Supplementary Materials

IL-15 and a Two-Step Maturation Process Improve Bone Marrow-Derived Dendritic Cell Cancer Vaccine

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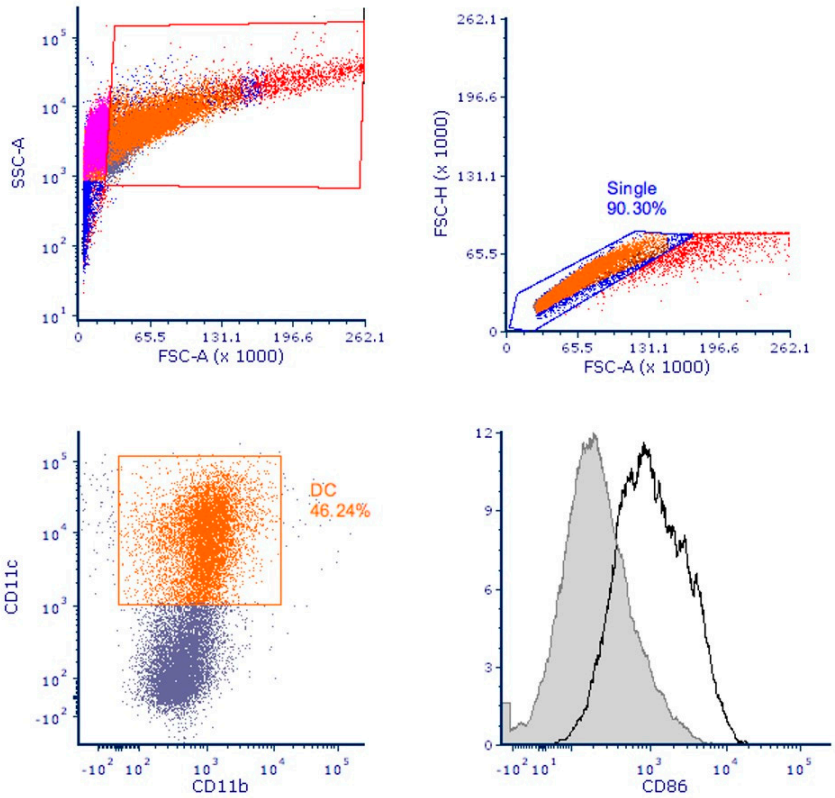

Figure S1. Example of the gating strategy for DCs and for the surface marker CD86. Cells were prepared as reported in Figure 2 (GM4-1step DCs) and analyzed by FACS; grey: isotype control staining, black: CD86 antibody staining. (DC: dendritic cells).

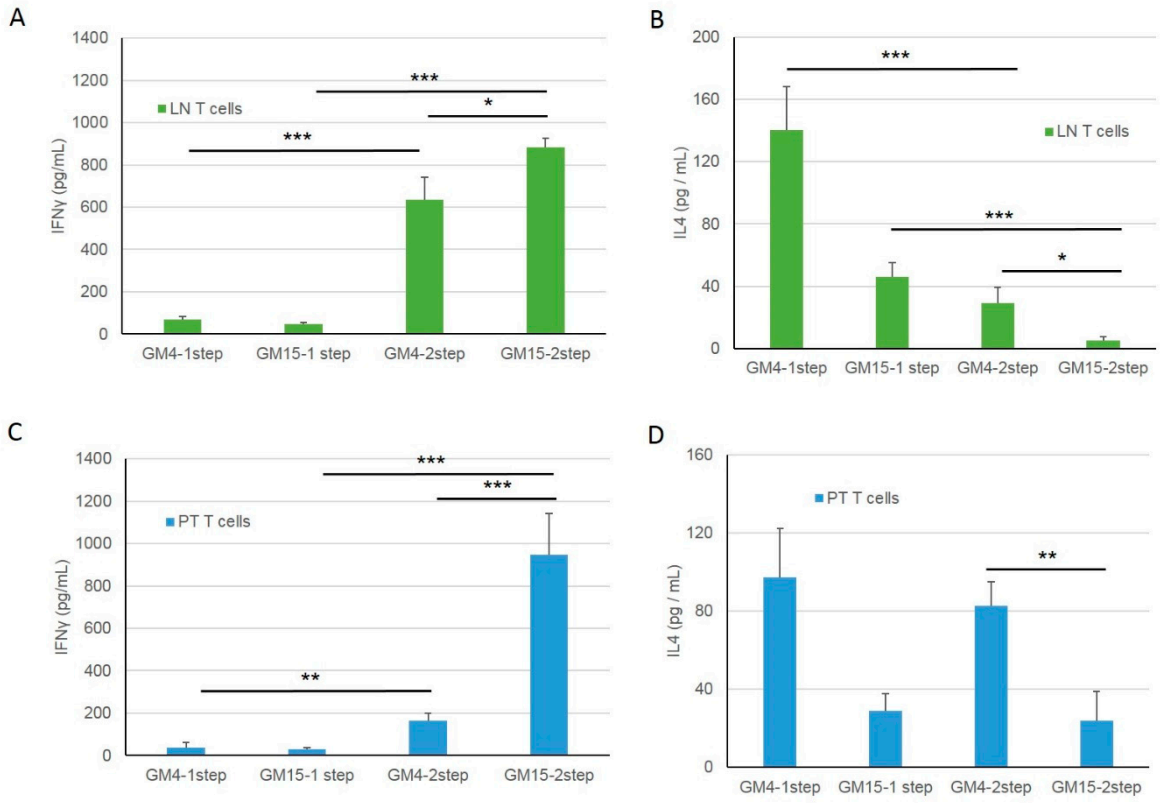

Figure S2. DCs matured with a two-step protocol in the presence of anti-CD40 and anti-IL10R antibodies for 24 h, followed by LPS/IFNγ/CpG stimulate a more Th1-skewed T cell response compared to canonical LPS/IFNγ maturation. (**A**–**D**) IFNγ and IL-4 production measure by ELISA after 24 h co-culturing of the indicated DC formulations with T-lymphocytes isolated from mesenteric and inguinal draining lymph nodes (LN) or peritoneum (PT) of tumor bearing animals. Data are representative of at least 3 independent experiments. Significant differences were assessed with unpaired Student's t test and indicated with asterisks: * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.005$. (CpG oligonucleotides; DC: dendritic cells; IL-10R: interleukin-10 receptor; IFN-γ: interferon-γ; LPS: lipopolysaccharide).