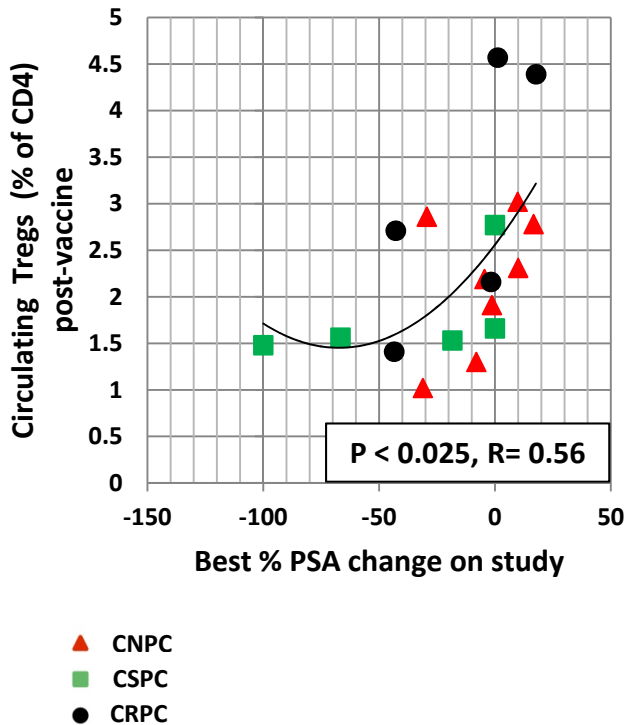


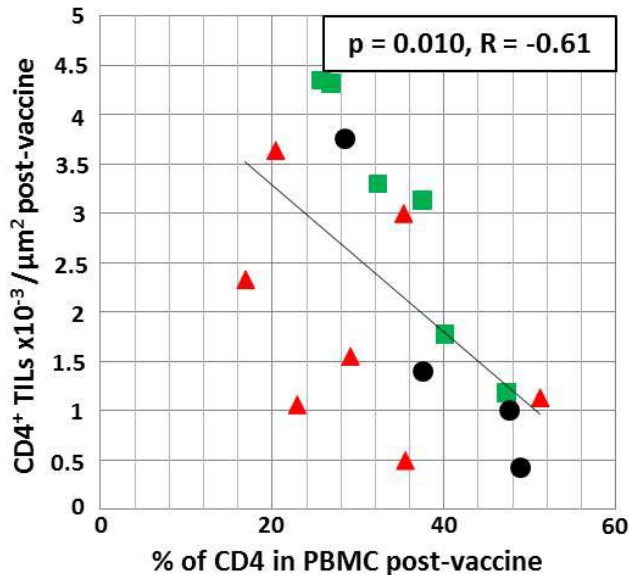
Supplemental Figure 1



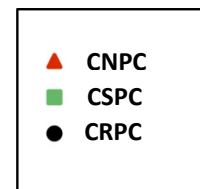
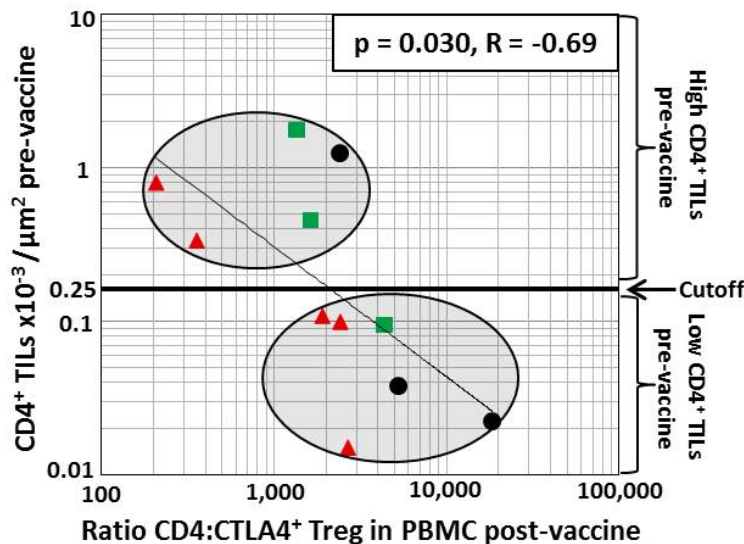
Supplemental Figure 1. Low frequency of Tregs in PBMC post-vaccine correlated with decreased serum PSA values. Nonlinear regression analysis by centered second order polynomial (quadratic) equation comparing best percentage PSA change on study vs. circulating Tregs (% of CD4) post-vaccine. Red triangles: castration-naïve prostate cancer patients (CNPC). Green squares: castration-sensitive prostate cancer patients (CSPC). Black circles: castration-resistant prostate cancer patients (CRPC).

Supplemental Figure 2

a



b



Supplemental Figure 2. Low infiltration of CD4⁺ TILs correlated with high CD4⁺ circulating lymphocytes. (a) Regression analysis between CD4⁺ TILs post-vaccine and frequency of CD4⁺ T lymphocytes in PBMCs post-vaccine. Linear regression line is shown. (b) Regression analysis between CD4⁺ TILs pre-vaccine and ratio CD4⁺ lymphocytes vs. highly suppressive CTLA4⁺ Tregs in PBMCs post-vaccine. Patients were divided based on low or high CD4⁺ TILs pre-vaccine, having as a cutoff 0.25×10^{-3} CD4⁺ TILs / μm^2 . Power regression line and cutoff for CD4⁺ TILs high vs. low are shown. Red triangles: castration-naïve prostate cancer patients (CNPC). Green squares: castration-sensitive prostate cancer patients (CSPC). Black circles: castration-resistant prostate cancer patients (CRPC).

Supplemental Table 1: Study Schematic

Cohort	Prime (Day 1)	Boosts (Days 28, 57, 88)	
	s.c.	i.t.	s.c.
1 (n=3)	rV-PSA-TRICOM 2x10 ⁸ pfu rF-GM-CSF 2x10 ⁷ pfu	rF-PSA-TRICOM 4x10 ⁷ pfu	
2 (n=3)	rV-PSA-TRICOM 2x10 ⁸ pfu rF-GM-CSF 2x10 ⁷ pfu	rF-PSA-TRICOM 4x10 ⁸ pfu	
3 (n=3)	rV-PSA-TRICOM 2x10 ⁸ pfu rF-GM-CSF 2x10 ⁷ pfu	rF-PSA-TRICOM 4x10 ⁸ pfu rF-GM-CSF 1x10 ⁷ pfu	
4 (n=6)	rV-PSA-TRICOM 2x10 ⁸ pfu rF-GM-CSF 2x10 ⁷ pfu	rF-PSA-TRICOM 4x10 ⁸ pfu rF-GM-CSF 1x10 ⁸ pfu	
5 (n=6)	rV-PSA-TRICOM 2x10 ⁸ pfu rF-GM-CSF 2x10 ⁷ pfu	rF-PSA-TRICOM 4x10 ⁸ pfu rF-GM-CSF 1x10 ⁸ pfu	rF-PSA-TRICOM 4x10 ⁸ pfu rF-GM-CSF 1x10 ⁷ pfu

s.c.: subcutaneous; **i.t.:** intratumoral; **pfu:** plaque-forming units. Number of patients enrolled per cohort is shown.

Supplemental Table 2: Immune Subsets of PBMC Analyzed by Flow Cytometry

1	CD4 ⁺
2	CD4 ⁺ CTLA-4 ⁺
3	Central Memory CD4 ⁺ = CD45RA ⁻ CCR7 ⁺
4	Effector Memory CD4 ⁺ = CD45RA ⁻ CCR7 ⁻
5	Effector Memory CD4 ⁺ PD-1 ⁺
6	Terminal (EMRA) CD4 ⁺ = CD45RA ⁺ CCR7 ⁻
7	Naïve CD4 ⁺ = CD45RA ⁺ CCR7 ⁺
8	Ratio CD4 ⁺ vs. CD8 ⁺
9	CD8 ⁺
10	CD8 ⁺ CTLA-4 ⁺
11	CD8 ⁺ PD-1 ⁺
12	CD8 ⁺ Tim-3 ⁺
13	Central Memory CD8 ⁺ = CD45RA ⁻ CCR7 ⁺
14	Effector Memory CD8 ⁺ = CD45RA ⁻ CCR7 ⁻
15	Terminal (EMRA) CD8 ⁺ = CD45RA ⁺ CCR7 ⁻
16	Naïve CD8 ⁺ = CD45RA ⁺ CCR7 ⁺
17	Tregs (% of CD4 ⁺)= CD4 ⁺ CD25 ⁺ FoxP3 ⁺ CD127 ⁻
18	Treg CTLA-4 ⁺
19	Ratio CD4 ⁺ vs. Treg
20	Ratio CD4 ⁺ vs. Treg CTLA-4 ⁺
21	Ratio CD8 ⁺ vs. Treg
22	Ratio CD8 ⁺ vs. TregCTLA-4 ⁺
23	NK cells= CD56 ⁺ CD3 ⁻
24	NK Tim-3 ⁺
25	NK CD16 ⁺ CD56 ^{br}
26	NK CD16 ⁺ CD56 ^{br} Tim-3 ⁺
27	NK CD16 ⁺ CD56 ^{dim}
28	NK CD16 ⁺ CD56 ^{dim} Tim-3 ⁺
29	NK CD16 ⁻ CD56 ^{br}
30	NK CD16 ⁺ CD56 ^{br} Tim-3 ⁺
31	MDSC= CD33 ⁺ HLA-DR ⁻ CD11b ⁺

Supplemental Table 3: TIL Counts by Digital Immunohistochemistry

Patient	CD4 x10 ⁻³ /μm ²			CD8x10 ⁻³ /μm ²		
	pre	Post	Fold change	pre	post	Fold change
1	0.015	0.494	32.72	0.169	0.719	4.25
2	0.100	1.130	11.32	0.115	0.266	2.31
3	1.770	3.130	1.77	1.360	2.140	1.57
4	-	3.640	-	-	1.720	-
5	0.109	2.330	21.38	0.121	1.860	15.37
6	0.807	3.000	3.72	0.331	1.980	5.98
7	0.458	1.770	3.86	0.238	1.360	5.71
8	-	1.550	-	-	0.870	-
9	-	4.320	-	0.530	4.880	9.21
10	0.338	1.060	3.14	0.630	0.181	2.87
11	-	-	-	-	1.400	-
12	-	3.300	-	-	3.370	-
13	0.095	4.350	45.98	0.256	3.760	14.69
14	-	1.180	-	-	0.776	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	1.250	3.76	3.01	0.770	1.280	1.66
17	0.038	0.424	11.22	0.079	0.727	9.20
18	-	1.400	-	-	1.760	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	0.023	1.000	44.22	0.081	0.858	10.55
21	0.258	2.460	9.53	0.161	1.950	12.11
No.	12^a	18^a	12^b	13^a	19^a	13^b

a: number of prostate biopsies analyzed by digital IHC.
b: number of prostate biopsies for the analysis of pre- vs. post-vaccine comparison.