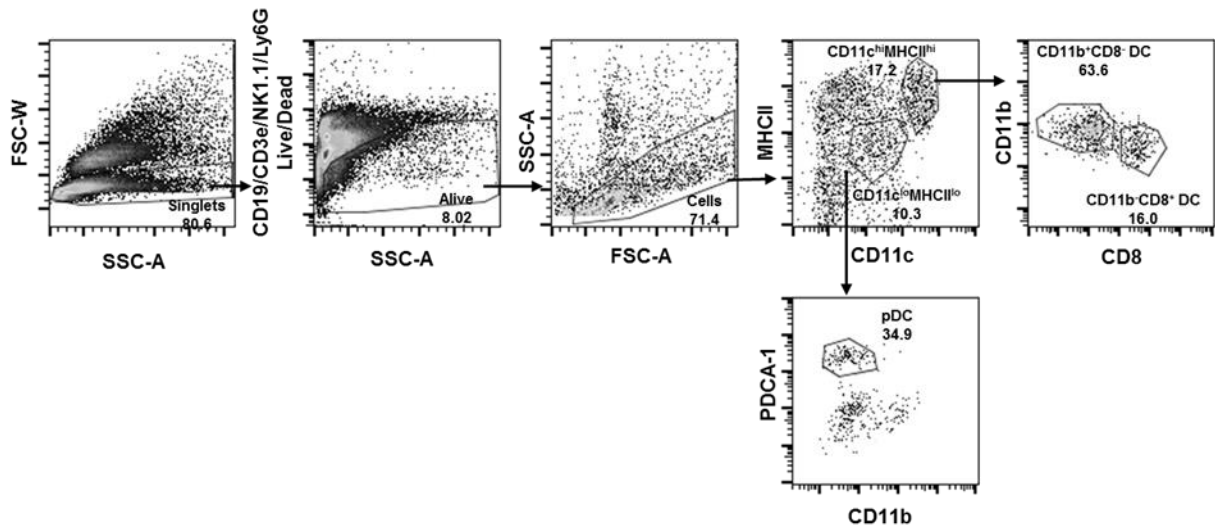


*Supplementary Material*

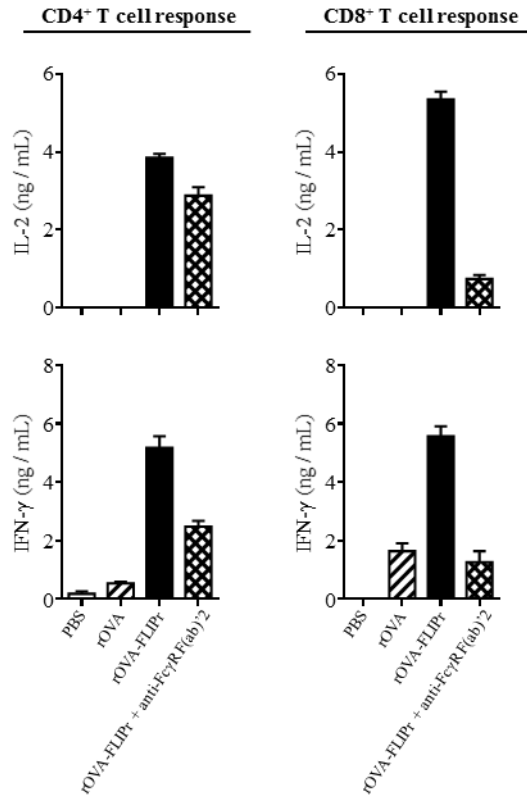
**Delivery of antigen to CD8<sup>+</sup> dendritic cells by fusing antigen  
with formyl peptide receptor-like 1 inhibitor protein induces  
antitumor immunity**

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**Supplementary Figure 1. Gating strategy of DC subpopulations.** Spleen or lymph node single-cell suspensions were prepared from C57BL/6 mice. Cells were stained with CD3, CD8, CD11b, CD11c, CD19, Ly6G, MHC II, NK1.1, PDCA-1, and Live/Dead fixable dead cell stains. Singlets were gated by FSC-W/SSC-A followed by exclusion of T cells, B cells, NK cells, and neutrophils. CD11c<sup>+</sup> cells were further analyzed for CD11c<sup>high</sup>MHC II<sup>high</sup>CD11b<sup>-</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> DCs (CD8<sup>+</sup> DCs), CD11c<sup>high</sup>MHC II<sup>high</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>-</sup> DCs (CD8<sup>-</sup> DCs), and CD11c<sup>low</sup>MHC II<sup>low</sup>CD11b<sup>-</sup>PDCA-1<sup>+</sup> DCs (pDCs).



**Supplementary Figure 2. Targeting of rOVA-FLIPr to dendritic cells is via FcγR-dependent pathways.** The CD11c<sup>+</sup> cells were enriched from splenocytes of C57BL/6 mice. CD11c<sup>+</sup> cells ( $1 \times 10^5$  /ml) incubated with or without rabbit F(ab)<sub>2</sub> antibodies against FcγR1, 2b, 3 or 4 (10 μg/ml each F(ab)<sub>2</sub> antibody) at 37°C for 30 min. Sequentially, CD11c<sup>+</sup> cells were pulsed with rOVA or rOVA-FLIP (10 μg/ml) at 37°C for 1.5 hrs. PBS treated-CD11c<sup>+</sup> cells were used as a negative control. The cultured cells were washed with culture medium, and co-cultured with OT-1 or OT-2 T cells for 24 or 40 hrs, respectively. Levels of IL-2 and IFN-γ in the supernatants were determined by ELISA. Data represent mean ± SEM from triplicate wells. The results are one of two representative experiments.