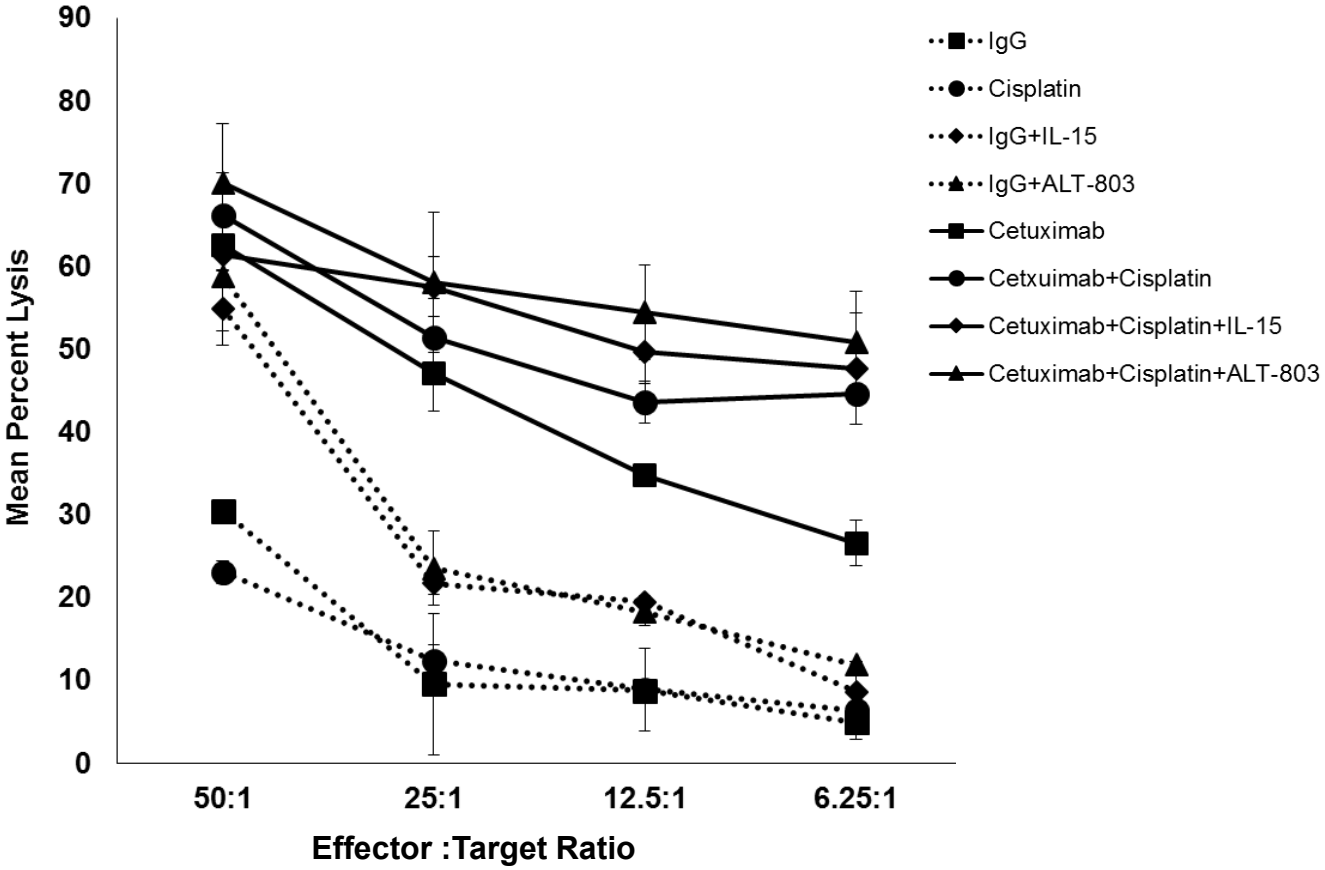
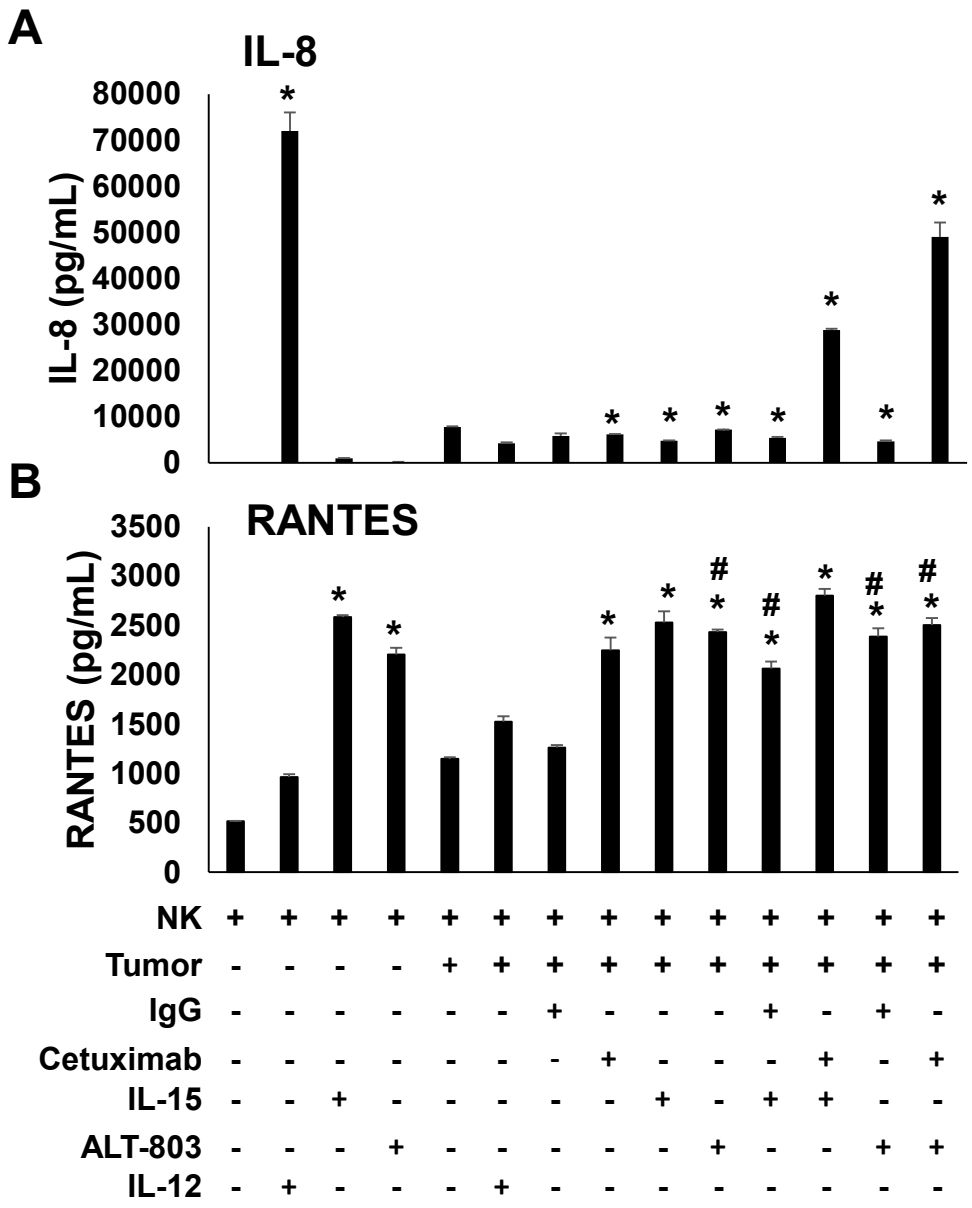
Supplemental Figure 1



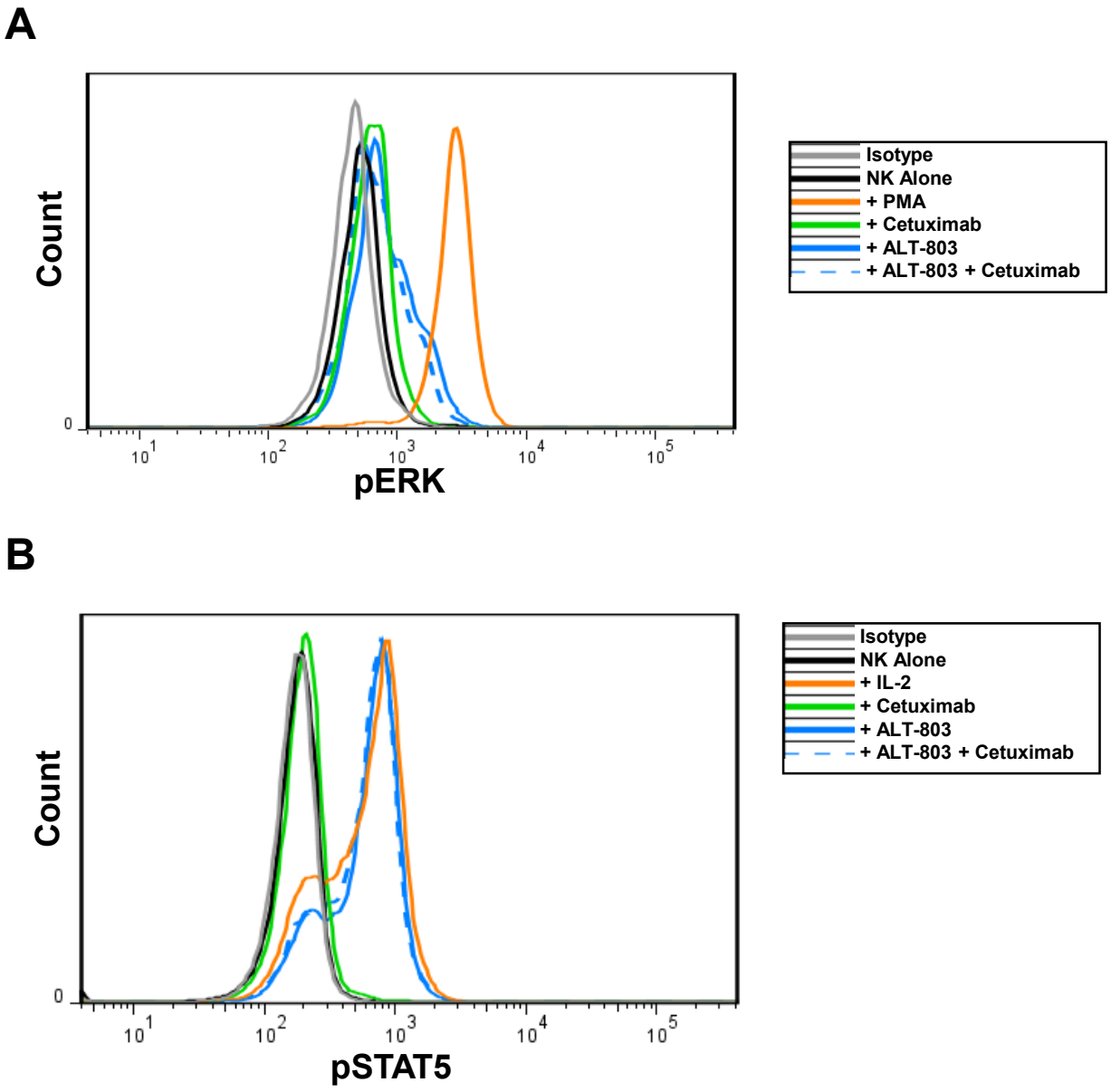
Supplemental Figure 1. Human NK cells stimulated with ALT-803 enhanced the lytic activity against pretreated cisplatin and cetuximab-coated Head and Neck Cancer cell lines. The head and neck cancer cell line Cal27 was incubated for 24h with cisplatin and cetuximab. Purified human $CD56^+$ NK cells were then incubated overnight in medium alone, IL-15 (10 ng/ml), or ALT-803 (10 ng/ml). The cytolytic activity of NK cells against Cal27 cells were assessed via a standard 4 hour ^{51}Cr release assay. Graph depicts results from one representative donor.

Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 2. Cetuximab coated tumor cells with ALT-803 stimulated NK cells increases chemokine secretion. Cal27 tumor cells were treated with 100 μg/ml of cetuximab or control IgG for 1 hour at 37°C and the indicated cytokine (IL-15 or ALT-803). Purified healthy donor $CD56^+$ human NK cells were co-cultured with tumor cells (cetuximab or control IgG) for 48 hours and supernatants assayed for A) RANTES and B) IL-8 by ELISA. Representative of 3 donors; *$P<0.05$ compared to NK cells; $^{\#}P<0.05$ compared to NK cells + tumor cells.

Supplemental Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3. ERK and STAT5 signaling in ALT-803 and cetuximab stimulated NK cells. Healthy donor CD56$^+$ NK cells were treated overnight with ALT-803, cetuximab, combination of ALT-803 with cetuximab, or vehicle control and stained for pERK and pSTAT5 via intracellular flow cytometry. Representative histogram plots of A) phosphorylated ERK (positive control PMA stimulation) and B) phosphorylated STAT5 (positive control IL-2 stimulation) intracellular flow cytometry staining of CD56$^+$ NK stimulated cells.