Neo-antigen based EpiGVAX vaccine initiates anti-tumor immunity in colorectal cancer

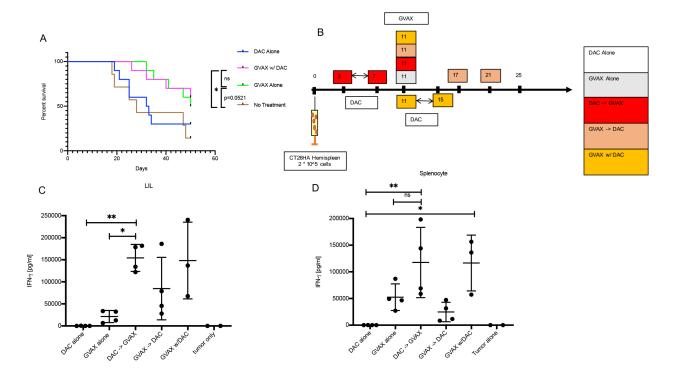
Victoria M. Kim^{1,2,3*}, Xingyi Pan^{1,2*}, Kevin C. Soares^{1,2,3*}, Nilofer S Azad^{1,2}, Nita Ahuja^{1,3}, Christopher J. Gamper^{1,2}, Alex B. Blair^{1,2,3}, Stephen Muth^{1,2}, Ding Ding ^{1,2}, Brian H. Ladle^{1,2†}, Lei Zheng^{1,2,3†}

Supplement Materials:

Methods:

Mouse IFN-γ enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA)

CD8+T cells were isolated from tumor-bearing mice liver and spleen and co-cultured with autologous CT26-HA tumor cells irradiated with 50 Gy for 18 hours in AIMV medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific) at 37°C incubator with 5% CO₂. Mouse IFN-γ enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) Ready-Set-Go (eBioscience) was then conducted using the supernatant following the manufacturer's protocol.



Supplement Figure 1: Addition of Decitabine (DAC) to GVAX therapy did not improve its anti-tumor efficacy in a liver metastatic colorectal murine model. GVAX+Pre-DAC regimen was adopted for futher optimization. (A) 2×10^5 CT26 tumor cells were inoculated via a hemispleen surgery on day 0, mice were treated with GVAX at day 11, and DAC was dosed from day 11-15 for 5 days. Mice were followed up to 50 days for survival analysis. DAC alone (n=10), Cy+DAC w/DAC (n=10 mice), Cy+DAC (n=10 mice), No treatment (n=7 mice). Data represents one representative experiment that was repeated twice. Survival statistical analysis was done by using logrank test adjusted by multiple testing. **p<0.01; *p<0.05; ns, not significant. (B)

different ways, mice were sacrificed at day 25. **(C) (D)** Mice were sacrificed on day 14 post-surgery. IFN- γ ELISA was performed on both isolated liver infiltrating lymphocytes and splenocytes after co-culturing with irradiated CT26-HA cells for 72 hs. N=4 for all treatment groups except N=2 for tumor only group, N=3 for GVAX/DAC group. Multiple comparions of unpaired one-way ANOVA test with Tukey p-value adjustment was used for statistical analysis. **p < 0.01; *p < 0.05; ns, non-signifiant.

Table S1. Day	50 Interim	Analysis	of Mouse	Survival
---------------	------------	-----------------	----------	----------

Treatment Groups	Survival % at Day 50	P value (versus GVAX w/DAC) by two-sided Chi-Square test
DAC Alone (n=10)	30	ns
GVAX w/DAC (n=10)	70	
GVAX Alone (n=10)	60	ns
No treatment (n=7)	10	**

Table S1. Day 50 Interim Analysis of Mouse Survival			
Treatment Groups	Survival % at Day 50	P value (versus GVAX w/DAC) by two-sided Chi-Square test	
DAC Alone (n=10)	30	ns	
GVAX w/DAC (n=10)	70		
GVAX Alone (n=10)	60	ns	
No treatment (n=7)	10	**	

^{****}p< 0.0001; **p < 0.01; *p < 0.05; ns, non-significant.

Table S2.	% Mice Develop	Tumor at Day	/ 25 Post	Surgery

Treatment Groups (n=5)	% Mice with visble tumor (liver mets, peritoneal implants)	P value (versus DAC -> GVAX) by two-sided Chi-Square test
Tumor Alone	100	****
DAC Alone	60	****
GVAX Alone	0	ns
DAC -> GVAX	0	
GVAX -> DAC	80	****
GVAX w/DAC	20	ns

Table S2. % Mice Develop Tumor at Day 25 Post Surgery			
Treatment Groups (n=5)	% Mice with visble tumor (liver mets, peritoneal implants)	P value (versus DAC -> GVAX) by two-sided Chi-Square test	
Tumor Alone	100	****	
DAC Alone	60	***	
GVAX Alone	0	ns	
DAC -> GVAX	0		
GVAX -> DAC	80	****	
GVAX w/DAC	20	ns	

^{****}p< 0.0001; **p < 0.01; *p < 0.05; ns, non-significant.