Additional File 1 (Associated with Fig. 1)

Peptide	Sequence	MHC Restriction	SYFPEITHI Score	RANKPEP % Optimal
EP1	MPPAHRNFL	H2L ^d	23	27.38
EP2	LPTLSTDGL	H2L ^d	23	23.28
EP3	DPDTFFHVL	H2L ^d	23	28.45
EP4	IFQSLDVLL	H2K ^d	23	22.93
EP5	AYNECVNGL	H2K ^d	21	45.93
EP6	VSLLVEIAASPAIKA	IAd	30	ND
EP7	VDTYIMKPSKKKPTD	IEd	32	ND

Additional File 1. Mouse IDO1-derived peptides

Additional File 2 (Associated with Fig. 1)

MuIDO1	1	MALSKISPTEGSRRILEDHHIDEDVGFALPHPLVELPDAYSPWVLVA	47
HuIDO1	1	MAHAMENSWTISKEYHIDEEVGFALPNPQENLPDFYNDWMFIA	
		EP2	
MuIDO1	48	RNLPVLIENGQLREEVEK <mark>LPTLSTDGL</mark> RGHRLQRLAHLALGYITMAYVWNRGDDDVRKVL	107
HuIDO1	44	KHLPDLIESGQLRERVEKLNMLSIDHLTDHKSQRLARLVLGCITMAYVWGKGHGDVRKVL	103
MuIDO1	108	PRNIAVPYCELSEKLGLPPILSYADCVLANWKKKDPNGPMTYENMDILFSFPGGDCDKGF	167
HuIDO1	104	PRNIAVPYCQLSKKLELPPILVYADCVLANWKKKDPNKPLTYENMDVLFSFRDGDCSKGF	163
		EP6 EP3	
MuIDO1	168	FL <mark>VSLLVEIAASPAIKA</mark> IPTVSSAVERQDLKALEKALHDIATSLEKAKEIFKRMRDFV <mark>DP</mark>	227
HuIDO1	164	FLVSLLVEIAAASAIKVIPTVFKAMQMQERDTLLKALLEIASCLEKALQVFHQIHDHVNP	223
		EP4	
MuIDO1	228	<mark>DTFFHVL</mark> RIYLSGWKCSSKLPEGLLYEGVWDTPKMFSGGSAGQSS <mark>IFQSLDVLL</mark> GIKHEAGK	289
HuIDO1	224	KAFFSVLRIYLSGWKGNPQLSDGLVYEGFWEDPKEFAGGSAGQSSVFQCFDVLLGIQQTAGG	285
		EP1 EP5	
MuIDO1	290	ESPAEFLQEMREY <mark>MPPAHRNFL</mark> FFLESAPPVREFVISRHNEDLTK <mark>AYNECVNGL</mark> VSVRKFH	350
HuIDO1	286	GHAAQFLQDMRRYMPPAHRNFLCSLESNPSVREFVLSKGDAGLREAYDACVKALVSLRSYH	346
		EP7	
MuIDO1	351	LAI <mark>VDTYIMKPSKKKPTD</mark> GDKSEEPSNVESRGTGGTNPMTFLRSVKDTTEKALLSWP	407
HuIDO1	347	LQIVTKYILIPASQQPKENKTSEDPSKLEAKGTGGTDLMNFLKTVRSTTEKSLLKEG	403

Additional File 2. Location of experimental peptides within the murine IDO1 amino acid sequence and alignment with human IDO1. Peptide identifiers are included in bold at the top and beginning of each sequence. Predicted MHC class I-directed peptide sequences (9-mers) are highlighted in yellow, predicted MHC class II-directed sequences (15-mers) are highlighted in green. IDO1 protein sequences are from Metz et al. 2007 Cancer Res. 67:7082.

Additional File 3 (1 of 4) (Associated with Fig. 1)



Additional File 3 (2 of 4) (Associated with Fig. 1)







Ε

Additional File 3 (3 of 4) (Associated with Fig. 1)

Sample Name : MHC class I mIDO1 5 Sample ID : U0153BC180-13 Pump A : 0.065% trifluoroacetic in 100% water (v/v) Pump B : 0.05% trifluoroacetic in 100% acetonitrile (v/v) Total Flow:1 ml/min		EP	5	
Time	Unit	Command	Value	Comment
0.01	Pumps	Pump A B.Conc	5	
25.00	Pumps	Pump A B.Conc	65	
25.01	Pumps	Pump A B.Conc	95	
31.00	Pumps	Pump A B.Conc	95	
31.01	Pumps	Pump A B.Conc	5	
40.00	Pumps	Pump A B.Conc	5	
40.01	Controller	Stop		

<<Column Performance>> <Detector A> Column : AlltimaTM C18 4.6 x 250 mm



0.0 2.5 17.5 22.5 5.0 7.5 10.0 12.5 15.0 20.0 25.0 min 1 Det.A Ch1 / 220nm Peak Table

Detector A Ch1 220nn

Peak#	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %
1	14.629	11666	1662	0.218
2	14.892	435	105	0.008
3	14.976	470	127	0.009
4	15.147	2509	338	0.047
5	15.350	1017	193	0.019
6	15.481	1478	298	0.028
7	15.790	5240046	685136	97.935
8	16.570	14958	1448	0.280
9	17.219	77941	11236	1.457
Total		5350520	700541	100.000



Additional File 3 (4 of 4) (Associated with Fig. 1)



Additional File 3. Quality control reports for custom synthesized peptides provided by GenScript. (A-G) HPLC and MS reports for peptides EP1-7 described in Table 1. (*top*) Reversed-phase high performance liquid chromatography analysis of peptide purity. All peaks shown in the chromatogram are listed according to their retention time. The Area % of the target peptide was used to calculate the peptide HPLC purity. (*bottom*) Electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) analysis to confirm target peptide molecular weights. In positive ionization mode, the m/z value of the target peptide can be used to calculate the measured molecular weight (MW) by using the formula MW=(m/z)*IzI-z. The MW was calculated from the most abundant m/z peak of the analyte.

Dey S, et al. J Immunother Cancer 2020; 8:e000605. doi: 10.1136/jitc-2020-000605

Additional File 4 (Associated with Fig. 1)



Additional File 4. T cell responses to MHC class I and II-directed, IDO1 peptides measured by IFN γ ELISPOT. (A) Quantitative comparisons of IFN γ -producing splenocytes. Cells from mice injected with Montanide ± peptide on d0 and d7 were isolated on d14 and placed in culture ± peptide to assess the degree of peptide-directed recall response, *left* EP2 peptide, *right* EP6 peptide. All datasets are graphed as means ± SD. (B) Individual ELISPOT plates from which the data were collected for the corresponding graphs shown above.

ADDITIONAL METHODS

ELISpot: Enyzme-linked immuno spot (ELISpot) assay was performed using Mabtech reagents according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, splenocytes harvested from immunized mice were subjected to red blood cell lysis and plated on plates (Millipore Multiscreen MSIPN3W) pre-coated with anti-mouse IFN γ Ab (AN16). Samples were plated in triplicate and cells were incubated for 18h +/- 5 μ M peptide, washed and then incubated with biotinylated detection Ab (R4-6A2). Following incubation with Streptavidin-ALP, substrate solution was added and color development stopped when spots appeared. Plates were analyzed in an Immunospot reader (CTL Europe).



Additional File 5. IFNy induces PDL1 but not IDO1 expression in CT26 tumor cells in vitro. (A) Confocal images of cultured CT26 cells ± IFNy stimulation stained with: top row anti-PDL1-Cy3 and DAPI, bottom row anti-IDO1-Cy3 and DAPI. (B) Confocal images of cultured IDO1-inducible Trex cells ± doxycycline stimulation stained with anti-IDO1-Cy3 and DAPI.

ADDITIONAL METHODS

Supplemental material

In Vitro Analysis of IDO1 Expression: Comparative inducibility of IDO1 and PDL1 in CT26 tumor cells in vitro was performed by culturing the cells in DMEM media supplemented with 100 ng/ml mouse IFN_x (BD Biosciences) and incubating for 72 hours. The T-Rex[™]-293 cell line expressing doxycycline inducible mouse IDO1 was stimulated with or without 1µg/ml doxycycline for 24 hours. To prepare samples for confocal microscopy, cells were trypsinized and adhered onto a slide using a Shandon cytospin 3 machine at 800 rpm. Immunofluorescence analysis to detect the cellular expression of IDO1 and PDL1 was performed using the following antibodies: anti-mouse IDO1 (clone 4B7; Millipore), biotin anti-mouse PDL1 (clone 10F.9G2; Biolegend).

Dey S, et al. J Immunother Cancer 2020; 8:e000605. doi: 10.1136/jitc-2020-000605

50 µn



Additional File 6. Enrichment of the IDO1-expressing immune cells from CT26 tumors established in a WT host. (**A**) An anti-CD45 magnetic bead column was used to positively select out immune cells from tumor cells. Cells in the flow through were stained for nuclei (DAPI) and either PD-L1 (Cy3, red) or IDO1 (Cy3, red) (**B**) Flow cytometry gating parameters for sorting. *left to right* Cells were sequentially gated on forward/side scatter, and positive staining for CD45 and CD11b. The positive and negative CD11c populations were collected. (**C**) Confocal images of the flow cytometry sorted cells. *top row* CD45⁺, CD11b⁺, CD11c⁻ cells, *bottom row* CD45⁺, CD11b⁺, CD11c⁺ cells. *left to right* Immunofluoresence imaging of nuclei (DAPI, blue), CD11c (FITC, green), IDO1 (Cy3, red), and the composite image.



Additional File 7. Cooperativity of anti-PD1 antibody with MHC class I and II-directed IDO1 peptides compared with epacadostat. (**A**,**B**) Graphs of select CT26 tumor growth curves from the Fig. 4A and 4B datasets respectively to highlight comparisons between the indicated treatment groups. *p*-values for longitudinal tumor growth comparisons between treatment groups are indicated on each graph. (**C**) Although not meeting the threshold for significance in these experiments, the growth curve differentials observed between the anti-PD1+EP2 and anti-PD1+EP2+EP6 groups and the anti-PD1+Epac and anti-PD1+EP2+EP6 groups were reproducible in repeat experiments (data not shown) and were significantly different at specific time points during the latter stage of tumor growth as exemplified in the two graphs.

Additional File 8 (Associated with Figure 5)



Additional File 8. Representative flow cytometry plots of dissociated CT26 tumors from mice treated with adjuvant alone (top) or the EP2+EP6 IDO1 peptides (bottom) for quantitative assessment of the IDO1-expressing, CD45⁺ Gr1⁻ CD11b⁺ CD11c⁺ infiltrating immune cell population. Sequential gating of selected cell populations is shown from left to right for forward scatter vs. side scatter, forward scatter vs viability, CD45 vs. Gr1 and CD11b vs CD11c. Percent of parent population is indicated within each of the gates.



Additional File 9. Mice with complete tumor regressions exhibited durable responses and resistance to subsequent tumor rechallenge. Individual tumor growth curves from among the data sets shown in Fig. 5A where complete regressions were observed in response to treatment with peptide vaccine (either EP2 or EP2+EP6) and anti-PD1 antibody as indicated. The timeline in days shown on the X axis begins with the initial tumor cell engraftment at day 0 followed by initiation and cessation of treatment and subsequent rechallenge with tumor cells. 10 days following the second rechallenge, mice were euthanized to obtain the spleen and lymph nodes for adoptive transfer studies.

Additional File 10 (Associated with Fig. 6)



Additional File 10. Representative flow cytometry plots of dissociated splenocytes for examination of T cells from either untreated naïve mice (top) or mice exhibiting complete tumor responses following treatment with both the EP2 and EP6 IDO1 peptides + anti-PD1 antibody (bottom). Gating of selected cell populations is shown sequentially from left to right based on forward scatter vs. side scatter and CD4 (APC-Cy7) vs. CD8 (APC). The gated CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ populations were evaluated for CD44 (FITC) vs.CD62L (PE-Cy7) on the adjacent two plots. Activated T cells were identified as CD44^{hi} CD62L^{hi} (Q2) and memory T cells were identified as CD44^{hi} CD62L^{lo} (Q3). Percent of parent population is indicated within each of the gates.

Additional File 11 (Associated with Fig. 6)



Additional File 11. Cytokine profiling of T cells from complete responder animals. Cytokine levels were measured by cytokine bead array analysis of supernatants from CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ splenocytes isolated by flow cytometry and cultured overnight without or with PMA+ionomycin. Splenocytes were obtained from both naïve mice and mice previously exhibiting complete tumor responses following treatment with both the EP2 and EP6 IDO1 peptides + anti-PD1 antibody. Graphed as means ± SEM with significance determined by 2-tailed Student's t-test (N = 2 mice/cohort).

ADDITIONAL METHODS

Cytokine Bead Array Analysis: CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ splenocytes isolated from naïve and complete responder mice were incubated in RPMI 1640 for 24 hours in a V bottomed 96 well tissue culture plate (Corning) with either DMSO or combination of PMA (50 ng/ml) and ionomycin (500 ng/ml). Cytokine levels in the culture media were measured using the BD[™] Mouse Th1/Th2/Th17 Cytometric Bead Array Kit (BD biosciences) as per the manufacturer's instructions. FACS Canto flow cytometer (BD Biosciences) and FACSDIVA software (BD Biosciences) was used to read the samples and FCAP array software was used to determine the cytokine concentrations.