Figure S3

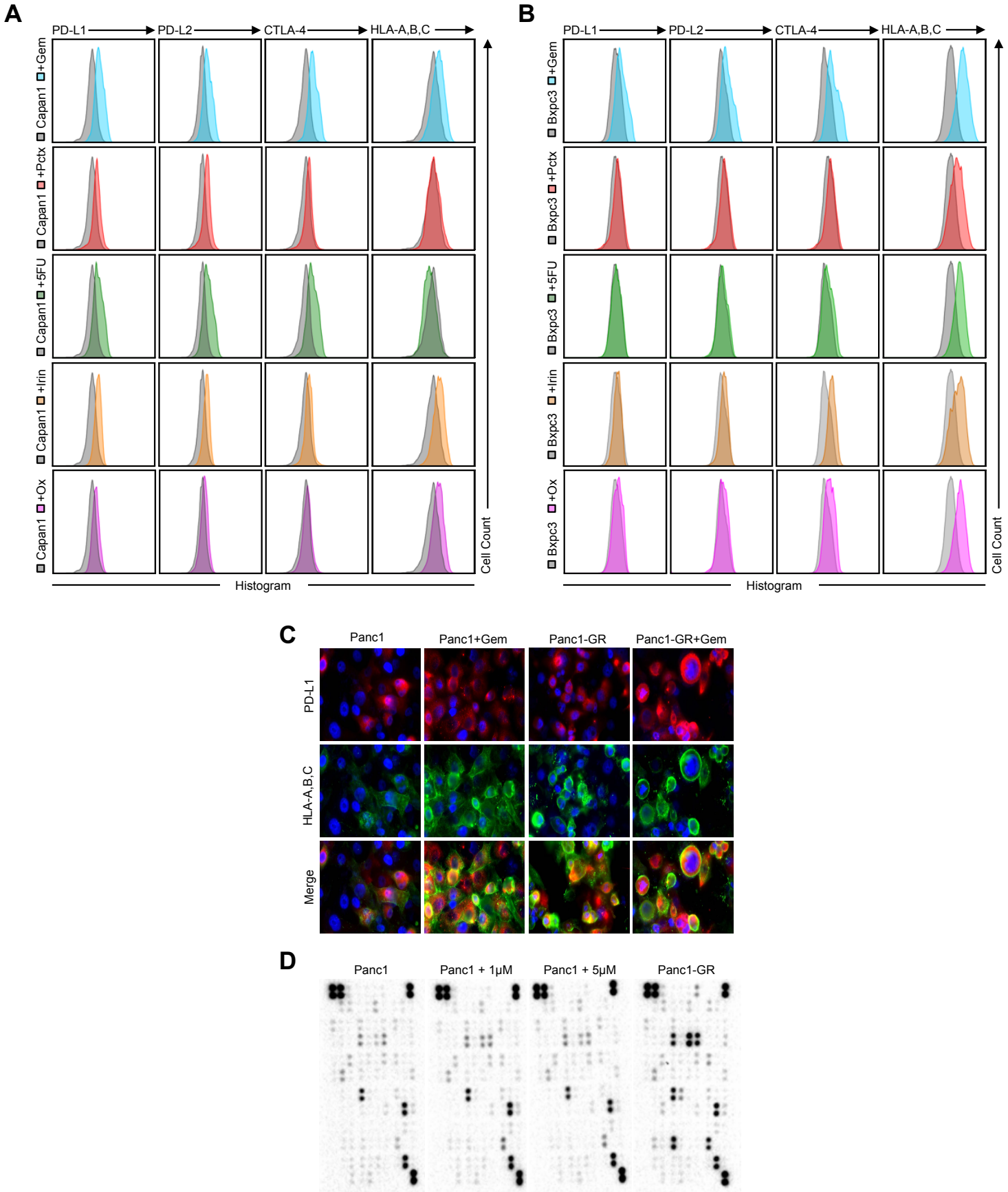

Figure S3. Cytotoxic chemotherapy alters the immune surface profile of Capan1 and Bxpc3 tumor cells *in vitro*
(A, B) Capan1 and Bxpc3 cells were incubated with the aforementioned concentrations of the first line chemotherapy agents Gemcitabine (Gem, 1μM), Paclitaxel (Pct, IC_{50} = 100nM), 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU, 2.5μM), Irinotecan (Irin, 2.5μM), and Oxaliplatin (Ox, 2.5μM). Cells were collected after 48 hours, evaluated by flow cytometry for PD-L1, PD-L2, CTLA-4, and HLA-A,B,C, and representative histograms displayed above. **(C)** Panc1 cells were incubated with 0 or 5μM Gemcitabine over a 48-hour period. Additionally, Panc1-GR cells were grown in 10μM Gemcitabine for several passages, and either grown in control media for 48 hours or media supplemented with 10μM Gemcitabine. Cells were washed, fixed with paraformaldehyde, and stained by immunocytochemistry for expression of PD-L1 and HLA-A,B,C. **(C)** Panc1 cells were incubated with 0, 1, or 5μM Gemcitabine over a 48-hour period, and Panc1-GR cells were grown in 10μM Gemcitabine for several passages. Cells were incubated with a protein transport inhibitor for one hour, lysed, and subjected to high throughput proteome profiler array (ARY022B). Representative blots from each group are displayed above