

Figure S7

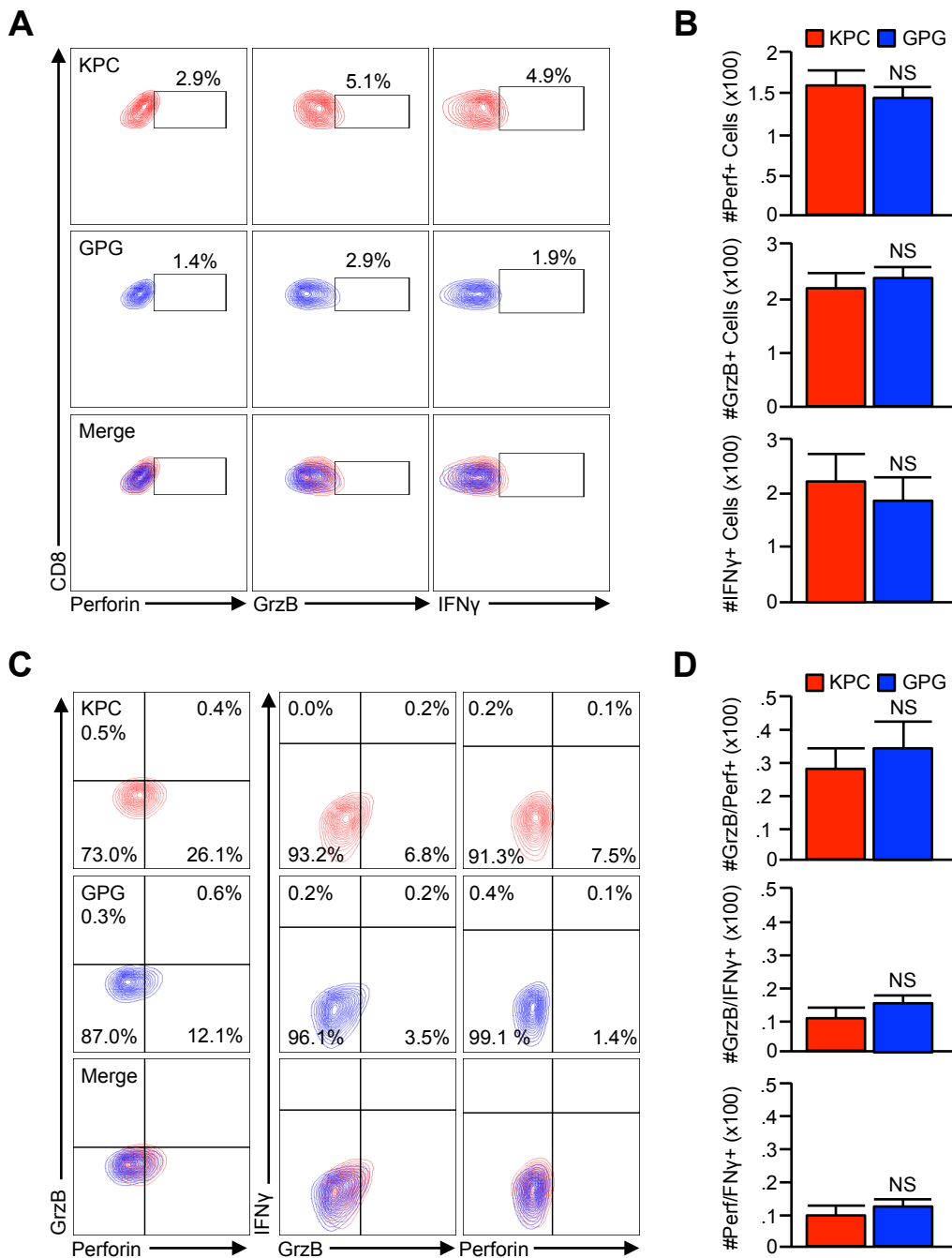


Figure S7. The combination of Gemcitabine, Galunisertib, and anti-PD-1 does not significantly affect T-cell activation in the spleen
(A,B) Pdx1-Cre x LSL-*Kras*^{G12D} x LSL-*TP53*^{R172H} (KPC) mice were again used as a model of aggressive PDAC. At 90 days of age, mice were administered an intraperitoneal injection every other day of either PBS (KPC) or twice-weekly Gemcitabine starting at 90 days with the addition of Galunisertib and anti-PD-1 two weeks later (Gal/ α PD-1/Gem or G/P/G). Spleens were collected either when the animals were moribund or at the conclusion of the study (150 days post enrollment) and analyzed by flow cytometry for CD8+ T-cells, respectively. Cells were gated based on CD8 staining, and subsequently analyzed for expression of cytotoxic T-cell activation markers Perforin, GranzymeB, and Interferon γ (IFN γ). **(C,D)** CD8+ cells were gated as previously, and analyzed for the simultaneous expression of the aforementioned T-cell activation markers including GranzymeB and Perforin, GranzymeB, and IFN γ , as well as Perforin and IFN γ .