Supplementary Data

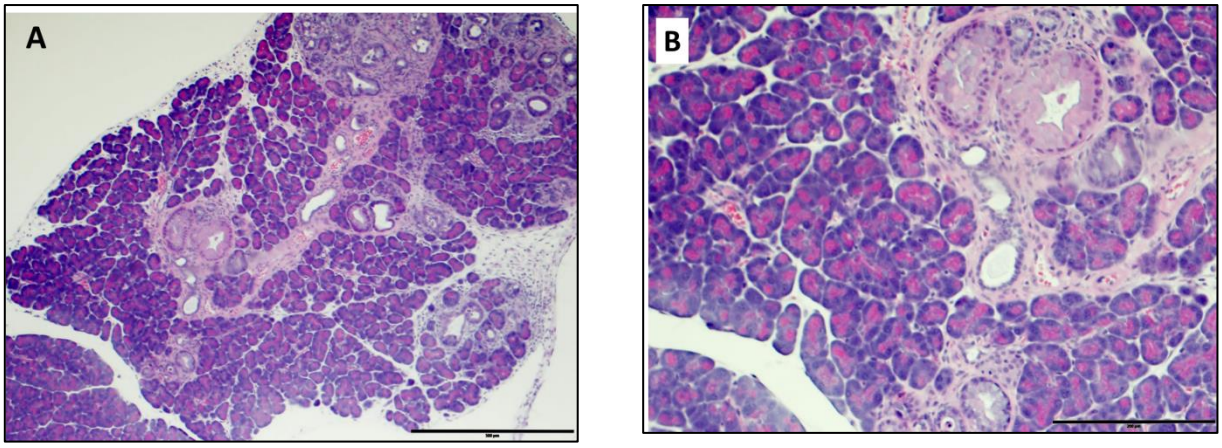
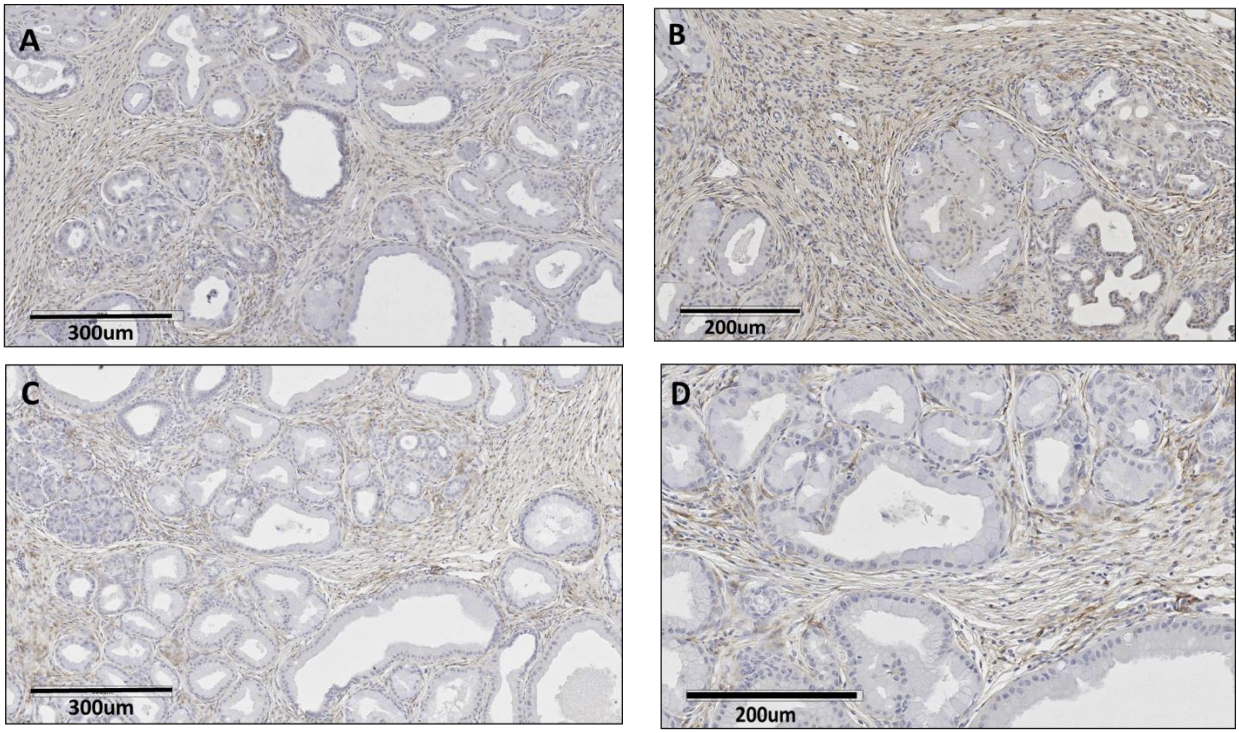


Figure S1. Representative H&E histology of pancreas from LSL-Kras$^{G12D/+}$; *P48-Cre* mouse at three months of age shows that PanIN lesions are present at this age when the PAS-vaccination was initiated. **A,** scale bar 500µm. **B**, scale bar 200µm



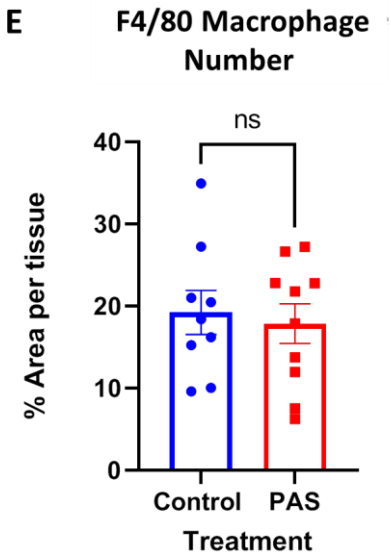


Figure S2. Immunohistochemistry for macrophages in the pancreas extracellular matrix stained with F4/80 (1:40). **A,** Control mouse pancreas, 300µm. **B,** Control mouse pancreas, 200µm. **C,** PAS-treated mouse pancreas, 300µm. **D,** PAS-treated mouse pancreas, 200µm. **E,** Densitometry analysis of macrophage staining shows no significant difference in total macrophage number between controls and PAS-treated mouse pancreas.

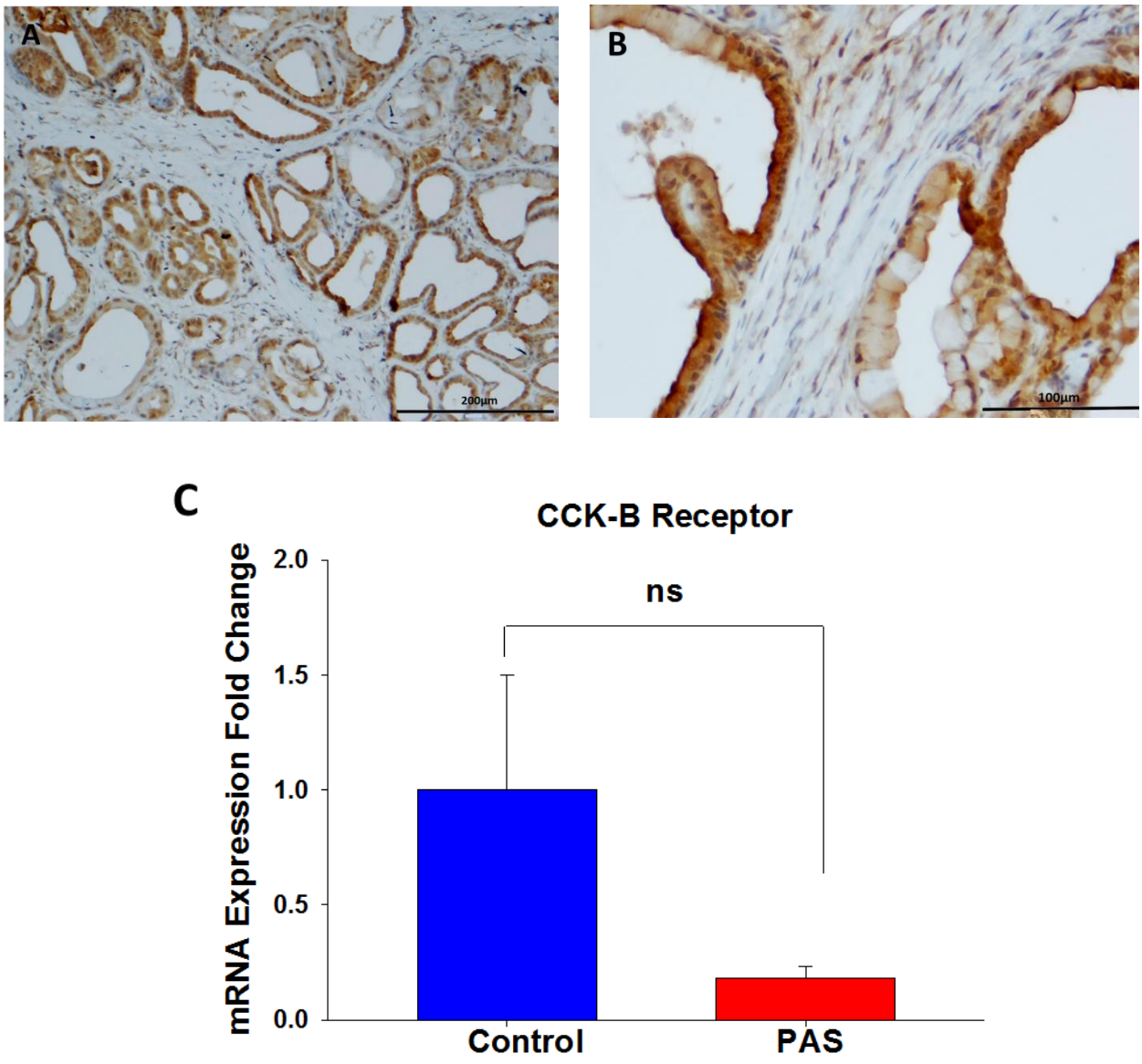


Figure S3. CCK-B receptor expression in the LSL-Kras$^{G12D/+}$; *P48-Cre* mouse pancreas **A**, Immunohistochemistry of mouse pancreas showing positive staining for the CCK-B receptor. Lower magnification (10X) reveals immunoreactivity in epithelial cells of the PanIN lesions of the LSL-Kras$^{G12D/+}$; *P48-Cre* mouse pancreas. **B,** CCK-B receptor staining is intense in this high grade PanIN-3 lesion (magnification 20X). **C,** Mean ± SEM values of CCK-B receptor mRNA expression by qRT-PCR in the control pancreas and the PAS-treated mouse pancreas is shown; ns = not significant.