Figure S1. Representative FACS plots of data presented in Fig. 2. ISTF and anti-4-1BB mAb co-treatment induces marked expansion of $CD11c^+CD8^+$ T cells in splenocytes of tumor-bearing mice. Renca tumors were established and four groups of mice were treated with ISTF and/or anti-4-1BB mAb as described in Fig. 1. On day 14, splenocytes were excised; double stained with PE-, Cy- and FITC-conjugated antibodies and analyzed by FACS. Representative flow plots showing the percentages of (A) $CD3^+CD8^+$ T cells, (B) $CD11c^+CD8^+$ T cells, (C) $CD4^+Foxp3^+$ Treg cells, (D) $CD11b^+F480^+$ macrophages, (E) $CD3^+CD4^+$ T cells, (F) $CD3^+DX5^+$ natural killer cells, (G) $CD11b^+Gr1^+$ myeloid cells, $CD11b^+Gr1^+$int (myeloid-derived suppressor cells), $CD11b^+Gr1^+$hi (neutrophils) and (H) $B220^+$ B cells. ISTF, immunostimulatory factor; mAb, monoclonal antibody; FACS, fluorescence activated cell sorting.

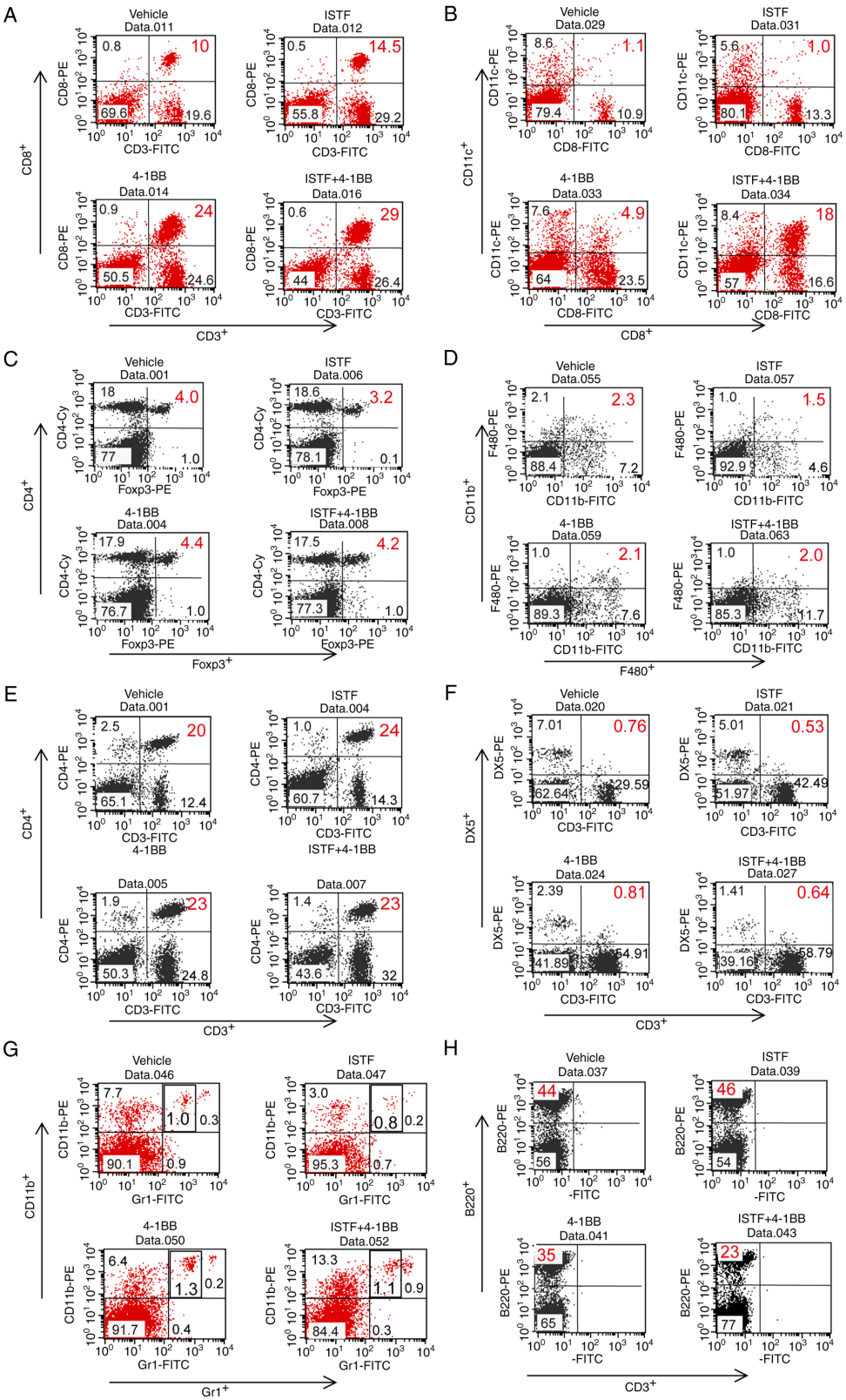

Figure S2. Representative FACS plots of data presented in Fig. 4. Combined therapy with ISTF and anti-4-1BB mAb induces marked expansion of $CD11c^+CD8^+$ T cells in TILs. Renca tumors were established and four groups of mice were treated with ISTF and/or anti-4-1BB mAb as described in Fig. 1. On day 14, the mice were sacrificed and tumors were harvested. Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes were stained with PE-, Cy- and FITC-conjugated antibodies and analyzed by FACS. Representative flow plots showing the percentages of $CD3^+CD4^+$ T cells among TILs. ISTF, immunostimulatory factor; mAb, monoclonal antibody; FACS, fluorescence activated cell sorting; TILs, tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes.