High resolution microfluidic assay and probabilistic modelling reveal cooperation between T cells in tumour killing

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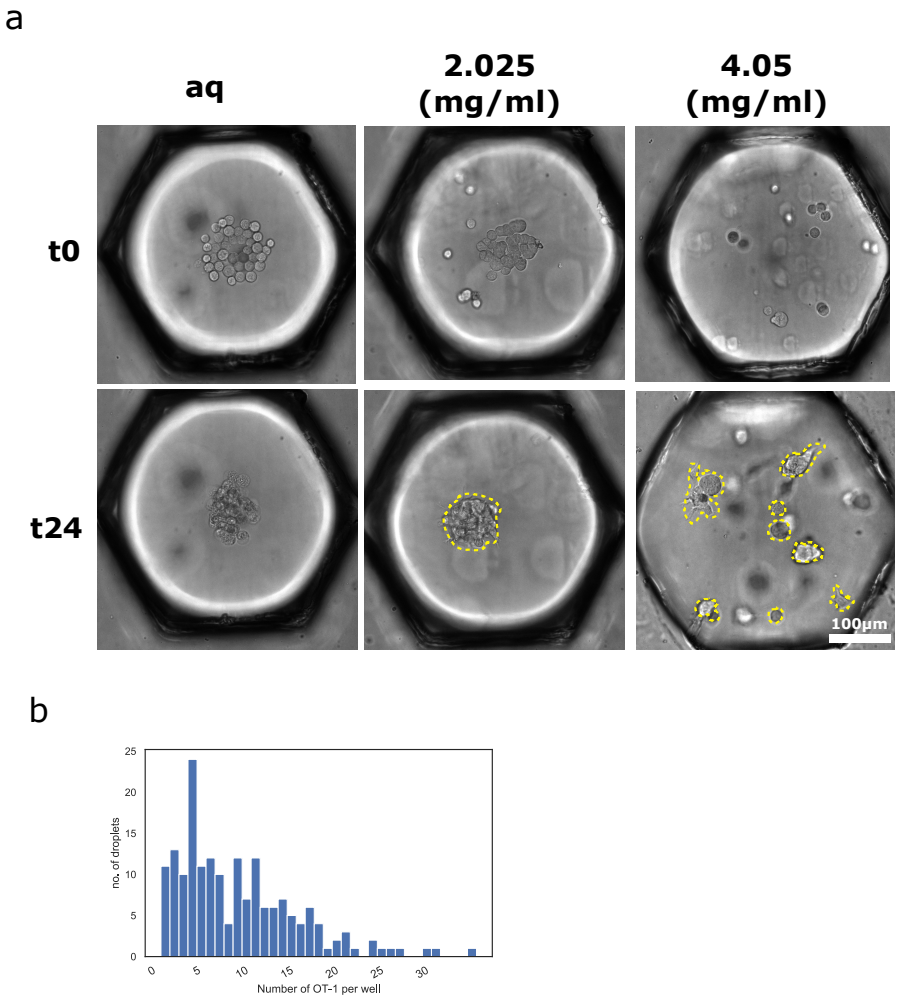
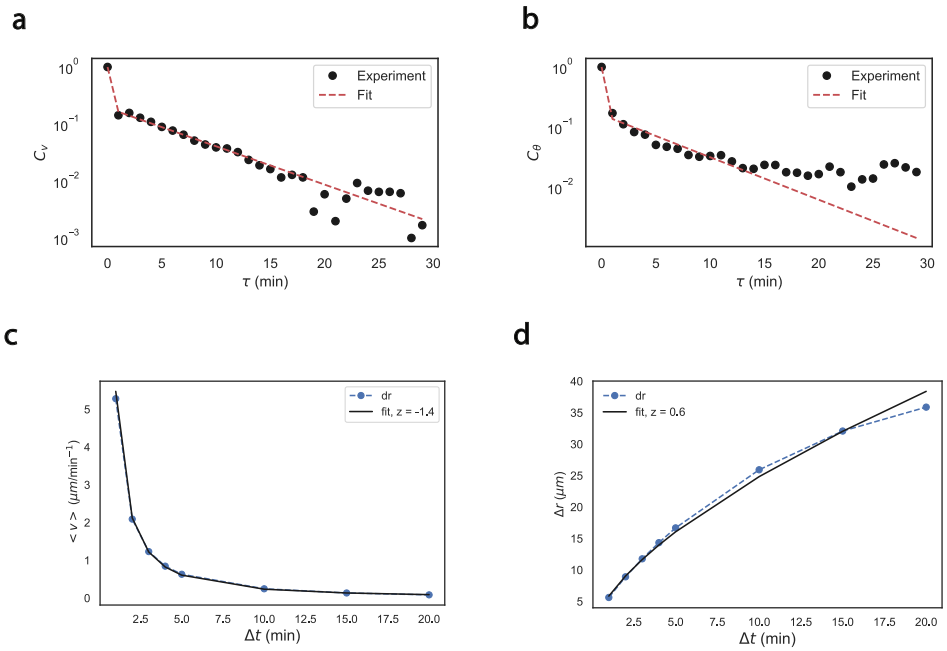
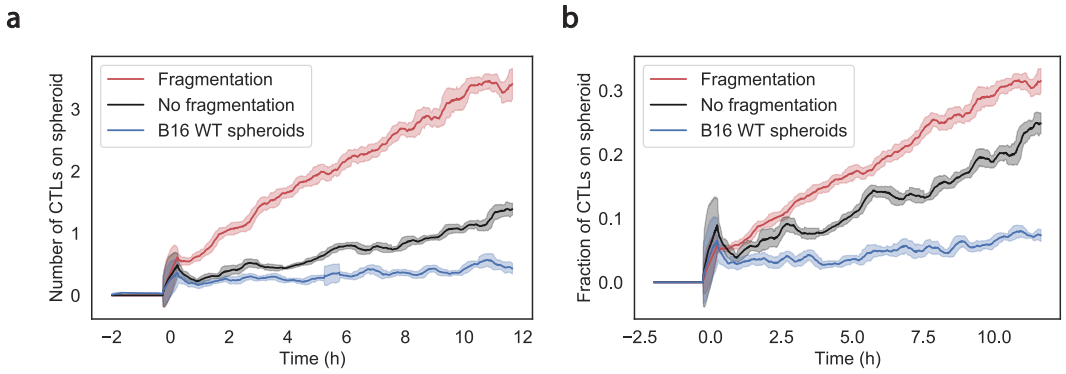
I. SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



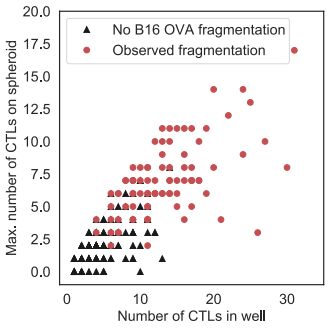
Supplementary Fig. 1. a Representative spheroids for different Matrigel concentrations at t_0 and $t_0 + 24h$ **b** Distribution of the number of CTLs per droplet ($n = 151$)



Supplementary Fig. 2. Velocity (**a**) and velocity-vector orientation (**b**) auto-correlation as a function of time. The experimental data (black dots) is fitted by a sum of two exponentials (dashed red line) in both cases. **c** Measured velocity as a function of the time-interval between two successive position measurements. The velocity scales as a power law. **d** Measured traveled distance as a function of the time-interval between two successive position measurements.



Supplementary Fig. 3. **a** Number of CTLs on the spheroid as a function of time for fragmenting spheroids (red), non-fragmenting spheroids (black) and with WT CTLs as a control (blue) **b** Fraction of CTLs on the spheroid as a function of time for fragmenting spheroids (red), non-fragmenting spheroids (black) and with WT CTLs as a control (blue)



Supplementary Fig. 4. Spheroid fate as a function of the number of CTLs per droplet and the maximum number of detected CTLs on the spheroid.