

Supplementary Materials

mTOR Inhibitors Can Enhance the Anti-Tumor Effects of DNA Vaccines through Modulating Dendritic Cell Function in the Tumor Microenvironment

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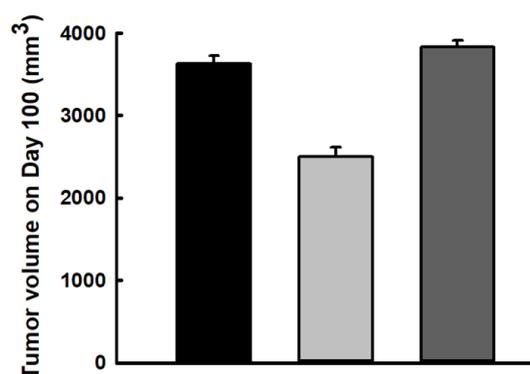


Figure S1. Tumor volumes of surviving mice 100 days after tumor challenge in the various experimental groups. Tumor burden was the lowest in the surviving mice treated with CTGF/E7 DNA vaccine and everolimus (G7) (G6, 3627.6 ± 95.9 mm³; G7, 2497.6 ± 116.7 mm³; G8, 3826.8 ± 86.1 mm³; $p = 0.002$, $n = 2$).

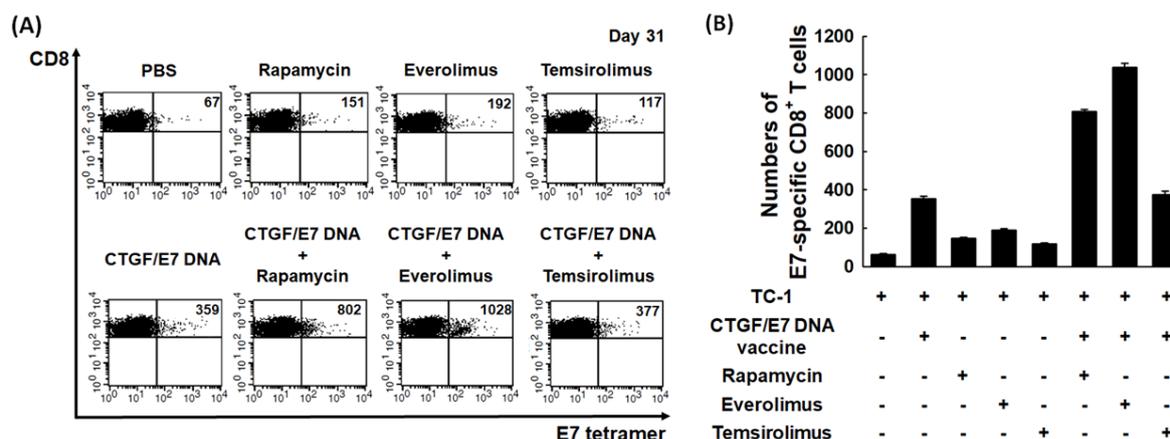


Figure S2. Numbers of E7-specific CD8⁺ T cells in tumor-associated draining lymph nodes in the various experimental groups. (A) Representative flow cytometric analysis of E7-specific CD8⁺ cytotoxic T cells/3.5 × 10⁵ lymphocytes in tumor-associated draining lymph nodes in the various experimental groups by HPV-16 E7 tetramer staining. ($n = 3$) (B) Bar figures indicating numbers of E7-specific CD8⁺ T cells/3.5 × 10⁵ lymphocytes in tumor-associated draining lymph nodes in the various experimental groups by HPV-16 E7 tetramer staining. The number of E7-specific CD8⁺ T cells/3.5 × 10⁵ lymphocytes was highest in mice treated with CTGF/E7 DNA vaccine and everolimus (G7) (G1, 62.0 ± 4.4; G2, 352.3 ± 13.1; G3, 145.7 ± 5.5; G4, 189.0 ± 8.9; G5, 116.7 ± 6.5; G6, 806.3 ± 11.6; G7, 1038.7 ± 21.1; G8, 374.0 ± 18.9; $p = 0.002$, $n = 3$).