Supplemental Figure S1 – Initial oncolytic dose is critical for immunological reprogramming in the LLC-A9F1 model. (A) Schematic diagram of experimental design. C57/B6 mice were injected SQ with A9F1 cells. Once tumors reached ~25mm², animals were either mock treated or treated with three IT injections of various doses of MYXV including: 1x10⁴, 1x10⁵, 1x10⁶, or 1x10⁷ FFU (n=5-7/group). Tumors were harvested eight days after initiation of treatment for analysis. Data represents the summation of two independent experiments. (B) Quantitation of infectious virus in each tumor. Data is normalized to tumor mass and displayed as FFU/gram tissue. (C) Abundance of CD8⁺ T cells within tumors treated as indicated measured by flow cytometry. Data shown is normalized to numbers of CD8⁺ T cells found in matched mock-treated samples and presented as fold induction from mock. Significance was determined using unpaired Student’s t-test (**=p<0.01, ***=p<0.001)
Supplemental Figure S2 – Overall survival in PDL1-/- tumors is based on initial oncolytic dose. C57/B6 mice were injected SQ with B16/F10-PDL1-/- cells. Once tumors reached ~25mm^2, animals were either mock treated or treated with three IT injections of 1x10^7, 1x10^6, or 1x10^5 FFU of MYXV (n=7+/group). Animals were euthanized when their tumors reached 15mm in any direction. Data shown is overall survival of animals (note that this is the same experiment shown in Fig 6)
Supplemental Figure S3 – Overall survival following combination with PD1-blocking antibody is based on initial oncolytic dose. C57/B6 mice were injected SQ with B16/F10 cells. Once tumors reached ~25mm$^2$, animals were either mock treated or treated with three IT injections of $1 \times 10^7$, $1 \times 10^6$, or $1 \times 10^5$ FFU of MYXV ($n=7+/group$) and subsequently given IP injections of anti-PD1 antibody (100ug/mouse twice weekly). Animals were euthanized when their tumors reached 15mm in any direction. Data shown is overall survival of animals (note that this is the same experiment shown in Fig 6)