Supplementary Figure 1: Survival time for mice intracranially injected with B16 (GD2+) melanoma cells ranging from 200 – 200,000 cells.
Supplementary Figure 2: (A) Log10-transformed tumor growth curve of Fig. 1B. (B) Log10 transformed data was used to determine significantly different tumor growth rates at multiple time points. Treatment groups, A: α-CTLA-4 only, B: ISV + α-CTLA-4.
Supplementary Figure 3: Immune cell analysis of 1 (of 12) mouse that failed to establish immune memory in CNS. (A) Immunohistochemistry representative images of CD4+ and CD8+ within developed brain tumor (T: tumor, brown: positive immunolabeling, H&E: hematoxylin and eosin). Quantification of CD8+ (B) and CD4+ (C) T-cells demonstrated increases in brain tumor of 1 (of 12) mouse that failed to establish immune memory compared to naïve mice (euthanized due to brain tumor burden, not time-matched).
Supplementary Figure 4: Flow cytometry gating strategy.
Supplementary Figure 5: Depletion efficiency for α-CD4 and α-CD8 antibodies. Injection (i.p.) of α-CD4 and α-CD8 antibodies resulted in significant >97% depletion of CD4\(^+\) and CD8\(^+\) cells, respectively, in mouse blood 7 days after first administration (*p<0.05, mean±S.E., n=3 mice in a single animal experiment, ANOVA with post-hoc Bonferroni).
**Supplementary Figure 6**: FOXP3⁺ cell depletion in DEREG mouse model. (A) Flow cytometric analysis at day 3 post diphtheria toxin (DT) injection (*p<0.05; mean±S.E., n=3 mice total in two separate animal experiments, Student’s t-test). (B) Survival curve for mice harboring intracranial and extracranial B78 tumors, and receiving ISV and/or DT treatment (p=0.858, Kaplan-Meier, n≥4 in a single animal experiment).