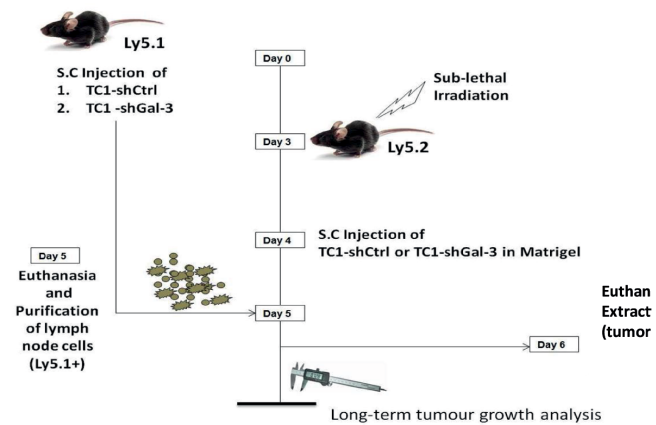


Figure S2



Adoptive transfer method: Lymph node cells from the mice donors (C57BL/6; Ly5.1) were adoptive transferred to the correct neo-vascularization of nascent tumor. In all cases where adoptive transfer of lymphocytes was performed, TC1-shGal-3 cells were injected subcutaneously in C57BL/6-Ly5.1 strain donor mice with PBS (without Matrigel). On Day 4, challenged lymphoid cells were obtained from lymph nodes (super mesenteric lymph nodes), and immediately transferred to cold RPMI medium supplemented with 10% calf serum (100 µl). Cells were homogenized with a concentration of antibiotics twice to the standard concentration (1500 rpm for 5 min). The live cells obtained were counted in the Neubauer in the presence of trypan blue. The effect of adoptive transfer of challenged lymphoid cells was determined. The effect of adoptive transfer of challenged lymphoid cells was determined. To decrease endogenous lymphoid cells transfer, the animals used as receptors received sublethal irradiation (1 Gy, radiation source: cesium 137; 24 hours before irradiation, antibiotics (Enrofloxacin 85 mg / kg) were given to donor mice). TC1-shCtrl or -shGal-3 cells were injected subcutaneously with Matrigel (100 µl). The next day, 4x10⁶ challenge lymphoid cells were injected retro-orbitally under anesthesia. Tumor growth was monitored periodically and the pathophysiological parameters (tumor growth and the tumor duplication time) were determined.