**Figure S1. Vaccine-induced CD4+ T cells are necessary and sufficient to mediate antitumor immunity in a BALB/c tumor model**

(A) A20 tumor cells were incubated with CpG-FITC, thoroughly washed and analyzed by flow cytometry. (B) BALB/c donor mice were vaccinated with CpG/A20. CD4 and CD8 T cell subsets were isolated by flow cytometry sorting and transferred as detailed in Material and Methods.

**Figure S2. CpG-loaded tumor B cells can ‘leak’ CpG into the immediate microenvironment**

H11 were incubated with 3 μg/mL of CpG or CpG-FITC for 24 hours. 1 × 10^6 responder splenocytes were plated in the lower chamber of a trans well. 5 × 10^6 H11, CpG/H11, or CpG-FITC/H11 were plated in the upper chamber of a trans-well plate for 24 hours. After 24 hours, responder splenocytes were collected, stained with anti–CD40-APC, and analyzed for FITC and APC fluorescence. Plots are gated on live cells. Plots are representative of three independent wells per condition.

**Figure S3. Pre-incubation of H11 cells with CpG enhances dendritic cell uptake and activation**

Ax700-labeled CpG/H11 or H11 tumor cells were added to (A) C57BL/6 DC or (B) TLR9KO DC for 24 hours. Cells were harvested and analyzed by flow cytometry. Phagocytosis was assessed by the percentage of Ax700^+CD11c^+ cells (top row). Activation was assessed by expression of CD40 and CD80 (bottom row). All plots are gated on live cells. Plots are representative of three independent wells per condition.

**Figure S4. Vaccine-induced antitumor immunity protects equally well against in vitro and in vivo passaged H11 tumor cells**

Donors were vaccinated as described. Recipients received tumor challenge from either in vitro passaged H11 or H11 tumor cells isolated from a growing tumor on a mouse. Cohorts of C57BL/6 recipient mice (n=5) were transplanted and followed for tumor growth (A) and survival (B).

**Figure S5. A CpG-loaded, whole-cell vaccine generates robust antitumor immunity in tumor-bearing donors**

(A) Vaccination schema. Tumor-bearing C57BL/6 donors were treated with one dose of CTX (100mg/kg) followed by 5 days of vaccination with CpG/H11. Untreated and CTX treated donors were used as controls. (B) Cohorts of C57BL/6 recipient mice (n=5) were transplanted and followed for tumor growth and survival.
FIGURE S1
Irradiated Whole-Cell Vaccination Schema

A

A20 Tumor Cells

Untreated
30 mins
1 hour
6 hours
12 hours
24 hours

CpG-FITC

B

CpG/A20

Donor

Spleen

Bone Marrow

9.5Gy TBI & Transplant

Vaccination

Day 1 2 3 4 5

13

Tumor Challenge

16

Lymphodepleted Recipient
FIGURE S3

A

C57BL/6
DCs + H11

C57BL/6
DCs + CpG/H11

B

TLR9KO
DCs + H11

TLR9KO
DCs + CpG/H11
FIGURE S4

A

![Graph A](image)

- • Unvaccinated Donors (in vitro passage)
- ■ Unvaccinated Donors (in vivo passage)
- ○ Vaccinated Donors (in vitro passage)
- ♦ Vaccinated Donors (in vivo passage)

B

![Graph B](image)

- • Unvaccinated Donors (in vitro passage)
- ■ Unvaccinated Donors (in vivo passage)
- ○ Vaccinated Donors (in vitro passage)
- ♦ Vaccinated Donors (in vivo passage)
FIGURE S5

A  Irradiated Whole-Cell Vaccination Schema

Tumor Challenge Day 0  CTX 6  Vaccination 7 8 9 10 11

Donor

Spleen + Bone Marrow

Lymphodepleted Recipient

9.5 Gy TBI & Transplant

14

B

Percent survival

0 5 10 15

0 50 100

Time (Days)

CTX + CpG/H11 Vaccine
CTX
Tumor-Bearing