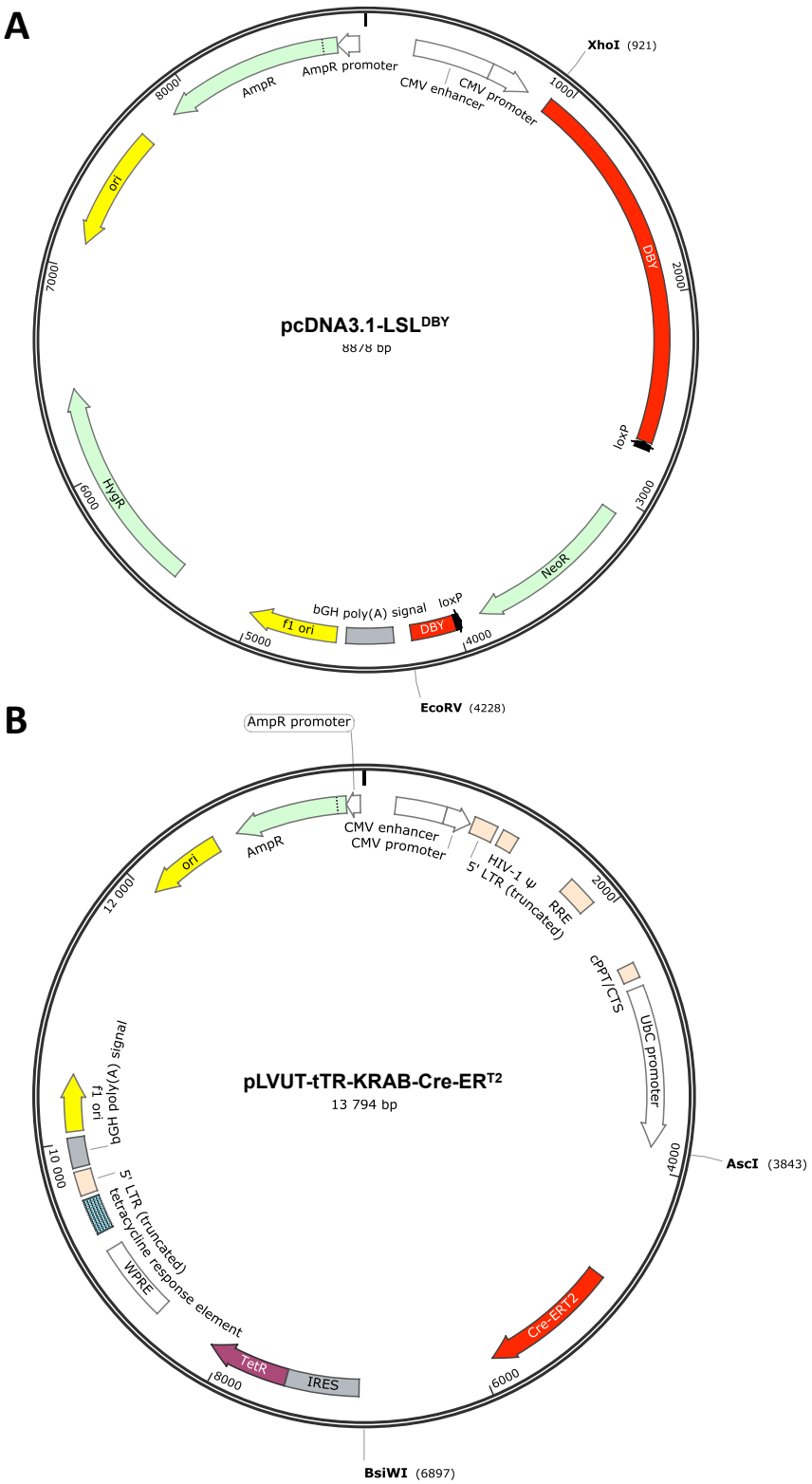

Figure S1: Maps of the vectors used to generate H4B1 cells.
(A) To allow conditional DBY expression in MCA101 cells, the DBY sequence containing a LoxP-stop-Neo^{R}-LoxP cassette was inserted between the unique XhoI and EcoRV restriction sites of pcDNA3.1/Hygro(-). After transfection with pcDNA3.1-LSL^{DBY} plasmid, a MCA101-LSL^{DBY} clone was isolated by double cloning and infected with lentiviral particles encoding the tet-inducible Cre-ER^{T2}. **(B)** The lentiviral plasmid described by Szulc et al. (26) pLVUT-tTR-KRAB-GFP was modified by replacement of GFP by Cre-ER^{T2} coding sequence by using two new unique restriction sites introduced by PCR: AscI and BsiWI. The resulting plasmid is referred as pLVUT-tTR-KRAB-LSL^{DBY}.

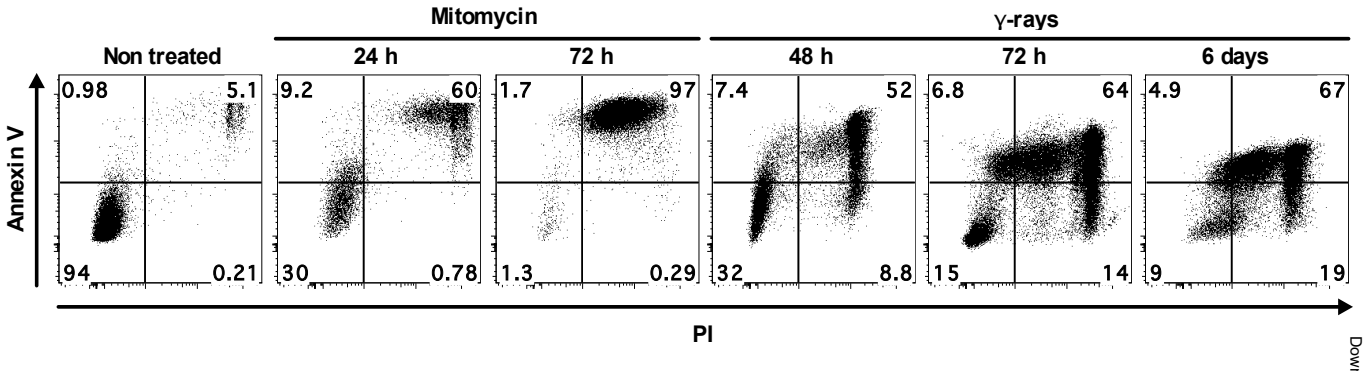

Figure S2: Tumor cell death is efficiently induced.

After treatment with the different cell death inducers, remaining tumor cells that had not been implanted were kept in culture for several days. To measure the progressive appearance of cell death, H4B1 cells were stained with propidium iodide (PI) and an anti-annexin V antibody 1, 2, 3 and 6 days after treatment. One representative FACS analysis obtained with mitomycin-treated and irradiated H4B1 cells is shown.

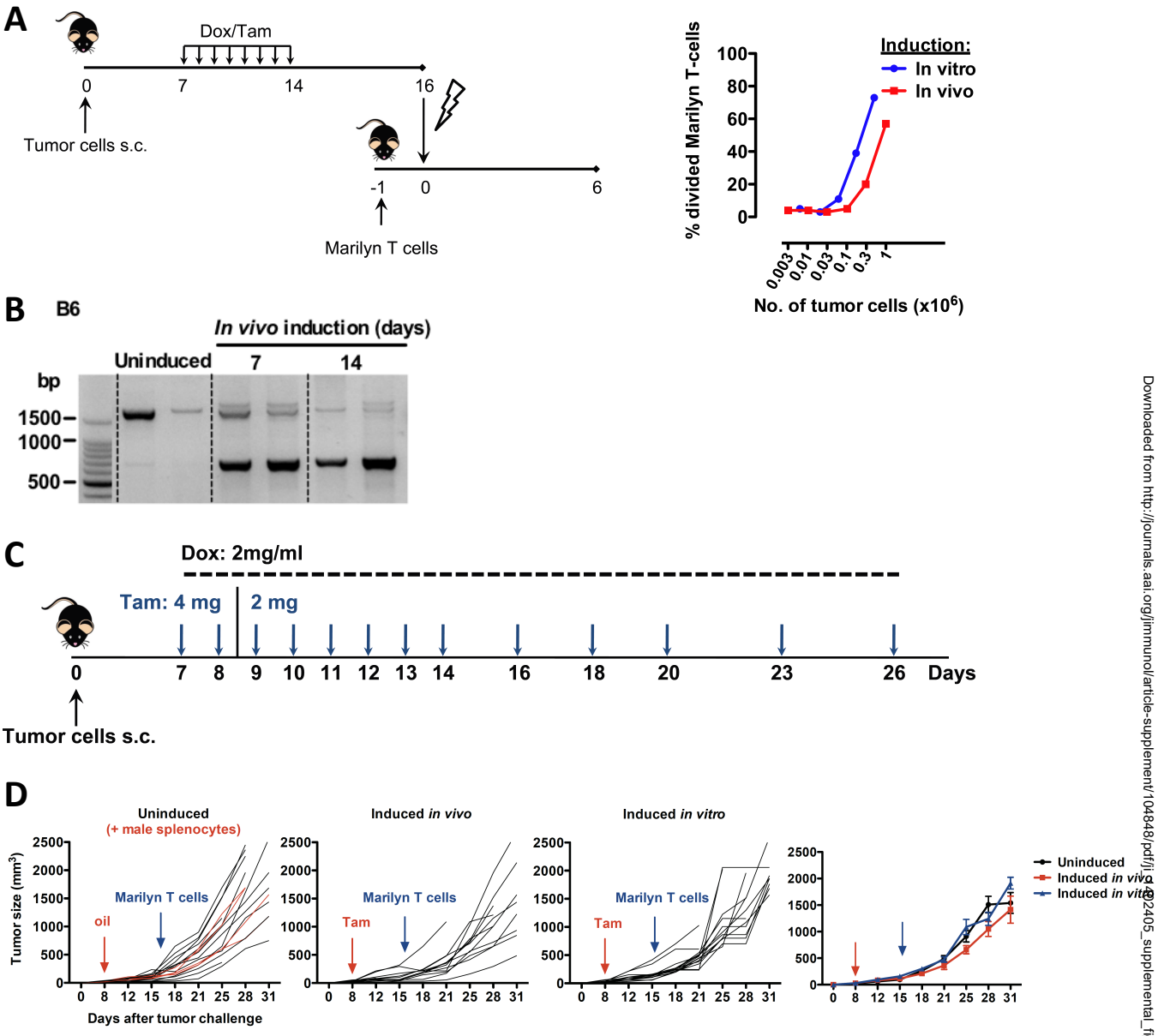

Figure S3: (A) Quantification of the amount of tumor antigen produced by H4B1 cells. After s.c. implantation, Rag2$^{-/-}$ B6 mice were treated for 7 days with Dox/Tam. Tumors were then harvested, enzymatically digested and irradiated (100 Gy). Serial dilutions of tumor suspension were implanted sub-cutaneously into the footpad of B6 mice before adoptive transfer of CFSE-labeled Marilyn T cells. The analysis of proliferation in the popliteal draining lymph node was performed at day 6. Quantification is shown in the right panel. **(B)** Efficiency of *in vivo*-induced Cre-mediated recombination increased with the dose and duration of TAM administration. Treatment with Dox (2 mg/ml in drinking water) and Tam was started in wt B6 mice 5 days after tumor implantation. Mice received high doses of Tam (4 mg per day for 2 days, followed by 2 mg daily) for 7 or 14 days. Mice were then killed and tumors were harvested for PCR analysis. **(C)** Optimized schedule of Dox and Tam administration for *in vivo* induction of DBY expression in H4B1 tumor bearing mice. This induction protocol is used in Fig.3 to 7. **(D)** H4B1 tumor growth from Fig.3, on individual mice and mean values +/- SEM (right panel). Red arrows indicate the first day of treatment with Dox and Tam or oil, blue arrows indicate the day of adoptive transfer of Marilyn T cells. In the uninduced group, some mice were immunized with CD3ε$^{-/-}$ male splenocytes (red curves) as a control of absence of tumor rejection in the presence of MHC-II^{+} DBY^{+} cells.

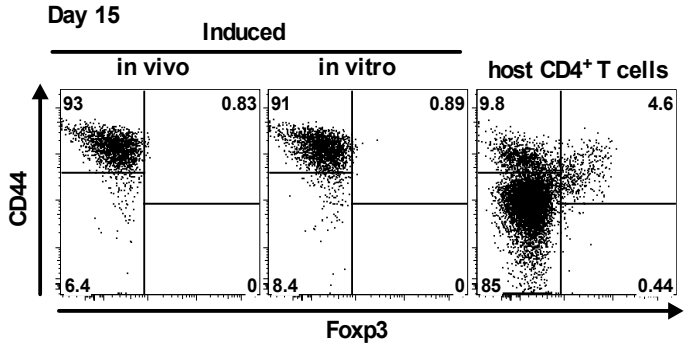

Figure S4: Absence of Foxp3 expression by activated Marilyn T-cells in the TdLN. Marilyn T cells (left panel) or host $CD4^+$ T cells as a positive control (right panel). Representative of 2 independent experiments.