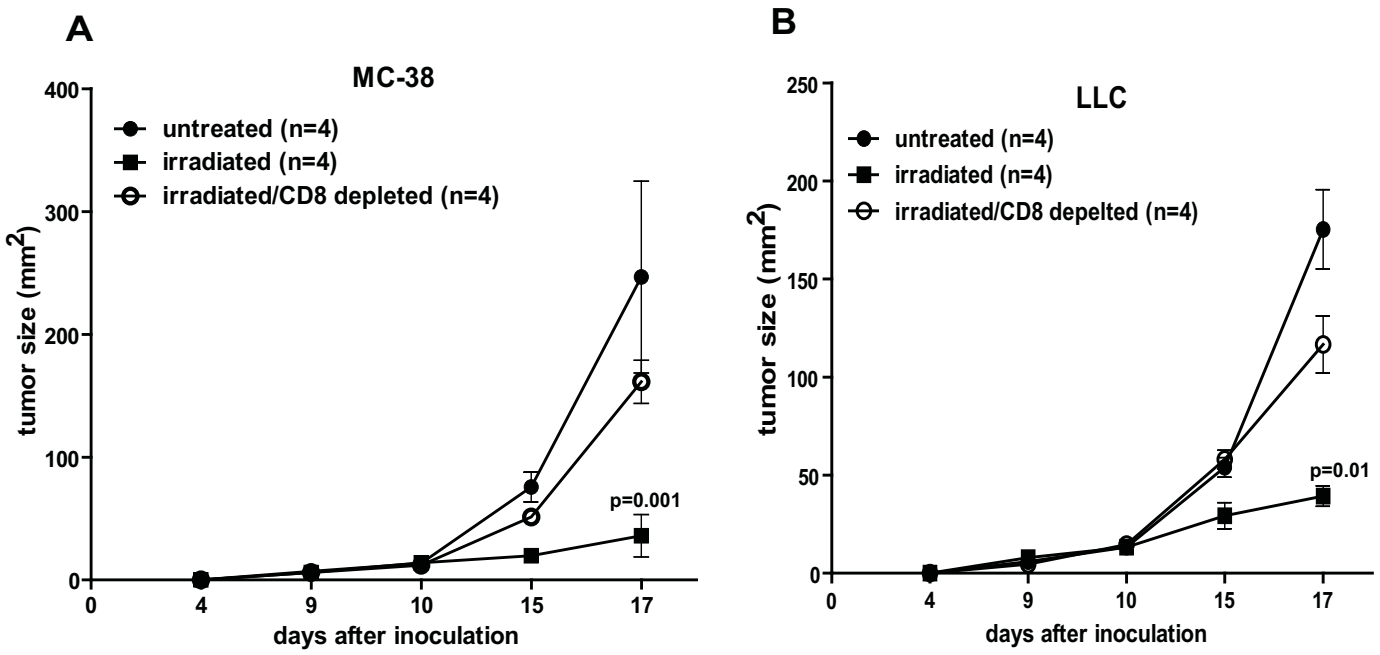

Figure S1. The therapeutic effect of local high-dose RT depends on CD8+ T cells. C57BL/6 mice were injected s.c. with 2 x 10^6 tumor cells in Matrigel. Tumors were irradiated with a single dose of 10 Gy when they had reached a size of approximately 12-16 mm^2 (d 12), whereas control mice received no RT. One day before RT, CD8+ T cells were depleted in one experimental group. (A) Growth of MC-38 tumors. (B) Growth of LLC tumors. Data are representative of two independent experiments. Experimental groups consisted of 5 mice.

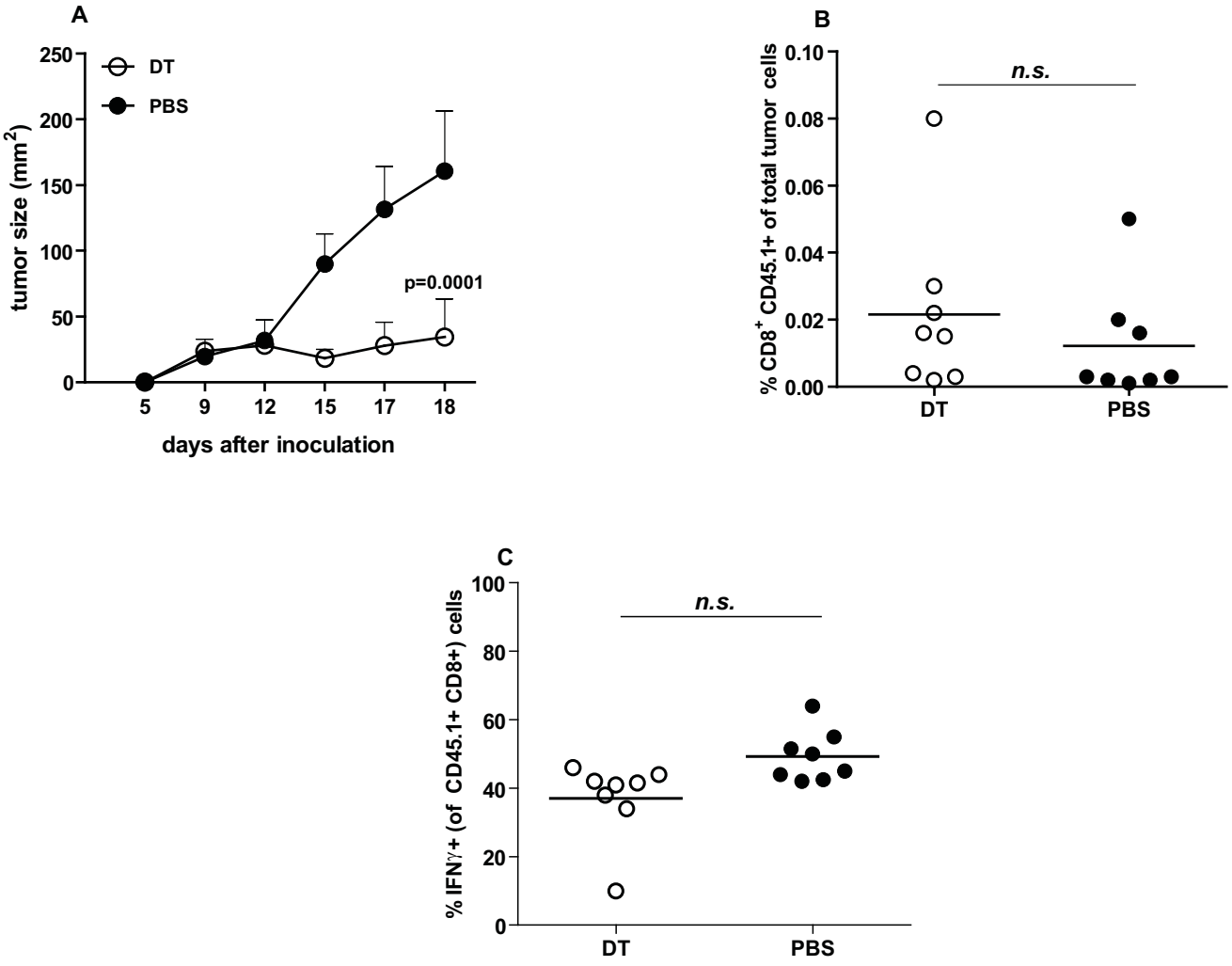

Figure S2. Increased antigen-release does not result in higher accumulation or maintenance of function of tumor-specific effector CD8+ T cells. C57BL/6 mice were injected s.c. with 2 x 10^5 B16gp-DTR tumor cells in Matrigel. Mice were injected with 10 ng DT per g body weight when tumors had reached a size of approximately 12-16 mm^2 (d 9) and every third day thereafter, whereas control mice received PBS. Immediately after the last DT treatment, 2 x 10^6 in vitro activated tumor-specific TCR327 CD45.1 effector cells (gp33-41/H-$2D^b$-specific) were adoptively transferred. (A) Growth of B16gp-DTR tumors. (B and C) Percentage and function (ICS) of tumor-infiltrating CD8+ T cells 6 d after the last DT treatment as determined by flowcytometry after gating on live CD45.1+ CD8+ (transferred TCR327) cells.