

## Supplementary Figure Legends

**Supplementary Figure 1. Survivin peptide vaccine, SurVaxM, induced antigen-specific CD8 effector cells in the tumor bearing animals.** Tetramer analysis of splenocytes obtained from mice immunized with SurVaxM. Splenocytes were stained with anti-CD8 antibodies and survivin-specific MHC classI tetramers for flow cytometric analysis. Results are based upon gating of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells and indicate the percent of double labeled cells (CD8<sup>+</sup>/Tetramer<sup>+</sup>) with respect to specific tetramer.

**Supplementary Figure 2. Tasquinimod modulation of MDSC subpopulations in CR Myc-CaP tumor bearing FVB mice.** **A.** FACS analysis of blood samples with MDSCs surface marker (Gr1 and CD11b) staining. **B.** MDSC granulocytic and monocytic subpopulation analysis with blood samples. **C.** FACS analysis of splenocyte samples with MDSCs surface marker (Gr1 and CD11b) staining. **D.** Infiltrating MDSC granulocytic and monocytic subpopulation analysis. (\*\* $p < 0.01$ ; t-test. Error bars indicate s.e.m.)

**Supplementary Figure 3. CD11b<sup>+</sup> in tumor and MDSC subpopulations in spleen from B16-h5T4 tumor bearing C57/B16 mice.** **A.** CD11b<sup>+</sup> frequency of viable cells in tumor tissue. **B.** Total CD11b<sup>+</sup> cells in spleen ( $\times 10^6$ ). **C.** MDSC subpopulations in spleen (CD11b<sup>+</sup>). (\*\* $p < 0.01$ ; t-test. Error bars indicate s.e.m.)

**Supplementary Figure 4. The effect of tasquinimod on T cell proliferation and regulatory T cells.** **A.** T cells were isolated from spleens of CR Myc-CaP tumor bearing mice that had received indicated treatment and activated in vitro in CD3 and CD28-coated plates for 65-72 hours, <sup>3</sup>H-thymidine was added to culture for the last 12 hours. T cell proliferation was measured by <sup>3</sup>H-thymidine incorporation. **B.** T cells were isolated from naïve or B16-h5T4 tumor bearing

C57Bl/6 mice, labelled with CFSE and stimulated with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 coated beads in the presence or absence of indicated concentrations of tasquinimod. After 3 days of culture, cell division was measured as the median fluorescence intensity (MFI) of CFSE in CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells respectively by FACS analysis. The frequencies of CD4<sup>+</sup>Foxp3<sup>+</sup> Treg cells were measured by FACS analysis in spleen and tumor from CR Myc-CaP (C.) and B16-h5T4 (D.) tumor bearing mice.

**Supplementary Figure 5. The effect of tasquinimod treatment on CD11c<sup>+</sup> dendritic cells. A.**

The frequencies of CD11c<sup>+</sup> dendritic cells in spleen from B16-h5T4 tumor bearing mice that had received indicated treatment. **B.** CD11c<sup>+</sup> dendritic cells isolated from spleens from vehicle- or tasquinimod treated B16-h5T4 tumor bearing mice were used to act as APCs for CFSE-labelled naïve T cells *in vitro*. The T cells were stimulated with the superantigen SEA in the presence or absence of dendritic cells at different ratios. After 3 days of culture, T cells division was measured as CFSE expression by FACS analyses. Percentage of divided cells were calculated based on the CFSE expression of undivided T cells.

**Supplementary Figure 6. The effect of tasquinimod on nitric oxide synthase activity in infiltrating myeloid cells.**

Lysates were prepared from infiltrating myeloid cells from vehicle or tasquinimod treated mice and were tested with a nitric oxide synthase kit (see method). The enzyme activity was measured as concentration of its end product, nitrite. (\**p* < 0.05, t-test. Error bars indicate s.e.m.)