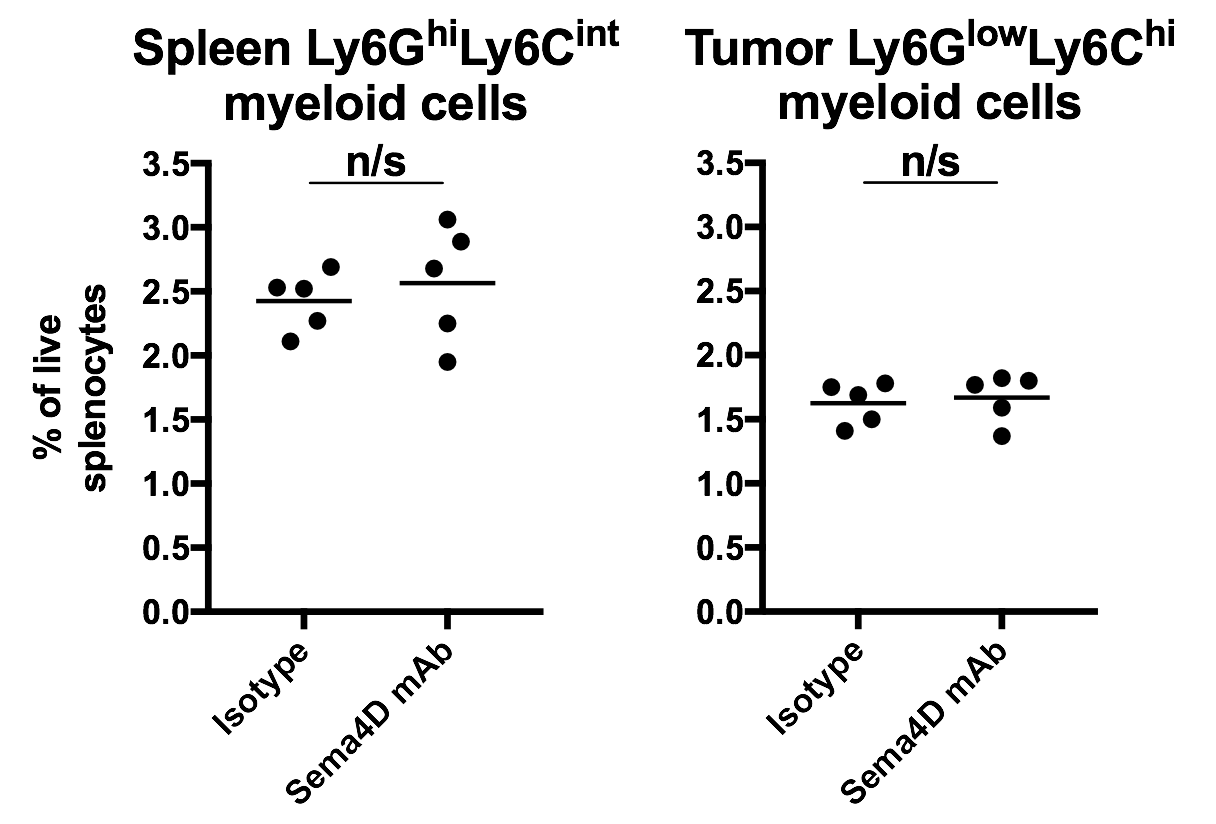
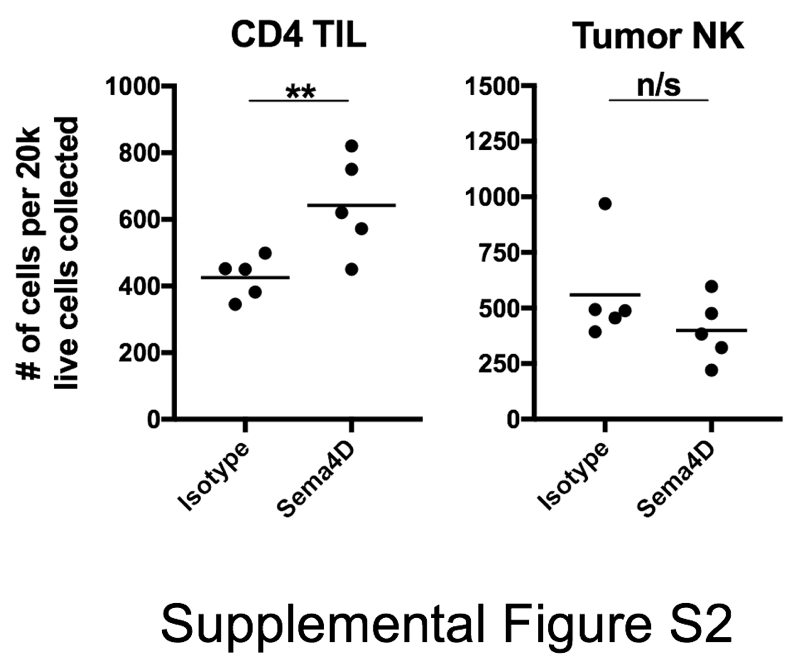
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**Supplemental figure S1 – Sema4D mAb did not alter peripheral Ly6GhiLy6Cint myeloid cell accumulation**

Mice bearing MOC1 tumors were treated with Sema4D mAb (200 μg/injection once every 7 days x 4) or isotype control (n=5/group) and splenocytes harvested 1 day after the last Sema4D mAb treatment were analyzed via flow cytometry for CD45.2+CD11b+Ly6GhiLy6Cint myeloid cell or CD45.2+CD11b+Ly6GlowLy6Chi myeloid cell accumulation.

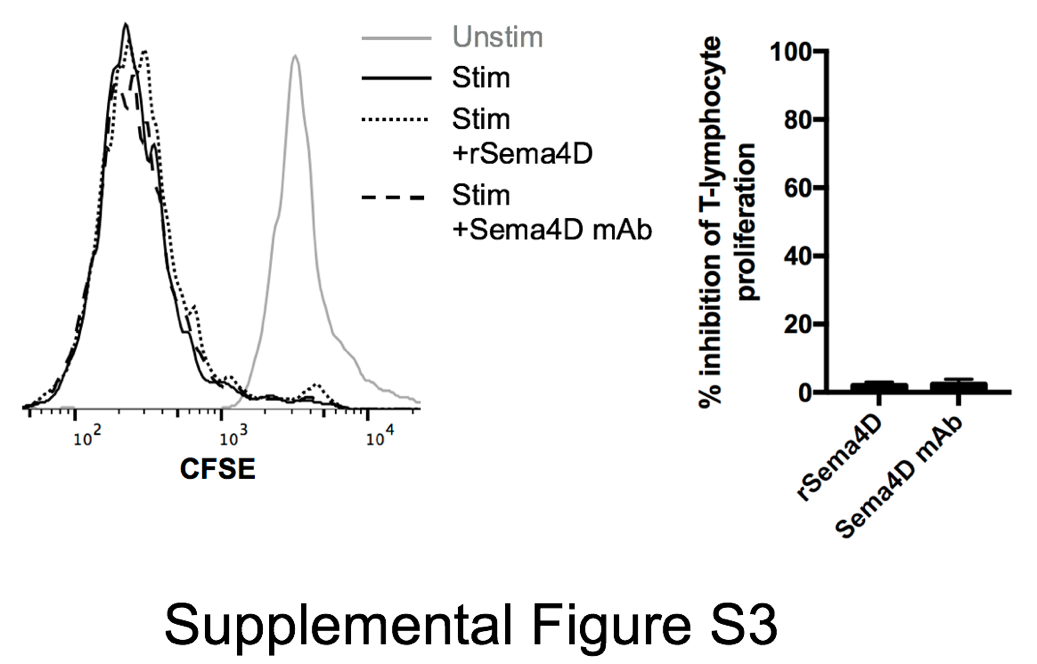
n/s, not significant.

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**Supplemental figure S2 – Sema4D mAb increased CD4+ TIL but not NK cell tumor infiltration**

Mice bearing MOC1 tumors were treated with Sema4D mAb (200 μg/injection once every 7 days x 4) or isotype control (n=5/group) and whole tumor digests harvested 1 day after the last Sema4D mAb treatment were analyzed via flow cytometry for CD3+CD4+ T-lymphocyte or NK1.1+CD3- NK cell infiltration.

\*\*, p<0.01. n/s, not significant.

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**Supplemental figure S3 – Recombinant Sema4D or Sema4D mAb did not directly alter *ex vivo* T-lymphocyte proliferation**

Sorted naïve peripheral T-lymphocytes were CFSE-labelled and stimulated with CD3/28 microbeads (1:1 bead to T-lymphocyte ratio) in the presence or absence of rSema4D (10 μg/mL) or Sema4D mAb (10 μg/mL) and CFSE dilution was measured by flow cytometry. Representative overlaid histograms on left, quantified on right.