SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGEND

**Figure S1.** CD4+ and CD8+ T cells infiltrate the stroma and the transformed epithelium following transplantation and vaccination. Seventeen week-old CD45.2+ TRAMP mice underwent HSCT, fDLI and vaccination as depicted in Figure 1A, and analyzed one week after boosting. Cryopreserved sections of UGAs were analyzed by immunofluorescence with purified primary anti-CD3 and anti-CD4 (A-F) or anti-CD3 and anti-CD8 (G-N) antibodies and secondary Alexa Fluor labeled antibodies. Hoechst was used to identify the nuclei. Representative prostate sections are depicted. A, D, G, L Merged Images. B, E, H, M CD3 channel. C, F CD4 channel. I, N CD8 channel.

**Figure S2.** Tumor-directed vaccination and alloreactive DLI synergize in evoking intratumoral infiltration. Seventeen week-old CD45.2+ TRAMP mice underwent mDLI or fDLI as depicted in Figure 1A and were subjected or not to tumor-directed vaccination. Mice were sacrificed one week after vaccination or one week after boosting and the UGAs were recovered for further analysis. Paraffin embedded sections of UGAs were analyzed by immunohistochemistry with anti-CD3 Ab (A) and H&E staining (not shown). A) Representative sections were digitally scanned and the number of CD3+ cells/mm2 was electronically quantified. Statistical significance was determined by two-tail unpaired t-test. B) Clinical responses and CD3+ infiltrates were plotted according to the linear regression model (p=0.0004). Symbols reflect complete tumor regression (CR; black area), partial tumor regression (PR; gray area) or no response (NR; white area).