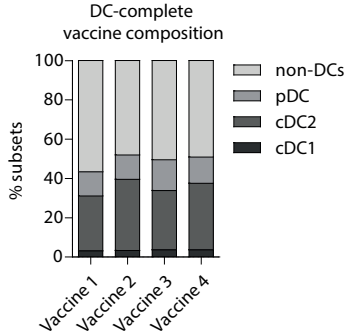
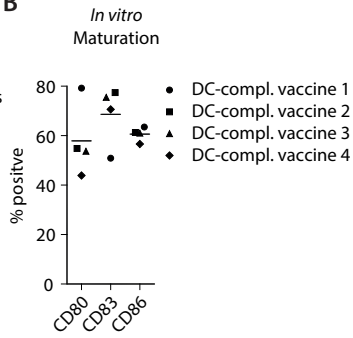


Supplementary figure 9

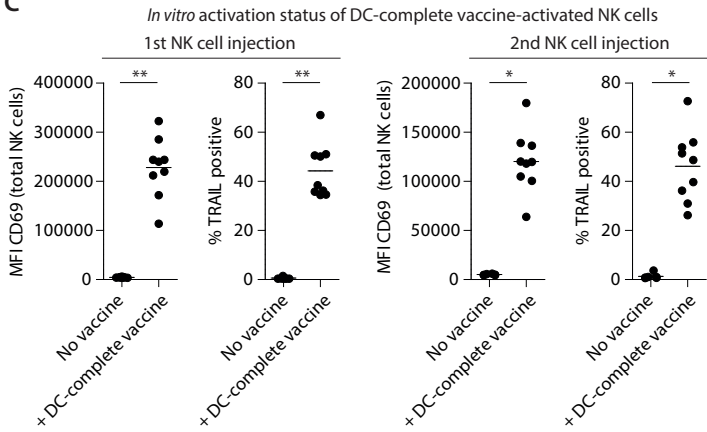
A



B

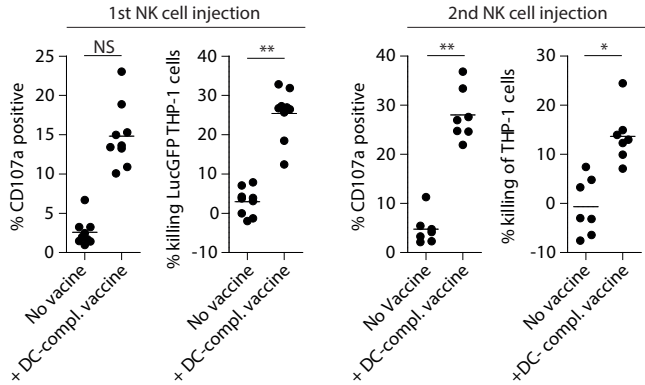


C

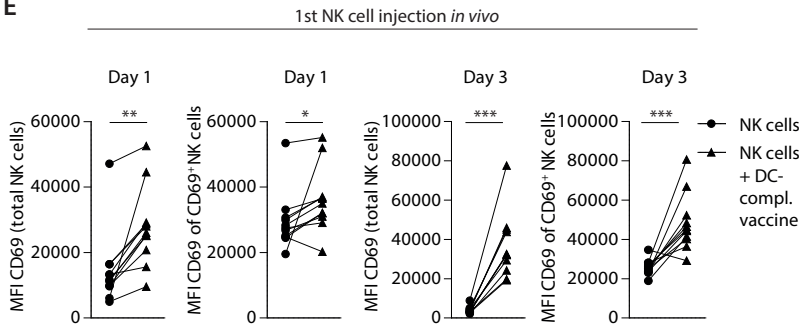


D

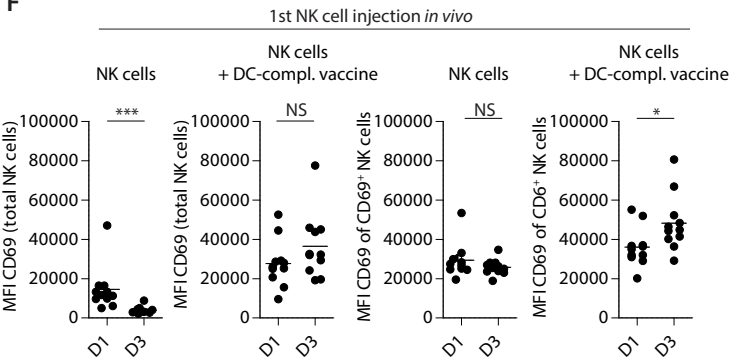
In vitro degranulation and cytolytic capacity of DC-complete vaccine-activated NK cells after 4 hours exposure to LucGFP THP-1 cells



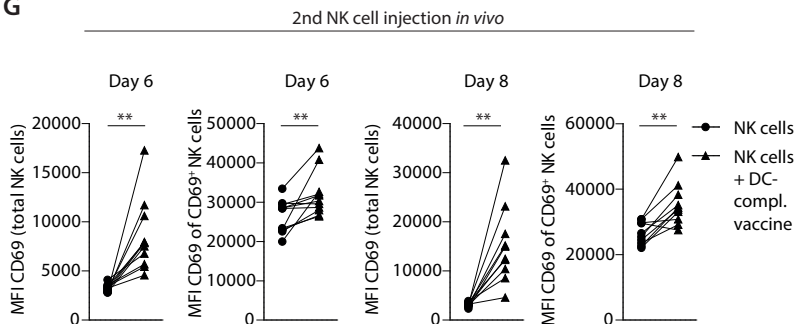
E



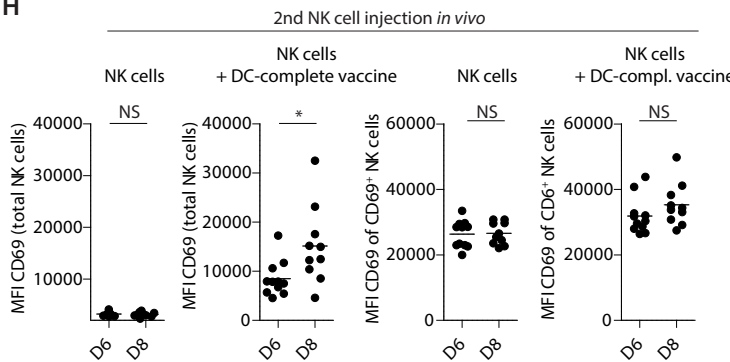
F



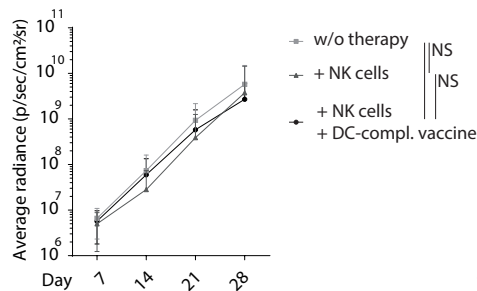
G



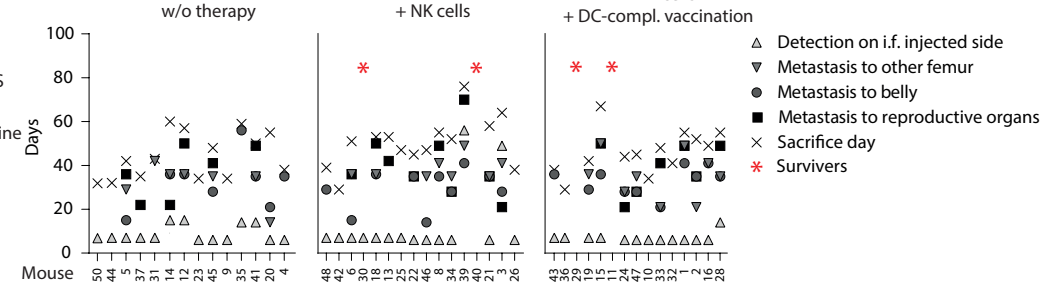
H



I

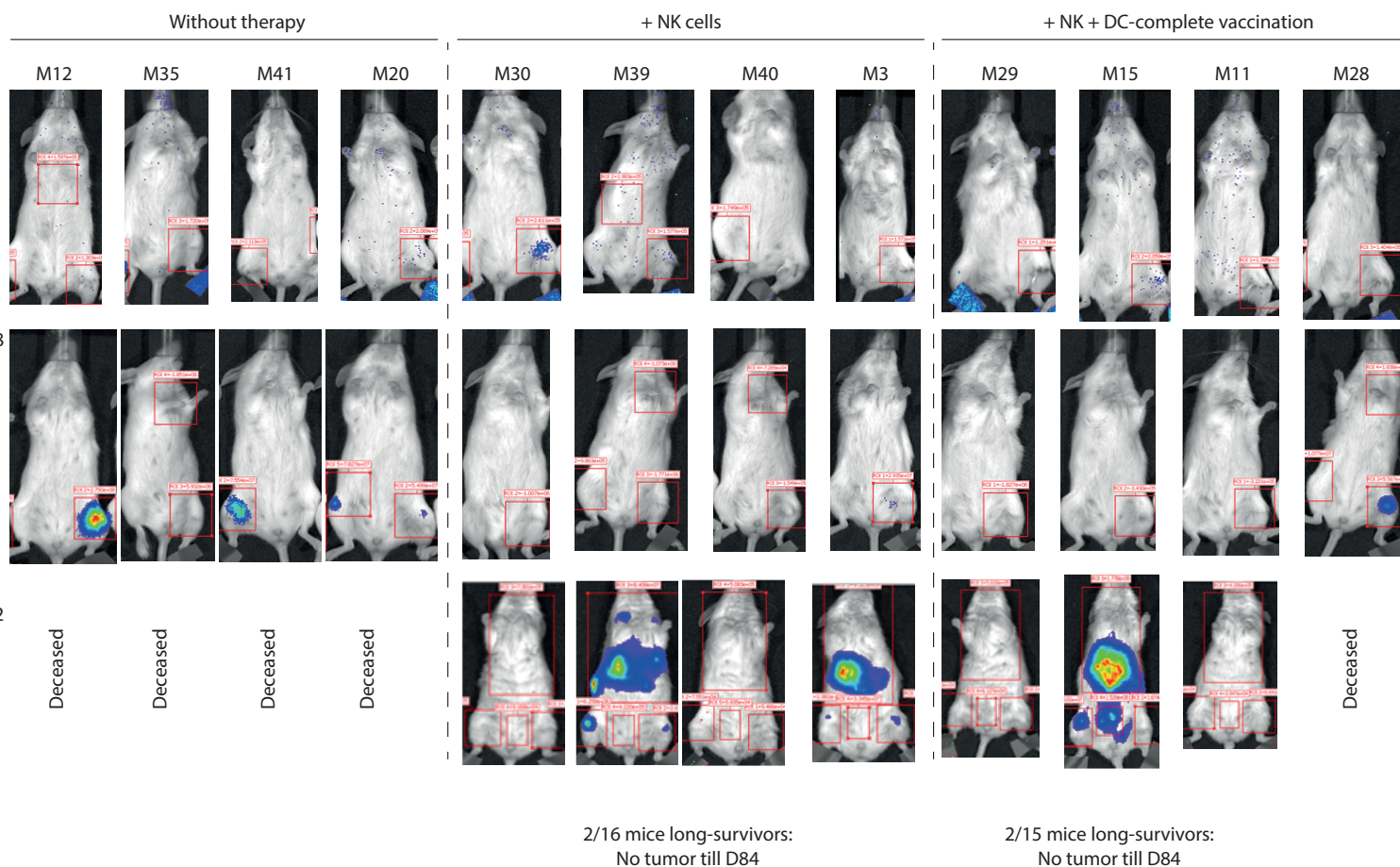


J



K

Representative mice with non-detectable/low tumor load at day 7 are depicted



Supplementary figure 9. *Ex vivo* and *in vitro* evaluation of DC-complete vaccine potency and NK cell functionality. (a) Composition of DC-complete vaccine 1, 2, 3 and 4. (b) Expression of co-stimulatory molecules CD80, CD83 and CD86 on matured DC-complete vaccines before *in vivo* injection. (c, d) *Ex vivo* evaluation of expression of CD69 and TRAIL, degranulation and LucGFP THP-1 killing capacity of the NK cells used in the *in vivo* model. Each symbol represent one unique NK cell donor (n=9). (e-h) *Ex vivo* expression of CD69 on NK cells in blood from vaccinated mice after the 1st and 2nd vaccination (e, f) and 3rd and 4th vaccination (g, h)(n=11). (i) Radiance (photons/second/cm²/steradian) over time in LucGFP THP-1 bearing mice of different treatment group. (j) Overview showing time to detection of the LucGFP THP-1 tumor in the injected femur and the time to metastasis formation in the other femur, the belly region and reproductive organs using bioluminescence imaging (BLI) of each individual mouse. (k) Representative BLI images of mice with tumor progression over time. Statistical analyses were performed using non-parametric paired T-test (c-h) or mixed model two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey correction comparing selected pairs of means. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.