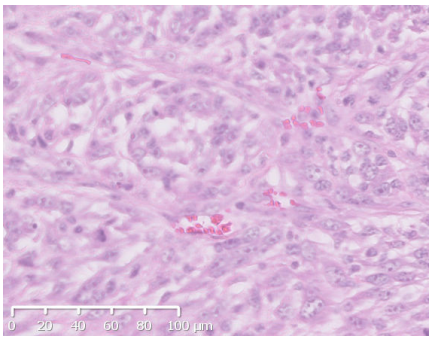
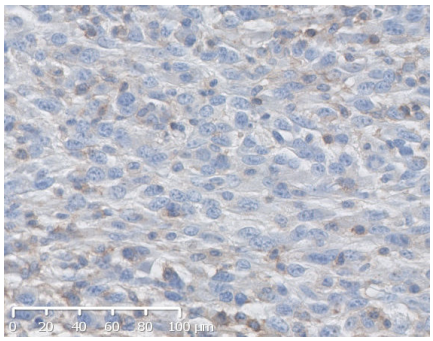
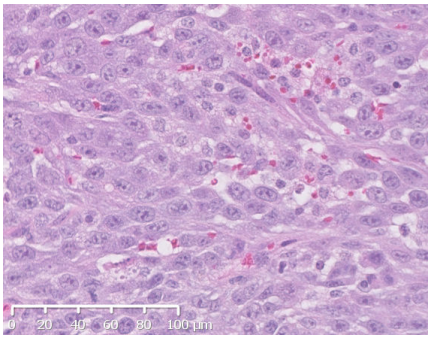
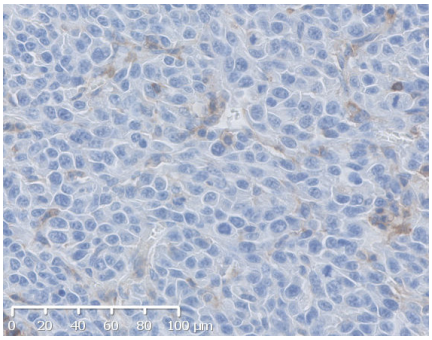
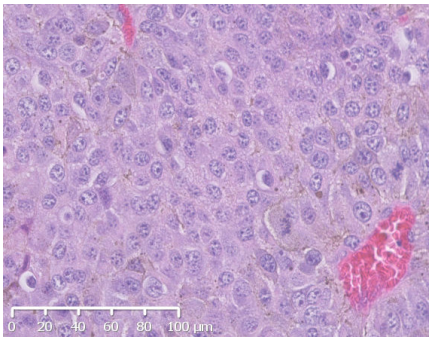
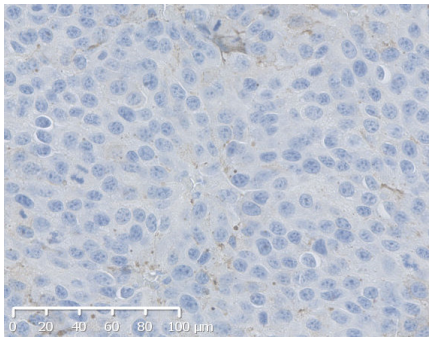
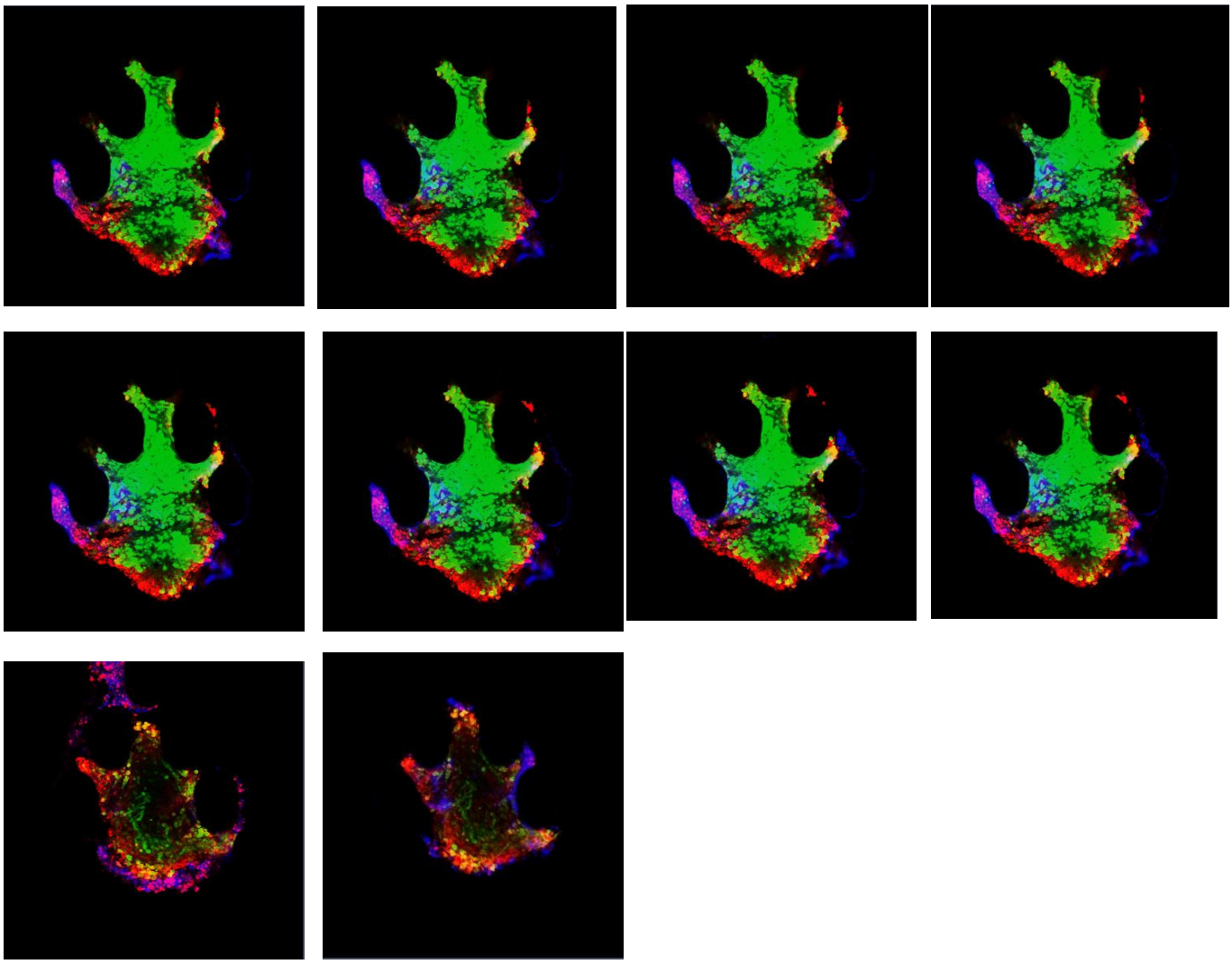
	H&E stain	mouse CD45 IHC
MC38, colon cancer model, chemically induced by DMH in C57Bl/6 mice, high mutational load (59 TMB/MB)		
CT26, colon cancer model, chemically induced by NMU in balb/c mice, high mutational load (63 TMB/MB)		
B16F10, melanoma model, spontaneous formation in C57Bl/6 mice, low mutational load (29 TMB/MB)		

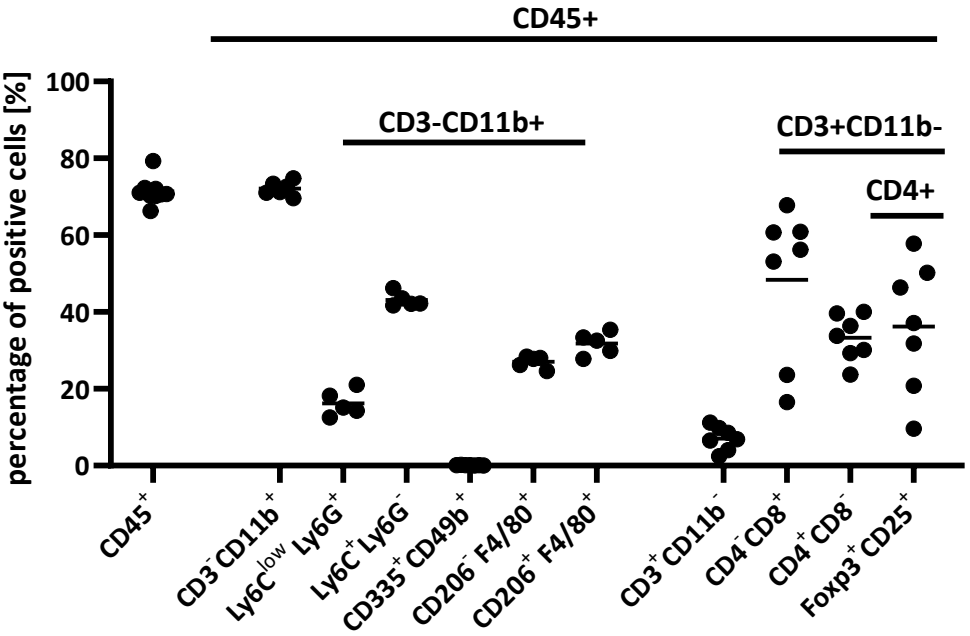
Supplemental Figure 1



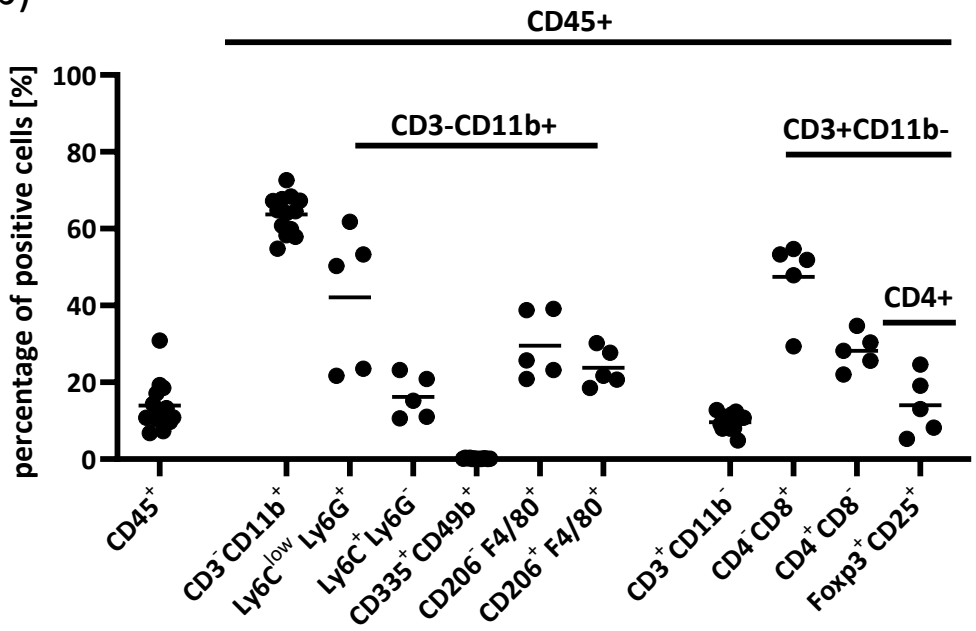
Time lapse high resolution confocal images taken at 3 hour intervals over the course of Day 2 for an MC38 tumor fragment exposed to flowing a-PD-1-treated TILs. Note the fading of green (live tissue) signal, increase in red (Annexin V dead cell signal), increase in blue signal (TILs, particularly at the left edge of the fragment over time. The last two images are at the end of Day 3 (24 hours after the previous image) and the end of Day 4 (an additional 24 hours later), showing continued reduction in green and increase in red signal.

Supplemental Figure 2

(a)



(b)



Flow cytometry analysis of tumor infiltrating lymphocytes in MC38 (a) and CT26 (b) tumors established subcutaneously in immune competent mice. MC38 displayed a higher TIL infiltration rate as CT26 (mean of 71% vs 14% CD45+ cells). The analyzed subtypes exhibited a similar distribution pattern in both tumor models.

Supplemental Figure 3