

Generation of bone marrow chimeras using X-ray irradiation: comparison to cesium irradiation and use in immunotherapy

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Figure S1 – Irradiation and reconstitution results in a delay in MC38 tumor growth

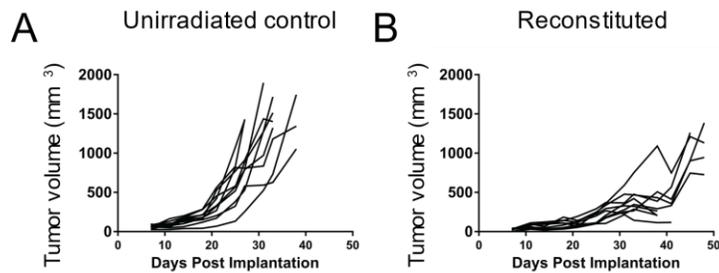


Figure S1 – Irradiation and reconstitution results in a delay in MC38 tumor growth. Age matched unirradiated controls (A) or 7 Gy irradiated and reconstituted (B) C57Bl6 animals were implanted with 3e5 MC38 syngeneic colorectal tumor cells. This figure is representative of at least two independent experiments.

Figure S2 – Gating schemes for identification of populations by flow cytometry

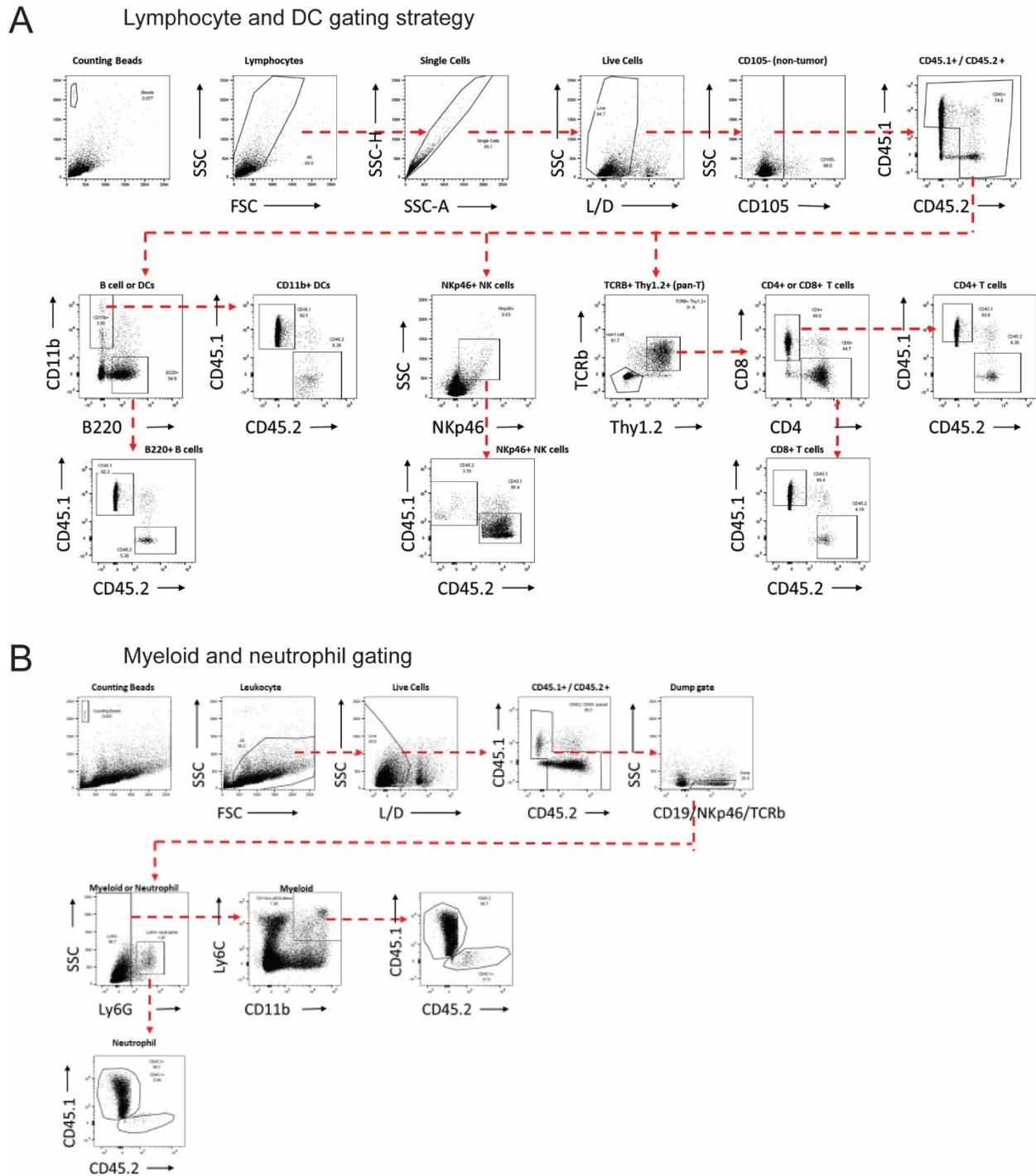


Figure S2 – **Gating schemes for identification of populations by flow cytometry.** This is representative of the lymphoid (top) and myeloid (bottom) gating strategies used throughout the paper.

Figure S3 – Confirmation of chimerism in blood and spleen of tumor engrafted animals

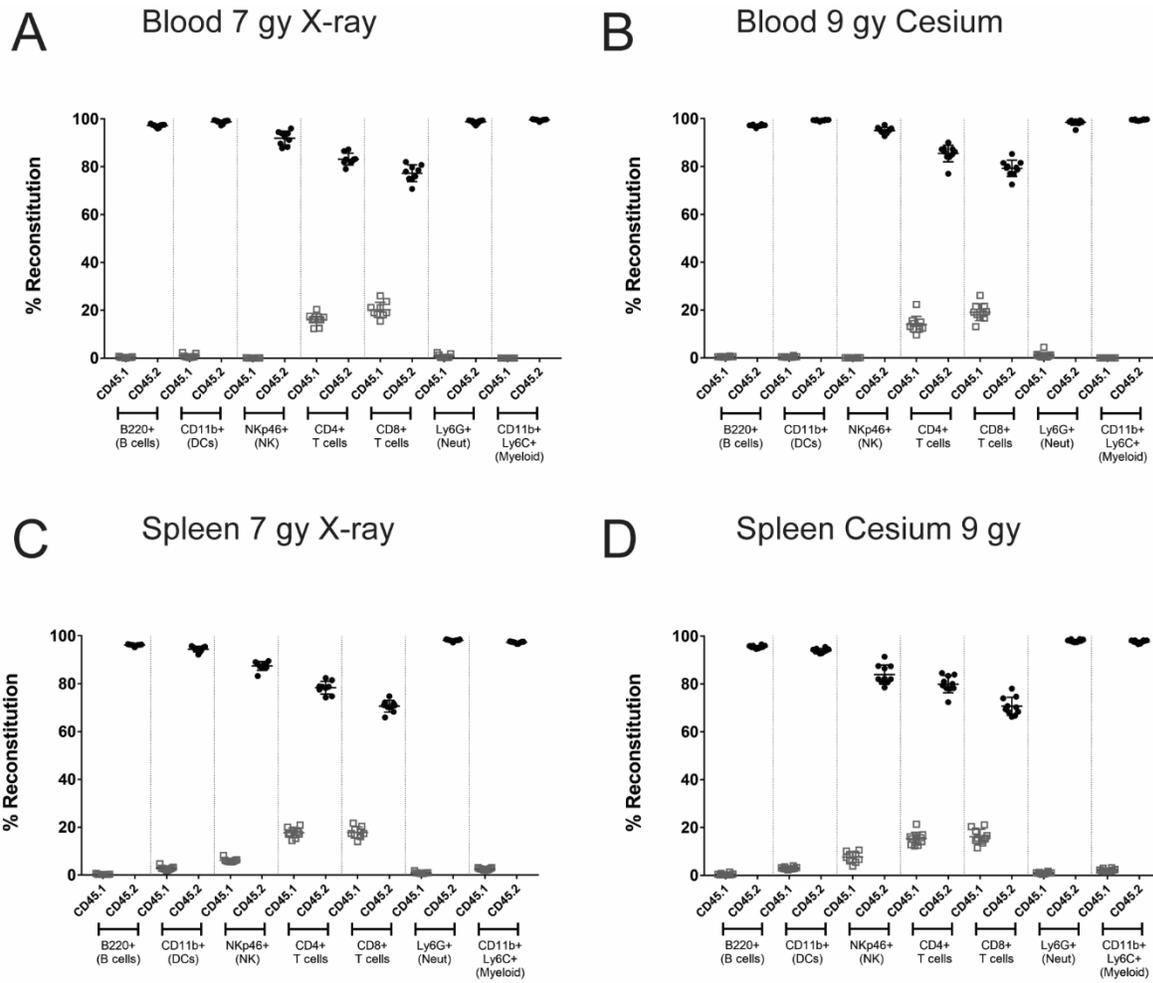


Figure S3 – Confirmation of chimerism in blood and spleen of tumor engrafted animals. Donor marrow reconstitution was evaluated in animals that were irradiated with X-ray (A and C) or Cesium¹³⁷ (B and D). Donor hematopoietic cells (CD45.2⁺; closed circles) were differentiated from recipient hematopoietic cells (CD45.1⁺; open squares) by flow cytometry using congenic markers. Hematopoietic cells were identified based on commonly expressed leukocyte antigens. The figure is representative of at least two independent experiments.