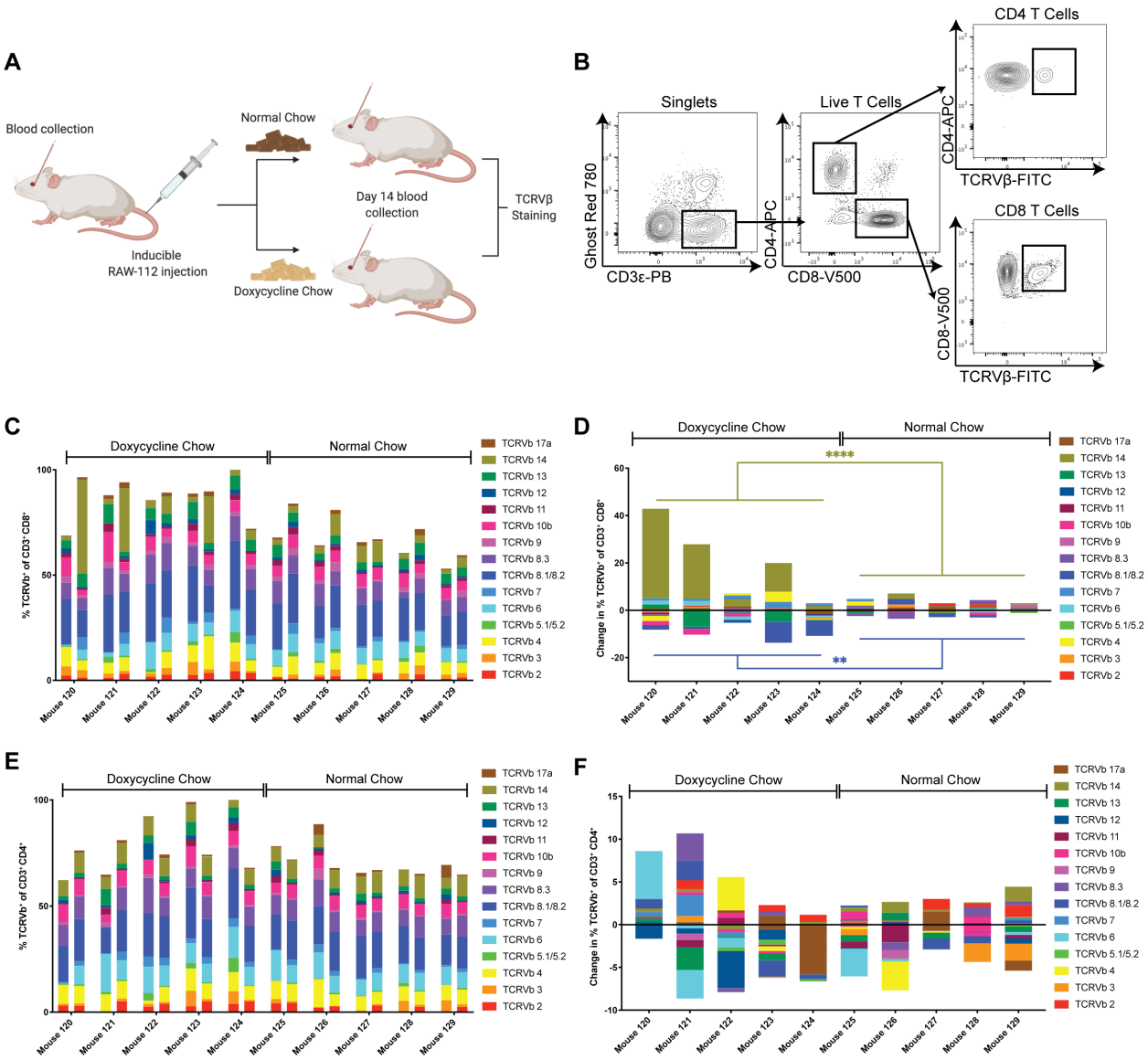

Supplemental Figure S5: In vivo TR-APC induction drives oligoclonal T cell expansion. A, Schematic of TCRVb usage analysis. Peripheral blood draws on Day 0, prior to tumor inoculation were used to enumerate baseline TCRVb frequencies in each animal by flow cytometry. Animals were engrafted with RAW-112 cells and TR-APCs were induced by doxycycline chow. 14 days after tumor inoculation, peripheral blood draws were again used to enumerate TCRVb frequencies in each animal. **B**, Representative gating scheme for enumerating TCRVb frequencies. Cells from each peripheral blood draw were divided evenly into 15 groups and stained with an antibody

cocktail containing 1 of 15 individual a-TCRVb antibodies. $TCRVb^+$ cells were enumerated as a frequency of single, live, $CD3^+CD4^+/CD8^+$ cells. **C,** Raw frequency of each TCRVb population among $CD8^+$ T cells from each animal at baseline (left bar of each animal) and Day 14 post tumor injection (right bar of each animal). Mice #120-124 received doxycycline chow and mice #125-129 received normal chow. **D,** Change in frequency of each TCRVb population of $CD8^+$ T cells for each mouse in **A-B**. Change in frequency was calculated as (final frequency - initial frequency) and is plotted here as a superimposed bar graph. **E**, Raw frequency of each TCRVb population among $CD4^+$ T cells from each animal at baseline (left bar of each animal) and Day 14 post tumor injection (right bar of each animal). Mice #120-124 received doxycycline chow and mice #125-129 received normal chow. **F,** Change in frequency of each TCRVb population of $CD4^+$ T cells for each mouse in **A-B**. Change in frequency was calculated as (final frequency - initial frequency) and is plotted here as a superimposed bar graph.n=5 mice/group. *P* values for TCRVb 14 frequency were calculated with two way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparison test. ****$P_{adj} \leq 0.0001$, **$P_{adj} \leq 0.01$.