

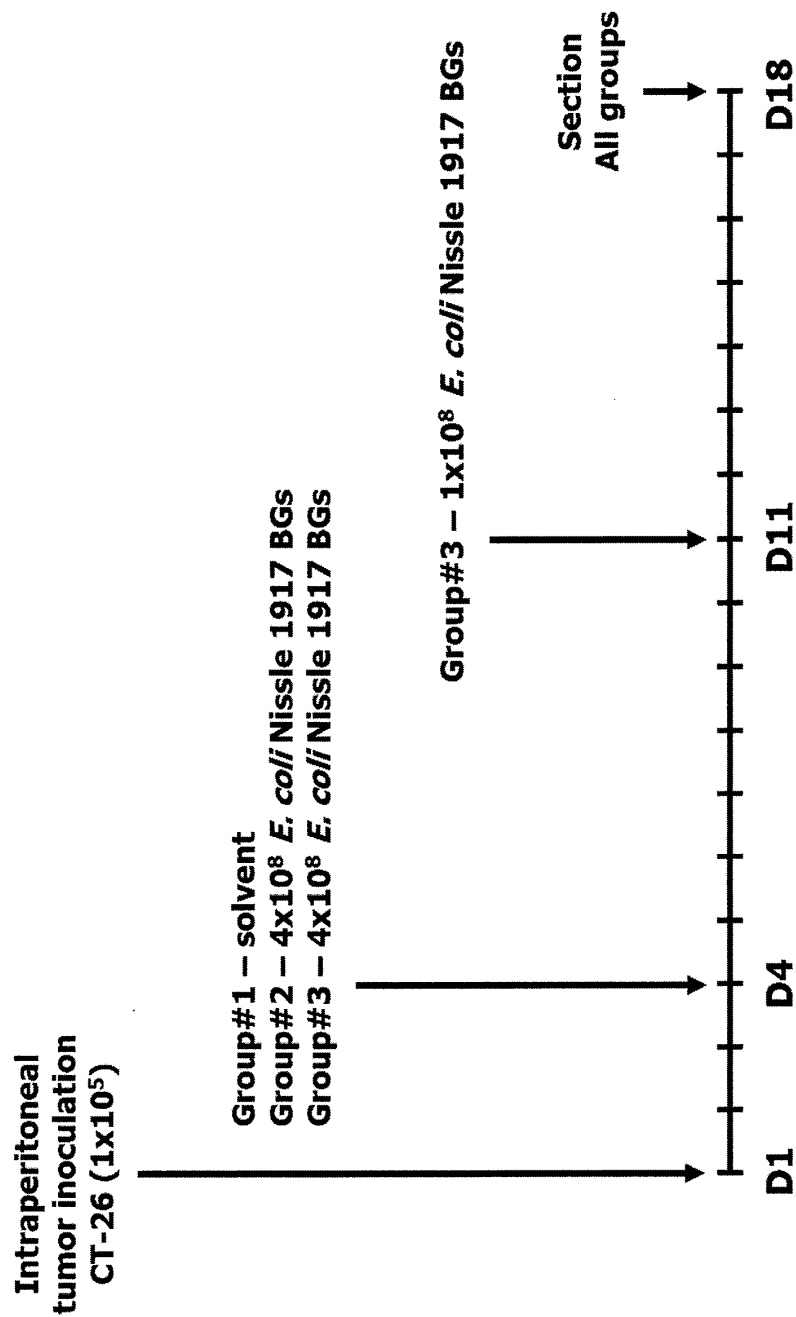


Figure 1. Study scheme and treatment schedule.

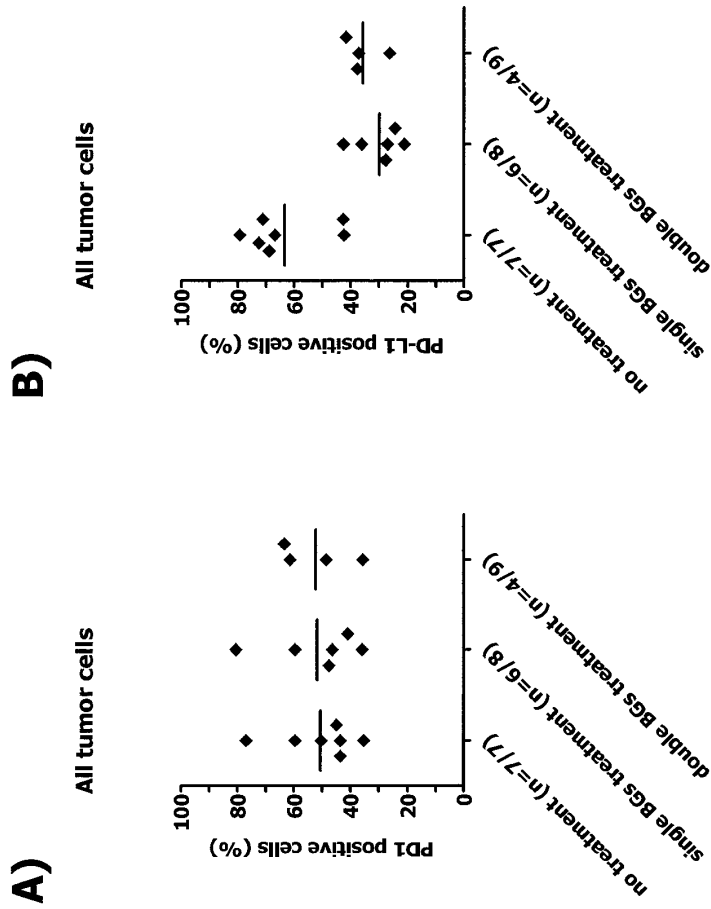


Figure 2. PD1 and PD-L1 expressions by all cells isolated from harvested tumors after treatment of CT26 tumor bearing mice with *E. coli*/Nissle 1917 BGs.

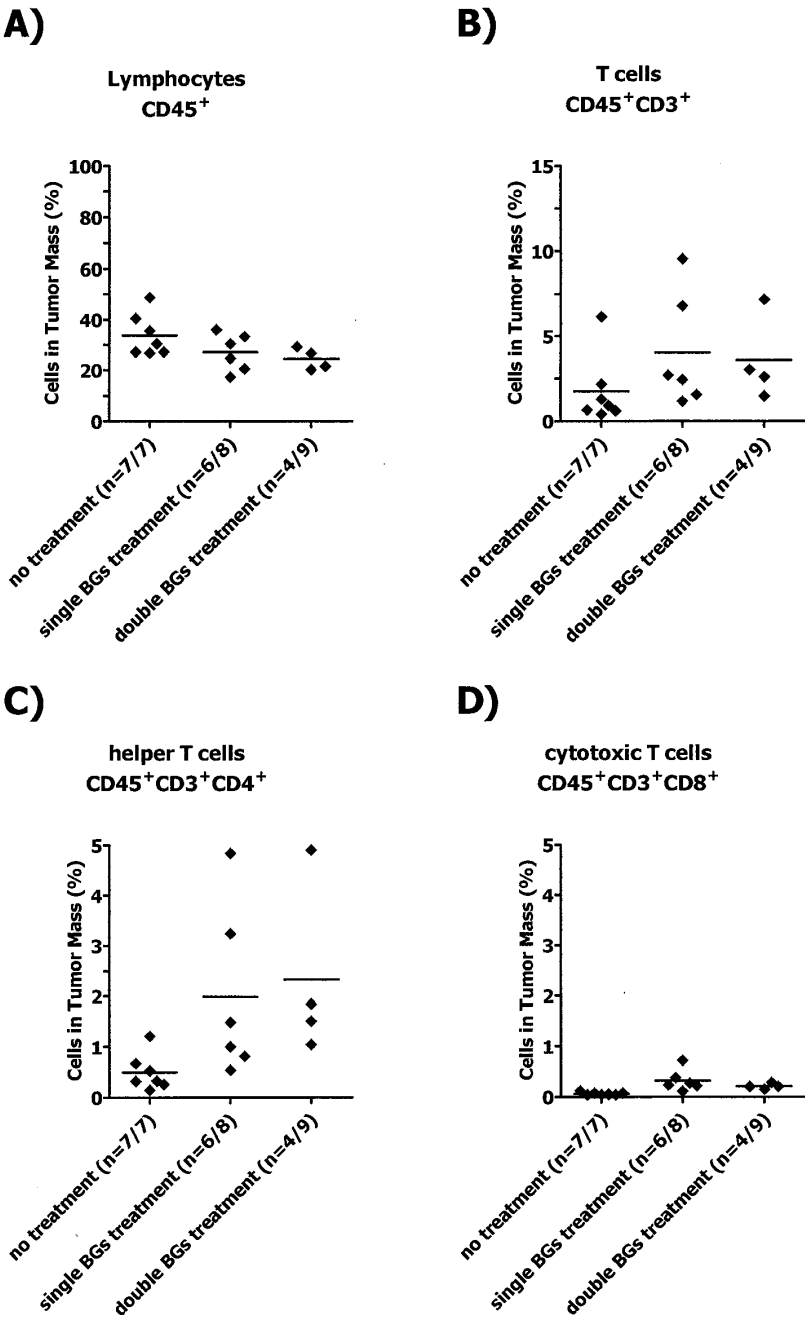


Figure 3. Treatment of CT26 tumor bearing mice with *E. coli* Nissle 1917 BGs modifies the number of lymphocytes present within the tumor microenvironment.

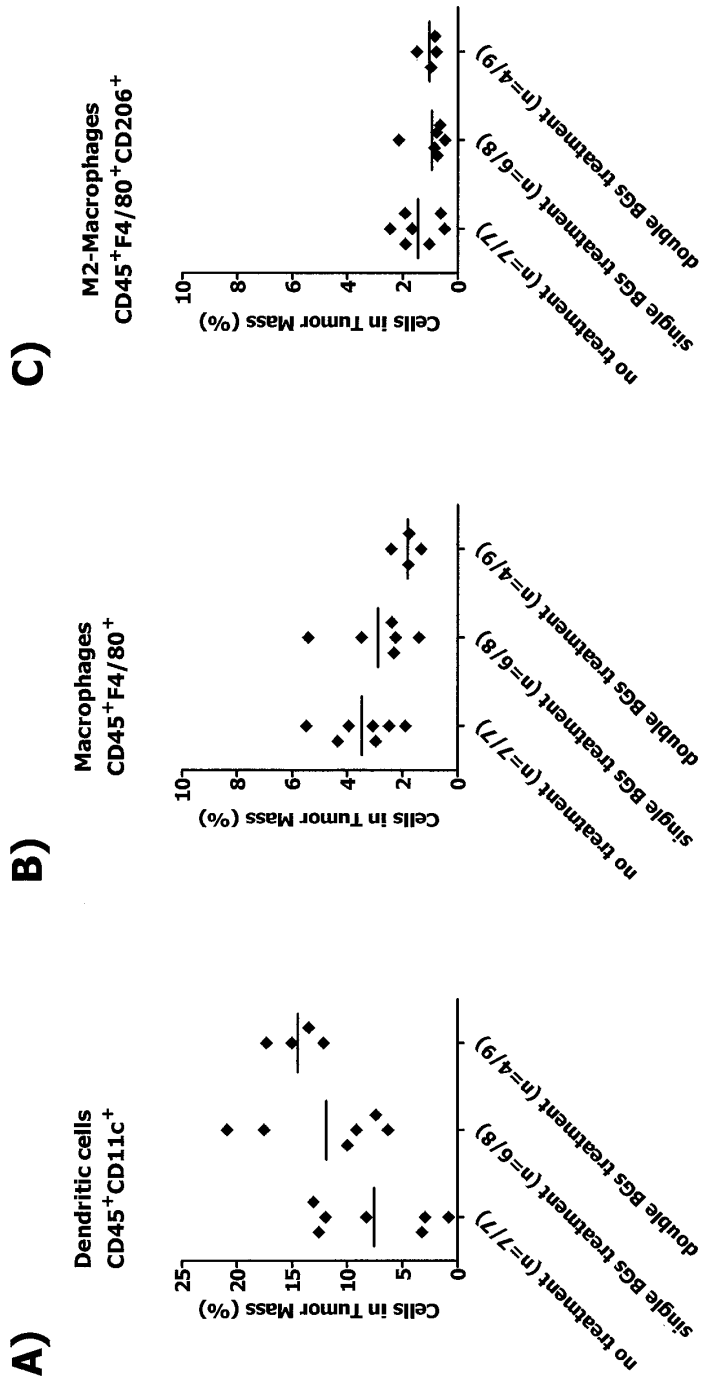


Figure 4. Treatment of CT26 tumor bearing mice with *E. coli* Nissle 1917 BGs alters the number of antigen-presenting cells present within the tumor microenvironment.

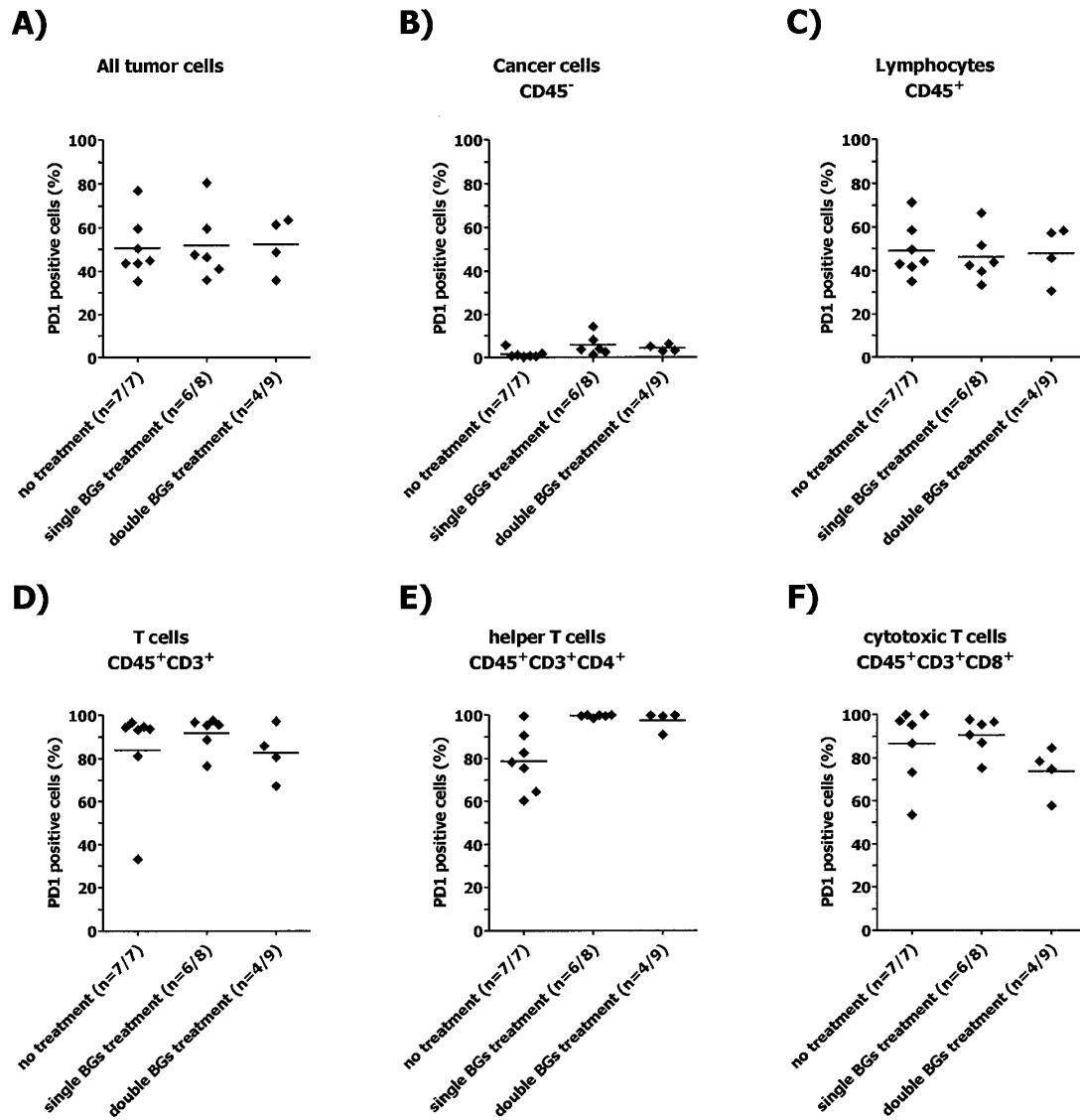


Figure 5. Treatment of CT26 tumor bearing mice with *E. coli* Nissle 1917 BGs doesn't modulate populations of PD1 expressing cancer cells obtained from tumor, but has impact on tumor infiltration by T cells.

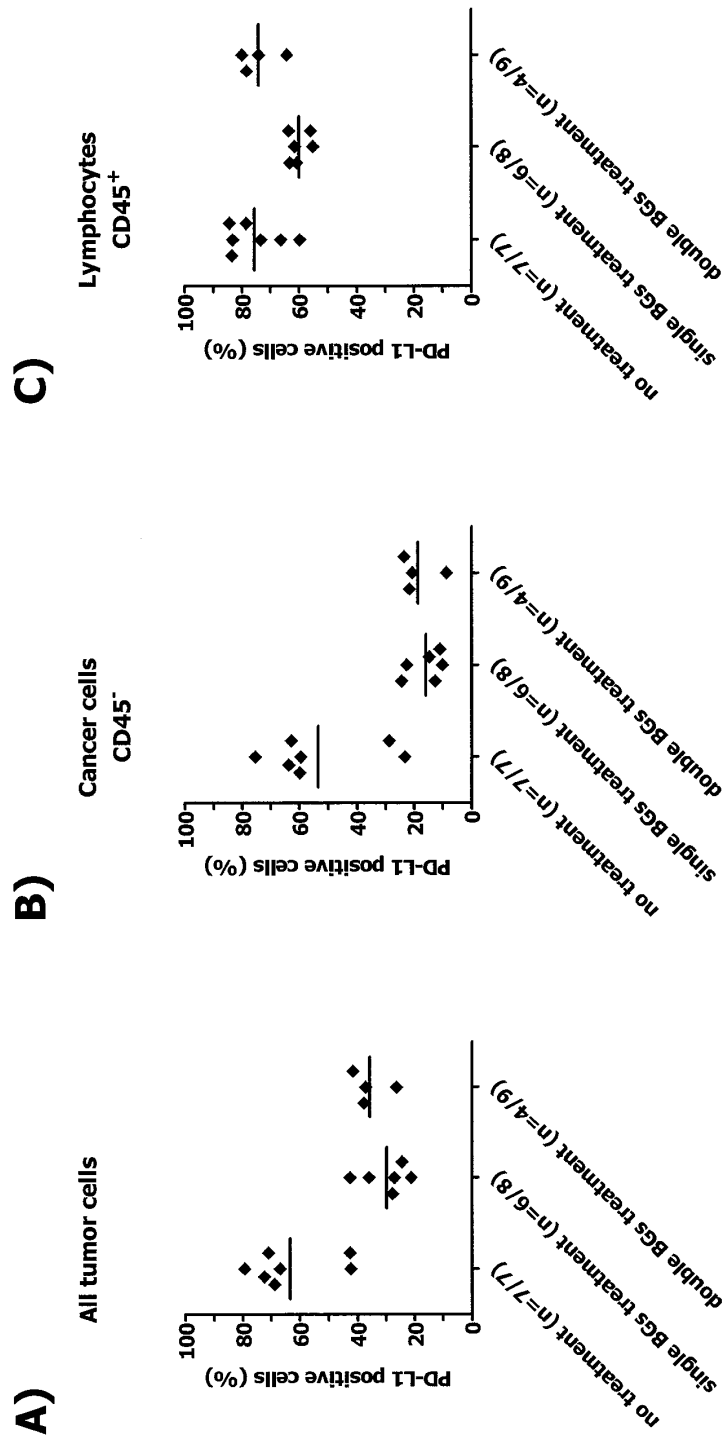


Figure 6. Treatment of CT26 tumor bearing animals with *E. coli* Nissle 1917 BGs reduces the number of PD-L1 positive cells within the tumor microenvironment.

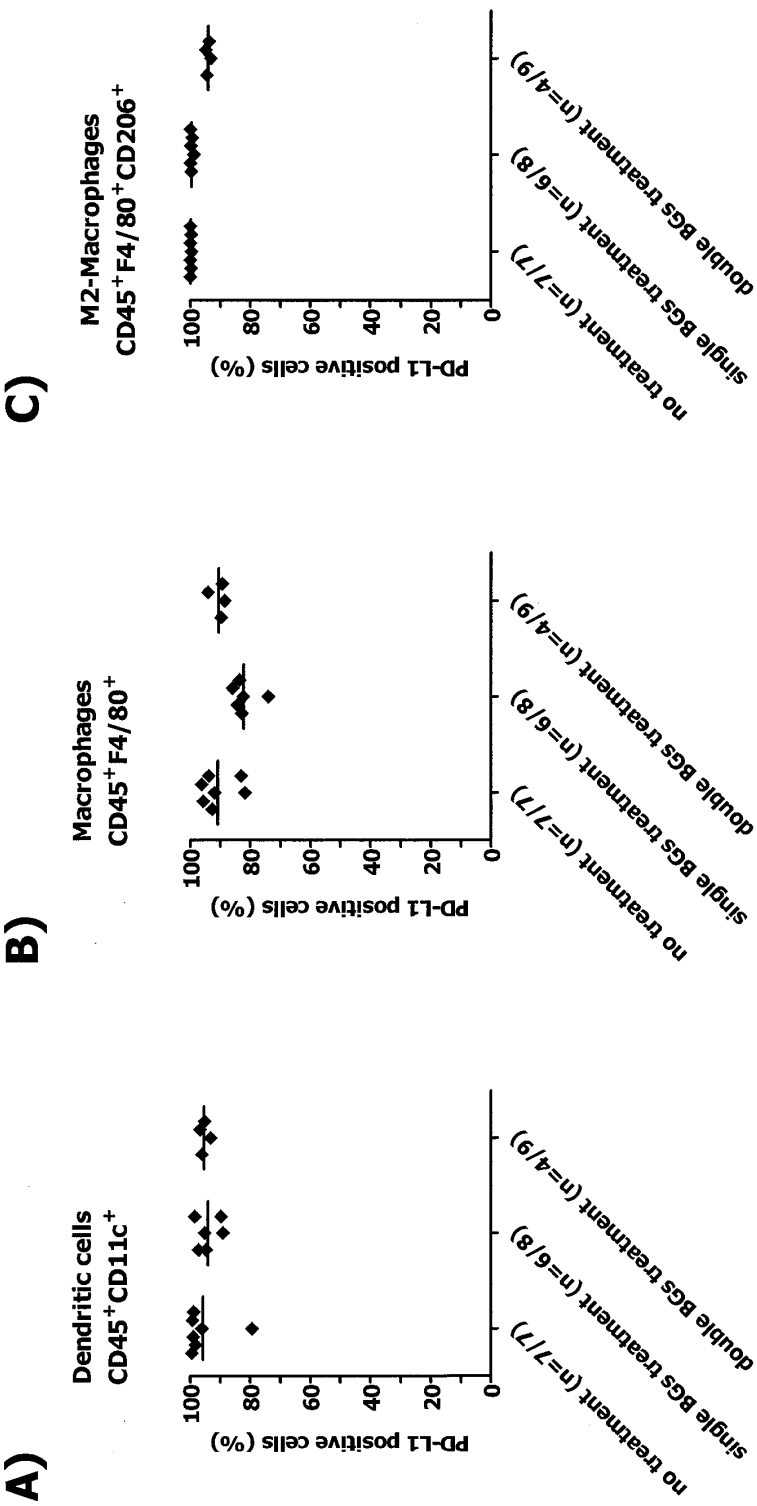


Figure 7. Treatment of CT26 tumor bearing animals with *E. coli*/Nissle 1917 BGs modulate populations of PD-L1 positive antigen-presenting cells present within the tumor microenvironment.

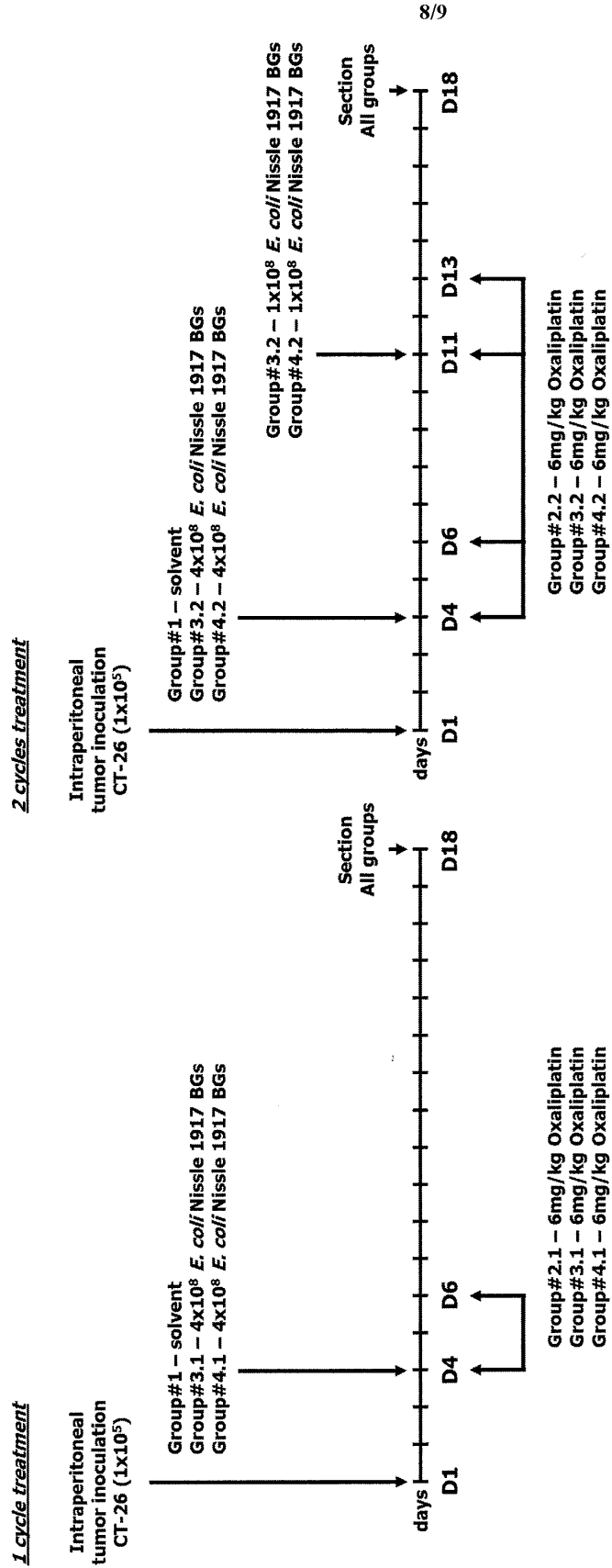


Figure 8. Study scheme and treatment schedule.

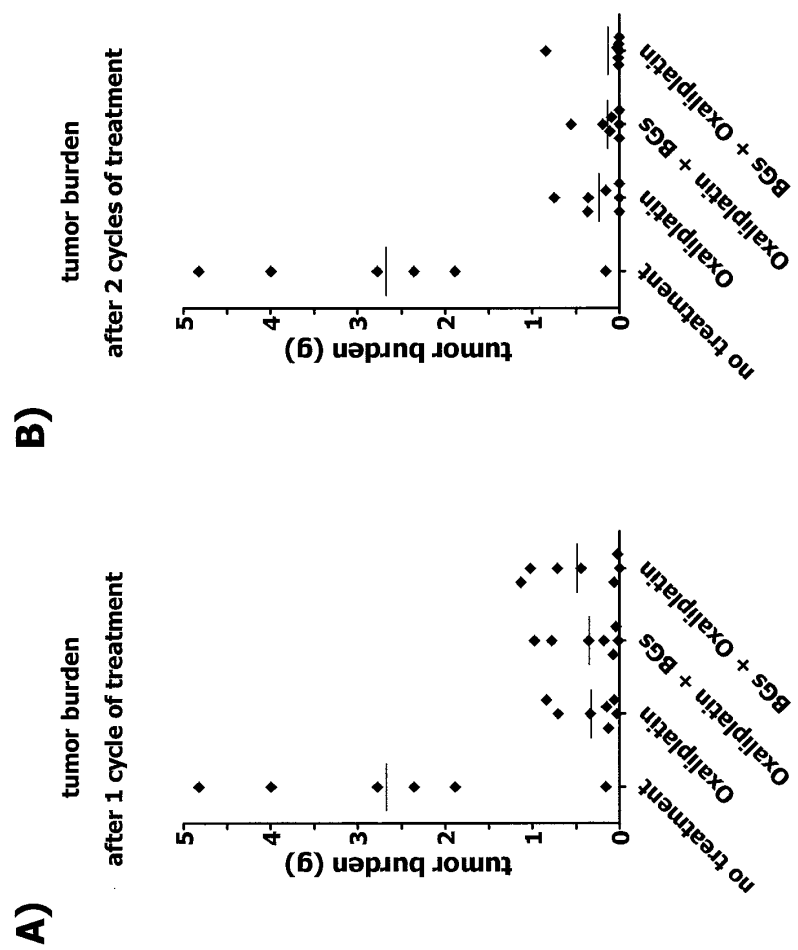


Figure 9. Tumor burden assessment after the treatment of CT26 tumor bearing mice with either Oxaliplatin alone or combined with *E. coli*/Nissle 1917 BGs.