Figure 1

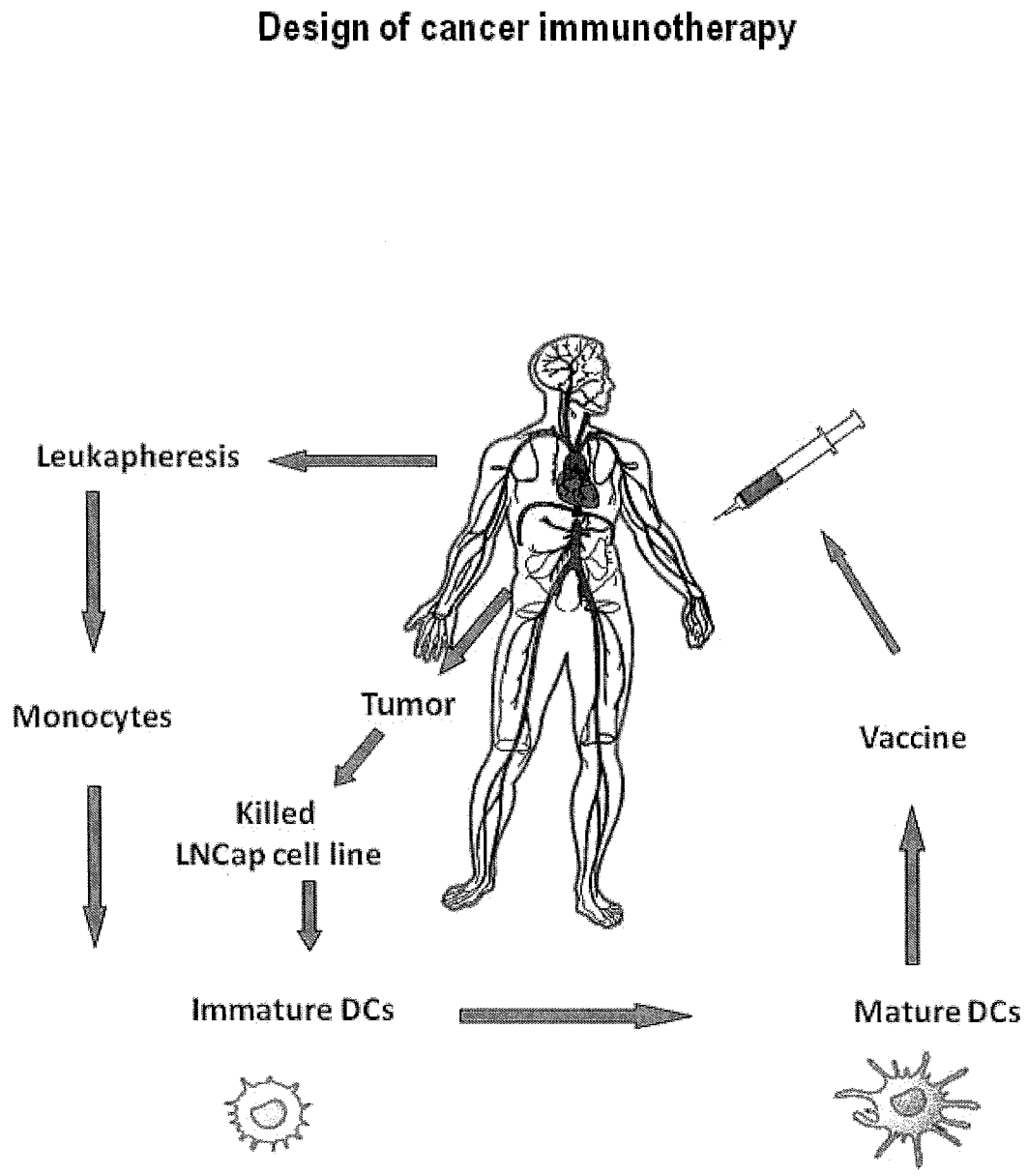

Design of cancer immunotherapy
Leukapheresis
Monocytes
Tumor
Killed
LNCap cell line
Immature DCs
Vaccine
Mature DCs

Figure 2

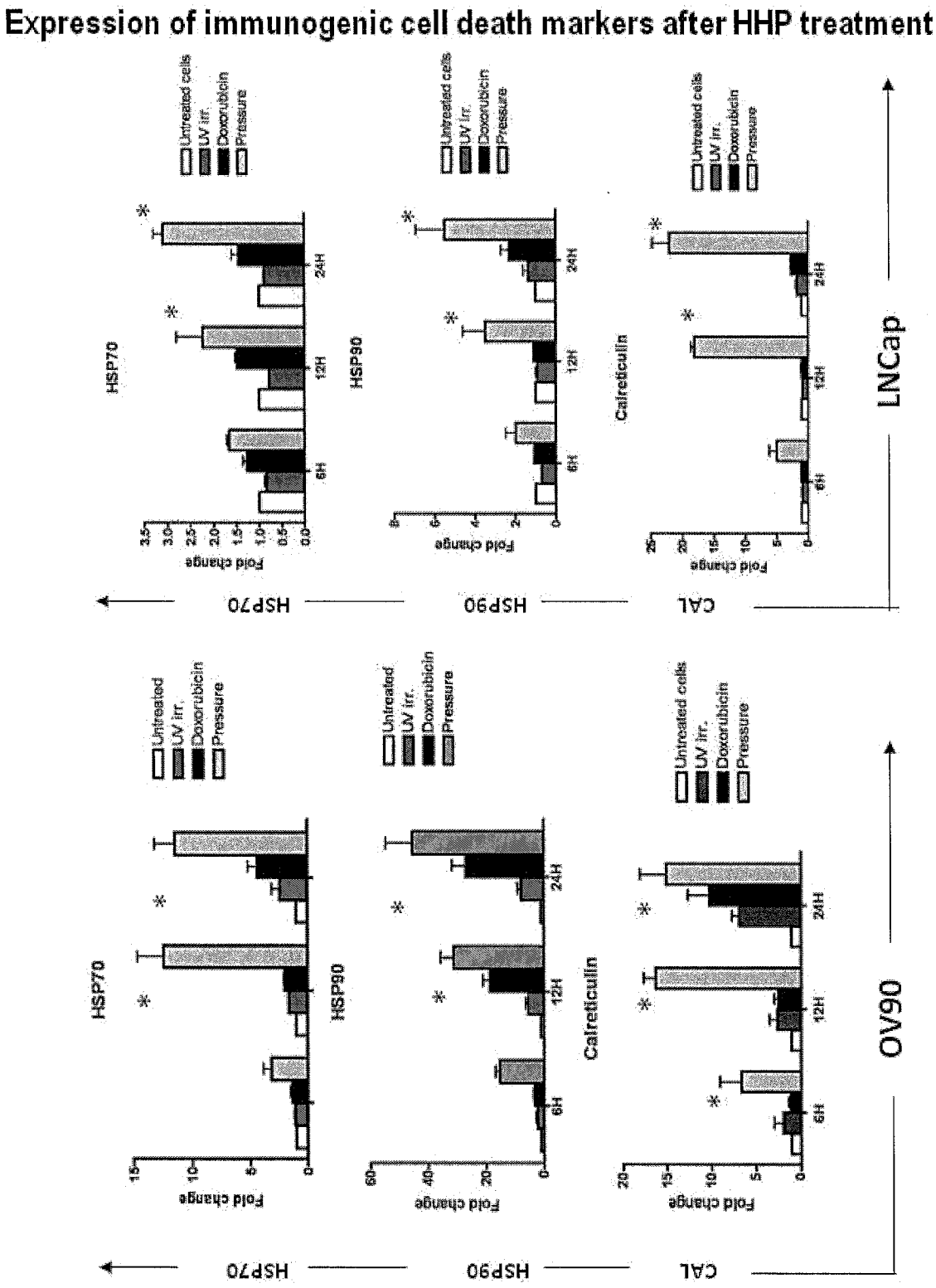

Expression of immunogenic cell death markers after HHP treatment
Untreated cells
UV irr.
Doxorubicin
Pressure
HSP70
HSP90
Calreticulin
24H
12H
6H
Fold change
LNCap
OV90
HSP70
HSP90
CAL

Figure 3

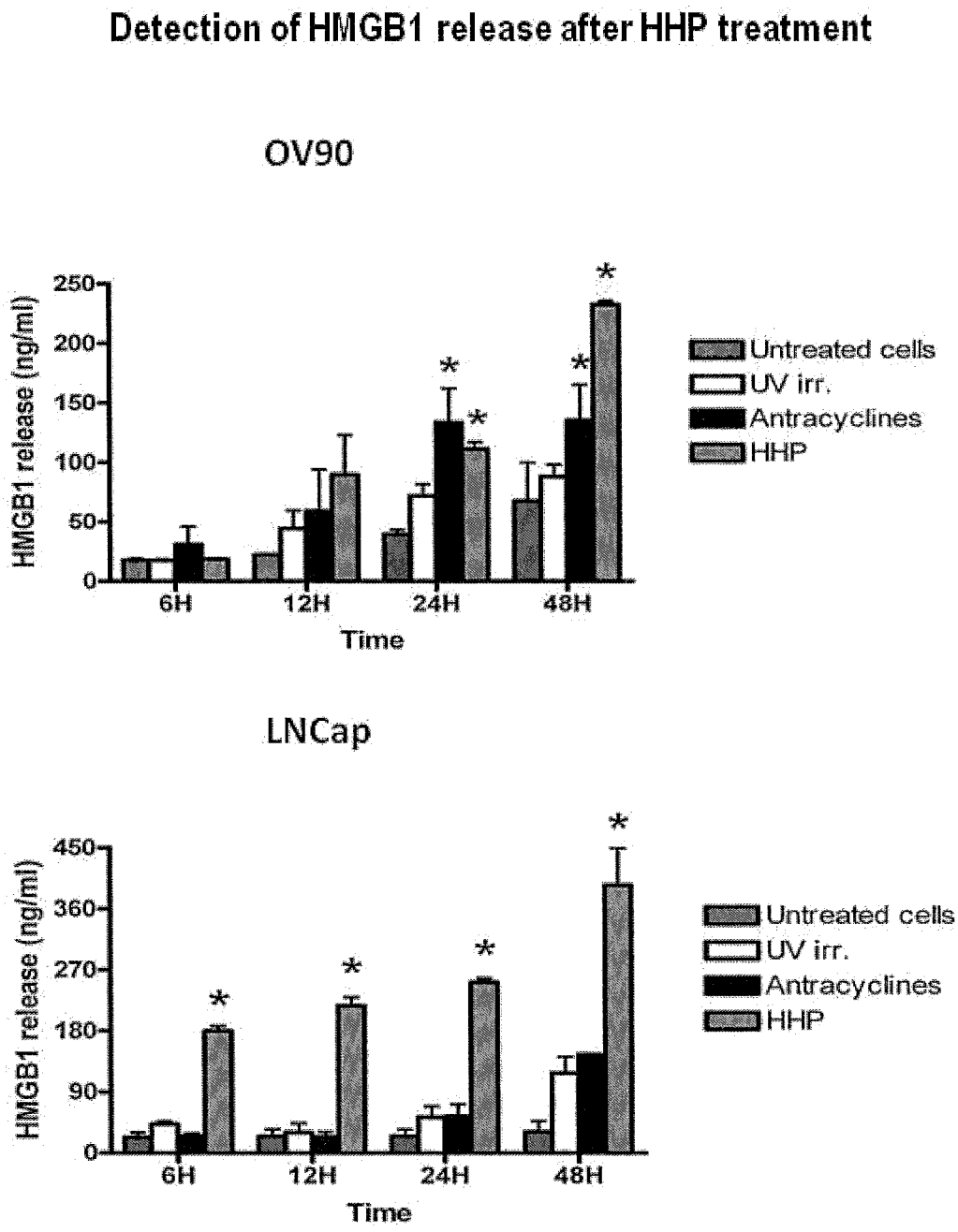

Detection of HMGB1 release after HHP treatment
OV90
HMGB1 release (ng/ml)
250
200
150
100
50
0
6H
12H
24H
48H
Time
Untreated cells
UV irr.
Antracyclines
HHP
LNCap
HMGB1 release (ng/ml)
450
360
270
180
90
0
6H
12H
24H
48H
Time
Untreated cells
UV irr.
Antracyclines
HHP

Figure 4

HHP treatment enhances phagocytosis of dead tumor cells by DCs

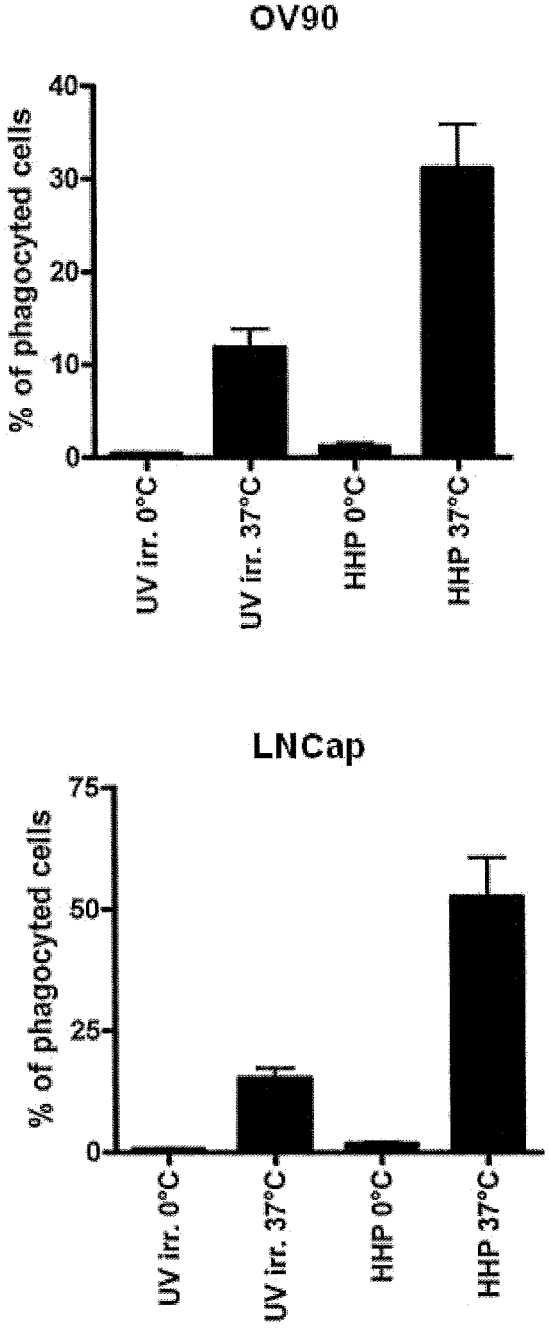


Figure 5

Interaction with HHP killed tumor cells induces expression of activation markers on dendritic cells

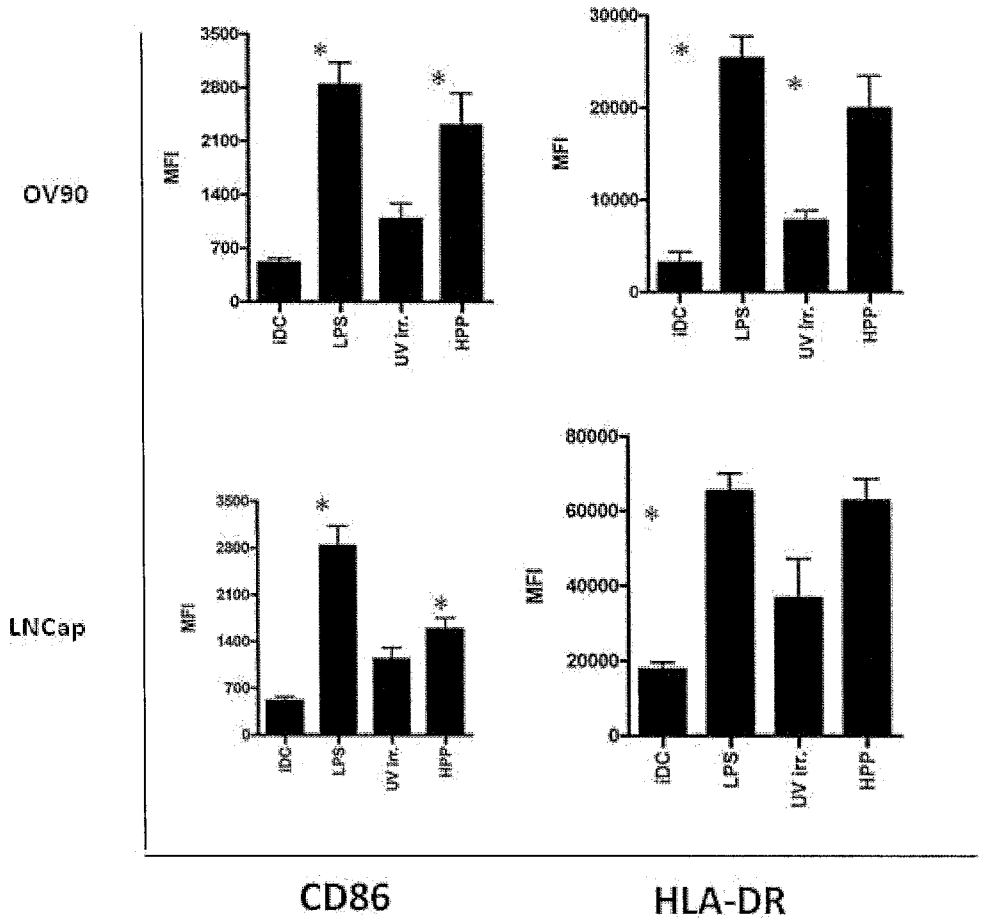


Figure 6

Combination of HHP killed tumor cells and dendritic cells induces prostate and ovarian cancer cells specific immune response

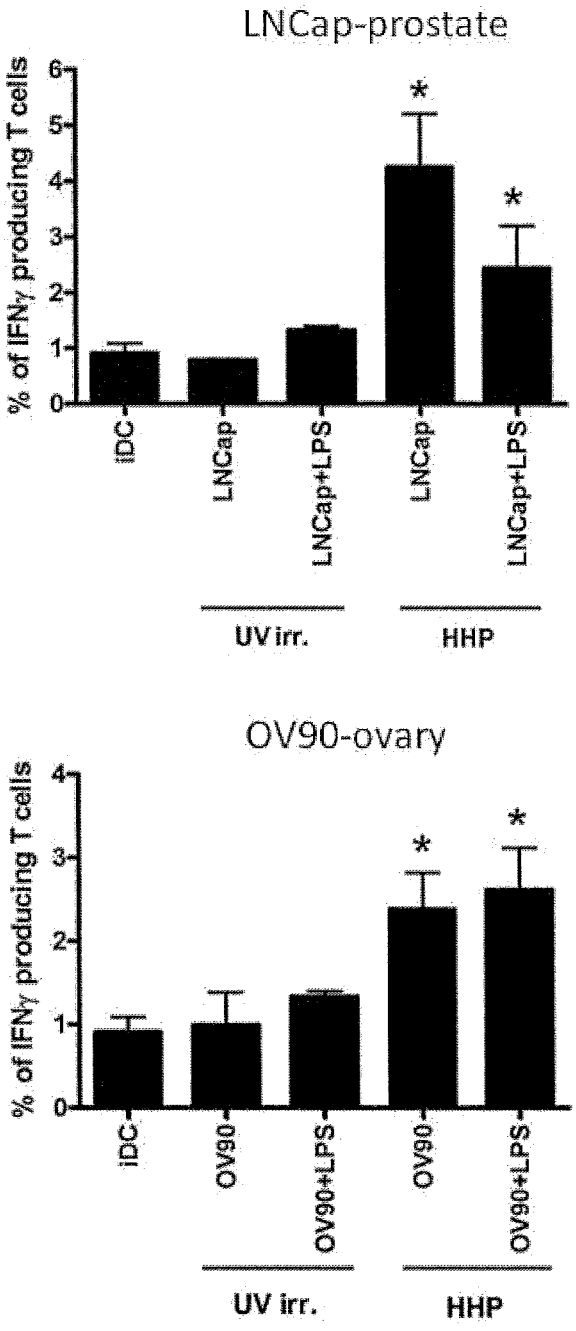


Figure 7

Combination of HHP killed tumor cells and dendritic cells induces PSA specific immune response

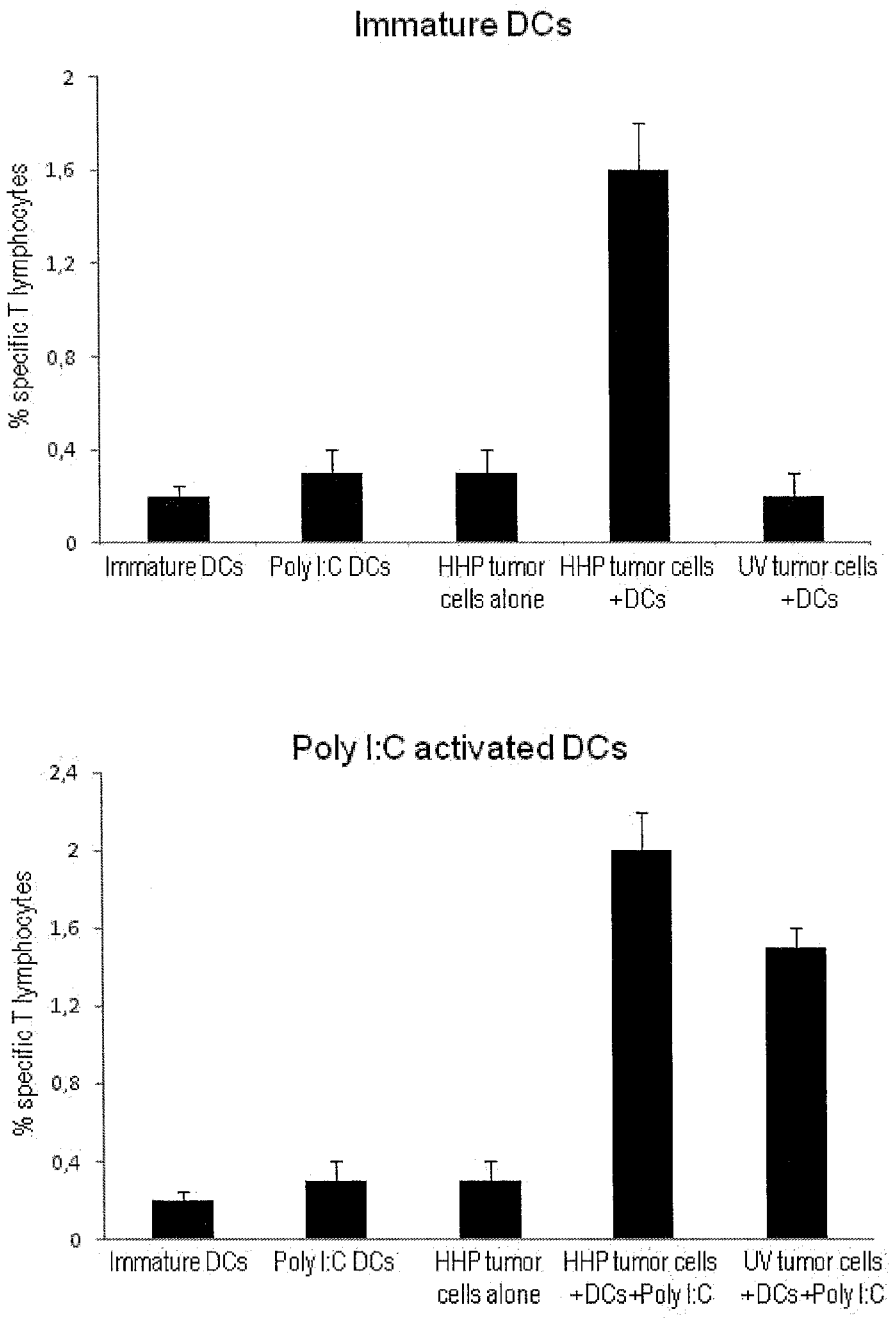


Figure 8

Combination of HHP killed tumor cells with dendritic cells induces low numbers of regulatory T cells

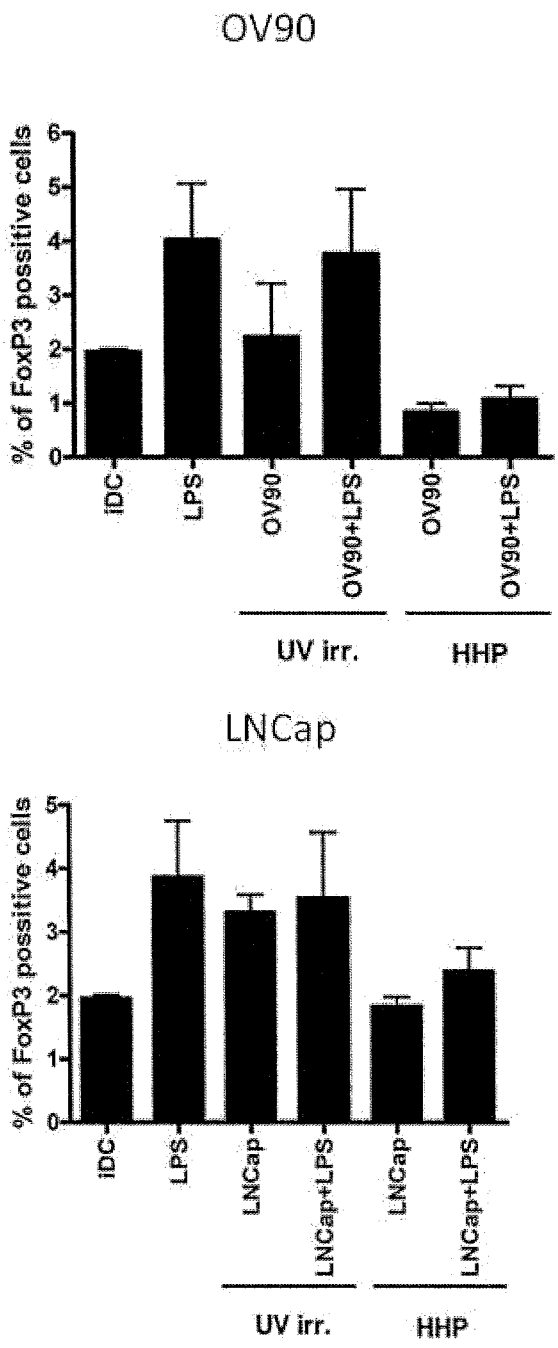


Figure 9

Repeated administration of combination of HHP killed tumor cells with dendritic cells significantly prolongs PSA doubling time in patients with the biochemical relapse of the prostate cancer, p<0.0001

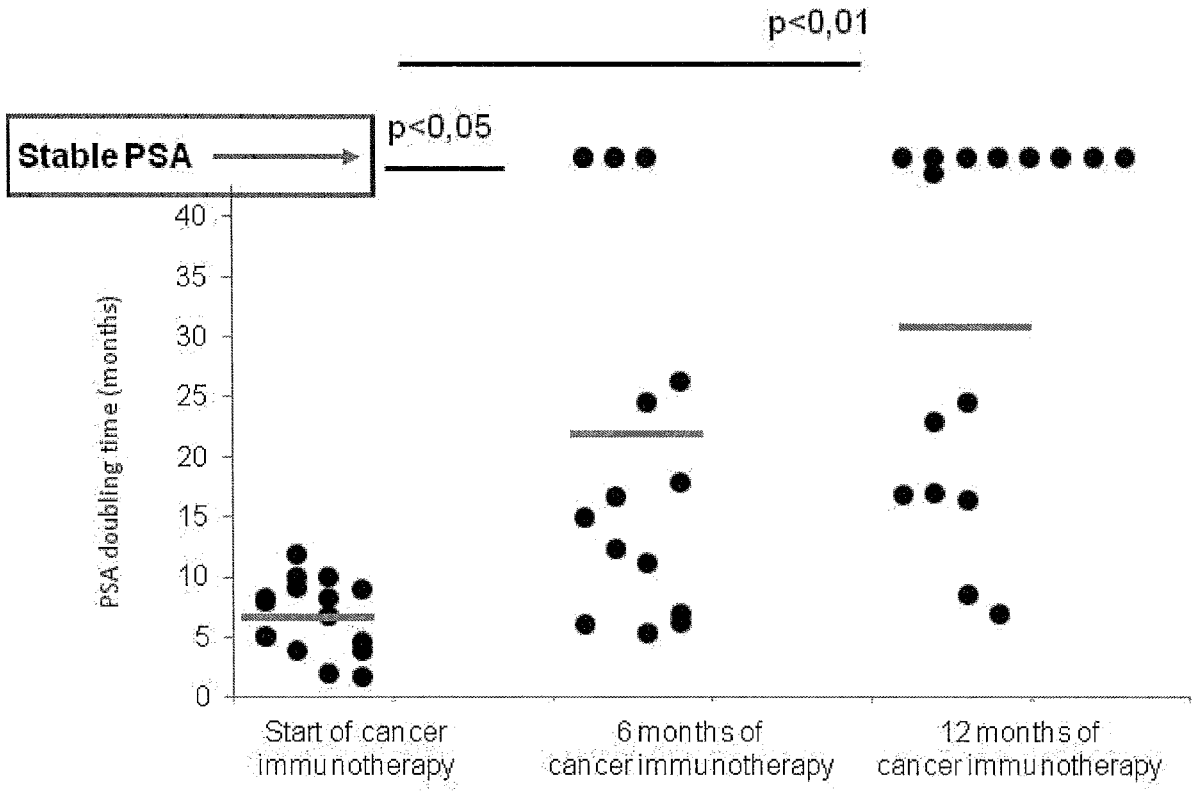
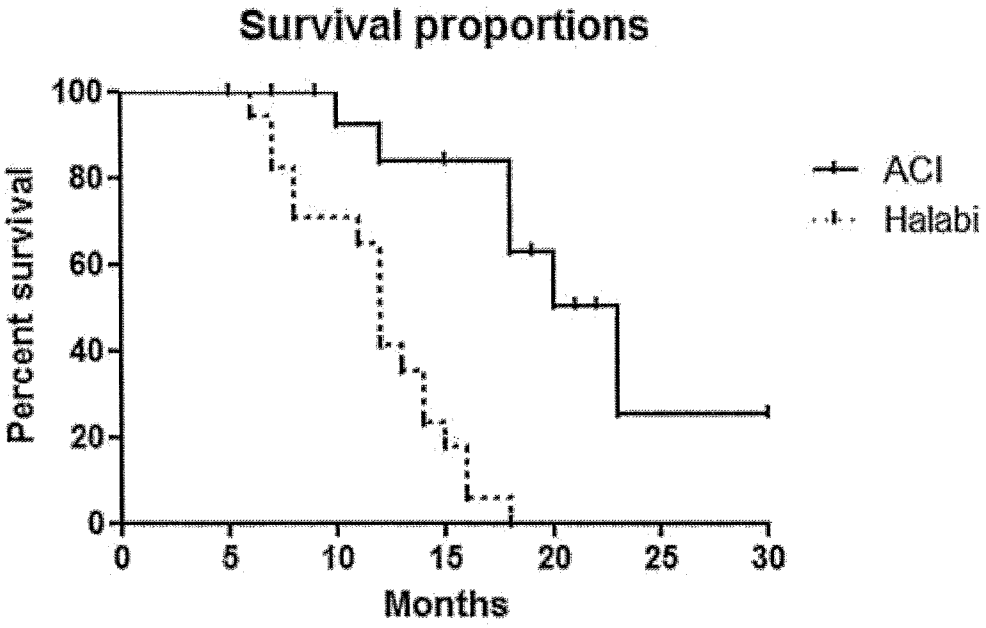


Figure 10

Kaplan-Meier survival curve of patients treated with active cancer immunotherapy (ACI) versus the expected survival calculated using Halabi nomogram, $p<0.0001$



Median survival:
Active cancer immunotherapy: 23 months
Halabi nomogram: 12 months