Supplementary material of Corrigendum to "GK-1 Improves the Immune Response Induced by Bone Marrow Dendritic Cells Loaded with MAGE-AX in Mice with Melanoma"

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Supplementary material

Groups of three to five C57BL/6 mice were inoculated subcutaneously; first with 10mg/ml de GK-1 (Segura et al. 2009) and 24 hours later with $5x10^5$ bone marrow dendritic cells (BMDCs) treated with MAGE-AX (BMDCs/MAGE-AX) once a week during a month. Once mice have completed the dendritic cells based immunotherapy, they were inoculated subcutaneously with $1x10^5$ B16-F10 melanoma cells. Mice control groups were inoculated with PBS, BMDCs or BMDCs treated with MAGE-AX once a week during a month and later inoculated with $1x10^5$ B16-F10 melanoma cells. All control groups did not receive GK-1. An ANOVA test was performed followed by a Tukey's test in order to evaluate the significance of the effects of the different treatments. A P value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

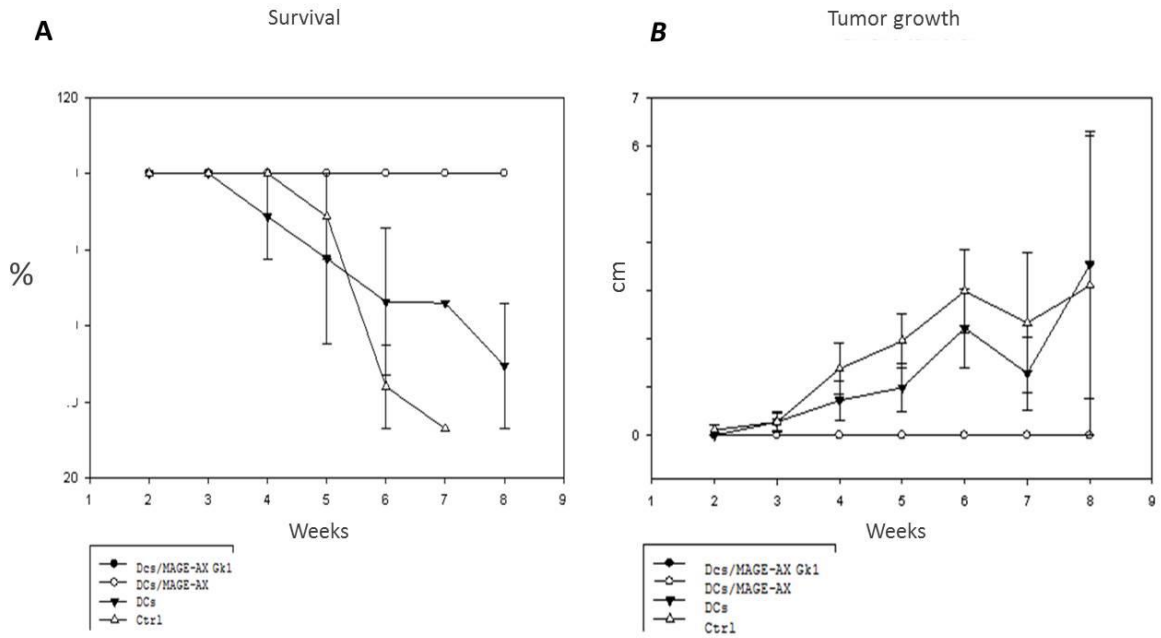

Figure A. Mice survival. Mice inoculated with GK-1 and BMDCs/MAGE-AX or BMDCs/MAGE-AX showed 100% of survivor eight weeks after melanoma cell inoculation.

Figure B. Tumor Growth. All mice groups developed tumors with 2-3 mm tumor-diameter two weeks after melanoma cells inoculation. Mice groups treated with DCs-MAGE-AX and inoculated with GK-1 or DCs/MAGE-AX showed diminished tumor-diameter until they disappeared. This phenomenon is named tumor regression.

Reference

Segura-Velázquez R, Fragoso G,1 Sciutto E and Sarukhan A. 2009. Towards Identification of the Mechanisms of Action of Parasite-Derived Peptide GK1 on the Immunogenicity of an Influenza Vaccine. Clinical and vaccine immunology 2009; 16: 1338–1343