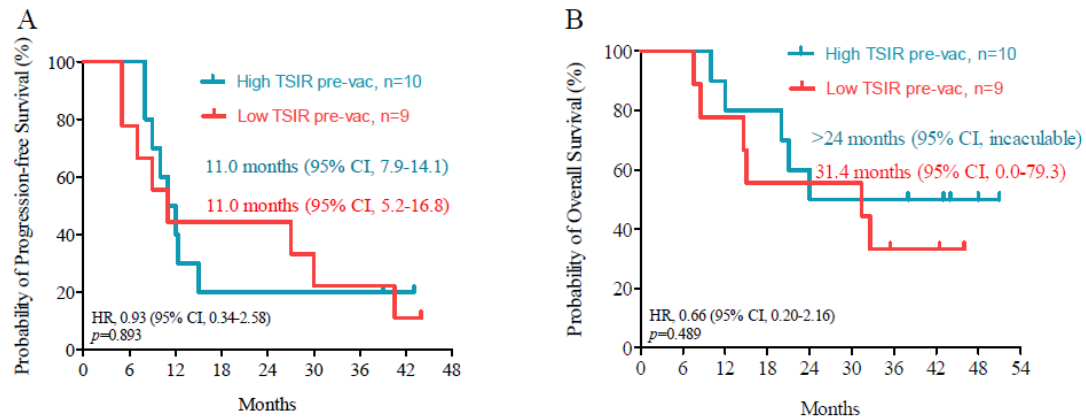


Supplemental Figure 1 Impact of baseline state of tumor specific immune response on outcomes of GBM patients.

Based on baseline state of tumor specific immune response (TSIR pre-vac), patients were divided into a high TSIR pre-vac group (TSIR pre-vac $\geq$ median) and a low TSIR pre-vac group (TSIR pre-vac< median). (A)&(B) Kaplan–Meier estimates of progression free survival and overall survival in 19 GBM patients, divided into high and low TSIR pre-vac groups. Log-rank test was applied to estimate difference. Vertical lines indicate time points at which patients were censored. 95% CI: 95% confidence interval.



Supplemental Table 1 Baseline characteristics between patients with high or low tumor specific immune response post-vaccination.

	High TSIR post-vac (n=10)	Low TSIR post-vac (n=9)
Gender – n (%):		
Male	5 (50)	4 (44.4)
Female	5 (50)	5 (55.6)
Age – years:		
Median	52	52
Range	40-65	42-70
Preoperative KPS:		
Median	80	80
Range	70-90	70-90
MGMT promoter status – n (%):		
Methylated	1 (10)	1 (11.1)
Non-methylated	7 (70)	7 (77.8)
Unknown	2 (20)	1 (11.1)
IDH 1/2 mutations – n (%):		
Mutated	1 (10)	1 (11.1)
Wild-type	7 (70)	7 (77.8)
Unknown	2 (20)	1 (11.1)

TSIR: Tumor Specific Immune Response; KPS: Karnofsky Performance Score; MGMT: O6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase; IDH: Isocitrate dehydrogenase.; ELISPOT: Enzyme-Linked Immunospot Analysis.