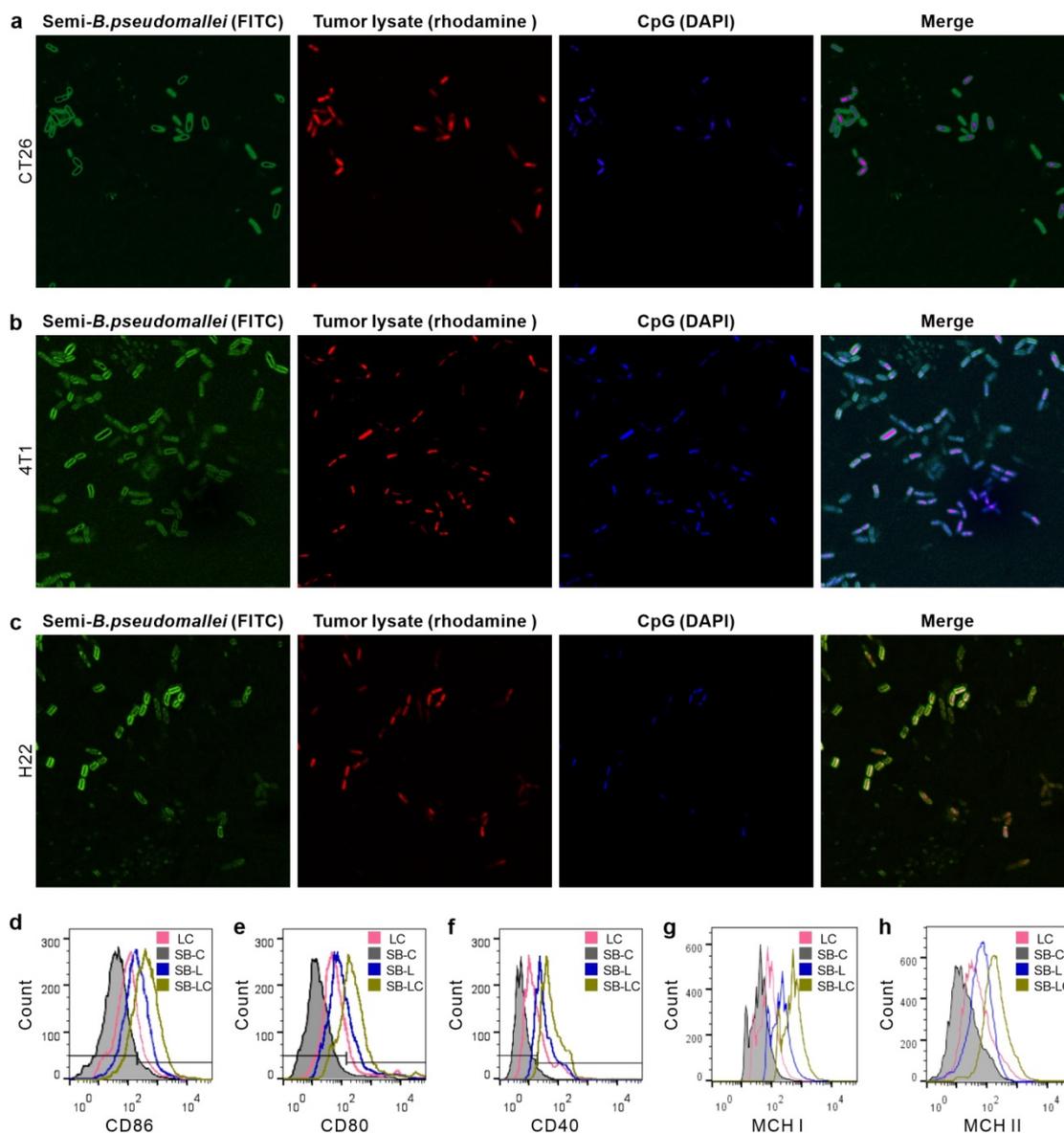


## S-Figure 1



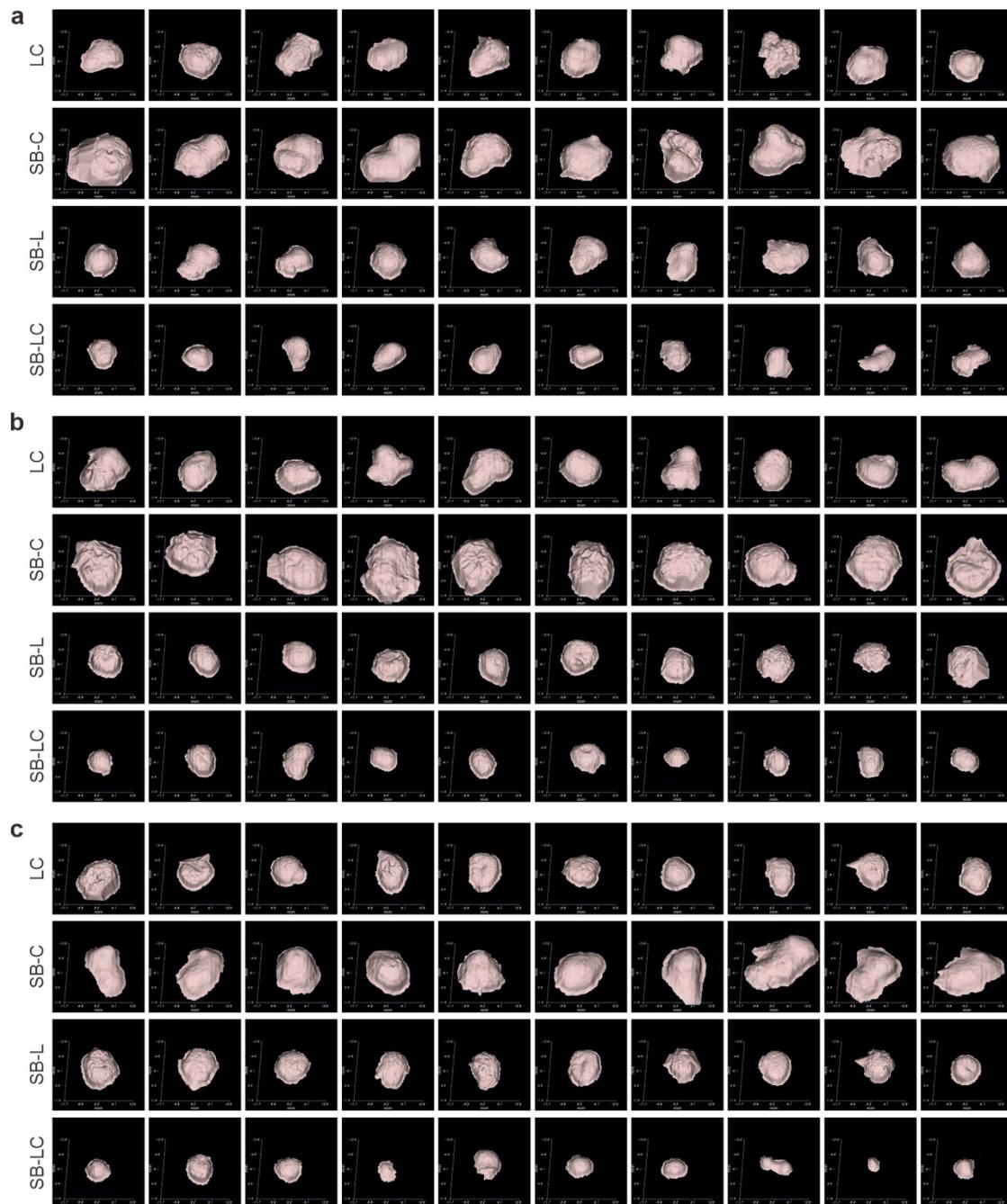
**Figure S1. Fabrication of Other SBs and the Typical Flow Cytometry Images, Related to Figure 1**

(A–C) SBs loading CT26 (A), 4T1 (B), and H22 (C) lysates

(D–H) Typical flow cytometric images indicating the expression of CD86 (D), CD80

(E), CD40 (F), MHC I (G), and MHC II (H) on BMDCs.

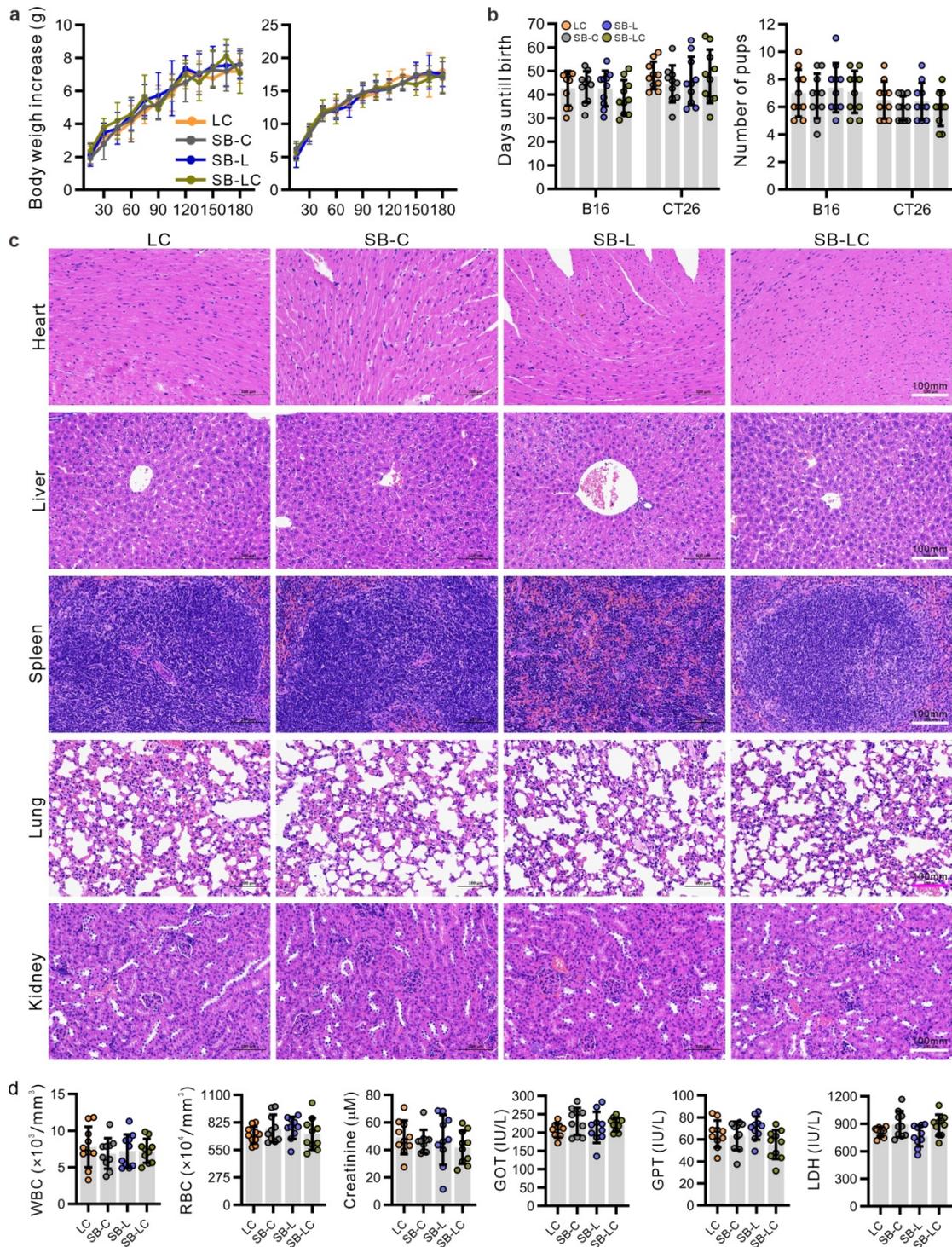
**S-Figure 2**



**Figure S2. Images of Tumour Masses, Related to Figure 3**

(A–C) Tumour masses of the therapeutic CT26 model (A), and the prophylactic B16 (B) and CT26 (C) models on day 18 after the tumour cell inoculation (n = 10).

**S-Figure 3**



**Figure S3. SB-LC Vaccination Induces Minimal Adverse Side Effects, Related to Figure 3**

C57BL/6 or BALB/c mice were vaccinated with LC, SB-C, SB-L, or SB-LC, but not injected with B16 or CT26 tumour cells.

(A) Mean increase in body weight of the C57BL/6 or BALB/c mice vaccinated with the indicated formulations on the indicated day after vaccination (mean  $\pm$  SD, n = 10).

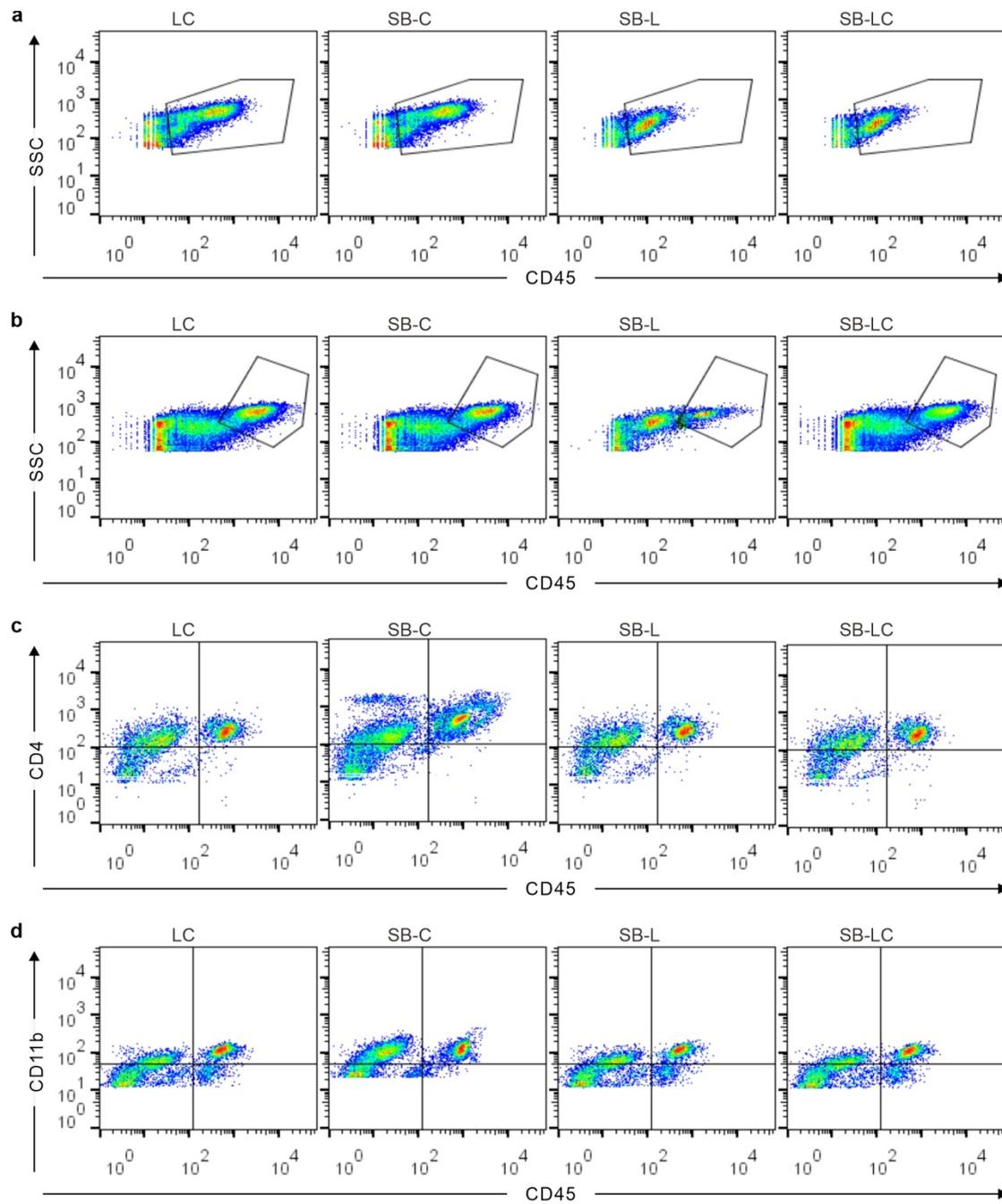
(B) Mean parturition days and the total number of pups born from the C57BL/6 or BALB/c mice vaccinated with the indicated formulation during observation (mean  $\pm$  SD, n = 10).

(C) Typical images of an H&E-stained heart, liver, spleen, lung, and kidney from the C57BL/6 mice vaccinated with the indicated formulation (n = 10). Scale bar: 200  $\mu$ m.

(D) Mean number of white blood cells (WBCs) and red blood cells (RBCs), and the mean levels of creatinine, aspartate transaminase (AST), alanine transaminase (ALT), and lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) (mean  $\pm$  SD, n = 10).

Two- (A and B) or one-way (D) ANOVA with Tukey multiple comparisons: \* < 0.05, \*\* < 0.01, \*\*\* < 0.001, \*\*\*\* < 0.0001.

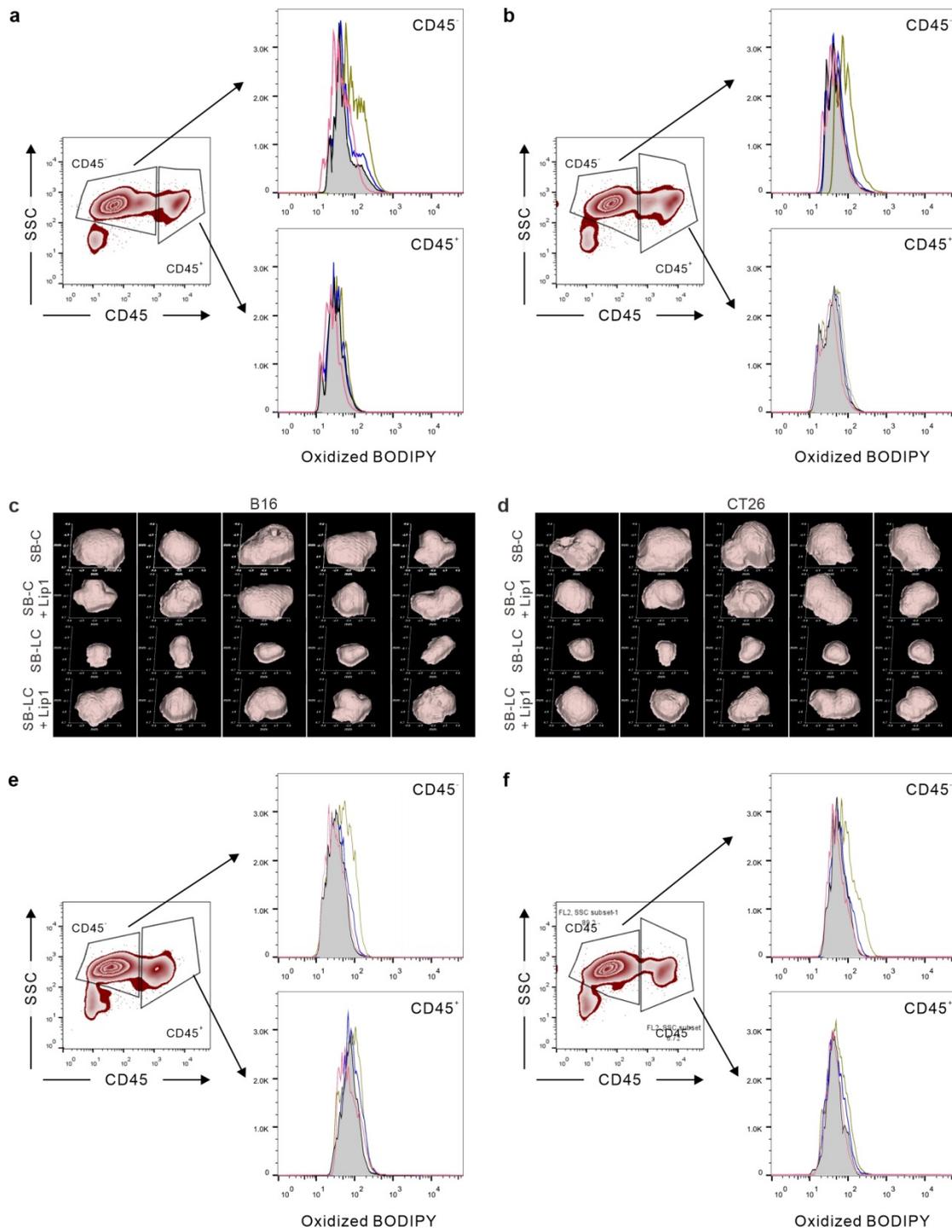
**S-Figure 4**



**Figure S4. Flow Cytometry Gating Strategies, Related to Figure 6**

(A–D) The CD45<sup>+</sup> immune cells were gated from the total cells to determine the proportion of IFN- $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> cells (A) and Gr-1<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup> cells (B), and the CD45<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> cells were gated to analyse the proportion of CD25<sup>+</sup>Foxp3<sup>+</sup> cells (C) and CD206<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup> cells (D).

**S-Figure 5**



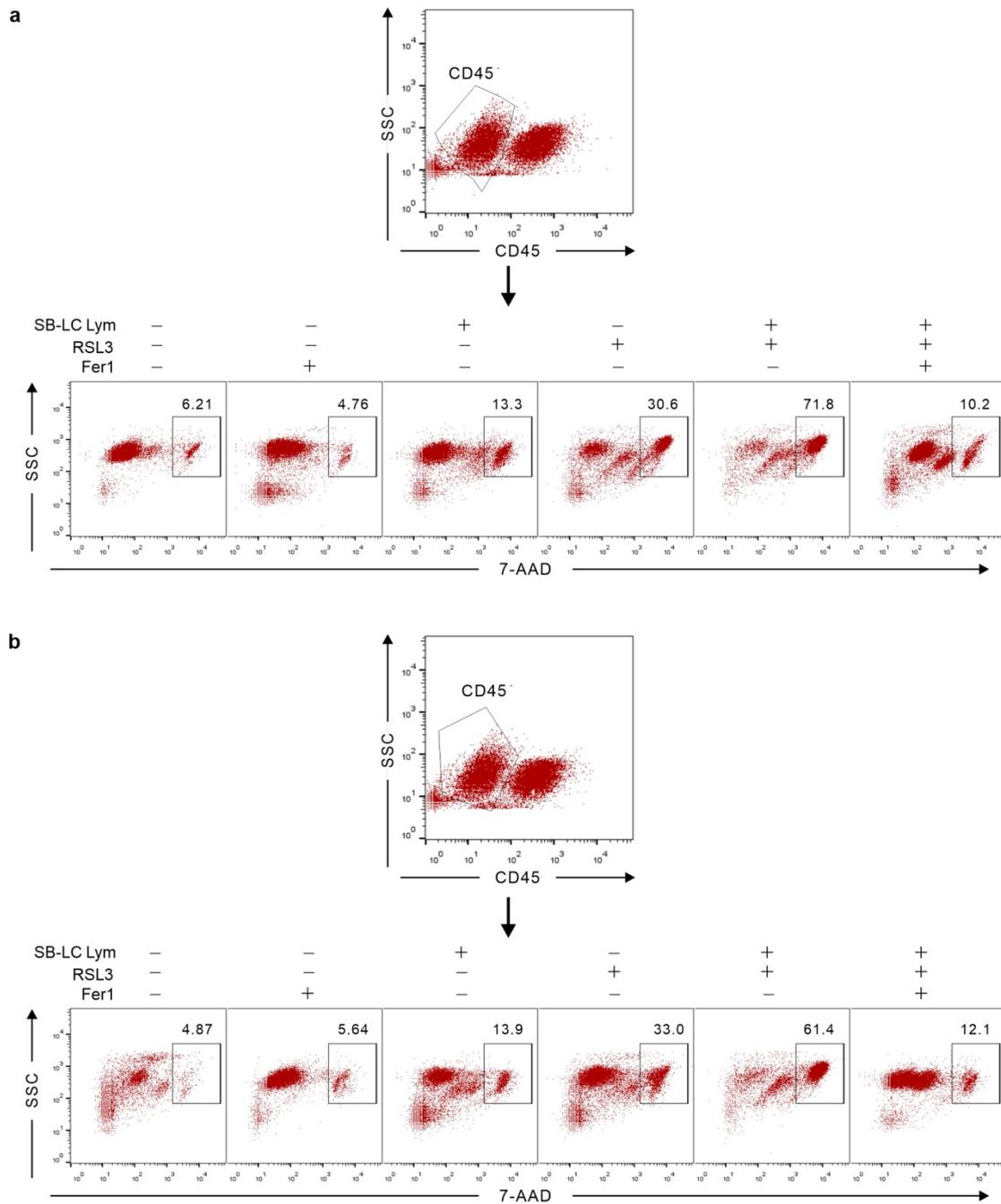
**Figure S5. Flow Cytometry Gating Strategies and Tumour Masses, Related to Figure 7**

(A and B) The flow cytometry gating strategies to gate CD45<sup>+</sup> immune cells from CD45<sup>-</sup> B16 (A) and CT26 (B) tumour cells for the analysis of lipid ROS in Figure 7A.

(C and D) Images of the B16 (C) and CT26 (D) tumour masses shown in Figure 7B.

(E and F) The flow cytometry gating strategies that gated the CD45<sup>+</sup> cells from CD45<sup>-</sup> B16 (E) and CT26 (F) tumour cells for the analysis of lipid ROS in Figure 7C.

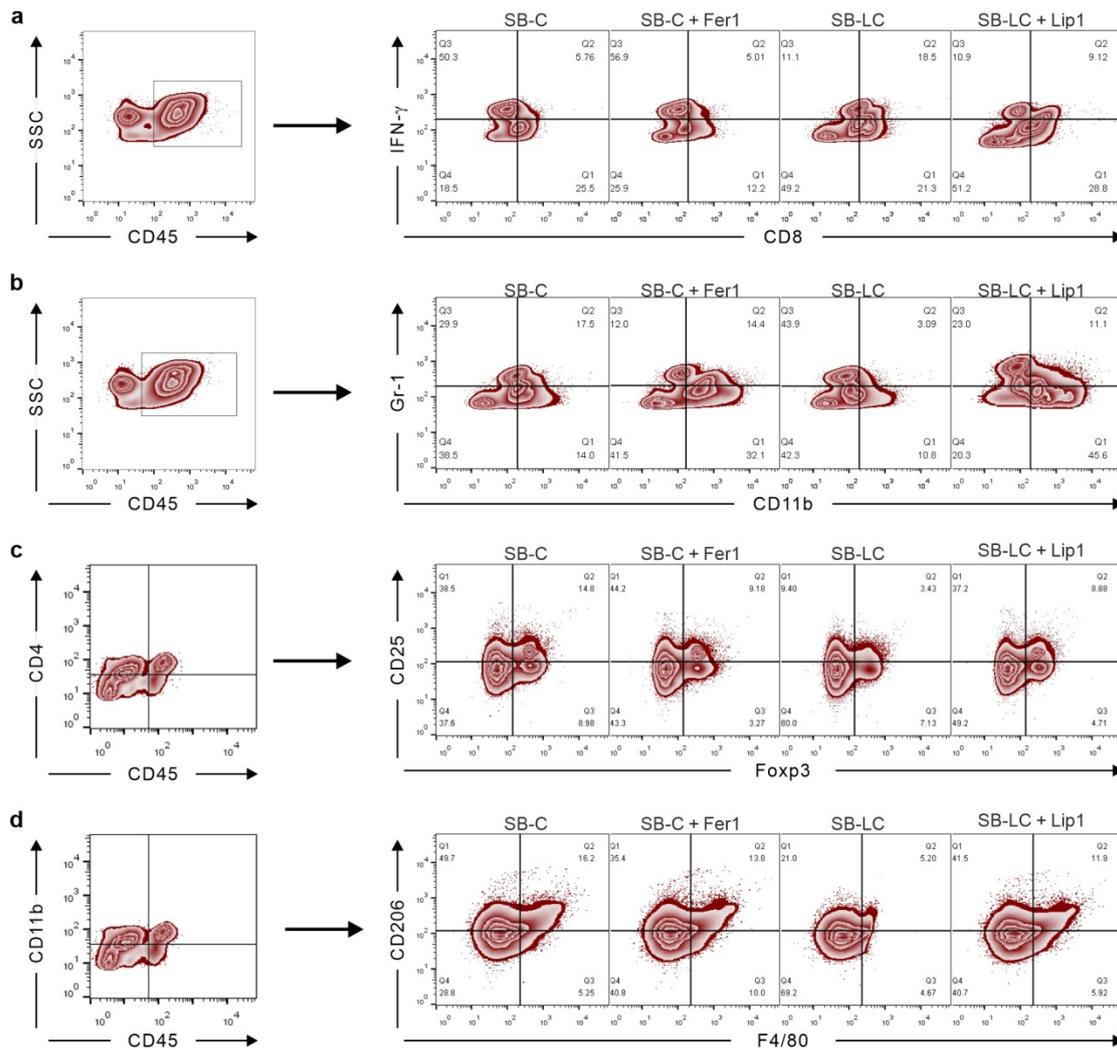
**S-Figure 6**



**Figure S6. Flow Cytometry Gating Strategies and Typical Images (Related to Figure 7)**

(A and B) Typical images (upper) and the strategies used to gate the CD45<sup>-</sup> B16 (A) or CT26 (B) tumour cells from CD45<sup>-</sup> cells to determine the proportion of 7-AAD<sup>+</sup> (dead) cells in Figure 7D.

## S-Figure 7



**Figure S7. Flow Cytometry Gating Strategies and Typical Images, Related to Figure 7**

(A–C) Typical images (right) and the strategies used to gate the CD45<sup>+</sup> immune cells from CD45<sup>-</sup> tumour cells to determine the proportion of IFN- $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> cells (A) and Gr-1<sup>+</sup> and CD11b<sup>+</sup> cells (B); and used to gate the CD45<sup>+</sup> and CD4<sup>+</sup> cells to determine the proportion of CD25<sup>+</sup> and Foxp3<sup>+</sup> cells (C) and CD206<sup>+</sup> and F4/80<sup>+</sup> cells (D), as shown in Figure 7E–7H.

The WB original figures of Figure 4j

