



Supplementary Figure S1. The infiltration of CTLs into the tumor inhibited the tumor growth by both cytolytic and cytostatic activities. (A) C57BL/6 mice were injected with 1×10^6 B16-fucci tumor cells and 9 days later (designated day 0), tumor-bearing mice received 1×10^7 *in vitro* activated B16-specific (gp100-specific) CD90.1⁺ CTLs. Tumor volumes were measured on days 1, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 14 after CTL transfer (n = 3). (B) H&E (top) and fluorescence microscopy images (middle and bottom) of frozen tumor sections. Infiltrating CTLs (blue) in the tumor were identified by Alexa Fluor 647-labeled anti-mouse CD90.1 antibody (middle and bottom). Scale bars: 200 μ m. (C) Tumor tissues were harvested on days 1, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 14 (n = 2) and total RNA isolated and reverse-transcribed into cDNA. The presence of mRNA as indicated was determined by quantitative real-time RT-PCR. *GAPDH* mRNA was used as an internal control.