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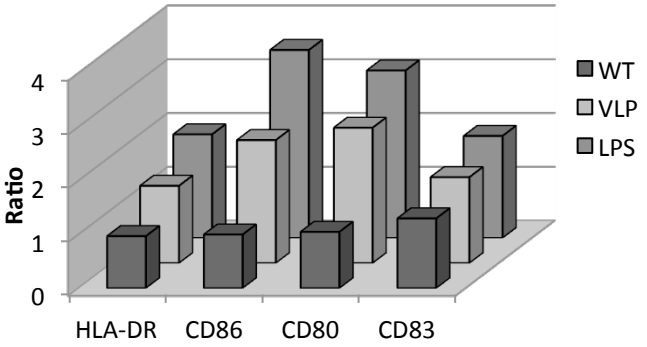

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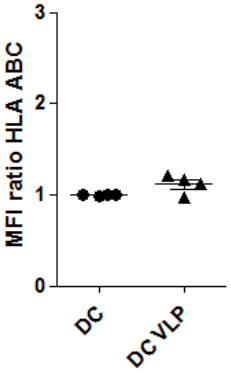

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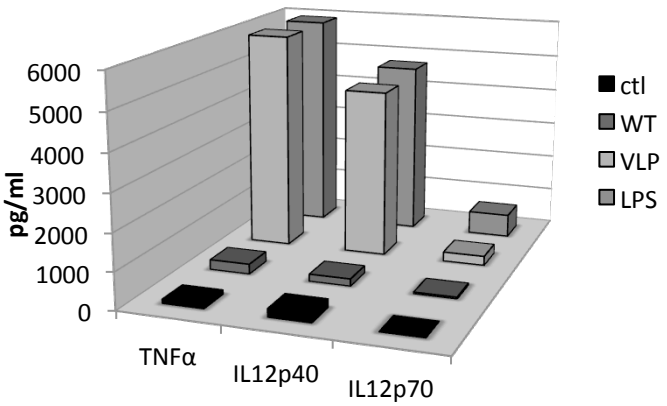
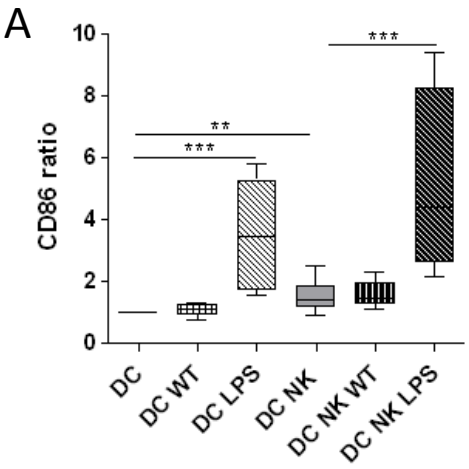
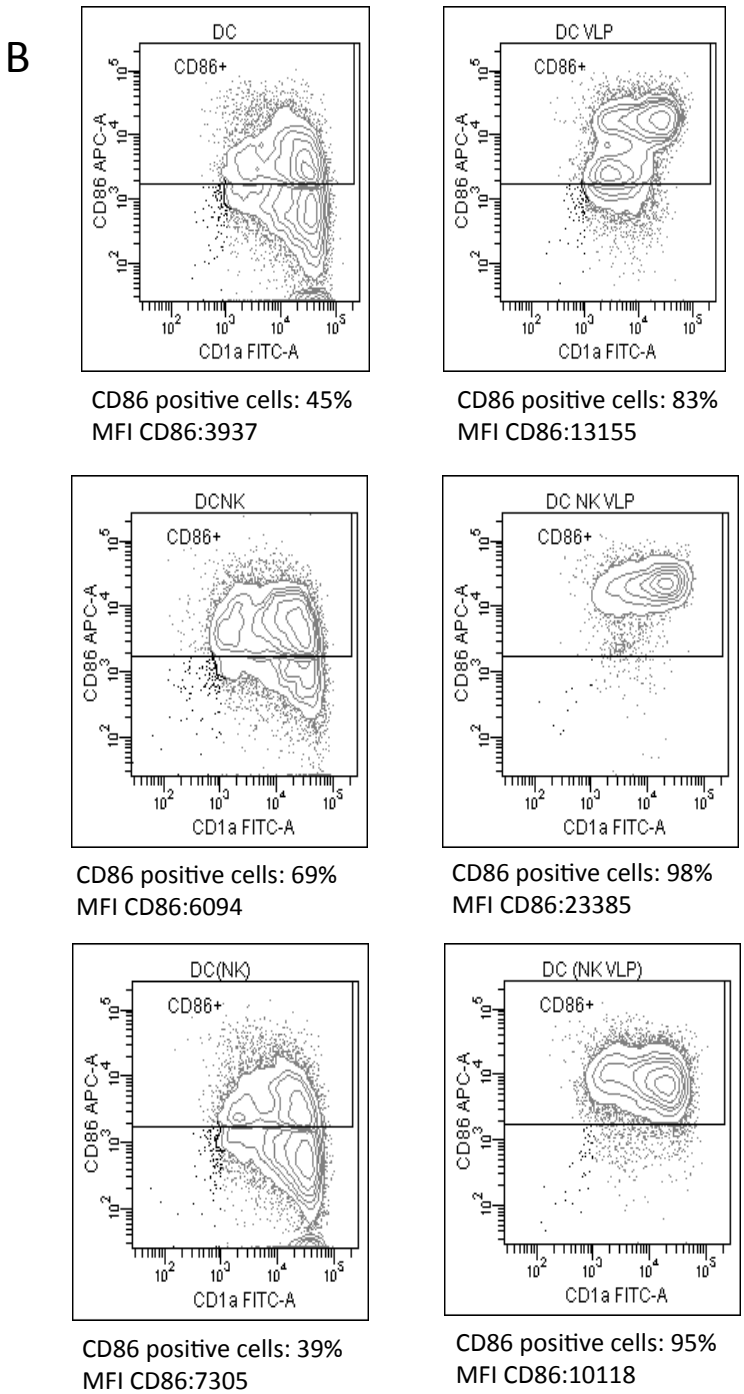
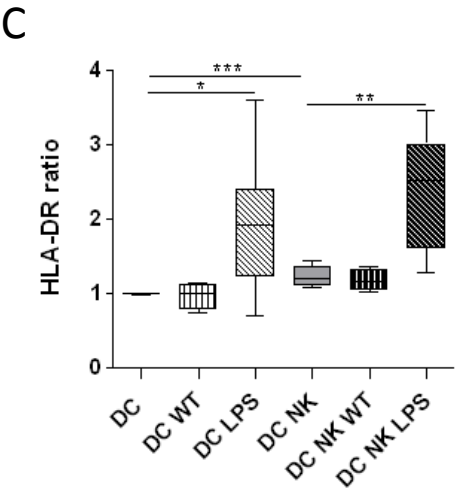
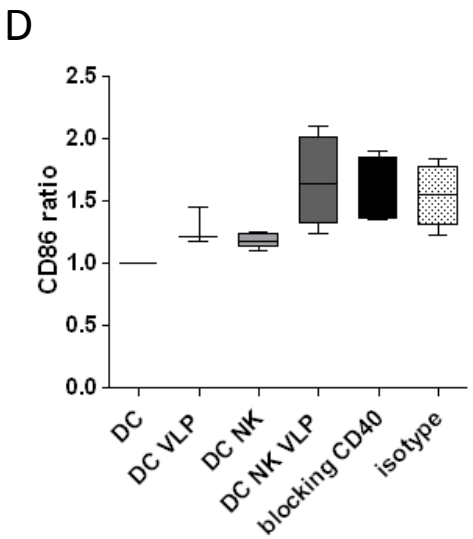


Supporting files Figure S1:
Impact of VLPs on DCs. (A) MFI Ratio of HLA-DR, CD86, CD80 and CD83. (B) HPV-VLP does not modify the expression of HLA-Class I on DCs. Results shown by scatter plot. (C) Secretion of TNF-α and IL-12 by DCs in the presence of VLPs detected by Elisa. Results shown by columns of means n=7-13.





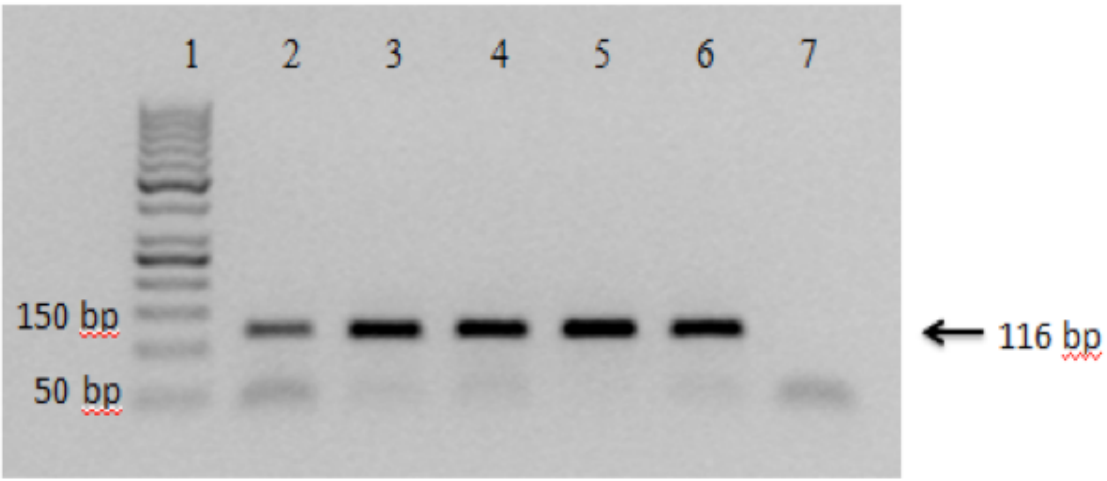




Supporting files Figure S2:

Baculovirus and insect cell contaminants have no effect on DCs. No increased expression visible in the presence of WT baculovirus-insect cell lysate. (A) MFI ratio of CD86 on DCs. (B) Representative figure for CD86 expression in all conditions. (C) MFI ratio of HLA-DR on DCs. (D) CD40 blockade (in black) has no effect on the upregulation of CD86 on DCs in the presence of NK cells and VLPs. Box and whisker plots are shown for the different conditions, n= 4-9. **p<0,005, ***p<0,001 Mann-Whitney test.

A



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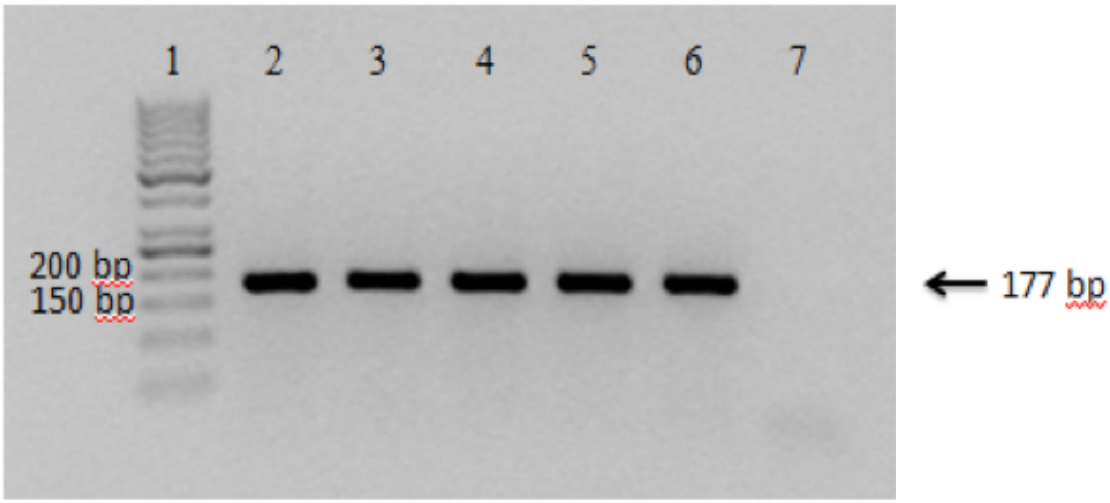

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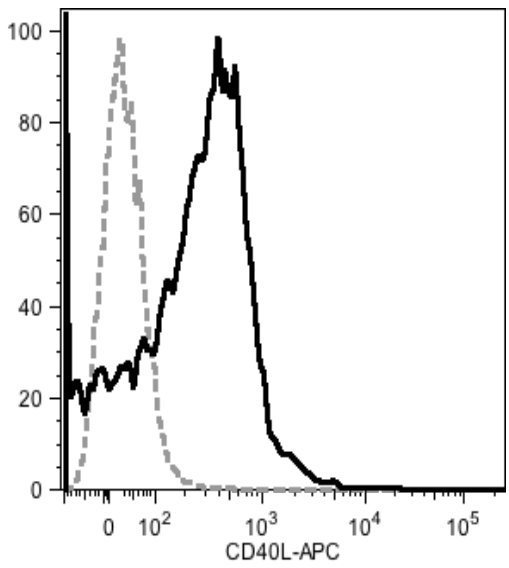

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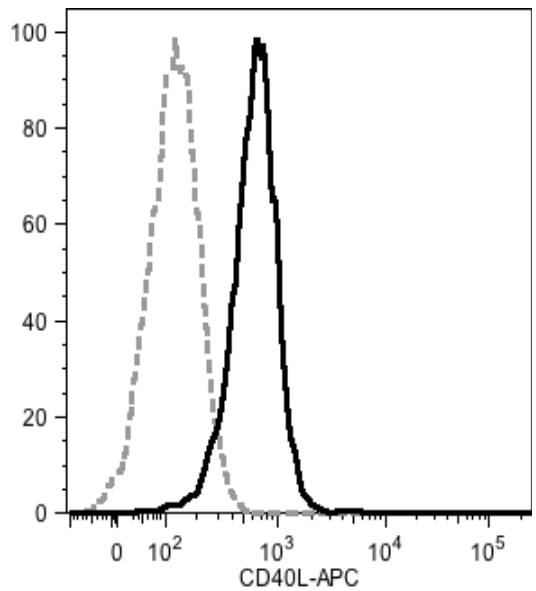
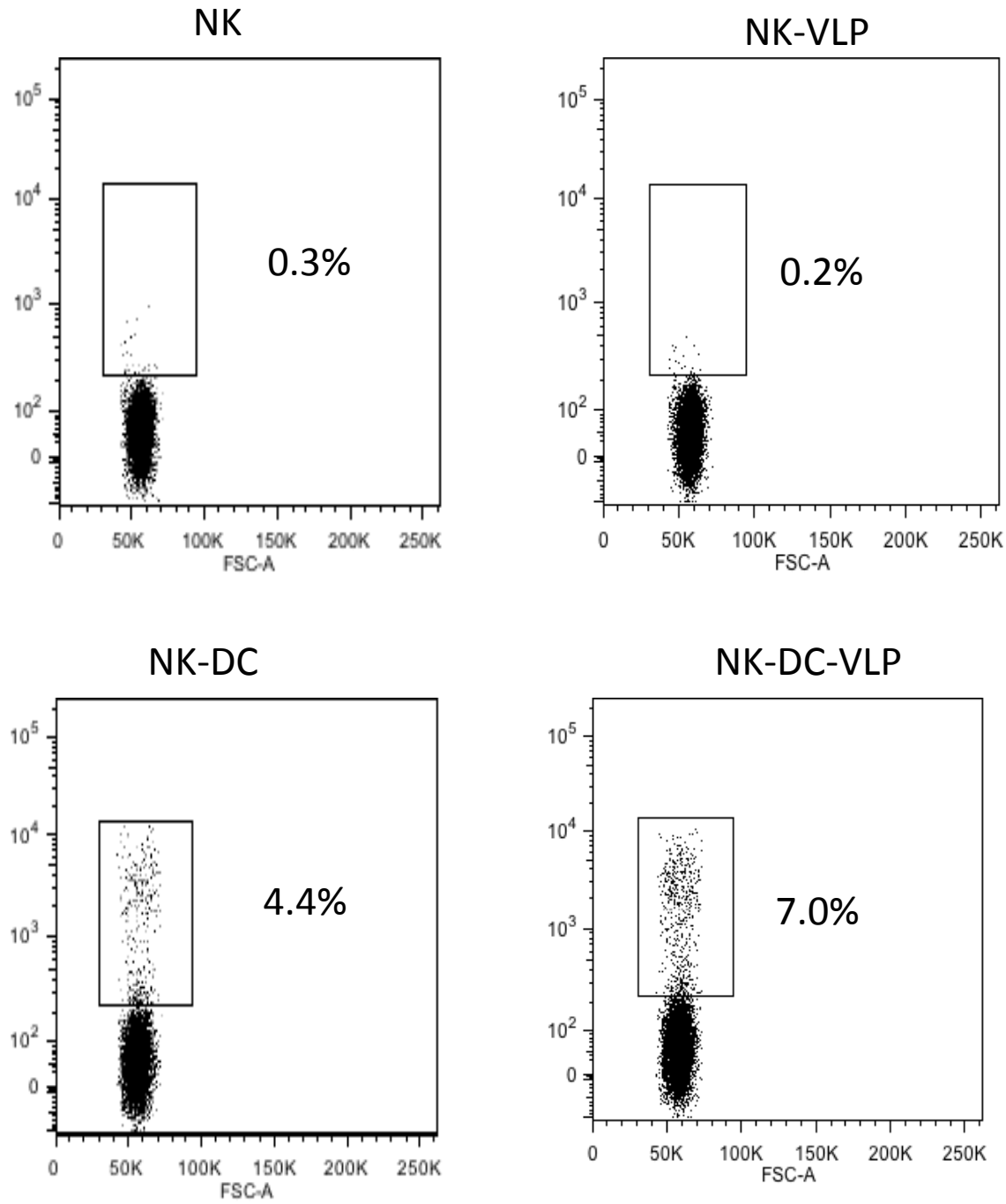


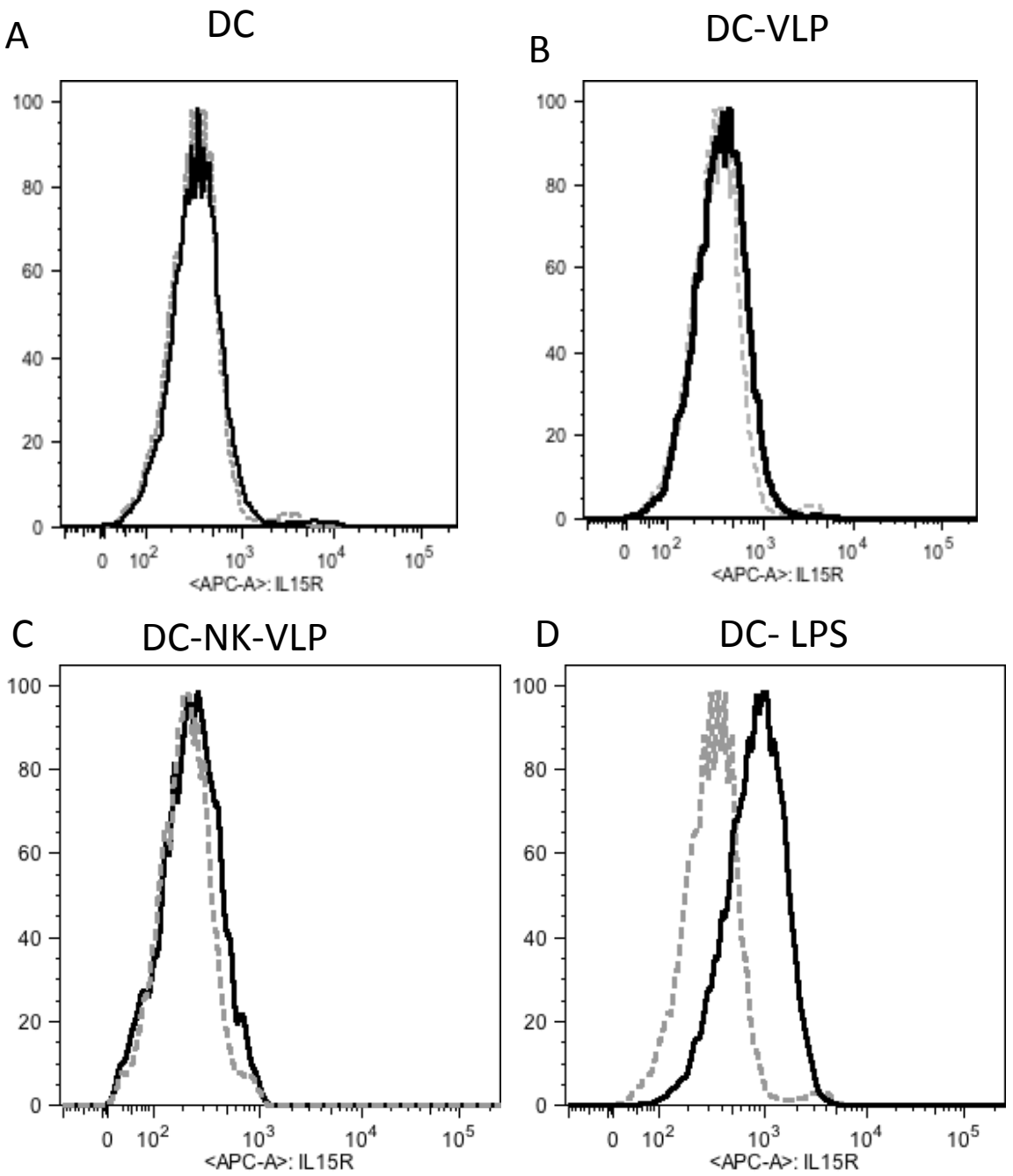
Supporting files Figure S3

E

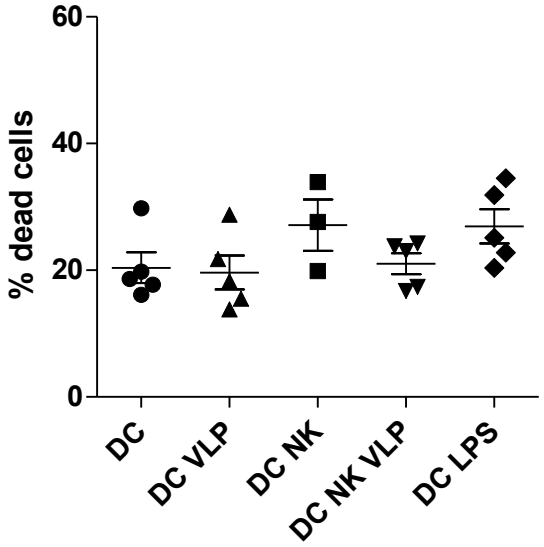


Supporting files Figure S3:

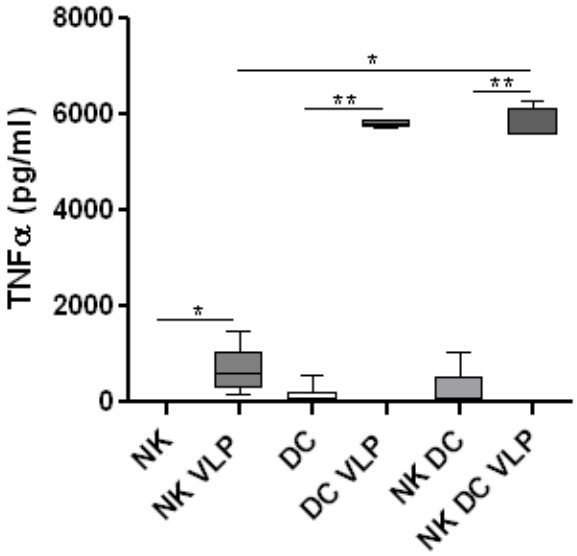
CD40L and CD40 expression on NK cells and DCs. (A) CD40L expression as determined by RT-PCR. CD40L-specific primers (reverse: 5'-GTTTCCCATTTTCCAGGGTT-3'; forward: 5'-AATTGCGGCACATGTCATAA-3') were used to generate a 116-bp product by RT-PCR (45 cycles), using RNA extracts from DCs (lane 2), NK cells (lane 3), NK-DC-VLP (lane 4), PBMC PMA/ Ionophore (lane 5), PBMC (lane 6), lane 7: no RNA (negative control). (B) HPRT-specific primers (reverse: 5'-GGTCCTTTTCACCAGCAAGCT-3'; forward: 5'-TGACACTGGCAAAACAATGCA-3', amplification product of 177 bp) was used as an internal control. (C-D) Surface CD40L expression on NK cells (C) and on DCs (D) was determined by flow cytometry (black line CD40L, grey dashed line negative control). E) Dot plots of cell surface expression of CD40 on NK cells.



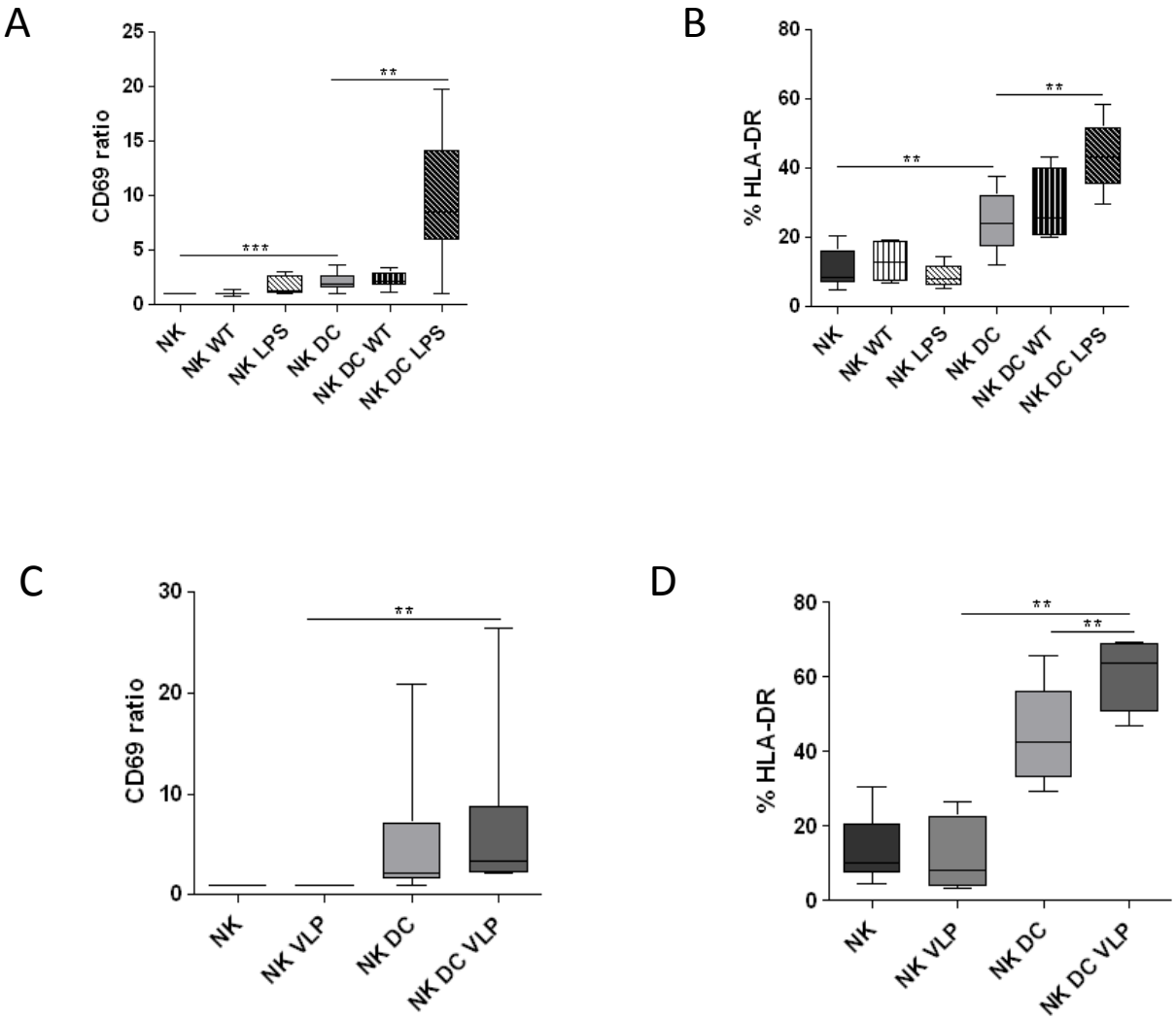
Supporting files Figure S4:
Expression of IL-15Rα on DCs. Surface IL15Rα expression on DCs alone (A), in the presence of VLPs (B), NK cells and VLPs (C) and LPS (D) was determined by flow cytometry via indirect staining with goat polyclonal anti-IL15 (R&D System). Data shown are histograms of surface IL15Rα expression (black line) versus the secundary antibody (donkey anti-Goat; dashed grey line).



Supporting files Figure S5:
No increase of DC death by autologous NK cells in the presence of VLPs. Percentages of dead DCs (7-ADD+ cells) in all conditions. Results shown by scatter plot, n= 3-5.

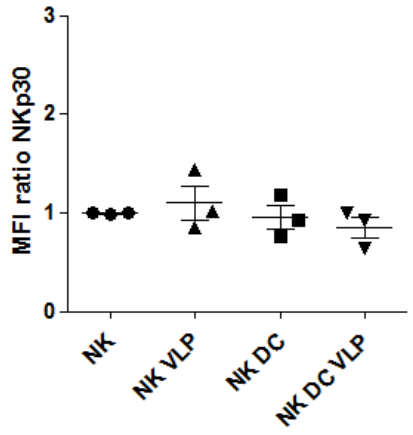


Supporting files Figure S6:
NK cells don't augment the secretion of TNF-α in the presence of DCs and VLPs compared to DC VLP condition. Box and whisker plots are shown for the different conditions, n= 9, ***p<0,005, Mann-Whitney test.



Supporting files Figure S7:
Baculovirus and insect cell contaminants have no effect on NK cells. No increased expression visible in the presence of WT baculovirus-insect cell lysate. (A) MFI ratio of CD69 on NK cells. (B) % of HLA-DR + cells on NK cells. By performing a pre-activation experiment of DCs and VLPs we showed that the further activation of NK cells was not solely due to direct contact between VLPs and NK cells. (C) MFI ratio of CD69 on NK cells. (D) Percentage of HLA-DR+ cells on NK cells. Box and whisker plots are shown for the different conditions, n= 4-9. **p<0,005, ***p<0,001, Mann-Whitney test.

A



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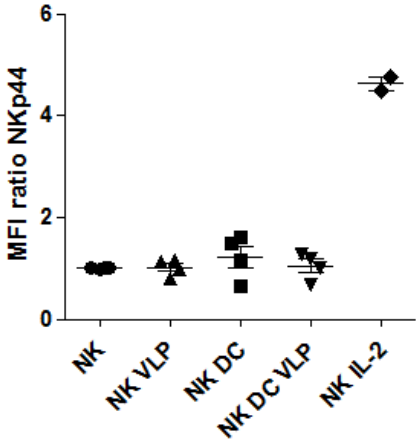

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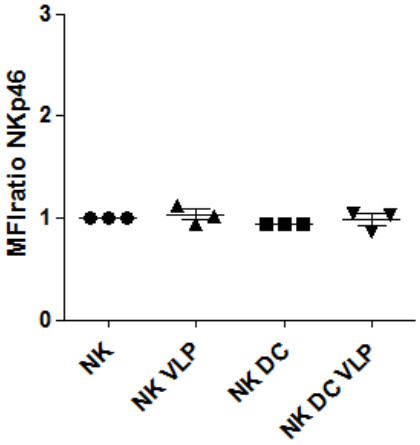
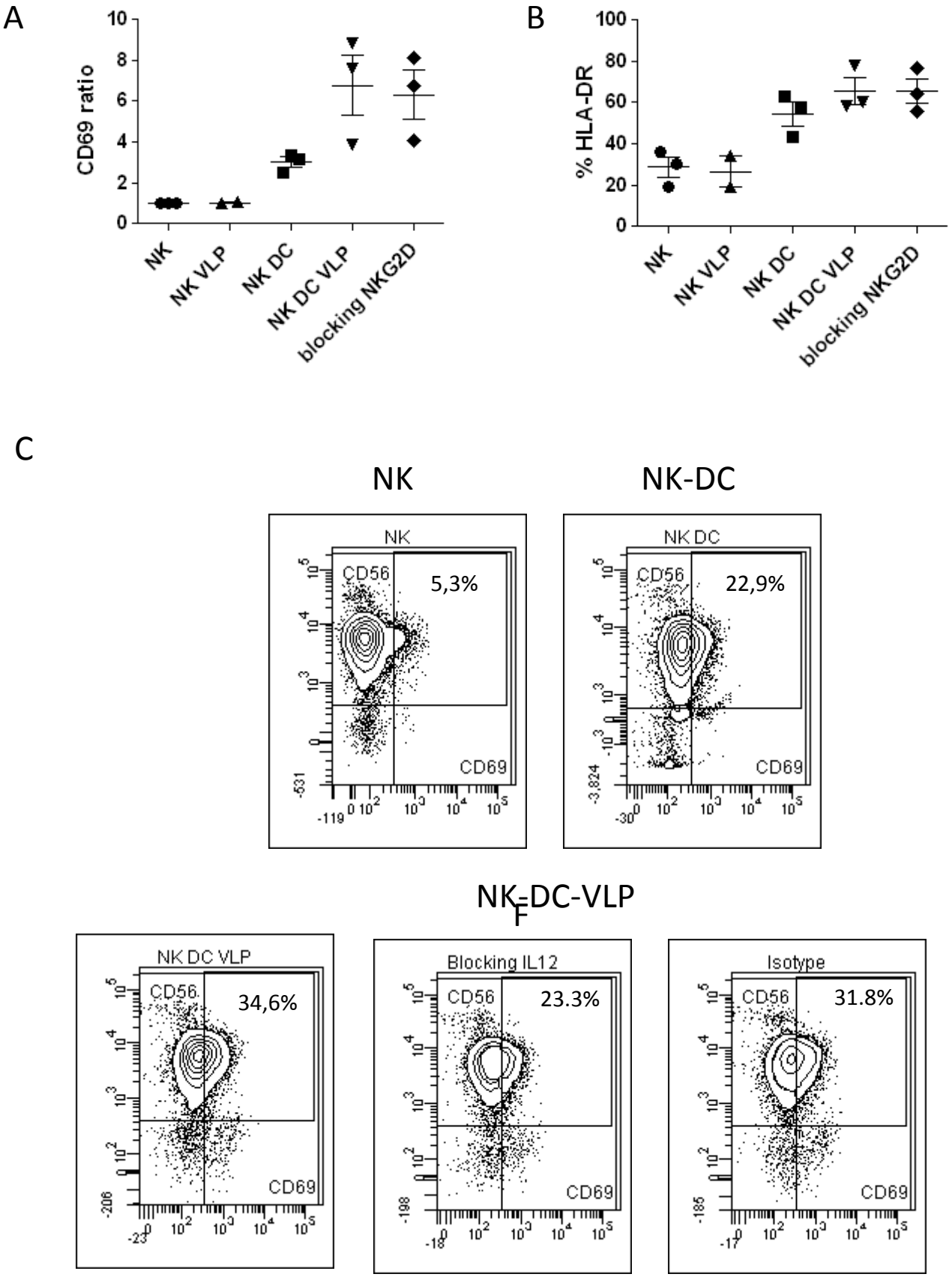
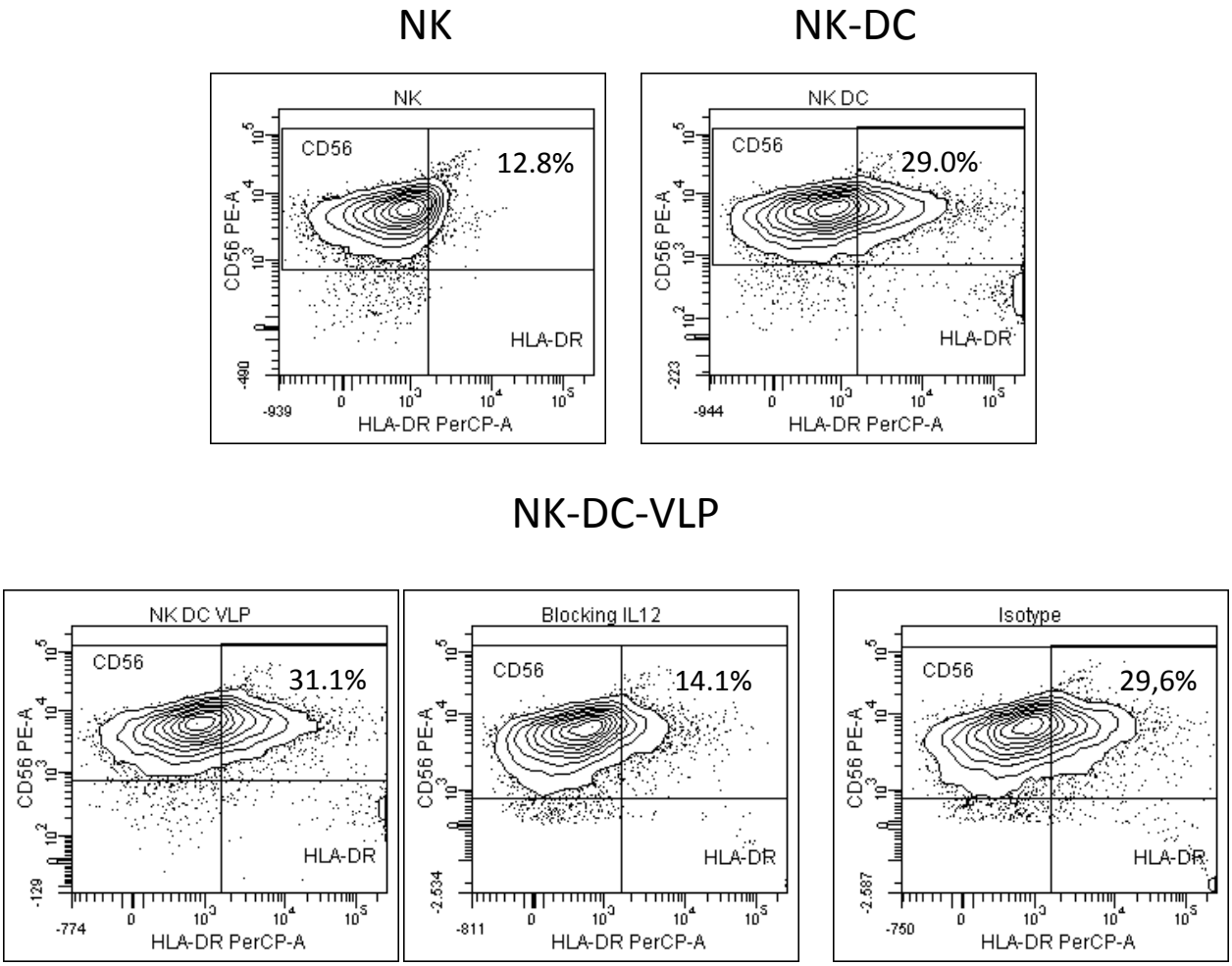


Supporting files Figure S8:
No change of the expression of NKp30, NKp44 and NKp46 in the NK-DC condition and NK-DC-VLP condition. MFI ratio of NKp30 (A), NKp44 (B) and NKp46 (C) on NK cells. Results shown by scatter plot, n= 2-4.

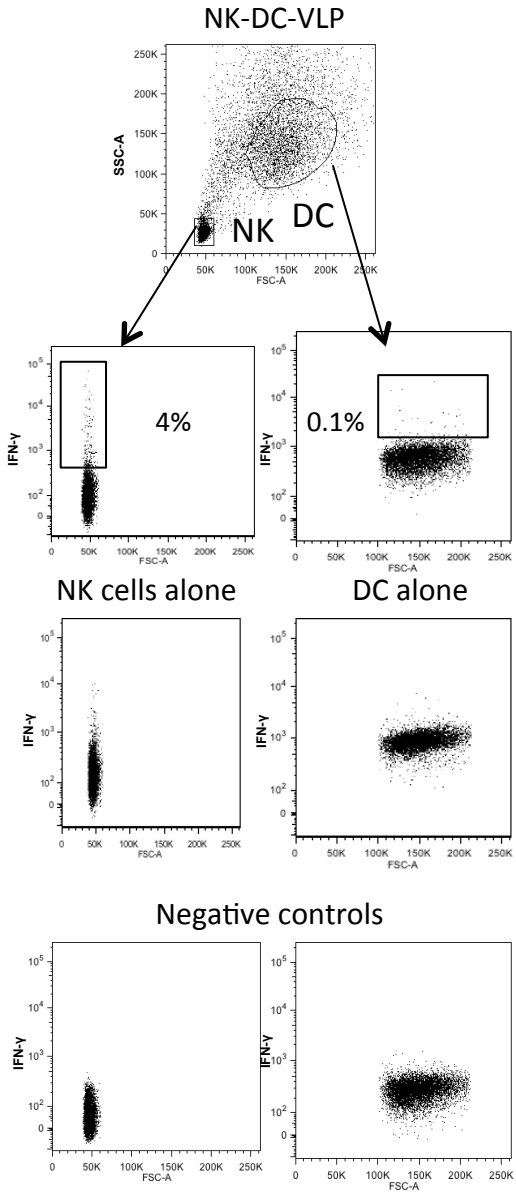


Supporting files Figure S9

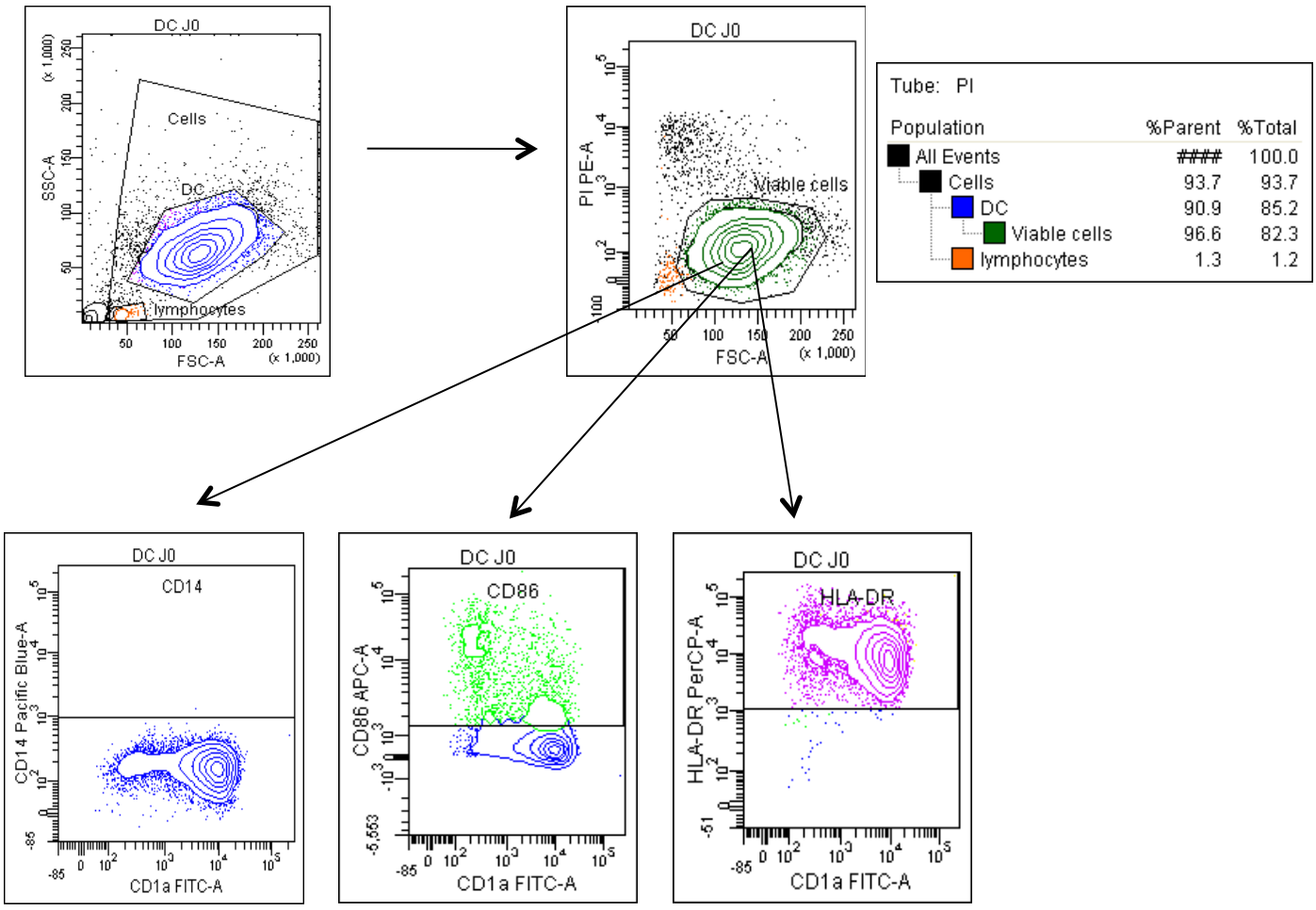
D



Supporting files Figure S9:
NKG2D blockade has no effect on the upregulation of CD69 and HLA-DR on NK cells in the presence of DCs and VLPs. (A) MFI ratio of CD69 on NK cells. (B) % of HLA-DR+ cells on NK cells. Results shown by scatter plot, n= 2-3. (C-D) Representative figures for CD69 and HLA-DR expression on gated NK cells for the IL-12 blocking experiment.

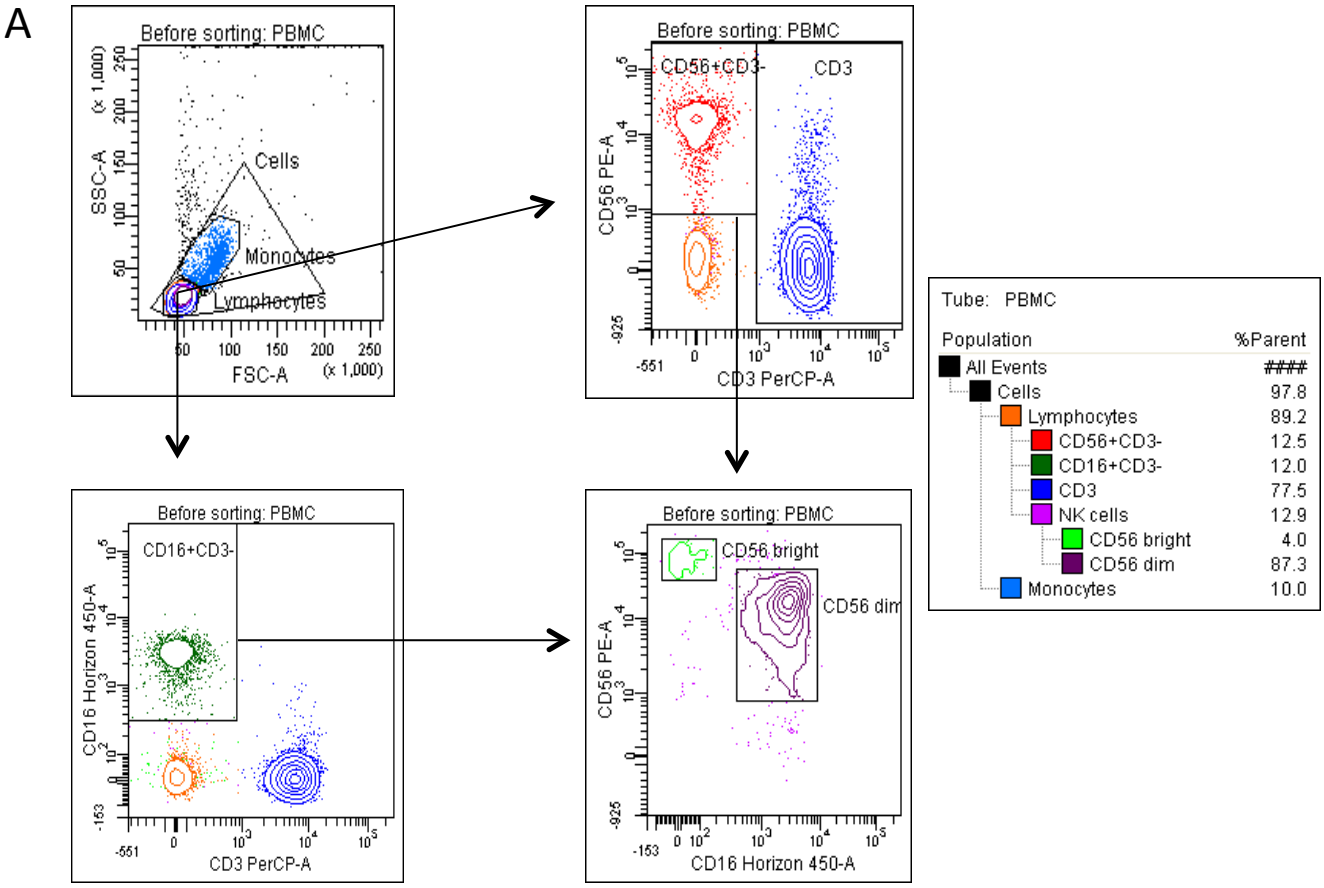


Supporting files Figure S10:
Inhibition of protein transport by monensin 1h after VLP stimulation blocked the production of IFN-γ in DCs but not in NK cells. IFN-γ intracellular staining on NK cells and DCs in the NK-DC-VLP condition and in NK and DC cultures. Representative figure of 2 experiments.



Supporting files Figure S11:
Gating strategy on DCs. Dead cells are determined by PI staining.

A



Supporting files Figure S12

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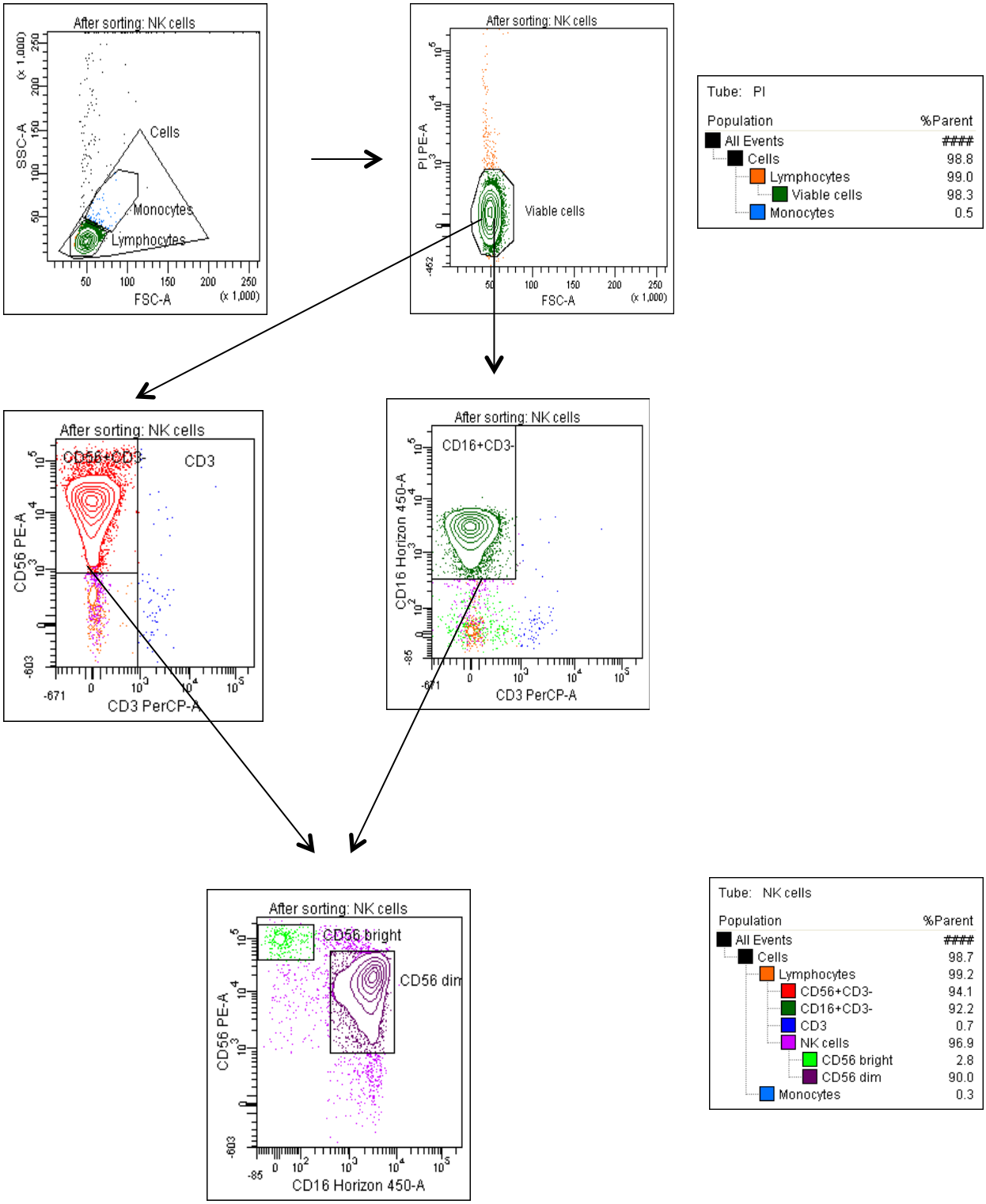

Supporting files Figure S12:
Gating strategy on NK cells before (A) and after (B) sorting. PBMCs and sorted NK cells are routinely checked by flow cytometry for CD56, CD16 and their lack of CD3 expression. Dead cells are determined by PI staining.