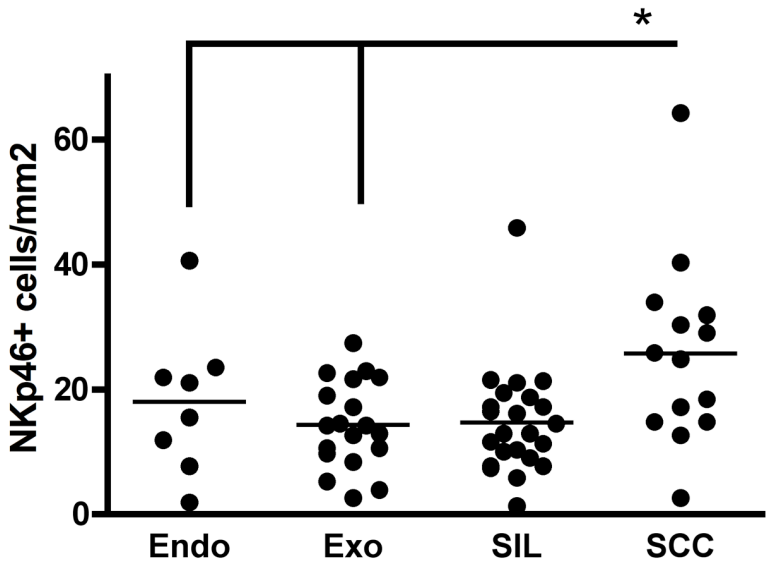
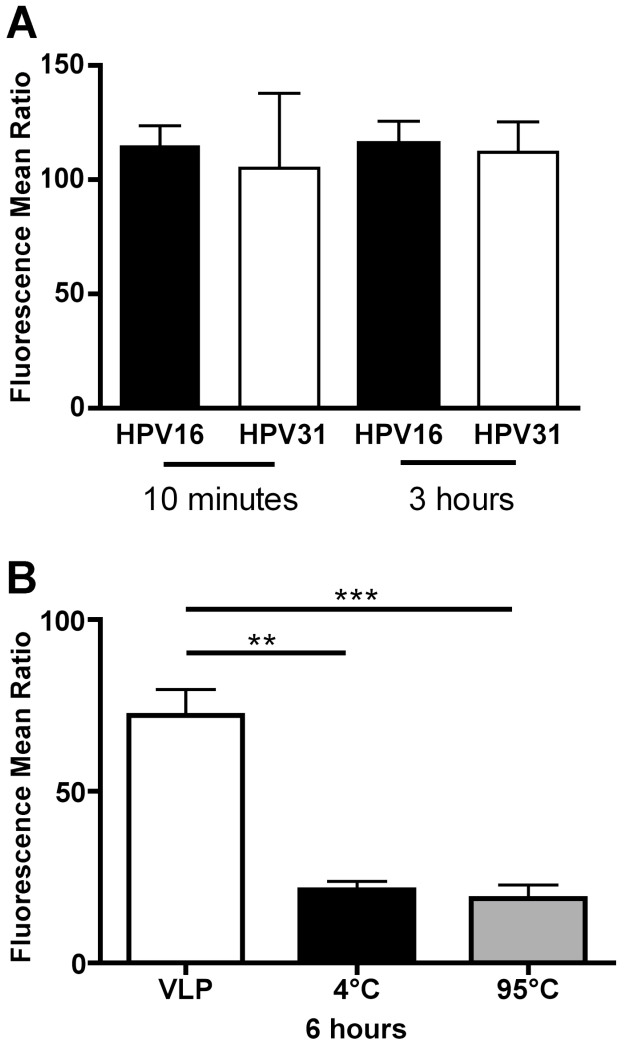


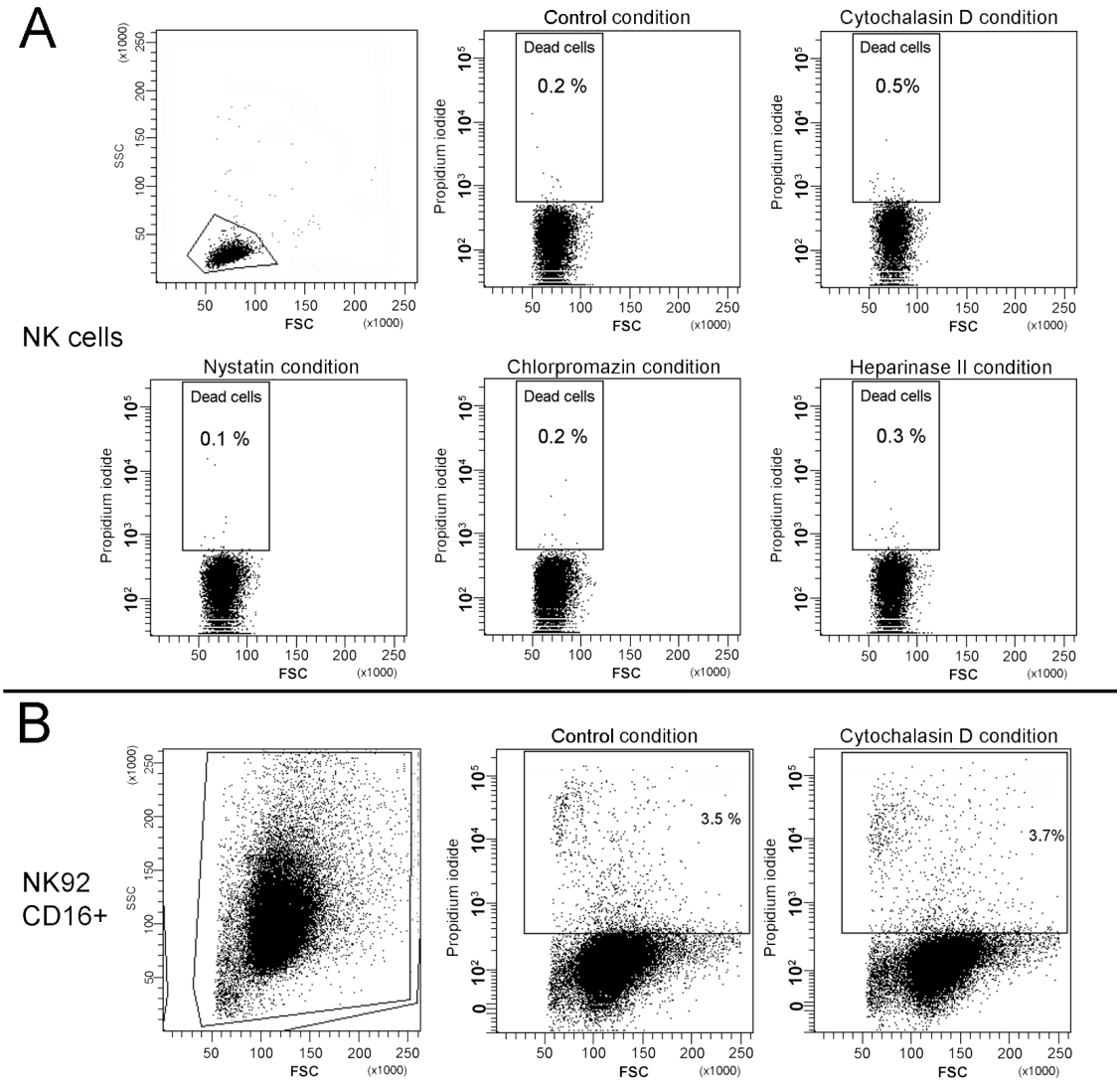
Supporting Information Fig. 1:

NKp46+ cell quantifications in the stroma, showing significantly more positive cells in the peritumoral stroma of SCC (n=14) compared to SIL (n=23), exocervix (n=19) or endocervix (n=8) (*$p<0.05$, one-way ANOVA test).



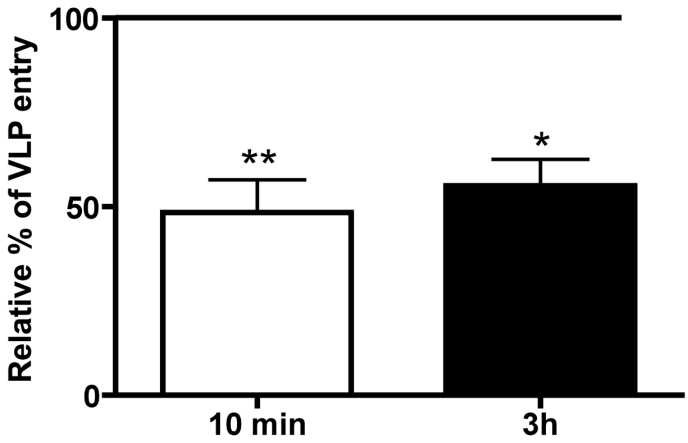
Supporting Information Fig. 2:

(A) Similar HPV16 and HPV31 CFSE-VLP internalization in NK cells after 10 min and 3h (mean + SE, n=6-12). (B) Significant lower internalization of CFSE-VLPs in NK cells at 4°C or with CFSE-VLPs heated for 10 min at 95°C (6h of incubation, mean + SE, n=6, **p<0.005; ***p<0.001, Mann-Whitney test). Fluorescence of CFSE after cellular uptake without VLP was not affected at 4°C (data not shown) demonstrating that the absence of CFSE fluorescence was not due to the absence of intracellular enzyme cleavage at 4°C. The inhibition of fluorescence was not related to heat degradation of CFSE because heating the CFSE at 95°C before VLP labeling inhibited its fluorescence marginally (data not shown).



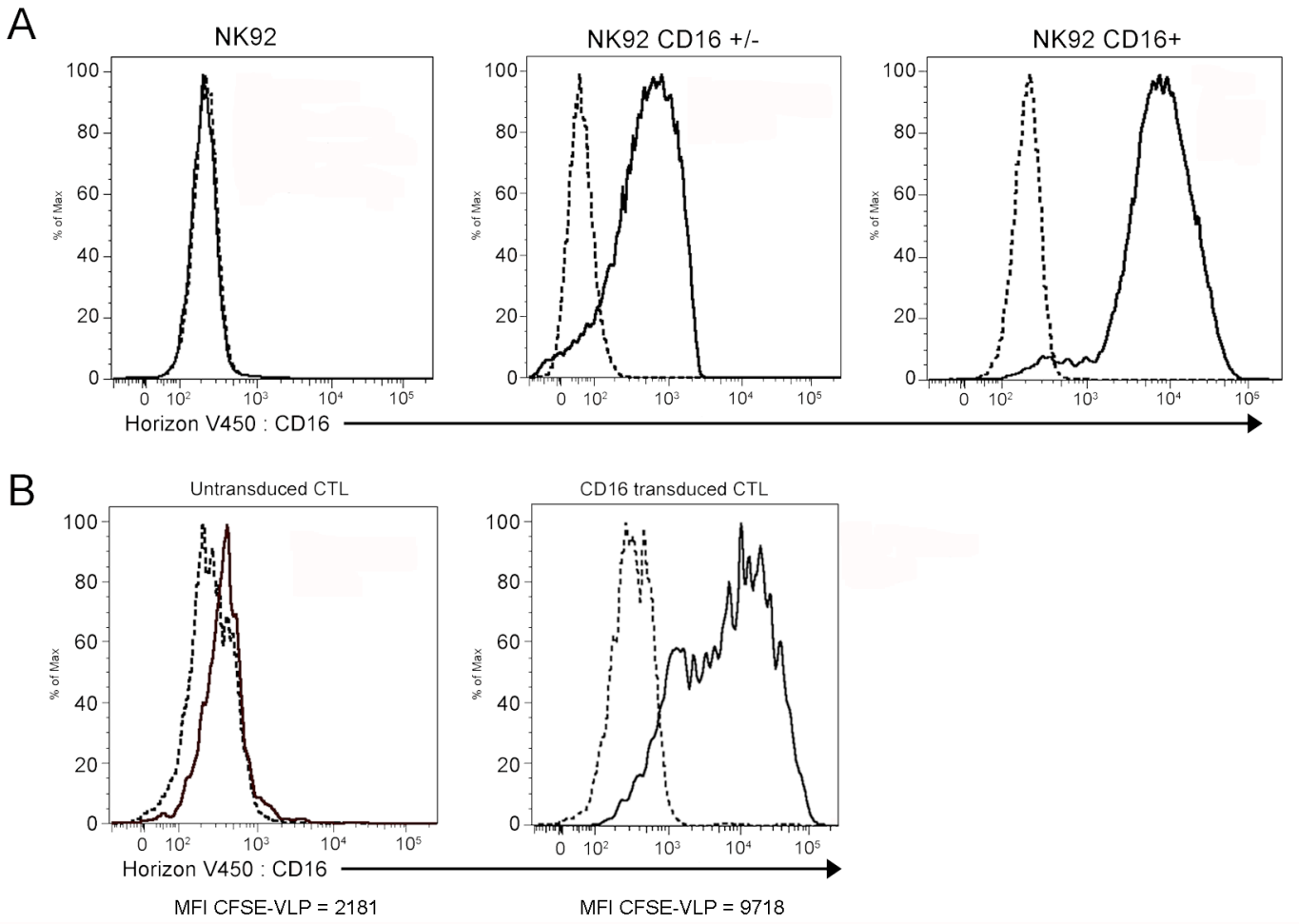
Supporting Information Fig. 3:

Percentage of dead (propidium iodide positive) (A) NK and (B) NK92CD16^{+} cells after treatment with nystatin (25 µg/ml), chlorpromazine (25 µg/ml), cytochalasin D (2 µM) or heparinase II (1 U/ml).



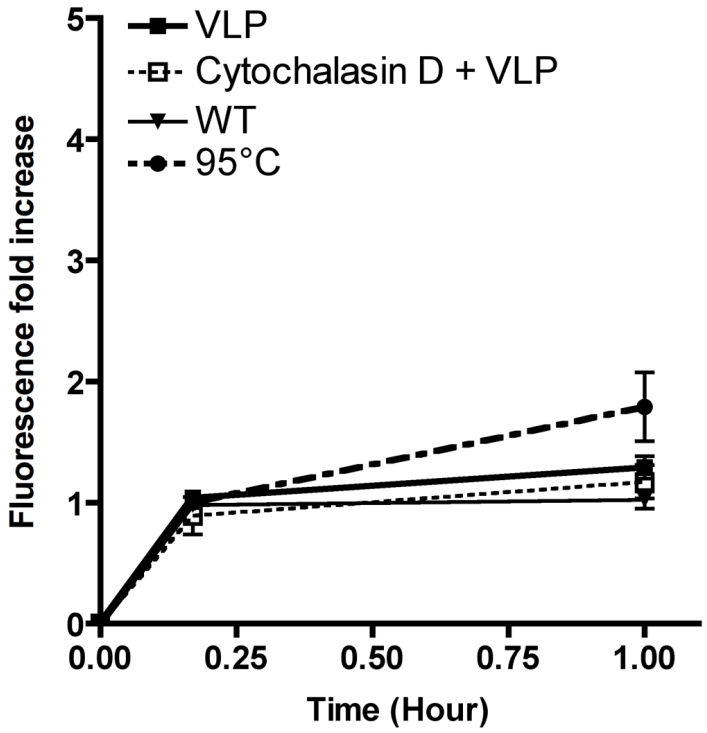
Supporting Information Fig. 4:

Uptake of HPV16-VLPs by NK cells is impaired by heparinase II. Percentages of VLP entry inhibition in the presence of heparinase II which disrupt heparan sulfates on cell surface (means + SE, n=5) (*$p<0.05$, **$p<0.005$, Mann-Whitney test).



Supporting Information Fig. 5:

(A) CD16 expression on NK92, NK92 transduced with CD16, NK92 transduced with CD16 and positively sorted. (B) CD16 expression on $CD8^+$ T cells (CTL) and CTL transduced with CD16. Mean fluorescence intensities (MFI) of fluorescent VLPs (CFSE-VLPs) in CTL are indicated below respective histogram.



Supporting Information Fig. 6:

Fluid-uptake by NK92 CD16$^-$ cells in the presence of HPV16-VLPs. FITC-dextran uptake by NK92 CD16$^-$ cells in the presence of VLPs (black squares), lysate of insect cells infected with WT baculovirus (black triangles), VLPs disrupted by heating at 95°C (black circles) or VLPs and cytochalasin D (white squares) (means + SE of fluorescence fold increase over the control condition, n=4).