



Supporting Information

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Gas plasma technology augments ovalbumin immunogenicity and OT-II T cell activation conferring tumor protection in mice

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Supplemental figure S1. (a) PBS with or without OVA or NAC was exposed as in figure 1, and absolute concentration of hydroxyl radicals were measured as recently as recently described ¹⁴⁶; (b-c) NAC was added to Ova before exposure to ox I (oxOva I + NAC) and ox II (oxOva II + NAC) that abrogated oxidation-induced changes in dynamic light scattering (b) and protein structure in CD spectroscopy (c); (d) OT-II splenocytes were incubated with Ova, oxOva I, oxOva II, or Ova exposed to pulsed electric fields, and CD4⁺ T cells were analyzed for activation 24h later, underlining the inability of pulsed fields alone as a physical trait also observed in plasma jets to promote the immunogenicity of Ova; (e) OT-II mice were vaccinated with Ova, oxOva I, or oxOva II that were gas plasma-treated in the presence or absence of NAC, showing reduced T cell activation of re-stimulated CD4⁺ splenocytes *ex vivo*; (f-g) bone marrow-derived dendritic cells from C57BL/6 wildtype mice (n=3) were incubated with Ova or oxOva II, and analyzed for protein phosphorylation by western blot (f) yielding no statistically-significant changes for oxOva II when analyzed at 15min, 30min, and 60min post exposure (g). Statistical analysis was performed using t-test (* $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$; *** $p<0.001$); ns = not significant.

Supplemental figure S1

