Supplementary Figure 1. Prophylactic vaccination of B6-WT and B6-DK mice with GVAX and TAA Ab analysis. Mice were vaccinated with irradiated 5×10^5 B16-OVA and 5×10^5 GVAX one week prior to challenge with 1×10^6 B16-OVA. **A**) Sera was collected on day 25 after challenge and analyzed for anti-OVA IgG1 antibodies by ELISA. **B**). Percent tumor incidence = % of mice that developed tumors divided by % of total mice per group assessed on day 12 and 25 after challenge. Data are presented as cumulative of 2 independent experiments, n=10 mice per group.

Supplementary Figure 2. Anti-OVA antibodies do not influence tumor growth. *Rag2*$^{-/-}$ mice were challenged with 5×10^5 B16-OVA, and treated with either PBS or 500 μg anti-OVA IgG1 serum on day 0 and 200 μg on day 7 after challenge. Serum was prepared by immunization of B6 with 100 μg OVA protein in CFA, followed by 100 μg OVA protein in IFA 7 days later. Serum was collected and concentrated on 50,000 MW Amicon filters followed by quantification of anti-OVA IgG1 antibody by ELISA.

Supplementary Figure 3. **Cross-reactivity of anti-desmin Ab to ss-DNA and ds-DNA**. Binding of anti-desmin Ab to single-stranded and double-stranded DNA was determined by ELISA.

Figure S1. Prophylactic vaccination of WT and DK mice with Gvax and anti-TAA Ab analysis

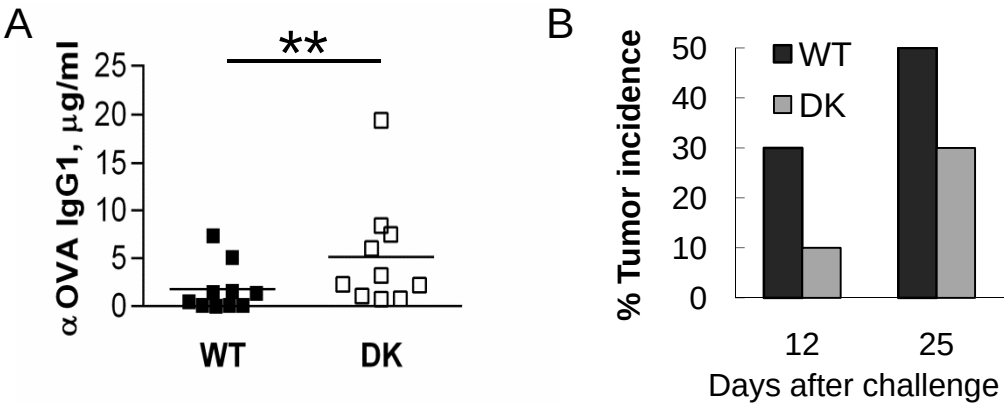

Figure S2. Anti-OVA antibodies do not influence tumor growth.

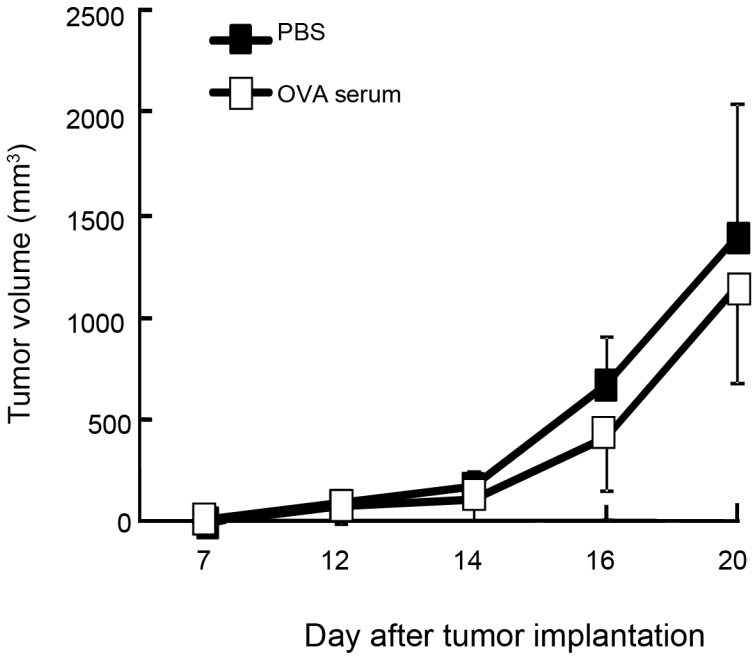

Figure S3. Cross-reactivity of anti-desmin Ab to ss-DNA and ds-DNA.