Supplemental Figure 1. E7-specific T cells efficiently migrated from circulation to the genital tract following imiquimod application. PBS or imiquimod was applied to the vaginal areas of naïve mice one day prior to adoptive transfer of luciferase-expressing E7-specific CD8+ T cells (5x10⁵/mouse). The genital tracts were excised 48 hours after adoptive transfer and the bioluminescence signal intensity was examined. (A) Representative imaging. (B) Bar graph depicting the bioluminescence intensity of the genital tracts of treated mice (*p<0.05).

Supplemental Figure 2. Characterization of tumor infiltrating T cells following treatment with systemic DNA vaccination and locally applied imiquimod. Mice were challenged with TC-1 tumor cells intramucosally, generating an orthotopic murine cervical cancer model. Groups of mice were treated with DNA vaccination alone (VA), imiquimod alone (IM), or with both treatments (VA+IM). (A) Survival of the various groups of mice over time. (**)p<0.01. (B) Tumors were excised and examined for tumor infiltrating lymphocytes on day 21 using flow cytometry analysis. Bar graph depicts the total number of CD8+ T cells in tumor loci. (C) Bar graph depicting the number of E7-specific CD8+ T cells in tumor loci (*p<0.05; **p<0.01).