

Figure S1 :

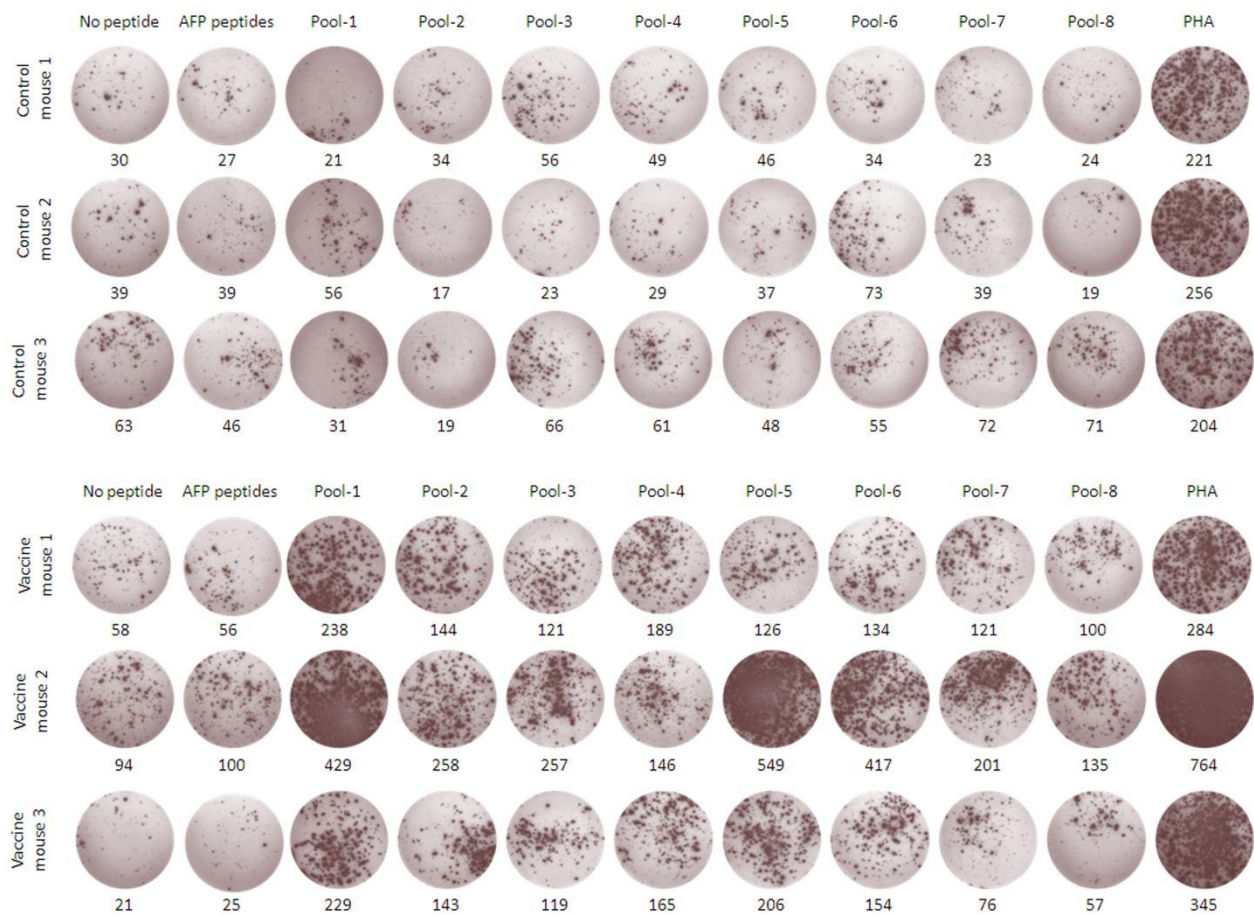


Figure S1: IFN- γ ELISPOT spot plots against the individual peptide pools in hybrid mice. Splenocytes from each primed mouse were harvested 7 days after the final booster and *ex vivo* stimulated with 8 different peptide pools covering the 31 VEPs, AFP peptides (AFP₁₅₈₋₁₆₆, AFP₄₂₄₋₄₃₂) as non-specific control, PBS without peptide as a negative control, or PHA as a positive control, followed by IFN- γ ELISPOT. Control group: poly(I:C) plus normal saline; Vaccine group: peptides-PEG-lipid-exosomes plus poly(I:C). Three mice were tested in each group.

Figure S2 :

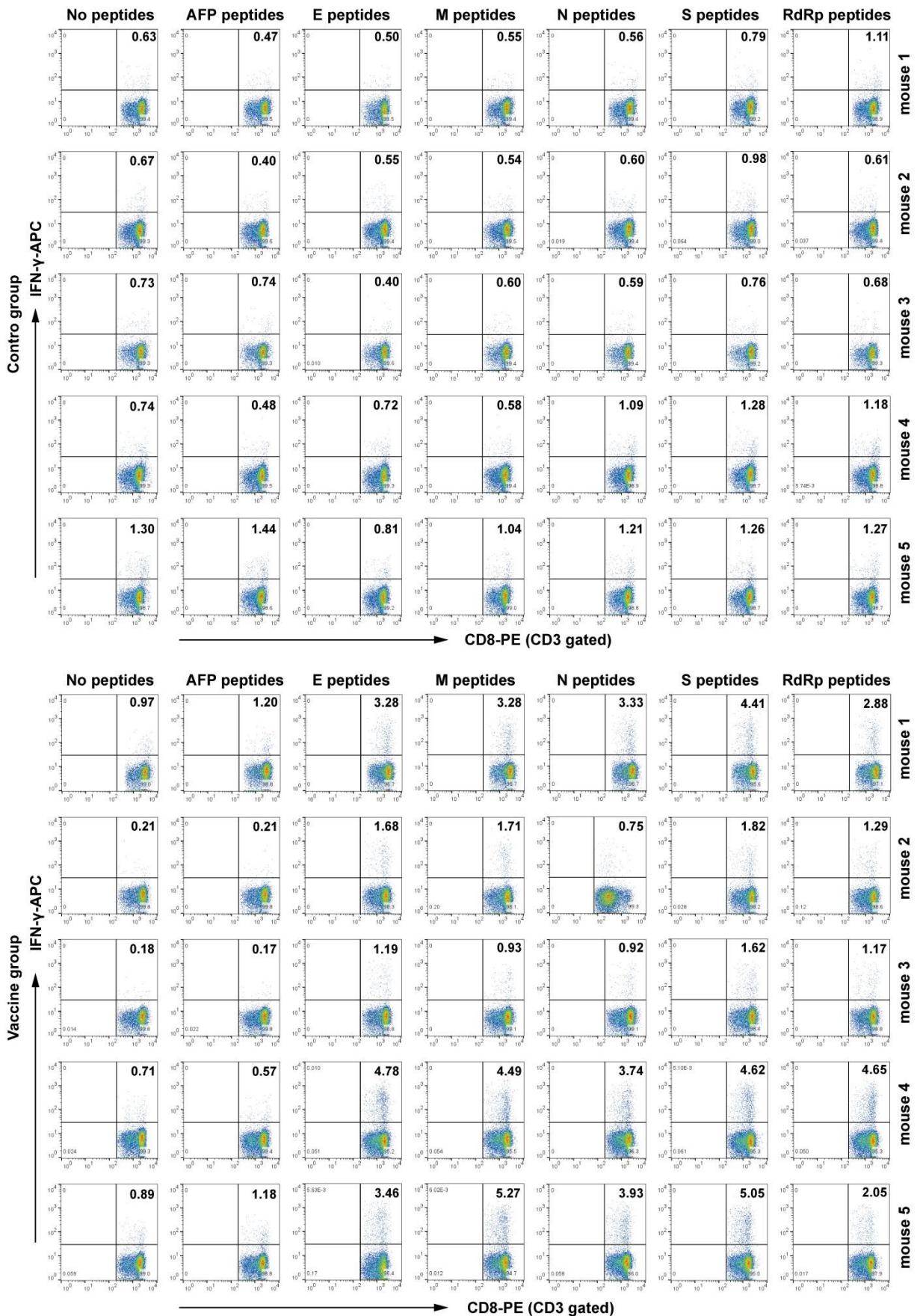


Figure S2: Flow plots of IFN- γ ICS responding to the individual peptide pools in hybrid mice. Splenocytes from each primed mouse were harvested 7 days after the last booster and *ex vivo* stimulated with 5 different peptide pools, AFP peptides (AFP₁₅₈₋₁₆₆, AFP₄₂₄₋₄₃₂) as irrelevant control, PBS without peptide as a negative control, or PHA as a positive control, and followed by IFN- γ ICS. The data in right upper quadrant indicate the percentages of IFN- γ ⁺ T cells in CD3⁺/CD8⁺ cell populations. Control group: poly(I:C) plus normal saline; Vaccine group: peptides-PEG-lipid-exosomes plus adjuvant poly(I:C). Five mice were tested in each group.

Figure S3 :



Figure S3 (continued)

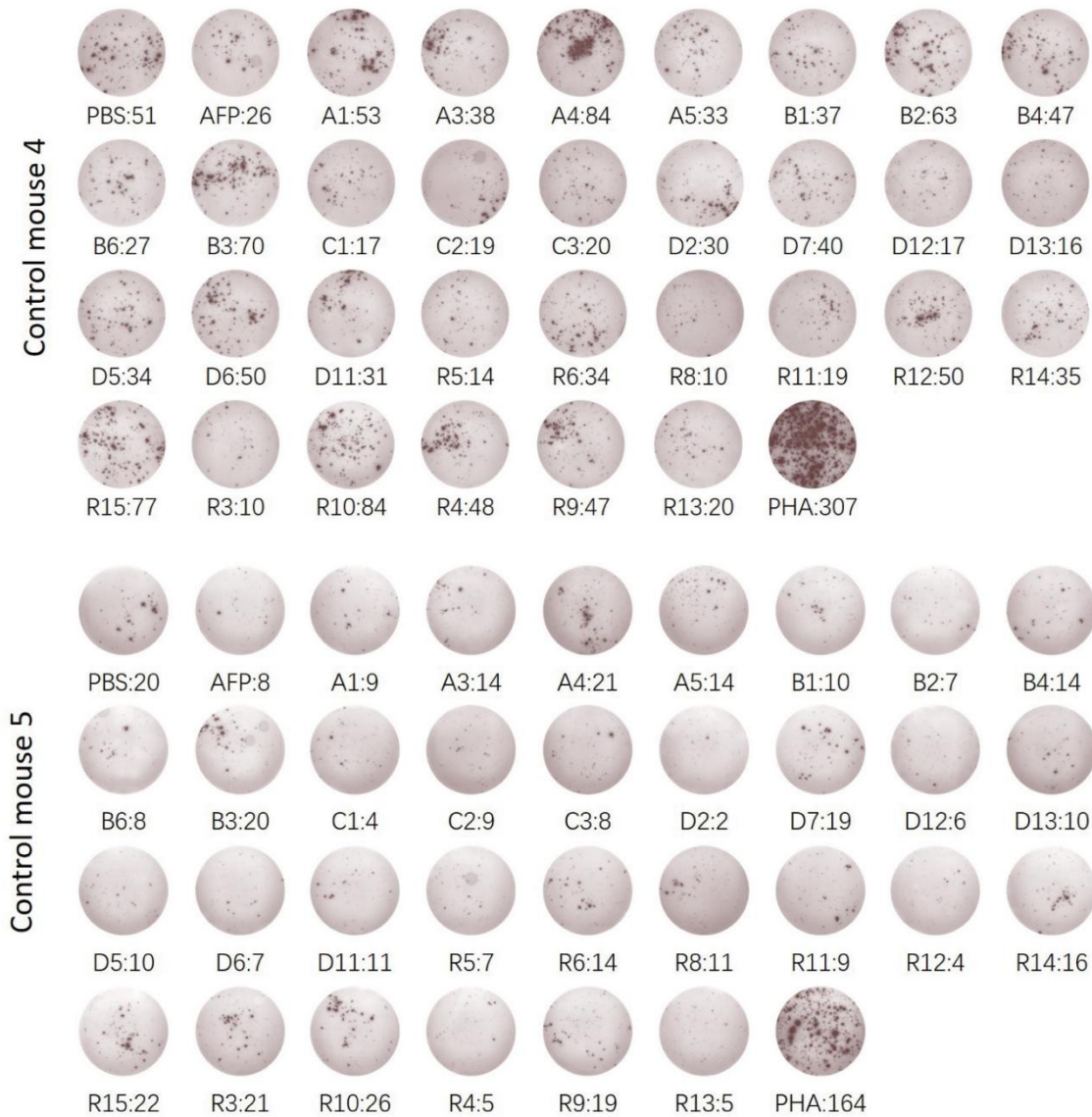


Figure S3: IFN- γ ELISPOT spot plots against each peptide in hybrid mice. Splenocytes from each primed hybrid mouse were harvested 7 days after the last booster and *ex vivo* stimulated with 8 different peptide pools covering the 31 VEPs or with AFP peptides (AFP₁₅₈₋₁₆₆, AFP₄₂₄₋₄₃₂), PBS as a negative control, or PHA as a positive control, and followed by IFN- γ ELISPOT. Control group: poly(I:C) in normal saline; Vaccine group: peptides-PEG-lipid-exosomes with poly(I:C). Three mice in Vaccine group and two mice from Control group were tested.