

Fig. 1. Colonization of tumor, spleen and liver after iv, ip and oral application of SL1344 Δ *aroA*. Bars show the mean of 5 mice per group \pm SDM.

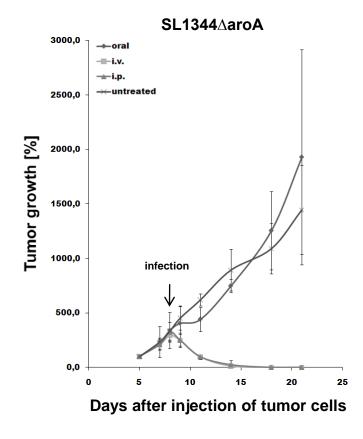


Fig. 2. Therapeutic effect of the colonization of tumor-bearing mice by SL1344 \triangle aroA. The infection was carried out 9 days after the administration of tumor cells and the development is given as percent of tumor size at day 5. The values shown here are mean values of 5 mice per group \pm SDM.

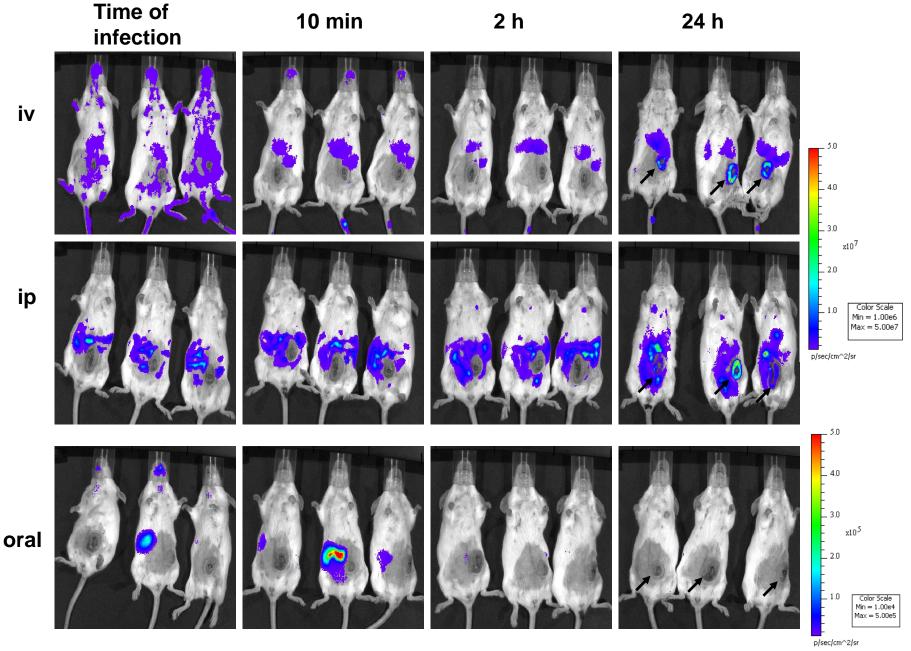


Fig. 3. Colonization of tumor-bearing mice infected with SL7207*lux*, carrying chromosomally integrated *lux*, after iv, ip or oral application. Note that the scale is different for iv / ip and oral infection. Position of tumors are indicated by black arrows.

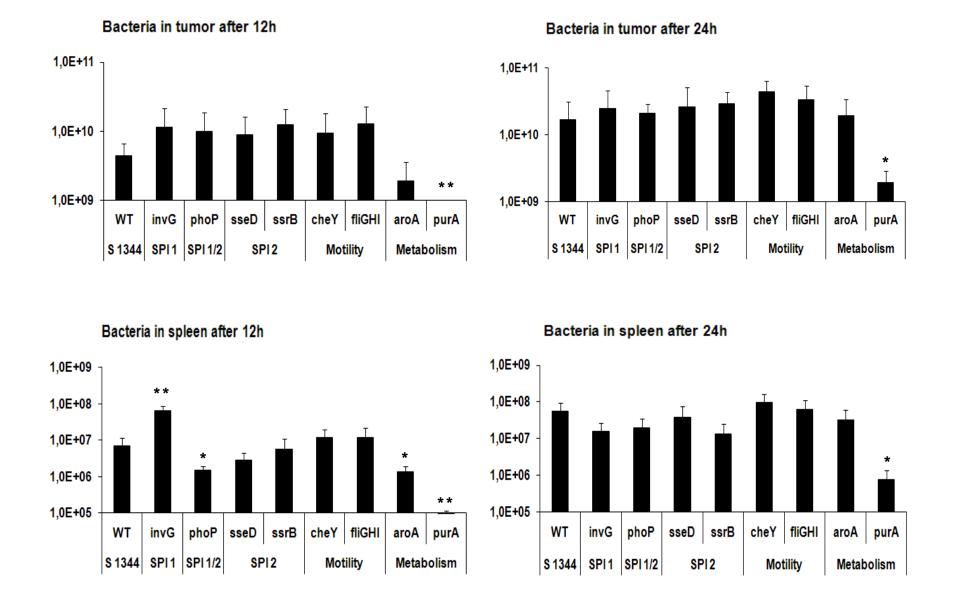


Fig. 4. Colonization of tumor-bearing mice by mutants of SL1344 12 and 24 h after iv infection. Tumor and spleen were tested for the number of bacteria per g of tissue. Bars show mean value of 5 mice per group \pm SDM. Statistical significance, calculated via Student's t-test, is indicated by asterisks; * p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.005.

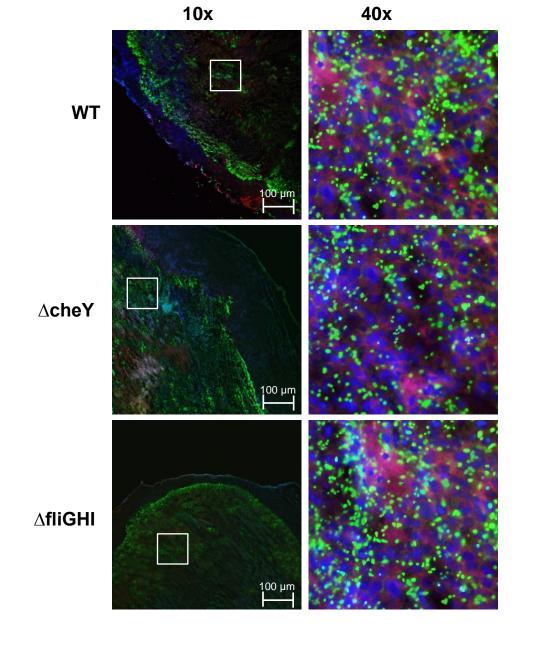
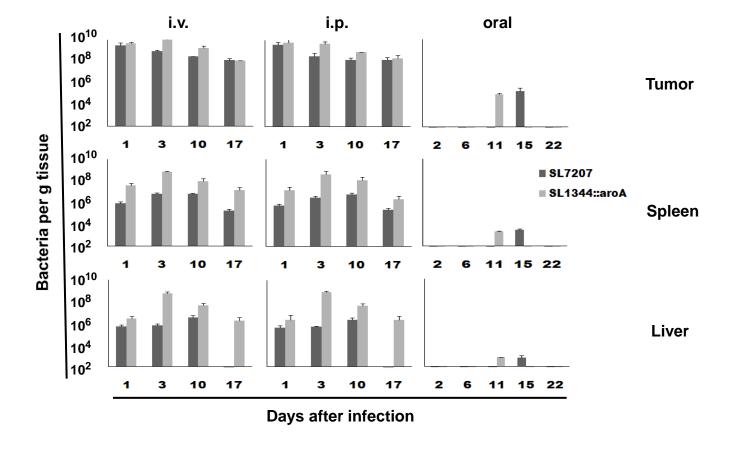
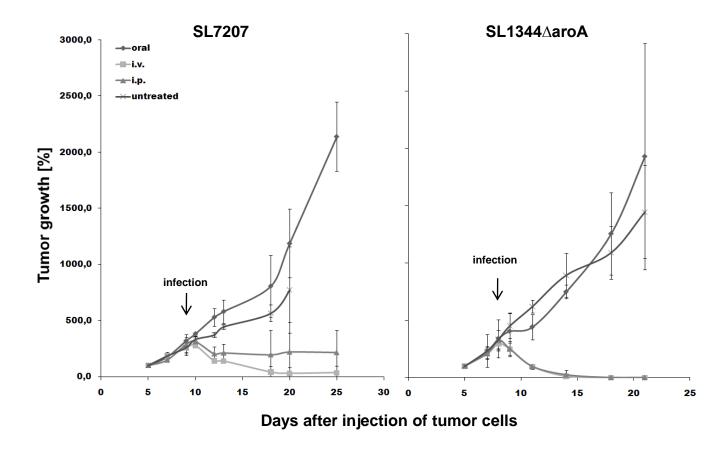


Fig. 5. Immune histology of tumors colonized by WT SL1344, immobile mutants ($\Delta fliGHI$) or a mutant strain, unable to react to chemotactic gradients ($\Delta cheY$). 10 µm cryo sections were stained for nuclei (blue), actin (red) and *S. typhimurium* (green). Confocal images show overviews (10x) and 40x magnifications of the area in boxes.



Supl. Fig. 1. Comparison of the colonization of tumor, spleen and liver after iv, ip and oral application. Cfu per g tissue were compared after infection with SL7207 and SL1344 \triangle aroA.



Supl. Fig. 2. Comparison of the therapeutic effect of SL7207 and SL1344 \triangle *aroA* to tumor-bearing mice. The infection was carried out 9 days after the administration of tumor cells and the development is given as percent of tumor size at day 5.