



**Figure S1.** Triple-negative breast cancer xenograft tumor model experimental timeline. Tumors were induced via subcutaneous injection of  $5 \times 10^6$  MDA-MB-231 cells, suspended 1:1 (v/v) in Matrigel, onto the dorsal surface of athymic BALB/c nude mice (just below scapula and above hind leg; each group  $n = 4$  mice). Mice were separated into treatment groups randomly upon development of tumors whose volume reached 120-180 mm<sup>3</sup> (to simulate more advanced tumors). The mock control (MC) and reconstitution control (RC) groups were treated with 100  $\mu$ L of sterile buffer (DPBS). All mice in TPV treated groups were injected with  $5 \times 10^6$  PFU/100  $\mu$ L of respective TPV. Mice received their treatment dose on day 0 and all immune reconstitutions with whole splenocytes from genetically identical BALB/c donors occurred on day 4 (second data point) with  $3 \times 10^6$  cells suspended in 100  $\mu$ L of sterile DPBS. Tumors were measured every other day for 40 days with calipers and tumor volumes calculated using the formula  $((\text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}) \times (\pi/6))$ . At 40 days, all mice were sacrificed and blood samples were collected along with tumor tissue.