Adjuvanation with PolyX improves survival in xeno-vaccinated mice with melanoma

Asterisk marks vaccine statistically more efficient than the control (p-value = 0.001) and from the unadjuvanated vaccine (p-value = 0.048) (Cox’s F-test).
Adjuvanation with PolyX improves survival in xeno-vaccinated mice with LLC

Asterisk marks vaccine statistically more efficient than the control (p-value = 0.003) and unadjuvanted vaccine (p-value = 0.025).
PolyX-adjuvanated xenovaccine inhibits tumor growth

Logarithmic approximation of B16 melanoma tumour volume growth in treated mice. Asterisk marks treatment group statistically different from all the control (p-value<0.001) and unadjuvanated xenovaccine (p-value 0.002) treatment groups.
Xenogeneic vaccine increases survival of treated mice in a post-operative setting

Asterisk marks vaccine statistically more efficient than the control for $\alpha=0.05$. 
Xenovaccies show good lung metastasis control

Histochemical staining of lung samples from dead C57BL/6 mice. Stain: hematoxylin and eosin. Magnification: x100. Metastatic foci indicated by arrows where necessary.
A) - Untreated control group
B) - Xeno Lung+PolyX group
Xenogeneic vaccination increases cytotoxic lymphocyte count by a large margin

Bar chart representing mean ± SD of three independent measurements performed on murine lymphocytes obtained before xenogeneic vaccination treatment (white) and at the end of study (shades of grey). Asterisk indicates significant differences for α=0.05.
Cytotoxic lymphocyte count induced by xenogenic vaccination directly correlates with mice survival

Correlation coefficient graph for CD8a+ population size in circulating blood and mean mice survival in various treatment groups in LLC metastatic murine model.