

Supplementary text and figures

Additional tumor cell lines

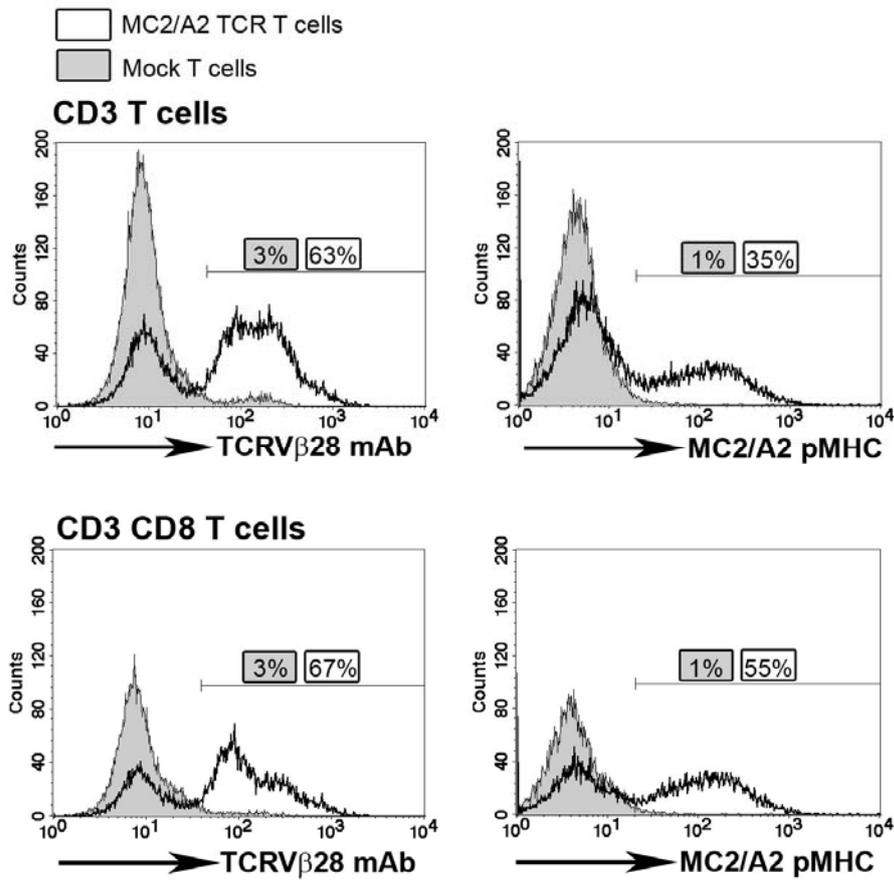
Breast carcinoma cell line EVSA-T (MC2^{pos}/A2^{neg}) and esophagus carcinoma cell line TE-4 (MA3^{pos}/DP4^{neg}) served as negative control cell lines in T cell assays, and were cultured with DMEM with 10% Fetal Bovine Serum, glutamine, antibiotics and 1% MEM non-essential amino acids.

Additional TCR constructs

MC2/A2 and MA3/DP4 TCR α and β genes were codon optimized (GeneArt, Regensburg, Germany) and cloned into the pMP71 vector (kindly provided by prof. Wolfgang Uckert, Max-Delbrück Center, Berlin, Germany), with TCR β and TCR α genes separated by an optimized T2A ribosome skipping sequence (abbreviated as pMP71:opt TCR β -T2A- α). TCRs were introduced into T cells and analyzed for surface expression, pMHC binding and TCR-mediated IFN γ production (*Supplementary Figures 1 and 2*). MC2/A2 TCR surface expression was measured with a FITC-labeled anti-TCRV β 28 mAb (clone CH92, Beckman Coulter) or MC2/A2 PE-labeled pMHC tetramers in combination with either anti-CD3 mAb or a combination of anti-CD3 and CD8 mAbs. MA3/DP4 surface expression was measured with a PE-labeled anti-TCRV β 2 mAb or MA3/DP4 PE-labeled pMHC tetramer in combination with either anti-CD3 mAb or a combination of anti-CD3 and CD4 mAbs.

Figure S1

A



B

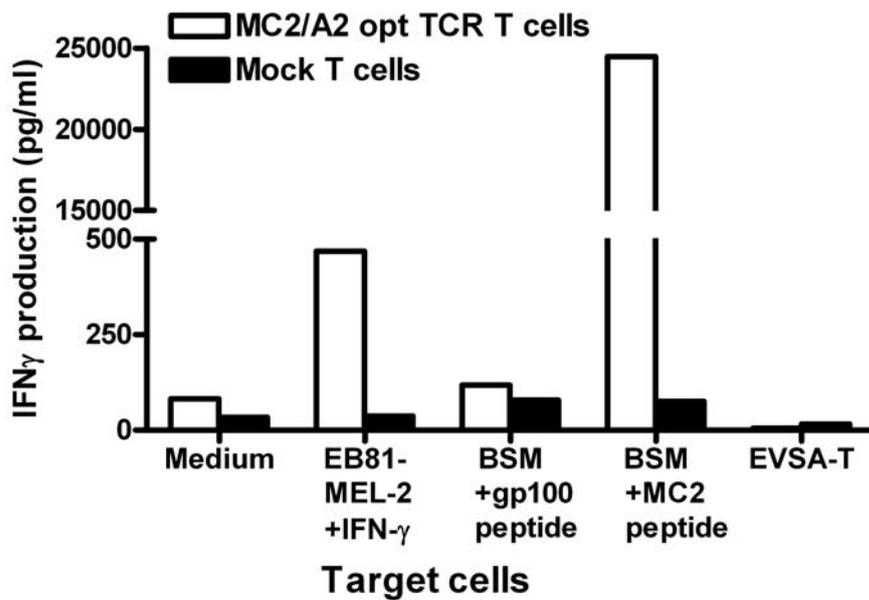


Figure S1. Codon-optimized MC2 TCR genes are functionally expressed in T cells. (A)

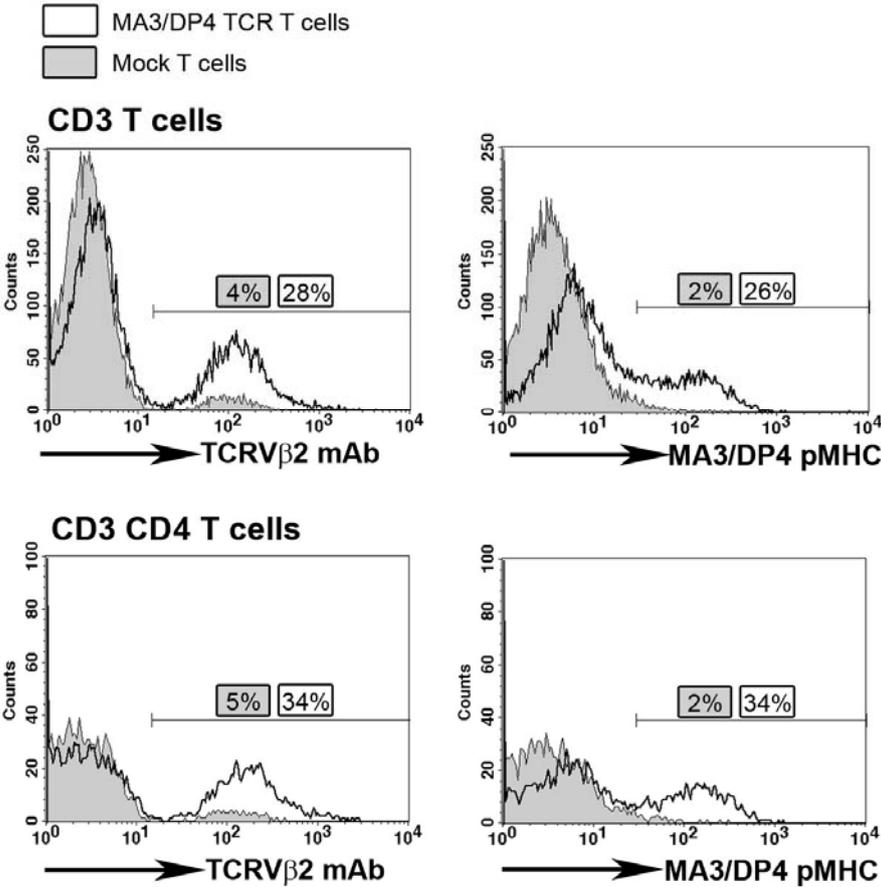
Surface expression of codon-optimized MC2 TCR genes in PBMC. PBMCs were activated by anti-CD3 mAb and transduced with pMP71:opt MC2/A2 TCR β -2A- α or control genes (i.e., pSTITCH: CAIX CAR:CD4 γ (1), termed Mock T cells). CD3 and CD3, CD8-positive T cells were analyzed for TCRV β 28 expression and MC2/A2 pMHC binding by flow cytometry. **(B)**

MC2/A2-specific IFN γ production by PBMC transduced with codon-optimized MC2 TCR genes. Target cells were: MC2-positive, A2-positive EB81-MEL-2 melanoma cells;

MC2^{pos}/A2^{neg} EVSA-T breast carcinoma cells, both pre-treated with IFN γ ; or BSM B cells loaded with gp100 or MC2 peptide. Effector T cells were MC2/A2 TCR or Mock T cells (as in Figure S1A). T cells only were included as an additional control. Supernatants were harvested after 20 h co-culture between effector T cells and target cells, and analyzed for the presence of IFN γ by ELISA. Data are from representative experiments out of 15 experiments from 5 donors with similar results.

Figure S2

A



B

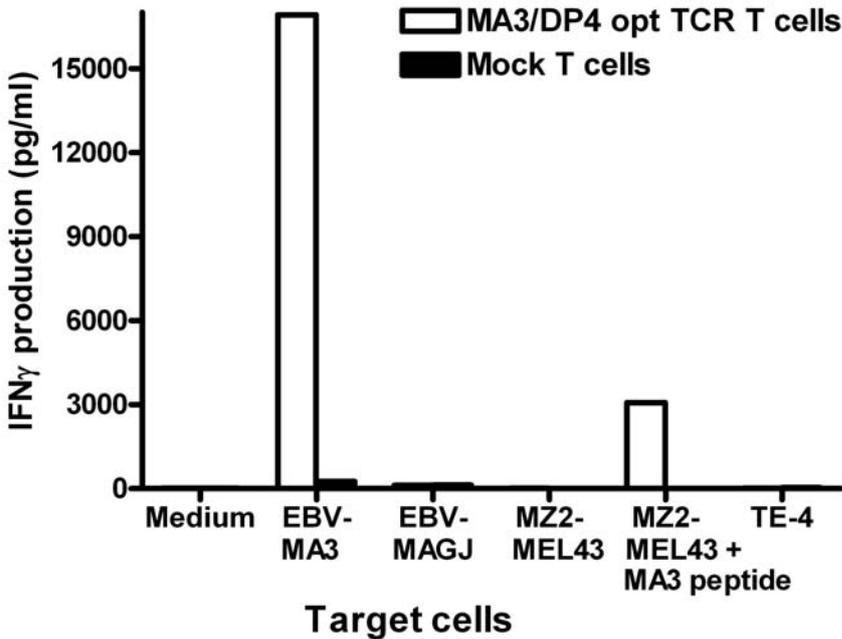


Figure S2. Codon-optimized MA3 TCR genes are functionally expressed in T cells. (A)

Surface expression of codon-optimized MA3 TCR genes in PBMC. PBMCs were activated by anti-CD3 mAb and transduced with pMP71:opt MA3/DP4 TCR β -2A- α or control genes (i.e., pMP71:opt MC2/A2 TCR β -2A- α , termed Mock T cells). CD3 and CD3, CD4-positive T cells were analyzed for TCRV β 22 expression and MA3/DP4 pMHC binding by flow cytometry. **(B)**

MA3/DP4-specific IFN γ production by PBMC transduced with codon-optimized MA3 TCR genes. Target cells were: MA3-positive B cells (EBV-MA3); MA3-negative B cells (EBV-MAGJ); MZ2-MEL43 melanoma cells loaded with MA3 peptide or not (all HLA-DP4-positive cells) and **MA3^{pos}/DP4^{neg} TE-4 esophagus carcinoma cells**. Effector T cells were MA3/DP4 TCR or Mock T cells (as in Figure S2A). T cells only were included as an additional control. Supernatants were harvested after a 20 h co-culture between effector T cells and target cells, and analyzed for the presence of IFN γ by ELISA. Data are from representative experiments out of 6 experiments from 2 donors with similar results.

References

1. Lamers CH, Sleijfer S, Vulto AG, *et al.* Treatment of metastatic renal cell carcinoma with autologous T-lymphocytes genetically retargeted against carbonic anhydrase IX: first clinical experience. *J Clin Oncol* 2006;24(13):e20-2.