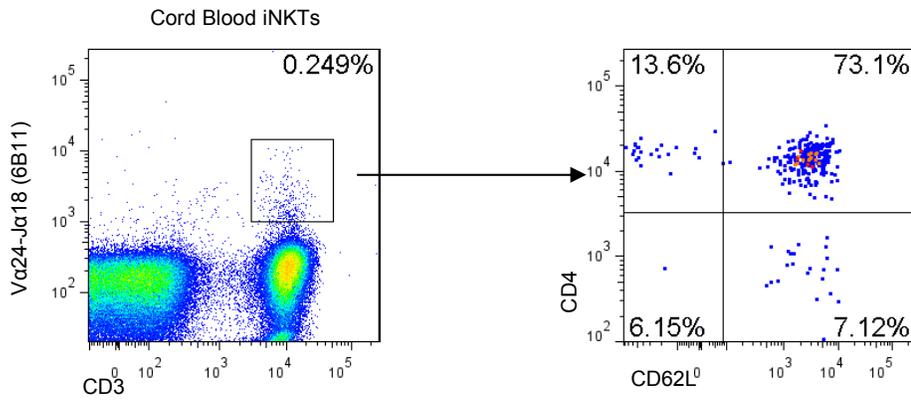
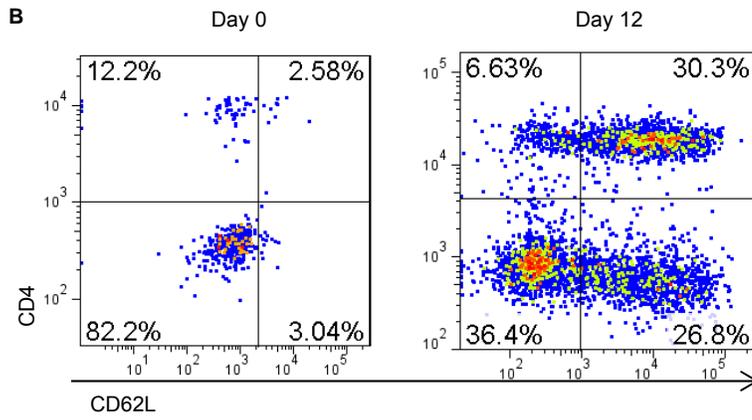


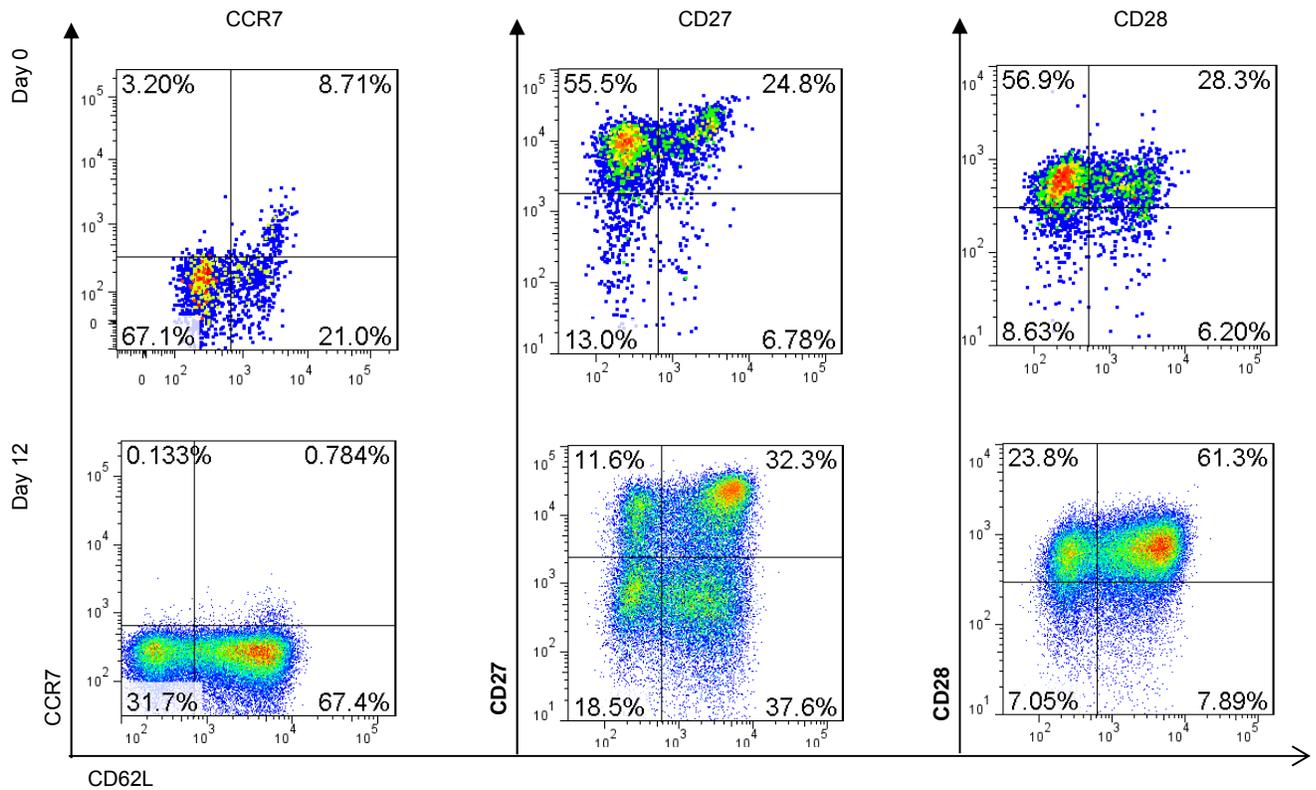
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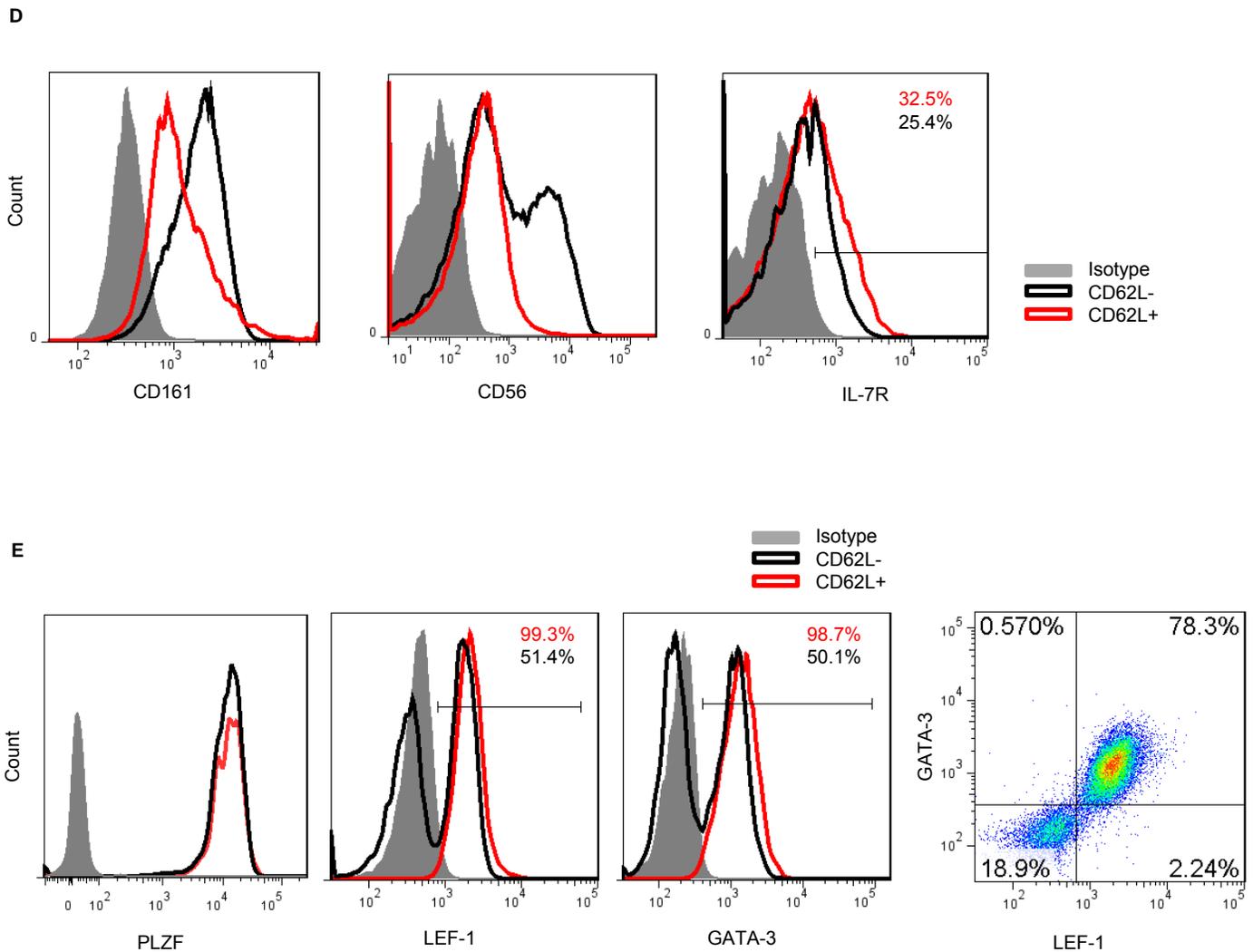


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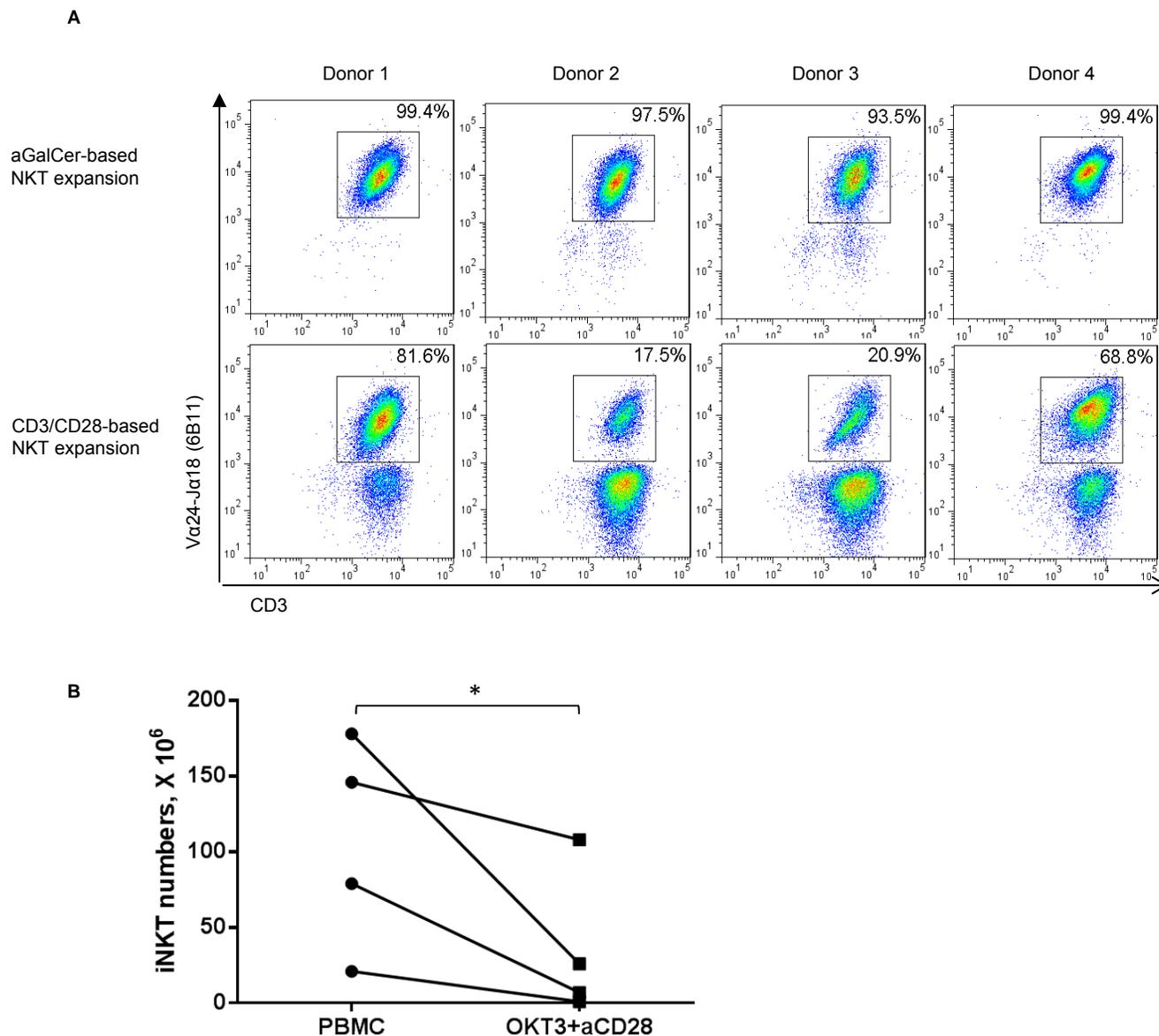
C





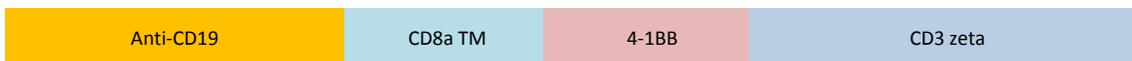
Supplemental Figure 1. Phenotypic analysis of freshly isolated and *in vitro* expanded NKTs.

(A) CD4 and CD62L expression was examined by FACS in primary NKTs (gating on CD3+V α 24-J α 18+ subset) in freshly isolated cord blood mononuclear cells (CBMC). Plots are from a representative of 5 CBMC donors. **(B)** CD4 and CD62L expression was examined in primary NKTs after gating as in A before (day 0) and 12 days after stimulation with α GalCer and *in vitro* expansion. Plots are from a representative of 10 PBMC donors. **(C)** Expression of CCR7, CD27 and CD28 in relationship to CD62L expression in primary NKTs after gating as in A before (day 0) and 12 days after stimulation with α GalCer and *in vitro* expansion. Plots are from a representative of 6 PBMC donors. **(D)** Expression of CD161, CD56 and IL7R α in relationship to CD62L expression on day 12 after stimulation with α GalCer and *in vitro* expansion. Plots are from a representative of 3 PBMC donors. **(E)** Expression of PLZF, LEF1, and GATA3 in relationship to CD62L expression and co-expression of LEF1 and GATA3 was analyzed using intracellular flow cytometry on day 12 after stimulation with α GalCer and *in vitro* expansion. Plots are from a representative of 4 PBMC donors.

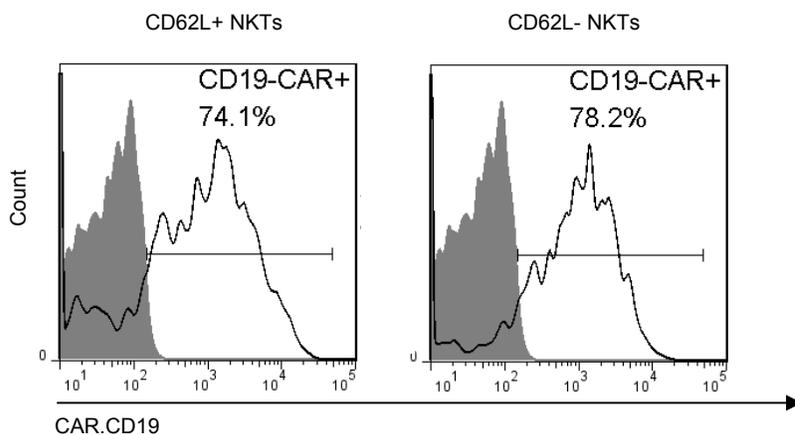


Supplemental Figure 2. The comparison of NKT-cell purity and absolute numbers after expansion with CD3/CD28 agonistic mAbs vs. aGalCer-pulsed irradiated PBMC. NKTs were isolated from four PBMCs. Half of them were stimulated using autologous irradiated PBMC pulsed with aGalCer, another half were stimulated with CD3/CD28 mAb-coated plate. In both cases, cells were propagated in culture with the IL-2 (200 U/ml) added every other day. At day 12, cultures were analyzed for: **(A)** NKT-cell purity was determined by flow cytometry as percent cells expressing CD3 and iTCRα. **(B)** NKT-cell absolute cell count was performed using trypan blue exclusion assay in triplicates. * P < 0.05, data were analyzed after Log(2) transformation using paired t test.

A

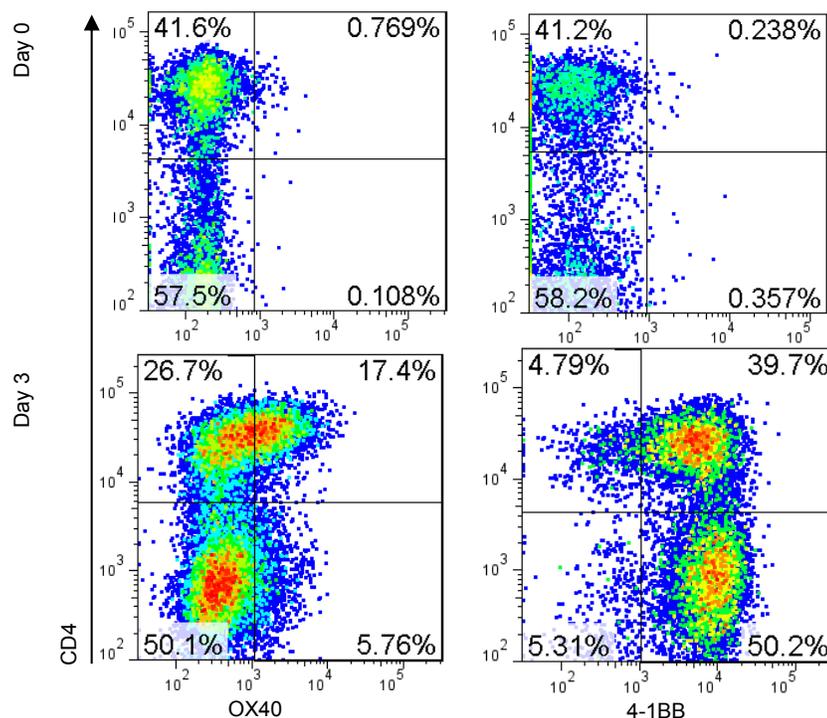


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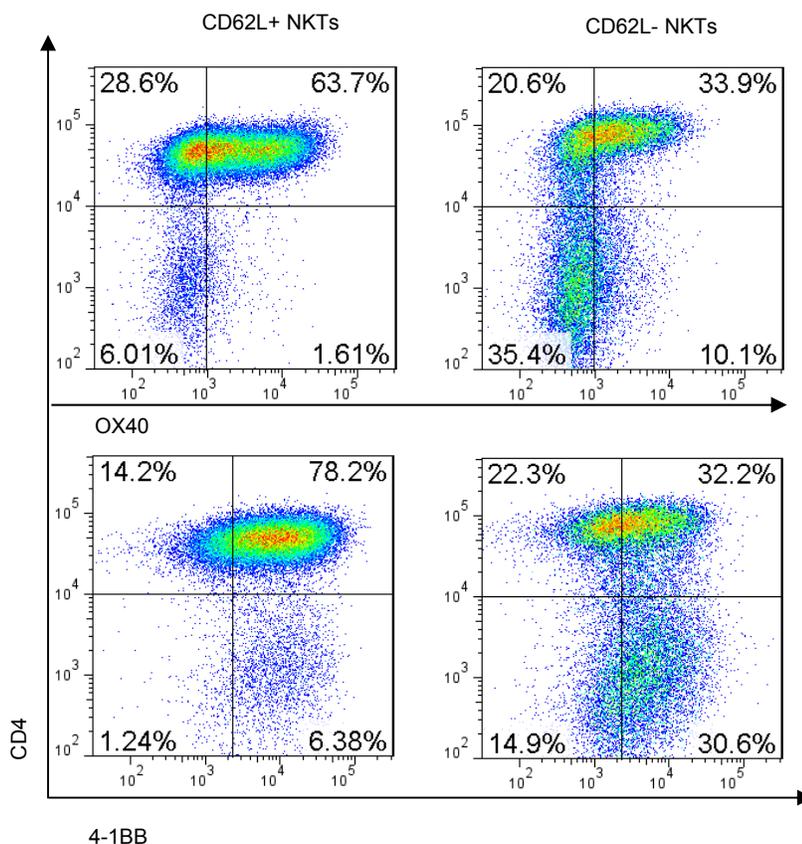


Supplemental Figure 3. NKT-cell transduction with CAR.CD19. (A) Schematic presentation of CAR.CD19 construct. (B) NKTs were re-stimulated with autologous PBMC (irradiated with 40 Gy). On day 3 after re-stimulation, 24 well, non-tissue culture plates were coated with retronectin and after washing inoculated with 1 ml of retroviral supernatant containing CAR.CD19. The viral supernatant was then removed and NKTs were added to the wells in complete media and 200 U/ml rhIL-2. NKTs were then magnetically sorted to CD62L+ and CD62L- subsets and CAR.CD19 surface expression was analyzed with 2D3 mAb staining by FACS 12 days after transduction. Shown are FACS plots from a representative of 3 independent experiments.

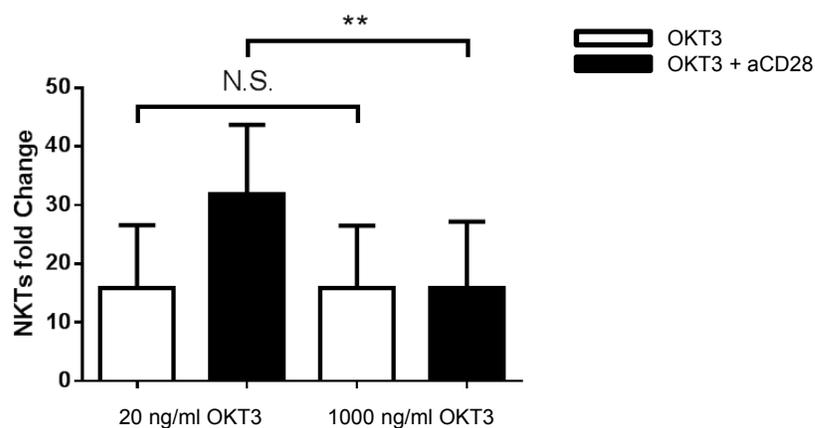
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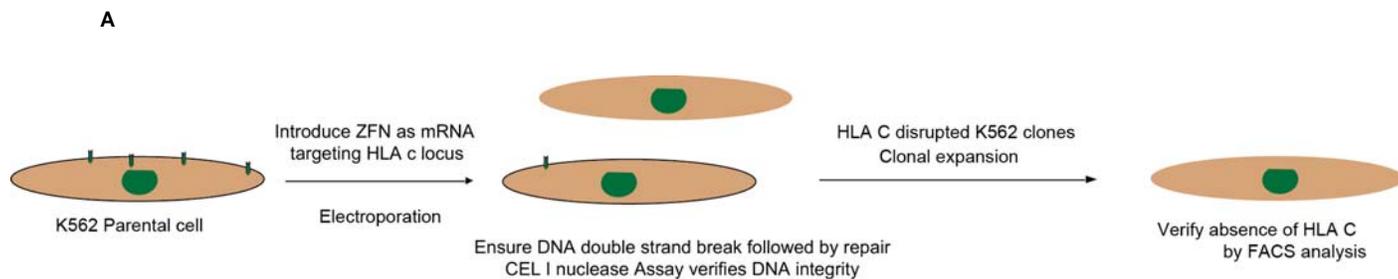
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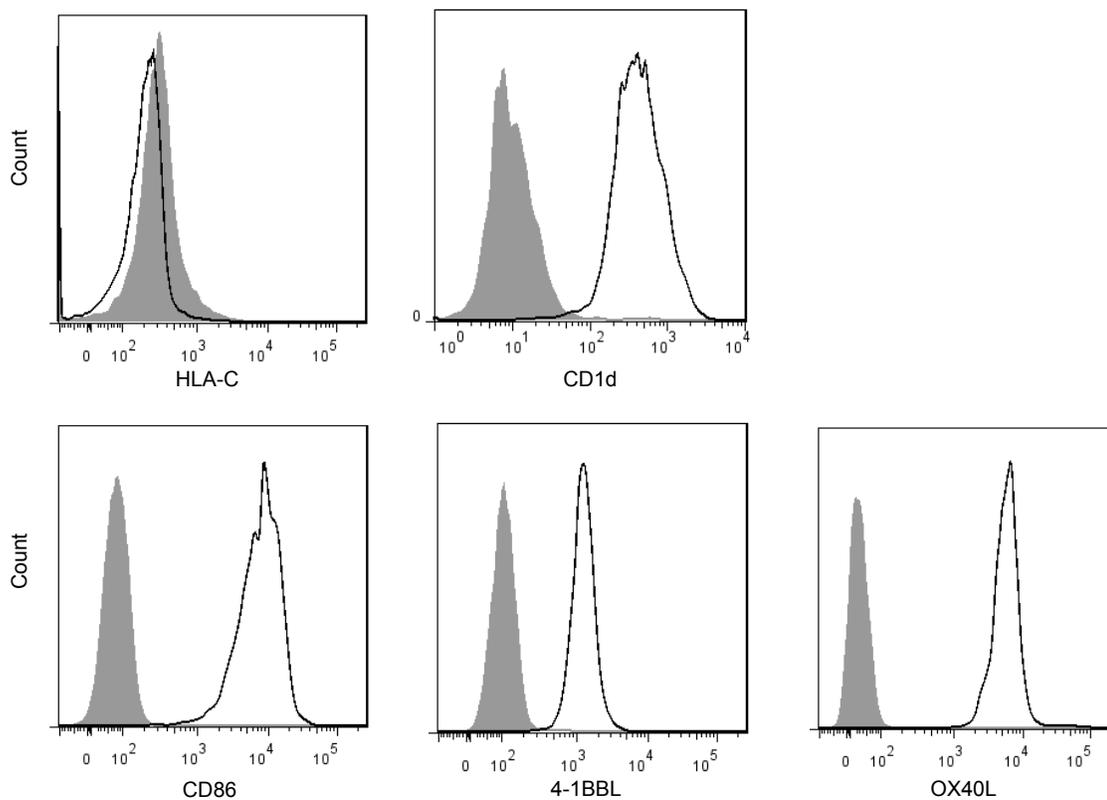
Supplemental Figure 4. Expression of co-stimulatory receptors on resting and activated NKTs. (A) FACS analysis of OX40 and 4-1BB expression in relation to CD4 on resting NKTs (day 12 after primary stimulation) and 3 days after re-stimulation with α GalCer. Plots are from a representative of 6 PBMC donors. **(B)** Magnetically sorted CD62L⁺ and CD62L⁻ NKTs were analyzed for OX40 and 4-1BB expression in relation to CD4 3 days after NKT cell re-stimulation with α GalCer. Plots are from a representative of 4 PBMC donors.



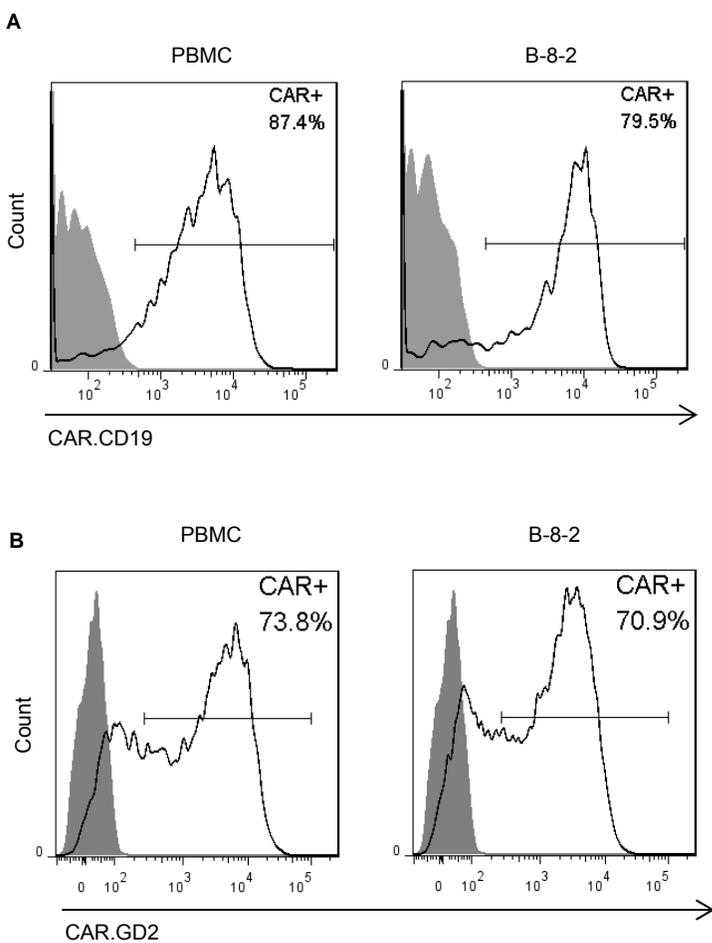
Supplemental Figure 5. The comparison of NKT-cell expansion using low and high concentrations of plate-bound OKT3 mAb. In vitro expanded quiescent NKTs were stimulated with anti-CD3 OKT3 mAb at 20 ng/ml or 1 μ g/ml alone or with 500 ng/ml anti-CD28 CD28.2 mAb. Cells were propagated in culture with the IL-2 (200 U/ml) added every other day. At day 12, NKT-cell absolute cell count was performed using trypan blue exclusion assay in triplicate and divided to the input number at day 0. Data are $M \pm SD$, $N = 4$. ** $P = 0.01$, paired t test.



B

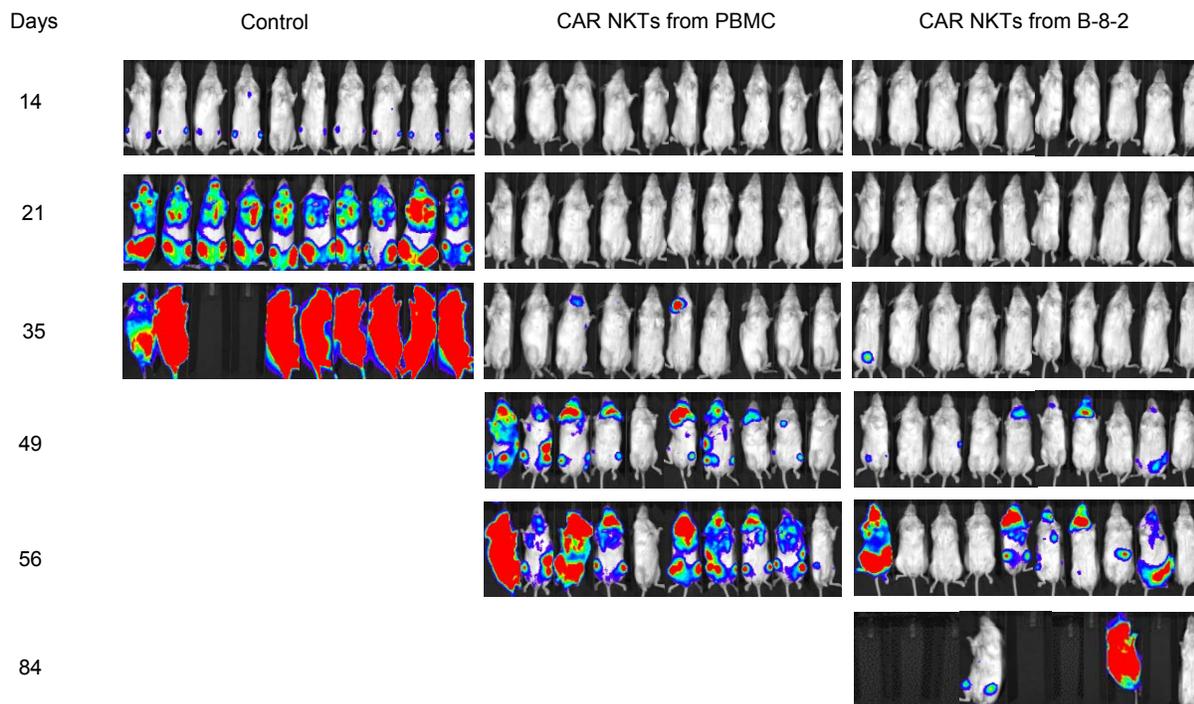


Supplemental Figure 6. Generation of aAPC clones. (A) Schematic presentation of the process of HLA-C gene deletion from K562 cell genome using an HLA-C-specific zinc-finger nuclease (ZFN). **(B)** Immunophenotype of B-8-2 aAPC clone as determined by FACS.

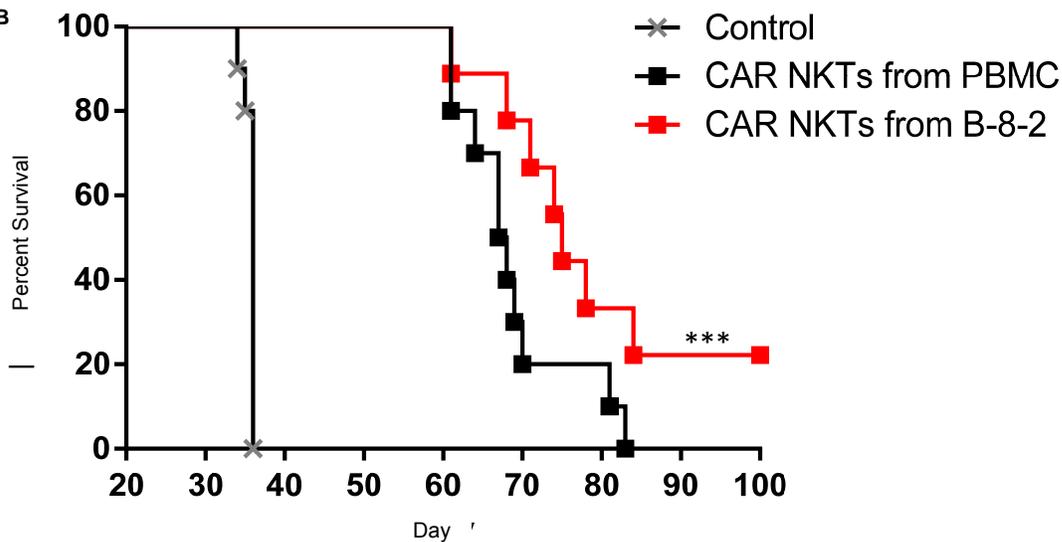


Supplemental Figure 7. Transduction of NKTs expanded with PBMC or B-8-2 with CAR. Gene transduction with (A) CAR.CD19 or (B) CAR.GD2 was performed as described in S. Figure 3 and “Methods” section. Shown are FACS plots from a representative of 2 independent experiments.

A



B



Supplemental Figure 8. aAPC-expanded CAR-NKTs have superior anti-tumor activity in Daudi B-cell lymphoma model. Mice received i.v. injection of 2×10^5 luciferase-transduced Daudi cells (day 0) followed by (day 4) i.v. injection of 10^7 NT or CAR.CD19 NKTs with IL-2 (1000 U/mouse). Tumor growth was monitored using bioluminescent imaging once per week. Data were analyzed by the Kaplan-Meier method (10 mice per group). The differences in survival were then compared using the Log-rank test.

Supplemental Table 1. Differential gene expression in CD62L+ and CD62L- NKT cells

GENE NAME	FOLD CHANGE	P VALUE
CD62L	118.32	0.0001
LEF1	5.46	0.0089
S1PR1	4.69	0.0024
ICAM4	3.67	0.0015
IL7R	2.85	0.0006
AIRE	3.31	0.0173
IL21R	2.19	0.0016
CCR8	2.78	0.0050
CD8B	2.57	0.0175
NCAM1(CD56)	-6.44	0.0014
CCL3	-4.89	0.0002
PDCD1(PD-1)	-4.78	0.0207
KLRB1(CD161)	-3.49	0.0001
LAG-3	-2.92	0.0027
CD244	-2.92	0.0025
IRAK2	-2.76	0.0001
IKZF3	-2.71	0.0038
KLRC1	-2.64	0.0026
CXCR6	-2.5	0.0028
CCR1	-2.37	0.0097
HAVCR2(TIM-3)	-1.82	0.0011

On day 12 after primary stimulation, NKTs were magnetically sorted into CD62L+ and CD62L- subsets followed by RNA isolation and gene expression analysis using Human Immunology Panel v.2 and nCounter Analysis System. The table shows the log₂ fold changes (CD62+/CD62L-) of genes with p-values less than 0.02 and average fold change greater than 1.8. Data were generated from 6 NKT-cell donors (12 paired samples), paired t-test.