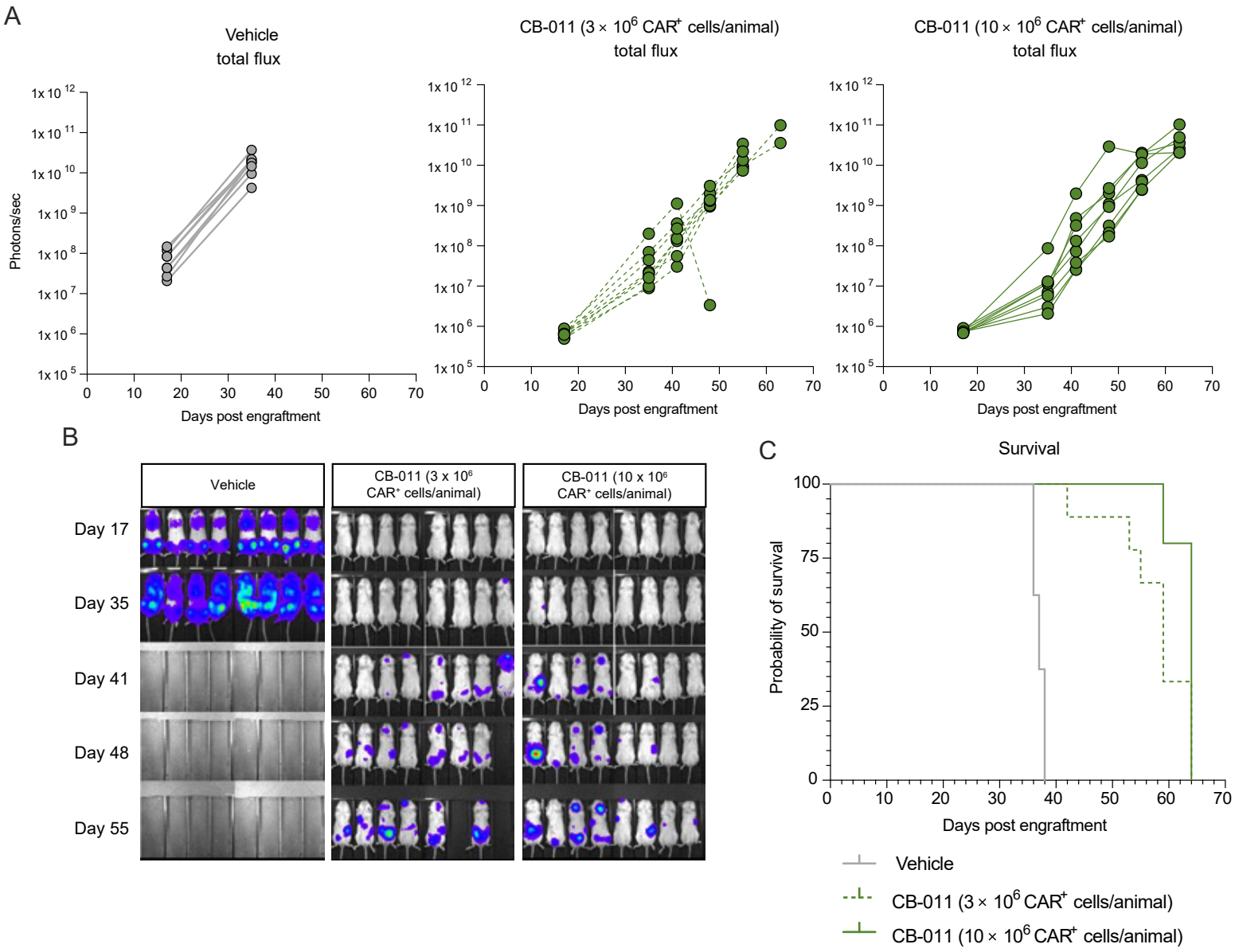
Figure S5. Antitumor activity of CB-011 CAR-T cells in a xenograft model of multiple myeloma.



MM.1S-GFP-Luc+ multiple myeloma tumor cells were engrafted intravenously in NSG mice on day 0, and a single bolus dose of (A, left panel) vehicle, (A, center panel) low dose CB-011, or (A, right panel) high dose CB-011 was administered intravenously on day 3 at the cell dose indicated. Bioluminescence imaging was performed using an IVIS® Spectrum system. (A) Lines represent individual animal bioluminescent intensity for each group. Mice were administered a low dose, 3×10^6 CAR+ cells/animal, or a high dose, 10×10^6 CAR+ cells/animal. (B) IVIS images show tumor burden for each animal on different days following engraftment. No animals in the vehicle control group survived beyond day 35. Missing animals in the CAR-T cell–treated groups indicate deaths. (C) Kaplan-Meier survival plot representing percent survival for each group post tumor engraftment. Median survival: vehicle, 37 days; CB-011 (3×10^6 CAR+ T cells/animal), 59 days (P <0.0001 vs vehicle); CB-011 (10×10^6 CAR+ T cells/animal), 64 days (P <0.0001 vs vehicle).
Low dose, 3×10^6 CAR+ cells/animal; high dose, 10×10^6 CAR+ cells/animal.
CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; GFP, green fluorescent protein; LUC, luciferase; max, maximum; min, minimum; NSG, NOD-scid IL2Rgamma^{null}; p, photons; sr, steradian.