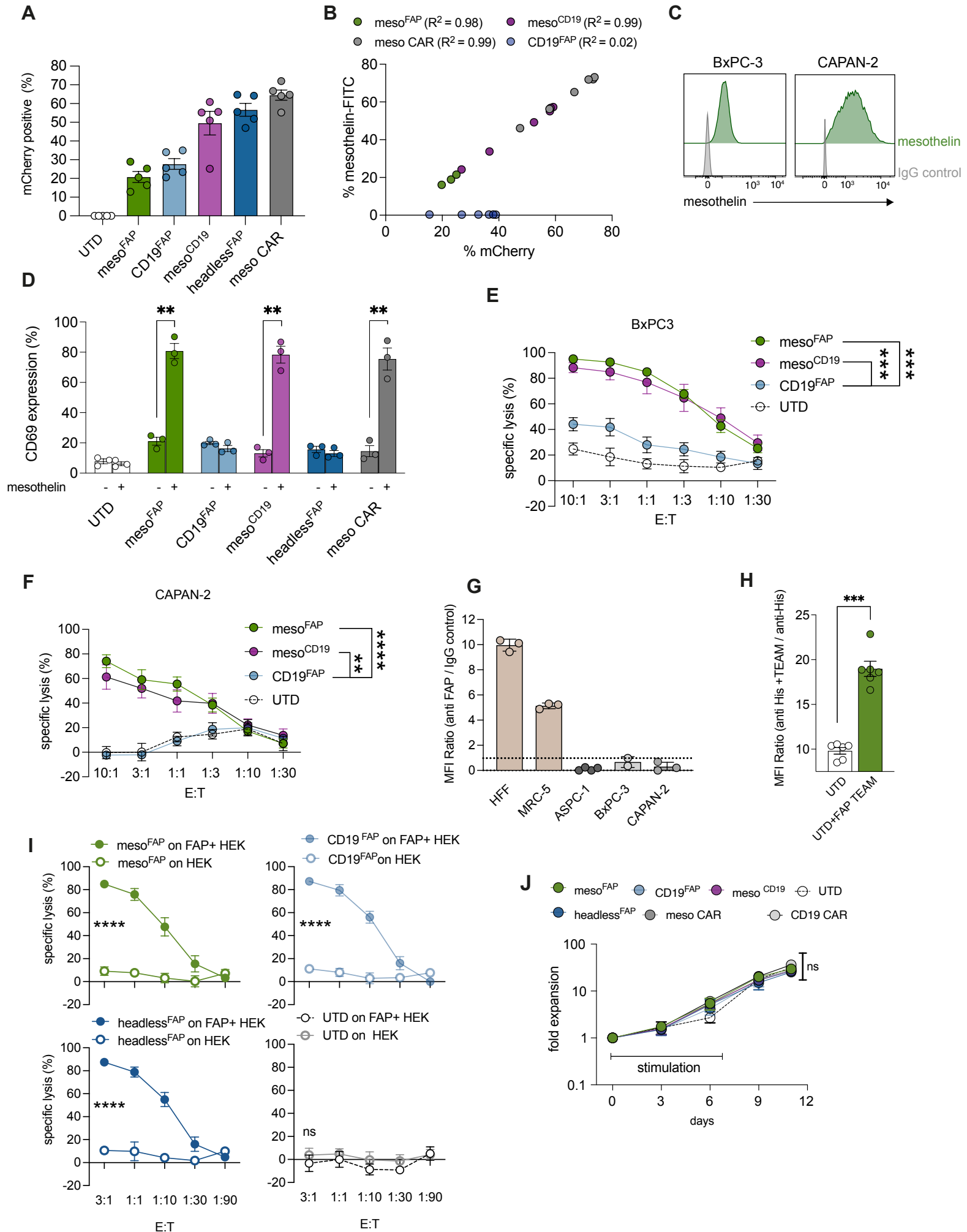# Supplementary Figure S1

Suppl. Fig. S1. Characterization of mesoFAP CAR T-cells compared to control CAR T-cells. **A.** Transduction efficiency of primary human T-cells from 5 healthy donors. **B.** Correlation of anti-mesothelin CAR surface expression measured with FITC-labelled mesothelin in comparison to transduction efficiency indicated as %mCherry; R^2 (using simple linear regression) for mesoCAR = 0.9970; R^2 for mesoFAP = 0.9825, R^2 for mesoCD19 = 0.9980; R^2 for CD19FAP = 0.02814. **C.** Representative flow cytometric histograms of mesothelin expression on BxPC-3 and CAPAN-2 cell lines. **D.** T-cell-activation as measured by CD69 expression after stimulation with mesothelin-coated plates for 6h. **E–F.** Cytotoxicity of CAR^{TEAM} against PDAC cell lines BxPC-3 (E) and CAPAN-2 (F) assessed as luciferase-based specific lysis assay at varying E:T ratios (stars equal significance at an E:T of 10:1). **G.** Flow cytometric analysis of surface expression of FAP on fibroblast cell lines HFF and MRC-5 and PDAC control cell lines AsPC-1, BxPC-3, and CAPAN-2. **H.** Flow cytometric analysis of TEAM bound to UTD T-cells after incubation with 60x concentrated TEAM (from supernatant) and stained with anti-His tag antibody. **I.** Cytotoxicity assessed by luciferase-based specific lysis assay of FAP transduced (FAP+) HEK or FAP- HEK cells after 28h. **J.** CAR^{TEAM} expansion after lentiviral transduction. Data represent mean +/-SEM. Stars indicate significance as determined by unpaired