Naïve CD8+ T cell derived tumor-specific cytotoxic effectors as a potential remedy for overcoming TGF-β immunosuppression in the tumor microenvironment

Hong Hanh Nguyen¹, Therasa Kim², Sang Yun Song³, Somang Park¹, Hyang Hee Cho¹, Sung-Hoon Jung⁴, Jae-Sook Ahn⁴, Hyeoung-Joon Kim⁴, Je-Jung Lee^{1,4}, Hee-Ok Kim⁵, Jae-Ho Cho⁵ and Deok-Hwan Yang^{1,4}

¹Research Center for Cancer Immunotherapy, ²Department of Medical Sciences, ³Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, ⁴Department of Hematology-Oncology, Chonnam National University Hwasun Hospital, Hwasun, Jeollanam-do, Republic of Korea; and ⁵Academy of Immunology & Microbiology (AIM), Institute for Basic Science (IBS), Pohang, Republic of Korea **Supplementary Figure S1.** Proliferation assay of high-dose IL-2 (1 μ g/mL) primed human naïve CD8⁺ T cells. CFSE analyses at various time points showed adequate peak expansion starting at 7 days post high-dose IL-2 stimulation.



Supplementary Figure S2. Expression of PD-L1 and E-Cadherin in different tumor cell lines. The U266 cell line was chosen as target cells for cytotoxic assays based on its expression of E-Cadherin and PD-L1

