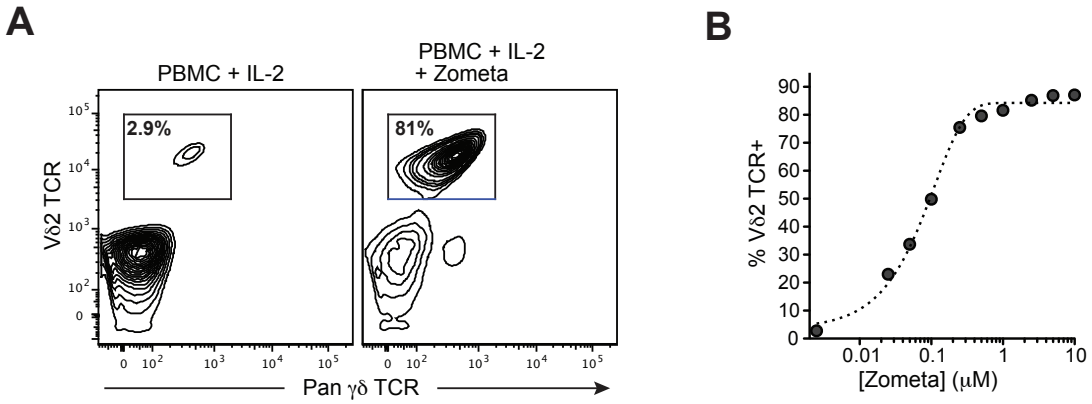
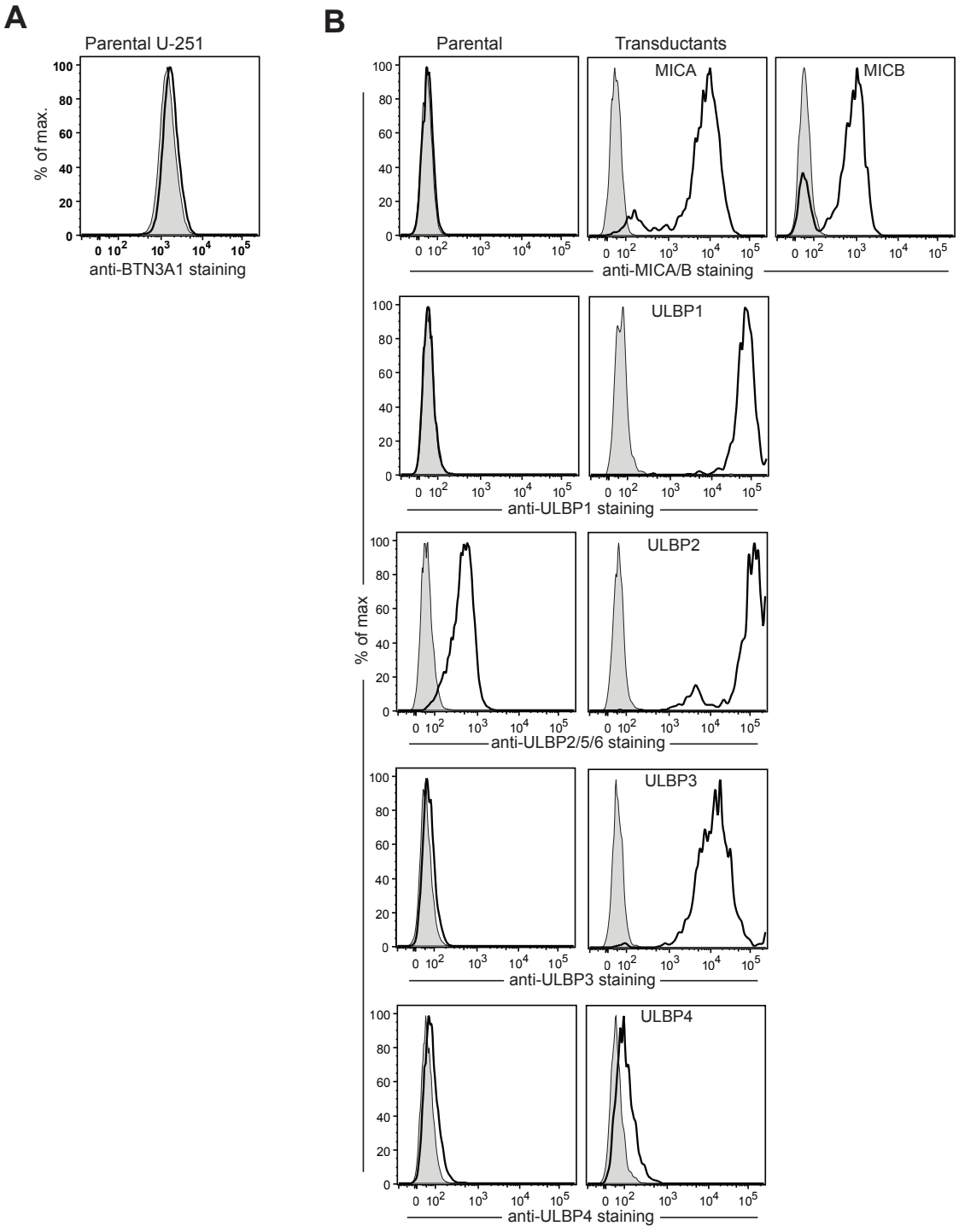
Supplementary Figure 1



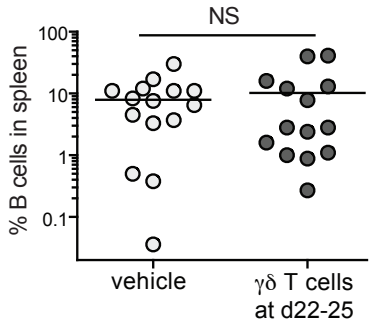
Bisphosphonate-mediated expansion of Vδ2$^+$ T cells from PBMCs in vitro. A) Flow cytometric analysis of Vδ2$^+$ T cell frequency after PBMCs were cultured for 2 weeks in the presence or absence of 2.5 μM of the FDA-approved bisphosphonate drug Zometa. **B)** Zometa dose-response curve.

Supplementary Figure 2



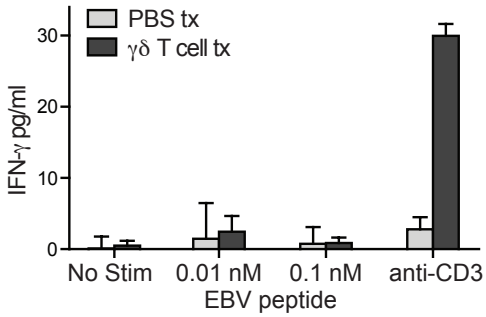
Flow cytometric analysis of U-251 transductants. A) U-251 MG cells were stained with an antibody against human BTN3A1 (black line) or an isotype-matched negative control mAb (grey histogram). **B)** Flow cytometric analysis of the parental U-251 cells (left column) compared to U-251 cells retrovirally transduced with the indicated ligands.

Supplementary Figure 3



No effect on splenic B cell frequencies in mice administered *in vitro*-expanded γδ T cells. EBV-infected mice that were injected with in vitro-expanded γδ T cells or vehicle were sacrificed 5-7 days later. Flow cytometric analysis of splenocytes revealed similar frequencies of human B cells in γδ T cell and vehicle-treated mice.

Supplementary Figure 4



No evidence of EBV peptide-specific responses by T cells from mice given *in vitro*-expanded γδ T cells. Splenocytes were harvested from EBV-infected mice that were injected with in vitro expanded γδ T cells or mock-treated (PBS). Normalized numbers of splenocytes were cultured in medium alone (no stimulation), or in medium containing the indicated concentration of synthetic EBV peptides, or 1 μg/ml anti-CD3 mAb, and after 48 hours culture supernatants were analyzed for human IFN-γ by a standardized ELISA. The plot shows means and standard deviations from four replicates.