

# Supporting Information

## Controlling T cell activation with synthetic Dendritic Cells using the multivalency effect

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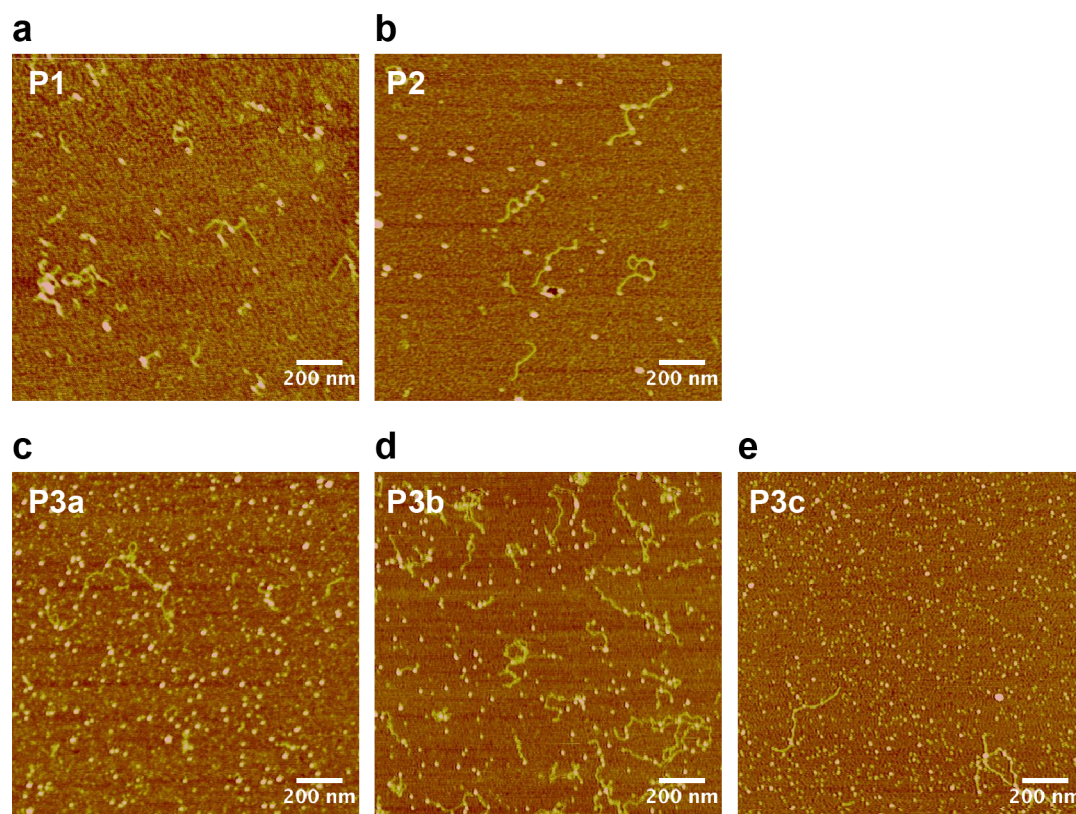
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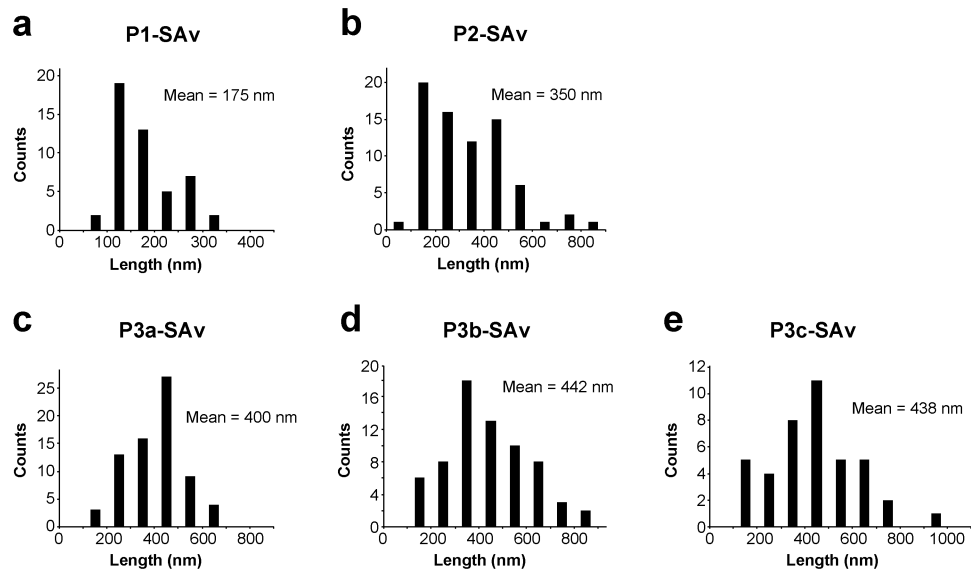
**Table S1.** Characteristics of the polymers.

Polymer	Catalyst ratio	N <sub>3</sub> ratio	M <sub>v</sub> (kg/mol) <sup>a</sup>
P1'	1:200	1:100	200
P2'	1:10,000	1:100	628
P3'	1:10,000	1:70	577

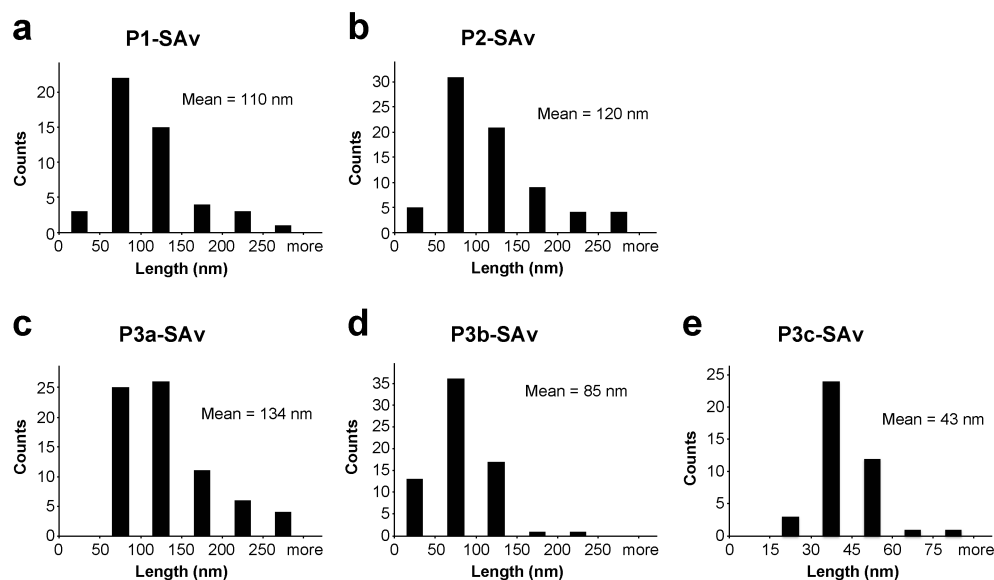
<sup>a</sup>Determined from viscosity measurements.



**Figure S1.** Representative AFM images of the polymer-SAV conjugates (**P1-P3c**) drop-casted on polylysine treated mica. Scale bar: 200 nm for (a)-(e).



**Figure S2.** Length distribution of the different polymer-SAv conjugates as determined from AFM images. Each histogram contains at least 41 polymers: (a) **P1-SAv**,  $n = 48$ ; (b) **P2-SAv**,  $n = 74$ ; (c) **P3a-SAv**,  $n = 72$ ; (d) **P3b-SAv**,  $n = 68$ ; (e) **P3c-SAv**,  $n = 41$ .



**Figure S3.** Average distance between SAv molecules determined from the AFM images. Each histogram contains at least 41 polymers: (a) **P1-SAv**,  $n = 48$ ; (b) **P2-SAv**,  $n = 74$ ; (c) **P3a-SAv**,  $n = 72$ ; (d) **P3b-SAv**,  $n = 68$ ; (e) **P3c-SAv**,  $n = 41$ .

**Table S2.** Characteristics of the polymer-SAv conjugates.

Polymer	SAv equivalents	Mean length (nm) <sup>a</sup>	Mean SAv distance (nm) <sup>a</sup>
<b>P1</b>	1	175	110
<b>P2</b>	1	350	120
<b>P3a</b>	0.5	400	134
<b>P3b</b>	1	442	85
<b>P3c</b>	5	438	43

<sup>a</sup>Determined with AFM imaging.

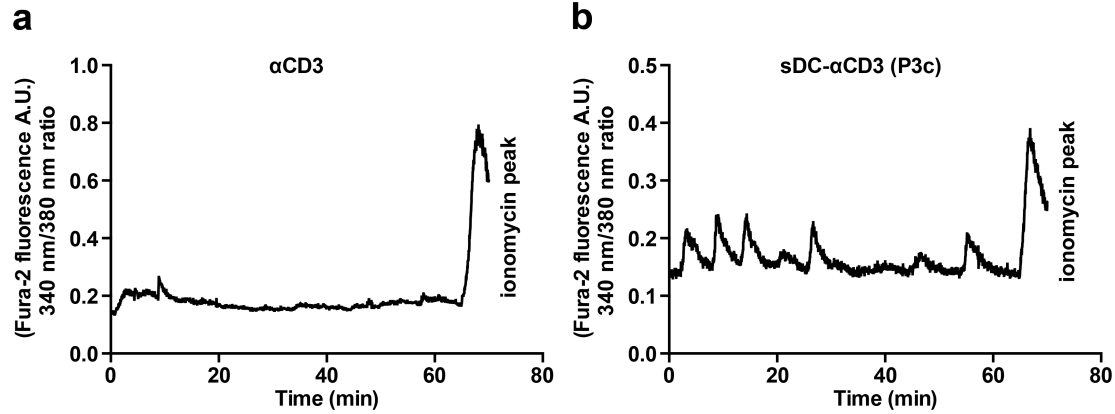
**Table S3.** Treatment conditions for the single-cell Ca<sup>2+</sup>-signaling experiments.

Experiment	Stimulant	Imaging time	$\alpha$ CD3 concentration <sup>a</sup>
1. sDC length	i. <b>P1</b> ii. <b>P2</b> iii. free $\alpha$ CD3 iv. untreated	5 min baseline Ca <sup>2+</sup> 1 h treatment 5 min ionomycin	0.005, 0.5, 5, 25 ng/ml
2. $\alpha$ CD3 density	i. <b>P3a</b> ii. <b>P3b</b> iii. <b>P3c</b> iv. free $\alpha$ CD3 v. untreated	5 min baseline Ca <sup>2+</sup> 1 h treatment 5 min ionomycin	0.005, 0.5, 5, 25 ng/ml
3. dose-response curves	i. <b>P3c</b> ii. free $\alpha$ CD3 iii. untreated	5 min baseline Ca <sup>2+</sup> 1 h treatment 5 min ionomycin	0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 ng/ml

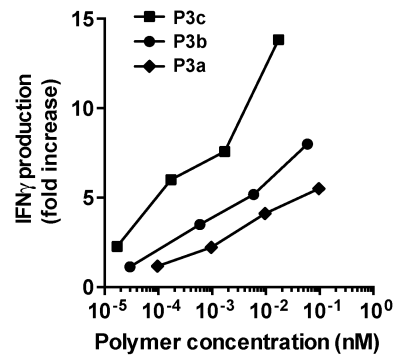
<sup>a</sup>The concentration always refers to the amount of  $\alpha$ CD3 bound to the  $\alpha$ CD3-sDCs or present in freely soluble form (free  $\alpha$ CD3).

**Table S4.** Number of cells analyzed for the single-cell Ca<sup>2+</sup>-signaling experiments.

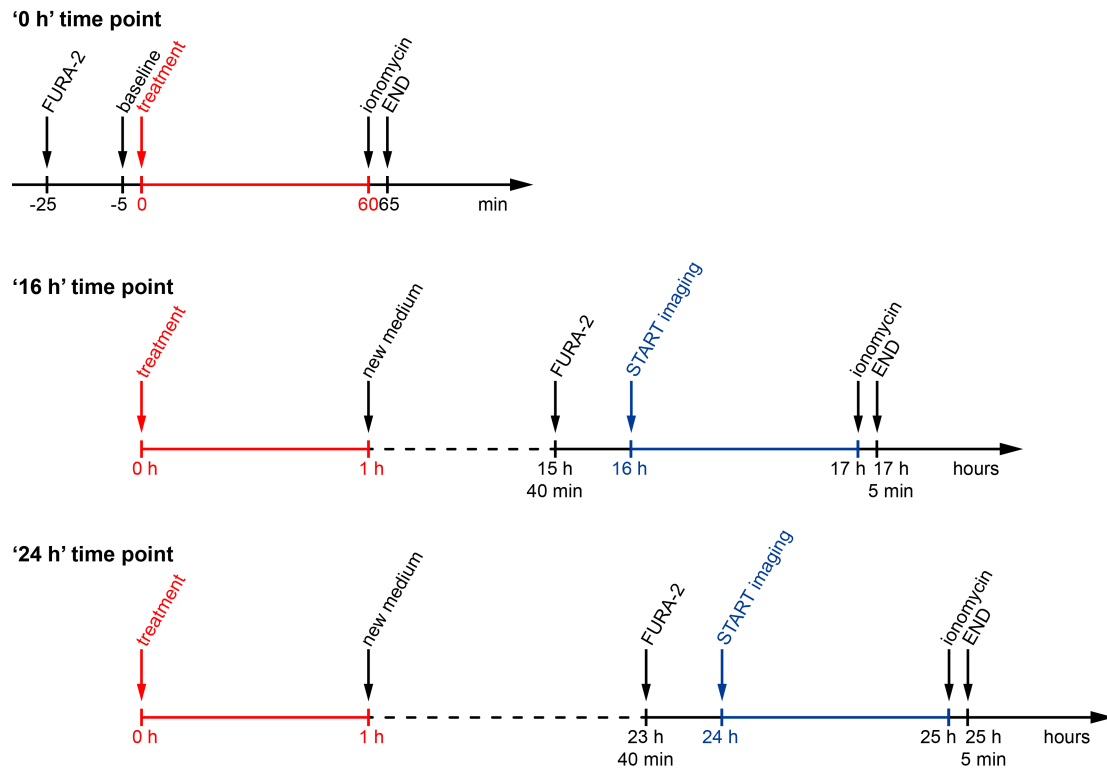
Experiment	Stimulant	c(αCD3)	Number of cells analyzed		
			Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3
1. sDC length	i. <b>P1</b>	0.005 ng/ml	12	7	5
		0.5 ng/ml	12	5	6
		5 ng/ml	11	5	6
		25 ng/ml	6	7	6
	ii. <b>P2</b>	0.005 ng/ml	12	6	6
		0.5 ng/ml	12	5	6
		5 ng/ml	12	7	6
		25 ng/ml	7	8	5
	iii. αCD3	0.005 ng/ml	7	5	4
		0.5 ng/ml	6	3	6
		5 ng/ml	5	8	5
		25 ng/ml	7	7	6
2. αCD3 density	i. <b>P3a</b>	0.005 ng/ml	4	4	4
		0.5 ng/ml	2	4	6
		5 ng/ml	4	4	4
		25 ng/ml	12	6	5
	ii. <b>P3b</b>	0.005 ng/ml	6	6	5
		0.5 ng/ml	5	5	8
		5 ng/ml	8	5	7
		25 ng/ml	6	5	6
	iii. <b>P3c</b>	0.005 ng/ml	6	6	6
		0.5 ng/ml	10	10	6
		5 ng/ml	8	8	5
		25 ng/ml	14	10	5
	iv. αCD3	0.005 ng/ml	6	5	4
		0.5 ng/ml	7	4	6
		5 ng/ml	5	8	5
		25 ng/ml	7	7	6
3. dose-response curves	i. <b>P3c</b>	0.001 ng/ml	44	31	33
		0.01 ng/ml	17	39	19
		0.1 ng/ml	22	21	22
		5 ng/ml	22	17	18
		10 ng/ml	23	14	22
		25 ng/ml	13	12	25
		50 ng/ml	14	24	24
		100 ng/ml	21	26	31
	ii. αCD3	0.001 ng/ml	10	30	23
		0.01 ng/ml	24	26	26
		0.1 ng/ml	14	33	33
		5 ng/ml	17	16	15
		10 ng/ml	13	42	26
		25 ng/ml	8	21	15
50 ng/ml	12	20	31		
100 ng/ml	11	25	21		



**Figure S4.** Single-cell  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -signaling experiments. Representative time traces (340 nm/380 nm ratio) for PBLs treated with free  $\alpha$ CD3 (a) or **P3c** (b).

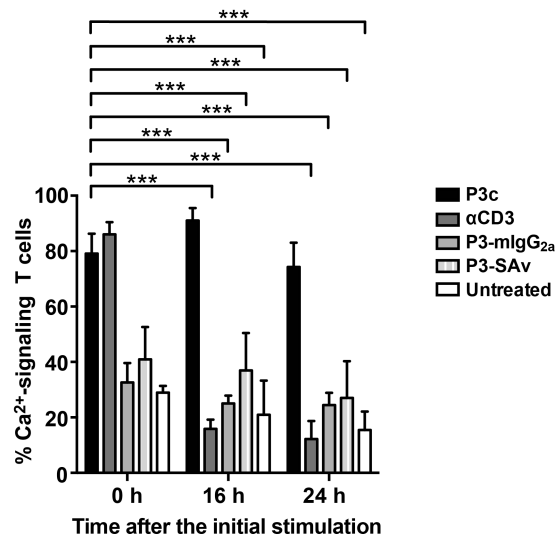


**Figure S5.** IFN $\gamma$  secretion of PBLs treated with **P3a**, **P3b** or **P3c** normalized to polymer concentration.



**Figure S6.** Timeline of the post-stimulation single-cell  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -signaling experiments. To obtain the '0 h' time point, the Fura-2 loaded cells were treated with the stimulant directly under the microscope and imaged for 1 h. For the '16 h' and '24 h' time points the cells were first treated with the respective stimulant for 1 h, washed to remove the stimulant and then incubated without stimulant for 15 h or 23 h, respectively. During the last 20 min of this incubation period, the cells were loaded with Fura-2. Imaging was started at the indicated time point. At the end of the 1 h imaging period, the cells were treated with ionomycin to determine cell viability. In this post-stimulation experiment, the '5 min' baseline was only determined for the '0 h' time point.

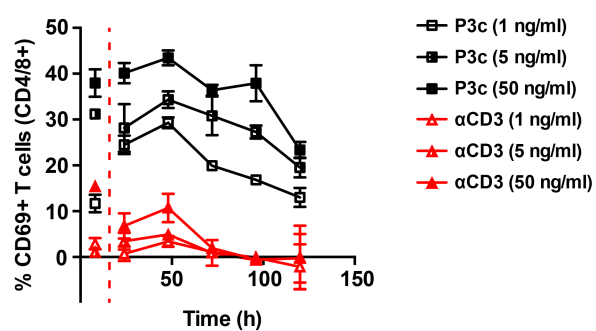




**Figure S7.** Results of the post-stimulation single-cell  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -signaling experiments. PBLs were treated with 12.5 ng/ml **P3c** or free  $\alpha$ CD3 for 1 h. The stimulant was removed and the cells were incubated in fresh medium.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -imaging was performed 16 h or 24 h after starting the treatment (15 h or 23 h after removal of the stimulant). As a reference, PBLs were also imaged under the microscope while the stimulant was added (0 h). The graph further shows data obtained for PBLs treated with the following controls: **P3-SAv**, **P3-mIgG<sub>2a</sub>** (isotype control) or medium (untreated). For all experiments the data represents the mean  $\pm$  SEM of 3 independent experiments performed with PBLs from different donors. The number of cells analyzed is summarized in Table S5. The asterisks represent the statistical significance at ‘p’ values of 0.001 (\*\*\*). A clear difference is observed between the post-stimulation signaling of  $\alpha$ CD3-sDC treated cells and the cells treated with the free  $\alpha$ CD3 antibody or any of the controls. Of note, the untreated control shows a small fraction of PBLs (~30 %) that display spontaneous increases in the cytosolic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -concentration (white bars). A similar percentage of PBLs (~26%) showing spontaneous  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  oscillations ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  oscillations that occur in the absence of added stimulant) has been reported before (Donnadieu, E; Bismuth, G; Trautmann, A. The intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentration optimal for T cell activation is quite different after ionomycin or CD3 stimulation. *Pfluegers Arch. – Eur. J. Physiol.* **1995**, 429 (4), 546-554).

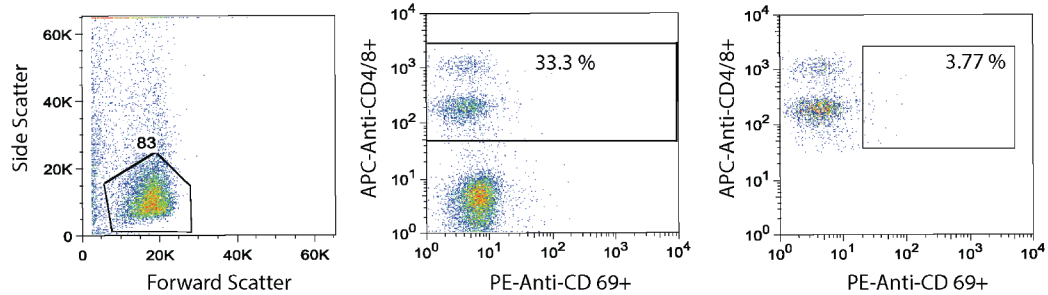
**Table S5.** Number of cells analyzed for the post-stimulation Ca<sup>2+</sup>-signaling experiments.

Stimulant	Incubation time	Number of cells analyzed		
		Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3
i. P3c	0 h	15	14	11
	16 h	7	8	6
	24 h	10	7	7
ii. αCD3	0 h	14	9	8
	16 h	9	9	7
	24 h	10	9	7
iii. P3-mIgG <sub>2a</sub>	0 h	10	9	6
	16 h	10	8	6
	24 h	10	9	5
iv. P3-SAv	0 h	10	14	7
	16 h	11	11	5
	24 h	9	9	6
v. untreated	0 h	9	7	8
	16 h	9	7	5
	24 h	9	9	7

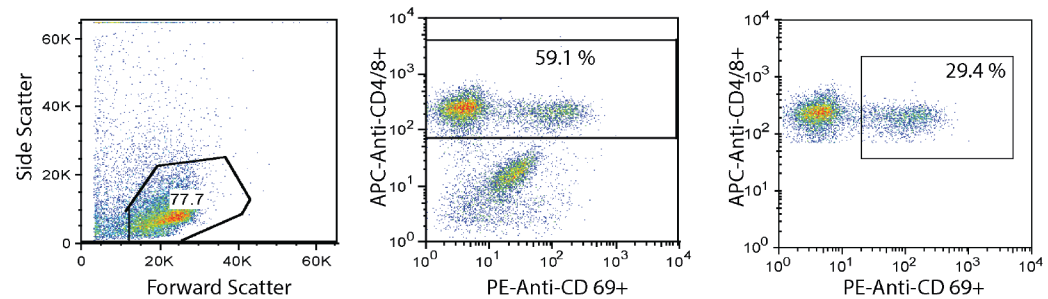


**Figure S8.** Post-stimulation analysis of CD69 expression. Percentage of CD69 expressing T cells after treatment with different concentrations of **P3c** or αCD3.

### Untreated



### sDC treated



**Figure S9.** FACS analysis of sDC-treated (**P3c**) and untreated PBLs. After identification of CD4/8+ T cells, the percentage of CD69+ cells was determined.