

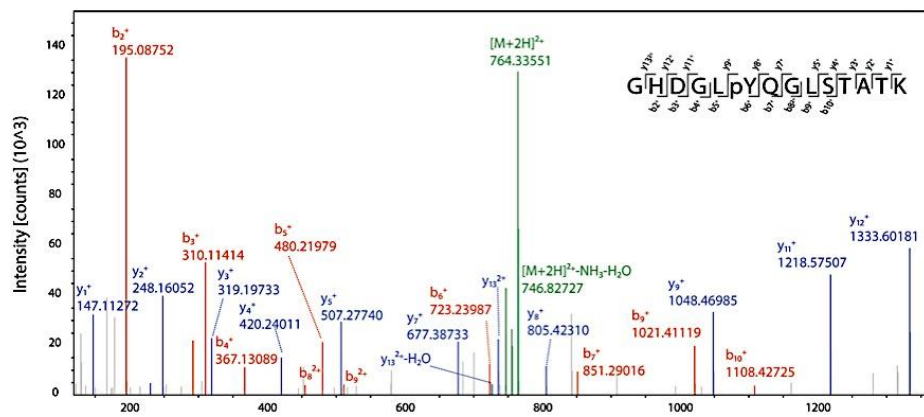
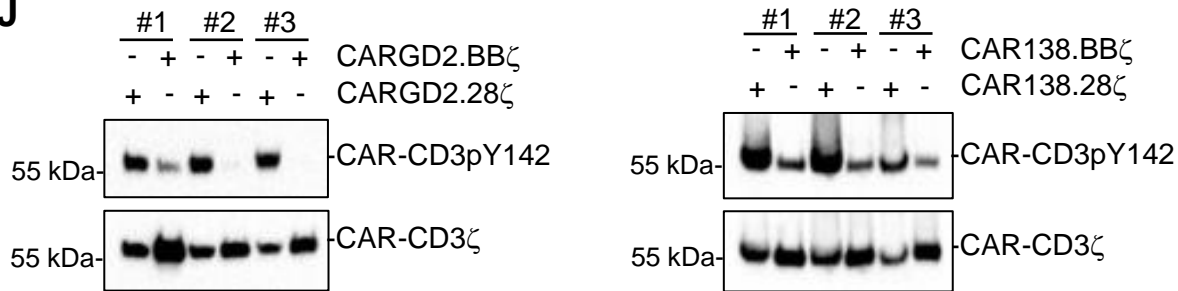
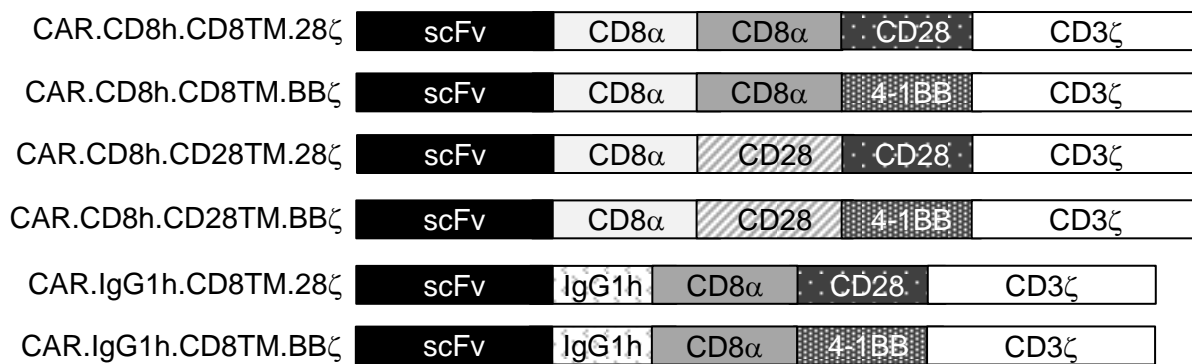
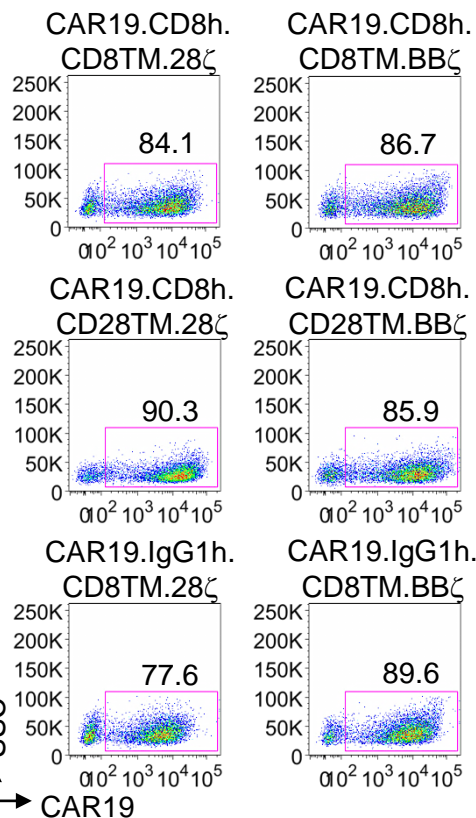
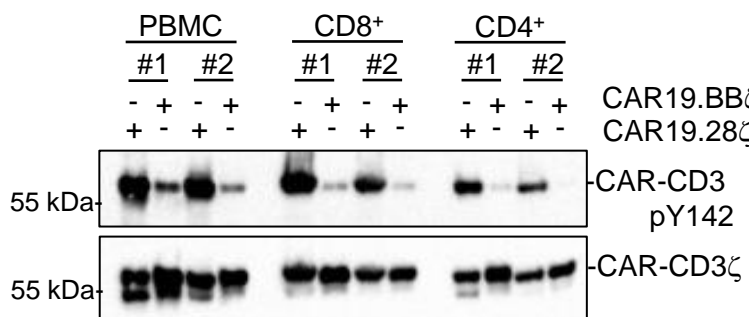
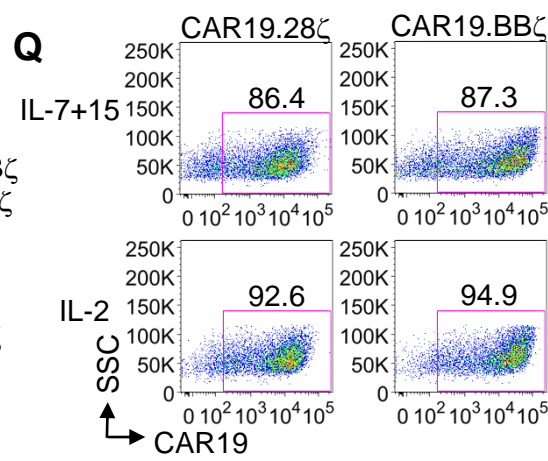
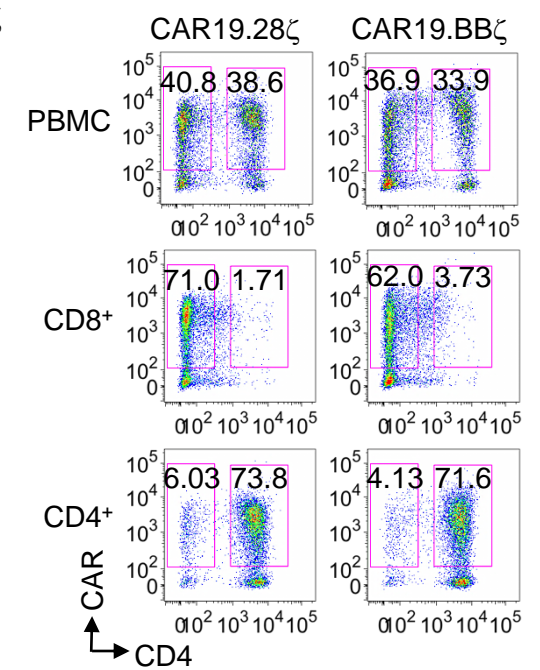
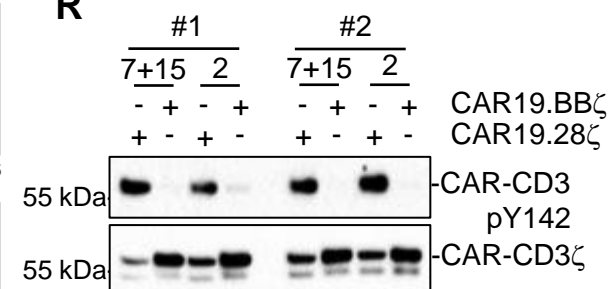
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Fig. S1 (Related to Figure 1). CAR19.28 ζ -T cells show higher magnitude of activation as compared to CAR19.BB ζ -T cells after CAR crosslinking.

(A) Schematic representation of the CAR19.28 ζ and CAR19.BB ζ constructs (upper panel) and flow plots showing the expression of the CARs in T cells (lower panel). Representative of more than 30 donors. (B) CD69 expression in CD4⁺ T cells (upper left panel) and in CD8⁺ T cells (upper right panel), and IFN γ release (lower left panel) in CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells upon stimulation with α CD3 Ab (n = 11 for CD69 expression, n = 3 for IFN γ release, two-way ANOVA). (C) IL-2 released in the culture supernatants by CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells stimulated with CD19⁺ BV173 cells at different tumor to T cell ratios (T:E) (n = 3, two-way ANOVA; representative of 6 donors). (D-F) NSG mice engrafted with the CD19⁺ Daudi cell line were infused with differentially labeled CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells mixed at 1:1 ratio. Samples were collected 6 hr after T cell infusion. Non-tumor bearing NSG mice infused with mixed CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells were used as a negative control. Total T cell counts (CD45⁺CD3⁺ cells) were identified in the peripheral blood, bone marrow, lung, and spleen (D). Gating strategy (E) and CD69 expression (F) in T cells collected from the peripheral blood, bone marrow, lung, and spleen (n = 5, two-tailed unpaired *t*-test). (G) Tumor growth measured by bioluminescence in NSG mice engrafted with CD19⁺ Daudi cells and infused with CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells at two different doses (Two-way ANOVA; p value between CAR19.BB ζ -T cells 2 x 10⁶ and CAR19.28 ζ -T cells 2 x 10⁶). (H) Tandem mass spectrum confirming Y142 phosphorylation of CAR-CD3 ζ domain in 1 donor. (I) Representative flow plots showing the expression of CARGD2 (targeting the GD2 antigen) and CAR138 (targeting the CD138 antigen) in T cells of one representative donor at day 6 of culture. (J) CAR-CD3 ζ Y142 phosphorylation in CARGD2-T cells and CAR138-T cells collected at day 10 of culture. Results of 3 representative donors were shown. (K) Schema of CAR19 constructs with different hinge (CD8 α vs. IgG1h) or transmembrane (CD8 α vs. CD28) domains. (L) Flow plots of the expression of CARs indicated in (D) in one representative donor at day 6 of culture. (M) CAR-CD3 ζ Y142 phosphorylation of CAR-T cells with CD28 transmembrane domain as compared to those with CD8 α transmembrane domain. Results of 2 representative donors were shown. (N) CAR-CD3 ζ Y142 phosphorylation in CAR-T cells with the IgG1 hinge as compared to those with the CD8 α hinge. Cells were collected at day 10 of culture. Results of 2 representative donors were shown. (O) CAR19.28 ζ and CAR19.BB ζ expression in T cells activated from total peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) or from isolated CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells. (P) CAR-CD3 ζ Y142 phosphorylation in CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells obtained from total PBMCs or isolated CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells at day 10 of culture. Results of 2 representative donors were shown. (Q) Flow plots showing CAR expression in CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells cultured in IL-7 and IL-15 (upper panels) or IL-2 (lower panels) at day 6 of culture. (R) CAR-CD3 ζ Y142 phosphorylation in CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells expanded with different cytokines for 10 days. Results of 2 representative donors were shown. All data were presented as mean \pm SEM.

Table S1 (Related to Figure 1). Phosphorylation sites identified on CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells by LC-MS/MS analysis.

Annotated sequence	Phosphoylation site in peptide	Phosphorylation site in protein CAR19.28 ζ / CAR19.BB ζ (native CD3 ζ)	Peak area	
			CAR19.28 ζ	CAR19.BB ζ
[R].LLHSDYMNMTPR.[R]	T10	356	2.93E+07	ND
[K].HYQPYAPPR.[D]	Y5	370	3.74E+06	ND
[R].SADAPAYQQGQNQLYNELNLGR.[R]	S1	388/389	ND	3.62E+07
[R].SADAPAYQQGQNQLYNELNLGR.[R]	Y15	402 (Y72)	4.60E+07	ND
[R].REEYDVLDKR.[R]	Y4	413 (Y83)	**	ND
[K].NPQEGLYNELQK.[D]	Y7	440/441(Y111)	2.01E+07	ND
[K].MAEAYSEIGMK.[G]	Y5	452/453 (Y123)	1.41E+07	ND
[R].GKGHDGLYQGLSTATK.[D]	Y8	471 (Y142)	4.23E+07	ND

The peptide sequence containing the phosphosite identified is listed, along with the phosphosite within the peptide and protein (CAR19.28 ζ and CAR19.BB ζ , or corresponding site on native CD3 ζ in parentheses). The phosphoRS probability node within Proteome Discoverer 2.1 was used to localize the phosphorylation sites and only phosphopeptides with a phosphoRS probability of 100% were considered. Peak areas for each phosphopeptide were extracted using the peak area node within Proteome Discoverer 2.1. Abbreviations: ND = not detected; ** =detected, but peak area could not be extracted.

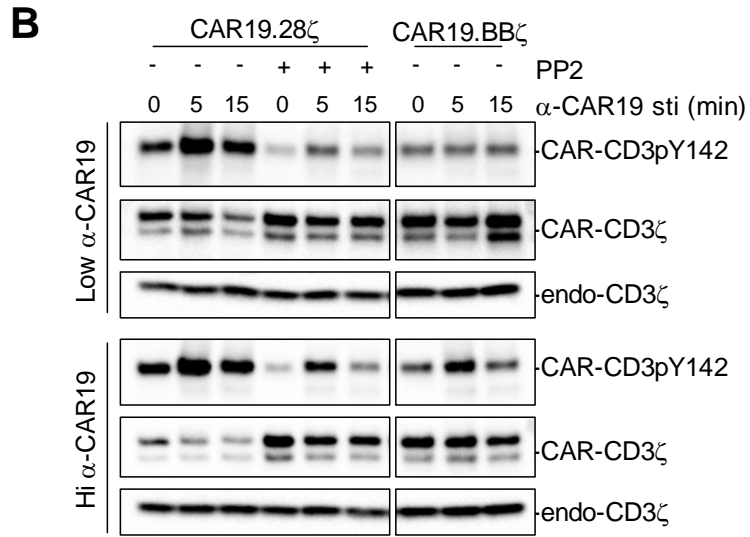
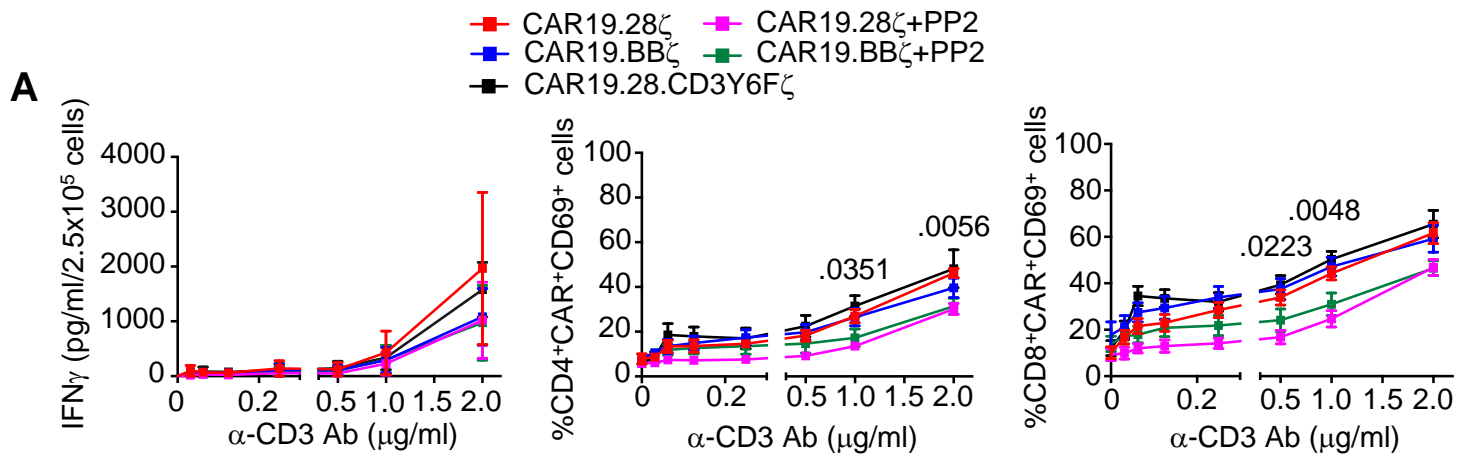


Fig. S2 (Related to Figure 2). CAR-CD3 ζ basal phosphorylation causes higher magnitude of activation of CAR19.28 ζ -T cells than CAR19.BB ζ -T cells after CAR crosslinking.

(A) CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells at day 14 of culture were pretreated with 10 μ M PP2 for 16 hr, washed 3 times, and then stimulated with α -CD3 Ab at different concentrations for 6 hr. CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells not pretreated with PP2 were used as control. Cytokine release and CD69 expression were quantified (n = 3 for cytokine release, n = 5 for CD69 expression, two-way ANOVA; p value between CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.28 ζ -T cells + PP2 groups). (B) CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells were pretreated with PP2 as in (A). Cells were incubated with α -CD19 Ab followed by incubation with a goat anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody on ice. CAR-T cells were then transferred to 37° C for indicated time to be activated. Phosphorylation of CAR-CD3 ζ was detected (low α -CAR19 Ab, 1 μ g/ml; high α -CAR19 Ab, 10 μ g/ml) (n = 2). All data were presented as mean \pm SEM.

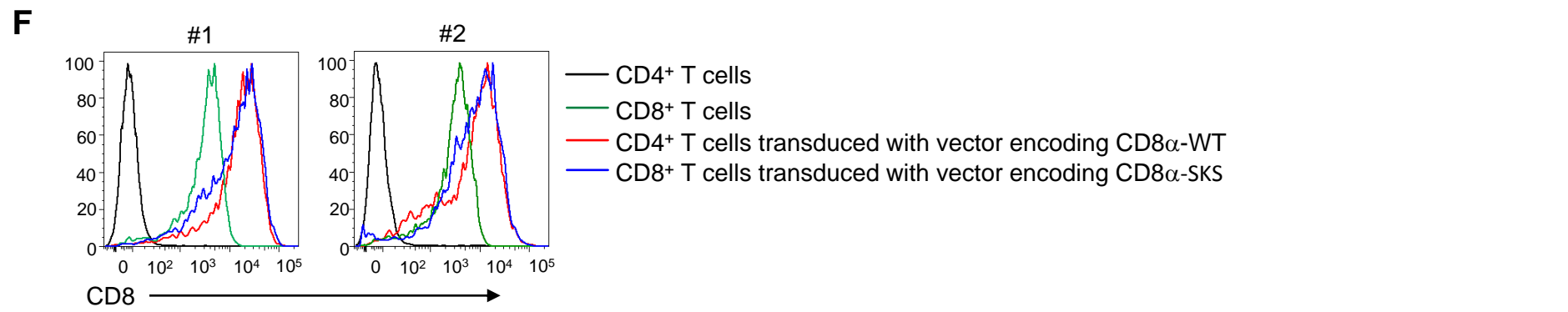
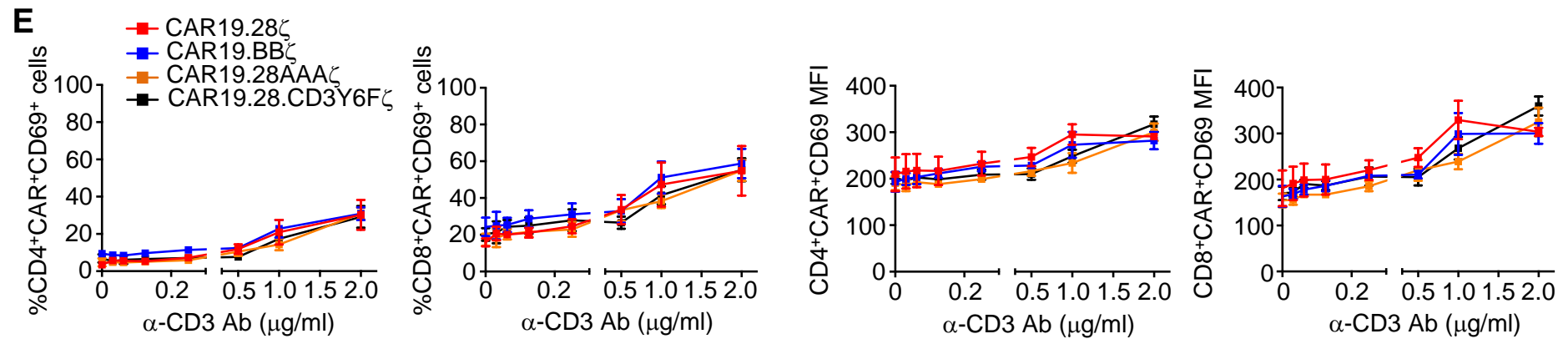
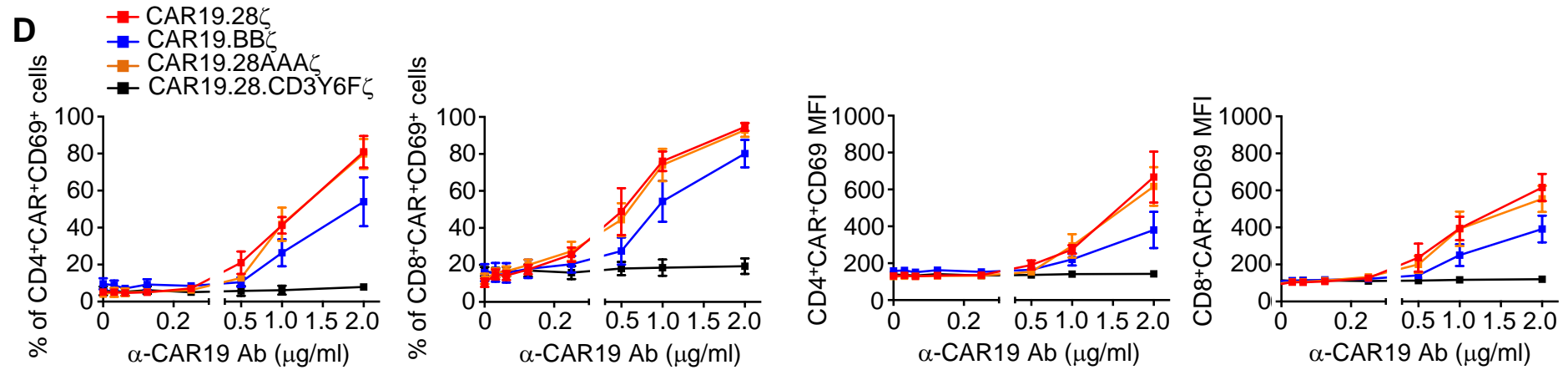
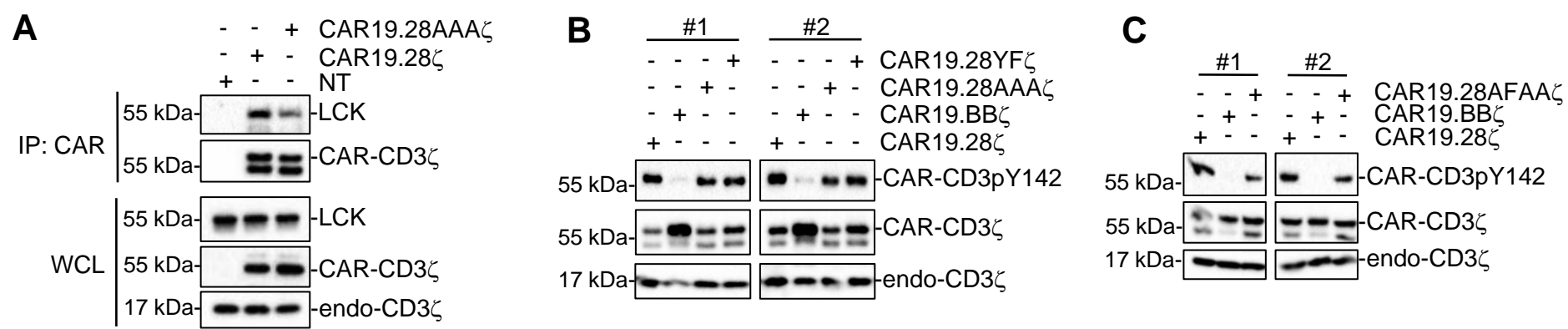


Fig. S3 (Related to Figure 3). Co-receptors rather than CD28 bring LCK in the CAR synapse of CAR19.28 ζ -T cells.

(A) CAR was pulled down from CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.28AAA ζ -T cells at day 14 of culture. LCK in the IP product was evaluated by western blot using an α -LCK Ab. (B and C) CAR-T cells were collected for analysis at day 10 of culture. CAR-CD3 ζ Y142 phosphorylation was assessed by western blot. Results of 2 representative donors were shown. (D and E) CD69 expression as percentage of positive cells and MFI in CAR-T cells activated by the α -CAR19 Ab (D) or α -CD3 Ab (E) at different concentrations. (n = 3). (F) Expression of CD8 α in CD4⁺ CAR19.28 ζ -T cells transduced with the vector encoding CD8 α -WT or in CD4⁺ CAR19.BB ζ -T cells transduced with the vector encoding CD8 α -SKS as compared to CD8 α expression in CD8⁺ T cells. Results of 2 representative donors were shown. All data were presented as mean \pm SEM.

Table S2 (Related to Figure 3). Proteomics results for selected proteins in IP samples of CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells.

Accession	Gene symbol	CAR19.28z				CAR19.BBz			
		Peptides	Coverage	Area	SC	Peptides	Coverage	Area	SC
P06239	LCK	12	32%	6.84E+08	60	13	34%	4.48E+08	61
Q8N1K5	THEMIS	2	3%	1.89E+07	9	2	4%	3.78E+07	14
P27986	PIK3R1	11	17%	2.30E+08	40	1	2%	1.51E+07	3
O00329	PIK3CD	12	13%	1.79E+08	39	2	2%	5.10E+06	2
Q13077	TRAF1	-	-	-	-	4	15%	2.31E+08	16
Q12933	TRAF2	-	-	-	-	6	14%	5.52E+07	12
P01732	CD8A	7	32%	1.59E+08	17	6	32%	7.34E+08	16

The number of peptides identified and percent coverage for each protein is averaged across three biological replicates. A peptide false discovery rate of 5% was used to filter all data. Areas and spectral counts (SC) were used as abundance measures. Areas are summed across all biological replicates and were calculated by averaging the peak areas of the top 3 (or less) unique peptides for each protein. SCs were calculated by summing the number of identified peptide spectrum matches for each protein across all biological replicates. Values not identified are denoted by “-”.

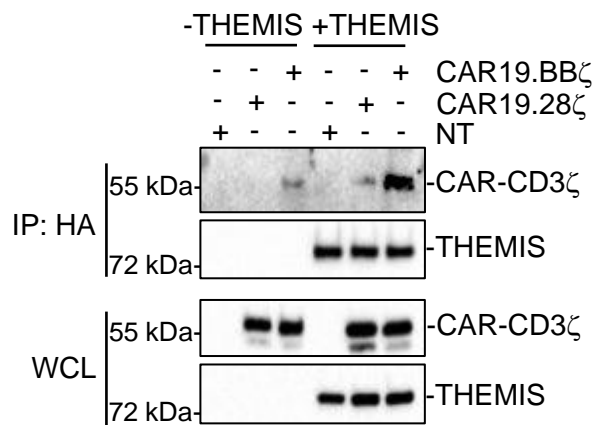
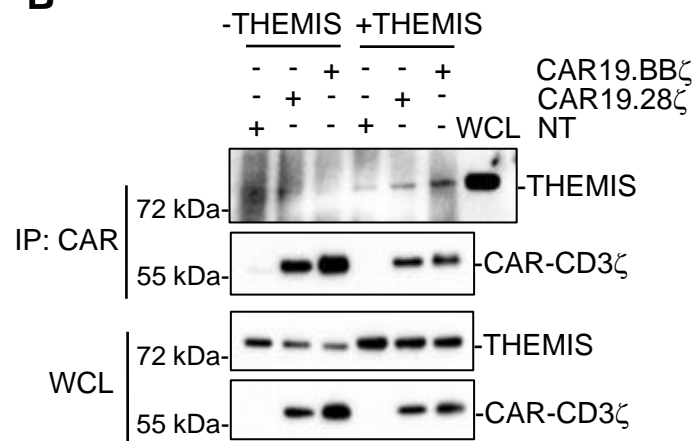
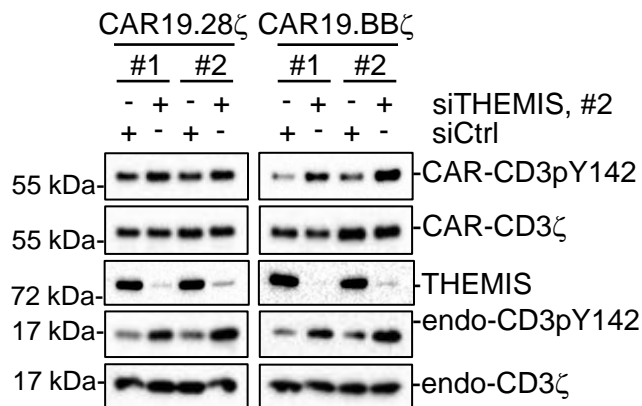
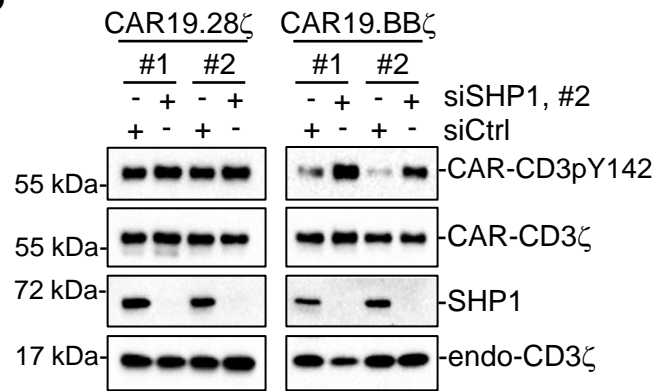
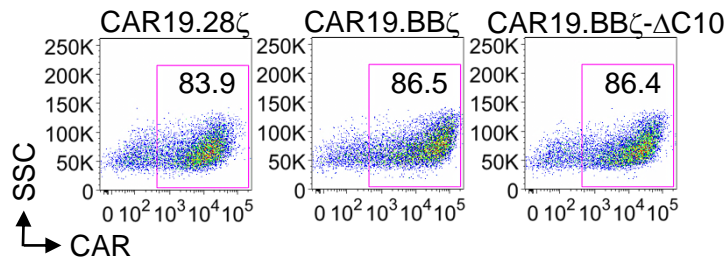
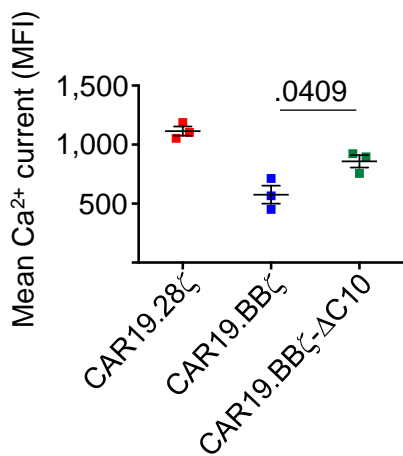
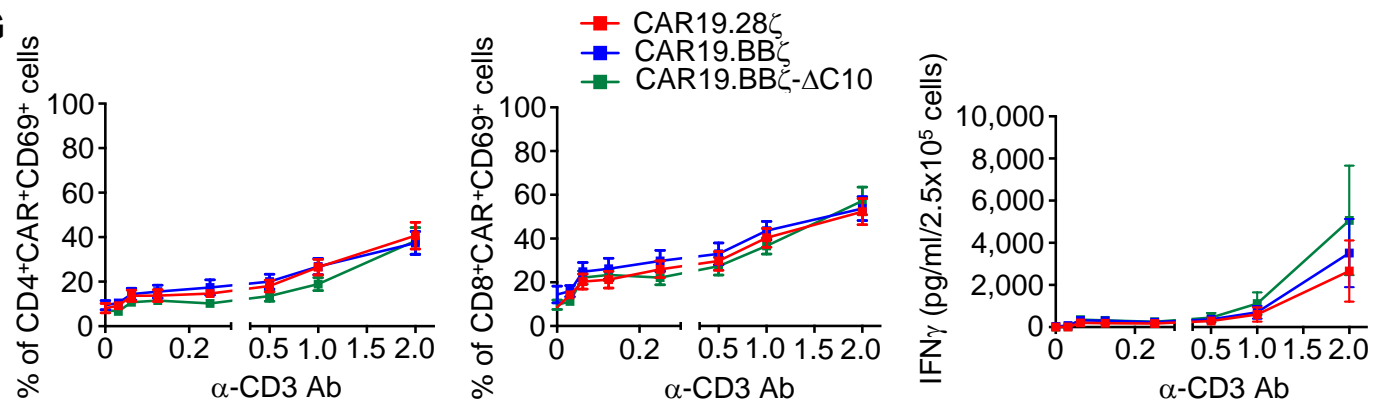
A**B****C****D****E****F****G**

Fig. S4 (Related to Figure 4). THEMIS-SHP1 complex attenuates CAR-CD3 ζ basal phosphorylation of CAR19.BB ζ -T cells.

(A) CAR19.28 ζ -T or CAR19.BB ζ -T cells co-transduced to express HA-tagged THEMIS were collected at day 14 of culture and THEMIS molecules were pulled down by HA IP. CAR in the IP product was evaluated by western blot using the α -CD3 ζ Ab. (B) Jurkat cells engineered to express CAR19.28 ζ and CAR19.BB ζ were co-transduced with the lentiviral vector encoding THEMIS with Strep-tag II (THEMIS-STPII). These cells were then used for CAR immune precipitation. The presence of THEMIS-STPII in the CAR IP products was determined by western blot using the α -THEMIS Ab. (C) CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells co-transduced with lentiviral vector encoding a second shRNA specific for THEMIS (siTHEMIS, #2) and selected by puromycin were collected at day 10 of culture. CAR-CD3 ζ pY142 and THEMIS levels were evaluated by western blot. Results of 2 representative donors were shown. (D) CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.BB ζ -T cells were co-transduced with vectors encoding shRNA (#2) specific for SHP1 and selected by puromycin. CAR-CD3 ζ Y142 phosphorylation and SHP1 were measured by western blot. Results of 2 representative donors were shown. (E) Expression of CAR19.BB ζ and its mutant CAR19.BB ζ - Δ C10 (deletion of 10 AA at the COOH of 4-1BB) in T cells. Representative of 3 donors. (F) Ca²⁺ influx of CAR19.28 ζ -T cells, CAR19.BB ζ -T cells or CAR19.BB ζ - Δ C10-T cells upon stimulation with the α -CAR19 Ab. The panel illustrates quantitative analysis of the mean Ca²⁺ current (n = 3, one-way ANOVA). (G) CAR19.28 ζ -T cells, CAR19.BB ζ -T cells, or CAR19.BB ζ - Δ C10-T cells were stimulated α -CD3 Ab. CD69 expression and IFN γ release were assessed by flow cytometry and ELISA, respectively (n = 3 for IFN γ release, n = 5 for CD69 expression, two-way ANOVA; p value between CAR19.BB ζ -T cells and CAR19.BB ζ - Δ C10-T cell groups). All data were presented as mean \pm SEM.

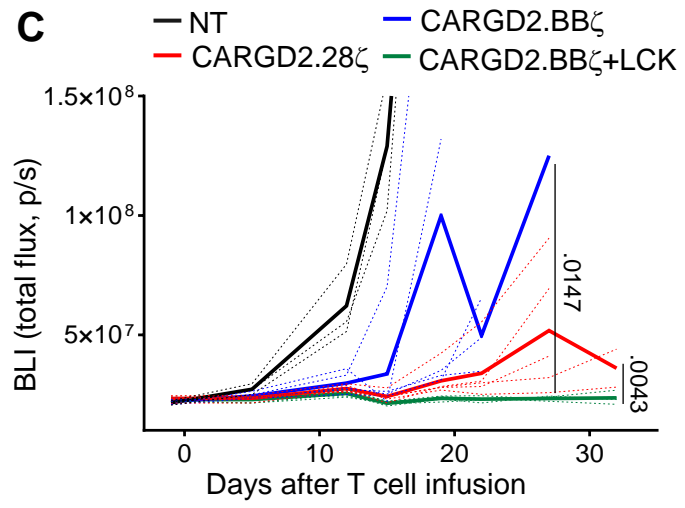
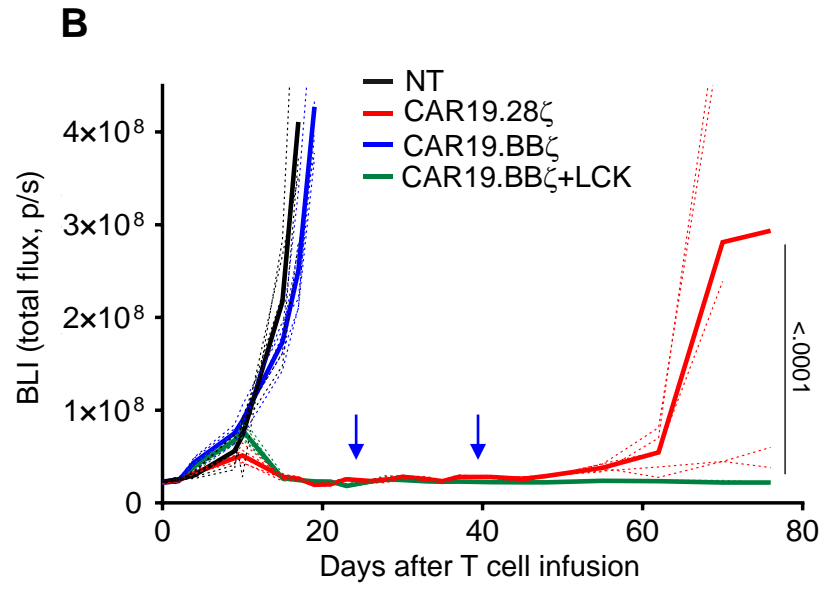
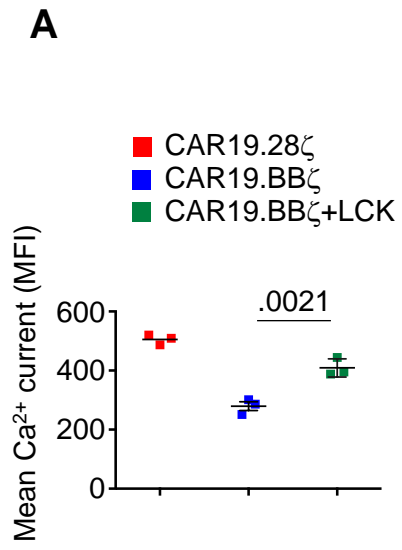


Fig. S5 (Related to Figure 5). Engineering LCK kinase in CAR-T cells encoding 4-1BB enhances antitumor activity.

(A) Quantification of Ca^{2+} influx in CAR19.28 ζ -T or CAR19.BB ζ -T cells with or without co-expression of LCK (n = 3, one-way ANOVA). (B) Tumor growth monitored by BLI in NSG mice engrafted with the CD19⁺ Daudi cells and infused with suboptimal dose of CAR19.28 ζ -T or CAR19.BB ζ -T cells with or without LCK (n = 5, two-way ANOVA). (C) Tumor growth monitored by BLI in NSG mice engrafted with the neuroblastoma tumor cell line CHLA-255 and infused with suboptimal dose of either CARGD2.28 ζ -T or CARGD2.BB ζ -T cells with or without LCK (n = 3 in NT group, n = 5 in other groups, two-way ANOVA). All data were presented as mean \pm SEM.

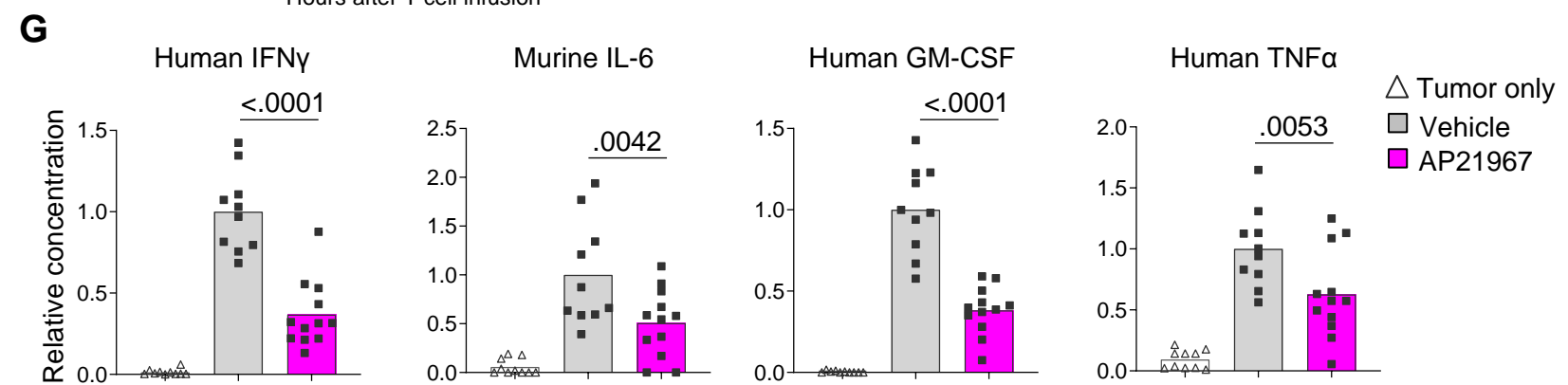
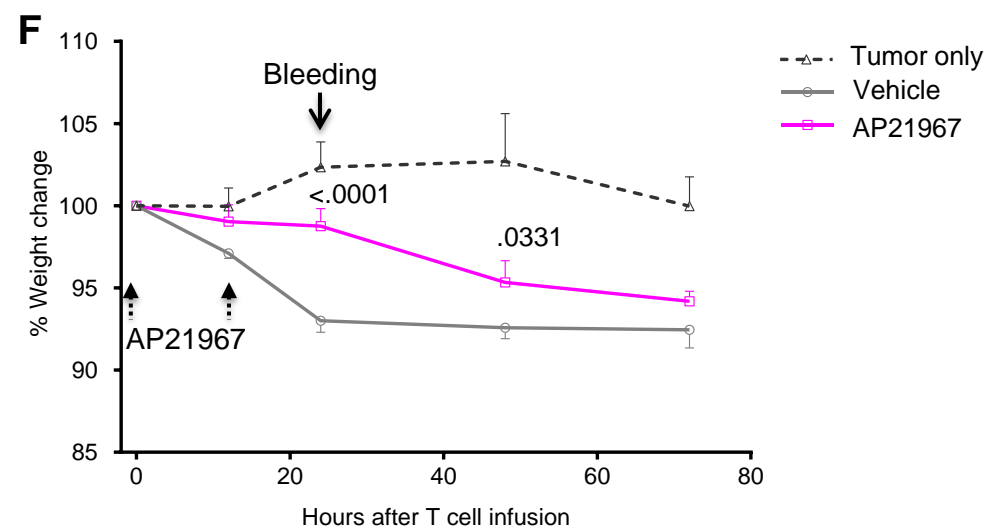
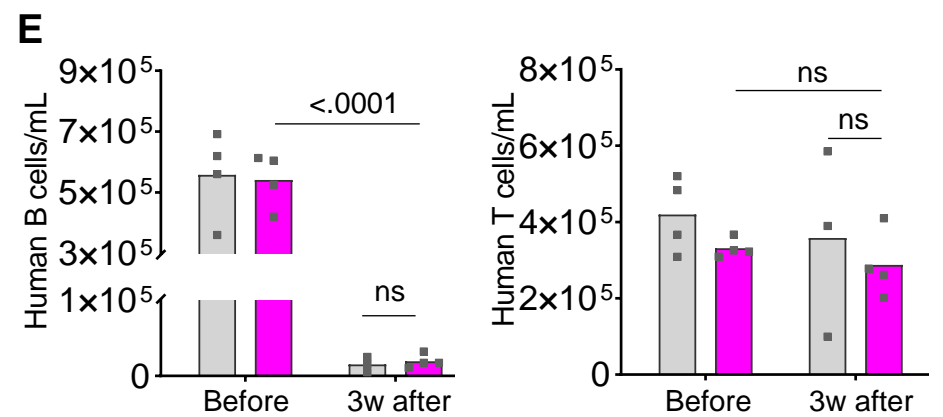
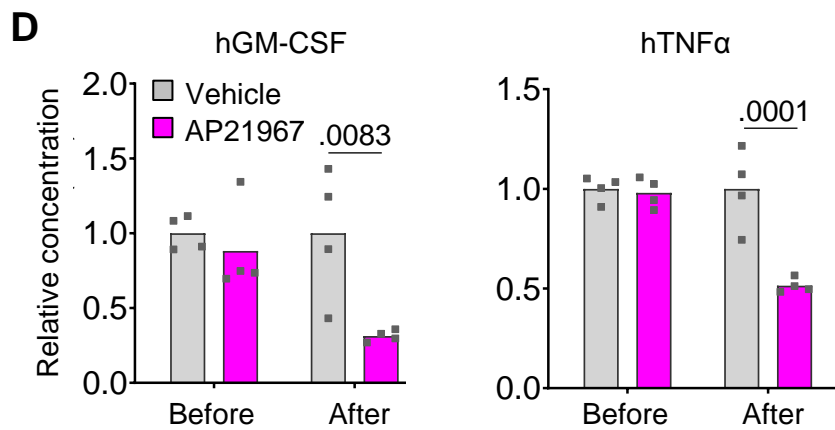
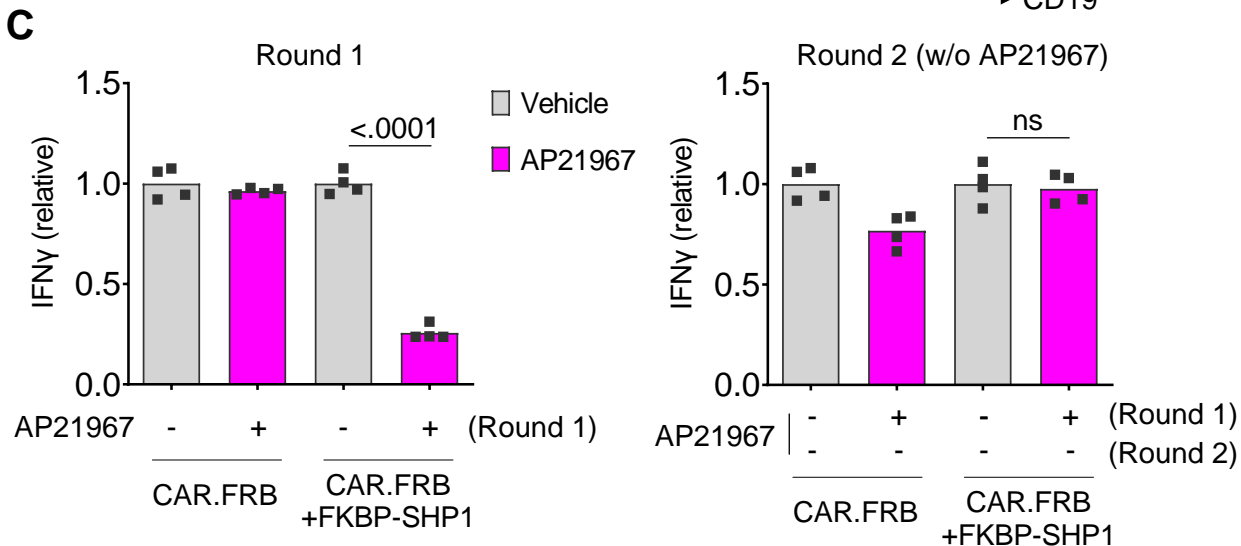
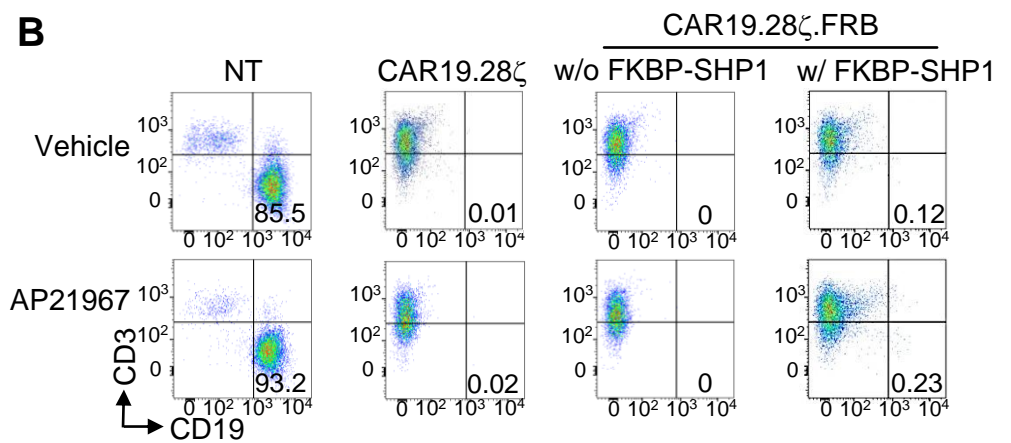
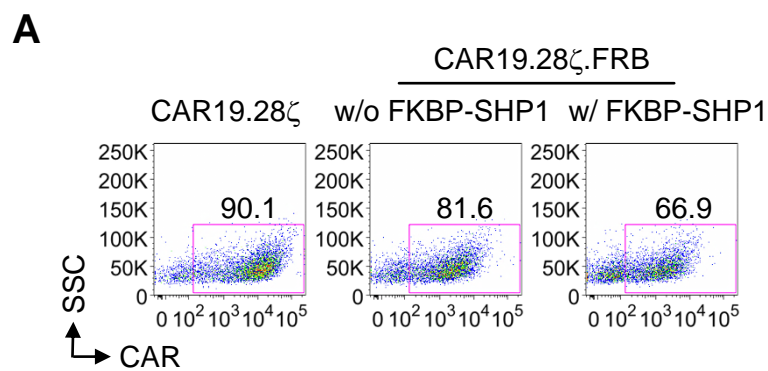


Fig. S6 (Related to Figure 6). Engineering SHP1 phosphatase in CAR-T cells encoding CD28 tunes down cytokine release syndrome.

(A) Representative flow plots of the expression of CARs in CAR19.28 ζ -T or CAR19.28 ζ .FRB.FLAG-T cells with or without co-expression of FKBP-SHP1. (B) CD19⁺ BV173 tumor cells were co-cultured with NT, CAR19.28 ζ -T and CAR19.28 ζ .FRB.FLAG-T cells with or without FKBP-SHP1 for 3 days. Vehicle or AP21967 (1 μ M) was added to the co-cultures every day. At day 3, cells were collected to evaluate the presence of T cells and tumor cells by flow cytometry. The experiment was replicated in 3 donors. (C) IFN γ release in the supernatant by CAR19.28 ζ .FRB-T cells alone or co-expressing FKBP-SHP1 and incubated with the CD19⁺ BV173 tumor cell line at a 1:5 ratio. CAR-T cells were co-cultured in the presence of vehicle or AP21967 during round #1. Vehicle or AP21967 were added to the co-cultures every day. At day 3, cells were washed and transferred into a new well with BV173 cells without AP21967 during round #2 (n = 4, values were normalized to average values in vehicle group, two-way ANOVA; representative of 2 donors). (D and E) Cytokine production (D) and cell counts (E) in humanized mice infused with CAR-T cells. Mice were treated as in Fig.6G. Human GM-CSF and TNF α were detected before (Day 1) and after (Day 2) the administration of vehicle or AP21967. Human B and T cells in the peripheral blood were counted by flow cytometry before and 3 weeks after CAR-T cell infusion (n = 4, values were normalized to average values in vehicle groups in (D), two-way ANOVA). (F and G) Weight change (F) and cytokine detection (G) in tumor bearing SCID-beige mice infused with CAR-T cells. Raji-FFLuc tumor cells were injected intraperitoneally at day -21. Vehicle or AP21967 was injected i.p. 1 hr before and 12 hr after CAR19.FRB+FKBP-SHP1-T cell infusion. Human IFN γ , GM-CSF, TNF α , and murine IL-6 were detected in the plasma at 24 hr (n = 5 - 7 in (F), mouse weight was normalized to starting weight before CAR-T cell infusion, two-way ANOVA, p value between vehicle and AP21967 groups; n = 10 - 12 in (G), values were normalized to average values in vehicle group, one-way ANOVA). All data were presented as mean \pm SEM.