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Supplemental Information

Anti-NKG2C/IL-15/anti-CD33 killer engager directs primary and iPSC-derived NKG2C^{+} NK cells to target myeloid leukemia

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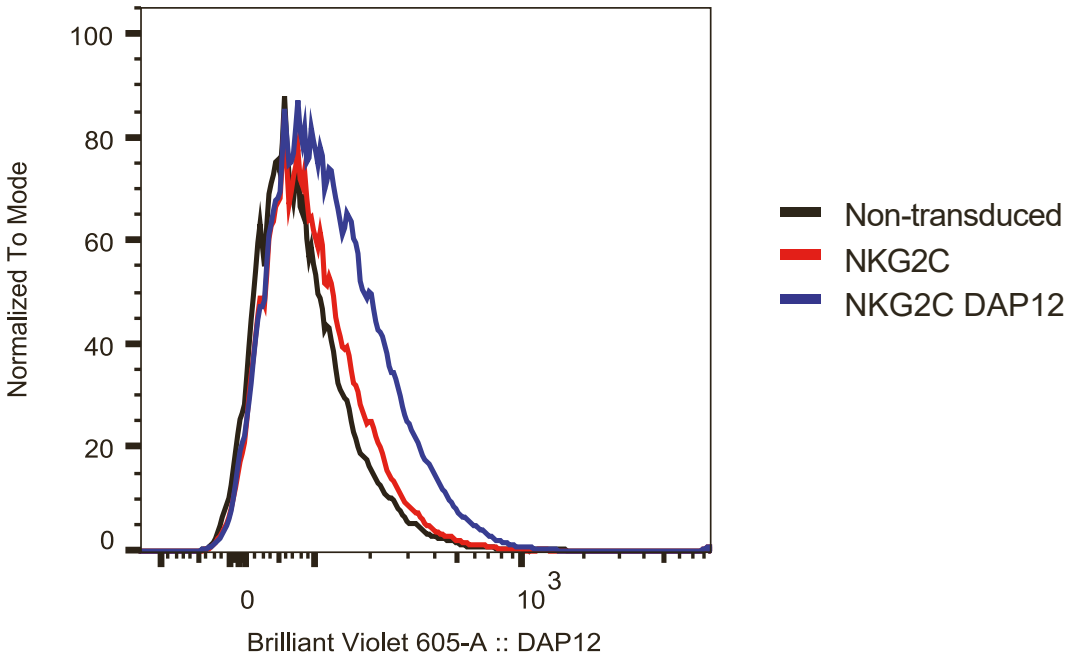

Figure S1. NKG2C DAP12 iNK express more DAP12. Thawed iNK, non-transduced (black), NKG2C (red), and NKG2C DAP12 (blue), at the end of two week expansion stained for intracellular DAP12.

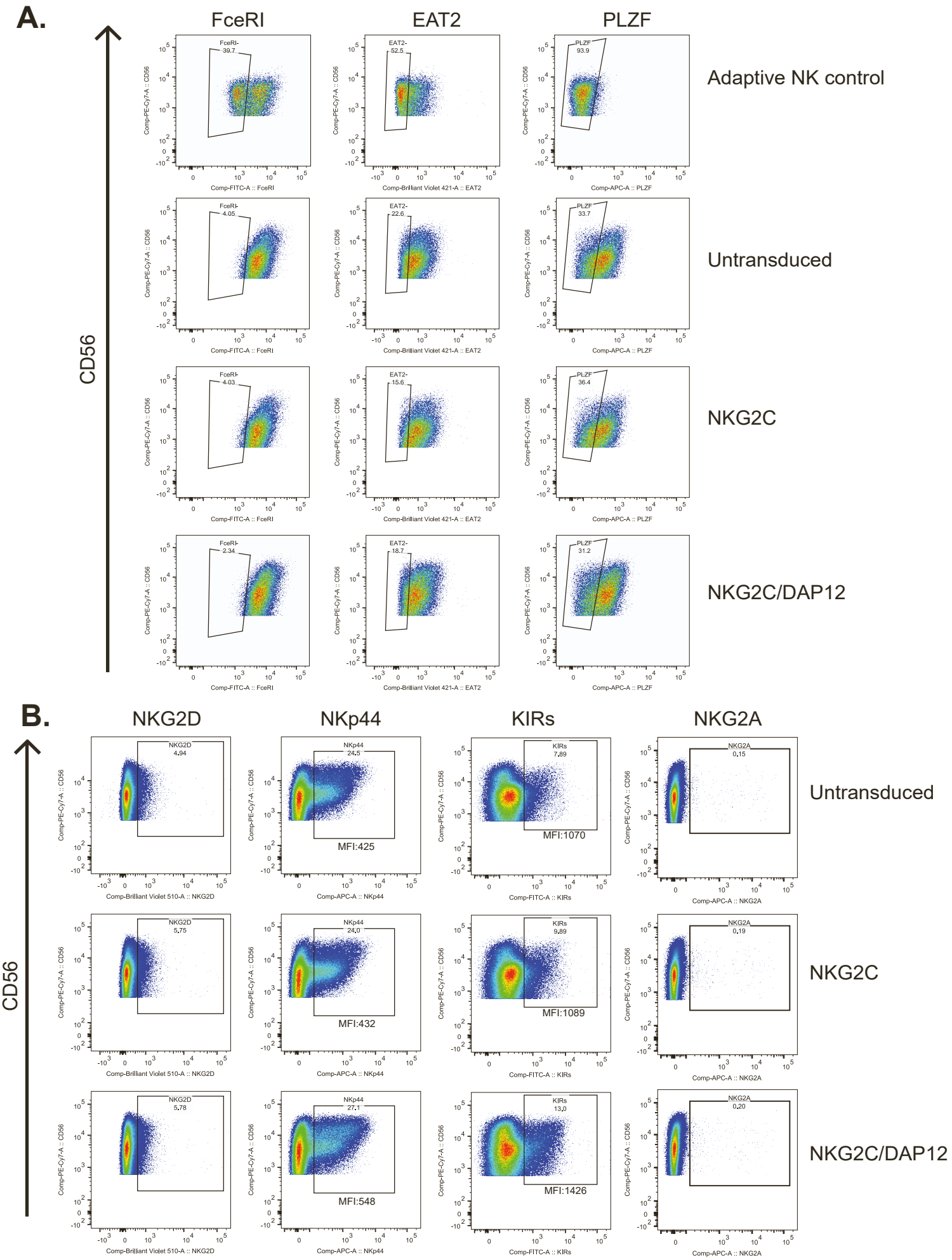

Figure S2. iNK transduced with NKG2C and DAP12 do not express adaptive NK cell phenotype. (A) Thawed iNK and adaptive NK cells were stained intracellularly for FcεRIγ, EAT2 and PLZF. (B) Thawed iNK were stained for NKp44, KIRs, NKG2D and NKG2A. MFI of positive iNK indicated under gating box.

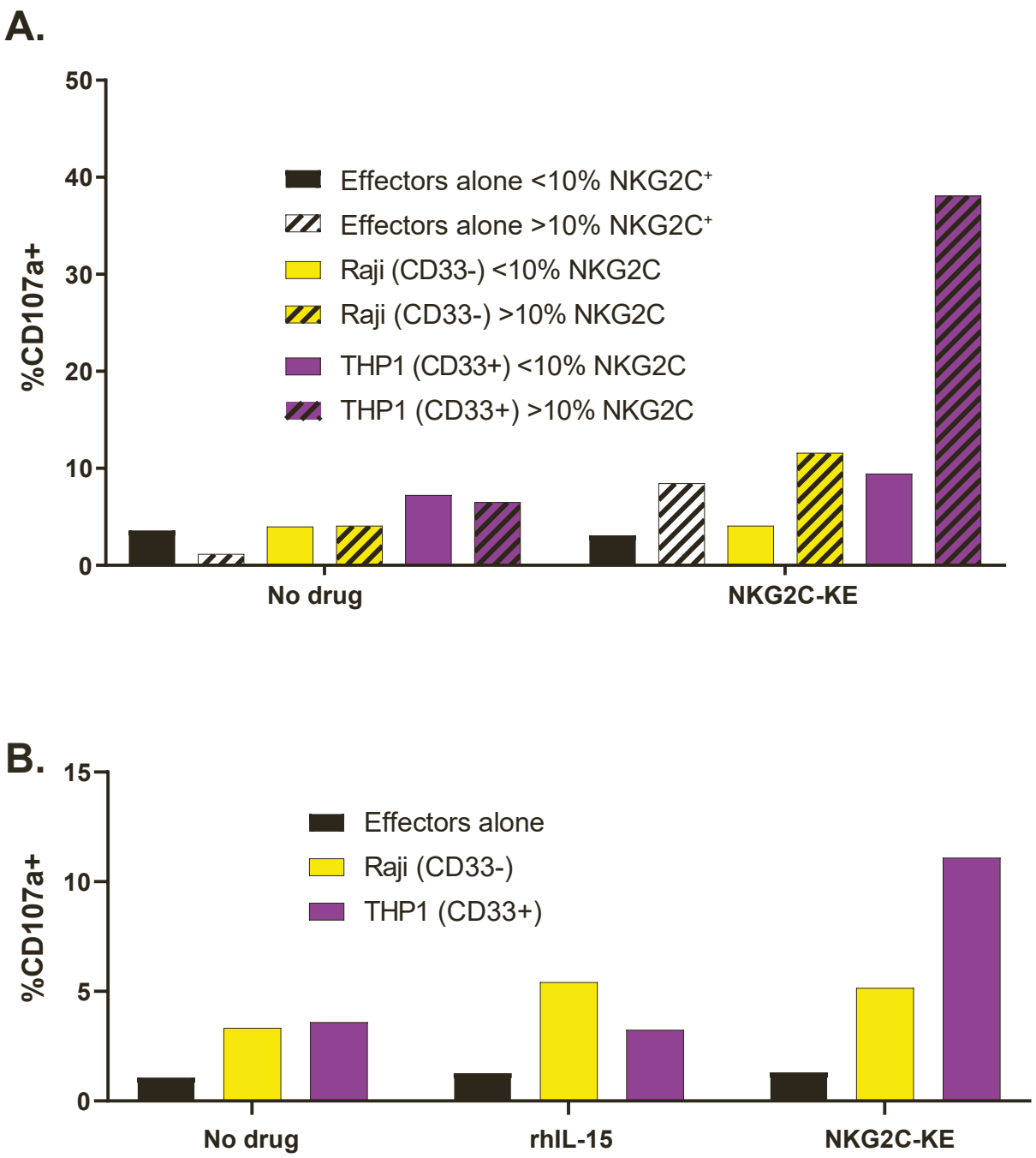

Figure S3. NKG2C-KE directs NK cells towards CD33+ cells. Healthy peripheral blood NK cells divided into <10% NKG2C+ (solid) and >10% NKG2C+ (striped) (A) and NKG2C DAP12 iNK (B) incubated with Raji (CD33-) or THP1(CD33+) and indicated treatments, No drug, rhIL-15 or NKG2C-KE, in a 5hr assay and stained for degranulation marker CD107a.ipsum

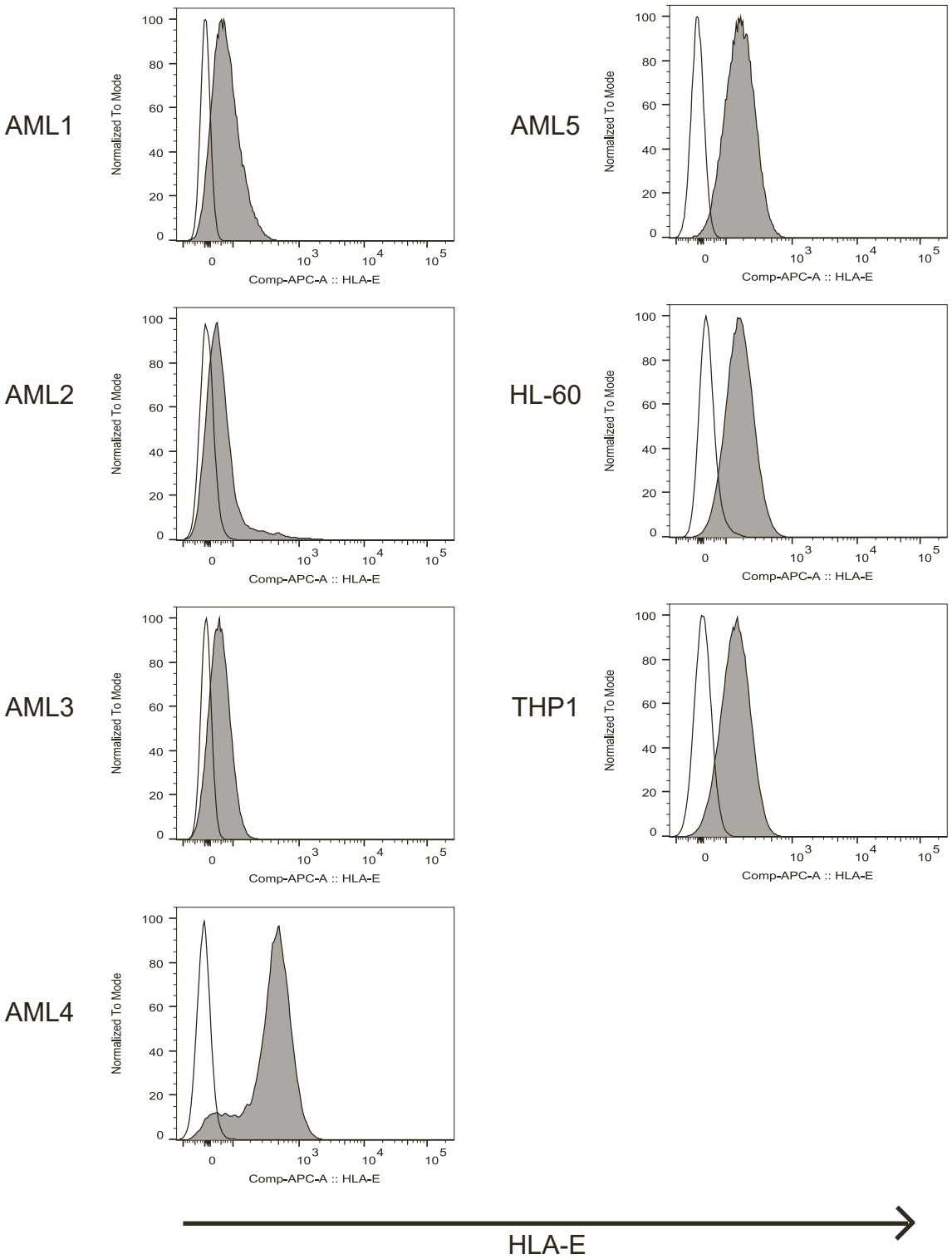

Figure S4. Primary AML and cell lines express HLA-E. Cell lines HL-60 and THP1 and primary AML samples thawed and rested overnight were stained for HLA-E in comparison to fluorescence minus one control.