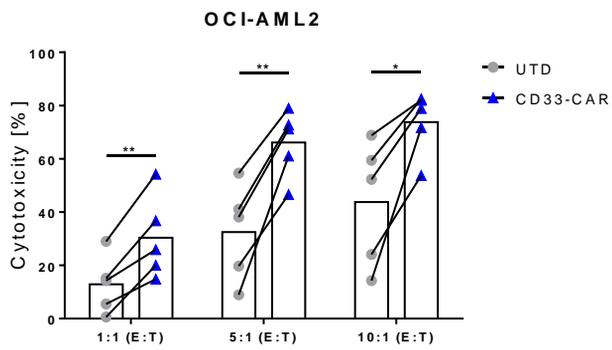
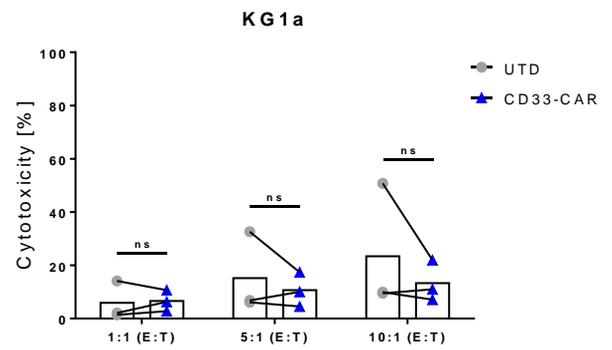
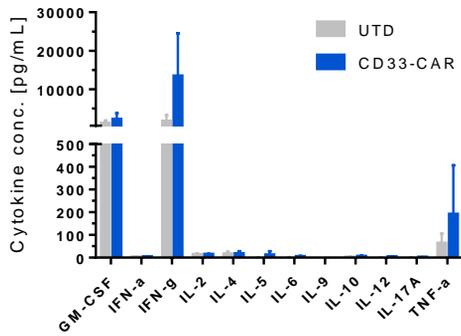
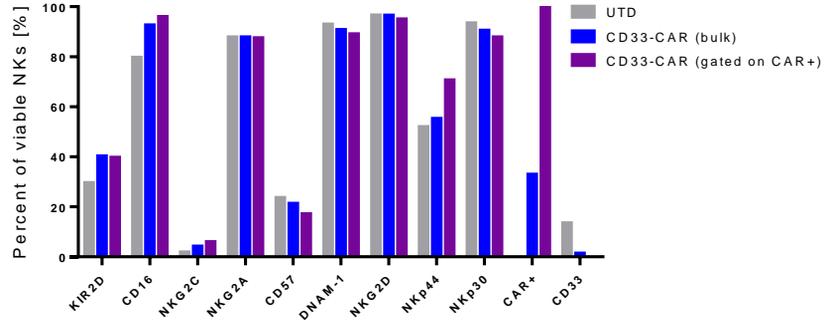
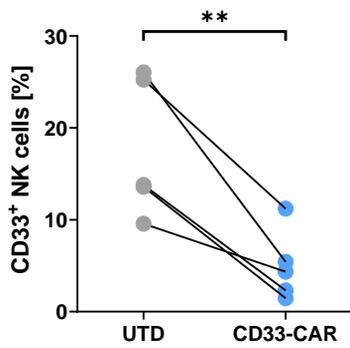
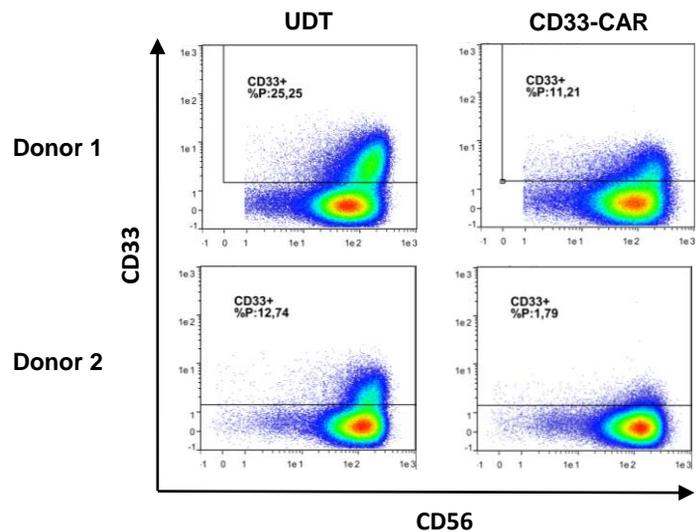
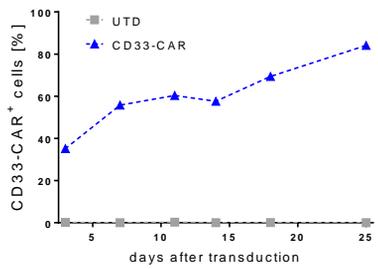
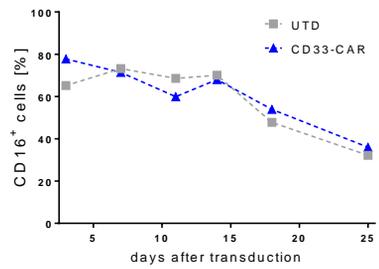
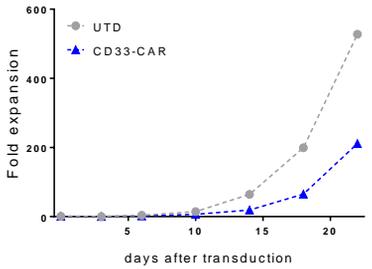
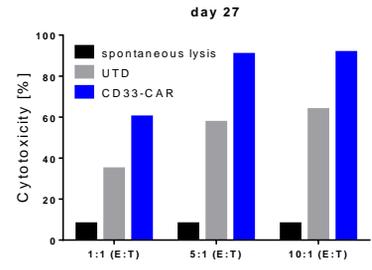
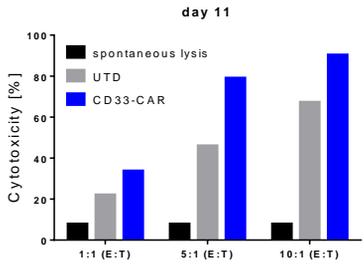
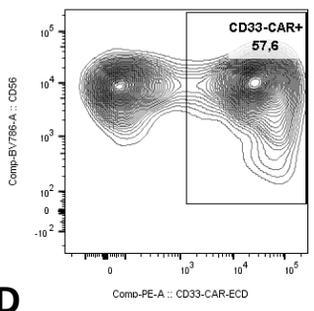
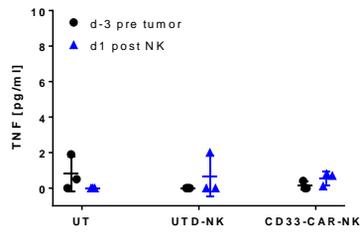
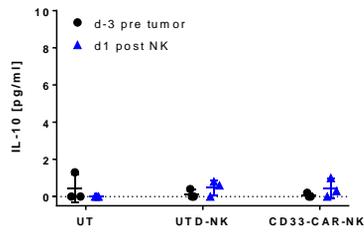
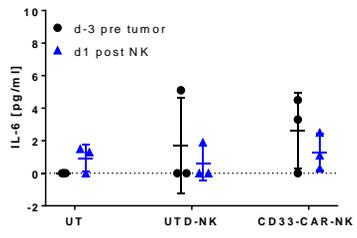
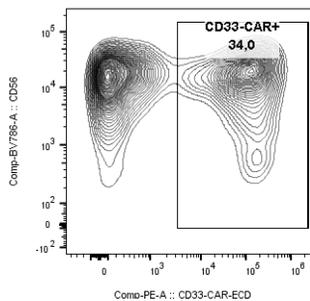
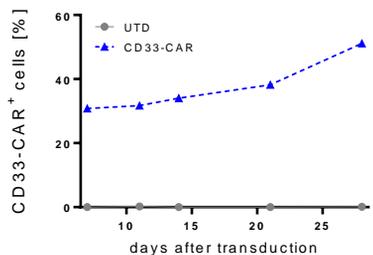
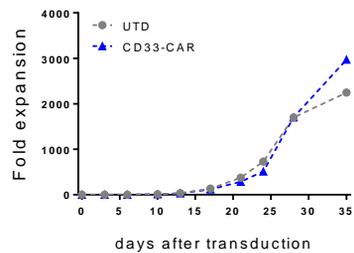
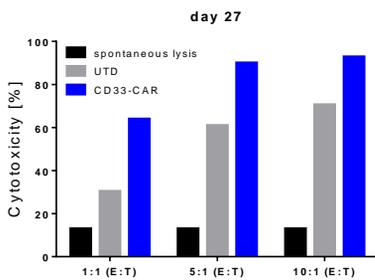
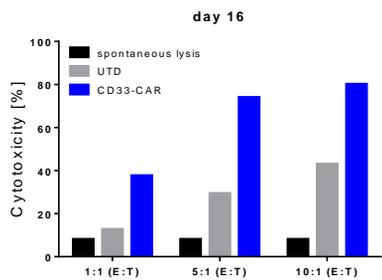
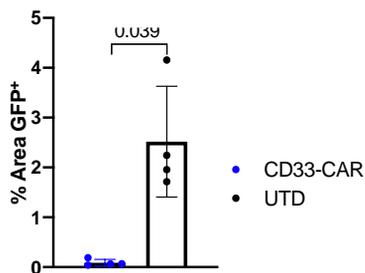
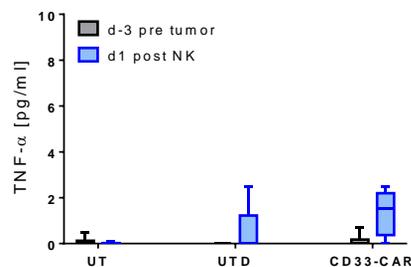
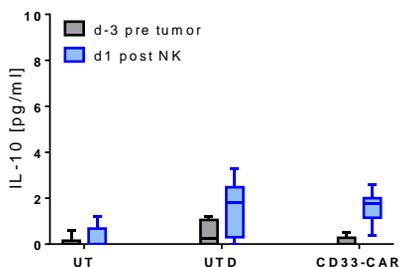
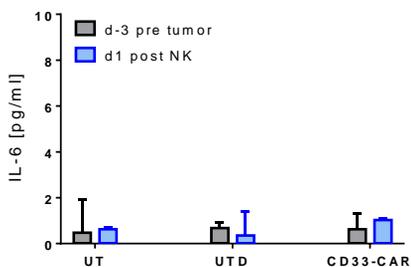


**A****B****C****D****E****F**

**A****B****C****D****E**

**A****B****C****D****E**

## Legends to supplementary figures

### **Supplementary Figure 1: CD33-CAR-NK cells display robust in vitro effector function**

#### **against CD33-positive AML cells that are partially resistant to natural cytotoxicity. A**

CD33-CAR-NK cells display increased cytotoxicity against CD33-positive OCI-AML2 cells

**(B)** while no difference could be observed against the CD33-dim KG1a cell line. Cells were

co-cultivated for 4 hours and the viability of target cells was quantitated by flow cytometry.

Connected dots represent individual experiments (n=3-5). Bars represent means. **C** Cytokine

secretion profile of CD33-CAR-NK cells vs. untransduced (UTD)-NK cells following co-

culture with OCI-AML-2 cells (E:T-ratio, 1:1). On day 12 post transduction, CD33-CAR-NK

cells were co-cultured with target cells for 24 hours and culture supernatants were analyzed

for cytokine secretion using the MACSplex technique (n=4). Means  $\pm$  SD. **D** Flow cytometry-

based phenotypical analysis showed no difference in maturation and activation state of

transduced NK cells. Data shown are from one representative experiment with a total of two

donors. CD33 expression in CAR-NK cells was not specified due to the overall low CD33

expression on CD33-CAR-NK cell bulk. **E** The CD33 expression of UTD or CD33-CAR-NK

cells was determined at day 13 of culture by flow cytometry analysis (n=5). **F** Exemplary dot

plots of the CD33 expression on NK cells from two donors are shown. Statistical analysis was

performed by student's *t* test (\* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ ).

### **Supplementary Figure 2: A single dose of CD33-CAR-NK cells displays potent anti-tumor**

#### **efficacy in OCI-AML2 engrafted NSG-SGM3 mice. A-D** In vitro analysis of applied CAR-

NK cells show stable, high CAR expression, similar CD16 expression compared to UTD-NK

cells, slightly attenuated proliferation and improved cytotoxicity against OCI-AML2 cells at

day 11 and day 27 post transduction. For cytotoxicity assays technical triplicates were

measured. Mean  $\pm$  SD. **E** Analysis of blood day 3 pre tumor cell injection and day 1 post first

NK cell application shows only minor changes in serum levels of IL-6, IL-10 and TNF- $\alpha$  (n=3). Statistical analysis was performed by student's *t* test.

**Supplementary Figure 3: Repetitive administration of CD33-CAR-NK cells display improved anti-tumor efficacy in OCI-AML2 engrafted NSG-SGM3 mice. A-C** Applied CAR-NK cells show stable, high CAR expression, slightly attenuated proliferation and improved cytotoxicity against OCI-AML2 cells at day 16 and day 27 post transduction. For cytotoxicity assays technical triplicates were measured. Mean  $\pm$  SD. **D** Histologic analysis of BM confirms the absence of tumor cells in CD33-CAR-NK treated mice while high tumor loads are present in mice which received UTD-NK cells (n=4). Mean  $\pm$  SD. **E** Analysis of blood day 3 pre tumor cell injection and day 1 post first NK cell application shows only minor changes in serum levels of IL-6, IL-10 and TNF- $\alpha$  (n=6-7). Statistical analysis was performed by student's *t* test.