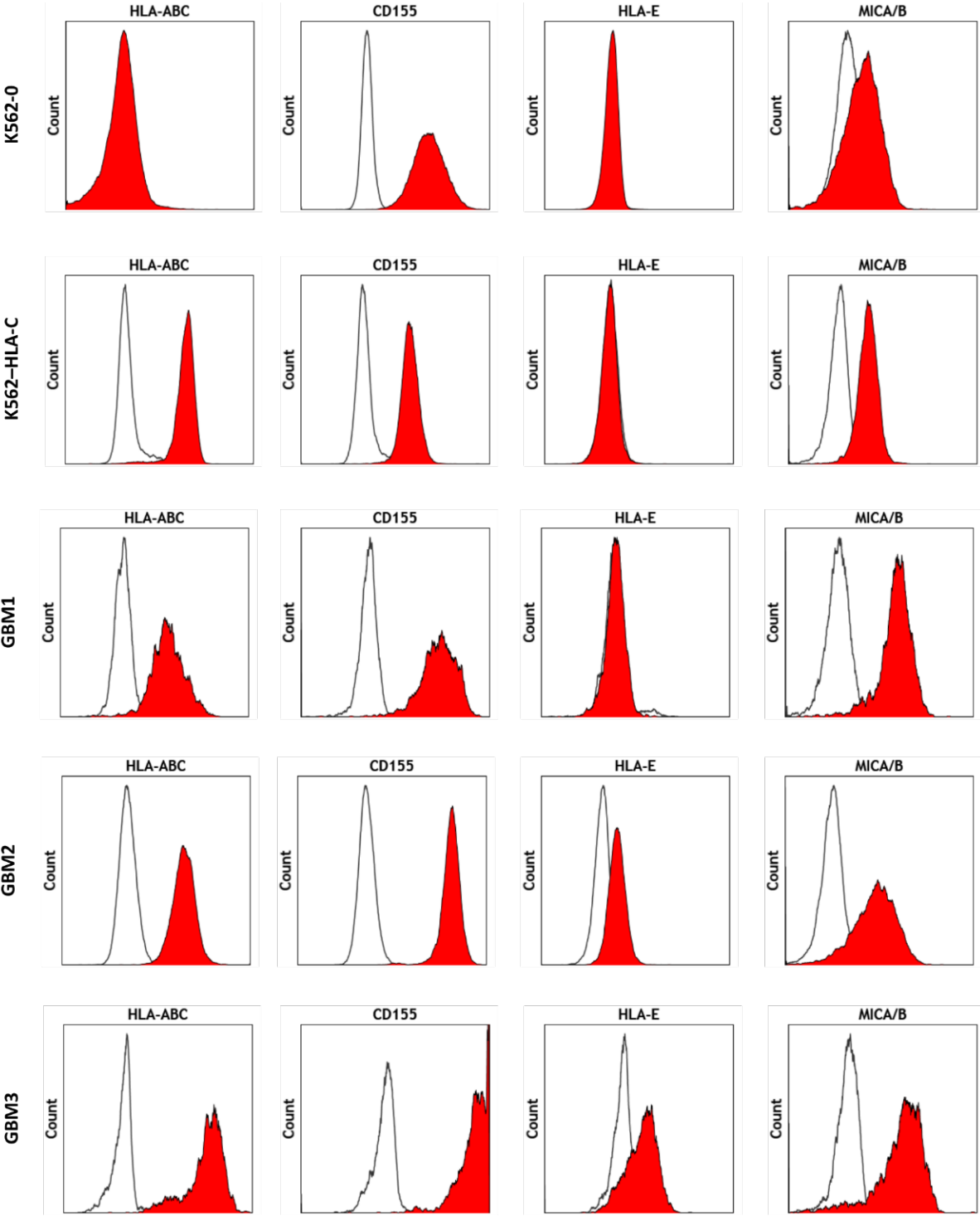
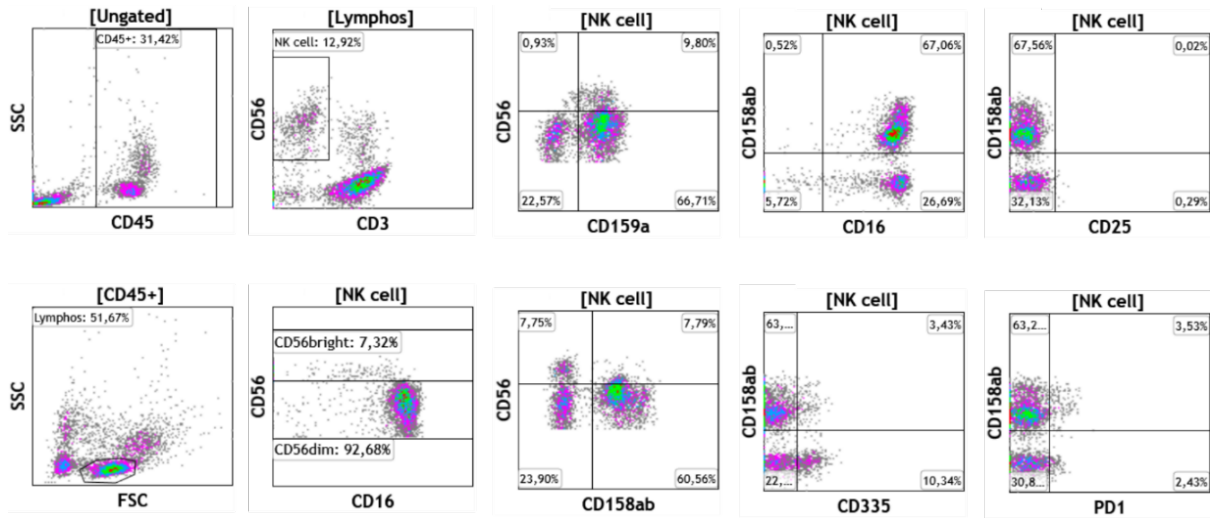


SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL:

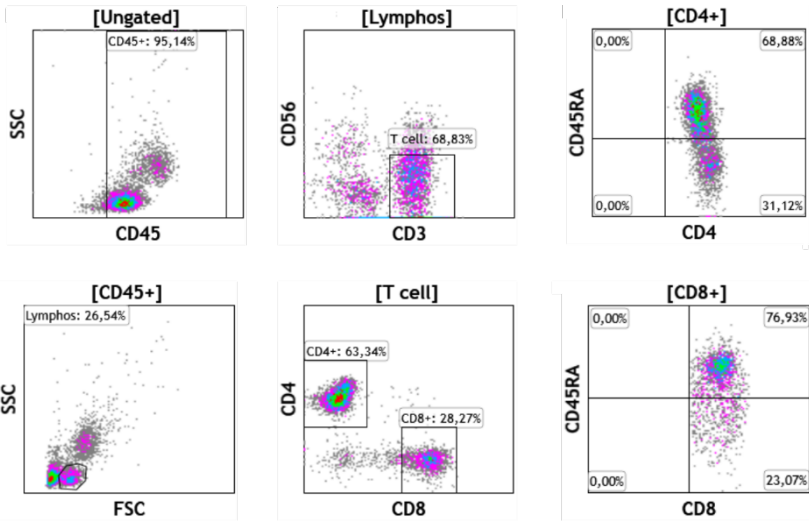
Suppl.Fig.1



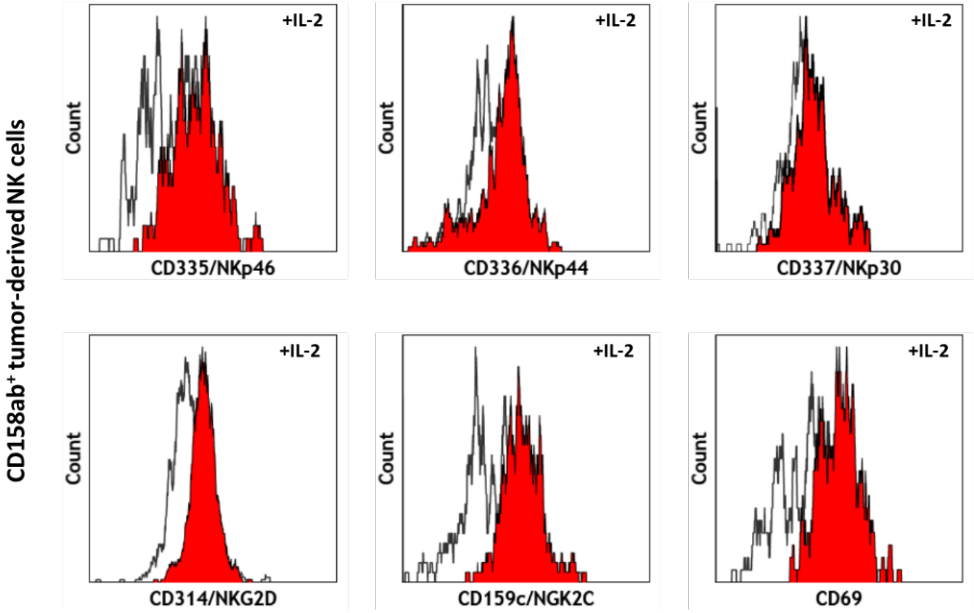
Suppl.Fig.2



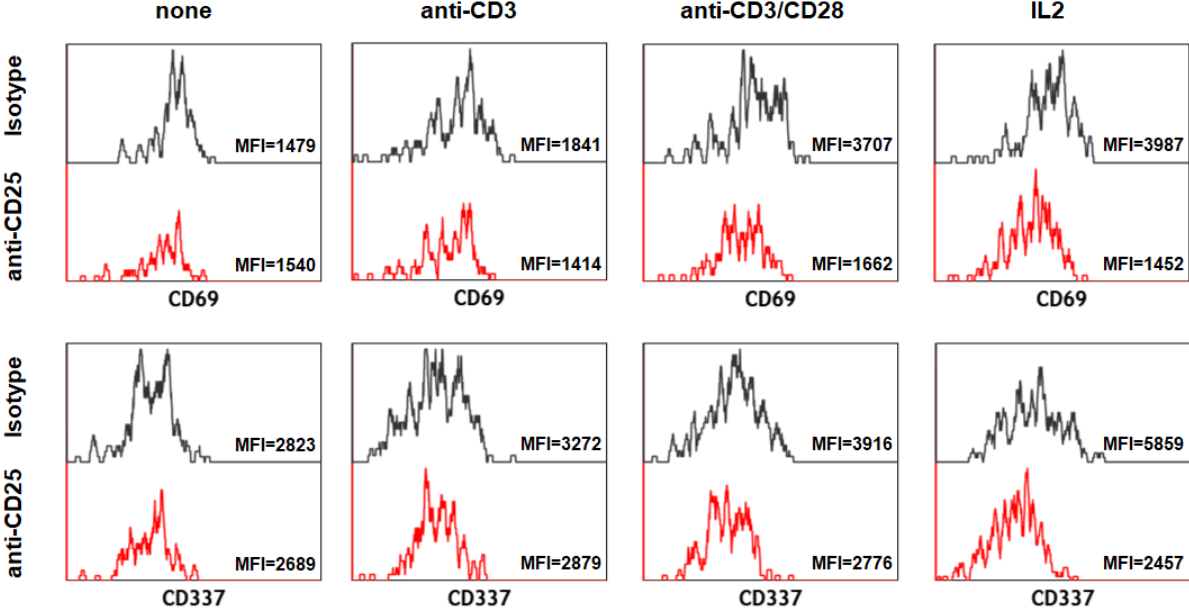
Suppl.Fig.3



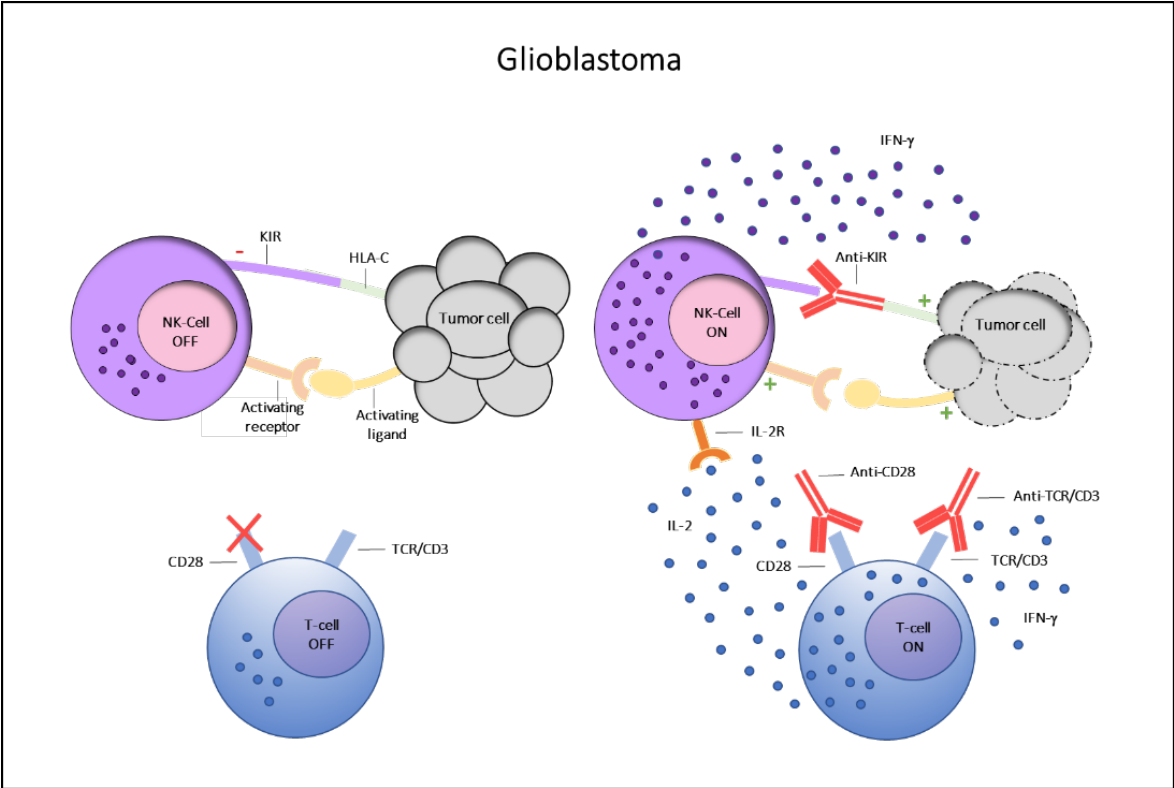
Suppl.Fig.4



Suppl.Fig.5



Suppl.Fig. 6



SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS:

Suppl.Fig.1: Expression of selected NK ligands on HLA-class I deficient K562 cells (K562-0), HLA-C expressing K562 cells (K562-HLA-C) and primary GBM cells (GBM1-3). Cells were stained with anti-HLA-ABC-FITC (W6/32), anti-CD155-PE, anti-HLA-E-APC and anti-MICA/B-PC7 mAbs (red histograms) or corresponding isotype controls (black lines). All mAbs were obtained from Biolegends, UK.

Suppl.Fig.2: Gating strategy for NK-cell subsets. To determine the frequency and phenotype of different NK subsets, CD45⁺ leukocytes were selected in a CD45 versus forward scatter channel (FSC) plot. CD45⁺ cells were then displayed in a forward (FSC) versus sideward scatter channel (SSC) plot to identify lymphocytes. To distinguish between CD3⁻CD56⁺ NK-cells and CD3⁺CD56⁻ T-cells, lymphocytes were displayed in a CD3 versus CD56 plot. CD3⁻CD56⁺ NK-cells were further split into CD56^{bright} and CD56^{dim} cells. CD3⁻CD56⁺ NK-cells were also analyzed for the expression of CD159a/NKG2A, CD158ab/KIR2DL-1,-2/3 and the co-expression of CD158ab and CD16/FcγRIII, CD335/NKp46, CD25/IL-2Rα or CD279/PD-1 (selected markers).

Suppl.Fig.3: Gating strategies for T-cell subsets. To determine the frequency of different T cell subsets, CD45⁺ leukocytes were selected in a CD45 versus forward scatter channel (FSC) plot. CD45⁺ cells were then displayed in a forward (FSC) versus sideward scatter channel (SSC) plot to identify lymphocytes. Lymphocytes were displayed in a CD3 versus CD56 plot to identify CD3⁺CD56⁻ T cells. T-cells were then split into CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T-cells and further divided in CD45RA⁺ naïve or CD45RA⁻ memory T-cells.

Suppl.Fig.4: Expression of activating NK receptors upon IL-2 stimulation. Upregulation of activating NK receptors after IL-2 preactivation of CD158ab/KIR2DL-1,-2/3⁺ NK cells obtained from glioblastoma tissue: Co-expression of the activating NK cell receptors CD335/NKp46, CD336/NKp44, CD337/NKp30, CD314/NKG2D, CD159c/NKG2C and the activation marker CD69 on CD158ab⁺ CD3⁻CD56⁺ NK cells were determined by flow cytometry directly after preparation of the tumor cell suspensions (black lines) or after preincubation with IL-2 for 3 days (red histograms).

Suppl.Fig.5: Representative histogram overlay illustrating the expression levels of CD69 and CD337/NKp30 on CD158ab⁺ CD3⁻CD56⁺ NK-cells after stimulation with culture medium (none), immobilized anti-CD3 mAb or immobilized anti-CD3/anti-CD28 mAb in the presence of human IgG1 isotype control mAb (black lines) or anti-CD25 mAb (red lines) for 48h.

Suppl.Fig.6: Graphical abstract

SUPPLEMENTARY METHODS:

Multicolor flowcytometry:

The mAbs (obtained from Beckman Coulter, Germany, and Biolegend, 1:100) used for staining included anti-CD158a/KIR2DL-1-FITC and anti-CD158b/KIR2DL-2/3-FITC, anti-CD159a/NKG2A-PE or anti-CD159c/NKG2C-PE, anti-CD3-ECD, anti-CD16-ECD or anti-CD56-ECD, anti-CD56-PC5.5 or anti-CD335/NKp46-PC5.5, anti-CD56-PC7, anti-CD159a/NKG2A-PC7 or anti-CD337/NKp30-PC7, anti-CD336/NKp44-APC or anti-CD226/DNAM-1-APC, anti-CD25/IL2R α -APC-A700 or anti-CD69-A700, anti-CD279/PD1-APC-A750 or anti-CD3-APC-A750, anti-CD16-PB, anti-CD45-KrO or anti-CD3BV510. For analysis of T cell subpopulations (naïve vs memory T cells), we used the following mAbs: anti-CD4-ECD, anti-CD197-PC5.5, anti-CD45RA-PC7, anti-CD56-APC, anti-CD69-A700, anti-CD3-APC-A750, anti-CD8-PB, anti-CD45-KrO.