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Supplemental Figure S1. Anti-myeloma function of CD38-CAR T cells in vitro.

(A) CD38 expression in MM cell lines (MM.1S, NCI-H929, OPM-1, RPMI-8226, KMS-12, ANBL-6) measured by flow cytometry. (B) The cytotoxic activity of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ CD38-CAR T cells. T cells were co-cultured with MM cells and K562 (negative control) with stably expressed fLuc for 4 and 20 h, respectively, at various ratios of E:T. (C) Evaluation of CD107a expression by flow cytometry. Effector cells were co-cultured with target cells for 6 h at 2:1 E:T ratio. (D) Proliferation assessed by absolute cell number and CellTraceTM far-red proliferation dilution after a 5-day co-culture of effector and target cells. Assays were performed with effector cells and irradiated target cells at 1:2 E:T ratio without the addition of exogenous cytokines. (E) Secretion of IL-2, IFN- γ , TNF- α , and perforin from effector cells by ELISA. Assays were performed in supernatants obtained after a 20-h co-culture of effector and target cells at a 2:1 E:T ratio.

IVIS imaging



Supplemental Figure S2. Anti-myeloma function of CD38-CAR T cells in vivo.

(A) Schematic of CAR T cells treatment protocol. NSG mice were intravenously injected with 1 $\times 10^{6}$ fLuc-transduced MM cells (OPM-1). After 7 days, the mice were treated with 5×10⁶ of CD38-CAR T cells, control T cells, or remained untreated (n = 5 or 4). (B) A serial of representative bioluminescent imaging showing myeloma progression/regression in mice. (C) Kinetics of myeloma progression in mice treated with CD38-CAR T cells, control T cells, or remained untreated measured by bioluminescent imaging. (D) Survival curve for each experimental group.



Supplemental Figure S3. CD38-CAR T cells inhibit NKTCL growth in the prophylactic xenograft model.

(A) Schematic of CAR T cells treatment protocol. NSG mice were subcutaneously injected with 5×10^6 NKTCL cells (YT). After 10 days, the mice were treated with 5×10^6 of CD38-CAR T cells or control T cells (n= 5). (B) Mean tumor growth kinetics for each treatment group.

Α



Supplemental Figure S4. ATRA enhances the CD38 expression in MM, MCL, and DLBCL.

(A–C) CD38 expression in MM, MCL, or DLBCL with or without ATRA (10 nM) treatment by flow cytometry. (D) CD27 expression in MCL cell lines with or without ATRA (10 nM) treatment (JeKo-1, Granta-519, Mino and SP-53) by flow cytometry. (E) Mino and Granta-519 were treated with ATRA (10 nM) or PF-431396 for 48 hours. CD38 expression were evaluated by immunoblotting.



Supplemental Figure S5. Retinoids enhance the CD38 expression in variable degrees.

(A) SP-53 cells were treated with adapalene, tazarotene, acitretin, isotretinoin, or the vehicle control ranging from 10 to 200 nM for 24 or 48 h. (B) The fold change of median fluorescence intensity (MFI) of CD38 in the SP-53 cells after treatment of ATRA (10 nM) or four other retinoids in 24 or 48 h.



Α

В



Supplemental Figure S6. Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining for tumors from mice with ATRA or anti-CD38-based immunotherapy.

(A) Representative IHC images of indicated treatment SP-53 tumors for CD38. Scale bars, 100 μ m; H&E staining of SP-53 tumors on day 22. Scale bars, 100 μ m. (B) Representative IHC images of indicated treatment SP-53 tumors for CD38. Scale bars, 100 μ m; H&E staining of SP-53 tumors on day 22. Scale bars, 100 μ m.

Name	Cancer type	Medium	CD38 expression
RPCI-WM1	WM (NHL)	RPMI-1640	+
JeKo-1	MCL (NHL)	RPMI-1640	+
Granta-519		RPMI-1640	+
Mino		RPMI-1640	+
SP-53		RPMI-1640	+ (low)
MOLT-4	T-ALL	RPMI-1640	+
Jurkat		RPMI-1640	+ (low)
NK-92	NKTCL (NHL)	α -MEM +IL-2	+
HANK-1		RPMI-1640+IL-2	+
KHYG-1		RPMI-1640+IL-2	+
NK-YS		RPMI-1640+IL-2	+
YT		IMDM	+
SNK-6		RPMI-1640+IL-2	-
WILL-2	DLBCL (NHL)	RPMI-1640	+ (low)
WSU		RPMI-1640	+
MM.1S	ММ	RPMI-1640	+
MM.1R		RPMI-1640	+
NCI-H929		RPMI-1640	+
OPM-1		RPMI-1640	+
RPMI-8226		RPMI-1640	+
KMS-12		RPMI-1640	+ (low)
ANBL-6		RPMI-1640	+
K562	CML	RPMI-1640	-

Supplemental Table 1. Cell lines used in this study