Immune mobilising T cell receptors redirect polyclonal CD8⁺ T cells in chronic HIV infection to form immunological synapses

Authors: Zoë Wallace^{1,2,3*}, Jakub Kopycinski¹, Hongbing Yang^{1,2}, Michelle L. McCully³, Christian Eggeling^{4,5}, Jakub Chojnacki⁴, Lucy Dorrell^{1,2,3}

Supplementary Information

Supplementary Table S1. Percentage reduction in Gag⁺ cells by ImmTAV-redirected CD8⁺ T cells*

	[ImmTAV]	m121	m121	m134	m134
Effector source		HIV+	HIV-	HIV+	HIV-
E:T = 1:1	10 nM	60% (20%)	87% (6%)	72% (14%)	82% (11%)
E:T = 1:10	10 pM	55% (17%)	63% (23%)	55% (15%)	71% (18%)

*Previously published in (Yang et al., 2016), indicate mean (SD).

	~ .		ART	CD4 ⁺ T cell
Donor ID	Gender	Age	duration	count
OX006	F	43	4.5	680
OX007	М	55	1	640
OX004	М	29	2	400
OX003	М	46	5	610
OX002	М	44	15	720
OX001	М	52	12	760
OX005	М	33	2	390
OX009	М	28	>1*	N/A
OX010	М	45	2	370
OX011	F	41	6	870
OX012	М	46	4	690
OX013	F	33	3	400
OX014	М	44	4.5	490
OX015	F	44	9	990
OX016	М	46	>1*	360
OX017	F	46	2	430
OX018	М	40	12	1060
OX019	М	46	2	730
OX020	М	46	2.5	390
OX021	М	55	12	2010
OX022	М	50	5.5	560
OX023	F	37	4	440
OX024	М	39	3	450
OX025	М	48	2	630
OX026	М	43	1.5	930
OX027	М	60	1	360
OX028	F	27	1.5	1270
OX029	М	N/A	7.5	N/A
OX008	F	33	4	720

Supplementary Table S2. PLWH cohort characteristics

* On ART for at least 1 year but exact duration not known



Supplementary Figure S1. Phenotype of PLWH and HD T cells.

CD8⁺ T cells from nine PLWH (blue) and ten HIV-naïve donors (red) were analysed for expression of (**A**) CD45RA, CCR7 and CD27 (effector memory or terminally differentiated populations - gating shown: top row shows gating for single, lymphocyte, alive CD3+CD8+ T cells and memory populations (CD45RA/CCR7); bottom row shows gating for CD45RA, CD27, CCR7, PD-1 and CD39 on CD8+ T cells) with no significant difference between PLWH and HD. A second set of nine PLWH donors (blue) and ten HIV-naïve donors (red) were analysed for expression of (**B**) CD57, Eomes, PD-1, T-bet and TIGIT (CD57⁻ population shown). Groups were analysed by 2-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparisons. See Supplementary Table 2 for PLWH details.



Supplementary Figure S2. Reproducibility of immune synapse formation with CD8⁺ T cells from three HIV-naïve donors (HD).

(A) Confocal microscopy image of bright F-actin expression in a conjugate formed between a HD CD8⁺ T cell/SL9-pulsed T2 cell and % localisation of F-actin at the IS over time (mean shown). Similar distribution of (B) Zap70, (C) MTOC and (D) perforin in CD8⁺ T cells from three HD when cultured with SL9-pulsed T2 cells at a ratio of 1:1 in the presence of ImmTAV (0.5 nM).



Supplementary Figure S3 and Video S1. Time-lapse microscopy of ImmTAV-redirected CD8⁺ T cell killing of virus-infected CD4⁺ T cells.

HIV-infected, HLA-A2 transduced Jurkat T cells were co-cultured with HD CD8⁺ T cells (E:T of 1:1 and m121 ImmTAV at 5 nM). Timestamp on each image is in relation to the start of imaging at 0:00, 15 minutes after co-culture began. Images show stages of synapse formation for top conjugate (white arrow marking CD8⁺ T cell) including (a) the migration of the CD8⁺ T cell, (b) the CD8⁺ T cell scanning the target, (c) the CD8⁺ T cell making contact with the target, (d) the formation of a tight synapse, (e) the CD8⁺ T cell roaming around the target and (f) the blebbing of the cell membrane of the target (*). Second conjugate already formed at 0:00 marked in black. Scale bar represents 10 μ m. See Video S1.



Supplementary Figure S4. Comparison of synapses formed with unenriched and enriched SLY-specific CD8⁺ T cells.

Enrichment of SL9-specific CD8⁺ T cells from PLWH donors as seen (**A**) by flow cytometry staining with an SLY-dextramer (**B**) increases the percentage of target cells in conjugates with SL9-pulsed T2s but does not affect (**C**) percentage localisation of Zap70 to the IS, localisation of the MTOC (μ m from synapse) or perforin distribution (% of conjugates with perforin docked vs. dispersed vs. distal to the synapse). One donor shown (each dot represents one T2/CD8⁺ T cell conjugate); data were analysed by unpaired t test.



Supplementary Figure S5. Effect of E:T ratio and ImmTAV on conjugate formation. Increasing the E:T or addition of ImmTAV to co-cultures of PLWH donor CD8⁺ T cells and SL9-pulsed T2s (**A**) increases the percentage of target cells in conjugates but (**B**) only addition of ImmTAV impacts the distance of the MTOC from the IS (μm). One donor shown (each dot represents one T2-CD8⁺ T cell conjugate); data were analysed by one-way ANOVA with multiple comparisons.



Supplementary Figure S6. Downregulation of CD4 in resting infected cells.

(A) Resting infected CD4⁺ T cells show downregulation of CD4 (y-axis) and expression of Gag p24 (x-axis) but do not show spreading infection (no difference in p24 expression when cultured +/- protease inhibitor (PI) until activated with PHA) (B) through the 7-day assay duration.