SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL FOR:

Dual-degenerate TCRs target multiple KRAS hotspot and HLA-A3 family combinations

Authors

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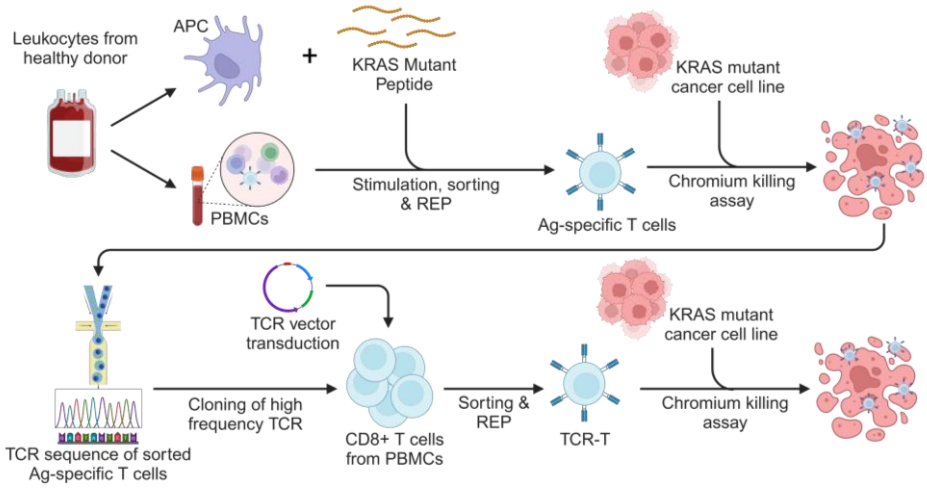
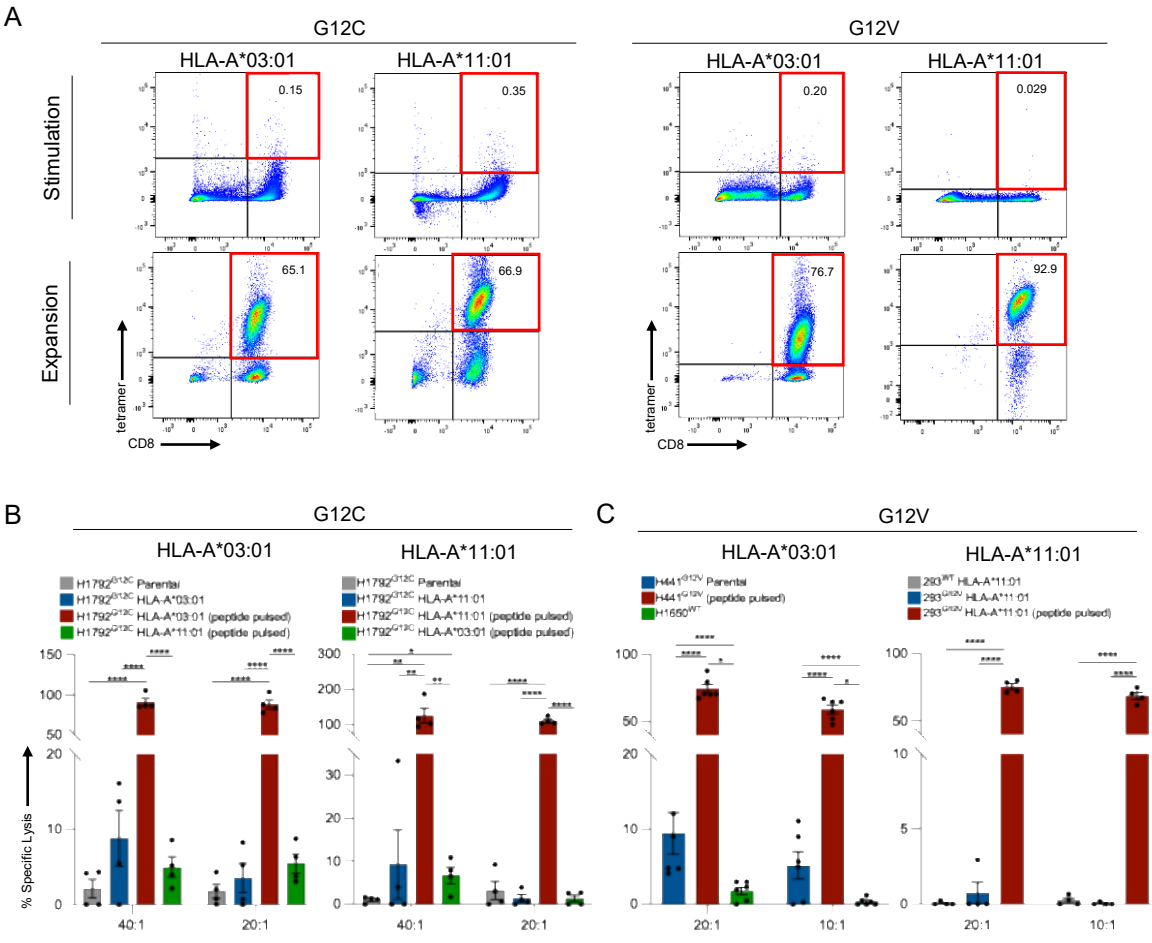
Supplementary Fig. 1, Zhang, Nassif Rausseo et al.



Supplementary Figure 1. Workflow for the discovery and validation of TCR-T cells recognizing KRAS mutant epitopes.

Supplementary Fig. 2, Zhang, Nassif et al.



Supplementary Figure 2. KRAS G12C and G12V are immunogenic when presented on HLA-A*03:01 and HLA-A*11:01. *A) Tetramer staining of CD8+ antigen-specific T cells after stimulation (top row) and after expansion using REP (bottom row). B) 51Cr re-lease assay of co-cultured G12C-specific T cells from REP with H1792G12C parental or H1792G12C transduced with HLA-A*03:01 (A3) or HLA-A*11:01 (A11) with and without G12C peptide pulsing. C) 51Cr release assay of expanded G12V-specific T cells co-cultured with HLA-A*03:01 or HLA-A*11:01-expressing cell lines. G12V-specific T cells Co-cultures with A3-positive targets used H441G12V parental and H441G12V peptide-pulsed, or with irrelevant target control H1650WT cells. G12V-specific T cells co-cultures with A11-positive targets used 293 transduced to express KRAS G12C peptide and HLA-A*11:01 with or without peptide pulsing, or 293 A11+ as antigen-negative control. y-axis repre-sents the % specific lysis. Analyzed with Unpaired t test, bars represent mean value +/- SEM, each dot represents a technical replicate. *p<0.5, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ****p<0.0001.*