

**Figure S1. Establishment of xenogeneic mouse model.** (A) Persistence of human xenografts in NOD/SCID/ $\gamma_c^{\text{null}}$ , but not in SCID/bg mice. Mice were inoculated with  $5 \times 10^5$  Raji tumor cells and six days later received adoptive transfer of  $10^7$  19z1+CD8+ T cells transduced with a 19z1-encoding vector. Mice were sacrificed 10 days post-T cell injection and tissues were enumerated for hCD3+ cells inside the PI- subset. Bone marrow was enumerated for hCD19+ cells inside the PI- subset; splenic hCD19+ populations represent non-specific staining as verified by experiments in which mice receiving no Raji cells were similarly enumerated for hCD19+ cells (data not shown). (B-F) Systemically injected Raji-GL tumor cells establish multifocal lesions in NOD/SCID/ $\gamma_c^{\text{null}}$  mice. Mice were inoculated intravenously with  $5 \times 10^5$  Raji tumor cells. Three to four weeks later, mice developed hind limb paralysis and were euthanized. Photographs (H&E) are representative of three mice. (B) Femoral bone marrow with bone infarction. (C) Mesenteric lymph node. (D) Liver. (E) Cauda equina, nerve roots, vertebrae, and adjacent musculature. (F) Pituitary.

**Figure S2. Raji tumor cells exhibit cytokine-independent growth in vitro and do not lose CD19 expression in vivo.** (A) Exogenous IL-2, IL-7, IL-15, and IL-21 do not cause accumulation of Raji tumor cells.  $10^5$  Raji tumor cells were seeded with exogenous cytokine as indicated. Cells were fed at days 3.5, 7, and 10.5 at which time cytokine was replenished. Cells were split and replated on day seven. Viable cell number was assessed at days 3.5, 7, 10.5, and 14. Data are the average of two independent experiments. (B) End stage tumors from treated mice retain expression of the tumor antigen CD19. A mouse that failed treatment with 19z1-

$\Delta$ LNGFR-transduced T cells was euthanized 38 days post-tumor challenge and the liver mass analyzed by flow cytometry for eGFP-Firefly Luciferase fusion and CD19 expression. The bioluminescent image and dot plot are representative of three mice.

**Figure S3. Expression of a PSMA-specific CAR (Pz1) by human primary T cells**

Retroviral vectors for Pz1 expression were equivalent to those in Figure 1A except that Pz1 replaced 19z1. Dot plots indicate T cells six days post-AAPC-stimulation. Numbers at the bottom of the upper right quadrant represent the Pz1 MFI of the CD3+Pz1+ subset. CD4/CD8 dot plots have been gated on the CD3+Pz1+ subset.

**Figure S4. Accumulation of transduced CD4+ and CD8+ T cells in response to**

**tumor antigen exposure.** T cells were transduced and exposed weekly to AAPCs. In parallel, control 19z1- $\Delta$ LNGFR T cells were cultured with titrating amounts of exogenously added IL-2, IL-7, IL-15, or IL-21. The number of viable 19z1+CD4+ and 19z1+CD8+ T cells were assessed at the indicated time points. Arrows denote AAPC-restimulation. The bottom right graph represents an overlay of the accumulation of cytokine-transduced CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. Data are average (+/- SEM) of three donors.

**Figure S5. Formation of memory-phenotype CD4+ and CD8+ human T cells**

**overexpressing IL-2, IL-7, IL-15, or IL-21.** On day seven post-AAPC-stimulation, transduced T cells were assessed for expression of CD45RA and CD45RO. Untransduced cells were activated with PHA 14 days prior and maintained with 50 U/mL IL-2. Dot plots shown are from

one representative donor of five. The bar graph indicates the average percent (+/- SEM) CD45RA-CD45RO<sup>+</sup> of 19z1+CD4<sup>+</sup> or 19z1+CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells from five donors.

**Figure S6. Overexpression of human primary T cells with IL-2, IL-7, IL-15, or IL-21 does not substantially or differentially accumulate regulatory-phenotype T cells**

(A) Foxp3 protein expression of transduced CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. On day seven post-AAPC-stimulation, T cells were assessed for Foxp3 expression. Dot plots are representative of four donors and have been gated on the 19z1+CD4<sup>+</sup> subset. The bar graph represents the average percentage (+/- SEM) of the foxp3<sup>+</sup> after subtraction of the percentage of isotype<sup>+</sup> within the 19z1+CD4<sup>+</sup> subset.  $P = 0.7, 0.7, 0.9$ , and  $0.06$  for 19z1-IL2, 19z1-IL7, 19z1-IL15, and 19z1-IL21 versus 19z1-ΔLNGFR. (B) CD25 expression of transduced CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. On day seven post-AAPC-stimulation, 19z1+CD4<sup>+</sup>foxp3<sup>+</sup> (thick line) and 19z1+CD4<sup>+</sup>foxp3<sup>-</sup> (thin line) T cells were assessed for CD25 expression. Histograms are representative of four donors.

**Figure S7. Expression of CD62L by cytokine-transduced T cells in individual experiments.** CD62L expression of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells seven days post-AAPC-stimulation. In all eight experiments, histograms have been gated on the 19z1+CD8<sup>+</sup>CD45RA-CD45RO<sup>+</sup> subset.

Figure S1

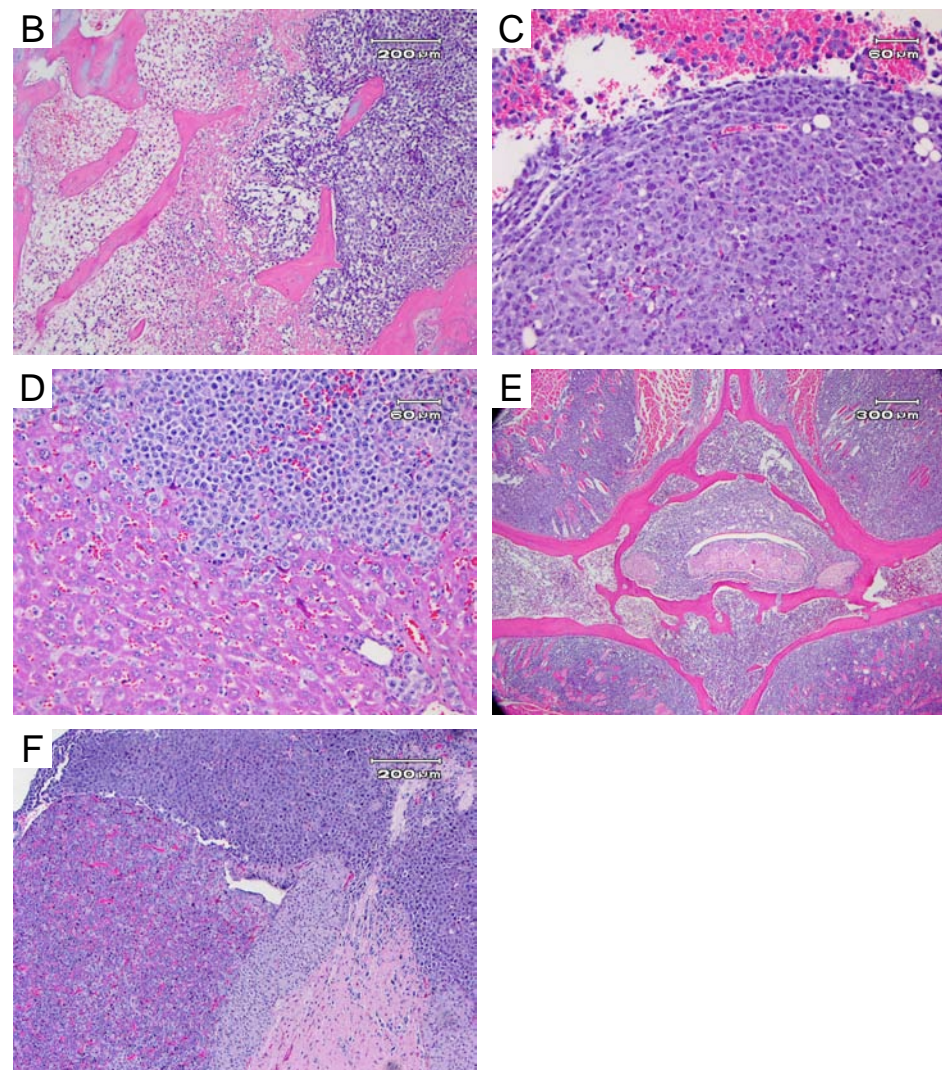
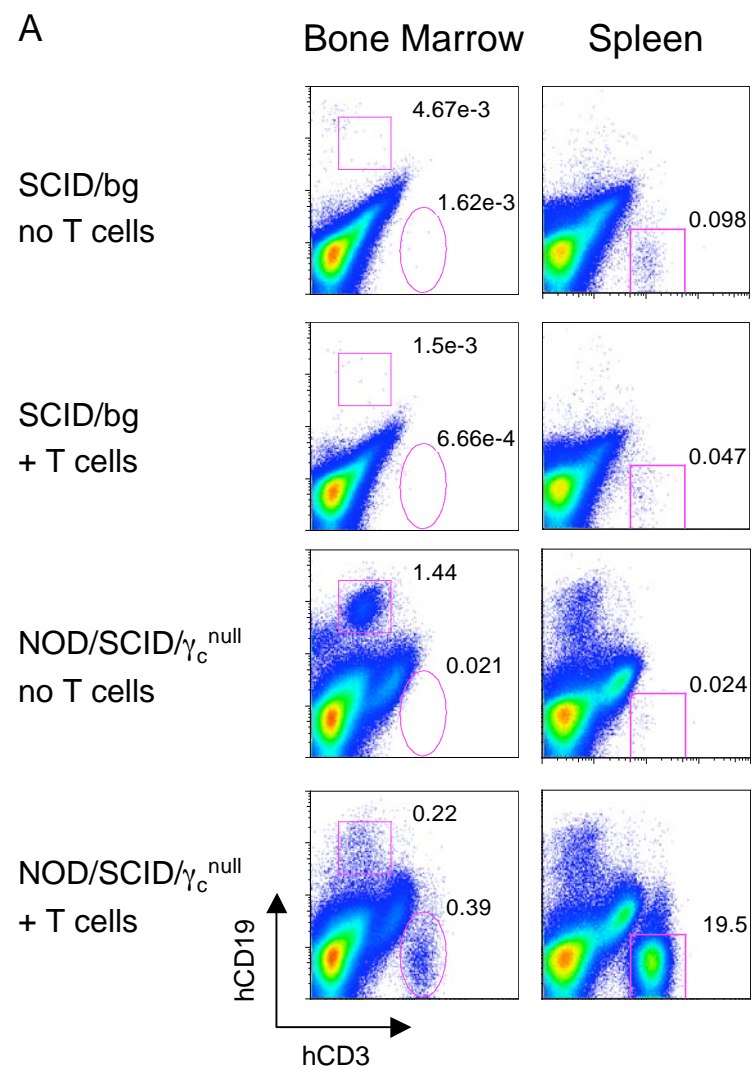
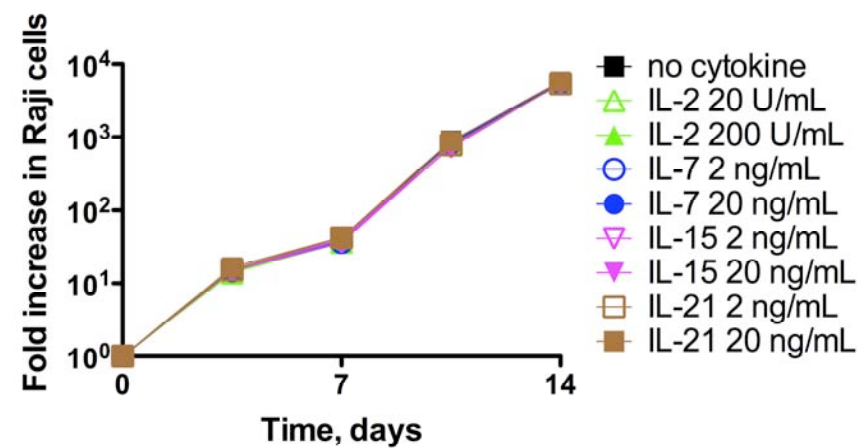


Figure S2

A



B

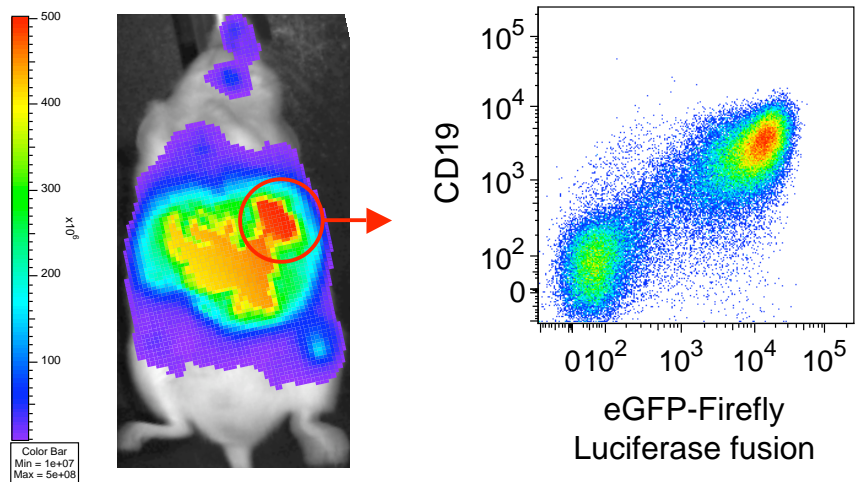


Figure S3

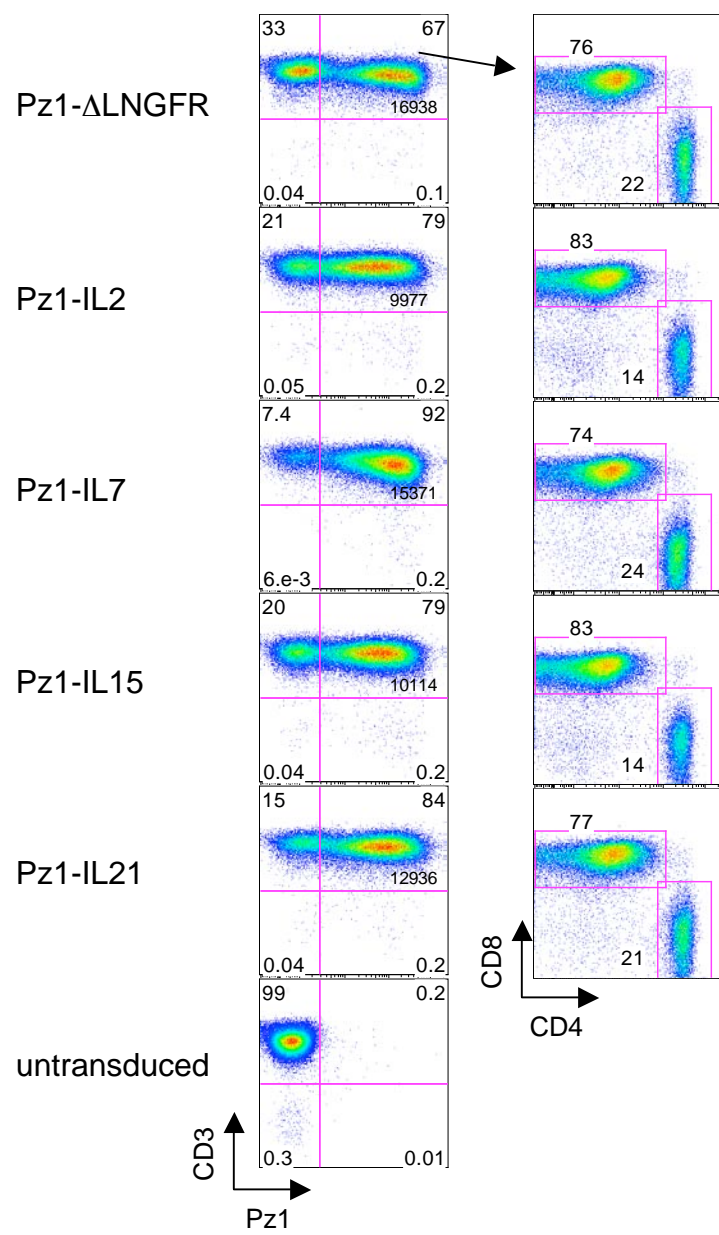


Figure S4

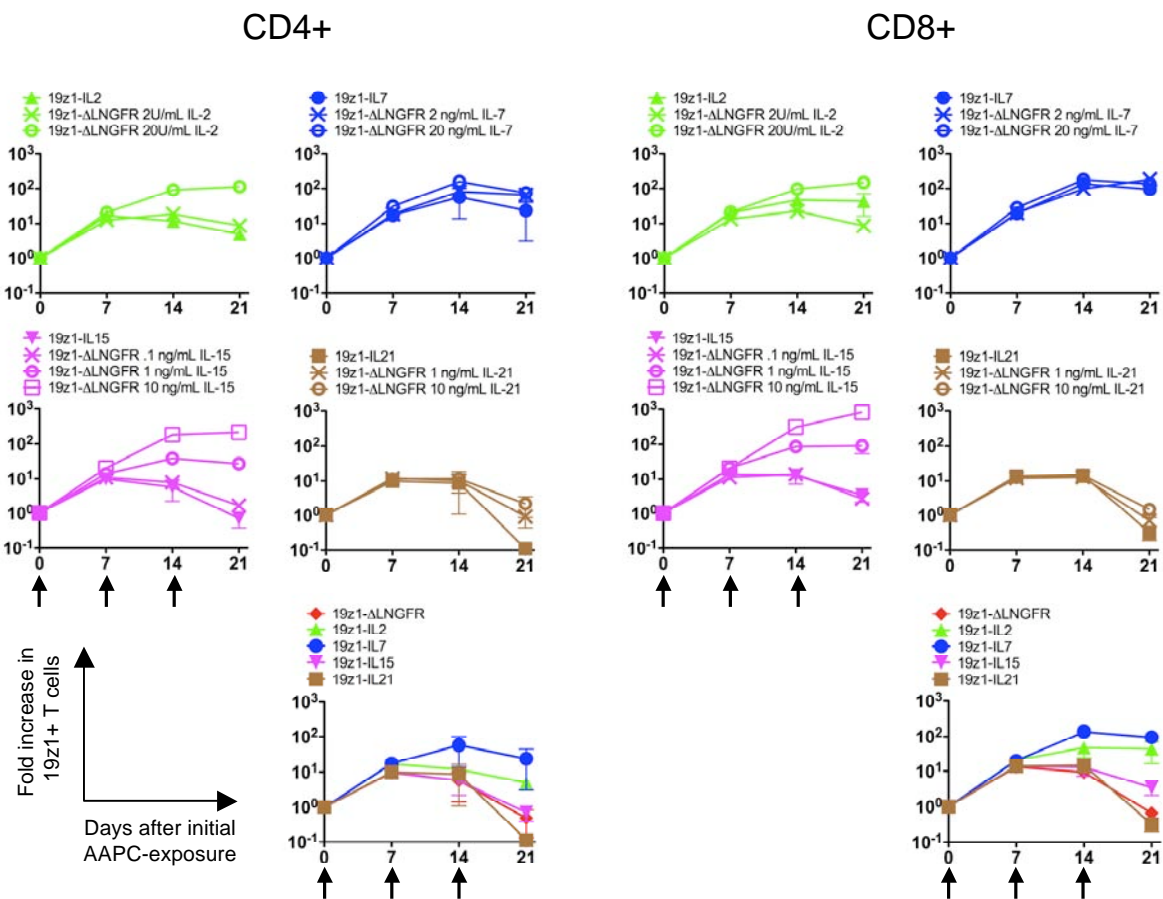




Figure S5

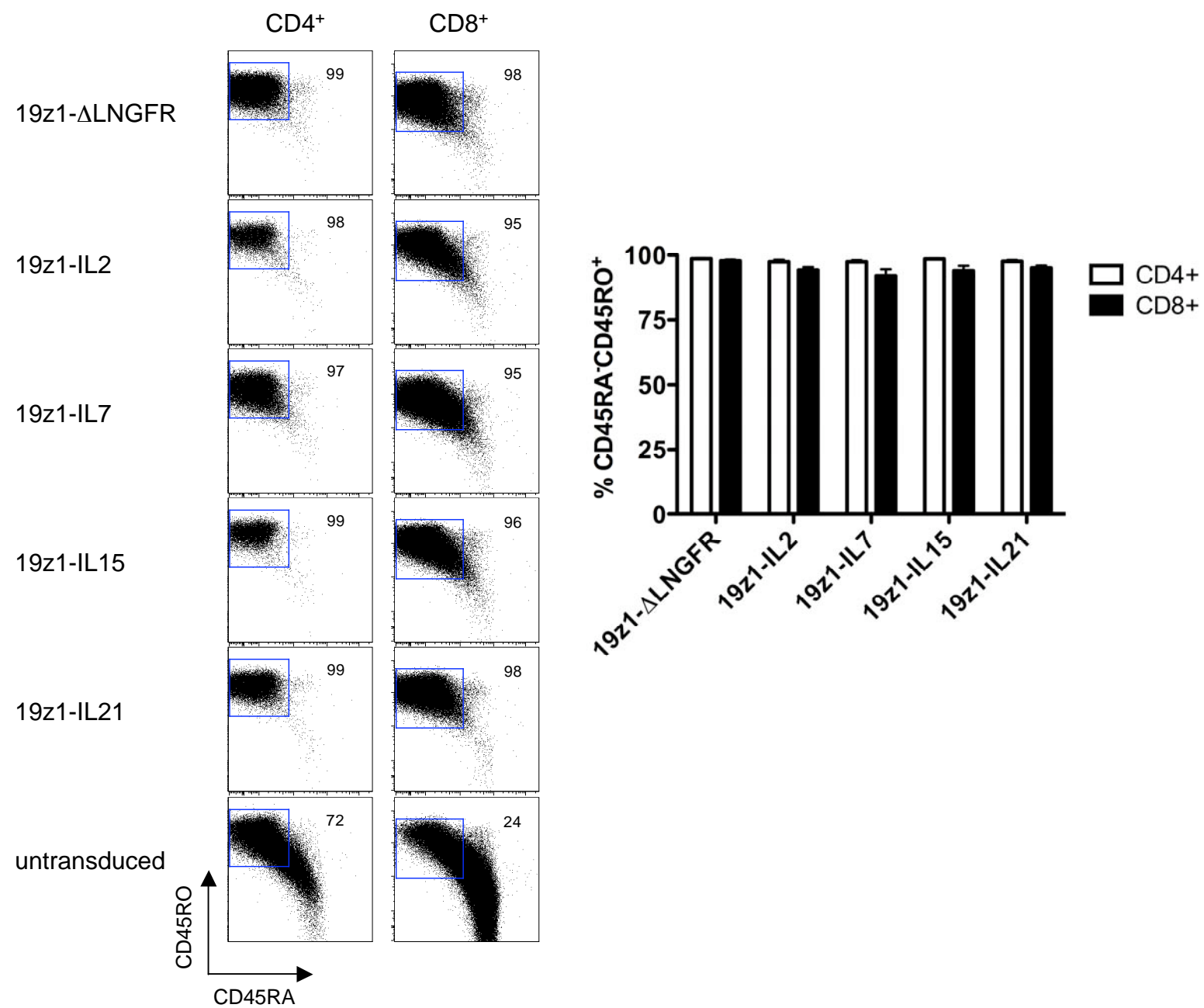




Figure S6

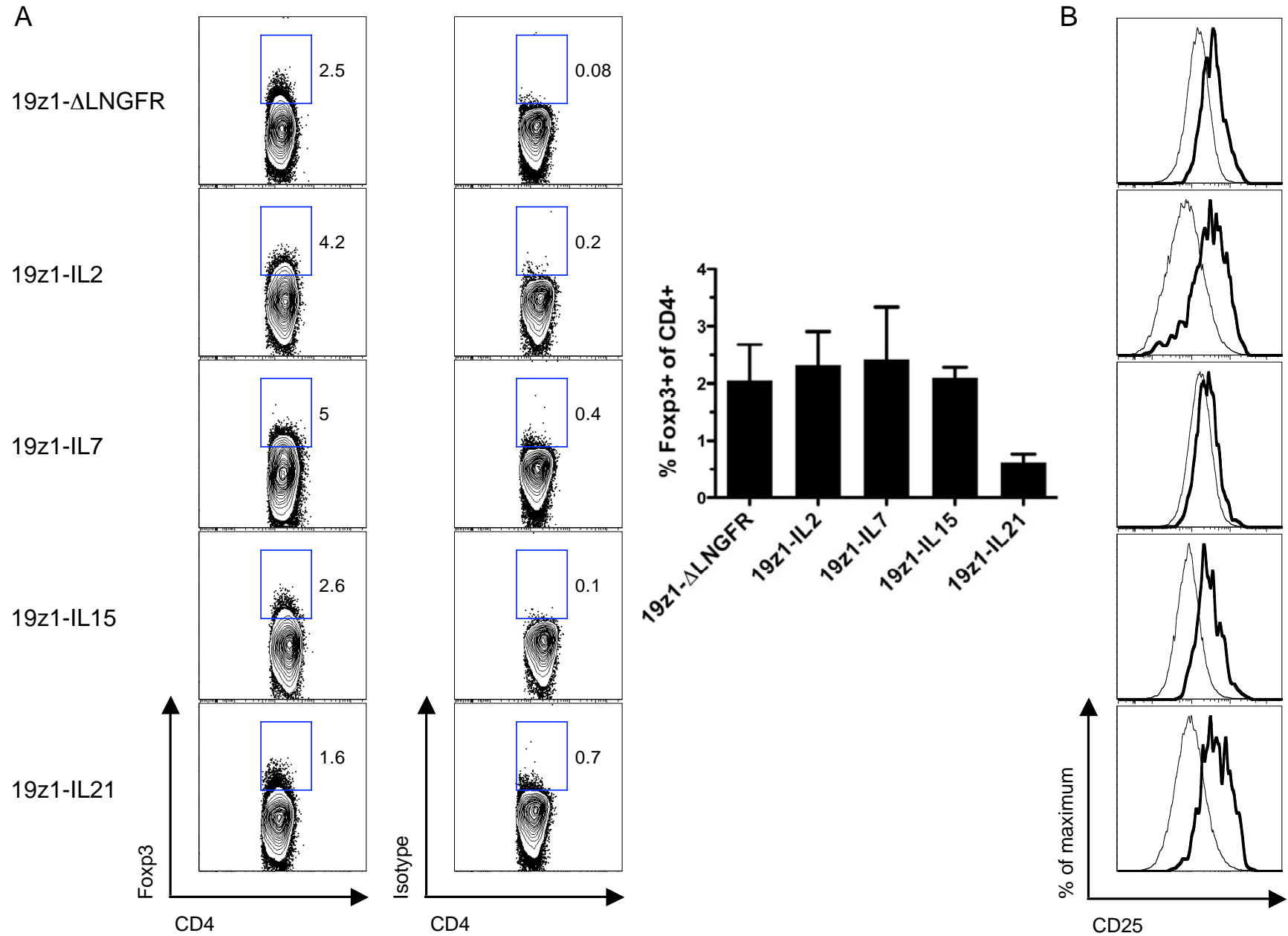


Figure S7

