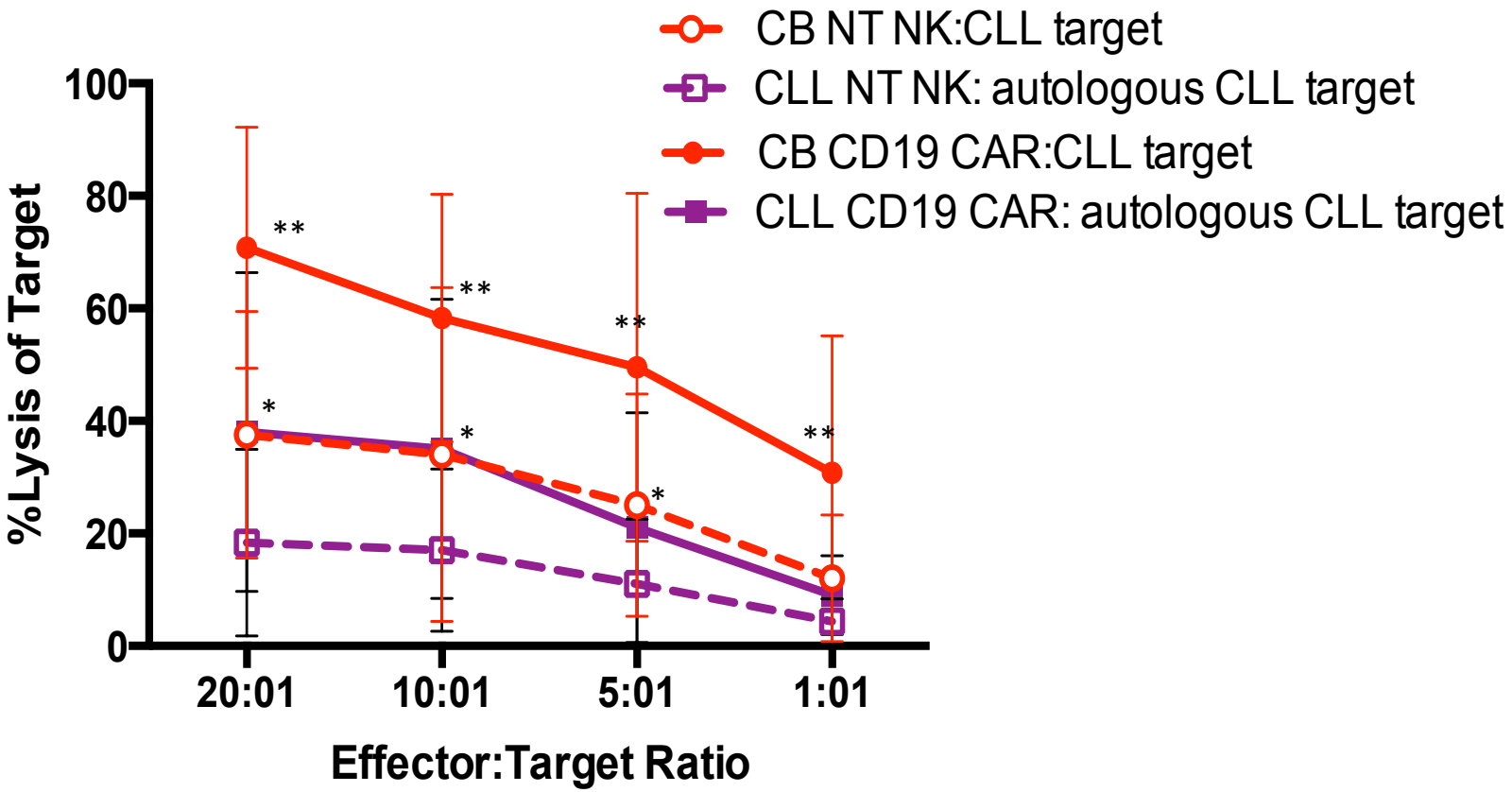
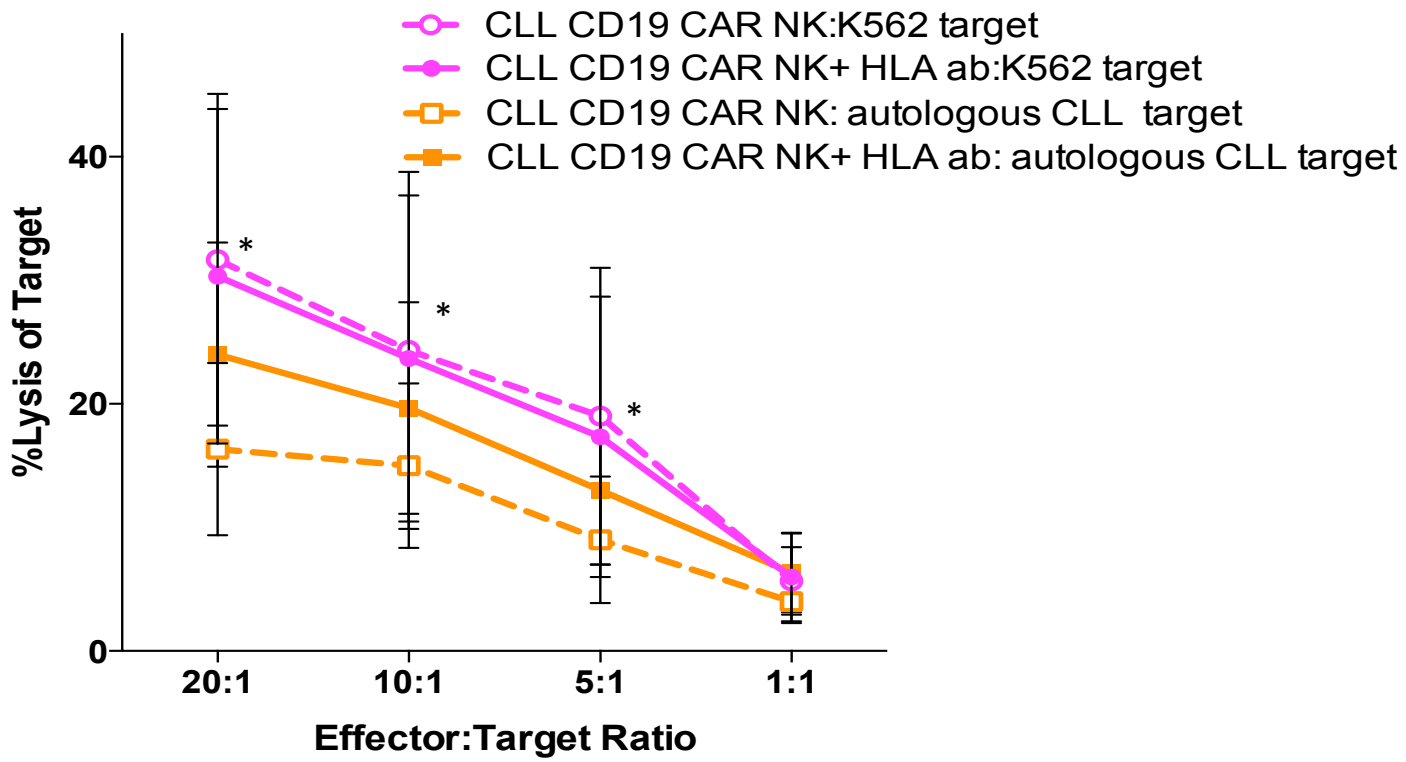
Supplementary Fig 2. CLL patient-derived NK cells transduced with iC9/CAR.19/IL15 have limited cytotoxicity against primary autologous CLL targets. (A) Lysis of autologous CLL targets by peripheral blood NK cells from CLL patients (CLL CD19.CAR NK cells; solid purple line) compared to ex vivo expanded NT CLL-derived NK cells (CLL NT-NK cells; purple broken line; n=3; asterix indicates p=0.03). CAR-transduced CB NK cells (red solid line) killing of CLL targets compared to CLL CD19.CAR NK cells (solid purple line, n=3, double asterix indicates p=0.003). (**B**) Lysis of autologous CLL targets by CLL CD19.CAR NK cells in the presence (solid orange line) or absence of HLA class I blocking antibody (orange broken line; n=3; * represents p=0.03). **(C**) Representative histogram of HLA-E expression on primary CLL cells. White histogram represents the Isotype control. The grey histogram represents HLA-E expression on CLL cells. **(D)** Summary of the cytotoxic activity of CLL CD19.CAR NK cells (orange) vs. CLL NT-NK cells (magenta lines) in the presence (solid line) or absence (dashed line) of NKG2A blocking antibody, as measured by 51Cr release assay, against K562 or primary CLL (n=3). (**E)** Summary of the cytotoxic activity of iC9/CAR.19/IL15-transduced CB-NK cells (orange) vs. NT CAR-NK cells (magenta lines) in the presence (solid line) or absence (dashed line) of NKG2A blocking antibody, as measured by 51Cr release assay, against K562 or primary CLL (n=3).

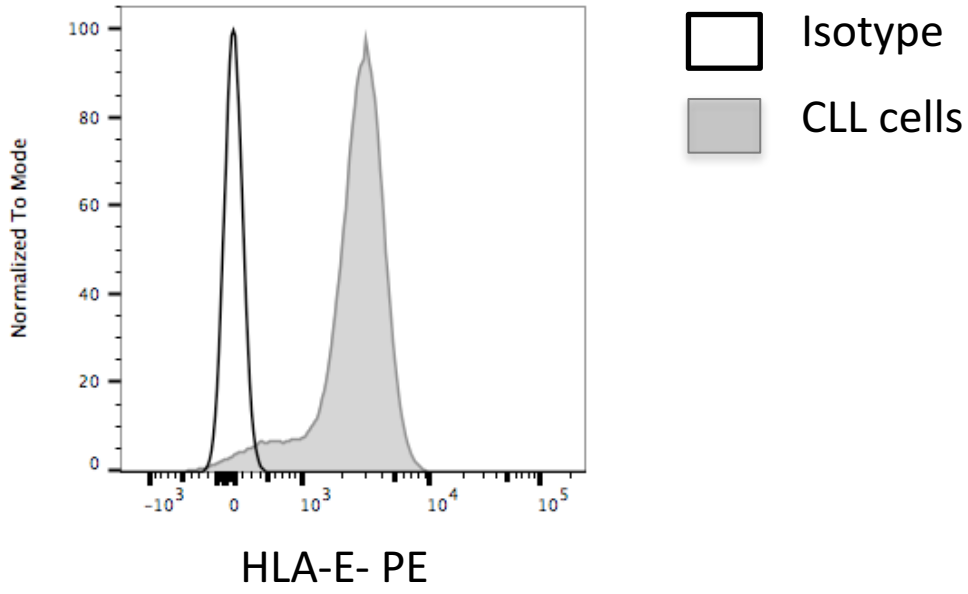
Supplementary Fig 2A



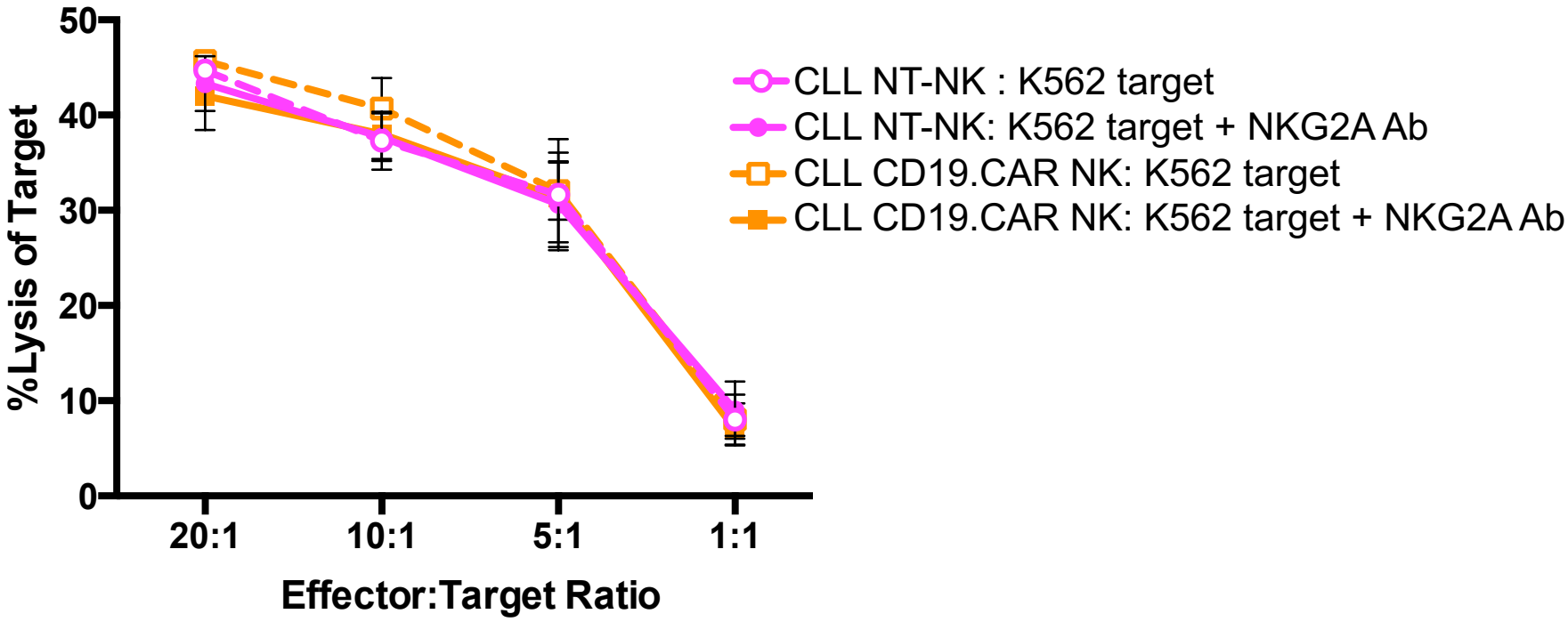
Supplementary Fig 2B



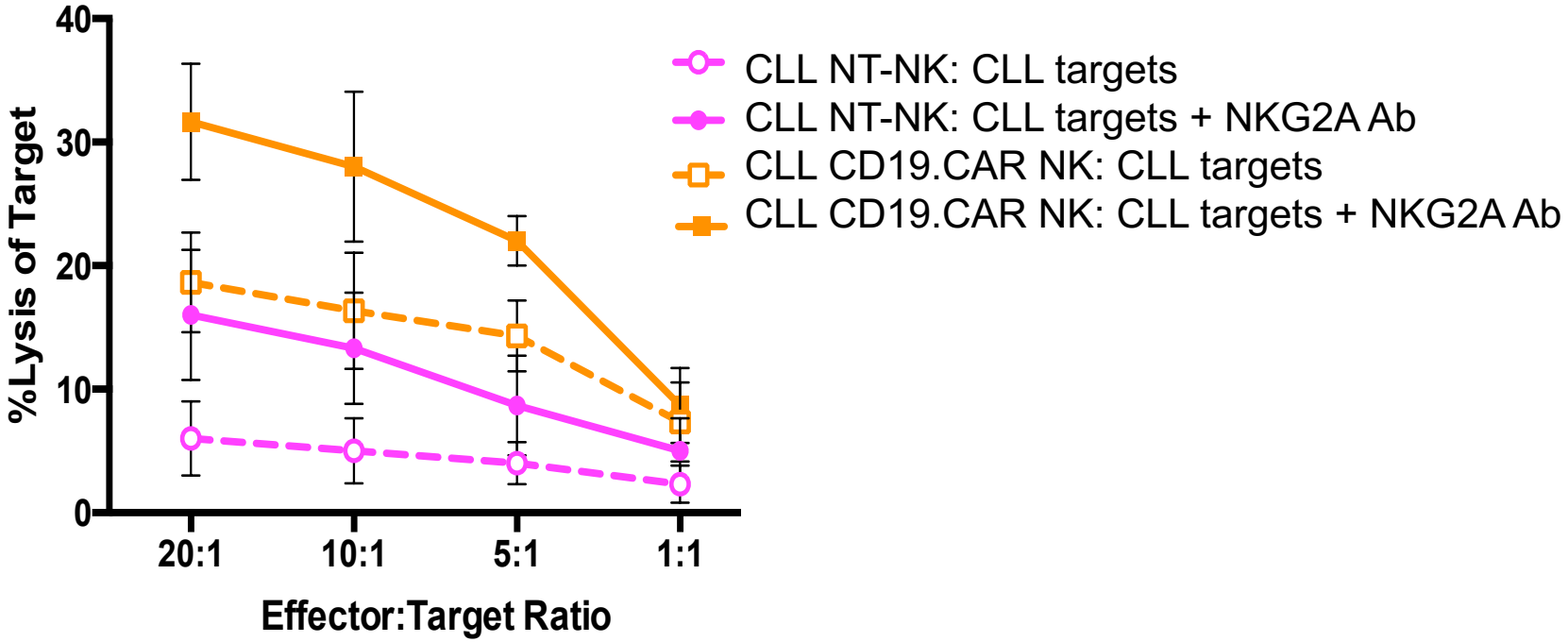
Supplementary Fig 2C



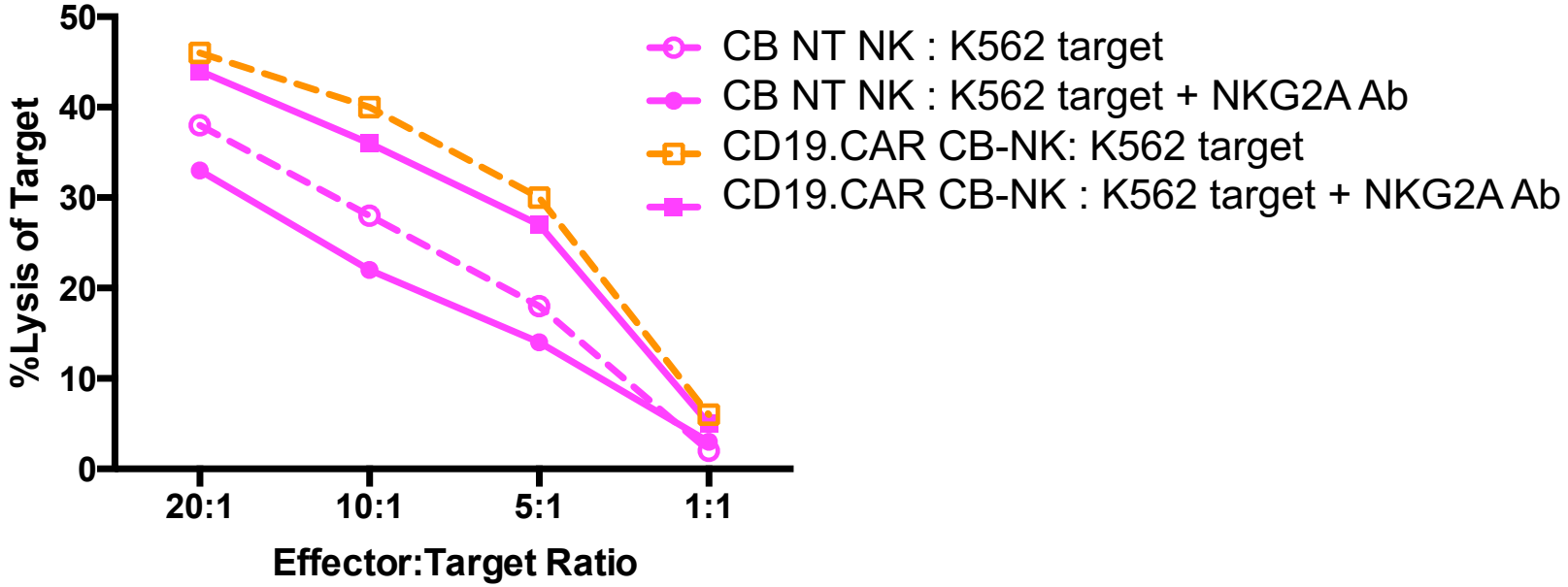
Supplementary Fig 2D



Supplementary Fig 2D (cont)



Supplementary Fig 2E



Supplementary Fig 2E (Cont.)