Supplementary Table.

The sequences of CARs

CD28-based CD19-targeted CAR (1928z):

MLLLVTSLLLCELPHPAFLLIPIQMTQTTSSLSASLGDRVTISCRASQDISKYLNWYQQKPD GTVKLLIYHTSRLHSGVPSRFSGSGSGSGTDYSLTISNLEQEDIATYFCQQGNTLPYTFGGGTK LEITGSTSGSGKPGSGEGSTKGEVKLQESGPGLVAPSQSLSVTCTVSGVSLPDYGVSWIRQ PPRKGLEWLGVIWGSETTYYNSALKSRLTIIKDNSKSQVFLKMNSLQTDDTAIYYCAKHY YYGGSYAMDYWGQGTSVTVSTGAAAIEVMYPPPYLDNEKSNGTIIHVKGKHLCPSPLFP GPSKPFWVLVVVGGVLACYSLLVTVAFIIFWVRSKRSRLLHSDYMNMTPRRPGPTRKHY QPYAPPRDFAAYRSRVKFSRSADAPAYQQGQNQLYNELNLGRREEYDVLDKRRGRDPEM GGKPRRKNPQEGLYNELQKDKMAEAYSEIGMKGERRRGKGHDGLYQGLSTATKDTYDA LHMQALPPR

4-1BB-based CD19-targeted CAR (19BBz):

MLLLVTSLLLCELPHPAFLLIPIQMTQTTSSLSASLGDRVTISCRASQDISKYLNWYQQKPD GTVKLLIYHTSRLHSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDYSLTISNLEQEDIATYFCQQGNTLPYTFGGGTK LEITGSTSGSGKPGSGEGSTKGEVKLQESGPGLVAPSQSLSVTCTVSGVSLPDYGVSWIRQ PPRKGLEWLGVIWGSETTYYNSALKSRLTIIKDNSKSQVFLKMNSLQTDDTAIYYCAKHY YYGGSYAMDYWGQGTSVTVSTGAAATTTPAPRPPTPAPTIASQPLSLRPEACRPAAGGAV HTRGLDFACDIYIWAPLAGTCGVLLLSLVITLYCKRGRKKLLYIFKQPFMRPVQTTQEEDG CSCRFPEEEEGGCELRVKFSRSADAPAYKQGQNQLYNELNLGRREEYDVLDKRRGRDPE MGGKPRRKNPQEGLYNELQKDKMAEAYSEIGMKGERRRGKGHDGLYQGLSTATKDTYD ALHMQALPPR

HER2-targeted CAR:

MLLLVTSLLLCELPHPAFLLIPDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQDVNTAVAWYQQKP GKAPKLLIYSASFLESGVPSRFSGSRSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQHYTTPPTFGQGT KVEIKRTGSTSGSGKPGSGEGSEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFNIKDTYIHWVR QAPGKGLEWVARIYPTNGYTRYADSVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCSR WGGDGFYAMDVWGQGTLVTVSSGSTGAAAIEVMYPPPYLDNEKSNGTIIHVKGKHLCPS PLFPGPSKPFWVLVVVGGVLACYSLLVTVAFIIFWVRSKRSRLLHSDYMNMTPRRPGPTR KHYQPYAPPRDFAAYRSRVKFSRSADAPAYQQGQNQLYNELNLGRREEYDVLDKRRGRD PEMGGKPRRKNPQEGLYNELQKDKMAEAYSEIGMKGERRRGKGHDGLYQGLSTATKDT YDALHMQALPPR

1 Supplementary Figure and legends

 $\mathbf{2}$



1 Supplementary Figure 1.

2 Phenotype of CD19-targeted CAR Tregs from CD45RA⁺ Tregs and CD45RO⁺

3 Tregs

4 (A) Frequency of Foxp3^{hi}, Helios⁺, and CTLA4⁺ cells in CD19-CAR Tconvs and

- 5 CD19-CAR CD45RA⁺ Tregs after expansion measured by flow cytometric analysis (n =
- 6 12 or 14). (B and C) Flow cytometric analysis of (B) IL-10, (C) IFN-γ and IL-2 in the
- 7 indicated cells 4 h after stimulation with hCD19-K562 cells. (D) The amount of IFN- γ
- 8 or IL-2 produced by CD19-CAR CD45RA⁺ Tregs and CD19-CAR CD45RO⁺ Tregs 1
- 9 day after co-culture with hCD19-K562 cells or K562 cells (n = 3). (A) Data are
- 10 representative of fourteen independent experiments using human samples provided by
- 11 five healthy donors. (D) Data are collected using human samples that were provided by
- 12 one healthy donor. (A and D) *p* values were determined using a two-tailed Student's
- 13 t-test (**p < 0.01). Data are mean \pm SEM.
- 14



1 Supplementary Figure 2.

$\mathbf{2}$ Phenotype of CD19-targeted CAR Tregs and CD19-targeted CAR Tconvs 3 (A) Flow cytometric analysis of IFN- γ and IL-2 in the indicated cells 4 h after stimulation with hCD19-K562 cells, K562 cells, or PMA/ionomycin (PMA/iono) (n = 4 3) (B) The amount of IFN- γ or IL-2 produced by indicated cells 1 day after co-culture $\mathbf{5}$ with hCD19-K562 cells (n = 3). (C) Flow cytometric analysis of IL-10 in the indicated 6 cells 4 h after stimulation with hCD19-K562 cells, K562 cells, or PMA/ionomycin $\overline{7}$ 8 (PMA/iono) (n = 3) (D) Flow cytometric analysis of LAP and GARP in the indicated cells 1 day after co-culture with hCD19-K562 cells or K562 cells (n = 3). Data are 9 10 collected using human samples that were provided by one healthy donor. (A-C) p values were determined using a two-tailed Student's *t*-test (**p < 0.01). Data are mean \pm SEM. 11 12



1 Supplementary Figure 3.

2 Effector functions of CD19-targeted CAR Tregs

- 3 (A) The cytotoxicity of CD19-targeted CAR Tregs (CD19-CAR Tregs) and
- 4 CD19-targeted CAR Tconvs (CD19-CAR Tconvs) 1 day after co-culture with
- 5 hCD19-K562 cells or K562 cells. The upper panels show the representative FACS
- 6 profiles and the lower panels show residual live cells (the healthy donor is different
- from the one used in **Figure 2E**) (n = 3). (B) Flow cytometric analysis of granzyme B
- 8 and perform in the indicated cells after expansion. (A) *p* values were determined using a
- 9 one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) (**p < 0.01). Data are presented as the mean \pm
- 10 SEM.
- 11



1 Supplementary Figure 4.

- 2 Flow cytometric analysis of IL-10 in 1928z Tregs and 19BBz Tregs
- 3 Flow cytometric analysis of IL-10 in the indicated cells 4 h after stimulation with
- 4 hCD19-K562 cells or K562 cells.

5



1 Supplementary Figure 5.

Suppression on primary human B cells by CD19-targeted CAR Tregs $\mathbf{2}$ (A) Flow cytometric analysis of the number of TCR-stimulated CD19-CAR Tconvs 2 3 days after co-culture with CD19-CAR Tregs or polyclonal Tregs at ratios of 1:1 4 (Tconvs: Tregs) (n = 3). The number of CD19-CAR Tconvs in the absence of Tregs is $\mathbf{5}$ 6 shown as 100%. (B) Flow cytometric analysis of differentiated B cells (CD4⁻FVD⁻IgD⁻CD38⁺) 7 days after co-culture with CD19-CAR Tregs. (C and D) 7 Primary human B cells were stimulated with anti-IgM and anti-CD40 antibodies in the 8 9 presence of IL-21. (C) Flow cytometric analysis of 1) CellTrace violet dilution of CellTrace violet-labeled primary human B cells 3 days and 2) the amount of total IgG 7 10 days after co-culture with CD19-CAR Tregs or HER2-CAR Tregs at ratios of 1:0.1 and 11 1:1 (B cells : Tregs) (n = 3) The fraction of CellTrace violet^{low} B cells in the absence of 12CD19-CAR Tregs is shown as 100% in the middle panel. (D) Flow cytometric analysis 13of the number of primary human B cells 3 days after co-culture with CD19-CAR Tregs 14 in Transwell assay (n = 3). The B cells number in the absence of CD19-CAR Tregs is 15shown as 100%. Data are collected using human samples that were provided by one 16healthy donor. (A, C and D) p values were determined using a one-way analysis of 17variance (ANOVA) (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01 compared with indicated two columns, $p^{\#} < 0.01$ 18 0.05 and $^{\#\#}p < 0.01$; NS, not significant, compared with each black circle). Data are 1920presented as the mean \pm SEM. 21

(Gated on live hCD45⁺ cells) Α



CD19-CAR Tregs

1 Supplementary Figure 6.

2 Flow cytometric analysis of therapeutic adoptive therapy of CD19-targeted CAR

3 Tregs in vivo

4 Severely immunodeficient (NOD.Cg-PrkDC cidIl2rgtm1Wjl/Szj, NSG) mice were

5 intravenously (IV) injected with 5×10^6 human PBMCs. Autologous CD19-CAR Tregs

6 and polyclonal Tregs (2×10^6) were adoptively transferred 7 days after PBMC injection.

7 (A and B) Flow cytometric analysis of (A) B cells (FVD⁻hCD45⁺hCD20⁺), (B) injected

8 Tregs (FVD⁻hCD45⁺hCD4⁺Venus⁺) in the peripheral blood on day 21. (C) Flow

9 cytometric analysis of plasma cells (FVD⁻hCD4⁻hCD4⁻hCD8⁻hCD20⁻CD138⁺) in the

spleen on day 28 (n = 5). (C) p values were determined using a two-tailed Student's

11 *t*-test (*p < 0.05). Data are presented as the mean \pm SEM.

12



1 Supplementary Figure 7.

$\mathbf{2}$ Protective adoptive therapy of CD19-targeted CAR Tregs in vivo NSG mice were intravenously injected with 5×10^6 human PBMCs. Autologous 3 CD19-CAR Tregs and empty-Tregs (2×10^6) were adoptively transferred 6 h after 4 PBMC injection. (A) Total IgG antibody and IgM antibody levels in serum on day 14, $\mathbf{5}$ 21, and 28 (n = 7–10). (B, C) The number of $hCD45^{+}hCD20^{+}B$ cells (B) and injected 6 Tregs (hCD45⁺hCD4⁺Venus⁺) (C) in the peripheral blood on day 14, 21, and 28, $\overline{7}$ 8 measured by flow cytometric analysis (n = 7-10). Data were collected from two independent experiments. p values were determined using (C) a two-tailed Student's 9 *t*-test or (A) a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01; NS, not 10 significant compared red or blue symbols with each black symbol, $p^{\#} < 0.05$ and $p^{\#} < 0.05$ 11 0.01 compared black symbols with each open symbol) Data are presented as the mean \pm 12SEM. 1314

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1 Supplementary Figure 8.

2 Irrelevance of B cells on xenoGvHD

- 3 (A) NSG mice were IV injected with 2×10^6 human PBMCs or CD19-CAR Tregs.
- 4 GvHD score, body weight, and survival from day 0 to day 101 are shown (n = 4 and 5).
- 5 (B and C) NSG mice were intravenously injected with 5×10^6 B cells–sufficient human
- 6 PBMCs or B cells-deficient human PBMCs. (B) GvHD score at day 28 is measured (n
- 7 = 3, 6 and 5). (C) The amount of total IgG antibody in serum on day 14 (n = 3, 5, 5) (B
- 8 and C) p values were determined using a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). Data
- 9 are presented as the mean \pm SEM.

10



B (Gated on live hCD45⁺hCD4⁺ cells)



1 Supplementary Figure 9.

2 Mouse IL-6 levels and Tregs affected by CD19-targeted CAR Tregs and

3 CD19-CAR-CD8⁺ T cells

- 4 NSG mice were intravenously injected with 5×10^6 human PBMCs. Autologous
- 5 CD19-CAR Tregs and CD19-CAR CD8⁺ T cells (2×10^6) were adoptively transferred 6
- 6 h after PBMC injection. (A) Mouse IL-6 levels in serum at day 6 were measured by
- 7 ELISA. ΔIL-6 levels were calculated by subtracting the amount of IL-6 in mice not
- 8 injected (n = 9, 3 and 9). (B) Frequency of Tregs (CD25⁺Foxp3^{hi}) in spleen
- 9 FVD⁻hCD45⁺CD4⁺ T cells on day 6 were measured by flow cytometric analysis (n = 9,
- 10 3 and 9). (B) *p* values were determined using a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA)
- 11 (**p < 0.01). Data are presented as the mean \pm SEM.