

Supplementary Information for: *High Throughput Screening Identification of Novel Immunomodulatory Combinations for Generation of Tolerogenic Dendritic Cells*

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Contents:

Table S1-S3

Figure S1-S10

Table S1: Source libraries for compounds used in primary screen

Library	Source	Number
Inhibitors	Selleckchem	2790
NF-κB Inhibitors	Selleckchem	41
NF-κB Inhibitors	MedChem Express	206
Tolerance	Various	104
	Total	3141

Table S2. Agonists used in primary screen. Agonist targets, pathways activated, and working concentrations.

Agonist	Target	NF-κB	IRF	Conc (ug/mL)
<i>Pam2CSK4</i>	TLR2/1	X		0.1
<i>Pam2CSK4</i>	TLR2/6	X		0.1
<i>Poly I:C</i>	TLR3		X	1
<i>MPLA</i>	TLR4	X	X	0.25
<i>LPS</i>	TLR4	X	X	0.1
<i>Flagellin</i>	TLR5	X	X	1
<i>Imiquimod</i>	TLR7	X	X	2.5
<i>TL8-506</i>	TLR8		X	0.1
<i>ODN 1826</i>	TLR9	X	X	0.5
<i>3'3'-cGAMP</i>	STING		X	10
<i>Tri-DAP</i>	NOD1	X		25
<i>MDP</i>	NOD2	X		10
<i>mIFN-β</i>	IFNAR1/2	X	X	0.00833

Table S3. Top 8 PPI that increased IL-10 and PD-L1 normalized to agonist only

Ratio (Mod/Agonist)	PPI	IL-10+PD-L1 (Normalized)
0.1:0.1	1	21.7
0.1:1	1	21.1
0.1:0.1	8	5.2
0.1:1	8	4.6
0.1:1	7	3.7
0.1:1	3	2.7
0.1:1	5	2.5
0.1:1	9	2.5
1:0.1	8	2.3
0.1:0.1	7	2.3
1:0.1	5	2.2
0.1:0.1	9	2.1
0.1:0.1	6	2.0
0.1:1	6	1.9
0.1:0.1	3	1.9
0.1:0.1	5	1.7
1:0.1	Dex+LPS	1.7
1:1	8	1.7
0.1:0.1	Dex+LPS	1.7
0.1:1	10	1.7
1:1	5	1.7
0.1:1	2	1.5
0.1:1	Dex+LPS	1.4
1:1	Dex+LPS	1.4
0.1:1	4	1.2
0.1:0.1	10	1.0
1:1	6	1.0
1:0.1	6	1.0
0.1:0.1	2	1.0
0.1:0.1	4	0.9
1:1	9	0.9
1:1	10	0.8
1:0.1	9	0.8
1:0.1	10	0.6
1:1	3	0.5
1:1	7	0.4
1:1	2	0.3
1:1	1	0.3
1:1	4	0.3
1:0.1	1	0.3
1:0.1	2	0.3
1:0.1	3	0.2
1:0.1	7	0.1
1:0.1	4	0.0

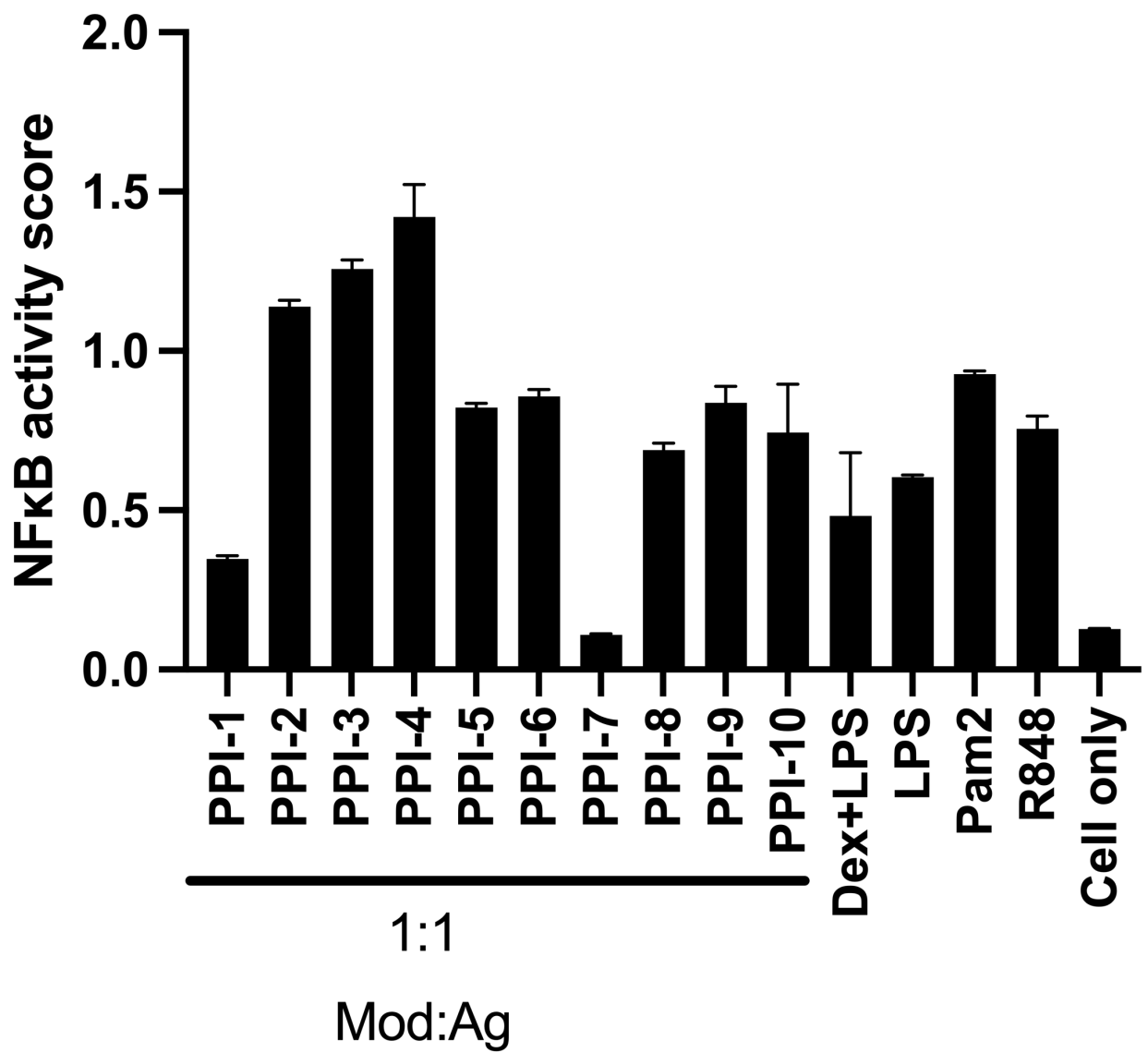
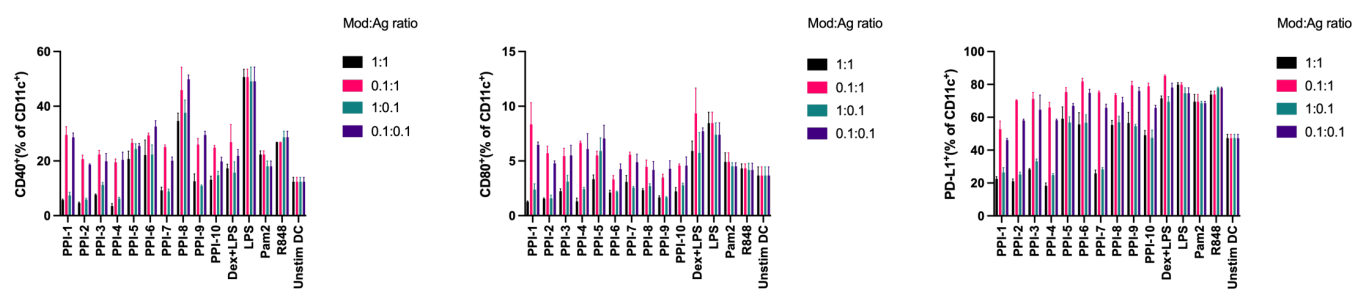
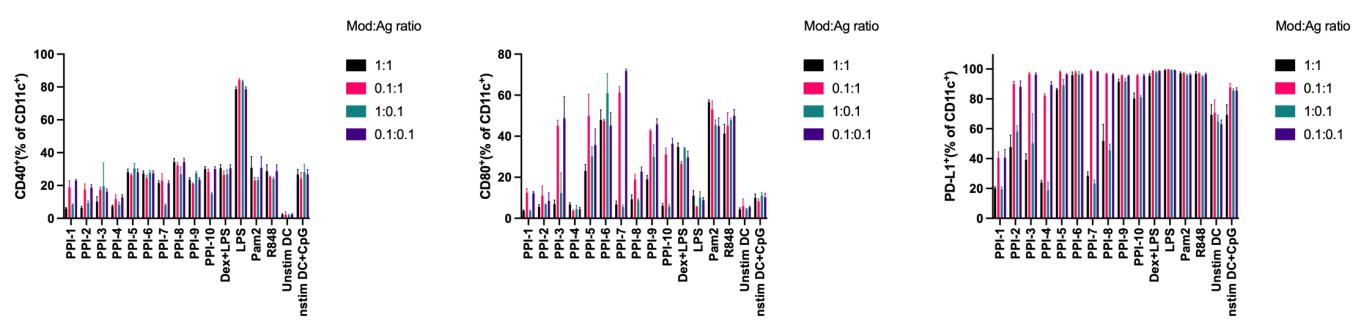


Figure S1. PPI effect on NF-κB transcriptional activity. The 1:1 modulator and agonist ratio of the top 10 PPI combinations identified in table 1 were incubated with 100k Raw Blue cells for 24 h and then tested via Quanti-Blue Assay to track PPI effect on NF-κB transcriptional activity. Cells were tested in biological triplicates; error bars indicate +/- SD.

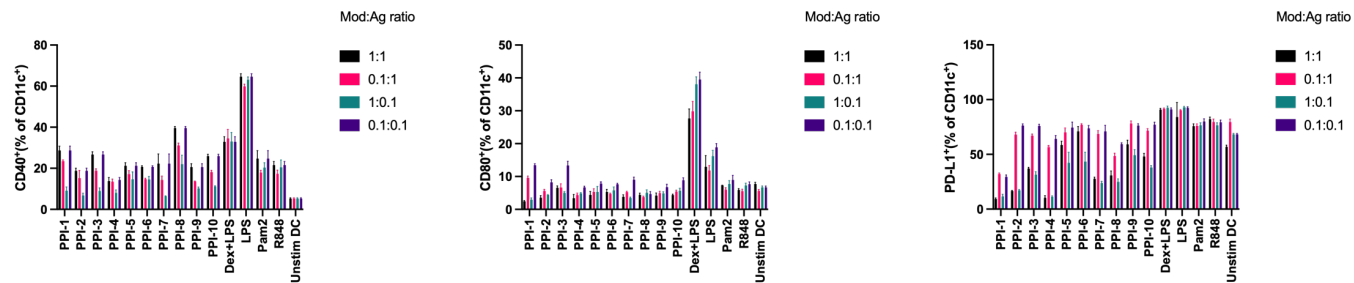
A



B



C



D

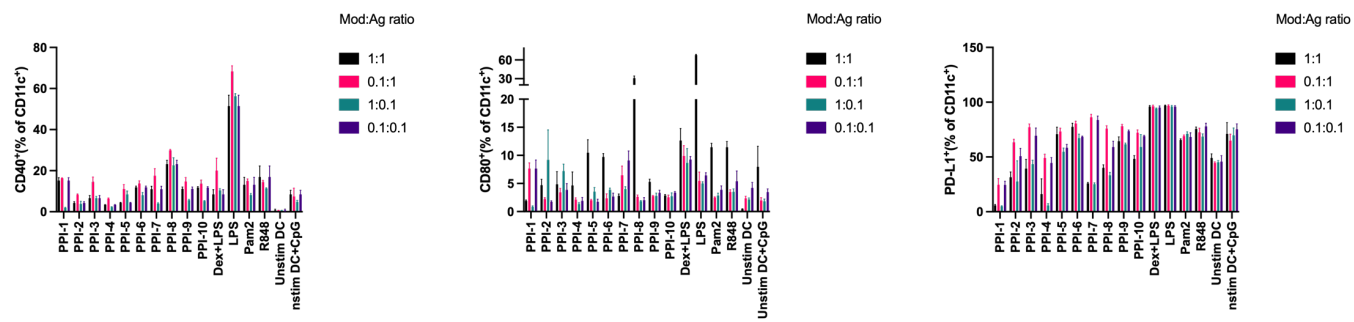
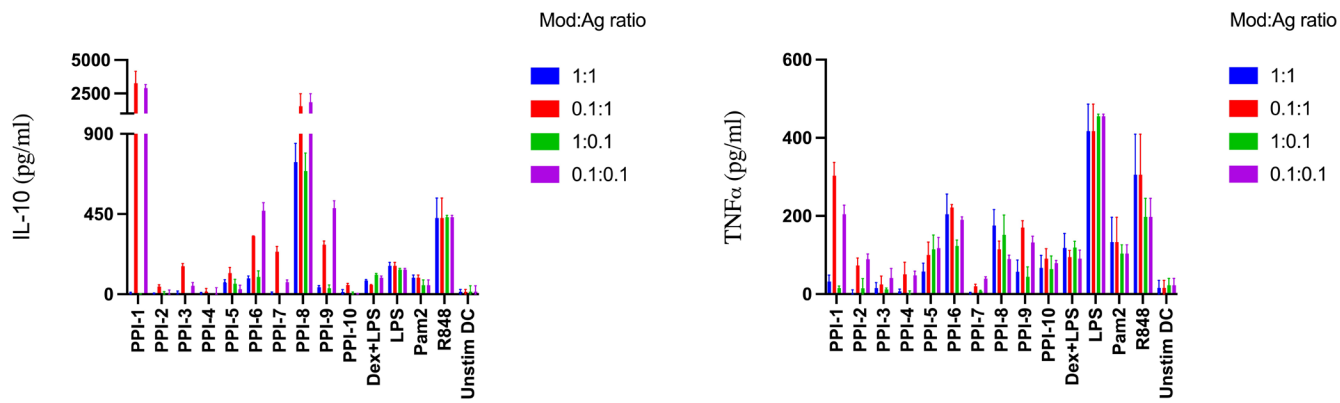
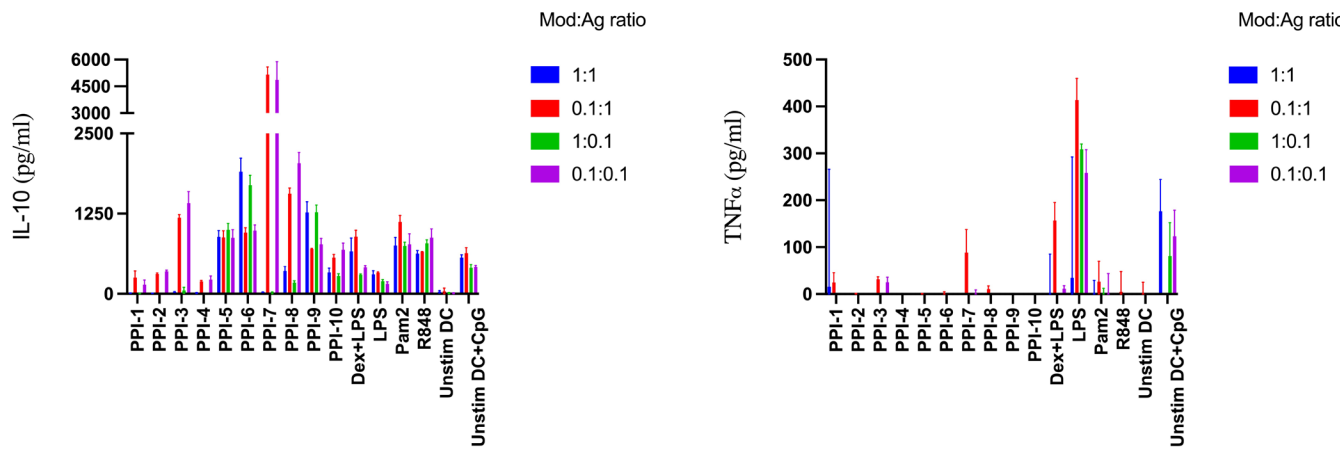


Figure S2. CD40, CD80, PD-L1 expression of top 10 PPIs. The modulator and inhibitor ratios of the top 10 PPI combinations identified in figure 1 were altered to generate four different PPIs (1:1, 0.1:1, 1:0.1 and 0.1:0.1 modulator to agonist ratio). PPIs were incubated with 200K BMDCs both on day 5 or 10 for 24 h and either tested directly or treated with 0.5μM CpG for another 24 h, then tested for CD40, CD80, PD-L1 expression(left to right) via flow cytometry. A) CD40, CD80, PD-L1 expression for BMDCs incubated with PPIs on day 5 with CpG treatment. B) CD40, CD80, PD-L1 expression for BMDCs incubated with PPIs on day 5 without CpG treatment. C) CD40, CD80, PD-L1 expression for BMDCs incubated with PPIs on day 10 with CpG treatment. D) CD40, CD80, PD-L1 expression for BMDCs incubated with PPIs on day 10 without CpG treatment. N=3 and error bars indicate SD.

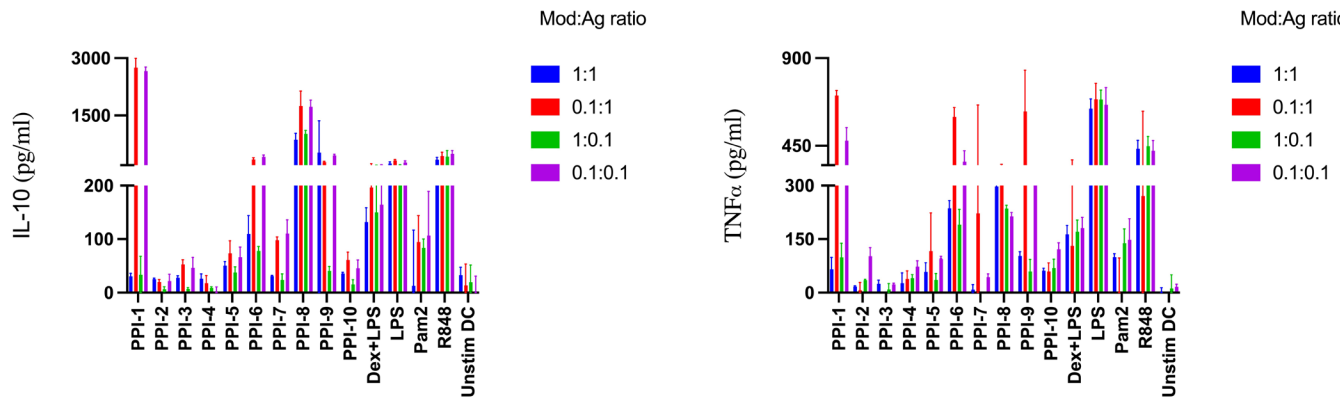
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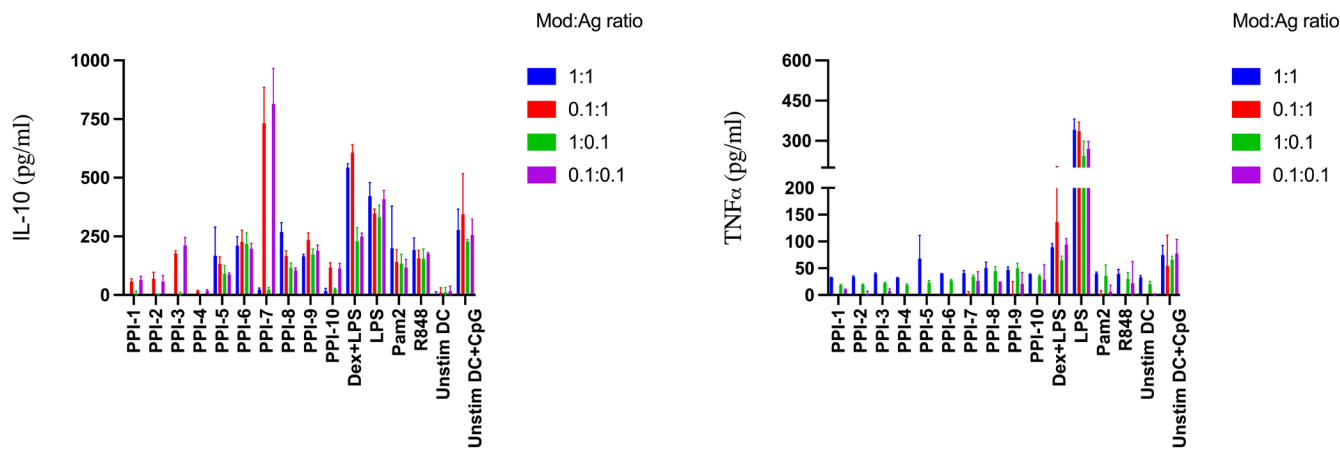


Figure S3. Cytokine Secretion of top 10 PPIs tested on BMDCs. The modulator and inhibitor ratios of the top 10 PPI combinations identified in figure 1 were altered to generate four different PPIs (1:1, 0.1:1, 1:0.1 and 0.1:0.1 modulator to agonist ratio). PPIs were incubated with 200K BMDCs both on day 5 or 10 for 24 h and either tested directly or treated with 0.5μM CpG for another 24 h, then tested for IL-10 and TNF-α(left to right) secretion via ELISA. A) IL-10 and TNF-α secretion for BMDCs incubated with PPIs on day 5 without CpG treatment. B) IL-10 and TNF-α secretion for BMDCs incubated with PPIs on day 5 with CpG treatment. C) IL-10 and TNF-α secretion for BMDCs incubated with PPIs on day 10 without CpG treatment. D) IL-10 and TNF-α secretion for BMDCs incubated with PPIs on day 10 with CpG treatment. N=3 and error bars indicate SD.

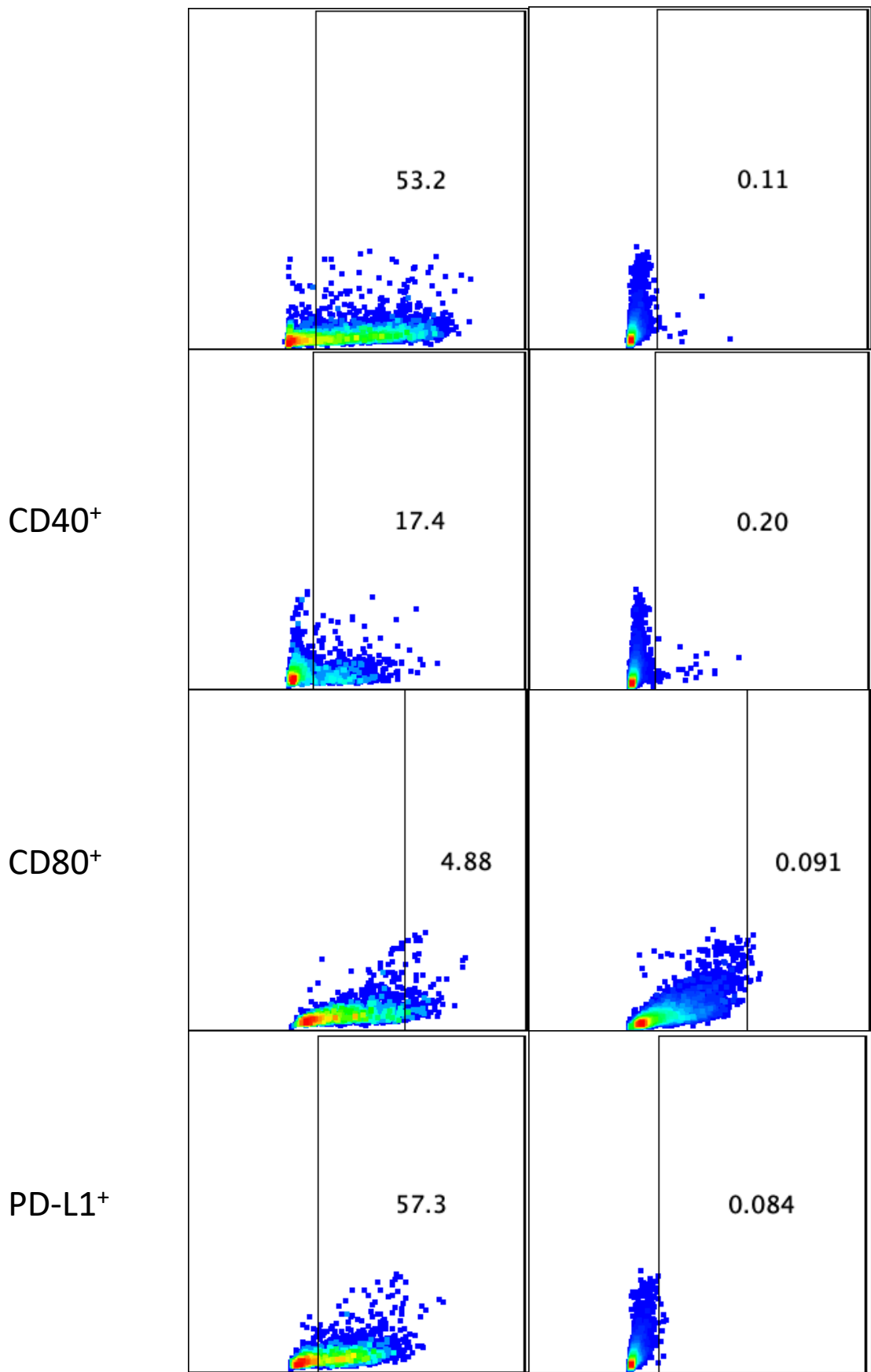


Figure S4. Gating strategy for BMDCs in Figure 2. Gating of positive vs negative populations for four cell markers: CD11c, CD40, CD80 and PD-L1(top to bottom). Left- Stained samples, Right- unstained samples.

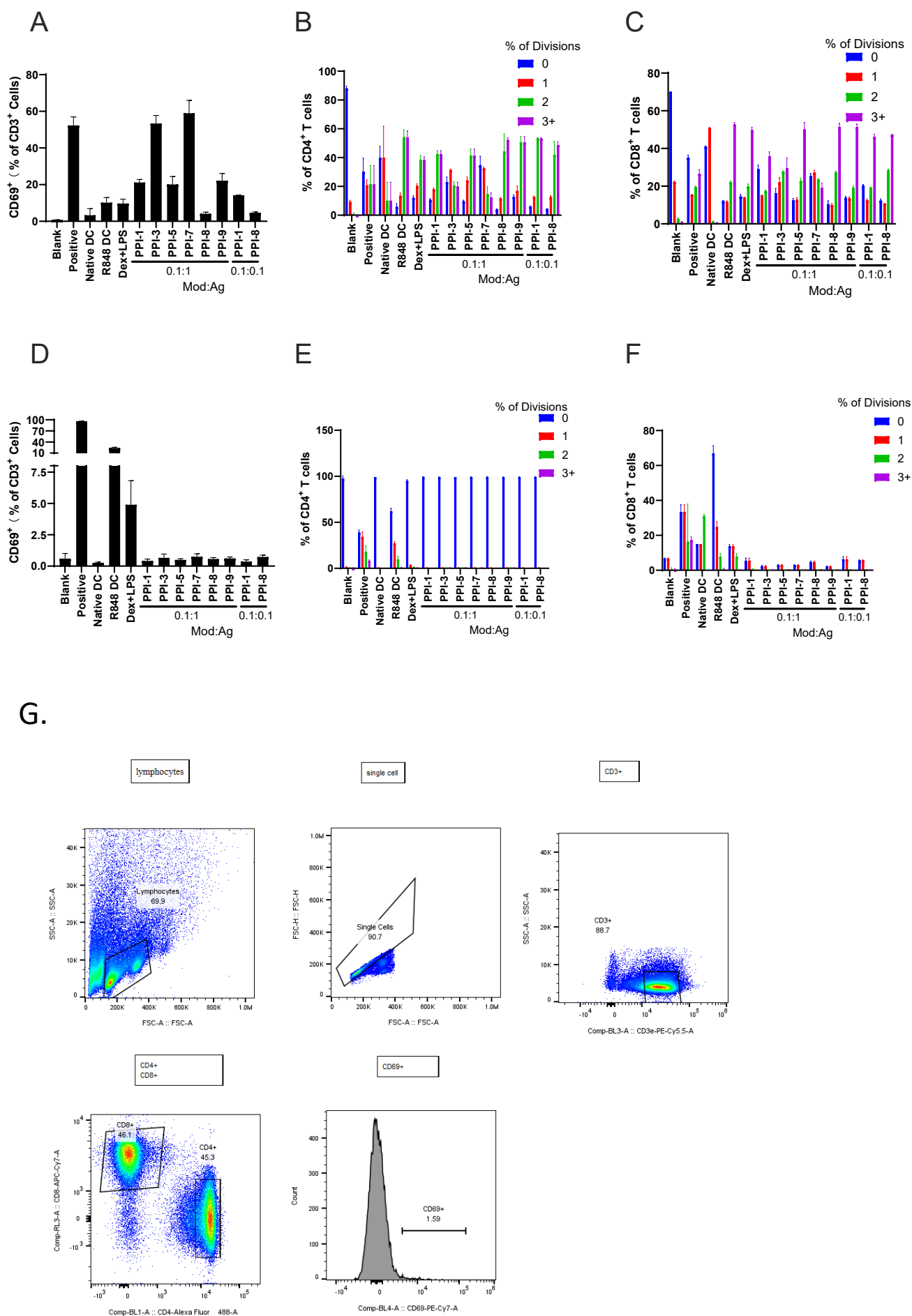
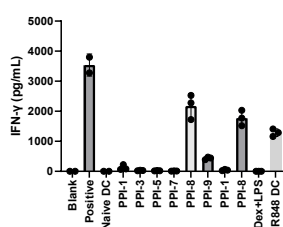
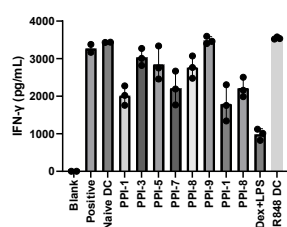
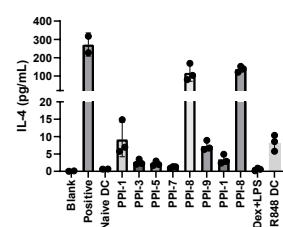
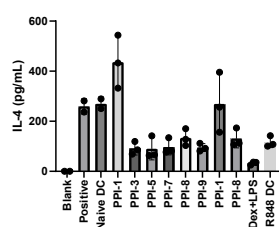


Figure S5. Additional Data for T cell stimulation assay using Top 8 PPI combinations. (A-C) T cells were stimulated as in Figure 3. 800K T cells were incubated with 200K DCs and analyzed after 72 h. Controls included: Blank= T cell only; Positive= T cells+ 0.5 μ L/mL T cell stimulation cocktail with PMA/ionomycin; Naive DC= Untreated BMDCs. All groups contained T cells and all groups except blank were treated with 100 ng/mL α CD28/CD3 (A) CD69 expression as measured by flow cytometry. B) CFSE staining for T cell proliferation, gated on CD4⁺ T cells. C) CFSE staining for T cell proliferation, gated on CD8⁺ T cells. (D-F) T cells were stimulated for OVA specific activation as in Figure 4. 800K T cells from OVA vaccinated mice were incubated with 200K DCs for each group and analyzed after 72 h. OVA vaccination was 1 mg/mL. Controls included: Blank = T cells from OVA vaccinated mice only; Positive = T cells from OVA vaccinated mice + naïve BMDCs + 0.5 μ L/mL T cell stimulation cocktail with PMA/ionomycin; Naive DC = T cells from OVA vaccinated mice + naïve BMDCs. All groups except Blank were treated with 10 μ g/mL OVA. (D) CD69 expression as measured by flow cytometry. E) CFSE staining for T cell proliferation, gated on CD4⁺ T cells. F) CFSE staining for T cell proliferation, gated on CD8⁺ T cells. G) Representative gating strategy. All controls samples were performed in duplicates and experimental groups in biological triplicates. Error bars are $\pm$ of SD.

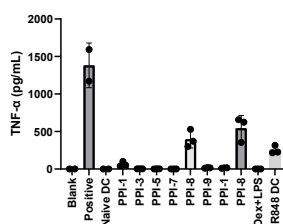
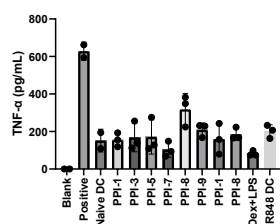
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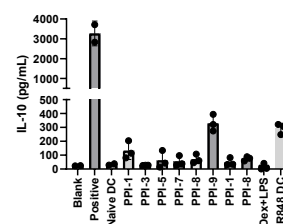
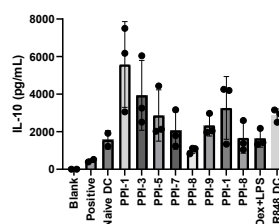
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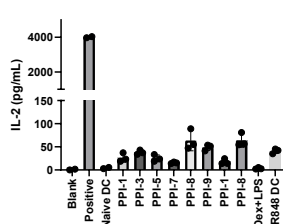
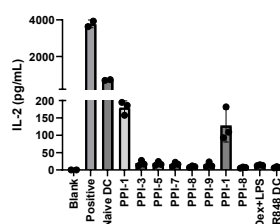
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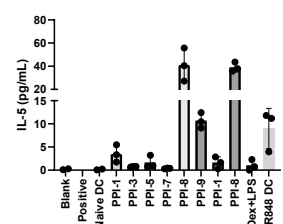
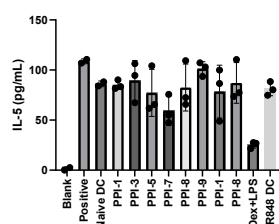
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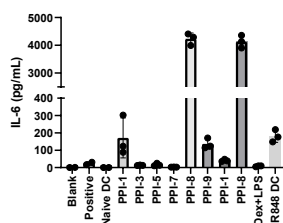
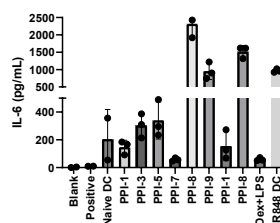
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G



H

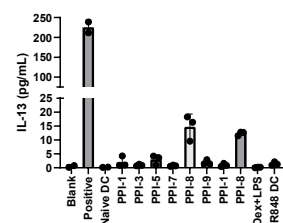
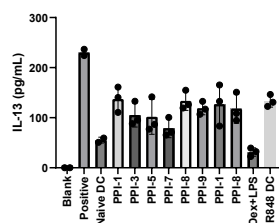


Figure S6. Cytokine secretion of top 8 PPIs tested on T cells. In the non-specific assay (left for each subplot), 800K T cells were incubated with 200K DCs. Controls included: Blank= T cell only; Positive= T cells+ 0.5 μ L/mL T cell stimulation cocktail with PMA/ionomycin; Naive DC= Untreated BMDCs. All groups contained T cells and all groups except blank were treated with 100 ng/mL α CD28/CD3. In the OVA specific assay (right for each subplot), 800K T cells from OVA vaccinated mice were incubated with 200K DCs for each group. OVA vaccination was 1 mg/mL. Controls included: Blank = T cells from OVA vaccinated mice only; Positive = T cells from OVA vaccinated mice + naïve BMDCs + 0.5 μ L/mL T cell stimulation cocktail with PMA/ionomycin; Naive DC = T cells from OVA vaccinated mice + naïve BMDCs. All groups except Blank were treated with 10 μ g/mL OVA. For both assays, tested for IFN- γ (A), IL-4(B), TNF- α (C), IL-10(D), IL-2(E), IL-5(F), IL-6(G) and IL-13(H) secretion after incubation for 72h. All controls samples were performed in duplicates and experimental groups in biological triplicates. Error bars are $\pm$ of SD.

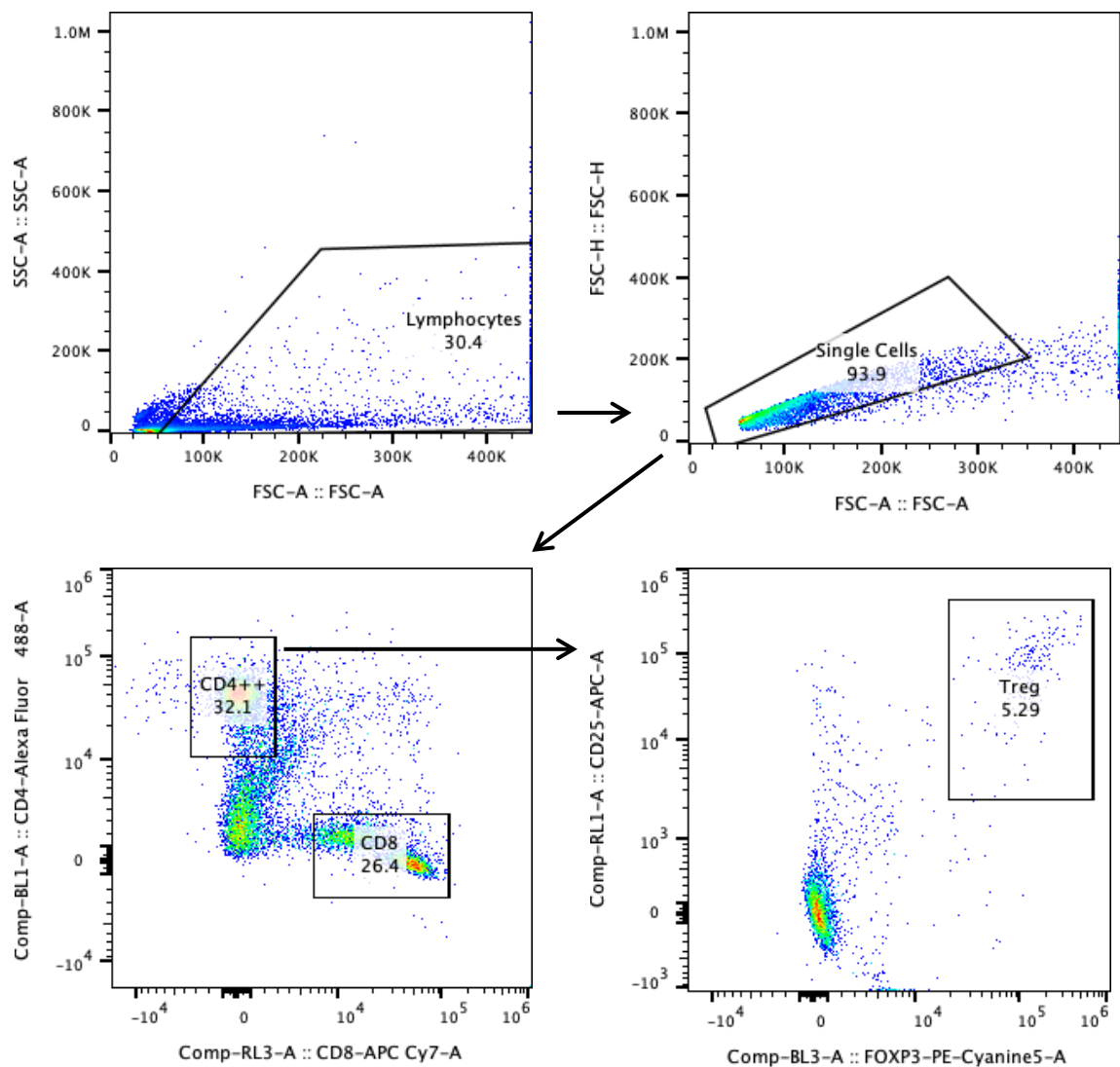
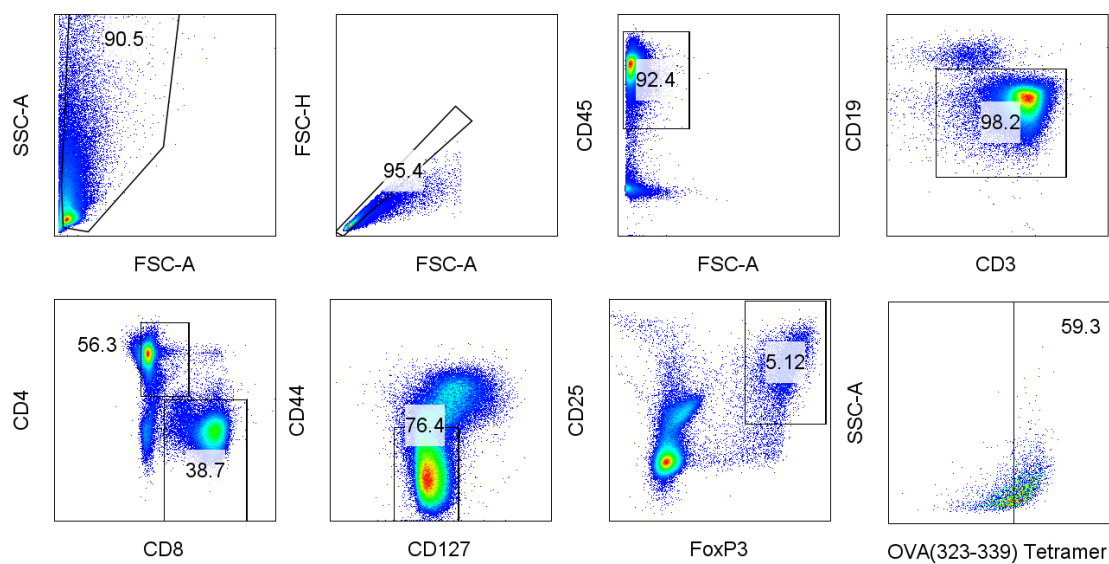
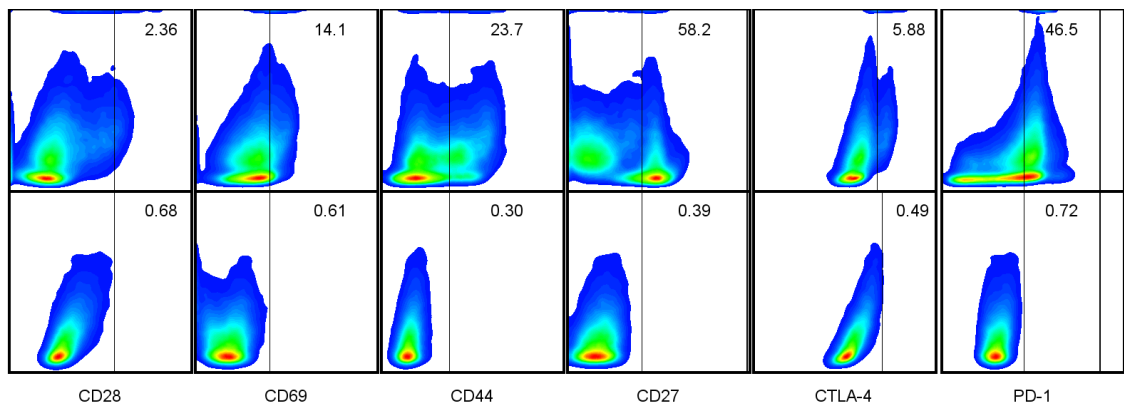


Figure S7. Gating strategy for T_{reg} cells in Figure 3 and 4. General gating strategy of T_{reg} cells- (Lymphocytes, Single Cells, CD4+/CD8-, CD25+/FoxP3+).

A.



B.



C.

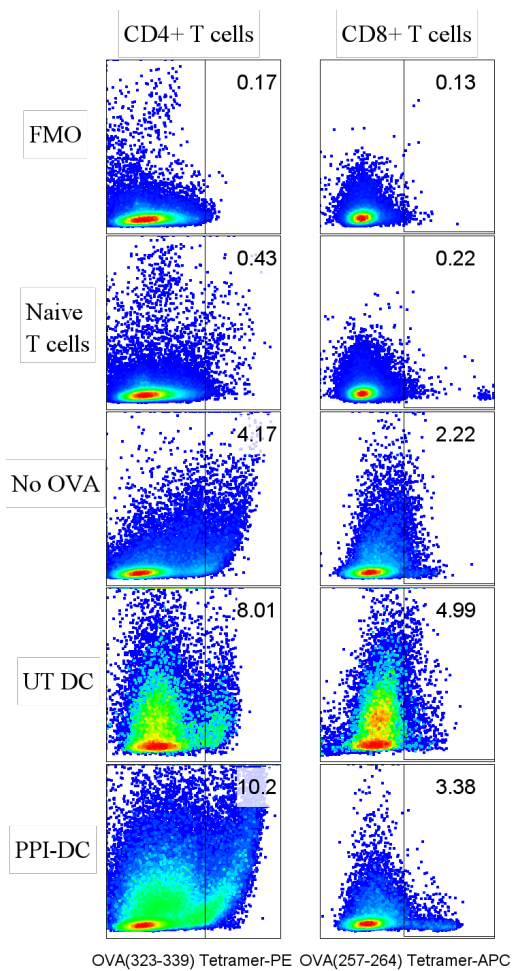


Figure S8. Gating Strategy for Figure 5/6. Gating of large immunophenotyping panel with tetramers. (A) General gating strategy of Treg cells- (Live, Single Cells, CD45+, CD19-/CD3-, CD4+/CD8-, CD44-/CD127-, CD25+/FoxP3+). (B) Gating of positive vs negative populations for various markers. Top- Stained samples, Bottom- unstained samples. (C) Gating strategy for tetramer-stained populations on CD3+ CD45+ OVA sensitized cells. Left- OVA(323-339)-PE on CD4+ T cells and Right- OVA(257-264)-APC on CD8+ T cells with various control populations. FMO= Flow minus one, UT-untreated DCs. PPI-DCs- cells treated with PPI-9

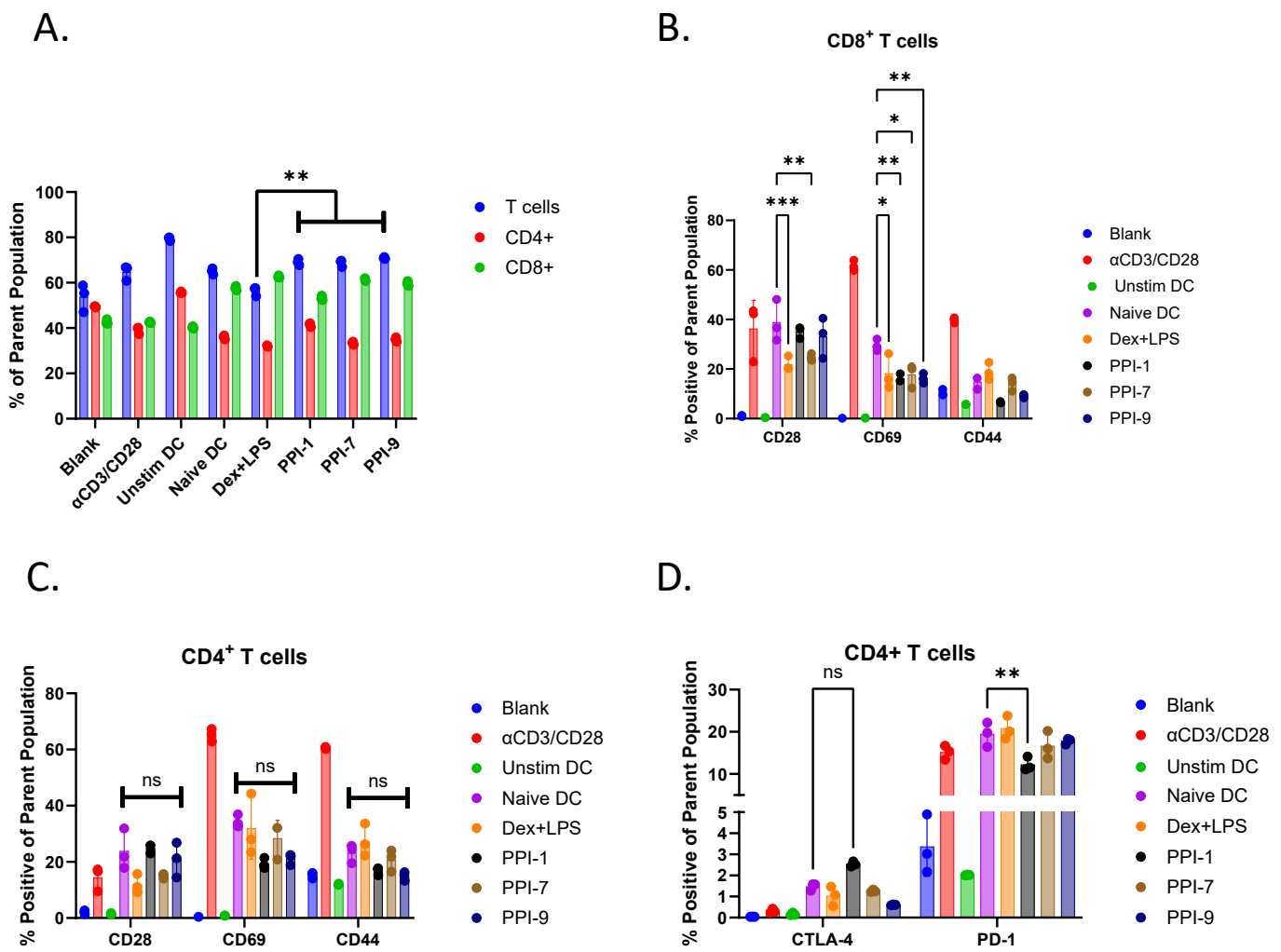


Figure S9. Additional data from non-specific T cell analysis in Figure 5 and 6. All cells were taken from naïve C57Bl/6 mice and T cell stimulated with α CD3/CD38 antibodies. (A) PPI treatment does not impair T cell viability. Cell breakdown of both total CD3⁺ T cells (of live CD45⁺) and CD4⁺/CD8⁺ T cells. Note Dex+LPS treated BMDCs significantly reduce total T cell populations. (B) % CD28, CD69 and CD44⁺ cells as percent of total CD8 T cells. (C) % CD28, CD69 and CD44⁺ cells as percent of total CD4 T cells. (D) % CTLA-4 and PD-1⁺ cells as percent of total CD4⁺ T cells. Significance was calculated using one way ANOVA with Tukey post hoc test. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 1 \times 10^{-4}$

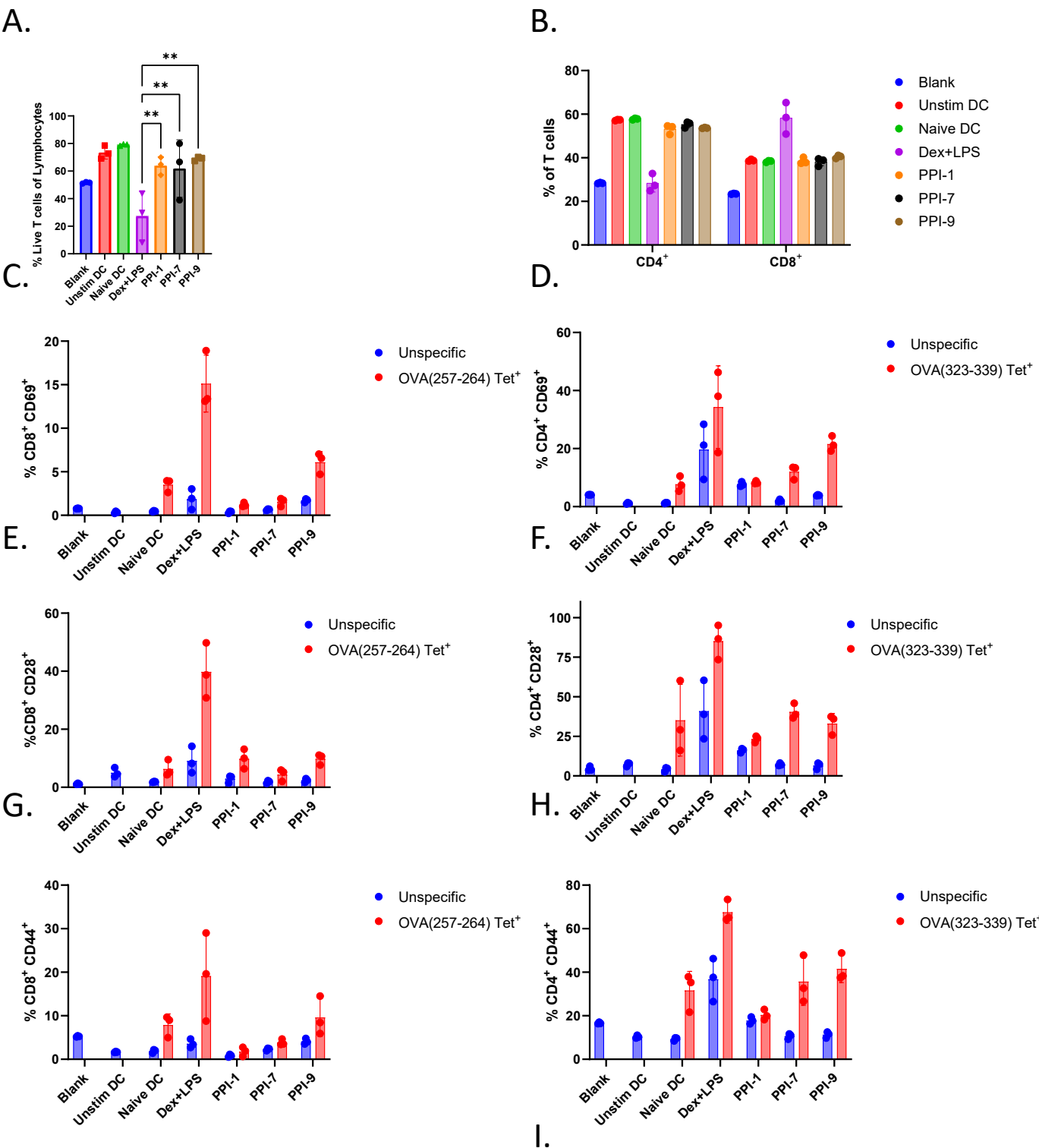


Figure S10. Additional data from cell analysis in Figure 5 and 6. (A) PPI treatment does not impair T cell viability of OVA sensitized T cells. Cell breakdown live CD3⁺ CD45⁺ as percent of lymphocytes. Note Dex+LPS treated BMDCs significantly reduce total T cell populations. (B) PPI-tolDCs do not impact CD4/CD8 t cell ratios of cells from part A, as percent of all CD3⁺ cells. (C-H) Direct comparison of effect of PPI-tolDCs on OVA specific or non-specific T cell simulation. Blue bars indicate CD3/CD28 simulated T cells from naïve mice, red bars indicate OVA simulated T cells from OVA sensitized mice. All populations were live, CD45⁺ CD3⁺ T cells. All red bars are either OVA tetramer specific, either CD8⁺ OVA 257-264) or CD4⁺ OVA(323-339). (C) % CD69⁺ of CD8⁺ T cells, (D) % CD69⁺ of CD4⁺ (E) % CD28⁺ of CD8⁺ T cells, (F) % CD28⁺ of CD4⁺ (G) % CD44⁺ of CD8⁺ T cells, (H) % CD44⁺ of CD4⁺ T cells. (I) % PD-1, CTLA-4⁺ of CD4⁺ Significance was calculated using one way ANOVA with Tukey post hoc test.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<1x10⁻⁴