Additional File 1 Figure S1: In vitro T cell proliferation and tumor cell lysis with the PSMAxCD3 bsAb CC-1 in the presence of dexamethasone or tocilizumab.

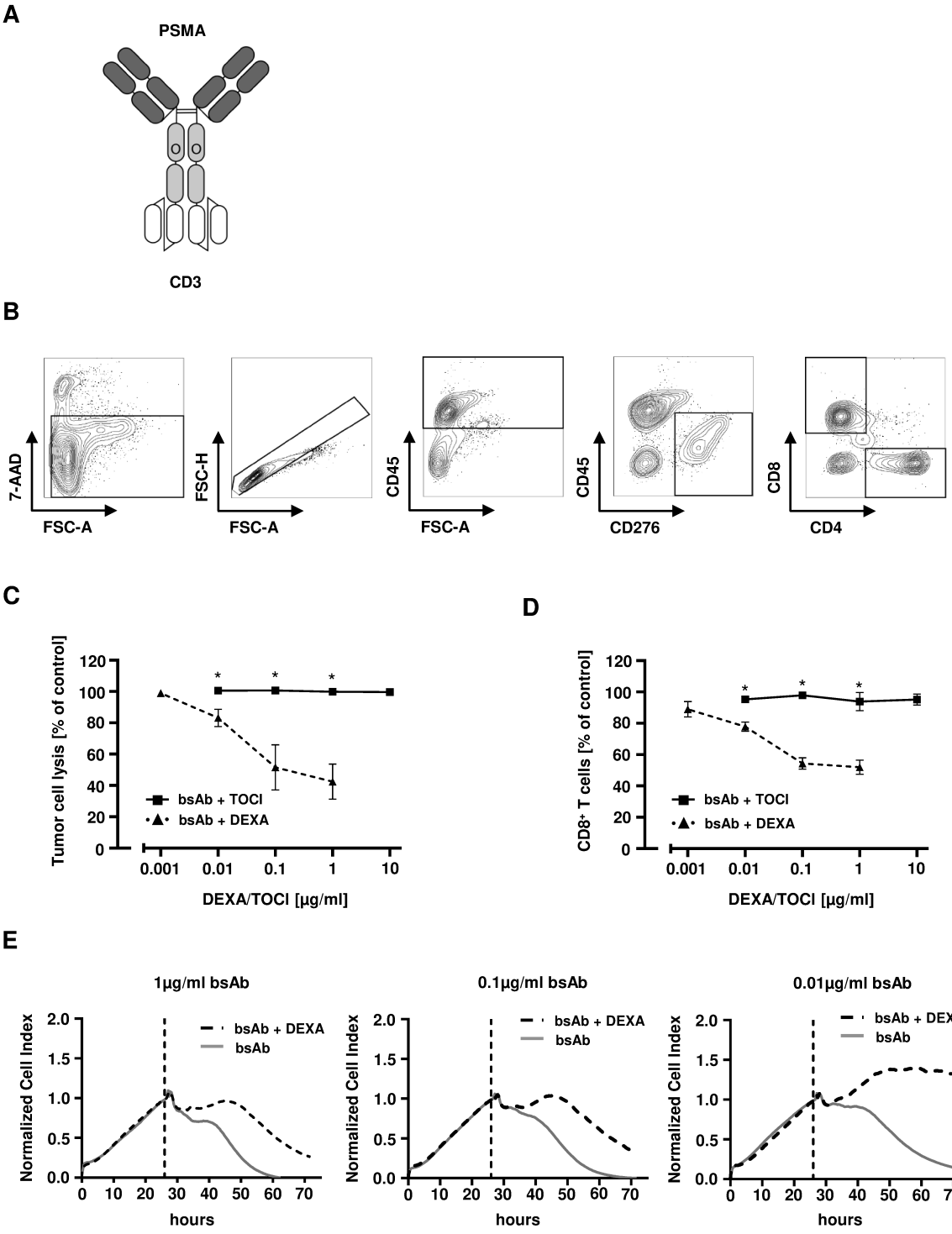

Figure S1: In vitro T cell proliferation and tumor cell lysis with the PSMAxCD3 bsAb CC-1 in the presence of dexamethasone or tocilizumab.

(A) A schematic representation of the BsAb CC-1 in the IgGsc format (PSMAxCD3 specificity) is depicted. CH2 attenuation to prevent Fc binding is depicted as O. (B) Gating strategy for the flow cytometry-based kill assay: viable cells ($7AAD^-$), singlets, lymphocytes ($CD45^+$), LNCaP cells ($CD45^-CD276^+$), T cells ($CD45^+CD4^+/CD8^+$). (C) Tumor cell lysis was analyzed in a flow cytometry-based 3 day kill assay with PBMC of healthy donors (n=4) and $PSMA^+$ LNCaP cells (E:T 2:1) and CC-1 (1µg/ml) combined with tocilizumab (TOCI) or dexamethasone (DEXA) at the indicated concentrations. (D) $CD8^+$ T cell proliferation was assessed in a flow-cytometry-based assay as described in C. (E) 48 hour real-time xCELLigence assessment of tumor cell lysis (depicted as normalized cell index) using different bsAb concentrations with or without DEXA (0.1 µg/ml) is depicted. Exemplary results out of three independent experiments are shown. Statistical analysis was performed using Mann-Whitney U tests. * $p<0.05$, n.s. not significant.

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