

Supplementary

ENHANCED NATURAL KILLERS WITH CISH AND B2M GENE KNOCKOUTS REVEAL INCREASED CYTOTOXICITY IN GLIOBLASTOMA PRIMARY CULTURES

G. M. Yusubalieva^{1,2}, E. B. Dashinimaev³, A. A. Gorchakov⁴, S. V. Kulemzin⁴,
O. A. Brovkina¹, M. M. Lukina⁵, D. V. Yuzhakova⁵, A. A. Kalinkin¹, M. V. Shirmanova⁵, V. P.
Baklaushev^{1,2*}

¹Federal Research and Clinical Center of the Federal Medical and Biological Agency of Russia,
Moscow, 115682 Russia

²Engelhardt Institute of Molecular Biology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, 119991 Russia

³Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Moscow, 117437 Russia

⁴Institute of Molecular and Cellular Biology, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences,
Novosibirsk, 630090 Russia

⁵Volga National Research Medical University, Nizhny Novgorod, 603005 Russia

* e-mail: Baklaushev.vp@fnkc-fmba.ru

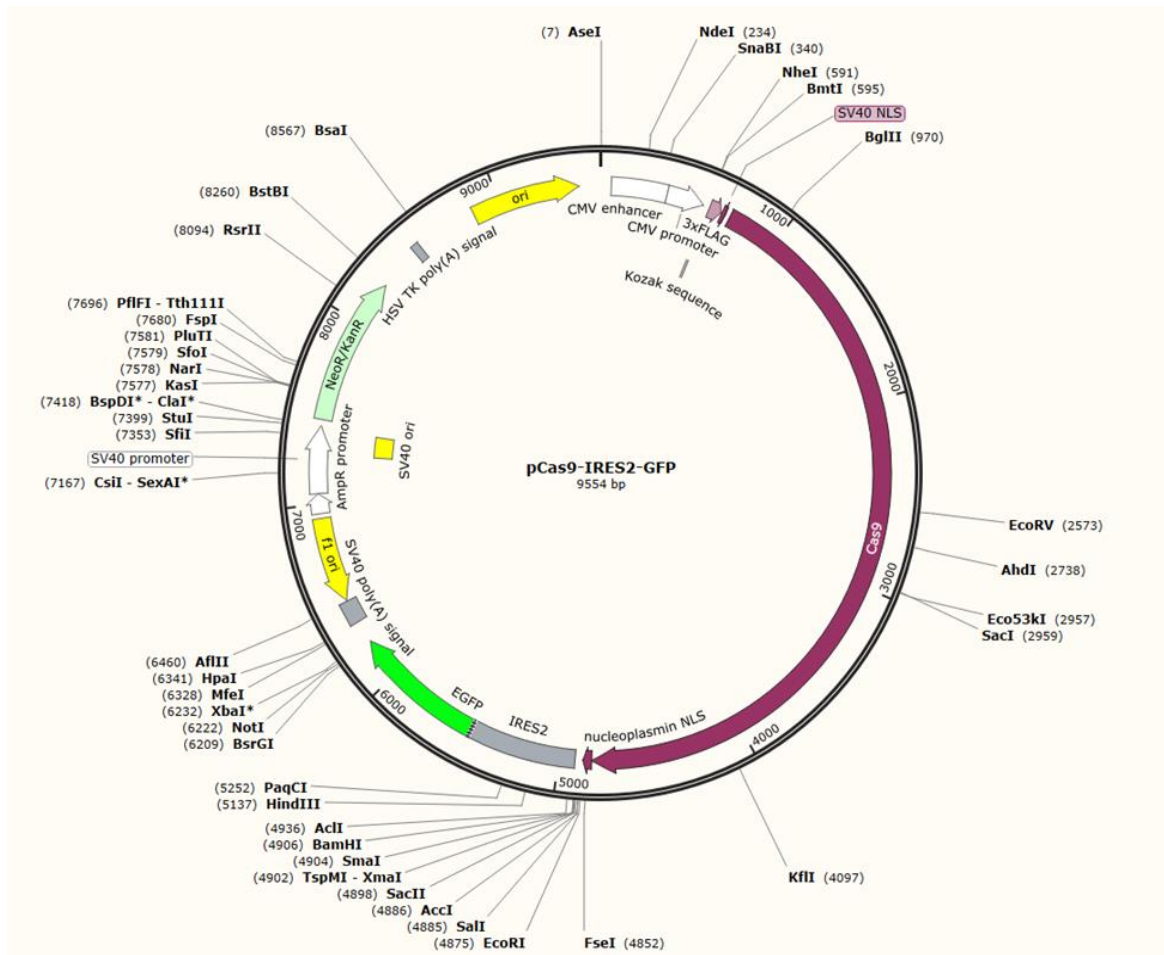


Figure 1. A map of the plasmid pCas9-IRES-EGFP.

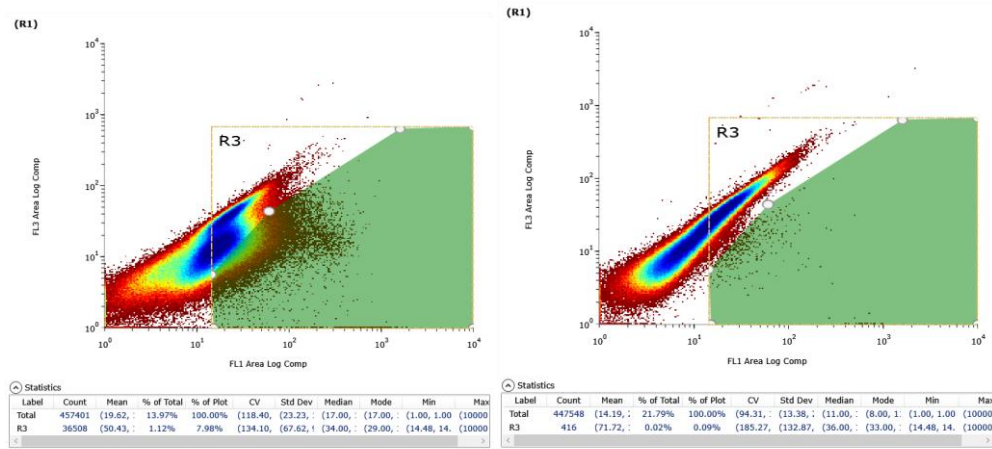


Figure 2. Results of cell sorting of YT-VAF+ line after transfection with plasmids for B2M knockout. On the right - control without transfection with pCas9-IRES-GFP plasmid, on the left - experiment with pCas9-IRES-GFP transfection. The difference in the number of cells entering the green gate corresponds to the number of transfected cells.

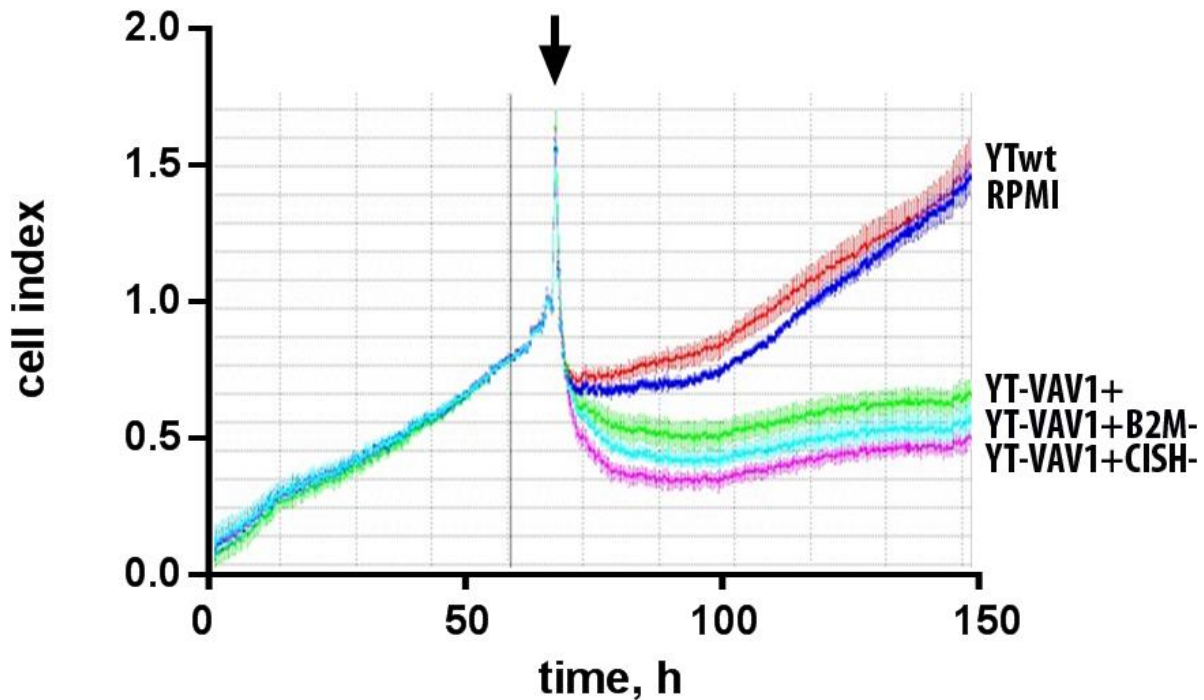


Fig. 3. Results of comparison of cytotoxicity of YT-VAV1+ derived YT-VAV1+-B2M- and YT-VAV1+-CISH- knockout lines in two replicates in the same system as the mother line. The arrow shows the moment of effector introduction.