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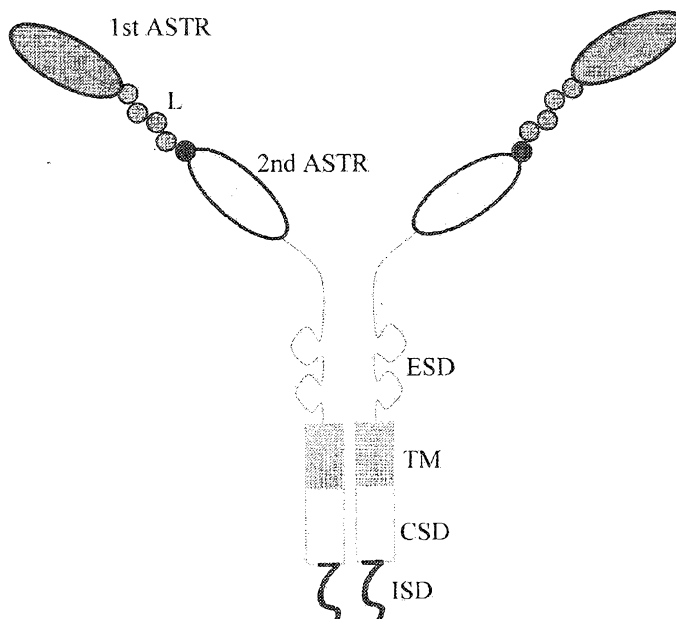
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(54) Title: BISPECIFIC CHIMERIC ANTIGEN RECEPTORS AND THERAPEUTIC USES THEREOF

Figure 1



(57) Abstract: The invention is directed to a bispecific chimeric antigen receptor, comprising: (a) at least two antigen-specific targeting regions; (b) an extracellular spacer domain; (c) a transmembrane domain; (d) at least one co-stimulatory domain; and (e) an intracellular signaling domain, wherein each antigen-specific targeting region comprises an antigen-specific single chain Fv (scFv) fragment, and binds a different antigen, and wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor is co-expressed with a therapeutic control. The invention also provides methods and uses of the bispecific chimeric antigen receptors.



— *with sequence listing part of description (Rule 5.2(a))*

BISPECIFIC CHIMERIC ANTIGEN RECEPTORS AND THERAPEUTIC USES THEREOF

FIELD OF INVENTION

5

The invention relates to chimeric antigen receptors and to genetically engineered cells using the same.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Current immunotherapies are designed to target single antigens on cancer cells. However, for example, cancer cells are unstable and some cells may no longer possess the target antigen. These cells, referred to as antigen loss escape variants, escape destruction by the therapy and may continue to grow and spread unchecked. Therefore there is a need in the art for therapies which prevent or minimize therapeutic failures in cancer and other diseases.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 In an embodiment, the invention provides a bispecific chimeric antigen receptor, comprising (a) at least two antigen-specific targeting regions, (b) an extracellular spacer domain, (c) a transmembrane domain, (d) at least one co-stimulatory domain and (e) an intracellular signaling domain, wherein each antigen-specific targeting region comprises an antigen-specific single chain Fv (scFv) fragment, and binds a different antigen, and
25 wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor is co-expressed with a therapeutic control.

In an embodiment, the invention further provides a combination of a bispecific chimeric antigen receptor and a therapeutic control, wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen
30 receptor comprises (a) at least two antigen-specific targeting regions, (b) an extracellular spacer domain, (c) a transmembrane domain, (d) at least one co-stimulatory domain and (e) an intracellular signaling domain, wherein each antigen-specific targeting region comprises an antigen-specific single chain Fv (scFv) fragment, and binds a different antigen.

In an embodiment, the invention further provides a bispecific chimeric antigen receptor, comprising (a) at least two antigen-specific targeting regions, (b) an extracellular spacer domain, (c) a transmembrane domain, (d) at least one co-stimulatory domain and (e) an intracellular signaling domain, wherein each antigen-specific targeting region comprises
5 an antigen-specific single chain Fv (scFv) fragment, and binds a different antigen, and wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor is co-expressed with truncated epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFRt).

In an embodiment, the invention further provides a bispecific chimeric antigen receptor,
10 comprising (a) at least two antigen-specific targeting regions, (b) a CD8 α hinge extracellular spacer domain, (c) a CD8 α transmembrane domain, (d) a 4-1BB co-stimulatory domain and (vi) a CD3 zeta intracellular signaling domain, wherein each antigen-specific targeting region comprises an antigen-specific single chain Fv (scFv) fragment, and binds a different antigen, wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor
15 is co-expressed with EGFRt and wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor and EGFRt are linked via a T2A linker.

In an embodiment, also provided are pharmaceutical compositions comprising the above-described bispecific chimeric antigen receptors, a combination of the bispecific chimeric
20 antigen receptors and therapeutic controls, polypeptides encoding the bispecific chimeric antigen receptors, vectors, viruses and genetically engineered cells comprising the bispecific chimeric antigen receptors, vectors, viruses and genetically engineered cells comprising a combination of the bispecific chimeric antigen receptors and therapeutic controls, or combinations thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

Exemplary embodiments are illustrated in the referenced figures. It is intended that the
30 embodiments and figures disclosed herein are to be considered illustrative rather than restrictive.

Figure 1 depicts a schematic representation of a chimeric antigen receptor of the invention, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. ASTR is an

antigen-specific targeting region, L is a linker, ESD is an extracellular spacer domain, TM is a transmembrane domain, CSD is a co-stimulatory domain, and ISD is an intracellular signaling domain,

5 Figure 2 depicts (a) the components of an anti-CD19xCD20 CAR, and (b) a complete cDNA packaged into an epHIV-7 lentivirus vector transfer plasmid, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 3 depicts, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the nucleic acid sequence of a bispecific CAR CD19scFv-Gly4Ser1linker-CD20scFv-IgG4Hinge-
10 CD28tm-41BB-CD3zeta-T2A-EGFRt_epHIV7.

Figure 4 depicts, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of a bispecific CAR CD19scFv-Gly4Ser1linker-
15 CD20scFv-IgG4Hinge-CD28tm-41BB-CD3zeta-T2A-EGFRt_epHIV7.

Figure 5 depicts, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, a CD19scFv-Gly4Ser1linker-CD20scFv-IgG4hinge-CD28tm-CD28gg-CD3Zeta transgene construct.
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Figure 6 depicts, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, development of a C γ CR platform to support exogenous γ c independent growth. (a) Schematic diagrams of wild type versus chimeric cytokine receptors. The IL-7R α constitutive cytokine receptor (C γ CR7) consists of the human IL-7 cytokine tethered to the full length human IL-7R α chain via a (G₄S)₂ linker. The IL-2R β constitutive cytokine receptor (C γ CR2) is identical to C γ CR7 except that the IL-7R α intracellular signaling domain is replaced with the human IL-2/IL-15R β cytoplasmic domain. (b) Diagram of the expression construct C γ CR-T2A-CD19t.
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30 Figure 7 depicts, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of an embodiment of the invention, namely a backbone CAR comprising the hinge region of IgG4, the transmembrane domain of CD28, the costimulatory domain of 4-1BB and the cytoplasmic domain of CD3zeta.

Figure 8 depicts, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the nucleic acid sequence of an embodiment of the invention, namely GMCSFRss-CD19scFv-Gly4Serlinker-CD20scFv-huIgGHinge/CH2/CH3-CD28tm/CD28cyto-41BB-CD3zeta. GMCSFRss is the signal sequence from GMCSFR.

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Figure 9 depicts, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of an embodiment of the invention, namely GMCSFRss-CD19scFv-Gly4Serlinker-CD20scFv-huIgGHinge/CH2/CH3-CD28tm/CD28cyto-41BB-CD3zeta. GMCSFRss is the signal sequence from GMCSFR.

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Figure 10 depicts, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the nucleic acid sequence of an embodiment of the invention, namely the GMCSFRss-CD19scFv-Gly4Serlinker-CD20scFv-CD8 α Hinge-CD8 α tm-41BB-CD3zeta-T2A-EGFRt. GMCSFRss is the signal sequence from GMCSFR.

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Figure 11 depicts, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of an embodiment of the invention, namely GMCSFRss-CD19scFv-Gly4Serlinker-CD20scFv-CD8 α Hinge-CD8 α tm-41BB-CD3zeta-T2A-EGFRt. GMCSFRss is the signal sequence from GMCSFR.

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Figure 12 depicts, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the nucleic acid sequence of an embodiment of an invention namely T2A-EGFRt.

Figure 13 depicts, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of an embodiment of the invention, namely T2A-EGFRt.

25

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

All references cited herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety as though fully set forth. Unless defined otherwise, technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Singleton *et al.*, *Dictionary of Microbiology and Molecular Biology* 3rd ed., J. Wiley & Sons (New York, NY 2001); March, *Advanced Organic Chemistry Reactions, Mechanisms and Structure* 5th ed., J. Wiley & Sons (New York, NY 2001); and Sambrook and Russel, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* 3rd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (Cold Spring Harbor, NY 2001), provide one skilled in the art with a general guide to many of the terms used in the present application.

One skilled in the art will recognize many methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein, which could be used in the practice of the present invention. Indeed, the present invention is in no way limited to the methods and materials described. For purposes of the present invention, the following terms are defined below.

The invention described herein provides chimeric antigen receptors. Chimeric antigen receptors are engineered receptors which graft an immune specificity onto a genetically engineered cell. By housing specificities to multiple antigens in a single chimeric antigen receptor (CAR), various benefits may be achieved, including, among others, a significant reduction in effort as compared to making multiple T-cell products per patient.

Definitions

Components of the Chimeric Antigen Receptors

“Antigen-specific targeting region” (ASTR) as used herein refers to the region of the CAR which targets specific antigens. The CARs of the invention comprise at least two targeting regions which target at least two different antigens. In an embodiment, CARs comprise three or more targeting regions which target at least three or more different antigens. The targeting regions on the CAR are extracellular. In some embodiments, the antigen-specific targeting regions comprise an antibody or a functional equivalent thereof or a fragment thereof or a derivative thereof and each of the targeting regions target a

different antigen. The targeting regions may comprise full length heavy chain, Fab fragments, single chain Fv (scFv) fragments, divalent single chain antibodies or diabodies, each of which are specific to the target antigen. There are, however, numerous alternatives, such as linked cytokines (which leads to recognition of cells bearing the cytokine receptor), affibodies, ligand binding domains from naturally occurring receptors, soluble protein/peptide ligand for a receptor (for example on a tumor cell), peptides, and vaccines to prompt an immune response, which may each be used in various embodiments of the invention. In fact, almost any molecule that binds a given antigen with high affinity can be used as an antigen-specific targeting region, as will be appreciated by those of skill in the art.

“Chimeric antigen receptor” or “CAR” or “CARs” as used herein refers to engineered receptors, which graft an antigen specificity onto cells (for example T cells such as naïve T cells, central memory T cells, effector memory T cells or combination thereof). CARs are also known as artificial T-cell receptors, chimeric T-cell receptors or chimeric immunoreceptors. The CARs of the invention comprise at least two antigen-specific targeting regions, an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, one or more co-stimulatory domains, and an intracellular signaling domain. The two or more antigen-specific targeting regions target at least two different antigens and may be arranged in tandem and separated by linker sequences. In an embodiment, the extracellular spacer domain is optional. In another embodiment, the CAR is a bispecific CAR. A bispecific CAR is specific to two different antigens.

“Co-stimulatory domain” (CSD) as used herein refers to the portion of the CAR which enhances the proliferation, survival and/or development of memory cells. The CARs of the invention may comprise one or more co-stimulatory domains. Each co-stimulatory domain comprises the costimulatory domain of any one or more of, for example, members of the TNFR superfamily, CD28, CD137 (4-1BB), CD134 (OX40), Dap10, CD27, CD2, CD5, ICAM-1, LFA-1(CD11a/CD18), Lck, TNFR-I, TNFR-II, Fas, CD30, CD40 or combinations thereof. Other co-stimulatory domains (e.g., from other proteins) will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention.

“Extracellular spacer domain” (ESD) as used herein refers to the hydrophilic region which is between the antigen-specific targeting region and the transmembrane domain. In some embodiments, the CARs of the invention comprise an extracellular spacer domain. In other embodiments, the CARs of the invention do not comprise an extracellular spacer domain. The extracellular spacer domains include but are not limited to Fc fragments of antibodies or fragments or derivatives thereof, hinge regions of antibodies or fragments or derivatives thereof, CH2 regions of antibodies, CH3 regions of antibodies, artificial spacer sequences or combinations thereof. Examples of extracellular spacer domains include but are not limited to CD8 α hinge, and artificial spacers made of polypeptides which may be as small as, for example, Gly3 or CH1 and CH3 domains of IgGs (such as human IgG4). In some embodiments, the extracellular spacer domain is any one or more of (i) a hinge, CH2 and CH3 regions of IgG4, (ii) a hinge region of IgG4, (iii) a hinge and CH2 of IgG4, (iv) a hinge region of CD8 α , (v) a hinge, CH2 and CH3 regions of IgG1, (vi) a hinge region of IgG1 or (vi) a hinge and CH2 region of IgG1. Other extracellular spacer domains will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention.

“Intracellular signaling domain” (ISD) or “cytoplasmic domain” as used herein refer to the portion of the CAR which transduces the effector function signal and directs the cell to perform its specialized function. Examples of domains that transduce the effector function signal include but are not limited to the ζ chain of the T-cell receptor complex or any of its homologs (*e.g.*, η chain, Fc ϵ R1 γ and β chains, MB1 (Ig α) chain, B29 (Ig β) chain, etc.), human CD3 zeta chain, CD3 polypeptides (Δ , δ and ϵ), syk family tyrosine kinases (Syk, ZAP 70, etc.), src family tyrosine kinases (Lck, Fyn, Lyn, etc.) and other molecules involved in T-cell transduction, such as CD2, CD5 and CD28. Other intracellular signaling domains will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention.

“Linker” (L) or “linker domain” or “linker region” as used herein refer to an oligo- or polypeptide region from about 1 to 100 amino acids in length, which links together any of the domains/regions of the CAR of the invention. Linkers may be composed of flexible residues like glycine and serine so that the adjacent protein domains are free to move relative to one another. Longer linkers may be used when it is desirable to ensure that

two adjacent domains do not sterically interfere with one another. Linkers may be cleavable or non-cleavable. Examples of cleavable linkers include 2A linkers (for example T2A), 2A-like linkers or functional equivalents thereof and combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the linkers include the picornaviral 2A-like linker, 5 CHYSEL sequences of porcine teschovirus (P2A), *Thosea asigna* virus (T2A) or combinations, variants and functional equivalents thereof. In other embodiments, the linker sequences may comprise Asp-Val/Ile-Glu-X-Asn-Pro-Gly^(2A)-Pro^(2B) motif, which results in cleavage between the 2A glycine and the 2B proline. Other linkers will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate 10 embodiments of the invention.

“Transmembrane domain” (TMD) as used herein refers to the region of the CAR which crosses the plasma membrane. The transmembrane domain of the CAR of the invention is the transmembrane region of a transmembrane protein (for example Type I 15 transmembrane proteins), an artificial hydrophobic sequence or a combination thereof. Other transmembrane domains will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention.

Others

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“Antigen loss escape variants” as used herein refer to cells which exhibit reduced or loss of expression of the target antigen, which antigens are targeted by the CARs of the invention.

25 “B-cell associated diseases” as used herein include B-cell immunodeficiencies, autoimmune diseases and/or excessive/uncontrolled cell proliferation associated with B-cells (including lymphomas and/or leukemias). Examples of such diseases, wherein bispecific CARs of the invention may be used for therapeutic approaches include but are not limited to systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis (RA), 30 reactive arthritis, multiple sclerosis (MS), pemphigus vulgaris, celiac disease, Crohn’s disease, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, autoimmune thyroid disease, X-linked agammaglobulinaemia, pre-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia, systemic lupus erythematosus, common variable immunodeficiency, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, diseases associated with selective IgA deficiency and/or IgG subclass deficiency, B

lineage lymphomas (Hodgkin's lymphoma and/or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma), immunodeficiency with thymoma, transient hypogammaglobulinaemia and/or hyper IgM syndrome, as well as virally-mediated B-cell diseases such as EBV mediated lymphoproliferative disease, and chronic infections in which B-cells participate in the
5 pathophysiology.

"Beneficial results" may include, but are in no way limited to, lessening or alleviating the severity of the disease condition, preventing the disease condition from worsening, curing the disease condition, preventing the disease condition from developing, lowering the
10 chances of a patient developing the disease condition and prolonging a patient's life or life expectancy.

"Cancer" and "cancerous" refer to or describe the physiological condition in mammals that is typically characterized by unregulated cell growth. Examples of cancer include,
15 but are not limited to B-cell lymphomas (Hodgkin's lymphomas and/or non-Hodgkins lymphomas), brain tumor, breast cancer, colon cancer, lung cancer, hepatocellular cancer, gastric cancer, pancreatic cancer, cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, bladder cancer, cancer of the urinary tract, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, carcinoma, melanoma, head and neck cancer, brain cancer, and prostate cancer, including but not limited to
20 androgen-dependent prostate cancer and androgen-independent prostate cancer.

"Co-express" as used herein refers to simultaneous expression of two or more genes. Genes may be nucleic acids encoding, for example, a single protein or a chimeric protein as a single polypeptide chain. For example, the CARs of the invention may be co-
25 expressed with a therapeutic control (for example truncated epidermal growth factor (EGFRt)), wherein the CAR is encoded by a first polynucleotide chain and the therapeutic control is encoded by a second polynucleotide chain. In an embodiment, the first and second polynucleotide chains are linked by a nucleic acid sequence that encodes a cleavable linker. The polynucleotides encoding the CAR and the therapeutic control
30 system may be linked by IRES sequences. Alternately, the CAR and the therapeutic control are encoded by two different polynucleotides that are not linked via a linker but are instead encoded by, for example, two different vectors. Further, the CARs of the invention may be co-expressed with a therapeutic control and CCR, a therapeutic control and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR) or a therapeutic control and CCR and DHFR (for

example mutant DHFR). The CAR, therapeutic control and CCR may be co-expressed and encoded by first, second and third polynucleotide sequences, respectively, wherein the first, second and third polynucleotide sequences are linked via IRES sequences or sequences encoding cleavable linkers. Alternately, these sequences are not linked via linkers but instead are encoded via, for example, separate vectors. The CAR, therapeutic control and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR) may be co-expressed and encoded by first, second and fourth polynucleotide sequences, respectively, wherein the first, second and fourth polynucleotide sequences are linked via IRES sequences or via sequences encoding cleavable linkers. Alternately, these sequences are not linked via linkers but instead encoded via, for example, separate vectors. The CAR, therapeutic control, CCR and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR) may be co-expressed and encoded by first, second, third and fourth polynucleotide sequences, respectively, wherein the first, second, third and fourth polynucleotide sequences are linked via IRES sequences or sequences encoding cleavable linkers. Alternately, these sequences are not linked via linkers but instead are encoded via, for example, separate vectors. If the aforementioned sequences are encoded by separate vectors, these vectors may be simultaneously or sequentially transfected.

“Conditions”, “disease conditions,” “diseases” and “disease state” as used herein include physiological states in which diseased cells may be targeted with the CARs of the invention, expressing, for example, antibodies against specific antigens on the diseased cells. Examples of antigens which may be targeted include but are not limited to antigens expressed on B-cells (such as CD19 and CD20), antigens expressed on carcinomas, sarcomas, lymphomas, leukemia, germ cell tumors, blastomas, antigens expressed on various immune cells, and antigens expressed on cells associated with various hematologic diseases, autoimmune diseases, and/or inflammatory diseases.

“Disease targeted by genetically modified cells” as used herein encompasses the targeting of any cell involved in any manner in any disease by the genetically modified cells of the invention, irrespective of whether the genetically modified cells target diseased cells or healthy cells to effectuate a therapeutically beneficial result. The genetically modified cells include but are not limited to genetically modified T-cells, NK cells, hematopoietic stem cells, pluripotent embryonic stem cells or embryonic stem cells. The genetically modified cells express the CARs of the invention, which CARs may target any of the

antigens expressed on the surface of target cells. Examples of antigens which may be targeted include but are not limited to antigens expressed on B-cells; antigens expressed on carcinomas, sarcomas, lymphomas, leukemia, germ cell tumors, and blastomas; antigens expressed on various immune cells; and antigens expressed on cells associated with various hematologic diseases, autoimmune diseases, and/or inflammatory diseases. Other antigens that may be targeted will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be targeted by the CARs of the invention in connection with alternate embodiments thereof.

“Effector function” refers to the specialized function of a differentiated cell. Effector function of a T-cell, for example, may be cytolytic activity or helper activity including the secretion of cytokines.

“Genetically modified cells”, “redirected cells”, “genetically engineered cells” or “modified cells” as used herein refer to cells that express the CAR of the invention.

“Immune cell” as used herein refers to the cells of the mammalian immune system including but not limited to antigen presenting cells, B-cells, basophils, cytotoxic T-cells, dendritic cells, eosinophils, granulocytes, helper T-cells, leukocytes, lymphocytes, macrophages, mast cells, memory cells, monocytes, natural killer cells, neutrophils, phagocytes, plasma cells and T-cells.

“Immune response” as used herein refers to immunities including but not limited to innate immunity, humoral immunity, cellular immunity, immunity, inflammatory response, acquired (adaptive) immunity, autoimmunity and/or overactive immunity.

“Mammal” as used herein refers to any member of the class *Mammalia*, including, without limitation, humans and nonhuman primates such as chimpanzees and other apes and monkey species; farm animals such as cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and horses; domestic mammals such as dogs and cats; laboratory animals including rodents such as mice, rats and guinea pigs, and the like. The term does not denote a particular age or sex. Thus, adult and newborn subjects, as well as fetuses, whether male or female, are intended to be included within the scope of this term.

“Polynucleotide” as used herein includes but is not limited to DNA, RNA, cDNA (complementary DNA), mRNA (messenger RNA), rRNA (ribosomal RNA), shRNA (small hairpin RNA), snRNA (small nuclear RNA), snoRNA (short nucleolar RNA), miRNA (microRNA), genomic DNA, synthetic DNA, synthetic RNA, and/or tRNA.

5

“Naked DNA” as used herein refers to DNA encoding a CAR cloned in a suitable expression vector in proper orientation for expression. Viral vectors which may be used include but are not limited to SIN lentiviral vectors, retroviral vectors, foamy virus vectors, adeno-associated virus (AAV) vectors, hybrid vectors and/or plasmid transposons (for example sleeping beauty transposon system) or integrase based vector systems. Other vectors that may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

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“Single chain variable fragment”, “single-chain antibody variable fragments” or “scFv” antibodies as used herein refer to forms of antibodies comprising the variable regions of only the heavy and light chains, connected by a linker peptide.

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“Target cell” as used herein refers to cells which are involved in a disease and can be targeted by the genetically modified cells of the invention (including but not limited to genetically modified T-cells, NK cells, hematopoietic stem cells, pluripotent stem cells, and embryonic stem cells). Other target cells will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention.

20

The terms “T-cell” and “T-lymphocyte” are interchangeable and used synonymously herein. Examples include but are not limited to naïve T cells, central memory T cells, effector memory T cells or combinations thereof.

25

“Therapeutic agents” as used herein refers to agents that are used to, for example, treat, inhibit, prevent, mitigate the effects of, reduce the severity of, reduce the likelihood of developing, slow the progression of and/or cure, a disease. Diseases targeted by the therapeutic agents include but are not limited to carcinomas, sarcomas, lymphomas, leukemia, germ cell tumors, blastomas, antigens expressed on various immune cells, and antigens expressed on cells associated with various hematologic diseases, autoimmune diseases, and/or inflammatory diseases.

30

“Therapeutic controls” as used herein refers to agents that regulate cell proliferation, facilitate cell selection (for example selecting cells which express the chimeric antigen receptors of the invention), facilitate cell tracking or a combination thereof. In one
5 embodiment, regulating cell proliferation comprises up-regulating cell proliferation to promote cell propagation. In another embodiment, regulating cell proliferation comprises down-regulating cell proliferation so as to reduce or inhibit cell propagation. In some
embodiments, the agents that serve as therapeutic controls may promote enrichment of cells which express the bispecific chimeric antigen receptors which may result in a
10 therapeutic advantage.

“Transduction” as used herein refers to the introduction of a foreign nucleic acid into a cell using a viral vector.

15 “Transfection” as used herein refers to the introduction of a foreign nucleic acid into a cell using recombinant DNA technology. The term “transformation” means the introduction of a “foreign” (*i.e.* extrinsic or extracellular) gene, DNA or RNA sequence to a host cell, so that the host cell will express the introduced gene or sequence to produce a
desired substance, such as a protein or enzyme coded by the introduced gene or sequence.
20 The introduced gene or sequence may also be called a “cloned” or “foreign” gene or sequence, may include regulatory or control sequences, such as start, stop, promoter, signal, secretion, or other sequences used by a cell’s genetic machinery. The gene or sequence may include nonfunctional sequences or sequences with no known function. A
host cell that receives and expresses introduced DNA or RNA has been “transformed”
25 and is a “transformant” or a “clone.” The DNA or RNA introduced to a host cell can come from any source, including cells of the same genus or species as the host cell, or cells of a different genus or species

“Treatment” and “treating,” as used herein refer to both therapeutic treatment and
30 prophylactic or preventative measures, wherein the object is to prevent or slow down (lessen) the targeted pathologic condition, prevent the pathologic condition, pursue or obtain beneficial results, or lower the chances of the individual developing the condition even if the treatment is ultimately unsuccessful. Those in need of treatment include those

already with the condition as well as those prone to have the condition or those in whom the condition is to be prevented.

5 “Tumor,” as used herein refers to all neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, whether malignant or benign, and all pre-cancerous and cancerous cells and tissues.

“Vector”, “cloning vector” and “expression vector” as used herein refer to the vehicle by which a polynucleotide sequence (*e.g.* a foreign gene) can be introduced into a host cell, so as to transform the host and promote expression (*e.g.* transcription and translation) of
10 the introduced sequence. Vectors include plasmids, phages, viruses, etc.

Description of the Invention

Chimeric Antigen Receptors

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While not wishing to be limited by any one premise, it is believed that the chimeric antigen receptors (for example bispecific CARs) of the instant invention may overcome conventional therapeutic failures due to, for example, outgrowth of antigen loss escape variants that can arise in the course of various therapies when a single antigen is targeted.

20 Accordingly, the invention is directed to, among other things, nucleic acid sequences and amino acid sequences encoding CARs, vectors comprising CARs, viruses comprising CARs, genetically modified cells comprising the CARs (redirected cells) and methods of making and using them. In some embodiments, the CARs are bispecific CARs. In other embodiments, the CARs target and bind three or more different antigens.

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In general embodiments, the present invention relates to CARs (for example bispecific CARs), nucleic acid sequences encoding the CARs (for example bispecific CARs), the vectors comprising the nucleic acids encoding the CARs (for example bispecific CARs), viruses comprising the nucleic acid sequences encoding the CARs (for example bispecific
30 CARs), host cells (such as genetically modified cells) expressing the CARs (for example bispecific CARs), combinations of CARs (for example bispecific CARs) and therapeutic controls and methods of making and using the CARs (for example bispecific CARs) as therapeutic agents.

The CARs of the invention target at least two different antigens. The CARs (such as bispecific CARs) are co-expressed with a therapeutic control; for instance, truncated epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFRt), chimeric cytokine receptors (CCR) and/or dihydroxyfolate receptor (DHFR) (e.g., mutant DHFR). The polynucleotides encoding the CAR and the therapeutic control(s) may be linked via IRES sequences or via polynucleotide sequences encoding cleavable linkers. The CARs of the invention are constructed so that they may be expressed in cells, which in turn proliferate in response to the presence of at least one molecule that interacts with at least one antigen-specific targeting region, for instance, an antigen.

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In some embodiments, therapeutic controls for use with the CARs of the invention comprise any one or more of truncated epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFRt), thymidine kinase, cytosine deaminase, nitroreductase, xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase, human caspase 8, human caspase 9, purine nucleoside phosphorylase, linamarase/linamarin/glucose oxidase, deoxyribonucleoside kinase, horseradish peroxidase (HRP)/indole-3-acetic (IAA), Gamma-glutamylcysteine synthetase, CD20/alphaCD20, CD34/thymidine kinase chimera, dox-dependent caspase-2, mutant thymidine kinase (HSV-TKSR39) or AP1903/Fas system. In an embodiment, the CARs of the invention are linked to EGFRt via a cleavable linker or IRES sequences. In another embodiment, a bispecific CAR is linked to EGFRt via a cleavable linker or IRES sequences.

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The CARs described herein may be synthesized as single polypeptide chains and may comprise at least two antigen-specific targeting regions, an extracellular spacer domain, a transmembrane domain, one or more co-stimulatory domains and an intracellular signaling domain. In this embodiment, the antigen-specific targeting regions are at the N-terminus, arranged in tandem and are separated by a linker peptide. The antigen-specific targeting region is linked to an extracellular spacer domain which is linked to the transmembrane domain. The transmembrane domain is linked to the co-stimulatory domain. The co-stimulatory domain is linked to the intracellular signaling domain which is at the C-terminus. If more than one co-stimulatory domain is used, the multiple co-stimulatory domains may be arranged in tandem with the transmembrane domain at its N-terminus and the intracellular signaling domain at its C-terminus. Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides may further comprise an N-terminal signal sequence which

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directs the CAR to the cell surface as a type I transmembrane protein. The antigen-specific targeting region may be extracellular-facing and the intracellular signaling domain may be cytoplasmic.

5 Figure 1 shows a schematic of a chimeric antigen receptor of the invention.

In an embodiment, an extracellular spacer domain in the CAR is optional. In such a CAR, the antigen-specific targeting regions are at the N-terminus, arranged in tandem, and separated by a linker peptide. The antigen-specific targeting region may be linked to
10 the transmembrane domain. The transmembrane domain may be linked to the co-stimulatory domain. The co-stimulatory domain may be linked to the intracellular signaling domain, which is at the C-terminus. If more than one co-stimulatory domain is used, the multiple co-stimulatory domains may be arranged in tandem with the transmembrane domain at its N-terminus and the intracellular signaling domain at its C-
15 terminus. Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides may further comprise an N-terminal signal sequence which directs the CAR to the cell surface as a type I transmembrane protein. The antigen-specific targeting region may be extracellular-facing and the intracellular signaling domain may be cytoplasmic.

20 *Antigen-Specific Targeting Regions of Chimeric Antigen Receptors*

The CARs of the invention may target several (such as two or more, three or more) different antigens. In an embodiment, the CAR is a bispecific CAR and targets two different antigens. As described above, the antigen-specific targeting regions of the CAR
25 may be arranged in tandem and may be separated by linker peptides. The antigens targeted by the CAR may be antigens on single diseased cell (such as a cancerous B-cell) or antigens that are expressed on separate cells that each contribute to the disease. The antigens targeted by the CAR are antigens which are either directly or indirectly involved in the disease.

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In a bispecific CAR, at least two different antigen-specific antibodies or fragments thereof or derivatives thereof may be cloned into the antigen-specific targeting region. The antibodies may be specific for any, but at least two, distinct antigens of choice. The

antibody specific to the antigen may be the Fab fragment of the antibody or the single chain variable fragment (scFv) of the antibody.

For example, Figure 2 shows an embodiment of the invention depicting a CAR specific to CD19 and CD20. Using methods well known to one skilled in the art, scFvs specific to multiple, but at least two different antigens, may be cloned upstream (i.e., to N-terminus) of the IgG₄-CD28-zeta domains so long as the target-antigens are expressed on cells that are targetable by the genetically modified cells described below. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. (Sambrook et al, "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual" (1989), Current Protocols in Molecular Biology. Volumes I-III [Ausubel, R. M., ed. (1994)], Cell Biology: A Laboratory Handbook. Volumes I-III [J. E. Celis, ed. (1994)], Current Protocols in Immunology. Volumes I-III [Coligan, J. E., ed. (1994)], Oligonucleotide Synthesis. (M. J. Gait ed. 1984), Nucleic Acid Hybridization [B. D. Hames & S. J. Higgins eds. (1985)], Transcription And Translation [B. D. Hames & S. J. Higgins, eds. (1984)], Animal Cell Culture [R. I. Freshney, ed. (1986)], Immobilized Cells And Enzymes [IRL Press, (1986)], Practical Guide To Molecular Cloning B. Perbal (1984), Current Prptocols in Immunology (J. E. Coligan, A. M. Kruisbeek, D. H. Margulies, E. M. Shevach and W. Strober, eds., 1991), Annual Review of Immunology as well as monographs in journals such as Advances in Immunology).

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In one embodiment, each antigen-specific targeting region comprises the full-length IgG heavy chain (specific for the target antigen) having the V_H, CH1, hinge, and the CH2 and CH3 (Fc) Ig domains, if the V_H domain alone is sufficient to confer antigen-specificity ("single-domain antibodies"). The full length IgG heavy chain may be linked to the co-stimulatory domain and the intracellular signaling domain via the appropriate transmembrane domain. If both, the V_H and the V_L domains, are necessary to generate a fully active antigen-specific targeting region, the V_H-containing CAR and the full-length lambda light chain (IgL) are both introduced into the cells to generate an active antigen-specific targeting region. In an embodiment, an extracellular spacer domain may be linked between the antigen-specific binding domain and the transmembrane domain. The cells include but are not limited to T-lymphocytes (T-cells), natural killer cells, hematopoietic stem cells and/or pluripotent embryonic/induced stem cells capable of giving rise to therapeutically relevant progeny.

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In another embodiment, each antigen-specific targeting region of the CAR comprises at least two single chain antibody variable fragments (scFv), each specific for a different target antigen. scFvs, in which the C-terminus of one variable domain (V_H or V_L) is tethered to the N-terminus of the other (V_L or V_H , respectively) via a polypeptide linker, have been developed without significantly disrupting antigen binding or specificity of the binding. (Chaudhary et al., A recombinant single-chain immunotoxin composed of anti-Tac variable regions and a truncated diphtheria toxin. 1990 *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 87:9491; Bedzyk et al. Immunological and structural characterization of a high affinity anti-fluorescein single-chain antibody. 1990 *J. Biol. Chem.*, 265:18615). The linker connects the N-terminus of the V_H with the C-terminus of V_L or the C-terminus of V_H with the N-terminus of V_L . These scFvs lack the constant regions (Fc) present in the heavy and light chains of the native antibody. The scFvs, specific for at least two different antigens, are arranged in tandem and linked to the co-stimulatory domain and the intracellular signaling domain via a transmembrane domain. In an embodiment, an extracellular spacer domain may be linked between the antigen-specific binding region and the transmembrane domain.

In another aspect, each scFv fragment may be fused to all or a portion of the constant domains of the heavy chain. The resulting antigen-specific targeting region, specific for at least two different antigens, is joined to the co-stimulatory domain and the intracellular signaling domain via a transmembrane domain. In an embodiment, an extracellular spacer domain may be linked between the antigen-specific binding domain and the transmembrane domain.

In a further embodiment, each antigen-specific targeting region of the CAR comprises a divalent (or bivalent) single-chain variable fragment (di-scFvs, bi-scFvs). In CARs comprising di-scFVs, two scFvs specific for each antigen are linked together by producing a single peptide chain with two V_H and two V_L regions, yielding tandem scFvs. (Xiong, Cheng-Yi; Natarajan, A; Shi, XB; Denardo, GL; Denardo, SJ (2006). "Development of tumor targeting anti-MUC-1 multimer: effects of di-scFv unpaired cysteine location on PEGylation and tumor binding". *Protein Engineering Design and Selection* 19 (8): 359–367; Kufer, Peter; Lutterbüse, Ralf; Baeuerle, Patrick A. (2004). "A revival of bispecific antibodies". *Trends in Biotechnology* 22 (5): 238–244). CARs comprising at least two antigen-specific targeting regions would express two scFvs

specific for each of the two antigens. The resulting antigen-specific targeting region, specific for at least two different antigens, is joined to the co-stimulatory domain and the intracellular signaling domain via a transmembrane domain. In an embodiment, an extracellular spacer domain may be linked between the antigen-specific binding domain
5 and the transmembrane domain.

In an additional embodiment, each antigen-specific targeting region of the CAR comprises a diabody. In a diabody, the scFvs are created with linker peptides that are too short for the two variable regions to fold together, driving the scFvs to dimerize. Still
10 shorter linkers (one or two amino acids) lead to the formation of trimers, the so-called triabodies or tribodies. Tetrabodies may also be used.

To create the CARs of the present invention, two or more individual antigen-specific targeting regions are connected to each other, either covalently or noncovalently, on a
15 single protein molecule. An oligo- or polypeptide linker, an Fc hinge or membrane hinge region may be used to connect these domains to each other. The CARs of the present invention may comprise two or more of the different antigen-specific targeting regions connected together in different combinations. For example, two or more antigen-specific targeting regions containing immunoglobulin sequences (*e.g.* scFvs and/or single-domain
20 antibodies) may be linked to each other.

Targets of Antigen-specific targeting regions of chimeric antigen receptors

In some embodiments, the antigen-specific targeting region of the CAR (for example
25 bispecific CAR) targets antigens specific for cancer, inflammatory disease, neuronal-disorders, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, infectious diseases or a combination thereof. Examples of antigens which may be targeted by the CARs (for example bispecific CARs) of the invention include but are not limited to antigens expressed on B-cells, antigens expressed on carcinomas, sarcomas, lymphomas, leukemia, germ cell tumors, blastomas,
30 antigens expressed on various immune cells, and antigens expressed on cells associated with various hematologic diseases, autoimmune diseases, and/or inflammatory diseases. The CARs of the invention, which are specific for at least two different target antigens, may be capable of redirecting the effector function of the expressing-cells to either of both of the target antigens. This feature of the construct may overcome the issue of

antigen loss escape variants when targeting, for example, genetically unstable B-cell lineage malignancies using single antigen-specificity.

Antigens specific for cancer which may be targeted by the CARs (for example bispecific
5 CARs) of the invention include but are not limited to any one or more of 4-1BB, 5T4, adenocarcinoma antigen, alpha-fetoprotein, BAFF, B-lymphoma cell, C242 antigen, CA-125, carbonic anhydrase 9 (CA-IX), C-MET, CCR4, CD152, CD19, CD20, CD200, CD22, CD221, CD23 (IgE receptor), CD28, CD30 (TNFRSF8), CD33, CD4, CD40, CD44 v6, CD51, CD52, CD56, CD74, CD80, CEA, CNTO888, CTLA-4, DR5, EGFR,
10 EpCAM, CD3, FAP, fibronectin extra domain-B, folate receptor 1, GD2, GD3 ganglioside, glycoprotein 75, GPNMB, HER2/neu, HGF, human scatter factor receptor kinase, IGF-1 receptor, IGF-I, IgG1, L1-CAM, IL-13, IL-6, insulin-like growth factor I receptor, integrin $\alpha 5\beta 1$, integrin $\alpha v\beta 3$, MORAb-009, MS4A1, MUC1, mucin CanAg, N-glycolylneuraminic acid, NPC-1C, PDGF-R α , PDL192, phosphatidylserine, prostatic carcinoma cells, RANKL, RON, ROR1, SCH 900105, SDC1, SLAMF7, TAG-72, tenascin C, TGF beta 2, TGF- β , TRAIL-R1, TRAIL-R2, tumor antigen CTAA16.88, VEGF-A, VEGFR-1, VEGFR2 or vimentin. Other antigens specific for cancer will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate
15 embodiments of the invention. Examples of CARs which target the above antigens include but are not limited to bispecific CARs, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CCR, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR) or bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CDR and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR).
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25 In some embodiments, the bispecific chimeric antigen receptors target and bind at least two different antigens. Examples of pairings of at least two antigens bound by the bispecific CARs of the invention include but are not limited to CD19 and CD20, CD19 and CD22, CD20 and L1-CAM, L1-CAM and GD2, EGFR and L1-CAM, EGFR and C-MET, EGFR and HER2, C-MET and HER2 and EGFR and ROR1. Other pairings of
30 antigens specific for cancer will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention. In yet other embodiments, the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor targets CD19 and CD20. Examples of CARs which target the above antigens include but are not limited to bispecific CARs, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CCR,

bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR) or bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CDR and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR).

- 5 Antigen specific for inflammatory diseases which may be targeted by the CARs of the invention include but are not limited to any one or more of AOC3 (VAP-1), CAM-3001, CCL11 (eotaxin-1), CD125, CD147 (basigin), CD154 (CD40L), CD2, CD20, CD23 (IgE receptor), CD25 (α chain of IL-2 receptor), CD3, CD4, CD5, IFN- α , IFN- γ , IgE, IgE Fc region, IL-1, IL-12, IL-23, IL-13, IL-17, IL-17A, IL-22, IL-4, IL-5, IL-5, IL-6, IL-6
- 10 receptor, integrin α 4, integrin α 4 β 7, Lama glama, LFA-1 (CD11a), MEDI-528, myostatin, OX-40, rhuMAb β 7, scleroscin, SOST, TGF beta 1, TNF- α or VEGF-A. Other antigen specific for inflammatory diseases will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention. Examples of CARs which target the above antigens include but are not limited to bispecific CARs, bispecific
- 15 CARs co-expressed with EGFRt, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CCR, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR) or bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CDR and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR).
- 20 Antigen specific for neuronal disorders which may be targeted by the CARs of the invention include but are not limited to any one or more of beta amyloid or MABT5102A. Other antigen specific for neuronal disorders will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention. Examples of
- 25 CARs which target the above antigens include but are not limited to bispecific CARs, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CCR, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR) or bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CDR and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR).
- 30 Antigen specific for diabetes which may be targeted by the CARs of the invention include but are not limited to any one or more of L-1 β or CD3. Other antigen specific for diabetes or other metabolic disorders will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention. Examples of

CARs which target the above antigens include but are not limited to bispecific CARs, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CCR, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR) or bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CDR and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR).

Antigens specific for cardiovascular diseases which may be targeted by the CARs of the invention include but are not limited to any one or more of C5, cardiac myosin, CD41 (integrin alpha-IIb), fibrin II, beta chain, ITGB2 (CD18) and sphingosine-1-phosphate. Other antigens specific for cardiovascular diseases will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention. Examples of CARs which target the above antigens include but are not limited to bispecific CARs, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CCR, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR) or bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CDR and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR).

Antigens specific for infectious diseases which may be targeted by the CARs of the invention include but are not limited to any one or more of anthrax toxin, CCR5, CD4, clumping factor A, cytomegalovirus, cytomegalovirus glycoprotein B, endotoxin, Escherichia coli, hepatitis B surface antigen, hepatitis B virus, HIV-1, Hsp90, Influenza A hemagglutinin, lipoteichoic acid, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, rabies virus glycoprotein, respiratory syncytial virus and TNF- α . Other antigens specific for infectious diseases will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention. Examples of CARs which target the above antigens include but are not limited to bispecific CARs, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CCR, bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR) or bispecific CARs co-expressed with EGFRt and CDR and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR).

Further examples of target antigens include but are not limited to surface proteins found on cancer cells in a specific or amplified fashion (*e.g.* the IL-14 receptor, CD19, CD20 and CD40 for B-cell lymphoma, the Lewis Y and CEA antigens for a variety of carcinomas, the Tag72 antigen for breast and colorectal cancer, EGF-R for lung cancer,

folate binding protein and the HER-2 protein which is often amplified in human breast and ovarian carcinomas), or viral proteins (e.g. gp120 and gp41 envelope proteins of HIV, envelope proteins from the Hepatitis B and C viruses, the glycoprotein B and other envelope glycoproteins of human cytomegalovirus, the envelope proteins from
5 oncoviruses such as Kaposi's sarcoma-associated Herpes virus). Other potential targets of the CARs of the invention include CD4, where the ligand is the HIV gp120 envelope glycoprotein, and other viral receptors, for example ICAM, which is the receptor for the human rhinovirus, and the related receptor molecule for poliovirus.

10 Additional targets of the CARs of the invention include antigens involved in B-cell associated diseases. Yet further targets of the CARs of the invention will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention.

15 *Co-stimulatory domains of chimeric antigen receptors*

The CARs of the invention may also comprise a co-stimulatory domain. This domain may enhance cell proliferation, cell survival and development of memory cells. The CARs of the invention may comprise one or more co-stimulatory domains. Each co-
20 stimulatory domain comprises the co-stimulatory domain of any one or more of, for example, members of the TNFR super family, CD28, CD137 (4-1BB), CD134 (OX40), Dap10, CD27, CD2, CD5, ICAM-1, LFA-1, Lck, TNFR-1, TNFR-II, Fas, CD30, CD40 or combinations thereof. Co-stimulatory domains from other proteins may also be used with the CARs of the invention. Additional co-stimulatory domains will be apparent to
25 those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention. If a CAR comprises more than one co-stimulatory domain, these domains may be arranged in tandem, optionally separated by a linker.

Extracellular spacer domain of chimeric antigen receptor

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The CARs of the invention may further comprise an extracellular spacer domain. In some embodiments, this domain facilitates proper protein folding. The extracellular spacer domain comprises a hydrophilic region which is attached to the antigen-specific targeting region and the transmembrane domain. Extracellular spacer domains may

include, but are not limited to, Fc fragments of antibodies or fragments or derivatives thereof, hinge regions of antibodies or fragments or derivatives thereof, CH2 regions of antibodies, CH3 regions antibodies, artificial spacer sequences or combinations thereof. Examples of extracellular spacer domains include but are not limited to CD8 α hinge, 5 artificial spacers made of polypeptides such as Gly3, or CH1, CH3 domains of IgG's (such as human IgG4). Specifically, the extracellular spacer domain may be (i) a hinge, CH2 and CH3 regions of IgG4, (ii) a hinge region of IgG4, (iii) a hinge and CH2 of IgG4, (iv) a hinge region of CD8 α , (v) a hinge, CH2 and CH3 regions of IgG1, (vi) a hinge region of IgG1 or (vi) a hinge and CH2 of IgG1 or a combination thereof. Additional 10 extracellular spacer domains will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention.

Transmembrane domain of chimeric antigen receptors

15 The CARs of the invention may also comprise a transmembrane domain. The transmembrane domain may comprise the transmembrane sequence from any protein which has a transmembrane domain, including any of the type I, type II or type III transmembrane proteins. The transmembrane domain of the CAR of the invention may also comprise an artificial hydrophobic sequence. The transmembrane domains of the 20 CARs of the invention may be selected so as not to dimerize. Additional transmembrane domains will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention.

Intracellular signaling domain of chimeric antigen receptors

25 The CARs of the invention may also comprise an intracellular signaling domain. This domain may be cytoplasmic and may transduce the effector function signal and direct the cell to perform its specialized function. Examples of intracellular signaling domains include, but are not limited to, ζ chain of the T-cell receptor or any of its homologs (*e.g.*, 30 η chain, Fc ϵ R1 γ and β chains, MB1 (Ig α) chain, B29 (Ig β) chain, etc.), CD3 polypeptides (Δ , δ and ϵ), syk family tyrosine kinases (Syk, ZAP 70, etc.), src family tyrosine kinases (Lck, Fyn, Lyn, etc.) and other molecules involved in T-cell transduction, such as CD2, CD5 and CD28. Specifically, the intracellular signaling domain may be human CD3 zeta

chain, FcγRIII, FcεRI, cytoplasmic tails of Fc receptors, immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) bearing cytoplasmic receptors or combinations thereof. Additional intracellular signaling domains will be apparent to those of skill in the art and may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention.

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Linkers in chimeric antigen receptors

In some embodiments, two or more components of the CARs of the invention are separated by one or more linkers. For example, in CARs comprising at least two antigen-specific targeting regions, the first targeting region on the CAR may be separated from the second targeting region on the CAR via a linker. Additionally, the CAR may be linked to therapeutic controls via a linker. Linkers are oligo- or polypeptides region from about 1 to 100 amino acids in length, that link together any of the domains/regions of the CAR of the invention. In some embodiments, the linkers may be for example, 5-12 amino acids in length, 5-15 amino acids in length or 5 to 20 amino acids in length. Linkers may be composed of flexible residues like glycine and serine so that the adjacent protein domains are free to move relative to one another. Longer linkers, for example those longer than 100 amino acids, may be used in connection with alternate embodiments of the invention, and may be selected to, for example, ensure that two adjacent domains do not sterically interfere with one another. Examples of linkers which may be used in the instant invention include but are not limited to 2A linkers (for example T2A), 2A-like linkers or functional equivalents thereof.

Therapeutic controls

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Therapeutic controls regulate cell proliferation, facilitate cell selection (for example selecting cells which express the chimeric antigen receptors of the invention) or a combination thereof. In one embodiment, regulating cell proliferation comprises up-regulating cell proliferation to promote cell propagation. In another embodiment, regulating cell proliferation comprises down-regulating cell proliferation so as to reduce or inhibit cell propagation. In some embodiments, the agents that serve as therapeutic controls may promote enrichment of cells which express the bispecific chimeric antigen receptors which may result in a therapeutic advantage. In some embodiments, agents

which serve as therapeutic controls may biochemically interact with additional compositions so as to regulate the functioning of the therapeutic controls. For example, EGFRt (a therapeutic control) may biochemically interact with cetuximab so as to regulate the function of EGFRt in selection, tracking, cell ablation or a combination thereof.

Examples of therapeutic controls include but are not limited to any one or more of truncated epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFRt), thymidine kinase, cytosine deaminase, nitroreductase, xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase, human caspase 8, human caspase 9, purine nucleoside phosphorylase, linamarase/linamarin/glucose oxidase, deoxyribonucleoside kinase, horseradish peroxidase (HRP)/indole-3-acetic (IAA), Gamma-glutamylcysteine synthetase, CD20/alphaCD20, CD34/thymidine kinase chimera, dox-dependent caspase-2, mutant thymidine kinase (HSV-TKSR39), AP1903/Fas system, a chimeric cytokine receptor (CCR), a selection marker, and combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the therapeutic controls are co-expressed with the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor.

Examples of agents which regulate the functioning of the therapeutic controls include but are not limited to any one or more of Herceptin, methotrexate, cetuximab, thymidine analogs (for example ganciclovir), (E)-5-(2-bromovinyl)-2'-deoxyuridine (BVDU), 5-fluorocytosine (5-FC), 5-(azaridin-1-yl)-2, 4-dinitrobenzamide (CB1954), 6-thioguanine, a synthetic dimerizing drug (for example AP1903), fludarabine phosphate, linamarin (lin), nucleoside analogs (for example BVDU, difluorodeoxycytidine (dFdC), 1-β-D-arabinofuranosylthymine (ara-T)), indole-3-acetic (IAA), l-buthionine-S,R-sulfoximine (BSO), rituximab (RTX), doxycycline, tyrosine kinase inhibitors or combinations thereof. These agents may be administered before, during or after the use of the therapeutic controls.

As described above, the CARs of the invention may be synthesized as single polypeptide chains. If the CAR is a bispecific CAR, the polynucleotide sequence encoding the CAR may be, for example, in the following configuration in the N-terminal to C-terminal direction: N-terminal signal sequence - antigen-specific targeting region 1 - linker - antigen-specific targeting region 2 - extracellular spacer domain - transmembrane

domain – co-stimulatory domain – intracellular signaling domain. In an embodiment, such a CAR may comprise two or more co-stimulatory domains.

Alternatively, the polynucleotide sequence encoding the CAR may be in the following configuration in the N-terminal to C-terminal direction: N-terminal signal sequence -
5 antigen-specific targeting region 1 – linker – antigen-specific targeting region 2 – transmembrane domain – co-stimulatory domain – intracellular signaling domain. In an embodiment, such a CAR may comprise two or more co-stimulatory domains.

10 If a CAR comprises more than two antigen-specific targeting regions, the polynucleotide sequence encoding the CAR may be in the following configuration in the N-terminal to C-terminal direction: N-terminal signal sequence - antigen-specific targeting region 1 – linker – antigen-specific targeting region 2 - linker – (antigen-specific targeting region)_n – transmembrane domain – co-stimulatory domain – intracellular signaling domain. Such a
15 CAR may further comprise an extracellular spacer domain. Each antigen-specific targeting region may be separated by a linker. In an embodiment, such a CAR may comprise two or more co-stimulatory domains.

The invention provides a nucleic acid sequence of the backbone of an exemplary CAR of
20 the invention comprising an extracellular spacer domain, a transmembrane domain, a co-stimulatory domain and an intracellular signaling domain. Specifically, an exemplary backbone for a may CAR comprise, in the N-terminus to C-terminus orientation, IgG4hinge-CD28tm-41BB-CD3zeta, wherein the extracellular spacer domain is the IgG4 hinge region, the transmembrane domain is the transmembrane region from CD28, the co-
25 stimulatory domain is from 4-1BB and the intracellular signaling domain is from the CD3 zeta chain (Figure 7). At least two or more antigen-specific targeting regions may be inserted N-terminal to the IgG4 hinge.

The invention provides nucleic acid sequences of an exemplary embodiment of the
30 invention where the CAR is specific to CD19 and CD20. In one embodiment, the sequence encoding a bispecific anti-CD19xCD20 CAR is set forth in Figure 3, 8 or 10. In another embodiment, the sequence encoding a bispecific anti-CD19xCD20 CAR is set forth in Figure 4, 9 or 11. In this exemplary embodiment, the bispecific CAR comprises

scFvs specific for CD19 and CD20 with each scFv separated by a linker, joined to an extracellular spacer domain, which is joined to the co-stimulatory and intracellular signaling domains via a transmembrane domain. Although the exemplary CAR depicts a set of scFv sequences, any scFv specific for CD19 and CD20 may be used. In a particular embodiment, the bispecific CAR specific for CD19 and CD20 is CD19scFv-Gly4Serlinker-CD20scFv-IgG4-Hinge-CD28tm-41BB(cyto)-zeta(cyto) and is encoded by the sequences set forth in Figures 3 and 4. This bispecific CAR comprises single chain Fv fragments specific for CD19 and CD20 linked by a Gly4Ser linker, an IgG4 hinge extracellular spacer domain, a CD28 transmembrane domain, a 41BB costimulatory domain and the cytoplasmic domain from CD3 zeta chain.

In another embodiment, the bispecific CAR specific for CD19 and CD20 comprises CD19scFv-Gly4serlinker-CD20scFv-hulgG4-hingeCH2CH3-CD28tm/cyto-41BB-zeta (Figures 9-10). This bispecific CAR comprises single chain Fv fragments specific for CD19 and CD20 linked by a Gly4Ser linker, a human IgG4 hinge, CH2 and CH3 extracellular spacer domain, a CD28 transmembrane domain, a 4-1BB costimulatory domain and the cytoplasmic domain from CD3 zeta chain.

In a further embodiment, the bispecific CAR specific for CD19 and CD20 is CD19-Gly4serlinker-CD20scFv-CD8 α hinge-CD8 α TM-41BBcostim-zetacyto (Figures 11-12). This bispecific CAR comprises single chain Fv fragments specific for CD19 and CD20 linked by a Gly4Ser linker, a CD8alpha hinge extracellular spacer domain, a CD8alpha transmembrane domain, a 41BB costimulatory domain and the cytoplasmic domain from CD3 zeta chain.

Truncated epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFRt)

Human epidermal growth factor receptor (huEGFR)(EGFR; ErbB-1, HER1 in humans) is a receptor tyrosine kinase of the ErbB family of growth factor receptors that is not expressed by cells of the hematopoietic and lymphopoietic systems. Ligand (EGF, TGF- α) binding occurs within N-terminal extracellular domains I and II of EGFR resulting from transition of receptor tyrosine kinase inactive monomers to active homodimers.

Extracellular domain III of EGFR contains the binding sites of antibodies (for example cetuximab (Erbix), an IgG1 chimeric antibody). It is believed that human EGFR may be rendered incapable of binding ligands (EGF, TGF- α) by removal of domains I and II, and devoid of signaling activity by deletion of its cytoplasmic tail, while retaining an intact antibody binding site (for example cetuximab binding site), for example in
5 extracellular domain III, IV or a combination thereof (Wang et al., A transgene-encoded cell surface polypeptide for selection, in vivo tracking, and ablation of engineered cells *Blood* 118(5)1255-1263).

10 A truncated EGFRt polypeptide described herein has at least three uses for genetic engineering of cell-based therapies: ex vivo cell purification, in vivo cell tracking, and cell ablation. In an embodiment, EGFRt, for use as a therapeutic control with the CARs of the invention, binds any one or more of EGFR-specific siRNA, a small molecule that targets EGFR, an anti-EGFR-antibody or a combination thereof. In another embodiment,
15 EGFRt comprises the sequence set forth in Figures 12 or 13 or sequences that are about 70%, about 75%, about 80%, about 85%, about 90% or about 95% homologous to the sequences set forth in Figures 12 or 13.

In an embodiment of the invention, huEGFRt may be co-expressed with the CARs of the invention so as to purify cells expressing the CARs (for example ex vivo cell
20 purification), track cells (for example in vitro or in vivo cell tracking) expressing the CARs or regulate cells (for example in vivo or in vitro or ex vivo) expressing the CARs by triggering cell ablation as required. In one embodiment, the CARs are bispecific CARs.

25

Chimeric cytokine receptor (CCR)

Based on the limitations of using exogenous γ c cytokines in adoptive immunotherapy, the invention provides T cells with an intrinsic γ c cytokine signaling mechanism. The utility
30 of forced constitutive chimeric cytokine receptors IL-2/IL-15R β (C γ CR2) and IL-7R α (C γ CR7) receptor signals were compared. As described below, the chimeric cytokine receptors have the ability to improve the survival, persistence, and *in vivo* engraftment of cytotoxic T cells (CTLs).

Accordingly, in an embodiment of the invention, the CARs of the invention may be co-expressed with CCR. For example, a bispecific CAR may be co-expressed with EGFRt and CCR. Alternately, a bispecific CAR may be co-expressed with CCR. Examples of chimeric cytokine receptor include but are not limited to IL-7 cytokine-linker- IL7R α , IL-7 cytokine-linker-extracellular domain of IL-7R α -transmembrane domain of IL-7R α -cytoplasmic domain of IL-2R β , IL-7 cytokine-linker-IL2R β .

A CCR comprising IL-7 cytokine-linker- IL7R α comprises an N-terminal signal sequence joined to the N-terminus of the IL-7 cytokine which is linked via a linker to extracellular, transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains of IL-7R α (the alpha chain of the IL-7 receptor).

A CCR comprising IL-7 cytokine-linker-extracellular domain of IL-7R α -transmembrane domain of IL-7R α -cytoplasmic domain of IL-2R β comprises an N-terminal signal sequence joined to the N-terminus of the IL-7 cytokine which is linked via a linker to the extracellular domain and transmembrane domain of IL-7R α and to the cytoplasmic domain of IL-2R β (the beta chain of the IL-2 receptor).

A CCR comprising IL-7 cytokine-linker-IL2R β comprises N-terminal signal sequence joined to the N-terminus of the IL-7 cytokine which is linked via a linker to extracellular, transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains of IL-2R β .

Dihydroxyfolate Receptor (DHFR)

Genetic modification of T cells to co-express a therapeutic transgene and a drug resistant transgene that confers resistance to lymphotoxic drugs provides the opportunity to select for therapeutic cells both *in vivo* and *ex vivo*. A mutated human enzyme transgene, dihydrofolate reductase double mutant (DHFR^{FS}; L22F, F31S), which confers resistance of engineered T cells to methotrexate (MTX), allowing selection of cells co-expressing a CD19-specific chimeric antigen receptor (CD19CAR) that specifically targets B-lineage tumor cells.

In an embodiment, the CARs of the invention (for example bispecific CARs) may be co-expressed with DHFR (for example mutant DHFR). In a further embodiment, the bispecific CAR may be co-expressed with EGFRt, CCR and DHFR (including mutant DHFR). Alternately, the bispecific CAR may be co-expressed with EGFRt and DHFR
5 (including mutant DHFR).

Other selection markers that may be used with the CARs of the invention include but are not limited to methylated-DNA-protein-cysteine methyltransferase (MDMT), inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase II (IMDHP2) or a combination thereof. MDMT makes
10 cells resistant to chemotherapy and therefore may be used if synergy between chemotherapy and T cell therapy is desired.

Vectors encoding the CARs of the invention are also provided herein. Vectors encoding CARs also encode EGFRt. In some embodiments, vectors encoding CARs and EGFRt
15 also encode CCR or DHFR (for example mutant DHFR). In other embodiments, vectors encoding CARs and EGFRt also encode CCD and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR). In some specific embodiments, the vectors may encode a bispecific CAR and EGFRt, a bispecific CAR and EGFRt and CCR, a bispecific CAR and EGFRt and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR) or a bispecific CAR and EGFRt and CCR and DHFR (for
20 example mutant DHFR). Vectors which may be used to express the CARs of the invention include but are not limited to lentivirus vectors, gamma retrovirus vectors, foamy virus vectors, AAV vectors, adeno virus vectors, engineered hybrid viruses, naked DNA (including but not limited to transposon mediated vectors, such as Sleeping Beauty, Piggybak, and Integrases such as Phi31.

25

In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the bispecific CAR specific to CD19 and CD20 disclosed herein is expressed via a lentiviral vector as illustrated in Figure 5.

Genetically engineered cells of the invention

30

The invention also provides genetically engineered cells which comprise and stably express the CAR of the invention. The CAR expressed by the genetically engineered cell may comprise at least two antigen-specific targeting regions, an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, one or more co-stimulatory domains and an intracellular

signaling domain. The polynucleotide sequence encoding the CAR may also comprise an N-terminal signal sequence. In an embodiment, the CAR is a bispecific CAR. Each of the at least two antigen-specific targeting regions, extracellular spacer domain, transmembrane domain, one or more co-stimulatory domains and an intracellular signaling domain are described above. The antigen-specific targeting domains may be capable of specifically binding, in an MHC unrestricted manner, an antigen which is not normally bound by a T-cell receptor in that manner.

In an embodiment, the genetically engineered cells that express the CARs (for example bispecific CARs) of the invention co-express EGFRt. In a further embodiment, the genetically engineered cells that express the CARs (for example bispecific CARs) co-express EGFRt and CCR. In an additional embodiment, the genetically engineered cells that express the CARs (for example bispecific CARs) co-express EGFRt and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR). In another embodiment, the genetically engineered cells that express the CARs (for example bispecific CARs) co-express EGFRt, CCR and DHFR (for example mutant DHFR).

The genetically engineered cells express a CAR having at least two antigen-specific targeting regions which are specific for at least two different target antigens. In one embodiment, the antigen-specific targeting regions comprise target-specific antibodies or functional equivalents or fragments or derivatives thereof. The antigen-specific antibody may be the Fab fragment of the antibody or the single chain variable fragment (scFv) of the antibody.

Genetically engineered cells which may comprise and express the CARs of the invention include, but are not limited to, T-lymphocytes (T-cells), naïve T cells (T_N), memory T cells (for example, central memory T cells (T_{CM}), effector memory cells (T_{EM})), natural killer cells, hematopoietic stem cells and/or pluripotent embryonic/induced stem cells capable of giving rise to therapeutically relevant progeny. In an embodiment, the genetically engineered cells are autologous cells. By way of example, individual T-cells of the invention may be $CD4^+/CD8^-$, $CD4^-/CD8^+$, $CD4^-/CD8^-$ or $CD4^+/CD8^+$. The T-cells may be a mixed population of $CD4^+/CD8^-$ and $CD4^-/CD8^+$ cells or a population of a single clone. $CD4^+$ T-cells of the invention may produce IL-2, IFN γ , TNF α and other

T-cell effector cytokines when co-cultured *in vitro* with cells expressing the target antigens (for example CD20+ and/or CD19+ tumor cells). CD8⁺ T-cells of the invention may lyse antigen-specific target cells when co-cultured *in vitro* with the target cells. In some embodiments, T cells may be any one or more of CD45RA⁺ CD62L⁺ naïve cells, 5 CD45RO⁺ CD62L⁺ central memory cells, CD62L⁻ effector memory cells or a combination thereof (Berger et al., Adoptive transfer of virus-specific and tumor-specific T cell immunity. *Curr Opin Immunol* 2009 21(2)224-232).

Genetically modified cells may be produced by stably transfecting cells with DNA 10 encoding the CAR of the invention. DNA encoding the CAR of the invention (for example bispecific CAR) may also encode EGFRt, CCR and/or DHFR (for example mutant DHFR). In one embodiment, a first polynucleotide encodes the CAR (for example bispecific CAR) and is linked via IRES sequences or a polynucleotide that encodes a cleavable linker, to a second polynucleotide that encodes EGFRt. In another 15 embodiment, the first polynucleotide encodes the CAR (for example bispecific CAR) and is linked via IRES sequences or a polynucleotide that encodes a cleavable linker, to a second polynucleotide that encodes EGFRt and the first or second polynucleotides are linked to a third polynucleotide that encodes CCR or DHFR (for example mutant DHFR), also via IRES sequences or a polynucleotide that encodes a cleavable linker. In a further 20 embodiment, the first polynucleotide encodes the CAR (for example bispecific CAR) and is linked via IRES sequences or a polynucleotide that encodes a cleavable linker, to a second polynucleotide that encodes EGFRt and the first and second polynucleotides are linked to a third polynucleotide that encodes CCR and a fourth polynucleotide that encodes DHFR (for example mutant DHFR) via IRES sequences or a polynucleotide that 25 encodes a cleavable linker. Viral vectors are commonly used to carry heterologous genes into cells (*e.g.*, T-cells). Examples of viral vectors which may be used to generate genetically modified cells include but are not limited to SIN lentiviral vectors, retroviral vectors, foamy virus vectors, adeno-associated virus (AAV) vectors and/or plasmid transposons (*e.g.*, sleeping beauty transposon system).

30

Various methods produce stable transfectants which express the CARs of the invention. In one embodiment, a method of stably transfecting and re-directing cells is by electroporation using naked DNA. By using naked DNA, the time required to produce redirected cells may be significantly reduced. Additional methods to genetically engineer

cells using naked DNA encoding the CAR of the invention include but are not limited to chemical transformation methods (*e.g.*, using calcium phosphate, dendrimers, liposomes and/or cationic polymers), non-chemical transformation methods (*e.g.*, electroporation, optical transformation, gene electrotransfer and/or hydrodynamic delivery) and/or
5 particle-based methods (*e.g.*, impalefection, using a gene gun and/or magnetofection). The transfected cells demonstrating presence of a single integrated un-rearranged vector and expression of the CAR may be expanded *ex vivo*. In one embodiment, the cells selected for *ex vivo* expansion are CD8⁺ and demonstrates the capacity to specifically recognize and lyse antigen-specific target cells.

10

Viral transduction methods may also be used to generate redirected cells which express the CAR of the invention. Cell types that may be used to generate genetically modified cells expressing the bispecific CAR of the invention include but are not limited to T-lymphocytes (T-cells), natural killer cells, hematopoietic stem cells and/or pluripotent
15 embryonic/induced stem cells capable of giving rise to therapeutically relevant progeny.

Stimulation of the T-cells by an antigen under proper conditions results in proliferation (expansion) of the cells and/or production of IL-2. The cells comprising the CAR of the invention will expand in number in response to the binding of one or more antigens to the
20 antigen-specific targeting regions of the CAR. The invention also provides a method of making and expanding cells expressing a CAR. The method comprises transfecting or transducing the cells with the vector expressing the CAR and stimulating the cells with cells expressing the target antigens, recombinant target antigens, or an antibody to the receptor to cause the cells to proliferate, so as to make and expand T-cells. In an
25 embodiment, the cells may be any one or more of T-lymphocytes (T-cells), natural killer (NK) cells, hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) or pluripotent embryonic/induced stem cells capable of giving rise to therapeutically relevant progeny.

In an exemplary embodiment, the genetically engineered cells of the invention express a
30 bispecific CAR which is specific for CD19 and CD20 antigens. In a further embodiment, a genetically engineered T-cell expresses the bispecific CARs CD19scFv-Gly4ser-linker-CD20scFv-hulgG4-hinge-CD28-41BB(cyto)-zeta(cyto) or CD19scFv-Gly4ser-linker-CD20scFv-hulgG4-hingeCH2CH3-CD28tm/cyto-zeta or CD19-Gly4serlinker-CD20scFv-CD8alpha-hinge-CD8alphaTM-41BBcostim-zetacyto.

In an exemplary embodiment, the invention provides a method of making and expanding T-cells expressing a CD19-specific and CD20-specific CAR. The method comprises using a lentivirus to transduce CD3xCD28 bead-stimulated purified central memory T-cells (such as T-cells from peripheral blood) with the vector expressing the CD19 and CD20 bispecific CAR, growing the T-cells in the presence of rhuIL-2 and/or IL-15 and restimulating the T-cells with CD19⁺ and CD20⁺ cells, recombinant CD19 and CD20, or an antibody to the receptor to cause the T-cells to proliferate, so as to make and expand CD19-specific and CD20-specific T-cells.

10

Therapeutic methods of the invention

The CARs of the invention may be used to overcome therapeutic failures arising from antigen loss escape variants, to reduce resistance to existing therapies and/or to treat diseases associated with the antigens targeted by the CARs.

15

Accordingly, the invention also provides methods for treating a disease associated with the antigen targeted by the CAR of the invention in a subject in need thereof. The method comprises providing a composition comprising the CAR of the invention and administering an effective amount of the composition so as to treat the disease associated with the antigen in the subject.

20

The invention also provides methods for overcoming therapeutic failures arising from antigen loss escape variants in disease states (e.g., B-cell diseases) in subjects in need thereof. The method comprises providing a composition comprising the CAR of the invention and administering an effective amount of the composition so as to treat the disease associated with the antigen in the subject.

25

In some embodiments, the composition comprises a polynucleotide encoding the CAR, a protein comprising the CAR or genetically modified cells comprising the CAR. In another embodiment, the genetically modified cells of the composition are T-lymphocytes (T-cells), naïve T cells (T_N), memory T cells (for example, central memory T cells (T_{CM}), effector memory cells (T_{EM})), natural killer (NK) cells, hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) or pluripotent embryonic/induced stem cells capable of giving rise to therapeutically

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relevant progeny, which express the CAR of the invention. The compositions of the invention may be administered alone or in conjunction with existing therapies. If other therapies are used in conjunction, the compositions of the invention may be administered concurrently or sequentially with the other the existing therapies.

5

Pharmaceutical compositions

In various embodiments, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a therapeutically effective amount of the CAR (for example, bispecific CAR) of the invention. The CAR of the invention in the composition may be any one or more of a polynucleotide encoding the CAR, a protein comprising the CAR or genetically modified cells comprising the CAR. The composition may further comprise polynucleotides encoding EGFRt, CCR and/or DHFR (for example mutant DHFR), proteins co-expressed with the CAR including EGFRt, CCR and/or DHFR or genetically modified cells that express the CAR and co-express EGFRt, CCR and/or DHFR. “Pharmaceutically acceptable excipient” means an excipient that is useful in preparing a pharmaceutical composition that is generally safe, non-toxic, and desirable, and includes excipients that are acceptable for veterinary use as well as for human pharmaceutical use. Such excipients may be solid, liquid, semisolid, or, in the case of an aerosol composition, gaseous.

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15
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In various embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may be formulated for delivery via any route of administration. “Route of administration” may refer to any administration pathway known in the art, including but not limited to aerosol, nasal, oral, intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, inhalation, transmucosal, transdermal, parenteral, implantable pump, continuous infusion, topical application, capsules and/or injections.

25

The pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention can also contain any pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. “Pharmaceutically acceptable carrier” as used herein refers to a pharmaceutically acceptable material, composition, or vehicle that is involved in carrying or transporting a compound of interest from one tissue, organ, or portion of the body to another tissue, organ, or portion of the body. For example, the carrier may be a liquid or solid filler, diluent, excipient, solvent, or encapsulating material, or a

30

combination thereof. Each component of the carrier must be “pharmaceutically acceptable” in that it must be compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation. It must also be suitable for use in contact with any tissues or organs with which it may come in contact, meaning that it must not carry a risk of toxicity, irritation, allergic response, immunogenicity, or any other complication that excessively outweighs its therapeutic benefits.

The pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention can also be encapsulated, tableted or prepared in an emulsion or syrup for oral administration. Pharmaceutically acceptable solid or liquid carriers may be added to enhance or stabilize the composition, or to facilitate preparation of the composition. Liquid carriers include syrup, peanut oil, olive oil, glycerin, saline, alcohols and water. Solid carriers include starch, lactose, calcium sulfate, dihydrate, terra alba, magnesium stearate or stearic acid, talc, pectin, acacia, agar or gelatin. The carrier may also include a sustained release material such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate, alone or with a wax.

The pharmaceutical preparations are made following the conventional techniques of pharmacy involving milling, mixing, granulation, and compressing, when necessary, for tablet forms; or milling, mixing and filling for hard gelatin capsule forms. When a liquid carrier is used, the preparation will be in the form of syrup, elixir, emulsion or an aqueous or non-aqueous suspension. Such a liquid formulation may be administered directly p.o. or filled into a soft gelatin capsule.

The pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may be delivered in a therapeutically effective amount. The precise therapeutically effective amount is that amount of the composition that will yield the most effective results in terms of efficacy of treatment in a given subject. This amount will vary depending upon a variety of factors, including but not limited to the characteristics of the therapeutic compound (including activity, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and bioavailability), the physiological condition of the subject (including age, sex, disease type and stage, general physical condition, responsiveness to a given dosage, and type of medication), the nature of the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or carriers in the formulation, and the route of administration. One skilled in the clinical and pharmacological arts will be able to determine a therapeutically effective amount through routine experimentation, for

instance, by monitoring a subject's response to administration of a compound and adjusting the dosage accordingly. For additional guidance, see *Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy* (Gennaro ed. 20th edition, Williams & Wilkins PA, USA) (2000).

5

EXAMPLES

The following examples are provided to better illustrate the claimed invention and are not to be interpreted as limiting the scope of the invention. To the extent that specific materials are mentioned, it is merely for purposes of illustration and is not intended to limit the invention. One skilled in the art may develop equivalent means or reactants without the exercise of inventive capacity and without departing from the scope of the invention.

15 Example 1

Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of the invention. In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, Figure 2 depicts the components of bispecific anti-CD19xanti-CD20 bispecific CAR. Figure 2 also depicts a schematic of the complete cDNA packaged into epHIV-7 lentivirus vector transfer plasmid. Figures 3 and 4 show the nucleic and amino acid sequences of an exemplary bispecific CAR, namely GMCSFss-CD19scFv-Gly4Ser1linker-CD20scFv-IgG4Hinge-CD28tm-41BBzeta-T2A-EGFRt_epHIV7.

25 Example 2

Figure 5 is a schematic showing the vector construct of an exemplary CAR of the invention, namely, the CD19scFv-CD20scFv-IgG4-CD28tm-CD28costim-CD3zeta transgene construct. The CD19scFv-CD20scFv-IgG4-CD28tmCD28costim-CD3zeta transgene was assembled using the one-step isothermal DNA assembly method previously described by Gibson et. al. (Enzymatic assembly of DNA molecules upto several hindred kilobases. *Nature Methods*. 2009;6:343-345). The V_L and V_H domains of the CD19 scFv construct was sequenced from a CD19CAR-CD28-Zeta transgene previously described. Schmitz N, Dreger P, Glass B, Sureda A. Allogeneic transplantation

in lymphoma: current status. *Haematologica*. 2007;92(11):1533-1548) through polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The V_H and V_L domains of the CD20 scFv were assembled by spliced-overlap polymerase chain reaction using a CD20R-CD28-Zeta transgene previously described (Michael Jensen et al., CD20 is a molecular target for scFvFc:zeta receptor redirected T-cells: implications for cellular immunotherapy of CD20⁺ malignancy. *Biology of Blood and Marrow Transplant*. 1998;4:75-83). The V_H and the V_L domains of CD19 scFv and CD20 scFv were linked with an 18-residue linker peptide as previously described. The IgG4-CD28tm-CD28costim domain was sequenced using the CD19R-CD28-CD3zeta transgene by PCR. The CD3zeta-T2A-EGFRt_epHIV7 lentiviral destination vector was prepared by NheI and RsrII restriction digestion of the CD19R-CD28 portion from a CD19R-CD28-Zeta-T2A-EGFRt_epHIV7 plasmid previously described (Seitaro Terakura et al., Generation of CD19-CAR modified CD8⁺ T-cells derived from virus-specific central memory T-cells. *Blood*. Oct. 26, 2011). The final CD19scFv-CD20scFv-IgG4-CD28tm-CD28costim-CD3zeta construct was assembled by the one-step isothermal Gibson DNA assembly method using the restriction digested Zeta-epHIV7 destination vector and the CD19scFv, CD20scFv, and IgG4-CD28tm-CD28costim- DNA fragments with primers for each containing a 30 bp overlap at the 5' terminus.

Table 1: Regulatory Elements Present in the bispecific CAR epHIV-7 Transfer Plasmid	
Regulatory Element	Function
U5	5' Unique sequence
Psi	Packaging signal
RRE	Rev-responsive element
flap	Contains polypurine track sequence and central termination sequence to facilitate nuclear import of pre-integration complex
EF1p Promoter	EF1-alpha Eukaryotic Promoter sequence driving expression of CD19xCD20 CAR
WPRE	Woodchuck hepatitis virus derived regulatory element to enhance viral RNA transportation
delU3	3' U3 with deletion to generate SIN vector
R	Repeat sequence within LTR
U5	3' U5 sequence in LTR
Amp ^R	Ampicillin-resistance gene
CoEl ori	Replication origin of plasmid
SV40 ori	Replication origin of SV40
CMV promoter	CMV promoter to generate viral genome RNA
R	Repeat sequence within LTR

Example 3

- 5 HEK 293T-cells were transfected with anti-CD19xCD20CAR-T2A-EGFRt epHIV-7 transfer plasmid or with anti-CD20xCD19CAR-T2A-EGFRt epHIV-7 transfer plasmid. Transfected cells were stained with biotinylated anti-Fc antibodies and streptavidin PE (SA-PE) and then were subjected to flow cytometric analysis for detection of expression of the above two CARs. Both the anti-CD19xCD20 CAR and the anti-CD20xCD19 CAR
- 10 were expressed on transfected HEK 293T cells.

The epHIV-7 transfer plasmid co-expressed EGFRt with the above two bispecific CARs. EGFRt co-expression was detected on the same transfected cells using a combination of biotinylated anti-EGFR antibodies/SA-PE staining and flow cytometric analysis.

5 **Example 4**

Primary human peripheral blood derived T-cells were activated with OKT3 and then were lentivirally transduced with monospecific anti-CD19 CAR, monospecific anti-CD20 CAR or bispecific anti-CD19xCD20CAR-T2A-EGFRt epHIV7 lentivirus vector. epHIV7
10 lentivirus vector also encoded EGFRt together with monospecific anti-CD19 CAR, monospecific anti-CD20 CAR or bispecific anti-CD19xCD20. Thus, cells expressing the CARs co-expressed EGFRt. Transfected cells were stained with biotinylated anti-EGFR antibodies and SA-PE and then were subjected to flow cytometric analysis for detection of EGFRt expression and co-expression of monospecific or bispecific CARs. Of the cells
15 transfected with monospecific anti-CD19 CAR, 51% expressed EGFRt; of the cells transfected with monospecific anti-CD20 CAR, 38.5% expressed EGFRt; of the cells transfected with the bispecific anti-CD19xCD20 CAR, 63.8% expressed EGFRt.

T cell receptor (TCR) complex in transfected cells was also detected in the same
20 transfected cells using FITC-conjugated anti-TCR α and anti-TCR β antibodies staining and flow cytometric analysis.

Example 5

25 H9 cells were genetically modified to express CD19, or CD20, or both CD19 and CD20. Cells were stained with anti-CD19 and anti-CD20 antibodies and then were subject to flow cytometric analysis to detect the expression of CD19 and CD20. Cytometric analysis confirmed the desired expression profile of CD19⁺CD20⁻, CD19⁻CD20⁺, and CD19⁺CD20⁺ H9 cells, namely, genetically engineered H9 cells expressed CD19, or
30 CD20, or both CD19 and CD20 thereby simulating cancer target cells, which contain antigen-negative antigen loss escape variants. As described later, these cell lines were subsequently used as target cells to stimulate CAR-expressing T-cell lines, which act as effector cells to kill target cells.

Also, endogenous levels of CD19 and CD20 expression in SUP-B15 and DHL-6 cell lines was analyzed using anti-CD19 APC and anti-CD20 PE staining and flow cytometric analysis. SUP-B15 cell line expressed high level of CD19 with low level of CD20 (thus CD19⁺CD20⁻), and DHL-16 cell line expressed high level of CD20 with low level of CD19 (thus CD19⁻CD20⁺).

Example 6

A 4-hour chromium release assay was used to measure the lysis of the target cells by the effector cells. Effector cells are primary human T-cells lentivirally transduced to express monospecific anti-CD19 CAR, monospecific anti-CD20 CAR or bispecific anti-CD19xCD20 CAR. The bispecific anti-CD19xCD20 CAR effector T-cells effectively lysed all CD19⁺CD20⁻, CD19⁻CD20⁺, and CD19⁺CD20⁺ target cells, which include CD19⁺CD20⁻ H9 cells, CD19⁻CD20⁺ H9 cells, CD19⁺CD20⁺ H9 cells and SUP-B15 cells. At effector to target ratios of 1:1, 3:1, 10:1, and 30:1, about 25%, 45%, 50% and 60%, respectively, target cells were lysed.

In contrast, monospecific CAR expressing T-cell lines fail to lyse antigen-negative antigen loss escape variants, which escaped from the monospecific CAR effector cells. The anti-CD19 CAR effector T-cells failed to lyse CD19⁻CD20⁺ targets and the anti-CD20 CAR effector T-cells failed to lyse CD19⁺CD20⁻ targets.

Example 7

Bispecific CAR-expressing CD4 enriched T-cells were activated for cytokine secretion (Interferon gamma (IFN-g, IFN- γ)) upon stimulation by CD19⁺CD20⁻, CD19⁻CD20⁺, and CD19⁺CD20⁺ target cells, which include CD19⁺CD20⁻ H9 cells, CD19⁻CD20⁺ H9 cells, CD19⁺CD20⁺ H9 cells and SUP-B15 cells. IFN- γ content was measured by cytokine bead array of culture supernatants of T-cells and target cells after 24-hours of co-culture. Activated bispecific CAR-expressing CD4 enriched T-cells secreted at least 2500 pg/ml INF-g upon stimulation by every type of target cells. In contrast, monospecific CAR expressing T-cell lines were not activated for cytokine INF-g secretion upon stimulation by antigen-negative antigen loss escape variants, which escaped from the monospecific

CAR effector cells. CD19 CAR T-cells failed to secrete IG γ upon co-culture with CD19⁻CD20⁺ target cells and CD20 CAR T-cells failed to secrete IG γ upon co-culture with CD19⁺CD20⁻ target cells.

In-vitro Stimulation Assay

- Stimulators (3×10^5):
 - TM-LCL — H9 parent
 - OKT3-TM-LCL — H9 CD19R
 - SUP-B15 — H9 CD20R
 - DHL-6 — H9 CD19/20R
- Responders (1×10^6 on S₁R₂D₁₇):
 - CD4 enriched mock — CD8 enriched mock
 - CD4 enriched CD19R — CD8 enriched CD19R
 - CD4 enriched CD20R — CD8 enriched CD20R
 - CD4 enriched CD19/20R — CD8 enriched CD19/20R
- Cells incubated for 24 hrs, and cell free supernatant will be harvested today for BioPlex assay

5 Example 8

The example below describes a CD19 specific chimeric antigen receptor linked to truncated epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFRt) via a T2A sequence. EGFRt may be linked to and co-expressed with other chimeric antigen receptors, for example, bispecific
10 chimeric antigen receptors.

Applicants demonstrated the utility of such a truncated EGFR (huEGFRt) expressed by transduced T cells for immunomagnetic purification using biotinylated cetuximab, cell tracking by flow cytometry and immunohistochemistry, and in vivo cell ablation after
15 systemic cetuximab administration. In this exemplary embodiment, domain I and II of EGFRt have been deleted while domains III and IV have been retained.

The CD19CAR-T2A-EGFRt-epHIV7 lentiviral construct contains: (1) the chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) sequence consisting of the V_H and V_L gene segments of the
20 CD19-specific FMC63 monoclonal antibody (mAb), an IgG4 hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3}, the transmembrane, and cytoplasmic signaling domains of the co-stimulatory molecule

CD28, and the cytoplasmic domain of the CD3 ζ chain (Kowolik CK. et al., CD28 costimulation provided through a CD19-specific chimeric antigen receptor enhances in vivo persistence and antitumor efficacy of adoptively transferred T cells. *Cancer Res.* 2006, 66(22):10995-11004); (2) the self-cleaving *T2A* sequence (Szymczak AL. et al.,
5 Correction of multi-gene deficiency in vivo using a “self-cleaving” 2A peptide-based retroviral vector. *Nat Biotechnol* 2004; 22(5)589-594); and (3) the truncated *EGFR* sequence as indicated.

Immunomagnetic enrichment of huEGFRt⁺ human T cells after lentiviral transduction

10

The biotinylated cetuximab was used for either immunomagnetic selection or FACS sorting of huEGFRt⁺ cells. Applicants used biotinylated cetuximab in conjunction with commercially available antibiotin microbeads for the immunomagnetic selection of human T cells transduced with a self-inactivating lentivirus that directs the co-expression
15 of CD19CAR and huEGFRt.

PBMCs or purified central memory (CD45RO⁺CD62L⁺ T_{CM}) or effector memory (CD45RO⁺CD62L⁺ T_{EM}) T-cell subsets were stimulated with anti-CD3/anti-CD28 beads and then transduced by lentiviral vector to generate a panel of primary human T-cell
20 lines, of which 2.6%-40% expressed huEGFRt and CAR. The unselected cells were labeled with biotinylated cetuximab and anti-biotin microbeads; and then were separated to consistently obtain a selected cell population, of which 90% express huEGFRt and CAR.

25 Unselected T cells and selected fraction were stained with biotinylated-cetuximab and either PE-conjugated streptavidin or PE-conjugated anti-biotin Ab, and then were subject to flow cytometric analysis. Selection of CD19CAR⁺EGFRt⁺ cells was performed either 3 days after transduction of OKT3 blasts (enriched from 38% to 98%), or after 1 rapid expansion cycle of transduced effector memory CD62LCD45RO⁺-derived cells (enriched
30 from 20% to 96%), after 3 rapid expansion cycles of transduced CMVpp65-specific TCM-derived cells (enriched from 12% to 91%), or after 2 rapid expansion cycles of transduced CD8⁺TCM-derived cells (enriched from 3% to 97%). Selection of CD19CAR⁺EGFRt⁺IMPDH2dm⁺ cells was performed after 1 rapid expansion cycle of transduced TCM-derived cells (enriched from 25 to 92%).

CD19CAR-T2A-EGFRt-IMPDH2dm constructs contained in lentiviral vectors include codon optimized sequence portions of the CD19-specific, CD28 co-stimulatory CAR (CD19CAR), followed by the self-cleavable T2A, and selection markers huEGFRt and IMPDH2dm (a double mutant of the inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase 2 gene that allows for cell survival upon addition of mycophenolate 27), along with the Elongation Factor 1 promoter sequences (EF-1p), the GM-CSF receptor alpha chain signal sequences (GMCSFRss), and the 3 nucleotide stop codon.

Before immunomagnetic selection, a proliferative advantage of huEGFRt⁻ cells over huEGFRt⁺ cells was observed in cultures of unselected transduced T cells subjected to OKT3-mediated expansion. However, after immunomagnetic selection, the level of huEGFRt expression and the frequency of expressing cells remained stable over 3 consecutive 14-day cycles of OKT3-based expansion¹⁴. The fold expansion of EGFRt⁺ cells after immunomagnetic selection was significantly enhanced over that of huEGFRt⁺ cells in the unselected cultures.

These data demonstrate that huEGFRt can serve as a cell surface marker unique to transduced human T cells and enable subsequent cetuximab-based immunomagnetic purification of stable huEGFRt-expressing cell populations which also express CARs.

Tracking of adoptively transferred huEGFRt⁺ T cells using flow cytometry and immunohistochemistry

To test the utility of huEGFRt for tracking the engraftment of adoptively transferred T cells, Applicants harvested blood and bone marrow specimens from NOD/Scid IL-2RγC^{null} mice engrafted with CD19CAR⁺EGFRt⁺ human T cells.

First, unfixed peripheral blood and bone marrow mononuclear cell samples were subjected to flow cytometric analysis after being stained with biotinylated cetuximab and PE-conjugated streptavidin. Although the level of human CD45⁺ T-cell engraftment (20%-25%) was similar in animals administered either EGFRt-negative or -positive T cells, double staining for human CD45 and EGFR allowed for the resolution of huEGFRt⁺ (ie, transgeneexpressing) human T cells from their huEGFRt-negative counterparts.

Second, Applicants sought to determine whether standard paraffin embedded fixed tissue specimens were amenable to detection of huEGFRt⁺ T-cell infiltrates using EGFR-specific diagnostic kits. Applicants performed immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded femurs from engrafted mice and detected huEGFRt⁺ cells in the bone marrow. These data support the utility of huEGFRt to serve as a tracking marker for quantifying the frequency and tissue distribution of adoptively transferred T cells.

Cetuximab binding to huEGFRt sensitizes human T cells to ADCC

10

A valuable feature of a cell surface selection/tracking marker would be its capacity to serve as a target for in vivo cell ablation. Applicants evaluated the extent to which Cetuximab bound to huEGFRt on T cells activates ADCC of huEGFRt⁺ T cells *in vitro*, and whether Cetuximab administration could attenuate the engraftment of adoptively transferred huEGFRt⁺ T cells in NOD/*scid* mice.

15

⁵¹Cr-labeled huEGFRt⁺ T cells as the target cells and human GM-CSF activated fresh PBMCs as effectors were co-cultured. Then, the addition of Cetuximab specifically sensitized huEGFRt⁺ T cells to ADCC cytolysis by effectors. Lysis of huEGFRt⁺ T cells was measured by 4-hour chromium release assay and results showed that Cetuximab addition significantly increased lysis from less than 5% to about 50%, 45%, 40% and 15% respectively at effector to target (effector:target) ratios 50:1, 25:1, 5:1 and 1:1.

20

In contrast, the addition of the CD20-specific mAb Rituxan had no effect on triggering ADCC of huEGFRt⁺ T cells in this assay.

25

Applicants next derived huEGFRt⁺ CTLL-2 murine T cells that were additionally modified to secrete autocrine IL-2 and express the firefly luciferase biophotonic reporter, and adoptively transferred these ffluc⁺huEGFRt⁺ CTLL-2 cells via intravenous injection to NOD/*scid* mice, which subsequently received Cetuximab or Rituxan. The *in vivo* engraftment of transferred CTLL-2, as measured by in vivo biophotonic imaging, was significantly inhibited (97%, P< .05) in mice that received Erbitux (1 mg intraperitoneally daily). The Cetuximab-mediated elimination of the ffluc⁺huEGFRt⁺ CTLL-2 cells

30

occurred between 4 and 6 days. These data support the use of Cetuximab administration as a therapeutic control for patients receiving huEGFRt⁺ T cells.

Example 9

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This example describes T cells with an intrinsic γ c cytokine signaling mechanism, and shows that chimeric cytokine receptors (CCR) IL-2/IL-15R β (C γ CR2) and IL-7R α (C γ CR7) have the ability to improve the survival, persistence, and *in vivo* engraftment of cytotoxic T cells (CTLs). Truncated CD19 antigen (CD19t) was linked to C γ CR via a
10 T2A linker to show the expression of C γ CR on the cell surface. The chimeric cytokine receptors described herein may be linked to the chimeric antigen receptors of the invention, such as bispecific CARs described herein.

To develop a cell-intrinsic, ligand-independent γ c cytokine platform, Applicants
15 engineered chimeric γ c cytokine receptors (C γ CR) comprised of the IL-7 cytokine tethered by ten amino acids to the extracellular domain of IL-7R α . To engineer a C γ CR that confers an IL-7R signal, IL-7 cytokine was tethered to the full length IL-7R α chain (C γ CR7). A C γ CR that provides an IL-2/IL-15R β signal was engineered by tethering the
20 IL-7 cytokine to the extracellular and transmembrane domain of IL-7R α fused to the cytoplasmic domain of IL-2/IL-15R β (C γ CR2). These single chain chimeric receptors are expected to require endogenous γ c chain for signaling.

Constructs were then generated where the C γ CR transgenes were followed by the self-cleavable T2A sequence, and a cytoplasmically truncated CD19 antigen (CD19t). C γ CR
25 and CD19t are expressed as a single transcript and cleaved post-translationally at the C-terminus of the T2A self-cleaving peptide to yield two separate type 1 membrane proteins C γ CR(T2A) and CD19t. Based on expression of two proteins from a single transcript, the ratio of C γ CR(T2A) to CD19t expression is 1:1, therefore, cell surface CD19t is an indication of C γ CR cell surface expression. Lentiviral transduction and expression of
30 these constructs could then be measured by surface CD19t expression, such as that seen in both Jurkat and NK-92 cell lines.

A third C γ CR was also engineered, having IL-7 cytokine tethered to a truncated IL-7R α (C γ CR7t), which is missing amino acids 1-126 from the extracellular domain of the IL-

7R α . A molecular model of C γ CR7t dimerization with the endogenous γ c chain is necessary for signal transduction. The lack of amino acids 1-126 of the extracellular domain of IL-7R α renders the C γ CR7t nonfunctional.

5 Truncated C γ CR7 expression does not functionally signal or support cytokine independent cell growth. Flow cytometric detected cell-surface CD19t on lenti-transduced Jurkat (95% CD19t⁺C γ CR7t⁺) and Teff cell lines (97% CD19t⁺C γ CR7t⁺). Western blot analysis of STAT5 phosphorylation within C γ CR7t expressing Jurkat cell line did not detect obvious increase of phosphorylated STAT5 as compared to non-
10 transduced control Jurkat cell line. Positive controls OKT3 stimulated PBMC cultured in 50U/ml IL-2 and 10ng/ml IL-15 and K562 showed activation of increased phosphorylated STAT5. Accordingly, expansion and viability of CTLs transduced with C γ CR7t cultured for 20 days were still dependent on cytokines.

15 To determine if functional C γ CRs such as C γ CR2 and C γ CR7 could support the growth of CD8⁺ human primary T cells in the absence of exogenous cytokine, we measured the expansion of CTLs expressing each C γ CR. Human primary T cells expressing C γ CR7t were unable to expand in the absence of exogenous cytokine . Both C γ CR2 and C γ CR7 were able to support the survival and proliferation of the CD8⁺ T cells through
20 maintenance of viability, in a manner similar to that of parental cells cultured in 5U/ml and 0.5 U/ml IL-2, respectively. The increased total cell expansion measured for C γ CR2⁺ versus C γ CR7⁺ CTL correlates with increased expression (i.e., MFI of 26 for C γ CR7 versus 52 for C γ CR2) of Ki67, a nuclear antigen protein present in G1, S, G2, and M phase of the cell cycle. Higher Bcl-2, an key antiapoptotic protein induced in response to
25 IL-2 and IL-7 signaling, expression was observed for C γ CR7⁺ versus C γ CR2⁺ CTL, supporting the ability of C γ CR7 to maintain the survival of the human primary T cells. Together this data suggests that, although both C γ CRs support cytokine-independent T cell viability and expansion, C γ CR2 provides a proliferative advantage while C γ CR7 maintains survival for effector CD8⁺ CTLs.

30

C γ CR expressing CD8⁺ T cells exhibit cytokine independent engraftment in vivo

Studies by our lab and others indicate that human CTL engraftment in NOD/*Scid* IL-2R γ C^{null} mice is dependent on exogenous administration of human IL-15 or IL-2. To
5 test the potential of C γ CR expression in CTLs to overcome this dependence, parental effector T cells, C γ CR7⁺ CTLs, and C γ CR2⁺ CTLs were injected into the tail vein of immunodeficient NOD/*Scid* IL-2R γ C^{null} mice in the absence of exogenous cytokine administration. Total engraftment was compared by harvesting at least four mice per group at day 8, 17, 24, and 48 and analyzing T cell levels in the blood and bone marrow.

10

In the blood, C γ CR2⁺ CTLs had impressive significant ($P < 0.007$) exogenous cytokine independent engraftment compared to C γ CR7⁺ CTLs and the parental cells. In the bone marrow, both C γ CR7⁺ CTLs ($P < 0.03$) and C γ CR2⁺ CTLs ($P < 0.0005$) had significant exogenous cytokine independent engraftment compared to the parental cells. C γ CR2⁺
15 CTLs had higher engraftment compared to C γ CR7⁺ CTLs. This indicates that both C γ CR7⁺ CTLs and C γ CR2⁺ CTLs are capable of supporting exogenous cytokine independent engraftment but the total percentage of cells was different. The blood supported higher percent engraftment of C γ CR2⁺ CTLs compared to bone marrow. The bone marrow supported the engraftment of C γ CR7⁺ CTLs over a longer period of time.
20 Importantly, the engraftment was not infinite as the cells were no longer present in the blood and bone marrow at day 48 in either group.

Cell intrinsic γ c cytokine signals can replace the need for exogenous cytokine administration for the support of adoptively transferred CTLs. Providing cell intrinsic
25 cytokine receptors can overcome the major limitation of adoptive immunotherapy; the long-term persistence of adoptively transferred CTL. This may eliminate the need for administration of exogenous cytokine, which may reduce toxicities and bystander effects on endogenous cell types.

30 **Example 10**

This example shows that CD19 chimeric antigen receptor linked to EGFRt and DHFR can be regulated by methotrexate. Using the methods described herein, the

dihydroxyfolate receptor described herein may be linked to the bispecific chimeric antigen receptors of the invention.

Applicants developed a human selectable transgene using a variant of human
5 dihydrofolate reductase (hDHFR) that would enable selection of T cells with the less toxic, pharmaceutically available drug methotrexate (MTX). MTX exerts its anti-proliferative effect through competitive inhibition of DHFR, a key enzyme essential for *de novo* synthesis of thymidylate nucleotides.

10 In the instant example, Applicants evaluated the potential of DHFR^{FS} (hDHFR L22F/F31S variant) mediated *in vitro* selection of primary human T cells that co-express a CD19-specific chimeric antigen receptor (CD19CAR for targeting of CD19-expressing tumors). In this strategy, we hypothesized that exposure of a transduced mixed population of T cells to the lymphotoxic drug MTX should lead to elimination of
15 untransduced T cells and selective expansion of DHFR^{FS}/CD19CAR T cells co-expressing T cells, increasing the anti-tumor efficacy of the T cell population as a whole. Here Applicants show that DHFR^{FS}-mediated selection of gene modified T cells enforced the CD19CAR therapeutic transgene expression, and allowed for the derivation of CAR⁺ stable integrants in the presence of clinically attainable concentrations of MTX (e.g., 0.1
20 μ M MTX).

To translate the hDHFR^{FS} selection approach for potential therapeutic utility, Applicants designed a lentiviral vector co-expressing hDHFR^{FS} in conjunction with a CD19-specific chimeric antigen receptor (CD19CAR) and a truncated human EGFR polypeptide as a
25 tracking marker (huEGFRt) each separated by a ribosomal skip T2A sequence.

CTLL2 T cells were first transduced with this CD19CAR-huEGFRt-hDHFR^{FS} lentiviral vector and evaluated for their resistance to MTX. Ten days after lenti-transduction, 7-8
30 % of the cells were positive for CD19CAR and huEGFRt expression.

In the absence of MTX, the non-transduced and transduced CTLL2 cells expanded at an equivalent rate (21- and 27-fold respectively). After incubation with MTX (0-0.1 μ M) for 8 days, a 7-fold expansion with 80% survival was observed with transduced cells, while

exposure of non-transduced CTLL2 cells to $\geq 0.05 \mu\text{M}$ MTX resulted in strong inhibition of non-transduced CTLL2 cell expansion and viability.

5 Evaluation of huEGFRt expression levels of transduced CTLL2 cells after 8 days in culture with varying concentrations of MTX further revealed significant MTX-mediated enrichment of transgene-expressing huEGFRt⁺ cells (49%, 93%, 98.5%, 99% at 0.01, 0.025, 0.05 and 0.1 μM MTX respectively).

10 To further characterize the maximum dose of MTX that could be tolerated by selected CTLL2 cells, transduced CTLL2 cells that had been cultured in 0.1 μM MTX for 8 days were re-plated at a wider range of MTX concentrations (up to 0.75 μM). These transduced and pre-MTX selected cells were able to expand 90-100 fold at MTX concentrations up to 0.25 μM , which is equivalent to non-transduced control CTLL2 expansion in the absence of MTX.

15 Applicants transduced primary human T cells with the same CD19CAR-huEGFRt-hDHFR^{FS} lentiviral vector. Purified CD62L⁺CD45RO⁺ T cells were used as a starting population based on their potential for persistence after adoptive transfer. Ten days after transduction, these T cells were cultured in varying concentrations of MTX and assessed for cell number and viability over time. After 10 days, transduced and non-transduced T cells expanded equally (80-fold) in the absence of MTX. Furthermore, even at 0.1 μM MTX, transduced T cells maintained a viability of 63%, while non-transduced primary human T cells exhibited strong inhibition of both viability and fold-expansion starting at concentrations as low as 0.025 μM MTX.

25 Flow cytometric evaluation of transduced T cells after 10 days in culture with varying concentrations of MTX revealed significant MTX-mediated enrichment of transgene-expressing cells (e.g., 0.025 μM MTX enriched about 54% CD19CAR⁺ and 79% EGFRt⁺; 0.05 μM MTX enriched about 76% CD19CAR⁺ and 89% EGFRt⁺)

30 Comparison of CD19CAR and EGFRt expression at day 6 vs. day 10 of culture revealed the steady progression of this MTX/DHFR^{FS}-mediated selection over time (Day 0: 18% CD19CAR⁺, 28% EGFRt⁺; Day 6: 48% CD19CAR⁺, 71% EGFRt⁺; Day 10: 70% CD19CAR⁺, 88% EGFRt⁺).

All references cited herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety as though fully set forth. Unless defined otherwise, technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Singleton *et al.*, *Dictionary of Microbiology and Molecular Biology* 3rd ed., J. Wiley & Sons (New York, NY 2001); March, *Advanced Organic Chemistry Reactions, Mechanisms and Structure* 5th ed., J. Wiley & Sons (New York, NY 2001); and Sambrook and Russel, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* 3rd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (Cold Spring Harbor, NY 2001), provide one skilled in the art with a general guide to many of the terms used in the present application.

One skilled in the art will recognize many methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein, which could be used in the practice of the present invention. Indeed, the present invention is in no way limited to the methods and materials described. For purposes of the present invention, the following terms are defined below.

While these descriptions directly describe the above embodiments, it is understood that those skilled in the art may conceive modifications and/or variations to the specific embodiments shown and described herein. Any such modifications or variations that fall within the purview of this description are intended to be included therein as well. Unless specifically noted, it is the intention of the inventors that the words and phrases in the specification and claims be given the ordinary and accustomed meanings to those of ordinary skill in the applicable art(s).

The foregoing description of various embodiments of the invention known to the applicant at this time of filing the application has been presented and is intended for the purposes of illustration and description. The present description is not intended to be exhaustive nor limit the invention to the precise form disclosed and many modifications and variations are possible in the light of the above teachings. The embodiments described serve to explain the principles of the invention and its practical application and to enable others skilled in the art to utilize the invention in various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. Therefore, it is intended that the invention not be limited to the particular embodiments disclosed for carrying out the invention.

While particular embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that, based upon the teachings herein, changes and modifications may be made without departing from this invention and its broader aspects. It will be understood by those within the art that, in general, terms used herein are generally intended as “open” terms (*e.g.*, the term “including” should be interpreted as “including but not limited to,” the term “having” should be interpreted as “having at least,” the term “includes” should be interpreted as “includes but is not limited to,” etc.).

What is claimed is:

1. A bispecific chimeric antigen receptor, comprising:
 - a. at least two antigen-specific targeting regions;
 - b. an extracellular spacer domain;
 - c. a transmembrane domain;
 - d. at least one co-stimulatory domain; and
 - e. an intracellular signaling domain,wherein each antigen-specific targeting region comprises an antigen-specific single chain Fv (scFv) fragment, and binds a different antigen, and wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor is co-expressed with a therapeutic control.
2. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic control comprises any one or more of truncated epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFRt), thymidine kinase, cytosine deaminase, nitroreductase, xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase, human caspase 8, human caspase 9, purine nucleoside phosphorylase, linamarase/linamarin/glucose oxidase, deoxyribonucleoside kinase, horseradish peroxidase (HRP)/indole-3-acetic (IAA), Gamma-glutamylcysteine synthetase, CD20/alphaCD20, CD34/thymidine kinase chimera, dox-depedent caspase-2, mutant thymidine kinase (HSV-TKSR39), AP1903/Fas system, a chimeric cytokine receptor (CCR), a selection marker, and combinations thereof.
3. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 2, wherein the EGFRt binds any one or more of an EGFR-specific siRNA , a small molecule, an anti-EGFR antibody or a fragment thereof, or a combination thereof.
4. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 2, wherein the selection marker comprises any one or more of dihydroxyfolate receptor (DHFR), mutant DHFR, methylated-DNA-protein-cysteine methyltransferase, inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase II (IMDHP2) and combinations thereof.

5. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 2, wherein the CCR comprises any one or more of (i) IL-7 cytokine-linker- IL7R α , (ii) IL-7 cytokine-linker-extracellular domain of IL-7R α -transmembrane domain of IL-7R α -cytoplasmic domain of IL-2R β , (iii) IL-7 cytokine-linker-IL2R β , and (iv) combinations thereof.
6. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 1, wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor and the therapeutic control are linked via a cleavable linker.
7. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 6, wherein the cleavable linker is a self-cleaving cleavable linker.
8. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 7, wherein the cleavable linker is any one or more of a 2A linker, 2A-like linker or a functional equivalent thereof.
9. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 1, wherein the extracellular spacer domain comprises any one or more of an Fc fragment of an antibody or a functional equivalent, fragment or derivative thereof, a hinge region of an antibody or a functional equivalent, fragment or derivative thereof, a CH2 region of an antibody, a CH3 region of an antibody, an artificial spacer sequence and combinations thereof.
10. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 9, wherein the extracellular spacer domain comprises any one or more of (i) a hinge, CH2 and CH3 region of IgG4, (ii) a hinge region of IgG4, (iii) a hinge and CH2 region of IgG4, (iv) a hinge region of CD8 α , (v) a hinge, CH2 and CH3 region of IgG1, (vi) a hinge region of IgG1, (vi) a hinge and CH2 region of IgG1, or (vii) combinations thereof.
11. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 1, wherein the transmembrane domain comprises any one or more of a transmembrane region of a Type I transmembrane protein, an artificial hydrophobic sequence, and combinations thereof.
12. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 11, wherein the transmembrane domain comprises any one or more of a transmembrane domain of a zeta chain of a T cell receptor complex, CD28, CD8 α , and combinations thereof.

13. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 1, wherein the co-stimulatory domain comprises a signaling domain from any one or more of CD28, CD137 (4-1BB), CD134 (OX40), Dap10, CD27, CD2, CD5, ICAM-1, LFA-1, Lck, TNFR-I, TNFR-II, Fas, CD30, CD40 and combinations thereof.
14. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 1, wherein the intracellular signaling domain comprises a signaling domain of one or more of a human CD3 zeta chain, FcγRIII, FcεRI, a cytoplasmic tail of a Fc receptor, an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) bearing cytoplasmic receptors, and combinations thereof.
15. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 1, wherein each of the at least two antigen-specific targeting domains target an antigen independently selected from the group consisting of antigens specific for cancer, an inflammatory disease, a neuronal disorder, diabetes, a cardiovascular disease, an infectious disease, an autoimmune disease, and combinations thereof.
16. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 15, wherein the antigen specific for cancer comprises any one or more of 4-1BB, 5T4, adenocarcinoma antigen, alpha-fetoprotein, BAFF, B-lymphoma cell, C242 antigen, CA-125, carbonic anhydrase 9 (CA-IX), C-MET, CCR4, CD152, CD19, CD20, CD200, CD22, CD221, CD23 (IgE receptor), CD28, CD30 (TNFRSF8), CD33, CD4, CD40, CD44 v6, CD51, CD52, CD56, CD74, CD80, CEA, CNTO888, CTLA-4, DR5, EGFR, EpCAM, CD3, FAP, fibronectin extra domain-B, folate receptor 1, GD2, GD3 ganglioside, glycoprotein 75, GPNMB, HER2/neu, HGF, human scatter factor receptor kinase, IGF-1 receptor, IGF-I, IgG1, L1-CAM, IL-13, IL-6, insulin-like growth factor I receptor, integrin α5β1, integrin αvβ3, MORAb-009, MS4A1, MUC1, mucin CanAg, N-glycolylneuraminic acid, NPC-1C, PDGF-R α, PDL192, phosphatidylserine, prostatic carcinoma cells, RANKL, RON, ROR1, SCH 900105, SDC1, SLAMF7, TAG-72, tenascin C, TGF beta 2, TGF-β, TRAIL-R1, TRAIL-R2, tumor antigen CTAA16.88, VEGF-A, VEGFR-1, VEGFR2, vimentin, and combinations thereof.
17. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 1, wherein the at least two antigen-specific targeting regions bind (i) CD19 and CD20, (ii) CD20 and L1-CAM, (iii) L1-

- CAM and GD2, (iv) EGFR and L1-CAM, (v) CD19 and CD22, (vi) EGFR and C-MET, (vii) EGFR and HER2, (viii) C-MET and HER2, or (ix) EGFR and ROR1.
18. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 1, wherein the at least two antigen-specific targeting regions bind CD19 and CD20.
 19. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 15, wherein the antigen specific for an inflammatory disease comprises any one or more of AOC3 (VAP-1), CAM-3001, CCL11 (eotaxin-1), CD125, CD147 (basigin), CD154 (CD40L), CD2, CD20, CD23 (IgE receptor), CD25 (α chain of IL-2 receptor), CD3, CD4, CD5, IFN- α , IFN- γ , IgE, IgE Fc region, IL-1, IL-12, IL-23, IL-13, IL-17, IL-17A, IL-22, IL-4, IL-5, IL-5, IL-6, IL-6 receptor, integrin α 4, integrin α 4 β 7, Lama glama, LFA-1 (CD11a), MEDI-528, myostatin, OX-40, rhuMAb β 7, scleroscin, SOST, TGF beta 1, TNF- α , VEGF-A, and combinations thereof.
 20. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 15, wherein the antigen specific for a neuronal disorder comprises any one or more of beta amyloid, MABT5102A, and combinations thereof.
 21. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 15, wherein the antigen specific for diabetes comprises any one or more of L-1 β , CD3, and combinations thereof.
 22. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 15, wherein the antigen-specific for a cardiovascular disease comprises any one or more of C5, cardiac myosin, CD41 (integrin alpha-IIb), fibrin II, beta chain, ITGB2 (CD18), sphingosine-1-phosphate, and combinations thereof.
 23. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 15, wherein the antigen specific for an infectious disease comprises any one or more of anthrax toxin, CCR5, CD4, clumping factor A, cytomegalovirus, cytomegalovirus glycoprotein B, endotoxin, Escherichia coli, hepatitis B surface antigen, hepatitis B virus, HIV-1, Hsp90, Influenza A hemagglutinin, lipoteichoic acid, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, rabies virus glycoprotein, respiratory syncytial virus, TNF- α , and combinations thereof.

24. In combination, the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 1 and the therapeutic control.
25. The combination of claim 24, wherein the therapeutic control comprises any one or more of truncated epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFRt), thymidine kinase, cytosine deaminase, nitroreductase, xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase, human caspase 8, human caspase 9, purine nucleoside phosphorylase, linamarase/linamarin/glucose oxidase, deoxyribonucleoside kinase, horseradish peroxidase (HRP)/indole-3-acetic (IAA), Gamma-glutamylcysteine synthetase, CD20/alphaCD20, CD34/thymidine kinase chimera, dox-depedent caspase-2, mutant thymidine kinase (HSV-TKSR39), AP1903/Fas system, a chimeric cytokine receptor (CCR), a selection marker, and combinations thereof.
26. The combination of claim 25, wherein the EGFRt binds any one or more of an EGFR-specific siRNA, a small molecule, an anti-EGFR antibody or a fragment thereof, or a combination thereof.
27. The combination of claim 25, wherein the selection marker comprises any one or more of dihydroxyfolate receptor (DHFR), mutant DHFR, methylated-DNA-protein-cysteine methyltransferase, inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase II (IMDHP2) and combinations thereof.
28. The combination of claim 25, wherein the CCR comprises any one or more of (i) IL-7 cytokine-linker- IL7R α , (ii) IL-7 cytokine-linker-extracellular domain of IL-7R α -transmembrane domain of IL-7R α -cytoplasmic domain of IL-2R β , (iii) IL-7 cytokine-linker-IL2R β , and (iv) combinations thereof.
29. The combination of claim 24, wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor and the therapeutic control are linked via a cleavable linker.
30. The combination of claim 29, wherein the cleavable linker is a self-cleaving cleavable linker.

31. The combination of claim 29, wherein the cleavable linker is any one or more of a 2A linker, 2A-like linker or a functional equivalent thereof.
32. A polynucleotide encoding the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 1 or the combination of claim 24.
33. A polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide of claim 32.
34. A vector comprising the polynucleotide of claim 32.
35. A virus comprising the polynucleotide of claim 32.
36. The virus of claim 35, wherein the virus is an RNA virus.
37. The virus of claim 35, wherein the virus is a retrovirus, an adenovirus, an adeno-associated virus, a lentivirus, a pox virus or a herpes virus.
38. A genetically engineered cell, comprising the polynucleotide of claim 32, the chimeric antigen receptor of claim 1, or the combination of claim 24.
39. The genetically engineered cell of claim 38, wherein the cell is a T-lymphocyte (T-cell)
40. The genetically engineered cell of claim 39, wherein the cell is a naïve T cells, a central memory T cells, an effector memory T cell or a combination thereof.
41. The genetically engineered cell of claim 38, wherein the cell is a natural killer (NK) cell, a hematopoietic stem cell (HSC), an embryonic stem cell, or a pluripotent stem cell.
42. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising:
 - a. any one or more of the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 1, the combination of claim 24, the polypeptide of claim 32, the vector of claim 34, the virus of claim 35, the genetically engineered cell of claim 38, and combinations thereof; and
 - b. a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

43. In combination, the pharmaceutical composition of claim 42 and a composition adapted to biochemically interact with the therapeutic control to inhibit proliferation of a cell expressing the therapeutic control.
44. The combination of claim 43, wherein the composition adapted to biochemically interact with the therapeutic control is any one or more of Herceptin, methotrexate, cetuximab, thymidine analogs (for example ganciclovir), (E)-5-(2-bromovinyl)-2'-deoxyuridine (BVDU), 5-fluorocytosine (5-FC), 5-(azaridin-1-yl)-2, 4-dinitrobenzamide (CB1954), 6-thioguanine, a synthetic dimerizing drug (for example AP1903), fludarabine phosphate, linamarin (lin), nucleoside analogs (for example BVDU, difluorodeoxycytidine (dFdC), 1- β -D-arabinofuranosylthymine (ara-T)), indole-3-acetic (IAA), l-buthionine-S,R-sulfoximine (BSO), rituximab (RTX), doxycycline, tyrosine kinase inhibitors or combinations thereof.
45. A method of producing a quantity of T-cells expressing a chimeric antigen receptor, comprising:
- (i) transfecting one or more T-cells with the vector of claim 34; and
 - (ii) stimulating the one or more T-cells with cells expressing antigens targeted by the at least two antigen-specific targeting regions, recombinant antigens targeted by the at least two antigen-specific targeting regions, or an antibody to the chimeric antigen receptor, whereby the T-cells proliferate so as to produce the quantity of T-cells.
46. A method for treating a disease in a subject in need thereof, comprising:
- (i) providing the composition of claim 42; and
 - (ii) administering a therapeutically effective amount of the composition to the subject so as to treat the disease,
- wherein the at least two antigen-specific targeting regions each target an antigen, and at least one such antigen is associated with the disease.
47. A bispecific chimeric antigen receptor, comprising:
- a. at least two antigen-specific targeting regions;
 - b. an extracellular spacer domain;
 - c. a transmembrane domain;

- d. at least one co-stimulatory domain; and
 - e. an intracellular signaling domain,
- wherein each antigen-specific targeting region comprises an antigen-specific single chain Fv (scFv) fragment, and binds a different antigen, and
- wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor is co-expressed with truncated epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFRt).
48. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47, wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor is co-expressed with a therapeutic control, comprising any one or more of thymidine kinase, cytosine deaminase, nitroreductase, xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase, human caspase 8, human caspase 9, purine nucleoside phosphorylase, linamarase/linamarin/glucose oxidase, deoxyribonucleoside kinase, horseradish peroxidase (HRP)/indole-3-acetic (IAA), Gamma-glutamylcysteine synthetase, CD20/alphaCD20, CD34/thymidine kinase chimera, dox-depedent caspase-2, mutant thymidine kinase (HSV-TKSR39), AP1903/Fas system, a chimeric cytokine receptor (CCR), a selection marker, and combinations thereof.
49. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47, wherein the EGFRt binds any one or more of an EGFR-specific siRNA, a small molecule, an anti-EGFR antibody or a fragment thereof, or a combination thereof.
50. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 48, wherein the selection marker comprises any one or more of dihydroxyfolate receptor (DHFR), mutant DHFR, methylated-DNA-protein-cysteine methyltransferase, inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase II (IMDHP2) and combinations thereof.
51. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 48, wherein the CCR comprises any one or more of (i) IL-7 cytokine-linker- IL7R α , (ii) IL-7 cytokine-linker-extracellular domain of IL-7R α -transmembrane domain of IL-7R α -cytoplasmic domain of IL-2R β , (iii) IL-7 cytokine-linker-IL2R β , and (iv) combinations thereof.
52. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47, wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor and the therapeutic control are linked via a cleavable linker.

53. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 52, wherein the cleavable linker is a self-cleaving cleavable linker.
54. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 52, wherein the cleavable linker is any one or more of a 2A linker, 2A-like linker or a functional equivalent thereof.
55. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47, wherein the extracellular spacer domain comprises any one or more of an Fc fragment of an antibody or a functional equivalent, fragment or derivative thereof, a hinge region of an antibody or a functional equivalent, fragment or derivative thereof, a CH2 region of an antibody, a CH3 region of an antibody, an artificial spacer sequence and combinations thereof.
56. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 55, wherein the extracellular spacer domain comprises any one or more of (i) a hinge, CH2 and CH3 region of IgG4, (ii) a hinge region of IgG4, (iii) a hinge and CH2 region of IgG4, (iv) a hinge region of CD8 α , (v) a hinge, CH2 and CH3 region of IgG1, (vi) a hinge region of IgG1, (vi) a hinge and CH2 region of IgG1, and (vii) combinations thereof.
57. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47, wherein the transmembrane domain comprises any one or more of a transmembrane region of a Type I transmembrane protein, an artificial hydrophobic sequence, and combinations thereof.
58. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 57, wherein the transmembrane domain comprises any one or more of a transmembrane domain of a zeta chain of a T cell receptor complex, CD28, CD8 α , and combinations thereof.
59. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47, wherein the co-stimulatory domain comprises a signaling domain from any one or more of CD28, CD137 (4-1BB), CD134 (OX40), Dap10, CD27, CD2, CD5, ICAM-1, LFA-1, Lck, TNFR-I, TNFR-II, Fas, CD30, CD40 and combinations thereof.
60. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47, wherein the intracellular signaling domain comprises a signaling domain of one or more of a human CD3 zeta chain,

FcγRIII, FcεRI, a cytoplasmic tail of a Fc receptor, an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) bearing cytoplasmic receptors, and combinations thereof.

61. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47, wherein each of the at least two antigen-specific targeting domains target an antigen independently selected from the group consisting of antigens specific for cancer, an inflammatory disease, a neuronal disorder, diabetes, a cardiovascular disease, an infectious disease, an autoimmune disease, and combinations thereof.
62. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 61, wherein the antigen specific for cancer comprises any one or more of 4-1BB, 5T4, adenocarcinoma antigen, alpha-fetoprotein, BAFF, B-lymphoma cell, C242 antigen, CA-125, carbonic anhydrase 9 (CA-IX), C-MET, CCR4, CD152, CD19, CD20, CD200, CD22, CD221, CD23 (IgE receptor), CD28, CD30 (TNFRSF8), CD33, CD4, CD40, CD44 v6, CD51, CD52, CD56, CD74, CD80, CEA, CNTO888, CTLA-4, DR5, EGFR, EpCAM, CD3, FAP, fibronectin extra domain-B, folate receptor 1, GD2, GD3 ganglioside, glycoprotein 75, GPNMB, HER2/neu, HGF, human scatter factor receptor kinase, IGF-1 receptor, IGF-I, IgG1, L1-CAM, IL-13, IL-6, insulin-like growth factor I receptor, integrin $\alpha 5\beta 1$, integrin $\alpha v\beta 3$, MORAb-009, MS4A1, MUC1, mucin CanAg, N-glycolylneuraminic acid, NPC-1C, PDGF-R α , PDL192, phosphatidylserine, prostatic carcinoma cells, RANKL, RON, ROR1, SCH 900105, SDC1, SLAMF7, TAG-72, tenascin C, TGF beta 2, TGF- β , TRAIL-R1, TRAIL-R2, tumor antigen CTAA16.88, VEGF-A, VEGFR-1, VEGFR2, vimentin, and combinations thereof.
63. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47, wherein the at least two antigen-specific targeting regions bind (i) CD19 and CD20, (ii) CD20 and L1-CAM, (iii) L1-CAM and GD2, (iv) EGFR and L1-CAM, (v) CD19 and CD22, (vi) EGFR and C-MET, (vii) EGFR and HER2, (viii) C-MET and HER2, or (ix) EGFR and ROR1.
64. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47, wherein the at least two antigen-specific targeting regions bind CD19 and CD20.

65. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 61, wherein the antigen specific for an inflammatory disease comprises any one or more of AOC3 (VAP-1), CAM-3001, CCL11 (eotaxin-1), CD125, CD147 (basigin), CD154 (CD40L), CD2, CD20, CD23 (IgE receptor), CD25 (α chain of IL-2 receptor), CD3, CD4, CD5, IFN- α , IFN- γ , IgE, IgE Fc region, IL-1, IL-12, IL-23, IL-13, IL-17, IL-17A, IL-22, IL-4, IL-5, IL-5, IL-6, IL-6 receptor, integrin α 4, integrin α 4 β 7, Lama glama, LFA-1 (CD11a), MEDI-528, myostatin, OX-40, rhuMAb β 7, scleroscin, SOST, TGF beta 1, TNF- α , VEGF-A, and combinations thereof.
66. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 61, wherein the antigen specific for a neuronal disorder comprises any one or more of beta amyloid, MABT5102A, and combinations thereof.
67. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 61, wherein the antigen specific for diabetes comprises any one or more of L-1 β , CD3, and combinations thereof.
68. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 61, wherein the antigen-specific for a cardiovascular disease comprises any one or more of C5, cardiac myosin, CD41 (integrin alpha-IIb), fibrin II, beta chain, ITGB2 (CD18), sphingosine-1-phosphate, and combinations thereof.
69. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 61, wherein the antigen specific for an infectious disease comprises any one or more of anthrax toxin, CCR5, CD4, clumping factor A, cytomegalovirus, cytomegalovirus glycoprotein B, endotoxin, Escherichia coli, hepatitis B surface antigen, hepatitis B virus, HIV-1, Hsp90, Influenza A hemagglutinin, lipoteichoic acid, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, rabies virus glycoprotein, respiratory syncytial virus, TNF- α , and combinations thereof.
70. In combination, the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47 and the EGFRt.
71. The combination of claim 70, wherein the EGFRt binds any one or more of an EGFR-specific siRNA, a small molecule, an anti-EGFR antibody or a fragment thereof, or a combination thereof.

72. The combination of claim 70, wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor and the EGFRt are linked via a cleavable linker.
73. The combination of claim 72, wherein the cleavable linker is a self-cleaving cleavable linker.
74. The combination of claim 72, wherein the cleavable linker is any one or more of a 2A linker, 2A-like linker or a functional equivalent thereof.
75. A polynucleotide encoding the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47 or the combination of claim 70.
76. A polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide of claim 75.
77. A vector comprising the polynucleotide of claim 75.
78. A virus comprising the polynucleotide of claim 75.
79. The virus of claim 78, wherein the virus is an RNA virus.
80. The virus of claim 78, wherein the virus is a retrovirus, an adenovirus, an adeno-associated virus, a lentivirus, a pox virus or a herpes virus.
81. A genetically engineered cell, comprising the polynucleotide of claim 75, the chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47, or the combination of claim 70.
82. The genetically engineered cell of claim 81, wherein the cell is a T-lymphocyte (T-cell)
83. The genetically engineered cell of claim 82, wherein the cell is a naïve T cells, a central memory T cells, an effector memory T cell or a combination thereof.
84. The genetically engineered cell of claim 81, wherein the cell is a natural killer (NK) cell, a hematopoietic stem cell (HSC), an embryonic stem cell, or a pluripotent stem cell.
85. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising:
 - a. any one or more of the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 47, the combination of claim 70, the polypeptide of claim 76, the vector of claim 77, the

virus of claim 78, the genetically engineered cell of claim 81, and combinations thereof; and

b. a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

86. In combination, the pharmaceutical composition of claim 85 and a composition adapted to biochemically interact with the therapeutic control to inhibit proliferation of a cell expressing the EGFRt.
87. The combination of claim 86, wherein the composition adapted to biochemically interact with the therapeutic control is any one or more of Herceptin, methotrexate, cetuximab, thymidine analogs (for example ganciclovir), (E)-5-(2-bromovinyl)-2'-deoxyuridine (BVDU), 5-fluorocytosine (5-FC), 5-(azaridin-1-yl)-2, 4-dinitrobenzamide (CB1954), 6-thioguanine, a synthetic dimerizing drug (for example AP1903), fludarabine phosphate, linamarin (lin), nucleoside analogs (for example BVDU, difluorodeoxycytidine (dFdC), 1-β-D-arabinofuranosylthymine (ara-T)), indole-3-acetic (IAA), l-buthionine-S,R-sulfoximine (BSO), rituximab (RTX), doxycycline, tyrosine kinase inhibitors or combinations thereof.
88. A method of producing a quantity of T-cells expressing a chimeric antigen receptor, comprising:
- (i) transfecting one or more T-cells with the vector of claim 77; and
 - (ii) stimulating the one or more T-cells with cells expressing antigens targeted by the at least two antigen-specific targeting regions, recombinant antigens targeted by the at least two antigen-specific targeting regions, or an antibody to the chimeric antigen receptor, whereby the T-cells proliferate so as to produce the quantity of T-cells.
89. A method for treating a disease in a subject in need thereof, comprising:
- (i) providing the composition of claim 85; and
 - (ii) administering a therapeutically effective amount of the composition to the subject so as to treat the disease,
- wherein the at least two antigen-specific targeting regions each target an antigen, and at least one such antigen is associated with the disease.

90. A bispecific chimeric antigen receptor comprising the sequence set forth in Figures 4, 9 or 11.
91. A bispecific chimeric antigen receptor, comprising:
- at least two antigen-specific targeting regions;
 - a CD8 α hinge extracellular spacer domain;
 - a CD8 α transmembrane domain;
 - a 4-1BB co-stimulatory domain; and
 - a CD3 zeta intracellular signaling domain,
- wherein each antigen-specific targeting region comprises an antigen-specific single chain Fv (scFv) fragment, and binds a different antigen,
- wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor is co-expressed with truncated epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFRt), and
- wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor and EGFRt are linked via a T2A linker.
92. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 91, wherein the bispecific chimeric antigen receptor is co-expressed with a therapeutic control, comprising any one or more of thymidine kinase, cytosine deaminase, nitroreductase, xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase, human caspase 8, human caspase 9, purine nucleoside phosphorylase, linamarase/linamarin/glucose oxidase, deoxyribonucleoside kinase, horseradish peroxidase (HRP)/indole-3-acetic (IAA), Gamma-glutamylcysteine synthetase, CD20/ α CD20, CD34/thymidine kinase chimera, dox-depedent caspase-2, mutant thymidine kinase (HSV-TKSR39), AP1903/Fas system, a chimeric cytokine receptor (CCR), a selection marker, and combinations thereof.
93. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 91, wherein the EGFRt binds any one or more of an EGFR-specific siRNA, a small molecule, an anti-EGFR antibody or a fragment thereof, or a combination thereof.
94. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 92, wherein the selection marker comprises any one or more of dihydroxyfolate receptor (DHFR), mutant DHFR,

methylated-DNA-protein-cysteine methyltransferase, inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase II (IMDHP2) and combinations thereof.

95. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 92, wherein the CCR comprises any one or more of (i) IL-7 cytokine-linker- IL7R α , (ii) IL-7 cytokine-linker-extracellular domain of IL-7R α -transmembrane domain of IL-7R α -cytoplasmic domain of IL-2R β , (iii) IL-7 cytokine-linker-IL2R β , and (iv) combinations thereof.
96. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 91, wherein each of the at least two antigen-specific targeting domains target an antigen independently selected from the group consisting of antigens specific for cancer, an inflammatory disease, a neuronal disorder, diabetes, a cardiovascular disease, an infectious disease, an autoimmune disease, and combinations thereof.
97. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 96, wherein the antigen specific for cancer comprises any one or more of 4-1BB, 5T4, adenocarcinoma antigen, alpha-fetoprotein, BAFF, B-lymphoma cell, C242 antigen, CA-125, carbonic anhydrase 9 (CA-IX), C-MET, CCR4, CD152, CD19, CD20, CD200, CD22, CD221, CD23 (IgE receptor), CD28, CD30 (TNFRSF8), CD33, CD4, CD40, CD44 v6, CD51, CD52, CD56, CD74, CD80, CEA, CNTO888, CTLA-4, DR5, EGFR, EpCAM, CD3, FAP, fibronectin extra domain-B, folate receptor 1, GD2, GD3 ganglioside, glycoprotein 75, GPNMB, HER2/neu, HGF, human scatter factor receptor kinase, IGF-1 receptor, IGF-I, IgG1, L1-CAM, IL-13, IL-6, insulin-like growth factor I receptor, integrin $\alpha 5\beta 1$, integrin $\alpha v\beta 3$, MORAb-009, MS4A1, MUC1, mucin CanAg, N-glycolylneuraminic acid, NPC-1C, PDGF-R α , PDL192, phosphatidylserine, prostatic carcinoma cells, RANKL, RON, ROR1, SCH 900105, SDC1, SLAMF7, TAG-72, tenascin C, TGF beta 2, TGF- β , TRAIL-R1, TRAIL-R2, tumor antigen CTAA16.88, VEGF-A, VEGFR-1, VEGFR2, vimentin, and combinations thereof.
98. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 96, wherein the at least two antigen-specific targeting regions bind (i) CD19 and CD20, (ii) CD20 and L1-CAM, (iii) L1-CAM and GD2, (iv) EGFR and L1-CAM, (v) CD19 and CD22, (vi) EGFR and C-MET, (vii) EGFR and HER2, (viii) C-MET and HER2, or (ix) EGFR and ROR1.

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99. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 96, wherein the at least two antigen-specific targeting regions bind CD19 and CD20.
100. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 96, wherein the antigen specific for an inflammatory disease comprises any one or more of AOC3 (VAP-1), CAM-3001, CCL11 (eotaxin-1), CD125, CD147 (basigin), CD154 (CD40L), CD2, CD20, CD23 (IgE receptor), CD25 (α chain of IL-2 receptor), CD3, CD4, CD5, IFN- α , IFN- γ , IgE, IgE Fc region, IL-1, IL-12, IL-23, IL-13, IL-17, IL-17A, IL-22, IL-4, IL-5, IL-5, IL-6, IL-6 receptor, integrin α 4, integrin α 4 β 7, Lama glama, LFA-1 (CD11a), MEDI-528, myostatin, OX-40, rhuMAb β 7, scleroscin, SOST, TGF beta 1, TNF- α , VEGF-A, and combinations thereof.
101. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 96, wherein the antigen specific for a neuronal disorder comprises any one or more of beta amyloid, MABT5102A, and combinations thereof.
102. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 96, wherein the antigen specific for diabetes comprises any one or more of L-1 β , CD3, and combinations thereof.
103. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 96, wherein the antigen-specific for a cardiovascular disease comprises any one or more of C5, cardiac myosin, CD41 (integrin alpha-IIb), fibrin II, beta chain, ITGB2 (CD18), sphingosine-1-phosphate, and combinations thereof.
104. The bispecific chimeric antigen receptor of claim 96, wherein the antigen specific for an infectious disease comprises any one or more of anthrax toxin, CCR5, CD4, clumping factor A, cytomegalovirus, cytomegalovirus glycoprotein B, endotoxin, Escherichia coli, hepatitis B surface antigen, hepatitis B virus, HIV-1, Hsp90, Influenza A hemagglutinin, lipoteichoic acid, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, rabies virus glycoprotein, respiratory syncytial virus, TNF- α , and combinations thereof.

Figure 1

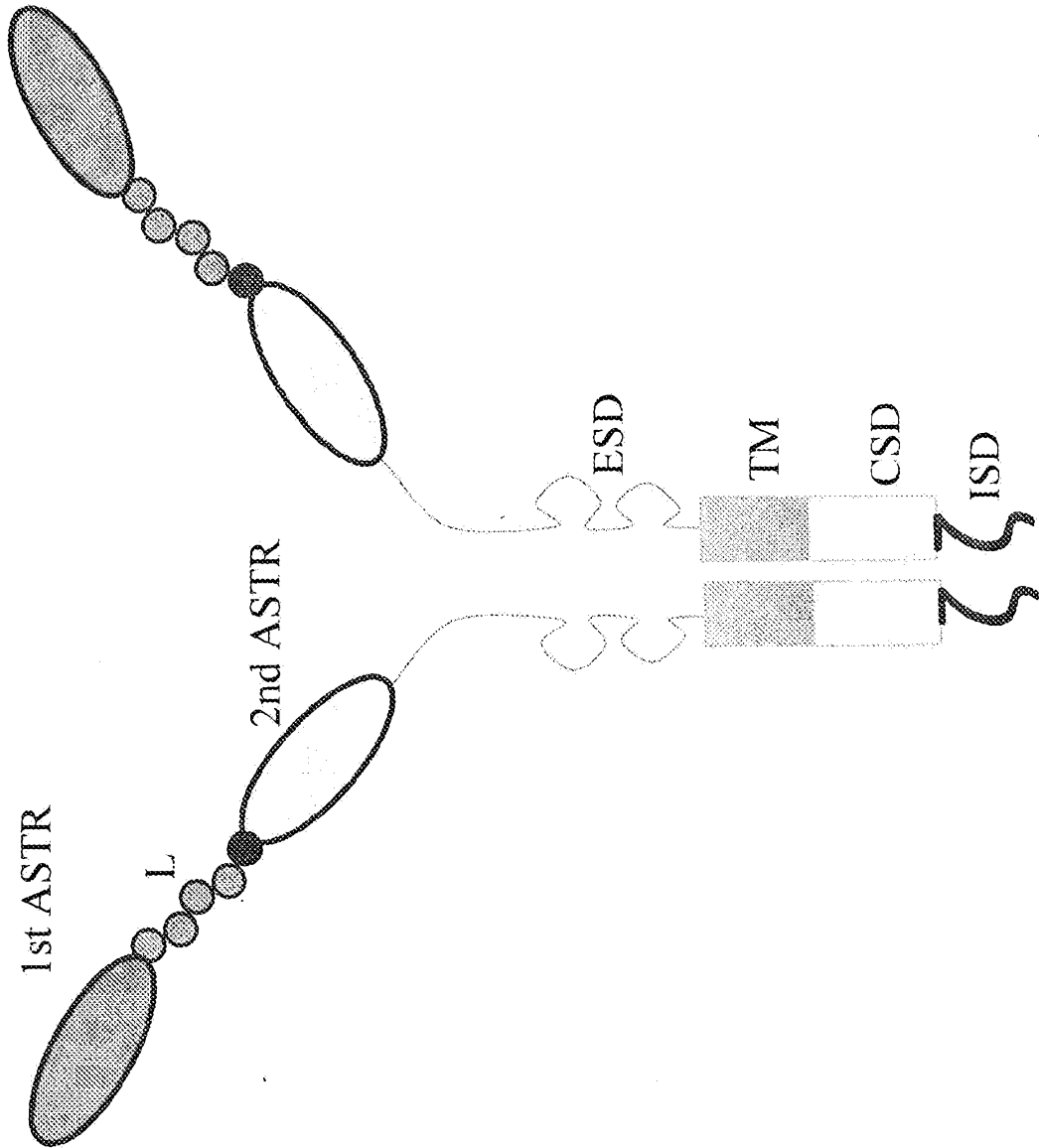


Figure 2

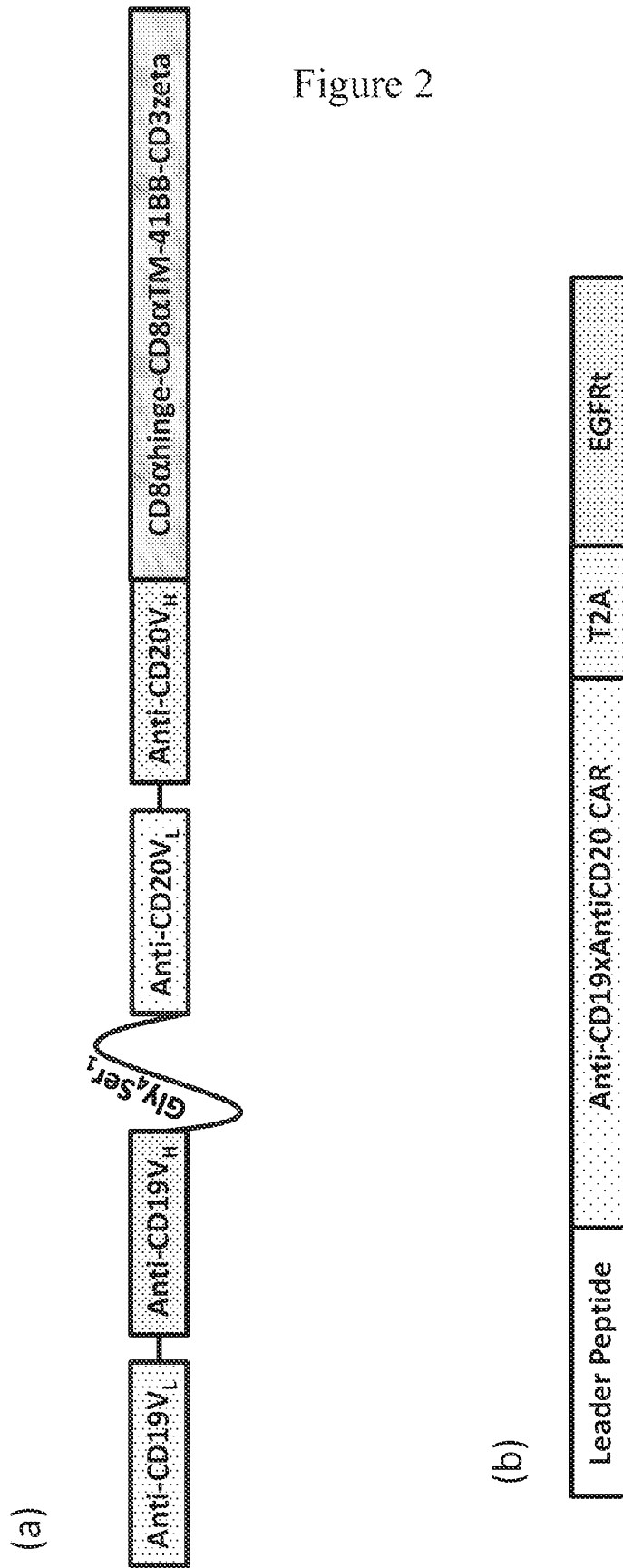


Figure 4

GMCSFRs.s CD19scFv-Gly4Ser1linker-CD20scFv-IgG4Hinge-CD28tm-41BB-CD3zeta-T2A-EGFRt_epHIV7

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AA: M L L L V T S L L L C E L P H P A
DNA: TTTCTGCTGATCCCCATGACCCAGACCACCTCCAGCCTGAGCGCCAGCCTG
AA: F L L I P M T Q T T S S L S A S L
DNA: GGCGACCGGGTGACCATCAGCTGCCGGGCCAGCCAGGACATCAGCAAGTAC
AA: G D R V T I S C R A S Q D I S K Y
DNA: CTGAACTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCCGACGGCACCGTCAAGCTGCTGATCTAC
AA: L N W Y Q Q K P D G T V K L L I Y
DNA: CACACCGCCGGTGCACAGCGCGCTGCCAGCCGGTTTAGCGGCAGCGGC
AA: H T S R L H S G V P S R F S G S G
DNA: TCCGGCACCGACTACAGCCTGACCATCTCCAACCTGGAACAGGAAGATATC
AA: S G T D Y S L T I S N L E Q E D I
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AA: A T Y F C Q Q G N T L P Y T F G G
DNA: GGAACAAAGCTGAAATCACCAGCAGCCTCCGGCAGCGGCAAGCCTGGC
AA: G T K L E I T G S T S G S G K P G
DNA: AGCGGCGAGGGCAGCACCAAGGGCGAGGTGAAGCTGCAGGAAAGCGGCCCT
AA: S G E G S T K G E V K L Q E S G P
DNA: GGCCTGGTGGCCCCCAGCCAGGCCTGAGCGTGACCTGCACCGTGAAGCGC
AA: G L V A P S Q Q S L S V T C T V S G
DNA: GTGAGCCTGCCACTACGGCGTGAGCTGGATCCGGCAGCCCCCAGGAAG
AA: V S L P D Y G V S W I R Q P P R K
DNA: GGCCTGGAATGGCTGGGCGTGATCTGGGGCAGCGAGACCACCTACTACAAC
AA: G L E W L G V I W G S E T T Y Y N
DNA: AGCGCCCTGAAGAGCCGGCTGACCATCATCAAGGACAACAGCAAGAGCCAG
AA: S A L K S R L T I I K D N S K S Q
DNA: GTGTCCCTGAAGATGAACAGCCTGCAGACCGACACCCGCCATCTACTAC
AA: V F L K M N S L Q T D D T A I Y Y
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AA: Q G T S V T V S S G G G G S E V Q
DNA: CTGCAGCAGTCTGTGGCTGAGCTGGTGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGATG
AA: L Q Q S G A E L V K P G A S V K M
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AA: S C K A S G Y T F T S Y N M H W V
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AA: A D K S S S T A Y M Q L S S L T S
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AA: Y W F F D V W G A G T T V T V S S
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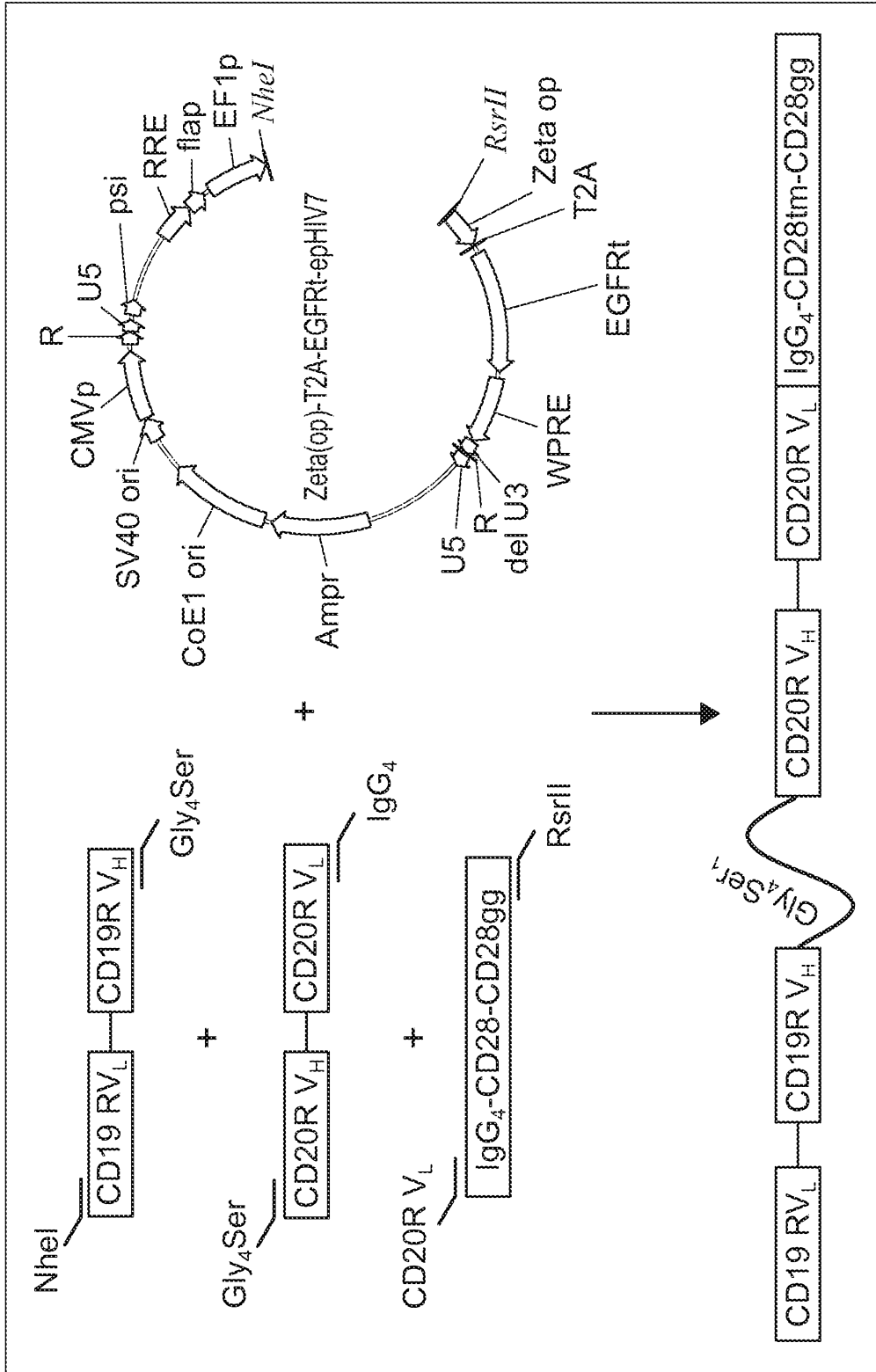
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AA: S N L A S G V P A R F S G S G S G
DNA: ACCTCTTACTCTCTCACAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAAGATGCTGCCACT
AA: T S Y S L T I S R V E A E D A A T
DNA: TATTACTGCCAGCAGTGGAGTTTTAATCCACCCACGTTCCGAGGGGGGACC
AA: Y Y C Q Q W S F N P P T F G G G T
DNA: AAGCTGGAATAAAAAGAGAGCAAGTACGGACCGCCTGCCCCCTTGGCCCT
AA: K L E I K E S K Y G P P C P P C P
DNA: ATGTTCTGGGTGCTGCTGGTGGTGGTGGAGGCGTGGCTGGCCTGCTACAGCCTG
AA: M F W V L V V V G G V L A C Y S L
DNA: CTGGTCACCGTGGCCTTCATCATCTTTTGGGTGAAACGGGGCAGAAAAGAAA
AA: L V T V A F I I F W V K R G R K K
DNA: CTCCTGTATATATTCAAAACAACCATTTATGAGACCAGTACAAACTACTCAA
AA: L L Y I F K Q P F M R P V Q T T Q
DNA: GAGGAAGATGGCTGTAGCTGCCGATTTCCAGAAGAAGAAGAAGGAGGATGT
AA: E E D G C S C R F P E E E G G C
DNA: GAACTGCGGGTGAAGTTTCAGCAGAAGCGCCGACGCCCTGCCTACCAGCAG
AA: E L R V K F S R S A D A P A Y Q Q
DNA: GGCCAGAATCAGCTGTACAACGAGCTGAACCTGGGCAGAAGGGAAGAGTAC
AA: G Q N Q L Y N E L N L G R R E E Y
DNA: GACGTCTGGATAAGCGGAGAGGCCCGGACCCCTGAGATGGGGGGCAAGCCT
AA: D V L D K R R G R D P E M G G K P
DNA: CGGCGGAAGAACCCCCAGGAAGGCCTGTATAACCAACTGCAGAAAAGACAAG
AA: R R K N P Q E G L Y N E L Q K D K
DNA: ATGGCCGAGGCTACAGCCAGATCGGCATGAAGGGCGAGCGGAGCCGGSSC
AA: M A E A Y S E I G M K G E R R R G
DNA: AAGGGCCACGACGGCCTGTATCAGGGCCTGTCCACCCACCACCAAGGATACC
AA: K G H D G L Y Q G L S T A T K D T
DNA: TACGACGCCCTGCACATGCAGGCCCTGCCCCCAAGGCTCGAGGGCGGCGSA
AA: Y D A L H M Q A L P P R L E G G G
DNA: GAGGGCAGAGGAAGTCTTCTAAACATGCGGTGACGTGGAGGAGAATCCCCGGC
AA: E G R G S L L T C G D V E E N P G
DNA: CCTAGGATGCTTCTCTGCTGACAAGCCTTCTGCTCTGTGAGTTACCACAC
AA: P R M L L L V T S L L L C E L P H
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AA: P A F L L I P R K V C N G I G I G
DNA: GAATTTAAAGACTCACTCTCCATAAATGCTACGAATATTAACAACCTTCAA
AA: E F K D S L S I N A T N I K H F K
DNA: AACTGCACCTCCATCAGTGGCGATCTCCACATCCTGCCGGTGGCATTTAGG
AA: N C T S I S G D L H I L P V A F R
DNA: GGTGACTCCTTCACACATACTCCTCCTCTGGATCCACAGGAAGTGGATATT
AA: G D S F T H T P P L D P Q E L D I
DNA: CTGAAAACCGTAAAAGGAAATCACAGGGTTTTTTGCTGATTACGGCTTGGCCT
AA: L K T V K E I T G F L L I Q A W P
DNA: GAAAACAGGACGGACCTCCATGCCCTTTGAGAACCTAGAAATCATACGGCGC
AA: E N R T D L H A F E N L E I I R G
DNA: AGGACCAAGCAACATGGTCAGTTTTTCTCTTGCAGTCGTGAGCCTGAACATA
AA: R T K Q H G Q F S L A V V S L N I
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AA: T S L G L R S L K E I S D G D V I
DNA: ATTTCCAGAAACAAAATTTGTGCTATGCAAATACAATAAACTGGAAAAA
AA: I S G N C K N L C Y A N T I N W K K
DNA: CTGTTTGGGACCTCCGGTCAGAAAACCAAAATTATAAGCAACAGAGGTGAA
AA: L F G T S G Q K T K I I S N R G E

6/22

DNA: AACAGCTGCAAGGCCACAGGCCAGGTCTGCCATGCCTTGTGCTCCCCCGAG
AA: N S C K A T G Q V C H A L C S P E
DNA: GGCTGCTGGGGCCCCGGAGCCCAGGGACTGCGTCTCTTGCCGGAATGTCAGC
AA: G C W G P E P R D C V S C R N V S
DNA: CGAGGCAGGGAATGCGTGGACAAGTGCAACCTTCTGGAGGGTGAGCCAAGG
AA: R G R E C V D K C N L L E G E P R
DNA: GAGTTTGTGGAGAACTCTGAGTGCATACAGTGCCACCCAGAGTGCCTGCCT
AA: E F V E N S E C I Q C H P E C L P
DNA: CAGGCCATGAACATCACCTGCACAGGACGGGGACCAGACAACCTGTATCCAG
AA: Q A M N I T C T G R G P D N C I Q
DNA: TGTGCCCACTACATTGACGGCCCCCACTGCGTCAAGACCTGCCCGGCAGGA
AA: C A H Y I D G P H C V K T C P A G
DNA: GTCATGGGAGAAAACAACACCCTGGTCTGGAAGTACGCAGACGCCGGCCAT
AA: V M G E N N T L V W K Y A D A G H
DNA: GTGTGCCACCTGTGCCATCCAAACTGCACCTACGGATGCACTGGGCCAGGT
AA: V C H L C H P N C T Y G C T G P G
DNA: CTTGAAGGCTGTCCAACGAATGGGCCTAAGATCCCGTCCATCGCCACTGGG
AA: L E G C P T N G P K I P S I A T G
DNA: ATGGTGGGGCCCTCCTCTTGCTGCTGGTGGTGGCCCTGGGGATCGGCCTC
AA: M V G A L L L L L V V A L G I G L
DNA: TTCATGTGA
AA: F M *

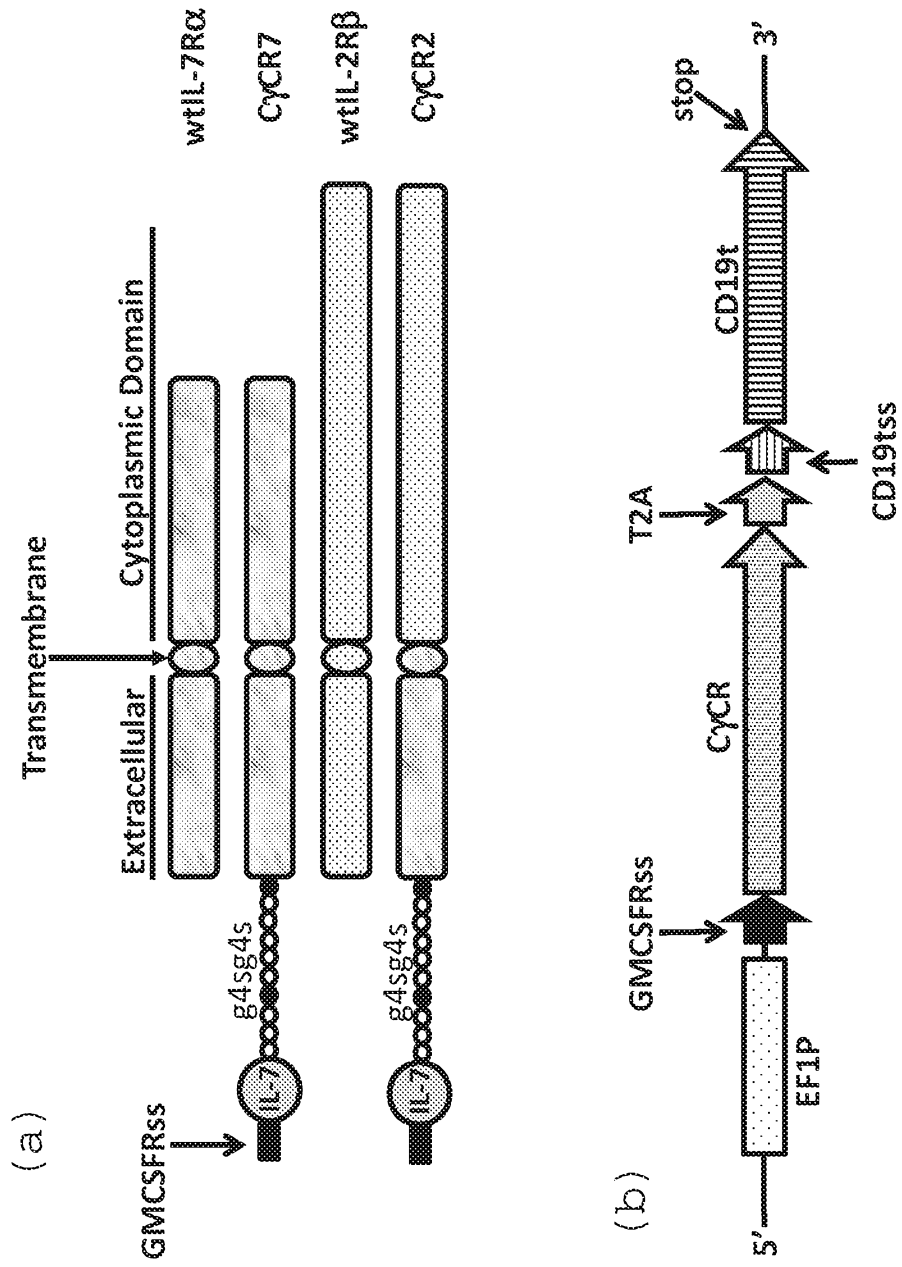
7/22

Figure 5



8/22

Figure 6



9/22

Figure 7

IgG4hinge-CD28tm-41BB-CD3Zeta

gagagcaagtacggaccgcccctgcccccttgcctatgttctgggtgctgggtggteggagggcgtgctggcctgctacagc
ctgctggtcaccgtggccctcatcatctttgggtgaaacggggcagaaagaactcctgtatataaacaaccatttatgaga
ccagtacaaactactcaagaggaagatggctgtagctgccgatitccagaagaagaaggaggatgtgaactgctgggtgaa
gttcagcagaagcggcagccccctgectaccagcagggccagaatcagctgtacaacgagctgaacctgggcagaagggga
agagtacgacgtctggataagcgggagaggccgggaccctgagatgggcccgaagcctcggcggaagaacccccaggaa
ggcctgtataacgaactgcagaaagacaagatggccgaggcctacagcagatcggcatgaagggcgagcggaggcgggg
caagggccacgacggcctgtatcagggcctgtccaccgccaccaaggatacctacgacgcctgcatgcaggcctgccc
ccaagg

DNA: GAGAGCAAGTACGGACCGCCCTGCCCCCTTGCCTATGTTCTGGGTGCTG
AA: E S K Y G P P C P P C P M F W V L

DNA: GTGGTGGTCCGAGGCGTGTCTGGCCTGCTACAGCCTGCTGGTCACCGTGGCC
AA: V V V G G V L A C Y S L L V T V A

DNA: TTCATCATCTTTTGGGTGAAACGGGGCAGAAAGAAACTCCTGTATATATTC
AA: F I I F W V K R G R K K L L Y I F

DNA: AAACAACCATTTATGAGACCAGTACAACTACTCAAGAGGAAGATGGCTGT
AA: K Q P F M R P V Q T T Q E E D G C

DNA: AGCTGCCGATTTCCAGAAGAAGAAGAAGCAGGATGTGAACTGCCGGTGAAG
AA: S C R F P E E E E G G C E L R V K

DNA: TTCAGCAGAAGCGCCGACGCCCCCTGCCTACCAGCAGGGCCAGAATCAGCTG
AA: F S R S A D A P A Y Q Q G Q N Q L

DNA: TACAACGAGCTGAACCTGGGCAGAAGGGAAGAGTACGACGTCCTGGATAAG
AA: Y N E L N L G R R E E Y D V L D K

DNA: CGGAGAGGCCGGGACCCTGAGATGGGCGGCAAGCCTCGGCGGAAGAACCCC
AA: R R G R D P E M G G K P R R K N P

DNA: CAGGAAGGCCTGTATAACGAACTGCAGAAAGACAAGATGGCCGAGGCCTAC
AA: Q E G L Y N E L Q K D K M A E A Y

DNA: AGCGAGATCGGCATGAAGGGCGAGCGGAGCCGCGGCAAGGGCCACGACGGC
AA: S E I G M K G E R R R G K G H D G

DNA: CTGTATCAGGGCCTGTCCACCGCCACCAAGGATACCTACGACGCCCTGCAC
AA: L Y Q G L S T A T K D T Y D A L H

DNA: ATGCAGGCCCTGCCCCCAAGG
AA: M Q A L P P R

10/22

Figure 8

GMCSRss-CD19scFv-Gly4ser linker-CD20scFv-huIgG4hinge/CH2/CH3-
CD28tm/CD28cyto-41BB-CD3Zeta

atgctgctgctggtgaccagcctgctgctgtgcgagctgccccaccccgcttctgctgatccccgacatccagatgaccaga
ccacctccagcctgagcggcagcctgggagaccgggtgaccatcagctgccccggccagccaggacatcagcaagtacctga
actggtatcagcagaagcccgacggcaccgtcaagctgctgatctaccacaccagccggctgcacagcggcgtgcccagcc
ggtffageggcagcggctccggcaccgactacagcctgacctctccaaactggaacaggaagatatgccacctactttggc
agcagggcaacacactgcccctacaccttggcggcggaacaaagctggaaatcaccggcagcacctccggcagcggcaagc
ctggcagcggcgaggcagcaccgaagggcgaggtgaagctgcaggaaagcggccctggcctgggtggccccagccagag
cctgagcgtgacctgcaccgtgagcggcgtgagcctgcccgactacggcgtgagctggatccggcagccccaggaaggg
cctggaatggctggcgtgatctggggcagcagaccactactacaacagcggcctgaagagccggctgacctatcaag
gacaacagcaagaccaggtgttctgaagatgaacgctgcagaccgacgacaccgccatctactactgcccgaagcact
actactacggcggcagctacgccatggactactggggccagggcaccagcgtgaccgtgagcagcggaggtggtggatccg
aggtgcagctgcagcagctctgggctgagctgggtgaagcctggggcctcagtgaagatgtcctgcaaggctctggtacacat
ttaccagttacaatfagcactgggtaaagcagacacctggacagggcctggaatggatggagctattiatccaggaaatggtga
tacttccataaatcagaagttcaaaaggcaaggccacattgactgcagacaaatctccagcacagcctacatgcagctcagcag
cctgacatctgaggactctgaggactatctgcaagatctaaftatcaggtagtagctactgggtctctgatgtctggggcga
gggaccacggctaccgtctcctcaggcagctactagcgggtggtggctccggggcggttccgggtggggcggcagcagcagc
atgtgtgaccacaatctccagctatcctgtctcatctccagggggagaaggtcacaatgactgacggggcagctcaagtgtaa
atfatctggactggtaccagaagaagccaggatctccccaaacctggattiatgccacatcaacctggctctggagtcct
gtctgctcagtgccagtggtgtctgggacctctactctcaacatcagcagagtgaggagctgaagatgctgccacttactg
ccagcagtgaggttttaatccaccacgtcggaggggggaccaagctggaaataaaagagagcaagtacggaccgcccctgc
ccccctgcccctgccccgagttcctgggaggaccaccagcgttctctgctcccccaagcccaaggacacctgatgacagc
cggacccccagggtgacctgctgtggtggagctgagccaggaagatcccgaggtccagttcaattggtacgtggacggcg
tggaaagtgeacaacgcgaagaccaagccagagaggaaacagttcaacagcacctaccgggtggtgtctgtgctgaccgtgt
gcaccaggactggctgaacggcaagaatacaagtgcaaggtgtcaacaagggcctgcccagcagcatcgaagaagaccat
cagcaaggccaaggccagcctcgcgagccccaggtgtacacctgctccccccaggaagagatgaccaagaaccaggt
gtccctgacctgctgtgaagggcttctaccccagcgacatcggcgtggagtgggagagcaacggccagcctgagaacaac
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aggaaggcaacgcttttagctgcagcgtgatgcagagggcctgcacaaccactacaccagaagagcctgagcctgtccctg
ggcaagatgttctgggtgctggtggtggggcggggtgctggcctgtacagcctgctgggtgacagtgcccttcatctttt
ggtgaggagcaagcggagcagagggcggccacagcagctacatgaacatgacccccagcggcctggccccccccggaag
cactaccagccctacgccccaccagggactttgcccctacagaagcaaacggggcagaagaactcctgtatataatcaaa
acaaccatttatgagaccagtacaaactactcaagaggaagatggctgtagctgccgattccagaagaagaaggaggat
gtgaactcggggtgaagttcagcagaagcggcagcggcctgctaccagcagggccagaatcagctgtacaacagcgtgaa
cctgggcagaagggaagagtacgacgtcctggataagcggagaggccgggaccctgagatggggggcaagcctggcggg
aagaacccccaggaaggcctgtataacgaactgcagaaagacaagatggccgaggcctacagcgagatggcatgaagg
cgagcggaggcggggcaaggccacgacggcctgtatcagggcctgtccaccgccaaggaatacctacgacgcccctgc
acatgcagggcctgcccccaagg

Figure 9

GMCSFRss-CD19scFv-Gly4ser linker-CD20scFv-huIgG4hinge/CH2/CH3-
CD28tm/CD28cyto-41BB-CD3Zeta

DNA: ATGCTGCTGCTGGTGACCAGCCTGCTGCTGTGCGAGCTGCCCCACCCCGCC

AA: M L L L V T S L L L C E L P H P A

DNA: TTTCTGCTGATCCCCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGACCACCTCCAGCCTGAGC

AA: F L L I P D I Q M T Q T T S S L S

DNA: GCCAGCCTGGGCGACCGGGTGACCATCAGCTGCCGGGCCAGCCAGGACATC

AA: A S L G D R V T I S C R A S Q D I

DNA: AGCAAGTACCTGAACTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCCGACGGCACCGTCAAGCTG

AA: S K Y L N W Y Q Q K P D G T V K L

DNA: CTGATCTACCACACCAGCCGGCTGCACAGCGGCGTGCCAGCCGGTTTAGC

AA: L I Y H T S R L H S G V P S R F S

DNA: GGCAGCGGCTCCGGCACCGACTACAGCCTGACCATCTCCAACCTGGAACAG

AA: G S G S G T D Y S L T I S N L E Q

DNA: GAAGATATCGCCACCTACTTTTGCCAGCAGGGCAACACACTGCCCTACACC

AA: E D I A T Y F C Q Q G N T L P Y T

DNA: TTTGGCGGCGAACAAGCTGGAATCACCGGCAGCACCTCCGGCAGCGGC

AA: F G G G T K L E I T G S T S G S G

DNA: AAGCCTGGCAGCGGCGAGGGCAGCAACAAGGGCGAGGTGAAGCTGCAGGAA

AA: K P G S G E G S T K G E V K L Q E

DNA: AGCGGCCCTGGCCTGCTGGCCCCAGCCAGAGCCTGAGCGTGACCTGCACC

AA: S G P G L V A P S Q S L S V T C T

DNA: GTGAGCGGCGTGAGCCTGCCCCGACTACGGCGTGAGCTGGATCCGGCAGCCC

AA: V S G V S L P D Y G V S W I R Q P

DNA: CCCAGGAAGGGCCTGGAATGGCTGGGCGTGATCTGGGGCAGCGAGACCACC

AA: P R K G L E W L G V I W G S E T T

DNA: TACTACAACAGCGCCCTGAAGAGCCGGCTGACCATCATCAAGGACAACAGC

AA: Y Y N S A L K S R L T I I K D N S

DNA: AAGAGCCAGGTGTTCTGAAGATGAACAGCCTGCAGACCGACGACCCGCC

AA: K S Q V F L K M N S L Q T D D T A

DNA: ATCTACTACTGCGCCAAGCACTACTACTACGGCGGCAGCTACGCCATGGAC

AA: I Y Y C A K H Y Y Y G G S Y A M D

DNA: TACTGGGGCCAGGGCACCAGCGTGACCGTGAGCAGCGGAGGTGGTGGATCC

AA: Y W G Q G T S V T V S S G G G G S

DNA: GAGGTGCAGCTGCAGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGCTGGTGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCA

AA: E V Q L Q Q S G A E L V K P G A S

DNA: GTGAAGATGTCCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACACATTTACCAGTTACAATATG

AA: V K M S C K A S G Y T F T S Y N M

12/22

DNA: CACTGGGTAAAGCAGACACCTGGACAGGGCCTGGAATGGATTGGAGCTATT
AA: H W V K Q T P G Q G L E W I G A I

DNA: TATCCAGGAAATGGTGATACTTCCTACAATCAGAAGTTCAAAGGCCAAGGCC
AA: Y P G N G D T S Y N Q K F K G K A

DNA: ACATFGACTGCAGACAAATCCTCCAGCACAGCCTACATGCAGCTCAGCAGC
AA: T L T A D K S S S T A Y M Q L S S

DNA: CTGACATCTGAGGACTCTGCGGACTATTACTGTGCAAGATCTAATTAATTAC
AA: L T S E D S A D Y Y C A R S N Y Y

DNA: GGTAGTAGCTACTGGTTCCTTCGATGTCTGGGGCGCAGGGACCACGGTCACC
AA: G S S Y W F F D V W G A G T T V T

DNA: GTCTCCTCAGGCAGTACTAGCGGTGGTGGCTCCGGGGCGGTTCCGGTGGG
AA: V S S G S T S G G G S G G G S G G

DNA: GCGGCGAGCAGCGACATTGTGCTGACCCAATCTCCAGCTATCCTGTCTGCA
AA: G G S S D I V L T Q S P A I L S A

DNA: TCTCCAGGGGAGAAGGTCACAATGACTTGCAGGGCCAGCTCAAGTGTAAT
AA: S P G E K V T M T C R A S S S V N

DNA: TACATGGACTGGTACCAGAAGAAGCCAGGATCCTCCCCCAAACCCTGGATT
AA: Y M D W Y Q K K P G S S P K P W I

DNA: TATGCCACATCCAACCTGGCTTCTGGAGTCCCTGCTCGCTTCAGTGGCAGT
AA: Y A T S N L A S G V P A R F S G S

DNA: GGGTCTGGGACCTCTTACTCTCTCACAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAAGAT
AA: G S G T S Y S L T I S R V E A E D

DNA: GCTGCCACTTATTACTGCCAGCAGTGGAGTTTTAATCCACCCACGTTCCGGA
AA: A A T Y Y C Q Q W S F N P P T F G

DNA: GGGGGGACCAAGCTGGAAATAAAAGAGAGCAAGTACGGACCGCCCTGCCCC
AA: G G T K L E I K E S K Y G P P C P

DNA: CCTTGCCTTCCCCCGAGTTCCTGGGGGACCCAGCGTGTTCCTGTTCCCC
AA: P C P A P E F L G G P S V F L F P

DNA: CCCAAGCCCAAGGACACCCTGATGATCAGCCGGACCCCCGAGGTGACCTGC
AA: P K P K D T L M I S R T P E V T C

DNA: GTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCAGGAAGATCCCGAGGTCCAGTTC AATTGGTAC
AA: V V V D V S Q E D P E V Q F N W Y

DNA: GTGGACGGCGTGGAAAGTGCACAACGCCAAGACCAAGCCCAGAGAGGAACAG
AA: V D G V E V H N A K T K P R E E Q

DNA: TTCAACAGCACCTACCGGGTGGTGTCTGTGCTGACCGTGTCTGCACCAGGAC
AA: F N S T Y R V V S V L T V L H Q D

DNA: TGGCTGAACGGCAAAGAATACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACAAGGGCCTGCCC
AA: W L N G K E Y K C K V S N K G L P

DNA: AGCAGCATCGAAAAGACCATCAGCAAGGCCAAGGGCCAGCCTCGCGAGCCC
AA: S S I E K T I S K A K G Q P R E P

DNA: CAGGFGTACACCCTGCCTCCCTCCCAGGAAGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTG
AA: Q V Y T L P P S Q E E M T K N Q V

DNA: TCCCTGACCTGCCTGGTGAAGGGCTTCTACCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAG
AA: S L T C L V K G F Y P S D I A V E

DNA: TGGGAGAGCAACGGCCAGCCTGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACCCCTCCCCTG
AA: W E S N G Q P E N N Y K T T P P V

DNA: CTGGACAGCGACGGCAGCTTCTTCCCTGTACAGCCGGCTGACCGTGGACAAG
AA: L D S D G S F F L Y S R L T V D K

DNA: AGCCGGTGGCAGGAAGGCCAACGTCTTTAGCTGCAGCGTGATGCACGAGGCC
AA: S R W Q E G N V F S C S V M H E A

DNA: CTGCACAACCACTACACCCAGAAGAGCCTGAGCCTGTCCCTGGGCAAGATG
AA: L H N H Y T Q K S L S L S L G K M

DNA: TTCTGGGTGCTGCTGGTGGTGGGGGGGGTGGTGGCCTGCTACAGCCTGCTG
AA: F W V L V V V G G V L A C Y S L L

DNA: GTGACAGTGGCCTTCATCATCTTTTGGGTGCGGAGCAAGCGGAGCAGAGGC
AA: V T V A F I I F W V R S K R S R G

DNA: GGCCACAGCGACTACATGAACATGACCCCCAGACGGCCTGGCCCCACCCGG
AA: G H S D Y M N M T P R R P G P T R

DNA: AAGCACTACCAGCCCTACGCCCCACCCAGGGACTTTGCCGCCTACAGAAGC
AA: K H Y Q P Y A P P R D F A A Y R S

DNA: AAACGGGGCAGAAAGAAACTCCTGTATATATTCAAACAACCATTTATGAGA
AA: K R G R K K L L Y I F K Q P F M R

DNA: CCAGTACAACTACTCAAGAGGAAGATGGCTGTAGCTGCCGATTTCCAGAA
AA: P V Q T T Q E E D G C S C R F P E

DNA: GAACAAGAAGGAGGATGTGAACTGCGGGTGAAGTTCAGCAGAAGCGCCGAC
AA: E E E G G C E L R V K F S R S A D

DNA: GCCCCTGCCTACCAGCAGGGCCAGAATCAGCTGTACAACGAGCTGAACCTG
AA: A P A Y Q Q G Q N Q L Y N E L N L

DNA: GGCAGAAGGGAAGAGTACGACGTCTCTGGATAAGCGGAGAGGCCGGGACCCT
AA: G R R E E Y D V L D K R R G R D P

DNA: GAGATGGGCGGCAAGCCTCGGCGGAAGAACCCCCAGGAAGGCCTGTATAAC
AA: E M G G K P R R K N P Q E G L Y N

DNA: GAACTGCAGAAAAGACAAGATGGCCGAGGCCTACAGCGAGATCGGCATGAAG
AA: E L Q K D K M A E A Y S E I G M K

DNA: GGCGAGCGGAGGCGGGGCAAGGGCCACGACGGCCTGTATCAGGGCCTGTCC
AA: G E R R R G K G H D G L Y Q G L S

14/22

DNA: ACCGCCACCAAGGATACCTACGACGCCCTGCACATGCAGGCCCTGCCCCCA
AA: T A T K D T Y D A L H M Q A L P P

DNA: AGG
AA: R

Figure 10

GMCSFRss-CD19scFv-Gly4ser linker-CD20scFv-CD8alphaHinge-CD8alphaTM-41 BB-CD3Zeta-T2A-EGFRt

atgctgctgctggtgaccagcctgctgctgctgagctgccccccccgcttctgctgafccccgacatccagatgaccaga
 ceacctcagcctgagcgcagcctggcgaccgggtgaccatcagctgccccggccagccaggacatcagcaagtacctga
 actggtatcagcagaagccccgacggcaccgtcaagctgctgafatccacaccagccggctgcacagcggcgtgcccagcc
 ggtttagcggcagcggctccggcaccgactacagcctgaccatctccaacctggaacaggaagatatcgccacctacttttgc
 agcagggcaacacactgcccacacctttggcggcggaacaaagctggaatcaccggcagcacctccggcagcggcaage
 ctggcagcggcgaggcagcaccgaagggcgaggtgaagctgcaggaaagcggcctggcctgggtggccccagccagag
 cctgagcctgacctgcaccgtgagcggcgtgagcctgcccgactacggcgtgagctggatccggcagccccccaggaagg
 cctggaatggctggcgtgatctggggcagcgagaccacctactacaacagcgcctgaagagcggcgtgaccatcaag
 gacaacagcaagagccaggtgttctgaagatgaacagcctgcagaccgacgacaccgccatctactactgcccgaagcact
 actactacggcggcagctacgccatggactactggggccagggcaccagcgtgaccgtgagcagcggaggtggtggatccg
 aggtgcagctgcagcagctggtggctgagctggfgaagcctggggcctcagtgaagatgctctgcaaggcttctggctacacat
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 cctgacatctgaggactctgcccactatactgtgcaagatctaaatattacggtagtagctactggctctcctgatgtctggggcga
 gggacacgggtaccgctcctcagcagctactagcgggtggtggctccggggcggttccgggtggggggcggcagcagcgac
 atgtgctgacccaatctccagctactctctgcatctccaggggagaaaggtcaaatgacttgcagggccagctcaagtgtaa
 atfacatggactgglaccagaagaagccaggatcctccccaaacctggatttatgccacatccaacctggcttctggagctcc
 gctcgtcagtgggcagtggtctgggaccttactctctcaaatcagcagagtgagggtgaagatgctgccacttattactg
 ccagcagtgaggttttaaccaccacgttcggaggggggaccgaagctggaaataaaagagagcaagtacggaccgcccctgc
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 agggcccagggctgtagaccagctgctggcggagcctgacaccagaggactggatttgcctfgegcacatctacatctgggc
 cctctgcccggcacatgtggcgtgctgctgctgagcctcgtgatcccaagcggggcagaaagaaactgctgtacatctttaa
 gcagcccctcatgcccggcctgagaccaccaggaagaggacggctgctcctgcagattcccggaggaagaagaaggcgg
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 gaaagaacccccaggaagggcctgtataacgaactgcagaaagacaagatggccgaggcctacagcgagatcggaaatgaag
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 gcacatgcagggcccctgctccaagactcagggggcggcggagagggcagaggaagctcttaacatgcgggtgacgtggagga
 gaatcccggccctaggtgctctctgggtgacaagcctctgctctgtgagttaccacaccagcattctctctgacccagca
 aagtgtgtaacggaaatagggtatgtgtaattaaagactcactctccataaafgctacgaatattaaacacttcaaaaactgcacct
 catcagtggegatccacatcctgcccgggtgacatttaggggtgactctctcaccatactcctctctggtatccacaggaactgg
 atattctgaaaaccgtaaaggaaatcacagggttttctgattcagcctggcctgaaaacaggcagcactccatgccccttgag
 aacctgaaaatacagcggcaggaccaagcaacatggtcagtttctctgagctgcagcctgaacataacatcctgggatt
 acgctccctcaaggagataagtgatggagatgtgataatttcaggaacaaaaaatttgtgctatgcaaatcaataaactgga
 aactgtttgggacctccggtcagaaaacaaaattataagcaacagaggtgaaaacagctgcaaggccacaggccaggtctgc
 catgcccctgtgctccccgagggtgctggggcccggagcccagggactgctctcttccgggaatgfcagccgagggcaggg
 aatgctggacaagtgcaacctctggaggggtgagccaagggagittgtggagaactctgagtgatacagtgccaccagag
 tgccctgcccagggccatgaacatcacctgcacaggacggggaccagacaactgtatccagtggtcccactacattgacggccc
 ccaactgctcaagacctgcccggcaggagtcattgggagaaaacaacacctggcttggaaagtagcagacgccggccatgtg
 tggccactgtgccaatcaaaactgcacctacggatgcactggggcaggcttgaaggctgtccaacgaatgggccaagatccc
 tccatgccactgggatggtggggggcccctcctctgctgctgggtggccctggggatggcctcttcatgtga

Figure 11

GMCSFRss-CD19scFv-Gly4ser linker-CD20scFv-CD8alphaHinge-CD8alphaTM-41BB-
CD3Zeta-T2A-EGFRt

DNA: ATGCTGCTGCTGGTGACCAGCCTGCTGCTGTGCGAGCTGCCCCACCCCGCC
AA: M L L L V T S L L L C E L P H P A

DNA: TTTCTGCTGATCCCCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGACCACCTCCAGCCTGAGC
AA: F L L I P D I Q M T Q T T S S L S

DNA: GCCAGCCTGGGCGACCCGGTGACCATCAGCTGCCGGGCCAGCCAGGACATC
AA: A S L G D R V T I S C R A S Q D I

DNA: AGCAAGTACCTGAACTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCGACGGCACCGTCAAGCTG
AA: S K Y L N W Y Q Q K P D G T V K L

DNA: CTGATCTACCACACCAGCCGGCTGCACAGCCGGCGTGCCAGCCGGTTTAGC
AA: L I Y H T S R L H S G V P S R F S

DNA: GGCAGCGGCTCCGGCACCGACTACAGCCTGACCATCTCCAACCTGGAACAG
AA: G S G S G T D Y S L T I S N L E Q

DNA: GAAGATATCGCCACCTACTTTTGCCAGCAGGGCAACACACTGCCCTACACC
AA: E D I A T Y F C Q Q G N T L P Y T

DNA: TTTGGCGGCGGAACAAGCTGGAAATCACCGGCAGCACCTCCGGCAGCGGC
AA: F G G G T K L E I T G S T S G S G

DNA: AAGCCTGGCAGCGCGGAGGGCAGCACCAAGGGCGAGGTGAAGCTGCAGGAA
AA: K P G S G E G S T K G E V K L Q E

DNA: AGCGGCCCTGGCCTGGTGGCCCCCAGCCAGAGCCTGAGCGTGACCTGCACC
AA: S G P G L V A P S Q S L S V T C T

DNA: GTGAGCGGCGTGAGCCTGCCCCACTACGGCGTGAGCTGGATCCGGCAGCCC
AA: V S G V S L P D Y G V S W I R Q P

DNA: CCCAGGAAGGGCCTGGAATGGCTGGGCGTGATCTGGGGCAGCGAGACCACC
AA: P R K G L E W L G V I W G S E T T

DNA: TACTACAACAGCGCCCTGAAGAGCCCGGCTGACCATCATCAAGGACAACAGC
AA: Y Y N S A L K S R L T I I K D N S

DNA: AAGAGCCAGGTGTTCCCTGAAGATGAACAGCCTGCAGACCCAGACACCCGCC
AA: K S Q V F L K M N S L Q T D D T A

DNA: ATCTACTACTGCGCCAAGCACTACTACTACGGCGGCAGCTACGCCATGGAC
AA: I Y Y C A K H Y Y Y G G S Y A M D

DNA: TACTGGGGCCAGGGCACCAGCGTGACCGTGAGCAGCGGAGGTGGTGGATCC
AA: Y W G Q G T S V T V S S G G G G S

DNA: GAGGTGCAGCTGCAGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGCTGGTGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCA
AA: E V Q L Q Q S G A E L V K P G A S

DNA: GTGAAGATGTCCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACACATTTACCAGTTACAATATG
AA: V K M S C K A S G Y T F T S Y N M

17/22

DNA: CACTGGGTAAAGCAGACACCTGGACAGGCCCTGGAATGGATGGAGCTATT
AA: H W V K Q T P G Q G L E W I G A I

DNA: TATCCAGGAAATGGTGATACTTCCCTACAATCAGAAGTTCAAAGGCAAGGCC
AA: Y P G N G D T S Y N Q K F K G K A

DNA: ACAATGACTGCAGACAAATCCTCCAGCACAGCCTACATGCAGCTCAGCAGC
AA: T L T A D K S S S T A Y M Q L S S

DNA: CTGACATCTGAGGACTCTGCGGACTATTACTGTGCAAGATCTAATTATTAC
AA: L T S E D S A D Y Y C A R S N Y Y

DNA: GGTAGTAGCTACTGGTTCTTCGATGTCTGGGGCGCAGGGACCACGGTCACC
AA: G S S Y W F F D V W G A G T T V T

DNA: GTCTCCTCAGGCAGTACTAGCGGTGCTGGCTCCGGGGCGGTTCCGGTGGG
AA: V S S G S T S G G G S G G G S G G

DNA: GGCAGCAGCAGCGACATTGTGCTGACCCAATCTCCAGCTATCCTGTCTGCA
AA: G G S S D I V L T Q S P A I L S A

DNA: TCTCCAGGGAGAAGGTCACAATGACTTGCAGGGCCAGCTCAAGTGTAAAT
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DNA: TACATGGACTGGTACCAGAAGAAGCCAGGATCCTCCCCAAACCCTGGATT
AA: Y M D W Y Q K K P G S S P K P W I

DNA: TATGCCACATCCAACCTGGCTTCTGGAGTCCCTGCTCGCTTCAGTGGCAGT
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DNA: GGGTCTGGGACCTCTTACTCTCTCACAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAAGAT
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DNA: CCAACAATCGCCAGCCAGCCTCTGTCTCTGAGGCCCGAGGCTTGTAGACCA
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DNA: TACATCTGGGCCCTCTGGCCGGCACATGTGGCGTGTCTGCTGCTGAGCCTC
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DNA: GTGATCACCAAGCGGGGCGAGAAAGAAACTGCTGTACATCTTTAAGCAGCCC
AA: V I T K R G R K K L L Y I F K Q P

DNA: TTCATGCGGCCCGTGCAGACCAACCAGGAAGAGGACGGCTGCTCCTGCAGA
AA: F M R P V Q T T Q E E D G C S C R

DNA: TTCCTCCGAGGAAGAAGAAGGCGGCTGCGAGCTGAGAGTGAAGTTCAGCAGA
 AA: F P E E E E G G C E L R V K F S R

DNA: TCCGCCGACGCCCTGCCTACCAGCAGGGACAGAACCAGCTGTACAACGAG
 AA: S A D A P A Y Q Q G Q N Q L Y N E

DNA: CTGAACCTGGGCAGACGGGAAGAGTACGACGTGCTGGACAAGCGGAGAGGC
 AA: L N L G R R E E Y D V L D K R R G

DNA: CGGGACCCTGAGATGGGCGGAAAGCCCAGAAGAAAGAACCCCCAGGAAGGC
 AA: R D P E M G G K P R R K N P Q E G

DNA: CTGTATAACGAACTGCAGAAAGACAAGATGGCCGAGGCCTACAGCGAGATC
 AA: L Y N E L Q K D K M A E A Y S E I

DNA: GGAATGAAGGGCGAGCGGAGAAGAGGCCAAGGGCCACGATGGCCTGTACCAG
 AA: G M K G E R R R G K G H D G L Y Q

DNA: GGCCTGAGCACCGCCACCAAGGACACCTATGACGCCCTGCACATGCAGGCC
 AA: G L S T A T K D T Y D A L H M Q A

DNA: CTGCCTCCAAGACTCCAGGGCGGGCGGAGAGGGCAGAGGAAGTCTTCTAACA
 AA: L P P R L E G G G E G R G S L L T

DNA: TCGCGTGACGTGGAGGAGAATCCCGGCCCTAGGATGCTTCTCCTGGTGACA
 AA: C G D V E E N P G P R M L L L V T

DNA: AGCCTTCTGCTCTGTGAGTTACCACACCCAGCATTCTCCTGATCCCACGC
 AA: S L L L C E L P H P A F L L I P R

DNA: AAAGTGTGTAACGGAATAGGTATTGGTGAATTTAAAGACTCACTCTCCATA
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DNA: AATGCTACGAATATTTAAACACTTCAAAAAGTGCACCTCCATCAGTGGCGAT
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DNA: CTCCACATCCCTGCCGGTGGCATTITAGGGGTGACTCCTTCACACATACTCCT
 AA: L H I L P V A F R G D S F T H T P

DNA: CCTCTGGATCCACAGGAACTGGATATTTCTGAAAACCGTAAAGGAAATCACA
 AA: P L D P Q E L D I L K T V K E I T

DNA: GGGTTTTTGGCTGATTCAGGCTTGGCCTGAAAACAGGACGGACCTCCATGCC
 AA: G F L L I Q A W P E N R T D L H A

DNA: TTTGAGAACCTAGAAATCATAACGGCGCAGGACCAAGCAACATGGTCAGTTT
 AA: F E N L E I I R G R T K Q H G Q F

DNA: TCTCTGCGAGTCGTCAGCCTGAACATAACATCCTTGGGATTACGCTCCCTC
 AA: S L A V V S L N I T S L G L R S L

DNA: AAGGAGATAAGTGATGGAGATGTGATAATTTTCAGGAAACAAAATTTGTGC
 AA: K E I S D G D V I I S G N K N L C

DNA: TATGCAAATACAATAAACTGGAAAAAACTGTTTGGGACCTCCGGTCAGAAA
 AA: Y A N T I N W K K L F G T S G Q K

19/22

DNA: ACCAAAATTATAAGCAACAGAGGTGAAAACAGCTGCAAGGCCACAGGCCAG
AA: T K I I S N R G E N S C K A T G Q

DNA: GTCTGCCATGCCTTGTGCTCCCCGAGGECTGCTGGGGCCCGGAGCCCAGG
AA: V C H A L C S P E G C W G P E P R

DNA: GACTGCGTCTCTTGCCTGAATGTCAGCCGAGGCAGGGAATGCGTGGACAAG
AA: D C V S C R N V S R G R E C V D K

DNA: TGCAACCTTCTGGAGGGTGAGCCAAGGGAGTTTGTGGAGAACTCTGAGTGC
AA: C N L L E G E P R E F V E N S E C

DNA: ATACAGTGCCACCCAGAGTGCCTGCCTCAGGCCATGAACATCACCTGCACA
AA: I Q C H P E C L P Q A M N I T C T

DNA: GGACGGGGACCAGACAACCTGTATCCAGTGTGCCCACTACATTTGACGGCCCC
AA: G R G P D N C I Q C A H Y I D G P

DNA: CACTGCGTCAAGACCTGCCCGGCAGGAGTCATGGGAGAAAACAACACCCTG
AA: H C V K T C P A G V M G E N N T L

DNA: GTCFGGAAGTACGCAGACCGCCGGCCATGTGTGCCACCTGTGCCATCCAAAC
AA: V W K Y A D A G H V C H L C H P N

DNA: TGCACCTACGGATGCACTGGGCGCAGGTCTTGAAGGCTGTCCAACGAATGGG
AA: C T Y G C T G P G L E G C P T N G

DNA: CCTAAGATCCCGTCCATCGCCACTGGGATGCTGGGGGCCCTCCCTTTGCTG
AA: P K I P S I A T G M V G A L L L L

DNA: CTGGTGGTGGCCCTGGGGATCGGCCTCTTCATGTGA
AA: L V V A L G I G L F M *

20/22

Figure 12

T2A-EGFRt

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Figure 13

T2A-EGFRt

DNA: CTCGAGGGCGGCGGAGAGGGCAGAGGAAGTCTTCTAACATGCGGTGACGTG
AA: L E G G G E G R G S L L T C G D V

DNA: GAGGAGAATCCCGGCCCTAGGATGCTTCTCCTGGTGACAAGCCTTCTGCTC
AA: E E N P G P R M L L L V T S L L L

DNA: TGTGAGTTACCACACCCAGCATTCTCTGATCCCACGCAAAGTGTGTAAC
AA: C E L P H P A F L L I P R K V C N

DNA: GGAATAGGTATTGGTGAATTTAAAGACTCACTCTCCATAAATGCTACGAAT
AA: G I G I G E F K D S L S I N A T N

DNA: ATTAAACACTTCAAAAACTGCACCTCCATCAGTGGCGATCTCCACATCCTG
AA: I K H F K N C T S I S G D L H I L

DNA: CCGGTGGCATTTAGGGGTGACTCCTTCACACATACTCCTCCTCTGGATCCA
AA: P V A F R G D S F T H T P P L D P

DNA: CAGGAAC TGGATATTTCTGAAAACCGTAAAGGAAATCACAGGTTTTTTGCTG
AA: Q E L D I L K T V K E I T G F L L

DNA: ATTCAGGCTTGGCCTGAAAACAGGACGGACCTCCATGCCTTTGAGAACCTA
AA: I Q A W P E N R T D L H A F E N L

DNA: GAAATCATAACCGCGCAGGACCAAGCAACATGGTCAGTTTTTCTCTTGCAGTC
AA: E I I R G R T K Q H G Q F S L A V

DNA: GTCAGCCTGAACATAACATCCTTGGGATTACGCTCCCTCAAGGAGATAAGT
AA: V S L N I T S L G L R S L K E I S

DNA: GATGGAGATGTGATAATTTTCAGGAAAACAAAATTTGTGCTATGCAAATACA
AA: D G D V I I S G N K N L C Y A N T

DNA: ATAAACTGGAAAAAACTGTTTTGGGACCTCCGGTCAGAAAACCAAATTATA
AA: I N W K K L F G T S G Q K T K I I

DNA: AGCAACAGAGGTGAAAACAGCTGCAAGGCCACAGGCCAGGTCTGCCATGCC
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DNA: TTTGTCTCCCCGAGGGCTGCTGGGGCCCCGAGCCAGGGACTGCGTCTCT
AA: L C S P E G C W G P E P R D C V S

DNA: TGCCGGAATGTCAGCCGAGGCAGGGAATGCGTGGACAAGTGCAACCTTCTG
AA: C R N V S R G R E C V D K C N L L

DNA: GAGGGTGAGCCAAGGGAATTTGTGGAGAACTCTGAGTGCATACAGTGCCAC
AA: E G E P R E F V E N S E C I Q C H

DNA: CCAGAGTGCCTGCCTCAGGCCATGAACATCACCTGCACAGGACGGGGACCA
AA: P E C L P Q A M N I T C T G R G P

DNA: GACAACTGTATCCAGTGTGCCCACTACATTTGACGGCCCCCACTGCGTCAAG
AA: D N C I Q C A H Y I D G P H C V K

22/22

DNA: ACCTGCCCGGCAGGAGTCATGGGAGAAAACAACACCCTGGTCTGGAAGTAC
AA: T C P A G V M G E N N T L V W K Y

DNA: GCAGACGCCGGCCATGTGTGCCACCTGTGCCATCCAAACTGCACCTACGGA
AA: A D A G H V C H L C H P N C T Y G

DNA: TGCAC TGGGCCAGGTCTTGAAGGCTGTCCAACGAATGGGCCTAAGATCCCG
AA: C F G P G L E G C P T N G P K I P

DNA: TCCATCGCCACTGGGATGGTGGGGGCCCTCCTCTTGCTGCTGGTGGTGGCC
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Research Institute
Jensen, Michael

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ggc Gly	acc Thr	agc Ser	gtg Val 260	acc Thr	gtg Val	agc Ser	agc Ser	gga Gly 265	ggg Gly	ggg Gly	gga Gly	tcc Ser	gag Glu 270	gtg Val	cag Gln	816
ctg Leu	cag Gln	cag Gln 275	tct Ser	ggg Gly	gct Ala	gag Glu	ctg Leu 280	gtg Val	aag Lys	cct Pro	ggg Gly	gcc Ala 285	tca Ser	gtg Val	aag Lys	864
atg Met	tcc Ser 290	tgc Cys	aag Lys	gct Ala	tct Ser	ggc Gly 295	tac Tyr	aca Thr	ttt Phe	acc Thr	agt Ser 300	tac Tyr	aat Asn	atg Met	cac His	912
tgg Trp 305	gta Val	aag Lys	cag Gln	aca Thr	cct Pro 310	gga Gly	cag Gln	ggc Gly	ctg Leu	gaa Glu 315	tgg Trp	att Ile	gga Gly	gct Ala	att Ile 320	960
tat Tyr	cca Pro	gga Gly	aat Asn	ggg Gly 325	gat Asp	act Thr	tcc Ser	tac Tyr	aat Asn 330	cag Gln	aag Lys	ttc Phe	aaa Lys	ggc Gly 335	aag Lys	1008
gcc Ala	aca Thr	ttg Leu	act Thr 340	gca Ala	gac Asp	aaa Lys	tcc Ser	tcc Ser 345	agc Ser	aca Thr	gcc Ala	tac Tyr	atg Met 350	cag Gln	ctc Leu	1056
agc Ser	agc Ser	ctg Leu 355	aca Thr	tct Ser	gag Glu	gac Asp	tct Ser 360	gcg Ala	gac Asp	tat Tyr	tac Tyr	tgt Cys 365	gca Ala	aga Arg	tct Ser	1104
aat Asn	tat Tyr 370	tac Tyr	ggg Gly	agt Ser	agc Ser	tac Tyr 375	tgg Trp	ttc Phe	ttc Phe	gat Asp	gtc Val 380	tgg Trp	ggc Gly	gca Ala	ggg Gly	1152
acc Thr 385	acg Thr	gtc Val	acc Thr	gtc Val	tcc Ser 390	tca Ser	ggc Gly	agt Ser	act Thr	agc Ser 395	ggg Gly	ggg Gly	ggc Gly	tcc Ser	ggg Gly 400	1200
ggc Gly	ggg Gly	tcc Ser	ggg Gly 405	ggc Gly	ggc Gly	agc Ser	agc Ser	gac Asp 410	att Ile	gtg Val	ctg Leu	acc Thr	caa Gln 415	tct Ser		1248
cca Pro	gct Ala	atc Ile	ctg Leu 420	tct Ser	gca Ala	tct Ser	cca Pro	ggg Gly 425	gag Glu	aag Lys	gtc Val	aca Thr	atg Met 430	act Thr	tgc Cys	1296
agg Arg	gcc Ala	agc Ser 435	tca Ser	agt Ser	gta Val	aat Asn	tac Tyr 440	atg Met	gac Asp	tgg Trp	tac Tyr	cag Gln 445	aag Lys	aag Lys	cca Pro	1344
gga Gly	tcc Ser 450	tcc Ser	ccc Pro	aaa Lys	ccc Pro	tgg Trp 455	att Ile	tat Tyr	gcc Ala	aca Thr	tcc Ser 460	aac Asn	ctg Leu	gct Ala	tct Ser	1392
gga Gly	gtc Val	cct Pro	gct Ala	cgc Arg	ttc Phe	agt Ser	ggc Gly	agt Ser	ggg Gly	tct Ser	ggg Gly	acc Thr	tct Ser	tac Tyr	tct Ser	1440

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

465					470					475					480	
ctc	aca	atc	agc	aga	gtg	gag	gct	gaa	gat	gct	gcc	act	tat	tac	tgc	1488
Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Arg	Val	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Ala	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	
				485					490					495		
cag	cag	tgg	agt	ttt	aat	cca	ccc	acg	ttc	gga	ggg	ggg	acc	aag	ctg	1536
Gln	Gln	Trp	Ser	Phe	Asn	Pro	Pro	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr	Lys	Leu	
			500					505					510			
gaa	ata	aaa	gag	agc	aag	tac	gga	ccg	ccc	tgc	ccc	cct	tgc	cct	atg	1584
Glu	Ile	Lys	Glu	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Pro	Cys	Pro	Pro	Cys	Pro	Met	
		515					520					525				
ttc	tgg	gtg	ctg	gtg	gtg	gtc	gga	ggc	gtg	ctg	gcc	tgc	tac	agc	ctg	1632
Phe	Trp	Val	Leu	Val	Val	Val	Gly	Gly	Val	Leu	Ala	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Leu	
	530					535					540					
ctg	gtc	acc	gtg	gcc	ttc	atc	atc	ttt	tgg	gtg	aaa	cgg	ggc	aga	aag	1680
Leu	Val	Thr	Val	Ala	Phe	Ile	Ile	Phe	Trp	Val	Lys	Arg	Gly	Arg	Lys	
					550					555					560	
aaa	ctc	ctg	tat	ata	ttc	aaa	caa	cca	ttt	atg	aga	cca	gta	caa	act	1728
Lys	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Phe	Lys	Gln	Pro	Phe	Met	Arg	Pro	Val	Gln	Thr	
				565					570					575		
act	caa	gag	gaa	gat	ggc	tgt	agc	tgc	cga	ttt	cca	gaa	gaa	gaa	gaa	1776
Thr	Gln	Glu	Glu	Asp	Gly	Cys	Ser	Cys	Arg	Phe	Pro	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu	
			580					585					590			
gga	gga	tgt	gaa	ctg	cgg	gtg	aag	ttc	agc	aga	agc	gcc	gac	gcc	cct	1824
Gly	Gly	Cys	Glu	Leu	Arg	Val	Lys	Phe	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ala	Asp	Ala	Pro	
		595					600					605				
gcc	tac	cag	cag	ggc	cag	aat	cag	ctg	tac	aac	gag	ctg	aac	ctg	ggc	1872
Ala	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Gly	Gln	Asn	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Leu	Asn	Leu	Gly	
	610					615					620					
aga	agg	gaa	gag	tac	gac	gtc	ctg	gat	aag	cgg	aga	ggc	cgg	gac	cct	1920
Arg	Arg	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Asp	Val	Leu	Asp	Lys	Arg	Arg	Gly	Arg	Asp	Pro	
					630				635						640	
gag	atg	ggc	ggc	aag	cct	cgg	cgg	aag	aac	ccc	cag	gaa	ggc	ctg	tat	1968
Glu	Met	Gly	Gly	Lys	Pro	Arg	Arg	Lys	Asn	Pro	Gln	Glu	Gly	Leu	Tyr	
				645					650					655		
aac	gaa	ctg	cag	aaa	gac	aag	atg	gcc	gag	gcc	tac	agc	gag	atc	ggc	2016
Asn	Glu	Leu	Gln	Lys	Asp	Lys	Met	Ala	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Ile	Gly	
			660					665					670			
atg	aag	ggc	gag	cgg	agg	cgg	ggc	aag	ggc	cac	gac	ggc	ctg	tat	cag	2064
Met	Lys	Gly	Glu	Arg	Arg	Arg	Gly	Lys	Gly	His	Asp	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Gln	
		675					680					685				
ggc	ctg	tcc	acc	gcc	acc	aag	gat	acc	tac	gac	gcc	ctg	cac	atg	cag	2112
Gly	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Thr	Lys	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Leu	His	Met	Gln	
	690					695					700					
gcc	ctg	ccc	cca	agg	ctc	gag	ggc	ggc	gga	gag	ggc	aga	gga	agt	ctt	2160
Ala	Leu	Pro	Pro	Arg	Leu	Glu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Glu	Gly	Arg	Gly	Ser	Leu	
	705				710				715						720	
cta	aca	tgc	ggt	gac	gtg	gag	gag	aat	ccc	ggc	cct	agg	atg	ctt	ctc	2208
Leu	Thr	Cys	Gly	Asp	Val	Glu	Glu	Asn	Pro	Gly	Pro	Arg	Met	Leu	Leu	
				725					730					735		
ctg	gtg	aca	agc	ctt	ctg	ctc	tgt	gag	tta	cca	cac	cca	gca	ttc	ctc	2256
Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Leu	Pro	His	Pro	Ala	Phe	Leu	

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

			740				745				750					
ctg	atc	cca	cg	aaa	gtg	tgt	aac	gga	ata	ggt	att	ggt	gaa	ttt	aaa	2304
Leu	Ile	Pro	Arg	Lys	Val	Cys	Asn	Gly	Ile	Gly	Ile	Gly	Glu	Phe	Lys	
		755					760					765				
gac	tca	ctc	tcc	ata	aat	gct	acg	aat	att	aaa	cac	ttc	aaa	aac	tgc	2352
Asp	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ile	Asn	Ala	Thr	Asn	Ile	Lys	His	Phe	Lys	Asn	Cys	
	770					775					780					
acc	tcc	atc	agt	ggc	gat	ctc	cac	atc	ctg	ccg	gtg	gca	ttt	agg	ggt	2400
Thr	Ser	Ile	Ser	Gly	Asp	Leu	His	Ile	Leu	Pro	Val	Ala	Phe	Arg	Gly	
	785				790					795					800	
gac	tcc	ttc	aca	cat	act	cct	cct	ctg	gat	cca	cag	gaa	ctg	gat	att	2448
Asp	Ser	Phe	Thr	His	Thr	Pro	Pro	Leu	Asp	Pro	Gln	Glu	Leu	Asp	Ile	
				805					810					815		
ctg	aaa	acc	gta	aag	gaa	atc	aca	ggg	ttt	ttg	ctg	att	cag	gct	tgg	2496
Leu	Lys	Thr	Val	Lys	Glu	Ile	Thr	Gly	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ile	Gln	Ala	Trp	
			820					825					830			
cct	gaa	aac	agg	acg	gac	ctc	cat	gcc	ttt	gag	aac	cta	gaa	atc	ata	2544
Pro	Glu	Asn	Arg	Thr	Asp	Leu	His	Ala	Phe	Glu	Asn	Leu	Glu	Ile	Ile	
		835					840					845				
cg	ggc	agg	acc	aag	caa	cat	ggt	cag	ttt	tct	ctt	gca	gtc	gtc	agc	2592
Arg	Gly	Arg	Thr	Lys	Gln	His	Gly	Gln	Phe	Ser	Leu	Ala	Val	Val	Ser	
	850					855					860					
ctg	aac	ata	aca	tcc	ttg	gga	tta	cg	tcc	ctc	aag	gag	ata	agt	gat	2640
Leu	Asn	Ile	Thr	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Lys	Glu	Ile	Ser	Asp	
	865				870					875					880	
gga	gat	gtg	ata	att	tca	gga	aac	aaa	aat	ttg	tgc	tat	gca	aat	aca	2688
Gly	Asp	Val	Ile	Ile	Ser	Gly	Asn	Lys	Asn	Leu	Cys	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Thr	
				885					890					895		
ata	aac	tgg	aaa	aaa	ctg	ttt	ggg	acc	tcc	ggt	cag	aaa	acc	aaa	att	2736
Ile	Asn	Trp	Lys	Lys	Leu	Phe	Gly	Thr	Ser	Gly	Gln	Lys	Thr	Lys	Ile	
			900				905						910			
ata	agc	aac	aga	ggt	gaa	aac	agc	tgc	aag	gcc	aca	ggc	cag	gtc	tgc	2784
Ile	Ser	Asn	Arg	Gly	Glu	Asn	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ala	Thr	Gly	Gln	Val	Cys	
		915					920					925				
cat	gcc	ttg	tgc	tcc	ccc	gag	ggc	tgc	tgg	ggc	ccg	gag	ccc	agg	gac	2832
His	Ala	Leu	Cys	Ser	Pro	Glu	Gly	Cys	Trp	Gly	Pro	Glu	Pro	Arg	Asp	
	930					935					940					
tgc	gtc	tct	tgc	cgg	aat	gtc	agc	cga	ggc	agg	gaa	tgc	gtg	gac	aag	2880
Cys	Val	Ser	Cys	Arg	Asn	Val	Ser	Arg	Gly	Arg	Glu	Cys	Val	Asp	Lys	
	945				950					955					960	
tgc	aac	ctt	ctg	gag	ggt	gag	cca	agg	gag	ttt	gtg	gag	aac	tct	gag	2928
Cys	Asn	Leu	Leu	Glu	Gly	Glu	Pro	Arg	Glu	Phe	Val	Glu	Asn	Ser	Glu	
				965					970					975		
tgc	ata	cag	tgc	cac	cca	gag	tgc	ctg	cct	cag	gcc	atg	aac	atc	acc	2976
Cys	Ile	Gln	Cys	His	Pro	Glu	Cys	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ala	Met	Asn	Ile	Thr	
			980					985					990			
tgc	aca	gga	cgg	gga	cca	gac	aac	tgt	atc	cag	tgt	gcc	cac	tac	att	3024
Cys	Thr	Gly	Arg	Gly	Pro	Asp	Asn	Cys	Ile	Gln	Cys	Ala	His	Tyr	Ile	
		995					1000					1005				
gac	ggc	ccc	cac	tgc	gtc	aag	acc	tgc	ccg	gca	gga	gtc	atg	gga		3069
Asp	Gly	Pro	His	Cys	Val	Lys	Thr	Cys	Pro	Ala	Gly	Val	Met	Gly		

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

1010 1015 1020
gaa aac aac acc ctg gtc tgg aag tac gca gac gcc ggc cat gtg 3114
Glu Asn Asn Thr Leu Val Trp Lys Tyr Ala Asp Ala Gly His Val
1025 1030 1035
tgc cac ctg tgc cat cca aac tgc acc tac gga tgc act ggg cca 3159
Cys His Leu Cys His Pro Asn Cys Thr Tyr Gly Cys Thr Gly Pro
1040 1045 1050
ggt ctt gaa ggc tgt cca acg aat ggg cct aag atc ccg tcc atc 3204
Gly Leu Glu Gly Cys Pro Thr Asn Gly Pro Lys Ile Pro Ser Ile
1055 1060 1065
gcc act ggg atg gtg ggg gcc ctc ctc ttg ctg ctg gtg gtg gcc 3249
Ala Thr Gly Met Val Gly Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Val Ala
1070 1075 1080
ctg ggg atc ggc ctc ttc atg tga 3273
Leu Gly Ile Gly Leu Phe Met
1085 1090

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Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Met Thr Gln Thr Thr Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala
20 25 30
Ser Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Asp Ile
35 40 45
Ser Lys Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Asp Gly Thr Val Lys
50 55 60
Leu Leu Ile Tyr His Thr Ser Arg Leu His Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Arg
65 70 75 80
Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Tyr Ser Leu Thr Ile Ser Asn
85 90 95
Leu Glu Gln Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr Phe Cys Gln Gln Gly Asn Thr
100 105 110
Leu Pro Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Thr Gly Ser
115 120 125
Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly Lys Pro Gly Ser Gly Glu Gly Ser Thr Lys Gly
130 135 140

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

Glu Val Lys Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Ala Pro Ser Gln
 145 150 155 160

Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Cys Thr Val Ser Gly Val Ser Leu Pro Asp Tyr
 165 170 175

Gly Val Ser Trp Ile Arg Gln Pro Pro Arg Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Leu
 180 185 190

Gly Val Ile Trp Gly Ser Glu Thr Thr Tyr Tyr Asn Ser Ala Leu Lys
 195 200 205

Ser Arg Leu Thr Ile Ile Lys Asp Asn Ser Lys Ser Gln Val Phe Leu
 210 215 220

Lys Met Asn Ser Leu Gln Thr Asp Asp Thr Ala Ile Tyr Tyr Cys Ala
 225 230 235 240

Lys His Tyr Tyr Tyr Gly Gly Ser Tyr Ala Met Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln
 245 250 255

Gly Thr Ser Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Glu Val Gln
 260 265 270

Leu Gln Gln Ser Gly Ala Glu Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Ala Ser Val Lys
 275 280 285

Met Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Thr Ser Tyr Asn Met His
 290 295 300

Trp Val Lys Gln Thr Pro Gly Gln Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile Gly Ala Ile
 305 310 315 320

Tyr Pro Gly Asn Gly Asp Thr Ser Tyr Asn Gln Lys Phe Lys Gly Lys
 325 330 335

Ala Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Lys Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala Tyr Met Gln Leu
 340 345 350

Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Glu Asp Ser Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Ser
 355 360 365

Asn Tyr Tyr Gly Ser Ser Tyr Trp Phe Phe Asp Val Trp Gly Ala Gly
 370 375 380

Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly
 385 390 395 400

Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Ser Asp Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser
 405 410 415

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

Pro Ala Ile Leu Ser Ala Ser Pro Gly Glu Lys Val Thr Met Thr Cys
 420 425 430

Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser Val Asn Tyr Met Asp Trp Tyr Gln Lys Lys Pro
 435 440 445

Gly Ser Ser Pro Lys Pro Trp Ile Tyr Ala Thr Ser Asn Leu Ala Ser
 450 455 460

Gly Val Pro Ala Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Ser Tyr Ser
 465 470 475 480

Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Ala Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys
 485 490 495

Gln Gln Trp Ser Phe Asn Pro Pro Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu
 500 505 510

Glu Ile Lys Glu Ser Lys Tyr Gly Pro Pro Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Met
 515 520 525

Phe Trp Val Leu Val Val Val Gly Gly Val Leu Ala Cys Tyr Ser Leu
 530 535 540

Leu Val Thr Val Ala Phe Ile Ile Phe Trp Val Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys
 545 550 555 560

Lys Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln Pro Phe Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr
 565 570 575

Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Glu
 580 585 590

Gly Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro
 595 600 605

Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly
 610 615 620

Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro
 625 630 635 640

Glu Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr
 645 650 655

Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly
 660 665 670

Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly Lys Gly His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln
 675 680 685

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln
 690 695 700

Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg Leu Glu Gly Gly Gly Glu Gly Arg Gly Ser Leu
 705 710 715

Leu Thr Cys Gly Asp Val Glu Glu Asn Pro Gly Pro Arg Met Leu Leu
 725 730 735

Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Leu Cys Glu Leu Pro His Pro Ala Phe Leu
 740 745

Leu Ile Pro Arg Lys Val Cys Asn Gly Ile Gly Ile Gly Glu Phe Lys
 755 760 765

Asp Ser Leu Ser Ile Asn Ala Thr Asn Ile Lys His Phe Lys Asn Cys
 770 775 780

Thr Ser Ile Ser Gly Asp Leu His Ile Leu Pro Val Ala Phe Arg Gly
 785 790 795 800

Asp Ser Phe Thr His Thr Pro Pro Leu Asp Pro Gln Glu Leu Asp Ile
 805 810 815

Leu Lys Thr Val Lys Glu Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Leu Ile Gln Ala Trp
 820 825 830

Pro Glu Asn Arg Thr Asp Leu His Ala Phe Glu Asn Leu Glu Ile Ile
 835 840 845

Arg Gly Arg Thr Lys Gln His Gly Gln Phe Ser Leu Ala Val Val Ser
 850 855 860

Leu Asn Ile Thr Ser Leu Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile Ser Asp
 865 870 875 880

Gly Asp Val Ile Ile Ser Gly Asn Lys Asn Leu Cys Tyr Ala Asn Thr
 885 890 895

Ile Asn Trp Lys Lys Leu Phe Gly Thr Ser Gly Gln Lys Thr Lys Ile
 900 905 910

Ile Ser Asn Arg Gly Glu Asn Ser Cys Lys Ala Thr Gly Gln Val Cys
 915 920 925

His Ala Leu Cys Ser Pro Glu Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro Glu Pro Arg Asp
 930 935 940

Cys Val Ser Cys Arg Asn Val Ser Arg Gly Arg Glu Cys Val Asp Lys
 945 950 955 960

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

Cys Asn Leu Leu Glu Gly Glu Pro Arg Glu Phe Val Glu Asn Ser Glu
 965 970 975

Cys Ile Gln Cys His Pro Glu Cys Leu Pro Gln Ala Met Asn Ile Thr
 980 985 990

Cys Thr Gly Arg Gly Pro Asp Asn Cys Ile Gln Cys Ala His Tyr Ile
 995 1000 1005

Asp Gly Pro His Cys Val Lys Thr Cys Pro Ala Gly Val Met Gly
 1010 1015 1020

Glu Asn Asn Thr Leu Val Trp Lys Tyr Ala Asp Ala Gly His Val
 1025 1030 1035

Cys His Leu Cys His Pro Asn Cys Thr Tyr Gly Cys Thr Gly Pro
 1040 1045 1050

Gly Leu Glu Gly Cys Pro Thr Asn Gly Pro Lys Ile Pro Ser Ile
 1055 1060 1065

Ala Thr Gly Met Val Gly Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Val Ala
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Leu Gly Ile Gly Leu Phe Met
 1085 1090

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- <211> 582
- <212> DNA
- <213> Artificial Sequence
- <220>
- <223> IgG4hinge-CD28tm-41BB-CD3Zeta

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 aaacggggca gaaagaaact cctgtatata ttcaaacaac catttatgag accagtacaa 180
 actactcaag aggaagatgg ctgtagctgc cgatttccag aagaagaaga aggaggatgt 240
 gaactgcggg tgaagttag cagaagcgcc gacgccctg cctaccagca gggccagaat 300
 cagctgtaca acgagctgaa cctgggcaga agggaagagt acgacgtcct ggataagcgg 360
 agaggccggg accctgagat gggcggcaag cctcggcgga agaaccacca ggaaggcctg 420
 tataacgaac tgcagaaaga caagatggcc gaggcctaca gcgagatcgg catgaagggc 480
 gagcggaggc ggggcaaggg ccacgacggc ctgtatcagg gcctgtccac cgccaccaag 540
 gatacctacg acgccctgca catgcaggcc ctgcccccaa gg 582

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SCHSequenceListing_ST25

<211> 582
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<220>
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 Glu Ser Lys Tyr Gly Pro Pro Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Met Phe Trp Val
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 ctg gtg gtg gtc gga ggc gtg ctg gcc tgc tac agc ctg ctg gtc acc 96
 Leu Val Val Val Gly Gly Val Leu Ala Cys Tyr Ser Leu Leu Val Thr
 20 25 30
 gtg gcc ttc atc atc ttt tgg gtg aaa cgg ggc aga aag aaa ctc ctg 144
 Val Ala Phe Ile Ile Phe Trp Val Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu
 35 40 45
 tat ata ttc aaa caa cca ttt atg aga cca gta caa act act caa gag 192
 Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln Pro Phe Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu
 50 55 60
 gaa gat ggc tgt agc tgc cga ttt cca gaa gaa gaa gaa gga gga tgt 240
 Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Glu Gly Gly Cys
 65 70 75 80
 gaa ctg cgg gtg aag ttc agc aga agc gcc gac gcc cct gcc tac cag 288
 Glu Leu Arg Val Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln
 85 90 95
 cag ggc cag aat cag ctg tac aac gag ctg aac ctg ggc aga agg gaa 336
 Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu
 100 105 110
 gag tac gac gtc ctg gat aag cgg aga ggc cgg gac cct gag atg ggc 384
 Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly
 115 120 125
 ggc aag cct cgg cgg aag aac ccc cag gaa ggc ctg tat aac gaa ctg 432
 Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu
 130 135 140
 cag aaa gac aag atg gcc gag gcc tac agc gag atc ggc atg aag ggc 480
 Gln Lys Asp Lys Met Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly
 145 150 155 160
 gag cgg agg cgg ggc aag ggc cac gac ggc ctg tat cag ggc ctg tcc 528
 Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly Lys Gly His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser
 165 170 175
 acc gcc acc aag gat acc tac gac gcc ctg cac atg cag gcc ctg ccc 576
 Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro
 180 185 190
 cca agg 582
 Pro Arg

<210> 6
 <211> 194

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

<212> PRT
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<220>
 <223> Synthetic Construct

<400> 6

Glu Ser Lys Tyr Gly Pro Pro Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Met Phe Trp Val
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Leu Val Val Val Gly Gly Val Leu Ala Cys Tyr Ser Leu Leu Val Thr
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Val Ala Phe Ile Ile Phe Trp Val Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu
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Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Glu Gly Gly Cys
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Glu Leu Arg Val Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln
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Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu
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Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly
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Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu
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SCHSequenceListing_ST25

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SCHSequenceListing_ST25

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 Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser
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 Gln Asp Ile Ser Lys Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Asp Gly
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 Thr Val Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr His Thr Ser Arg Leu His Ser Gly Val
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SCHSequenceListing_ST25

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atc Ile	tcc Ser	aac Asn	ctg Leu 100	gaa Glu	cag Gln	gaa Glu	gat Asp	atc Ile 105	gcc Ala	acc Thr	tac Tyr	ttt Phe	tgc Cys 110	cag Gln	cag Gln	336
ggc Gly	aac Asn	aca Thr 115	ctg Leu	ccc Pro	tac Tyr	acc Thr	ttt Phe 120	ggc Gly	ggc Gly	gga Gly	aca Thr	aag Lys 125	ctg Leu	gaa Glu	atc Ile	384
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ccc Pro	agc Ser	cag Gln	agc Ser	ctg Leu 165	agc Ser	gtg Val	acc Thr	tgc Cys	acc Thr 170	gtg Val	agc Ser	ggc Gly	gtg Val	agc Ser 175	ctg Leu	528
ccc Pro	gac Asp	tac Tyr	ggc Gly 180	gtg Val	agc Ser	tgg Trp	atc Ile	cgg Arg 185	cag Gln	ccc Pro	ccc Pro	agg Arg	aag Lys 190	ggc Gly	ctg Leu	576
gaa Glu	tgg Trp	ctg Leu 195	ggc Gly	gtg Val	atc Ile	tgg Trp	ggc Gly 200	agc Ser	gag Glu	acc Thr	acc Thr	tac Tyr 205	tac Tyr	aac Asn	agc Ser	624
gcc Ala 210	ctg Leu	aag Lys	agc Ser	cgg Arg	ctg Leu	acc Thr 215	atc Ile	atc Ile	aag Lys	gac Asp	aac Asn 220	agc Ser	aag Lys	agc Ser	cag Gln	672
gtg Val 225	ttc Phe	ctg Leu	aag Lys	atg Met	aac Asn 230	agc Ser	ctg Leu	cag Gln	acc Thr	gac Asp 235	gac Asp	acc Thr	gcc Ala	atc Ile	tac Tyr 240	720
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tca Ser	gtg Val 290	aag Lys	atg Met	tcc Ser	tgc Cys	aag Lys 295	gct Ala	tct Ser	ggc Gly	tac Tyr	aca Thr 300	ttt Phe	acc Thr	agt Ser	tac Tyr	912
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SCHSequenceListing_ST25

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acc	caa	tct	cca	gct	atc	ctg	tct	gca	tct	cca	ggg	gag	aag	gtc	aca	1296
Thr	Gln	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Pro	Gly	Glu	Lys	Val	Thr	
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Met	Thr	Cys	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ser	Val	Asn	Tyr	Met	Asp	Trp	Tyr	Gln	
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Lys	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ser	Pro	Lys	Pro	Trp	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Ser	Asn	
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ctg	gct	tct	gga	gtc	cct	gct	cgc	ttc	agt	ggc	agt	ggg	tct	ggg	acc	1440
Leu	Ala	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro	Ala	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	
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Ser	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Arg	Val	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Ala	Ala	Thr	
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Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Gln	Gln	Trp	Ser	Phe	Asn	Pro	Pro	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	
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Thr	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ile	Lys	Glu	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Pro	Cys	Pro	Pro	
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Cys	Pro	Ala	Pro	Glu	Phe	Leu	Gly	Gly	Pro	Ser	Val	Phe	Leu	Phe	Pro	
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Pro	Lys	Pro	Lys	Asp	Thr	Leu	Met	Ile	Ser	Arg	Thr	Pro	Glu	Val	Thr	
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Cys	Val	Val	Val	Asp	Val	Ser	Gln	Glu	Asp	Pro	Glu	Val	Gln	Phe	Asn	
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Trp	Tyr	Val	Asp	Gly	Val	Glu	Val	His	Asn	Ala	Lys	Thr	Lys	Pro	Arg	
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Glu	Glu	Gln	Phe	Asn	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Val	Val	Ser	Val	Leu	Thr	Val	
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Leu	His	Gln	Asp	Trp	Leu	Asn	Gly	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Lys	Cys	Lys	Val	Ser	
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SCHSequenceListing_ST25

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ggc Gly	cag Gln	cct Pro	cgc Arg	gag Glu 645	ccc Pro	cag Gln	gtg Val	tac Tyr	acc Thr 650	ctg Leu	cct Pro	ccc Pro	tcc Ser	cag Gln 655	gaa Glu	1968
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gcc Ala 770	ttc Phe	atc Ile	atc Ile	ttt Phe	tgg Trp	gtg Val 775	cgg Arg	agc Ser	aag Lys	cgg Arg	agc Ser 780	aga Arg	ggc Gly	ggc Gly	cac His	2352
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cac His	tac Tyr	cag Gln	ccc Pro	tac Tyr 805	gcc Ala	cca Pro	ccc Pro	agg Arg	gac Asp 810	ttt Phe	gcc Ala	gcc Ala	tac Tyr	aga Arg 815	agc Ser	2448
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aga Arg	cca Pro	gta Val 835	caa Gln	act Thr	act Thr	caa Gln	gag Glu 840	gaa Glu	gat Asp	ggc Gly	tgt Cys	agc Ser 845	tgc Cys	cga Arg	ttt Phe	2544
cca Pro 850	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	gga Gly	gga Gly 855	tgt Cys	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	cgg Arg	gtg Val 860	aag Lys	ttc Phe	agc Ser	aga Arg	2592
agc Ser 865	gcc Ala	gac Asp	gcc Ala	cct Pro	gcc Ala 870	tac Tyr	cag Gln	cag Gln	ggc Gly	cag Gln 875	aat Asn	cag Gln	ctg Leu	tac Tyr	aac Asn 880	2640
gag Glu	ctg Leu	aac Asn	ctg Leu	ggc Gly 885	aga Arg	agg Arg	gaa Glu	gag Glu	tac Tyr 890	gac Asp	gtc Val	ctg Leu	gat Asp	aag Lys 895	cgg Arg	2688

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

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cag gaa ggc ctg tat aac gaa ctg cag aaa gac aag atg gcc gag gcc 2784
 Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met Ala Glu Ala
 915 920 925

tac agc gag atc ggc atg aag ggc gag cgg agg cgg gcc aag gcc cac 2832
 Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly Lys Gly His
 930 935 940

gac ggc ctg tat cag ggc ctg tcc acc gcc acc aag gat acc tac gac 2880
 Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr Asp
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Gln Asp Ile Ser Lys Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Asp Gly
 50 55 60

Thr Val Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr His Thr Ser Arg Leu His Ser Gly Val
 65 70 75 80

Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Tyr Ser Leu Thr
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Ile Ser Asn Leu Glu Gln Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr Phe Cys Gln Gln
 100 105 110

Gly Asn Thr Leu Pro Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile
 115 120 125

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 130 135 140

Thr Lys Gly Glu Val Lys Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Ala

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

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Lys Lys Pro Gly Ser Ser Pro Lys Pro Trp Ile Tyr Ala Thr Ser Asn
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Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Trp Ser Phe Asn Pro Pro Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly
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Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Glu Ser Lys Tyr Gly Pro Pro Cys Pro Pro
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Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
 530 535 540

Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
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Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
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Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Gln Glu
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Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
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Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu
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Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

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695

700

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 725 730 735

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Gly Lys Met Phe Trp Val Leu
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Val Val Val Gly Gly Val Leu Ala Cys Tyr Ser Leu Leu Val Thr Val
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Ser Asp Tyr Met Asn Met Thr Pro Arg Arg Pro Gly Pro Thr Arg Lys
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His Tyr Gln Pro Tyr Ala Pro Pro Arg Asp Phe Ala Ala Tyr Arg Ser
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Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln Pro Phe Met
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Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Arg Phe
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Pro Glu Glu Glu Glu Gly Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val Lys Phe Ser Arg
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Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr Asn
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Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu Asp Lys Arg
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Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn Pro
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Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met Ala Glu Ala
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Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly Lys Gly His
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SCHSequenceListing_ST25

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SCHSequenceListing_ST25

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 Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Thr Thr Ser Ser
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ctg agc gcc agc ctg ggc gac cgg gtg acc atc agc tgc cgg gcc agc 144
 Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser
 35 40 45

cag gac atc agc aag tac ctg aac tgg tat cag cag aag ccc gac ggc 192
 Gln Asp Ile Ser Lys Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Asp Gly
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 Ile Ser Asn Leu Glu Gln Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr Phe Cys Gln Gln
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ggc aac aca ctg ccc tac acc ttt ggc ggc gga aca aag ctg gaa atc 384
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 Thr Lys Gly Glu Val Lys Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Ala
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 Pro Ser Gln Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Cys Thr Val Ser Gly Val Ser Leu
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 Pro Asp Tyr Gly Val Ser Trp Ile Arg Gln Pro Pro Arg Lys Gly Leu
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SCHSequenceListing_ST25

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Met	Thr	Cys 435	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ser 440	Val	Asn	Tyr	Met	Asp 445	Trp	Tyr	Gln		
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Lys	Lys 450	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ser	Pro 455	Lys	Pro	Trp	Ile	Tyr 460	Ala	Thr	Ser	Asn		
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Leu	Ala	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro 470	Ala	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly 475	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr 480		
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Ser	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Thr 485	Ile	Ser	Arg	Val	Glu 490	Ala	Glu	Asp	Ala	Ala 495	Thr		
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SCHSequenceListing_ST25

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SCHSequenceListing_ST25

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tca Ser 930	gga Gly	aac Asn	aaa Lys	aat Asn	ttg Leu	tgc Cys 935	tat Tyr	gca Ala	aat Asn	aca Thr	ata Ile 940	aac Asn	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	2832
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cac His 1025	cca Pro	gag Glu	tgc Cys	ctg Leu	cct Pro	cag Gln 1030	gcc Ala	atg Met	aac Asn	atc Ile	acc Thr 1035	tgc Cys	aca Thr	gga Gly		3114
cgg Arg 1040	gga Gly	cca Pro	gac Asp	aac Asn	tgt Cys	atc Ile 1045	cag Gln	tgt Cys	gcc Ala	cac His	tac Tyr 1050	att Ile	gac Asp	ggc Gly		3159
ccc Pro	cac Leu	tgc Cys	gtc Leu	aag Lys	acc Thr	tgc Cys	ccg Pro	gca Ala	gga Glu	gtc Cys	atg Leu	gga Glu	gaa Lys	aac Lys		3204

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

Pro His Cys Val Lys Thr Cys Pro Ala Gly Val Met Gly Glu Asn
 1055 1060 1065
 aac acc ctg gtc tgg aag tac gca gac gcc ggc cat gtg tgc cac 3249
 Asn Thr Leu Val Trp Lys Tyr Ala Asp Ala Gly His Val Cys His
 1070 1075 1080
 ctg tgc cat cca aac tgc acc tac gga tgc act ggg cca ggt ctt 3294
 Leu Cys His Pro Asn Cys Thr Tyr Gly Cys Thr Gly Pro Gly Leu
 1085 1090 1095
 gaa ggc tgt cca acg aat ggg cct aag atc ccg tcc atc gcc act 3339
 Glu Gly Cys Pro Thr Asn Gly Pro Lys Ile Pro Ser Ile Ala Thr
 1100 1105 1110
 ggg atg gtg ggg gcc ctc ctc ttg ctg ctg gtg gtg gcc ctg ggg 3384
 Gly Met Val Gly Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Val Ala Leu Gly
 1115 1120 1125
 atc ggc ctc ttc atg tga 3402
 Ile Gly Leu Phe Met
 1130

<210> 12
 <211> 1133
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial sequence
 <220>
 <223> Synthetic Construct
 <400> 12

Met Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Leu Cys Glu Leu Pro His Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Thr Thr Ser Ser
 20 25 30
 Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser
 35 40 45
 Gln Asp Ile Ser Lys Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Asp Gly
 50 55 60
 Thr Val Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr His Thr Ser Arg Leu His Ser Gly Val
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Tyr Ser Leu Thr
 85 90 95
 Ile Ser Asn Leu Glu Gln Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr Phe Cys Gln Gln
 100 105 110
 Gly Asn Thr Leu Pro Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile
 115 120 125
 Thr Gly Ser Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly Lys Pro Gly Ser Gly Glu Gly Ser
 130 135 140

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

Thr Lys Gly Glu Val Lys Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Ala
 145 150 155 160

Pro Ser Gln Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Cys Thr Val Ser Gly Val Ser Leu
 165 170 175

Pro Asp Tyr Gly Val Ser Trp Ile Arg Gln Pro Pro Arg Lys Gly Leu
 180 185 190

Glu Trp Leu Gly Val Ile Trp Gly Ser Glu Thr Thr Tyr Tyr Asn Ser
 195 200 205

Ala Leu Lys Ser Arg Leu Thr Ile Ile Lys Asp Asn Ser Lys Ser Gln
 210 215 220

Val Phe Leu Lys Met Asn Ser Leu Gln Thr Asp Asp Thr Ala Ile Tyr
 225 230 235 240

Tyr Cys Ala Lys His Tyr Tyr Tyr Gly Gly Ser Tyr Ala Met Asp Tyr
 245 250 255

Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Ser Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser
 260 265 270

Glu Val Gln Leu Gln Gln Ser Gly Ala Glu Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Ala
 275 280 285

Ser Val Lys Met Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Thr Ser Tyr
 290 295 300

Asn Met His Trp Val Lys Gln Thr Pro Gly Gln Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile
 305 310 315 320

Gly Ala Ile Tyr Pro Gly Asn Gly Asp Thr Ser Tyr Asn Gln Lys Phe
 325 330 335

Lys Gly Lys Ala Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Lys Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala Tyr
 340 345 350

Met Gln Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Glu Asp Ser Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys
 355 360 365

Ala Arg Ser Asn Tyr Tyr Gly Ser Ser Tyr Trp Phe Phe Asp Val Trp
 370 375 380

Gly Ala Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly
 385 390 395 400

Gly ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Ser Asp Ile Val Leu
 405 410 415

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

Thr Gln Ser Pro Ala Ile Leu Ser Ala Ser Pro Gly Glu Lys Val Thr
 420 425 430
 Met Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser Val Asn Tyr Met Asp Trp Tyr Gln
 435 440 445
 Lys Lys Pro Gly Ser Ser Pro Lys Pro Trp Ile Tyr Ala Thr Ser Asn
 450 455 460
 Leu Ala Ser Gly Val Pro Ala Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr
 465 470 475 480
 Ser Tyr Ser Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Ala Ala Thr
 485 490 495
 Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Trp Ser Phe Asn Pro Pro Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly
 500 505 510
 Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Glu Ser Lys Tyr Gly Pro Pro Cys Pro Pro
 515 520 525
 Cys Pro Lys Pro Thr Thr Thr Pro Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala
 530 535 540
 Pro Thr Ile Ala Ser Gln Pro Leu Ser Leu Arg Pro Glu Ala Cys Arg
 545 550 555 560
 Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Val His Thr Arg Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala Cys
 565 570 575
 Asp Ile Tyr Ile Trp Ala Pro Leu Ala Gly Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Leu
 580 585 590
 Leu Ser Leu Val Ile Thr Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Ile
 595 600 605
 Phe Lys Gln Pro Phe Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp
 610 615 620
 Gly Cys Ser Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Glu Gly Gly Cys Glu Leu
 625 630 635 640
 Arg Val Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly
 645 650 655
 Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr
 660 665 670
 Asp Val Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys
 675 680 685

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys
 690 695 700

Asp Lys Met Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg
 705 710 715 720

Arg Arg Gly Lys Gly His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala
 725 730 735

Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg
 740 745 750

Leu Glu Gly Gly Gly Glu Gly Arg Gly Ser Leu Leu Thr Cys Gly Asp
 755 760 765

Val Glu Glu Asn Pro Gly Pro Arg Met Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Leu
 770 775 780

Leu Leu Cys Glu Leu Pro His Pro Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Arg Lys
 785 790 795 800

Val Cys Asn Gly Ile Gly Ile Gly Glu Phe Lys Asp Ser Leu Ser Ile
 805 810 815

Asn Ala Thr Asn Ile Lys His Phe Lys Asn Cys Thr Ser Ile Ser Gly
 820 825 830

Asp Leu His Ile Leu Pro Val Ala Phe Arg Gly Asp Ser Phe Thr His
 835 840 845

Thr Pro Pro Leu Asp Pro Gln Glu Leu Asp Ile Leu Lys Thr Val Lys
 850 855 860

Glu Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Leu Ile Gln Ala Trp Pro Glu Asn Arg Thr
 865 870 875 880

Asp Leu His Ala Phe Glu Asn Leu Glu Ile Ile Arg Gly Arg Thr Lys
 885 890 895

Gln His Gly Gln Phe Ser Leu Ala Val Val Ser Leu Asn Ile Thr Ser
 900 905 910

Leu Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile Ser Asp Gly Asp Val Ile Ile
 915 920 925

Ser Gly Asn Lys Asn Leu Cys Tyr Ala Asn Thr Ile Asn Trp Lys Lys
 930 935 940

Leu Phe Gly Thr Ser Gly Gln Lys Thr Lys Ile Ile Ser Asn Arg Gly
 945 950 955 960

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

Glu Asn Ser Cys Lys Ala Thr Gly Gln Val Cys His Ala Leu Cys Ser
 965 970 975

Pro Glu Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro Glu Pro Arg Asp Cys Val Ser Cys Arg
 980 985 990

Asn Val Ser Arg Gly Arg Glu Cys Val Asp Lys Cys Asn Leu Leu Glu
 995 1000 1005

Gly Glu Pro Arg Glu Phe Val Glu Asn Ser Glu Cys Ile Gln Cys
 1010 1015 1020

His Pro Glu Cys Leu Pro Gln Ala Met Asn Ile Thr Cys Thr Gly
 1025 1030 1035

Arg Gly Pro Asp Asn Cys Ile Gln Cys Ala His Tyr Ile Asp Gly
 1040 1045 1050

Pro His Cys Val Lys Thr Cys Pro Ala Gly Val Met Gly Glu Asn
 1055 1060 1065

Asn Thr Leu Val Trp Lys Tyr Ala Asp Ala Gly His Val Cys His
 1070 1075 1080

Leu Cys His Pro Asn Cys Thr Tyr Gly Cys Thr Gly Pro Gly Leu
 1085 1090 1095

Glu Gly Cys Pro Thr Asn Gly Pro Lys Ile Pro Ser Ile Ala Thr
 1100 1105 1110

Gly Met Val Gly Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Val Ala Leu Gly
 1115 1120 1125

Ile Gly Leu Phe Met
 1130

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 <211> 1146
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> T2A-EGFRt

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 cccggcccta ggatgcttct cctggtgaca agccttctgc tctgtgagtt accacaccca 120
 gcattcctcc tgatcccacg caaagtgtgt aacggaatag gtattggtga atttaaagac 180
 tcactctcca taaatgctac gaatattaa cacttcaaaa actgcacctc catcagtggc 240
 gatctccaca tcctgccggt ggcatttagg ggtgactcct tcacacatac tcctcctctg 300

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

gatccacagg aactggatat tctgaaaacc gtaaaggaaa tcacagggtt tttgctgatt 360
 caggcttggc ctgaaaacag gacggacctc catgcctttg agaacctaga aatcatacgc 420
 ggaggacca agcaacatgg tcagttttct cttgcagtcg tcagcctgaa cataacatcc 480
 ttgggattac gctccctcaa ggagataagt gatggagatg tgataatttc aggaaacaaa 540
 aattttgtgct atgcaatac aataaactgg aaaaaactgt ttgggacctc cggtcagaaa 600
 accaaaatta taagcaacag aggtgaaaac agctgcaagg ccacaggcca ggtctgccat 660
 gccttgtgct cccccgaggg ctgctggggc cgggagccca gggactgcgt ctcttgccgg 720
 aatgtcagcc gaggcagga atgctgggac aagtgcaacc ttctggaggg tgagccaagg 780
 gagtttgtgg agaactctga gtgcatacag tgccaccag agtgcctgcc tcaggccatg 840
 aacatcacct gcacaggacg gggaccagac aactgtatcc agtgtgcca ctacattgac 900
 ggccccact gcgtcaagac ctgcccggca ggagtcatgg gagaaaacaa caccctggtc 960
 tggaagtacg cagacgccg ccatgtgtgc cacctgtgcc atccaaactg cacctacgga 1020
 tgactgggc caggtcttga aggctgtcca acgaatgggc ctaagatccc gtccatcgcc 1080
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 atgtga 1146

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 <212> DNA
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<220>
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 gtg gag gag aat ccc ggc cct agg atg ctt ctc ctg gtg aca agc ctt 96
 Val Glu Glu Asn Pro Gly Pro Arg Met Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Leu
 20 25 30
 ctg ctc tgt gag tta cca cac cca gca ttc ctc ctg atc cca cgc aaa 144
 Leu Leu Cys Glu Leu Pro His Pro Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Arg Lys
 35 40 45
 gtg tgt aac gga ata ggt att ggt gaa ttt aaa gac tca ctc tcc ata 192
 Val Cys Asn Gly Ile Gly Ile Gly Glu Phe Lys Asp Ser Leu Ser Ile
 50 55 60
 aat gct acg aat att aaa cac ttc aaa aac tgc acc tcc atc agt ggc 240
 Asn Ala Thr Asn Ile Lys His Phe Lys Asn Cys Thr Ser Ile Ser Gly
 65 70 75 80
 gat ctc cac atc ctg ccg gtg gca ttt agg ggt gac tcc ttc aca cat 288
 Asp Leu His Ile Leu Pro Val Ala Phe Arg Gly Asp Ser Phe Thr His

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

			85	90			95									
act	cct	cct	ctg	gat	cca	cag	gaa	ctg	gat	att	ctg	aaa	acc	gta	aag	336
Thr	Pro	Pro	Leu	Asp	Pro	Gln	Glu	Leu	Asp	Ile	Leu	Lys	Thr	Val	Lys	
			100					105					110			
gaa	atc	aca	ggg	ttt	ttg	ctg	att	cag	gct	tgg	cct	gaa	aac	agg	acg	384
Glu	Ile	Thr	Gly	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ile	Gln	Ala	Trp	Pro	Glu	Asn	Arg	Thr	
		115					120					125				
gac	ctc	cat	gcc	ttt	gag	aac	cta	gaa	atc	ata	cgc	ggc	agg	acc	aag	432
Asp	Leu	His	Ala	Phe	Glu	Asn	Leu	Glu	Ile	Ile	Arg	Gly	Arg	Thr	Lys	
	130					135					140					
caa	cat	ggg	cag	ttt	tct	ctt	gca	gtc	gct	agc	ctg	aac	ata	aca	tcc	480
Gln	His	Gly	Gln	Phe	Ser	Leu	Ala	Val	Val	Ser	Leu	Asn	Ile	Thr	Ser	
		145			150					155					160	
ttg	gga	tta	cgc	tcc	ctc	aag	gag	ata	agt	gat	gga	gat	gtg	ata	att	528
Leu	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Lys	Glu	Ile	Ser	Asp	Gly	Asp	Val	Ile	Ile	
				165					170					175		
tca	gga	aac	aaa	aat	ttg	tgc	tat	gca	aat	aca	ata	aac	tgg	aaa	aaa	576
Ser	Gly	Asn	Lys	Asn	Leu	Cys	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Thr	Ile	Asn	Trp	Lys	Lys	
			180					185					190			
ctg	ttt	ggg	acc	tcc	ggg	cag	aaa	acc	aaa	att	ata	agc	aac	aga	ggg	624
Leu	Phe	Gly	Thr	Ser	Gly	Gln	Lys	Thr	Lys	Ile	Ile	Ser	Asn	Arg	Gly	
		195					200					205				
gaa	aac	agc	tgc	aag	gcc	aca	ggc	cag	gtc	tgc	cat	gcc	ttg	tgc	tcc	672
Glu	Asn	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ala	Thr	Gly	Gln	Val	Cys	His	Ala	Leu	Cys	Ser	
	210					215					220					
ccc	gag	ggc	tgc	tgg	ggc	ccg	gag	ccc	agg	gac	tgc	gtc	tct	tgc	cgg	720
Pro	Glu	Gly	Cys	Trp	Gly	Pro	Glu	Pro	Arg	Asp	Cys	Val	Ser	Cys	Arg	
	225				230				235						240	
aat	gtc	agc	cga	ggc	agg	gaa	tgc	gtg	gac	aag	tgc	aac	ctt	ctg	gag	768
Asn	Val	Ser	Arg	Gly	Arg	Glu	Cys	Val	Asp	Lys	Cys	Asn	Leu	Leu	Glu	
				245					250					255		
ggg	gag	cca	agg	gag	ttt	gtg	gag	aac	tct	gag	tgc	ata	cag	tgc	cac	816
Gly	Glu	Pro	Arg	Glu	Phe	Val	Glu	Asn	Ser	Glu	Cys	Ile	Gln	Cys	His	
			260					265					270			
cca	gag	tgc	ctg	cct	cag	gcc	atg	aac	atc	acc	tgc	aca	gga	cgg	gga	864
Pro	Glu	Cys	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ala	Met	Asn	Ile	Thr	Cys	Thr	Gly	Arg	Gly	
		275					280					285				
cca	gac	aac	tgt	atc	cag	tgt	gcc	cac	tac	att	gac	ggc	ccc	cac	tgc	912
Pro	Asp	Asn	Cys	Ile	Gln	Cys	Ala	His	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Gly	Pro	His	Cys	
	290					295					300					
gtc	aag	acc	tgc	ccg	gca	gga	gtc	atg	gga	gaa	aac	aac	acc	ctg	gtc	960
Val	Lys	Thr	Cys	Pro	Ala	Gly	Val	Met	Gly	Glu	Asn	Asn	Thr	Leu	Val	
	305				310					315					320	
tgg	aag	tac	gca	gac	gcc	ggc	cat	gtg	tgc	cac	ctg	tgc	cat	cca	aac	1008
Trp	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Ala	Gly	His	Val	Cys	His	Leu	Cys	His	Pro	Asn	
				325					330					335		
tgc	acc	tac	gga	tgc	act	ggg	cca	ggg	ctt	gaa	ggc	tgt	cca	acg	aat	1056
Cys	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Cys	Thr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Leu	Glu	Gly	Cys	Pro	Thr	Asn	
			340					345					350			
ggg	cct	aag	atc	ccg	tcc	atc	gcc	act	ggg	atg	gtg	ggg	gcc	ctc	ctc	1104
Gly	Pro	Lys	Ile	Pro	Ser	Ile	Ala	Thr	Gly	Met	Val	Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	

SCHSequenceListing_ST25
 360 365

355

ttg ctg ctg gtg gtg gcc ctg ggg atc ggc ctc ttc atg tga
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 370 375 380

1146

<210> 15
 <211> 381
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Synthetic Construct

<400> 15

Leu Glu Gly Gly Gly Glu Gly Arg Gly Ser Leu Leu Thr Cys Gly Asp
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Val Glu Glu Asn Pro Gly Pro Arg Met Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Leu
 20 25 30

Leu Leu Cys Glu Leu Pro His Pro Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Arg Lys
 35 40 45

Val Cys Asn Gly Ile Gly Ile Gly Glu Phe Lys Asp Ser Leu Ser Ile
 50 55 60

Asn Ala Thr Asn Ile Lys His Phe Lys Asn Cys Thr Ser Ile Ser Gly
 65 70 75 80

Asp Leu His Ile Leu Pro Val Ala Phe Arg Gly Asp Ser Phe Thr His
 85 90 95

Thr Pro Pro Leu Asp Pro Gln Glu Leu Asp Ile Leu Lys Thr Val Lys
 100 105 110

Glu Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Leu Ile Gln Ala Trp Pro Glu Asn Arg Thr
 115 120 125

Asp Leu His Ala Phe Glu Asn Leu Glu Ile Ile Arg Gly Arg Thr Lys
 130 135 140

Gln His Gly Gln Phe Ser Leu Ala Val Val Ser Leu Asn Ile Thr Ser
 145 150 155 160

Leu Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile Ser Asp Gly Asp Val Ile Ile
 165 170 175

Ser Gly Asn Lys Asn Leu Cys Tyr Ala Asn Thr Ile Asn Trp Lys Lys
 180 185 190

Leu Phe Gly Thr Ser Gly Gln Lys Thr Lys Ile Ile Ser Asn Arg Gly
 195 200 205

SCHSequenceListing_ST25

Glu Asn Ser Cys Lys Ala Thr Gly Gln Val Cys His Ala Leu Cys Ser
 210 215 220

Pro Glu Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro Glu Pro Arg Asp Cys Val Ser Cys Arg
 225 230 235 240

Asn Val Ser Arg Gly Arg Glu Cys Val Asp Lys Cys Asn Leu Leu Glu
 245 250 255

Gly Glu Pro Arg Glu Phe Val Glu Asn Ser Glu Cys Ile Gln Cys His
 260 265 270

Pro Glu Cys Leu Pro Gln Ala Met Asn Ile Thr Cys Thr Gly Arg Gly
 275 280 285

Pro Asp Asn Cys Ile Gln Cys Ala His Tyr Ile Asp Gly Pro His Cys
 290 295 300

Val Lys Thr Cys Pro Ala Gly Val Met Gly Glu Asn Asn Thr Leu Val
 305 310 315 320

Trp Lys Tyr Ala Asp Ala Gly His Val Cys His Leu Cys His Pro Asn
 325 330 335

Cys Thr Tyr Gly Cys Thr Gly Pro Gly Leu Glu Gly Cys Pro Thr Asn
 340 345 350

Gly Pro Lys Ile Pro Ser Ile Ala Thr Gly Met Val Gly Ala Leu Leu
 355 360 365

Leu Leu Leu Val Val Ala Leu Gly Ile Gly Leu Phe Met
 370 375 380