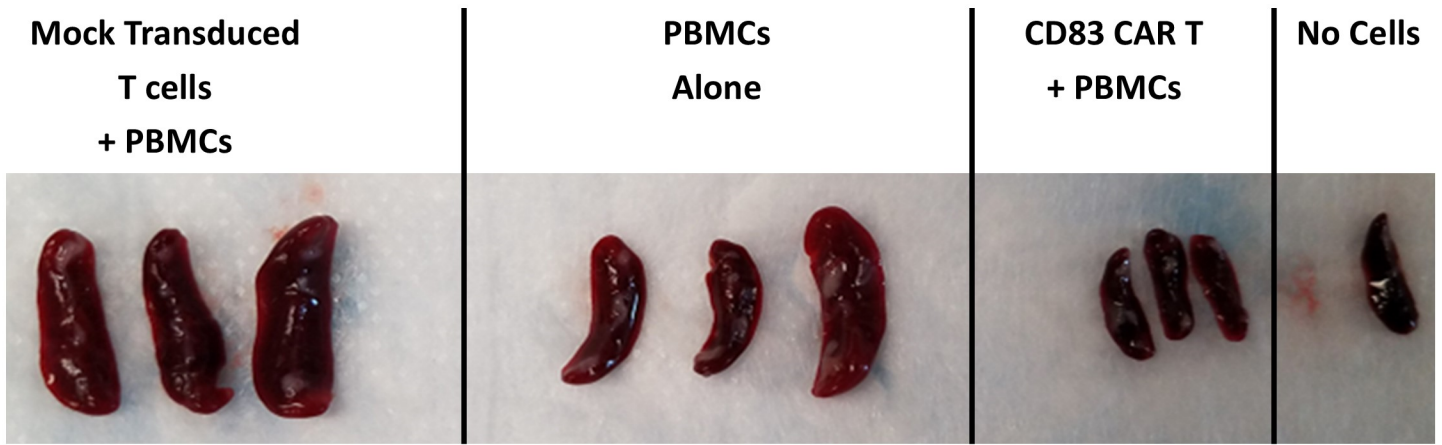
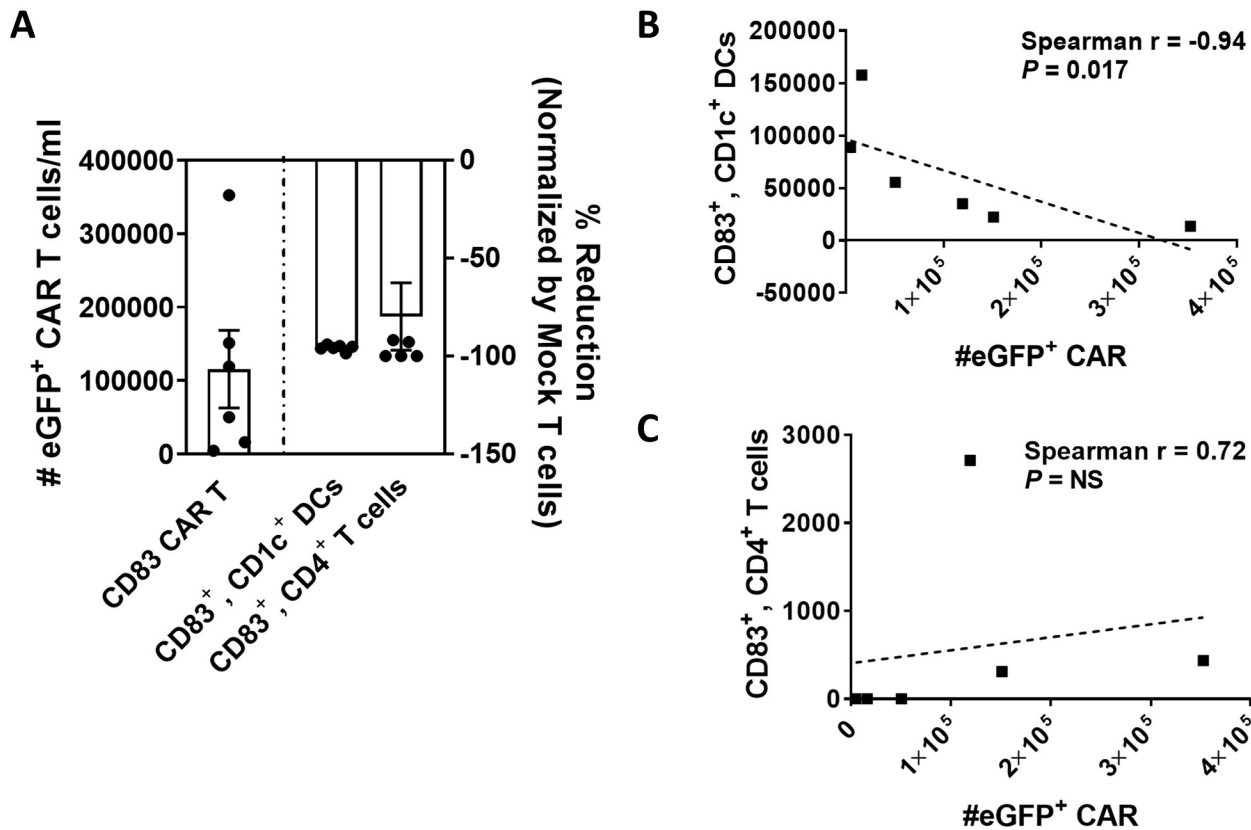


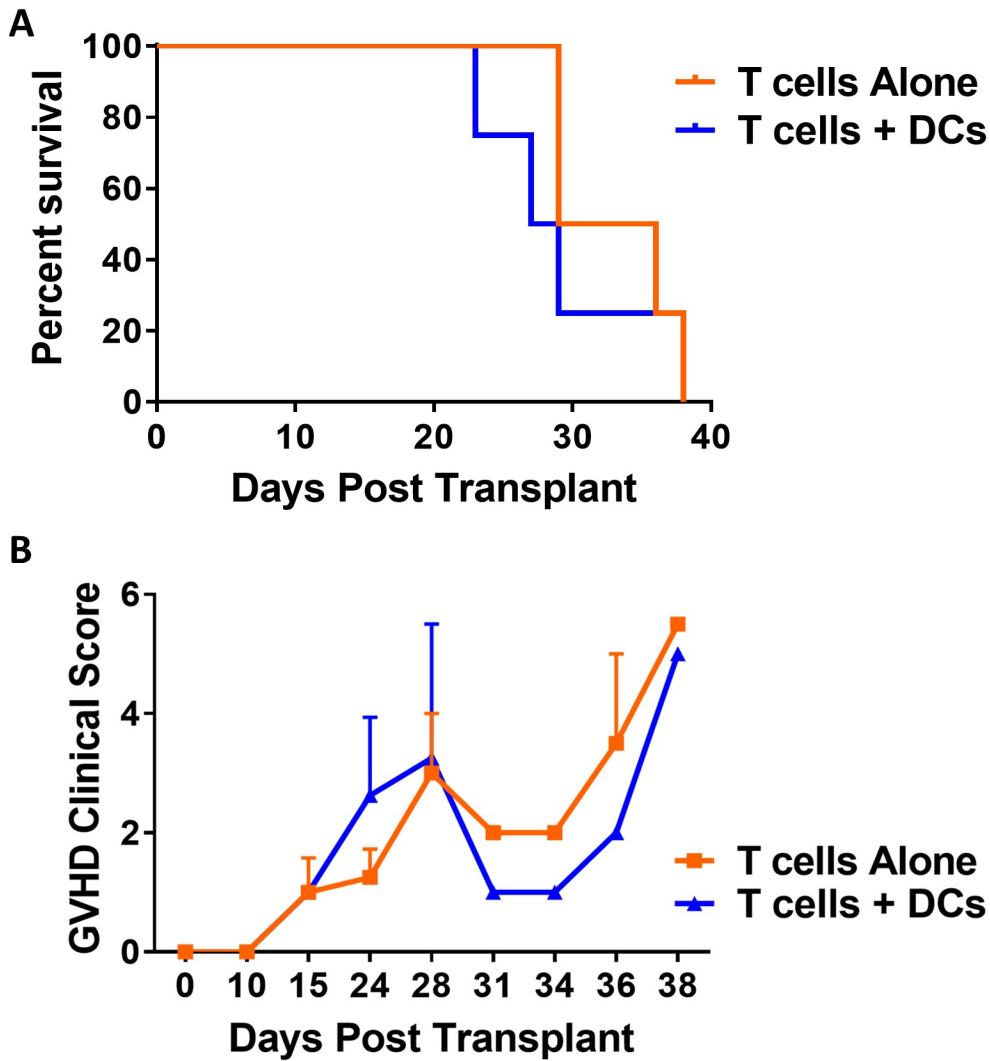
Supplemental Figure 1: Human CD83 CAR T cells treat and rescue mice from xenogeneic GVHD. NSG mice received 25×10^6 human PBMCs on day 0, followed by 1×10^6 autologous CD83 CAR T cells or mock transduced T cells on day +14. (A) GVHD clinical scores and (B) survival are shown. Red arrow shows when CD83 CAR or mock transduced T cells were administered. Pooled data from 2 independent experiments, 8 mice per experimental arm. ANOVA (A) or Log-rank test (B). ** $P = .001-.01$ and **** $P < .0001$.



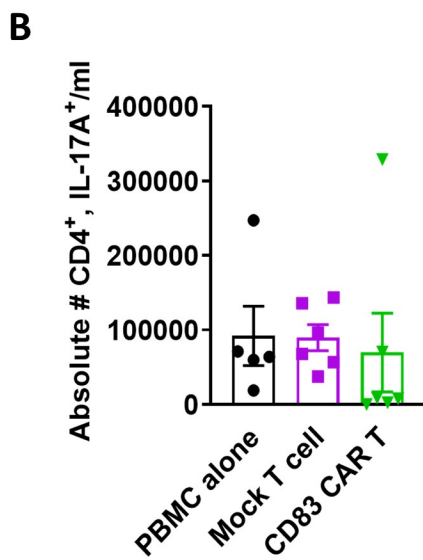
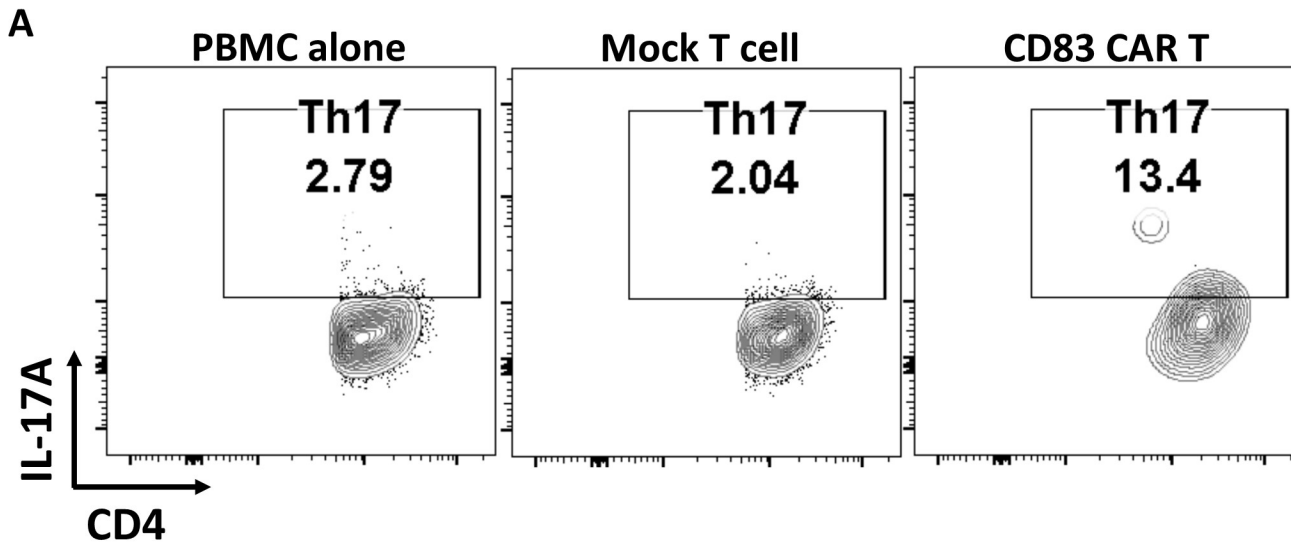
Supplemental Figure 2: Human CD83 CAR T cells reduce the expansion of donor cells in vivo. NSG mice were transplanted with 25×10^6 human PBMCs plus 1×10^6 CD83 CAR or mock transduced T cells. Control groups consisted of mice that received no PBMCs (negative control) and mice that received PBMCs without modified T cells (secondary positive control). Recipient mice were humanely euthanized at day +21 and their spleens were removed for gross assessment. A representative image shows mice that received PBMCs and CD83 CAR T cells exhibit reduced spleen size, supporting suppression of donor T cell expansion in vivo. 1 representative experiment of 2, up to 6 mice per experimental arm.



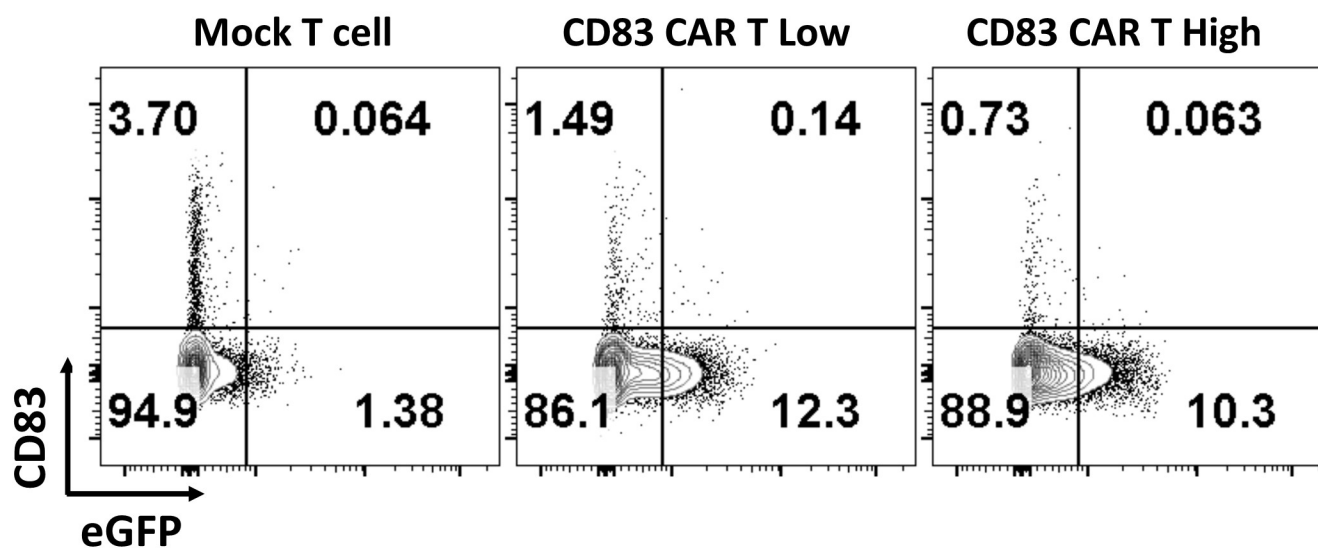
Supplemental Figure 3: Human CD83 CAR T cells eliminate CD83⁺ targets at day +21. NSG mice were transplanted with 25x10⁶ human PBMCs plus 1x10⁶ CD83 CAR or mock transduced T cells. Recipient mice were humanely euthanized at day +21 and the amount of eGFP⁺ CARs, CD83⁺, CD1c⁺ DCs, and CD83⁺, CD4⁺ T cells were analyzed by flow cytometry. A) Graph shows the amount of eGFP⁺ CAR T cells in the recipient spleens at day +21, as well as the %reduction of CD83⁺ targets in the spleen normalized by mice injected with mock T cells. B, C) Graphs show the linear regression (dotted line) of CD83⁺ targets per the amount of eGFP⁺ CAR T cells recovered at day +21. Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient is shown (B, C). Pooled data from 2 independent experiments, up to 6 mice per experimental arm.



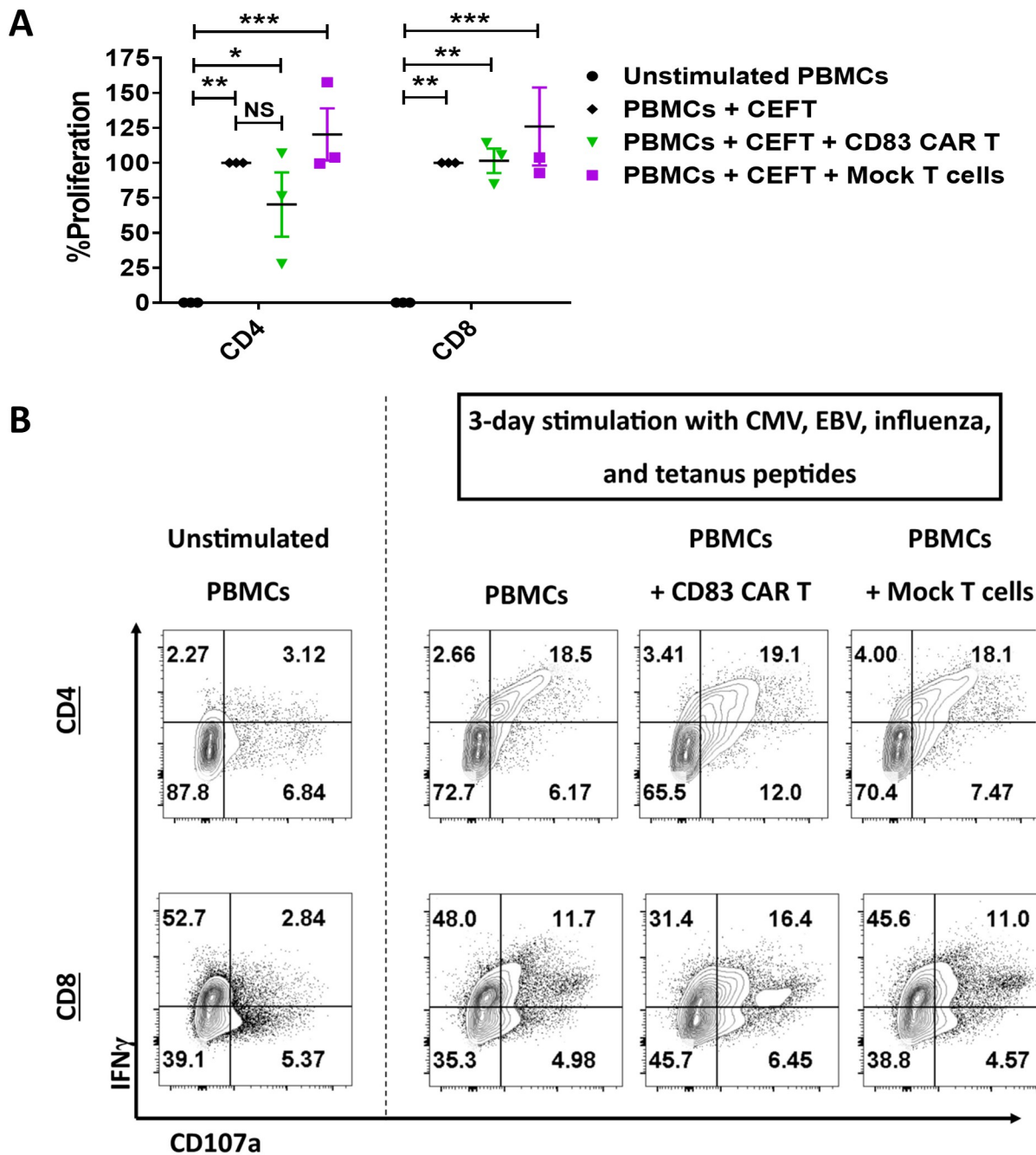
Supplemental Figure 4: DC-depletion does not prevent xenogeneic GVHD mediated by human T cells. NSG mice received 7.5×10^6 purified human T cells alone or with 1.87×10^5 autologous dendritic cells. The dendritic cells were isolated by magnetic bead purification (Miltenyi), and included plasmacytoid DCs, $CD1c^+$ type-1 myeloid DCs, and $CD1c^-$, $CD141^{\text{bright}}$ type-2 myeloid DCs. (A) Survival and (B) GVHD clinical scores are shown. A representative experiment is shown, 4 mice per experimental arm.



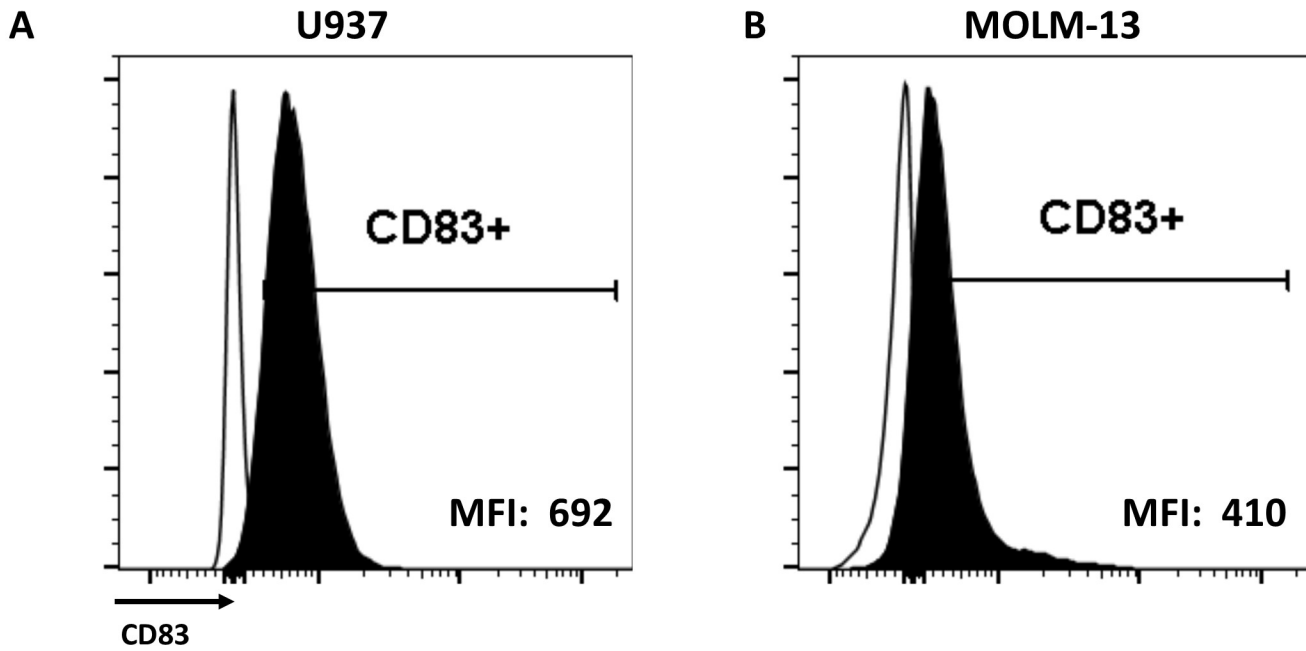
Supplemental Figure 5: Human CD83 CAR T cells do not reduce the amount of donor Th17 cells. NSG mice received 25×10^6 human PBMCs plus 1×10^6 CD83 CAR or mock transduced T cells as described. Mice were humanely euthanized on day +21 and the spleens were harvested. A) Representative contour plots show the frequency of human CD4⁺, IL-17⁺ Th17 cells in the mouse spleens at day +21. B) Graph shows the absolute number (mean \pm SEM) of human Th17 cells in the mouse spleens at day +21. Pooled data from 2 independent experiments, up to 6 mice per experimental arm.



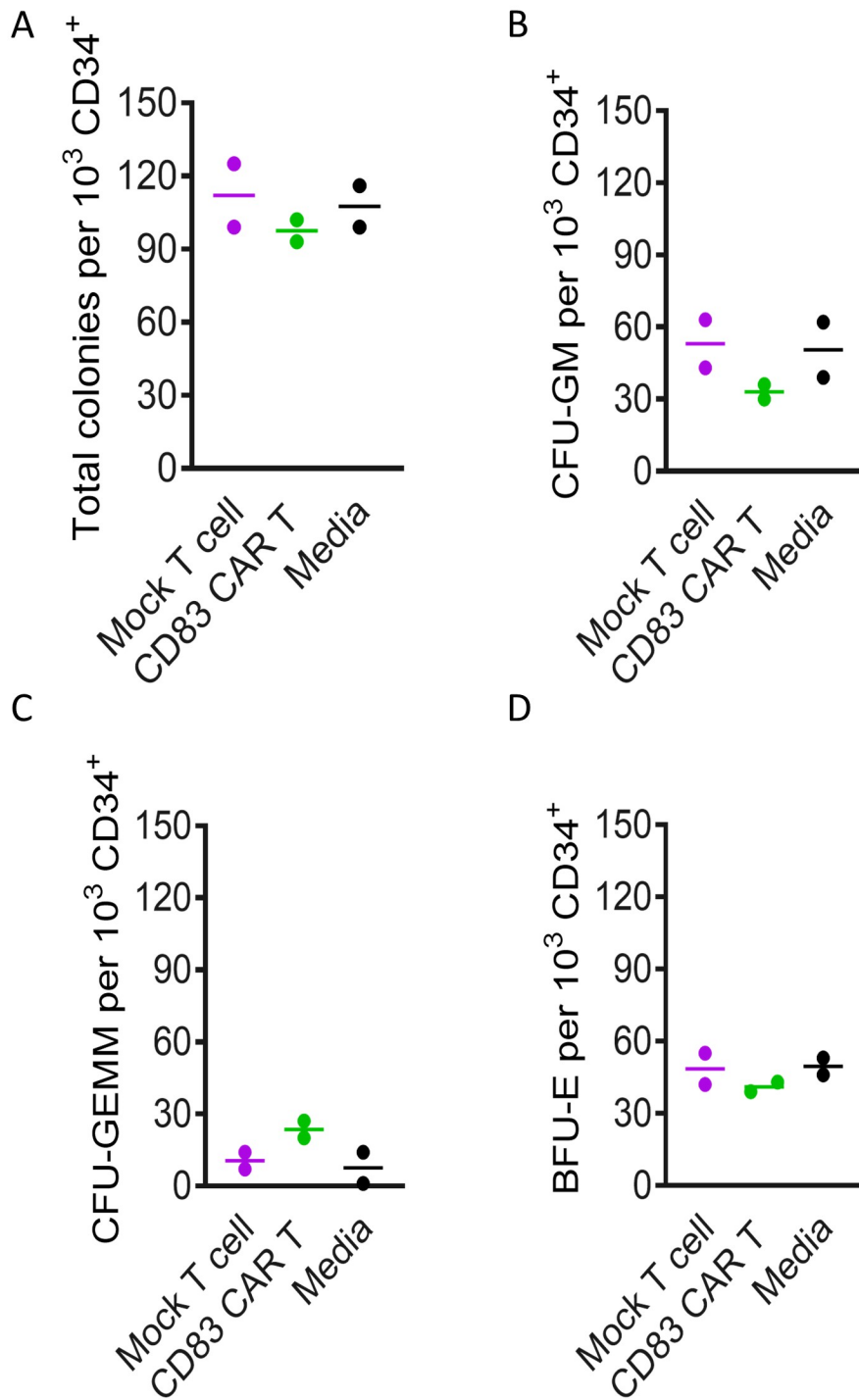
Supplemental Figure 6: Human CD83 CAR T cells are present at day +100. NSG mice received 25×10^6 human PBMCs plus $1-10 \times 10^6$ CD83 CAR or 10×10^6 mock transduced T cells. The contour plots show the amount of CD83⁺ target cells versus eGFP⁺ CD83 CAR T cells from the spleens of representative mice that survived up to the day +100 endpoint. Data from 1 representative experiment of 3 is shown.



Supplemental Figure 7: Human CD83 CAR T cells permit anti-viral immunity. Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were stimulated with cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, influenza, and tetanus (CEFT) peptide for 3 days, in the presence of CD83-targeted CAR or mock transduced T cells (T cell to CAR ratio ~10:1). A) Graph shows % proliferation \pm SEM of CEFT-stimulated CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells after 3 days of culture with CD83 CAR or mock transduced T cells. n=3 independent experiments. B) Representative contour plots show the frequency of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells that produce IFN γ and degranulate after CEFT stimulation in the presence of CD83 CAR or mock transduced T cells. 1 of 3 representative experiments is shown. ANOVA (A). * P <.05, ** P =.001-.01, and *** P =.0001-.001. NS = not significant.

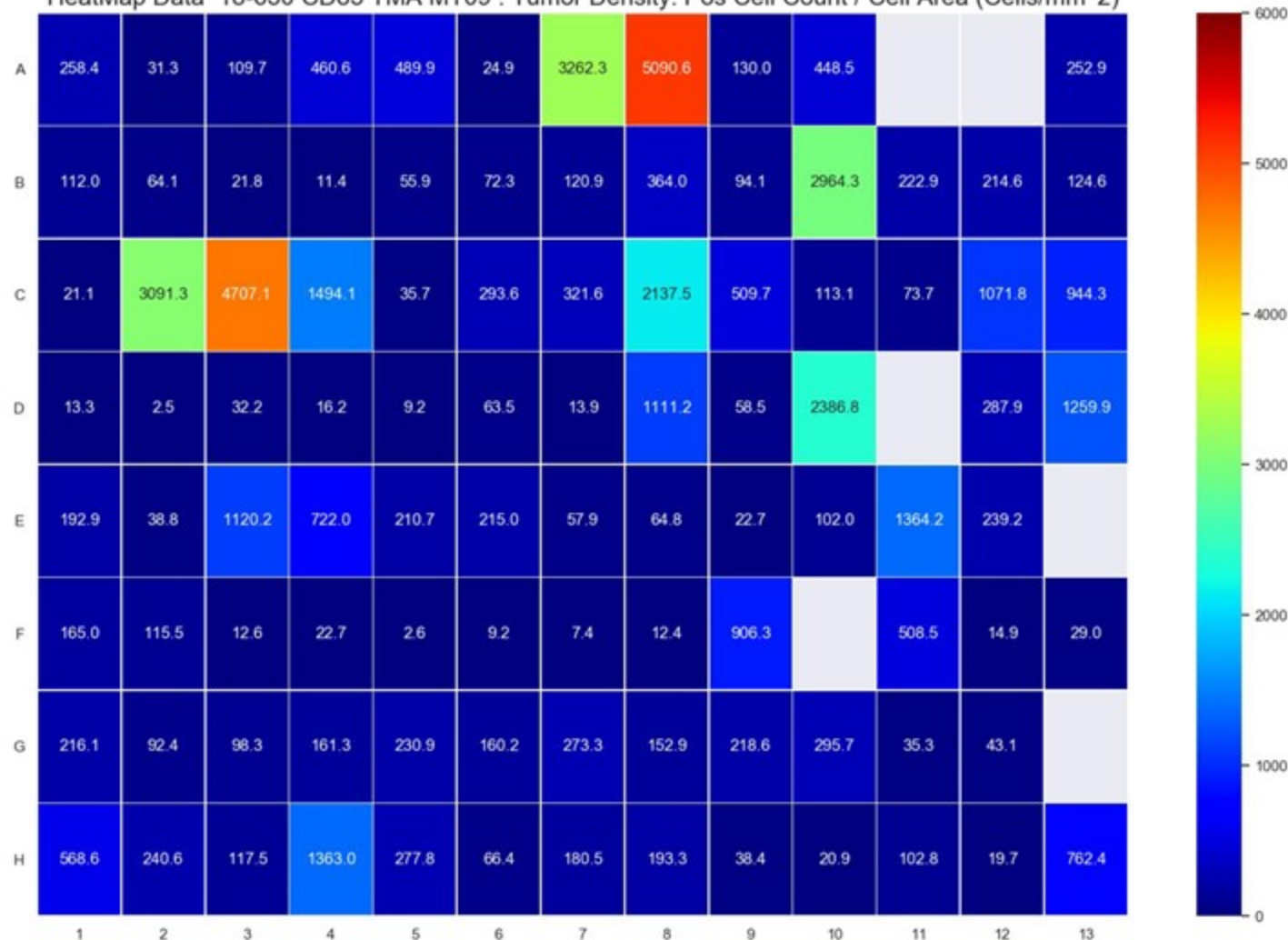


Supplemental Figure 8: Expression of CD83 on U937 and MOLM-13 cells. Histogram shows CD83 expression among proliferating A) U937 and B) MOLM-13 cells with MFI noted in the lower right-hand corner.



Supplemental Figure 9: Impact of human CD83 CAR T cells on hematopoietic stem cells in vitro.

CD34⁺ cells isolated from normal human bone marrow were co-incubated with either CAR T cells, mock T cells, or media alone at a 10:1 effector-to-target ratio for 4 hours. Cells were plated in Methocult medium in duplicates and cultured for 14 days, followed by colony counts. Graphs show the amount of A) total colonies, B) colony forming units (CFU)-granulocyte/macrophage (GM), C) CFU-granulocyte/erythrocyte/monocyte/megakaryocyte (GEMM), and D) erythroid blast forming units (BFU). n=2 independent donors.

AHeatMap Data 18-630 CD83 TMA MT09 : Tumor Density: Pos Cell Count / Cell Area (Cells/mm²)**B**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	Adrenal Gland	Adrenal Gland	Adrenal Gland	Bladder Urinary	Bladder urinary	Bladder Urinary	Bone marrow	Bone marrow	Head and neck, salivary	Head and neck, Salivary	Eye	Eye	Breast
B	Breast	Breast	Cerebellum	Cerebellum	Cerebellum	Cerebral cortex	Cerebral cortex	Cerebral cortex	Fallopian tube	Fallopian tube	Fallopian tube	Esophagus	Esophagus
C	Esophagus	Stomach	Stomach	Stomach	Small Intestine	Small Intestine	Small Intestine	Colon	Colon	Colon	Rectum	Rectum	Rectum
D	Heart	Heart	Heart	Kidney cortex	Kidney cortex	Kidney cortex	Kidney medulla	Kidney medulla	Peripheral Nerve	Peripheral Nerve	Ureter	Ureter	Liver
E	Liver	Liver	Lung	Lung	Lung	Ovary	Ovary	Ovary	Pancreas	Pancreas	Pancreas	Parathyroid	Parathyroid
F	Pituitary gland	Pituitary gland	Pituitary gland	Placenta	Placenta	Placenta	Prostate	Prostate	Skin	Skin	Skin	Spinal Cord	Spinal Cord
G	Spleen	Spleen	Spleen	Skeletal muscle	Skeletal muscle	Skeletal muscle	Testis	Testis	Testis	Thymus	Thymus	Thymus	
H	Thyroid	Thyroid	Thyroid	Tonsil	Tonsil	Tonsil	Uterus, cervix	Uterus, cervix	Uterus, cervix	Uterus, endometrium	Uterus, endometrium	Uterus, endometrium	

Supplemental Figure 10: Human CD83 Tissue Microarray. CD83 protein expression was evaluated by quantitative immunohistochemistry on FFPE human TMA by Reveal Biosciences, Inc. CD83 was performed at 1:200 dilution. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed on a Leica Bond immunostainer with Leica Bond Epitope Retrieval buffer 1 (Citrate, pH 6.0) for 20 mins. Positive signal was visualized using DAB with a hematoxylin nuclear counterstain. A) Heat map of CD83 positive cells per mm² of tissue. B) Plate layout names of tissues in heatmap.

Supplemental Table 1: Key reagents				
Antibodies				
Antigen:	Fluor:	Manufacturer:	Clone:	Catalog #
CD127	AF647	BD Biosciences	HIL-7R- M21	558598
CD4	FITC	ThermoFisher	OKT4	11-0048-42
CD25	PECy7	ThermoFisher	M-A251	557741
Foxp3	PE	BD Biosciences	259D/C7	560046
Ki67	PE	ThermoFisher	20Raj1	12-5699-42
CD4	PECy7	ThermoFisher	SK3	25-0047-42
IL-4	APC	ThermoFisher	8D4-8	17-7049-42
IFN-γ	FITC	BD Biosciences	B27	554700
IL-17	BV421	Biolegend	BL168	512322
GATA3	BV421	BD Horizon	L50-823	563349
T-BET	PECy7	Biolegend	4B10	644824
RORγt	BV650	BD Horizon	Q21-559	563424
CD3	FITC	ThermoFisher	OKT3	11-0037-42
CD4	PE	ThermoFisher	RPA-T4	12-0049-42
CD83	APC	Miltenyi Biotec	REA714	130-110- 504

CD83	PE	BD Pharmlngen	HB15e	556855
Chemicals, Peptides, and Recombinant Proteins				
Live Dead Fixable Yellow Stain		ThermoFisher		L34959
Live Dead Fixable Aqua Stain		ThermoFisher		L34965
Human recombinant IL-2		R&D		202-IL/CF