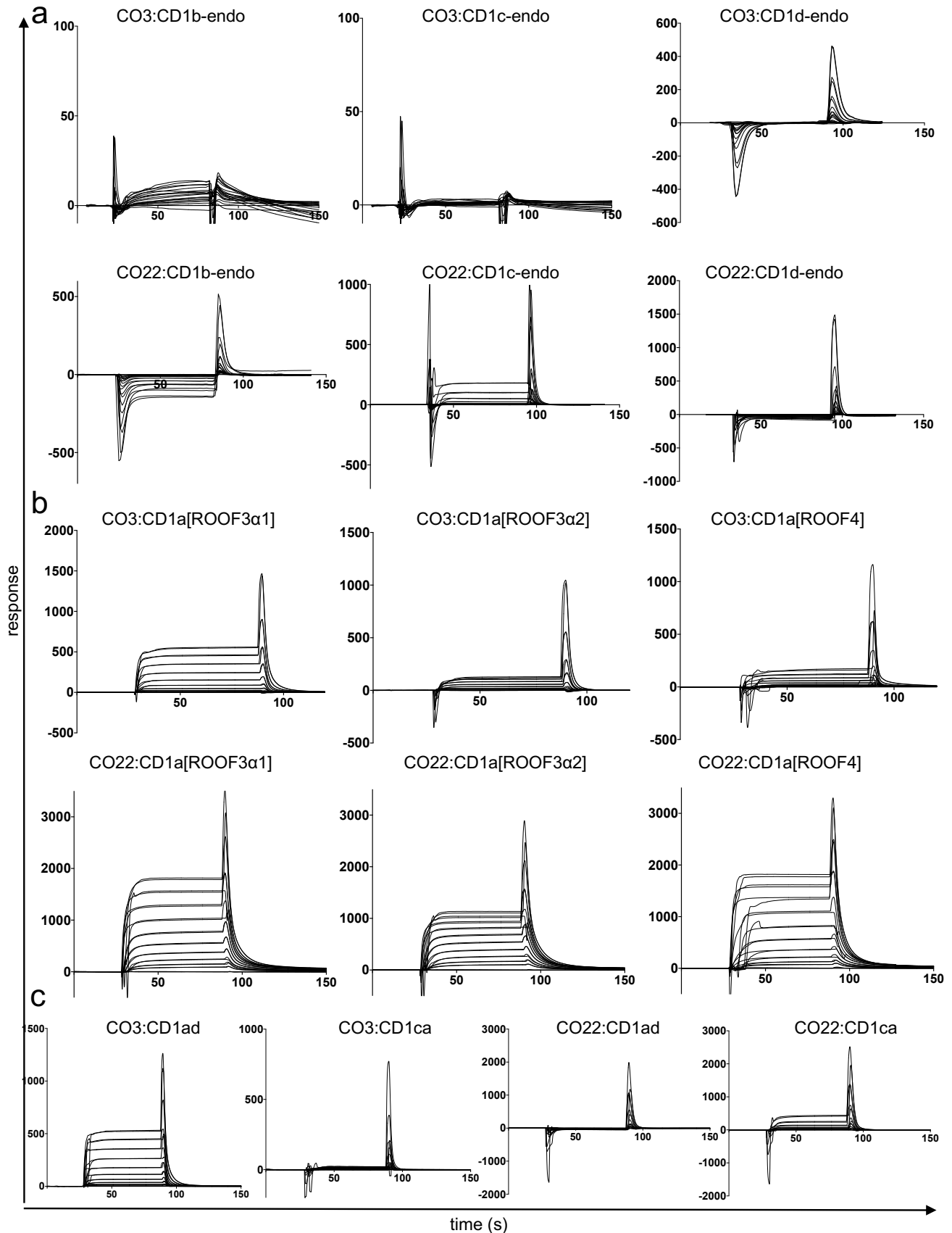


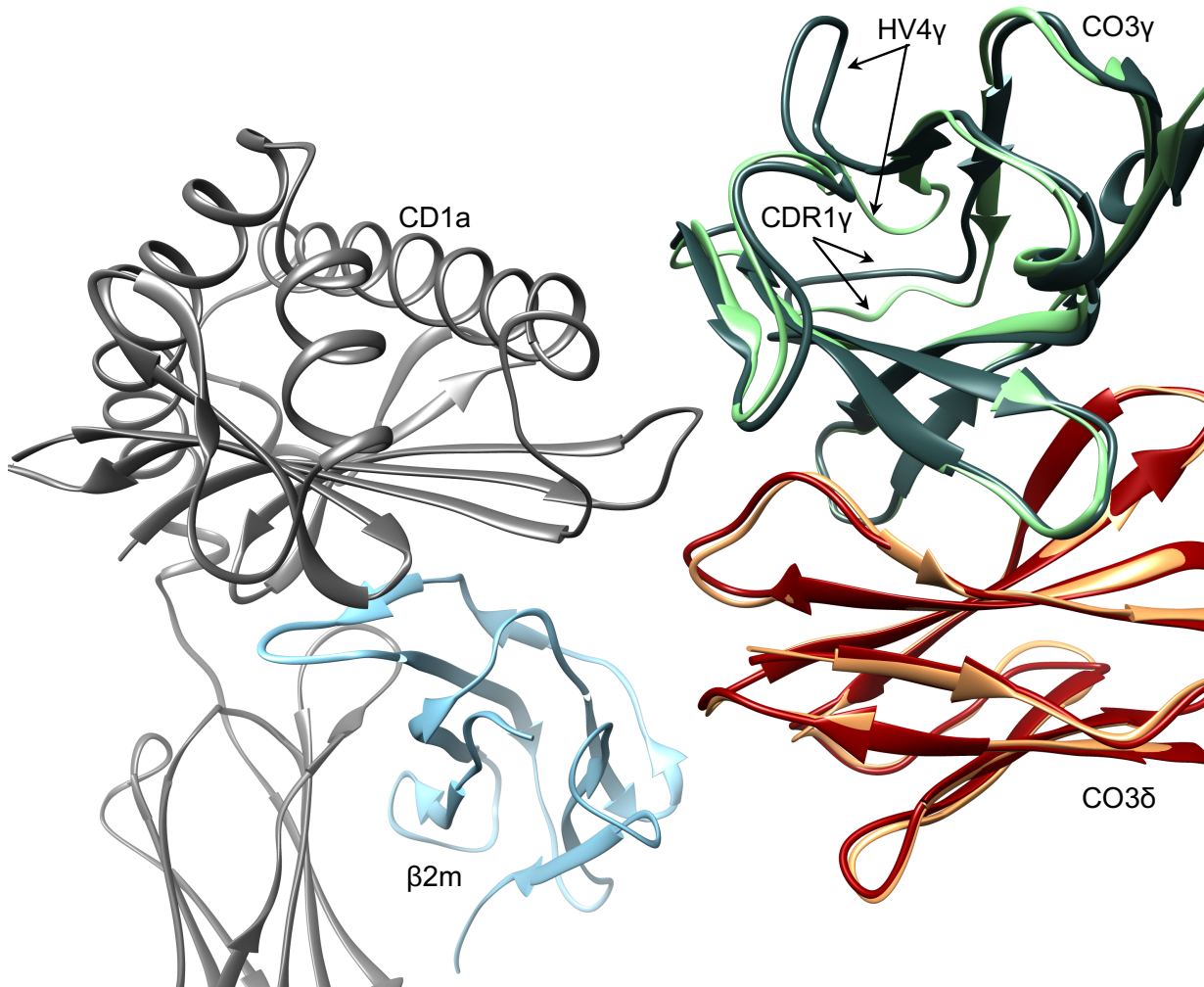
Supplementary Information

Atypical sideways recognition of CD1a by autoreactive $\gamma\delta$ T cell receptors

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Supplementary Figure S1. Surface plasmon resonance sensorgrams corresponding to the serial injections of CO3 and CO22 $\gamma\delta$ TCRs injected over a flow cell containing different human CD1 isoforms (a), multiple mutants across the A' roof of human CD1a (b), or CD1- α 3 domain chimeras (c). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure S2. Comparison of the binary crystal structure of CO3 $\gamma\delta$ TCR (γ chain dark green, δ chain dark red) and the structure of CO3 bound to CD1a (γ chain green, δ chain orange) shows no major structural rearrangements within the area of the TCR involved in the complex formation. The most prominent conformational differences between CD1a-bound and TCR binary structures reside within CDR1 γ loop and HV4 region of CO3 $\gamma\delta$ TCR (arrows) that do not make contacts with CD1a.

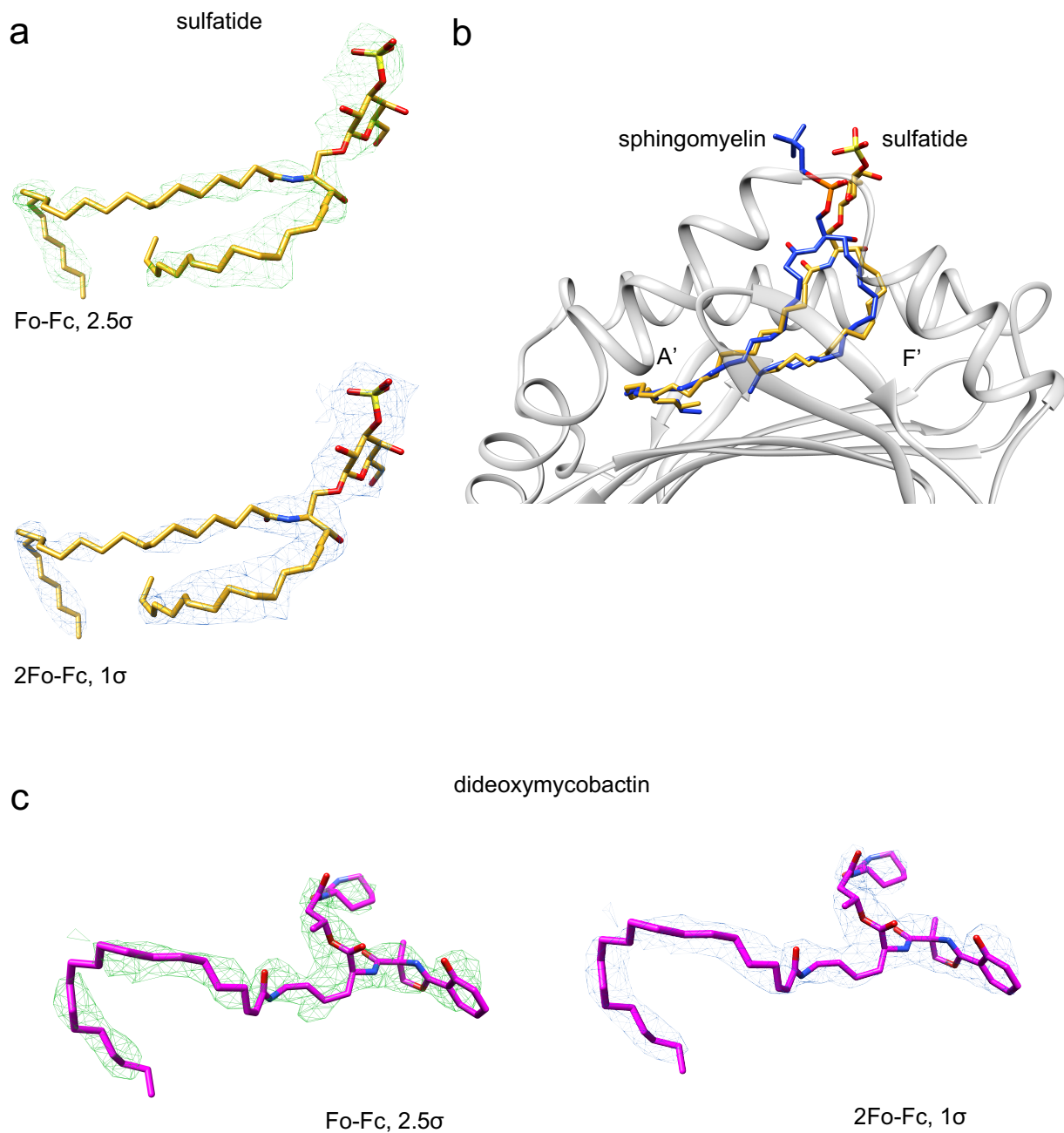
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TRGV2 MQWALA-VLLAFLSP-ASQK3SSNLEGRTKSVIRQTGSSAEITCDLA--EGSNGYIHWYLHQE42
TRGV3 MRWALL-VLLAFLSP-ASQKSSNLEGRTKSVTRQTGSSAEITCDLT--VTNTFYIHWYLHQE
TRGV4 MQWALA-VLLAFLSP-ASQKSSNLEGRTKSVIRQTGSSAEITCDLA--EGSTGYIHWYLHQE
TRGV5 MRWALL-VLLAFLSP-ASQKSSNLEGGTKSVTRPTRSSAEITCDLT--VINAFYIHWYLHQE
TRGV8 MLLALA-LLLAFLPP-ASQKSSNLEGRTKSVTRPTGSSAVITCDLP--VENAVYTHWYLHQE
TRGV9 MSLLLHTSTLAVLGALCVYGAGHLEQPQISSTKTLSTARLECVVSGITISATSVYWYRERP

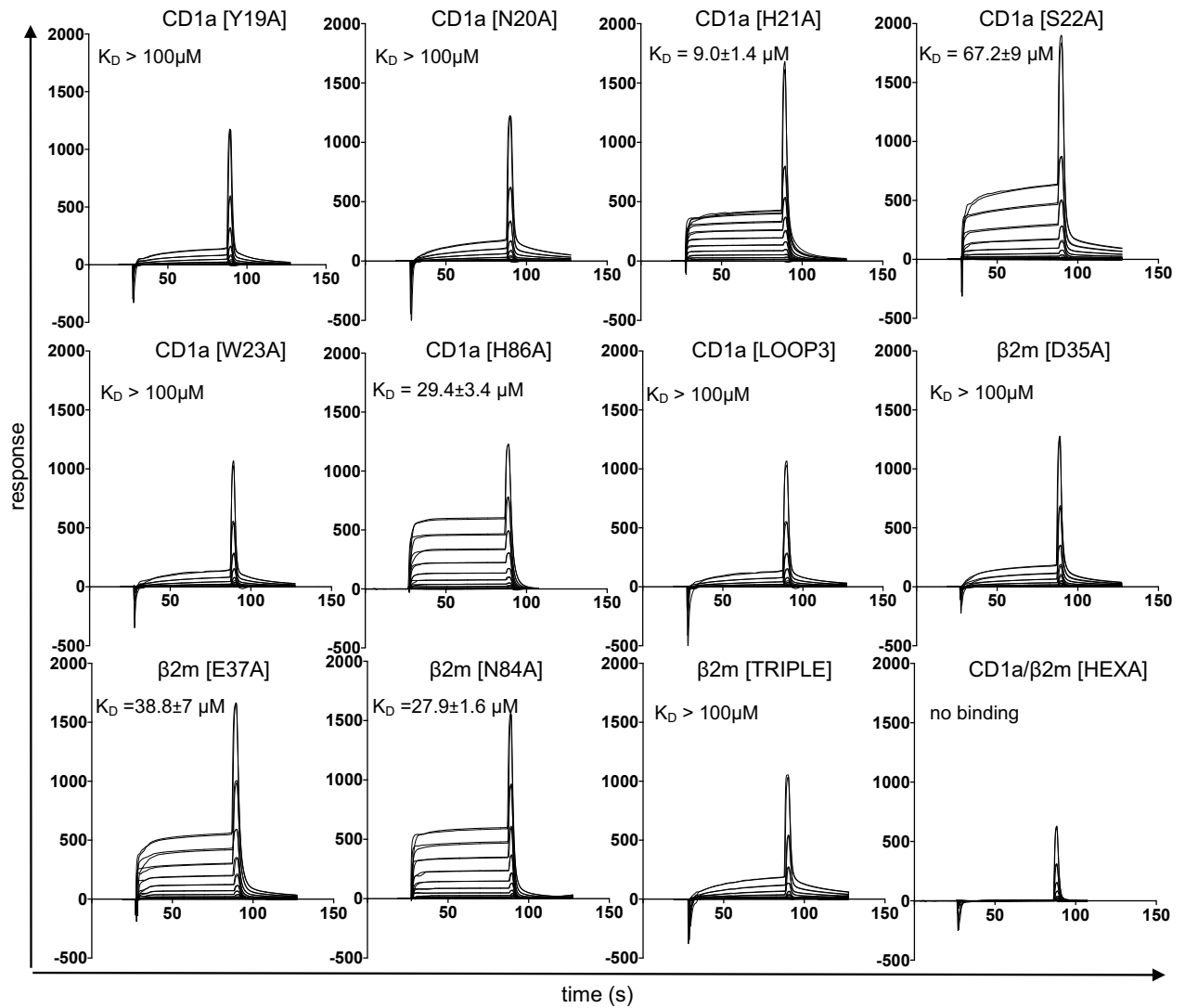
TRGV2 GKAPQR48LQY51YDSYNSKVVLES61GVSPG62KYYTY-ASTRNNLRLILRNL102IENDFGVYYCATWDG
TRGV3 GKAPQRLLLYDVSTARDVLESGLSPGKYYTH-TPRRSWILRLQNLIENDSGVYYCATWDR
TRGV4 GKAPQRLLLYDSYTSSVVLESGLSPGKYDTY-GSTRKNLRMILRNLIENDSGVYYCATWDG
TRGV5 GKAPQRLLLYDVSNSKDVLESGLSPGKYYTH-TPRRSWILILRNLIENDSGVYYCATWDR
TRGV8 GKAPQRLLLYDSYNSRVVLESGLSREKYHTY-ASTGKSLKFIENLIERDSGVYYCATWDR
TRGV9 GEVIQELVLS-61ISYDGTVRKES62IPSGKFEVDRIPETSTSTLTIHNVEKQDIATYYCALWEV

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Supplementary Figure S3. Sequence alignment of the functional human TRGV gene products. Fully conserved residues are highlighted in green. The position and numbering of the FR γ residues in CO3 $\gamma\delta$ TCR interacting with CD1a-sulfatide are shown in red boxes.

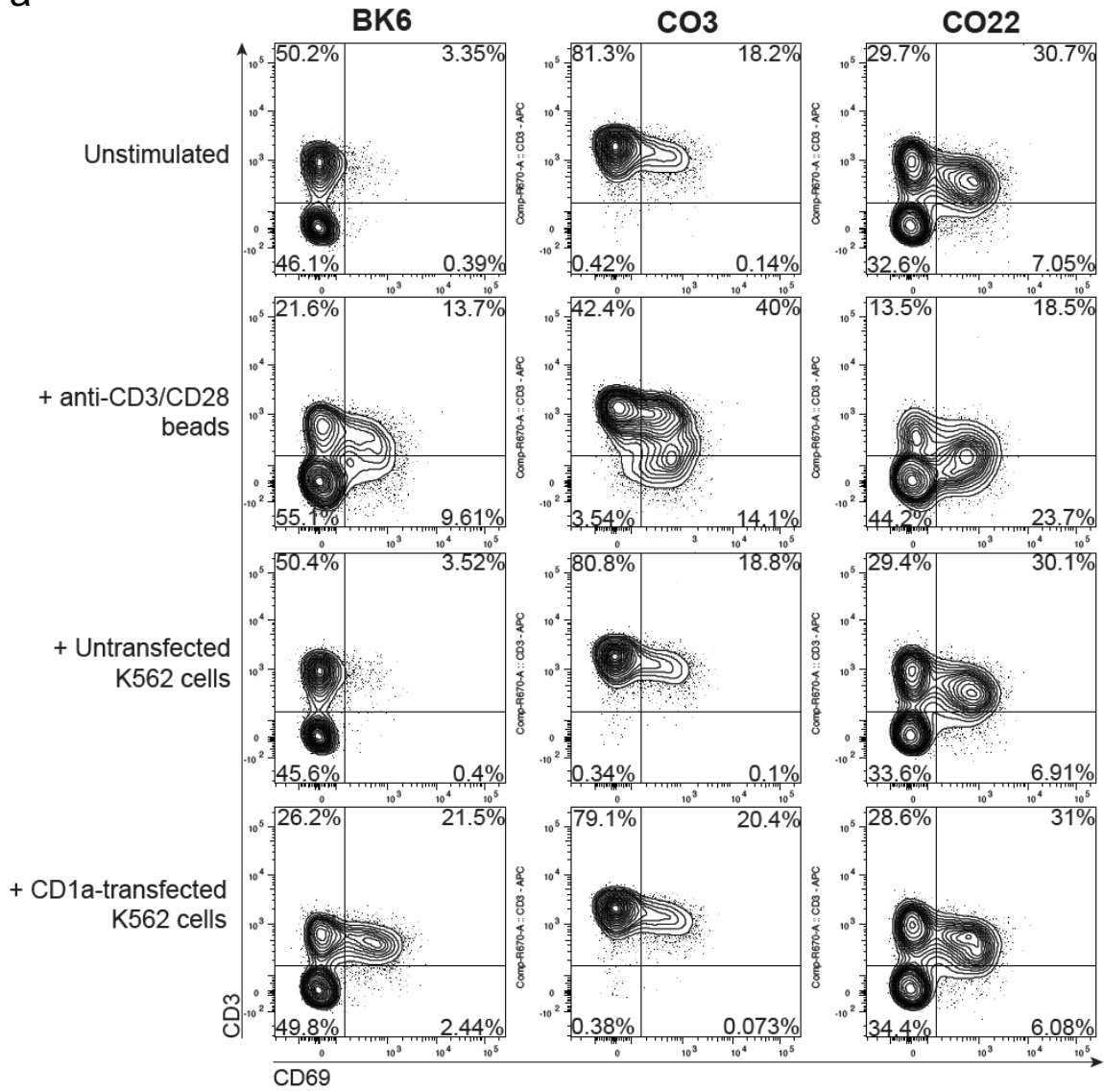


Supplementary Figure S4. Electron density maps for lipid ligand in the cleft of CD1a **a**) Unbiased (Fo-Fc at 2.5σ , green) and refined (2Fo-Fc at 1.0σ , blue) electron density maps for 24:1 sulfatide (yellow) in the cleft of CD1a from the CO3:CD1a-sulfatide ternary complex structures. **b**) Superimposition of 42:2 sphingomyelin (navy blue) and sulfatide (yellow) in the binding cleft of CD1a (grey) showing similarities in relative orientation of the lipid tails and the headgroup of the lipid antigen. **c**) Unbiased (Fo-Fc at 2.5σ , green) and refined (2Fo-Fc at 1.0σ , blue) electron density maps for dideoxymycobactin (magenta) in the cleft of CD1a in the CO3:CD1a-dideoxymycobactin ternary complex structures.

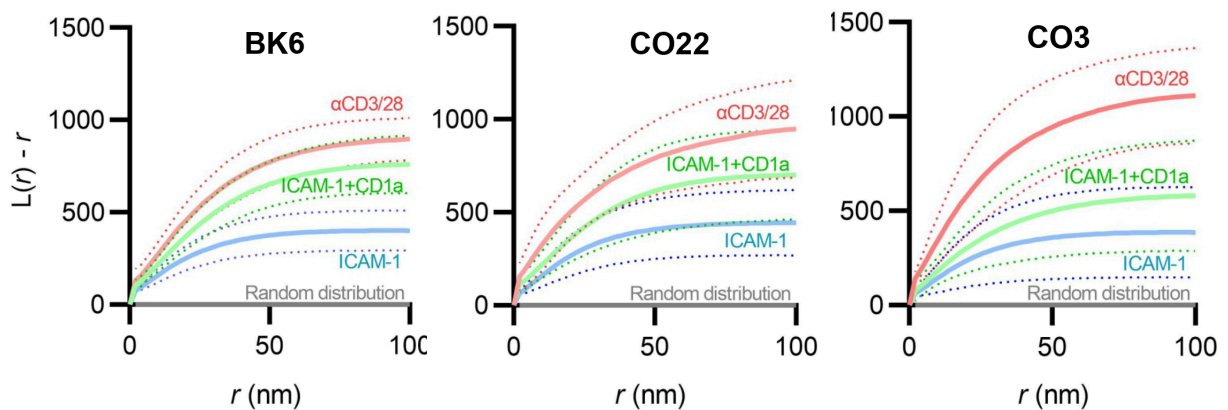


Supplementary Figure S5. SPR sensorgrams for serial injections of CO3 $\gamma\delta$ TCR from 0 to 100 μ M over a flow cell containing the variant of CD1a/ β 2m indicated for each panel. The sensorgrams represent one experiment, in which two independent injections of each TCR sample were performed. The K_D was calculated from two independent experiments. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

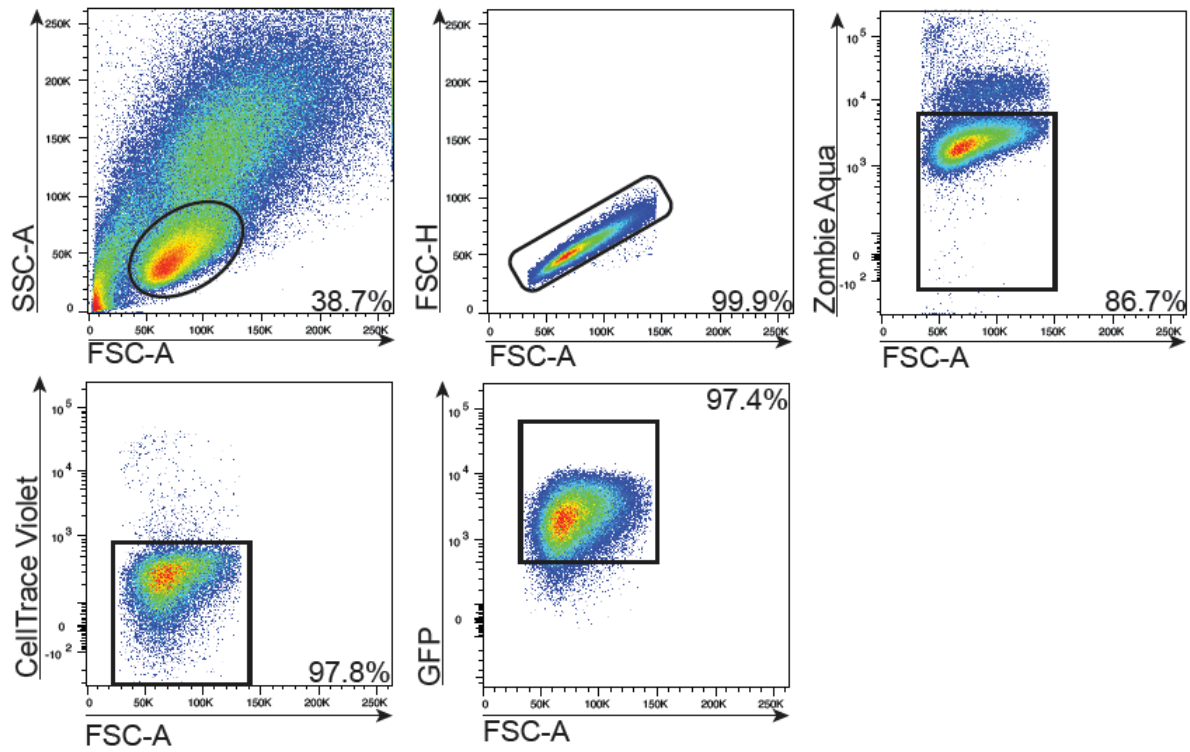
a



b



Supplementary Figure S6. Functional analysis of Jurkat76 cells expressing CD1a-restricted TCRs. **a)** The level of CD69 expression on transduced Jurkat76 cell lines was analysed by flow cytometry upon stimulation of cells with either CD3/CD28 dynabeads, or co-culture with CD1a⁺ K562 cells or K562 cells stably expressing CD1a. The cells were gated as shown in **Supplementary Fig. S7**. Each activation assay was performed at least twice in two independent experiments. **b)** Ripley's K analysis of CD3 ϵ clustering $[L(r)-r]$ against radii (r). Complete spatial randomness is shown as a solid grey line where $L(r)-r = 0$. Positive $L(r)-r$ values indicate molecular clustering (ICAM-1 in blue, ICAM1+CD1a in green, and anti-CD3/CD28 in red) relative to the random distribution, shown as the mean (solid line) $\pm 95\%$ confidence interval (dashed lines). Dotted lines indicate \pm SEM. Experiments were performed in triplicates. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure S7. Gating strategy used in the CD3/CD69 analysis of Jurkat76 cell lines stably expressing CD1a-restricted $\alpha\beta$ TCR (BK6) or $\gamma\delta$ TCRs (CO3 and CO22) shown in **Supplementary Fig. S6a**.

Supplementary Table 1. Binding affinity values calculated using surface plasmon resonance between $\gamma\delta$ TCRs and CD1a carrying endogenous or defined lipid antigens.

	CO3 K _D (μ M)	CO22 K _D (μ M)
CD1a-endogenous (endo)	23.6 \pm 3.1	15.5 \pm 0.2
CD1a-lyso-phosphatidylcholine (LPC)	16.3 \pm 3.0	11.8 \pm 5.2
CD1a-C42:2 sphingomyelin (42:2 SM)	15.2 \pm 0.2	10.3 \pm 5.7
CD1a-sulfatide (SLF)	21.9 \pm 4.8	13.1 \pm 0.7
CD1a-dideoxymycobactin (DDM)	8.7 \pm 1	11.4 \pm 0.8

Supplementary Table 2. Data collection and refinement statistics on CD1a-CO3 $\gamma\delta$ TCR complexes.

	CO3:CD1a-endo	CO3:CD1a-sulfatide	CO3:CD1a-DDM	CO3 $\gamma\delta$ TCR binary
Data collection statistics				
Temperature (K)	100	100	100	100
Wavelength (Å)	0.954	0.954	0.954	0.954
Resolution Range (Å)	38.4-3.2 (3.3-3.2)	42.9-2.7 (2.8-2.7)	43.9-3.0 (3.2-3.0)	45.5-2.0 (2.1-2.0)
Space group	C2	C2	C2	P 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁
Unit cell				
a, b, c (Å)	237.1, 42.5, 121.6	234.7, 42.2, 123.1	234.9, 42.3, 124.7	51.0, 76.4, 113.2
α , β , γ (°)	90.0, 116.1, 90	90.0, 114.3, 90.0	90, 113.4, 90	90.0, 90.0, 90.0
Total reflections	127129 (13075)	352643 (46120)	158475 (26171)	208255 (15218)
Unique reflections	18546 (1832)	31003 (4097)	23043 (3638)	30668 (2241)
Multiplicity	6.9 (7.1)	11.4 (11.3)	6.9 (7.2)	6.8 (6.8)
Completeness (%)	99.6 (99.5)	99.9 (99.6)	99.7 (99.6)	100 (100)
Mean I/ σ ₁	12.4 (2.4)	14.2 (2.9)	6.5 (1.6)	10.3 (1.6)
R _{p.i.m.} ¹ (%)	7.1 (36.3)	3.1 (25.5)	10 (57.9)	5.8 (74.3)
Wilson B-factor (Å ²)	81.3	60.4	62.4	30.7
Refinement statistics				
R _{work} ² (%)	24.7	23.2	22.2	19.9
R _{free} ³ (%)	28.6	26.9	26.7	24.7
Non-hydrogen atoms	5542	6091	6288	3746
macromolecules	5530	5961	6215	3441
ligands	12	116	73	14
solvent	0	14	0	291
Protein residues	732	781	806	432
rmsd bonds (Å)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003
rmsd angles (°)	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.64
Ramachandran				
favored (%)	93.5	96.1	92.3	95.8
allowed (%)	6.3	3.9	6.5	3.8
outliers (%)	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4
Average B-factor (Å ²)	128	100	79	40
protein	128	100	79	40
ligand	99	91	67	55
water	-	63	-	40

Statistics for the highest-resolution shell are shown in parentheses.

$$^1R_{p.i.m.} = \sum_{hkl} [1/(N-1)]^{1/2} \sum_i |I_{hkl,i} - \langle I_{hkl} \rangle| / \sum_{hkl} \langle I_{hkl} \rangle$$

$$^2R_{work} = (\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||) / (\sum |F_o|) - \text{for all data except as indicated in footnote 3.}$$

³5% of data was used for the R_{free} calculation

Supplementary Table 3. CO3 TCR contacts with CD1a/ β 2m

TCR gene	TCR residues	CD1a residues	Bond type
CDR3 γ	Tyr104	Trp23	VDW
FR γ	Arg48	His21	VDW
FR γ	Tyr51	His21, Ser22	VDW
FR γ	Leu61	His21	VDW
FR γ	Glu62	His21	VDW
FR γ	Ser63	His86	VDW
CDR3 δ	Glu96-O ϵ 1	Asn20-N δ 2	HB
CDR3 δ	Glu96	Asn20	VDW
CDR3 δ	Trp99-O	Asn20-N δ 2	HB
CDR3 δ	Trp99	Tyr19	π - π stacking
CDR3 δ	Trp99	Tyr19, Asn20, Trp23	VDW
CDR3 δ	Pro100-O	Trp23-N ϵ 1	HB
CDR3 δ	Pro100	Trp23	VDW
CDR3 δ	Asp101-O δ 1	Ser22-O γ	HB
CDR3 δ	Asp101	Asn20, His21, Ser22	VDW
TCR gene	TCR residues	β 2m residues	Bond type
CDR1 δ	Trp31	Asp35, Glu37, Asn84, His85, Val86	VDW
CDR3 δ	Arg98-N ϵ	Asp35-O δ 2	HB
CDR3 δ	Arg98-N η 2	Asp35-O δ 1	HB
CDR3 δ	Arg98	Asp35, Glu37	VDW
CDR3 δ	Trp99-N	Asp35-O δ 1	HB
CDR3 δ	Trp99	Asp35	VDW

HB: Hydrogen bond, VDW: Van der Waals. Cut-off at 4 Å for VDW interactions and 3.5 Å for HB. FR, framework. Calculated using CCP4 contacts.

Supplementary Table 4. Exact values of the P values shown in Fig 7 c, d and e. The values were calculated using one-way ANOVA.

		Exact P value	P value stars
Figure 7c	TCR clusters per area	BK6-(ICAM-1) vs BK6-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	
		CO22-(ICAM-1) vs CO22-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	2.51E-18 ****
		CO3-(ICAM-1) vs CO3-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	2.51E-18 ****
Figure 7c	TCR cluster area	BK6-(ICAM-1) vs BK6-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	0.0949 ns
		CO22-(ICAM-1) vs CO22-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	4.03E-07 ****
		CO3-(ICAM-1) vs CO3-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	0.9999 ns
Figure 7c	TCR localizations per cluster	BK6-(ICAM-1) vs BK6-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	0.1344 ns
		CO22-(ICAM-1) vs CO22-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	4.54E-05 ****
		CO3-(ICAM-1) vs CO3-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	0.9998 ns
Figure 7d	pCD3zeta clusters per area	BK6-(ICAM-1) vs BK6-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	0.8302 ns
		CO22-(ICAM-1) vs CO22-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	1.46E-15 ****
		CO3-(ICAM-1) vs CO3-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	0.9693 ns
Figure 7d	pCD3zeta cluster area	BK6-(ICAM-1) vs BK6-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	1.21E-18 ****
		CO22-(ICAM-1) vs CO22-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	1.21E-18 ****
		CO3-(ICAM-1) vs CO3-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	1.21E-18 ****
Figure 7e	Proportion of TCR-pCD3z clusters above DoC threshold	BK6-(ICAM-1) vs BK6-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	3.57E-08 ****
		CO22-(ICAM-1) vs CO22-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	3.57E-08 ****
		CO3-(ICAM-1) vs CO3-(ICAM-1+CD1a)	3.57E-08 ****