FIGURE S1: Design and testing of E01 DARPin CAR. (A) Selection and expansion of CAR-T cells using the truncated CD19 transduction marker. (B) Human EGFR expression in transduced K562 and endogenous EGFR⁺ solid tumor lines. (C) Design of CARs with various spacer and linker formats.

FIGURE S2: In vitro function and in vivo persistence of E01 DARPin CAR-T cells. (A,B) Cytokine secretion and proliferation of CD4⁺ E01 DARPin CAR with short and long spacer (+/-(G₄S)₂) against MDA-MB-231 target cells (n=3). (C) Measurement of activation-induced cell death (AICD) in cetuximab scFv and E01 DARPin specific cells after incubation with MDA-MB-231 target cells (n=3). (D) Frequency of E01 DARPin specific cells with short and long spacer (+/-(G₄S)₂) linker in blood 3,7 and 14 days after adoptive transfer (n=4). (E) Frequency of E01 short versus long spacer (+(G₄S)₂) linker specific cells at tumor sites 6 days after adoptive transfer (n=4). (**-p<0.05, ns-not significant)

FIGURE S3: Transduced targets for testing of multispecific CARs. (A) Raji target cells were transduced to express a single antigen EGFR or EpCAM or HER2 or express a combination of 2 or all 3 targets antigens. (B) Relative median fluorescence intensity (MFI) of antigen expression on single, dual and triple antigen transfected target cells.

FIGURE S4: Analysis of tonic signaling and function of trispecific and monspecific DARPin CARs. (A) Tonic signaling measured by basal phosphorylation of the CAR CD3 ζ chain in monospecific, bispecific and trispecific DARPin CAR T cells. T cells expressing a ROR1-CD28/CD3 ζ is shown as a positive control and endogenous CD3 ζ as loading controls. (B) PD-1 expression at baseline of monospecific, bispecific and trispecific DARPin CAR T cells. PD-1 expression on CAR-T cells stimulated with MDA-MB-231 targets is shown as a positive control. (C) Cytokine production (IFN- γ) of the bispecific versus trispecific DARPin CAR T cells against Raji cells expressing 1 or 2 target antigens (n=3). (D) Cytokine production (IFN- γ) of the monospecific, bispecific CAR T cells against MDA-MB-231 tumor cells. (**-p<0.05, ns-not significant).

FIGURE S5: Functional assessment of trispecific DARPin CAR T cells against multiple antigens. (A) CAR-T cell expansion of trispecific CAR (G3-Ec1-E01-9 million) in blood of mice with tumors expressing 1 or 2 antigens (n=4). (B) CAR-T cell expansion of trispecific CAR G3-Ec1-E01 (5 million) in blood of mice with tumors expressing 1 or 2 or 3 antigens (n=4). (C) Comparison of trispecific CAR cytotoxicity on expression of single versus multiple antigens on target cells (n=3). (D) Relative Cytokine secretion of trispecific DARPin CAR on incubation with target cells expressing single or multiple antigens (n=3). (E) Proliferation of trispecific DARPin CAR with target cells expressing single or multiple antigens. (F) Trispecific DARPin CAR does not show increased AICD on encountering multiple antigens (n=3). (**-p<0.05, nsnot significant) **TABLE S1**: 9-mer peptides in the scFv and DARPin sequences with predicted binding to the MHC class I supertype with a predicted binding affinity of less than 100 nM.



CH2 CH3

Α









DARPin/scFV	Position	Peptide	Affinity (nM)	Peptide hit (Human proteome)
Cetuximab	135	ILLTQSPVI	51.93	No Hits
Cetuximab	138	TQSPVILSV	86.36	No Hits
E01	19	ILMANGADV	38.9	100% to GABPB1
E01	97	YIGDTPLHL	82.91	100% to NFKB2
Ec1	116	VLLKNVADV	64.38	No Hits
Ec1	83	VLLKYGADV	96.29	89% to GABPB1
G3	19	ILMANGADV	38.9	100% to GABPB1
G3-Ec1-E01	344	ILMANGADV	38.9	100% to GABPB1
G3-Ec1-E01	18	ILMANGADV	38.9	100% to GABPB1
G3-Ec1-E01	261	VLLKNVADV	64.38	89% to GABPB1
G3-Ec1-E01	422	YIGDTPLHL	82.91	100% to NFKB2
G3-Ec1-E01	228	VLLKYGADV	96.29	89% to GABPB1