

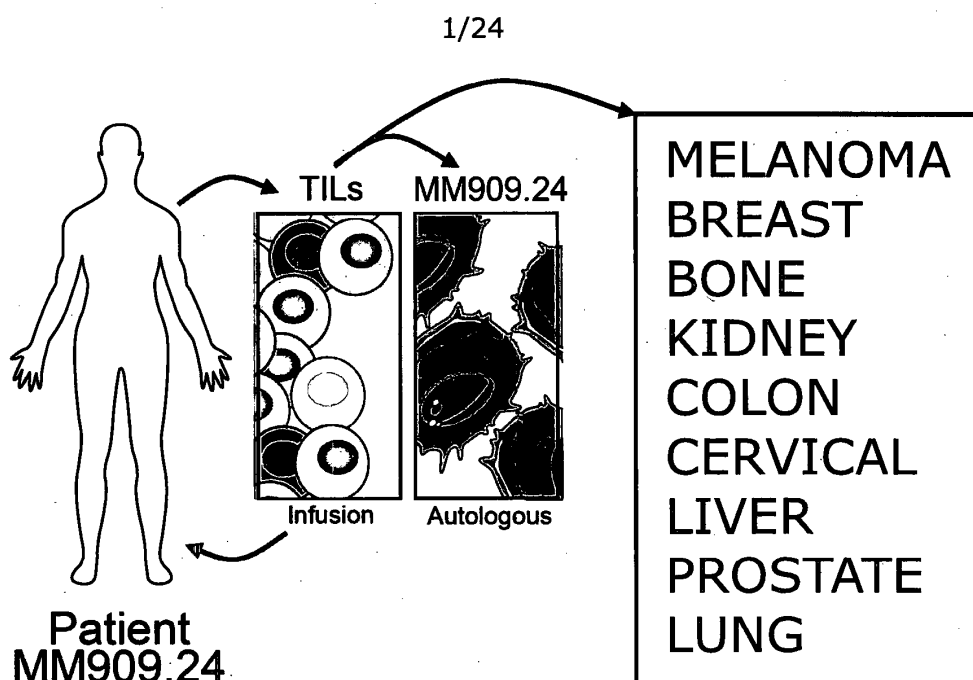


Figure 1A

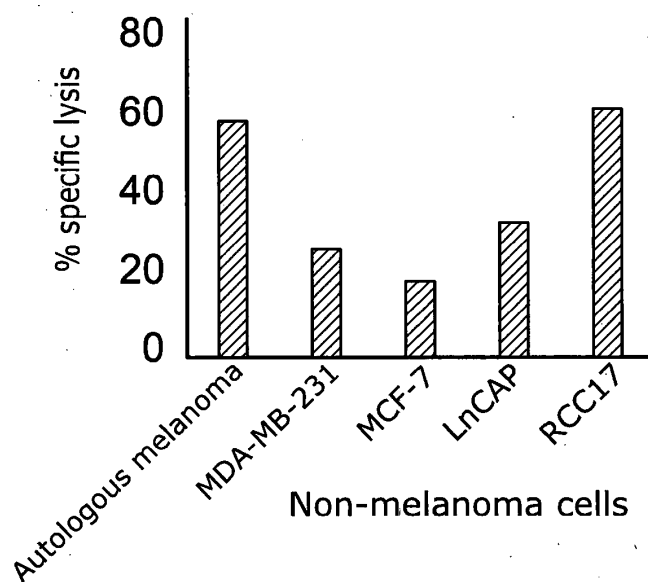


Figure 1B

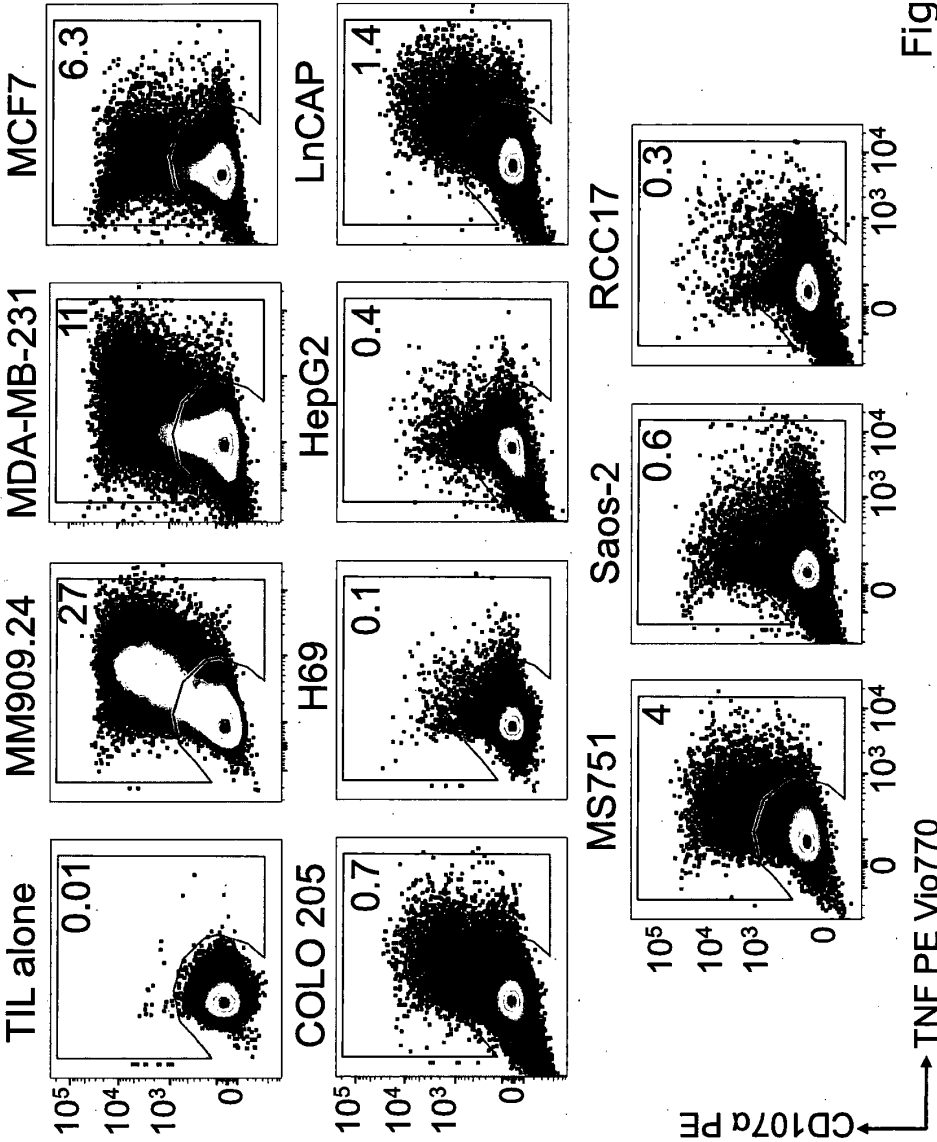


Figure 1C

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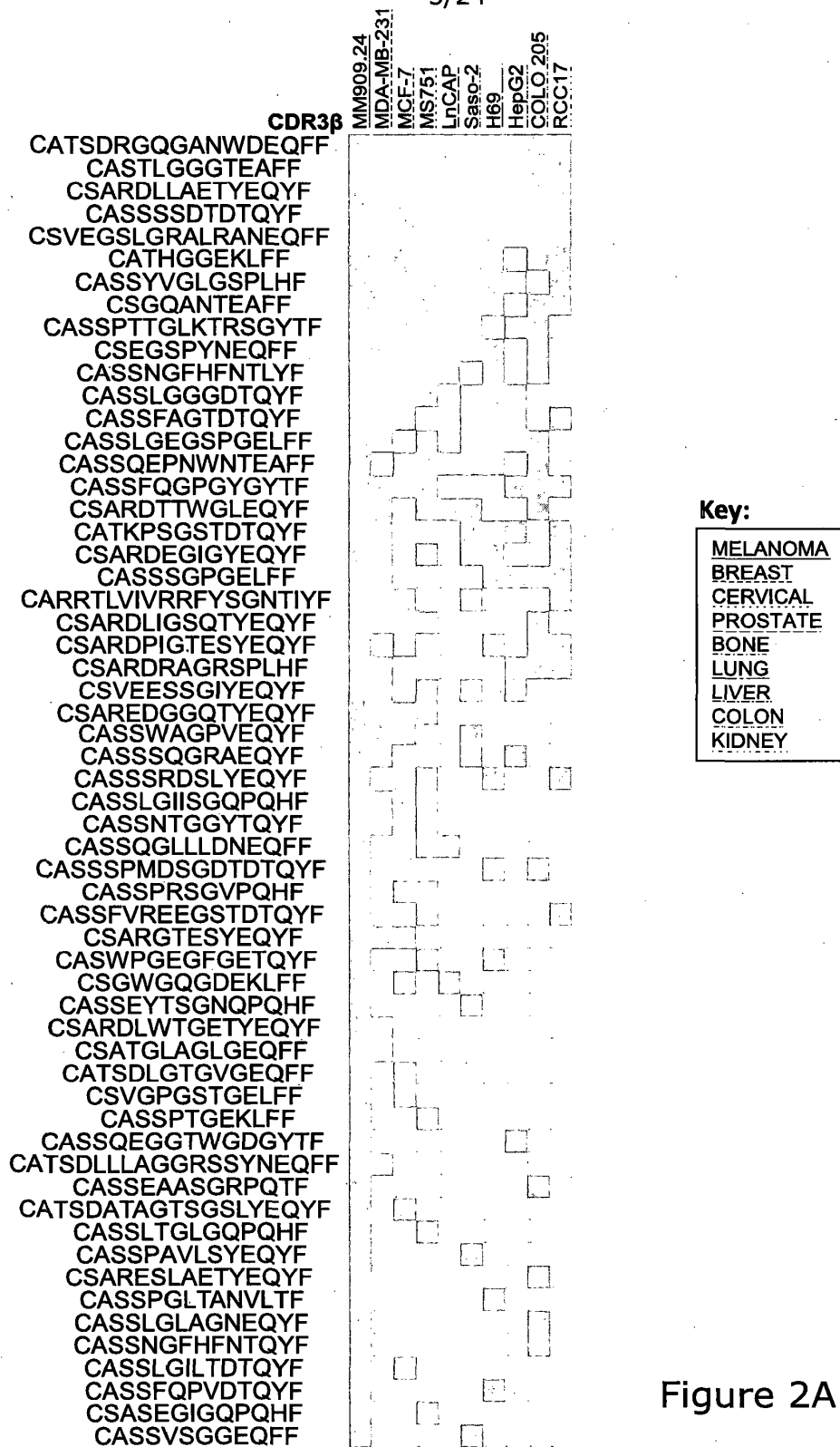
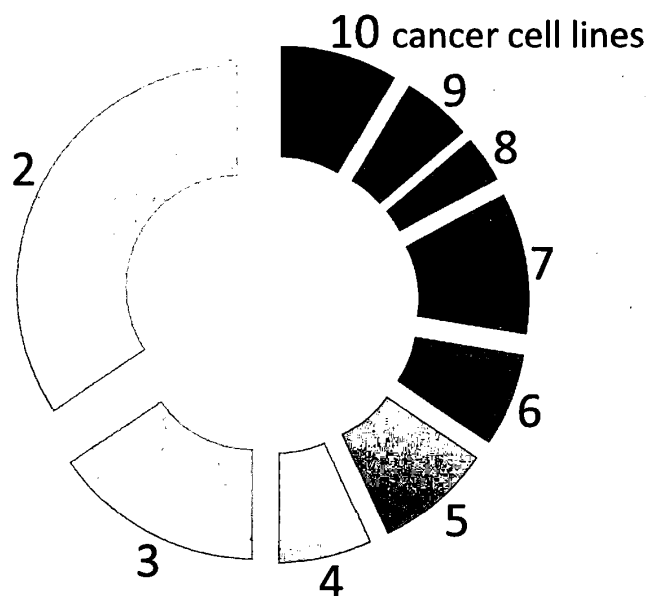


Figure 2A

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The pie chart shows the proportion of TCRs (segments) able to recognise multiple cancer cell lines (numbers).

Figure 2B

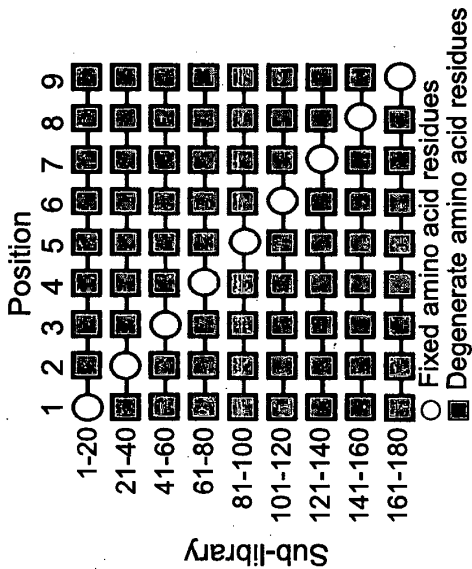


Figure 3B CPL screening

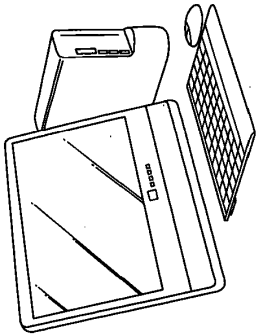


Figure 3C Cancer antigen database

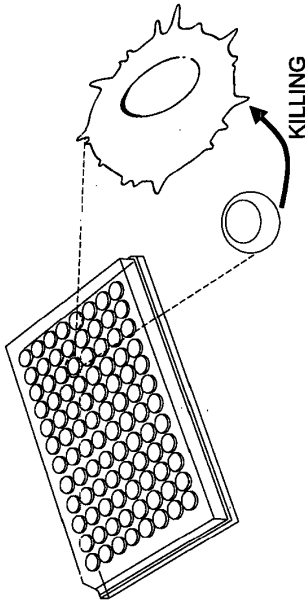


Figure 3A Cloning and cytotoxicity screening

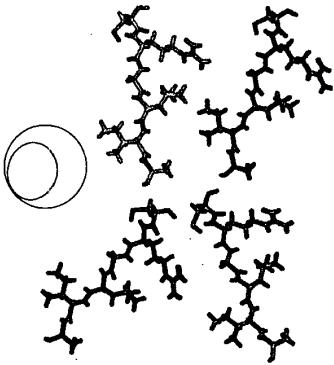


Figure 3D Testing candidate peptides

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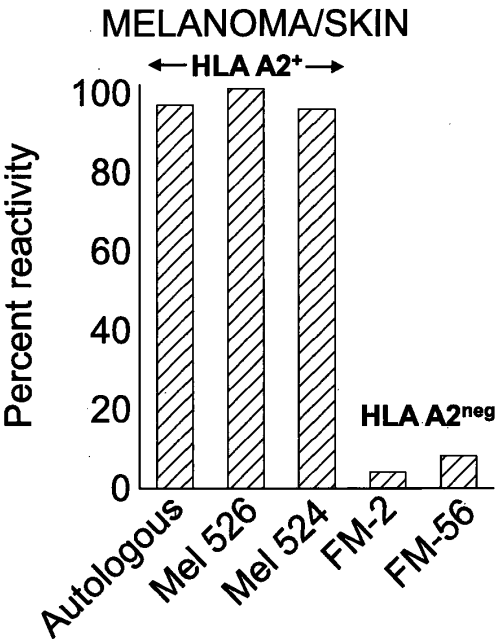


Figure 4A

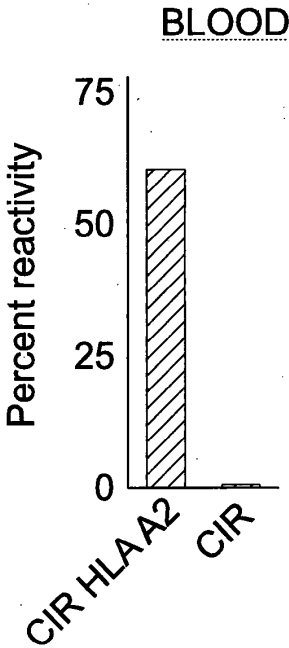


Figure 4B

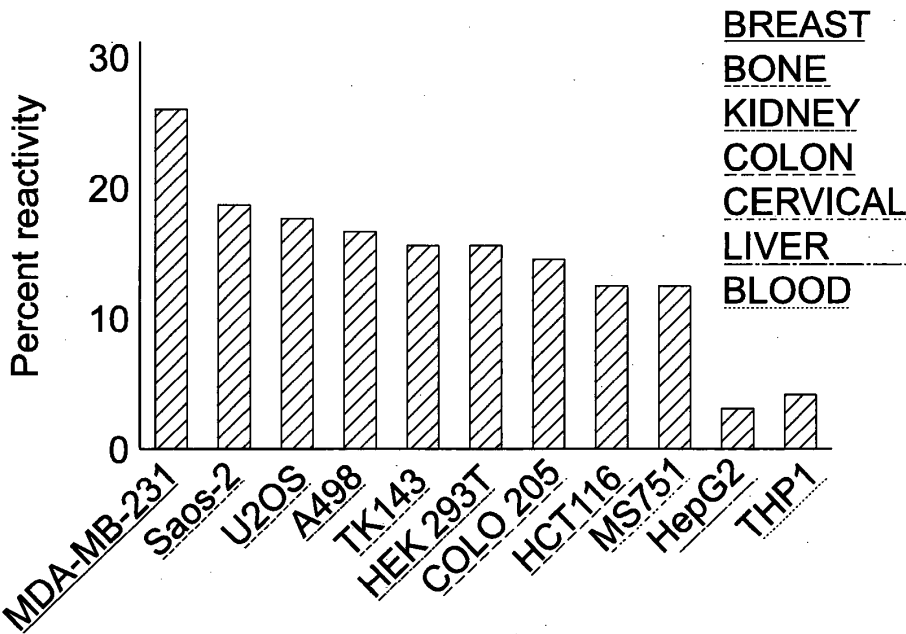


Figure 4C

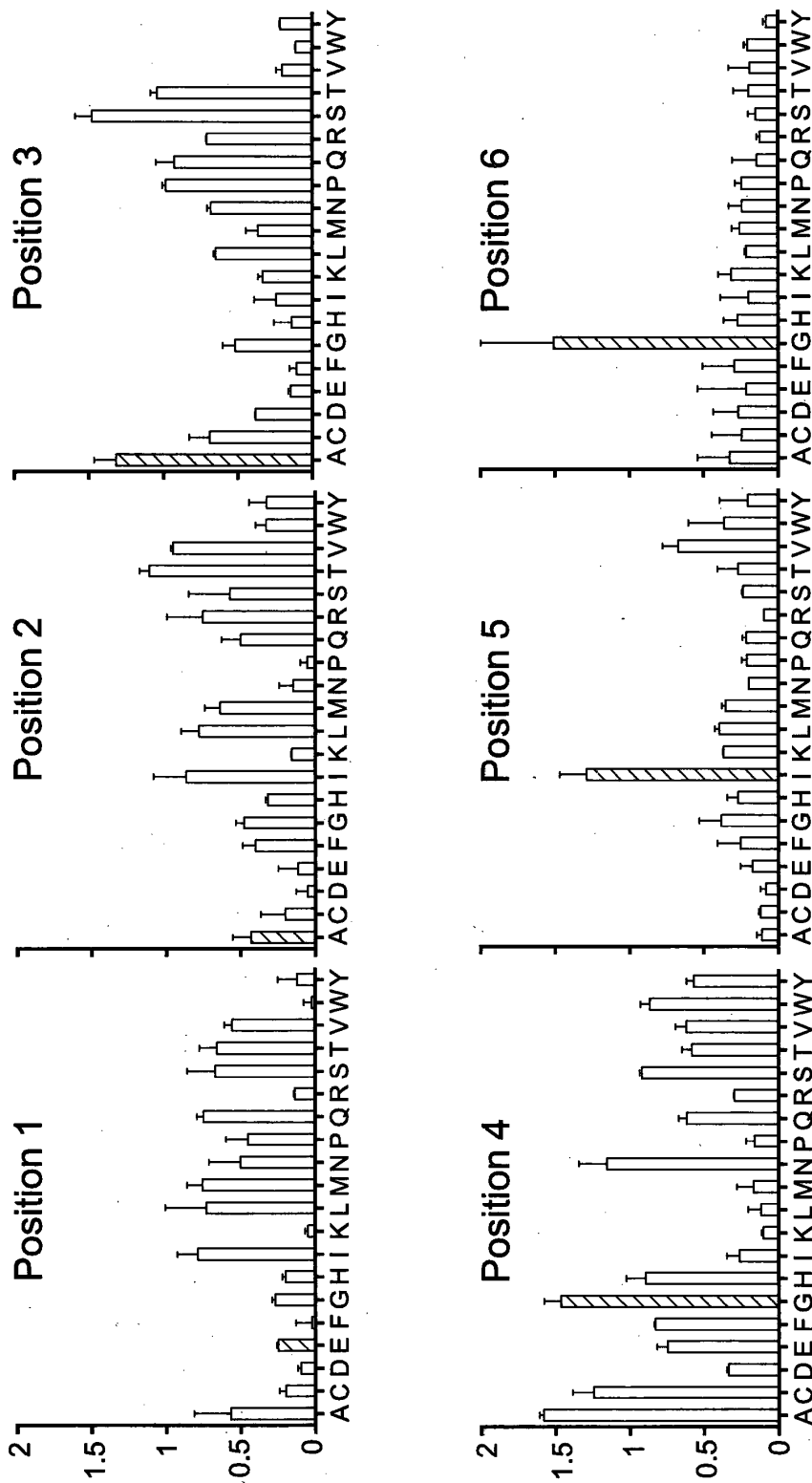


Figure 5

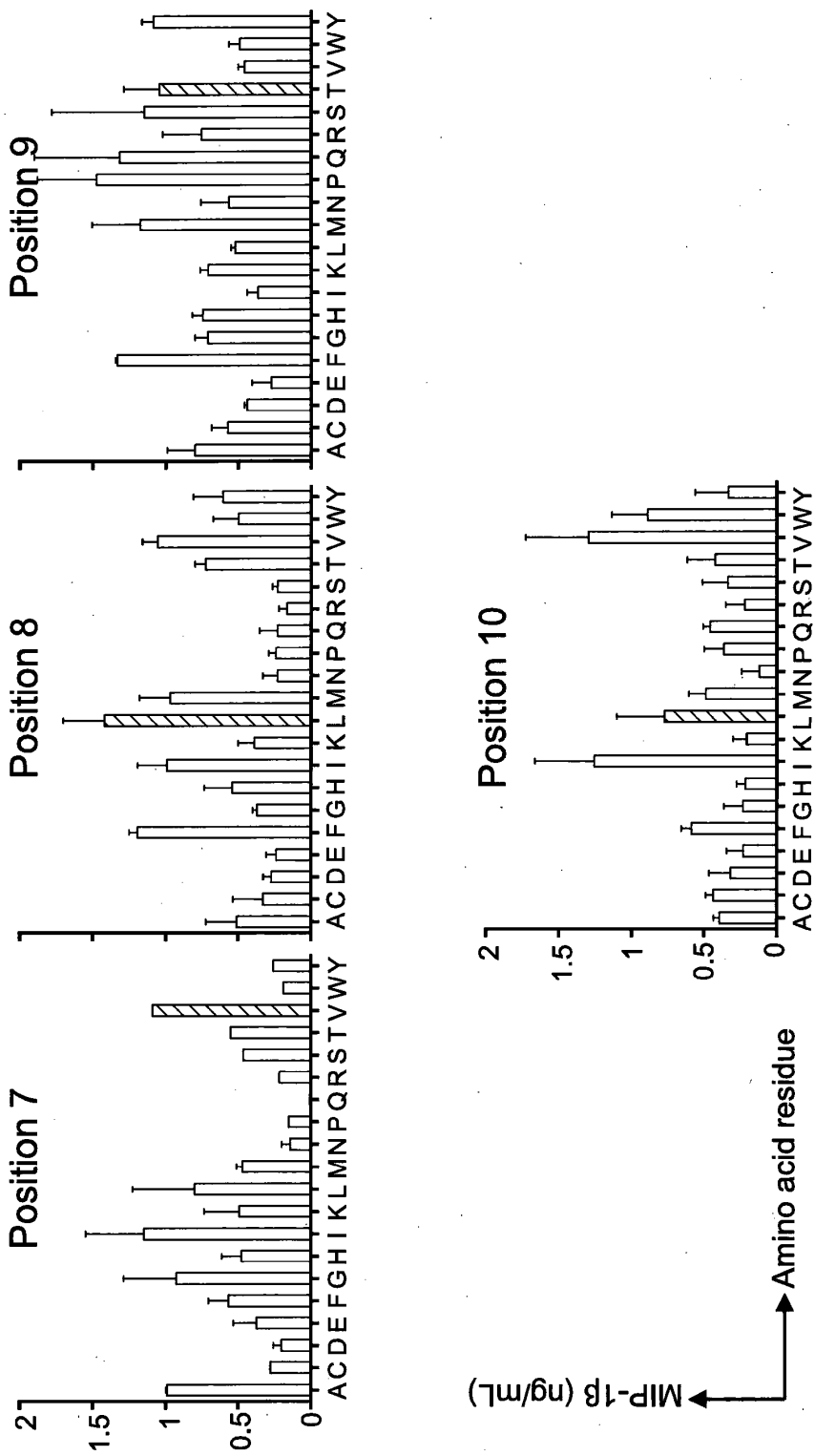
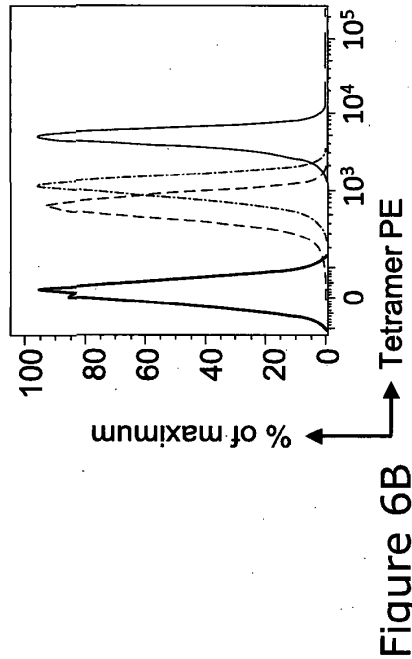


Figure 5 (continued)

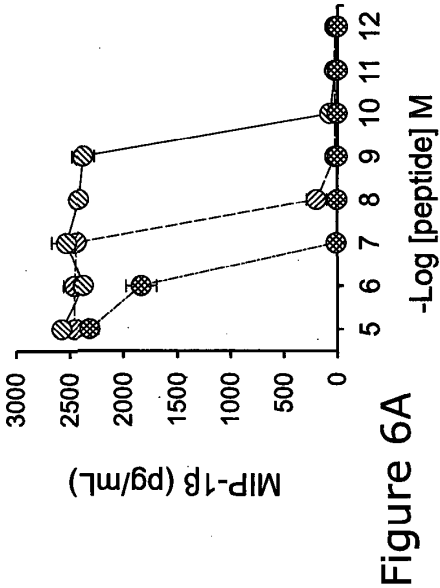
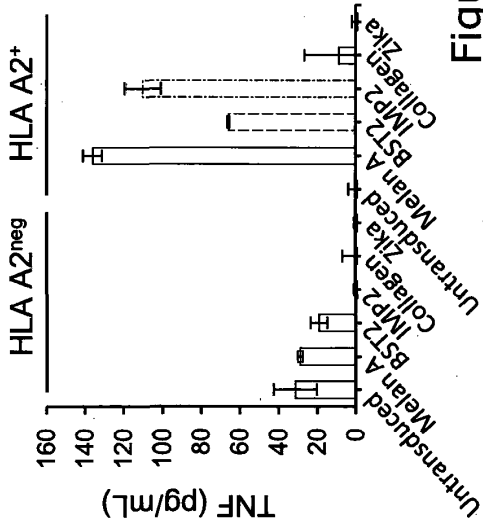


Key:

Melan A (residues 26-35)
EAAGIGILTV

BST2 (residues 22-31)
LLLGIGILVL

IMP2 (residues 367-376)
NLSALGIFST



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Wild-type MPREDAHFIYGYPKKGHGHSTTAEEAAGIGILTVILGVLLLLIGCWYCRRRNGYRALMD
 KSLHVGQTQCALTRRCPPQEGFDHRDSKVSLSQEKNCPEVVPNAPPAYEKLSAEQSPPPYSP

Melan A KO MPREDAHFIYGYPKKGHGHSYNHGstop

Figure 7A

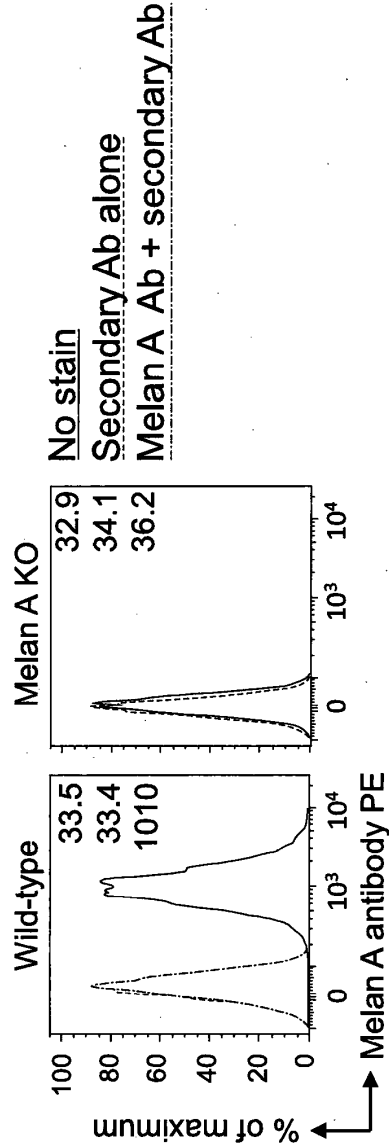
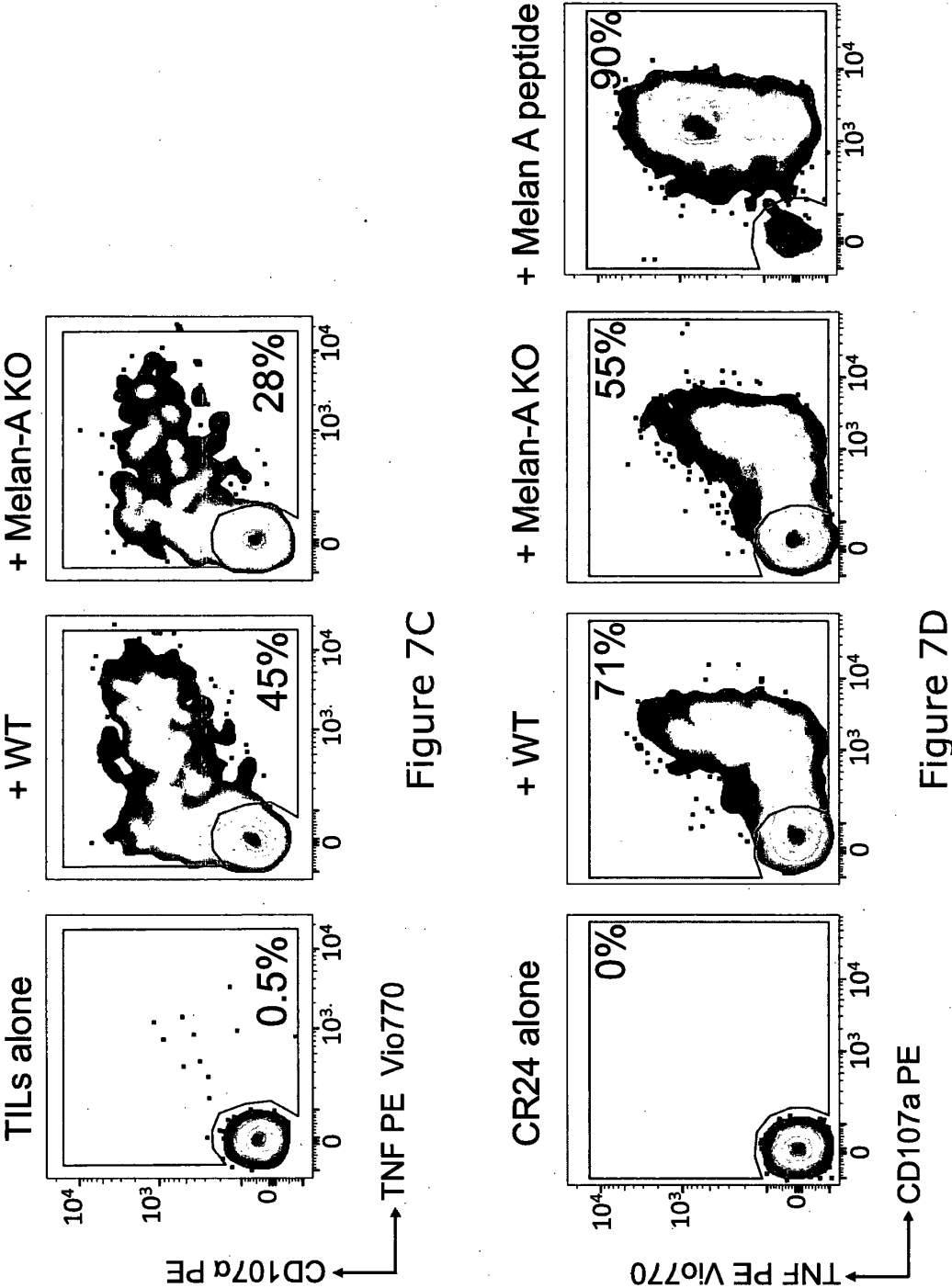


Figure 7B



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(1) Peptide used for priming

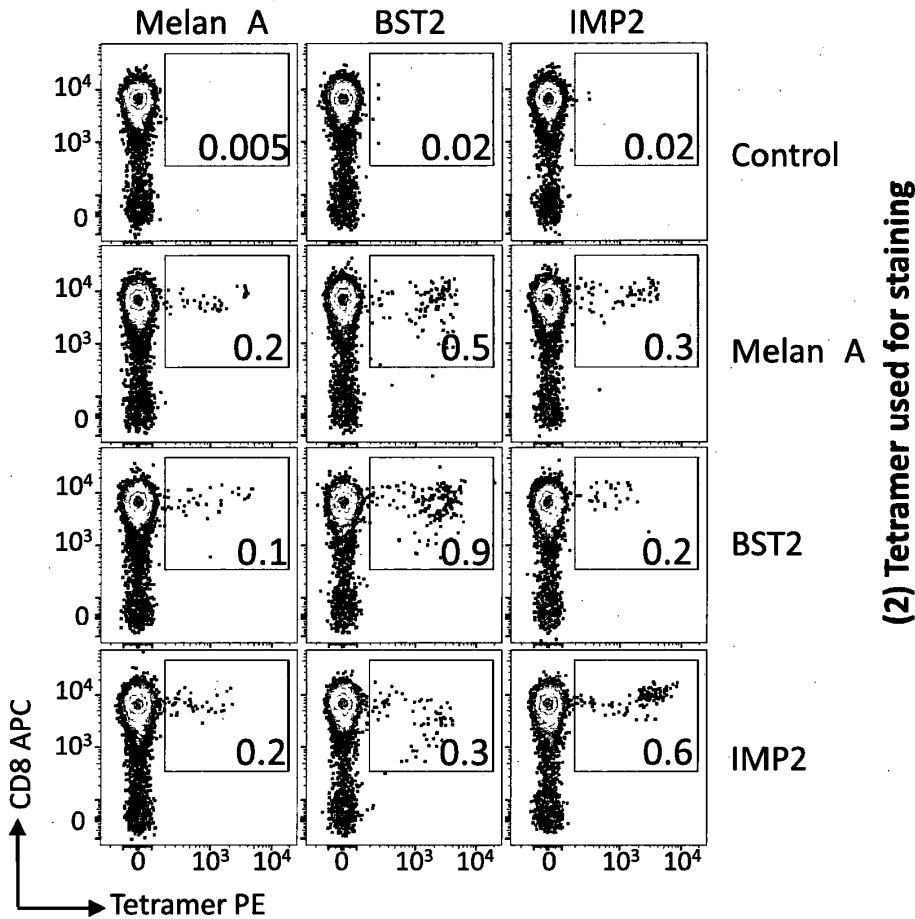


Figure 8A

Cancer recognition

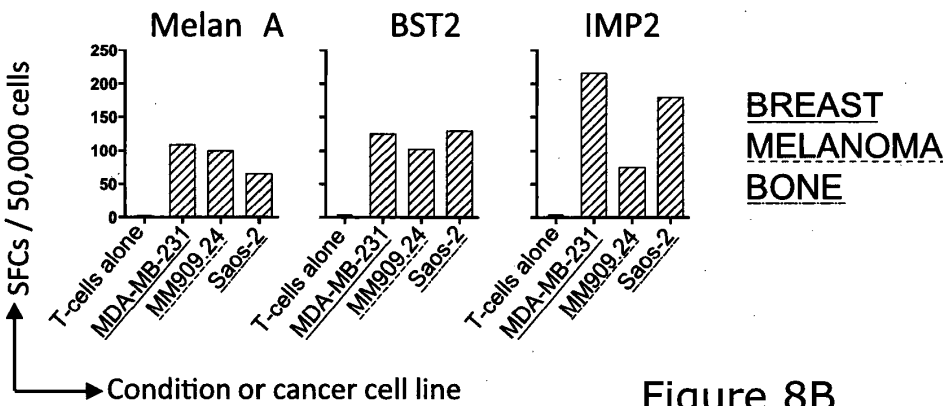


Figure 8B

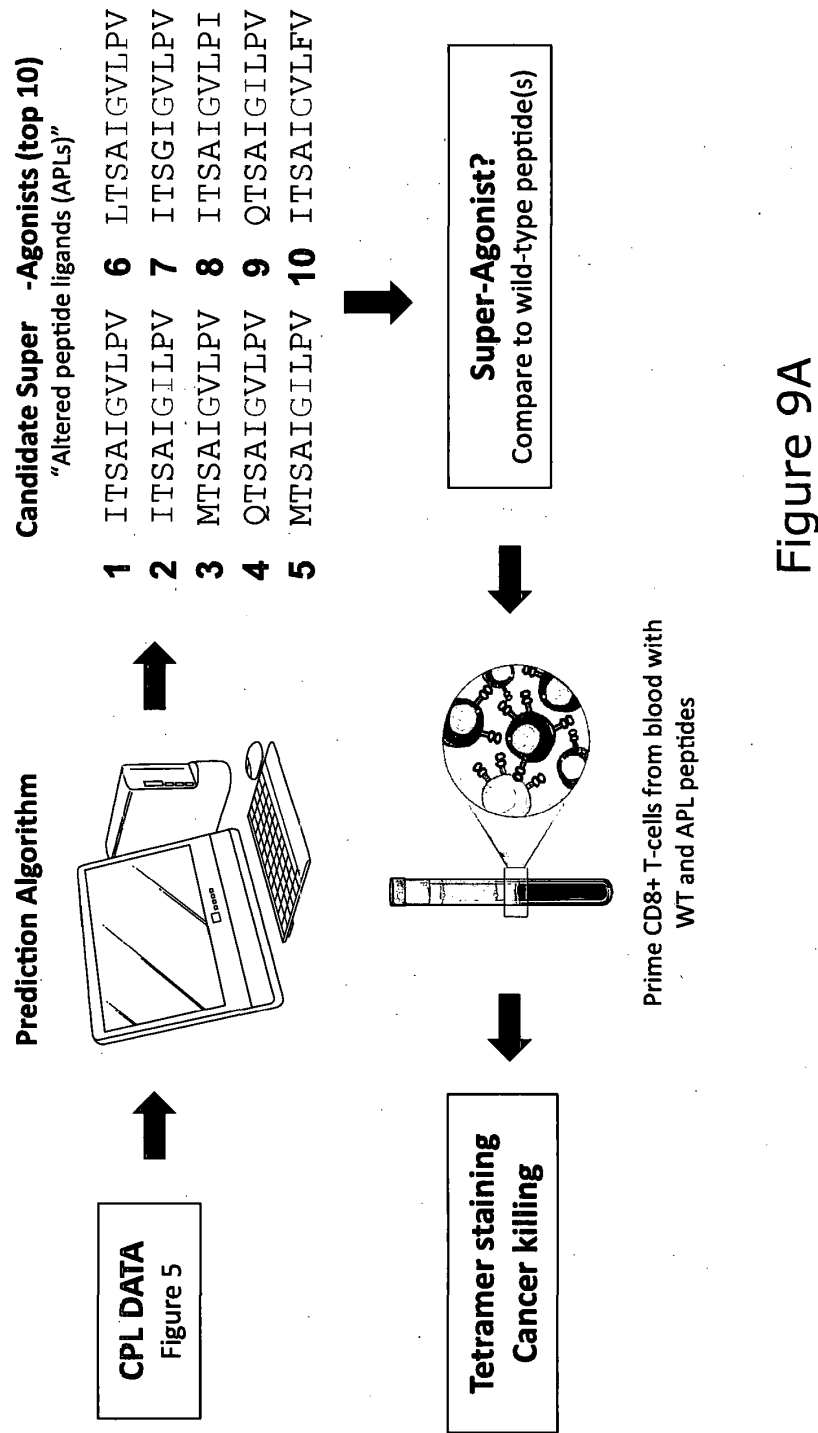


Figure 9A

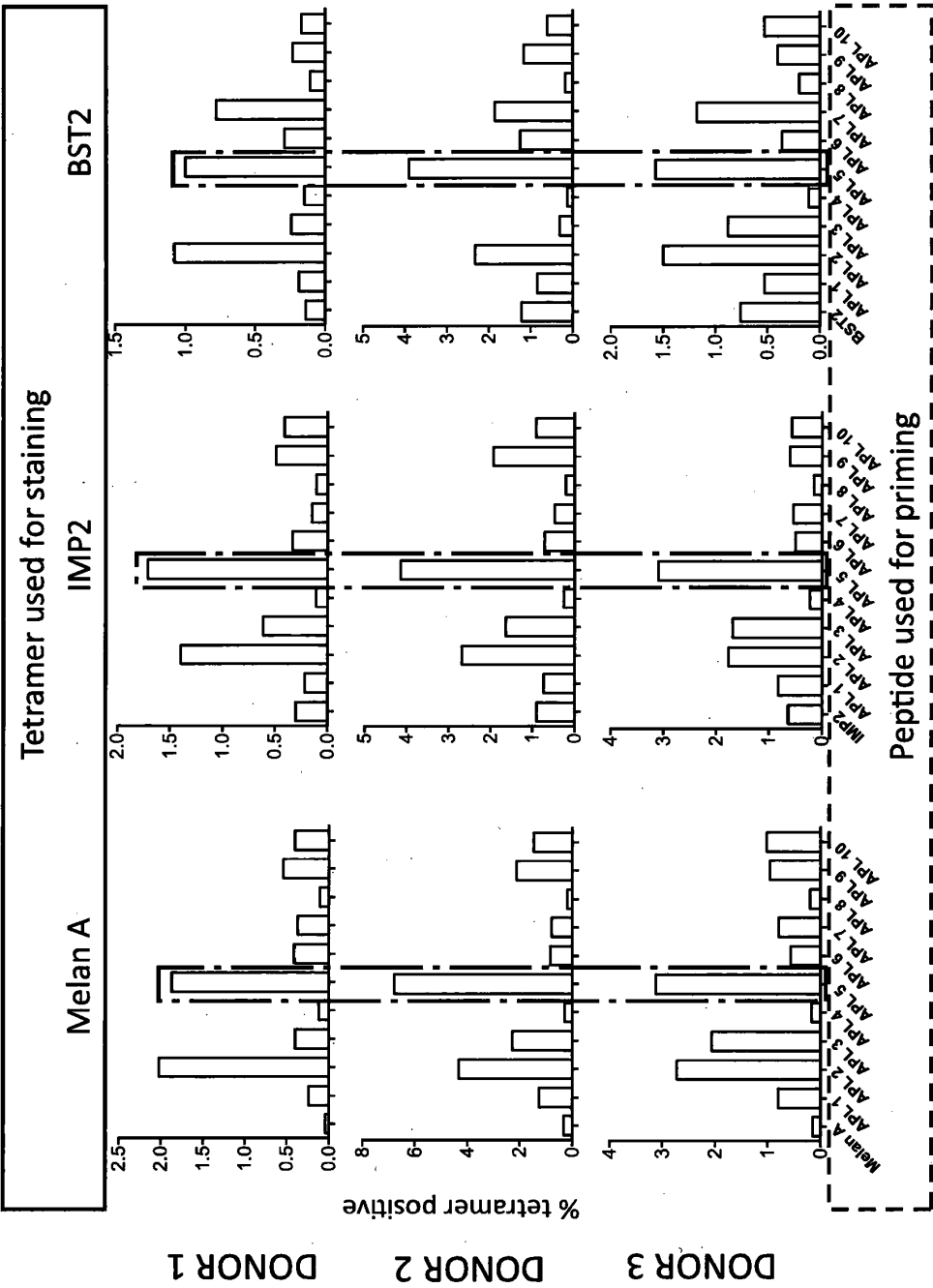


Figure 9B

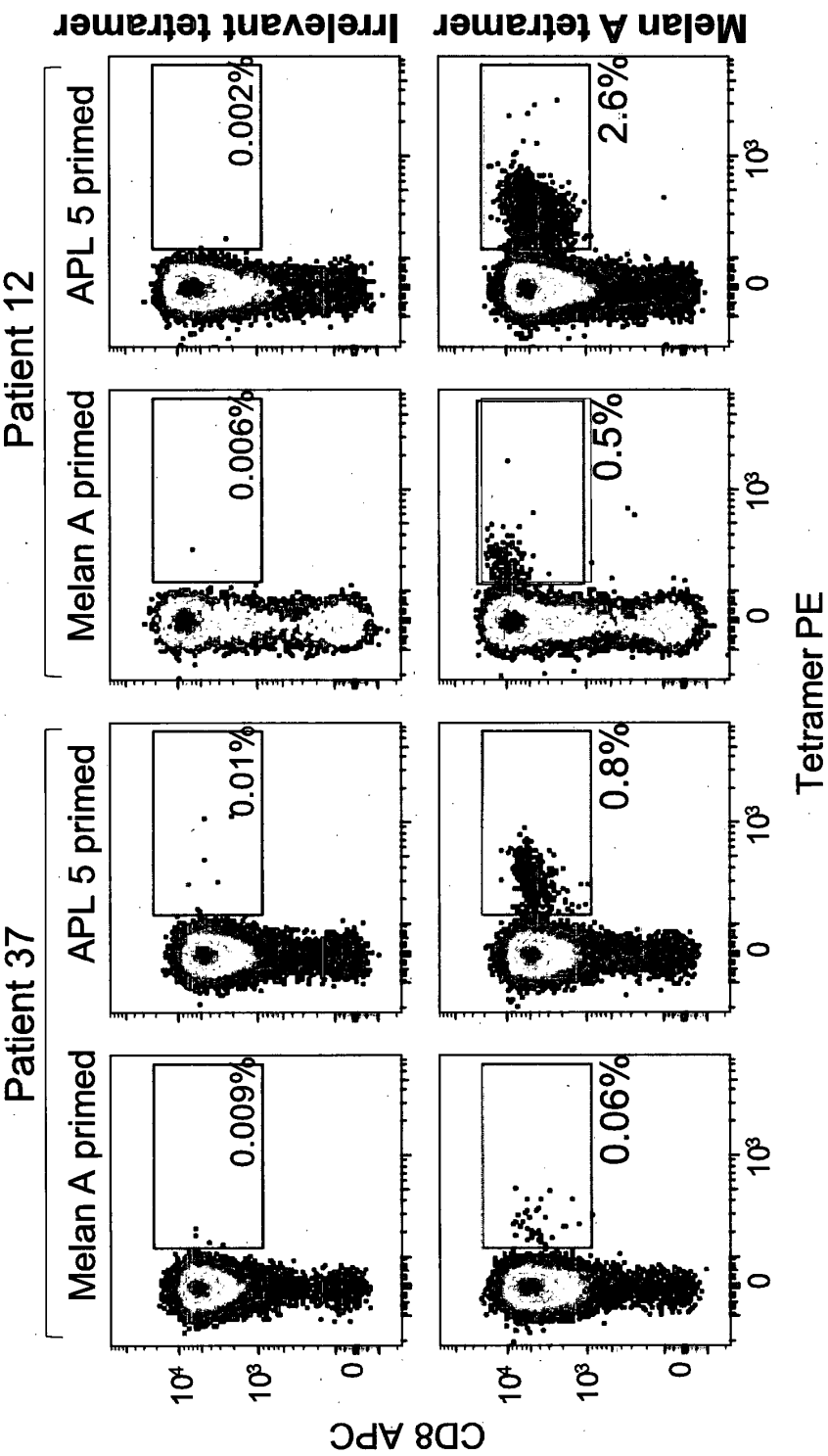


Figure 10A

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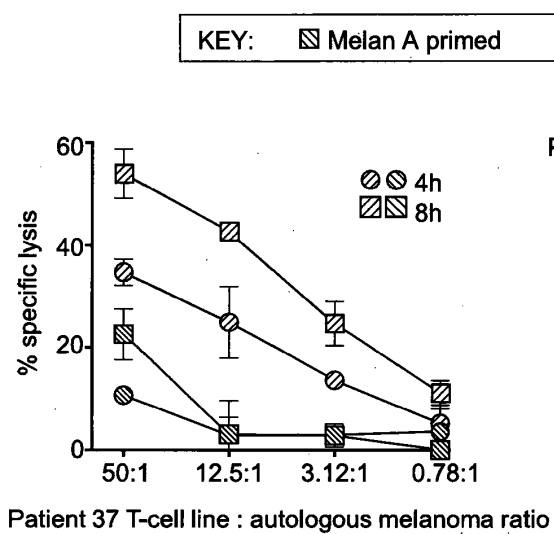


Figure 10B

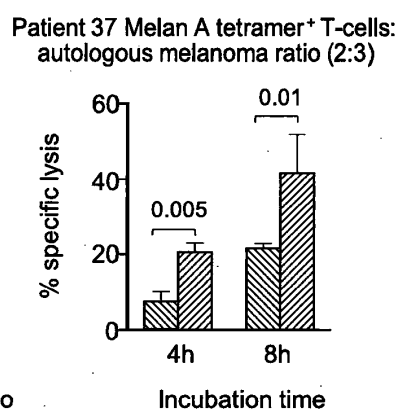


Figure 10C

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CLONE NAME

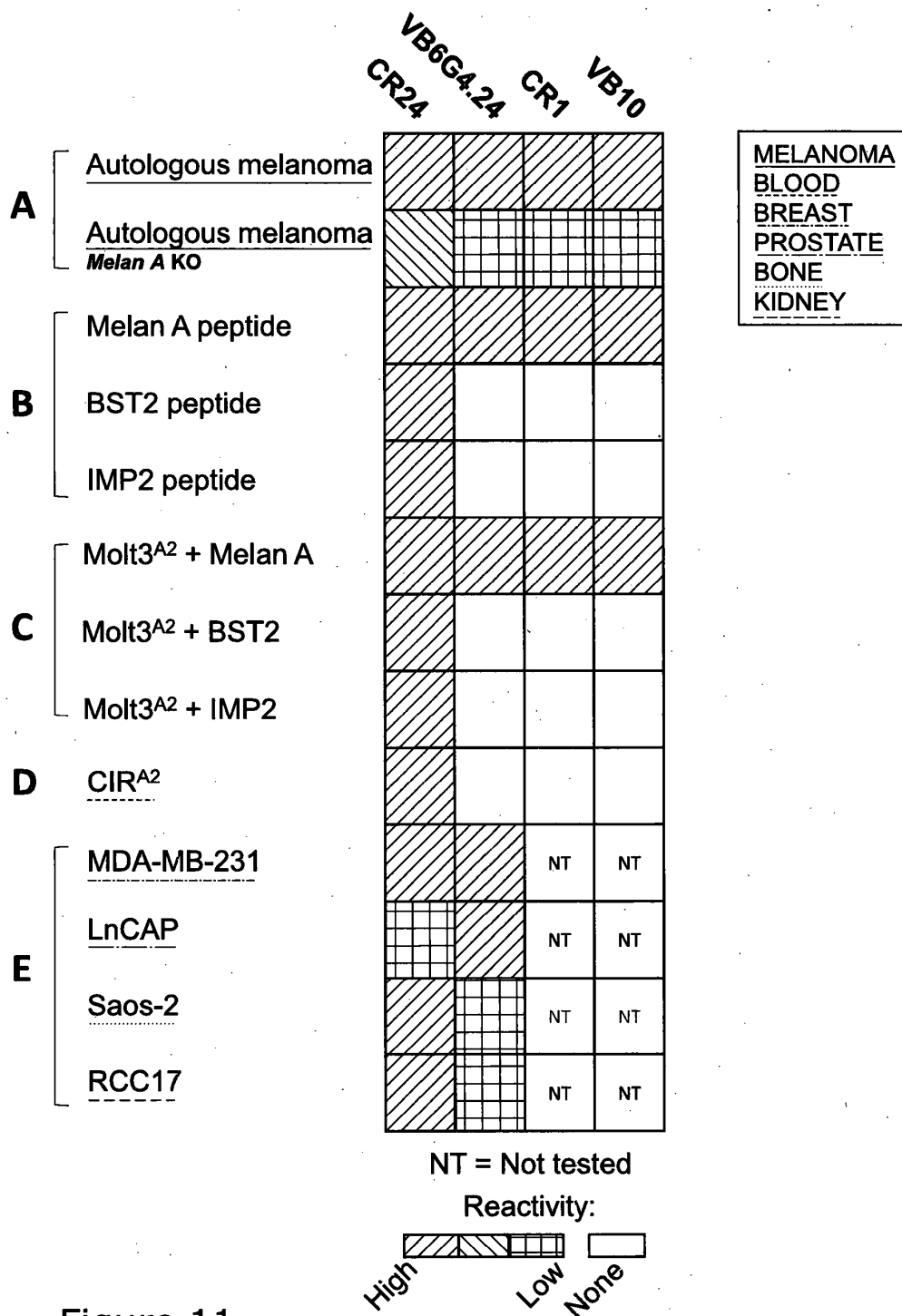


Figure 11

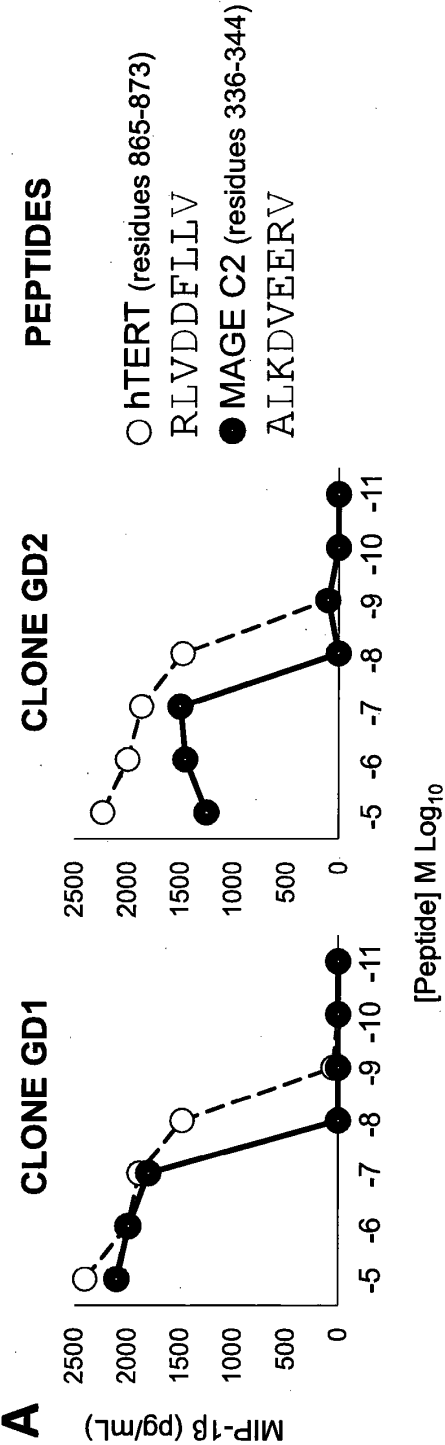


Figure 12A

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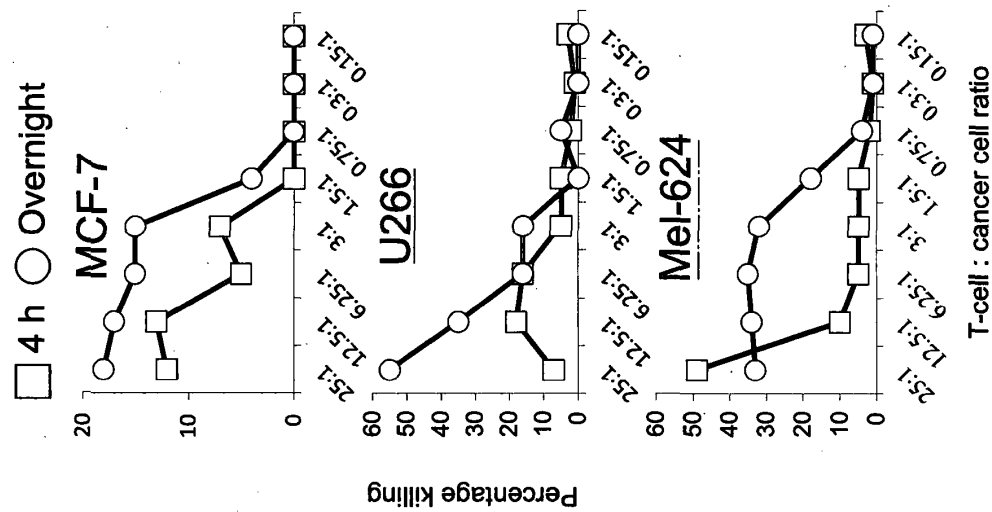


Figure 12C

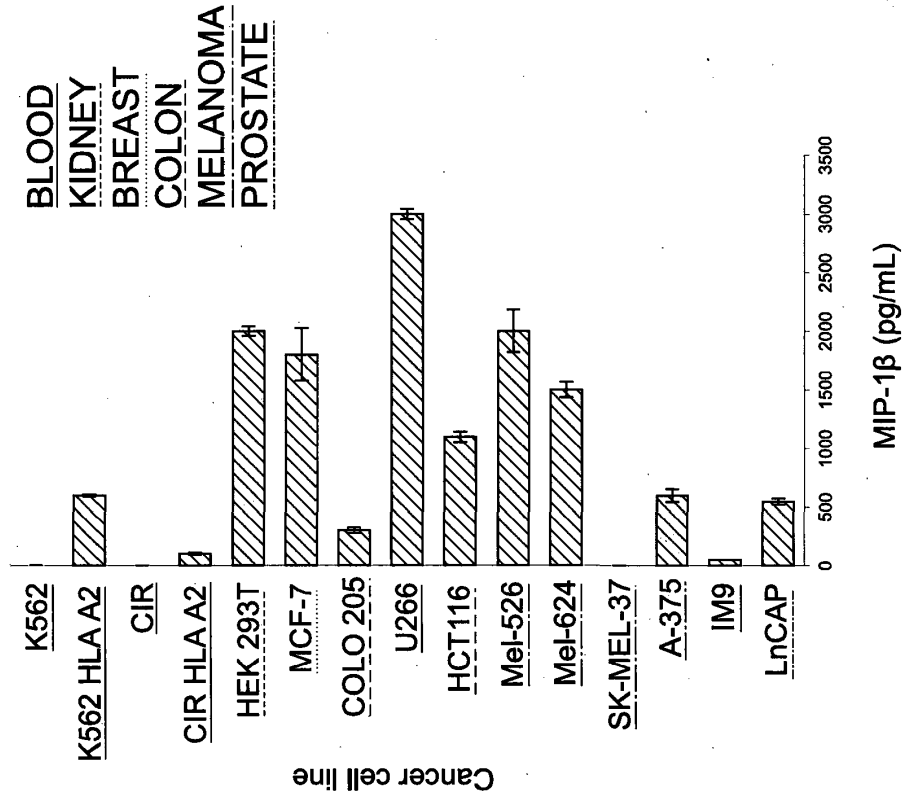


Figure 12B

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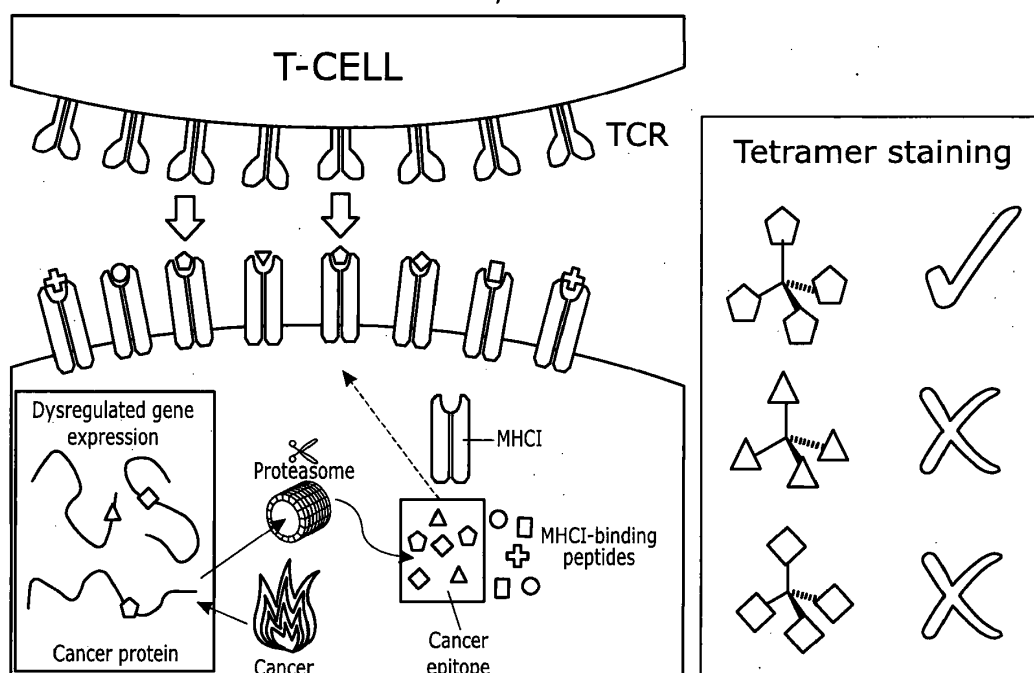


Figure 13A Normal Cancer-specific T-cell (recognizes one cancer peptide)

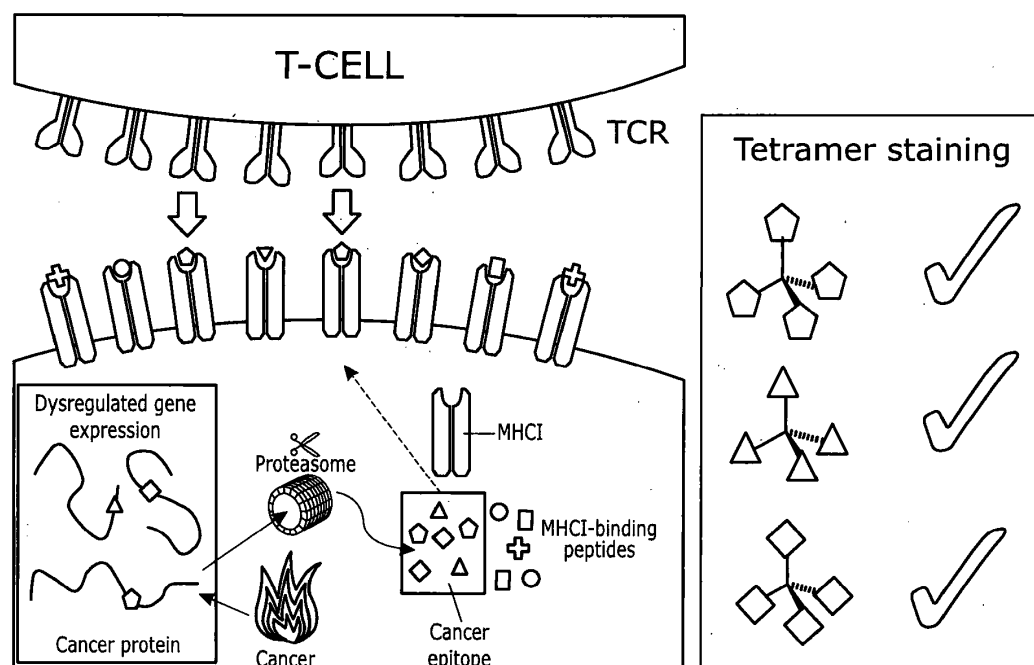


Figure 13B Multipronged Cancer-specific T-cell (recognizes more than one cancer peptide)

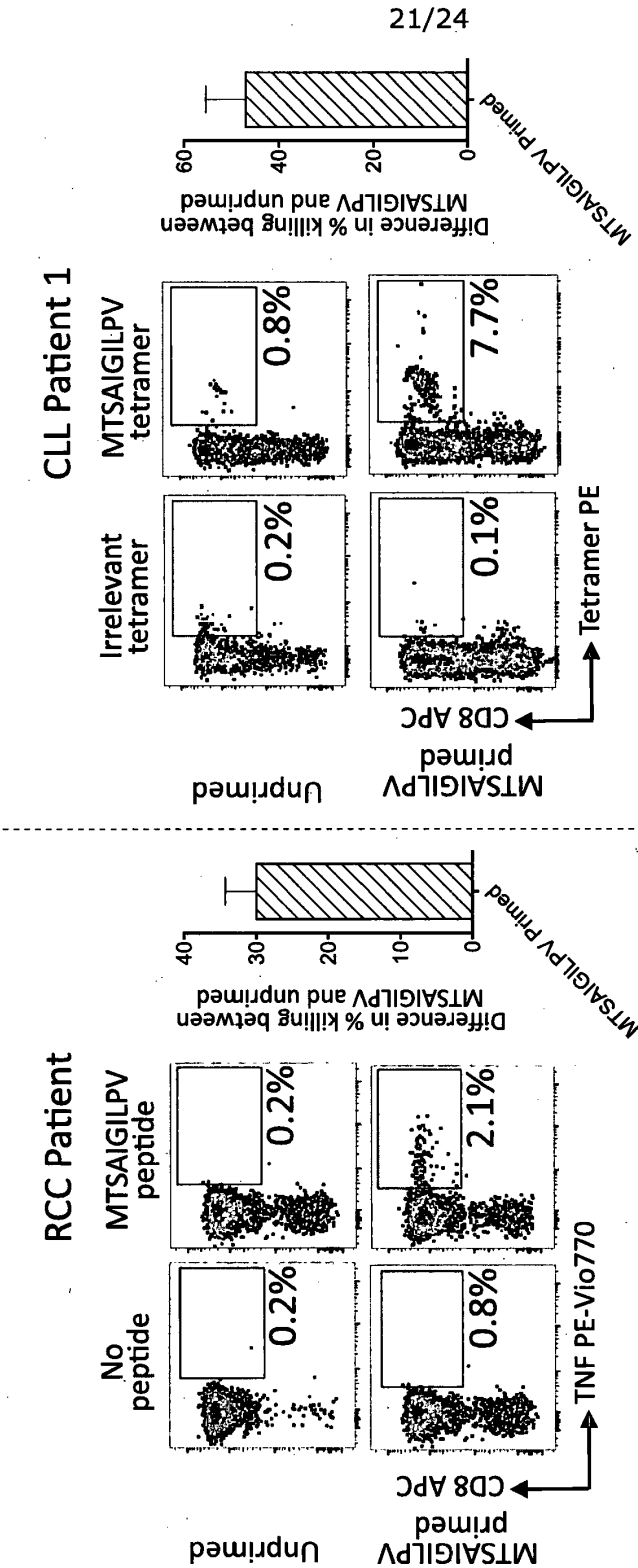


Figure 14A

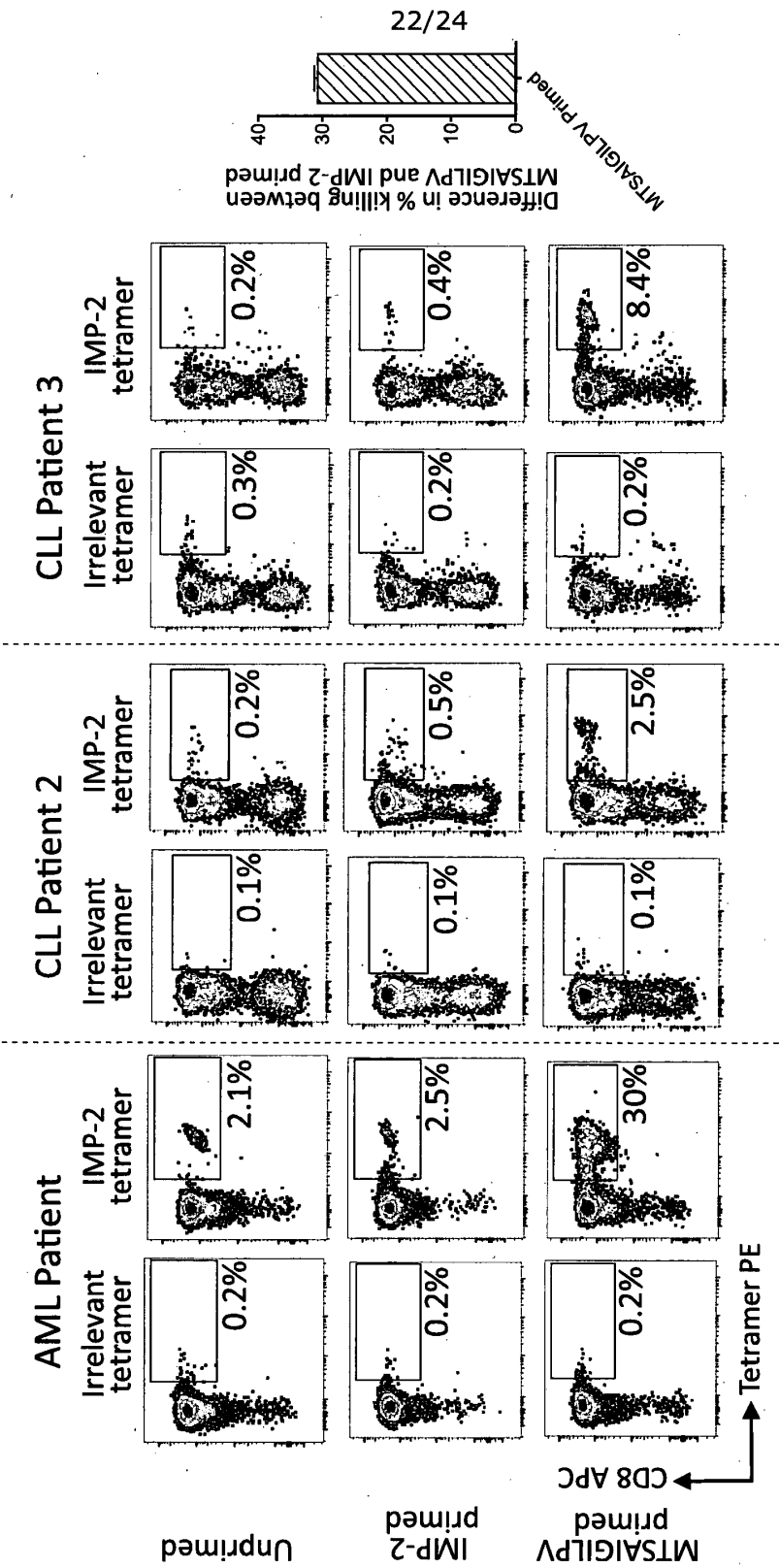


Figure 14 B

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Multipronged T-cells recognise a *plurality* of different peptides derived from *different* cancer-specific antigens at the surface of the same cancer cell

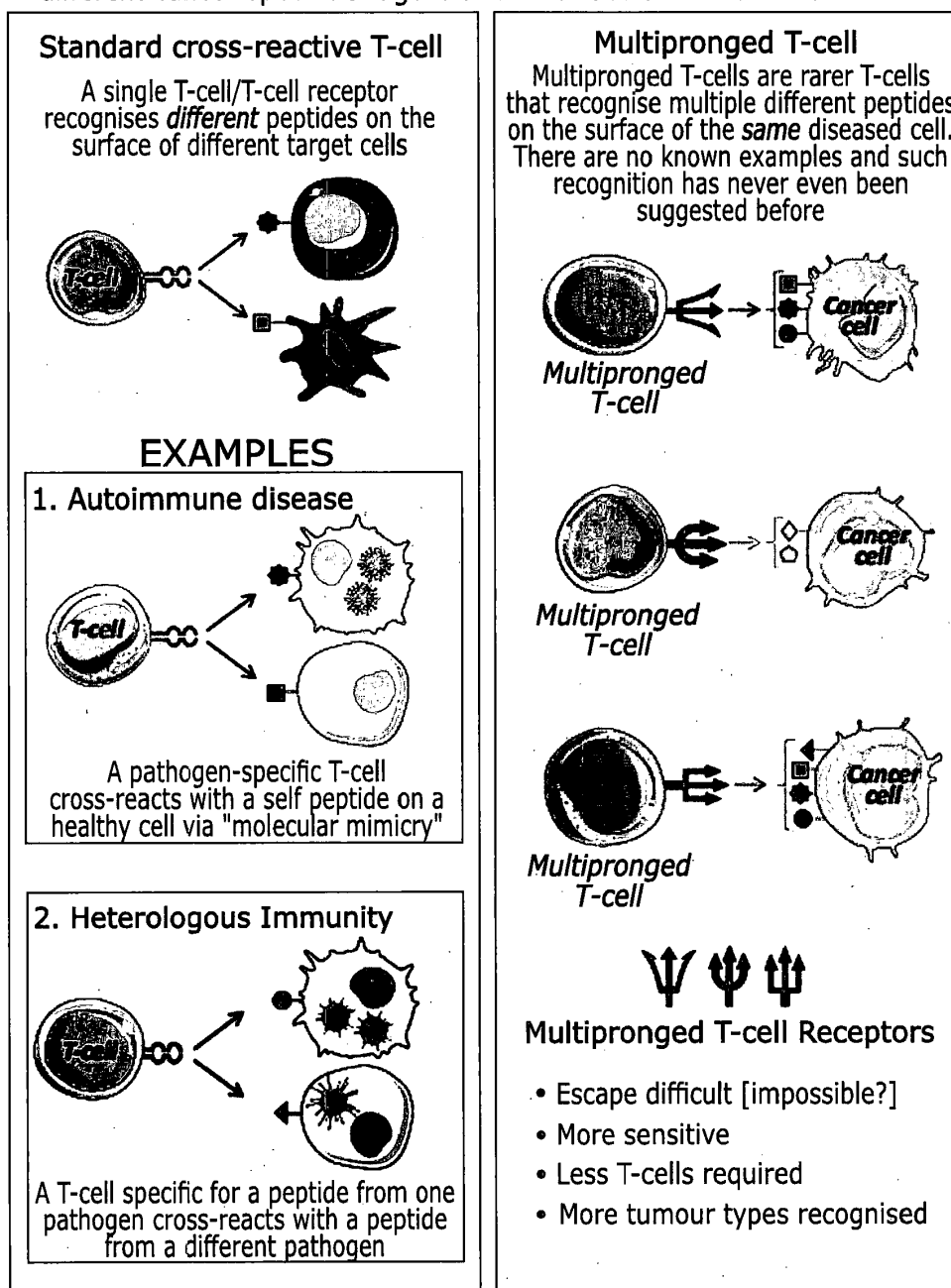


Figure 15

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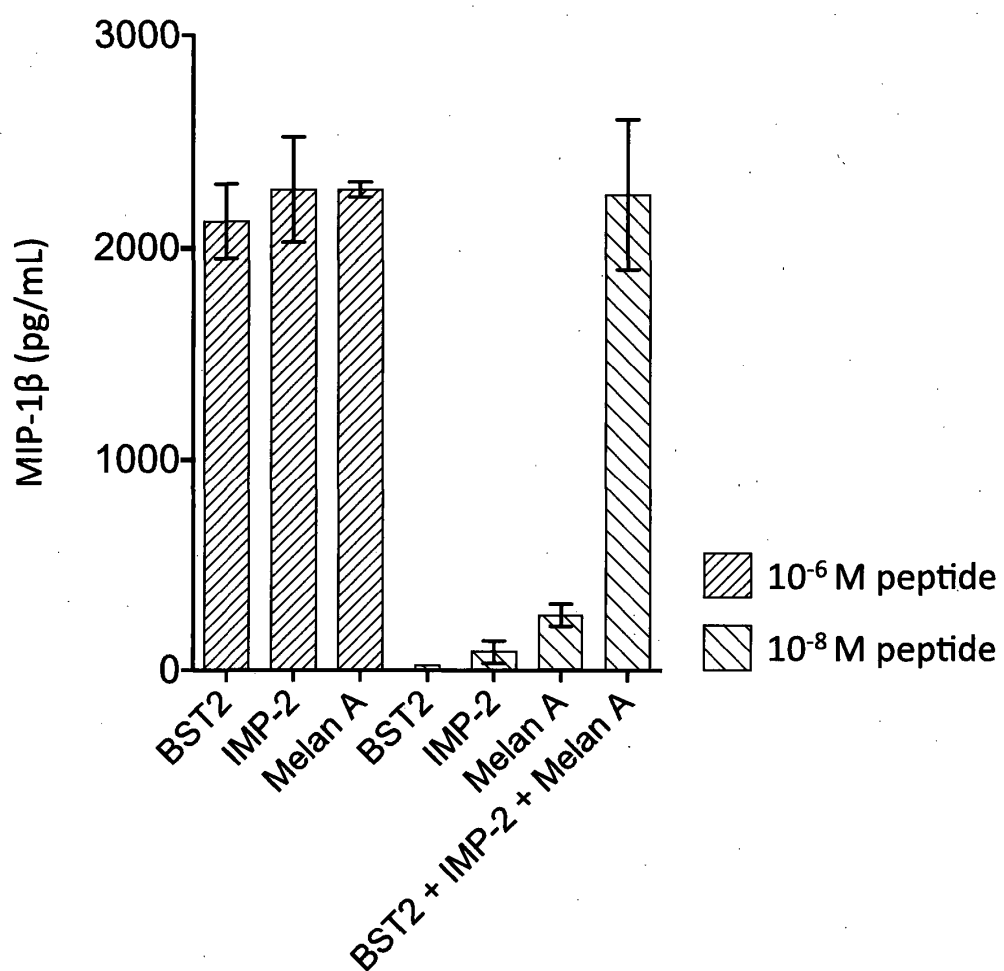


Figure 16