Supplementary Materials

Efficacy and safety of durvalumab combined with daratumumab in daratumumab-refractory multiple myeloma patients

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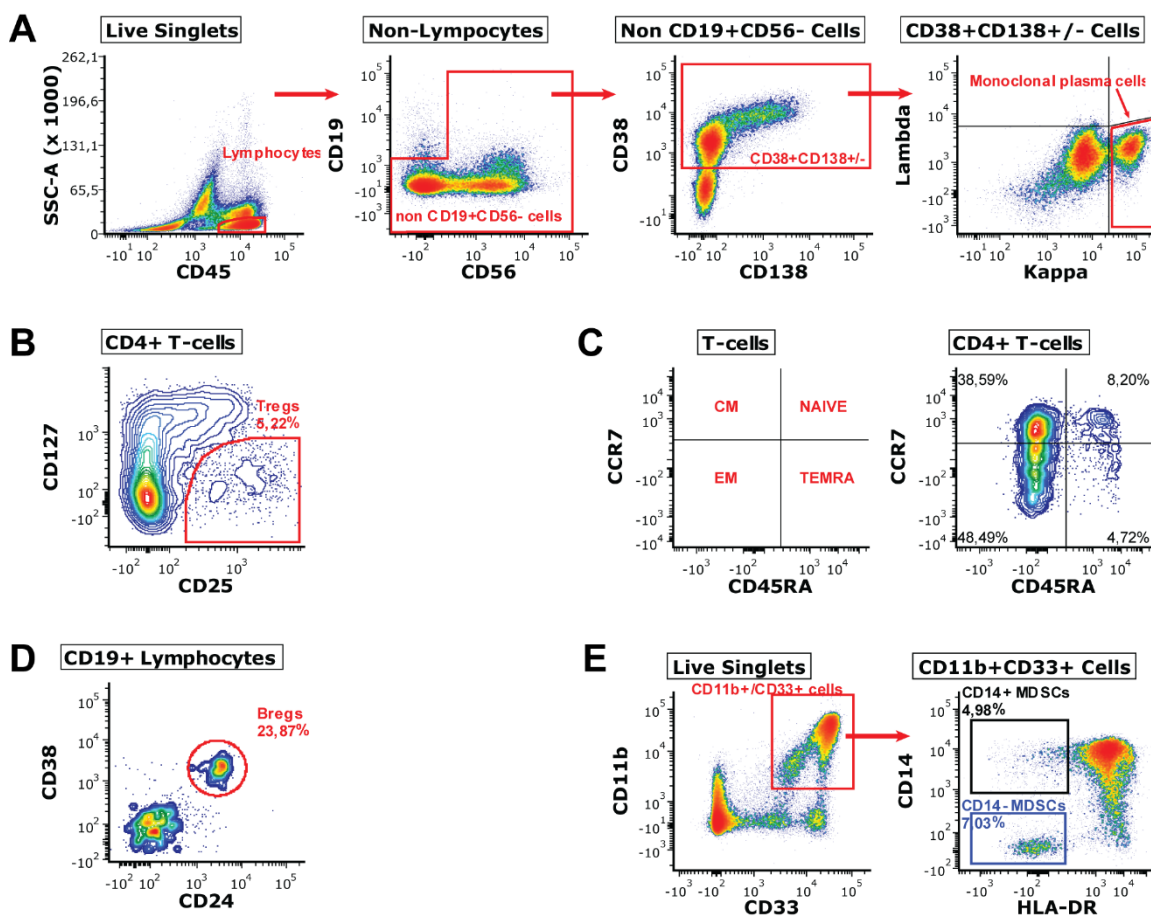

Figure S1. Gating strategy in flow cytometric analyses. Representative density or contour plots illustrate the gating strategy in a bone marrow sample of a daratumumab-refractory patient for monoclonal plasma cells (**a**); regulatory T-cells (Tregs, **b**); T-cell memory subsets (**c**) with naïve T-cells, central memory (CM), effector memory (EM), and terminally differentiated effector memory T-cells expressing CD45RA (TEMRA); regulatory B-cells (Bregs, **d**); and CD14$^+$ and CD14$^-$ myeloid derived suppressor cells (MDSCs, **e**).
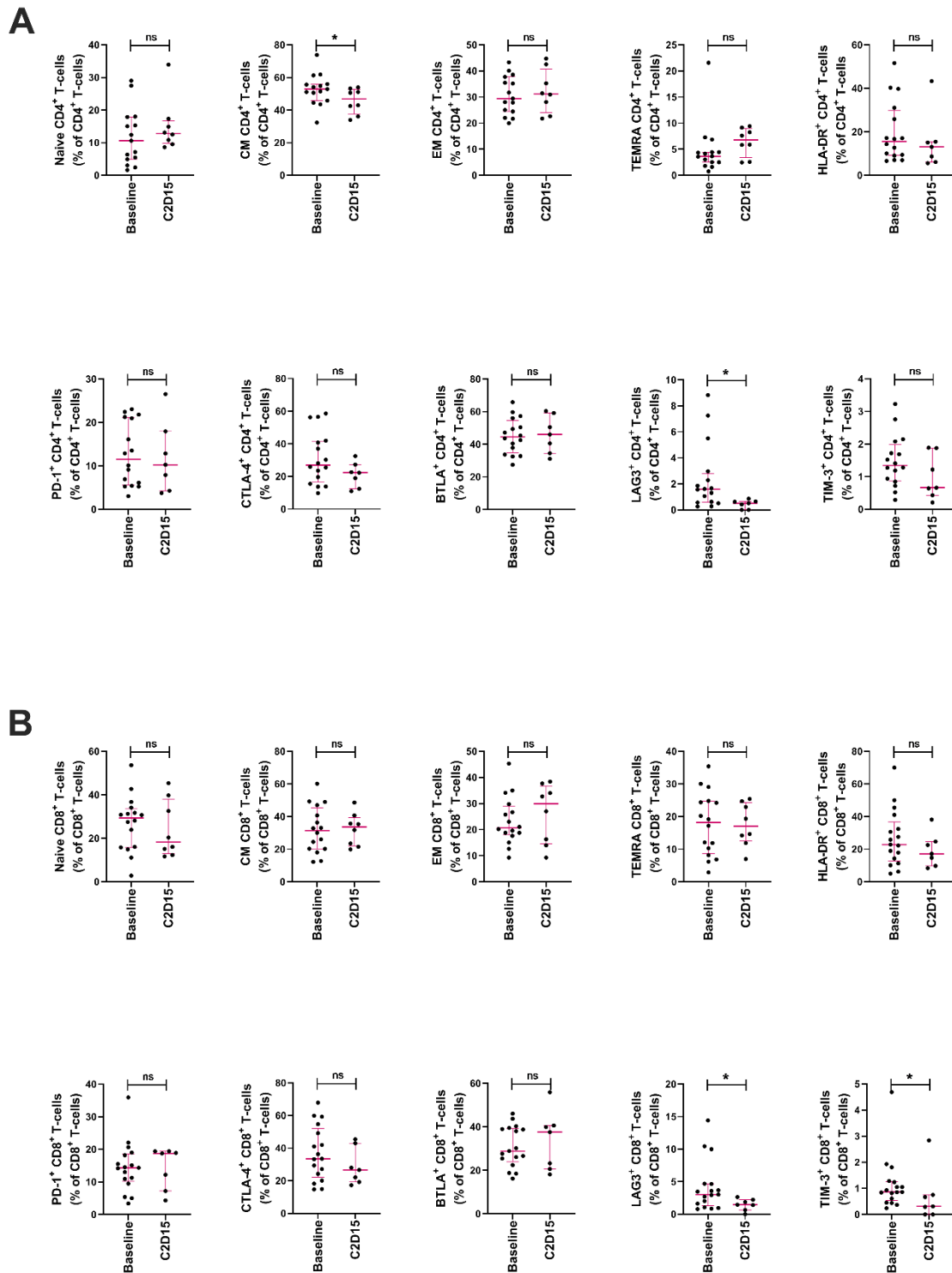
Figure S2. Effect of daratumumab and durvalumab on the frequencies and characteristics of CD4+ and CD8+ T-cell subsets. The frequency of CD4+ **(a)** and CD8+ **(b)** T-cell subsets in bone marrow samples: naïve T-cells, CM T-cells, EM T-cells, TEMRA T-cells, HLA-DR+ T-cells, PD-1+ T-cells, CTLA-4+ T-cells, BTLA+ T-cells, LAG3+ T-cells and TIM-3+ T-cells, analyzed by flow cytometry. Dots represent individual data, lines represent value and error bars represent interquartile range. Differences between baseline (*n* = 17) and cycle 2 day 15 (C2D15, *n* = 8) were assessed using Mann-Whitney U tests; *P<0.05; ns, not significant. Abbreviations: CM, central memory; EM, effector memory; TEMRA, terminally differentiated effector memory T-cells expressing CD45RA; HLA-DR, human leukocyte antigen DR isotype; PD-1; programmed death receptor 1; CTLA-4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated

protein 4; BTLA, B- and T-lymphocyte attenuator; LAG3, lymphocyte-activation gene 3; TIM-3, T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain 3.