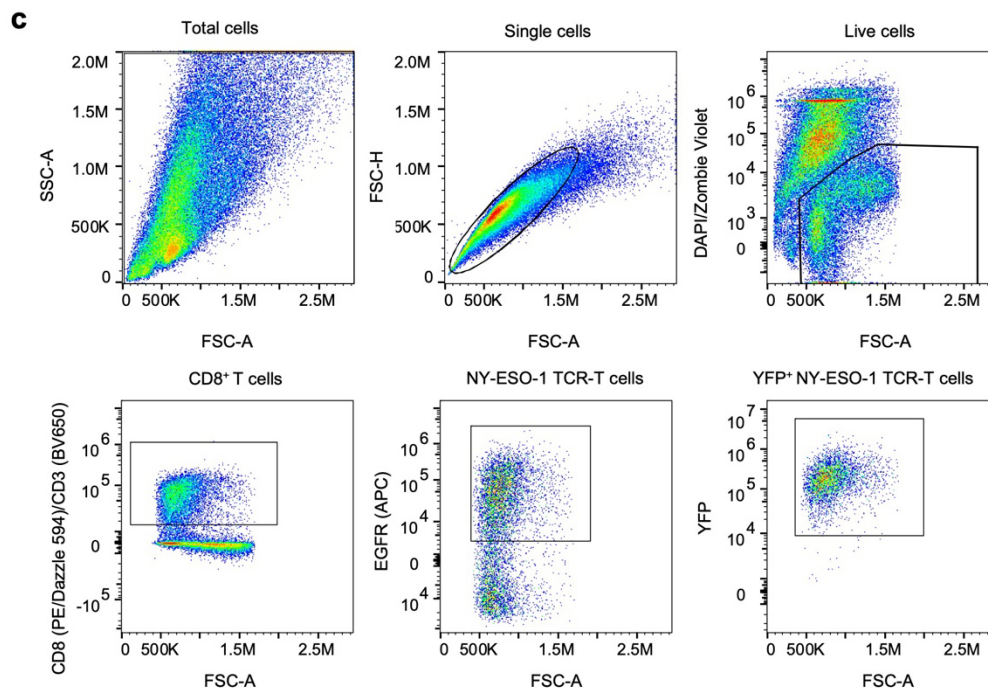
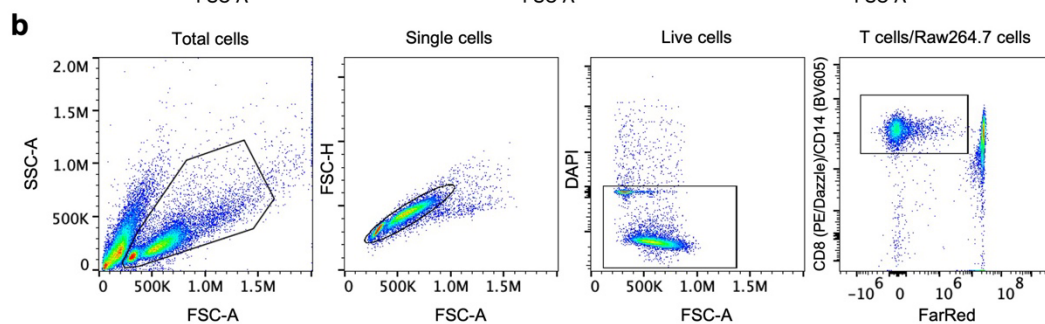
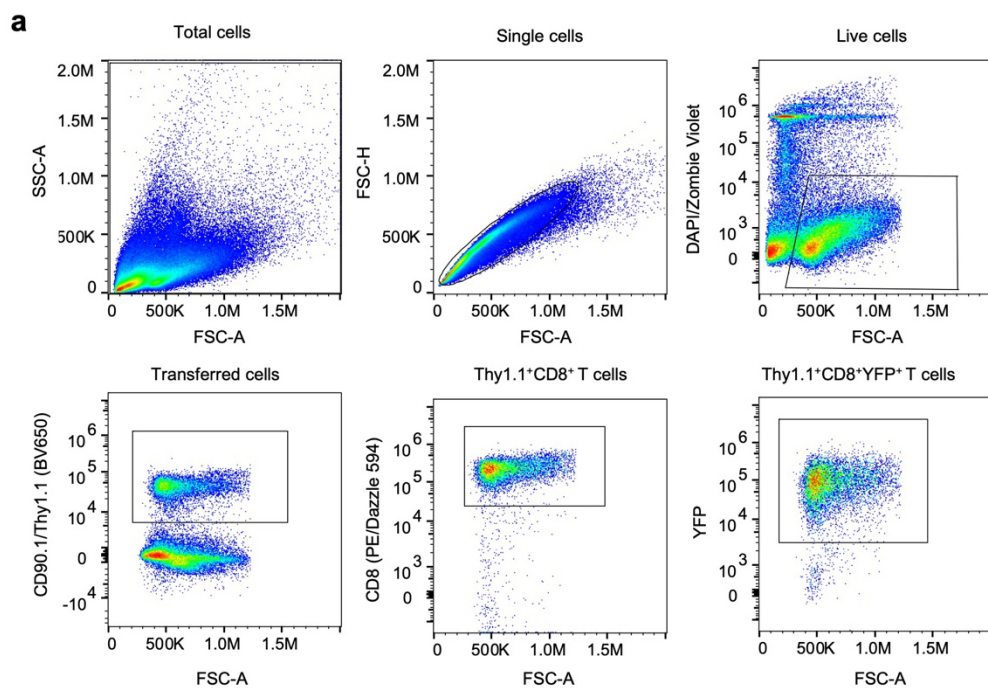
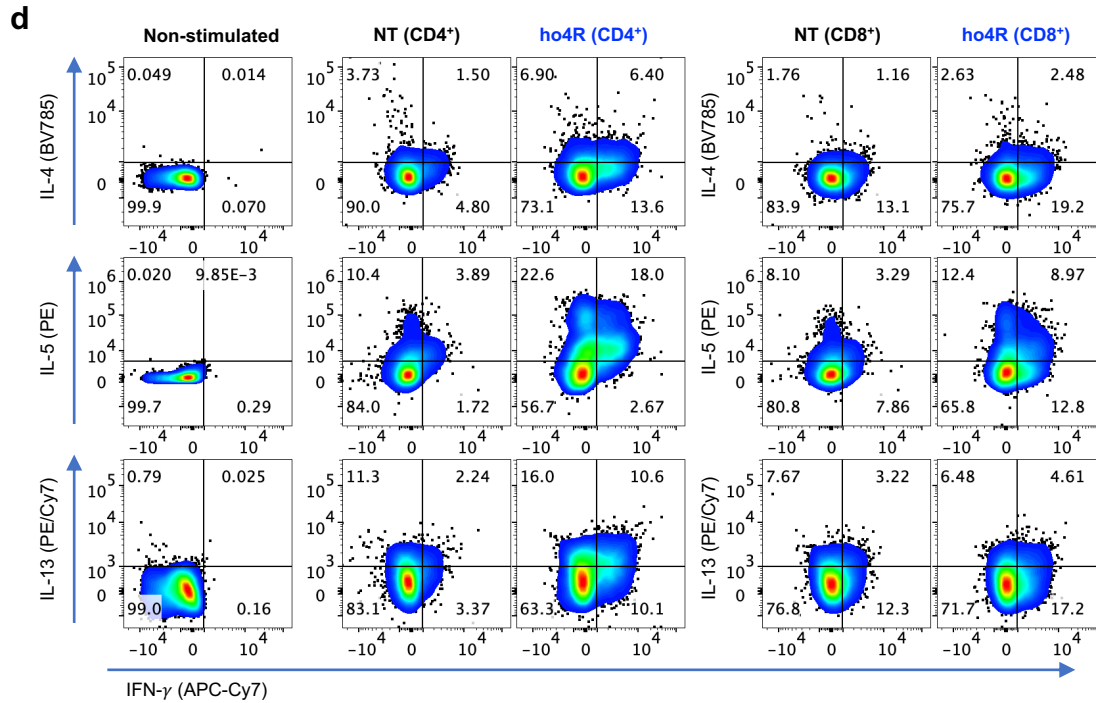

Supplementary information

**Expanding the cytokine receptor alphabet
reprograms T cells into diverse states**

In the format provided by the
authors and unedited





Supplementary Figure 1. Gating strategy.

a. Gating Strategy for in vivo pmel T cell phenotyping in Fig. 3j, Fig. 4g–l, Fig. 4p, Extended Data Fig. 4, and Extended Data Fig. 5h–k. Pmel T cells were gated using $\text{Thy1.1}^+\text{CD8}^+$, and orthogonal-receptor-expressing pmel T cells were gated using $\text{Thy1.1}^+\text{CD8}^+\text{YFP}^+$.

b. Gating Strategy for antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis assay in Fig. 4n,o and Extended Data Fig. 6k. Phagocytic activity was measured as FarRed^+ cells within CD8^+ pmel T cells and CD14^+ RAW264.7 cells after gating for single, live cells and excluding FarRed^+ target cells.

c. Gating Strategy for in vivo NY-ESO-1 TCR-T cell phenotyping in Fig. 5k, Fig. 6h,i and Extended Data Fig. 11d. NY-ESO-1 TCR-T cells were gated using $\text{CD3}^+\text{EGFR}^+$, or $\text{CD8}^+\text{EGFR}^+$ for exhaustion marker and T_{SCM} analysis. Orthogonal-receptor-expressing NY-ESO-1 TCR-T cells were gated using $\text{CD3}^+\text{EGFR}^+\text{YFP}^+$, or $\text{CD8}^+\text{EGFR}^+\text{YFP}^+$ for exhaustion marker and T_{SCM} analysis. For the in vitro assays shown in Fig. 5c–h, Extended Data Fig. 7b,c,g, Extended Data Fig. 8e–j, Extended Data Fig. 10e,f, and Extended Data Fig. 11j–m, the same gating strategy was used to identify NY-ESO-1 TCR-T cells.

d. Gating Strategy for cytokine profiles of ho4R NY-ESO-1 TCR-T cells in Fig. 5c–g, and Extended Data Fig. 7b.