(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
05 April 2018 (05.04.2018)

WIPO | PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2018/064681 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
C12N 5/0783 (2010.01) *A61K 35/17* (2015.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2017/054799

(22) International Filing Date:
02 October 2017 (02.10.2017)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:

62/402,707	30 September 2016 (30.09.2016)	US
62/502,508	05 May 2017 (05.05.2017)	US
62/553,058	31 August 2017 (31.08.2017)	US
62/556,309	08 September 2017 (08.09.2017)	US

(71) Applicant: **POSEIDA THERAPEUTICS, INC.** [US/US]; 4242 Campus Point Court, Suite 700, San Diego, California 92121 (US).

(72) Inventors: **OSTERTAG, Eric**; 4242 Campus Point Court, Suite 700, San Diego, California 92121 (US). **SHEDLOCK, Devon**; 4242 Campus Point Court, Suite 700, San Diego, California 92121 (US).

(74) Agent: **ELRIFI, Ivor R.** et al.; Cooley LLP, 1299 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, District of Columbia 20004 (US).

(81) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available)*: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available)*: ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:
— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*
— *with sequence listing part of description (Rule 5.2(a))*

WO 2018/064681 A1

(54) Title: MODIFIED STEM CELL MEMORY T CELLS, METHODS OF MAKING AND METHODS OF USING SAME

FIG. 18A

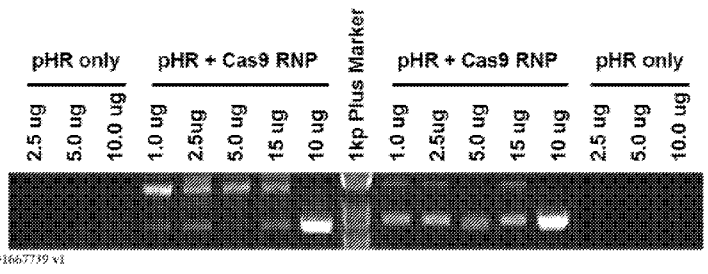
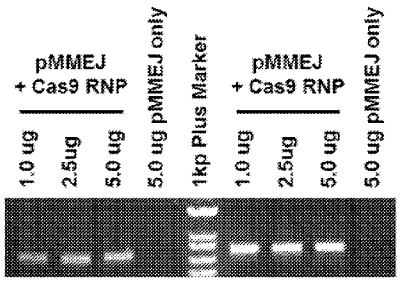


FIG. 18B



(57) Abstract: The disclosure provides a method of producing modified stem memory T cells (e.g. CAR-T cells) for administration to a subject as, for example an adoptive cell therapy.

MODIFIED STEM CELL MEMORY T CELLS, METHODS OF MAKING AND METHODS OF USING SAME

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[01] This application claims the benefit of provisional applications USSN 62/402,707 filed September 30, 2016, USSN 62/502,508 filed May 5, 2017, USSN 62/553,058 filed August 31, 2017 and USSN 62/556,309 filed September 8, 2017, the contents of each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

INCORPORATION OF SEQUENCE LISTING

[02] The contents of the text filed named "POTH-012_001WO_SeqList.txt", which was created on 2 October 2017 and is 110 KB in size, are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

[03] The disclosure is directed to molecular biology, and more, specifically, to methods of making and using modified stem-cell memory T cells.

BACKGROUND

[04] There has been a long-felt but unmet need in the art for a method of producing modified stem-cell memory T cells for administration to a subject as, for example, an adoptive cell therapy. The disclosure provides a solution to this long-felt but unmet need.

SUMMARY

[05] Unlike traditional biologics and chemotherapeutics, modified-T cells of the disclosure possess the capacity to rapidly reproduce upon antigen recognition, thereby potentially obviating the need for repeat treatments. To achieve this, modified-T cells of the disclosure must not only drive tumor destruction initially, but must also persist in the patient as a stable population of viable memory T cells to prevent potential cancer relapses. Thus, intensive efforts have been focused on the development of antigen receptor molecules that do not cause T cell exhaustion through antigen-independent (tonic) signaling, as well as of a modified-T cell product containing early memory cells, especially stem cell memory (T_{SCM}). Stem cell-like modified-T cells of the disclosure exhibit the greatest capacity for self-renewal

and multipotent capacity to derive central memory (T_{CM}), effector memory (T_{EM}) and effector T cells (T_E), thereby producing better tumor eradication and long-term modified-T cell engraftment. Modified-T cells of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, those cells that express an antigen receptor comprising a protein scaffold of the disclosure. Modified-T cells of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, those cells that express a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) (i.e. CAR-T cells of the disclosure). Chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) of the disclosure may comprise one or more sequences that each specifically bind an antigen, including, but not limited to, a single chain antibody (e.g. a scFv), a sequence comprising one or more fragments of an antibody (e.g. a VHH, referred to in the context of a CAR as a VCAR), an antibody mimic, and a Centyrin (referred to in the context of a CAR as a CARTyrin).

[06] Modified cells of the disclosure may be further subjected to genomic editing. For example, a genomic editing construct may be introduced into the modified cells of the disclosure in a transposon or other means of delivery through electroporation or nucleofection and allowed to integrate into the genome of the cell during the following incubation phase. The resultant cell is a modified T cell with an edited genome that retains a stem-like phenotype. This modified T cell with an edited genome that retains a stem-like phenotype may be used as a cellular therapy. Alternatively, or in addition, modified cells of the disclosure may be subject to a first electroporation or nucleofection and a subsequent electroporation or nucleofection to introduce a genomic editing construct.

[07] Specifically, the disclosure provides a method of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising introducing into a primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor or a therapeutic protein and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase; to produce a modified T cell, wherein the modified T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}), comprising introducing into a plurality of primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor or a therapeutic protein and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase; to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or

more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 25% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 50% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 75% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 80% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 85% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 90% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 95% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers comprise CD62L and CD45RA. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a plasmid DNA transposon with a sequence encoding the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is flanked by two

cis-regulatory insulator elements. In certain embodiments, the transposon is a piggyBac transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a piggyBac transposon, the transposase is a piggyBac™ or a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase.

[08] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposon is a plasmid DNA transposon with a sequence encoding the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is flanked by two cis-regulatory insulator elements. In certain embodiments, the transposon is a piggyBac transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a piggyBac transposon, the transposase is a piggyBac™ or a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposase is a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase, the sequence encoding the transposase is an mRNA sequence.

[09] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposase enzyme is a piggyBac™ (PB) transposase enzyme. The piggyBac (PB) transposase enzyme may comprise or consist of an amino acid sequence at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between identical to:

```
  1 MGSSLDDEHI LSALLQSDDE LVGEDSDSEI SDHVSEDDVQ SDTEEAFIDE VHEVQPTSSG
 61 SEILDEQNVI EQPGSSLASN RILTLPQRTI RGKNKHCWST SKSTRRSRVS ALNIVRSQRG
121 PTRMCRNIYD PLLCFKLFFT DEIISEIVKW TNAEISLKRR ESMTGATFRD TNEDEIYAFF
181 GILVMTAVRK DNHMSTDDLF DRSLSMVYVS VMSRDRFDFL IRCLRMDDKS IRPTLRENDV
241 FTPVRKIWDL FIHQCIQNYT PGAHLTIDEQ LLGFRGRCPF RMYIPNKPSK YGIKILMMCD
301 SGYKYMINGM PYLGRGTQTN GVPLGEYYVK ELSKPVHGSC RNITCDNWFT SIPLAKNLLQ
361 EPYKLTIVGT VRSNKREIPE VLKNSRSRPV GTSMFCFDGP LTLVSYKPKP AKMVYLLSSC
421 DEDASINEST GKPQMVMYYN QTKGGVDTLD QMCSVMTCSR KTNRWPMALL YGMINIACIN
481 SFIIYSHNVS SKGEKVQSRK KFMRNLYMSL TSSFMRKRLE APTLKRYLRD NISNILPNEV
541 PGTSDDSTEE PVMKKRTYCT YCPSKIRRKA NASCKKCKKV ICREHNIDMC QSCF (SEQ ID NO:
4).
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[010] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposase enzyme is a piggyBac™ (PB) transposase enzyme that comprises or consists of an amino acid sequence having an amino acid substitution at one or more of positions 30, 165, 282, or 538 of the sequence:

```
  1 MGSSLDDEHI LSALLQSDDE LVGEDSDSEI SDHVSEDDVQ SDTEEAFIDE VHEVQPTSSG
 61 SEILDEQNVI EQPGSSLASN RILTLPQRTI RGKNKHCWST SKSTRRSRVS ALNIVRSQRG
121 PTRMCRNIYD PLLCFKLFFT DEIISEIVKW TNAEISLKRR ESMTGATFRD TNEDEIYAFF
181 GILVMTAVRK DNHMSTDDLF DRSLSMVYVS VMSRDRFDFL IRCLRMDDKS IRPTLRENDV
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241 FTPVRKIWDL FIHQCIQNYT PGAHLTIDEQ LLGFRGRCPF RMYIPNKPSK YGIKILMMCD
301 SGYKYMINGM PYLGRGTQTN GVPLGEYYVK ELSKPVHGSC RNITCDNWFT SIPLAKNLLQ
361 EPYKLTIVGT VRSNKREIPE VLKNSRSRPV GTSMFCFDGP LTLVSYKPKP AKMVYLLSSC
421 DEDASINEST GKPQMVMYYN QTKGGVDTLD QMCSVMTCSR KTNRWPMALL YGMINIACIN
481 SFIIYSHNVS SKGEKVQSRK KFMRNLYMSL TSSFMRKRLE APTLKRYLRD NISNILPNEV
541 PGTSDDSTEE PVMKKRTYCT YCPSKIRRKA NASCKKCKKV ICREHNIDMC QSCF (SEQ ID NO: 4).

[011] In certain embodiments, the transposase enzyme is a piggyBac™ (PB) transposase enzyme that comprises or consists of an amino acid sequence having an amino acid substitution at two or more of positions 30, 165, 282, or 538 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain embodiments, the transposase enzyme is a piggyBac™ (PB) transposase enzyme that comprises or consists of an amino acid sequence having an amino acid substitution at three or more of positions 30, 165, 282, or 538 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain embodiments, the transposase enzyme is a piggyBac™ (PB) transposase enzyme that comprises or consists of an amino acid sequence having an amino acid substitution at each of the following positions 30, 165, 282, and 538 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 30 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a valine (V) for an isoleucine (I). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 165 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a serine (S) for a glycine (G). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 282 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 538 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for an asparagine (N).

[012] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposase enzyme is a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase enzyme. In certain embodiments, the Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase enzymes of the disclosure may comprise or consist of the amino acid sequence of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 wherein the amino acid substitution at position 30 is a substitution of a valine (V) for an isoleucine (I), the amino acid substitution at position 165 is a substitution of a serine (S) for a glycine (G), the amino acid substitution at position 282 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M), and the amino acid substitution at position 538 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for an asparagine (N). In certain embodiments, the Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase enzyme may comprise or consist of an amino acid sequence at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between identical to:

```
  1 MGSSLDDEHI LSALLQSDDE LVGEDSDSEV SDHVSEDDVQ SDTEEAFIDE VHEVQPTSSG
 61 SEILDEQNVI EQPGSSLASN RILTLPQRTI RGKNKHCWST SKSTRRSRVS ALNIVRSQRG
121 PTRMCRNIYD PLLCFKLFFT DEIISEIVKW TNAEISLKRR ESMTSATFRD TNEDEIYAFF
181 GILVMTAVRK DNHMSTDDLF DRSLSMVYVS VMSRDRFDFL IRCLRMDDKS IRPTLRENDV
241 FTPVRKIWDL FIHQCIQNYT PGAHLTIDEQ LLGFRGRCPF RVYIPNKPSK YGIKILMMCD
301 SGTKYMINGM PYLGRGTQTN GVPLGEYYVK ELSKPVHGSC RNITCDNWFT SIPLAKNLLQ
361 EPYKLTIVGT VRSNKREIPE VLKNSRSRPV GTSMFCFDGP LTLVSYKPKP AKMVYLLSSC
421 DEDASINEST GKPQMVMYYN QTKGGVDTLD QMCSVMTCSR KTNRWPMALL YGMINIACIN
481 SFIIYSHNVS SKGEKVQSRK KFMRNLYMSL TSSFMRKRLE APTLKRYLRD NISNILPKEV
541 PGTSDDSTEE PVMKKRTYCT YCPSKIRRKA NASCKKCKKV ICREHNIDMC QSCF (SEQ ID NO:
5).
```

[013] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those embodiments wherein the transposase comprises the above-described mutations at positions 30, 165, 282 and/or 538, the piggyBac™ or Super piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may further comprise an amino acid substitution at one or more of positions 3, 46, 82, 103, 119, 125, 177, 180, 185, 187, 200, 207, 209, 226, 235, 240, 241, 243, 258, 296, 298, 311, 315, 319, 327, 328, 340, 421, 436, 456, 470, 486, 503, 552, 570 and 591 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the transposase comprises the above-described mutations at positions 30, 165, 282 and/or 538, the piggyBac™ or Super piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may further comprise an amino acid substitution at one or more of positions 46, 119, 125, 177, 180, 185, 187, 200, 207, 209, 226, 235, 240, 241, 243, 296, 298, 311, 315, 319, 327, 328, 340, 421, 436, 456, 470, 485, 503, 552 and 570. In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 3 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an asparagine (N) for a serine (S). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 46 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a serine (S) for an alanine (A). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 46 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a threonine (T) for an alanine (A). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 82 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a tryptophan (W) for an isoleucine (I). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 103 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a proline (P) for a serine (S). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 119 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a proline (P) for an arginine (R). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 125 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an alanine (A) a cysteine (C). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 125 of

SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a cysteine (C). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 177 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for a tyrosine (Y). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 177 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a histidine (H) for a tyrosine (Y). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 180 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a phenylalanine (F). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 180 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an isoleucine (I) for a phenylalanine (F). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 180 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a phenylalanine (F). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 185 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 187 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a glycine (G) for an alanine (A). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 200 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a tryptophan (W) for a phenylalanine (F).In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 207 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a proline (P) for a valine (V). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a phenylalanine (F) for a valine (V). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 226 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a phenylalanine (F) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 235 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an arginine (R) for a leucine (L). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 240 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for a valine (V). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 241 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a phenylalanine (F). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 243 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for a proline (P). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 258 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a serine (S) for an asparagine (N). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 296 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a tryptophan (W) for a leucine (L). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 296 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a tyrosine (Y) for a leucine (L). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 296 of SEQ ID

NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a phenylalanine (F) for a leucine (L). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 298 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 298 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an alanine (A) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 298 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 311 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an isoleucine (I) for a proline (P). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 311 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a valine for a proline (P). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 315 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for an arginine (R).In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 319 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a glycine (G) for a threonine (T). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 327 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an arginine (R) for a tyrosine (Y). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 328 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a tyrosine (Y). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 340 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a glycine (G) for a cysteine (C). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 340 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a cysteine (C). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 421 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a histidine (H) for the aspartic acid (D). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 436 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an isoleucine (I) for a valine (V). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 456 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a tyrosine (Y) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 470 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a phenylalanine (F) for a leucine (L). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 485 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for a serine (S). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 503 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 503 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an isoleucine (I) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 552 of SEQ

ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for a valine (V). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 570 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a threonine (T) for an alanine (A). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 591 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a proline (P) for a glutamine (Q). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 591 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an arginine (R) for a glutamine (Q).

[014] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those embodiments wherein the transposase comprises the above-described mutations at positions 30, 165, 282 and/or 538, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise or the Super piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may further comprise an amino acid substitution at one or more of positions 103, 194, 372, 375, 450, 509 and 570 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5. In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those embodiments wherein the transposase comprises the above-described mutations at positions 30, 165, 282 and/or 538, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise or the Super piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may further comprise an amino acid substitution at two, three, four, five, six or more of positions 103, 194, 372, 375, 450, 509 and 570 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the transposase comprises the above-described mutations at positions 30, 165, 282 and/or 538, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise or the Super piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may further comprise an amino acid substitution at positions 103, 194, 372, 375, 450, 509 and 570 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5. In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 103 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a proline (P) for a serine (S). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 194 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 372 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an alanine (A) for an arginine (R). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 375 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an alanine (A) for a lysine (K). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 450 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an asparagine (N) for an aspartic acid (D). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 509 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a glycine (G) for a serine (S). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 570 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a serine (S) for an

asparagine (N). In certain embodiments, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M) at position 194 of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M) at position 194 of SEQ ID NO: 4, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may further comprise an amino acid substitution at positions 372, 375 and 450 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5. In certain embodiments, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M) at position 194 of SEQ ID NO: 4, a substitution of an alanine (A) for an arginine (R) at position 372 of SEQ ID NO: 4, and a substitution of an alanine (A) for a lysine (K) at position 375 of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain embodiments, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M) at position 194 of SEQ ID NO: 4, a substitution of an alanine (A) for an arginine (R) at position 372 of SEQ ID NO: 4, a substitution of an alanine (A) for a lysine (K) at position 375 of SEQ ID NO: 4 and a substitution of an asparagine (N) for an aspartic acid (D) at position 450 of SEQ ID NO: 4.

[015] The disclosure provides a method of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising introducing into a primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor or a therapeutic protein and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase; to produce a modified T cell, wherein the modified T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}), comprising introducing into a plurality of primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor or a therapeutic protein and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase; to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 25% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the

method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 50% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 75% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 80% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 85% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 90% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 95% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers comprise CD62L and CD45RA. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon, the transposase is a Sleeping Beauty transposase or a hyperactive Sleeping Beauty transposase (SB100X).

[016] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the Sleeping Beauty transposase enzyme comprises an amino acid sequence at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between identical to:

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  1 MGKSKEISQD LRKKIVDLHK SGSSLGAISK RLKVPRSSVQ TIVRKYKHHG TTQPSYRSGR
 61 RRYLSPRDER TLVRKVQINP RTTAKDLVKM LEETGTKVSI STVKRVLYRH NLKGRSARKK
121 PLLQNRHKKA RLRFATAHGD KDRTFWRNVL WSDETKIELF GHNDHRYVWR KKGEACKPKN
181 TIPTVKHGGG SIMLWGCFAA GGTGALHKID GIMRKENYVD ILKQHLKTSV RKLKLGRKWV
241 FQMDNDPKHT SKVVAKWLKD NKVKVLEWPS QSPDLNPIEN LWAELKKRVR ARRPTNLTQL
301 HQLCQEEWAK IHPTYCGKLV EGYPKRLTQV KQFKGNATKY (SEQ ID NO: 6).
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[017] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the hyperactive Sleeping Beauty (SB100X) transposase enzyme comprises an amino acid sequence at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between identical to:

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  1 MGKSKEISQD LRKRIVDLHK SGSSLGAISK RLAVPRSSVQ TIVRKYKHHG TTQPSYRSGR
 61 RRYLSPRDER TLVRKVQINP RTTAKDLVKM LEETGTKVSI STVKRVLYRH NLKGHSARKK
121 PLLQNRHKKA RLRFATAHGD KDRTFWRNVL WSDETKIELF GHNDHRYVWR KKGEACKPKN
181 TIPTVKHGGG SIMLWGCFAA GGTGALHKID GIMDAVQYVD ILKQHLKTSV RKLKLGRKWV
241 FQHDNDPKHT SKVVAKWLKD NKVKVLEWPS QSPDLNPIEN LWAELKKRVR ARRPTNLTQL
301 HQLCQEEWAK IHPNYCGKLV EGYPKRLTQV KQFKGNATKY (SEQ ID NO: 7).
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[018] The disclosure provides a method of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising introducing into a primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor or a therapeutic protein and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase; to produce a modified T cell, wherein the modified T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}), comprising introducing into a plurality of primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase; to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 25% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 50% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified

stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 75% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 80% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 85% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 90% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 95% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers comprise CD62L and CD45RA. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Helraiser transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Helraiser transposon, the transposase is a Helitron transposase.

[019] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposase is a Helitron transposase. Helitron transposases mobilize the Helraiser transposon, an ancient element from the bat genome that was active about 30 to 36 million years ago. An exemplary Helraiser transposon of the disclosure includes Helibat1, which comprises a nucleic acid sequence comprising:

1 TCCTATATAA TAAAAGAGAA ACATGCAAAT TGACCATCCC TCCGCTACGC TCAAGCCACG

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  61 CCCACCAGCC AATCAGAAGT GACTATGCAA ATTAACCCAA CAAAGATGGC AGTTAAATTT
 121 GCATACGCAG GTGTCAAGCG CCCCAGGAGG CAACGGCGGC CGCGGGCTCC CAGGACCTTC
 181 GCTGGCCCCG GGAGGCGAGG CCGGCCGCGC CTAGCCACAC CCGCGGGCTC CCGGGACCTT
 241 CGCCAGCAGA GAGCAGAGCG GGAGAGCGGG CGGAGAGCGG GAGGTTTGGA GGACTTGGCA
 301 GAGCAGGAGG CCGCTGGACA TAGAGCAGAG CGAGAGAGAG GGTGGCTTGG AGGGCGTGGC
 361 TCCCTCTGTC ACCCCAGCTT CCTCATCACA GCTGTGGAAA CTGACAGCAG GGAGGAGGAA
 421 GTCCCACCCC CACAGAATCA GCCAGAATCA GCCGTTGGTC AGACAGCTCT CAGCGGCCTG
 481 ACAGCCAGGA CTCTCATTCA CCTGCATCTC AGACCGTGAC AGTAGAGAGG TGGGACTATG
 541 TCTAAAGAAC AACTGTTGAT ACAACGTAGC TCTGCAGCCG AAAGATGCCG GCGTTATCGA
 601 CAGAAAATGT CTGCAGAGCA ACGTGCGTCT GATCTTGAAA GAAGGCGGCG CCTGCAACAG
 661 AATGTATCTG AAGAGCAGCT ACTGGAAAAA CGTCGCTCTG AAGCCGAAAA ACAGCGGCGT
 721 CATCGACAGA AAATGTCTAA AGACCAACGT GCCTTTGAAG TTGAAAGAAG GCGGTGGCGA
 781 CGACAGAATA TGTCTAGAGA ACAGTCATCA ACAAGTACTA CCAATACCGG TAGGAACTGC
 841 CTTCTCAGCA AAAATGGAGT ACATGAGGAT GCAATTCTCG AACATAGTTG TGGTGGAATG
 901 ACTGTTCGAT GTGAATTTTG CCTATCACTA AATTTCTCTG ATGAAAAACC ATCCGATGGG
 961 AAATTTACTC GATGTTGTAG CAAAGGGAAA GTCTGTCCAA ATGATATACA TTTTCCAGAT
1021 TACCCGGCAT ATTTAAAAAG ATTAATGACA AACGAAGATT CTGACAGTAA AAATTTCATG
1081 GAAAATATTC GTTCCATAAA TAGTTCTTTT GCTTTTGCTT CCATGGGTGC AAATATTGCA
1141 TCGCCATCAG GATATGGGCC ATACTGTTTT AGAATACACG GACAAGTTTA TCACCGTACT
1201 GGAACTTTAC ATCCTTCGGA TGGTGTTTCT CGGAAGTTTG CTCAACTCTA TATTTTGGAT
1261 ACAGCCGAAG CTACAAGTAA AAGATTAGCA ATGCCAGAAA ACCAGGGCTG CTCAGAAAGA
1321 CTCATGATCA ACATCAACAA CCTCATGCAT GAAATAAATG AATTAACAAA ATCGTACAAG
1381 ATGCTACATG AGGTAGAAAA GGAAGCCCAA TCTGAAGCAG CAGCAAAAGG TATTGCTCCC
1441 ACAGAAGTAA CAATGGCGAT TAAATACGAT CGTAACAGTG ACCCAGGTAG ATATAATTCT
1501 CCCCGTGTAA CCGAGGTTGC TGTCATATTC AGAAACGAAG ATGGAGAACC TCCTTTTGAA
1561 AGGGACTTGC TCATTCATTG TAAACCAGAT CCCAATAATC CAAATGCCAC TAAAATGAAA
1621 CAAATCAGTA TCCTGTTTCC TACATTAGAT GCAATGACAT ATCCTATTCT TTTTCCACAT
1681 GGTGAAAAAG GCTGGGGAAC AGATATTGCA TTAAGACTCA GAGACAACAG TGTAATCGAC
1741 AATAATACTA GACAAAATGT AAGGACACGA GTCACACAAA TGCAGTATTA TGGATTTCAT
1801 CTCTCTGTGC GGGACACGTT CAATCCTATT TTAAATGCAG GAAAATTAAC TCAACAGTTT
1861 ATTGTGGATT CATATTCAAA AATGGAGGCC AATCGGATAA ATTTCATCAA AGCAAACCAA
1921 TCTAAGTTGA GAGTTGAAAA ATATAGTGGT TTGATGGATT ATCTCAAATC TAGATCTGAA
1981 AATGACAATG TGCCGATTGG TAAAATGATA ATACTTCCAT CATCTTTTGA GGGTAGTCCC
2041 AGAAATATGC AGCAGCGATA TCAGGATGCT ATGGCAATTG TAACGAAGTA TGGCAAGCCC
2101 GATTTATTCA TAACCATGAC ATGCAACCCC AAATGGGCAG ATATTACAAA CAATTTACAA
2161 CGCTGGCAAA AAGTTGAAAA CAGACCTGAC TTGGTAGCCA GAGTTTTTAA TATTAAGCTG
2221 AATGCTCTTT TAAATGATAT ATGTAAATTC CATTTATTTG GCAAAGTAAT AGCTAAAATT
2281 CATGTCATTG AATTTCAGAA ACGCGGACTG CCTCACGCTC ACATATTATT GATATTAGAT
2341 AGTGAGTCCA AATTACGTTC AGAAGATGAC ATTGACCGTA TAGTTAAGGC AGAAATTCCA
2401 GATGAAGACC AGTGTCCTCG ACTTTTTCAA ATTGTAAAAT CAAATATGGT ACATGGACCA
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2461 TGTGGAATAC AAAATCCAAA TAGTCCATGT ATGGAAAATG GAAAATGTTC AAAGGGATAT
2521 CCAAAAGAAT TTCAAAATGC GACCATTGGA AATATTGATG GATATCCCAA ATACAAACGA
2581 AGATCTGGTA GCACCATGTC TATTGGAAAT AAAGTTGTCG ATAACACTTG GATTGTCCCT
2641 TATAACCCGT ATTTGTGCCT TAAATATAAC TGTCATATAA ATGTTGAAGT CTGTGCATCA
2701 ATTAAAAGTG TCAAATATTT ATTTAAATAC ATCTATAAAG GGCACGATTG TGCAAATATT
2761 CAAATTTCTG AAAAAAATAT TATCAATCAT GACGAAGTAC AGGACTTCAT TGACTCCAGG
2821 TATGTGAGCG CTCCTGAGGC TGTTTGGAGA CTTTTTGCAA TGCGAATGCA TGACCAATCT
2881 CATGCAATCA CAAGATTAGC TATTCATTTG CCAAATGATC AGAATTTGTA TTTTCATACC
2941 GATGATTTTG CTGAAGTTTT AGATAGGGCT AAAAGGCATA ACTCGACTTT GATGGCTTGG
3001 TTCTTATTGA ATAGAGAAGA TTCTGATGCA CGTAATTATT ATTATTGGGA GATTCCACAG
3061 CATTATGTGT TTAATAATTC TTTGTGGACA AAACGCCGAA AGGGTGGGAA TAAAGTATTA
3121 GGTAGACTGT TCACTGTGAG CTTTAGAGAA CCAGAACGAT ATTACCTTAG ACTTTTGCTT
3181 CTGCATGTAA AAGGTGCGAT AAGTTTTGAG GATCTGCGAA CTGTAGGAGG TGTAACTTAT
3241 GATACATTTC ATGAAGCTGC TAAACACCGA GGATTATTAC TTGATGACAC TATCTGGAAA
3301 GATACGATTG ACGATGCAAT CATCCTTAAT ATGCCCAAAC AACTACGGCA ACTTTTTGCA
3361 TATATATGTG TGTTTGGATG TCCTTCTGCT GCAGACAAAT TATGGGATGA GAATAAATCT
3421 CATTTTATTG AAGATTTCTG TTGGAAATTA CACCGAAGAG AAGGTGCCTG TGTGAACTGT
3481 GAAATGCATG CCCTTAACGA AATTCAGGAG GTATTCACAT TGCATGGAAT GAAATGTTCA
3541 CATTTCAAAC TTCCGGACTA TCCTTTATTA ATGAATGCAA ATACATGTGA TCAATTGTAC
3601 GAGCAACAAC AGGCAGAGGT TTTGATAAAT TCTCTGAATG ATGAACAGTT GGCAGCCTTT
3661 CAGACTATAA CTTCAGCCAT CGAAGATCAA ACTGTACACC CCAAATGCTT TTTCTTGGAT
3721 GGTCCAGGTG GTAGTGGAAA AACATATCTG TATAAAGTTT TAACACATTA TATTAGAGGT
3781 CGTGGTGGTA CTGTTTTACC CACAGCATCT ACAGGAATTG CTGCAAATTT ACTTCTTGGT
3841 GGAAGAACCT TTCATTCCCA ATATAAATTA CCAATTCCAT TAAATGAAAC TTCAATTTCT
3901 AGACTCGATA TAAAGAGTGA AGTTGCTAAA ACCATTAAAA AGGCCCAACT TCTCATTATT
3961 GATGAATGCA CCATGGCATC CAGTCATGCT ATAAACGCCA TAGATAGATT ACTAAGAGAA
4021 ATTATGAATT TGAATGTTGC ATTTGGTGGG AAAGTTCTCC TTCTCGGAGG GGATTTTCGA
4081 CAATGTCTCA GTATTGTACC ACATGCTATG CGATCGGCCA TAGTACAAAC GAGTTTAAAG
4141 TACTGTAATG TTTGGGGATG TTTCAGAAAG TTGTCTCTTA AAACAAATAT GAGATCAGAG
4201 GATTCTGCTT ATAGTGAATG GTTAGTAAAA CTTGGAGATG GCAAACTTGA TAGCAGTTTT
4261 CATTTAGGAA TGGATATTAT TGAAATCCCC CATGAAATGA TTTGTAACGG ATCTATTATT
4321 GAAGCTACCT TTGGAAATAG TATATCTATA GATAATATTA AAAATATATC TAAACGTGCA
4381 ATTCTTTGTC CAAAAAATGA GCATGTTCAA AAATTAAATG AAGAAATTTT GGATATACTT
4441 GATGGAGATT TTCACACATA TTTGAGTGAT GATTCCATTG ATTCAACAGA TGATGCTGAA
4501 AAGGAAAATT TTCCCATCGA ATTTCTTAAT AGTATTACTC CTTCGGGAAT GCCGTGTCAT
4561 AAATTAAAAT TGAAAGTGGG TGCAATCATC ATGCTATTGA GAAATCTTAA TAGTAAATGG
4621 GGTCTTTGTA ATGGTACTAG ATTTATTATC AAAAGATTAC GACCTAACAT TATCGAAGCT
4681 GAAGTATTAA CAGGATCTGC AGAGGGAGAG GTTGTTCTGA TTCCAAGAAT TGATTTGTCC
4741 CCATCTGACA CTGGCCTCCC ATTTAAATTA ATTCGAAGAC AGTTTCCCGT GATGCCAGCA
4801 TTTGCGATGA CTATTAATAA ATCACAAGGA CAAACTCTAG ACAGAGTAGG AATATTCCTA

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4861 CCTGAACCCG TTTTCGCACA TGGTCAGTTA TATGTTGCTT TCTCTCGAGT TCGAAGAGCA
4921 TGTGACGTTA AAGTTAAAGT TGTAAATACT TCATCACAAG GGAAATTAGT CAAGCACTCT
4981 GAAAGTGTTT TTACTCTTAA TGTGGTATAC AGGGAGATAT TAGAATAAGT TTAATCACTT
5041 TATCAGTCAT TGTTTGCATC AATGTTGTTT TTATATCATG TTTTTGTTGT TTTTATATCA
5101 TGTCTTTGTT GTTGTTATAT CATGTTGTTA TTGTTTATTT ATTAATAAAT TTATGTATTA
5161 TTTTCATATA CATTTTACTC ATTTCCTTTC ATCTCTCACA CTTCTATTAT AGAGAAAGGG
5221 CAAATAGCAA TATTAAAATA TTTCCTCTAA TTAATTCCCT TTCAATGTGC ACGAATTTCG
5281 TGCACCGGGC CACTAG (SEQ ID NO: 27).
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[020] Unlike other transposases, the Helitron transposase does not contain an RNase-H like catalytic domain, but instead comprises a RepHel motif made up of a replication initiator domain (Rep) and a DNA helicase domain. The Rep domain is a nuclease domain of the HUH superfamily of nucleases.

[021] An exemplary Helitron transposase of the disclosure comprises an amino acid sequence comprising:

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   1 MSKEQLLIQR SSAAERCRRY RQKMSAEQRA SDLERRRRLQ QNVSEEQLLE KRRSEAEKQR
  61 RHRQKMSKDQ RAFEVERRRW RRQNMSREQS STSTTNTGRN CLLSKNGVHE DAILEHSCGG
 121 MTVRCEFCLS LNFSDEKPSD GKFTRCCSKG KVCPNDIHFP DYPAYLKRLM TNEDSDSKNF
 181 MENIRSINSS FAFASMGANI ASPSGYGPYC FRIHGQVYHR TGTLHPSDGV SRKFAQLYIL
 241 DTAEATSKRL AMPENQGCSE RLMININNLM HEINELTKSY KMLHEVEKEA QSEAAAKGIA
 301 PTEVTMAIKY DRNSDPGRYN SPRVTEVAVI FRNEDGEPPF ERDLLIHCKP DPNNPNATKM
 361 KQISILFPTL DAMTYPILFP HGEKGWGTDI ALRLRDNSVI DNNTRQNVRT RVTQMQYYGF
 421 HLSVRDTFNP ILNAGKLTQQ FIVDSYSKME ANRINFIKAN QSKLRVEKYS GLMDYLKSRS
 481 ENDNVPIGKM IILPSSFEGS PRNMQQRYQD AMAIVTKYGK PDLFITMTCN PKWADITNNL
 541 QRWQKVENRP DLVARVFNIK LNALLNDICK FHLFGKVIAK IHVIEFQKRG LPHAHILLIL
 601 DSESKLRSED DIDRIVKAEI PDEDQCPRLF QIVKSNMVHG PCGIQNPNSP CMENGKCSKG
 661 YPKEFQNATI GNIDGYPKYK RRSGSTMSIG NKVVDNTWIV PYNPYLCLKY NCHINVEVCA
 721 SIKSVKYLFK YIYKGHDCAN IQISEKNIIN HDEVQDFIDS RYVSAPEAVW RLFAMRMHDQ
 781 SHAITRLAIH LPNDQNLYFH TDDFAEVLDR AKRHNSTLMA WFLLNREDSD ARNYYYWEIP
 841 QHYVFNNSLW TKRRKGGNKV LGRLFTVSFR EPERYYLRLL LLHVKGAISF EDLRTVGGVT
 901 YDTFHEAAKH RGLLLDDTIW KDTIDDAIIL NMPKQLRQLF AYICVFGCPS AADKLWDENK
 961 SHFIEDFCWK LHRREGACVN CEMHALNEIQ EVFTLHGMKC SHFKLPDYPL LMNANTCDQL
1021 YEQQQAEVLI NSLNDEQLAA FQTITSAIED QTVHPKCFFL DGPGGSGKTY LYKVLTHYIR
1081 GRGGTVLPTA STGIAANLLL GGRTFHSQYK LPIPLNETSI SRLDIKSEVA KTIKKAQLLI
1141 IDECTMASSH AINAIDRLLR EIMNLNVAFG GKVLLLGGDF RQCLSIVPHA MRSAIVQTSL
1201 KYCNVWGCFR KLSLKTNMRS EDSAYSEWLV KLGDGKLDSS FHLGMDIIEI PHEMICNGSI
1261 IEATFGNSIS IDNIKNISKR AILCPKNEHV QKLNEEILDI LDGDFHTYLS DDSIDSTDDA
1321 EKENFPIEFL NSITPSGMPC HKLKLKVGAI IMLLRNLNSK WGLCNGTRFI IKRLRPNIIE
1381 AEVLTGSAEG EVVLIPRIDL SPSDTGLPFK LIRRQFPVMP AFAMTINKSQ GQTLDRVGIF
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1441 LPEPVFAHGQ LYVAFSRVRR ACDVKVKVVN TSSQGKLVKH SESVFTLNVV YREILE (SEQ ID NO: 28).

[022] In Helitron transpositions, a hairpin close to the 3' end of the transposon functions as a terminator. However, this hairpin can be bypassed by the transposase, resulting in the transduction of flanking sequences. In addition, Helraiser transposition generates covalently closed circular intermediates. Furthermore, Helitron transpositions can lack target site duplications. In the Helraiser sequence, the transposase is flanked by left and right terminal sequences termed LTS and RTS. These sequences terminate with a conserved 5'-TC/CTAG-3' motif. A 19 bp palindromic sequence with the potential to form the hairpin termination structure is located 11 nucleotides upstream of the RTS and consists of the sequence GTGCACGAATTTCGTGCACCGGGCCACTAG (SEQ ID NO: 29).

[023] The disclosure provides a method of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising introducing into a primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor or a therapeutic protein and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase; to produce a modified T cell, wherein the modified T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}), comprising introducing into a plurality of primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase; to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 25% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 50% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or

more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 75% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 80% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 85% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 90% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 95% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers comprise CD62L and CD45RA. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Tol2 transposon. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Tol2 transposon, the transposase is a Tol2 transposase.

[024] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposase is a Tol2 transposase. Tol2 transposons may be isolated or derived from the genome of the medaka fish, and may be similar to transposons of the hAT family. Exemplary Tol2 transposons of the disclosure are encoded by a sequence comprising about 4.7 kilobases and contain a gene encoding the Tol2 transposase, which contains four exons. An exemplary Tol2 transposase of the disclosure comprises an amino acid sequence comprising the following:

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  1 MEEVCDSSAA ASSTVQNQPQ DQEHPWPYLR EFFSLSGVNK DSFKMKCVLC LPLNKEISAF
 61 KSSPSNLRKH IERMHPNYLK NYSKLTAQKR KIGTSTHASS SKQLKVDSVF PVKHVSPVTV
121 NKAILRYIIQ GLHPFSTVDL PSFKELISTL QPGISVITRP TLRSKIAEAA LIMKQKVTAA
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181 MSEVEWIATT TDCWTARRKS FIGVTAHWIN PGSLERHSAA LACKRLMGSH TFEVLASAMN
241 DIHSEYEIRD KVVCTTTDSG SNFMKAFRVF GVENNDIETE ARRCESDDTD SEGCGEGSDG
301 VEFQDASRVL DQDDGFEFQL PKHQKCACHL LNLVSSVDAQ KALSNEHYKK LYRSVFGKCQ
361 ALWNKSSRSA LAAEAVESES RLQLLRPNQT RWNSTFMAVD RILQICKEAG EGALRNICTS
421 LEVPMFNPAE MLFLTEWANT MRPVAKVLDI LQAETNTQLG WLLPSVHQLS LKLQRLHHSL
481 RYCDPLVDAL QQGIQTRFKH MFEDPEIIAA AILLPKFRTS WTNDETIIKR GMDYIRVHLE
541 PLDHKKELAN SSSDDEDFFA SLKPTTHEAS KELDGYLACV SDTRESLLTF PAICSLSIKT
601 NTPLPASAAC ERLFSTAGLL FSPKRARLDT NNFENQLLLK LNLRFYNFE
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(SEQ ID NO: 30).

[025] An exemplary Tol2 transposon of the disclosure, including inverted repeats, subterminal sequences and the Tol2 transposase, is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence comprising the following:

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   1 CAGAGGTGTA AAGTACTTGA GTAATTTTAC TTGATTACTG TACTTAAGTA TTATTTTTGG
  61 GGATTTTTAC TTTACTTGAG TACAATTAAA AATCAATACT TTTACTTTTA CTTAATTACA
 121 TTTTTTTAGA AAAAAAAGTA CTTTTTACTC CTTACAATTT TATTTACAGT CAAAAAGTAC
 181 TTATTTTTTG GAGATCACTT CATTCTATTT TCCCTTGCTA TTACCAAACC AATTGAATTG
 241 CGCTGATGCC CAGTTTAATT TAAATGTTAT TTATTCTGCC TATGAAAATC GTTTTCACAT
 301 TATATGAAAT TGGTCAGACA TGTTCATTGG TCCTTTGGAA GTGACGTCAT GTCACATCTA
 361 TTACCACAAT GCACAGCACC TTGACCTGGA AATTAGGGAA ATTATAACAG TCAATCAGTG
 421 GAAGAAAATG GAGGAAGTAT GTGATTCATC AGCAGCTGCG AGCAGCACAG TCCAAAATCA
 481 GCCACAGGAT CAAGAGCACC CGTGGCCGTA TCTTCGCGAA TTCTTTTCTT TAAGTGGTGT
 541 AAATAAAGAT TCATTCAAGA TGAAATGTGT CCTCTGTCTC CCGCTTAATA AAGAAATATC
 601 GGCCTTCAAA AGTTCGCCAT CAAACCTAAG GAAGCATATT GAGGTAAGTA CATTAAGTAT
 661 TTTGTTTTAC TGATAGTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTGGGTG TGCATGTTTT
 721 GACGTTGATG GCGCGCCTTT TATATGTGTA GTAGGCCTAT TTTCACTAAT GCATGCGATT
 781 GACAATATAA GGCTCACGTA ATAAAATGCT AAAATGCATT TGTAATTGGT AACGTTAGGT
 841 CCACGGGAAA TTTGGCGCCT ATTGCAGCTT TGAATAATCA TTATCATTCC GTGCTCTCAT
 901 TGTGTTTGAA TTCATGCAAA ACACAAGAAA ACCAAGCGAG AAATTTTTTT CCAAACATGT
 961 TGTATTGTCA AAACGGTAAC ACTTTACAAT GAGGTTGATT AGTTCATGTA TTAACTAACA
1021 TTAAATAACC ATGAGCAATA CATTTGTTAC TGTATCTGTT AATCTTTGTT AACGTTAGTT
1081 AATAGAAATA CAGATGTTCA TTGTTTGTTC ATGTTAGTTC ACAGTGCATT AACTAATGTT
1141 AACAAGATAT AAAGTATTAG TAAATGTTGA AATTAACATG TATACGTGCA GTTCATTATT
1201 AGTTCATGTT AACTAATGTA GTTAACTAAC GAACCTTATT GTAAAAGTGT TACCATCAAA
1261 ACTAATGTAA TGAAATCAAT TCACCCTGTC ATGTCAGCCT TACAGTCCTG TGTTTTTGTC
1321 AATATAATCA GAAATAAAAT TAATGTTTGA TTGTCACTAA ATGCTACTGT ATTTCTAAAA
1381 TCAACAAGTA TTTAACATTA TAAAGTGTGC AATTGGCTGC AAATGTCAGT TTTATTAAAG
1441 GGTTAGTTCA CCCAAAAATG AAAATAATGT CATTAATGAC TCGCCCTCAT GTCGTTCCAA
1501 GCCCGTAAGA CCTCCGTTCA TCTTCAGAAC ACAGTTTAAG ATATTTTAGA TTTAGTCCGA
1561 GAGCTTTCTG TGCCTCCATT GAGAATGTAT GTACGGTATA CTGTCCATGT CCAGAAAGGT
1621 AATAAAAACA TCAAAGTAGT CCATGTGACA TCAGTGGGTT AGTTAGAATT TTTTGAAGCA
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1681 TCGAATACAT TTTGGTCCAA AAATAACAAA ACCTACGACT TTATTCGGCA TTGTATTCTC
1741 TTCCGGGTCT GTTGTCAATC CGCGTTCACG ACTTCGCAGT GACGCTACAA TGCTGAATAA
1801 AGTCGTAGGT TTTGTTATTT TTGGACCAAA ATGTATTTTC GATGCTTCAA ATAATTCTAC
1861 CTAACCCACT GATGTCACAT GGACTACTTT GATGTTTTTA TTACCTTTCT GGACATGGAC
1921 AGTATACCGT ACATACATTT TCAGTGGAGG GACAGAAAGC TCTCGGACTA AATCTAAAAT
1981 ATCTTAAACT GTGTTCCGAA GATGAACGGA GGTGTTACGG GCTTGGAACG ACATGAGGGT
2041 GAGTCATTAA TGACATCTTT TCATTTTTGG GTGAACTAAC CCTTTAATGC TGTAATCAGA
2101 GAGTGTATGT GTAATTGTTA CATTTATTGC ATACAATATA AATATTTATT TGTTGTTTTT
2161 ACAGAGAATG CACCCAAATT ACCTCAAAAA CTACTCTAAA TTGACAGCAC AGAAGAGAAA
2221 GATCGGGACC TCCACCCATG CTTCCAGCAG TAAGCAACTG AAAGTTGACT CAGTTTTCCC
2281 AGTCAAACAT GTGTCTCCAG TCACTGTGAA CAAAGCTATA TTAAGGTACA TCATTCAAGG
2341 ACTTCATCCT TTCAGCACTG TTGATCTGCC ATCATTTAAA GAGCTGATTA GTACACTGCA
2401 GCCTGGCATT TCTGTCATTA CAAGGCCTAC TTTACGCTCC AAGATAGCTG AAGCTGCTCT
2461 GATCATGAAA CAGAAAGTGA CTGCTGCCAT GAGTGAAGTT GAATGGATTG CAACCACAAC
2521 GGATTGTTGG ACTGCACGTA GAAAGTCATT CATTGGTGTA ACTGCTCACT GGATCAACCC
2581 TGGAAGTCTT GAAAGACATT CCGCTGCACT TGCCTGCAAA AGATTAATGG GCTCTCATAC
2641 TTTTGAGGTA CTGGCCAGTG CCATGAATGA TATCCACTCA GAGTATGAAA TACGTGACAA
2701 GGTTGTTTGC ACAACCACAG ACAGTGGTTC CAACTTTATG AAGGCTTTCA GAGTTTTTGG
2761 TGTGGAAAAC AATGATATCG AGACTGAGGC AAGAAGGTGT GAAAGTGATG ACACTGATTC
2821 TGAAGGCTGT GGTGAGGGAA GTGATGGTGT GGAATTCCAA GATGCCTCAC GAGTCCTGGA
2881 CCAAGACGAT GGCTTCGAAT TCCAGCTACC AAAACATCAA AAGTGTGCCT GTCACTTACT
2941 TAACCTAGTC TCAAGCGTTG ATGCCCAAAA AGCTCTCTCA AATGAACACT ACAAGAAACT
3001 CTACAGATCT GTCTTTGGCA AATGCCAAGC TTTATGGAAT AAAAGCAGCC GATCGGCTCT
3061 AGCAGCTGAA GCTGTTGAAT CAGAAAGCCG GCTTCAGCTT TTAAGGCCAA ACCAAACGCG
3121 GTGGAATTCA ACTTTTATGG CTGTTGACAG AATTCTTCAA ATTTGCAAAG AAGCAGGAGA
3181 AGGCGCACTT CGGAATATAT GCACCTCTCT TGAGGTTCCA ATGTAAGTGT TTTTCCCCTC
3241 TATCGATGTA AACAAATGTG GGTTGTTTTT GTTTAATACT CTTTGATTAT GCTGATTTCT
3301 CCTGTAGGTT TAATCCAGCA GAAATGCTGT TCTTGACAGA GTGGGCCAAC ACAATGCGTC
3361 CAGTTGCAAA AGTACTCGAC ATCTTGCAAG CGGAAACGAA TACACAGCTG GGGTGGCTGC
3421 TGCCTAGTGT CCATCAGTTA AGCTTGAAAC TTCAGCGACT CCACCATTCT CTCAGGTACT
3481 GTGACCCACT TGTGGATGCC CTACAACAAG GAATCCAAAC ACGATTCAAG CATATGTTTG
3541 AAGATCCTGA GATCATAGCA GCTGCCATCC TTCTCCCTAA ATTTCGGACC TCTTGGACAA
3601 ATGATGAAAC CATCATAAAA CGAGGTAAAT GAATGCAAGC AACATACACT TGACGAATTC
3661 TAATCTGGGC AACCTTTGAG CCATACCAAA ATTATTCTTT TATTTATTTA TTTTTGCACT
3721 TTTTAGGAAT GTTATATCCC ATCTTTGGCT GTGATCTCAA TATGAATATT GATGTAAAGT
3781 ATTCTTGCAG CAGGTTGTAG TTATCCCTCA GTGTTTCTTG AAACCAAACT CATATGTATC
3841 ATATGTGGTT TGGAAATGCA GTTAGATTTT ATGCTAAAAT AAGGGATTTG CATGATTTTA
3901 GATGTAGATG ACTGCACGTA AATGTAGTTA ATGACAAAAT CCATAAAATT TGTTCCCAGT
3961 CAGAAGCCCC TCAACCAAAC TTTTCTTTGT GTCTGCTCAC TGTGCTTGTA GGCATGGACT
4021 ACATCAGAGT GCATCTGGAG CCTTTGGACC ACAAGAAGGA ATTGGCCAAC AGTTCATCTG

4081 ATGATGAAGA TTTTTTCGCT TCTTTGAAAC CGACAACACA TGAAGCCAGC AAAGAGTTGG
4141 ATGGATATCT GGCCTGTGTT TCAGACACCA GGGAGTCTCT GCTCACGTTT CCTGCTATTT
4201 GCAGCCTCTC TATCAAGACT AATACACCTC TTCCCGCATC GGCTGCCTGT GAGAGGCTTT
4261 TCAGCACTGC AGGATTGCTT TTCAGCCCCA AAAGAGCTAG GCTTGACACT AACAATTTTG
4321 AGAATCAGCT TCTACTGAAG TTAAATCTGA GGTTTTACAA CTTTGAGTAG CGTGTACTGG
4381 CATTAGATTG TCTGTCTTAT AGTTTGATAA TTAAATACAA ACAGTTCTAA AGCAGGATAA
4441 AACCTTGTAT GCATTTCATT TAATGTTTTT TGAGATTAAA AGCTTAAACA AGAATCTCTA
4501 GTTTTCTTTC TTGCTTTTAC TTTTACTTCC TTAATACTCA AGTACAATTT TAATGGAGTA
4561 CTTTTTTACT TTTACTCAAG TAAGATTCTA GCCAGATACT TTTACTTTTA ATTGAGTAAA
4621 ATTTTCCCTA AGTACTTGTA CTTTCACTTG AGTAAAATTT TTGAGTACTT TTTACACCTC
4681 TG (SEQ ID NO: 31).

[026] The disclosure provides a method of producing a modified central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), comprising introducing into a primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor or a therapeutic protein and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase; to produce a modified T cell, wherein the modified T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a modified central memory T-cell (T_{CM}). The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}), comprising introducing into a plurality of primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase; to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 25% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 50% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of

modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 75% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 80% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 85% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 90% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 95% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers comprise one or more of CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a plasmid DNA transposon with a sequence encoding the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is flanked by two cis-regulatory insulator elements. In certain embodiments, the transposon is a piggyBac transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a piggyBac transposon, the transposase is a piggyBac™ or a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon, the transposase is a Sleeping Beauty transposase or a hyperactive Sleeping Beauty transposase (SB100X). In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Helraiser transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Helraiser transposon, the transposase is a Helitron transposase. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Tol2 transposon. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Tol2 transposon, the transposase is a Tol2 transposase.

[027] The disclosure provides a method of producing a composition comprising a plurality of modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) and a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}), comprising introducing into a plurality of primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor or a therapeutic protein and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase; to produce a composition comprising a plurality of modified T_{SCM} and a plurality of modified T_{CM}, wherein the plurality of modified T_{SCM} expresses one or more CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ and the plurality of modified T_{CM} expresses one or more CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L, thereby producing a composition comprising a plurality of modified T_{SCM} and a plurality of modified T_{CM}. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 1%, 2%, 5%, 7%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 99% or any percentage of cells in between of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 1%, 2%, 5%, 7%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 99% or any percentage of cells in between of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 10% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 90% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 90% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 10% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 20% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 80% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 80% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 20% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 30% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 70% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells

(T_{SCM}) comprise at least 70% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 30% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 40% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 60% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 60% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 40% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 50% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 50% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a plasmid DNA transposon with a sequence encoding the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is flanked by two cis-regulatory insulator elements. In certain embodiments, the transposon is a piggyBac transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a piggyBac transposon, the transposase is a piggyBac™ or a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon, the transposase is a Sleeping Beauty transposase or a hyperactive Sleeping Beauty transposase (SB100X). In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Helraiser transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Helraiser transposon, the transposase is a Helitron transposase. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Tol2 transposon. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Tol2 transposon, the transposase is a Tol2 transposase.

[028] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposon may be derived or recombined from any species. Alternatively, or in addition, the transposon may be synthetic.

[029] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the antigen receptor is a T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments, the T-cell receptor is naturally-occurring. In certain embodiments, the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring, the T-cell receptor comprises one or more mutation(s) compared to a wild-type T-cell receptor. In

certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring, the T-cell receptor is a recombinant T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments of this method, the antigen receptor is a Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR). In certain embodiments, the CAR is a CARTyrin. In certain embodiments, the CAR comprises one or more VHH sequence(s). In certain embodiments, the CAR is a VCAR.

[030] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those wherein the method comprises introducing into a primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase, the methods further comprise introducing into a primary human T cell (c) a second transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising a therapeutic protein, to produce a modified T cell, wherein the modified T cell is capable of expressing the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the therapeutic protein is a secretable protein and the method produces a modified T cell capable of secreting the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the transposase composition of (b) transposes the transposon of (a) and the transposon of (c). In certain embodiments, this methods further comprises introducing into the primary human T cell (d) a second transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase. In certain embodiments, the second transposase composition transposes the transposon of (c). In certain embodiments, the transposase composition of (b) transposes the transposon of (a) and the transposase composition of (d) transposes the transposon of (c). In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a plasmid DNA transposon with a sequence encoding the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein flanked by two cis-regulatory insulator elements. In certain embodiments, the transposon is a piggyBac transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a piggyBac transposon, the transposase is a piggyBac™ or a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon, the transposase is a Sleeping Beauty transposase or a hyperactive Sleeping Beauty transposase (SB100X). In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Helraiser transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Helraiser transposon, the transposase is a Helitron transposase. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon

is a Tol2 transposon. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Tol2 transposon, the transposase is a Tol2 transposase.

[031] The disclosure provides a method of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a modified T cell, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the modified T-cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated modified T-cell, wherein the activated modified T-cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the plurality of modified T-cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a plurality of activated modified T-cells, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 25% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 50% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In

certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 75% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 80% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 85% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 90% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 95% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers comprise CD62L and CD45RA. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the activated modified T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the activated modified T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L.

[032] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a modified T cell, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the modified T-cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated modified T-cell, the T-cell activator composition of (b) further comprises an anti-human CD2 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex. In certain embodiments, this method further comprises the step of (c) contacting the activated modified T-cell and a T-cell expansion

composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded modified T-cells, wherein at least 2% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments of this method, at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments of this method, at least 60% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, this method further comprises the step of (d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, this method further comprises the step of (d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 60% of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments of this method, the enriching step comprises isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) from the plurality of enriched modified T-cells. In certain embodiments of this method, the enriching step further comprises contacting the isolated modified T_{SCM} and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded enriched modified T_{SCM}. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, nicotinamide, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid hydrazide, oleamide, a sterol and an alkane. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at

a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4 μmol/kg and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg.

[033] The disclosure provides a method of producing a modified central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a modified T cell, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the modified T-cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated modified T-cell, wherein the activated modified T-cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a central memory T-cell (T_{CM}). The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the plurality of modified T-cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific

tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a plurality of activated modified T-cells, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified central memory T-cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 25% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 50% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 75% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 80% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 85% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 90% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated modified T cells, wherein at least 95% of the plurality of activated modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated

modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the activated modified T_{CM} comprise one or more of CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L.

[034] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure of producing a modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a modified T cell, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the modified T-cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated modified T-cell, the T-cell activator composition of (b) further comprises an anti-human CD2 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex. In certain embodiments, this method further comprises the step of (c) contacting the activated modified T-cell and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded modified T-cells, wherein at least 2% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments of this method, at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments of this method, at least 60% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, this method further comprises the step of (d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, this method further comprises the step of (d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 60% of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments of this method, the enriching step comprises isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}) from the plurality of enriched modified T-cells. In certain embodiments of this method, the enriching step further comprises contacting the

isolated modified T_{CM} and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded enriched modified T_{CM}. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, nicotinamide, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid hydrazide, oleamide, a sterol and an alkane. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4 μmol/kg and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg.

[035] The disclosure provides a method of producing a composition comprising a plurality of modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) and a plurality of modified central memory T-cells

(T_{CM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the plurality of modified T-cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a composition comprising a plurality of activated modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) and a plurality of activated modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}), wherein the plurality of activated modified T_{SCM} expresses one or more CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ and the plurality of activated modified T_{CM} expresses one or more CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L, thereby producing a composition comprising a plurality of modified T_{SCM} and a plurality of modified T_{CM}. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 1%, 2%, 5%, 7%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 99% or any percentage of cells in between of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 1%, 2%, 5%, 7%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 99% or any percentage of cells in between of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 10% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 90% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 90% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 10% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 20% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 80% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 80% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 20% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 30% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells

(T_{CM}) comprise at least 70% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 70% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 30% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 40% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 60% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 60% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 40% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 50% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 50% of the total number of cells of the composition.

[036] In certain embodiments of methods of the disclosure of producing a composition comprising a plurality of modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) and a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the plurality of modified T-cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a composition comprising a plurality of activated modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) and a plurality of activated modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}), the T-cell activator composition of (b) further comprises an anti-human CD2 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex. In certain embodiments, this method further comprises the step of (c) contacting the composition the plurality of activated modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) and the plurality of activated modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) with a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded modified T-cells, wherein the plurality of expanded modified T_{SCM} expresses one or more CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ and the plurality of expanded modified T_{CM} expresses one or more CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L, thereby producing a composition

comprising a plurality of expanded modified T_{SCM} and a plurality of expanded modified T_{CM}. In certain embodiments of this method, the enriching step comprises isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) from the plurality of enriched modified T-cells or isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}) from the plurality of enriched modified T-cells. In certain embodiments of this method, the enriching step comprises isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) from the plurality of enriched modified T-cells and isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}) from the plurality of enriched modified T-cells. In certain embodiments of this method, the enriching step further comprises contacting the composition comprising the isolated modified TSCM and the isolated modified T_{CM} with a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a composition comprising a plurality of expanded enriched modified T_{SCM} and a plurality of expanded enriched modified T_{CM}. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, nicotinamide, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid hydrazide, oleamide, a sterol and an alkane. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4 μmol/kg

and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 1%, 2%, 5%, 7%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 99% or any percentage of cells in between of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 1%, 2%, 5%, 7%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 99% or any percentage of cells in between of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 10% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 90% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 90% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 10% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 20% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 80% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 80% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 20% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 30% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 70% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 70% of the total number of cells of the composition and the

modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 30% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 40% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 60% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 60% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 40% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 50% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 50% of the total number of cells of the composition.

[037] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing an activated modified T_{SCM} or T_{CM} of the disclosure, including those methods comprising (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the plurality of modified T-cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, the introducing step comprises a homologous recombination. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, a genomic editing composition contacts a genomic sequence of at least one primary T cell of the plurality of T cells. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, a genomic editing composition contacts a genomic sequence of a portion of primary T cells of the plurality of T cells. In certain embodiments, the portion of primary T cells is at least 1%, 2%, 5%, 7%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 99% or any percentage in between of the total number of primary T cells in the plurality of T cells. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, a genomic editing composition contacts a genomic sequence of each primary T cell of the plurality of T cells. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, a genomic editing composition induces a single strand break. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, a genomic editing composition induces a double strand break. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the introduction step further comprises a donor sequence

composition. In certain embodiments, the donor sequence composition comprises a sequence encoding the antigen receptor. In certain embodiments, the donor sequence composition comprises a sequence encoding the antigen receptor, a 5' genomic sequence and a 3' genomic sequence, wherein the 5' genomic sequence is homologous or identical to a genomic sequence of the primary T cell that is 5' to the break point induced by the genomic editing composition and the 3' genomic sequence is homologous or identical to a genomic sequence of the primary T cell that is 3' to the break point induced by the genomic editing composition. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the genomic editing composition and donor sequence composition are contacted with the genomic sequence simultaneously or sequentially. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the genomic editing composition and donor sequence composition are contacted with the genomic sequence sequentially, and the genomic editing composition is provided first. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the genomic editing composition comprises a sequence encoding a DNA binding domain and a sequence encoding a nuclease domain. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the genomic editing composition comprises a DNA binding domain and a nuclease domain. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the DNA binding domain comprises a guide RNA (gRNA). In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the DNA binding domain comprises a DNA-binding domain of a TALEN. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the DNA binding domain comprises a DNA-binding domain of a ZFN. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the nuclease domain comprises a Cas9 nuclease or a sequence thereof. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the nuclease domain comprises an inactive Cas9 (SEQ ID NO: 33, comprising a substitution of a Alanine (A) for Aspartic Acid (D) at position 10 (D10A) and a substitution of Alanine (A) for Histidine (H) at position 840 (H840A)). In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the nuclease domain comprises a short and inactive Cas9 (SEQ ID NO: 32, comprising a substitution of an Alanine (A) for an Aspartic Acid (D) at position 10 (D10A) and a substitution of an Alanine (A) for an Asparagine (N) at position 540 (N540A)). In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the nuclease domain comprises or further comprises a type IIS endonuclease. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the type IIS endonuclease comprises AciI, Mn1I, AlwI, BbvI, BccI, BceAI, BsmAI, BsmFI, BspCNI,

BsrI, BtsCI, HgaI, HphI, HpyAV, MboII, MyII, PleI, SfaNI, AcuI, BciVI, BfuAI, BmgBI, BmrI, BpmI, BpuEI, BsaI, BseRI, BsgI, BsmI, BspMI, BsrBI, BsrBI, BsrDI, BtgZI, BtsI, EarI, EciI, MmeI, NmeAIII, BbvCI, Bpu10I, BspQI, SapI, BaeI, BsaXI, CspCI, BfiI, MboII, Acc36I, FokI or Clo051. In certain embodiments, the type IIS endonuclease comprises Clo051. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the nuclease domain comprises or further comprises a TALEN or a nuclease domain thereof. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the nuclease domain comprises or further comprises a ZFN or a nuclease domain thereof. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the genomic editing composition induces a break in a genomic sequence and the donor sequence composition is inserted using the endogenous DNA repair mechanisms of the primary T cell. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the insertion of the donor sequence composition eliminates a DNA binding site of the genomic editing composition, thereby preventing further activity of the genomic editing composition.

[038] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing an activated modified T_{SCM} or T_{CM} of the disclosure, including those methods comprising (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the plurality of modified T-cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement, a viral vector comprises the antigen receptor. In certain embodiments, the viral vector comprises one or more sequences isolated, derived, or recombined from an RNA virus. In certain embodiments, the RNA virus is a single-stranded or a double-stranded virus. In certain embodiments, the viral vector comprises one or more sequences isolated, derived, or recombined from a DNA virus. In certain embodiments, the DNA virus is a single-stranded or a double-stranded virus. In certain embodiments, the virus is replication-defective.

[039] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing an activated modified T_{SCM} or T_{CM} of the disclosure, including those methods comprising (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the plurality of modified T-cells and a T-cell activator

composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement, a viral vector comprises the antigen receptor. In certain embodiments, the viral vector comprises a sequence isolated or derived from a retrovirus. In certain embodiments, the viral vector comprises a sequence isolated or derived from a lentivirus.

[040] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing an activated modified T_{SCM} or T_{CM} of the disclosure, including those methods comprising (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the plurality of modified T-cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement, a viral vector comprises the antigen receptor. In certain embodiments, the viral vector comprises a sequence isolated or derived from a retrovirus. In certain embodiments, the viral vector comprises a sequence isolated or derived from a gamma retrovirus.

[041] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing an activated modified T_{SCM} or T_{CM} of the disclosure, including those methods comprising (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the plurality of modified T-cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement, a viral vector comprises the antigen receptor. In certain embodiments, the viral vector comprises a sequence isolated or derived from an adeno-associated virus (AAV). In certain embodiments, the AAV is a serotype AAV1, AAV2, AAV3, AAV4, AAV5, AAV6, AAV7, AAV8, AAV9, AAV10 or AAV11. In certain embodiments, the AAV comprises a sequence from one or more of AAV1, AAV2, AAV3, AAV4, AAV5, AAV6, AAV7, AAV8, AAV9, AAV10 or AAV11. In certain embodiments, the AAV comprises a sequence isolated, derived, or recombined from one or more of AAV1, AAV2, AAV3, AAV4, AAV5, AAV6, AAV7, AAV8, AAV9, AAV10 or AAV11. In certain embodiments, the AAV comprises a sequence isolated, derived, or recombined from AAV2. In certain embodiments, including those in which the vector crosses the blood brain barrier

(BBB), the AAV comprises a sequence isolated, derived, or recombined from AAV9. Exemplary adeno-associated viruses and recombinant adeno-associated viruses of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, self-complementary AAV (scAAV) and AAV hybrids containing the genome of one serotype and the capsid of another serotype (e.g. AAV2/5, AAV-DJ and AAV-DJ8). Exemplary adeno-associated viruses and recombinant adeno-associated viruses of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, rAAV-LK03, rAAV-NP59 and rAAV-NP84.

[042] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing an activated modified T_{SCM} or T_{CM} of the disclosure, a nucleic acid vector comprises the antigen receptor. In certain embodiments, a DNA vector comprises the antigen receptor. In certain embodiments, an mRNA vector comprises the antigen receptor. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid vector is a plasmid or a minicircle vector.

[043] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing an activated modified T_{SCM} or T_{CM} of the disclosure, a nanoparticle vector comprises the antigen receptor. Nanoparticles may be comprised of polymers disclosed in, for example, International Patent Publication No. WO 2012/094679, International Patent Publication No. WO 2016/022805, International Patent Publication No. WO/2011/133635, International Patent Publication No. WO/2016/090111, International Patent Publication No. WO/2017/004498, WO/2017/004509, International Patent Application No. PCT/US2017/030271, US Patent No. 6,835,394, US Patent No. 7,217,427, and US Patent No. 7,867,512.

[044] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing an activated modified T_{SCM} or T_{CM} of the disclosure, the antigen receptor is a T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments, the T-cell receptor is naturally-occurring. In certain embodiments, the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring, the T-cell receptor comprises one or more mutation(s) compared to a wild-type T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring, the T-cell receptor is a recombinant T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments of this method, the antigen receptor is a Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR). In certain embodiments, the CAR is a CARTyrin. In certain embodiments, the CAR comprises one or more VHH sequence(s). In certain embodiments, the CAR is a VCAR.

[045] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing an activated modified T_{SCM} or T_{CM} of the disclosure, including those methods comprising (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and (b) contacting the plurality of modified T-cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement, the method further comprises introducing into the primary human T cell, a composition comprising a therapeutic protein to produce a modified T cell capable of expressing the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the therapeutic protein is a secretable protein and the method produces a modified T cell capable of secreting the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the introducing step comprises a homologous recombination and a donor sequence comprises a sequence encoding the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the donor sequence that comprises the antigen receptor further comprises the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, a first donor sequence comprises the antigen receptor and a second donor sequence comprises the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, a vector comprises a sequence encoding the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the vector is a viral vector. In certain embodiments, the vector is a nanoparticle. In certain embodiments, the vector that comprises the antigen receptor further comprises the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, a first vector comprises the antigen receptor and a second vector template comprises the therapeutic protein.

[046] The disclosure provides a method of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a modified T cell, wherein a transposon comprises the antigen receptor, and (b) contacting the modified T cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated modified T-cell, wherein the activated modified-T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein a transposon comprises the antigen receptor,

and (b) contacting the plurality of modified T cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a plurality of activated modified T-cells, wherein at least 25%, 50%, 60%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% of the plurality of activated modified -T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments of this method, at least 60% of the plurality of activated modified -T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell activator composition of (b) further comprises an anti-human CD2 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex. The disclosure provides a method of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) to produce a CAR-T cell and (b) contacting the CAR-T cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD2 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated CAR-T cell, wherein the activated CAR-T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a CAR-expressing stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) (CAR-T_{SCM}). The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) to produce a plurality of CAR-T cells and (b) contacting the plurality of CAR-T cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD2 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the methods further comprises the step of: (c) contacting the activated modified T cell and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM,

and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded modified T-cells, wherein at least 2% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises or further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, nicotinamide, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid hydrazide, oleamide, a sterol and an alkane. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol (e.g. cholesterol). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4 μmol/kg and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of

between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, at least 60% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method further comprises the step of: (d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method further comprises the step of: (d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 60% of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the enriching step further comprises isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) from the plurality of enriched modified T-cells. In certain embodiments, the enriching step further comprises contacting the isolated modified T_{SCM} and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded enriched modified T_{SCM}. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, nicotinamide, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD), diisopropyl adipate

(DIPA), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid hydrazide, oleamide, a sterol and an alkane. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol (e.g. cholesterol). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4 μmol/kg and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion

composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of 2.61 μmol/kg.

[047] The disclosure provides a method of producing a modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a modified T cell, wherein a transposon comprises the antigen receptor, and (b) contacting the modified T cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated modified T-cell, wherein the activated modified-T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}). The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified central memory T cells (T_{CM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein a transposon comprises the antigen receptor, and (b) contacting the plurality of modified T cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a plurality of activated modified T-cells, wherein at least 25%, 50%, 60%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% of the plurality of activated modified -T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments of this method, at least 60% of the plurality of activated modified -T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell activator composition of (b) further comprises an anti-human CD2 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex. In certain embodiments, the methods further comprises the step of: (c) contacting the activated modified T cell and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human

transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded modified T-cells, wherein at least 2% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises or further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, nicotinamide, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid hydrazide, oleamide, a sterol and an alkane. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol (e.g. cholesterol). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4 μmol/kg and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a

sterol at a concentration of between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, at least 60% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method further comprises the step of: (d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method further comprises the step of: (d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 60% of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the enriching step further comprises isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}) from the plurality of enriched modified T-cells. In certain embodiments, the enriching step further comprises contacting the isolated modified T_{CM} and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded enriched modified T_{CM}. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, nicotinamide, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD), diisopropyl adipate

(DIPA), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid hydrazide, oleamide, a sterol and an alkane. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol (e.g. cholesterol). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4 μmol/kg and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion

composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of 2.61 μmol/kg.

[048] The disclosure provides a method of producing a composition comprising a plurality of modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) and a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a composition comprising a plurality of modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) and a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}), wherein a transposon comprises the antigen receptor, and (b) contacting the composition and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a composition comprising a plurality of activated modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) and a plurality of activated modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}), wherein the plurality of activated modified T_{SCM} expresses one or more CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ and the plurality of activated modified T_{CM} expresses one or more CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L, thereby producing a composition comprising a plurality of modified T_{SCM} and a plurality of modified T_{CM}. In certain embodiments of this method, the T-cell activator composition of (b) further comprises an anti-human CD2 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex. In certain embodiments, the methods further comprises the step of: (c) contacting the composition and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded modified T-cells, wherein at least 2% of the composition comprising a plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the methods further comprises the step of: (c) contacting the composition and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion

supplement to produce a plurality of expanded modified T-cells, wherein at least 2% of the composition comprising a plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises or further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, nicotinamide, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid hydrazide, oleamide, a sterol and an alkane. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol (e.g. cholesterol). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4 μmol/kg and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of

between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of cells the composition comprising a plurality of expanded modified T_{SCM} and a plurality of expanded modified T_{CM} expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of cells the composition comprising a plurality of expanded modified T_{SCM} and a plurality of expanded modified T_{CM} expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the method further comprises the step of: (d) enriching the composition to produce a composition comprising at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method further comprises the step of: (d) enriching the composition to produce a composition comprising at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}). In certain embodiments, the enriching step further comprises isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) from the composition or isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}) from the composition. In certain embodiments, the enriching step further comprises isolating modified T-cells that express one

or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) from the composition and isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}) from the composition. In certain embodiments, the enriching step further comprises contacting the isolated modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a composition comprising a plurality of expanded enriched modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM}. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, nicotinamide, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid hydrazide, oleamide, a sterol and an alkane. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol (e.g. cholesterol). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4

μmol/kg and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 1%, 2%, 5%, 7%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 99% or any percentage of cells in between of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 1%, 2%, 5%, 7%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 99% or any percentage of cells in between of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 10% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 90% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 90% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 10% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 20% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 80% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified

stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 80% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 20% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 30% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 70% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 70% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 30% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 40% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 60% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 60% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 40% of the total number of cells of the composition. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) comprise at least 50% of the total number of cells of the composition and the modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}) comprise at least 50% of the total number of cells of the composition.

[049] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those wherein the method comprises introducing into a primary human T cell (a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a modified T cell, wherein a transposon comprises the antigen receptor, and (b) contacting the modified T cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated modified T-cell, the method further comprises introducing into the primary human T cell (c) a second transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising a therapeutic protein, to produce a modified T cell, wherein the modified T cell is capable of expressing the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the therapeutic protein is a secretable protein and the method produces a modified T cell capable of secreting the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the method further comprises introducing a transposase composition. In certain embodiments, the transposase composition transposes the transposon of (a) and the second transposon. In certain embodiments, the method comprises introducing a first transposase composition and a

second transposase composition. In certain embodiments, including those wherein the method comprises introducing a first transposase composition and a second transposase composition, the first transposase composition transposes the transposon of (a) and the second transposase composition transposes the second transposon. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a plasmid DNA transposon with a sequence encoding the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein flanked by two cis-regulatory insulator elements. In certain embodiments, the transposon is a piggyBac transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a piggyBac transposon, the transposase is a piggyBac™ or a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon, the transposase is a Sleeping Beauty transposase or a hyperactive Sleeping Beauty transposase (SB100X). In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Helraiser transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Helraiser transposon, the transposase is a Helitron transposase. In certain embodiments of this method, the transposon is a Tol2 transposon. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Tol2 transposon, the transposase is a Tol2 transposase.

[050] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those wherein the method comprises introducing into a primary human T cell (a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising an antigen receptor to produce a modified T cell, wherein a transposon comprises the antigen receptor, and (b) contacting the modified T cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated modified T-cell, the method further comprises introducing into the primary human T cell a sequence encoding a therapeutic protein, to produce a modified T cell, wherein the modified T cell is capable of expressing the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments of introducing a sequence encoding a therapeutic protein, the introducing step comprises a homologous recombination. In certain embodiments of introducing a sequence encoding a therapeutic protein, a vector comprises the sequence encoding the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the vector is a viral vector. In certain embodiments, the vector is a nanoparticle.

[051] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the introducing step further comprises a composition comprising a genomic editing construct. In certain embodiments, the genomic editing construct comprises a guide RNA and a clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR) associated protein 9 (Cas9) DNA endonuclease. In certain embodiments, the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease. In certain embodiments, the genomic editing construct encodes a fusion protein. In certain embodiments, the genomic editing construct encodes the DNA binding domain and the type IIS endonuclease and wherein the expressed DNA binding domain and the expressed type IIS endonuclease are non-covalently linked. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease, the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease is the DNA binding domain. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease is the DNA binding domain, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease encodes an inactive Cas9. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease is the DNA binding domain, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease encodes a truncated Cas9. In certain embodiments, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for an Aspartic Acid (D) at position 10 (D10A). In certain embodiments, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for a Histidine (H) at position 840 (H840A). In certain embodiments, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises dCas9 (SEQ ID NO: 33). In certain embodiments, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for an Asparagine (N) at position 580 (N580A). In certain embodiments, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises dSaCas9 (SEQ ID NO: 32). In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease, the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a transcription activator-like effector nuclease (TALEN). In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease, the sequence derived from a TALEN is the DNA binding domain. In certain embodiments,

the genomic editing construct comprises a TALEN. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease, the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a zinc-finger nuclease (ZFN). In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease, the sequence derived from a ZFN is the DNA binding domain. In certain embodiments, the genomic editing construct comprises a zinc-finger nuclease (ZFN).

[052] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposon is a plasmid DNA transposon with a sequence encoding the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein flanked by two cis-regulatory insulator elements. In certain embodiments of this method, the introducing step further comprises a composition comprising an mRNA sequence encoding a transposase. In certain embodiments, the transposon is a piggyBac transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a piggyBac transposon, the transposase is a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposase is a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase, the sequence encoding the transposase is an mRNA sequence. In certain embodiments, the piggyBac transposase comprises an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain embodiments, the piggyBac transposase is a hyperactive variant and the hyperactive variant comprises an amino acid substitution at one or more of positions 30, 165, 282 and 538 of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 30 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a valine (V) for an isoleucine (I) (I30V). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 165 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a serine (S) for a glycine (G) (G165S). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 282 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M) (M282V). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 538 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for an asparagine (N) (N538K). In certain embodiments, the Super piggyBac (SPB) transposase comprises an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 5. In certain embodiments, the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon, the transposase is a Sleeping Beauty transposase or a hyperactive Sleeping Beauty transposase (SB100X). In certain embodiments, the transposon is a Helraiser transposon. In certain embodiments, in particular those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Helraiser transposon, the

transposase is a Helitron transposase. In certain embodiments, the transposon is a Tol2 transposon. In certain embodiments, in particular those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Tol2 transposon, the transposase is a Tol2 transposase. In certain embodiments, the sequence encoding the transposase is an mRNA sequence. In certain embodiments, the transposon may be derived or recombined from any species. Alternatively, or in addition, the transposon may be synthetic.

[053] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposon further comprises a selection gene. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises a selection agent.

[054] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the antigen receptor is a T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments, the T-cell receptor is naturally-occurring. In certain embodiments, the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring, the T-cell receptor comprises one or more mutation(s) compared to a wild-type T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring, the T-cell receptor is a recombinant T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments of this method, the antigen receptor is a Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR). In certain embodiments, the CAR is a CARTyrin. In certain embodiments, the CAR comprises one or more VHH sequence(s). In certain embodiments, the CAR is a VCAR.

[055] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the cell-surface markers of the modified T_{SCM} comprise CD62L and CD45RA. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the modified T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the modified T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L.

[056] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the plurality of expanded modified T-cells comprises a naïve T-cell (modified T_N) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_N comprise one or more of CD45RA, CCR7 and CD62L. In certain embodiments, the plurality of expanded modified T-cells comprises a central memory T-cell (modified T_{CM}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{CM} comprise one or more of CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments, the plurality of expanded modified T-cells comprises an effector memory T-cell (modified T_{EM}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{EM} comprise one or more of CD45RO, CD95, and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments,

plurality of expanded modified T-cells comprises an effector T-cell (modified T_{EFF}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{EFF} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, and IL-2Rβ.

[057] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the plurality of expanded modified T-cells comprises a central memory T-cell (modified T_{CM}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{CM} comprise one or more of CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments, the most abundant cell in the plurality of expanded modified T-cells is a central memory T-cell (modified T_{CM}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{CM} comprise one or more of CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments, wherein the most abundant cell in the plurality of expanded modified T-cells is a central memory T-cell (modified T_{CM}), the plurality of expanded modified T-cells comprises a T_{SCM} cell and the cell-surface markers of the T_{SCM} cell comprise one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ.

[058] The disclosure provides a method of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) to produce a CAR-T cell and (b) contacting the CAR-T cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD2 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated CAR-T cell, wherein the activated CAR-T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a CAR-expressing stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) (CAR-T_{SCM}). The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) to produce a plurality of CAR-T cells and (b) contacting the plurality of CAR-T cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD2 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at

least 25% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 50% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 75% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 80% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 85% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 90% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 95% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers comprise CD62L and CD45RA. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the activated CAR T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the activated CAR T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L. The disclosure provides a method of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) to produce a CAR-T cell and (b)

contacting the CAR-T cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated CAR-T cell, wherein the activated CAR-T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a CAR-expressing stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) (CAR-T_{SCM}).

[059] The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) to produce a plurality of CAR-T cells and (b) contacting the plurality of CAR-T cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 25% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 50% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 75% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 80% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells

(T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 85% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 90% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 95% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers comprise CD62L and CD45RA. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the activated CAR T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the activated CAR T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L.

[060] In certain embodiments, this method may further comprise the step of: (c) contacting the activated CAR-T cell and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded CAR-T cells, wherein at least 2% of the plurality of expanded CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) (CAR-T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, nicotinamide, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid hydrazide, oleamide, a sterol and an alkane. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol (e.g. cholesterol). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints (wherein mg/kg =

parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4 μmol/kg and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of expanded CAR-T cells expresses cell-surface

marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) (CAR-T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the plurality of expanded CAR-T cells may be enriched for CAR-T cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) (CAR-T_{SCM}), and, therefore, following an enrichment step, the method may produce an enriched composition comprising at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of CAR-T cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) (CAR-T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers comprise CD62L and CD45RA. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments, the plurality of expanded CAR-T cells comprises a naïve T-cell (CAR-T_N) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_N comprise one or more of CD45RA, CCR7 and CD62L. In certain embodiments, the plurality of expanded CAR-T cells comprises a central memory T-cell (CAR-T_{CM}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{CM} comprise one or more of CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments, the plurality of expanded CAR-T cells comprises an effector memory T-cell (CAR-T_{EM}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{EM} comprise one or more of CD45RO, CD95, and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the plurality of expanded CAR-T cells comprises an effector T-cell (CAR-T_{EFF}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{EFF} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, and IL-2Rβ. Additional cell-surface markers are described in Gattinoni et al. (Nat Med. 2011 Sep 18; 17(10): 1290-7; the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety).

[061] The disclosure provides a method of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) to produce a CAR-T cell and (b) contacting the CAR-T cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated CAR-T cell, wherein the activated CAR-T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a CAR-expressing stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) (CAR-T_{SCM}). The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}), comprising: (a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition

comprising a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) to produce a plurality of CAR-T cells and (b) contacting the plurality of CAR-T cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 25% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 50% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 75% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 80% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 85% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 90% of the plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the method produces a plurality of activated CAR-T cells, wherein at least 95% of the

plurality of activated CAR-T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), thereby producing a plurality of activated CAR stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}). In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers comprise CD62L and CD45RA. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the activated CAR T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the cell-surface markers of the activated CAR T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L.

[062] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the plurality of expanded CAR-T cells comprises a naïve T-cell (CAR-T_N) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_N comprise one or more of CD45RA, CCR7 and CD62L. In certain embodiments, the plurality of expanded CAR-T cells comprises a central memory T-cell (CAR-T_{CM}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{CM} comprise one or more of CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments, the plurality of expanded CAR-T cells comprises an effector memory T-cell (CAR-T_{EM}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{EM} comprise one or more of CD45RO, CD95, and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the plurality of expanded CAR-T cells comprises an effector T-cell (CAR-T_{EFF}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{EFF} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, and IL-2Rβ.

[063] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, a transposon comprises a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) of the disclosure. The transposon may be a plasmid DNA transposon with a sequence encoding the CAR flanked by two cis-regulatory insulator elements. In certain preferred embodiments, the transposon is a piggyBac transposon. In certain embodiments, a step introducing a composition comprising a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) of the disclosure may further a composition comprising an mRNA sequence encoding a transposase. In certain preferred embodiments, the transposase is a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase.

[064] In certain embodiments, a transposon of the disclosure may further comprise a selection gene. When a transposon of the disclosure comprises a selection gene, the T-cell expansion composition of the methods of the disclosure may further comprise a selection agent to simultaneously select and expand an activated or modified T cell of the disclosure.

[065] In certain embodiments a CAR of the disclosure may be a CARTyrin. In certain embodiments, the CAR comprises one or more VHH sequence(s). In certain embodiments, the CAR is a VCAR.

[066] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T_{SCM} of the disclosure, the introducing step may comprise an electroporation or a nucleofection. When the introducing step comprises a nucleofection, the nucleofection may comprise the steps of: (a) contacting a transposon composition, a transposase composition, and a composition comprising a plurality of primary human T cells in a cuvette; (b) applying one or more electrical pulses to the cuvette, and (c) incubating the composition comprising the plurality of primary human T cells in a composition comprising a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement at 37°C. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, nicotinamide, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid hydrazide, oleamide, a sterol and an alkane. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol (e.g. cholesterol). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of 1.01 mg/kg

(wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4 μmol/kg and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the T-cell expansion composition comprises octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments of the nucleofection, the transposon composition is a 0.5 μg/μl solution comprising nuclease free water and the cuvette comprises 2 μl of the transposon composition to yield 1 μg of transposon. The transposon composition may comprise a piggyBac transposon. The transposon composition may comprise a Sleeping Beauty transposon. In certain embodiments of the nucleofection, the transposase composition comprises 5 μg of transposase. The transposase composition may comprise a hyperactive piggyBac™ or Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase. The transposase composition may comprise a hyperactive Sleeping Beauty (SB100X) transposase. In certain embodiments, the transposon may comprise a Helraiser transposon and the transposase composition may comprise a Helitron transposase. In certain embodiments, the transposon may comprise a Tol2 transposon and the transposase composition comprises a Tol2 transposase.

[067] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those embodiments wherein the introducing step comprises a nucleofection or an electroporation, the nucleofection comprises contacting a first transposon composition and a first transposase

composition and a composition comprising a plurality of primary human T cells in a cuvette. In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those embodiments wherein the introducing step comprises a nucleofection or an electroporation, the nucleofection comprises contacting a first transposon composition, a second transposon composition, a first transposase composition and a composition comprising a plurality of primary human T cells in a cuvette. In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those embodiments wherein the introducing step comprises a nucleofection or an electroporation, the nucleofection comprises contacting a first transposon composition, a second transposon composition, a first transposase composition, a second transposase composition and a composition comprising a plurality of primary human T cells in a cuvette. In certain embodiments, the first transposon comprises a sequence encoding an antigen receptor. In certain embodiments, the second transposon comprises a sequence encoding a therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the first transposon composition and the second transposon composition are identical. In certain embodiments, the first transposon composition and the second transposon composition are not identical. In certain embodiments, the first transposase mobilizes the first transposon composition and the second transposon composition. In certain embodiments, the first transposase mobilizes the first transposon composition but not the second transposon composition. In certain embodiments, the second transposase mobilizes the second transposon composition but not the first transposon composition. In certain embodiments, the first transposase mobilizes the first transposon composition and the second transposase mobilizes the second transposon composition. In certain embodiments, the first transposon composition or the second transposon composition comprises a sequence encoding an antigen receptor. In certain embodiments, the first transposon composition or the second transposon composition comprises a sequence encoding a therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the first transposon composition comprises a sequence encoding an antigen receptor and the second transposon composition comprises a sequence encoding a therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the therapeutic protein is a secreted or secretable protein. In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those embodiments wherein the introducing step comprises a nucleofection or an electroporation, the nucleofection comprises contacting a transposon composition, a first transposase composition, a second transposase composition and a composition comprising a plurality of primary human T cells in a cuvette. In certain embodiments, the transposon composition comprises a sequence encoding the

antigen receptor. In certain embodiments, the transposon composition comprises a sequence encoding the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those embodiments wherein the introducing step comprises a nucleofection or an electroporation, the nucleofection further comprises contacting a composition capable of inducing homologous recombination at a specific site in the genome with a composition comprising a plurality of primary human T cells in a cuvette. In certain embodiments, the composition capable of inducing homologous recombination comprises an exogenous donor molecule. In certain embodiments, the exogenous donor molecule comprises a sequence encoding the antigen receptor and the transposon comprises a sequence encoding the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the exogenous donor molecule comprises a sequence encoding the therapeutic protein and the transposon comprises a sequence encoding the antigen receptor. In certain embodiments, the composition comprising the transposon, the composition comprising the transposase and the composition capable of inducing homologous recombination at a specific site in the genome are contacted with the composition comprising a plurality of primary human T cells simultaneously. In certain embodiments, the composition comprising the transposon and the composition comprising the transposase are contacted with the composition comprising a plurality of primary human T cells first, and the composition capable of inducing homologous recombination at a specific site in the genome is contacted with the composition comprising a plurality of primary human T cells second. In certain embodiments, the composition capable of inducing homologous recombination at a specific site in the genome is contacted with the composition comprising a plurality of primary human T cells first and the composition comprising the transposon and the composition comprising the transposase are contacted with the composition comprising a plurality of primary human T cells second. In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T_{SCM} of the disclosure, the composition comprising primary human T cells comprises a buffer that maintains or enhances a level of cell viability and/or a stem-like phenotype of the primary human T cells. In certain embodiments, the buffer maintains or enhances a level of cell viability and/or a stem-like phenotype of the primary human T cells prior to the nucleofection. In certain embodiments, the buffer maintains or enhances a level of cell viability and/or a stem-like phenotype of the primary human T cells during the nucleofection. In certain embodiments, the buffer maintains or enhances a level of cell viability and/or a stem-like phenotype of the primary human T cells following the nucleofection. In certain embodiments, the buffer comprises a P3 primary cell solution

(Lonza). In certain embodiments, the buffer comprises one or more of KCl, $MgCl_2$, ClNa, Glucose and $Ca(NO_3)_2$ in any absolute or relative abundance or concentration, and, optionally, the buffer further comprises a supplement selected from the group consisting of HEPES, Tris/HCl, and a phosphate buffer. In certain embodiments, the buffer comprises 5 mM KCl, 15 mM $MgCl_2$, 90 mM ClNa, 10 mM Glucose and 0.4 mM $Ca(NO_3)_2$. In certain embodiments, the buffer comprises 5 mM KCl, 15 mM $MgCl_2$, 90 mM ClNa, 10 mM Glucose and 0.4 mM $Ca(NO_3)_2$ and a supplement comprising 20 mM HEPES and 75 mM Tris/HCl. In certain embodiments, the buffer comprises 5 mM KCl, 15 mM $MgCl_2$, 90 mM ClNa, 10 mM Glucose and 0.4 mM $Ca(NO_3)_2$ and a supplement comprising 40 mM Na_2HPO_4/NaH_2PO_4 at pH 7.2. In certain embodiments, the composition comprising primary human T cells comprises 100 µl of the buffer and between $5x10^6$ and $25x10^6$ cells.

[068] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T_{SCM} of the disclosure, the composition comprising primary human T cells is depleted of cells expressing CD14, CD56, and/or CD19. In certain embodiments, the composition comprising primary human T cells comprises 100 µl of the buffer and between $5x10^6$ and $25x10^6$ cells.

[069] As used herein, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement at 37°C. Alternatively, or in addition, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of phosphorus, an octanoic fatty acid, a palmitic fatty acid, a linoleic fatty acid and an oleic acid. In certain embodiments, the media comprises an amount of phosphorus that is 10-fold higher than may be found in, for example, Iscove's Modified Dulbecco's Medium ((IMDM); available at ThermoFisher Scientific as Catalog number 12440053).

[070] As used herein, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement at 37°C. Alternatively, or in addition, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of the following elements: boron, sodium, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, and calcium. In certain embodiments, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be

used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of the following elements present in the corresponding average concentrations: boron at 3.7 mg/L, sodium at 3000 mg/L, magnesium at 18 mg/L, phosphorus at 29 mg/L, potassium at 15 mg/L and calcium at 4 mg/L.

[071] As used herein, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement at 37°C. Alternatively, or in addition, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of the following components: octanoic acid (CAS No. 124-07-2), nicotinamide (CAS No. 98-92-0), 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD) (CAS No. 126-86-3), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA) (CAS No. 6938-94-9), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide (CAS No. 3622-84-2), 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester (CAS No. 84-69-5), palmitic acid (CAS No. 57-10-3), linoleic acid (CAS No. 60-33-3), oleic acid (CAS No. 112-80-1), stearic acid hydrazide (CAS No. 4130-54-5), oleamide (CAS No. 3322-62-1), sterol (e.g., cholesterol) (CAS No. 57-88-5), and alkanes (e.g., nonadecane) (CAS No. 629-92-5). In certain embodiments, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of the following components: octanoic acid (CAS No. 124-07-2), nicotinamide (CAS No. 98-92-0), 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD) (CAS No. 126-86-3), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA) (CAS No. 6938-94-9), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide (CAS No. 3622-84-2), 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester (CAS No. 84-69-5), palmitic acid (CAS No. 57-10-3), linoleic acid (CAS No. 60-33-3), oleic acid (CAS No. 112-80-1), stearic acid hydrazide (CAS No. 4130-54-5), oleamide (CAS No. 3322-62-1), sterol (e.g., cholesterol) (CAS No. 57-88-5), alkanes (e.g., nonadecane) (CAS No. 629-92-5), and phenol red (CAS No. 143-74-8). In certain embodiments, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of the following components: octanoic acid (CAS No. 124-07-2), nicotinamide (CAS No. 98-92-0), 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD) (CAS No. 126-86-3), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA) (CAS No. 6938-94-9), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide (CAS No. 3622-84-2), 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester (CAS No. 84-69-5), palmitic acid (CAS No. 57-10-3), linoleic acid (CAS No. 60-33-3), oleic acid (CAS No. 112-80-1), stearic acid

hydrazide (CAS No. 4130-54-5), oleamide (CAS No. 3322-62-1), phenol red (CAS No. 143-74-8) and lanolin alcohol.

[072] As used herein, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement at 37°C. Alternatively, or in addition, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of the following ions: sodium, ammonium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, chloride, sulfate and phosphate.

[073] As used herein, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement at 37°C. Alternatively, or in addition, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of the following free amino acids: histidine, asparagine, serine, glutamate, arginine, glycine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, threonine, alanine, proline, cysteine, lysine, tyrosine, methionine, valine, isoleucine, leucine, phenylalanine and tryptophan. In certain embodiments, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of the following free amino acids in the corresponding average mole percentages: histidine (about 1%), asparagine (about 0.5%), serine (about 1.5%), glutamine (about 67%), arginine (about 1.5%), glycine (about 1.5%), aspartic acid (about 1%), glutamic acid (about 2%), threonine (about 2%), alanine (about 1%), proline (about 1.5%), cysteine (about 1.5%), lysine (about 3%), tyrosine (about 1.5%), methionine (about 1%), valine (about 3.5%), isoleucine (about 3%), leucine (about 3.5%), phenylalanine (about 1.5%) and tryptophan (about 0.5%). In certain embodiments, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of the following free amino acids in the corresponding average mole percentages: histidine (about .78%), asparagine (about 0.4%), serine (about 1.6%), glutamine (about 67.01%), arginine (about 1.67%), glycine (about 1.72%), aspartic acid (about 1.00%), glutamic acid (about 1.93%), threonine (about 2.38%), alanine (about 1.11%), proline (about 1.49%), cysteine (about 1.65%), lysine (about 2.84%), tyrosine (about 1.62%), methionine (about 0.85%), valine (about 3.45%), isoleucine

(about 3.14%), leucine (about 3.3%), phenylalanine (about 1.64%) and tryptophan (about 0.37%).

[074] As used herein, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol (e.g. cholesterol). In certain embodiments, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million).). In certain embodiments, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of about 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of 9.19 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of 1.86 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of 2.12 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2.13 mg/kg, and a sterol at a concentration of 1.01 mg/kg (wherein mg/kg = parts per million). In certain embodiments, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4 μmol/kg and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg

and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints. In certain embodiments, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.61 μmol/kg. In certain embodiments, the terms "supplemented T-cell expansion composition" or "T-cell expansion composition" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 63.75 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7.27 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.57 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of 7.56 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of 2.61 μmol/kg.

[075] As used herein, the term "P3 buffer" may be used interchangeably with a buffer comprising one or more of KCl, $MgCl_2$, ClNa, Glucose and $Ca(NO_3)_2$ in any absolute or relative abundance or concentration, and, optionally, the further comprising a supplement selected from the group consisting of HEPES, Tris/HCl, and a phosphate buffer. The term "P3 buffer" may be used interchangeably with a buffer comprising 5 mM KCl, 15 mM $MgCl_2$, 90 mM ClNa, 10 mM Glucose and 0.4 mM $Ca(NO_3)_2$, and, optionally, the further comprising a supplement selected from the group consisting of HEPES, Tris/HCl, and a phosphate buffer. The term "P3 buffer" may be used interchangeably with a buffer comprising 5 mM KCl, 15 mM $MgCl_2$, 90 mM ClNa, 10 mM Glucose and 0.4 mM $Ca(NO_3)_2$ and a supplement comprising 20 mM HEPES and 75 mM Tris/HCl. The term "P3 buffer" may be used interchangeably with a buffer comprising 5 mM KCl, 15 mM $MgCl_2$, 90 mM ClNa, 10 mM Glucose and 0.4 mM $Ca(NO_3)_2$ and a supplement comprising 40 mM Na_2HPO_4/NaH_2PO_4 at pH 7.2.

[076] As used herein, the terms "supplemented RPMI-1640 media" or "T-cell conditioned media (TCCM)" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of

water, fetal bovine serum, HEPES, sodium pyruvate, one or more non-essential amino acids, a phenol red indicator, calcium nitrate, magnesium sulfate, potassium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride, sodium phosphate dibasic (anhydrous), L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine, L-Arginine, L-Asparagine (anhydrous), L-Aspartic acid, L-Cysteine 2HCl, L-Glutamic acid, Glycine, L-Histidine, Hydroxy-L-Proline, L-Isoleucine, L-Leucine, L-Lysine HCl, L-Methionine, L-Phenylalanine, L-Proline, L-Serine, L-Threonine, L-Tryptophan, L-Tyrosine 2Na $2H_2O$, L-Valine, D-Biotin, choline chloride, folic acid, Myo-Inositol, niacinamide, p-Aminobenzoic acid, D-Panthothenic acid (hemicalcium), pyridoxine HCl, riboflavin, thiamine HCl, vitamin B12, D-Glucose, Glutathione (reduced), L-Glutamine and 2-Mercaptoethanol in any absolute or relative abundance or concentration. The terms "supplemented RPMI-1640 media" or "T-cell conditioned media (TCCM)" may be used interchangeably with a media comprising water, fetal bovine serum, HEPES, sodium pyruvate, one or more non-essential amino acids, a phenol red indicator, calcium nitrate, magnesium sulfate, potassium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride, sodium phosphate dibasic (anhydrous), L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine, L-Arginine, L-Asparagine (anhydrous), L-Aspartic acid, L-Cysteine 2HCl, L-Glutamic acid, Glycine, L-Histidine, Hydroxy-L-Proline, L-Isoleucine, L-Leucine, L-Lysine HCl, L-Methionine, L-Phenylalanine, L-Proline, L-Serine, L-Threonine, L-Tryptophan, L-Tyrosine 2Na $2H_2O$, L-Valine, D-Biotin, choline chloride, folic acid, Myo-Inositol, niacinamide, p-Aminobenzoic acid, D-Panthothenic acid (hemicalcium), pyridoxine HCl, riboflavin, thiamine HCl, vitamin B12, D-Glucose, Glutathione (reduced), L-Glutamine and 2-Mercaptoethanol in any absolute or relative abundance or concentration.

[077] As used herein, the terms "supplemented AIM-V" or "supplemented AIMV" media may be used interchangeably with a media comprising one or more of water, human serum albumin, streptomycin sulfate, gentamicin, fetal bovine serum, HEPES, sodium pyruvate, one or more non-essential amino acids, a phenol red indicator, calcium nitrate, magnesium sulfate, potassium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride, sodium phosphate dibasic (anhydrous), L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine, L-Arginine, L-Asparagine (anhydrous), L-Aspartic acid, L-Cysteine 2HCl, L-Glutamic acid, Glycine, L-Histidine, Hydroxy-L-Proline, L-Isoleucine, L-Leucine, L-Lysine HCl, L-Methionine, L-Phenylalanine, L-Proline, L-Serine, L-Threonine, L-Tryptophan, L-Tyrosine 2Na $2H_2O$, L-Valine, D-Biotin, choline chloride, folic acid, Myo-Inositol, niacinamide, p-Aminobenzoic acid, D-Panthothenic acid (hemicalcium), pyridoxine HCl, riboflavin, thiamine HCl, vitamin B12, D-Glucose,

glutathione (reduced), L-Glutamine and 2-Mercaptoethanol in any absolute or relative abundance or concentration. The terms "supplemented AIM-V" or "supplemented AIMV" media may be used interchangeably with a media comprising water, human serum albumin, streptomycin sulfate, gentamicin, fetal bovine serum, HEPES, sodium pyruvate, one or more non-essential amino acids, a phenol red indicator, calcium nitrate, magnesium sulfate, potassium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride, sodium phosphate dibasic (anhydrous), L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine, L-Arginine, L-Asparagine (anhydrous), L-Aspartic acid, L-Cysteine 2HCl, L-Glutamic acid, Glycine, L-Histidine, Hydroxy-L-Proline, L-Isoleucine, L-Leucine, L-Lysine HCl, L-Methionine, L-Phenylalanine, L-Proline, L-Serine, L-Threonine, L-Tryptophan, L-Tyrosine 2Na $2H_2O$, L-Valine, D-Biotin, choline chloride, folic acid, Myo-Inositol, niacinamide, p-Aminobenzoic acid, D-Panthothenic acid (hemicalcium), pyridoxine HCl, riboflavin, thiamine HCl, vitamin B12, D-Glucose, glutathione (reduced), L-Glutamine and 2-Mercaptoethanol in any absolute or relative abundance or concentration.

[078] As used herein, the term "ImmunoCult™ medium" may be used interchangeably with a medium comprising one or more of water, human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, L-Glutamine, phenol red, glycine, L-Alanine, L-Arginine hydrochloride, L-Asparagine, L-Aspartic acid, L-Cysteine 2HCl, L-Glutamic acid, L-Glutamine, L-Histidine hydrochloride H20, L-Isoleucine, L-Leucine, L-Lysine hydrochloride, L-Methionine, L-Phenylalanine, L-Proline, L-Serine, L-Threonine, L-Tryptophan, L-Tyrosine disodium salt, L-Valine, biotin, choline chloride, D-Calcium pantothenate, folic acid, niacinamide, pyridoxal hydrochloride, riboflavin, thiamine hydrochloride, vitamin B12, i-Inositol, calcium chloride (anhydrous), magnesium sulfate (Anhydrous), potassium chloride, potassium nitrate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride, sodium phosphate monobasic, sodium selenite, D-Glucose, HEPES and Sodium pyruvate in any absolute or relative abundance or concentration. The term "ImmunoCult™ medium" may be used interchangeably with a medium comprising water, human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, L-Glutamine, phenol red, glycine, L-Alanine, L-Arginine hydrochloride, L-Asparagine, L-Aspartic acid, L-Cysteine 2HCl, L-Glutamic acid, L-Glutamine, L-Histidine hydrochloride H20, L-Isoleucine, L-Leucine, L-Lysine hydrochloride, L-Methionine, L-Phenylalanine, L-Proline, L-Serine, L-Threonine, L-Tryptophan, L-Tyrosine disodium salt, L-Valine, biotin, choline chloride, D-Calcium pantothenate, folic acid, niacinamide, pyridoxal hydrochloride, riboflavin, thiamine

hydrochloride, vitamin B12, i-Inositol, calcium chloride (anhydrous), magnesium sulfate (Anhydrous), potassium chloride, potassium nitrate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride, sodium phosphate monobasic, sodium selenite, D-Glucose, HEPES and Sodium pyruvate in any absolute or relative abundance or concentration.

[079] Modified T-cells of the disclosure, including modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} of the disclosure, may be incubated, cultured, grown, stored, or otherwise, combined at any step in the methods of the procedure with a growth medium comprising one or more inhibitors a component of a PI3K pathway. Exemplary inhibitors a component of a PI3K pathway include, but are not limited to, an inhibitor of GSK3β such as TWS119 (also known as GSK 3B inhibitor XII; CAS Number 601514-19-6 having a chemical formula $C_{18}H_{14}N_4O_2$). Exemplary inhibitors a component of a PI3K pathway include, but are not limited to, bb007 (BLUEBIRDBIO™).

[080] As used herein, the terms "electroporation" and "nucleofection" are meant to describe alternative means to deliver a nucleic acid, transposon, vector or composition of the disclosure to a cell by providing an electric pulse that induces a cell membrane (the cell membrane, nuclear membrane, or both) to become permeable or to become more permeable to the nucleic acid, transposon, vector or composition of the disclosure.

[081] In certain embodiments of the nucleofection, the method is performed one or more cuvette(s) simultaneously. In certain embodiments of the nucleofection, the method is performed in two cuvettes simultaneously. For a process performed on a larger scale for clinical or commercial applications, for example, the nucleofections may be performed in a large-volume cassette with many procedures ongoing simultaneously. In certain embodiments of the nucleofection, the incubating step comprises incubating the composition comprising the plurality of primary human T cells in a pre-warmed T-cell expansion composition. The incubation step may have a period of at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 hours, or any number/portion of hours in between. The incubation step may have a period of at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 days or any number/portion of days in between. The incubation step may have a period of at least 1 week. In certain embodiments of the nucleofection, the incubation step has a period of two days. In certain embodiments of the nucleofection, the applying step may comprise applying one or more of the following program(s) EI-115, EI-151, EI-156, EI-158, EG-115, EG-142, EG-151, ES-115, ES-151, EO-151, EO-148, EO-156, EO-210, EO-213, and FI-156. In certain embodiments, the applying step may comprise applying one or more of the following

program(s) EI-115, EI-151, EI-156, EI-158, EG-115, EG-142, EG-151, ES-115, ES-151, EO-151, EO-148, EO-156, EO-210, EO-213, and FI-156, or a program that provides the same number of electrical pulses, each pulse having the same duration and intensity, and a substantially similar interpulse duration of time. In certain embodiments, the applying step may be performed using a known electroporation/nucleofection device, including, but not limited to, Lonza Amaxa, MaxCyte technology, BTX PulseAgile, and BioRad GenePulser. In certain embodiments of the nucleofection, the applying step may comprise applying at least one electrical pulse. In certain embodiments of the nucleofection, the applying step may comprise applying at least one electrical pulse sufficient to induce the cell membrane and/or nuclear membrane of a cell to become permeable to a composition of the disclosure.

[082] While the amounts provided herein are exemplary and non-limiting, the relationship between these amounts (e.g. ratios or relative abundances) may be used to modify the methods exemplified herein for larger-scale processes and manufacturing.

[083] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T cell (e.g. a T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM}) of the disclosure, the activation supplement comprises one or more cytokine(s). The one or more cytokine(s) may comprise any cytokine, including but not limited to, lymphokines. Exemplary lympokines include, but are not limited to, interleukin-2 (IL-2), interleukin-3 (IL-3), interleukin-4 (IL-4), interleukin-5 (IL-5), interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-7 (IL-7), interleukin-15 (IL-15), interleukin-21 (IL-21), granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) and interferon-gamma (INFγ). The one or more cytokine(s) may comprise IL-2.

[084] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T cell (e.g. a T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM}) of the disclosure, the expansion supplement comprises one or more cytokine(s). The one or more cytokine(s) may comprise any cytokine, including but not limited to, lymphokines. Exemplary lympokines include, but are not limited to, interleukin-2 (IL-2), interleukin-3 (IL-3), interleukin-4 (IL-4), interleukin-5 (IL-5), interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-7 (IL-7), interleukin-15 (IL-15), interleukin-21 (IL-21), granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) and interferon-gamma (INFγ). The one or more cytokine(s) may comprise IL-2.

[085] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T cell (e.g. a T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM}) of the disclosure, the primary human T cell is a naïve T cell. The naïve T cell may express CD45RA, CCR7 and CD62L. In certain embodiments, the method is applied to a cell population comprising at least 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%,

55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99%, or any percentage in between of naïve T cells. In certain embodiments, the efficiency of production of modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} of the disclosure may be increased by increasing a proportion or percentage of naïve T cells in a cell population to which the methods of the disclosure are applied.

[086] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} of the disclosure, the primary human T cell is a memory T cell.

[087] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} of the disclosure, the primary human T cell expresses one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ.

[088] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} of the disclosure, the primary human T cell is a naïve T-cell (modified T_N) and the modified T_N expresses one or more of CD45RA, CCR7 and CD62L. In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} of the disclosure, the primary human T cell is a modified T_{SCM} a T memory stem cell (modified T_{SCM}) and the modified T_{SCM} expresses one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} of the disclosure, the primary human T cell is a central memory T-cell (modified T_{CM}) and the modified T_{CM} expresses one or more of CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} of the disclosure, the primary human T cell is an effector memory T-cell (modified T_{EM}) and the modified T_{EM} expresses one or more of CD45RO, CD95, and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} of the disclosure, the primary human T cell is an effector T-cell (modified T_{EFF}) and the modified T_{EFF} expresses one or more of CD45RA, CD95, and IL-2Rβ.

[089] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} of the disclosure, the primary human T cell may express CD4 and/or CD8. In certain embodiments, the primary human T cell may express CD4 and/or CD8 at various ratios. In certain embodiments, the primary human T cell may express CD4 and/or CD8 at various ratios that are not naturally-occurring. In certain embodiments, the primary human T cells that express CD4 and/or CD8 at various ratios, that may be not naturally occurring, are a heterologous cell population.

[090] In certain embodiments of the methods of producing a modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} of the disclosure, the primary human T cell may be isolated, prepared or derived from for

example, whole blood, peripheral blood, umbilical cord blood, lymph fluid, lymph node tissue, bone marrow, and cerebral spinal fluid (CSF). The term "peripheral blood" as used herein, refers to cellular components of blood (e.g., red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets), which are obtained or prepared from the circulating pool of blood and not sequestered within the lymphatic system, spleen, liver or bone marrow. Umbilical cord blood is distinct from peripheral blood and blood sequestered within the lymphatic system, spleen, liver or bone marrow. The terms "umbilical cord blood", "umbilical blood" or "cord blood", which can be used interchangeably, refers to blood that remains in the placenta and in the attached umbilical cord after child birth. Cord blood often contains stem cells including hematopoietic cells.

[091] Primary human T cells of the disclosure may comprise pan T cells. As used herein, pan T-cells include all T lymphocytes isolated from a biological sample, without sorting by subtype, activation status, maturation state, or cell-surface marker expression.

[092] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the method further comprises introducing into a modified T_{SCM} or T_{CM} cell a composition comprising a genomic editing construct or composition. In certain embodiments, the genomic editing construct comprises a guide RNA and a clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR) associated protein 9 (Cas9) DNA endonuclease. In certain embodiments, the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease. In certain embodiments, the genomic editing construct encodes a fusion protein. In certain embodiments, the genomic editing construct encodes the DNA binding domain and the type IIS endonuclease and wherein the expressed DNA binding domain and the expressed type IIS endonuclease are non-covalently linked. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease, the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease is the DNA binding domain. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease is the DNA binding domain, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease encodes an inactive Cas9. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease is the DNA binding domain, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease encodes a truncated Cas9. In certain embodiments, the

sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for an Aspartic Acid (D) at position 10 (D10A). In certain embodiments, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises or further comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for a Histidine (H) at position 840 (H840A). In certain embodiments, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an inactivated Cas9 (dCas9) (SEQ ID NO: 33). In certain embodiments, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an alanine (A) for an Asparagine (N) at position 580 (N580A). In certain embodiments, the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises a truncated and inactivated Cas9 (dSaCas9) (SEQ ID NO: 32). In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease, the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a transcription activator-like effector nuclease (TALEN). In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease, the sequence derived from a TALEN is the DNA binding domain. In certain embodiments, the genomic editing construct comprises a TALEN. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease, the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a zinc-finger nuclease (ZFN). In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease, the sequence derived from a ZFN is the DNA binding domain. In certain embodiments, the genomic editing construct comprises a zinc-finger nuclease (ZFN).

[093] The methods of making modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} cells of the disclosure may be optimized to produce a greater number or greater proportion of modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} cells. For example, the population of cells subjected to the methods of the disclosure may be enriched to contain an increased number or greater proportion of naïve T cells. As the number and/or proportion of naïve T cells increases in the population of T cells subjected to the methods of the disclosure, the number and/or proportion of modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} cells of the disclosure produced also increases. Alternatively, or in addition, as the length of time or duration required for a method of disclosure to precede decreases, the number and/or proportion of modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} cells of the disclosure produced by the method increases. The length of time or duration required for a method of disclosure to precede, or

the "manufacturing period" may also be referred to as the "out-of-life period" of the T cells subjected to the methods of the disclosure.

[094] In certain embodiments of the methods of making modified T-cells of the disclosure, the primary human T cell expresses one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the primary human T cell is a naïve T-cell (T_N) and the T_N expresses one or more of CD45RA, CCR7 and CD62L. In certain embodiments, the primary human T cell is a T memory stem cell (T_{SCM}) and the T_{SCM} expresses one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments, the primary human T cell is a central memory T-cell (T_{CM}) and wherein the T_{CM} expresses one or more of CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L. In certain embodiments, the primary human T cell is an effector memory T-cell (T_{EM}) and the $_{EM}$ expresses one or more of CD45RO, CD95, and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the primary human T cell is an effector T-cell (T_{EFF}) and the T_{EFF} expresses one or more of CD45RA, CD95, and IL-2Rβ. In certain embodiments, the primary human T cell expresses CD4 and/or CD8.

[095] The disclosure provides a composition comprising a modified T_{SCM} produced a method of the disclosure. The disclosure provides a composition comprising a modified T_{CM} produced a method of the disclosure. The disclosure provides a composition comprising a modified T_{SCM} and a modified T_{CM} produced a method of the disclosure. In certain embodiments of the composition comprising a modified T_{SCM} and a modified T_{CM} produced a method of the disclosure, a plurality of T_{SCM} may comprise at least 1%, 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98% or 99% or the composition. . In certain embodiments of the composition comprising a modified T_{SCM} and a modified T_{CM} produced a method of the disclosure, a plurality of T_{CM} may comprise at least 1%, 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98% or 99% or the composition.

[096] The disclosure provides a use of a composition comprising a modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} produced a method of the disclosure for the manufacture of a medicament to treat a subject in need thereof. In certain embodiments of this use, the modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} is autologous. In certain embodiments of this use, the modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} is allogeneic. In certain embodiments, the antigen receptor is a T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments, the T-cell receptor is naturally-occurring. In certain embodiments, the T-cell receptor is not

naturally-occurring. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, in those embodiments wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring, the T-cell receptor comprises one or more mutation(s) compared to a wild-type T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, in those embodiments wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring, the T-cell receptor is a recombinant T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments, the antigen receptor is a Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR). In certain embodiments, the CAR is a CARTyrin. In certain embodiments, the CAR comprises one or more VHH sequence(s). In certain embodiments, the CAR is a VCAR.

[097] The disclosure provides a method of treating a disease or disorder in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising a modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} produced a method of the disclosure. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} is autologous. In certain embodiments of this method, the modified T_{SCM} and/or T_{CM} is allogeneic. In certain embodiments, the antigen receptor is a T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments, the T-cell receptor is naturally-occurring. In certain embodiments, the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, in those embodiments wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring, the T-cell receptor comprises one or more mutation(s) compared to a wild-type T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, in those embodiments wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring, the T-cell receptor is a recombinant T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments, the antigen receptor is a Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR). In certain embodiments, the CAR is a CARTyrin. In certain embodiments, the CAR comprises one or more VHH sequence(s). In certain embodiments, the CAR is a VCAR. In certain embodiments of this method, the disease or disorder is cancer and the antigen receptor specifically targets a cancer antigen. In certain embodiments of this method, the disease or disorder is an infectious disease or disorder and the antigen receptor specifically targets a viral, bacterial, yeast or microbial antigen. In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder is a disease or disorder caused by a lack of an activity or an insufficient amount of a secretory protein. In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder is a disease or disorder treated by a replacement of an activity of a therapeutic protein or by an increase in an amount of the therapeutic protein. In certain embodiments, the therapeutic protein is a secreted protein. In certain embodiments, the secretory protein is lacking an activity or a sufficient amount within a local area of a body. In certain embodiments, the local area of a

body is accessible by a native T-cell or a modified T-cell. In certain embodiments, the modified T-cell is produced in vivo, ex vivo, in vitro or in situ.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[098] Figure 1 is a series of plots depicting the emergence of the CAR-T_{SCM} phenotype at Day 11 of the method of Example 1. Cells were nucleofected with a surrogate CARTyrin plasmid. CAR-T_{SCM} cells express CD62L and CD45RA as shown in the bottom two plots.

[099] Figure 2 is a series of plots depicting the purity of the CAR-T_{SCM} produced by the method of Example 1 at day 19. The population of CAR-T_{SCM} cells produced by the method described in Example 1 at day 19 contained no B cells or lymphocytes. The majority of the cells are CD3+ T-cells. Only 1.1% are Natural Killer cells and 1.7% are Natural Killer T-cells.

[0100] Figure 3 is a plot showing that at Day 11 of the method described in Example 1, the majority of the T-cells produced express the CARTyrin.

[0101] Figure 4 is a series of plots depicting an enrichment of the CAR-T_{SCM} phenotype at Day 19 of the method described in Example 1. Cells were nucleofected with a surrogate CARTyrin plasmid. CAR-T_{SCM} cells express CD62L and CD45RA as shown in the bottom two plots.

[0102] Figure 5 is a series of plots depicting the absence of T-cell exhaustion at Day 19 of the method described in Example 1. At Day 19, the cell population produced by this method does not express PD1, which is a marker for T cell activation and exhaustion. These cells expressing the CARTyrin have almost successfully reached a resting state post-manufacture. They do not exhibit signs of antigen-independent (tonic) signaling which would otherwise drive higher levels of PD1 expression. Tonic signaling is hypothesized to be caused by some CAR molecules that lead to early exhaustion and reduced efficacy of a CAR T-cell therapy.

[0103] Figure 6A is a series of plots depicting T cells transposed with a plasmid containing a sequence encoding a transposon comprising a sequence encoding an inducible caspase polypeptide (a safety switch, "iC9"), a CARTyrin (anti-BCMA), and a selectable marker. Left-hand plots depict live T cells exposed to transposase in the absence of the plasmid. Right-hand plots depict live T cells exposed to transposase in the presence of the plasmid. Cells were exposed to either a hyperactive transposase (the "Super piggyBac") or a wild type piggyBac transposase.

[0104] Figure 6B is a series of plots depicting T cells transposed with a plasmid containing a sequence encoding a green fluorescent protein (GFP). Left-hand plots depict live T cells exposed to transposase in the absence of the plasmid. Right-hand plots depict live T cells exposed to transposase in the presence of the plasmid. Cells were exposed to either a hyperactive transposase (the "Super piggyBac") or a wild type piggyBac transposase.

[0105] Figure 6C is a table depicting the percent of transformed T cells resulting from transposition with WT versus hyperactive piggyBac transposase. T cells contacted with the hyperactive piggyBac transposase (the Super piggyBac transposase) were transformed at a rate 4-fold greater than WT transposase.

[0106] Figure 6D is a table depicting the percent of transformed T cells resulting from transposition with WT versus hyperactive piggyBac transposase 5 days after nucleofection. T cells contacted with the hyperactive piggyBac transposase (the Super piggyBac transposase) were transformed at a rate far greater than WT transposase.

[0107] Figure 7 is a graph showing a phenotypic difference between piggyBac™- and lentivirus-produced CAR+ T cells. CAR+ T cells were produced using either piggyBac transposition or lentivirus transduction. Human pan T cells were transposed with piggyBac encoding CAR, stimulated with anti-CD3/CD28 beads at day 2 post-transposition, expanded, and examined on day 19 post-transposition. For production using lentivirus, pan T cells were stimulated with aCD3/CD28 beads, transduced with lentivirus encoding CAR (MOI 5), expanded, and examined on day 18 post-stimulation. Then, each population of CAR+ T cells was characterized based on their expression of the standard memory markers CD62L, CD45RA and CD95. The percentage of each CAR+ T cell subset was defined as naïve (CD62L+CD45RA+), Tcm (CD62L+CD45RA-), Tem (CD62L-CD45RA-) and Teff (CD62L-CD45RA+). All CAR+ T cells were CD95+.

[0108] Figure 8A-B is a pair of graphs showing that piggyBac™ preferentially transposes naïve T cells. Human pan T cells were sorted (using a BD FACSAria II flow cytometer) into naïve (CD62L+CD45RA+), Tcm (CD62L+CD45RA-), Tem (CD62L-CD45RA-), and Teff (CD62L-CD45RA+) subsets. The sorted subsets were each either transposed with piggyBac-GFP or transduced with lentivirus-GFP. For the former, each sorted subset was transposed with PiggyBac-GFP, stimulated with anti-CD3/CD28 beads at day 2 post-transposition, expanded, and examined on day 19 post-transposition. For the latter, the sorted subsets were stimulated with aCD3/CD28 beads, transduced with lentivirus encoding GFP (MOI 5), expanded, and examined on day 19 post-stimulation. n=3 donors.

[0109] Figure 9 is a pair of graphs showing that the piggyBac™ manufacturing process yields high levels of T_{SCM} in samples from multiple myeloma (MM) patients even when naïve T cells are rare. T cells from MM patients (triangles) and healthy donors (circles) were characterized for memory marker expression by flow cytometry before (left) and after (right) the Poseida manufacturing process. Expression of CD45RA and CD62L was assessed by FACS and plots are shown for the MM patients and a healthy donor. It is known that T cells from MM patients generally have lower frequencies of naïve and T_{SCM} cells, but higher frequencies of Teff, unlike those from healthy normal donors which are the opposite. Regardless of the input frequency of naïve and Tscm from different MM patients, production of P-BCMA-101 using the Poseida manufacturing process resulted in a product that exhibited a high level of CD8+ Tscm (E). This was also true for a MM patient who was actively receiving treatment (red triangle).

[0110] Figure 10 is a series of Fluorescence Activated Cell Sorting (FACs) plots characterizing T and T_{SCM} cell markers in human pan T cells transformed with the Sleeping Beauty (SB100x) transposition system and the methods of the disclosure. Sleeping Beauty (SB100x) Transposition yields predominately Tscm phenotype using Poseida manufacture process. Human pan T cells were transposed using 1μg of either a *Sleeping Beauty* or piggyBac transposon plasmid and *SB100x* or SPB mRNA, respectively as shown. Following transposition, cells were expanded ex vivo and all non-transposed cells were depleted using the Poseida manufacture drug selection system. Following 18 days in culture, cells were stained with the phenotypic markers CD4, CD8, CD45RA, and CD62L. Stem cell memory phenotype (Tscm) is defined by CD45RA and CD62L double positive cells and make up >65% of the cells in all of samples. All panels in a column share common x-axis and y-axis parameters. In each row, from top to bottom, are shown data from T cells transposed with (top), 2.5 microgram (μg) of the Sleeping Beauty transposon *SB100x*, (second from top) 5 μg of *SB100x*, (3rd from top) 10 μg of *SB100x*, (second from bottom) 5 μg of the *piggyBac* transposon P-BCMA-101 and at bottom, an unstained control. The x-axis, in order from left to right, in the first and second columns shows Forward Scatter (FSC), units from 0 to 250 thousand (abbreviated "k"), in increments of 50k. The x axis of the third column from the left shows CD8 expression, with markings reading from 0 to 10^5 incrementing by powers of 10. The final right hand column shows CD62L expression, with markings reading from 0 to 10^5 incrementing by powers of 10. The y-axis, in the first column, shows Side Scatter (SSC), in units from 0 to 250k in increments of 50k. The y-axis in the second column from the left

shows expression of the cell viability marker 7 aminoactinomycin D (7AAD), from 0 to 10^5 incrementing by powers of 10. The y-axis of the third column from the left shows the expression of the marker CD4, from 0 to 10^5 incrementing by powers of 10. The y-axis in the right hand column show expression of the marker CD45RA, from 0 to 10^5 incrementing by powers of 10.

[0111] Figure 11 is a schematic diagram showing the human coagulation pathway leading to blood clotting. Contact activation, for example by damaging an endothelium, activates an intrinsic clotting pathway. Tissue factors activate an extrinsic clotting pathway, for example following trauma. Both pathways converge onto the conversion of Prothrombin into Thrombin, which catalyzes the conversion of fibrinogen into fibrin. Polymerized fibrin together with platelets forms a clot. In the absence of Factor IX (circled), clotting is defective. Factor VIII (FVIII) deficiency leads to development of Hemophilia A. Factor IX (FIX) deficiency leads to development of Hemophilia B. Hemophilia B is a rare disease, occurring with a frequency of about one in between 25,000 and 30,000. Sixty percent of hemophilia B cases are severe. Fewer than one percent of individuals with Hemophilia B have normal FIX levels. Prior to the compositions and methods of the disclosure, the standard treatment for hemophilia B involved an infusion of recombinant FIX every 2 to 3 days, at an expense of approximately $250,000 per year. In sharp contrast to this standard treatment option, T_{SCM} cells of the disclosure are maintained in humans for several decades.

[0112] Figure 12 is a series of Fluorescence-Activated Cell Sorting (FACS plots) depicting FIX-secreting T cells. T cells encoding a human Factor IX transgene showed a T_{SCM} phenotype in approximately 80% of cells. The 6 panels are described in order from left to right. (1) Forward scatter (FSC) on the x-axis versus side scatter (SSC) on the y-axis. The x-axis is from 0 to 250 thousand (abbreviated k) in increments of 50k, the y-axis is for 0 to 250k, in increments of 50k. (2) FSC on the x-axis versus the cell viability marker 7 aminoactinomycin D (7AAD). The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 250k in increments of 50k.The y-axis reads, from top to bottom, -10^3, 0, 10^3, 10^4, 10^5. (3) On the x-axis is shown anti-CD56-APC conjugated to a Cy7 dye (CDC56-APC-Cy7), units from 0 to 10^5 incrementing in powers of 10. On the y-axis is shown anti-CD3 conjugated to phycoerythrin (PE), units from 0 to 10^5 incrementing in powers of 10. (4) On the x-axis is shown anti-CD8 conjugated to fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), units from 0 to 10^5 incrementing in powers of 10. On the y-axis is shown anti-CD4 conjugated to Brilliant Violet 650 dye (BV650), units from 0 to 10^5 incrementing in powers of 10. (5) On the x-axis is shown an anti CD62L antibody conjugated

to a Brilliant Violet 421 dye (BV421), units from 0 to 10^5 incrementing in powers of 10. On the y-axis is shown an anti-CD45RA antibody conjugated to PE and Cy7, units from 0 to 10^5 incrementing in powers of 10. This panel is boxed. (6) On the x-axis is shown an anti-CCR7 antibody conjugated to Brilliant Violet 786 (BV786), units from 0 to 10^5 incrementing in powers of 10. On the y-axis is shown anti-CD45RA conjugated to PE and Cy7, units from 0 to 10^5 incrementing in powers of 10.

[0113] Figure 13A is a graph showing human Factor IX secretion during production of modified T cells of the disclosure. On the y-axis, Factor IX concentration in nanograms (ng) per milliliter (mL) from 0 to 80 in increments of 20. On the x-axis are shown 9 day and 12 day T cells.

[0114] Figure 13B is a graph showing the clotting activity of the secreted Factor IX produced by the T cells. On the y-axis is shown percent Factor IX activity relative to human plasma, from 0 to 8 in increments of 2. On the x-axis are 9 and 12 day T cells.

[0115] Figures 14A-E are a series of plasmid maps for site-specific integration into the AAVS1 site using either HR or MMEJ and corresponding sequences. Donor plasmids for testing stable integration into the genome of human pan T cells via A) site-specific (AAVS1) homologous recombination (HR), B) site-specific (AAVS1) microhomology-mediated end-joining (MMEJ) recombination and C) TTAA-specific piggyBac™ transposition. For HR and MMEJ donor plasmids, GFP-2A-DHFR gene expression cassettes were flanked by CRISPR/Cas9 targeting sites and homology arms for AAVS1 site integration; for piggyBac™ donor plasmid, GFP-2A-DHFR gene expression cassette is flanked by piggyBac™ transposon elements. The homology arms for the HR and MMEJ plasmids are 500 bp and 25 bp, respectively. Panels D and E, and F depict SEQ ID NOs 41 and 42 respectively.

[0116] Figure 15 is a graph showing transgene (GFP) expression in primary human pan T cells 3 days post-nucleofection. HR or MMEJ donor plasmids were co-delivered with or without CRISPR ribonucleoprotein (RNP) targeting reagents into pan T cells via nucleofection. T cells receiving donor plasmids alone were included as controls. Pan T cells were also modified using the piggyBac™ transposon delivery system. T cells were activated via TCR stimulation on Day 0 and GFP+ T cell percentage was accessed at day 3 post-nucleofection by flow cytometry and data are summarized in bar graph.

[0117] Figure 16 is a graph showing transgene (GFP) expression in primary human pan T cells 11 days post-nucleofection and selection. Activated T cells with stably integrated

transgenes were selected by methotrexate addition using the DHFR selection gene encoded in the bi-cistronic GFP-2A-DHFR integration cassettes. GFP+ cell percentage was assessed at Day 11 post-nucleofection by flow cytometry and data are summarized in bar graph. GFP+ cells were highly enriched via selection in pan T cells receiving transposition reagents, RNP plus HR or MMEJ donor plasmids, but not in T cells receiving donor plasmids alone.

[0118] Figure 17A-C is a series of graphs showing the phenotype of primary human pan T cells modified by HR and MMEJ at the AAVS1 site. The phenotype of GFP+ CD8+ pan T cells was analyzed at Day 11 post-nucleofection by flow cytometry. A) Cells were stained with 7AAD (cell viability), CD4, CD8, CD45RA and CD62L, and FACS plots show gating strategy. CD8+ T cell subsets were defined by expression of CD45RA+CD62L+ (stem cell memory T cells (Tscm)), CD45RA-CD62L+ (central memory T cells (Tcm)), CD45RA-CD62L- (effector memory T cells (Tem)), and CD45RA+CD62L- (T effectors (Teff)). B) Percentage of total GFP+ CD8+ T cells in each T cell subset is summarized in bar graph. An enriched population of GFP+ Tscm was achieved in all cases using either the piggyBac™ transposon system, or HR and MMEJ in combination with Cas9 RNP. C) The total number of pan T cells was analyzed at day 13 post-nucleofection and data are summarized in bar graph.

[0119] Figure 18A-B is a pair of photographs of gel electrophoresis results showing site-specific integration into the AAVS1 site. Selected cells from each group were harvested and genomic DNA was extracted and used as template for PCR to confirm site-specific integration into the AAVS1 site for A) HR and B) MMEJ. Two pairs of primers individually amplify the 5`-end junction (with one primer priming the promoter region of the insertion EF1a-2r CACCGGAGCCAATTCCCACT (SEQ ID NO: 36) and the other priming the AAVS1 region beyond the 500 bp homologue arm at the 5`-end AAVS-3r CTGCACCACGTGATGTCCTC (SEQ ID NO: 37), yielding a 0.73 kb DNA fragment for both HR or MMEJ) and 3`-end junction (with one primer priming the polyA signaling region SV40pA-1r GTAACCATTATAAGCTGCAATAAACAAG (SEQ ID NO: 38) and the other priming the AAVS1 region beyond the 500 bp 5`-homologue arm AAVS-2f CTGGGGACTCTTTAAGGAAAGAAG (SEQ ID NO: 39), yielding a 0.76 kb DNA fragment for HR or MMEJ) of the AAVS1 target site. PCR products were displayed on Agarose gel. Non-specific bands in HR samples are the result of only a single round of PCR and would likely have been resolved given additional rounds.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0120] The disclosure provides a method for producing human chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) expressing-T cells using the piggyBac™ Transposon System under conditions that preserve or induce stem-cell memory T cells (T_{SCM}) with potent CAR activity (referred to herein as a CAR-T_{SCM}. Compositions comprising CAR-T_{SCM} produced using the methods of the disclosure comprise ≥ 60% CAR-T_{SCM} and exhibit a distinct functional profile that is consistent with this T cell subset. Other T cell subsets found in the compositions of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, central memory CAR-T cells (CAR-T_{CM}), effector memory CAR-T cells (CAR-T_{EM}), effector CAR-T cells (CAR-T_E), and terminally-differentiated effector CAR-T cells (CAR-T_{TE}). A linear pathway of differentiation may be responsible for generating these cells: Naïve T cells (T_N) > T_{SCM} > T_{CM} > T_{EM} > T_E > T_{TE}, whereby T_N is the parent precursor cell that directly gives rise to T_{SCM}, which then, in turn, directly gives rise to T_{CM}, etc. Compositions comprising CAR-T_{SCM}, CARTyrin-T_{SCM} and/or VCAR-T_{SCM} of the disclosure may comprise one or more of each parental CAR-T cell subset with CAR-T_{SCM} being the most abundant (e.g. T_{SCM} > T_{CM} > T_{EM} > T_E > T_{TE}). While, the absolute quantities/abundances and relative proportions of each parental T cell subset may vary among samples of patient blood and naturally-occurring cell populations, and naturally-occurring cell populations may have a high abundance and/or proportion of T_{SCM}, compositions of the disclosure comprising non-naturally occurring CAR-T_{SCM} are more potent and efficacious in treating patients against diseases and cancers.

[0121] Immunotherapy using chimeric-antigen receptor (CAR)-T cells is emerging as an exciting therapeutic approach for cancer therapies. Autologous CAR-modified T cells targeting a tumor-associated antigen (Ag) can result in robust tumor killing, in some cases resulting in complete remission of $CD19^+$ hematological malignancies. Unlike traditional biologics and chemotherapeutics, CAR-T cells possess the capacity to rapidly reproduce upon Ag recognition, thereby potentially obviating the need for repeat treatments. To achieve this, CAR-T cells must not only drive tumor destruction initially, but must also persist in the patient as a stable population of viable memory T cells to prevent potential cancer relapses. Thus, intensive efforts have been focused on the development of CAR molecules that do not cause T cell exhaustion through Ag-independent (tonic) signaling, as well as of a CAR-T product containing early memory cells, especially stem cell memory (T_{SCM}). A stem cell-like CAR-T would exhibit the greatest capacity for self-renewal and multipotent capacity to derive central memory (T_{CM}), effector memory (T_{EM}) and effector T cells (T_E), thereby producing better tumor eradication and long-term CAR-T engraftment.

[0122] CAR-T_{SCM} of the disclosure may comprise a Centyrin-based CAR, referred to as a CARTyrin (and hence, the cell may be referred to as a CARTyrin-T_{SCM}). Centyrins are alternative scaffold molecules based on human consensus tenascin FN3 domain, are smaller than scFv molecules, and can be selected for monomeric properties that favor stability and decrease the likelihood of tonic signaling in CAR molecules. CARTyrins of the disclosure may be introduced to T cells using a plasmid DNA transposon encoding the CARTyrin that is flanked by two cis-regulatory insulator elements to help stabilize CARTyrin expression by blocking improper gene activation or silencing.

[0123] CAR-T_{SCM} of the disclosure may comprise a VHH-based CAR, referred to as a VCAR (and hence, the cell may be referred to as a VCAR-T_{SCM}). VCARs of the disclosure may be introduced to T cells using a plasmid DNA transposon encoding the VHH that is flanked by two cis-regulatory insulator elements to help stabilize VHH expression by blocking improper gene activation or silencing.

[0124] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the piggyBac™ (PB) Transposon System may be used for stable integration of antigen-specific (including cancer antigen-specific) CARTyrin or VCAR into resting pan T cells, whereby the transposon was co-delivered along with an mRNA transposase enzyme (although the transposon and transposase would be comprised in separate compositions until they were introduced into a cell), called Super piggyBac™ (SPB), in a single electroporation reaction. Delivery of piggyBac™ transposon into untouched, resting primary human pan T cells resulted in 20-30% of cells with stable integration and expression of PB-delivered genes. Unexpectedly, a majority of these modified CARTyrin-expressing T cells were positive for expression of CD62L and CD45RA, markers commonly associated with stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM} cells). To confirm that this phenotype was retained upon CAR-T cell stimulation and expansion, the modified CARTyrin-expressing T cells positive for expression of CD62L and CD45RA were activated via stimulation of CD3 and CD28. As a result of stimulation of CD3 and CD28, > 60% of CARTyrin+ T cells exhibited a stem-cell memory phenotype. Furthermore, these cells, which expressed a CARTyrin specific for a cancer antigen, were fully capable of expressing potent anti-tumor effector function.

[0125] To determine whether or not the PB system directly contributed to enhancing the expression of stem-like markers, the phenotype of CAR-T cells generated either by PB transposition or lentiviral (LV) transduction was compared. To do this, a new vector was constructed by subcloning the CARTyrin transgene into a common LV construct for

production of virus. Following introduction of the CARTyrin to untouched resting T cells either by PB-transposition or LV-transduction, the CARTyrin$^+$ cells were expanded and then allowed to return to a resting state. A variety of phenotypic and functional characteristics were measured including kinetic analysis of memory and exhaustion-associated markers, secondary proliferation in response to homeostatic cytokine or tumor-associated Ag, cytokine production, and lytic capability in response to target tumor cells. Unlike the PB-transposed CARTyrin$^+$ T cells, the LV-transduced CARTyrin$^+$ T cells did not exhibit an augmented memory phenotype. In addition, PB-transposed cells exhibited a comparable or greater capability for secondary proliferation and killing of target tumor cells. Together, these data demonstrate that CAR-T cells produced by PB transposition are predominantly T_{SCM} cells, a highly desirable product phenotype in the CAR-T field. Furthermore, these CARTyrin$^+$ T cells exhibit strong anti-tumor activity and may give rise to cells that persist longer *in vivo* due to the use of a Centyrin-based CAR, which may be less prone to tonic signaling and functional exhaustion.

Chimeric Antigen Receptors

[0126] The disclosure provides a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) comprising: (a) an ectodomain comprising an antigen recognition region, wherein the antigen recognition region comprises one or more sequences that each specifically bind an antigen; (b) a transmembrane domain, and (c) an endodomain comprising at least one costimulatory domain. In certain embodiments, the antigen recognition region may comprise two sequences that each specifically bind an antigen to produce a bi-specific or tandem CAR. In certain embodiments, the antigen recognition region may comprise three sequences that each specifically bind an antigen to produce a tri-specific CAR. In certain embodiments, the ectodomain may further comprise a signal peptide. Alternatively, or in addition, in certain embodiments, the ectodomain may further comprise a hinge between the antigen recognition region and the transmembrane domain. Sequences that each specifically bind an antigen may include, but not limited to, a single chain antibody (e.g. a scFv), a sequence comprising one or more fragments of an antibody (e.g. a VHH, referred to in the context of a CAR as a VCAR), an antibody mimic, and a Centyrin (referred to in the context of a CAR as a CARTyrin).

[0127] In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the signal peptide may comprise a sequence encoding a human CD2, CD3δ, CD3ε, CD3γ, CD3ζ, CD4, CD8α, CD19, CD28, 4-1BB or GM-CSFR signal peptide. In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the signal peptide may comprise a sequence encoding a human CD8α signal

peptide. The human CD8α signal peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising MALPVTALLLPLALLLHAARP (SEQ ID NO: 8). The human CD8α signal peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising MALPVTALLLPLALLLHAARP (SEQ ID NO: 8) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the an amino acid sequence comprising MALPVTALLLPLALLLHAARP (SEQ ID NO: 8). The human CD8α signal peptide may be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence comprising atggcactgccagtcaccgccctgctgctgcctctggctctgctgctgcacgcagctagacca (SEQ ID NO: 9).

[0128] In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the transmembrane domain may comprise a sequence encoding a human CD2, CD3δ, CD3ε, CD3γ, CD3ζ, CD4, CD8α, CD19, CD28, 4-1BB or GM-CSFR transmembrane domain. In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the transmembrane domain may comprise a sequence encoding a human CD8α transmembrane domain. The CD8α transmembrane domain may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising IYIWAPLAGTCGVLLLSLVITLYC (SEQ ID NO: 10) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising IYIWAPLAGTCGVLLLSLVITLYC (SEQ ID NO: 10). The CD8α transmembrane domain may be encoded by the nucleic acid sequence comprising atctacatttgggcaccactggccgggacctgtggagtgctgctgctgagcctggtcatcacactgtactgc (SEQ ID NO: 11).

[0129] In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the endodomain may comprise a human CD3ζ endodomain.

[0130] In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the at least one costimulatory domain may comprise a human 4-1BB, CD28, CD40, ICOS, MyD88, OX-40 intracellular segment, or any combination thereof. In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the at least one costimulatory domain may comprise a CD28 and/or a 4-1BB costimulatory domain. The CD28 costimulatory domain may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising RVKFSRSADAPAYKQGQNQLYNELNLGRREEYDVLDKRRGRDPEMGGKPRRKNPQ EGLYNELQKDKMAEAYSEIGMKGERRRGKGHDGLYQGLSTATKDTYDALHMQALP PR (SEQ ID NO: 12) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising RVKFSRSADAPAYKQGQNQLYNELNLGRREEYDVLDKRRGRDPEMGGKPRRKNPQ EGLYNELQKDKMAEAYSEIGMKGERRRGKGHDGLYQGLSTATKDTYDALHMQALP PR (SEQ ID NO: 12). The CD28 costimulatory domain may be encoded by the nucleic acid sequence comprising

cgcgtgaagtttagtcgatcagcagatgccccagcttacaaacagggacagaaccagctgtataacgagctgaatctgggccgccga gaggaatatgacgtgctggataagcggagaggacgcgaccccgaaatgggaggcaagcccaggcgcaaaaaccctcaggaagg cctgtataacgagctgcagaaggacaaaatggcagaagcctattctgagatcggcatgaaggggagcgacggagaggcaaagg gcacgatgggctgtaccagggactgagcaccgccacaaaggacacctatgatgctctgcatatgcaggcactgcctccaagg (SEQ ID NO: 13). The 4-1BB costimulatory domain may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising KRGRKKLLYIFKQPFMRPVQTTQEEDGCSCRFPEEEEGGCEL (SEQ ID NO: 14) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising KRGRKKLLYIFKQPFMRPVQTTQEEDGCSCRFPEEEEGGCEL (SEQ ID NO: 14). The 4-1BB costimulatory domain may be encoded by the nucleic acid sequence comprising aagagaggcaggaagaaactgctgtatattttcaaacagcccttcatgcgccccgtgcagactacccaggaggaagacgggtgctcc tgtcgattccctgaggaagaggaaggcgggtgtgagctg (SEQ ID NO: 15). The 4-1BB costimulatory domain may be located between the transmembrane domain and the CD28 costimulatory domain.

[0131] In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the hinge may comprise a sequence derived from a human CD8α, IgG4, and/or CD4 sequence. In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the hinge may comprise a sequence derived from a human CD8α sequence. The hinge may comprise a human CD8α amino acid sequence comprising TTTPAPRPPTPAPTIASQPLSLRPEACRPAAGGAVHTRGLDFACD (SEQ ID NO: 16) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising TTTPAPRPPTPAPTIASQPLSLRPEACRPAAGGAVHTRGLDFACD (SEQ ID NO: 16). The human CD8α hinge amino acid sequence may be encoded by the nucleic acid sequence comprising actaccacaccagcacctagaccaccaactccagctccaaccatcgcgagtcagccccgagtctgagacctgaggcctgcaggcc agctgcaggaggagctgtgcacaccaggggcctggacttcgcctgcgac (SEQ ID NO: 17).

[0132] The disclosure provides a composition comprising the CAR of the disclosure and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0133] The disclosure provides a transposon comprising the CAR of the disclosure. Transposons of the disclosure be episomally maintained or integrated into the genome of the recombinant/modified cell. The transposon may be part of a two component piggyBac system that utilizes a transposon and transposase for enhanced non-viral gene transfer.

[0134] Transposons of the disclosure may comprise a selection gene for identification, enrichment and/or isolation of cells that express the transposon. Exemplary selection genes

encode any gene product (e.g. transcript, protein, enzyme) essential for cell viability and survival. Exemplary selection genes encode any gene product (e.g. transcript, protein, enzyme) essential for conferring resistance to a drug challenge against which the cell is sensitive (or which could be lethal to the cell) in the absence of the gene product encoded by the selection gene. Exemplary selection genes encode any gene product (e.g. transcript, protein, enzyme) essential for viability and/or survival in a cell media lacking one or more nutrients essential for cell viability and/or survival in the absence of the selection gene. Exemplary selection genes include, but are not limited to, *neo* (conferring resistance to neomycin), DHFR (encoding Dihydrofolate Reductase and conferring resistance to Methotrexate), TYMS (encoding Thymidylate Synthetase), MGMT (encoding O(6)-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase), multidrug resistance gene (MDR1), ALDH1 (encoding Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family, member A1), FRANCF, RAD51C (encoding RAD51 Paralog C), GCS (encoding glucosylceramide synthase), and NKX2.2 (encoding NK2 Homeobox 2).

[0135] Transposons of the disclosure may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide(s) located, for example, between one or more of a sequence that specifically binds an antigen and a selection gene of the disclosure. The at least one self-cleaving peptide may comprise, for example, a T2A peptide, GSG-T2A peptide, an E2A peptide, a GSG-E2A peptide, an F2A peptide, a GSG-F2A peptide, a P2A peptide, or a GSG-P2A peptide. A T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise a nucleic acid sequence comprising ggatctggagagggaaggggaagcctgctgacctgtggagacgtggaggaaaacccaggacca (SEQ ID NO: 20). An E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21). A GSG-E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence

comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22). An F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23). A GSG-F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24). A P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25). A GSG-P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26).

[0136] Transposons of the disclosure may comprise a first and a second self-cleaving peptide, the first self-cleaving peptide located, for example, upstream of one or more of a sequence that specifically binds an antigen of the disclosure the second self-cleaving peptide located, for example, downstream of the one or more of a sequence that specifically binds an antigen of the disclosure. The first and/or the second self-cleaving peptide may comprise, for example, a T2A peptide, GSG-T2A peptide, an E2A peptide, a GSG-E2A peptide, an F2A peptide, a GSG-F2A peptide, a P2A peptide, or a GSG-P2A peptide. A T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18)or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise a nucleic acid sequence comprising ggatctggagagggaaggggaagcctgctgacctgtggagacgtggaggaaaaccccaggacca (SEQ ID NO: 20). An E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21). A GSG-E2A peptide may comprise an

amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22). An F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 023). A GSG-F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24). A P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25). A GSG-P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26).

[0137] The disclosure provides a composition comprising the transposon the disclosure. In certain embodiments, a method introducing the composition may further comprise a composition comprising a plasmid comprising a sequence encoding a transposase enzyme. The sequence encoding a transposase enzyme may be an mRNA sequence.

[0138] Transposons of the disclosure may comprise piggyBac transposons. Transposase enzymes of the disclosure may include piggyBac transposases or compatible enzymes.

[0139] The disclosure provides a vector comprising the CAR of the disclosure. In certain embodiments, the vector is a viral vector. The vector may be a recombinant vector.

[0140] Viral vectors of the disclosure may comprise a sequence isolated or derived from a retrovirus, a lentivirus, an adenovirus, an adeno-associated virus or any combination thereof. The viral vector may comprise a sequence isolated or derived from an adeno-associated virus (AAV). The viral vector may comprise a recombinant AAV (rAAV). Exemplary adeno-associated viruses and recombinant adeno-associated viruses of the disclosure comprise two or more inverted terminal repeat (ITR) sequences located in cis next to one or more of a sequence that specifically binds an antigen. Exemplary adeno-associated viruses and recombinant adeno-associated viruses of the disclosure include, but are not limited to all serotypes (e.g. AAV1, AAV2, AAV3, AAV4, AAV5, AAV6, AAV7, AAV8, and AAV9).

Exemplary adeno-associated viruses and recombinant adeno-associated viruses of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, self-complementary AAV (scAAV) and AAV hybrids containing the genome of one serotype and the capsid of another serotype (e.g. AAV2/5, AAV-DJ and AAV-DJ8). Exemplary adeno-associated viruses and recombinant adeno-associated viruses of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, rAAV-LK03.

[0141] Viral vectors of the disclosure may comprise a selection gene. The selection gene may encode a gene product essential for cell viability and survival. The selection gene may encode a gene product essential for cell viability and survival when challenged by selective cell culture conditions. Selective cell culture conditions may comprise a compound harmful to cell viability or survival and wherein the gene product confers resistance to the compound. Exemplary selection genes of the disclosure may include, but are not limited to, *neo* (conferring resistance to neomycin), DHFR (encoding Dihydrofolate Reductase and conferring resistance to Methotrexate), TYMS (encoding Thymidylate Synthetase), MGMT (encoding O(6)-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase), multidrug resistance gene (MDR1), ALDH1 (encoding Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family, member A1), FRANCF, RAD51C (encoding RAD51 Paralog C), GCS (encoding glucosylceramide synthase), NKX2.2 (encoding NK2 Homeobox 2) or any combination thereof.

[0142] Viral vectors of the disclosure may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide. In some embodiments, the vector may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide and wherein a self-cleaving peptide is located between a CAR and a selection gene. In some embodiments, the vector may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide and wherein a first self-cleaving peptide is located upstream of a CAR and a second self-cleaving peptide is located downstream of a CAR. The self-cleaving peptide may comprise, for example, a T2A peptide, GSG-T2A peptide, an E2A peptide, a GSG-E2A peptide, an F2A peptide, a GSG-F2A peptide, a P2A peptide, or a GSG-P2A peptide. A T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise a nucleic acid sequence comprising ggatctggagagggaaggggaagcctgctgacctgtggagacgtggaggaaaacccaggacca (SEQ ID NO: 20). An

E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21). A GSG-E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22). An F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23). A GSG-F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24). A P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25). A GSG-P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26).

[0143] The disclosure provides a vector comprising the CAR of the disclosure. In certain embodiments, the vector is an mRNA vector. The vector may be a recombinant mRNA vector. T cells of the disclosure may be expanded prior to contacting the T-cell and the mRNA vector comprising the CAR of the disclosure. The T cell comprising the mRNA vector, the modified T cell, may then be administered to a subject.

[0144] The disclosure provides a vector comprising the CAR of the disclosure. In certain embodiments, the vector is a nanoparticle. Exemplary nanoparticle vectors of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, nucleic acids (e.g. RNA, DNA, synthetic nucleotides, modified nucleotides or any combination thereof), amino acids (L-amino acids, D-amino acids, synthetic amino acids, modified amino acids, or any combination thereof), polymers (e.g. polymersomes), micelles, lipids (e.g. liposomes), organic molecules (e.g. carbon atoms, sheets, fibers, tubes), inorganic molecules (e.g. calcium phosphate or gold) or any

combination thereof. A nanoparticle vector may be passively or actively transported across a cell membrane.

[0145] Nanoparticle vectors of the disclosure may comprise a selection gene. The selection gene may encode a gene product essential for cell viability and survival. The selection gene may encode a gene product essential for cell viability and survival when challenged by selective cell culture conditions. Selective cell culture conditions may comprise a compound harmful to cell viability or survival and wherein the gene product confers resistance to the compound. Exemplary selection genes of the disclosure may include, but are not limited to, *neo* (conferring resistance to neomycin), DHFR (encoding Dihydrofolate Reductase and conferring resistance to Methotrexate), TYMS (encoding Thymidylate Synthetase), MGMT (encoding O(6)-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase), multidrug resistance gene (MDR1), ALDH1 (encoding Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family, member A1), FRANCF, RAD51C (encoding RAD51 Paralog C), GCS (encoding glucosylceramide synthase), NKX2.2 (encoding NK2 Homeobox 2) or any combination thereof.

[0146] Nanoparticle vectors of the disclosure may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide. In some embodiments, the nanoparticle vector may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide and wherein a self-cleaving peptide is located between a CAR and the nanoparticle. In some embodiments, the nanoparticle vector may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide and wherein a first self-cleaving peptide is located upstream of a CAR and a second self-cleaving peptide is located downstream of a CAR. In some embodiments, the nanoparticle vector may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide and wherein a first self-cleaving peptide is located between a CAR and the nanoparticle and a second self-cleaving peptide is located downstream of the CAR. In some embodiments, the nanoparticle vector may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide and wherein a first self-cleaving peptide is located between a CAR and the nanoparticle and a second self-cleaving peptide is located downstream of the CAR, for example, between the CAR and a selection gene. The self-cleaving peptide may comprise, for example, a T2A peptide, GSG-T2A peptide, an E2A peptide, a GSG-E2A peptide, an F2A peptide, a GSG-F2A peptide, a P2A peptide, or a GSG-P2A peptide. A T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19) or a

sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise a nucleic acid sequence comprising ggatctggagagggaaggggaagcctgctgacctgtggagacgtggaggaaaacccaggacca (SEQ ID NO: 20). An E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21). A GSG-E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22). An F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23). A GSG-F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24). A P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25). A GSG-P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26).

[0147] The disclosure provides a composition comprising a vector of the disclosure.

CARTyrins

[0148] The disclosure provides a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) comprising: (a) an ectodomain comprising an antigen recognition region, wherein the antigen recognition region comprises at least one Centyrin; (b) a transmembrane domain, and (c) an endodomain comprising at least one costimulatory domain. As used throughout the disclosure, a CAR comprising a Centyrin is referred to as a CARTyrin. In certain embodiments, the antigen recognition region may comprise two Centyrins to produce a bi-specific or tandem CAR. In certain embodiments, the antigen recognition region may comprise three Centyrins to

produce a tri-specific CAR. In certain embodiments, the ectodomain may further comprise a signal peptide. Alternatively, or in addition, in certain embodiments, the ectodomain may further comprise a hinge between the antigen recognition region and the transmembrane domain.

[0149] The disclosure provides a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) comprising: (a) an ectodomain comprising an antigen recognition region, wherein the antigen recognition region comprises at least one protein scaffold or antibody mimetic; (b) a transmembrane domain, and (c) an endodomain comprising at least one costimulatory domain. In certain embodiments, the antigen recognition region may comprise two scaffold proteins or antibody mimetics to produce a bi-specific or tandem CAR. In certain embodiments, the antigen recognition region may comprise three protein scaffolds or antibody mimetics to produce a tri-specific CAR. In certain embodiments, the ectodomain may further comprise a signal peptide. Alternatively, or in addition, in certain embodiments, the ectodomain may further comprise a hinge between the antigen recognition region and the transmembrane domain.

[0150] In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the signal peptide may comprise a sequence encoding a human CD2, CD3δ, CD3ε, CD3γ, CD3ζ, CD4, CD8α, CD19, CD28, 4-1BB or GM-CSFR signal peptide. In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the signal peptide may comprise a sequence encoding a human CD8α signal peptide. The human CD8α signal peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising MALPVTALLLPLALLLHAARP (SEQ ID NO: 8). The human CD8α signal peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising MALPVTALLLPLALLLHAARP (SEQ ID NO: 8) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the an amino acid sequence comprising MALPVTALLLPLALLLHAARP (SEQ ID NO: 8). The human CD8α signal peptide may be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence comprising atggcactgccagtcaccgccctgctgctgcctctggctctgctgctgcacgcagctagacca (SEQ ID NO: 9).

[0151] In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the transmembrane domain may comprise a sequence encoding a human CD2, CD3δ, CD3ε, CD3γ, CD3ζ, CD4, CD8α, CD19, CD28, 4-1BB or GM-CSFR transmembrane domain. In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the transmembrane domain may comprise a sequence encoding a human CD8α transmembrane domain. The CD8α transmembrane domain may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising IYIWAPLAGTCGVLLLSLVITLYC (SEQ ID NO: 10) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising IYIWAPLAGTCGVLLLSLVITLYC (SEQ ID NO: 10). The CD8α

transmembrane domain may be encoded by the nucleic acid sequence comprising atctacatttgggcaccactggccgggacctgtggagtgctgctgctgagcctggtcatcacactgtactgc (SEQ ID NO: 11).

[0152] In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the endodomain may comprise a human CD3ζ endodomain.

[0153] In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the at least one costimulatory domain may comprise a human 4-1BB, CD28, CD40, ICOS, MyD88, OX-40 intracellular segment, or any combination thereof. In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the at least one costimulatory domain may comprise a CD28 and/or a 4-1BB costimulatory domain. The CD28 costimulatory domain may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising RVKFSRSADAPAYKQGQNQLYNELNLGRREEYDVLDKRRGRDPEMGGKPRRKNPQ EGLYNELQKDKMAEAYSEIGMKGERRRGKGHDGLYQGLSTATKDTYDALHMQALP PR (SEQ ID NO: 12) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising RVKFSRSADAPAYKQGQNQLYNELNLGRREEYDVLDKRRGRDPEMGGKPRRKNPQ EGLYNELQKDKMAEAYSEIGMKGERRRGKGHDGLYQGLSTATKDTYDALHMQALP PR (SEQ ID NO: 12). The CD28 costimulatory domain may be encoded by the nucleic acid sequence comprising cgcgtgaagtttagtcgatcagcagatgccccagcttacaaacagggacagaaccagctgtataacgagctgaatctgggccgccga gaggaatatgacgtgctggataagcggagaggacgcgaccccgaaatgggaggcaagcccaggcgcaaaaaccctcaggaagg cctgtataacgagctgcagaaggacaaaatggcagaagcctattctgagatcggcatgaaggggagcgacggagaggcaaagg gcacgatgggctgtaccagggactgagcaccgccacaaaggacacctatgatgctctgcatatgcaggcactgcctccaagg (SEQ ID NO: 13). The 4-1BB costimulatory domain may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising KRGRKKLLYIFKQPFMRPVQTTQEEDGCSCRFPEEEEGGCEL (SEQ ID NO: 14) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising KRGRKKLLYIFKQPFMRPVQTTQEEDGCSCRFPEEEEGGCEL (SEQ ID NO: 14). The 4-1BB costimulatory domain may be encoded by the nucleic acid sequence comprising aagagaggcaggaagaaactgctgtatattttcaaacagcccttcatgcgccccgtgcagactacccaggaggaagacgggtgctcc tgtcgattccctgaggaagaggaaggcgggtgtgagctg (SEQ ID NO: 15). The 4-1BB costimulatory domain may be located between the transmembrane domain and the CD28 costimulatory domain.

[0154] In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the hinge may comprise a sequence derived from a human CD8α, IgG4, and/or CD4 sequence. In certain embodiments of the CARs of the disclosure, the hinge may comprise a sequence derived from a human CD8α sequence. The hinge may comprise a human CD8α amino acid sequence comprising TTTPAPRPPTPAPTIASQPLSLRPEACRPAAGGAVHTRGLDFACD (SEQ ID NO: 16) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising TTTPAPRPPTPAPTIASQPLSLRPEACRPAAGGAVHTRGLDFACD (SEQ ID NO: 16). The human CD8α hinge amino acid sequence may be encoded by the nucleic acid sequence comprising actaccacaccagcacctagaccaccaactccagctccaaccatcgcgagtcagccccctgagtctgagacctgaggcctgcaggcc agctgcaggaggagctgtgcacaccaggggcctggacttcgcctgcgac (SEQ ID NO: 17).

[0155] Centyrins of the disclosure may comprise a protein scaffold, wherein the scaffold is capable of specifically binding an antigen. Centyrins of the disclosure may comprise a protein scaffold comprising a consensus sequence of at least one fibronectin type III (FN3) domain, wherein the scaffold is capable of specifically binding an antigen. The at least one fibronectin type III (FN3) domain may be derived from a human protein. The human protein may be Tenascin-C. The consensus sequence may comprise LPAPKNLVVSEVTEDSLRLSWTAPDAAFDSFLIQYQESEKVGEAINLTVPGSERSYDL TGLKPGTEYTVSIYGVKGGHRSNPLSAEFTT (SEQ ID NO: 1) or MLPAPKNLVVSEVTEDSLRLSWTAPDAAFDSFLIQYQESEKVGEAINLTVPGSERSYD LTGLKPGTEYTVSIYGVKGGHRSNPLSAEFTT (SEQ ID NO: 2). The consensus sequence may encoded by a nucleic acid sequence comprising atgctgcctgcaccaaagaacctggtggtgtctcatgtgacagaggatagtgccagactgtcatggactgctcccgacgcagccttcg atagttttatcatcgtgtaccgggagaacatcgaaaccggcgaggccattgtcctgacagtgccagggtccgaacgctcttatgacctg acagatctgaagccccggaactgagtactatgtgcagatcgccggcgtcaaaggaggcaatatcagcttccctctgtccgcaatcttcac caca (SEQ ID NO: 3). The consensus sequence may be modified at one or more positions within (a) a A-B loop comprising or consisting of the amino acid residues TEDS at positions 13-16 of the consensus sequence; (b) a B-C loop comprising or consisting of the amino acid residues TAPDAAF at positions 22-28 of the consensus sequence; (c) a C-D loop comprising or consisting of the amino acid residues SEKVGE at positions 38-43 of the consensus sequence; (d) a D-E loop comprising or consisting of the amino acid residues GSER at positions 51-54 of the consensus sequence; (e) a E-F loop comprising or consisting of the amino acid residues GLKPG at positions 60-64 of the consensus sequence; (f) a F-G loop

comprising or consisting of the amino acid residues KGGHRSN at positions 75-81 of the consensus sequence; or (g) any combination of (a)-(f). Centyrins of the disclosure may comprise a consensus sequence of at least 5 fibronectin type III (FN3) domains, at least 10 fibronectin type III (FN3) domains or at least 15 fibronectin type III (FN3) domains. The scaffold may bind an antigen with at least one affinity selected from a K_D of less than or equal to 10^{-9}M, less than or equal to 10^{-10}M, less than or equal to 10^{-11}M, less than or equal to 10^{-12}M, less than or equal to 10^{-13}M, less than or equal to 10^{-14}M, and less than or equal to 10^{-15}M. The K_D may be determined by surface plasmon resonance.

[0156] The disclosure provides a composition comprising the CAR of the disclosure and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0157] The disclosure provides a transposon comprising the CAR of the disclosure. Transposons of the disclosure be episomally maintained or integrated into the genome of the recombinant/modified cell. The transposon may be part of a two component piggyBac system that utilizes a transposon and transposase for enhanced non-viral gene transfer.

[0158] Transposons of the disclosure may comprise a selection gene for identification, enrichment and/or isolation of cells that express the transposon. Exemplary selection genes encode any gene product (e.g. transcript, protein, enzyme) essential for cell viability and survival. Exemplary selection genes encode any gene product (e.g. transcript, protein, enzyme) essential for conferring resistance to a drug challenge against which the cell is sensitive (or which could be lethal to the cell) in the absence of the gene product encoded by the selection gene. Exemplary selection genes encode any gene product (e.g. transcript, protein, enzyme) essential for viability and/or survival in a cell media lacking one or more nutrients essential for cell viability and/or survival in the absence of the selection gene. Exemplary selection genes include, but are not limited to, *neo* (conferring resistance to neomycin), DHFR (encoding Dihydrofolate Reductase and conferring resistance to Methotrexate), TYMS (encoding Thymidylate Synthetase), MGMT (encoding O(6)-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase), multidrug resistance gene (MDR1), ALDH1 (encoding Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family, member A1), FRANCF, RAD51C (encoding RAD51 Paralog C), GCS (encoding glucosylceramide synthase), and NKX2.2 (encoding NK2 Homeobox 2).

[0159] Transposons of the disclosure may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide(s) located, for example, between on or more of a protein scaffold, Centyrin or CARTyrin of the disclosure and a selection gene of the disclosure. The at least one self-cleaving peptide may

comprise, for example, a T2A peptide, GSG-T2A peptide, an E2A peptide, a GSG-E2A peptide, an F2A peptide, a GSG-F2A peptide, a P2A peptide, or a GSG-P2A peptide. A T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise a nucleic acid sequence comprising ggatctggagagggaaggggaagcctgctgacctgtggagacgtggaggaaaacccaggacca (SEQ ID NO: 20). An E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21). A GSG-E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22). An F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ NO: 23) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23). A GSG-F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24). A P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25). A GSG-P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26).

[0160] Transposons of the disclosure may comprise a first and a second self-cleaving peptide, the first self-cleaving peptide located, for example, upstream of one or more of a

protein scaffold, Centyrin or CARTyrin of the disclosure the second self-cleaving peptide located, for example, downstream of the one or more of a protein scaffold, Centyrin or CARTyrin of the disclosure. The first and/or the second self-cleaving peptide may comprise, for example, a T2A peptide, GSG-T2A peptide, an E2A peptide, a GSG-E2A peptide, an F2A peptide, a GSG-F2A peptide, a P2A peptide, or a GSG-P2A peptide. A T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise a nucleic acid sequence comprising ggatctggagagggaaggggaagcctgctgacctgtggagacgtggaggaaaacccaggacca (SEQ ID NO: 20). An E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO:21). A GSG-E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22). An F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23). A GSG-F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24). A P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25). A GSG-P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26).

[0161] The disclosure provides a composition comprising the transposon the disclosure. In certain embodiments, a method introducing the composition may further comprise a composition comprising a plasmid comprising a sequence encoding a transposase enzyme. The sequence encoding a transposase enzyme may be an mRNA sequence.

[0162] Transposons of the disclosure may comprise piggyBac transposons. Transposase enzymes of the disclosure may include piggyBac transposases or compatible enzymes.

[0163] The disclosure provides a vector comprising the CAR of the disclosure. In certain embodiments, the vector is a viral vector. The vector may be a recombinant vector.

[0164] Viral vectors of the disclosure may comprise a sequence isolated or derived from a retrovirus, a lentivirus, an adenovirus, an adeno-associated virus or any combination thereof. The viral vector may comprise a sequence isolated or derived from an adeno-associated virus (AAV). The viral vector may comprise a recombinant AAV (rAAV). Exemplary adeno-associated viruses and recombinant adeno-associated viruses of the disclosure comprise two or more inverted terminal repeat (ITR) sequences located in cis next to a sequence encoding a protein scaffold, Centyrin or CARTyrin of the disclosure. Exemplary adeno-associated viruses and recombinant adeno-associated viruses of the disclosure include, but are not limited to all serotypes (e.g. AAV1, AAV2, AAV3, AAV4, AAV5, AAV6, AAV7, AAV8, and AAV9). Exemplary adeno-associated viruses and recombinant adeno-associated viruses of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, self-complementary AAV (scAAV) and AAV hybrids containing the genome of one serotype and the capsid of another serotype (e.g. AAV2/5, AAV-DJ and AAV-DJ8). Exemplary adeno-associated viruses and recombinant adeno-associated viruses of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, rAAV-LK03.

[0165] Viral vectors of the disclosure may comprise a selection gene. The selection gene may encode a gene product essential for cell viability and survival. The selection gene may encode a gene product essential for cell viability and survival when challenged by selective cell culture conditions. Selective cell culture conditions may comprise a compound harmful to cell viability or survival and wherein the gene product confers resistance to the compound. Exemplary selection genes of the disclosure may include, but are not limited to, *neo* (conferring resistance to neomycin), DHFR (encoding Dihydrofolate Reductase and conferring resistance to Methotrexate), TYMS (encoding Thymidylate Synthetase), MGMT (encoding O(6)-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase), multidrug resistance gene (MDR1), ALDH1 (encoding Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family, member A1), FRANCF, RAD51C

(encoding RAD51 Paralog C), GCS (encoding glucosylceramide synthase), NKX2.2 (encoding NK2 Homeobox 2) or any combination thereof.

[0166] Viral vectors of the disclosure may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide. In some embodiments, the vector may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide and wherein a self-cleaving peptide is located between a CAR and a selection gene. In some embodiments, the vector may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide and wherein a first self-cleaving peptide is located upstream of a CAR and a second self-cleaving peptide is located downstream of a CAR. The self-cleaving peptide may comprise, for example, a T2A peptide, GSG-T2A peptide, an E2A peptide, a GSG-E2A peptide, an F2A peptide, a GSG-F2A peptide, a P2A peptide, or a GSG-P2A peptide. A T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise a nucleic acid sequence comprising ggatctggagagggaaggggaagcctgctgacctgtggagacgtggaggaaaacccaggacca (SEQ ID NO: 20). An E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21). A GSG-E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22). An F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23). A GSG-F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24). A P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25) or a

sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25). A GSG-P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26).

[0167] The disclosure provides a vector comprising the CAR of the disclosure. In certain embodiments, the vector is an mRNA vector. The vector may be a recombinant mRNA vector. T cells of the disclosure may be expanded prior to contacting the T-cell and the mRNA vector comprising the CAR of the disclosure. The T cell comprising the mRNA vector, the modified T cell, may then be administered to a subject.

[0168] The disclosure provides a vector comprising the CAR of the disclosure. In certain embodiments, the vector is a nanoparticle. Exemplary nanoparticle vectors of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, nucleic acids (e.g. RNA, DNA, synthetic nucleotides, modified nucleotides or any combination thereof), amino acids (L-amino acids, D-amino acids, synthetic amino acids, modified amino acids, or any combination thereof), polymers (e.g. polymersomes), micelles, lipids (e.g. liposomes), organic molecules (e.g. carbon atoms, sheets, fibers, tubes), inorganic molecules (e.g. calcium phosphate or gold) or any combination thereof. A nanoparticle vector may be passively or actively transported across a cell membrane.

[0169] Nanoparticle vectors of the disclosure may comprise a selection gene. The selection gene may encode a gene product essential for cell viability and survival. The selection gene may encode a gene product essential for cell viability and survival when challenged by selective cell culture conditions. Selective cell culture conditions may comprise a compound harmful to cell viability or survival and wherein the gene product confers resistance to the compound. Exemplary selection genes of the disclosure may include, but are not limited to, *neo* (conferring resistance to neomycin), DHFR (encoding Dihydrofolate Reductase and conferring resistance to Methotrexate), TYMS (encoding Thymidylate Synthetase), MGMT (encoding O(6)-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase), multidrug resistance gene (MDR1), ALDH1 (encoding Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family, member A1), FRANCF, RAD51C (encoding RAD51 Paralog C), GCS (encoding glucosylceramide synthase), NKX2.2 (encoding NK2 Homeobox 2) or any combination thereof.

[0170] Nanoparticle vectors of the disclosure may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide. In some embodiments, the nanoparticle vector may comprise at least one self-

cleaving peptide and wherein a self-cleaving peptide is located between a CAR and the nanoparticle. In some embodiments, the nanoparticle vector may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide and wherein a first self-cleaving peptide is located upstream of a CAR and a second self-cleaving peptide is located downstream of a CAR. In some embodiments, the nanoparticle vector may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide and wherein a first self-cleaving peptide is located between a CAR and the nanoparticle and a second self-cleaving peptide is located downstream of the CAR. In some embodiments, the nanoparticle vector may comprise at least one self-cleaving peptide and wherein a first self-cleaving peptide is located between a CAR and the nanoparticle and a second self-cleaving peptide is located downstream of the CAR, for example, between the CAR and a selection gene. The self-cleaving peptide may comprise, for example, a T2A peptide, GSG-T2A peptide, an E2A peptide, a GSG-E2A peptide, an F2A peptide, a GSG-F2A peptide, a P2A peptide, or a GSG-P2A peptide. A T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising EGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 18). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 19). A GSG-T2A peptide may comprise a nucleic acid sequence comprising ggatctggagagggaagggaagcctgctgacctgtggagacgtggaggaaaacccaggacca (SEQ ID NO: 20). An E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising QCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 21). A GSG-E2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGQCTNYALLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 22). An F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising VKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 23). A GSG-F2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24) or a sequence having at least

70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGVKQTLNFDLLKLAGDVESNPGP (SEQ ID NO: 24). A P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising ATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 25). A GSG-P2A peptide may comprise an amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26) or a sequence having at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the amino acid sequence comprising GSGATNFSLLKQAGDVEENPGP (SEQ ID NO: 26).

[0171] The disclosure provides a composition comprising a vector of the disclosure.

Scaffold Proteins

[0172] A Centyrin is one example of a protein scaffold of the disclosure. An antigen recognition region of a CAR of the disclosure may comprise at least one protein scaffold.

[0173] Protein scaffolds of the disclosure may be derived from a fibronectin type III (FN3) repeat protein, encoding or complementary nucleic acids, vectors, host cells, compositions, combinations, formulations, devices, and methods of making and using them. In a preferred embodiment, the protein scaffold is comprised of a consensus sequence of multiple FN3 domains from human Tenascin-C (hereinafter "Tenascin"). In a further preferred embodiment, the protein scaffold of the present invention is a consensus sequence of 15 FN3 domains. The protein scaffolds of the disclosure can be designed to bind various molecules, for example, a cellular target protein. In a preferred embodiment, the protein scaffolds of the disclosure can be designed to bind an epitope of a wild type and/or variant form of an antigen.

[0174] Protein scaffolds of the disclosure may include additional molecules or moieties, for example, the Fc region of an antibody, albumin binding domain, or other moiety influencing half-life. In further embodiments, the protein scaffolds of the disclosure may be bound to a nucleic acid molecule that may encode the protein scaffold.

[0175] The disclosure provides at least one method for expressing at least one protein scaffold based on a consensus sequence of multiple FN3 domains, in a host cell, comprising culturing a host cell as described herein under conditions wherein at least one protein scaffold is expressed in detectable and/or recoverable amounts.

[0176] The disclosure provides at least one composition comprising (a) a protein scaffold based on a consensus sequence of multiple FN3 domains and/or encoding nucleic acid as described herein; and (b) a suitable and/or pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

[0177] The disclosure provides a method of generating libraries of a protein scaffold based on a fibronectin type III (FN3) repeat protein, preferably, a consensus sequence of multiple FN3 domains and, more preferably, a consensus sequence of multiple FN3 domains from human Tenascin. The library is formed by making successive generations of scaffolds by altering (by mutation) the amino acids or the number of amino acids in the molecules in particular positions in portions of the scaffold, e.g., loop regions. Libraries can be generated by altering the amino acid composition of a single loop or the simultaneous alteration of multiple loops or additional positions of the scaffold molecule. The loops that are altered can be lengthened or shortened accordingly. Such libraries can be generated to include all possible amino acids at each position, or a designed subset of amino acids. The library members can be used for screening by display, such as in vitro or CIS display (DNA, RNA, ribosome display, etc.), yeast, bacterial, and phage display.

[0178] Protein scaffolds of the disclosure provide enhanced biophysical properties, such as stability under reducing conditions and solubility at high concentrations; they may be expressed and folded in prokaryotic systems, such as *E. coli*, in eukaryotic systems, such as yeast, and in in vitro transcription/translation systems, such as the rabbit reticulocyte lysate system.

[0179] The disclosure provides an isolated, recombinant and/or synthetic protein scaffold based on a consensus sequence of fibronectin type III (FN3) repeat protein, including, without limitation, mammalian-derived scaffold, as well as compositions and encoding nucleic acid molecules comprising at least one polynucleotide encoding protein scaffold based on the consensus FN3 sequence. The disclosure further includes, but is not limited to, methods of making and using such nucleic acids and protein scaffolds, including diagnostic and therapeutic compositions, methods and devices.

[0180] The protein scaffolds of the disclosure offer advantages over conventional therapeutics, such as ability to administer locally, orally, or cross the blood-brain barrier, ability to express in E. Coli allowing for increased expression of protein as a function of resources versus mammalian cell expression ability to be engineered into bispecific or tandem molecules that bind to multiple targets or multiple epitopes of the same target, ability to be conjugated to drugs, polymers, and probes, ability to be formulated to high concentrations, and the ability of such molecules to effectively penetrate diseased tissues and tumors.

[0181] Moreover, the protein scaffolds possess many of the properties of antibodies in relation to their fold that mimics the variable region of an antibody. This orientation enables the FN3 loops to be exposed similar to antibody complementarity determining regions (CDRs). They should be able to bind to cellular targets and the loops can be altered, e.g., affinity matured, to improve certain binding or related properties.

[0182] Three of the six loops of the protein scaffold of the disclosure correspond topologically to the complementarity determining regions (CDRs 1-3), i.e., antigen-binding regions, of an antibody, while the remaining three loops are surface exposed in a manner similar to antibody CDRs. These loops span at or about residues 13-16, 22-28, 38-43, 51-54, 60-64, and 75-81 of SEQ ID NO: 1. Preferably, the loop regions at or about residues 22-28, 51-54, and 75-81 are altered for binding specificity and affinity. One or more of these loop regions are randomized with other loop regions and/or other strands maintaining their sequence as backbone portions to populate a library and potent binders can be selected from the library having high affinity for a particular protein target. One or more of the loop regions can interact with a target protein similar to an antibody CDR interaction with the protein.

[0183] Scaffolds of the disclosure may comprise a single chain antibody (e.g. a scFv). Single chain antibodies of the disclosure may comprise three light chain and three heavy chain CDRs of an antibody. In certain embodiments, the single chain antibodies of the disclosure comprise three light chain and three heavy chain CDRs of an antibody, wherein the complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) of the single chain antibody are human sequences. The disclosure provides a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) comprising: (a) an ectodomain comprising an antigen recognition region, wherein the antigen recognition region comprises at least one single chain antibody (e.g. a scFv); (b) a transmembrane domain, and (c) an endodomain comprising at least one costimulatory domain. In certain embodiments, the antigen recognition region may comprise two single chain antibodies (e.g. two scFvs) to produce a bi-specific or tandem CAR. In certain embodiments, the antigen recognition region may comprise three single chain antibodies (e.g. three scFvs) to produce a tri-specific CAR. In certain embodiments, the ectodomain may further comprise a signal peptide. Alternatively, or in addition, in certain embodiments, the ectodomain may further comprise a hinge between the antigen recognition region and the transmembrane domain.

[0184] Scaffolds of the disclosure may comprise a sequence comprising one or more fragments of an antibody (e.g. a VHH). Sequence comprising one or more fragments of an antibody of the disclosure may comprise two heavy chain variable regions of an antibody. In

certain embodiments, the sequence comprises two heavy chain variable regions of an antibody, wherein the complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) of the VHH are human sequences. Scaffolds of the disclosure may comprise a sequence comprising one or more fragments of an antibody (e.g. a VHH). The disclosure provides a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) comprising: (a) an ectodomain comprising an antigen recognition region, wherein the antigen recognition region comprises at least one a sequence comprising one or more fragments of an antibody (e.g. a VHH); (b) a transmembrane domain, and (c) an endodomain comprising at least one costimulatory domain. In certain embodiments, the antigen recognition region may comprise two sequences comprising one or more fragments of an antibody (e.g. two VHHs) to produce a bi-specific or tandem CAR. In certain embodiments, the antigen recognition region may comprise three sequences comprising one or more fragments of an antibody (e.g. three VHHs) to produce a tri-specific CAR. In certain embodiments, the ectodomain may further comprise a signal peptide. Alternatively, or in addition, in certain embodiments, the ectodomain may further comprise a hinge between the antigen recognition region and the transmembrane domain.

[0185] Scaffolds of the disclosure may comprise an antibody mimetic.

[0186] The term "antibody mimetic" is intended to describe an organic compound that specifically binds a target sequence and has a structure distinct from a naturally-occurring antibody. Antibody mimetics may comprise a protein, a nucleic acid, or a small molecule. The target sequence to which an antibody mimetic of the disclosure specifically binds may be an antigen. Antibody mimetics may provide superior properties over antibodies including, but not limited to, superior solubility, tissue penetration, stability towards heat and enzymes (e.g. resistance to enzymatic degradation), and lower production costs. Exemplary antibody mimetics include, but are not limited to, an affibody, an afflilin, an affimer, an affitin, an alphabody, an anticalin, and avimer (also known as avidity multimer), a DARPin (Designed Ankyrin Repeat Protein), a Fynomer, a Kunitz domain peptide, and a monobody.

[0187] Affibody molecules of the disclosure comprise a protein scaffold comprising or consisting of one or more alpha helix without any disulfide bridges. Preferably, affibody molecules of the disclosure comprise or consist of three alpha helices. For example, an affibody molecule of the disclosure may comprise an immunoglobulin binding domain. An affibody molecule of the disclosure may comprise the Z domain of protein A.

[0188] Affilin molecules of the disclosure comprise a protein scaffold produced by modification of exposed amino acids of, for example, either gamma-B crystallin or ubiquitin.

Affilin molecules functionally mimic an antibody's affinity to antigen, but do not structurally mimic an antibody. In any protein scaffold used to make an affilin, those amino acids that are accessible to solvent or possible binding partners in a properly-folded protein molecule are considered exposed amino acids. Any one or more of these exposed amino acids may be modified to specifically bind to a target sequence or antigen.

[0189] Affimer molecules of the disclosure comprise a protein scaffold comprising a highly stable protein engineered to display peptide loops that provide a high affinity binding site for a specific target sequence. Exemplary affimer molecules of the disclosure comprise a protein scaffold based upon a cystatin protein or tertiary structure thereof. Exemplary affimer molecules of the disclosure may share a common tertiary structure of comprising an alpha-helix lying on top of an anti-parallel beta-sheet.

[0190] Affitin molecules of the disclosure comprise an artificial protein scaffold, the structure of which may be derived, for example, from a DNA binding protein (e.g. the DNA binding protein Sac7d). Affitins of the disclosure selectively bind a target sequence, which may be the entirety or part of an antigen. Exemplary affitins of the disclosure are manufactured by randomizing one or more amino acid sequences on the binding surface of a DNA binding protein and subjecting the resultant protein to ribosome display and selection. Target sequences of affitins of the disclosure may be found, for example, in the genome or on the surface of a peptide, protein, virus, or bacteria. In certain embodiments of the disclosure, an affitin molecule may be used as a specific inhibitor of an enzyme. Affitin molecules of the disclosure may include heat-resistant proteins or derivatives thereof.

[0191] Alphabody molecules of the disclosure may also be referred to as Cell-Penetrating Alphabodies (CPAB). Alphabody molecules of the disclosure comprise small proteins (typically of less than 10 kDa) that bind to a variety of target sequences (including antigens). Alphabody molecules are capable of reaching and binding to intracellular target sequences. Structurally, alphabody molecules of the disclosure comprise an artificial sequence forming single chain alpha helix (similar to naturally occurring coiled-coil structures). Alphabody molecules of the disclosure may comprise a protein scaffold comprising one or more amino acids that are modified to specifically bind target proteins. Regardless of the binding specificity of the molecule, alphabody molecules of the disclosure maintain correct folding and thermostability.

[0192] Anticalin molecules of the disclosure comprise artificial proteins that bind to target sequences or sites in either proteins or small molecules. Anticalin molecules of the disclosure

may comprise an artificial protein derived from a human lipocalin. Anticalin molecules of the disclosure may be used in place of, for example, monoclonal antibodies or fragments thereof. Anticalin molecules may demonstrate superior tissue penetration and thermostability than monoclonal antibodies or fragments thereof. Exemplary anticalin molecules of the disclosure may comprise about 180 amino acids, having a mass of approximately 20 kDa. Structurally, anticalin molecules of the disclosure comprise a barrel structure comprising antiparallel beta-strands pairwise connected by loops and an attached alpha helix. In preferred embodiments, anticalin molecules of the disclosure comprise a barrel structure comprising eight antiparallel beta-strands pairwise connected by loops and an attached alpha helix.

[0193] Avimer molecules of the disclosure comprise an artificial protein that specifically binds to a target sequence (which may also be an antigen). Avimers of the disclosure may recognize multiple binding sites within the same target or within distinct targets. When an avimer of the disclosure recognize more than one target, the avimer mimics function of a bi-specific antibody. The artificial protein avimer may comprise two or more peptide sequences of approximately 30-35 amino acids each. These peptides may be connected via one or more linker peptides. Amino acid sequences of one or more of the peptides of the avimer may be derived from an A domain of a membrane receptor. Avimers have a rigid structure that may optionally comprise disulfide bonds and/or calcium. Avimers of the disclosure may demonstrate greater heat stability compared to an antibody.

[0194] DARPins (Designed Ankyrin Repeat Proteins) of the disclosure comprise genetically-engineered, recombinant, or chimeric proteins having high specificity and high affinity for a target sequence. In certain embodiments, DARPins of the disclosure are derived from ankyrin proteins and, optionally, comprise at least three repeat motifs (also referred to as repetitive structural units) of the ankyrin protein. Ankyrin proteins mediate high-affinity protein-protein interactions. DARPins of the disclosure comprise a large target interaction surface.

[0195] Fynomers of the disclosure comprise small binding proteins (about 7 kDa) derived from the human Fyn SH3 domain and engineered to bind to target sequences and molecules with equal affinity and equal specificity as an antibody.

[0196] Kunitz domain peptides of the disclosure comprise a protein scaffold comprising a Kunitz domain. Kunitz domains comprise an active site for inhibiting protease activity. Structurally, Kunitz domains of the disclosure comprise a disulfide-rich alpha+beta fold. This

structure is exemplified by the bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor. Kunitz domain peptides recognize specific protein structures and serve as competitive protease inhibitors. Kunitz domains of the disclosure may comprise Ecallantide (derived from a human lipoprotein-associated coagulation inhibitor (LACI)).

[0197] Monobodies of the disclosure are small proteins (comprising about 94 amino acids and having a mass of about 10 kDa) comparable in size to a single chain antibody. These genetically engineered proteins specifically bind target sequences including antigens. Monobodies of the disclosure may specifically target one or more distinct proteins or target sequences. In preferred embodiments, monobodies of the disclosure comprise a protein scaffold mimicking the structure of human fibronectin, and more preferably, mimicking the structure of the tenth extracellular type III domain of fibronectin. The tenth extracellular type III domain of fibronectin, as well as a monobody mimetic thereof, contains seven beta sheets forming a barrel and three exposed loops on each side corresponding to the three complementarity determining regions (CDRs) of an antibody. In contrast to the structure of the variable domain of an antibody, a monobody lacks any binding site for metal ions as well as a central disulfide bond. Multispecific monobodies may be optimized by modifying the loops BC and FG. Monobodies of the disclosure may comprise an adnectin.

Production and Generation of Scaffold Proteins

[0198] At least one scaffold protein of the disclosure can be optionally produced by a cell line, a mixed cell line, an immortalized cell or clonal population of immortalized cells, as well known in the art. See, e.g., Ausubel, et al., ed., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY, N.Y. (1987-2001); Sambrook, et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Edition, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. (1989); Harlow and Lane, Antibodies, a Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. (1989); Colligan, et al., eds., Current Protocols in Immunology, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY (1994-2001); Colligan et al., Current Protocols in Protein Science, John Wiley & Sons, NY, N.Y., (1997-2001).

[0199] Amino acids from a scaffold protein can be altered, added and/or deleted to reduce immunogenicity or reduce, enhance or modify binding, affinity, on-rate, off-rate, avidity, specificity, half-life, stability, solubility or any other suitable characteristic, as known in the art.

[0200] Optionally, scaffold proteins can be engineered with retention of high affinity for the antigen and other favorable biological properties. To achieve this goal, the scaffold proteins can be optionally prepared by a process of analysis of the parental sequences and various

conceptual engineered products using three-dimensional models of the parental and engineered sequences. Three-dimensional models are commonly available and are familiar to those skilled in the art. Computer programs are available which illustrate and display probable three-dimensional conformational structures of selected candidate sequences and can measure possible immunogenicity (e.g., Immunofilter program of Xencor, Inc. of Monrovia, Calif.). Inspection of these displays permits analysis of the likely role of the residues in the functioning of the candidate sequence, i.e., the analysis of residues that influence the ability of the candidate scaffold protein to bind its antigen. In this way, residues can be selected and combined from the parent and reference sequences so that the desired characteristic, such as affinity for the target antigen(s), is achieved. Alternatively, or in addition to, the above procedures, other suitable methods of engineering can be used.

piggyBac Transposon System

[0201] The methods of the disclosure produce a modified T_{SCM} of the disclosure regardless of the method used for introducing an antigen receptor into a primary human T cell of the disclosure. The methods of the disclosure produce a modified T_{SCM} of the disclosure with greater efficacy and/or a greater abundance, proportion, yield of modified -T_{SCM} of the disclosure when the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein of the disclosure is introduced to the primary human T cell using the piggyBac transposon system. A piggyBac transposon system of the disclosure may comprise a piggyBac transposon comprising an antigen receptor of the disclosure. Preferably, the primary human T cell contacts a piggyBac transposon comprising an antigen receptor of the disclosure and a transposase of the disclosure simultaneously (or in very close temporal proximity, e.g. the primary human T cell, the transposon and the transposase are contained in the same container (such as a cuvette) prior to introduction of the transposon and transposase into the cell – however they would not be permitted to interact in the absence of the cell. Preferably, the primary human T cell contacts a piggyBac transposon comprising an antigen receptor of the disclosure and a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase of the disclosure simultaneously prior to introduction of the transposon and transposase into the cell. In certain preferred embodiments, the Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase is an mRNA sequence encoding the Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase.

[0202] Additional disclosure regarding piggyBac transposons and Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposases may be found in International Patent Publication WO 2010/099296, US Patent No. 8,399,643, US Patent No. 9,546,382, US Patent No. 6,218,185, US Patent No. 6,551,825,

US Patent No. 6,962,810, and US Patent No. 7,105,343, the contents of which are each herein incorporated by reference in their entireties.

[0203] The disclosure provides methods of introducing a polynucleotide construct comprising a DNA sequence into a host cell. Preferably, the introducing steps are mediated by the piggyBac transposon system.

[0204] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposon is a plasmid DNA transposon with a sequence encoding the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein flanked by two cis-regulatory insulator elements. In certain embodiments, the transposon is a piggyBac transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a piggyBac transposon, the transposase is a piggyBac™ or a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposase is a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase, the sequence encoding the transposase is an mRNA sequence.

[0205] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposase enzyme is a piggyBac™ (PB) transposase enzyme. The piggyBac (PB) transposase enzyme may comprise or consist of an amino acid sequence at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between identical to:

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  1 MGSSLDDEHI LSALLQSDDE LVGEDSDSEI SDHVSEDDVQ SDTEEAFIDE VHEVQPTSSG
 61 SEILDEQNVI EQPGSSLASN RILTLPQRTI RGKNKHCWST SKSTRRSRVS ALNIVRSQRG
121 PTRMCRNIYD PLLCFKLFFT DEIISEIVKW TNAEISLKRR ESMTGATFRD TNEDEIYAFF
181 GILVMTAVRK DNHMSTDDLF DRSLSMVYVS VMSRDRFDFL IRCLRMDDKS IRPTLRENDV
241 FTPVRKIWDL FIHQCIQNYT PGAHLTIDEQ LLGFRGRCPF RMYIPNKPSK YGIKILMMCD
301 SGYKYMINGM PYLGRGTQTN GVPLGEYYVK ELSKPVHGSC RNITCDNWFT SIPLAKNLLQ
361 EPYKLTIVGT VRSNKREIPE VLKNSRSRPV GTSMFCFDGP LTLVSYKPKP AKMVYLLSSC
421 DEDASINEST GKPQMVMYYN QTKGGVDTLD QMCSVMTCSR KTNRWPMALL YGMINIACIN
481 SFIIYSHNVS SKGEKVQSRK KFMRNLYMSL TSSFMRKRLE APTLKRYLRD NISNILPNEV
541 PGTSDDSTEE PVMKKRTYCT YCPSKIRRKA NASCKKCKKV ICREHNIDMC QSCF (SEQ ID NO:
4).
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[0206] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposase enzyme is a piggyBac™ (PB) transposase enzyme that comprises or consists of an amino acid sequence having an amino acid substitution at one or more of positions 30, 165, 282, or 538 of the sequence:

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  1 MGSSLDDEHI LSALLQSDDE LVGEDSDSEI SDHVSEDDVQ SDTEEAFIDE VHEVQPTSSG
 61 SEILDEQNVI EQPGSSLASN RILTLPQRTI RGKNKHCWST SKSTRRSRVS ALNIVRSQRG
121 PTRMCRNIYD PLLCFKLFFT DEIISEIVKW TNAEISLKRR ESMTGATFRD TNEDEIYAFF
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181 GILVMTAVRK DNHMSTDDLF DRSLSMVYVS VMSRDRFDFL IRCLRMDDKS IRPTLRENDV
241 FTPVRKIWDL FIHQCIQNYT PGAHLTIDEQ LLGFRGRCPF RMYIPNKPSK YGIKILMMCD
301 SGYKYMINGM PYLGRGTQTN GVPLGEYYVK ELSKPVHGSC RNITCDNWFT SIPLAKNLLQ
361 EPYKLTIVGT VRSNKREIPE VLKNSRSRPV GTSMFCFDGP LTLVSYKPKP AKMVYLLSSC
421 DEDASINEST GKPQMVMYYN QTKGGVDTLD QMCSVMTCSR KTNRWPMALL YGMINIACIN
481 SFIIYSHNVS SKGEKVQSRK KFMRNLYMSL TSSFMRKRLE APTLKRYLRD NISNILPNEV
541 PGTSDDSTEE PVMKKRTYCT YCPSKIRRKA NASCKKCKKV ICREHNIDMC QSCF (SEQ ID NO: 4).

[0207] In certain embodiments, the transposase enzyme is a piggyBac™ (PB) transposase enzyme that comprises or consists of an amino acid sequence having an amino acid substitution at two or more of positions 30, 165, 282, or 538 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain embodiments, the transposase enzyme is a piggyBac™ (PB) transposase enzyme that comprises or consists of an amino acid sequence having an amino acid substitution at three or more of positions 30, 165, 282, or 538 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain embodiments, the transposase enzyme is a piggyBac™ (PB) transposase enzyme that comprises or consists of an amino acid sequence having an amino acid substitution at each of the following positions 30, 165, 282, and 538 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 30 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a valine (V) for an isoleucine (I). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 165 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a serine (S) for a glycine (G). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 282 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 538 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for an asparagine (N).

[0208] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposase enzyme is a Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase enzyme. In certain embodiments, the Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase enzymes of the disclosure may comprise or consist of the amino acid sequence of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 wherein the amino acid substitution at position 30 is a substitution of a valine (V) for an isoleucine (I), the amino acid substitution at position 165 is a substitution of a serine (S) for a glycine (G), the amino acid substitution at position 282 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M), and the amino acid substitution at position 538 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for an asparagine (N). In certain embodiments, the Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase enzyme may comprise or consist of

an amino acid sequence at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between identical to:

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  1 MGSSLDDEHI LSALLQSDDE LVGEDSDSEV SDHVSEDDVQ SDTEEAFIDE VHEVQPTSSG
 61 SEILDEQNVI EQPGSSLASN RILTLPQRTI RGKNKHCWST SKSTRRSRVS ALNIVRSQRG
121 PTRMCRNIYD PLLCFKLFFT DEIISEIVKW TNAEISLKRR ESMTSATFRD TNEDEIYAFF
181 GILVMTAVRK DNHMSTDDLF DRSLSMVYVS VMSRDRFDFL IRCLRMDDKS IRPTLRENDV
241 FTPVRKIWDL FIHQCIQNYT PGAHLTIDEQ LLGFRGRCPF RVYIPNKPSK YGIKILMMCD
301 SGTKYMINGM PYLGRGTQTN GVPLGEYYVK ELSKPVHGSC RNITCDNWFT SIPLAKNLLQ
361 EPYKLTIVGT VRSNKREIPE VLKNSRSRPV GTSMFCFDGP LTLVSYKPKP AKMVYLLSSC
421 DEDASINEST GKPQMVMYYN QTKGGVDTLD QMCSVMTCSR KTNRWPMALL YGMINIACIN
481 SFIIYSHNVS SKGEKVQSRK KFMRNLYMSL TSSFMRKRLE APTLKRYLRD NISNILPKEV
541 PGTSDDSTEE PVMKKRTYCT YCPSKIRRKA NASCKKCKKV ICREHNIDMC QSCF (SEQ ID NO:
5).
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[0209] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those embodiments wherein the transposase comprises the above-described mutations at positions 30, 165, 282 and/or 538, the piggyBac™ or Super piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may further comprise an amino acid substitution at one or more of positions 3, 46, 82, 103, 119, 125, 177, 180, 185, 187, 200, 207, 209, 226, 235, 240, 241, 243, 258, 296, 298, 311, 315, 319, 327, 328, 340, 421, 436, 456, 470, 486, 503, 552, 570 and 591 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the transposase comprises the above-described mutations at positions 30, 165, 282 and/or 538, the piggyBac™ or Super piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may further comprise an amino acid substitution at one or more of positions 46, 119, 125, 177, 180, 185, 187, 200, 207, 209, 226, 235, 240, 241, 243, 296, 298, 311, 315, 319, 327, 328, 340, 421, 436, 456, 470, 485, 503, 552 and 570. In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 3 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an asparagine (N) for a serine (S). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 46 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a serine (S) for an alanine (A). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 46 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a threonine (T) for an alanine (A). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 82 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a tryptophan (W) for an isoleucine (I). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 103 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a proline (P) for a serine (S). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 119 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a proline (P) for an arginine (R). In certain embodiments, the amino acid

substitution at position 125 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an alanine (A) a cysteine (C). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 125 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a cysteine (C). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 177 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for a tyrosine (Y). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 177 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a histidine (H) for a tyrosine (Y). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 180 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a phenylalanine (F). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 180 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an isoleucine (I) for a phenylalanine (F). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 180 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a phenylalanine (F). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 185 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 187 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a glycine (G) for an alanine (A). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 200 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a tryptophan (W) for a phenylalanine (F).In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 207 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a proline (P) for a valine (V). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a phenylalanine (F) for a valine (V). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 226 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a phenylalanine (F) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 235 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an arginine (R) for a leucine (L). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 240 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for a valine (V). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 241 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a phenylalanine (F). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 243 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for a proline (P). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 258 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a serine (S) for an asparagine (N). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 296 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a tryptophan (W) for a leucine (L). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at

position 296 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a tyrosine (Y) for a leucine (L). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 296 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a phenylalanine (F) for a leucine (L). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 298 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 298 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an alanine (A) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 298 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 311 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an isoleucine (I) for a proline (P). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 311 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a valine for a proline (P). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 315 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for an arginine (R).In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 319 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a glycine (G) for a threonine (T). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 327 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an arginine (R) for a tyrosine (Y). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 328 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a tyrosine (Y). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 340 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a glycine (G) for a cysteine (C). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 340 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a cysteine (C). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 421 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a histidine (H) for the aspartic acid (D). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 436 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an isoleucine (I) for a valine (V). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 456 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a tyrosine (Y) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 470 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a phenylalanine (F) for a leucine (L). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 485 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for a serine (S). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 503 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a leucine (L) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at

position 503 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an isoleucine (I) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 552 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for a valine (V). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 570 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a threonine (T) for an alanine (A). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 591 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a proline (P) for a glutamine (Q). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 591 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an arginine (R) for a glutamine (Q).

[0210] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those embodiments wherein the transposase comprises the above-described mutations at positions 30, 165, 282 and/or 538, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise or the Super piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may further comprise an amino acid substitution at one or more of positions 103, 194, 372, 375, 450, 509 and 570 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5. In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, including those embodiments wherein the transposase comprises the above-described mutations at positions 30, 165, 282 and/or 538, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise or the Super piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may further comprise an amino acid substitution at two, three, four, five, six or more of positions 103, 194, 372, 375, 450, 509 and 570 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the transposase comprises the above-described mutations at positions 30, 165, 282 and/or 538, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise or the Super piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may further comprise an amino acid substitution at positions 103, 194, 372, 375, 450, 509 and 570 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5. In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 103 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a proline (P) for a serine (S). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 194 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 372 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an alanine (A) for an arginine (R). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 375 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an alanine (A) for a lysine (K). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 450 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of an asparagine (N) for an aspartic acid (D). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 509 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution

of a glycine (G) for a serine (S). In certain embodiments, the amino acid substitution at position 570 of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5 is a substitution of a serine (S) for an asparagine (N). In certain embodiments, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M) at position 194 of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain embodiments, including those embodiments wherein the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M) at position 194 of SEQ ID NO: 4, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may further comprise an amino acid substitution at positions 372, 375 and 450 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 or SEQ ID NO: 5. In certain embodiments, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M) at position 194 of SEQ ID NO: 4, a substitution of an alanine (A) for an arginine (R) at position 372 of SEQ ID NO: 4, and a substitution of an alanine (A) for a lysine (K) at position 375 of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain embodiments, the piggyBac™ transposase enzyme may comprise a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M) at position 194 of SEQ ID NO: 4, a substitution of an alanine (A) for an arginine (R) at position 372 of SEQ ID NO: 4, a substitution of an alanine (A) for a lysine (K) at position 375 of SEQ ID NO: 4 and a substitution of an asparagine (N) for an aspartic acid (D) at position 450 of SEQ ID NO: 4.

[0211] By "introducing" is intended presenting to the plant the polynucleotide construct in such a manner that the construct gains access to the interior of the host cell. The methods of the invention do not depend on a particular method for introducing a polynucleotide construct into a host cell, only that the polynucleotide construct gains access to the interior of one cell of the host. Methods for introducing polynucleotide constructs into bacteria, plants, fungi and animals are known in the art including, but not limited to, stable transformation methods, transient transformation methods, and virus-mediated methods.

[0212] As used throughout the disclosure, the term "endogenous" refers to nucleic acid or protein sequence naturally associated with a target gene or a host cell into which it is introduced.

[0213] By "stable transformation" is intended that the polynucleotide construct introduced into a plant integrates into the genome of the host and is capable of being inherited by progeny thereof.

[0214] By "transient transformation" is intended that a polynucleotide construct introduced into the host does not integrate into the genome of the host.

[0215] In preferred embodiments, the piggyBac transposon system is used to introduce exogenous sequences into a primary human T cell by stable transformation to generate a modified T_{SCM} or T_{CM}.

Additional Transposon Systems

[0216] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon, the transposase is a Sleeping Beauty transposase or a hyperactive Sleeping Beauty transposase (SB100X).

[0217] The disclosure provides a method of producing a modified stem memory T-cell (T_{SCM}) or a modified central memory T-cell (T_{CM}) , comprising introducing into a primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor or a therapeutic protein and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase; to produce a modified T cell, wherein the modified T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a modified stem memory T-cell (T_{SCM}) or a modified central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a modified stem memory T-cell (T_{SCM}) or a modified central memory T-cell (T_{CM}). The disclosure provides a method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) or a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}), comprising introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase; to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T-cell (T_{SCM}) or a central memory T-cell (T_{CM}), thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM}) or a plurality of modified central memory T-cells (T_{CM}).

[0218] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon. In certain embodiments, and, in particular, those embodiments wherein the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon, the transposase is a Sleeping Beauty transposase or a hyperactive Sleeping Beauty transposase (SB100X).

[0219] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the Sleeping Beauty transposase enzyme comprises an amino acid sequence at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between identical to:

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  1 MGKSKEISQD LRKKIVDLHK SGSSLGAISK RLKVPRSSVQ TIVRKYKHHG TTQPSYRSGR
 61 RRYLSPRDER TLVRKVQINP RTTAKDLVKM LEETGTKVSI STVKRVLYRH NLKGRSARKK
121 PLLQNRHKKA RLRFATAHGD KDRTFWRNVL WSDETKIELF GHNDHRYVWR KKGEACKPKN
181 TIPTVKHGGG SIMLWGCFAA GGTGALHKID GIMRKENYVD ILKQHLKTSV RKLKLGRKWV
241 FQMDNDPKHT SKVVAKWLKD NKVKVLEWPS QSPDLNPIEN LWAELKKRVR ARRPTNLTQL
301 HQLCQEEWAK IHPTYCGKLV EGYPKRLTQV KQFKGNATKY (SEQ ID NO: 6).
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[0220] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the hyperactive Sleeping Beauty (SB100X) transposase enzyme comprises an amino acid sequence at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between identical to:

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  1 MGKSKEISQD LRKRIVDLHK SGSSLGAISK RLAVPRSSVQ TIVRKYKHHG TTQPSYRSGR
 61 RRYLSPRDER TLVRKVQINP RTTAKDLVKM LEETGTKVSI STVKRVLYRH NLKGHSARKK
121 PLLQNRHKKA RLRFATAHGD KDRTFWRNVL WSDETKIELF GHNDHRYVWR KKGEACKPKN
181 TIPTVKHGGG SIMLWGCFAA GGTGALHKID GIMDAVQYVD ILKQHLKTSV RKLKLGRKWV
241 FQHDNDPKHT SKVVAKWLKD NKVKVLEWPS QSPDLNPIEN LWAELKKRVR ARRPTNLTQL
301 HQLCQEEWAK IHPNYCGKLV EGYPKRLTQV KQFKGNATKY (SEQ ID NO: 7).
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[0221] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposase is a Helitron transposase. Helitron transposases mobilize the Helraiser transposon, an ancient element from the bat genome that was active about 30 to 36 million years ago. An exemplary Helraiser transposon of the disclosure includes Helibat1, which comprises a nucleic acid sequence comprising:

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   1 TCCTATATAA TAAAAGAGAA ACATGCAAAT TGACCATCCC TCCGCTACGC TCAAGCCACG
  61 CCCACCAGCC AATCAGAAGT GACTATGCAA ATTAACCCAA CAAAGATGGC AGTTAAATTT
 121 GCATACGCAG GTGTCAAGCG CCCCAGGAGG CAACGGCGGC CGCGGGCTCC CAGGACCTTC
 181 GCTGGCCCCG GGAGGCGAGG CCGGCCGCGC CTAGCCACAC CCGCGGGCTC CCGGGACCTT
 241 CGCCAGCAGA GAGCAGAGCG GGAGAGCGGG CGGAGAGCGG GAGGTTTGGA GGACTTGGCA
 301 GAGCAGGAGG CCGCTGGACA TAGAGCAGAG CGAGAGAGAG GGTGGCTTGG AGGGCGTGGC
 361 TCCCTCTGTC ACCCCAGCTT CCTCATCACA GCTGTGGAAA CTGACAGCAG GGAGGAGGAA
 421 GTCCCACCCC CACAGAATCA GCCAGAATCA GCCGTTGGTC AGACAGCTCT CAGCGGCCTG
 481 ACAGCCAGGA CTCTCATTCA CCTGCATCTC AGACCGTGAC AGTAGAGAGG TGGGACTATG
 541 TCTAAAGAAC AACTGTTGAT ACAACGTAGC TCTGCAGCCG AAAGATGCCG GCGTTATCGA
 601 CAGAAAATGT CTGCAGAGCA ACGTGCGTCT GATCTTGAAA GAAGGCGGCG CCTGCAACAG
 661 AATGTATCTG AAGAGCAGCT ACTGGAAAAA CGTCGCTCTG AAGCCGAAAA ACAGCGGCGT
 721 CATCGACAGA AAATGTCTAA AGACCAACGT GCCTTTGAAG TTGAAAGAAG GCGGTGGCGA
 781 CGACAGAATA TGTCTAGAGA ACAGTCATCA ACAAGTACTA CCAATACCGG TAGGAACTGC
 841 CTTCTCAGCA AAAATGGAGT ACATGAGGAT GCAATTCTCG AACATAGTTG TGGTGGAATG
 901 ACTGTTCGAT GTGAATTTTG CCTATCACTA AATTTCTCTG ATGAAAAACC ATCCGATGGG
 961 AAATTTACTC GATGTTGTAG CAAAGGGAAA GTCTGTCCAA ATGATATACA TTTTCCAGAT
1021 TACCCGGCAT ATTTAAAAAG ATTAATGACA AACGAAGATT CTGACAGTAA AAATTTCATG
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1081 GAAAATATTC GTTCCATAAA TAGTTCTTTT GCTTTTGCTT CCATGGGTGC AAATATTGCA
1141 TCGCCATCAG GATATGGGCC ATACTGTTTT AGAATACACG GACAAGTTTA TCACCGTACT
1201 GGAACTTTAC ATCCTTCGGA TGGTGTTTCT CGGAAGTTTG CTCAACTCTA TATTTTGGAT
1261 ACAGCCGAAG CTACAAGTAA AAGATTAGCA ATGCCAGAAA ACCAGGGCTG CTCAGAAAGA
1321 CTCATGATCA ACATCAACAA CCTCATGCAT GAAATAAATG AATTAACAAA ATCGTACAAG
1381 ATGCTACATG AGGTAGAAAA GGAAGCCCAA TCTGAAGCAG CAGCAAAAGG TATTGCTCCC
1441 ACAGAAGTAA CAATGGCGAT TAAATACGAT CGTAACAGTG ACCCAGGTAG ATATAATTCT
1501 CCCCGTGTAA CCGAGGTTGC TGTCATATTC AGAAACGAAG ATGGAGAACC TCCTTTTGAA
1561 AGGGACTTGC TCATTCATTG TAAACCAGAT CCCAATAATC CAAATGCCAC TAAAATGAAA
1621 CAAATCAGTA TCCTGTTTCC TACATTAGAT GCAATGACAT ATCCTATTCT TTTTCCACAT
1681 GGTGAAAAAG GCTGGGGAAC AGATATTGCA TTAAGACTCA GAGACAACAG TGTAATCGAC
1741 AATAATACTA GACAAAATGT AAGGACACGA GTCACACAAA TGCAGTATTA TGGATTTCAT
1801 CTCTCTGTGC GGGACACGTT CAATCCTATT TTAAATGCAG GAAAATTAAC TCAACAGTTT
1861 ATTGTGGATT CATATTCAAA AATGGAGGCC AATCGGATAA ATTTCATCAA AGCAAACCAA
1921 TCTAAGTTGA GAGTTGAAAA ATATAGTGGT TTGATGGATT ATCTCAAATC TAGATCTGAA
1981 AATGACAATG TGCCGATTGG TAAAATGATA ATACTTCCAT CATCTTTTGA GGGTAGTCCC
2041 AGAAATATGC AGCAGCGATA TCAGGATGCT ATGGCAATTG TAACGAAGTA TGGCAAGCCC
2101 GATTTATTCA TAACCATGAC ATGCAACCCC AAATGGGCAG ATATTACAAA CAATTTACAA
2161 CGCTGGCAAA AAGTTGAAAA CAGACCTGAC TTGGTAGCCA GAGTTTTTAA TATTAAGCTG
2221 AATGCTCTTT TAAATGATAT ATGTAAATTC CATTTATTTG GCAAAGTAAT AGCTAAAATT
2281 CATGTCATTG AATTTCAGAA ACGCGGACTG CCTCACGCTC ACATATTATT GATATTAGAT
2341 AGTGAGTCCA AATTACGTTC AGAAGATGAC ATTGACCGTA TAGTTAAGGC AGAAATTCCA
2401 GATGAAGACC AGTGTCCTCG ACTTTTTCAA ATTGTAAAAT CAAATATGGT ACATGGACCA
2461 TGTGGAATAC AAAATCCAAA TAGTCCATGT ATGGAAAATG GAAAATGTTC AAAGGGATAT
2521 CCAAAAGAAT TTCAAAATGC GACCATTGGA AATATTGATG GATATCCCAA ATACAAACGA
2581 AGATCTGGTA GCACCATGTC TATTGGAAAT AAAGTTGTCG ATAACACTTG GATTGTCCCT
2641 TATAACCCGT ATTTGTGCCT TAAATATAAC TGTCATATAA ATGTTGAAGT CTGTGCATCA
2701 ATTAAAAGTG TCAAATATTT ATTTAAATAC ATCTATAAAG GGCACGATTG TGCAAATATT
2761 CAAATTTCTG AAAAAAATAT TATCAATCAT GACGAAGTAC AGGACTTCAT TGACTCCAGG
2821 TATGTGAGCG CTCCTGAGGC TGTTTGGAGA CTTTTTGCAA TGCGAATGCA TGACCAATCT
2881 CATGCAATCA CAAGATTAGC TATTCATTTG CCAAATGATC AGAATTTGTA TTTTCATACC
2941 GATGATTTTG CTGAAGTTTT AGATAGGGCT AAAAGGCATA ACTCGACTTT GATGGCTTGG
3001 TTCTTATTGA ATAGAGAAGA TTCTGATGCA CGTAATTATT ATTATTGGGA GATTCCACAG
3061 CATTATGTGT TTAATAATTC TTTGTGGACA AAACGCCGAA AGGGTGGGAA TAAAGTATTA
3121 GGTAGACTGT TCACTGTGAG CTTTAGAGAA CCAGAACGAT ATTACCTTAG ACTTTTGCTT
3181 CTGCATGTAA AAGGTGCGAT AAGTTTTGAG GATCTGCGAA CTGTAGGAGG TGTAACTTAT
3241 GATACATTTC ATGAAGCTGC TAAACACCGA GGATTATTAC TTGATGACAC TATCTGGAAA
3301 GATACGATTG ACGATGCAAT CATCCTTAAT ATGCCCAAAC AACTACGGCA ACTTTTTGCA
3361 TATATATGTG TGTTTGGATG TCCTTCTGCT GCAGACAAAT TATGGGATGA GAATAAATCT
3421 CATTTTATTG AAGATTTCTG TTGGAAATTA CACCGAAGAG AAGGTGCCTG TGTGAACTGT

3481 GAAATGCATG CCCTTAACGA AATTCAGGAG GTATTCACAT TGCATGGAAT GAAATGTTCA
3541 CATTTCAAAC TTCCGGACTA TCCTTTATTA ATGAATGCAA ATACATGTGA TCAATTGTAC
3601 GAGCAACAAC AGGCAGAGGT TTTGATAAAT TCTCTGAATG ATGAACAGTT GGCAGCCTTT
3661 CAGACTATAA CTTCAGCCAT CGAAGATCAA ACTGTACACC CCAAATGCTT TTTCTTGGAT
3721 GGTCCAGGTG GTAGTGGAAA AACATATCTG TATAAAGTTT TAACACATTA TATTAGAGGT
3781 CGTGGTGGTA CTGTTTTACC CACAGCATCT ACAGGAATTG CTGCAAATTT ACTTCTTGGT
3841 GGAAGAACCT TTCATTCCCA ATATAAATTA CCAATTCCAT TAAATGAAAC TTCAATTTCT
3901 AGACTCGATA TAAAGAGTGA AGTTGCTAAA ACCATTAAAA AGGCCCAACT TCTCATTATT
3961 GATGAATGCA CCATGGCATC CAGTCATGCT ATAAACGCCA TAGATAGATT ACTAAGAGAA
4021 ATTATGAATT TGAATGTTGC ATTTGGTGGG AAAGTTCTCC TTCTCGGAGG GGATTTTCGA
4081 CAATGTCTCA GTATTGTACC ACATGCTATG CGATCGGCCA TAGTACAAAC GAGTTTAAAG
4141 TACTGTAATG TTTGGGGATG TTTCAGAAAG TTGTCTCTTA AAACAAATAT GAGATCAGAG
4201 GATTCTGCTT ATAGTGAATG GTTAGTAAAA CTTGGAGATG GCAAACTTGA TAGCAGTTTT
4261 CATTTAGGAA TGGATATTAT TGAAATCCCC CATGAAATGA TTTGTAACGG ATCTATTATT
4321 GAAGCTACCT TTGGAAATAG TATATCTATA GATAATATTA AAAATATATC TAAACGTGCA
4381 ATTCTTTGTC CAAAAAATGA GCATGTTCAA AAATTAAATG AAGAAATTTT GGATATACTT
4441 GATGGAGATT TTCACACATA TTTGAGTGAT GATTCCATTG ATTCAACAGA TGATGCTGAA
4501 AAGGAAAATT TTCCCATCGA ATTTCTTAAT AGTATTACTC CTTCGGGAAT GCCGTGTCAT
4561 AAATTAAAAT TGAAAGTGGG TGCAATCATC ATGCTATTGA GAAATCTTAA TAGTAAATGG
4621 GGTCTTTGTA ATGGTACTAG ATTTATTATC AAAAGATTAC GACCTAACAT TATCGAAGCT
4681 GAAGTATTAA CAGGATCTGC AGAGGGAGAG GTTGTTCTGA TTCCAAGAAT TGATTTGTCC
4741 CCATCTGACA CTGGCCTCCC ATTTAAATTA ATTCGAAGAC AGTTTCCCGT GATGCCAGCA
4801 TTTGCGATGA CTATTAATAA ATCACAAGGA CAAACTCTAG ACAGAGTAGG AATATTCCTA
4861 CCTGAACCCG TTTTCGCACA TGGTCAGTTA TATGTTGCTT TCTCTCGAGT TCGAAGAGCA
4921 TGTGACGTTA AAGTTAAAGT TGTAAATACT TCATCACAAG GGAAATTAGT CAAGCACTCT
4981 GAAAGTGTTT TTACTCTTAA TGTGGTATAC AGGGAGATAT TAGAATAAGT TTAATCACTT
5041 TATCAGTCAT TGTTTGCATC AATGTTGTTT TTATATCATG TTTTTGTTGT TTTTATATCA
5101 TGTCTTTGTT GTTGTTATAT CATGTTGTTA TTGTTTATTT ATTAATAAAT TTATGTATTA
5161 TTTTCATATA CATTTTACTC ATTTCCTTTC ATCTCTCACA CTTCTATTAT AGAGAAAGGG
5221 CAAATAGCAA TATTAAAATA TTTCCTCTAA TTAATTCCCT TTCAATGTGC ACGAATTTCG
5281 TGCACCGGGC CACTAG (SEQ ID NO: 27).

[0222] Unlike other transposases, the Helitron transposase does not contain an RNase-H like catalytic domain, but instead comprises a RepHel motif made up of a replication initiator domain (Rep) and a DNA helicase domain. The Rep domain is a nuclease domain of the HUH superfamily of nucleases.

[0223] An exemplary Helitron transposase of the disclosure comprises an amino acid sequence comprising:

1 MSKEQLLIQR SSAAERCRRY RQKMSAEQRA SDLERRRRLQ QNVSEEQLLE KRRSEAEKQR
61 RHRQKMSKDQ RAFEVERRRW RRQNMSREQS STSTTNTGRN CLLSKNGVHE DAILEHSCGG

121 MTVRCEFCLS LNFSDEKPSD GKFTRCCSKG KVCPNDIHFP DYPAYLKRLM TNEDSDSKNF
181 MENIRSINSS FAFASMGANI ASPSGYGPYC FRIHGQVYHR TGTLHPSDGV SRKFAQLYIL
241 DTAEATSKRL AMPENQGCSE RLMININNLM HEINELTKSY KMLHEVEKEA QSEAAAKGIA
301 PTEVTMAIKY DRNSDPGRYN SPRVTEVAVI FRNEDGEPPF ERDLLIHCKP DPNNPNATKM
361 KQISILFPTL DAMTYPILFP HGEKGWGTDI ALRLRDNSVI DNNTRQNVRT RVTQMQYYGF
421 HLSVRDTFNP ILNAGKLTQQ FIVDSYSKME ANRINFIKAN QSKLRVEKYS GLMDYLKSRS
481 ENDNVPIGKM IILPSSFEGS PRNMQQRYQD AMAIVTKYGK PDLFITMTCN PKWADITNNL
541 QRWQKVENRP DLVARVFNIK LNALLNDICK FHLFGKVIAK IHVIEFQKRG LPHAHILLIL
601 DSESKLRSED DIDRIVKAEI PDEDQCPRLF QIVKSNMVHG PCGIQNPNSP CMENGKCSKG
661 YPKEFQNATI GNIDGYPKYK RRSGSTMSIG NKVVDNTWIV PYNPYLCLKY NCHINVEVCA
721 SIKSVKYLFK YIYKGHDCAN IQISEKNIIN HDEVQDFIDS RYVSAPEAVW RLFAMRMHDQ
781 SHAITRLAIH LPNDQNLYFH TDDFAEVLDR AKRHNSTLMA WFLLNREDSD ARNYYYWEIP
841 QHYVFNNSLW TKRRKGGNKV LGRLFTVSFR EPERYYLRLL LLHVKGAISF EDLRTVGGVT
901 YDTFHEAAKH RGLLLDDTIW KDTIDDAIIL NMPKQLRQLF AYICVFGCPS AADKLWDENK
961 SHFIEDFCWK LHRREGACVN CEMHALNEIQ EVFTLHGMKC SHFKLPDYPL LMNANTCDQL
1021 YEQQQAEVLI NSLNDEQLAA FQTITSAIED QTVHPKCFFL DGPGGSGKTY LYKVLTHYIR
1081 GRGGTVLPTA STGIAANLLL GGRTFHSQYK LPIPLNETSI SRLDIKSEVA KTIKKAQLLI
1141 IDECTMASSH AINAIDRLLR EIMNLNVAFG GKVLLLGGDF RQCLSIVPHA MRSAIVQTSL
1201 KYCNVWGCFR KLSLKTNMRS EDSAYSEWLV KLGDGKLDSS FHLGMDIIEI PHEMICNGSI
1261 IEATFGNSIS IDNIKNISKR AILCPKNEHV QKLNEEILDI LDGDFHTYLS DDSIDSTDDA
1321 EKENFPIEFL NSITPSGMPC HKLKLKVGAI IMLLRNLNSK WGLCNGTRFI IKRLRPNIIE
1381 AEVLTGSAEG EVVLIPRIDL SPSDTGLPFK LIRRQFPVMP AFAMTINKSQ GQTLDRVGIF
1441 LPEPVFAHGQ LYVAFSRVRR ACDVKVKVVN TSSQGKLVKH SESVFTLNVV YREILE (SEQ ID NO: 28).

[0224] In Helitron transpositions, a hairpin close to the 3' end of the transposon functions as a terminator. However, this hairpin can be bypassed by the transposase, resulting in the transduction of flanking sequences. In addition, Helraiser transposition generates covalently closed circular intermediates. Furthermore, Helitron transpositions can lack target site duplications. In the Helraiser sequence, the transposase is flanked by left and right terminal sequences termed LTS and RTS. These sequences terminate with a conserved 5'-TC/CTAG-3' motif. A 19 bp palindromic sequence with the potential to form the hairpin termination structure is located 11 nucleotides upstream of the RTS and consists of the sequence GTGCACGAATTTCGTGCACCGGGCCACTAG (SEQ ID NO: 29).

[0225] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the transposase is a Tol2 transposase. Tol2 transposons may be isolated or derived from the genome of the medaka fish, and may be similar to transposons of the hAT family. Exemplary Tol2 transposons of the disclosure are encoded by a sequence comprising about 4.7 kilobases and contain a gene

encoding the Tol2 transposase, which contains four exons. An exemplary Tol2 transposase of the disclosure comprises an amino acid sequence comprising the following:

```
  1 MEEVCDSSAA ASSTVQNQPQ DQEHPWPYLR EFFSLSGVNK DSFKMKCVLC LPLNKEISAF
 61 KSSPSNLRKH IERMHPNYLK NYSKLTAQKR KIGTSTHASS SKQLKVDSVF PVKHVSPVTV
121 NKAILRYIIQ GLHPFSTVDL PSFKELISTL QPGISVITRP TLRSKIAEAA LIMKQKVTAA
181 MSEVEWIATT TDCWTARRKS FIGVTAHWIN PGSLERHSAA LACKRLMGSH TFEVLASAMN
241 DIHSEYEIRD KVVCTTTDSG SNFMKAFRVF GVENNDIETE ARRCESDDTD SEGCGEGSDG
301 VEFQDASRVL DQDDGFEFQL PKHQKCACHL LNLVSSVDAQ KALSNEHYKK LYRSVFGKCQ
361 ALWNKSSRSA LAAEAVESES RLQLLRPNQT RWNSTFMAVD RILQICKEAG EGALRNICTS
421 LEVPMFNPAE MLFLTEWANT MRPVAKVLDI LQAETNTQLG WLLPSVHQLS LKLQRLHHSL
481 RYCDPLVDAL QQGIQTRFKH MFEDPEIIAA AILLPKFRTS WTNDETIIKR GMDYIRVHLE
541 PLDHKKELAN SSSDDEDFFA SLKPTTHEAS KELDGYLACV SDTRESLLTF PAICSLSIKT
601 NTPLPASAAC ERLFSTAGLL FSPKRARLDT NNFENQLLLK LNLRFYNFE
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(SEQ ID NO: 30).

[0226] An exemplary Tol2 transposon of the disclosure, including inverted repeats, subterminal sequences and the Tol2 transposase, is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence comprising the following:

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   1 CAGAGGTGTA AAGTACTTGA GTAATTTTAC TTGATTACTG TACTTAAGTA TTATTTTTGG
  61 GGATTTTTAC TTTACTTGAG TACAATTAAA AATCAATACT TTTACTTTTA CTTAATTACA
 121 TTTTTTTAGA AAAAAAAGTA CTTTTTACTC CTTACAATTT TATTTACAGT CAAAAAGTAC
 181 TTATTTTTTG GAGATCACTT CATTCTATTT TCCCTTGCTA TTACCAAACC AATTGAATTG
 241 CGCTGATGCC CAGTTTAATT TAAATGTTAT TTATTCTGCC TATGAAAATC GTTTTCACAT
 301 TATATGAAAT TGGTCAGACA TGTTCATTGG TCCTTTGGAA GTGACGTCAT GTCACATCTA
 361 TTACCACAAT GCACAGCACC TTGACCTGGA AATTAGGGAA ATTATAACAG TCAATCAGTG
 421 GAAGAAAATG GAGGAAGTAT GTGATTCATC AGCAGCTGCG AGCAGCACAG TCCAAAATCA
 481 GCCACAGGAT CAAGAGCACC CGTGGCCGTA TCTTCGCGAA TTCTTTTCTT TAAGTGGTGT
 541 AAATAAAGAT TCATTCAAGA TGAAATGTGT CCTCTGTCTC CCGCTTAATA AAGAAATATC
 601 GGCCTTCAAA AGTTCGCCAT CAAACCTAAG GAAGCATATT GAGGTAAGTA CATTAAGTAT
 661 TTTGTTTTAC TGATAGTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTGGGTG TGCATGTTTT
 721 GACGTTGATG GCGCGCCTTT TATATGTGTA GTAGGCCTAT TTTCACTAAT GCATGCGATT
 781 GACAATATAA GGCTCACGTA ATAAAATGCT AAAATGCATT TGTAATTGGT AACGTTAGGT
 841 CCACGGGAAA TTTGGCGCCT ATTGCAGCTT TGAATAATCA TTATCATTCC GTGCTCTCAT
 901 TGTGTTTGAA TTCATGCAAA ACACAAGAAA ACCAAGCGAG AAATTTTTTT CCAAACATGT
 961 TGTATTGTCA AAACGGTAAC ACTTTACAAT GAGGTTGATT AGTTCATGTA TTAACTAACA
1021 TTAAATAACC ATGAGCAATA CATTTGTTAC TGTATCTGTT AATCTTTGTT AACGTTAGTT
1081 AATAGAAATA CAGATGTTCA TTGTTTGTTC ATGTTAGTTC ACAGTGCATT AACTAATGTT
1141 AACAAGATAT AAAGTATTAG TAAATGTTGA AATTAACATG TATACGTGCA GTTCATTATT
1201 AGTTCATGTT AACTAATGTA GTTAACTAAC GAACCTTATT GTAAAAGTGT TACCATCAAA
1261 ACTAATGTAA TGAAATCAAT TCACCCTGTC ATGTCAGCCT TACAGTCCTG TGTTTTTGTC
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1321 AATATAATCA GAAATAAAAT TAATGTTTGA TTGTCACTAA ATGCTACTGT ATTTCTAAAA
1381 TCAACAAGTA TTTAACATTA TAAAGTGTGC AATTGGCTGC AAATGTCAGT TTTATTAAAG
1441 GGTTAGTTCA CCCAAAAATG AAAATAATGT CATTAATGAC TCGCCCTCAT GTCGTTCCAA
1501 GCCCGTAAGA CCTCCGTTCA TCTTCAGAAC ACAGTTTAAG ATATTTTAGA TTTAGTCCGA
1561 GAGCTTTCTG TGCCTCCATT GAGAATGTAT GTACGGTATA CTGTCCATGT CCAGAAAGGT
1621 AATAAAAACA TCAAAGTAGT CCATGTGACA TCAGTGGGTT AGTTAGAATT TTTTGAAGCA
1681 TCGAATACAT TTTGGTCCAA AAATAACAAA ACCTACGACT TTATTCGGCA TTGTATTCTC
1741 TTCCGGGTCT GTTGTCAATC CGCGTTCACG ACTTCGCAGT GACGCTACAA TGCTGAATAA
1801 AGTCGTAGGT TTTGTTATTT TTGGACCAAA ATGTATTTTC GATGCTTCAA ATAATTCTAC
1861 CTAACCCACT GATGTCACAT GGACTACTTT GATGTTTTTA TTACCTTTCT GGACATGGAC
1921 AGTATACCGT ACATACATTT TCAGTGGAGG GACAGAAAGC TCTCGGACTA AATCTAAAAT
1981 ATCTTAAACT GTGTTCCGAA GATGAACGGA GGTGTTACGG GCTTGGAACG ACATGAGGGT
2041 GAGTCATTAA TGACATCTTT TCATTTTTGG GTGAACTAAC CCTTTAATGC TGTAATCAGA
2101 GAGTGTATGT GTAATTGTTA CATTTATTGC ATACAATATA AATATTTATT TGTTGTTTTT
2161 ACAGAGAATG CACCCAAATT ACCTCAAAAA CTACTCTAAA TTGACAGCAC AGAAGAGAAA
2221 GATCGGGACC TCCACCCATG CTTCCAGCAG TAAGCAACTG AAAGTTGACT CAGTTTTCCC
2281 AGTCAAACAT GTGTCTCCAG TCACTGTGAA CAAAGCTATA TTAAGGTACA TCATTCAAGG
2341 ACTTCATCCT TTCAGCACTG TTGATCTGCC ATCATTTAAA GAGCTGATTA GTACACTGCA
2401 GCCTGGCATT TCTGTCATTA CAAGGCCTAC TTTACGCTCC AAGATAGCTG AAGCTGCTCT
2461 GATCATGAAA CAGAAAGTGA CTGCTGCCAT GAGTGAAGTT GAATGGATTG CAACCACAAC
2521 GGATTGTTGG ACTGCACGTA GAAAGTCATT CATTGGTGTA ACTGCTCACT GGATCAACCC
2581 TGGAAGTCTT GAAAGACATT CCGCTGCACT TGCCTGCAAA AGATTAATGG GCTCTCATAC
2641 TTTTGAGGTA CTGGCCAGTG CCATGAATGA TATCCACTCA GAGTATGAAA TACGTGACAA
2701 GGTTGTTTGC ACAACCACAG ACAGTGGTTC CAACTTTATG AAGGCTTTCA GAGTTTTTGG
2761 TGTGGAAAAC AATGATATCG AGACTGAGGC AAGAAGGTGT GAAAGTGATG ACACTGATTC
2821 TGAAGGCTGT GGTGAGGGAA GTGATGGTGT GGAATTCCAA GATGCCTCAC GAGTCCTGGA
2881 CCAAGACGAT GGCTTCGAAT TCCAGCTACC AAAACATCAA AAGTGTGCCT GTCACTTACT
2941 TAACCTAGTC TCAAGCGTTG ATGCCCAAAA AGCTCTCTCA AATGAACACT ACAAGAAACT
3001 CTACAGATCT GTCTTTGGCA AATGCCAAGC TTTATGGAAT AAAAGCAGCC GATCGGCTCT
3061 AGCAGCTGAA GCTGTTGAAT CAGAAAGCCG GCTTCAGCTT TTAAGGCCAA ACCAAACGCG
3121 GTGGAATTCA ACTTTTATGG CTGTTGACAG AATTCTTCAA ATTTGCAAAG AAGCAGGAGA
3181 AGGCGCACTT CGGAATATAT GCACCTCTCT TGAGGTTCCA ATGTAAGTGT TTTTCCCCTC
3241 TATCGATGTA AACAAATGTG GGTTGTTTTT GTTTAATACT CTTTGATTAT GCTGATTTCT
3301 CCTGTAGGTT TAATCCAGCA GAAATGCTGT TCTTGACAGA GTGGGCCAAC ACAATGCGTC
3361 CAGTTGCAAA AGTACTCGAC ATCTTGCAAG CGGAAACGAA TACACAGCTG GGGTGGCTGC
3421 TGCCTAGTGT CCATCAGTTA AGCTTGAAAC TTCAGCGACT CCACCATTCT CTCAGGTACT
3481 GTGACCCACT TGTGGATGCC CTACAACAAG GAATCCAAAC ACGATTCAAG CATATGTTTG
3541 AAGATCCTGA GATCATAGCA GCTGCCATCC TTCTCCCTAA ATTTCGGACC TCTTGGACAA
3601 ATGATGAAAC CATCATAAAA CGAGGTAAAT GAATGCAAGC AACATACACT TGACGAATTC
3661 TAATCTGGGC AACCTTTGAG CCATACCAAA ATTATTCTTT TATTTATTTA TTTTTGCACT

3721 TTTTAGGAAT GTTATATCCC ATCTTTGGCT GTGATCTCAA TATGAATATT GATGTAAAGT
3781 ATTCTTGCAG CAGGTTGTAG TTATCCCTCA GTGTTTCTTG AAACCAAACT CATATGTATC
3841 ATATGTGGTT TGGAAATGCA GTTAGATTTT ATGCTAAAAT AAGGGATTTG CATGATTTTA
3901 GATGTAGATG ACTGCACGTA AATGTAGTTA ATGACAAAAT CCATAAAATT TGTTCCCAGT
3961 CAGAAGCCCC TCAACCAAAC TTTTCTTTGT GTCTGCTCAC TGTGCTTGTA GGCATGGACT
4021 ACATCAGAGT GCATCTGGAG CCTTTGGACC ACAAGAAGGA ATTGGCCAAC AGTTCATCTG
4081 ATGATGAAGA TTTTTTCGCT TCTTTGAAAC CGACAACACA TGAAGCCAGC AAAGAGTTGG
4141 ATGGATATCT GGCCTGTGTT TCAGACACCA GGGAGTCTCT GCTCACGTTT CCTGCTATTT
4201 GCAGCCTCTC TATCAAGACT AATACACCTC TTCCCGCATC GGCTGCCTGT GAGAGGCTTT
4261 TCAGCACTGC AGGATTGCTT TTCAGCCCCA AAAGAGCTAG GCTTGACACT AACAATTTTG
4321 AGAATCAGCT TCTACTGAAG TTAAATCTGA GGTTTTACAA CTTTGAGTAG CGTGTACTGG
4381 CATTAGATTG TCTGTCTTAT AGTTTGATAA TTAAATACAA ACAGTTCTAA AGCAGGATAA
4441 AACCTTGTAT GCATTTCATT TAATGTTTTT TGAGATTAAA AGCTTAAACA AGAATCTCTA
4501 GTTTTCTTTC TTGCTTTTAC TTTTACTTCC TTAATACTCA AGTACAATTT TAATGGAGTA
4561 CTTTTTTACT TTTACTCAAG TAAGATTCTA GCCAGATACT TTTACTTTTA ATTGAGTAAA
4621 ATTTTCCCTA AGTACTTGTA CTTTCACTTG AGTAAAATTT TTGAGTACTT TTTACACCTC
4681 TG (SEQ ID NO: 31).

Homologous Recombination

[0227] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, a modified CAR-T_{SCM} or CAR-T_{CM} of the disclosure is produced by introducing an antigen receptor into a primary human T cell of the disclosure by homologous recombination. In certain embodiments of the disclosure, the homologous recombination is induced by a single or double strand break induced by a genomic editing composition or construct of the disclosure. Homologous recombination methods of the disclosure comprise contacting a genomic editing composition or construct of the disclosure to a genomic sequence to induce at least one break in the sequence and to provide an entry point in the genomic sequence for an exogenous donor sequence composition. Donor sequence compositions of the disclosure are integrated into the genomic sequence at the induced entry point by the cell's native DNA repair machinery.

[0228] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, homologous recombination introduces a sequence encoding an antigen receptor and/or a donor sequence composition of the disclosure into a "genomic safe harbor" site. In certain embodiments, a mammalian genomic sequence comprises the genomic safe harbor site. In certain embodiments, a primate genomic sequence comprises the genomic safe harbor site. In certain embodiments, a human genomic sequence comprises the genomic safe harbor site.

[0229] Genomic safe harbor sites are able to accommodate the integration of new genetic material in a manner that ensures that the newly inserted genetic elements function reliably

(for example, are expressed at a therapeutically effective level of expression) and do not cause deleterious alterations to the host genome that cause a risk to the host organism. Potential genomic safe harbors include, but are not limited to, intronic sequences of the human albumin gene, the adeno-associated virus site 1 (AAVS1), a naturally occurring site of integration of AAV virus on chromosome 19, the site of the chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5 (*CCR5*) gene and the site of the human ortholog of the mouse Rosa26 locus.

[0230] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, homologous recombination introduces a sequence encoding an antigen receptor and/or a donor sequence composition of the disclosure into a sequence encoding one or more components of an endogenous T-cell receptor or a major histocompatibility complex (MHC). In certain embodiments, inducing homologous recombination within a genomic sequence encoding the endogenous T-cell receptor or the MHC disrupts the endogenous gene, and optionally, replaces part of the coding sequence of the endogenous gene with a donor sequence composition of the disclosure. In certain embodiments, inducing homologous recombination within a genomic sequence encoding the endogenous T-cell receptor or the MHC disrupts the endogenous gene, and optionally, replaces the entire coding sequence of the endogenous gene with a donor sequence composition of the disclosure. In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, introduction of a sequence encoding an antigen receptor or a donor sequence composition of the disclosure by homologous recombination operably links the antigen receptor to an endogenous T cell promoter. In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, introduction of a sequence encoding an antigen receptor or a donor sequence composition of the disclosure by homologous recombination operably links the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein to a transcriptional or translational regulatory element. In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, introduction of a sequence encoding an antigen receptor or a donor sequence composition of the disclosure by homologous recombination operably links the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein to a transcriptional regulatory element. In certain embodiments, the transcriptional regulatory element comprises an endogenous T cell 5' UTR.

[0231] In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, a genomic editing composition contacts a genomic sequence of at least one primary T cell of the plurality of T cells. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, a genomic editing composition contacts a genomic sequence of a portion of primary T cells of the plurality of T cells. In certain embodiments,

the portion of primary T cells is at least 1%, 2%, 5%, 7%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 99% or any percentage in between of the total number of primary T cells in the plurality of T cells. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, a genomic editing composition contacts a genomic sequence of each primary T cell of the plurality of T cells. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, a genomic editing composition induces a single strand break. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, a genomic editing composition induces a double strand break. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the introduction step further comprises a donor sequence composition. In certain embodiments, the donor sequence composition comprises a sequence encoding the antigen receptor. In certain embodiments, the donor sequence composition comprises a sequence encoding the antigen receptor, a 5' genomic sequence and a 3' genomic sequence, wherein the 5' genomic sequence is homologous or identical to a genomic sequence of the primary T cell that is 5' to the break point induced by the genomic editing composition and the 3' genomic sequence is homologous or identical to a genomic sequence of the primary T cell that is 3' to the break point induced by the genomic editing composition. In certain embodiments, the 5' genomic sequence and/or the 3' genomic sequence comprises at least 50 bp, 100 bp, at least 200 bp, at least 300 bp, at least 400 bp, at least 500 bp, at least 600 bp, at least 700 bp, at least 800 bp, at least 900 bp, at least 1000 bp, at least 1100 bp, at least 1200 bp, at least 1300 bp, at least 1400, or at least 1500 bp, at least 1600 bp, at least 1700 bp, at least 1800 bp, at least 1900 bp, at least 2000 bp in length or any length of base pairs (bp) in between, inclusive of the end points. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the genomic editing composition and donor sequence composition are contacted with the genomic sequence simultaneously or sequentially. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the genomic editing composition and donor sequence composition are contacted with the genomic sequence sequentially, and the genomic editing composition is provided first. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the genomic editing composition comprises a sequence encoding a DNA binding domain and a sequence encoding a nuclease domain. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the genomic editing composition comprises a DNA binding

domain and a nuclease domain. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the DNA binding domain comprises a guide RNA (gRNA). In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the DNA binding domain comprises a DNA-binding domain of a TALEN. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the DNA binding domain comprises a DNA-binding domain of a ZFN. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the nuclease domain comprises a Cas9 nuclease or a sequence thereof. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the nuclease domain comprises an inactive Cas9 (SEQ ID NO: 33, comprising a substitution of a Alanine (A) for Aspartic Acid (D) at position 10 (D10A) and a substitution of Alanine (A) for Histidine (H) at position 840 (H840A)). In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the nuclease domain comprises a short and inactive Cas9 (SEQ ID NO: 32, comprising a substitution of an Alanine (A) for an Aspartic Acid (D) at position 10 (D10A) and a substitution of an Alanine (A) for an Asparagine (N) at position 540 (N540A)). In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the nuclease domain comprises or further comprises a type IIS endonuclease. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the type IIS endonuclease comprises AciI, Mn1I, AlwI, BbvI, BccI, BceAI, BsmAI, BsmFI, BspCNI, BsrI, BtsCI, HgaI, HphI, HpyAV, Mbo1I, My1I, PleI, SfaNI, AcuI, BciVI, BfuAI, BmgBI, BmrI, BpmI, BpuEI, BsaI, BseRI, BsgI, BsmI, BspMI, BsrBI, BsrBI, BsrDI, BtgZI, BtsI, EarI, EciI, MmeI, NmeAIII, BbvCI, Bpu10I, BspQI, SapI, BaeI, BsaXI, CspCI, BfiI, MboII, Acc36I, FokI or Clo051. In certain embodiments, the type IIS endonuclease comprises Clo051. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the nuclease domain comprises or further comprises a TALEN or a nuclease domain thereof. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing composition, the nuclease domain comprises or further comprises a ZFN or a nuclease domain thereof. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the genomic editing composition induces a break in a genomic sequence and the donor sequence composition is inserted using the endogenous DNA repair mechanisms of the primary T cell. In certain embodiments of the introduction step comprising a homologous recombination, the insertion of the donor sequence composition eliminates a DNA binding site of the genomic editing composition, thereby preventing further activity of the genomic editing composition.

[0232] In certain embodiments of the methods of homologous recombination of the disclosure, the nuclease domain of a genomic editing composition or construct is capable of introducing a break at a defined location in a genomic sequence of the primary human T cell,

and, furthermore, may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of, a homodimer or a heterodimer. In certain embodiments, the nuclease is an endonuclease. Effector molecules, including those effector molecules comprising a homodimer or a heterodimer, may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of, a Cas9, a Cas9 nuclease domain or a fragment thereof. In certain embodiments, the Cas9 is a catalytically inactive or "inactivated" Cas9 (dCas9). In certain embodiments, the Cas9 is a catalytically inactive or "inactivated" nuclease domain of Cas9. In certain embodiments, the dCas9 is encoded by a shorter sequence that is derived from a full length, catalytically inactivated, Cas9, referred to herein as a "small" dCas9 or dSaCas9.

[0233] In certain embodiments, the inactivated, small, Cas9 (dSaCas9) operatively-linked to an active nuclease. In certain embodiments, the disclosure provides a fusion protein comprising, consisting essentially of or consisting of a DNA binding domain and molecule nuclease, wherein the nuclease comprises a small, inactivated Cas9 (dSaCas9). In certain embodiments, the dSaCas9 of the disclosure comprises the mutations D10A and N580A (underlined and bolded) which inactivate the catalytic site. In certain embodiments, the dSaCas9 of the disclosure comprises the amino acid sequence of:

1 MKRNYILGL**A** IGITSVGYGI IDYETRDVID AGVRLFKEAN VENNEGRRSK RGARRLKRRR
61 RHRIQRVKKL LFDYNLLTDH SELSGINPYE ARVKGLSQKL SEEEFSAALL HLAKRRGVHN
121 VNEVEEDTGN ELSTKEQISR NSKALEEKYV AELQLERLKK DGEVRGSINR FKTSDYVKEA
181 KQLLKVQKAY HQLDQSFIDT YIDLLETRRT YYEGPGEGSP FGWKDIKEWY EMLMGHCTYF
241 PEELRSVKYA YNADLYNALN DLNNLVITRD ENEKLEYYEK FQIIENVFKQ KKKPTLKQIA
301 KEILVNEEDI KGYRVTSTGK PEFTNLKVYH DIKDITARKE IIENAELLDQ IAKILTIYQS
361 SEDIQEELTN LNSELTQEEI EQISNLKGYT GTHNLSLKAI NLILDELWHT NDNQIAIFNR
421 LKLVPKKVDL SQQKEIPTTL VDDFILSPVV KRSFIQSIKV INAIIKKYGL PNDIIIELAR
481 EKNSKDAQKM INEMQKRNRQ TNERIEEIIR TTGKENAKYL IEKIKLHDMQ EGKCLYSLEA
541 IPLEDLLNNP FNYEVDHIIP RSVSFDNSFN NKVLVKQEE**A** SKKGNRTPFQ YLSSSDSKIS
601 YETFKKHILN LAKGKGRISK TKKEYLLEER DINRFSVQKD FINRNLVDTR YATRGLMNLL
661 RSYFRVNNLD VKVKSINGGF TSFLRRKWKF KKERNKGYKH HAEDALIIAN ADFIFKEWKK
721 LDKAKKVMEN QMFEEKQAES MPEIETEQEY KEIFITPHQI KHIKDFKDYK YSHRVDKKPN
781 RELINDTLYS TRKDDKGNTL IVNNLNGLYD KDNDKLKKLI NKSPEKLLMY HHDPQTYQKL
841 KLIMEQYGDE KNPLYKYYEE TGNYLTKYSK KDNGPVIKKI KYYGNKLNAH LDITDDYPNS
901 RNKVVKLSLK PYRFDVYLDN GVYKFVTVKN LDVIKKENYY EVNSKCYEEA KKLKKISNQA
961 EFIASFYNND LIKINGELYR VIGVNNDLLN RIEVNMIDIT YREYLENMND KRPPRIIKTI
1021 ASKTQSIKKY STDILGNLYE VKSKKHPQII KKG (SEQ ID NO: 32).

[0234] In certain embodiments, the dCas9 of the disclosure comprises a dCas9 isolated or derived from Staphyloccocus pyogenes. In certain embodiments, the dCas9 comprises a

dCas9 with substitutions at positions 10 and 840 of the amino acid sequence of the dCas9 which inactivate the catalytic site. In certain embodiments, these substitutions are D10A and H840A. In certain embodiments, the amino acid sequence of the dCas9 comprises the sequence of:

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   1  XDKKYSIGLA IGTNSVGWAV ITDEYKVPSK KFKVLGNTDR HSIKKNLIGA LLFDSGETAE
  61 ATRLKRTARR RYTRRKNRIC YLQEIFSNEM AKVDDSFFHR LEESFLVEED KKHERHPIFG
 121 NIVDEVAYHE KYPTIYHLRK KLVDSTDKAD LRLIYLALAH MIKFRGHFLI EGDLNPDNSD
 181 VDKLFIQLVQ TYNQLFEENP INASGVDAKA ILSARLSKSR RLENLIAQLP GEKKNGLFGN
 241 LIALSLGLTP NFKSNFDLAE DAKLQLSKDT YDDDLDNLLA QIGDQYADLF LAAKNLSDAI
 301 LLSDILRVNT EITKAPLSAS MIKRYDEHHQ DLTLLKALVR QQLPEKYKEI FFDQSKNGYA
 361 GYIDGGASQE EFYKFIKPIL EKMDGTEELL VKLNREDLLR KQRTFDNGSI PHQIHLGELH
 421 AILRRQEDFY PFLKDNREKI EKILTFRIPY YVGPLARGNS RFAWMTRKSE ETITPWNFEE
 481 VVDKGASAQS FIERMTNFDK NLPNEKVLPK HSLLYEYFTV YNELTKVKYV TEGMRKPAFL
 541 SGEQKKAIVD LLFKTNRKVT VKQLKEDYFK KIECFDSVEI SGVEDRFNAS LGTYHDLLKI
 601 IKDKDFLDNE ENEDILEDIV LTLTLFEDRE MIEERLKTYA HLFDDKVMKQ LKRRRYTGWG
 661 RLSRKLINGI RDKQSGKTIL DFLKSDGFAN RNFMQLIHDD SLTFKEDIQK AQVSGQGDSL
 721 HEHIANLAGS PAIKKGILQT VKVVDELVKV MGRHKPENIV IEMARENQTT QKGQKNSRER
 781 MKRIEEGIKE LGSQILKEHP VENTQLQNEK LYLYYLQNGR DMYVDQELDI NRLSDYDVDA
 841 IVPQSFLKDD SIDNKVLTRS DKNRGKSDNV PSEEVVKKMK NYWRQLLNAK LITQRKFDNL
 901 TKAERGGLSE LDKAGFIKRQ LVETRQITKH VAQILDSRMN TKYDENDKLI REVKVITLKS
 961 KLVSDFRKDF QFYKVREINN YHHAHDAYLN AVVGTALIKK YPKLESEFVY GDYKVYDVRK
1021 MIAKSEQEIG KATAKYFFYS NIMNFFKTEI TLANGEIRKR PLIETNGETG EIVWDKGRDF
1081 ATVRKVLSMP QVNIVKKTEV QTGGFSKESI LPKRNSDKLI ARKKDWDPKK YGGFDSPTVA
1141 YSVLVVAKVE KGKSKKLKSV KELLGITIME RSSFEKNPID FLEAKGYKEV KKDLIIKLPK
1201 YSLFELENGR KRMLASAGEL QKGNELALPS KYVNFLYLAS HYEKLKGSPE DNEQKQLFVE
1261 QHKHYLDEII EQISEFSKRV ILADANLDKV LSAYNKHRDK PIREQAENII HLFTLTNLGA
1321 PAAFKYFDTT IDRKRYTSTK EVLDATLIHQ SITGLYETRI DLSQLGGD
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(SEQ ID NO: 33).

[0235] In certain embodiments of the disclosure, the nuclease domain may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of a dCas9 or a dSaCas9 and a type IIS endonuclease. In certain embodiments of the disclosure, the nuclease domain may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of a dSaCas9 and a type IIS endonuclease, including, but not limited to, AciI, MnlI, AlwI, BbvI, BccI, BceAI, BsmAI, BsmFI, BspCNI, BsrI, BtsCI, HgaI, HphI, HpyAV, MboII, MyII, PleI, SfaNI, AcuI, BciVI, BfuAI, BmgBI, BmrI, BpmI, BpuEI, BsaI, BseRI, BsgI, BsmI, BspMI, BsrBI, BsrBI, BsrDI, BtgZI, BtsI, EarI, EciI, MmeI, NmeAIII, BbvCI, Bpu10I, BspQI, SapI, BaeI, BsaXI, CspCI, BfiI, MboII, Acc36I, FokI or Clo051. In certain embodiments of the disclosure, the nuclease domain may comprise, consist essentially of or

consist of a dSaCas9 and Clo051.An exemplary Clo051 nuclease domain may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of, the amino acid sequence of:
EGIKSNISLLKDELRGQISHISHEYLSLIDLAFDSKQNRLFEMKVLELLVNEYGFKGRH LGGSRKPDGIVYSTTLEDNFGIIVDTKAYSEGYSLPISQADEMERYVRENSNRDEEVN PNKWWENFSEEVKKYYFVFISGSFKGKFEEQLRRLSMTTGVNGSAVNVVNLLLGAE KIRSGEMTIEELERAMFNNSEFILKY (SEQ ID NO: 34).

[0236] An exemplary dCas9-Clo051 nuclease domain may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of, the amino acid sequence of (Clo051 sequence underlined, linker bold italics, dCas9 sequence in italics):
MAPKKKRKVEGIKSNISLLKDELRGQISHISHEYLSLIDLAFDSKQNRLFEMKVLELL VNEYGFKGRHLGGSRKPDGIVYSTTLEDNFGIIVDTKAYSEGYSLPISQADEMERYVR ENSNRDEEVNPNKWWENFSEEVKKYYFVFISGSFKGKFEEQLRRLSMTTGVNGSAV NVVNLLLGAEKIRSGEMTIEELERAMFNNSEFILKY***GGGGS****DKKYSIGLAIGTNSVGWA VITDEYKVPSKKFKVLGNTDRHSIKKNLIGALLFDSGETAEATRLKRTARRRYTRRKNRICY LQEIFSNEMAKVDDSFFHRLEESFLVEEDKKHERHPIFGNIVDEVAYHEKYPTIYHLRKKL VDSTDKADLRLIYLALAHMIKFRGHFLIEGDLNPDNSDVDKLFIQLVQTYNQLFEENPINA SGVDAKAILSARLSKSRRLENLIAQLPGEKKNGLFGNLIALSLGLTPNFKSNFDLAEDAKLQ LSKDTYDDDLDNLLAQIGDQYADLFLAAKNLSDAILLSDILRVNTEITKAPLSASMIKRYDE HHQDLTLLKALVRQQLPEKYKEIFFDQSKNGYAGYIDGGASQEEFYKFIKPILEKMDGTE ELLVKLNREDLLRKQRTFDNGSIPHQIHLGELHAILRRQEDFYPFLKDNREKIEKILTFRIP YYVGPLARGNSRFAWMTRKSEETITPWNFEEVVDKGASAQSFIERMTNFDKNLPNEKVLP KHSLLYEYFTVYNELTKVKYVTEGMRKPAFLSGEQKKAIVDLLFKTNRKVTVKQLKEDYF KKIECFDSVEISGVEDRFNASLGTYHDLLKIIKDKDFLDNEENEDILEDIVLTLTLFEDREM IEERLKTYAHLFDDKVMKQLKRRRYTGWGRLSRKLINGIRDKQSGKTILDFLKSDGFANR NFMQLIHDDSLTFKEDIQKAQVSGQGDSLHEHIANLAGSPAIKKGILQTVKVVDELVKVM GRHKPENIVIEMARENQTTQKGQKNSRERMKRIEEGIKELGSQILKEHPVENTQLQNEKL YLYYLQNGRDMYVDQELDINRLSDYDVDAIVPQSFLKDDSIDNKVLTRSDKNRGKSDNVP SEEVVKKMKNYWRQLLNAKLITQRKFDNLTKAERGGLSELDKAGFIKRQLVETRQITKHV AQILDSRMNTKYDENDKLIREVKVITLKSKLVSDFRKDFQFYKVREINNYHHAHDAYLNAV VGTALIKKYPKLESEFVYGDYKVYDVRKMIAKSEQEIGKATAKYFFYSNIMNFFKTEITLAN GEIRKRPLIETNGETGEIVWDKGRDFATVRKVLSMPQVNIVKKTEVQTGGFSKESILPKRN SDKLIARKKDWDPKKYGGFDSPTVAYSVLVVAKVEKGKSKKLKSVKELLGITIMERSSFEK NPIDFLEAKGYKEVKKDLIIKLPKYSLFELENGRKRMLASAGELQKGNELALPSKYVNFLY

*LASHYEKLKGSPEDNEQKQLFVEQHKHYLDEIIEQISEFSKRVILADANLDKVLSAYNKHR DKPIREQAENIIHLFTLTNLGAPAAFKYFDTTIDRKRYTSTKEVLDATLIHQSITGLYETRIDL SQLGGD*GSPKKKRKVSS (SEQ ID NO: 40).

[0237] In certain embodiments, the nuclease capable of introducing a break at a defined location in the genomic DNA of the primary human T cell may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of, a homodimer or a heterodimer. Nuclease domains of the genomic editing compositions or constructs of the disclosure may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of a nuclease domain isolated, derived or recombined from a transcription-activator-like effector nuclease (TALEN). TALENs are transcription factors with programmable DNA binding domains that provide a means to create designer proteins that bind to pre-determined DNA sequences or individual nucleic acids. Modular DNA binding domains have been identified in transcriptional activator-like (TAL) proteins, or, more specifically, transcriptional activator-like effector nucleases (TALENs), thereby allowing for the *de novo* creation of synthetic transcription factors that bind to DNA sequences of interest and, if desirable, also allowing a second domain present on the protein or polypeptide to perform an activity related to DNA. TAL proteins have been derived from the organisms *Xanthomonas* and *Ralstonia*.

[0238] In certain embodiments of the disclosure, the nuclease domain of the genomic editing composition or construct may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of a nuclease domain isolated, derived or recombined from a TALEN and a type IIS endonuclease. In certain embodiments of the disclosure, the type IIS endonuclease may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of AciI, Mn1I, AlwI, BbvI, BccI, BceAI, BsmAI, BsmFI, BspCNI, BsrI, BtsCI, HgaI, HphI, HpyAV, Mbo1I, My1I, PleI, SfaNI, AcuI, BciVI, BfuAI, BmgBI, BmrI, BpmI, BpuEI, BsaI, BseRI, BsgI, BsmI, BspMI, BsrBI, BsrBI, BsrDI, BtgZI, BtsI, EarI, EciI, MmeI, NmeAIII, BbvCI, Bpu10I, BspQI, SapI, BaeI, BsaXI, CspCI, BfiI, MboII, Acc36I, FokI or Clo051. In certain embodiments of the disclosure, the type IIS endonuclease may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of Clo051 (SEQ ID NO: 34).

[0239] In certain embodiments of the disclosure, the nuclease domain of the genomic editing composition or construct may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of a nuclease domain isolated, derived or recombined from a zinc finger nuclease (ZFN) and a type IIS endonuclease. In certain embodiments of the disclosure, the type IIS endonuclease may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of AciI, Mn1I, AlwI, BbvI, BccI, BceAI, BsmAI, BsmFI, BspCNI, BsrI, BtsCI, HgaI, HphI, HpyAV, Mbo1I, My1I, PleI, SfaNI, AcuI, BciVI, BfuAI, BmgBI, BmrI, BpmI, BpuEI, BsaI, BseRI, BsgI, BsmI, BspMI, BsrBI, BsrBI, BsrDI,

BtgZI, BtsI, EarI, EciI, MmeI, NmeAIII, BbvCI, Bpu10I, BspQI, SapI, BaeI, BsaXI, CspCI, BfiI, MboII, Acc36I, FokI or Clo051. In certain embodiments of the disclosure, the type IIS endonuclease may comprise, consist essentially of or consist of Clo051 (SEQ ID NO: 34).

[0240] In certain embodiments of the genomic editing compositions or constructs of the disclosure, the DNA binding domain and the nuclease domain may be covalently linked. For example, a fusion protein may comprise the DNA binding domain and the nuclease domain. In certain embodiments of the genomic editing compositions or constructs of the disclosure, the DNA binding domain and the nuclease domain may be operably linked through a non-covalent linkage.

Secreted Proteins from Modified T Cells

[0241] In certain embodiments of the composition and methods of the disclosure, modified T-cells express therapeutic proteins. Therapeutic proteins of the disclosure include secreted proteins. Preferably, in a therapeutic context, the therapeutic protein is a human protein, including a secreted human protein. When expressed or secreted by CAR-T cells of the disclosure, the combination comprising the CAR-T cell and the therapeutic protein secreted therefrom may be considered a monotherapy. However, the CAR-T cells of the disclosure may be administered as a combination therapy with a second agent. A database of human secreted proteins that may be expressed or secreted by modified T-cell of the disclosure can be found at proteinatlas.org/search/protein_class:Predicted%20secreted%20proteins, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Exemplary human secreted proteins are provided, but are not limited to the human secreted proteins, in Table 1.

[0242] TABLE 1. Exemplary Human Secreted Proteins

Gene	Ensembl ID	Gene description
A1BG	ENSG00000121410	Alpha-1-B glycoprotein
A2M	ENSG00000175899	Alpha-2-macroglobulin
A2ML1	ENSG00000166535	Alpha-2-macroglobulin-like 1
A4GNT	ENSG00000118017	Alpha-1,4-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase
AADACL2	ENSG00000197953	Arylacetamide deacetylase-like 2
AANAT	ENSG00000129673	Aralkylamine N-acetyltransferase
ABCG1	ENSG00000160179	ATP-binding cassette, sub-family G (WHITE), member 1
ABHD1	ENSG00000143994	Abhydrolase domain containing 1
ABHD10	ENSG00000144827	Abhydrolase domain containing 10
ABHD14A	ENSG00000248487	Abhydrolase domain containing 14A
ABHD15	ENSG00000168792	Abhydrolase domain containing 15
ABI3BP	ENSG00000154175	ABI family, member 3 (NESH) binding protein
AC008641.1	ENSG00000279109	

AC009133.22	ENSG00000277669	
AC009491.2	ENSG00000279664	
AC011513.3	ENSG00000267881	
AC136352.5	ENSG00000277666	
AC145212.4	ENSG00000277400	MaFF-interacting protein
AC233755.1	ENSG00000275063	
ACACB	ENSG00000076555	Acetyl-CoA carboxylase beta
ACAN	ENSG00000157766	Aggrecan
ACE	ENSG00000159640	Angiotensin I converting enzyme
ACHE	ENSG00000087085	Acetylcholinesterase (Yt blood group)
ACP2	ENSG00000134575	Acid phosphatase 2, lysosomal
ACP5	ENSG00000102575	Acid phosphatase 5, tartrate resistant
ACP6	ENSG00000162836	Acid phosphatase 6, lysophosphatidic
ACPP	ENSG00000014257	Acid phosphatase, prostate
ACR	ENSG00000100312	Acrosin
ACRBP	ENSG00000111644	Acrosin binding protein
ACRV1	ENSG00000134940	Acrosomal vesicle protein 1
ACSF2	ENSG00000167107	Acyl-CoA synthetase family member 2
ACTL10	ENSG00000182584	Actin-like 10
ACVR1	ENSG00000115170	Activin A receptor, type I
ACVR1C	ENSG00000123612	Activin A receptor, type IC
ACVRL1	ENSG00000139567	Activin A receptor type II-like 1
ACYP1	ENSG00000119640	Acylphosphatase 1, erythrocyte (common) type
ACYP2	ENSG00000170634	Acylphosphatase 2, muscle type
ADAM10	ENSG00000137845	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 10
ADAM12	ENSG00000148848	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 12
ADAM15	ENSG00000143537	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 15
ADAM17	ENSG00000151694	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 17
ADAM18	ENSG00000168619	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 18
ADAM22	ENSG00000008277	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 22
ADAM28	ENSG00000042980	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 28
ADAM29	ENSG00000168594	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 29
ADAM32	ENSG00000197140	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 32
ADAM33	ENSG00000149451	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 33
ADAM7	ENSG00000069206	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 7
ADAM8	ENSG00000151651	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 8
ADAM9	ENSG00000168615	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 9
ADAMDEC1	ENSG00000134028	ADAM-like, decysin 1
ADAMTS1	ENSG00000154734	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 1
ADAMTS10	ENSG00000142303	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 10
ADAMTS12	ENSG00000151388	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 12
ADAMTS13	ENSG00000160323	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 13
ADAMTS14	ENSG00000138316	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 14
ADAMTS15	ENSG00000166106	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 15

ADAMTS16	ENSG00000145536	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 16
ADAMTS17	ENSG00000140470	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 17
ADAMTS18	ENSG00000140873	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 18
ADAMTS19	ENSG00000145808	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 19
ADAMTS2	ENSG00000087116	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 2
ADAMTS20	ENSG00000173157	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 20
ADAMTS3	ENSG00000156140	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 3
ADAMTS5	ENSG00000154736	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 5
ADAMTS6	ENSG00000049192	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 6
ADAMTS7	ENSG00000136378	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 7
ADAMTS8	ENSG00000134917	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 8
ADAMTS9	ENSG00000163638	ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 9
ADAMTSL1	ENSG00000178031	ADAMTS-like 1
ADAMTSL2	ENSG00000197859	ADAMTS-like 2
ADAMTSL3	ENSG00000156218	ADAMTS-like 3
ADAMTSL4	ENSG00000143382	ADAMTS-like 4
ADAMTSL5	ENSG00000185761	ADAMTS-like 5
ADCK1	ENSG00000063761	AarF domain containing kinase 1
ADCYAP1	ENSG00000141433	Adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide 1 (pituitary)
ADCYAP1R1	ENSG00000078549	Adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide 1 (pituitary) receptor type I
ADGRA3	ENSG00000152990	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor A3
ADGRB2	ENSG00000121753	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor B2
ADGRD1	ENSG00000111452	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor D1
ADGRE3	ENSG00000131355	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor E3
ADGRE5	ENSG00000123146	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor E5
ADGRF1	ENSG00000153292	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor F1
ADGRG1	ENSG00000205336	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor G1
ADGRG5	ENSG00000159618	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor G5
ADGRG6	ENSG00000112414	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor G6
ADGRV1	ENSG00000164199	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor V1
ADI1	ENSG00000182551	Acireductone dioxygenase 1
ADIG	ENSG00000182035	Adipogenin
ADIPOQ	ENSG00000181092	Adiponectin, C1Q and collagen domain containing
ADM	ENSG00000148926	Adrenomedullin
ADM2	ENSG00000128165	Adrenomedullin 2
ADM5	ENSG00000224420	Adrenomedullin 5 (putative)
ADPGK	ENSG00000159322	ADP-dependent glucokinase
ADPRHL2	ENSG00000116863	ADP-ribosylhydrolase like 2
AEBP1	ENSG00000106624	AE binding protein 1
AFM	ENSG00000079557	Afamin
AFP	ENSG00000081051	Alpha-fetoprotein
AGA	ENSG00000038002	Aspartylglucosaminidase
AGER	ENSG00000204305	Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor
AGK	ENSG00000006530	Acylglycerol kinase

AGPS	ENSG00000018510	Alkylglycerone phosphate synthase
AGR2	ENSG00000106541	Anterior gradient 2, protein disulphide isomerase family member
AGR3	ENSG00000173467	Anterior gradient 3, protein disulphide isomerase family member
AGRN	ENSG00000188157	Agrin
AGRP	ENSG00000159723	Agouti related neuropeptide
AGT	ENSG00000135744	Angiotensinogen (serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A, member 8)
AGTPBP1	ENSG00000135049	ATP/GTP binding protein 1
AGTRAP	ENSG00000177674	Angiotensin II receptor-associated protein
AHCYL2	ENSG00000158467	Adenosylhomocysteinase-like 2
AHSG	ENSG00000145192	Alpha-2-HS-glycoprotein
AIG1	ENSG00000146416	Androgen-induced 1
AK4	ENSG00000162433	Adenylate kinase 4
AKAP10	ENSG00000108599	A kinase (PRKA) anchor protein 10
AKR1C1	ENSG00000187134	Aldo-keto reductase family 1, member C1
AL356289.1	ENSG00000279096	
AL589743.1	ENSG00000279508	
ALAS2	ENSG00000158578	5'-aminolevulinate synthase 2
ALB	ENSG00000163631	Albumin
ALDH9A1	ENSG00000143149	Aldehyde dehydrogenase 9 family, member A1
ALDOA	ENSG00000149925	Aldolase A, fructose-bisphosphate
ALG1	ENSG00000033011	ALG1, chitobiosyldiphosphodolichol beta-mannosyltransferase
ALG5	ENSG00000120697	ALG5, dolichyl-phosphate beta-glucosyltransferase
ALG9	ENSG00000086848	ALG9, alpha-1,2-mannosyltransferase
ALKBH1	ENSG00000100601	AlkB homolog 1, histone H2A dioxygenase
ALKBH5	ENSG00000091542	AlkB homolog 5, RNA demethylase
ALPI	ENSG00000163295	Alkaline phosphatase, intestinal
ALPL	ENSG00000162551	Alkaline phosphatase, liver/bone/kidney
ALPP	ENSG00000163283	Alkaline phosphatase, placental
ALPPL2	ENSG00000163286	Alkaline phosphatase, placental-like 2
AMBN	ENSG00000178522	Ameloblastin (enamel matrix protein)
AMBP	ENSG00000106927	Alpha-1-microglobulin/bikunin precursor
AMELX	ENSG00000125363	Amelogenin, X-linked
AMELY	ENSG00000099721	Amelogenin, Y-linked
AMH	ENSG00000104899	Anti-Mullerian hormone
AMICA1	ENSG00000160593	Adhesion molecule, interacts with CXADR antigen 1
AMPD1	ENSG00000116748	Adenosine monophosphate deaminase 1
AMTN	ENSG00000187689	Amelotin
AMY1A	ENSG00000237763	Amylase, alpha 1A (salivary)
AMY1B	ENSG00000174876	Amylase, alpha 1B (salivary)
AMY1C	ENSG00000187733	Amylase, alpha 1C (salivary)
AMY2A	ENSG00000243480	Amylase, alpha 2A (pancreatic)
AMY2B	ENSG00000240038	Amylase, alpha 2B (pancreatic)
ANG	ENSG00000214274	Angiogenin, ribonuclease, RNase A family, 5

ANGEL1	ENSG00000013523	Angel homolog 1 (Drosophila)
ANGPT1	ENSG00000154188	Angiopoietin 1
ANGPT2	ENSG00000091879	Angiopoietin 2
ANGPT4	ENSG00000101280	Angiopoietin 4
ANGPTL1	ENSG00000116194	Angiopoietin-like 1
ANGPTL2	ENSG00000136859	Angiopoietin-like 2
ANGPTL3	ENSG00000132855	Angiopoietin-like 3
ANGPTL4	ENSG00000167772	Angiopoietin-like 4
ANGPTL5	ENSG00000187151	Angiopoietin-like 5
ANGPTL6	ENSG00000130812	Angiopoietin-like 6
ANGPTL7	ENSG00000171819	Angiopoietin-like 7
ANK1	ENSG00000029534	Ankyrin 1, erythrocytic
ANKDD1A	ENSG00000166839	Ankyrin repeat and death domain containing 1A
ANKRD54	ENSG00000100124	Ankyrin repeat domain 54
ANKRD60	ENSG00000124227	Ankyrin repeat domain 60
ANO7	ENSG00000146205	Anoctamin 7
ANOS1	ENSG00000011201	Anosmin 1
ANTXR1	ENSG00000169604	Anthrax toxin receptor 1
AOAH	ENSG00000136250	Acyloxyacyl hydrolase (neutrophil)
AOC1	ENSG00000002726	Amine oxidase, copper containing 1
AOC2	ENSG00000131480	Amine oxidase, copper containing 2 (retina-specific)
AOC3	ENSG00000131471	Amine oxidase, copper containing 3
AP000721.4	ENSG00000256100	
AP000866.1	ENSG00000279342	
APBB1	ENSG00000166313	Amyloid beta (A4) precursor protein-binding, family B, member 1 (Fe65)
APCDD1	ENSG00000154856	Adenomatosis polyposis coli down-regulated 1
APCS	ENSG00000132703	Amyloid P component, serum
APELA	ENSG00000248329	Apelin receptor early endogenous ligand
APLN	ENSG00000171388	Apelin
APLP2	ENSG00000084234	Amyloid beta (A4) precursor-like protein 2
APOA1	ENSG00000118137	Apolipoprotein A-I
APOA1BP	ENSG00000163382	Apolipoprotein A-I binding protein
APOA2	ENSG00000158874	Apolipoprotein A-II
APOA4	ENSG00000110244	Apolipoprotein A-IV
APOA5	ENSG00000110243	Apolipoprotein A-V
APOB	ENSG00000084674	Apolipoprotein B
APOC1	ENSG00000130208	Apolipoprotein C-I
APOC2	ENSG00000234906	Apolipoprotein C-II
APOC3	ENSG00000110245	Apolipoprotein C-III
APOC4	ENSG00000267467	Apolipoprotein C-IV
APOC4-APOC2	ENSG00000224916	APOC4-APOC2 readthrough (NMD candidate)
APOD	ENSG00000189058	Apolipoprotein D
APOE	ENSG00000130203	Apolipoprotein E
APOF	ENSG00000175336	Apolipoprotein F

APOH	ENSG00000091583	Apolipoprotein H (beta-2-glycoprotein I)
APOL1	ENSG00000100342	Apolipoprotein L, 1
APOL3	ENSG00000128284	Apolipoprotein L, 3
APOM	ENSG00000204444	Apolipoprotein M
APOOL	ENSG00000155008	Apolipoprotein O-like
ARCN1	ENSG00000095139	Archain 1
ARFIP2	ENSG00000132254	ADP-ribosylation factor interacting protein 2
ARHGAP36	ENSG00000147256	Rho GTPase activating protein 36
ARHGAP6	ENSG00000047648	Rho GTPase activating protein 6
ARHGEF4	ENSG00000136002	Rho guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) 4
ARL16	ENSG00000214087	ADP-ribosylation factor-like 16
ARMC5	ENSG00000140691	Armadillo repeat containing 5
ARNTL	ENSG00000133794	Aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator-like
ARSA	ENSG00000100299	Arylsulfatase A
ARSB	ENSG00000113273	Arylsulfatase B
ARSE	ENSG00000157399	Arylsulfatase E (chondrodysplasia punctata 1)
ARSG	ENSG00000141337	Arylsulfatase G
ARSI	ENSG00000183876	Arylsulfatase family, member I
ARSK	ENSG00000164291	Arylsulfatase family, member K
ART3	ENSG00000156219	ADP-ribosyltransferase 3
ART4	ENSG00000111339	ADP-ribosyltransferase 4 (Dombrock blood group)
ART5	ENSG00000167311	ADP-ribosyltransferase 5
ARTN	ENSG00000117407	Artemin
ASAH1	ENSG00000104763	N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase (acid ceramidase) 1
ASAH2	ENSG00000188611	N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase (non-lysosomal ceramidase) 2
ASCL1	ENSG00000139352	Achaete-scute family bHLH transcription factor 1
ASIP	ENSG00000101440	Agouti signaling protein
ASPN	ENSG00000106819	Asporin
ASTL	ENSG00000188886	Astacin-like metallo-endopeptidase (M12 family)
ATAD5	ENSG00000176208	ATPase family, AAA domain containing 5
ATAT1	ENSG00000137343	Alpha tubulin acetyltransferase 1
ATG2A	ENSG00000110046	Autophagy related 2A
ATG5	ENSG00000057663	Autophagy related 5
ATMIN	ENSG00000166454	ATM interactor
ATP13A1	ENSG00000105726	ATPase type 13A1
ATP5F1	ENSG00000116459	ATP synthase, H+ transporting, mitochondrial Fo complex, subunit B1
ATP6AP1	ENSG00000071553	ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal accessory protein 1
ATP6AP2	ENSG00000182220	ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal accessory protein 2
ATPAF1	ENSG00000123472	ATP synthase mitochondrial F1 complex assembly factor 1
AUH	ENSG00000148090	AU RNA binding protein/enoyl-CoA hydratase
AVP	ENSG00000101200	Arginine vasopressin
AXIN2	ENSG00000168646	Axin 2
AZGP1	ENSG00000160862	Alpha-2-glycoprotein 1, zinc-binding

AZU1	ENSG00000172232	Azurocidin 1
B2M	ENSG00000166710	Beta-2-microglobulin
B3GALNT1	ENSG00000169255	Beta-1,3-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 1 (globoside blood group)
B3GALNT2	ENSG00000162885	Beta-1,3-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 2
B3GALT1	ENSG00000172318	UDP-Gal:betaGlcNAc beta 1,3-galactosyltransferase, polypeptide 1
B3GALT4	ENSG00000235863	UDP-Gal:betaGlcNAc beta 1,3-galactosyltransferase, polypeptide 4
B3GALT5	ENSG00000183778	UDP-Gal:betaGlcNAc beta 1,3-galactosyltransferase, polypeptide 5
B3GALT6	ENSG00000176022	UDP-Gal:betaGal beta 1,3-galactosyltransferase polypeptide 6
B3GAT3	ENSG00000149541	Beta-1,3-glucuronyltransferase 3
B3GLCT	ENSG00000187676	Beta 3-glucosyltransferase
B3GNT3	ENSG00000179913	UDP-GlcNAc:betaGal beta-1,3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 3
B3GNT4	ENSG00000176383	UDP-GlcNAc:betaGal beta-1,3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 4
B3GNT6	ENSG00000198488	UDP-GlcNAc:betaGal beta-1,3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 6
B3GNT7	ENSG00000156966	UDP-GlcNAc:betaGal beta-1,3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 7
B3GNT8	ENSG00000177191	UDP-GlcNAc:betaGal beta-1,3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 8
B3GNT9	ENSG00000237172	UDP-GlcNAc:betaGal beta-1,3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 9
B4GALNT1	ENSG00000135454	Beta-1,4-N-acetyl-galactosaminyl transferase 1
B4GALNT3	ENSG00000139044	Beta-1,4-N-acetyl-galactosaminyl transferase 3
B4GALNT4	ENSG00000182272	Beta-1,4-N-acetyl-galactosaminyl transferase 4
B4GALT4	ENSG00000121578	UDP-Gal:betaGlcNAc beta 1,4- galactosyltransferase, polypeptide 4
B4GALT5	ENSG00000158470	UDP-Gal:betaGlcNAc beta 1,4- galactosyltransferase, polypeptide 5
B4GALT6	ENSG00000118276	UDP-Gal:betaGlcNAc beta 1,4- galactosyltransferase, polypeptide 6
B4GAT1	ENSG00000174684	Beta-1,4-glucuronyltransferase 1
B9D1	ENSG00000108641	B9 protein domain 1
BACE2	ENSG00000182240	Beta-site APP-cleaving enzyme 2
BAGE5	ENSG00000279973	B melanoma antigen family, member 5
BCAM	ENSG00000187244	Basal cell adhesion molecule (Lutheran blood group)
BCAN	ENSG00000132692	Brevican
BCAP29	ENSG00000075790	B-cell receptor-associated protein 29
BCAR1	ENSG00000050820	Breast cancer anti-estrogen resistance 1
BCHE	ENSG00000114200	Butyrylcholinesterase
BCKDHB	ENSG00000083123	Branched chain keto acid dehydrogenase E1, beta polypeptide
BDNF	ENSG00000176697	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor
BGLAP	ENSG00000242252	Bone gamma-carboxyglutamate (gla) protein
BGN	ENSG00000182492	Biglycan
BLVRB	ENSG00000090013	Biliverdin reductase B
BMP1	ENSG00000168487	Bone morphogenetic protein 1

BMP10	ENSG00000163217	Bone morphogenetic protein 10
BMP15	ENSG00000130385	Bone morphogenetic protein 15
BMP2	ENSG00000125845	Bone morphogenetic protein 2
BMP3	ENSG00000152785	Bone morphogenetic protein 3
BMP4	ENSG00000125378	Bone morphogenetic protein 4
BMP6	ENSG00000153162	Bone morphogenetic protein 6
BMP7	ENSG00000101144	Bone morphogenetic protein 7
BMP8A	ENSG00000183682	Bone morphogenetic protein 8a
BMP8B	ENSG00000116985	Bone morphogenetic protein 8b
BMPER	ENSG00000164619	BMP binding endothelial regulator
BNC1	ENSG00000169594	Basonuclin 1
BOC	ENSG00000144857	BOC cell adhesion associated, oncogene regulated
BOD1	ENSG00000145919	Biorientation of chromosomes in cell division 1
BOLA1	ENSG00000178096	BolA family member 1
BPI	ENSG00000101425	Bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein
BPIFA1	ENSG00000198183	BPI fold containing family A, member 1
BPIFA2	ENSG00000131050	BPI fold containing family A, member 2
BPIFA3	ENSG00000131059	BPI fold containing family A, member 3
BPIFB1	ENSG00000125999	BPI fold containing family B, member 1
BPIFB2	ENSG00000078898	BPI fold containing family B, member 2
BPIFB3	ENSG00000186190	BPI fold containing family B, member 3
BPIFB4	ENSG00000186191	BPI fold containing family B, member 4
BPIFB6	ENSG00000167104	BPI fold containing family B, member 6
BPIFC	ENSG00000184459	BPI fold containing family C
BRF1	ENSG00000185024	BRF1, RNA polymerase III transcription initiation factor 90 kDa subunit
BRINP1	ENSG00000078725	Bone morphogenetic protein/retinoic acid inducible neural-specific 1
BRINP2	ENSG00000198797	Bone morphogenetic protein/retinoic acid inducible neural-specific 2
BRINP3	ENSG00000162670	Bone morphogenetic protein/retinoic acid inducible neural-specific 3
BSG	ENSG00000172270	Basigin (Ok blood group)
BSPH1	ENSG00000188334	Binder of sperm protein homolog 1
BST1	ENSG00000109743	Bone marrow stromal cell antigen 1
BTBD17	ENSG00000204347	BTB (POZ) domain containing 17
BTD	ENSG00000169814	Biotinidase
BTN2A2	ENSG00000124508	Butyrophilin, subfamily 2, member A2
BTN3A1	ENSG00000026950	Butyrophilin, subfamily 3, member A1
BTN3A2	ENSG00000186470	Butyrophilin, subfamily 3, member A2
BTN3A3	ENSG00000111801	Butyrophilin, subfamily 3, member A3
C10orf10	ENSG00000165507	Chromosome 10 open reading frame 10
C10orf99	ENSG00000188373	Chromosome 10 open reading frame 99
C11orf1	ENSG00000137720	Chromosome 11 open reading frame 1
C11orf24	ENSG00000171067	Chromosome 11 open reading frame 24
C11orf45	ENSG00000174370	Chromosome 11 open reading frame 45

C11orf94	ENSG00000234776	Chromosome 11 open reading frame 94
C12orf10	ENSG00000139637	Chromosome 12 open reading frame 10
C12orf49	ENSG00000111412	Chromosome 12 open reading frame 49
C12orf73	ENSG00000204954	Chromosome 12 open reading frame 73
C12orf76	ENSG00000174456	Chromosome 12 open reading frame 76
C14orf80	ENSG00000185347	Chromosome 14 open reading frame 80
C14orf93	ENSG00000100802	Chromosome 14 open reading frame 93
C16orf89	ENSG00000153446	Chromosome 16 open reading frame 89
C16orf90	ENSG00000215131	Chromosome 16 open reading frame 90
C17orf67	ENSG00000214226	Chromosome 17 open reading frame 67
C17orf75	ENSG00000108666	Chromosome 17 open reading frame 75
C17orf99	ENSG00000187997	Chromosome 17 open reading frame 99
C18orf54	ENSG00000166845	Chromosome 18 open reading frame 54
C19orf47	ENSG00000160392	Chromosome 19 open reading frame 47
C19orf70	ENSG00000174917	Chromosome 19 open reading frame 70
C19orf80	ENSG00000130173	Chromosome 19 open reading frame 80
C1GALT1	ENSG00000106392	Core 1 synthase, glycoprotein-N-acetylgalactosamine 3-beta-galactosyltransferase 1
C1orf127	ENSG00000175262	Chromosome 1 open reading frame 127
C1orf159	ENSG00000131591	Chromosome 1 open reading frame 159
C1orf198	ENSG00000119280	Chromosome 1 open reading frame 198
C1orf234	ENSG00000227868	Chromosome 1 open reading frame 234
C1orf54	ENSG00000118292	Chromosome 1 open reading frame 54
C1orf56	ENSG00000143443	Chromosome 1 open reading frame 56
C1QA	ENSG00000173372	Complement component 1, q subcomponent, A chain
C1QB	ENSG00000173369	Complement component 1, q subcomponent, B chain
C1QC	ENSG00000159189	Complement component 1, q subcomponent, C chain
C1QL1	ENSG00000131094	Complement component 1, q subcomponent-like 1
C1QL2	ENSG00000144119	Complement component 1, q subcomponent-like 2
C1QL3	ENSG00000165985	Complement component 1, q subcomponent-like 3
C1QL4	ENSG00000186897	Complement component 1, q subcomponent-like 4
C1QTNF1	ENSG00000173918	C1q and tumor necrosis factor related protein 1
C1QTNF2	ENSG00000145861	C1q and tumor necrosis factor related protein 2
C1QTNF3	ENSG00000082196	C1q and tumor necrosis factor related protein 3
C1QTNF4	ENSG00000172247	C1q and tumor necrosis factor related protein 4
C1QTNF5	ENSG00000223953	C1q and tumor necrosis factor related protein 5
C1QTNF7	ENSG00000163145	C1q and tumor necrosis factor related protein 7
C1QTNF8	ENSG00000184471	C1q and tumor necrosis factor related protein 8
C1QTNF9	ENSG00000240654	C1q and tumor necrosis factor related protein 9
C1QTNF9B	ENSG00000205863	C1q and tumor necrosis factor related protein 9B
C1R	ENSG00000159403	Complement component 1, r subcomponent
C1RL	ENSG00000139178	Complement component 1, r subcomponent-like
C1S	ENSG00000182326	Complement component 1, s subcomponent
C2	ENSG00000166278	Complement component 2

C21orf33	ENSG00000160221	Chromosome 21 open reading frame 33
C21orf62	ENSG00000205929	Chromosome 21 open reading frame 62
C22orf15	ENSG00000169314	Chromosome 22 open reading frame 15
C22orf46	ENSG00000184208	Chromosome 22 open reading frame 46
C2CD2	ENSG00000157617	C2 calcium-dependent domain containing 2
C2orf40	ENSG00000119147	Chromosome 2 open reading frame 40
C2orf66	ENSG00000187944	Chromosome 2 open reading frame 66
C2orf69	ENSG00000178074	Chromosome 2 open reading frame 69
C2orf78	ENSG00000187833	Chromosome 2 open reading frame 78
C3	ENSG00000125730	Complement component 3
C3orf33	ENSG00000174928	Chromosome 3 open reading frame 33
C3orf58	ENSG00000181744	Chromosome 3 open reading frame 58
C4A	ENSG00000244731	Complement component 4A (Rodgers blood group)
C4B	ENSG00000224389	Complement component 4B (Chido blood group)
C4BPA	ENSG00000123838	Complement component 4 binding protein, alpha
C4BPB	ENSG00000123843	Complement component 4 binding protein, beta
C4orf26	ENSG00000174792	Chromosome 4 open reading frame 26
C4orf48	ENSG00000243449	Chromosome 4 open reading frame 48
C5	ENSG00000106804	Complement component 5
C5orf46	ENSG00000178776	Chromosome 5 open reading frame 46
C6	ENSG00000039537	Complement component 6
C6orf120	ENSG00000185127	Chromosome 6 open reading frame 120
C6orf15	ENSG00000204542	Chromosome 6 open reading frame 15
C6orf25	ENSG00000204420	Chromosome 6 open reading frame 25
C6orf58	ENSG00000184530	Chromosome 6 open reading frame 58
C7	ENSG00000112936	Complement component 7
C7orf57	ENSG00000164746	Chromosome 7 open reading frame 57
C7orf73	ENSG00000243317	Chromosome 7 open reading frame 73
C8A	ENSG00000157131	Complement component 8, alpha polypeptide
C8B	ENSG00000021852	Complement component 8, beta polypeptide
C8G	ENSG00000176919	Complement component 8, gamma polypeptide
C9	ENSG00000113600	Complement component 9
C9orf47	ENSG00000186354	Chromosome 9 open reading frame 47
CA10	ENSG00000154975	Carbonic anhydrase X
CA11	ENSG00000063180	Carbonic anhydrase XI
CA6	ENSG00000131686	Carbonic anhydrase VI
CA9	ENSG00000107159	Carbonic anhydrase IX
CABLES1	ENSG00000134508	Cdk5 and Abl enzyme substrate 1
CABP1	ENSG00000157782	Calcium binding protein 1
CACNA2D1	ENSG00000153956	Calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1
CACNA2D4	ENSG00000151062	Calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 4
CADM3	ENSG00000162706	Cell adhesion molecule 3
CALCA	ENSG00000110680	Calcitonin-related polypeptide alpha
CALCB	ENSG00000175868	Calcitonin-related polypeptide beta

CALCR	ENSG00000004948	Calcitonin receptor
CALCRL	ENSG00000064989	Calcitonin receptor-like
CALR	ENSG00000179218	Calreticulin
CALR3	ENSG00000269058	Calreticulin 3
CALU	ENSG00000128595	Calumenin
CAMK2D	ENSG00000145349	Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II delta
CAMP	ENSG00000164047	Cathelicidin antimicrobial peptide
CANX	ENSG00000127022	Calnexin
CARKD	ENSG00000213995	Carbohydrate kinase domain containing
CARM1	ENSG00000142453	Coactivator-associated arginine methyltransferase 1
CARNS1	ENSG00000172508	Carnosine synthase 1
CARTPT	ENSG00000164326	CART prepropeptide
CASQ1	ENSG00000143318	Calsequestrin 1 (fast-twitch, skeletal muscle)
CASQ2	ENSG00000118729	Calsequestrin 2 (cardiac muscle)
CATSPERG	ENSG00000099338	Catsper channel auxiliary subunit gamma
CBLN1	ENSG00000102924	Cerebellin 1 precursor
CBLN2	ENSG00000141668	Cerebellin 2 precursor
CBLN3	ENSG00000139899	Cerebellin 3 precursor
CBLN4	ENSG00000054803	Cerebellin 4 precursor
CCBE1	ENSG00000183287	Collagen and calcium binding EGF domains 1
CCDC108	ENSG00000181378	Coiled-coil domain containing 108
CCDC112	ENSG00000164221	Coiled-coil domain containing 112
CCDC129	ENSG00000180347	Coiled-coil domain containing 129
CCDC134	ENSG00000100147	Coiled-coil domain containing 134
CCDC149	ENSG00000181982	Coiled-coil domain containing 149
CCDC3	ENSG00000151468	Coiled-coil domain containing 3
CCDC80	ENSG00000091986	Coiled-coil domain containing 80
CCDC85A	ENSG00000055813	Coiled-coil domain containing 85A
CCDC88B	ENSG00000168071	Coiled-coil domain containing 88B
CCER2	ENSG00000262484	Coiled-coil glutamate-rich protein 2
CCK	ENSG00000187094	Cholecystokinin
CCL1	ENSG00000108702	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 1
CCL11	ENSG00000172156	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 11
CCL13	ENSG00000181374	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 13
CCL14	ENSG00000276409	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 14
CCL15	ENSG00000275718	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 15
CCL16	ENSG00000275152	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 16
CCL17	ENSG00000102970	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 17
CCL18	ENSG00000275385	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 18 (pulmonary and activation-regulated)
CCL19	ENSG00000172724	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 19
CCL2	ENSG00000108691	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2
CCL20	ENSG00000115009	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 20
CCL21	ENSG00000137077	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 21
CCL22	ENSG00000102962	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 22

CCL23	ENSG00000274736	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 23
CCL24	ENSG00000106178	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 24
CCL25	ENSG00000131142	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 25
CCL26	ENSG00000006606	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 26
CCL27	ENSG00000213927	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 27
CCL28	ENSG00000151882	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 28
CCL3	ENSG00000277632	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 3
CCL3L3	ENSG00000276085	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 3-like 3
CCL4	ENSG00000275302	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 4
CCL4L2	ENSG00000276070	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 4-like 2
CCL5	ENSG00000271503	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 5
CCL7	ENSG00000108688	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 7
CCL8	ENSG00000108700	Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 8
CCNB1IP1	ENSG00000100814	Cyclin B1 interacting protein 1, E3 ubiquitin protein ligase
CCNL1	ENSG00000163660	Cyclin L1
CCNL2	ENSG00000221978	Cyclin L2
CD14	ENSG00000170458	CD14 molecule
CD160	ENSG00000117281	CD160 molecule
CD164	ENSG00000135535	CD164 molecule, sialomucin
CD177	ENSG00000204936	CD177 molecule
CD1E	ENSG00000158488	CD1e molecule
CD2	ENSG00000116824	CD2 molecule
CD200	ENSG00000091972	CD200 molecule
CD200R1	ENSG00000163606	CD200 receptor 1
CD22	ENSG00000012124	CD22 molecule
CD226	ENSG00000150637	CD226 molecule
CD24	ENSG00000272398	CD24 molecule
CD276	ENSG00000103855	CD276 molecule
CD300A	ENSG00000167851	CD300a molecule
CD300LB	ENSG00000178789	CD300 molecule-like family member b
CD300LF	ENSG00000186074	CD300 molecule-like family member f
CD300LG	ENSG00000161649	CD300 molecule-like family member g
CD3D	ENSG00000167286	CD3d molecule, delta (CD3-TCR complex)
CD4	ENSG00000010610	CD4 molecule
CD40	ENSG00000101017	CD40 molecule, TNF receptor superfamily member 5
CD44	ENSG00000026508	CD44 molecule (Indian blood group)
CD48	ENSG00000117091	CD48 molecule
CD5	ENSG00000110448	CD5 molecule
CD55	ENSG00000196352	CD55 molecule, decay accelerating factor for complement (Cromer blood group)
CD59	ENSG00000085063	CD59 molecule, complement regulatory protein
CD5L	ENSG00000073754	CD5 molecule-like
CD6	ENSG00000013725	CD6 molecule
CD68	ENSG00000129226	CD68 molecule

CD7	ENSG00000173762	CD7 molecule
CD79A	ENSG00000105369	CD79a molecule, immunoglobulin-associated alpha
CD80	ENSG00000121594	CD80 molecule
CD86	ENSG00000114013	CD86 molecule
CD8A	ENSG00000153563	CD8a molecule
CD8B	ENSG00000172116	CD8b molecule
CD99	ENSG00000002586	CD99 molecule
CDC23	ENSG00000094880	Cell division cycle 23
CDC40	ENSG00000168438	Cell division cycle 40
CDC45	ENSG00000093009	Cell division cycle 45
CDCP1	ENSG00000163814	CUB domain containing protein 1
CDCP2	ENSG00000157211	CUB domain containing protein 2
CDH1	ENSG00000039068	Cadherin 1, type 1
CDH11	ENSG00000140937	Cadherin 11, type 2, OB-cadherin (osteoblast)
CDH13	ENSG00000140945	Cadherin 13
CDH17	ENSG00000079112	Cadherin 17, LI cadherin (liver-intestine)
CDH18	ENSG00000145526	Cadherin 18, type 2
CDH19	ENSG00000071991	Cadherin 19, type 2
CDH23	ENSG00000107736	Cadherin-related 23
CDH5	ENSG00000179776	Cadherin 5, type 2 (vascular endothelium)
CDHR1	ENSG00000148600	Cadherin-related family member 1
CDHR4	ENSG00000187492	Cadherin-related family member 4
CDHR5	ENSG00000099834	Cadherin-related family member 5
CDKN2A	ENSG00000147889	Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CDNF	ENSG00000185267	Cerebral dopamine neurotrophic factor
CDON	ENSG00000064309	Cell adhesion associated, oncogene regulated
CDSN	ENSG00000204539	Corneodesmosin
CEACAM16	ENSG00000213892	Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 16
CEACAM18	ENSG00000213822	Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 18
CEACAM19	ENSG00000186567	Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 19
CEACAM5	ENSG00000105388	Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 5
CEACAM7	ENSG00000007306	Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 7
CEACAM8	ENSG00000124469	Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 8
CECR1	ENSG00000093072	Cat eye syndrome chromosome region, candidate 1
CECR5	ENSG00000069998	Cat eye syndrome chromosome region, candidate 5
CEL	ENSG00000170835	Carboxyl ester lipase
CELA2A	ENSG00000142615	Chymotrypsin-like elastase family, member 2A
CELA2B	ENSG00000215704	Chymotrypsin-like elastase family, member 2B
CELA3A	ENSG00000142789	Chymottypsin-like elastase family, member 3A
CELA3B	ENSG00000219073	Chymotrypsin-like elastase family, member 3B
CEMIP	ENSG00000103888	Cell migration inducing protein, hyaluronan binding
CEP89	ENSG00000121289	Centrosomal protein 89kDa
CER1	ENSG00000147869	Cerberus 1, DAN family BMP antagonist
CERCAM	ENSG00000167123	Cerebral endothelial cell adhesion molecule

CERS1	ENSG00000223802	Ceramide synthase 1
CES1	ENSG00000198848	Carboxylesterase 1
CES3	ENSG00000172828	Carboxylesterase 3
CES4A	ENSG00000172824	Carboxylesterase 4A
CES5A	ENSG00000159398	Carboxylesterase 5A
CETP	ENSG00000087237	Cholesteryl ester transfer protein, plasma
CFB	ENSG00000243649	Complement factor B
CFC1	ENSG00000136698	Cripto, FRL-1, cryptic family 1
CFC1B	ENSG00000152093	Cripto, FRL-1, cryptic family 1B
CFD	ENSG00000197766	Complement factor D (adipsin)
CFDP1	ENSG00000153774	Craniofacial development protein 1
CFH	ENSG00000000971	Complement factor H
CFHR1	ENSG00000244414	Complement factor H-related 1
CFHR2	ENSG00000080910	Complement factor H-related 2
CFHR3	ENSG00000116785	Complement factor H-related 3
CFHR4	ENSG00000134365	Complement factor H-related 4
CFHR5	ENSG00000134389	Complement factor H-related 5
CFI	ENSG00000205403	Complement factor I
CFP	ENSG00000126759	Complement factor properdin
CGA	ENSG00000135346	Glycoprotein hormones, alpha polypeptide
CGB	ENSG00000104827	Chorionic gonadotropin, beta polypeptide
CGB1	ENSG00000267631	Chorionic gonadotropin, beta polypeptide 1
CGB2	ENSG00000104818	Chorionic gonadotropin, beta polypeptide 2
CGB5	ENSG00000189052	Chorionic gonadotropin, beta polypeptide 5
CGB7	ENSG00000196337	Chorionic gonadotropin, beta polypeptide 7
CGB8	ENSG00000213030	Chorionic gonadotropin, beta polypeptide 8
CGREF1	ENSG00000138028	Cell growth regulator with EF-hand domain 1
CH507-9B2.3	ENSG00000280071	
CHAD	ENSG00000136457	Chondroadherin
CHADL	ENSG00000100399	Chondroadherin-like
CHEK2	ENSG00000183765	Checkpoint kinase 2
CHGA	ENSG00000100604	Chromogranin A
CHGB	ENSG00000089199	Chromogranin B
CHI3L1	ENSG00000133048	Chitinase 3-like 1 (cartilage glycoprotein-39)
CHI3L2	ENSG00000064886	Chitinase 3-like 2
CHIA	ENSG00000134216	Chitinase, acidic
CHID1	ENSG00000177830	Chitinase domain containing 1
CHIT1	ENSG00000133063	Chitinase 1 (chitotriosidase)
CHL1	ENSG00000134121	Cell adhesion molecule L1-like
CHN1	ENSG00000128656	Chimerin 1
CHPF	ENSG00000123989	Chondroitin polymerizing factor
CHPF2	ENSG00000033100	Chondroitin polymerizing factor 2
CHRD	ENSG00000090539	Chordin
CHRDL1	ENSG00000101938	Chordin-like 1

CHRDL2	ENSG00000054938	Chordin-like 2
CHRNA2	ENSG00000120903	Cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha 2 (neuronal)
CHRNA5	ENSG00000169684	Cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha 5 (neuronal)
CHRNB1	ENSG00000170175	Cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, beta 1 (muscle)
CHRND	ENSG00000135902	Cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, delta (muscle)
CHST1	ENSG00000175264	Carbohydrate (keratan sulfate Gal-6) sulfotransferase 1
CHST10	ENSG00000115526	Carbohydrate sulfotransferase 10
CHST11	ENSG00000171310	Carbohydrate (chondroitin 4) sulfotransferase 11
CHST13	ENSG00000180767	Carbohydrate (chondroitin 4) sulfotransferase 13
CHST4	ENSG00000140835	Carbohydrate (N-acetylglucosamine 6-O) sulfotransferase 4
CHST5	ENSG00000135702	Carbohydrate (N-acetylglucosamine 6-O) sulfotransferase 5
CHST6	ENSG00000183196	Carbohydrate (N-acetylglucosamine 6-O) sulfotransferase 6
CHST7	ENSG00000147119	Carbohydrate (N-acetylglucosamine 6-O) sulfotransferase 7
CHST8	ENSG00000124302	Carbohydrate (N-acetylgalactosamine 4-0) sulfotransferase 8
CHSY1	ENSG00000131873	Chondroitin sulfate synthase 1
CHSY3	ENSG00000198108	Chondroitin sulfate synthase 3
CHTF8	ENSG00000168802	Chromosome transmission fidelity factor 8
CILP	ENSG00000138615	Cartilage intermediate layer protein, nucleotide pyrophosphohydrolase
CILP2	ENSG00000160161	Cartilage intermediate layer protein 2
CIRH1A	ENSG00000141076	Cirrhosis, autosomal recessive 1A (cirhin)
CKLF	ENSG00000217555	Chemokine-like factor
CKMT1A	ENSG00000223572	Creatine kinase, mitochondrial 1A
CKMT1B	ENSG00000237289	Creatine kinase, mitochondrial 1B
CLCA1	ENSG00000016490	Chloride channel accessory 1
CLCF1	ENSG00000175505	Cardiotrophin-like cytokine factor 1
CLDN15	ENSG00000106404	Claudin 15
CLDN7	ENSG00000181885	Claudin 7
CLDND1	ENSG00000080822	Claudin domain containing 1
CLEC11A	ENSG00000105472	C-type lectin domain family 11, member A
CLEC16A	ENSG00000038532	C-type lectin domain family 16, member A
CLEC18A	ENSG00000157322	C-type lectin domain family 18, member A
CLEC18B	ENSG00000140839	C-type lectin domain family 18, member B
CLEC18C	ENSG00000157335	C-type lectin domain family 18, member C
CLEC19A	ENSG00000261210	C-type lectin domain family 19, member A
CLEC2B	ENSG00000110852	C-type lectin domain family 2, member B
CLEC3A	ENSG00000166509	C-type lectin domain family 3, member A
CLEC3B	ENSG00000163815	C-type lectin domain family 3, member B
CLGN	ENSG00000153132	Calmegin
CLN5	ENSG00000102805	Ceroid-lipofuscinosis, neuronal 5
CLPS	ENSG00000137392	Colipase, pancreatic
CLPSL1	ENSG00000204140	Colipase-like 1
CLPSL2	ENSG00000196748	Colipase-like 2
CLPX	ENSG00000166855	Caseinolytic mitochondrial matrix peptidase chaperone subunit
CLSTN3	ENSG00000139182	Calsyntenin 3

CLU	ENSG00000120885	Clusterin
CLUL1	ENSG00000079101	Clusterin-like 1 (retinal)
CMA1	ENSG00000092009	Chymase 1, mast cell
CMPK1	ENSG00000162368	Cytidine monophosphate (UMP-CMP) kinase 1, cytosolic
CNBD1	ENSG00000176571	Cyclic nucleotide binding domain containing 1
CNDP1	ENSG00000150656	Carnosine dipeptidase 1 (metallopeptidase M20 family)
CNPY2	ENSG00000257727	Canopy FGF signaling regulator 2
CNPY3	ENSG00000137161	Canopy FGF signaling regulator 3
CNPY4	ENSG00000166997	Canopy FGF signaling regulator 4
CNTFR	ENSG00000122756	Ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor
CNTN1	ENSG00000018236	Contactin 1
CNTN2	ENSG00000184144	Contactin 2 (axonal)
CNTN3	ENSG00000113805	Contactin 3 (plasmacytoma associated)
CNTN4	ENSG00000144619	Contactin 4
CNTN5	ENSG00000149972	Contactin 5
CNTNAP2	ENSG00000174469	Contactin associated protein-like 2
CNTNAP3	ENSG00000106714	Contactin associated protein-like 3
CNTNAP3B	ENSG00000154529	Contactin associated protein-like 3B
COASY	ENSG00000068120	CoA synthase
COCH	ENSG00000100473	Cochlin
COG3	ENSG00000136152	Component of oligomeric golgi complex 3
COL10A1	ENSG00000123500	Collagen, type X, alpha 1
COL11A1	ENSG00000060718	Collagen, type XI, alpha 1
COL11A2	ENSG00000204248	Collagen, type XI, alpha 2
COL12A1	ENSG00000111799	Collagen, type XII, alpha 1
COL14A1	ENSG00000187955	Collagen, type XIV, alpha 1
COL15A1	ENSG00000204291	Collagen, type XV, alpha 1
COL16A1	ENSG00000084636	Collagen, type XVI, alpha 1
COL18A1	ENSG00000182871	Collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1
COL19A1	ENSG00000082293	Collagen, type XIX, alpha 1
COL1A1	ENSG00000108821	Collagen, type I, alpha 1
COL1A2	ENSG00000164692	Collagen, type I, alpha 2
COL20A1	ENSG00000101203	Collagen, type XX, alpha 1
COL21A1	ENSG00000124749	Collagen, type XXI, alpha 1
COL22A1	ENSG00000169436	Collagen, type XXII, alpha 1
COL24A1	ENSG00000171502	Collagen, type XXIV, alpha 1
COL26A1	ENSG00000160963	Collagen, type XXVI, alpha 1
COL27A1	ENSG00000196739	Collagen, type XXVII, alpha 1
COL28A1	ENSG00000215018	Collagen, type XXVIII, alpha 1
COL2A1	ENSG00000139219	Collagen, type II, alpha 1
COL3A1	ENSG00000168542	Collagen, type III, alpha 1
COL4A1	ENSG00000187498	Collagen, type IV, alpha 1
COL4A2	ENSG00000134871	Collagen, type IV, alpha 2
COL4A3	ENSG00000169031	Collagen, type IV, alpha 3 (Goodpasture antigen)

COL4A4	ENSG00000081052	Collagen, type IV, alpha 4
COL4A5	ENSG00000188153	Collagen, type IV, alpha 5
COL4A6	ENSG00000197565	Collagen, type IV, alpha 6
COL5A1	ENSG00000130635	Collagen, type V, alpha 1
COL5A2	ENSG00000204262	Collagen, type V, alpha 2
COL5A3	ENSG00000080573	Collagen, type V, alpha 3
COL6A1	ENSG00000142156	Collagen, type VI, alpha 1
COL6A2	ENSG00000142173	Collagen, type VI, alpha 2
COL6A3	ENSG00000163359	Collagen, type VI, alpha 3
COL6A5	ENSG00000172752	Collagen, type VI, alpha 5
COL6A6	ENSG00000206384	Collagen, type VI, alpha 6
COL7A1	ENSG00000114270	Collagen, type VII, alpha 1
COL8A1	ENSG00000144810	Collagen, type VIII, alpha 1
COL8A2	ENSG00000171812	Collagen, type VIII, alpha 2
COL9A1	ENSG00000112280	Collagen, type IX, alpha 1
COL9A2	ENSG00000049089	Collagen, type IX, alpha 2
COL9A3	ENSG00000092758	Collagen, type IX, alpha 3
COLEC10	ENSG00000184374	Collectin sub-family member 10 (C-type lectin)
COLEC11	ENSG00000118004	Collectin sub-family member 11
COLGALT1	ENSG00000130309	Collagen beta(1-O)galactosyltransferase 1
COLGALT2	ENSG00000198756	Collagen beta(1-O)galactosyltransferase 2
COLQ	ENSG00000206561	Collagen-like tail subunit (single strand of homotrimer) of asymmetric acetylcholinesterase
COMP	ENSG00000105664	Cartilage oligomeric matrix protein
COPS6	ENSG00000168090	COP9 signalosome subunit 6
COQ6	ENSG00000119723	Coenzyme Q6 monooxygenase
CORT	ENSG00000241563	Cortistatin
CP	ENSG00000047457	Ceruloplasmin (ferroxidase)
CPA1	ENSG00000091704	Carboxypeptidase A1 (pancreatic)
CPA2	ENSG00000158516	Carboxypeptidase A2 (pancreatic)
CPA3	ENSG00000163751	Carboxypeptidase A3 (mast cell)
CPA4	ENSG00000128510	Carboxypeptidase A4
CPA6	ENSG00000165078	Carboxypeptidase A6
CPAMD8	ENSG00000160111	C3 and PZP-like, alpha-2-macroglobulin domain containing 8
CPB1	ENSG00000153002	Carboxypeptidase B1 (tissue)
CPB2	ENSG00000080618	Carboxypeptidase B2 (plasma)
CPE	ENSG00000109472	Carboxypeptidase E
CPM	ENSG00000135678	Carboxypeptidase M
CPN1	ENSG00000120054	Carboxypeptidase N, polypeptide 1
CPN2	ENSG00000178772	Carboxypeptidase N, polypeptide 2
CPO	ENSG00000144410	Carboxypeptidase O
CPQ	ENSG00000104324	Carboxypeptidase Q
CPVL	ENSG00000106066	Carboxypeptidase, vitellogenic-like
CPXM1	ENSG00000088882	Carboxypeptidase X (M14 family), member 1

CPXM2	ENSG00000121898	Carboxypeptidase X (M14 family), member 2
CPZ	ENSG00000109625	Carboxypeptidase Z
CR1L	ENSG00000197721	Complement component (3b/4b) receptor 1-like
CRB2	ENSG00000148204	Crumbs family member 2
CREG1	ENSG00000143162	Cellular repressor of E1A-stimulated genes 1
CREG2	ENSG00000175874	Cellular repressor of E1A-stimulated genes 2
CRELD1	ENSG00000163703	Cysteine-rich with EGF-like domains 1
CRELD2	ENSG00000184164	Cysteine-rich with EGF-like domains 2
CRH	ENSG00000147571	Corticotropin releasing hormone
CRHBP	ENSG00000145708	Corticotropin releasing hormone binding protein
CRHR1	ENSG00000120088	Corticotropin releasing hormone receptor 1
CRHR2	ENSG00000106113	Corticotropin releasing hormone receptor 2
CRISP1	ENSG00000124812	Cysteine-rich secretory protein 1
CRISP2	ENSG00000124490	Cysteine-rich secretory protein 2
CRISP3	ENSG00000096006	Cysteine-rich secretory protein 3
CRISPLD2	ENSG00000103196	Cysteine-rich secretory protein LCCL domain containing 2
CRLF1	ENSG00000006016	Cytokine receptor-like factor 1
CRP	ENSG00000132693	C-reactive protein, pentraxin-related
CRTAC1	ENSG00000095713	Cartilage acidic protein 1
CRTAP	ENSG00000170275	Cartilage associated protein
CRY2	ENSG00000121671	Cryptochrome circadian clock 2
CSAD	ENSG00000139631	Cysteine sulfinic acid decarboxylase
CSF1	ENSG00000184371	Colony stimulating factor 1 (macrophage)
CSF1R	ENSG00000182578	Colony stimulating factor 1 receptor
CSF2	ENSG00000164400	Colony stimulating factor 2 (granulocyte-macrophage)
CSF2RA	ENSG00000198223	Colony stimulating factor 2 receptor, alpha, low-affinity (granulocyte-macrophage)
CSF3	ENSG00000108342	Colony stimulating factor 3 (granulocyte)
CSGALNACT1	ENSG00000147408	Chondroitin sulfate N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 1
CSH1	ENSG00000136488	Chorionic somatomammotropin hormone 1 (placental lactogen)
CSH2	ENSG00000213218	Chorionic somatomammotropin hormone 2
CSHL1	ENSG00000204414	Chorionic somatomammotropin hormone-like 1
CSN1S1	ENSG00000126545	Casein alpha s1
CSN2	ENSG00000135222	Casein beta
CSN3	ENSG00000171209	Casein kappa
CST1	ENSG00000170373	Cystatin SN
CST11	ENSG00000125831	Cystatin 11
CST2	ENSG00000170369	Cystatin SA
CST3	ENSG00000101439	Cystatin C
CST4	ENSG00000101441	Cystatin S
CST5	ENSG00000170367	Cystatin D
CST6	ENSG00000175315	Cystatin E/M
CST7	ENSG00000077984	Cystatin F (leukocystatin)
CST8	ENSG00000125815	Cystatin 8 (cystatin-related epididymal specific)

CST9	ENSG00000173335	Cystatin 9 (testatin)
CST9L	ENSG00000101435	Cystatin 9-like
CSTL1	ENSG00000125823	Cystatin-like 1
CT55	ENSG00000169551	Cancer/testis antigen 55
CTB-60B18.6	ENSG00000267335	
CTBS	ENSG00000117151	Chitobiase, di-N-acetyl-
CTD-2313N18.7	ENSG00000225805	
CTD-2370N5.3	ENSG00000265118	
CTGF	ENSG00000118523	Connective tissue growth factor
CTHRC1	ENSG00000164932	Collagen triple helix repeat containing 1
CTLA4	ENSG00000163599	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4
CTNS	ENSG00000040531	Cystinosin, lysosomal cystine transporter
CTRB1	ENSG00000168925	Chymotrypsinogen B1
CTRB2	ENSG00000168928	Chymotrypsinogen B2
CTRC	ENSG00000162438	Chymotrypsin C (caldecrin)
CTRL	ENSG00000141086	Chymotrypsin-like
CTSA	ENSG00000064601	Cathepsin A
CTSB	ENSG00000164733	Cathepsin B
CTSC	ENSG00000109861	Cathepsin C
CTSD	ENSG00000117984	Cathepsin D
CTSE	ENSG00000196188	Cathepsin E
CTSF	ENSG00000174080	Cathepsin F
CTSG	ENSG00000100448	Cathepsin G
CTSH	ENSG00000103811	Cathepsin H
CTSK	ENSG00000143387	Cathepsin K
CTSL	ENSG00000135047	Cathepsin L
CTSO	ENSG00000256043	Cathepsin O
CTSS	ENSG00000163131	Cathepsin S
CTSV	ENSG00000136943	Cathepsin V
CTSW	ENSG00000172543	Cathepsin W
CTSZ	ENSG00000101160	Cathepsin Z
CUBN	ENSG00000107611	Cubilin (intrinsic factor-cobalamin receptor)
CUTA	ENSG00000112514	CutA divalent cation tolerance homolog (E. coli)
CX3CL1	ENSG00000006210	Chemokine (C-X3-C motif) ligand 1
CXADR	ENSG00000154639	Coxsackie virus and adenovirus receptor
CXCL1	ENSG00000163739	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1 (melanoma growth stimulating activity, alpha)
CXCL10	ENSG00000169245	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 10
CXCL11	ENSG00000169248	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 11
CXCL12	ENSG00000107562	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 12
CXCL13	ENSG00000156234	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 13
CXCL14	ENSG00000145824	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 14
CXCL17	ENSG00000189377	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 17
CXCL2	ENSG00000081041	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 2

CXCL3	ENSG00000163734	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 3
CXCL5	ENSG00000163735	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 5
CXCL6	ENSG00000124875	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 6
CXCL8	ENSG00000169429	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 8
CXCL9	ENSG00000138755	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 9
CXorf36	ENSG00000147113	Chromosome X open reading frame 36
CYB5D2	ENSG00000167740	Cytochrome b5 domain containing 2
CYHR1	ENSG00000187954	Cysteine/histidine-rich 1
CYP17A1	ENSG00000148795	Cytochrome P450, family 17, subfamily A, polypeptide 1
CYP20A1	ENSG00000119004	Cytochrome P450, family 20, subfamily A, polypeptide 1
CYP21A2	ENSG00000231852	Cytochrome P450, family 21, subfamily A, polypeptide 2
CYP26B1	ENSG00000003137	Cytochrome P450, family 26, subfamily B, polypeptide 1
CYP2A6	ENSG00000255974	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily A, polypeptide 6
CYP2A7	ENSG00000198077	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily A, polypeptide 7
CYP2B6	ENSG00000197408	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily B, polypeptide 6
CYP2C18	ENSG00000108242	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily C, polypeptide 18
CYP2C19	ENSG00000165841	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily C, polypeptide 19
CYP2C8	ENSG00000138115	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily C, polypeptide 8
CYP2C9	ENSG00000138109	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily C, polypeptide 9
CYP2E1	ENSG00000130649	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily E, polypeptide 1
CYP2F1	ENSG00000197446	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily F, polypeptide 1
CYP2J2	ENSG00000134716	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily J, polypeptide 2
CYP2R1	ENSG00000186104	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily R, polypeptide 1
CYP2S1	ENSG00000167600	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily S, polypeptide 1
CYP2W1	ENSG00000073067	Cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily W, polypeptide 1
CYP46A1	ENSG00000036530	Cytochrome P450, family 46, subfamily A, polypeptide 1
CYP4F11	ENSG00000171903	Cytochrome P450, family 4, subfamily F, polypeptide 11
CYP4F2	ENSG00000186115	Cytochrome P450, family 4, subfamily F, polypeptide 2
CYR61	ENSG00000142871	Cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61
CYTL1	ENSG00000170891	Cytokine-like 1
D2HGDH	ENSG00000180902	D-2-hydroxyglutarate dehydrogenase
DAG1	ENSG00000173402	Dystroglycan 1 (dystrophin-associated glycoprotein 1)
DAND5	ENSG00000179284	DAN domain family member 5, BMP antagonist
DAO	ENSG00000110887	D-amino-acid oxidase
DAZAP2	ENSG00000183283	DAZ associated protein 2
DBH	ENSG00000123454	Dopamine beta-hydroxylase (dopamine beta-monooxygenase)
DBNL	ENSG00000136279	Drebrin-like
DCD	ENSG00000161634	Dermcidin
DCN	ENSG00000011465	Decorin
DDIAS	ENSG00000165490	DNA damage-induced apoptosis suppressor
DDOST	ENSG00000244038	Dolichyl-diphosphooligosaccharide--protein glycosyltransferase subunit (non-catalytic)
DDR1	ENSG00000204580	Discoidin domain receptor tyrosine kinase 1
DDR2	ENSG00000162733	Discoidin domain receptor tyrosine kinase 2

DDT	ENSG00000099977	D-dopachrome tautomerase
DDX17	ENSG00000100201	DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box helicase 17
DDX20	ENSG00000064703	DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 20
DDX25	ENSG00000109832	DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box helicase 25
DDX28	ENSG00000182810	DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 28
DEAF1	ENSG00000177030	DEAF1 transcription factor
DEF8	ENSG00000140995	Differentially expressed in FDCP 8 homolog (mouse)
DEFA1	ENSG00000206047	Defensin, alpha 1
DEFA1B	ENSG00000240247	Defensin, alpha 1B
DEFA3	ENSG00000239839	Defensin, alpha 3, neutrophil-specific
DEFA4	ENSG00000164821	Defensin, alpha 4, corticostatin
DEFA5	ENSG00000164816	Defensin, alpha 5, Paneth cell-specific
DEFA6	ENSG00000164822	Defensin, alpha 6, Paneth cell-specific
DEFB1	ENSG00000164825	Defensin, beta 1
DEFB103A	ENSG00000176797	Defensin, beta 103A
DEFB103B	ENSG00000177243	Defensin, beta 103B
DEFB104A	ENSG00000176782	Defensin, beta 104A
DEFB104B	ENSG00000177023	Defensin, beta 104B
DEFB105A	ENSG00000186562	Defensin, beta 105A
DEFB105B	ENSG00000186599	Defensin, beta 105B
DEFB106A	ENSG00000186579	Defensin, beta 106A
DEFB106B	ENSG00000187082	Defensin, beta 106B
DEFB107A	ENSG00000186572	Defensin, beta 107A
DEFB107B	ENSG00000198129	Defensin, beta 107B
DEFB108B	ENSG00000184276	Defensin, beta 108B
DEFB110	ENSG00000203970	Defensin, beta 110
DEFB113	ENSG00000214642	Defensin, beta 113
DEFB114	ENSG00000177684	Defensin, beta 114
DEFB115	ENSG00000215547	Defensin, beta 115
DEFB116	ENSG00000215545	Defensin, beta 116
DEFB118	ENSG00000131068	Defensin, beta 118
DEFB119	ENSG00000180483	Defensin, beta 119
DEFB121	ENSG00000204548	Defensin, beta 121
DEFB123	ENSG00000180424	Defensin, beta 123
DEFB124	ENSG00000180383	Defensin, beta 124
DEFB125	ENSG00000178591	Defensin, beta 125
DEFB126	ENSG00000125788	Defensin, beta 126
DEFB127	ENSG00000088782	Defensin, beta 127
DEFB128	ENSG00000185982	Defensin, beta 128
DEFB129	ENSG00000125903	Defensin, beta 129
DEFB130	ENSG00000232948	Defensin, beta 130
DEFB131	ENSG00000186146	Defensin, beta 131
DEFB132	ENSG00000186458	Defensin, beta 132
DEFB133	ENSG00000214643	Defensin, beta 133

DEFB134	ENSG00000205882	Defensin, beta 134
DEFB135	ENSG00000205883	Defensin, beta 135
DEFB136	ENSG00000205884	Defensin, beta 136
DEFB4A	ENSG00000171711	Defensin, beta 4A
DEFB4B	ENSG00000177257	Defensin, beta 4B
DFNA5	ENSG00000105928	Deafness, autosomal dominant 5
DFNB31	ENSG00000095397	Deafness, autosomal recessive 31
DGCR2	ENSG00000070413	DiGeorge syndrome critical region gene 2
DHH	ENSG00000139549	Desert hedgehog
DHRS4	ENSG00000157326	Dehydrogenase/reductase (SDR family) member 4
DHRS4L2	ENSG00000187630	Dehydrogenase/reductase (SDR family) member 4 like 2
DHRS7	ENSG00000100612	Dehydrogenase/reductase (SDR family) member 7
DHRS7C	ENSG00000184544	Dehydrogenase/reductase (SDR family) member 7C
DHRS9	ENSG00000073737	Dehydrogenase/reductase (SDR family) member 9
DHRSX	ENSG00000169084	Dehydrogenase/reductase (SDR family) X-linked
DHX29	ENSG00000067248	DEAH (Asp-Glu-Ala-His) box polypeptide 29
DHX30	ENSG00000132153	DEAH (Asp-Glu-Ala-His) box helicase 30
DHX8	ENSG00000067596	DEAH (Asp-Glu-Ala-His) box polypeptide 8
DIO2	ENSG00000211448	Deiodinase, iodothyronine, type II
DIXDC1	ENSG00000150764	DIX domain containing 1
DKK1	ENSG00000107984	Dickkopf WNT signaling pathway inhibitor 1
DKK2	ENSG00000155011	Dickkopf WNT signaling pathway inhibitor 2
DKK3	ENSG00000050165	Dickkopf WNT signaling pathway inhibitor 3
DKK4	ENSG00000104371	Dickkopf WNT signaling pathway inhibitor 4
DKKL1	ENSG00000104901	Dickkopf-like 1
DLG4	ENSG00000132535	Discs, large homolog 4 (Drosophila)
DLK1	ENSG00000185559	Delta-like 1 homolog (Drosophila)
DLL1	ENSG00000198719	Delta-like 1 (Drosophila)
DLL3	ENSG00000090932	Delta-like 3 (Drosophila)
DMBT1	ENSG00000187908	Deleted in malignant brain tumors 1
DMKN	ENSG00000161249	Dermokine
DMP1	ENSG00000152592	Dentin matrix acidic phosphoprotein 1
DMRTA2	ENSG00000142700	DMRT-like family A2
DNAAF5	ENSG00000164818	Dynein, axonemal, assembly factor 5
DNAH14	ENSG00000185842	Dynein, axonemal, heavy chain 14
DNAJB11	ENSG00000090520	DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 11
DNAJB9	ENSG00000128590	DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 9
DNAJC25-GNG10	ENSG00000244115	DNAJC25-GNG10 readthrough
DNAJC3	ENSG00000102580	DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily C, member 3
DNASE1	ENSG00000213918	Deoxyribonuclease I
DNASE1L1	ENSG00000013563	Deoxyribonuclease I-like 1
DNASE1L2	ENSG00000167968	Deoxyribonuclease I-like 2
DNASE1L3	ENSG00000163687	Deoxyribonuclease I-like 3
DNASE2	ENSG00000105612	Deoxyribonuclease II, lysosomal

DNASE2B	ENSG00000137976	Deoxyribonuclease II beta
DPEP1	ENSG00000015413	Dipeptidase 1 (renal)
DPEP2	ENSG00000167261	Dipeptidase 2
DPEP3	ENSG00000141096	Dipeptidase 3
DPF3	ENSG00000205683	D4, zinc and double PHD fingers, family 3
DPP4	ENSG00000197635	Dipeptidyl-peptidase 4
DPP7	ENSG00000176978	Dipeptidyl-peptidase 7
DPT	ENSG00000143196	Dermatopontin
DRAXIN	ENSG00000162490	Dorsal inhibitory axon guidance protein
DSE	ENSG00000111817	Dermatan sulfate epimerase
DSG2	ENSG00000046604	Desmoglein 2
DSPP	ENSG00000152591	Dentin sialophosphoprotein
DST	ENSG00000151914	Dystonin
DUOX1	ENSG00000137857	Dual oxidase 1
DYNLT3	ENSG00000165169	Dynein, light chain, Tctex-type 3
E2F5	ENSG00000133740	E2F transcription factor 5, p130-binding
EBAG9	ENSG00000147654	Estrogen receptor binding site associated, antigen, 9
EBI3	ENSG00000105246	Epstein-Barr virus induced 3
ECHDC1	ENSG00000093144	Ethylmalonyl-CoA decarboxylase 1
ECM1	ENSG00000143369	Extracellular matrix protein 1
ECM2	ENSG00000106823	Extracellular matrix protein 2, female organ and adipocyte specific
ECSIT	ENSG00000130159	ECSIT signalling integrator
EDDM3A	ENSG00000181562	Epididymal protein 3A
EDDM3B	ENSG00000181552	Epididymal protein 3B
EDEM2	ENSG00000088298	ER degradation enhancer, mannosidase alpha-like 2
EDEM3	ENSG00000116406	ER degradation enhancer, mannosidase alpha-like 3
EDIL3	ENSG00000164176	EGF-like repeats and discoidin I-like domains 3
EDN1	ENSG00000078401	Endothelin 1
EDN2	ENSG00000127129	Endothelin 2
EDN3	ENSG00000124205	Endothelin 3
EDNRB	ENSG00000136160	Endothelin receptor type B
EFEMP1	ENSG00000115380	EGF containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 1
EFEMP2	ENSG00000172638	EGF containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 2
EFNA1	ENSG00000169242	Ephrin-A1
EFNA2	ENSG00000099617	Ephrin-A2
EFNA4	ENSG00000243364	Ephrin-A4
EGFL6	ENSG00000198759	EGF-like-domain, multiple 6
EGFL7	ENSG00000172889	EGF-like-domain, multiple 7
EGFL8	ENSG00000241404	EGF-like-domain, multiple 8
EGFLAM	ENSG00000164318	EGF-like, fibronectin type III and laminin G domains
EGFR	ENSG00000146648	Epidermal growth factor receptor
EHBP1	ENSG00000115504	EH domain binding protein 1
EHF	ENSG00000135373	Ets homologous factor
EHMT1	ENSG00000181090	Euchromatic histone-lysine N-methyltransferase 1

EHMT2	ENSG00000204371	Euchromatic histone-lysine N-methyltransferase 2
EIF2AK1	ENSG00000086232	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2-alpha kinase 1
ELANE	ENSG00000197561	Elastase, neutrophil expressed
ELN	ENSG00000049540	Elastin
ELP2	ENSG00000134759	Elongator acetyltransferase complex subunit 2
ELSPBP1	ENSG00000169393	Epididymal sperm binding protein 1
EMC1	ENSG00000127463	ER membrane protein complex subunit 1
EMC10	ENSG00000161671	ER membrane protein complex subunit 10
EMC9	ENSG00000100908	ER membrane protein complex subunit 9
EMCN	ENSG00000164035	Endomucin
EMID1	ENSG00000186998	EMI domain containing 1
EMILIN1	ENSG00000138080	Elastin microfibril interfacer 1
EMILIN2	ENSG00000132205	Elastin microfibril interfacer 2
EMILIN3	ENSG00000183798	Elastin microfibril interfacer 3
ENAM	ENSG00000132464	Enamelin
ENDOG	ENSG00000167136	Endonuclease G
ENDOU	ENSG00000111405	Endonuclease, polyU-specific
ENHO	ENSG00000168913	Energy homeostasis associated
ENO4	ENSG00000188316	Enolase family member 4
ENPP6	ENSG00000164303	Ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase 6
ENPP7	ENSG00000182156	Ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase 7
ENTPD5	ENSG00000187097	Ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 5
ENTPD8	ENSG00000188833	Ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 8
EOGT	ENSG00000163378	EGF domain-specific O-linked N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) transferase
EPCAM	ENSG00000119888	Epithelial cell adhesion molecule
EPDR1	ENSG00000086289	Ependymin related 1
EPGN	ENSG00000182585	Epithelial mitogen
EPHA10	ENSG00000183317	EPH receptor A10
EPHA3	ENSG00000044524	EPH receptor A3
EPHA4	ENSG00000116106	EPH receptor A4
EPHA7	ENSG00000135333	EPH receptor A7
EPHA8	ENSG00000070886	EPH receptor A8
EPHB2	ENSG00000133216	EPH receptor B2
EPHB4	ENSG00000196411	EPH receptor B4
EPHX3	ENSG00000105131	Epoxide hydrolase 3
EPO	ENSG00000130427	Erythropoietin
EPPIN	ENSG00000101448	Epididymal peptidase inhibitor
EPPIN-WFDC6	ENSG00000249139	EPPIN-WFDC6 readthrough
EPS15	ENSG00000085832	Epidermal growth factor receptor pathway substrate 15
EPS8L1	ENSG00000131037	EPS8-like 1
EPX	ENSG00000121053	Eosinophil peroxidase
EPYC	ENSG00000083782	Epiphycan
EQTN	ENSG00000120160	Equatorin, sperm acrosome associated

ERAP1	ENSG00000164307	Endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidase 1
ERAP2	ENSG00000164308	Endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidase 2
ERBB3	ENSG00000065361	Erb-b2 receptor tyrosine kinase 3
ERLIN1	ENSG00000107566	ER lipid raft associated 1
ERLIN2	ENSG00000147475	ER lipid raft associated 2
ERN1	ENSG00000178607	Endoplasmic reticulum to nucleus signaling 1
ERN2	ENSG00000134398	Endoplasmic reticulum to nucleus signaling 2
ERO1A	ENSG00000197930	Endoplasmic reticulum oxidoreductase alpha
ERO1B	ENSG00000086619	Endoplasmic reticulum oxidoreductase beta
ERP27	ENSG00000139055	Endoplasmic reticulum protein 27
ERP29	ENSG00000089248	Endoplasmic reticulum protein 29
ERP44	ENSG00000023318	Endoplasmic reticulum protein 44
ERV3-1	ENSG00000213462	Endogenous retrovirus group 3, member 1
ESM1	ENSG00000164283	Endothelial cell-specific molecule 1
ESRP1	ENSG00000104413	Epithelial splicing regulatory protein 1
EXOG	ENSG00000157036	Endo/exonuclease (5'-3'), endonuclease G-like
EXTL1	ENSG00000158008	Exostosin-like glycosyltransferase 1
EXTL2	ENSG00000162694	Exostosin-like glycosyltransferase 2
F10	ENSG00000126218	Coagulation factor X
F11	ENSG00000088926	Coagulation factor XI
F12	ENSG00000131187	Coagulation factor XII (Hageman factor)
F13B	ENSG00000143278	Coagulation factor XIII, B polypeptide
F2	ENSG00000180210	Coagulation factor II (thrombin)
F2R	ENSG00000181104	Coagulation factor II (thrombin) receptor
F2RL3	ENSG00000127533	Coagulation factor II (thrombin) receptor-like 3
F5	ENSG00000198734	Coagulation factor V (proaccelerin, labile factor)
F7	ENSG00000057593	Coagulation factor VII (serum prothrombin conversion accelerator)
F8	ENSG00000185010	Coagulation factor VIII, procoagulant component
F9	ENSG00000101981	Coagulation factor IX
FABP6	ENSG00000170231	Fatty acid binding protein 6, ileal
FAM107B	ENSG00000065809	Family with sequence similarity 107, member B
FAM131A	ENSG00000175182	Family with sequence similarity 131, member A
FAM132A	ENSG00000184163	Family with sequence similarity 132, member A
FAM132B	ENSG00000178752	Family with sequence similarity 132, member B
FAM150A	ENSG00000196711	Family with sequence similarity 150, member A
FAM150B	ENSG00000189292	Family with sequence similarity 150, member B
FAM171A1	ENSG00000148468	Family with sequence similarity 171, member A1
FAM171B	ENSG00000144369	Family with sequence similarity 171, member B
FAM172A	ENSG00000113391	Family with sequence similarity 172, member A
FAM175A	ENSG00000163322	Family with sequence similarity 175, member A
FAM177A1	ENSG00000151327	Family with sequence similarity 177, member A1
FAM179B	ENSG00000198718	Family with sequence similarity 179, member B
FAM180A	ENSG00000189320	Family with sequence similarity 180, member A
FAM189A1	ENSG00000104059	Family with sequence similarity 189, member A1

FAM198A	ENSG00000144649	Family with sequence similarity 198, member A
FAM19A1	ENSG00000183662	Family with sequence similarity 19 (chemokine (C-C motif)-like), member A1
FAM19A2	ENSG00000198673	Family with sequence similarity 19 (chemokine (C-C motif)-like), member A2
FAM19A3	ENSG00000184599	Family with sequence similarity 19 (chemokine (C-C motif)-like), member A3
FAM19A4	ENSG00000163377	Family with sequence similarity 19 (chemokine (C-C motif)-like), member A4
FAM19A5	ENSG00000219438	Family with sequence similarity 19 (chemokine (C-C motif)-like), member A5
FAM20A	ENSG00000108950	Family with sequence similarity 20, member A
FAM20C	ENSG00000177706	Family with sequence similarity 20, member C
FAM213A	ENSG00000122378	Family with sequence similarity 213, member A
FAM26D	ENSG00000164451	Family with sequence similarity 26, member D
FAM46B	ENSG00000158246	Family with sequence similarity 46, member B
FAM57A	ENSG00000167695	Family with sequence similarity 57, member A
FAM78A	ENSG00000126882	Family with sequence similarity 78, member A
FAM96A	ENSG00000166797	Family with sequence similarity 96, member A
FAM9B	ENSG00000177138	Family with sequence similarity 9, member B
FAP	ENSG00000078098	Fibroblast activation protein, alpha
FAS	ENSG00000026103	Fas cell surface death receptor
FAT1	ENSG00000083857	FAT atypical cadherin 1
FBLN1	ENSG00000077942	Fibulin 1
FBLN2	ENSG00000163520	Fibulin 2
FBLN5	ENSG00000140092	Fibulin 5
FBLN7	ENSG00000144152	Fibulin 7
FBN1	ENSG00000166147	Fibrillin 1
FBN2	ENSG00000138829	Fibrillin 2
FBN3	ENSG00000142449	Fibrillin 3
FBXW7	ENSG00000109670	F-box and WD repeat domain containing 7, E3 ubiquitin protein ligase
FCAR	ENSG00000186431	Fc fragment of IgA receptor
FCGBP	ENSG00000275395	Fc fragment of IgG binding protein
FCGR1B	ENSG00000198019	Fc fragment of IgG, high affinity Ib, receptor (CD64)
FCGR3A	ENSG00000203747	Fc fragment of IgG, low affinity IIIa, receptor (CD16a)
FCGRT	ENSG00000104870	Fc fragment of IgG, receptor, transporter, alpha
FCMR	ENSG00000162894	Fc fragment of IgM receptor
FCN1	ENSG00000085265	Ficolin (collagen/fibrinogen domain containing) 1
FCN2	ENSG00000160339	Ficolin (collagen/fibrinogen domain containing lectin) 2
FCN3	ENSG00000142748	Ficolin (collagen/fibrinogen domain containing) 3
FCRL1	ENSG00000163534	Fc receptor-like 1
FCRL3	ENSG00000160856	Fc receptor-like 3
FCRL5	ENSG00000143297	Fc receptor-like 5

FCRLA	ENSG00000132185	Fc receptor-like A
FCRLB	ENSG00000162746	Fc receptor-like B
FDCSP	ENSG00000181617	Follicular dendritic cell secreted protein
FETUB	ENSG00000090512	Fetuin B
FGA	ENSG00000171560	Fibrinogen alpha chain
FGB	ENSG00000171564	Fibrinogen beta chain
FGF10	ENSG00000070193	Fibroblast growth factor 10
FGF17	ENSG00000158815	Fibroblast growth factor 17
FGF18	ENSG00000156427	Fibroblast growth factor 18
FGF19	ENSG00000162344	Fibroblast growth factor 19
FGF21	ENSG00000105550	Fibroblast growth factor 21
FGF22	ENSG00000070388	Fibroblast growth factor 22
FGF23	ENSG00000118972	Fibroblast growth factor 23
FGF3	ENSG00000186895	Fibroblast growth factor 3
FGF4	ENSG00000075388	Fibroblast growth factor 4
FGF5	ENSG00000138675	Fibroblast growth factor 5
FGF7	ENSG00000140285	Fibroblast growth factor 7
FGF8	ENSG00000107831	Fibroblast growth factor 8 (androgen-induced)
FGFBP1	ENSG00000137440	Fibroblast growth factor binding protein 1
FGFBP2	ENSG00000137441	Fibroblast growth factor binding protein 2
FGFBP3	ENSG00000174721	Fibroblast growth factor binding protein 3
FGFR1	ENSG00000077782	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1
FGFR2	ENSG00000066468	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2
FGFR3	ENSG00000068078	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3
FGFR4	ENSG00000160867	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4
FGFRL1	ENSG00000127418	Fibroblast growth factor receptor-like 1
FGG	ENSG00000171557	Fibrinogen gamma chain
FGL1	ENSG00000104760	Fibrinogen-like 1
FGL2	ENSG00000127951	Fibrinogen-like 2
FHL1	ENSG00000022267	Four and a half LIM domains 1
FHOD3	ENSG00000134775	Formin homology 2 domain containing 3
FIBIN	ENSG00000176971	Fin bud initiation factor homolog (zebrafish)
FICD	ENSG00000198855	FIC domain containing
FIGF	ENSG00000165197	C-fos induced growth factor (vascular endothelial growth factor D)
FJX1	ENSG00000179431	Four jointed box 1
FKBP10	ENSG00000141756	FK506 binding protein 10, 65 kDa
FKBP11	ENSG00000134285	FK506 binding protein 11, 19 kDa
FKBP14	ENSG00000106080	FK506 binding protein 14, 22 kDa
FKBP2	ENSG00000173486	FK506 binding protein 2, 13kDa
FKBP7	ENSG00000079150	FK506 binding protein 7
FKBP9	ENSG00000122642	FK506 binding protein 9, 63 kDa
FLT1	ENSG00000102755	Fms-related tyrosine kinase 1
FLT4	ENSG00000037280	Fms-related tyrosine kinase 4
FMO1	ENSG00000010932	Flavin containing monooxygenase 1

FMO2	ENSG00000094963	Flavin containing monooxygenase 2 (non-functional)
FMO3	ENSG00000007933	Flavin containing monooxygenase 3
FMO5	ENSG00000131781	Flavin containing monooxygenase 5
FMOD	ENSG00000122176	Fibromodulin
FN1	ENSG00000115414	Fibronectin 1
FNDC1	ENSG00000164694	Fibronectin type III domain containing 1
FNDC7	ENSG00000143107	Fibronectin type III domain containing 7
FOCAD	ENSG00000188352	Focadhesin
FOLR2	ENSG00000165457	Folate receptor 2 (fetal)
FOLR3	ENSG00000110203	Folate receptor 3 (gamma)
FOXRED2	ENSG00000100350	FAD-dependent oxidoreductase domain containing 2
FP325331.1	ENSG00000278881	Uncharacterized protein UNQ6126/PRO20091
FPGS	ENSG00000136877	Folylpolyglutamate synthase
FRAS1	ENSG00000138759	Fraser extracellular matrix complex subunit 1
FREM1	ENSG00000164946	FRAS1 related extracellular matrix 1
FREM3	ENSG00000183090	FRAS1 related extracellular matrix 3
FRMPD2	ENSG00000170324	FERM and PDZ domain containing 2
FRZB	ENSG00000162998	Frizzled-related protein
FSHB	ENSG00000131808	Follicle stimulating hormone, beta polypeptide
FSHR	ENSG00000170820	Follicle stimulating hormone receptor
FST	ENSG00000134363	Follistatin
FSTL1	ENSG00000163430	Follistatin-like 1
FSTL3	ENSG00000070404	Follistatin-like 3 (secreted glycoprotein)
FSTL4	ENSG00000053108	Follistatin-like 4
FSTL5	ENSG00000168843	Follistatin-like 5
FTCDNL1	ENSG00000226124	Formiminotransferase cyclodeaminase N-terminal like
FUCA1	ENSG00000179163	Fucosidase, alpha-L- 1, tissue
FUCA2	ENSG00000001036	Fucosidase, alpha-L- 2, plasma
FURIN	ENSG00000140564	Furin (paired basic amino acid cleaving enzyme)
FUT10	ENSG00000172728	Fucosyltransferase 10 (alpha (1,3) fucosyltransferase)
FUT11	ENSG00000196968	Fucosyltransferase 11 (alpha (1,3) fucosyltransferase)
FXN	ENSG00000165060	Frataxin
FXR1	ENSG00000114416	Fragile X mental retardation, autosomal homolog 1
FXYD3	ENSG00000089356	FXYD domain containing ion transport regulator 3
GABBR1	ENSG00000204681	Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) B receptor, 1
GABRA1	ENSG00000022355	Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, alpha 1
GABRA2	ENSG00000151834	Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, alpha 2
GABRA5	ENSG00000186297	Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, alpha 5
GABRG3	ENSG00000182256	Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, gamma 3
GABRP	ENSG00000094755	Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor, pi
GAL	ENSG00000069482	Galanin/GMAP prepropeptide
GAL3ST1	ENSG00000128242	Galactose-3-O-sulfotransferase 1
GAL3ST2	ENSG00000154252	Galactose-3-O-sulfotransferase 2
GAL3ST3	ENSG00000175229	Galactose-3-O-sulfotransferase 3

GALC	ENSG00000054983	Galactosylceramidase
GALNS	ENSG00000141012	Galactosamine (N-acetyl)-6-sulfatase
GALNT10	ENSG00000164574	Polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10
GALNT12	ENSG00000119514	Polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 12
GALNT15	ENSG00000131386	Polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 15
GALNT2	ENSG00000143641	Polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 2
GALNT6	ENSG00000139629	Polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 6
GALNT8	ENSG00000130035	Polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 8
GALNTL6	ENSG00000174473	Polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase-like 6
GALP	ENSG00000197487	Galanin-like peptide
GANAB	ENSG00000089597	Glucosidase, alpha; neutral AB
GARS	ENSG00000106105	Glycyl-tRNA synthetase
GAS1	ENSG00000180447	Growth arrest-specific 1
GAS6	ENSG00000183087	Growth arrest-specific 6
GAST	ENSG00000184502	Gastrin
GBA	ENSG00000177628	Glucosidase, beta, acid
GBGT1	ENSG00000148288	Globoside alpha-1,3-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 1
GC	ENSG00000145321	Group-specific component (vitamin D binding protein)
GCG	ENSG00000115263	Glucagon
GCGR	ENSG00000215644	Glucagon receptor
GCNT7	ENSG00000124091	Glucosaminyl (N-acetyl) transferase family member 7
GCSH	ENSG00000140905	Glycine cleavage system protein H (aminomethyl carrier)
GDF1	ENSG00000130283	Growth differentiation factor 1
GDF10	ENSG00000266524	Growth differentiation factor 10
GDF11	ENSG00000135414	Growth differentiation factor 11
GDF15	ENSG00000130513	Growth differentiation factor 15
GDF2	ENSG00000263761	Growth differentiation factor 2
GDF3	ENSG00000184344	Growth differentiation factor 3
GDF5	ENSG00000125965	Growth differentiation factor 5
GDF6	ENSG00000156466	Growth differentiation factor 6
GDF7	ENSG00000143869	Growth differentiation factor 7
GDF9	ENSG00000164404	Growth differentiation factor 9
GDNF	ENSG00000168621	Glial cell derived neurotrophic factor
GFOD2	ENSG00000141098	Glucose-fructose oxidoreductase domain containing 2
GFPT2	ENSG00000131459	Glutamine-fructose-6-phosphate transaminase 2
GFRA2	ENSG00000168546	GDNF family receptor alpha 2
GFRA4	ENSG00000125861	GDNF family receptor alpha 4
GGA2	ENSG00000103365	Golgi-associated, gamma adaptin ear containing, ARF binding protein 2
GGH	ENSG00000137563	Gamma-glutamyl hydrolase (conjugase, folylpolygammaglutamyl hydrolase)
GGT1	ENSG00000100031	Gamma-glutamyltransferase 1
GGT5	ENSG00000099998	Gamma-glutamyltransferase 5
GH1	ENSG00000259384	Growth hormone 1
GH2	ENSG00000136487	Growth hormone 2

GHDC	ENSG00000167925	GH3 domain containing
GHRH	ENSG00000118702	Growth hormone releasing hormone
GHRHR	ENSG00000106128	Growth hormone releasing hormone receptor
GHRL	ENSG00000157017	Ghrelin/obestatin prepropeptide
GIF	ENSG00000134812	Gastric intrinsic factor (vitamin B synthesis)
GIP	ENSG00000159224	Gastric inhibitory polypeptide
GKN1	ENSG00000169605	Gastrokine 1
GKN2	ENSG00000183607	Gastrokine 2
GLA	ENSG00000102393	Galactosidase, alpha
GLB1	ENSG00000170266	Galactosidase, beta 1
GLB1L	ENSG00000163521	Galactosidase, beta 1-like
GLB1L2	ENSG00000149328	Galactosidase, beta 1-like 2
GLCE	ENSG00000138604	Glucuronic acid epimerase
GLG1	ENSG00000090863	Golgi glycoprotein 1
GLIPR1	ENSG00000139278	GLI pathogenesis-related 1
GLIPR1L1	ENSG00000173401	GLI pathogenesis-related 1 like 1
GLIS3	ENSG00000107249	GLIS family zinc finger 3
GLMP	ENSG00000198715	Glycosylated lysosomal membrane protein
GLRB	ENSG00000109738	Glycine receptor, beta
GLS	ENSG00000115419	Glutaminase
GLT6D1	ENSG00000204007	Glycosyltransferase 6 domain containing 1
GLTPD2	ENSG00000182327	Glycolipid transfer protein domain containing 2
GLUD1	ENSG00000148672	Glutamate dehydrogenase 1
GM2A	ENSG00000196743	GM2 ganglioside activator
GML	ENSG00000104499	Glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchored molecule like
GNAS	ENSG00000087460	GNAS complex locus
GNLY	ENSG00000115523	Granulysin
GNPTG	ENSG00000090581	N-acetylglucosamine-1-phosphate transferase, gamma subunit
GNRH1	ENSG00000147437	Gonadotropin-releasing hormone 1 (luteinizing-releasing hormone)
GNRH2	ENSG00000125787	Gonadotropin-releasing hormone 2
GNS	ENSG00000135677	Glucosamine (N-acetyl)-6-sulfatase
GOLM1	ENSG00000135052	Golgi membrane protein 1
GORAB	ENSG00000120370	Golgin, RAB6-interacting
GOT2	ENSG00000125166	Glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase 2, mitochondrial
GP2	ENSG00000169347	Glycoprotein 2 (zymogen granule membrane)
GP6	ENSG00000088053	Glycoprotein VI (platelet)
GPC2	ENSG00000213420	Glypican 2
GPC5	ENSG00000179399	Glypican 5
GPC6	ENSG00000183098	Glypican 6
GPD2	ENSG00000115159	Glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase 2 (mitochondrial)
GPER1	ENSG00000164850	G protein-coupled estrogen receptor 1
GPHA2	ENSG00000149735	Glycoprotein hormone alpha 2
GPHB5	ENSG00000179600	Glycoprotein hormone beta 5

GPIHBP1	ENSG00000277494	Glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchored high density lipoprotein binding protein 1
GPLD1	ENSG00000112293	Glycosylphosphatidylinositol specific phospholipase D1
GPNMB	ENSG00000136235	Glycoprotein (transmembrane) nmb
GPR162	ENSG00000250510	G protein-coupled receptor 162
GPX3	ENSG00000211445	Glutathione peroxidase 3
GPX4	ENSG00000167468	Glutathione peroxidase 4
GPX5	ENSG00000224586	Glutathione peroxidase 5
GPX6	ENSG00000198704	Glutathione peroxidase 6
GPX7	ENSG00000116157	Glutathione peroxidase 7
GREM1	ENSG00000166923	Gremlin 1, DAN family BMP antagonist
GREM2	ENSG00000180875	Gremlin 2, DAN family BMP antagonist
GRHL3	ENSG00000158055	Grainyhead-like transcription factor 3
GRIA2	ENSG00000120251	Glutamate receptor, ionotropic, AMPA 2
GRIA3	ENSG00000125675	Glutamate receptor, ionotropic, AMPA 3
GRIA4	ENSG00000152578	Glutamate receptor, ionotropic, AMPA 4
GRIK2	ENSG00000164418	Glutamate receptor, ionotropic, kainate 2
GRIN2B	ENSG00000273079	Glutamate receptor, ionotropic, N-methyl D-aspartate 2B
GRM2	ENSG00000164082	Glutamate receptor, metabotropic 2
GRM3	ENSG00000198822	Glutamate receptor, metabotropic 3
GRM5	ENSG00000168959	Glutamate receptor, metabotropic 5
GRN	ENSG00000030582	Granulin
GRP	ENSG00000134443	Gastrin-releasing peptide
GSG1	ENSG00000111305	Germ cell associated 1
GSN	ENSG00000148180	Gelsolin
GTDC1	ENSG00000121964	Glycosyltransferase-like domain containing 1
GTPBP10	ENSG00000105793	GTP-binding protein 10 (putative)
GUCA2A	ENSG00000197273	Guanylate cyclase activator 2A (guanylin)
GUCA2B	ENSG00000044012	Guanylate cyclase activator 2B (uroguanylin)
GUSB	ENSG00000169919	Glucuronidase, beta
GVQW1	ENSG00000241043	GVQW motif containing 1
GXYLT1	ENSG00000151233	Glucoside xylosyltransferase 1
GXYLT2	ENSG00000172986	Glucoside xylosyltransferase 2
GYLTL1B	ENSG00000165905	Glycosyltransferase-like 1B
GYPB	ENSG00000250361	Glycophorin B (MNS blood group)
GZMA	ENSG00000145649	Granzyme A (granzyme 1, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated serine esterase 3)
GZMB	ENSG00000100453	Granzyme B (granzyme 2, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated serine esterase 1)
GZMH	ENSG00000100450	Granzyme H (cathepsin G-like 2, protein h-CCPX)
GZMK	ENSG00000113088	Granzyme K (granzyme 3; tryptase II)
GZMM	ENSG00000197540	Granzyme M (lymphocyte met-ase 1)
H6PD	ENSG00000049239	Hexose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (glucose 1-dehydrogenase)
HABP2	ENSG00000148702	Hyaluronan binding protein 2

HADHB	ENSG00000138029	Hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase/3-ketoacyl-CoA thiolase/enoyl-CoA hydratase (trifunctional protein), beta subunit
HAMP	ENSG00000105697	Hepcidin antimicrobial peptide
HAPLN1	ENSG00000145681	Hyaluronan and proteoglycan link protein 1
HAPLN2	ENSG00000132702	Hyaluronan and proteoglycan link protein 2
HAPLN3	ENSG00000140511	Hyaluronan and proteoglycan link protein 3
HAPLN4	ENSG00000187664	Hyaluronan and proteoglycan link protein 4
HARS2	ENSG00000112855	Histidyl-tRNA synthetase 2, mitochondrial
HAVCR1	ENSG00000113249	Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 1
HCCS	ENSG00000004961	Holocytochrome c synthase
HCRT	ENSG00000161610	Hypocretin (orexin) neuropeptide precursor
HEATR5A	ENSG00000129493	HEAT repeat containing 5A
HEPH	ENSG00000089472	Hephaestin
HEXA	ENSG00000213614	Hexosaminidase A (alpha polypeptide)
HEXB	ENSG00000049860	Hexosaminidase B (beta polypeptide)
HFE2	ENSG00000168509	Hemochromatosis type 2 (juvenile)
HGF	ENSG00000019991	Hepatocyte growth factor (hepapoietin A; scatter factor)
HGFAC	ENSG00000109758	HGF activator
HHIP	ENSG00000164161	Hedgehog interacting protein
HHIPL1	ENSG00000182218	HHIP-like 1
HHIPL2	ENSG00000143512	HHIP-like 2
HHLA1	ENSG00000132297	HERV-H LTR-associating 1
HHLA2	ENSG00000114455	HERV-H LTR-associating 2
HIBADH	ENSG00000106049	3-hydroxyisobutyrate dehydrogenase
HINT2	ENSG00000137133	Histidine triad nucleotide binding protein 2
HLA-A	ENSG00000206503	Major histocompatibility complex, class I, A
HLA-C	ENSG00000204525	Major histocompatibility complex, class I, C
HLA-DOA	ENSG00000204252	Major histocompatibility complex, class II, DO alpha
HLA-DPA1	ENSG00000231389	Major histocompatibility complex, class II, DP alpha 1
HLA-DQA1	ENSG00000196735	Major histocompatibility complex, class II, DQ alpha 1
HLA-DQB1	ENSG00000179344	Major histocompatibility complex, class II, DQ beta 1
HLA-DQB2	ENSG00000232629	Major histocompatibility complex, class II, DQ beta 2
HMCN1	ENSG00000143341	Hemicentin 1
HMCN2	ENSG00000148357	Hemicentin 2
HMGCL	ENSG00000117305	3-hydroxymethyl-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase
HMHA1	ENSG00000180448	Histocompatibility (minor) HA-1
HMSD	ENSG00000221887	Histocompatibility (minor) serpin domain containing
HP	ENSG00000257017	Haptoglobin
HPR	ENSG00000261701	Haptoglobin-related protein
HPSE	ENSG00000173083	Heparanase
HPSE2	ENSG00000172987	Heparanase 2 (inactive)
HPX	ENSG00000110169	Hemopexin
HRC	ENSG00000130528	Histidine rich calcium binding protein
HRG	ENSG00000113905	Histidine-rich glycoprotein

HRSP12	ENSG00000132541	Heat-responsive protein 12
HS2ST1	ENSG00000153936	Heparan sulfate 2-O-sulfotransferase 1
HS3ST1	ENSG00000002587	Heparan sulfate (glucosamine) 3-O-sulfotransferase 1
HS6ST1	ENSG00000136720	Heparan sulfate 6-O-sulfotransferase 1
HS6ST3	ENSG00000185352	Heparan sulfate 6-O-sulfotransferase 3
HSD11B1L	ENSG00000167733	Hydroxysteroid (11-beta) dehydrogenase 1-like
HSD17B11	ENSG00000198189	Hydroxysteroid (17-beta) dehydrogenase 11
HSD17B7	ENSG00000132196	Hydroxysteroid (17-beta) dehydrogenase 7
HSP90B1	ENSG00000166598	Heat shock protein 90kDa beta (Grp94), member 1
HSPA13	ENSG00000155304	Heat shock protein 70kDa family, member 13
HSPA5	ENSG00000044574	Heat shock 70kDa protein 5 (glucose-regulated protein, 78kDa)
HSPG2	ENSG00000142798	Heparan sulfate proteoglycan 2
HTATIP2	ENSG00000109854	HIV-1 Tat interactive protein 2, 30kDa
HTN1	ENSG00000126550	Histatin 1
HTN3	ENSG00000205649	Histatin 3
HTRA1	ENSG00000166033	HtrA serine peptidase 1
HTRA3	ENSG00000170801	HtrA serine peptidase 3
HTRA4	ENSG00000169495	HtrA serine peptidase 4
HYAL1	ENSG00000114378	Hyaluronoglucosaminidase 1
HYAL2	ENSG00000068001	Hyaluronoglucosaminidase 2
HYAL3	ENSG00000186792	Hyaluronoglucosaminidase 3
HYOU1	ENSG00000149428	Hypoxia up-regulated 1
IAPP	ENSG00000121351	Islet amyloid polypeptide
IBSP	ENSG00000029559	Integrin-binding sialoprotein
ICAM1	ENSG00000090339	Intercellular adhesion molecule 1
ICAM2	ENSG00000108622	Intercellular adhesion molecule 2
ICAM4	ENSG00000105371	Intercellular adhesion molecule 4 (Landsteiner-Wiener blood group)
ID1	ENSG00000125968	Inhibitor of DNA binding 1, dominant negative helix-loop-helix protein
IDE	ENSG00000119912	Insulin-degrading enzyme
IDNK	ENSG00000148057	IdnK, gluconokinase homolog (E. coli)
IDS	ENSG00000010404	Iduronate 2-sulfatase
IDUA	ENSG00000127415	Iduronidase, alpha-L-
IFI27L2	ENSG00000119632	Interferon, alpha-inducible protein 27-like 2
IFI30	ENSG00000216490	Interferon, gamma-inducible protein 30
IFNA1	ENSG00000197919	Interferon, alpha 1
IFNA10	ENSG00000186803	Interferon, alpha 10
IFNA13	ENSG00000233816	Interferon, alpha 13
IFNA14	ENSG00000228083	Interferon, alpha 14
IFNA16	ENSG00000147885	Interferon, alpha 16
IFNA17	ENSG00000234829	Interferon, alpha 17
IFNA2	ENSG00000188379	Interferon, alpha 2
IFNA21	ENSG00000137080	Interferon, alpha 21
IFNA4	ENSG00000236637	Interferon, alpha 4

IFNA5	ENSG00000147873	Interferon, alpha 5
IFNA6	ENSG00000120235	Interferon, alpha 6
IFNA7	ENSG00000214042	Interferon, alpha 7
IFNA8	ENSG00000120242	Interferon, alpha 8
IFNAR1	ENSG00000142166	Interferon (alpha, beta and omega) receptor 1
IFNB1	ENSG00000171855	Interferon, beta 1, fibroblast
IFNE	ENSG00000184995	Interferon, epsilon
IFNG	ENSG00000111537	Interferon, gamma
IFNGR1	ENSG00000027697	Interferon gamma receptor 1
IFNL1	ENSG00000182393	Interferon, lambda 1
IFNL2	ENSG00000183709	Interferon, lambda 2
IFNL3	ENSG00000197110	Interferon, lambda 3
IFNLR1	ENSG00000185436	Interferon, lambda receptor 1
IFNW1	ENSG00000177047	Interferon, omega 1
IGF1	ENSG00000017427	Insulin-like growth factor 1 (somatomedin C)
IGF2	ENSG00000167244	Insulin-like growth factor 2
IGFALS	ENSG00000099769	Insulin-like growth factor binding protein, acid labile subunit
IGFBP1	ENSG00000146678	Insulin-like growth factor binding protein 1
IGFBP2	ENSG00000115457	Insulin-like growth factor binding protein 2, 36kDa
IGFBP3	ENSG00000146674	Insulin-like growth factor binding protein 3
IGFBP4	ENSG00000141753	Insulin-like growth factor binding protein 4
IGFBP5	ENSG00000115461	Insulin-like growth factor binding protein 5
IGFBP6	ENSG00000167779	Insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6
IGFBP7	ENSG00000163453	Insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7
IGFBPL1	ENSG00000137142	Insulin-like growth factor binding protein-like 1
IGFL1	ENSG00000188293	IGF-like family member 1
IGFL2	ENSG00000204866	IGF-like family member 2
IGFL3	ENSG00000188624	IGF-like family member 3
IGFLR1	ENSG00000126246	IGF-like family receptor 1
IGIP	ENSG00000182700	IgA-inducing protein
IGLON5	ENSG00000142549	IgLON family member 5
IGSF1	ENSG00000147255	Immunoglobulin superfamily, member 1
IGSF10	ENSG00000152580	Immunoglobulin superfamily, member 10
IGSF11	ENSG00000144847	Immunoglobulin superfamily, member 11
IGSF21	ENSG00000117154	Immunoglobin superfamily, member 21
IGSF8	ENSG00000162729	Immunoglobulin superfamily, member 8
IGSF9	ENSG00000085552	Immunoglobulin superfamily, member 9
IHH	ENSG00000163501	Indian hedgehog
IL10	ENSG00000136634	Interleukin 10
IL11	ENSG00000095752	Interleukin 11
IL11RA	ENSG00000137070	Interleukin 11 receptor, alpha
IL12B	ENSG00000113302	Interleukin 12B
IL12RB1	ENSG00000096996	Interleukin 12 receptor, beta 1
IL12RB2	ENSG00000081985	Interleukin 12 receptor, beta 2

IL13	ENSG00000169194	Interleukin 13
IL13RA1	ENSG00000131724	Interleukin 13 receptor, alpha 1
IL15RA	ENSG00000134470	Interleukin 15 receptor, alpha
IL17A	ENSG00000112115	Interleukin 17A
IL17B	ENSG00000127743	Interleukin 17B
IL17C	ENSG00000124391	Interleukin 17C
IL17D	ENSG00000172458	Interleukin 17D
IL17F	ENSG00000112116	Interleukin 17F
IL17RA	ENSG00000177663	Interleukin 17 receptor A
IL17RC	ENSG00000163702	Interleukin 17 receptor C
IL17RE	ENSG00000163701	Interleukin 17 receptor E
IL18BP	ENSG00000137496	Interleukin 18 binding protein
IL18R1	ENSG00000115604	Interleukin 18 receptor 1
IL18RAP	ENSG00000115607	Interleukin 18 receptor accessory protein
IL19	ENSG00000142224	Interleukin 19
IL1R1	ENSG00000115594	Interleukin 1 receptor, type I
IL1R2	ENSG00000115590	Interleukin 1 receptor, type II
IL1RAP	ENSG00000196083	Interleukin 1 receptor accessory protein
IL1RL1	ENSG00000115602	Interleukin 1 receptor-like 1
IL1RL2	ENSG00000115598	Interleukin 1 receptor-like 2
IL1RN	ENSG00000136689	Interleukin 1 receptor antagonist
IL2	ENSG00000109471	Interleukin 2
IL20	ENSG00000162891	Interleukin 20
IL20RA	ENSG00000016402	Interleukin 20 receptor, alpha
IL21	ENSG00000138684	Interleukin 21
IL22	ENSG00000127318	Interleukin 22
IL22RA2	ENSG00000164485	Interleukin 22 receptor, alpha 2
IL23A	ENSG00000110944	Interleukin 23, alpha subunit p19
IL24	ENSG00000162892	Interleukin 24
IL25	ENSG00000166090	Interleukin 25
IL26	ENSG00000111536	Interleukin 26
IL27	ENSG00000197272	Interleukin 27
IL2RB	ENSG00000100385	Interleukin 2 receptor, beta
IL3	ENSG00000164399	Interleukin 3
IL31	ENSG00000204671	Interleukin 31
IL31RA	ENSG00000164509	Interleukin 31 receptor A
IL32	ENSG00000008517	Interleukin 32
IL34	ENSG00000157368	Interleukin 34
IL3RA	ENSG00000185291	Interleukin 3 receptor, alpha (low affinity)
IL4	ENSG00000113520	Interleukin 4
IL4I1	ENSG00000104951	Interleukin 4 induced 1
IL4R	ENSG00000077238	Interleukin 4 receptor
IL5	ENSG00000113525	Interleukin 5
IL5RA	ENSG00000091181	Interleukin 5 receptor, alpha

IL6	ENSG00000136244	Interleukin 6
IL6R	ENSG00000160712	Interleukin 6 receptor
IL6ST	ENSG00000134352	Interleukin 6 signal transducer
IL7	ENSG00000104432	Interleukin 7
IL7R	ENSG00000168685	Interleukin 7 receptor
IL9	ENSG00000145839	Interleukin 9
ILDR1	ENSG00000145103	Immunoglobulin-like domain containing receptor 1
ILDR2	ENSG00000143195	Immunoglobulin-like domain containing receptor 2
IMP4	ENSG00000136718	IMP4, U3 small nucleolar ribonucleoprotein
IMPG1	ENSG00000112706	Interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycan 1
INHA	ENSG00000123999	Inhibin, alpha
INHBA	ENSG00000122641	Inhibin, beta A
INHBB	ENSG00000163083	Inhibin, beta B
INHBC	ENSG00000175189	Inhibin, beta C
INHBE	ENSG00000139269	Inhibin, beta E
INPP5A	ENSG00000068383	Inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase A
INS	ENSG00000254647	Insulin
INS-IGF2	ENSG00000129965	INS-IGF2 readthrough
INSL3	ENSG00000248099	Insulin-like 3 (Leydig cell)
INSL4	ENSG00000120211	Insulin-like 4 (placenta)
INSL5	ENSG00000172410	Insulin-like 5
INSL6	ENSG00000120210	Insulin-like 6
INTS3	ENSG00000143624	Integrator complex subunit 3
IPO11	ENSG00000086200	Importin 11
IPO9	ENSG00000198700	Importin 9
IQCF6	ENSG00000214686	IQ motif containing F6
IRAK3	ENSG00000090376	Interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 3
IRS4	ENSG00000133124	Insulin receptor substrate 4
ISLR	ENSG00000129009	Immunoglobulin superfamily containing leucine-rich repeat
ISLR2	ENSG00000167178	Immunoglobulin superfamily containing leucine-rich repeat 2
ISM1	ENSG00000101230	Isthmin 1, angiogenesis inhibitor
ISM2	ENSG00000100593	Isthmin 2
ITGA4	ENSG00000115232	Integrin, alpha 4 (antigen CD49D, alpha 4 subunit of VLA-4 receptor)
ITGA9	ENSG00000144668	Integrin, alpha 9
ITGAL	ENSG00000005844	Integrin, alpha L (antigen CD11A (p180), lymphocyte function-associated antigen 1; alpha polypeptide)
ITGAX	ENSG00000140678	Integrin, alpha X (complement component 3 receptor 4 subunit)
ITGB1	ENSG00000150093	Integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12)
ITGB2	ENSG00000160255	Integrin, beta 2 (complement component 3 receptor 3 and 4 subunit)
ITGB3	ENSG00000259207	Integrin, beta 3 (platelet glycoprotein IIIa, antigen CD61)
ITGB7	ENSG00000139626	Integrin, beta 7
ITGBL1	ENSG00000198542	Integrin, beta-like 1 (with EGF-like repeat domains)

ITIH1	ENSG00000055957	Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor heavy chain 1
ITIH2	ENSG00000151655	Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor heavy chain 2
ITIH3	ENSG00000162267	Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor heavy chain 3
ITIH4	ENSG00000055955	Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor heavy chain family, member 4
ITIH5	ENSG00000123243	Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor heavy chain family, member 5
ITIH6	ENSG00000102313	Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor heavy chain family, member 6
ITLN1	ENSG00000179914	Intelectin 1 (galactofuranose binding)
ITLN2	ENSG00000158764	Intelectin 2
IZUMO1R	ENSG00000183560	IZUMO1 receptor, JUNO
IZUMO4	ENSG00000099840	IZUMO family member 4
JCHAIN	ENSG00000132465	Joining chain of multimeric IgA and IgM
JMJD8	ENSG00000161999	Jumonji domain containing 8
JSRP1	ENSG00000167476	Junctional sarcoplasmic reticulum protein 1
KANSL2	ENSG00000139620	KAT8 regulatory NSL complex subunit 2
KAZALD1	ENSG00000107821	Kazal-type serine peptidase inhibitor domain 1
KCNIP3	ENSG00000115041	Kv channel interacting protein 3, calsenilin
KCNK7	ENSG00000173338	Potassium channel, two pore domain subfamily K, member 7
KCNN4	ENSG00000104783	Potassium channel, calcium activated intermediate/small conductance subfamily N alpha, member 4
KCNU1	ENSG00000215262	Potassium channel, subfamily U, member 1
KCP	ENSG00000135253	Kielin/chordin-like protein
KDELC1	ENSG00000134901	KDEL (Lys-Asp-Glu-Leu) containing 1
KDELC2	ENSG00000178202	KDEL (Lys-Asp-Glu-Leu) containing 2
KDM1A	ENSG00000004487	Lysine (K)-specific demethylase 1A
KDM3B	ENSG00000120733	Lysine (K)-specific demethylase 3B
KDM6A	ENSG00000147050	Lysine (K)-specific demethylase 6A
KDM7A	ENSG00000006459	Lysine (K)-specific demethylase 7A
KDSR	ENSG00000119537	3-ketodihydrosphingosine reductase
KERA	ENSG00000139330	Keratocan
KIAA0100	ENSG00000007202	KIAA0100
KIAA0319	ENSG00000137261	KIAA0319
KIAA1324	ENSG00000116299	KIAA1324
KIFC2	ENSG00000167702	Kinesin family member C2
KIR2DL4	ENSG00000189013	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 4
KIR3DX1	ENSG00000104970	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, three domains, X1
KIRREL2	ENSG00000126259	Kin of IRRE like 2 (Drosophila)
KISS1	ENSG00000170498	KiSS-1 metastasis-suppressor
KLHL11	ENSG00000178502	Kelch-like family member 11
KLHL22	ENSG00000099910	Kelch-like family member 22
KLK1	ENSG00000167748	Kallikrein 1
KLK10	ENSG00000129451	Kallikrein-related peptidase 10
KLK11	ENSG00000167757	Kallikrein-related peptidase 11
KLK12	ENSG00000186474	Kallikrein-related peptidase 12

KLK13	ENSG00000167759	Kallikrein-related peptidase 13
KLK14	ENSG00000129437	Kallikrein-related peptidase 14
KLK15	ENSG00000174562	Kallikrein-related peptidase 15
KLK2	ENSG00000167751	Kallikrein-related peptidase 2
KLK3	ENSG00000142515	Kallikrein-related peptidase 3
KLK4	ENSG00000167749	Kallikrein-related peptidase 4
KLK5	ENSG00000167754	Kallikrein-related peptidase 5
KLK6	ENSG00000167755	Kallikrein-related peptidase 6
KLK7	ENSG00000169035	Kallikrein-related peptidase 7
KLK8	ENSG00000129455	Kallikrein-related peptidase 8
KLK9	ENSG00000213022	Kallikrein-related peptidase 9
KLKB1	ENSG00000164344	Kallikrein B, plasma (Fletcher factor) 1
KNDC1	ENSG00000171798	Kinase non-catalytic C-lobe domain (KIND) containing 1
KNG1	ENSG00000113889	Kininogen 1
KRBA2	ENSG00000184619	KRAB-A domain containing 2
KREMEN2	ENSG00000131650	Kringle containing transmembrane protein 2
KRTDAP	ENSG00000188508	Keratinocyte differentiation-associated protein
L1CAM	ENSG00000198910	L1 cell adhesion molecule
L3MBTL2	ENSG00000100395	L(3)mbt-like 2 (Drosophila)
LA16c-380H5.3	ENSG00000270168	
LACE1	ENSG00000135537	Lactation elevated 1
LACRT	ENSG00000135413	Lacritin
LACTB	ENSG00000103642	Lactamase, beta
LAG3	ENSG00000089692	Lymphocyte-activation gene 3
LAIR2	ENSG00000167618	Leukocyte-associated immunoglobulin-like receptor 2
LALBA	ENSG00000167531	Lactalbumin, alpha-
LAMA1	ENSG00000101680	Laminin, alpha 1
LAMA2	ENSG00000196569	Laminin, alpha 2
LAMA3	ENSG00000053747	Laminin, alpha 3
LAMA4	ENSG00000112769	Laminin, alpha 4
LAMA5	ENSG00000130702	Laminin, alpha 5
LAMB1	ENSG00000091136	Laminin, beta 1
LAMB2	ENSG00000172037	Laminin, beta 2 (laminin S)
LAMB3	ENSG00000196878	Laminin, beta 3
LAMB4	ENSG00000091128	Laminin, beta 4
LAMC1	ENSG00000135862	Laminin, gamma 1 (formerly LAMB2)
LAMC2	ENSG00000058085	Laminin, gamma 2
LAMC3	ENSG00000050555	Laminin, gamma 3
LAMP3	ENSG00000078081	Lysosomal-associated membrane protein 3
LAT	ENSG00000213658	Linker for activation of T cells
LAT2	ENSG00000086730	Linker for activation of T cells family, member 2
LBP	ENSG00000129988	Lipopolysaccharide binding protein
LCAT	ENSG00000213398	Lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase
LCN1	ENSG00000160349	Lipocalin 1

LCN10	ENSG00000187922	Lipocalin 10
LCN12	ENSG00000184925	Lipocalin 12
LCN15	ENSG00000177984	Lipocalin 15
LCN2	ENSG00000148346	Lipocalin 2
LCN6	ENSG00000267206	Lipocalin 6
LCN8	ENSG00000204001	Lipocalin 8
LCN9	ENSG00000148386	Lipocalin 9
LCORL	ENSG00000178177	Ligand dependent nuclear receptor corepressor-like
LDLR	ENSG00000130164	Low density lipoprotein receptor
LDLRAD2	ENSG00000187942	Low density lipoprotein receptor class A domain containing 2
LEAP2	ENSG00000164406	Liver expressed antimicrobial peptide 2
LECT2	ENSG00000145826	Leukocyte cell-derived chemotaxin 2
LEFTY1	ENSG00000243709	Left-right determination factor 1
LEFTY2	ENSG00000143768	Left-right determination factor 2
LEP	ENSG00000174697	Leptin
LFNG	ENSG00000106003	LFNG O-fucosylpeptide 3-beta-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase
LGALS3BP	ENSG00000108679	Lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein
LGI1	ENSG00000108231	Leucine-rich, glioma inactivated 1
LGI2	ENSG00000153012	Leucine-rich repeat LGI family, member 2
LGI3	ENSG00000168481	Leucine-rich repeat LGI family, member 3
LGI4	ENSG00000153902	Leucine-rich repeat LGI family, member 4
LGMN	ENSG00000100600	Legumain
LGR4	ENSG00000205213	Leucine-rich repeat containing G protein-coupled receptor 4
LHB	ENSG00000104826	Luteinizing hormone beta polypeptide
LHCGR	ENSG00000138039	Luteinizing hormone/choriogonadotropin receptor
LIF	ENSG00000128342	Leukemia inhibitory factor
LIFR	ENSG00000113594	Leukemia inhibitory factor receptor alpha
LILRA1	ENSG00000104974	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor, subfamily A (with TM domain), member 1
LILRA2	ENSG00000239998	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor, subfamily A (with TM domain), member 2
LILRB3	ENSG00000204577	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor, subfamily B (with TM and ITIM domains), member 3
LIME1	ENSG00000203896	Lck interacting transmembrane adaptor 1
LINGO1	ENSG00000169783	Leucine rich repeat and Ig domain containing 1
LIPA	ENSG00000107798	Lipase A, lysosomal acid, cholesterol esterase
LIPC	ENSG00000166035	Lipase, hepatic
LIPF	ENSG00000182333	Lipase, gastric
LIPG	ENSG00000101670	Lipase, endothelial
LIPH	ENSG00000163898	Lipase, member H
LIPK	ENSG00000204021	Lipase, family member K
LIPM	ENSG00000173239	Lipase, family member M
LIPN	ENSG00000204020	Lipase, family member N
LMAN2	ENSG00000169223	Lectin, mannose-binding 2

LMNTD1	ENSG00000152936	Lamin tail domain containing 1
LNX1	ENSG00000072201	Ligand of numb-protein X 1, E3 ubiquitin protein ligase
LOX	ENSG00000113083	Lysyl oxidase
LOXL1	ENSG00000129038	Lysyl oxidase-like 1
LOXL2	ENSG00000134013	Lysyl oxidase-like 2
LOXL3	ENSG00000115318	Lysyl oxidase-like 3
LOXL4	ENSG00000138131	Lysyl oxidase-like 4
LPA	ENSG00000198670	Lipoprotein, Lp(a)
LPL	ENSG00000175445	Lipoprotein lipase
LPO	ENSG00000167419	Lactoperoxidase
LRAT	ENSG00000121207	Lecithin retinol acyltransferase (phosphatidylcholine--retinol O-acyltransferase)
LRCH3	ENSG00000186001	Leucine-rich repeats and calponin homology (CH) domain containing 3
LRCOL1	ENSG00000204583	Leucine rich colipase-like 1
LRFN4	ENSG00000173621	Leucine rich repeat and fibronectin type III domain containing 4
LRFN5	ENSG00000165379	Leucine rich repeat and fibronectin type III domain containing 5
LRG1	ENSG00000171236	Leucine-rich alpha-2-glycoprotein 1
LRP1	ENSG00000123384	Low density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 1
LRP11	ENSG00000120256	Low density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 11
LRP1B	ENSG00000168702	Low density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 1B
LRP2	ENSG00000081479	Low density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 2
LRP4	ENSG00000134569	Low density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 4
LRPAP1	ENSG00000163956	Low density lipoprotein receptor-related protein associated protein 1
LRRC17	ENSG00000128606	Leucine rich repeat containing 17
LRRC32	ENSG00000137507	Leucine rich repeat containing 32
LRRC3B	ENSG00000179796	Leucine rich repeat containing 3B
LRRC4B	ENSG00000131409	Leucine rich repeat containing 4B
LRRC70	ENSG00000186105	Leucine rich repeat containing 70
LRRN3	ENSG00000173114	Leucine rich repeat neuronal 3
LRRTM1	ENSG00000162951	Leucine rich repeat transmembrane neuronal 1
LRRTM2	ENSG00000146006	Leucine rich repeat transmembrane neuronal 2
LRRTM4	ENSG00000176204	Leucine rich repeat transmembrane neuronal 4
LRTM2	ENSG00000166159	Leucine-rich repeats and transmembrane domains 2
LSR	ENSG00000105699	Lipolysis stimulated lipoprotein receptor
LST1	ENSG00000204482	Leukocyte specific transcript 1
LTA	ENSG00000226979	Lymphotoxin alpha
LTBP1	ENSG00000049323	Latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein 1
LTBP2	ENSG00000119681	Latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein 2
LTBP3	ENSG00000168056	Latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein 3
LTBP4	ENSG00000090006	Latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein 4
LTBR	ENSG00000111321	Lymphotoxin beta receptor (TNFR superfamily, member 3)
LTF	ENSG00000012223	Lactotransferrin
LTK	ENSG00000062524	Leukocyte receptor tyrosine kinase

LUM	ENSG00000139329	Lumican
LUZP2	ENSG00000187398	Leucine zipper protein 2
LVRN	ENSG00000172901	Laeverin
LY6E	ENSG00000160932	Lymphocyte antigen 6 complex, locus E
LY6G5B	ENSG00000240053	Lymphocyte antigen 6 complex, locus G5B
LY6G6D	ENSG00000244355	Lymphocyte antigen 6 complex, locus G6D
LY6G6E	ENSG00000255552	Lymphocyte antigen 6 complex, locus G6E (pseudogene)
LY6H	ENSG00000176956	Lymphocyte antigen 6 complex, locus H
LY6K	ENSG00000160886	Lymphocyte antigen 6 complex, locus K
LY86	ENSG00000112799	Lymphocyte antigen 86
LY96	ENSG00000154589	Lymphocyte antigen 96
LYG1	ENSG00000144214	Lysozyme G-like 1
LYG2	ENSG00000185674	Lysozyme G-like 2
LYNX1	ENSG00000180155	Ly6/neurotoxin 1
LYPD1	ENSG00000150551	LY6/PLAUR domain containing 1
LYPD2	ENSG00000197353	LY6/PLAUR domain containing 2
LYPD4	ENSG00000273111	LY6/PLAUR domain containing 4
LYPD6	ENSG00000187123	LY6/PLAUR domain containing 6
LYPD6B	ENSG00000150556	LY6/PLAUR domain containing 6B
LYPD8	ENSG00000259823	LY6/PLAUR domain containing 8
LYZ	ENSG00000090382	Lysozyme
LYZL4	ENSG00000157093	Lysozyme-like 4
LYZL6	ENSG00000275722	Lysozyme-like 6
M6PR	ENSG00000003056	Mannose-6-phosphate receptor (cation dependent)
MAD1L1	ENSG00000002822	MAD1 mitotic arrest deficient-like 1 (yeast)
MAG	ENSG00000105695	Myelin associated glycoprotein
MAGT1	ENSG00000102158	Magnesium transporter 1
MALSU1	ENSG00000156928	Mitochondrial assembly of ribosomal large subunit 1
MAMDC2	ENSG00000165072	MAM domain containing 2
MAN2B1	ENSG00000104774	Mannosidase, alpha, class 2B, member 1
MAN2B2	ENSG00000013288	Mannosidase, alpha, class 2B, member 2
MANBA	ENSG00000109323	Mannosidase, beta A, lysosomal
MANEAL	ENSG00000185090	Mannosidase, endo-alpha-like
MANF	ENSG00000145050	Mesencephalic astrocyte-derived neurotrophic factor
MANSC1	ENSG00000111261	MANSC domain containing 1
MAP3K9	ENSG00000006432	Mitogen-activated protein kinase 9
MASP1	ENSG00000127241	Mannan-binding lectin serine peptidase 1 (C4/C2 activating component of Ra-reactive factor)
MASP2	ENSG00000009724	Mannan-binding lectin serine peptidase 2
MATN1	ENSG00000162510	Matrilin 1, cartilage matrix protein
MATN2	ENSG00000132561	Matrilin 2
MATN3	ENSG00000132031	Matrilin 3
MATN4	ENSG00000124159	Matrilin 4
MATR3	ENSG00000015479	Matrin 3

MATR3	ENSG00000280987	Matrin 3
MAU2	ENSG00000129933	MAU2 sister chromatid cohesion factor
MAZ	ENSG00000103495	MYC-associated zinc finger protein (purine-binding transcription factor)
MBD6	ENSG00000166987	Methyl-CpG binding domain protein 6
MBL2	ENSG00000165471	Mannose-binding lectin (protein C) 2, soluble
MBNL1	ENSG00000152601	Muscleblind-like splicing regulator 1
MCCC1	ENSG00000078070	Methylcrotonoyl-CoA carboxylase 1 (alpha)
MCCD1	ENSG00000204511	Mitochondrial coiled-coil domain 1
MCEE	ENSG00000124370	Methylmalonyl CoA epimerase
MCF2L	ENSG00000126217	MCF.2 cell line derived transforming sequence-like
MCFD2	ENSG00000180398	Multiple coagulation factor deficiency 2
MDFIC	ENSG00000135272	MyoD family inhibitor domain containing
MDGA1	ENSG00000112139	MAM domain containing glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchor 1
MDK	ENSG00000110492	Midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2)
MED20	ENSG00000124641	Mediator complex subunit 20
MEGF10	ENSG00000145794	Multiple EGF-like-domains 10
MEGF6	ENSG00000162591	Multiple EGF-like-domains 6
MEI1	ENSG00000167077	Meiotic double-stranded break formation protein 1
MEI4	ENSG00000269964	Meiotic double-stranded break formation protein 4
MEIS1	ENSG00000143995	Meis homeobox 1
MEIS3	ENSG00000105419	Meis homeobox 3
MEPE	ENSG00000152595	Matrix extracellular phosphoglycoprotein
MESDC2	ENSG00000117899	Mesoderm development candidate 2
MEST	ENSG00000106484	Mesoderm specific transcript
MET	ENSG00000105976	MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase
METRN	ENSG00000103260	Meteorin, glial cell differentiation regulator
METRNL	ENSG00000176845	Meteorin, glial cell differentiation regulator-like
METTL17	ENSG00000165792	Methyltransferase like 17
METTL24	ENSG00000053328	Methyltransferase like 24
METTL7B	ENSG00000170439	Methyltransferase like 7B
METTL9	ENSG00000197006	Methyltransferase like 9
MEX3C	ENSG00000176624	Mex-3 RNA binding family member C
MFAP2	ENSG00000117122	Microfibrillar-associated protein 2
MFAP3	ENSG00000037749	Microfibrillar-associated protein 3
MFAP3L	ENSG00000198948	Microfibrillar-associated protein 3-like
MFAP4	ENSG00000166482	Microfibrillar-associated protein 4
MFAP5	ENSG00000197614	Microfibrillar associated protein 5
MFGE8	ENSG00000140545	Milk fat globule-EGF factor 8 protein
MFI2	ENSG00000163975	Antigen p97 (melanoma associated) identified by monoclonal antibodies 133.2 and 96.5
MFNG	ENSG00000100060	MFNG O-fucosylpeptide 3-beta-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase
MGA	ENSG00000174197	MGA, MAX dimerization protein

MGAT2	ENSG00000168282	Mannosyl (alpha-1,6-)-glycoprotein beta-1,2-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase
MGAT3	ENSG00000128268	Mannosyl (beta-1,4-)-glycoprotein beta-1,4-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase
MGAT4A	ENSG00000071073	Mannosyl (alpha-1,3-)-glycoprotein beta-1,4-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, isozyme A
MGAT4B	ENSG00000161013	Mannosyl (alpha-1,3-)-glycoprotein beta-1,4-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, isozyme B
MGAT4D	ENSG00000205301	MGAT4 family, member D
MGLL	ENSG00000074416	Monoglyceride lipase
MGP	ENSG00000111341	Matrix Gla protein
MGST2	ENSG00000085871	Microsomal glutathione S-transferase 2
MIA	ENSG00000261857	Melanoma inhibitory activity
MIA2	ENSG00000150526	Melanoma inhibitory activity 2
MIA3	ENSG00000154305	Melanoma inhibitory activity family, member 3
MICU1	ENSG00000107745	Mitochondrial calcium uptake 1
MIER1	ENSG00000198160	Mesoderm induction early response 1, transcriptional regulator
MINOS1-NBL1	ENSG00000270136	MINOS1-NBL1 readthrough
MINPP1	ENSG00000107789	Multiple inositol-polyphosphate phosphatase 1
MLEC	ENSG00000110917	Malectin
MLN	ENSG00000096395	Motilin
MLXIP	ENSG00000175727	MLX interacting protein
MLXIPL	ENSG00000009950	MLX interacting protein-like
MMP1	ENSG00000196611	Matrix metallopeptidase 1
MMP10	ENSG00000166670	Matrix metallopeptidase 10
MMP11	ENSG00000099953	Matrix metallopeptidase 11
MMP12	ENSG00000262406	Matrix metallopeptidase 12
MMP13	ENSG00000137745	Matrix metallopeptidase 13
MMP14	ENSG00000157227	Matrix metallopeptidase 14 (membrane-inserted)
MMP17	ENSG00000198598	Matrix metallopeptidase 17 (membrane-inserted)
MMP19	ENSG00000123342	Matrix metallopeptidase 19
MMP2	ENSG00000087245	Matrix metallopeptidase 2
MMP20	ENSG00000137674	Matrix metallopeptidase 20
MMP21	ENSG00000154485	Matrix metallopeptidase 21
MMP25	ENSG00000008516	Matrix metallopeptidase 25
MMP26	ENSG00000167346	Matrix metallopeptidase 26
MMP27	ENSG00000137675	Matrix metallopeptidase 27
MMP28	ENSG00000271447	Matrix metallopeptidase 28
MMP3	ENSG00000149968	Matrix metallopeptidase 3
MMP7	ENSG00000137673	Matrix metallopeptidase 7
MMP8	ENSG00000118113	Matrix metallopeptidase 8
MMP9	ENSG00000100985	Matrix metallopeptidase 9
MMRN1	ENSG00000138722	Multimerin 1
MMRN2	ENSG00000173269	Multimerin 2

MOXD1	ENSG00000079931	Monooxygenase, DBH-like 1
MPO	ENSG00000005381	Myeloperoxidase
MPPED1	ENSG00000186732	Metallophosphoesterase domain containing 1
MPZL1	ENSG00000197965	Myelin protein zero-like 1
MR1	ENSG00000153029	Major histocompatibility complex, class I-related
MRPL2	ENSG00000112651	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein L2
MRPL21	ENSG00000197345	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein L21
MRPL22	ENSG00000082515	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein L22
MRPL24	ENSG00000143314	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein L24
MRPL27	ENSG00000108826	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein L27
MRPL32	ENSG00000106591	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein L32
MRPL34	ENSG00000130312	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein L34
MRPL35	ENSG00000132313	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein L35
MRPL52	ENSG00000172590	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein L52
MRPL55	ENSG00000162910	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein L55
MRPS14	ENSG00000120333	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein S14
MRPS22	ENSG00000175110	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein S22
MRPS28	ENSG00000147586	Mitochondrial ribosomal protein S28
MS4A14	ENSG00000166928	Membrane-spanning 4-domains, subfamily A, member 14
MS4A3	ENSG00000149516	Membrane-spanning 4-domains, subfamily A, member 3 (hematopoietic cell-specific)
MSH3	ENSG00000113318	MutS homolog 3
MSH5	ENSG00000204410	MutS homolog 5
MSLN	ENSG00000102854	Mesothelin
MSMB	ENSG00000263639	Microseminoprotein, beta-
MSRA	ENSG00000175806	Methionine sulfoxide reductase A
MSRB2	ENSG00000148450	Methionine sulfoxide reductase B2
MSRB3	ENSG00000174099	Methionine sulfoxide reductase B3
MST1	ENSG00000173531	Macrophage stimulating 1
MSTN	ENSG00000138379	Myostatin
MT1G	ENSG00000125144	Metallothionein 1G
MTHFD2	ENSG00000065911	Methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase (NADP+ dependent) 2, methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase
MTMR14	ENSG00000163719	Myotubularin related protein 14
MTRNR2L11	ENSG00000270188	MT-RNR2-like 11 (pseudogene)
MTRR	ENSG00000124275	5-methyltetrahydrofolate-homocysteine methyltransferase reductase
MTTP	ENSG00000138823	Microsomal triglyceride transfer protein
MTX2	ENSG00000128654	Metaxin 2
MUC1	ENSG00000185499	Mucin 1, cell surface associated
MUC13	ENSG00000173702	Mucin 13, cell surface associated
MUC20	ENSG00000176945	Mucin 20, cell surface associated
MUC3A	ENSG00000169894	Mucin 3A, cell surface associated
MUC5AC	ENSG00000215182	Mucin 5AC, oligomeric mucus/gel-forming
MUC5B	ENSG00000117983	Mucin 5B, oligomeric mucus/gel-forming

MUC6	ENSG00000184956	Mucin 6, oligomeric mucus/gel-forming
MUC7	ENSG00000171195	Mucin 7, secreted
MUCL1	ENSG00000172551	Mucin-like 1
MXRA5	ENSG00000101825	Matrix-remodelling associated 5
MXRA7	ENSG00000182534	Matrix-remodelling associated 7
MYDGF	ENSG00000074842	Myeloid-derived growth factor
MYL1	ENSG00000168530	Myosin, light chain 1, alkali; skeletal, fast
MYOC	ENSG00000034971	Myocilin, trabecular meshwork inducible glucocorticoid response
MYRFL	ENSG00000166268	Myelin regulatory factor-like
MZB1	ENSG00000170476	Marginal zone B and B1 cell-specific protein
N4BP2L2	ENSG00000244754	NEDD4 binding protein 2-like 2
NAA38	ENSG00000183011	N(alpha)-acetyltransferase 38, NatC auxiliary subunit
NAAA	ENSG00000138744	N-acylethanolamine acid amidase
NAGA	ENSG00000198951	N-acetylgalactosaminidase, alpha-
NAGLU	ENSG00000108784	N-acetylglucosaminidase, alpha
NAGS	ENSG00000161653	N-acetylglutamate synthase
NAPSA	ENSG00000131400	Napsin A aspartic peptidase
NBL1	ENSG00000158747	Neuroblastoma 1, DAN family BMP antagonist
NCAM1	ENSG00000149294	Neural cell adhesion molecule 1
NCAN	ENSG00000130287	Neurocan
NCBP2-AS2	ENSG00000270170	NCBP2 antisense RNA 2 (head to head)
NCSTN	ENSG00000162736	Nicastrin
NDNF	ENSG00000173376	Neuron-derived neurotrophic factor
NDP	ENSG00000124479	Norrie disease (pseudoglioma)
NDUFA10	ENSG00000130414	NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 alpha subcomplex, 10, 42kDa
NDUFB5	ENSG00000136521	NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 beta subcomplex, 5, 16kDa
NDUFS8	ENSG00000110717	NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) Fe-S protein 8, 23kDa (NADH-coenzyme Q reductase)
NDUFV1	ENSG00000167792	NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) flavoprotein 1, 51kDa
NECAB3	ENSG00000125967	N-terminal EF-hand calcium binding protein 3
NELL1	ENSG00000165973	Neural EGFL like 1
NELL2	ENSG00000184613	Neural EGFL like 2
NENF	ENSG00000117691	Neudesin neurotrophic factor
NETO1	ENSG00000166342	Neuropilin (NRP) and tolloid (TLL)-like 1
NFASC	ENSG00000163531	Neurofascin
NFE2L1	ENSG00000082641	Nuclear factor, erythroid 2-like 1
NFE2L3	ENSG00000050344	Nuclear factor, erythroid 2-like 3
NGEF	ENSG00000066248	Neuronal guanine nucleotide exchange factor
NGF	ENSG00000134259	Nerve growth factor (beta polypeptide)
NGLY1	ENSG00000151092	N-glycanase 1
NGRN	ENSG00000182768	Neugrin, neurite outgrowth associated
NHLRC3	ENSG00000188811	NHL repeat containing 3
NID1	ENSG00000116962	Nidogen 1

NID2	ENSG00000087303	Nidogen 2 (osteonidogen)
NKG7	ENSG00000105374	Natural killer cell granule protein 7
NLGN3	ENSG00000196338	Neuroligin 3
NLGN4Y	ENSG00000165246	Neuroligin 4, Y-linked
NLRP5	ENSG00000171487	NLR family, pyrin domain containing 5
NMB	ENSG00000197696	Neuromedin B
NME1	ENSG00000239672	NME/NM23 nucleoside diphosphate kinase 1
NME1-NME2	ENSG00000011052	NME1-NME2 readthrough
NME3	ENSG00000103024	NME/NM23 nucleoside diphosphate kinase 3
NMS	ENSG00000204640	Neuromedin S
NMU	ENSG00000109255	Neuromedin U
NOA1	ENSG00000084092	Nitric oxide associated 1
NODAL	ENSG00000156574	Nodal growth differentiation factor
NOG	ENSG00000183691	Noggin
NOMO3	ENSG00000103226	NODAL modulator 3
NOS1AP	ENSG00000198929	Nitric oxide synthase 1 (neuronal) adaptor protein
NOTCH3	ENSG00000074181	Notch 3
NOTUM	ENSG00000185269	Notum pectinacetylesterase homolog (Drosophila)
NOV	ENSG00000136999	Nephroblastoma overexpressed
NPB	ENSG00000183979	Neuropeptide B
NPC2	ENSG00000119655	Niemann-Pick disease, type C2
NPFF	ENSG00000139574	Neuropeptide FF-amide peptide precursor
NPFFR2	ENSG00000056291	Neuropeptide FF receptor 2
NPHS1	ENSG00000161270	Nephrosis 1, congenital, Finnish type (nephrin)
NPNT	ENSG00000168743	Nephronectin
NPPA	ENSG00000175206	Natriuretic peptide A
NPPB	ENSG00000120937	Natriuretic peptide B
NPPC	ENSG00000163273	Natriuretic peptide C
NPS	ENSG00000214285	Neuropeptide S
NPTX1	ENSG00000171246	Neuronal pentraxin I
NPTX2	ENSG00000106236	Neuronal pentraxin II
NPTXR	ENSG00000221890	Neuronal pentraxin receptor
NPVF	ENSG00000105954	Neuropeptide VF precursor
NPW	ENSG00000183971	Neuropeptide W
NPY	ENSG00000122585	Neuropeptide Y
NQO2	ENSG00000124588	NAD(P)H dehydrogenase, quinone 2
NRCAM	ENSG00000091129	Neuronal cell adhesion molecule
NRG1	ENSG00000157168	Neuregulin 1
NRN1L	ENSG00000188038	Neuritin 1-like
NRP1	ENSG00000099250	Neuropilin 1
NRP2	ENSG00000118257	Neuropilin 2
NRTN	ENSG00000171119	Neurturin
NRXN1	ENSG00000179915	Neurexin 1
NRXN2	ENSG00000110076	Neurexin 2

NT5C3A	ENSG00000122643	5'-nucleotidase, cytosolic IIIA
NT5DC3	ENSG00000111696	5'-nucleotidase domain containing 3
NT5E	ENSG00000135318	5'-nucleotidase, ecto (CD73)
NTF3	ENSG00000185652	Neurotrophin 3
NTF4	ENSG00000225950	Neurotrophin 4
NTM	ENSG00000182667	Neurotrimin
NTN1	ENSG00000065320	Netrin 1
NTN3	ENSG00000162068	Netrin 3
NTN4	ENSG00000074527	Netrin 4
NTN5	ENSG00000142233	Netrin 5
NTNG1	ENSG00000162631	Netrin G1
NTNG2	ENSG00000196358	Netrin G2
NTS	ENSG00000133636	Neurotensin
NUBPL	ENSG00000151413	Nucleotide binding protein-like
NUCB1	ENSG00000104805	Nucleobindin 1
NUCB2	ENSG00000070081	Nucleobindin 2
NUDT19	ENSG00000213965	Nudix (nucleoside diphosphate linked moiety X)-type motif 19
NUDT9	ENSG00000170502	Nudix (nucleoside diphosphate linked moiety X)-type motif 9
NUP155	ENSG00000113569	Nucleoporin 155kDa
NUP214	ENSG00000126883	Nucleoporin 214kDa
NUP85	ENSG00000125450	Nucleoporin 85kDa
NXPE3	ENSG00000144815	Neurexophilin and PC-esterase domain family, member 3
NXPE4	ENSG00000137634	Neurexophilin and PC-esterase domain family, member 4
NXPH1	ENSG00000122584	Neurexophilin 1
NXPH2	ENSG00000144227	Neurexophilin 2
NXPH3	ENSG00000182575	Neurexophilin 3
NXPH4	ENSG00000182379	Neurexophilin 4
NYX	ENSG00000188937	Nyctalopin
OAF	ENSG00000184232	Out at first homolog
OBP2A	ENSG00000122136	Odorant binding protein 2A
OBP2B	ENSG00000171102	Odorant binding protein 2B
OC90	ENSG00000253117	Otoconin 90
OCLN	ENSG00000197822	Occludin
ODAM	ENSG00000109205	Odontogenic, ameloblast asssociated
OGG1	ENSG00000114026	8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase
OGN	ENSG00000106809	Osteoglycin
OIT3	ENSG00000138315	Oncoprotein induced transcript 3
OLFM1	ENSG00000130558	Olfactomedin 1
OLFM2	ENSG00000105088	Olfactomedin 2
OLFM3	ENSG00000118733	Olfactomedin 3
OLFM4	ENSG00000102837	Olfactomedin 4
OLFML1	ENSG00000183801	Olfactomedin-like 1
OLFML2A	ENSG00000185585	Olfactomedin-like 2A
OLFML2B	ENSG00000162745	Olfactomedin-like 2B

OLFML3	ENSG00000116774	Olfactomedin-like 3
OMD	ENSG00000127083	Osteomodulin
OMG	ENSG00000126861	Oligodendrocyte myelin glycoprotein
OOSP2	ENSG00000149507	Oocyte secreted protein 2
OPCML	ENSG00000183715	Opioid binding protein/cell adhesion molecule-like
OPTC	ENSG00000188770	Opticin
ORAI1	ENSG00000276045	ORAI calcium release-activated calcium modulator 1
ORM1	ENSG00000229314	Orosomucoid 1
ORM2	ENSG00000228278	Orosomucoid 2
ORMDL2	ENSG00000123353	ORMDL sphingolipid biosynthesis regulator 2
OS9	ENSG00000135506	Osteosarcoma amplified 9, endoplasmic reticulum lectin
OSCAR	ENSG00000170909	Osteoclast associated, immunoglobulin-like receptor
OSM	ENSG00000099985	Oncostatin M
OSMR	ENSG00000145623	Oncostatin M receptor
OSTN	ENSG00000188729	Osteocrin
OTOA	ENSG00000155719	Otoancorin
OTOG	ENSG00000188162	Otogelin
OTOGL	ENSG00000165899	Otogelin-like
OTOL1	ENSG00000182447	Otolin 1
OTOR	ENSG00000125879	Otoraplin
OTOS	ENSG00000178602	Otospiralin
OVCH1	ENSG00000187950	Ovochymase 1
OVCH2	ENSG00000183378	Ovochymase 2 (gene/pseudogene)
OVGP1	ENSG00000085465	Oviductal glycoprotein 1, 120kDa
OXCT1	ENSG00000083720	3-oxoacid CoA transferase 1
OXCT2	ENSG00000198754	3-oxoacid CoA transferase 2
OXNAD1	ENSG00000154814	Oxidoreductase NAD-binding domain containing 1
OXT	ENSG00000101405	Oxytocin/neurophysin I prepropeptide
P3H1	ENSG00000117385	Prolyl 3-hydroxylase 1
P3H2	ENSG00000090530	Prolyl 3-hydroxylase 2
P3H3	ENSG00000110811	Prolyl 3-hydroxylase 3
P3H4	ENSG00000141696	Prolyl 3-hydroxylase family member 4 (non-enzymatic)
P4HA1	ENSG00000122884	Prolyl 4-hydroxylase, alpha polypeptide I
P4HA2	ENSG00000072682	Prolyl 4-hydroxylase, alpha polypeptide II
P4HA3	ENSG00000149380	Prolyl 4-hydroxylase, alpha polypeptide III
P4HB	ENSG00000185624	Prolyl 4-hydroxylase, beta polypeptide
PAEP	ENSG00000122133	Progestagen-associated endometrial protein
PAM	ENSG00000145730	Peptidylglycine alpha-amidating monooxygenase
PAMR1	ENSG00000149090	Peptidase domain containing associated with muscle regeneration 1
PAPL	ENSG00000183760	Iron/zinc purple acid phosphatase-like protein
PAPLN	ENSG00000100767	Papilin, proteoglycan-like sulfated glycoprotein
PAPPA	ENSG00000182752	Pregnancy-associated plasma protein A, pappalysin 1
PAPPA2	ENSG00000116183	Pappalysin 2
PARP15	ENSG00000173200	Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase family, member 15

PARVB	ENSG00000188677	Parvin, beta
PATE1	ENSG00000171053	Prostate and testis expressed 1
PATE2	ENSG00000196844	Prostate and testis expressed 2
PATE3	ENSG00000236027	Prostate and testis expressed 3
PATE4	ENSG00000237353	Prostate and testis expressed 4
PATL2	ENSG00000229474	Protein associated with topoisomerase II homolog 2 (yeast)
PAX2	ENSG00000075891	Paired box 2
PAX4	ENSG00000106331	Paired box 4
PCCB	ENSG00000114054	Propionyl CoA carboxylase, beta polypeptide
PCDH1	ENSG00000156453	Protocadherin 1
PCDH12	ENSG00000113555	Protocadherin 12
PCDH15	ENSG00000150275	Protocadherin-related 15
PCDHA1	ENSG00000204970	Protocadherin alpha 1
PCDHA10	ENSG00000250120	Protocadherin alpha 10
PCDHA11	ENSG00000249158	Protocadherin alpha 11
PCDHA6	ENSG00000081842	Protocadherin alpha 6
PCDHB12	ENSG00000120328	Protocadherin beta 12
PCDHGA11	ENSG00000253873	Protocadherin gamma subfamily A, 11
PCF11	ENSG00000165494	PCF11 cleavage and polyadenylation factor subunit
PCOLCE	ENSG00000106333	Procollagen C-endopeptidase enhancer
PCOLCE2	ENSG00000163710	Procollagen C-endopeptidase enhancer 2
PCSK1	ENSG00000175426	Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 1
PCSK1N	ENSG00000102109	Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 1 inhibitor
PCSK2	ENSG00000125851	Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 2
PCSK4	ENSG00000115257	Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 4
PCSK5	ENSG00000099139	Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 5
PCSK9	ENSG00000169174	Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9
PCYOX1	ENSG00000116005	Prenylcysteine oxidase 1
PCYOX1L	ENSG00000145882	Prenylcysteine oxidase 1 like
PDDC1	ENSG00000177225	Parkinson disease 7 domain containing 1
PDE11A	ENSG00000128655	Phosphodiesterase 11A
PDE2A	ENSG00000186642	Phosphodiesterase 2A, cGMP-stimulated
PDE7A	ENSG00000205268	Phosphodiesterase 7A
PDF	ENSG00000258429	Peptide deformylase (mitochondrial)
PDGFA	ENSG00000197461	Platelet-derived growth factor alpha polypeptide
PDGFB	ENSG00000100311	Platelet-derived growth factor beta polypeptide
PDGFC	ENSG00000145431	Platelet derived growth factor C
PDGFD	ENSG00000170962	Platelet derived growth factor D
PDGFRA	ENSG00000134853	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha polypeptide
PDGFRB	ENSG00000113721	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor, beta polypeptide
PDGFRL	ENSG00000104213	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor-like
PDHA1	ENSG00000131828	Pyruvate dehydrogenase (lipoamide) alpha 1
PDIA2	ENSG00000185615	Protein disulfide isomerase family A, member 2
PDIA3	ENSG00000167004	Protein disulfide isomerase family A, member 3

PDIA4	ENSG00000155660	Protein disulfide isomerase family A, member 4
PDIA5	ENSG00000065485	Protein disulfide isomerase family A, member 5
PDIA6	ENSG00000143870	Protein disulfide isomerase family A, member 6
PDILT	ENSG00000169340	Protein disulfide isomerase-like, testis expressed
PDYN	ENSG00000101327	Prodynorphin
PDZD8	ENSG00000165650	PDZ domain containing 8
PDZRN4	ENSG00000165966	PDZ domain containing ring finger 4
PEAR1	ENSG00000187800	Platelet endothelial aggregation receptor 1
PEBP4	ENSG00000134020	Phosphatidylethanolamine-binding protein 4
PECAM1	ENSG00000261371	Platelet/endothelial cell adhesion molecule 1
PENK	ENSG00000181195	Proenkephalin
PET117	ENSG00000232838	PET117 homolog
PF4	ENSG00000163737	Platelet factor 4
PF4V1	ENSG00000109272	Platelet factor 4 variant 1
PFKP	ENSG00000067057	Phosphofructokinase, platelet
PFN1	ENSG00000108518	Profilin 1
PGA3	ENSG00000229859	Pepsinogen 3, group I (pepsinogen A)
PGA4	ENSG00000229183	Pepsinogen 4, group I (pepsinogen A)
PGA5	ENSG00000256713	Pepsinogen 5, group I (pepsinogen A)
PGAM5	ENSG00000247077	PGAM family member 5, serine/threonine protein phosphatase, mitochondrial
PGAP3	ENSG00000161395	Post-GPI attachment to proteins 3
PGC	ENSG00000096088	Progastricsin (pepsinogen C)
PGF	ENSG00000119630	Placental growth factor
PGLYRP1	ENSG00000008438	Peptidoglycan recognition protein 1
PGLYRP2	ENSG00000161031	Peptidoglycan recognition protein 2
PGLYRP3	ENSG00000159527	Peptidoglycan recognition protein 3
PGLYRP4	ENSG00000163218	Peptidoglycan recognition protein 4
PHACTR1	ENSG00000112137	Phosphatase and actin regulator 1
PHB	ENSG00000167085	Prohibitin
PI15	ENSG00000137558	Peptidase inhibitor 15
PI3	ENSG00000124102	Peptidase inhibitor 3, skin-derived
PIANP	ENSG00000139200	PILR alpha associated neural protein
PIGK	ENSG00000142892	Phosphatidylinositol glycan anchor biosynthesis, class K
PIGL	ENSG00000108474	Phosphatidylinositol glycan anchor biosynthesis, class L
PIGT	ENSG00000124155	Phosphatidylinositol glycan anchor biosynthesis, class T
PIGZ	ENSG00000119227	Phosphatidylinositol glycan anchor biosynthesis, class Z
PIK3AP1	ENSG00000155629	Phosphoinositide-3-kinase adaptor protein 1
PIK3IP1	ENSG00000100100	Phosphoinositide-3-kinase interacting protein 1
PILRA	ENSG00000085514	Paired immunoglobin-like type 2 receptor alpha
PILRB	ENSG00000121716	Paired immunoglobin-like type 2 receptor beta
PINLYP	ENSG00000234465	Phospholipase A2 inhibitor and LY6/PLAUR domain containing
PIP	ENSG00000159763	Prolactin-induced protein
PIWIL4	ENSG00000134627	Piwi-like RNA-mediated gene silencing 4

PKDCC	ENSG00000162878	Protein kinase domain containing, cytoplasmic
PKHD1	ENSG00000170927	Polycystic kidney and hepatic disease 1 (autosomal recessive)
PLA1A	ENSG00000144837	Phospholipase A1 member A
PLA2G10	ENSG00000069764	Phospholipase A2, group X
PLA2G12A	ENSG00000123739	Phospholipase A2, group XIIA
PLA2G12B	ENSG00000138308	Phospholipase A2, group XIIB
PLA2G15	ENSG00000103066	Phospholipase A2, group XV
PLA2G1B	ENSG00000170890	Phospholipase A2, group IB (pancreas)
PLA2G2A	ENSG00000188257	Phospholipase A2, group IIA (platelets, synovial fluid)
PLA2G2C	ENSG00000187980	Phospholipase A2, group IIC
PLA2G2D	ENSG00000117215	Phospholipase A2, group IID
PLA2G2E	ENSG00000188784	Phospholipase A2, group IIE
PLA2G3	ENSG00000100078	Phospholipase A2, group III
PLA2G5	ENSG00000127472	Phospholipase A2, group V
PLA2G7	ENSG00000146070	Phospholipase A2, group VII (platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase, plasma)
PLA2R1	ENSG00000153246	Phospholipase A2 receptor 1, 180kDa
PLAC1	ENSG00000170965	Placenta-specific 1
PLAC9	ENSG00000189129	Placenta-specific 9
PLAT	ENSG00000104368	Plasminogen activator, tissue
PLAU	ENSG00000122861	Plasminogen activator, urokinase
PLAUR	ENSG00000011422	Plasminogen activator, urokinase receptor
PLBD1	ENSG00000121316	Phospholipase B domain containing 1
PLBD2	ENSG00000151176	Phospholipase B domain containing 2
PLG	ENSG00000122194	Plasminogen
PLGLB1	ENSG00000183281	Plasminogen-like B1
PLGLB2	ENSG00000125551	Plasminogen-like B2
PLOD1	ENSG00000083444	Procollagen-lysine, 2-oxoglutarate 5-dioxygenase 1
PLOD2	ENSG00000152952	Procollagen-lysine, 2-oxoglutarate 5-dioxygenase 2
PLOD3	ENSG00000106397	Procollagen-lysine, 2-oxoglutarate 5-dioxygenase 3
PLTP	ENSG00000100979	Phospholipid transfer protein
PLXNA4	ENSG00000221866	Plexin A4
PLXNB2	ENSG00000196576	Plexin B2
PM20D1	ENSG00000162877	Peptidase M20 domain containing 1
PMCH	ENSG00000183395	Pro-melanin-concentrating hormone
PMEL	ENSG00000185664	Premelanosome protein
PMEPA1	ENSG00000124225	Prostate transmembrane protein, androgen induced 1
PNLIP	ENSG00000175535	Pancreatic lipase
PNLIPRP1	ENSG00000187021	Pancreatic lipase-related protein 1
PNLIPRP3	ENSG00000203837	Pancreatic lipase-related protein 3
PNOC	ENSG00000168081	Prepronociceptin
PNP	ENSG00000198805	Purine nucleoside phosphorylase
PNPLA4	ENSG00000006757	Patatin-like phospholipase domain containing 4
PODNL1	ENSG00000132000	Podocan-like 1

POFUT1	ENSG00000101346	Protein O-fucosyltransferase 1
POFUT2	ENSG00000186866	Protein O-fucosyltransferase 2
POGLUT1	ENSG00000163389	Protein O-glucosyltransferase 1
POLL	ENSG00000166169	Polymerase (DNA directed), lambda
POMC	ENSG00000115138	Proopiomelanocortin
POMGNT2	ENSG00000144647	Protein O-linked mannose N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 2 (beta 1,4-)
PON1	ENSG00000005421	Paraoxonase 1
PON2	ENSG00000105854	Paraoxonase 2
PON3	ENSG00000105852	Paraoxonase 3
POSTN	ENSG00000133110	Periostin, osteoblast specific factor
PPBP	ENSG00000163736	Pro-platelet basic protein (chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 7)
PPIB	ENSG00000166794	Peptidylprolyl isomerase B (cyclophilin B)
PPIC	ENSG00000168938	Peptidylprolyl isomerase C (cyclophilin C)
PPOX	ENSG00000143224	Protoporphyrinogen oxidase
PPP1CA	ENSG00000172531	Protein phosphatase 1, catalytic subunit, alpha isozyme
PPT1	ENSG00000131238	Palmitoyl-protein thioesterase 1
PPT2	ENSG00000221988	Palmitoyl-protein thioesterase 2
PPY	ENSG00000108849	Pancreatic polypeptide
PRAC2	ENSG00000229637	Prostate cancer susceptibility candidate 2
PRADC1	ENSG00000135617	Protease-associated domain containing 1
PRAP1	ENSG00000165828	Proline-rich acidic protein 1
PRB1	ENSG00000251655	Proline-rich protein BstNI subfamily 1
PRB2	ENSG00000121335	Proline-rich protein BstNI subfamily 2
PRB3	ENSG00000197870	Proline-rich protein BstNI subfamily 3
PRB4	ENSG00000230657	Proline-rich protein BstNI subfamily 4
PRCD	ENSG00000214140	Progressive rod-cone degeneration
PRCP	ENSG00000137509	Prolylcarboxypeptidase (angiotensinase C)
PRDM12	ENSG00000130711	PR domain containing 12
PRDX4	ENSG00000123131	Peroxiredoxin 4
PRELP	ENSG00000188783	Proline/arginine-rich end leucine-rich repeat protein
PRF1	ENSG00000180644	Perforin 1 (pore forming protein)
PRG2	ENSG00000186652	Proteoglycan 2, bone marrow (natural killer cell activator, eosinophil granule major basic protein)
PRG3	ENSG00000156575	Proteoglycan 3
PRG4	ENSG00000116690	Proteoglycan 4
PRH1	ENSG00000231887	Proline-rich protein HaeIII subfamily 1
PRH2	ENSG00000134551	Proline-rich protein HaeIII subfamily 2
PRKAG1	ENSG00000181929	Protein kinase, AMP-activated, gamma 1 non-catalytic subunit
PRKCSH	ENSG00000130175	Protein kinase C substrate 80K-H
PRKD1	ENSG00000184304	Protein kinase D1
PRL	ENSG00000172179	Prolactin
PRLH	ENSG00000071677	Prolactin releasing hormone
PRLR	ENSG00000113494	Prolactin receptor
PRNP	ENSG00000171867	Prion protein

PRNT	ENSG00000180259	Prion protein (testis specific)
PROC	ENSG00000115718	Protein C (inactivator of coagulation factors Va and VIIIa)
PROK1	ENSG00000143125	Prokineticin 1
PROK2	ENSG00000163421	Prokineticin 2
PROL1	ENSG00000171199	Proline rich, lacrimal 1
PROM1	ENSG00000007062	Prominin 1
PROS1	ENSG00000184500	Protein S (alpha)
PROZ	ENSG00000126231	Protein Z, vitamin K-dependent plasma glycoprotein
PRR27	ENSG00000187533	Proline rich 27
PRR4	ENSG00000111215	Proline rich 4 (lacrimal)
PRRG2	ENSG00000126460	Proline rich Gla (G-carboxyglutamic acid) 2
PRRT3	ENSG00000163704	Proline-rich transmembrane protein 3
PRRT4	ENSG00000224940	Proline-rich transmembrane protein 4
PRSS1	ENSG00000204983	Protease, serine, 1 (trypsin 1)
PRSS12	ENSG00000164099	Protease, serine, 12 (neurotrypsin, motopsin)
PRSS16	ENSG00000112812	Protease, serine, 16 (thymus)
PRSS2	ENSG00000275896	Protease, serine, 2 (trypsin 2)
PRSS21	ENSG00000007038	Protease, serine, 21 (testisin)
PRSS22	ENSG00000005001	Protease, serine, 22
PRSS23	ENSG00000150687	Protease, serine, 23
PRSS27	ENSG00000172382	Protease, serine 27
PRSS3	ENSG00000010438	Protease, serine, 3
PRSS33	ENSG00000103355	Protease, serine, 33
PRSS35	ENSG00000146250	Protease, serine, 35
PRSS36	ENSG00000178226	Protease, serine, 36
PRSS37	ENSG00000165076	Protease, serine, 37
PRSS38	ENSG00000185888	Protease, serine, 38
PRSS42	ENSG00000178055	Protease, serine, 42
PRSS48	ENSG00000189099	Protease, serine, 48
PRSS50	ENSG00000206549	Protease, serine, 50
PRSS53	ENSG00000151006	Protease, serine, 53
PRSS54	ENSG00000103023	Protease, serine, 54
PRSS55	ENSG00000184647	Protease, serine, 55
PRSS56	ENSG00000237412	Protease, serine, 56
PRSS57	ENSG00000185198	Protease, serine, 57
PRSS58	ENSG00000258223	Protease, serine, 58
PRSS8	ENSG00000052344	Protease, serine, 8
PRTG	ENSG00000166450	Protogenin
PRTN3	ENSG00000196415	Proteinase 3
PSAP	ENSG00000197746	Prosaposin
PSAPL1	ENSG00000178597	Prosaposin-like 1 (gene/pseudogene)
PSG1	ENSG00000231924	Pregnancy specific beta-1-glycoprotein 1
PSG11	ENSG00000243130	Pregnancy specific beta-1-glycoprotein 11
PSG2	ENSG00000242221	Pregnancy specific beta-1-glycoprotein 2

PSG3	ENSG00000221826	Pregnancy specific beta-1-glycoprotein 3
PSG4	ENSG00000243137	Pregnancy specific beta-1-glycoprotein 4
PSG5	ENSG00000204941	Pregnancy specific beta-1-glycoprotein 5
PSG6	ENSG00000170848	Pregnancy specific beta-1-glycoprotein 6
PSG7	ENSG00000221878	Pregnancy specific beta-1-glycoprotein 7 (gene/pseudogene)
PSG8	ENSG00000124467	Pregnancy specific beta-1-glycoprotein 8
PSG9	ENSG00000183668	Pregnancy specific beta-1-glycoprotein 9
PSMD1	ENSG00000173692	Proteasome 26S subunit, non-ATPase 1
PSORS1C2	ENSG00000204538	Psoriasis susceptibility 1 candidate 2
PSPN	ENSG00000125650	Persephin
PTGDS	ENSG00000107317	Prostaglandin D2 synthase 21kDa (brain)
PTGIR	ENSG00000160013	Prostaglandin I2 (prostacyclin) receptor (IP)
PTGS1	ENSG00000095303	Prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 1 (prostaglandin G/H synthase and cyclooxygenase)
PTGS2	ENSG00000073756	Prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2 (prostaglandin G/H synthase and cyclooxygenase)
PTH	ENSG00000152266	Parathyroid hormone
PTH2	ENSG00000142538	Parathyroid hormone 2
PTHLH	ENSG00000087494	Parathyroid hormone-like hormone
PTK7	ENSG00000112655	Protein tyrosine kinase 7 (inactive)
PTN	ENSG00000105894	Pleiotrophin
PTPRA	ENSG00000132670	Protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, A
PTPRB	ENSG00000127329	Protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, B
PTPRC	ENSG00000081237	Protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, C
PTPRCAP	ENSG00000213402	Protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, C-associated protein
PTPRD	ENSG00000153707	Protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, D
PTPRF	ENSG00000142949	Protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, F
PTPRJ	ENSG00000149177	Protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, J
PTPRO	ENSG00000151490	Protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, O
PTPRS	ENSG00000105426	Protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, S
PTTG1IP	ENSG00000183255	Pituitary tumor-transforming 1 interacting protein
PTX3	ENSG00000163661	Pentraxin 3, long
PTX4	ENSG00000251692	Pentraxin 4, long
PVR	ENSG00000073008	Poliovirus receptor
PVRL1	ENSG00000110400	Poliovirus receptor-related 1 (herpesvirus entry mediator C)
PXDN	ENSG00000130508	Peroxidasin
PXDNL	ENSG00000147485	Peroxidasin-like
PXYLP1	ENSG00000155893	2-phosphoxylose phosphatase 1
PYY	ENSG00000131096	Peptide YY
PZP	ENSG00000126838	Pregnancy-zone protein
QPCT	ENSG00000115828	Glutaminyl-peptide cyclotransferase
QPRT	ENSG00000103485	Quinolinate phosphoribosyltransferase
QRFP	ENSG00000188710	Pyroglutamylated RFamide peptide
QSOX1	ENSG00000116260	Quiescin Q6 sulfhydryl oxidase 1

R3HDML	ENSG00000101074	R3H domain containing-like
RAB26	ENSG00000167964	RAB26, member RAS oncogene family
RAB36	ENSG00000100228	RAB36, member RAS oncogene family
RAB9B	ENSG00000123570	RAB9B, member RAS oncogene family
RAET1E	ENSG00000164520	Retinoic acid early transcript 1E
RAET1G	ENSG00000203722	Retinoic acid early transcript 1G
RAMP2	ENSG00000131477	Receptor (G protein-coupled) activity modifying protein 2
RAPGEF5	ENSG00000136237	Rap guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) 5
RARRES1	ENSG00000118849	Retinoic acid receptor responder (tazarotene induced) 1
RARRES2	ENSG00000106538	Retinoic acid receptor responder (tazarotene induced) 2
RASA2	ENSG00000155903	RAS p21 protein activator 2
RBM3	ENSG00000102317	RNA binding motif (RNP1, RRM) protein 3
RBP3	ENSG00000265203	Retinol binding protein 3, interstitial
RBP4	ENSG00000138207	Retinol binding protein 4, plasma
RCN1	ENSG00000049449	Reticulocalbin 1, EF-hand calcium binding domain
RCN2	ENSG00000117906	Reticulocalbin 2, EF-hand calcium binding domain
RCN3	ENSG00000142552	Reticulocalbin 3, EF-hand calcium binding domain
RCOR1	ENSG00000089902	REST corepressor 1
RDH11	ENSG00000072042	Retinol dehydrogenase 11 (all-trans/9-cis/11-cis)
RDH12	ENSG00000139988	Retinol dehydrogenase 12 (all-trans/9-cis/11-cis)
RDH13	ENSG00000160439	Retinol dehydrogenase 13 (all-trans/9-cis)
RDH5	ENSG00000135437	Retinol dehydrogenase 5 (11-cis/9-cis)
RDH8	ENSG00000080511	Retinol dehydrogenase 8 (all-trans)
REG1A	ENSG00000115386	Regenerating islet-derived 1 alpha
REG1B	ENSG00000172023	Regenerating islet-derived 1 beta
REG3A	ENSG00000172016	Regenerating islet-derived 3 alpha
REG3G	ENSG00000143954	Regenerating islet-derived 3 gamma
REG4	ENSG00000134193	Regenerating islet-derived family, member 4
RELN	ENSG00000189056	Reelin
RELT	ENSG00000054967	RELT tumor necrosis factor receptor
REN	ENSG00000143839	Renin
REPIN1	ENSG00000214022	Replication initiator 1
REPS2	ENSG00000169891	RALBP1 associated Eps domain containing 2
RET	ENSG00000165731	Ret proto-oncogene
RETN	ENSG00000104918	Resistin
RETNLB	ENSG00000163515	Resistin like beta
RETSAT	ENSG00000042445	Retinol saturase (all-trans-retinol 13,14-reductase)
RFNG	ENSG00000169733	RFNG O-fucosylpeptide 3-beta-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase
RGCC	ENSG00000102760	Regulator of cell cycle
RGL4	ENSG00000159496	Ral guanine nucleotide dissociation stimulator-like 4
RGMA	ENSG00000182175	Repulsive guidance molecule family member a
RGMB	ENSG00000174136	Repulsive guidance molecule family member b
RHOQ	ENSG00000119729	Ras homolog family member Q
RIC3	ENSG00000166405	RIC3 acetylcholine receptor chaperone

RIMS1	ENSG00000079841	Regulating synaptic membrane exocytosis 1
RIPPLY1	ENSG00000147223	Ripply transcriptional repressor 1
RLN1	ENSG00000107018	Relaxin 1
RLN2	ENSG00000107014	Relaxin 2
RLN3	ENSG00000171136	Relaxin 3
RMDN1	ENSG00000176623	Regulator of microtubule dynamics 1
RNASE1	ENSG00000129538	Ribonuclease, RNase A family, 1 (pancreatic)
RNASE10	ENSG00000182545	Ribonuclease, RNase A family, 10 (non-active)
RNASE11	ENSG00000173464	Ribonuclease, RNase A family, 11 (non-active)
RNASE12	ENSG00000258436	Ribonuclease, RNase A family, 12 (non-active)
RNASE13	ENSG00000206150	Ribonuclease, RNase A family, 13 (non-active)
RNASE2	ENSG00000169385	Ribonuclease, RNase A family, 2 (liver, eosinophil-derived neurotoxin)
RNASE3	ENSG00000169397	Ribonuclease, RNase A family, 3
RNASE4	ENSG00000258818	Ribonuclease, RNase A family, 4
RNASE6	ENSG00000169413	Ribonuclease, RNase A family, k6
RNASE7	ENSG00000165799	Ribonuclease, RNase A family, 7
RNASE8	ENSG00000173431	Ribonuclease, RNase A family, 8
RNASE9	ENSG00000188655	Ribonuclease, RNase A family, 9 (non-active)
RNASEH1	ENSG00000171865	Ribonuclease H1
RNASET2	ENSG00000026297	Ribonuclease T2
RNF146	ENSG00000118518	Ring finger protein 146
RNF148	ENSG00000235631	Ring finger protein 148
RNF150	ENSG00000170153	Ring finger protein 150
RNF167	ENSG00000108523	Ring finger protein 167
RNF220	ENSG00000187147	Ring finger protein 220
RNF34	ENSG00000170633	Ring finger protein 34, E3 ubiquitin protein ligase
RNLS	ENSG00000184719	Renalase, FAD-dependent amine oxidase
RNPEP	ENSG00000176393	Arginyl aminopeptidase (aminopeptidase B)
ROR1	ENSG00000185483	Receptor tyrosine kinase-like orphan receptor 1
RP11-1236K1.1	ENSG00000233050	
RP11-14J7.7	ENSG00000259060	
RP11-196G11.1	ENSG00000255439	
RP11-350O14.18	ENSG00000261793	
RP11-520P18.5	ENSG00000261667	
RP11-812E19.9	ENSG00000259680	
RP11-903H12.5	ENSG00000259171	
RP11-977G19.10	ENSG00000144785	
RP4-576H24.4	ENSG00000260861	
RP4-608O15.3	ENSG00000276911	Complement factor H-related protein 2
RPL3	ENSG00000100316	Ribosomal protein L3
RPLP2	ENSG00000177600	Ribosomal protein, large, P2
RPN2	ENSG00000118705	Ribophorin II
RPS27L	ENSG00000185088	Ribosomal protein S27-like
RQCD1	ENSG00000144580	RCD1 required for cell differentiation1 homolog (S. pombe)

RS1	ENSG00000102104	Retinoschisin 1
RSF1	ENSG00000048649	Remodeling and spacing factor 1
RSPO1	ENSG00000169218	R-spondin 1
RSPO2	ENSG00000147655	R-spondin 2
RSPO3	ENSG00000146374	R-spondin 3
RSPO4	ENSG00000101282	R-spondin 4
RSPRY1	ENSG00000159579	Ring finger and SPRY domain containing 1
RTBDN	ENSG00000132026	Retbindin
RTN4RL1	ENSG00000185924	Reticulon 4 receptor-like 1
RTN4RL2	ENSG00000186907	Reticulon 4 receptor-like 2
SAA1	ENSG00000173432	Serum amyloid A1
SAA2	ENSG00000134339	Serum amyloid A2
SAA4	ENSG00000148965	Serum amyloid A4, constitutive
SAP30	ENSG00000164105	Sin3A-associated protein, 30kDa
SAR1A	ENSG00000079332	Secretion associated, Ras related GTPase 1A
SARAF	ENSG00000133872	Store-operated calcium entry-associated regulatory factor
SARM1	ENSG00000004139	Sterile alpha and TIR motif containing 1
SATB1	ENSG00000182568	SATB homeobox 1
SAXO2	ENSG00000188659	Stabilizer of axonemal microtubules 2
SBSN	ENSG00000189001	Suprabasin
SBSPON	ENSG00000164764	Somatomedin B and thrombospondin, type 1 domain containing
SCARF1	ENSG00000074660	Scavenger receptor class F, member 1
SCG2	ENSG00000171951	Secretogranin II
SCG3	ENSG00000104112	Secretogranin III
SCG5	ENSG00000166922	Secretogranin V
SCGB1A1	ENSG00000149021	Secretoglobin, family 1A, member 1 (uteroglobin)
SCGB1C1	ENSG00000188076	Secretoglobin, family 1C, member 1
SCGB1C2	ENSG00000268320	Secretoglobin, family 1C, member 2
SCGB1D1	ENSG00000168515	Secretoglobin, family 1D, member 1
SCGB1D2	ENSG00000124935	Secretoglobin, family 1D, member 2
SCGB1D4	ENSG00000197745	Secretoglobin, family 1D, member 4
SCGB2A1	ENSG00000124939	Secretoglobin, family 2A, member 1
SCGB2A2	ENSG00000110484	Secretoglobin, family 2A, member 2
SCGB2B2	ENSG00000205209	Secretoglobin, family 2B, member 2
SCGB3A1	ENSG00000161055	Secretoglobin, family 3A, member 1
SCGB3A2	ENSG00000164265	Secretoglobin, family 3A, member 2
SCN1B	ENSG00000105711	Sodium channel, voltage gated, type I beta subunit
SCN3B	ENSG00000166257	Sodium channel, voltage gated, type III beta subunit
SCPEP1	ENSG00000121064	Serine carboxypeptidase 1
SCRG1	ENSG00000164106	Stimulator of chondrogenesis 1
SCT	ENSG00000070031	Secretin
SCUBE1	ENSG00000159307	Signal peptide, CUB domain, EGF-like 1
SCUBE2	ENSG00000175356	Signal peptide, CUB domain, EGF-like 2
SCUBE3	ENSG00000146197	Signal peptide, CUB domain, EGF-like 3

SDC1	ENSG00000115884	Syndecan 1
SDF2	ENSG00000132581	Stromal cell-derived factor 2
SDF2L1	ENSG00000128228	Stromal cell-derived factor 2-like 1
SDF4	ENSG00000078808	Stromal cell derived factor 4
SDHAF2	ENSG00000167985	Succinate dehydrogenase complex assembly factor 2
SDHAF4	ENSG00000154079	Succinate dehydrogenase complex assembly factor 4
SDHB	ENSG00000117118	Succinate dehydrogenase complex, subunit B, iron sulfur (Ip)
SDHD	ENSG00000204370	Succinate dehydrogenase complex, subunit D, integral membrane protein
SEC14L3	ENSG00000100012	SEC14-like lipid binding 3
SEC16A	ENSG00000148396	SEC16 homolog A, endoplasmic reticulum export factor
SEC16B	ENSG00000120341	SEC16 homolog B, endoplasmic reticulum export factor
SEC22C	ENSG00000093183	SEC22 homolog C, vesicle trafficking protein
SEC31A	ENSG00000138674	SEC31 homolog A, COPII coat complex component
SECISBP2	ENSG00000187742	SECIS binding protein 2
SECTM1	ENSG00000141574	Secreted and transmembrane 1
SEL1L	ENSG00000071537	Sel-1 suppressor of lin-12-like (C. elegans)
SELM	ENSG00000198832	Selenoprotein M
SELO	ENSG00000073169	Selenoprotein O
SEMA3A	ENSG00000075213	Sema domain, immunoglobulin domain (Ig), short basic domain, secreted, (semaphorin) 3A
SEMA3B	ENSG00000012171	Sema domain, immunoglobulin domain (Ig), short basic domain, secreted, (semaphorin) 3B
SEMA3C	ENSG00000075223	Sema domain, immunoglobulin domain (Ig), short basic domain, secreted, (semaphorin) 3C
SEMA3E	ENSG00000170381	Sema domain, immunoglobulin domain (Ig), short basic domain, secreted, (semaphorin) 3E
SEMA3F	ENSG00000001617	Sema domain, immunoglobulin domain (Ig), short basic domain, secreted, (semaphorin) 3F
SEMA3G	ENSG00000010319	Sema domain, immunoglobulin domain (Ig), short basic domain, secreted, (semaphorin) 3G
SEMA4A	ENSG00000196189	Sema domain, immunoglobulin domain (Ig), transmembrane domain (TM) and short cytoplasmic domain, (semaphorin) 4A
SEMA4B	ENSG00000185033	Sema domain, immunoglobulin domain (Ig), transmembrane domain (TM) and short cytoplasmic domain, (semaphorin) 4B
SEMA4C	ENSG00000168758	Sema domain, immunoglobulin domain (Ig), transmembrane domain (TM) and short cytoplasmic domain, (semaphorin) 4C
SEMA4D	ENSG00000187764	Sema domain, immunoglobulin domain (Ig), transmembrane domain (TM) and short cytoplasmic domain, (semaphorin) 4D
SEMA4F	ENSG00000135622	Sema domain, immunoglobulin domain (Ig), transmembrane domain (TM) and short cytoplasmic domain, (semaphorin) 4F
SEMA4G	ENSG00000095539	Sema domain, immunoglobulin domain (Ig), transmembrane domain (TM) and short cytoplasmic domain, (semaphorin) 4G

SEMA5A	ENSG00000112902	Sema domain, seven thrombospondin repeats (type 1 and type 1-like), transmembrane domain (TM) and short cytoplasmic domain, (semaphorin) 5A
SEMA6A	ENSG00000092421	Sema domain, transmembrane domain (TM), and cytoplasmic domain, (semaphorin) 6A
SEMA6C	ENSG00000143434	Sema domain, transmembrane domain (TM), and cytoplasmic domain, (semaphorin) 6C
SEMA6D	ENSG00000137872	Sema domain, transmembrane domain (TM), and cytoplasmic domain, (semaphorin) 6D
SEMG1	ENSG00000124233	Semenogelin I
SEMG2	ENSG00000124157	Semenogelin II
15-Sep	ENSG00000183291	15 kDa selenoprotein
SEPN1	ENSG00000162430	Selenoprotein N, 1
SEPP1	ENSG00000250722	Selenoprotein P, plasma, 1
9-Sep	ENSG00000184640	Septin 9
SERPINA1	ENSG00000197249	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 1
SERPINA10	ENSG00000140093	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 10
SERPINA11	ENSG00000186910	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 11
SERPINA12	ENSG00000165953	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 12
SERPINA3	ENSG00000196136	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 3
SERPINA3	ENSG00000273259	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 3
SERPINA4	ENSG00000100665	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 4
SERPINA5	ENSG00000188488	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 5
SERPINA6	ENSG00000170099	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 6
SERPINA7	ENSG00000123561	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 7
SERPINA9	ENSG00000170054	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 9
SERPINB2	ENSG00000197632	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade B (ovalbumin), member 2
SERPINC1	ENSG00000117601	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade C (antithrombin), member 1
SERPIND1	ENSG00000099937	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade D (heparin cofactor), member 1
SERPINE1	ENSG00000106366	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade E (nexin, plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1), member 1
SERPINE2	ENSG00000135919	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade E (nexin, plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1), member 2

SERPINE3	ENSG00000253309	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade E (nexin, plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1), member 3
SERPINF1	ENSG00000132386	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1
SERPINF2	ENSG00000167711	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 2
SERPING1	ENSG00000149131	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1
SERPINH1	ENSG00000149257	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade H (heat shock protein 47), member 1, (collagen binding protein 1)
SERPINI1	ENSG00000163536	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade I (neuroserpin), member 1
SERPINI2	ENSG00000114204	Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade I (pancpin), member 2
SETD8	ENSG00000183955	SET domain containing (lysine methyltransferase) 8
SEZ6L2	ENSG00000174938	Seizure related 6 homolog (mouse)-like 2
SFRP1	ENSG00000104332	Secreted frizzled-related protein 1
SFRP2	ENSG00000145423	Secreted frizzled-related protein 2
SFRP4	ENSG00000106483	Secreted frizzled-related protein 4
SFRP5	ENSG00000120057	Secreted frizzled-related protein 5
SFTA2	ENSG00000196260	Surfactant associated 2
SFTPA1	ENSG00000122852	Surfactant protein A1
SFTPA2	ENSG00000185303	Surfactant protein A2
SFTPB	ENSG00000168878	Surfactant protein B
SFTPD	ENSG00000133661	Surfactant protein D
SFXN5	ENSG00000144040	Sideroflexin 5
SGCA	ENSG00000108823	Sarcoglycan, alpha (50kDa dystrophin-associated glycoprotein)
SGSH	ENSG00000181523	N-sulfoglucosamine sulfohydrolase
SH3RF3	ENSG00000172985	SH3 domain containing ring finger 3
SHBG	ENSG00000129214	Sex hormone-binding globulin
SHE	ENSG00000169291	Src homology 2 domain containing E
SHH	ENSG00000164690	Sonic hedgehog
SHKBP1	ENSG00000160410	SH3KBP1 binding protein 1
SIAE	ENSG00000110013	Sialic acid acetylesterase
SIDT2	ENSG00000149577	SID1 transmembrane family, member 2
SIGLEC10	ENSG00000142512	Sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin 10
SIGLEC6	ENSG00000105492	Sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin 6
SIGLEC7	ENSG00000168995	Sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin 7
SIGLECL1	ENSG00000179213	SIGLEC family like 1
SIGMAR1	ENSG00000147955	Sigma non-opioid intracellular receptor 1
SIL1	ENSG00000120725	SIL1 nucleotide exchange factor
SIRPB1	ENSG00000101307	Signal-regulatory protein beta 1
SIRPD	ENSG00000125900	Signal-regulatory protein delta
SLAMF1	ENSG00000117090	Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule family member 1
SLAMF7	ENSG00000026751	SLAM family member 7
SLC10A3	ENSG00000126903	Solute carrier family 10, member 3
SLC15A3	ENSG00000110446	Solute carrier family 15 (oligopeptide transporter), member 3

SLC25A14	ENSG00000102078	Solute carrier family 25 (mitochondrial carrier, brain), member 14
SLC25A25	ENSG00000148339	Solute carrier family 25 (mitochondrial carrier; phosphate carrier), member 25
SLC2A5	ENSG00000142583	Solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose/fructose transporter), member 5
SLC35E3	ENSG00000175782	Solute carrier family 35, member E3
SLC39A10	ENSG00000196950	Solute carrier family 39 (zinc transporter), member 10
SLC39A14	ENSG00000104635	Solute carrier family 39 (zinc transporter), member 14
SLC39A4	ENSG00000147804	Solute carrier family 39 (zinc transporter), member 4
SLC39A5	ENSG00000139540	Solute carrier family 39 (zinc transporter), member 5
SLC3A1	ENSG00000138079	Solute carrier family 3 (amino acid transporter heavy chain), member 1
SLC51A	ENSG00000163959	Solute carrier family 51, alpha subunit
SLC52A2	ENSG00000185803	Solute carrier family 52 (riboflavin transporter), member 2
SLC5A6	ENSG00000138074	Solute carrier family 5 (sodium/multivitamin and iodide cotransporter), member 6
SLC6A9	ENSG00000196517	Solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter, glycine), member 9
SLC8A1	ENSG00000183023	Solute carrier family 8 (sodium/calcium exchanger), member 1
SLC8B1	ENSG00000089060	Solute carrier family 8 (sodium/lithium/calcium exchanger), member B1
SLC9A6	ENSG00000198689	Solute carrier family 9, subfamily A (NHE6, cation proton antiporter 6), member 6
SLCO1A2	ENSG00000084453	Solute carrier organic anion transporter family, member 1A2
SLIT1	ENSG00000187122	Slit guidance ligand 1
SLIT2	ENSG00000145147	Slit guidance ligand 2
SLIT3	ENSG00000184347	Slit guidance ligand 3
SLITRK3	ENSG00000121871	SLIT and NTRK-like family, member 3
SLPI	ENSG00000124107	Secretory leukocyte peptidase inhibitor
SLTM	ENSG00000137776	SAFB-like, transcription modulator
SLURP1	ENSG00000126233	Secreted LY6/PLAUR domain containing 1
SMARCA2	ENSG00000080503	SWI/SNF related, matrix associated, actin dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily a, member 2
SMG6	ENSG00000070366	SMG6 nonsense mediated mRNA decay factor
SMIM7	ENSG00000214046	Small integral membrane protein 7
SMOC1	ENSG00000198732	SPARC related modular calcium binding 1
SMOC2	ENSG00000112562	SPARC related modular calcium binding 2
SMPDL3A	ENSG00000172594	Sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase, acid-like 3A
SMPDL3B	ENSG00000130768	Sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase, acid-like 3B
SMR3A	ENSG00000109208	Submaxillary gland androgen regulated protein 3A
SMR3B	ENSG00000171201	Submaxillary gland androgen regulated protein 3B
SNED1	ENSG00000162804	Sushi, nidogen and EGF-like domains 1
SNTB1	ENSG00000172164	Syntrophin, beta 1 (dystrophin-associated protein A1, 59kDa, basic component 1)

SNTB2	ENSG00000168807	Syntrophin, beta 2 (dystrophin-associated protein A1, 59kDa, basic component 2)
SNX14	ENSG00000135317	Sorting nexin 14
SOD3	ENSG00000109610	Superoxide dismutase 3, extracellular
SOST	ENSG00000167941	Sclerostin
SOSTDC1	ENSG00000171243	Sclerostin domain containing 1
SOWAHA	ENSG00000198944	Sosondowah ankyrin repeat domain family member A
SPACA3	ENSG00000141316	Sperm acrosome associated 3
SPACA4	ENSG00000177202	Sperm acrosome associated 4
SPACA5	ENSG00000171489	Sperm acrosome associated 5
SPACA5B	ENSG00000171478	Sperm acrosome associated 5B
SPACA7	ENSG00000153498	Sperm acrosome associated 7
SPAG11A	ENSG00000178287	Sperm associated antigen 11A
SPAG11B	ENSG00000164871	Sperm associated antigen 11B
SPARC	ENSG00000113140	Secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin)
SPARCL1	ENSG00000152583	SPARC-like 1 (hevin)
SPATA20	ENSG00000006282	Spermatogenesis associated 20
SPESP1	ENSG00000258484	Sperm equatorial segment protein 1
SPINK1	ENSG00000164266	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kazal type 1
SPINK13	ENSG00000214510	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kazal type 13 (putative)
SPINK14	ENSG00000196800	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kazal type 14 (putative)
SPINK2	ENSG00000128040	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kazal type 2 (acrosin-trypsin inhibitor)
SPINK4	ENSG00000122711	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kazal type 4
SPINK5	ENSG00000133710	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kazal type 5
SPINK6	ENSG00000178172	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kazal type 6
SPINK7	ENSG00000145879	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kazal type 7 (putative)
SPINK8	ENSG00000229453	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kazal type 8 (putative)
SPINK9	ENSG00000204909	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kazal type 9
SPINT1	ENSG00000166145	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kunitz type 1
SPINT2	ENSG00000167642	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kunitz type, 2
SPINT3	ENSG00000101446	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kunitz type, 3
SPINT4	ENSG00000149651	Serine peptidase inhibitor, Kunitz type 4
SPOCK1	ENSG00000152377	Sparc/osteonectin, cwcv and kazal-like domains proteoglycan (testican) 1
SPOCK2	ENSG00000107742	Sparc/osteonectin, cwcv and kazal-like domains proteoglycan (testican) 2
SPOCK3	ENSG00000196104	Sparc/osteonectin, cwcv and kazal-like domains proteoglycan (testican) 3
SPON1	ENSG00000262655	Spondin 1, extracellular matrix protein
SPON2	ENSG00000159674	Spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein
SPP1	ENSG00000118785	Secreted phosphoprotein 1
SPP2	ENSG00000072080	Secreted phosphoprotein 2, 24kDa
SPRN	ENSG00000203772	Shadow of prion protein homolog (zebrafish)
SPRYD3	ENSG00000167778	SPRY domain containing 3
SPRYD4	ENSG00000176422	SPRY domain containing 4

SPTY2D1-AS1	ENSG00000247595	SPTY2D1 antisense RNA 1
SPX	ENSG00000134548	Spexin hormone
SRGN	ENSG00000122862	Serglycin
SRL	ENSG00000185739	Sarcalumenin
SRP14	ENSG00000140319	Signal recognition particle 14kDa (homologous Alu RNA binding protein)
SRPX	ENSG00000101955	Sushi-repeat containing protein, X-linked
SRPX2	ENSG00000102359	Sushi-repeat containing protein, X-linked 2
SSC4D	ENSG00000146700	Scavenger receptor cysteine rich family, 4 domains
SSC5D	ENSG00000179954	Scavenger receptor cysteine rich family, 5 domains
SSPO	ENSG00000197558	SCO-spondin
SSR2	ENSG00000163479	Signal sequence receptor, beta (translocon-associated protein beta)
SST	ENSG00000157005	Somatostatin
ST3GAL1	ENSG00000008513	ST3 beta-galactoside alpha-2,3-sialyltransferase 1
ST3GAL4	ENSG00000110080	ST3 beta-galactoside alpha-2,3-sialyltransferase 4
ST6GAL1	ENSG00000073849	ST6 beta-galactosamide alpha-2,6-sialyltranferase 1
ST6GALNAC2	ENSG00000070731	ST6 (alpha-N-acetyl-neuraminyl-2,3-beta-galactosyl-1,3)-N-acetylgalactosaminide alpha-2,6-sialyltransferase 2
ST6GALNAC5	ENSG00000117069	ST6 (alpha-N-acetyl-neuraminyl-2,3-beta-galactosyl-1,3)-N-acetylgalactosaminide alpha-2,6-sialyltransferase 5
ST6GALNAC6	ENSG00000160408	ST6 (alpha-N-acetyl-neuraminyl-2,3-beta-galactosyl-1,3)-N-acetylgalactosaminide alpha-2,6-sialyltransferase 6
ST8SIA2	ENSG00000140557	ST8 alpha-N-acetyl-neuraminide alpha-2,8-sialyltransferase 2
ST8SIA4	ENSG00000113532	ST8 alpha-N-acetyl-neuraminide alpha-2,8-sialyltransferase 4
ST8SIA6	ENSG00000148488	ST8 alpha-N-acetyl-neuraminide alpha-2,8-sialyltransferase 6
STARD7	ENSG00000084090	StAR-related lipid transfer (START) domain containing 7
STATH	ENSG00000126549	Statherin
STC1	ENSG00000159167	Stanniocalcin 1
STC2	ENSG00000113739	Stanniocalcin 2
STMND1	ENSG00000230873	Stathmin domain containing 1
STOML2	ENSG00000165283	Stomatin (EPB72)-like 2
STOX1	ENSG00000165730	Storkhead box 1
STRC	ENSG00000242866	Stereocilin
SUCLG1	ENSG00000163541	Succinate-CoA ligase, alpha subunit
SUDS3	ENSG00000111707	SDS3 homolog, SIN3A corepressor complex component
SULF1	ENSG00000137573	Sulfatase 1
SULF2	ENSG00000196562	Sulfatase 2
SUMF1	ENSG00000144455	Sulfatase modifying factor 1
SUMF2	ENSG00000129103	Sulfatase modifying factor 2
SUSD1	ENSG00000106868	Sushi domain containing 1
SUSD5	ENSG00000173705	Sushi domain containing 5
SVEP1	ENSG00000165124	Sushi, von Willebrand factor type A, EGF and pentraxin domain containing 1
SWSAP1	ENSG00000173928	SWIM-type zinc finger 7 associated protein 1

SYAP1	ENSG00000169895	Synapse associated protein 1
SYCN	ENSG00000179751	Syncollin
TAC1	ENSG00000006128	Tachykinin, precursor 1
TAC3	ENSG00000166863	Tachykinin 3
TAC4	ENSG00000176358	Tachykinin 4 (hemokinin)
TAGLN2	ENSG00000158710	Transgelin 2
TAPBP	ENSG00000231925	TAP binding protein (tapasin)
TAPBPL	ENSG00000139192	TAP binding protein-like
TBL2	ENSG00000106638	Transducin (beta)-like 2
TBX10	ENSG00000167800	T-box 10
TCF12	ENSG00000140262	Transcription factor 12
TCN1	ENSG00000134827	Transcobalamin I (vitamin B12 binding protein, R binder family)
TCN2	ENSG00000185339	Transcobalamin II
TCTN1	ENSG00000204852	Tectonic family member 1
TCTN3	ENSG00000119977	Tectonic family member 3
TDP2	ENSG00000111802	Tyrosyl-DNA phosphodiesterase 2
TEK	ENSG00000120156	TEK tyrosine kinase, endothelial
TEPP	ENSG00000159648	Testis, prostate and placenta expressed
TEX101	ENSG00000131126	Testis expressed 101
TEX264	ENSG00000164081	Testis expressed 264
TF	ENSG00000091513	Transferrin
TFAM	ENSG00000108064	Transcription factor A, mitochondrial
TFF1	ENSG00000160182	Trefoil factor 1
TFF2	ENSG00000160181	Trefoil factor 2
TFF3	ENSG00000160180	Trefoil factor 3 (intestinal)
TFPI	ENSG00000003436	Tissue factor pathway inhibitor (lipoprotein-associated coagulation inhibitor)
TFPI2	ENSG00000105825	Tissue factor pathway inhibitor 2
TG	ENSG00000042832	Thyroglobulin
TGFB1	ENSG00000105329	Transforming growth factor, beta 1
TGFB2	ENSG00000092969	Transforming growth factor, beta 2
TGFB3	ENSG00000119699	Transforming growth factor, beta 3
TGFBI	ENSG00000120708	Transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68kDa
TGFBR1	ENSG00000106799	Transforming growth factor, beta receptor I
TGFBR3	ENSG00000069702	Transforming growth factor, beta receptor III
THBS1	ENSG00000137801	Thrombospondin 1
THBS2	ENSG00000186340	Thrombospondin 2
THBS3	ENSG00000169231	Thrombospondin 3
THBS4	ENSG00000113296	Thrombospondin 4
THOC3	ENSG00000051596	THO complex 3
THPO	ENSG00000090534	Thrombopoietin
THSD4	ENSG00000187720	Thrombospondin, type I, domain containing 4
THY1	ENSG00000154096	Thy-1 cell surface antigen

TIE1	ENSG00000066056	Tyrosine kinase with immunoglobulin-like and EGF-like domains 1
TIMMDC1	ENSG00000113845	Translocase of inner mitochondrial membrane domain containing 1
TIMP1	ENSG00000102265	TIMP metallopeptidase inhibitor 1
TIMP2	ENSG00000035862	TIMP metallopeptidase inhibitor 2
TIMP3	ENSG00000100234	TIMP metallopeptidase inhibitor 3
TIMP4	ENSG00000157150	TIMP metallopeptidase inhibitor 4
TINAGL1	ENSG00000142910	Tubulointerstitial nephritis antigen-like 1
TINF2	ENSG00000092330	TERF1 (TRF1)-interacting nuclear factor 2
TLL2	ENSG00000095587	Tolloid-like 2
TLR1	ENSG00000174125	Toll-like receptor 1
TLR3	ENSG00000164342	Toll-like receptor 3
TM2D2	ENSG00000169490	TM2 domain containing 2
TM2D3	ENSG00000184277	TM2 domain containing 3
TM7SF3	ENSG00000064115	Transmembrane 7 superfamily member 3
TM9SF1	ENSG00000100926	Transmembrane 9 superfamily member 1
TMCO6	ENSG00000113119	Transmembrane and coiled-coil domains 6
TMED1	ENSG00000099203	Transmembrane p24 trafficking protein 1
TMED2	ENSG00000086598	Transmembrane p24 trafficking protein 2
TMED3	ENSG00000166557	Transmembrane p24 trafficking protein 3
TMED4	ENSG00000158604	Transmembrane p24 trafficking protein 4
TMED5	ENSG00000117500	Transmembrane p24 trafficking protein 5
TMED7	ENSG00000134970	Transmembrane p24 trafficking protein 7
TMED7-TICAM2	ENSG00000251201	TMED7-TICAM2 readthrough
TMEM108	ENSG00000144868	Transmembrane protein 108
TMEM116	ENSG00000198270	Transmembrane protein 116
TMEM119	ENSG00000183160	Transmembrane protein 119
TMEM155	ENSG00000164112	Transmembrane protein 155
TMEM168	ENSG00000146802	Transmembrane protein 168
TMEM178A	ENSG00000152154	Transmembrane protein 178A
TMEM179	ENSG00000258986	Transmembrane protein 179
TMEM196	ENSG00000173452	Transmembrane protein 196
TMEM199	ENSG00000244045	Transmembrane protein 199
TMEM205	ENSG00000105518	Transmembrane protein 205
TMEM213	ENSG00000214128	Transmembrane protein 213
TMEM25	ENSG00000149582	Transmembrane protein 25
TMEM30C	ENSG00000235156	Transmembrane protein 30C
TMEM38B	ENSG00000095209	Transmembrane protein 38B
TMEM44	ENSG00000145014	Transmembrane protein 44
TMEM52	ENSG00000178821	Transmembrane protein 52
TMEM52B	ENSG00000165685	Transmembrane protein 52B
TMEM59	ENSG00000116209	Transmembrane protein 59
TMEM67	ENSG00000164953	Transmembrane protein 67
TMEM70	ENSG00000175606	Transmembrane protein 70

TMEM87A	ENSG00000103978	Transmembrane protein 87A
TMEM94	ENSG00000177728	Transmembrane protein 94
TMEM95	ENSG00000182896	Transmembrane protein 95
TMIGD1	ENSG00000182271	Transmembrane and immunoglobulin domain containing 1
TMPRSS12	ENSG00000186452	Transmembrane (C-terminal) protease, serine 12
TMPRSS5	ENSG00000166682	Transmembrane protease, serine 5
TMUB1	ENSG00000164897	Transmembrane and ubiquitin-like domain containing 1
TMX2	ENSG00000213593	Thioredoxin-related transmembrane protein 2
TMX3	ENSG00000166479	Thioredoxin-related transmembrane protein 3
TNC	ENSG00000041982	Tenascin C
TNFAIP6	ENSG00000123610	Tumor necrosis factor, alpha-induced protein 6
TNFRSF11A	ENSG00000141655	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 11a, NFKB activator
TNFRSF11B	ENSG00000164761	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 11b
TNFRSF12A	ENSG00000006327	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 12A
TNFRSF14	ENSG00000157873	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 14
TNFRSF18	ENSG00000186891	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 18
TNFRSF1A	ENSG00000067182	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1A
TNFRSF1B	ENSG00000028137	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1B
TNFRSF25	ENSG00000215788	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 25
TNFRSF6B	ENSG00000243509	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 6b, decoy
TNFSF11	ENSG00000120659	Tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily, member 11
TNFSF12	ENSG00000239697	Tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily, member 12
TNFSF12-TNFSF13	ENSG00000248871	TNFSF12-TNFSF13 readthrough
TNFSF15	ENSG00000181634	Tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily, member 15
TNN	ENSG00000120332	Tenascin N
TNR	ENSG00000116147	Tenascin R
TNXB	ENSG00000168477	Tenascin XB
TOMM7	ENSG00000196683	Translocase of outer mitochondrial membrane 7 homolog (yeast)
TOP1MT	ENSG00000184428	Topoisomerase (DNA) I, mitochondrial
TOR1A	ENSG00000136827	Torsin family 1, member A (torsin A)
TOR1B	ENSG00000136816	Torsin family 1, member B (torsin B)
TOR2A	ENSG00000160404	Torsin family 2, member A
TOR3A	ENSG00000186283	Torsin family 3, member A
TPD52	ENSG00000076554	Tumor protein D52
TPO	ENSG00000115705	Thyroid peroxidase
TPP1	ENSG00000166340	Tripeptidyl peptidase I
TPSAB1	ENSG00000172236	Tryptase alpha/beta 1
TPSB2	ENSG00000197253	Tryptase beta 2 (gene/pseudogene)
TPSD1	ENSG00000095917	Tryptase delta 1
TPST1	ENSG00000169902	Tyrosylprotein sulfotransferase 1
TPST2	ENSG00000128294	Tyrosylprotein sulfotransferase 2
TRABD2A	ENSG00000186854	TraB domain containing 2A
TRABD2B	ENSG00000269113	TraB domain containing 2B

TREH	ENSG00000118094	Trehalase (brush-border membrane glycoprotein)
TREM1	ENSG00000124731	Triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 1
TREM2	ENSG00000095970	Triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 2
TRH	ENSG00000170893	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone
TRIM24	ENSG00000122779	Tripartite motif containing 24
TRIM28	ENSG00000130726	Tripartite motif containing 28
TRIO	ENSG00000038382	Trio Rho guanine nucleotide exchange factor
TRNP1	ENSG00000253368	TMF1-regulated nuclear protein 1
TSC22D4	ENSG00000166925	TSC22 domain family, member 4
TSHB	ENSG00000134200	Thyroid stimulating hormone, beta
TSHR	ENSG00000165409	Thyroid stimulating hormone receptor
TSKU	ENSG00000182704	Tsukushi, small leucine rich proteoglycan
TSLP	ENSG00000145777	Thymic stromal lymphopoietin
TSPAN3	ENSG00000140391	Tetraspanin 3
TSPAN31	ENSG00000135452	Tetraspanin 31
TSPEAR	ENSG00000175894	Thrombospondin-type laminin G domain and EAR repeats
TTC13	ENSG00000143643	Tetratricopeptide repeat domain 13
TTC19	ENSG00000011295	Tetratricopeptide repeat domain 19
TTC9B	ENSG00000174521	Tetratricopeptide repeat domain 9B
TTLL11	ENSG00000175764	Tubulin tyrosine ligase-like family member 11
TTR	ENSG00000118271	Transthyretin
TWSG1	ENSG00000128791	Twisted gastrulation BMP signaling modulator 1
TXNDC12	ENSG00000117862	Thioredoxin domain containing 12 (endoplasmic reticulum)
TXNDC15	ENSG00000113621	Thioredoxin domain containing 15
TXNDC5	ENSG00000239264	Thioredoxin domain containing 5 (endoplasmic reticulum)
TXNRD2	ENSG00000184470	Thioredoxin reductase 2
TYRP1	ENSG00000107165	Tyrosinase-related protein 1
UBAC2	ENSG00000134882	UBA domain containing 2
UBALD1	ENSG00000153443	UBA-like domain containing 1
UBAP2	ENSG00000137073	Ubiquitin associated protein 2
UBXN8	ENSG00000104691	UBX domain protein 8
UCMA	ENSG00000165623	Upper zone of growth plate and cartilage matrix associated
UCN	ENSG00000163794	Urocortin
UCN2	ENSG00000145040	Urocortin 2
UCN3	ENSG00000178473	Urocortin 3
UGGT2	ENSG00000102595	UDP-glucose glycoprotein glucosyltransferase 2
UGT1A10	ENSG00000242515	UDP glucuronosyltransferase 1 family, polypeptide A10
UGT2A1	ENSG00000173610	UDP glucuronosyltransferase 2 family, polypeptide A1, complex locus
UGT2B11	ENSG00000213759	UDP glucuronosyltransferase 2 family, polypeptide B11
UGT2B28	ENSG00000135226	UDP glucuronosyltransferase 2 family, polypeptide B28
UGT2B4	ENSG00000156096	UDP glucuronosyltransferase 2 family, polypeptide B4
UGT2B7	ENSG00000171234	UDP glucuronosyltransferase 2 family, polypeptide B7
UGT3A1	ENSG00000145626	UDP glycosyltransferase 3 family, polypeptide A1
UGT3A2	ENSG00000168671	UDP glycosyltransferase 3 family, polypeptide A2

UGT8	ENSG00000174607	UDP glycosyltransferase 8
ULBP3	ENSG00000131019	UL16 binding protein 3
UMOD	ENSG00000169344	Uromodulin
UNC5C	ENSG00000182168	Unc-5 netrin receptor C
UPK3B	ENSG00000243566	Uroplakin 3B
USP11	ENSG00000102226	Ubiquitin specific peptidase 11
USP14	ENSG00000101557	Ubiquitin specific peptidase 14 (tRNA-guanine transglycosylase)
USP3	ENSG00000140455	Ubiquitin specific peptidase 3
UTS2	ENSG00000049247	Urotensin 2
UTS2B	ENSG00000188958	Urotensin 2B
UTY	ENSG00000183878	Ubiquitously transcribed tetratricopeptide repeat containing, Y-linked
UXS1	ENSG00000115652	UDP-glucuronate decarboxylase 1
VASH1	ENSG00000071246	Vasohibin 1
VCAN	ENSG00000038427	Versican
VEGFA	ENSG00000112715	Vascular endothelial growth factor A
VEGFB	ENSG00000173511	Vascular endothelial growth factor B
VEGFC	ENSG00000150630	Vascular endothelial growth factor C
VGF	ENSG00000128564	VGF nerve growth factor inducible
VIP	ENSG00000146469	Vasoactive intestinal peptide
VIPR2	ENSG00000106018	Vasoactive intestinal peptide receptor 2
VIT	ENSG00000205221	Vitrin
VKORC1	ENSG00000167397	Vitamin K epoxide reductase complex, subunit 1
VLDLR	ENSG00000147852	Very low density lipoprotein receptor
VMO1	ENSG00000182853	Vitelline membrane outer layer 1 homolog (chicken)
VNN1	ENSG00000112299	Vanin 1
VNN2	ENSG00000112303	Vanin 2
VNN3	ENSG00000093134	Vanin 3
VOPP1	ENSG00000154978	Vesicular, overexpressed in cancer, prosurvival protein 1
VPREB1	ENSG00000169575	Pre-B lymphocyte 1
VPREB3	ENSG00000128218	Pre-B lymphocyte 3
VPS37B	ENSG00000139722	Vacuolar protein sorting 37 homolog B (S. cerevisiae)
VPS51	ENSG00000149823	Vacuolar protein sorting 51 homolog (S. cerevisiae)
VSIG1	ENSG00000101842	V-set and immunoglobulin domain containing 1
VSIG10	ENSG00000176834	V-set and immunoglobulin domain containing 10
VSTM1	ENSG00000189068	V-set and transmembrane domain containing 1
VSTM2A	ENSG00000170419	V-set and transmembrane domain containing 2A
VSTM2B	ENSG00000187135	V-set and transmembrane domain containing 2B
VSTM2L	ENSG00000132821	V-set and transmembrane domain containing 2 like
VSTM4	ENSG00000165633	V-set and transmembrane domain containing 4
VTN	ENSG00000109072	Vitronectin
VWA1	ENSG00000179403	Von Willebrand factor A domain containing 1
VWA2	ENSG00000165816	Von Willebrand factor A domain containing 2
VWA5B2	ENSG00000145198	Von Willebrand factor A domain containing 5B2

VWA7	ENSG00000204396	Von Willebrand factor A domain containing 7
VWC2	ENSG00000188730	Von Willebrand factor C domain containing 2
VWC2L	ENSG00000174453	Von Willebrand factor C domain containing protein 2-like
VWCE	ENSG00000167992	Von Willebrand factor C and EGF domains
VWDE	ENSG00000146530	Von Willebrand factor D and EGF domains
VWF	ENSG00000110799	Von Willebrand factor
WDR25	ENSG00000176473	WD repeat domain 25
WDR81	ENSG00000167716	WD repeat domain 81
WDR90	ENSG00000161996	WD repeat domain 90
WFDC1	ENSG00000103175	WAP four-disulfide core domain 1
WFDC10A	ENSG00000180305	WAP four-disulfide core domain 10A
WFDC10B	ENSG00000182931	WAP four-disulfide core domain 10B
WFDC11	ENSG00000180083	WAP four-disulfide core domain 11
WFDC12	ENSG00000168703	WAP four-disulfide core domain 12
WFDC13	ENSG00000168634	WAP four-disulfide core domain 13
WFDC2	ENSG00000101443	WAP four-disulfide core domain 2
WFDC3	ENSG00000124116	WAP four-disulfide core domain 3
WFDC5	ENSG00000175121	WAP four-disulfide core domain 5
WFDC6	ENSG00000243543	WAP four-disulfide core domain 6
WFDC8	ENSG00000158901	WAP four-disulfide core domain 8
WFIKKN1	ENSG00000127578	WAP, follistatin/kazal, immunoglobulin, kunitz and netrin domain containing 1
WFIKKN2	ENSG00000173714	WAP, follistatin/kazal, immunoglobulin, kunitz and netrin domain containing 2
WIF1	ENSG00000156076	WNT inhibitory factor 1
WISP1	ENSG00000104415	WNT1 inducible signaling pathway protein 1
WISP2	ENSG00000064205	WNT1 inducible signaling pathway protein 2
WISP3	ENSG00000112761	WNT1 inducible signaling pathway protein 3
WNK1	ENSG00000060237	WNK lysine deficient protein kinase 1
WNT1	ENSG00000125084	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 1
WNT10B	ENSG00000169884	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 10B
WNT11	ENSG00000085741	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 11
WNT16	ENSG00000002745	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 16
WNT2	ENSG00000105989	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family member 2
WNT3	ENSG00000108379	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 3
WNT3A	ENSG00000154342	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 3A
WNT5A	ENSG00000114251	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 5A
WNT5B	ENSG00000111186	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 5B
WNT6	ENSG00000115596	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 6
WNT7A	ENSG00000154764	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 7A
WNT7B	ENSG00000188064	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 7B
WNT8A	ENSG00000061492	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 8A
WNT8B	ENSG00000075290	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 8B
WNT9A	ENSG00000143816	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 9A

WNT9B	ENSG00000158955	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 9B
WSB1	ENSG00000109046	WD repeat and SOCS box containing 1
WSCD1	ENSG00000179314	WSC domain containing 1
WSCD2	ENSG00000075035	WSC domain containing 2
XCL1	ENSG00000143184	Chemokine (C motif) ligand 1
XCL2	ENSG00000143185	Chemokine (C motif) ligand 2
XPNPEP2	ENSG00000122121	X-prolyl aminopeptidase (aminopeptidase P) 2, membrane-bound
XXbac-BPG116M5.17	ENSG00000244255	
XXbac-BPG181M17.5	ENSG00000248993	
XXbac-BPG32J3.20	ENSG00000204422	
XXYLT1	ENSG00000173950	Xyloside xylosyltransferase 1
XYLT1	ENSG00000103489	Xylosyltransferase I
XYLT2	ENSG00000015532	Xylosyltransferase II
ZFYVE21	ENSG00000100711	Zinc finger, FYVE domain containing 21
ZG16	ENSG00000174992	Zymogen granule protein 16
ZG16B	ENSG00000162078	Zymogen granule protein 16B
ZIC4	ENSG00000174963	Zic family member 4
ZNF207	ENSG00000010244	Zinc finger protein 207
ZNF26	ENSG00000198393	Zinc finger protein 26
ZNF34	ENSG00000196378	Zinc finger protein 34
ZNF419	ENSG00000105136	Zinc finger protein 419
ZNF433	ENSG00000197647	Zinc finger protein 433
ZNF449	ENSG00000173275	Zinc finger protein 449
ZNF488	ENSG00000265763	Zinc finger protein 488
ZNF511	ENSG00000198546	Zinc finger protein 511
ZNF570	ENSG00000171827	Zinc finger protein 570
ZNF691	ENSG00000164011	Zinc finger protein 691
ZNF98	ENSG00000197360	Zinc finger protein 98
ZPBP	ENSG00000042813	Zona pellucida binding protein
ZPBP2	ENSG00000186075	Zona pellucida binding protein 2
ZSCAN29	ENSG00000140265	Zinc finger and SCAN domain containing 29

[0243] In some embodiments of the disclosure, T cells are modified to express therapeutic proteins, including secreted proteins and secreted human proteins. In some embodiments of the methods of the disorder, compositions comprising CAR-T cells modified to express or to secrete a human protein are used to treat a clotting disorder. Blood clotting occurs through a multistep process known as the coagulation cascade. In the extrinsic pathway, Tissue Factor (also known as factor III or thromboplastin) comes into contact with factor VII to form an activated VIIa complex. This initiates a coagulation protease cascade, converting the inactive Factor X to an active protease Factor Xa, which, with activated Factor V, produces thrombin

(IIa) from Prothrombin (II). In the intrinsic pathway, collagen forms a complex with high-molecular-weight-kininogen, prekallikrein and Factor XII, leading to the conversion of Factor XII into Factor XIIa. Factor XIIa converts Factor XI into Factor XIa, and Factor XIa activates Factor IX to produce Factor IXa, which, together with FVIIIa form the tenase complex, which activates Factor X, which helps convert Prothrombin (II) into Thrombin (IIa). Thrombin in turn leads to the conversion of Fibrinogen (I) into Fibrin, which together with Factor XIIIa forms a cross-linked fibrin clot. Many clotting disorders are the result of low levels of secreted proteins in the blood that are involved in the coagulation cascade. Clotting disorders can drastically increase the amount of blood leaving the body upon injury, or cause bleeding to occur under the skin or in vital organs. These disorders are frequently genetic. Exemplary, but non-limiting diseases caused by deficiencies in clotting factors include Hemophilias, von Willebrand disease and deficiencies in Antithrombin III, protein C or protein S. Hemophila A and B are X-linked, and are caused by insufficient levels of clotting factor VIII and factor IX (FIX) respectively. Hemophila C is caused by insufficient factor XI. Factor II, VII, X or XII deficiencies can also cause bleeding disorders. Von Willebrand disease is due to a low level of the von Willebrand clotting factor in the blood. In some cases, deficiencies in blood proteins that regulate clotting lead can lead to too much clotting. Factor V Leiden is a genetic disorder, where the factor V Leiden protein overreacts, causing the blood to clot too often or too much. Deficiencies in Antithrombin III, protein C or protein S, which help regulate bleeding, can also cause excessive clotting. Currently, clotting disorders such as Hemophilia are treated with blood transfusions or infusions of the missing clotting factor (replacement therapy). However, complications of replacement therapy include developing antibodies to the clotting factor, contracting viral infections from blood derived products and damage to joints. There thus exists a need for additional therapies.

[0244] In some embodiments of the disclosure, T cells are modified to express therapeutic proteins, including secreted proteins and secreted human proteins. In some embodiments of the methods of the disorder, compositions comprising CAR-T cells modified to express or to secrete a human protein are used for enzyme replacement therapy. Enzyme replacement therapy typically involves intravenous infusions of therapeutically effective amounts of compositions comprising enzymes that balance underlying enzyme deficiencies that cause the symptoms of the disease. The missing enzyme activity is thus supplied exogenously in this manner. Exemplary diseases that can be treated by modified T cells of the disclosure include, but are not limited to, lysosomal storage diseases Gaucher's disease (glucocerebrosidase

enzyme), Fabry disease, mucopolysaccharidosis I (MPS I), mucopolysaccharidosis I (MPS II, or Hunter syndrome, caused by iduronate-2-sulfatase deficiency), mucopolysaccharidosis VI (MPS VI, caused by arylsulfatase B deficiency) and Pompe disease (or glycogen stoarage disease type II, caused by a deficiency in acid alpha-glucosidase). Additional diseases treatable with enzyme replacement therapy include but are not limited to Adenosine deaminase (ADA) deficiency, Hyperammonemia due to the deficiency of the hepatic enzyme N-acetylglutamate synthetase (NAGS), Hypophosphatasia, Lysosomal acid lipase deficiency, Morquio Syndrome A, Wolman LAL Lysosomal Acid Lipase deficiency, A1AT (Alpha1-Antitrypsin) deficiency and Urea cycle disorder. Enzymes supplied to patients during enzyme replacement therapy include, but are not limited to Alpha1-Antitrypsin, β-Glucocerebrosidase, Adenosine Deaminase, Alpha-Galactosidase A, α-L-Iduronidase, Iduronate-2-Sulfatase, N-Acetylgalactosamine-6 Sulfatase, -Acetylgalactosamine-4 Sulfatase and Lysosomal Acid Lipase.

[0245] In some embodiments of the disclosure, T cells are modified to express therapeutic proteins, including secreted proteins and secreted human proteins. In some embodiments of the methods of the disorder, compositions comprising CAR-T cells modified to express or to secrete a human protein are used to produce human antibodies. In some embodiments, the disease to be treated by modified T cells expressing secreted proteins is a disease that can be treated through the intravenous infusion or injection of an antibody or an antibody fragment. Antibody based therapies are used in the treatment of many types of diseases in addition to cancer, including immune-based diseases such as arthritis and asthma, and infections, as well as other diseases. Exemplary, but non-limiting list of diseases that can be treated with the modified T cells of the disclosure include platelet aggregation, Clostridium difficile infection, Rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's Disease, Plaque Psoriasis, Psoriatic Arthritis, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis, Alzheimer's disease, sepsis, Multiple Sclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, systemic lupus erythematosus, prevention of organ transplant rejections, viral infections, asthma, severe allergic disorders, retinopathy, osteoporosis, inflammatory bowel diseases, inflammatory diseases, influenza A, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, sepsis caused by Gram-negative bacteria, psoriasis, invasive Candida infection, ulcerative colitis, hypocholesterolemia, respiratory syncytial virus infection, focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, graft versus host disease, ankylosing spondylitis, HIV infection, ulcerative colitis, autoimmune diseases, chronic asthma, reduction of scarring after glaucoma surgery, hypercholesterolemia, white blood cell diseases, systemic scleroderma,

respiratory syncytial virus (prevention), lupus erythematosus, diabetes mellitus type 1, inflammation, Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection, macular degeneration, anthrax, cytomegalovirus infection, inflammations of the airways, skin and gastrointestinal tract, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatic diseases, uveitis, cytomegalovirus infection, dermatomyositis, polymyositis, fibrosis, choroidal and retinal neovascularization, muscular dystrophy, Staphylococcus aureus infection, lupus nephritis, follicular lymphoma, chronic hepatitis B and ulcerative colitis.

Infusion of Modified Cells as Adoptive Cell Therapy

[0246] In certain embodiments of the disclosure, modified cells of the disclosure are delivered to a patient via injection or intravenous infusion. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises between $2x10^5$ and $5x10^8$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration, or any range, value or fraction thereof.

[0247] In certain embodiments of the disclosure, modified cells of the disclosure are delivered to a patient via injection or intravenous infusion. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises between $0.2x10^6$ to $20x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises $0.2x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration, $2x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration, $20x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration, or any cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration in between.

[0248] In certain embodiments of the disclosure, modified cells of the disclosure are delivered to a patient via injection or intravenous infusion. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises $1x10^6$ cells or about $1x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration.

[0249] In certain embodiments of the disclosure, modified cells of the disclosure are delivered to a patient via injection or intravenous infusion. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises $3x10^6$ cells or about $3x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration.

[0250] In certain embodiments of the disclosure, modified cells of the disclosure are delivered to a patient via injection or intravenous infusion. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises between $0.7x10^6$ to $6.7x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises $0.7x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration, $6.7x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration or any cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration in between.

[0251] In certain embodiments of the disclosure, modified cells of the disclosure are delivered to a patient via injection or intravenous infusion. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises between $0.7x10^6$ to $16x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises $0.7x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration, $2x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration, $6x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration, $10.7x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration, $16x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration or any cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration in between.

[0252] In certain embodiments of the disclosure, modified cells of the disclosure are delivered to a patient via injection or intravenous infusion. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises $1.2x10^6$ to $7.1x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises $1.2x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration, $7.1x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration or any number of cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises between $2x10^6$ to $3x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration.

[0253] In certain embodiments of the disclosure, modified cells of the disclosure are delivered to a patient via injection or intravenous infusion. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises $1106x10^6$ to $2106x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises $1106x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration, $2106x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration or any number of cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration in between. In certain embodiments of the disclosure, modified cells of the disclosure are delivered to a patient via injection or intravenous infusion. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises $0.7x10^6$ to $1.3x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises $0.7x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration, $1.3x10^6$ cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration or any number of cells per kg of body weight of the patient per administration in between.

[0254] In certain embodiments of the disclosure, modified cells of the disclosure are delivered to a patient via injection or intravenous infusion. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises a single or multiple doses. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises a split dose. In certain embodiments, a therapeutically effective dose of a composition of the disclosure or of compositions comprising modified cells of the disclosure comprises an initial dose and a maintenance dose.

[0255] In certain embodiments of the disclosure, the modified cells are T cells and the T cells may be sorted according to T cell markers prior to either in vitro expansion or formulation with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In some embodiments, modified T cells may be sorted on using CD8+ and/or CD4+ markers.

Nucleic Acid Molecules

[0256] Nucleic acid molecules of the disclosure encoding protein scaffolds can be in the form of RNA, such as mRNA, hnRNA, tRNA or any other form, or in the form of DNA, including, but not limited to, cDNA and genomic DNA obtained by cloning or produced synthetically, or any combinations thereof. The DNA can be triple-stranded, double-stranded or single-stranded, or any combination thereof. Any portion of at least one strand of the DNA or RNA can be the coding strand, also known as the sense strand, or it can be the non-coding strand, also referred to as the anti-sense strand.

[0257] Isolated nucleic acid molecules of the disclosure can include nucleic acid molecules comprising an open reading frame (ORF), optionally, with one or more introns, e.g., but not limited to, at least one specified portion of at least one protein scaffold; nucleic acid molecules comprising the coding sequence for a protein scaffold or loop region that binds to the target protein; and nucleic acid molecules which comprise a nucleotide sequence substantially different from those described above but which, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, still encode the protein scaffold, Centyrin, CAR, CARTyrin, transposon, and/or transposase as described herein and/or as known in the art. Of course, the genetic code is well known in the art. Thus, it would be routine for one skilled in the art to generate such degenerate nucleic acid variants that code for specific protein scaffolds of the present invention. See, e.g., Ausubel, et al., supra, and such nucleic acid variants are included in the present invention.

[0258] As indicated herein, nucleic acid molecules of the disclosure which comprise a nucleic acid encoding a protein scaffold, Centyrin, CAR, CARTyrin, transposon, and/or transposase can include, but are not limited to, those encoding the amino acid sequence of a protein scaffold, Centyrin, CAR, CARTyrin, transposon, and/or transposase fragment, by itself; the coding sequence for the entire protein scaffold, Centyrin, CAR, CARTyrin, transposon, and/or transposase or a portion thereof; the coding sequence for a protein scaffold, Centyrin, CAR, CARTyrin, transposon, and/or transposase, fragment or portion, as well as additional sequences, such as the coding sequence of at least one signal leader or fusion peptide, with or without the aforementioned additional coding sequences, such as at least one intron, together with additional, non-coding sequences, including but not limited to, non-coding 5′ and 3′ sequences, such as the transcribed, non-translated sequences that play a role in transcription, mRNA processing, including splicing and polyadenylation signals (for example, ribosome binding and stability of mRNA); an additional coding sequence that codes for additional amino acids, such as those that provide additional functionalities. Thus, the

sequence encoding a protein scaffold, Centyrin, CAR, CARTyrin, transposon, and/or transposase can be fused to a marker sequence, such as a sequence encoding a peptide that facilitates purification of the fused protein scaffold, Centyrin, CAR, CARTyrin, transposon, and/or transposase comprising a protein scaffold fragment or portion.

Construction of Nucleic Acids

[0259] The isolated nucleic acids of the disclosure can be made using (a) recombinant methods, (b) synthetic techniques, (c) purification techniques, and/or (d) combinations thereof, as well-known in the art.

[0260] The nucleic acids can conveniently comprise sequences in addition to a polynucleotide of the present invention. For example, a multi-cloning site comprising one or more endonuclease restriction sites can be inserted into the nucleic acid to aid in isolation of the polynucleotide. Also, translatable sequences can be inserted to aid in the isolation of the translated polynucleotide of the disclosure. For example, a hexa-histidine marker sequence provides a convenient means to purify the proteins of the disclosure. The nucleic acid of the disclosure, excluding the coding sequence, is optionally a vector, adapter, or linker for cloning and/or expression of a polynucleotide of the disclosure.

[0261] Additional sequences can be added to such cloning and/or expression sequences to optimize their function in cloning and/or expression, to aid in isolation of the polynucleotide, or to improve the introduction of the polynucleotide into a cell. Use of cloning vectors, expression vectors, adapters, and linkers is well known in the art. (See, e.g., Ausubel, supra; or Sambrook, supra).

Recombinant Methods for Constructing Nucleic Acids

[0262] The isolated nucleic acid compositions of this disclosure, such as RNA, cDNA, genomic DNA, or any combination thereof, can be obtained from biological sources using any number of cloning methodologies known to those of skill in the art. In some embodiments, oligonucleotide probes that selectively hybridize, under stringent conditions, to the polynucleotides of the present invention are used to identify the desired sequence in a cDNA or genomic DNA library. The isolation of RNA, and construction of cDNA and genomic libraries are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. (See, e.g., Ausubel, supra; or Sambrook, supra).

Vectors and Host Cells

[0263] The disclosure also relates to vectors that include isolated nucleic acid molecules of the disclosure, host cells that are genetically engineered with the recombinant vectors, and

the production of at least one protein scaffold by recombinant techniques, as is well known in the art. See, e.g., Sambrook, et al., supra; Ausubel, et al., supra, each entirely incorporated herein by reference.

[0264] For example, the PB-EF1a vector may be used. The vector comprises the following nucleotide sequence:

tgtacatagattaaccctagaaagataatcatattgtgacgtacgttaaagataatcatgcgtaaaattgacgcatgtgttttatcggtctgt
atatcgaggtttatttattaatttgaatagatattaagttttattatatttacacttacatactaataataaattcaacaaacaatttatttatgtttatt
tatttattaaaaaaaaacaaaaactcaaaatttcttctataaagtaacaaaacttttatcgaatacctgcagcccgggggatgcagagggga
cagcccccccccaaagccccccagggatgtaattacgtccctccccccgctaggggggcagcagcgagccgcccgggggctccgctcc
ggtccggcgctcccccccgcatccccgagccggcagcgtgcgggggacagcccgggcacggggaaggtggcacgggatcgctttc
ctctgaacgcttctcgctgctctttgagcctgcagacacctgggggggatacggggaaaagttgactgtgcctttcgatcgaaccatgga
cagttagctttgcaaagatggataaagttttaaacagagaggaatctttgcagctaatggaccttctaggtcttgaaaggagtgggaattg
gctccggtgcccgtcagtgggcagagcgcacatcgcccacagtccccgagaagttgggggggagggggtcggcaattgaaccggtg
cctagagaaggtggcgcgggggtaaactgggaaagtgatgtcgtgtactggctccgccttttcccgagggtgggggagaaccgtata
taagtgcagtagtcgccgtgaacgttcttttttcgcaacgggtttgccgccagaacacaggtaagtgccgtgtgtggttcccgcgggcct
ggcctctttacgggttatggcccttgcgtgccttgaattacttccacctggctgcagtacgtgattcttgatcccgagcttcgggttggaag
tgggtgggagagttcgaggccttgcgcttaaggagccccttcgcctcgtgcttgagttgaggcctggcctgggcgctggggccgccg
cgtgcgaatctggtggcaccttcgcgcctgtctcgctgctttcgataagtctctagccatttaaaatttttgatgacctgctgcgacgcttttt
ttctggcaagatagtcttgtaaatgcgggccaagatctgcacactggtatttcggttttttgggggccgcgggcggcgacggggcccgtg
cgtcccagcgcacatgttcggcgaggcggggcctgcgagcgcggccaccgagaatcggacgggggtagtctcaagctggccggc
ctgctctggtgcctggcctcgcgccgccgtgtatcgccccgccctgggcggcaaggctggcccggtcggcaccagttgcgtgagcg
gaaagatggccgcttcccggccctgctgcagggagctcaaaatggaggacgcggcgctcgggagagcgggcgggtgagtcaccc
acacaaaggaaaagggcctttccgtcctcagccgtcgcttcatgtgactccacggagtaccgggcgccgtccaggcacctcgattagt
tctcgagcttttggagtacgtcgtctttaggttgggggggaggggttttatgcgatggagtttccccacactgagtgggtggagactgaag
ttaggccagcttggcacttgatgtaattctccttggaatttgccctttttgagtttggatcttggttcattctcaagcctcagacagtggttcaa
agttttttttcttccatttcaggtgtcgtgagaattctaatacgactcactatagggtgtgctgtctcatcattttggcaaagattggccaccaa
gcttgtcctgcaggagggtcgacgcctctagacgggcggccgctccggatccacgggtaccgatcacatatgcctttaattaaacact
agttctatagtgtcacctaaattcccttagtgagggttaatggccgtaggccgccagaattgggtccagacatgataagatacattgatg
agtttggacaaaccacaactagaatgcagtgaaaaaaatgctttatttgtgaaatttgtgatgctattgctttatttgtaaccattataagctg
caataaacaagttaacaacaacaattgcattcattttatgtttcaggttcaggggggaggtgtgggaggttttttcggactctaggacctgcg
catgcgcttggcgtaatcatggtcatagctgtttcctgttttccccgtatcccccccaggtgtctgcaggctcaaagagcagcgagaagcg
ttcagaggaaagcgatcccgtgccaccttccccgtgcccgggctgtccccgcacgctgccggctcggggatgcgggggggagcgcc
ggaccggagcggagccccgggcggctcgctgctgccccctagcgggggagggacgtaattacatccctgggggctttgggggggg

ggctgtcctctcaccgcggtggagctccagcttttgttcgaattggggccccccctcgagggtatcgatgatatctataacaagaaaat
atatatataataagttatcacgtaagtagaacatgaaataacaatataattatcgtatgagttaaatcttaaaagtcacgtaaaagataatcat
gcgtcattttgactcacgcggtcgttatagttcaaaatcagtgacacttaccgcattgacaagcacgcctcacgggagctccaagcggc
gactgagatgtcctaaatgcacagcgacggattcgcgctatttagaaagagagagcaatatttcaagaatgcatgcgtcaattttacgca
gactatctttctagggttaatctagctagccttaagggcgcctattgcgttgcgctcactgcccgctttccagtcgggaaacctgtcgtgc
cagctgcattaatgaatcggccaacgcgcggggagaggcggtttgcgtattgggcgctcttccgcttcctcgctcactgactcgctgc
gctcggtcgttcggctgcggcgagcggtatcagctcactcaaaggcggtaatacggttatccacagaatcaggggataacgcaggaa
agaacatgaccaaaatcccttaacgtgagttttcgttccactgagcgtcagaccccgtagaaaagatcaaaggatcttcttgagatccttt
ttttctgcgcgtaatctgctgcttgcaaacaaaaaaaccaccgctaccagcggtggtttgtttgccggatcaagagctaccaactctttttc
cgaaggtaactggcttcagcagagcgcagataccaaatactgttcttctagtgtagccgtagttaggccaccacttcaagaactctgtag
caccgcctacatacctcgctctgctaatcctgttaccagtggctgctgccagtggcgataagtcgtgtcttaccgggttggactcaagac
gatagttaccggataaggcgcagcggtcgggctgaacgggggggttcgtgcacacagcccagcttggagcgaacgacctacaccga
actgagatacctacagcgtgagctatgagaaagcgccacgcttcccgaagggagaaaggcggacaggtatccggtaagcggcagg
gtcggaacaggagagcgcacgagggagcttccagggggaaacgcctggtatctttatagtcctgtcgggtttcgccacctctgacttg
agcgtcgatttttgtgatgctcgtcaggggggcggagcctatggaaaaacgccagcaacgcggcctttttacggttcctggccttttgct
ggccttttgctcacatgagattatcaaaaaggatcttcacctagatccttttaaattaaaaatgaagttttaaatcaatctaaagtatatatga
gtaaacttggtctgacagtcagaagaactcgtcaagaaggcgatagaaggcgatgcgctgcgaatcgggagcggcgataccgtaaa
gcacgaggaagcggtcagcccattcgccgccaagctcttcagcaatatcacgggtagccaacgctatgtcctgatagcggtccgcca
cacccagccggccacagtcgatgaatccagaaaagcggccattttccaccatgatattcggcaagcaggcatcgccatgggtcacga
cgagatcctcgccgtcgggcatgctcgccttgagcctggcgaacagttcggctggcgcgagcccctgatgctcttcgtccagatcatc
ctgatcgacaagaccggcttccatccgagtacgtgctcgctcgatgcgatgtttcgcttggtggtcgaatgggcaggtagccggatca
agcgtatgcagccgccgcattgcatcagccatgatggatactttctcggcaggagcaaggtgagatgacaggagatcctgccccggc
acttcgcccaatagcagccagtcccttcccgcttcagtgacaacgtcgagcacagctgcgcaaggaacgcccgtcgtggccagcca
cgatagccgcgctgcctcgtcttgcagttcattcagggcaccggacaggtcggtcttgacaaaaagaaccgggcgcccctgcgctga
cagccggaacacggcggcatcagagcagccgattgtctgttgtgcccagtcatagccgaatagcctctccacccaagcggccggag
aacctgcgtgcaatccatcttgttcaatcataatattattgaagcatttatcagggttcgtctcgtcccggtctcctcccaatgcatgtcaata
ttggccattagccatattattcattggttatatagcataaatcaatattggctattggccattgcatacgttgtatctatatcataata (SEQ
ID NO: 35).

[0265] The polynucleotides can optionally be joined to a vector containing a selectable marker for propagation in a host. Generally, a plasmid vector is introduced in a precipitate, such as a calcium phosphate precipitate, or in a complex with a charged lipid. If the vector is a virus, it can be packaged in vitro using an appropriate packaging cell line and then transduced into host cells.

[0266] The DNA insert should be operatively linked to an appropriate promoter. The expression constructs will further contain sites for transcription initiation, termination and, in the transcribed region, a ribosome binding site for translation. The coding portion of the mature transcripts expressed by the constructs will preferably include a translation initiating at the beginning and a termination codon (e.g., UAA, UGA or UAG) appropriately positioned at the end of the mRNA to be translated, with UAA and UAG preferred for mammalian or eukaryotic cell expression.

[0267] Expression vectors will preferably but optionally include at least one selectable marker. Such markers include, e.g., but are not limited to, ampicillin, zeocin (*Sh bla* gene), puromycin (*pac* gene), hygromycin B (*hygB* gene), G418/Geneticin (*neo* gene), mycophenolic acid, or glutamine synthetase (GS, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,122,464; 5,770,359; 5,827,739), blasticidin (*bsd* gene), resistance genes for eukaryotic cell culture as well as ampicillin, zeocin (*Sh bla* gene), puromycin (*pac* gene), hygromycin B (*hygB* gene), G418/Geneticin (*neo* gene), kanamycin, spectinomycin, streptomycin, carbenicillin, bleomycin, erythromycin, polymyxin B, or tetracycline resistance genes for culturing in E. coli and other bacteria or prokaryotics (the above patents are entirely incorporated hereby by reference). Appropriate culture mediums and conditions for the above-described host cells are known in the art. Suitable vectors will be readily apparent to the skilled artisan. Introduction of a vector construct into a host cell can be effected by calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, infection or other known methods. Such methods are described in the art, such as Sambrook, supra, Chapters 1-4 and 16-18; Ausubel, supra, Chapters 1, 9, 13, 15, 16.

[0268] Expression vectors will preferably but optionally include at least one selectable cell surface marker for isolation of cells modified by the compositions and methods of the disclosure. Selectable cell surface markers of the disclosure comprise surface proteins, glycoproteins, or group of proteins that distinguish a cell or subset of cells from another defined subset of cells. Preferably the selectable cell surface marker distinguishes those cells modified by a composition or method of the disclosure from those cells that are not modified by a composition or method of the disclosure. Such cell surface markers include, e.g., but are not limited to, "cluster of designation" or "classification determinant" proteins (often abbreviated as "CD") such as a truncated or full length form of CD19, CD271, CD34, CD22,

CD20, CD33, CD52, or any combination thereof. Cell surface markers further include the suicide gene marker RQR8 (Philip B et al. Blood. 2014 Aug 21; 124(8):1277-87).

[0269] Expression vectors will preferably but optionally include at least one selectable drug resistance marker for isolation of cells modified by the compositions and methods of the disclosure. Selectable drug resistance markers of the disclosure may comprise wild-type or mutant Neo, DHFR, TYMS, FRANCF, RAD51C, GCS, MDR1, ALDH1, NKX2.2, or any combination thereof.

[0270] At least one protein scaffold of the disclosure can be expressed in a modified form, such as a fusion protein, and can include not only secretion signals, but also additional heterologous functional regions. For instance, a region of additional amino acids, particularly charged amino acids, can be added to the N-terminus of a protein scaffold to improve stability and persistence in the host cell, during purification, or during subsequent handling and storage. Also, peptide moieties can be added to a protein scaffold of the disclosure to facilitate purification. Such regions can be removed prior to final preparation of a protein scaffold or at least one fragment thereof. Such methods are described in many standard laboratory manuals, such as Sambrook, supra, Chapters 17.29-17.42 and 18.1-18.74; Ausubel, supra, Chapters 16, 17 and 18.

[0271] Those of ordinary skill in the art are knowledgeable in the numerous expression systems available for expression of a nucleic acid encoding a protein of the disclosure. Alternatively, nucleic acids of the disclosure can be expressed in a host cell by turning on (by manipulation) in a host cell that contains endogenous DNA encoding a protein scaffold of the disclosure. Such methods are well known in the art, e.g., as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,580,734, 5,641,670, 5,733,746, and 5,733,761, entirely incorporated herein by reference.

[0272] Illustrative of cell cultures useful for the production of the protein scaffolds, specified portions or variants thereof, are bacterial, yeast, and mammalian cells as known in the art. Mammalian cell systems often will be in the form of monolayers of cells although mammalian cell suspensions or bioreactors can also be used. A number of suitable host cell lines capable of expressing intact glycosylated proteins have been developed in the art, and include the COS-1 (e.g., ATCC CRL 1650), COS-7 (e.g., ATCC CRL-1651), HEK293, BHK21 (e.g., ATCC CRL-10), CHO (e.g., ATCC CRL 1610) and BSC-1 (e.g., ATCC CRL-26) cell lines, Cos-7 cells, CHO cells, hep G2 cells, P3X63Ag8.653, SP2/0-Ag14, 293 cells, HeLa cells and the like, which are readily available from, for example, American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Va. (www.atcc.org). Preferred host cells include cells of

lymphoid origin, such as myeloma and lymphoma cells. Particularly preferred host cells are P3X63Ag8.653 cells (ATCC Accession Number CRL-1580) and SP2/0-Ag14 cells (ATCC Accession Number CRL-1851). In a particularly preferred embodiment, the recombinant cell is a P3X63Ab8.653 or an SP2/0-Ag14 cell.

[0273] Expression vectors for these cells can include one or more of the following expression control sequences, such as, but not limited to, an origin of replication; a promoter (e.g., late or early SV40 promoters, the CMV promoter (U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,168,062; 5,385,839), an HSV tk promoter, a pgk (phosphoglycerate kinase) promoter, an EF-1 alpha promoter (U.S. Pat. No. 5,266,491), at least one human promoter; an enhancer, and/or processing information sites, such as ribosome binding sites, RNA splice sites, polyadenylation sites (e.g., an SV40 large T Ag poly A addition site), and transcriptional terminator sequences. See, e.g., Ausubel et al., supra; Sambrook, et al., supra. Other cells useful for production of nucleic acids or proteins of the present invention are known and/or available, for instance, from the American Type Culture Collection Catalogue of Cell Lines and Hybridomas (www.atcc.org) or other known or commercial sources.

[0274] When eukaryotic host cells are employed, polyadenlyation or transcription terminator sequences are typically incorporated into the vector. An example of a terminator sequence is the polyadenlyation sequence from the bovine growth hormone gene. Sequences for accurate splicing of the transcript can also be included. An example of a splicing sequence is the VP1 intron from SV40 (Sprague, et al., J. Virol. 45:773-781 (1983)). Additionally, gene sequences to control replication in the host cell can be incorporated into the vector, as known in the art.

Purification of a Protein Scaffold

[0275] A protein scaffold can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by well-known methods including, but not limited to, protein A purification, ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography. High performance liquid chromatography ("HPLC") can also be employed for purification. See, e.g., Colligan, Current Protocols in Immunology, or Current Protocols in Protein Science, John Wiley & Sons, NY, N.Y., (1997-2001), e.g., Chapters 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, each entirely incorporated herein by reference.

[0276] Protein scaffolds of the disclosure include naturally purified products, products of chemical synthetic procedures, and products produced by recombinant techniques from a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host, including, for example, E. coli, yeast, higher plant, insect and mammalian cells. Depending upon the host employed in a recombinant production procedure, the protein scaffold of the disclosure can be glycosylated or can be non-glycosylated. Such methods are described in many standard laboratory manuals, such as Sambrook, supra, Sections 17.37-17.42; Ausubel, supra, Chapters 10, 12, 13, 16, 18 and 20, Colligan, Protein Science, supra, Chapters 12-14, all entirely incorporated herein by reference.

Variants

[0277] The amino acids that make up protein scaffolds of the disclosure are often abbreviated. The amino acid designations can be indicated by designating the amino acid by its single letter code, its three letter code, name, or three nucleotide codon(s) as is well understood in the art (see Alberts, B., et al., Molecular Biology of The Cell, Third Ed., Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, 1994). A protein scaffold of the disclosure can include one or more amino acid substitutions, deletions or additions, either from natural mutations or human manipulation, as specified herein. Amino acids in a protein scaffold of the disclosure that are essential for function can be identified by methods known in the art, such as site-directed mutagenesis or alanine-scanning mutagenesis (e.g., Ausubel, supra, Chapters 8, 15; Cunningham and Wells, Science 244:1081-1085 (1989)). The latter procedure introduces single alanine mutations at every residue in the molecule. The resulting mutant molecules are then tested for biological activity, such as, but not limited to, at least one neutralizing activity. Sites that are critical for protein scaffold binding can also be identified by structural analysis, such as crystallization, nuclear magnetic resonance or photoaffinity labeling (Smith, et al., J. Mol. Biol. 224:899-904 (1992) and de Vos, et al., Science 255:306-312 (1992)).

[0278] As used throughout the disclosure, the term "substantially complementary" refers to a first sequence that is at least 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the complement of a second sequence over a region of 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 180, 270, 360, 450, 540, or more nucleotides or amino acids, or that the two sequences hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions.

[0279] As used throughout the disclosure, the term "substantially identical" refers to a first and second sequence are at least 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98% or

99% identical over a region of 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 180, 270, 360, 450, 540 or more nucleotides or amino acids, or with respect to nucleic acids, if the first sequence is substantially complementary to the complement of the second sequence.

[0280] As used throughout the disclosure, the term "variant" when used to describe a nucleic acid, refers to (i) a portion or fragment of a referenced nucleotide sequence; (ii) the complement of a referenced nucleotide sequence or portion thereof; (iii) a nucleic acid that is substantially identical to a referenced nucleic acid or the complement thereof; or (iv) a nucleic acid that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the referenced nucleic acid, complement thereof, or a sequences substantially identical thereto.

[0281] As used throughout the disclosure, the term "vector" refers to a nucleic acid sequence containing an origin of replication. A vector can be a viral vector, a bacteriophage, a bacterial artificial chromosome or a yeast artificial chromosome. A vector can be a DNA or RNA vector. A vector can be a self-replicating extrachromosomal vector, and preferably, is a DNA plasmid.

[0282] As used throughout the disclosure, the term "variant" when used to describe a peptide or polypeptide, refers to a peptide or polypeptide that differs in amino acid sequence by the insertion, deletion, or conservative substitution of amino acids, but retain at least one biological activity. Variant can also mean a protein with an amino acid sequence that is substantially identical to a referenced protein with an amino acid sequence that retains at least one biological activity.

[0283] A conservative substitution of an amino acid, i.e., replacing an amino acid with a different amino acid of similar properties (e.g., hydrophilicity, degree and distribution of charged regions) is recognized in the art as typically involving a minor change. These minor changes can be identified, in part, by considering the hydropathic index of amino acids, as understood in the art (Kyte et al., J. Mol. Biol. 157: 105-132 (1982)). The hydropathic index of an amino acid is based on a consideration of its hydrophobicity and charge. Amino acids of similar hydropathic indexes can be substituted and still retain protein function. In one aspect, amino acids having hydropathic indexes of ±2 are substituted. The hydrophilicity of amino acids can also be used to reveal substitutions that would result in proteins retaining biological function. A consideration of the hydrophilicity of amino acids in the context of a peptide permits calculation of the greatest local average hydrophilicity of that peptide, a

useful measure that has been reported to correlate well with antigenicity and immunogenicity. U.S. Patent No. 4,554,101, incorporated fully herein by reference.

[0284] Substitution of amino acids having similar hydrophilicity values can result in peptides retaining biological activity, for example immunogenicity. Substitutions can be performed with amino acids having hydrophilicity values within ±2 of each other. Both the hydrophobicity index and the hydrophilicity value of amino acids are influenced by the particular side chain of that amino acid. Consistent with that observation, amino acid substitutions that are compatible with biological function are understood to depend on the relative similarity of the amino acids, and particularly the side chains of those amino acids, as revealed by the hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, charge, size, and other properties.

[0285] As used herein, "conservative" amino acid substitutions may be defined as set out in Tables A, B, or C below. In some embodiments, fusion polypeptides and/or nucleic acids encoding such fusion polypeptides include conservative substitutions have been introduced by modification of polynucleotides encoding polypeptides of the invention. Amino acids can be classified according to physical properties and contribution to secondary and tertiary protein structure. A conservative substitution is a substitution of one amino acid for another amino acid that has similar properties. Exemplary conservative substitutions are set out in Table A.

[0286] Table A -- Conservative Substitutions I

Side chain characteristics		Amino Acid
Aliphatic	Non-polar	G A P I L V F
	Polar - uncharged	C S T M N Q
	Polar - charged	D E K R
Aromatic		H F W Y
Other		N Q D E

[0287] Alternately, conservative amino acids can be grouped as described in Lehninger, (Biochemistry, Second Edition; Worth Publishers, Inc. NY, N.Y. (1975), pp. 71-77) as set forth in Table B.

[0288] Table B -- Conservative Substitutions II

Side Chain Characteristic	Amino Acid

Non-polar (hydrophobic)	Aliphatic:	A L I V P
	Aromatic:	F W Y
	Sulfur-containing:	M
	Borderline:	G Y
Uncharged-polar	Hydroxyl:	S T Y
	Amides:	N Q
	Sulfhydryl:	C
	Borderline:	G Y
Positively Charged (Basic):		K R H
Negatively Charged (Acidic):		D E

[0289] Alternately, exemplary conservative substitutions are set out in Table C.

[0290] Table C -- Conservative Substitutions III

Original Residue	Exemplary Substitution
Ala (A)	Val Leu Ile Met
Arg (R)	Lys His
Asn (N)	Gln
Asp (D)	Glu
Cys (C)	Ser Thr
Gln (Q)	Asn
Glu (E)	Asp
Gly (G)	Ala Val Leu Pro
His (H)	Lys Arg
Ile (I)	Leu Val Met Ala Phe
Leu (L)	Ile Val Met Ala Phe
Lys (K)	Arg His
Met (M)	Leu Ile Val Ala
Phe (F)	Trp Tyr Ile
Pro (P)	Gly Ala Val Leu Ile
Ser (S)	Thr
Thr (T)	Ser
Trp (W)	Tyr Phe Ile

Tyr (Y)	Trp Phe Thr Ser
Val (V)	Ile Leu Met Ala

[0291] It should be understood that the polypeptides of the disclosure are intended to include polypeptides bearing one or more insertions, deletions, or substitutions, or any combination thereof, of amino acid residues as well as modifications other than insertions, deletions, or substitutions of amino acid residues. Polypeptides or nucleic acids of the disclosure may contain one or more conservative substitution.

[0292] As used throughout the disclosure, the term "more than one" of the aforementioned amino acid substitutions refers to 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, or 20 or more of the recited amino acid substitutions. The term "more than one" may refer to 2, 3, 4, or 5 of the recited amino acid substitutions.

[0293] Polypeptides and proteins of the disclosure, either their entire sequence, or any portion thereof, may be non-naturally occurring. Polypeptides and proteins of the disclosure may contain one or more mutations, substitutions, deletions, or insertions that do not naturally-occur, rendering the entire amino acid sequence non-naturally occurring. Polypeptides and proteins of the disclosure may contain one or more duplicated, inverted or repeated sequences, the resultant sequence of which does not naturally-occur, rendering the entire amino acid sequence non-naturally occurring. Polypeptides and proteins of the disclosure may contain modified, artificial, or synthetic amino acids that do not naturally-occur, rendering the entire amino acid sequence non-naturally occurring.

[0294] As used throughout the disclosure, "sequence identity" may be determined by using the stand-alone executable BLAST engine program for blasting two sequences (bl2seq), which can be retrieved from the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) ftp site, using the default parameters (Tatusova and Madden, FEMS Microbiol Lett., 1999, 174, 247-250; which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). The terms "identical" or "identity" when used in the context of two or more nucleic acids or polypeptide sequences, refer to a specified percentage of residues that are the same over a specified region of each of the sequences. The percentage can be calculated by optimally aligning the two sequences, comparing the two sequences over the specified region, determining the number of positions at which the identical residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the specified region, and multiplying the result by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity. In cases where the two sequences are of different lengths or the alignment produces

one or more staggered ends and the specified region of comparison includes only a single sequence, the residues of single sequence are included in the denominator but not the numerator of the calculation. When comparing DNA and RNA, thymine (T) and uracil (U) can be considered equivalent. Identity can be performed manually or by using a computer sequence algorithm such as BLAST or BLAST 2.0.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Production of stem-like modified T-cells

[0295] The following is an illustrative but nonlimiting example of one protocol for modifying T cells to express a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) under conditions that induce or preserve desirable stem-like properties of the T cells.

[0296] Day 0: Nucleofection of T cells

[0297] Pre-warm ImmunoCult™-XF T cell expansion medium (Stemcell Technologies, Cat #: 10981) in 37° C, 5% CO_2, high humidity incubator. For $5x10^6$ T cells/reaction (100 µL cuvette size) warm 3 mL of media/reaction in a single well of a 6-well plate. For $25x10^6$ T cells/reaction (100 µL cuvette size) warm 20 mL of media/reaction in a G-Rex10 (Wilson Wolf, Cat #: 80040S).

[0298] Warm P3 primary cell solution (Lonza, Cat #: PBP3-02250) up to room temperature and add supplement if necessary.

[0299] Turn on the core unit (Lonza, Cat #: AAF-1002B) of the 4D-Nucleofector™ System, which controls the X-unit (Lonza, Cat #: AAF-1002X). Program the number of nucleofections required to use P3 buffer. Program EO-210.

[0300] Label cuvettes, pre-open transfer pipettes (supplied with the Lonza P3 kit), and prepare proper dilutions of nucleic acids prior to working with the cells.

[0301] For a transposon plasmid, make a 0.5 µg/µL solution in nuclease free H_2O.

[0302] Count CD14, CD56, and CD19 depleted cells collected using the CliniMACs Prodigy and calculate the volume needed for the required cell number.

[0303] Centrifuge T cells at 90 g for 10 minutes with brake at 7 on a Heraeus Multifuge X3R benchtop centrifuge (Thermofisher Scientific). If performing multiple reactions using the same number of cells/reaction, centrifuge all the necessary cells in a single centrifuge tube. Either a 15 mL (Fisher, Cat #: 14-959-49B) or 50 mL (Fisher, Cat #: 14-959-49A) conical tube can be used depending on volume. During centrifugation add nucleic acids

directly to the bottom of cuvettes that come with the P3 primary cell solution box (Lonza, Cat #: PBP3-02250). Add 2 µL of the 0.5 µg/µL transposon plasmid solution made in step 4 for a total of 1 µg transposon to one of the bottom corners of the cuvette. Add 5 µg of Super piggyBac™ (SPB) transposase mRNA to the other corner of the cuvette.

[0304] Because mRNA can be rapidly degraded, it is optimal to minimize the time it is in contact with other nucleic acid solutions and with cells prior to electroporation due to the potential presence of RNases. This is why, for example, the transposon and transposase are delivered to opposite corners of the cuvette to prevent mixing. In addition, it is optimal to keep the total volume of nucleic acids under 10µL (10%) of the total reaction volume.

[0305] The amount of both transposon (1 µg) and transposase (5 µg) stays the same regardless of the number of cells/reaction. Transposition efficiencies remain unchanged between $5x10^6$ cells/100 µL reaction and $25x10^6$ cells/100 µL reaction.

[0306] Following centrifugation, completely aspirate off the media without disturbing the cell pellet.

[0307] Suspend the cell pellet in 100 µL of room temperature P3 buffer containing the supplement/reaction.

[0308] Transfer 100 µL of cells in P3 buffer to a cuvette containing the appropriate nucleic acids, optimally, taking care not to introduce any air bubbles into the solution. It is recommended that only up to 2 cuvettes should loaded with cells at a time. After the addition of cells to the cuvette, it is optimal to work quickly and efficiently to reduce contact time of mRNA with cells prior to nucleofection. While no decrease in transposition efficiency has observed for cells resting in P3 buffer for up to 10 minutes, it is recommended to minimize the amount of time cells remain in P3.

[0309] Mix the contents of the cuvette by flicking several times and load up to two cuvettes into the 4D-Nucleofector™ X-unit.

[0310] Pulse the cells with program EO-210 and ensure there was no error recorded by the machine.

[0311] Immediately transfer the nucleofected cells into either the 6-well plate or G-Rex10 using the transfer pipettes provided with the Lonza P3 kit. To transfer the cells, first draw up a small amount of pre-warmed media into the transfer pipette from either the 6-well plate or the G-Rex flask. Then pipette the media into the cuvette and transfer the entire contents of the cuvette using the pipette into the final culture dish. It is recommended not to pipette the cells up and down in either the cuvette or the final culture dish.

[0312] Repeat protocol from the transfer of cells in P3 buffer to a cuvette containing the appropriate nucleic acids through the mixing, pulsing, and transfer of the nucleofected cells into either the 6-well plate or G-Rex10 for any remaining reactions.

[0313] Place cells in incubator at 37° C, 5% CO_2, high humidity.

[0314] Day 2: T cell Activation

[0315] Add 25 µL/mL of ImmunoCult™ Human CD3/CD28/CD2 T cell Activator (Stemcell Technologies, Cat #: 10970) to the nucleofected cells.

[0316] Mix cells gently by pipetting.

[0317] Place cells back into the incubator at 37° C, 5% CO_2, high humidity.

[0318] *For cells being grown in G-Rex flask:* It is essential not to disturb the cultures until visible cell clumping is observed. Thus, it is recommended to separate the media additions and changes from the disruption/mixing/pipetting of the cells.

[0319] *Culture media notes:* For growing cells in the G-Rex flask, media addition and/or changes should be done based off of glucose and other metabolite levels. If the glucose level (or another indicating metabolite) falls to a critical level (~100 mg/dL of glucose, for example) media volume should be doubled and/or replenished by a half-media change using pre-warmed ImmunoCult™-XF T cell expansion medium. Media addition should be performed slowly and care taken to disrupt the cells as little as possible. Half media changes should be performed at least 12 hours post mechanical disruption of the cell culture to allow the cells to fully settle to the bottom of the culture flask.

[0320] *Cell Sampling and disruption:* Cells should be left undisturbed during much of the culture period.

[0321] The first disruption of the cell culture following activation reagent addition should occur once large visible aggregates of cells have formed (aggregates will measure 3-4 squares by 3-4 squares of the grid that can be seen on the G-Rex membrane).

[0322] Once cell aggregates have reached the required size, they can be mechanically disrupted using a 10 mL serological pipette. This time point may occur between 11-14 days depending on donor and transposition efficiency. In certain circumstances, this time point may occur closer to day 14 than day 11, for example, when using a manual cassette, a large volume and/or a large cell number for nucleofection. A sampling of cells should be collected at this point for cell counts, viability, and flow analysis. Ideally the volume of culture medium at this point will have no more than doubled from the initial volume used (200mL

for a G-Rex100). It is recommended to collect all of the cells needed at once so that the cells do not need to be disturbed again.

[0323] Once the cells have been disrupted they should be left undisturbed for 12 hours in the same volume of media they started in. Cells should re-aggregate at this point; however, the aggregates will be smaller and more numerous. These aggregates should measure 1-2 squares by 1-2 squares on the G-Rex membrane grid.

[0324] Three days following the first disruption (day 14-17 depending on the culture) of the cells they can be pipetted a second time. Samples should be taken again for cell counts, viability, and flow cytometry. Once again the cells should be left undisturbed for at least 12 hours post sampling. It is recommended to collect all of the cells needed at once so that the cells do not need to be disturbed again.

[0325] Following this second disruption, the cells will likely not form any clumps and the rate of cell growth will slow considerably.

[0326] Cell harvest should be performed 3 days after the second disruption of cells between day 17 and day 20 of the culture.

[0327] Flow Cytometry

[0328] Flow should be run on Day 5, D-Day, D-Day + 3, and D-Day + 6.

[0329] For Day 5, D-Day, and D-Day + 3 use the CD45, CD4, CD8, and CARTyrin flow panel

[0330] For D-Day + 6, there are 3 target panels:

a. Panel 1: CD3, CD8, CD4, CARTyrin, CD45RA, CD45RO, CD62L

b. Panel 2: CD3, CD8, CD4, CARTyrin, CD25, CXCR4, PD-1

c. Panel 3: CD45, CD14, CD20, CD56, CD8, CD4, CD3

Example 2: Functional characterization of CARTyrin+ stem memory T cells

[0331] CARTyrins of the disclosure may be introduced to T cells using a plasmid DNA transposon encoding the CARTyrin that is flanked by two cis-regulatory insulator elements to help stabilize CARTyrin expression by blocking improper gene activation or silencing.

[0332] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the piggyBac™ (PB) Transposon System may be used for stable integration of antigen-specific (including cancer antigen-specific) CARTyrin into resting pan T cells, whereby the transposon was co-delivered along with an mRNA transposase enzyme, called Super piggyBac™ (SPB), in a single electroporation reaction. Delivery of piggyBac™ transposon into untouched, resting

primary human pan T cells resulted in 20-30% of cells with stable integration and expression of PB-delivered genes. Unexpectedly, a majority of these modified CARTyrin-expressing T cells were positive for expression of CD62L and CD45RA, markers commonly associated with stem memory T-cells (T_{SCM} cells). To confirm that this phenotype was retained upon CAR-T cell stimulation and expansion, the modified CARTyrin-expressing T cells positive for expression of CD62L and CD45RA were activated via stimulation of CD3 and CD28. As a result of stimulation of CD3 and CD28, > 60% of CARTyrin+ T cells exhibited a stem-cell memory phenotype. Furthermore, these cells, which expressed a CARTyrin specific for a cancer antigen, were fully capable of expressing potent anti-tumor effector function.

[0333] To determine whether or not the PB system directly contributed to enhancing the expression of stem-like markers, the phenotype of CAR-T cells generated either by PB transposition or lentiviral (LV) transduction was compared. To do this, a new vector was constructed by subcloning the CARTyrin transgene into a common LV construct for production of virus. Following introduction of the CARTyrin to untouched resting T cells either by PB-transposition or LV-transduction, the CARTyrin$^+$ cells were expanded and then allowed to return to a resting state. A variety of phenotypic and functional characteristics were measured including kinetic analysis of memory and exhaustion-associated markers, secondary proliferation in response to homeostatic cytokine or tumor-associated Ag, cytokine production, and lytic capability in response to target tumor cells. Unlike the PB-transposed CARTyrin$^+$ T cells, the LV-transduced CARTyrin$^+$ T cells did not exhibit an augmented memory phenotype. In addition, PB-transposed cells exhibited a comparable or greater capability for secondary proliferation and killing of target tumor cells. Together, these data demonstrate that CAR-T cells produced by PB transposition are predominantly T_{SCM} cells, a highly desirable product phenotype in the CAR-T field. Furthermore, these CARTyrin$^+$ T cells exhibit strong anti-tumor activity and may give rise to cells that persist longer *in vivo* due to the use of a Centyrin-based CAR, which may be less prone to tonic signaling and functional exhaustion.

Example 3: Sleeping Beauty Transposition Yields Predominantly T_{SCM} phenotype

[0334] Sleeping Beauty (SB100x) Transposition yielded a predominately T_{SCM} phenotype using the methods of the disclosure. Human pan T cells were transposed using 1μg of either a *Sleeping Beauty* or piggyBac transposon plasmid and *SB100x* or SPB mRNA, respectively as shown in Figure 10. Following transposition, cells were expanded ex vivo and all non-

transposed cells were depleted using a drug selection system. Following 18 days in culture, cells were stained with the phenotypic markers CD4, CD8, CD45RA, and CD62L. Stem cell memory phenotype (T_{SCM}) is defined by CD45RA and CD62L double positive cells and make up >65% of the cells in all of samples.

Example 4: Expression of Factor IX in modified T-cells

[0335] Genetic deficiencies in Factor IX (Figure 11) lead to a life threatening disease called Hemophila B. Hemophila B is a rare disease that affects 1 in 25,000 to 1 in 30,000 people. Current Hemophilia B treatments involve an infusion of recombinant Factor IX protein every 2-3 days, at a cost of around $250,000 per year.

[0336] Stem memory T cells (T_{SCM} cells) are maintained in humans for several decades, and are therefore an ideal vehicle to secrete Factor IX, supplying the Factor IX missing in Hemophilia B patients without the need for frequent transfusions. T cells were transformed with *PiggyBac* to secrete Factor IX. When transgenic T cells encoding a human Factor IX transgene were examined for T and T_{SCM} cell markers using FACS, approximately 80% of all cells showed a T_{SCM} phenotype (Figure 12). These modified T cells were able to secrete human Factor IX (Figure 13A), and this secreted Factor IX provided clotting activity (Figure 13B).

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

[0337] Every document cited herein, including any cross referenced or related patent or application is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety unless expressly excluded or otherwise limited. The citation of any document is not an admission that it is prior art with respect to any invention disclosed or claimed herein or that it alone, or in any combination with any other reference or references, teaches, suggests or discloses any such invention. Further, to the extent that any meaning or definition of a term in this document conflicts with any meaning or definition of the same term in a document incorporated by reference, the meaning or definition assigned to that term in this document shall govern.

OTHER EMBODIMENTS

[0338] While particular embodiments of the disclosure have been illustrated and described, various other changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and

scope of the disclosure. The scope of the appended claims includes all such changes and modifications that are within the scope of this disclosure.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising

introducing into a primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor, a therapeutic protein or a sequence encoding the same and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase to produce a modified T cell,

wherein the modified T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}),

thereby producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

2. A method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}), comprising

introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor, a therapeutic protein or a sequence encoding the same and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase to produce a plurality of modified T cells,

wherein at least 25%, 50%, 60%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}),

thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

3. The method of claim 2, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

4. A method of producing a modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}), comprising

introducing into a primary human T cell (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor, a therapeutic protein or a sequence encoding the same and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase to produce a modified T cell,

wherein the modified T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}),

thereby producing a modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}).

5. A method of producing a plurality of modified central memory T cells (T_{CM}), comprising

introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells (a) a transposon composition comprising a transposon comprising an antigen receptor, a therapeutic protein or a sequence encoding the same and (b) a transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase to produce a plurality of modified T cells,

wherein at least 25%, 50%, 60%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}),

thereby producing a plurality of modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}).

6. The method of claim 5, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of modified T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}).

7. The method of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the transposon is a plasmid DNA transposon with a sequence encoding the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein flanked by two cis-regulatory insulator elements.

8. The method of any one of claims 1-7, wherein the transposon is a piggyBac transposon.

9. The method of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the transposase is a piggyBac transposase.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the piggyBac transposase comprises an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 4.

11. The method of claim 9 or 10, wherein the piggyBac transposase is a hyperactive variant and wherein the hyperactive variant comprises an amino acid substitution at one or more of positions 30, 165, 282 and 538 of SEQ ID NO: 4.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the amino acid substitution at position 30 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a valine (V) for an isoleucine (I) (I30V).

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the amino acid substitution at position 165 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a serine (S) for a glycine (G) (G165S).

14. The method of claim 11, wherein the amino acid substitution at position 282 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M) (M282V).

15. The method of claim 11, wherein the amino acid substitution at position 538 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for an asparagine (N) (N538K).

16. The method of any one of claims 1-15, wherein the transposase is a Super piggyBac (SPB) transposase.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the Super piggyBac (SPB) transposase comprises an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 5.

18. The method of any one of claims 1-17, wherein the sequence encoding the transposase is an mRNA sequence.

19. The method of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon.

20. The method of any one of claims 1-6 or 19, wherein the transposase is a Sleeping Beauty transposase or a hyperactive Sleeping Beauty transposase (SB100X).

21. The method of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the transposon is a Helraiser transposon.

22. The method of any one of claims 1-6 or 21, wherein the transposase is a Helitron transposase.

23. The method of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the transposon is a Tol2 transposon.

24. The method of any one of claims 1-6 or 23, wherein the transposase is a Tol2 transposase.

25. The method of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the transposon is derived or recombined from any species.

26. The method of any one of claims 1-6 or 25, wherein the transposon is synthetic.

27. The method of any one of claims 1-26, wherein the antigen receptor is a T-cell receptor.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the T-cell receptor is naturally-occurring.

29. The method of claim 27, wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the T-cell receptor comprises one or more mutation(s) compared to a wild-type T-cell receptor.

31. The method of claim 29 or 30, wherein the T-cell receptor is a recombinant T-cell receptor.

32. The method of any one of claims 1-31, wherein the antigen receptor is a Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR).

33. The method of claim 32, wherein the CAR is a CARTyrin.

34. The method of claim 32, wherein the CAR comprises one or more VHH sequence(s).

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the CAR is a VCAR.

33. The method of any one of claims 1-32, further comprising introducing into the primary human T cell (c) a composition comprising a second transposon comprising a sequence encoding a therapeutic protein, to produce a modified T cell capable of expressing the therapeutic protein.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the therapeutic protein is a secreted or secretable protein.

35. The method of claim 33 or 34, wherein the sequence encoding the therapeutic protein is a nucleic acid sequence.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein the sequence encoding the therapeutic protein is a DNA sequence.

37. The method of any one of claims 33-36, wherein the transposase composition of (b) mobilizes the transposon of (a) and the second transposon of (c).

38. The method of any one of claims 1-37, further comprising introducing into the primary human T cell (d) a second transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase,

wherein the second transposase of (d) is capable of transposing the transposon of (c), and

wherein the second transposase composition of (d) and the transposase composition of (b) are not identical.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein the transposase composition of (b) mobilizes the transposon of (a) and the transposase composition of (d) mobilizes the transposon of (c).

40. A method of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising:

(a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising an antigen receptor, a therapeutic protein or a sequence encoding the same to produce a modified T-cell, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon, and

(b) contacting the modified T-cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated modified T-cell,

wherein the activated modified T-cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}),

thereby producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

41. A method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}), comprising:

(a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor, a therapeutic protein or a sequence encoding the same to produce a plurality of modified T-cells, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon,

and

(b) contacting the plurality of modified T-cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a plurality of activated modified T-cells,

wherein at least 25%, 50%, 60%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% of the plurality of activated modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}),

thereby producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}).

42. The method of claim 41, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of activated modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

43. A method of producing a modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}), comprising:

(a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising an antigen receptor, a therapeutic protein or a sequence encoding the same to produce a modified T-cell, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon,

and

(b) contacting the modified T-cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated modified T-cell,

wherein the activated modified T-cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}),

thereby producing a modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}).

44. A method of producing a plurality of modified central memory T cells (T_{CM}), comprising:

(a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor, a therapeutic protein or a sequence encoding the same to produce a plurality of modified T-cells, wherein the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein is not contained in a transposon,

and

(b) contacting the plurality of modified T-cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a plurality of activated modified T-cells,

wherein at least 25%, 50%, 60%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% of the plurality of activated modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}),

thereby producing a plurality of modified central memory T cells (T_{CM}).

45. The method of claim 44, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of activated modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}).

46. The method of any one of claims 40-45, wherein a viral vector comprises the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein.

47. The method of claim 46, wherein the viral vector comprises a sequence isolated or derived from a lentivirus.

48. The method of claim 46, wherein the viral vector comprises a sequence isolated or derived from a retrovirus.

49. The method of claim 48, wherein the retrovirus is a gammaretrovirus.

50. The method of any one of claims 40-46, wherein the viral vector comprises a sequence isolated or derived from an adeno-associated virus (AAV).

51. The method of any one of claims 40-45, wherein a nucleic acid vector comprises the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein an mRNA vector comprises the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein.

53. The method of any one of claims 40-45, wherein a nanoparticle vector comprises the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein.

54. The method of any one of claims 40-45, wherein the introducing step comprises a homologous recombination.

55. The method of claim 54, wherein the homologous recombination comprises contacting the composition comprising the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein, a genomic editing construct, and a genomic sequence of at least one primary human T cell of the plurality of primary human T cells.

56. The method of claim 55, wherein a vector comprises the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein.

57. The method of claim 56, wherein the vector is an adeno-associated vector (AAV).

58. The method of any one of claims 54-57, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a guide RNA and a clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR) associated protein 9 (Cas9) DNA endonuclease.

59. The method of claim 58, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease.

60. The method of claim 59, wherein the genomic editing construct encodes a fusion protein.

61. The method of claim 59, wherein the genomic editing construct encodes the DNA binding domain and the type IIS endonuclease and wherein the expressed DNA binding domain and the expressed type IIS endonuclease are non-covalently linked.

62. The method of any one of claims 58-62, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease.

63. The method of claim 62, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease is the DNA binding domain.

64. The method of claim 62 or 63, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease encodes an inactive Cas9.

65. The method of claim 64, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for a Histidine (H) at position 840 (H840A).

66. The method of any one of claims 62-65 wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease encodes a truncated Cas9.

67. The method of claim 66, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for an Asparagine (N) at position 580 (N580A).

68. The method of any one of claims 62-67, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for an Aspartic Acid (D) at position 10 (D10A).

69. The method of any one of claims 58-61, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a transcription activator-like effector nuclease (TALEN).

70. The method of claim 69, wherein the sequence derived from a TALEN is the DNA binding domain.

71. The method of claim 58, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a TALEN.

72. The method of any one of claims 58-61, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a zinc-finger nuclease (ZFN).

73. The method of claim 72, wherein the sequence derived from a ZFN is the DNA binding domain.

74. The method of claim 58, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a zinc-finger nuclease (ZFN).

75. The method of any one of claims 58-74, wherein genomic editing construct targets a safe harbor site on a mammalian chromosome.

76. The method of any one of claims 58-74, wherein genomic editing construct targets a safe harbor site on a human chromosome.

77. The method of claim 75 or 76, wherein the chromosome is in vivo, in situ, ex vivo or in vitro.

78. The method of any one of claims 58-77, wherein genomic editing construct targets a sequence encoding a component of an endogenous T-cell receptor or a sequence encoding a

component of an endogenous major histocompatibility complex (MHC) on a mammalian chromosome.

79. The method of any one of claims 58-77, wherein genomic editing construct targets a sequence encoding a component of an endogenous T-cell receptor or a sequence encoding a component of an endogenous major histocompatibility complex (MHC) on a human chromosome.

80. The method of any one of claims 40-79, wherein the antigen receptor is a T-cell receptor.

81. The method of claim 80, wherein the T-cell receptor is naturally-occurring.

82. The method of claim 80, wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring.

83. The method of claim 82, wherein the T-cell receptor comprises one or more mutation(s) compared to a wild-type T-cell receptor.

84. The method of claim 82 or 83, wherein the T-cell receptor is a recombinant T-cell receptor.

85. The method of any one of claims 40-79, wherein the antigen receptor is a Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR).

86. The method of claim 85, wherein the CAR comprises one or more Centyrin sequence(s).

87. The method of claim 86, wherein the CAR is a CARTyrin.

88. The method of claim 85, wherein the CAR comprises one or more VHH sequence(s).

89. The method of claim 88, wherein the CAR is a VCAR.

90. The method of any one of claims 40-89, further comprising introducing into the primary human T cell a composition comprising a sequence encoding a therapeutic protein, to produce a modified T cell capable of expressing the therapeutic protein.

91. The method of any one of claims 40-90, wherein the therapeutic protein is a secreted or secretable protein.

92. The method of claim 90 or 91, wherein the sequence encoding the therapeutic protein is a nucleic acid sequence.

93. The method of claim 92, wherein the sequence encoding the therapeutic protein is a DNA sequence.

94. The method of any one of claims 90-93, wherein the introducing comprises a homologous recombination.

95. The method of any one of claims 40-94, wherein the T-cell activator composition of (b) further comprises an anti-human CD2 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex.

96. The method of any one of claims 40-42 or 46-95, further comprising the step of:

(c) contacting the activated modified T-cell and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded modified T-cells,

wherein at least 2% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

97. The method of claim 96, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

98. The method of claim 97, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

99. The method of any one of claims 43-95, further comprising the step of:

(c) contacting the activated modified T-cell and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded modified T-cells,

wherein at least 2% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}).

100. The method of claim 99, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}).

101. The method of claim 99, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}).

102. The method of any one of claims 40-42 or 46-101, wherein the method further comprises the step of:

(d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

103. The method of any one of claims 40-42 or 46-101, wherein the method further comprises the step of:

(d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 60% of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

104. The method of any one of claims 43-101, wherein the method further comprises the step of:

(d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}).

105. The method of any one of claims 43-101, wherein the method further comprises the step of:

(d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 60% of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}).

106. The method of claim 102 or 103, wherein the enriching step comprising isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) from the plurality of enriched modified T-cells.

107. The method of claim 106, wherein the enriching step further comprises contacting the isolated modified T_{SCM} and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded enriched modified T_{SCM}.

108. The method of claim 104 or 105, wherein the enriching step comprising isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell ($_{SCM}$) from the plurality of enriched modified T-cells.

109. The method of claim 108, wherein the enriching step further comprises contacting the isolated modified T_{CM} and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded enriched modified T_{CM}.

110. The method of any one of claims 40-109, wherein the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, nicotinamide, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid hydrazide, oleamide, a sterol and an alkane.

111. The method of any one of claims 40-109, wherein the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol.

112. The method of claim 111, wherein the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints.

113. The method of claim 111, wherein the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg.

114. The method of claim 111, wherein the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4 μmol/kg and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints.

115. The method of claim 111, wherein the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid

at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg.

116. A method of producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}), comprising:

(a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising an antigen receptor or a therapeutic protein to produce a modified T cell, wherein a transposon comprises the antigen receptor,

and

(b) contacting the modified T cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated modified T-cell,

wherein the activated modified -T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}),

thereby producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

117. A method of producing a plurality of modified stem memory T cells (T_{SCM}), comprising:

(a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor or a therapeutic protein to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein a transposon comprises the antigen receptor,

and

(b) contacting the plurality of modified T cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a plurality of activated modified T-cells,

wherein at least 25%, 50%, 60%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% of the plurality of activated modified -T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}),

thereby producing a modified stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

118. The method of claim 117, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of activated modified -T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

119. A method of producing a modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}), comprising:

(a) introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising an antigen receptor or a therapeutic protein to produce a modified T cell, wherein a transposon comprises the antigen receptor,

and

(b) contacting the modified T cell and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce an activated modified T-cell,

wherein the activated modified -T cell expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}),

thereby producing a modified central memory T cell (T_{CM}).

120. A method of producing a plurality of modified central memory T cells (T_{CM}), comprising:

(a) introducing into a plurality of primary human T cells a composition comprising an antigen receptor or a therapeutic protein to produce a plurality of modified T cells, wherein a transposon comprises the antigen receptor,

and

(b) contacting the plurality of modified T cells and a T-cell activator composition comprising one or more of an anti-human CD3 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex, an anti-human CD28 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex and an activation supplement to produce a plurality of activated modified T-cells,

wherein at least 25%, 50%, 60%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% of the plurality of activated modified -T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cell (T_{CM}),

thereby producing a modified central memory T cells (T_{CM}).

121. The method of claim 120, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of activated modified -T cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a central memory T cells (T_{CM}).

122. The method of any one of claims 116-121, wherein the T-cell activator composition of (b) further comprises an anti-human CD2 monospecific tetrameric antibody complex.

123. The method of any one of claims 116-118 or 122, further comprising the step of:

(c) contacting the activated modified T-cell and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded modified T-cells,

wherein at least 2% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

124. The method of claim 123, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

125. The method of claim 123, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

126. The method of any one of claims 119-122, further comprising the step of:

(c) contacting the activated modified T-cell and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded modified T-cells,

wherein at least 2% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

127. The method of claim 126, wherein at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

128. The method of claim 126, wherein at least 60% of the plurality of expanded modified T-cells expresses cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

129. The method of any one of claims 116-118 or 122-128, wherein the method further comprises the step of:

(d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

130. The method of any one of claims 116-118 or 122-128, wherein the method further comprises the step of:

(d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 60% of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

131. The method of any one of claims 119-128, wherein the method further comprises the step of:

(d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or any percentage in between of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

132. The method of any one of claims 119-128, wherein the method further comprises the step of:

(d) enriching the plurality of expanded modified T-cells to produce a composition comprising at least 60% of modified T-cells that express cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}).

133. The method of claim 129 or 130, wherein the enriching step comprising isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) from the plurality of enriched modified T-cells.

134. The method of claim 133, wherein the enriching step further comprises contacting the isolated modified T_{SCM} and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded enriched modified T_{SCM}.

135. The method of claim 131 or 132, wherein the enriching step comprising isolating modified T-cells that express one or more cell-surface marker(s) of a stem memory T cell (T_{SCM}) from the plurality of enriched modified T-cells.

136. The method of claim 135, wherein the enriching step further comprises contacting the isolated modified T_{SCM} and a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement to produce a plurality of expanded enriched modified T_{SCM}.

137. The method of any one of claims 116-136, wherein the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, nicotinamide, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (TMDD), diisopropyl adipate (DIPA), n-butyl-benzenesulfonamide, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid hydrazide, oleamide, a sterol and an alkane.

138. The method of any one of claims 116-137, wherein the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid, palmitic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and a sterol.

139. The method of claim 138, wherein the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 0.9 mg/kg to 90 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of 0.2 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, inclusive of the endpoints.

140. The method of claim 138, wherein the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 9 mg/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 2 mg/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 1 mg/kg.

141. The method of claim 138, wherein the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of between 6.4 μmol/kg and 640 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; palmitic acid at a concentration of between 0.7 μmol/kg and 70 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; linoleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; oleic acid at a concentration of between 0.75 μmol/kg and 75 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints; and a sterol at a concentration of between 0.25 μmol/kg and 25 μmol/kg, inclusive of the endpoints.

142. The method of claim 138, wherein the T-cell expansion composition further comprises one or more of octanoic acid at a concentration of about 64 μmol/kg, palmitic acid at a concentration of about 7 μmol/kg, linoleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg, oleic acid at a concentration of about 7.5 μmol/kg and a sterol at a concentration of about 2.5 μmol/kg.

143. The method of any one of claims 116-142, further comprising introducing into the primary human T cell (c) a composition comprising a second transposon comprising a sequence encoding a therapeutic protein, to produce a modified T cell capable of expressing the therapeutic protein.

144. The method of claim 143, wherein the therapeutic protein is a secreted or a secretable protein.

145. The method of claim 143 or 144, wherein the sequence encoding the therapeutic protein is a nucleic acid sequence.

146. The method of claim 143 or 144, wherein the sequence encoding the therapeutic protein is a DNA sequence.

147. The method of any one of claims 143-146, wherein the transposase composition of (b) mobilizes the transposon of (a) and the second transposon of (c).

148. The method of any one of claims 143-147, further comprising introducing into the primary human T cell (d) a second transposase composition comprising a transposase or a sequence encoding the transposase, and

wherein the second transposase of (d) is capable of transposing the transposon of (c), and

wherein the second transposase composition of (d) and the transposase composition of (b) are not identical.

149. The method of any one of claims 1-148, wherein the introducing step further comprises a composition comprising a genomic editing construct.

150. The method of claim 149, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a guide RNA and a clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR) associated protein 9 (Cas9) DNA endonuclease.

151. The method of claim 150, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease.

152. The method of claim 151, wherein the genomic editing construct encodes a fusion protein.

153. The method of claim 151, wherein the genomic editing construct encodes the DNA binding domain and the type IIS endonuclease and wherein the expressed DNA binding domain and the expressed type IIS endonuclease are non-covalently linked.

154. The method of any one of claims 149-153, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease.

155. The method of claim 154, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease is the DNA binding domain.

156. The method of claim 154 or 155, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease encodes an inactive Cas9.

157. The method of claim 156, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for a Histidine (H) at position 840 (H840A).

158. The method of any one of claims 154-157, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease encodes a truncated Cas9.

159. The method of claim 158, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for an Asparagine (N) at position 580 (N580A).

160. The method of any one of claims 154-159, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for an Aspartic Acid (D) at position 10 (D10A).

161. The method of any one of claims 149-153, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a transcription activator-like effector nuclease (TALEN).

162. The method of claim 161, wherein the sequence derived from a TALEN is the DNA binding domain.

163. The method of claim 149, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a TALEN.

164. The method of any one of claims 149-153, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a zinc-finger nuclease (ZFN).

165. The method of claim 164, wherein the sequence derived from a ZFN is the DNA binding domain.

166. The method of claim 149, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a zinc-finger nuclease (ZFN).

167. The method of any one of claims 149-153, further comprising introducing into a primary human T cell a composition comprising a sequence encoding a therapeutic protein.

168. The method of claim 167, wherein the therapeutic protein is a secreted or a secretable protein.

169. The method of claim 168, wherein the therapeutic protein is an intracellular protein.

170. The method of claim 168, wherein the therapeutic protein is a cytosolic protein.

171. The method of claim 168, wherein the therapeutic protein is a membrane-bound protein.

172. The method of claim 168, wherein the therapeutic protein is a transmembrane protein.

173. The method of any one of claims 1-172, wherein the cell-surface markers of the modified T_{SCM} comprise CD62L and CD45RA.

174. The method of any one of claims 1-172, wherein the cell-surface markers of the modified T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ.

175. The method of any one of claims 1-172, wherein the cell-surface markers of the modified T_{SCM} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L.

176. The method of any one of claims 1-172, wherein the cell-surface markers of the modified T_{CM} comprise one or more of CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7 and CD62L.

177. The method of any one of claims 96-176, wherein the plurality of expanded modified T-cells comprises a naïve T-cell (modified T_N) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_N comprise one or more of CD45RA, CCR7 and CD62L.

178. The method of any one of claims 96-176, wherein the plurality of expanded modified T-cells comprises a central memory T-cell (modified T_{CM}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{CM} comprise one or more of CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L.

179. The method of any one of claims 96-176, wherein the plurality of expanded modified T-cells comprises an effector memory T-cell (modified T_{EM}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{EM} comprise one or more of CD45RO, CD95, and IL-2Rβ.

180. The method of any one of claims 96-176, wherein the plurality of expanded modified T-cells comprises an effector T-cell (modified T_{EFF}) and the cell-surface markers of the CAR-T_{EFF} comprise one or more of CD45RA, CD95, and IL-2Rβ.

181. The method of any one of claims 1-39 or 116-180, wherein the transposon is a plasmid DNA transposon with a sequence encoding the antigen receptor or the therapeutic protein flanked by two cis-regulatory insulator elements.

182. The method of claim 181, wherein the introducing further comprises a composition comprising an mRNA sequence encoding a transposase.

183. The method of claim 181 or 182, wherein the transposon is a piggyBac transposon.

184. The method of any one of claims 181-183, wherein the transposase is a piggyBac transposase.

185. The method of claim 184, wherein the piggyBac transposase comprises an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 4.

186. The method of claim 184 or 185, wherein the piggyBac transposase is a hyperactive variant and wherein the hyperactive variant comprises an amino acid substitution at one or more of positions 30, 165, 282 and 538 of SEQ ID NO: 4.

187. The method of claim 186, wherein the amino acid substitution at position 30 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a valine (V) for an isoleucine (I) (I30V).

188. The method of claim 186, wherein the amino acid substitution at position 165 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a serine (S) for a glycine (G) (G165S).

189. The method of claim 186, wherein the amino acid substitution at position 282 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a valine (V) for a methionine (M) (M282V).

190. The method of claim 186, wherein the amino acid substitution at position 538 of SEQ ID NO: 4 is a substitution of a lysine (K) for an asparagine (N) (N538K).

191. The method of any one of claims 183-190, wherein the transposase is a Super piggyBac (SPB) transposase.

192. The method of claim 191, wherein the Super piggyBac (SPB) transposase comprises an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 5.

193. The method of any one of claims 1-39 or 116-180, wherein the transposon is a Sleeping Beauty transposon.

194. The method of claim 193, wherein the transposase is a Sleeping Beauty transposase or a hyperactive Sleeping Beauty transposase (SB100X).

195. The method of any one of claims 1-39 or 116-180, wherein the transposon is a Helraiser transposon.

196. The method of claim 195, wherein the transposase is a Helitron transposase.

197. The method of any one of claims 1-39 or 116-180, wherein the transposon is a Tol2 transposon.

198. The method of claim 197, wherein the transposase is a Tol2 transposase.

199. The method of any one of claims 1-39 or 116-198, wherein the sequence encoding the transposase is an mRNA sequence.

200. The method of any one of claims 1-39 or 116-180, wherein the transposon is derived or recombined from any species.

201. The method of any one of claims 1-39 or 116-180, wherein the transposon is synthetic.

202. The method of any one of claims 1-39 or 116-180, wherein the transposon further comprises a selection gene.

203. The method of claim 202, wherein the T-cell expansion composition further comprises a selection agent.

204. The method of any one of claims 1-203, wherein the antigen receptor is a T-cell receptor.

205. The method of claim 204, wherein the T-cell receptor is naturally-occurring.

206. The method of claim 204, wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring.

207. The method of claim 206, wherein the T-cell receptor comprises one or more mutation(s) compared to a wild-type T-cell receptor.

208. The method of claim 206 or 207, wherein the T-cell receptor is a recombinant T-cell receptor.

209. The method of any one of claims 1-203, wherein the antigen receptor is a Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR).

210. The method of claim 209, wherein the CAR comprises one or more Centyrin sequence(s).

211. The method of claim 210, wherein the CAR is a CARTyrin.

212. The method of claim 209, wherein the CAR comprises one or more VHH sequence(s).

213. The method of claim 212, wherein the CAR is a VCAR.

214. The method of any one of claims 1-39 and 116-213, wherein the introducing step comprises an electroporation or a nucleofection.

215. The method of any one of claims 1-39 and 116-213, wherein the introducing step comprises a nucleofection and wherein the nucleofection comprises the steps of:

(a) contacting a transposon composition, a transposase composition, and a composition comprising a plurality of primary human T cells in a cuvette;

(b) applying one or more electrical pulses to the cuvette, and

(c) incubating the composition comprising the plurality of primary human T cells in a composition comprising a T-cell expansion composition comprising one or more of human serum albumin, recombinant human insulin, human transferrin, 2-Mercaptoethanol, Iscove's MDM, and an expansion supplement at 37°C.

216. The method of claim 215, wherein the transposon is a first transposon or a second transposon.

217. The method of claim 215 or 216, wherein the transposase composition is a first transposase composition or a second transposase composition.

218. The method of any one of claims 214-217, wherein the transposon composition is a 0.5 μg/μl solution comprising nuclease free water and wherein the cuvette comprises 2 μl of the transposon composition to yield 1 μg of transposon.

219. The method of claim 218, wherein the transposon composition comprises a piggyBac transposon.

220. The method of claim 219, wherein the transposon composition comprises a Sleeping Beauty transposon.

221. The method of claim 219 or 220, wherein the transposase composition comprises 5 μg of transposase.

222. The method of claim 221, wherein the transposase composition comprises a Super piggyBac (SPB) transposase.

223. The method of claim 221, wherein the transposase composition comprises a hyperactive Sleeping Beauty (SB100X) transposase.

224. The method of claim 219, wherein the transposon comprises a Helraiser transposon.

225. The method of claim 224, wherein the transposase composition comprises a Helitron transposase.

226. The method of claim 219, wherein the transposon comprises a Tol2 transposon.

227. The method of claim 226, wherein the transposase composition comprises a Tol2 transposase.

228. The method of any one of claims 215-227, wherein the composition comprising primary human T cells comprises a buffer that maintains or enhances a level of cell viability and/or a stem-like phenotype of the primary human T cells.

229. The method of claim 228, wherein the buffer maintains or enhances a level of cell viability and/or a stem-like phenotype of the primary human T cells prior to the nucleofection.

230. The method of claim 228, wherein the buffer maintains or enhances a level of cell viability and/or a stem-like phenotype of the primary human T cells during the nucleofection.

231. The method of claim 228, wherein the buffer maintains or enhances a level of cell viability and/or a stem-like phenotype of the primary human T cells following the nucleofection.

232. The method of any one of claims 228-231, wherein the buffer comprises a P3 primary cell solution.

233. The method of any one of claims 228-231, wherein the buffer comprises one or more of KCl, $MgCl_2$, ClNa, Glucose and $Ca(NO_3)_2$ in any absolute or relative abundance or concentration.

234. The method of claim 228, wherein the buffer further comprises a supplement selected from the group consisting of HEPES, Tris/HCl, and a phosphate buffer.

235. The method of claim 228 or 229, wherein the buffer comprises 5 mM KCl, 15 mM $MgCl_2$, 90 mM ClNa, 10 mM Glucose and 0.4 mM $Ca(NO_3)_2$.

236. The method of claim 235, wherein the buffer further comprises a supplement comprising 20 mM HEPES and 75 mM Tris/HCl.

237. The method of claim 236, wherein the buffer further comprises a supplement comprising 40 mM Na_2HPO_4/NaH_2PO_4 at pH 7.2.

238. The method of claim 215 or 228-237, wherein the composition comprising primary human T cells is depleted of cells expressing CD14, CD56, and/or CD19.

239. The method of any one of claims 215-238, wherein the composition comprising primary human T cells comprises 100 µl of the buffer and between $5x10^6$ and $25x10^6$ cells.

240. The method of any one of claims 215-239, wherein the method is performed in one or more cuvette(s) simultaneously.

241. The method of any one of claims 215-240, wherein the incubating step comprises incubating the composition comprising the plurality of primary human T cells in a pre-warmed T-cell expansion composition.

242. The method of any one of claims 215-241, wherein the incubation step has a period of 2 days.

243. The method of any one of claims 40-242, wherein the activation supplement comprises one or more cytokine(s).

244. The method of claim 243, wherein the one or more cytokine(s) comprise IL-2.

245. The method of any one of claims 96-244, wherein the expansion supplement comprises one or more cytokine(s).

246. The method of claim 245, wherein the one or more cytokine(s) comprise IL-2.

247. The method of any one of claims 1-246, wherein the method further comprises introducing into a modified T_{SCM} cell or a modified T_{CM} cell a composition comprising a genomic editing construct.

248. The method of claim 247, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a guide RNA and a clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR) associated protein 9 (Cas9) DNA endonuclease.

249. The method of claim 248, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a DNA binding domain and a type IIS endonuclease.

250. The method of claim 249, wherein the genomic editing construct encodes a fusion protein.

251. The method of claim 249, wherein the genomic editing construct encodes the DNA binding domain and the type IIS endonuclease and wherein the expressed DNA binding domain and the expressed type IIS endonuclease are non-covalently linked.

252. The method of any one of claims 247-251, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease.

253. The method of claim 252, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease is the DNA binding domain.

254. The method of claim 253, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for a Histidine (H) at position 840 (H840A).

255. The method of any one of claims 252-254, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease encodes a truncated Cas9.

256. The method of claim 255, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for an Asparagine (N) at position 580 (N580A).

257. The method of any one of claims 252-256, wherein the sequence derived from a Cas9 endonuclease comprises an amino acid substitution of an Alanine (A) for an Aspartic Acid (D) at position 10 (D10A).

258. The method of any one of claims 247-251, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a transcription activator-like effector nuclease (TALEN).

259. The method of claim 258, wherein the sequence derived from a TALEN is the DNA binding domain.

260. The method of claim 247, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a TALEN.

261. The method of any one of claims 247-251, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a sequence derived from a zinc-finger nuclease (ZFN).

262. The method of claim 261, wherein the sequence derived from a ZFN is the DNA binding domain.

263. The method of claim 247, wherein the genomic editing construct comprises a zinc-finger nuclease (ZFN).

264. The method of any one of claims 1-263, wherein the primary human T cell expresses one or more of CD62L, CD45RA, CD28, CCR7, CD127, CD45RO, CD95, CD95 and IL-2Rβ.

265. The method of any one of claims 1-263, wherein the primary human T cell is a naïve T-cell (T_N) and wherein the T_N expresses one or more of CD45RA, CCR7 and CD62L.

266. The method of any one of claims 1-263, wherein the primary human T cell is a T memory stem cell (T_{SCM}) and wherein the T_{SCM} expresses one or more of CD45RA, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CR7, and CD62L.

267. The method of any one of claims 1-263, wherein the primary human T cell is a central memory T-cell (T_{CM}) and wherein the T_{CM} expresses one or more of CD45RO, CD95, IL-2Rβ, CCR7, and CD62L.

268. The method of any one of claims 1-263, wherein the primary human T cell is an effector memory T-cell (T_{EM}) and wherein the T_{EM} expresses one or more of CD45RO, CD95, and IL-2Rβ.

269. The method of any one of claims 1-263, wherein the primary human T cell is an effector T-cell (T_{EFF}) and wherein the T_{EFF} expresses one or more of CD45RA, CD95, and IL-2Rβ.

270. The method of any one of claims 1-269, wherein the primary human T cell expresses CD4 and/or CD8.

271. A composition comprising a modified-T_{SCM} produced by the method of any one of claims 1-270.

272. A composition comprising a modified-T_{CM} produced by the method of any one of claims 1-270.

273. A use of the composition of claim 271 or 272 for the manufacture of a medicament to treat a subject in need thereof.

274. The use of claim 273, wherein the modified T_{SCM} or modified T_{CM} is autologous.

275. The use of claim 274, wherein the modified T_{SCM} or modified T_{CM} is allogeneic.

276. The use of any one of claims 273-275, wherein the antigen receptor is a T-cell receptor.

277. The use of claim 276, wherein the T-cell receptor is naturally-occurring.

278. The use of claim 276, wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring.

279. The use of claim 278, wherein the T-cell receptor comprises one or more mutation(s) compared to a wild-type T-cell receptor.

280. The use of claim 278 or 279, wherein the T-cell receptor is a recombinant T-cell receptor.

281. The use of any one of claims 273-275, wherein the antigen receptor is a Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR).

282. The use of claim 281, wherein the CAR comprises one or more Centyrin sequence(s).

283. The use of claim 282, wherein the CAR is a CARTyrin.

284. The method of claim 283, wherein the CAR comprises one or more VHH sequence(s).

285. The method of claim 284, wherein the CAR is a VCAR.

286. A method of treating a disease or disorder in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of the composition of claim 271 or 272.

287. The method of claim 286, wherein the modified T_{SCM} or modified T_{CM} is autologous.

288. The method of claim 286, wherein the modified T_{SCM} or modified T_{CM} is allogeneic.

289. The method of any one of claims 286-288, wherein the antigen receptor is a T-cell receptor.

290. The method of claim 289, wherein the T-cell receptor is naturally-occurring.

291. The method of claim 289, wherein the T-cell receptor is not naturally-occurring.

292. The method of claim 291, wherein the T-cell receptor comprises one or more mutation(s) compared to a wild-type T-cell receptor.

293. The method of claim 291 or 292, wherein the T-cell receptor is a recombinant T-cell receptor.

294. The method of any one of claims 286-288, wherein the antigen receptor is a Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR).

295. The method of claim 294, wherein the CAR comprises one or more Centyrin sequence(s).

296. The method of claim 295, wherein the CAR is a CARTyrin.

297. The method of claim 294, wherein the CAR comprises one or more VHH sequence(s).

298. The method of claim 297, wherein the CAR is a VCAR.

299. The method of claim any one of claims 286-298, wherein the disease or disorder is cancer and the antigen receptor specifically targets a cancer antigen.

300. The method of claim any one of claims 286-298, wherein the disease or disorder is an infectious disease or disorder and the antigen receptor specifically targets a viral, bacterial, yeast or microbial antigen.

301. The method of claim any one of claims 286-298, wherein the disease or disorder is a disease or disorder characterized by a lack of an activity or low abundance of a secretory protein or wherein the disease or disorder is a disease or disorder is treated by increasing an activity or an abundance of a secretory protein.

302. The method of claim 301, wherein the secretory protein comprises a coagulation factor VIII or coagulation factor IX protein.

303. The method of claim 301 or 302, wherein the abundance of the secretory protein is determined at a local site.

304. The method of claim 303, wherein the local site is accessible by a modified T_{SCM} cell or a modified T_{CM} cell.

FIG. 1

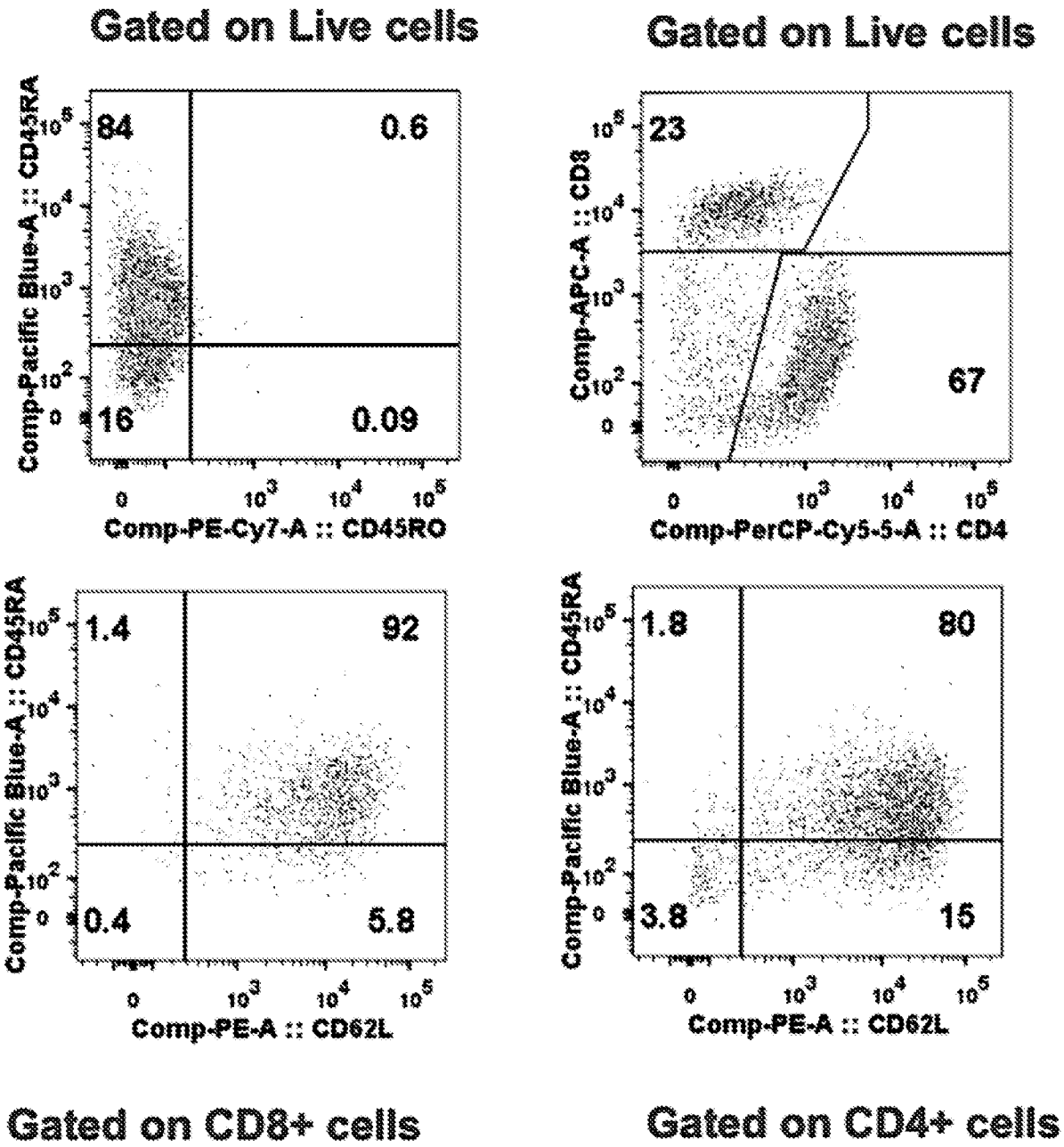

Gated on Live cells
Comp-Pacific Blue-A :: CD45RA
Comp-PE-Cy7-A :: CD45RO
84
0.6
16
0.09
Gated on Live cells
Comp-APC-A :: CD8
Comp-PerCP-Cy5-5-A :: CD4
23
67
Comp-Pacific Blue-A :: CD45RA
Comp-PE-A :: CD62L
1.4
92
0.4
5.8
Gated on CD8+ cells
Comp-Pacific Blue-A :: CD45RA
Comp-PE-A :: CD62L
1.8
80
3.8
15
Gated on CD4+ cells

FIG. 2

- There were no B cells and monocytes.
- Majority of the cells are CD3 T cells.
- 1.1% are NK cells, 1.7% are NKT cells

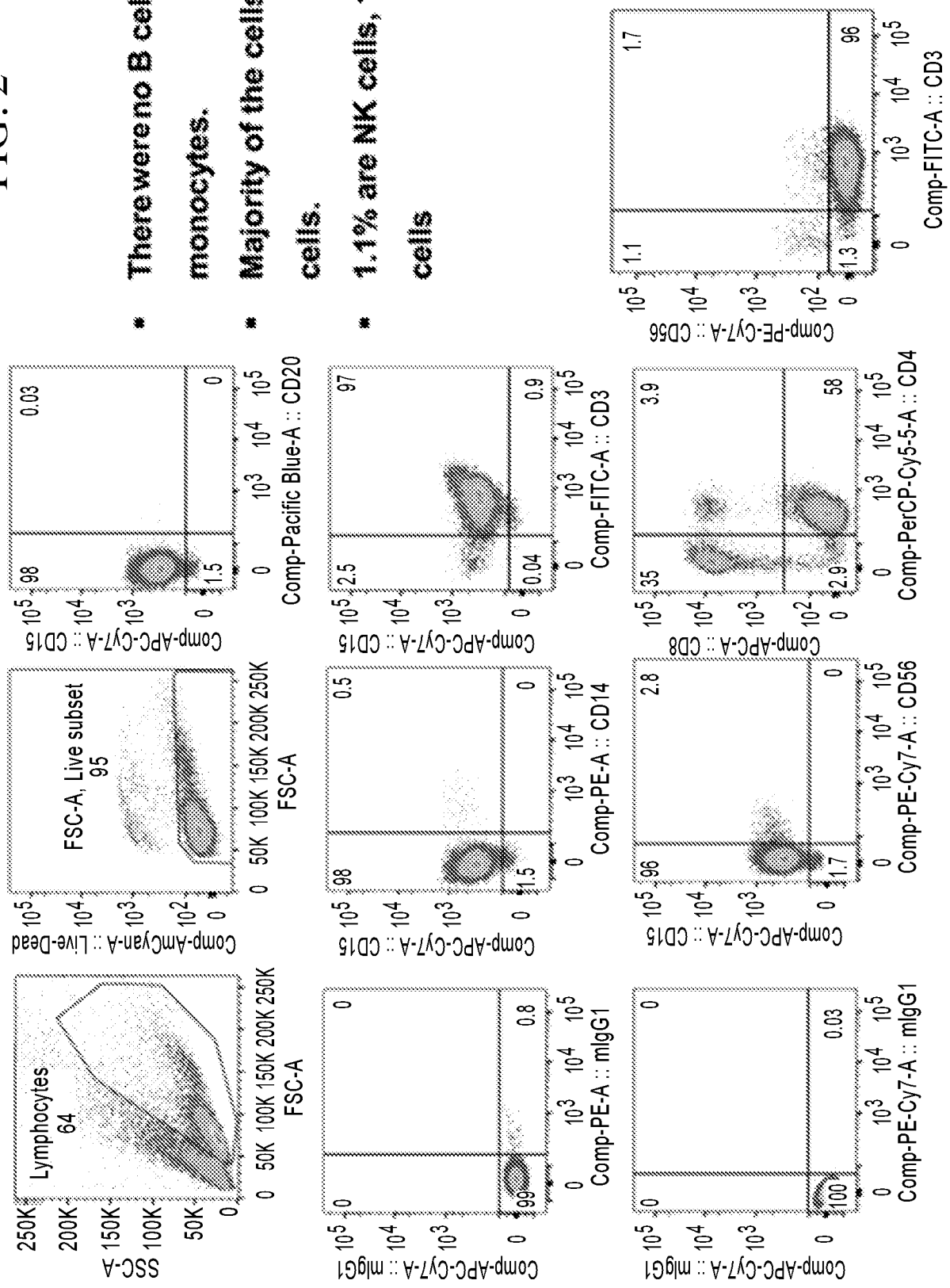


FIG. 3

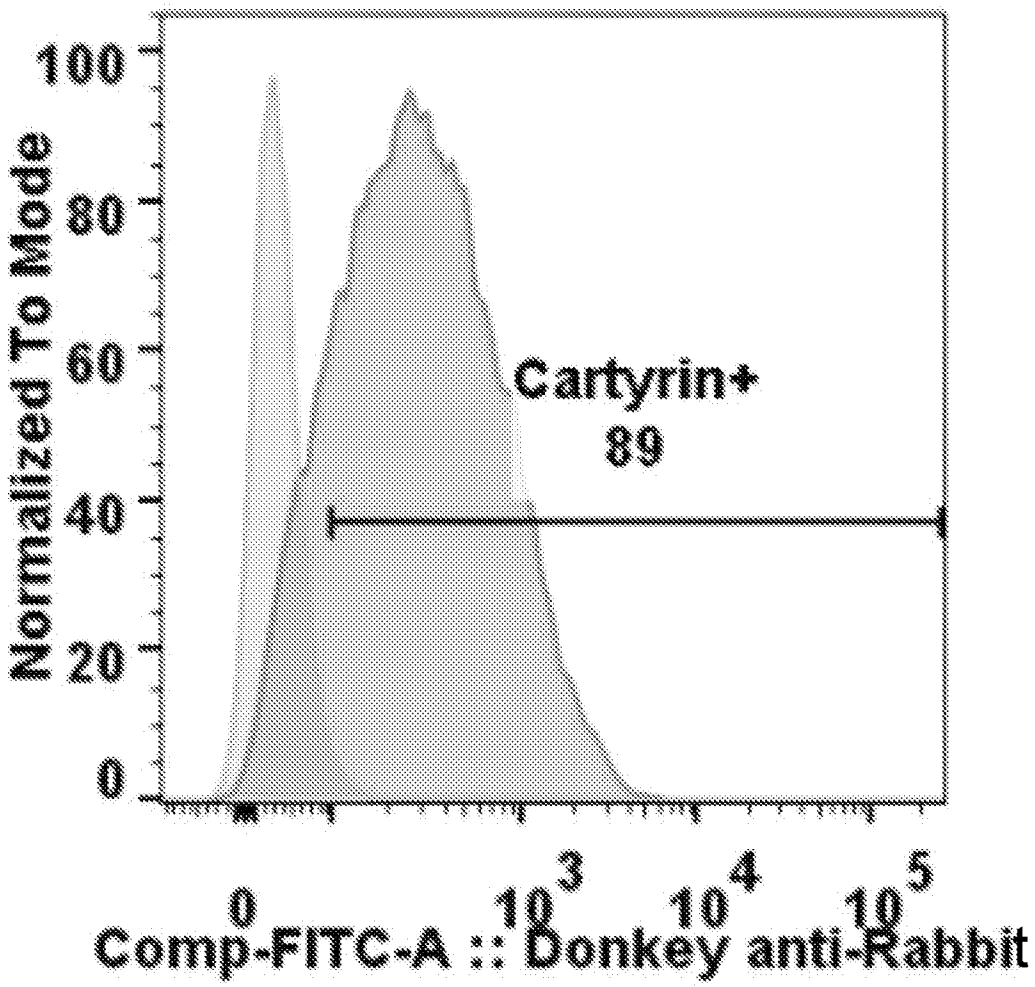

Normalized To Mode
100
80
60
40
20
0
Cartyrin+
89
0
10^3
10^4
10^5
Comp-FITC-A :: Donkey anti-Rabbit

FIG. 4

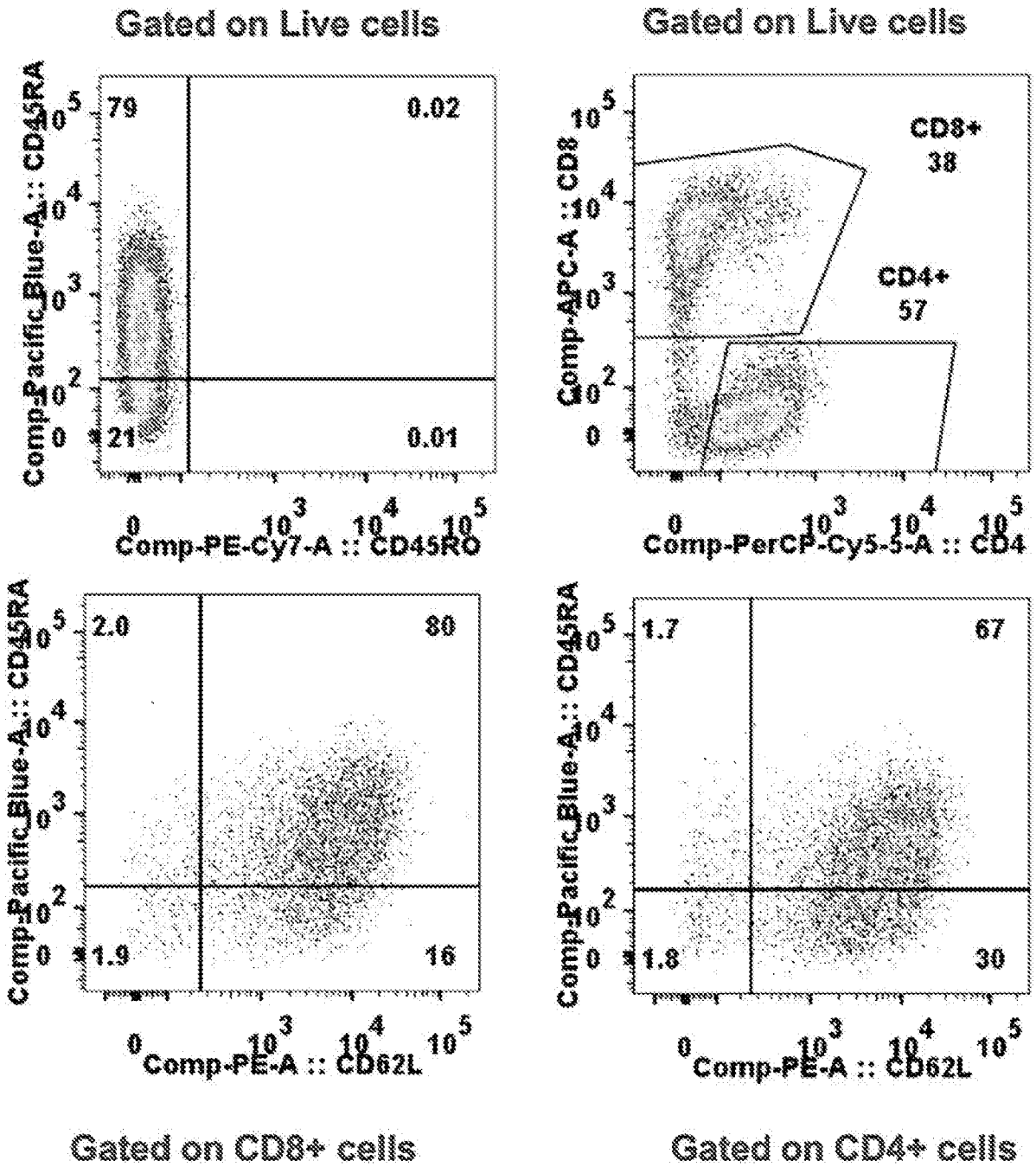

Gated on Live cells
Comp-Pacific Blue-A :: CD45RA
Comp-PE-Cy7-A :: CD45RO
79
0.02
21
0.01
Gated on Live cells
Comp-APC-A :: CD8
Comp-PerCP-Cy5-5-A :: CD4
CD8+
38
CD4+
57
Comp-Pacific Blue-A :: CD45RA
Comp-PE-A :: CD62L
2.0
80
1.9
16
Gated on CD8+ cells
Comp-Pacific Blue-A :: CD45RA
Comp-PE-A :: CD62L
1.7
67
1.8
30
Gated on CD4+ cells

FIG. 5

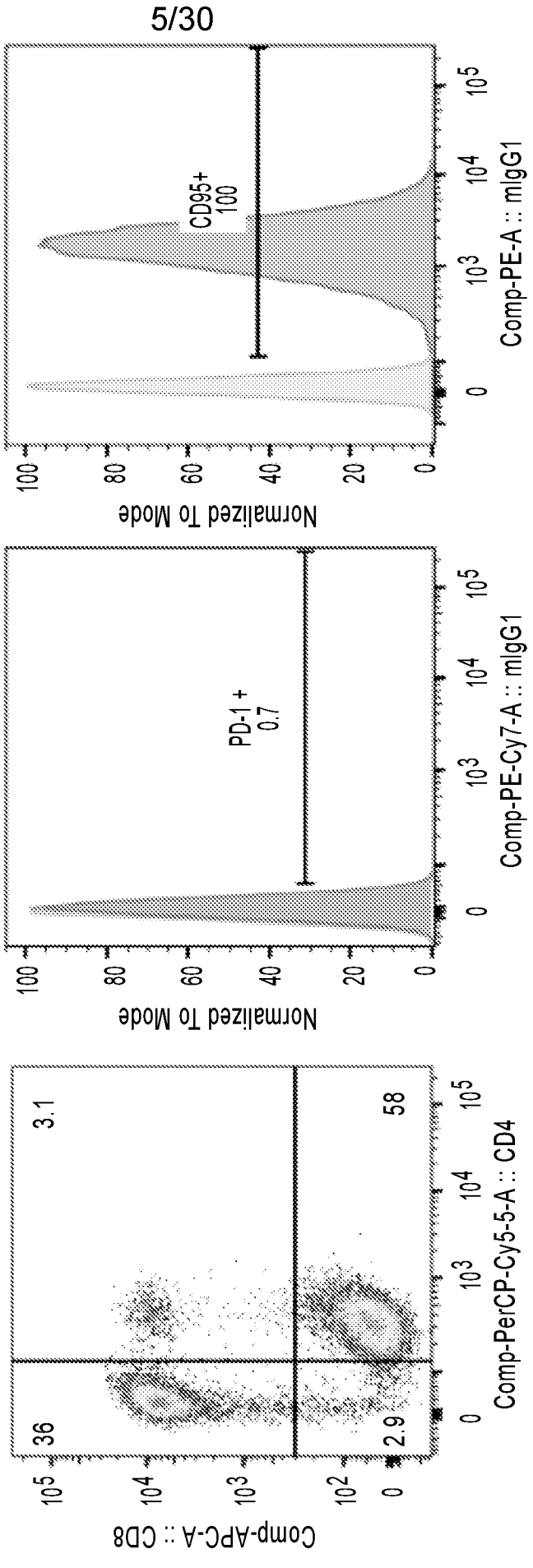

Comp-APC-A :: CD8
Comp-PerCP-Cy5-5-A :: CD4
3.1
58
36
2.9
Normalized To Mode
Comp-PE-Cy7-A :: mIgG1
PD-1 +
0.7
Normalized To Mode
Comp-PE-A :: mIgG1
CD95+
100

FIG. 6A

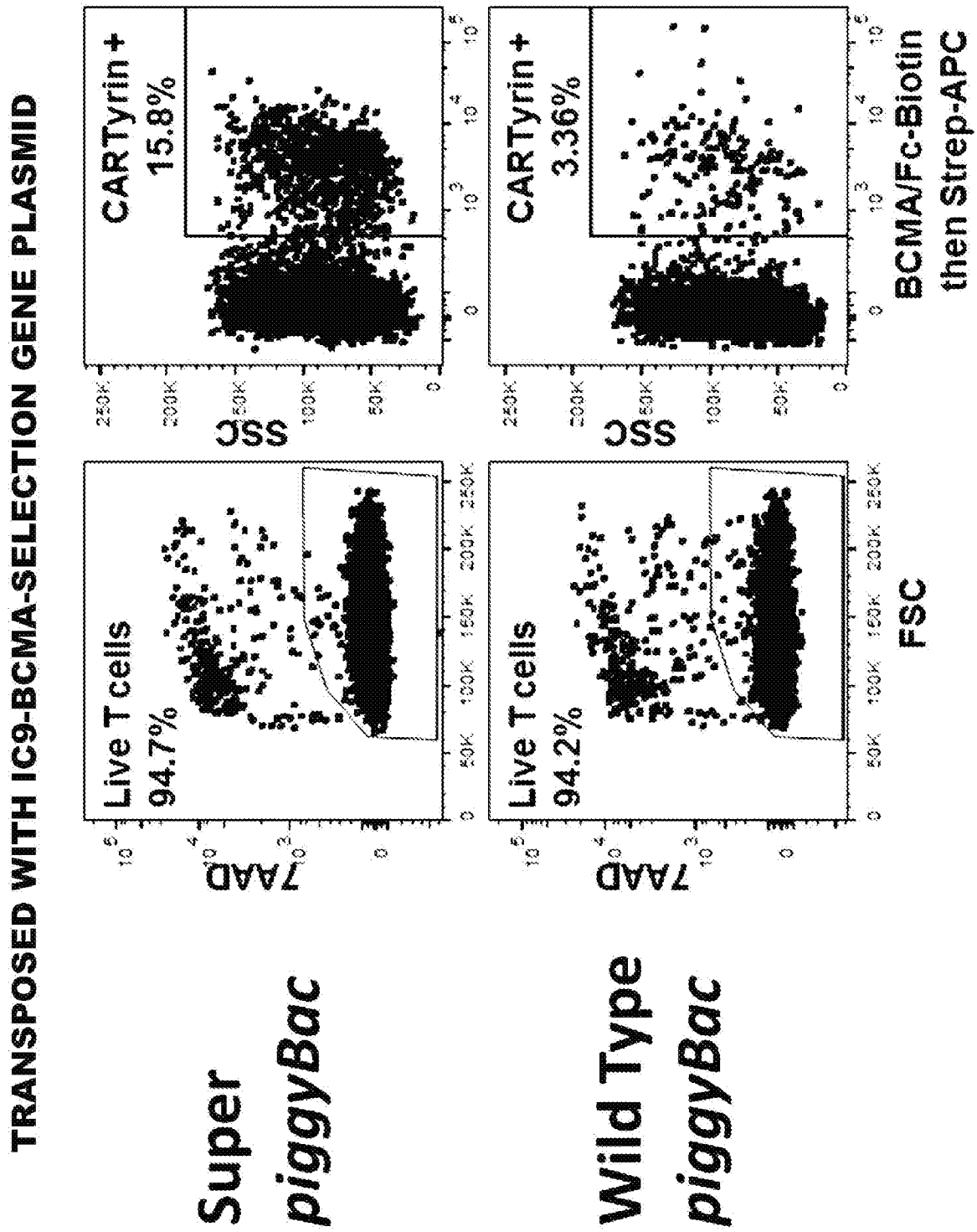

TRANSPOSED WITH IC9-BCMA-SELECTION GENE PLASMID
Super piggyBac
Wild Type piggyBac
Live T cells
94.7%
Live T cells
94.2%
CARTyrin+
15.8%
CARTyrin+
3.36%
7AAD
SSC
FSC
BCMA/Fc-Biotin
then Strep-APC

FIG. 6B

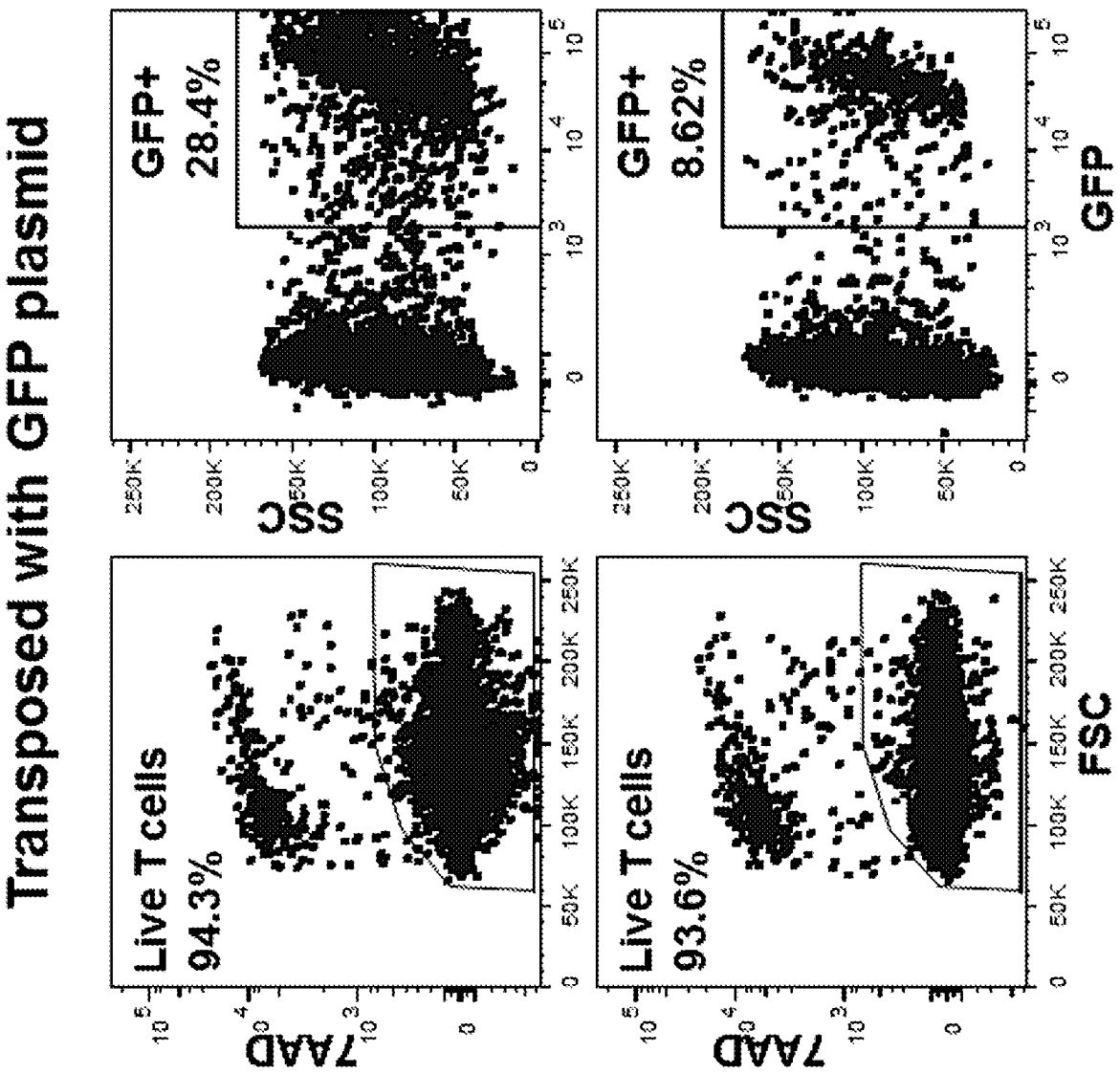

Transposed with GFP plasmid
Live T cells
94.3%
GFP+
28.4%
Live T cells
93.6%
GFP+
8.62%
7AAD
SSC
FSC
GFP

FIG. 6C

	CARTyrin+	GFP+
WT *piggyBac*	3.4%	8.6%
Super *piggyBac*	15.8%	28.4%
Fold Increase	4.7	3.3

FIG. 6D

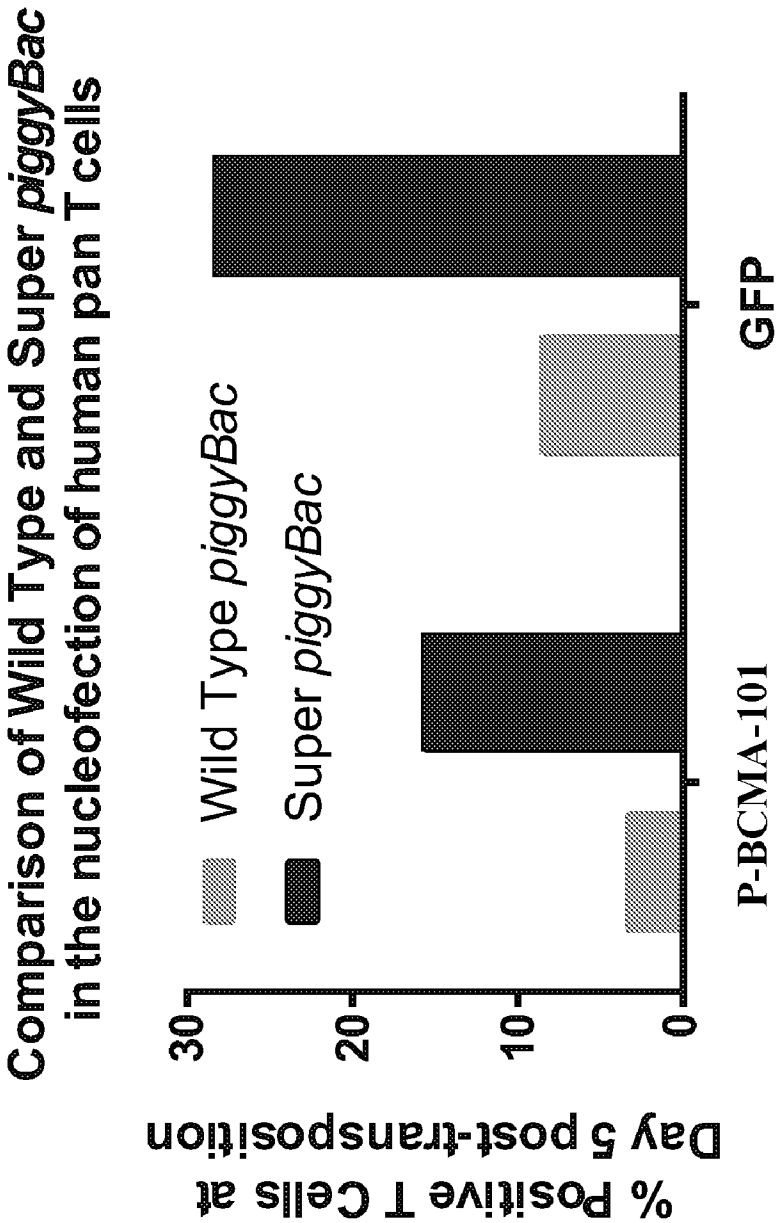

Comparison of Wild Type and Super piggyBac in the nucleofection of human pan T cells
% Positive T Cells at Day 5 post-transposition
30
20
10
0
Wild Type piggyBac
Super piggyBac
P-BCMA-101
GFP

FIG. 7

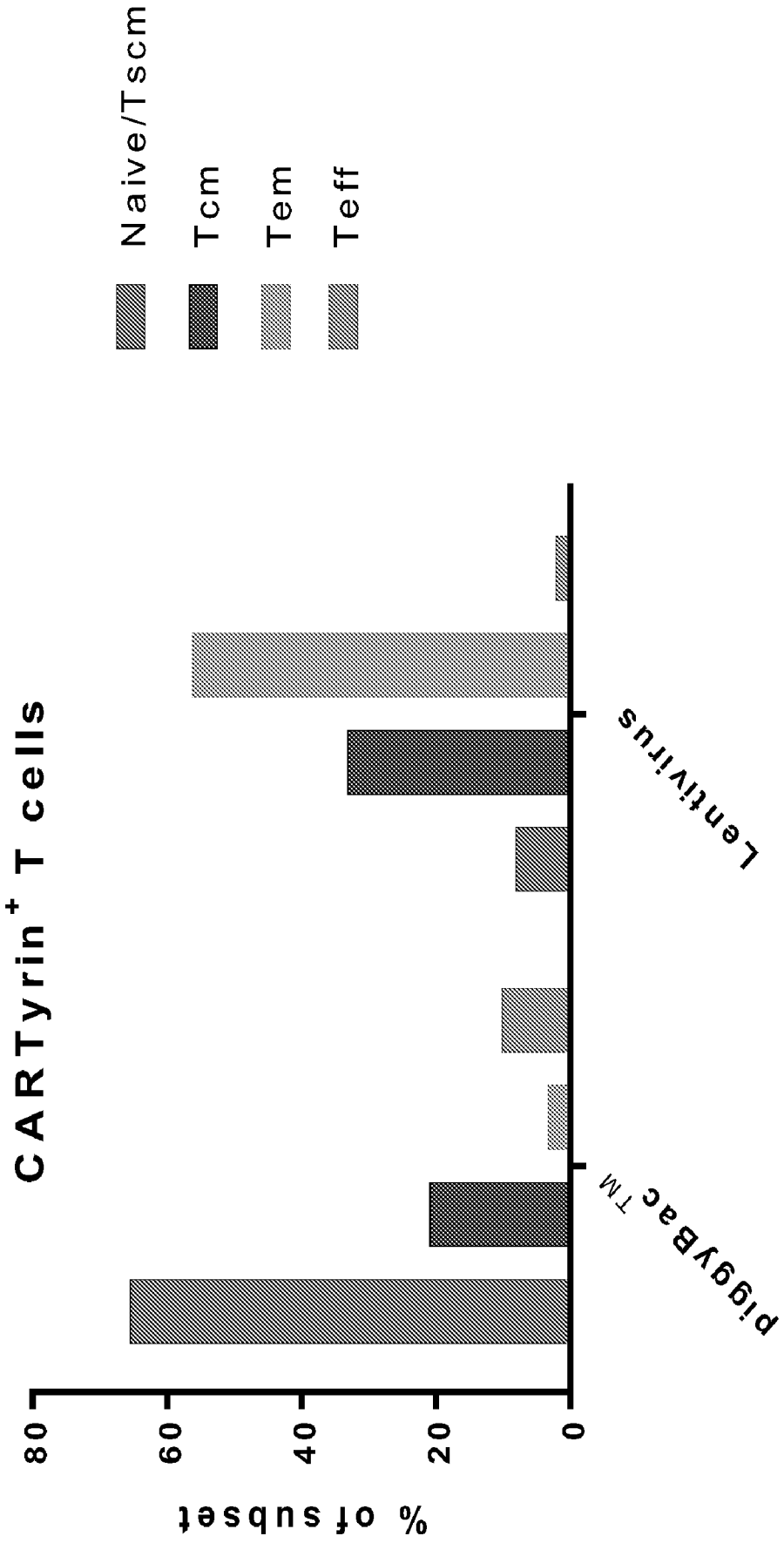

Naive/Tscm
Tcm
Tem
Teff
CARTyrin+ T cells
% of subset
80
60
40
20
0
piggyBac™
Lentivirus

FIG. 8A

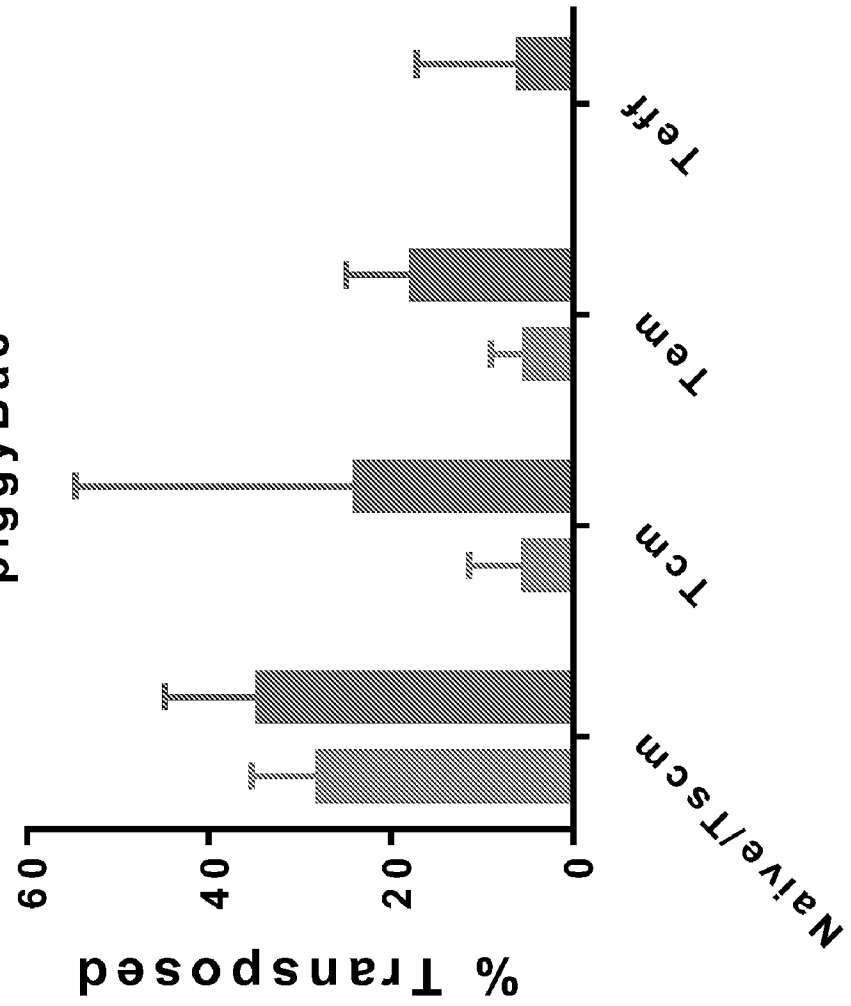


FIG. 8B

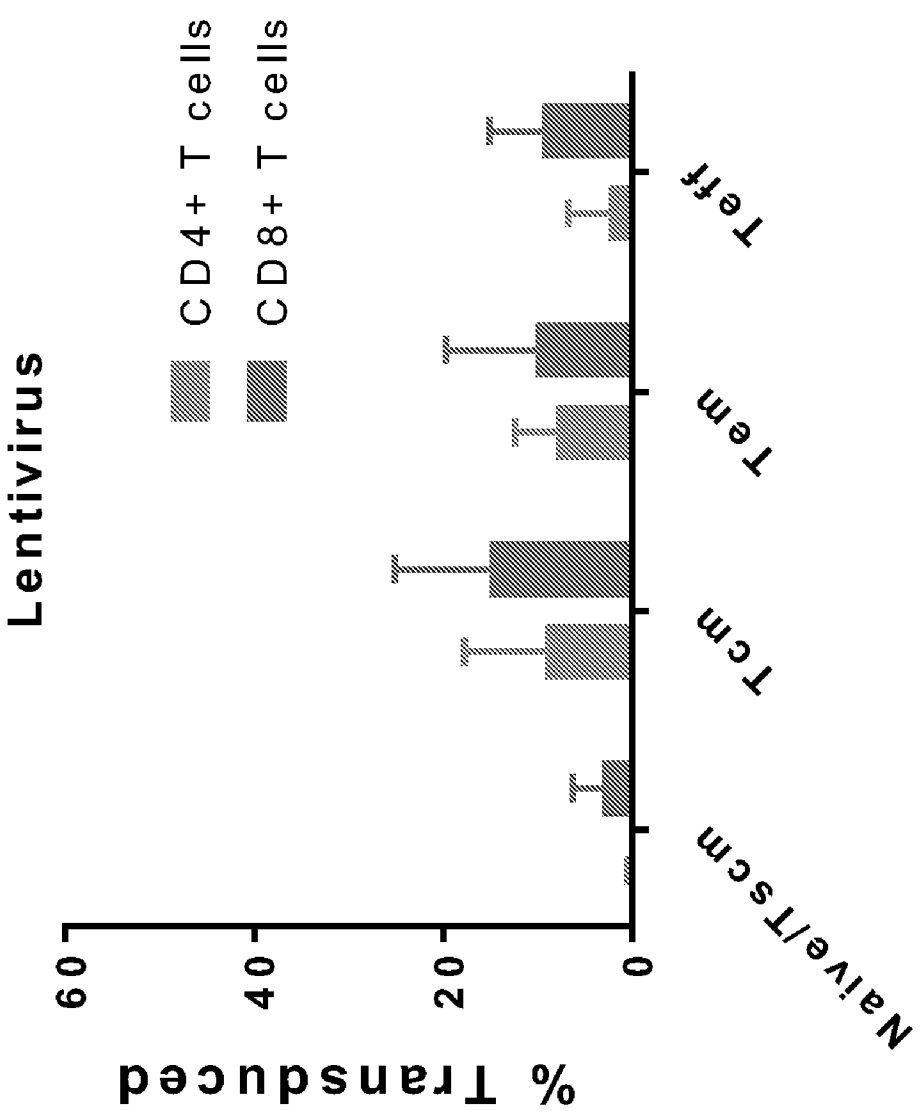

Lentivirus
CD4+ T cells
CD8+ T cells
% Transduced
60
40
20
0
Naive/Tscm
Tcm
Tem
Teff

FIG. 9

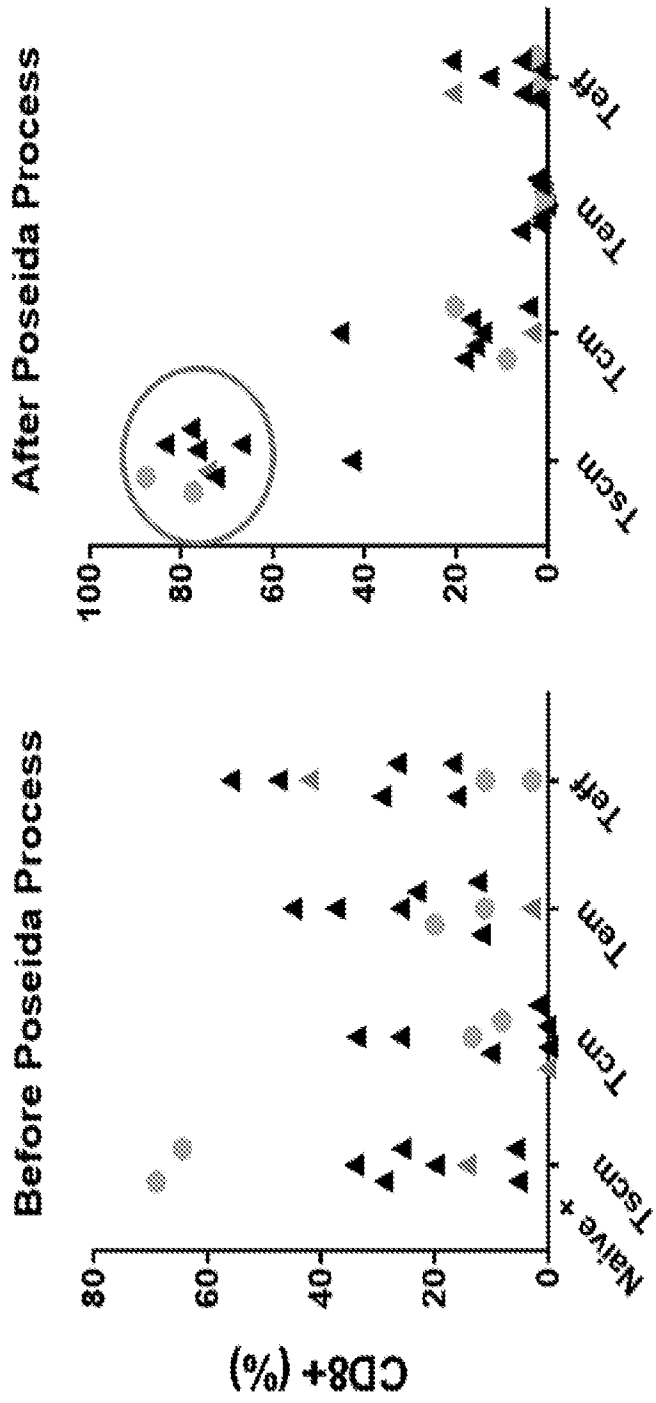

Healthy Donors
MM Patients
MM Patient currently undergoing treatment
- Velcade/Dex, Zometa/1 mo
- Bortezomib/3 wks
After Poseida Process
Before Poseida Process
CD8+ (%)
100
80
60
40
20
0
Naive +
Tscm
Tcm
Tem
Teff

FIG. 10

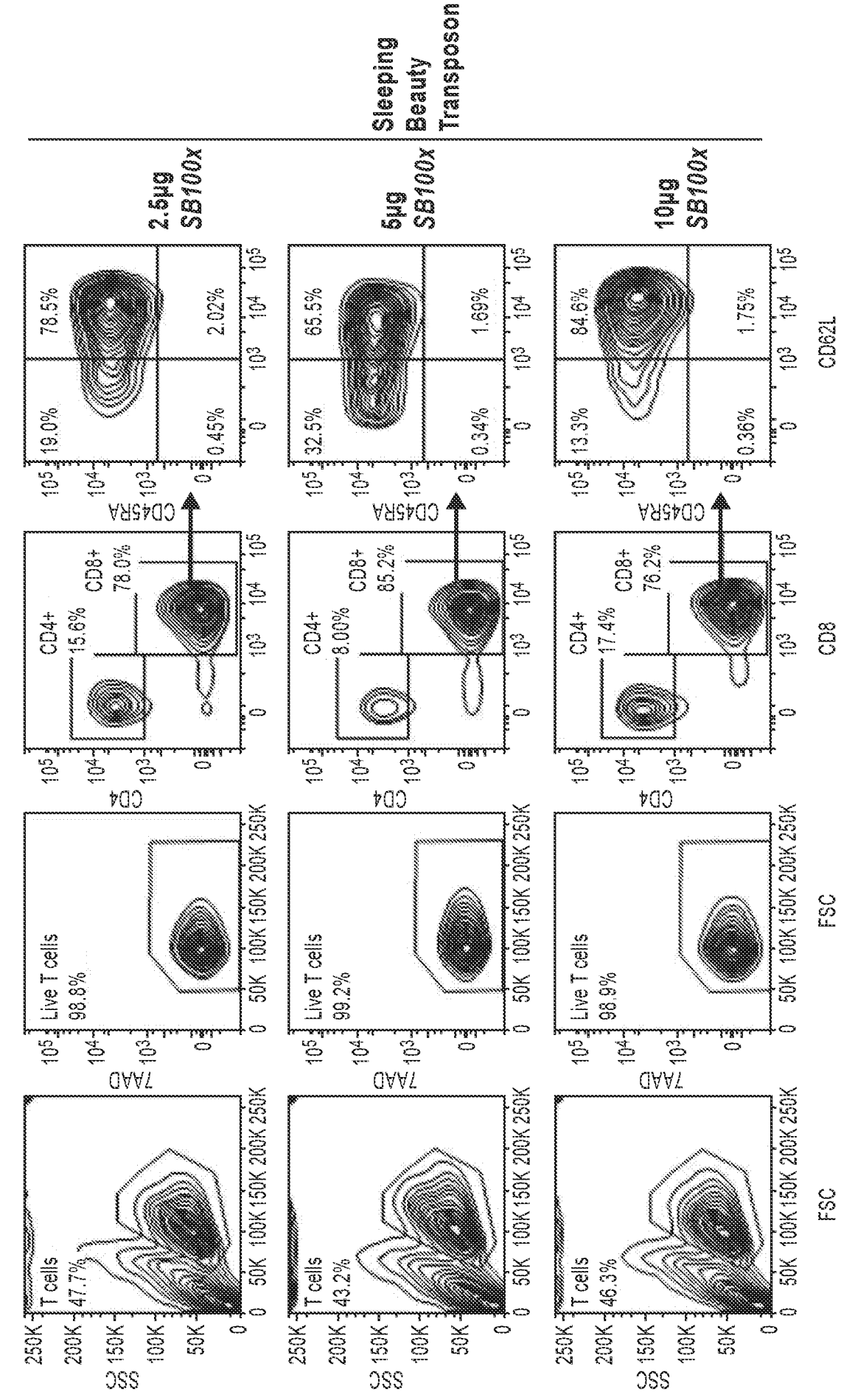

Sleeping Beauty Transposon
2.5µg SB100x
5µg SB100x
10µg SB100x
T cells
47.7%
43.2%
46.3%
Live T cells
98.8%
99.2%
98.9%
CD4+
15.6%
8.00%
17.4%
CD8+
78.0%
85.2%
76.2%
19.0%
32.5%
13.3%
0.45%
0.34%
0.36%
78.5%
65.5%
84.6%
2.02%
1.69%
1.75%
SSC
FSC
7AAD
CD4
CD45RA
CD62L
CD8

FIG. 10 Cont.

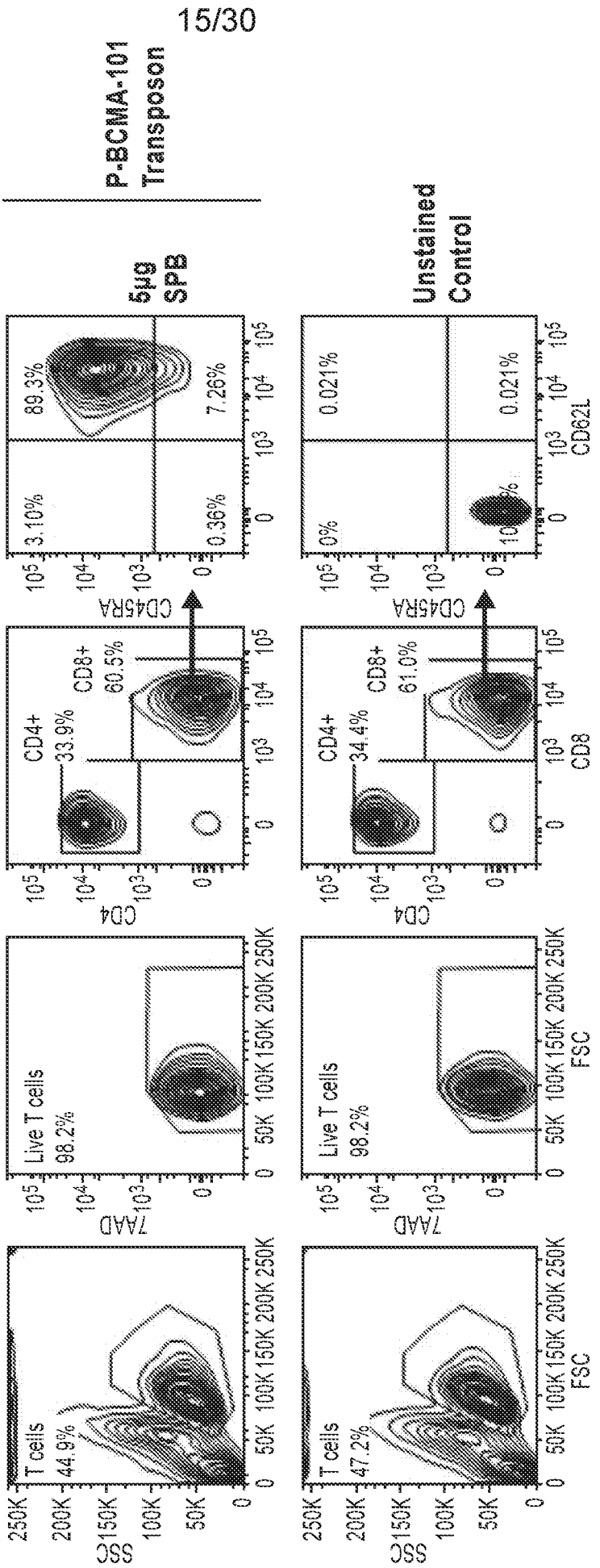

P-BCMA-101 Transposon
5µg SPB
Unstained Control
T cells
44.9%
47.2%
Live T cells
98.2%
98.2%
CD4+
33.9%
34.4%
CD8+
60.5%
61.0%
3.10%
0.36%
89.3%
7.26%
0%
0.021%
0.021%
SSC
FSC
7AAD
CD4
CD8
CD45RA
CD62L
0
50K
100K
150K
200K
250K

FIG. 11

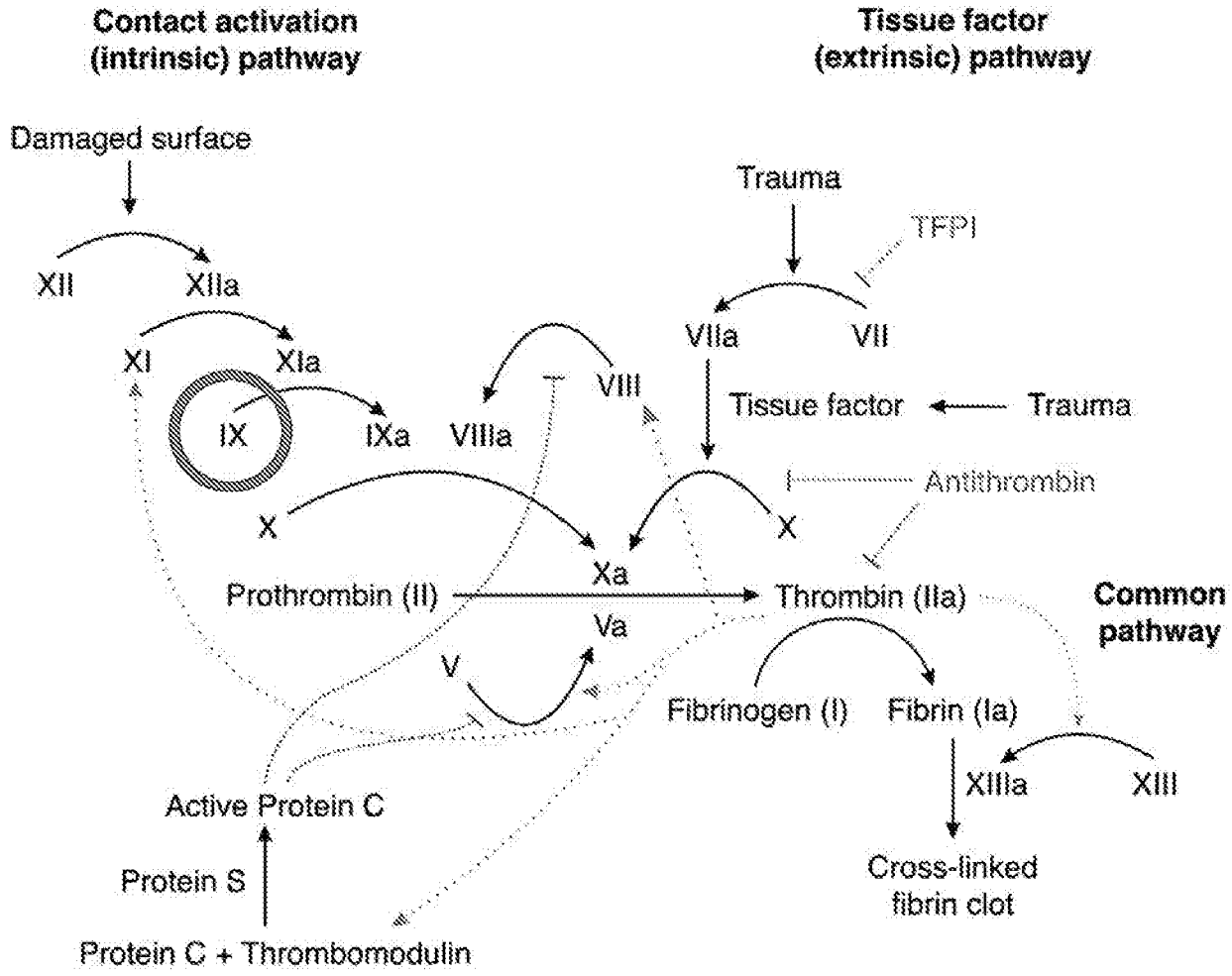

Contact activation
(intrinsic) pathway
Tissue factor
(extrinsic) pathway
Damaged surface
XII
XIIa
XI
XIa
IX
IXa
VIIIa
VIII
X
Xa
Prothrombin (II)
Thrombin (IIa)
Va
V
Active Protein C
Protein S
Protein C + Thrombomodulin
Trauma
TFPI
VIIa
VII
Tissue factor
Trauma
Antithrombin
X
Fibrinogen (I)
Fibrin (Ia)
XIIIa
XIII
Cross-linked
fibrin clot
Common
pathway

FIG. 12

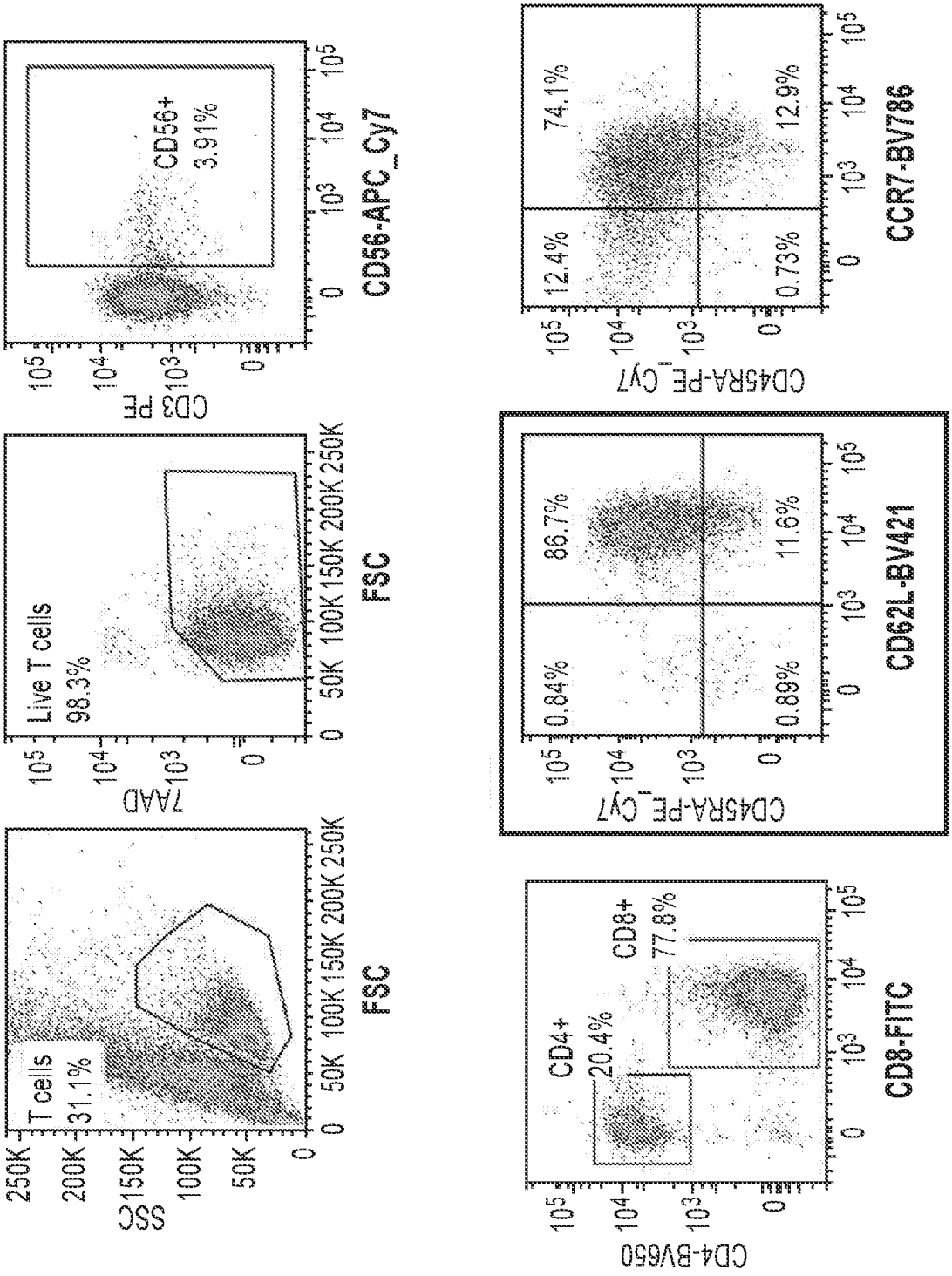

T cells
31.1%
SSC
FSC
7AAD
Live T cells
98.3%
FSC
CD3 PE
CD56+
3.91%
CD56-APC_Cy7
CD4+
20.4%
CD8+
77.8%
CD4-BV650
CD8-FITC
CD45RA-PE_Cy7
0.84%
86.7%
0.89%
11.6%
CD62L-BV421
CD45RA-PE_Cy7
12.4%
74.1%
0.73%
12.9%
CCR7-BV786

FIG. 13A

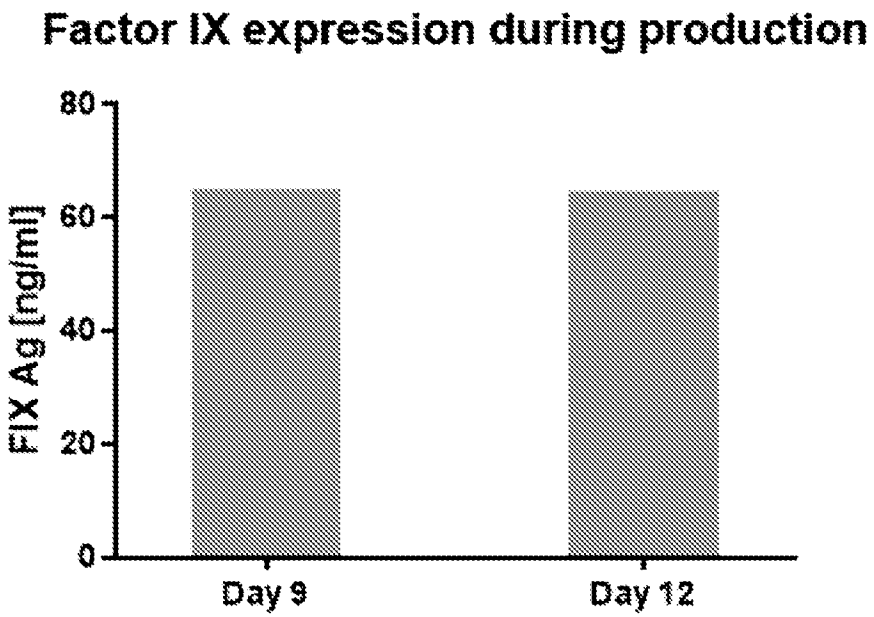

Factor IX expression during production
FIX Ag [ng/ml]
80
60
40
20
0
Day 9
Day 12

FIG. 13B

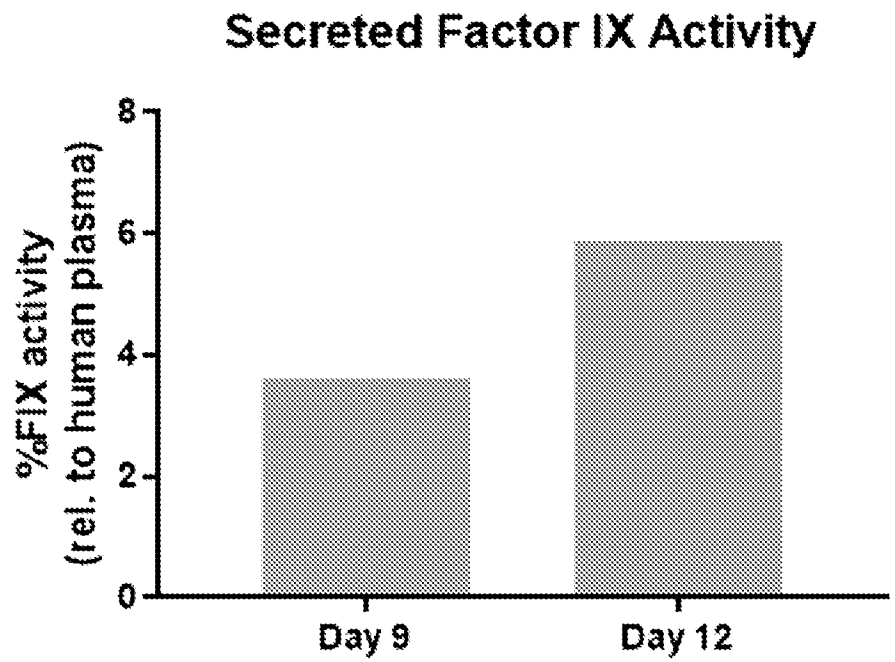

Secreted Factor IX Activity
%dFIX activity
(rel. to human plasma)
8
6
4
2
0
Day 9
Day 12

FIG. 14A

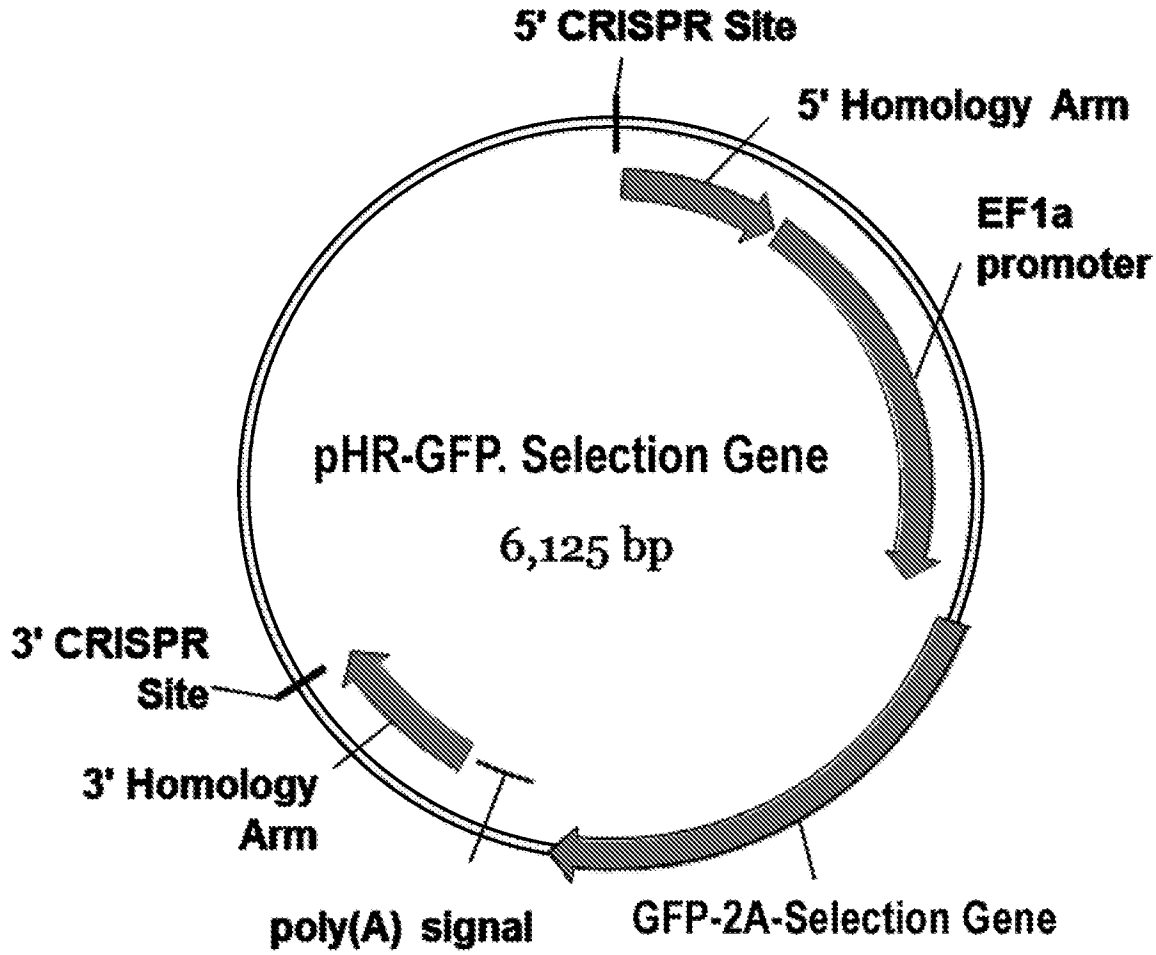

5' CRISPR Site
5' Homology Arm
EF1a promoter
pHR-GFP. Selection Gene
6,125 bp
3' CRISPR Site
3' Homology Arm
poly(A) signal
GFP-2A-Selection Gene

FIG. 14B

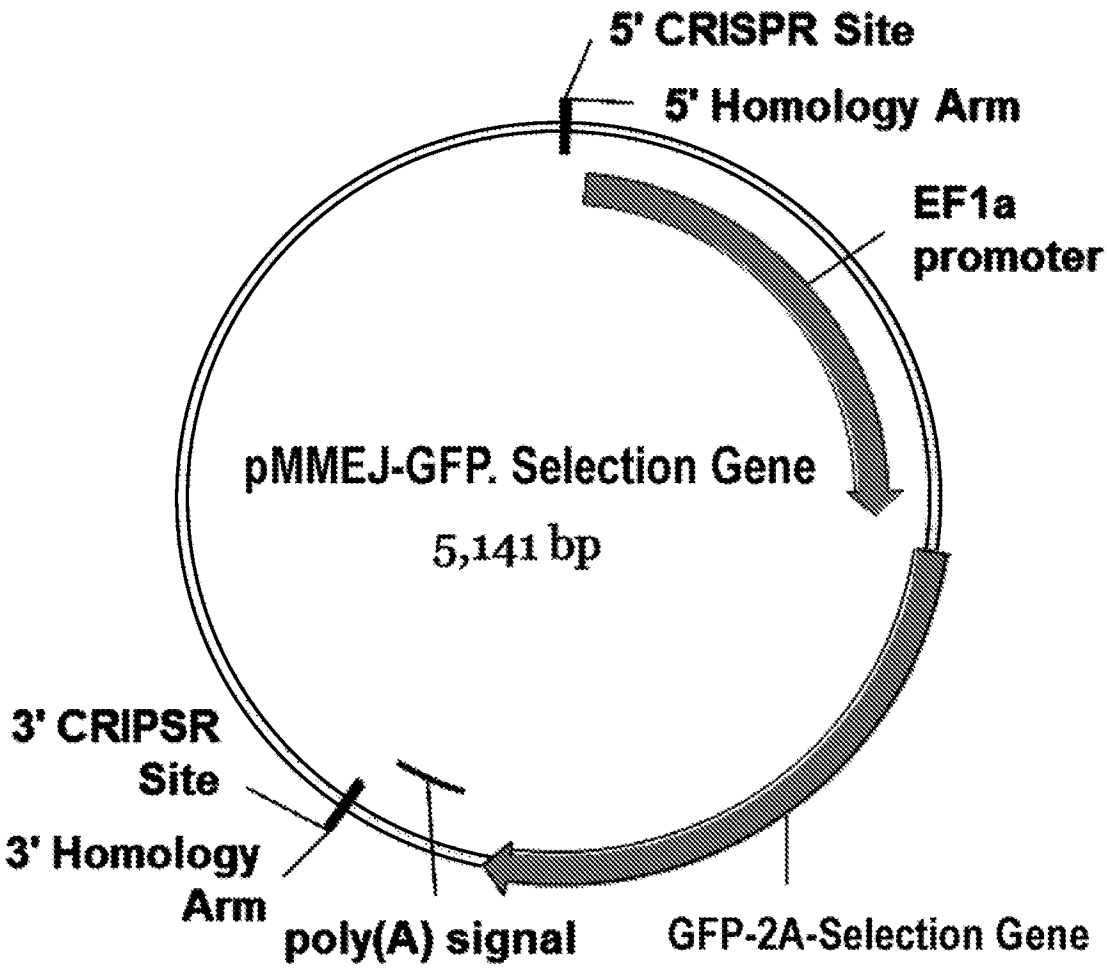

5' CRISPR Site
5' Homology Arm
EF1a promoter
pMMEJ-GFP. Selection Gene
5,141 bp
3' CRIPSR Site
3' Homology Arm
poly(A) signal
GFP-2A-Selection Gene

FIG. 14C

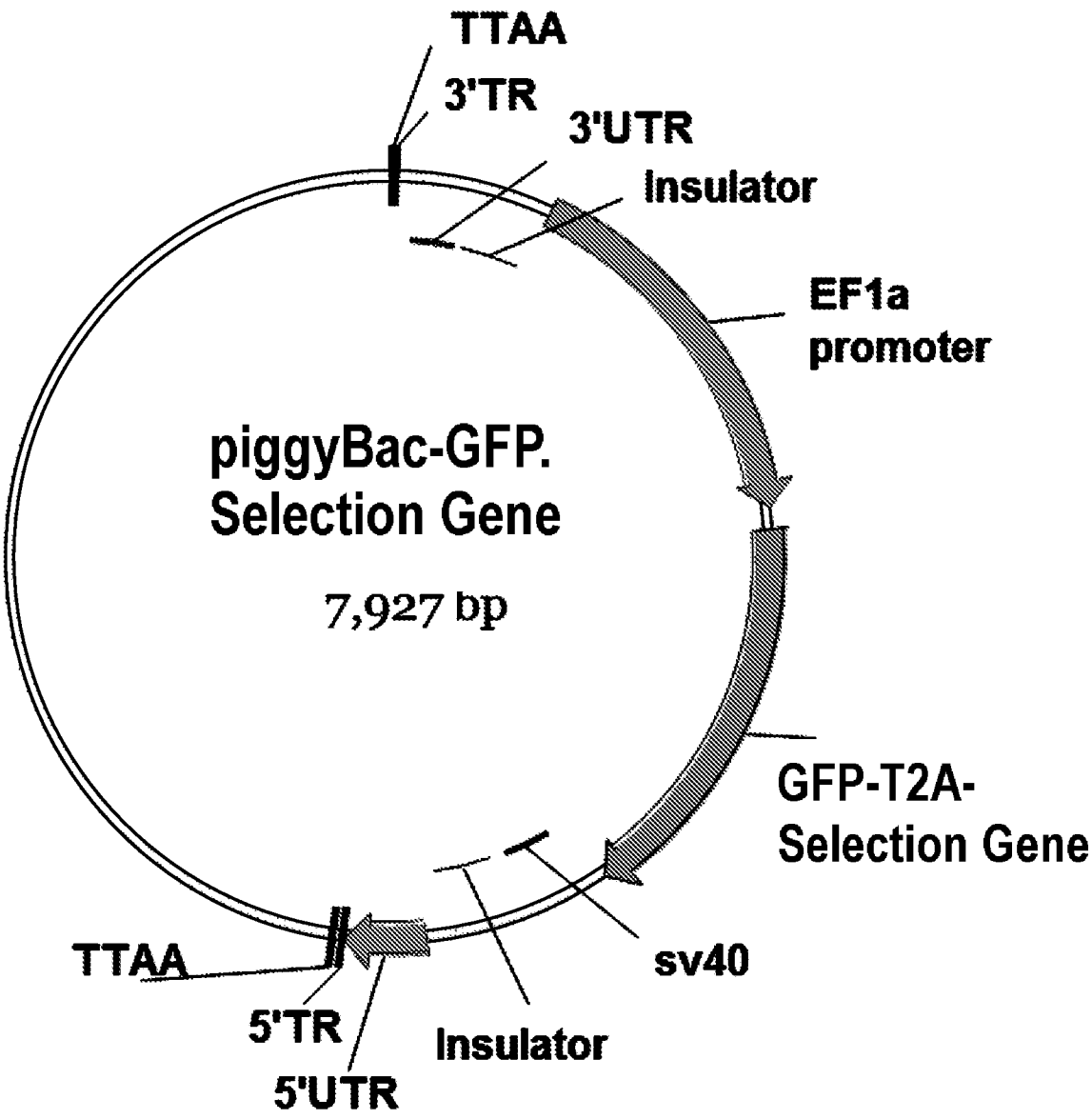

TTAA
3'TR
3'UTR
Insulator
EF1a
promoter
piggyBac-GFP.
Selection Gene
7,927 bp
GFP-T2A-
Selection Gene
sv40
TTAA
5'TR
5'UTR
Insulator

FIG. 14D

pHR-GFP.Selection Gene: (between 5′ and 3′ CRISPR Sites)

ggggccactagggacaggatcggcgtcttcactcgctgggttccctttttccttctccttctggggcctgtgccat
ctctcgtttcttaggatggccttctccgacggatgtctcccttgcgtcccgcctccccttcttgtaggcctgcat
catcaccgtttttctggacaaccccaaagtaccccgtctccctggctttagccacctctccatcctcttgctttc
tttgcctggacaccccgttctcctgtggattcgggtcacctctcactcctttcatttgggcagctcccctacccc
ccttacctctctagtctgtgctagctcttccagccccctgtcatggcatcttccaggggtccgagagctcagcta
gtcttcttcctccaaccccgggcccctatgtccacttcaggacagcatgtttgctgcctccagggatcctgtgtcc
ccgagctgggaccaccttatattcccagggccggttaatgtggctctggttctgggtacttttatctgtcccgac
gtccgatcgaaccatggacagttagctttgcaaagatggataaagttttaaacagagaggaatctttgcagctaa
tggaccttctaggtcttgaaaggagtgggaattggctccggtgcccgtcagtgggcagagcgcacatcgcccaca
gtccccgagaagttgggggggaggggtcggcaattgaaccggtgcctagagaaggtggcgcggggtaaactgggaa
agtgatgtcgtgtactggctccgccttttcccgagggtgggggagaaccgtatataagtgcagtagtcgccgtg
aacgttctttttcgcaacgggtttgccgccagaacacaggtaagtgccgtgtgtggttcccgcgggcctggcctc
tttacgggttatggcccttgcgtgccttgaattacttccacctggctgcagtacgtgattcttgatcccgagctt
cgggttggaagtgggtgggagagttcgaggccttgcgcttaaggagcccttcgcctcgtgcttgagttgaggcc
tggcctgggcgctggggccgccgcgtgcgaatctggtggcaccttcgcgcctgtctcgctgctttcgataagtct
ctagccatttaaaatttttgatgacctgctgcgacgctttttttctggcaagatagtcttgtaaatgcgggccaa
gatctgcacactggtatttcggttttggggccgcgggcggcgacggggcccgtgcgtcccagcgcacatgttcg
gcgaggcggggcctgcgagcgcggccaccgagaatcggacgggggtagtctcaagctggccggcctgctctggtg
cctggcctcgcgccgccgtgtatcgccccgccctgggcggcaaggctggcccggtcggcaccagttgcgtgagcg
gaaagatggccgcttcccggccctgctgcagggagctcaaaatggaggacgcggcgctcgggagagcgggcgggt
gagtcacccacacaaaggaaaagggcctttccgtcctcagccgtcgcttcatgtgactccacggagtaccgggcg
ccgtccaggcacctcgattagttctcgagcttttggagtacgtcgtctttaggttgggggggagggggttttatgcg
atggagtttccccacactgagtgggtggagactgaagttaggccagcttggcacttgatgtaattctccttggaa
tttgccctttttgagtttggatcttggttcattctcaagcctcagacagtggttcaaagtttttttcttccattt
caggtgtcgtgagaattctaatacgactcactatagggtgtgctgtctcatcattttggcaaagattggccacca
agcttaccgccatggtgagcaagggcgaggagctgttcaccggggtggtgcccatcctggtcgagctggacggcg
acgtaaacggccacaagttcagcgtgtccggcgagggcgagggcgatgccacctacggcaagctgaccctgaagt
tcatctgcaccaccggcaagctgcccgtgccctggcccaccctcgtgaccaccctgacctacggcgtgcagtgct
tcagccgctaccccgaccacatgaagcagcacgacttcttcaagtccgccatgcccgaaggctacgtccaggagc
gcaccatcttcttcaaggacgacggcaactacaagacccgcgccgaggtgaagttcgagggcgacaccctggtga
accgcatcgagctgaagggcatcgacttcaaggaggacggcaacatcctggggcacaagctggagtacaactaca
acagccacaacgtctatatcatggccgacaagcagaagaacggcatcaaggtgaacttcaagatccgccacaaca
tcgaggacggcagcgtgcagctcgccgaccactaccagcagaacaccccatcggcgacggccccgtgctgctgc
ccgacaaccactacctgagcacccagtccgccctgagcaaagaccccaacgagaagcgtgatcacatggtcctgc
tggagttcgtgaccgccgccgggatcactctcggcatggacgagctgtacaaggaaggaagaggcagcctgctga
catgtggcgacgtggaggagaaccctggcccaatggtgggcagcctgaattgtatcgtggccgtgtcccagaaca
tgggcatcggcaagaatggcgattttccttggccccctctgagaaatgagtccagatactttcagaggatgacca
caaccagctccgtggagggcaagcagaacctggtcatcatgggcaagaagacatggttctctatcccagagaaga
accgcccccctgaagggccggatcaatctggtgctgagcagggagctgaaggagccaccccagggagcacactttc
tgtccaggtctctggacgatgccctgaagctgaccgagcagcctgagctggccaacaaggtggacatggtgtgga
tcgtgggcggctctagcgtgtataaggaggccatgaatcaccctggccacctgaagctgttcgtgacacggatca
tgcaggactttgagtccgataccttctttccagagatcgacctggagaagtacaagctgctgcccgagtatcctg
gcgtgctgtctgatgtgcaggaggagaagggcatcaagtacaagttcgaggtgtatgagaagaacgattgataac
atatgcctttaattaaacactagttctatagtgtcacctaaattccctttagtgagggttaatggccgtaggccg
ccagaattgggtccagacatgataagatacattgatgagtttggacaaaccacaactagaatgcagtgaaaaaaa
tgctttatttgtgaaatttgtgatgctattgctttatttgtaaccattataagctgcaataaacaagttaacaac
aacaattgcattcattttatgtttcaggttcaggggaggtgtgggaggtttttcggactctaggacctgcgca
tgcgcttggggtacctaggatatcgacagaaaagccccatccttaggcctcctccttcctagtctcctgatattg
ggtctaacccccacctcctgttaggcagattccttatctggtgacacacccccatttcctggagccatctctctc
cttgccagaacctctaaggtttgcttacgatggagccagagaggatcctgggagggagagcttggcaggggtgg
gagggaaggggggggatgcgtgacctgcccggttctcagtggccaccctgcgctaccctctcccagaacctgagct
gctctgacgcggccgtctggtgcgtttcactgatcctggtgctgcagcttccttacacttcccaagaggagaagc
agtttggaaaaacaaaatcagaataagttggtcctgagttctaactttggctcttcacctttctagtccccaatt
tatattgttcctccgtgcgtcagttttacctgtgagataaggccagtagccagccccgtcctggcagggctgtgc
ctctagggacaggattggtgacg

(SEQ ID NO: 41)

FIG. 14E

pMMEJ-GFP.Selection Gene: (between 5′ and 3′ CRISPR Sites)

ccaatcctgtccctagtggccccactgtggggacgtccgatcgaaccatggacagttagctttgcaaagatggat
aaagttttaaacagagaggaatctttgcagctaatggaccttctaggtcttgaaaggagtgggaattggctccgg
tgcccgtcagtgggcagagcgcacatcgcccacagtccccgagaagttgggggggagggtcggcaattgaaccgg
tgcctagagaaggtggcgcggggtaaactgggaaagtgatgtcgtgtactggctccgccttttcccgagggtgg
gggagaaccgtatataagtgcagtagtcgccgtgaacgttcttttcgcaacgggtttgccgccagaacacaggt
aagtgccgtgtgtggttcccgcgggcctggcctctttacgggttatggcccttgcgtgccttgaattacttccac
ctggctgcagtacgtgattcttgatcccgagcttcgggttggaagtgggtgggagagttcgaggccttgcgctta
aggagccccttcgcctcgtgcttgagttgaggcctggcctgggcgctggggccgccgcgtgcgaatctggtggca
ccttcgcgcctgtctcgctgctttcgataagtctctagccatttaaaatttttgatgacctgctgcgacgctttt
tttctggcaagatagtcttgtaaatgcgggccaagatctgcacactggtatttcggttttggggccgcgggcgg
cgacggggcccgtgcgtcccagcgcacatgttcggcgaggcggggcctgcgagcgcggccaccgagaatcggacg
ggggtagtctcaagctggccggcctgctctggtgcctggcctcgcgccgccgtgtatcgccccgccctgggcggc
aaggctggcccggtcggcaccagttgcgtgagcggaaagatggccgcttcccggccctgctgcagggagctcaaa
atggaggacgcggcgctcgggagagcgggcgggtgagtcacccacacaaaggaaaagggcctttccgtcctcagc
cgtcgcttcatgtgactccacggagtaccgggcgccgtccaggcacctcgattagttctcgagcttttggagtac
gtcgtctttaggttgggggagggggttttatgcgatggagtttccccacactgagtgggtggagactgaagttag
gccagcttggcacttgatgtaattctccttggaatttgccctttttgagtttggatcttggttcattctcaagcc
tcagacagtggttcaaagtttttttcttccatttcaggtgtcgtgagaattctaatacgactcactatagggtgt
gctgtctcatcattttggcaaagattggccaccaagcttaccgccatggtgagcaagggcgaggagctgttcacc
ggggtggtgcccatcctggtcgagctggacggcgacgtaaacggccacaagttcagcgtgtccggcgagggcgag
ggcgatgccacctacggcaagctgaccctgaagttcatctgcaccaccggcaagctgcccgtgccctggcccacc
ctcgtgaccaccctgacctacggcgtgcagtgcttcagccgctaccccgaccacatgaagcagcacgacttcttc
aagtccgccatgcccgaaggctacgtccaggagcgcaccatcttcttcaaggacgacggcaactacaagacccgc
gccgaggtgaagttcgagggcgacaccctggtgaaccgcatcgagctgaagggcatcgacttcaaggaggacggc
aacatcctggggcacaagctggagtacaactacaacagccacaacgtctatatcatggccgacaagcagaagaac
ggcatcaaggtgaacttcaagatccgccacaacatcgaggacggcagcgtgcagctcgccgaccactaccagcag
aacacccccatcggcgacggccccgtgctgctgcccgacaaccactacctgagcacccagtccgccctgagcaaa
gaccccaacgagaagcgtgatcacatggtcctgctggagttcgtgaccgccgccgggatcactctcggcatggac
gagctgtacaaggaaggaagaggcagcctgctgacatgtggcgacgtggaggagaaccctggcccaatggtgggc
agcctgaattgtatcgtggccgtgtcccagaacatgggcatcggcaagaatggcgattttccttggccccctctg
agaaatgagtccagatactttcagaggatgaccacaaccagctccgtggagggcaagcagaacctggtcatcatg
ggcaagaagacatggttctctatcccagagaagaaccgccccctgaagggccggatcaatctggtgctgagcagg
gagctgaaggagccaccccagggagcacactttctgtccaggtctctggacgatgccctgaagctgaccgagcag
cctgagctggccaacaaggtggacatggtgtggatcgtgggcggctctagcgtgtataaggaggccatgaatcac
cctggccacctgaagctgttcgtgacacggatcatgcaggactttgagtccgataccttctttccagagatcgac
ctggagaagtacaagctgctgcccgagtatcctggcgtgctgtctgatgtgcaggaggagaagggcatcaagtac
aagttcgaggtgtatgagaagaacgattgataacatatgcctttaattaaacactagttctatagtgtcacctaa
attccctttagtgagggttaatggccgtaggccgccagaattgggtccagacatgataagatacattgatgagtt
tggacaaaccacaactagaatgcagtgaaaaaaatgctttatttgtgaaatttgtgatgctattgctttatttgt
aaccattataagctgcaataaacaagttaacaacaacaattgcattcattttatgtttcaggttcaggggggaggt
gtgggaggtttttttcggactctaggacctgcgcatgcgcttggggtacctaggatatcggatggggcttttctgt
caccaatcctgagg

(SEQ ID NO: 42)

FIG. 15

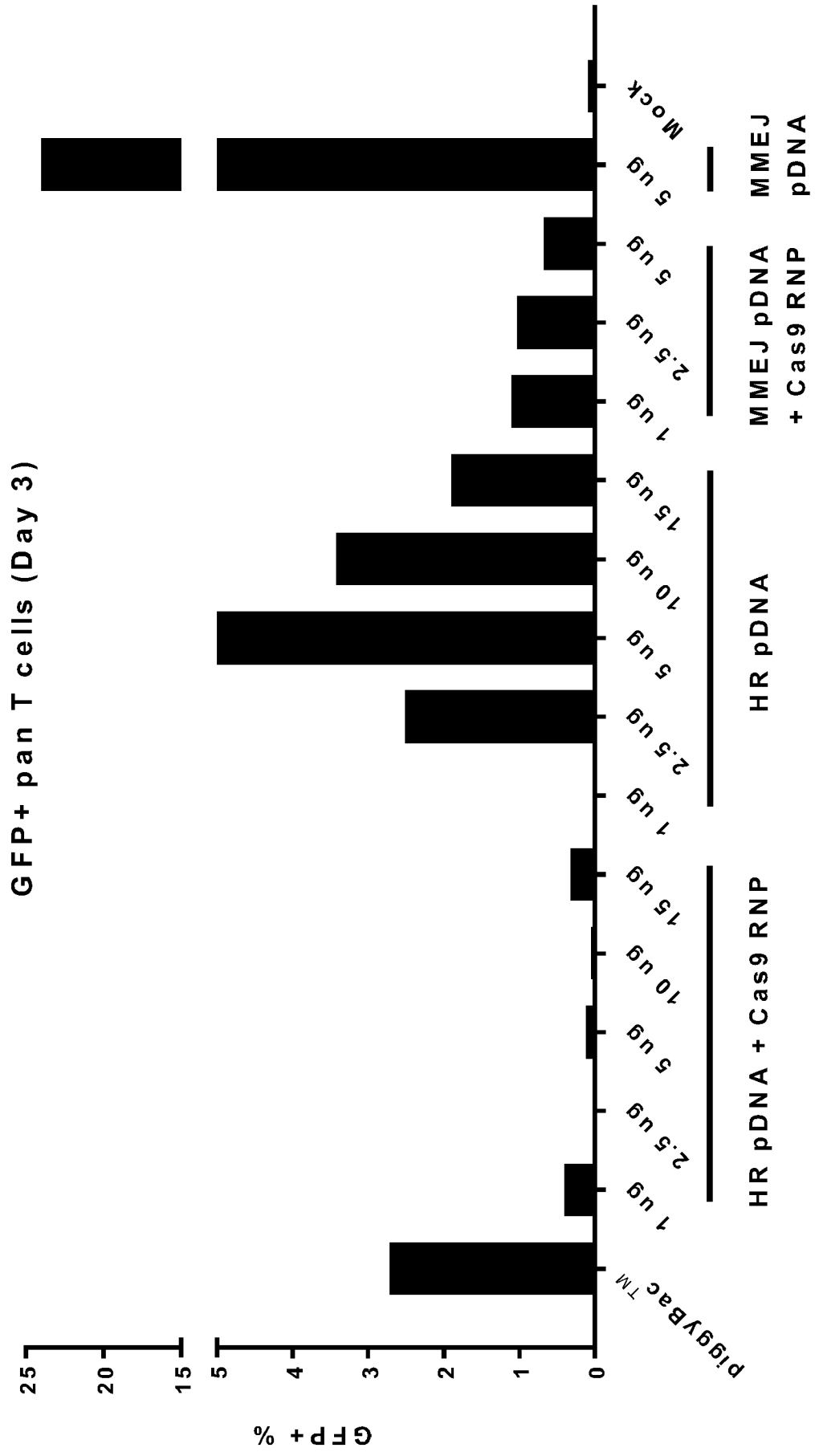

GFP+ pan T cells (Day 3)
GFP+ %
0
1
2
3
4
5
15
20
25
pIggyBac TM
1 ug
2.5 ug
5 ug
10 ug
15 ug
HR pDNA + Cas9 RNP
1 ug
2.5 ug
5 ug
10 ug
15 ug
HR pDNA
1 ug
2.5 ug
5 ug
MMEJ pDNA + Cas9 RNP
5 ug
Mock
MMEJ pDNA

FIG. 16

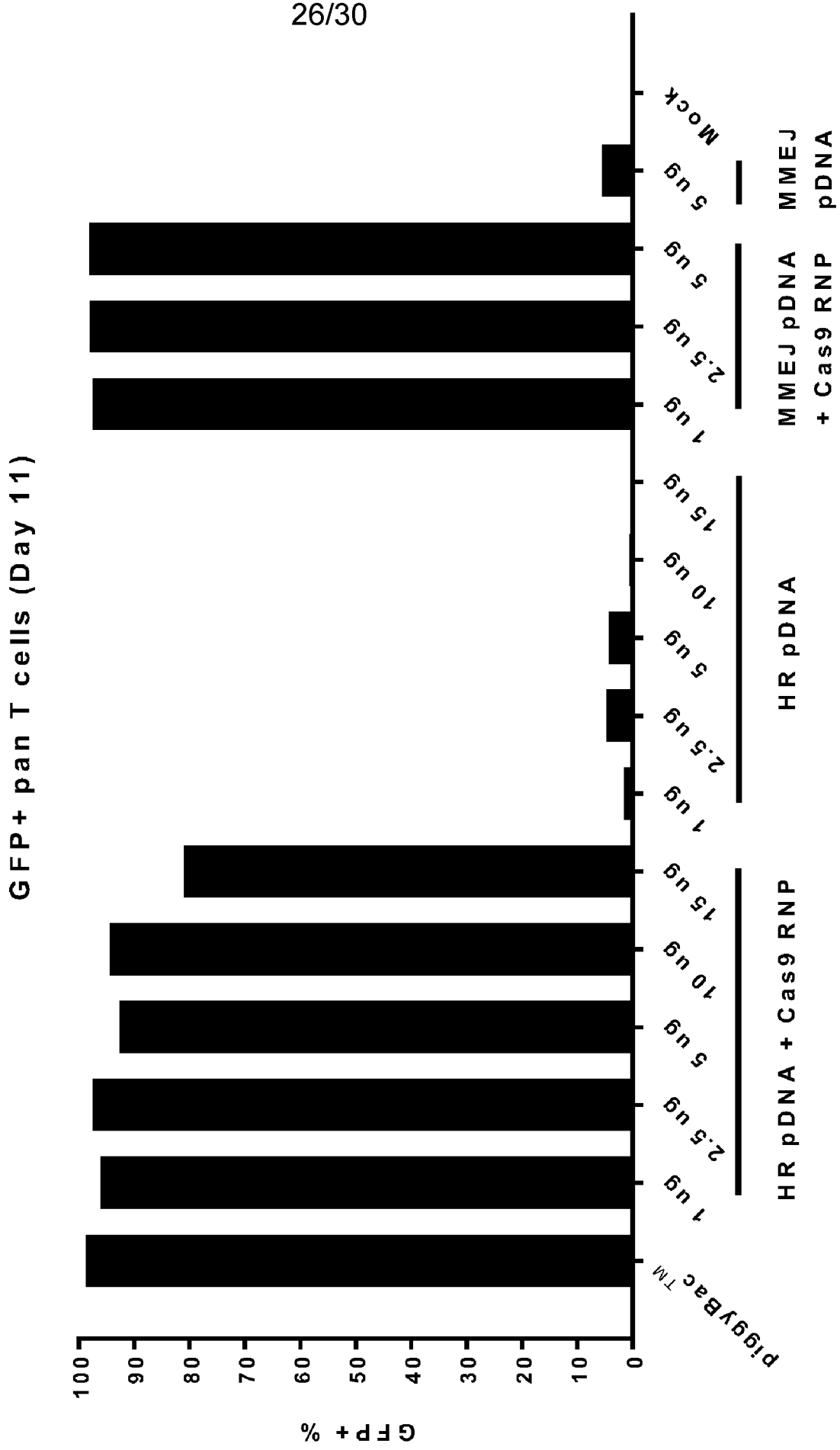

GFP+ pan T cells (Day 11)
GFP+ %
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
pIggyBac™
1 ug
2.5 ug
5 ug
10 ug
15 ug
HR pDNA + Cas9 RNP
1 ug
2.5 ug
5 ug
10 ug
15 ug
HR pDNA
1 ug
2.5 ug
5 ug
MMEJ pDNA + Cas9 RNP
5 ug
Mock
MMEJ pDNA

FIG. 17A

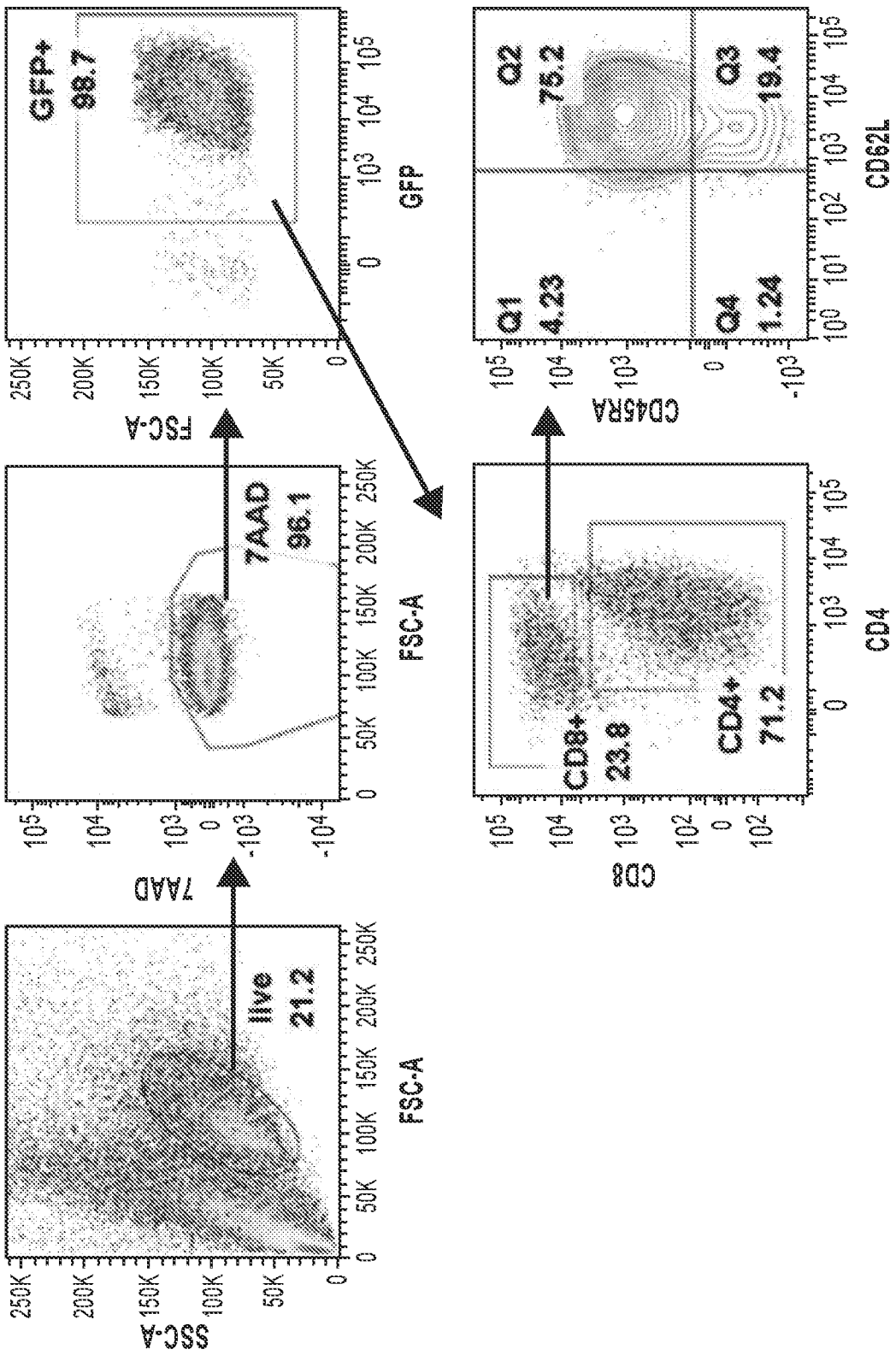

SSC-A
FSC-A
live
21.2
7AAD
FSC-A
7AAD
96.1
FSC-A
GFP
GFP+
98.7
CD8
CD4
CD8+
23.8
CD4+
71.2
CD45RA
CD62L
Q1
4.23
Q2
75.2
Q4
1.24
Q3
19.4

FIG. 17B

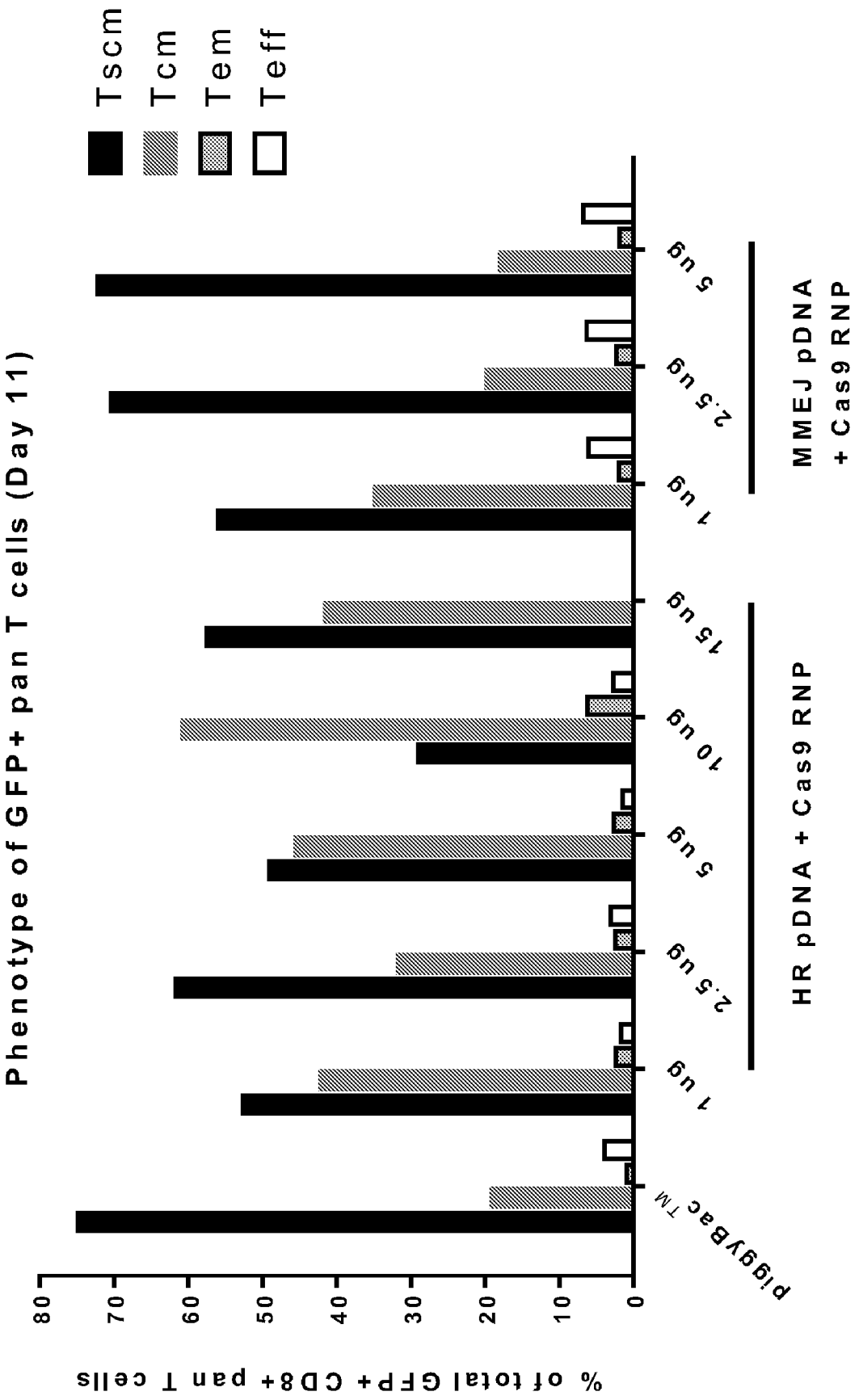

Tscm
Tcm
Tem
Teff
Phenotype of GFP+ pan T cells (Day 11)
% of total GFP+ CD8+ pan T cells
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
piggyBac™
1 ug
2.5 ug
5 ug
10 ug
15 ug
1 ug
2.5 ug
5 ug
HR pDNA + Cas9 RNP
MMEJ pDNA + Cas9 RNP

FIG. 17C

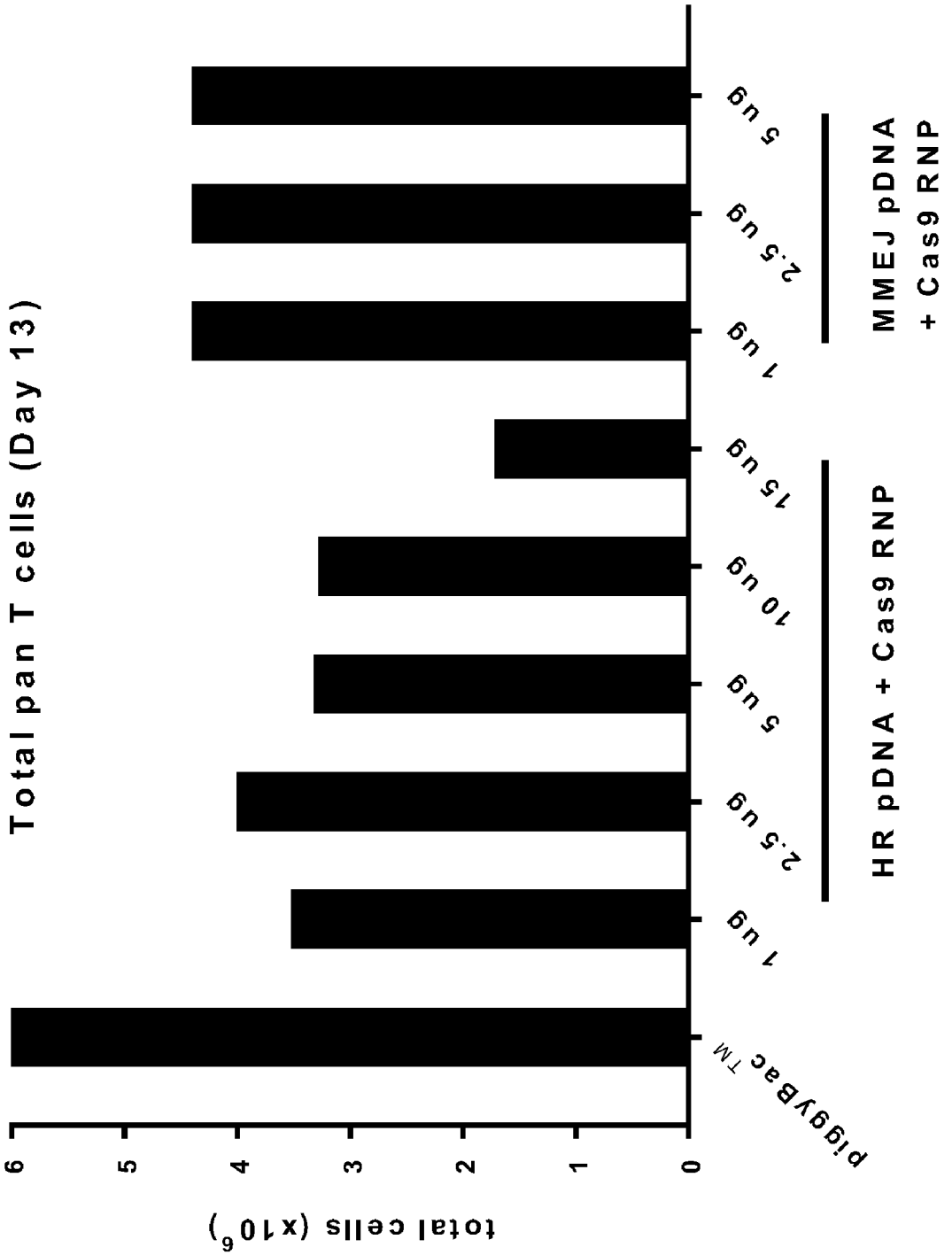

Total pan T cells (Day 13)
total cells (x10^6)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
piggyBac™
1 ug
2.5 ug
5 ug
10 ug
15 ug
1 ug
2.5 ug
5 ug
HR pDNA + Cas9 RNP
MMEJ pDNA
+ Cas9 RNP

FIG. 18B

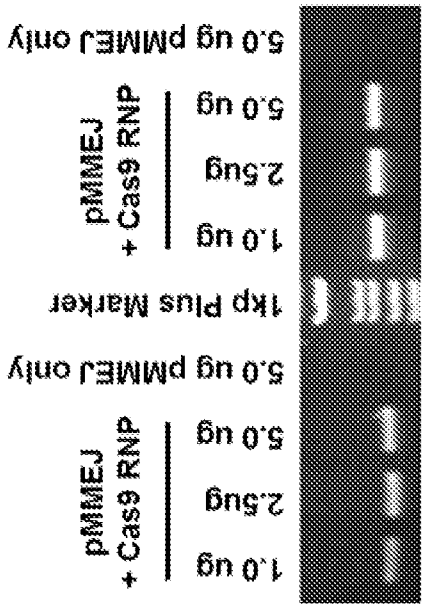
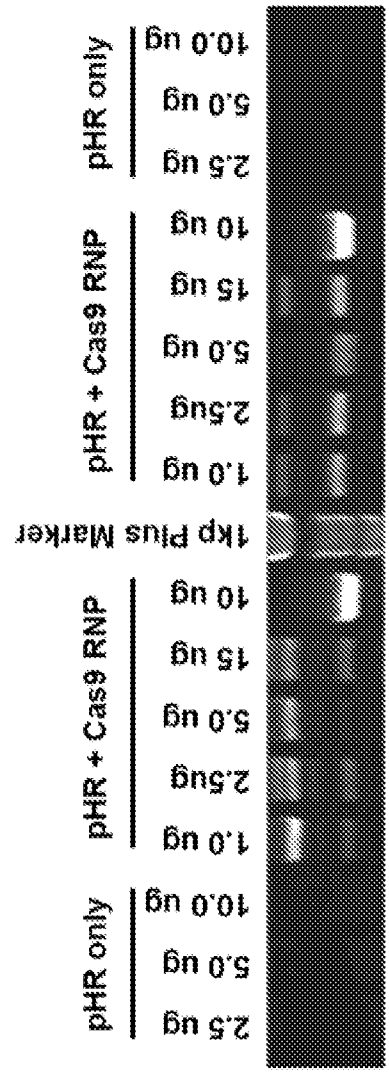


FIG. 18A



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2017/054799

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C12N5/0783 A61K35/17
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C12N A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	HARJEET SINGH ET AL: "Third Generation Chimeric Antigen Receptors Containing CD137 or CD134 Signaling Endodomains Augment CD19-Specific T-Cell Effector Function. ¦ Blood Journal", BLOOD, vol. 114, no. 22, 20 November 2009 (2009-11-20), page 4097, XP055436385, US ISSN: 0006-4971	4-39, 43-115, 119-270, 272-304
Y	the whole document	1-3, 40-42, 116-118, 271

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

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"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
19 December 2017	10/01/2018

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Grötzinger, Thilo

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Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2005)

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2016/011210 A2 (JUNO THERAPEUTICS INC [US]) 21 January 2016 (2016-01-21) abstract page 15, paragraphs 48,50 page 19, paragraphs 68,69 page 20, paragraph 70-72 page 40, paragraph 141 page 49, paragraph 166 page 50, paragraph 170	1-304
X	EP 3 018 200 A1 (FOND MATILDE TETTAMANTI E MENOTTI DE MACHI ONLUS [IT]) 11 May 2016 (2016-05-11) abstract page 5, paragraphs 11,14,18	1-304
X	WO 2013/123061 A1 (SEATTLE CHILDREN S HOSPITAL D B A SEATTLE CHILDREN S RES INST [US]) 22 August 2013 (2013-08-22)	4-39, 43-115, 119-270, 272-304
Y	abstract page 6, line 12 - line 14 page 12, line 6 - line 26 page 31, line 20 - line 24 page 32, line 25 - line 29 page 33, line 3 - line 29	1-3, 40-42, 116-118, 271
X,P	BURTON EARLE BARNETT ET AL: "piggyBacTM-Produced CAR-T Cells Exhibit Stem-Cell Memory Phenotype", BLOOD, vol. 128, no. 22, 2 December 2016 (2016-12-02), page 2167, XP055436257, US ISSN: 0006-4971	1-3, 7-42, 46-118, 122-271, 273-304
Y,P	the whole document	4-6, 43-45, 119-121, 272

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2017/054799

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	LENKA V. HURTON ET AL: "Tethered IL-15 augments antitumor activity and promotes a stem-cell memory subset in tumor-specific T cells", PROCEEDINGS NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PNAS, vol. 113, no. 48, 14 November 2016 (2016-11-14), pages E7788-E7797, XP055436232, US ISSN: 0027-8424, DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1610544113	1-3, 7-42, 46-118, 122-271, 273-304
Y,P	abstract page e7791; figure 3	4-6, 43-45, 119-121, 272

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No
PCT/US2017/054799

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