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(54) A METHOD FOR TREATING DISEASE
USING FOXP3+CD4+ T CELLS

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(60) Provisional application No. 63/111,905, filed on Nov. 10, 2020.

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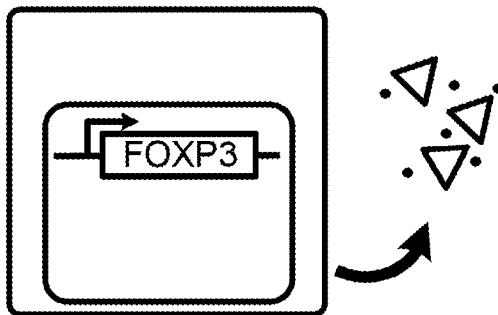
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ABSTRACT

This document relates to methods and materials for treating a mammal having an autoimmune disease. For example, materials and methods for producing a T cell comprising a FOXP3 polypeptide and one or more transcription factors are provided herein. Methods and materials for treating a mammal having an autoimmune disease comprising administering to a mammal having an autoimmune disease an effective amount of a T cell are also provided herein.

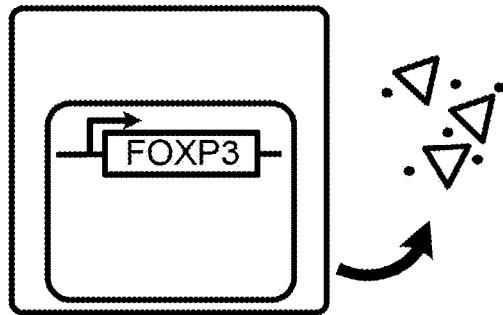
Specification includes a Sequence Listing.

Enforced **FOXP3** expression imposes a core
Treg program on CD4 T cells (eFOXP3 cells)

**Core Treg suppressive mechanisms**

- IL2 consumption (CD25↑)
- Adenosine (CD39↑)
- CTLA-4

Enforced **FOXP3** expression imposes a core Treg program on CD4 T cells (eFOXP3 cells)

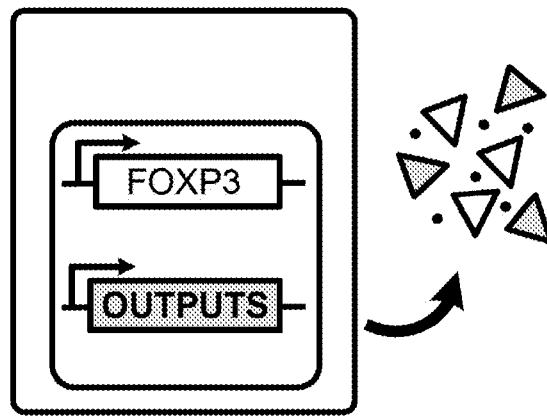


Core Treg suppressive mechanisms

- IL2 consumption (CD25↑)
- Adenosine (CD39↑)
- CTLA-4

FIG.1

Custom therapeutic outputs engineered into eFOXP3 cells augment the core Treg program



Customized therapeutic outputs

- IL6R scFv (Teff resistance to Tregs)
- IFN α R scFv (anti-inflammatory)
- IL-10
- IL-4/IL-13 (M2 macrophage tissue repair)
- Anti-fibrotic outputs

FIG. 2

**A METHOD FOR TREATING DISEASE
USING FOXP3+CD4+ T CELLS****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/523,431, filed on Nov. 10, 2021, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 63/111,905, filed on Nov. 10, 2020, the content of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

SEQUENCE LISTING

[0002] This application contains a Sequence Listing that has been submitted electronically as an XML file named 47902-0016003_SL_ST26.xml. The XML file, created on Nov. 1, 2022, is 60,819 bytes in size. The material in the XML file is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0003] This document relates to methods and materials for treating a mammal having an autoimmune disease. For example, this document provides materials and methods for producing a T cell comprising a forkhead box P3 (FOXP3) polypeptide and one or more transcription factors. This document also provides methods and materials for treating a mammal having an autoimmune disease, where the methods include administering to a mammal having an autoimmune disease an effective amount of the T cell.

[0004] Autoimmunity is a common disease in the United States, with more than 20 million people suffering from one of 81 known autoimmune diseases. Regulatory T cells (Tregs) are a subpopulation of T cells that modulate the immune system and maintain tolerance to self-antigens. Tregs play a role in preventing or treating autoimmune disease (Sakaguchi et al., *Int'l Immun.*, 21(10):1105-1111 (2009)). FOXP3, a transcription factor expressed in Tregs, has been implicated in maintaining Treg immunosuppressive functions (Hort et al., *Science*, 299:1057-1061 (2003)). FOXP3⁺ Tregs may impair (e.g., eliminate and/or inhibit) responder T cells involved in causing autoimmune disease by a granzyme-dependent or perforin-dependent mechanism (Trzonkowski et al., *Clin. Immunol.*, 112:258-67 (2004)). FOXP3⁺ Tregs also may impair (e.g., eliminate and/or inhibit) responder T cells involved in causing autoimmune disease, by delivering a negative signal to responder T cells via up-regulation of intracellular cyclic AMP, which causes inhibition of responder T cell proliferation (Gondex et al., *J. Immunol.*, 174:1783-6 (2005)).

SUMMARY

[0005] This document provides methods and materials that can be used to treat mammals identified as having an autoimmune disease. For example, this document provides materials and methods for a T cell containing a FOXP3 polypeptide and one or more transcription factors. In another example, this document provides materials and methods for producing a T cell containing a FOXP3 polypeptide, one or more transcription factors, and a therapeutic gene product. This document also provides materials and methods for producing a T cell containing a FOXP3 polypeptide, one or more transcription factors, and a therapeutic gene product and/or a binding agent. In addition, this document provides methods and materials for treating a mammal having an

autoimmune disease, where the methods include administering to the mammal an effective amount of a T cell (e.g., any of the T cells described herein). The methods and materials provided herein can provide a way to enhance and/or stabilize the immunosuppressive effects of a T cell in order to treat the autoimmune disease.

[0006] In general, one aspect of this document features a method for increasing T cell function, where the method includes introducing into a T cell: (i) a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide; and (ii) a second nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more transcription factors. In some embodiments, the one or more transcription activators, when present in a mammalian cell, elicit a T reg phenotype in the mammalian cell as compared to when the one or more transcription factors is/are not present in the mammalian cell. In some embodiments, the first nucleic acid sequence can include a mutation that results in nuclear localization of the FOXP3 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the mutation that results in nuclear localization of the FOXP3 polypeptide can be in a sequence encoding a nuclear export sequence. In some embodiments, the nuclear export sequence can include an amino acid substitution selected from the group of L69A, L71A, L74A, L76A, L242A, L246A, and L248A. In some embodiments, the first nucleic acid sequence can include a mutation that results in stabilization of the FOXP3 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the mutation that results in stabilization of the FOXP3 polypeptide can change the level of phosphorylation of the FOXP3 polypeptide compared to FOXP3 polypeptide not having the mutation. In some embodiments, the mutation can result in the expression of a FOXP3 polypeptide having an amino acid substitution selected from the group of S19A, S33A, S57A, S58A, S59A, T115A, S418D, and S422A. In some embodiments, the mutation that results in the stabilization of the FOXP3 polypeptide can change the level of acetylation of the FOXP3 polypeptide compared to FOXP3 polypeptide that not having the mutation. In some embodiments, the mutation can result in the production of a FOXP3 polypeptide having an amino acid substitution mutation selected from the group of K31R, K206R, K216R, K227R, K250R, K252R, K268R, and K277R. In some embodiments, the one or more transcription factors can be selected from the group of: BLIMP1, EOS, ROR-gt, FOXO1, GATA1, HELIOS, ID2, ID3, IRF4, LEF1, SATB1, GATA3, NFATc2, RUNX1, BC111b, Foxp1, Fox4, BACH2, STAT3, and XBP1. In some embodiments, the one or more transcription factors can be selected from selected form the group of: BLIMPI1, EOS, GATA1, HELIOS, GATA3, and NFATc2. In some embodiments, the transcription factor can be BLIMP-1.

[0007] In some embodiments, the introducing step further includes introducing a nucleic acid construct, where the nucleic acid construct includes the first nucleic acid sequence and the second nucleic acid sequence. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid construct can further include a promoter operably linked to the first nucleic acid sequence. In some embodiments, the first nucleic acid sequence can be 5' positioned relative to the second nucleic acid sequence in the nucleic acid construct. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid construct further can include an additional nucleic acid sequence between the first nucleic acid sequence and the second nucleic acid sequence, where the additional nucleic acid sequence operably links the second nucleic acid sequence to the first nucleic acid sequence. In some embodi-

ments, the second nucleic acid sequence is 5' positioned relative to the first nucleic acid sequence in the nucleic acid construct. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid construct further includes an additional nucleic acid sequence between the second nucleic acid sequence and the first nucleic acid sequence, where the additional nucleic acid sequence operably links the first nucleic acid sequence to the second nucleic acid sequence. In some embodiments, the additional nucleic acid sequence can encode an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) sequence or a self-cleaving amino acid. In some embodiments, the additional nucleic acid sequence can include a promoter or enhancer.

[0008] In some embodiments, the introducing step further includes introducing a third nucleic acid sequence encoding a therapeutic gene product into the T cell, where the third nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter. In some embodiments, the therapeutic gene product can be an antigen-binding antibody fragment or antibody that is capable of binding to an IL-6, an IL-6R, an IFN alpha receptor, or a TGF beta receptor polypeptide. In some embodiments, the therapeutic gene product can be an antigen-binding fragment or antibody that is capable of binding to a IL-6 polypeptide or an IL-6R polypeptide.

[0009] In some embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence construct further includes a third nucleic acid sequence encoding the therapeutic gene product. In some embodiments, the introducing step further can include introducing a third nucleic acid sequence encoding a therapeutic gene product into the T cell, where the third nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter. In some embodiments, the therapeutic gene product can be an antigen-binding antibody fragment or antibody that is capable of binding to an IL-6, an IL-6R, an IFN alpha receptor, or a TGF beta receptor polypeptide. In some embodiments, the therapeutic gene product is an antigen-binding fragment or antibody that is capable of binding to an IL-6 polypeptide or an IL-6R polypeptide. In some embodiments, the third sequence can be 5' positioned relative to the first sequence and the second sequence, where the third sequence is operably linked a promoter. In some embodiments, the third sequence can be 3' positioned relative to the first and second sequence, where the third sequence is operably linked to the first sequence and/or the second sequence.

[0010] In some embodiments, the introducing step further includes introducing a fourth nucleic acid sequence encoding a binding agent into the T cell, where the fourth nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid construct further includes a fourth nucleic acid sequence encoding a binding agent. In some embodiments, the binding agent can be an antibody or antigen-binding fragment. In some embodiments, the antigen-binding domain can be an antigen-binding fragment selected from the group of a Fab, a F(ab')₂ fragment, a scFv, a scab, a dAb, a single domain heavy chain antibody, and a single domain light chain antibody. In some embodiments, the antigen-binding fragment can be a scFv that is capable of binding to an antigen on an autoimmune cell. In some embodiments, the scFv is capable of binding to a cell adhesion molecule. In some embodiments, the cell adhesion molecule can be ICAM-1, VCAM-1, or MADCAM-1. In some embodiments, the binding agent can be a LFA-1 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the binding agent is a chimeric antigen receptor, where the chimeric antigen receptor includes an extracellular domain, a transmembrane

domain, and an intracellular domain, where the extracellular domain includes an antibody or antigen-binding fragment capable of binding to an antigen on an autoimmune cell, and where the intracellular domain includes a cytoplasmic signaling domain and one or more co-stimulatory domains. In some embodiments, the antigen-binding domain is an antigen-binding fragment can be selected from the group of a Fab, a F(ab')₂ fragment, a scFv, a scAb, a dAb, a single domain heavy chain antibody, and a single domain light chain antibody. In some embodiments, the antigen-binding fragment can be a scFv that is capable of binding to an antigen on an autoimmune cell. In some embodiments, the scFv can be capable of binding to a cell adhesion molecule. In some embodiments, the cell adhesion molecule can be ICAM-1, VCAM-1, or MADCAM-1. In some embodiments, the cytoplasmic signaling domain can be a CD3 zeta domain. In some embodiments, the co-stimulatory domain can include at least one of a CD48, 4-1BB, ICOS, X-40, or CD27 domain. In some embodiments, the fourth sequence can be 5' positioned relative to the first sequence and the second sequence, where the fourth sequence is operably linked a promoter. In some embodiments, the fourth sequence can be 3' positioned relative to the first and second sequence, where the fourth sequence is operably linked to the first sequence and/or the second sequence.

[0011] In some embodiments, the nucleic acid construct further includes a third sequence encoding any of the therapeutic gene products described herein and a fourth sequence encoding any of the binding agents described herein. In some embodiments, the third sequence can be operably linked to a promoter and/or operably linked the first sequence and/or second sequence, and where the fourth sequence is operably linked to a promoter and/or operably linked the first sequence and/or second sequence.

[0012] In some embodiments, the nucleic acid construct can include a viral vector selected from the group of a lentiviral vector, a retroviral vector, an adenoviral vector, or an adeno-associated viral (AAV) vector. In some embodiments, the viral vector can be a lentiviral vector. In some embodiments, the introducing step includes viral transduction.

[0013] In some embodiments, the T cell is a CD4⁺ T cell or a CD4⁺/CD45RA⁺ T cell. In some embodiments, the method further includes: obtaining a T cell from a patient or obtaining T cells allogenic to the patient. In some embodiments, the method further includes: treating the obtained T cells to isolate a population of cells enriched for CD4⁺ T cells or CD4⁺/CD45RA⁺ T cells.

[0014] In another aspect, this document features a T cell produced by any of the methods described herein. In another aspect, this document features a composition including any of the T cells described herein.

[0015] In another aspect, this document features a T-cell including: a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide; and a second nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more transcription factors. In some embodiments, the one or more transcription factors, when present in a mammalian cell, elicit a T reg phenotype in the mammalian cell as compared to when the transcription factor is not present in the mammalian cell. In some embodiments, the nuclear export sequence of the FOX3P polypeptide can include an amino acid substitution selected from the group of L69A, L71A, L74A, L76A, L242A, L246A, and L248A. In some embodiments, the first nucleic acid sequence can include a

mutation that results in stabilization of the FOXP3 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the mutation that results in stabilization of the FOXP3 polypeptide can change the level of phosphorylation of the FOXP3 polypeptide compared to FOXP3 polypeptide not having the mutation. In some embodiments, the mutation results in the production of a FOXP3 polypeptide having an amino acid substitution selected from the group of S19A, S33A, S57A, S58A, S59A, T115A, S418D, and S422A. In some embodiments, the mutation that results in the stabilization of the FOXP3 polypeptide can change the level of acetylation of the FOXP3 polypeptide compared to FOXP3 polypeptide that not having the mutation. In some embodiments, the mutation results in the production of a FOXP3 polypeptide having an amino acid substitution mutation selected from the group of K31R, K206R, K216R, K227R, K250R, K252R, K268R, and K277R. In some embodiments, the one or more transcription factors can be selected from the group of: BLIMP1, EOS, ROR-gt, FOXO1, GATA1, HELIOS, ID2, ID3, IRF4, LEF1, SATB1, GATA3, NFATc2, RUNX1, BC111b, Foxp1, Fox4, BACH2, STAT3, and XBP1. In some embodiments, the one or more transcription factors can be selected from selected form the group of: BLIMP1, EOS, GATA1, HELIOS, GATA3, and NFATc2. In some embodiments, the transcription factor can be BLIMP-1. In some embodiments, the first nucleic acid sequence can be operably linked to a promoter. In some embodiments, the second nucleic acid sequence can be operably linked to a promoter.

[0016] In some embodiments, the T-cell further includes a third nucleic acid sequence encoding a therapeutic gene product into the T cell, where the third nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter. In some embodiments, the therapeutic gene product can be an antigen-binding antibody fragment or antibody that is capable of binding to an IL-6, an IL-6R, an IFN alpha receptor, or a TGF beta receptor polypeptide. In some embodiments, the therapeutic gene product can be an antigen-binding fragment or antibody that is capable of binding to a IL-6 polypeptide or an IL-6R polypeptide.

[0017] In some embodiments, the T-cell further includes introducing a fourth nucleic acid sequence encoding a binding agent into the T cell, where the fourth nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter. In some embodiments, the binding agent can be an antibody or antigen-binding fragment. In some embodiments, the antigen-binding domain can be an antigen-binding fragment selected from the group of a Fab, a F(ab')₂ fragment, a scFv, a scAb, a dAb, a single domain heavy chain antibody, and a single domain light chain antibody. In some embodiments, the antigen-binding fragment can be a scFv that is capable of binding to an antigen on an autoimmune cell. In some embodiments, the scFv is capable of binding to a cell adhesion molecule. In some embodiments, the cell adhesion molecule can be ICAM-1, VCAM-1, or MADCAM-1. In some embodiments, the binding agent can be a LFA-1 polypeptide.

[0018] In some embodiments, the binding agent is a chimeric antigen receptor, where the chimeric antigen receptor includes an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, and an intracellular domain, where the extracellular domain includes an antibody or antigen-binding fragment capable of binding to an antigen on an autoimmune cell, and where the intracellular domain includes a cytoplasmic signaling domain and one or more co-stimulatory domains. In some

embodiments, the antigen-binding domain can be an antigen-binding fragment selected from the group of a Fab, a F(ab')₂ fragment, a scFv, a scAb, a dAb, a single domain heavy chain antibody, and a single domain light chain antibody. In some embodiments, the antigen-binding fragment can be a scFv that is capable of binding to an antigen on an autoimmune cell. In some embodiments, the scFv is capable of binding to a cell adhesion molecule. In some embodiments, the cell adhesion molecule can be ICAM-1, VCAM-1, or MADCAM-1. In some embodiments, the cytoplasmic signaling domain can be a CD3 zeta domain. In some embodiments, the co-stimulatory domain can include at least one of a CD48, 4-1BB, ICOS, X-40, or CD27 domain.

[0019] In another aspect, this document features a composition including a T cell produced using any of the methods described herein.

[0020] In another aspect, this document features a method of producing a T cell population expressing an exogenous FOXP3 polypeptide and one or more transcription factors, where the method includes culturing a T cell (e.g., any of the exemplary T cells described herein) in growth media under conditions sufficient to expand the population of T cells.

[0021] In another aspect, this document features a population of T cells produced using any of the methods described herein. In another aspect, this document features a composition including the population of T cells produced using any of the methods described herein.

[0022] In another aspect, this document features a vector including a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide and a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a one or more transcription factors. In some embodiments, the one or more transcription factors, when present in a mammalian cell, elicit a T reg phenotype in the mammalian cell as compared to when the transcription factor is not present in the mammalian cell. In some embodiments, the nuclear export sequence of the FOX3P polypeptide can include an amino acid substitution selected from the group of L69A, L71A, L74A, L76A, L242A, L246A, and L248A. In some embodiments, the first nucleic acid sequence can include a mutation that results in stabilization of the FOXP3 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the mutation that results in stabilization of the FOXP3 polypeptide can change the level of phosphorylation of the FOXP3 polypeptide compared to FOXP3 polypeptide not having the mutation. In some embodiments, the mutation results in the production of a FOXP3 polypeptide having an amino acid substitution selected from the group of S19A, S33A, S57A, S58A, S59A, T115A, S418D, and S422A. In some embodiments, the mutation that results in the stabilization of the FOXP3 polypeptide can change the level of acetylation of the FOXP3 polypeptide compared to FOXP3 polypeptide that not having the mutation. In some embodiments, the mutation can result in the production of a FOXP3 polypeptide having an amino acid substitution selected from the group of K31R, K206R, K216R, K227R, K250R, K252R, K268R, and K277R. In some embodiments, the one or more transcription factors can be selected from the group of: BLIMP1, EOS, ROR-gt, FOXO1, GATA1, HELIOS, ID2, ID3, IRF4, LEF1, SATB1, GATA3, NFATc2, RUNX1, BC111b, Foxp1, Fox4, BACH2, STAT3, and XBP1. In some embodiments, the one or more transcription factors can be selected from selected

form the group of: BLIMP1, EOS, GATA1, HELIOS, GATA3, and NFATc2. In some embodiments, the transcription factor can be BLIMP-1.

[0023] In some embodiments, the vector further includes a promoter operably linked to the first nucleic acid sequence. In some embodiments, the first nucleic acid sequence can be 5' positioned relative to the second nucleic acid in the vector. In some embodiments, the vector further includes an additional nucleic acid sequence between the first nucleic acid sequence and the second nucleic acid sequence, where the additional nucleic acid sequence operably links the second nucleic acid sequence to the first nucleic acid sequence. In some embodiments, the second nucleic acid sequence can be 5' positioned relative to the first nucleic acid sequence in the vector. In some embodiments, the vector further includes an additional nucleic acid sequence between the second nucleic acid sequence and the first nucleic acid sequence, where the additional nucleic acid sequence operably links the first nucleic acid sequence to the second nucleic acid sequence. In some embodiments, the additional nucleic acid sequence can encode an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) sequence or a self-cleaving amino acid. In some embodiments, the additional nucleic acid sequence can include a promoter or enhancer.

[0024] In some embodiments, the vector further includes a third nucleic acid sequence encoding a therapeutic gene product. In some embodiments, the therapeutic gene product can be an antigen-binding antibody fragment or antibody that is capable of binding to an IL-6, an IL-6R, an IFN alpha receptor, or a TGF beta receptor polypeptide. In some embodiments, the therapeutic gene product can be an antigen-binding fragment or antibody that is capable of binding to an IL-6 polypeptide or an IL-6R polypeptide. In some embodiments, the third nucleic acid sequence can be 5' positioned relative to the first sequence and the second sequence, where the third nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter. In some embodiments, the third nucleic acid sequence can be 3' positioned relative to the first and second nucleic acid sequence, where the third nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to the first nucleic acid sequence and/or the second nucleic acid sequence.

[0025] In some embodiments, the vector further includes a fourth nucleic acid sequence encoding a binding agent. In some embodiments, the binding agent can be an antibody or antigen-binding fragment. In some embodiments, the antigen-binding domain can be an antigen-binding fragment selected from the group of a Fab, a F(ab')₂ fragment, a scFv, a scAb, a dAb, a single domain heavy chain antibody, and a single domain light chain antibody. In some embodiments, the antigen-binding fragment can be a scFv that is capable of binding to an antigen on an autoimmune cell. In some embodiments, the scFv is capable of binding to a cell adhesion molecule. In some embodiments, the cell adhesion molecule can be ICAM-1, VCAM-1, or MADCAM-1. In some embodiments, the binding agent can be a LFA-1 polypeptide.

[0026] In some embodiments, the binding agent is a chimeric antigen receptor, where the chimeric antigen receptor includes an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, and an intracellular domain, where the extracellular domain includes an antibody or antigen-binding fragment capable of binding to an antigen on an autoimmune cell, and where the intracellular domain includes a cytoplasmic signaling domain and one or more co-stimulatory domains. In some

embodiments, the antigen-binding domain can be an antigen-binding fragment selected from the group of a Fab, a F(ab')₂ fragment, a scFv, a scAb, a dAb, a single domain heavy chain antibody, and a single domain light chain antibody. In some embodiments, the antigen-binding fragment can be a scFv that is capable of binding to an antigen on an autoimmune cell. In some embodiments, the scFv is capable of binding to a cell adhesion molecule. In some embodiments, the cell adhesion molecule can be ICAM-1, VCAM-1, or MADCAM-1. In some embodiments, the cytoplasmic signaling domain can be a CD3 zeta domain. In some embodiments, the co-stimulatory domain includes at least one of a CD48, 4-1BB, ICOS, X-40, or CD27 domain.

[0027] In some embodiments, the fourth nucleic acid sequence can be 5' positioned relative to the first nucleic acid sequence and the second nucleic acid sequence, where the fourth nucleic acid sequence is operably linked a promoter. In some embodiments, the fourth nucleic acid sequence can be 3' positioned relative to the first and second nucleic acid sequence, where the fourth nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to the first nucleic acid sequence and/or the second nucleic acid sequence. In some embodiments, the third nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter and/or operably linked the first nucleic acid sequence and/or second nucleic acid sequence.

[0028] In some embodiments, the vector includes a viral vector selected from the group of a lentiviral vector, a retroviral vector, an adenoviral vector, or an adeno-associated viral (AAV) vector. In some embodiments, the viral vector can be a lentiviral vector.

[0029] In another aspect, this document features a composition including any of the vectors described herein. In another aspect, this document features a kit including any of the compositions described herein.

[0030] In another aspect, this document features a method of treating an autoimmune disease or disorder in a patient including administering any of the T cells described herein, or any of the compositions described herein. In some embodiments, the subject can be previously diagnosed or identified as having an autoimmune disease or disorder. In some embodiments, the autoimmune disease or disorder can be lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, Graves disease, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thrombocytopenia purpura, Goodpasture's syndrome, pemphigus vulgaris, acute rheumatic fever, post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis, Crohn's disease, Celiac disease, or polyarteritis nodosa. In some embodiments, the administering of the autologous or allogenic T cell population can include intravenous injection or intravenous infusion. In some embodiments, the administering can result in amelioration of one or more symptoms of the autoimmune disease or disorder.

[0031] Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used to practice the invention, suitable methods and materials are described below. All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In case of conflict, the present

specification, including definitions, will control. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

[0032] The details of one or more embodiments of the invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

[0033] FIG. 1 is a diagram showing an exemplary targetable cell with enforced expression of a FOXP3 polypeptide. Enforced expression of a FOXP3 polypeptide results in a core Treg suppressive program (e.g., IL-2 consumption and increase in CD25 expression, an increase in adenosine, an increase in CD39 expression, and expression of CTLA-4).

[0034] FIG. 2 is a diagram showing an exemplary targetable cell with enforced expression of a FOXP3 polypeptide and a therapeutic gene product. Expression of a therapeutic gene product in addition to a FOXP3 polypeptide can result in enhancement of a core Treg program. Examples of suitable therapeutic gene products include, without limitation, IL6R scFv, IFN α R scFv, IL-10, IL-4, IL-13, and any other anti-fibrotic-related output.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0035] This document provides methods and materials that can be used to treat mammals identified as having an autoimmune disease. For example, this document provides materials and methods for producing a T cell containing a FOXP3 polypeptide and one or more transcription factors (miRNA). In another example, this document provides materials and methods for producing a T cell containing a FOXP3 polypeptide, one or more transcription factors, and a therapeutic gene product. In a third example, this document also provides materials and methods for producing a T cell containing a FOXP3 polypeptide, one or more transcription factors, and a binding agent. In a fourth example, this document provides materials and methods for producing a T cell containing a FOXP3 polypeptide, one or more transcription factors, a therapeutic gene product, and a binding agent. In addition, this document provides methods and materials for treating a mammal having an autoimmune disease, where the methods include administering to the mammal an effective amount of a T cell produced using any of the methods described herein.

[0036] This document provides methods and materials for introducing into a T cell (e.g., CD4 $^{+}$ T cell, CD4 $^{+}$ CD45RA $^{+}$ T cell, CD4 $^{+}$ CD62L $^{+}$ T cell, or central memory T cell) a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide and a second nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more transcription factors. In some embodiments, the one or more transcription factors, when present in a mammalian cell, elicits a T reg phenotype in the mammalian cell as compared to when the transcription factor(s) is/are not present in the mammalian cell.

[0037] In some embodiments, a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide having one or more mutations is introduced into a T cell (e.g., CD4 $^{+}$ T cell, CD4 $^{+}$ CD45RA $^{+}$ T cell, CD4 $^{+}$ CD62L $^{+}$ T cell, or central memory T cell). For example, a mutation in the first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide can include, with-

out limitation, mutations that result in an amino acid substitution that changes the stability (e.g., level of phosphorylation or acetylation), function (e.g., transcriptional regulation), or sub-cellular localization (e.g., nuclear localization) of the encoded FOXP3 polypeptide.

[0038] In some embodiments, a FOXP3 polypeptide can have an amino acid substitution in one or more nuclear export sequences (NES) that can result in nuclear localization of the FOXP3 polypeptide. Transducing cells with a FOXP3 polypeptide having one or more amino acid substitutions, amino acid insertions, and/or amino acid deletions in the nuclear export sequences can result in establishment, maintenance, or enhancement of a FOXP3 polypeptide-dependent expression profile that is indicative of expression profiles seen in native Treg cells (e.g., Treg cells isolated from a healthy human). In some cases, a cell (e.g., a CD4 $^{+}$ T cell) with a FOXP3 polypeptide-dependent expression profile can have increased immunosuppressive function. For example, a cell transduced with a FOXP3 polypeptide having one or more amino acid substitutions, amino acid insertions, and/or amino acid deletions as described herein can have increased expression of genes that are transcriptional targets of a FOXP3. Increased expression of these genes (e.g., IL-2, Ctla-4, and Tnfrsf18) can result in increased Treg cell function (e.g., inhibition of responder cell proliferation). In some embodiments, a FOXP3 polypeptide can have one or more amino acid substitutions, amino acid insertions, and/or amino acid deletions within a sequence encoding a NES. In cases where the FOXP3 polypeptide includes one or more amino acid deletions, the one or more deletions can be within a part of a NES (e.g., deletion of a part of a NES, deletion of an entire NES, or deletion of a larger fragment containing a NES sequence (e.g., corresponding to exon 2 or exon 7 of a FOXP3 polypeptide). For example, a FOXP3 polypeptide having the amino acids corresponding to exon 2-deleted (FOXP3d2), amino acids corresponding to exon 7 deleted (FOXP3d7), or amino acids corresponding to exon 2 and 7-deleted (FOXP3d2d7) can result in the nuclear localization of the FOXP3 polypeptide. In some embodiments, point mutations in the first nucleic acid sequence encoding the nuclear export sequences (e.g., NES1, having an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4, and NES2, having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5) can be any mutation (e.g., nucleic acid substitution, insertion, and/or deletion) that results in a change within the amino acid sequence of NES1 and/or NES2 and renders the nuclear export signal non-functional. Amino acid substitutions in NES1 and/or NES2 that can result in nuclear localization of a FOXP3 polypeptide include, without limitation: L69A, L71A, L74A, L76A, L242A, L246A, and L248A. FOXP3 polypeptides harboring any one or more of these amino acid substitutions, amino acid insertions, and/or amino acid deletions can be sequestered to the nucleus.

[0039] In some embodiments, the first nucleic acid sequence encoding the FOXP3 polypeptide can encode one or more fragments of a full length FOXP3 polypeptide (e.g., a full length FOXP3 polypeptide such as version NP_001107849.1). In some embodiments, a cell can be transduced with a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide that includes at least the regions of FOXP3 that have DNA-binding properties (e.g., polypeptide fragments of FOXP3 that can bind to a ATAACA DNA sequence) (Li et al., *Acta Biochim. Biophysc. Sin.*, 49(9): 792-99 (2017)).

[0040] In some embodiments, an amino acid substitution in a FOXP3 polypeptide that changes the level of phosphorylation can stabilize the FOXP3 polypeptide (e.g., increase the half-life of the FOXP3 polypeptide). For example, a mutation in a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide can result in an amino acid substitution that changes the level of phosphorylation of the FOXP3 polypeptide compared to a FOXP3 polypeptide not having the amino acid substitution. Non-limiting examples of amino acid substitutions that can change the level of phosphorylation of the FOXP3 polypeptide include S19A, S33A, S57A, S58A, S59A, T115A, S418D, and S422A.

[0041] In some embodiments, an amino acid substitution in a FOXP3 polypeptide is a phosphomimetic amino acid substitution. Phosphomimetics are amino acid substitutions that mimic a phosphorylated polypeptide or can encourage phosphorylation at a particular amino acid position, thereby activating or deactivating the polypeptide. For example, the phosphorylation of Ser418 can be enforced by a phosphoserine mimetic substitution of that residue into an alanine or aspartate. A mutation can be made in the first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide to produce a FOXP3 polypeptide having the S418D substitution. The S418D residue then serves as phosphomimetic amino acid residue. Additional amino acid residues that can be substituted to produce phosphomimetic amino acid residues include serines at positions 19, 33, 41, 88, and 422, threonines at sites 114 and 175 in FOXP3. See, Morawski, et al., *J Biol Chem.*, 288(34): 24494-24502 (2013). For example, phosphomimetics of these sites can be engineered by substituting the serine or threonine for alanine. These phosphomimetics can enhance the stability and immunosuppressive activity of a FOXP3 polypeptide.

[0042] In some embodiments, an amino acid substitution in a FOXP3 polypeptide that changes the level of acetylation can stabilize the FOXP3 polypeptide (e.g., increase the half-life of the FOXP3 polypeptide). For example, a mutation in a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide can result in an amino acid substitution that changes the level of acetylation of the FOXP3 polypeptide compared to a FOXP3 polypeptide not having the amino acid substitution. Non-limiting examples of amino acid substitutions that can change the level of acetylation of the FOXP3 polypeptide include K31R, K206R, K216R, K227R, K250R, K252R, K268R, and K277R.

[0043] In some embodiments, a second nucleic acid encoding one or more transcription factors is introduced into a T cell (e.g., CD4⁺ T cell, CD4⁺CD45RA⁺ T cell, CD4⁺CD62L⁺ T cell, or central memory T cell) along with the first nucleic acid sequence encoding the FOXP3 polypeptide. In some embodiments, introducing a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide and a second nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more transcription factors into a CD4⁺ T cell enhances the suppressive activity of the T cell. In some embodiments, introducing a second nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more transcription factors into a CD4⁺ T cell elicits a T reg phenotype (e.g., immune suppression phenotype) in the T cell as compared to when the one or more transcription factors is/are not present in the mammalian cell. For example, introducing a second nucleic acid sequence encoding an NFATC2 polypeptide into a T cell (e.g., CD4⁺ T cell or any of the other exemplary T cells described herein) can induce a T reg phenotype (e.g., immune suppression phenotype) in the T cell. In another

example, introducing a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a GATA3 polypeptide into a T cell (e.g., CD4⁺ T cell or any of the other exemplary T cells described herein) can induce a T reg phenotype (e.g., immune suppression phenotype) in the T cell. Non-limiting examples of transcription factors that can be used to enhance the T reg phenotype of a T cell include BLIMP1, EOS, ROR- γ t, FOXO1, GATA1, HELIOS, ID2, ID3, IRF4, LEF1, SATB1, GATA3, NFATc2, RUNX1, BC111b, Foxp1, Fox4, BACH2, STAT3, and XBP1. For example, a first nucleic acid sequence encoding the FOXP3 polypeptide and a second nucleic acid sequence encoding BLIMP1 polypeptide can be introduced into a T cell (e.g., CD4⁺ T cell, CD4⁺CD45RA⁺ T cell, CD4⁺CD62L⁺ T cell, or central memory T cell). Dnmt3a is responsible for methylation of genomic DNA encoding FOXP3 causing downregulation of FOXP3 and reducing the immunosuppressive functionality of the T cell. BLIMP1 blocks the upregulation of Dnmt3a. (See Garg, et al., *Cell Reports*, 26:1854-1868 (2019)). Expression of BLIMP1 prevents methylation (e.g., silencing) of FOXP3 thereby enabling continued expression of FOXP3 and maintenance of the T reg phenotype in the T cell. A T reg phenotype can include, e.g., one or more of IL-2 consumption, an increase in CD25 expression, an increase in adenosine, an increase in CD39 expression, and expression of CTLA-4. Additional markers of a T reg phenotype are known in the art.

[0044] This document provides methods and materials for introducing into a T cell (e.g., CD4⁺ T cell, CD4⁺CD45RA⁺ T cell, CD4⁺CD62L⁺ T cell, or central memory T cell) a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide (e.g., any of the exemplary FOXP3 polypeptides described herein) and a second nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more transcription factors (e.g., any of the exemplary transcription factors described herein), and a therapeutic gene product. Any appropriate therapeutic gene product that enhances the immunosuppressive effects of a T cell (e.g., a CD4⁺CD45⁺ T cell) can be used. Examples of therapeutic gene products include, without limitation, antigen or antigen-binding fragments directed to interferon alpha receptor 1 (IFNAR1), interleukin 10 (IL-10), interleukin 4 (IL-4), interleukin 13 (IL-13), interleukin 6 (IL-6), IL-6 receptor (IL-6R), and any other anti-fibrotic agent. In some embodiments, the therapeutic gene product can enhance the immunosuppressive effect of the transduced cell. For example, a therapeutic gene product can be any polypeptide or other agent that prohibits an IL-6 polypeptide from binding to an IL-6 receptor (IL-6R). In such cases, a therapeutic gene product can be an antagonist for IL-6R (e.g., an antibody or antigen-binding fragment that binds to IL-6R) and/or blocking antibody or antigen-binding fragment of IL-6 (e.g., a scFv capable of binding to IL-6). Additional examples of therapeutic gene products include, without limitation, cytokines, cytokine receptors, differentiation factors, growth factors, growth factor receptors, peptide hormones, metabolic enzymes, receptors, T cell receptors, chimeric antigen receptors (CARs), transcriptional activators, transcriptional repressors, translation activators, translational repressors, immune-receptors, apoptosis inhibitors, apoptosis inducers, immune-activators, and immune-inhibitors.

[0045] This document provides methods and materials for introducing into a T cell (e.g., CD4⁺ T cell, CD4⁺CD45RA⁺ T cell, CD4⁺CD62L⁺ T cell, or central memory T cell) a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide (e.g., any of the exemplary FOXP3 polypeptides described herein)

and a second nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more transcription factors (e.g., any of the exemplary transcription factors described herein), a therapeutic gene product (e.g., any of the exemplary therapeutic gene products as described herein), and a binding agent. Also provided herein are methods and materials for introducing into a T cell (e.g., CD4⁺ T cell, CD4⁺CD45RA⁺ T cell, CD4⁺CD62L⁺ T cell, or central memory T cell) a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide (e.g., any of the exemplary FOXP3 polypeptides described herein) and a second nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more transcription factors (e.g., any of the exemplary transcription factors described herein), and a binding agent.

[0046] As used herein, “binding agent” refers to any variety of extracellular substance that binds with specificity to its cognate binding partner. In some embodiments, a cell (e.g., a CD4⁺CD45RA⁺ T cell) can be transduced with nucleic acid sequences encoding a mutated FOXP3 polypeptide as described herein, one or more transcription factors, and a binding agent. In some embodiments, a binding agent can be any polypeptide that enhances the immunosuppressive effect of a T cell (e.g., a CD4⁺CD45RA⁺ T cell). In some embodiments, a binding agent can be a polypeptide that binds to molecules found specifically on autoimmune cells or tissues. For example, a binding agent can be a lymphocyte function associated antigen-1 (LFA-1) polypeptide. An LFA-1 can bind to cell adhesion molecules on the surface of cells associated with autoimmune diseases. Examples of binding partners for LFA-1 include, without limitation, ICAM-1, VCAM-1 and MADCAM-1. In another example, a binding agent can be a polypeptide that binds to a VCAM-1 polypeptide (e.g., a scFv capable of binding to a VCAM-1 polypeptide). In yet another example, a binding agent can be a polypeptide that binds to a MADCAM-1 polypeptide (e.g., a scFv capable of binding to a MADCAM-1 polypeptide). In some embodiments, a binding agent can be a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) as described herein where the CAR has an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, and an intracellular domain. In cases where the binding agent is a CAR, the extracellular domain includes a polypeptide capable of binding to a molecule found specifically on autoimmune cells or tissues. For example, the extracellular domain can include an scFv capable of binding to antigen on an autoimmune cell.

[0047] As used herein, “FOXP3” refers to the FOXP3 gene or protein that is a transcription factor in the Forkhead box (Fox) family of transcription factors (Sakaguchi et al., *Int'l Immun.*, 21(10):1105-1111 (2009); Pandiyar, et al., *Cytokine*, 76(1):13-24 (2015)), or a variant thereof (e.g., a FOXP3 protein having one or more (e.g., one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, or twenty amino acid substitutions, amino acid deletions, or amino acid insertions as compared to a wildtype FOXP3 protein). In some embodiments, when preparing a T cell to be used in the treatment of a mammal having an autoimmune disease by administering to the mammal the T cell, FOXP3 refers to human FOXP3 or a variant thereof. An example of a wildtype human FOXP3 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001107849.1 or a fragment thereof.

[0048] As used herein, “nuclear localization” means an increase in the level of FOXP3 (e.g., any of the FOXP3 polypeptides described herein) in the nucleus of a mamma-

lian cell (e.g., any of the T cells described herein) as compared to a control mammalian cell (e.g., a mammalian cell expressing wildtype FOXP3 or a mammalian cell not genetically modified to include any of a first, second, third, and fourth nucleic acid sequences as described herein).

[0049] In some embodiments referring to a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 (e.g., full length FOXP3) polypeptide, the nucleic acid sequence is at least 70% (e.g., at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% and 100%) identical to:

(SEQ ID NO: 1)

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AGTTTCCCACAAGCCAGGCTGATCCTTCTGTCAAGTCACCCACCAAG
CTGCCCTGGACAAGGACCCGATGCCAACCCAGGCCTGGCAAGGCC
CGGCCCCCTCCTGGCCCTGGCCCATCCCCAGGAGCCTGCCAGCTGG
AGGGCTGCACCCAAAGCCTCAGACCTGCTGGGGCCCGGGGGCCAGGGG
AACCTCCAGGGCCGAGATCTCGAGGCAGGGCCATGCCCTCTTCTT
CCTTGAACCCATGCCACCCTGCAGCTGCAGCTCAACGGTGGATGCC
CACGCCCGACCCCTGTGCTGCAGGTGCCACCCCTGGAGAGCCCAGCC
GATCAGCCTCACACCACCCACCACCGGACTGGGTCTTCTCCCTCAAGG
CCCGGCCTGGCTCCCACCTGGGATCACGTGGCCAGCCTGGAATGGGTG
TCCAGGGAGCCGCACTGCTCTGCACCTTCCCAAATCCAGTGCACCCAG
GAAGGACAGCACCCCTTCGGCTGTGCCAGAGCTCCTACCCACTGCTGG
CAAATGGTGTCTGCAAGTGCCCGGATGTGAGAAGGTCTTCAAGAGGCC
GAGGACTTCCTCAAGCACTGCCAGGGGACCATCTCTGGATGAGAAGGG
CAGGGCACAAATGTCCTCCAGAGAGAGATGGTACAGTCTCTGGAGCAGC
AGCTGGTGTGGAGAAGGAGAAGCTGAGTGCATGCCAGGGCCACCTGGCT
GGAAAATGGCACTGACCAAGGCTTCATCTGTGGCATATCCGACAAAGGG
CTCCTGCTGCATCGTAGCTGCTGGCAGCCAAGGCCCTGTCGTCCCAGCCT
GGTCTGGCCCCGGAGGGCCCTGACAGCCTGTTGCTGTCCGGAGGCAC
CTGTGGGTAGCCATGAAACAGCACATTCCAGAGTTCCACAAACAT
GGACTACTTCAAGTCCACAACATGCCACCCCTTCACCTACGCCACGC
TCATCCGCTGGCCATCTGGAGGCTCCAGAGAAGCAGCGGACACTCAAT
GAGATCTACCACTGGTTCACACGCATGTTGCCTTCTCAGAAACCATCC
TGCCACCTGGAAGAACGCCATCGCCACAAACCTGAGTCTGCACAAGTGT
TTGTGGGGTGGAGAGCAGAGAAGGGGCTGTGAGGACCGTGGATGAGCTG
GAGTTCCGCAAGAAACGGAGGCCAGAGGCCAGCAGGTGTTCCAACCCCTAC
ACCTGGCCCTGACCTCAAGATCAAGGAAAGGAGGATGGACGAACAGGGG
CCAAACTGGTGGAGGCCAGAGGTGGTGGGGCAGGGATGATAGGCCCTGG
ATGTGCCACAGGGACCAAGAAGTGGAGTTCCACTGCTCTGCCTGCCAG
GGCCCTGTTCCCCGCTGGCAGCCACCCCTCCCCATCATATCCTTGG
CCCCAAGGCTGCTCAGAGGGCCCGGTCTGGCCCCAGCCCCCACCTCC
GCCCCAGACACACCCCCCAGTCAGGCCCTGCAGCCAAACAGGCCCTCAC
AACCAGCCACACAGAGCCTGCCTCAGCTGCTGCACAGATTACTCAGGG

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CTGGAAAAGTCACACAGACACACAAAATGTCAACATCCTGTCCTCACTC
AACACAAACCCCCAAAACACAGAGAGCCTGCCTCAGTACACTCAAACAACC
TCAAAGCTGCATCATCACACAATCACACACAAGCACAGCCCTGACAACCC
ACACACCCCCAAGGCACGCACCCACAGCCAGCCTCAGGGCCACAGGGGCA
CTGTCAACACAGGGGTGTGCCAGAGGCCTACACAGAAGCAGCGTCAGTA
CCCTCAGGATCTGAGGTCCCAAACACGTGCTGCTCACACACAGGCTGT
TAGAATTCAACCTGTGTATCTCACGCATATGCACACGCACAGCCCCCAGT
GGGTCTCTTGAGTCCCGTGCAGACACACACAGCCACACACACTGCCTTG
CAAAAATACCCCGTGTCTCCCTGCCACTCACCTCACTCCATTCCCTGA
GCCCTGATCCATGCCCTCAGTTAGACTGCAGAGGAACACTCATTATTT
GGGATCCAAGGCCCCAACCCACAGTACCGTCCCCAATAACTGCAGCCG
AGCTCCCCA.

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[0050] In some embodiments referring to a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide having a mutation in exon 2, the nucleic acid sequence corresponding to FOXP3 exon 2 is at least 80% (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% and 100%) identical to:
CCTGCCCTTGGACAAGGACCCGATGCC-
CAACCCCAGGCCCTGGCAAGCCCTCGGCC
CTTCCTTGGCCCTTGGCCCATCCCCAG-
GAGCCTGCCAGCTGGAGGGCTGCACCCA
AAGCCTCA-
GACCTGCTGGGGGGCCGGGGCCCAGGGG-
GAACCTTCAGGGCCGAGAT
CTTCGAGGCGGGGCCATGCCTCCTCTTCTCCTT-
GAACCCCATGCCACCATCGCAG CTGCAG (SEQ ID NO: 2). In some embodiments referring to a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide having a deleted exon 2, the nucleic acid sequence that is deleted from full length FOXP3 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 1) is SEQ ID NO: 2 or a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0051] In some embodiments referring to a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide having a mutation in exon 7, the nucleic acid sequence corresponding to FOXP3 exon 7 is at least 80% (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% and 100%) identical to: CTGGTGCTG-
GAGAAGGAGAAGCTGAGTGCATGCAGGCC-
CACCTGGCTGGAAAAT GGCAGTACCAAGGCTT-
CATCTGTG (SEQ ID NO: 3). In some embodiments referring to a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide having a deleted exon 7, the nucleic acid sequence that is deleted from full length FOXP3 (SEQ ID NO: 1) is SEQ ID NO: 3 or a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 3. In some embodiments referring to a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide having a deleted exon 2 and a deleted exon 7, the nucleic acid sequences that are deleted from full length FOXP3 (SEQ ID NO: 1) are SEQ ID NO: 2 or a fragment thereof and SEQ ID NO: 3 or a fragment thereof.

[0052] In some embodiments referring to a mutation in a nuclear export sequence of FOXP3, the amino acid sequence corresponding to the NES1 is QLQLPTLPL (SEQ ID NO: 4). In some embodiments referring to a mutation in a nuclear export sequence of FOXP3, the amino acid sequence corresponding to the NES2 is VQSLEQQQLV (SEQ ID NO: 5).

[0053] As used herein, the term “chimeric antigen receptor” or “CAR” refers to a chimeric antigen receptor comprising an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, and an intracellular domain. In some cases, the extracellular domain can comprise an antigen-binding domain as described herein. In some cases, the transmembrane domain can comprise a transmembrane domain derived from a natural polypeptide obtained from a membrane-binding or transmembrane protein. For example, a transmembrane domain can include, without limitation, a transmembrane domain from a T cell receptor alpha or beta chain, a CD3 zeta chain, a CD28 polypeptide, or a CD8 polypeptide. In some cases, the intracellular domain can comprise a cytoplasmic signaling domain as described herein. In some cases, the intracellular domain can comprise a co-stimulatory domain as described herein.

[0054] As used herein, “T-cell function” refers to a T cell’s (e.g., any of the exemplary T cells described herein) survival, stability, and/or ability to execute its intended function. For example, a CD4⁺ T cell can have an immunosuppressive function. A CD4⁺ T cell including a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide can have a FOXP3-dependent expression profile that increases the immunosuppressive function of the T cell. For example, a cell transduced with a mutated FOXP3 polypeptide as described herein can have increased expression of genes that are transcriptional targets of a FOXP3 that can result in increased T reg cell function. In some embodiments, a T cell is considered to have T reg function if the T cell exhibits or maintains the potential to exhibit an immune suppression function.

[0055] As used herein, the term “activation” refers to induction of a signal on an immune cell (e.g., a B cell or T cell) that results in initiation of the immune response (e.g., T cell activation). In some cases, upon binding of an antigen to a T cell receptor (TCR) or an exogenous chimeric antigen receptor (CAR), the immune cell can undergo changes in protein expression that result in the activation of the immune response. In some cases, a TCR or CAR includes a cytoplasmic signaling sequence that can drive T cell activation. For example, upon binding of the antigen, a chimeric antigen receptor comprising an intracellular domain that includes a cytoplasmic signaling sequence (e.g., an immune-receptor tyrosine-based inhibition motifs (ITAM)) that can be phosphorylated. A phosphorylated ITAM results in the induction of a T cell activation pathway that ultimately results in a T cell immune response. Examples of ITAMs include, without limitation, CD3 gamma, CD3 delta, CD3 epsilon, TCR zeta, FcR gamma, FcR beta, CD5, CD22, CD79a, and CD66d.

[0056] As used herein, the term “stimulation” refers to stage of TCR or CAR signaling where a co-stimulatory signal can be used to achieve a robust and sustained TCR or CAR signaling response. As described herein, a co-stimulatory domain can be referred to as a signaling domain. In some cases, a signaling domain (e.g., co-stimulatory domain) can be a CD27, CD28, OX40, CD30, CD40, B7-H3, NKG2C, LIGHT, CD7, CD2, 4-1BB, or PD-1.

[0057] In some embodiments where the chimeric antigen receptor polypeptide includes a CD3 zeta cytoplasmic signaling domain, the CD3 zeta cytoplasmic signaling domain has an amino acid sequence that is at least 80% (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% and 100%) identical to: MKWKA-LFTAAILQAQLPITEAQSFGLLDPKLCYLLDGIL-

FIYGVILTAFL RLVKFSRSADAPAYQQQNQLY-NELNLGRREEYDVLKDRRGDRPEMGGKP
QRRKNPQEGLYNELQDKMAEAYSEI-GMKGERRRGKGHDGLYQGLSTATK DTY-DALHMQALPPR (NCBI Reference No.: NP_932170) (SEQ ID NO: 13), or a fragment thereof that has activating or stimulatory activity.

[0058] In some embodiments where the chimeric antigen receptor polypeptide includes a CD28 co-stimulatory domain, the CD28 co-stimulatory domain is at least 80% (e.g., at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% and 100%) identical to:

(SEQ ID NO: 6)
IEVMYPPPYLENEKSNGTIIHVKGKHLCPSPLFPGPSKPFWVLLVVGGVL
ACYSLLVTVAIFIWVRSKRSRLLHSDYMNMTPRRPGPTRKHYQPYAPPR
DFAAY.

Transcription Factors

[0059] As used herein, the term “transcription factor” refers to a polypeptide possessing one or more domains that bind to a DNA-regulatory sequence (e.g., promoter, enhancer, or silencer) to modulate the rate of gene transcription. This may result in increased or decreased gene transcription, protein synthesis, and subsequent altered cellular function.

[0060] As used herein, BLIMP1 also known as PRDM1 refers to PR/SET domain 1 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, BLIMP1 or PRDM1 refers to human BLIMP1 or PRDM1. An example of a human BLIMP1 or PRDM1 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001189.2. In some embodiments referring to a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a BLIMP1 (e.g., full length BLIMP1) polypeptide, the nucleic acid sequence is at least 70% (e.g., at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 99%, or at least 100%) identical to:

(SEQ ID NO: 7)
AACACAGACAAAGTGCTGCCGTGACACTCGGCCCTCCAGTGTGCGGAGA
GGCAAGAGCAGCAGCGCCGGACCTGTCCGCCGGAGCTGGACCGGGC
GCCCGGGCGCCGGACGAAGCGAGGAGGGACCGCCGAGGTGCGCTGT
GCGGCTCAGCCTGGCGGGGACCGGGGAGAATGTGGACTGGTAGAGAT
GAACGAGACTTTCTCAGATGTTGGATATTGCTTGAAAACGTGTGGG
TACGACCTTGGCTGCCCTAACGTGAACTCCACGCAGTGAGGTTTCAGG
GATTGGCAGAGGGACCAAGGGACCATGAAATGGACATGGAGGATGCG
GATATGACTCTGTGGACAGAGGCTGAGTTGAAGAGAAGTGTACATACAT
TGTGAACGACCACCCCTGGGATTCTGGTGCTGATGGCGGTACTCGGTT
AGCGGGAGGCATCCTTACCAAGGAATCTGCTTCAAGTATGCCACCAAC
AGTGAAGAGGTTATTGGAGTGATGAGTAAAGAACATACACAAAGGGCAC
ACGTTTGGACCCCTAACAGTGAATCTACACCAATGACACAGTCCCTA
AGAACGCCAACAGGAATATTGGAGGATCTATTCCAGAGGGAGCTT
CACCACCTTACCGCTTAATGAAGAGAAAAGCAACTGGATGCGCTA

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TGTGAATCCAGCACACTCTCCCGGGAGCAAAACCTGGCTGCGTGTAGA
ACGGGATGAACACTACTTCTACACCATTAAGCCATCCCTGCCAACAG
GAACTTCTTGTGGTATTGTCGGGACTTTGCAGAAAGGCTTCACTACCC
TTATCCCGAGAGCTGACAATGATGAATCTCACACAAACACAGAGCAGTC
TAAAGCAACCGAGCACTGAGAAAAATGAACTCTGCCAAAGAATGTCCA
AAGAGAGAGTACAGCGTGAAGAAAATCTAAAATTGACTCCAACCCCTC
CAAAGGAAAGGACCTCTACCGTTCTAACATTCAACCCCTCACATCAGAAA
AGGACCTCGATGACTTTAGAAGACGTGGAGCCCCGAAATGCCCTTCTAC
CCTCGGGCTGTTTACCCATCCGGGCCCCCTGCCAGAAGACTTTTGAA
AGCTTCCCTGGCTACGGGATCGAGAGACCCACGTACATCACTCGCTCCC
CCATTCCATCCACCACCTCAAGCCCTCTGCAAGAACGAGCCCCGAC
CAAAGCCTCAAGAGCTCAGGCCCTCACAGCAGCCCTGGAAATACGGTGC
CCCTGTGGGCCCGGCTCTCAAGAGCACGGGACTCTACGCTTACTGAA
ACCGCTCTACGGCACCGGAAGGTTGGCTCTACCTGGCTACGCACCC
CTGCCCCACCTCCGCCAGCTTCATCCCTCGTACAACGCTCACTACCC
CAAGTTCCCTTGCCCCCTACGGCATGAATTGTAATGCCGTAGCGCTG
TGAGCAGCATGAATGGCATCAACAATTGGCTTCCCGAGGCTGTGC
CCTGTCTACAGCAATCTCTCGGTGGGGCAGCTGCCCTACCCATGCT
CAACCCACCTCTCCGAGCTCGCTGCCCTCAGATGGAGCCGGAGG
TGCTCCAGCCGGAGCATCCAGGGAGGTGTTGTCGGCGCCCCACAGT
GCCTCTCCTTACCGGGCCGCCAGCATGAAGGACAAGGCCCTGTAG
CCCCACAAGCGGGTCTCCACGGGGAAACAGCCGCCACGGCAGAACATG
TGGTGCAGCCAAAGCTACCTCAGCAGCGATGGCAGCCCCAGCAGCGAC
GAAGCCATGAATCTCATTAAAACAAAAGAACATGACGGCTACAAGAC
CCTTCCCTACCCGCTGAAGAACGAGACAGCAAGATCAAGTACGAATGCA
ACGTTTGCCTAACGACTTCCGGCAGCTCTCAATCTGAAGGTCCACCTG
AGAGTGCACAGTGGAGAACGGCTTCAAATGTCAGACTTGCAACAAGGG
CTTTACTCAGCTGCCACCTGCAGAACACTACCTGGTACACACGGGAG
AAAAGCCACATGAATGCCAGGTCTGCCACAAGAGATTAGCAGCACAGC
AACTCAAGACCCACCTGCGACTCCATTCTGGAGAGAACCATACCATG
CAAGGTGCTGCCCTGCCAACGTTCAACCGCTTGTGCACCTGAAACTGCA
AGCGCTGCACACCCGGAGCGGGCCCCACAAGTGTCCCAGTGCCACAAG
AACTACATCCATCTCTGTAGCCTCAAGGTCACCTGAAAGGGAAACTGCGC
TGGGCCCGGCCCTGGCTGCCCTGGAAAGATCTGACCCGAATCAATG
AAGAAATCGAGAAGTTGACATCAGTACAGTACATGCTGACCGGCTCGAGGAC
GTGGAGGATGACATCAGTGTGATCTGTAGTGGAGAAGGAAATTCTGGC
CGTGGCTAGAAAAGAGAAAAGAAGAAACTGGCCTGAAAGTGTCTTGCAA
GAAACATGGGAATGGACTCCTCTCCTCAGGGTGCAGCCTTATGAGTCA
TCAGATCTACCCCTCATGAAGTTGCCTCCAGCAACCCACTACCTCTGGT

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ACCTGTAAAGGTCAAACAAGAACAGTTAACATGGATCCTTAAGATT
 TTCAAGAAAACACTTATTGTTCTTAAGTTAGTGGTGAGTCAGGG
 TGCCTGTAGGAAGTGGCTTGTACATAATCCAGCTCTGCAAAGCTCTC
 GACAGCAAATGGTTCCCTCACCTCTGGAATTAAGAAGGAACCTCAA
 GTTACTGAAATCTCAGGGCATGAACAAGGCAAAGGCCATATATATATA
 TATATATATCTGTATACATATTATATACATTACACCTGTCTAT
 ATATTTGCCCTGTGTATTGAATATTGTGGACATGTTGCATAGC
 CTCCCATTACTAAGACTATTACCTAGTCATAATTATTTCAATGATA
 ATCCCTCATATAATTATTACATATTATCAGAAAGCAATAATTAAA
 AAAGTTACAATGACTGGAAAGATTCTTGTAATTGAGTATAAATGTAT
 TTTTGTCTTGTGGCCATTCTTGAGATAATTCTGCACATCTGTATAAG
 TACCTAAGATTAGTTAACAAATATATGACTCAGTCACCTCTCTC
 TAATAATGGTTGAAATGAGGTTGGTAATTGCCAATGTTGGACAGTT
 GATGTGTTCATCCTGGATCCTATCATTGAAACAGCATTGTACATAACT
 TGGGGTATGTGTCAGGATTACCCAAGAATACTTAAGTAGAAAGAAC
 AGAAAGGAATCTGTATATTGTGATAGTTCATGTTTCCCCCAG
 CCACAATTACCGGAAGGGTGACAGGAAGGCTTACCAACCTGTCTC
 CCTCCAAAAGAGCAGAACCTCCACGCCCTGCCCTCCCCACCGAGTCC
 TGTCAGAGCGGCCACATGACTTTGCATCCATTGTATTATCAG
 AAAATGTGAAGAAGAAAAATGCCATGTTAAACACTGCGAAAATT
 TCCCCAAAGCATAGGGCTTGTGTGCGATTGGGGCTTGAGTC
 TGGGTGGTTGTTGTTGTTGCTTTGTTGCTTTTTTTTTTTTT
 TTAATGTCAAAATTGACAAACATGGTCTACCCAGGAAGGATTGAGG
 TAGATAGGCTCAGGCCACACTTAAAAACACACACAAACAAAAAAA
 CGGGTATTCTAGTCATCTGGGTAAGCGGTAATGAACATTCTATC
 CCCAACACATCAATTGTTGCTTGTAAACACTCAGATTCTCAGTA
 TTGTTGTTTACATTTATGGTAATTAAATGGAAGATGAAAGGGATT
 GCAAAGTTGTCACAAACAGTTACCTCATTGAGTGTGTCAGTAGTCAG
 GAAATGATGTTCTATCTAAATGTTGCTCTAGAGGAGAACCGAGTA
 ATGTCAGCAAGATAGACTTGTGTTATCTATCTTATTCTGCT
 AAGCCAAAGATTACATGTTGGTGTCAAAGTGTAGCAAAATGATGTA
 TATTATAAAATCTATTATACCACTATATCATATGTATATATTTATAA
 CCACTTAAATTGAGCCAAGCCATGAAAGATCTACTTTCTAAGGG
 CAAAAAAAAGAACACTCCTCTGAGACTTGCTTA
 ATACTGGTGACCTCACAAATCACGTCGGTATGATTGGCACCTTGCCTA
 CTGTAAGAGACCTAAACCTGGTGCAGTGGTGGGACCACAAACAC
 CAGGGAGGAAGAGATACATTTTGTAGTATTAGGACCATCTAACACA
 GCTCTATTGTTGCACTTATGATTGTGGTCACACCCAAAGTC
 CAGAAAATAAAAACTGACTTTACCGCTGCAATTCTGTTTCCCTT

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ACTAAATACTGATACATTACTCCAATCTTTATAATTATTTGACAT
 TTTGTTCACATCAACTAATGTTCACCTGTAGAAGAGAACAAATTGCAAT
 AATCCAGGGAAACCAAGAGCCTACTGGTCTCTGTAACTCCAAGACT
 GACAGCTTTATGTATCAGTGGTGTAAACACAGTCCTTAACGTGAGG
 TAAACCAAAGCATCACGTTGACATTAGACCAAATACTTTGATTCCAAC
 TACTCGTTGTTCTTCTCCTTGTGTTTCCATAGTGTGAGAATT
 TATAAAGACTTCTGCTCTCACCATCCATCCTCTCTTCTGCTC
 TTACATGTGAATGTTGAGCCCACAATCAACAGTGGTTTATTTTCTC
 TACTCAAAGTTAAACTGACCAAGTTACTGGTTTACTTGCTAGAA
 CAACAAACTATCTATGTTACACTGGTTACAATGTTATTTATGTG
 AAATTGTCAAAATGTAATTAAATATAATGTTCATGTTTACCAAAA.

[0061] As used herein, EOS also known as Ikzf4 refers to Ikaros family zinc finger 4 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, EOS or Ikzf4 refers to human EOS or Ikzf4. An example of a human EOS or Ikzf4 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001338018.1. In some embodiments referring to a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a EOS (e.g., full length EOS) polypeptide, the nucleic acid sequence is at least 70% (e.g., at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 99%, or at least 100%) identical to:

(SEQ ID NO: 8)
 CCCTTCTCAGGTGAAGCTGCTGATGGAGATGGAGCC
 GCCGCCACCGCCGCTCTGAGCGCCGGGCTGGC
 TCCGGCCGGGCACTGCCGCCCTCAGTACCCCC
 CTCCCCCGCACTGGGCCGCCGGGCAAGAGTGGGG
 GACCCCCGCCCTCGCCCTCCCTCCCCAACACT
 GTCCCCCTCTCCCAACCCCTCACAGCCTGCGCGC
 GCGGAGACACCTCAGTCTACATGGGAGGACAGAGA
 AGCGCAAAGAACAGAACAGGAAAGATGCATCCATCTGA
 GATCTAAAGGAGACAATGAGAATCTTTAAATG
 GACATAGAACAGTCGAAATGGCGCTTATGTGTC
 GTAGGACCAATGAAGGAATTATGGCATGCAC
 GGAGATAGCAAGATGGGTCAAGACACATATGAGAG
 TCATTGGCAACACCCGGGTAATGTAAGGAATCCACG
 CTTCCGTGAAAGGTGAGTGGCTGGGCTACCCCTGCC
 TGCCACTGAGACGCAGACATGCATACACCCACCGCA
 CTCCCTGCCGTTCCAAGGCGGGCGCCGCGTTC
 ACCCCAGGGTCTCACCGCAAGGGAAAGGATAATCTG
 GAGAGGGATCCCTCAGGAGGGTGTGTTCCGGATTTC
 TTGCTCAGGCCAAGACTCCAACCATTATAATG

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GAATCTTATTTGTGAAAGTAGCGGGGACTCATCT
CTGGAGAAGGAGTTCCTCGGGCCCCAGTGGGGCC
TCGGTGAGCACCCCAACGCCAGCACTCTCTCCT
AGCCGCTCACTCAGTGCCAACCTCATCAAGGTGGAG
ATGTACAGCGATGAGGAGTCAGCAGACTGCTGGGG
CCAGATGAGCGGCTCTGGAAAAGGACGACAGCGTG
ATTGTTGAAAGATTGTCTGAGCCCTGGGCTAC
TGTGATGGAGTGGGCCAGAGCCTCACTCCCCTGGG
GGCATCCGGCTGCCAACATGGCAAGCTCAAGTGTGAC
GTCTGCGGCATGGCTGTATTGGACCCAAACGTGCTC
ATGGTGACAAGGCCAGTCACACTGGTGAAGGGCC
TTCCATTGCAACCAGTGTGGTGCCCTCTCACCCAG
AAGGGAAACCTGCTGCCACATCAAGCTGCACTCT
GGGAGAAGCCCTTAAATGTCCCTCTGCAACTAT
GCCCTGCCGCGGCCGATGCACTCACTGGTCACCTC
CGCACACACTCAGTCTCCTCTCCACAGTGGGAAG
CCCTACAAGTGTAACTACTGTGGCCGGAGCTACAAA
CAGCAGAGTACCCGGAGGAGCACAAGGAGCGGTGC
CATAACTACCTACAGAGTCTCAGCACTGAAGCCAA
GCTTGGCTGGCAACCAGGTGACGAAATACGTGAC
CTGGAGATGGTGCAGACTCCATGCTGCACTCATCC
TCTGAGCGGCCAACCTTCATCGATCGTCTGGCCAAT
AGCCTCACCAAACGCAAGCGTCCACACCCCCAGAAG
TTTAGGGCAGGAGATGCGCTTCAGCCTCTCA
GACCTCCCCTATGATGTGAACTCGGGTGGCTATGAA
AAGGATGTGGAGTTGGTGGCACACCACAGCCTAGAG
CCTGGCTTGGAGTCCCTGGCTTGTGGGTGCA
GAGCATCTCGTCTCCCTCCGCCCTTCACCCACCAAT
TGCATCTCAGAACTCACGCCGTCTCATCAGCTCTGTC
TACACCCAGATGCAGCCCTCCCTGGTCAGTGGAG
CTTCAGGATCCCGAGAAGCAGGTGAGGGACCTGAG
GACCTGGCTGATGGAGGTCCCTCTACCGGCC
CGAGGCCCCCTGACTGACCTGGGCATCCCCAGC
AATGGCTGCCAGGACTCCACAGACACAGAAAGCAAC
CACGAAGATCGGGTTGCGGGGGTGGTATCCCTCCCT
CAGGGTCCCCACCCAGCCACCTCCACCATTTG
GTGGGCCGGCACAGTCCTGCTCACGCCAAAGAGGAC
CCCAAGGCCACAGGGGGTATTGCGGGGACCCCA
GGCCCTCCAAGGAAGTGCTTCGGTGGTGGCGAG

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AGTGGTGAGCCTGTGAAGGCCTCAAGTGTGAGCAC
TGCCTGATCCTCTCCTGGACACGTCATGTTCACT
ATCCACATGGGCTGCCATGGCTTCAGAGACCTTT
GAGTGCAACATCTGTGGTATCACAGCCAGGACCG
TACGAATTCTCTCCACATTGTCCGGGGGAGCAT
AAGGTGGCTAGCAACCTCTCCCTCTCCTCAGTC
CACCACTCCACTGCCCTGACTACAGGATTGATCCC
TGTCCCCACCATTCCAAGGAGTTTGCTTTGCT
CCCTCACTACTGCCACCTGACCTCACACCTGACCC
TGACCCCTCCTCACCTATTCTCTCCTATCCTGA
CCGATGTAAGCATTGTGATGAAACAGATTTTGCT
TATGTTTTCTTTTATCTCTCATCCCAGCAT
ACTGAGTTATTATAATTAGTTGATTATTTGCT
CTTTTAAATTAACTTATATCAGTCACCTGCCAC
TCCCCCACCCCTGTCCACAACCTCTTCACTTT
AGGCAATTCTCTCTAGATCTTCAGCAGGCC
CAGGGTAGGAAGCTCTTAGTACTAAGAGACTT
CAAGCTCTTGCTTAAGCCTCACCCCTACATTA
TCTAATTCTCAGTTGATGCTGATACCTGCC
GGCCCTACCTAGCTGTGGCATTATATCTCCT
CTGGGACTCTCAACCTGGTACTCCACCTCTTGT
GCCCTCACTTAGGCAGCTTGCACTATTCTGAA
TGAATGAAGAATTCTCTCATTTGGAGTAGGAG
GGACTGAAGAAATTCTCCCAGGCAGTGGGACTG
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TCCCTCTAGGATGTGATAGATCTGGCCCTCTC
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ACCGGTCTATTAAAGTGGGGCTTCTCC
GTGCCCAATTTTATTCAGGGCAAGGCTAG
GTCTGCAACCCCTCTGTCTCTGACAGATGGAGCCA
CAGGTGCCTAATTGGGACCCAGGGCATGGAAAGGA
GTGGGTCAAATTCTCTTCTCCTCCACCTCTC
AAACTCTCTCACTATAGTGACCTTCTCTAGGCTCTCA
GGGGCTCTCAGTCCCCATCCTATGAGAAACTAGT
GGGTTGCTGCCCTGATGACAAGGGTTGTTAGGCC
CTCAGTCATGCTGCCCTCTGCTGCTCCCTCCAGCA
GGATTACCCCTCTCATTCCGGCTCCTGGGCC
TTCTTAGGATCAGTGGCAGGGAGAACGGTATCTC

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TTTCTCTCTAATTCAGTATAACCAAAATT
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ATTCCACCCCTGTCAGAAGACTGGGATGGTAC
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CACTCAGCTCCCAGACACAGGGTAGGAGGGGGACT
GCTGGCTACTGCAGAGACCCTGGCTATTGAGTAA
CCTAGGATTAGTGAGAAGGGCAGAAGGGATACAA
CTCCACTGCAAGTGGAGGTTCTTCTACAAGAGTT
TTCTGCCAAGGCCACAGCCATCCACTCTCTGTT
CCTTGAGATTCAAACCAAGGCTGTTTCTATGTT
TAAAGAAAAAAAAGTAAAACCAAACAAACACC
TCACAAGTTGTAACTCTGGCTCTCTCTCTCCT
TTCTCTCCCTCCCTCCCTTACCTCTTCTTC
CACATGTCCTTCCTTATTGGCTTTTACCTCTA
CTTTCTCACTCCATCAGGGATATTTGGGGGG
GATGGTAAAGGGGGCTAAGAACAGACCCCTGGGA
TTAGGGCCTTAAGGGCTCTGAGAGGGAGTACACCTG
CCTCTTATGGGAAGGGAGACCCCTAAAAACTTCT
CCTCTTGTCTCCCTTCTCCCCACTCTGAGGT
TTCCCAAGAGAACCCAGATTGGCAGGGAGAACGATT
GTGGGCAATTGTCCTGACAATGTAGCAATA
AATAGATGCTGCCAAGGGCAGAAATGGGAGGTTA
GCTCAGAGCAGAGTAGTCTCTAGAGAAAGGAAGAAT
CCTCAACGGCACCCCTGGGTGCTAGCTCTTTAG
AATGTCAGCAGAGCTGAGATTAAATCTGGGTTTT
CCTGAACTATTCTGGTTATTGAGCCCTCTGTAG
ACCTACCGCCTCCACCTCTCTGTCTGCTGTGT
ATTGGTGACACTTCATAAGGACTAGTCCCTCTGG
GGTATCAGAGCCTAGGGTCCCCCATCCCCCTTCCC
CAGTCAACTGTGGCACCTGTAACCTCCCGAACATG
AAGGACTATGCTCTGAGGCTATACTCTGTGCCATG
AGAGCAGAGACTGGAAGGGCAAGACCAGGTGCTAAG
GAGGGAGAGGGGATCTGTCTCTCCAGACCA
TCACTGCACTTAACCAGGGCTTAGGTACAAATC
CTACTTTCAAGAGCCTCCAGCTGGAACCTCAA
CATCCTCATGCTCTCCAGCTCTTGCATAAA
AAAAAAAGTAAAGAAAAAGAAAAAAATACACACA
CACTGAAACCCACATGGAGAAAAGAGGTGTTCTT
TTATATTGCTATTCAAAATCAATACCACCAACAAA

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TATTCTAAGTAGACACTTTCCAGACCTTGT
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AAGTTGAAAGAACAAAAAGAAAAAAACACAGA
AGCAAGTGCAATACCACCTCTCTCCCTCTCC
TAGGGTTCTTGTAGCCTATGTTGGTGTCTCTT
TTGACCTTACCCCTCACCTCCTCTCTCTTCTC
TGATTCCCTCCCCCTTTAAAGAGTTTCT
CCTTCTCAAGGGAGTTAAACTAGCTTTGAGACT
TATTGCAAAGCATTGTATATGTAATATATTGTA
GTAAATATTGTAACGGAGATATACTACTGTAAG
TTTGACTGTACTGGCTGAAAGTCTGTTATAAATA
AACATGAGTAATTAAACA.

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[0062] As used herein, GATA1 refers to a GATA binding protein 1 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, GATA1 refers to human GATA1. An example of a human GATA1 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_002040.1. In some embodiments referring to a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a GATA1 (e.g., full length GATA1) polypeptide, the nucleic acid sequence is at least 70% (e.g., at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 99%, or at least 100%) identical to:

(SEQ ID NO: 9)

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ACACTGAGCTGCCACATCCCCAAGCGGCCGAACC
CTCCGCAACCACCAGCCCAGGTTAACCCAGAGGC
TCCATGGAGTCTCCCTGGCTGGGTCTGGGACC
TCAGAGCCCTCCCCAGTTGTGGATCCTGCTCTG
GTGTCTCCACACCAGAACATGGGTTTCTTCCC
TCTGGGCTGAGGGCTGGATGCAGCAGCTCTCC
ACTGCCCGAGCACAGCCACCGCTGCAGCTGCCA
CTGGCCTACTACAGGGACGCTGAGGCCTACAGACAC
TCCCCAGTCTTCAGGTGTAACCATGCTCAACTGT
ATGGAGGGATCCCAGGGCTCACCATATGCCGC
TGGGCCTACGCAAGACGGGCTCTACCTGCCCTCA
ACTGTGTCTCCACCCCGCAGGACTCTCTCCCCAG
GCCGTGGAAGATCTGGATGGAAAAGGCAGCACCAGC
TTCCTGGAGACTTGTAGAGACAGAGCGGCTGAGGCCA
GACCTCTGACCCCTGGGACCTGCACTGCCCTCATCA
CTCCCTGCCCCAATAGTGTCTATGGGGCCCTGAC
TTTCCAGTACCTCTTTCTCCACCGGGAGCCCC

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 CTCAATTCTAGCAGCCTATTCCCTCCCCAAGCTTCGT
 GGAACCTCTCCCCCTGCCTCCCTGTGAGGCCAGGGAG
 TGTGTGAACTGCGGAGCAACAGCCACTCCACTGTGG
 CGGAGGGACAGGACAGGCCACTACCTATGCAACGCC
 TGCGCCCTCATACAAGATGAATGGGAGAACAGG
 CCCCTCATCCGGCCAAGAACGCCCTGATTGTCAGT
 AACACGGCGAGGTACTCAGTGCACCAACTGCCAGACG
 ACCACCACGACACTGTGGCGAGAAATGCCAGTGGG
 GATCCCCTGTGCAATGCCCTGCCCTACTACAAG
 CTACACCAGGTGAACCGGCCACTGACCATGCGGAAG
 GATGGTATTCAAGACTCGAAACCGCAAGGCATCTGG
 AAAGGGAAAAAGAACGGGCTCAGTCTGGGAGGC
 ACAGGAGCAGCCGAAGGACAGCTGGTGGTTATG
 GTGGTGGCTGGGGCAGCGGTAGCGGGATTGTGG
 GAGGTGGCTTCAGGCCCTGACACTGGGCCCTGGT
 ACTGCCCATCTTACCAAGGCCCTGGCCCTGTGGT
 CTGTAGGGCCCTGTAGGCCACCTCATGCCCTTCC
 GGACCCCTACTGGCTCACCCACGGCTCCTCCCC
 ACAGGCCCCATGCCCTACCACCCAGCACTACTGTG
 GTGGCTCCGCTCAGCTCATGAGGCCACAGAGCATGG
 CCTCCAGAGGGGGTGGTGTCTCTCTGTGTA
 GCCAGAATTCTGGACAACCCAAGTCTCTGGCCCCA
 GGCACCCCTGGCTGAACCTTCAAAGCTTTGTAA
 AATAAAACCACCAAGTCTGAAA.

[0063] As used herein, IKZF2 refers to a IKAROS family zinc finger 2 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, IKZF2 refers to human IKZF2. An example of a human IKZF2 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001072994.1. In some embodiments referring to a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a IKZF2 (e.g., full length IKZF2) polypeptide, the nucleic acid sequence is at least 70% (e.g., at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 99%, or at least 100%) identical to:

(SEQ ID NO: 10)
 GCTAACCCCTGCTCCTCGCTGAAGATGGAGGAAGTAA
 AACAGGATTACCTTAGCTACAGATCCACTGCCCT
 AGTTTCCACCAACTGCAGTGACAAAACACACGT
 TAGGCACAGGAAAGAAAGAACAGAGGACACATT
 AACAGTAAACACAAACAAAAGGGTGTGGGATTATT
 TTACTGCATGCACTGCTGAGCCCCACATTGTCAACCT
 CCTCTTGAGGGTTAGAAGAGCTGAGATCTCCCG

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 ACAGAGCTGGAAATGGTGATGAATCTTTTTAATCA
 AAGGACAATTCTTTCTATTGCACTTTGACTATGGA
 AACAGAGGCTATTGATGGCTATATAACGTGTGACAA
 TGAGCTTCACCCGAAAGGGAGCACTCCAATATGGC
 AATTGACCTCACCTCAAGCACACCCATGGACAGCA
 TGCCTCACCAAGTCACATGACAAGCACAAATTCA
 AAAGCTAGAAATGCAGAGTGTGAAGAGTGTGACAG
 GAAACCCCTGAGCCGTGAAGATGAGATCAGGGCCA
 TGATGAGGGTAGCAGCCTAGAAGAACCCCTAATTGA
 GAGCAGCGAGGTGGCTGACAACAGGAAAGTCCAGGA
 GCTTCAGGCGAGGGAGGAATCCGCTTCCGAATGG
 TGAACGCCCTTCACTGTAAACCAGTGTGGAGCTTC
 TTTTACTCAGAAGGGCAACCTCTGAGACACATAAA
 GTTACACTCTGGAGAGAACGCCCTAAATGTCCCTT
 CTGTAGCTACGCCCTGTAGAAGAACGGACGCCCTCAC
 AGGACACCTCAGGACCCATTCTGTGGTAAACCTCA
 CAAGTCACACTACTGTGGACAGCTACAAGCAGCG
 CAGTTCACTGGAGGAGCACAAGAACGCTGCCACAA
 CTATCTCAGAATGTCAGCATGGAGGCTGCTGGCA
 GGTGATGAGTCACCATGTACCTCTATGGAAGATTG
 TAAGGAACAAGAGCCTATTATGGACAACAATATTTC
 TCTGGTGCCTTTGAGAGACCTGCTGTAGAGAA
 GCTCACGGGAATATGGAAAAGCTAAAAGCTCCAC
 TCCACAAAAGTTGTGGGGAAAGCTCATGCGATT
 CAGCTACCCAGATATTCACTTTGATATGAACCTAAC
 ATATGAGAAGGAGGCTGAGCTGATGCAGTCTCATAT
 GATGGACCAAGCCATCAACAATGCAATCACCTACCT
 TGGAGCTGAGGCCCTCACCCCTGTGAGCAGCACCC
 GCCAACAGCAATCGCTGAAGTGGCCCCAGTTATAAG
 CTCAGCTTATTCTCAGGTCTATCATCCAAATAGGAT
 AGAAAGACCCATTAGCAGGGAAACTGCTGATAGTCA
 TGAAAACACATGGATGGCCCCATCTCTCATCAG
 ACCAAAGAGTCGACCCCAAGGAAAGAGAGGCCCTC
 CAGCAATAGCTGCCTGGATTCCACTGACTCAGAAAG
 CAGCCATGATGACCACCACTGCTACCAAGGACACCC
 TGCCTTAAATCCAAGAGGAAACAAGCCAGCTTA
 CATGAAGGAGGATGTCAAAGCTTGGATACTACCAA
 GGCTCCTAAGGGCTCTGTAGAGGACATCTACAAGGT
 CTTCAATGGAGAAGGAGAACAGATTAGGGCCTTCAA

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GTGTGAGCACTGCCAGTCCTTTCTAGACCATGT
 CATGTACACCATTACATGGGTTGCCATGGCTACCG
 GGACCCACTGGAATGCAACATCTGTGGCTACAGAAG
 CCAGGACCGTTATGAGTTTACATCACACATTGTCG
 AGGGGAGCACACATTCCACTAGGCCTTCATTCCA
 AAGGGGACCCCTATGAAGTAAAGAACTGCACATGAA
 GAAATACTGCACTTACAATCCCACCTTCCTCAAAT
 GTTGACATACCTTTATTTTTTAATATTACT
 GTTGATAATTCTTATTTGTGGAGGCAGTGTCAATT
 GCTCTGCCTAATTACGATAAGGAAGAACAGAAAGAG
 AGAAGGGCGGGAAATTGTTCTTACCTGGC
 TTGTTATTTGTGGGAATTAAAGAGCAGTCCATT
 CTACCAAGGCATATCATGCTTGAAAATCACTGGA
 TTCAAAAGATTCACTAACAGAGATTCTGATTGCCA
 CTGATATTCAAGATTATGATGGAAGACAGGAAAGTT
 CAGAGTTCTGGTAGGACTTGGTGGTTAAAAA
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 TTTCAAACGTAAACCAATTGTTCTTCAGAGA
 TCATGGAACACAAACACATTGTTATTTCAGTGATA
 ACTCCTAACAGGGAGCTGAGTTGTTGGGTTCTATG
 TTTACTCCCTATGAAATTATAATTCACTGATTGTT
 TTACACTGTACCATATAGCAAAACTTTAACTACA
 GGTAGTTAAGGCCACCTACAATACATCTGAGGTCC
 TGTGATCTATTTCTAAACGTAAGCACTGTTTT
 CCATAGTTGATGACTGGCTTTAGACACCCCT
 GGCAGCCTACTTTAACACCTTAAGGAATAGTAT
 TTTTATGTTGAGGCTAGAATAACATATGGTCTAAGA
 GTGGATAAAAGGCAGTCATAATTCTGGGAGGGAC
 TTCTACTTTCTAAATTGTTGAGAGGTTCTTT
 TAAAGTTGATGATGGCAGCTAGTATATGTAT
 TTGTTCTAAAGATGCTTACGATTGTCACTTTAT
 CAGCATTAAATCAGTGTAAACCAGTCAGCAGAAAAA
 TATAATTATGCTAACAGTAGGGGAGAAAACCCACT
 TAGAAATCCCTTCTGGTATTCTCTTTCACTAG
 TTTTTCAAGATGTGACCTCCGGTGTCTGTCCA
 TAGTTCAATTCTCATCCTTACTCTCGAGTAGAAGGTC
 TTAAAGTCTTCCTGCGCTGTTCTTCAAAATC
 TCCTCAGAGCAATTGCTAATTGGCCTGAATCTGGT
 AACTGAAACCTGTAAGGTTACAGAACTAGGGCTAT

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 CTGTACCTGGACAAACAGATAAAAGAAACAAAAAAA
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 ATGTGACAGAACCCCCAAAGGAAAGTCTGCACATT
 TTTCTGTTCCAAAACATTAAATTGTGTAAGTCCTT
 GTCAGAAATGAATCTCAATCCCTAGTATAGAATT
 CCCTTACATGGTATAGGTGCCATATTCATGTGCA
 GATTTAATTCTATTTATGTGGCGCTGTGTTTT
 CTTTGCAGTCCAGCCACATTAGAGGGAGGAACCGA
 GTGATATTGATTCAAGTCATTAGGGGACATACT
 TGGAAGGCAGAACTTGCTGCTCTGTTGGGAGGA
 CAGACCTGACTGTGACTGGATTATCTGATAACCATT
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 ACTGCTCTAAAGGATCATTAATAGGATGCTGAAAT
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 AGAACTCAGCTCTTCTACTAGTCCCTGTCATAAT
 TATTTTGGAAAATGTCAAACTGCCCTTAA
 TCTAAGGAAATGCACAAAACAGAGATATAGAAT
 GTCAACCATTCTATTTCAGCTGATGCCCTG
 GTACATAGTGAACACATAACCTATTAAAGATAAG
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 CTTATTTTTTCAGTATATGAACAATCATGTATC
 TACCTGCCCGAGGATGAAACTAAATTAGGTGGACC
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 TTCATGGAAAAAAAGCAGTGGAGTGTACAGATGT
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 TTTAACAAAATTACATCAGATTAAGGCATTAGAT
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 AGCTGTGATATGCTAGTGTGTTCTTTATCATAGTG
 TATTACTAGGCCAATAATGACACCTTGAATATT
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 TTTTCACCTGCACTCTTAGGAATAAGTTCATATT
 CTGTTTATGGGCTTCCCTCCATAACACTGCATT
 GTATATTCTGTATAAAATATGTGTTGTGTTAA
 CCTTTATCCCATAAGAGAGTGGTACATGAATGACT
 AGTTTCTAAGATGTCCTTTATTGTGAATAAAAT
 ATAAAAGTAAAGGCCCTGCTAAGTCACATAAG
 TACAGCATATAAGTTCATATAGGTACAAATAATGA
 GTTTCAGTGAATTGGCCTTCACATTACCTCAAGT
 GACAGATAGTAAGAAAAGCTCTTGAGCAGGTGGAG
 GTCACTGAATCCCCTACTATGCACTTACCAAGATTT
 TACTTACTTTAATTACTGGAAATTGATTTTAAA
 AAATGACTACACTGTAACAAGGGAAAGGGATCTGGGT

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TTTTTGTTGTTTATTCTGTTTTTAAGTAGT
 TCAAATTCTGAAACTGTGATTTAAAAATTTTACA
 GTCAAGCATTCTGATTTAACATAACTCCCTCCC
 TTCTGTGTAACAAAGGTCTCTGTATCTCTAA
 ATTTGTTACATCTCCCTAGCCTTTCTTGTC
 GTCTCCCTCTGTCTATGGATGTTACCTC
 TCTGTTCTCTAAAGTTGAAGATTAGGTCAACTC
 TTATTTCTAGTTCATGGTAATTAACTTAATT
 TTTTCGTATTTGTTGGTTGATAATCTGCTGA
 CGTATTTTAACTCAAGTGTAGTTCTATTAAA
 AGAAAAGTGGTTGATTAAAAATAGTAAGCTATGTA
 ACCCTCATGTTACTTCACCTCAAAATTGGGTAC
 CTAAACATTACTTCAGAGATTATGTAATCTTATT
 TAGTATGTTGCTTCTTATTGGATTAA
 TTCTGATTTGGCTTCCCTTAAAGTATATCAT
 GAAAGACTAGACAGTTATTGCAAGTGTAGAAAG
 GTGTTAAAATGTAAGCAAGAGCTTAACCTTCT
 CCTAATTGGGAGAAAATGCTTAACATTACTATAA
 TAATATTCCAGGTTGGAGGGGCTCCAGGCCCA
 TATTGCTGTTAATAGTGGACCTTTAGACCAGT
 GTTATTCGAATCCCAAGATGATTGCTCTGCTT
 AGTAAAAAGATACTATTCTTCTTGTACAAG
 TGCAATACTCCCTGAAAGTCTAAAAACTATGGTG
 ATTGTTTTCTTCTGACCTATTCTCCTTAGC
 TAATGACAAAAGAAACTCATAAAGTCATAGTATG
 TTAAAGGACACAAAGCAAGAGAGAAAACACTCCA
 CAATCAAAAGATTACAGAATGTGGAAACACTAGTC
 TGATCTCATGGTATCTTATTAAAGCTAAATTCCA
 TGGAAATTAGTAATCTTCTGCTGAAAATGTGTCC
 TAAAGTTGAACCTTACAGATTGAACTTCTTAGA
 CCCTCGCCCAATGCTCTAAATTAAGAACCTAATCT
 TAATTTTTATTTACTCTCCCCCTTAA
 AACTTTAAATAAAAGCAAAGCACCTAGTGAGTTT
 TAAACACTTACATATCACCTATTGGAGAAATT
 TTAAAGTAAAGAGGTATTTCTTACATATTATA
 TGTAGTGTGCTAATTTCTTTTACACGTT
 CCTGTAGTAAACTGCTGTAATATAAAACATGTT
 TGTTAAAAGATAACATTCTTGGCATTCTTAA

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AGGCAGTTACTGCATTCTGCATTGTACAGTATGT
 GTCTTGGCCATTAGATATTCTTAAACAATA
 CCAAAGGTAATTAGACTATTAAAGACTATTGCT
 TGACAGTTCTAGGGTATTTGTGTTAGAAGCAA
 AAAAAGAAAAAAATAGGTCAAACCAAGTAAACCTC
 ATTTTTTCAACTAATAATTGGGAAATAAAAA
 CTATTGTTAAAAAGAAATATATATATATAT
 AAATATATATGTAAAGTTAAATTCCATACCTTGTA
 TGTCAAGTTGCTAAGTGTAAATGTTAGTTAG
 GCTCAAATACCATACCTCAGAAAATGAGGTTACTA
 TGGAAATACTGAAACAGTCTTGCAGCTGTGACA
 AGTCACTCTACTACATACTGATTGGAGACCTCCGC
 TAAATAGTTTATCACTGCAGACTAAATGTGGAC
 TTGTATCTCTTGTGTTAATGCACACACATACAT
 GTTCTGTGCTATGTGGTTACTGTGTATATGTGT
 ATGAGTGTGTATATGCATGTGTGAGTGTGTCTG
 TATGTGTGACAACTAAAGAAGCTGCAGAAACTTG
 TAATACTTGTGAAAGGATTATATTAAAGGTTT
 GTACTGTCTGAGTCAGACTGAAATAATT
 GGGAACTCAGGAACAAGCATATAATTGTCAGA
 TTTATTCCTCTCAGAAGTGTAAAGTGCAGTTTAA
 TTCTGTATATTATTAATATTACCAATAAAATAA
 ACTCTGACATAAAA.

[0064] As used herein, GATA3 refers to a GATA binding protein 3 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, GATA3 refers to human GATA3. An example of a human GATA3 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001002295.1. In some embodiments referring to a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a GATA3 (e.g., full length GATA3) polypeptide, the nucleic acid sequence is at least 70% (e.g., at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 99%, or at least 100%) identical to:

(SEQ ID NO: 11)
 GAACACTGAGCTGCCTGGCGCGTCTTGATACATTTC
 AGAAAAGATGCATTCCCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
 TACTGAGAGAGGGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGA
 GAGACGGAGGGAGAGCGAGACAGAGCGAGCAACGCA
 ATCTGACCGAGCAGGTGCTACGCCGCCCTCCTCC
 TCCTCTGCTCTCGCTACCCAGGTGACCCGAGGA
 GGGACTCCGCCTCCGAGCGGCTGAGGACCCGGTGC
 AGAGGAGCCTGGCTCGCAGAATTGCAAGAGTCGTCG

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CCCTTTTACAACCTGGTCCC GTTTATTCTGCCGT
 ACCAGTTTGATTTGTCTCCCTCTTC
 TTTGCTAAACGACCCCTCCAAGATAATTTTAAAAA
 ACCTCTCCTTGCTCACCTTGCTTCCCAGCCTC
 CCATCCCCCACCAGAAAGCAAATCATTCAACGACCC
 CCGACCTCGACGGCAGGAGCCCCCGACCTCCA
 GGCGGACCGCCCTCCCTCCCCGCGCGGGTTCCGG
 GCGCGCAGAGGGCGCGAGCACAGCCGAGGCCATG
 GAGGTGACGGCAGCAGCGCTGGGTGAGCAC
 CACCAACCCGCGTGTCAACGGCAGCACCCGGAC
 ACGACCAACCCGGCCTCAGCCACTCCTACATGGAC
 GCGCGCAGTACCCGCTGCCGGAGGGTGGATGTG
 CTTTTAACATCGACGGTAAGGAACACCAGTCCCG
 CCTACTACGAAACTCGGTCAAGGCCACGGTGAG
 AGGTACCCCTCGAACCCACCACGGGAGCCAGGTGTG
 CGCCCGCTCTGCTTCATGGATCCCTACCCCTGGCTG
 GACCGGGCAAAGGCCCTGGGCAGGCCACCACCGCC
 TCCCCCTGGAATCTCAGCCCCCTCTCCAAGACGTCC
 ATCCACCAACGGCTCCCCGGGCCCCCTCCGTCTAC
 CCCCCGGCTCGTCCCTCCTTGTCGGGGGCCAC
 GCCAGCCCGCACCTCTCACCTTCCGCCACCCCG
 CCGAAGGACGTCTCCCGAACCATCGCTGTCCACC
 CCAGGCTCGCCGGCTCGGCCGGCAGGAGAGAAA
 GAGTGCCTCAAGTACCAAGGTGCCCTGCCGACAGC
 ATGAAGCTGGAGTCGTCCACTCCGTGGCAGCATG
 ACCGCCCTGGGTGAGCCTCTCGTCGACCCACAC
 CCCATCACCAACCTACCGCCCTACGTGCCGAGTAC
 AGCTCCGGACTCTCCCCCCCAGCAGCCTGCTGGC
 GGCTCCCCCACCGGCTCGGATGCAAGTCCAGGCC
 AAGGGCCGGTCCAGCACAGAAGGCAGGGAGTGTG
 AACTGTGGGCAACCTCGACCCACTGTGGCGGCGA
 GATGGCACGGGACACTACCTGTGCAACGCCGCGGG
 CTCTATCACAAATGAACGGACAGAACCGCCCTC
 ATTAAGCCCAAGCGAAGGCTGTCTGCAGCCAGGAGA
 GCAGGGACGTCTGTGCGAACTGTCAAGGCCACACA
 ACCACACTCTGGAGGAGGAATGCCAATGGGACCC
 GTCTGCAATGCCCTGTGGCTCTACTACAAGCTTCAC
 AATATTAACAGACCCCTGACTATGAAGAAGGAAGGC
 ATCCAGACCAGAACCGAAAAATGTCTAGCAAATCC

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AAAAAGTCAAAAGTCATGACTCACTGGAGGAC
 TTCCCCAAGAACAGCTCGTTAACCGGGGCCCTC
 TCCAGACACATGTCTCCCTGAGCCACATCTCGCC
 TTCAGCCACTCCAGCCACATGCTGACCACGCCACG
 CCGATGCACCCGCCATCCAGCTGTCTTGGACCA
 CACCAACCCCTCAGCATGGTCACCGCCATGGTTAG
 AGCCCTGCTCGATGCTCACAGGGCCCCAGCGAGAG
 TCCCTGCAGTCCTTCGACTTGCTTTGCAGGA
 GCAGTATCATGAAGCCTAAACCGCATGGATATATGT
 TTTTGAAGGCAGAAAGCAAATTATGTTGCCACTT
 TGCAAAGGAGCTCACTGTGGTCTGTGTTCCAACC
 ACTGAATCTGGACCCATCTGTGAATAAGCCATTCT
 GACTCATATCCCTATTTAACAGGGCTCTAGTGCT
 GTGAAAAAAAAATGCTGAAATTGCTATAACTTA
 TATTGTAAGAAATACTGTACAATGACTTTATTGCAT
 CTGGTAGCTGTAAGGCATGAAGGATGCCAAGAAGT
 TTAAGGAATATGGGAGAAATAGTGTGAAATTAAAGA
 AGAAACTAGGTCTGATATTCAAATGGACAAACTGCC
 AGTTTGTCTTCACTGGCACAGTTGTTGAT
 GCATTAAGAAAATAAAAAAAGAAAAAGAGAAA
 AGAAAAAAAGAAAAAGTTGTAGGCATCATT
 GTTCAAAGCTGTTGGCTCTGCCAAAGGAAATACCAG
 TTCTGGCAATCAGTGTACCGTTACCGTTACCGTGGCG
 TTGAGGGTTTCAGAGAGCCTTTCTAGGCCTACAT
 GCTTGTGAAACAAGTCCCTGTAATTGTTGTTGAT
 GTATAATTCAAAGCACAAAATAAGAAAAGATGTAG
 ATTATTCATCATATTACAGACCGACTGTTGT
 ATAAATTATTTACTGCTAGCTTAAGAACTGCTT
 CTTTCGTTGTTGTTCAATATTTCTCTCTCT
 CAATTGTTGGTGAATAACTAGATTACATTCAAGTT
 GGCCTAAGGGTGTGCTCGGAGGGTTCTGTT
 CTTTCCATTGTTGGATGATATTATAAT
 AGCTCTAAGGTCCGGGCATCTGTCTGTCCCT
 ATTCTGCAGCCTGTGCTGAGGGTAGCAGTGTATGA
 GCTACCAGCGTGCATGTCAAGCACCCTGCCGACA
 GGCCACGTCTGCAATGCCCGGCTGCCCTTCGC
 CCTGCTGTTCTGTGTTAGTGTACAGTGCCTTAA
 TACAGTCTGTTGGAATAATTATAAGCATAATAAT
 AAAGTGAAGAATATTAAAAGTCA.

[0065] As used herein, NFATC2 refers to a nuclear factor of activated T cells 2 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, NFATC2 refers to human NFATC2. An example of a human NFATC2 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001129493.1. In some embodiments referring to a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a NFATC2 (e.g., full length NFATC2) polypeptide, the nucleic acid sequence is at least 70% (e.g., at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 99%, or at least 100%) identical to:

(SEQ ID NO: 12)
 GCGTTGCCTCTGGAGTAAGCCGGATCGCGGAGGCC
 GCCGACTCCGCCGAGCCGGAGCCGGAGGCC
 GCTCCCGGGTCGCTCCGAGGCTCTCGGCCAGGGCA
 GCCCCGGGCACCCGGTAGAGAAAGACGGCGTCCC
 TCGGCTGCTGGTCGATAACACAGATCCCCCTTCC
 AACACCGCCAAGTCCCCGTGCCCTCCAGATGCAG
 AGAGAGGCTGCGTTCAAGACTGGGCACTGCCATCCC
 CTCCGCATCATGGGTCTGTGGACCAAGAAGAGCCG
 AATGCACATAAGGTGCCAGCCCCACCCCTCGGACCC
 GCATACCCCGATGATGTCCTGGACTATGGCCTCAAG
 CCATACAGCCCCCTGCTAGTCTCTGGCGAGCCC
 CCCGGCCGATTGAGAGCCGGATAGGGTAGGGCG
 CAGAAGTTCTGAGCGCGCCAAGCCAGCAGGGCC
 TCGGGCCTGAGCCCTGGATCGAGATCACTCCGTCC
 CACGAACTGATCCAGGCACTGGGCCCCCTCGCATG
 AGAGACGCGGGCCTCTGGTGGAGCAGCCGCCCC
 GCCGGGGTGGCCGCCAGCCCGAGGTTACCCCTGCC
 GTGCCCGCTTCGAGGGCTACCGCGAGCCGCTTGC
 TTGAGCCCCGCTAGCAGCGGCTCTCTGCCAGCTTC
 ATTTCTGACACCTCTCCCCCTACACCTGCCCTGC
 GTCTGCCCAATAACGGGGCCGACGACCTGTGT
 CCGCAGTTCAAACATCCCTGCTCATTATCCCCC
 AGAACCTGCCAATAATGTCACCTGAACCAGCCTC
 GCGGAGGACAGCTGCCCTGGCCGCCACTGCCCGTG
 CCCCGCCGCCCTCCGCTCTCATGCCCTGGTGCC
 AAGCGGAGGCATTGTCGCGCGAGGCCCTGGTGCC
 CTGCCGCCGGAGCCTACCCAGCGCTCCGGAGC
 CCCTGCCCGAGCCCTCATTCACGTGGCACCCAG
 GACCACGGCTCCCGCTGGTACCCCCCTGTGGCT
 GGCTCTGCCGTGATCATGGATGCCCTGAACAGCCTC
 GCCACGGACTGCCCTGTGGATCCCCCCAAAGATG

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TGGAAGACCAGCCCTGACCCCTCGCCGGTCTGCC
 GCCCCATCCAAGGCCGCTGCCCTGCCACATCTAC
 CGGGCCGTTGGAGTTCTGGGGCCCTGCGAGCAGGGC
 GAGAGGAGAAACTCGGCTCCAGAATCCATCCTGCTG
 GTTCCGCCACTTGGCCAAGCCGCTGGTGCCTGCC
 ATTCCCATCTGCAGCATTCCAGTGACTGCATCCCTC
 CCTCCACTTGAGTGGCCGCTGTCCAGTCAGTCAGGC
 TCTTACGAGCTGCCGATCGAGGTGCAGCCAAGCCA
 CATCACCGGGCCCACTATGAGACAGAAGGCAGCCGA
 GGGGCTGTCAAAGCTCCAAGTGGAGGCCACCCCTGTG
 GTTCAGCTCATGGCTACATGGAAAACAAGCTCTG
 GGACTTCAGATCTCATGGGACAGCTGATGAGCGG
 ATCCCTTAAGCCGCACGCCCTACCCAGGTGCACCGA
 ATCACGGGAAAAGTCACCAACACCAGCTATGAG
 AAGATAGTGGCAACACCAAAGTCCTGGAGATACCC
 TTGGAGCCAAAAACACATGAGGGCAACCATCGAC
 TGTGCGGGGATCTGAAGCTTAGAACGCCGACATT
 GAGCTGCGAAAGCGAGACGGACATTGGAAGAAAG
 AACACCGGGTGGAGACTGGTTTCCGAGTTACATC
 CCAGAGTCAGTGGCAGAATCGTCTTACAGACT
 GCATCTAACCCCATCGAGTGCTCCAGCGATCTGCT
 CACGAGCTGCCCATGGTGAAAGACAAGACACAGAC
 AGCTGCGTGGCTATGGCCGCCAGCAAATGATCCTC
 ACGGGGCAGAACTTACATCCGAGTCCAAAGTTGTG
 TTTACTGAGAAGACACAGATGGACAGCAAATTG
 GAGATGGAAGCCACGGTGGATAAGGACAAGAGCCAG
 CCCAACATGCTTTGTTGAGATCCCTGAATATCGG
 ACAACAGCATATCGCACACCTGTAAGTGAACCTC
 TACGTCATCAATGGGAAGAGAAAACGAAGTCAGCCT
 CAGCACTTACCTACCACCCAGTCCAGCCATCAAG
 ACGGAGCCCACGGATGAATATGACCCCACCTGATC
 TGCAGCCCCACCCATGGAGGCCCTGGGAGCCAGCCT
 TACTACCCCCAGCACCCAGTGGTGGCCAGTCCCCC
 TCCTGCCCTCGTGGCCACCATGGCTCCCTGCCAGCAG
 TTCCGCACGGGGCTCTCATCCCTGACGCCGCTAC
 CAGCAACAGAACCCAGCGCCGTACTTACCAAGCGG
 AGCAAGAGCCTGAGCCCCAGCCTGCTGGCTATCAG
 CAGCGGCCCTCATGGCCGCCGCTGTCCCTTGCG
 GACGCTCACCGCTCTGTGCTGGTGACGCCGGCTCC

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CAGGGCCAGAGCTAGCCCTGCTCCACCCCTCCG
 ACCAACCCAGCAGGCCCGCCTGTGATCCACTACTCA
 CCCACCAACCAGCAGCTGCGCTGCGGAAGCCACCA
 GAGTTCAGCACATCATGTACTGCGAGAATTTCGA
 CCAGGCACCACCAAGACCTGGCCGCCCGGTCACT
 CAAGGTCAGAGGCTGAGCCGGGTTCCCTACCCACA
 GTCAATTGAGCAGCAGAATGCCACGAGCCAAGAGCC
 GCCAAAAACGGACCCCCGGTCAGTGACCAAAAGGAA
 GTTACCTGCGGGGGTGACCATAAACAGGAGCAG
 AACTTGGACCAGACCTACTTGGATGATGAGCTGATA
 GACACACACCTTAGCTGGATACAAAACATATTATGA
 AACAGAATGACTGTGATCTTGATCCGAGAAATCAA
 AGTTAAAGTTAATGAAATTATCAGGAAGGAGTTTC
 AGGACCTCCTGCCAGAAATCAGACGTAAAAGAACCC
 ATTATAGCAAGACACCTCTGTATCTGACCCCTCGG
 AGCCCTCCACAGCCCCCTCACCTCTGTCTCCCTTCA
 TGTTCATCTCCCAGCCCCGGAGTCCACACCGGATCA
 ATGTATGGCACTAAGCGGACTCTCACTTAAGGAGC
 TCGCACCTCCCTAAACACCAAGAGAGAACTCTTC
 TTTTGGTTATGTTAAATCCCAGAGAGCATCCT
 GGTTGATCTTAATGGTGTCCGTCACAGAGCTGAGC
 ACCTGCTGACCAAAAGCACATTCTACATGAGACAGG
 AACTGGAACTCTCTGAGAACAGAGTGACTGGAGC
 TTGGGGGATGGACGGGGACAGAAGATGTGGCAC
 TGTGATTAAACCCAGCCCTGCGTTGTTTCCA
 GGTACAGATAACAGCTCTGACCTTTGAAGGCAA
 GGAGTTCTCAGAGCAACCAAGGAACGTGACCCAAG
 AGCCCAGCTACAGGCTGAAGAACCCAAAACCC
 GATAGAGACAGAAACTGAACTGTCAGTCCTTAGAGC
 TCGCCCAGTCCATGCCACAACGGCCACAGCTAAA
 GCTTTATTTGAAATTCTCATTCCAAAACCAAAC
 TCTTGCCCAGACAAGATCACCTGTTAACAGTCTTG
 GCGTTAAGTTATGACATGTATAACCGTTGTTATT
 TTATTTTCTGCTTAAAGGCTGACCAGGGCACC
 TAGCCCTGGAGCTGCTTGGCGAGCTGTTCTTAAC
 CCCTGCAGCACGCCAGTCCTGCTAACACAATTCC
 AGACTTGGGGGCTGACCCAGGCTGAGAGAGCAAG
 CACCTGTCGCTGAGCTGACACACTGGATGCTT
 GCAAGGTTCCGGCTGTTCTTCTAGCAGCCAGA

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GTGCTTTCCGTAAGCGGTGGAGAATCTCAAGCAT
 GTGCATTAAATTGAGGAATAGCAGAAGGGCTAAAGC
 AACCAAGAAAAGAAGTGTGGGTTTTGTTAAGTA
 AACACAGCCAAGTGCTCTGGAGGTGGGTTCTACC
 AAGATAGAGGAAAAGGCTGAATTCCCTAAGTGG
 GACAGCCGAGCTCAGGATGTGCTCCAGCTTC
 GTTAAATTGACCTGAACCTATTAAAGATCCCTTC
 TGCCCTGAAGACCTATCCGCACTCAAATTCTAACA
 TGAAGAAATCTACTCGAATGCATCCTTACTTGAA
 TGAGCTCTATTGGTTGCATGTTATATGTGATTCC
 TCCCTCCAACTGTTCCACTGAGCGCACCCAGTCT
 CCCCTAGCTCTCCCTGTGGGTGTGATTGTTGTGAT
 TTTTACAAACAAAACCTTGAAGTTGGCAGATG
 TGTTTGTCTGTTGCATGACTGCAGATAACCCCA
 GGACAAGCGGGGGATTCAATTTCAGCCATTCA
 GTTCCCTCAATAATCCGCAAGCAAAGTGAAAATATT
 TTAGCACTCAGACTGTACTTAGAGTGTCTCAGT
 CCAGTCTGTACAGTCTGTAGGCAGAAGGCTCAGAA
 GAAAGTCATGCCACTCAGTCCCCACTGTGGCTTT
 GTAAGCTCTGGCTCTCCGTCAGGTTACCCAGAGG
 TAAAAGCTCTGGGAGTGGGGCCAGGTGTGTTGG
 CACTCCAGATAAGGCAAATGCTCAGATTCCGGC
 CTGTGCACCTGTATGCAACCTGTCGGTCGATAC
 GCATTATTCTCCCTGACAATGAACGACCTTCCC
 TCACCCACCCCTAACGCTAACAGAGTTAGGAAATTC
 TCTTTAAATAACAGAAATGCCAGTAAGAGTTGAC
 CCCTACCATGGAACCTCTGGATGCTAAATACTTCC
 TCATGAACAAATAAGTCCCTATTATAAGTCC
 ATACTAGCAGCTTCACCTAACAGATTTCTCCAG
 CAATATTGACTCACTGGGGAAAGCCAAGAGTGTG
 TGGTGAGTGTGTTCTCACTGACCTGGTAGGA
 CTGGCTAGGAGCTGTTTGTACATGAGGGAAATT
 GGGCTTCTCAGTTCTGAATGTTACCCAAGT
 GCCTTCTGCTATTGTAGCAAAGTAGCTCAGCTTCC
 TTGTCCACAGGGTAAAAAGGACTAACGATTTCC
 ATCAGTTCTAACTATGTTAGCAAAACGGCCTCC
 TGGTAGCTAACCTCTGTCAGCGTGTGTTGTA
 ATACACACACAAATAACCCCTCTGTTTCTAAGA
 CATCTTAGCTGGATATTAGGAAGCAGTTCTAA

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ACAACTGTAACAAATCGCAAAGGAAAGAGAAACAAA
 AGCATTAGATTGAGACATAAACAGGCAAGAGAAAG
 TGTATTAGGAACGTACAGCTATCAAGGAAGTTTGT
 CAGTTACAAATGCTAGGGAGGAATTTGCCAAGAAG
 GATGGCTCATGAAATTTCCAGTACGGGAAGAGGC
 ATAAGATCCTCTAAGAGAATGAGAAAGTAGGGTG
 TCTAAATGGTAAAGATGGGTGTGTCACGTGTT
 AGAAGGATCTCAGTTGAGTGAAGGTTGACTGCTA
 CATCTAAGTTAATGTAATATGACTCTGACAG
 GTCTACCGTGTGCTGAATGTTAGTATATTCCAAG
 TTGCAAGTCTTCTGTATTGTACAAAGATGCTGCT
 GCTTGTATAATGTATAGCAATCAGATTAGTATGT
 TATTAATTTATTTCTTACCTGTATTTTATGCT
 TTTTACCTGTCCCTAAAATATTACACCCCTGTTGGA
 ATTAGATTTATTTATAATGGTCAGAAATCTTT
 TAAAGTGTCTTTTACACATAGGTTGATTTTTT
 TCTTAAGAGAAATGATGTATTCTGAAACATTGTT
 ACTCATTCCAGGAAACAAAACCCATATAATAAAC
 CCCCACTCAGAGCCTGTTAGTCACCTCTAGAAGA
 TGGCATCTCAGGAGAAGGAATGGCTTGTGGAAGAA
 GGAATCACCTTTCTTGCTCAAGAATTGCTGAC
 TTCAGCCCTGAGCCTGGATCTGGTCACTGAGAACTCA
 TCAAGTGTCTAGATCCTCCCCAAAATAACTAATT
 TAGTAGGTGATTTGATTTAAAAAATTGACACCAA
 AACCCCTGCCTGCATTGTAATGGAATTGAAAAGAAT
 TCATGTTCACAGAACTCAACGTTAGGCTAATATT
 ACAGAAGGGACCAAATCTAAATCCTGGTAGATAACT
 CCTGTATGTTATCAAAGGACACCCACAGTTTC
 CAGCATAGATATAACCAAGGATGAATTGATTCTTC
 AAAGAACTGGGAGGCACGGATATTGCACTTTTGTT
 TACATCCAGTAGCCAAGACGCCCTAGTGAGCCAGTC
 TTGGCAGAGGCTGTCACATTAGGAGATTGGAAG
 TTGGTATGTTCTAATTCTACTCTGGACTACAGTGA
 GGCTGAATTATCATGTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
 AGACCTTCCAAGTGTCTTCTATTGCTCAGAATTGA
 AAGAATGTTTCATTCAAGTTACAAGGGCATGG
 ATGGAGTTGTGACGTTCTGACAAGCTGGCTAAC
 TTTCCCGAATTGTTCCGGAGGAAGGTGCTCGG
 TGACCCAGCGCATCTAACCTGGTCTCCTAGGCT

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CGAGGCTAGGGCATTACGTTCTGGAACCAAAGCA
 GCCAATTGCATAGCAAGTATTTCTGCATTCCAAT
 TAAATGCTTAAGAAAAAGCAGCATCCTATAAAATTG
 TGATCATAAACATCCATTCCCTCAGCTTTGTGAG
 TGCCTTGACTTACAGGCAACATCACTGTTAACTCA
 GTCTGTTAAAAACAAACTTTCTGGTGGTTGATAA
 CAGAGAGTTGCTCCCTGAGCCATCAGGGCTGGGA
 GCTGGAAGTGAAAGGGTTATTAACATTCTACCTTA
 TGCAGCTGTTGGCTGACCAGAATAAACCTCCGCTG
 AGTTCAAGCTTGAATGGAATGGATGCAAATGATGT
 TGTTTCCATTAGAGCAGGTGCTCACAGCATTCTGAT
 TGGCCTGAGCAGACCGAGGCTATGGCTGTTGGGACA
 AGCTTAGCATCTGGACATCTGTCAAAGAACCTCA
 CTCACCCCTCTGGCCTCTACAGCCCTCAGAGGAGAG
 AAAACCAATTCTCCAACAAACAGGTCTCTCAAACAT
 GGTGGTGCCTGGCAGGCTTAGGTTAGAAAATCCTGA
 CTGTTAAAGGCCTTGAATACATCACATTCTATGC
 AAATGTTTAATCTCAGTTAATGTTAGTTTATTT
 TCCCTATATGTAAGTATTTTATACGGCTTGTATC
 ATGATAGTTAGCAATAAACAGTTGGAAGCAA.

[0066] As used herein, XBP1 also known as refers to an X-box binding protein 1 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, XBP1 refers to human XBP1. An example of a human XBP1 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_005071.2. In some embodiments referring to a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a XBP1 (e.g., full length XBP1) polypeptide, the nucleic acid sequence is at least 70% (e.g., at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 99%, or at least 100%) identical to:

(SEQ ID NO: 14)

GAGCATGCTCCGCTGCAGTTAACAGGCCAACCTA
 TTTCTTAAATTCAGCCATCCCTCTGTTCCCTTAA
 GGGATACTTTAGTTAATTAAATATCTATAGAAACA
 ATGCTAATGACTGGTTGCTGTTAATAAAATATGTGG
 GTAAATCTGTTCAAGGGTTCTAGCTCTGAAGGTT
 GTAAGATCCCTGATTCCCACTTCACACCTCTATAT
 TTCCCTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGAGACAGAGTC
 TCACTCTGCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGTGGCACGATC
 TCTGCTCACTGCAAGCTCCGCTCCGGTTACGC
 CATTCTCCGCTCAGCCTCCGAGTAGCTGGACT
 ACAGGCGCCCGCCACTACGCCGGCTAATTTTTGT

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ATTTTTAGAGAGACGGGTTTACCGTGTTAGCCA
 GGATGGTCTGATCTCCTGACTTCGTGATCCGCCTG
 CCTCGGCCTCCGAAAGTGCTGGATTACAAGCGTGA
 GCCACCGCGCCCGGCCCTCACACCTCTATTTCTGT
 GTGTGTCTTTAATTCTCTAGCACTGCTGGGTTA
 GGGCTCCCTGACCAGCTGGTCTCGGCAGATAAGG
 TTTCACCATGTTGCCAGGCTGGCTCAAACCTCTG
 ACTTCAGGGATCCCCGCCAGCCTCCAAAGAGC
 TGGGATTACGGCGATGAGTCACCGTGCAGGCAAT
 TTTCTTTGTTTTCTTTGAGACAGGATCTCACT
 CTGTCACCCAGGCTTGAATGCAGTGGTACCATCTCG
 GCTCACTGCAGCCTCAATCTCTGGCTCAAATGAT
 CCTCCCACCTAGCCTCCGAGCAGCTGGGCTACA
 AGTGCACACTACCAAGCCCAGCTAATTTTTTTT
 TTTTTTTTTTGAGACAGAGCTTGTGTGTCCC
 TCACCCAGGTTGGAGAGCAGTGGTCATCTGGCT
 CACTACAACCTCTGCCCTCCGTGTCAAGCAATTCT
 CGTGCCTCAGCCTCCTCAGTAGCTGGGATTACAGGC
 ACGTGCCACCATGCCAGTTAATTTGTATTTTA
 ATAGAGACGGGTTTCGCCATGTTGACCAGGCTGGT
 CTTGAACCCCTGACCTCAGCCTCCAAAGTGCTGAG
 ATTACAGGTGTAGCCGACATGCTAGGCCTATACAT
 TTCAAAATTATGTCATGTCATAAAGATGTATA
 TATGGTAACCTGTACCTCAATCAACATGAAATACC
 CTTCTTGTCTTTAATGCCCTTATGATAAATTCT
 GTCTCATATTAATATTGCTACATATGCTTTCTTCC
 ATAAACATTCCATAAACATAAAAATGGCTGGTAAG
 TCATTTCTTTTTAAAAAATTTGTTTTT
 AGAGGCAGGAGCTATTCTGTCTCCAGGTTGGAGT
 ACAATGGTTCAATCATAGCTCATAGTTACTGCAGC
 CTCGAACCTGGGTTCAAGGGATCTTACCCACCTCC
 GTCTTCCGAGCAGCTGGACTACAGGTGCAAGTCAC
 CACGCCGTTAATTTTTAAATTTTGAGAGA
 CAAGGTACAATATGTTCCAGCCTGGCTTGAAC
 TCCTGGCCTCAAGCAATCCTCCTGCCCTGAGAAATA
 TAGTAAACAAAAATGTGAAATAACATGGCAGAAAT
 AAGTCCAATAATAAATAATCAAAAATAATACAA
 ATGATTATATTCTCTTCTTAAAGAGAGCTCTGAG
 AAACCCAAAGCCAGCTATATGTTGTTATAAGAG

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ACATACATAAAACAAAACAGCATGATTAAGAAGATA
 ATATAACCACATTACATTATGTTTATTATTATA
 TATTTGGACTTATTCTGCCATGTTATTCTGT
 TCTGCTTACAGTGTACAGTATTTCTGTTTCCC
 TTTCTGGAATGCCTATTATTTCTGTTCTGTTT
 GTCCACCCCTTCTGACTGATTCTTCTGAAATAATG
 ACTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGAGAAAGTC
 TCACTCTGTTGACCAGGCTGGAGTGCAATGGCACAA
 TCTGGCTAATTGCAACCTCTGCCCTCCAGGTTCAA
 GACATTATCCTGCCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTGAGA
 TTACAGGCCCCCCCACCAGTCCGGCTAATTTTG
 TATTTTAGTAGAGACTGGGTTCACCATGTTGCC
 AGGCTGGCTCGAACCTCTGATCTCAGGTGATCTGC
 CCACCTCGCCTCCAAAGTGCTGGATTACAGGG
 TGAGCCACCGCTTGGCCTCAAAGACCGAGAACTT
 TGTAATTATATTTATAGCTTATCACAGGTG
 TCTAGTAAATATTTAAACACTTATGGCACCTGAT
 GCAAGAATTACCAAGGTTCAATTATAGAGAGGATAT
 GAAACTGTCAGGGTTGGACTCACATGTTCAAGA
 CTGCATGGACAGCAATCTGAGTGGTCAAATTATT
 GTTTTAGTATGATTTAAAGTGTGTCAAATAT
 AAAAGTTTGAAAACAAGCTGGGAAGTGAATTCA
 ATATCGCATTAACATAGATCAAAGTGCAATTCA
 ACCTTTTCCCCATCCGCACCTGTGTTCTCT
 ACTCAGTTACTCACTACACCCCTGCTGGACTAAAGG
 GTCCTCCAGCATTTCTTCTTACACAGTGAAAGAC
 ATTCTTGGCATTAAATAATGTCATTAATAAT
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[0067] As used herein, FOXO1 refers to a forkhead box 1 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, FOXO1 refers to human FOXO1. An example of a human FOXO1 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_002006.2.

[0068] As used herein, ID2 refers to an inhibitor or DNA binding 2 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, ID2 refers to human ID2. An example of a human ID2 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_002157.2.

[0069] As used herein, ID3 refers to an inhibitor or DNA binding 3 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, ID3 refers to human ID3. An example of a human ID3 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_002158.3.

[0070] As used herein, IRF4 refers to a interferon regulatory factor 4 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, IRF4 refers to human IRF4. An example of a human IRF4 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001182215.1.

[0071] As used herein, LEF1 refers to a lymphoid enhancer binding factor 1 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, LEF1 refers to human LEF1. An example of a human LEF1 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001124185.1.

[0072] As used herein, SATB1 refers to a SATB1 homeobox 1 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, SATB1 refers to human SATB1. An example of a human SATB1 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001124482.1.

[0073] As used herein, RUNX1 refers to a RUNX family transcription factor 1 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, RUNX1 refers to human RUNX1. An example of a human RUNX1 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001001890.1.

[0074] As used herein, BCL11b refers to a BAF chromatin remodeling complex subunit BCL11b polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, BCL11b refers to human BCL11b. An example of a human BCL11b polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001269166.1.

[0075] As used herein, FOXP1 refers to a forkhead box P1 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, FOXP1 refers to human v. An example of a human FOXP1 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001012523.1.

[0076] As used herein, FOXP4 refers to a forkhead box P4 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, FOXP4 refers to human v. An example of a human FOXP4 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001012426.1.

[0077] As used herein, BACH2 refers to a BTB domain and CNC homolog 2 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, BACH2 refers to human BACH2. An example of a human BACH2 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001164265.1.

[0078] As used herein, STAT3 refers to a signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, STAT3 refers to

human STAT3. An example of a human STAT3 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001356441.1.

[0079] As used herein XBP1 refers to an X-box binding protein 1 polypeptide. When preparing a T cell or treating a mammal with a T cell, XBP1 refers to human XBP1. An example of a human XBP1 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_005071.2.

Antigen-Binding Domains

[0080] As used herein, the term “antibody,” “antigen-binding domain,” or “antigen-binding fragment” refers to an intact immunoglobulin or to an antigen-binding portion thereof. In some embodiments, a binding agent refers to an intact immunoglobulin or to an antigen-binding portion thereof. Antigen-binding portions may be produced by recombinant DNA techniques or by enzymatic or chemical cleavage of intact antibodies. Examples of antigen-binding portions include Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂, Fv, domain antibodies (dAbs), and complementarity determining region (CDR) fragments, single-chain antibodies (scFv), chimeric antibodies, diabodies, triabodies, tetrabodies, and polypeptides that contain at least a portion of an immunoglobulin that is sufficient to confer specific antigen-binding to the polypeptide. As used herein, the term “scFv” antibody fragments comprise the VH and VL domains of an antibody, wherein these domains are present in a single polypeptide chain. Included in the definition are single domain antibody, including camelids. In some cases, the antibody is human or humanized.

[0081] In some embodiments, any of the “antigen-binding domains,” “antibodies,” “ligand binding domains,” or “binding agents” described herein can bind specifically to a target selected from the group of: CD16a, CD28, CD3 (e.g., one or more of CD3 α , CD3 β , CD3 δ , CD3 ϵ , and CD3 γ), CD33, CD20, CD19, CD22, CD123, IL-1R, IL-1, VEGF, IL-6R, IL-4, IL-10, LAG3, PDL-1, TIGIT, PD-1, TIM3, CTLA4, MICA, MICB, IL-6, IL-8, TNFa, CD26a, CD36, ULBP2, CD30, CD200, IGF-1R, MUC4AC, MUC5AC, Trop-2, CMET, EGFR, HER1, HER2, HER3, PSMA, CEA, B7H3, EPCAM, BCMA, P-cadherin, CEACAM5, a UL16-binding protein (e.g., ULBP1, ULBP2, ULBP3, ULBP4, ULBP5, and ULBP6), HLA-DR, DLL4, TYRO3, AXL, MER, CD122, CD155, PDGFDD, a ligand of TGF- β receptor II (TGF- β RII), a ligand of TGF- β RIII, a ligand of DNAM1, a ligand of NKp46, a ligand of NKp44, a ligand of NKG2D, a ligand of NK30, a ligand for a scMHCI, a ligand for a scMHCI, a ligand for a scTCR, a receptor for IL-1, a receptor for IL-2, a receptor for IL-3, a receptor for IL-7, a receptor for IL-8, a receptor for IL-10, a receptor for IL-12, a receptor for IL-15, a receptor for IL-17, a receptor for IL-18, a receptor for IL-21, a receptor for PDGF-D, a receptor for stem cell factor (SCF), a receptor for stem cell-like tyrosine kinase 3 ligand (FLT3L), a receptor for MICA, a receptor for MICB, a receptor for a ULP16-binding protein, a receptor for CD155, a receptor for CD122, and a receptor for CD28.

[0082] In some embodiments, any of the “antigen-binding domains,” “antibodies,” “ligand binding domains,” or “binding agents” further include a secretion signal peptide. For example, a nucleic acid sequence encoding a binding agent further includes a nucleic acid sequence encoding a secretion signal peptide.

[0083] As used herein, ICAM-1 refers to intercellular adhesion molecule 1 polypeptide. When preparing the T cell or treating a mammal with the T cell, ICAM-1 refers to human ICAM-1. An example of a human ICAM-1 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_000192.2 or a fragment thereof.

[0084] As used herein, VCAM-1 refers to vascular cell adhesion molecule 1 polypeptide. When preparing the T cell or treating a mammal with the T cell, VCAM-1 refers to human VCAM-1. An example of a human VCAM-1 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001069.1 or a fragment thereof.

[0085] As used herein, LFA-1 also known as ITGB2 refers to lymphocyte function associated antigen-1 (LFA-1) polypeptide or integrin subunit beta 2 (ITGB2) polypeptide. When preparing the T cell or treating a mammal with the T cell, LFA-1 or ITGB2 refers to human LFA-1 or ITGB2. An example of a human LFA-1 or ITGB2 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_000620.2 or a fragment thereof.

[0086] As used herein, TGFBR2 refers to transforming growth factor beta receptor 2. When preparing the T cell or treating a mammal with the T cell, TGFBR2 refers to human TGFBR2. An example of a human TGFBR2 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_001020018.1 or a fragment thereof.

[0087] As used herein, IFNAR1 refers to interferon (alpha and beta) receptor 1. When preparing the T cell or treating a mammal with the T cell, IFNAR1 refers to human IFNAR1. An example of a human IFNAR1 polypeptide includes, without limitation, NCBI reference sequence: NP_000620.2 or a fragment thereof.

Methods of Producing T Cells

[0088] As described herein, any appropriate method of producing cells (e.g., T cells) comprising a FOXP3 polypeptide and one or more transcription factors can be used to generate the T cells as described herein. In some embodiments, a cell (e.g., a T cell) that is transduced with the nucleic acid sequences described herein is isolated from a mammal (e.g., a human) using any appropriate method (e.g., magnetic activated sorting or flow cytometry-mediated sorting). In some cases, nucleic acid sequences encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide and one or more transcription factors can be transformed into a cell (e.g., a T cell) along with nucleic acid sequences encoding a therapeutic gene product and/or a binding agent. For example, a T cell can be made by transducing nucleic acid sequences encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide and one or more transcription factors into a cell (e.g., a T cell) using a lentivirus. In another example, a T cell can be made by transducing nucleic acid sequences encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide, one or more transcription factors, a therapeutic gene product, and a binding agent into an immune cell (e.g., a T cell) using a lentivirus. In all cases described herein, the nucleic acid sequences are operably linked to a promoter or are operably linked to other nucleic acid sequences using a self-cleaving 2A polypeptide or IRES sequence.

[0089] Methods of introducing nucleic acids and expression vectors into a cell (e.g., a eukaryotic cell) are known in

the art. Non-limiting examples of methods that can be used to introduce a nucleic acid into a cell include lipofection, transfection, electroporation, microinjection, calcium phosphate transfection, dendrimer-based transfection, cationic polymer transfection, cell squeezing, sonoporation, optical transfection, impalefection, hydrodynamic delivery, magnetofection, viral transduction (e.g., adenoviral and lentiviral transduction), and nanoparticle transfection. As used herein, “transformed” and “transduced” are used interchangeably.

[0090] In some embodiments, the transformed cell can be an immune cell, an epithelial cell, an endothelial cell, or a stem cell. In some embodiments, the transformed cell is an immune cell selected from the group consisting of a T cell, a B cell, a natural killer (NK) cell, a dendritic cell, a macrophage, a regulatory T cell, a helper T cell and a cytotoxic T cell. In some examples, the immune cell is a NK cell, and the detection of a memory NK cell can include, for example, the detection of the level of one or more of IL-12, IL-18, IL-33, STAT4, Zbtb32, DNAM-1, BIM, Noxa, SOCS1, BNIP3, BNIP3L, interferon- γ , CXCL16, CXCR6, NKG2D, TRAIL, CD49, Ly49D, CD49b, and Ly79H. A description of NK memory cells and methods of detecting the same is described in O’Sullivan et al., *Immunity* 43:634-645, 2015. In some examples, the immune cell is a T cell, and the detection of memory T cells can include, e.g., the detection of the level of expression of one or more of CD45RO, CCR7, L-selectin (CD62L), CD44, CD45RA, integrin $\alpha\beta$ 7, CD43, CD4, CD8, CD27, CD28, IL-7Ra, CD95, IL-2R β , CXCR3, and LFA-1. Additional examples of T-cells that can be transduced are described herein.

Nucleic Acids/Vectors

[0091] Also provided herein are nucleic acids sequences that encode any of the polypeptides described herein. For example, nucleic acid sequences are included that encode for a FOXP3 polypeptide, one or more transcription factors, a therapeutic agent comprising a polypeptide, and a binding agent comprising a polypeptide. Also provided herein are vectors that include any of the nucleic acid sequences encoding any of the polypeptides described herein. For example, the polypeptides include, without limitation, a FOXP3 polypeptide, one or more transcription factors, a therapeutic agent comprising a polypeptide, and a binding agent comprising a polypeptide.

[0092] Any of the vectors described herein can be an expression vector. For example, an expression vector can include a promoter sequence operably linked to the sequence encoding any of the polypeptides as described herein. Non-limiting examples of vectors include plasmids, transposons, cosmids, and viral vectors (e.g., any adenoviral vectors (e.g., pSV or pCMV vectors), adeno-associated virus (AAV) vectors, lentivirus vectors, and retroviral vectors), and any Gateway® vectors. In some cases, a vector can include sufficient cis-acting elements that supplement expression where the remaining elements needed for expression can be supplied by the host mammalian cell or in an *in vitro* expression system. Skilled practitioners will be capable of selecting suitable vectors and mammalian cells for making any of the T cells as described herein. Any appropriate promoter (e.g., EF1 alpha) can be operably linked to any of the nucleic acid sequences described herein. Non-limiting examples of promoters to be used in any of the vectors or constructs described herein include EF1a, SFFV, PGK, CMV, CAG, UbC, MSCV, MND, EF1a hybrid, and/or CAG

hybrid. As used herein, the term “operably linked” is well known in the art and refers to genetic components that are combined such that they carry out their normal functions. For example, a nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter when its transcription is under the control of the promoter. In another example, a nucleic acid sequence can be operably linked to other nucleic acid sequence by a self-cleaving 2A polypeptide or an internal ribosome entry site (IRES). In such cases, the self-cleaving 2A polypeptide allows the second nucleic acid sequence to be under the control of the promoter operably linked to the first nucleic acid sequence. The nucleic acid sequences described herein can be operably linked to a promoter. In some cases, the nucleic acid sequences described herein can be operably linked to any other nucleic acid sequence described herein using a self-cleaving 2A polypeptide or IRES. In some cases, the nucleic acid sequences are all included on one vector and operably linked either to a promoter upstream of the nucleic acid sequences or operably linked to the other nucleic acid sequences through a self-cleaving 2A polypeptide or an IRES.

Compositions

[0093] Also provided herein are compositions (e.g., pharmaceutical compositions) that include at least one of any of the polypeptides (e.g., FOXP3 polypeptides, one or more transcription factors, therapeutic polypeptides, and binding agent polypeptides), any of the cells, or any of the nucleic acids or vectors described herein. In some embodiments, the compositions include at least one of the any of polypeptides (e.g., FOXP3 polypeptides, one or more transcription factors, therapeutic polypeptides, and binding agent polypeptides) described herein. In some embodiments, the compositions include any of the cells (e.g., any of the cells described herein including any of the cells produced using any of the methods described herein). In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions are formulated for different routes of administration (e.g., intravenous, subcutaneous). In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions can include a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier (e.g., phosphate buffered saline).

Cells

[0094] Also provided herein are cells (e.g., any of the exemplary cells described herein or known in the art) comprising any of the nucleic acid sequences described herein that encode any of the polypeptides (e.g., FOXP3 polypeptides, one or more transcription factors, therapeutic polypeptides, and/or binding agent polypeptides) described herein. Also provided herein are cells (e.g., any of the exemplary cells described herein or known in the art) that include any of the vectors described herein. In some embodiments, the cells are any of the exemplary types of T cells described herein or known in the art.

[0095] In some embodiments of any of the methods described herein, the cell can be a eukaryotic cell. As used herein, the term “eukaryotic cell” refers to a cell having a distinct, membrane-bound nucleus. Such cells may include, for example, mammalian (e.g., rodent, non-human primate, or human) cells. Non-limiting examples of mammalian cells include Chinese hamster ovary cells and human embryonic kidney cells (e.g., HEK293 cells).

Methods of Treatment

[0096] Also provided herein are methods of treating a mammal (e.g., a human) having an autoimmune disease that includes administering to the mammal (e.g., human) a therapeutically effective amount of a cell (e.g., any of the exemplary T cells described herein) or any of the compositions (e.g., pharmaceutical compositions) described herein. [0097] In some embodiments, these methods can result in a reduction in the number, severity, or frequency of one or more symptoms of the autoimmune diseases in the mammal (e.g., as compared to the number, severity, or frequency of the one or more symptoms of the autoimmune disease in the mammal prior to treatment). For example, a mammal having an autoimmune disease having been administered a T cell as described here can experience a reduction in inflammation or autoantibody production.

[0098] Any appropriate method of administration can be used to administer the T cells to a mammal (e.g. a human) having an autoimmune disease. Examples of methods of administration include, without limitation, parenteral administration and intravenous injection.

[0099] A pharmaceutical composition containing the T cells and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or buffer can be administered to a mammal (e.g., a human) having an autoimmune disease. For example, a pharmaceutical composition (e.g., a T cell along with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier) to be administered to a mammal having an autoimmune disease can be formulated in an injectable form (e.g., emulsion, solution and/or suspension). In some embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition containing the T cells can include phosphate buffered saline.

[0100] Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, fillers, and vehicles that can be used in a pharmaceutical composition described herein can include, without limitation, ion exchangers, alumina, aluminum stearate, lecithin, serum proteins, such as human serum albumin, buffer substances such as phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, potassium sorbate, partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids, water, salts or electrolytes, such as protamine sulfate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium chloride, zinc salts, colloidal silica, magnesium trisilicate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, cellulose-based substances, polyethylene glycol, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, polyacrylates, waxes, polyethylene-polyoxypolyethylene-block polymers, polyethylene glycol and wool fat.

[0101] Effective dosage can vary depending on the severity of the autoimmune disease, the route of administration, the age and general health condition of the subject, excipient usage, the possibility of co-usage with other therapeutic treatments, and the judgment of the treating physician. An effective amount of a T cell can be any amount that reduces inflammation and autoantibody production within a mammal having an autoimmune disease without producing significant toxicity to the mammal. For example, an effective amount of T cells administered to a mammal having an autoimmune disease can be from about 1×10^6 cells to about 1×10^{10} (e.g., from about 1×10^6 to about 1×10^9 , from about 1×10^6 to about 1×10^8 , from about 1×10^6 to about 1×10^7 , from about 1×10^7 to about 1×10^{10} , from about 1×10^7 to about 1×10^9 , from about 1×10^7 to about 1×10^8 , from about 1×10^8 to about 1×10^{10} , from about 1×10^8 to about 1×10^9 , or from about 1×10^9 to about 1×10^{10}) cells. In some cases, the T cells can be a purified population of immune cells generated as described herein. In some cases, the purity of the

population of T cells can be assessed using any appropriate method, including, without limitation, flow cytometry. In some cases, the population of T cells to be administered can include a range of purities from about 70% to about 100%, from about 70% to about 90%, from about 70% to about 80%, from about 80% to about 90%, from about 90% to about 100%, from about 80% to about 100%, from about 80% to about 90%, or from about 90% to 100%. In some cases, the dosage (e.g., number of T cells to be administered) can be adjusted based on the level of purity of the T cells.

[0102] The frequency of administration of a T cell can be any frequency that reduces inflammation or autoantibody production within a mammal having an autoimmune disease without producing toxicity to the mammal. In some cases, the actual frequency of administration can vary depending on various factors including, without limitation, the effective amount, duration of treatment, use of multiple treatment agents, route of administration, and severity of the condition may require an increase or decrease in frequency of administration.

[0103] An effective duration for administering a composition containing a T cell can be any duration that reduces inflammation or autoantibody production within a mammal having an autoimmune disease without producing toxicity to the mammal. In some cases, the effective duration can vary from several days to several months. In general, the effective treatment duration for administering a composition containing a T cell to treat an autoimmune disease can range in duration from about one month to about five years (e.g., from about two months to about five years, from about three months to about five years, from about six months to about five years, from about eight months to about five years, from about one year to about five years, from about one month to about four years, from about one month to about three years, from about one month to about two years, from about six months to about four years, from about six months to about three years, or from about six months to about two years). In some cases, the effective treatment duration for administering a composition containing a T cell can be for the remainder of the life of the mammal.

[0104] In some cases, a course of treatment and/or the severity of one or more symptoms related to autoimmune disease can be monitored. Any appropriate method can be used to determine whether the autoimmune disease is being treated. For example, immunological techniques (e.g., ELISA) can be performed to determine if the level of autoantibodies present within a mammal being treated as described herein is reduced following the administration of the T cells. Remission and relapse of the disease can be monitored by testing for one or more markers of autoimmune disease.

[0105] Any appropriate autoimmune disease can be treated with a T cell as described herein. In some cases, an autoimmune disease caused by the accumulation of autoantibodies can be treated with a T cell as described herein. Examples of autoimmune diseases include, without limitation, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, Grave's disease, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thrombocytopenia purpura, Goodpasture's syndrome, pemphigus vulgaris, acute rheumatic fever, post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis, Crohn's disease, Celiac disease, and polyarteritis nodosa.

[0106] The invention will be further described in the following examples, which do not limit the scope of the invention described in the claims.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. T Cell Transduced with Nucleic Acid Sequences Encoding FOXP3 and BLIMP1

[10107] A set of experiments is performed to assess the effect of co-expression of a BLIMP1 polypeptide and a FOXP3 polypeptide. In these experiments, CD4⁺ T cells are transduced with a lentivirus where the lentiviral vector includes a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide harboring mutations in NES1 and NES2 that result in nuclear localization of FOXP3 and a second nucleic acid sequence encoding BLIMP1 polypeptide. The vector includes an EF1 α promoter. Lentivirus is produced in HEK293 cells according to standard protocols.

[0108] CD4⁺ T cells are counted and checked for viability. Next cells are re-suspended in fresh serum free ImmunoCult T cell expansion media at a concentration of 10⁶ cells/mL.

Then 500 μ L (~500,000 cells) of the cell suspension is aliquoted to each well. The cells are then cultured in the presence of CD3/CD28 for 1-2 days prior to addition of virus. Different concentrations of lentiviral particles are added to each well for the desired target MOI. The plates are then sealed with parafilm, and the cells are spun in a table top centrifuge at 300 \times g for 5 minutes. After spinoculation, the cells are incubated at 37°C. The cells are then assessed for FOXP3 expression and cellular localization, BLIMP1 expression, and expression of a T reg phenotype.

Example 2

[0109] Table 1 (below) shows the percentage of Mean Fluorescence Intensity (MFI) as compared to donor-matched expanded Tregs.

[0110] Each column represents values for synReg transduced with FOXP3 alone or co-transduced with FOXP3 and the indicated modifier. Each row displays data for the specified marker. Values are displayed as mean of 3 donors \pm SD, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01 by paired t-test of co-transduced modifier versus FOXP3 alone.

TABLE 1

Percentage of Mean Fluorescence Intensity (MFI) as compared to donor-matched expanded Tregs.						
	FOXP3 only	FOXP3 and ID2	FOXP3 and ID3	FOXP3 and GATA1	FOXP3 and GATA3	FOXP3 and XBP1
CTLA4	119.6 ± 24.5	248.3 ± 100.8	226.1 ± 58.5, *	207.5 ± 48.0	167.5 ± 19.5, *	121.5 ± 22.4
CD25	206.9 ± 130.8	322.0 ± 202.6	274.7 ± 166.8	293.8 ± 142.8	230.2 ± 115.1	281.3 ± 147.9, *
ICOS	239.9 ± 123.0	564.1 ± 355.1	467.8 ± 284.5	205.3 ± 115.2	242.7 ± 119.8	249.7 ± 138.2
LAG3	168.28 ± 78.8	318.6 ± 146.7	256.0 ± 102.5, *	254.7 ± 38.5	207.9 ± 62.5	200.0 ± 84.8, *
						191.4 ± 77.7, **

Other Embodiments

[0111] It is to be understood that while the invention has been described in conjunction with the detailed description thereof, the foregoing description is intended to illustrate and not limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the scope of the appended claims. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications are within the scope of the following claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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What is claimed is:

1. A vector comprising:
 - (i) a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide; and
 - (ii) a second nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more transcription factor(s) selected from the group consisting of: ID2, ID3, GATA1, GATA3, XBP1, and SATB1.
 2. The vector of claim 1, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s), when present in a human cell, elicit(s) a T reg phenotype in the human cell as compared to when the one or more transcription factor(s) is/are not present in the human cell.
 3. The vector of claim 1, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s) is ID2.
 4. The vector of claim 1, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s) is ID3.
 5. The vector of claim 1, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s) is GATA1.
 6. The vector of claim 1, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s) is GATA3.
 7. The vector of claim 1, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s) is XBP1.
 8. The vector of claim 1, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s) is SATB1.

comprises a promoter operably linked to the first nucleic acid sequence.

 10. The vector of claim 1, wherein the first nucleic acid sequence is positioned 5' relative to the second nucleic acid sequence in the vector.
 11. The vector of claim 10, wherein the vector further comprises an additional nucleic acid sequence between the first nucleic acid sequence and the second nucleic acid sequence, wherein the additional nucleic acid sequence operably links the second nucleic acid sequence to the first nucleic acid sequence, and the additional nucleic acid sequence (i) encodes an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) sequence or a self-cleaving amino acid, or (ii) comprises a promoter or an enhancer.
 12. The vector of claim 1, wherein the second nucleic acid sequence is positioned 5' relative to the first nucleic acid sequence in the vector, and the second nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter.
 13. The vector of claim 12, wherein the vector further comprises an additional nucleic acid sequence between the second nucleic acid sequence and the first nucleic acid sequence, wherein the additional nucleic acid sequence operably links the first nucleic acid sequence to the second nucleic acid sequence, and the additional nucleic acid

sequence (i) encodes an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) sequence or a self-cleaving amino acid, or (ii) comprises a promoter or an enhancer.

14. The vector of claim 1, wherein the vector further comprises a third nucleic acid sequence encoding a therapeutic gene product.

15. The vector of claim 14, wherein the therapeutic gene product is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment that is capable of specifically binding to an IL-6, an IL-16R, an IFN alpha receptor, or a TGF beta receptor polypeptide.

16. The vector of claim 14, wherein the third nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter.

17. The vector of claim 14, wherein the vector further comprises a fourth nucleic acid sequence encoding a binding agent, wherein the binding agent is an antibody, an antigen-binding fragment, or a chimeric antigen receptor.

18. The vector of claim 17, wherein the fourth nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter.

19. The vector of claim 17, wherein the chimeric antigen receptor comprises an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, and an intracellular domain, wherein the extracellular domain comprises an antibody or antigen-binding fragment that is capable of specifically binding to an antigen on an autoimmune cell, and the intracellular domain comprises a cytoplasmic signaling domain and one or more co-stimulatory domain(s).

20. The vector of claim 19, wherein the extracellular domain specifically binds to a cell adhesion molecule selected from the group consisting of: ICAM-1, VCAM-1, and MAdCAM-1.

21. The vector of claim 19, wherein the cytoplasmic signaling domain is a CD3 zeta domain and the one or more co-stimulatory domain(s) comprise(s) at least one of a CD48

domain, a 4-1BB domain, an ICOS domain, an OX-40 domain, and a CD27 domain.

22. The vector of claim 1, wherein the vector comprises a viral vector selected from the group consisting of: a lentiviral vector, a retroviral vector, an adenoviral vector, and an adeno-associated viral (AAV) vector.

23. A composition comprising:

(i) a first vector comprising a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a FOXP3 polypeptide and a promoter operably linked to the first nucleic acid sequence; and

(ii) a second vector comprising a second nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more transcription factor(s) selected from the group consisting of: ID2, ID3, GATA1, GATA3, XBP1, and SATB1, and a promoter operably linked to the second nucleic acid sequence.

24. The composition of claim 23, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s), when present in a human cell, elicit(s) a T reg phenotype in the human cell as compared to when the one or more transcription factor(s) is/are not present in the human cell.

25. The composition of claim 1, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s) is ID2.

26. The composition of claim 1, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s) is ID3.

27. The composition of claim 1, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s) is GATA1.

28. The composition of claim 1, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s) is GATA3.

29. The composition of claim 1, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s) is XBP1.

30. The composition of claim 1, wherein the one or more transcription factor(s) is SATB1.

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