Engineering synthetic agonists for targeted activation of Notch signaling

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ABSTRACT

Notch signaling regulates cell fate decisions and has context-dependent tumorigenic or tumor suppressor functions. Although several Notch inhibitors are under development as cancer therapies, the mechanical force requirement for Notch receptor activation has hindered attempts to generate soluble agonists. To address this problem, we engineered synthetic Notch agonist (SNAG) proteins that mimic the tension-generating mechanism of endogenous ligands. SNAGs were designed by fusing a high-affinity variant of the Notch ligand Delta-like 4 (DLL4) to antibody fragments that induce target internalization. This bispecific format enables the SNAG-bound biomarkers to "pull" on Notch receptors, triggering Notch activation in mixed populations of biomarker-expressing and non-expressing cells. SNAGs targeting the immune checkpoint PDL1 potently activated Notch in co-cultures of Notch1- and PDL1-expressing cells, but not in monocultures of Notch1-expressing cells alone. Additional SNAGs targeting the tumor antigens CD19 and HER2 also activated Notch in mixed cell populations, indicating that the SNAG design concept is adaptable to multiple biomarkers. SNAG-mediated Notch activation was blocked by a dynamin inhibitor, and efficacy increased dramatically when SNAGs were dimerized via fusion to antibody Fc domains, suggesting that endocytosis and multimerization are important for optimal SNAG function. These insights will greatly expand our ability to modulate Notch signaling for applications in immunotherapy and regenerative medicine.

INTRODUCTION

The Notch pathway is a conserved signaling system that regulates cell fate decisions, tissue homeostasis, and immune cell development. Notch receptors are massive (~290kD) transmembrane proteins that are activated by a distinctive, mechanical force-driven mechanism[1–4]. Notch signaling is initiated when a Delta-like (DLL) or Jagged (JAG) ligand forms a *trans*-interaction with a Notch receptor on the surface of an adjacent cell[4–7]. Endocytosis of the ligand then generates a "pulling" force that propagates to the negative regulatory region (NRR) of Notch [1,8]. This pulling destabilizes the NRR, which exposes internal cleavage sites for processing by the

intramembrane proteases ADAM10 (S2 cleavage) and γ-secretase (S3 cleavage)[9,10]. Following these proteolytic events, the Notch intracellular domain (NICD) translocates to the nucleus to function as a transcriptional co-activator[11].

Dysfunctional Notch signaling causes numerous inherited and acquired diseases. Loss-of-function mutations in Notch receptors and ligands are linked to the development of aortic valve disease (Notch1), Alagille syndrome (Notch2, Jagged1), CADASIL (Notch3), spondylocostal dysostosis (DLL3), and other congenital disorders[12–15]. In cancer, Notch functions as a tumor suppressor or oncogene depending on the cell type, and both loss-of-function and hyperactivating mutations influence tumorigenesis and disease progression[16]. Notch is also pleiotropic in the context of cell fate decisions, in that Notch activation may stimulate either proliferation or differentiation in different stem cell populations[17]. These diverse functions suggest that Notch agonists and antagonists may each be viable therapeutics in certain biomedical contexts[18].

The role of Notch in T cell biology has led to the development of several Notch-based strategies for enhancing cancer immunotherapy. Notch signaling is important for several natural stages of T cell maturation[19], and ex vivo Notch activation is required for the differentiation of T cells from hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs)[20]. This latter function may potentially be used to generate allogeneic T cells for “off-the-shelf” adoptive T cell or CAR T cell therapies. More recently, Notch activation has been shown to enhance the antitumor function of fully mature, activated T cells[21]. Genetic overexpression of an activated form of Notch[22], as well as culturing T cells in the presence of Notch1-specific antibodies[23] or ligand-expressing cells[24], were each associated with improved tumor clearance in various animal models of cancer. Detailed analysis of the T cells used in these studies revealed that these phenotypes were due to the Notch-stimulated induction of exhaustion-resistant or stem-like phenotypes.

Although Notch inhibitors are widely available, the requirement for mechanical force in Notch activation has precluded the development of soluble agonists[3,18]. Specifically, these agents are challenging to engineer because they must somehow “pull” on the Notch receptor despite lacking a method of force generation. Several strategies have been developed to activate Notch receptors *in vitro* through mimicry of the physiological activation process. Notch signaling may be induced through co-culture of Notch-expressing cells and ligand-expressing cells, by culturing Notch-expressing cells on plates coated with ligands or antibodies, or by administration of ligand-coated

67 microbeads[23,25,26]. By contrast, only a single antibody targeting Notch3, A13, has been reported
68 to function as a soluble agonist[27]. Binding of this antibody promotes the unfolding of metastable
69 Notch3 NRR domains, which in turn exposes the S2 site for proteolytic cleavage [28]. Unfortunately,
70 this NRR unfolding approach has been ineffective for receptor subtypes with stable NRRs (e.g.,
71 Notch1/2/4), and the lack of soluble agonists remains a significant void in our biochemical toolkit
72 for manipulating the Notch pathway.
73
74 In this study, we engineered bispecific proteins that stimulate Notch activation in specific cellular
75 contexts. These synthetic Notch agonists (SNAGs) contain a Notch-binding arm and a targeting
76 arm, enabling them to form intercellular interactions in mixed populations of biomarker-expressing
77 and non-expressing cells. A diverse panel of SNAGs stimulated Notch activation via a mechanism
78 that resembles the natural endocytic "pulling" of DLL and JAG ligands, and SNAG efficacy was
79 enhanced through the incorporation of a multimerization scaffold. We validated our SNAG design
80 in a model system by restoring the signaling of loss-of-function DLL4, and we successfully
81 developed additional SNAGs targeting the tumor biomarkers PDL1, CD19, and HER2. The
82 modularity and versatility of this SNAG platform provide a blueprint for the development of a
83 diverse repertoire of Notch-based biologics.
84
85 **RESULTS**
86 **Soluble DLL4 ligand multimers do not activate Notch signaling.** As an initial attempt to
87 generate Notch agonists, we investigated whether soluble oligomers of an affinity-matured DLL4
88 ligand ($Delta^{MAX}$) activate Notch signaling[29]. $Delta^{MAX}$ contains ten mutations that increase its
89 affinity for human Notch receptors by 500- to 1000-fold, making it a more potent activator than
90 DLL4 in co-culture and plate-bound formats[29]. We hypothesized that this increased affinity,
91 coupled with receptor crosslinking through multimerization, could introduce tension in the absence
92 of an endocytic pulling force. To test this hypothesis, we incubated Notch1-Gal4 mCitrine reporter
93 cells[30] with soluble and immobilized $Delta^{MAX}$ multimers (Fig. 1a-c). $Delta^{MAX}$ dimers were
94 generated through the C-terminal addition of a dimeric human IgG1 Fc domain (Fig. 1b), and
95 tetramers were generated by pre-mixing a 4:1 molar ratio of biotinylated $Delta^{MAX}$ with streptavidin
96 (SA, Fig. 1c). We found that neither the monomers nor the multimers induced reporter activity. By
97 contrast, the plated $Delta^{MAX}$ ligands potently stimulated Notch1 activation (Fig. 1). This indicates
98 that the receptor crosslinking by $Delta^{MAX}$-Fc dimers and $Delta^{MAX}$-SA tetramers is insufficient for
99 signaling activation.

100

101 **Design of synthetic Notch agonists.** To develop soluble Notch agonists, we engineered
102 bispecific proteins that recapitulate the endocytosis-linked activation mechanism of DLL and JAG
103 ligands (Fig. 2a). SNAGs were created by fusing Delta^{MAX} to the N-terminus of biomarker-targeting
104 antibody fragments via a flexible $(GS)_5$ linker, or by fusing Delta^{MAX} and antibody fragments to the
105 N- and C-termini of a dimeric IgG1 Fc domain (Fig. 2b). These design concepts are intended to
106 form a "molecular bridge" between Notch-expressing cells and cells that express a given surface
107 protein. Conceptually, SNAGs should then activate Notch if the enforced interactions induce
108 endocytic or tensile force capable of unfolding the NRR.

109

110 **SNAGs rescue the signaling of a signaling-deficient DLL4 mutant.** To demonstrate proof-of-
111 concept, we tested whether a SNAG could rescue the activity of a signaling-deficient DLL4
112 mutant. Loss-of-function DLL4 cells were generated by expressing a "headless" DLL4 truncation
113 where the Notch-binding C2 and DSL domains[6,31] were replaced with a BC2 epitope tag (BC2-
114 DLL4^{HL}) (Fig. 3a)[32]. BC2-SNAGs were then generated by fusing Delta^{MAX} to a BC2-specific
115 nanobody (Figs. 3a-b). We found that BC2-DLL4^{HL} cells alone did not activate signaling in a
116 Notch1-Gal4 mCitrine reporter assay, whereas the addition of 1 nM to 100 nM concentrations of
117 SNAGs stimulated a dose-dependent increase in reporter activity (Fig. 3c). Monomeric BC2-
118 SNAGs containing the $(GS)_5$ linker (BC2-SNAG) simulated a ~6-fold increase in Notch1 signaling,
119 whereas dimeric BC2-SNAG Fc fusion proteins (BC2-SNAG^{Fc}) were more effective and induced
120 a ~10-fold increase (Fig. 3c). Importantly, administration of the monomeric or dimeric BC-SNAGs
121 alone did not substantially increase Notch1 reporter activity, indicating that a mixture of target-
122 expressing and non-expressing cells is required for SNAG-mediated activation (Fig. 3c).

123

124 **SNAGs targeting tumor antigens activate Notch in mixed cell populations.** We next tested
125 whether SNAGs targeting the tumor antigens PDL1, CD19, or HER2 can stimulate Notch
126 activation. There is mounting evidence that Notch signaling enhances the function of activated T
127 cells[22–24], and SNAGs localized to the tumor microenvironment have the potential to stimulate
128 localized activation of tumor-associated lymphocytes. For these SNAGs, the targeting arms were
129 derived from antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) that were pre-selected for their ability to induce
130 target internalization. We hypothesized that SNAGs incorporating ADC antibodies could thus
131 mimic the physiological endocytosis mechanism of DLL or JAG ligands.

132

133 We generated monomeric and dimeric PDL1-SNAGs by fusing Delta^{MAX} to a single-chain variable
134 fragment (scFv) derived from the ADC antibody Atezolizumab[33,34]. In the monomeric PDL1-
135 SNAG, Delta^{MAX} and the scFv were connecting using a $(GS)_5$ linker, and in the dimeric PDL1-
136 SNAG (PDL1-SNAG^{Fc}), Delta^{MAX} and the scFv were fused to the N-and C-termini of an IgG1 Fc
137 domain. Unexpectedly, addition of the monomeric PDL1-SNAG to a 1:1 mixture of Notch1 reporter
138 cells and PDL1-expressing MDA-MB-231 cells did not activate Notch1 (Fig. 4a). However, the
139 dimeric PDL1-SNAG^{Fc} protein stimulated a ~7-fold increase in Notch1 signaling in the coculture,
140 suggesting that multimerization or avidity-enhancement may be required for SNAGs to effectively
141 target biomarkers other than Notch ligands (Fig. 4a). Neither the PDL1-SNAG nor the PDL1-
142 SNAG^{Fc} substantially increased Notch1 reporter activity in the absence of MDA-MB-231 cells.
143 Because of the increased efficacy of the dimeric SNAGs (Fig. 3c, Fig. 4a), we designed
144 subsequent SNAGs using only the Fc-fusion format.
145
146 **SNAGs do not activate signaling on cells expressing both Notch1 and PDL1.** Given the
147 ubiquitous expression of Notch1 in mammalian cells, it is conceivable that SNAGs could activate
148 signaling when Notch1 and the target protein are both present on the cell surface. To test this
149 possibility, we cultured MDA-MB-231 cells in the presence of soluble Delta^{MAX}-Fc, PDL1-SNAG^{Fc},
150 or immobilized Delta^{MAX}-Fc and monitored the levels activated Notch1 by Western Blot (Fig. 4b).
151 We found that the plated Delta^{MAX}-Fc protein stimulated high levels of Notch1 activation, whereas
152 the PDL1-SNAG-Fc did not induce signaling over the background levels observed for soluble
153 Delta^{MAX}-Fc alone (Fig. 4b). The inability of SNAGs to activate Notch1 in MDA-MB-231 cells that
154 the present design does not enable sufficient intercellular crosslinking in cultures of cells
155 expressing both Notch1 and the biomarker.
156
157 **Development of SNAGs targeting HER2 and CD19.** The optimization of PDL1-SNAGs guided
158 our design of additional SNAGs targeting the B cell lymphoma antigen CD19 and the breast
159 cancer antigen HER2. To generate a CD19-SNAG construct, we fused an scFv derived from the
160 CD19-targeting ADC loncastuximab[35] to the C-terminus of Delta^{MAX}-Fc (CD19-SNAG^{Fc}). The
161 CD19-SNAG was then added to Notch1 reporter cells or to co-cultures of Notch1 reporter cells
162 and CD19-overexpressing 3T3 fibroblast cells. We found that the CD19-SNAG^{Fc} protein
163 stimulated up to a 6-fold increase in reporter activity in the co-culture compared to untreated
164 Notch1 cells (Fig. 4c). For the HER2-SNAG^{Fc} construct, we used an scFv derived from the HER2-
165 targeting ADC trastuzumab[36] as the targeting arm. Addition of the HER2-SNAG^{Fc} to a mixed

166 culture of Notch1 reporter cells and HER2-expressing SK-BR-3 breast cancer cells induced a 6-
167 fold increase in reporter activity (Fig. 4d) at the highest concentration tested (100 nM), which is
168 similar to the level of activation we observed for the PDL1-SNAG^{Fc} and the CD19-SNAG^{Fc}
169 constructs (Fig. 4a-c). In the absence of biomarker-expressing cells, neither the CD19-SNAG^{Fc}
170 nor the HER2-SNAG^{Fc} stimulated a significant increase in signaling compared to Delta^{MAX}-Fc
171 alone (Fig. 4). Collectively, these data indicate SNAGs may be adapted to target a wide range of
172 cell surface proteins.
173
174 **Endocytosis is required for SNAG-mediated Notch activation.** Ligand endocytosis is
175 important for Notch activation[37], and this process is regulated by ubiquitination of DLL or JAG
176 ICDs by the E3 ligase Mindbomb1[38–40]. To test whether endocytosis is necessary for SNAG
177 function, we co-administered SNAGs with the dynamin-dependent endocytosis inhibitor Dynasore
178 (Fig. 5)[41]. We found that BC2-SNAGs targeting DLL4^{HL} were unable to activate Notch1 in co-
179 cultures of Notch1 and DLL4^{HL} cells in the presence of Dynasore, indicating that endocytosis is
180 required for SNAG-mediated rescue of DLL4 signaling (Fig. 5a-b). Interestingly, we found that
181 immobilized SNAGs were also unable to activate Notch1 in the presence of Dynasore, suggesting
182 that endocytosis is also essential for Notch activation by plated ligands (Fig. 5c). We next tested
183 whether Dynasore inhibits the function of a SNAGs targeting a cell surface protein that was not
184 derived from a natural ligand. We found that Dynasore completely ablated the activity of CD19-
185 SNAG^{Fc} in co-cultures of Notch1- and CD19-expressing cells (Fig. 5d). These studies
186 demonstrate that Notch activation by plated ligands, SNAGs targeting a DLL4 loss-of-function
187 mutant, and SNAGs targeting tumor antigens each depend on endocytosis. However, we were
188 unable to conclude whether endocytosis of the receptor, ligand, or both, is essential for SNAG
189 function.
190
191 **DISCUSSION**
192 The development of soluble agonists has been an enduring challenge in the Notch field[18,42]. The
193 SNAG platform described here provides a potential solution to this problem and provides a
194 framework for the development of a diverse array of Notch activating biologics. Such agents have
195 a wide range of potential translational applications, particularly in cancers where Notch functions
196 as a tumor suppressor[16], T cell manufacturing[20,26], T cell immunotherapy[22–24], wound healing[43],
197 and other areas of regenerative medicine. These first-generation SNAGs were engineered using

198 an Fc-fusion format used in clinically viable protein drugs, which may also help to accelerate in
199 vivo translation.
200
201 In their present form, SNAGs facilitate potent activation of Notch signaling in mixed populations
202 of cells. However, we anticipate that the design may be tuned to further optimize SNAG function.
203 For example, it may be preferable to engineer SNAGs such that the target binding arm has a
204 higher binding affinity than the Notch-binding arm to improve specificity and tissue distribution.
205 Such strategies have been successfully employed both for bispecific inhibitory antibodies[44] and T
206 cell engagers[45]. Additionally, higher-order oligomers beyond the monomeric and dimeric SNAG
207 scaffolds tested here may lead to increased signaling potency. Future studies will focus on
208 optimizing affinity and multimerization to maximize signaling while maintaining favorable
209 biochemical properties.
210
211 One surprising observation was that PDL1-SNAGs did not activate signaling on cells expressing
212 both PDL1 and Notch1. We speculate that these SNAGs engage the two targets in cis on the
213 surface of a single cell, as opposed to bridging PDL1 and Notch1 proteins between cells, and that
214 cis interactions do not introduce sufficient tension to unfold the NRR. This may be attributed to
215 the restricted diffusion of SNAGs in the 2-dimensional environment of the membrane, which can
216 promote preferential cis interactions by increasing in local concentration. Previous studies have
217 shown that cis inhibition of Notch signaling occurs when ligands and receptors are expressed on
218 the same cell[30,46], and it appears that SNAGs are similarly unable to activate Notch in this context.
219 Regardless, the ability of SNAGs to mediate unidirectional signaling enables highly selective
220 targeting, which could minimize the risks of potential toxicity from global Notch agonism.
221
222 Although SNAGs are effective in mixed cell populations, the development of “unconditional”
223 agonists that do not rely on a secondary target remains an unsolved problem. Thus far, it appears
224 that the metastable NRR of Notch3 is uniquely susceptible to antibody-mediated
225 destabilization[28,47]. The engineering of agonists targeting other Notch receptors with more stable
226 NRRs may require alternative solutions. The successful activation of Notch1 with ligands
227 immobilized on beads[26] or DNA origami structures[48] suggests that oligomerization may be an
228 effective strategy, but these methods are not currently viable for in vivo applications. Despite
229 these limitations, the development of SNAGs represents a key first step towards the widespread
230 development of Notch activating molecules for basic and translational research.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

V.C.L. and D.H.P. wrote the manuscript. V.C.L., D.H.P, and D.A. designed the experiments. D.H.P. cloned the SNAG constructs, purified the proteins, and performed the signaling assays. E.M. and D.G.P. generated the Delta^{MAX} constructs. D.A. performed the Notch activation assays in MDA-MB-231 cells. V.C.L. supervised the project and edited the manuscript.

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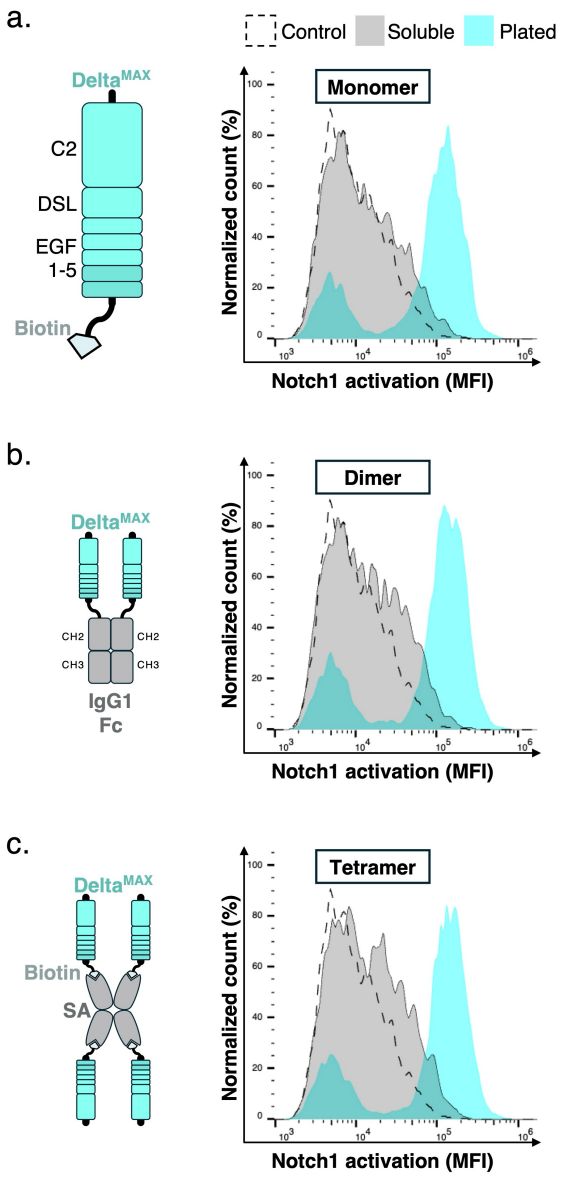
COMPETING INTERESTS

V.C.L. is a consultant on unrelated projects for Cellestia Biotech, Remunix, and Curie.Bio. The remaining authors have no competing interests.

248 **FIGURES**

249



250

251 **Figure. 1. Soluble Delta^{MAX} oligomers do not activate Notch signaling.** (a) Flow cytometry
252 histogram overlay of Notch1 reporter cells stimulated by soluble or plated (non-specifically
253 adsorbed) Delta^{MAX} or Delta^{MAX} that had been adsorbed to tissue culture plates. The cartoon
254 depicts the site-specifically biotinylated Delta^{MAX}(N-EGF5) construct. (b) Histogram overlay of
255 Notch1 reporter cells stimulated with soluble or plated Delta^{MAX}-Fc protein. (c) Histogram overlay
256 of Notch1 reporter cells stimulated with plated or soluble Delta^{MAX}-SA tetramers.

257

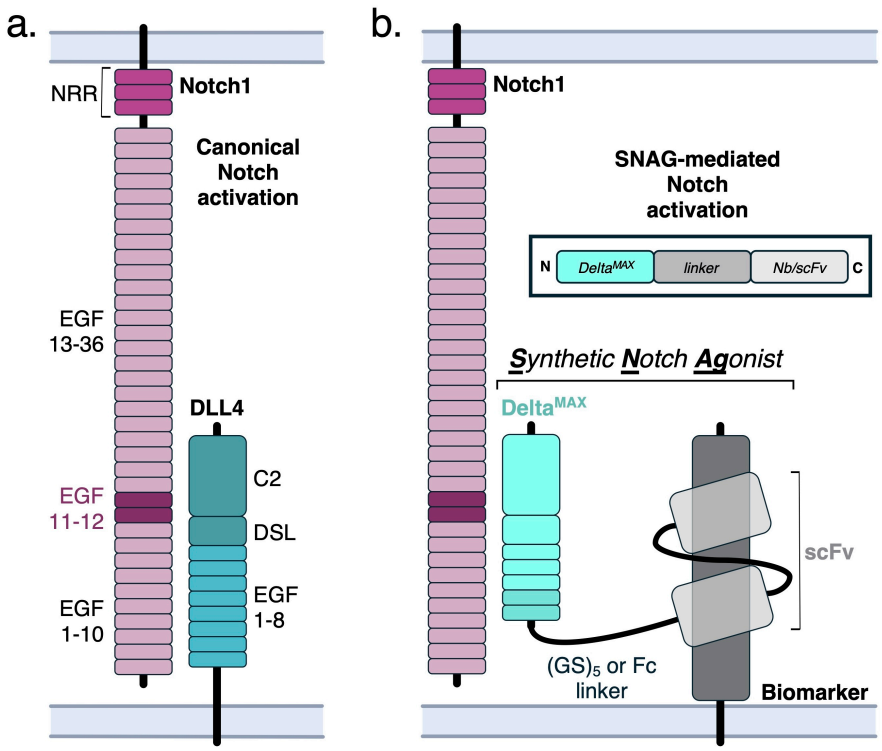


Figure 2. Design concept for synthetic Notch agonists. (a) Cartoon schematic depicting the ECDs of Notch1 and DLL4 interacting during canonical Notch activation. The primary ligand-binding region of Notch1 (EGF domains 11-12) and the primary receptor-binding region of DLL4 (C2 and DSL domains) are shaded. (b) Schematic of a generalized SNAG construct alongside a cartoon depicting SNAG-mediated Notch activation.

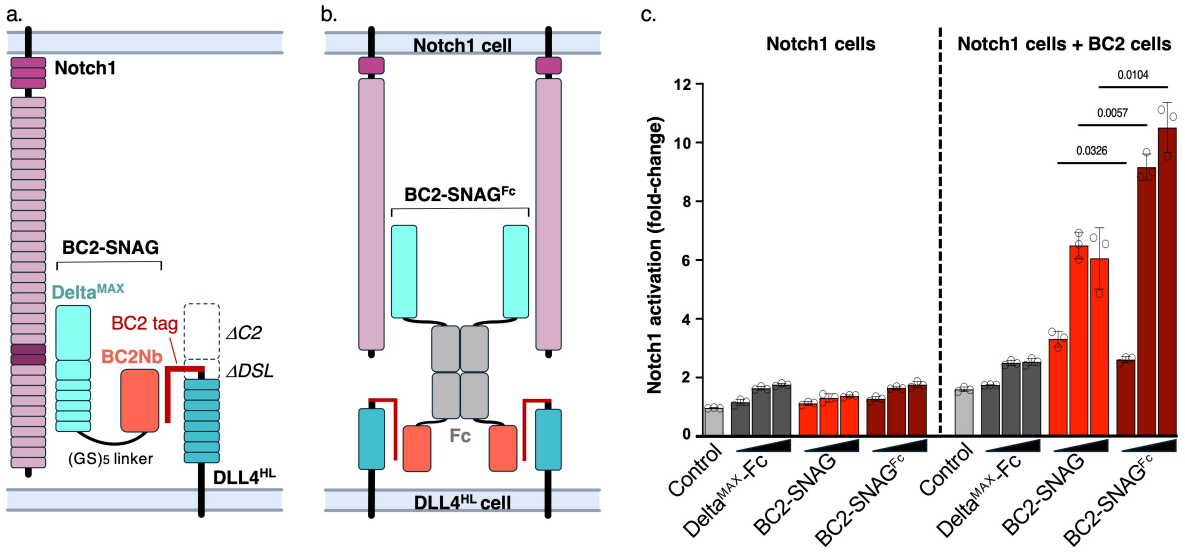


Figure. 3. SNAGs rescue the signaling of a loss-of-function DLL4 mutant. (a) Cartoon schematic depicting a SNAG binding to Notch1 and a loss-of-function DLL4 mutant. The "headless" loss-of-function DLL4 protein ($DLL4^{HL}$) was generated by replacing the Notch-binding C2-DSL region with a BC2 peptide epitope recognized by the anti-BC2 nanobody. (b) Cartoon schematic depicting the multivalent binding of a dimeric Fc-tagged SNAG ($BC2\text{-}SNAG^{Fc}$) to Notch1 and "headless" DLL4. (c) A fluorescent reporter assay was used to evaluate SNAG-mediated activation of Notch1. Increasing concentrations (1 nM, 10 nM, or 100 nM) of $Delta^{MAX}$-Fc, BC2-SNAG, or $BC2\text{-}SNAG^{Fc}$ were added to Notch1-Gal4 mCitrine reporter cells alone or a 1:1 mixture of Notch1 reporter cells and HEK293 cells expressing $DLL4^{HL}$ and fluorescence was measured by flow cytometry. A representative experiment from three biological replicates is shown. Mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) was normalized to the mean MFI of Notch1 reporter cells alone. Error bars represent the standard deviation of three technical replicates with the *P* value by Student's *t* test shown above each comparison.

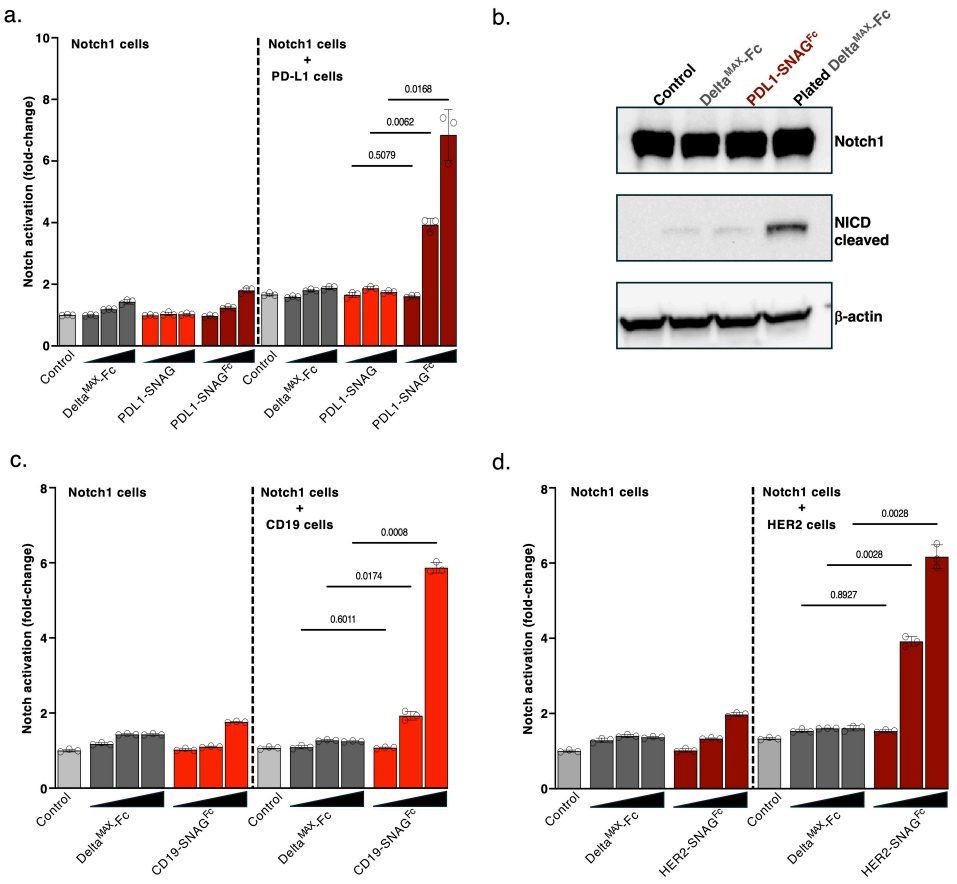


Figure. 4. SNAGs targeting tumor antigens activate Notch in mixed cell populations. (a) PDL1-SNAG-mediated activation of Notch1 was evaluated in a fluorescent reporter assay. Increasing concentrations (1 nM, 10 nM, or 100 nM) of Delta^{MAX}-Fc, PDL1-SNAG, or PDL1-SNAG^{Fc} were added to Notch1-Gal4 mCitrine reporter cells alone, or a 1:1 mixture of Notch1 reporter cells and MDA-MB-231 cells. (b) Activation of Notch1 in MDA-MB-231 cells, which express both PDL1 and Notch1, was assessed by Western Blot using an antibody against the activated NICD. (c, d). Notch1 activation by CD19-SNAGs and HER2-SNAGs, was evaluated using a fluorescent reporter assay. Increasing concentrations (1 nM, 10 nM, or 100 nM) of Delta^{MAX}-Fc or each SNAG^{Fc} were added to Notch1-Gal4 mCitrine reporter cells alone, or a 1:1 mixture of Notch1 reporter cells and CD19-overexpressing 3T3 cells (c) or HER2-expressing SK-BR-3 cells (d). For a, c, and d, a representative experiment from three biological replicates is shown. Mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) was normalized to the mean MFI of Notch1 reporter cells alone. Error bars represent the standard deviation of three technical replicates with the *P* value by Student's *t* test shown above each comparison.

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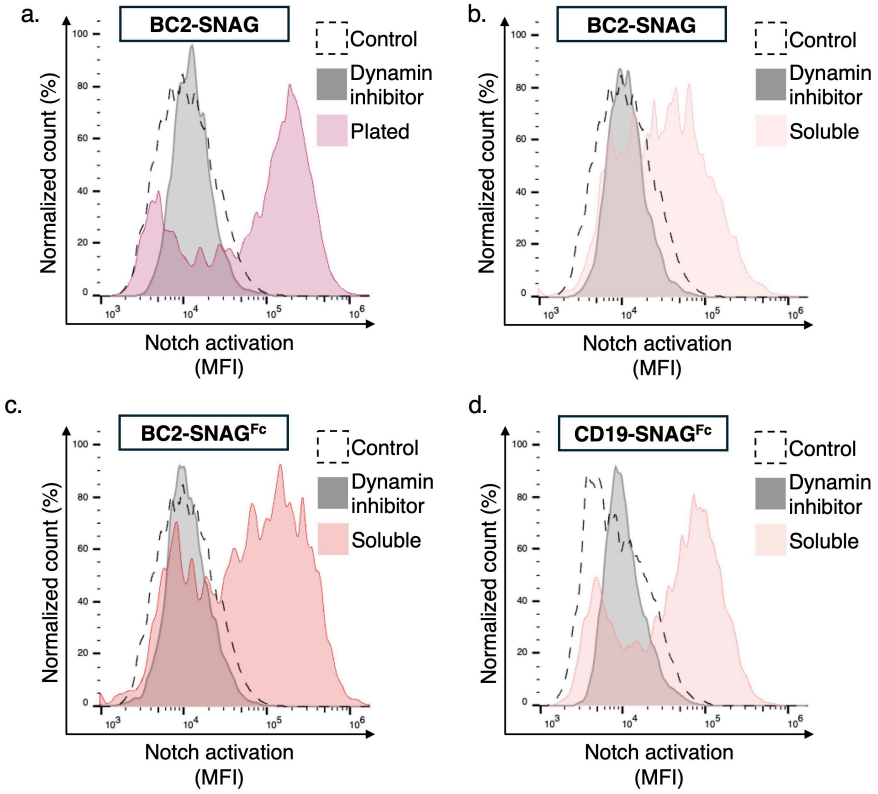

303
304

305 **Figure 5. SNAG-mediated Notch activation requires endocytosis.** (a) Flow cytometry
306 histogram overlay depicting Notch1 reporter activity induced by immobilized BC2-SNAG in the
307 presence or absence of Dynasore. (b-d) Flow cytometry histogram overlays depicting Notch1
308 reporter activity induced by soluble BC2-SNAG, BC2-SNAG^{Fc}, or CD19-SNAG^{Fc} in the presence
309 or absence of Dynasore. In (b) and (c), Notch1 reporter cells were co-cultured with HEK293 cells
310 expressing DLL4^{HL}. In (d) Notch1 reporter cells were co-cultured with CD19-overexpressing 3T3
311 cells. A representative histogram is shown for each experimental condition from one of three
312 biological replicates.

313

314

315 **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

316

317 **Protein expression and purification**

318 All SNAG sequences were cloned into a pAcGP67A vector for insect cell production containing
319 an N-terminal gp67 signal peptide and C-terminal 8xHis-tag. Monomeric SNAGs were generated
320 by fusing a truncated version of the Delta^{MAX} protein spanning from the N-terminus to EGF5 (N-
321 EGF5) fused to a biomarker-targeting scFv or nanobody using a flexible $(GS)_5$ linker. Dimeric
322 SNAG^{Fc} constructs were generated by fusing Delta^{MAX} (N-EGF5) and the biomarker targeting
323 module to the N- and C-termini of a human IgG1 Fc domain, respectively. All SNAG^{Fc} constructs
324 contained short GSG-linkers between the Fc sequence and Delta^{MAX} or the targeting module.
325 Published sequences of atezolizumab, trastuzumab, and loncastuximab[49] were converted into a
326 scFv format prior to being incorporated into SNAGs, and the sequence of the BC2-specific
327 nanobody[32] was obtained from the Protein Data Bank (PDB ID 5VIN). Each scFv was generated
328 by fusing the C-terminus of the variable heavy (V_H) domain to the N-terminus of the variable light
329 (V_L) domain with a $(GGGGS)_3$ linker. Biotinylated Delta^{MAX}(N-EGF5) protein was generated
330 through enzymatic modification of a C-terminal biotin acceptor peptide (BirA tag) as previously
331 described[29]. The "headless" loss-of-function DLL4^{HL} mutant was generated by replacing the C2
332 and DSL domains of human DLL4 with the BC2-peptide sequence, which was connected to the
333 N-terminus of EGF1 by a short GSG-linker. The DLL4^{HL} construct was cloned into a pLenti-IRES-
334 Puro vector for mammalian expression.

335

336 All SNAG constructs in this study were expressed for by infecting *Trichoplusia ni* insect cell
337 cultures (Expression Systems) at a density of 2×10^6 cells ml^{-1} with recombinant Baculovirus.
338 Culture supernatants were harvested after 48h, and proteins were purified by nickel and size-
339 exclusion chromatography. Biotinylated proteins were site-specifically modified using BirA ligase
340 and excess biotin was removed by purifying the proteins on a size-exclusion column. Protein
341 purity was assessed by SDS–PAGE using TGX 12% Precast gels (Bio-Rad). All proteins were
342 flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at –80 °C following purification.

343

344 **Cell culture and generation of cell lines**

345 Mammalian cells were cultured at 37 °C, with a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO2, washed with
346 Dulbecco's PBS (DPBS, Corning), and detached with trypsin–EDTA 0.25% (Gibco) for
347 subculturing or cell-based assays. Notch reporter cell lines CHO-K1 N1-Gal4 were a gift from Dr.

348 Michael Elowitz (California Institute of Technology)[30]. Briefly, transfections of HEK293T cells were
349 carried out with packaging vectors VSV-G and d8.9 in the presence of polyethyleneimine at a
350 ratio of 4:1 (DNA:polyethyleneimine). HER2^{+} SK-BR-3 cells, human CD19-overexpressing 3T3
351 cells, and PD-L1^{+} MDA-MB-231 cells were gifts from Drs. Brian Czerniecki, Fred Locke, and Eric
352 Lau, respectively (Moffit Cancer Center). HEK293T, SK-BR-3, 3T3 mouse fibroblast, and MDA-
353 MB-231 cells were cultured in high-glucose DMEM (Cytiva) supplemented with 10% FBS (peak
354 serum) and 2% penicillin/streptomycin (Gibco). Puromycin 5 μg ml^{-1} was added to HEK293T cell
355 cultures to maintain homogeneous populations of receptor-expressing cells. CHO-K1 N1-Gal4
356 cells were cultured in minimum essential medium Eagle-alpha modification (α-MEM, Cytiva)
357 supplemented with 10% FBS (peak serum), 2% penicillin/streptomycin (Gibco), 400 μg ml–1 of
358 zeocin (Alfa aesar) and 600 μg ml–1 of geneticin (Gibco). Expression of receptors on the cell
359 surface was confirmed by flow cytometry (BD Accuri C6 plus) staining the cell lines with a
360 biotinylated BC2-nanobody construct (streptavidin AF647), anti-hPDL1 FITC, anti-hHER2 rabbit
361 29D8 (anti-rabbit AF647), or anti-hCD19 FITC in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS for 1 h at
362 4 °C.
363
364 **Notch activation with Delta^{MAX} multimers**
365 On day one, biotinylated Delta^{MAX}, Delta^{MAX} tetramers formed with streptavidin, or Delta^{MAX}-Fc
366 were reconstituted in DPBS and adsorbed to tissue culture 96-well plates (Coastar) for 1 h at
367 37 °C. The wells were then washed three times with 200 µl of DPBS to remove unbound proteins.
368 Next, CHO-K1 N1-Gal4 cells were detached with trypsin–EDTA 0.25% (Gibco) and manually
369 counted. Appropriate dilutions were prepared in α-MEM media to ensure 30,000 CHO-K1 N1-
370 Gal4 cells per well in a volume of 50 µL. Cells were transferred to the ligand-coated plates and
371 cultured for 24 h at 37 °C in 5% CO2. On day two, CHO-K1 N1-Gal4 cells were washed with 200 μl
372 DPBS, detached with 30 μL of trypsin–EDTA 0.25%, and quenched with 170 µL of α-MEM media.
373 Finally, cells were resuspended, and the H2B-mCitrine signal was measured by flow cytometry
374 (BD Accuri C6 plus). CHO-K1 N1-Gal4 cells alone were used as the control. The measurements
375 represent the mean fluorescent intensity as fold-change of Notch activation ± s.d. of three
376 technical replicates. Notch activation was normalized to wells containing CHO-K1 N1-Gal4 cells
377 alone.
378
379 **Notch activation with SNAGs in coculture of cells expressing the target tumor biomarker**

380 On day one, cells expressing the target receptor of the SNAG (signal-sending cells) were
381 detached with trypsin–EDTA, counted manually, and dilutions prepared such that 50 μL of DMEM
382 containing 15,000 signal-sender cells were added to wells of a tissue culture 96-well plate. The
383 next day, CHO-K1 N1-Gal4 reporter cells (signal-receiver cells) were detached with trypsin–
384 EDTA, and 50 μl of α-MEM media containing 30,000 cells were added to the tissue culture 96-
385 well plate containing the signal-sending cells after combining with the indicated Delta^{MAX} or SNAG
386 protein. Wells without signal-sending cells were used to determine background activation of Notch
387 by Delta^{MAX} and SNAGs. When testing inhibition of endocytosis, 80 μM of the Dynamin inhibitor I
388 (Dynasore, Sigma) was added to the mixture of Notch reporter cells with protein and added to the
389 tissue culture 96-well plate containing the signal-sending cells. Notch activation was measured
390 as previously described.
391
392 **Testing for Notch1 activation by the PDL1-SNAG^{Fc} in MDA-MB-231 cells.** Delta^{MAX} (100 nM
393 protein in 600 μL of DPBS) was non-specifically adsorbed to a single well of a 12-well plate for 1
394 hour at 37 ºC as a positive control for Notch1 activation. The positive control well and three
395 additional wells were then seeded with 200 x 10^3 cells with MDA-MB-231 cells. The plate was
396 centrifuged at 400 x *g* for 4 min to ensure cells were retained at the bottom of each well, and then
397 the media of all wells was discarded. In the first uncoated well, 600 μL of DMEM was added as a
398 negative control. The second well was filled with 600 μL of media containing 100 nM of Delta^{MAX}-
399 Fc to monitor Notch1 activation by soluble ligand. The third was filled with 600 μL of media
400 containing 100 nM PDL1-SNAG^{Fc}. The following day, the media was aspirated from all four wells,
401 and the samples were resuspended in 60 μL of Laemli sample buffer with 5% β-mercaptoethanol
402 to lyse cells, followed by boiling at 100 °C for 4 min. Lastly, the samples were analyzed by western
403 blotting using equal protein amounts of cell lysates separated by SDS–PAGE (12% Mini-
404 PROTEAN TGX Precast Protein Gels, Bio-Rad) and transferred to PVDF membranes using an
405 iBlot2 Gel Transfer Device (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The membranes were blocked in 3%
406 BSA + 0.1% TBS-Tween. Primary antibodies were anti-Notch1 (D1E11 rabbit mAb, Cell Signaling
407 Technology, 1:1,000), anti-cleaved Notch1 (Val1744 rabbit mAb, Cell Signaling Technology,
408 1:1,000), and β-actin (rabbit polyclonal Ab, Cell Signaling Technology, 1:1,000). Secondary
409 antibody anti-Rabbit IgG conjugated to HRP (Goat polyclonal Ab, Vector Laboratories, 1:8,000)
410 was used for detection of proteins using SuperSignal West Pico PLUS Chemiluminescent

411 Substrate (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Images were acquired using a Chemidoc Imaging System
412 and analyzed with Image-Lab v.6 software (Bio-Rad).
413
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