Extended Data Fig. 7. Analyses of the immune profiles in the TME of CRC patients and assessments of ADCP efficiency mediated by phagocytes

(A) Representative IHC staining images of the colon tumor specimens from CAC-induced mice, including B220 (B cells), CD4 (CD4+ T cells), CD8 (CD8+ T cells), NKp46 (NK cells) and F4/80 (macrophages). Scale bar, 100 μm. (B) Representative microphotographs of CD8 stained tumor specimens from CAC-induced WT and mIgG2c-G400R mice. Scale bar, 100 μm. (C) Representative images of colon specimens from CRC patients immunohistochemically stained with CD8 (CD8+ T cells), CD4 (CD4+ T cells), CD56 (NK cells), CD68 (macrophages) and S100 (DCs). Scale bar, 200 μm. (D) Representative microphotographs of CD8 and S100 stained colon tumor specimens from WT, hIgG1-G396R heterozygous and homozygous CRC patients. Scale bar, 200 μm. (E) Proportions of B cell subtypes in total B cells, NK cell subtypes, myeloid cell subtypes and T cell subtypes in total CD45+ cells revealed by sc-RNA seq. (F) Fractions of F4/80 and mCherry double positive effector cells after co-culture with anti-M2e IgG2c antibody-coated LLC-m2e cells, determined by flow cytometry. (G) Comparison of BMDMs and FLT3L-DCs mediated ADCP activities using purified IgG, prepared from the anti-OVA serum of OVA-immunized mIgG2c-tailless, WT and mIgG2c-G400R mice, detected by flow cytometry. Statistical significance was determined using an unpaired two-tailed t-test (E, G). Mean± SEM.