**Results**

**Figure 3.** DAC treatment at REP increased the frequency of Tcm-like cells in both CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ T cells

**Figure 5.** DAC treatment increased the expression of memory-associated transcription factors

**Figure 7.** DAC-treated TIL showed increased cytotoxicity that was sustained after repeated stimulation

**Figure 8.** DAC-treated TIL showed reduced inhibitory receptor expression and lower levels of TOX while having increased IL-7R expression after repeated stimulation

**References**


**Conclusions**

- DAC treatment during TIL expansion can shift the balance away from effector differentiation and toward a more memory-like phenotype
- DAC treatment at 100 nM in the REP stage only increased the expression of costimulatory receptors while reducing inhibitory receptor expression
- DAC treatment increased the frequency of TNFα and IFNγ in DAC-treated TIL, which was sustained after repeated stimulation
- DAC-treated TIL showed reduced TOX levels and lower frequency of PD1‘TIM3’ CD8⁺ TIL following repeated stimulation
- Inhibiting DNA-methylation programs during TIL expansion could represent a useful approach for modifying the epigenetic regulation of TIL to improve their therapeutic potential