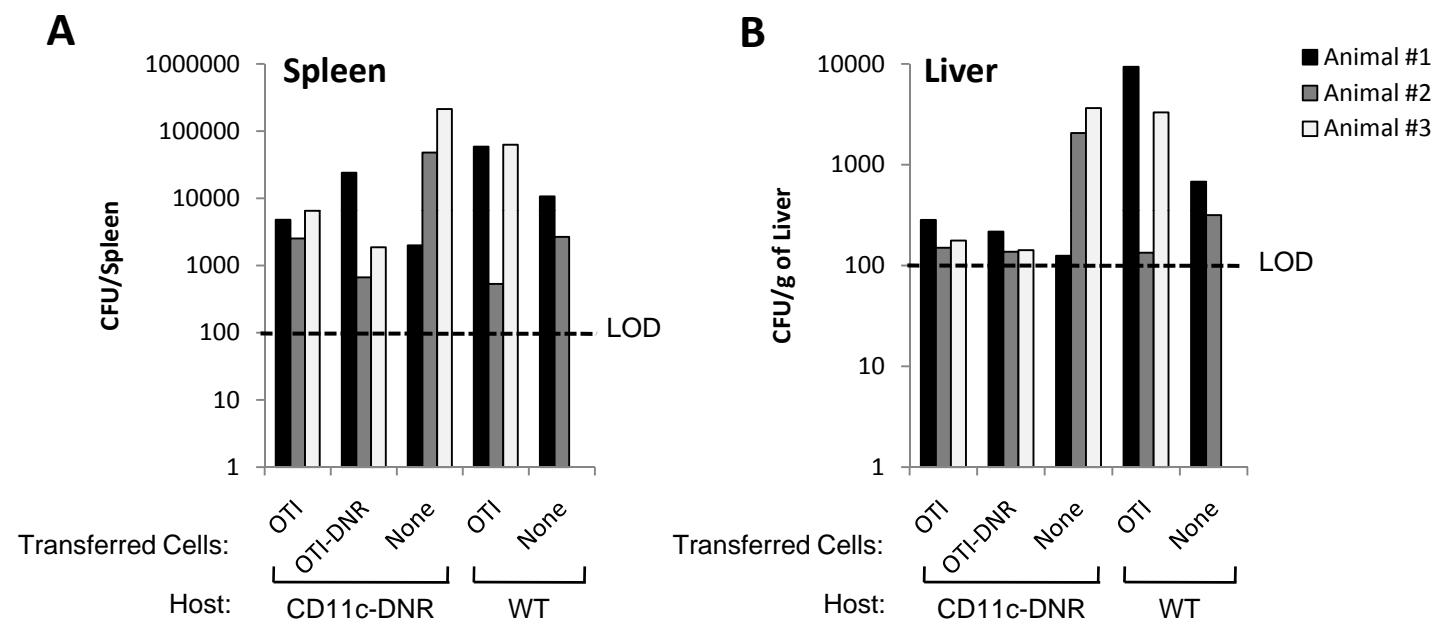
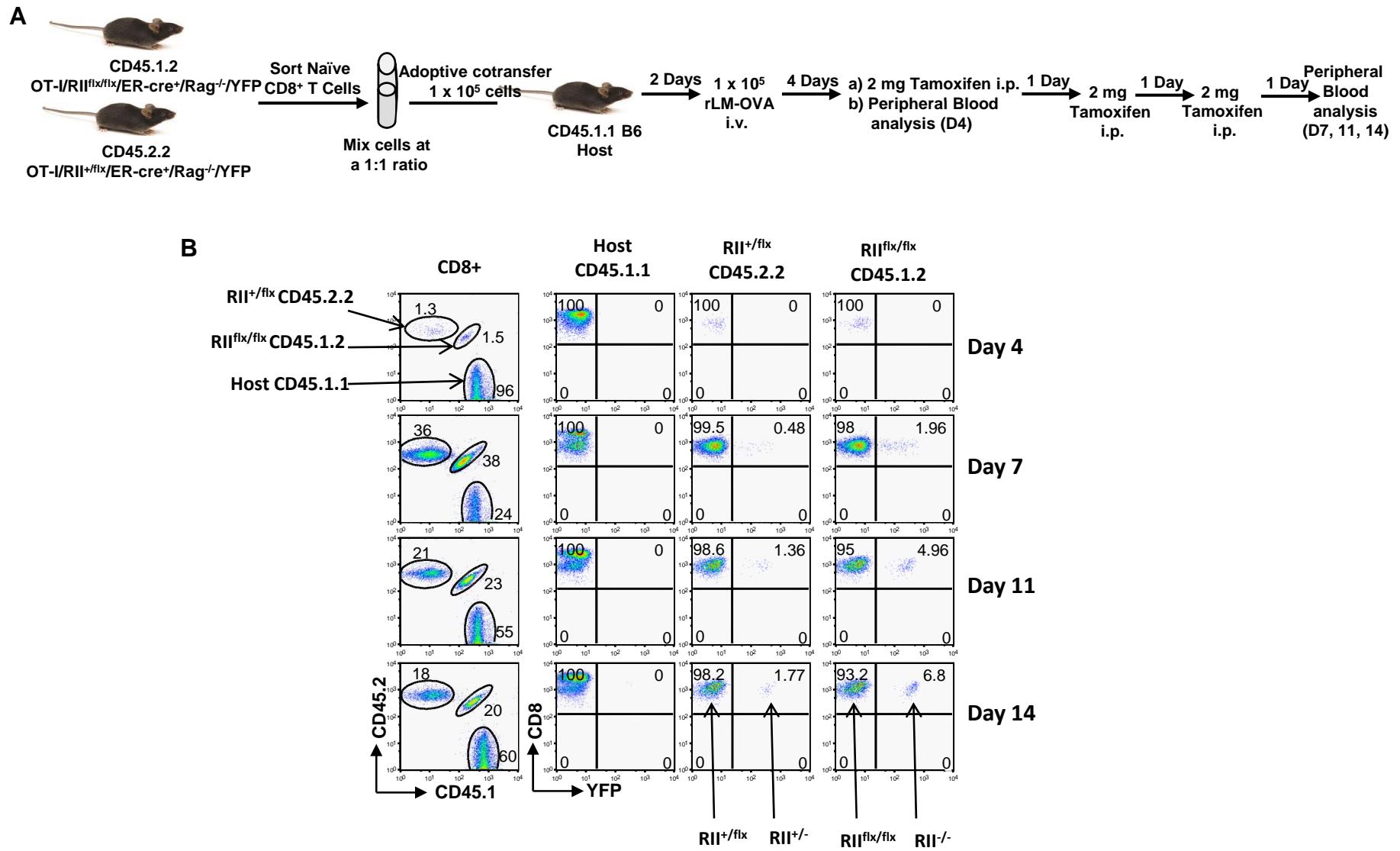


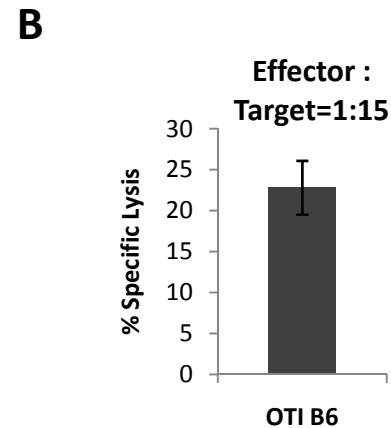
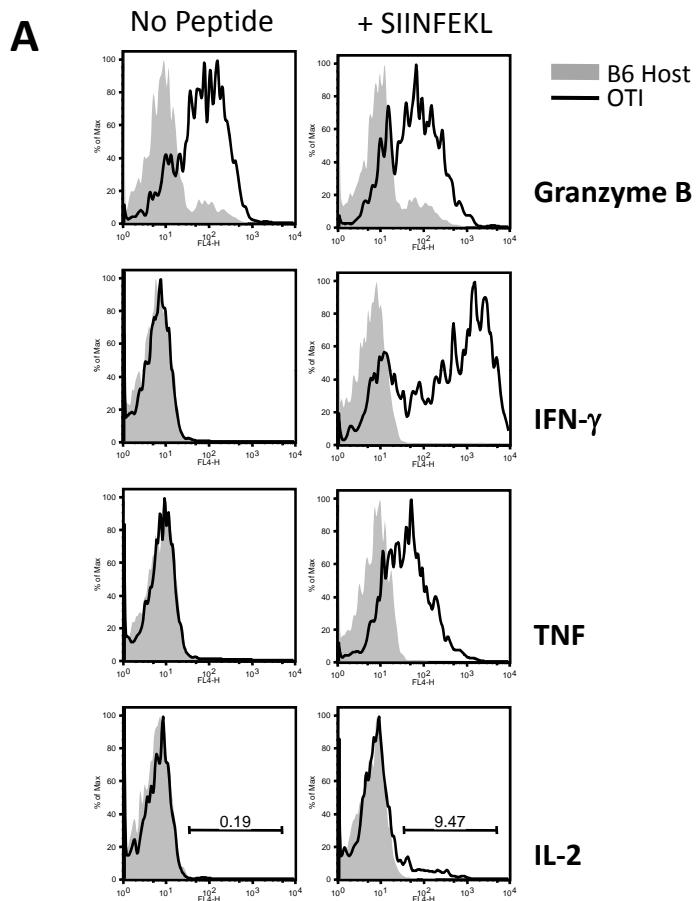
**Supplementary Figure 1. DNR transgene-positive cells are rejected in C57Bl6 mice.**



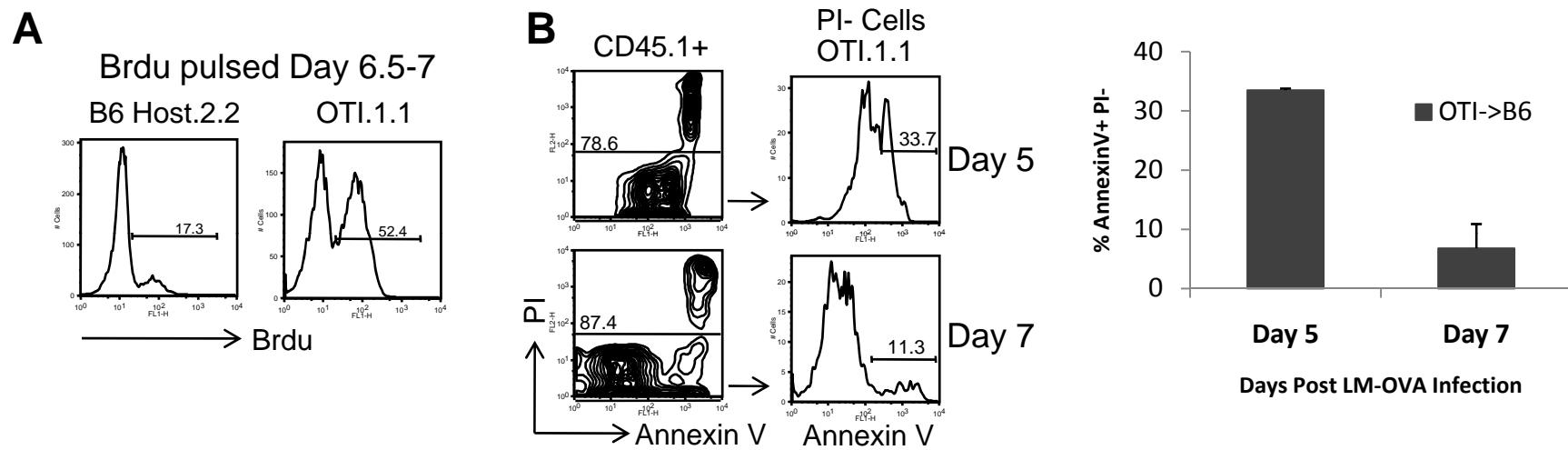
**Supplementary Figure 2. Listeria burden in WT vs CD11c-DNR mice 3 days post infection.**



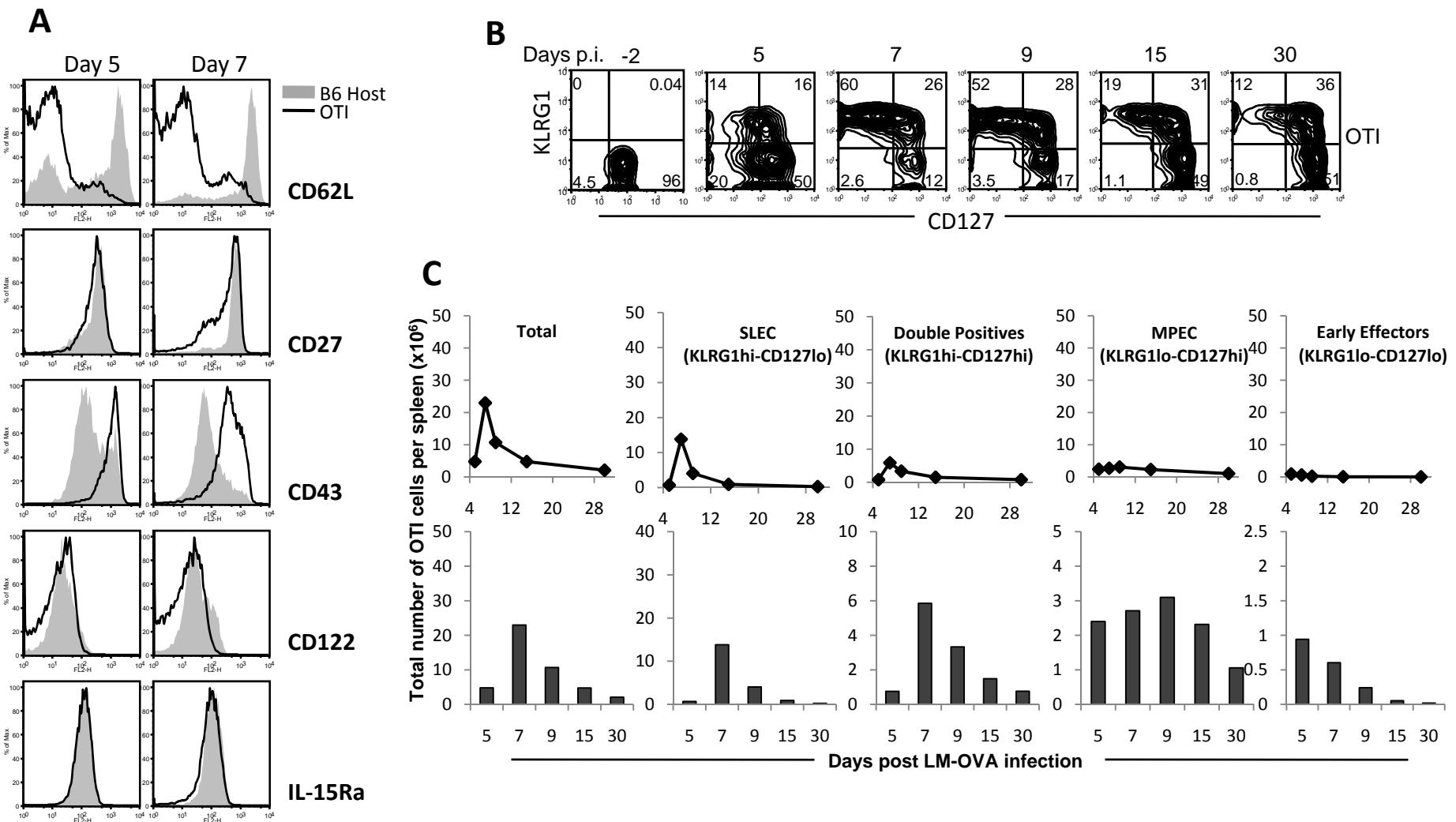
**Supplementary Figure 3. Temporal deletion of TGF- $\beta$ RII after T cell priming and activation results in a 3-fold increase in the frequency of TGF- $\beta$ RII<sup>-/-</sup> OTI effector CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells.**



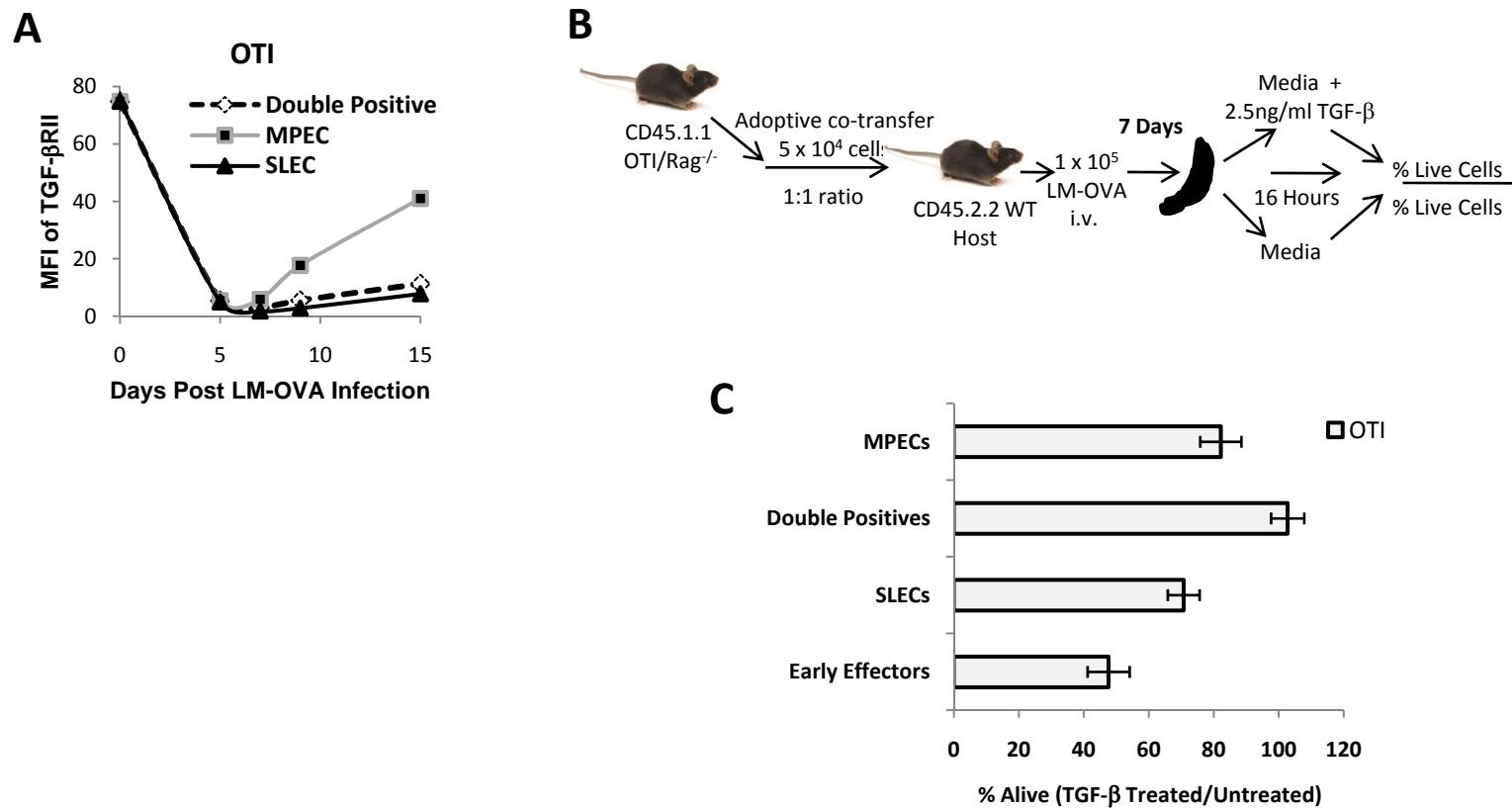
**Supplementary Figure 4. Cytokine production and cytolytic activity of OTI cells in B6 host.**



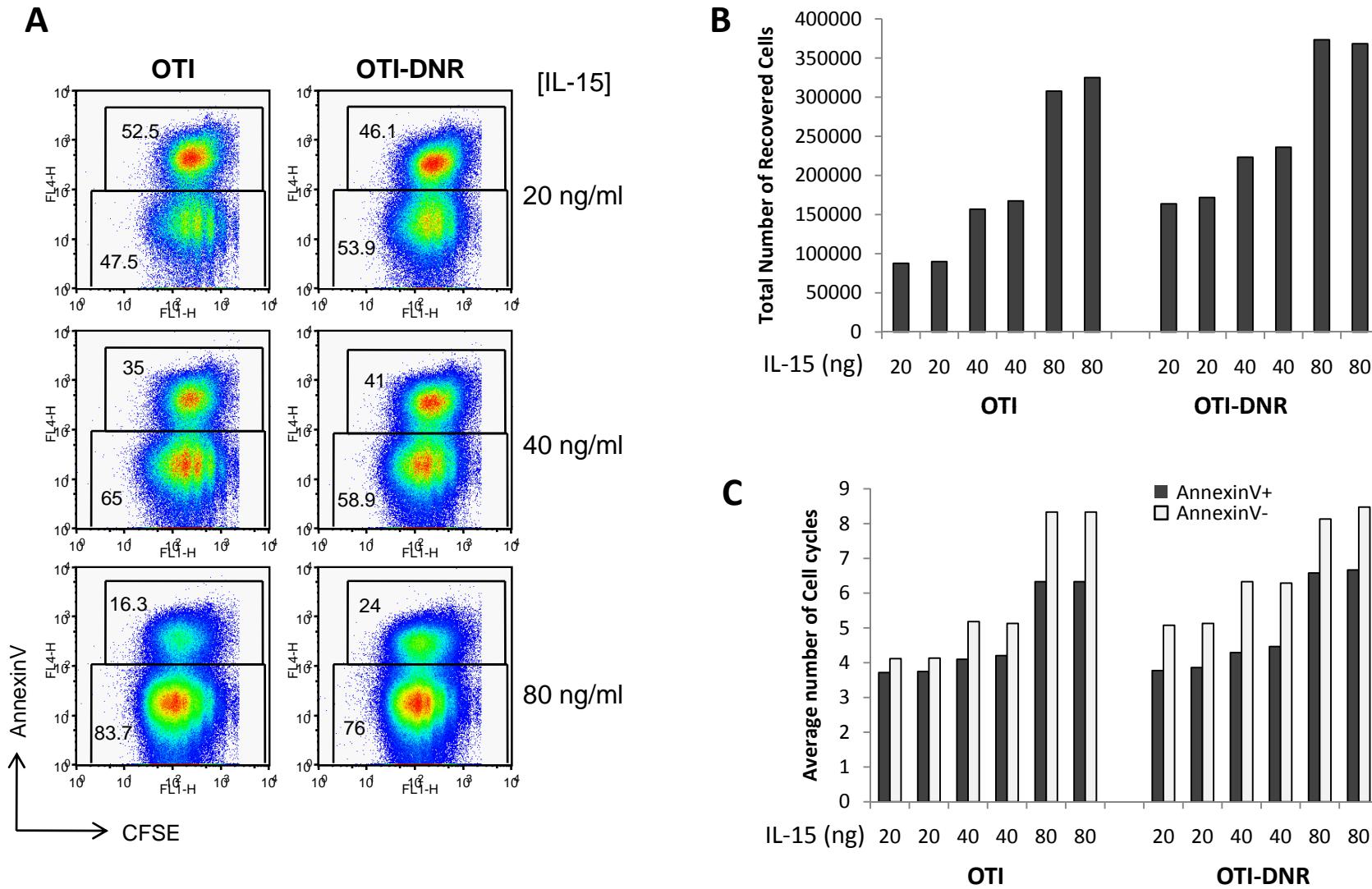
**Supplementary Figure 5. TGF- $\beta$  promotes the death of effector CD8 $^{+}$  T cells in B6 host.**



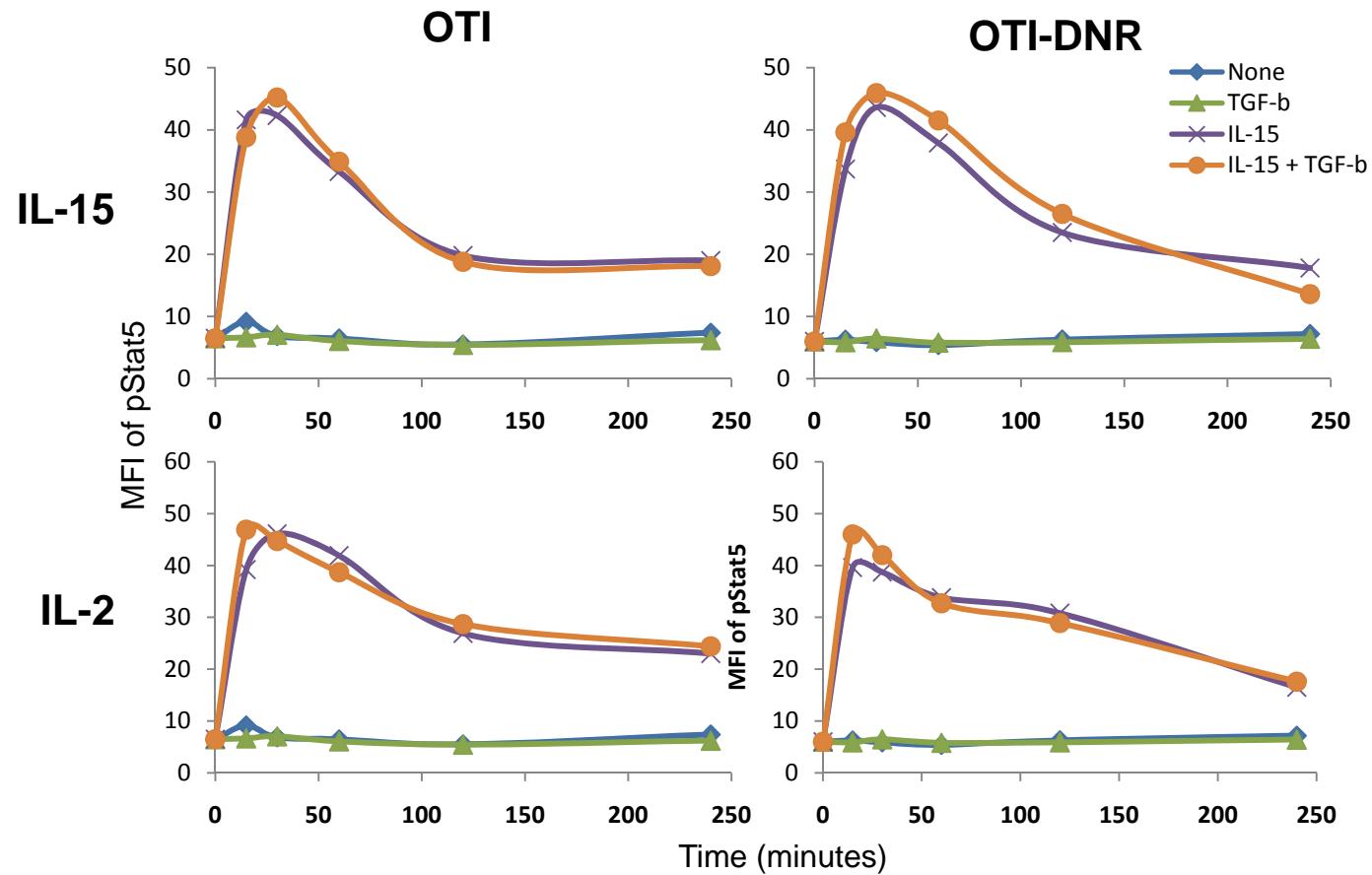
**Supplementary Figure 6. Phenotypic analysis of OTI effector cells in B6 host.**



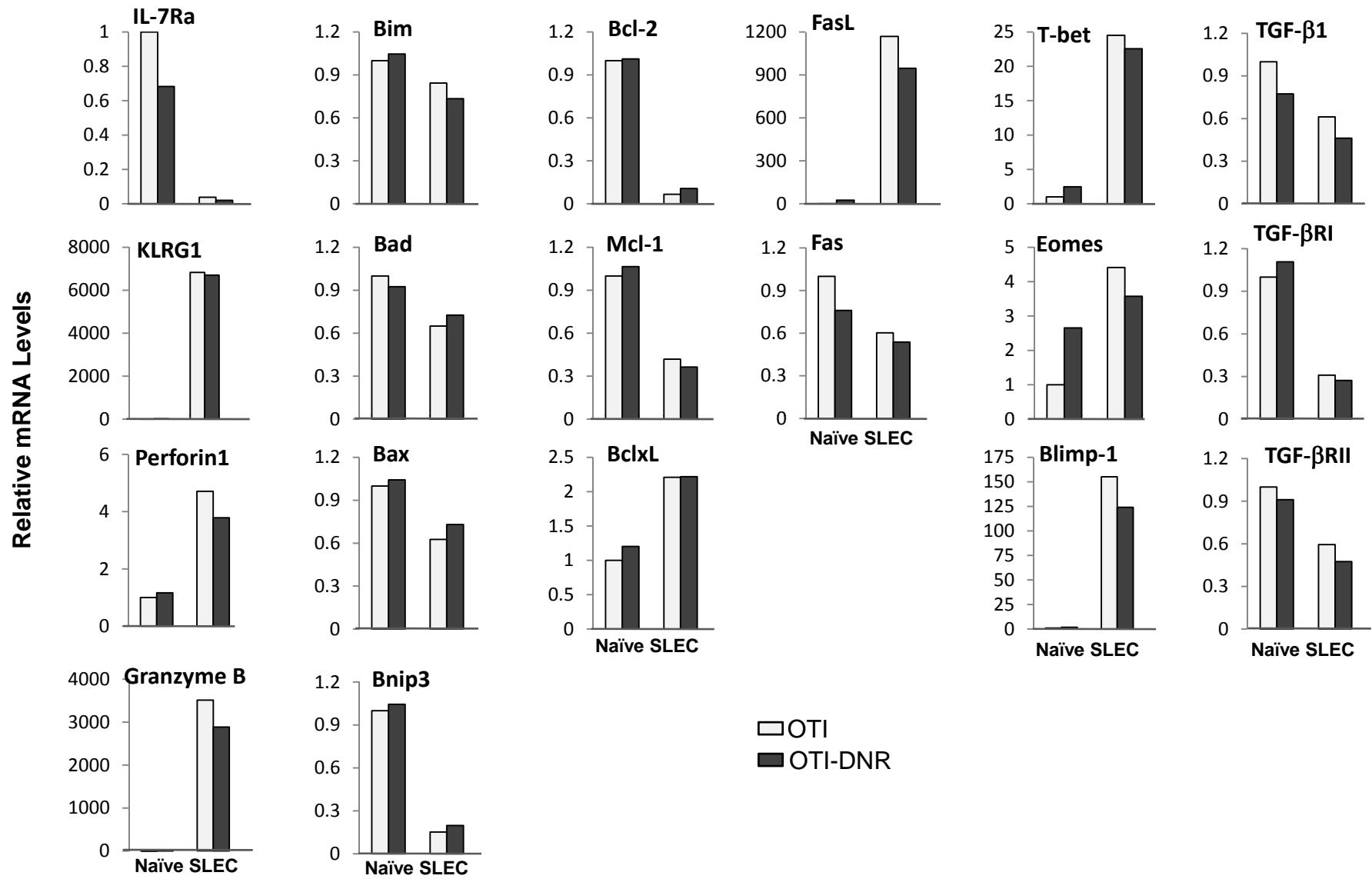
**Supplementary Figure 7.** TGF- $\beta$  promotes the apoptosis of effector CD8 $^{+}$  T cells *ex vivo*.



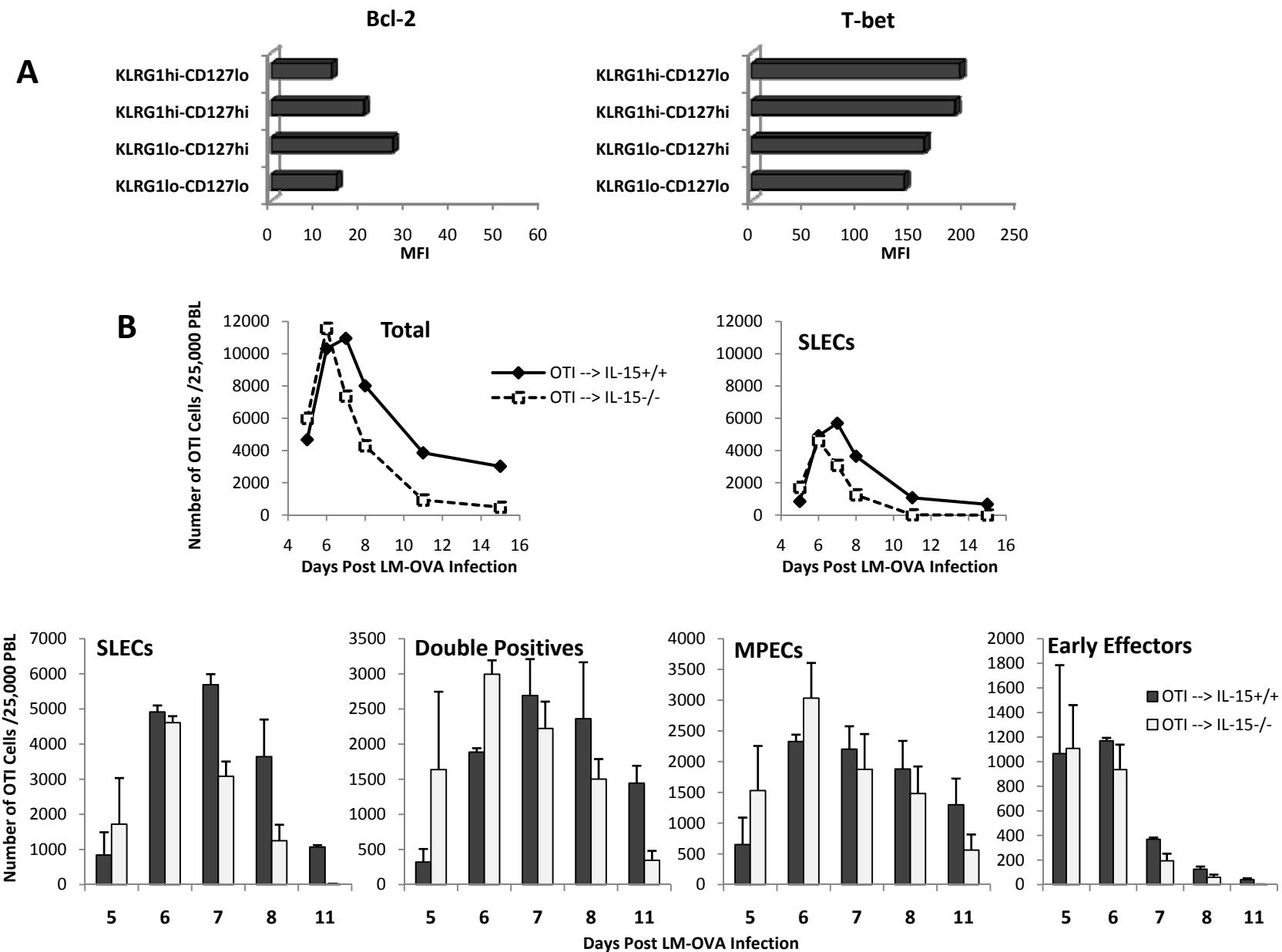
**Supplementary Figure 8. OTI and OTI-DNR cells respond similarly to different concentrations of IL-15.**



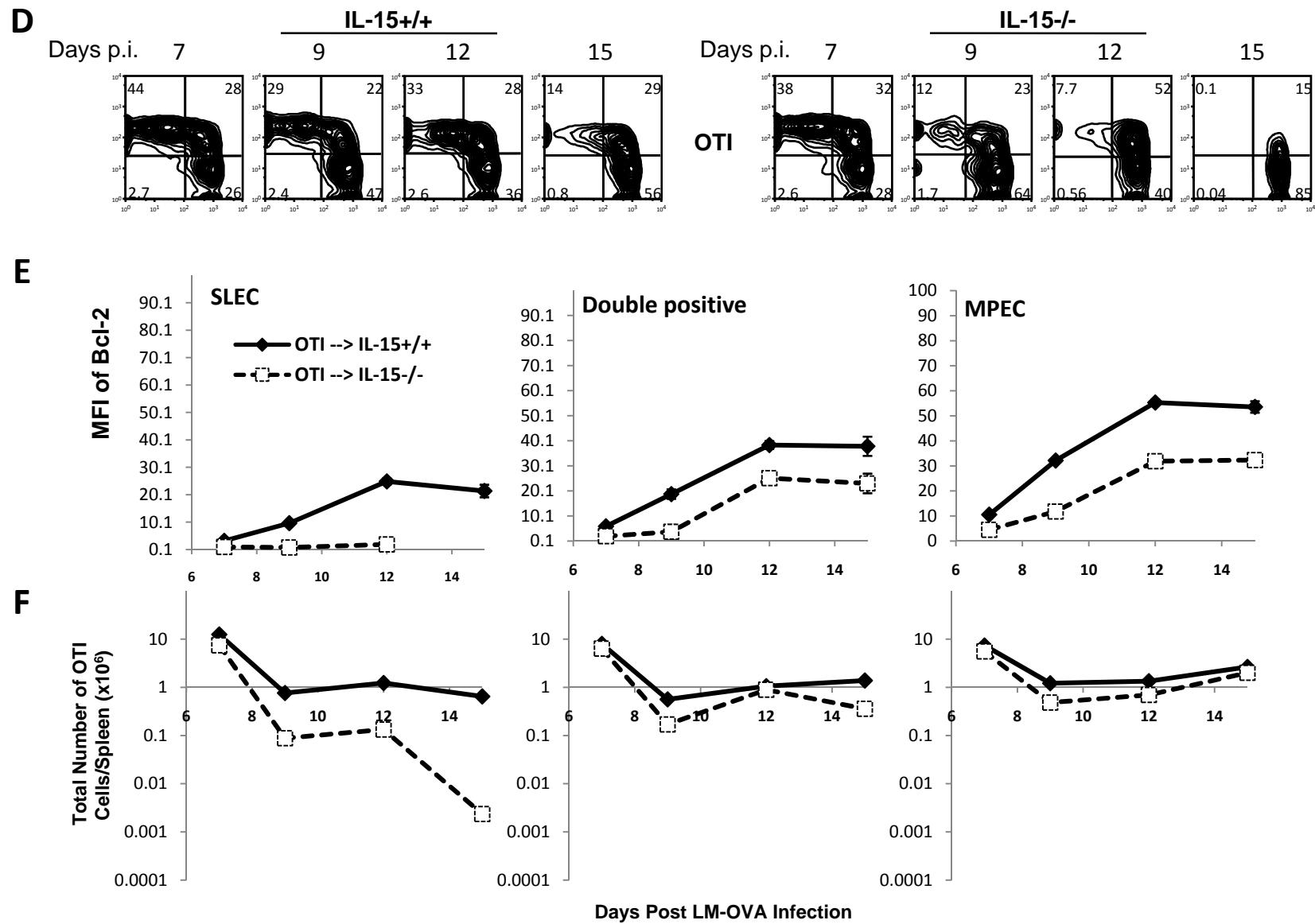
**Supplementary Figure 9.** OTI and OTI-DNR effector cells show similar phosphorylation and dephosphorylation of Stat5 in response to IL-15 and IL-2.



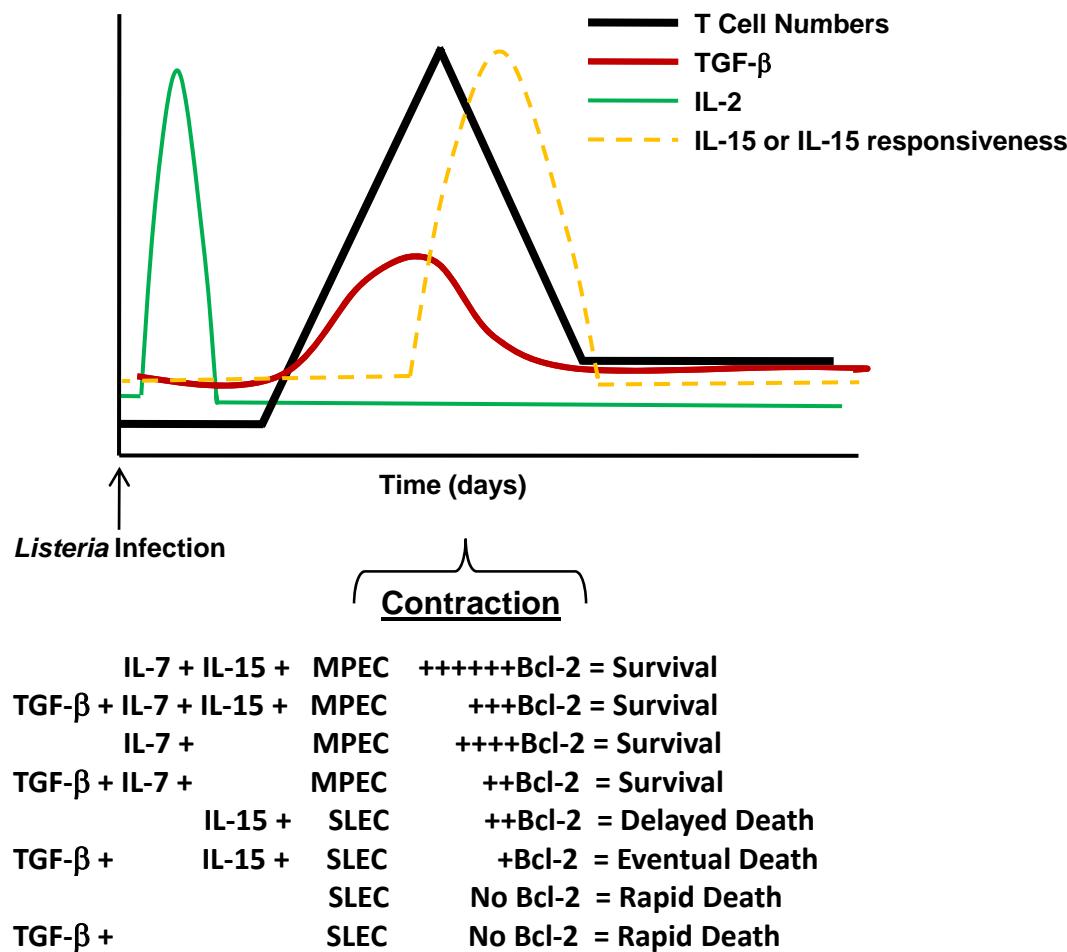
**Supplementary Figure 10. Comparison of mRNA levels in naïve and day 7 SLECs.**



**Supplementary Figure 11. TGF- $\beta$  and IL-15 control the number of SLECs by exerting opposing effects on Bcl-2 levels in CD1c-DNR transgene-negative mice.**



**Supplementary Figure 11 Cont. TGF- $\beta$  and IL-15 control the number of SLECs by exerting opposing effects on Bcl-2 levels in CD1c-DNR transgene-negative mice.**



**Supplementary Figure 12. Relationship between *Listeria* infection, cyc cytokines, TGF- $\beta$ , Bcl-2 and effector T cell contraction.**