Figure S1 MKP-1 is dispensable for T cell development**.** Thymocytes or splenocytes or lymph node cells isolated from wild-type (WT) and MKP-1 KO mice were stained for $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ and analyzed by flow cytometry.

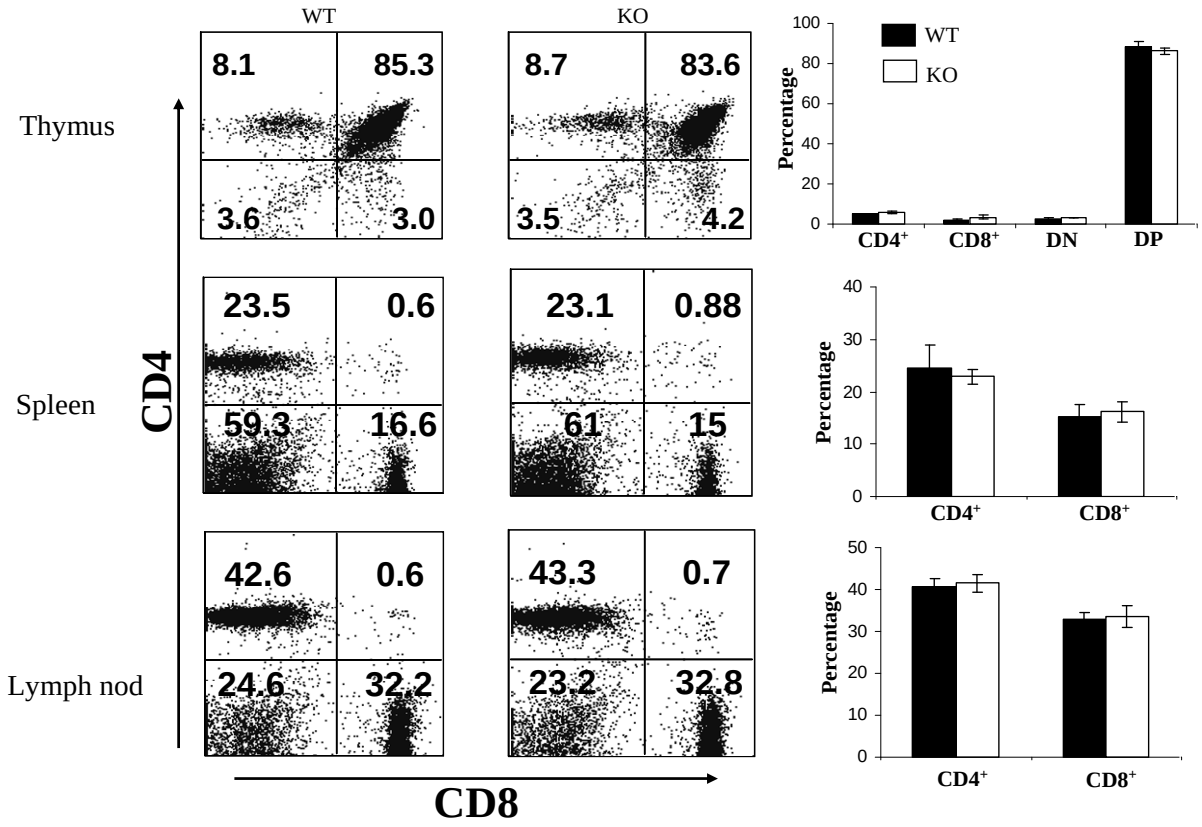

Figure S2 MKP-1 inhibits activation-induced cell death. Purified $CD4^+$ T cells were activated with plated-bound anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 antibodies in the presence of IL-2 for four days. After removal of dead cells, cells were activated with plate-bound anti-CD3 antibody for 48 h. AICD were determined by staining cell with Annexin V and propidium iodide (BD Biosciences) and followed by flow cytometry analysis. The data is a representative of two separate experiments.

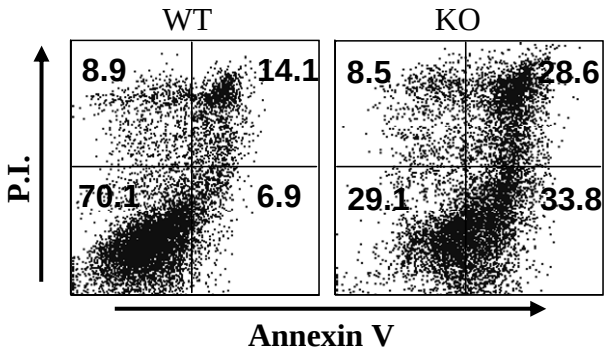

Figure S3 MKP-1 is dispensable for controlling influenza viral growth in an early stage of infection. Lung tissues were taken from WT and MKP-1 KO mice infected with PR8 influenza virus on day 1 and day 2 after infection. HA and NA gene expression were analyzed by quantitative real-time PCR. The data is a representative of two separate experiments.

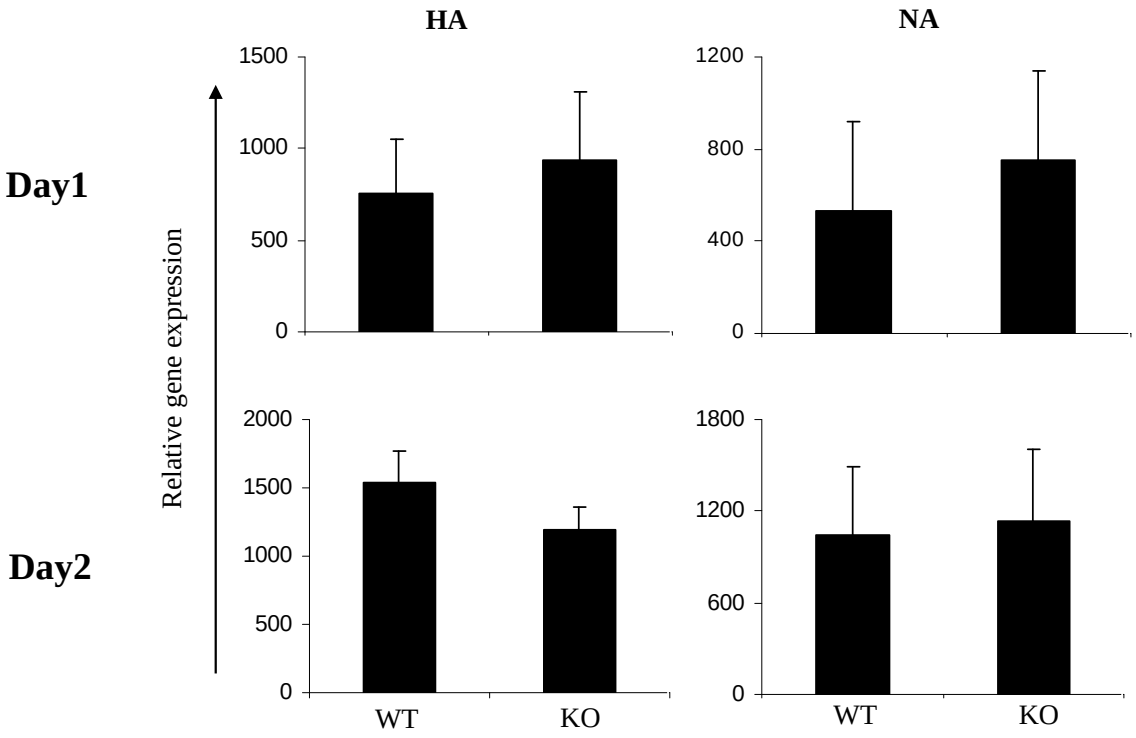

Figure S4 MKP-1 deficient mice have impaired anti-influenza viral $CD8^+$ T cell responses in the lung. *A*, percentages of $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ T cells in the lung of WT and MKP-1 KO mice after 7 and 9 day of influenza viral infection. *B*, NP366-374 tetramer-positive $CD8^+$ cells in the lung from day 9 influenza-infected WT and KO mice. *C*, IFNγ-producing $CD8^+$ cells in the lung from day 9 influenza-infected WT and KO in response to PA224-233 peptide stimulation.