Supplemental Data

Residual Antigen Presentation after Influenza Virus Infection Affects CD8 T Cell Activation and Migration

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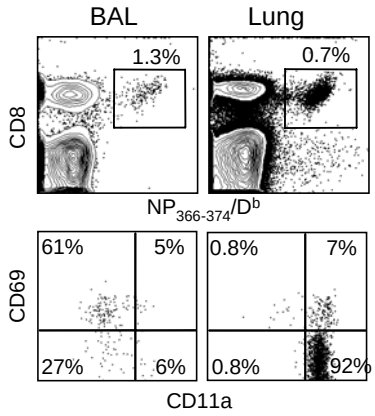

Figure S1. *CD11a expression is reduced on virus-specific CD8 T cells in BAL after influenza virus infection.* Mice were infected with HKx31 influenza virus and 44 days later, $NP_{366-374}/D^b$-specific CD8 T cells in the lung airways and parenchyma were analyzed for CD11a expression. Only 11% of the $NP_{366-374}/D^b$-specific CD8 T cells in the lung airways expressed CD11a at the same levels as cells found in the lung parenchyma.

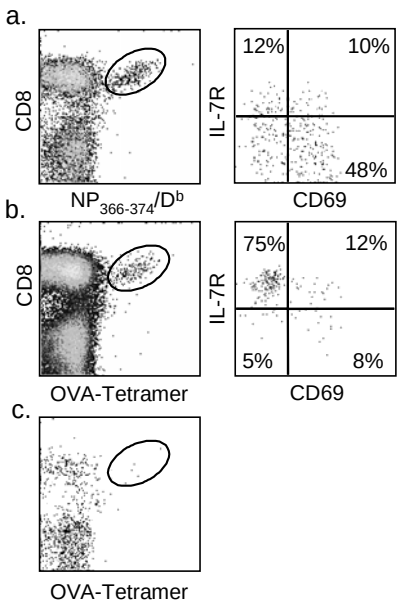

Figure S2. *Bystander CD8 T cells do not get activated in the lung airways during influenza virus infection.*

C57BL/6 mice were given LM-OVA by i.v. injection and eight months later were infected with E61-13-H17 influenza virus. On day 10 after E61-13-H17 infection a) $NP_{366-374}/D^b$ and b) OVA-specific CD8 T cells in the lung airways were analyzed for CD69 and IL-7R expression. c) Very few OVA-specific cells were detected in the lung airways when no secondary infection was given.

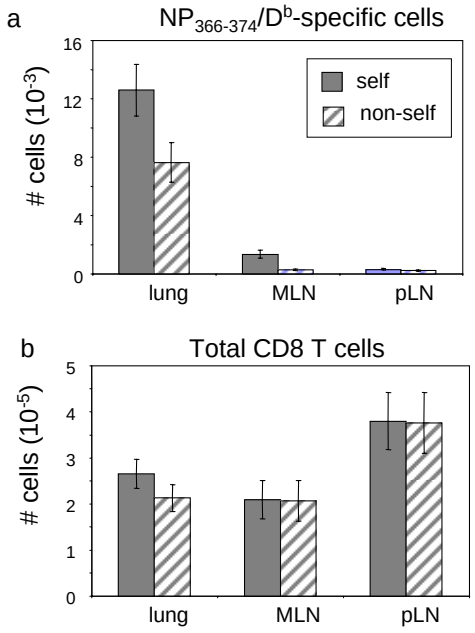

Figure S3. *Influenza virus-specific CD8 T cells equilibrate slowly in joined mice.* CD45.2$^+$ C57BL/6 and congenic CD45.1$^+$ partner animals were infected with HKx31 influenza virus and joined one month later. On day 15 after surgery, each mouse was analyzed for partner and self-derived CD8 T cells in the lungs, MLN and other pLN. a) Numbers of self and partner-derived $NP_{366-374}/D^b$-specific CD8 T cells. b) Total numbers of self and partner-derived CD8 T cells, including $NP_{366-374}/D^b$-specific cells (n=10).