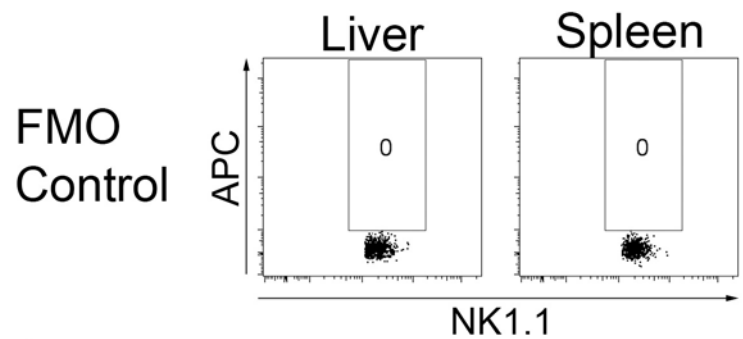
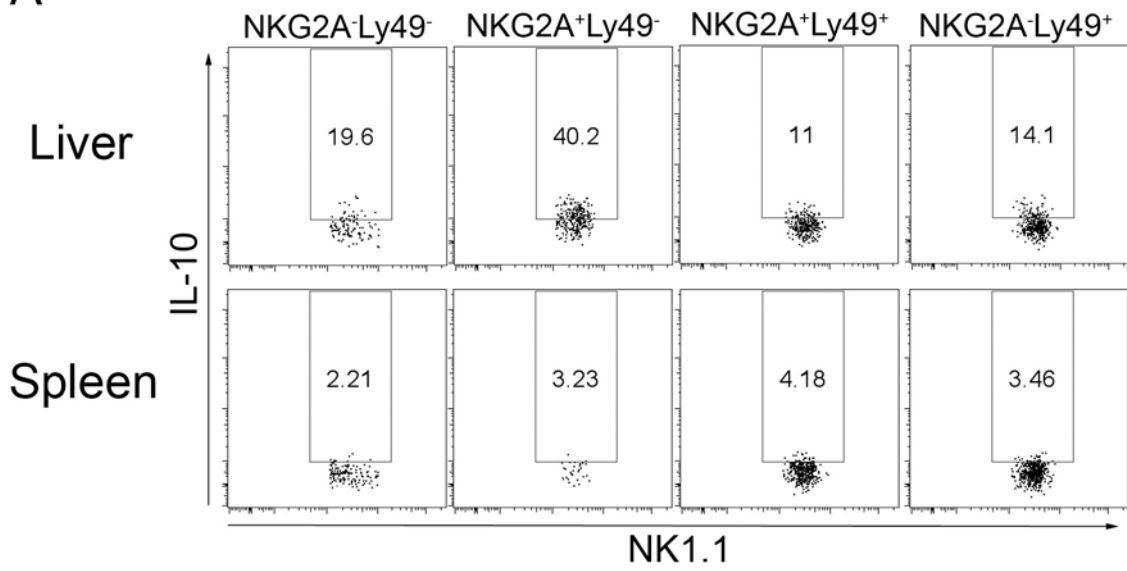


Fig. S1

A



B

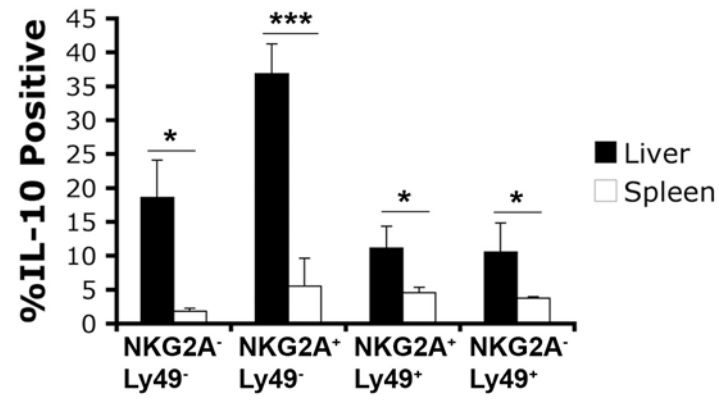


Fig. S1. IL-10 production by liver and spleen NK cells. Intracellular expression of IL-10 was analyzed following IL-12 and IL-18 stimulation for 5 hours. (A) Intracellular IL-10 levels in NK cell subsets based on NKG2A and Ly49 expression on liver and spleen NK cells. FMO controls represent background staining for the APC channel on CD3⁻NK1.1⁺ gate. (B) Combined results from a single experiment showing intracellular IL-10 staining by NKG2A/Ly49 NK cell subsets. Data is representative of two independent experiments containing 3 mice per experiment. * = $p < 0.05$; *** = $p < 0.0005$

Fig. S2

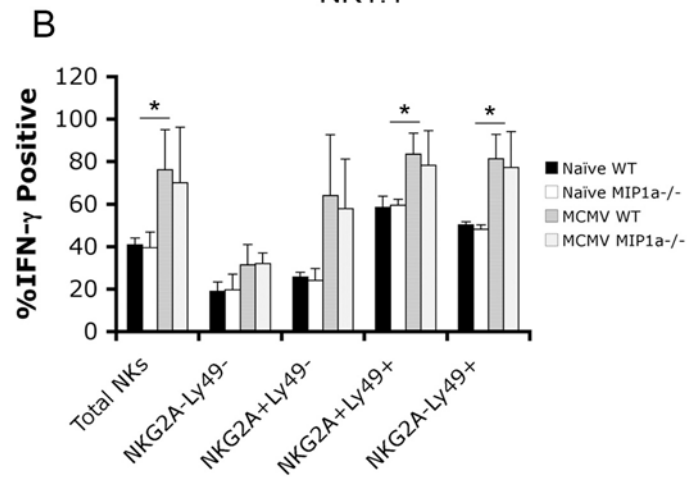
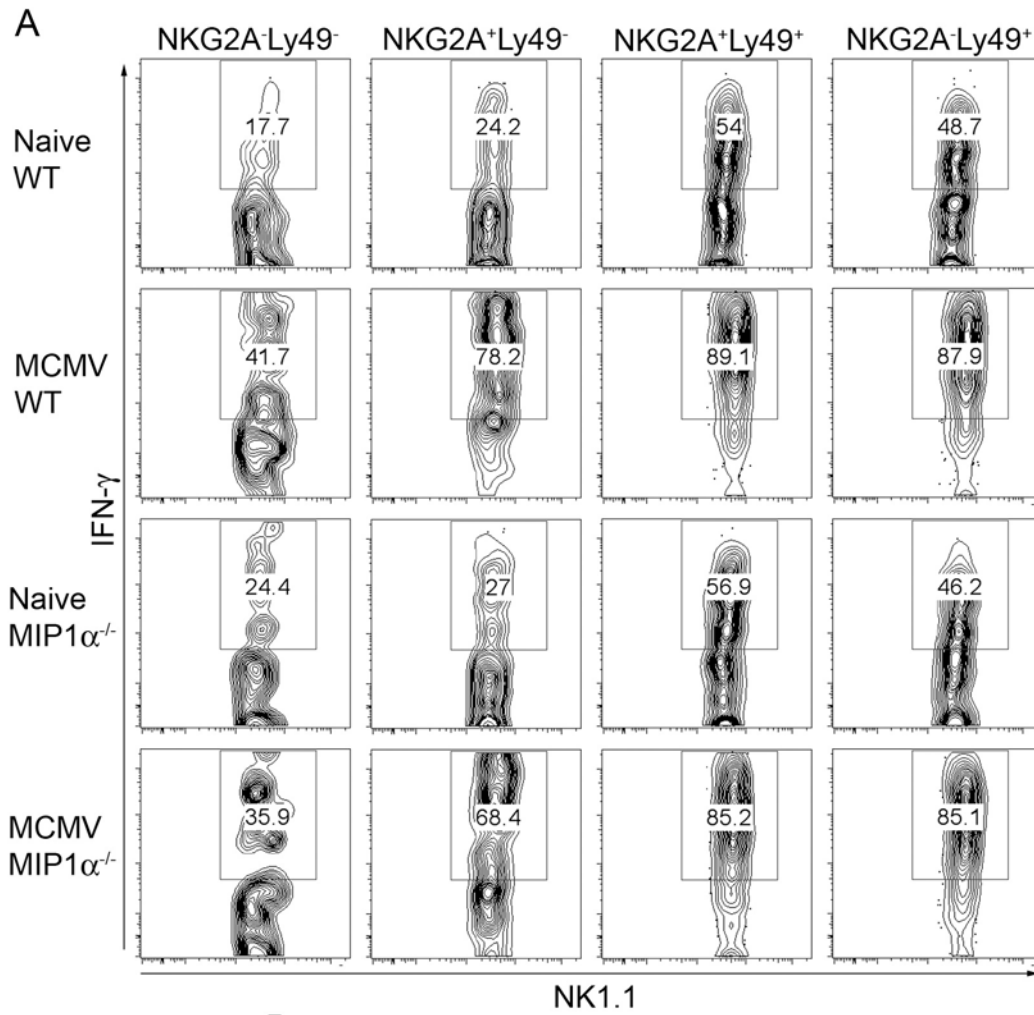


Fig. S2. NKG2A⁺Ly49⁻ NK cells display full functional capacity following viral infection. Wildtype (WT) C57BL/6 or MIP1- $\alpha^{-/-}$ mice on the C57BL/6 background were injected intraperitoneally with 5×10^4 pfu of murine cytomegalovirus (MCMV). Liver leukocytes were harvested 48 hours post-injection and stimulated with IL-12 and IL-18 for 5 hours. (A) Representative dot plots of intracellular IFN- γ staining in NK cell subsets from naïve or viral infected WT or MIP1- $\alpha^{-/-}$ mice. (B) Combined results from a single experiment using 3 mice per group. (C) Combined results from a single experiment of mean fluorescent intensity of NKG2A staining on NKG2A⁺Ly49⁻ NK cells from naïve or MCMV-infected wildtype mice. * = $p < 0.05$