Supplemental figure 1. DAP12 required for degranulation defect seen in tolerant NK cells. (A) Representative dot plots demonstrating CD107a (LAMP-1) expression by freshly isolated splenocytes from WT, m157-Tg, DAP12ki or m157-TgDAP12ki mice stimulated with YAC cell targets. The numbers represent the percentage of $Ly49H^+$ or $Ly49H^-$ NK cells expressing CD107a. The dot plots were gated on NK cells ($NK1.1^+$, $CD3^-$ lymphocytes). (B) The ratio of the percentage CD107a expressing $Ly49H^+$ NK cells to the percentage of CD107a expressing $Ly49H^-$ NK cells in non-Tg and m157-Tg mice in the C57BL/6 and DAP12ki. The graph represents the mean ± the SEM. Ratios were calculated after stimulation with YAC target cells. The number of mice used in each group: WT=11, m157Tg=10, DAP12ki=6 and m157TgDAP12ki=6.

Supplemental figure 2. Assessment of donor NK cells 6 hours post transfer of WT splenocytes into WT or m157Tg mice. (A) Representative dot plots demonstrating IFN-γ production by freshly isolated donor splenocytes stimulated with PBS or plate bound anti-NK1.1 mAb at 6 hours post transfer. The numbers represent the percentage of $Ly49H^+$ or $Ly49H^-$ NK cells producing IFN-γ. The dot plots were gated on donor NK cells ($NK1.1^+$, $CD3^-$, $CFSE^+$ cells). (B) The ratio of the percentage of IFN-γ producing $Ly49H^+$ NK cells to the percentage of IFN-γ producing $Ly49H^-$ NK cells from WT→ WT (n=4) or WT→ m157-Tg (n=6) mice following stimulation with plate bound anti-NK1.1 mAb. The results are presented as the mean ± SEM. (C) Assessment of NK cell activation markers (CD69) and maturation marker (Mac1) on cell surface of donor NK cells at 6 hours post transfer.

Supplemental figure 3. Assessment of donor NK cells 24 hours post transfer of WT splenocytes into WT or m157Tg mice. (A) Representative dot plots demonstrating IFN-

γ production by freshly isolated donor splenocytes stimulated with PBS or plate bound anti-NK1.1 mAb at 24 hours post transfer. The numbers represent the percentage of $Ly49H^+$ or $Ly49H^-$ NK cells producing IFN-γ. The dot plots were gated on donor NK cells ($NK1.1^+$, $CD3^-$, $CFSE^+$ cells). (B) The ratio of the percentage of IFN-γ producing $Ly49H^+$ NK cells to the percentage of IFN-γ producing $Ly49H^-$ NK cells from WT→ WT (n=6) or WT→ m157-Tg (n=8) mice following stimulation with plate bound anti-NK1.1 mAb. The results are presented as the mean ± SEM. (C) Assessment of NK cell activation markers (CD69) and maturation marker (Mac1) on cell surface of donor NK cells at 6 hours post transfer.

Supplemental figure 4. Kinetics of the reversal of tolerance upon transfer of m157-Tg NK cells into WT mice. (A) Representative dot plots demonstrating IFN-γ production by freshly isolated donor splenocytes stimulated with plate bound anti-NK1.1 mAb at 24 and 72 hours post transfer. The dot plots were gated on donor NK cells ($NK1.1^+$, $CD3^-$, $CFSE^+$ cells). The numbers represent the percentage of $Ly49H^+$ or $Ly49H^-$ NK cells producing IFN-γ. The dot plots were gated on donor NK cells ($NK1.1^+$, $CD3^-$, $CFSE^+$ cells). (B) The ratio of the percentage of IFN-γ producing $Ly49H^+$ NK cells to the percentage of IFN-γ producing $Ly49H^-$ NK cells from m157-Tg→ WT (n=6 at 24 hr and n=5 at 72 hr) or m157-Tg→ m157-Tg (n=3 at both 24 and 72 hr) mice following stimulation with plate bound anti-NK1.1 mAb at either 24 or 72 hours post transfer. The results are presented as the mean ± SEM.