Figure S2. Alternative estimates of NK cell death rates based on direct enumeration of 7aminoactinomycin (7-AAD)+ NK cells. NK cell-enriched splenocytes were incubated in specific concentrations of IL-15 for various lengths of time. Prior to flow cytometer analysis, 7-AAD was added to the NK cells for 10 minutes. A, Cell fragments were excluded from analysis of the lymphocytes on the side scatter vs. forward scatter plot. B, Dead NK cells were identified as $NK1.1^+$ 7-AAD⁺ lymphocytes. (FL3 also contained CD3⁺ splenocytes; however, dual positive NK1.1+CD3+ splenocytes were negligible after NK cell negative selection as well as in parallel staining of NK cell-enriched splenocytes without the addition of 7-AAD). C and E, Dead NK cells were enumerated at various time-points using calibration beads and plotted on a semi-log scale. The slope (determined by linear regression) provided an estimate of the overall death rate and is shown for NK cells stimulated with IL-15 concentrations of 25 ng/ml (C) or 75 ng/ml (E). D and F. The dead cell data for NK cells stimulated with IL-15 concentrations of 25 ng/ml (D) or 75 ng/ml (F) was divided into early (<48 h) and late (>48 h) subsets (based on Fig. 3F), and slopes for each group were calculated to allow death rate comparisons with d_U and d_D. Data shown are representative of three independent experiments. G, Comparison of NK cell death rates estimated by mathematical analysis or direct enumeration of 7-aminoactinomycin+ NK cells. The parameters d, d_U and d_D represent overall death rate, death rate of compartment U cells, and death rate of compartment D cells, respectively. Model estimates represent values obtained through mathematical analysis (see Results section). Average values and standard deviations are shown for 3 independent experiments at each IL-15 concentration.

