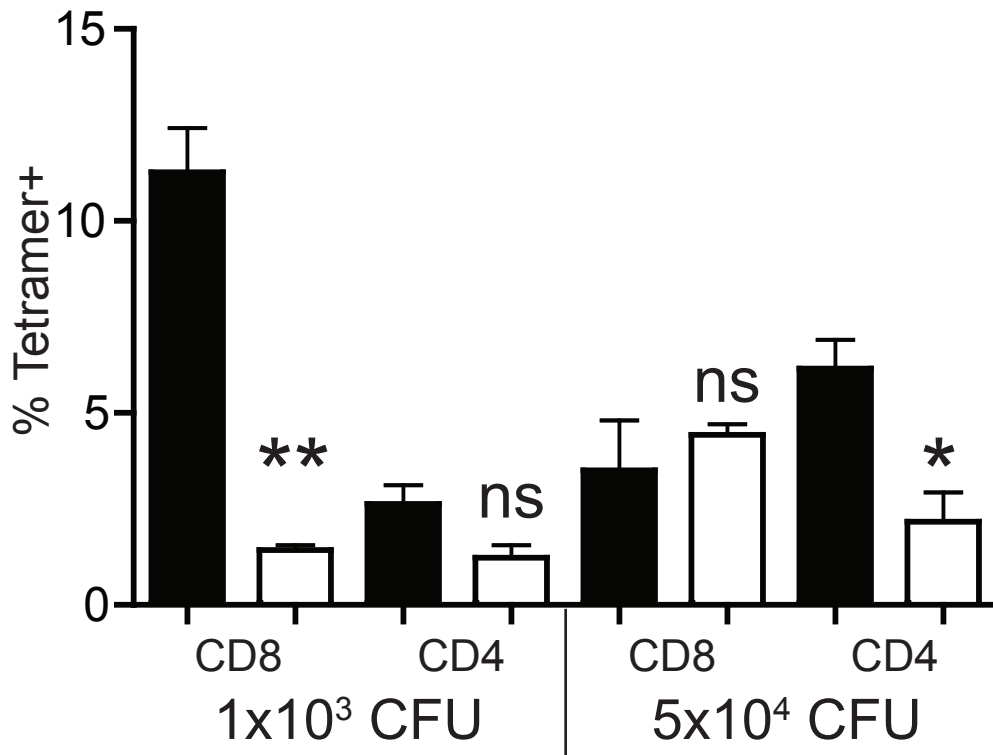
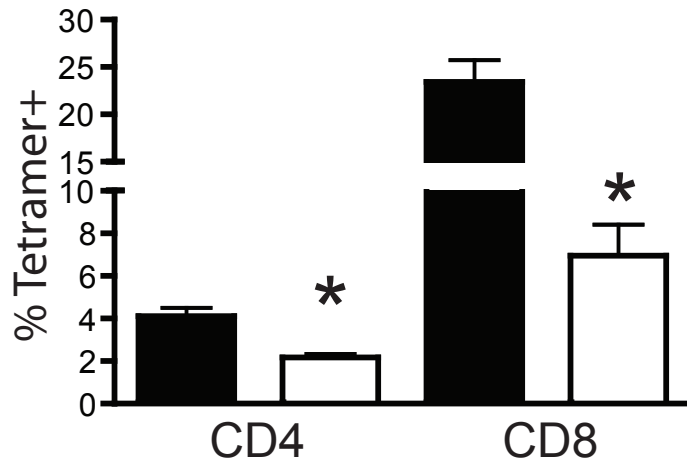


**Figure S1. CD11a<sup>-/-</sup> mice are more resistant to high dose LM infection.**

Wild type (WT) or CD11a<sup>-/-</sup> (KO) mice were infected with either 1x10<sup>3</sup> or 5x10<sup>4</sup> CFU of LM-Ova. Three days later spleens were removed and bacterial burdens were measured. Data is derived from five mice per group and statistical significance was determined using the Mann-Whitney test. ns=not significantly different from the control; \* = p< 0.01 as compared to control.



**Figure S2. LM infection dose affects the requirement for CD11a in the CD8 T cell response.** Wild type (black bars) or CD11a<sup>-/-</sup> (white bars) mice were infected with either 1x10<sup>3</sup> or 5x10<sup>4</sup> CFU of LM-Ova. Eight days later spleens were removed and the CD8 and CD4 T cell responses were measured by flow cytometry after staining with H-2K<sup>b</sup>-OVA or I-A<sup>b</sup>-LLO tetramers, anti-CD8, anti-CD4 and anti-CD44. Data is derived from three mice per group and statistical significance was determined using a two-tailed unpaired t test. ns=not significantly different from the control; \* = p< 0.01, \*\* = p<0.001 as compared to control.



**Figure S3. T cell responses are defective after infection with ActA-deficient LM.** Wild type (black bars) or CD11a<sup>-/-</sup> (white bars) mice were infected with  $1 \times 10^6$  CFU of ActA-deficient LM-Ova. Seven days later spleens were removed and the CD8 and CD4 T cell responses were measured by flow cytometry after staining with H-2K<sup>b</sup>-OVA or I-A<sup>b</sup>-LLO tetramers, anti-CD8, anti-CD4 and anti-CD44. Data is derived from three mice per group and statistical significance was determined using a two-tailed unpaired t test. ns=not significantly different from the control; \* =  $p < 0.01$ .