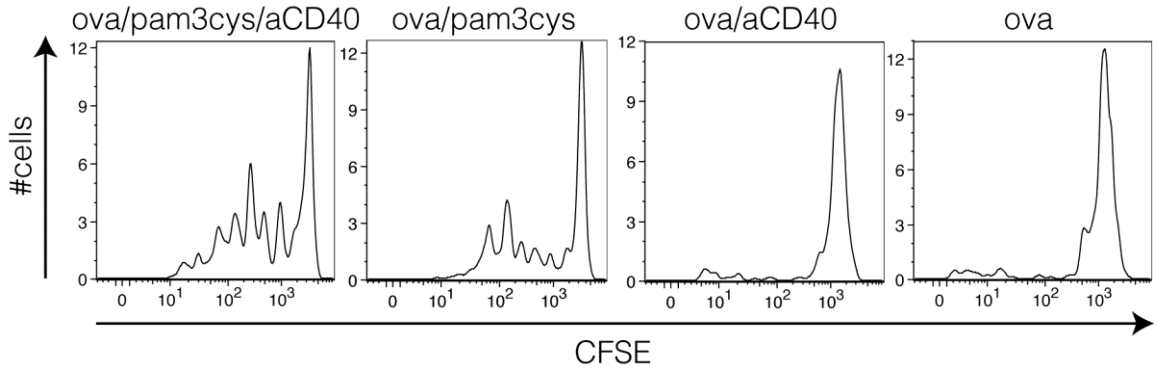
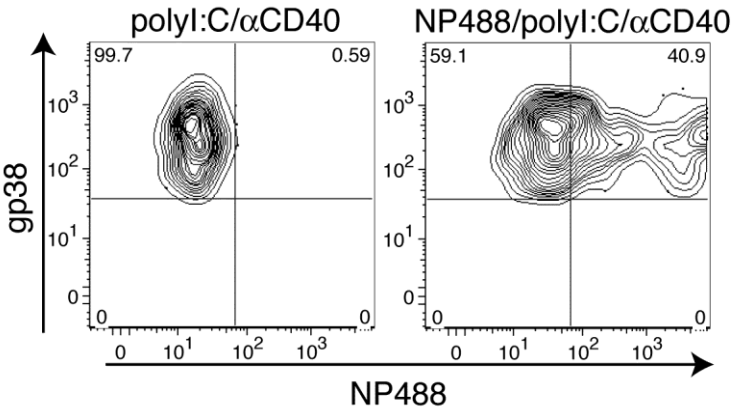
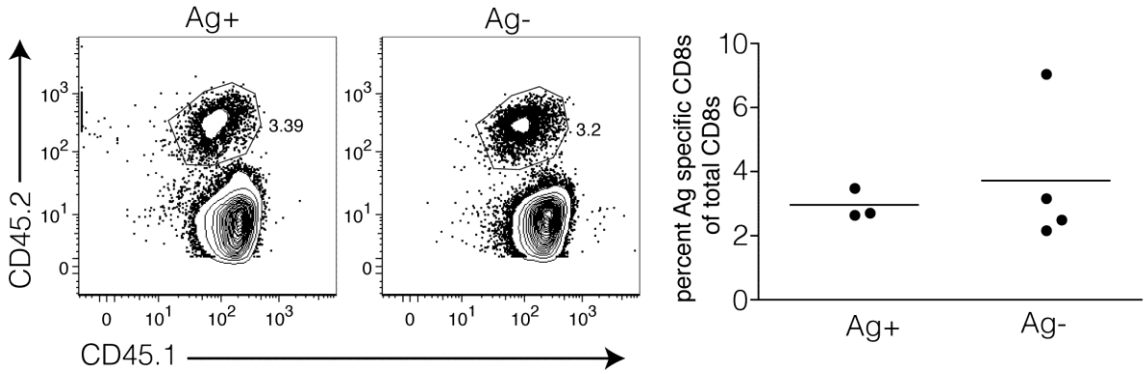


Supplementary Fig. 1. TLR1/2 agonist, Pam3cys, elicits antigen persistence independent of anti-CD40. C57bl/6 mice were immunized with10μg ova, 1μg Pam3Cys, and 1μg αCD40 as indicated above each plot. One week after immunization congenically different CD45.1 OT1 T cells were labeled with CFSE and approximately 500,000 cells were transferred into each mouse. Three days after OT1 transfer mice were sacrificed and spleens were processed into a single cell suspension for staining and flow cytometry as in figures 1 and 2.



Supplementary Fig. 2. Flu derived nucleoprotein (NP) persists on LECs. Mice were immunized subcutaneously with1μg polyI:C, and 1μg αCD40 with or without 10μg NP conjugated to Alexafluor-488 as indicated above the plot. One week after immunization mice were sacrificed and draining lymph nodes were digested and processed exactly as in figure 4.



Supplementary Fig. 3. Mice with or without archived antigen have similar amounts of circulating effector/memory T cells after transfer. CD45.1 gBT rag-/- mice were immunized subcutaneously with or without 100μg of the 3K peptide,10μg polyI:C, and 10μg αCD40 and 100μg ovalbumin (as in Fig 6). Simultaneously, CD45.1/2 Vβ5 mice were immunized with 100μg of ovalbumin, 50μg aCD40, and 50μg polyI:C. 2 weeks later, CD8+ T cells were isolated form the Vβ5 mice and $3x10^4$ SIINFEKL-specific CD8 cells/recipient were transferred into the previously immunized CD45.1 gBTxrag-/- mice with (Ag+) or without (Ag-) ovalbumin archived on the LECs. Two weeks later (before LM-challenge) mice were bled and stained for flow cytometry. Shown are CD8+, B220- cells.