Figure S1. ***Differential apoptosis in CD62L^{lo} and CD62L^{hi} CD8^{+} T cells***. (**A**) PBMCs were stimulated and left either untreated or re-stimulated for 4 hours with anti-CD3, PHA, H_2O_2, or staurosporine. Cultures were stained with anti-CD8, anti-CD62L, Annexin-V, and $DiOC_6$, and flow cytometry was performed. (**B**) Cells were gated on CD8 and analyzed for CD62L expression. Gate frequencies are displayed. Cells were analyzed for (**C**) Expressions of Annexin V, and (**D**) $DiOC_6$ on CD62L^{lo} and CD62L^{hi} CD8^{+} T cells. Experiment was repeated twice with similar results. (**E**) CD62L^{lo} and CD62L^{hi} CD8^{+} T cells were sorted by flow cytometry. Total RNA was isolated and mRNA expression levels of the anti-apoptotic molecule BCL-XL were assessed by RT-PCR. GAPDH was used as the control. PCR products were analyzed quantitatively using the Image-J software. BCL-XL band intensities were normalized to those of GAPDH. Similar results were obtained from two different experiments. (**F**) Human PBMCs were stimulated with anti-CD3 and IL-15 for seven days and re-stimulated for four hours with PHA. Cells were gated on CD8^{+}CD62L^{hi} or CD8^{+}CD62L^{lo} expression and compared for DHE (superoxide) and DAF (nitric oxide) in CD62L^{lo} and CD62L^{hi} populations. Results are representative of three experiments. (**G**) Gating strategy used to identify T_{CM} or T_{EM} subsets in human TIL1383I TCR-transduced T cells after staining with CD8, CD44, CD62L, CXCR3 and CCR7.

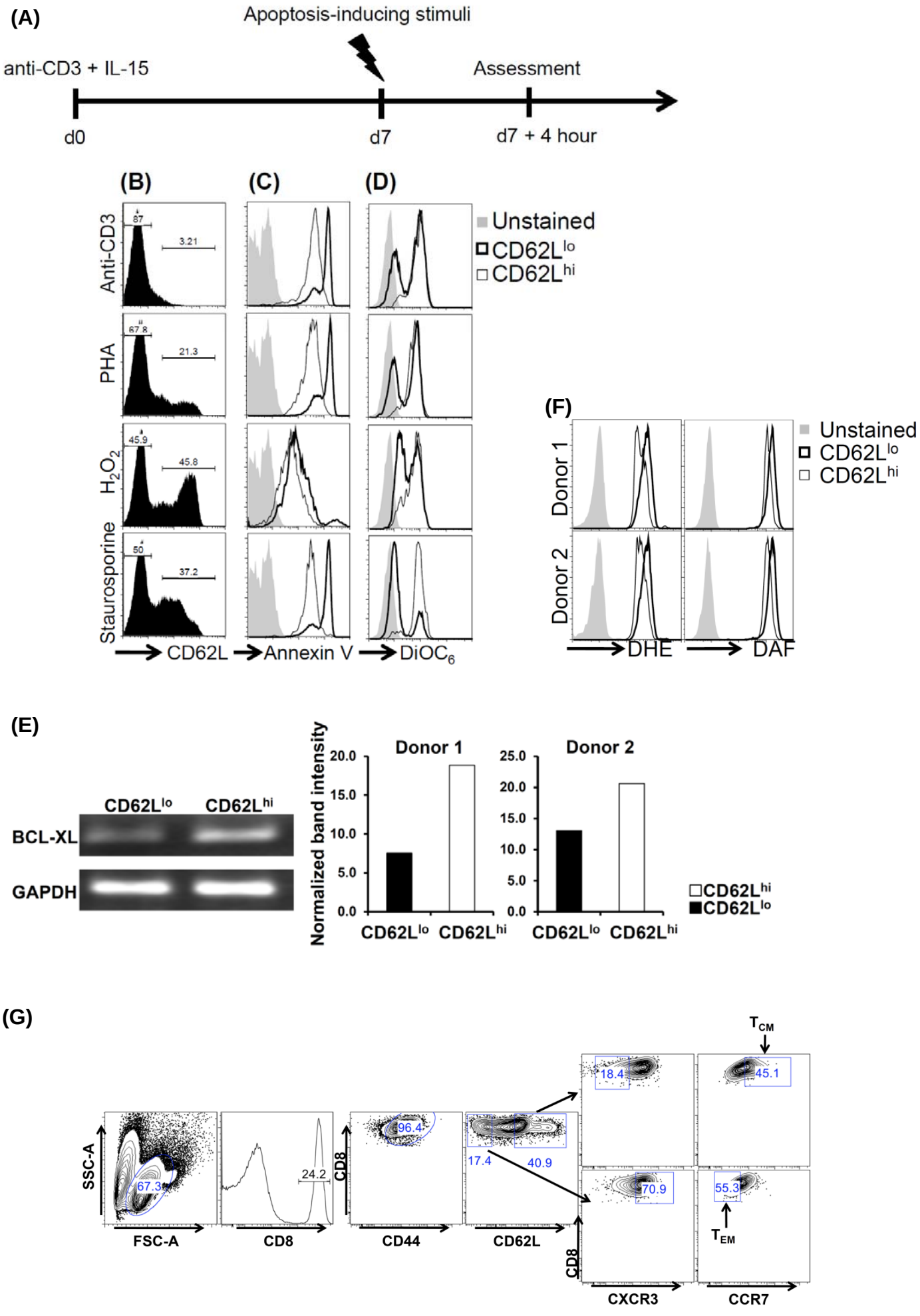
(A)
Apoptosis-inducing stimuli
anti-CD3 + IL-15
Assessment
d0
d7
d7 + 4 hour
(B)
(C)
(D)
Anti-CD3
PHA
H2O2
Staurosporine
87
3.21
67.8
21.3
45.9
45.8
50
37.2
Unstained
CD62Llo
CD62Lhi
CD62L
Annexin V
DiOC6
(F)
Donor 1
Donor 2
DHE
DAF
(E)
CD62Llo
CD62Lhi
BCL-XL
GAPDH
Normalized band intensity
Donor 1
Donor 2
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
25.0
(G)
SSC-A
FSC-A
67.3
CD8
24.2
CD44
96.4
CD62L
17.4
40.9
TCM
18.4
45.1
70.9
55.3
TEM
CXCR3
CCR7

Figure S1