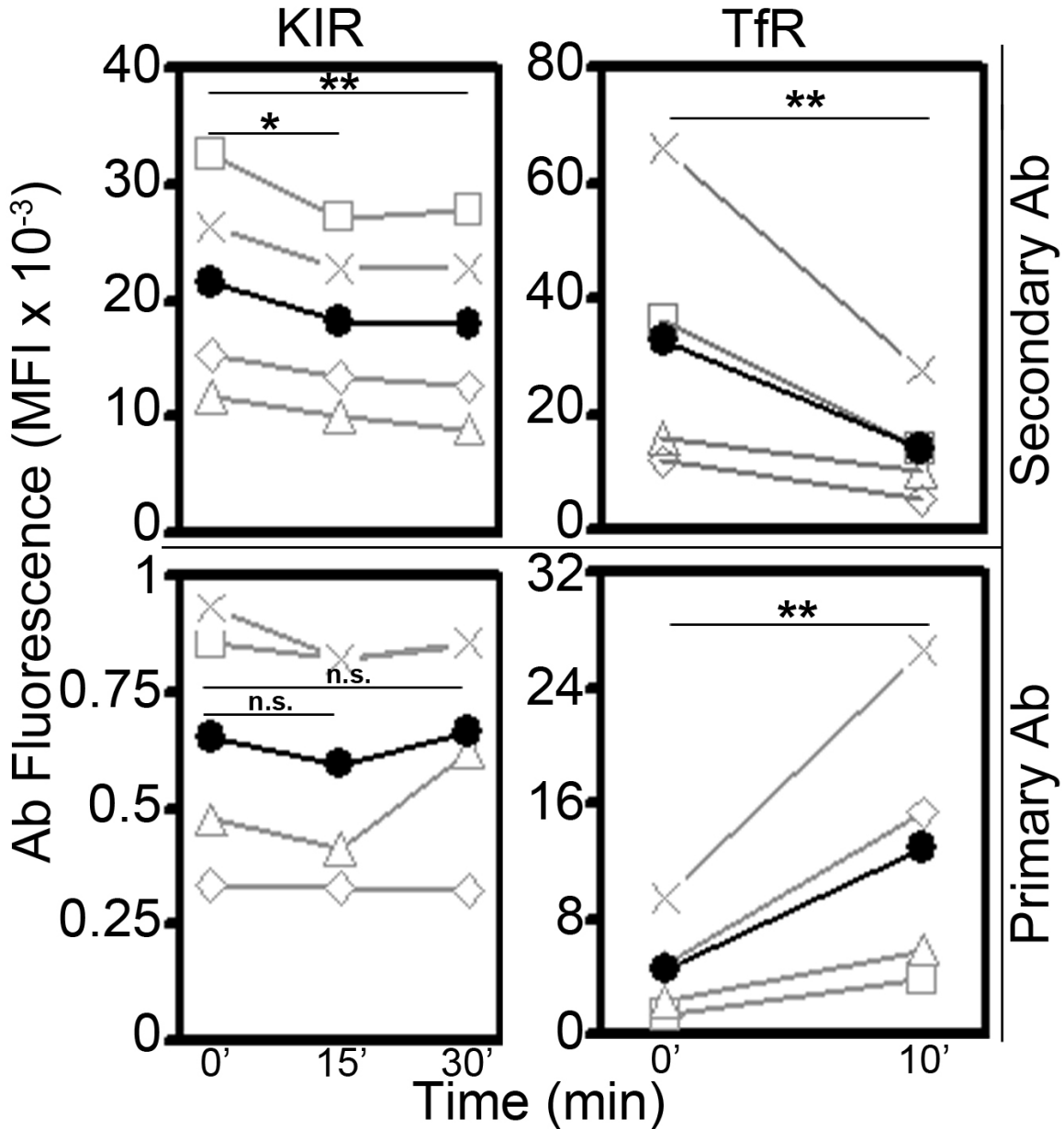
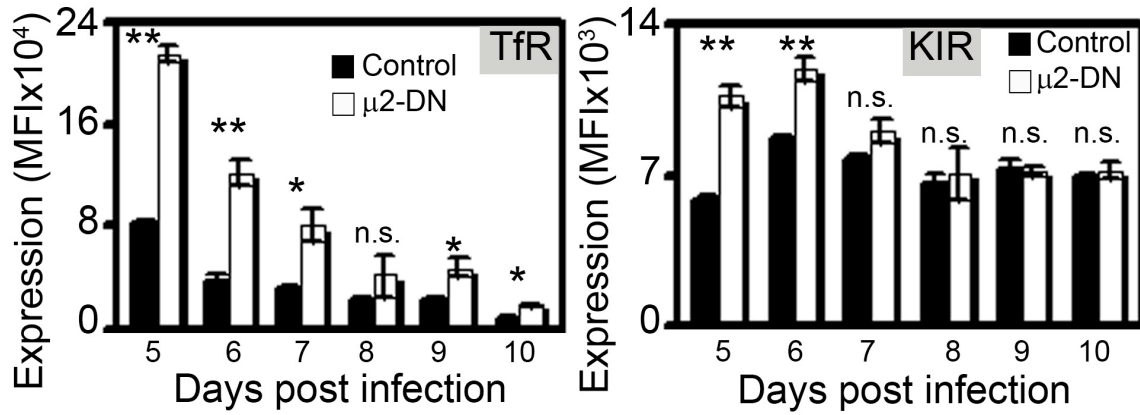


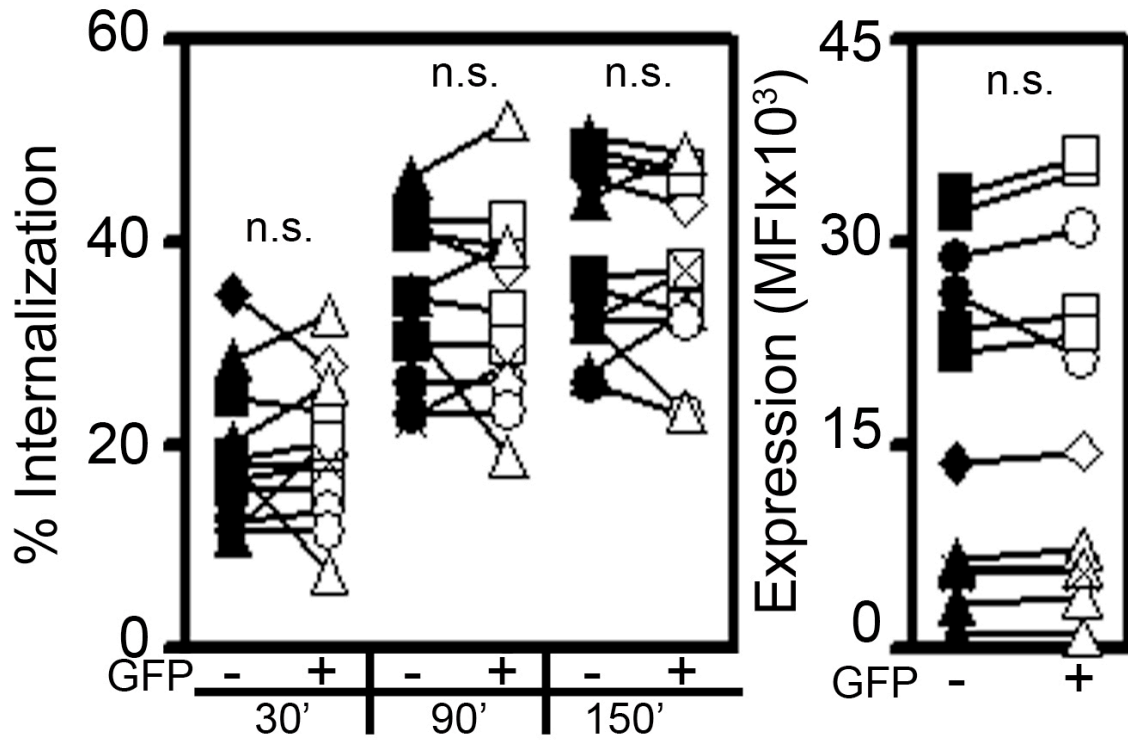
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**Figure S1. Decrease in secondary antibody fluorescence is not due to a loss of primary antibody staining during internalization assay.** Compilation of data from 3DL1-WT experiments in Fig. 3A comparing the MFI of PE-conjugated DX9 or TfR (primary Ab; *Bottom*) and AlexaFluor 647-conjugated anti-mouse IgG (secondary Ab; *Top*) in NK cells at 0-30 min of internalization. The mean of 4 independent experiments is represented by a black line with filled in icons. *p* values were generated from the paired Students t-test, n.s. = not significant, \* designates  $\leq 0.05$  and \*\* denotes  $\leq 0.01$ .



**Figure S2.  $\mu$ 2-DN expression results in a transient elevation in surface levels of TfR and KIR on NK cells.** Mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) measurements of TfR and 3DL1 surface levels on NK cells were determined by FACS on the indicated days after infection with retrovirus to express  $\mu$ 2-DN (open bars) or in control (uninfected; filled bars). The mean  $\pm$ S.D. of triplicate samples are shown for each time point, with corresponding *p* values generated from the paired Students t-test where \* designates  $\leq 0.05$ , \*\* denotes  $\leq 0.01$ , and n.s. = not significant.



**Figure S3. Lentivirus infection alone does not significantly affect the rate of internalization or surface expression of 3DL1.** Compilation of data from experiments in Fig. 4 comparing the percent internalization (*Left panel*) or MFI of surface expression (*Right panel*) of 3DL1 in primary NK cells infected with lentivirus generated with empty pCDH vector (GFP<sup>+</sup> = infected, GFP<sup>-</sup> = not infected). Differences between the groups were not significant (n.s.) using the Student's t test.