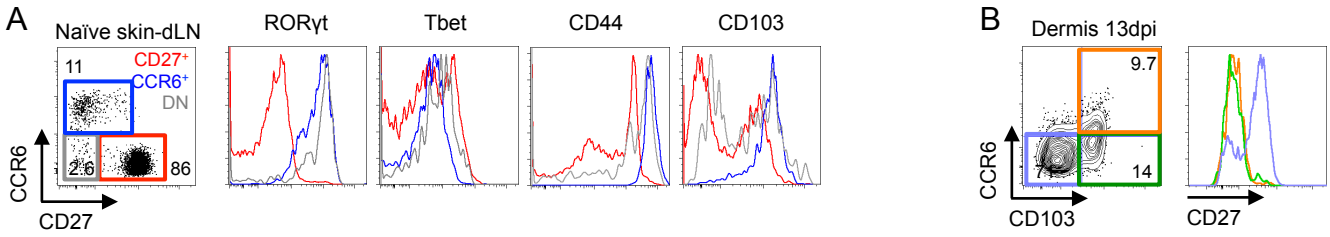
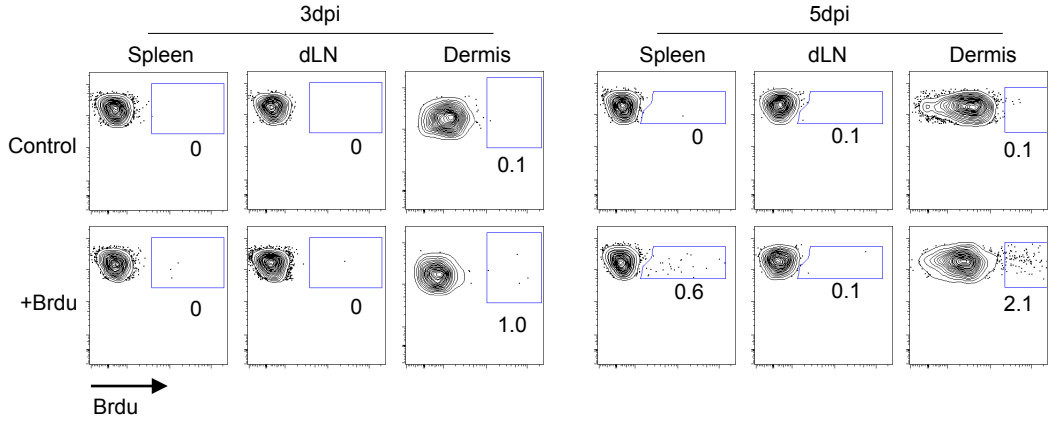
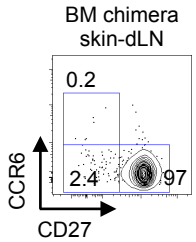


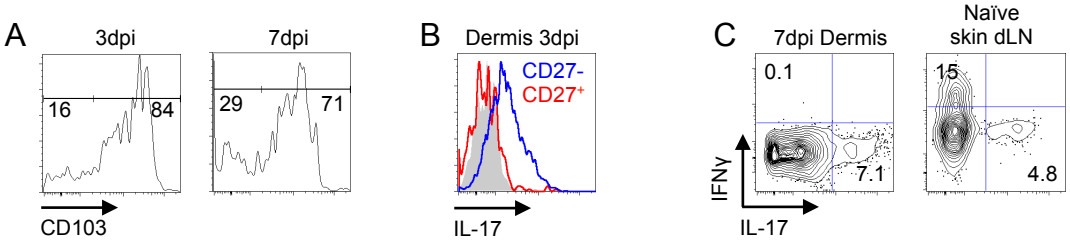
Supplemental Figure 1. Subsets of γδ T cells in the skin dLN and appearance of CD27⁺ γδ T cells in the dermis following VV scarification. A) Nuclear and surface staining for RORγt, Tbet, CD44 and CD103 on the three circulating γδ T cell populations defined by CD27 and CCR6 surface staining. B) CD27 staining on dermal γδ T cells floated from infected ears without enzymatic treatment. Staining was done on supernatant from ears floated overnight in complete media. Numbers indicate percent of total recovered dermal γδ T cell population.



Supplemental Figure 2. Low level of γδ T cell proliferation in situ following VV infection. Representative flow plots of BrdU incorporation after 1 hour on day 3 and day 5 post infection in the spleen, skin dLN and dermis. Numbers indicate percent of total γδ T cell population.



Supplemental Figure 3. CD27 and CCR6 profiles of γδ T cells from skin-draining LN of an irradiation chimera reconstituted with donor BM only. CD45.2⁺ TCRδ-GFP mice were irradiated and the following day received CD45.1⁺ bone marrow (BM). Mice were analyzed at > 8 weeks post reconstitution.



Supplemental Figure 4. Cytokine staining of dermal γδ T cells isolated from VV infected ears. A) Proportion of CD103⁺ and CD103⁻ γδ T cells within the IL-17⁺ dermal population following infection. B) Detection of IL-17 on day 3 post infection in the dermis. IL-17 production by CD27⁺ (blue) and CD27⁻ (red) γδ T cells released by floatation in complete media. Gated on CD103⁻ dermal γδ T cells. Gray histogram is unstimulated naïve control. C) IL-17 and IFNγ staining on γδ T cells from a 7dpi dermis (left) and a naïve skin dLN (right).