Supporting Information Figure 1



A representative example of the flow cytometry analysis of the frequency of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells in a PepMix[™] expanded T cell population. PBMC from donor HD49 were stimulated with U90 PepMix[™] for 10 days before cells were stained with anti-CD3-PE, anti-CD4-APC and anti-CD8-FITC, and analysed by flow cytometry. Lymphocytes were identified based on their forward- and side-scatter properties. The gated population (R1) was analysed for CD3+ cells, this population was then analysed for CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. Values indicated denote the percentage of CD4+ or CD8+ cells.



Supporting Information Figure 2

A representative example of the flow cytometry analysis of the efficiency of CD4+ T cell depletion from PepMix[™] expanded T cell population. PBMC (from donor HD53) were stimulated with U90 PepMixTM for 10 days before CD4+ T cells were depleted using EasySepTM Human CD4 Positive Selection Kit (STEMCELL, Manchester, U.K.). Expanded T cells before and after depletion were stained with anti-CD4-APC and anti-CD8-FITC, and analysed by flow cytometry. Lymphocytes were identified based on their forward- and side-scatter properties, and analysed for CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. Values indicated denote the percentage of CD4+ or CD8+ cells.



Supporting Information Figure 3

Identification of a T cell response to HLA-A29 restricted T cell peptide PSKSKKIKL in donor HD33. PBMC from donor HD33 (HLA A11, A29, B39, B44, C9, C16) were stimulated with the PSK peptide for 10 days. ELISpot analysis of the expanded T cell culture shows that donor HD33 contains T cells reactive to this HLA-A29 restricted 9mer peptide from U90.

Supporting Information Figure 4



Identification of T cell responses to 15-mer peptide 226 in donor HD10 and peptide

104 in donor HD49. U90 PepMix[™] expanded, CD4+ T cell-depleted, polyclonal T cell populations from (A) Donor HD10 and (B) Donor HD49 were screened by ELISPOT against the U90 15-mer mini-pools. For donor HD10, the intersect between mini-pools 5 and 31, peptide 226 (EANHCFINHFVPIKT), and for donor HD49, the intersect between pools 2 and 24, peptide 104 (SICDLNIDPSESILL) were selected for further analysis (see main text).



Supporting Information Figure 5

Identification of T cell responses to HLA-B40 restricted T cell peptides VEESIKEL and FESLLFPEL. (A) The graph shows the results of an ELISPOT screen, using the 15-mer mini-pools, of U90 PepMix[™] expanded polyclonal T cell populations from donor HD57 after depletion of CD4+ T cells. The 15-mer peptides representing the

intersect between mini-pools 9 and 18, peptide 9 (YHPDPVVEESIKEL), and pools 14 and 18, peptide 14 (CDVSFESLLFPELEA) were identified as positive responses in this donor. These peptides contain the previously identified HLA-B40 restricted peptides VEESIKEL and FESLLFPEL. (B) Subsequent ELISPOT screening of the expanded T cell populations showed that donor HD57 contained CD8+ T cells reactive to the VEE and FES peptides. (C) PBMC from two further HLA-B40 positive donors (HD05, HLA-A2, A24, B44, B40(60)) and HD30, HLA-A2, A32, B7, B40(60)) were stimulated *in-vitro* with the VEE and FES peptide, and the expanded T cells were screened by ELISPOT and shown to containing responses to both peptides.

Supporting Information Figure 6



Immunostaining of HHV6 Z29 infected targets. Efficient viral infection of target cells in T cell assays was confirmed by immunofluorescent staining of HHV6B-infected and mock-infected cells with mouse-anti–human HHV6B mAb. The images shown are a representative example of the targets used in T cell assays.