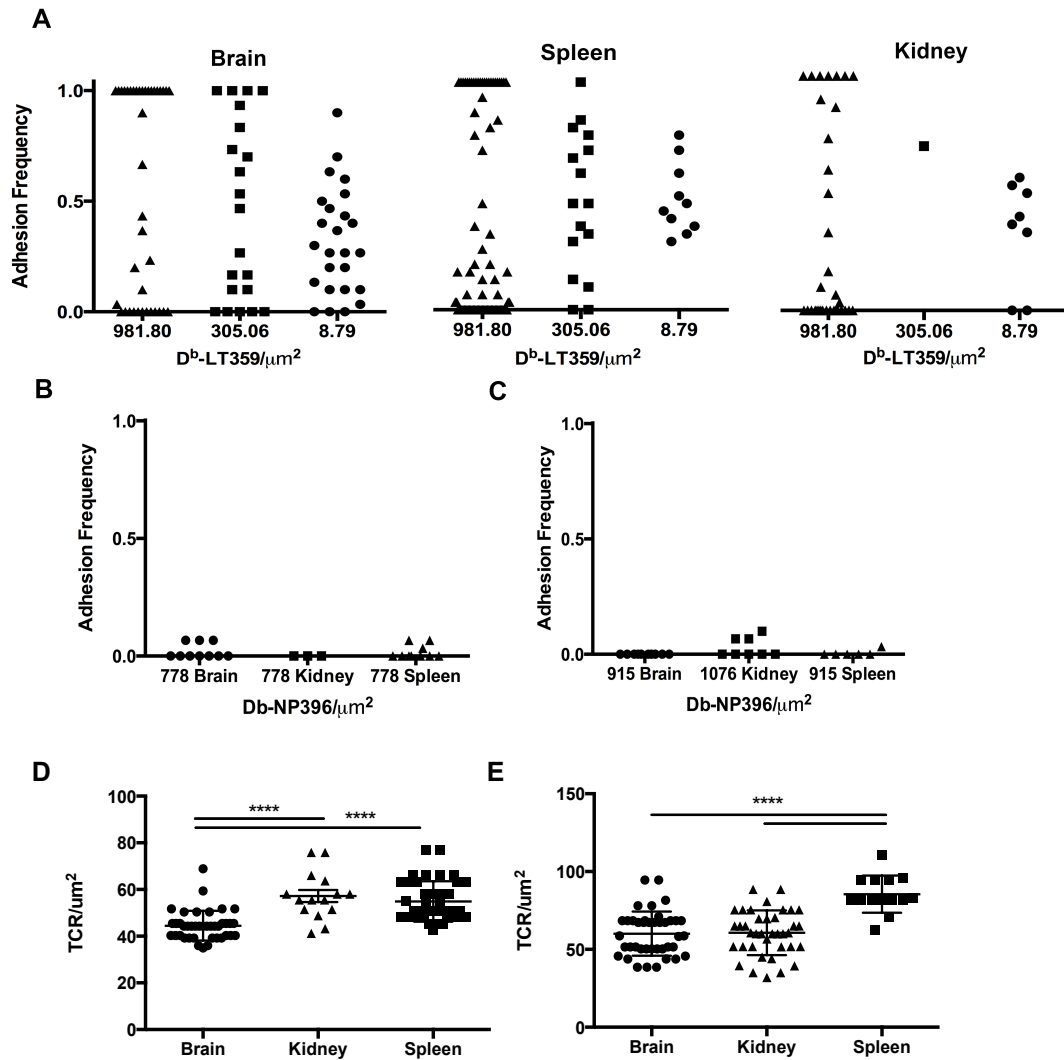


**Supplemental Figure 1.** Kidney-infiltrating CD8 T cells have elevated CD8 expression and tetramer binding, and express T<sub>RM</sub> markers. D<sup>b</sup>-LT359<sup>+</sup> CD8 T cells from brain, kidney, and spleen at 30 dpi showing (A) gMFI mean ± SD of D<sup>b</sup>-LT359 tetramer (left) and CD8 (right) and (B) frequency of cells expressing CD69 alone and with CD103. Data are representative of 2 independent experiments of 4-5 mice/experiment. \*\*\*, *p* < 0.0005; \*\*\*\*, *p* < 0.0001.



**Supplemental Figure 2.** Adhesion frequency analyses of MPyV-specific effector and memory CD8 T cells from brain, kidney, and spleen. CD8 T cells pooled from brains, kidneys, and spleens during (A & B) acute infection (8 dpi) and (C) persistent infection (30 dpi) were analyzed by micropipette adhesion frequency assay. RBCs were coated at the indicated densities with (A)  $D^b$ -LT359 and (B & C) negative control LCMV  $D^b$ -NP396 monomers. Monomer surface densities are the mean from 2 independent experiments. Mean  $\pm$  SEM of the TCR surface density at 8 dpi (D) and 30 dpi (E), determined by flow cytometry. Adhesion frequency and TCR density data are cumulative from 2 independent experiments of 5 mice/pool, with each point corresponding to the adhesion frequency of a single T cell. \*\*\*\*,  $p < 0.0001$ .