

A

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MSAREPAGRR RRASTRPRAS PVADEPAGDG VGFMGYLRAV FRGDDDSELE ALEEMAGDEP PVRRRRREGPR ARRRRASEAP
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EAVGPEDGGG ARSPPKVEVL EGRVPGPELR AAFPLDRLAP QVAVWDESVR SALALGHPAG FYPCPDSAFG LSRVGMHFA
SPDNPAVFFR QTLQQGEALA WYITGDGILD LTDRRTKTSP AQAMSFLADA VVRLAINGWV CGTRLHAEAR GSDLDDRAAE
LRRQFASLTA LRPVGAAAVP LLSAGGLVSP QSGPDAAVFR SSLGSLLYWP GVRALLDRDC RVAARYAGRM TYLATGALLA
RFNPDAVRCV LTREAAFLGR VLDVLAVMAE QTVQWLSVVV GARLHPHVHH PAFADVAREE LFRALPLGSP AVVGAEHEAL
GDTAARRLLA NSGLNAVLGA AVYALHTALA TVTLKYARAC GDAHRRRDDA AATRAILAAG LVLQRLLGFA DTVVACVTLA
AFDGGFTAPE VGTYTPLRYA CVLRATQPLY ARTTPAKFWA DVRAAAEHVD LRPASSAPRA PVSQTADPAF LLKDLEPFPP
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B

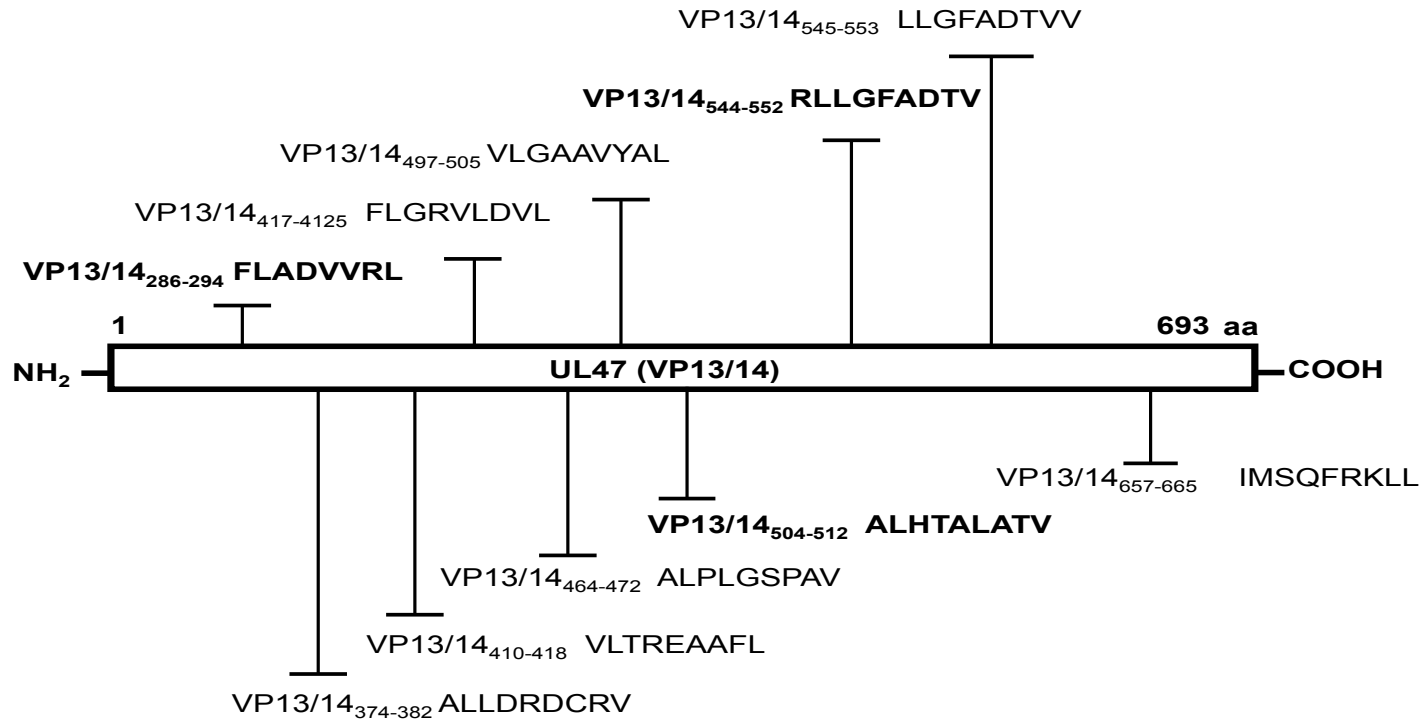


Figure S1: Schematic representation showing the relative location within HSV-1 VP13/14 of the potential CD8+ T cell epitopes studied. (A) Sequence of HSV-1 (strain 17) VP13/14 regions carrying potential HLA A*0201 (HLA- A*0201)-restricted T cell epitopes (amino acid in bold) were predicted using computer-assisted algorithms based on known HLA/peptide/TCR interactions. (B) The amino acid sequence, in a single letter code, and the peptide positions based on the 693-aa sequence of VP13/14 are shown. The high affinity immuno-dominant epitopes identified in this study are shown in bold.

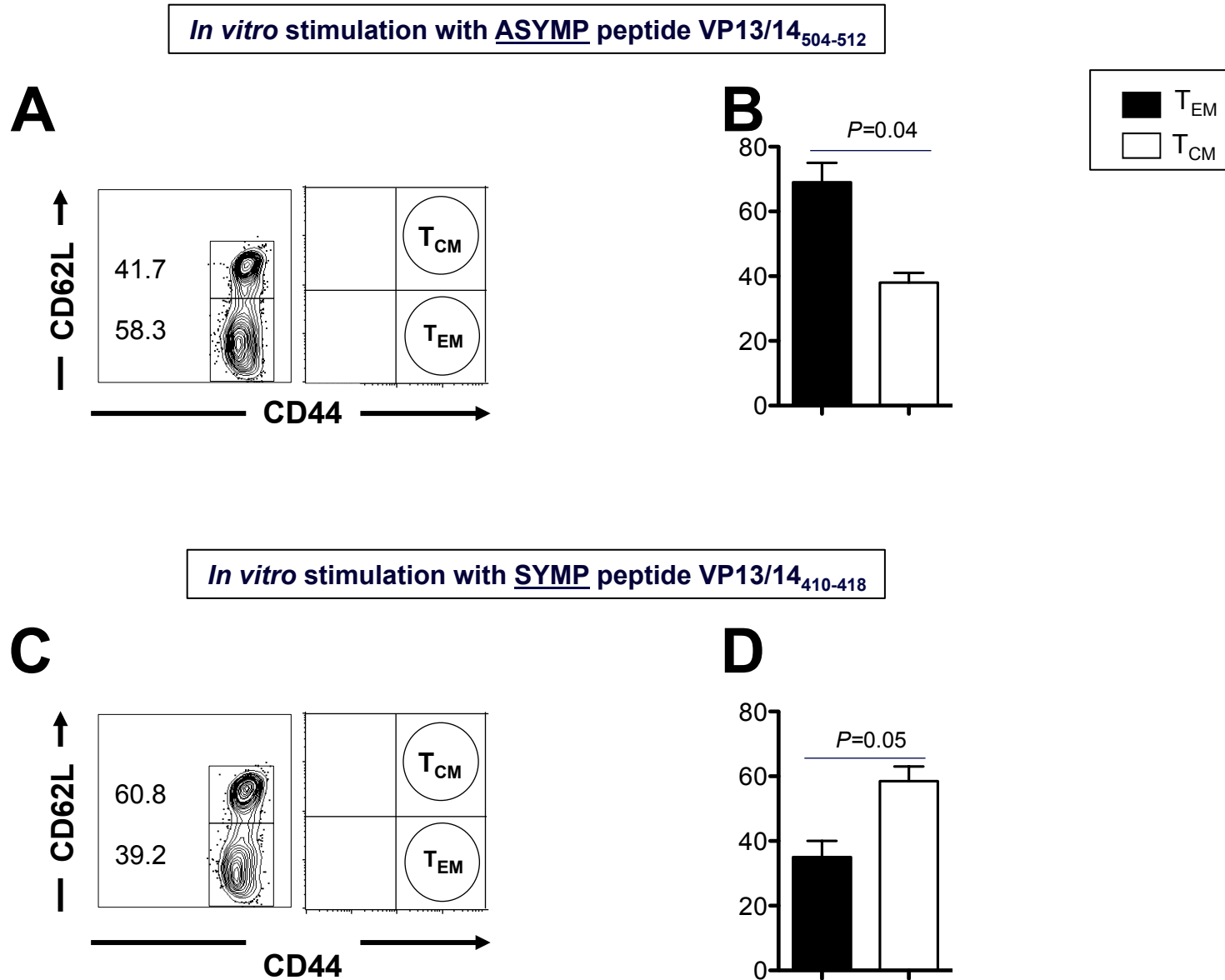


Figure S2: More CD8⁺ T_{EM} cells detected in cells stimulated with VP13/14 specific ASYMP epitopes compared to more CD8⁺ T_{CM} cells detected in cells stimulated with SYMP epitopes. We compared the T_{EM}/T_{CM} phenotypes of enriched CD8⁺ T cells, following *in vitro* stimulation with VP13/14 specific SYMP or ASYMP peptides (**A** and **C**) Representative FACS data of the frequencies of CD44^{high}CD62L^{low}CD8⁺ T_{EM} cells and CD44^{high}CD62L^{high}CD8⁺ T_{CM} cells following *in vitro* stimulation with either ASYMP or SYMP peptide epitopes. (**B** and **D**) Average frequencies of CD44^{high}CD62L^{low}CD8⁺ T_{EM} cells and CD44^{high}CD62L^{high}CD8⁺ T_{CM} cells following *in vitro* stimulation with either ASYMP or SYMP peptide epitopes. The indicated *P* values, calculated using unpaired *t*-Test, show statistical significance between the T_{EM}/T_{CM} phenotypes.

Comparative analysis of the sequences of HSV-1 VP13/14 immuno-dominant CD8⁺ T cell epitopes between the strains of HSV-1, HSV-2 and across other human herpes viruses

Virus Strain (Accession number)	VP13/14₂₈₆₋₂₉₄	VP13/14₅₀₄₋₅₁₂	VP13/14₅₄₄₋₅₅₂
HSV-1			
Strain 17(P10231)	FLADAVVRL ^a	ALHTALATV ^a	RLLGFADTV ^a
Strain F (P08313)	FLADAVVRL	ALHTALATV	RLLGFADTV
Strain RH2 (LON5H7)	FLADAVVRL	ALHTALATV	RLLGFADTV
HSV-2			
Strain HG52 (P89467)	FLVDAIVRV	ALHTALATV	RLLGLADTV
VZV			
Strain DUMAS (P09263)	FLLDAAIRI	ILSTAACAI	RVLGHANLL
Strain V-Oka (Q4JQW4)	FLLDAAIRI	ILSTAACAI	RVLGHANLL
CMV			
Strain AD169 (P16784)	FLFDHRRRL	HRHRALAPM	RLLDLTQMV
Strain TOWNE (B9VXL5)	FLFDHRRRL	HRHRALAPM	RLLDLTQMV

^a The identical amino acids between HSV-1, HSV-2 and across other human herpes viruses are bolded.

Table S1: Comparative analysis of the sequences of HSV-1 VP13/14 CD8⁺T cell epitopes between the strains of HSV-1 and HSV-2 and across other human herpes viruses. The amino acid residues that are conserved across other human herpes viruses are shown in **bold**.