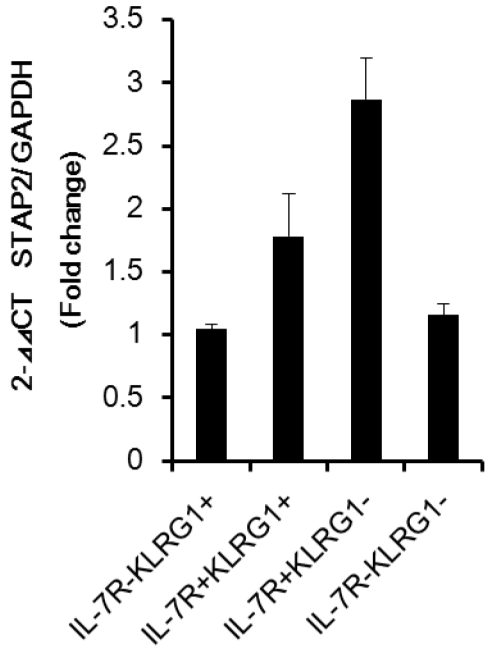
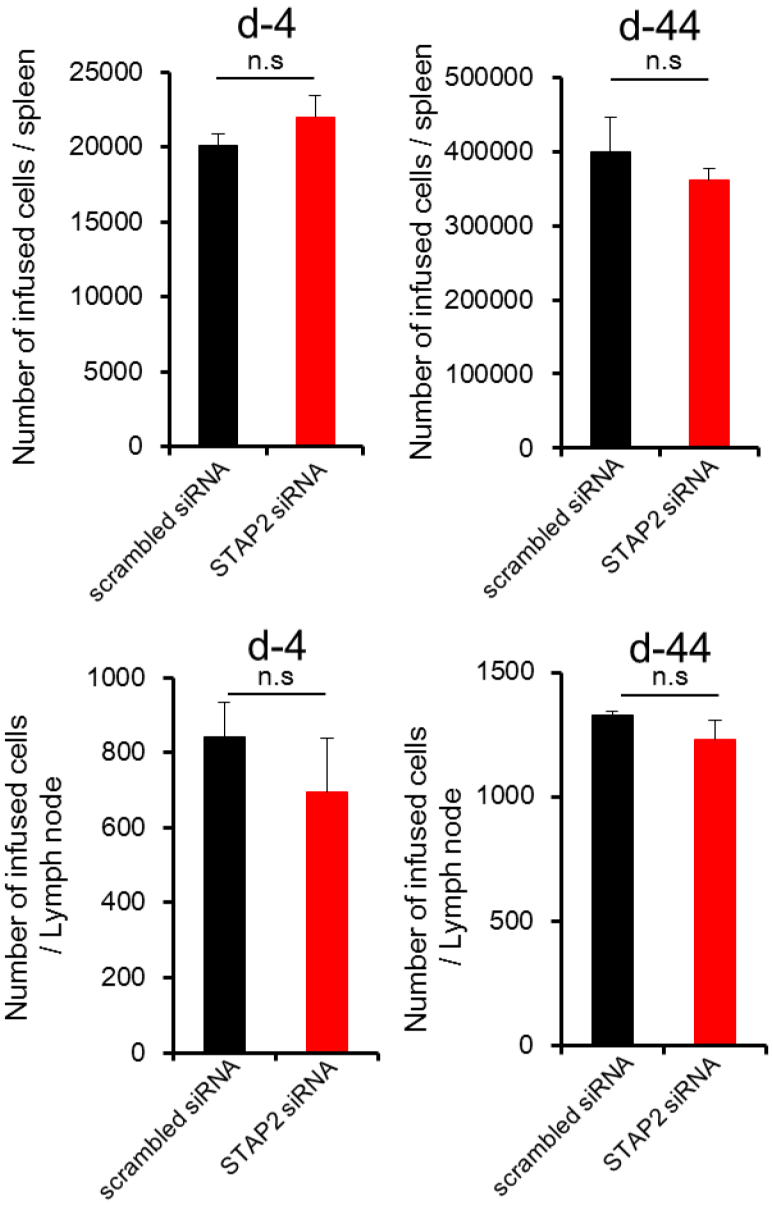
Signal-transducing adaptor protein-2 promotes generation of functional long-term memory CD8$^+$ T cells by preventing terminal effector differentiation

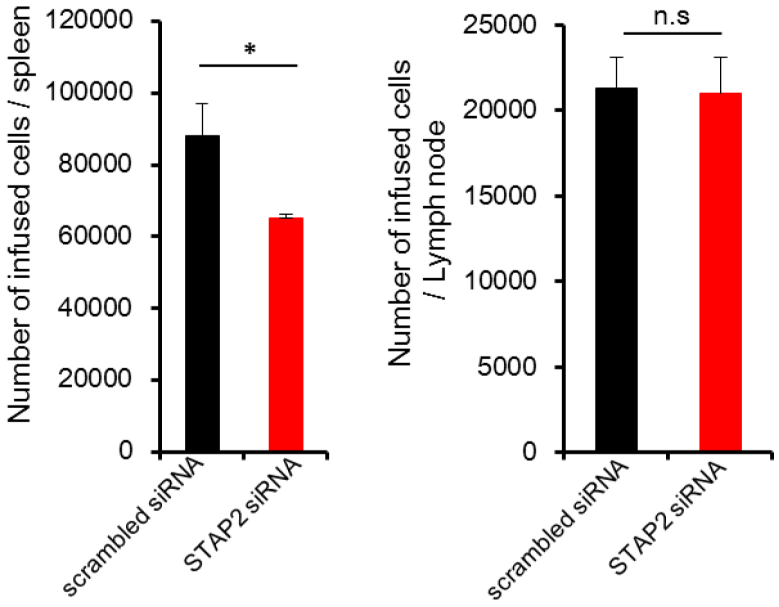
Supplementary Material



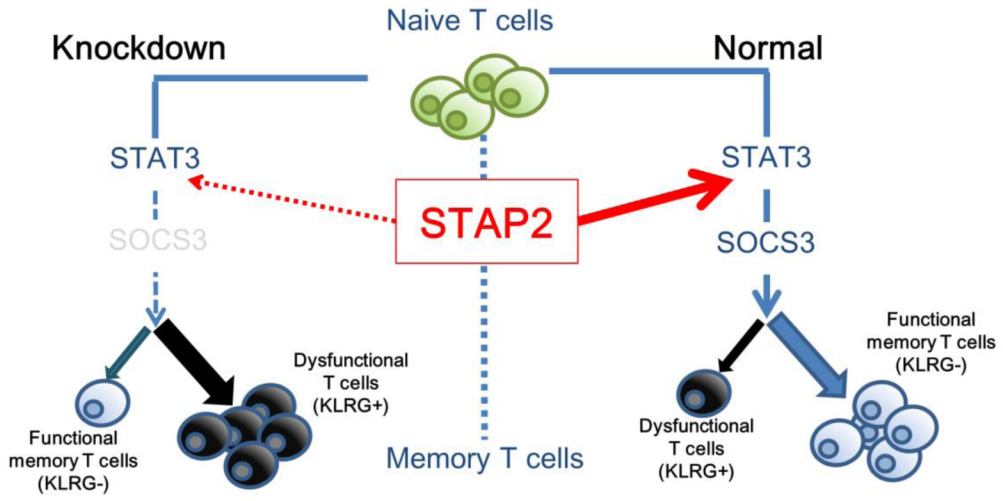
Supplementary Figure S1: Splenocytes derived from DUC18 mice were stimulated with mERK2 peptide for 3 days and then cultured in rIL-2 (10 IU/ml)-containing medium for 4 days. STAP2 expression in cultured cells was measured by RT-PCR.



Supplementary Figure S2: Splenocytes derived from DUC18 mice were stimulated with mERK2 peptide for 3 days, transduced with STAP2-specific siRNA or scrambled control siRNA by electroporation, and injected into BALB/c mice. At 4 or 44 days after infusion, the number of infused cells was examined. The results are representative of two to four experiments. Data are expressed as the mean ± SD. *$p < 0.05$ is considered significant.



Supplementary Figure S3: Naïve $CD8^+$ cells derived from DUC18 mice were transduced with STAP2-specific siRNA or scrambled control siRNA by electroporation, and injected into BALB/c mice. These BALB/c mice were then immunized with plasmids encoding mERK2 using a gene gun. At 44 days after vaccination, the number of infused cells was examined. The results are representative of two to four experiments. Data are expressed as the mean ± SD. *$p < 0.05$ is considered significant.



Supplementary Figure S4: In normal T cells, enhancement of STAT3/SOCS3 signals by STAP2 leads the generation of functional memory CTLs. In contrast, STAP2 KD T cells result in the differentiation of dysfunctional CTLs in association with the attenuated STAT3/ SOCS3 signals.