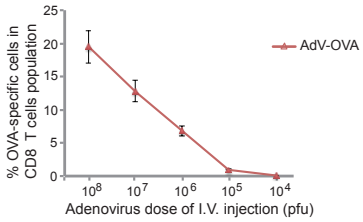
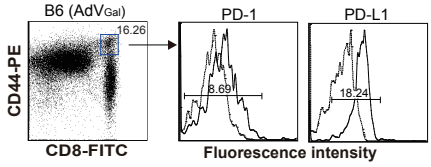
sFig. 1



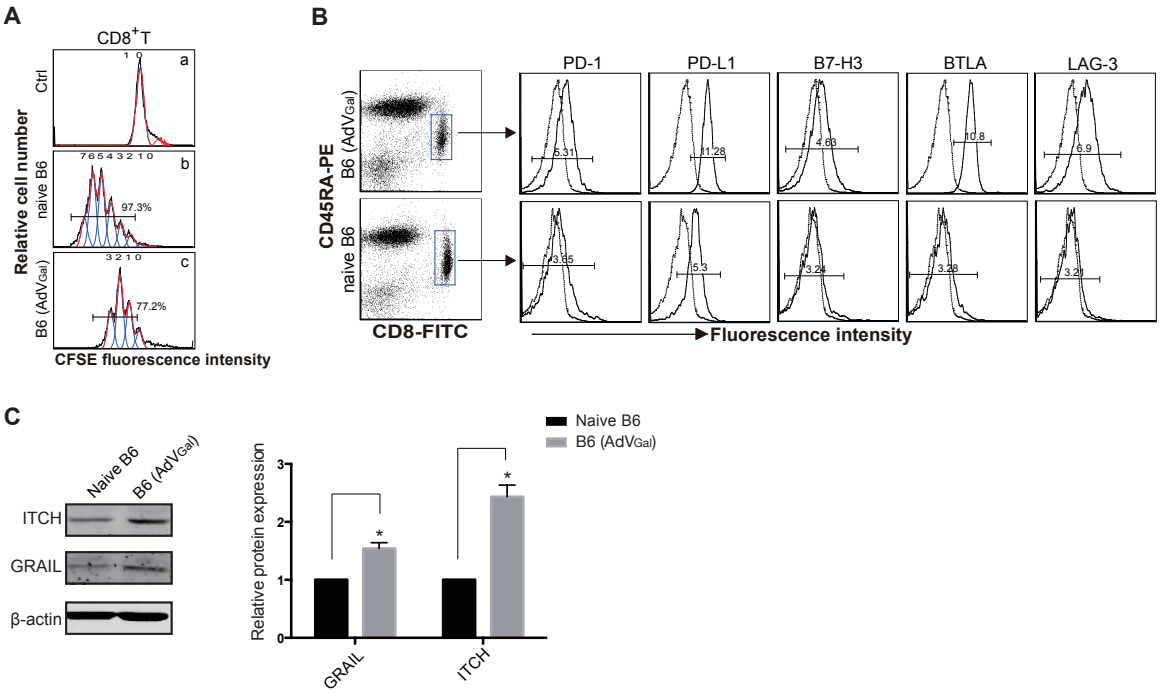
sFigure 1. Dose-dependent OVA-specific CTL responses in C57BL/6 mice infected with different doses of AdVova.OVA-specific CTL responses were kinetically assessed post AdVova infection by flow cytometry.

sFig. 2



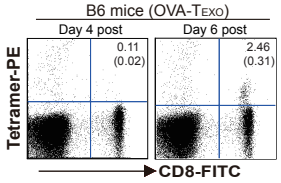
sFigure 2. Phenotypic characterization of CTLs in AdVGal-infected B6 mice. CD8+CD44+ memory CTLs were assessed for expression of inhibitory PD-1 and PD-L1 molecules 60 days post AdVGal infection by flow cytometry.

sFig. 3



sFigure 3. Phenotypic characterization of naïve CD8+ T cells in AdVGal-infected B6 mice. (a) Cell divisions were monitored by levels of CFSE dilution. Histograms showed FACS profiles of CD8+/CFSE+ T cells from the in vitro proliferation assay. Numbers of cell division were indicated on top of each panel, and percentages of divided cells were indicated on top of divisions. (b) Periphery blood samples from naïve mice or mice with AdVova-induced chronic infection were stained with PE-CD45RA, FITC-CD8, and PE-Cy5-labeled Abs for CD40, PD-L1, BTLA, B7H3 and LAG3, respectively, and then analyzed by flow cytometry. Naive CD8+ T cells with positive staining of PE-CD45RA and FITC-CD8 were gated (rectangle) for further measurement of expression of co-stimulatory or inhibitory molecules (solid lines). Dotted lines represent isotype-matched controls. (c) The protein extracts were analyzed by Western blotting. Each protein band intensity was quantitated using a computing densitometer of ODYSSEY software. The expression ratio (ER) represents protein expression of each gene vs the control β-actin expression. The relative protein expression (RPE) represents the ratio of ER of each gene of AdVGal-infected B6 mice vs that of naïve B6 mice. *p < 0.05, **P < 0.01.

sFig. 4



sFigure 4. The primary OVA-specific CTL responses stimulated by OVA-Texo vaccine. OVA-specific CTL responses were assessed at day 4 and day 6 post OVA-Texo vaccination of C57BL/6 mice by flow cytometry.