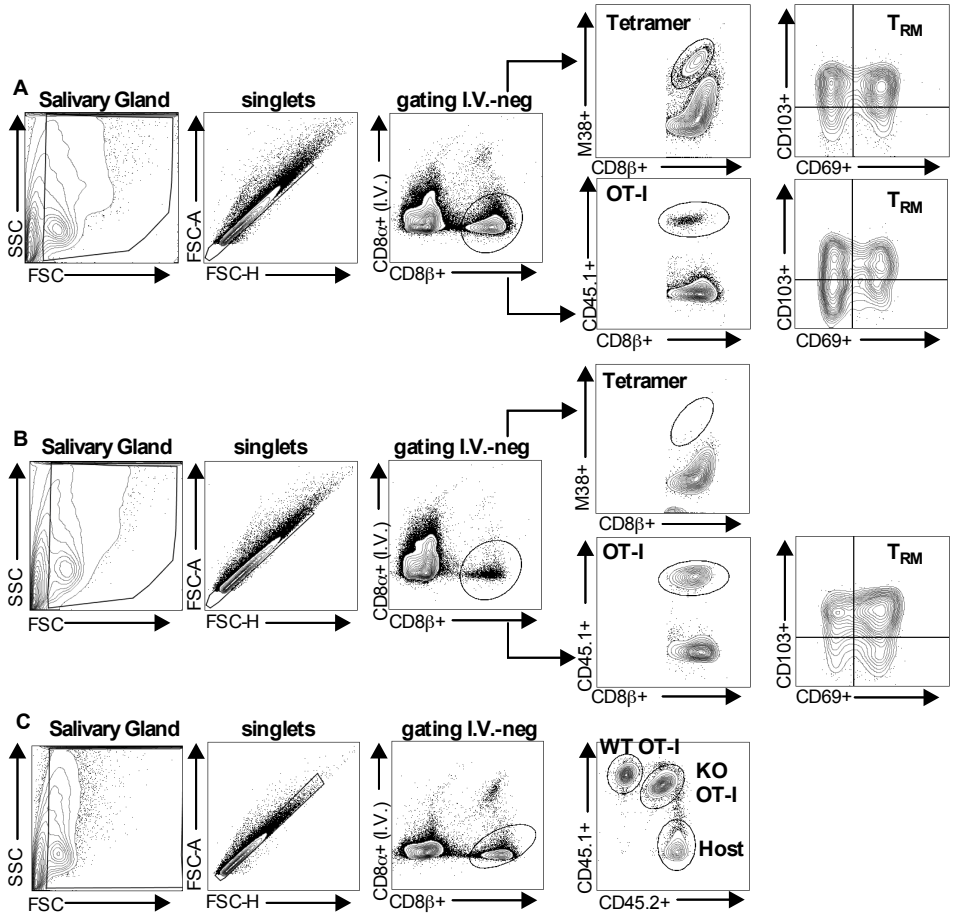
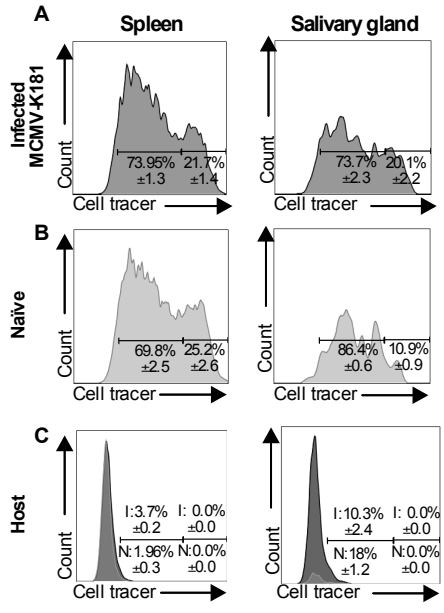


Sup. Fig. 1. Representative Gating

(**A**) Gating strategy used to identify $CD8^+$ T cells in the parenchyma of the salivary gland. After a broad lymphocyte gate, singlets were selected by FSC-H vs FSC-A and the $CD8\beta^+$ T cells that were not intravenous (I.V.) CD8α antibody were selected. From the I.V. negative $CD8\beta^+$ population, MCMV-specific T cells were identified by tetramer-binding (shown are M38-specific T cells) and OT-Is were identified by expression of the congenic marker (CD45.1, CD45.2 or Thy1.1). The T_{RM} $CD8^+$ cells were caracterized by the expression of CD69 and CD103. (**B**) Representative gating strategy for detection of OT-I T cells in naive mice as in A. (**C**). Representative gating (as in A) of two congenically-marked OT-I populations in the same recipient.



Sup. Fig. 2 - *In vitro* activated OT-Is dilute cell tracer dye similarly in both naïve and MCMV infected mice.

The experiment was performed as descibed in fig. 3. OT-Is were labelled with cell tracer violet before transfer to naïve mice or mice infected with MCMV for 11 days. Concatenated FACS plots from the OT-I T cells in the infected (**A**) or naïve (**B**) recipients. (**C**) Data from host CD8β+ T cells, as a control. Plots show host cells in the infected (I-dark grey) and naïve (N - Light grey) recipients. Frequencies ± SEM were represented from one experiment (n=2-3). No differences between infected and naïve animals were observed in a second experiment using CFSE labeling (data not shown).