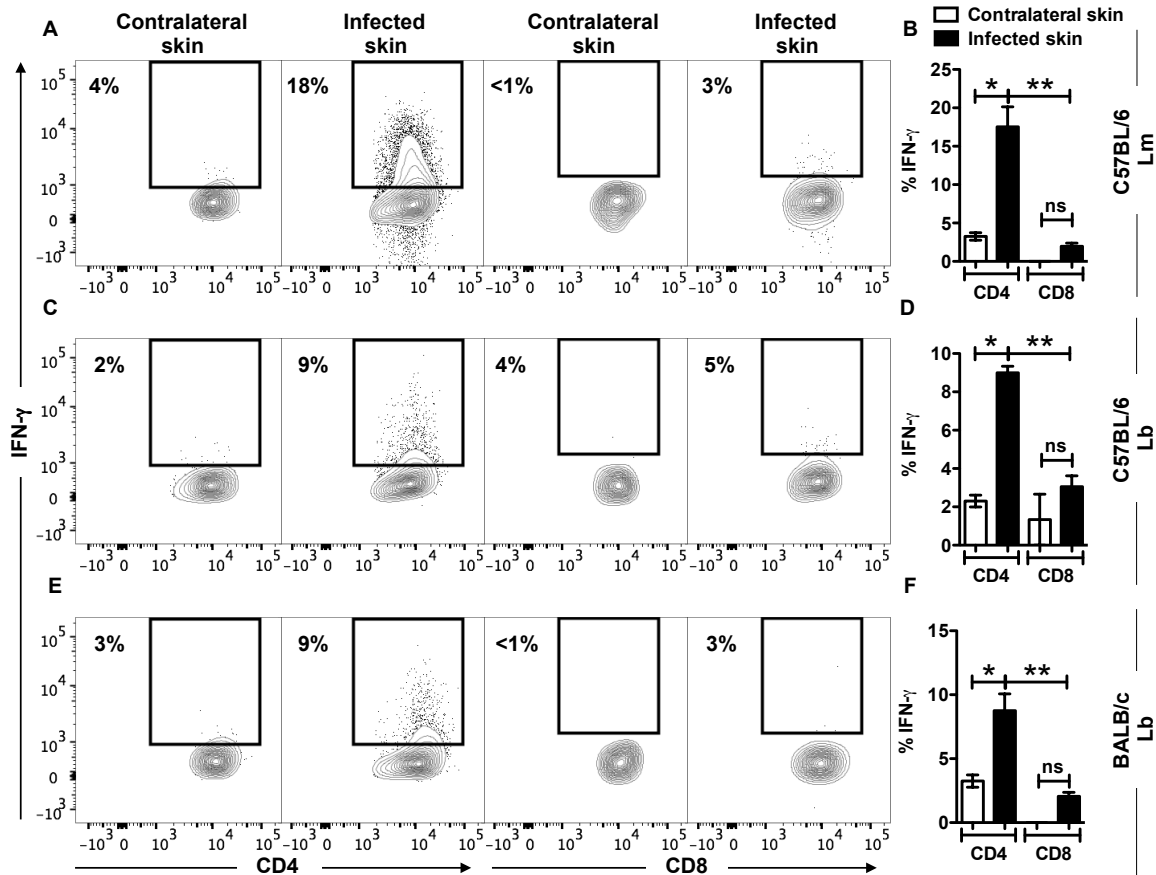


Supplemental Figure 1: CD4⁺ T cells are the major source of IFN- γ . Thy1.1 IFN- γ reporter mice were infected in the skin with 10^6 *L. major* and 2 weeks post infection mice were euthanized. Thy1.1 positive cells were checked for the expression of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cell surface markers (representative flow plots, left) and percentages are represented in a pie chart (right) (n = 4 mice). Flow plots pregated on live/singlets/Thy1.1/CD8 β or CD4.



Supplemental Figure 2: CD8⁺ T cells do not produce IFN- γ protein in the skin in response to *L. major* and *L. braziliensis*. C57BL/6 or BALB/c mice were infected in the skin with 10^6 *L. major* or 10^5 *L. braziliensis* and 5 weeks post infection mice were euthanized. Cells from the contralateral and infected skin were cultured for 6 hours in BFA and the expression of IFN- γ in CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells was measured by flow cytometry. Depicted are (A, C and E) representative contour plots and (B, D and F) bar graphs showing the percentage of IFN- γ expressing CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells. (A and B) C57BL/6 infected with *L. major*. (C and D) C57BL/6 infected with *L. braziliensis*. (E and F) BALB/c infected with *L. braziliensis*. Flow plots pre-gated on live/singlets/CD3/CD8 β or CD4. Representative data from 3 or more independent experiments (n = 5 mice per group) with similar results are presented. * $p \leq 0.05$ or ** $p \leq 0.01$; ns, non-significant