



Supplemental Figure Legend 1. Frequencies of central vs. effector memory T cells in “memory mice” at day 60 post-infection. Naive B6 mice were infected with *Listeria* and allowed to develop a population of memory T cells. 30 days later, mice were infected with LCMV. 30 days after LCMV infection, establishment of memory was assessed by flow cytometry. Frequencies of CD44^{hi} CD62^{lo} effector memory cells (T_{EM}) relative to CD44^{hi} CD62L^{hi} central memory cells (T_{CM}) in both the CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cell compartments in the blood were assessed. *p<0.05, **p<0.01.

Patient	Age	Gender	Weight (kg)	Race	Hospital LOS* (Days)	ICU LOS* (Days)	SOFA	APACHE	Intubated	Discharge status	Sepsis source	Sepsis Organism
#1	19	F	64	Other	7	4	8	18	Y	Home	Respiratory	MSSA
#2	47	M	70	Caucasian	31	8	11	39	Y	Home	Urine	Staphylococcus aureus
#3	51	F	65	Black	11	10	5	14	Y	Hospice	Respiratory	Escherichia coli, yeast, Staphylococcus aureus, and Coagulase negative Staphylococcus
#4	49	M	90	Black	49	25	9	10	Y	Home	Respiratory	Klebsiella pneumoniae
#5	33	M	136	Black	11	4	8	15	Y	Rehab	Blood	Not identified
#6	59	M	106	Black	21	2	4	7	Y	Home	Respiratory	Staphylococcus aureus, Alpha (Viridans) Streptococcus, Enterobacter aerogenes, Staphylococcus aureus
#7	46	M	121	Caucasian	30	16	5	14	Y	Rehab	Respiratory	Acinetobacter calcoaceticus-baumannii complex
#8	52	M	91	Black	25	5	4	25	Y	Home	Respiratory	Not identified
#9	56	M	70	Caucasian	62	6	7	28	Y	Skilled Nursing	Blood	Staphylococcus aureus
#10	38	F	65	Black	27	25	8	11	N	Dead	Blood	Not identified
#11	69	M	45	Black	5	5	11	40	Y	Hospice	Blood	Escherichia coli & Serratia marcescens
#12	19	F	118	Other	29	7	9	23	N	Home	Urine	Not identified
#13	79	F	71	Black	10	5	9	21	Y	Skilled Nursing	Respiratory	Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus constellatus
#14	75	F	82	Black	14	5	9	30	Y	Home	Blood	Staphylococcus epidermidis, Staphylococcus capitis

Supplemental Table I. Human septic patient demographic and clinical characteristics.

* LOS = Length of stay