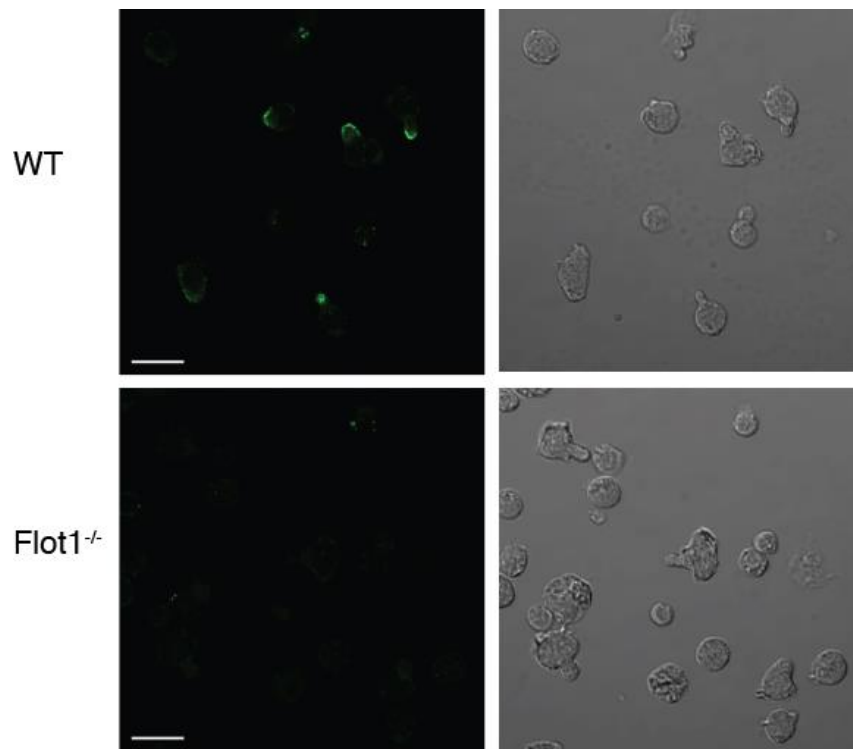


1 **Supplemental Figure Legend**

2

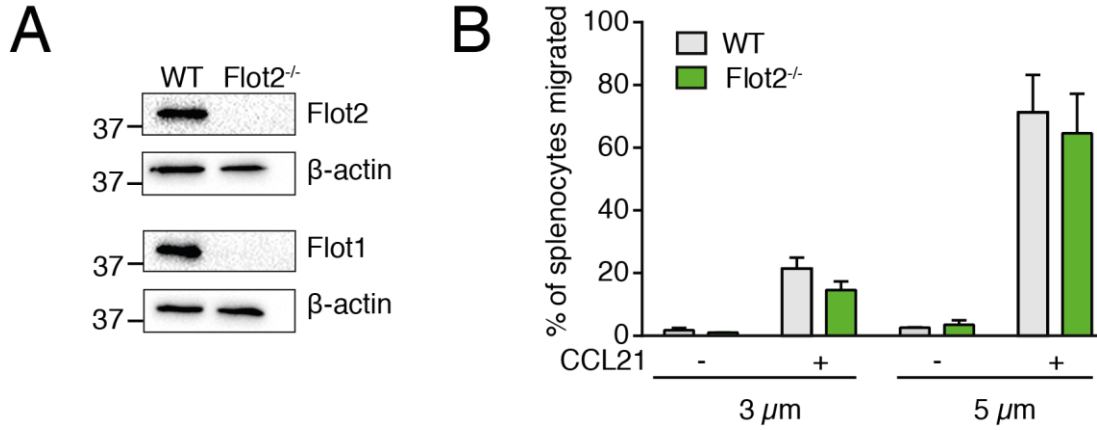


3 **Supplemental Figure 1**

4 **Supplemental Figure 1. Flot1 localization at uropod of polarized T cell blasts.** Phase contrast and  
5 immunofluorescent images of polarized activated WT and Flot1<sup>-/-</sup> T cell blasts stimulated with CCL19  
6 and stained for Flot1. Scale bar, 10  $\mu$ m.

7

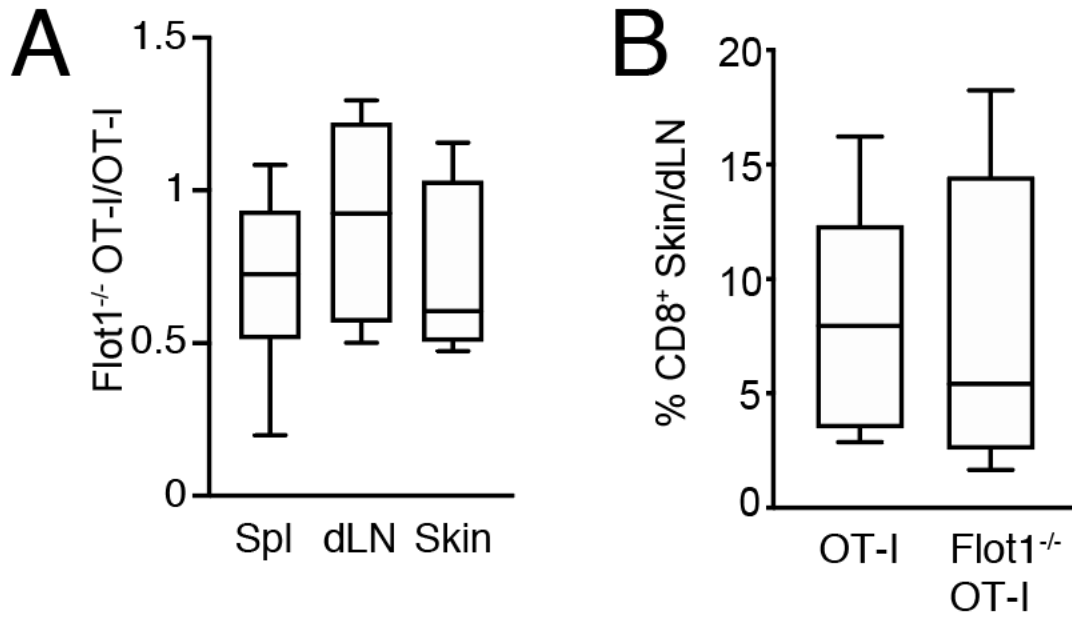
8



9 Supplemental Figure 2

10 **Supplemental Figure 2. Flot2 deficiency and chemotaxis.** **A.** Expression of Flot1 and Flot2 in  
11 splenocytes isolated from WT and Flot2<sup>-/-</sup> mice. **B.** Chemotaxis of naïve WT and Flot2<sup>-/-</sup> splenocytes  
12 towards 100 nM CCL21 through 3 and 5 μm filter inserts. Shown is mean ± SD of two independent  
13 experiments performed in triplicates.

14



### Supplemental Figure 3

16

17 **Supplemental Figure 3. Recovery of OT-I and Flot1<sup>-/-</sup> OT-I T cells on > day 28 after HSV<sub>TOM-OVA</sub>**

18 **infection. A.** Ratio of Flot1<sup>-/-</sup> OT-I to OT-I T cells analyzed by flow cytometry in spleen (Spl), draining

19 inguinal and axillary lymph nodes (dLN) and tattooed skin. **B.** Ratio of % OT-I or Flot1<sup>-/-</sup> OT-I CD8<sup>+</sup> T

20 cells in skin versus dLN of the same recipient determined by flow cytometry. Data in A and B are

21 pooled from 2 independent experiments (n = 5-8).

22