

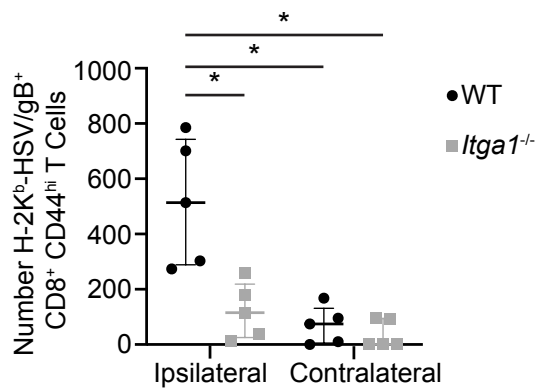
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Supplemental Information

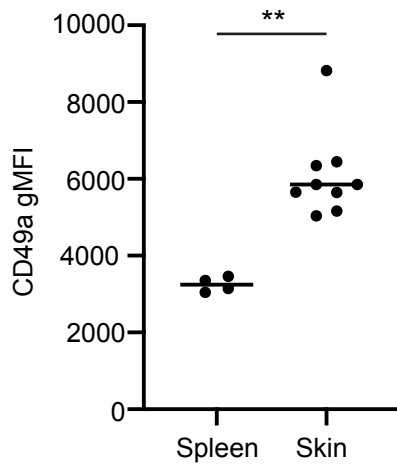
CD49a Regulates Cutaneous Resident

Memory CD8⁺ T Cell Persistence and Response

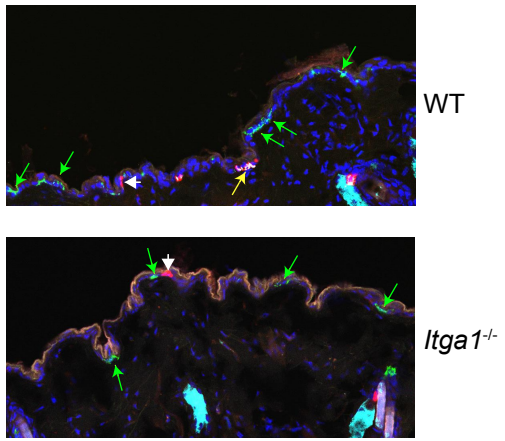
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Supplementary Figure 1. WT or *Itga1*^{-/-} mice were infected with HSV-KOS. Numbers of HSV-gB/K^b CD8⁺ CD44^{hi} T cells recovered from the ipsilateral or contralateral skin of WT versus *Itga1*^{-/-} mice 30 days post-infection. **p*<0.05, two tailed Mann-Whitney t-test. Related to Figure 1A.

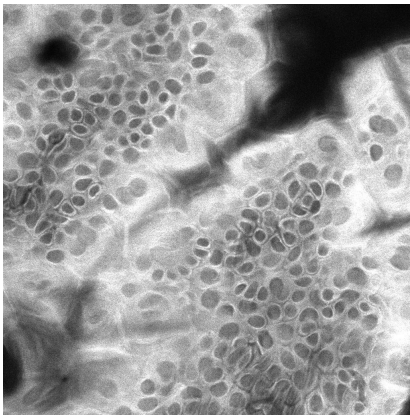


Supplementary Figure 2. Geometric mean fluorescence intensity (gMFI) of CD49a staining of OT-I T cells recovered from the spleen 9 days after i.v. transfer, and from the skin 9 days after i.d. transfer. ** $p < 0.005$, two-tailed Mann-Whitney t-test. Related to Figure 2C.

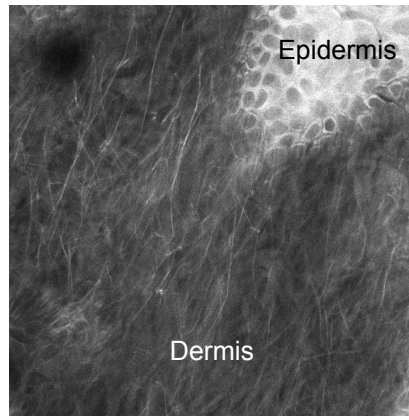


Supplementary Figure 3. 5×10^4 WT CD45.2⁺ OT-I CD8⁺ T cells or 5×10^4 *Itga1^{-/-}* CD45.2⁺ OT-I CD8⁺ T cells were adoptively transferred into CD45.1⁺ recipient mice. Histological cross-sections of a 1 cm² area of flank skin surrounding the initial HSV-infection sites. Yellow arrows indicate CD45.2⁺ OT-I T cells; white arrowheads indicate endogenous CD8⁺ T cells; green arrows indicate $\gamma\delta$ T cells. Related to Figure 5A.

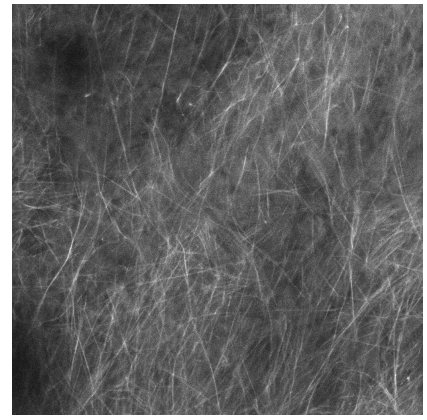
Epidermis



Dermis/Epidermis



Dermis



Supplementary Figure 4. Representative images of whole-mount skin autofluorescence excited at 633 nm. Left image illustrates epidermis; middle image illustrates transitioning from the epidermis (upper right) to dermis; right image illustrates dermis. Related to Figures 5D, 5E.