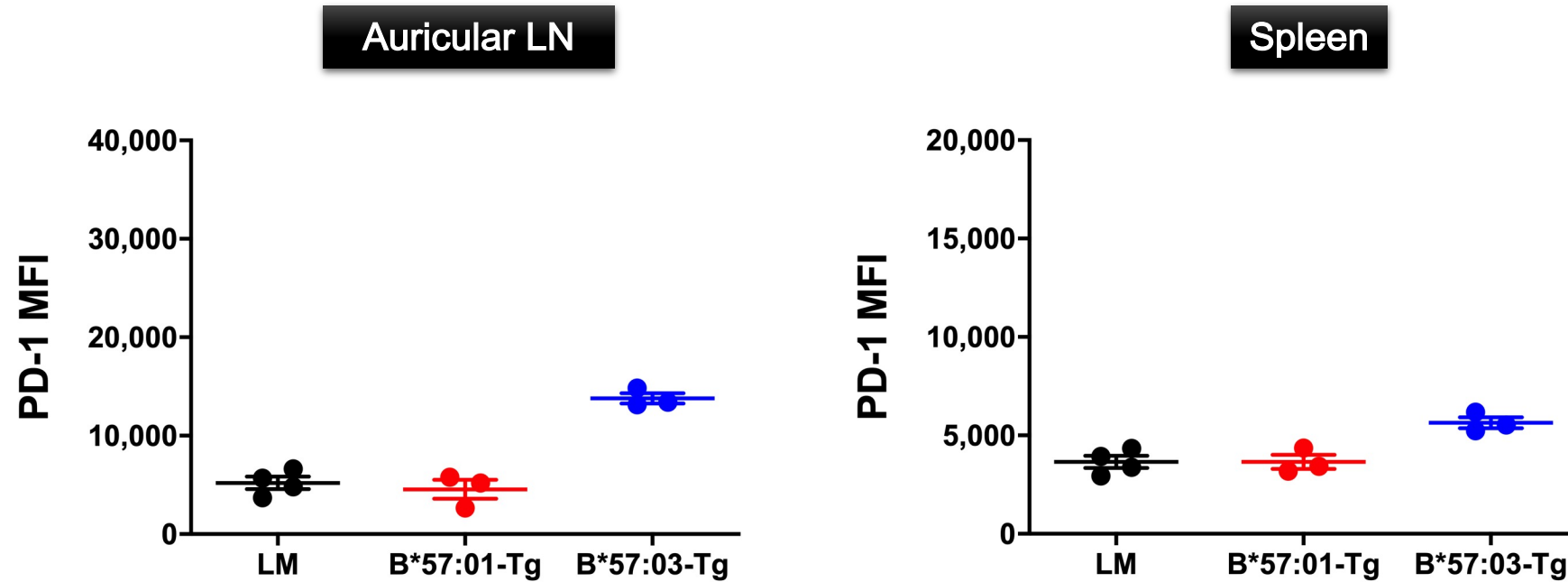


Supplementary Figure 1 | Effect of 3-week oral abacavir (ABC) administration plus application to the ear in CD4⁺ T cell-depleted chimeric HLA transgenic mice

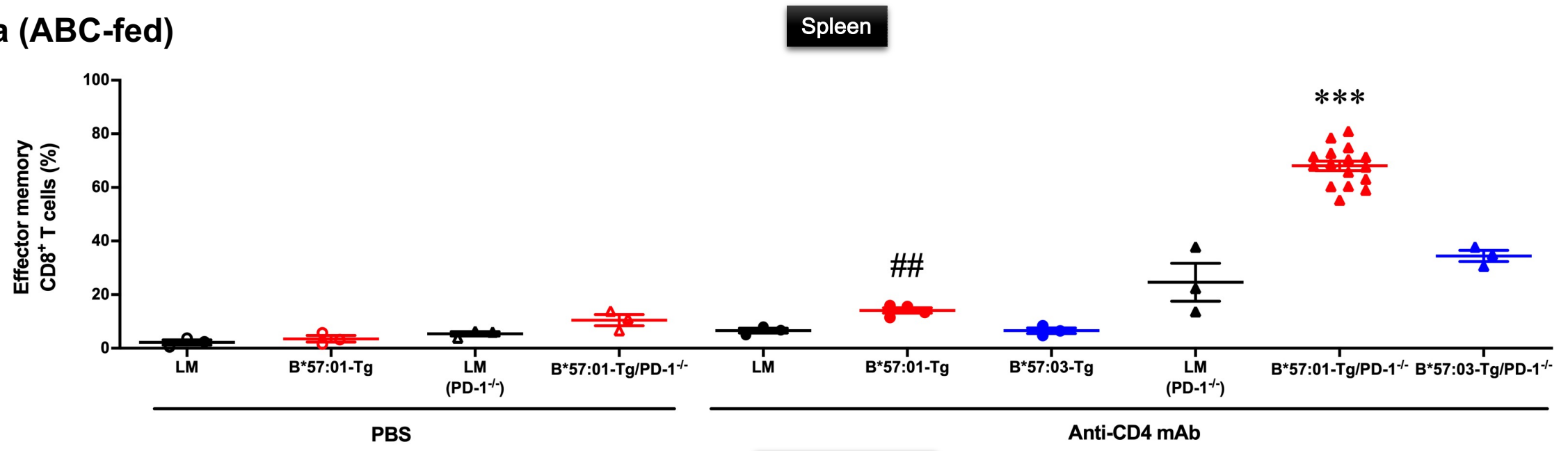
Representative images of the ears on day 21 (a); ear sections either stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) (b) or immunostained with anti-CD8 (c), along with Hoechst 33342 nuclear staining. The ABC-fed B*57:01-Tg mice, B*57:03-Tg mice, and their littermates (LMs) were treated either with anti-CD4 monoclonal antibody (CD4⁺ T cell depletion) or vehicle (PBS). All groups received oral ABC (1% w/w) plus ear painting (50 mg/kg/day) for 3 weeks. Each scale bar represents 100 μ m. Arrows mark either the lymphocytic infiltration (H&E staining) or CD8⁺ T cell infiltration (CD8 immunohistochemistry). Data are representative of two independent experiments.



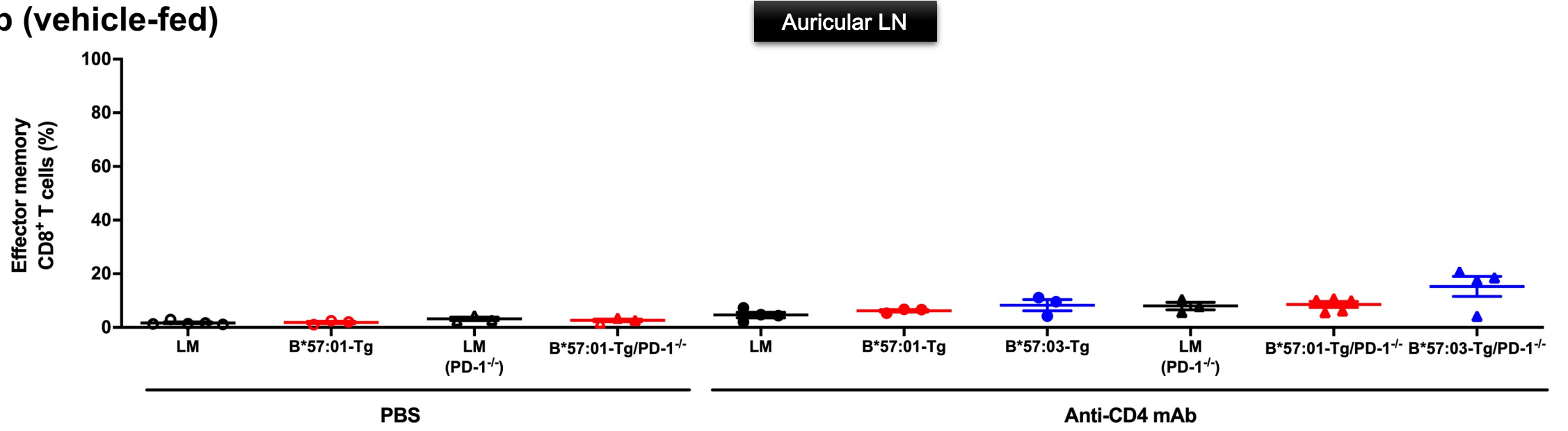
Supplementary Figure 2 | Effect of vehicle on PD-1 surface expression of effector memory CD8⁺ T cells in CD4⁺ T cell-depleted chimeric HLA transgenic mice

Flow cytometric measurement of median fluorescence intensity (MFI) values of PD-1 in effector memory CD8⁺ T cells from auricular lymph node (LN) (left panel) or spleen (right panel) of CD4⁺ T cell-depleted B*57:01-Tg mice, B*57:03-Tg, or littermates (LMs). The mice received a normal diet for 1 week. Effector memory CD8⁺ T cells were gated from either lymphocytes or splenocytes by anti-CD44 antibody and anti-CD62L antibody (phenotype: CD44^{high}CD62L^{low}). Each plot represents an individual mouse with the mean ± SEM (N = 3). Data are summary of three independent experiments.

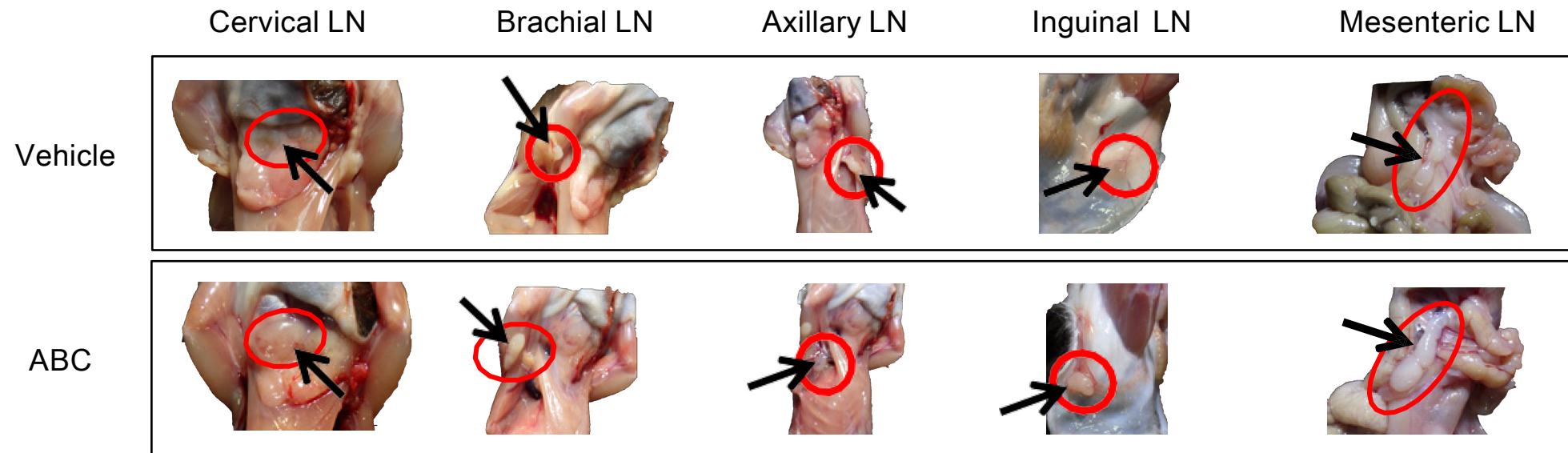
a (ABC-fed)



b (vehicle-fed)

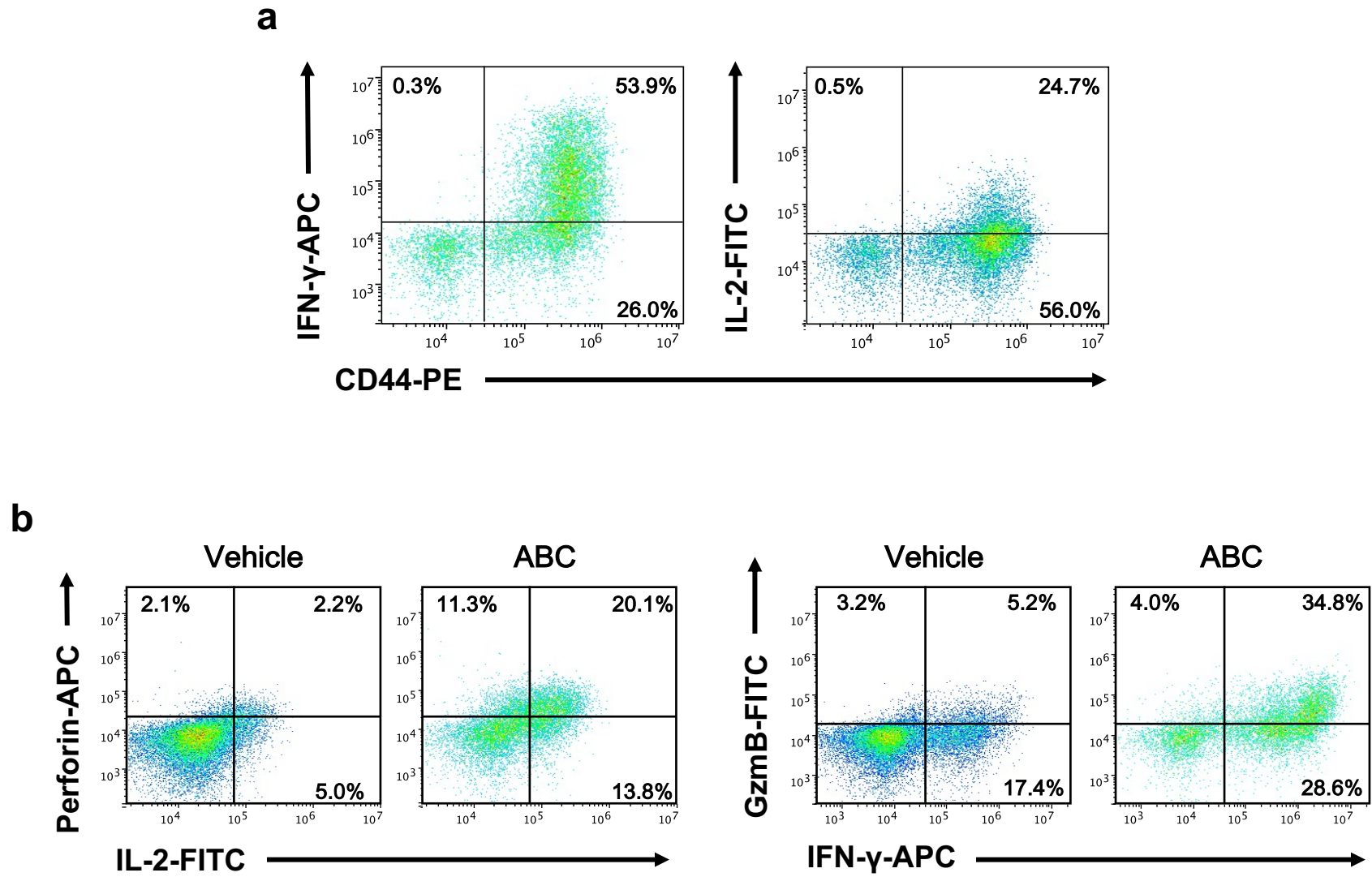


Supplementary Figure 3 | Effect of PD-1 knock out on ABC-induced activation of T cells in CD4⁺ T cell-depleted chimeric HLA transgenic mice
(a-b) Percentages of effector memory T cells among total CD8⁺ T cells isolated from (a) spleen or (b) auricular lymph node (LN). The mice received (a) 1% (w/w) ABC administered orally or (b) normal diet administered for 1 week. Each plot represents an individual mouse with the mean ± SEM (N = 3-16); ***p < 0.001, compared with other mice groups; ##p < 0.01, compared with CD4⁺ T cell-depleted B*57:03-Tg mice or littermates (LMs), one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni's multiple comparisons correction. Data are summary of three independent experiments (except spleen of the CD4⁺ T cell-depleted B*57:01-Tg/PD-1^{-/-} mice, serving as the positive control per every independent experiment)



Supplementary Figure 4 | Effect of oral abacavir (ABC) in CD4⁺ T cell-depleted B*57:01-Tg/PD-1^{-/-} mice

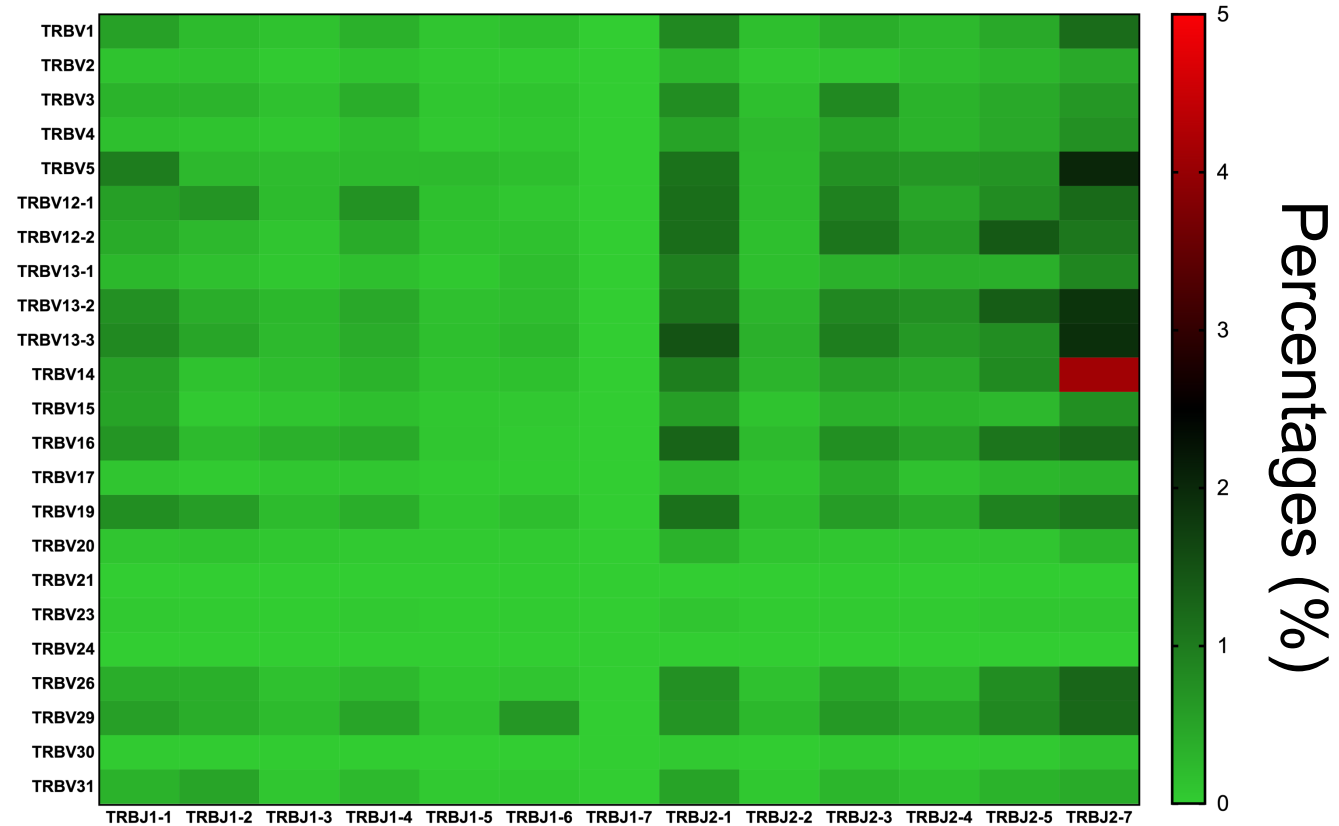
Representative images of photos of lymph nodes (LNs) in anti-CD4 mAb-treated B*57:01-Tg/PD-1^{-/-} mice. Each group was orally administered with 1% (w/w) abacavir (ABC) or a normal diet (vehicle) for 1 week.



Supplementary Figure 5 | Cytokine and cytolytic granule production by CD8⁺ T cells isolated from lymph nodes (LNs) of CD4⁺ T cell-depleted B*57:01-Tg/PD-1^{-/-} mice
(a) Representative dot plots depicting cytokine production by gated CD8⁺ T cells of anti-CD4 monoclonal antibody-treated B*57:01-Tg/PD-1^{-/-} mice. Mice received oral abacavir (ABC, 1% w/w) for 1 week. Data are representative of three independent experiments. **(b)** Representative dot plots depicting cytokine and cytolytic granule production in gated CD8⁺ T cells of anti-CD4 mAb-treated B*57:01-Tg/PD-1^{-/-} mice. Mice received oral abacavir (ABC, 1% w/w) or a normal diet (vehicle) for 1 week. Data are representative of three independent experiments.

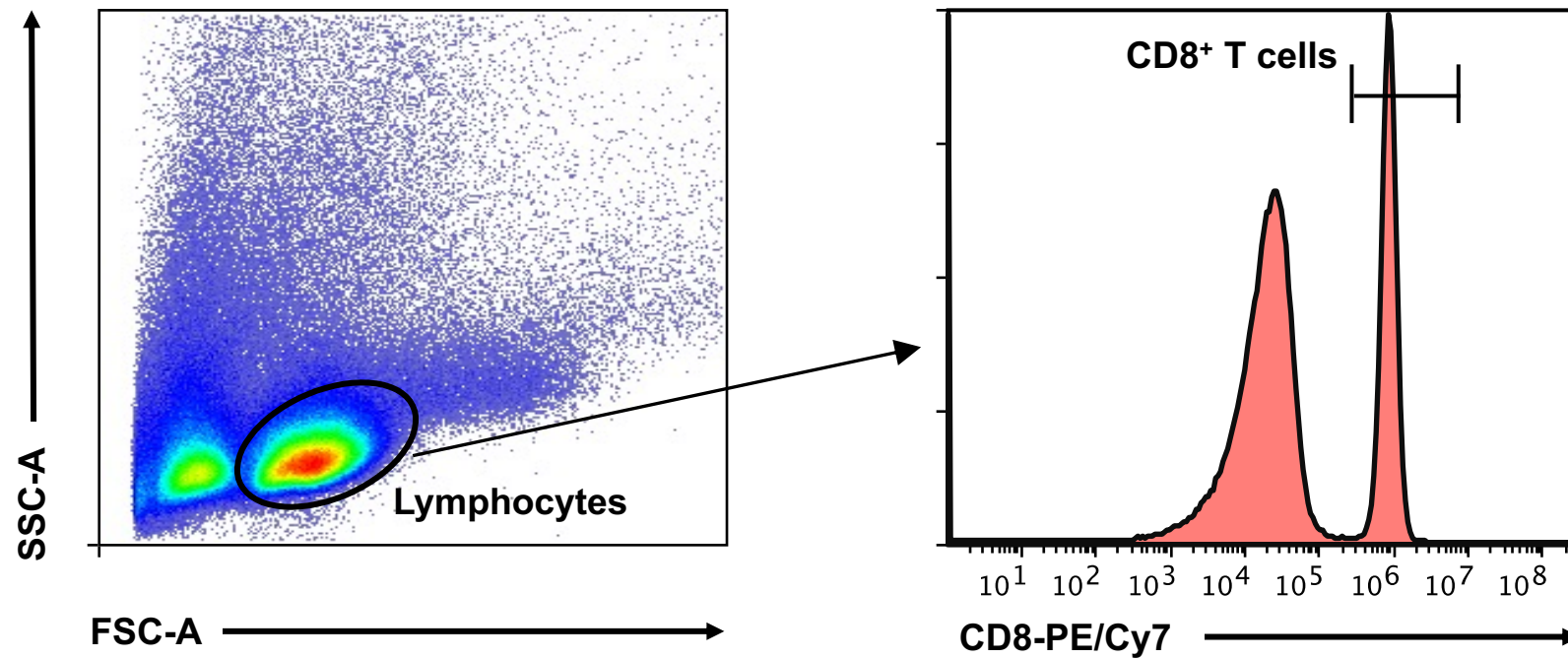
Anti-CD4 mAb

B*57:01-Tg/PD-1^{-/-}
(ABC)



Supplementary Figure 6 | CD8⁺ TCR repertoire in LNs of ABC-fed B*57:01-Tg/PD-1^{-/-} mice

2D heat maps showing the percentages from low (0%) to high (5%) of V β and J β usage and combinations of productive sequences in total CD8⁺ T cells. Data from two individual mice within a group of two independent experiments (N = 4) were collapsed prior to the analysis.



Supplementary Figure 7 | Gating strategies used for flow cytometry

Gating strategy for CD8⁺ T cells from lymph nodes and spleen for cell population analysis presented on Figs. 1b-c, 2a-b, 3a-c, and 5a-f, and Supplementary Figs. 2, 3, and 5.