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Supplemental Information

**CD94 Is Essential for NK Cell-Mediated Resistance
to a Lethal Viral Disease**

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Inventory

Supplemental Figures and Legends

Figure S1, related to Figure 3. Anti-NKG2 mAb 20D5HCmIgG1-Q blocks, but does not deplete NK cells *in vivo*.

Figure S2, related to Figure 4. Impaired NK cell control of virus loads in the absence of CD94 results in a defective CD8⁺ T cell response.

Figure S3, related to Figure 6. Surface staining of reporter cells.

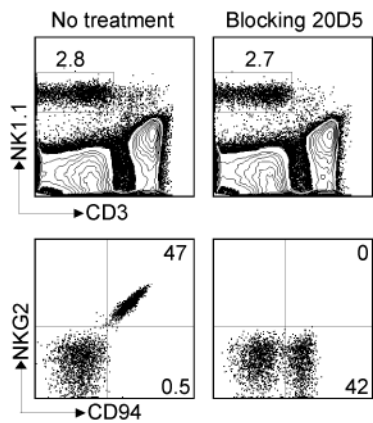


Figure S1. Anti-NKG2 mAb 20D5HCmIgG1-Q blocks, but does not deplete NK cells *in vivo*. Wild type B6 mice were treated i.p. with 150 μ g 20D5HCmIgG1-Q mAb in 500 μ l PBS. One day later, blood was obtained from untreated or treated mice and analyzed by flow cytometry. **Upper panel:** gated on total cells. **Lower panel:** gated on NK1.1+ CD3- NK cells.

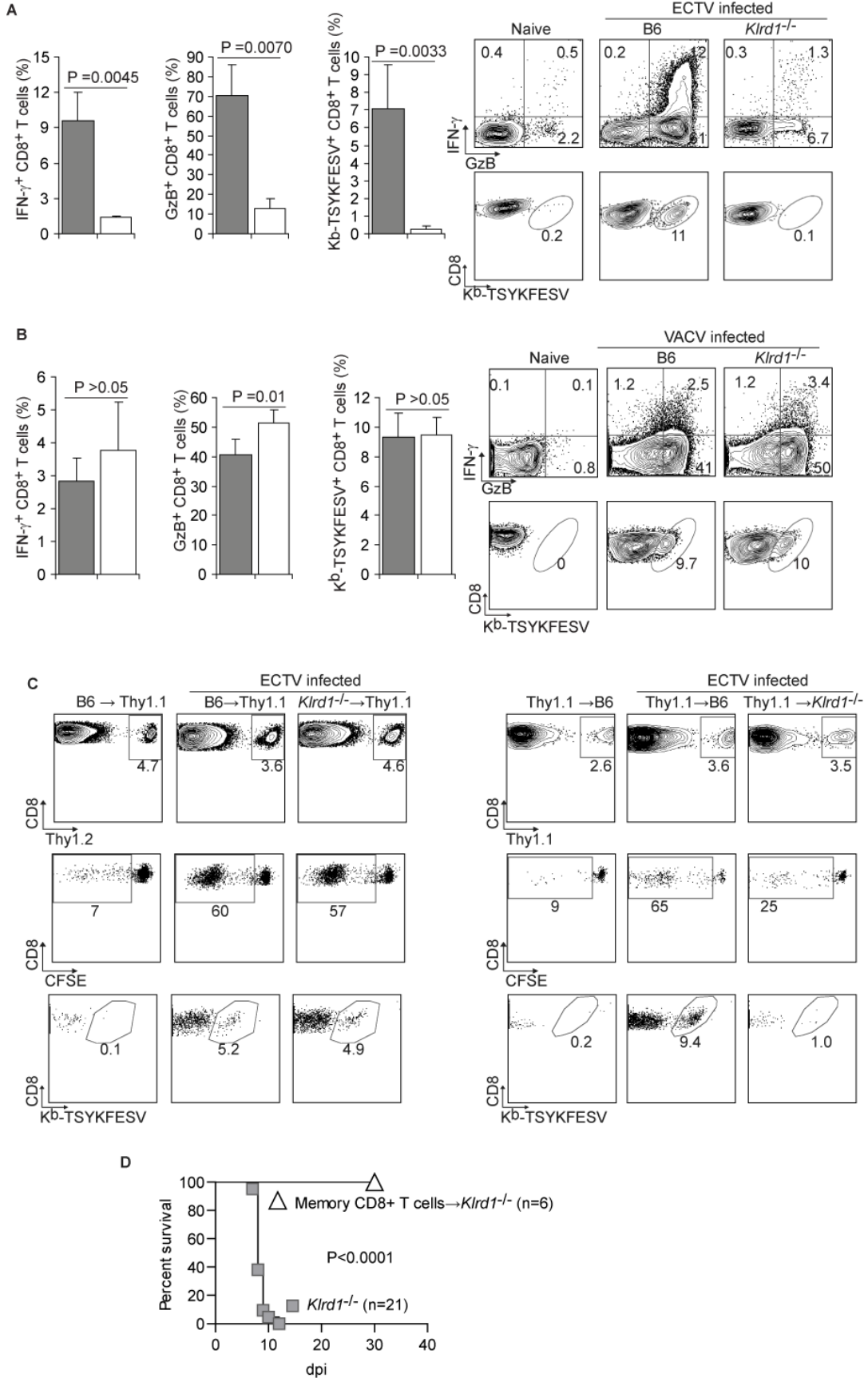


Figure S2. Impaired NK cell control of virus loads in the absence of CD94 results in a defective CD8⁺ T cell response. **A)** Wild type B6 or CD94-deficient mice were infected with ECTV in the footpad and the splenic CD8⁺ T cell responses were determined by flow cytometry 7 dpi. The column graphs on the right are the cumulative data for 3 experiments with 3-5 ECTV-infected mice/group. Parameters as indicated (gray columns, wild type B6 mice; white columns, CD94-deficient mice). Representative flow cytometry plots for infected and control uninfected mice as used to collect the data on the column graphs are shown on the right. **Upper plots:** IFN- γ and GzB following *ex vivo* re-stimulation with VACV-infected cells. **Lower panel:** surface staining with H2-K^b-TSYKFESV dimers. Plots are gated on CD8⁺ CD3⁺ cells. **B)** Wild type or CD94-deficient B6 mice were infected with VACV i.p. and the splenic CD8⁺ T cell responses were determined by flow cytometry 7 dpi. The column graphs on the right are the summary data for 5 ECTV-infected mice/group. Parameters as indicated (gray columns, wild type B6 mice; white columns, CD94-deficient mice). The flow cytometry plots on the right are from representative individual mice used to obtain the data on the column graphs. **Upper panel:** IFN- γ and GzB following *ex vivo* re-stimulation with VACV-infected cells. **Lower panel:** surface staining with H2-K^b-TSYKFESV dimers. Plots are gated on CD8⁺ CD3⁺ cells. **C)** Responses of adoptively transferred CD8⁺ T cells from wild type B6 or CD94-deficient mice into CD94-sufficient mice or CD94-deficient mice, as indicated. Total lymphocytes from naïve CD94-sufficient or CD94-deficient mice were labeled with CFSE, injected i.v. into Thy1.1 or Thy1.2 congenic mice. One dpi the recipient mice were infected with ECTV. The donor CD8⁺ T cell responses were determined in spleens 7 dpi. **Upper panels:** gated on total CD8⁺ cells. **Middle and lower panels:** gated on CD8⁺ cells from donor origin with gates shown in the upper panels. The data are representative from two experiments with three pooled mice/group. **D)** CD94-deficient mice adoptively transferred with magnetically purified CD8⁺ T cells from CD94-deficient VACV-immune mice or naïve CD94-deficient were infected with ECTV and survival was monitored.

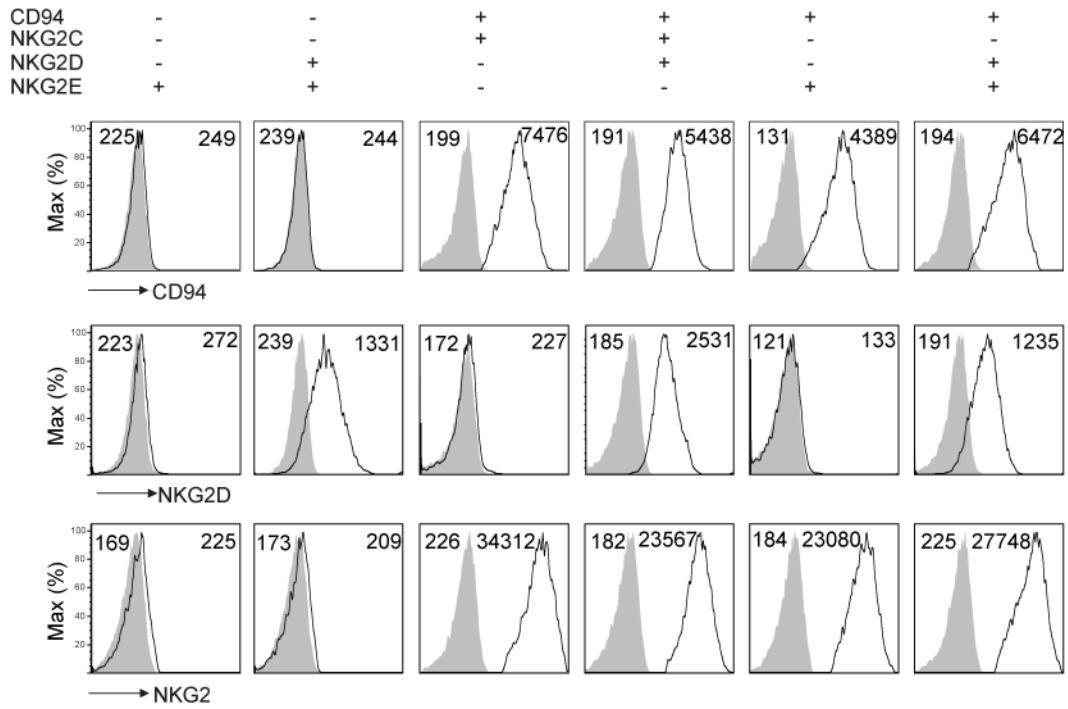


Figure S3. Surface staining of reporter cells. NFAT-GFP reporter cells expressing the indicated molecules were surface stained, as indicated, and analyzed by flow cytometry. Numbers indicated the mean fluorescence intensity of the nearest peak.