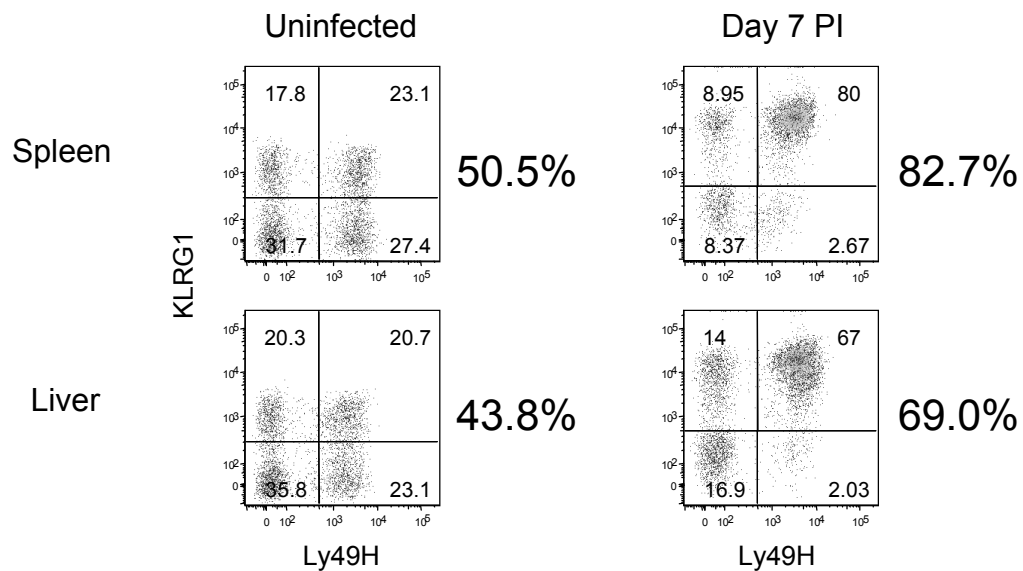
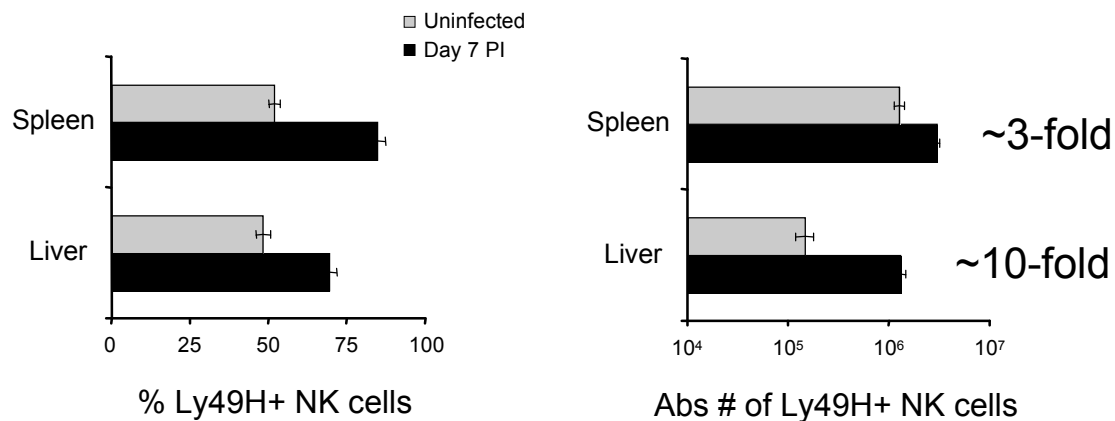


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

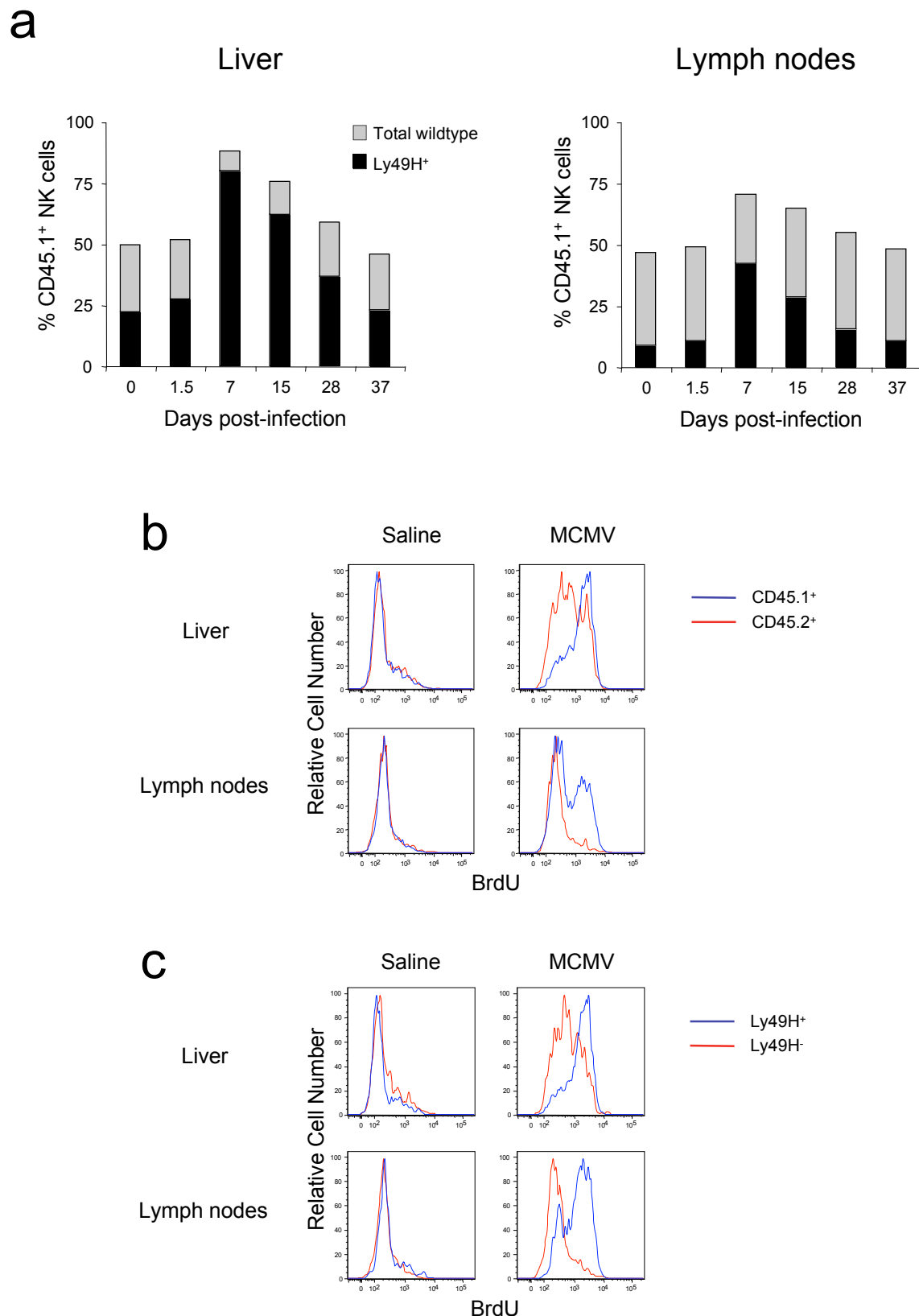
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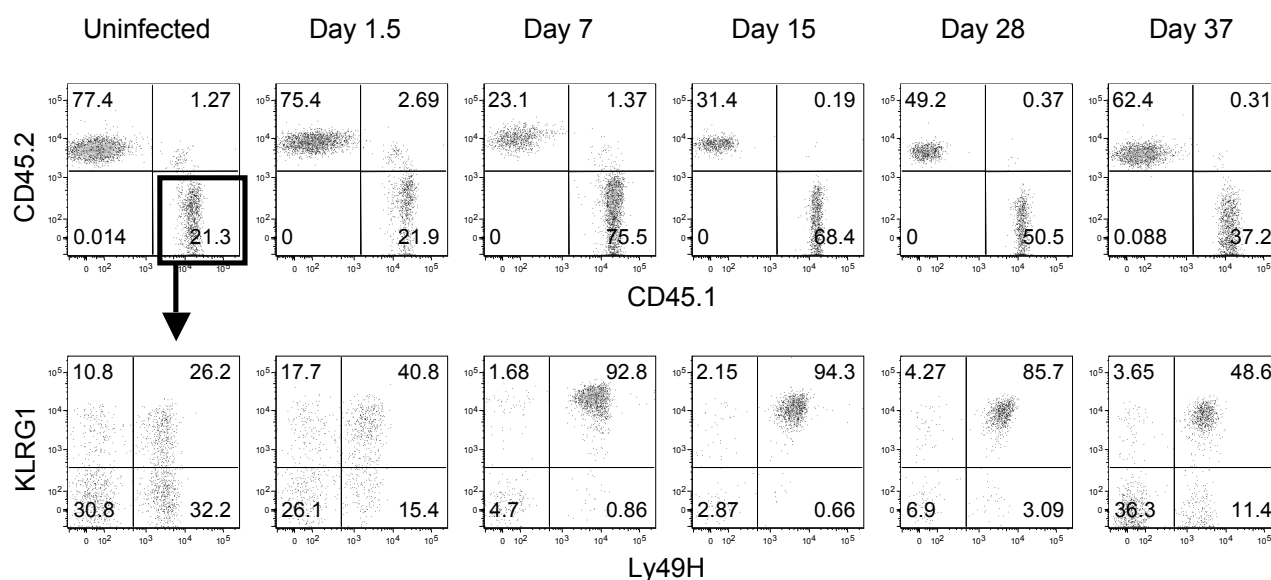
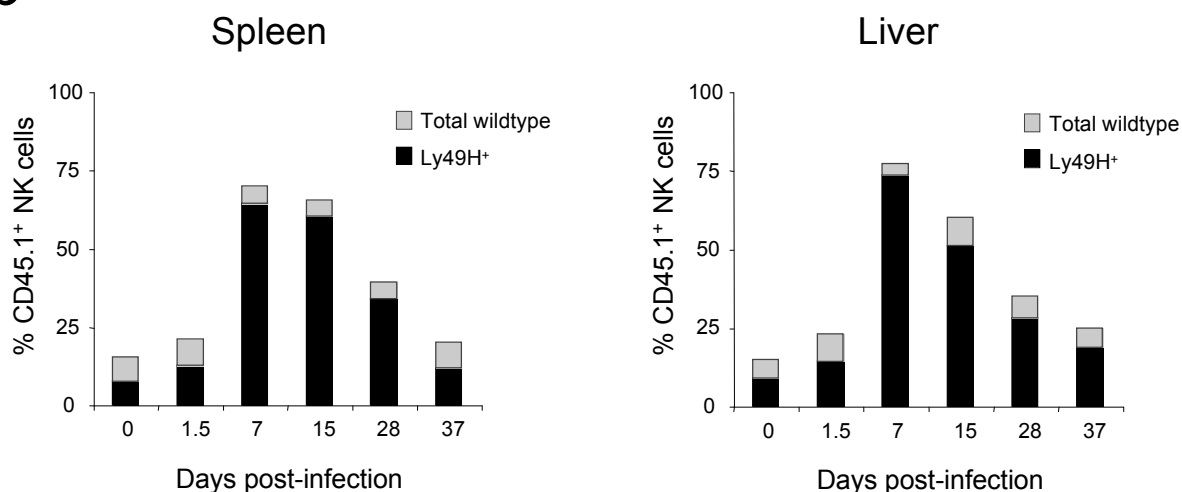
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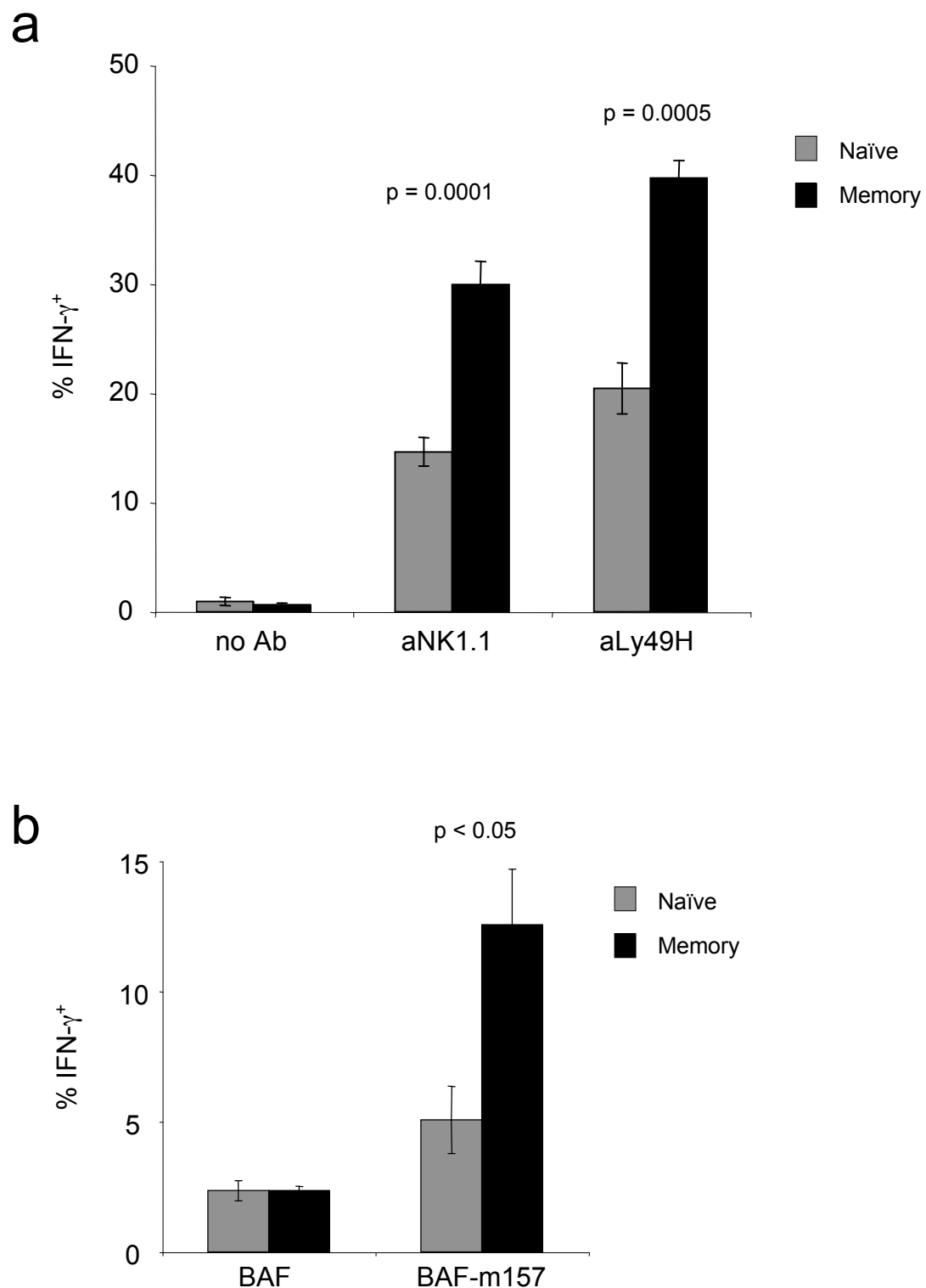
Supplementary Figure 1. Expansion of Ly49H⁺ NK cells in wild-type B6 mice during MCMV infection. **a**, Percentages of Ly49H⁺ NK cells in spleen and liver are shown for uninfected and MCMV-infected B6 mice (day 7 PI). **b**, Percentages (left graph) and absolute numbers (right graph) of Ly49H⁺ NK cells in uninfected or MCMV-infected B6 mice are shown and fold expansion was determined. Error bars display s.e.m. (n = 3-5). Data are representative of 5 experiments.



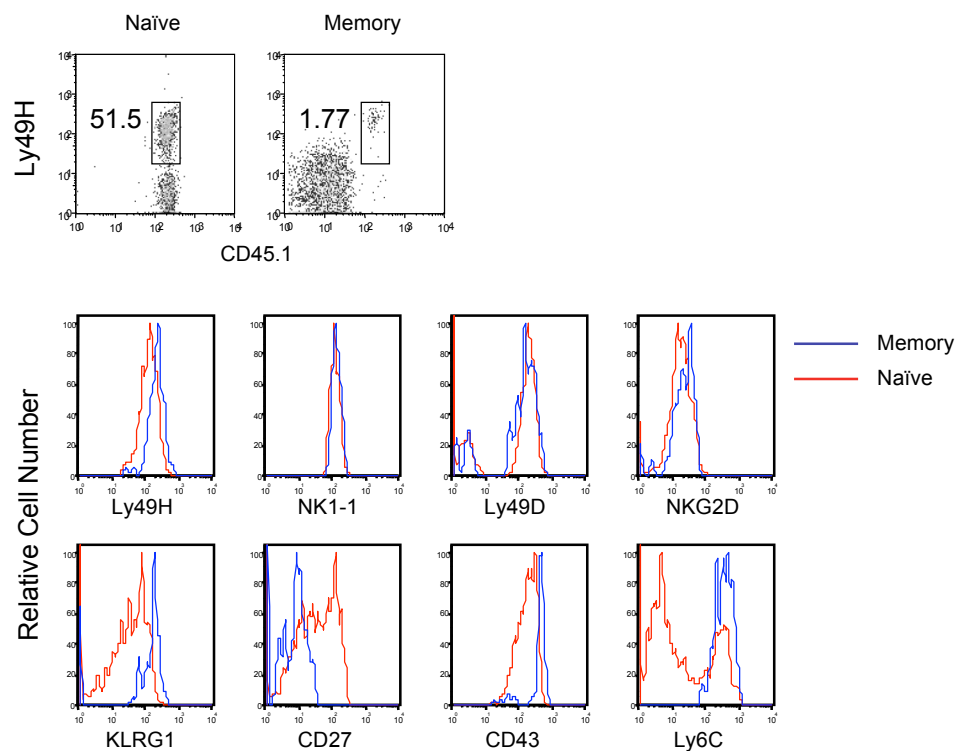
Supplementary Figure 2. Preferential expansion of wild-type but not DAP12-deficient NK cells in liver and lymph nodes during MCMV infection. Mixed bone marrow chimeric mice were generated containing a 1:1 mixture of wild-type (CD45.1⁺) and DAP12-deficient (CD45.2⁺) cells. Chimeric mice were infected with MCMV and NK cell responses measured in the liver and lymph nodes. **a**, Percentages of Ly49H⁺ NK cells within the total wild-type (CD45.1⁺) NK cell population from liver (left) and lymph nodes (right) following MCMV infection. **b**, BrdU incorporation (day 7 PI) was compared between wild-type (blue lines) and DAP12-deficient (red lines) NK cells in liver and lymph nodes. **c**, BrdU incorporation by Ly49H⁺ (blue lines) and Ly49H⁻ (red lines) NK cells within the wild-type NK cell population in liver and lymph nodes. Data are representative of 3 experiments with 3-5 mice per time point.

a**b**

Supplementary Figure 3. Preferential expansion of wild-type NK cells in 1:5 wild-type: DAP12-deficient chimeras during MCMV infection. Mixed bone marrow chimeric mice were generated containing a 1:5 ratio of wild-type:DAP12-deficient cells. Chimeric mice were infected with MCMV and NK cell responses measured. **a**, Upper, percentages of wild-type (CD45.1⁺) and DAP12-deficient (CD45.2⁺) NK cells (gated on total CD3⁺, NK1.1⁺ cells). Lower, Ly49H and KLRG1 on the wild-type NK cell population (CD45.1⁺). **b**, Percentage of Ly49H⁺ NK cells within the total wild-type (CD45.1⁺) NK cell population in spleen (left) and liver (right) following MCMV infection. Data are representative of 3 experiments with 3-5 mice per time point.



Supplementary Figure 4. Ex vivo stimulation of naïve and “memory” NK cells. **a**, “Memory” NK cells at day 50-70 PI were compared to naïve NK cells from uninfected B6 mice after stimulation with anti-NK1.1, anti-Ly49H, or no antibody. **b**, “Memory” NK cells at day 50-70 PI were compared to naïve NK cells from uninfected B6 mice after stimulation with Ba/F3 cells or m157-transduced Ba/F3 cells. The graphs show the percentages of Ly49H⁺ NK cells producing IFN-γ from 4 independent experiments with 2-3 mice in each group. Error bars display s.e.m. and p-values are shown.



Supplementary Figure 5. Phenotype of “memory” NK cells in the liver. 10^5 wild-type NK cells (CD45.1⁺) were transferred into DAP12-deficient mice (CD45.2⁺) and mice infected with MCMV. At 45 days PI, “memory” NK cells isolated from the liver were compared with liver NK cells from naïve mice for the expression of different cell surface markers.