

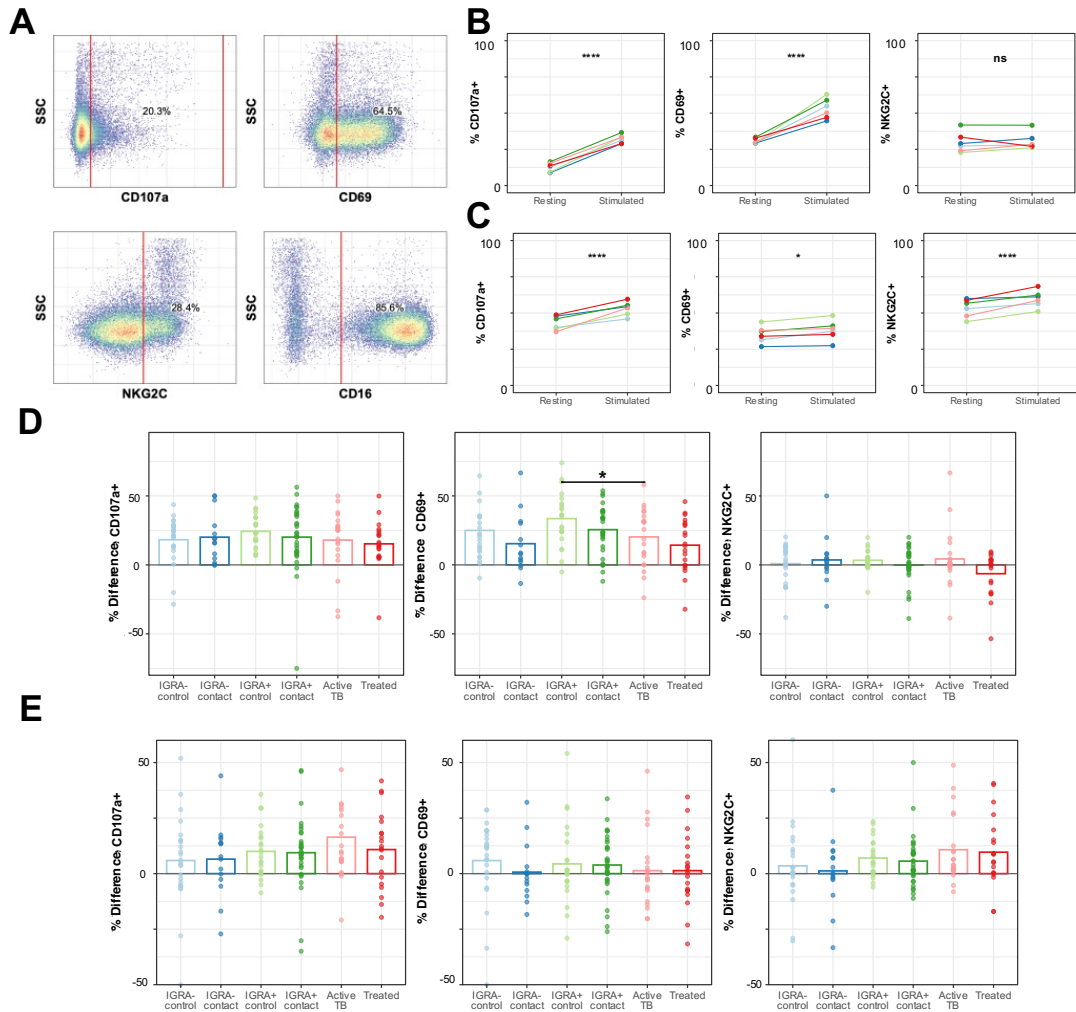


Fig. S1. CD56^{bright} and CD56⁻ NK cell response to K562 re-stimulation measured by CD69, CD107a, and NKG2C surface expression. (A) Representative flow plots of the percent positive gates for the markers CD69, CD107a, NKG2C, and CD16. (B) Overall results of activation assay for CD56^{bright} NK cells for each activation marker. Y-axis represents mean percent positive. P values calculated as a global paired Wilcoxon test including all clinical groups. Each clinical group is displayed separately indicated by line color. Same color legend as Figure 3. (C) Overall results of activation assay for CD56⁻ NK cells, as in panel B. (D) Percent difference (stimulated minus resting) of three activation markers in CD56^{bright} NK cells compared between clinical groups. Brackets represent Wilcoxon tests with unadjusted p values. (E) Percent difference (stimulated minus resting) of three activation markers in CD56⁻ NK cells compared between clinical group. Brackets represent Wilcoxon tests with unadjusted p values. * $p \leq 0.05$, *** $p \leq 0.0001$.

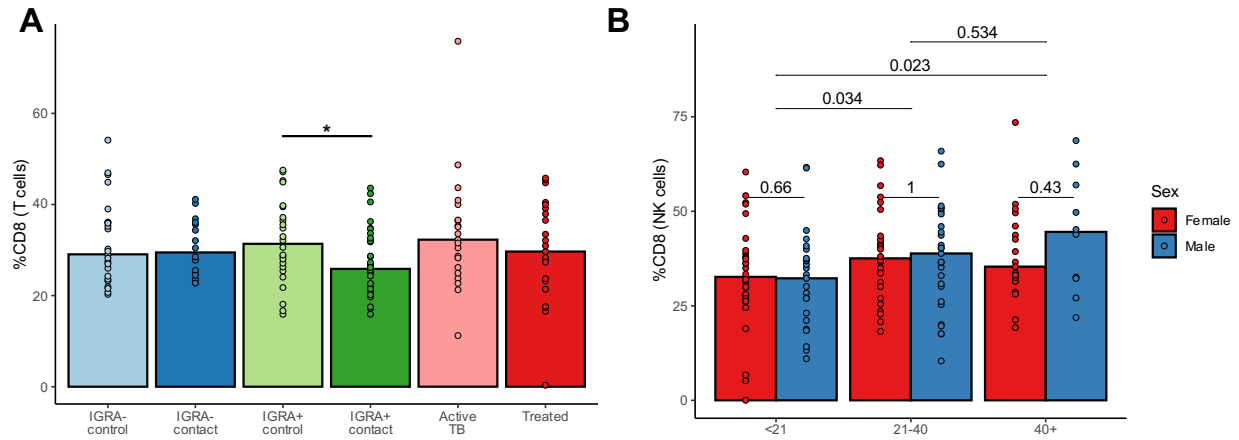


Fig. S2. CD8 α expression in T cells and NK cells stratified by age and sex. (A) Bar graph demonstrating frequency of T cells that are CD8 α positive compared between clinical groups. Brackets represent Wilcoxon tests. (B) Bar graph demonstrating frequency of CD8 α ⁺ NK cells stratified by age and sex. Color represents sex, with three age ranges displayed. Brackets represent Wilcoxon tests. * $p \leq 0.05$.

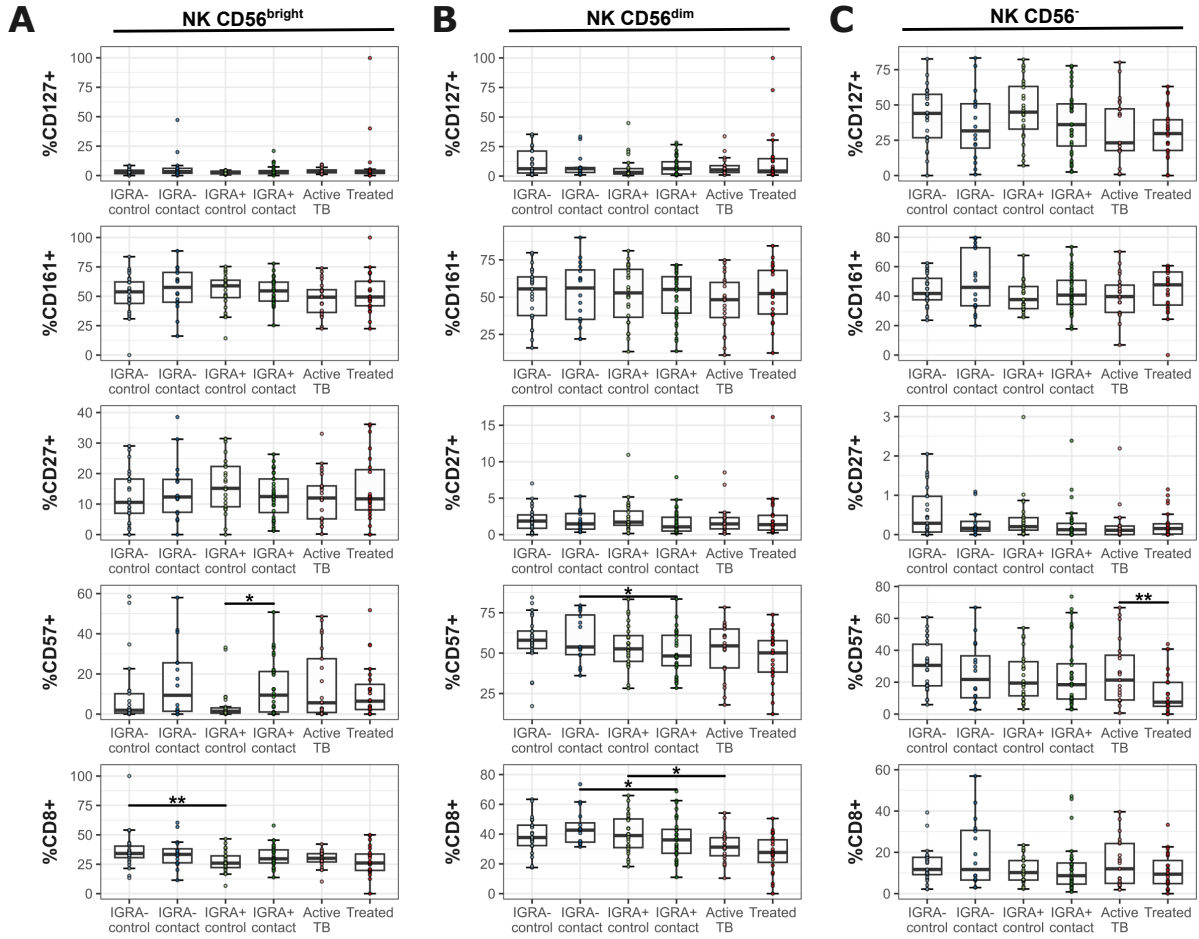


Fig. S3. Baseline surface expression for potential memory markers among NK cell subsets in ex vivo stained samples. Percent positive of five putative memory markers in (A) CD56^{bright}, (B) CD56^{dim}, and (C) CD56⁻ NK cells. Brackets represent Wilcoxon tests with unadjusted p values. *p ≤ 0.05, **p ≤ 0.01.

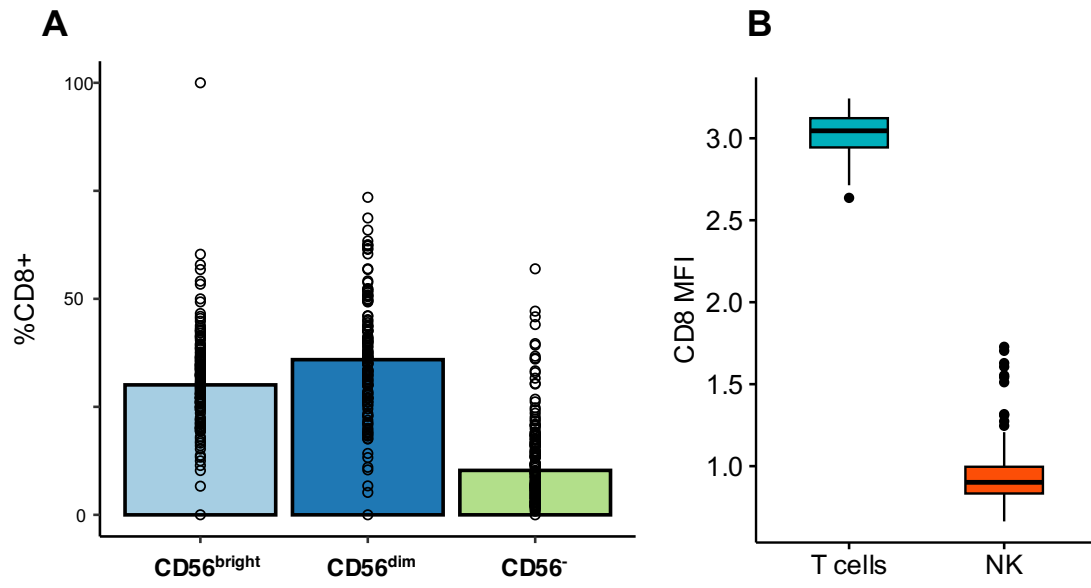


Fig. S4. Expression of CD8α among three NK cell subsets: CD56^{bright}, CD56^{dim}, and CD56⁻. (A) Median CD8α frequency across CD56-stratified NK cell subsets. (B) Boxplot of MFI values between CD8α⁺ NK cells versus CD8α⁺ T cells.

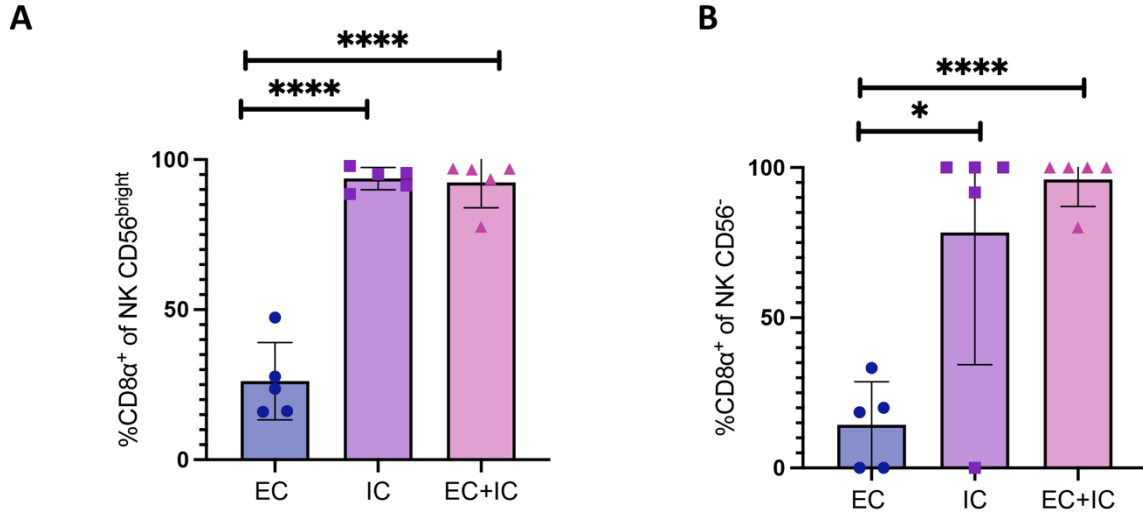


Fig. S5. Ubiquitous intracellular CD8α expression among CD56⁻ and CD56^{bright} NK cells. Percentage of CD8α⁺ cells in (A) CD56^{bright} and (B) CD56⁻ NK cells using extracellular antibody staining, intracellular antibody staining, and both combined. Brackets represent unpaired t tests. EC (extracellular/surface), IC (intracellular), and EC + IC (both extracellular and intracellular). *p<0.05, ***p<0.0001.

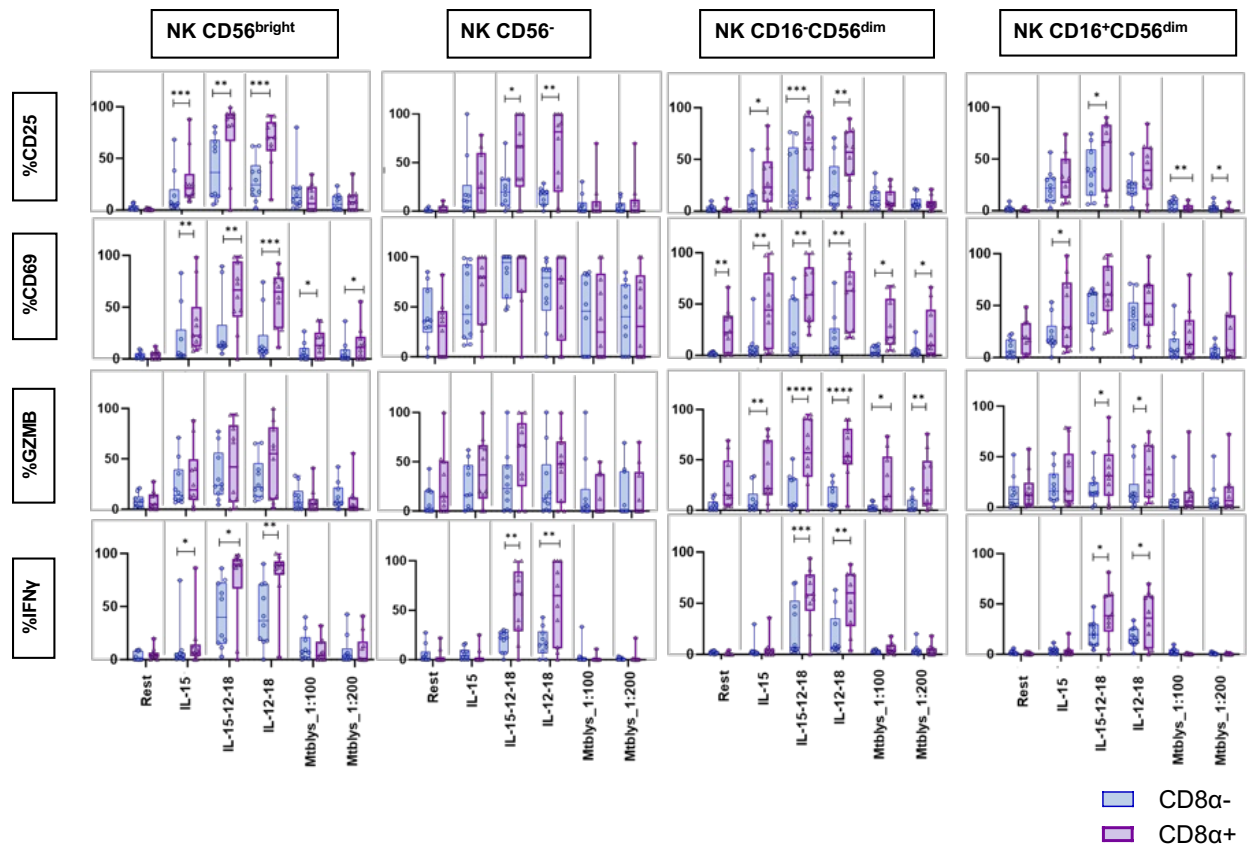


Fig. S6. Enhanced responsiveness of CD8 α ⁺ NK cell subsets after cytokine stimulation. NK cells were cultured for 15 hours in either complete media or supplemented with IL-15-Su, IL15-Su/12/18, IL-12/18, or MtbLys at dilutions of 1:100 and 1:200. Percent positive of CD25, CD69, granzyme B (GZMB) and Interferon gamma (IFN γ) in CD8 α ⁺ and CD8 α ⁻ CD56^{bright}, CD56⁻, and CD16^{+/+} CD56^{dim} NK cell populations measured by flow cytometry. *p ≤ 0.05, **p ≤ 0.01, ***p ≤ 0.001 ****p ≤ 0.0001

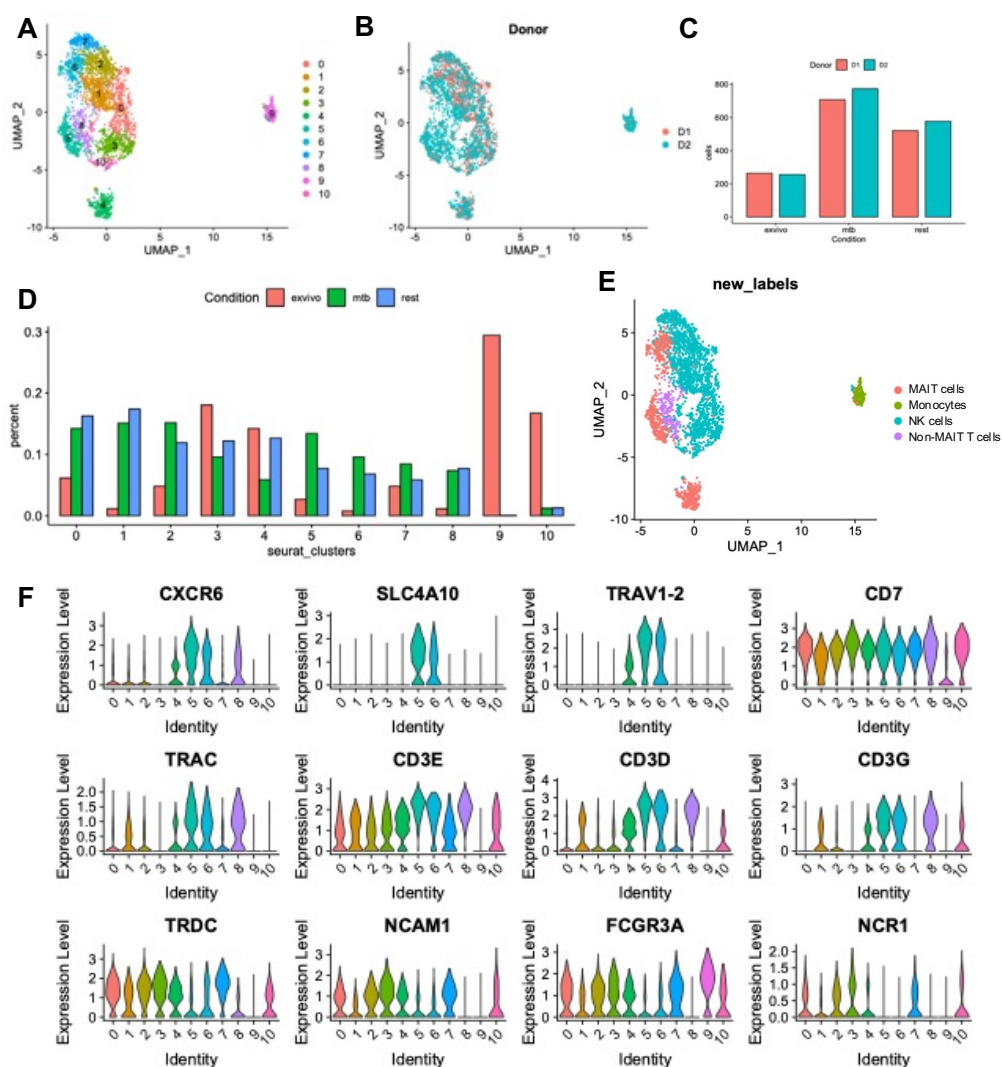


Fig. S8. CITE-seq clustering of sorted MAIT cells, iNKT, NK cells, and $\gamma\delta$ T cells in three stimulation conditions. (A) UMAP representation of Louvain clustering output. (B) Cells labeled by donor origin. (C) Bar graph of total cells per donor and condition. (D) Bar graph of total number of cells per cluster separated by condition. (E) Final annotation of clusters after merging of similar clusters. (F) Expression of select markers comparing original cluster identities.

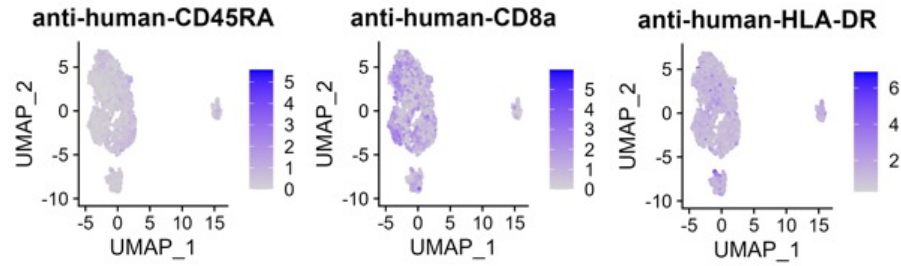
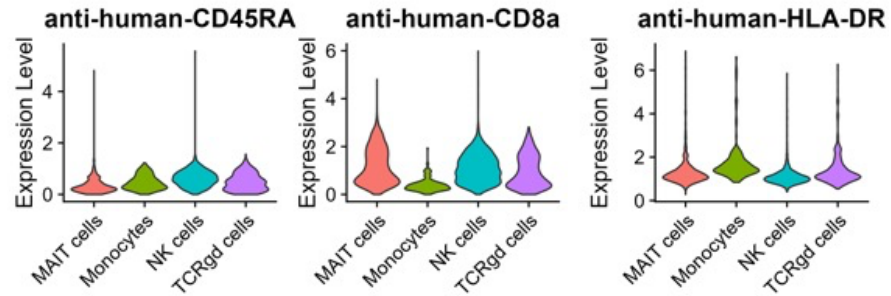
A**B**

Fig. S9. CITE-seq of innate lymphocytes analyzed by surface barcode antibody detection in annotated clusters of MAIT cells, iNKT, NK cells, and $\gamma\delta$ T cells. (A) UMAP representation of all cells colored by surface expression of antibody stated in the plot title. (B) Violin plot of the expression level of three selected markers in each cell subset after manual annotation.