eFigure 9: Persistence of transferred CTLs in secondary lymphoid organs and expression of phenotypic markers

(A) Gating strategy in the inguinal lymph nodes of a control mouse 7 days after transfer of CTLs. Cells were successively gated on single cells, viable cells, then based on CD4 and CD8 expression, and finally the distinction between endogenous and transferred CD8 T cells was made using the congenic marker CD45.1. The expression of different activation/differentiation markers by the latter cells was then studied. (B) Frequency of transferred CTLs within the CD8 compartment in the inguinal lymph nodes, the spleen and the cervical lymph nodes of mice treated with diluent (blue) or perforin inhibitor (red). (C-E) Expression of activation markers CD69, CD25, CD44 and CD62L by transferred HA-specific CTLs in inguinal lymph nodes (C) in the spleen (D), and cervical lymph nodes (E) of mice treated with diluent (blue) or perforin inhibitor (red). Data represent the mean and SEM of 3 independent experiments (n=10-11 mice per group) and the p-values were determined using two-way ANOVA with post-hoc Tukey HSD for multiple comparisons.