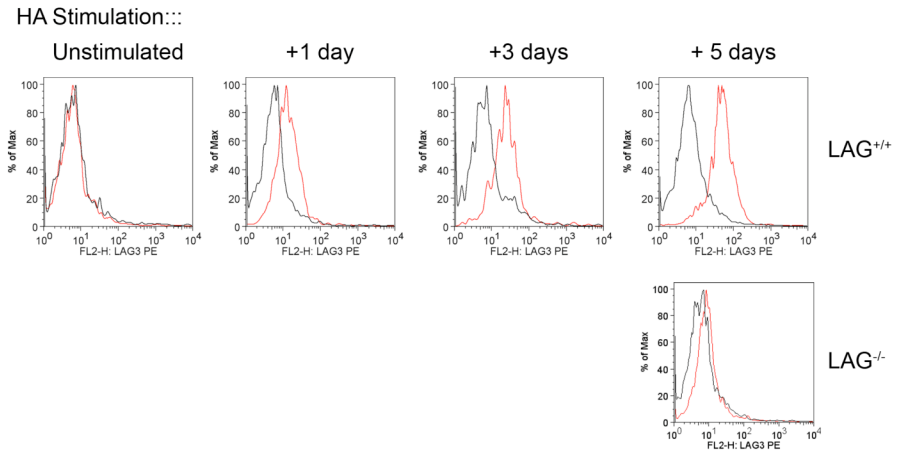
Figure S1 Grosso, et. al

A.



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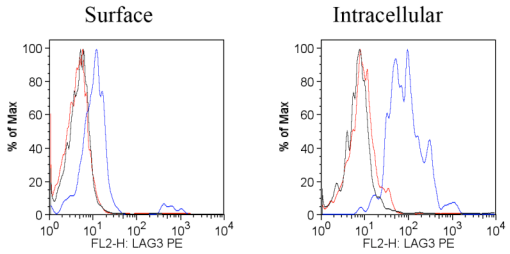
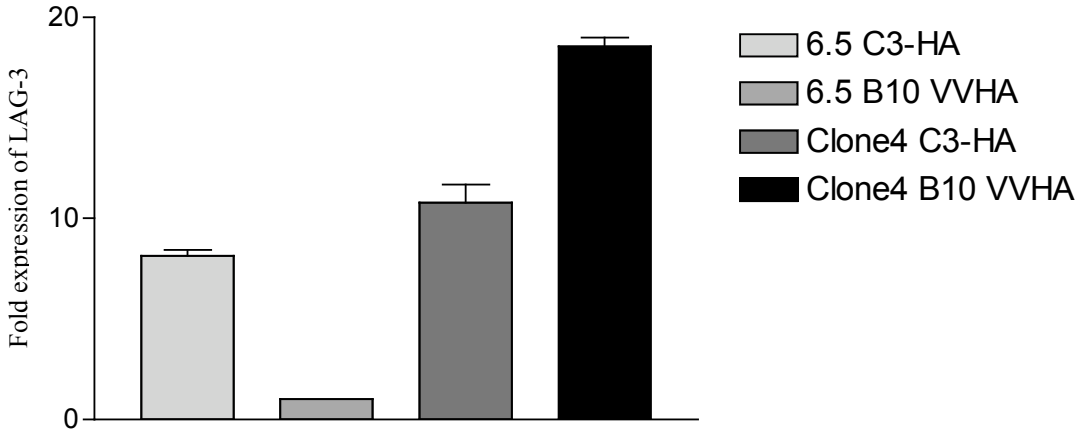
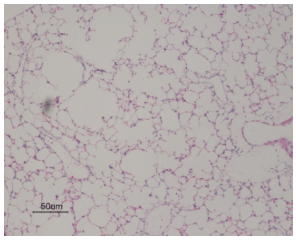


Figure S2 Grosso, et. al.



A.



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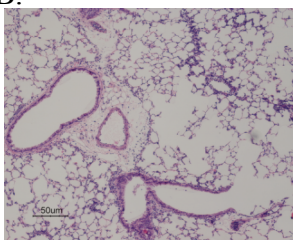
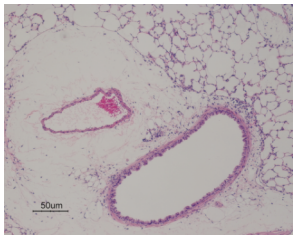


C.



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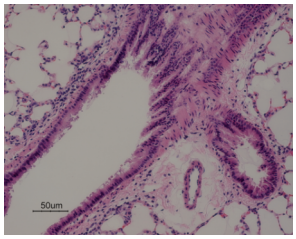

Figure S3. Grosso, et. al.

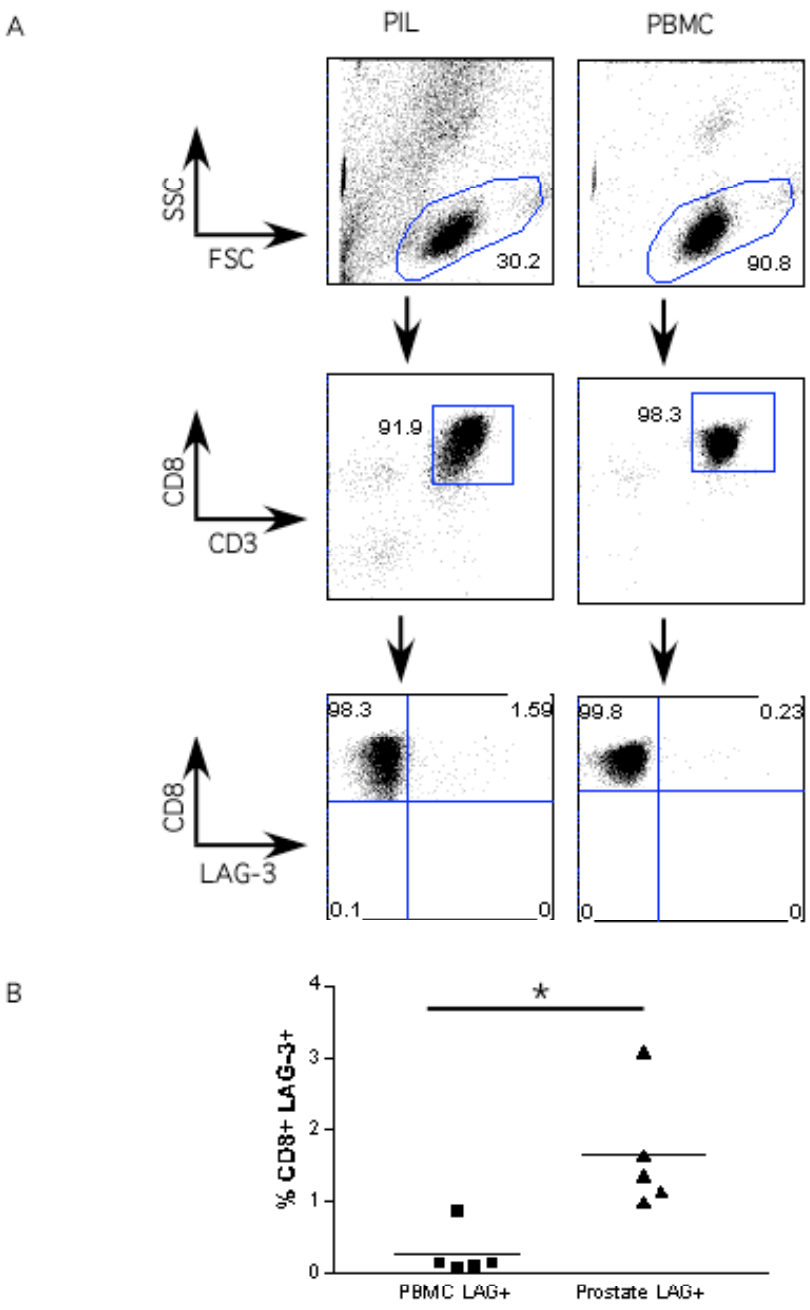

Figure S4. Grosso, et. al.

Supplemental Figure 1. In vitro expression of LAG-3 on activated Clone 4 CD8 cells. 2 x 10^5 purified Clone 4 CD8 cells were stimulated in the presence of irradiated APC + HA class I peptide (1μg/ml) for the indicated amount of time. Cells were then washed, stained for αCD8 and αLAG-3 (Red) or istoype control (Black) and analyzed.

Supplemental Figure 2. LAG-3 mRNA expression in CD8 T cells. 10^6 Clone 4 CD8 cells or 6.5 CD4 cells were adoptively transferred into C3-HA or VV-HA-immunized naïve mice. Expanded clonotypic cells were sorted from lungs of C3-HA mice and splenocytes of naïve mice using Thy1.1 and CD4 or CD8. Total RNA was purified and Real-time PCR for LAG-3 message was performed and normalized to 18s rRNA.

Supplemental Figure 3. Adoptively transferred Clone 4 CD8 cells accumulate in the lungs of C3-HA mice. Unfractionated 6.5 cells (B), Clone 4 (C), or Clone 4 LAG-$3^{-/-}$ (D) were transferred into C3-HA mice for 4 days. Lungs were harvested on day 4 and frozen sections were prepared. Control C3-HA mice (A) without adoptive transfer of cells are shown. Scale bar = 50μm.

Supplemental Figure 4. LAG-3 expression is detectable on human prostate infiltrating CD8 cells. CD8 T cells were isolated from peripheral blood and prostates from five patients that underwent radical prostatectomies according to procedures outlined in the Materials and Methods. Cells were stained with anti-CD3, anti-CD8, and anti-LAG-3 and analyzed on a FACsCalibur. *p=0.0094.