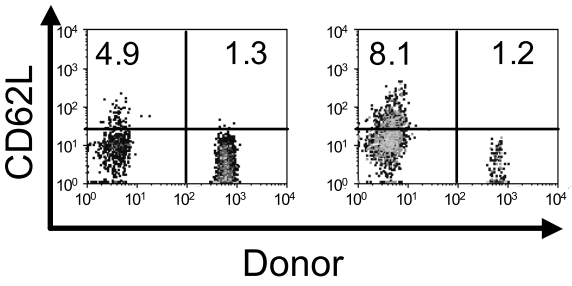
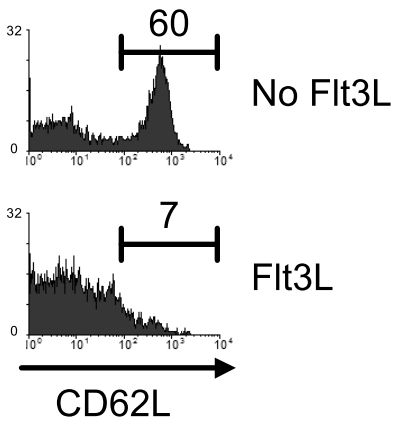



Supplementary Figure 1

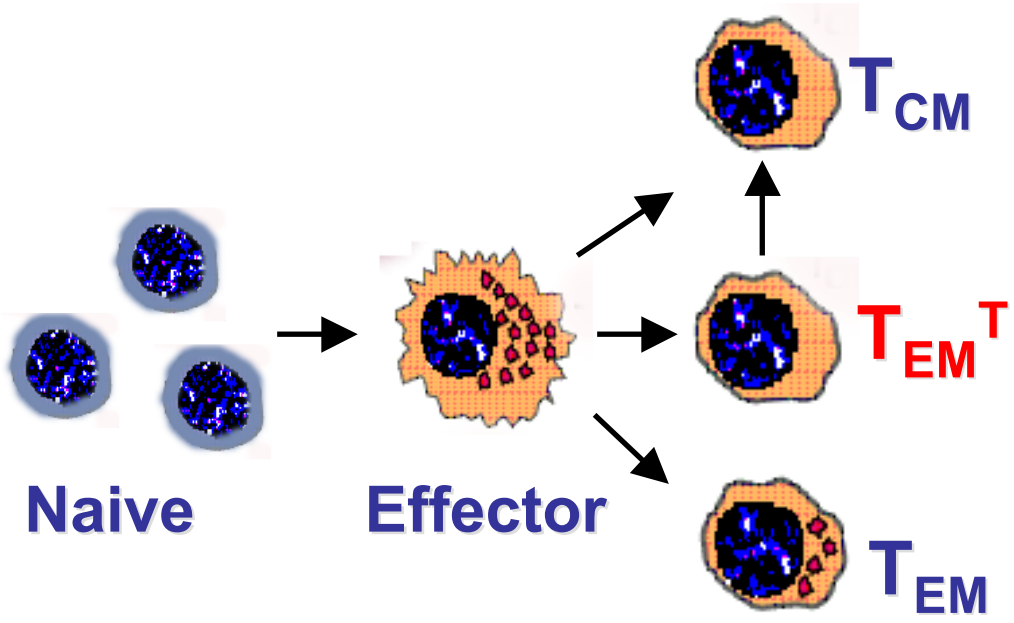
**Supplementary Figure 1** $T_{EM}$ do not convert to $T_{CM}$ following secondary challenge. CD45.2 B6 mice were infected i.v. with $1x10^6$ pfu of VSV-Indiana and 128 days later FACS-purified $CD62L^{lo}$ memory CD8 T cells were transferred into CD45.1 B6 mice. 1 day later mice were challenged with VSV-New Jersey. 107 days after transfer, the tetramer positive transferred cells were analyzed for CD62L expression in the spleen. Data shown are from gated tetramer positive CD8 T cells and are from two representative animals.



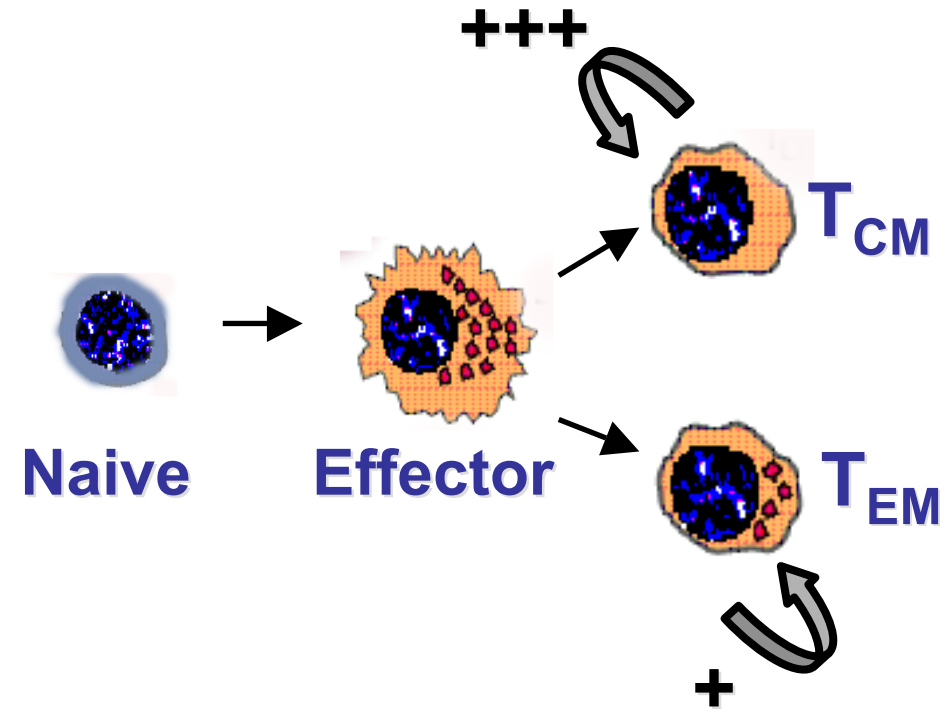

Supplementary Figure 2

**Supplementary Figure 2** Increasing DC numbers results in enhanced $T_{EM}$ generation. $1x10^5$ splenocytes from CD45.2 OT-I TCR transgenic mice were transferred into CD45.1 B6 mice, and infected with VSV-ova ($1x10^6$ pfu i.v.) 1 day later. Daily i.p. injections of FLT3-L (10ug) or PBS were given 4 days before infection and continued for 7 days. 67 days post infection the level of CD62L was examined on splenic OT-I T cells.

a




b




Supplementary Figure 3

**Supplementary Figure 3** Proposed model for the differentiation pathways of $T_{CM}$ and $T_{EM}$ cells. The model depicts the differentiation pathways of $T_{CM}$ and $T_{EM}$ cells generated from (a) high precursor frequency where naïve T cells after being activated generate primary effectors which differentiate into either $T_{EM}$ which are stable or into transitional $T_{EM}$ that have the capacity to convert to $T_{CM}$ or (b) low precursor frequency where following naïve T cell activation primary effectors are produced which differentiate into stable $T_{CM}$ and $T_{EM}$ lineages.