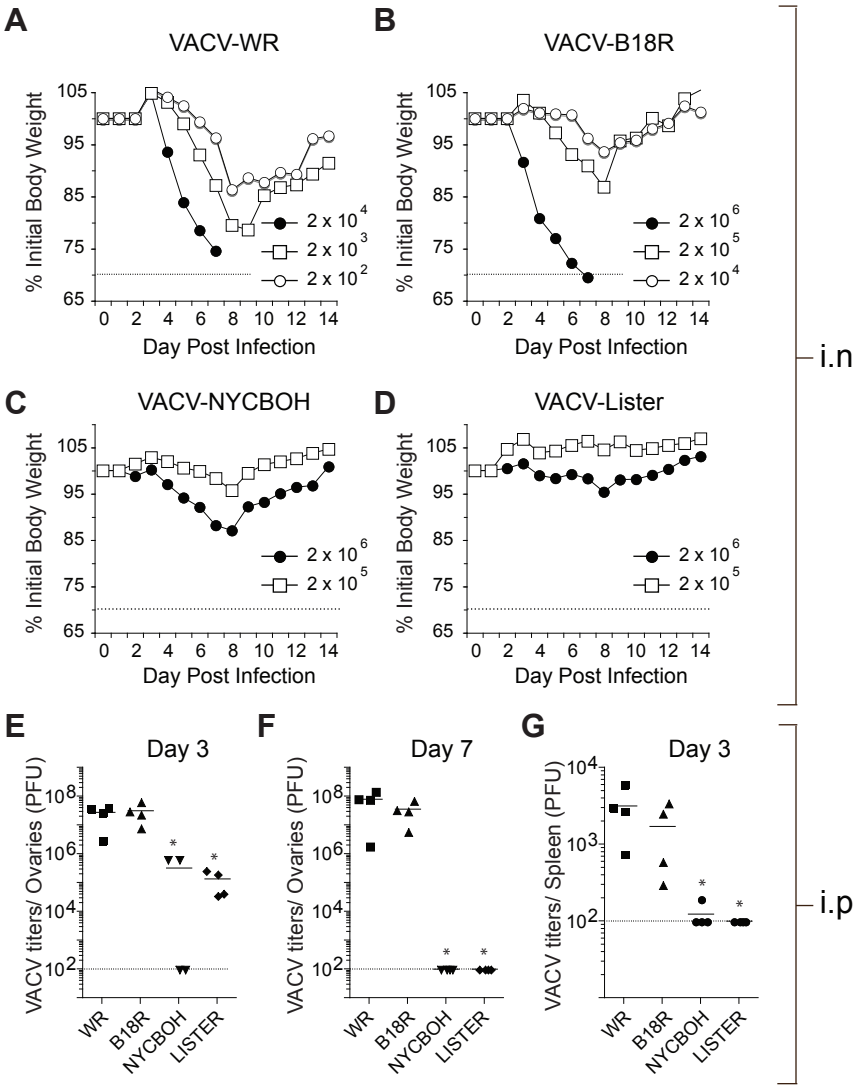
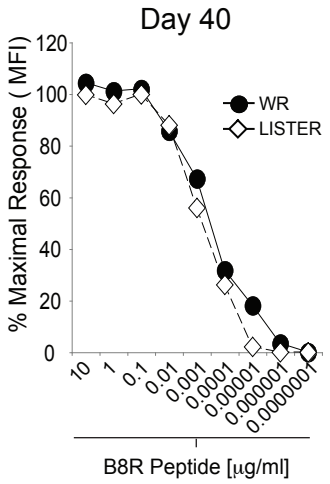
Supplementary Figure: 1



Supplementary Figure 1. Similar virulence of VACV strains in BALB/c mice compared to C57BL/6. (a-d) BALB/c mice were infected i.n. with VACV-WR (2 x 10^2-10^4 PFU/mouse), VACV-B18R (2 x 10^4-10^6 PFU), VACV-Lister (10^5 or 10^6 PFU), and VACV-NYCBOH (10^5 or 10^6 PFU) as indicated. Animals were weighed daily. Mean % of initial body weight. Results are mean number ± SEM for each group (n=4 mice/group) from one of two experiments. (e-g) BALB/c mice were infected i. p. with different strains of VACV (2 x 10^5 PFU/mouse). On indicated days post infection, ovaries (e and f) and spleens (g) were removed from individual mice and VACV-titers determined as described in methods. Results are mean number ± SEM for each group (n=4 mice/group) from one of two experiments. *****, $p < 0.05$ (VACV-WR vs VACV-B18R or VACV-Lister or VACV-NYCBOH).

Supplementary Figure: 2



Supplementary Figure 2. Reactivity of B8R-specific CD8 T cells in VACV-WR and Lister infected WT mice. Groups of WT mice were infected i.p with VACV-WR or Lister (2×10^5 PFU/mouse). Forty days post infection splenocytes were harvested and stimulated for 6 h with graded concentrations of B8R peptide as indicated. CD8 T cell reactivity was assessed by mean fluorescent intensity (MFI) for intracellular IFN-γ on a per cell basis. The MFI of cytokine-positive B8R-specific CD8 T cells were plotted against the peptide concentration used to stimulate the cells. Results are mean number ± SEM (n = 4 mice/group) from one experiment.