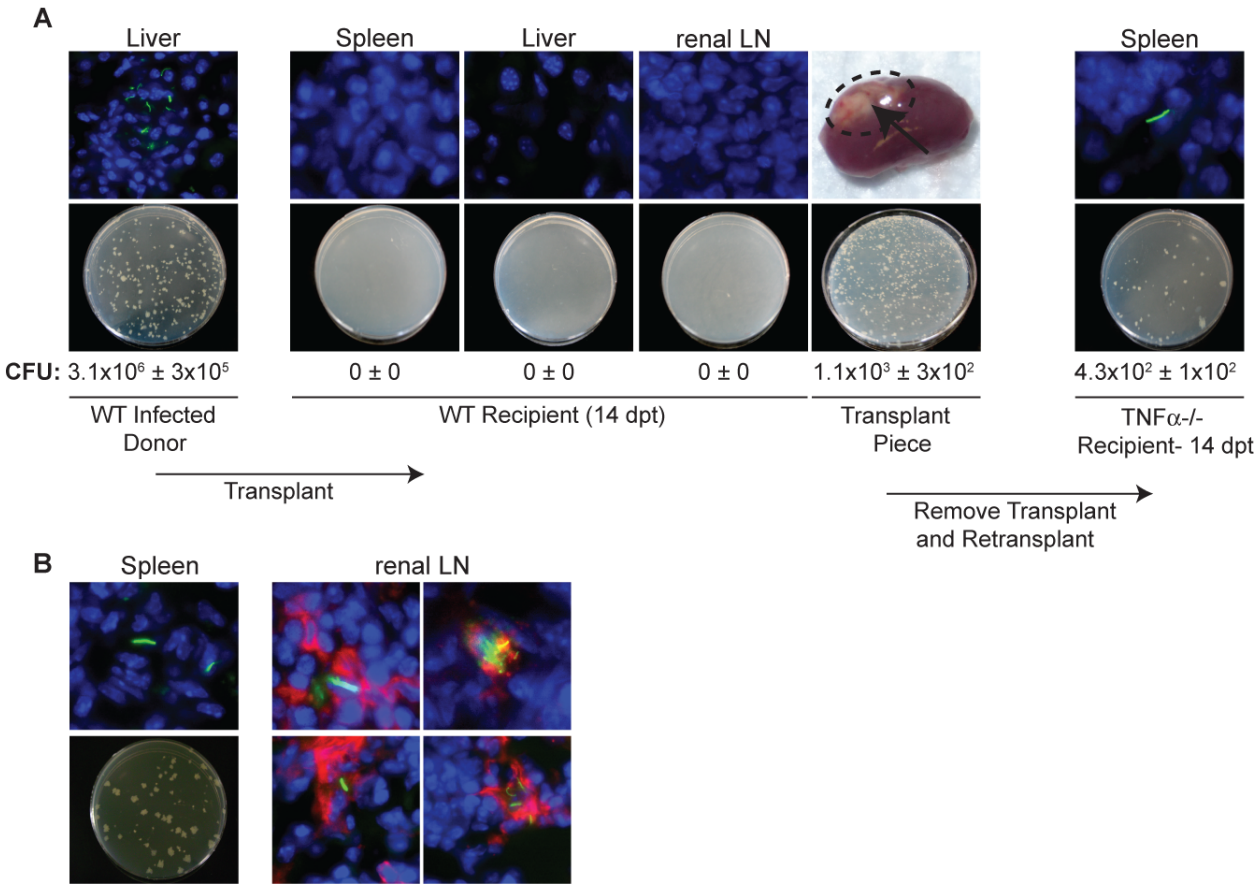
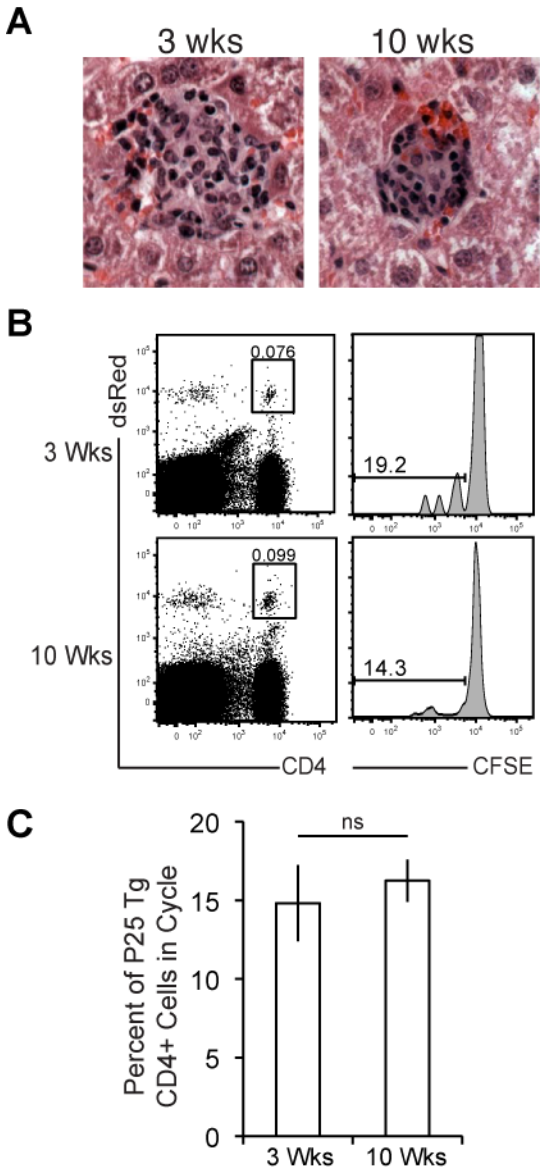


SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 1

BCG containment and dissemination following granuloma transplantation. A, Liver tissue containing viable BCG-induced granulomas (shown here from 3 week-infected mice) were transplanted underneath the kidney capsule of uninfected C57Bl/6 recipients. 14 days post transplant spleen, liver, draining renal LN and the transplanted piece were excised for microscopy and CFU. Both fluorescent microscopy (upper row of images) and CFU (lower row of bacteria plates with corresponding values below) showed no BCG dissemination into the spleen, liver or draining renal LN by 14 days post transplant. However, viable BCG was

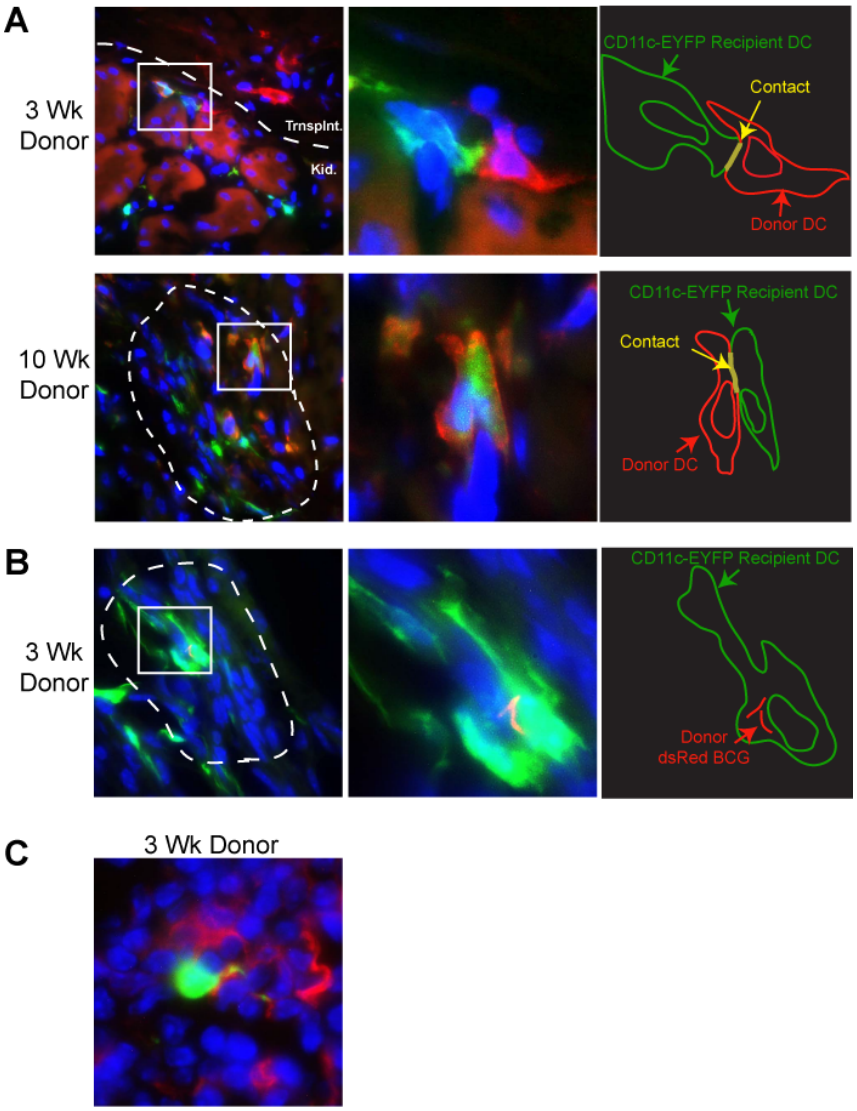
maintained and contained within the transplanted piece at 14 days post transplant. Transplanted liver piece was removed after 14 days and retransplanted into a TNFα-deficient recipients. 14 days later viable, disseminated GFP-BCG was detected in the spleen of the TNFα-deficient recipient. B, Liver tissue, containing granulomas from 3 (upper images) and 10-week (lower images) mycobacterial infection of Rag-deficient mice were transplanted underneath the kidney capsule of uninfected C57Bl/6 recipients. Four weeks after transplant spleen and draining renal lymph nodes were removed. Disseminated BCG was found in the spleen by fluorescent microscopy (upper image) and CFU (lower image of bacteria plate). Frozen tissue sections were stained with CD11c (red) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). GFP-BCG rods (green) were exclusively found in CD11c+ (red) cells, suggesting that DCs play a role in the dissemination of mycobacteria from the granuloma. All fluorescent images were digitally magnified from original 1000× magnification.



SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 2

Proliferation of Mycobacteria-specific Ag85B CD4$^+$ T cells after transplant of acutely and chronically *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strain mc^{2}6020-infected liver. C57Bl/6 mice were infected with Mtb mc^{2}6020 for 3 and 10 weeks. A, H&E staining of formalin fixed liver tissue showing 3 and 10 week Granulomas (images taken at 400× magnification). B, *Left column,* Adoptively transferred Tg T cells in dRLN were identified by CD4$^+$dsRED$^+$ gating. *Right column*, CFSE dilution histogram from Tg CD4+ T cell gate. C, Plots show average percent of

dsRED Ag85B $CD4^+$ T cells in cycle. Each time point has 4 mice per group. Error bars represent SEM and statistical significance between groups shown in graph.



SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 3

Contact between donor CD11c+ cells and recipient CD11c+ cells. A & B) 3 and 10-week BCG-infected colorless liver piece transplanted under the kidney capsule of a CD11c-EYFP recipient. A, Kidney sections show cellular contact between donor $CD11c^{+}$ cells (red) and recipient $CD11c^{+}$ cells (green/orange). B, Two dsRED BCG rods inside recipient CD11c-$EYFP^{+}$ cell in 3 week infected donor granuloma 7 days post transplant. Images in far left column of A & C taken at 600x magnification and images in middle column digitally magnified from 1000x images. C, 3 week BCG infected CD11c-EYFP liver piece transplanted under the kidney capsule

of a colorless recipient. CD11c-EYFP^{+} cells from acute transplants in the renal draining lymph node in contact with resident CD11c^{+} cells (red).