Figure S1. Experimental gating strategy for NK and T cell subsets and frequencies of NK cell subsets within cohort subgroups. (A) For all FACS experiments performed on total PBMCs, the following gating strategy was applied: (1) Lymphocytes were identified by sideward (SSC) and forward scatter (FSC) parameters. (2) Doublet discrimination gating was performed by plotting FSC-area (FSC-A) versus FSC-height (FSC-H) and excluding cells with disproportionate cell size as indicated. (3) Dead cells were excluded by staining with a fixable viability dye. Only living cells were used for further analysis. For analysis of NK cells, we first excluded T cells by gating on CD3- lymphocytes only (4), followed by exclusion of CD7- cells (5). These cells were then used to define CD56bright, CD56dim and CD56neg NK cells, as indicated in (6) T cells were identified by gating on CD3+ lymphocytes only (4), followed by CD4 and CD8 gating (7). CD4+ and CD8+ T cells were further divided into naïve (N), central memory (CM), effector memory (EM) and terminally-differentiated effector memory (EMRA) subsets, based on their expression of CD27 and CD45RA (8 and 10). Double-negative (DN) CD4+ and CD8+ T cells were determined by CD27 and CD28 gating (9 and 11). (B) Frequencies of CD56bright, CD56dim and CD56neg NK cells – as determined by FACS analysis in total PBMCs – are shown in a cohort of HDs >60 years of age stratified as CMV EBV- (n=11/11), CMV EBV+ (n=21/24), CMV EBV- (n=6/6), and CMV EBV+ (n=12/14). * ps0.05, ** ps0.005, *** ps0.005, **** ps0.0005.