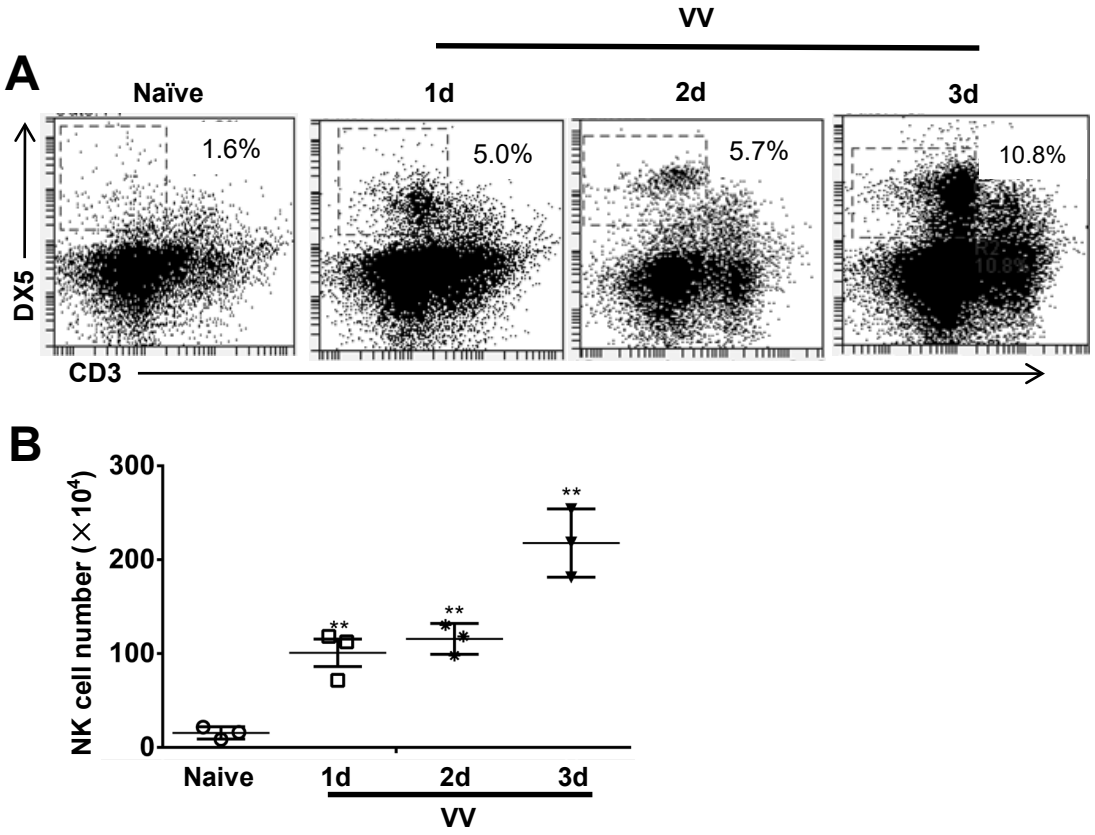
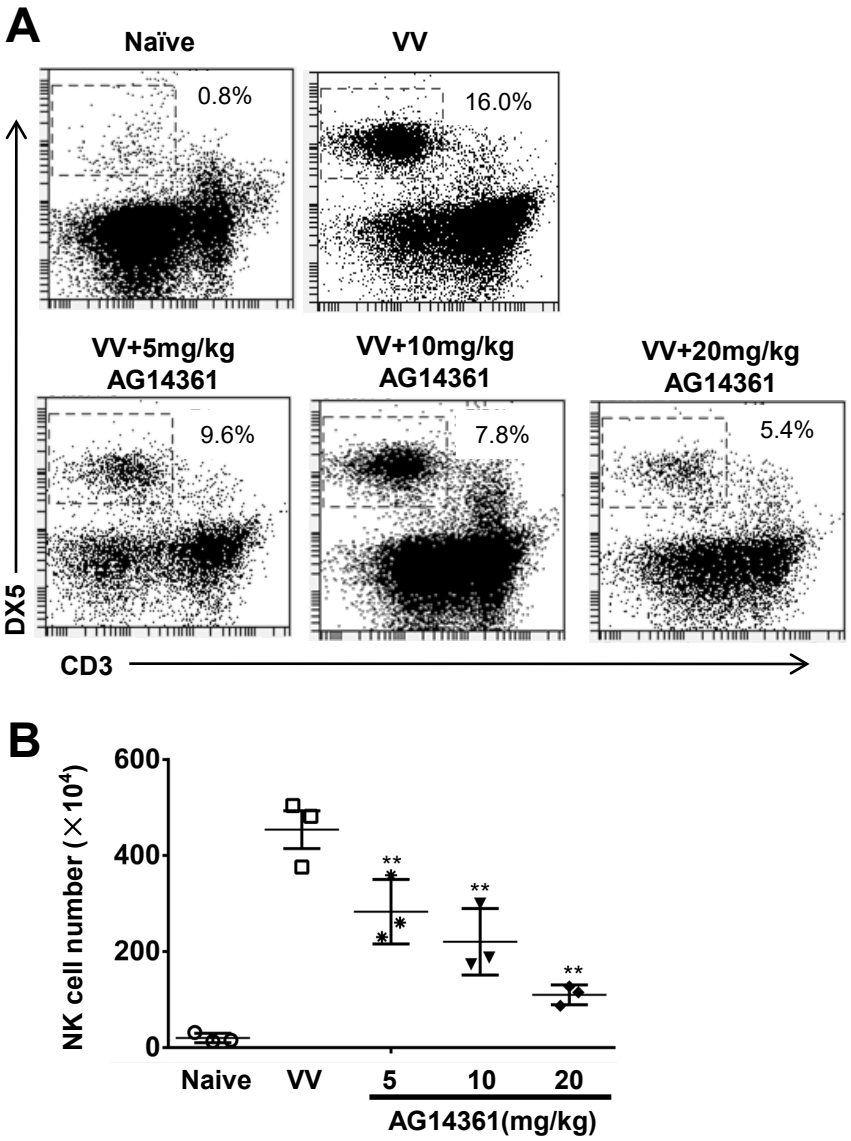


Supplemental Figure 1. NK cell recruitment in response to intraperitoneal VV infection. C57BL/6 mice were infected with VV (5 x10^6 pfu, i.p.). Naïve mice were used as control. At 1, 2, 3 days after infection, peritoneal fluid was harvested and assayed for $DX5^+CD3^-$ NK cells by flow cytometry. (**A)** FACS plots showing percentages of $DX5^+CD3^-$ NK cells in the peritoneal fluids**. (B)** The mean absolute NK cell numbers ± SD are shown (n = 3). **P < 0.01, two-tailed Student's t test.



Supplemental Figure 2. Inhibition of PARP-1 activity suppresses NK cell migration to intraperitoneal VV infection. C57BL/6 mice were either treated with PARP-1 inhibitor AG14361 (5, 10, or 20 mg/kg, i.v.) or PBS, and subjected to infection with VV (5 x10^6 pfu, i.p.). Naïve mice were used as control. Three days later, peritoneal fluid was harvested and assayed for $DX5^+CD3^-$ NK cells by flow cytometry. (**A)** FACS plots showing percentages of $DX5^+CD3^-$ NK cells in the peritoneal fluids**. (B)** The mean absolute NK cell numbers ± SD are shown (n = 3). **P < 0.01, two-tailed Student's t test.