

Movie 1. Direct interaction between OT-I T cells and MVA GFP infected DC

Movie shows intravital two-photon imaging of popliteal LN 7 hours after MVA OVA GFP footpad infection. Mice received naïve, ubiquitin-tdTomato expressing OT-I T cells, 24 hours prior to infection. In this movie directly infected DC (MVA OVA GFP) interacts with arrested OT-I T cells. This movie is representative from one of ten similar experiments.

Movie 2. OT-I and OT-II T cells do not co-arrest after MVA OVA infection

Movie shows intravital two-photon imaging of popliteal LN 3-4 hours after MVA OVA footpad infection. Mice received naïve, labeled OT-I, OT-II and polyclonal CD4⁺ T cells, 24 hours prior to infection. OT-II and CD4⁺ T cells do not arrest at OT-I T cell cluster. This movie is representative from one of ten similar experiments.

Movie 3. OT-I and OT-II T cells do not co-arrest after OVA and LPS immunization

Movie shows intravital two-photon imaging of popliteal LN 4-5 hours after OVA and LPS footpad immunization. Mice received naïve, labeled OT-I and OT-II T cells 24 hours prior to infection. Arrested OT-I or OT-II T cells form separated homogenous clusters. OT-I cells only briefly interact with OT-II cluster and *vice versa*. This movie is representative from one of five similar experiments.

Movie 4. OT-I and OT-II T cells do not co-arrest after VV OVA infection

Movie shows intravital two-photon imaging of popliteal LN 10-11 hours after VV OVA footpad infection. Mice received naïve, ubiquitin-tdTomato expressing OT-I T cells and ubiquitin-GFP expressing OT-II T cells, 24 hours prior to infection. OT-I T cells and OT-II T cells form separated clusters. OT-I T cells arrest close to the LN capsule (SHG signal), whereas OT-II T cells arrest in deeper LN areas. This movie is representative from one of five similar experiments. SHG: Second harmonic generation.