

Figure S1. Gating strategy for 293T-Lenti-X.

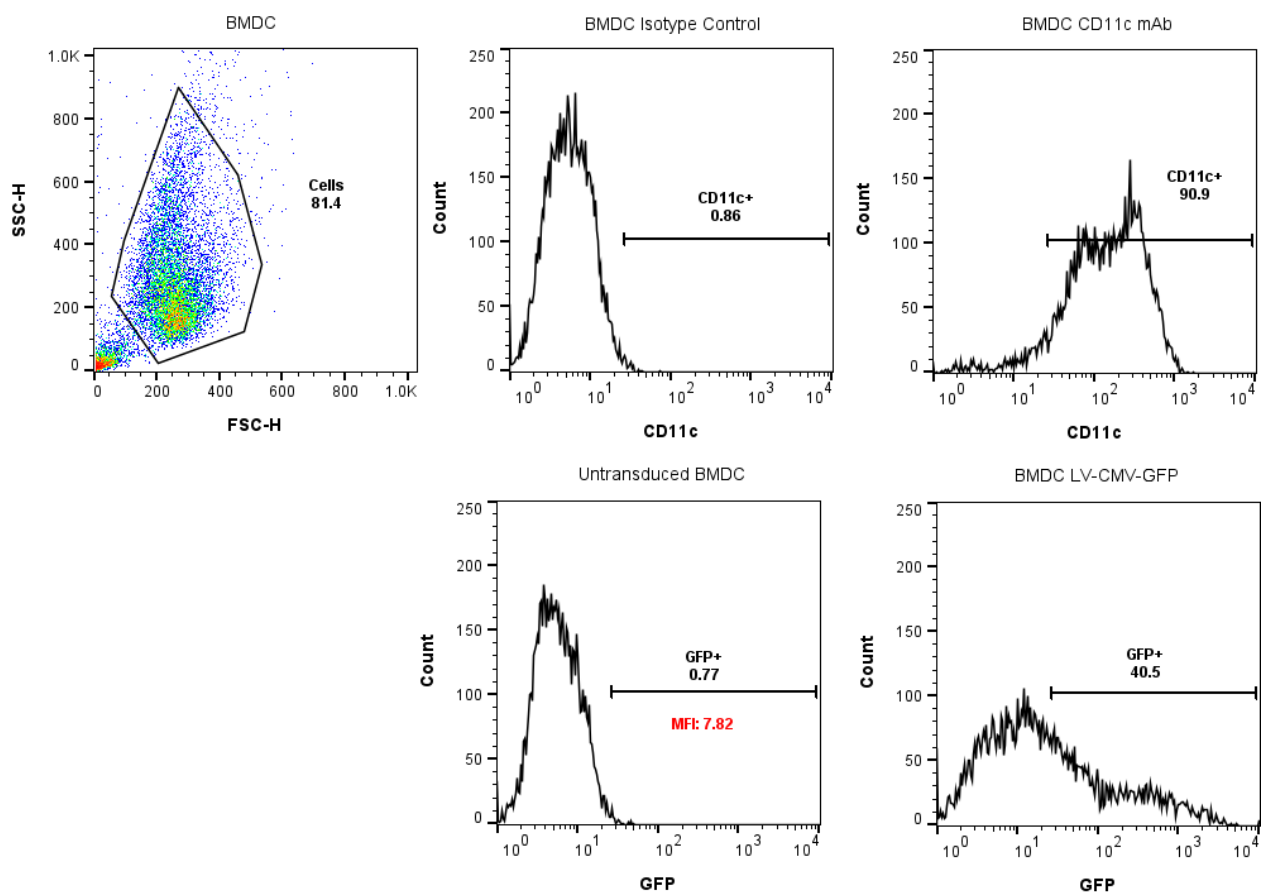


Figure S2. Gating strategy for Mouse Bone Marrow Derived DCs.

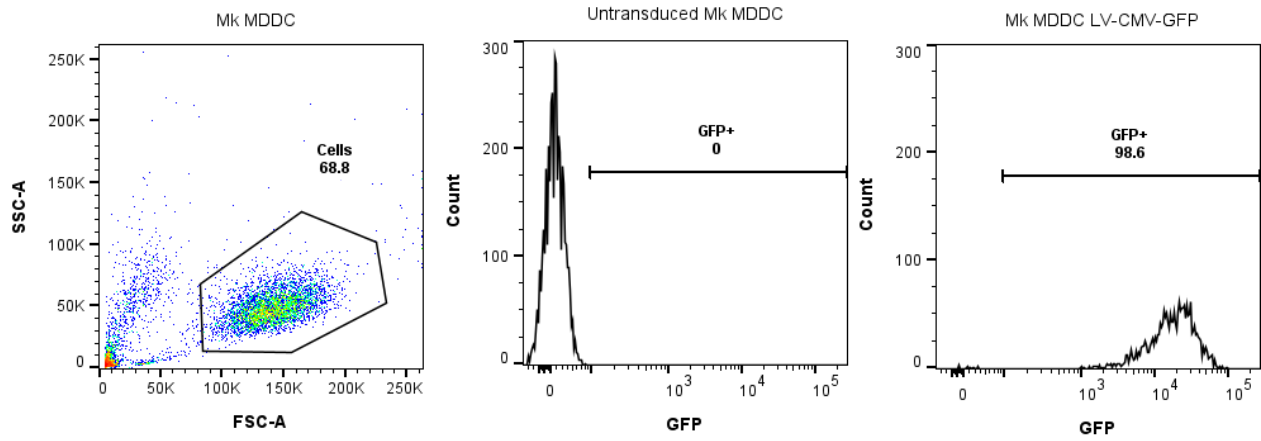


Figure S3. Gating strategy for Monkey Monocytes Derived DCs.

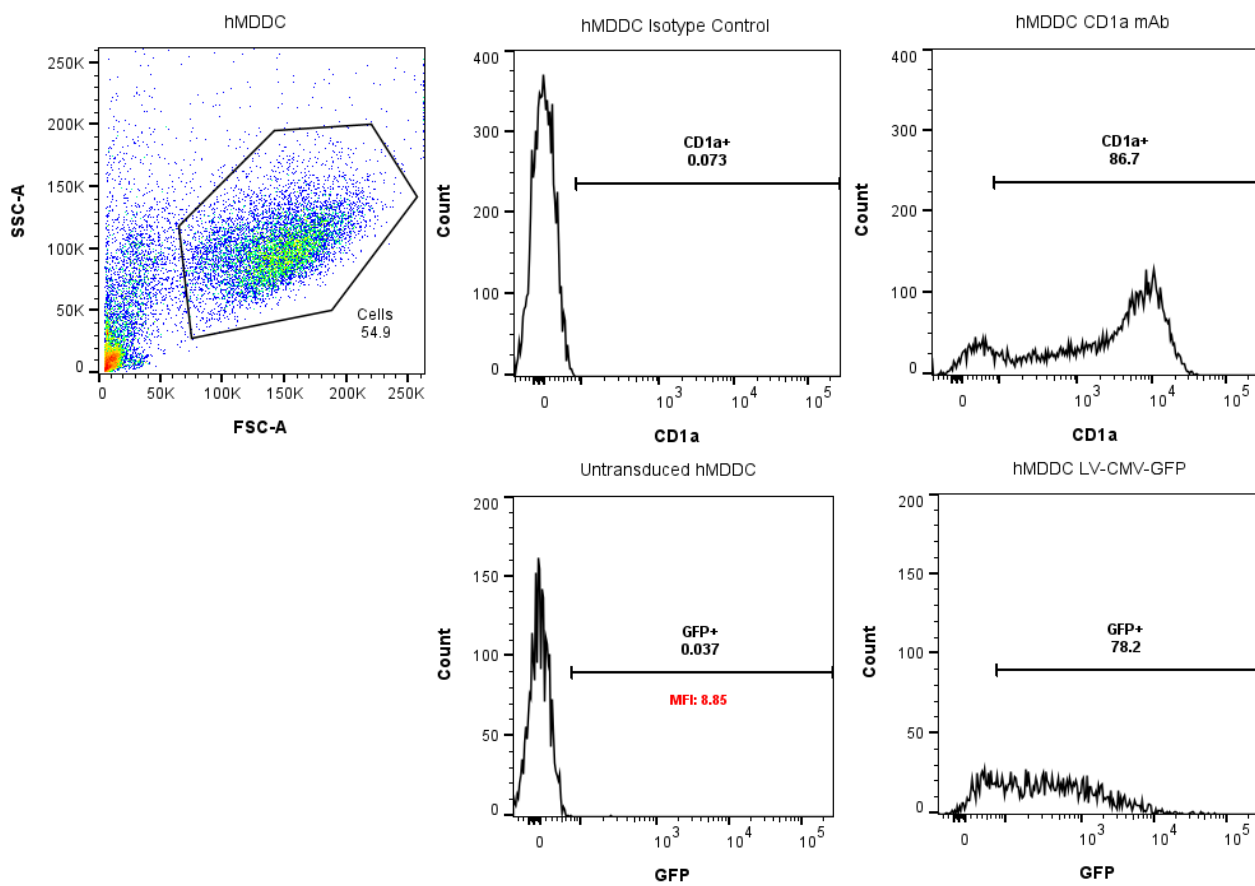
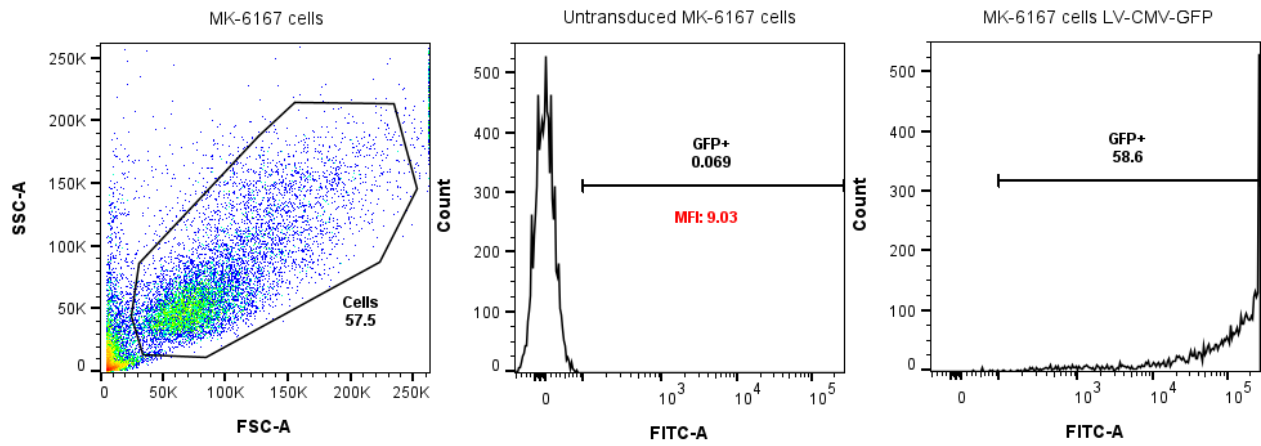
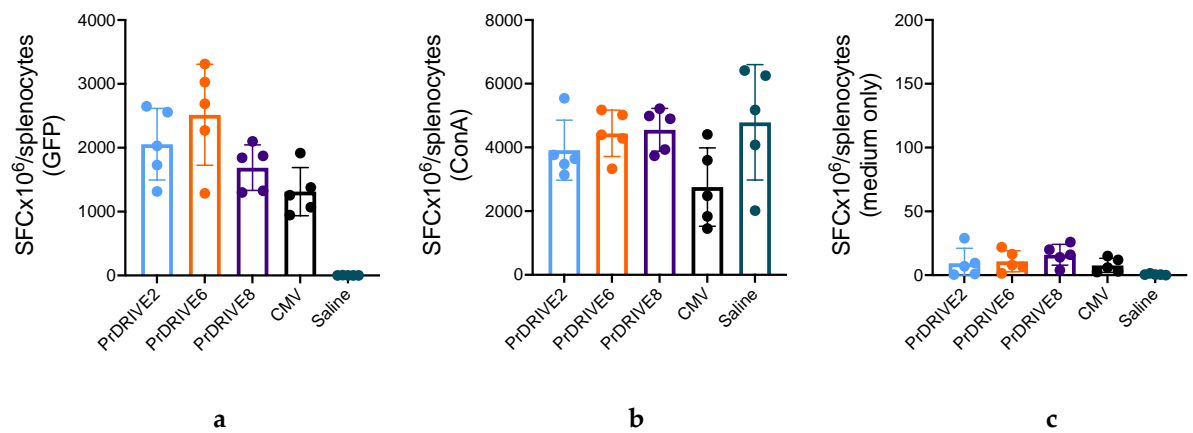


Figure S4. Gating strategy for Human Monocytes Derived DCs.



**Figure S5.** Gating strategy for Monkey Skeletal Muscle cells (MK-6167).



**Figure S6.** Magnitude of T-cell responses in mice immunized with IDLVs expressing GFP under different promoters. 25 BALB/c mice were immunized intramuscularly with 50 ng RT/mouse corresponding to  $5 \times 10^6$  transducing units (TU) of the indicated IDLVs. Spleens were harvested 12 weeks post-immunization to measure T cell responses (a). Magnitude of GFP-specific T cell responses induced by the indicated IDLVs at 12 weeks post-immunization as measured by IFN- $\gamma$  ELISpot. Data are expressed as numbers of GFP-specific (a) or ConA-induced (b) spot forming cells (SFCs) per million cells. Background responses in unstimulated wells (medium only) are shown in panel (c). A response was considered positive when there was at least a 2-fold increase in number of spots over medium-treated wells (background) with a minimum threshold of 50 SFCs per million splenocytes in the stimulated wells.