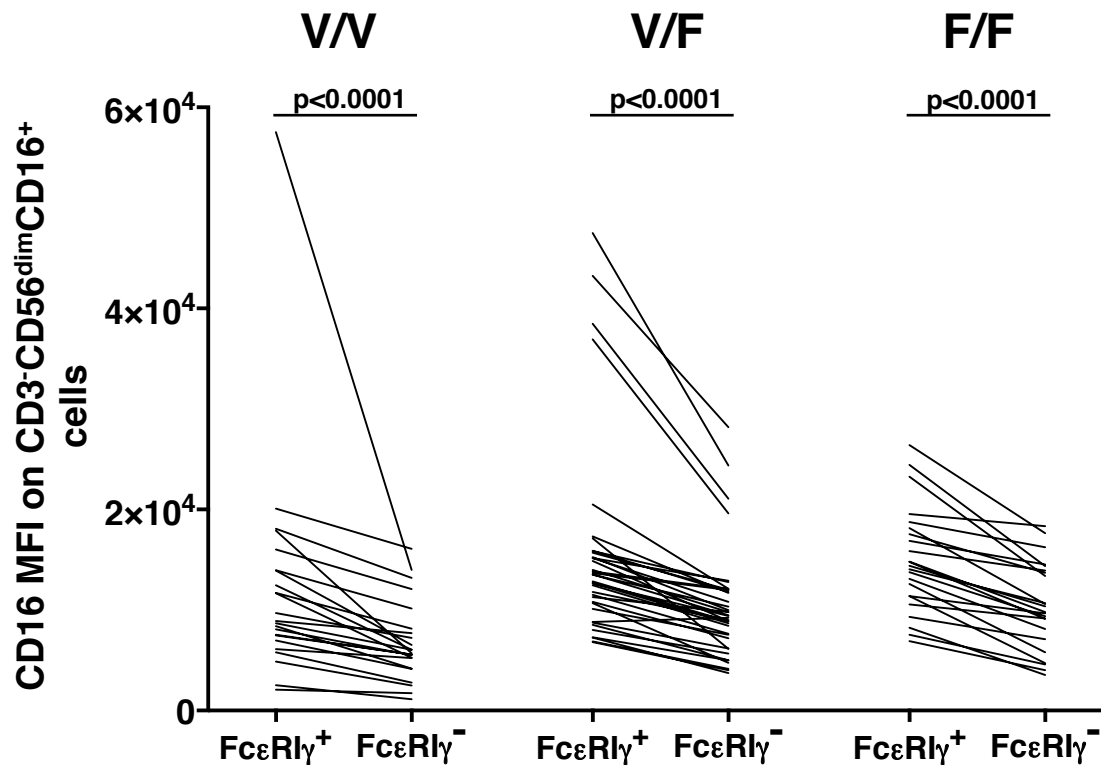


**Supplementary Figure 1.** Phenotypic characterization of fresh human memory NK cells. CD16 mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) (A), frequency of NKG2C<sup>+</sup> (B), and of NKp46<sup>+</sup> (C) cells, PLZF mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) (D), and percentage of PD-L1<sup>+</sup> (E) cells, were evaluated on memory ( $Fc\epsilon RI\gamma^-$ ) and conventional ( $Fc\epsilon RI\gamma^+$ ) CD3-CD56<sup>dim</sup>CD16<sup>+</sup> NK cells in the peripheral blood of HCMV<sup>+</sup> healthy donors (individuals shown in Figure 1 are included).

*P* values of pairwise comparisons are from Wilcoxon non-parametric test.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** CD16 receptor levels on NK cell subsets in individuals bearing different CD16 allotypes. CD16 mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) was evaluated on memory (FcεRIγ<sup>-</sup>) and conventional (FcεRIγ<sup>+</sup>) CD3<sup>-</sup>CD56<sup>dim</sup>CD16<sup>+</sup> NK cells in the peripheral blood of HCMV<sup>+</sup> healthy individuals, in samples stratified according to donor's CD16 allotype (individuals shown in Figure 1 are included). *P* values of pairwise comparisons are from Wilcoxon non-parametric test.