

Spatial distribution of tertiary lymphoid structures in the molecular and clinical context of non-small cell lung cancer.

Cellular Oncology

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Supplemental figures

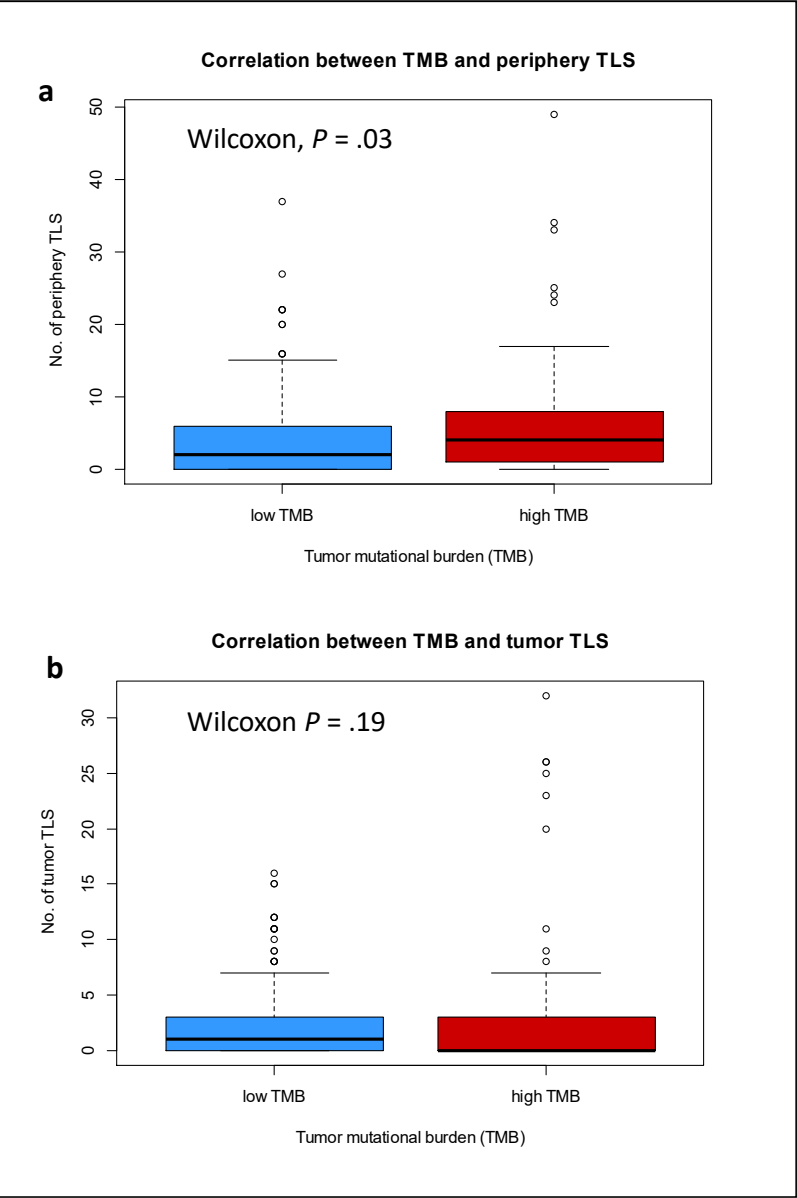
Suppl. Figure 1. Box plot for the correlation between tumor mutational burden (TMB) and number of peripheral TLS (a) and tumor TLS (b).

Suppl. Figure 2. Uppsala I cohort and Kaplan-Meier curves for the association of TLS with survival, for the whole cohort (all NSCLC) (n=272), and the histological subgroups adenocarcinoma (n=154) and squamous cell carcinoma (n=86). The total TLS counts are dichotomized 0-7 vs. >7, mature TLS are dichotomized 0-2 vs. >2.

Suppl. Figure 3. Uppsala II cohort and Kaplan-Meier curves for the association of TLS with survival, for the whole cohort (all NSCLC) (n=264), and the histological subgroups adenocarcinoma (n=163) and squamous cell carcinoma (n=82). The total TLS counts are dichotomized 0-7 vs. >7, mature TLS are dichotomized 0-2 vs. >2.

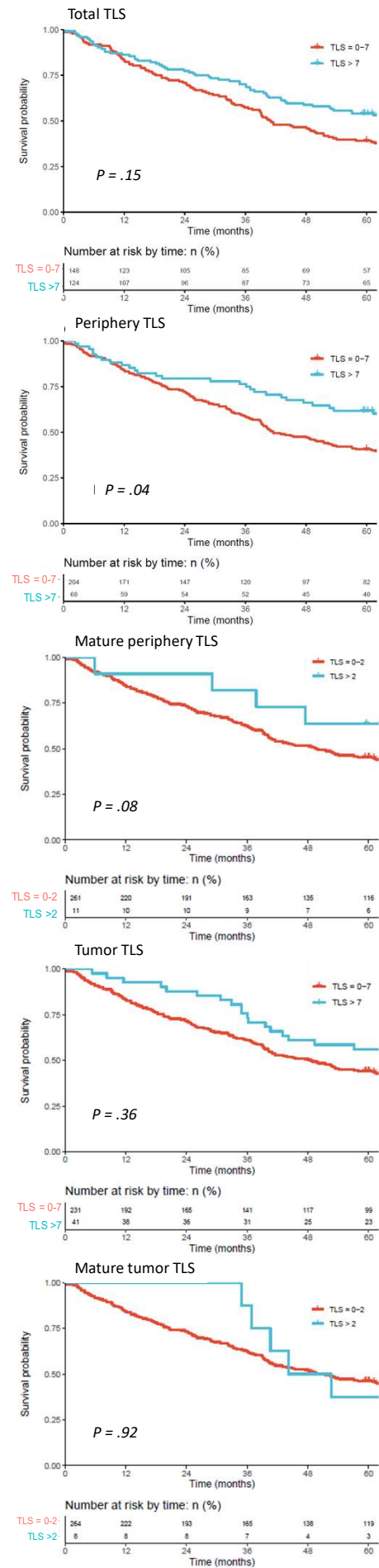
Suppl. Figure 4. Kaplan-Meier curves for the association of TLS with survival, for the whole cohort (all NSCLC) (n=536), and the histological subgroups adenocarcinoma (n=317) and squamous cell carcinoma (n=168). The total TLS counts are dichotomized 0-7 vs. >7, mature TLS are dichotomized 0-2 vs. >2.

Suppl. Figure 1

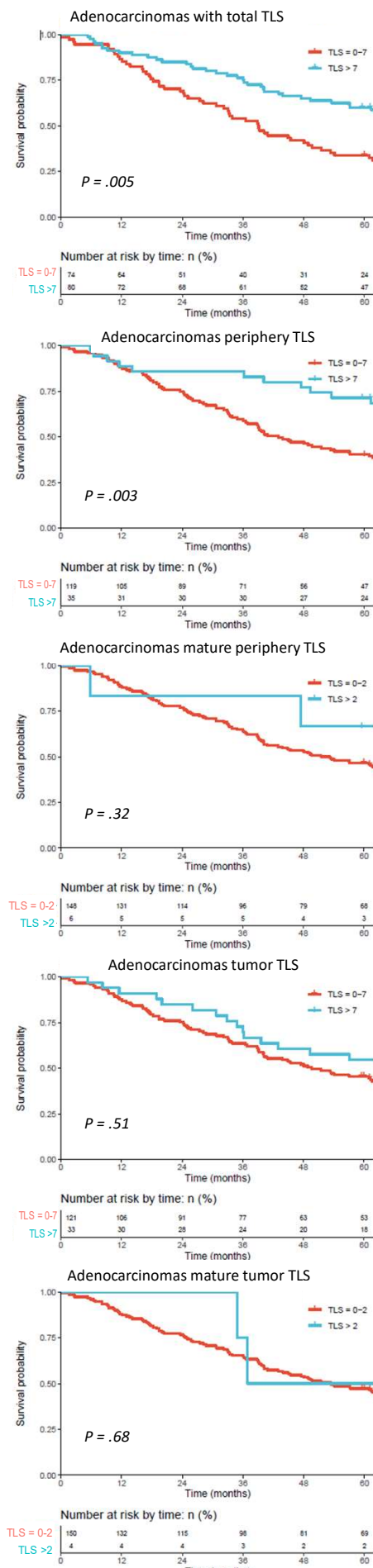


Suppl. Figure 2

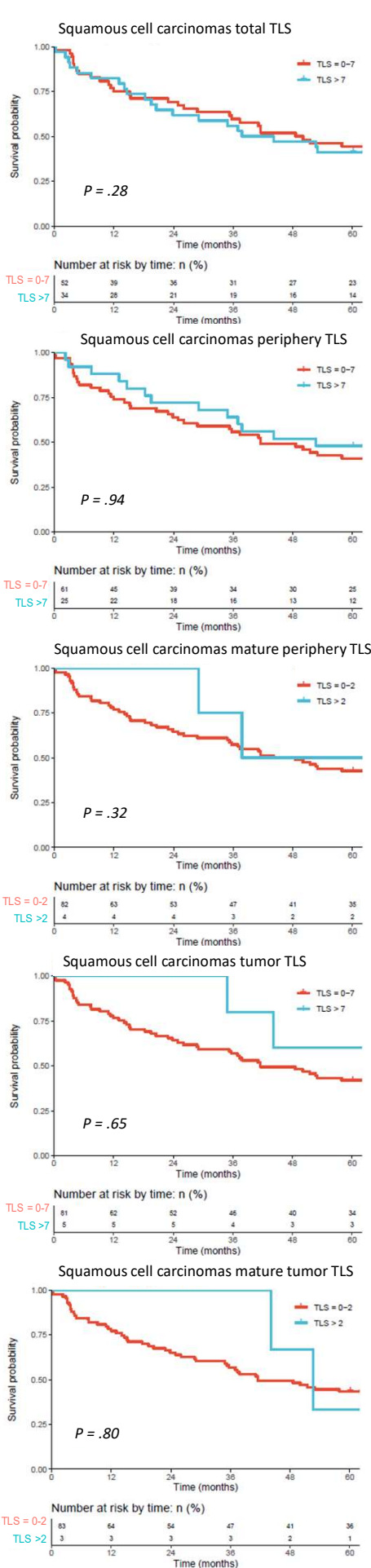
Uppsala I - All NSCLC



Uppsala I - Adenocarcinoma

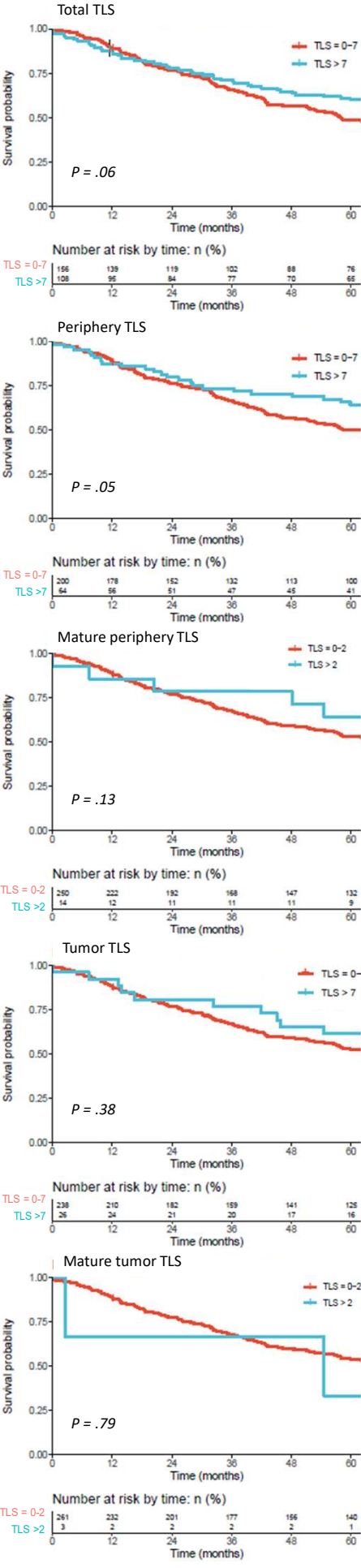


Uppsala I - Squamous cell carcinoma

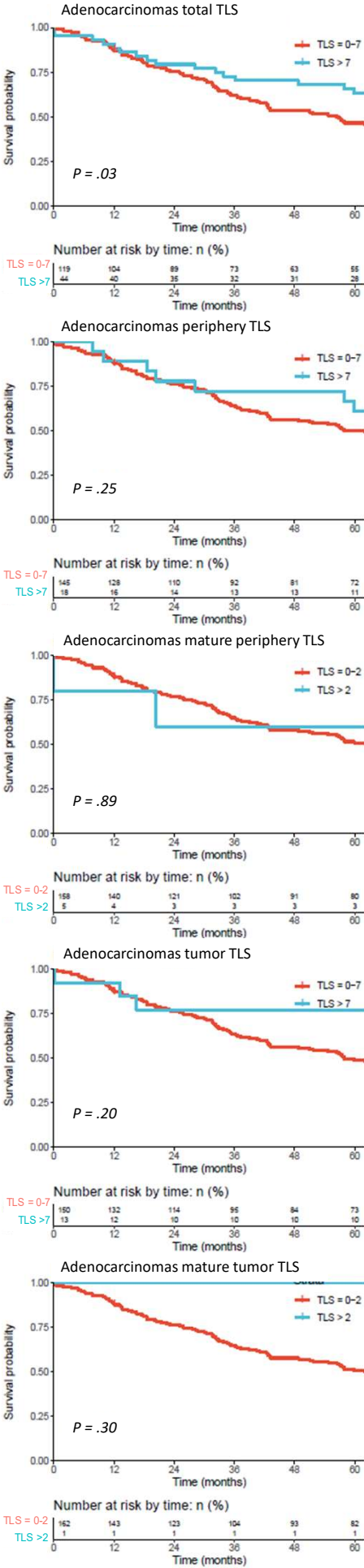


Suppl. Figure 3

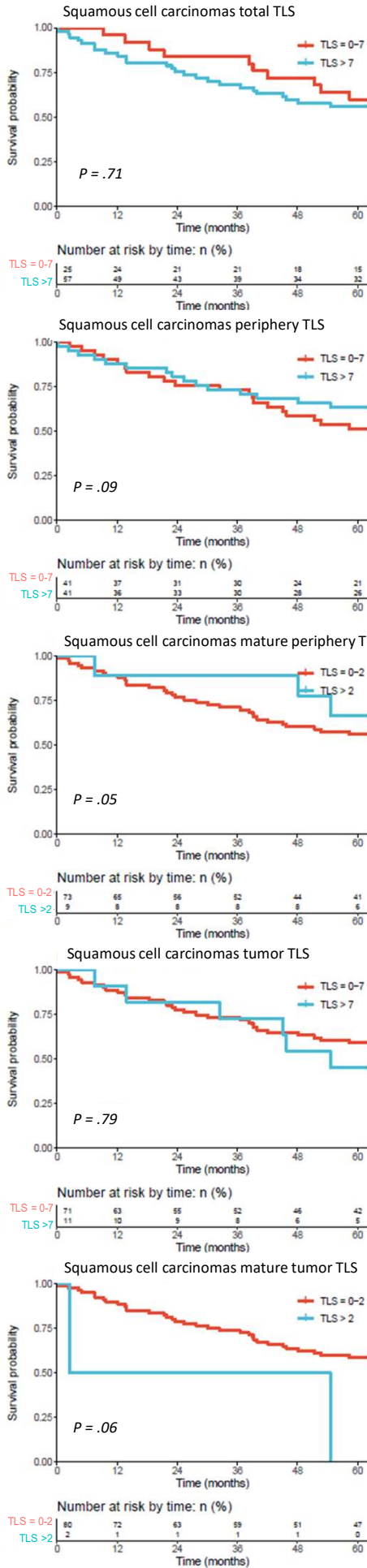
Uppsala II - All NSCLC



Uppsala II - Adenocarcinoma



Uppsala II - Squamous cell carcinoma



Suppl. Figure 4

