

Supplementary Material

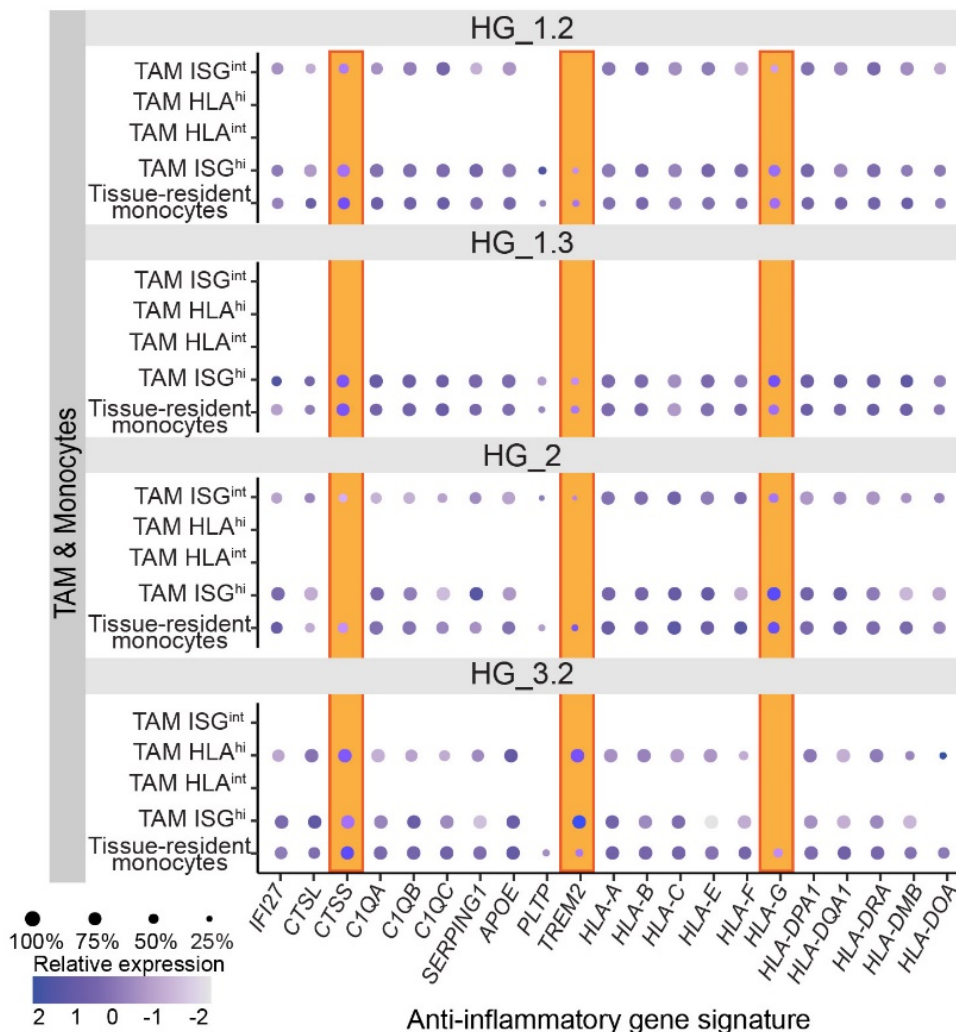
Supplementary Table 1. A comparison of the proportion of immune infiltrate, immune cell types, CD8⁺ T, TAM and monocyte sub-types within the ccRCC TMEs. Statistical significance of the identified proportions of immune infiltrates within the TMEs (ANOVA), immune cell types, CD8⁺ T cell sub-types and TAM/Monocyte sub-types (pair-wise tests).

	All grades (p.value)	HG vs LG TME (p.value)	HG vs pTME (p.value)	LG vs pTME (p.value)
Immune infiltration within the TMEs				
Immune/non-immune	2.90 ⁻¹⁰	0.007	9.00 ⁻⁷	0.058
Immune cell types				
CD4⁺ T cells	2.8 ⁻⁴	1.70 ⁻⁵	7.10 ⁻⁰⁶	0.032
CD8⁺ T cells	7.1 ⁻³	6.20 ⁻⁵	0.016	0.054
Macrophages	1.5 ⁻²	5.3 ⁻³	0.16	0.1
Monocytes	0.26	0.38	0.33	0.28
CD8⁺ T cells sub-types				
CD8⁺ Tissue-resident	3.1 ⁻⁴	1.00 ⁻⁴	0.38	1.4 ⁻³
CD8⁺ NK-like	0.13	0.51	0.087	0.17
CD8⁺ Exhausted IEG	0.021	8.3 ⁻³	0.7	1.8 ⁻³
CD8⁺ Exhausted	0.083	0.29	0.73	0.14
CD8⁺ Proliferative	8.9 ⁻⁴	2.7 ⁻⁴	0.031	0.14
TAM/Monocytes sub-types				
TAM ISG^{int}	9.50 ⁻¹³	2.8 ⁻⁴	0.12	8.4 ⁻⁴
TAM HLA^{hi}	0.3	0.41	0.13	0.49
TAM HLA^{int}	1.90 ⁻⁵	0.046	3.1 ⁻⁴	5.8 ⁻³
TAM ISG^{hi}	6.4 ⁻⁴	0.15	8.5 ⁻³	5.9 ⁻³
Tissue-resident monocytes	7.30 ⁻¹¹	1.4 ⁻³	5.40 ⁻⁵	0.86

Supplementary Table 2. *TCF7* and *ENTPD1* genes within the high-grade CD8⁺ T cell sub-types. Within the high-grade TMEs, we investigated the stem-like progenitor (*TCF7*) and immunomodulatory (*ENTPD1*) genes within each CD8⁺ T cell sub-type. For each CD8⁺ T cell sub-type, we determined both the percentage of the ST-spots and their relative expression of *TCF7* and *ENTPD1* genes. The highest relative expression of *TCF7* was identified within sub-populations of CD8⁺ exhausted IEG and CD8⁺ exhausted T cells within HG_1.2 and HG_1.3. The highest relative expression of *ENTPD1* was identified within sub-populations of exhausted CD8⁺ proliferative T cells in HG_1.3 and HG_3.2, and non-exhausted CD8⁺ tissue-resident T cells in HG_2.

		<i>TCF7</i>		<i>ENTPD1</i>	
	CD8 ⁺ T cell sub-type	% ST-spots	Relative expression	% ST-spots	Relative expression
HG_1.2	Tissue-resident				
	NK-like	0.13	-0.39	0.33	-0.44
	Exhausted IEG	0.08	0.69	0.10	-0.44
	Exhausted			0.18	-0.44
	Proliferative	0.18	-0.39	0.15	-0.44
HG_1.3	Tissue-resident				
	NK-like			0.14	-0.44
	Exhausted IEG	0.14	-0.39	0.14	-0.44
	Exhausted	0.11	2.85	0.05	-0.44
	Proliferative	0.15	-0.39	0.27	1.78
HG_2	Tissue-resident	0.03	-0.39	0.13	2.77
	NK-like	0.05	-0.39	0.05	-0.44
	Exhausted IEG				
	Exhausted				
	Proliferative			0.20	-0.44
HG_3.2	Tissue-resident				
	NK-like	0.03	-0.39	0.18	-0.44
	Exhausted IEG				
	Exhausted	0.04	-0.39	0.13	-0.44
	Proliferative	0.03	-0.39	0.13	0.24

Supplementary Figure 1. Anti-inflammatory gene signature in TAM and monocyte subtypes within the high-grade ccRCC TME. The anti-inflammatory gene signature demonstrated consistent expression levels across TAM and monocytes within the HG TMEs. However, triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 2 (*TREM2*, orange) demonstrated higher expression levels within pro-tumour TAM HLA^{hi} and TAM ISG^{hi} in HG_3 TME. The anti-inflammatory gene signature includes interferon-responsive (*IFI27*), cysteine cathepsins (*CTSL*, *CTSS*), complement-related (*C1QA*, *C1QB*, *C1QC*, *SERPING1*), lipid transport-related (*APOE*, *PLTP*, *TREM2*) and HLA class I (*HLA-A*, *HLA-B*, *HLA-C*, *HLA-E*, *HLA-F* and *HLA-G*) and II (*HLA-DPA1*, *HLA-DQA1*, *HLA-DRA*, *HLA-DMB* and *HLA-DOA*) genes.



Supplementary Figure 2. CD8⁺ T cells, TAM and Monocytes mapped within the TME.

Exhausted CD8⁺ T cell and pro-tumour TAM and monocyte sub-types are mapped within respective tissue sections annotated based on histological features of tumour/immune, non-tumour, fibrotic/tumour/immune, fibrotic, scarred regions with immune infiltrate, immune nests and oedema. Exhausted CD8⁺ T cell and pro-tumour TAM and monocyte sub-types were absent within the pHG_1.1 and pHG_3.1 but abundant within respective HG_1.3 and HG_3.2 tumour/immune regions. However, all LG and HG_2 TMEs demonstrated abundant non-exhausted CD8⁺ T cell and anti-tumour TAM sub-type within the tumour/immune regions.

