

Supplementary Material for “Cancer-Associated Fibroblasts and Metabolic Reprogramming Predict Pathologic Response to Neoadjuvant PD-1 Blockade in Resected Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer”

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Supplementary Figures

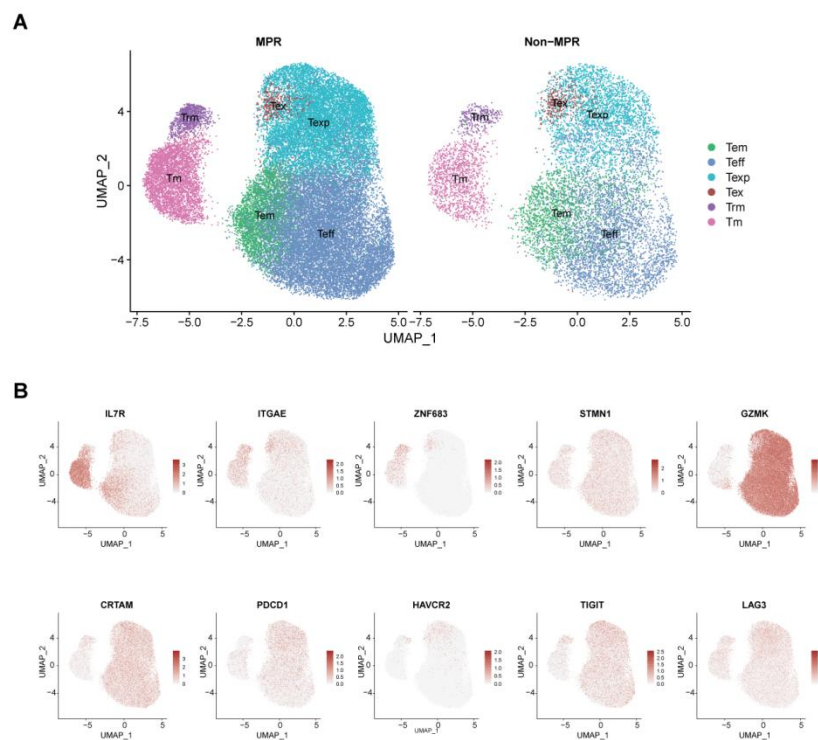


Figure S1. Identification of different clusters of CD8⁺ T cells.

(A) UMAP plot of CD8⁺ T cells colored by clusters in MPR and non-MPR patients.

(B) UMAP plots showing the expression levels of certain signature genes in the clusters from A.

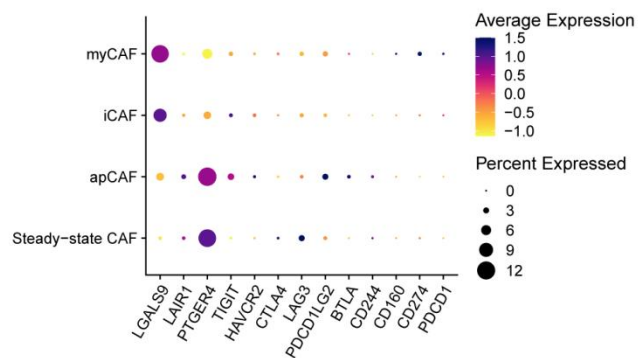


Figure S2. The expression levels of immune checkpoint-related genes in different subtypes of CAFs.

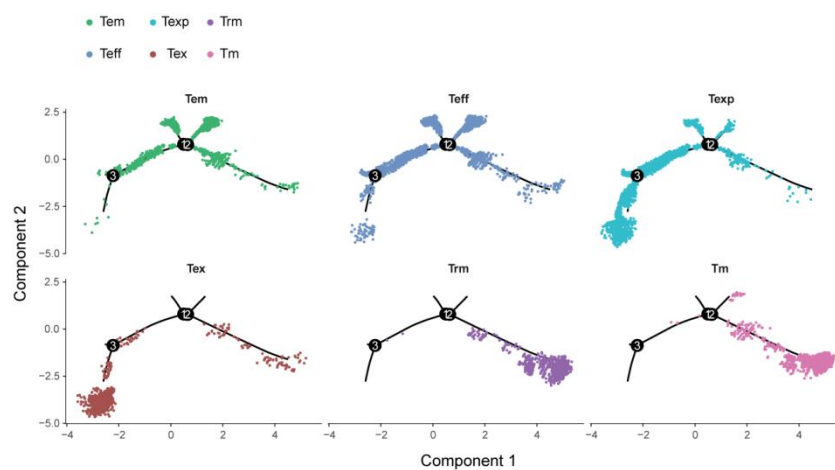


Figure S3. The developmental trajectory of CD8⁺ T cells inferred by Monocle 2.

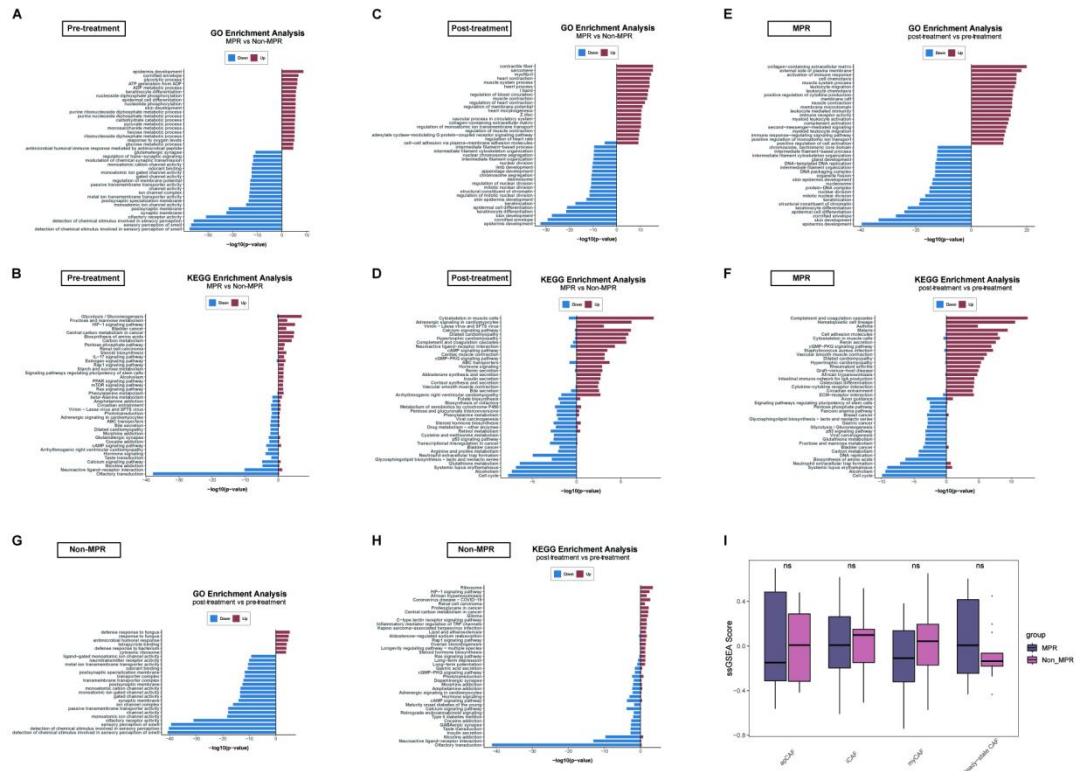


Figure S4. Pathway alterations and CAF subtype enrichment in response to neoadjuvant immunotherapy.

(A, C, E, G) GO enrichment analysis of DEGs in Figure 5A-D.

(B, D, F, H) KEGG enrichment analysis of DEGs in Figure 5A-D.

(I) Enrichment of each CAF subtype in MPR and non-MPR patients from pre-treatment biopsies determined by ssGSEA.

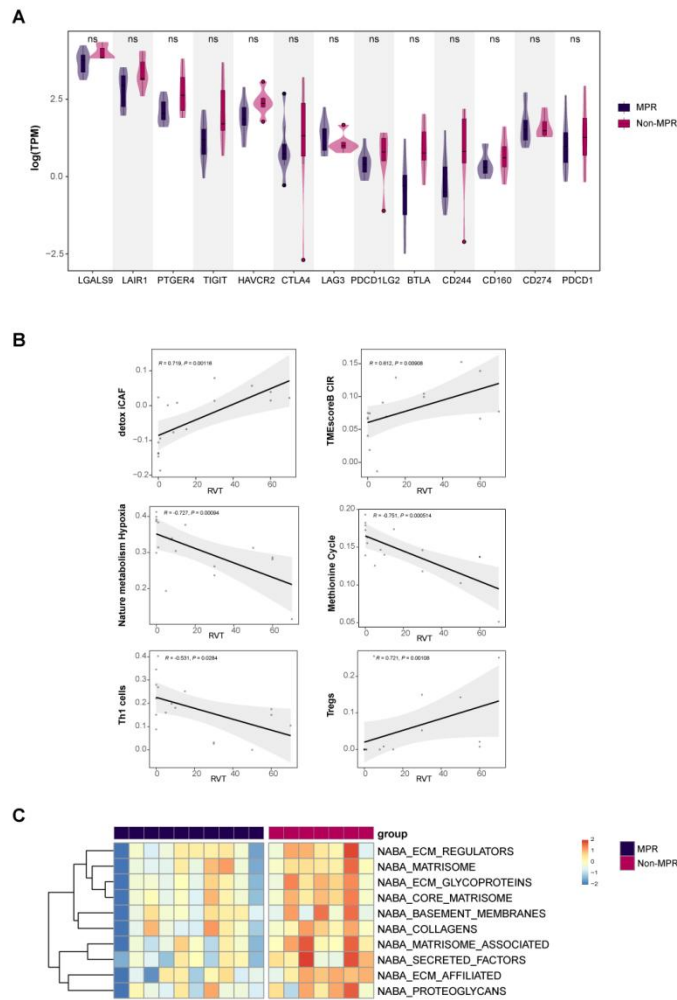


Figure S5. ECM signatures are associated with treatment resistance.

- (A) Changes in checkpoint genes of MPR and non-MPR patients from pre-treatment biopsies.
- (B) Estimating the correlation between the indicated signature and residual viable tumor in SYSUCC cohort. The corresponding Pearson correlation values are shown.
- (C) Gene set enrichment analysis of ECM genes in MPR and non-MPR patients from pre-treatment biopsies.

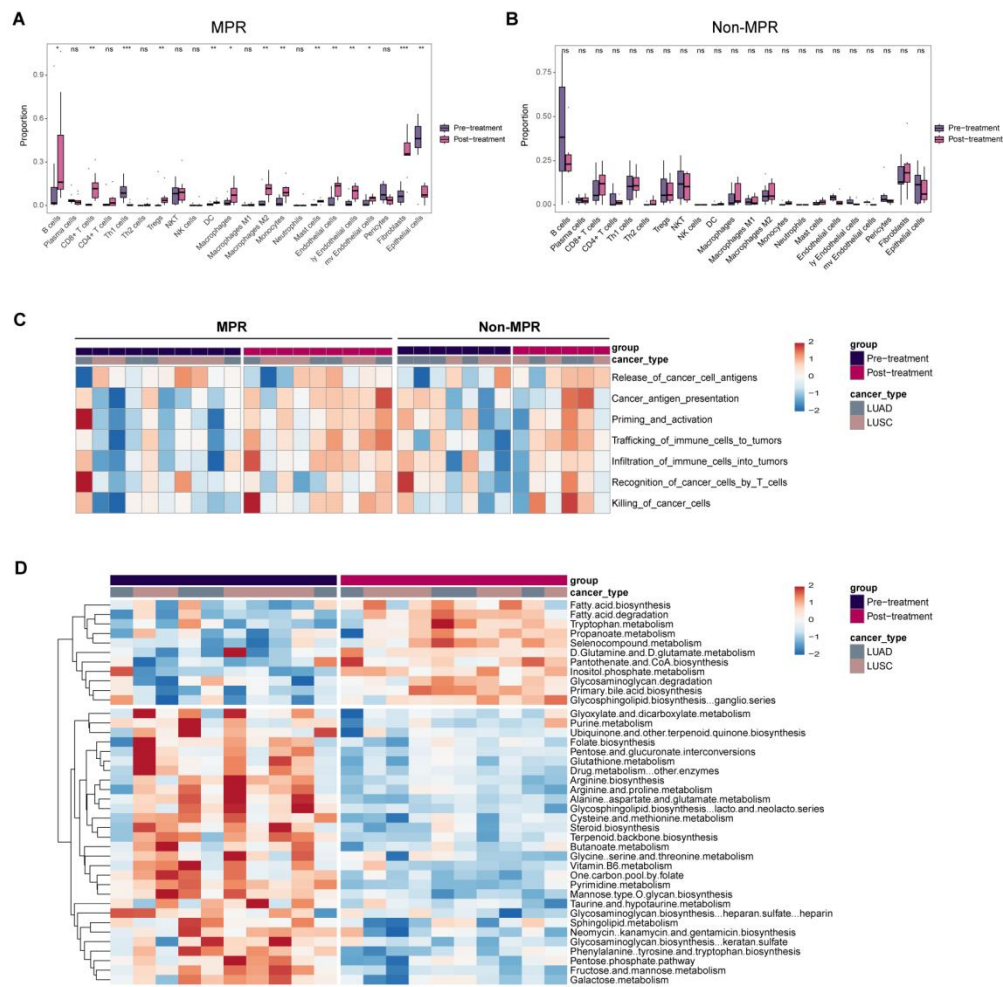


Figure S6. Anti-tumor immunity and metabolic reprogramming in MPR group.

- (A) Change in immune cell populations of MPR patients from pre- to post-treatment.
- (B) Change in immune cell populations of non-MPR patients from pre- to post-treatment.
- (C) Heatmap for the results of TIP analysis.
- (D) Metabolic pathway activities of MPR patients from pre- to post-treatment.