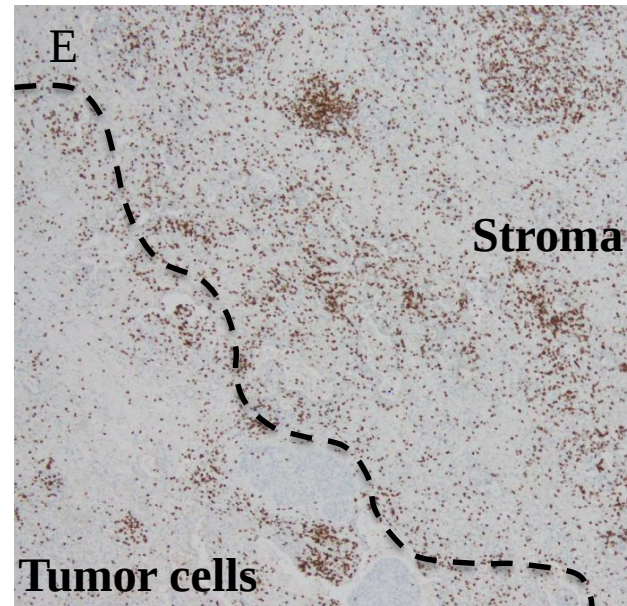
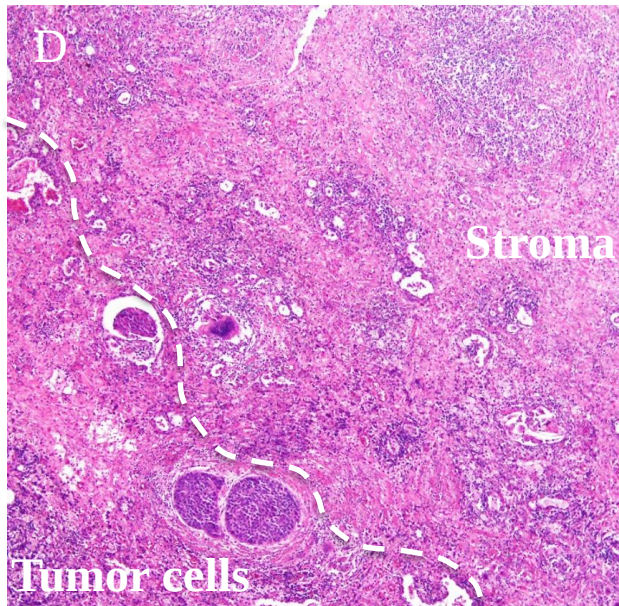
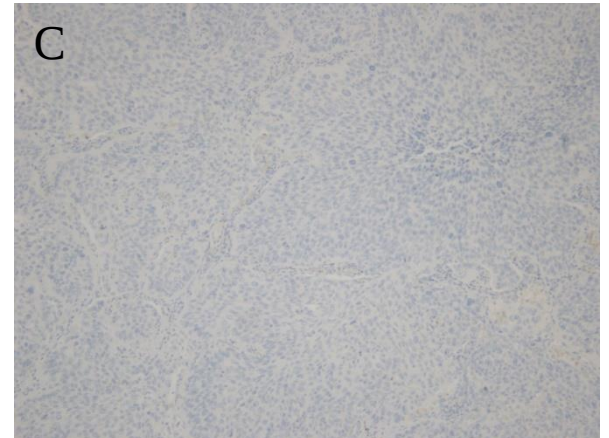
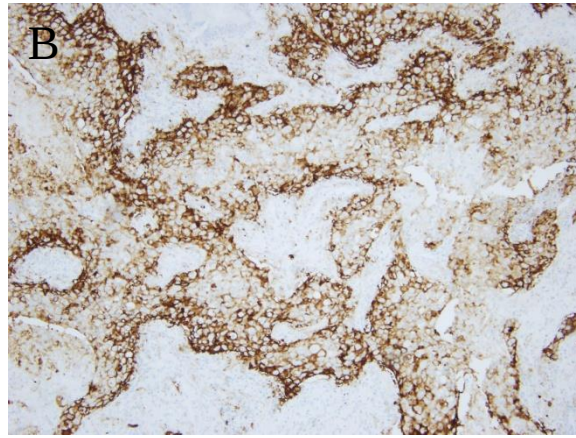
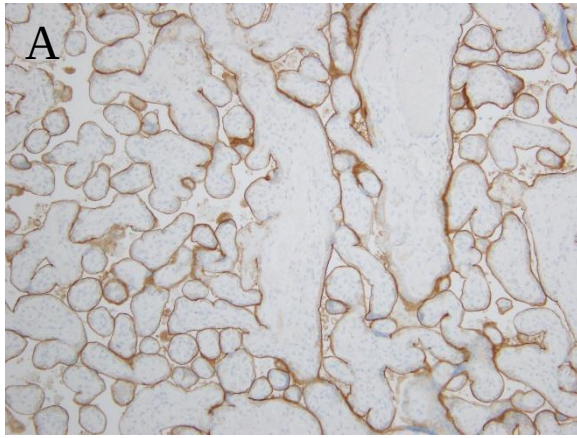


Alteration of PD-L1 expression and its prognostic impact after concurrent chemoradiation therapy in non-small cell lung cancer patients

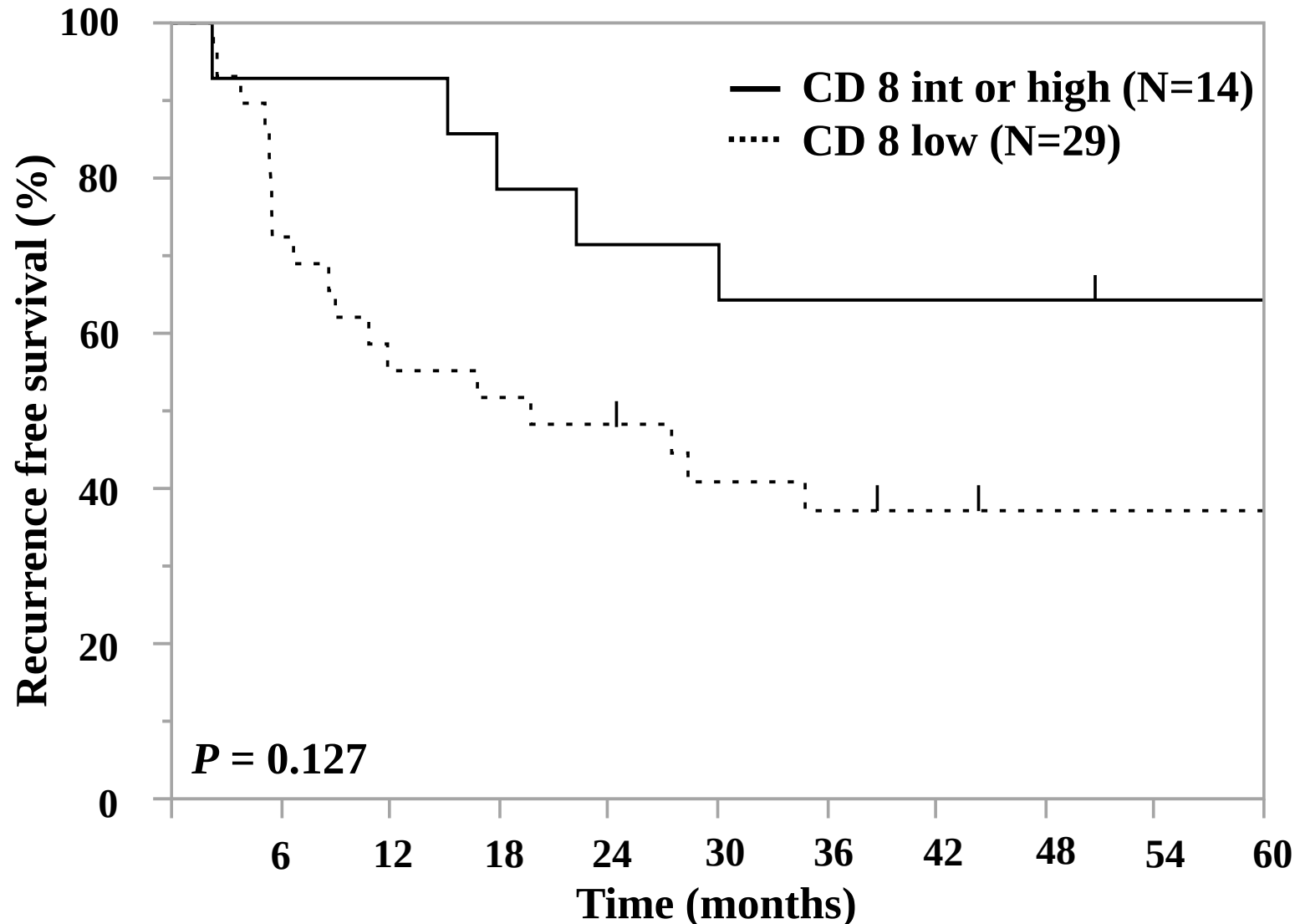
Daichi Fujimoto, Keiichiro Uehara, Yuki Sato, Ichiro Sakanoue, Munehiro Ito, Shunsuke Teraoka, Kazuma Nagata, Atsushi Nakagawa, Yasuhiro Kosaka, Kojiro Otsuka, Yukihiro Imai, Hiroshi Hamakawa, Yutaka Takahashi, Masaki Kokubo, Keisuke Tomii

Supplementary Figure 1. Immunohistochemical analysis of programmed cell death ligand-1 (PD-L1) expression in normal placenta ($\times 40$, positive control) (Figure 1A), and on tumor cells from patients with LA-NSCLC ($\times 40$; B: positive PD-L1 expression; C: negative PD-L1 expression). Representative specimens of a tumor invasive margin are shown ($\times 40$, D: hematoxylin eosin staining; E: IHC with CD8 antibody).

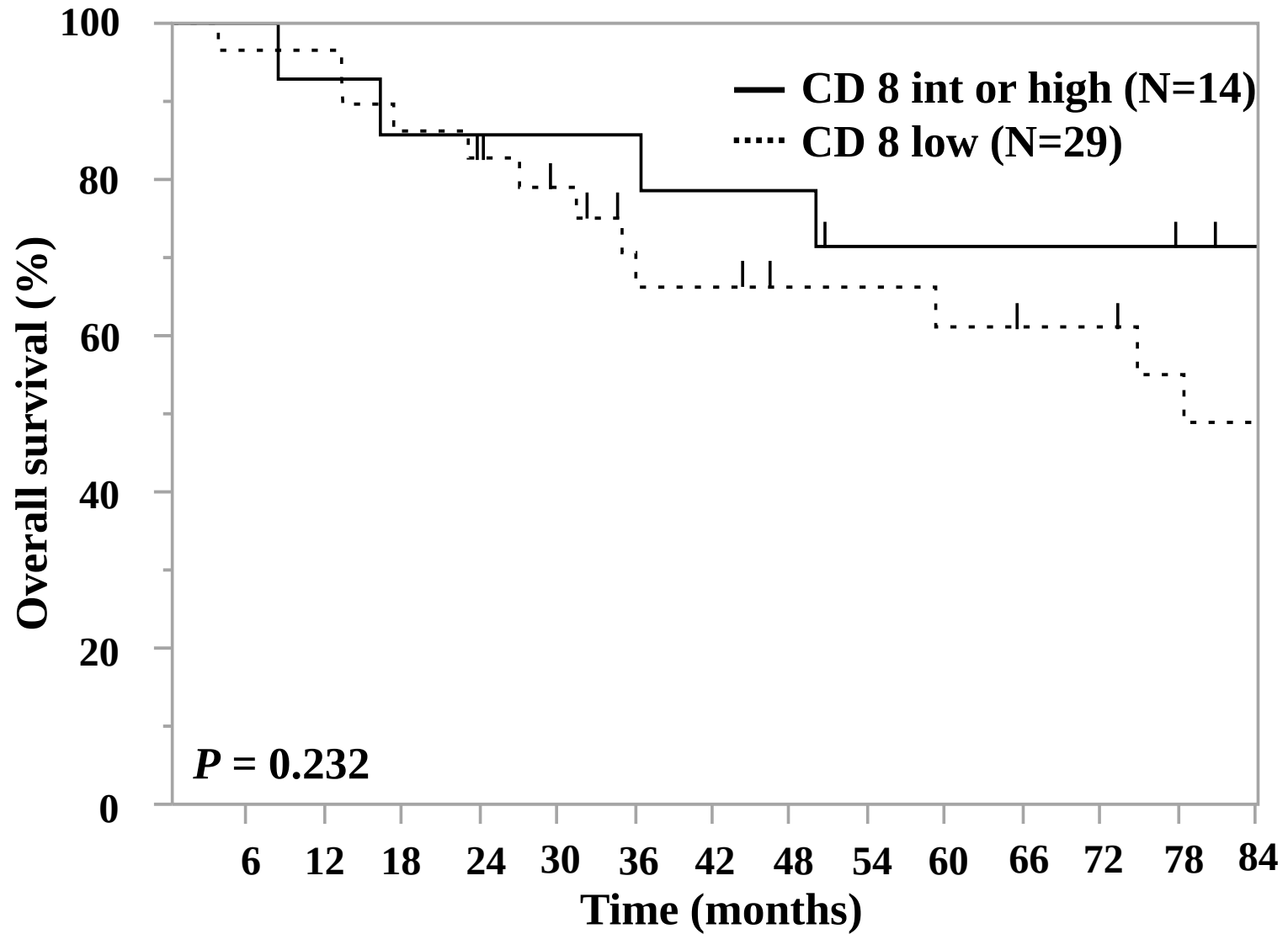


Supplementary Figure 2. Kaplan–Meier curves of recurrence-free survival (a) and overall survival (b) in patients with intermediate and high, or low number of CD8+ lymphocytes in pre-CCRT specimens, and in post-CCRT specimens (C and D, respectively).

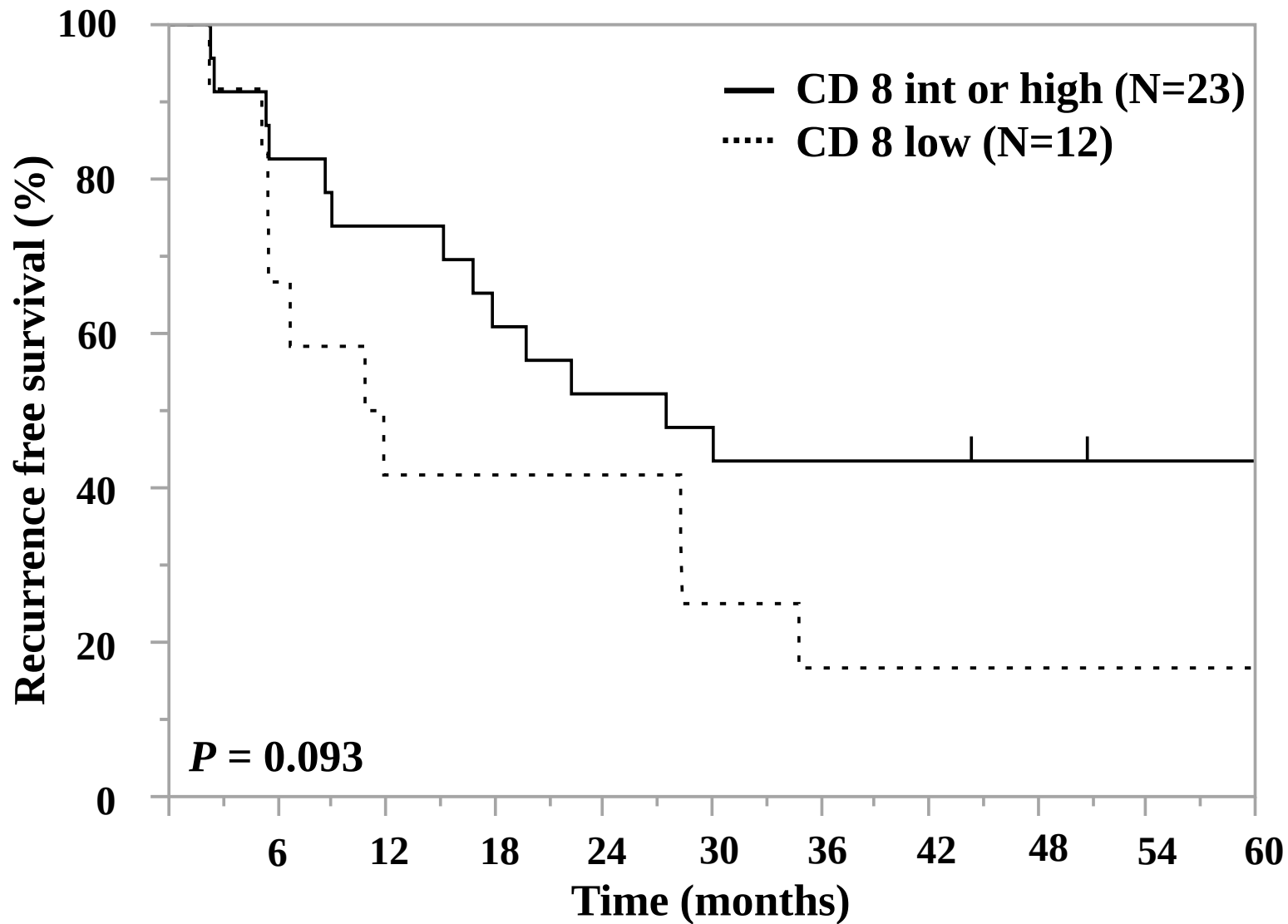
Supplementary Figure 2a



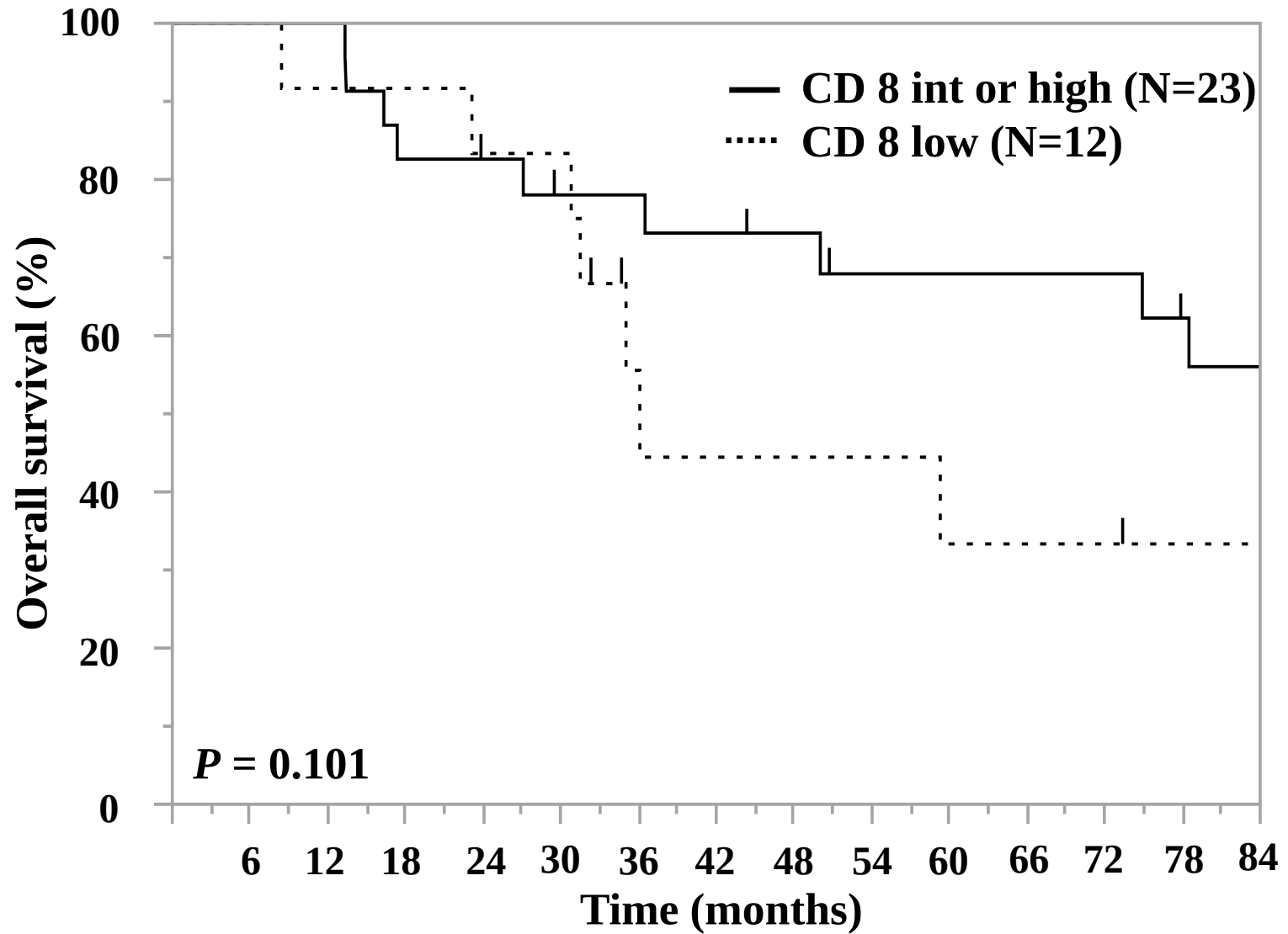
Supplementary Figure 2b



Supplementary Figure 2c

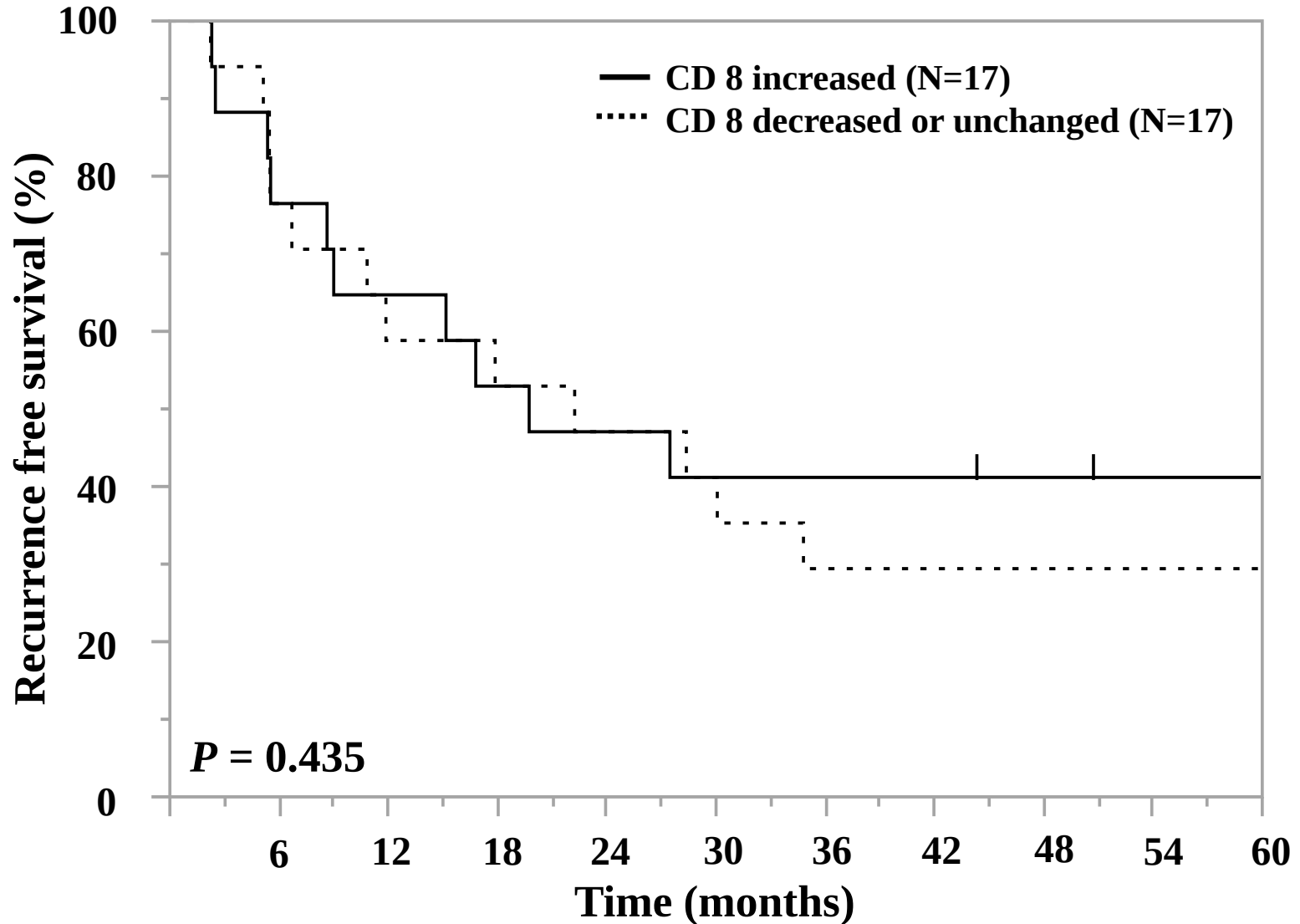


Supplementary Figure 2d



Supplementary Figure 3. Kaplan–Meier curves of recurrence-free survival (a) and overall survival (b) in patients with decreased and unchanged, or increased number of CD8-positive lymphocytes after CCRT.

Supplementary Figure 3a



Supplementary Figure 3b

