

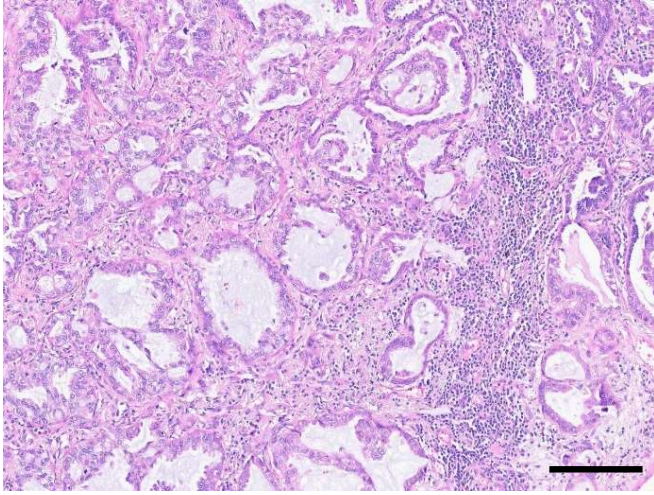
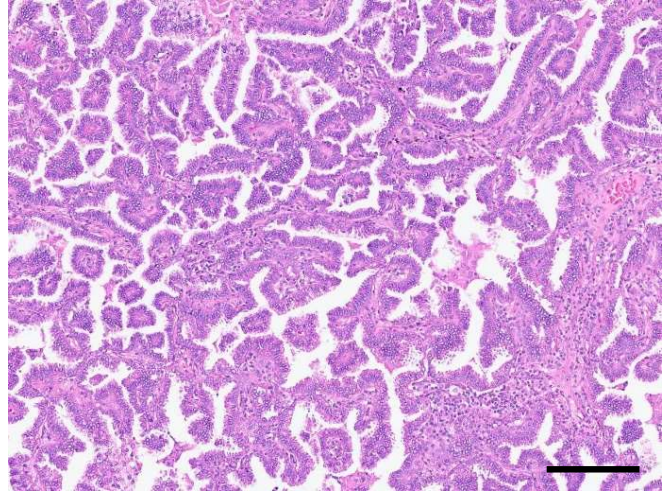
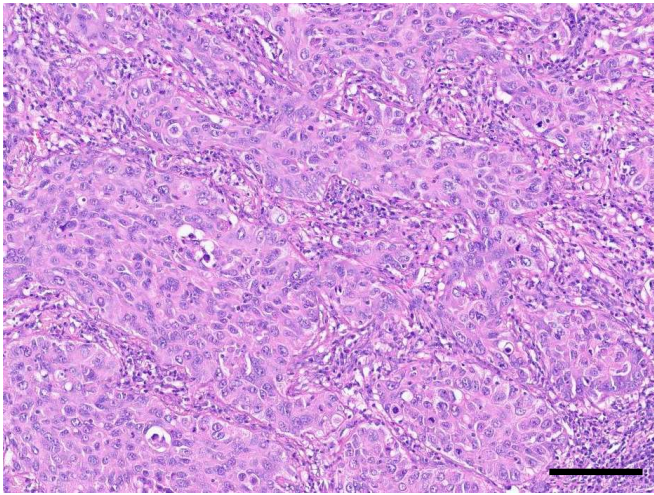
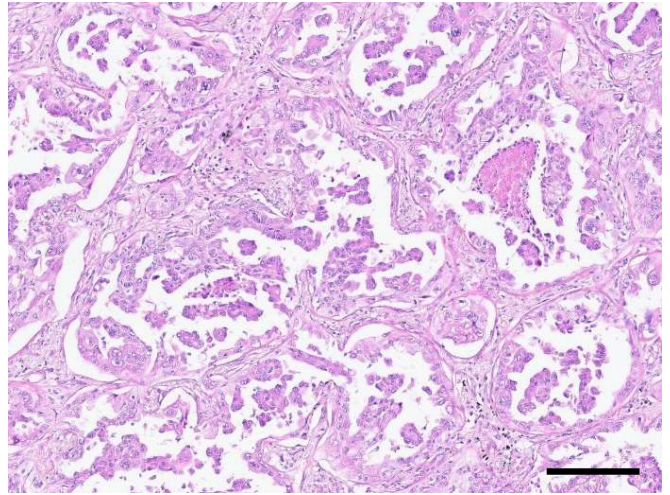
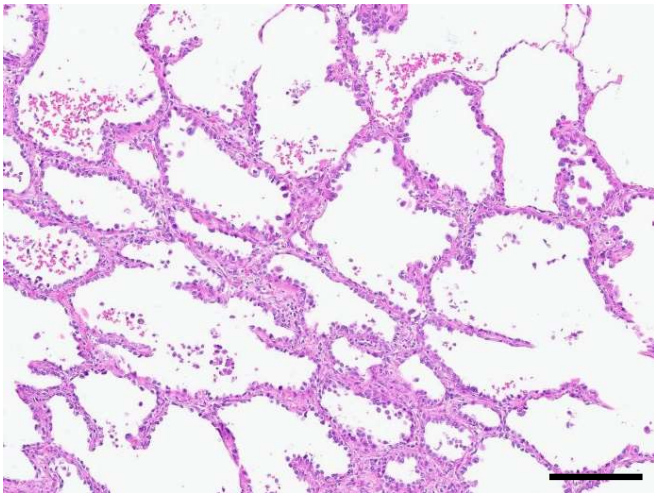
A**B****C****D****E**

Fig S1 Typical histologic patterns of lung adenocarcinoma from representative cases according to the IASLC/ATS/ERS classification (hematoxylin and eosin staining; magnification, $\times 100$).

A Acinar pattern (from KNUCH14) shows round to oval-shaped malignant glands invading a fibrous stroma. **B** Papillary pattern (from KNUCH22) consists of malignant cuboidal to columnar tumor cells growing along fibrovascular cores. **C** Solid pattern (from KNUCH02) is composed of cohesive sheets of tumor cells with abundant cytoplasm and predominantly vesicular nuclei, often containing conspicuous nucleoli. **D** Micropapillary pattern (from KNUCH13) is characterized by small papillary clusters of glandular tumor cells floating within alveolar spaces, most lacking fibrovascular cores. **E** Lepidic pattern (from KNUCH13) shows proliferation of type II pneumocytes and Clara cells lining the preserved alveolar walls. Scale bar: 100 μ m.

Fig. S2 Quality control metrics and cellular composition of the LUAD TME.

A–C Violin plots depicting cell quality control measures: $\log_{10}$ (total UMIs) (**A**), $\log_{10}$ (number of detected genes) (**B**) and percentage of reads mapped to the mitochondrial genome (**C**). **D** UMAP plots showing the distribution of cell types across different histologic subtype groups. **E** Dot plot showing marker gene expression patterns across cell types. Dot size represents the percentage of cells expressing the gene, while color intensity indicates average expression level. **F,G** UMAP plots of endothelial cells and fibroblasts (**F**) and normal/malignant epithelial cells (**G**). Insets show the location of these cells in the overall UMAP from Fig. 1B. **H** Stacked bar plot illustrating the proportional composition of immune cell types across different samples.

Fig. S3 Transcriptional profiling of lymphoid cell subtypes and T cell functionality across histologic subtype groups.

A Stacked bar plot illustrating the proportional composition of lymphoid cell subtypes across different samples. **B** Heatmap showing the activity of 379 regulons across lymphoid cell subtypes and histologic subtype groups (A/P, MP, Solid). Columns represent regulons, rows represent cell types grouped by histologic subtypes and colors indicate regulon activity levels. **C,D** Violin plots showing T cell exhaustion-associated regulon activity (PRDM1, IKZF3, MBD2, ETV1) across CD8⁺ T cell states (**C**) and histologic subtype groups (**D**). **E** Dot plot showing average expression and percentage of cells expressing marker genes for lymphoid cell subtypes. Color intensity represents average expression, while dot size indicates the percentage of cells expressing each gene. **F** Violin plots comparing four signatures (activated/effector, cell death, stress response and anti-apoptotic) across histologic subtype groups (A/P, MP and Solid). **G** Violin plots comparing signature scores of curated gene sets related to CD4⁺ T cell functionality.

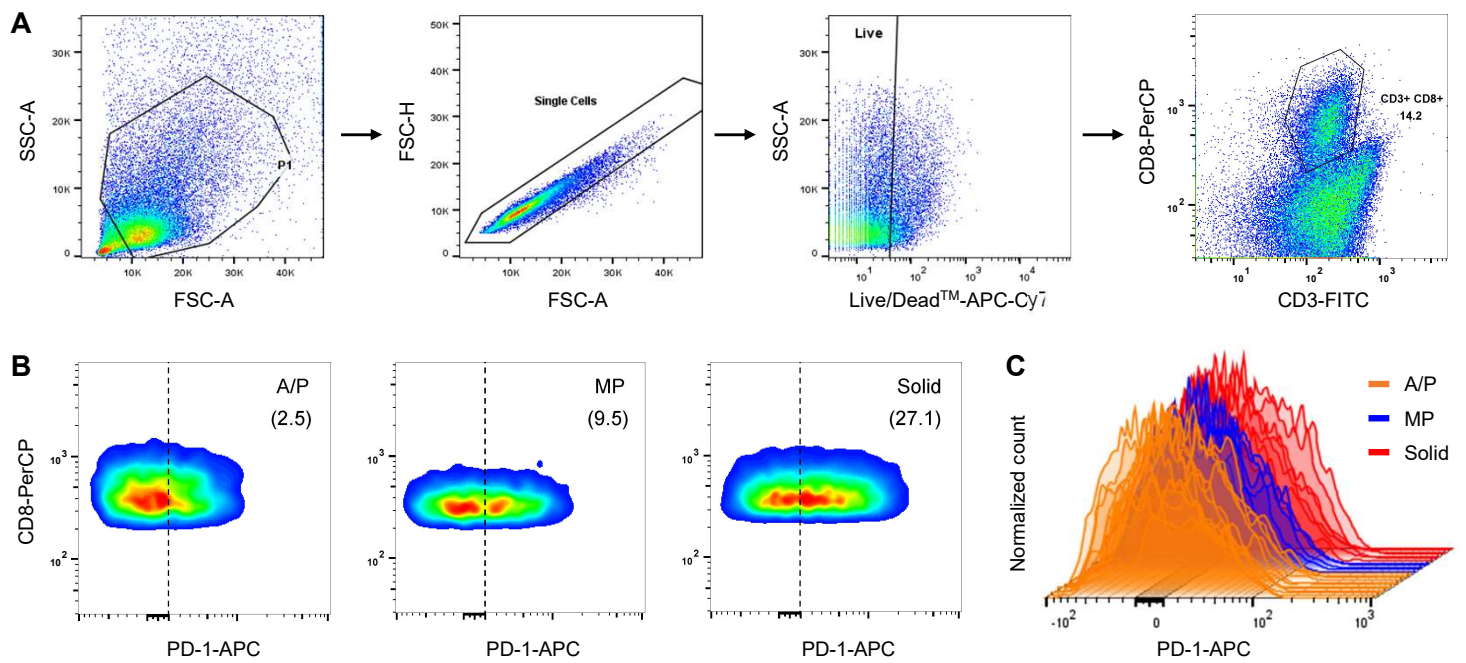


Fig. S4 Flow cytometric analysis of PD-1 expression in CD8⁺ T cells across LUAD subtypes.

A Gating strategy for CD8⁺ T cells. **B** Density plots illustrating the abundance of PD-1-expressing CD8⁺ T cells in representative cases of each subtype. **C** Histogram illustrating PD-1⁺CD8⁺ T cells across histologic subtypes of LUAD. Plot was created using FlowJo software.

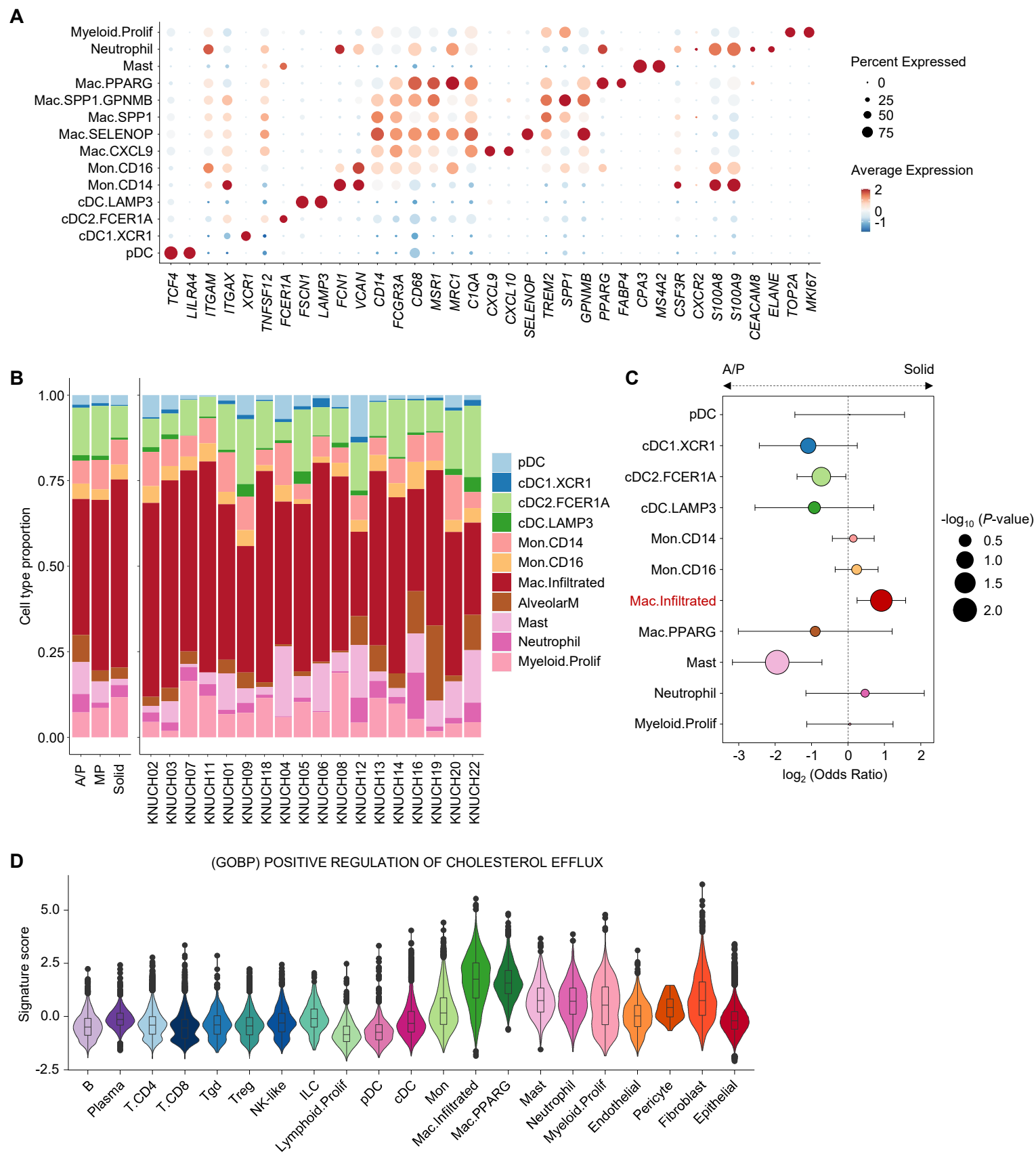
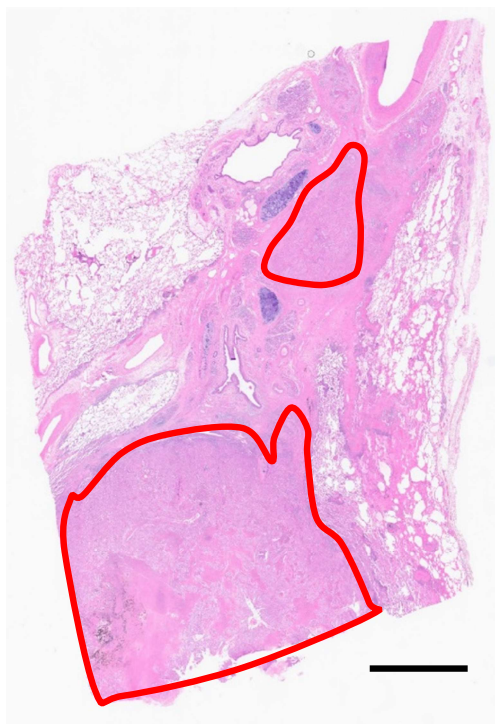
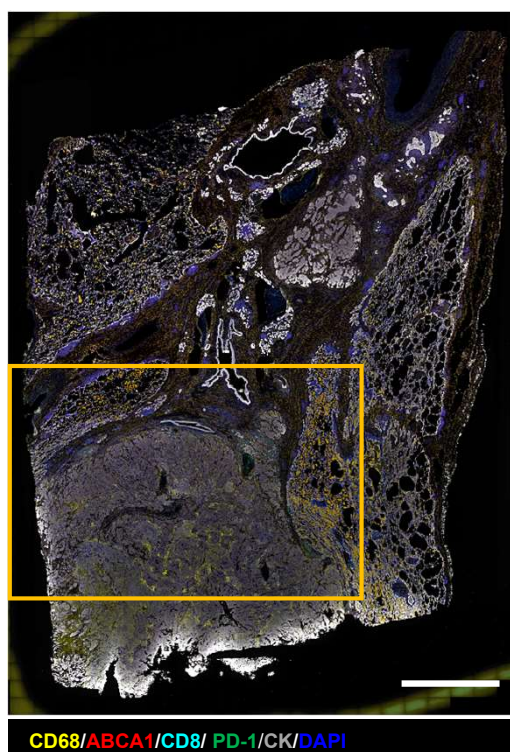
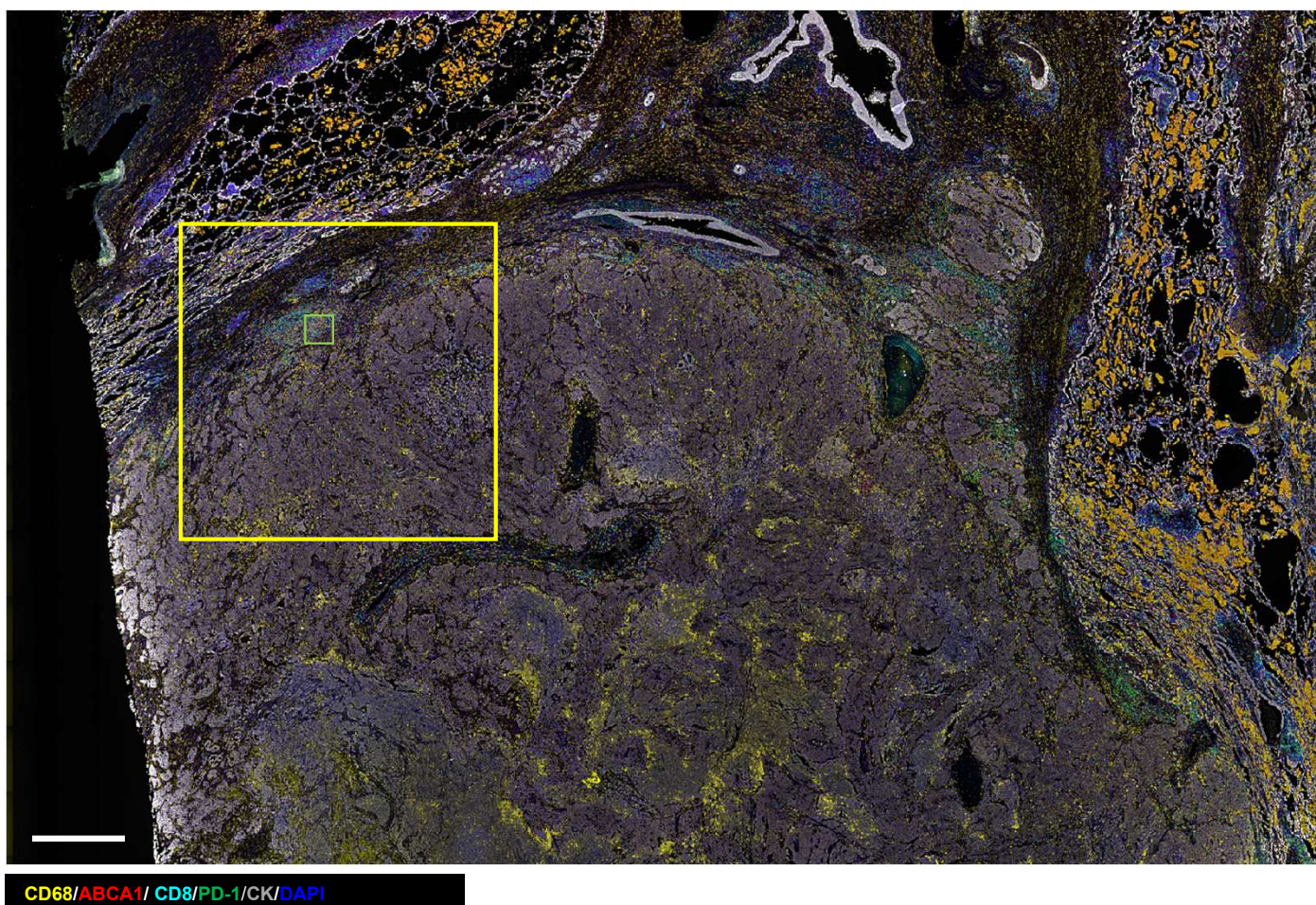


Fig. S5

Fig. S5 Characterization and differential abundance of myeloid cell subtypes across histologic subtype groups.

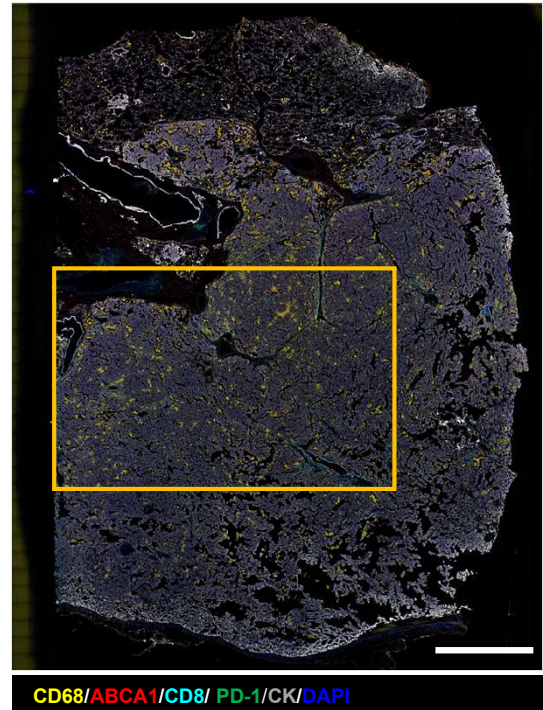
A Dot plot showing average expression and percentage of cells expressing marker genes for myeloid cell subtypes. **B** Stacked bar plots depicting the proportional distribution of myeloid cell subtypes across histologic subtype groups (left) and individual samples (right). **C** Differential abundance analysis of myeloid cell subtypes between A/P and Solid groups using MASC. The x-axis represents $\log_2(\text{odds ratio})$, dot size indicates $-\log_{10}(P\text{-value})$ and error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. **D** Violin plots showing cholesterol efflux metabolism signature scores across all cell types.

A**B****C****Fig. S6**

D



E



F

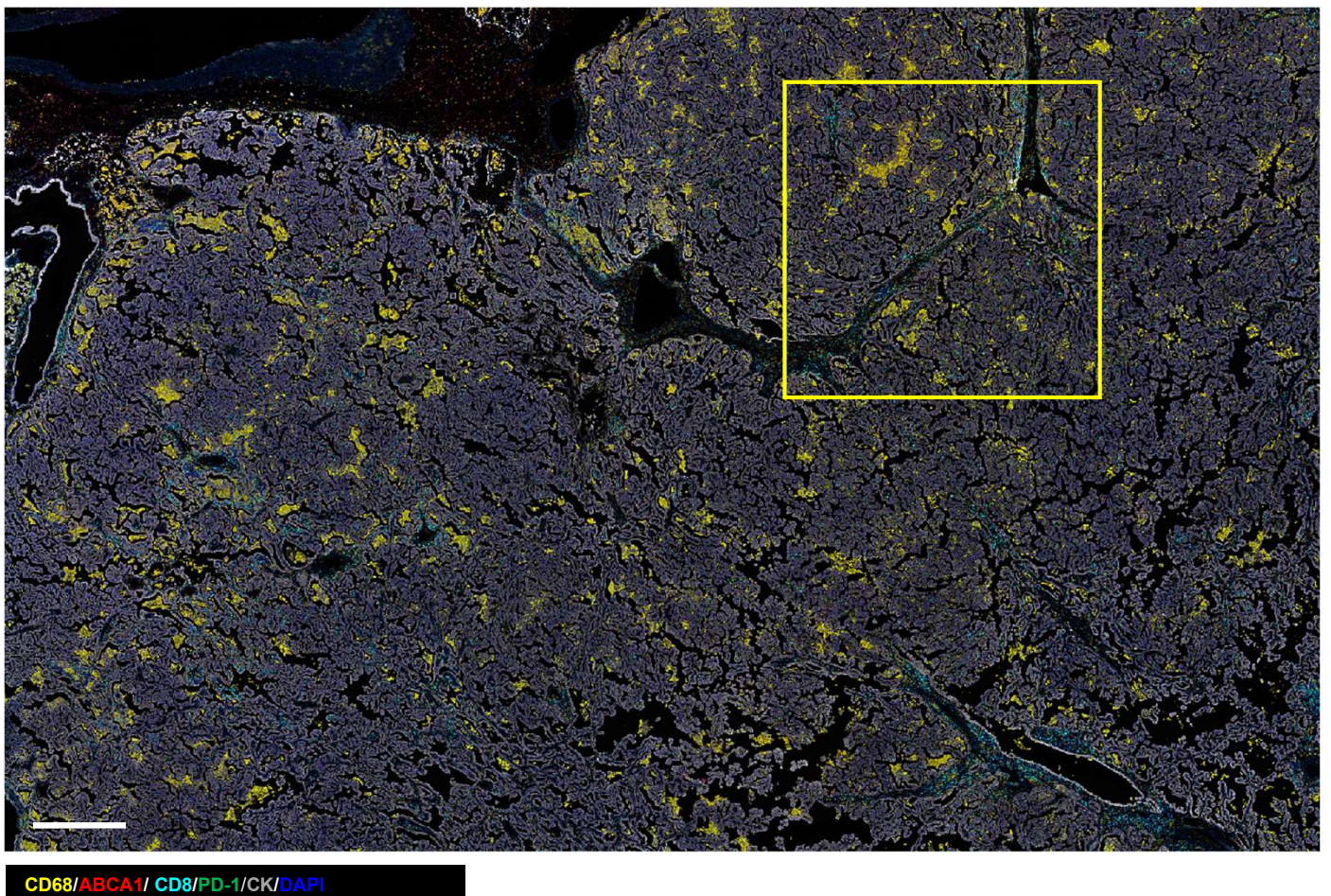
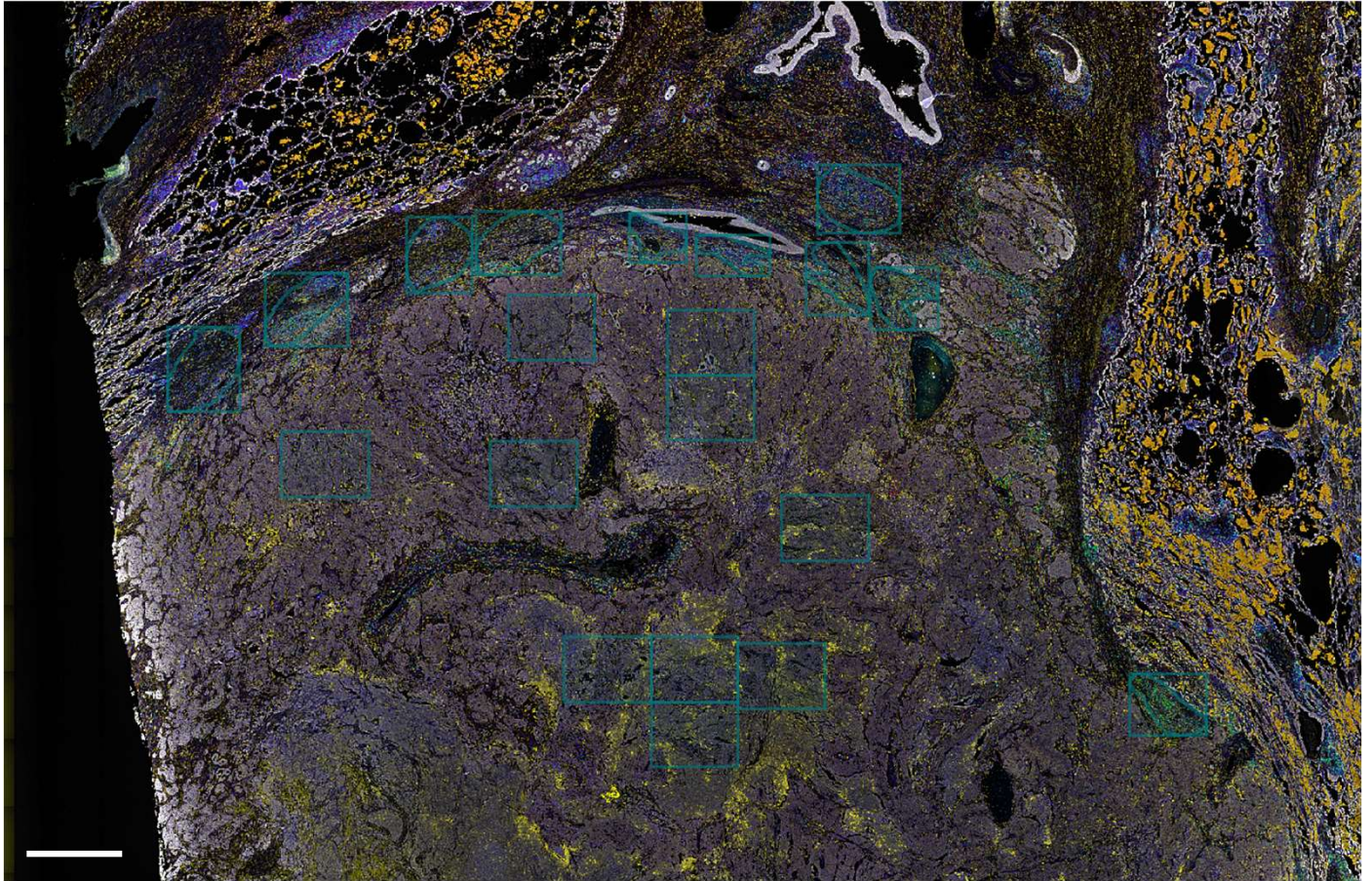
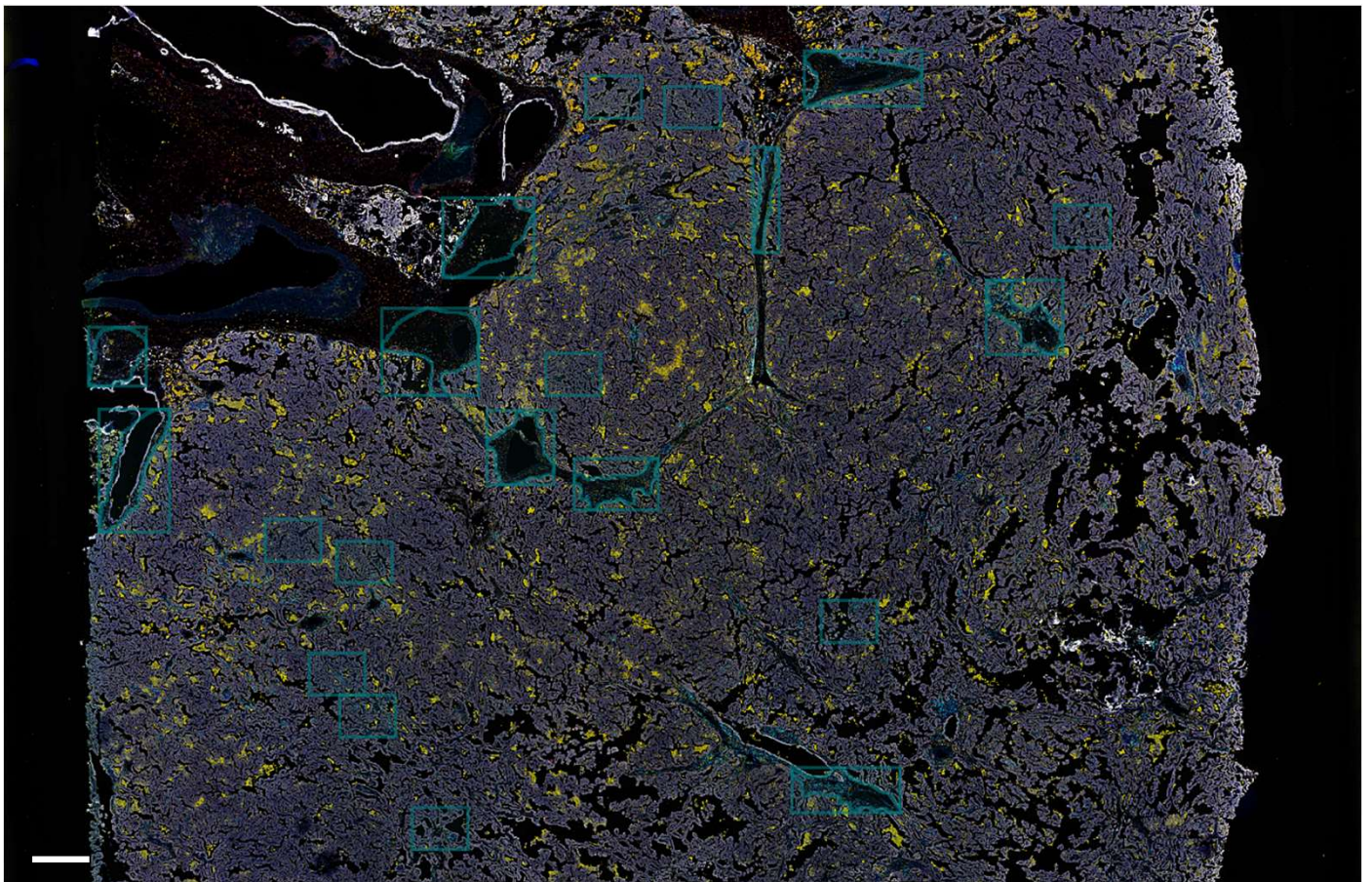


Fig. S6 (Cont'd)

G



H

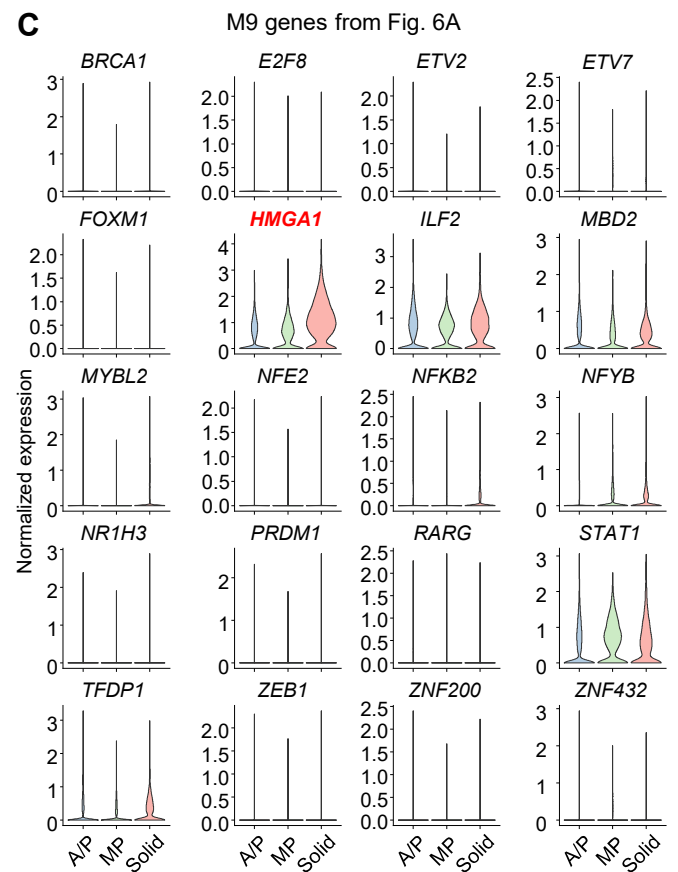
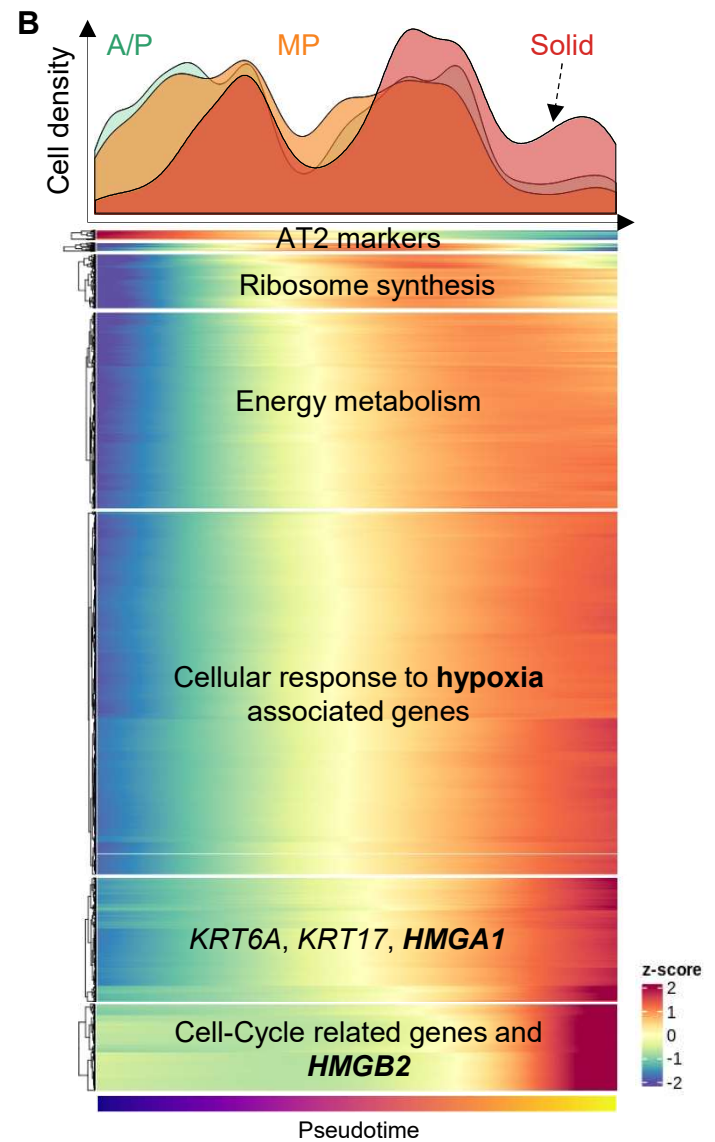
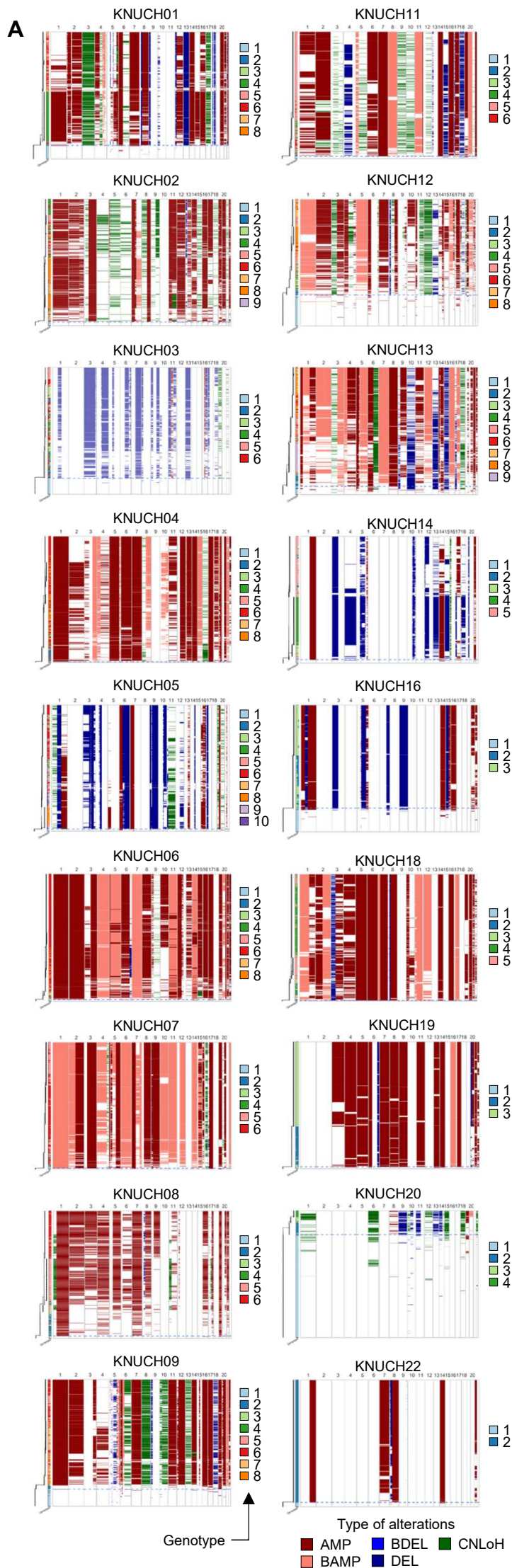


CD68/ABCA1/ CD8/PD-1/CK/DAPI

Fig. S6 (Cont'd)

Fig. S6 Tissue slide images of the representative cases (KNUCH03, Solid group; KNUCH22, A/P group).

A Whole-slide H&E image of KNUCH03. The tumor area confirmed by pathologists is outlined in red. **B,C** Multiplex IHC images of KNUCH03. In **B**, the orange box indicates the area shown in **C**. In **C**, the yellow and green boxes correspond to the regions shown in Fig. 4A and C, respectively. **D** Whole-slide H&E image of KNUCH22. The tumor area confirmed by pathologists is outlined in red. **E,F** Multiplex IHC images of KNUCH22. In **E**, the orange box indicates the area shown in **F**. In **F**, the yellow box corresponds to the region shown in Fig. 4B. **G,H** ROIs in the multiplex IHC images of KNUCH03 and KNUCH22, respectively. A total of 20 ROIs (10 within the tumor nest and 10 within the peritumoral stroma) were selected per sample using Phenochart software. Scale bars: 4mm (**A,B,D**, and **E**); 1mm (**C,F,G**, and **H**).



HMGA1: Adj P-value = 0.001

RARG: Adj P-value = 0.043

Others: Non-significant

Fig. S7 Cancer cell identification and transcriptomic dynamics across histologic subtype groups.

A Heatmaps displaying patient-specific copy number variation (CNV) patterns inferred by Numbat for cancer cell identification. **B** Heatmap showing dynamically expressed genes across pseudotime estimated by Monocle3. The top panel shows the density of cancer cells in each histologic subtype group across pseudotime. **C** Violin plots showing expression of transcription factors associated with the Solid group regulon module (M9) as shown in Fig. 6A.

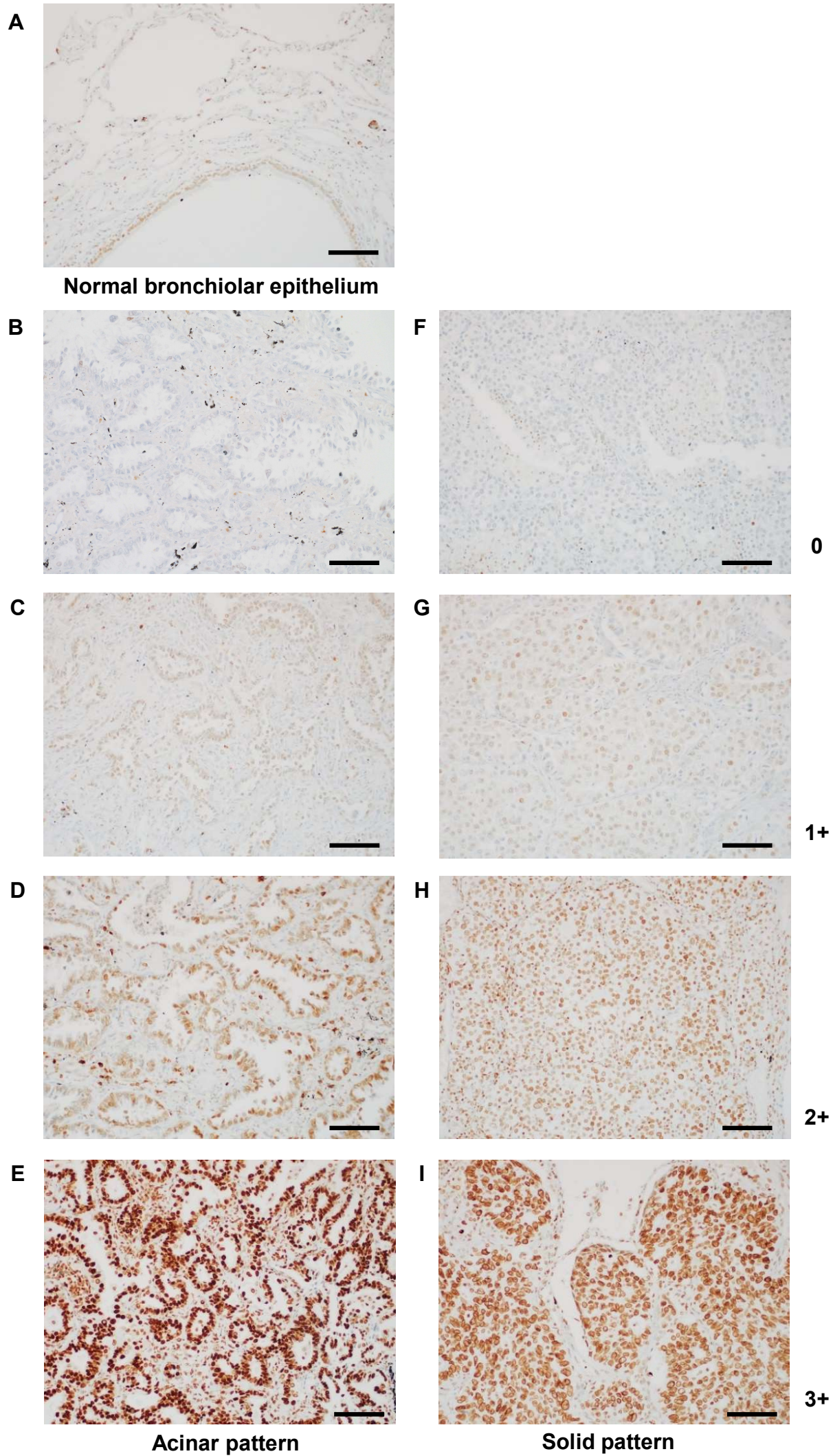


Fig S8

Fig. S8 HMGA1 immunohistochemistry showing variable levels of HMGA1 nuclear positivity (magnification, $\times 200$).

HMGA1 protein expression was highly heterogeneous within individual tumors. Both solid-dominant and non-solid areas on the same slide frequently showed variable HMGA1 nuclear positivity; in some cases, certain acinar-pattern regions exhibited higher expression than adjacent solid-pattern regions within the same tumor. Despite such intratumoral heterogeneity, HMGA1 expression, quantified as the percentage of tumor cells showing nuclear staining on each whole slide, was significantly higher in Solid group tumors than in A/P group tumors. These findings indicate that upregulation of HMGA1 is a characteristic feature of tumors belonging to the Solid group. **A** Normal bronchiolar epithelium. **B–E** Lung adenocarcinoma with an acinar pattern. **F–I** Lung adenocarcinoma with a solid pattern. Scale bar, 50 μ m.

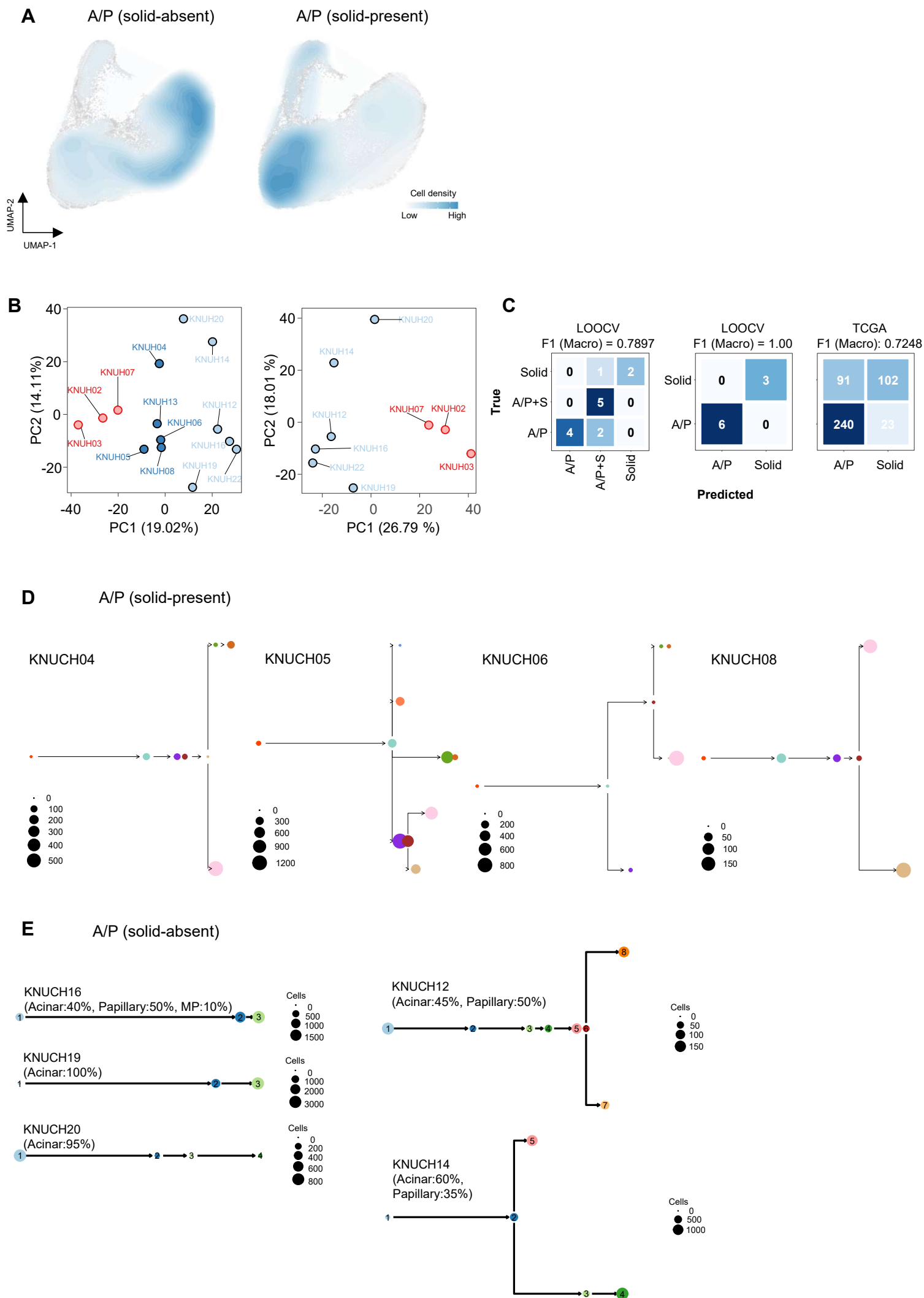


Fig. S9

Fig. S9 Presence of solid component influences intratumor heterogeneity in A/P group LUAD.

A UMAP plots showing cancer cell density in solid-absent A/P (left) and solid-present A/P (right) tumors. **B** PCA of pseudobulk scRNA-seq expression profiles of cancer cells. Left: three-class classifier samples (A/P [solid-absent A/P], A/P+S [solid-present A/P] and Solid; $n = 14$). Right: binary classifier samples (A/P vs. Solid; $n = 9$). The proportion of variance explained is indicated on each axis. **C** Confusion matrices summarizing classifier performance. Left: LOOCV of the three-class multinomial logistic regression classifier ($F1 = 0.79$). Middle: LOOCV of the binary logistic regression classifier showing complete separation of A/P and solid tumors ($F1 = 1.00$). Right: external validation on TCGA-LUAD bulk RNA-seq data ($n = 456$; 263 A/P, 193 Solid; $F1 = 0.72$). **D,E** Phylogenetic trees of cancer cells from solid-present (**D**) and solid-absent (**E**) A/P tumors.

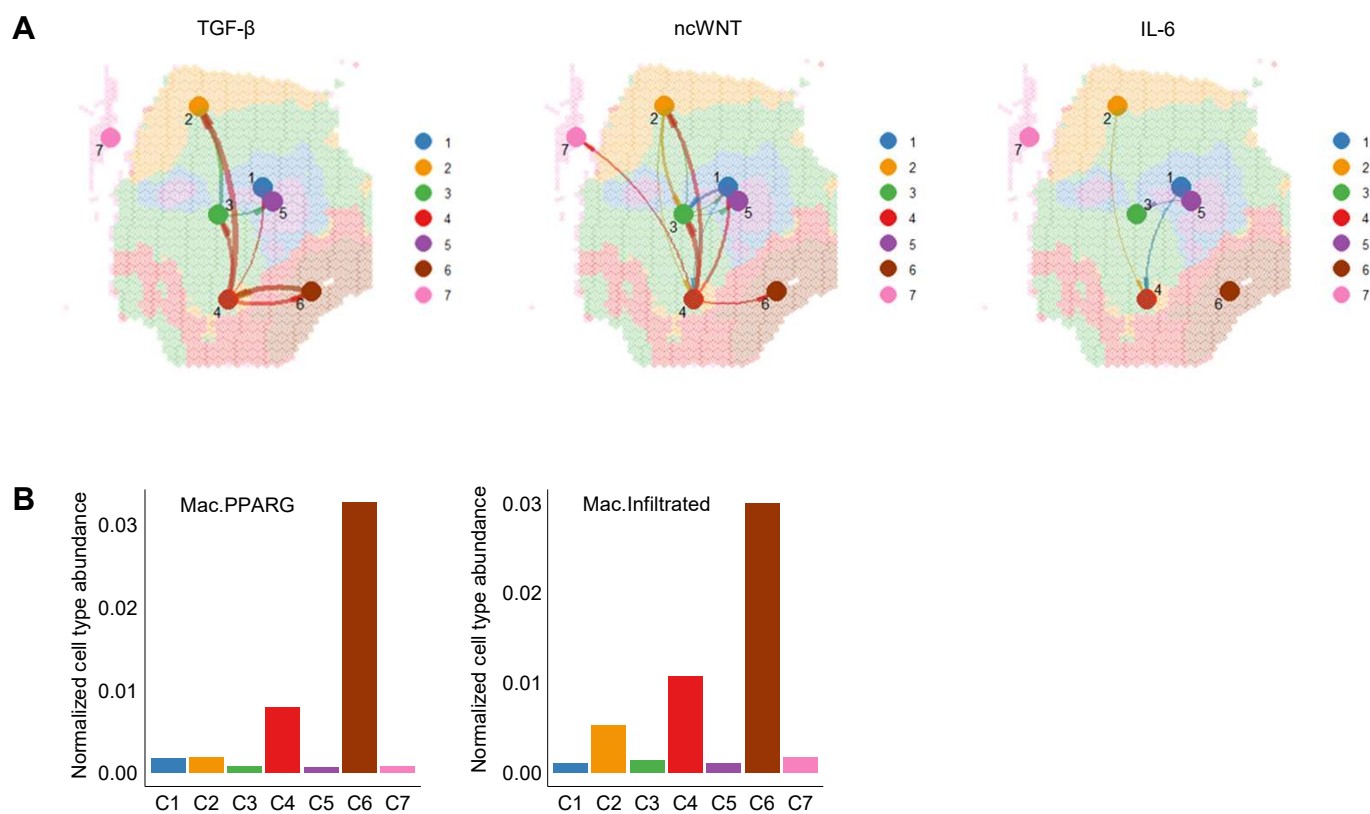


Fig. S10 Spatial ligand–receptor interaction analysis using CellChat in Solid group LUAD.

A Ligand–receptor interaction signaling enriched in solid group tumor (KNUCH23) inferred by CellChat. **B** Normalized relative abundance of macrophage subtypes across spatial clusters.

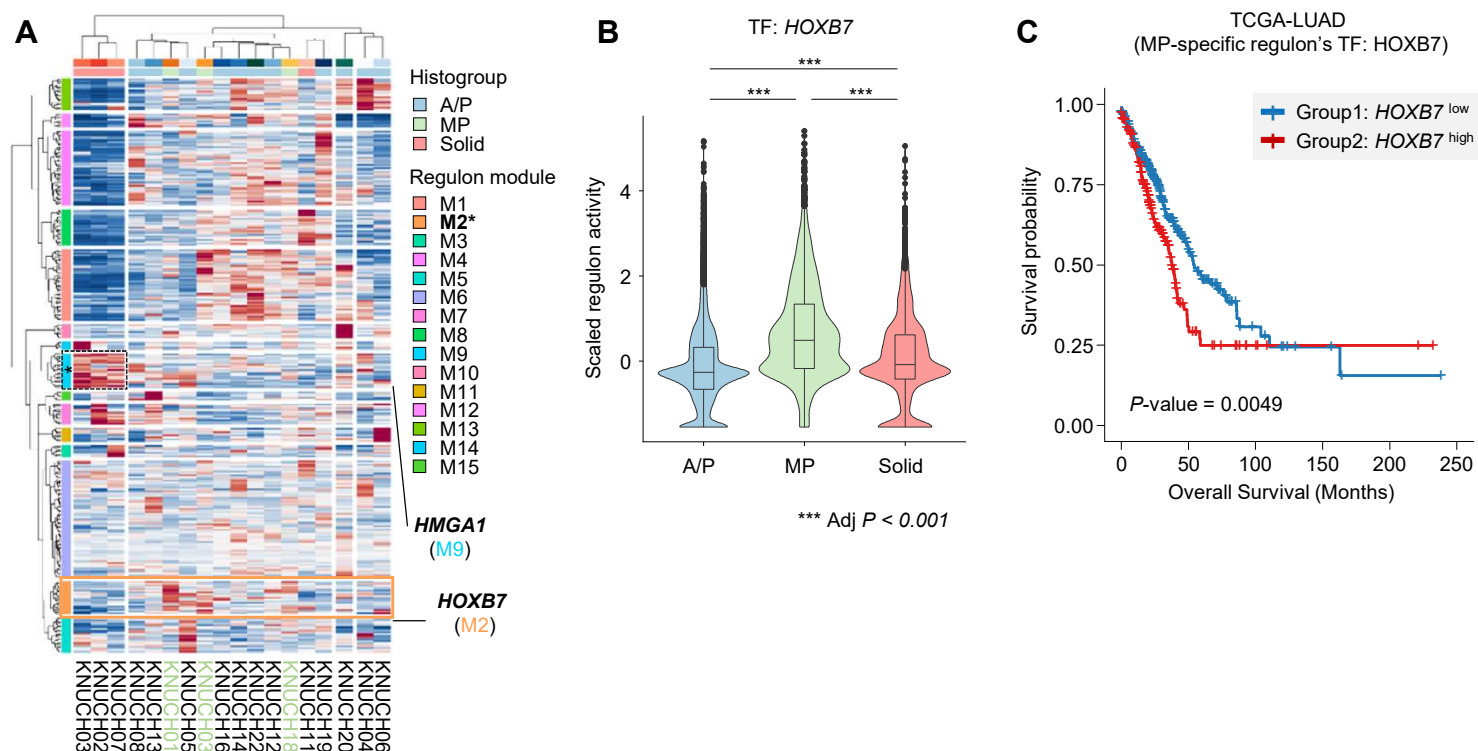


Fig. S11: MP-specific regulon module and *HOXB7* prognostic significance in LUAD.

A Heatmap showing regulon activities predicted by SCENIC in cancer cells, averaged per patient, highlighting the MP-specific regulon module (M2). **B** Violin plot showing *HOXB7* regulon activity in cancer cells across histologic subtype groups. **C** Kaplan–Meier survival curves showing prognostic significance of *HOXB7* expression in the TCGA-LUAD cohort.