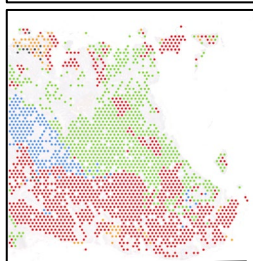
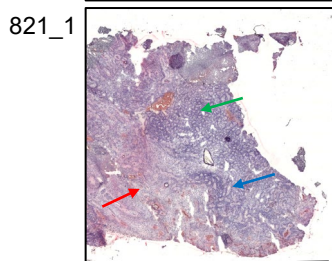
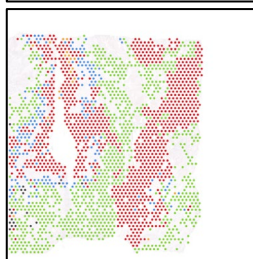
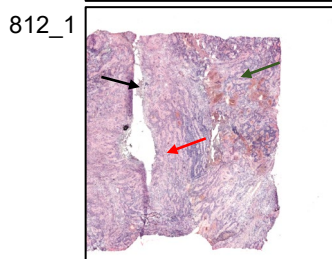
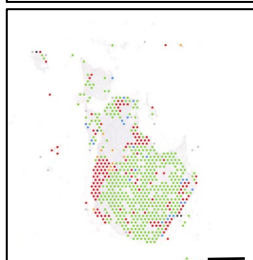
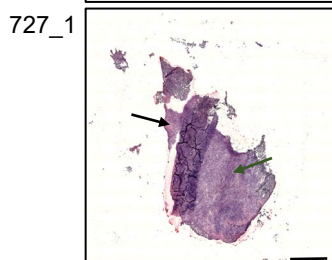
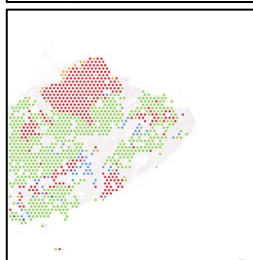
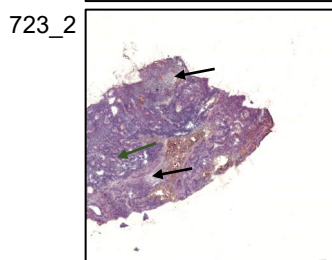
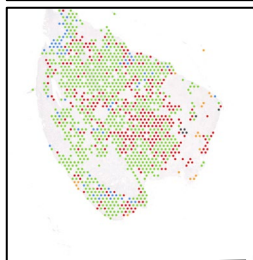
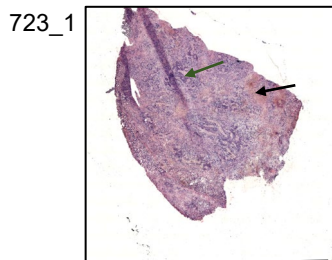
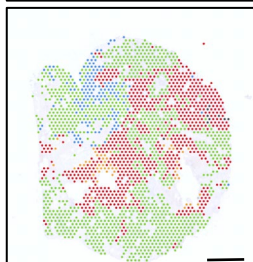
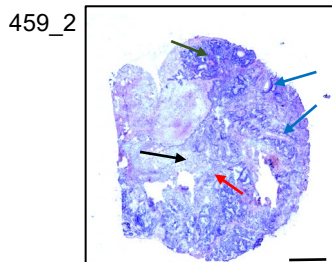
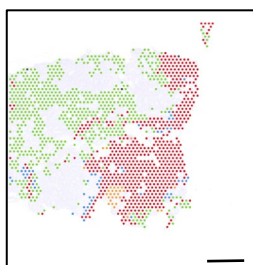
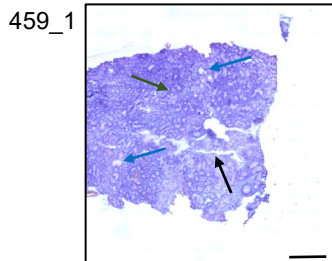


H&amp;E



•epithelial zone

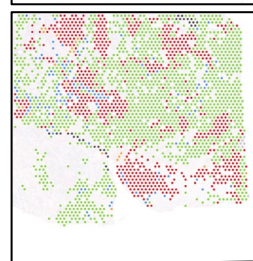
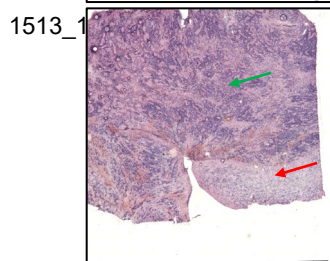
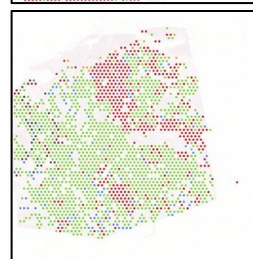
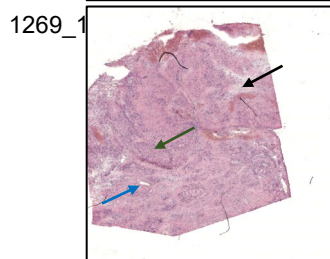
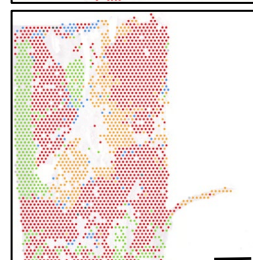
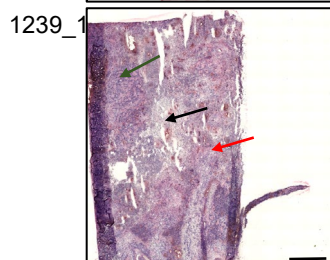
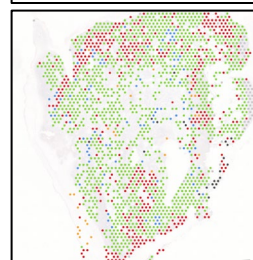
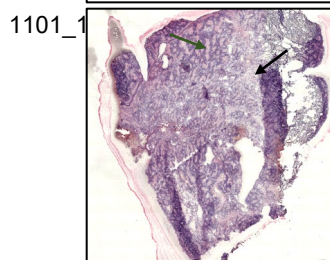
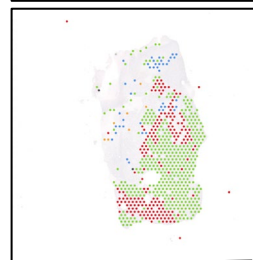
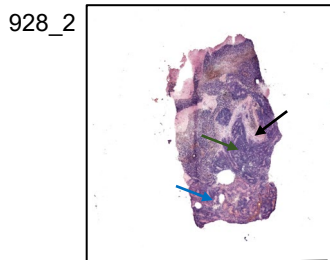
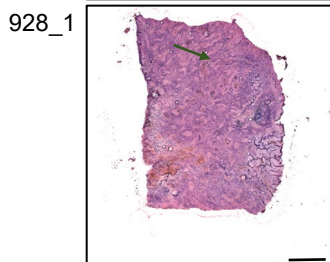
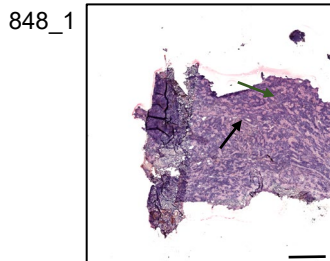
•mesenchymal zone

•chemokine-M

•hypoxia-M

•classic-M

H&amp;E



•epithelial zone

•mesenchymal zone

•chemokine-M

•hypoxia-M

•classic-M

**Supplementary Figure 7. Spatial arrangement of myeloid cell clusters in relation to epithelial and mesenchymal zone clusters in PFA.** Histology (H&E) (left panel) and overlaid immune, epithelial and mesenchymal zone clusters across the tumor microenvironment (right panel) in 14 PFA samples. Histology of PFAs include regions of hypercellularity with prominent perivascular pseudorosettes (blue arrows), areas of increased true ependymal rosettes and epithelial differentiation (green arrows), paucicellular regions with a lesser degree of differentiation (red arrow), and areas of necrosis (black arrow). Size bar = 1mm.