

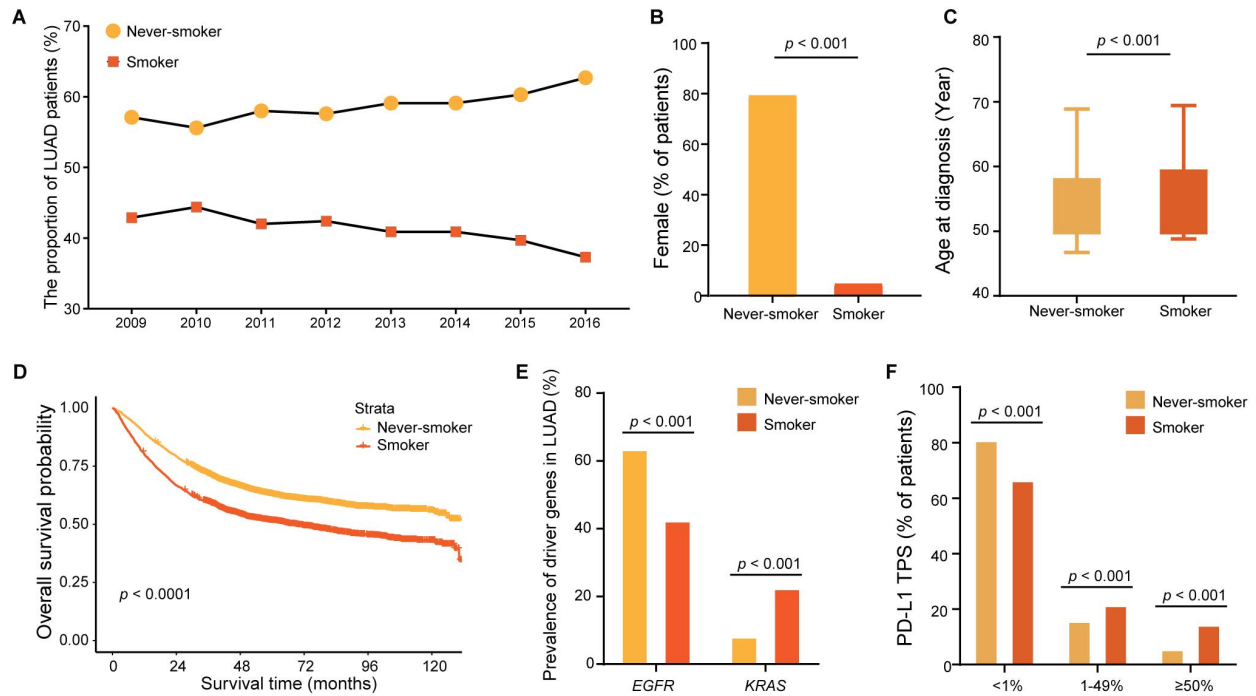
**Cell Reports Medicine, Volume 4**

**Supplemental information**

**Distinct immune microenvironment of lung  
adenocarcinoma in never-smokers from smokers**

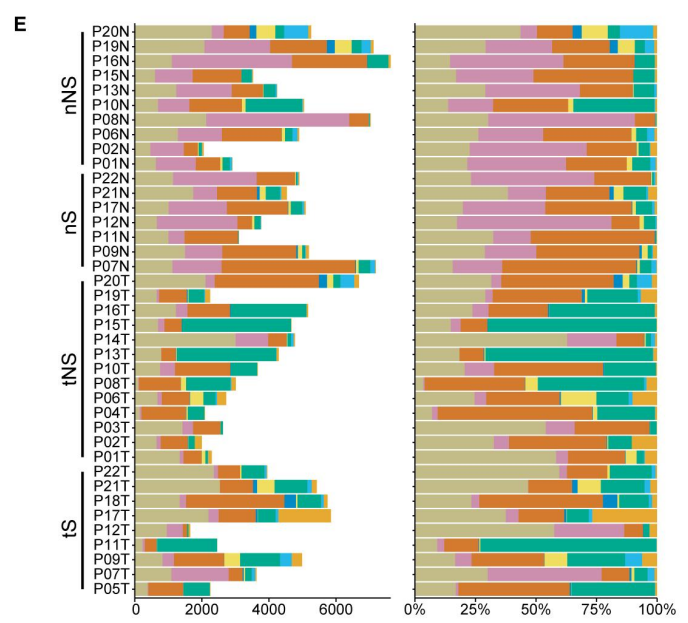
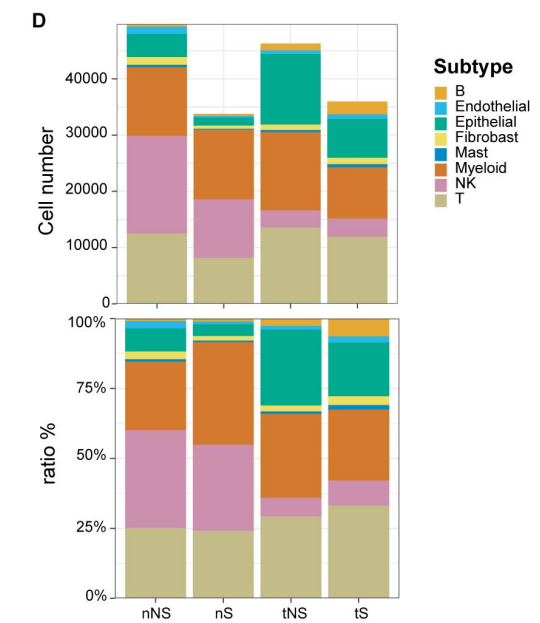
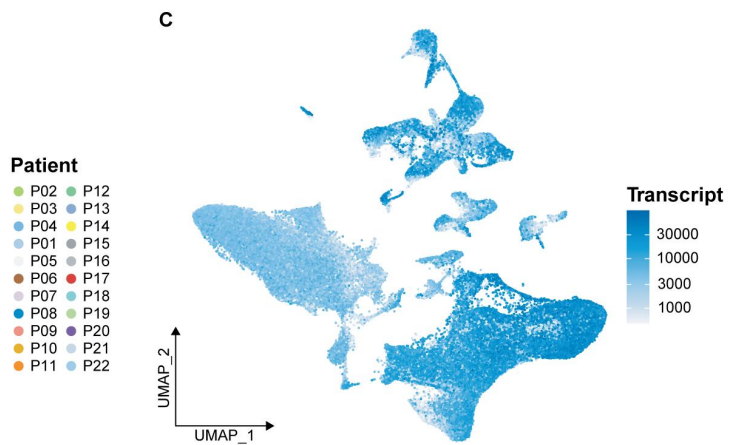
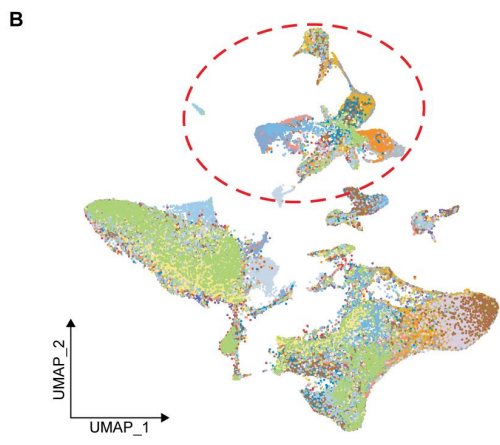
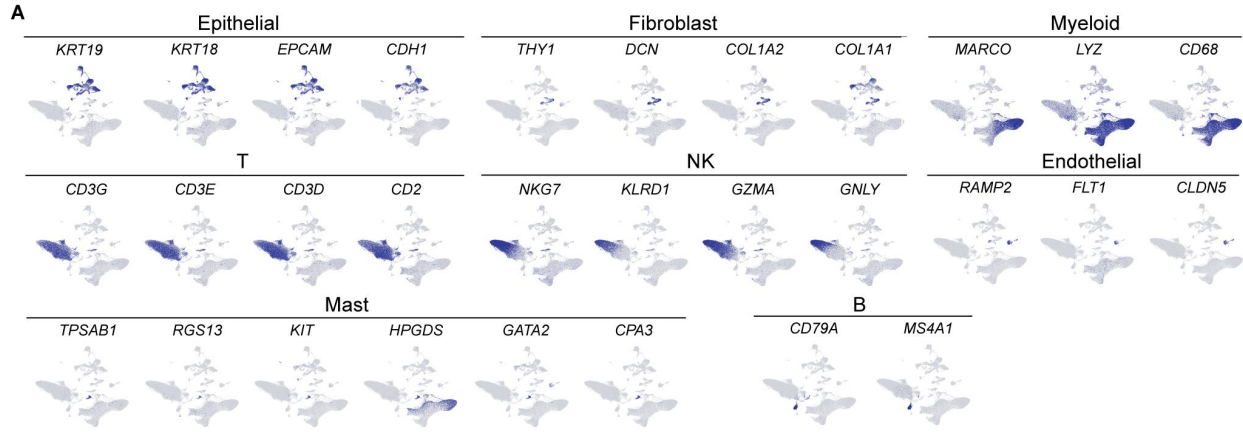
**Wenxin Luo, Zhen Zeng, Yang Jin, Lan Yang, Ting Fan, Zhoufeng Wang, Yitong Pan, Ying Yang, Menglin Yao, Yangqian Li, Xue Xiao, Gang Wang, Chengdi Wang, Shuai Chang, Guowei Che, Li Zhang, Yalun Li, Yong Peng, and Weimin Li**

Supplemental Figures



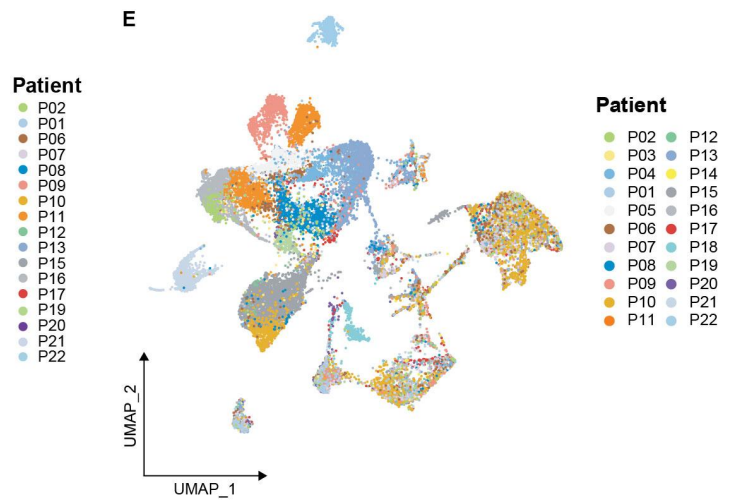
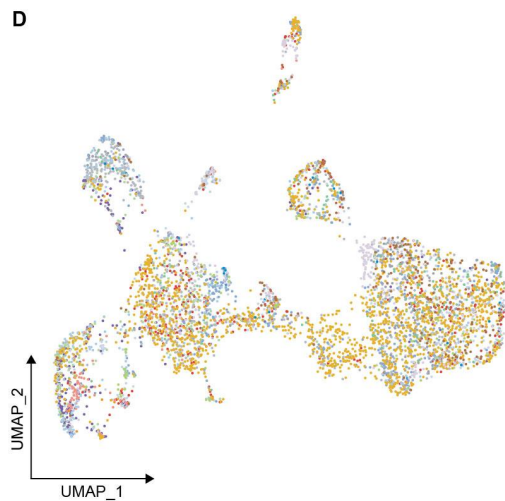
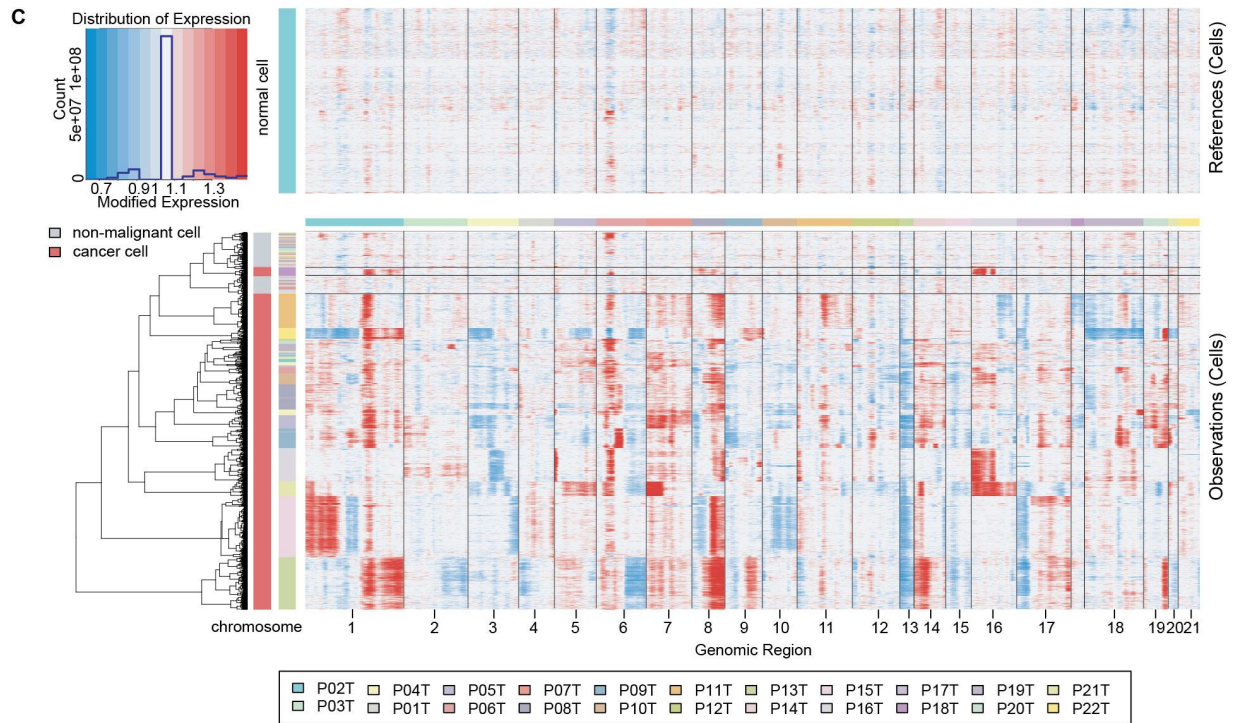
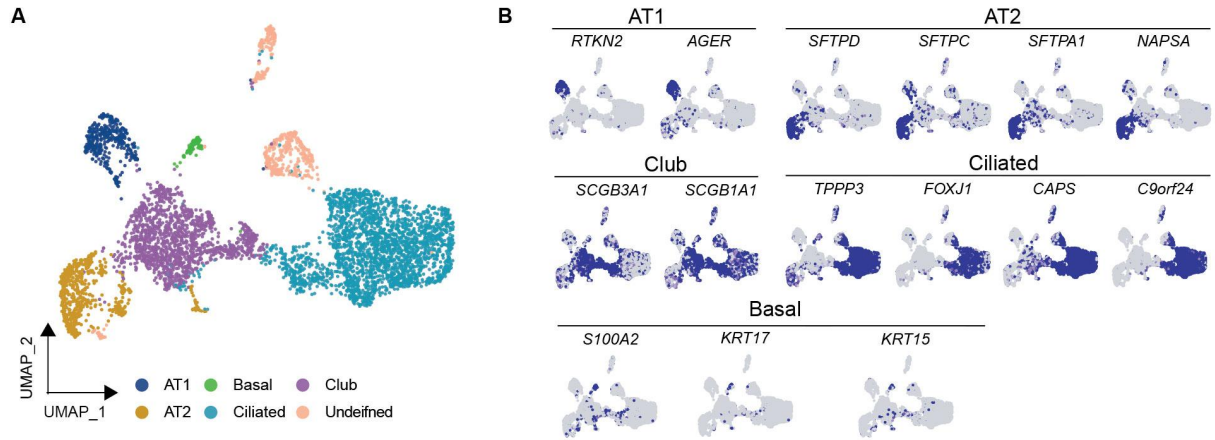
**Figure S1. Clinicopathological features and prognostic differences between never-smoker and smoker LUADs from West China Hospital, Sichuan University, related to Figure 1.**

**A**, The epidemiological changes of never-smoker and smoker LUADs from 2009 to 2016. **B**, The proportion of female in never-smoker and smoker groups, Chi-square test. **C**, The mean age (with SD) at diagnosis of never-smoker and smoker lung cancer patients, two-sided Wilcoxon Signed-Ranked test. **D**, The Kaplan-Meier survival curves of never-smoker and smoker patients. **E**, The proportion of LUAD patients harboring *EGFR* or *KRAS* driver mutations in never-smoker and smoker groups, Chi-square test. **F**, The proportion of patients with different PD-L1 expression, Chi-square test (tumor proportion score [TPS]: < 1%, 1-49%, and ≥ 50%).



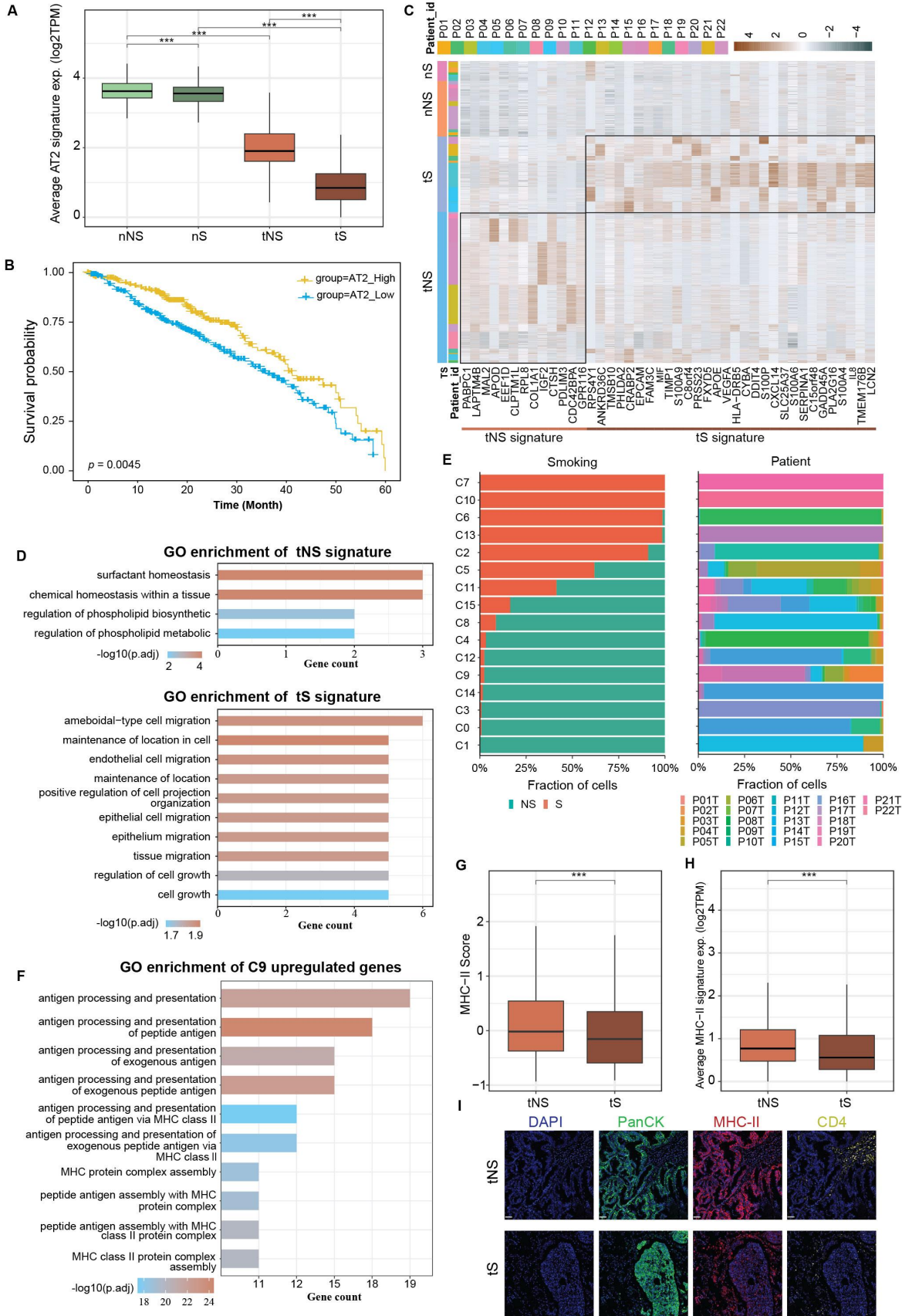
**Figure S2. Eight cell types identified in this study, related to Figure 1.**

**A**, Feature plots depicting single cell gene expression of canonical marker genes in eight types of cells. Blue color: high expression. **B** and **C**, The UMAP view of 165,753 cells, colored by 22 patients (**B**) and the number of transcripts (**C**). The epithelial cells were circled with red dotted lines. **D** and **E**, The number and its proportion of different type of cells in the four tissue groups (**D**) and in different tissues from each patient (**E**).



**Figure S3. Subtypes of epithelial cells identified in this study, related to Figure 2.**

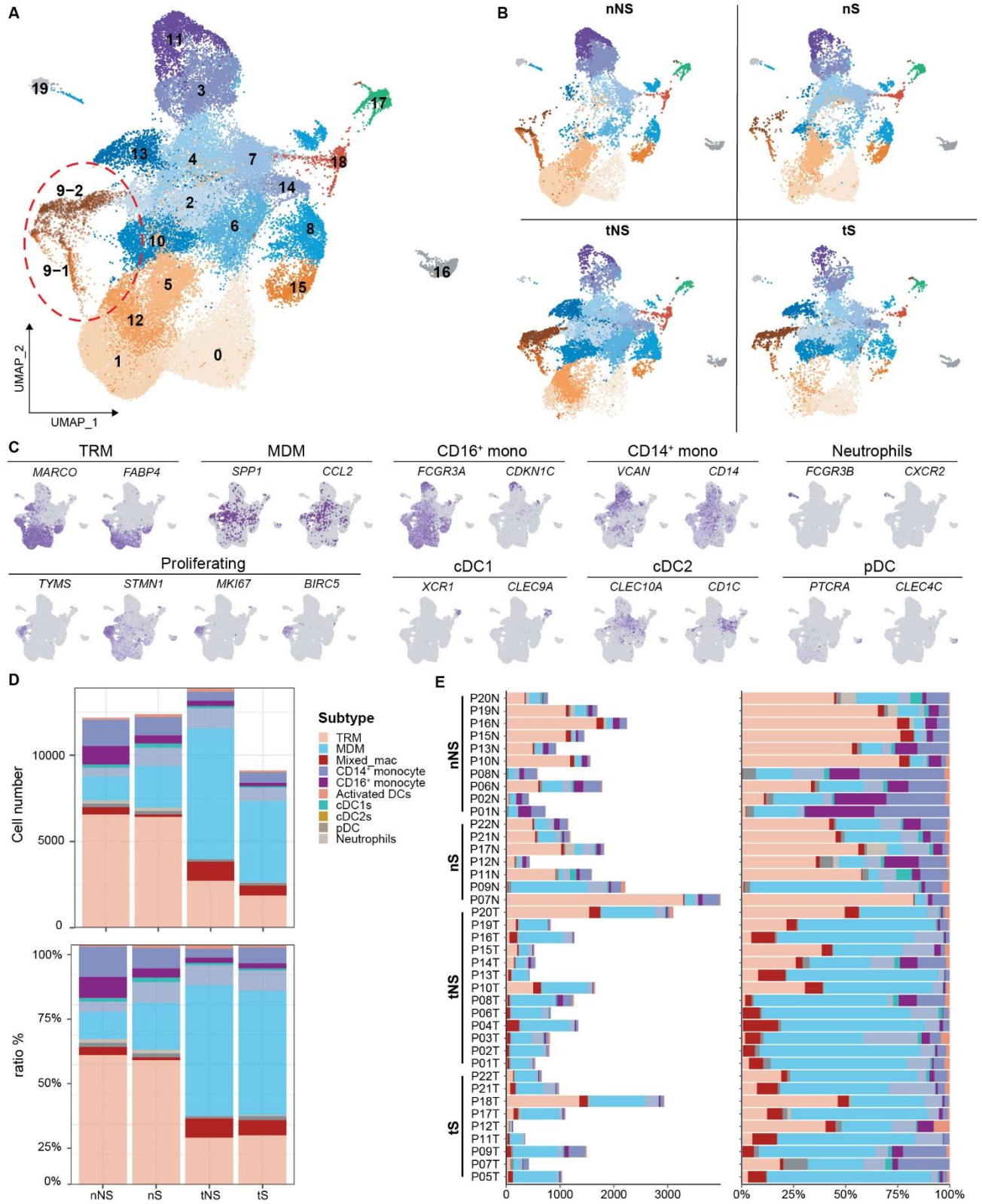
**A**, UMAP view of epithelial cells from normal lung tissues, colored by six subtypes. **B**, Feature plots colored by expression (blue color: high expression) of canonical marker genes in epithelial cell subsets. **C**, Heatmap showing inferred copy-number variations (CNVs) profiles based on the scRNA-seq data of tumor cells from each patient, distinguishing cancer cells from non-malignant cells. Red, gene amplifications; blue, gene deletions. **D**, UMAP view of epithelial cells from normal lung tissues, colored by 22 LUAD patients. **E**, UMAP view of all epithelial cells from normal lung tissues and tumor tissues, colored by each patient.



**Figure S4. Significance of tNS/tS signatures in cancer cells, related to Figure 2.**

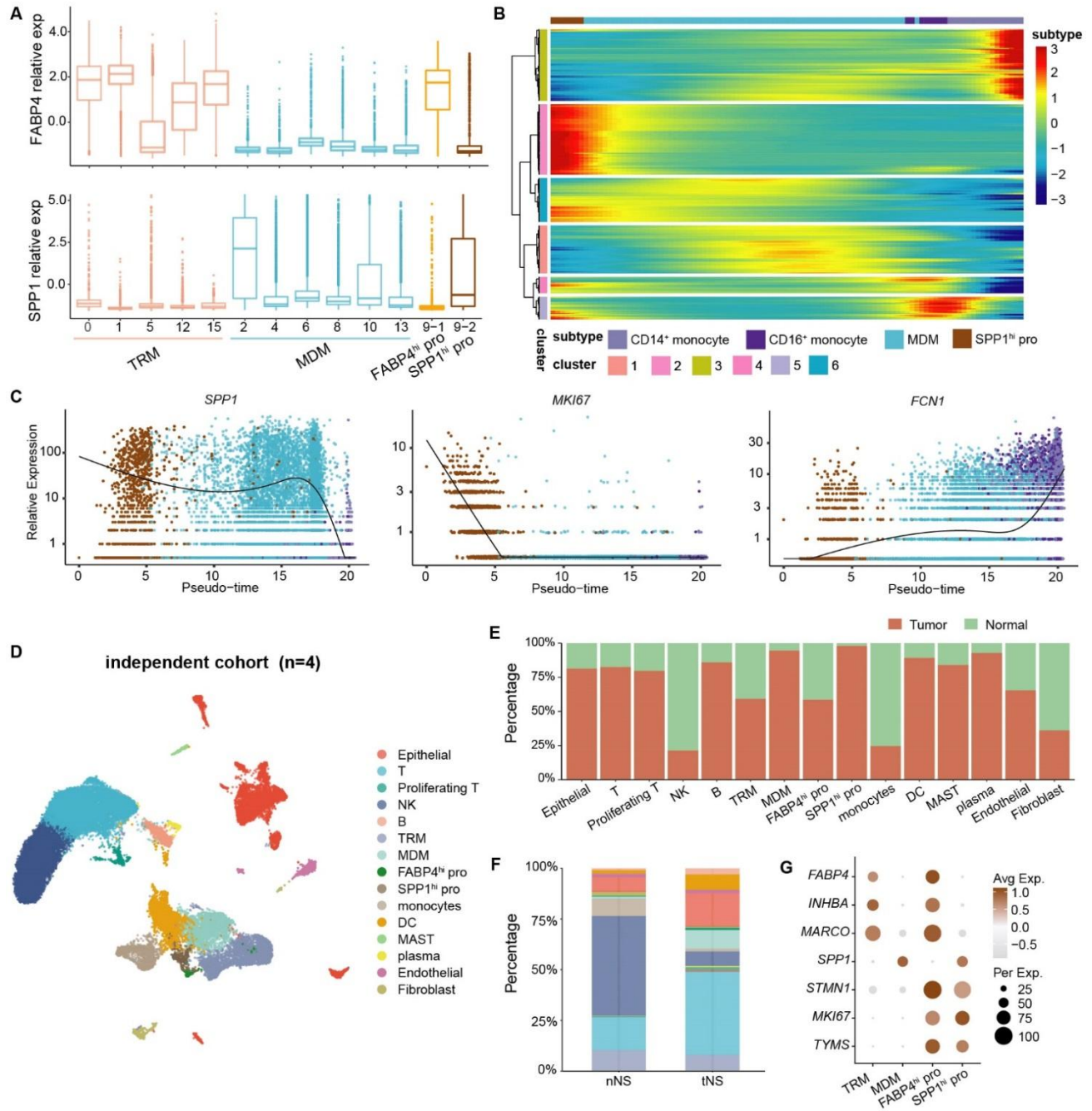
**A**, Boxplots showing the expression levels of AT2 signature in the four tissue types of GSE131907,  $***p < 0.001$ , two-sided Wilcoxon Signed-Ranked test. **B**, Kaplan-Meier curves for the overall survival of TCGA-LUAD patients ( $n = 453$ ), which were divided into two groups according to the mean expression of AT2 signature. +: censored observations,  $p$ -value was calculated using the two-sided log-rank test. **C**, Heatmap showing the expression levels of tS signature and tNS signature in each patient. **D**, Gene Ontology [GO] enrichment of tNS and tS signatures. **E**, Proportion of cancer cells from smoking status (left) and different patients (right) in each cluster sorted by number of cells. **F**, GO enrichment of C9 up-regulated genes identified by Seurat FindMarker function. **G and H**, Boxplots showing the expression levels of MHC-II signature in cancer cells from never-smokers and smokers of our dataset (G) and GSE131907 (H). **I**, Multiplex immunohistochemistry (mIHC) staining of PanCK, MHC-II and CD4 in LUAD tumor tissues from never-smokers and smokers. Nuclei (blue), PanCK (green), MHC-II (red), and CD4 (yellow). Scale bars, 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . At least three independent samples per tissue types.





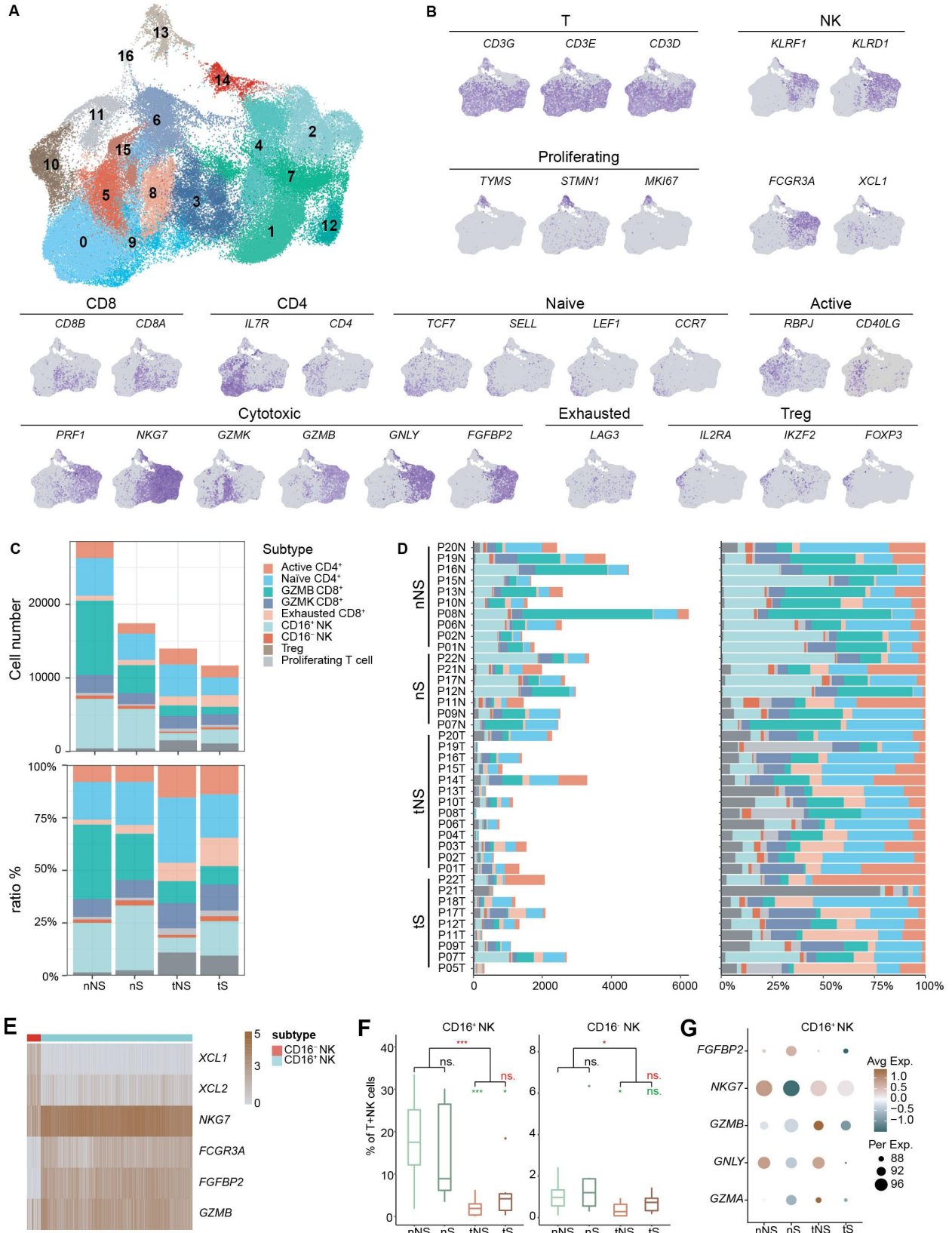
**Figure S5. Subsets of myeloid cells identified in this study, related to Figure 3.**

**A**, UMAP view of 47,580 myeloid cells, colored by clusters, cells in cluster 9 (Mixed\_mac) were circled. **B**, UMAP view of different myeloid cells by tissue types. **C**, Feature plots colored by expression (blue: high expression) of canonical marker genes in myeloid cell subsets. **D** and **E**, The number and its proportion of different myeloid cell subsets in four tissues (**D**) and in different tissue from each patient (**E**).



**Figure S6. Characteristics of SPP1<sup>hi</sup> pro cells identified in this study, related to Figure 3.**

**A**, Expression level of *FABP4* (top) and *SPP1* (bottom) in TRM, MDM and FABP4<sup>hi</sup> pro and SPP1<sup>hi</sup> pro. **B**, Heatmap of differentially expressed genes arranged in pseudo-temporal patterns. **C**, Relative expression of different marker genes. **D**, UMAP view of cells from other independent LUADs, colored by different cell subtypes. **E**, Proportion of different cell subsets in each tissue type from independent validation datasets. **F**, Relative proportions of cell types in different tissue types. **G**, Dot plot of mean expression of selected marker genes in four populations of macrophages from independent validation dataset.



**Figure S7. Subsets of T/NK cells identified in this study, related to Figure 6.**

**A**, UMAP view of 80,194 T/NK cells, colored by different clusters. **B**, Feature plots colored by expression (blue: high expression) of canonical marker genes in T/NK cell subsets. **C**, The number and its proportion of major T/NK cell subsets across each tissue type. **D**, Cell number and proportion of major T/NK cell subsets in different tissue from each patient. **E**, Heatmap of highly expressed genes in CD16<sup>+</sup> NK and CD16<sup>-</sup> NK, respectively. **F**, Proportion of CD16<sup>+</sup> NK and CD16<sup>-</sup> NK in T/NK cells in four types of tissues. Asterisks represent the significance of differences in the following comparisons: all tumor tissues vs. all normal lung tissues (brown), nS vs. nNS (black), tS vs. tNS (red), tNS vs. nNS and tS vs. nS (green). **G**, Dot plot of mean expression of cytotoxicity related genes across four tissue types.