

## Expanded View Figures

### Figure EV1. ScRNA-seq profiling of the ecosystem in CC samples.

- A UMAP plot showing the distribution of singlets (pink) and doublets (red) in CESC as evaluated using by R packages "DoubletFinder".
- B Density plots showing the distribution of UMIs (left panel), genes (middle panel), and mitochondrial percents (right panel) of all single cells. The light gray dotted line denotes the cut-offs of quality control.
- C Boxplots showing the T, Plasma and B cell three signature scores of B cell subtypes.
- D UMAP plot showing the information of Batch from patients. Before (left panel) and after (right panel) batch effect removal.
- E Boxplots showing the cell-type proportions of six patients for matched tumor and normal samples.  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistical significance; The scCODA model and the ALDEx2 model were used to examine the differences in cell-type composition. Red bars indicate credible and significant results of scCODA. Stars indicate the significance calculated by ALDEx2 model (\*  $P < 0.05$ ).
- F Scatter plots showing the quantification of T cells (CD3<sup>+</sup>), B cells (CD20<sup>+</sup>), macrophages (CD68<sup>+</sup>) and NK cells (CD56<sup>+</sup>) in tumor area (T) and adjacent normal tissue (N,  $n = 6$ ). Represented Mean  $\pm$  SEM.  $P$ -value was measured by paired Student's  $t$ -test.
- G Violin plot showing the expression of marker genes in epithelial subclusters.
- H Dot plot showing the selected signaling pathways (rows) with significant enrichment of GO, KEGG and Hallmark terms for four epithelial cell clusters.
- I Stacked bar plot showing the epithelial cell clusters distribution among patients.
- J Violin plot showing the expression of POSTN in EP2 and fibroblasts.
- K OS rates for the high-correlation and low-correlation groups in TCGA, stratified using the EP2\_POSTN signatures removed overlapped genes with fibroblasts.  $P$ -values are calculated using the log-rank test ( $N = 255$ ).

Data information: Boxplots show the median and upper/lower quartiles (Related to Fig 1).

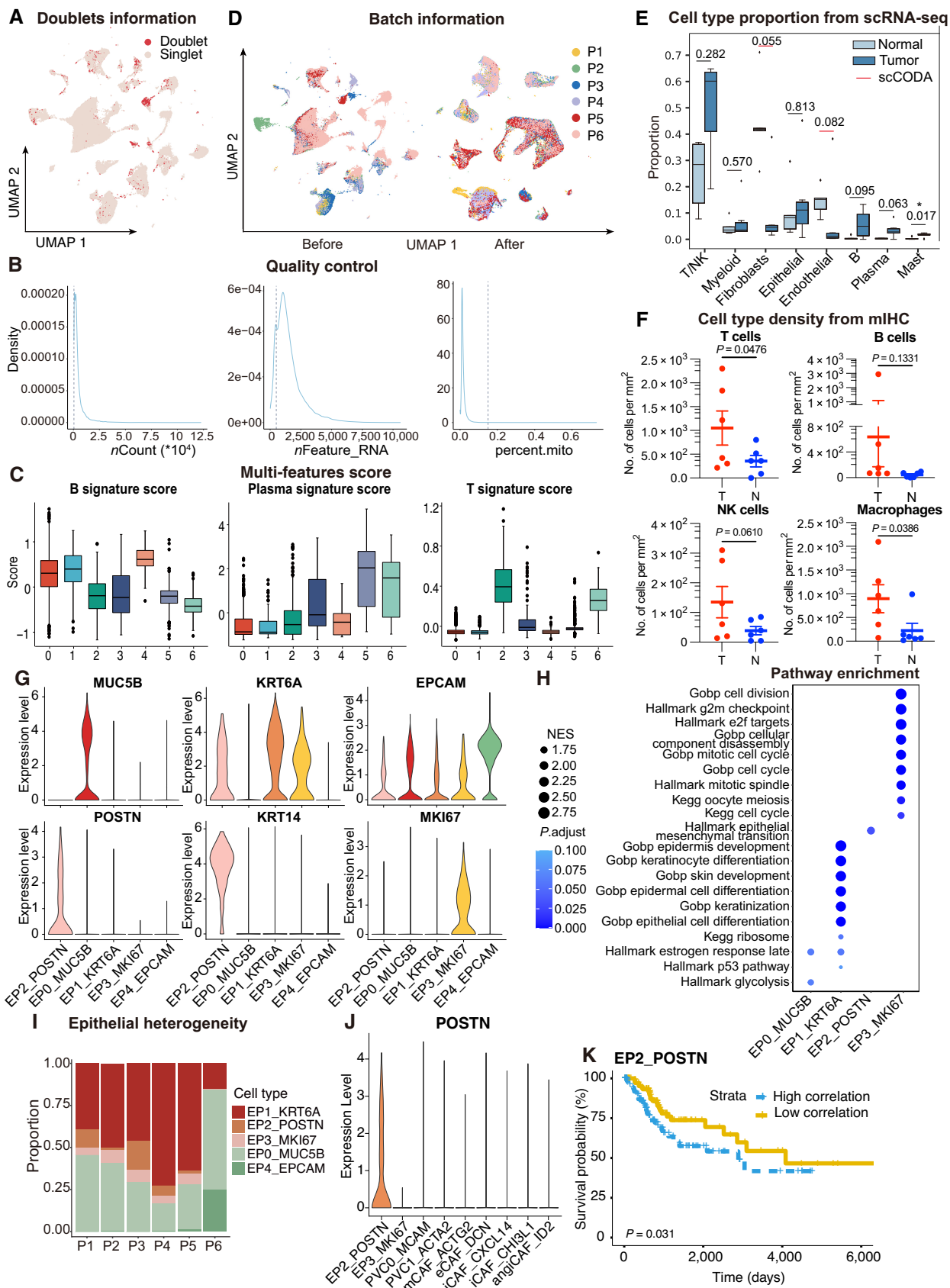


Figure EV1.

**Figure EV2. The clinical function of NK cells and TCR repertoire profiling using TRUST predicted data.**

- A Heatmap showing the expression of marker genes in each subtype of T/NK cells.
- B Comparison of Overall survival (OS) rates for the high-correlation and low-correlation groups, stratified using the NK\_FCGR3A (left panel) and NK\_KLRC1 (right panel) signatures in TCGA. *P*-values are calculated using the log-rank test ( $N = 255$ ).
- C Representative example of tumor versus normal clones from 10x TCR data, showing both chains, with filled points representing clones suggesting a significant change in frequency.
- D Triangle heatmap showing the overlap of expanded TCR clonotypes across all possible combinations of T cell clusters. Data were aggregated for each of the indicated patient groups from TRUST predicted TCR data. Numbers indicate the normalized Jaccard index number of shared expanded TCR clonotypes for each cluster pair.
- E Bubble plots showing the interactions between epithelial cells and T/NK cell populations using CellPhoneDB.
- F UMAP as in Fig 2A, but clones from TRUST predicted TCR data.
- G Dot plot showing the selected signaling pathways (rows) with significant enrichment of GO terms for large clones and small clones identified by 10x or predicted by TRUST (Related to Fig 2).

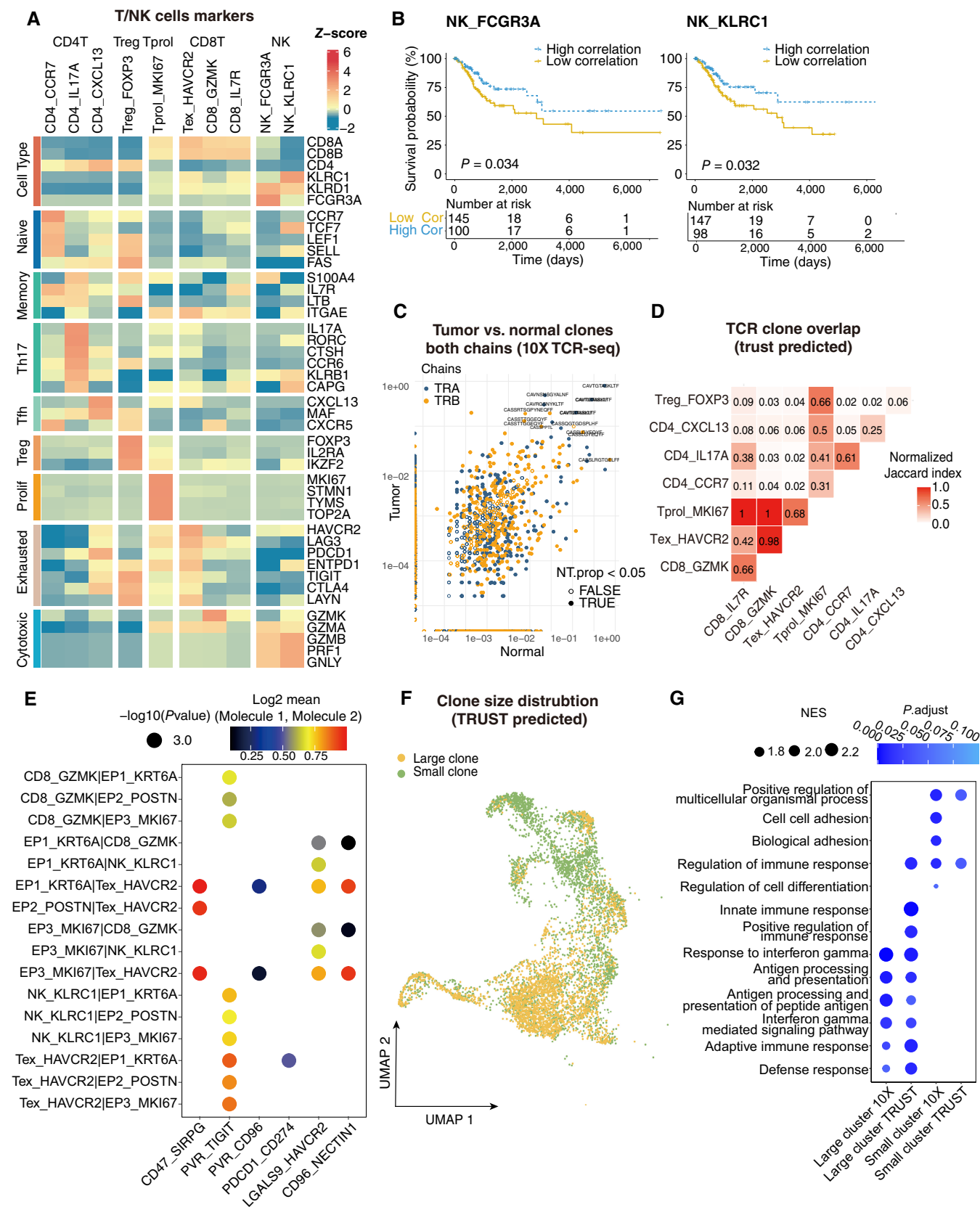


Figure EV2.

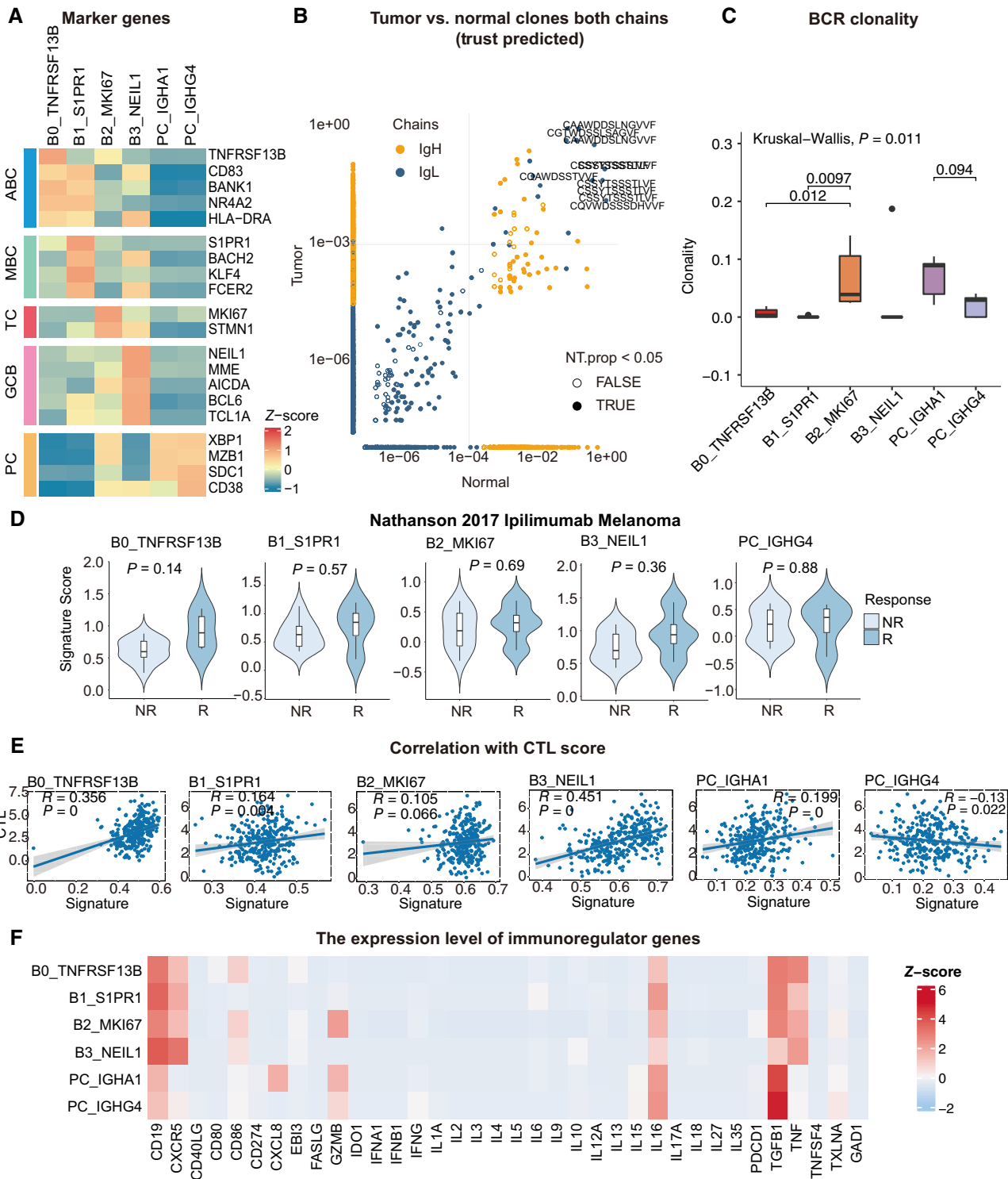


Figure EV3.

**Figure EV3. Clinical performance of B cell populations and BCR repertoire profiling using TRUST predicted data.**

- A Heatmap showing the expression of marker genes in each subtype of B cells.
- B Representative example of tumor versus normal clones from TRUST predicted BCR data, showing both chains, with filled points representing clones suggesting a significant change in frequency.
- C Boxplots showing each cell type BCR Clonality level for matched tumor and normal samples by using TRUST predicted BCR data. Student's *t*-test,  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistical significance.
- D Violin plots showing the association of different B-cell signatures with the response (R,  $N = 4$ ) and no response (NR,  $N = 11$ ) to Ipilimumab in the Nathanson 15 cohort. *P*-values calculated using the student's *t*-test.
- E Scatter plot showing the correlation between the bulk sample with CTL score and the single-cell B cell clusters.
- F Heatmap showing the expression level of immunoregulator genes in B-cell populations.

Data information: Boxplots show the median and upper/lower quartiles (Related to Fig 3).

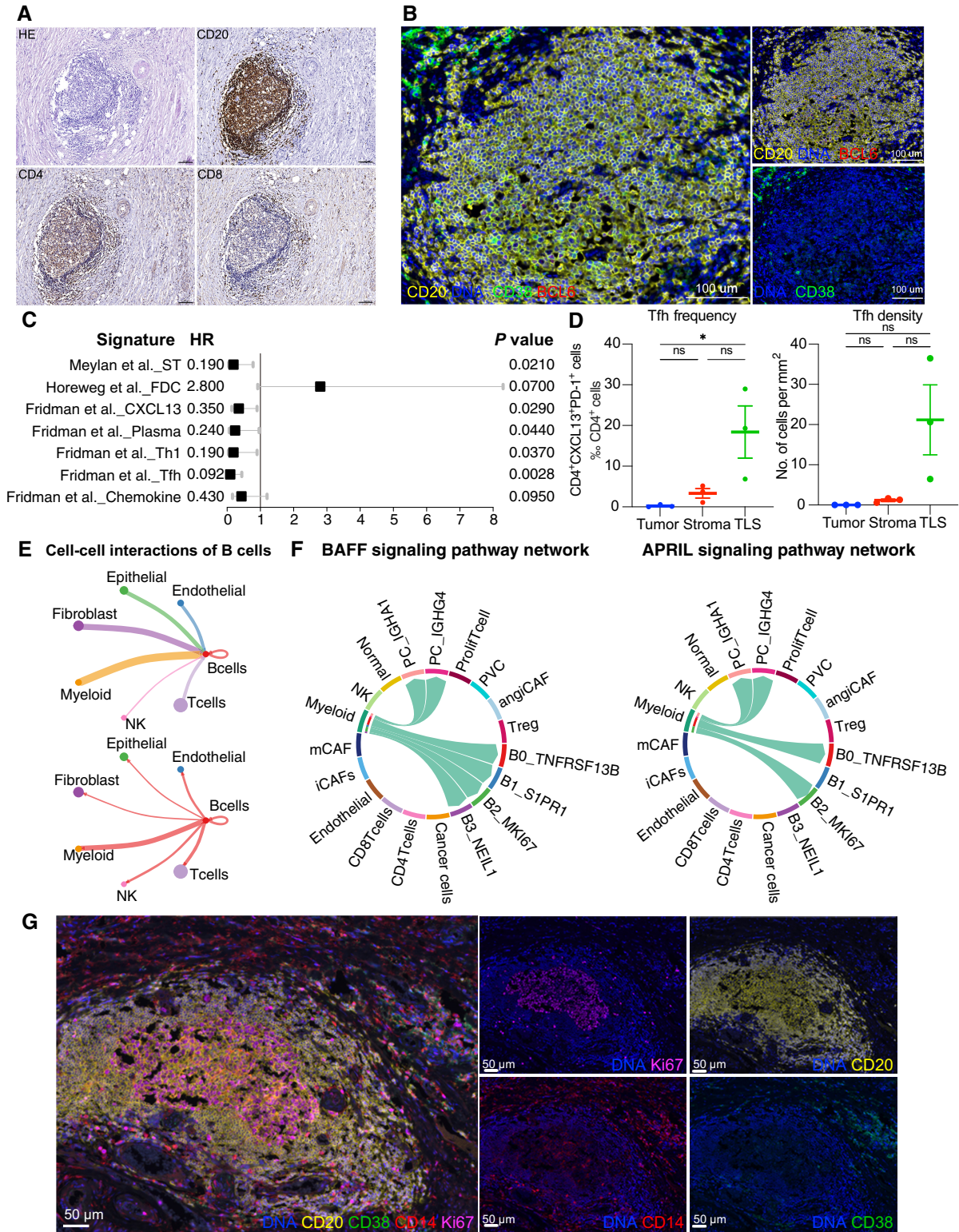


Figure EV4.

**Figure EV4. Additional analysis of TLS.**

- A Cellular compositions of TLS are exhibited by immunohistochemistry. Scale = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- B B-cell subsets are exhibited by mIHC via differential markers as follows: total B cell: CD20<sup>+</sup>, GCB: CD20<sup>+</sup>BCL6<sup>-</sup>, PC: CD20<sup>-</sup>CD38<sup>+</sup>. Scale = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- C A forest plot showing the association of TLS-associated signatures with survival across the TCGA SCC cohort ( $n = 255$ ). Squares and lines indicate hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs), respectively. HRs calculated using univariable Cox regression;  $P$ -values calculated using log-rank test; ST, spatial transcriptomics.
- D Scatter plots showing the frequency and density of Tfh cells (CD4<sup>+</sup>PD-1<sup>+</sup>CXCL13<sup>+</sup>) in TLSs, tumor and stroma ( $n = 3$ ). Represented Mean  $\pm$  SEM.  $P$ -value was measured by the Holm–Sidak's multiple comparisons test, \* $P < 0.05$ .
- E Circle plots showing the number of interaction weights between B cell groups and other cell groups. Edge colors are consistent with the sources as the sender, and edge weights are proportional to the interaction strength. A thicker edge line indicates a stronger signal.
- F Chord diagram showing the communication networks of APRIL (left panel) and BAFF (right panel) signaling pathways. Arrows indicate the interactions (signaling pathways) from some cell groups to other cell groups.
- G Representative mIHC of CD14<sup>+</sup> cell localization in TLS. Scale bars are 50  $\mu\text{m}$  (Related to Fig 4).



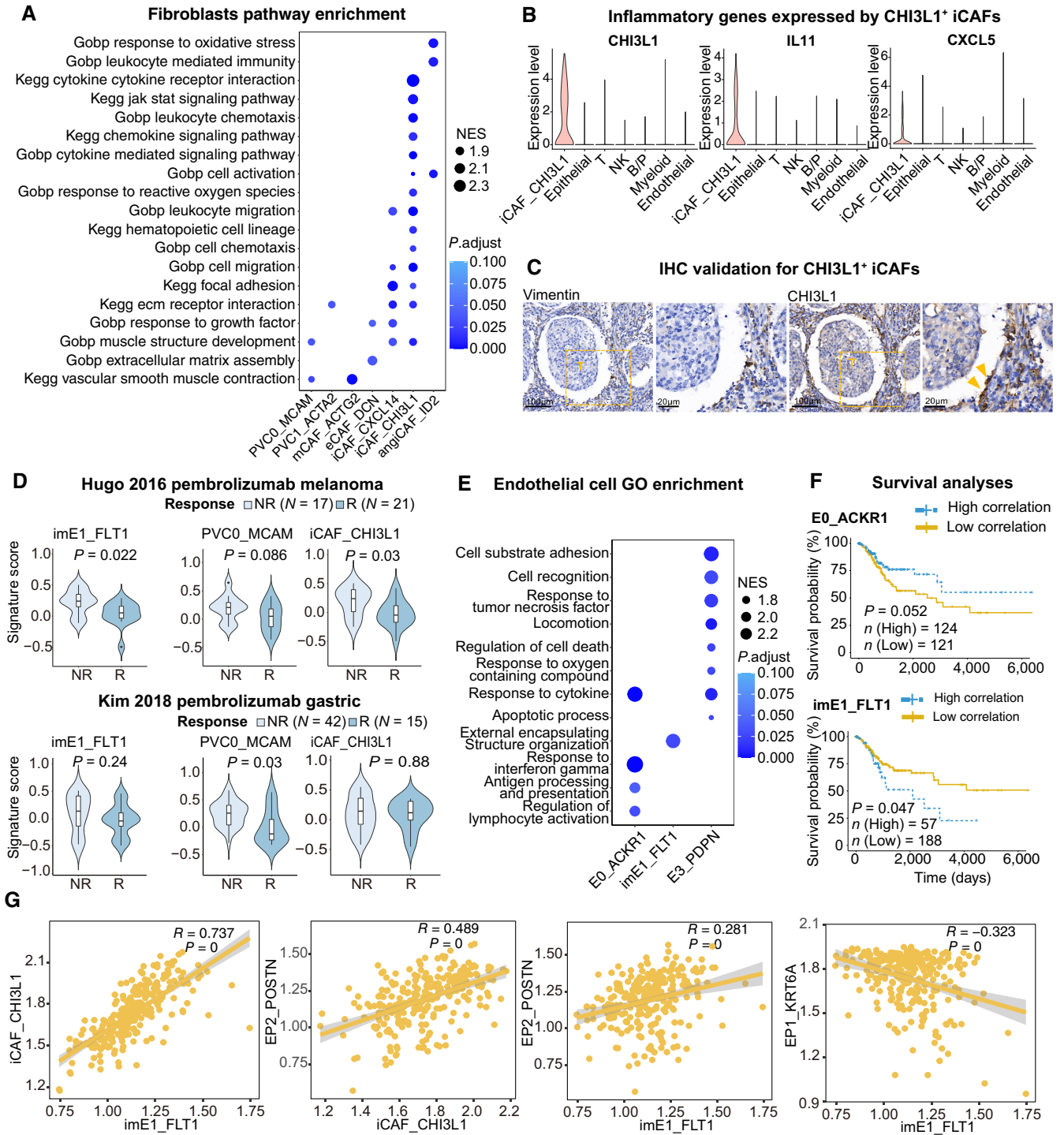


Figure EV5.

**Figure EV5. Functional and clinical analysis of stromal cells.**

- A Dot plot showing the selected signaling pathways (rows) with significant enrichment of GO, and KEGG terms for fibroblasts.
- B Violin plot showing the expression of immune regulator genes in iCAF\_CHI3L1 and other cell lineages.
- C IHC staining of representative tumor section showing the expression of CHI3L1 in CAFs (yellow arrows) close to cancer cells; The scale bars for the left slide of each marker are 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , and the scale bars for the right slide are 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- D Violin plots showing the association of different stromal cell signatures with the response (R) and no response (NR) to Pembrolizumab across on Hugo 26 cohort (upper panel) and Kim 45 cohort (lower panel). *P*-values calculated using student's *t*-test. Sample sizes are indicated in figure.
- E Dot plot showing the selected signaling pathways (rows) with significant enrichment of GO, and endothelial cell clusters.
- F Comparison of Overall survival (OS) rates for the high-correlation and low-correlation groups, stratified using the EO\_ACKR1 (left panel) and imE1\_FLT1 (right panel) signatures in TCGA ( $N = 255$ ). *P*-values are calculated using the log-rank test.
- G Scatter plot showing the correlation among imE1, EP1, EP2 and iCAF\_CHI3L1 subsets.

Data information: Violin plots show the median and upper/lower quartiles (Related to Fig 6).