Supplementary Table 1. Summary of interobserver concordance of breast tumor infiltrating lymphocyte (TIL) score in previous studies and this study. The superscript 'a' represents 'Concordance correlation coefficient', 'b' represents 'Cohen's kappa', 'c' represents 'Intraclass correlation coefficient', and 'd' represents 'Squared weighted kappa'.

	Number of	Number of	Correlation	Agreement	
	participated	cases			
	pathologists				
	(specialty)				
Buisseret et al. ¹¹	3 (Breast	124	0.69 ^a	Not available	
	pathologist			(N/A)	
	[Br], General				
	pathologist				
	[Gen])				
Swisher et al. ¹⁰	4 (Br)	75	N/A	0.57 ^b	
Khoury et al. ²⁵	2 (Br)	100	0.91-0.96°	$0.53 - 0.71^d$	
Kos et al. ¹²	32 (Br, Gen)	60	0.70 ^c	N/A	
(Ring 1)					
Kos et al. ¹²	28 (Br, Gen)	60	0.89 ^c	N/A	
(Ring 2)					
Kos et al. ¹²	6 (Br, Gen)	100	0.76 ^c	N/A	
(Ring 3)					
This study	4 (Gen)	402	$0.653 - 0.859^{a}$	N/A	
(Initial)					
This study	4 (Gen)	192	$0.800 - 0.914^{a}$	N/A	
(Revised)					

Supplementary Table 2. Concordance correlation coefficient values (95% confidence interval)

between two pathologists in re-examined slides

	Re-evaluated slides with deep learning model (N = 226)	Slides not re-evaluated $(N = 176)$
Pathologist A vs. B	0.555 (0.471-0.629)	0.759 (0.667–0.827)
Pathologist A vs. C	0.524 (0.448-0.593)	0.856 (0.811-0.891)
Pathologist A vs. D	0.640 (0.487-0.755)	0.814 (0.728-0.875)
Pathologist B vs. C	0.709 (0.625-0.776)	0.840 (0.773-0.888)
Pathologist C vs. D	0.779 (0.663-0.858)	0.810 (0.722-0.873)

Supplementary Table 3. Training and validation dataset to development deep learning-based tissue analyzer, Lunit SCOPE IO

Source	Primary	Training data		Validation data			
	organ	Slide	Annotated	Annotated	Slide	Annotated	Annotated
		No.	tissue	cell (no.)	No.	tissue	cell (no.)
			(mm^2)			(mm^2)	
Samsung	Breast	486	649.2	104,447	71	111.7	5,595
Medical	Lung	145	42.3	14,308	5	4.0	97
Center	Others	1,572	513	120,730	173	154.2	18,896
Prostate,	Lung	238	329.0	146,615	101	102.8	4,404
Lung,							
Colorectal,							
and							
Ovarian							
Cancer							
Screening							
Trial							
iSpecimen	Lung	199	650.2	126,214	36	23.6	942
National	Lung	72	150.9	45,911	20	14.8	397
Lung							
Screening							
Trial							
Cureline	Lung	-	-	-	34	38.0	3,176
	Others	-	-	-	14	13.6	5,383
Total		2,712	2,334.7	558,225	454	462.7	38,881

Supplementary Table 4. Correlation between mean tumor infiltrating lymphocyte (TIL) of pathologists and deep learning based TIL analyzer, according to the different constant α . The degree of correlation is measured by concordance correlation coefficient.

TIL range (mean of	Constant a		
pathologists)	6.5	7.0	7.5
All $(N = 171)$	0.789 (0.731-0.835)	0.776 (0.719-0.823)	0.759 (0.702-0.806)
$\leq 20 \ (N = 146)$	0.660 (0.573-0.733)	0.662 (0.577-0.733)	0.658 (0.575-0.726)
$\leq 10 (N = 122)$	0.371 (0.271-0.464)	0.403 (0.296-0.500)	0.432 (0.321-0.532)



Supplementary Fig. 1. The concordance correlation coefficient (CCC) values between average stromal tumor infiltrating lymphocyte (sTIL) score among the pathologists and the deep learning (DL)-powered interpretation in Bloom-Richardson histologic grade I (N = 26) (a), II (N = 117) (b) and III (N = 66) (c) tumors.



Supplementary Fig. 2. The standalone performance of the deep learning (DL) model in the dataset including the both initially concordant cases and the concordant cases following the DL -assisted revision, measured by concordance correlation coefficient (CCC).



Supplementary Fig. 3. Representative images of stromal tumor infiltrating lymphocyte (sTIL) evaluation by pathologists and the deep learning (DL)-based TIL analyzer (scale bar, 250μm).



Supplementary Fig. 4. (**a-b**) The concordance correlation coefficient (CCC) values between the average sTIL score among pathologist and the deep learning (DL) interpretation in the Cureline set before (**a**) and after DL assistance (**b**). (**c-d**) The CCC values between the average sTIL score among pathologist and the DL interpretation in the Ajou University Medical Center (AUMC) set before (**c**) and after DL assistance (**d**).



Supplementary Fig. 5. The concordance correlation coefficient (CCC) values between the average stromal tumor infiltrating lymphocyte (sTIL) score among pathologist and the deep learning (DL) interpretation in the initially discordant set (N = 169). (a) Before DL assistance (b) After DL assistance.



Supplementary Fig. 6. The average stromal tumor infiltrating lymphocyte (sTIL) score in the Miller-Payne grade subgroup evaluated by (**a**) initial consensus among pathologists, (**b**) deep learning (DL)-assisted revision consensus among pathologists, and (**c**) the DL model. The center lines in the boxplot represent median values; the bounds of the boxplot represent the interquartile ranges; the whiskers represent the range of the data.







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82.71 83.73 83.22

86.51







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- 2 Supplementary Fig. 7. A bootstrapping evaluation result of deep learning-based tumor infiltrating lymphocyte analyzer on the cell (a) and
- 3 the tissue (b) of breast cancers, lung cancers, and other cancer types. (c, d) The cell and tissue model performance of the DL model in the
- 4 various cancer types analyzed. The error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. The error bars are 95% confidence intervals.

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8 Supplementary Fig. 8. Correlation between the deep learning (DL)-based tumor infiltrating
9 lymphocyte (TIL) analyzer and the average stromal TIL of pathologists according to

10 variations in constant α value (**a**: Constant 6.5, **b**: Constant 7.0, **c**: Constant 7.5).

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Supplementary Fig. 9. Correlation between the deep learning (DL)-based tumor infiltrating lymphocyte (TIL) analyzer and the average stromal TIL of pathologists in TCGA validation dataset (N = 48), measured by concordance correlation coefficient (CCC).