

## Supplementary Figures

### Multiplexed 3D Analysis of Immune States and Niches in Human Tissue

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Human Tumour Atlas Network

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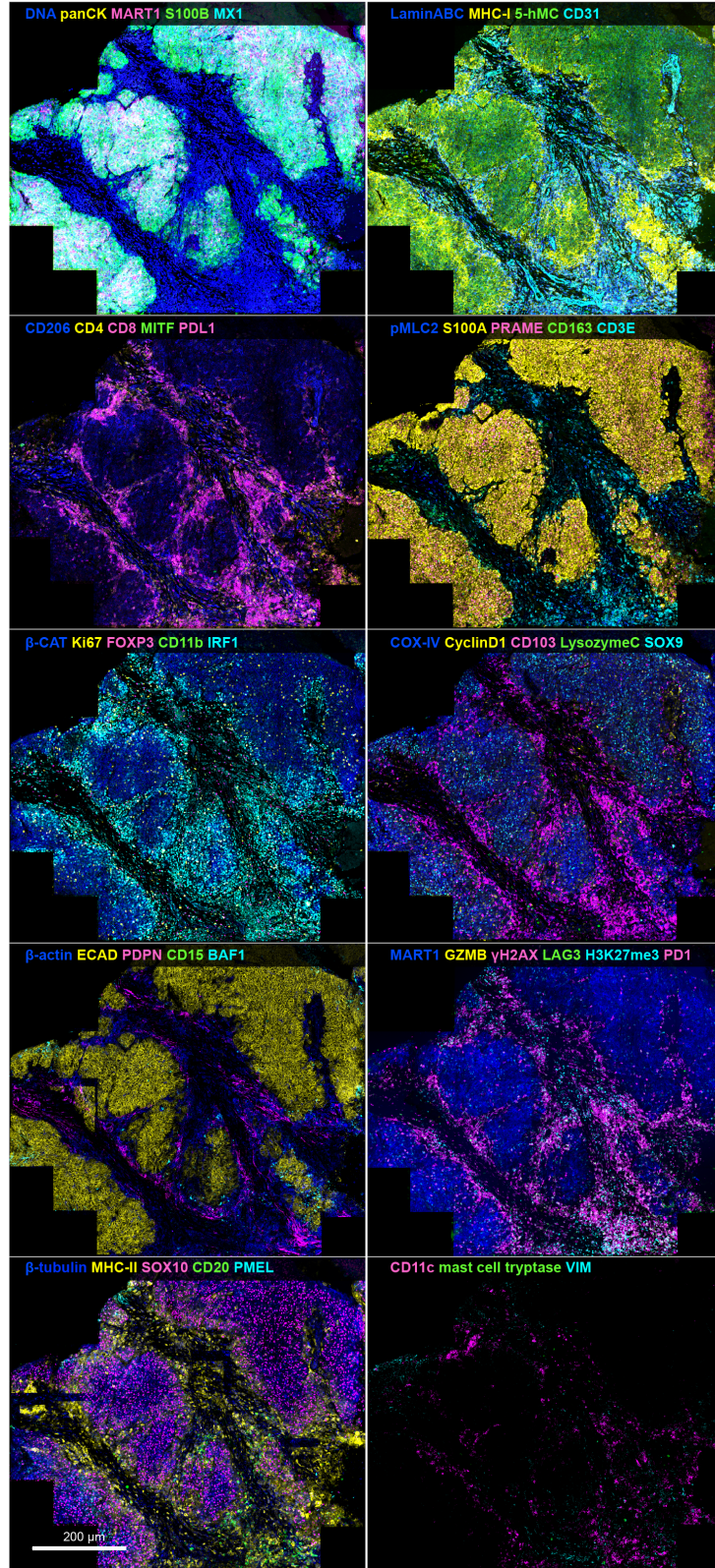
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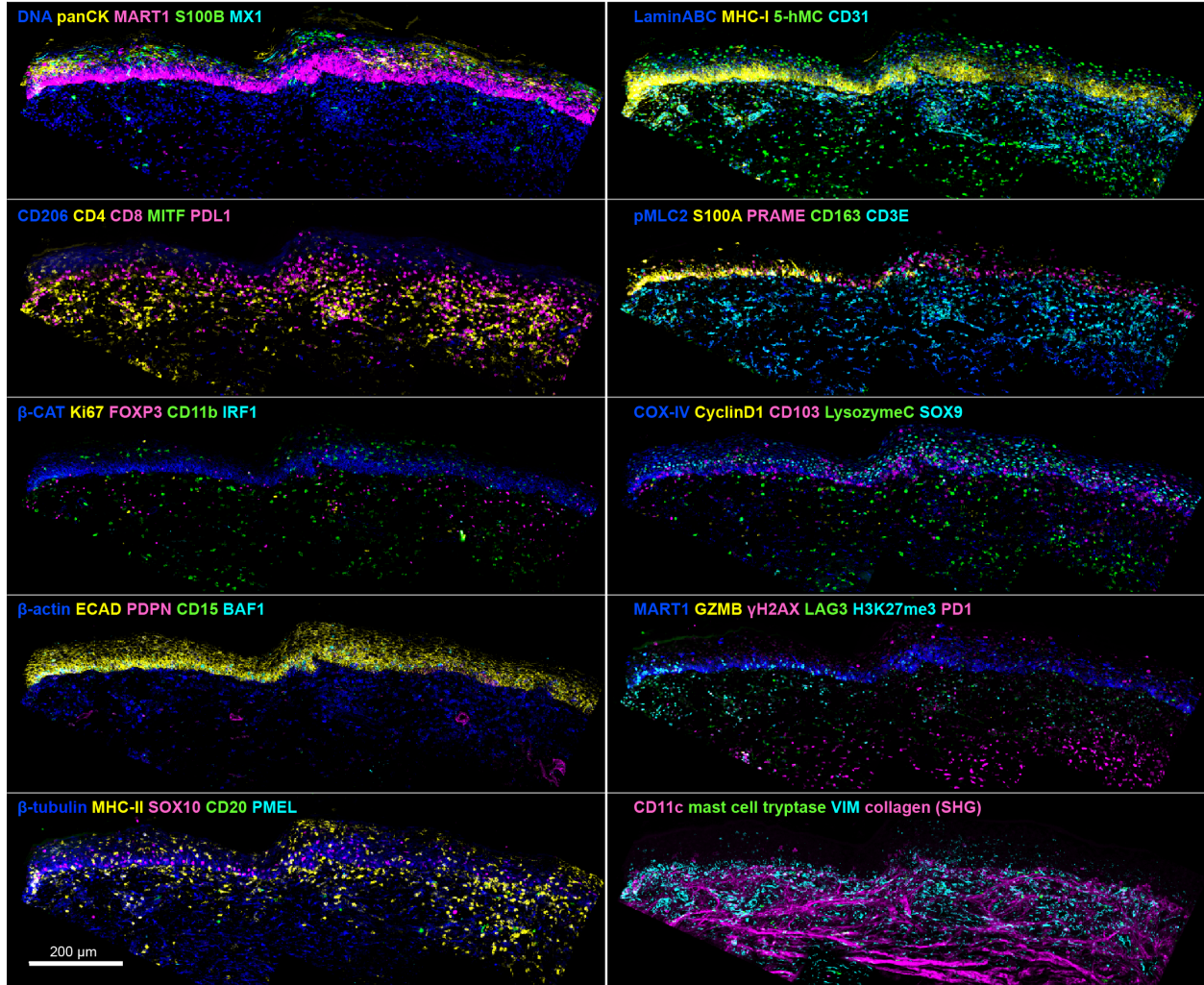
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LSP13626 - Invasive margin



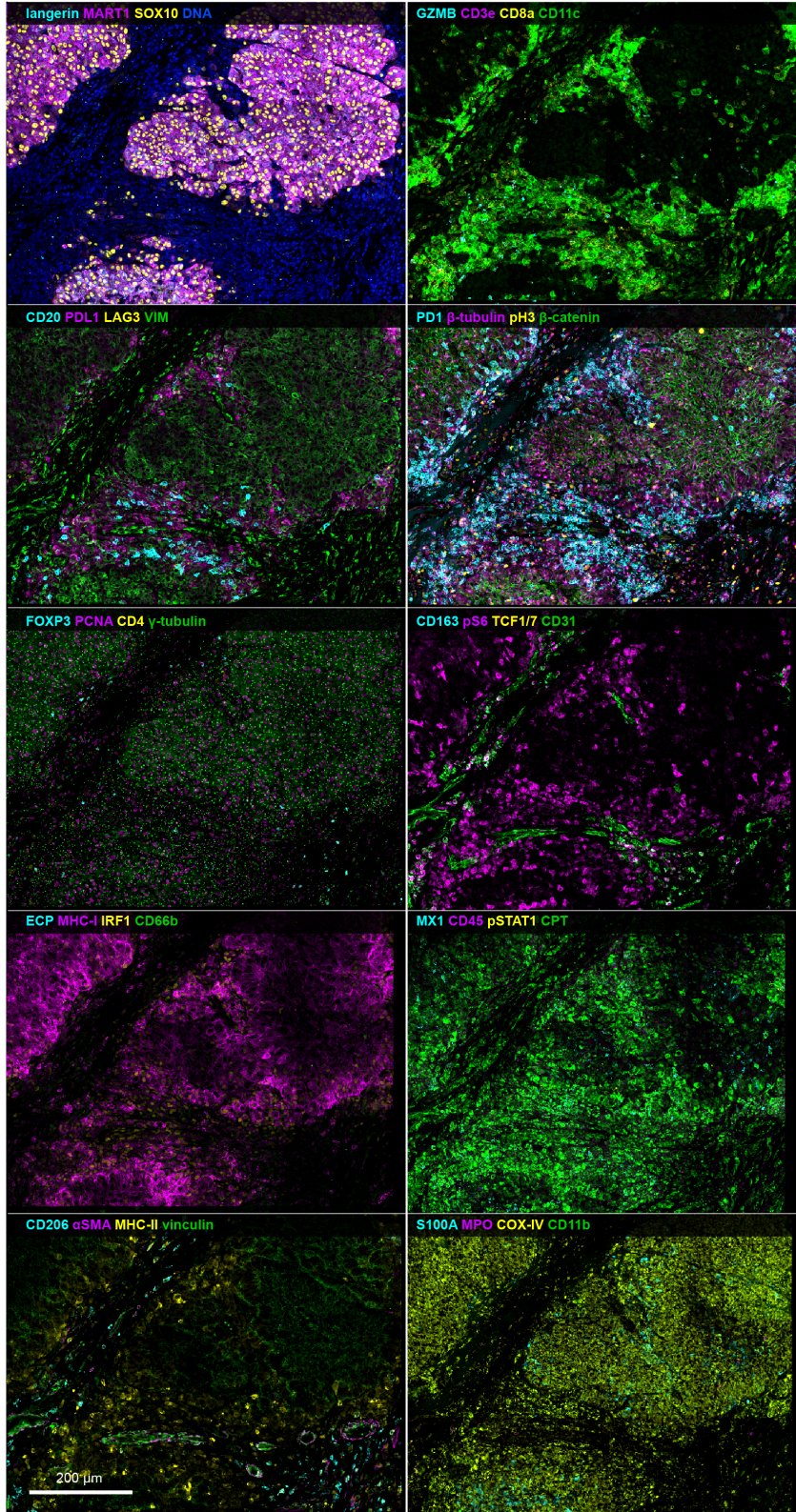
Supplementary Figure 1. Z-projection of full dataset for invasive melanoma (vertical growth phase; VGP) region for tissue section LSP13626.

LSP13626 - Melanoma in Situ



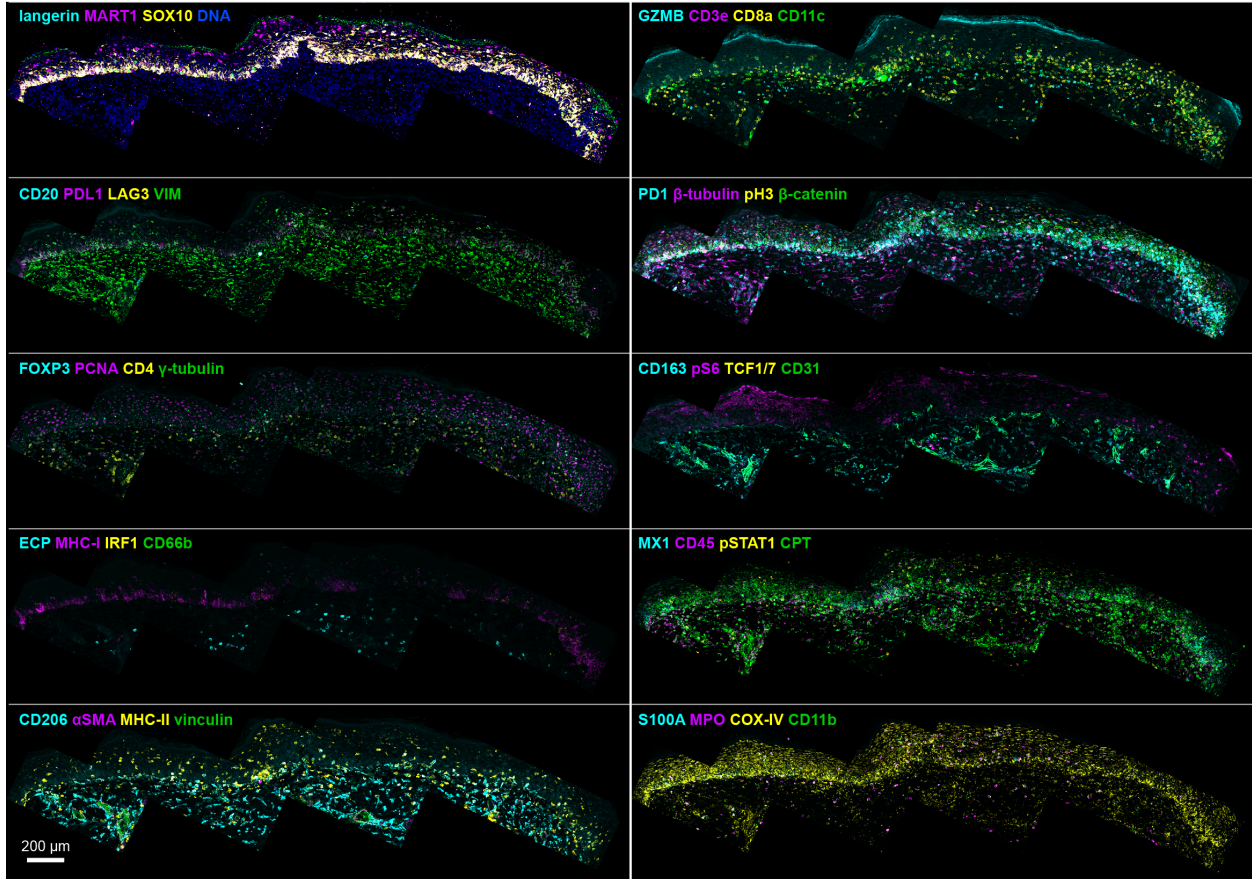
Supplementary Figure 2. Z-projection of full dataset for melanoma in situ (MIS) region for tissue section LSP13626.

LSP13625- invasive margin



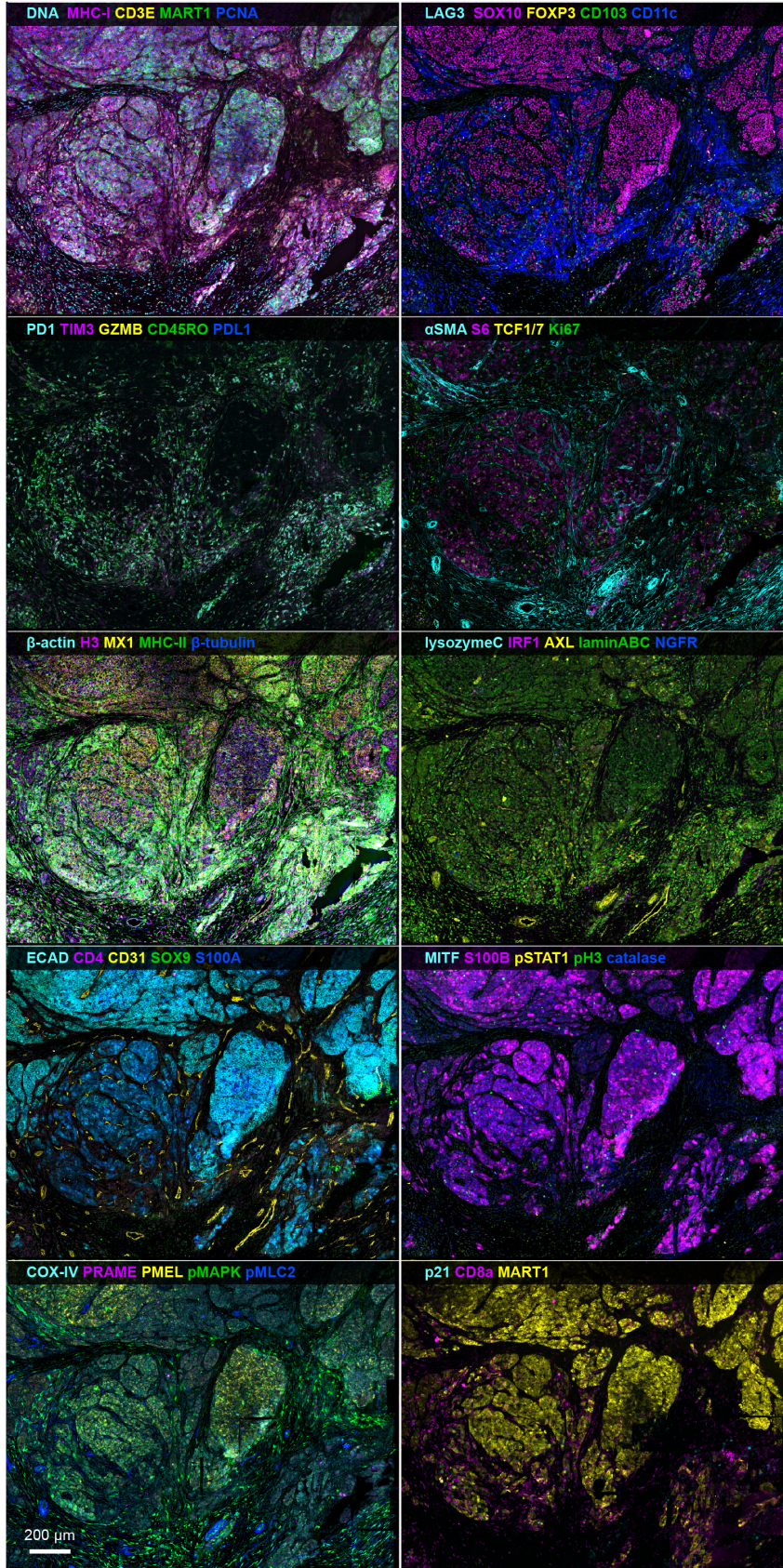
Supplementary Figure 3. Z-projection of full dataset for invasive melanoma (vertical growth phase; VGP) region for tissue section LSP13625.

LSP13625- Melanoma in Situ

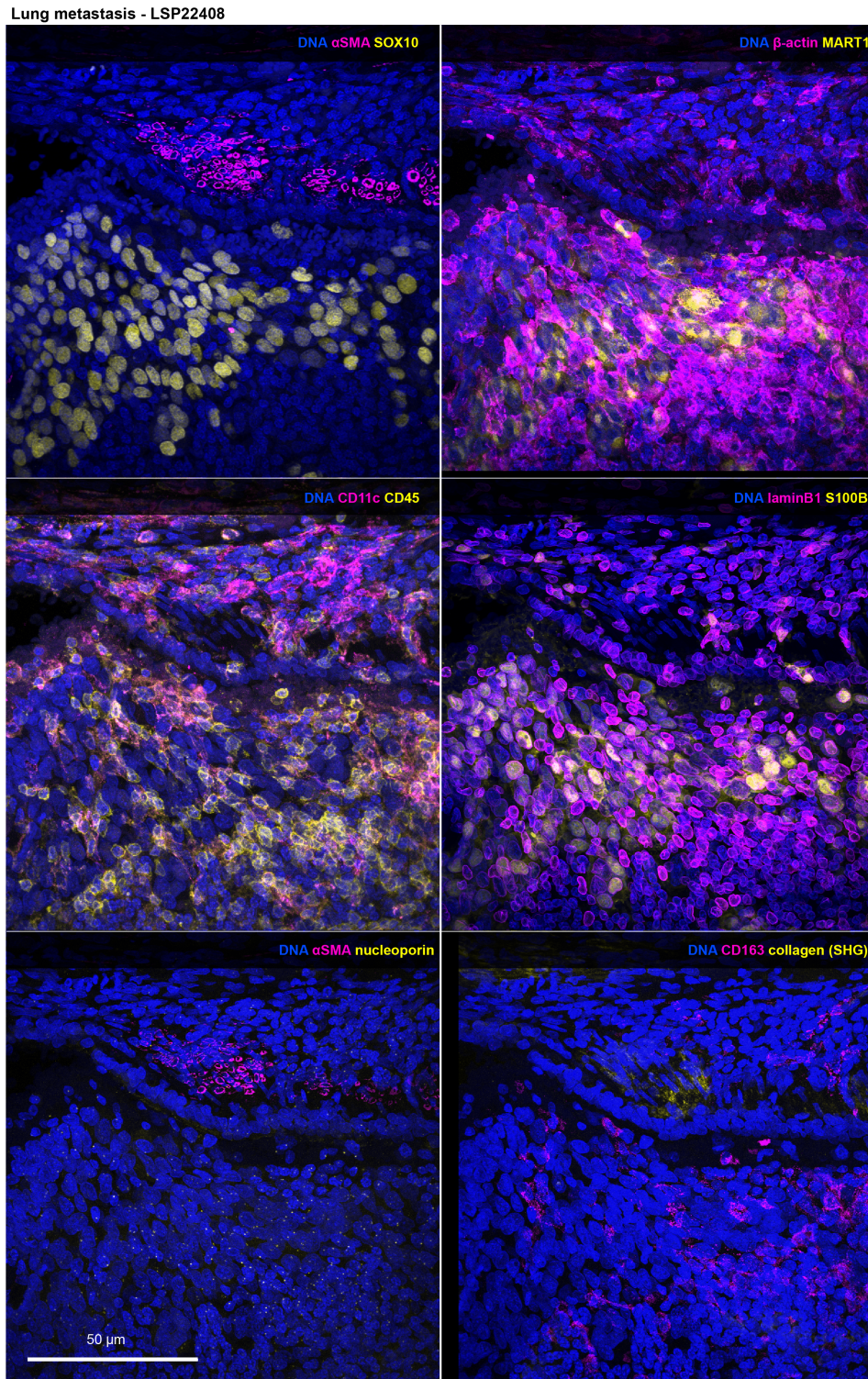


Supplementary Figure 4. Z-projection of full dataset for melanoma in situ (MIS) region for tissue section LSP13625.

LSP22409 - metastatic melanoma

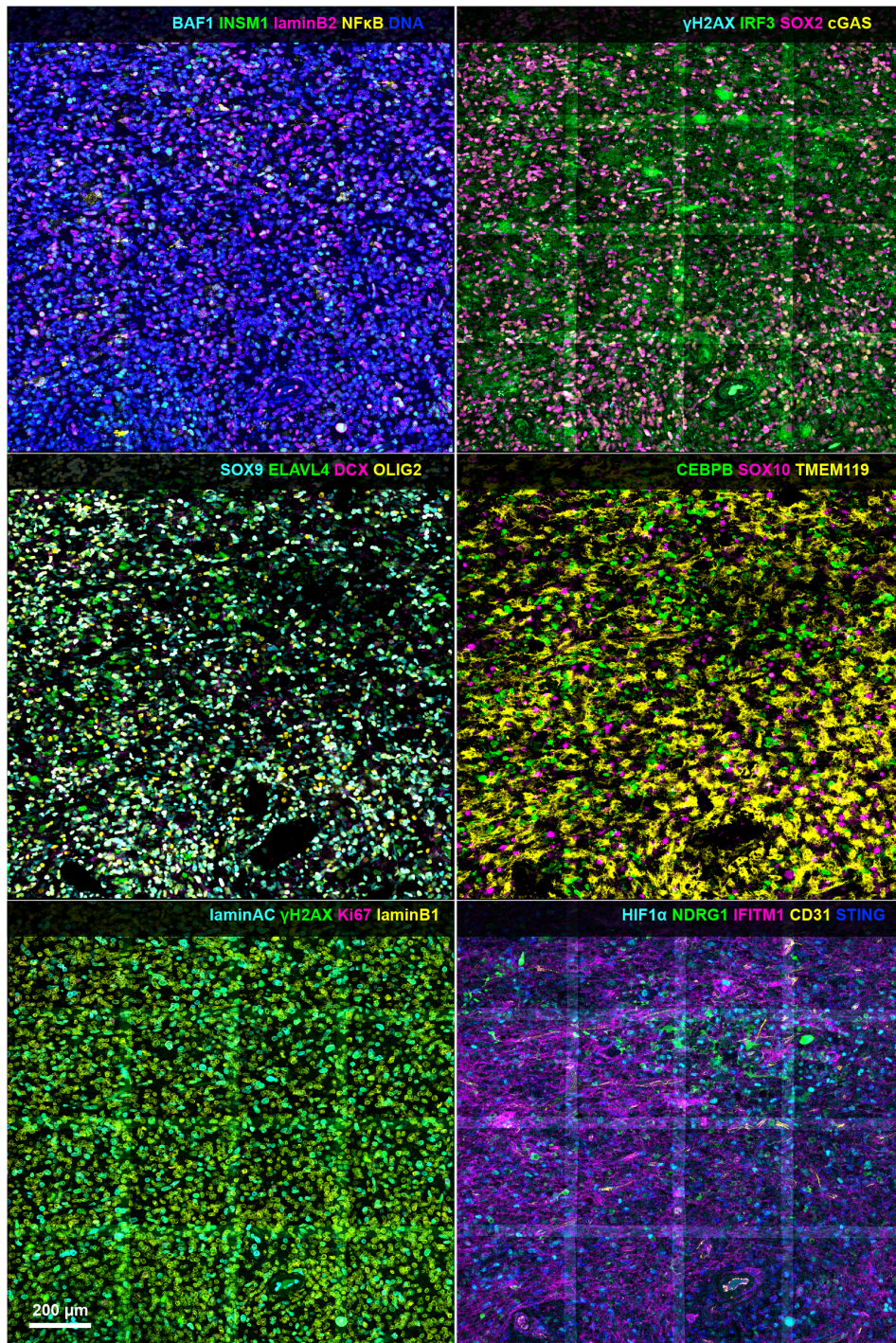


**Supplementary Figure 5. Z-projection of full dataset for metastatic melanoma (tissue section LSP22409).**



**Supplementary Figure 6. Z-projection of full dataset for lung metastasis (tissue section LSP22408).**

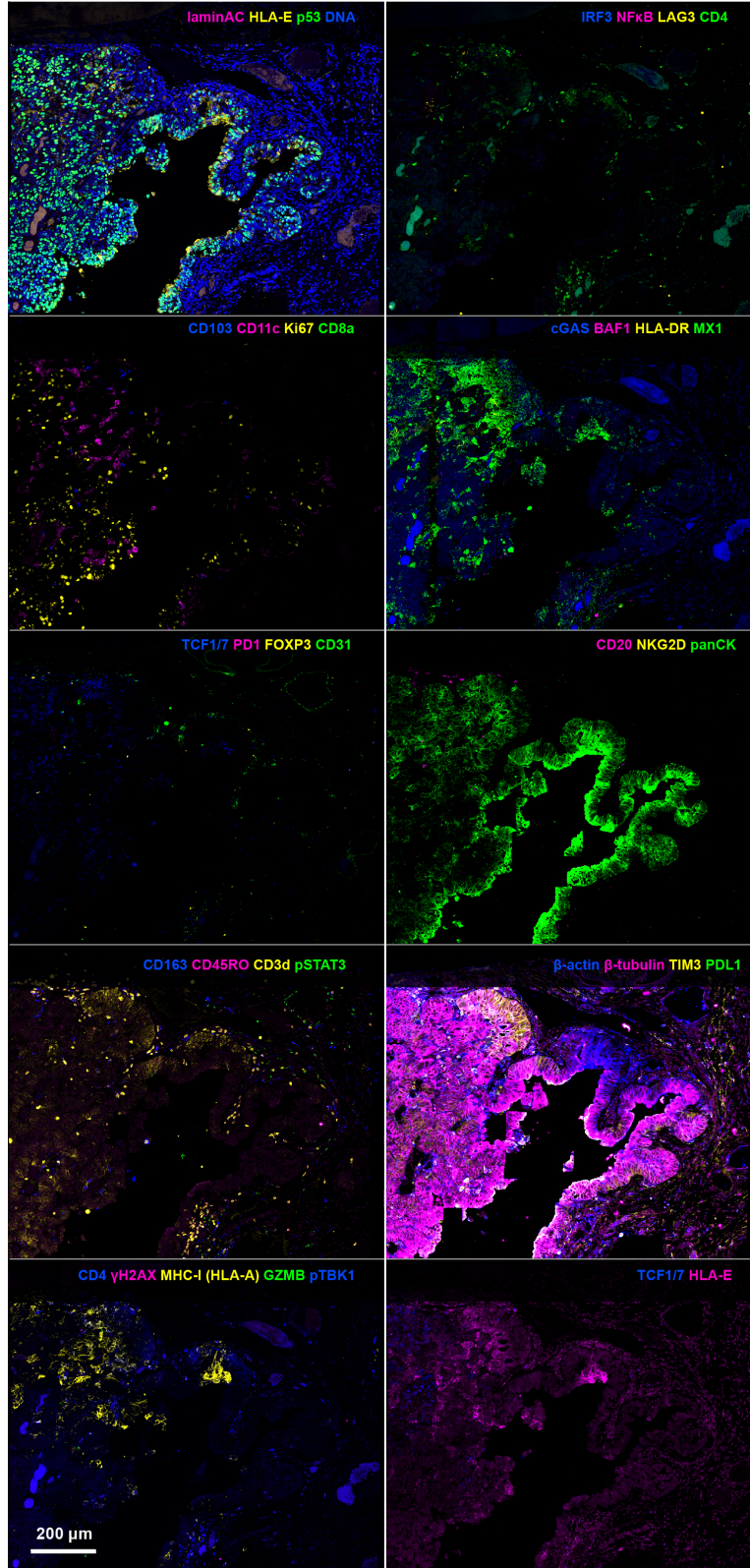
Glioblastoma - LSP17378



Supplementary Figure 7. Z-projection of full dataset for glioblastoma (tissue section LSP17378).

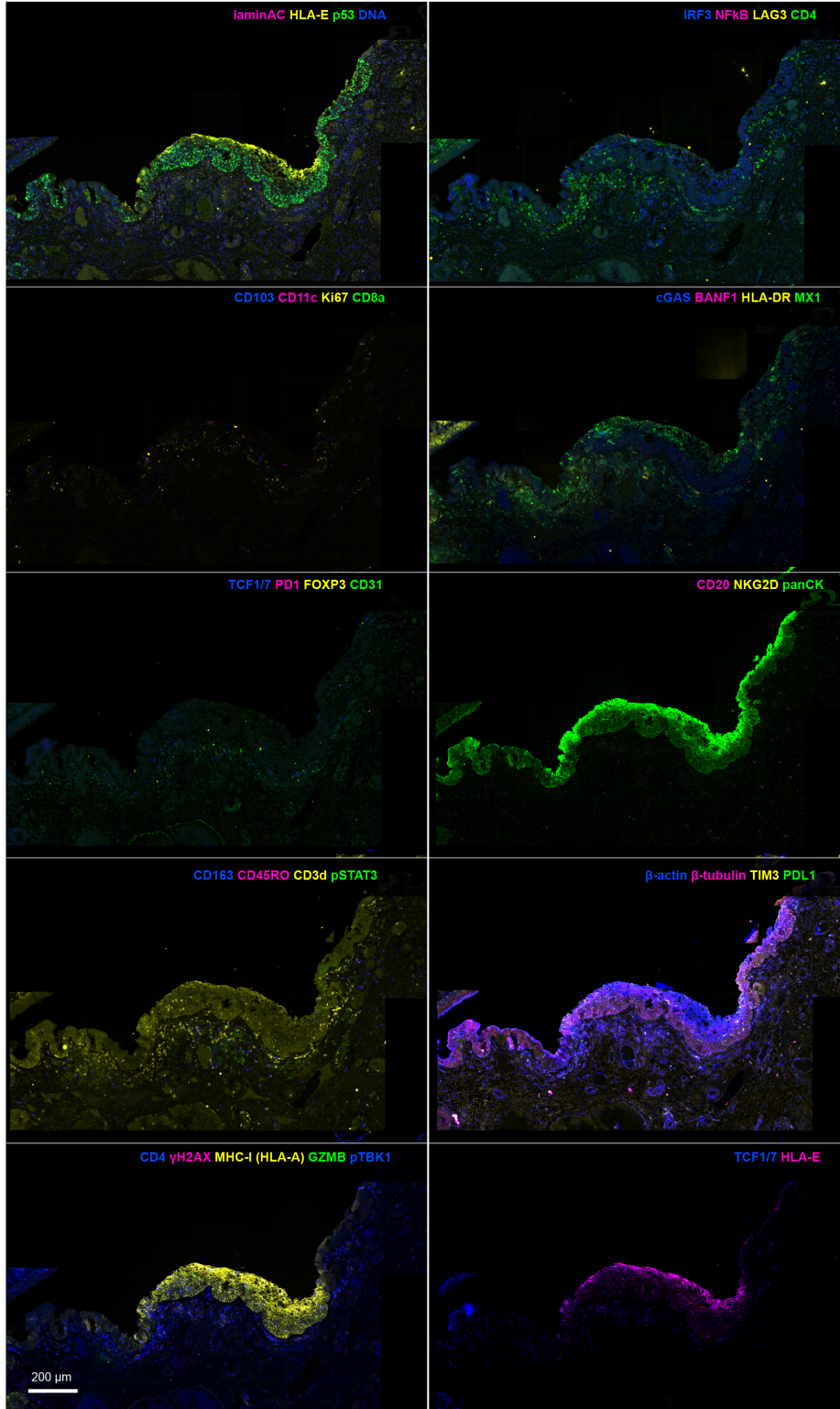


Serous Tubal Intraepithelial Carcinoma (STIC) - region TR3 - LSP18251



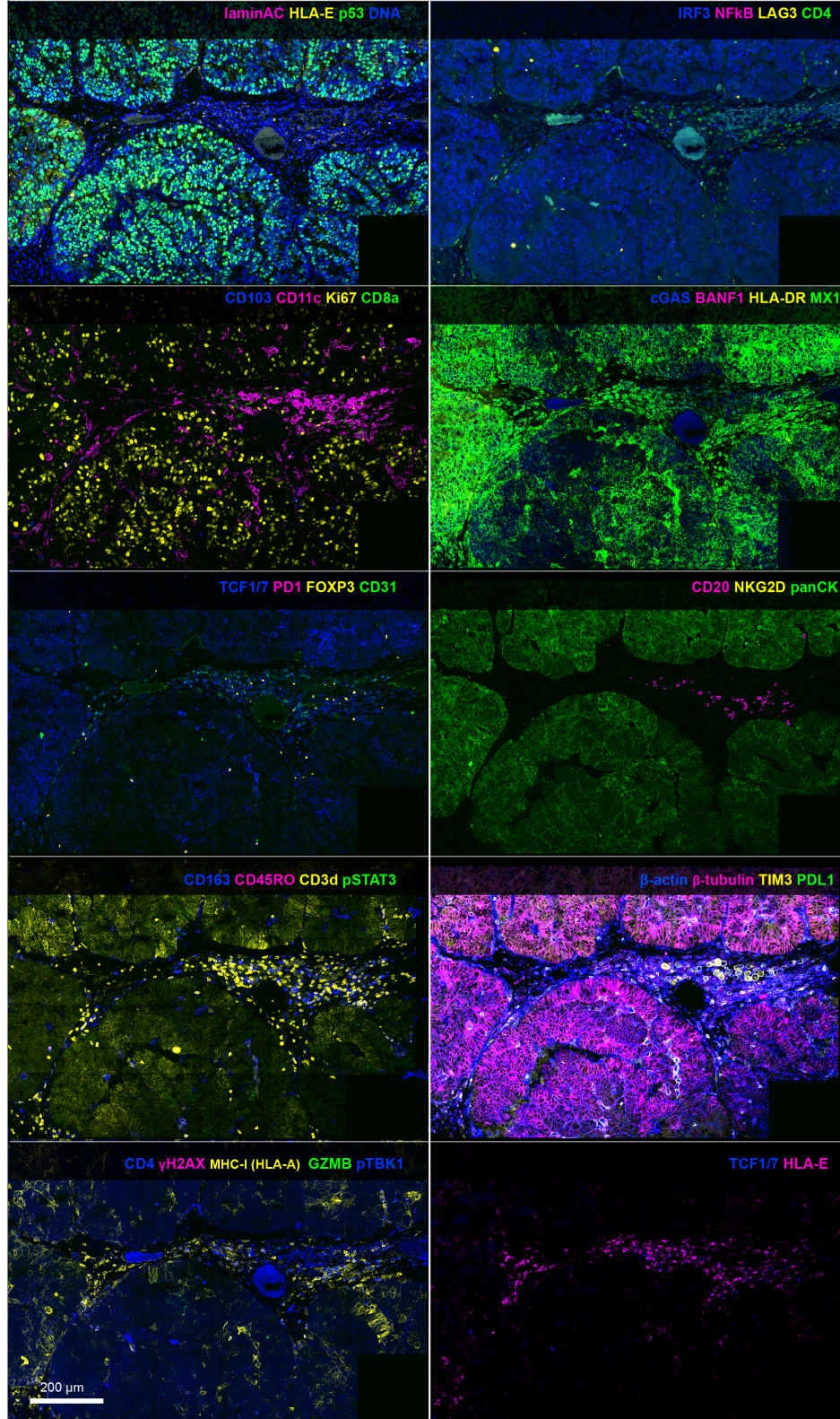
Supplementary Figure 8. Z-projection of full dataset for serous tubal intraepithelial carcinoma (STIC), region TR3 (tissue section LSP18251).

Serous Tubal Intraepithelial Carcinoma (STIC) - region TR4 - LSP18251



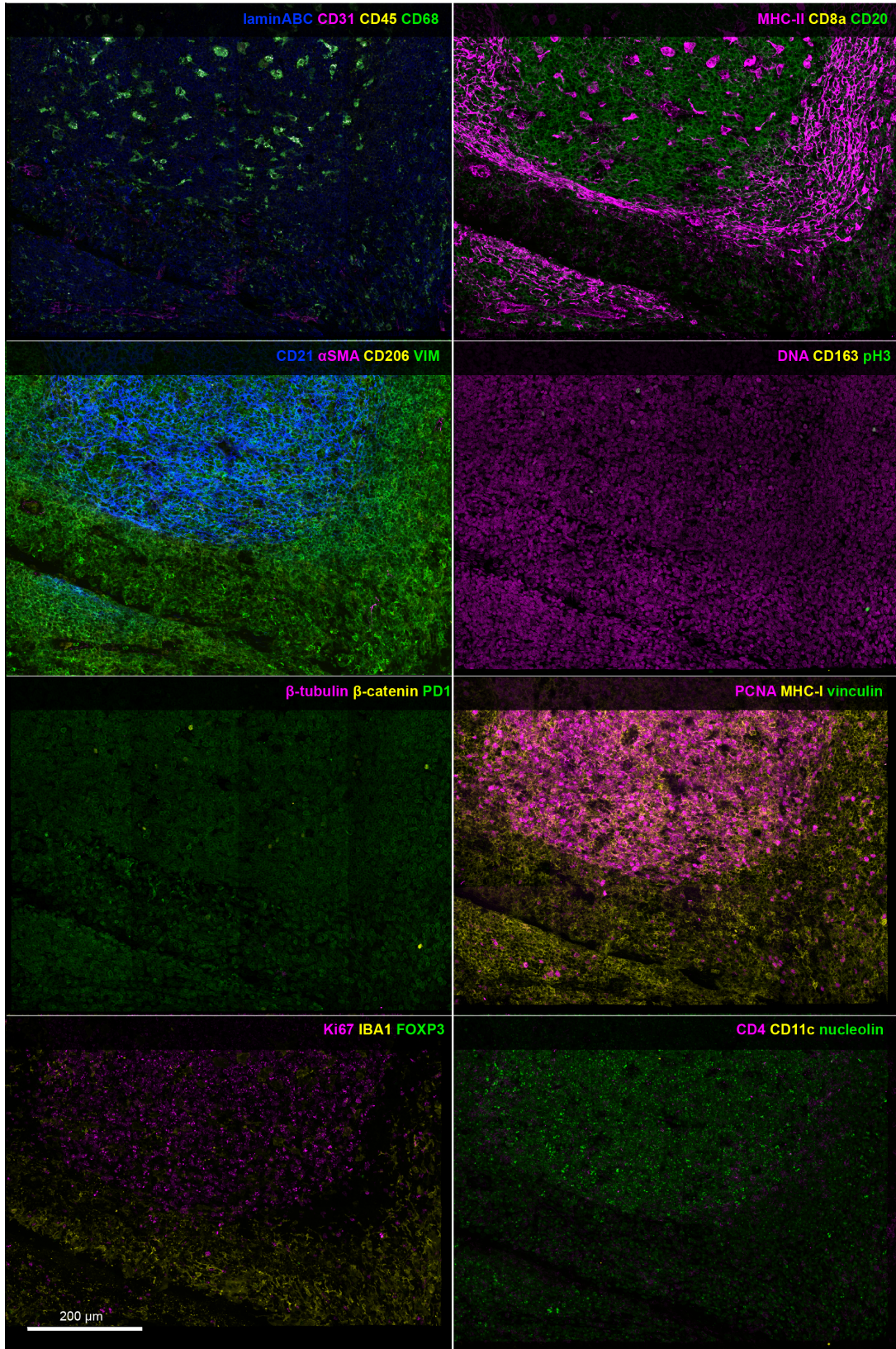
Supplementary Figure 9. Z-projection of full dataset for serous tubal intraepithelial carcinoma (STIC), region TR4 (tissue section LSP18251).

Serous Tubal Intraepithelial Carcinoma (STIC) - region TR5 - LSP18251

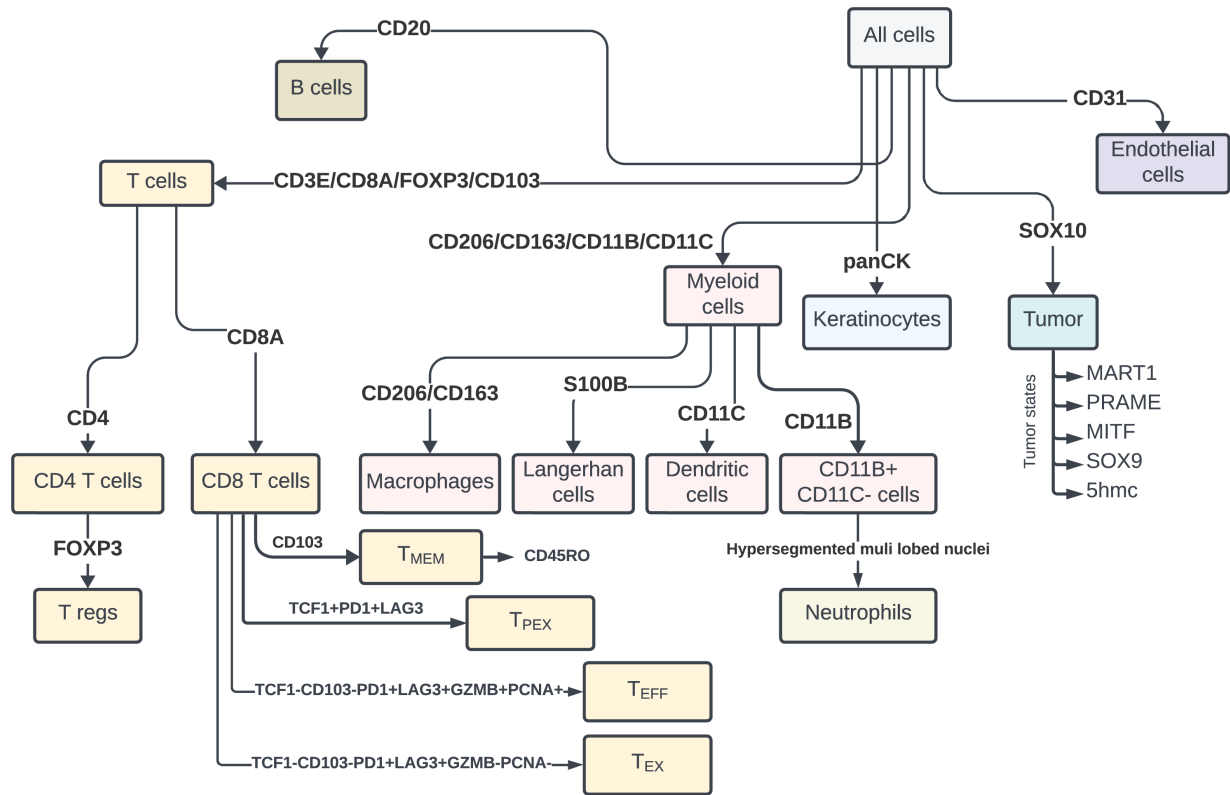


Supplementary Figure 10. Z-projection of full dataset for serous tubal intraepithelial carcinoma (STIC), region TR5 (tissue section LSP18251).

Tonsil - LSP13357



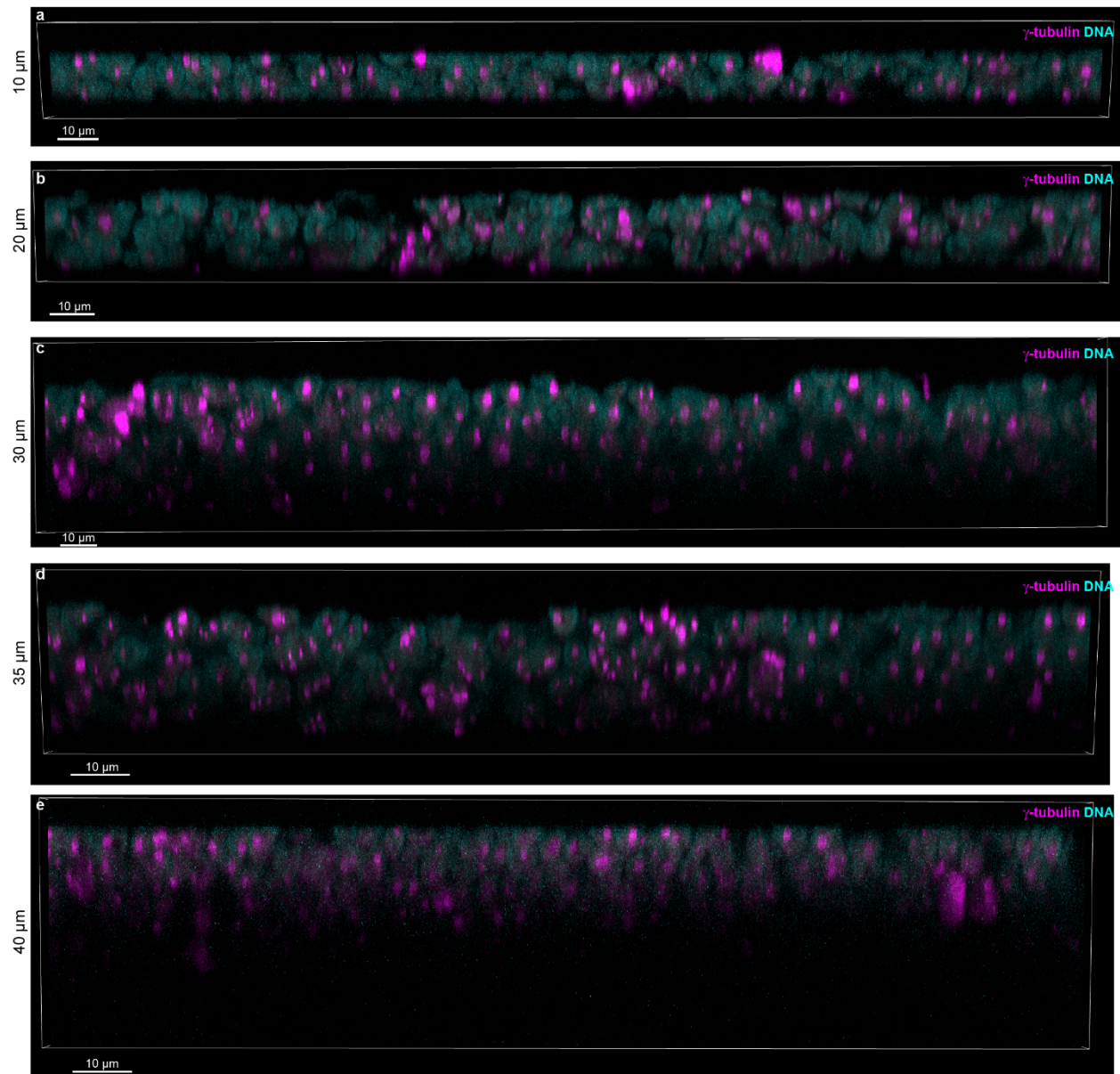
Supplementary Figure 11. Z-projection of full dataset of tonsil (tissue section LSP13357).



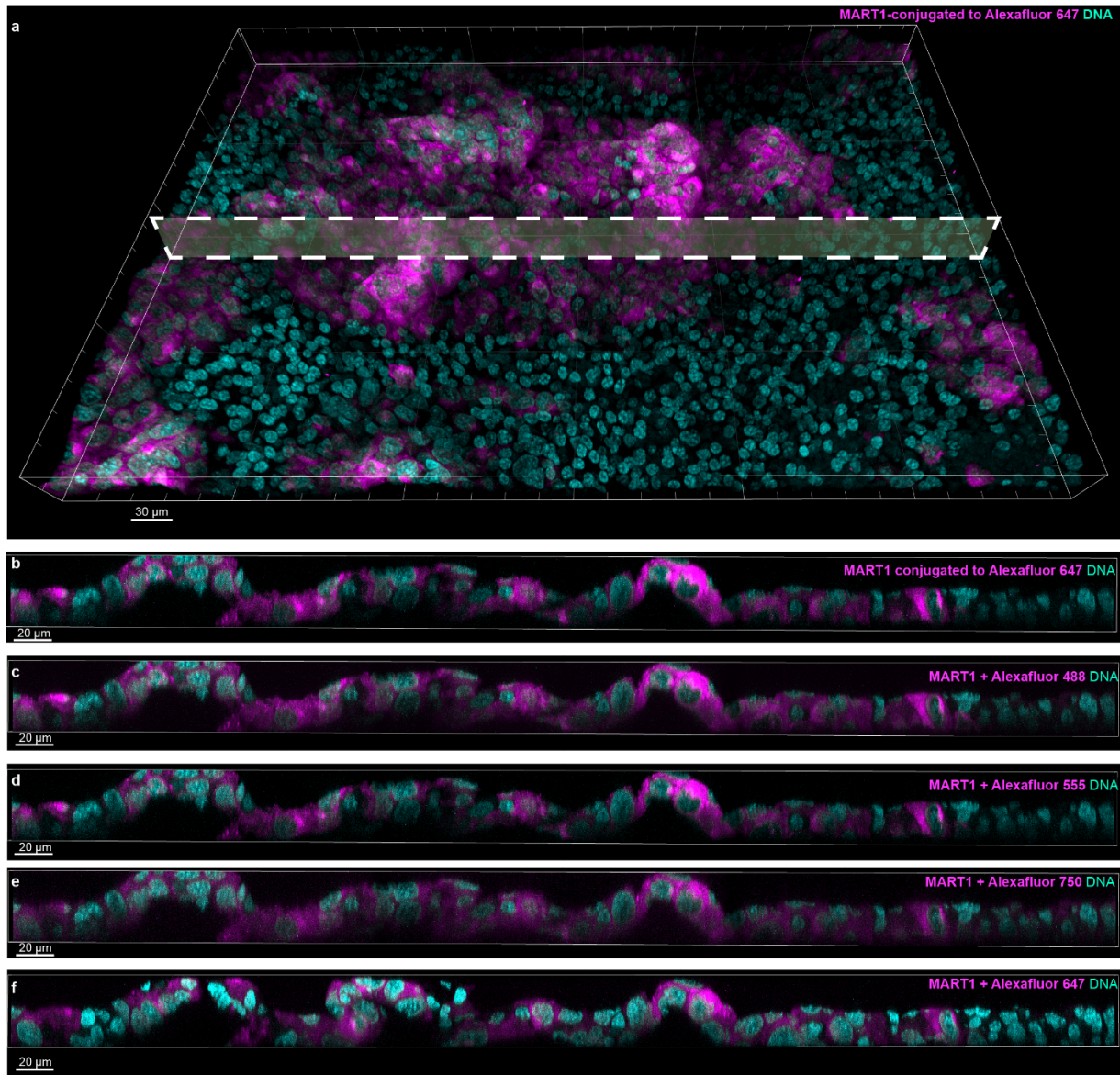
Additional markers that were used to determine cell states and morphologies:

COX-IV	CyclinD1	MX1	pMLC2	$\beta$ -actin
$\gamma$ H2AX	KI67	IRF1	VIM	$\beta$ -catenin
	PCNA	pSTAT1	Vinculin	$\beta$ -tubulin

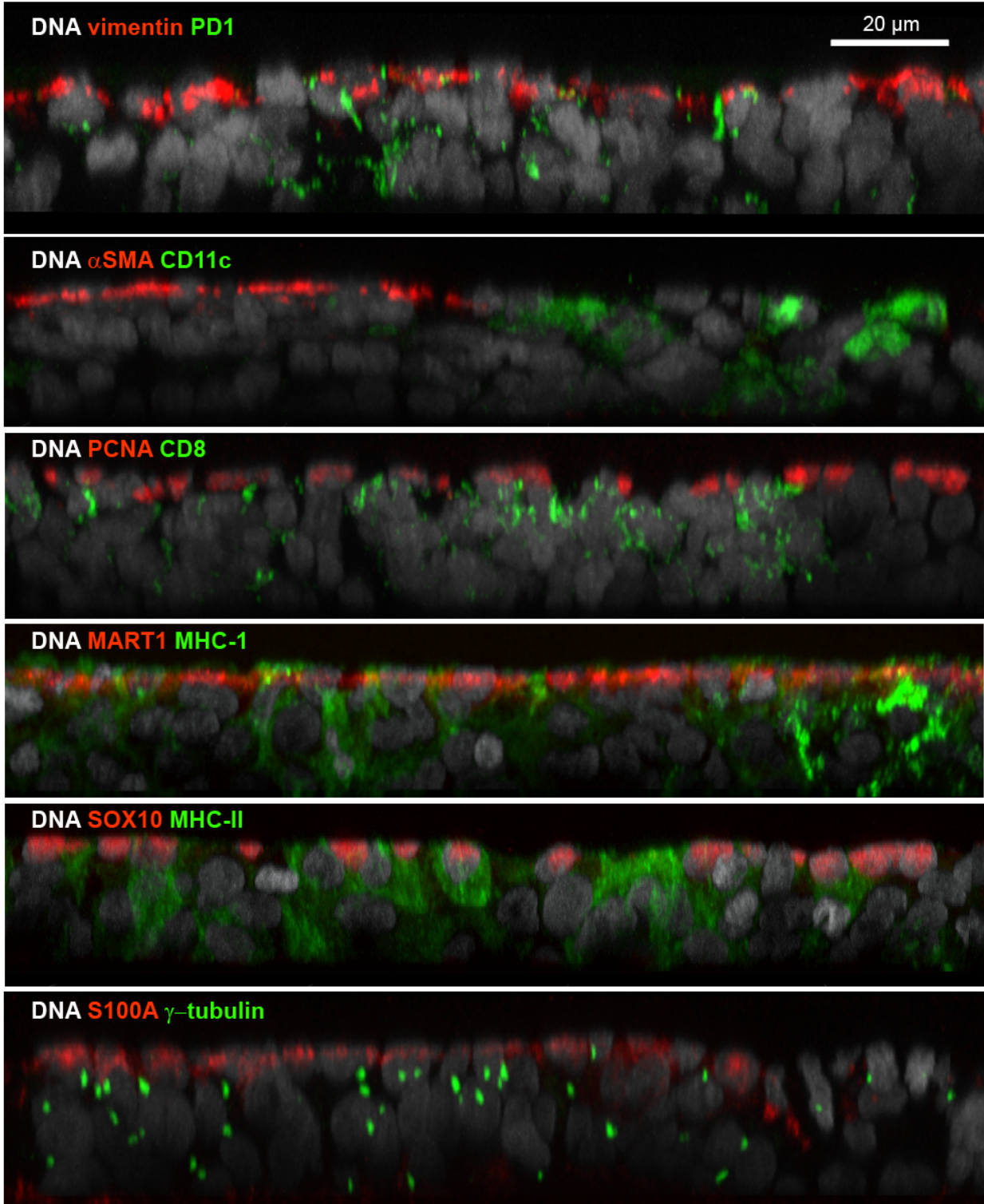
**Supplementary Figure 12. Flowchart used for cell type calling in melanoma.** Lines and arrows represent cells that stain positive for the indicated markers. Under tumour cells, specific tumour cell states are shown. Cell states that are not related to a specific marker are shown in the lower box.



**Supplementary Figure 13. Antibody penetration in tissues of different thicknesses. a-e,** Orthogonal views of  $\gamma$ -tubulin staining (magenta) tissues of 10  $\mu\text{m}$  (a), 20  $\mu\text{m}$  (b), 30  $\mu\text{m}$  (c), 35  $\mu\text{m}$  (d), and 40  $\mu\text{m}$  (e) thicknesses, respectively. DNA, stained with Hoechst, shown in cyan. Scalebar 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

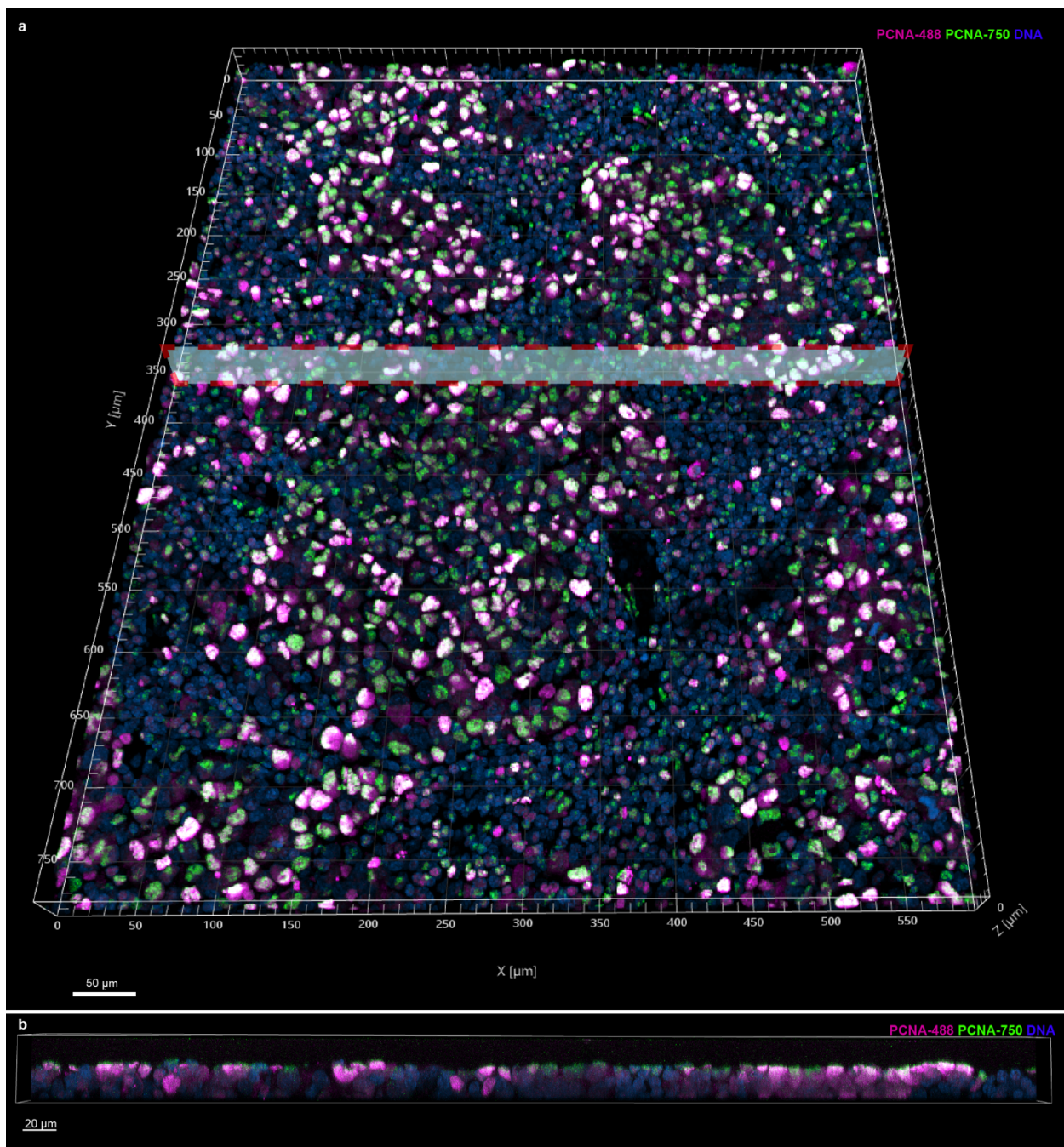


**Supplementary Figure 14. Comparison of antibody penetration with different secondary antibodies against a MART1 primary conjugate. a**, Volume rendering of primary melanoma, with dashed white rectangle indicating the location of the orthogonal views in **b-f**. Scale bar 30 μm. **b-f**, MART1-conjugated to Alexafluor 647 (**b**) Alexafluor 488 (**c**), Alexafluor 555 (**d**), Alexafluor 750 (**e**), or Alexafluor 647 (**f**). All combinations except MART1 + Alexafluor 647 were stained in the same cycle. MART1 + Alexafluor 647 was stained on the next cycle at the same location and same tissue specimen. Scale bars 20 μm.

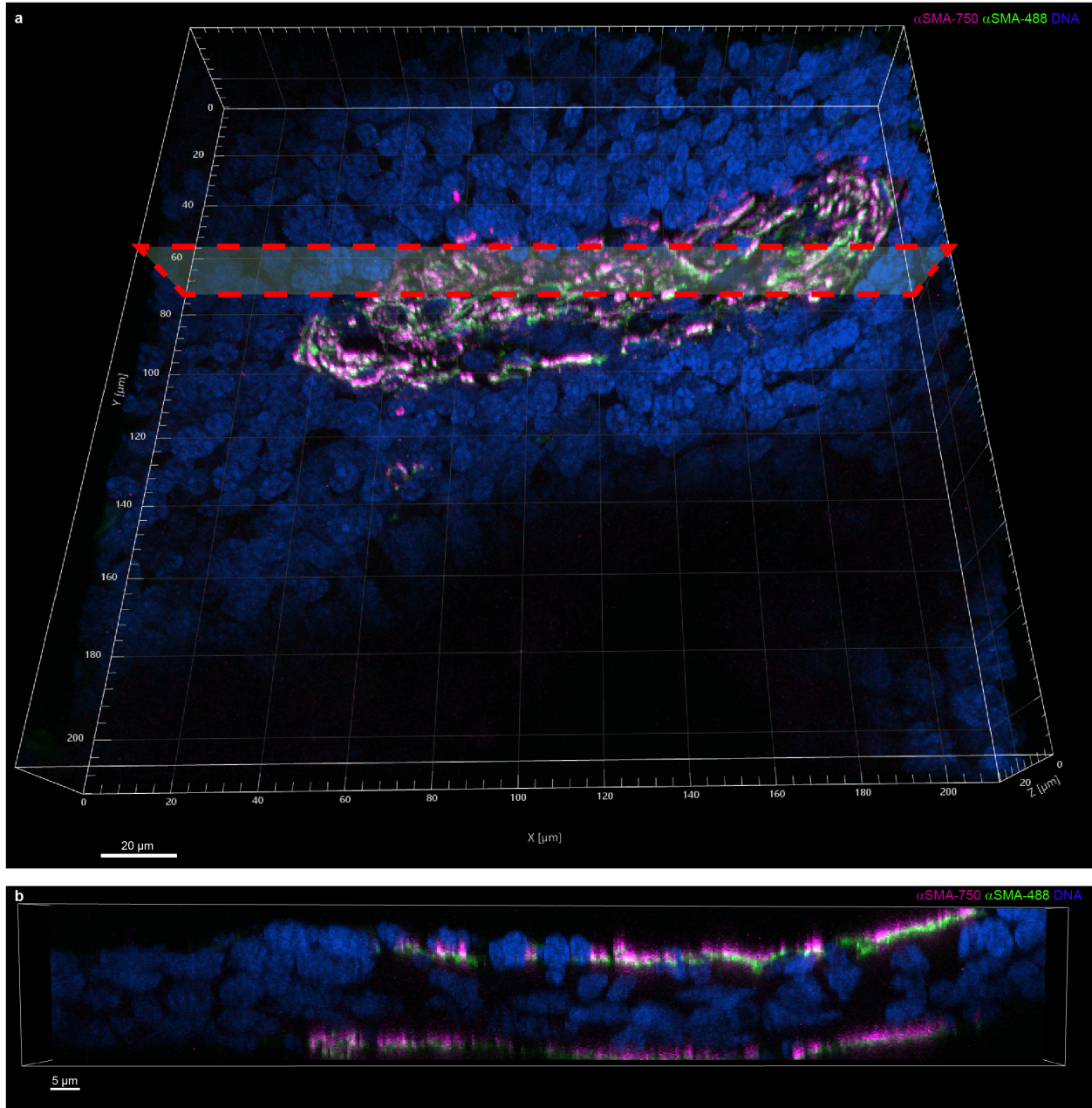


**Supplementary Figure 15. Orthogonal views comparing penetration of different antibodies in the same 35-micron thick tissue section.** Various antibodies (red) exhibit poor antibody penetration whereas other antibodies (green) penetrate the full thickness of tissue. DNA stained with Hoechst shown in grey. Scalebar 20  $\mu$ m.





**Supplementary Figure 16. Antibody penetration comparison of PCNA conjugated with Alexafluor 488 and Alexafluor 750. a**, Volumetric rendering of 35  $\mu\text{m}$  thick primary melanoma. Dashed red rectangle indicates location of orthogonal view in **b**. Scalebar 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . **b**, PCNA-488 (magenta) penetrates tissue more deeply than PCNA-750 (green). Scalebar 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Supplementary Figure 17. Antibody penetration comparison of  $\alpha$ SMA conjugated with Alexafluor 488 and Alexafluor 750. a,** Volumetric rendering of primary melanoma with dashed red rectangle indicating location of orthogonal view in **b**. Scalebar 20  $\mu$ m. **b,** Cross-sectional view of tissue. Both  $\alpha$ SMA antibodies stain only the surface of the tissue. Scalebar 5  $\mu$ m.