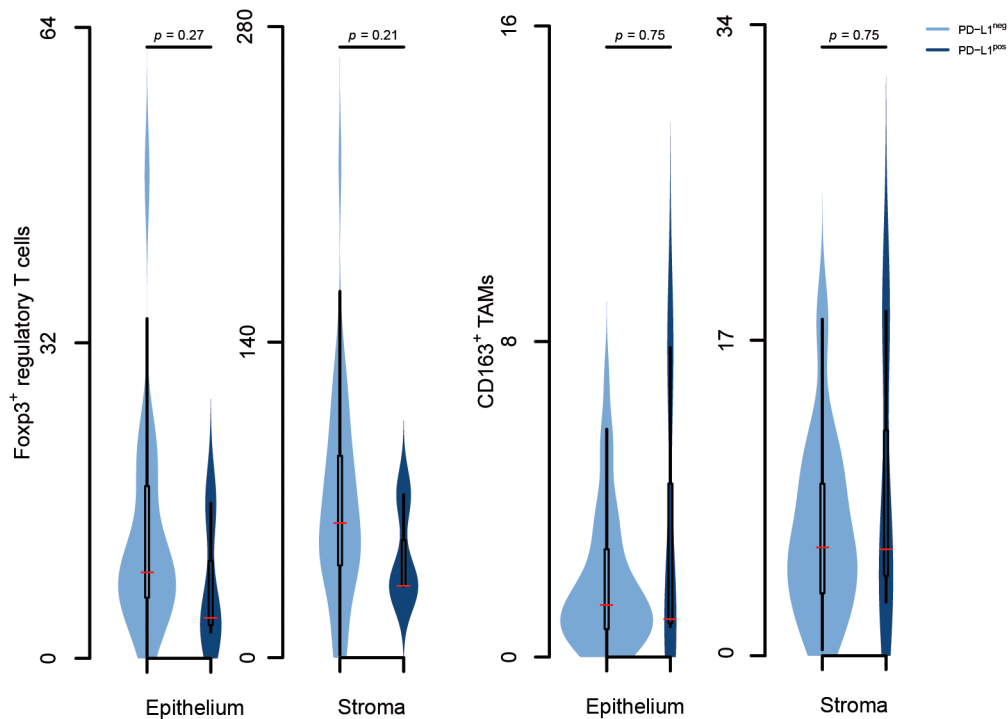
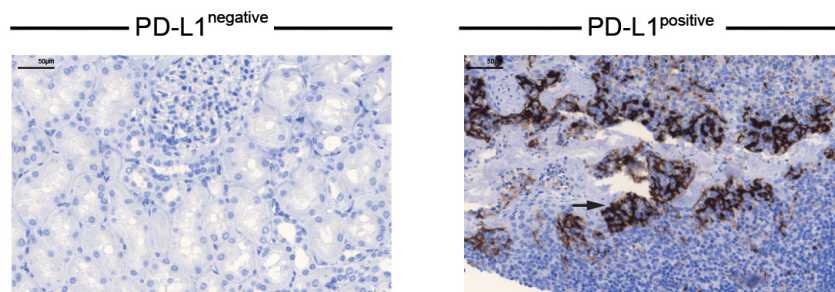


Tumoral PD-L1 expression defines a subgroup of poor-prognosis vulvar carcinomas with non-viral etiology

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS



Supplementary Figure 1: Immunosuppressive cell populations are not associated with PD-L1 expression. Expression of PD-L1 was determined by immunohistochemistry; immunosuppressive cell populations were determined in the tumor (epithelial) and the peri-tumoral micromilieu (stroma) using immunohistochemistry; samples were divided into absent and present PD-L1 expression groups; values depict the mean percentage of numbers (Foxp3⁺ T_{reg} cells) and immunoreactivity (CD163⁺ TAMs), respectively, per tissue compartment (tumor or stroma); violin plots depict the distribution of data points; the median, 25th and 75th percentiles and whiskers are shown.



Supplementary Figure 2: PD-L1 staining controls. Representative images depict expression of membranous PD-L1 in kidney tissue (negative control) and tonsil tissue (positive control, brown cell membrane, arrow) visualized by immunohistochemistry; hematoxylin (blue) was used for nuclear staining (bright field image, 300× magnification).

Supplementary Table 1: Summary of staining of immunosuppressive cell populations

Variable		Value [mean \pm SD (range)]
Foxp3 ⁺ regulatory T cells (n)	Epithelium	11.99 \pm 10.47 (0 - 50.83)
	Stroma	65.32 \pm 42.42 (1.3 - 219.44)
CD163 ⁺ TAMs (immunoreactivity)	Epithelium	1.98 \pm 1.90 (0 - 7.85)
	Stroma	7.01 \pm 4.94 (0.33 - 19.29)

SD, standard deviation; TAMs, tumor-associated macrophages.