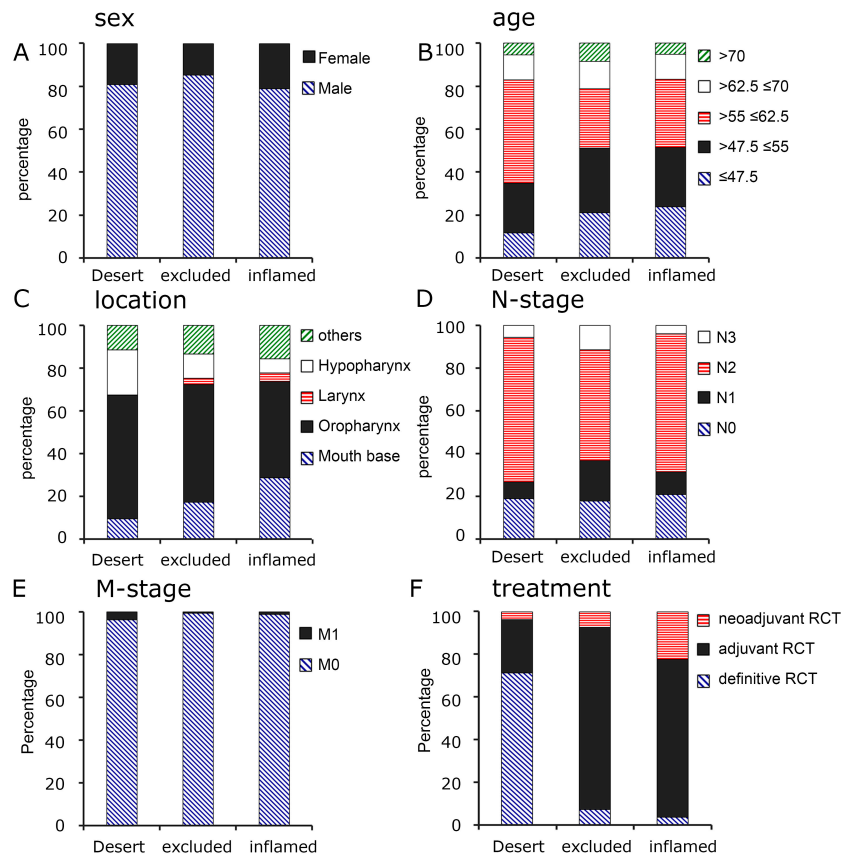
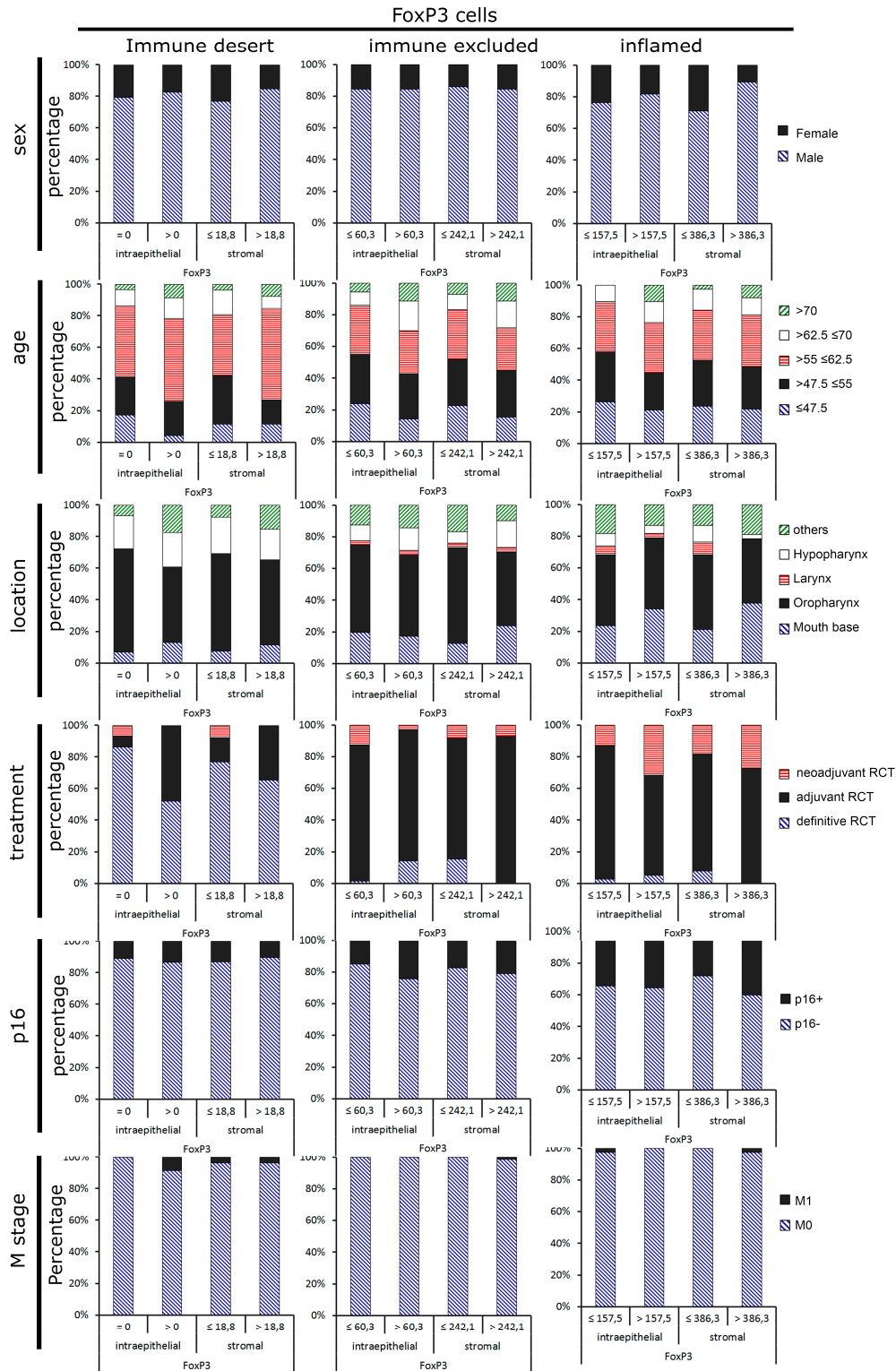


# Supplementary Materials: CD8+ and Regulatory T Cells Differentiate Tumor Immune Phenotypes and Predict Survival in Locally Advanced Head and Neck Cancer

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**Figure S1.** “Immune desert” was defined as having  $\leq 50$  CD8+ cells in the stromal compartment, “immune excluded”  $< 500$  CD8+ cells in the intraepithelial and  $> 50$  in the stromal compartment and “inflamed” as having  $> 500$  cells in the intraepithelial compartment. Clinical characteristics for patients sex (A), age (B), tumor location (C), regional lymph node metastases (D), distant metastases (E) and treatment in the three subgroups.



**Figure S2.** FoxP3+ T lymphocyte densities (cells/mm<sup>2</sup>) in the intraepithelial and stromal compartment of the “immune desert”, “immune excluded” and “inflamed” groups. Tumor characteristics with regard to patients sex (A), age (B), tumor location (C), treatment modalities (D), p16 staining (E) and distant metastases (F) compared in the three subgroups according to FoxP3+ densities. Cut-off values were the median FoxP3+ densities.