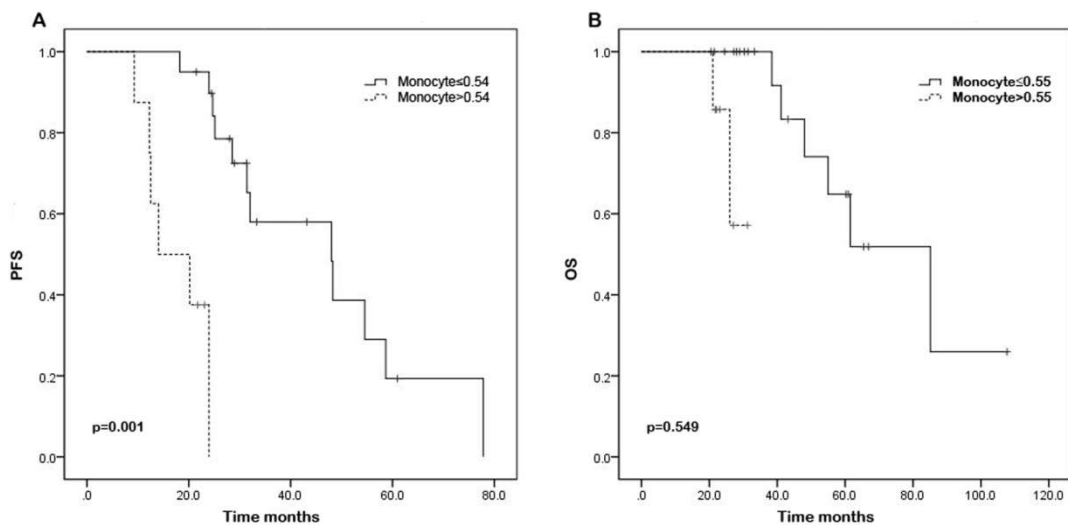
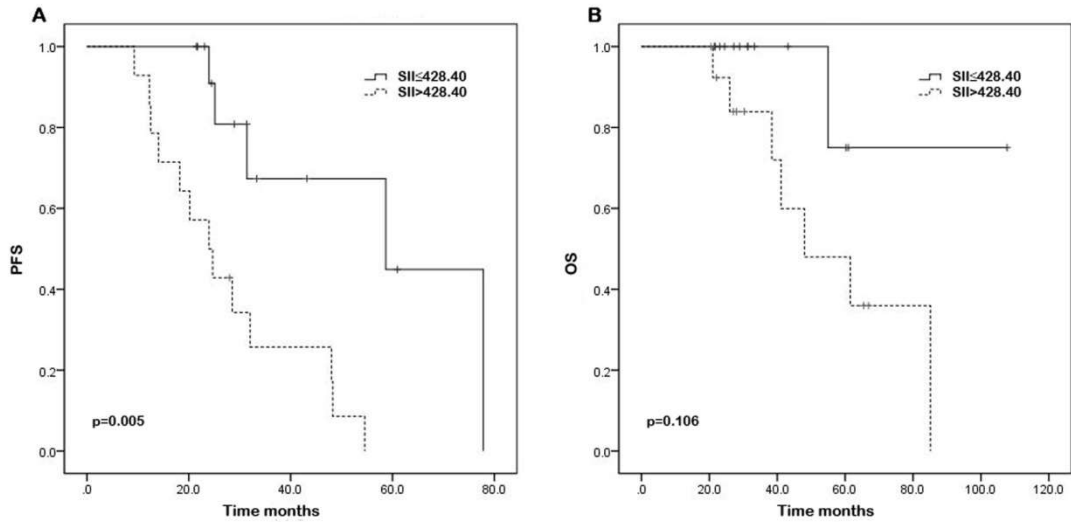


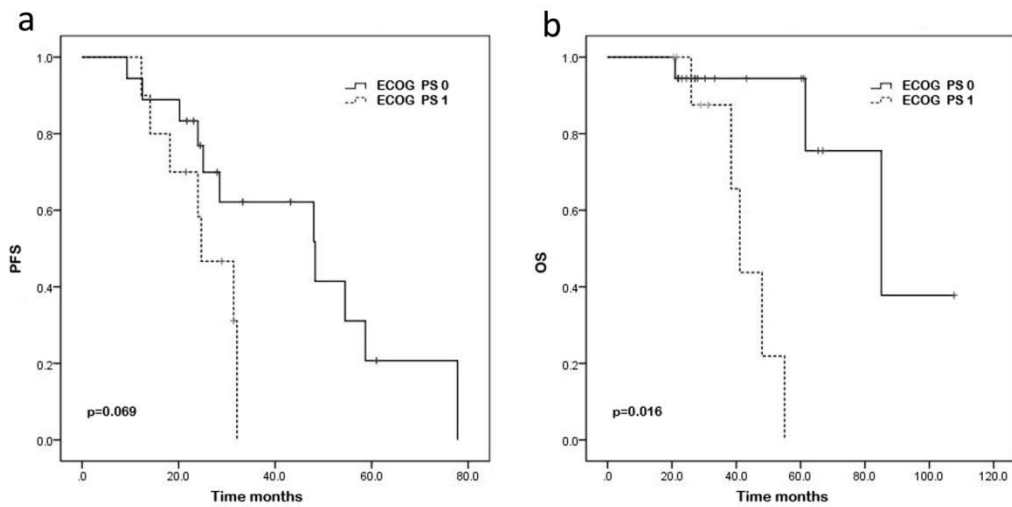
Supporting Figure 1: Kaplan–Meier curves of progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) in testicular diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients with high and low absolute neutrophil counts ($p=0.018$, $p=0.200$, respectively).



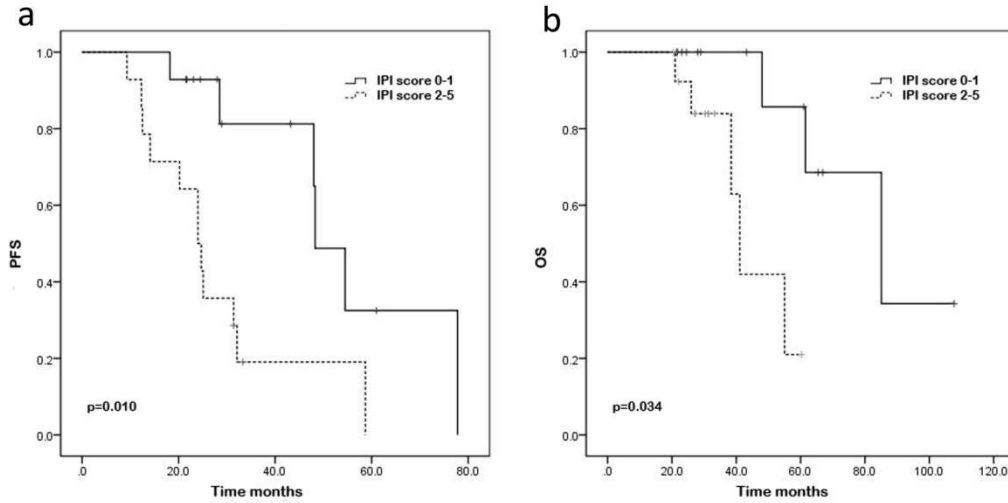
Supporting Figure 2: Kaplan–Meier curves of progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) in testicular diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients with high and low absolute monocyte counts ($p=0.001$, $p=0.549$, respectively).



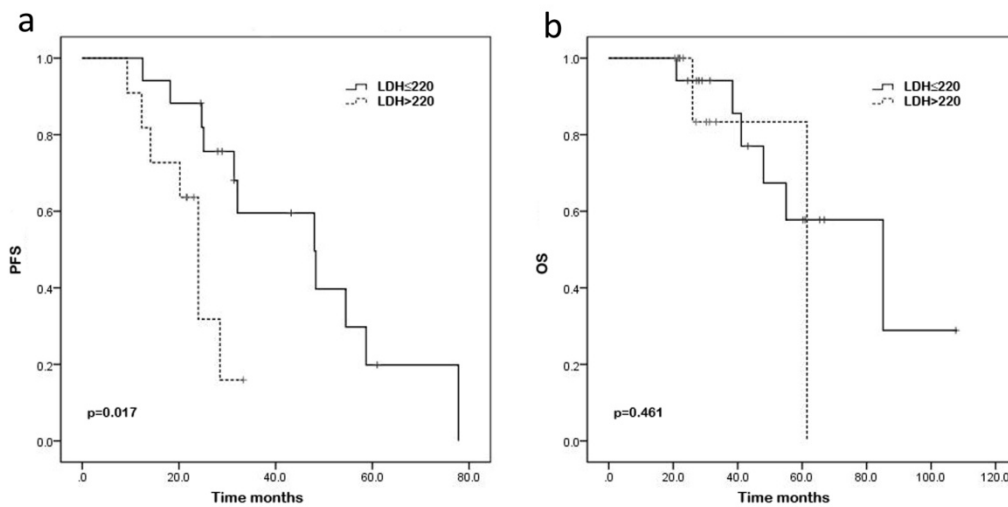
Supporting Figure 3: Kaplan–Meier curves of progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) in testicular diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients with high and low systemic immune-inflammation index (SII) ($p=0.005$, $p=0.106$, respectively).



Supporting Figure 4: Kaplan–Meier curves of progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) in testicular diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients with Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status (PS) of 0 or 1 ($p=0.069$, $p=0.016$, respectively).



Supporting Figure 5: Kaplan–Meier curves of progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) in testicular diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients with International Prognostic Index (IPI) score 0-1 or 2-5 ($p=0.010$, $p=0.034$, respectively).



Supporting Figure 6: Kaplan–Meier curves of progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) in testicular diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients with high and low lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) ($p=0.017$, $p=0.461$, respectively).