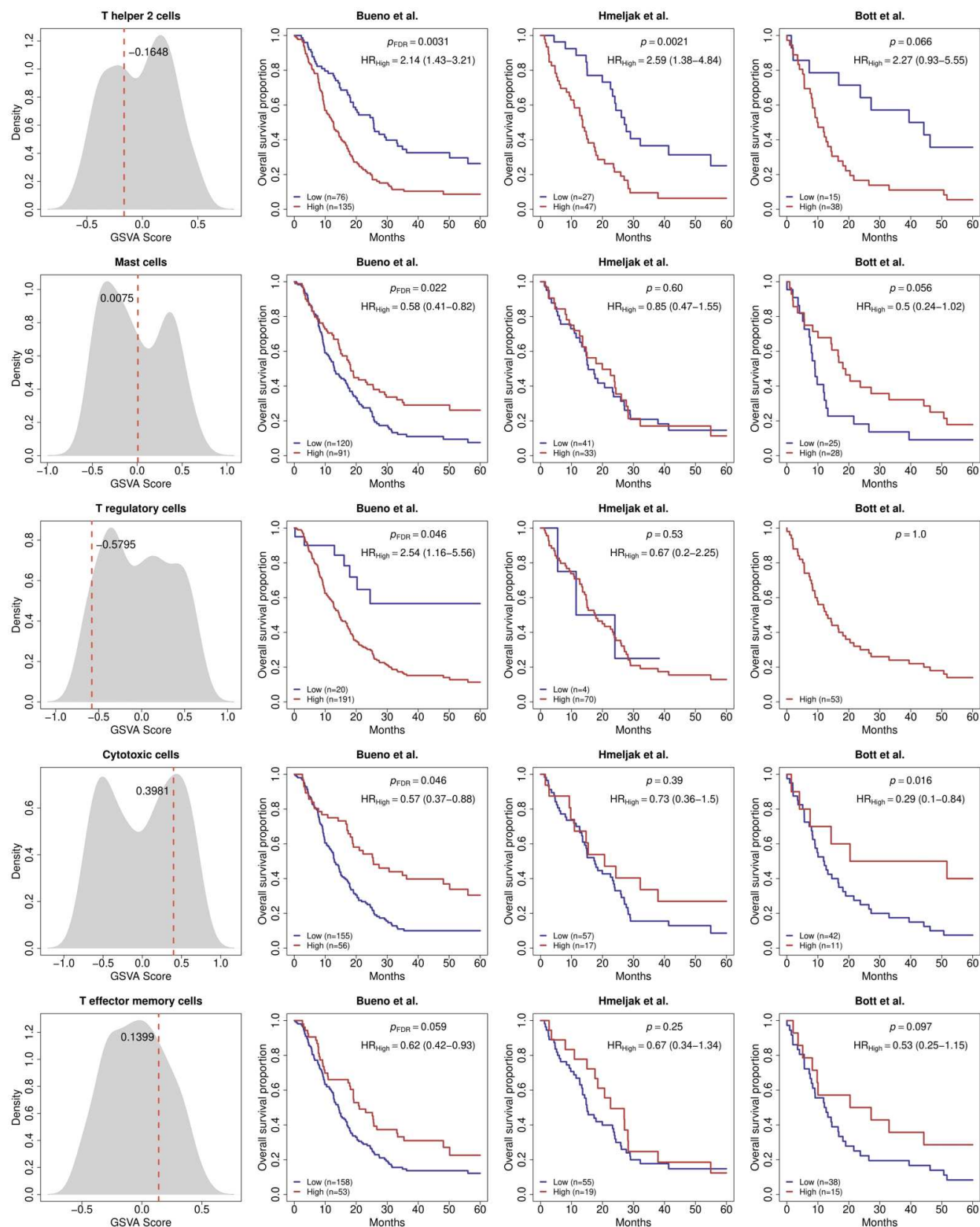
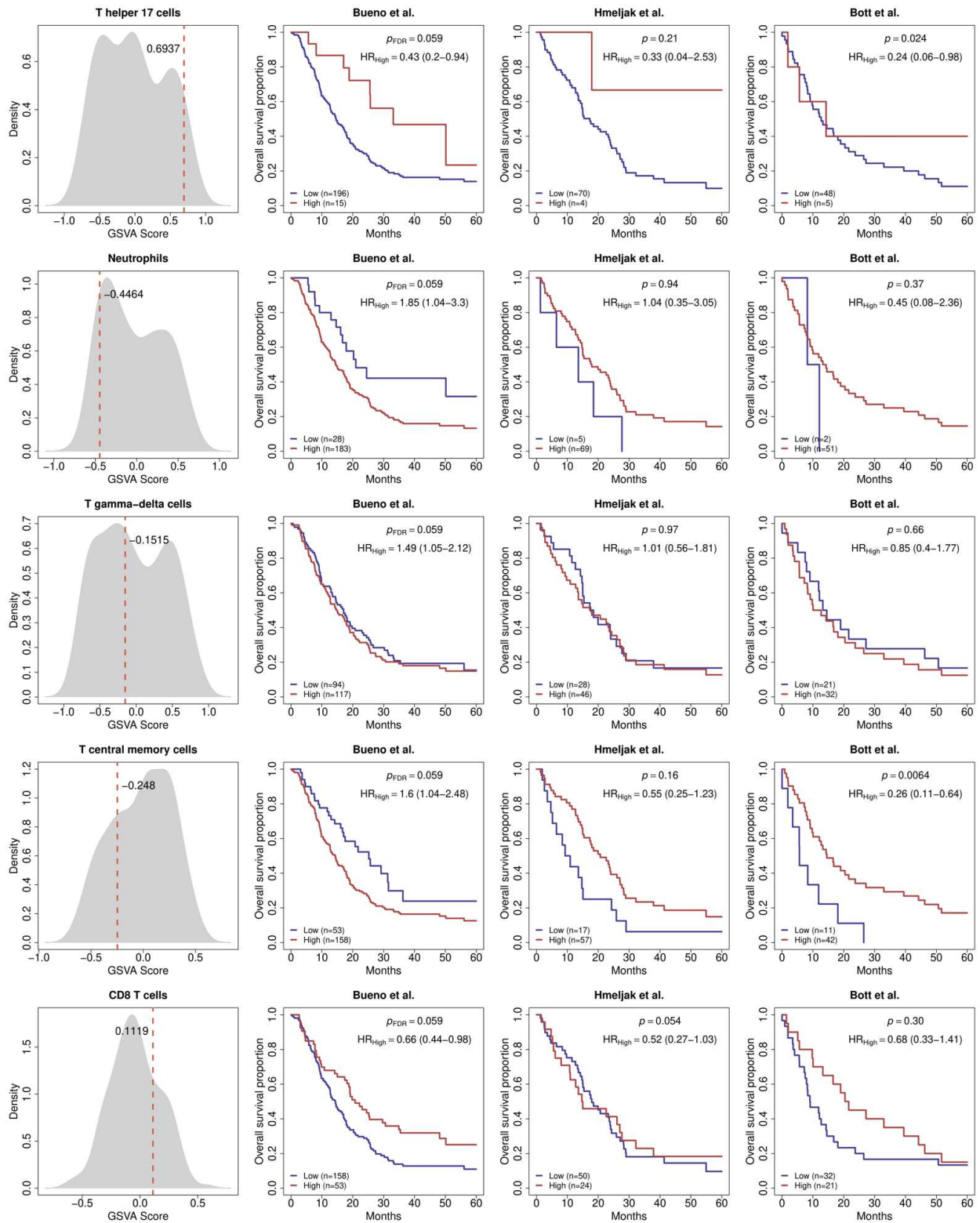
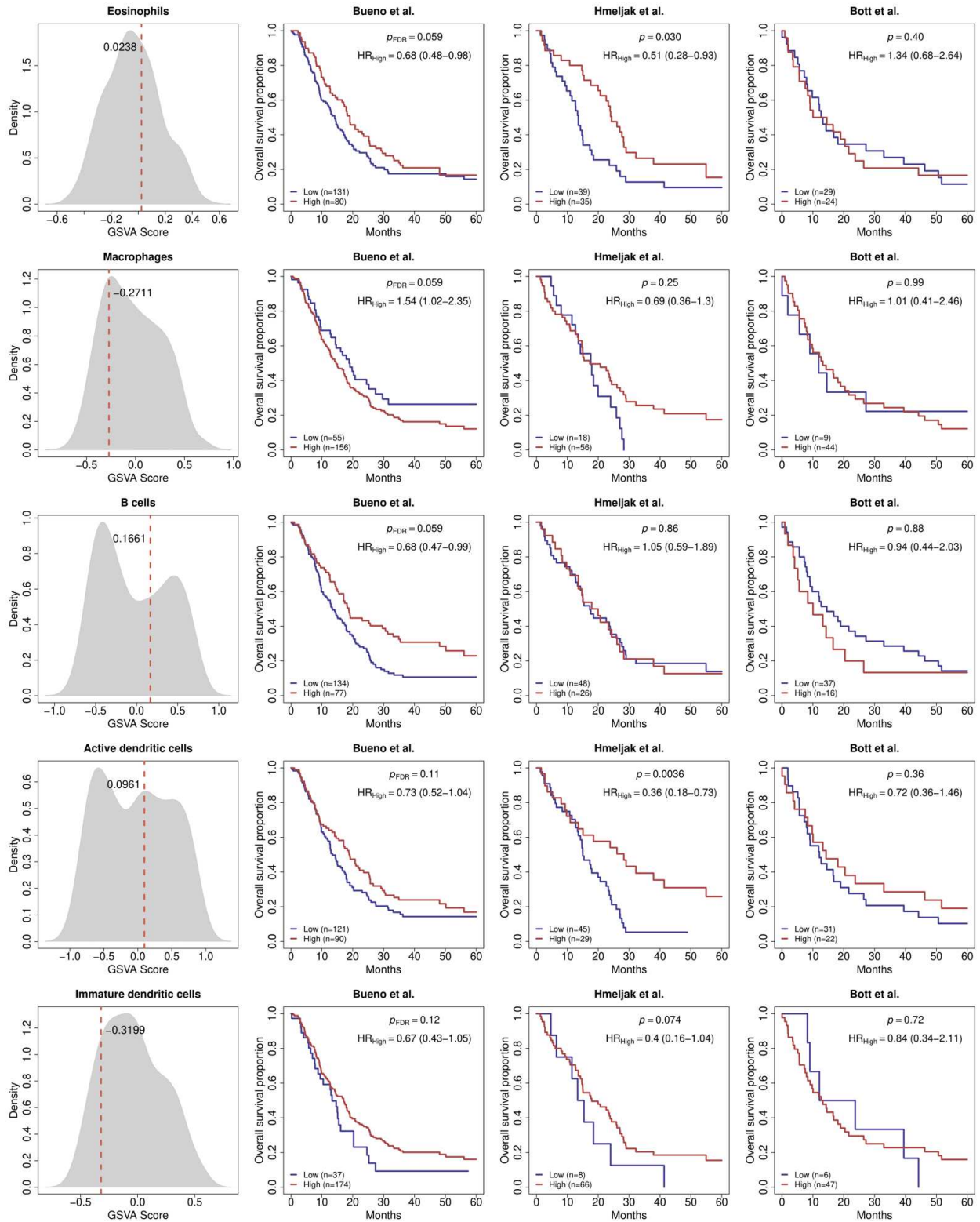


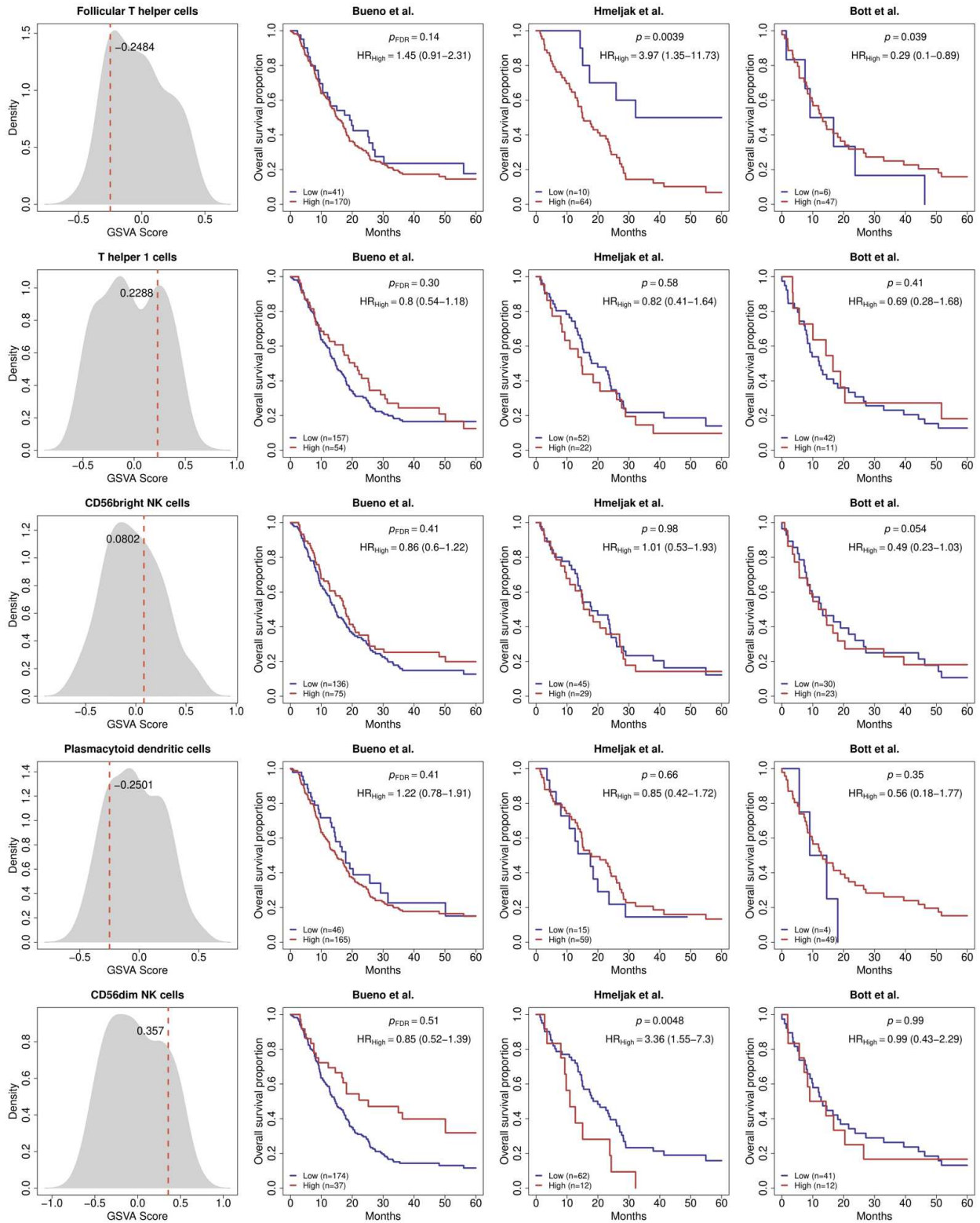
## SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

**Supplementary Figure S1.** Prognostic value of immune fractions. Each row corresponds to an immune fraction. The first plot is the distribution of GSVAscores in Bueno et al. cohort along with the defined cut point. The remaining plots are Kaplan-Meier curves of overall survival by immune fraction status as defined by the cut point. Hazard ratios (HR) and p-values come from a Cox proportional-hazards model adjusted for age, sex, stage, and histology.



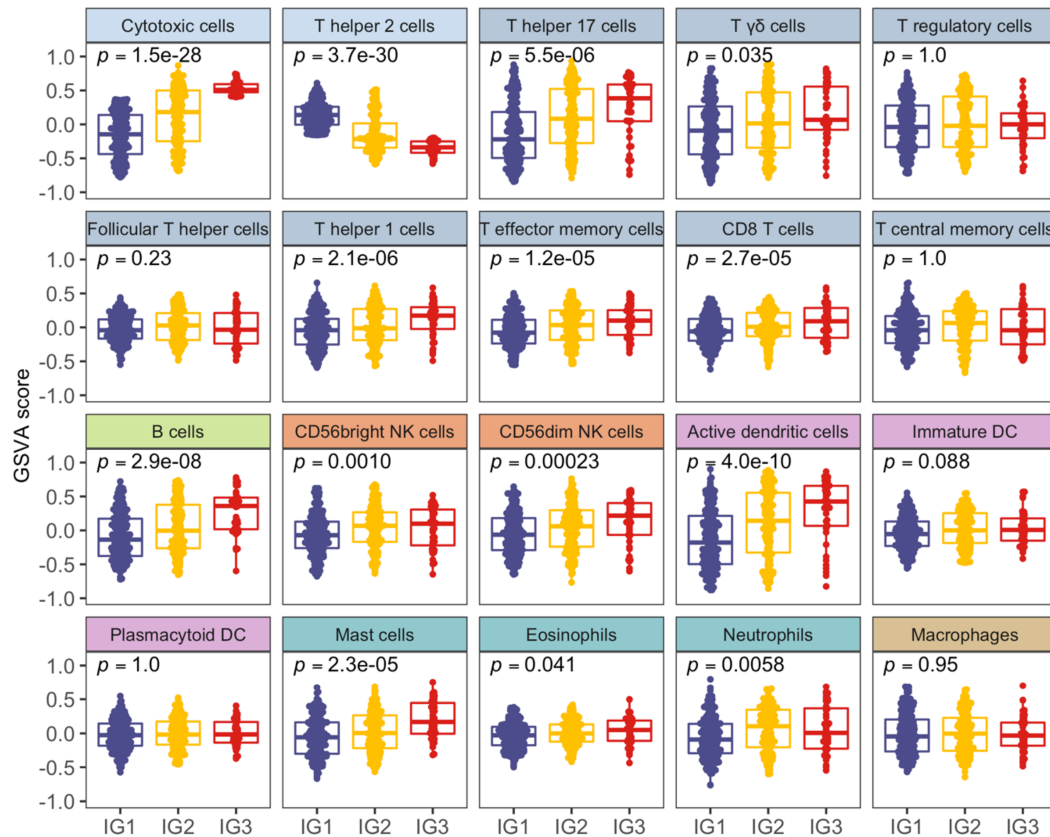




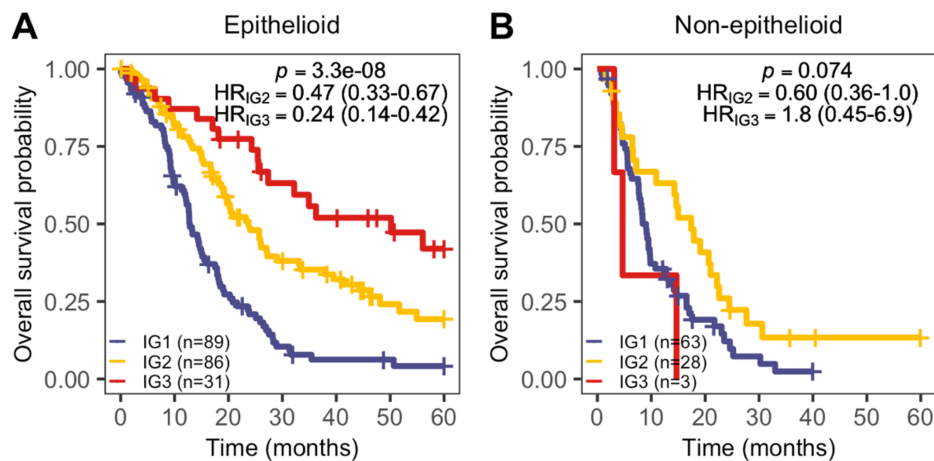




**Supplementary Figure S2.** Distribution of immune fractions relative abundance among each immune group.

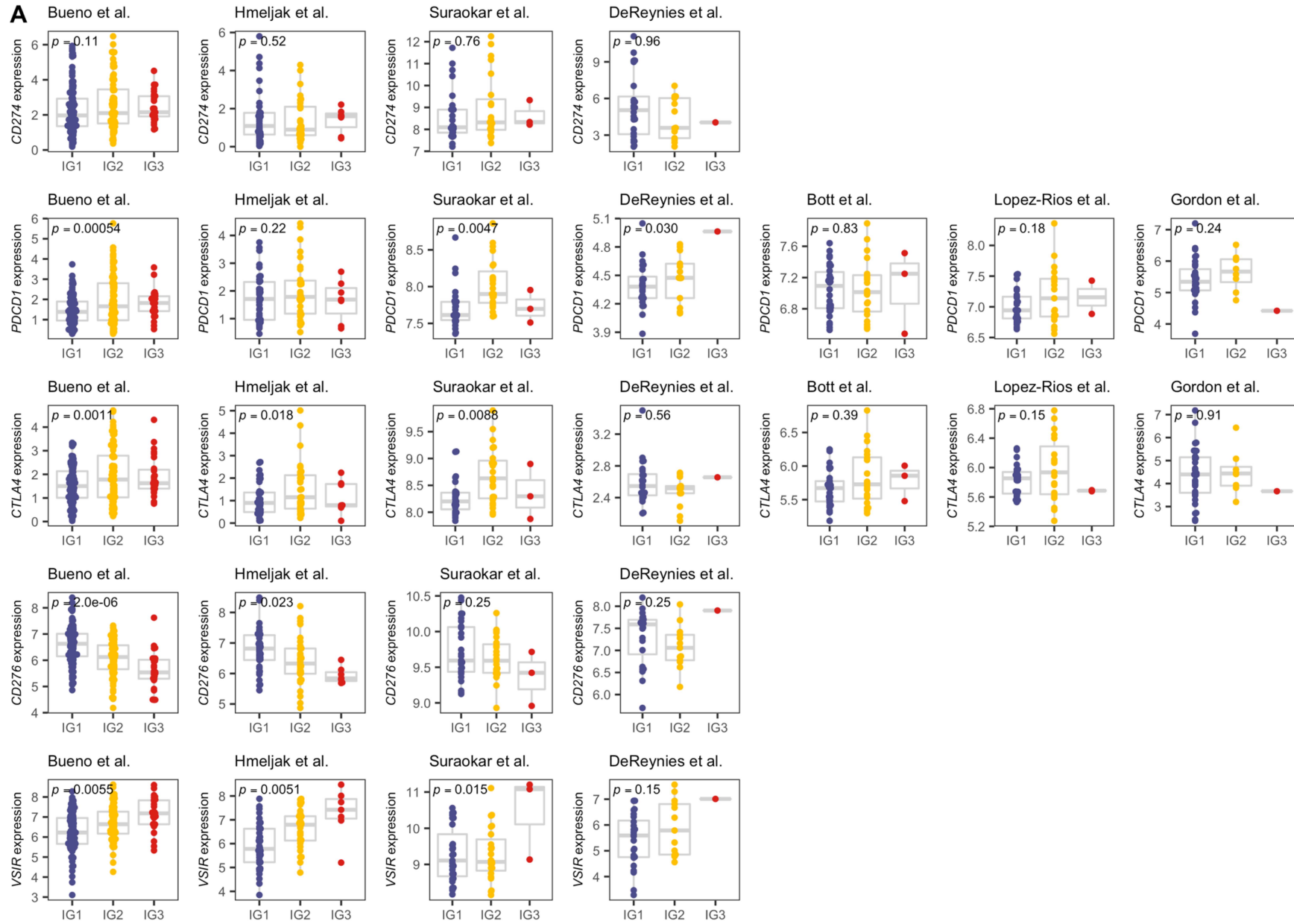


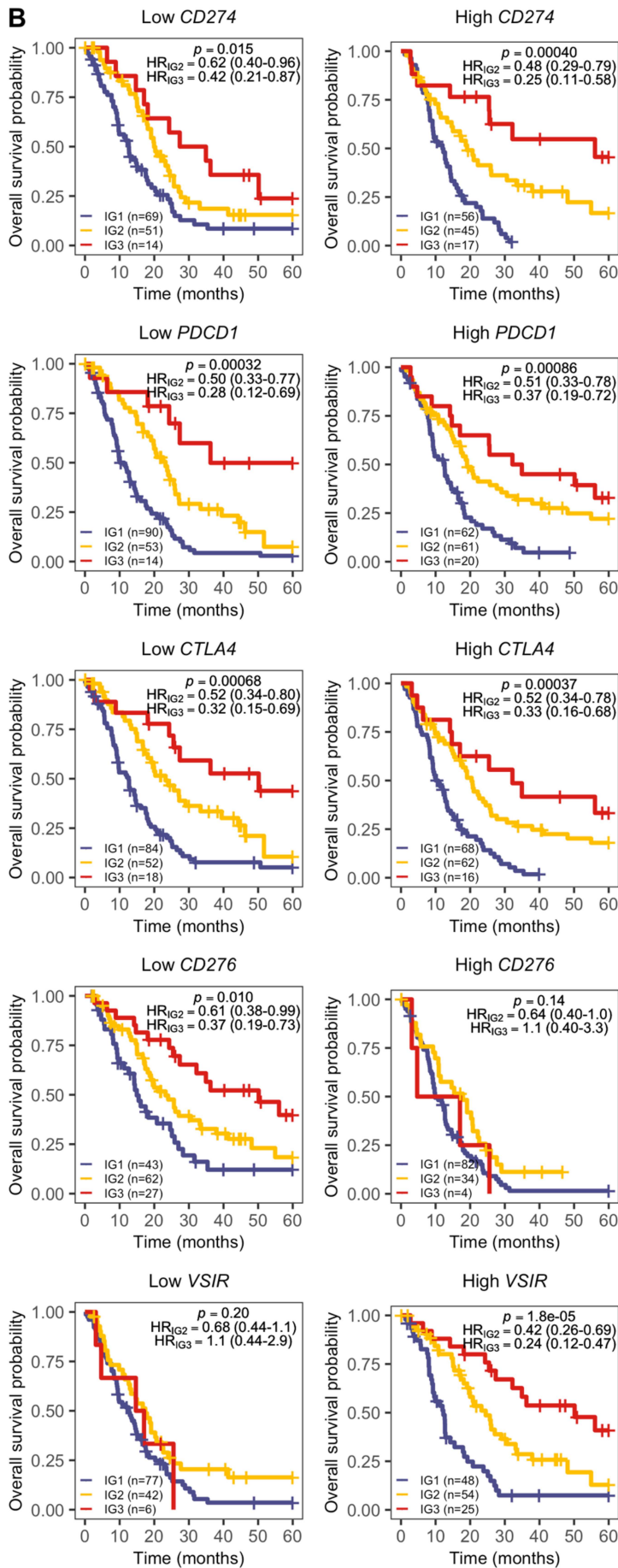
**Supplementary Figure S3.** Kaplan-Meier curves of overall survival by immune groups in epithelioid (A) and non-epithelioid (B) samples. Hazard ratios (HR) and p-values come from a Cox proportional-hazards model adjusted for age, sex, stage, and dataset.

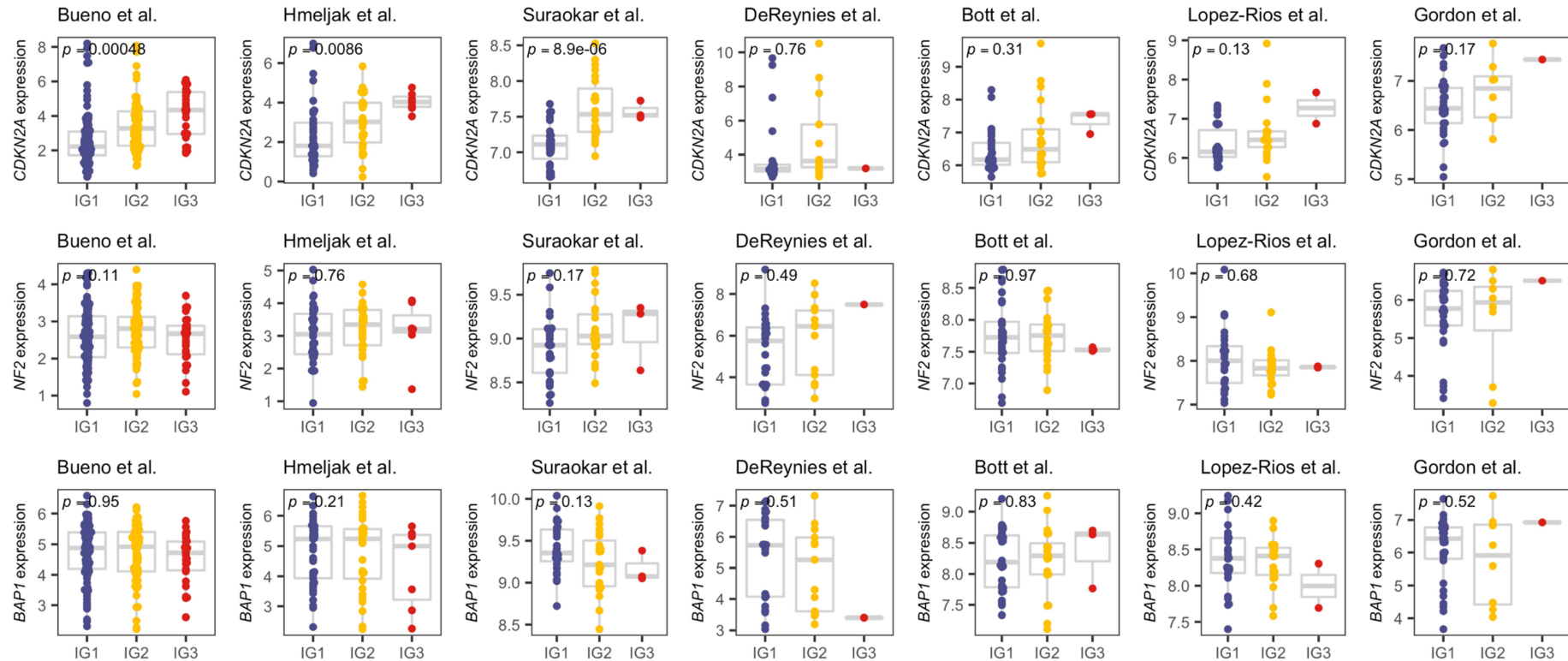


**Supplementary Figure S4.** Immune checkpoints. (Next page)

A) Expression of immune checkpoints among immune groups by dataset. Genes are plotted when available in the sequencing platform. B) Kaplan-Meier curves of overall survival by immune groups stratified by immune checkpoints expression level (median split values in each dataset). Hazard ratios (HR) and p-values come from a Cox proportional-hazards model adjusted for age, sex, stage, histology, and dataset.





**Supplementary Figure S5.** Expression of frequent tumour suppressor genes inactivated in MPM among immune groups in each dataset.



**Supplementary Figure S6.** Kaplan-Meier curves of overall survival by immune groups stratified by *MKI67* expression levels (median split). Hazard ratios (HR) and p-values come from a Cox proportional-hazards model adjusted for age, sex, stage, histology, and dataset.

