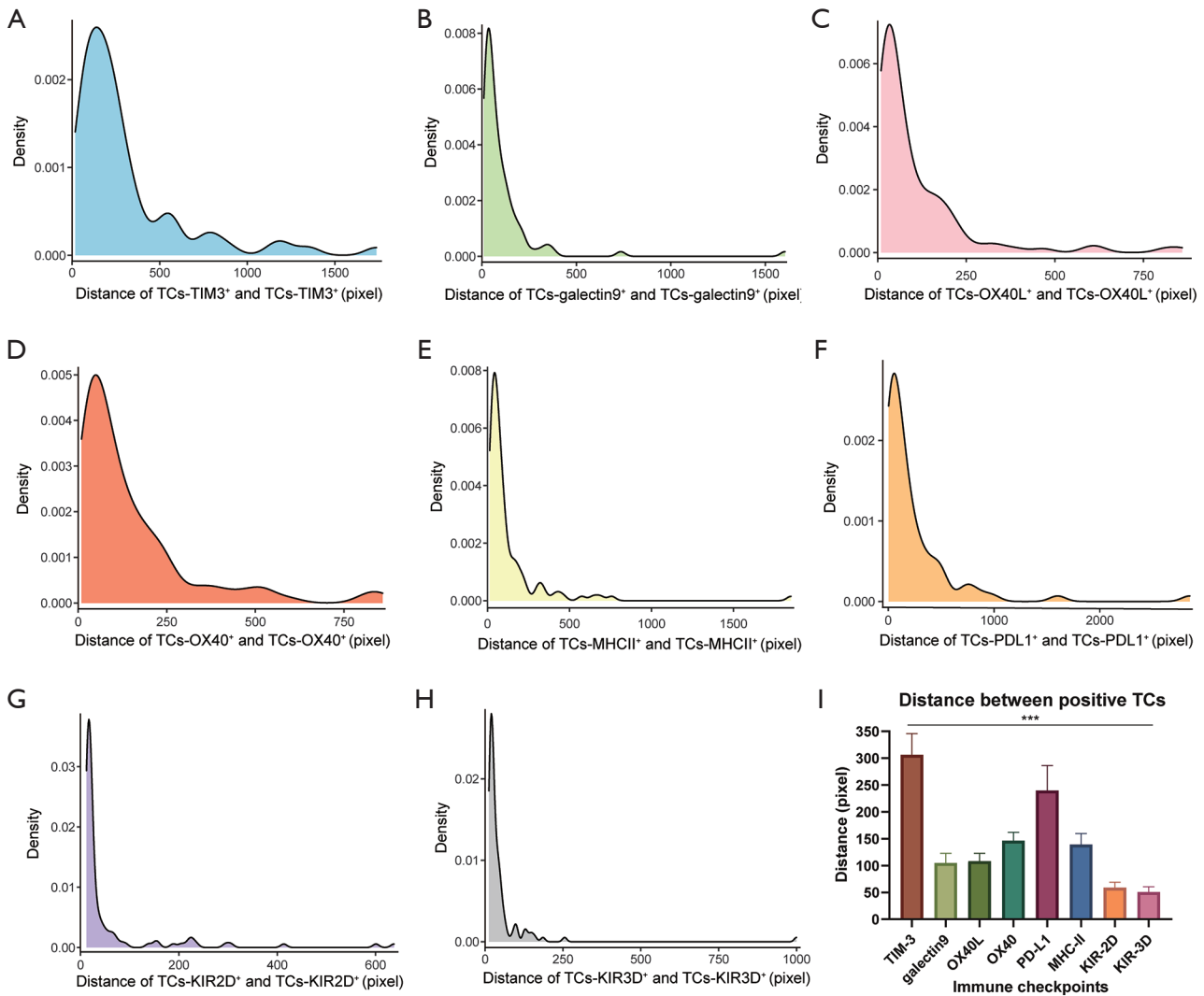


**Figure S1** The representative images of segmentation and spatial analysis of the internal cohort. The original IHC image (left), tumor region segmentation mask (middle), and the four classifications of cells (right) of KIR2D (A), galectin-9 (B), and TIM-3 (C). IHC, immunohistochemistry; KIR2D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-2D; TIM-3, T cell immunoglobulin-3. (A-C) were in  $\times 6.2$  magnification.

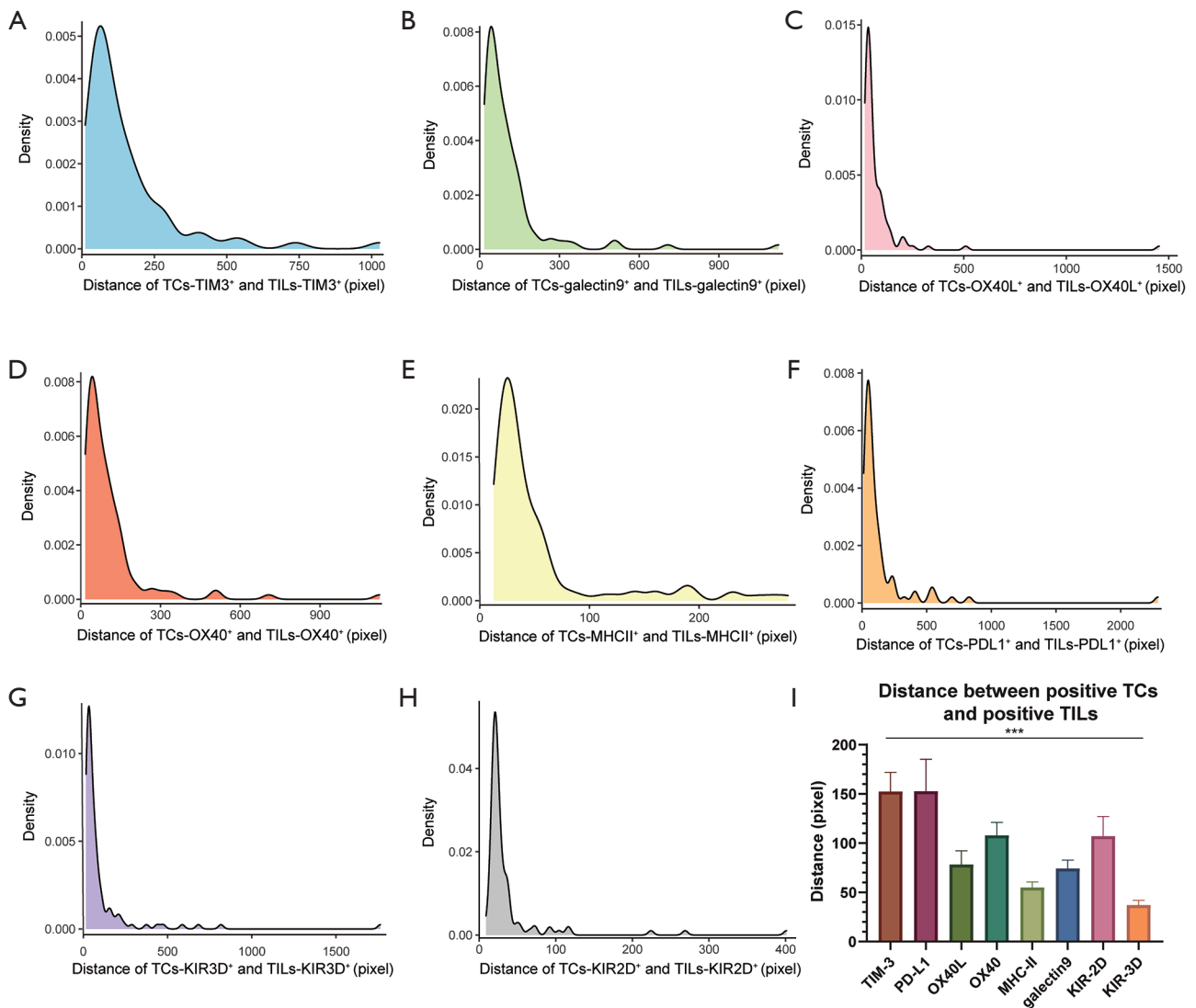
**Table S1** Clinical characteristics of patients in the internal cohort and the external cohort

	Internal cohort (n=121)	External cohort (n=30)	P
Sex			0.476
Male	96	22	
Female	25	8	
Age, Years			0.758
<70	92	22	
≥70	29	8	
Surgery procedures			0.004
Lobectomy	62	26	
Non-lobectomy	59	4	
TNM-stage			<0.0001
I	121	13	
II	0	10	
III	0	7	
Smoking status			<0.0001
No	4	21	
Yes	117	9	
Histology			0.0003
Adenocarcinoma	38	20	
Non-adenocarcinoma	85	10	

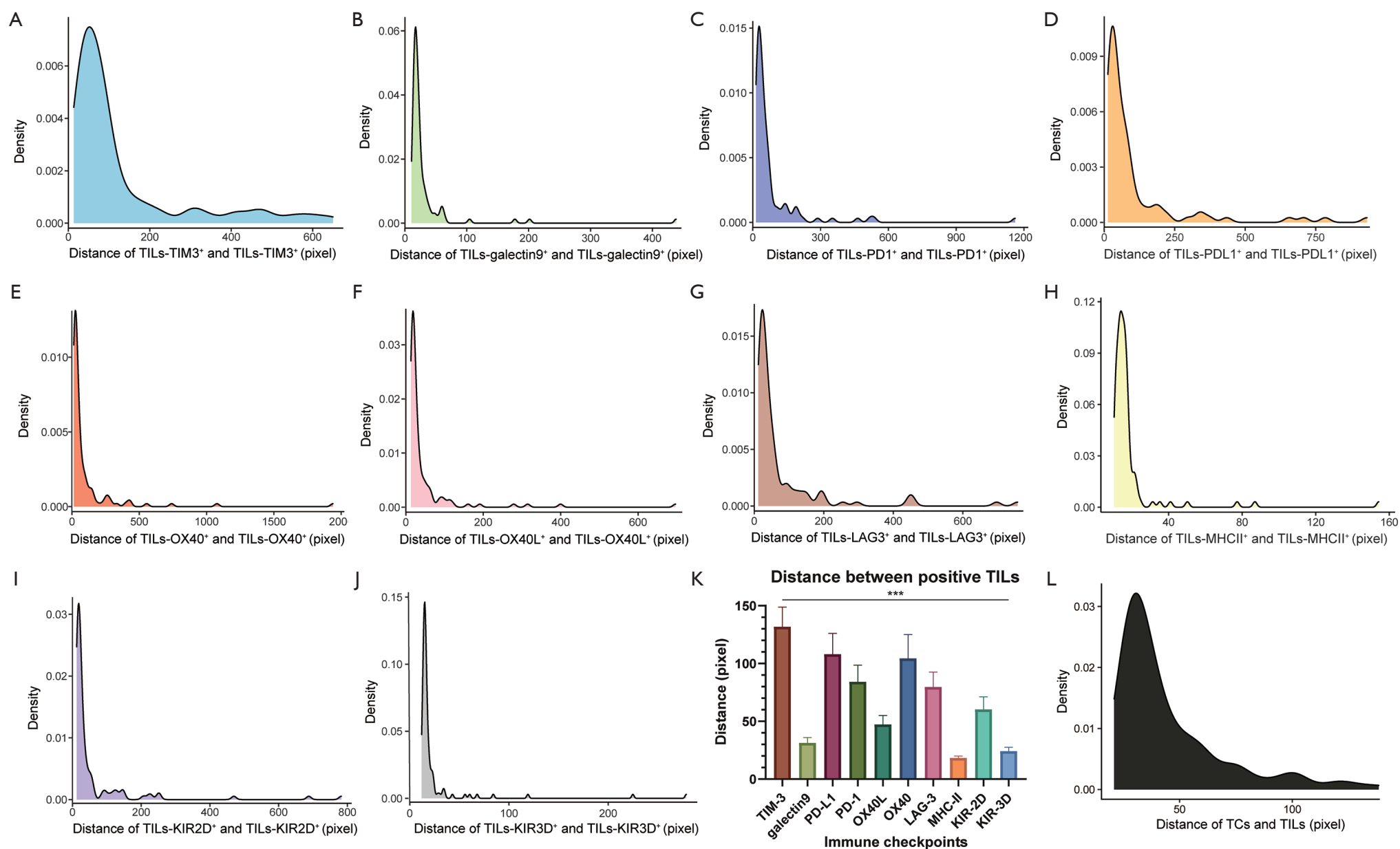




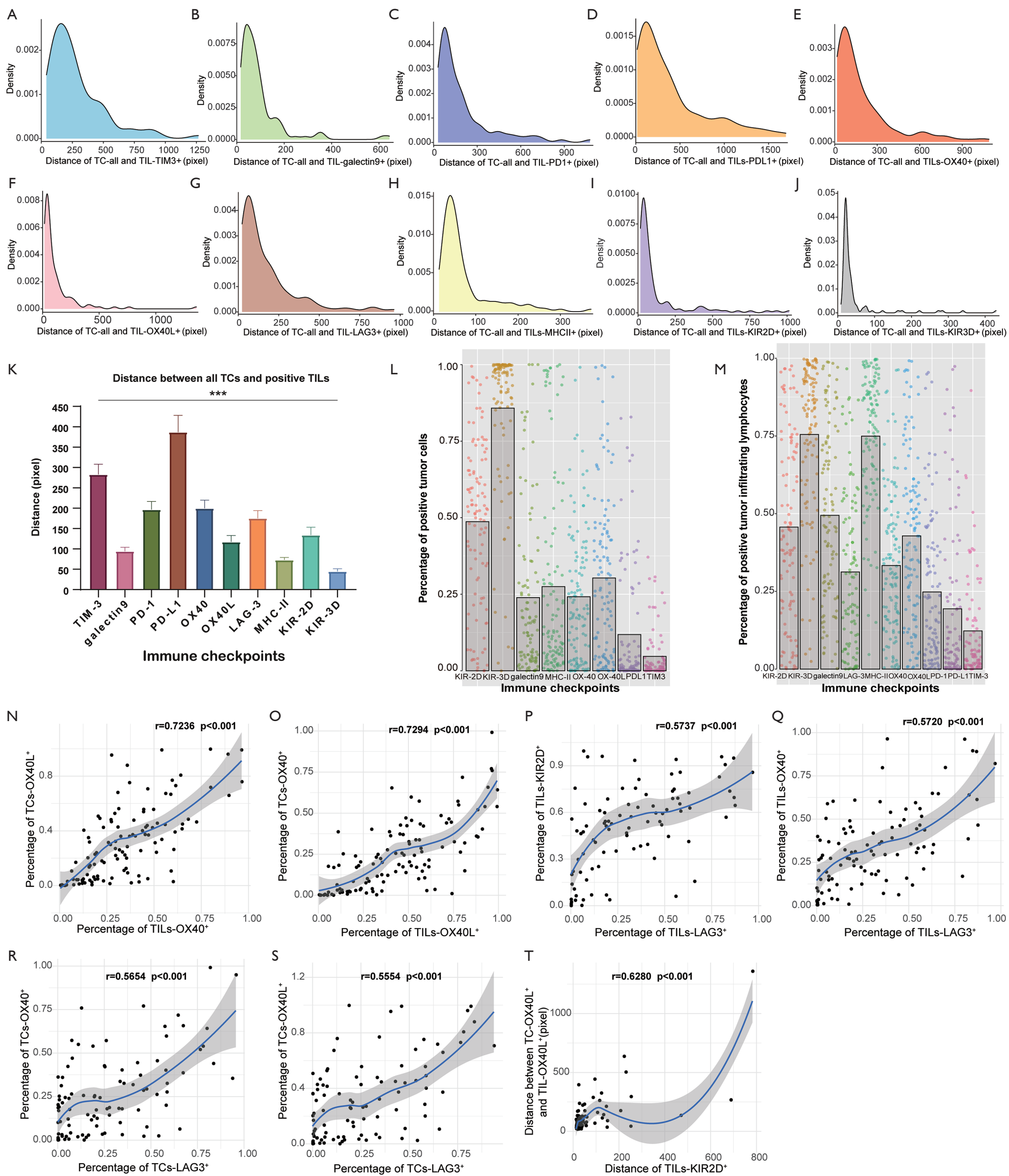
**Figure S2** The distribution of the distance between positive TCs (one positive TC to another positive TC). Density curves of the distance of TC<sub>TIM3+</sub> (A), TC<sub>galectin-9+</sub> (B), TC<sub>OX40L+</sub> (C), TC<sub>OX40+</sub> (D), TC<sub>MHC-II+</sub> (E), TC<sub>PD-L1+</sub> (F), TC<sub>KIR2D+</sub> (G), TC<sub>KIR3D+</sub> (H). (I) The column chart of mean distances of positive TCs;  $P < 0.001$ . \*Figures S1A to 1H were drawn by the “ggplot” package of R software. TC, tumor cell; KIR2D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-2D; KIR-3D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-3D; TIM-3, T cell immunoglobulin-3; LAG-3, lymphocyte activation gene-3; PD-L1, programmed cell death ligand-1; MHC-II, major histocompatibility complex class II; OX40L, OX40-ligand.



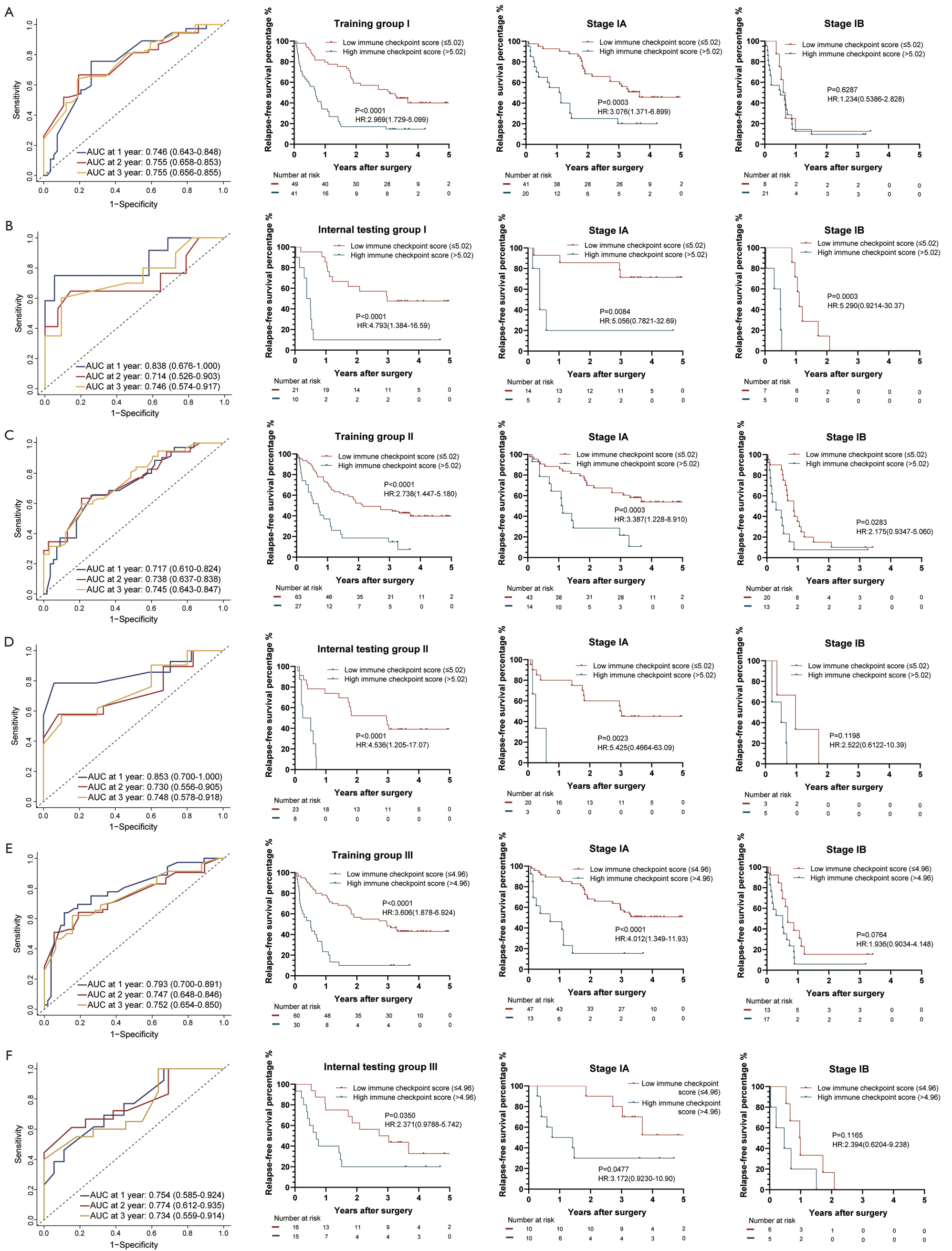
**Figure S3** The distribution of the distance between positive TCs and positive TILs (one positive TC to another positive TIL). Density curves of the distance of TC<sub>TIM3+</sub> and TIL<sub>TIM3+</sub> (A), TC<sub>galectin-9+</sub> and TIL<sub>galectin-9+</sub> (B), TC<sub>OX40L+</sub> and TIL<sub>OX40L+</sub> (C), TC<sub>OX40+</sub> and TIL<sub>OX40+</sub> (D), TC<sub>MHC-II+</sub> and TIL<sub>MHC-II+</sub> (E), TC<sub>PD-L1+</sub> and TIL<sub>PD-L1+</sub> (F), TC<sub>KIR2D+</sub> and TIL<sub>KIR2D+</sub> (G), TC<sub>KIR3D+</sub> and TIL<sub>KIR3D+</sub> (H). (I) The column chart of mean distances of positive TCs and positive TILs; P<0.001. \*Figures S2A to 1H were drawn by the “ggplot” package of R software. TC, tumor cell; TIL, tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte; KIR2D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-2D; KIR-3D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-3D; TIM-3, T cell immunoglobulin-3; LAG-3, lymphocyte activation gene-3; PD-L1, programmed cell death ligand-1; MHC-II, major histocompatibility complex class II; OX40L, OX40-ligand.



**Figure S4** The distribution of the distance between positive TILs (one positive TIL to another positive TIL), and the distance between TCs and TILs (one TC to one TIL). Density curves of the distance of TIL<sub>TIM3<sup>+</sup></sub> and TIL<sub>TIM3<sup>+</sup></sub> (A), TIL<sub>galectin-9<sup>+</sup></sub> and TIL<sub>galectin-9<sup>+</sup></sub> (B), TIL<sub>PD-1<sup>+</sup></sub> and TIL<sub>PD-1<sup>+</sup></sub> (C), TIL<sub>PD-L1<sup>+</sup></sub> and TIL<sub>PD-L1<sup>+</sup></sub> (D), TIL<sub>OX40<sup>+</sup></sub> and TIL<sub>OX40<sup>+</sup></sub> (E), TIL<sub>OX40L<sup>+</sup></sub> and TIL<sub>OX40L<sup>+</sup></sub> (F), TIL<sub>LAG3<sup>+</sup></sub> and TIL<sub>LAG3<sup>+</sup></sub> (G), TC<sub>MHC-II<sup>+</sup></sub> and TIL<sub>MHC-II<sup>+</sup></sub> (H), TC<sub>KIR2D<sup>+</sup></sub> and TIL<sub>KIR2D<sup>+</sup></sub> (I), TC<sub>KIR3D<sup>+</sup></sub> and TIL<sub>KIR3D<sup>+</sup></sub> (J). (K) The column chart of mean distances of positive TILs; P<0.001. (L) The density curves of the distance of TCs and TILs. \*Figures S3A to 3J were drawn by the “ggplot” package of R software. TC, tumor cell; TIL, tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte; KIR2D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-2D; KIR-3D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-3D; TIM-3, T cell immunoglobulin-3; LAG-3, lymphocyte activation gene-3; PD-1, programmed cell death receptor-1; PD-L1, programmed cell death ligand-1; MHC-II, major histocompatibility complex class II; OX40L, OX40-ligand.



**Figure S5** The distribution and correlation of quantitative and spatial data. Density curves of the distance of TC<sub>all</sub>-TIL<sub>TIM3+</sub> (A), TC<sub>all</sub>-TIL<sub>galectin-9+</sub> (B), TC<sub>all</sub>-TIL<sub>PD-1+</sub> (C), TC<sub>all</sub>-TIL<sub>PD-L1+</sub> (D), TC<sub>all</sub>-TIL<sub>OX40+</sub> (E), TC<sub>all</sub>-TIL<sub>OX40L+</sub> (F), TC<sub>all</sub>-TIL<sub>LAG3+</sub> (G), TC<sub>all</sub>-TIL<sub>MHC-II+</sub> (H), TC<sub>all</sub>-TIL<sub>KIR2D+</sub> (I), TC<sub>all</sub>-TIL<sub>KIR3D+</sub> (J). (K) The column chart of mean distances of all TCs and positive TILs, and the error bars showed the standard error of the mean (SEM);  $P<0.001$ . The distribution jitter blot and mean values column chart of the percentage of positive TCs (L) and positive TILs (M). Correlation curves of the percentage of TIL<sub>OX40+</sub>, and the percentage of TC<sub>OX40L+</sub> (N), the percentage of TIL<sub>OX40L+</sub> and the percentage of TC<sub>OX40+</sub> (O), the percentage of TIL<sub>LAG3+</sub> and the percentage of TIL<sub>KIR2D+</sub> (P), the percentage of TIL<sub>LAG3+</sub> and the percentage of TIL<sub>OX40+</sub> (Q), the percentage of TC<sub>LAG3+</sub> and the percentage of TC<sub>OX40+</sub> (R), the percentage of TC<sub>LAG3+</sub> and the percentage of TC<sub>OX40L+</sub> (S), the distance of TILs<sub>KIR2D+</sub>, and the distance between TC<sub>OX40L+</sub> and TIL<sub>OX40L+</sub> (T). TC, tumor cell; TIL, tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte; KIR2D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-2D; KIR-3D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-3D; TIM-3, T cell immunoglobulin-3; LAG-3, lymphocyte activation gene-3; PD-1, programmed cell death receptor-1; PD-L1, programmed cell death ligand-1; MHC-II, major histocompatibility complex class II; OX40L, OX40-ligand.

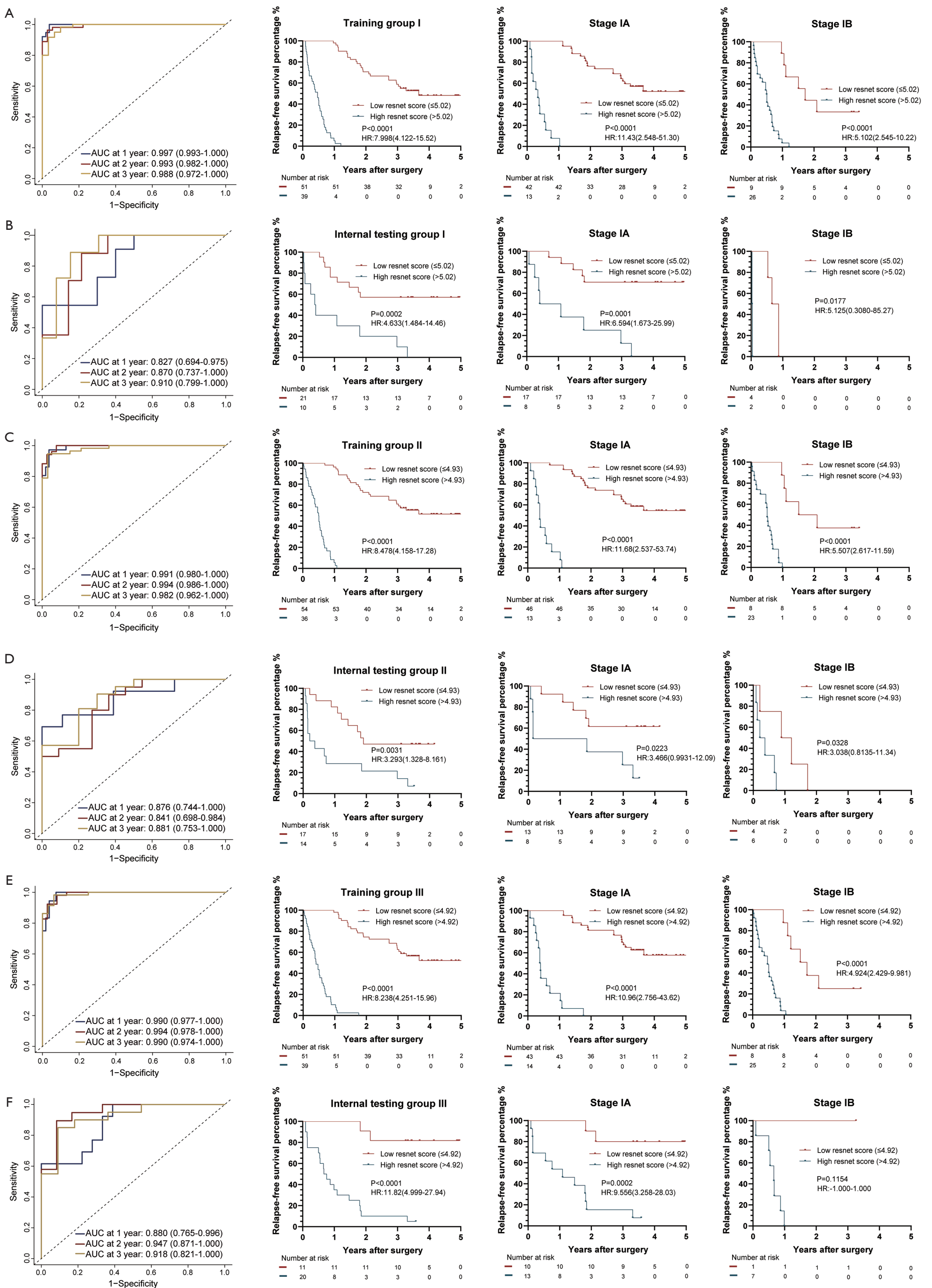


**Figure S6** The IC-Score for RFS measured by time-dependent ROC curves and Kaplan–Meier survival in the representative 3 training and testing groups. (A) Training group I; (B) Internal testing group I; (C) Training group II; (D) Internal testing group II; (E) Training group III; (F) Internal testing group III. We used AUCs at 1, 2, and 3 years to assess prognostic accuracy of RFS, and calculated P values using the log-rank test. Data represent AUC or P value. HR, hazard ratio; AUC, area under ROC; ROC, receiver operator characteristic. \*The cut-off point was determined by the X-Tile software, and the time-dependent AUC with 95% CI was calculated by the “timeROC” package of R software.

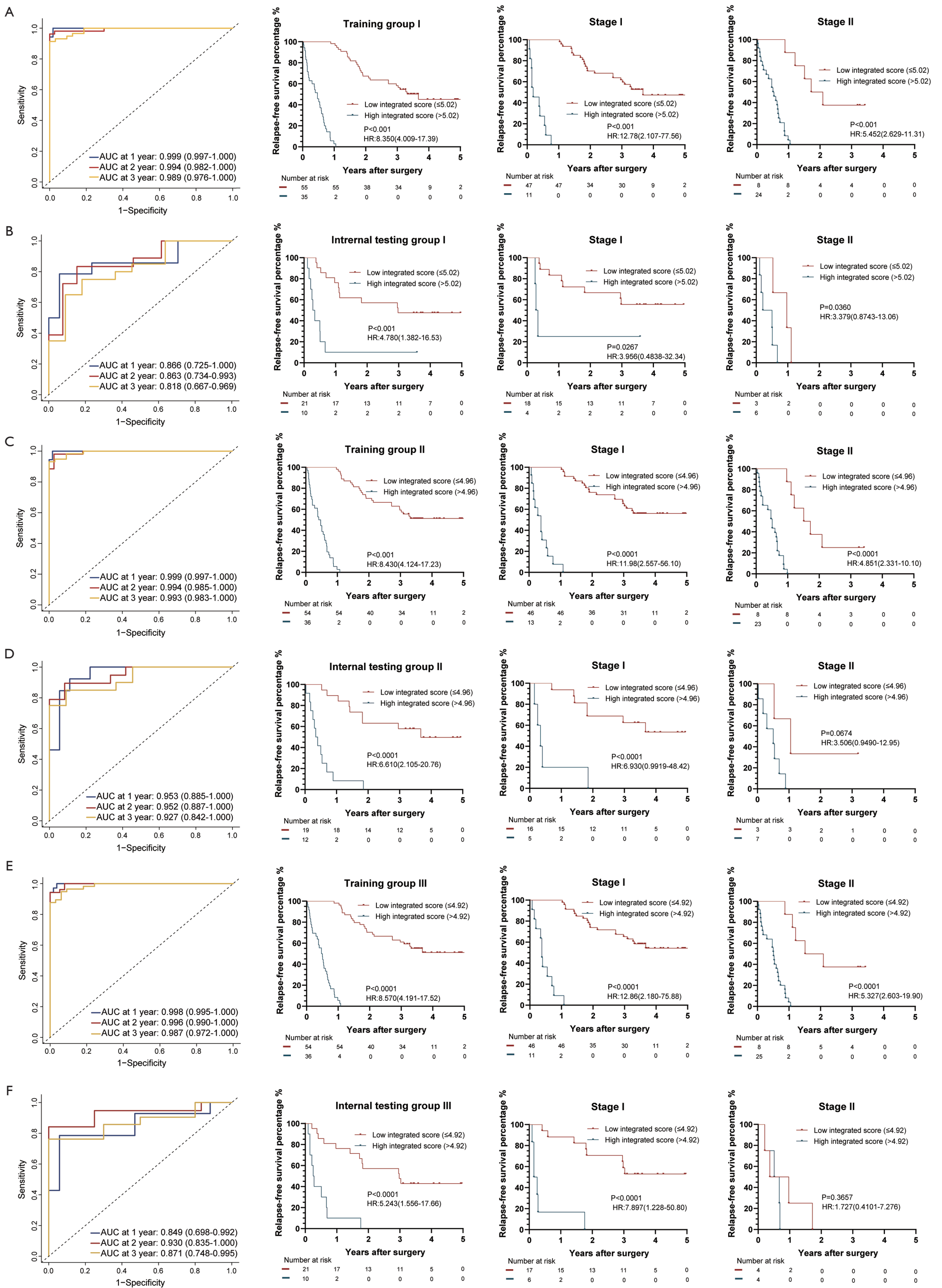


**Table S3** The structure of the ResNet used in this study

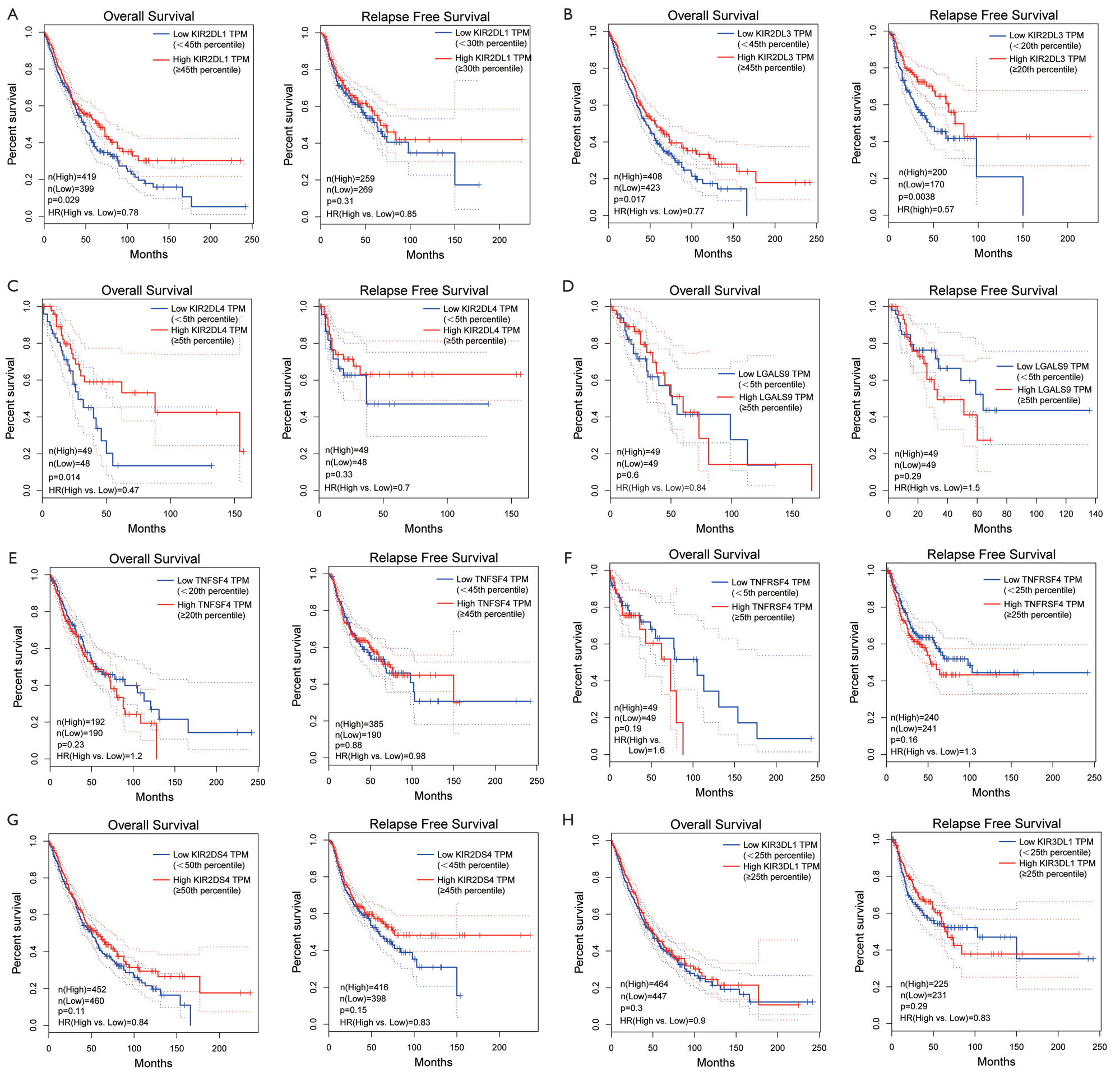
Layer name	Output size	ResNet-18	ResNet-101	ResNet-152
conv1	112×112		7×7, 64, stride 2	
conv2_x	56×56		3×3 max pool, stride 2	
		$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3 & 64 \\ 3 \times 3 & 64 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 & 64 \\ 3 \times 3 & 64 \\ 1 \times 1 & 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 & 64 \\ 3 \times 3 & 64 \\ 1 \times 1 & 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
conv3_x	28×28	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3 & 128 \\ 3 \times 3 & 128 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 & 128 \\ 3 \times 3 & 128 \\ 1 \times 1 & 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 & 128 \\ 3 \times 3 & 128 \\ 1 \times 1 & 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 8$
conv4_x	14×14	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3 & 256 \\ 3 \times 3 & 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 & 256 \\ 3 \times 3 & 256 \\ 1 \times 1 & 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 23$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 & 256 \\ 3 \times 3 & 256 \\ 1 \times 1 & 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 36$
conv5_x	7×7	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3 & 512 \\ 3 \times 3 & 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 & 512 \\ 3 \times 3 & 512 \\ 1 \times 1 & 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 & 512 \\ 3 \times 3 & 512 \\ 1 \times 1 & 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
	1×1		Average pool, 1000-d fc, softmax	



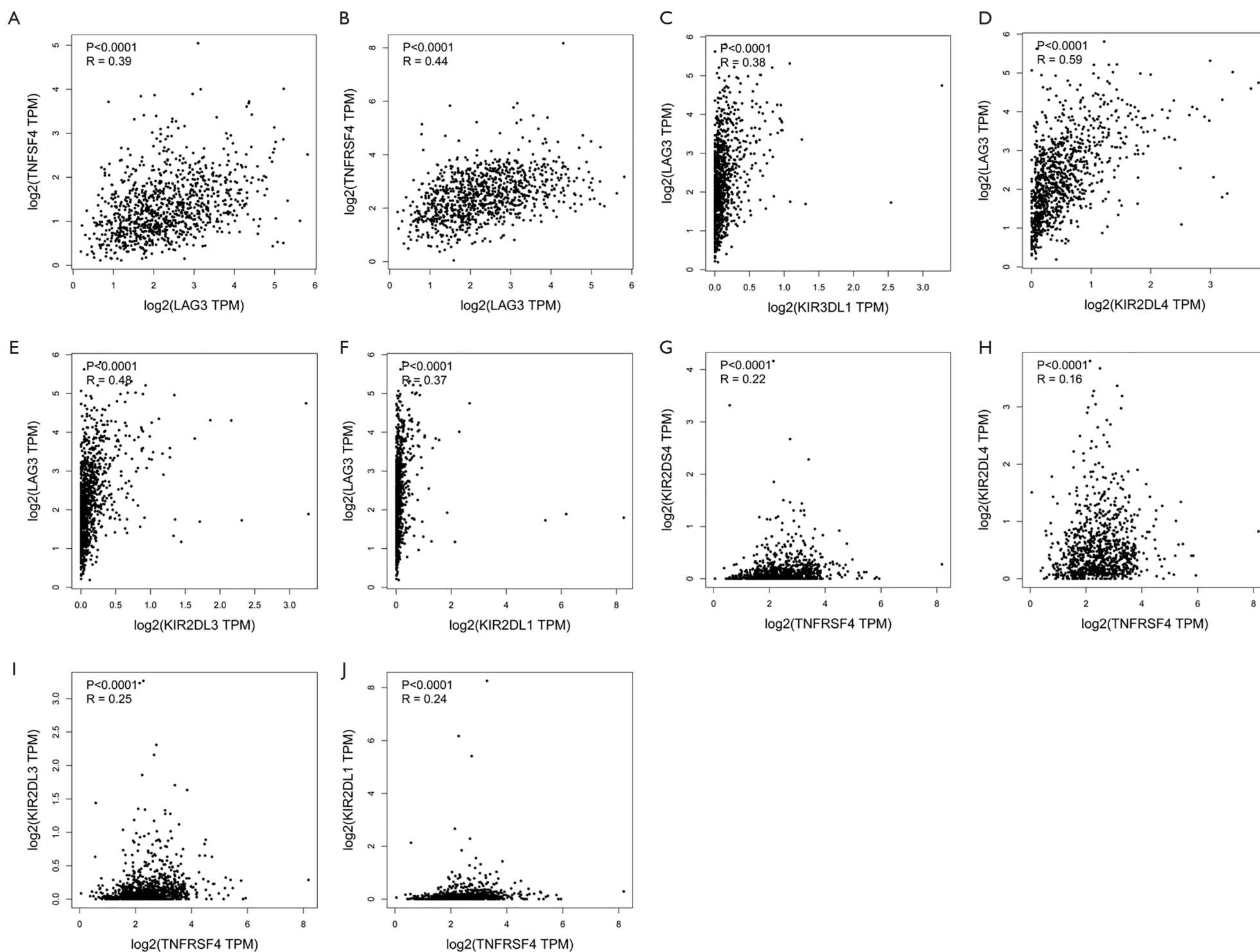
**Figure S7** The Res-Score for RFS measured by time-dependent ROC curves and Kaplan–Meier survival in the representative 3 training and testing groups. (A) Training group I; (B) Internal testing group I; (C) Training group II; (D) Internal testing group II; (E) Training group III; (F) Internal testing group III. We used AUCs at 1, 2, and 3 years to assess prognostic accuracy of RFS, and calculated P values using the log-rank test. Data represent AUC or P value. HR, hazard ratio; AUC, area under ROC; ROC, receiver operator characteristic. \*The cut-off point was determined by the X-Tile software, and the time-dependent AUC with 95% CI was calculated by the “timeROC” package of R software.



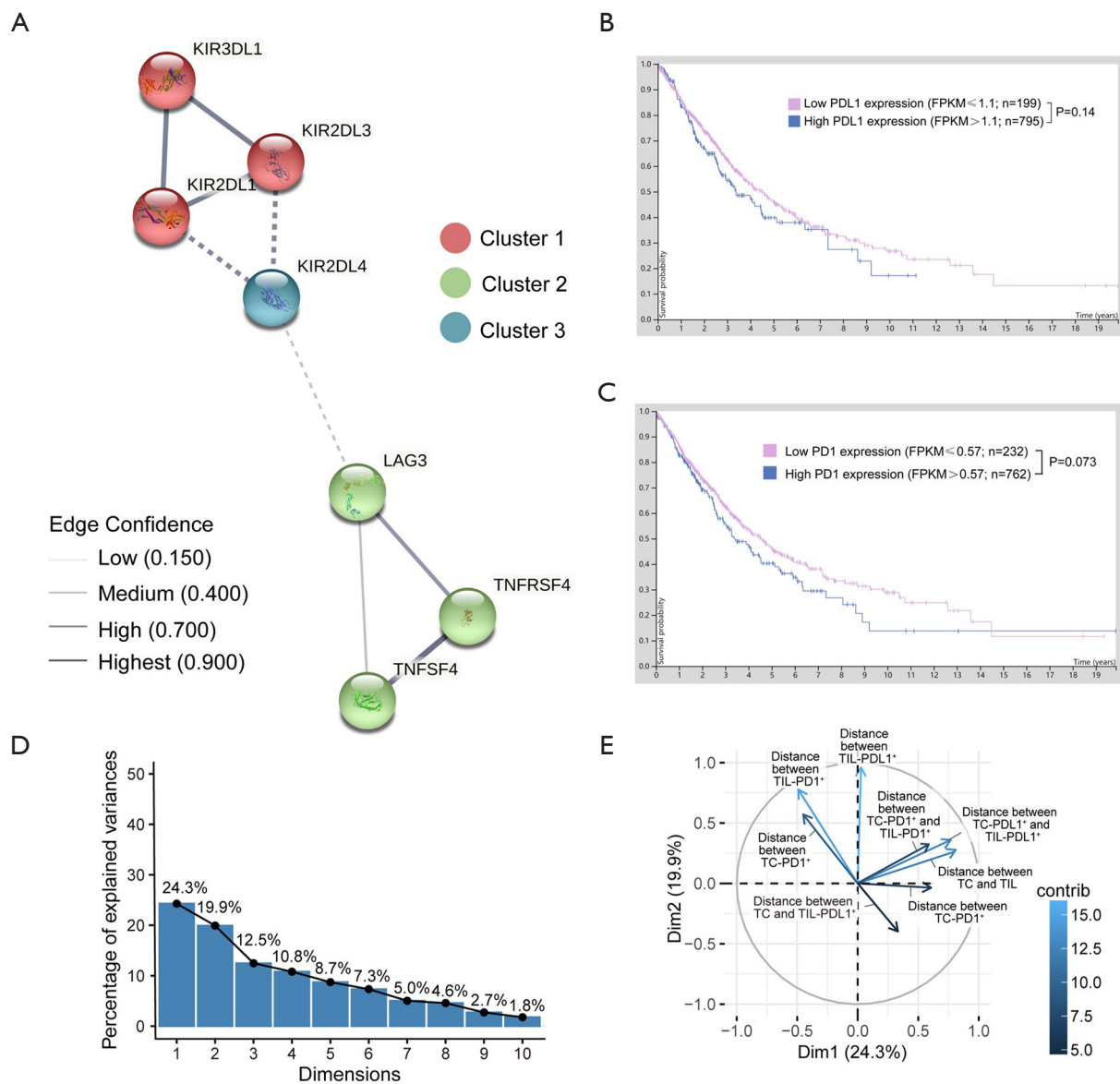
**Figure S8** The integrated score for RFS measured by time-dependent ROC curves and Kaplan-Meier survival in the representative 3 training and testing groups. (A) Training group I; (B) Internal testing group I; (C) Training group II; (D) Internal testing group II; (E) Training group III; (F) Internal testing group III. We used AUCs at 1, 2, and 3 years to assess prognostic accuracy of RFS, and calculated P values using the log-rank test. Data represent AUC or P value. HR, hazard ratio; AUC, area under ROC; ROC, receiver operator characteristic. \*The cut-off point was determined by the X-Tile software, and the time-dependent AUC with 95% CI was calculated by the “timeROC” package of R software.



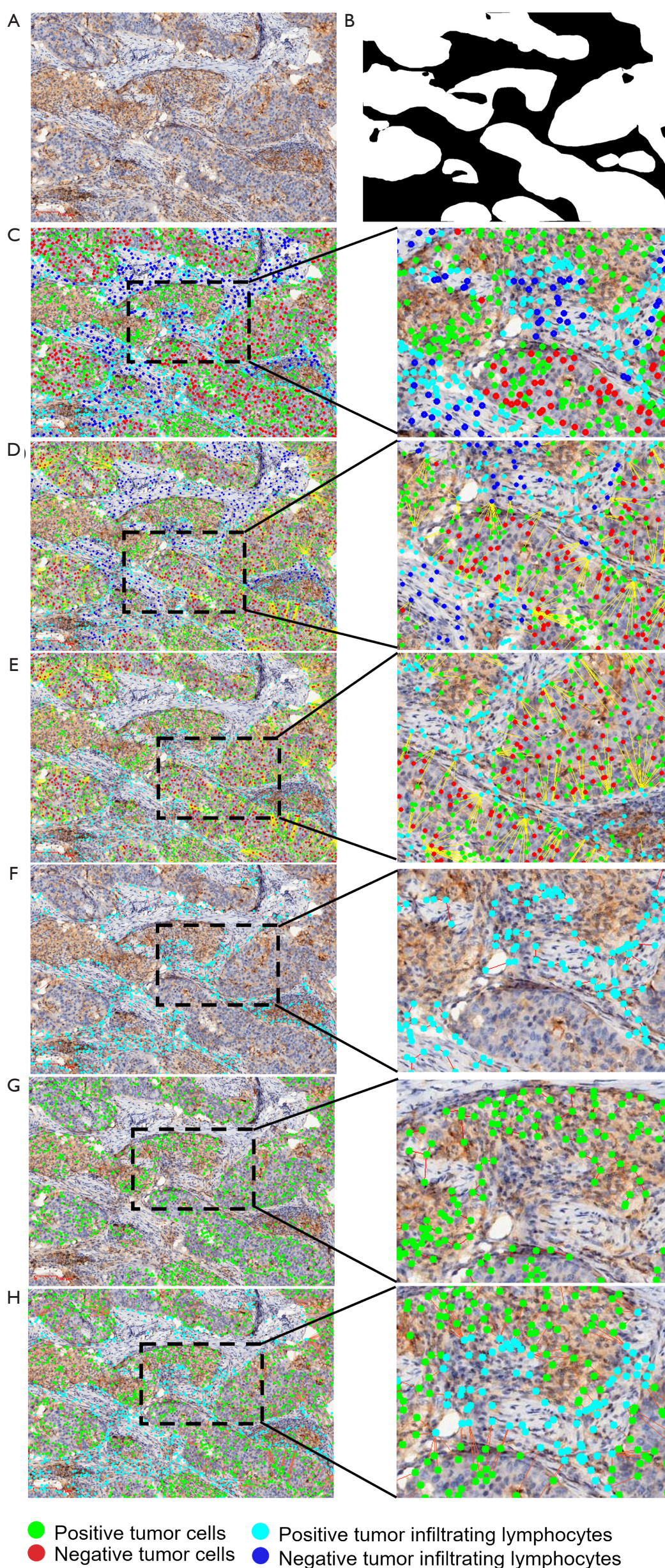
**Figure S9** The Kaplan-Meier curves of the gene levels of prognostic immune checkpoints in LUAC and LUSC from the GEPIA dataset. (A) The Kaplan-Meier curves of KIR2DL1 for OS (left) and RFS (right). (B) The Kaplan-Meier curves of KIR2DL3 for OS (left) and RFS (right). (F) The Kaplan-Meier curves of KIR2DL4 for OS (left) and RFS (right). (C) The Kaplan-Meier curves of KIR2DL3 for OS (left) and RFS (right). (D) The Kaplan-Meier curves of LGALS9 (galectin-9) for OS (left) and RFS (right). (E) The Kaplan-Meier curves of TNFSF4 (OX40) for OS (left) and RFS (right). (F) The Kaplan-Meier curves of TNFRSF4 (OX40L) for OS (left) and RFS (right). (G) The Kaplan-Meier curves of KIR2DS4 for OS (left) and RFS (right). (G) The Kaplan-Meier curves of KIR3DL1 for OS (left) and RFS (right). LUAC, lung adenocarcinoma; LUSC, lung squamous cell carcinoma; HR, hazard ratio; OS, overall survival; RFS, relapse-free survival; KIR2D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-2D; KIR-3D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-3D; TPM, transcripts per kilobase million.



**Figure S10** The correlation analysis for gene levels of immune checkpoints proteins in LUAC and LUSC from the GEPIA dataset. The Spearman correlation analysis of (A) LAG3-TNFRSF4 (OX40), (B) LAG3-TNFRSF4(OX40L), (C) LAG3-KIR3DL1, (D) LAG3-KIR2DL4, (E) LAG3-KIR2DL3, (F) LAG3-KIR2DL1, (G) TNFRSF4(OX40L)-KIR2DS4, (H) TNFRSF4(OX40L)-KIR2DL4, (I) TNFRSF4(OX40L)-KIR2DL3, (J) TNFRSF4(OX40L)-KIR2DL1. LUAC, lung adenocarcinoma; LUSC, lung squamous cell carcinoma; KIR2D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-2D; KIR-3D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-3D; LAG-3, lymphocyte activation gene-3; TPM, transcripts per kilobase million.



**Figure S11** (A) The STRING protein-protein interaction network. Network of the interactions among LAG3, TNFSF4 (OX40), TNFRSF4 (OX40L), KIR2DL1, KIR2DL3, KIR2DL4, and KIR3DL1. The line thickness between two proteins indicates the strength of data support, and the edges indicate both functional and physical protein associations. Different colors represent the cluster via the k-mean clustering. (B) The Kaplan-Meier curves of the mRNA level of PD-L1 for overall survival in LUAC and LUSC from the HPA database. (C) The Kaplan-Meier curves of the mRNA level of PD-1 for OS in LUAC and LUSC from the HPA database. (D) The bar chart on the percentage of explained variance of each dimension from the PCA. (E) The contribution (contrib) and the quality of the representation (cos2) of each feature in dimension 1 (Dim.1) and dimension (Dim.2). The deeper of the color, the more contribution was made by the feature. The closer a variable is to the circle of correlations, the better its representation on the factor map. STRING, Search Tool for the Retrieval of Interacting Genes/Proteins; LUAC, lung adenocarcinoma; LUSC, lung squamous cell carcinoma; KIR2D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-2D; KIR-3D, killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor-3D; LAG-3, lymphocyte activation gene-3; PD-1, programmed cell death protein; PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; TC, tumor cell; TIL, tumor infiltrating lymphocytes; FPKM, fragments per kilobase of exon model per million mapped fragments; HPA, human protein atlas.



**Figure S12** The representative images of segmentation and spatial analysis of the in external cohort. The original IHC image (A), tumor region segmentation mask (B), four classifications of cells(C), the distance of all TCs and all TILs (D), the distance of all TCs and TIL-PDL1<sup>+</sup> (E), the distance of TIL-PDL1<sup>+</sup> (F), the distance of TC-PDL1<sup>+</sup> (G), the distance of TC-PDL1<sup>+</sup> and TIL-PDL1<sup>+</sup> (H). Green dots represented positive TCs; red dots represented negative TCs; light blue represented positive TILs; dark blue represented negative TILs; and the red or yellow lines between cells were straight line distance between two cells. IHC, immunohistochemistry; PDL1, programmed death-ligand 1; TC, tumor cell; TIL, tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte.