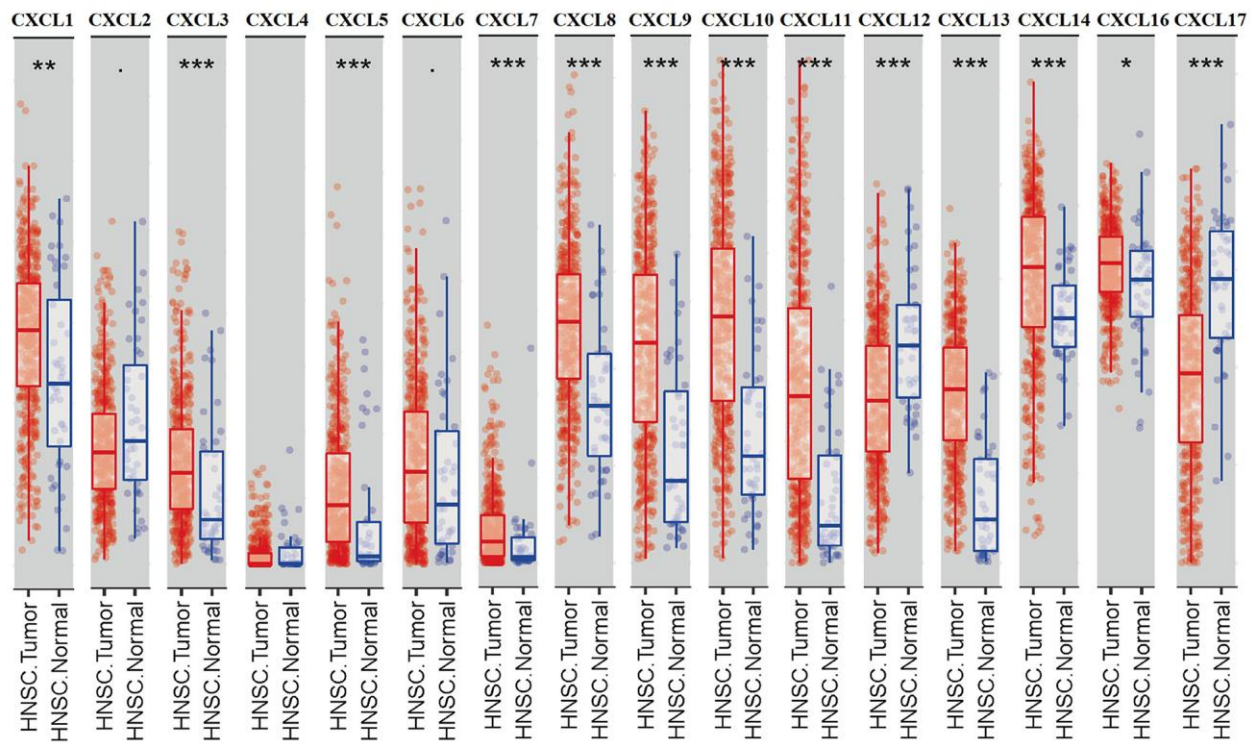
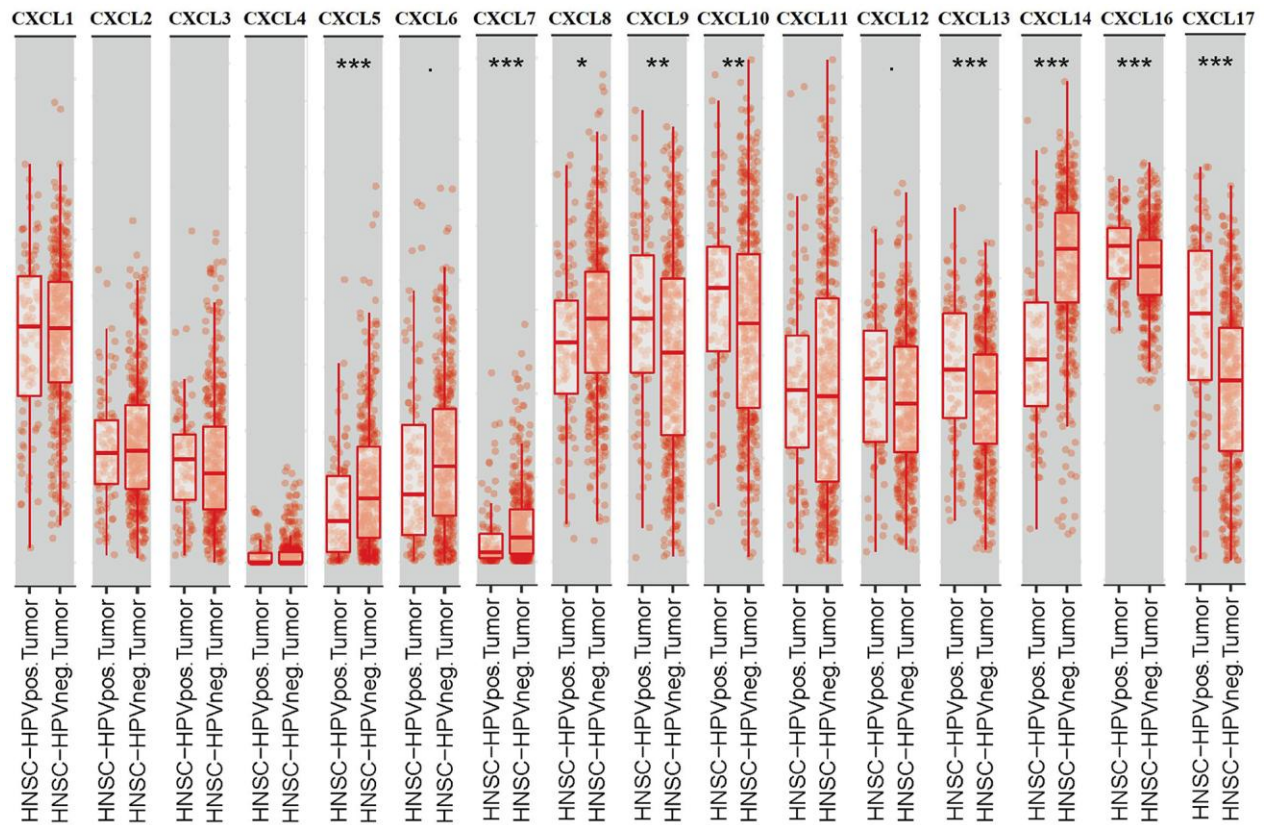


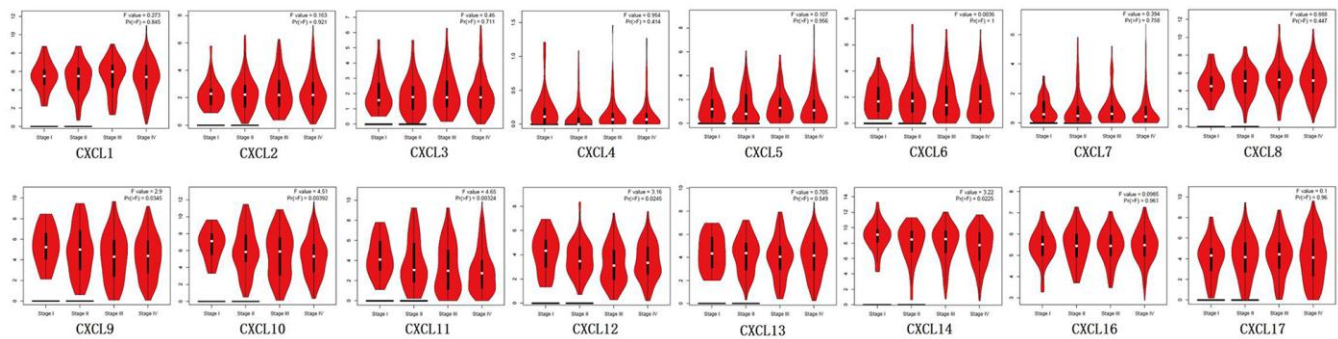
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



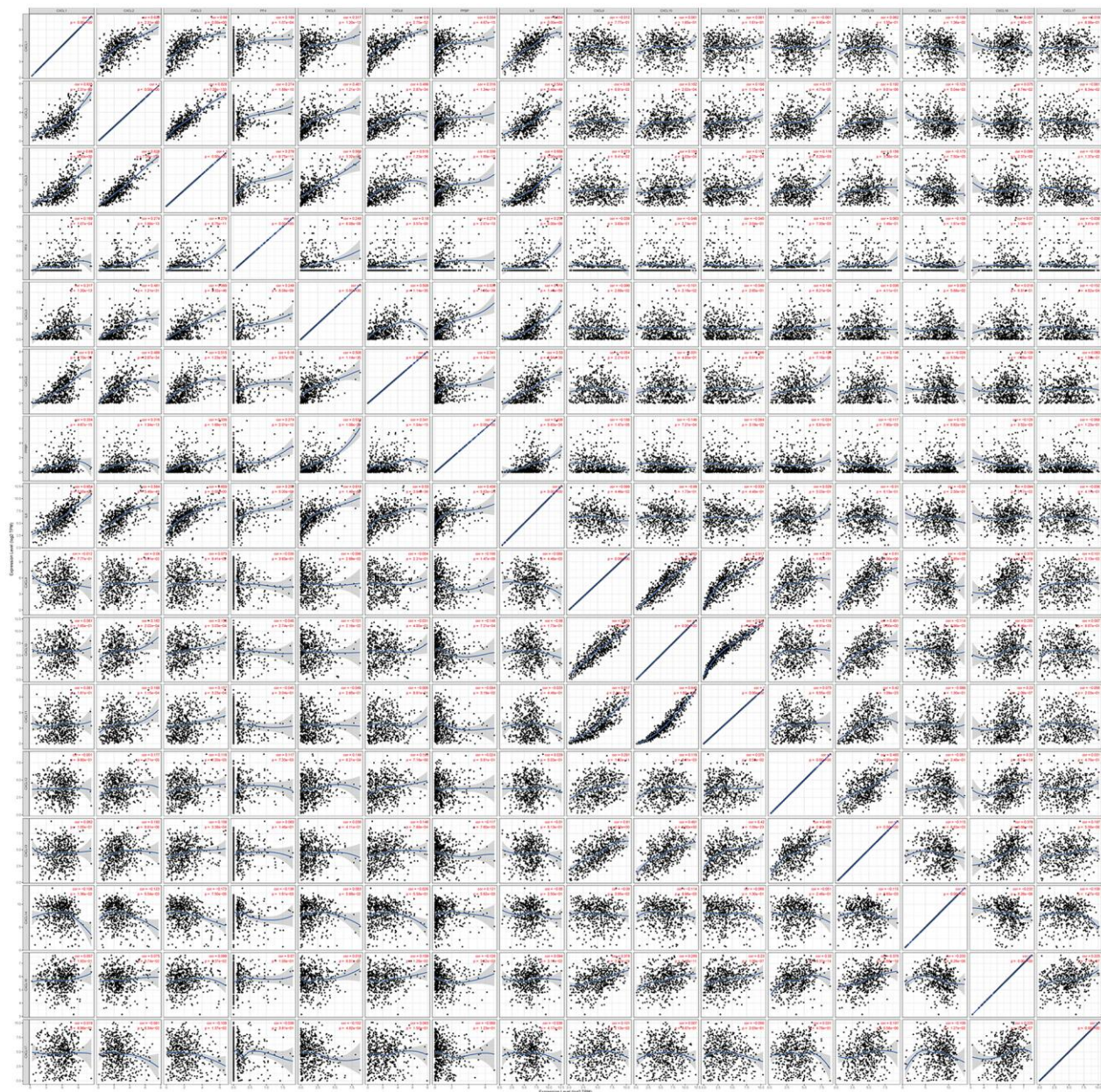
Supplementary Figure 1. CXC-motif chemokine ligand (CXCL) expression in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSC). Differentially expressed CXCLs in HNSC and normal tissues. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.



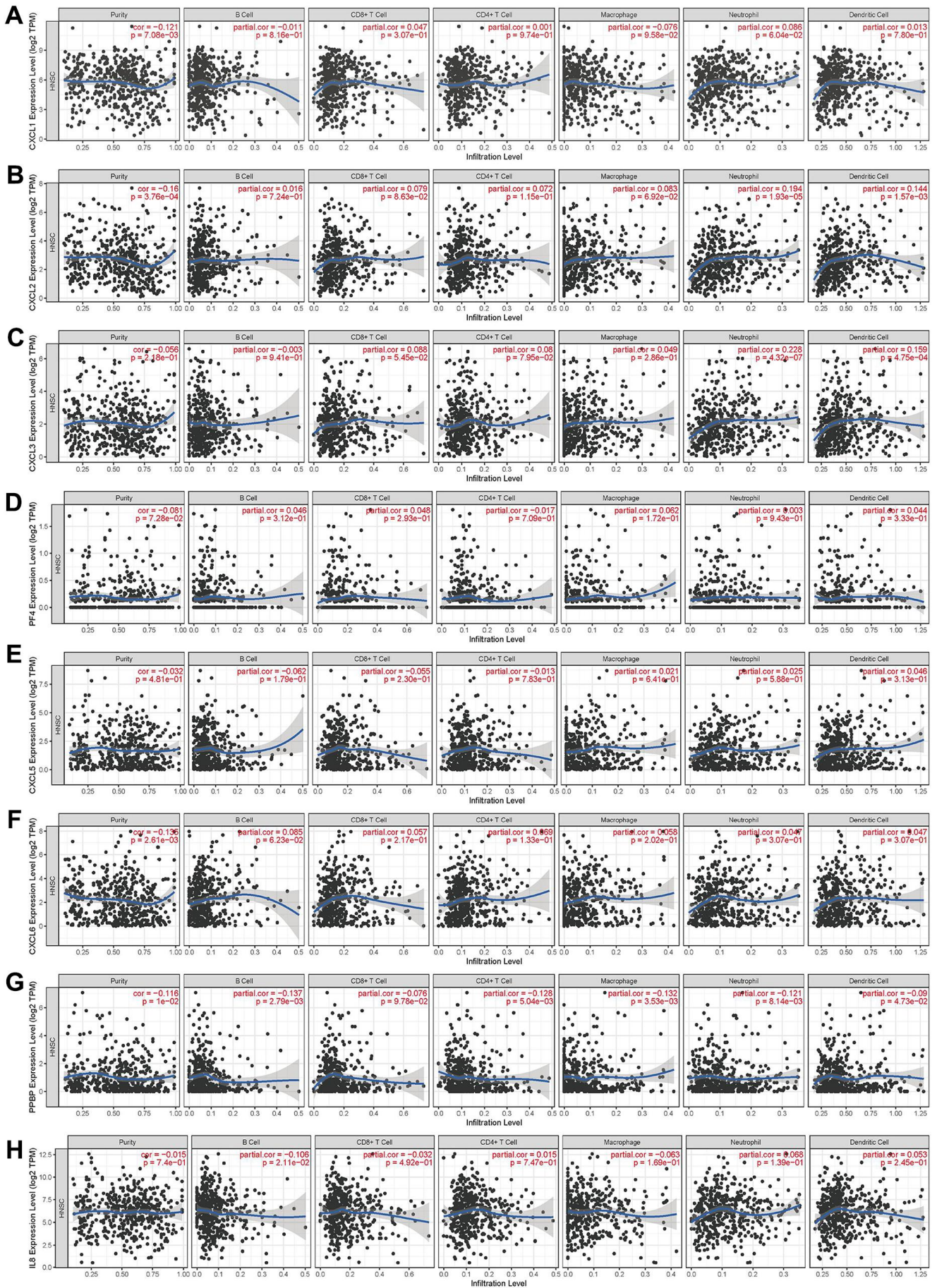
Supplementary Figure 2. CXCL-motif chemokine ligand (CXCL) expression in HPV-positive and -negative head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSC) patients. CXCL expression in HPV-positive and -negative HNSC tissues analyzed using the TIMER database. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

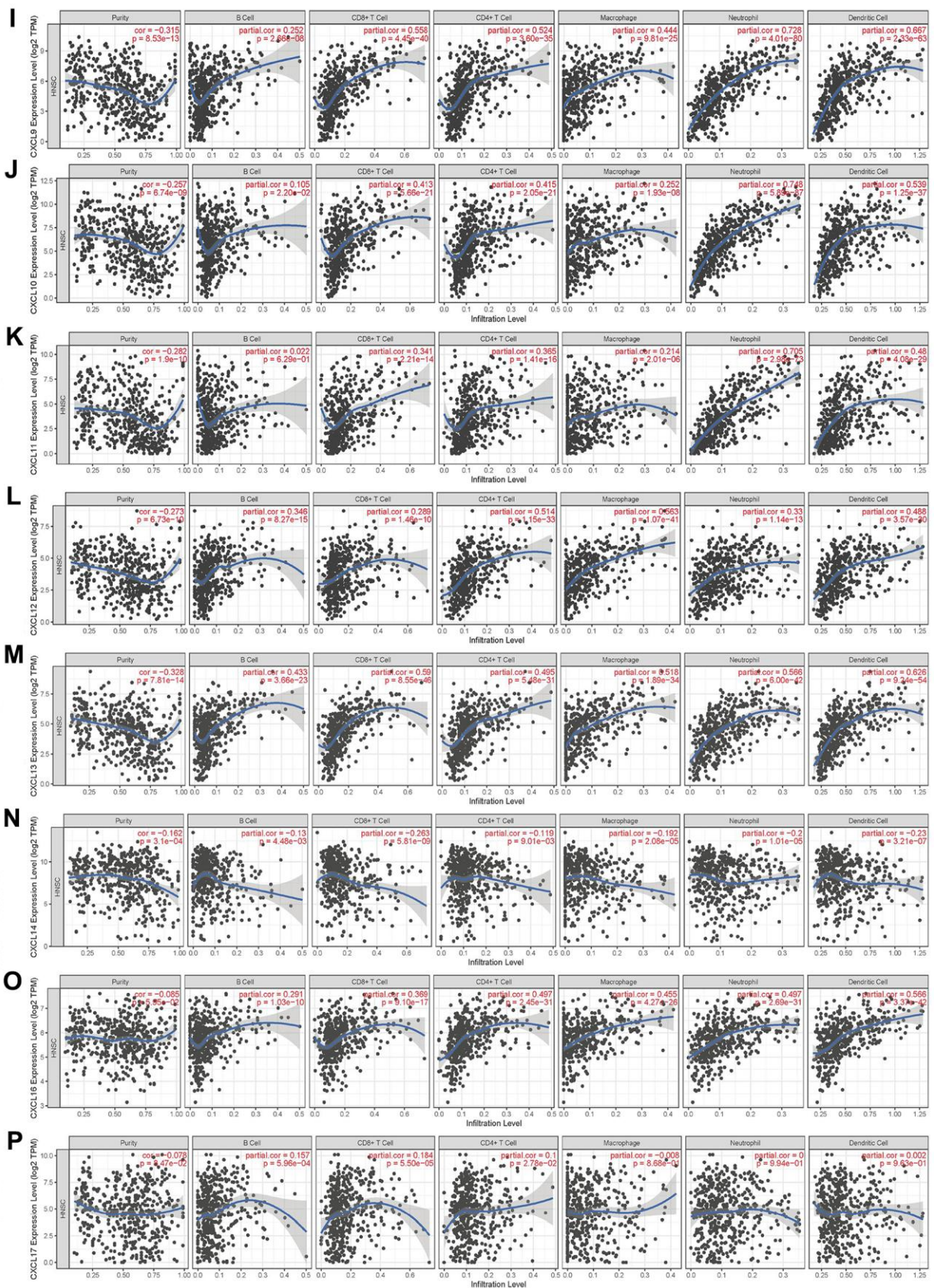


Supplementary Figure 3. CXCL-motif chemokine ligand (CXCL) expression and tumor stage in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSC) patients. CXCL expression at different stages of HNSC was analyzed using the GEPIA database.

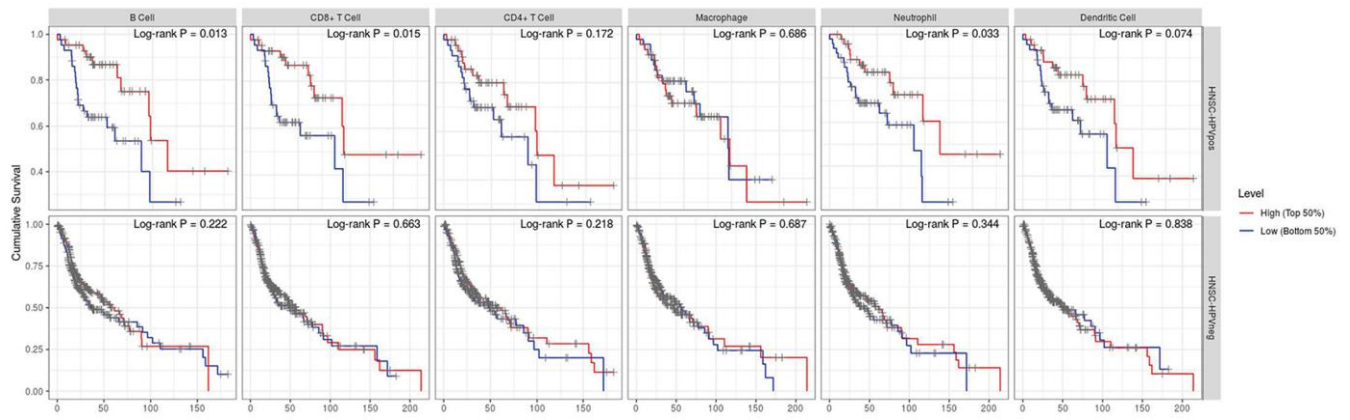


Supplementary Figure 4. Correlation between CXC-motif chemokine ligands (CXCLs) and immune infiltration in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSC). Immune infiltration was analyzed using the TIMER database to verify the correlation among CXCLs in HNSC.





Supplementary Figure 6. Correlation between different expressed CXCLs and immune cell infiltration. (A–P) Infiltration of CXCL1-14, CXCL16, CXCL17 in B cell, CD8+ T cell, CD4+ T cell, Macrophage, Neutrophil and Dendritic Cell respectively.



Supplementary Figure 7. Effect of immune cell proportions on HPV-positive and -negative head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSC). Upper: HNSC-HPVpos, HPV-positive HNSC patients. Lower: HNSC-HPVneg, HPV-negative HNSC patients.