Characterization of a Myeloid Activation Signature that Correlates with Survival in Melanoma Patients

Mirela Kremenovic, Nives Rombini, Alfred A. Chan, Thomas Gruber, Lukas Bäriswyl, Delphine J. Lee and Mirjam Schenk

Table S1. Expression of MA signature genes *Cxcl11, Gbp1* and *Ido1* in B cells, NK cell, CD4 and CD8 T cells upon activation.

Heading Title	CD4 T Cells (GSE60235)	CD8 T Cells (GSE79828)	B Cells (GSE85543)	NK Cells (GSE63038)
Activation stimuli:	aCD3/aCD28	aCD3/aCD28	sCD40L	IL12, IL12/IgG
CXCL11	No	No	No	No
GBP1	No	No	No	No
IDO1	No	No	No	No

GEO datasets (GSE60235, GSE79828, GSE85543, GSE63038) containing microarray data of CD4⁺ T cells (n = 15), CD8⁺ T cells (n = 4), naïve B cells (n = 6), and CD56^{dim}CD16⁺ NK cells (n = 8) after 6 to 48h of cell specific activation were normalized with RMA using the *oligo* (Affymetrix arrays) or the *agilp* packages in R (Agilent arrays) and analysed. Paired *t*-test was performed for every signature gene between stimulated and unstimulated samples. The attribute "*Yes*" was assigned if the analysed gene was upregulated with the following thresholds in a given dataset; $\log_2 FC \ge 2$, p value < 0.05, otherwise the attribute "*No*" was assigned.

Study Abbreviation	Study Name		
LAML	Acute myeloid leukemia		
ACC	Adrenocortical carcinoma		
BLCA	Bladder urothelial carcinoma		
LGG	Brain lower grade glioma		
BRCA	Breast invasive carcinoma		
CESC	Cervical squamous cell carcinoma and endocervical adenocarcinoma		
CHOL	Cholangiocarcinoma		
COAD	Colon adenocarcinoma		
ESCA	Esophageal carcinoma		
GBM	Glioblastoma multiforme		
HNSC	Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma		
KICH	Kidney chromophobe		
KIRC	Kidney renal clear cell carcinoma		
KIRP	Kidney renal papillary cell carcinoma		
LIHC	Liver hepatocellular carcinoma		
LUAD	Lung adenocarcinoma		
LUSC	Lung squamous cell carcinoma		
DLBC	Lymphoid neoplasm diffuse large B-cell lymphoma		
MESO	Mesothelioma		
OV	Ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma		
PAAD	Pancreatic adenocarcinoma		
PCPG	Pheochromocytoma and paraganglioma		
PRAD	Prostate adenocarcinoma		
READ	Rectum adenocarcinoma		
SARC	Sarcoma		
SKCM	Skin cutaneous melanoma		
STAD	Stomach adenocarcinoma		
TGCT	Testicular germ cell tumors		
THYM	Thymoma		
THCA	Thyroid carcinoma		
UCS	Uterine carcinosarcoma		
UCEC	Uterine corpus endometrial carcinoma		
UVM	Uveal melanoma		

Table S2. TCGA study	abbreviations and	corresponding	study names.

GenePrimer SequenceCxcl11Fwd: 5'-TGC GAC AAA GTT GAA GTG ATT GTT-3'
Rev: 5'-ATA CGT GGC TGC ATG TTC CA-3'Gbp1Fwd: 5'-AAC TTC AGG AAC AGG AAA GAC TTC-3'
Rev: 5'-ACA ATC CAA AGC TGT CCC CG-3'Ido1Fwd: 5'-AGG ATG CGT GAC TTT GTG GA-3'
Rev: 5'-TCC CAG ACC CCC TCA TAC AG-3'Rplp0Fwd: 5'-GGA CCG CCT GGT TCT CCT AT-3'
Rev: 5'-ACG ATG TCA CTC CAA CGA GG-3'







Figure S1. Correlation between *CXCL11*, *GBP1*, and *IDO1* signature score and abundance of immune cells deconvoluted with CIBERSORT. Pearson correlation of *CXCL11*, *GBP1*, and *IDO1* score assigned to SKCM-TCGA patients and the estimated abundances of 16 out of 22 immune cells determined by CIBERSORT. Each dot represents one patient.



Figure S2. Signature Score in melanoma patients before anti-PD- 1 treatment. Patients were stratified into responders (complete response and partial response, n = 10) and non-responders (progressive disease, n = 23). Each dot represents an individual patient and only patients sampled pre- and post-treatment were included in the analysis. The dataset was obtained from GSE91061. Box plot defines the maximum, third quartile, first quartile and minimum values. *p*-values were determined by two-sided Welch's t-test (* p < 0.0332; ** p < 0.0021; *** p < 0.0002; **** p < 0.0001).



© 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).