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Siglec-15 as an immune suppressor and potential target for normalization cancer immunotherapy

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Supplementary Table 1

	B7-1	B7-2	B7-H1	B7-DC	B7-H2	B7-H3	B7-H4	B7-H5	B7-H6	Siglec-15
B7-1	100	28	23	27	26	29	24	25	19	28
B7-2	48	100	21	25	25	25	26	21	29	22
B7-H1	46	43	100	43	24	32	27	24	24	24
B7-DC	46	44	58	100	26	27	28	23	22	21
B7-H2	44	45	43	39	100	30	25	28	24	28
B7-H3	45	42	49	44	46	100	32	25	26	23
B7-H4	44	42	46	43	40	51	100	29	26	19
B7-H5	42	42	41	36	46	42	47	100	22	20
B7-H6	39	57	46	42	41	42	47	42	100	24
Siglec-15	43	38	37	42	45	37	39	32	46	100

A vertical color scale bar on the right side of the heatmap, ranging from 10% (light yellow) at the bottom to 60% (dark blue) at the top. The scale is marked at 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and 60%.

Supplementary Table 2

Yale NSCLC cohort			
		Number (n=241)	Percentage (%)
Age	<70	122	50.6
	≥70	96	39.8
	Unknown	23	9.5
Sex	Female	123	51.0
	Male	97	40.2
	Unknown	21	8.7
Smoking history	Never smoker	32	13.3
	Former/Current smoker	174	72.2
	Unknown	35	14.5
Stage	I/II	175	72.6
	III/IV	37	15.4
	Unknown	29	12.0
Histology	ADC	121	50.2
	SCC	59	24.5
	Other	38	15.8
	Unknown	23	9.5

Supplementary Table 1. Homology of human Siglec-15 to the B7 family proteins. An alignment of human Siglec-15 to human B7 family proteins was conducted using the Protein Blast program (NCBI). Data are displayed as the identity (x -axis) and the identity plus similarity (y -axis) of the extracellular domains of these molecules.

Supplementary Table 2: Clinicopathological characteristics of the patients from the Yale NSCLC cohort.