



**Supplementary Figure 2.** (A) IMC images of one representative TMA spot, stained with 23 markers related to tissue architecture (red), myeloid cells (green), lymphoid cells (blue) and immune activation (orange). (B) Heatmap showing the mean values of 13 selected lineage markers adopted for cell cluster annotation. Cells were over-clustered into 100 groups by the NN Self Organizing Map algorithm, on the basis of their marker expression. Proteins and cell clusters are ordered by hierarchical clustering with the Pearson's correlation distance. Protein expression is colored-coded from blue (lower) to red (higher) and scaled by column. Each cluster, annotated according to the phenotype, is then merged with the ones similar, resulting into 11 final cell populations. (C) Adjustment of the phenotyping to avoid misclassification of cells along the borders of the tumor region. After tissue segmentation (1), cells in the stromal region and located at a distance less than 10  $\mu\text{m}$  from the tumor border (2-3), which had been annotated as "tumor" or "other" were re-classified as tumor cells. Pan-cytokeratin staining confirms the annotation (4). (D) Pan-cytokeratin expression level in cells classified as "other" and "tumor". (E) Batch effect analysis, to evaluate the effect of different laser ablations. Samples were classified as 1, 2 or 3, according to the level of ablation visually estimated (1, poorly; 2, average; or 3, highly ablated, respectively). UMAP plots show the cells classified according to the ablation level (left) or to cluster assignment (right). (F) Tissue localization of macrophage clusters (c1-c20) in the tumor or stroma regions. \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.005$ ; \*\*\*\* $p < 0.001$  by Mann Whitney test.