Supplementary Files

B-helper Neutrophils in Regional Lymph Nodes Correlate with Improved Prognosis in Patients with Head and Neck Cancer

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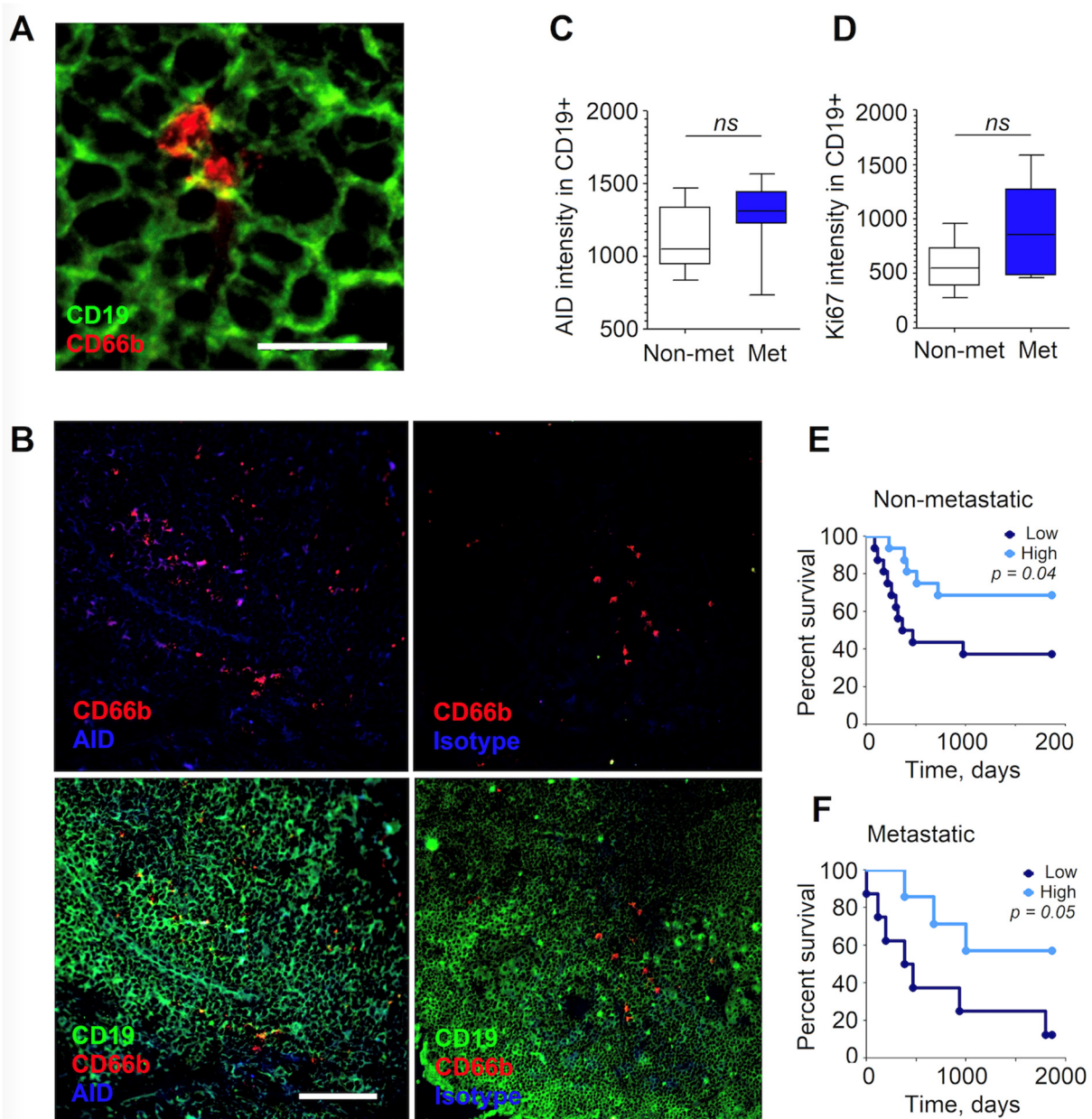
Figure S1. N$_{BH}$ interact with B cells in both metastatic and non-metastatic RLN (**A**) Neutrophils (red) co-localize with B cells (green) in RLNs, scale bar 12.5 µm. (**B**) Specific signal provided by AID antibody staining and the absence of a signal of isotype control, B cells (green), neutrophils (red), AID/isotype control (blue), scale bar 50 µm. (**C**) AID intensity in B cells from non-metastatic (white) and metastatic (blue) RLNs in HNC patients. (**D**) Ki67 intensity in B cells from non-metastatic (white) and metastatic (blue) RLNs in HNC patients. (**E,F**) Overall survival of HNC patients increased

with high (light blue) neutrophil count when compared to low (dark blue) neutrophil count, when estimated in metastasis-free (**E**) and metastatic RLNs (**F**). For nonparametrically distributed samples, a Kruskal–Wallis ANOVA with the Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons and a Mann–Whitney U-test for two independent samples or a Wilcoxon test for dependent samples were used. Correlations were analyzed with a Spearman R test. Kaplan–Meier curves for the survival function were compared via a log-rank-test. $p < 0.05$ was considered significant.