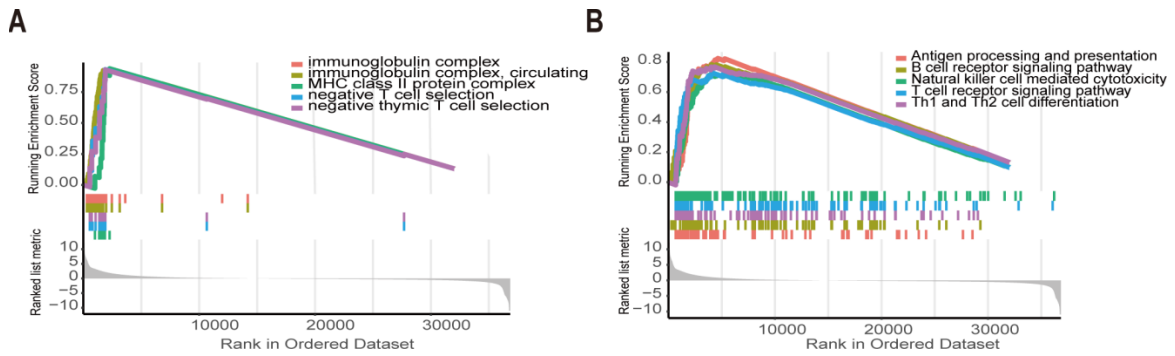
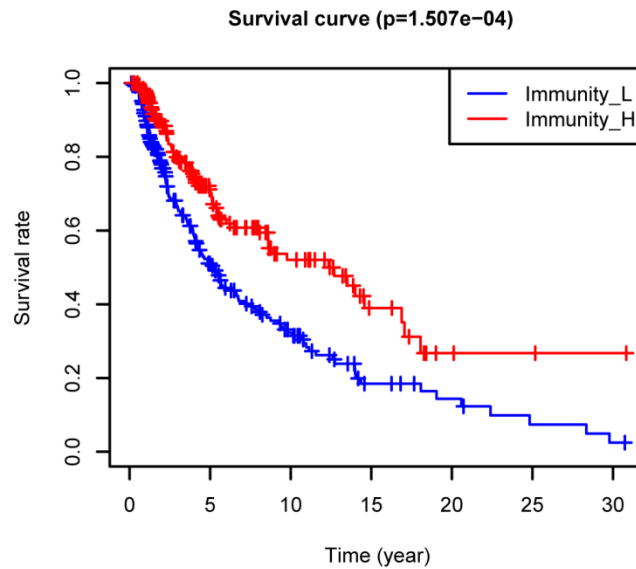


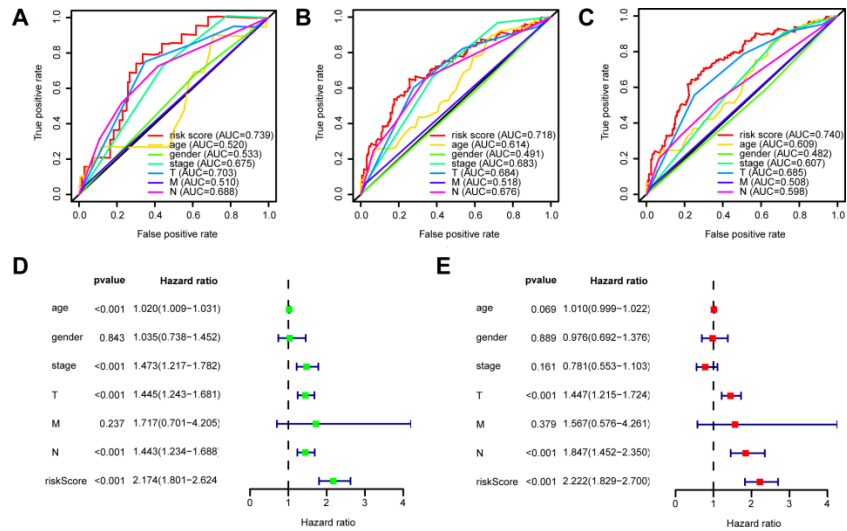
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



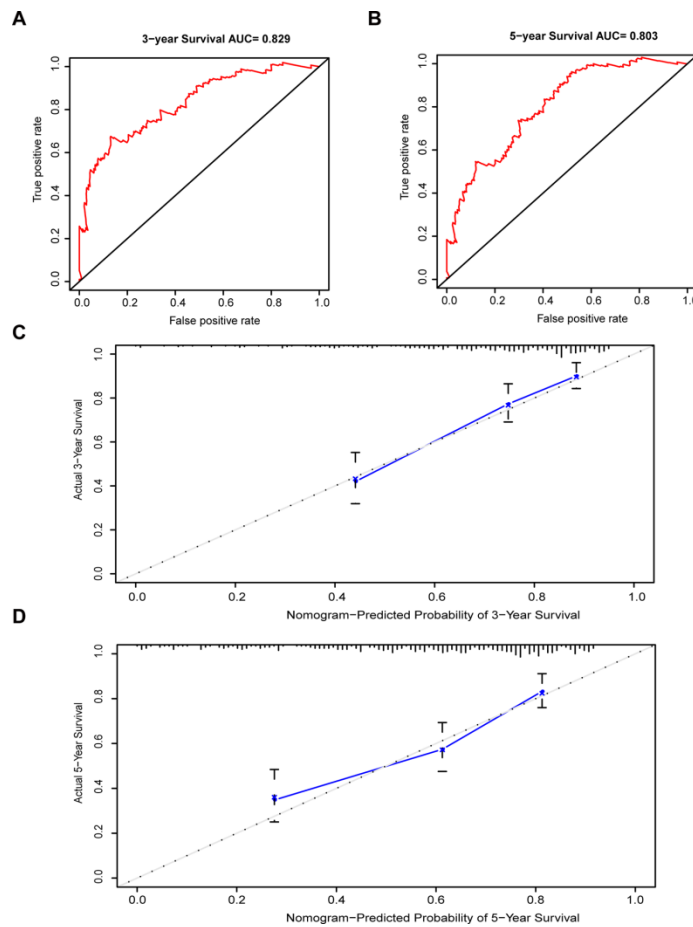
Supplementary Figure 1. GSEA analysis comparing the immune phenotype between the two immune-related groups. (A, B) In high immune cell infiltration group, (A) the significant enrichment of top 5 GO terms, and (B) the significant enrichment of 5 immune-related KEGG pathways.



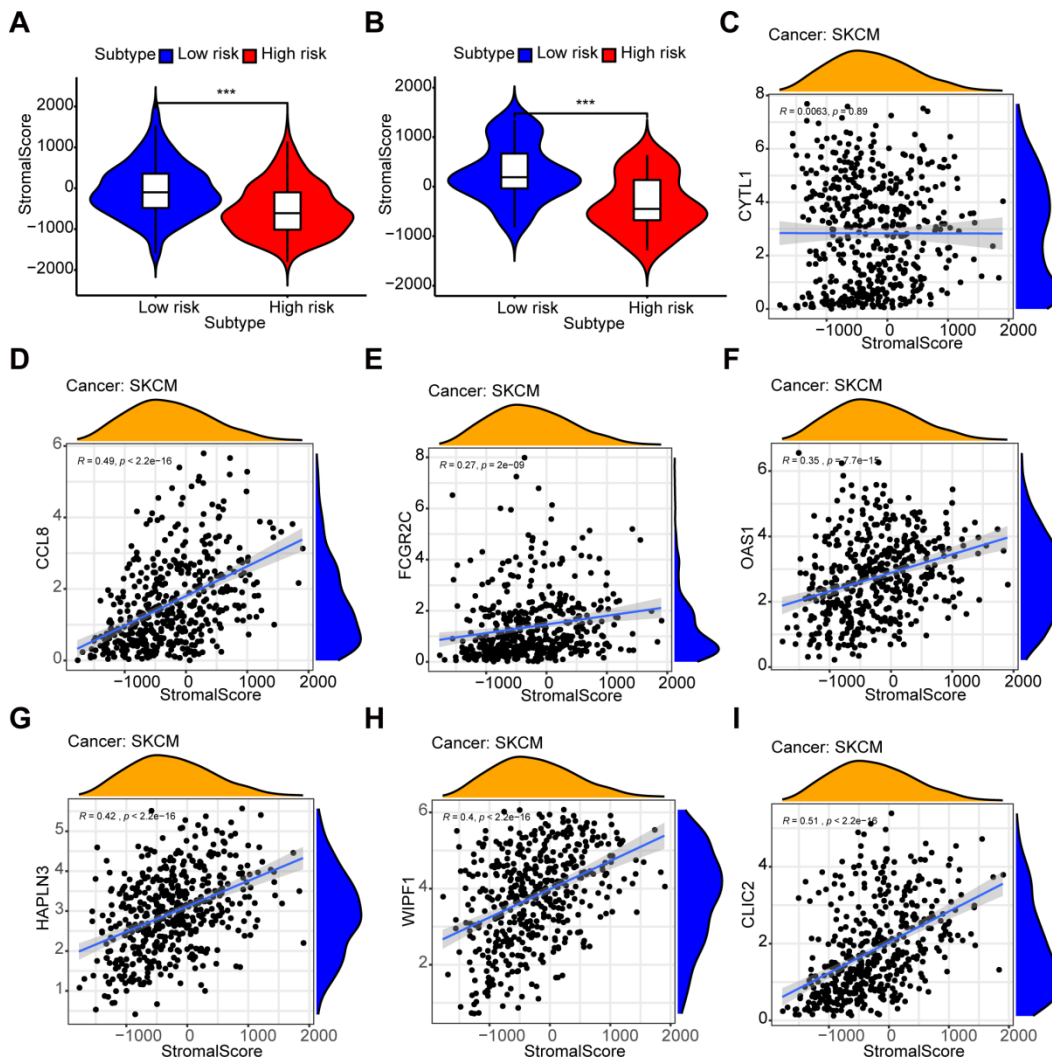
Supplementary Figure 2. Association between two immune-related groups and OS for melanoma patients.



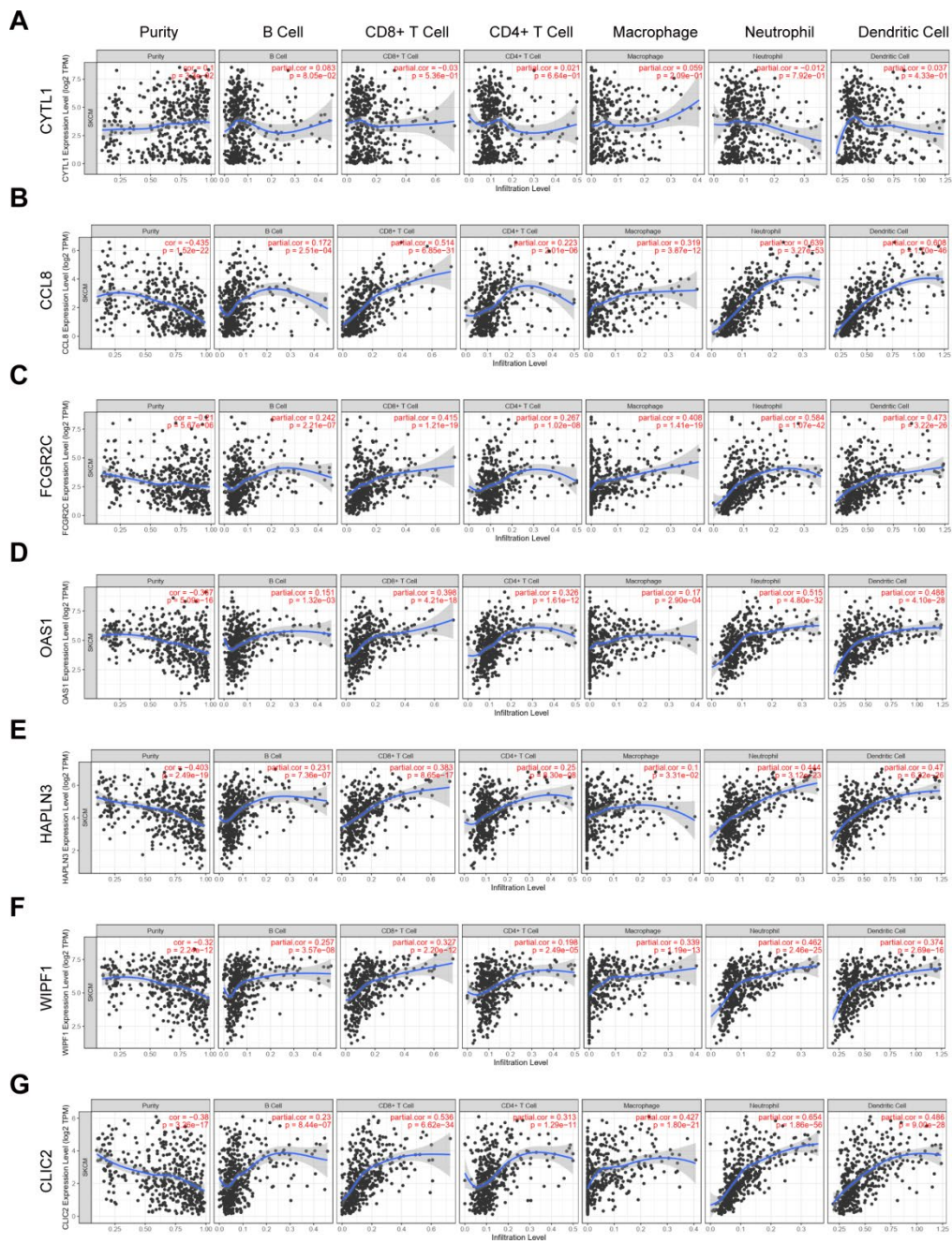
Supplementary Figure 5. Assessment of the independent prognostic value of the prognostic signature. The (A) 1-year ROC curves, (B) 3-year ROC curves, and (C) 5-years ROC curves for the signature and clinical features. (D) The univariate Cox regression analysis. (E) The multivariate Cox regression analysis.



Supplementary Figure 6. Evaluation of the OS nomogram. (A, B) The (A) 3-year and (B) 5-year ROC curves. (C, D) The calibration curves for the probability of (C) 3-year and (D) 5-year OS.



Supplementary Figure 7. Relationship between the prognostic signature and stromal score. (A, B) The high-risk group has lower stromal scores compared with the low-risk group in (A) the TCGA dataset and (B) GSE54467. (C–I) The association between stromal score and the expression of each gene in the 7-gene prognostic signature: (C) CYTL1, (D) CCL8, (E) FCGR2C, (F) OAS1, (G) HAPLN3, (H) WIPF1, (I) CLIC2.



Supplementary Figure 8. Association between the gene expression level and six subtypes of TIICs. (A) CYTL1, (B) CCL8, (C) FCGR2C, (D) OAS1, (E) HAPLN3, (F) WIPF1, (G) CLIC2.