

## SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

**Supplementary Figure S1.** The expression distribution of each of the 13 immune metagenes is shown for the (A) ER positive, (B) TNBC and (C) HER2 positive cancers.

**Supplementary Figure S2.** Correlation between the LCK metagene expression and infiltrating lymphocyte (TIL) count.

**Supplementary Figure S3.** The distribution of genomic features and LCK metagene expression within breast cancer subtypes in the TCGA.

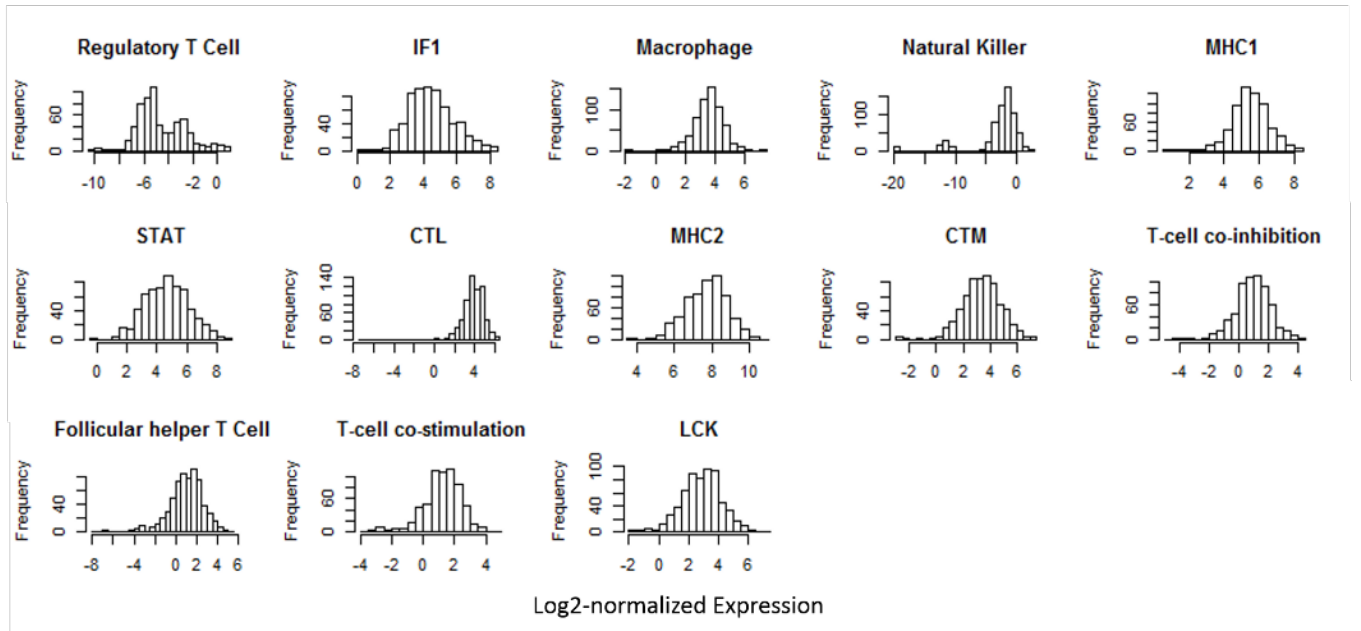
**Supplementary Figure S4.** Correlations between 13 immune metagene expressions and 5 exome-wide genomic features including all breast cancers combined in TCGA.

**Supplementary Figure S5.** Correlations between the LCK immune metagene expression and five different genomic features within each breast cancer subtype in the TCGA.

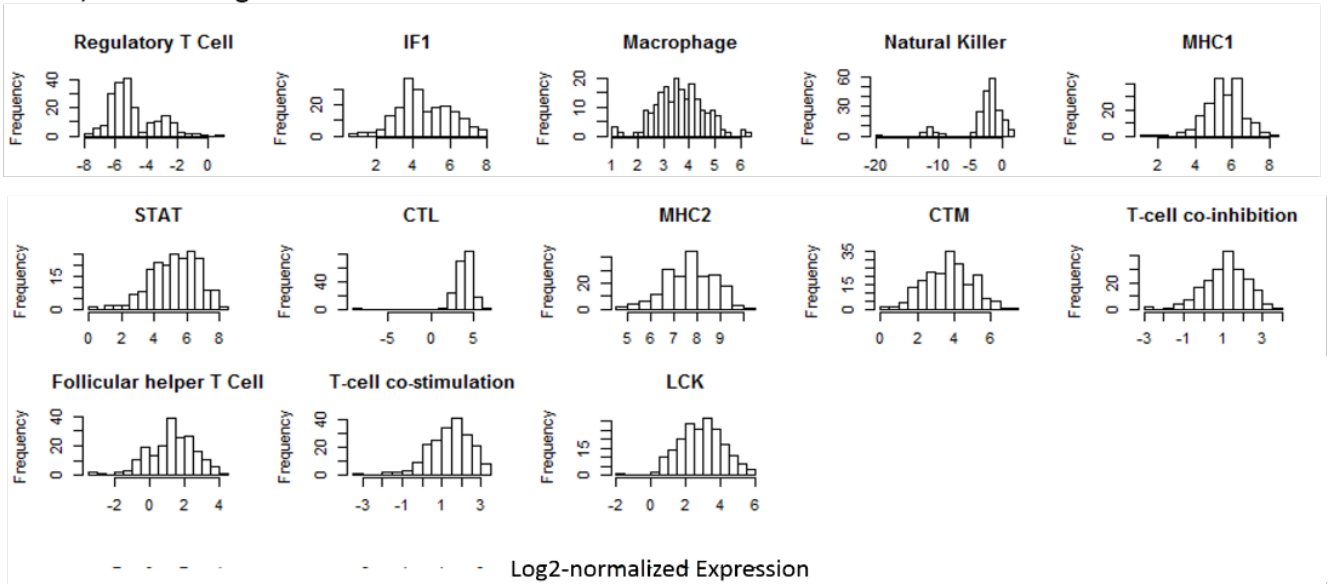
**Supplementary Figure S6.** Distribution of genomic features and their correlation with an immune metagene in the breast cancer subtypes from TCGA data.

# Supplementary Figure S1

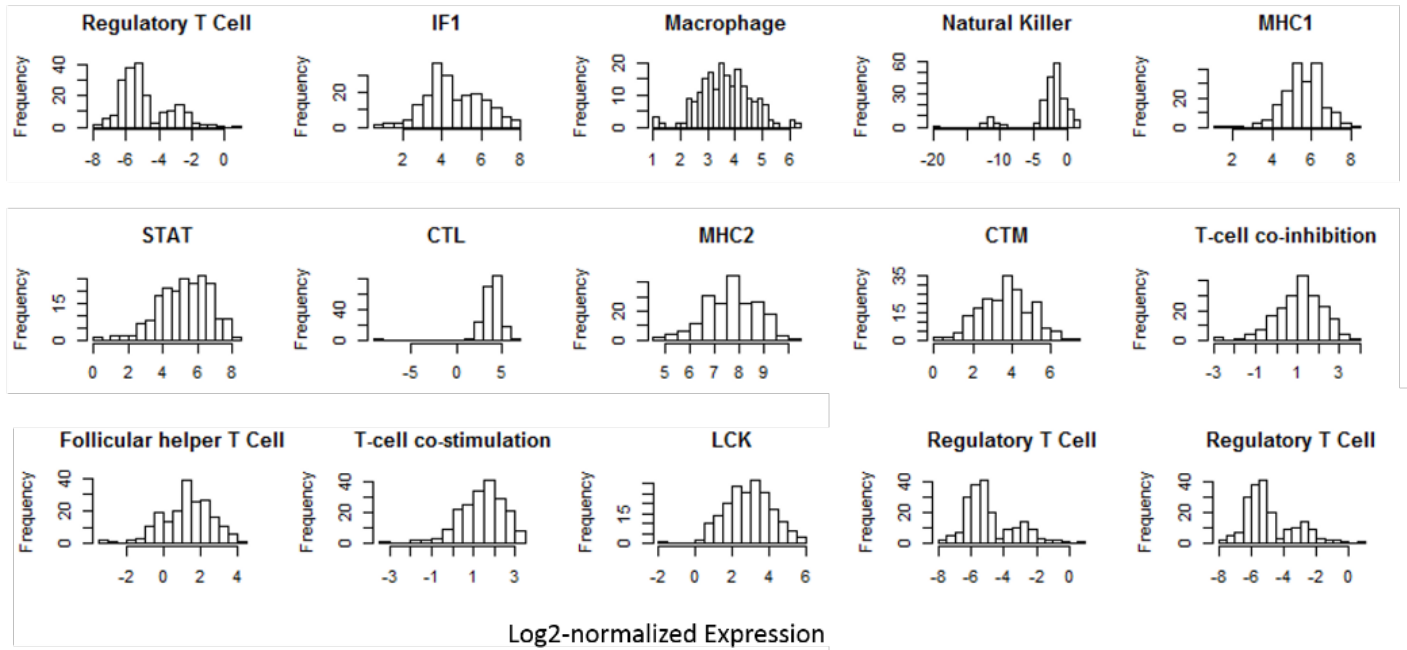
## A. ER+/HER2- Metagene Distributions



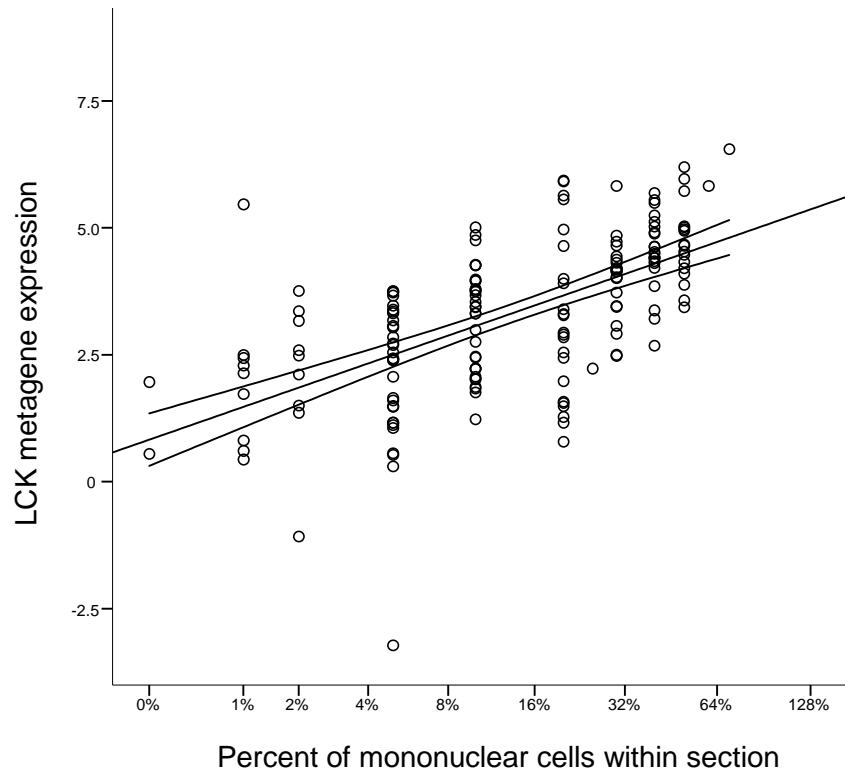
## B. ER-/HER2- Metagene Distributions



### C. HER2+ Metagene Distributions

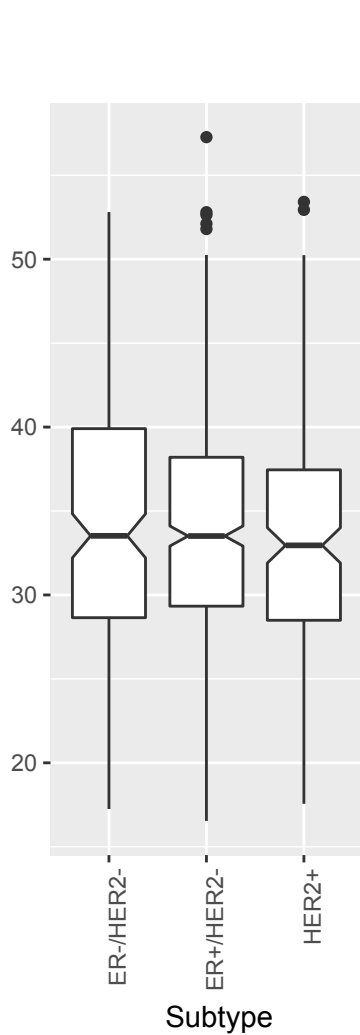


**Supplementary Figure 1. The expression distribution of each of the 13 immune metagenes is shown for the (A) ER positive, (B) TNBC and (C) HER2 positive cancers. Metagenes describing IF1, macrophage, MHC1, MHC2, STAT1, T follicular cells, T cell inhibitory and stimulatory activity, as well as lymphocyte-specific kinase (LCK), cytolytic activity (CTL), and consensus T-cell metagene (CTM) show unimodal normal distributions. Metagenes describing natural killer (NK) cells, and regulatory T-cells (T-regs) show bimodal distributions.**

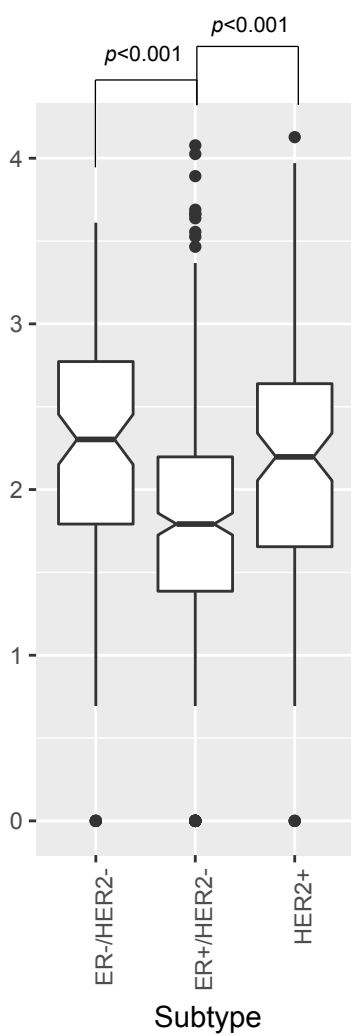


**Supplementary Figure S2. Correlation between the LCK metagene expression and infiltrating lymphocyte (TIL) count.** TILs were quantified histologically, and the data were obtained from Lehman BD et al (*PLoS One* 11.6 (2016): e0157368). The percent mononuclear cells are plotted on a log scale (n=171 triple negative breast cancers), Spearman rho=0.64 (P<0.001).

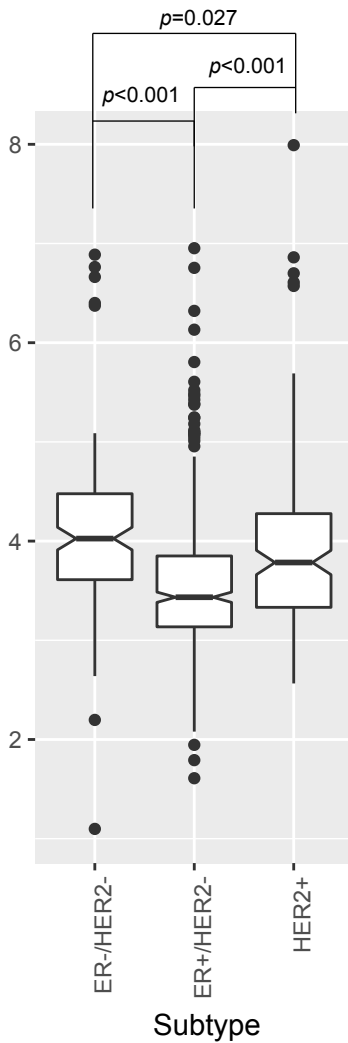
MATH



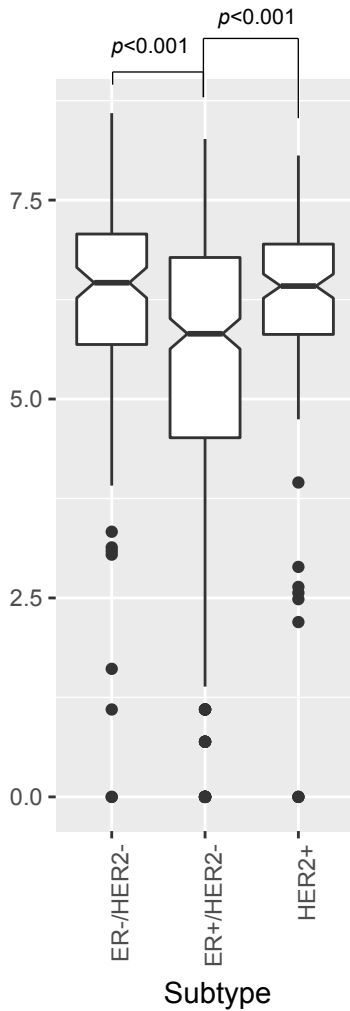
log(Predicted.NeoAgs)



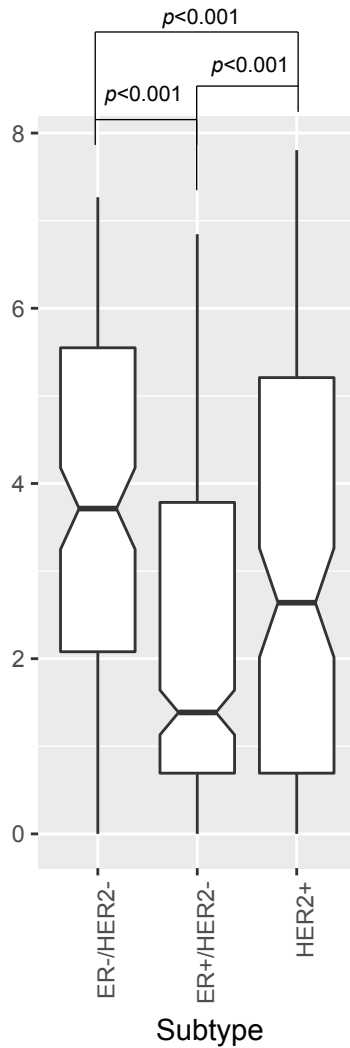
log(Mut.Count)



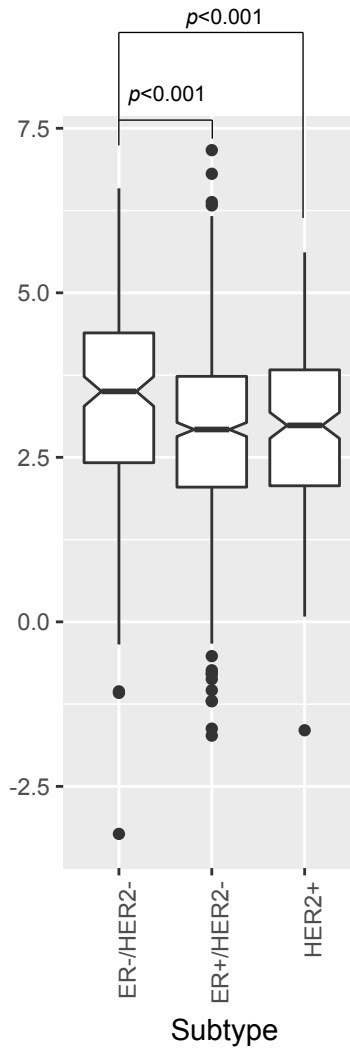
log(Amplifications)



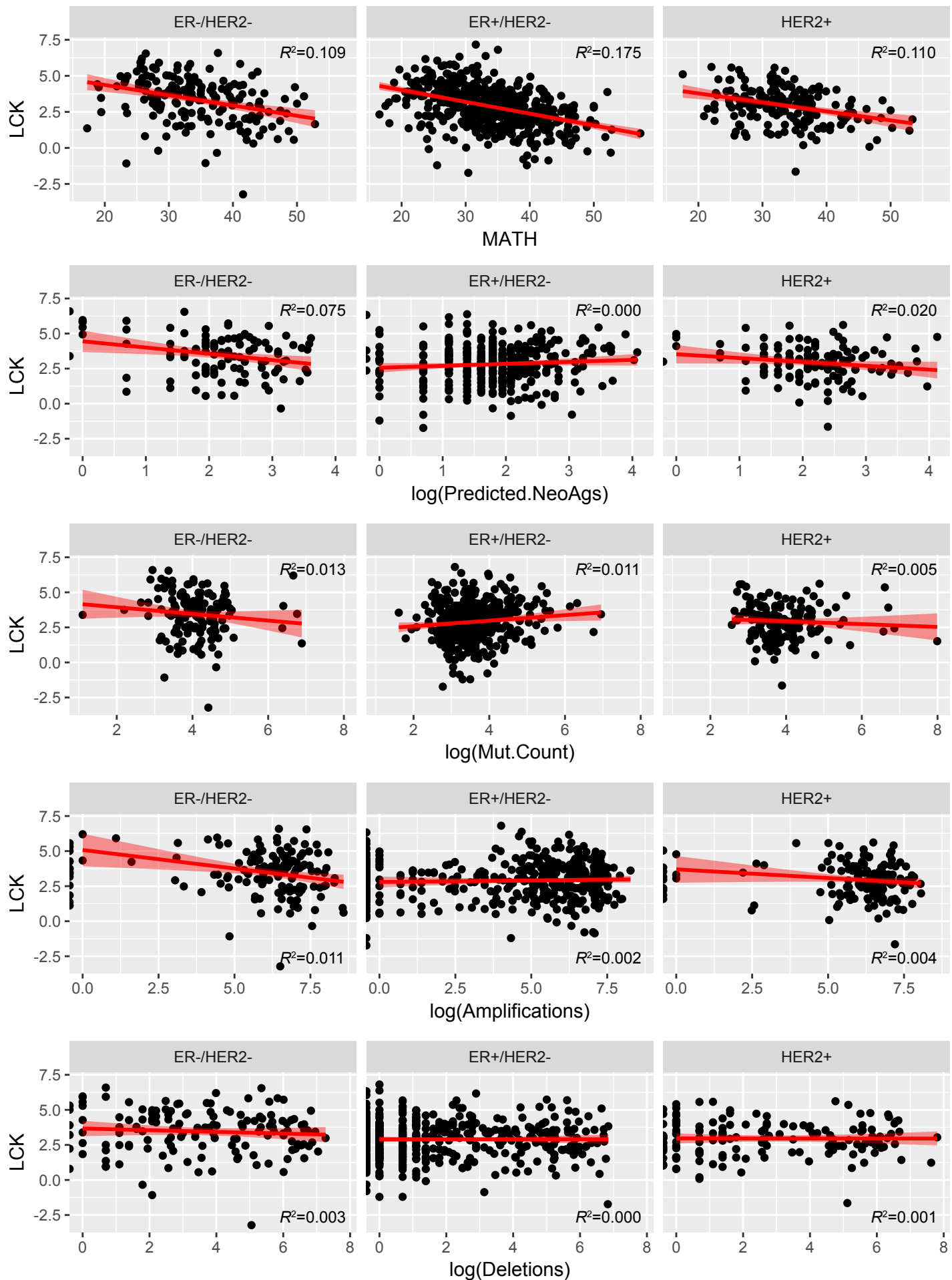
log(Deletions)



LCK



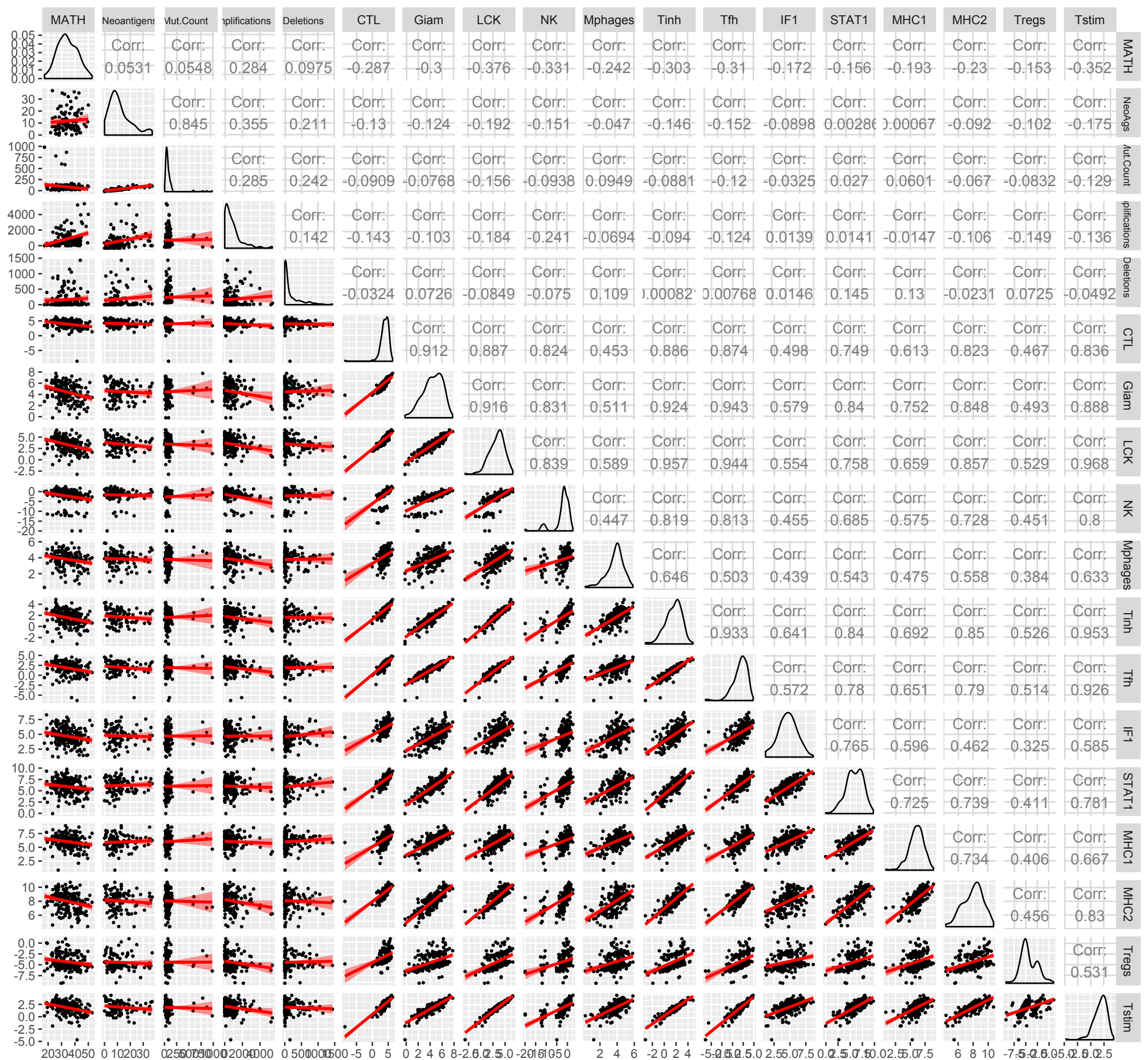
**Supplementary Figure S3. The distribution of genomic features and LCK metagene expression within breast cancer subtypes in the TCGA.** The medians of the distribution of each molecular feature were compared using the Wilcoxon test. P-values < 0.05 are shown on the plot.



Suppl. Fig S4

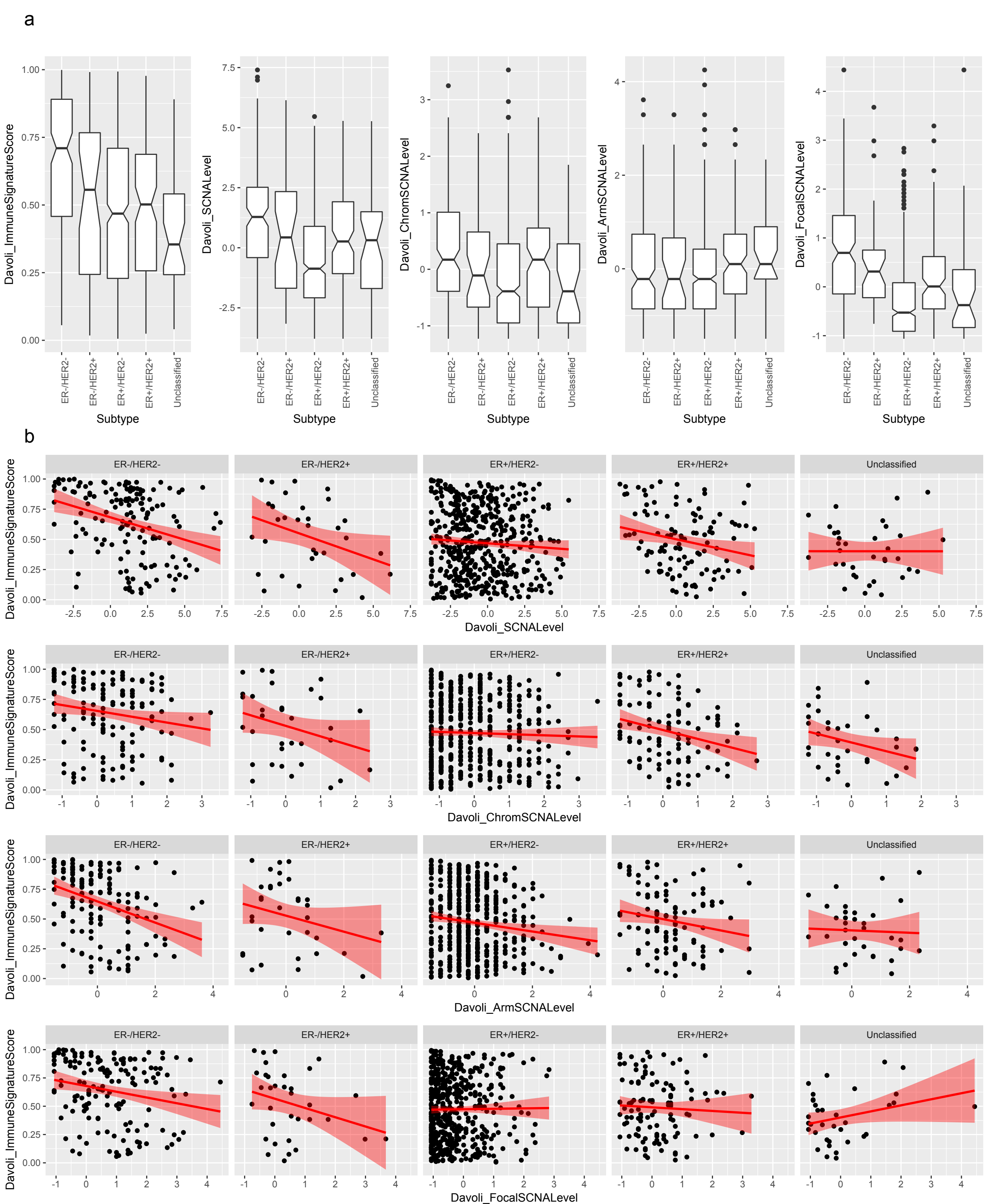


**Supplementary Figure S4. Correlations between 13 immune metagene expressions and 5 exome-wide genomic features including all breast cancers combined in TCGA.** Linear regression lines are shown in the scatterplots (left lower half) along with the Spearman rank correlation coefficients (right upper half) and the kernel density estimates of each feature (distribution curves in the diagonal).



Suppl. Fig S5

**Supplementary Figure S5. Correlations between the LCK immune metagene expression and five different genomic features within each breast cancer subtype in the TCGA.** The linear regression line is shown (red) along with the corresponding  $R^2$  values for each subtype.



**Supplementary Figure S6. Distribution of genomic features and their correlation with an immune metagene in the breast cancer subtypes from TCGA data.** Plots were generated by using published data from Davoli et al (ref 34). Somatic copy number alteration (SCNA) levels were calculated with adjustment for estimated tumor cellularity as described in the manuscript.