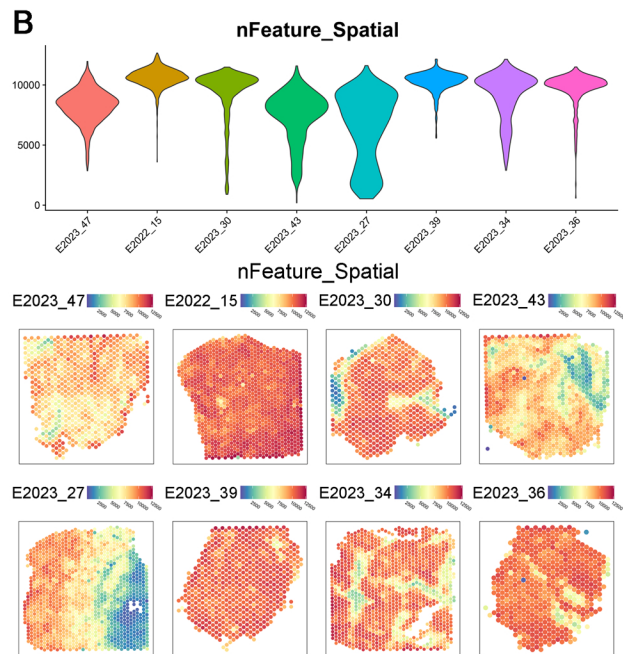
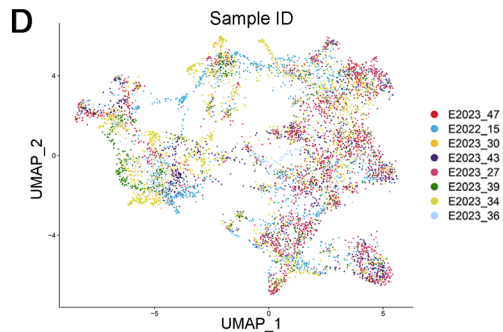
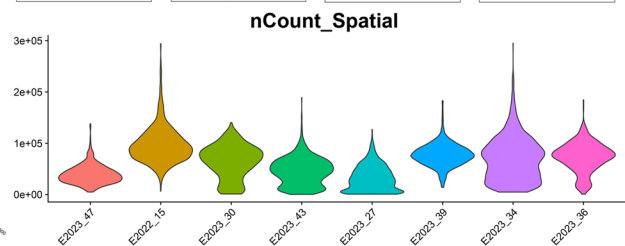
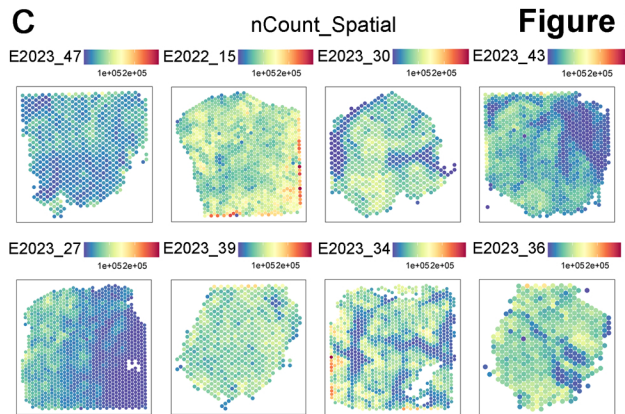
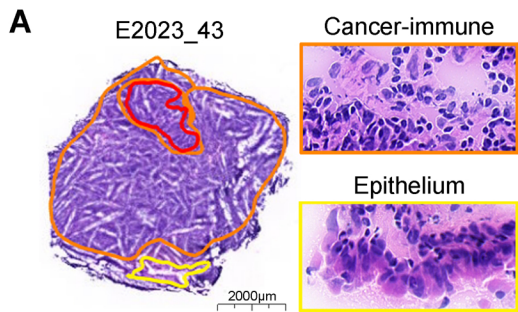


Figure S1. Spatial Analysis of Gene and UMI Expression. A: HE stained images of tissue sections from an NPC patient, including cancer-immune and epithelium regions. B: Top: Violin plot showing the number of genes expressed per spot in the section. Bottom: Expression levels of gene numbers across the spatial section, with colors from green to yellow to red indicating increasing numbers of expressed genes per spot. C: Top: Expression levels of UMI numbers across the spatial section, with colors from green to yellow to red indicating increasing UMI numbers per spot. Bottom: Violin plot showing the number of UMIs per spot. D: UMAP clustering of spots by sample, with different colors representing different samples.

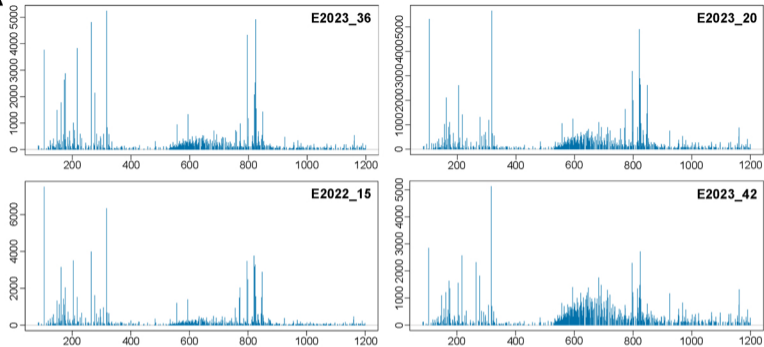
Figure S2. Metabolite Analysis and Model Evaluation. A: Mass spectra analysis of samples. B: Evaluation of OPLS-DA model overfitting. Criteria: 1. All left-side green Q2 values are lower than the original right-side points; 2. The green regression line of the Q2 points intersects the y-axis (left side) at or below zero. C: Annotation of cell composition in spatial spots using the RCTD algorithm, showing the top two cell types for each spot in two samples.

Figure S3. GSVA Enrichment Analysis and Cell Type Correlation. A: GSVA enrichment analysis of all spots in spatial tissue sections from six NPC samples, presented as a heatmap of signaling pathways. The background gene set is the KEGG database. The x-axis represents sample names and groups, and the y-axis represents metabolic entries. B: Heatmap of cell type correlations (Pearson coefficient) by group, with both axes representing cell types. C: Differential expression of transition marker genes during the spatial trajectory differentiation of subcluster 1. Genes increasing along this trajectory are shown in red (upregulated), and those decreasing are shown in blue (downregulated). D: Visualization of metascape enrichment analysis results for the transition gene set. E: Spatial presentation of specific cell types (malignant epithelial cells, precursor T cells) in different samples across four hierarchical regions. The distance from the reference cell type is divided into four levels: reference (0), start (1/3 quantile distance), middle (2/3 quantile distance), and end (farthest).

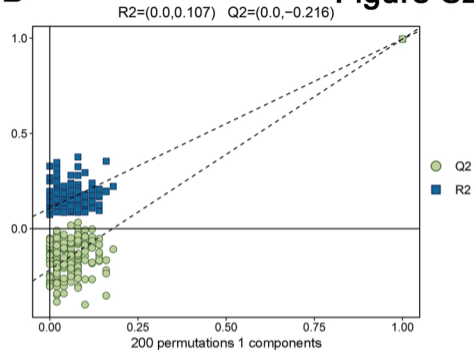
Figure S4. Analysis of pathological regions, gene expression, survival curves, and gene knockdown effects. A: Pathological regions identified in spatial slices from patient No. 43 are delineated. B: Expression patterns of genes across nine major cell types are shown based on ST data. C: Survival curves were generated using data from the TCGA database. D: The expression levels of DLD and IL4I1 were assessed via Q-RT-PCR following their knockdown in SUNE1 (left) and NPC43 (right) cell lines.



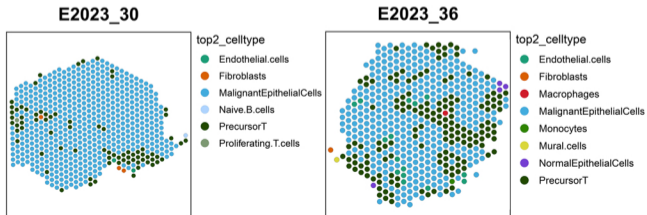
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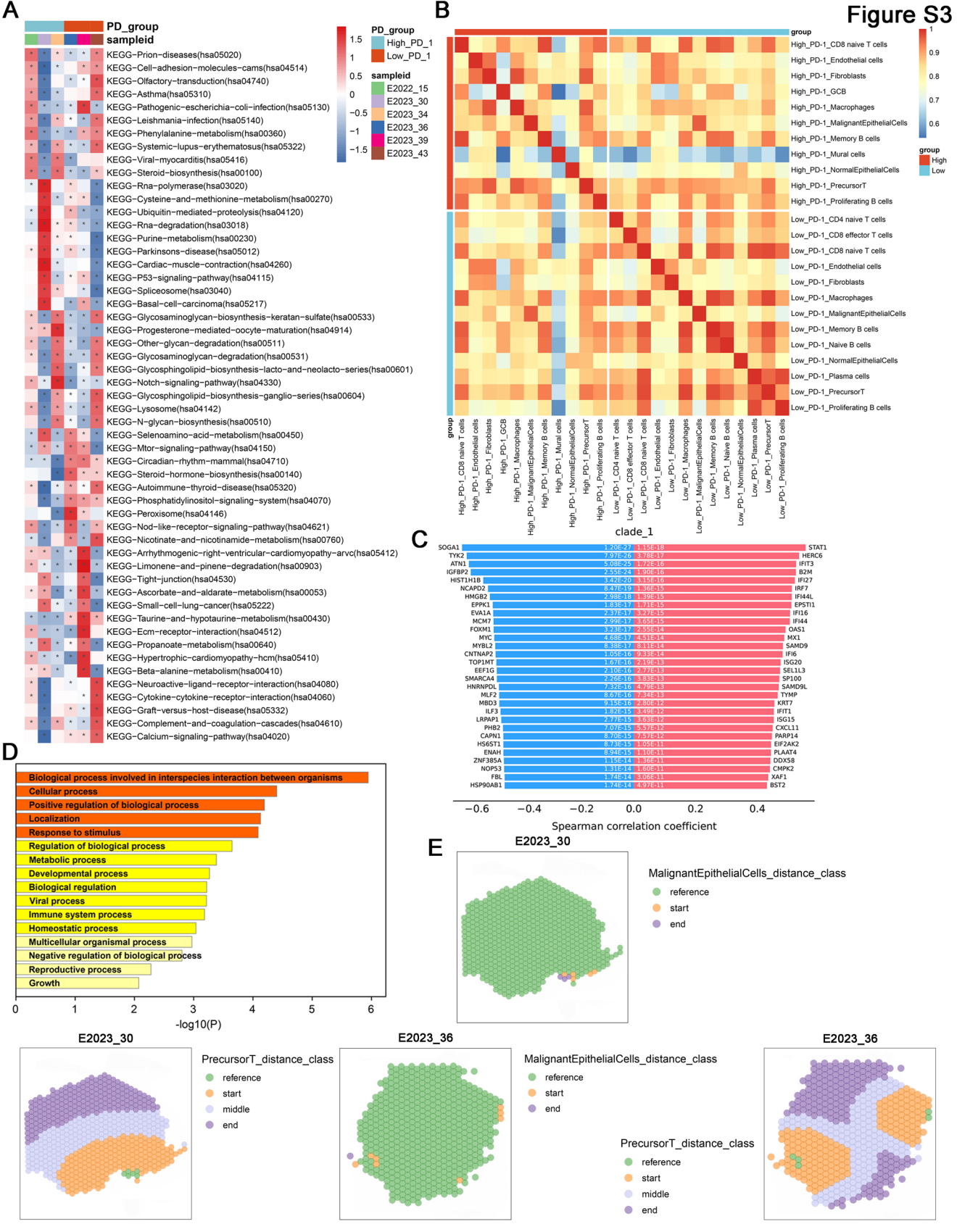


B



C





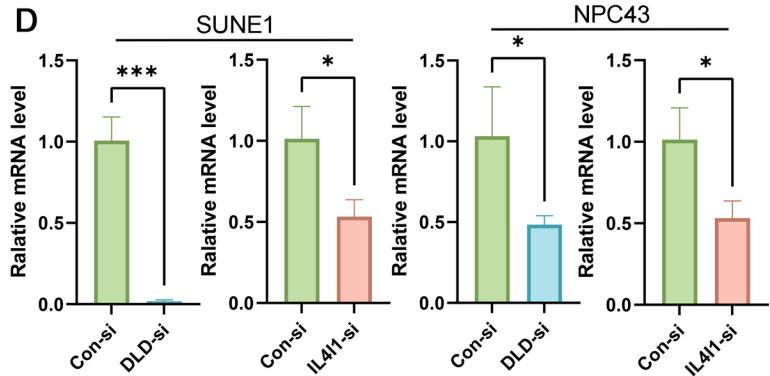
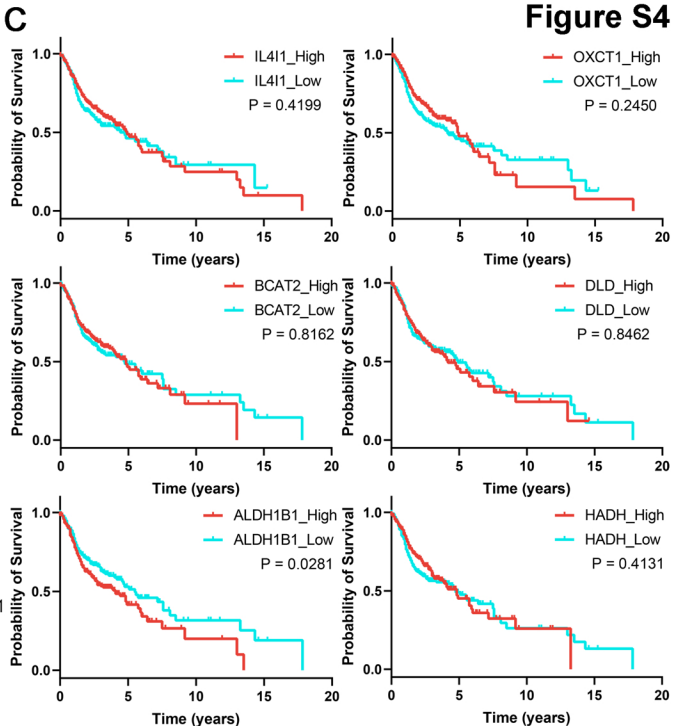
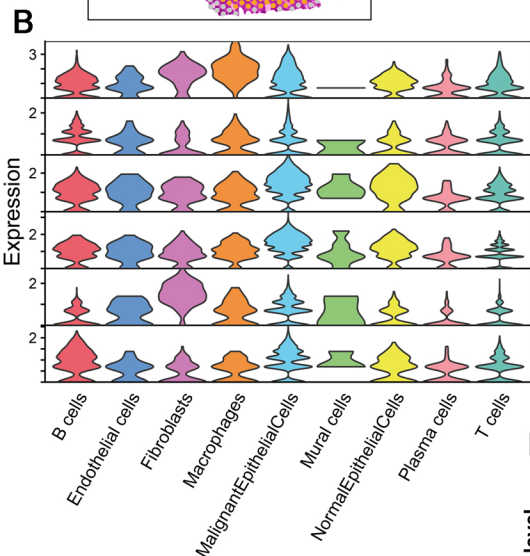
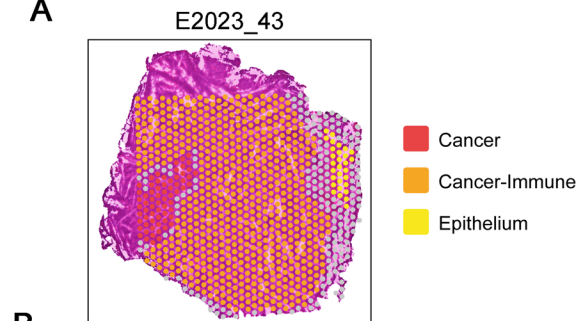


Table S1. Characteristics of patients

Patient	ST*	Gender	Age	Dignosis	PD-1 group	TNM
No.27	1	M	26	CIH	NA	NA
No.31	0	M	37	CIH	NA	NA
No.35	0	F	36	CIH	NA	NA
No.37	0	M	36	CIH	NA	NA
No.47	1	M	23	CIH	NA	NA
No.15	1	M	38	NPC	High	T4N2M0
No.18	0	F	52	NPC	Low	T3N2M0
No.19	0	M	14	NPC	Low	T3N3M0
No.20	0	F	77	NPC	High	T2N2M0
No.30	1	M	69	NPC	High	T4N1M0
No.34	1	M	60	NPC	High	T4N2M0
No.36	1	M	53	NPC	Low	T3N3M0
No.39	1	M	65	NPC	Low	T4N3M0
No.42	0	F	45	NPC	Low	T3N2M0
No.43	1	M	65	NPC	Low	T2N1M0
No.46	0	M	37	NPC	High	T3N2M0

*1: the sample underwent spatial transcriptomics (ST) analysis. 0: the sample did not undergo ST analysis.