

Figure S1. Subgroup analysis in the training set and validation set. Kaplan–Meier survival for the OS in subgroups stratified by A. T 1, 2, B. T 3, 4, C. stage I, II, D. stage III IV, E. N 0, 1, F. N 2, 3, G. Age \leq 60 and H. Age > 60 in the training set, and I. Age < 60, J. Age > 60, K. Female and L. Male in the validation set.

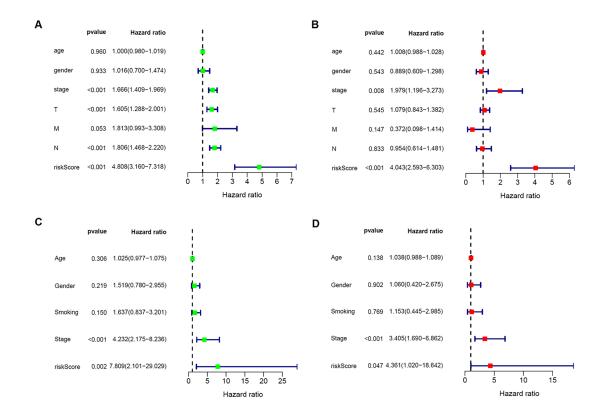


Figure S2. Independent prognostic analysis. A. Univariate and B. Multivariate COX regression analysis of LUAD in the training set. C. Univariate and D. Multivariate COX regression analysis of LUAD in the validation set.



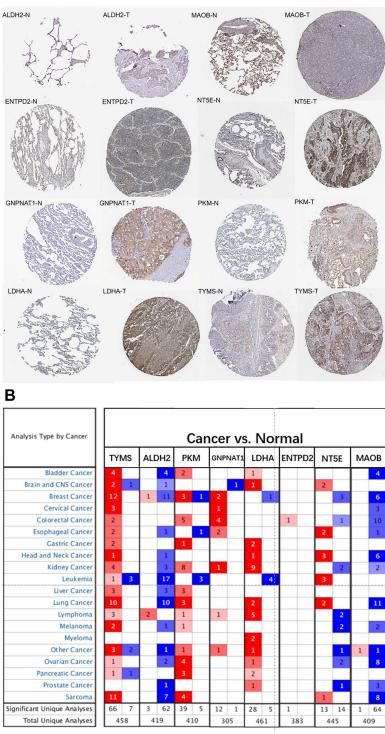


Figure S3. Validation of the metabolic-related genes. **A**. Immunohistochemistry of the metabolism-related genes based on the Human Protein Atlas. The mRNA expression patterns of metabolism-related genes in overall cancers. **B**. The differences in mRNA expression between tumors and normal tissues were analyzed by the Oncomine database.

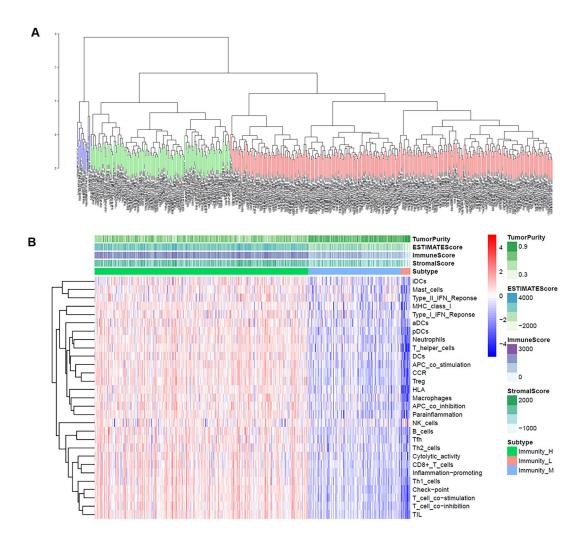


Figure S4. Single-sample Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (ssGSEA). A. Hierarchical clustering of LUAD based on the enrichment scores. B. Heatmap showing the correlation of transcriptome expression with diverse immune cell types, functions, and pathways.

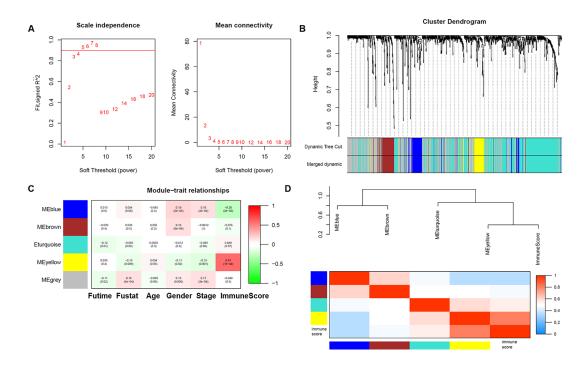


Figure S5. WGCNA analysis. A. Analysis of the scale-free fit index for various softthresholding powers (β) and the mean connectivity for various soft-thresholding powers. Clustering dendrograms of metabolic-related genes. **B**. Each piece of the leaves on the cluster dendrogram corresponds to a gene. **C**. Correlation between the module eigengenes and clinical traits of lung adenocarcinoma. **D**. Hierarchical clustering and heatmap of the gene module.