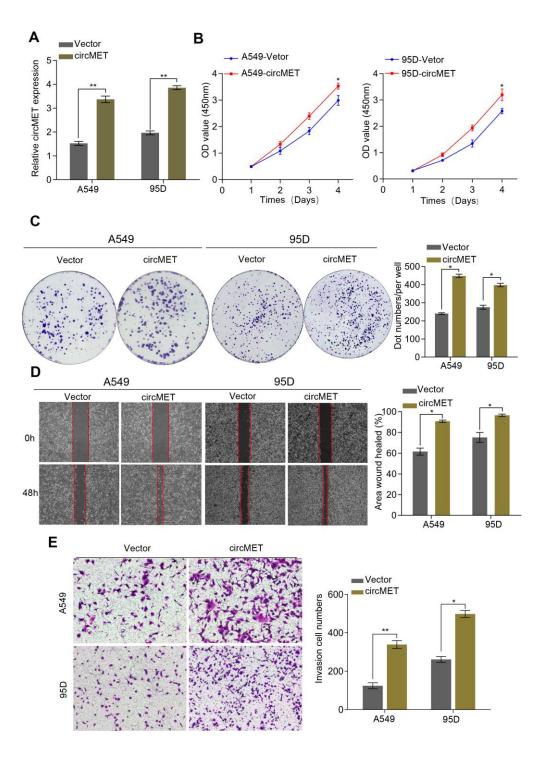
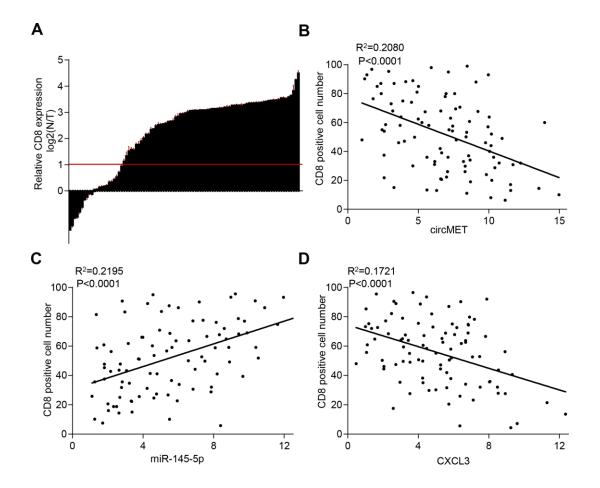
## SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



Supplementary Figure 1. circMET overexpression promotes NSCLC cell proliferation, migration, and invasion in vitro. (A) The circMET expression was modified in NSCLC A549 and 95D cells transfected with circMET-expressing plasmid by qRT-PCR analysis. GAPDH was used as a control for loading. (B) and (C) Representative images of CCK-8 assay (B) and colony formation assay (C) in A549 and 95D cells with or without circMET overexpression. (D) and (E) Representative images of wound healing (D) and Matrigel transwell assays (E) in A549 and 95D cells with or without circMET overexpression. The data was represented as the mean  $\pm$  SD, \* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\* p < 0.001.



**Supplementary Figure 2. circMET promotes the immune evasion in NSCLC cells.** (A) CD8+ T cells in 94 pairs of NSCLC and matched nontumor tissues, shown as  $log_2(nontumor/tumor)$ . (B) A negative correlation between circMET and the number of CD8-positive cells was observed in the NSCLC tissues ( $R^2 = 0.2080$ ; P < 0.0001). (C) A positive correlation between miR-145-5p and the number of CD8-positive cells was observed in the NSCLC tissues ( $R^2 = 0.2195$ ; P < 0.0001). (D) A negative correlation between CXCL3 and the number of CD8-positive cells was observed in the NSCLC tissues ( $R^2 = 0.2195$ ; P < 0.0001). (D) A negative correlation between CXCL3 and the number of CD8-positive cells was observed in the NSCLC tissues ( $R^2 = 0.1721$ ; P < 0.0001).