

Figure S1. Immunoperoxidase staining for CD1a⁺ and CD208⁺ dendritic cells (DCs) in non-tumor adjacent normal mucosa. **(a)** CD1a⁺ DCs are extremely rare in the lamina propria. **(b)** CD208⁺ DCs, rounded and stellate-shaped and form micro-clusters of approximately 10–20 cells. **(c)** CD208⁺ DCs accumulate in the mantle and marginal zones of mucosa-associated lymphoid follicles. You need to position the small rectangle differently in a, b, c

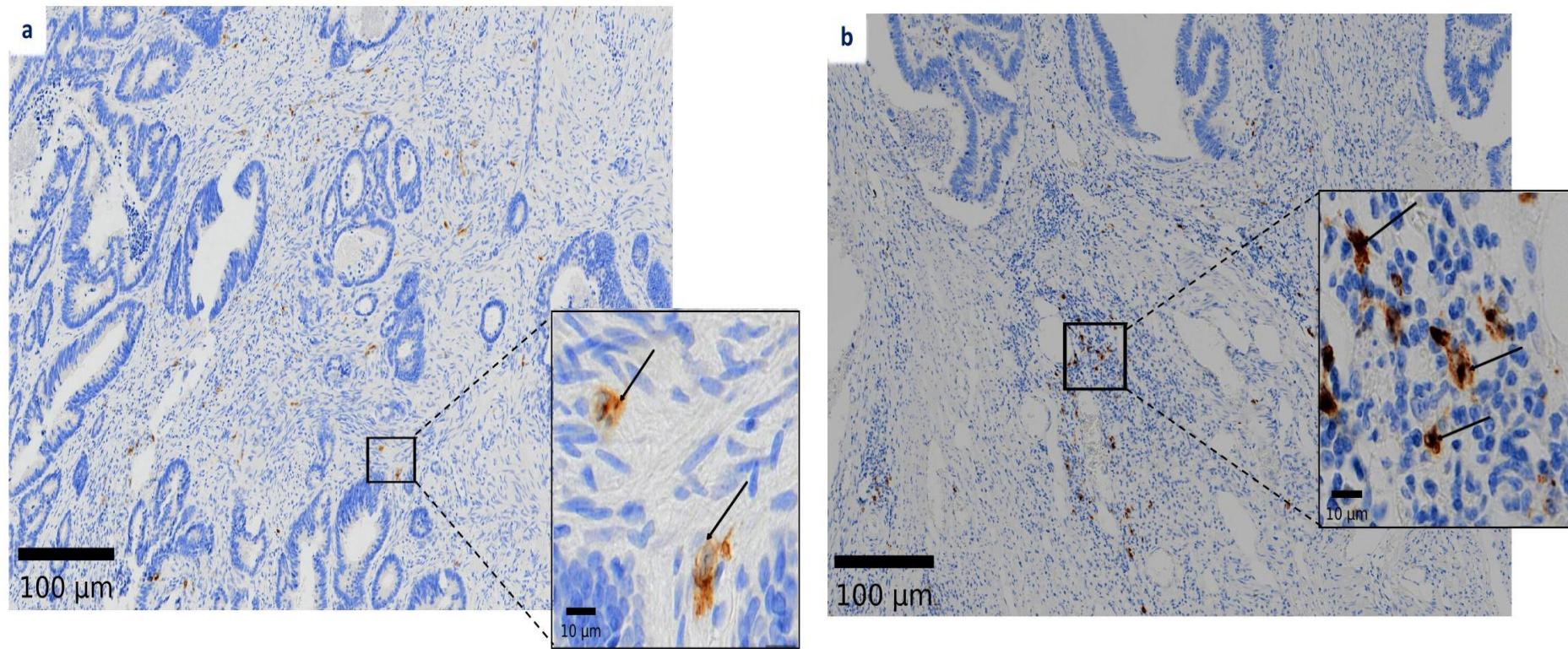


Figure S2. Immunoperoxidase staining for CD1a⁺ and CD208⁺ dendritic cells (DCs) in primary colorectal cancer. **(a)** CD1a⁺ DCs are sparse and predominantly confined to stromal spaces between tumor glands. **(b)** CD208⁺ DCs are mostly associated with lymphoid aggregates.

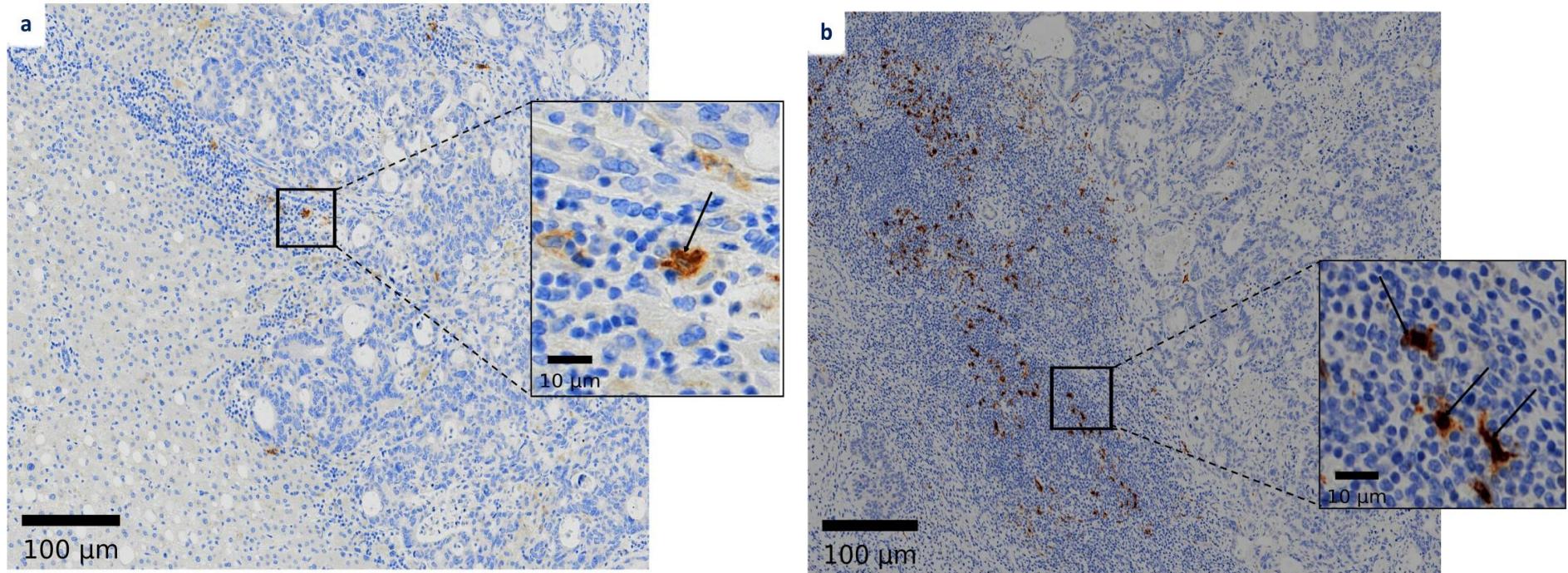


Figure S3. Immunoperoxidase staining for CD1a⁺ and CD208⁺ dendritic cells (DCs) in colorectal liver metastases. **(a)** CD1a⁺ DCs are exceptionally scarce, observed as solitary elements within stromal areas and occasionally within lymphoid aggregates (LA). **(b)** CD208⁺ DCs are mostly associated with LA. b

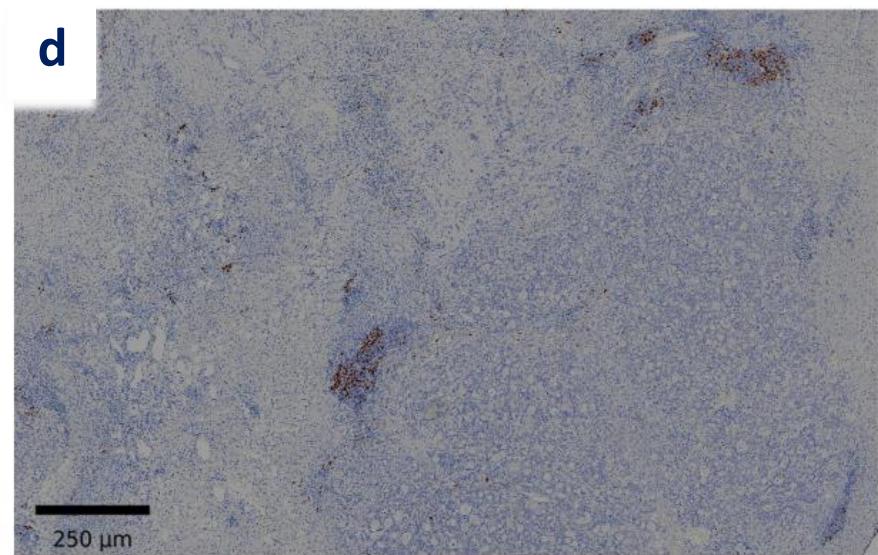
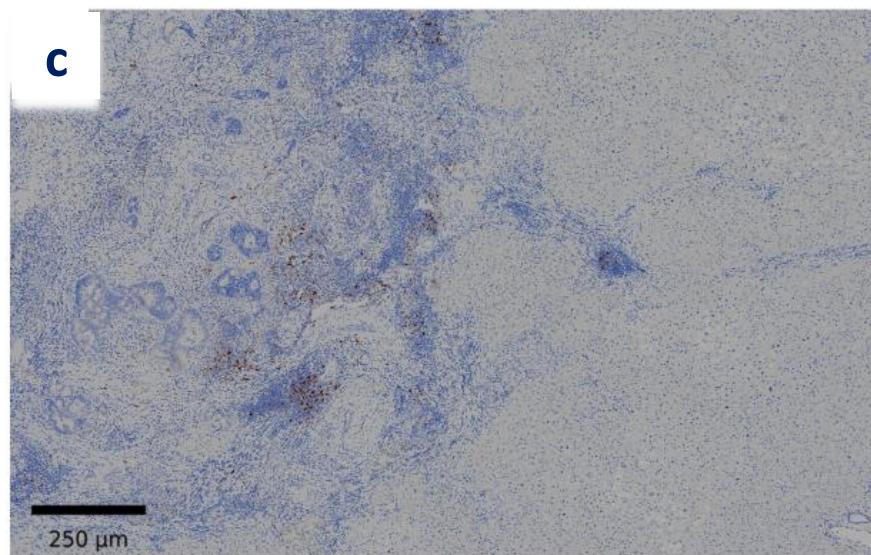
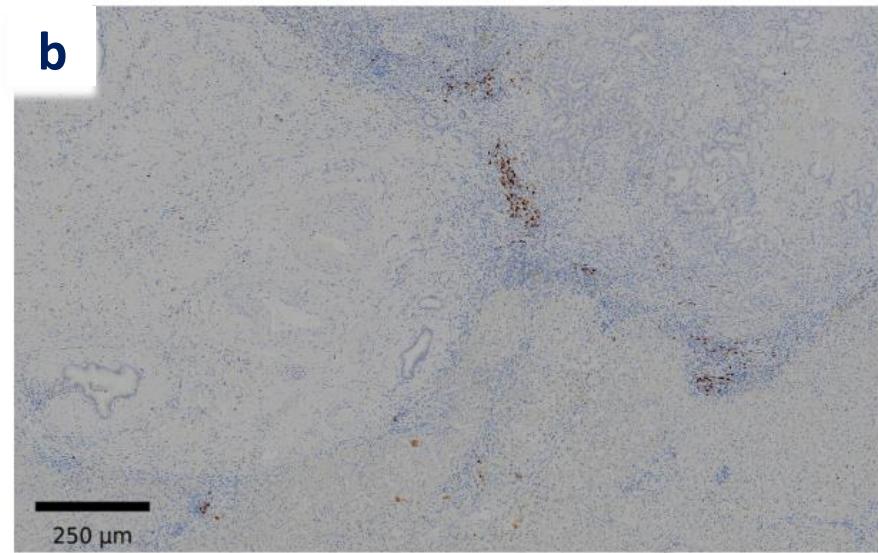
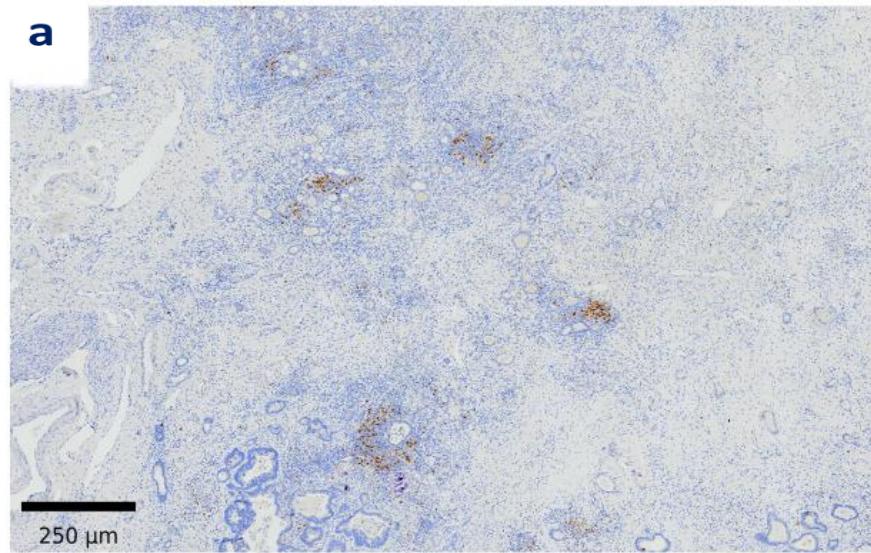


Figure S4. Lymphoid aggregates containing CD208⁺ dendritic cells in colorectal liver metastases. **(a)** Tumor center, **(b-d)** tumor invasive margin.

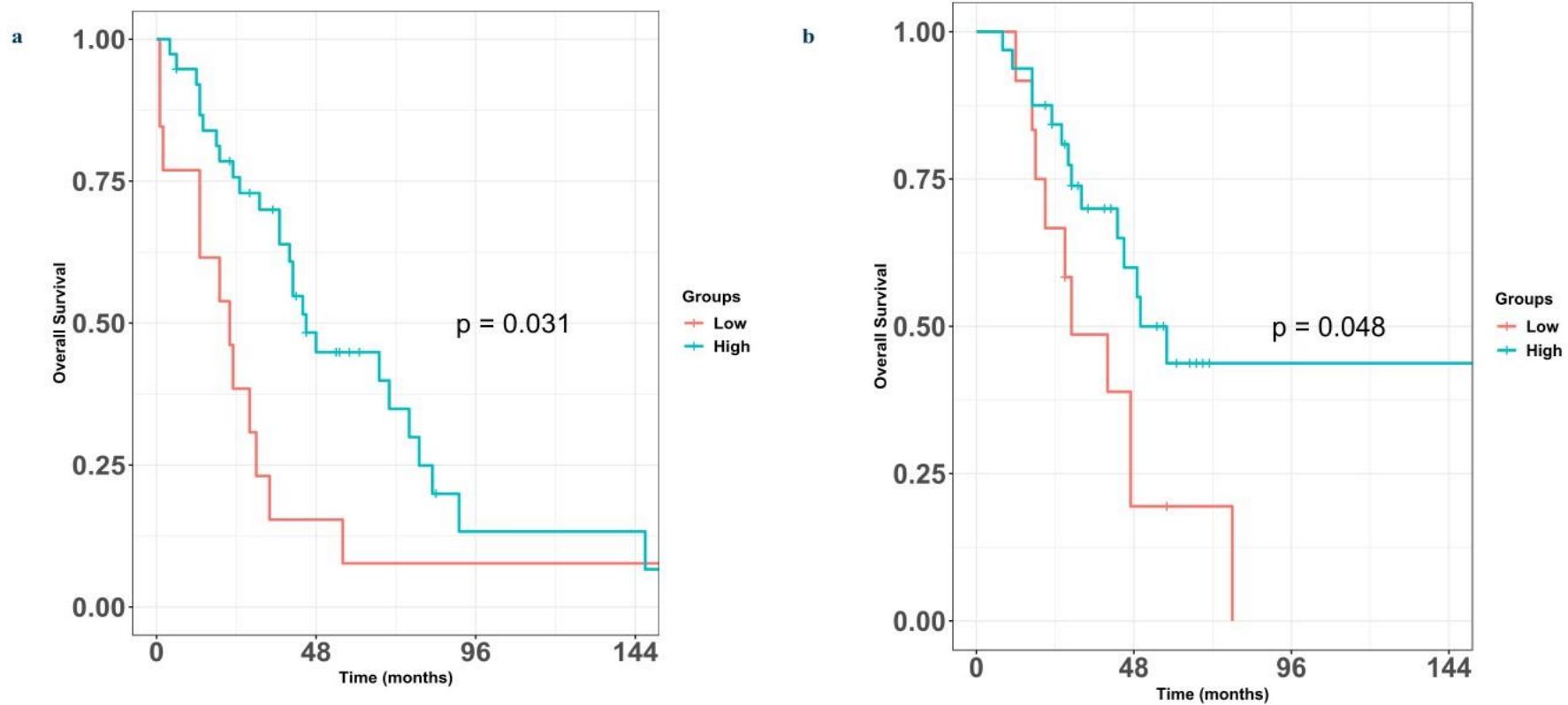


Figure S5. Kaplan–Meier survival curves comparing patients with high versus low densities of CD1a or CD208 positive dendritic cells.

a —OS in the synchronous metastasis cohort, stratified by CD208⁺ cells in LM TC.

b —OS in the metachronous metastasis cohort, stratified by CD1a⁺ cells in LM TC.

Two-sided log rank p values are reported on each graph.

Abbreviations: OS – overall survival, LM: liver metastasis, TC: tumour center.