REVIEW



# Breast Cancer Survival Outcomes and Tumor-Associated Macrophage Markers: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Eleanor Allison · Senarath Edirimanne · Jim Matthews · Stephen J. Fuller <sup>(1)</sup>

Received: September 20, 2022 / Accepted: November 14, 2022 / Published online: December 9, 2022  $\odot$  The Author(s) 2022

# ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: Tumor-associated macrophages (TAMs) in breast cancer are associated with a poor prognosis. Early studies of TAMs were largely limited to the pan-macrophage marker CD68, however, more recently, an increasing number of studies have used CD163, a marker expressed by alternatively activated M2 macrophages and TAM subsets. We hypothesized that CD163-positive (CD163+) TAMs would be a better predictor of survival outcomes in breast cancer compared to CD68+ TAMs.

*Methods*: We performed a systematic literature search of trials (from 1900 to August 2020) reporting overall survival (OS) or progressionfree survival (PFS), breast cancer-specific survival (BCSS), TAM phenotype, and density. Thirty-two studies with 8446 patients were included. Meta-analyses were carried out on hazard ratios (HRs) for survival outcomes of breast cancer patients with a high density of TAMs (CD68+ and/or CD163+) compared to a low density of TAMs.

J. Matthews

**Results**: A high density of TAMs (CD68+ and/ or CD163+) was associated with decreased OS (HR 1.69, 95% CI 1.37–2.07) and reduced PFS (HR 1.64; 95% CI 1.35–1.99). Subgrouping by CD marker type showed a lower OS for high density of CD163+ TAMs (HR 2.24; 95% CI 1.71–2.92) compared to a high density of CD68+ TAMs (HR 1.5; 95% CI 1.12–2). A high density of TAMs (CD68+ and/or CD163+) in triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) cases was associated with lower OS (HR 2.81, 95% CI 1.35–5.84).

*Conclusion*: Compared to CD68+ TAMs, a high density of CD163+ TAMs that express a similar phenotype to M2 macrophages are a better predictor of poor survival outcomes in breast cancer.

**Keywords:** Breast cancer; Tumor-associated macrophage; CD68; CD163; Prognosis; Triple-negative breast cancer

E. Allison · S. Edirimanne · S. J. Fuller (⊠) Sydney Medical School, Nepean Clinical School, The University of Sydney, Level 3, 62 Derby St, Kingswood, NSW 2747, Australia e-mail: stephen.fuller@sydney.edu.au

Sydney Informatics Hub, The University of Sydney, Camperdown, NSW 2006, Australia

#### **Key Summary Points**

#### Why carry out this study?

TAMs are known to play critical roles in the development, progression, and metastasis of breast cancer. However, the breast cancer microenvironment contains several subsets of macrophages, including pro-inflammatory M1, anti-inflammatory M2, and M2-like TAMs.

Previous meta-analyses have predominantly contained studies that used pan-macrophage markers, whereas more recent studies have expanded to include markers that identify macrophage subsets.

Our hypothesis was that markers of M2 macrophages and M2-like TAMs would be a better predictor of survival outcomes in breast cancer compared to non-specific macrophage markers.

#### What was learned from this study?

In breast cancer, a high density of CD163+ TAMs that express a similar phenotype to alternatively activated macrophages are a better predictor of poor clinical outcomes.

Future studies should use a larger number of antibodies that identify specific macrophage subsets in the breast cancer tumor microenvironment.

### INTRODUCTION

Breast cancers consist of complex cellular microenvironments where interactions between tumor cells, stroma, and immune cells influence cancer cell growth and response to treatment [1]. One of the most studied immune cell populations is tumor-associated macrophages (TAMs). These play critical roles in the development, progression, and metastasis of breast cancer, and in future risk models could be included together with tumor size and nodal status to guide treatment decisions [2]. However, the lack of reliable and specific markers to identify and differentiate TAM subsets has limited the development of prognostic algorithms or development of targeted therapies. Further complicating targeting of TAMs is that specific subsets may alternatively facilitate or inhibit neoplastic transformation and metastasis [3–5]. All macrophages, including TAMs, show a high level of plasticity and variation in phenotype and activation state that are modified by the microenvironment [6]. These differences may explain the discrepant results of studies of TAMs in the biologic regulation of cancers [7-9]. It is therefore essential to identify breast cancer TAM subtypes using differentially expressed markers that can be used in association studies of survival outcomes.

Breast cancer TAMs are derived from peripheral blood monocytes that migrate into the tumor and differentiate into several subtypes [4, 10, 11]. Historically, macrophages have been classified as classically activated, pro-inflammatory M1 macrophages, and alternatively activated anti-inflammatory M2 macrophages that secrete immunosuppressive cytokines [3]. This binary model has been superseded by a spectrum model of polarization following the discovery of non M1/M2 macrophages that include TAMs [4]. Although a distinct macrophage subtype, breast cancer TAMs express a number of markers, including CD163, Fc fragment of IgG and C-type lectin domains, which are also expressed by M2 macrophages [4]. Our current understanding of the association between TAM density in breast cancer tissue and clinical outcomes relies on retrospective cohort studies that have used one or two clusters of differentiation (CD) markers that identify M1 and M2 macrophages rather than panels of markers that define TAM subsets [12]. Most studies have used the pan-macrophage marker CD68 to identify TAMs, however this marker does not discriminate between M1 and M2 macrophages and TAMs [4, 13].

A systematic review and meta-analysis performed by Zhao et al. [14] that included 16 studies performed from 1996 to 2016 found that CD68 was more highly associated with lower overall survival (OS) and disease-free survival (DFS) compared to CD163 [14]. However, this analysis was limited by the inclusion of only three studies of OS that used CD163, and one study that included CD206 and CD40. Similarly, a meta-analysis of 13 studies from 2005 to 2018 by Ni et al. [15] included only three studies that assessed 5-year OS and relapse-free survival (RFS) using CD163+ TAM density [15].

Breast cancer has traditionally been classified based on expression of the estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2). Although the molecular heterogeneity of cancers that lack expression of these receptors has been well described, they are often grouped as triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) [16]. In addition to the importance of TAM markers, it has become increasingly recognized that breast cancer subtype and microanatomical location influence TAM phenotype and behavior [17].

Following the publication of the two latest systematic reviews and meta-analyses of TAMs and breast cancer [14, 15], several studies have been published that analyzed the association between breast cancer survival outcomes, CD163+ TAM density, TAM location in the tumor, and TNBC. The present systematic review and meta-analysis was performed to update the current knowledge on the significance of breast cancer TAM phenotype and focus on studies that report associations between TAM density and OS, progression-free survival (PFS) and breast cancer-specific survival (BCSS).

### METHODS

A systematic search of Medline (from 1950 to August 2020), Embase (from 1947 to August 2020), Web of Science (from 1900 to August 2020), and Google Scholar (first 30 pages of results) was used to identify relevant articles. Search terms used were "breast cancer", "breast tumor" or "breast neoplasm" and "macrophages" or "tumor-associated macrophage" and

"survival", "prognosis" or "progression" as text word search and medical subject headings where applicable. The references of identified articles were manually searched for additional relevant studies. The preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) guidelines were followed [18]. This article is based on previously conducted studies and does not contain any new studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors. Consistent with The National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research, this systematic review and meta-analysis of published and non-identifiable data is exempt from the requirement for ethical review.

#### **Study Selection**

We included studies that met the following inclusion criteria: (1) proven diagnosis of breast cancer by pathology; (2) reported TAM density by CD68 or CD163 using immunohistochemistry; (3) assessment of OS, PFS, or BCSS with respect to TAM density; (4) risk reported as a hazard ratio (HR); (5) 95% confidence interval (CI) reported; and (6) full-text English language studies.

#### **Data Extraction**

One author (EA) extracted the data, which were checked by a second author (JM). HRs with 95% confidence intervals were collected and checked using reported *p* values. The names and affiliations of authors were cross-checked to ensure duplicate data were not included.

#### **Statistical Analysis**

Subjects were divided into those with (1) a low density of TAMs (low TAM) and (2) a high density of TAMs (high TAM). The study HRs represent the risk for the "high density of TAMs" group compared to the "low density of TAMs" group. There was some clustering of HR effect sizes within studies for different TAM groups because the HR in each case used the same "low density of TAMs" reference group. Consequently, the validity of a two-level meta-analysis model was checked against a three-level model, where level 1 was individual participant information, level 2 the high density of TAMs group within a study, and level 3 the individual study. A comparison of model fit between the two- and three-level models using the Akaike information criterion (AIC) showed that the two-level model was preferred. All analyses were performed using R Statistical Software https:// www.r-project.org/. The primary R package used for the analysis was the "meta" package and for the multilevel analysis, the "metafor" package. For the meta-analyses, the metagen function from the meta package was used and the restricted maximum likelihood method for random effects [19–21]. The Hartung–Knapp adjustment was also used for random effects analysis [22].

### RESULTS

#### **Description of the Studies**

Search results vielded 1354 articles including six studies identified through citation chaining and handsearching. Of these, 1279 were excluded based on title and abstract. After careful review of 81 full-text articles, one was excluded due to analyses of duplicate data sets and 48 were excluded that did not meet the inclusion criteria, leaving 32 articles for inclusion in the metaanalysis (Fig. 1). Where articles met inclusion criteria but did not report OS, PFS, or BCSS with HRs. the authors were contacted for clarification.

All studies were retrospective cohort studies and used immunohistochemical staining to identify TAMs in paraffin-embedded tumor samples (Table 1). Pelekanou et al. [23] and Mohamed et al. [24] included two separate populations within one article and these were analyzed separately. There was heterogeneity in



Fig. 1 Process of study selection for the meta-analysis

methods for determining TAM density (Table 1). Furthermore, for each method, there were no standardized cut-offs to define the high density of TAMs. For example, the definition of high density for HPF ranged from > 5 to > 61 per HPF. With respect to tissue distribution of TAMs, there were 12 studies reporting density in tumor stroma and 11 studies reporting density in tumor nest.

#### High Density of TAMs Survival Outcomes

OS was reported in 20 studies that included CD68+ and/or CD163+ TAMs (Table 1). To determine whether clustering should be considered, the model fit for the full three-level model was compared to the reduced two-level model. AIC was lower for the two-level model compared to the three-level model (93.8 vs. 95.8) that indicated negligible clustering within

Author									
	Ycar	Cases	Follow- up median (months)	Population	Country	Tissue distribution	Definition of high-density TAM	Result	NOS
Yang, et al. [25]	2015	100	60	Women with invasive breast carcinoma 2005–2013	China	TN and TS	> 61.14 ± 23.76/ HPF	SO	~
Gwak et al. [26]	2015	372	92	<ol> <li>hospital; 276 consecutive cases resected from May 2003 to December 2006; + 96 cases resected from June 2005 to December 2011 (hormone negative)</li> </ol>	South Korea	TN and TS	Median extent of infiltration. Intra- tumoral > 24.2/HPF; stromal TAMs 35.3 /HPF	PFS	Γ.
Adams et al. [27]	2018	180	120	1 hospital, largely consecutive patients with triple-negative breast cancer	USA	NS	> 20%	SO	~
Campbell et al. [28]	2011	216	108	2 hospitals	USA	NS	5/HPF	OS, PFS	
Campbell et al. [29]	2013	102	36	Multicenter; histologically confirmed invasive breast cancers; at least 3 cm; no distant metastases	USA	NS	> 24/HPF	PFS	7
Carrio et al. [30]	2013	29	138	Random selection: women treated for PR- breast cancer between 1978 and 1996 at 2 Miami hospitals	USA	ZL	No detectable expression; +, moderate expression (1–5 macrophages/slide); ++, strong expression (5–10 macrophages/ slide); +++, very strong expression (10–20 macrophages/ slide) and ++++, super strong expression (> 20 macrophages/ slide)	S	7

Table 1 con	tinued								
Author	Ycar	Cases	Follow- up median (months)	Population	Country	Tissue distribution	Definition of high-density TAM	Result	SON
Chen et al. [31]	2011	562	45	Primary ductal carcinomas of the breasts at one hospital from January 2002 to October 2007	China	TS	> 20 per view of field	SO	9
Esbona et al. [32]	2018	371	100	University of Wisconsin Biobank	USA	TN and TS	Expression of CD68 and CD163 > 75th percentile of the data, were considered as high expression or high infiltration	OS, PFS	
Jamiyan et al. [33]	2020	107	SN	Consecutive TNBC in one hospital between 2006 and 2018	Japan	TN and TS	CD68 in TS was 26.2, CD68 in TN was 11.2, CD163 in TS was 26.6, CD163 in TN was 8.6	OS, PFS	
Jeong et al. [34]	2019	367	11	Invasive breast cancer patients who underwent surgery at one hospital between 2000 and 2007: wide variety of histopathology	Korea	TN and TS	Overall survival: CD68 in TS: 17.8, CD68 in TN: 33 CD163 in TS: 21, CD163 in TN: 1.67 PFS: CD68 in TS: 17.8, CD68 in TN: 33 CD163 in TS: 20, CD163 in TN: 1.67	DFS PFS	
Leek et al. [35]	1996	101	NS	Consecutive series of 101 breast carcinomas	England	NS	Low < 12; High > 18	OS, PFS	6
Liu et al. [36]	2017	102	39	Patients with invasive micropapillary carcinoma of the breast had undergone mammectomy at one Chinese hospital between May 2009 and March 2013; Not including metastasis	China	NS	Not defined	OS, PFS	7

AuthorYearCasesFollow-PopulationupupneedianupneedianneedianMahmoud20121322127Primary invasive breater diagnosed betweeret al. [37]20121322127Primary invasive breater diagnosed betweerMahmoud20121322127Primary invasive breater diagnosed betweerMahmoud201214479Patients diagnosed via invoter at o between 2001 and between 2	•	Country	Time	MAT		
Mahmoud20121322127Primary invasive breeet al. [37]20121322127diagnosed betweerand entered intoTenovus PrimaryMedrek et al.201214479Patients diagnosed v[38]201214479Patients diagnosed vMiyasato2017149NSDiagnosed with invet al. [39]2017149NSDiagnosed with invMiyasato2017149NSDiagnosed with invet al. [39]2012159165Invasive ductal breasMohammed2012159165Invasive ductal breaset al. [24]2012283165Invasive ductal breasMohammed2012283165Invasive ductal breaset al. [24]2012283165Invasive ductal breasMohammed2012283165Invasive ductal breaset al. [24]2012283165Invasive ductal breas	ation		distribution	Demution of high-density LAM	Result	SON
Medrek et al.201214479Patients diagnosed v[38]between 2001 and between 2001 and between 2001 and carcinoma from 2between 2001 and between 2001 and one hospitalMiyasato2017149NSDiagnosed with inv carcinoma from 2Miyasato2017149NSDiagnosed with inv carcinoma from 2Mohammed2012159165Invasive ductal breaMohammed2012159165Invasive ductal breaMohammed2012283165Invasive ductal breaet al.2012283165Invasive ductal breaMohammed2012283165Invasive ductal breaet al.2012283165Invasive ductal breaet al.2012283165Invasive ductal breaet al.2012283165Invasive ductal brea	y invasive breast carcinoma nosed between 1987 and 1998 entered into the Nottingham ovus Primary Breast inoma series	England	TN and TS	TS > 17/HPF TN > 6/HPF	OS, PFS, BCSS	9
Miyasato2017149NSDiagnosed with invict invict and from 2 carcinoma from 2 one hospitalet al. [39]0.00hospitalMohammed2012159165Invasive ductal brea centers in ScotlanMohammed2012283165Invasive ductal breaMohammed2012283165Invasive ductal breaet al. [24]0.012283165Invasive ductal brea	ts diagnosed with invasive st cancer at one hospital cen 2001 and 2002	Sweden	TN and TS	Absent/sparse (0–2); dense (3). No specific numbers given	PFS, BCSS	~
Mohammed2012159165Invasive ductal brea:et al.[24]centers in Scotlanand 1998. ER-posand 1998. ER-posMohammed2012283165Invasive ductal brea:et al.[24]	osed with invasive ductal inoma from 2001 to 2012 in hospital	Japan	NS	CD204-positive Low: $\leq 200$ ; High: $> 200$ CD163-positive Low: $\leq 145$ ; High $> 145$ CD68-positive Low: $\leq 190$ ; High $> 190$	PFS, BCSS	Ś
Mohammed 2012 283 165 Invasive ductal brea: et al. [24] centers in Scotlan	<i>r</i> e ductal breast cancer at 2 ers in Scotland between 1995 1998. ER-positive	Scotland	NS	Top tertile; translating to $> 3\%$	OS, PFS, BCSS	
and 1998. ER-neg	<i>r</i> e ductal breast cancer at 2 ers in Scotland between 1995 1998. ER-negative	Scotland	NS	Top tertile; translating to > 3%	OS, PFS, BCSS	
Morita et al. 2017 53 NS DCIS 1988–1989 ii [40]	1988–1989 in one center	USA	TN and TS	> 21/HPF	PFS	Ś
Mukhtar20117087Consecutive cases ofet al. [41]one community or	cutive cases of breast cancer in community center	USA	NS	> 5/HPF	SO	7

Table 1 con	tinued								
Author	Year	Cases	Follow- up median (months)	Population	Country	Tissue distribution	Definition of high-density TAM	Result	SON
Mukhtar et al [42]	2012	367	112	116 consecutive patients with breast cancer between 1989 and 1997	USA, Nigeria, Senegal	SN	> 10% staining	PFS	9
Murri et al. [43]	2008	168	72	Consecutive BC cases in 2 hospitals	Scotland	NS	Tertile	SO	9
Pelekanou et al. [23]	2018	398	139	Mixed ER-positive and -negative between 1976 and 2005 at one university center	USA	SN	Median quantitative immunofluorescence (QIF) score value was used as cut point to determine low and high cases	SO	Q
Pelekanou et al. [23]	2018	156	52	TNBC between 1998 and 2004 at one university center	USA	NS	Not defined	SO	
Richardsen et al. [44]	2015	68	200	BC diagnosis between 1985 and 2003	Norway	TN and TS	Not defined	BCSS	Ś
Shabo et al. [45]	2008	127	156	Stage 2 BC several centers in one country (years unknown)	Sweden	NS	more than 25% of the cancer cells were stained	OS, BCSS	Ś
Shiota et al. [46]	2016	146	86	Diagnosis of ductal carcinoma between 2001 and 2008 at one center	Japan	Regional Iymph node	Not defined	PFS BCSS	9
Sousa et al. [47]	2015	562	35	n = 562 out of 1199 patients from the FinXX study	Finland and Sweden	NS	> 369/mm <sup>2</sup>	OS, PFS, BCSS	
Tiainen et al. [48]	2020	262	116	Operated due to BC at one hospital between 2002 and 2008	Finland	NS	values higher than the median	OS, BCSS	9

34

Author Year C	aear	;						I
	200	Follow- up median (months)	Population	Country	Tissue distribution	Definition of high-density TAM	Result	SON
Yang et al. 2018 2( [49]	00	99	Contiguous cases of basal-like breast cancer in one center between April 2006 and December 2007	China	TN and TS	CD163+ and CD68 TS > 36 macrophages/0.24 mm <sup>2</sup> CD163 and CD68 TN > 11 macrophages/0.24 mm <sup>2</sup>	OS, PFS	
Tsutsui et al. 2005 2 <sup>2</sup> [50]	49	90	Breast surgery on those with invasive ductal carcinoma between 1985 and 1999 in one center	Japan	NS	TAM density > 55th percentile of all tumors reviewed	PFS	
Yuan et al. 2019 2. [51]	17	60	Primary invasive breast cancer, nil prior treatment; randomly selected from cases between 2009 and 2010; single center	China	NS	Multiplication of staining intensity and number of cells (Low 0–6; High 7–12)	PFS	
Yuan et al. 2014 28 [52]	87	89	TNBC without distant metastasis undergoing surgery between 2000 and 2008; single center	China	ST	16 TAMs per HPF	PFS	
Zhang et al. 2018 27 [53]	78	87	TNBC without distant metastasis undergoing surgery between 2004 and 2008; single center	China	NS	Values higher than the median	OS, PFS	
Zhang et al. 2013 17 [54]	72	60	Primary mastectomies without distant metastasis between January 2006 and June 2007; single center	China	NS	> 26 TAMs per tissue core	SO	
Total number 84	446							



Fig. 2 Forest plots of HRs for TAM density and outcomes. Forest plots and meta-analyses of studies evaluating HRs of high density of TAMs compared to low density. A OS, B PFS, C BCSS. Note: Where reported, CD marker and tumor location were analyzed separately

Study author, yr	TAM group	Hazard Ratio	HR	95%-CI Weight
Shabo 2008	High TAMs total CD163		2.00	[1.03; 3.90] 7.7%
Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD68 TS		15.20	[5.45; 42.42] 6.2%
Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD68 TN		0.44	[0.00; 180.93] 0.5%
Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD163 TS		3.20	[1.20; 8.54] 6.4%
Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD163 TN		1.45	[0.33; 6.35] 4.6%
Mahmoud 2012	High TAMs total CD68		1.10	[0.87; 1.40] 9.1%
Mohammed - ER positive 2012	High TAMs total CD68		0.92	[0.63; 1.34] 8.7%
Mohammed - ER negative 2012	High TAMs total CD68		0.49	[0.31; 0.77] 8.5%
Richardsen 2015	High TAMs CD68 TN		0.60	[0.22; 1.64] 6.3%
Richardsen 2015	High TAMs CD68 TS		4.20	[1.11; 15.87] 5.1%
Shiota 2016	High TAMs total CD68		0.81	[0.24; 2.78] 5.4%
Shiota 2016	Other		0.53	[0.15; 1.87] 5.3%
Miyasato 2017	High TAMs total CD68		0.82	[0.23; 2.95] 5.2%
Miyasato 2017	High TAMs total CD163		1.01	[0.30; 3.43] 5.4%
Tiainien 2020	High TAMs total CD163	-	2.02	[1.07; 3.82] 7.8%
Tiainien 2020	High TAMs total CD68	#	0.88	[0.49; 1.58] 8.0%
Random effects model (HK)			1.32	[0.82; 2.13] 100.0%
		0.01 0.1 1 10 100		
	HD TA	AM lowers risk HD TAM raise	s risk	

Fig. 2 continued

studies [55], and the two-level model, with a lower AIC, was used for the analysis. The OS meta-analysis showed that a high density of TAMs was associated with a lower OS (HR 1.69, 95% CI 1.37–2.07) (Fig. 2A).

PFS was reported in 19 studies. The AIC was lower for the two-level model compared to the 3-level model (83.26 vs. 85.26) and the two-level model was used for the analysis. PFS metaanalysis showed high density of TAMs was associated with a lower PFS (HR 1.64, 95% CI 1.35–1.99) (Fig. 2B).

BCSS was reported in 9 studies (Fig. 2C). The AIC for the two-level model was again lower than the three-level model and the reduced model was used for the meta-analysis. BCSS meta-analysis showed the summary HR was 1.32, however the confidence interval crossed unity (95% CI 0.82–2.13). There were fewer studies for BCSS and high heterogeneity [Q(df = 15) = 57.09, p < 0.0001].

#### Sub-group Analyses

#### High density of CD68+ TAMs versus CD163+ TAMs

There were 19 studies that analyzed the density of CD68+ and/or CD163+ TAMs, including Pelekanou et al. [23] (Table 1, studies 21a and 21b included in the same report). Studies where the CD marker type was "Other" were omitted. The forest plot with subgrouping by CD marker type showed lower OS for a high density of CD163+ TAMs (HR 2.24; 95% CI 1.71–2.92) compared to a high density of CD68+ TAMs (HR 1.5; 95% CI 1.12–2) (Fig. 3A). The random effects test for this difference was significant (p = 0.03). There was a trend for lower PFS for high density of CD163 + TAMs (HR 2.03; 95% CI 1.51–2.73) versus CD68+ TAMs (HR 1.53; 95% CI 1.18–1.98), however this was not significant (Fig. 3B). There were nine studies that reported the density of CD68+ and/or CD163+ TAMs and BCSS, with no difference between high densities for each CD marker (not shown).

#### *High Density of TAMs in Triple-negative Breast Cancer*

TAM density in TNBC and OS was analyzed in 20 studies, including Pelekanou et al. [23]. TNBC cases with a high density of TAMs had a lower OS (HR 2.81, 95% CI 1.35–5.84) compared to non-TNBC cases (HR 1.57, 95% CI 1.27–1.93) (Fig. 4A) although this difference was not significant (p = 0.07). Similarly, there was a lower PFS in high density of TAMs in TNBC cases (HR 2.37; 95% CI 0.99–5.65) versus non-TNBC cases (HR 1.56; 95% CI 1.28–1.9) (Fig. 4B) that was not significant. There were no eligible studies that reported TAM densities and BCSS in TNBC.

#### Location of TAMs in the Tumor

There were seven studies that analyzed OS by location of TAMs in the tumor nest (TN) or

Α	Study author, yr	TAM group	Hazard Ratio	HR	95%-CI Weight
	CD marker type = CD68				
	Leek 1996	High TAMs total CD68		1.03	[1.00: 1.07] 4.3%
	Murri 2008	High TAMs total CD68	-	1.56	[0.99; 2.46] 3.5%
	Campbell 2011	High TAMs total CD68		1.77	[1.13; 2.77] 3.5%
	Mukhtar 2011 Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD68 TS -		0.16	[1.07; 5.37] 2.5%
	Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD68 TN ←		0.05	[0.00; 23.29] 0.1%
	Carrio 2013	High TAMs CD68 TN		1.43	[0.41; 4.96] 1.6%
	Zhang 2013	High TAMs total CD68		2.64	[1.47; 4.74] 3.1%
	Liu 2017	High TAMs total CD68	+	1.03	[1.06, 9.49] 1.9%
	Morita 2017	High TAMs CD68 TN		2.23	[1.00; 4.96] 2.5%
	Morita 2017	High TAMs CD68 TS		1.39	[0.57; 3.39] 2.3%
	Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018	High TAMS CD68 TS	Ţ	2.12	[1.23; 3.00] 3.3%
	Pelekanou 2018	High TAMs total CD68		1.58	[0.64; 3.90] 2.3%
	Pelekanou 2018	High TAMs total CD68	$\rightarrow$	13.44	[0.60; 301.41] 0.4%
	Yang 2018	High TAMs CD68 TS		2.98	[1.38; 6.45] 2.6%
	Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD68 TS	- <u></u>	2.51	[0.79: 8.01] 1.7%
	Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD68 TN		2.07	[1.12; 3.81] 3.1%
	Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD68 TS		2.62	[0.78; 8.76] 1.6%
	Jamiyan 2020 Tiginiga 2020	High TAMs CD68 IN		0.94	[0.30; 2.91] 1.8%
	Random effects model (HK)	Thigh TAMB total Oboo	+	1.50	[1.12; 2.00] 58.4%
	OD marker type = CD163 Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD163 TS		2 66	[1 28: 5 5/1 2 7%
	Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD163 TN		0.32	[0.04; 2.46] 0.8%
	Liu 2017	High TAMs total CD163	+	1.77	[1.39; 2.26] 4.1%
	Adams 2018	High TAMs total CD163		3.20	
	Esbona 2018	High TAMs CD 163 TS		2.86	[1.41, 4.56] 3.1%
	Pelekanou 2018	High TAMs total CD163		1.71	[0.86; 3.41] 2.8%
	Pelekanou 2018	High TAMs total CD163		0.45	[0.08; 2.39] 1.0%
	Yang 2018 Yang 2018	High TAMs CD163 TS		3.55	[1.70; 7.42] 2.7%
	Zhang 2018	High TAMs total CD163	-	4.15	[2.74; 6.29] 3.6%
	Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD163 TS		1.94	[0.98; 3.82] 2.9%
	Jeong 2019 Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD163 TN High TAMs CD163 TS		1.85	[1.02; 3.36] 3.1% [1.37: 82.20] 0.8%
	Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD163 TN		4.74	[1.04; 21.62] 1.2%
	Tiainien 2020	High TAMs total CD163		1.52	[0.90; 2.57] 3.3%
	Random effects model (HK)			2.24	[1.71; 2.92] 41.6%
		HD TAM lowe	ers risk HD TAM raises	risk	
R		HD TAM lowe	ers risk HD TAM raises	risk	
В	Study author, yr	HD TAM lowe	Hazard Ratio	risk HR	95%-Cl Weight
в	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68	HD TAM lowe	Hazard Ratio	risk HR	95%-Cl Weight
в	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Teuteui 2005	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03	<b>95%-CI Weight</b> [1.00; 1.06] 4.5%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011	HD TAM Iowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56	<b>95%-CI Weight</b> [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.48; 1.55] 3.7% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012	HD TAM Iowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24	<b>95%-Cl Weight</b> [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1%
в	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.93	<b>95%-CI Weight</b> [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.25] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [0.00; 8.22] 0.1%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS	Hazard Ratio	1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.93 2.77	<b>95%-CI Weight</b> [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% (3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [0.00; 8.32] 0.1% [1.17; 7.34] 2.1% [1.94; 3.36] 3.9%
в	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015	HD TAM Iowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs cola CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.93 2.77 3.77	<b>95%-CI Weight</b> [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.00; 8.32] 0.1% [1.17; 7.34] 2.1% [1.94; 3.86] 3.9% [1.94; 3.86] 3.9%
в	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015	HD TAM Iowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.93 2.77 3.77 2.19 2.92	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% (1.03; 2.25] 3.7% (3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [0.00; 8.32] 0.1% [1.94; 3.96] 3.9% (1.94; 3.96] 3.9% (1.94; 3.96] 1.5% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1%
в	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2016	HD TAM Iowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.93 2.77 2.79 2.92 1.17	<b>95%-CI Weight</b> [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.25] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [0.00; 8.32] 0.1% [1.94; 3.36] 3.9% [1.09; 13.07] 1.5% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.96; 8.90] 1.7%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017	HD TAM lowe	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.92 2.77 3.77 2.19 2.92 1.17 1.05	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.07; 7.34] 2.1% [1.94; 3.96] 3.9% [1.94; 3.96] 3.9% [1.94; 3.96] 2.1% [0.96; 6.53] 2.1% [0.94; 3.30] 1.8% [0.76] 1.37] 3.7%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2018	HD TAM Iowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMS total CD6	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.93 2.77 2.19 2.92 1.17 1.05 1.29 1.07	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.94; 3.96] 3.9% [1.09; 13.07] 1.5% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 1.7% [0.46; 3.30] 1.8% [0.47] 3.7% [0.47] 3.7% [0.48] 3.42] 2.0% [0.47] 3.5%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs cD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMS CD68 TN High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS total CD68 High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.93 2.77 3.77 2.19 2.92 1.17 1.05 1.29 1.07 1.01	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.94; 3.86] 3.9% [1.94; 3.96] 3.9% [1.94; 3.96] 1.5% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.70; 1.57] 3.7% [0.47] 3.20] 1.8% [0.70; 1.57] 3.7% [0.47] 3.20] 1.8% [0.70; 1.57] 3.7%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018	HD TAM lowe	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 2.93 2.77 3.77 2.19 2.92 1.17 1.05 1.29 1.07 1.01 2.23	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.25] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [0.00; 8.22] 0.1% [1.94; 3.96] 3.9% [1.06; 13.07] 1.5% [0.96; 5.53] 2.1% [0.96; 8.90] 1.7% [0.41; 3.30] 1.5% [0.41; 3.30] 1.5% [0.70; 1.57] 3.7% [0.67; 1.52] 3.7% [1.77] 3.5%
В	Study author, yr CD markar type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 2.93 2.77 3.77 1.05 1.29 2.92 1.17 1.05 1.29 1.07 1.01 2.23 0.90	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.07; 7.34] 2.1% [1.94; 3.86] 3.9% [1.09; 13.07] 1.5% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.46; 3.30] 1.3% [0.47; 1.32] 3.7% [0.47; 3.42] 2.0% [0.67; 1.71] 3.5% [0.67; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77] 4.2] 3.5%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Jeong 2019	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.93 3.77 2.19 2.92 1.07 1.05 1.29 1.07 1.01 2.23 0.90 0.250 2.55	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 3.347] 2.1% [1.94; 3.36] 3.9% [1.94; 3.86] 3.9% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.70; 1.57] 3.7% [0.47] 3.27 [0.47] 3.27 [0.67; 1.71] 3.5% [0.67; 1.71] 3.5% [0.67; 1.52] 3.7% [1.27; 3.91] 3.5% [0.75; 1.42] 3.5% [0.75; 7.99] 1.6% [0.78] 3.0%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasata 2017 Esbona 2018 Sabona 2018 Yang 2018 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS total CD68 High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TN High TAMS CD68 TN	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.93 3.77 2.19 2.92 1.07 1.05 1.29 1.07 1.01 2.23 0.90 2.50 2.55 2.55	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% (1.03; 2.25] 3.7% (3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.04; 3.26] 3.9% (1.17; 7.34] 2.1% [1.94; 3.96] 3.9% [0.76; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 1.57] 3.7% [0.44; 3.42] 2.0% [0.67; 1.52] 3.7% [1.27; 3.91] 3.2% [0.77; 1.27] 3.5% [0.78; 7.99] 1.6% [1.17; 3.97] 3.0% [1.17; 3.97] 2.9%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2018 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Jenya 2020 Jamiyan 2020	HD TAM lowe	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.93 2.77 3.77 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.23 0.90 2.50 2.15 1.51 1.02	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% (1.03; 2.25] 3.7% (3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [0.00; 8.22] 0.1% [1.94; 3.96] 3.9% (1.94; 3.96] 1.5% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% (0.86; 5.53] 2.1% (0.44; 3.36] 1.5% [0.76; 1.57] 3.7% (0.44; 3.36] 1.5% [0.77; 1.57] 3.7% (0.67; 1.52] 3.7% (1.27; 3.91] 3.2% [0.57; 1.42] 3.5% [0.57; 1.42] 3.5% [0.57; 3.97] 1.6% [1.17; 3.97] 3.0% [0.76; 2.37] 2.9% [0.98; 1.06] 4.5%
В	Study author, yr CD markar type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Janyan 2020 HK3	HD TAM lowe	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.93 2.77 3.77 2.92 2.19 2.92 1.17 1.29 1.07 1.21 0.90 2.50 2.51 1.51 1.52 0.97 1.53	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.07; 7.34] 2.1% [1.09; 13.07] 1.5% [1.09; 13.07] 1.5% [1.09; 13.07] 1.5% [1.09; 13.07] 1.5% [1.09; 13.00] 1.7% [1.06; 13.00] 1.7% [1.07; 1.57] 3.0% [1.07; 1.52] 3.7% [1.27; 3.01] 3.2% [1.27; 3.01] 3.2% [1.27; 3.01] 3.2% [1.7; 3.07] 3.0% [1.7; 3.07] 3.0% [1.
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2019 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Random effects model (HK)	HD TAM lowe	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 0.924 0.04 2.92 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.01 2.92 1.07 1.07 1.01 2.92 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.51 1.02 0.97 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.53 1.55 1	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.94; 3.86] 3.9% [1.09; 13.07] 1.5% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.5% [0.77; 1.52] 3.5% [0.77; 1.52] 3.5% [0.77; 1.52] 3.5% [0.77; 1.52] 3.5% [0.77; 1.52] 3.5% [0.77; 1.52] 3.5% [0.78; 7.99] 1.6% [1.77; 3.91] 3.0% [0.78; 2.87] 2.9% [0.31; 3.01] 1.7% [1.8; 1.98] 59.9%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Jeong 2019 Yuan 2019 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Random effects model (HK) CD marker type = CD163 Shabo 2008	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs cD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMS CD68 TN High TAMS CD68 TN High TAMS CD68 TN High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS total CD68 High TAMS cD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.92 1.77 1.05 1.29 1.07 1.07 1.01 2.090 2.15 1.51 1.51 1.53 1.80	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.94; 3.66] 3.9% [1.94; 3.66] 3.9% [1.94; 3.66] 3.9% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.47; 3.30] 1.8% [0.47; 3.30] 1.8% [0.67; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 3.42] 2.0% [0.67; 1.52] 3.7% [1.27; 3.91] 3.2% [0.78; 3.42] 2.9% [0.78; 3.42] 2.9% [0.78; 3.42] 3.0% [0.77; 9.9] 1.6% [1.73; 3.91] 3.0% [0.78; 1.98] 59.9% [0.93; 3.27] 3.1%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Jaonig 2019 Jamiyan 2020 Random effects model (HK) CD marker type = CD163 Shabo 2008	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS total CD68 High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS Hig	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 2.93 2.93 2.93 2.93 2.93 2.93 2.93 2.93	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% (1.03; 2.25] 3.7% (3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.03; 2.25] 3.7% (3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.17; 7.34] 2.1% [1.17; 7.34] 2.1% [1.17; 7.34] 2.1% [1.17; 3.36] 3.9% [0.76; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 1.57] 3.7% [0.44; 3.32] 1.8% [0.77; 1.27] 3.7% [0.77; 2.87] 2.9% [0.77; 2.87] 2.9% [0.78; 1.06] 4.5% [0.98; 3.09] 1.7% [1.17; 3.91] 3.2% [0.78; 1.27] 2.9% [0.98; 1.06] 1.7% [1.17; 3.91] 3.2% [0.98; 3.90] 1.6% [1.77] 3.9% [0.78; 2.87] 2.9% [0.98; 3.01] 1.7% [1.18; 1.98] 59.9%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 CD marker type = CD163 Shabo 2008 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2015	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD63 TS High TAMS CD63 TS High TAMS CD163 TS	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.93 2.92 1.17 1.05 1.292 1.07 1.05 1.292 1.07 1.05 1.293 1.07 1.05 1.51 1.02 0.97 1.53 1.80 2.12 1.02	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [0.00; 8.32] 0.1% [1.17; 7.34] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 3.63] 1.5% [0.70; 1.57] 3.7% [0.47; 3.20] 1.8% [0.67; 1.71] 3.5% [0.67; 1.72] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 3.62] 3.7% [0.77; 3.62] 1.6% [1.77; 3.07] 3.0% [0.78; 7.99] 1.6% [1.17; 3.07] 3.0% [0.78; 2.99] 1.6% [1.17; 3.07] 3.0% [0.78; 2.98] 5.9% [1.18] 5.9%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Yang 2019 Yuan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 CD marker type = CD163 Shabo 2008 Medrek 2012 Sousa 2015 Liu 2017	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High HIGH HIGH HIGH HIGH HIGH HIGH HIGH	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.93 2.77 2.19 2.93 2.77 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.51 1.02 1.07 1.51 1.02 1.07 1.51 1.02 1.07 1.51 1.02 1.07 1.51 1.02 1.07 1.51 1.02 1.07 1.07 1.03 1.09 1.07 1.03 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.03 1.07 1.03 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.03 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.03 1.07 1.03 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.03 1.07 1.03 1.07 1.03 1.07 1.03 1.07 1.03 1.00 1.03 1.00 1.03 1.00 1.03 1.00 1.03 1.00 1.03 1.00 1.03 1.00 1.03 1.00 1.03 1.00 1.03 1.00 1.03 1.00 1.07 1.07 1.03 1.00 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.03 1.08 1.07	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.94; 3.96] 3.9% [1.00; 13.30] 1.5% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 1.57] 3.7% [0.47; 3.30] 1.8% [0.67; 1.74] 3.5% [0.67; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.78; 3.01] 1.7% [1.73; 3.01] 1.7% [1.73; 3.01] 1.7% [1.74] 3.01] 1.7% [1.74] 3.01] 1.7% [1.75] 3.01] 1.7% [1.75] 3.01] 1.7% [1.75] 3.27] 3.1% [0.25] 4.52] 1.2% [1.14] 2.26] 3.6%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Lesbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Jaeong 2019 Yuan 2020 Random effects model (HK) CD marker type = CD163 Shabo 2008 Medrek 2012 Sousa 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbaba 2018 Medrek 2012 Sousa 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TN High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TN High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TN High TAMS CD68	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 0.04 2.93 2.77 2.19 2.93 2.77 1.05 1.27 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.09 2.19 2.19 2.21 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 3.347] 2.1% [1.94; 3.36] 3.9% [1.94; 3.66] 3.9% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.96; 8.80] 1.7% [0.47; 3.30] 1.8% [0.47; 3.30] 1.8% [0.67; 1.52] 3.7% [1.47; 3.42] 2.0% [0.67; 1.52] 3.7% [1.47; 3.42] 2.0% [0.67; 1.52] 3.7% [1.47; 3.41] 3.2% [0.77, 1.57] 3.0% [0.77, 1.67] 3.0% [0.77, 1.91] 3.5% [0.78; 1.79] 1.6% [1.17; 3.91] 3.2% [0.78; 1.27] 3.1% [0.38; 5.40] 2.1% [1.14; 1.98] 59.9% [1.14] 2.12% [1.14] 2.12% [1.14] 2.40] 3.6% [0.42] 2.44, 2.44, 4.0% [0.40] 2.23] 2.0%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Jamiyan 2020 Random effects model (HK) CD marker type = CD163 Shabo 2008 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Sousa 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD163 TS	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 2.92 1.17 1.29 1.07 1.51 1.02 1.07 1.53 1.02 1.07 1.51 1.02 1.07 1.52 1.07 1.53 1.07 1.07 1.53 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.53 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.51 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.51 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.51 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.51 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.51 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.51 1.07	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.25] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.17; 7.34] 2.1% [1.17; 7.34] 2.1% [1.94; 3.96] 3.9% [0.76; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 1.57] 3.7% [0.44; 3.42] 2.0% [0.67; 1.57] 3.7% [0.67; 1.57] 3.7% [0.67; 1.57] 3.7% [0.77; 2.87] 3.0% [0.77; 2.87] 2.9% [0.98; 3.00] 4.5% [0.99; 3.27] 3.1% [0.83; 5.40] 2.1% [1.14; 2.80] 3.6% [2.34; 3.43] 4.0% [0.92; 2.47] 3.1% [0.56; 2.04] 3.2%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 CD marker type = CD163 Shabo 2008 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Sousa 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Sousa 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD63 TS	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 0.04 2.93 2.77 3.77 1.05 1.29 2.92 1.17 1.05 1.29 2.92 1.07 1.01 2.215 1.51 1.097 1.51 1.097 1.53 1.80 2.12 1.79 3.19 2.15 1.51 1.097 1.51 3.19 2.15 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.52 1.55 1.51 1.52 1.55 1.51 1.52 1.55 1.51 1.52 1.55 1.51 1.52 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.57 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.57 1.55 1.51 1.55 1.57 1.55 1.57 1.55 1.57 1.55 1.57 1.57 1.57 1.55 1.57 1.57 1.57 1.57 1.55 1.57	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.48; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [0.08; 8.32] 0.1% [1.17; 7.34] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 3.80] 1.7% [0.46; 3.30] 1.8% [0.70; 1.57] 3.7% [0.47; 3.30] 1.8% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 2.27] 2.9% [0.78; 7.99] 1.6% [1.17; 3.97] 3.0% [1.17; 3.07] 3.0% [1.17; 3.07] 3.0% [1.18; 1.38] 59.9% [1.14; 2.83] 2.2% [1.14; 2.83] 2.2% [1.14; 2.83] 2.2% [1.14; 2.83] 2.2% [1.14; 2.83] 3.6% [2.34; 4.34] 4.0% [0.40; 2.83] 2.0% [0.62; 1.67] 3.4% [0.66; 2.04] 3.2%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Medrek 2012 Subace 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2019 Yuan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Medrek 2012 Subace 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Shabo 2008 Medrek 2012 Sousa 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS HIG	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.92 1.77 1.05 1.29 2.92 1.17 1.05 1.29 2.92 1.17 1.05 1.29 2.92 1.17 1.05 1.51 1.02 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.55 1.52 1.55 1.55 1.52 1.55 1.55 1.52 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.52 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.52 1.55 1.55 1.52 1.55 1.52 1.55 1.52 1.55 1.52 1.55 1.52 1.55 1.52 1.55 1.52 1.55 1.52 1.52 1.55 1.52 1.	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.94; 3.96] 3.9% [1.00; 13.30] 1.5% [0.76; 1.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 1.57] 3.7% [0.47; 3.30] 1.8% [0.67; 1.71] 3.5% [0.67; 1.72] 3.5% [0.67; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.78; 2.67] 2.9% [1.17; 3.87] 3.0% [0.78; 2.67] 2.9% [1.14; 1.98] 5.9% [1.14; 2.40] 3.6% [1.24; 2.43] 4.34 [1.24; 2.43] 4.44 [1.25] 4.45% [1.24; 2.43] 3.4% [0.66; 2.04] 3.2% [0.62; 1.67] 3.1% [0.62; 1.67] 3.1% [0.62; 1.67] 3.1% [0.62; 1.67] 3.1%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Jeong 2019 Yuan 2020 Random effects model (HK) CD marker type = CD163 Shabo 2008 Medrek 2012 Sousa 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 CD marker type = CD163 Shabo 2008 Medrek 2012 Sousa 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Zong 2018 Zola 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Zang 2018 Zhang 2018 Zhang 2018 Zhang 2018	HD TAM low TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMS CD68 TN High TAMS CD68 TN High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS total CD68 High TAMS total CD68 High TAMS total CD68 High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 0.924 0.04 0.9250 0.9277 1.53 1.606 1.707 1.608 1.707 1.608 0.910 0.910 0.910 0.917 1.608 1	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 3.347] 2.1% [1.17; 7.34] 2.1% [1.94; 3.36] 3.9% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.96; 8.80] 1.7% [0.47; 3.36] 1.8% [0.47; 3.36] 1.8% [0.47; 3.36] 1.8% [0.47; 3.36] 1.8% [0.47; 3.36] 3.5% [0.67; 1.22] 3.7% [1.27; 3.91] 3.2% [0.78; 7.99] 1.6% [0.77; 1.57] 3.0% [0.77; 1.91] 3.5% [0.78; 7.99] 1.6% [0.78; 1.91] 3.5% [0.78; 1.91] 3.5% [0.78; 3.42] 2.9% [0.79; 3.27] 3.1% [0.82; 3.540] 2.1% [1.42; 3.28] 3.6% [0.42; 3.47] 3.4% [2.20; 7.19] 3.1% [0.68; 2.04] 3.2% [2.20; 7.19] 3.1%
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Jamiyan 2020 Random effects model (HK) CD marker type = CD163 Shabo 2008 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Sousa 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Shabo 2008 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Sousa 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS total CD68 High TAMS total CD68 High TAMS total CD68 High TAMS total CD68 High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS CD163 TS	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 0.924 0.04 2.93 2.77 3.77 1.05 1.29 1.07 1.01 2.50 2.15 1.51 1.07 1.51 1.51 1.61 3.79 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.51 1.52 1.51 1.52 1	95%-Cl         Weight           [1.00; 1.06]         4.5%           [0.49; 1.55]         3.1%           [1.03; 2.25]         3.7%           [3.64; 23.47]         2.1%           [1.94; 3.96]         3.9%           [1.07; 7.34]         2.1%           [0.96; 5.53]         2.1%           [0.96; 6.80]         1.7%           [0.47; 1.307]         1.5%           [0.67; 1.71]         3.5%           [0.67; 1.71]         3.5%           [0.77; 1.52]         3.7%           [0.78; 7.99]         1.8%           [0.77; 1.52]         3.7%           [0.67; 1.71]         3.0%           [0.77; 1.52]         3.7%           [0.83; 5.40]         2.9%           [0.99; 3.27]         3.1%           [0.83; 5.40]         1.7%           [1.17; 3.97]         3.0%           [0.99]         3.27]         3.1%           [0.83; 5.40]         1.7%           [1.14]         2.03           [0.84]         1.06]         4.5%           [0.99]         3.27]         3.1%           [0.99]         3.27]         3.1%           [0.62]         1.63
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Jaeong 2019 Jaeong 2019 Jaeong 2019 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 CD marker type = CD163 Shabo 2008 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Sousa 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Zousa 2015 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Zang 2018 Zang 2018 Zang 2018 Zang 2018 Zang 2018 Zang 2018 Zang 2018 Zang 2018 Zang 2018 Jaeong 2019 Jaeong 2019 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020	HD TAM lowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS total CD68 High TAMS total CD68 High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS CD63 TS High TAMS CD	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.924 0.04 2.924 0.04 2.924 0.04 2.924 0.04 2.924 0.04 2.924 1.56 1.50 1.50 1.50 2.151 1.02 1.07 1.52 1.02 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.52 1.09 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.09 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.09 1.07 1.09 1	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [0.08; 8.32] 0.1% [1.17; 7.34] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.70; 1.57] 3.7% [0.47; 3.30] 1.3% [0.47; 1.32] 3.7% [0.47; 3.30] 1.8% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 2.87] 2.9% [0.78; 7.99] 1.6% [1.17; 3.97] 3.0% [0.79; 2.87] 2.9% [0.36; 3.01] 1.7% [1.18; 1.38] 59.9% [1.14; 2.80] 2.9% [0.62; 1.67] 3.4% [0.62; 1.67] 3.4% [0.62; 1.67] 3.4% [0.62; 1.67] 3.4% [0.62; 1.67] 3.4% [0.62; 1.67] 3.4% [0.62; 2.44] 3.4% [0.66; 2.04] 3.2% [0.52; 5.50] 3.7% [0.52; 3.50] 2.7% [0.52; 3.50] 3.7% [0.52; 3.50] 3.
В	Study author, yr CD marker type = CD68 Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Yuan 2014 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyato 2020 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2018 Shabo 2018 Tabina 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Jeong 2019 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020	HD TAM Iowe TAM group High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 S High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD163 TS High TAMS CD163 TN High TAMS CD163 TS High TAMS CD163 TS H	Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 9.24 1.56 9.24 2.93 2.77 2.19 1.57 1.292 1.17 1.292 1.07 1.08 3.19 1.07 1.08 3.19 1.07 1.02 1.06 3.19 1.07 1.02 1.06 3.19 1.07 1.02 1.06 1.07 1.02 1.06 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 1.07 1.02 2.12 1.06 1.02 2.12 1.02 1	95%-Cl Weight [1.00; 1.06] 4.5% [0.49; 1.55] 3.1% [1.03; 2.35] 3.7% [3.64; 23.47] 2.1% [1.09; 13.37] 1.5% [0.08; 8.32] 0.1% [1.17; 7.34] 2.1% [1.94; 3.30] 3.9% [1.09; 13.07] 1.5% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.86; 5.53] 2.1% [0.76; 1.57] 3.7% [0.47; 3.30] 1.8% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.77; 1.52] 3.7% [0.78; 3.01] 1.7% [0.86; 5.40] 2.9% [0.78; 3.01] 1.7% [0.86; 5.40] 2.9% [0.78; 3.01] 1.7% [0.85; 5.40] 2.1% [0.25; 4.52] 1.2% [1.14; 1.98] 5.9% [1.14; 1.98] 5.9% [1.14; 2.00] 3.6% [0.62; 1.67] 3.4% [0.62; 1.67] 3.7% [1.22; 3.44] 4.0% [0.62; 1.67] 3.4% [0.62; 1.67] 3.1% [1.48; 8.92] 0.7% [1.03; 3.40] 3.1% [1.48; 8.92] 0.7% [1.64; 8.92] 0.7%

Fig. 3 Forest plots of HRs for high density of CD68+ TAMs compared to high density of CD163+ TAMs. A OS, B PFS

Random effects model (HK) Test for subgroup differences:  $\chi_1^2 = 2.34$ , df = 1 (p = 0.13)

1.72 [1.42; 2.08] 100.0%

0.001 0.1 1 10 1000 HD TAM lowers risk HD TAM raises risk

Study author, yr	TAM group	Hazard Ratio		HR	9	5%-CI
Triple neg = N Leek 1996	High TAMs total CD68	ļ		1.03	[1.00	1.071
Murri 2008	High TAMs total CD68	4		1.56	[0.99:	2.461
Campbell 2011	High TAMs total CD68	+		1.77	[1.13;	2.77]
Chen 2011	HighTAMs total (no CD specifie	ed) +		1.47	[1.07;	2.03]
Mukhtar 2011	High TAMs total CD68			2.40	[1.07;	5.37]
Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD68 TS			0.16	[0.07;	0.36]
Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD68 TN	<		0.05	[0.00; ]	23.29
Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012	High TAMS CD 163 TS High TAMs CD 163 TN			2.00	[1.20;	2 461
Carrio 2013	High TAMs CD68 TN			1 43	[0.04,	4 961
Zhang 2013	High TAMs total CD68			2.64	[1.47:	4.741
Yang 2015	High TAMs total CD68		-	3.20	[1.08;	9.49]
Liu 2017	High TAMs total CD163	+		1.77	[1.39;	2.26]
Liu 2017	High TAMs total CD68	+		1.03	[0.84;	1.26]
Morita 2017	High TAMs CD68 TN			2.23	[1.00;	4.96]
Norita 2017	High TAMs CD68 TS			1.39	[0.57;	3.39
Esbona 2018	High TAMs CD68 TN			1.85	[1.20,	3 231
Esbona 2018	High TAMs CD163 TS			2.54	[1.41;	4.58]
Esbona 2018	High TAMs CD163 TN			2.86	[1.80;	4.54]
Pelekanou 2018	High TAMs total CD68			1.58	[0.64;	3.90]
Pelekanou 2018	High TAMs total CD163			1.71	[0.86;	3.41]
Yang 2018	High TAMs CD68 TS			2.98	[1.38;	0.45
Yang 2018	High TAMS CD00 IN			3.55	[0.52]	7 421
Yang 2018	High TAMs CD163 TN			1.32	[0.72	2.441
Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD68 TS		-	2.51	[0.79:	8.011
Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD68 TN			2.07	[1.12;	3.81]
Jeong 2019	Other			0.51	[0.26;	1.00]
Jeong 2019	Other	++-		1.48	[0.67;	3.26]
Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD163 TS			1.94	[0.98;	3.82]
Tiainien 2020	High TAME total CD163	L.		1.85	[1.02;	2 571
Tiainien 2020	High TAMs total CD68	-+		0.81	[0.49;	1.33]
Random effects model (HK	.)	•		1.57	[1.27;	1.93]
Triple neg = Y Adams 2018	High TAMs total CD163			3 20	[1 68-	6 1 1 1
Pelekanou 2018	High TAMs total CD68			→ 13.44 I	0.60: 3	01.411
Pelekanou 2018	High TAMs total CD163			0.45	[0.08;	2.39]
Zhang 2018	High TAMs total CD163	-		4.15	[2.74;	6.29]
Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD68 TS	+++	-	2.62	[0.78;	8.76]
Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD68 TN			0.94	[0.30;	2.91]
Jamiyan 2020 Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD163 TS High TAMs CD163 TN		<u> </u>	4 74	[1.37; 1	82.20J 21.62I
Random effects model (HK	()			2.81	[1.35;	5.84]
, oo, ior aabyroap unrerenites.	χ <sub>1</sub> = 5.10, di = 1 (μ = 6.67) Η	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T.	10 AM rais	100 es risk		
Study author, yr	там group	0.01 0.1 0.512 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais <b>HR</b>	100 æs risk 95%-	Cl Wei	ght
Study author, yr	TAM group	0.01 0.1 0.512 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR	100 es risk 95%-	Cl Wei	ight
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996	High TAMs total CD68	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0	CI Wei	ght .8%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsu 2005	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99: 3.2	CI Wei	ght .8% .8% .7%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3	CI Wei 06] 3. 55] 2. 27] 2. 35] 3.	ght .8% .8% .7% .2%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsul 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [3.64; 23.4	CI Wei 06] 3. 55] 2. 27] 2. 35] 3. 47] 1.	ght .8% .8% .7% .2% .9%
Study author, yr Triple nag = N Leek 1996 Tsutsul 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD163 High TAMs total CD163 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24 0.04	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3,4 [3.64; 23.4 [0.00; 8.3]	CI Wei 06] 3. 55] 2. 27] 2. 35] 3. 47] 1. 32] 0.	8% 8% 7% 2% 9% 1%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD63 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD63 TS	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers nisk HD T, Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.12	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [3.64; 23.4 [0.00; 8.3 [0.83; 5.4	CI Wei 06] 3. 55] 2. 27] 2. 35] 3. 47] 1. 32] 0. 40] 1.	8% 8% 7% 2% 9% 1%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsu 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD63 TS High TAMs CD63 TS	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.12 1.06	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [3.64; 23.4 [0.00; 8.3; 5.4 [0.25; 4.5]	CI Wei 06] 3. 05] 2. 27] 2. 35] 3. 47] 1. 32] 0. 40] 1. 52] 1.	8% 8% 7% 2% 9% 1% 9%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsu 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Mukhtar 2012	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TN Other Unter Tames CD68 TN	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.12 1.06 1.70 2.93	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [3.64; 23.4 [0.00; 8.3 [0.83; 5.4, 5 [1.02; 2.8 [1.02; 2.8	CI Wei 06] 3. 05] 2. 05] 3. 17] 1. 32] 0. 10] 1. 32] 1. 33] 2. 44] 1	ght 8% 8% 7% 2% 9% 1% 9% 1% 9%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Gawak 2015	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD63 TS High TAMs CD163 TS	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.12 1.06 1.70 2.93 3.77	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [3.64; 23.4 [0.03; 8.3 [0.83; 5.4 [0.25; 4.4] [0.25; 4.5 [1.02; 2.8 [1.17; 7.3 [1.09; 13.0	CI Wei 06] 3. 55] 2. 27] 2. 35] 3. 47] 1. 32] 0. 40] 1. 32] 1. 33] 2. 34] 1. 34] 1. 77] 4. 34] 3. 34] 3. 34] 3. 34] 3. 35] 3. 36] 3. 36] 3. 36] 3. 37] 3. 38] 3. 38] 3. 38] 3. 39] 3. 39] 3. 30] 3.	ght 8% 8% 7% 2% 9% 1% 9% 1% 9% 4%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tautsui 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Mukhar 2012 Gambell 2013 Gwak 2015	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS Other High TAMs CD163 TS High TAMs CD163 TS High TAMs CD163 TS High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TS	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.12 1.06 1.70 2.93 3.77 2.19	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [0.03; 5.4 [0.00; 8.3 [0.03; 5.4 [0.00; 8.5 [1.02; 2.6 [1.17; 7.3 [1.09; 13.0 [0.86; 5.5]	CI Wei 06] 3. 55] 2. 27] 2. 35] 3. 47] 1. 32] 0. 40] 1. 52] 1. 34] 1. 53] 1. 53] 1.	ght 8% 8% 7% 2% 9% 1% 9% 1% 9% 9% 4% 9%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsu 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TN Other High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.12 1.06 1.70 2.93 3.77 2.19 2.92	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [0.83; 5.4 [0.02; 4.5 [1.02; 2.6 [1.02; 7.3 [1.09; 13.0 [0.86; 5.5 [0.96; 8.5	CI Wei 06] 3. 05] 2. 27] 2. 35] 3. 47] 1. 32] 0. 40] 1. 33] 2. 44] 1. 07] 1. 33] 2. 44] 1. 07] 1. 33] 2. 44] 1. 07] 1. 33] 1. 34] 1. 34] 1. 35] 2. 35] 2. 36] 3. 36] 3. 37] 3. 38] 3. 38] 3. 38] 3. 38] 3. 38] 3. 38] 3. 38] 3. 39] 3. 39] 3. 39] 3. 39] 3. 39] 3. 39] 3. 39] 3. 30] 3.	8% 8% 8% 7% 2% 9% 1% 9% 4% 9% 6%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsu 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Gampbell 2013 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs cD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD63 TS High TAMs CD63 TN Other High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.12 1.06 1.70 2.93 3.77 2.19 2.92 1.79	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [3.64; 23.4 [0.05; 4.4] [0.25; 4.4] [0.25; 4.5 [1.02; 2.8 [1.17; 7.3 [1.09; 13.0 [0.86; 5.5 [0.96; 8.5 [0.96; 8.5]	CI Wei 06] 3. 55] 2. 27] 2. 35] 3. 47] 1. 32] 0. 40] 1. 33] 2. 34] 1. 33] 2. 34] 1. 33] 2. 34] 3. 36] 3. 37] 3. 37] 3. 38] 3. 38] 3. 39] 3. 30] 3.	8% 8% 8% 2% 9% 1% 9% 6% 6% 1%
Study author, yr Triple nag = N Leek 1996 Trutsul 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Mukhar 2012 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shuita 2015 Shuita 2016	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TN Other High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM raiss HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.12 1.66 1.70 2.93 3.77 2.19 2.92 1.79 1.17	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [0.63; 5.4 [0.00; 8.3 [1.02; 2.6 [1.02; 2.6 [1.02; 2.6 [0.96; 8.6 [1.02; 6.8 [0.86; 5.6 [0.86; 8.6 [0.86; 8.6 [0.41; 3.3	CI Wei 56] 3. 55] 2. 27] 2. 35] 3. 47] 1. 32] 0. 40] 1. 52] 1. 33] 2. 34] 1. 53] 1. 30] 1.	8% 8% 2% 9% 1% 9% 6% 6% 1% 7%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Sousa 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 Other High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.12 1.06 0.92 1.79 2.92 2.92 1.79 1.17 0.86 3.19	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [3.64; 23.4 [0.00; 8.3 [0.00; 8.3 [1.02; 2.6 [1.17; 7.3 [1.09; 13.0 [0.86; 5.5 [1.14; 2.6 [0.86; 8.5 [1.14; 2.6 [0.41; 3.3 [0.31; 2.4	CI Wei 56] 3. 55] 2. 77] 2. 55] 3. 56] 3. 57] 2. 56] 3. 57] 1. 52] 1. 52] 1. 53] 1. 54] 1. 55] 1. 56] 1.	ght 8% 8% 7% 9% 1% 9% 1% 9% 6% 1% 7% 5%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsu 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Mukhar 2012 Gwab 2015 Gwab 2015 Gwab 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Liu 2017	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD63 TS High TAMs CD63 TN Other High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 Other High TAMs total CD68	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.12 1.06 0.04 2.12 1.02 3.77 2.19 2.93 3.77 2.19 2.92 3.77 1.79 1.17 0.86 3.19 1.03	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.98; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [0.33; 5.4 [0.00; 8.3; 5.4 [0.00; 8.3; 5.4 [1.02; 7.4] [1.09; 13.0; 13.0 [0.86; 5.5 [0.41; 3.3 [0.30; 2.4 [1.33; 4.3] [0.30; 2.4 [1.34; 4.3] [1.34; 4.3]	CI Wei 55] 2. 55] 2. 55] 3. 55] 3. 57] 1. 52] 1. 52] 1. 53] 1. 54] 1. 54] 1. 55] 1.	8% 8% 7% 2% 9% 1% 9% 9% 9% 1% 9% 1% 5% 2%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsu 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Sousa 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 Other High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.12 2.92 1.79 2.92 1.79 2.92 1.79 2.92 1.79 2.92 1.79 2.11 7.03 0.86 3.19 1.57 0.86 3.19 1.57 0.87 1.57 1.57 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56 1.56	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [3.64; 23.4 [0.25; 4.5 [1.02; 2.6 [1.17; 7.3 [1.09; 13.0 [0.85; 5.5 [0.86; 8.5 [1.14; 2.6 [0.86; 5.5 [0.86; 8.5 [1.14; 2.6 [0.45; 3.4	Cl Wei 52 2. 53 2. 54 3. 57 1. 52 3. 53 3. 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 5	8% 8% 7% 2% 9% 1% 9% 4% 9% 6% 1% 7% 5% 2%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsu 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbel 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Gampbel 2013 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24 2.12 1.06 0.04 2.12 1.07 2.19 3.77 2.19 1.79 1.179 1.07 0.8 3.19 1.07 1.07 1.08 3.19 1.03 1.29 1.07	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [3.64; 23.4, [0.05; 4.5 [1.02; 2.8 [1.02; 2.8 [1.17; 7.3 [0.83; 54, [1.17; 7.3 [0.83; 54, [1.17; 7.3] [0.86; 5.5 [0.96; 8.5 [1.14; 2.8 [0.41; 3.3] [0.31; 2.4] [2.34; 4.3] [0.41; 3.3] [0.41; 3.3] [0.41; 3.3] [0.41; 3.3] [0.41; 3.3] [0.41; 3.4] [0.44; 2.8] [0.44; 2.8]	Cl Wei 56] 3. 55] 2. 55] 2. 55] 2. 55] 2. 55] 2. 52] 3. 17] 1. 52] 1. 12] 1. 13] 1. 13] 1. 14] 3. 30] 1. 14] 3. 33] 1. 13] 13] 14] 3. 15] 3. 15] 4. 16]	8% 8% 2% 9% 1% 9% 1% 9% 6% 1% 9% 6% 1% 7% 5% 8%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tautsui 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Mukhar 2012 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD763 TS High TAMs CD763 TS High TAMs CD763 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 Other High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM raiss HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 0.04 0.04 0.2,93 3.77 2.19 2.92 2.92 1.79 1.77 0.86 3.19 1.07 5.35 2.29 1.07 5.35 2.29	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [3.64; 23.4 [0.00; 8.3 [0.00; 8.3 [0.00; 8.3 [0.00; 8.3 [1.02; 2.6 [1.02; 2.6 [1.02; 2.6 [1.14; 2.6 [0.40; 3.4 [0.30; 2.4] [0.30; 2.4 [0.30; 2.4] [0.30; 2.4 [0.30; 2.4] [0.30; 2.4 [0.30; 2.4] [0.30; 2.4 [0.30; 2.4] [0.30; 2.4 [0.30; 2.4] [0.30; 2.4 [0.30; 2.4] [0.30; 2.4] [0.30; 2.4] [0.30; 2.4 [0.30; 2.4] [0.30; 2.4] [0.3] [0.	Cl Wei 55 2. 57 2. 58 3. 59 2. 50 3. 50 2. 50 2. 50 3. 50 2. 50 3. 50 5. 50 5. 5	8% 8% 7% 9% 9% 9% 6% 1% 9% 6% 1% 7% 5% 88% 5%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tautsul 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High T	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.12 1.06 2.92 1.79 1.77 0.86 3.19 2.92 1.79 1.17 0.86 3.19 2.92 1.79 1.07 0.87 1.05 1.07 0.87 1.17 0.86 1.10 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.50 0.92 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.93 1.93 1.93 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [0.33; 5.4 [0.00; 8.3; 5.4 [0.00; 8.3; 5.4 [0.02; 2.6 [1.14; 2.8 [0.05; 4.5 [0.96; 8.5; [0.96; 8.5; [0.96; 8.5; [0.96; 3.2 [0.96; 8.5] [0.96; 8.5] [0.96; 8.5] [0.96; 8.5] [0.96; 8.5] [0.96; 7, 17]	Cl Wei 06] 3. 27] 2. 27] 2. 25] 3. 25] 3. 27] 2. 27] 1. 27] 1.	ght 8%% 7%% 9%% 9%% 9%% 4%% 9%% 1%% 9%% 4%% 9%% 1%% 9%% 1%% 7%% 5%% 8%% 5%% 9%%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsu 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Mukhar 2012 Gwab 2015 Gwab 2015 Gwab 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TN Other High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMS High TAMS H	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 9.24 0.04 2.12 1.06 2.93 3.77 2.92 1.79 2.92 1.79 0.86 3.19 1.05 1.29 1.07 5.35 1.07 1.01	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [0.83; 5.4 [0.00; 8.3 [1.02; 2.4, 5 [1.02; 2.4, 5 [1.02; 2.4, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	CI         Wei           >>6]         3.           >>55]         2.           >>77]         2.           >>53]         3.           >>77]         1.           >>22]         1.           >>23]         1.           >>24]         1.           >>77]         3.           >>100]         1.           >>30]         1.           >>30]         1.           >>30]         1.           >>100]         3.           >>100]         1.           >>122]         1.           >>133]         1.           >>17]         1.           >>17]         1.           >>17]         1.           >>17]         1.           >>17]         1.           >>17]         1.           >>17]         1.           >>17]         1.           >>17]         3.           >>17]         3.           >>17]         3.           >>17]         3.           >>17]         3.           >>17]         3.           >17]         3. <td>8% 8% 72% 9% 19% 6% 6% 6% 7% 6% 6% 7% 6% 8% 6% 0.0%</td>	8% 8% 72% 9% 19% 6% 6% 6% 7% 6% 6% 7% 6% 8% 6% 0.0%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2017 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Eabona 2018 Eabona 2018 Eabona 2018	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 Other High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.56 0.924 0.04 2.12 2.92 1.06 1.70 2.93 1.77 2.19 1.07 0.3,77 2.19 1.07 0.3,77 2.19 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.07 1.60 1.79 2.92 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.29 1.79 1.79 1.29 1.79 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.2	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [0.33; 5.4 [0.00; 8.3 [1.02; 2.4 [1.02; 2.4 [1.02; 2.4 [1.02; 2.4 [0.36; 5.5 [0.96; 8.5 [0.96; 8.5 [0.49; 3.4 [0.30; 2.4 [0.30; 2.4 [0.49; 3.4 [0.40; 2.4 [1.69; 16.5 [0.67; 1.7 [0.67; 1.5 [0.67; 1.5 [0.67; 1.7 [0.67; 1.5 [0.67; 1.7 [0.67; 1.5 [0.67; 1.7 [0.67; 1.5 [0.67; 1.7 [0.67; 1.5 [0.67; 1.7 [0.67; 1.5 [0.67; 1.7 [0.67; 1.5 [0.67; 1.5]	CI Wei 06] 3. 55] 2. 27] 3. 3. 27] 3. 3. 27] 3. 3. 27] 3. 3. 27] 3. 3. 27] 3. 3. 27] 3. 3. 27] 3. 3. 27] 3. 3. 27] 3. 3. 3. 27] 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.	ght 8%% 7%% 9.1%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.1%%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsu 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Gambell 2013 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Sabona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM raiss HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 0.87 1.80 0.87 1.92 2.92 1.79 2.92 1.79 2.92 1.77 0.86 3.19 1.07 5.35 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.02 1.07 2.23	100 es risk 95%- [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.5 [0.99; 3.2 [1.03; 2.3 [3.64; 234, [0.25; 4.5 [1.102; 2.6 [1.102; 2.6 [1.102; 2.6 [1.102; 2.6 [1.14; 2.6 [0.36; 3.4 [1.14; 2.6 [0.36; 3.4 [1.14; 3.3 [0.30; 3.4], 4.3 [0.30; 3.4], 4.3 [0.30; 1.6 [0.30; 2.4], 4.3 [0.30; 1.6 [0.30; 1.6 [0.30; 1.6 [0.30; 1.6 [0.30; 1.6 [0.30; 1.6 [0.67; 1.7], 1.5 [0.62; 1.6 [0.62; 1.6 [0.62; 1.6 [0.62; 1.6]], 1.27; 3.3	CI Wei 36] 3. 35] 2. 27] 2. 27] 2. 37] 1. 32] 0. 32] 1. 32] 1. 32] 1. 33] 1. 34] 1. 35] 1.	ght 8%% 2.9% 2.9% 2.9% 2.9% 2.9% 2.9% 2.9% 2.
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsu 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Sebona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 Other High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM raiss HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 0.924 0.04 2.12 1.06 1.70 2.19 2.92 2.92 2.92 1.79 0.86 3.19 1.05 5.35 1.07 1.01 1.29 1.07 1.01 0.86 3.19 1.02 0.87 1.29 1.05 0.87 1.29 1.19 0.86 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29 1.29	100 es risk 95%- (1.00, 11, (1.094, 3, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	Cl Wei 55] 2. 3 55] 2. 3 55] 3. 3 57] 2. 3 53] 3. 1 53] 1. 1 53] 1. 1 53] 1. 1 54] 1. 1 54] 1. 1 54] 1. 1 55] 1. 1 56] 1. 1 57] 3. 1 57] 37] 3. 1 57]	ght 88% 7%% 99% 99% 49% 6% 6% 7%% 85% 85% 85% 85% 85% 85% 85% 88% 1%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tautsui 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbel 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Liu 2018 Liu 2017 Liu 2018 Liu 201	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM raiss HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 9.24 2.12 1.06 0.94 2.12 1.06 2.93 3.77 2.19 2.92 1.79 1.05 1.29 1.07 1.80 1.07 1.80 1.92 1.92 1.07 1.01 1.05 1.29 1.92 1.92 1.07 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.92	100 95%- 1(1.00; 1.0 10.48; 1.2 10.98; 3.2 10.98; 3.2 10.99;	CI Wei 3 3 5 5 2 2 5 3 2 5 2 2 5 2 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	ght 8%% 7%% 99% 9.1%% 9.0%% 9.4%% 9.6%% 1.1%% 7.5%% 8.8%% 0.2%% 8.8%% 0.2%% 8.8%% 0.2%% 8.8%% 0.2%% 8.8%% 0.2%%% 0.2%% 0.2%% 0.2%% 0.2%%% 0.2%% 0.2%% 0.2%%% 0.2%%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsu 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.70 2.93 1.77 2.19 1.77 1.90 1.05 1.29 1.07 1.05 1.29 1.07 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.00 1.06 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.00 1.05 1.00 1	100 es risk 95%- (1.00, 11, 0. (0.48, 12, 13, 10, 19, 13, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	Cl Wei 6] 3. 6] 3. 6] 2. 6] 3. 6] 3. 6] 3. 6] 3. 6] 3. 6] 3. 6] 3. 7] 2. 7] 3. 7] 3. 7	ght 88% 88% 99% 49% 49% 49% 49% 49% 49% 49% 49% 49
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Yang Yang Yang Yang Yang Yang Yang Yang	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais I.03 0.87 1.03 0.87 1.03 0.87 1.06 0.04 2.12 1.06 1.70 2.92 1.07 1.07 1.79 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 0.86 3.19 1.02 1.09 0.86 3.19 1.02 1.09 0.86 3.19 1.02 1.09 0.86 3.19 1.02 1.09 0.86 3.19 1.02 1.09 1.50 2.53 1.50 2.55 1.50 1.50 2.55 1.50 1.50 2.55 1.50 1.50 2.55 1.50 1.50 2.55 1.50 1.50 2.55 1.50 1.50 2.55 1.50 1.50 1.50 2.55 1.50	100 es risk [1.00, 1.0 [0.49, 14] (0.49, 14] (0.49, 14] (0.49, 14] (0.49, 14] (0.49, 14] (0.49, 14] (0.49, 14] (0.44, 13] (0.44, 13]	CI Wei 56] 3. 55] 2. 277] 2. 25] 2. 25] 2. 25] 2. 277] 1. 27] 2. 27] 3. 27]	ght 88% 7.29% 1.9.1% 9.6% 1.0% 5.20% 8.5% 8.5% 8.5% 8.1% 6.5% 8.5% 8.1% 6.5%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsul 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Jaong 2019 Jaong 2019 Jaong 2019 Jaong 2019	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais I.03 0.87 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.50 0.924 0.04 0.924 0.04 0.24 0.21 1.06 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 0.87 1.07 0.87 1.07 0.87 1.07 0.80 3.17 0.80 3.17 0.80 3.17 0.80 3.17 0.80 3.17 0.80 3.17 0.80 3.17 0.80 3.17 0.80 3.17 0.80 3.17 0.80 3.17 0.80 3.19 1.05 1.05 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.0	100 95% 11.00; 1.0 10.49; 1.2 10.99; 3.3 3.644 23.4 10.09; 3.3 3.644 23.4 10.09; 3.3 3.644 23.4 10.09; 3.3 5.644 23.4 10.09; 3.3 5.644 23.4 10.09; 3.3 5.644 23.4 10.09; 3.3 5.644 23.4 10.09; 3.644 23.4 1	CI Wei 3. 5. 2. 5. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4	ght 8%% 7.2%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 6.1%% 7.5%% 8.8%% 0.2%% 8.8%% 0.2%% 8.8%% 0.2%% 8.8%% 0.2%% 8.8%% 7.7%% 5.5%% 7.5%%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Gambell 2013 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Sang 2018 Yang 2018 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.52 0.87 1.80 1.52 0.87 1.80 1.52 0.87 1.80 1.52 0.87 1.80 1.52 0.87 1.80 1.52 0.87 1.80 1.52 0.87 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.29 1.79 1.29 1.79 1.29 1.79 1.29 1.79 1.29 1.79 1.29 1.79 1.29 1.29 1.79 1.29 1.29 1.79 1.29 1.07 5.25 0.00 3.98 1.50 2.51 0.49 0.50 0	100 es risk [1.00, 1.0 [0.48, 12, 14] [0.09, 32] [1.03, 22] [3.64, 23.4 [0.00, 83] [3.64, 23.4 [0.08, 5.4 [0.25, 14] [0.25, 14] [0.2	CI Wei 36] 3. 55] 2. 57] 2. 57] 2. 57] 3. 57] 3.	ght 8%% 7.2%% 1.9%% 4.9%% 4.96%% 5.2%% 8.8%% 5.2%% 8.8%% 5.2%% 8.8%% 5.7%% 5.2%% 8.8%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%%% 5.7%%5.7%% 5.7%%5
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tautsui 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbel 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Yang 2018 Jaong 2019 Jaong 2019 Jaong 2019 Jaong 2019	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 0.87 1.92 0.924 0.924 0.924 0.924 0.924 0.924 0.92 0.92 1.97 0.87 1.97 0.87 1.97 0.87 1.97 0.87 1.97 0.87 1.97 0.87 1.97 0.87 1.97 0.87 1.97 0.87 1.97 0.87 1.97 0.87 1.97 0.87 1.97 0.80 0.87 1.97 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.0	100 es risk [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.2] (1.03; 2.2] (1.03; 2.2] (1.03; 2.2] (1.03; 2.2] (1.03; 3.4] (1.03; 3.64; 2.34) (1.03; 3.64; 2.34) (1.03; 3.64; 2.34) (1.04; 3.2] (1.04; 1.2] (1.04; 1.3) (1.06; 1.6] (1.04; 1.2] (1.06; 1.6] (1.06; 1.6] (1.12; 1.6	CI Wei 3. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5	ght 8%% 72%% 9.1%% 9.4%% 9.4%% 6.1%% 7.5%% 8.8%% 0.0%% 8.1%% 7.5%% 8.8%% 0.5%% 8.8%% 7.5%% 8.4%%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsu 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Mukhar 2012 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2018 Mathematika	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD63 TS High TAMS CD63 TS	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 0.87 1.80 0.87 1.80 0.924 0.04 2.93 3.77 2.92 1.79 1.70 2.93 3.77 1.80 3.97 1.29 1.77 1.80 3.97 1.29 1.77 1.29 1.77 1.29 1.07 0.37 1.29 1.07 0.377 1.29 1.07 0.55 5.107 1.01 1.29 1.07 0.377 1.29 1.07 0.535 1.07 1.02 1.05 0.924 1.07 0.292 1.79 1.07 0.535 1.07 1.02 1.02 1.07 0.535 1.01 1.02 1.02 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.07 1.05 1.07 1.07 1.05 1.07 1	100 es risk 95%- 11.00; 1:0. 10.49; 1:4 969; 3:2 10.99; 3:2 3:64; 2:3 10.99; 3:2 3:64; 2:3 10.93; 3:5 10.93; 3:5 10.93; 3:5 10.93; 3:5 10.93; 3:5 10.93; 3:5 10.93; 3:5 10.93; 3:5 10.94; 3:3 10.94; 3:3 10.94; 3:4 10.94; 3	CI Wei 6] 3 55] 2 27] 2 53 35] 2 27] 2 53 37] 1 10 10 11 13 12 13 12 13 12 13 13 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ght 8%% 7%% 99% 4%% 77% 88% 52% 88% 55% 68% 88% 55% 68% 55% 68% 55% 55% 88% 55% 55% 55% 55% 55% 55% 5
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsul 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Liu 2017 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2018 Eabona 2018 Eabona 2018 Eabona 2018 Jaong 2019 Ja	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 Other High TAMs total CD68 Other High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 Other High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 0.87 1.80 0.87 1.90 2.92 1.79 1.77 2.19 2.92 1.79 1.77 1.80 3.77 2.92 1.79 1.77 1.80 3.77 1.90 2.92 1.79 1.05 3.77 1.90 2.92 1.79 1.05 3.77 1.90 2.92 1.79 1.07 1.07 3.77 2.92 1.79 1.07 1.07 3.77 1.07 1.00 3.97 1.07	100 es risk 95%- 11.00; 1: 0. 10.49; 1: 2. 10.99; 3: 3. 364: 23.4 10.09; 3: 3. 10.25; 4.2 10.25; 4.2 10.25; 4.2 10.25; 4.2 10.45; 3: 2 10.45; 4.2 10.45; 4.2 10.	CI Wei 6] 3. 55] 2. 77] 3. 75] 2. 77] 1. 70] 1. 70] 1. 71] 2. 72] 2. 72] 2. 72] 2. 72] 2. 73] 2. 74] 2. 75] 2.	ght 8%% 7%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.9%% 9.0%%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsul 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2013 Medrek 2013 Medrek 2015 Shiota 2016 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Medrek 2018 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Jeong 2019 Yuan 2019 Medrek 2019 Medre	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 2.19 1.66 1.70 2.93 3.77 2.19 2.92 1.77 0.86 3.377 1.80 0.04 2.92 1.77 0.86 3.377 1.80 0.04 2.92 1.77 0.86 0.129 1.29 1.07 0.86 1.29 1.07 0.86 1.29 1.07 0.86 1.29 1.07 0.86 1.29 1.07 0.86 1.29 1.07 0.86 1.29 1.07 0.86 1.29 1.07 0.86 1.29 1.07 0.86 1.29 1.07 0.86 1.29 1.07 0.86 1.29 1.07 0.86 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 0.86 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.17 0.86 0.92 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.07 1.29 1.17 1.07 1.29 1.17 1.07 1.16 1.29 1.17 1.16 1.29 1.17 1.16 1.29 1.17 1.16 1.29 1.17 1.16 1.29 1.17 1.16 1.29 1.17 1.16 1.29 1.17 1.16 1.29 1.17 1.16 1.29 1.17 1.16 1.29 1.17 1.16 1.29 1.17 1.16 1.29 1.17 1.16 1.29 1.16 1.50 1.51 1.51 1.55 1.57 1	100 es risk 95%- 11.00; 1:0 10.49; 1:2 10.99; 3:3 3:64:234 10.09; 3:3 3:64:234 10.09; 3:3 3:64:234 10.09; 3:3 3:64:234 10.09; 3:3 3:64:234 10.09; 3:3 10.09; 3:4 10.09; 3:4 10.19; 3:	CI Wei 56] 3. 55] 2. 57] 2.	ght 88%% 29%% 19%% 19%% 19%% 19%% 19%% 19%% 19
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsul 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Campbell 2013 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Gwak 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2017 Liu 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Eabona 2018 Eabona 2018 Eabona 2018 Eabona 2018 Eabona 2018 Jaong 2019 Jaong 2	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 HR rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 1.06 1.293 3.77 2.92 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.77 1.55 1.07 1.07 0.92 1.79 1.77 1.50 1.92 1.79 1.77 1.50 1.92 1.79 1.77 1.50 1.92 1.79 1.77 1.50 1.92 1.79 1.77 1.79 1.77 1.79 1.77 1	100 95%- (1.00, 1.0 (0.49, 1.4 (0.49, 1.4 (0.49, 1.4 (0.49, 1.4 (0.49, 1.4 (0.49, 1.4 (0.49, 1.4 (0.49, 1.4 (0.49, 1.4 (0.49, 1.4 (0.41, 3.3 (0.30, 2.4 (0.41, 3.3 (0.41, 3.3 (0.49, 1.4 (0.49, 1.4 (0.41, 3.3 (0.49, 1.4 (0.49, 1.4 (0.4), 1.4 (0.4), 1.4 (0.4), 1.4 (0.4), 1.4 (0.4), 1.4 (0.4), 1.4 (0.4), 1.4 (0.4),	CI Wei 56] 3. 55] 2. 55] 3. 55] 2. 55] 3. 55] 2. 55] 3. 55] 2. 51] 3. 52] 1. 52] 1.	ght 88% 7%% 99%% 99%% 90%% 85%% 90%% 85%% 90%% 90%% 90%% 90%% 90%% 90%% 90%% 9
Study author, yr           Triple neg = N           Leek 1996           Tsutsui 2005           Shabb 2008           Campbell 2011           Medrek 2012           Medrek 2012           Medrek 2012           Medrek 2012           Medrek 2012           Medrek 2012           Gwak 2015           Gwak 2015           Gwak 2015           Sousa 2015           Shiota 2016           Liu 2017           Liu 2017           Myasato 2018           Esbona 2018           Esbona 2018           Mang 2018           Jeong 2019	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 HR 1.03 0.87 1.56 9.24 2.92 1.79 2.92 1.79 1.06 3.19 2.92 1.79 1.07 1.80 0.44 2.12 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 2.93 1.79 1.29 1.03 3.19 1.29 1.07 1.17 1.29 1.79 1.17 1.17 1.16 1.29 1.51 1.51 1.55 1.57	100 95%- 100, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	CI Wei 56] 3. 55] 2. 57] 2.	ght 88% 88% 99% 99% 99% 99% 99% 99% 99% 99%
Study author, yr Triple neg = N Leek 1996 Tsutsui 2005 Shabo 2008 Campbell 2011 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Medrek 2012 Gawak 2015 Gawak 2015 Gawak 2015 Gawak 2015 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2016 Shiota 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Miyasato 2017 Sebona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Esbona 2018 Jeong 2019 Jeong 20	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 Cother High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 TN High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T.	10 HR rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.00 1.07 1.	100 es risk [1.00, 1.0 (0.49, 1.2 (0.99, 3.2 (1.03), 2.2 (0.83, 5.4 (0.06), 3.3 (0.25, 4.4 (0.06), 3.3 (0.25, 4.4 (0.06), 3.3 (0.25, 4.4 (0.06), 3.3 (0.25, 4.4 (0.06), 3.3 (0.25, 4.4 (0.06), 3.4 (0.25, 4.4 (0.06), 3.4 (0.25, 4.4 (0.06), 3.4 (0.06), 4.4 (0.06), 4.4 (0.07), 1.1 (0.06), 4.4 (0.07), 1.1 (0.07), 1.1 (0.07	CI Wei 06] 3. 05] 2. 05] 2.	ght 88%% 88%% 88%% 998% 998% 88%% 998% 998%
Study author, yr           Triple neg = N           Leek 1996           Tsutsu 2005           Shabo 2008           Campbell 2011           Medrek 2012           Gawak 2015           Susa 2015           Shiota 2016           Shiota 2016           Esbona 2018           Esbona 2018           Esbona 2018           Sanga 2018           Jeong 2019           Jeong 2019 <td>High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS</td> <td>0.01 0.1 0.51 2 DTAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio</td> <td>10 HR 1.03 0.87 1.00 0.87 1.80 0.924 0.04 0.927 1.077 1.071 1.072 1.077 1.072 1.075 1.072 1.075 1</td> <td>100 99%- 100, 10 (0.48; 14) 10,049; 14)</td> <td>CI Wei 56] 3. 55] 2. 57] 2.</td> <td>ght 88% 88% 88% 99,4% 96,1% 96</td>	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD68 TS	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 DTAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 HR 1.03 0.87 1.00 0.87 1.80 0.924 0.04 0.927 1.077 1.071 1.072 1.077 1.072 1.075 1.072 1.075 1	100 99%- 100, 10 (0.48; 14) 10,049; 14)	CI Wei 56] 3. 55] 2. 57] 2.	ght 88% 88% 88% 99,4% 96,1% 96
Study author, yr           Triple neg = N           Leek 1996           Tsutsui 2005           Shabo 2008           Campbell 2011           Medrek 2012           Gawak 2015           Shiota 2016           Shiota 2017           Miyasato 2017           Miyasato 2017           Stago 2018           Jeong 2018           Jeong 2019           Jeong	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 Chter High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS CD70 TS High TAMS	0.01 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 HR 1.03 0.87 1.00 1.50 0.42 2.19 2.93 3.77 1.07	100 es risk [1.00, 1.0 (0.48, 12, 14, 10, 10, 12, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	CI Wei 16] 3 2 15[7] 2 2 15[7]	ght 88% 88% 88% 88% 88% 88% 88% 88% 88% 88%
Study author, yr           Triple neg = N           Leek 1996           Tsutsu 2005           Shabo 2008           Campbell 2011           Medrek 2012           Medrek 2016           Shiota 2016           Eabona 2018           Eabona 2018           Yang 2018           Jeong 2019           Jamiyan 20	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 Other High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMS	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 10 10 1.03 0.87 1.80 0.156 0.924 0.04 0.14 0.14 0.14 0.14 0.15 1.70 0.293 1.77 0.80 0.77 1.99 1.07 1.07 1.09 1.07 1.02 2.77 3.83 2.277 3.82 2.377 3.82 2.377 3.82 3.92 3.	100 es risk [1.00; 1.0 [0.49; 1.4] (1.09; 3.2 [1.09; 3.2 [3.64; 2.3] (1.09; 3.2 [3.64; 2.3] (1.09; 3.2 [3.64; 2.3] (1.03; 3.5 (1.02; 2.2 [1.07; 7.2 [0.96; 6.6 (1.14; 2.2 [0.96; 6.6 (1.14; 2.2 [1.07; 7.1] (1.09; 1.3 (1.09; 6.6 (1.14; 2.2) (1.09; 6.6 (1.14; 2.2) (1.17; 7.3) (1.09; 6.6 (1.14; 2.2) (1.17; 7.3) (1.05; 7.1] (1.17; 7.3) (1.17; 7.3) (1.12; 7.2) (1.12; 7.3) (1.13; 7.3) (1.13; 7.3) (1.13; 7.3) (1.13; 7.3) (1.13; 7.3) (1.13; 7.3) (1.13; 7.3) (1.14; 8.2) (1.14; 8.2) (1.1	CI         Wei           D6]         3.           55]         2.2           57]         2.5           58]         3.3           59]         2.3           51]         3.3           51]         3.1           52]         51]           53]         2.1           53]         2.1           53]         2.1           53]         2.1           53]         3.1           53]         2.1           53]         3.1           54]         3.3           57]         3.3           57]         3.3           57]         3.2           53]         3.1           54]         3.3           57]         3.2           57]         3.2           58]         3.3           59]         1.2           59]         1.3           50]         1.3           50]         1.3	ght 8%672%69%68%85%6%8%%6%6%6% 99%66%6%85%6%6%%6%6%6%6%6%6%6%6%6% 28%66%6%6%6%6%6%6%6%6%6%6%6%6%6%6%6%6%6%
Study author, yr           Triple neg = N           Leek 1996           Tsutsui 2005           Shabo 2008           Campbell 2011           Wedrek 2012           Wedrek 2012           Wedrek 2012           Wedrek 2012           Wedrek 2012           Wedrek 2012           Statsui 2005           Sinaba 2012           Gwak 2015           Sowak 2015           Shota 2016           Shota 2016           Shota 2017           Wiyasato 2017           Wiyasato 2017           Sabona 2018           Jeong 2019           Jeong 2019           Jeong 2019           Jeong 2019           Jeong 2019           Jamiyan 2020           Jamiyan 2020           Jamiyan 2020           Jamiyan 2020           Jamiyan 2020           Jamiyan 2020 <td< td=""><td>High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High T</td><td>0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio</td><td>10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.50 0.924 0.9</td><td>100 es risk 99%- 10.049; 12, 10.049; 12, 10.09; 32, 10.03; 32, 10.03; 32, 10.03; 32, 10.03; 34, 10.02; 34, 10.04; 32, 10.04; 32, 10.05; 14, 10.04; 32, 10.05; 14, 10.04; 32, 10.05; 14, 10.05; 14</td><td>CI Wei           06]         3.           55]         2.           57]         2.           58]         3.           77]         2.           10]         1.           13]         2.           13]         1.           13]         1.           13]         1.           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           14]         1.3           13]         1.1           14]         1.3           11]         2.2           13]         1.1           11]         2.2           13]         1.1           14]         3.3           17]         1.3           17]         2.2           13]         3.1           14]         3.3           15]         1.3           16]         3.3     <td>ght 8%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%%</td></td></td<>	High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High TAMs total CD68 High TAMs total CD68 TS High TAMs CD68 TS High T	0.01 0.1 0.51 2 D TAM lowers risk HD T. Hazard Ratio	10 AM rais HR 1.03 0.87 1.80 1.50 0.924 0.9	100 es risk 99%- 10.049; 12, 10.049; 12, 10.09; 32, 10.03; 32, 10.03; 32, 10.03; 32, 10.03; 34, 10.02; 34, 10.04; 32, 10.04; 32, 10.05; 14, 10.04; 32, 10.05; 14, 10.04; 32, 10.05; 14, 10.05; 14	CI Wei           06]         3.           55]         2.           57]         2.           58]         3.           77]         2.           10]         1.           13]         2.           13]         1.           13]         1.           13]         1.           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           13]         1.1           14]         1.3           13]         1.1           14]         1.3           11]         2.2           13]         1.1           11]         2.2           13]         1.1           14]         3.3           17]         1.3           17]         2.2           13]         3.1           14]         3.3           15]         1.3           16]         3.3 <td>ght 8%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%%</td>	ght 8%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%% 5%%

Fig. 4 Forest plots of HRs for high density of TAMs in TNBC. A OS, B PFS

Study author, yr	TAM group	Hazard Ratio	HR	95%-CI	Weight
Tumour Location = T	umour Noct				
Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD68 TN		0.05.10	00-23 291	0.2%
Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD163 TN		0.32 [0	04. 2461	1.6%
Carrio 2013	High TAMS CD68 TN		1 43 [0	41. 4 961	3.2%
Morita 2017	High TAMs CD68 TN		2 23 [1	00: 4 961	4.8%
Esbona 2018	High TAMs CD68 TN		1 85 [1	06: 3 231	5.8%
Esbona 2018	High TAMs CD163 TN		2 86 [1	80: 4 541	6.2%
Yang 2018	High TAMs CD68 TN		0.95 [0	52. 1 74]	5.6%
Yang 2018	High TAMs CD163 TN		1.32 [0	72. 2 441	5.6%
Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD68 TN		2 07 [1	12: 3.811	5.6%
Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD163 TN		1.85 [1	02: 3 361	5.7%
Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD68 TN		0.94 [0	30 2 911	3.6%
Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD163 TN		4.74 [1	04:21.62]	2.5%
Random effects mode	el (HK)	+	1.72 [1	.26; 2.35]	50.5%
Tumour Location = T	umour Stroma				
Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD68 TS	<b>.</b>	0.16 [0	.07; 0.36]	4.8%
Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD163 TS		2.66 [1	.28: 5.541	5.1%
Morita 2017	High TAMs CD68 TS		1.39 [0	.57; 3.39]	4.4%
Esbona 2018	High TAMs CD68 TS		2.12 [1	.23; 3.66]	5.9%
Esbona 2018	High TAMs CD163 TS		2.54 [1	.41; 4.58]	5.7%
Yang 2018	High TAMs CD68 TS		2.98 [1	.38; 6.45]	4.9%
Yang 2018	High TAMs CD163 TS		3.55 [1	.70; 7.42]	5.1%
Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD68 TS		2.51 [0	.79; 8.01]	3.5%
Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD163 TS		1.94 [0	.98; 3.82]	5.3%
Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD68 TS	+ + +	2.62 [0	.78; 8.76]	3.3%
Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD163 TS		- 10.60 [1.	37; 82.20]	1.6%
Random effects mode	el (HK)	-	1.98 [1	.05; 3.76]	49.5%
Random effects mode	el (HK)		1.79 [1	.28; 2.49]	100.0%
Test for subgroup differe	ences: $\chi_1^2 = 0.20$ , df = 1 ( $p = 0.66$ )		I.		
	0.01	0.1 0.51 2 10	100		
	HD TAM	lowers risk HD TAM rais	ses risk		

В	Study author, yr	TAM group	Hazard Ratio	HR	95%-CI	Weight
	Tumour Location = T	umour Nest				
	Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD68 TN		0.04	[0.00; 8.32]	0.2%
	Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD163 TN		1.06	0.25; 4.52]	2.2%
	Gwak 2015	High TAMs CD68 TN		3.77 [	1.09; 13.07]	2.7%
	Esbona 2018	High TAMs CD68 TN	+	1.01	[0.67; 1.52]	6.2%
	Esbona 2018	High TAMs CD163 TN	4	1.16	0.66; 2.04]	5.4%
	Yang 2018	High TAMs CD68 TN	*	0.90	[0.57; 1.42]	6.0%
	Yang 2018	High TAMs CD163 TN	+	1.50	[0.92; 2.44]	5.8%
	Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD68 TN		2.15	[1.17; 3.97]	5.2%
	Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD163 TN	-	1.87	[1.03; 3.40]	5.2%
	Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD68 TN	<u> </u>	0.97	[0.31; 3.01]	3.0%
	Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD163 TN		4.95 [	1.08; 22.62]	2.0%
	Random effects mod	el (HK)	•	1.37	[1.00; 1.89]	43.8%
	Tumour Location = T	umour Stroma				
	Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD68 TS		9 24 [	3 64 23 471	37%
	Medrek 2012	High TAMs CD163 TS	<u> </u>	2 12	0.83 5.401	3.7%
	Yuan 2014	High TAMs CD68 TS	+	2.77	1.94: 3.961	6.5%
	Gwak 2015	High TAMs CD68 TS	<u> </u>	2.19	0.86: 5.531	3.7%
	Esbona 2018	High TAMs CD68 TS	+	1.07	0.67: 1.711	5.9%
	Esbona 2018	High TAMs CD163 TS	+	1.02	0.62: 1.671	5.8%
	Yang 2018	High TAMs CD68 TS	+	2.23	1.27: 3.911	5.4%
	Yang 2018	High TAMs CD163 TS		3.98	2.20; 7.19]	5.3%
	Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD68 TS	<b></b>	2.50	0.78; 7.99]	2.9%
	Jeong 2019	High TAMs CD163 TS	+	1.92	0.95; 3.90]	4.7%
	Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD68 TS	¢.	1.02	0.98; 1.06]	7.4%
	Jamiyan 2020	High TAMs CD163 TS	·	11.50 [	1.48; 89.29]	1.3%
	Random effects mod	el (HK)	+	2.16	[1.39; 3.35]	56.2%
	Random effects mod	el (HK)	•	1.78	1.34: 2.351	100.0%
	Test for subgroup differe	ences: $\gamma_{1}^{2} = 3.34$ , df = 1 (p = 0.07)		י <b>יייי</b> ר		
		0.00	0 0 1 1 10 10	000		
		HD TAM I	owers risk HD TAM ra	ises risk		

Fig. 5 Forest plots of HRs for high density of TAMs and tumor location. A OS, B PFS

tumor stroma (TS). The forest plot with subgrouping by tumor location showed no difference in OS for high TAMs in the TN (HR 1.72; 95% CI 1.26–2.35) compared to the TS (HR 1.98; 95% CI 1.05–3.76) (Fig. 5A). In seven studies, there was a trend for lower PFS for high density of TAMs in the TS (HR 2.16; 95% CI 1.39–3.35) compared to the TN (HR 1.37; 95% CI 1.0–1.89), however this was not significant (p = 0.07) (Fig. 5B). There was lower BCSS in tumors with a high density of TAMs in the TS (HR 5.99; 95% CI 0.72–49.89) compared to TN (HR 0.79; 95% CI 0.22–2.77; p = 0.0004), however there were only two studies in this analysis (not shown).

#### **Publication Bias**

To evaluate publication bias for each outcome, we used a funnel plot analysis of standard error versus random effects summary estimate. For OS, most studies were clustered towards the top indicating high precision (Fig. 6A). There were very few small studies and on inspection the plot was symmetric. The heterogeneity test was significant, with Q (df = 41) = 224.19,p < 0.0001. Compared to OS, the funnel plot analysis for PFS showed a broader horizontal scatter with slight skewing of studies to the right-hand side (Fig. 6B). The heterogeneity test was significant, with Q (df = 40) = 240.95, p < 0.0001. For BCSS, the funnel plot showed symmetry albeit with outlier studies on both sides (Fig. 6C).

### DISCUSSION

Breast cancer TAMs are derived from circulating monocytes that differentiate under the influence of the tumor environment and promote progression and metastasis [12, 56]. TAMs express distinct proteins that can be used for prognostic algorithms and provide targets for therapy [12]. To date, however, a limited number of proteins have been included in association studies of TAM density and breast cancer survival outcomes. The most used marker in survival studies has been the pan-macrophage marker CD68 that in more recent studies has been combined with CD163 in immunohistochemistry studies of cancer tissue [23, 27, 32-34, 36, 38, 48, 53]. To distinguish from classically activated M1 macrophages, CD163 has been identified as a marker for alternatively activated M2 macrophages that are stimulated by IL-4 and IL-13; and secrete IL-10 and transforming growth factor  $\beta$  [57]. Although the binary model of M1 and M2 macrophages has been superseded by a spectrum model [4], most TAM subsets also express CD163 and its expression has been associated with other breast TAM markers including CD169 [12]. Considering that the recent studies of TAM density and prognosis have included CD163, we hypothesized that TAM expression of CD163 would be a better predictor of survival outcomes compared to CD68. A systematic review and meta-analysis of association studies comparing the densities of CD68+ and/or CD163+ TAMs and survival outcomes showed that a high density of TAMs (CD68+ and/or CD163+) was associated with decreased OS and reduced PFS (Fig. 2A, B, respectively). Furthermore, a high density of CD163+ TAMs was a better predictor of shorter OS compared to CD68+ TAMs (Fig. 3A). Although there was a trend for lower PFS for high density of CD163+ TAMs, this was not superior to CD68+ (Fig. 3B). There were fewer studies for BCSS and high heterogeneity. Consequently, the summary HR CIs crossed unity for high density of TAMs (CD68+ and/or CD163) and sub-group analyses of CD163+ TAMs, TNBC cases, and TAM location in the tumor.

In relation to the better predictive value of the high density of CD163+ TAMs compared to CD68+, our finding differed from a meta-analvsis by Zhao et al. that showed CD163 was not superior to CD68 [14]. Zhao et al. included studies from PubMed (MEDLINE), Web of Science, and Embase from inception to July 1, 2016. There were 16 studies that met the inclusion criteria, including TAMs expressing CD68, CD206, and/or CD163 and correlations between TAM density and OS, DFS, RFS, BCSS, and clinicopathological features. A high density of TAMs of any phenotype was associated with poor OS (HR 1.5; 95% CI 1.2-1.88), however subgroup analysis of CD markers showed CD68 (HR 1.83; 95% CI 1.41-2.38) was a better



Fig. 6 Funnel graphs for assessment of potential publication bias in studies of density of TAMs in patients with breast cancer. A OS, B PFS, C BCSS

predictor compared to CD163 (HR 1.13; 95% CI 0.62–2.07). Subgroup analyses for CD markers and DFS, RFS, and BCSS were not performed [14].

A more recent meta-analysis by Ni et al. included studies through February 2018 [15]. Analyses were performed on 13 studies that included densities of CD163+ or CD68+ TAMs, survival outcomes and clinicopathological features. Only three studies reported 5-year OS and RFS based on CD163+ TAMs. Considering the limited number of studies, high density of CD163+ TAMs showed shorter 5-year OS [risk ratio (RR) 2.12; 95% CI 1.09-4.13] and RFS (RR 1.93; 95% CI 1.23-3.04). Similarly, a high density of CD68+ TAMs predicted lower 5-year OS (RR 1.58; 95% CI 1.35-1.84) and RFS (RR 1.74; 95% CI 1.44-2.11). Non-metastatic breast cancer was an eligibility criterion and risk ratios (RR) were used, however our analysis only included studies reporting the HR, which is preferred for analysis of study events over time in longitudinal studies [58].

There is evidence that TAM polarization is influenced by cancer subtype [59], and molecular subtypes of breast cancer are classified as ER+, PR+, HER2+, and TNBC based on receptor expression. This classification is used to guide prognosis and therapy and the presence of ER, PR, and HER2 overexpression has enabled the development of targeted therapies [60]. However, treatment of TNBC currently lacks an option for targeted therapy and carries a poor prognosis. Although a biologically heterogenous disease [16], in TAM studies TNBC has been studied as a single entity. There are conflicting results relating to the prognostic significance of TAMs in TNBC [26, 33, 61]. In the Zhao et al. metanalysis [14], only one study of TNBC was included that reported outcomes for high and low density of TAMs [52]. This study showed a shorter DFS for high density of CD163+ TAMs (HR 2.2; 95% CI 1.53-3.16) [52]. In the Ni et al. study [15], a subgroup analysis found associations between TNBC and both higher density of CD68+ TAMs (RR 1.90; 95% CI 1.63-2.21) and CD163+ TAMs (RR 1.46; 95% CI 0.64–3.33), although only three studies of a high density of CD163+ were included, and the summary RR confidence interval crossed unity

[15]. In our study, there was a trend for lower OS associated with high density of CD163+ and/or CD68+ TAMs in TNBC (HR 2.81, 95% CI 1.35–5.84) compared to non-TNBC cases (HR 1.57, 95% CI 1.27–1.93), although this analysis was limited to four studies and only three included a high density of CD163+ TAMs [23, 27, 33, 53]. For PFS, the HR estimate for TNBC was higher at 2.37 compared to 1.56 for non-TNBC, but there was overlap in the CIs (Fig. 4B).

Breast cancer progression is influenced by interactions between tumor cells, stromal cells, and other cellular elements. The TS is the source of growth factors, chemokines, and cytokines [62, 63], and the ratio of TN to TS predicts outcomes in several cancers, including breast cancer [64]. The anatomical location of TAMs within the tumor stroma and nest influences macrophage polarization [10, 12], and consequently associations between survival outcomes and TAM density in the TN and TS have been studied. However, our meta-analysis was limited by low numbers of studies that assessed OS (n = 7), PFS (n = 6), and BCSS (n = 2). There were no differences in OS and PFS for high density of TAMS in the TS or TN, however a high density of TAMs in the TS was associated with lower BCSS (HR 5.99; 95% CI 0.72-49.89) compared to TN (HR 0.79; 95% CI 0.22-2.77) (p = 0.0004). The Zhao et al. [14] meta-analysis found lower survival outcomes in cases with high density of TAMs in TS compared to TN, however like our meta-analysis, there were a limited number of studies analyzed.

Although it is well documented that the presence of CD68+ TAMs in breast cancer is associated with a poor prognosis, it is only recently that bulk- and single-cell RNA and DNA sequencing have enabled an understanding of the heterogeneity of macrophages that infiltrate breast cancer tissue [12, 65]. The aim of these studies is to identify proteins differentially expressed by pro-tumor TAMs that can be targeted by treatments. Identifying prognostic factors and protein targets while avoiding off-target toxicities requires identification of gene and protein signatures that are specific to TAM subtypes, and TAM-specific mRNA signatures have been identified that are associated with

poor survival outcomes [12, 66]. A highly upregulated gene in one of these TAM signatures is SIGLEC1 that encodes CD169 [12]. In a study by Cassetta et al., high expression of SIGLEC1 corresponded with high CD163 mRNA, and CD169 protein expression combined with CD163, CSFR1, CCR2, and CD68 identified three breast cancer TAMS (CSFR1<sup>+</sup>CCR2<sup>-</sup>CD68<sup>+</sup>CD163<sup>+</sup>SIGLEC1<sup>-</sup>, CSFR1<sup>+</sup>CCR2<sup>-</sup>CD68<sup>+</sup>CD163<sup>+</sup>SIGLEC1<sup>+</sup>, and CSFR1<sup>+</sup>CCR2<sup>-</sup>CD68<sup>+</sup>CD163<sup>-</sup>SIGLEC1<sup>+</sup>) that are enriched in TNBC cases [12]. Our finding that the density of CD163+ TAMs is a better marker for survival outcomes compared to CD68+ TAMs contributes to the growing evidence that specific TAM subgroups dictate tumor progression, metastasis, and ultimately survival outcomes. A major limitation to previous studies, and consequently meta-analyses, is the lack of a definition of high versus low TAM density (Table 1). Similarly, the definition of TS and TN is highly variable amongst studies. Consequently, there is a need to standardize TAM density and tumor microarchitecture. The significance of TAM phenotype and density may vary according to the breast cancer subtype, and between the early and metastatic setting. However, only six studies included samples from metastatic stage 4 breast cancer [25, 27, 28, 44, 54, 67], and only one study included prognostic data based on stage and TAM density [54]. Zhang et al. [54] demonstrated that in both early breast cancer (stage I-II, and node negative) and invasive breast cancer (stage III), high CD68+ TAM density was associated with lower OS. Further studies are required to characterize the significance of TAM infiltration in the early and metastatic settings. A further limitation to this study was the reliance on CD68 and CD163 as markers of TAMs. There were several studies that used other immunohistochemical markers including CD204 [39], CD11c+ [34], CD206 [67], PCNA [41, 42], MMP-9 [23], and CD169 [46]. However, due to small numbers, these were not included in this analysis.

# CONCLUSIONS

TAMs play critical roles in the development, progression, and metastasis of breast cancer, and could be included in future risk models and provide targets for treatment. We found that a high density of TAMs is associated with poor survival outcomes in breast cancer. Furthermore, a high density of CD163+ TAMs is a better predictor of poor outcomes, suggesting that TAMs expressing a similar phenotype to alternatively activated macrophages are responsible for tumor progression and metastasis. The studies included in this meta-analysis were limited by the low specificity of markers used to identify TAMs, and heterogeneity in definitions of TAM density and location in the tumor. It is expected that advances in microscopy technology, including the development of techniques that combine immunofluorescent imaging of several hundred proteins in a single sample at subcellular resolution, will enable identification of protein signatures of TAM subtypes that will complement existing single cell genomic studies [68].

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors acknowledge the technical assistance provided by the Sydney Informatics Hub, a Core Research Facility of the University of Sydney. The authors would like to acknowledge Kristen K. Skarratt, Alison Webster, and Brooke Keogh for proofreading the manuscript.

*Funding.* The Nepean Medical Research Fund provided principal funding for the study. No funding or sponsorship was received for publication of this article.

*Author Contributions.* Eleanor Allison: study conception, literature search, data extraction, data, and statistical analysis, writing and editing of manuscript following critical review, tables and figures. Senarath Edirimanne: study conception, writing and editing of manuscript. Jim Matthews: literature search, data extraction, data, and statistical analysis, writing and editing of manuscript. Stephen J Fuller: study conception, writing and editing of manuscript.

*Disclosures.* Eleanor Allison, Senarath Edirimanne, Jim Matthews, and Stephen J. Fuller have nothing to disclose.

*Compliance with Ethics Guidelines.* This article is based on previously conducted studies and does not contain any new studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors. Consistent with The National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research, this systematic review and meta-analysis of published and non-identifiable data is exempt from the requirement for ethical review.

*Data Availability.* The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Open Access. This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License, which permits any non-commercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/bync/4.0/.

### REFERENCES

- 1. Cazet AS, Hui MN, Elsworth BL, Wu SZ, Roden D, Chan C-L, et al. Targeting stromal remodeling and cancer stem cell plasticity overcomes chemoresistance in triple-negative breast cancer. Nat Commun. 2018;9(1):2897.
- 2. Dushyanthen S, Beavis PA, Savas P, Teo ZL, Zhou C, Mansour M, et al. Relevance of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes in breast cancer. BMC Med. 2015;13: 202.
- 3. Takeya M, Komohara Y. Role of tumor-associated macrophages in human malignancies: friend or foe? Pathol Int. 2016;66(9):491–505.
- 4. Aras S, Zaidi MR. TAMeless traitors: macrophages in cancer progression and metastasis. Br J Cancer. 2017;117(11):1583–91.
- 5. Williams CB, Yeh ES, Soloff AC. Tumor-associated macrophages: unwitting accomplices in breast cancer malignancy. NPJ Breast Cancer. 2016;2(1): 1–12.
- Gosselin D, Link VM, Romanoski CE, Fonseca GJ, Eichenfield DZ, Spann NJ, et al. Environment drives selection and function of enhancers controlling tissue-specific macrophage identities. Cell. 2014;159(6):1327–40.
- 7. Dai F, Liu L, Che G, Yu N, Pu Q, Zhang S, et al. The number and microlocalization of tumor-associated immune cells are associated with patient's survival time in non-small cell lung cancer. BMC Cancer. 2010;10:220.
- Edin S, Wikberg ML, Dahlin AM, Rutegård J, Öberg Å, Oldenborg PA, et al. The distribution of macrophages with a M1 or M2 phenotype in relation to prognosis and the molecular characteristics of colorectal cancer. PLoS ONE. 2012;7(10): e47045.
- Takayama H, Nonomura N, Nishimura K, Oka D, Shiba M, Nakai Y, et al. Decreased immunostaining for macrophage scavenger receptor is associated with poor prognosis of prostate cancer. BJU Int. 2009;103(4):470–4.
- 10. Ham S, Lima LG, Lek E, Möller A. The impact of the cancer microenvironment on macrophage phenotypes. Front Immunol. 2020;11:1308.
- 11. Azizi E, Carr AJ, Plitas G, Cornish AE, Konopacki C, Prabhakaran S, et al. Single-cell immune map of breast carcinoma reveals diverse phenotypic states driven by the tumor microenvironment. Cell. 2018;174(5):1293–308.

- 12. Cassetta L, Fragkogianni S, Sims AH, Swierczak A, Forrester LM, Zhang H, et al. Human tumor-associated macrophage and monocyte transcriptional landscapes reveal cancer-specific reprogramming, biomarkers, and therapeutic targets. Cancer Cell. 2019;35(4):588-602.e10.
- 13. Ambarus CA, Krausz S, van Eijk M, Hamann J, Radstake TRDJ, Reedquist KA, et al. Systematic validation of specific phenotypic markers for in vitro polarized human macrophages. J Immunol Methods. 2012;31(375):196–206.
- 14. Zhao X, Qu J, Sun Y, Wang J, Liu X, Wang F, et al. Prognostic significance of tumor-associated macrophages in breast cancer: a meta-analysis of the literature. Oncotarget. 2017;8(18):30576–86.
- 15. Ni C, Yang L, Xu Q, Yuan H, Wang W, Xia W, et al. CD68- and CD163-positive tumor infiltrating macrophages in non-metastatic breast cancer: a retrospective study and meta-analysis. J Cancer. 2019;10(19):4463–72.
- Ensenyat-Mendez M, Llinàs-Arias P, Orozco JIJ, Íñiguez-Muñoz S, Salomon MP, Sesé B, et al. Cur- rent triple-negative breast cancer subtypes: dissect- ing the most aggressive form of breast cancer. Front Oncol. 2021;11.
- 17. Yang C, Wei C, Wang S, Shi D, Zhang C, Lin X, et al. Elevated CD163(+)/CD68(+) ratio at tumor invasive front is closely associated with aggressive phenotype and poor prognosis in colorectal cancer. Int J Biol Sci. 2019;15(5):984–98.
- Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, Boutron I, Hoffmann TC, Mulrow CD, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. BMJ. 2021;372: n71.
- Schwarzer G, Carpenter JR, Rücker G. An introduction to meta-analysis in R. In: Schwarzer G, Carpenter JR, Rücker G, editors. Meta-analysis with R. Cham: Springer; 2015. p. 3–17.
- 20. Balduzzi S, Rücker G, Schwarzer G. How to perform a meta-analysis with R: a practical tutorial. Evid Based Mental Health. 2019;22(4):153–60.
- 21. Viechtbauer W. Conducting meta-analyses in R with the metafor package. J Stat Softw. 2010;36(3): 1–48.
- 22. IntHout J, Ioannidis JPA, Borm GF. The Hartung–Knapp–Sidik–Jonkman method for random effects meta-analysis is straightforward and considerably outperforms the standard DerSimonian–Laird method. BMC Med Res Methodol. 2014;14(1):25.

- 23. Pelekanou V, Villarroel-Espindola F, Schalper KA, Pusztai L, Rimm DL. CD68, CD163, and matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP-9) co-localization in breast tumor microenvironment predicts survival differently in ER-positive and -negative cancers. Breast Cancer Res. 2018;20(1):154.
- 24. Mohammed ZM, Going JJ, Edwards J, Elsberger B, Doughty JC, McMillan DC. The relationship between components of tumour inflammatory cell infiltrate and clinicopathological factors and survival in patients with primary operable invasive ductal breast cancer. Br J Cancer. 2012;107(5): 864–73.
- 25. Yang J, Li X, Liu X, Liu Y. The role of tumor-associated macrophages in breast carcinoma invasion and metastasis. Int J Clin Exp Pathol. 2015;8(6): 6656–64.
- 26. Gwak JM, Jang MH, Kim DI, Seo AN, Park SY. Prognostic value of tumor-associated macrophages according to histologic locations and hormone receptor status in breast cancer. PLoS ONE. 2015;10(4): e0125728.
- 27. Adams TA, Vail PJ, Ruiz A, Mollaee M, McCue PA, Knudsen ES, et al. Composite analysis of immunological and metabolic markers defines novel subtypes of triple-negative breast cancer. Mod Pathol. 2018;31(2):288–98.
- 28. Campbell MJ, Tonlaar NY, Garwood ER, Huo D, Moore DH, Khramtsov AI, et al. Proliferating macrophages associated with high grade, hormone receptor negative breast cancer and poor clinical outcome. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2011;128(3): 703–11.
- 29. Campbell MJ, Wolf D, Mukhtar RA, Tandon V, Yau C, Au A, et al. The prognostic implications of macrophages expressing proliferating cell nuclear antigen in breast cancer depend on immune context. PLoS ONE. 2013;8(10): e79114.
- Carrio R, Koru-Sengul T, Miao F, Glueck S, Lopez O, Selman Y, et al. Macrophages as independent prognostic factors in small T1 breast cancers. Oncol Rep. 2013;29(1):141–8.
- 31. Chen J, Yao Y, Gong C, Yu F, Su S, Chen J, et al. CCL18 from tumor-associated macrophages promotes breast cancer metastasis via PITPNM3. Cancer Cell. 2011;19(4):541–55.
- 32. Esbona K, Yi Y, Saha S, Yu M, Van Doorn RR, Conklin MW, et al. The presence of cyclooxygenase 2, tumor-associated macrophages, and collagen alignment as prognostic markers for invasive breast carcinoma patients. Am J Pathol. 2018;188(3): 559–73.

- Jamiyan T, Kuroda H, Yamaguchi R, Abe A, Hayashi M. CD68- and CD163-positive tumor-associated macrophages in triple-negative cancer of the breast. Virchows Archiv. 2020.
- Jeong H, Hwang I, Kang SH, Shin HC, Kwon SY. Tumor-associated macrophages as potential prognostic biomarkers of invasive breast cancer. J Breast Cancer. 2019;22(1):38–51.
- 35. Leek RD, Lewis CE, Whitehouse R, Greenall M, Clarke J, Harris AL. Association of macrophage infiltration with angiogenesis and prognosis in invasive breast carcinoma. Cancer Res. 1996;56(20): 4625–9.
- 36. Liu H, Wang J, Liu Z, Wang L, Liu S, Zhang Q. Jagged1 modulated tumor-associated macrophage differentiation predicts poor prognosis in patients with invasive micropapillary carcinoma of the breast. Medicine (Baltimore). 2017;96(16): e6663.
- Mahmoud SM, Lee AH, Paish EC, Macmillan RD, Ellis IO, Green AR. Tumour-infiltrating macrophages and clinical outcome in breast cancer. J Clin Pathol. 2012;65(2):159–63.
- 38. Medrek C, Ponten F, Jirstrom K, Leandersson K. The presence of tumor associated macrophages in tumor stroma as a prognostic marker for breast cancer patients. BMC Cancer. 2012;12:306.
- 39. Miyasato Y, Shiota T, Ohnishi K, Pan C, Yano H, Horlad H, et al. High density of CD 204-positive macrophages predicts worse clinical prognosis in patients with breast cancer. Cancer Sci. 2017;108(8):1693–700.
- Morita Y, Zhang R, Leslie M, Adhikari S, Hasan N, Chervoneva I, et al. Pathologic evaluation of tumorassociated macrophage density and vessel inflammation in invasive breast carcinomas. Oncol Lett. 2017;14(2):2111–8.
- 41. Mukhtar RA, Moore AP, Nseyo O, Baehner FL, Au A, Moore DH, et al. Elevated PCNA+ tumor-associated macrophages in breast cancer are associated with early recurrence and non-Caucasian ethnicity. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2011;130(2):635–44.
- 42. Mukhtar RA, Moore AP, Tandon VJ, Nseyo O, Twomey P, Adisa CA, et al. Elevated levels of proliferating and recently migrated tumor-associated macrophages confer increased aggressiveness and worse outcomes in breast cancer. Ann Surg Oncol. 2012;19(12):3979–86.
- 43. Murri AMA, Hilmy M, Bell J, Wilson C, McNicol AM, Lannigan A, et al. The relationship between the systemic inflammatory response, tumour proliferative activity, T-lymphocytic and macrophage infiltration, microvessel density and survival in

patients with primary operable breast cancer. Br J Cancer. 2008;99(7):1013–9.

- 44. Richardsen E, Uglehus RD, Johnsen SH, Busund L-T. Macrophage-colony stimulating factor (CSF1) predicts breast cancer progression and mortality. Anticancer Res. 2015;35(2):865–74.
- 45. Shabo I, Stal O, Olsson H, Dore S, Svanvik J. Breast cancer expression of CD163, a macrophage scavenger receptor, is related to early distant recurrence and reduced patient survival. Int J Cancer. 2008;123(4):780–6.
- 46. Shiota T, Miyasato Y, Ohnishi K, Yamamoto-Ibusuki M, Yamamoto Y, Iwase H, et al. The clinical significance of CD169-positive lymph node macrophage in patients with breast cancer. PloS One. 2016;11(11).
- 47. Sousa S, Brion R, Lintunen M, Kronqvist P, Sandholm J, Mönkkönen J, et al. Human breast cancer cells educate macrophages toward the M2 activation status. Breast Cancer Res. 2015;17(1):101.
- 48. Tiainen S, Masarwah A, Oikari S, Rilla K, Hamalainen K, Sudah M, et al. Tumor microenvironment and breast cancer survival: combined effects of breast fat, M2 macrophages and hyaluronan create a dismal prognosis. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2020;179(3):565–75.
- 49. Yang M, Li Z, Ren M, Li S, Zhang L, Zhang X, et al. Stromal infiltration of tumor-associated macrophages conferring poor prognosis of patients with basal-like breast carcinoma. J Cancer. 2018;9(13): 2308–16.
- 50. Tsutsui S, Yasuda K, Suzuki K, Tahara K, Higashi H, Era S. Macrophage infiltration and its prognostic implications in breast cancer: the relationship with VEGF expression and microvessel density. Oncol Rep. 2005;14(2):425–31.
- 51. Yuan J, He H, Chen C, Wu J, Rao J, Yan H. Combined high expression of CD47 and CD68 is a novel prognostic factor for breast cancer patients. Cancer Cell Int. 2019;19:238.
- 52. Yuan ZY, Luo RZ, Peng RJ, Wang SS, Xue C. High infiltration of tumor-associated macrophages in triple-negative breast cancer is associated with a higher risk of distant metastasis. Onco Targ Ther. 2014;7:1475–80.
- 53. Zhang W-J, Wang X-H, Gao S-T, Chen C, Xu X-Y, Zhou Z-H, et al. Tumor-associated macrophages correlate with phenomenon of epithelial-mesenchymal transition and contribute to poor prognosis in triple-negative breast cancer patients. J Surg Res. 2018;222:93–101.

- Zhang Y, Cheng S, Zhang M, Zhen L, Pang D, Zhang Q, et al. High-infiltration of tumor-associated macrophages predicts unfavorable clinical outcome for node-negative breast cancer. PLoS ONE. 2013;8(9): e76147.
- 55. Rücker G, Reiser V, Motschall E, Binder H, Meerpohl JJ, Antes G, et al. Boosting qualifies capturerecapture methods for estimating the comprehensiveness of literature searches for systematic reviews. J Clin Epidemiol. 2011;64(12):1364–72.
- 56. Arwert EN, Harney AS, Entenberg D, Wang Y, Sahai E, Pollard JW, et al. A unidirectional transition from migratory to perivascular macrophage is required for tumor cell intravasation. Cell Rep. 2018;23(5): 1239–48.
- 57. Fan QM, Jing YY, Yu GF, Kou XR, Ye F, Gao L, et al. Tumor-associated macrophages promote cancer stem cell-like properties via transforming growth factor-beta1-induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition in hepatocellular carcinoma. Cancer Lett. 2014;352(2):160–8.
- 58. George A, Stead TS, Ganti L. What's the risk: differentiating risk ratios, odds ratios, and hazard ratios? Cureus. 2020;12(8):e10047-e.
- 59. Erreni M, Mantovani A, Allavena P. Tumor-associated macrophages (TAM) and inflammation in colorectal cancer. Cancer Microenviron. 2011;4(2): 141–54.
- 60. Waks AG, Winer EP. Breast cancer treatment: a review. JAMA. 2019;321(3):288–300.
- 61. Oner G, Altintas S, Canturk Z, Tjalma W, Verhoeven Y, Van Berckelaer C, et al. Triple-negative breast cancer-Role of immunology: a systemic review. Breast J. 2020;26(5):995–9.

- 62. Sjöberg E, Augsten M, Bergh J, Jirström K, Östman A. Expression of the chemokine CXCL14 in the tumour stroma is an independent marker of survival in breast cancer. Br J Cancer. 2016;114(10): 1117–24.
- 63. Khan S, Shukla S, Sinha S, Meeran SM. Role of adipokines and cytokines in obesity-associated breast cancer: therapeutic targets. Cytokine Growth Factor Rev. 2013;24(6):503–13.
- 64. de Kruijf EM, van Nes JG, van de Velde CJ, Putter H, Smit VT, Liefers GJ, et al. Tumor-stroma ratio in the primary tumor is a prognostic factor in early breast cancer patients, especially in triple-negative carcinoma patients. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2011;125(3):687–96.
- 65. Wu SZ, Al-Eryani G, Roden DL, Junankar S, Harvey K, Andersson A, et al. A single-cell and spatially resolved atlas of human breast cancers. Nat Genet. 2021;53(9):1334–47.
- 66. Beck AH, Espinosa I, Edris B, Li R, Montgomery K, Zhu S, et al. The macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 response signature in breast carcinoma. Clin Cancer Res. 2009;15(3):778–87.
- 67. Koru-Sengul T, Santander AM, Miao F, Sanchez LG, Jorda M, Gluck S, et al. Breast cancers from black women exhibit higher numbers of immunosuppressive macrophages with proliferative activity and of crown-like structures associated with lower survival compared to non-black Latinas and Caucasians. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2016;158(1): 113–26.
- 68. Kinkhabwala A, Herbel C, Pankratz J, Yushchenko DA, Rüberg S, Praveen P, et al. MACSima imaging cyclic staining (MICS) technology reveals combinatorial target pairs for CAR T cell treatment of solid tumors. Sci Rep. 2022;12(1):1911.