Figure S1. The expression of PDIA4 in each immune cell type available in cervical-The Cancer Genome Atlas/GTEx sub-datasets from GEPIA2021 website (http://gepia2021.cancer-pku.cn/). PDIA4, protein disulfide isomerase family A member 4. (A) The expression of PDIA4 in B cells, $CD4^+$ T cells, $CD8^+$ T cells, NK cells and macrophages. (B) PDIA4 expression of different immune cell type in CESE tumor, CESC normal and cervix uteri. NK, Natural Killer; CESC, cervical squamous cell carcinoma and endocervical adenocarcinoma.

Figure S2. PDIA4 promotes proliferation and migration in HeLa cells. (A) Cell Counting Kit-8 assay detected the cell growth of HeLa cells after knockdown of PDIA4. (B) The mRNA expression levels of CCND1, PCNA, CDH1 and VIM were detected using reverse transcription-quantitative PCR after treatment of control or PDIA4 siRNA in Hela cells. *P<0.05. These experiments were performed three times. PDIA4, protein disulfide isomerase family A member 4; CCND1, cyclin D1; PCNA, proliferating cell nuclear antigen; CDH1, E-cadherin; VIM, vimentin; si-, small interfering; NC, negative control.

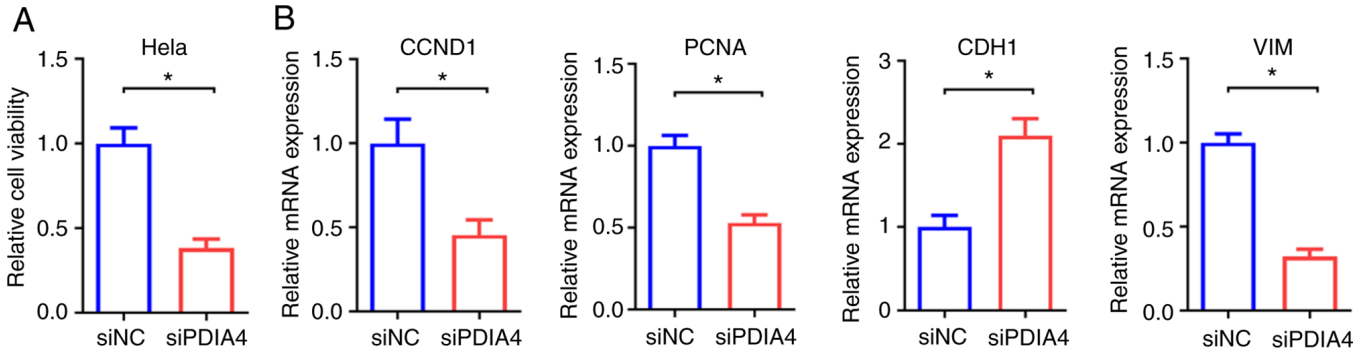

Figure S3. (A) GO biological processes potentially regulated by PDIA4 deposited in the GSEA via LinkedOmics website. (B) The GO molecular functions potentially regulated by PDIA4 deposited in the GSEA via LinkedOmics website. GO, Gene Ontology; PDIA4, protein disulfide isomerase family A member 4.

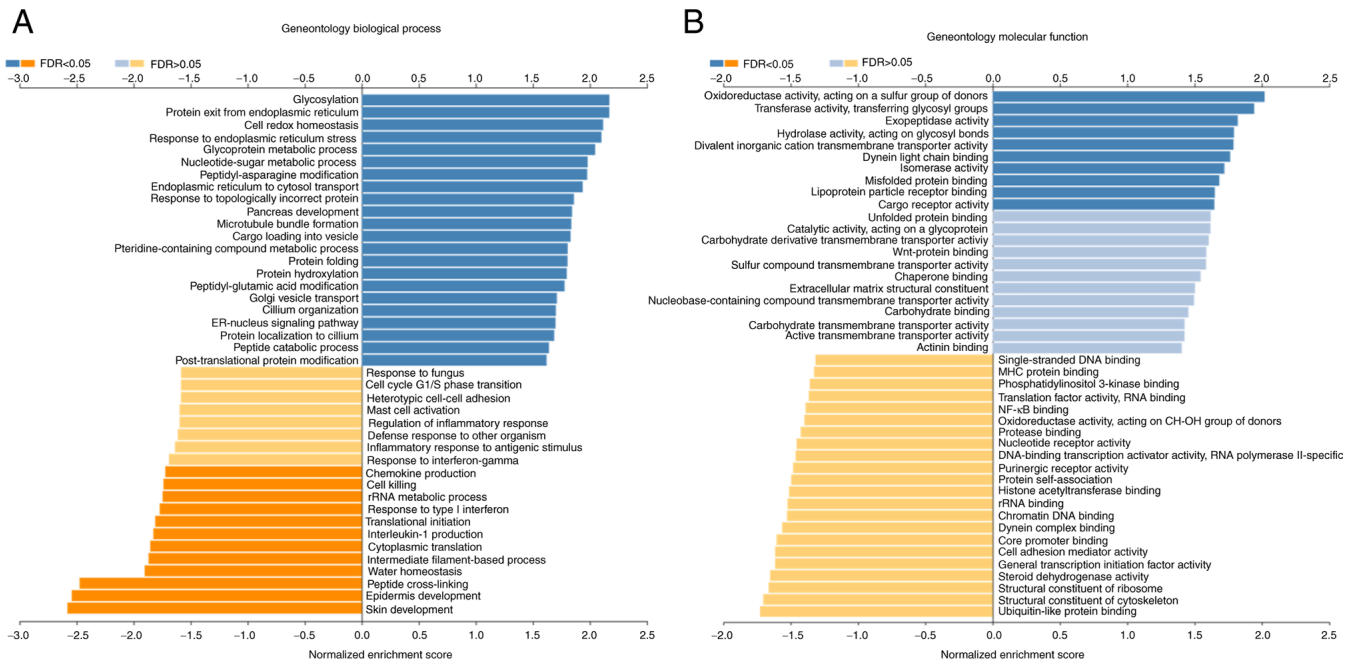

Figure S4. Protein-protein interaction network of PDIA4 constructed by the BioGRID platform (https://thebiogrid.org/). PDIA4, protein disulfide isomerase family A member 4.