Supplementary Materials: miR33a/miR33b* and miR122 as Possible Contributors to Hepatic Lipid Metabolism in Obese Women with Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

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Table S1. Correlation between circulating miR122 and mir33b* expression and anthropometrical, biochemical, and liver histological variables in the population studied.

Variables	miR122		miR33b*	
	r	*p*-Value	*r*	*p*-Value
Age (years)	0.220	0.020	0.249	0.008
BMI (kg/m²)	0.101	0.292	0.459	<0.001
Glucose (mg/dL)	0.430	<0.001	0.214	0.025
Insulin (mUI/L)	0.150	0.138	0.111	0.274
HDL-C (mg/dL)	−0.305	0.001	−0.276	0.004
LDL-C (mg/dL)	−0.129	0.195	0.031	0.752
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	0.133	0.172	0.279	0.004
AST (U/L)	0.367	<0.001	0.203	0.046
ALT (U/L)	0.351	<0.001	0.131	0.179
Steatosis	0.017	0.880	−0.143	0.187
Lobular inflammation	0.225	0.017	0.123	0.193
Ballooning	0.200	0.035	0.113	0.232

ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BMI, body mass index; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol. The strength of association between variables was calculated using Pearson's *r* correlation test. Bold numbers indicate statistically significant correlations (p-value < 0.05).

Table S2. Binary logistic regression analysis for hepatocellular ballooning.

Variables	*B*	*Exp (B)*	*95% CI*	*p*-Value
Log miR122	0.784	2.19	1.20–3.99	0.010
ALT	0.032	1.03	1.01–1.06	0.008

Backward regression analysis of 112 patients. Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.373$; $p < 0.001$. Variables entered in the model: Log miR122, age, BMI, HDL-C, triglycerides, AST, and ALT.