Supplementary Table S1   Clinicopathological characteristics of patients.

(A) Patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)

Clinicopathological parameters		Patients age and the number of patients	
		whose liver biopsy specimens were used (n=91)	whose partial hepatectomy specimens were used (n=22)[c]
Age (years)		42.49 ± 10.17	71.23 ± 7.65
Sex	Male	41	20
	Female	50	2
Microscopic findings	<5%	3	0
Steatosis[a]	5-33%	55	15
	33-66%	21	6
	>66%	11	1
Lobular inflammation[a]	None	1	0
	<2 foci per 200 x field	74	17
	2-4 foci per 200 x field	16	5
	>4 foci per 200 x field	0	0
Ballooning[a]	None	1	0
	Few	88	19
	Many	2	3
Fibrosis[b]	0	3	0
	1a	43	5
	1b	6	0
	1c	0	0
	2	22	10
	3	13	5
	4	4	2
NASH stage[b]	Grade 1	69	17
	Grade 2	18	4
	Grade 3	1	1
	Burned-out NASH	3	0

[a]Microscopic features (steatosis, lobular inflammation, ballooning and fibrosis) were evaluated according to the non-alcoholic fatty disease (NAFLD) activity score (NAS) (14). [b] NASH stage was defined according to the Brunt classification (15). [c]Non-cancerous liver tissue showing NASH (A) and the corresponding cancerous tissue (B) were obtained from the same individuals.

(B) Patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)

Clinicopathological parameters		Patients' age and the number of patients	
		NASH-related HCC (n=22)[c]	Hepatitis virus-related HCC (n=37)
Age (years)		71.23 ± 7.65	60.81± 10.71
Sex	Male	20	32
	Female	2	5
Tumor diameter (cm)		5.46 ± 2.66	4.30 ± 1.84
Histological grade[d]	Well-	3	3
	Moderately	14	19
	Poorly	5	15
TNM stage[e]	I	7	16
	II	11	16
	IIIA	2	0
	IIIB	2	2
	IIIC	0	2
	IVA	0	1
	IVB	0	0

[c]Non-cancerous liver tissue showing NASH (A) and the corresponding cancerous tissue (B) were obtained from the same individuals. [d] Histological grade of HCCs was in accordance with the World Health Organization classification (16). [e]TNM stage was defined according to the Union for International Cancer Control Tumor-Node-Metastasis classification (17).