

Supplementary Table S1. Correlation of subject characteristics and alcohol consumption

Characteristics	Total <i>n</i>	CRC Patients		<i>P</i> value ¹
		Abstainers <i>n</i> (%)	Drinkers <i>n</i> (%)	
Sex				< 0.001
Female	74	67(90.5)	7(9.5)	
Male	123	23(18.7)	100(81.3)	
Age at diagnosis, y				0.579
< 50	27	11(40.7)	16(59.3)	
≥ 50	170	79(46.5)	91(53.5)	
BMI²				0.638
< 18.5	12	7(58.3)	5(41.7)	
18.5 ≥, ≤ 24.9	118	52(44.1)	66(55.9)	
> 25	58	26(44.8)	32(55.2)	
Tumor location^{3,4}				0.019
Left colon	74	46(62.2)	28(37.8)	
Right colon	87	38(43.7)	49(56.3)	
T classification⁵				0.796
T1+T2	12	6(50.0)	6(50.0)	
T3+T4	182	84(46.2)	98(53.8)	
N classification				< 0.001
N0	92	57(62.0)	35(38.0)	
N1+N2	105	33(31.4)	72(68.6)	
M classification⁶				0.660
M0	154	83(53.9)	71(46.1)	
M1	3	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	
Flushing syndrome⁷				< 0.001
No	91	26(28.6)	65(71.4)	
Yes	106	64(60.4)	42(39.6)	
Smoking				< 0.001
Non-smokers	103	66(64.1)	37(35.9)	
Smokers	94	24(25.5)	70(74.5)	

¹Pearson χ^2 test of independence between covariables and lifetime alcohol consumption.

²Excludes 9 participant with missing weight and/or height data.

³The left colon means the transverse, descending, and sigmoid colon; and the right colon means the caecum and ascending colon.

⁴Excludes 36 participant with missing location data.

⁵Excludes 3 participant with missing location data.

⁶Excludes 40 participant with missing M classification data.

⁷Flushing syndrome refers to an adverse reaction after drinking, which occurs in people who are acetaldehyde intolerant.

Supplementary Table S2. RT-PCR primer sequences for human genes

Gene	Forward primer	Reverse primer	Product length
TGF-β1	CTGTCCAACATGATCGTGCG	TGACACAGAGATCCGCAGTC	195bp
GAPDH	GGAGCGAGATCCCTCCAAAAT	GGCTGTTGTCATACTTCTCATGG	197bp