

**Supplemental Table 1. Details of HCC and liver cirrhosis patients**

Patient N.	Age	Gender	Cause of liver disease (1)	Focality (2)	Size (cm) (3)	AFP (ng/mL) (4)	Grading (5)
1	68	M	HCV	uni	4.5	2	G3
2	74	F	HBV	uni	3	186	G2
3	62	M	HCV	uni	6	677	G2
4	80	F	HCV	uni	5	76	G3
5	69	F	HCV	uni	4.5	10	G3
6	70	M	HCV	multi	2.3	46	G3
7	71	M	criptogenic	uni	5	20	G2
8	59	M	HCV+HBV	uni	7	500	G4
9	70	M	HCV	uni	4.8	95	G3
10	82	F	HCV	uni	7.5	67	G2
11	65	M	HCV+ethanol	uni	3	20	G3
12	71	F	HCV	uni	5.8	32	G4
13	75	M	HCV	multi	5.4	9	G2
14	74	M	HCV+BAb	uni	3	134	G3
15	68	M	HCV	multi	6.4	554	G3
16	75	M	HCV	uni	5	8	G3
17	59	M	HCV+BAb	multi	3.8	10	G3
18	68	M	HCV	multi	2.5	5	G2
19	57	M	HCV+HBV	uni	1.8	1,362	G2
20	69	M	criptogenic	multi	7	569	G3
21	73	F	criptogenic	uni	5.5	2	G3
22	61	F	HCV	uni	8	9,870	G3
23	72	F	HCV	uni	3.5	3	G2
24	65	F	HCV+BAb	uni	4.8	90	G2
25	68	M	criptogenic	multi	4	18,766	G4
26	59	M	HBV+HCV	uni	7	486	G4
27	74	M	HCV	uni	10	11	G2
28	79	M	HCV	multi	4	12	G4
29	71	F	HCV	uni	3	9	G3
30	78	M	HCV	multi	2.5	18	G3
31	63	M	HCV	multi	3.2	15	G3
32	77	F	ethanol	uni	5	537	G3
33	77	M	BAb	uni	5	4	G3
34	66	M	HBV	multi	10	1,080	G3
35	74	M	HCV	uni	7.5	9	G3
36	71	M	HBV	multi	6	3,096	G4
37	65	F	HCV	uni	4	88	G2
38	81	M	HCV	uni	3	210	G3
39	58	M	HCV+BAb	uni	3	48	G2
40	63	M	HCV	uni	3.8	10	G3
41	78	M	HCV	uni	10	390	G3
42	65	M	HBV+ethanol	uni	3	5	G2
43	70	M	criptogenic	uni	4	2	G1
44	59	F	HCV	uni	3	76	G3
45	64	M	HCV	uni	5	198	G3
46	71	M	HCV+HBV	multi	3.4	75	G4
47	74	M	HCV	uni	3.5	2,198	G3
48	60	M	ethanol	uni	1.8	121	G2
49	65	M	HCV+HBV	uni	3	72	G3
50	79	M	HCV	uni	3.5	786	G2
51	77	M	HCV	uni	2.6	334	G3
52	64	M	HCV+Ethanol	multi	6.5	8	G2
53	76	M	HBV	multi	5	10,000	G3
54	65	F	HCV	uni	8	9,572	G3
56	76	M	HCV+BAb	uni	8	2	G2
57	81	F	HCV	uni	4	2	G3
58	82	M	criptogenic	multi	5.2	4	G2
59	67	M	HBV	multi	4	162	G2
62	65	M	HCV+BAb	uni	3.5	9	G2
64	61	M	Ethanol	multi	2.5	7	G3

1) Cause of underlying liver disease: HBV: Hepatitis B Virus; BAb: isolated presence of anti-HBV antibodies; HCV: Hepatitis C Virus; Ethanol: History of ethanol abuse; Criptogenic: negative history for hepatitis virus infection, ethanol abuse, haemochromatosis, Wilson's disease, A1anti-trypsin deficiency, primary biliary cirrhosis, autoimmune hepatitis and primary sclerosing cholangites.

2) Focality: uni- or multifocality was assessed on the basis of imaging techniques previous to surgery and by means of

3) Size of the HCC nodule (in centimeters) used for RNA extraction and microRNA analysis.

4) AFP: alpha-feto-protein determination was made prior to surgery.

5) Grading of the HCC was assessed according to Edmonson and Steiner's criteria.