Supplementary Table S2. PPARγ status in ESCC and patient mortality.

		Disease-free survival		Cancer-specific survival	
Factors	n	**Univariate HR[*1] (95%CI[*2])**	**Multivariate HR (95%CI)**	**Univariate HR (95%CI)**	**Multivariate HR (95%CI)**
PPARγ-negative	109	1 (Reference)	1 (Reference)	1 (Reference)	1 (Reference)
PPARγ-positive	36	0.408 (0.173 – 0.967) P=0.042	0.389 (0.161 – 0.940) P=0.036	0.338 (0.119 – 0.961) P=0.042	0.339 (0.117 – 0.983) P=0.046

The statistically correlation between all pairs of the patients background was checked and a strong correlation (Spearman's rank correlation coefficients ρ=0.847 was observed between the pN and TMN classification and the other pairs were not observed a strong correlation (ρ>0.700). We performed multivariate Cox regression analysis to compute a HR according to male sex, age≧65, location (Ce, Ut or Mt), pT (pT3), the present of lymph node metastasis, lymphatic invasion and vascular invasion. Backward stepwise regression (likelihoods methods) with a threshold of *P*=0.20 was used to select variables in the final model. Ce; Cervical esophagus, Ut; upper thoracic esophagus, Mt; middle thoracic esophagus.
*1 Hazard ratio, *2 Confidence interval.