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## Supplementary Materials: mTOR Activation in Liver Tumors Is Associated with Metabolic Syndrome and Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis in Both Mouse Models and Humans

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**Table S1.** Incidences and multiplicities of total liver tumors, hepatocellular adenomas, and hepatocellular carcinomas in TSOD- and CDAHFD-fed C57BL/6J mice.

Age	52 w	eeks	60 v	veeks	38 1	weeks	48 v	weeks
Animals	TSNO	TSOD	TSNO	TSOD	Control	CDAHFD	Control	CDAHFD
No. of animals a)	5	18	5	16	10	10	8	10
Liver tumors (HCC + HCA)								
Incidence (%)	1 (20)	11 (61)	0 (0)	13 (81) *	0	5 (50) *	0	8 (80) *
Multiplicity (No./mouse)	$0.2 \pm 0.4$	$1.0\pm1.0$	$0.0\pm0.0$	$1.8 \pm 1.3$ *	$0.0\pm0.0$	$1.2 \pm 1.9$	$0.0\pm0.0$	$2.2 \pm 1.4$ *
HCA								
Incidence (%)	0 (0)	8 (44)	0 (0)	8 (50)	0	5 (50) *	0	8 (80) *
Multiplicity (no./mouse)	$0.0\pm0.0$	$0.5 \pm 0.6$	$0.0\pm0.0$	$0.6 \pm 0.6$	$0.0\pm0.0$	$1.1 \pm 1.7$	$0.0\pm0.0$	2.2 ± 1.4 *
HCC								
Incidence (%)	1 (20)	6 (33)	0 (0)	10 (63) *	0	1 (10)	0	0 (0)
Multiplicity (No./mouse)	$0.2\pm0.4$	$0.5 \pm 0.9$	$0.0\pm0.0$	$1.3 \pm 1.3$	$0.0\pm0.0$	$0.1\pm0.3$	$0.0\pm0.0$	$0.0\pm0.0$

HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; HCA, hepatocellular adenoma;  $^*p < 0.05$ , as compared to the control.  $^a$  Final number of survived animals subjected to the analysis.

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**Table S2.** Clinicopathological characteristics of patients with hepatocellular carcinomas.

	Metabolic Syndrome/NASH-Associated HCCs	Virus-Associated HCCs		
age (years)	51–82 (mean 71.8)	21–83 (mean 64.6)		
sex				
male	37 (80%)	17 (55%)		
female	9 (20%)	14 (45%)		
complications				
obesity	24 (52%)	0		
diabetes	32 (70%)	0		
dyslipidemia	19 (41%)	0		
hypertension	38 (83%)	0		
hepatitis B virus infection	0	11 (35%)		
hepatitis C virus infection	0	20 (65%)		
differentiation of HCC				
well-differentiated	8 (17%)	6 (19%)		
moderately differentiated	27 (59%)	19 (62%)		
poorly differentiated	11 (24%)	6 (19%)		
fibrosis of liver				
no fibrosis	1 (2%)	0		
fibrous portal expansion	16 (36%)	9 (29%)		
bridging fibrosis	15 (33%)	17 (55%)		
cirrhosis	13 (29%)	5 (16%)		
NASH histology				
confirmed by biopsy	2 (4%)	-		
confirmed with surgical specimens	15 (33%)	-		