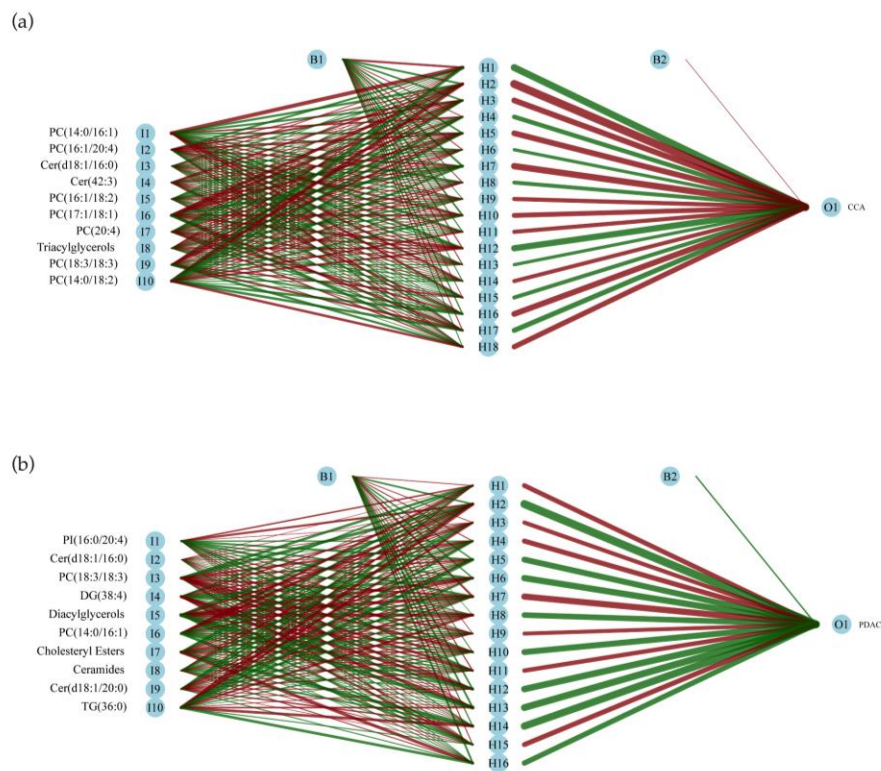
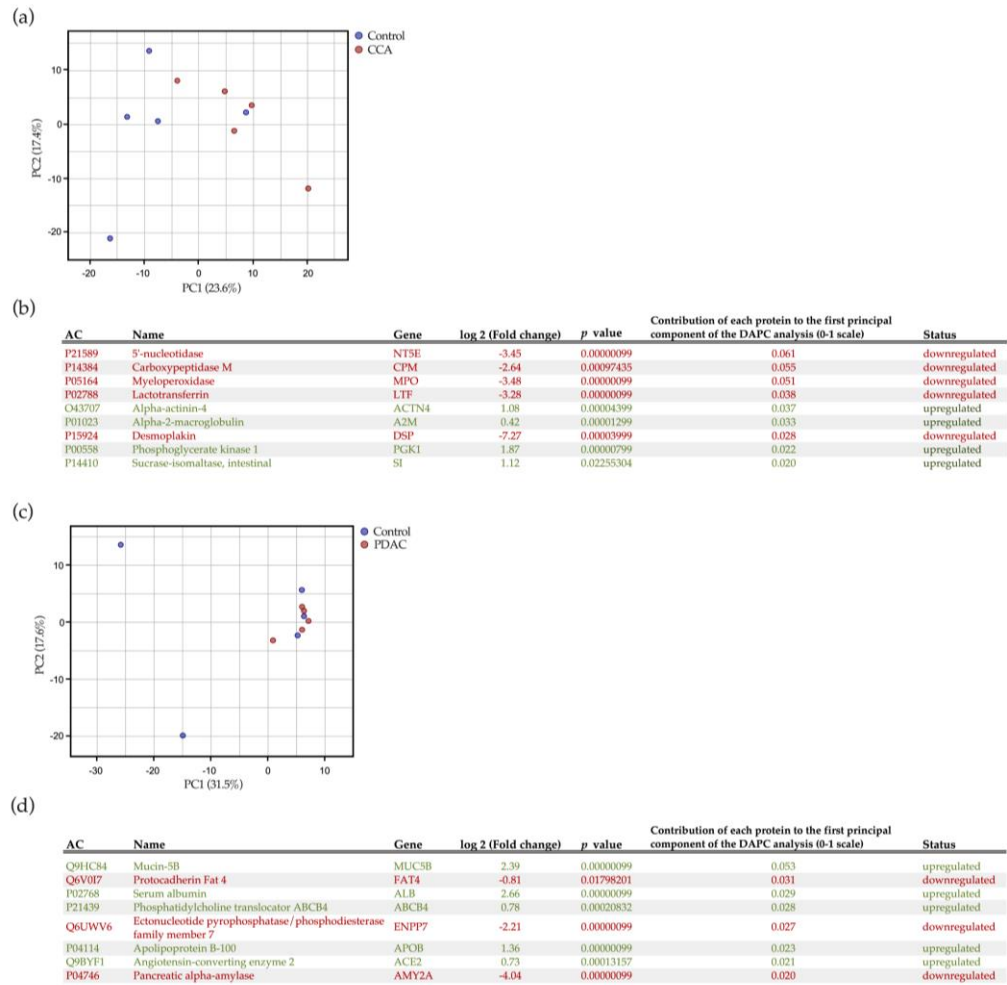


**Figure S1.** Analysis of the correlation between serum levels of bilirubin and total bile acids levels in bile from patients with benign stenoses and those with CCA or PDAC-associated stenoses.



**Figure S2.** Graphic representation of machine-learning NNs implemented in the analysis of (a) bile lipidomic data in control *vs* CCA patients, (b) bile lipidomic data in control *vs* PDAC patients. Features (lipids) selected by DAPC analysis of synthetic data are indicated on the left and labels within the nodes indicate the layer and node (I: input, H: hidden, B: bias, O: output). Green lines are positive predictors, red lines are negative (disease) predictors, and the thickness of the lines represent the weight (importance) of the feature to the outcome.



**Figure S3.** PCA plots and proteins selected by the DAPC analysis of real proteomic data. (a) PCA analysis of proteomic data from control and CCA patients, (b) proteins selected by DAPC analysis of the differential bile proteome of control and CCA patients, (c) PCA analysis of proteomic data from control and PDAC patients, (d) proteins selected by DAPC analysis of the differential bile proteome of control and PDAC patients.



**Figure S4.** Graphic representation of machine-learning NNs implemented in the analysis of **(a)** bile proteomic data in control *vs* CCA patients, **(b)** bile proteomic data in control *vs* PDAC patients. Features (proteins, UniProt accession number), selected by DAPC analysis of synthetic data are indicated on the left and labels within the nodes indicate the layer and node (I: input, H: hidden, B: bias, O: output). Green lines are positive predictors, red lines are negative (disease) predictors, and the thickness of the lines represent the weight (importance) of the feature to the outcome.