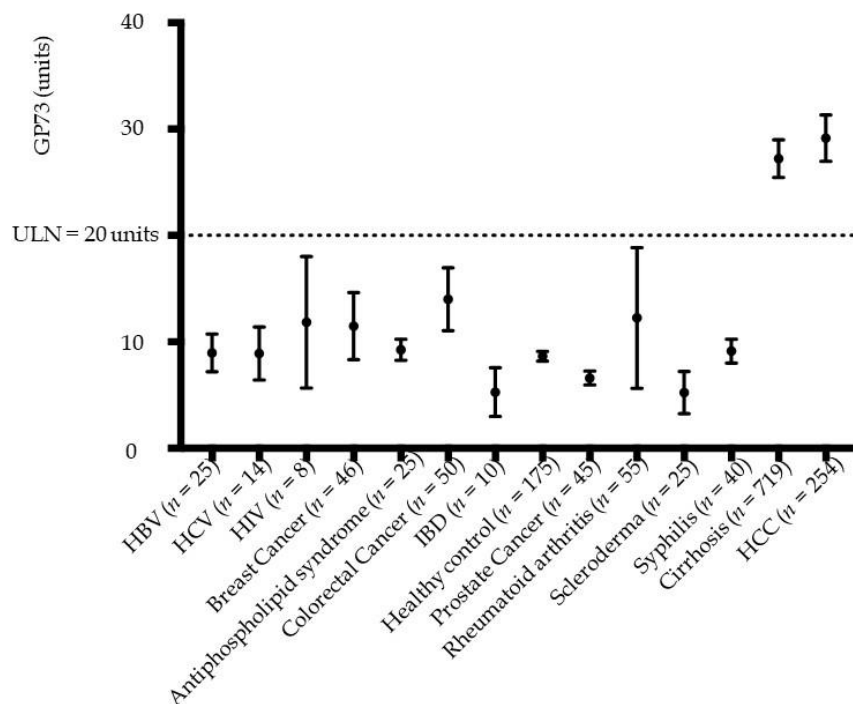
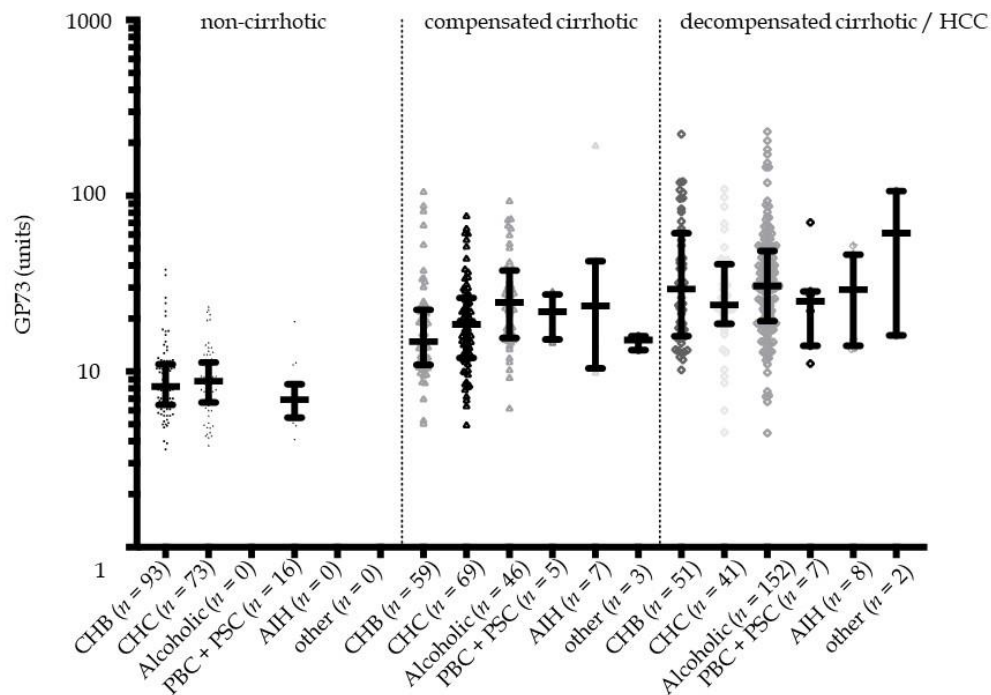


Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1 Golgi protein 73 determination in a cohort of 518 healthy and diseases controls along with 719 cirrhotic and 254 hepatocellular carcinoma patients (mean with 95% confidence intervals).

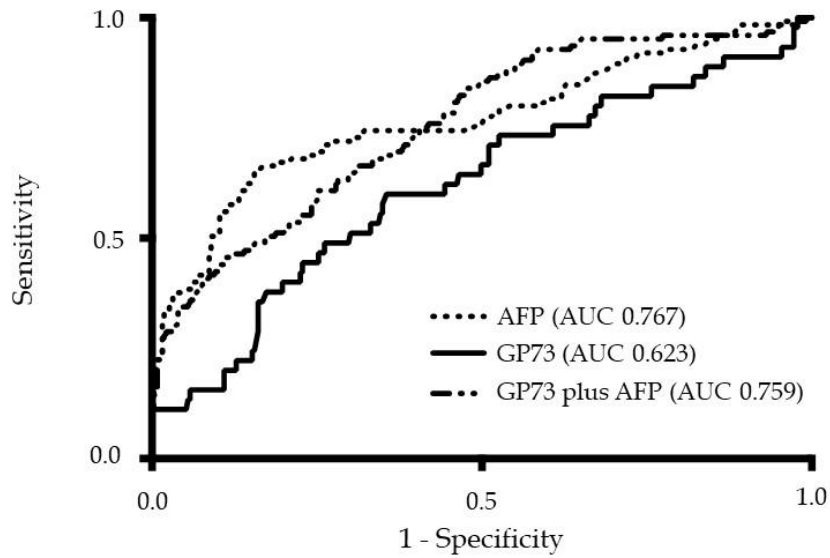
GP73: Golgi protein 73 detection; HBV: hepatitis B virus; HCV: hepatitis C virus; HIV: human immunodeficiency virus; IBD: Inflammatory bowel disease; HCC: hepatocellular carcinoma.



Supplementary Figure 2 Golgi protein 73 values distribution among different stages of chronic liver diseases and disease groups of the patients (median with interquartile range; y-axis is presented in log scale).

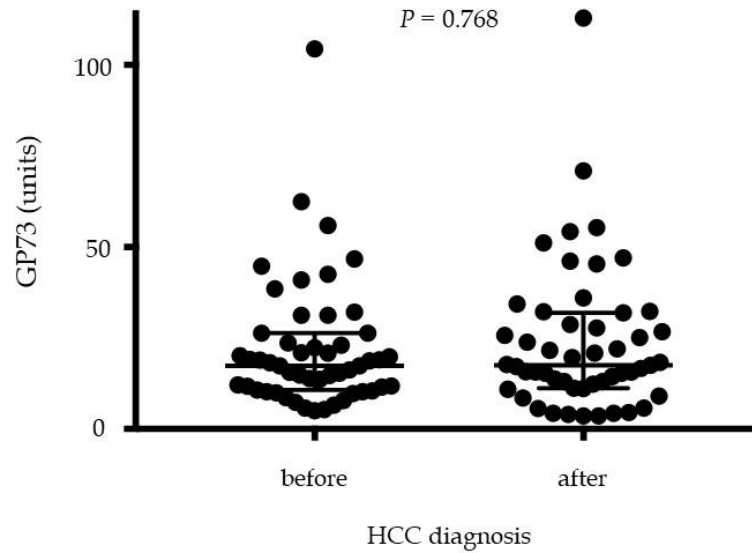
GP73: Golgi protein 73 detection; HCC: hepatocellular carcinoma; CHB: chronic hepatitis B; CHC: Chronic hepatitis C; PBC: Primary biliary cholangitis; PSC: Primary sclerosing cholangitis; AIH: Autoimmune hepatitis.

GP73 vs APRI
as diagnostic markers of HCC



Supplementary Figure 3 Receiver operating characteristic curves for diagnosing hepatocellular carcinoma according to Golgi protein 73 and alpha-fetoprotein levels. AFP had a higher performance comparing to GP73 for diagnosing HCC ($P = 0.004$) and similar to that of the combination of GP73 with AFP ($P = 0.728$).

GP73: Golgi protein 73; APRI: Aspartate aminotransferase to platelets index; HCC: hepatocellular carcinoma; AFP: Alpha-fetoprotein.



Supplementary Figure 4 Golgi protein 73 values before [17.3 (15.6) units] and after the development of hepatocellular carcinoma [17.5 (20.7) units, $P = 0.768$] in 51 patients with available paired samples during a median (range) follow-up of 53 (8-163) mo.

GP73: Golgi protein 73; HCC: hepatocellular carcinoma.