

Supporting legends

Figure S1. **(A, B)** Volcano and heatmap plots show DE-mRNAs between HCC and non-tumor samples. **(C)** 10-fold cross-validation for parameter λ selection. The solid vertical lines are partial likelihood deviance \pm standard error (SE). The two dotted vertical lines are drawn at the optimal values by minimum criteria (left) and 1-SE criteria (right). Parameter $\lambda = 0.04269$ [$\log(\lambda) = -3.154$] is chosen via minimum criteria. **(D)** Univariate Cox regression analysis of the 16 key mRNAs. **(E1, E2)** Expression difference of the 16 key mRNAs between HCCs and non-tumor samples in the TCGA training set. **(F)** Distribution of the mRNA risk score, survival status of HCC patients, and the expression level of the 16 key mRNAs.

Figure S2. **(A, B)** Volcano and heatmap plots show DE-lncRNAs between HCC and non-tumor samples. **(C)** 10-fold cross-validation for parameter λ selection. Parameter $\lambda = 0.05027$ [$\log(\lambda) = -2.99$] is chosen via minimum criteria. **(D)** Univariate Cox regression analysis of the 20 key lncRNAs. **(E1, E2)** Expression difference of the 20 key lncRNAs between HCCs and non-tumor samples in the TCGA training set. **(F)** Distribution of the lncRNA risk score, survival status of HCC patients, and the expression level of the 20 key lncRNAs.

Figure S3. **(A, B)** Volcano and heatmap plots show DE-miRNAs between HCC and non-tumor samples. **(C)** Expression difference of the 5 key miRNAs between HCCs and non-tumor samples in the TCGA training set. **(D)** Distribution of the miRNA risk score, survival status of HCC patients, and the expression level of the 5 key miRNAs.

Figure S4. **(A)** 10-fold cross-validation for parameter λ selection. Parameter $\lambda = 0.07177142$ [$\log(\lambda) = -2.634269$] is chosen via minimum criteria. **(B)** Copy number alteration of the 5 key CNV genes in HCCs and non-tumor samples in the TCGA training set. **(C)** Univariate Cox regression analysis of the 5 key CNV genes. **(D)** Distribution of the CNV risk score, survival status of HCC patients, and the copy number alteration of the 5 key miRNAs in the TCGA training set.

Figure S5. **(A)** Distributions of various mutation types of the 85 high-frequency SNPs. The histogram in the top indicates the sum of non-synonymous and synonymous mutations in every case, and the histogram on the right stands for the sample number suffering from gene mutation. In the heat map, the various colors stand for various mutation types, whereas the white color represents no mutation. **(B)** Univariate Cox regression analysis of the 10 high-frequency SNPs. **(C)** Distribution of the SNP risk score, survival status of HCC patients, and the mutation status of the 7 key SNPs in the TCGA training set.

Figure S1

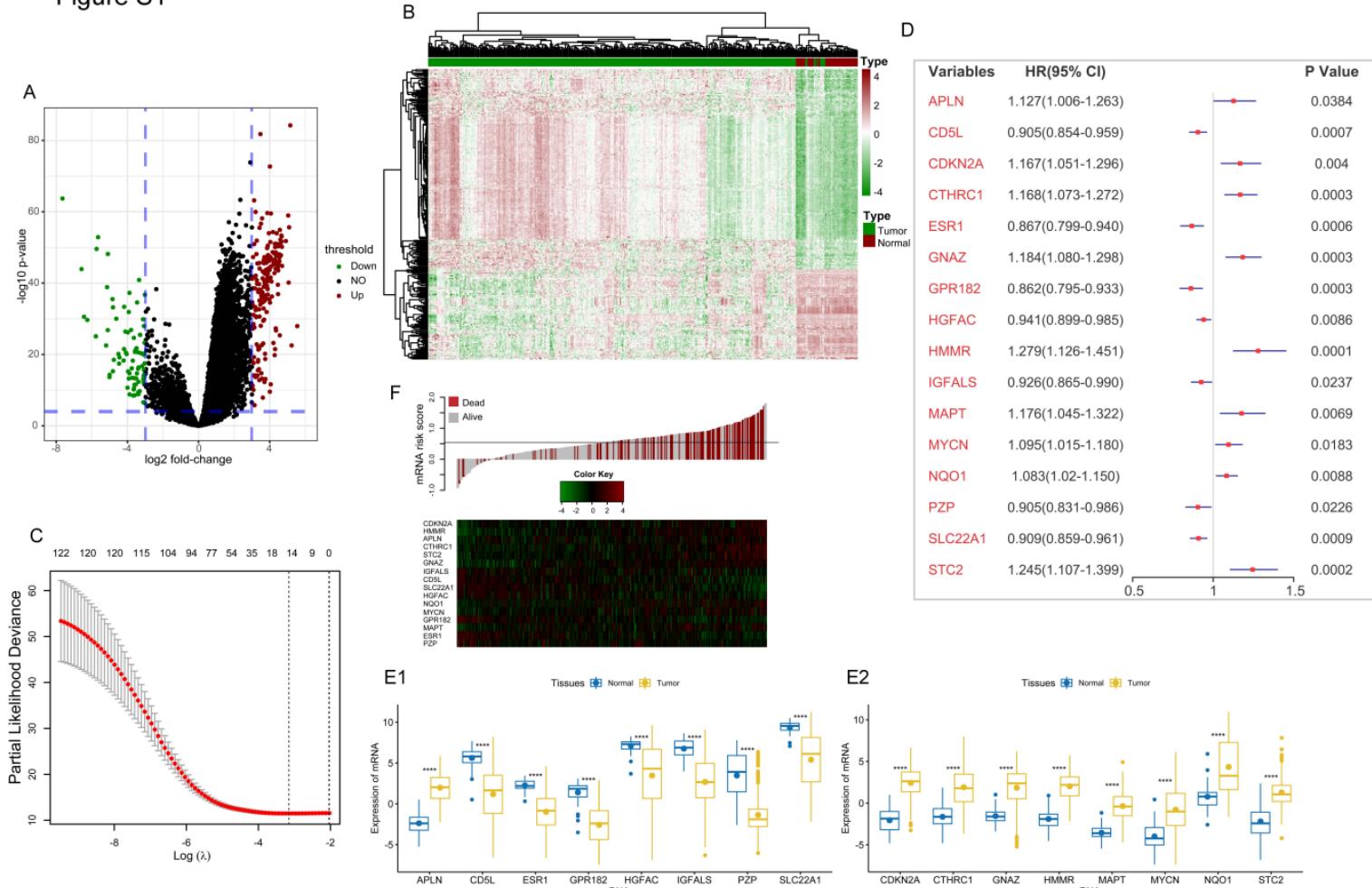


Figure S2

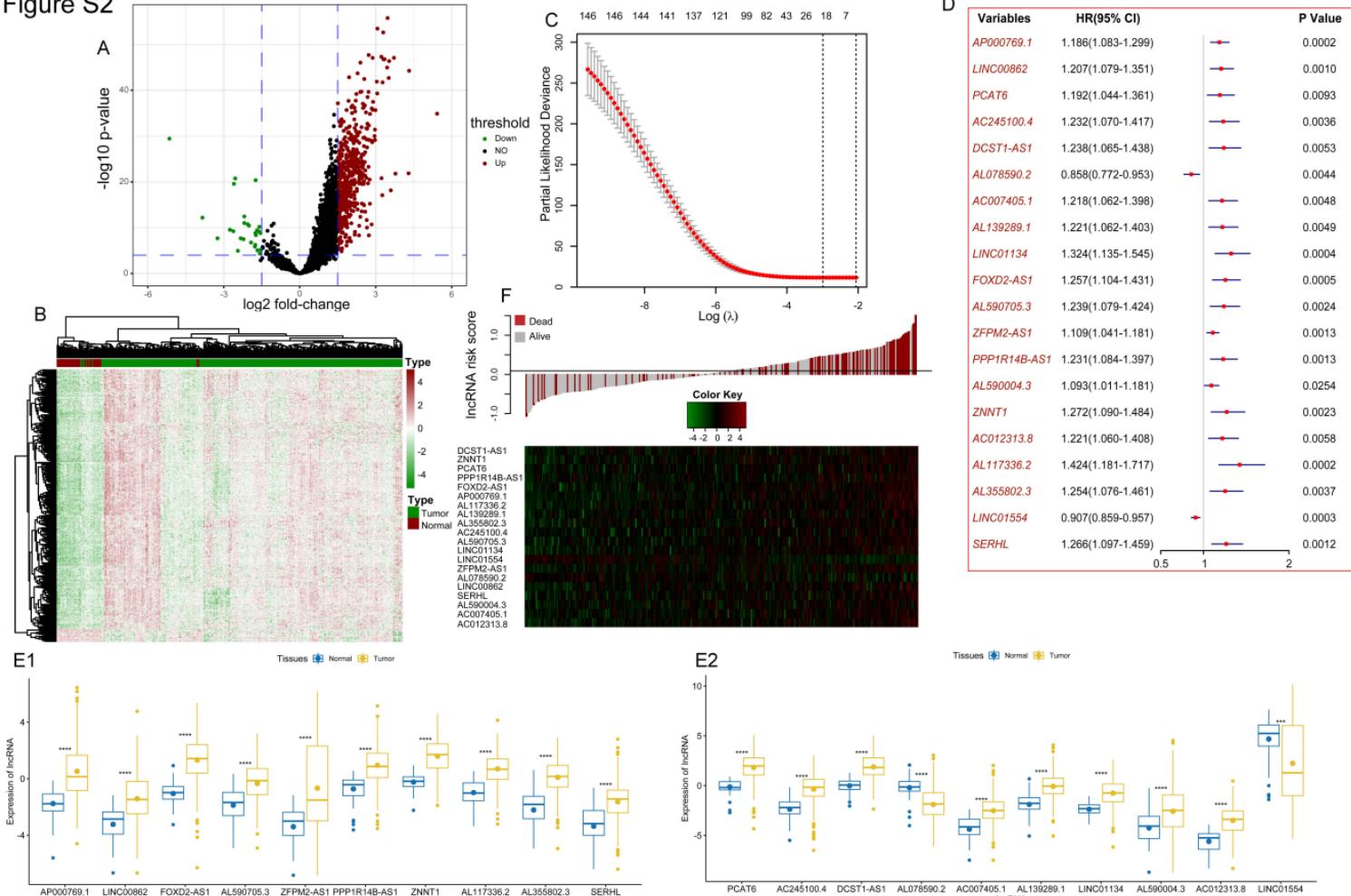


Figure S3

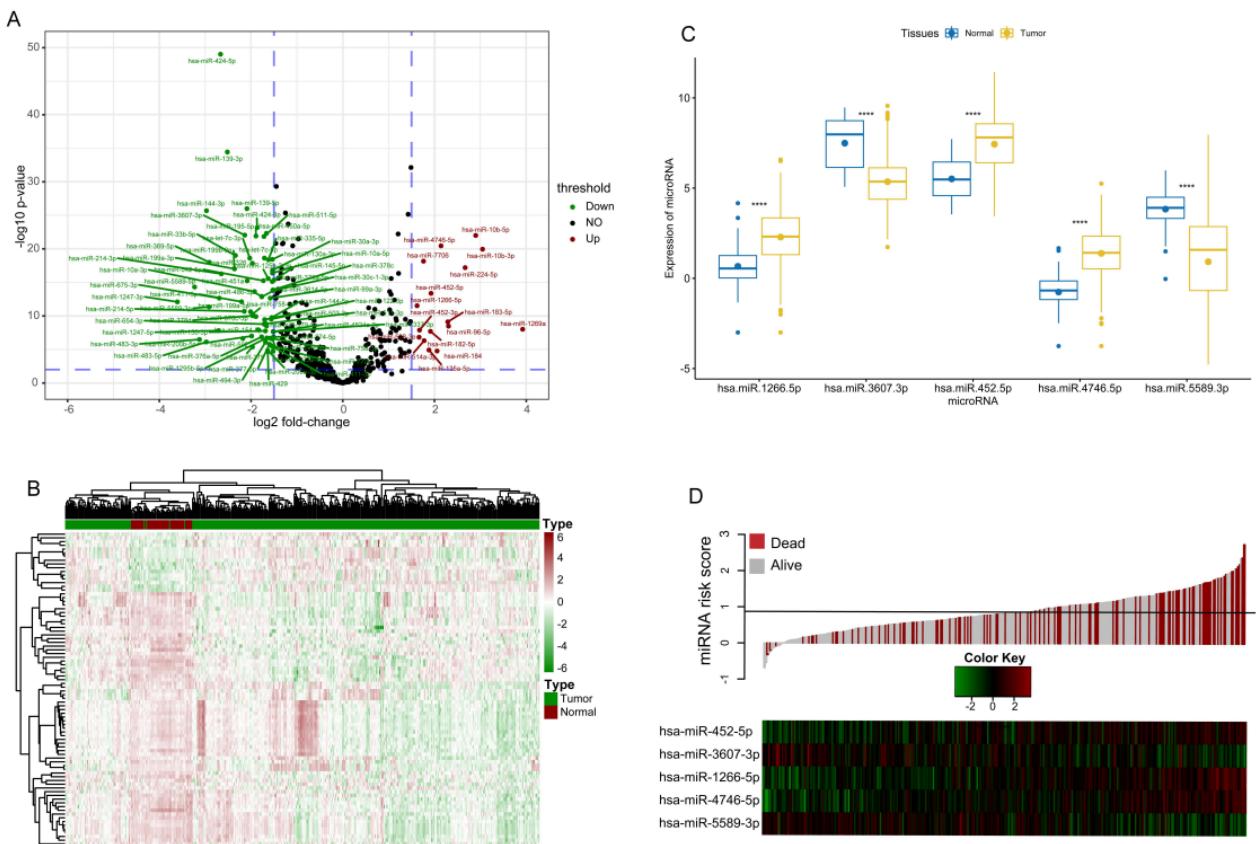
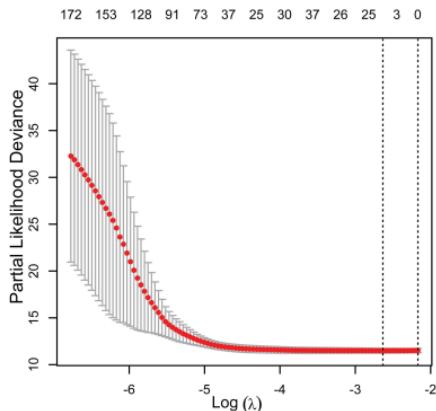
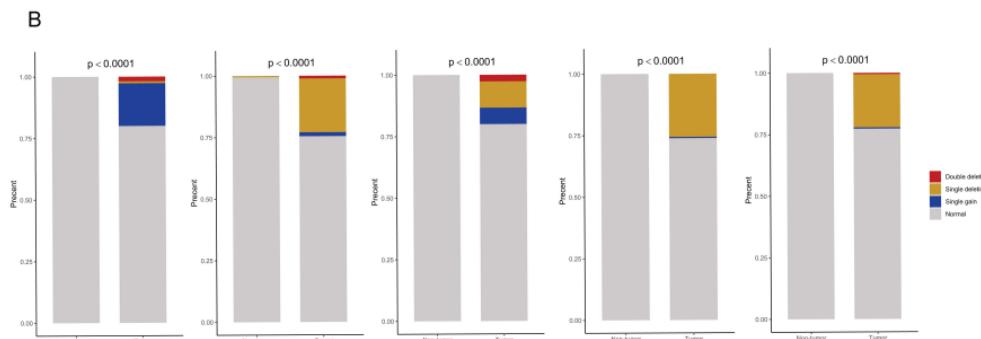


Figure S4

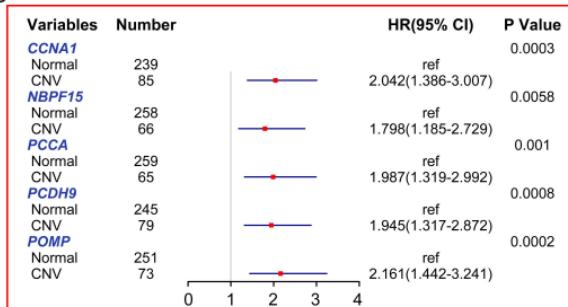
A



B



C



D

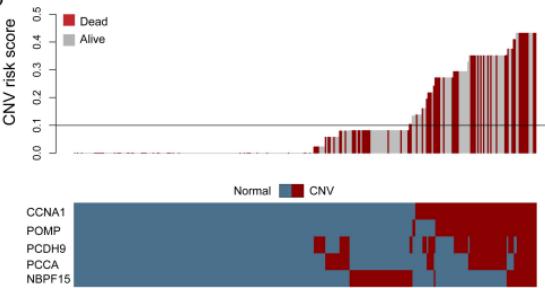


Figure S5

