Table S1. Clinical and molecular characteristics of a series of 171 CRC patients without metastatic disease at diagnosis.

|                         | Male  | Female | Sex            |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|----------------|
| Age                     | 107   | 64     | Male           |
| <70                     | 62    | 36.9   | Female         |
| ≥70                     | 106   | 63.1   |                |
| ECOG                    | 157   | 93.5   | 0-1            |
| 2-3                     | 11    | 6.5    |                |
| T                       | 3     | 1.8    | 1              |
| 2                       | 40    | 23.4   | 2              |
| 3                       | 108   | 63.1   | 3              |
| 4                       | 19    | 11.1   | 4              |
| x                       | 1     | 0.6    |                |
| N                       | 82    | (48)   | 0              |
| 1                       | 46    | (26.9) | 1              |
| 2                       | 30    | (17.5) |                |
| x                       | 13    | (7.6)  |                |
| Stage                   | 31    | (18.1) | I              |
| 51                      | 29.8  |        | II             |
| 89                      | 52.1  |        | III            |
| Site of primary tumor   |       |        | Colon          |
|                         | 123   | (71.9) |                 |
|                         | Rectum| 43     | (28.1)         |
| Metachronous metastasis | No    | 127    | (74.3)         |
|                         | Yes   | 44     | (25.7)         |

CRC, colorectal cancer.

Table S2. Association between miR-199b and progression (local or distant) in 171 stage I–III CRC patients.

| Stage I | No. Cases | High miR-199b (%) | Low miR-199b (%) | p   |
|---------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|-----|
| Progression | 31        | 27                | 4                | 0.605|
| No      | 26        | 23 (88.5)         | 3 (11.5)         |
| Yes     | 5         | 4 (80)            | 1 (20)           |
| Stage II| No. Cases | High miR-199b (%) | Low miR-199b (%) | p   |
| Progression | 51        | 37                | 14               | 0.663|
| No      | 42        | 31 (73.8)         | 11 (26.2)        |
| Yes     | 9         | 6 (66.7)          | 3 (33.3)         |
| Stage III| No. Cases| High miR-199b (%) | Low miR-199b (%) | p   |
| Progression | 89        | 70                | 19               | 0.609|
| No      | 56        | 45 (80.4)         | 11 (19.6)        |
| Yes     | 33        | 25 (75.8)         | 8 (24.2)         |
Table S3. Univariate and multivariate Cox analyses in the cohort of 157 patients with early-stage CRC.

|                | Univariate PFS Analysis | Multivariate PFS Cox Analysis |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                | HR  | 95% CI       | Significance | HR  | 95% CI       | Significance |
| Gender         |     |              |              |     |              |              |
| Male           | 1.00| 0.729 to 1.395| 0.210        |     |              |              |
| Female         | 0.729| 0.445 to 1.195 |              |     |              |              |
| Age            |     |              |              |     |              | 0.037         |
| <70            | 1.00| 1.00         |              |     |              |              |
| ≥70            | 2.145| 1.235 to 3.726|              |     | 2.254        | 1.220 to 4.165 |
| Stage          |     |              |              |     |              |              |
| I-II           | 1.00| 1.00         |              |     |              |              |
| III            | 2.028| 1.243 to 3.309|              |     | 1.887        | 1.040 to 3.423 |
| ECOG           |     |              | <0.001       |     |              | <0.001        |
| 0              | 1.00| 1.00         |              |     |              |              |
| 1              | 2.232| 1.466 to 3.181|              |     | 1.976        | 1.352 to 2.889 |
| T              |     |              | 0.542        |     |              |              |
| 1-2            | 1.00| 1.00         |              |     |              |              |
| >2             | 1.089| 0.828 to 1.431|              |     |              |              |
| N              |     |              | 0.084        |     |              |              |
| 0-1            | 1.00| 1.00         |              |     |              |              |
| 2-x            | 1.569| 0.941 to 2.618|              |     |              |              |
| SET            |     |              | 0.017        |     |              | 0.014         |
| Low            | 1.00| 1.00         |              |     |              |              |
| High           | 2.111| 1.142 to 3.902|              |     | 2.270        | 1.182 to 4.359 |
| MiR-199b       |     |              | 0.016        |     |              | 0.023         |
| Low            | 1.00| 1.00         |              |     |              |              |
| High           | 0.535| 0.320 to 0.892|              |     | 0.519        | 0.295 to 0.913 |

PFS: progression-free survival; CI: confidence interval, HR: hazard-ratio.

Metachronous metastasis

Figure S1. Clinical impact of miR-199b over time to metastasis.
Figure S2. Kaplan–Meier analyses for miR-199b expression in the cohort of 157 CRC cases stratified by stage. CRC, colorectal cancer.

Figure S3. Clinical significance of SET in the cohort of 157 early-stage CRC patients. (a) Immunohistochemical images of SET in LARC patients representing low, medium, and high staining. The line shows 25 µm. Original magnification 400×. (b) Kaplan–Meier analyses for SET expression in early-stage CRC patients. SET, SET Nuclear Proto-Oncogene; LARC, locally advanced rectal cancer.