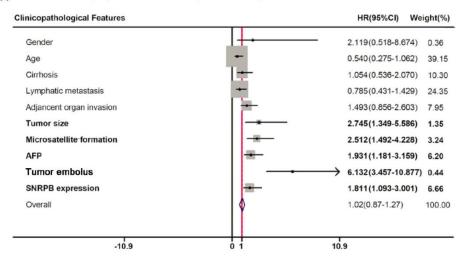
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

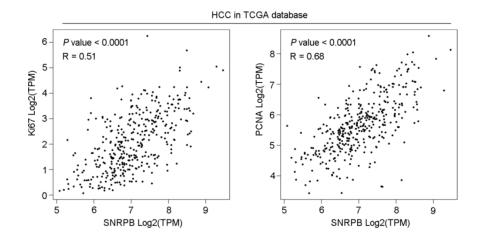


A Univariate Cox proportional hazard regression analyses for overall survival

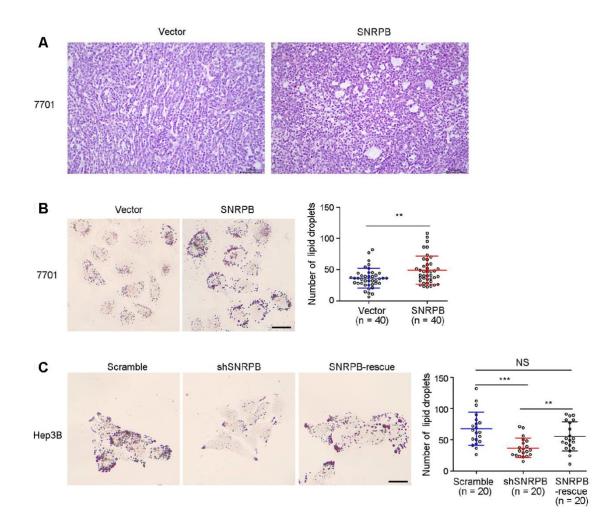
B Multivariate Cox proportional hazard regression analyses for overall survival

inicopathological Features		HR(95%CI) Weight(%
Tumor size	-	2.03(0.96,4.29) 8.13
Microsatellite formation		1.54(0.86,2.78) 24.33
AFP		1.84(1.07,3.18) 20.17
Tumor embolus		6.35(3.27,12.31) 1.10
SNRPB expression	+	1.17(0.66,2.06) 46.26
Overall		1.52(1.05,2.00) 100.00
-12.3	0 1	12.3

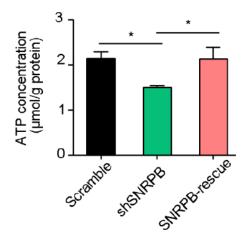
Supplementary Figure 1. SNRPB was associated with the poor survival of HCC patients. (A) Forrest plot of the univariate analysis shows that the hazard ratio (HR) of tumor size, microsatellite formation, AFP, tumor embolus, SNRPB expression are significantly greater than 1. (B) Forrest plot of the multivariate analysis shows that the hazard ratio (HR) of tumor embolus are significantly greater than 1.



Supplementary Figure 2. The correlation of *SNRPB* expression and cell proliferation markers (*Ki67* and *PCNA*) in HCC based on TCGA database.



Supplementary Figure 3. SNRPB enhances the stemness of HCC cells. (A) Hematoxylin-eosin staining of xenografts from 7701 cells with or without *SNRPB* overexpression. Scale bar, 100 μ m. (B, C) Oil Red O staining of 7701 cells after *SNRPB* overexpression and Hep3B cells when *SNRPB* expression was silenced or rescued. Scale bar, 50 μ m. ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001, NS, no significant difference.



Supplementary Figure 4. The intracellular ATP concentration of Hep3B cells with SNRPB silence or rescue. *P < 0.05.