

Table S1. Sorting of the 26 HCC studied according to HBsAg status.

HBsAg status	NT/T	SEX	AGE	PATHOLOGY		TP53 status	p53 immuno- staining	CTNNB1 status	HCV RNA	HBV			
				TUMOR GRADE	METAVIR SCORE					DNA	Genotype, serotype	Mutation (NT/T)	
												BCP	PreCore
-	1	M	46	G4	A2 F4	G331H	-	WT	+	+	C, adr	WT+DV/DV	WT/WT
	2	M	40	G1	A0 F2	WT	-	WT	-	+	NA	WT+DV/WT+DV	WT/WT
	3	F	37	G2	A0 F1	WT	-	WT	-	+	B, adw2	NA	NA
	4	M	61	G2-3	A2 F4	WT	-	T41A	-	+	C, adr	NA/WT	WT/WT
	5	M	73	G3	NA	WT	-	S37F	-	+	NA	NA	NA
	6	M	70	G2	NA	WT	-	WT	-	-	-	-	-
	7	M	39	G3-4	A0 F3	WT	-	WT	-	-	-	-	-
	8	F	50	G2-3	A0 F1	WT	20-50%	WT	-	-	-	-	-
	9	F	35	G2-3	NA	WT	<10%	NA	-	-	-	-	-
	10	M	53	G3	A0 F2	WT	10-20%	WT	+	-	-	-	-
+	11	M	34	G4	A1 F4	R249S	<10%	WT	+	+	C, adr	DV/DV	WT/WT
	12	M	43	G1-2	A2 F4	R249S	<10%	S41F	-	+	C, adr	NA	NA
	13	M	50	G3-4	A0 F1	R249S	<10%	WT	-	+	B, adw2	NA	NA
	14	M	44	G3	NA	R249S	<10%	WT	-	+	C, adr	NA	NA
	15	M	60	G3-4	A2 F4	P278R	10-20%	S33Y	-	+	C, NA	DV/WT+DV	WT/WT
	16*	M	42	G2	A0 F2	WT	-	NA	-	+	NA	WT+DV/WT+DV	WT/WT
	17	M	39	G2	A1 F4	WT	-	WT	+	+	NA	NA/DV	WT/WT
	18	M	62	G2-3	A1 F3	WT	-	WT	-	+	C, adr	DV/WT+DV	MUT/WT
	19*	M	36	G4	A1 F2	WT	-	NA	-	+	C, NA	NA	NA
	20	M	37	G3-4	A0 F1	WT	-	WT	-	+	C, NA	NA	NA
	21	M	57	G2-3	A1 F3	WT	-	WT	-	+	NA	NA	NA
	22	M	17	G3	NA	R249S	<10%	S33Y	-	-	NA	NA	NA
	23*	M	40	G2-3	NA	WT	-	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA
NA	24*	NA	NA	G3-4	A0 F2	R249S	<10%	NA	-	+	NA	NA	NA
	25	NA	NA	G1	A0 F4	R249S	<10%	S37F	-	+	NA	NA	NA
	26	F	48	NA	A0 F1	WT	-	WT	-	+	NA	WT/WT	WT/WT

-=negative, + =positive, NA=not available, NT=non-tumoral tissue, T=tumoral tissue, WT=wild-type, DV=dual variant (A1764G/T1762A), / =no sample, * =four HBV-positive cases with non-available CTNNB1 status were excluded in Fig. 3. p53 immunostaining is given for T samples as it was negative for all the NT tissues.#

Table S2. DHPLC conditions for exon 3 of *CTNNB1* gene.

Exon	Temperature (°C)	Acetonitrile gradient (%B)	Positive controls
	60	52-60	H358S (codon 75: <u>ACT</u> - <u>GCT</u>)
3	60	52-60	HCT116 (codon 45: deleted)
	63	49-57	SW48 (codon 33: <u>TCT</u> - <u>TAT</u>)

Temperature and gradient analyzes were determined by Transgenomic software.

Forward primer (β_f) 5'-ccaatctactaatgctaatactg-3', reverse primer (β_r) 5'-ctgcattctgactttcagtaagg-3'

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	120	130	140	150
THAI 6	GPCKTCTI PAQGT SMFPSCCCTKPSDGNCIPI			
THAI 10	GPCKTCTNPAQNT SMFPSCCCTKPSDRNCTCPI			
THAI 26*	GPCKTCTATAQGT SMFPSCCCTKPTDGNCIPI			
THAI 27	GPCKTCTI PAQGT SMFPSCCCTKPSDRNCTCPI			
THAI 30	GPCKTCTI PAQGT SMFPSCCCTKPSDGNCIPI			
THAI 34	GPCKTCTI PAQGT SMFPSCCCTKPSDGNCIPI			
THAI 36	GPCKTCTI PAQGT SMFPSCCCTKPSDGNCIPI			
THAI 55	GPCKTCTI PAQGT SMFPSCCCTKPSDGNCIPI			
THAI 66	GPCKTCTI PAQGT SMFPSCCCTKPSDGNCIPI			
THAI 89*	GPCKTCTT PAQGT SMFPSCCCTKPTDGNCIPI			
THAI 96	GPCKTCTT PAQGT SMFPSCCCTKPSDGNCIPI			

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Figure S3. Alignments of HBsAg in determinant “a” region from 11 HBV patients (classified as genotype C except samples marked with stars which are genotype B). Samples 10, 26 and 27 are occult HBV infections. *R145G* is a common mutation causing false negative results for HBV serological testing using first generation antibodies. Double mutant *A126I / T127P* was detected in case 26.

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