

**Supplemental Figure 1**

iTraQ based analysis of proteins (N=9) differentially expressed in monocytes and hepatic stellate cells (HSCs) of subjects with or without liver fibrosis. Downregulated proteins (N=3) are colored in green while upregulated proteins (N=6) are colored in red.

Ras-related protein Rab-18 (RAB18), Annexin A6 (ANXA6), Ras-related protein Rab-14 (RAB14), Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 8 and 9 (ADAM 8 and 9), Ras-related protein Rab-25 (RAB25), Galectin 1 and 12 (LGALS1 and 12) and Profilin-1 (PFN1)

PLIN2 (MFI)

10.0  
7.5  
5.0  
2.5

SAF-A=0

SAF-A=1

SAF-A>=2



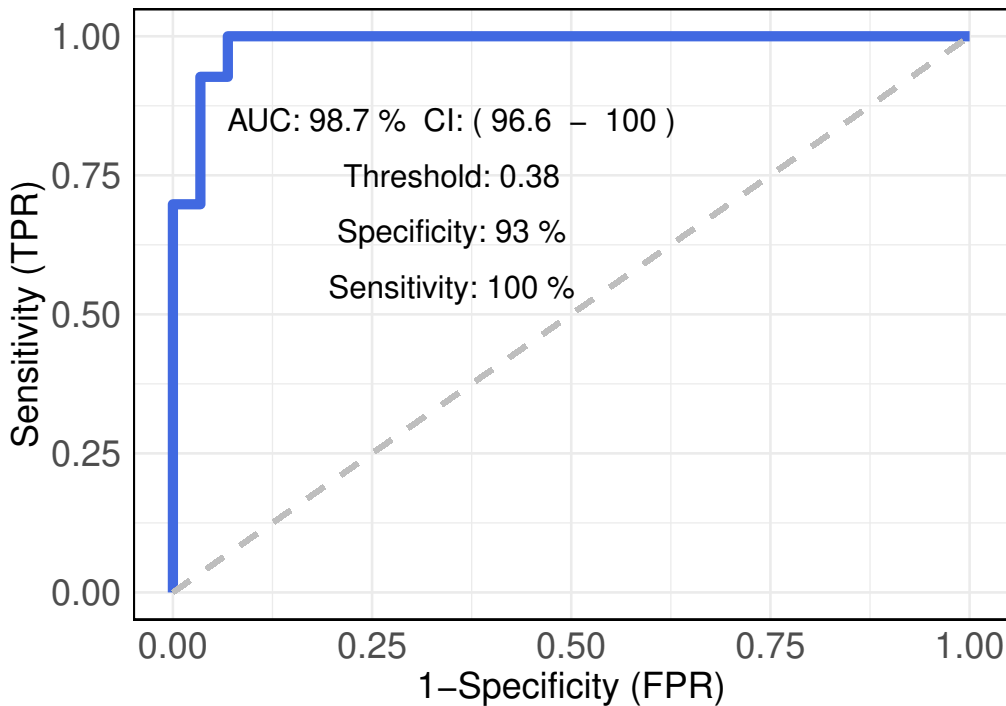
Training



Validation

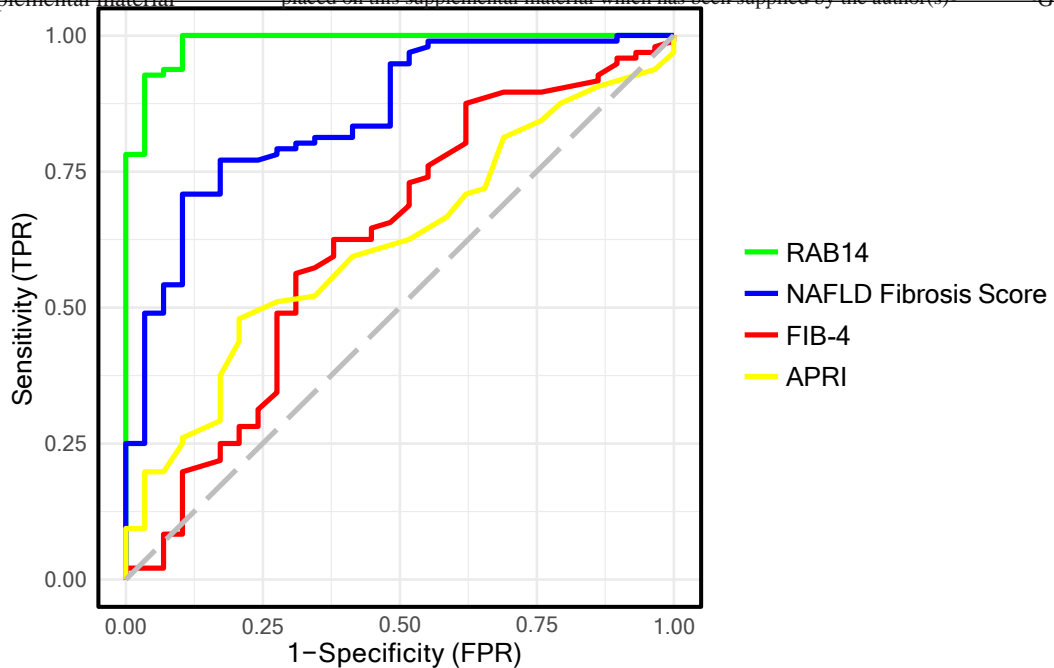
**Supplemental Figure 2**

Whisker plots of monocyte PLIN2 levels (MFI) measured by flow cytometry in the training and validation cohorts at different levels of SAF-A.



**Supplemental Figure 3**

ROC curve of PLIN2 algorithm for predicting absence/presence of inflammation (SAF-A=0 vs SAF-A $\geq$ 1) with the identified threshold, AUROC, sensitivity, and specificity.

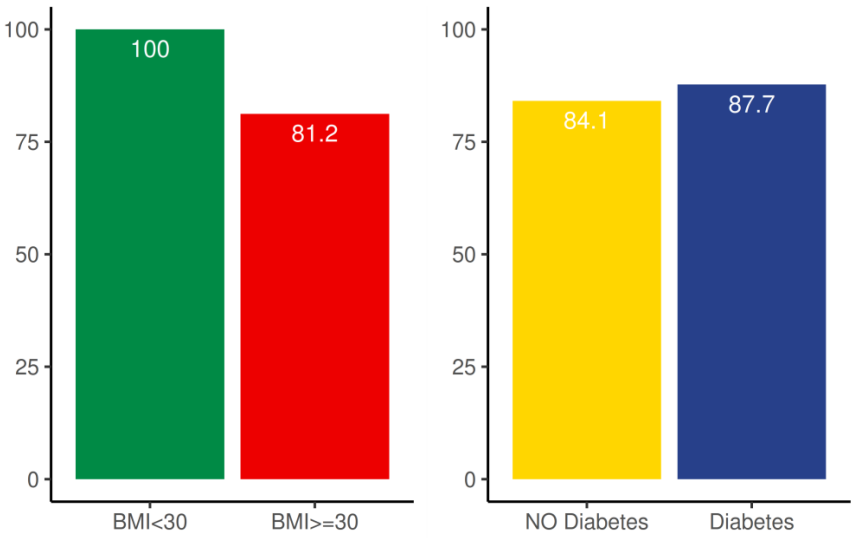


**Supplemental Figure 4**

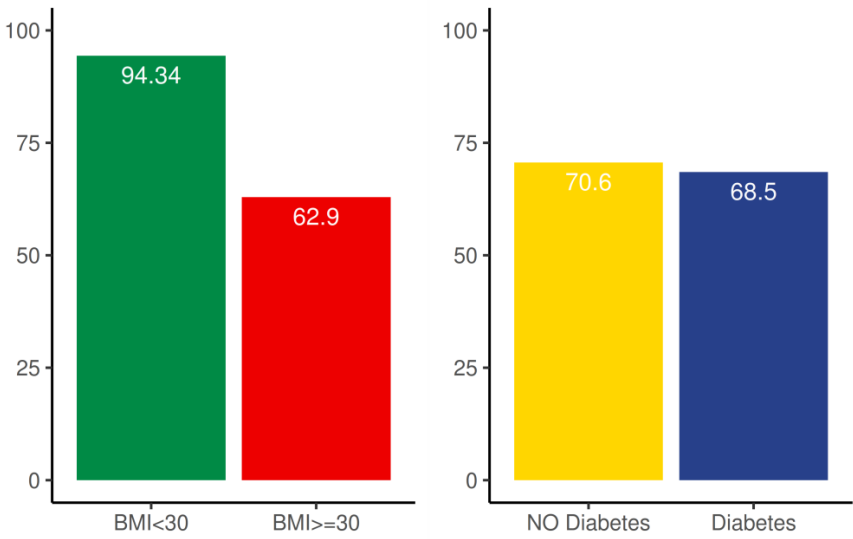
ROC curves for predicting presence/absence of liver fibrosis using the RAB14 algorithm, NAFLD Fibrosis Score, Fibrosis-4 (FIB-4) and AST-to-Platelet Ratio Index (APRI).



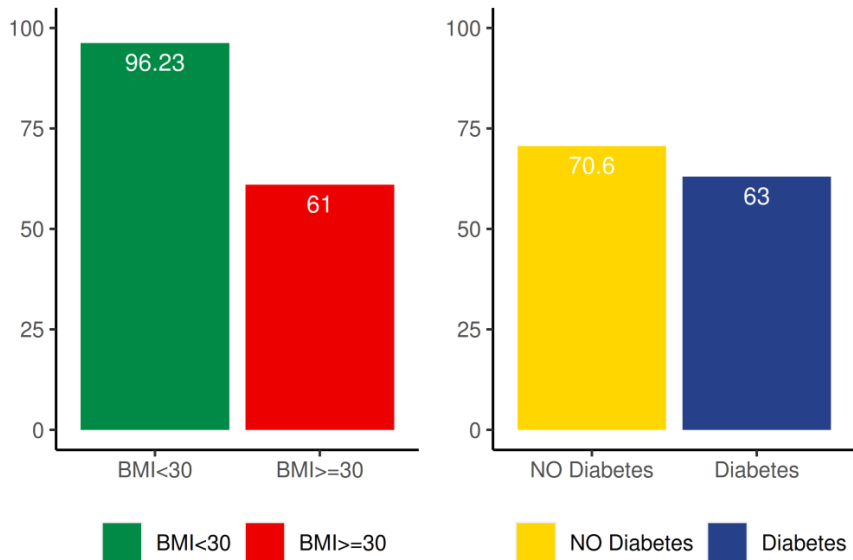
**A** **PLIN2 algorithm accuracy for NAS levels prediction**



**B** **RAB14 algorithm accuracy for SAF-F levels prediction**



**C** **Elastography algorithm accuracy for SAF-F levels prediction**



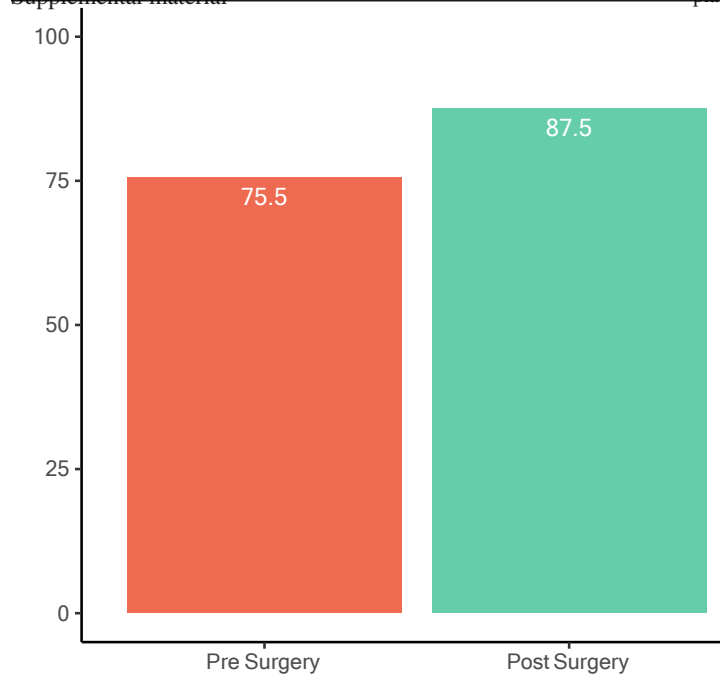
**Supplemental Figure 5**

A: PLIN2 algorithm accuracy for NAS level prediction in subjects with BMI<30 or BMI $\geq$ 30 (left panel) and in subjects with or without type 2 diabetes (right panel).

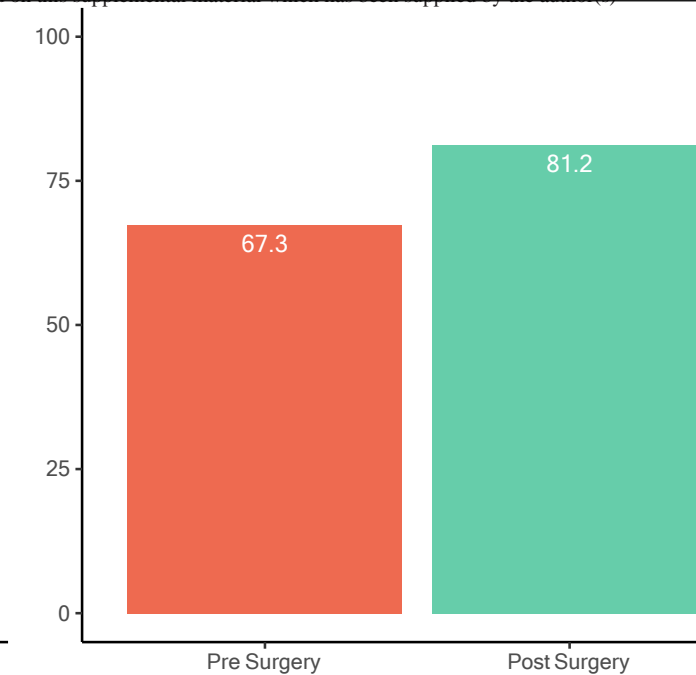
B: RAB14 algorithm accuracy for SAF-F level prediction in subjects with BMI<30 or BMI $\geq$ 30 (left panel) and in subjects with or without type 2 diabetes (right panel).

C: Elastography algorithm accuracy for SAF-F level prediction in subjects with BMI<30 or BMI $\geq$ 30 (left panel) and in subjects with or without type 2 diabetes (right panel).

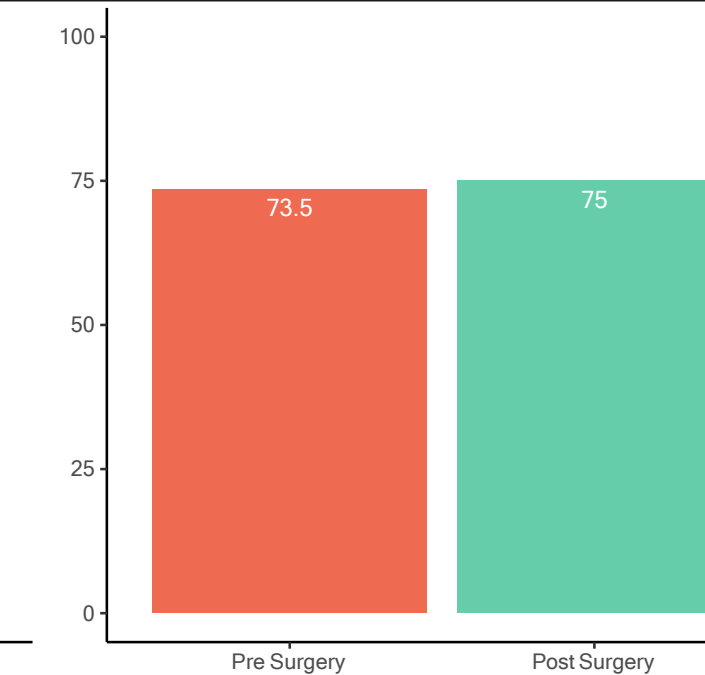
**A** PLIN2 algorithm accuracy for NAS levels prediction



**B** RAB14 algorithm accuracy for SAF-F levels prediction



**C** Elastography algorithm accuracy for SAF-F levels prediction



Pre Surgery Post Surgery

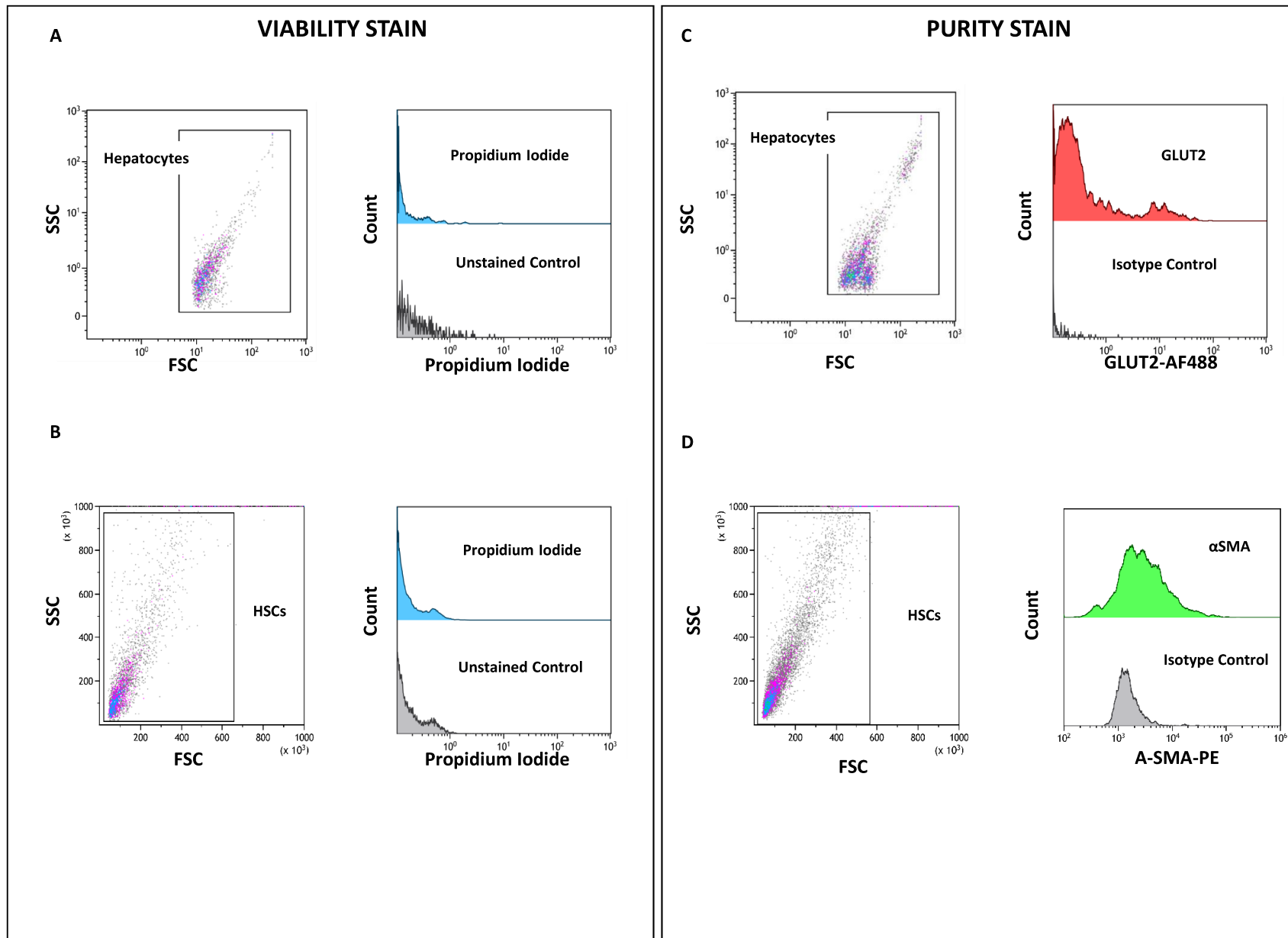
Pre Surgery Post Surgery

**Supplemental Figure 6**

A: PLIN2 algorithm accuracy for NAS level prediction in subjects before and after surgery.

B: RAB14 algorithm accuracy for SAF-F level prediction in subjects before and after surgery.

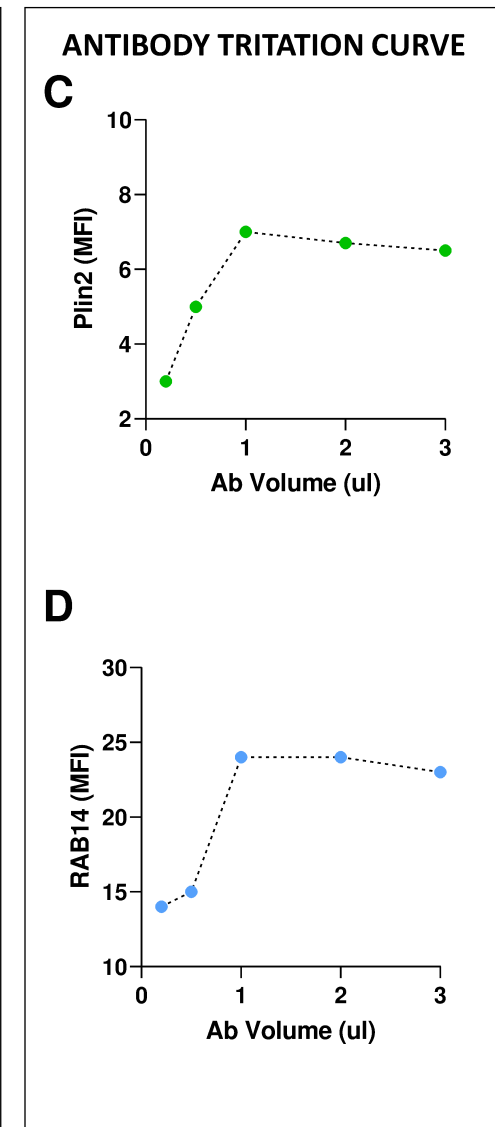
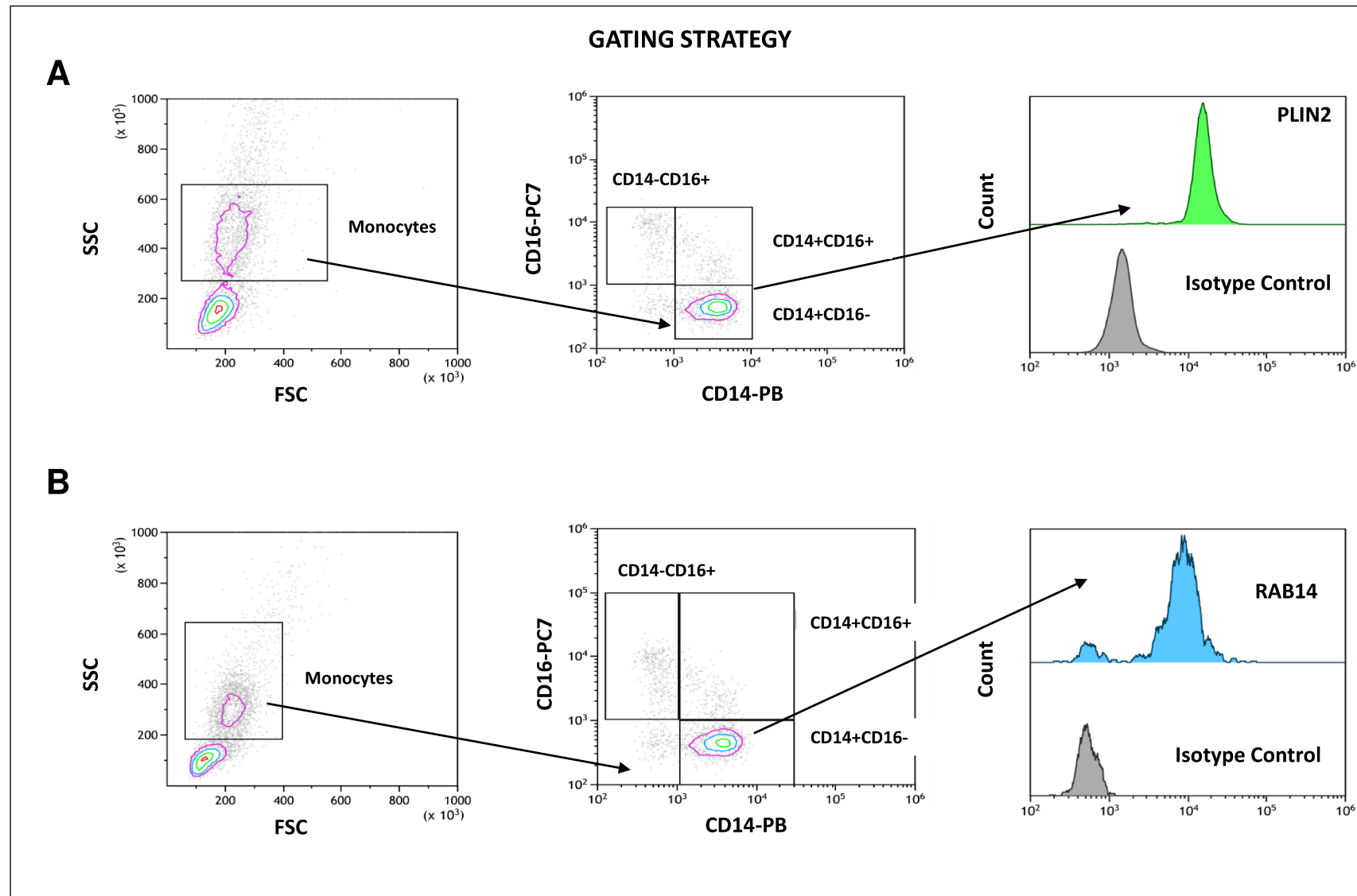
C: Elastography algorithm accuracy for SAF-F level prediction in subjects before and after surgery.



**Supplemental Figure 7**

Cell viability of hepatocytes (A) and hepatic stellate cells (B), stained with propidium iodide and analyzed by flow cytometry.

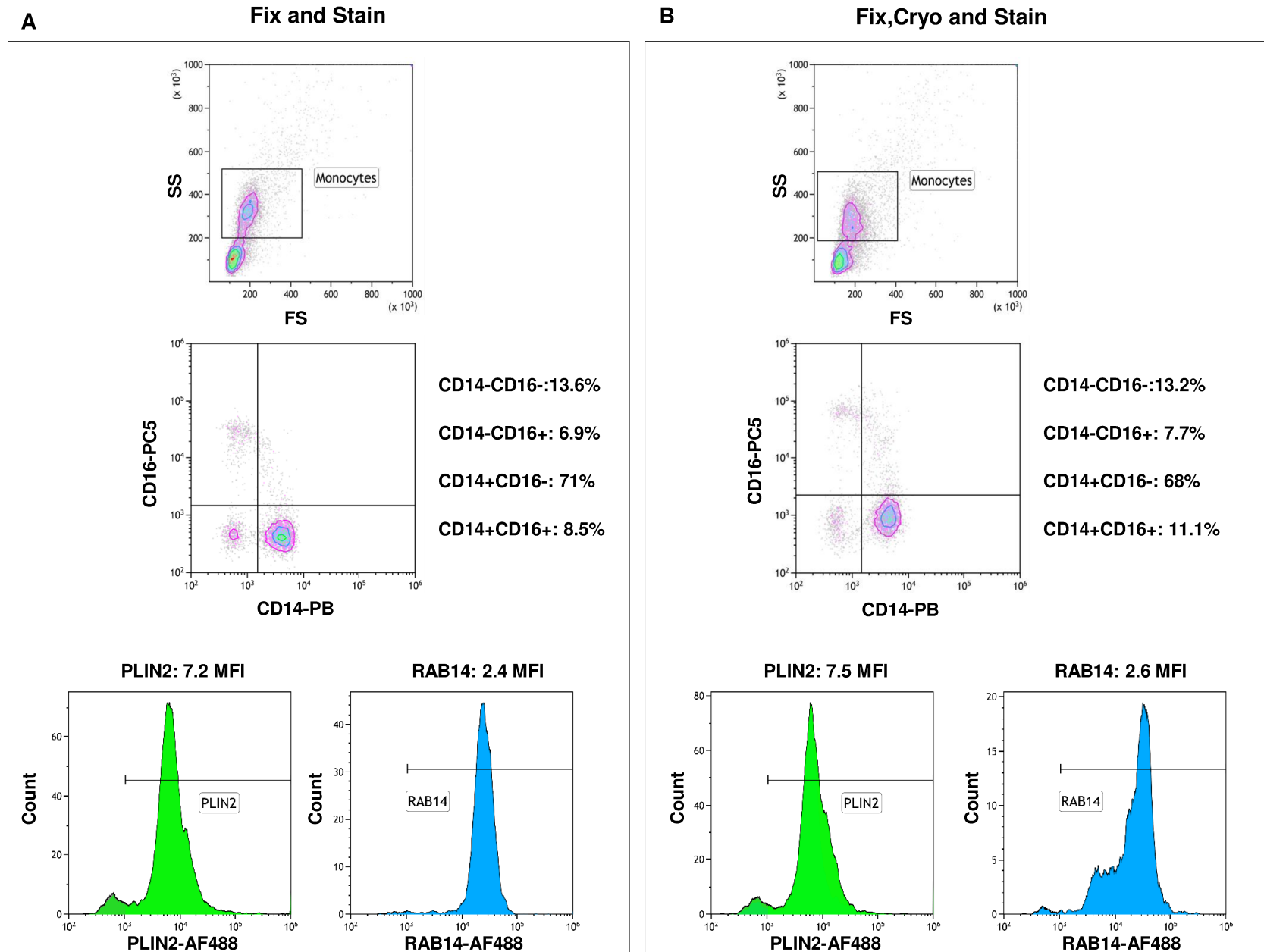
Cell purity assessed by flow cytometry; primary hepatocytes (C) were stained with GLUT2 Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated antibody and hepatic stellate cells (D) with  $\alpha$ -Smooth Muscle Actin PE-conjugated antibody.



**Supplemental Figure 8**

Gating strategies for PBMCs stained with PLIN2 (A) or RAB14 (B). Antibody titration curve for PLIN2 (C) or RAB14 (D).





**Supplemental Figure 9**

Influence of the different handling procedures on PBMCs stained for PLIN2 or RAB14. Cells were processed using the following procedures: fixation and staining (A) or fixation, cryopreservation and staining (B).