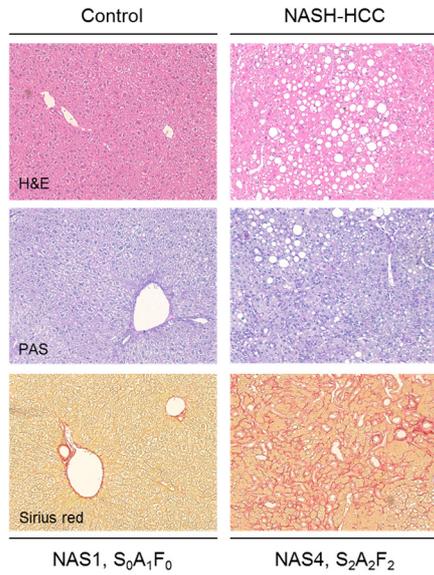


a**b**

Characteristics	Human	N-HCC25 animal model
Weight gain	+	+
Glucose intolerance	+	+
Steatosis	+	+
Lobular Inflammation	+	+
Hepatocyte ballooning	+	+
Fibrosis	+	+
Cirrhosis	+	-
HCC	+	+

Figure S1. (a) Representative histological pictures of livers: Comparison of NASH-HCC mice (treatment with DMBA and western diet) to controls (treatment with DMBA and regular diet). (b) Metabolic and histopathological characteristics of human and murine NASH-derived HCC.

a

primary hepatocytes - 40,XY

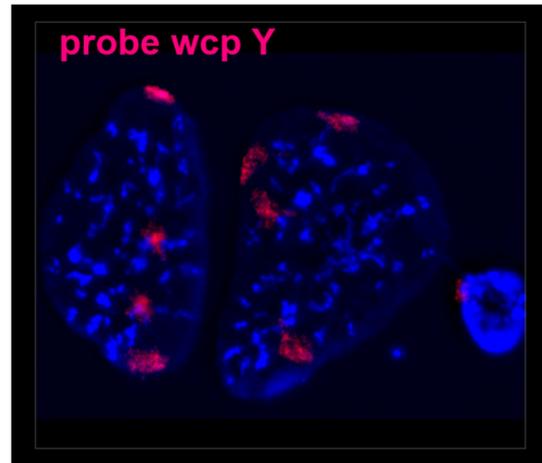
**b**

Figure S2: (a) Karyogram of wild type primary hepatocytes. (b). Representative picture N-HCC25 interphase nuclei with marked amplification of the Y chromosome

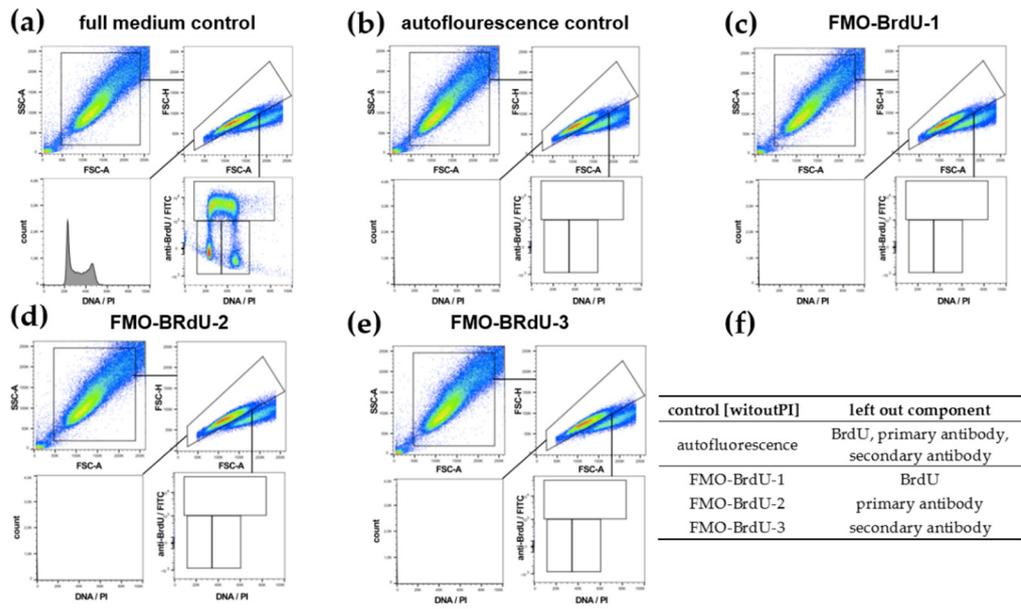


Figure S3. Gating strategy and technical controls of flow cytometry with BrdU and PI. The applied gating strategy in flow cytometry experiments is demonstrated in **a** (full medium control with all components). Results of technical controls are shown in **b–e** while the left out components are listed in **f** (FMO = fluorescence minus one).