Additional Files

Organ system	Clinical diagnosis	Number	Cancer Stage	Sex	Age
	_		(# of Patients)	Male	Average±SD
				/Female	_
Gastrointestinal	Esophageal cancer	10	1(2), 2(8)	8/2	56.8±2.5
	(EC)				
	Gastric cancer (GC)	10	1(2), 2(8)	1/9	55.8±3.3
	Colon cancer (CC)	10	1(3), 2(7)	8/2	57.8±2.7
	Crohn's disease (CD)	10	NA	5/5	53.3±9.4
Pulmonary	Asthma	10	NA	0/10	61.4±12.0
	Pneumonia	10	NA	6/4	51.9±7.8
	Non-small cell lung	10	1(2), 2(2), 3(3),	3/7	58.5±3.6
	cancer (NSCLC)		4(3)		
	Controls	30	NA	26/4	63.7±4.0

Table S1. Demographics of plasma donors

NA – Not Applicable; SD – Standard Deviation

Table S2. miRNA used in the study

miRNA	Enriched	Enriched	Involved	Involved in	Under-	AB Catalog
	in GI	in lung	in	inflammation	expressed	Assay ID
			cancer		in	
miR-17-5p			+			002308
miR-30e-3p	Ubiquitous					000422
miR-31			+	+		002279
miR-34b		+			GI	002102
miR-126			+	+		002228
miR-142-5p		+				002248
miR-145	+					002278
miR-146b-		+	+	?		001097
5p						
miR-148a	+		+			000470
miR-155		+	+	+		002623
miR-181a	Ubiquitous, brain-					000480
	enriched					
miR-192	+					000491
miR-194	+					000493
miR-203	+					000507
miR-215	+				Lung	000518
miR-223		+	?	+		002295
miR-409-3p	Ubiquitous				Lung	002332
miR-486-5p		+				001278

Figure S1

Differentiation of GI pathologies from controls by miRNA biomarker pairs.

The concentrations of miRNAs in plasma samples from patients with four GI pathologies, and from healthy donors were measured by RT-qPCR and the ratios of various miRNAs were calculated as $2^{-\Delta Cq} \times 100$. A-G – box-plots; A-F – individual pathologies (10 patients in each group) against controls (30 subjects); G – combined GI pathologies (40 patients total) against controls (30 subjects). All notations are as in Fig.1. H – Receiver-Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve for differentiation between patients with four GI pathologies and controls obtained with different biomarker pairs. All statistical analyses are performed as in Fig.1.

Figure S2

Differentiation of PS pathologies from controls by miRNA biomarker pairs.

The concentrations of miRNAs in plasma samples from patients with three PS pathologies, and from healthy donors were measured by RT-qPCR and the ratios of various miRNAs were calculated as $2^{-\Delta Cq} \times 100$. A-H, I and K – box-plots; A-H – individual pathologies (10 patients in each group) against controls (20 subjects); I and K – combined PS pathologies (30 patients total) against controls (20 subjects). J and L – Receiver-Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves of differentiation between patients with three PS pathologies and controls obtained with different biomarker pairs. All statistical analyses are performed as in Fig.1.

Figure S3

Receiver-Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve analysis for differentiation between particular diseases of one organ system and combined pathologies of another organ system, obtained with different biomarker pairs.

The areas under the ROC curve (AUC) are reported. The statistical analysis is performed as in Fig.1.

Figure S4

Receiver-Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve analysis for differentiation of cancer(s) from inflammatory disease(s) of GI (A) and PS (B), obtained with different biomarker pairs.

A – Patients with Crohn's disease versus patients with cancers of the GI system; B – Patients with lung cancer versus patients with either asthma or pneumonia. The areas under the ROC curve (AUC) are reported. The statistical analysis is performed as in Fig.1.





Figure S1



В



7.4

CNTR PS

CNTR PS

CNTR PS

Figure S2

1 - Specificity









Combined

0.99

1.00

0.93

0.94

1



Ε





Figure S3



Figure S4