

Figure S1

Genotype			KIR genes													number of	
			Group-A haplotype associated					Group-B haplotype associated									
*	Hgroup	Bx Subset	2DL1			2DS4		2DS2			2DL5		2DS1			aKIR	iKIR
			2DL1	2DL3	3DL1	del	ins	2DS2	2DL2	2DS3	A	B	3DS1	2DS5	2DS1		
Healthy Subjects	F3	AA														1	3
	F24	AA														1	3
	M13	AA														1	3
	M26	AA														1	3
	F13	AA														0	3
	F17	AA														0	3
	M18	AA														0	3
	M22	AA														0	3
	FA1	AA														0	3
	FA5	AA														0	3
	A12	AA														0	3
	F15	AB	C4T4													6	6
	FA34	AB	C4T4													6	6
	FA3	AB	C4T4													5	6
	FA8	AB	C4T4													5	6
	M32	BB	C4T4													5	5
	FA15	BB	C4T4													5	4
	F2	BB	C4T4													4	5
	F23	AB	C4TX													4	6
	F12	AB	C4TX													3	6
	FA22	AB	C4TX													3	5
	M19	AB	C4TX													3	5
	F21	AB	C4TX													2	5
	M40	AB	C4TX													2	5
	FA4	BB	C4TX													5	5
	F19	BB	C4TX													4	5
	FA6	BB	C4TX													3	4
	F22	AB	CXT4													4	6
	A25	AB	CXT4													4	6
	M5	AB	CXT4													4	5
	M28	AB	CXT4													4	5
	FA14	AB	CXT4													4	4
	M44	AB	CXT4													3	5
	A36	AB	CXT4													3	5
	M48	AB	CXT4													1	3
FA33	AB	CXT4													3	4	
FA17	AB	CXTX													3	5	
FA30	AB	CXTX													2	6	
FA2	AB	CXTX													2	4	
FA10	AB	CXTX													2	3	
FA16	AB	CXTX													1	4	
FA26	AB	CXTX													0	5	
M33	BB	CXTX													2	2	
FA27	BB	CXTX													1	4	
FA39	BB	CXTX													1	3	
Adenoma	A11	AA													1	2	
	A44	AB													5	6	
	A10	AB													4	6	
	A47	AB													2	4	
	A4	AB													1	4	

Figure S1 KIR gene-content genotype in our groups of healthy and adenoma subjects.

Hgroup: Haplogroup; *Acronym that identifies the subject

Figure S2

	Genotype			KIR genes												number of		
				Group-A haplotype associated						Group-B haplotype associated								
	*	Hgroup	Bx Subset	2DS4						2DL5						aKIR	iKIR	
				2DL1	2DL3	3DL1	del	ins	2DS2	2DL2	2DS3	A	B	3DS1	2DS5			2DS1
P70	AA																1	3
PE3	AA																1	3
PE5	AA																1	3
P14	AA																0	3
P43	AA																0	3
P45	AA																0	3
P59	AA																0	3
P64	AA																0	3
P74	AA																0	3
PE9	AA																0	3
PE12	AA																0	2
P55	AB	C4T4															6	6
P60	AB	C4T4															6	6
PE13	BB	C4T4															6	5
P51	BB	C4T4															5	5
P30	BB	C4TX															3	4
P31	BB	C4TX															2	3
PE6	BB	C4TX															2	4
P39	AB	CXT4															5	5
P62	BB	CXT4															3	4
P56	AB	CXTX															3	4
P42	AB	CXTX															2	4
P34	AB	CXTX															2	4
P61	AB	CXTX															2	6
PE7	AB	CXTX															2	6
P18	AB	CXTX															1	4
PE1	AB	CXTX															0	5
PE8	AB	CXTX															0	5
P67	BB	CXTX															3	5
P50	BB	CXTX															2	3
P57	BB	CXTX															2	4
P73	BB	CXTX															0	4
PE2	BB	CXTX															0	4

Figure S2 KIR gene-content genotype in our group of tumor patients.

Hgroup: Haplogroup; *Acronym that identifies the subject

Figure S3

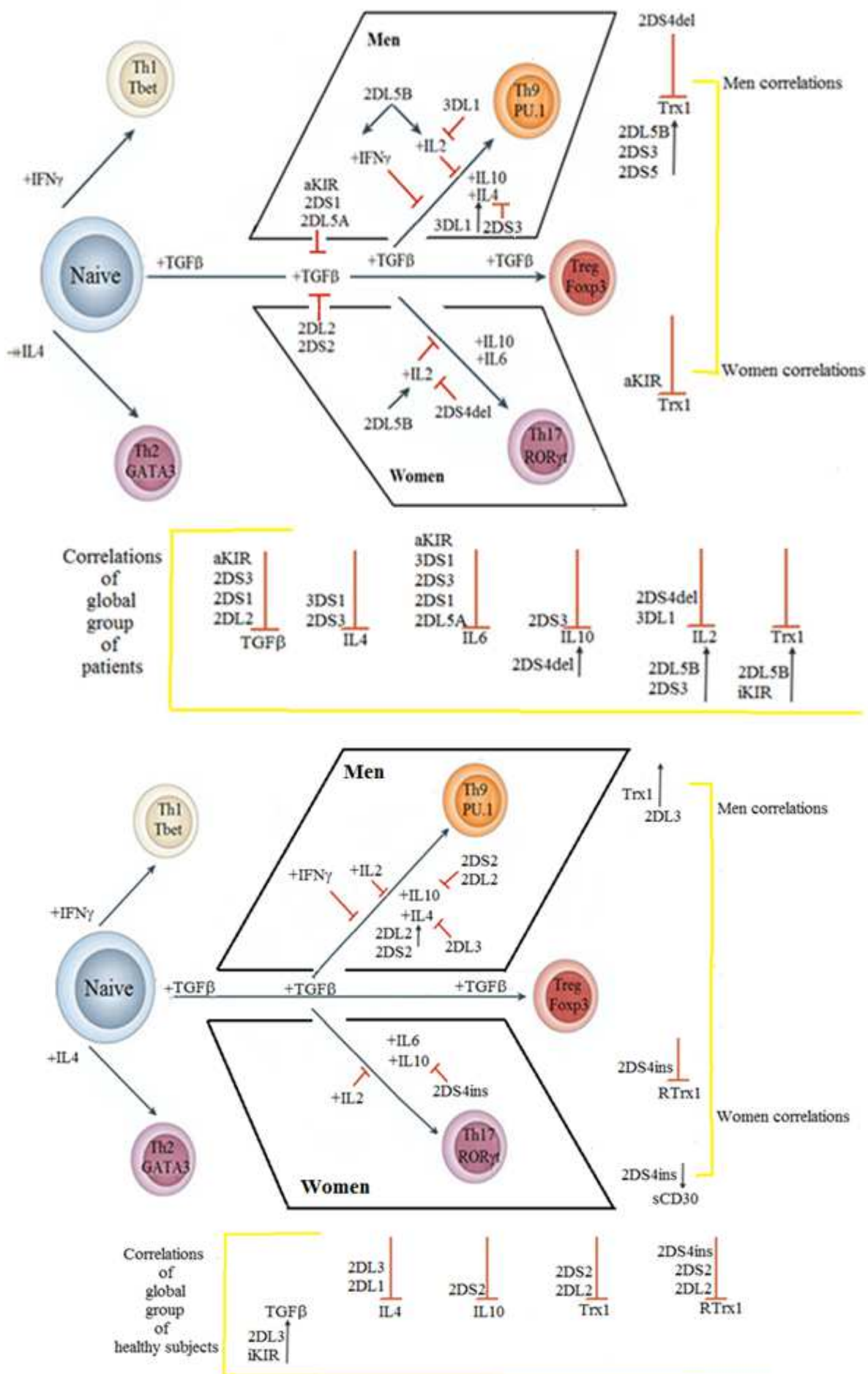


Figure S3 The Trx1/CD30 controls the redox immunological homeostasis.

The Trx1/CD30 controls the redox immunological homeostasis of the TGF β , IL6, IL10, IL2, IFN γ and IL4 cytokine pathway interactions, which are specific to each sex, and the loss of this control generates the pathological polarization of T cell subsets. KIR polymorphisms are valid classification parameters for the individual risk of losing the physiological redox immunological homeostasis between the Th1, Th2, Treg, Th9, Th17 cells that are all regulated by the Trx1/CD30. For this reason, they are suitable as early prognostic biomarkers of the individual risk of disease (healthy subjects) or of its progression (patients). In the patient group we found a negative correlation in the male group between: *3DL1* and IL2; *2DS3* and IL4; and between the aKIR number, *2DS1*, *2DL5A* and TGF β . A positive correlation was found between: *3DL1* and IL4; *2DL5B* and IL2, IFN γ . In the female group we found a negative correlation between: *2DS4del* and IL2 and *2DL2*, *2DS2* and TGF β ; and a positive correlation between *2DL5B* and IL2. In the healthy subject group we found negative correlations in the male group between: *2DL2*, *2DS2* and IL10; and between *2DL3* and IL4. There was a positive correlation between *2DL2*, *2DS2* and IL4. In the female group, we found a negative correlation between *2DS4ins* and IL10.

Table S1 Clinical and Histopathological Data of Patients with Colorectal Cancer

Location	Stage (<i>n</i> of patients = 147)							
	I (<i>n</i> = 32)		II (<i>n</i> = 59)		III (<i>n</i> = 34)		IV (<i>n</i> = 22)	
Rectum/colon sigmoideum	4		2		3			1
Transverse colon	2		6		3			2
Descending colon	6		7		2			1
Ascending colon	3		20		8			4
Sigmoid	5		9		8			7
Rectum	12		15		8			5
Cecum					2			2
pTNM	T2N0M0	23	T3N0M0	51	T2N1M0	1	T1N1M1	2
	T1N0M0	9	T4N0M0	8	T3N1M0	14	T3N1M1	7
					T3N2M0	8	T3N3M1	2
					T3N3M0	3	T4N1M1	3
					T4N1M0	5	T4N2M1	2
					T4N3M0	3	T4N3M1	6

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