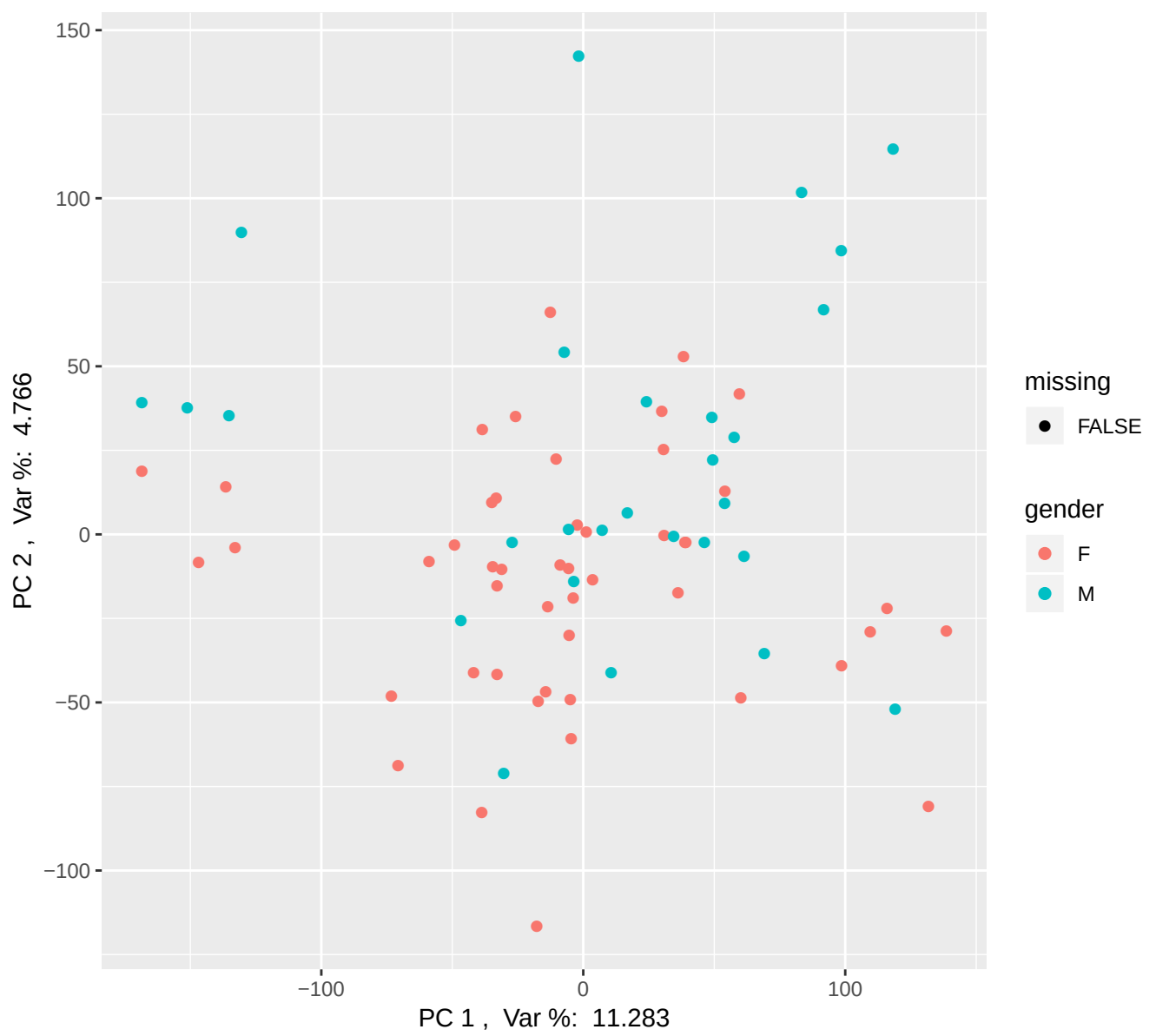
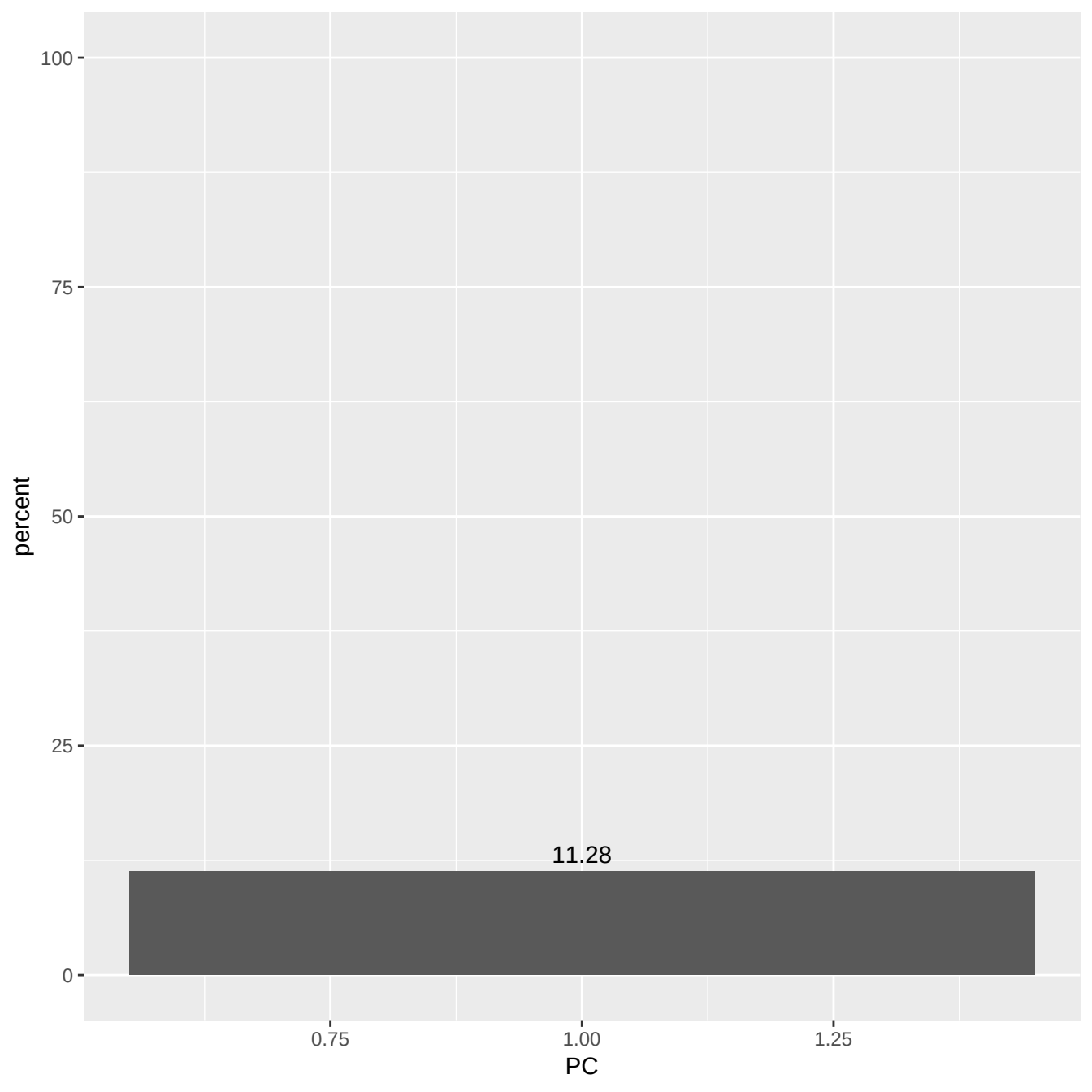


PCA is a dimensionality reduction technique that emphasizes the variation in the data and allows us to see patterns in the data.X axis represents the first principal component and its contributor rate. Y axis represents the second component and its contributor rate. Points represent each sample.Sample colors and shapes are according to a group the sample belongs to.

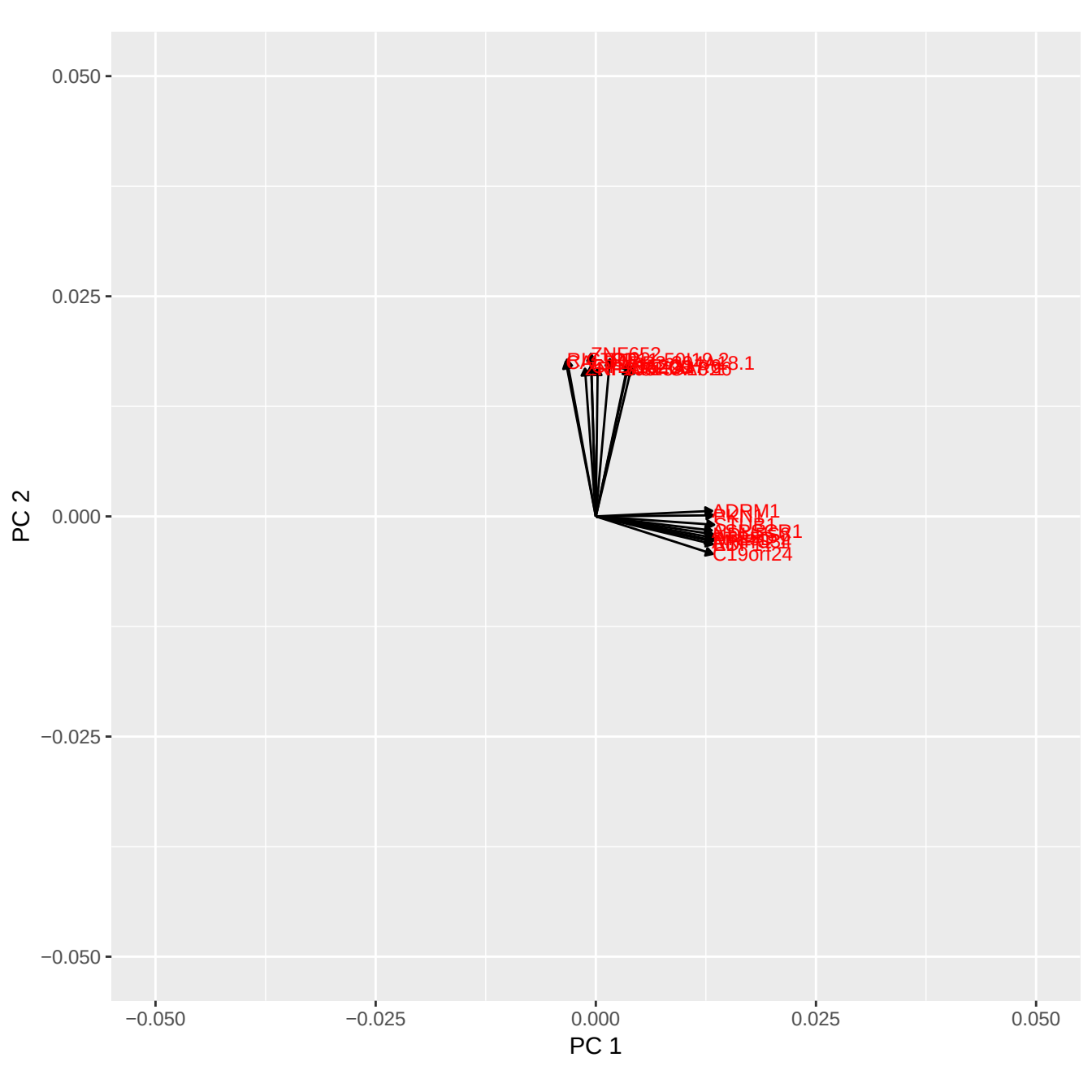

100
75
50
25
0
percent
11.28
0.75
1.00
1.25
PC

10 most highly contributing genes to PC 1

STUB1: 0.013442115113833 9
ATP5D: 0.013408586607595 9
MRPS34: 0.013391545186245 9
PKN1: 0.013343945892200 7
NDUFS8: 0.013296244021964 3
EDF1: 0.013286545110553
C19orf24: 0.013276863858116
ADRM1: 0.013216221373722 7
ARFRP1: 0.013191978016932 5
ASPSCR1: 0.013176310425450 2

10 most highly contributing genes to PC 2

ZNF652: 0.0184609172355157
RP11.50I19.2: 0.0178657282718827
RICTOR: 0.0178071900691098
CALD1: 0.017575629206819 8
RP3.394A18.1: 0.0174391727994061
CTB.152G17.6: 0.0171344282709256
BAZ2B: 0.0170224251395915
ARHGAP26: 0.0168370841752506
RP3.323A16.1: 0.0168216365088817
ZNF106: 0.0167837589269322


0.050
0.025
0.000
−0.025
−0.050
PC 2
−0.050
−0.025
0.000
0.025
0.050
PC 1
ZNF652
ADRM1
C19orf24