

Contents

Glossary	xiii
Acronyms	xiv
1 Introduction and Literature Review	1
1.1 Cancer Research in the Post-Genomic Era	1
1.1.1 Cancer is a Global Health Issue	2
1.1.1.1 The Genetics and Molecular Biology of Cancers	3
1.1.2 The Genomics Revolution in Cancer Research	3
1.1.2.1 High-Throughput Technologies	4
1.1.2.2 Bioinformatics and Genomic Data	5
1.1.3 Genomics Projects	5
1.1.3.1 The Cancer Genome Project	6
1.1.3.2 The Cancer Genome Atlas Project	6
1.1.4 Genomic Cancer Medicine	8
1.1.4.1 Cancer Genes and Driver Mutations	8
1.1.4.2 Precision Cancer Medicine	9
1.1.4.3 Molecular Diagnostics and Pan-Cancer Medicine	9
1.1.4.4 Targeted Therapeutics and Pharmacogenomics	10
1.1.5 Systems and Network Biology	11
1.2 Synthetic Lethal Cancer Medicine	12
1.2.1 Synthetic Lethal Genetic Interactions	13
1.2.2 Synthetic Lethal Concepts in Genetics	13
1.2.3 Synthetic Lethality in Model Systems	15
1.2.3.1 Synthetic Lethal Pathways and Networks	15
1.2.3.2 Evolution of Synthetic Lethality	16
1.2.4 Synthetic Lethality in Cancer	17
1.2.5 Clinical Impact of Synthetic Lethality in Cancer	18
1.2.6 High-throughput Screening for Synthetic Lethality	20
1.2.6.1 Synthetic Lethal Screens	21
1.2.7 Computational Prediction of Synthetic Lethality	22
1.2.7.1 Bioinformatics Approaches to Genetic Interactions	22
1.2.7.2 Comparative Genomics	23
1.2.7.3 Analysis and Modelling of Protein Data	26
1.2.7.4 Differential Gene Expression	28
1.2.7.5 Data Mining and Machine Learning	29

1.2.7.6	Mutual Exclusivity and Bimodality	32
1.2.7.7	Rationale for Further Development	33
1.3	E-cadherin as a Synthetic Lethal Target	33
1.3.1	The <i>CDH1</i> gene and its Biological Functions	34
1.3.1.1	Cytoskeleton	34
1.3.1.2	Extracellular and Tumour Micro-environment	34
1.3.1.3	Cell-Cell Adhesion and Signalling	35
1.3.2	<i>CDH1</i> as a Tumour (and Invasion) Suppressor	35
1.3.2.1	Breast Cancers and Invasion	35
1.3.3	Hereditary Diffuse Gastric (and Lobular Breast) Cancer	36
1.3.4	Cell Line Models of <i>CDH1</i> Null Mutations	37
1.4	Summary and Research Direction of Thesis	38
1.4.1	Thesis Aims	39
2	Methods and Resources	41
2.1	Bioinformatics Resources for Genomics Research	41
2.1.1	Public Data and Software Packages	41
2.1.1.1	Cancer Genome Atlas Data	42
2.1.1.2	Reactome and Annotation Data	43
2.2	Data Handling	43
2.2.1	Normalisation	43
2.2.2	Sample Triage	44
2.2.3	Metagenes and the Singular Value Decomposition	44
2.2.4	Candidate Triage and Integration with Screen Data	46
2.3	Techniques	47
2.3.1	Statistical Procedures and Tests	47
2.3.2	Gene Set Over-representation Analysis	48
2.3.3	Clustering	48
2.3.4	Heatmap	48
2.3.5	Modelling and Simulations	49
2.3.5.1	Receiver Operating Characteristic Curves	50
2.3.6	Resampling Analysis	50
2.4	Pathway Structure Methods	51
2.4.1	Network and Graph Analysis	51
2.4.2	Sourcing Graph Structure Data	52
2.4.3	Constructing Pathway Subgraphs	52
2.4.4	Network Analysis Metrics	53
2.5	Implementation	54
2.5.1	Computational Resources and Linux Utilities	54
2.5.2	R Language and Packages	55
2.5.3	High Performance and Parallel Computing	58
3	Methods Developed During Thesis	60
3.1	A Synthetic Lethal Detection Methodology	60
3.2	Synthetic Lethal Simulation and Modelling	62
3.2.1	A Model of Synthetic Lethality in Expression Data	63

3.2.2	Simulation Procedure	67
3.3	Detecting Simulated Synthetic Lethal Partners	70
3.3.1	Binomial Simulation of Synthetic Lethality	70
3.3.2	Multivariate Normal Simulation of Synthetic Lethality	72
3.3.2.1	Multivariate Normal Simulation with Correlated Genes	74
3.3.2.2	Specificity with Query-Correlated Pathways	82
3.4	Graph Structure Methods	84
3.4.1	Upstream and Downstream Gene Detection	84
3.4.1.1	Permutation Analysis for Statistical Significance	85
3.4.1.2	Hierarchy Based on Biological Context	86
3.4.2	Simulating Gene Expression from Graph Structures	87
3.5	Customised Functions and Packages Developed	91
3.5.1	Synthetic Lethal Interaction Prediction Tool	91
3.5.2	Data Visualisation	92
3.5.3	Extensions to the iGraph Package	94
3.5.3.1	Sampling Simulated Data from Graph Structures	94
3.5.3.2	Plotting Directed Graph Structures	94
3.5.3.3	Computing Information Centrality	95
3.5.3.4	Testing Pathway Structure with Permutation Testing .	95
3.5.3.5	Metapackage to Install iGraph Functions	96
4	Synthetic Lethal Analysis of Gene Expression Data	97
4.1	Synthetic Lethal Genes in Breast Cancer	98
4.1.1	Synthetic Lethal Pathways in Breast Cancer	99
4.1.2	Expression Profiles of Synthetic Lethal Partners	101
4.1.2.1	Subgroup Pathway Analysis	104
4.2	Comparing Synthetic Lethal Gene Candidates	106
4.2.1	Primary siRNA Screen Candidates	106
4.2.2	Comparison with Correlation	106
4.2.3	Comparison with Primary Screen Viability	109
4.2.4	Comparison with Secondary siRNA Screen Validation	111
4.2.5	Comparison to Primary Screen at Pathway Level	112
4.2.5.1	Resampling Genes for Pathway Enrichment	114
4.2.6	Integrating Synthetic Lethal Pathways and Screens	119
4.3	Synthetic Lethal Pathway Metagenes	120
4.4	Replication in Stomach Cancer	122
4.5	Discussion	123
4.5.1	Strengths of the SLIPT Methodology	123
4.5.2	Synthetic Lethal Pathways for E-cadherin	124
4.5.3	Replication and Validation	126
4.5.3.1	Integration with siRNA Screening	126
4.5.3.2	Replication across Tissues	127
4.6	Summary	127

5 Synthetic Lethal Pathway Structure	129
5.1 Synthetic Lethal Genes in Reactome Pathways	129
5.1.1 The PI3K/AKT Pathway	130
5.1.2 The Extracellular Matrix	132
5.1.3 G Protein Coupled Receptors	135
5.1.4 Gene Regulation and Translation	135
5.2 Network Analysis of Synthetic Lethal Genes	136
5.2.1 Gene Connectivity and Vertex Degree	137
5.2.2 Gene Importance and Centrality	138
5.2.2.1 Information Centrality	138
5.2.2.2 PageRank Centrality	140
5.3 Upstream or Downstream Synthetic Lethality	142
5.3.1 Measuring Structure of Candidates within PI3K	142
5.3.2 Resampling for Synthetic Lethal Pathway Structure	144
5.4 Discussion	146
5.5 Summary	148
6 Simulation and Modelling of Synthetic Lethal Pathways	153
6.1 Synthetic Lethal Detection Methods	154
6.1.1 Performance of SLIPT and χ^2 across Quantiles	155
6.1.1.1 Correlated Query Genes affects Specificity	158
6.1.2 Alternative Synthetic Lethal Detection Strategies	160
6.1.2.1 Correlation for Synthetic Lethal Detection	161
6.1.2.2 Testing for Bimodality with BiSEp	162
6.2 Simulations with Graph Structures	163
6.2.1 Performance over Graph Structures	164
6.2.1.1 Simple Graph Structures	164
6.2.1.2 Constructed Graph Structures	167
6.2.2 Performance with Inhibitions	169
6.2.3 Synthetic Lethality across Graph Structures	175
6.2.4 Performance within a Simulated Human Genome	178
6.3 Simulations in More Complex Graph Structures	183
6.3.1 Simulations over Pathway-based Graphs	184
6.3.2 Pathway Structures in a Simulated Human Genome	186
6.4 Discussion	189
6.4.1 Simulation Procedure	189
6.4.2 Comparing Methods with Simulated Data	190
6.4.3 Design and Performance of SLIPT	191
6.4.4 Simulations from Graph Structures	193
6.5 Summary	194
7 Discussion	196
7.1 Synthetic Lethality and <i>CDH1</i> Biology	196
7.1.1 Established Functions of <i>CDH1</i>	197
7.1.2 The Molecular Role of <i>CDH1</i> in Cancer	197
7.2 Significance	198

7.2.1	Synthetic Lethality in the Genomic Era	198
7.2.2	Clinical Interventions based on Synthetic Lethality	200
7.3	Future Directions	201
7.4	Conclusions	203
	Bibliography	205
A	Sample Quality	229
A.1	Sample Correlation	229
A.2	Replicate Samples in TCGA Breast Cancer Data	231
B	Software Used for Thesis	235
C	Mutation Analysis in Breast Cancer	244
C.1	Synthetic Lethal Genes and Pathways	244
C.2	Synthetic Lethal Expression Profiles	245
C.3	Comparison to Primary Screen	248
C.3.1	Resampling Analysis	250
C.4	Compare SLIPT genes	252
D	Metagene Analysis	254
D.1	Pathway Signature Expression	254
D.2	Somatic Mutation	263
D.3	Synthetic Lethal Reactome Metagenes	264
D.4	Expression of Somatic Mutations	266
E	Intrinsic Subtyping	269
F	Stomach Expression Analysis	271
F.1	Synthetic Lethal Genes and Pathways	271
F.2	Comparison to Primary Screen	275
F.2.1	Resampling Analysis	277
F.3	Metagene Analysis	279
G	Synthetic Lethal Genes in Pathways	280
H	Pathway Connectivity for Mutation SLIPT	288
I	Pathway Structure for Mutation SLIPT	292
J	Performance of SLIPT and χ^2	294
J.1	Correlated Query Genes affects Specificity	300
K	Simulations on Graph Structures	306
K.0.1	Simulations from Inhibiting Graph Structures	307
K.1	Simulation across Graph Structures	310
K.2	Simulations from Complex Graph Structures	314
K.2.1	Simulations from Complex Inhibiting Graphs	317

K.3 Simulations from Pathway Graph Structures	323
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List of Figures

1.1	Synthetic genetic interactions	14
1.2	Synthetic lethality in cancer	17
2.1	Read count density	45
2.2	Read count sample mean	45
3.1	Framework for synthetic lethal prediction	61
3.2	Synthetic lethal prediction adapted for mutation	62
3.3	A model of synthetic lethal gene expression	64
3.4	Modelling synthetic lethal gene expression	65
3.5	Synthetic lethality with multiple genes	66
3.6	Simulating gene function	68
3.7	Simulating synthetic lethal gene function	68
3.8	Simulating synthetic lethal gene expression	69
3.9	Performance of binomial simulations	71
3.10	Comparison of statistical performance	71
3.11	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	73
3.12	Simulating expression with correlated gene blocks	75
3.13	Simulating expression with correlated gene blocks	76
3.14	Synthetic lethal prediction across simulations	78
3.15	Performance with correlations	79
3.16	Comparison of statistical performance with correlation structure	80
3.17	Performance with query correlations	81
3.18	Statistical evaluation of directional criteria	82
3.19	Performance of directional criteria	83
3.20	Simulated graph structures	87
3.21	Simulating expression from a graph structure	89
3.22	Simulating expression from graph structure with inhibitions	90
3.23	Demonstration of violin plots with custom features	93
3.24	Demonstration of annotated heatmap	93
3.25	Simulating graph structures	95
4.1	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of analysed samples	102
4.2	Comparison of SLIPT with siRNA	107
4.3	Comparison of SLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	107
4.4	Comparison of SLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	109
4.5	Comparison of SLIPT and siRNA genes with screen viability	110

4.6	Comparison of SLIPT genes with siRNA screen viability	110
4.7	Resampled intersection of SLIPT and siRNA candidate genes	115
5.1	synthetic lethality in the PI3K cascade	131
5.2	synthetic lethality in Elastic Fibre Formation	133
5.3	Synthetic lethality in Fibrin Clot Formation	134
5.4	Synthetic lethality and vertex degree	137
5.5	Synthetic lethality and centrality	140
5.6	Synthetic lethality and PageRank	141
5.7	Structure of synthetic lethality resampling in PI3K	143
6.1	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles	156
6.2	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with more genes	157
6.3	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation .	158
6.4	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation and more genes	159
6.5	Performance of negative correlation and SLIPT	162
6.6	Simple graph structures	165
6.7	Performance of simulations on a simple graph	166
6.8	Performance of simulations is similar in simple graphs	167
6.9	Performance of simulations on a pathway	168
6.10	Performance of simulations on a simple graph with inhibition	170
6.11	Performance is higher on a simple inhibiting graph	172
6.12	Performance of simulations on a constructed graph with inhibition . .	173
6.13	Performance is affected by inhibition in graphs	174
6.14	Detection of synthetic lethality within a graph structure	176
6.15	Performance of simulations including a simple graph	180
6.16	Performance on a simple graph improves with more genes	181
6.17	Performance on an inhibiting graph improves with more genes	182
6.18	Performance of simulations on the PI3K cascade	185
6.19	Performance of simulations including the PI3K cascade	187
6.20	Performance on pathways improves with more genes	188
A.1	Correlation profiles of removed samples	229
A.2	Correlation analysis and sample removal	230
A.3	Replicate excluded samples	231
A.4	Replicate samples with all remaining	232
A.5	Replicate samples with some excluded	233
C.1	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of analysed samples	246
C.2	Comparison of mtSLIPT to short interfering RNA (siRNA)	248
C.3	Compare mtSLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	252
C.4	Compare mtSLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	252
C.5	Compare mtSLIPT and siRNA genes with siRNA viability	253
D.1	Pathway metagene expression profiles	256
D.2	Expression profiles for constituent genes of PI3K	258

D.3	Expression profiles for estrogen receptor related genes	259
D.4	Pathway metagene expression profiles	260
D.5	Expression profiles for p53 related genes	261
D.6	Expression profiles for BRCA related genes	262
D.7	Somatic mutation against the PI3K metagene	263
D.8	Somatic mutation against PIK3CA metagene	266
D.9	Somatic mutation against PI3K protein	267
D.10	Somatic mutation against AKT protein	268
F.1	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of stomach samples	273
F.2	Comparison of SLIPT in stomach to siRNA	275
G.1	Synthetic lethality in the PI3K/AKT pathway	280
G.2	Synthetic lethality in the PI3K/AKT pathway in cancer	281
G.3	Synthetic lethality in the Extracellular Matrix	282
G.4	Synthetic lethality in the GPCRs	283
G.5	Synthetic lethality in the GPCR Downstream	284
G.6	Synthetic lethality in the Translation Elongation	285
G.7	Synthetic lethality in the Nonsense-mediated Decay	286
G.8	Synthetic lethality in the 3' UTR	287
H.1	Synthetic lethality and vertex degree	288
H.2	Synthetic lethality and centrality	289
H.3	Synthetic lethality and PageRank	290
I.1	Structure of synthetic lethality resampling	292
J.1	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles	294
J.2	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles	296
J.3	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with more genes	298
J.4	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation	300
J.5	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation	302
J.6	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation and more genes	304
K.1	Performance of simulations on a simple graph	306
K.2	Performance of simulations on an inhibiting graph	307
K.3	Performance of simulations on a constructed graph with inhibition	308
K.4	Performance of simulations on a constructed graph with inhibition	309
K.5	Detection of synthetic lethality within a graph structure	310
K.6	Detection of synthetic lethality within an inhibiting graph	312
K.7	Detection of synthetic lethality within an inhibiting graph	313
K.8	Performance of simulations on a branching graph	314
K.9	Performance of simulations on a complex graph	315
K.10	Performance of simulations on a large graph	316
K.11	Performance of simulations on a branching graph with inhibition	317
K.12	Performance of simulations on a branching graph with inhibition	318

K.13 Performance of simulations on a complex graph with inhibition	319
K.14 Performance of simulations on a complex graph with inhibition	320
K.15 Performance of simulations on a large constructed graph with inhibition	321
K.16 Performance of simulations on a large constructed graph with inhibition	322
K.17 Performance of simulations on the $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway	323
K.18 Performance of simulations including the $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway	324

List of Tables

1.1	Methods for predicting genetic interactions	23
1.2	Methods for predicting synthetic lethality in cancer	24
1.3	Methods used by Wu <i>et al.</i> (2014)	25
2.1	Excluded samples by batch and clinical characteristics.	44
2.2	Computers used during thesis	54
2.3	Linux utilities and applications used during thesis	55
2.4	R installations used during thesis	56
2.5	R Packages used during thesis	56
2.6	R packages developed during thesis	58
4.1	Candidate synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT	99
4.2	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT	100
4.3	Pathways for clusters of <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT	105
4.4	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and correlation with <i>CDH1</i>	108
4.5	Comparison of Synthetic Lethal Interaction Prediction Tool (SLIPT) genes against secondary siRNA screen	112
4.6	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT and siRNA	113
4.7	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT	116
4.8	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT and siRNA primary screen .	117
4.9	Examples of candidate metagenes synthetic lethal for <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT	121
5.1	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and vertex degree	138
5.2	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and information centrality	140
5.3	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and PageRank centrality	142
5.4	Resampling for pathway structure of synthetic lethal detection methods	145
B.1	Complete list of R packages used during this thesis	235
C.1	Candidate synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from mtSLIPT . . .	244
C.2	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT	245
C.3	Pathways for clusters of <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT	247
C.4	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT and siRNA	249
C.5	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT	250
C.6	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT and siRNA primary screen	251
D.1	Candidate synthetic lethal metagenes against <i>CDH1</i> from mtSLIPT . .	265

E.1	Comparison of intrinsic subtypes	269
F.1	Synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT in stomach cancer	271
F.2	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in stomach cancer	272
F.3	Pathways for clusters of <i>CDH1</i> partners in stomach SLIPT	274
F.4	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT and siRNA	276
F.5	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in stomach cancer	277
F.6	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in stomach and siRNA	278
F.7	Synthetic lethal metagenes against <i>CDH1</i> in stomach cancer	279
H.1	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and vertex degree	291
H.2	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and information centrality	291
H.3	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and PageRank centrality	291
I.1	Resampling for pathway structure of synthetic lethal detection methods	293

Glossary

gene expression	A measure of the relative expression of each gene from the mRNA extracted from (pooled) cells.
graph or network	A mathematical structure modelling or depicting the relationships between elements.
metagene	A consistent signal of expression for a collection of genes such as a biological pathway, derived from singular value decomposition.
mutation	A change in DNA sequence that disrupts gene function.
synthetic lethal	Genetic interactions where inactivation of multiple genes is inviable (or deleterious) which are viable if inactivated separately.

Acronyms

ANOVA Analysis of Variance.

mtSLIPT Synthetic Lethal Interaction Prediction Tool
(against mutation).

ROC Reciever Operating Characteristic (curve).

siRNA Short Interfering RNA.

SLIPT Synthetic Lethal Interaction Prediction Tool.

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Appendix J

Performance of SLIPT and χ^2

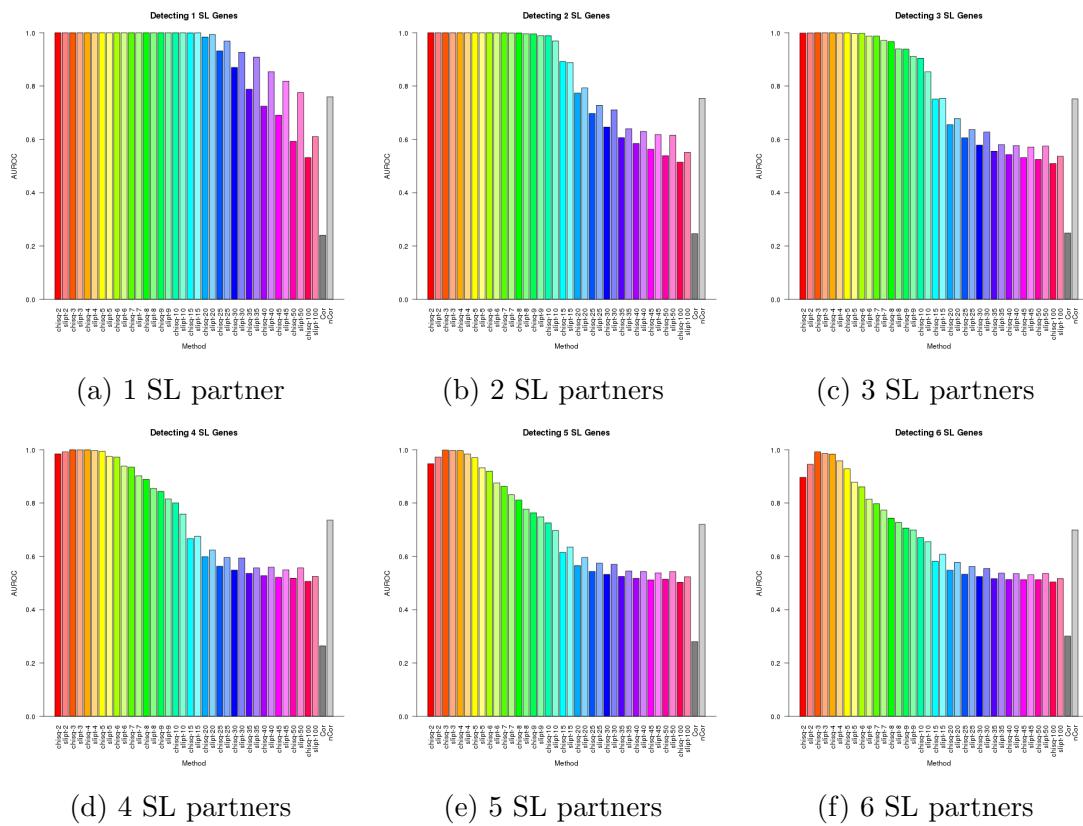


Figure J.1: **Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles.** (continued on next page)

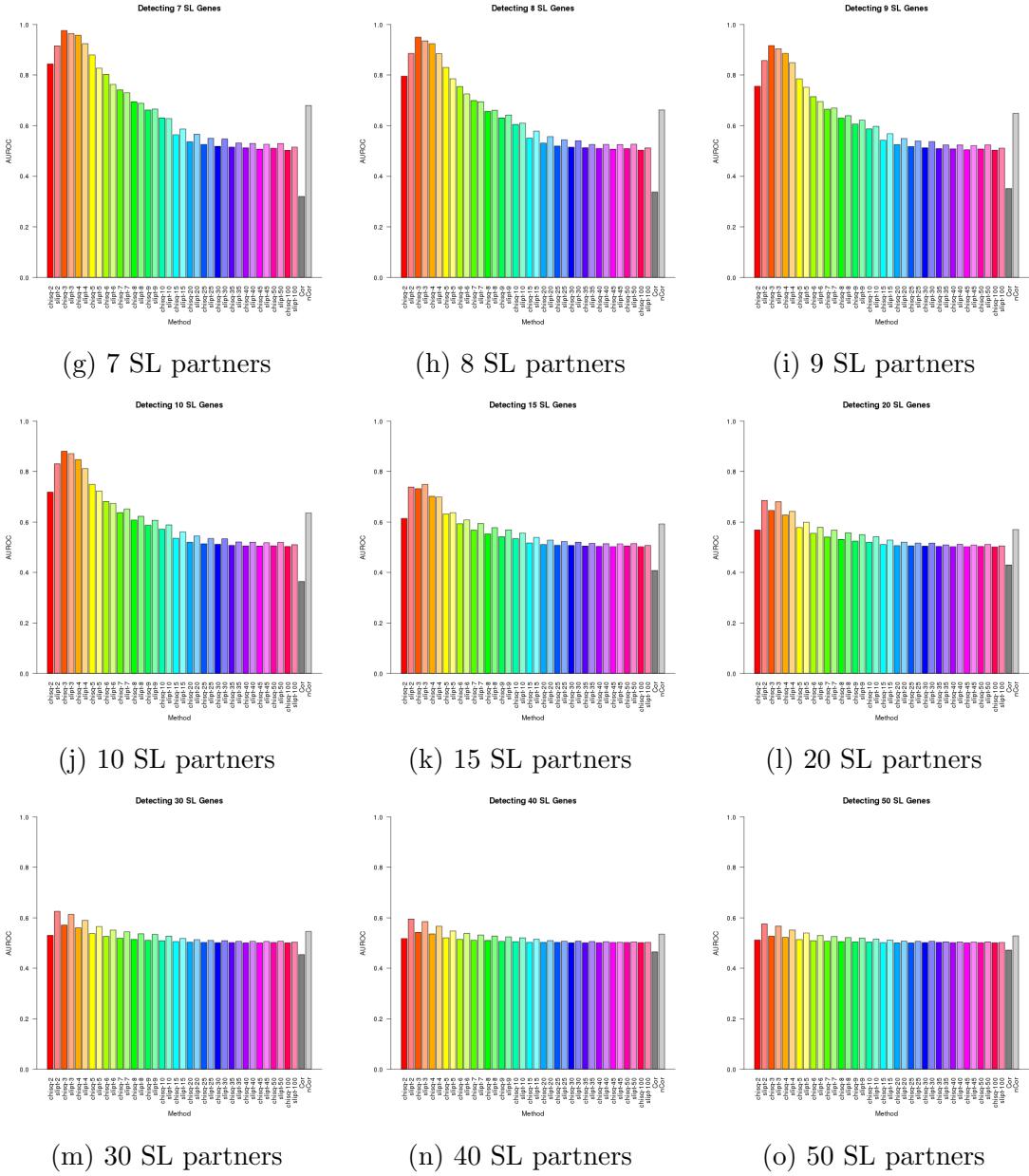


Figure J.1: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles. Synthetic lethal detection with quantiles as in axis labels. The barplots have the same hue for each quantile (grey for correlation) and darker for χ^2 (and positive correlation). SLIPT and χ^2 performed similarly, peaking at $1/3$ -quantiles and converging to random (0.5). Negative correlation was higher than positive but not optimal quantiles for SLIPT or χ^2 . These findings were robust across different numbers of underlying synthetic lethal genes in 10,000 simulations of 100 genes and 1000 samples. SLIPT performed better than χ^2 for higher numbers of synthetic lethal genes and finer quantiles.

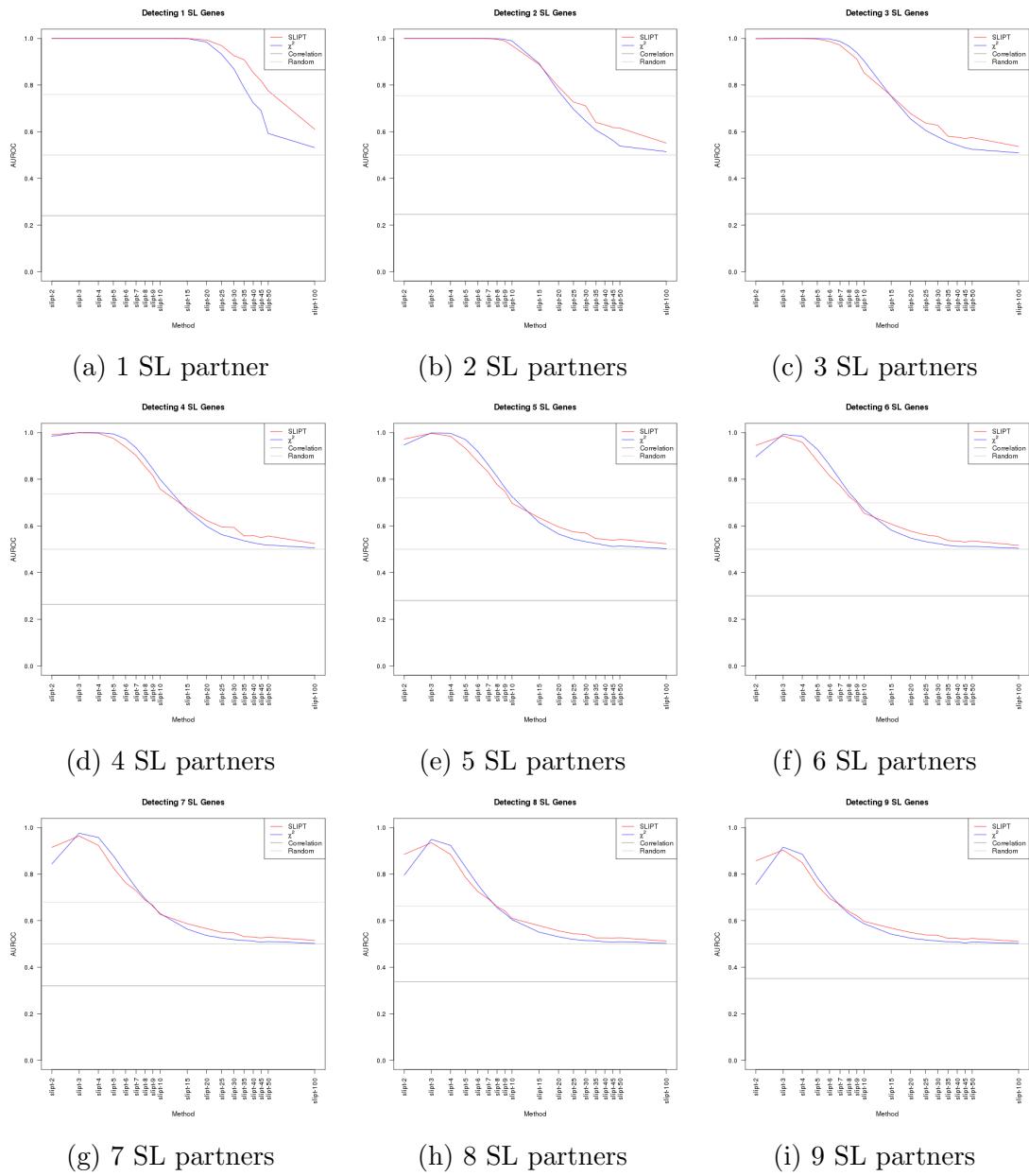


Figure J.2: **Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles.** (continued on next page)

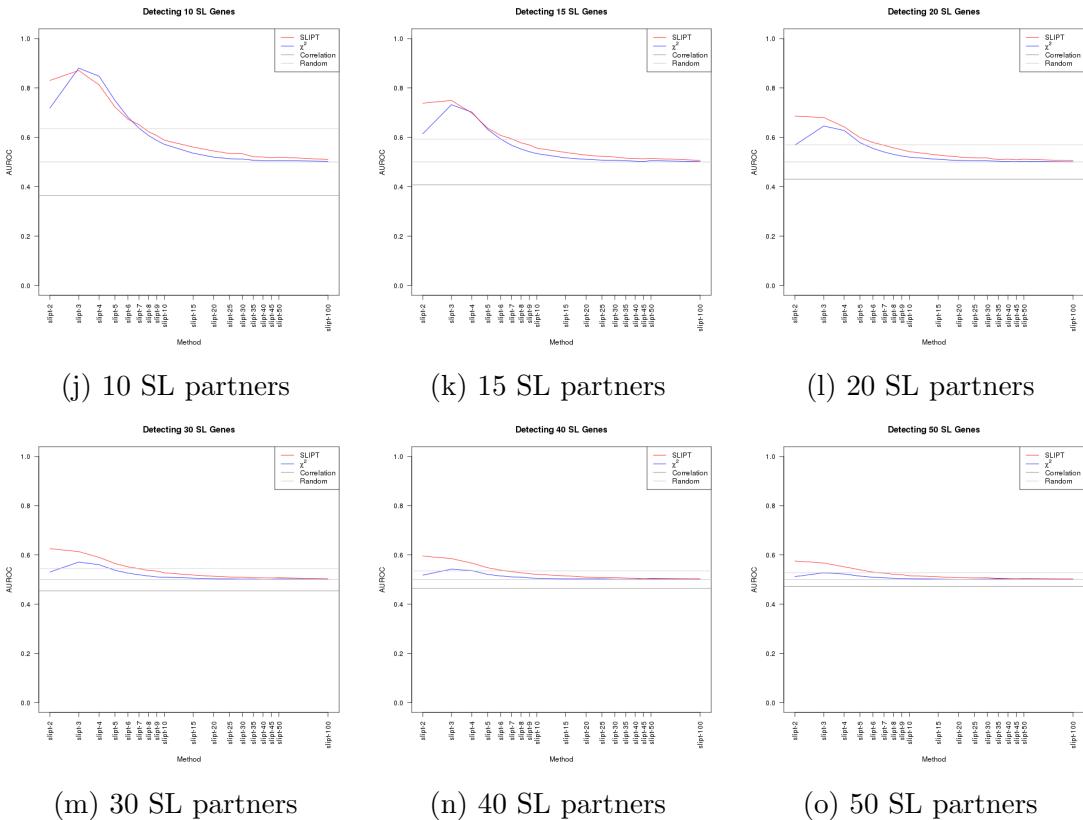


Figure J.2: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles. Synthetic lethal detection with quantiles as in axis labels. The line plots are coloured for SLIPT (red), χ^2 (blue) and correlation (grey), according to the legend. SLIPT and χ^2 performed similarly, peaking at $1/3$ -quantiles and converging to random (0.5). Negative correlation was higher than positive but not optimal quantiles for SLIPT or χ^2 . These findings were robust across different numbers of underlying synthetic lethal genes in 10,000 simulations of 100 genes and 1000 samples. SLIPT performed better than χ^2 for higher numbers of synthetic lethal genes and finer quantiles.

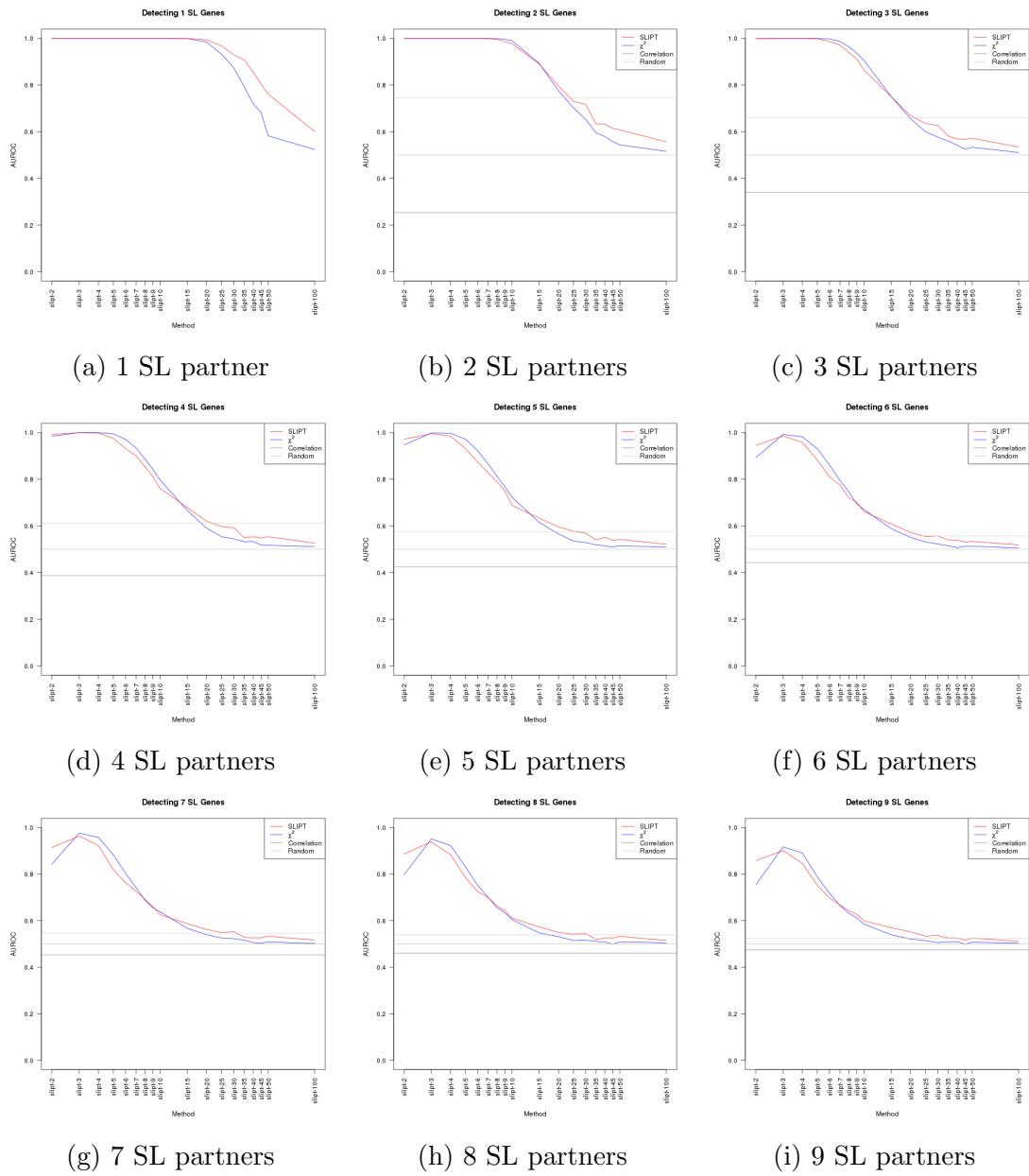


Figure J.3: **Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with more genes.**
 (continued on next page)

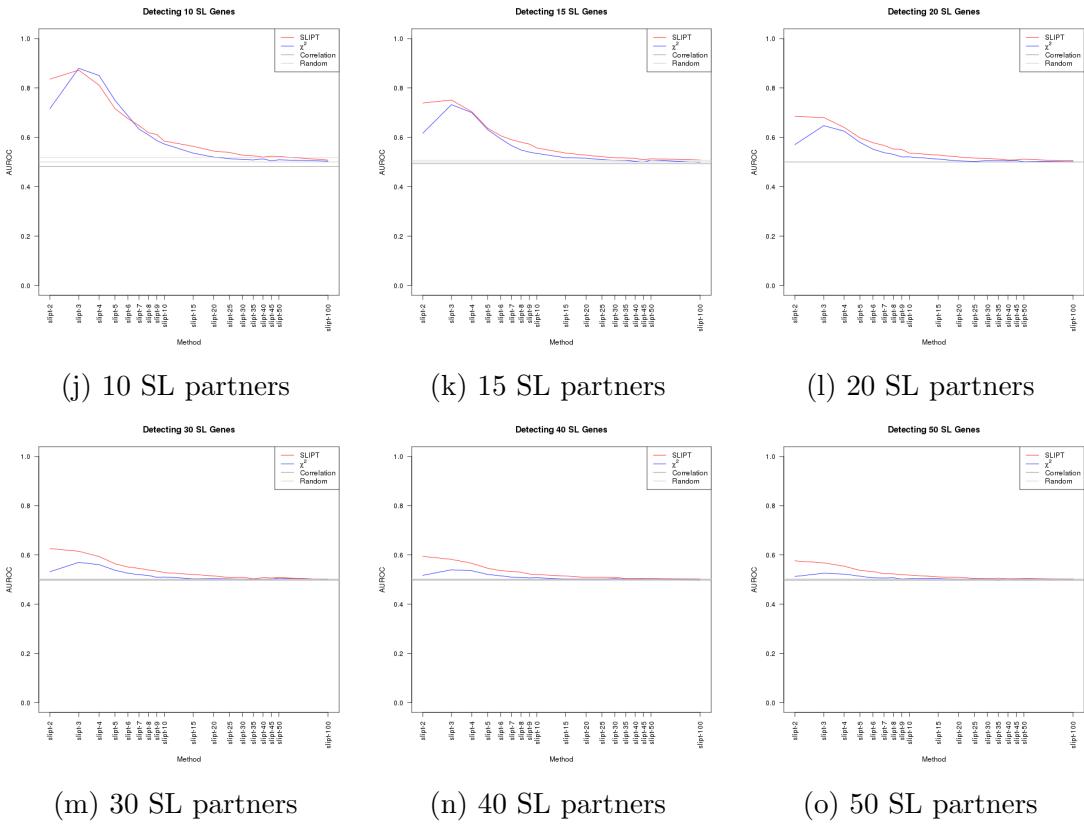


Figure J.3: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with more genes.
 Synthetic lethal detection with quantiles as in axis labels. The line plots are coloured for SLIPT (red), χ^2 (blue) and correlation (grey), according to the legend. SLIPT and χ^2 performed similarly, peaking at $1/3$ -quantiles and converging to random (0.5). Negative correlation was higher than positive but not optimal quantiles for SLIPT or χ^2 . These findings were robust across different numbers of underlying synthetic lethal genes in 1000 simulations of 20,000 genes and 1000 samples. SLIPT performed better than χ^2 for higher numbers of synthetic lethal genes and finer quantiles.

J.1 Correlated Query Genes affects Specificity

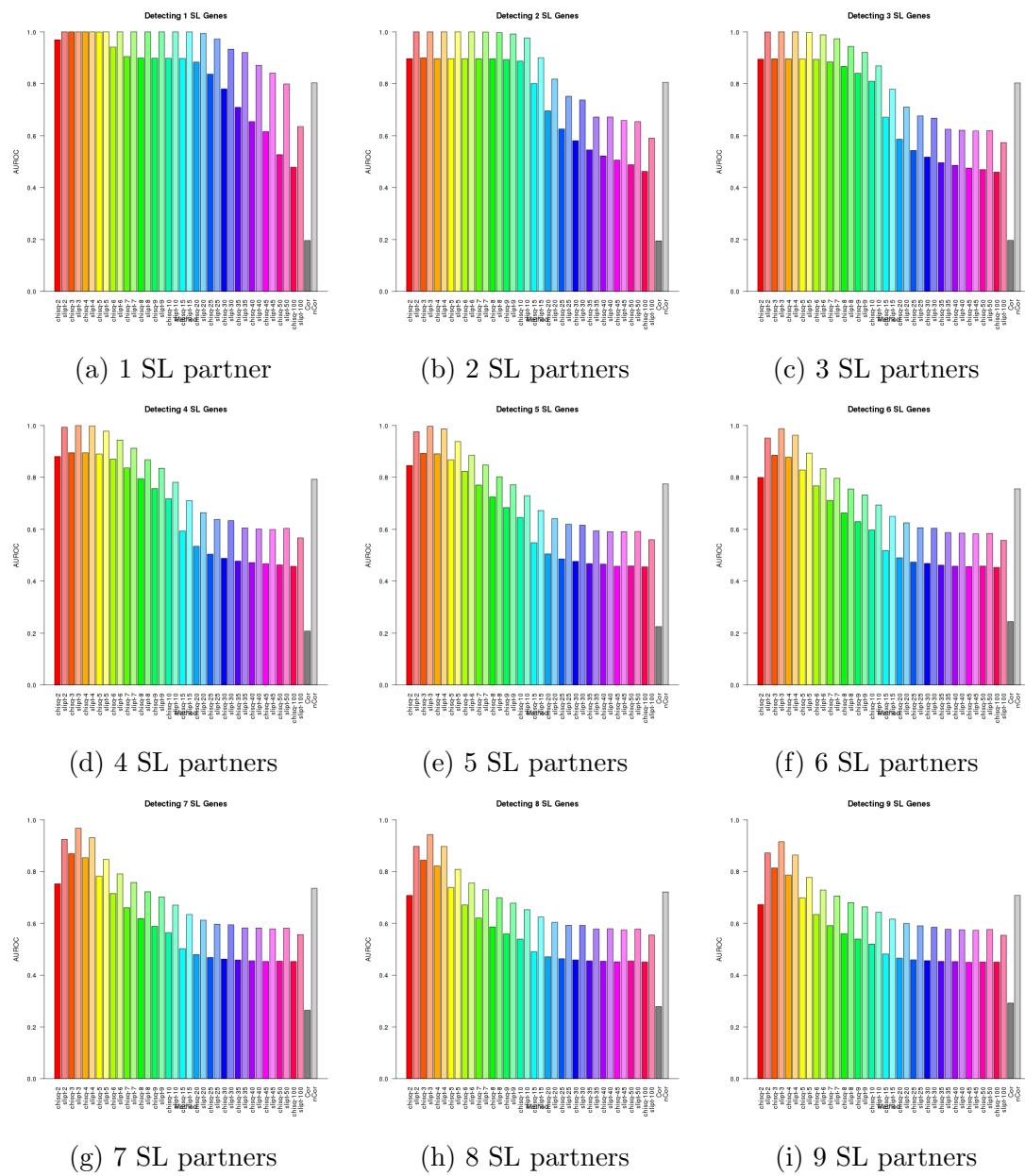


Figure J.4: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation. (continued on next page)

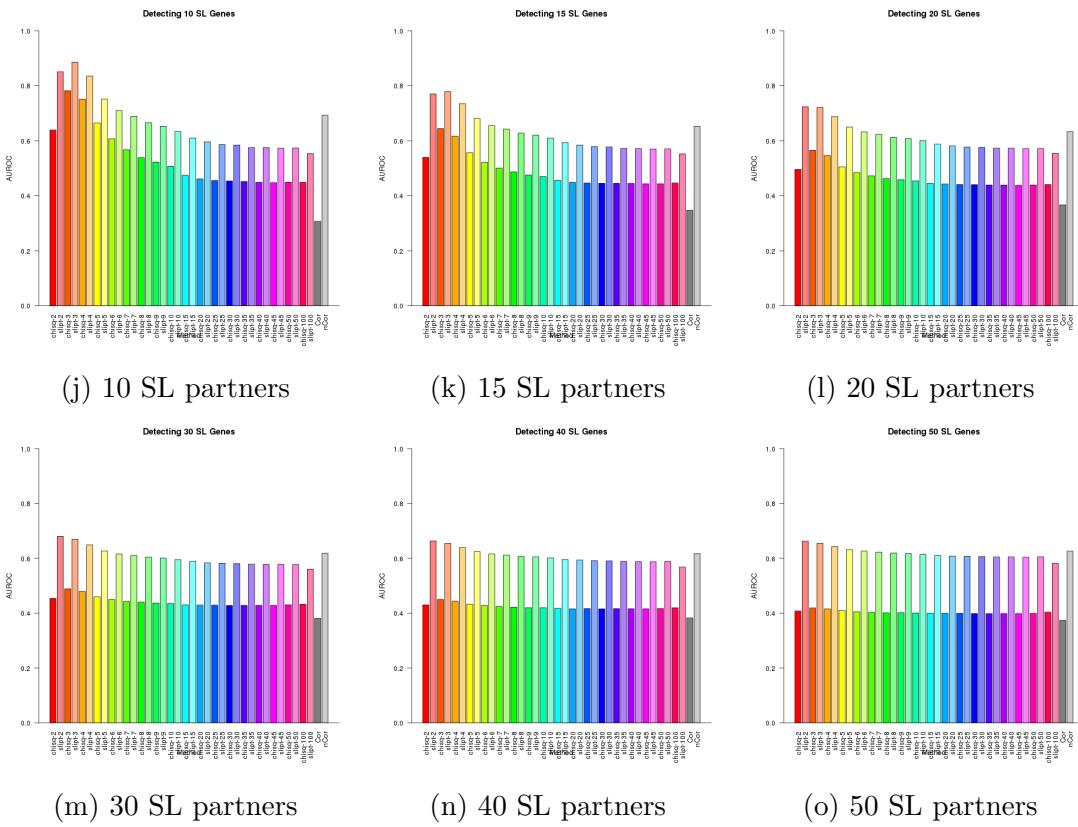


Figure J.4: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation. Synthetic lethal detection with quantiles as in axis labels. The barplots have the same hue for each quantile (grey for correlation) and darker for χ^2 (and positive correlation). SLIPT and χ^2 performed similarly, peaking at $1/3$ -quantiles and converging to random (0.5). Negative correlation was higher than positive but not optimal quantiles for SLIPT or χ^2 . These findings were robust across different numbers of underlying synthetic lethal genes in 10,000 simulations of 100 genes (including 10 correlated with the query) and 1000 samples. SLIPT performed consistently better than χ^2 with positively correlated genes.

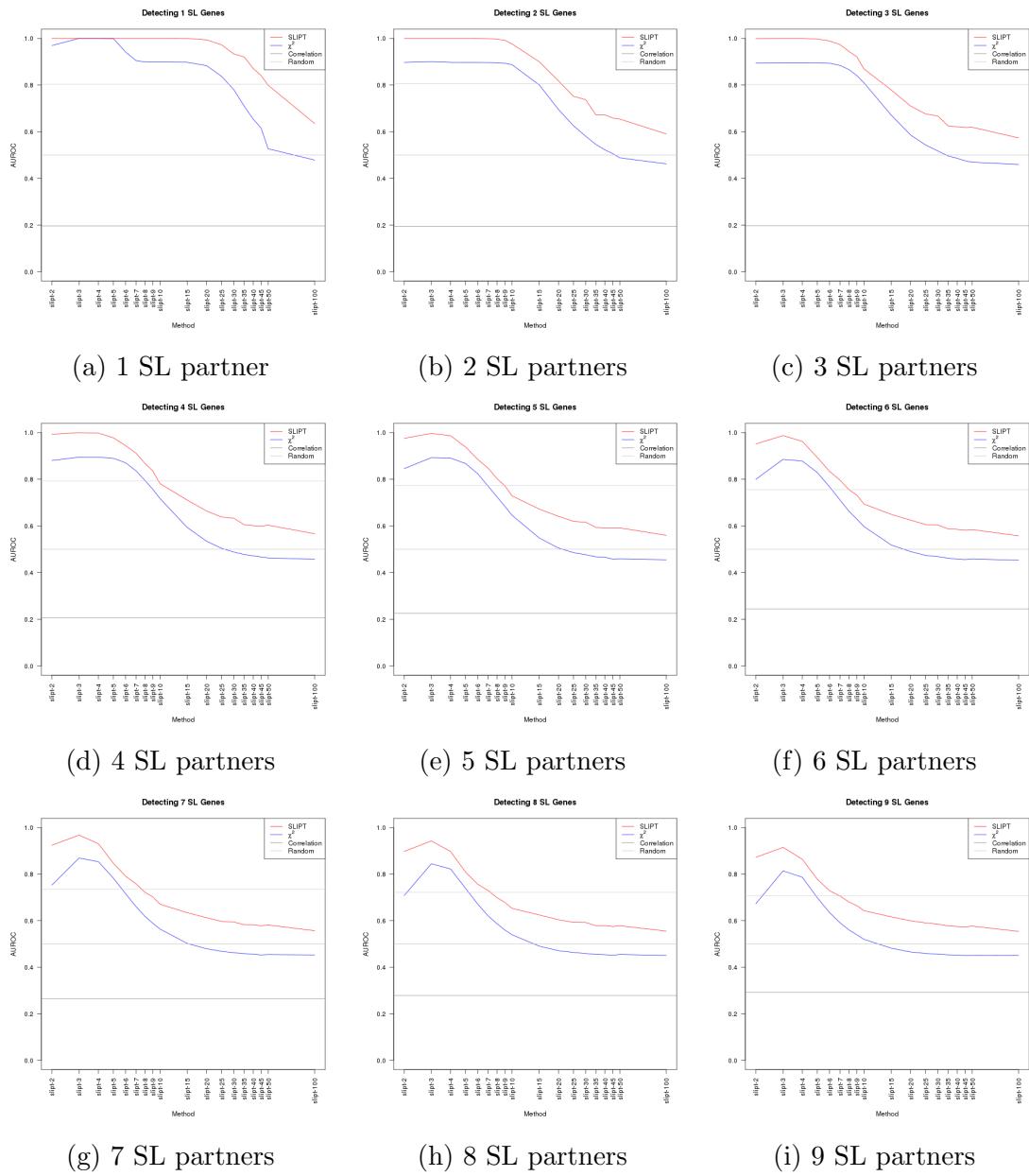


Figure J.5: **Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation.** (continued on next page)

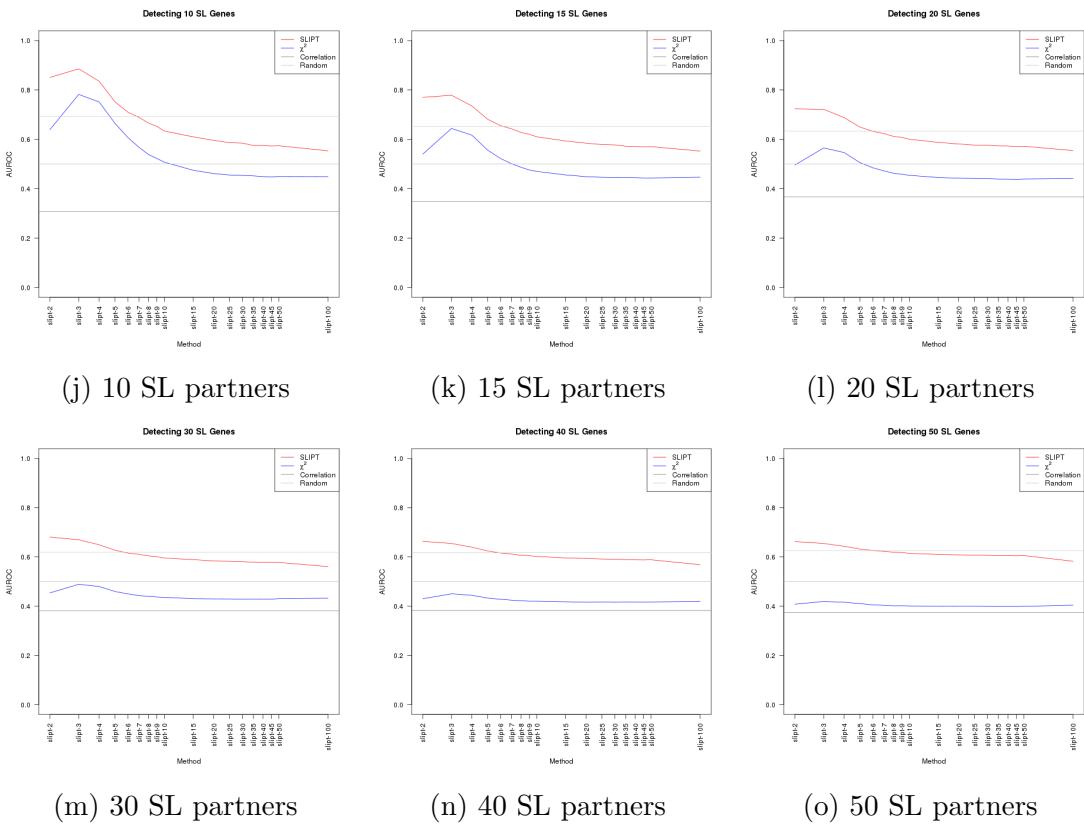


Figure J.5: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation. Synthetic lethal detection with quantiles as in axis labels. The line plots are coloured for SLIPT (red), χ^2 (blue) and correlation (grey), according to the legend. SLIPT and χ^2 performed similarly, peaking at $1/3$ -quantiles and converging to random (0.5). Negative correlation was higher than positive but not optimal quantiles for SLIPT or χ^2 . These findings were robust across different numbers of underlying synthetic lethal genes in 10,000 simulations of 100 genes (including 10 correlated with the query) and 1000 samples. SLIPT performed consistently better than χ^2 with positively correlated genes.

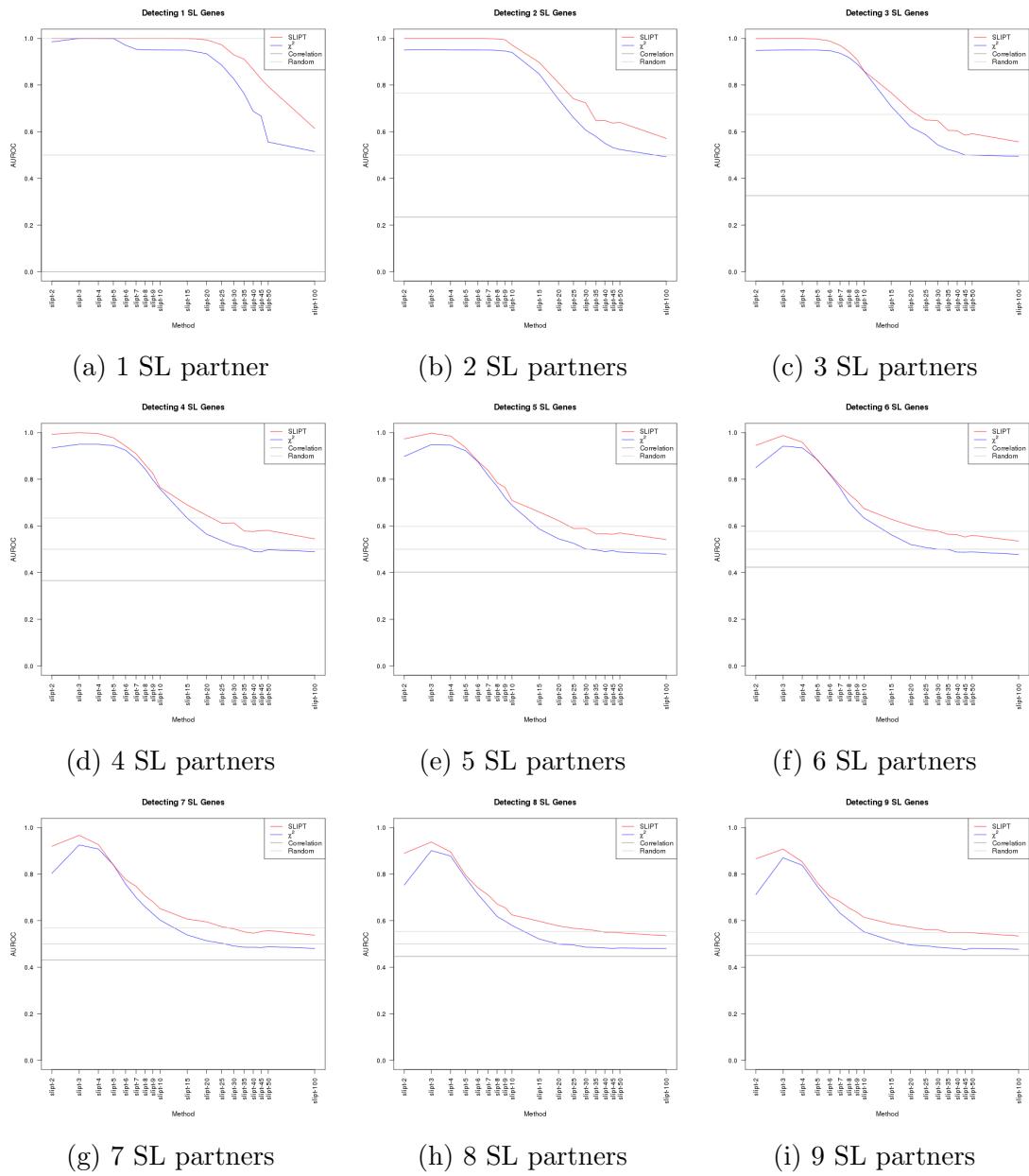


Figure J.6: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation and more genes. (continued on next page)

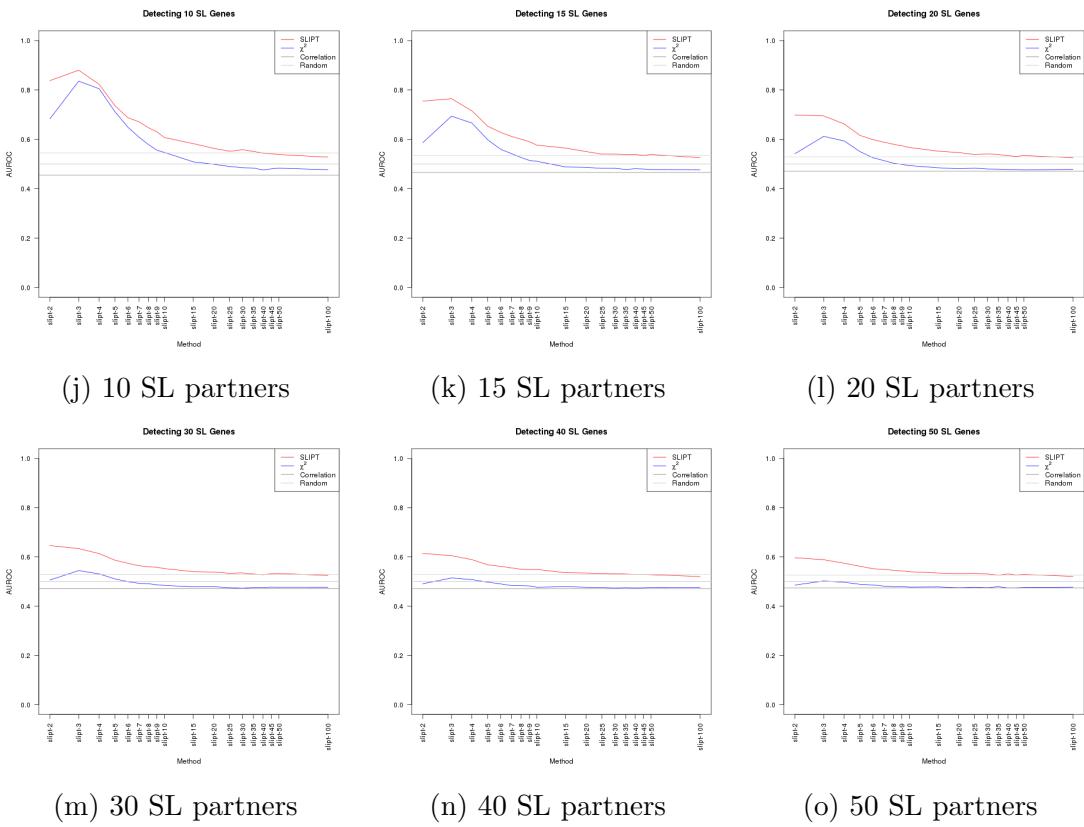


Figure J.6: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation and more genes. Synthetic lethal detection with quantiles as in axis labels. The line plots are coloured for SLIPT (red), χ^2 (blue) and correlation (grey), according to the legend. SLIPT and χ^2 performed similarly, peaking at $1/3$ -quantiles and converging to random (0.5). Negative correlation was higher than positive but not optimal quantiles for SLIPT or χ^2 . These findings were robust across different numbers of underlying synthetic lethal genes in 1000 simulations of 20,000 genes (including 1000 correlated with the query) and 1000 samples. SLIPT performed consistently better than χ^2 with positively correlated genes.

Appendix K

Simulations on Graph Structures

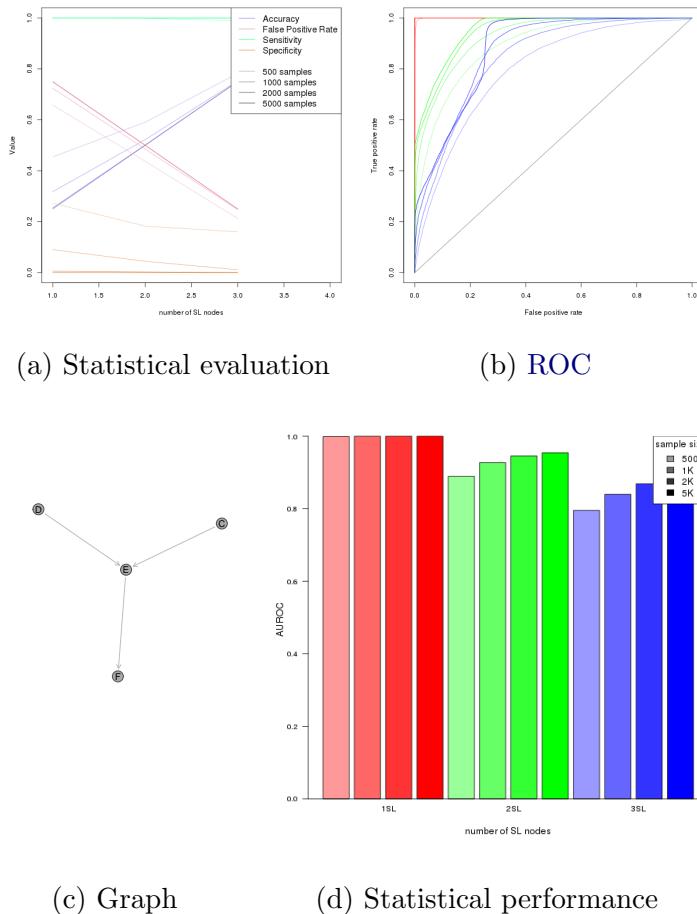


Figure K.1: Performance of simulations on a simple graph. Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed using a multivariate normal distribution from a converging graph. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure K.1b match Figure K.1d.

K.0.1 Simulations from Inhibiting Graph Structures

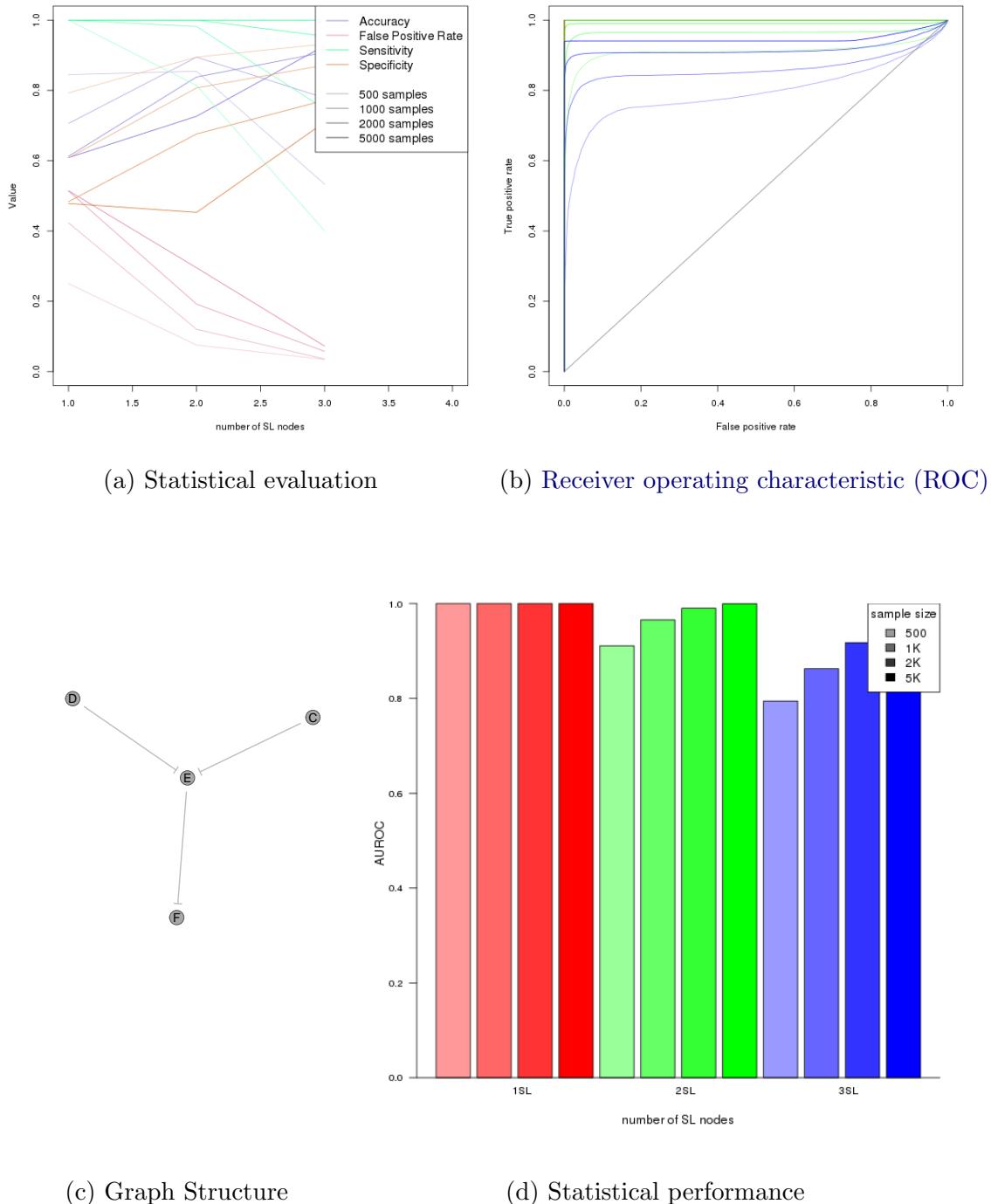
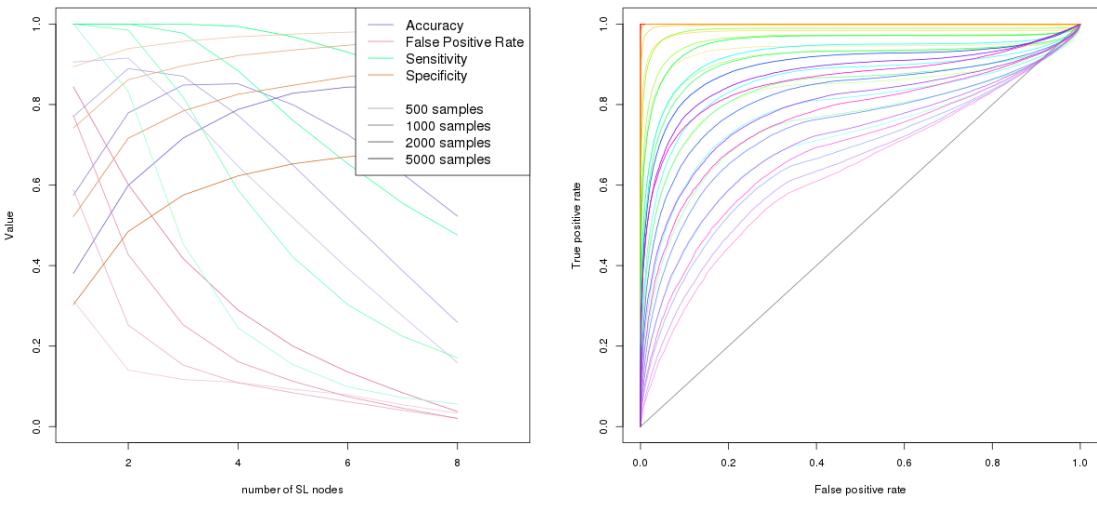


Figure K.2: **Performance of simulations on an inhibiting graph.** Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a converging graph. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure K.2b match Figure K.2d.



(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) ROC

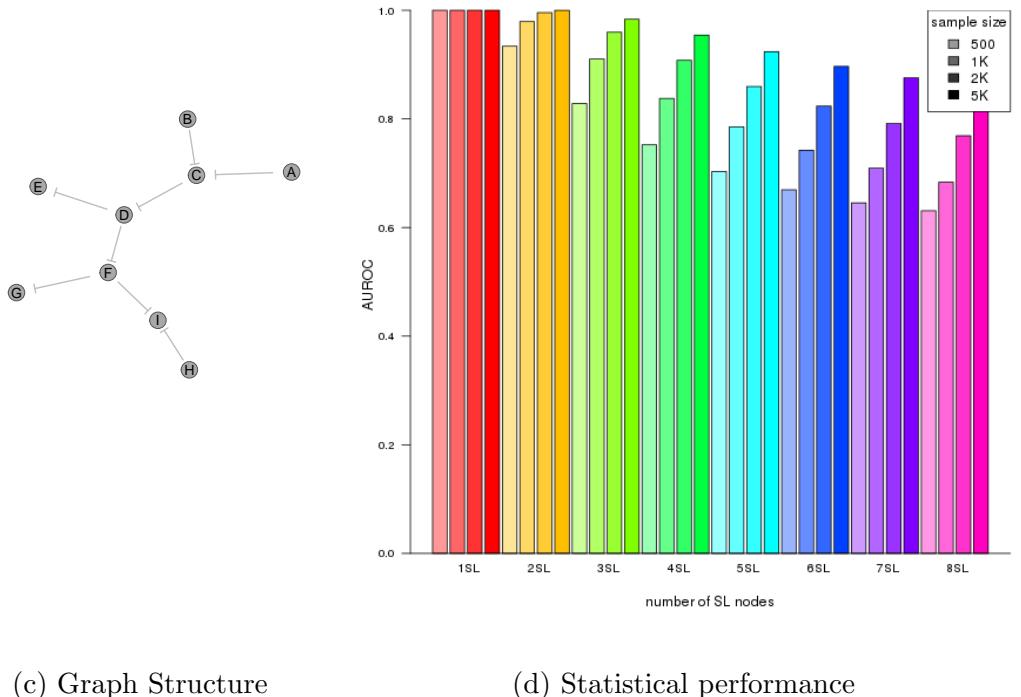
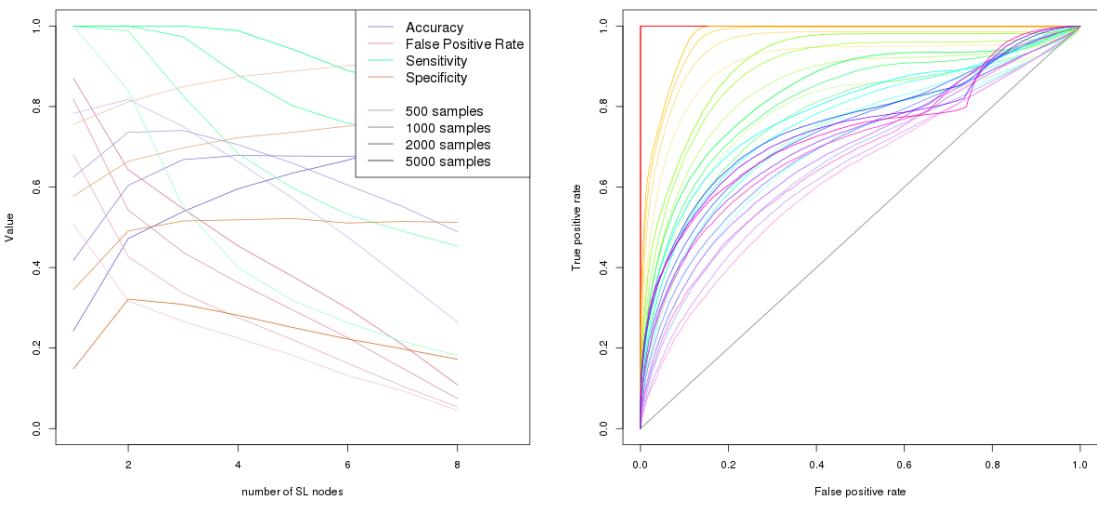
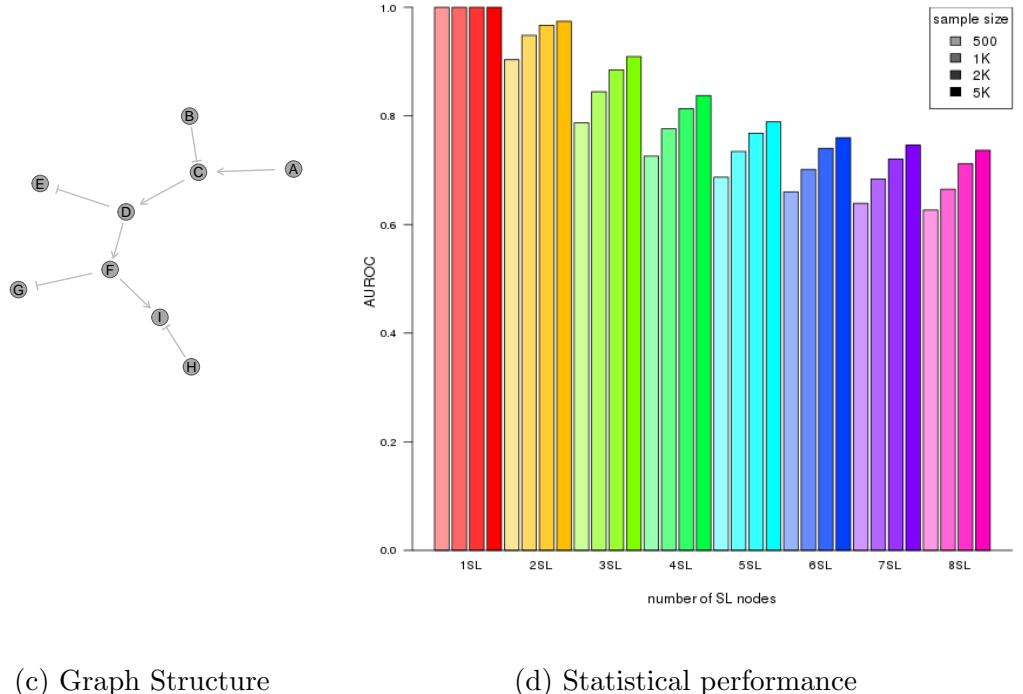


Figure K.3: Performance of simulations on a constructed graph with inhibition.
 Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a pathway with only inhibitions. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure K.3b match Figure K.3d.



(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) ROC

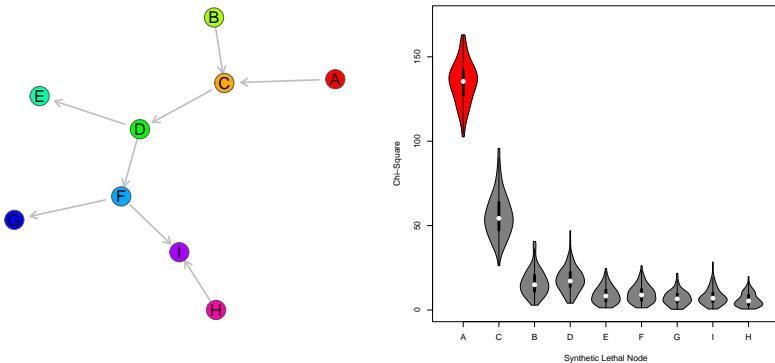


(c) Graph Structure

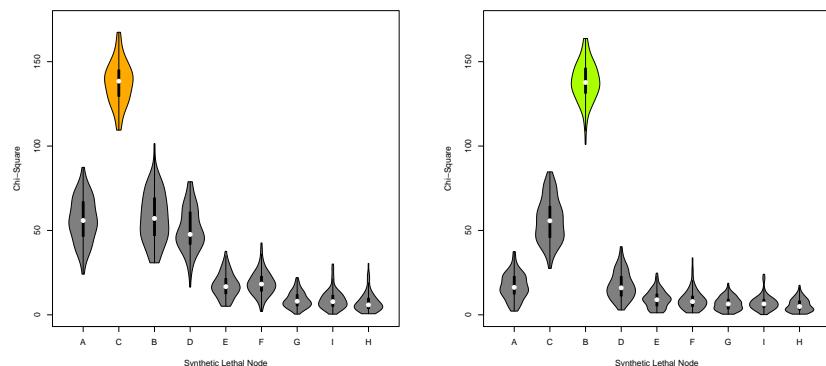
(d) Statistical performance

Figure K.4: Performance of simulations on a constructed graph with inhibition.
 Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a pathway with a combination of inhibitions. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure K.4b match Figure K.4d.

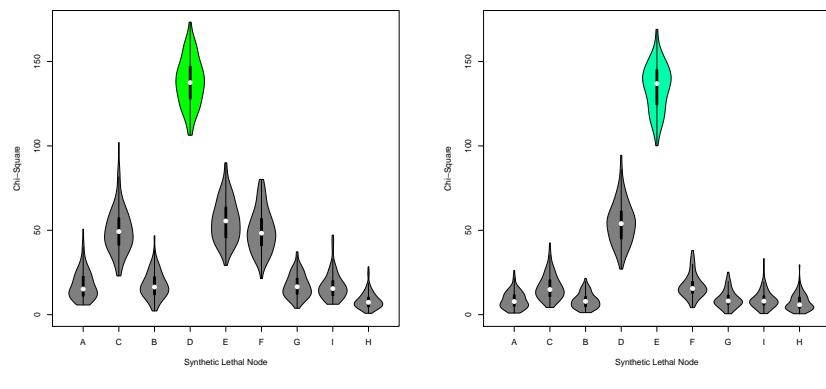
K.1 Simulation across Graph Structures



(a) Activating Graph Structure (b) χ^2 distribution for “A” SL



(c) Gene “B” SL (d) Gene “C” SL



(e) Gene “D” SL (f) Gene “E” SL

Figure K.5: **Detection of synthetic lethality within a graph Structure.** (continued on next page)

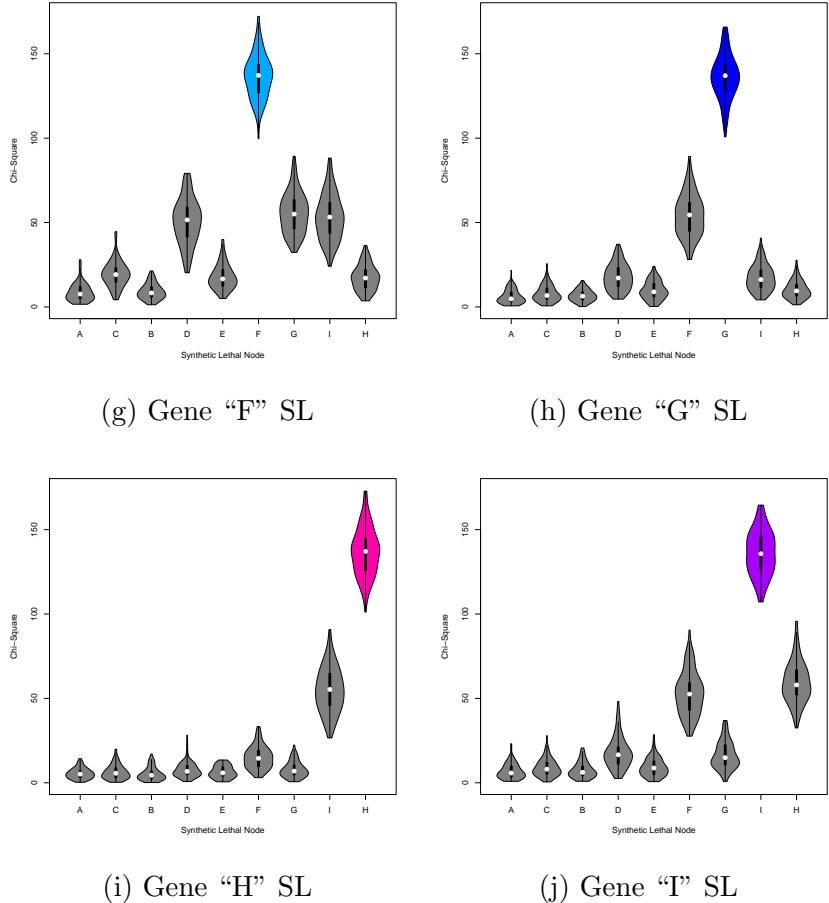
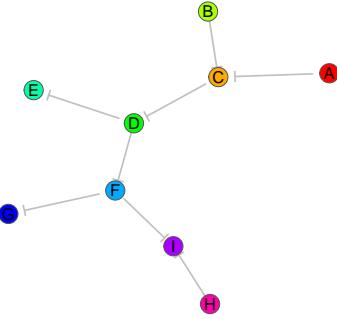
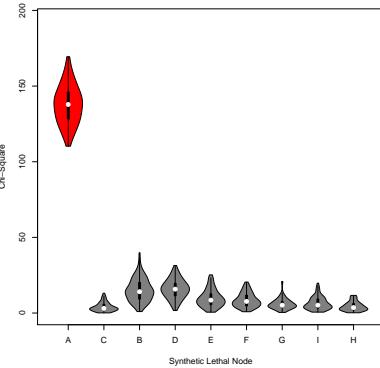


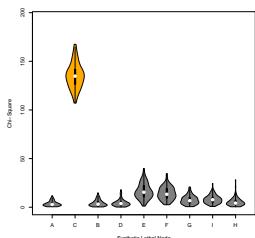
Figure K.5: Detection of synthetic lethality within a graph structure. Each gene was designated to be synthetic lethal separately and the χ^2 value from [SLIPT](#) was computed for each gene across the graph. For each synthetic lethal gene (highlighted in the respective colours), the χ^2 values were computed in 100 simulations of datasets of 20,000 genes including the graph structure and 1000 samples. For each synthetic lethal gene, the adjacent genes in the network also had elevated test statistics.



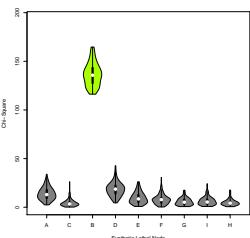
(a) Inhibiting Graph Structure



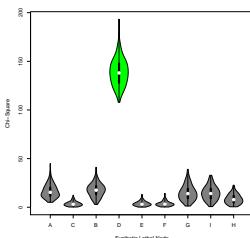
(b) χ^2 distribution for "A" SL



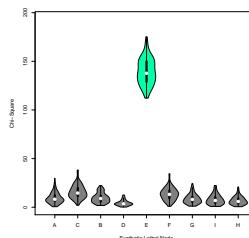
(c) Gene "B" SL



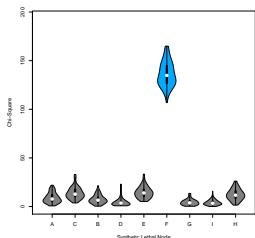
(d) Gene "C" SL



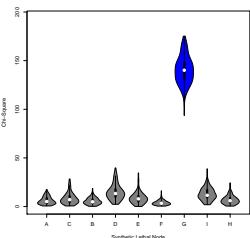
(e) Gene "D" SL



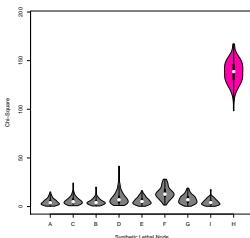
(f) Gene "E" SL



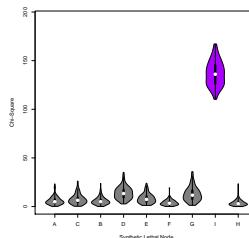
(g) Gene "F" SL



(h) Gene "G" SL

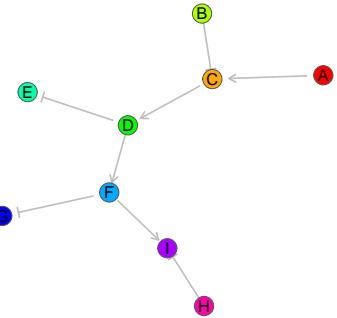


(i) Gene "H" SL

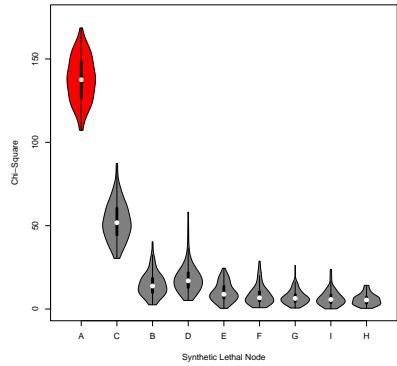


(j) Gene "I" SL

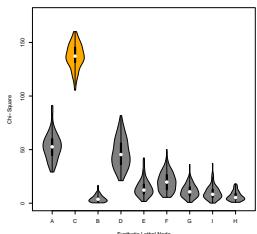
Figure K.6: Detection of synthetic lethality within an inhibiting graph. Each gene was designated to be synthetic lethal separately and the χ^2 value from [SLIPT](#) was computed for each gene across the graph structure with inhibiting relationships. For each synthetic lethal gene (highlighted in the respective colours), the χ^2 values were computed in 100 simulations of datasets of 20,000 genes including the graph structure and 1000 samples. For each synthetic lethal gene, the adjacent genes exhibited lower χ^2 values with inhibiting relationships.



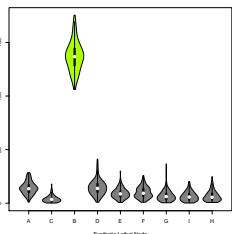
(a) Inhibiting Graph Structure



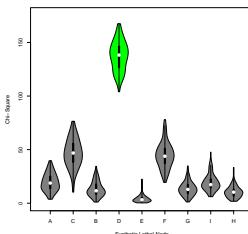
(b) χ^2 distribution for "A" SL



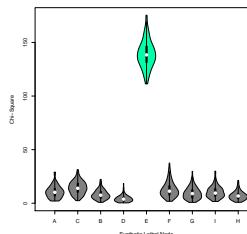
(c) Gene "B" SL



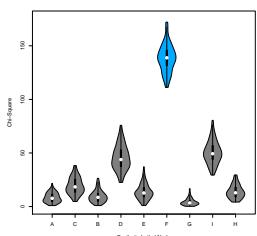
(d) Gene "C" SL



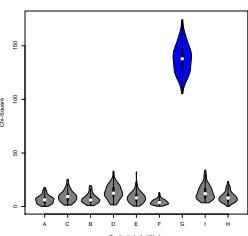
(e) Gene "D" SL



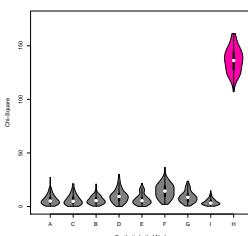
(f) Gene "E" SL



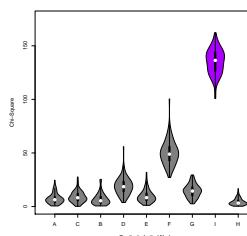
(g) Gene "F" SL



(h) Gene "G" SL



(i) Gene "H" SL



(j) Gene "I" SL

Figure K.7: Detection of synthetic lethality within an inhibiting graph. Each gene was designated to be synthetic lethal separately and the χ^2 value from **SLIPT** was computed for each gene across the graph structure with inhibiting and relationships. For each synthetic lethal gene (highlighted in the respective colours), the χ^2 values were computed in 100 simulations of datasets of 20,000 genes including the graph structure and 1000 samples.

K.2 Simulations from Complex Graph Structures

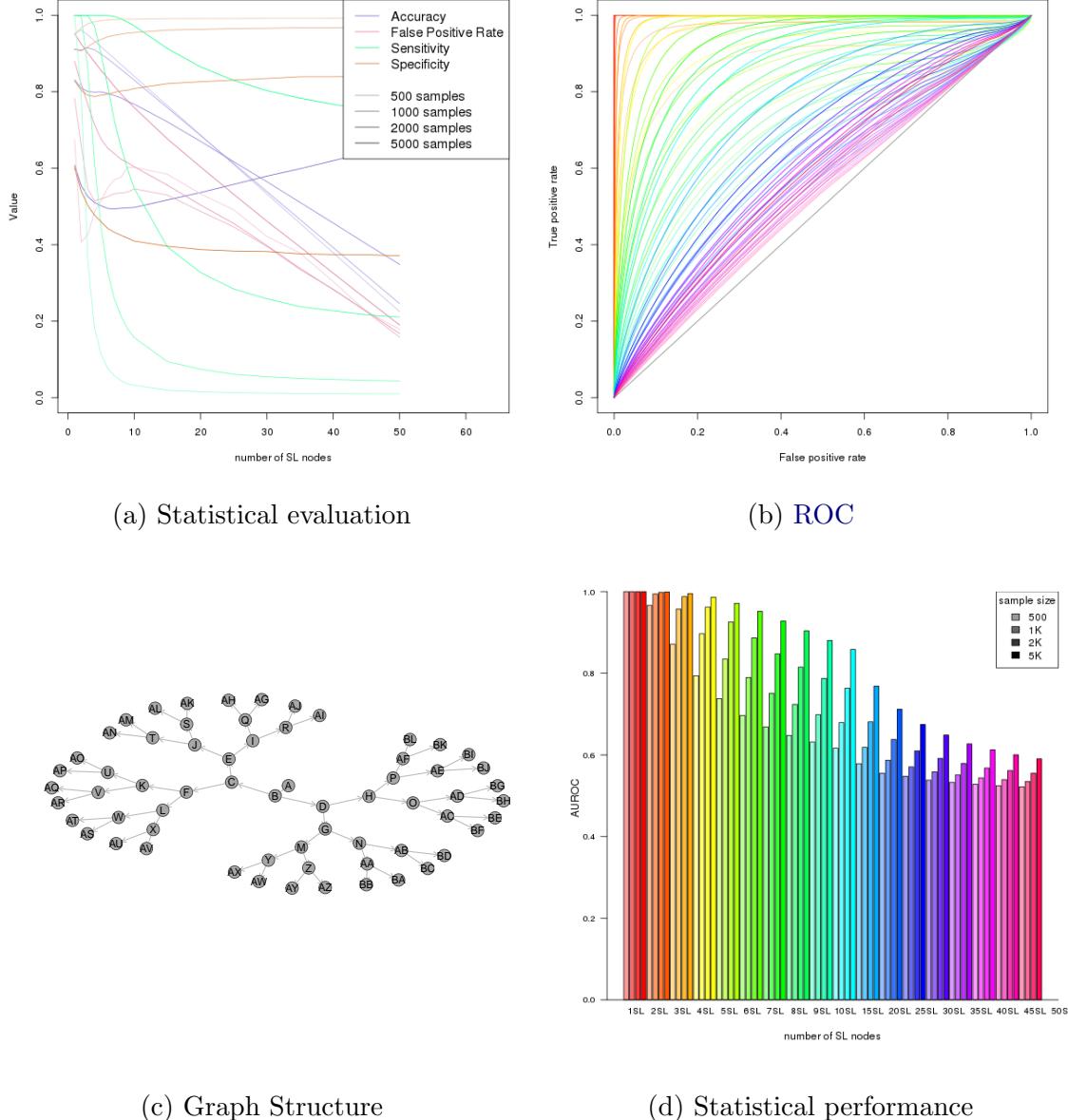
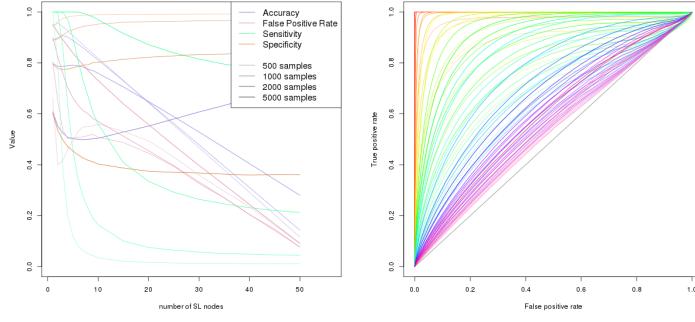
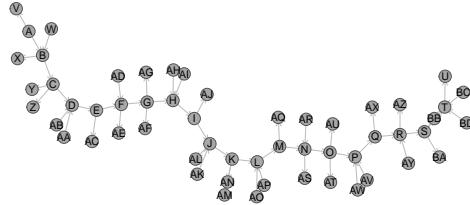


Figure K.8: **Performance of simulations on a branching graph.** Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a branching graph. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure K.8b match Figure K.8d.

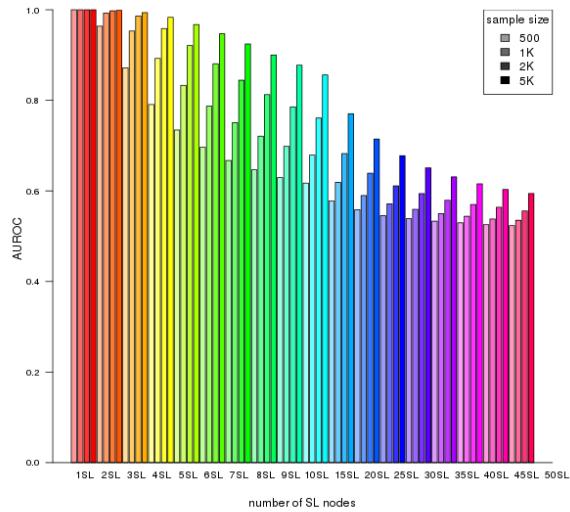


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) ROC

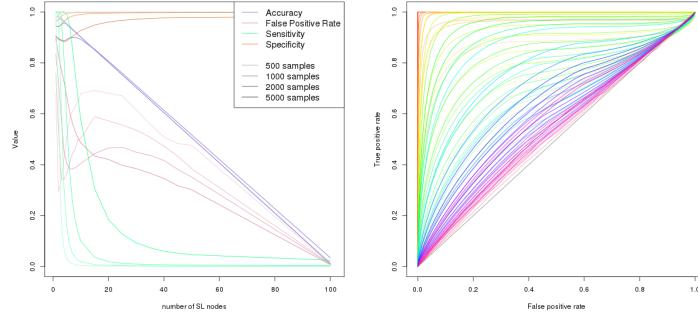


(c) Graph Structure



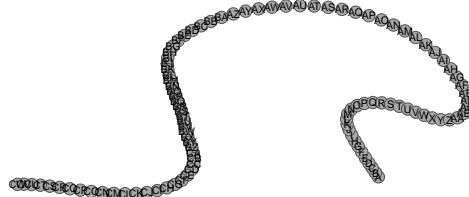
(d) Statistical performance

Figure K.9: **Performance of simulations on a complex graph.** Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a complex graph. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure K.9b match Figure K.9d.

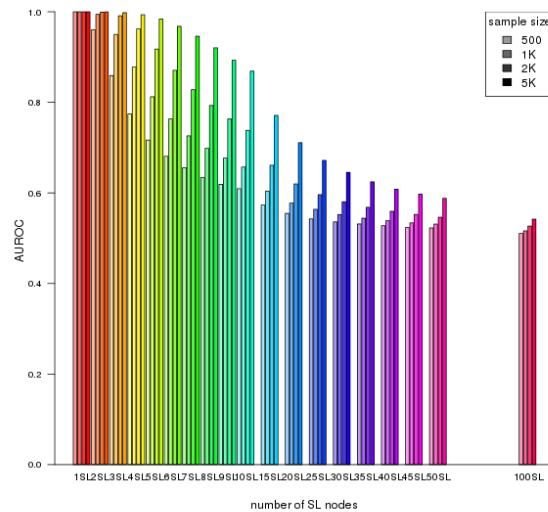


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) ROC



(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

Figure K.10: **Performance of simulations on a large graph.** Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a large graph. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure K.10b match Figure K.10d.

K.2.1 Simulations from Complex Inhibiting Graphs

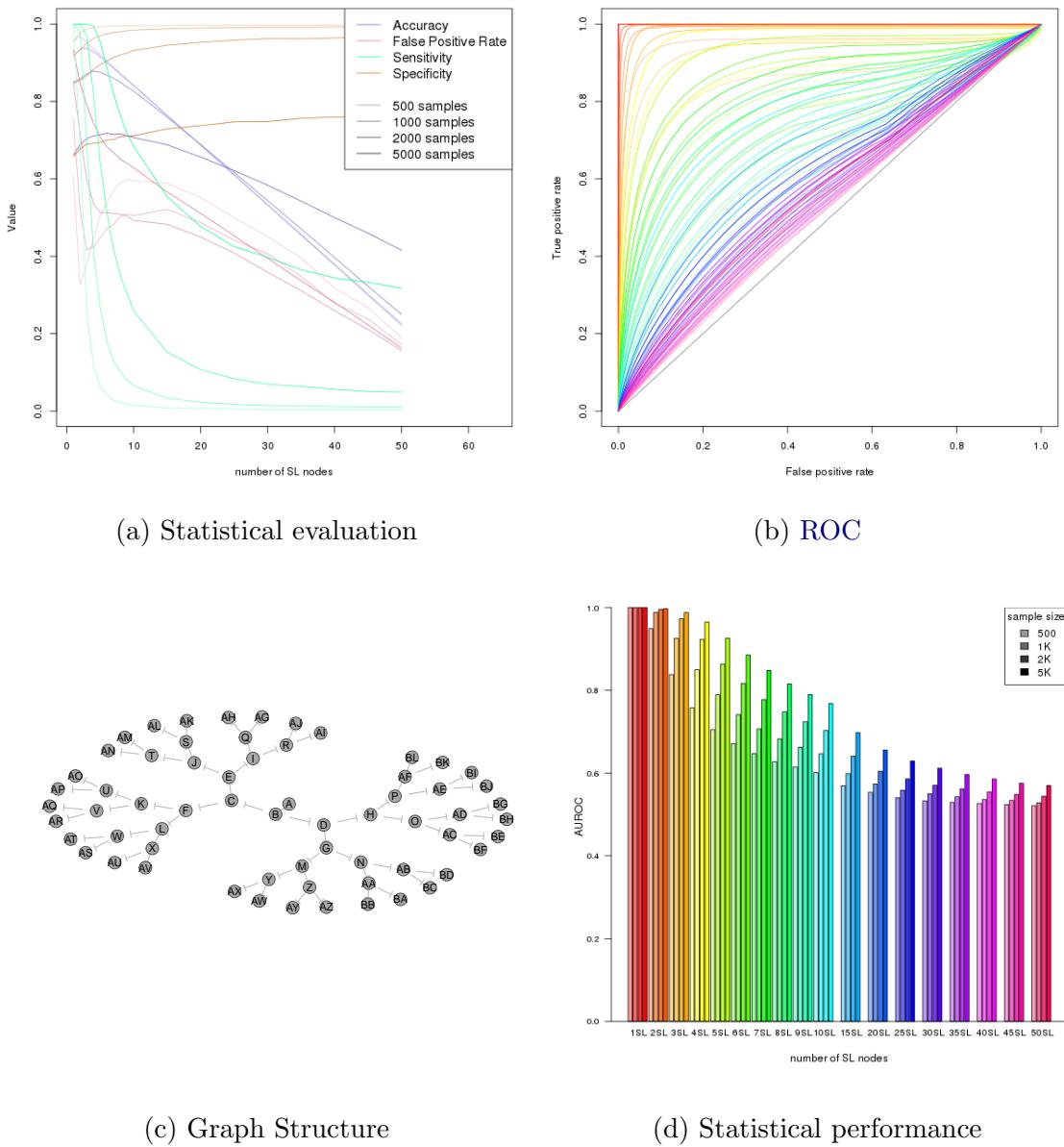
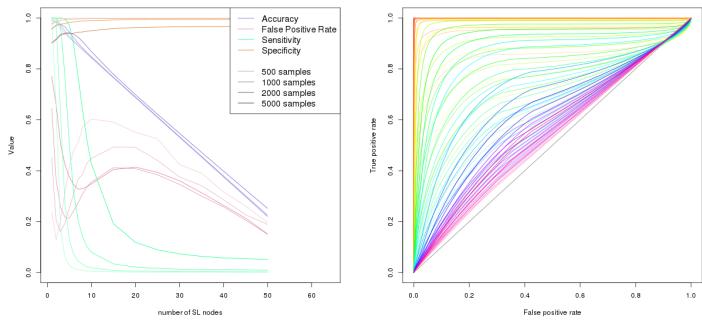
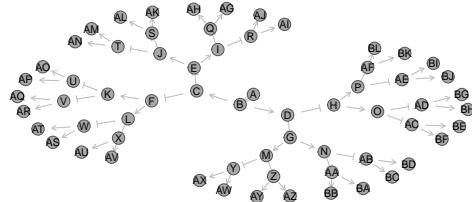


Figure K.11: Performance of simulations on a branching graph with inhibition.
 Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a branching graph with only inhibitions. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure K.11b match Figure K.11d.

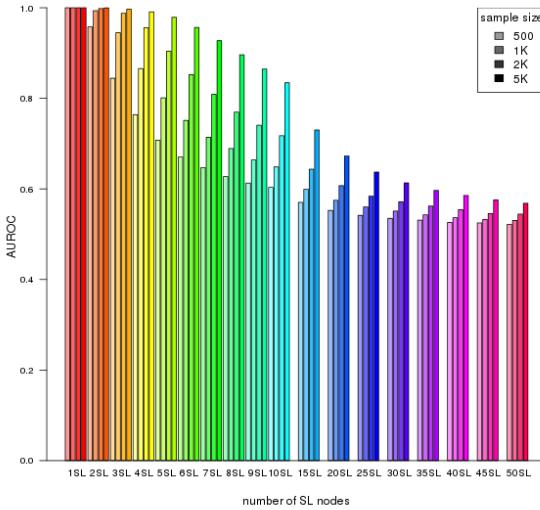


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) ROC

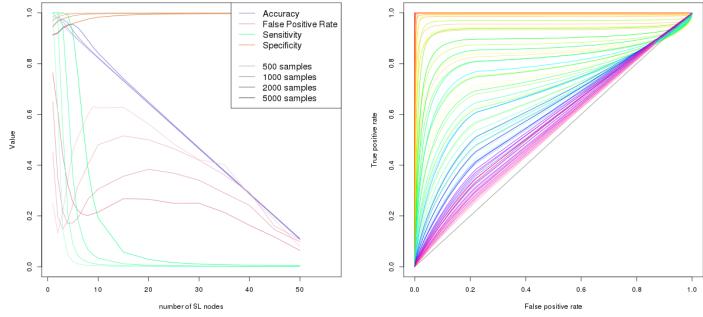


(c) Graph Structure



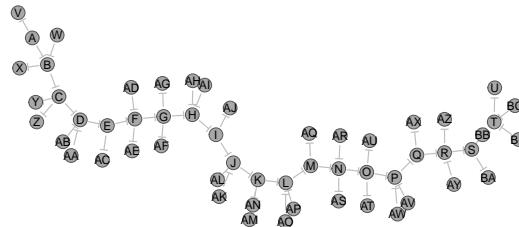
(d) Statistical performance

Figure K.12: **Performance of simulations on a branching graph with inhibition.**
Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a branching graph with alternating inhibitions. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure K.12b match Figure K.12d.

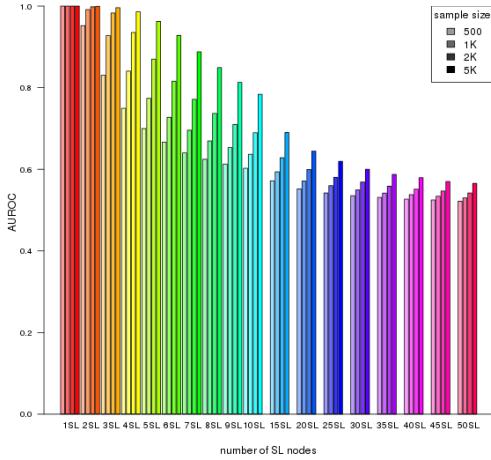


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) ROC

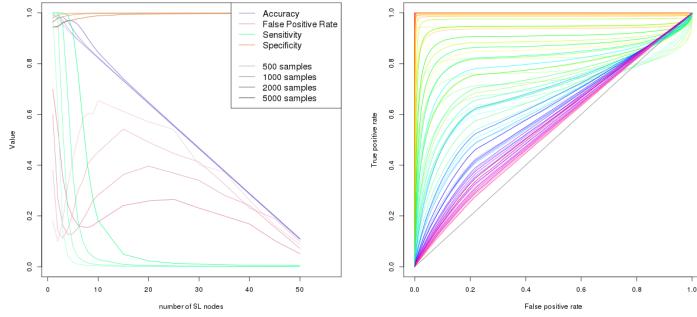


(c) Graph Structure



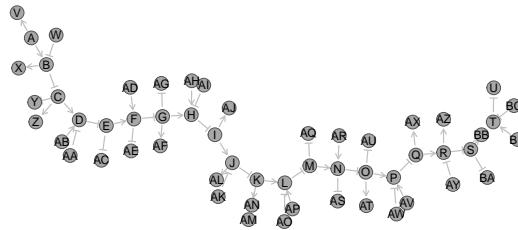
(d) Statistical performance

Figure K.13: **Performance of simulations on a complex graph with inhibition.** Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a complex graph with only inhibitions. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure K.13b match Figure K.13d.

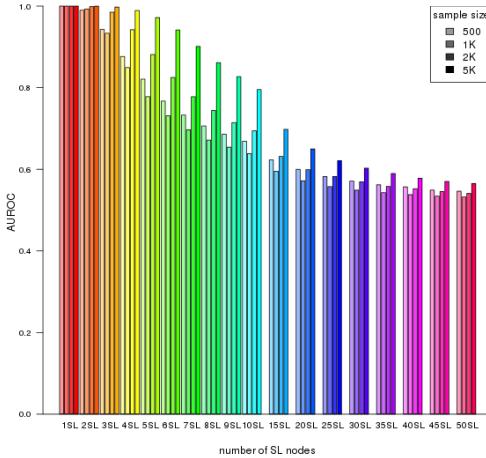


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) ROC

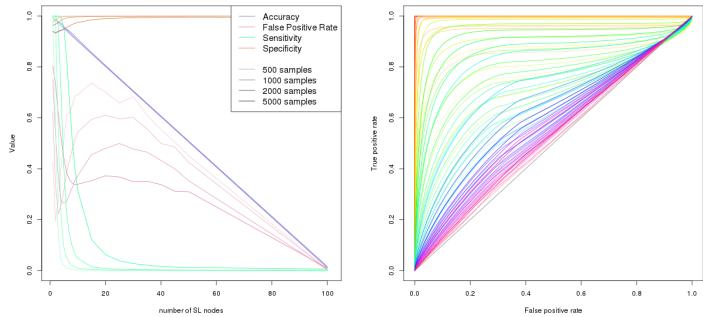


(c) Graph Structure



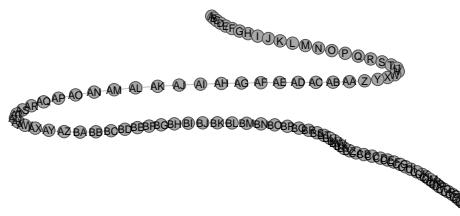
(d) Statistical performance

Figure K.14: Performance of simulations on a complex graph with inhibition.
 Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a complex graph with a combination of relationships. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure K.14b match Figure K.14d.

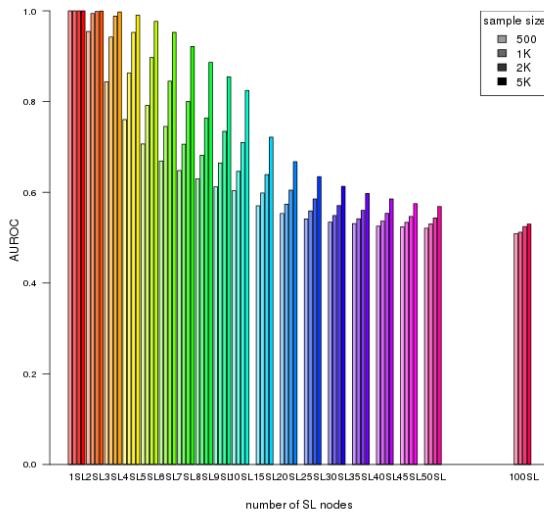


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) ROC

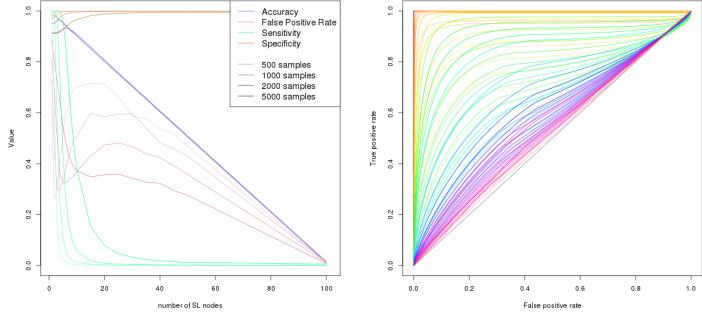


(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

Figure K.15: Performance of simulations on a large constructed graph with inhibition. Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a large graph with only inhibitions. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure K.15b match Figure K.15d.

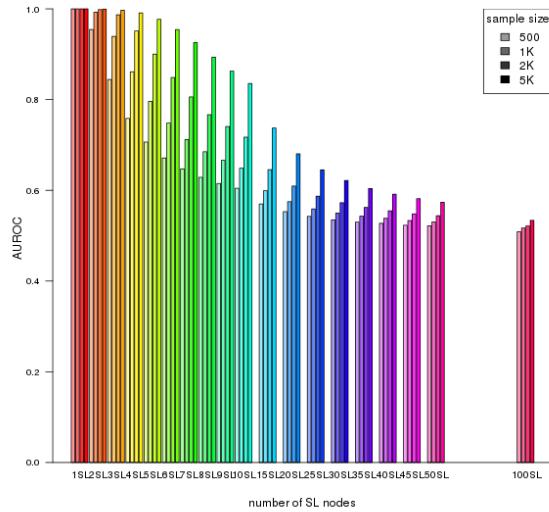


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) ROC



(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

Figure K.16: Performance of simulations on a large constructed graph with inhibition. Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a large graph with alternating inhibitions. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure K.16b match Figure K.16d.

K.3 Simulations from Pathway Graph Structures

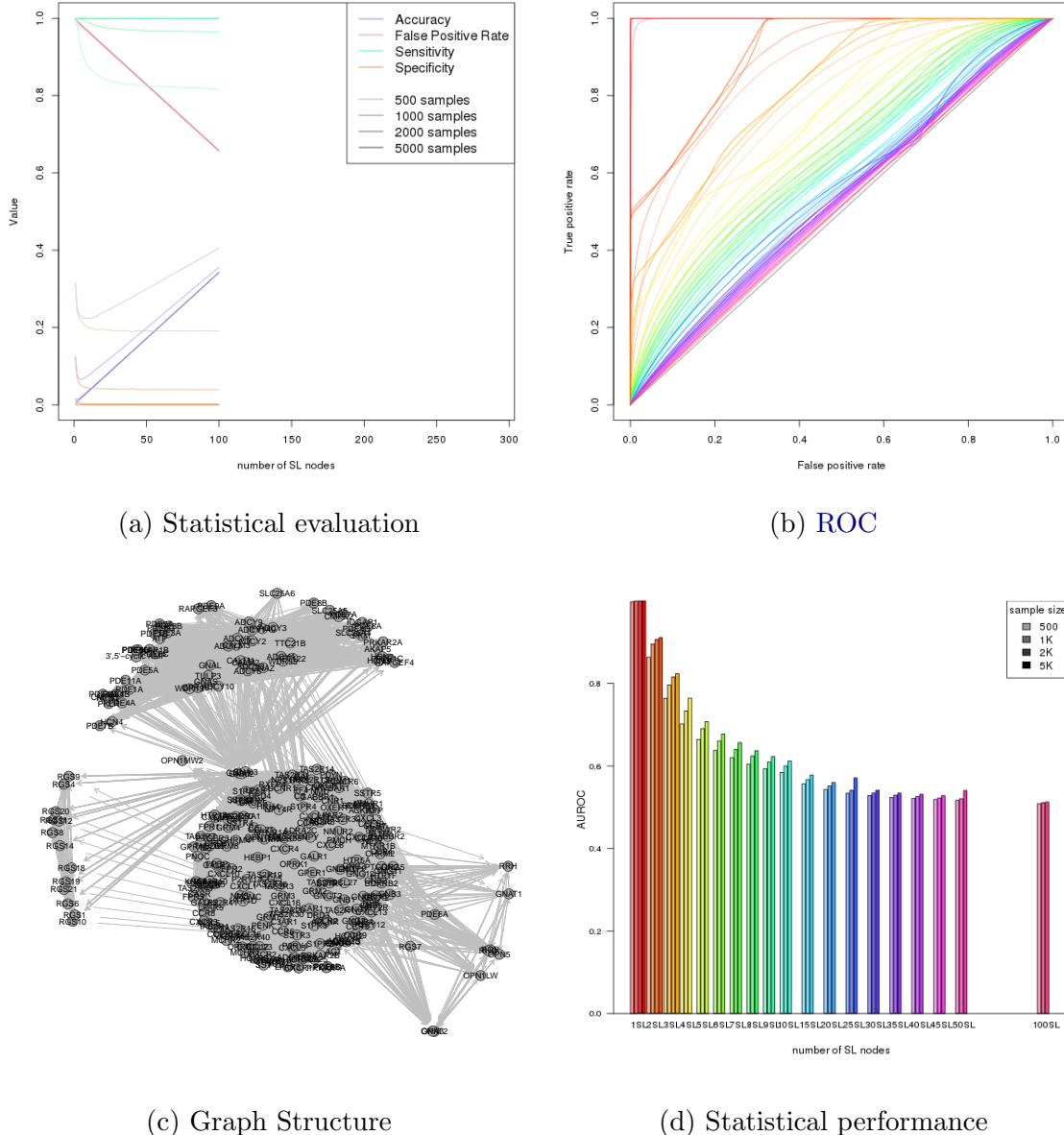


Figure K.17: Performance of simulations on the $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway. Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution based on the Reactome $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway. Performance of **SLIPT** was high across parameters for detecting synthetic lethality in the graph structure within a larger dataset. The performance decreased for a greater number of true positives to detect but the accuracy increased with a low false positive rate.

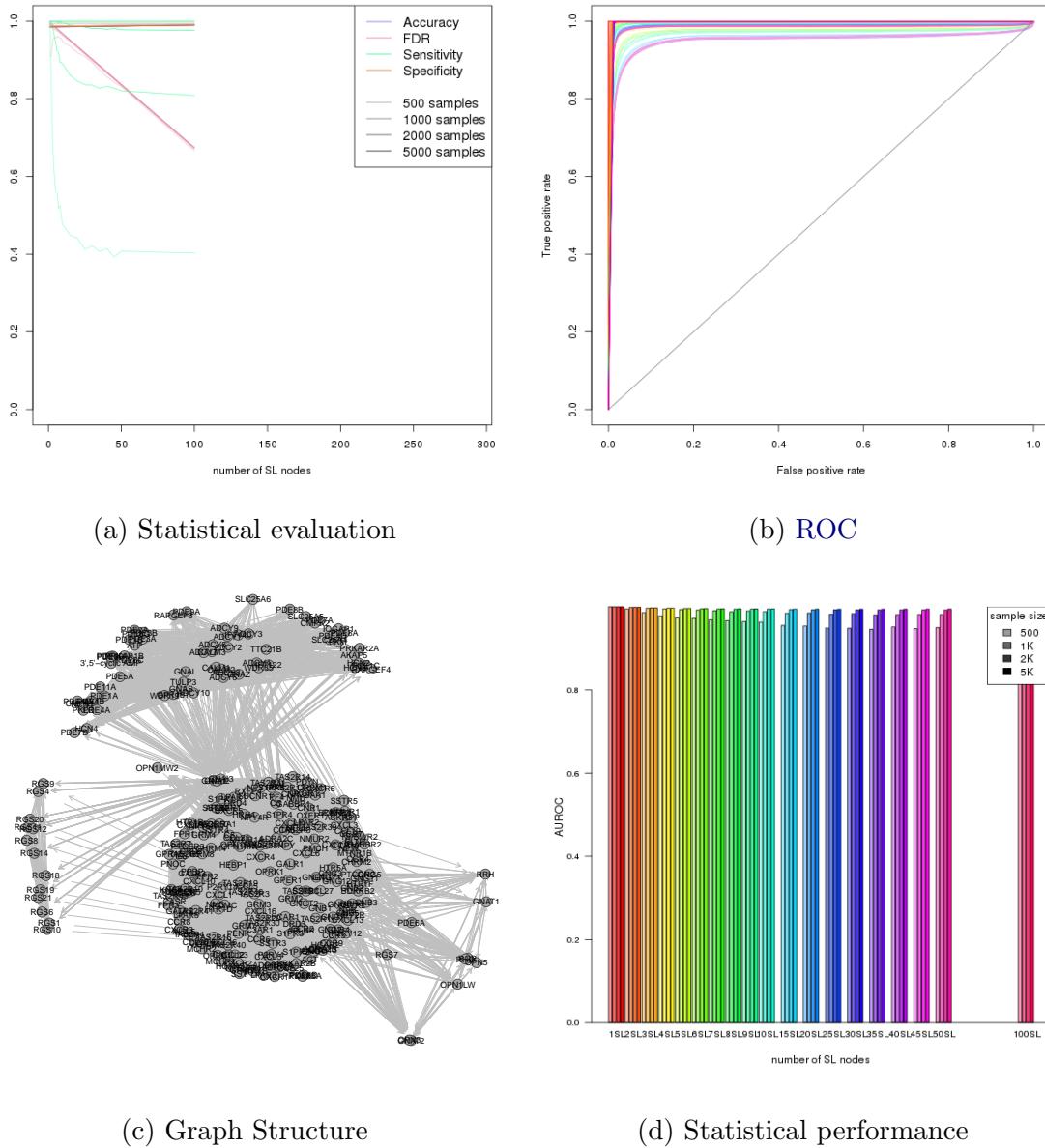


Figure K.18: Performance of simulations including the $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway. Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure apart from the Reactome $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway. Performance of **SLIPT** was high across parameters for detecting synthetic lethality in the graph structure within a larger dataset. The sensitivity decreased for a greater number of true positives to detect but the specificity remained high with a low false positive rate.