

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Cancer Research in the Post-Genomic Era	1
1.1.1	Cancer as a Global Health Concern	2
1.1.1.1	The Genetics and Molecular Biology of Cancers	3
1.1.2	The Human Genome Revolution	6
1.1.2.1	The First Human Genome Sequence	6
1.1.2.2	Impact of Genomics	7
1.1.3	Technologies to Enable Genetics Research	7
1.1.3.1	DNA Sequencing and Genotyping Technologies	7
1.1.3.2	Microarrays and Quantitative Technologies	8
1.1.3.3	Massively Parallel “Next Generation” Sequencing	9
1.1.3.3.1	Molecular Profiling with Genomics Technology	11
1.1.3.3.2	Sequencing Technologies	11
1.1.3.4	Bioinformatics as Interdisciplinary Genomic Analysis	12
1.1.4	Follow-up Large-Scale Genomics Projects	13
1.1.5	Cancer Genomes	14
1.1.5.1	The Cancer Genome Atlas Project	15
1.1.5.1.1	Findings from Cancer Genomes	15
1.1.5.1.2	Genomic Comparisons Across Cancer Tissues	17
1.1.5.1.3	Cancer Genomic Data Resources	18
1.1.6	Genomic Cancer Medicine	18
1.1.6.1	Cancer Genes and Driver Mutations	18
1.1.6.2	Personalised or Precision Cancer Medicine	19
1.1.6.2.1	Molecular Diagnostics and Pan-Cancer Medicine	20
1.1.6.3	Targeted Therapeutics and Pharmacogenomics	21
1.1.6.3.1	Targeting Oncogenic Driver Mutations	21
1.1.6.4	Systems and Network Biology	22
1.1.6.4.1	Network Medicine, and Polypharmacology	24
1.2	A Synthetic Lethal Approach to Cancer Medicine	25
1.2.1	Synthetic Lethal Genetic Interactions	26
1.2.2	Synthetic Lethal Concepts in Genetics	26
1.2.3	Studies of Synthetic Lethality	28
1.2.3.1	Synthetic Lethal Pathways and Networks	28
1.2.3.1.1	Evolution of Synthetic Lethality	29
1.2.4	Synthetic Lethal Concepts in Cancer	30

1.2.5	Clinical Impact of Synthetic Lethality in Cancer	30
1.2.6	High-throughput Screening for Synthetic Lethality	33
1.2.6.1	Synthetic Lethal Screens	35
1.2.7	Computational Prediction of Synthetic Lethality	38
1.2.7.1	Bioinformatics Approaches to Genetic Interactions	38
1.2.7.2	Comparative Genomics	39
1.2.7.3	Analysis and Modelling of Protein Data	42
1.2.7.4	Differential Gene Expression	43
1.2.7.5	Data Mining and Machine Learning	44
1.2.7.6	Bimodality	47
1.2.7.7	Rationale for Further Development	48
1.3	E-cadherin as a Synthetic Lethal Target	48
1.3.1	The <i>CDH1</i> gene and it's Biological Functions	49
1.3.1.1	Cytoskeleton	49
1.3.1.2	Extracellular and Tumour Micro-Environment	49
1.3.1.3	Cell-Cell Adhesion and Signalling	50
1.3.2	<i>CDH1</i> as a Tumour (and Invasion) Suppressor	50
1.3.2.1	Breast Cancers and Invasion	50
1.3.3	Hereditary Diffuse Gastric Cancer and Lobular Breast Cancer .	51
1.3.4	Somatic Mutations	52
1.3.4.1	Mutation Rate	52
1.3.4.2	Co-occurring Mutations	53
1.3.5	Models of <i>CDH1</i> loss in cell lines	53
1.4	Summary and Research Direction of Thesis	54
2	Methods and Resources	58
2.1	Bioinformatics Resources for Genomics Research	58
2.1.1	Public Data and Software Packages	58
2.1.1.1	Cancer Genome Atlas Data	59
2.1.1.2	Reactome and Annotation Data	60
2.2	Data Handling	61
2.2.1	Normalisation	61
2.2.2	Sample Triage	61
2.2.3	Metagenes and the Singular Value Decomposition	63
2.2.3.1	Candidate Triage and Integration with Screen Data .	63
2.3	Techniques	64
2.3.1	Statistical Procedures and Tests	64
2.3.2	Gene Set Over-representation Analysis	65
2.3.3	Clustering	66
2.3.4	Heatmap	66
2.3.5	Modeling and Simulations	66
2.3.5.1	Receiver Operating Characteristic (Performance) . . .	67
2.3.6	Resampling Analysis	68
2.4	Pathway Structure Methods	69
2.4.1	Network and Graph Analysis	69
2.4.2	Sourcing Graph Structure Data	70

2.4.3	Constructing Pathway Subgraphs	70
2.4.4	Network Analysis Metrics	70
2.5	Implementation	71
2.5.1	Computational Resources and Linux Utilities	71
2.5.2	R Language and Packages	73
2.5.3	High Performance and Parallel Computing	75
3	Methods Developed During Thesis	77
3.1	A Synthetic Lethal Detection Methodology	77
3.2	Synthetic Lethal Simulation and Modelling	80
3.2.1	A Model of Synthetic Lethality in Expression Data	80
3.2.2	Simulation Procedure	85
3.3	Detecting Simulated Synthetic Lethal Partners	87
3.3.1	Binomial Simulation of Synthetic lethality	87
3.3.2	Multivariate Normal Simulation of Synthetic lethality	91
3.3.2.1	Multivariate Normal Simulation with Correlated Genes	93
3.3.2.2	Specificity with Query-Correlated Pathways	101
3.3.2.2.1	Importance of Directional Testing	101
3.4	Graph Structure Methods	103
3.4.1	Upstream and Downstream Gene Detection	103
3.4.1.1	Permutation Analysis for Statistical Significance	104
3.4.1.2	Hierarchy Based on Biological Context	105
3.4.2	Simulating Gene Expression from Graph Structures	106
3.5	Customised Functions and Packages Developed	110
3.5.1	Synthetic Lethal Interaction Prediction Tool	110
3.5.2	Data Visualisation	111
3.5.3	Extensions to the iGraph Package	113
3.5.3.1	Sampling Simulated Data from Graph Structures	113
3.5.3.2	Plotting Directed Graph Structures	113
3.5.3.3	Computing Information Centrality	114
3.5.3.4	Testing Pathway Structure with Permutation Testing	114
3.5.3.5	Metapackage to Install iGraph Functions	115
4	Synthetic Lethal Analysis of Gene Expression Data	116
4.1	Synthetic lethal genes in breast cancer	117
4.1.1	Synthetic lethal pathways in breast cancer	119
4.1.2	Expression profiles of synthetic lethal partners	120
4.1.2.1	Subgroup pathway analysis	124
4.2	Comparison of synthetic lethal gene candidates	126
4.2.1	Comparison with siRNA screen candidates	126
4.2.1.1	Comparison with correlation	127
4.2.1.2	Comparison with viability	129
4.2.1.3	Comparison with secondary siRNA screen candidates	131
4.2.1.4	Comparison of screen at pathway level	132
4.2.1.4.1	Resampling of genes for pathway enrichment	134
4.3	Metagene Analysis	140

4.3.1	Pathway expression	140
4.3.2	Somatic mutation	142
4.3.3	Mutation locus	144
4.3.4	Synthetic lethal metagenes	146
4.4	Replication in stomach cancer	147
4.4.1	Synthetic Lethal Genes and Pathways	148
4.4.2	Synthetic Lethal Expression Profiles	149
4.4.3	Comparison to Primary Screen	152
4.4.3.1	Resampling Analysis	153
4.4.4	Metagene Analysis	153
4.5	Global Synthetic Lethality	154
4.5.1	Hub Genes	155
4.5.2	Hub Pathways	157
4.6	Replication in cell line encyclopaedia	158
4.7	Discussion	160
4.7.1	Strengths of the SLIPT Methodology	160
4.7.2	Syntheic Lethal Pathways for E-cadherin	161
4.7.3	Replication and Validation	163
4.7.3.1	Integration with siRNA Screening	163
4.7.3.2	Replication across Tissues and Cell lines	164
4.8	Summary	165
5	Synthetic Lethal Pathway Structure	168
5.1	Synthetic Lethal Genes in Reactome Pathways	169
5.1.1	The PI3K/AKT Pathway	169
5.1.2	The Extracellular Matrix	171
5.1.3	G Protein Coupled Receptors	174
5.1.4	Gene Regulation and Translation	174
5.2	Network Analysis of Synthetic Lethal Genes	175
5.2.1	Gene Connectivity and Vertex Degree	175
5.2.2	Gene Importance and Centrality	177
5.2.2.1	Information Centrality	177
5.2.2.2	PageRank Centrality	179
5.3	Testing Pathway Structure of Synthetic Lethal Genes	181
5.3.1	Hierarchical Pathway Structure	181
5.3.1.1	Contextual Hierarchy of PI3K	181
5.3.1.2	Testing Contextual Hierarchy of Synthetic Lethal Genes	181
5.3.2	Upstream or Downstream Synthetic Lethality	184
5.3.2.1	Measuring Structure of Candidates within PI3K	185
5.3.2.2	Resampling for Synthetic Lethal Pathway Structure . .	187
5.4	Discussion	188
5.5	Summary	190

6 Simulation and Modeling of Synthetic Lethal Pathways	192
6.1 Comparing methods	193
6.1.1 Performance of SLIPT and χ^2 across Quantiles	193
6.1.1.1 Correlated Query Genes affects Specificity	193
6.1.2 Correlation as a Synthetic Lethal Detection Strategy	193
6.1.3 Testing for Bimodality with BiSEp	193
6.1.4 Testing Synthetic Lethal Genes with Linear Models	193
6.2 Simulations with Graph Structures	193
6.2.1 Performance over a Graph Structure	194
6.2.2 Performance with Inhibitions	199
6.2.3 Synthetic Lethality across Graph Structures	204
6.2.4 Performance with feasible gene numbers (20,000)	208
6.3 Simulations over pathway-based graphs	217
6.4 Discussion	220
6.5 Summary	221
7 Discussion	258
7.1 Significance	260
7.2 Future Directions	261
7.3 Conclusion	262
8 Conclusion	264
References	265
A Sample Quality	291
A.1 Sample Correlation	291
A.2 Replicate Samples in TCGA Breast	294
B Software Used for Thesis	298
C Secondary Screen Data	307
D Mutation Analysis in Breast Cancer	309
D.1 Synthetic Lethal Genes and Pathways	309
D.2 Synthetic Lethal Expression Profiles	312
D.3 Comparison to Primary Screen	315
D.3.1 Resampling Analysis	317
D.4 Compare SLIPT genes	319
D.5 Metagene Analysis	322
D.6 Mutation Variation	323
D.6.1 Mutation Frequency	323
D.6.2 PI3K Mutation Expression	325
E Metagene Expression Profiles	328

F Stomach Expression Analysis	334
F.1 Synthetic Lethal Genes and Pathways	334
F.2 Comparison to Primary Screen	337
F.2.1 Resampling Analysis	339
F.3 Metagene Analysis	341
G Stomach Mutation Analysis	342
G.1 Synthetic Lethal Genes and Pathways	342
G.2 Synthetic Lethal Expression Profiles	345
G.3 Comparison to Primary Screen	348
G.3.1 Resampling Analysis	350
G.4 Metagene Analysis	352
H Global Synthetic Lethality in Stomach Cancer	353
H.1 Hub Genes	355
H.2 Hub Pathways	356
I Replication in cell line encyclopaedia	357
J Synthetic Lethal Genes in Pathways	363
K Pathway Connectivity for Mutation SLIPT	371
L Information Centrality for Gene Essentiality	375
M Pathway Structure for Mutation SLIPT	378
N Graph Structures	382
O Graph Simulations	392
P Graph Simulations with Inhibition	397
Q Simulation across Graph Structures	407
R Graph Simulations 20K genes	412
S Graph Simulations 20K genes with Inhibition	417
T Pathway Simulations	427

List of Figures

1.1	Synthetic genetic interactions	27
1.2	Synthetic lethality in cancer	31
2.1	Read count density	62
2.2	Read count sample mean	62
3.1	Framework for synthetic lethal prediction	78
3.2	Synthetic lethal prediction adapted for mutation	79
3.3	A model of synthetic lethal gene expression	81
3.4	Modeling synthetic lethal gene expression	83
3.5	Synthetic lethality with multiple genes	84
3.6	Simulating gene function	86
3.7	Simulating synthetic lethal gene function	86
3.8	Simulating synthetic lethal gene expression	87
3.9	Performance of binomial simulations	89
3.10	Comparison of statistical performance	89
3.11	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	92
3.12	Simulating expression with correlated gene blocks	94
3.13	Simulating expression with correlated gene blocks	96
3.14	Synthetic lethal prediction across simulations	97
3.15	Performance with correlations	98
3.16	Comparison of statistical performance with correlation structure	99
3.17	Performance with query correlations	100
3.18	Statistical evaluation of directional criteria	101
3.19	Performance of directional criteria	102
3.20	Simulated graph structures	106
3.21	Simulating expression from a graph structure	108
3.22	Simulating expression from graph structure with inhibitions	109
3.23	Demonstration of violin plots with custom features	112
3.24	Demonstration of annotated heatmap	112
3.25	Simulating graph structures	114
4.1	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of analysed samples	123
4.2	Comparison of SLIPT to siRNA	127
4.3	Compare SLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	128
4.4	Compare SLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	128
4.5	Compare SLIPT and siRNA genes with siRNA viability	130

4.6	Compare SLIPT and siRNA genes with viability	130
4.7	Compare SLIPT and siRNA genes with siRNA viability	131
4.8	Resampled intersection of SLIPT and siRNA candidates	135
4.9	Pathway metagene expression profiles	141
4.10	Somatic mutation against PI3K metagene	143
4.11	Somatic mutation locus against expression	145
4.12	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of stomach samples	151
4.13	Synthetic lethal partners across query genes	155
5.1	Synthetic Lethality in the PI3K Cascade	170
5.2	Synthetic Lethality in the Elastic Fibre Formation Pathway	172
5.3	Synthetic Lethality in the Fibrin Clot Formation	173
5.4	Synthetic Lethality and Vertex Degree	176
5.5	Synthetic Lethality and Centrality	178
5.6	Synthetic Lethality and PageRank	180
5.7	Structure of PI3K Ranking	182
5.8	Synthetic Lethality and Hierarchy Score in PI3K	183
5.9	Hierarchy Score in PI3K against Synthetic Lethality in PI3K	183
5.10	Structure of Synthetic Lethality in PI3K	184
5.11	Structure of Synthetic Lethality Resampling in PI3K	185
6.1	Performance of simulations on a simple graph	195
6.2	Performance of simulations is similar in simple graphs	196
6.3	Performance of simulations on a graph	197
6.4	Performance of simulations on a large graph	198
6.5	Performance of simulations on a simple inhibiting graph	200
6.6	Performance is higher on a simple inhibiting graph	201
6.7	Performance of simulations on an inhibiting graph	202
6.8	Performance is affected by inhibition in graphs	203
6.9	Performance is affected by inhibition in graphs	204
6.10	Performance is affected by inhibition in graphs	205
6.11	Performance is affected by inhibition in graphs	206
6.12	Performance is affected by inhibition in graphs	207
6.13	Performance of simulations including a simple graph	209
6.14	Performance on a simple graph improves with more genes	210
6.15	Performance of simulations including a graph structure	211
6.16	Performance of simulations including an inhibiting graph	212
6.17	Performance on an inhibiting graph improves with more genes	213
6.18	Performance of simulations including a graph structure	214
6.19	Performance of simulations including an inhibiting graph	215
6.20	Performance on an inhibiting graph improves with more genes	216
6.21	Performance of simulations on the PI3K cascade	218
6.22	Performance of simulations including the PI3K cascade	219
6.23	Performance on pathways improves with more genes	220
A.1	Correlation profiles of removed samples	292

A.2	Correlation analysis and sample removal	293
A.3	Replicate excluded samples	294
A.4	Replicate samples with all remaining	295
A.5	Replicate samples with some excluded	296
A.6	Replicate samples with some excluded	297
D.1	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of analysed samples	313
D.2	Comparison of mtSLIPT to siRNA	315
D.3	Compare mtSLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	320
D.4	Compare mtSLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	320
D.5	Compare mtSLIPT and siRNA genes with siRNA viability	321
D.6	Somatic mutation locus	324
D.7	Somatic mutation against PIK3CA metagene	325
D.8	Somatic mutation against PI3K protein	326
D.9	Somatic mutation against AKT protein	327
E.1	Pathway metagene expression profiles	329
E.2	Expression profiles for constituent genes of PI3K	330
E.3	Expression profiles for p53 related genes	331
E.4	Expression profiles for estrogen receptor related genes	332
E.5	Expression profiles for BRCA related genes	333
F.1	Comparison of SLIPT in stomach to siRNA	337
G.1	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of stomach samples	346
G.2	Comparison of mtSLIPT in stomach to siRNA	348
H.1	Synthetic lethal partners across query genes	354
J.1	Synthetic Lethality in the PI3K/AKT Pathway	363
J.2	Synthetic Lethality in the PI3K/AKT Pathway in Cancer	364
J.3	Synthetic Lethality in the Extracellular Matrix	365
J.4	Synthetic Lethality in the GPCRs	366
J.5	Synthetic Lethality in the GPCR Downstream	367
J.6	Synthetic Lethality in the Translation Elongation	368
J.7	Synthetic Lethality in the Nonsense-mediated Decay	369
J.8	Synthetic Lethality in the 3' UTR	370
K.1	Synthetic Lethality and Vertex Degree	371
K.2	Synthetic Lethality and Centrality	372
K.3	Synthetic Lethality and PageRank	373
L.1	Information centrality distribution	377
M.1	Synthetic Lethality and Heirarchy Score in PI3K	378
M.2	Heirarchy Score in PI3K against Synthetic Lethality in PI3K	379
M.3	Structure of Synthetic Lethality in PI3K	379
M.4	Structure of Synthetic Lethality Resampling	380

N.1	Simulated graph structures	382
N.2	Simulated graph structures	383
N.3	Simulated graph structures	383
N.4	Simulated graph structures	384
N.5	Simulated graph structures	385
N.6	Simulated graph structures	385
N.7	Simulated graph structures	386
N.8	Simulated graph structures	386
N.9	Simulated graph structures	387
N.10	Simulated graph structures	387
N.11	Simulated graph structures	388
N.12	Simulated graph structures	388
N.13	Simulated graph structures	389
N.14	Simulated graph structures	390
N.15	Simulated graph structures	391
O.1	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	393
O.2	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	394
O.3	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	395
O.4	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	396
P.1	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	398
P.2	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	399
P.3	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	400
P.4	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	401
P.5	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	402
P.6	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	403
P.7	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	404
P.8	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	405
P.9	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	406
Q.1	Performance is affected by inhibition in graphs	408
Q.2	Performance is affected by inhibition in graphs	409
Q.3	Performance is affected by inhibition in graphs	410
Q.4	Performance is affected by inhibition in graphs	411
R.1	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	413
R.2	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	414
R.3	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	415
R.4	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	416
S.1	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	418
S.2	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	419
S.3	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	420
S.4	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	421
S.5	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	422
S.6	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	423

S.7	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	424
S.8	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	425
S.9	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	426
T.1	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	428
T.2	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	429

List of Tables

1.1	Methods for Predicting Genetic Interactions	38
1.2	Methods for Predicting Synthetic Lethality in Cancer	39
1.3	Methods used by Wu <i>et al.</i> (2014)	41
2.1	Excluded Samples by Batch and Clinical Characteristics	63
2.2	Computers used during Thesis	72
2.3	Linux Utilities and Applications used during Thesis	72
2.4	R Installations used during Thesis	73
2.5	R Packages used during Thesis	73
2.6	R Packages Developed during Thesis	75
4.1	Candidate synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT	118
4.2	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT	120
4.3	Pathway composition for clusters of <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT	125
4.4	Pathway composition for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT and siRNA screening	133
4.5	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT	137
4.6	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT and siRNA primary screen	138
4.7	Candidate synthetic lethal metagenes against <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT	146
4.8	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in stomach cancer	149
4.9	Query synthetic lethal genes with the most SLIPT partners	156
4.10	Pathways for genes with the most SLIPT partners	157
4.11	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in CCLE	158
4.12	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in breast CCLE	160
5.1	analysis of variance (ANOVA) for Synthetic Lethality and Vertex Degree	177
5.2	ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and Information Centrality	179
5.3	ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and PageRank Centrality	180
5.4	ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and PI3K Hierarchy	184
5.5	Resampling for pathway structure of synthetic lethal detection methods	187
B.1	R Packages used during Thesis	298
C.1	Comparing SLIPT genes against Secondary siRNA Screen in breast cancer	307
C.2	Comparing mtSLIPT genes against Secondary siRNA Screen in breast cancer	308
C.3	Comparing SLIPT genes against Secondary siRNA Screen in stomach cancer	308

D.1	Candidate synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from mtSLIPT	310
D.2	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT	311
D.3	Pathway composition for clusters of <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT	314
D.4	Pathway composition for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT and siRNA	316
D.5	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT	317
D.6	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT and siRNA primary screen	318
D.7	Candidate synthetic lethal metagenes against <i>CDH1</i> from mtSLIPT	322
F.1	Synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT in stomach cancer	335
F.2	Pathway composition for clusters of <i>CDH1</i> partners in stomach SLIPT	336
F.3	Pathway composition for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT and siRNA screening	338
F.4	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in stomach cancer	339
F.5	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in stomach and siRNA screen	340
F.6	Candidate synthetic lethal metagenes against <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT in stomach cancer	341
G.1	Synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from mtSLIPT in stomach cancer	343
G.2	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT in stomach cancer	344
G.3	Pathway composition for clusters of <i>CDH1</i> partners in stomach mtSLIPT	347
G.4	Pathway composition for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT and siRNA	349
G.5	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT in stomach cancer	350
G.6	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT in stomach and siRNA screen	351
G.7	Candidate synthetic lethal metagenes against <i>CDH1</i> from mtSLIPT in stomach cancer	352
H.1	Query synthetic lethal genes with the most SLIPT partners	355
H.2	Pathways for genes with the most SLIPT partners	356
I.1	Candidate synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT in CCLE	358
I.2	Candidate synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT in breast CCLE	359
I.3	Candidate synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT in stomach CCLE	360
I.4	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in stomach CCLE	361
I.5	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in breast and stomach CCLE	362
K.1	ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and Vertex Degree	374
K.2	ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and Information Centrality	374
K.3	ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and PageRank Centrality	374
L.1	Information centrality for genes and molecules in the Reactome network	376
M.1	ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and PI3K Hierarchy	378
M.2	Resampling for pathway structure of synthetic lethal detection methods	381

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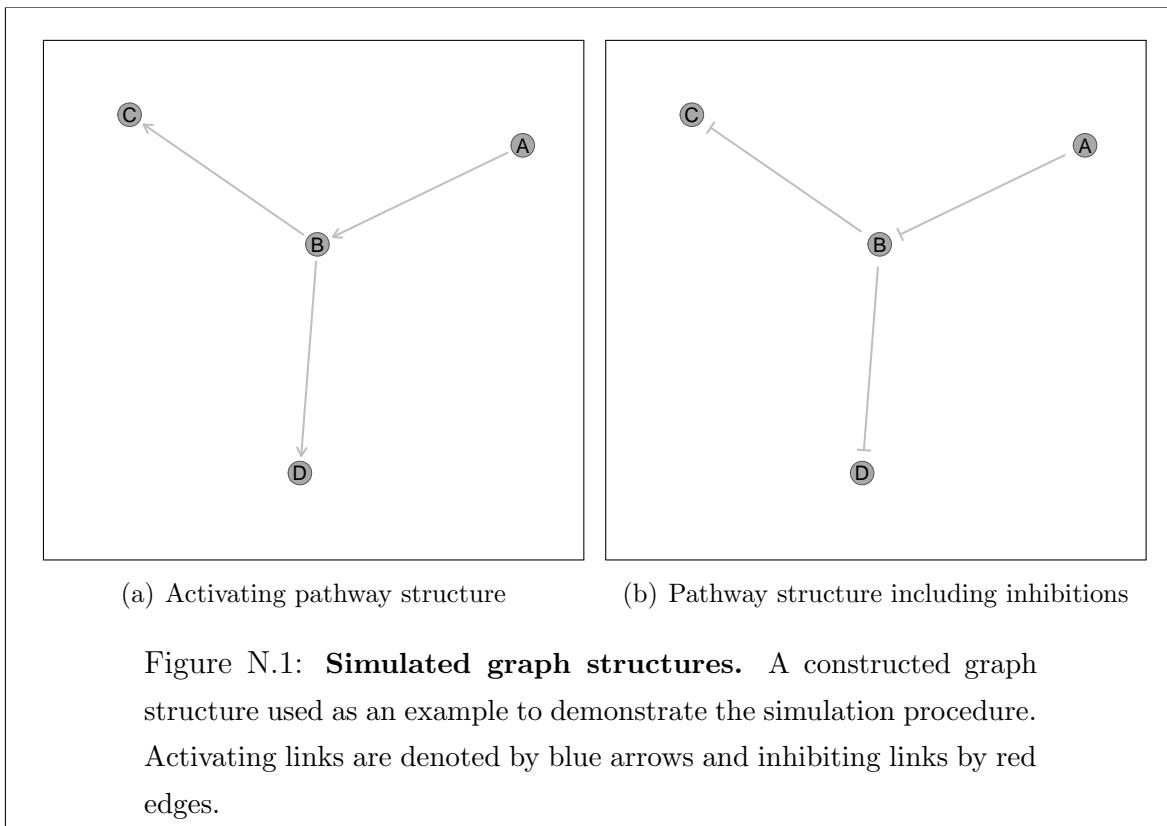
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Appendix N

Graph Structures



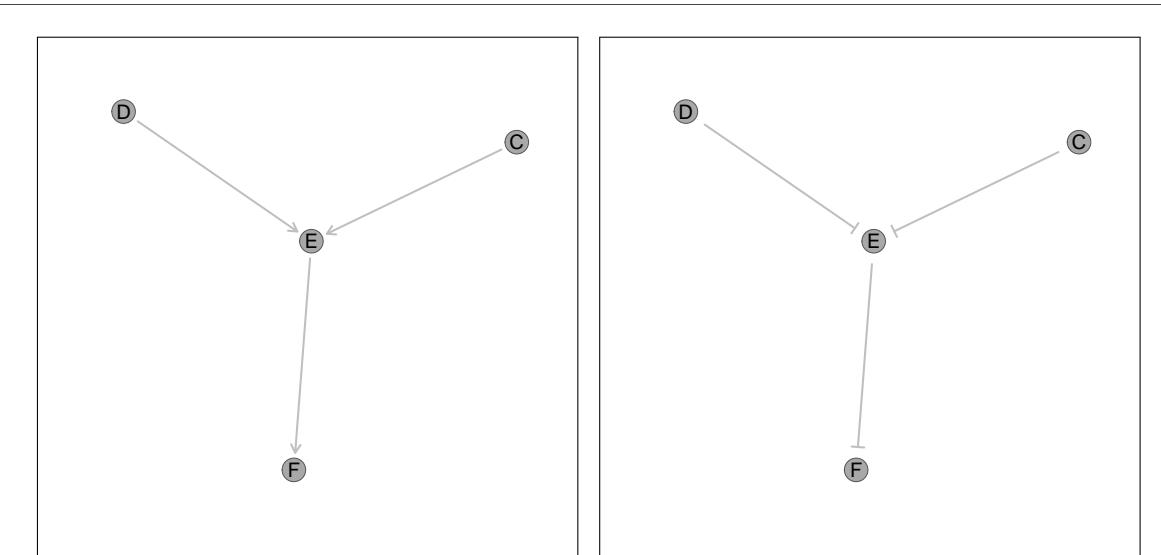


Figure N.2: Simulated graph structures. A constructed graph structure used as an example to demonstrate the simulation procedure. Activating links are denoted by blue arrows and inhibiting links by red edges.

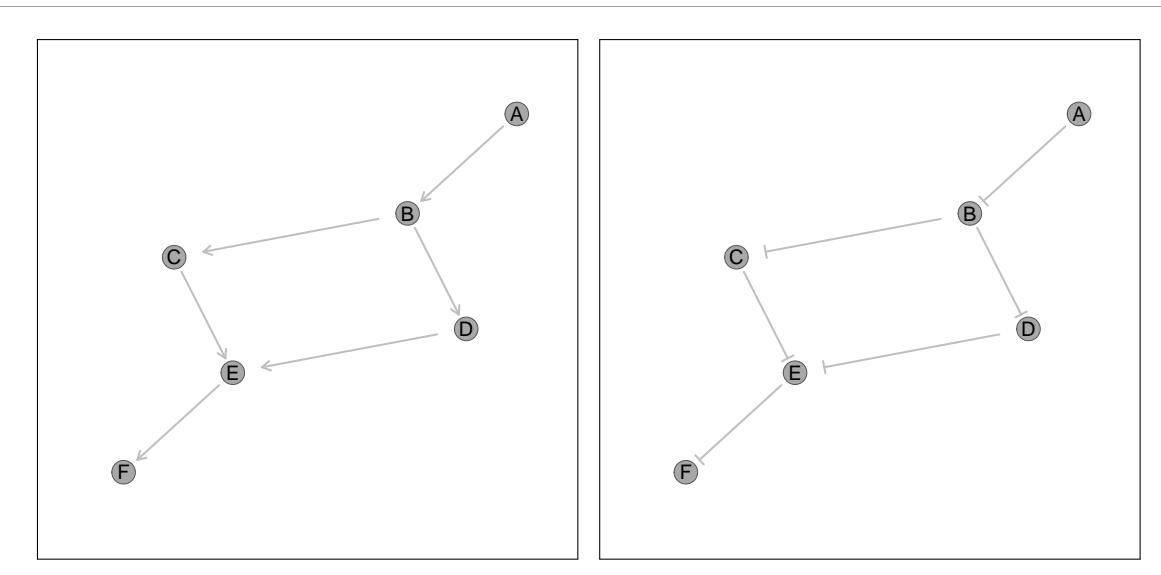


Figure N.3: Simulated graph structures. A constructed graph structure used as an example to demonstrate the simulation procedure. Activating links are denoted by blue arrows and inhibiting links by red edges.

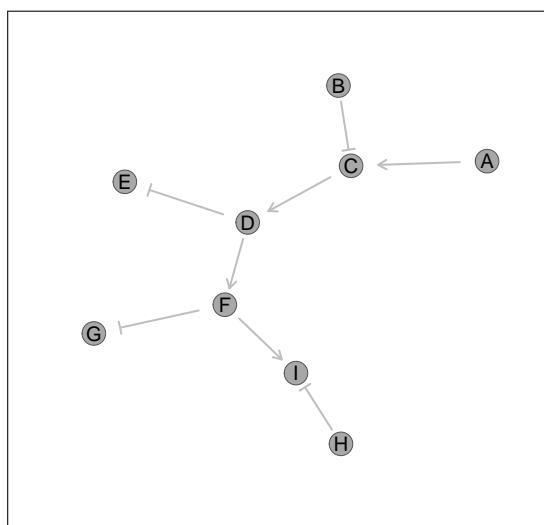
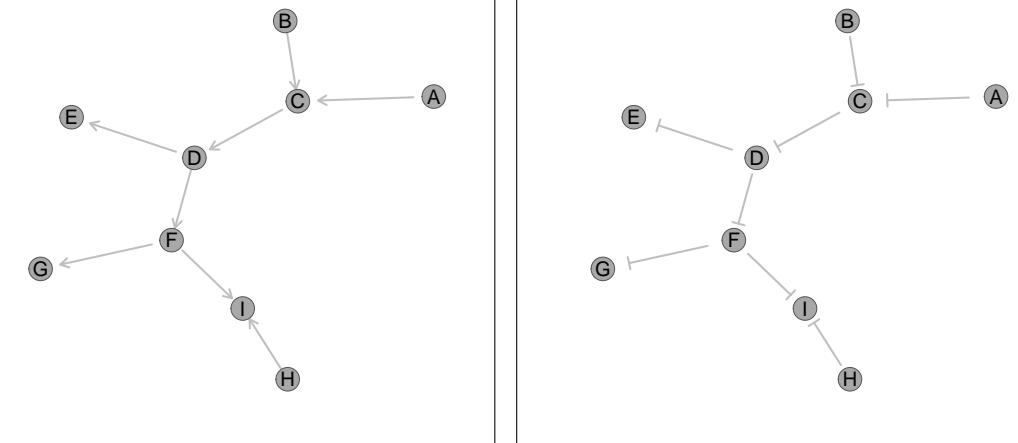


Figure N.4: Simulated graph structures. A constructed graph structure used as an example to demonstrate the simulation procedure. Activating links are denoted by blue arrows and inhibiting links by red edges.

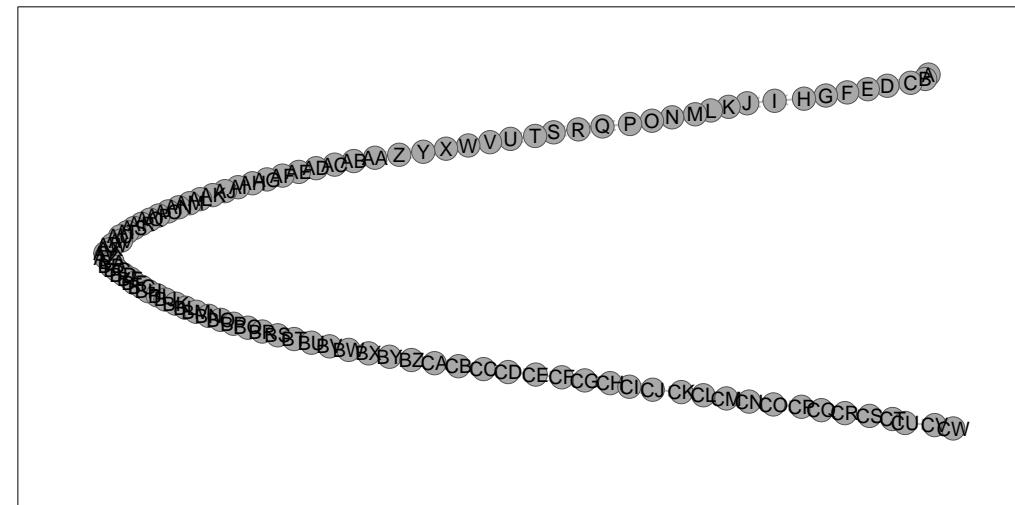


Figure N.5: **Simulated graph structures.** A constructed graph structure used as an example to demonstrate the simulation procedure. Activating links are denoted by blue arrows and inhibiting links by red edges.



Figure N.6: **Simulated graph structures.** A constructed graph structure used as an example to demonstrate the simulation procedure. Activating links are denoted by blue arrows and inhibiting links by red edges.

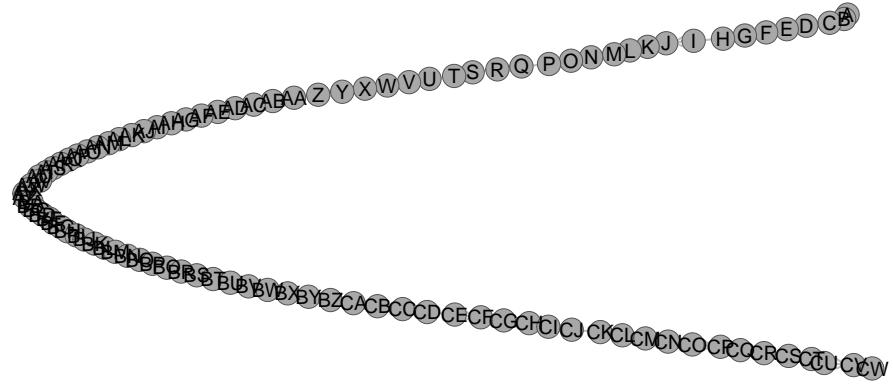


Figure N.7: Simulated graph structures. A constructed graph structure used as an example to demonstrate the simulation procedure. Activating links are denoted by blue arrows and inhibiting links by red edges.

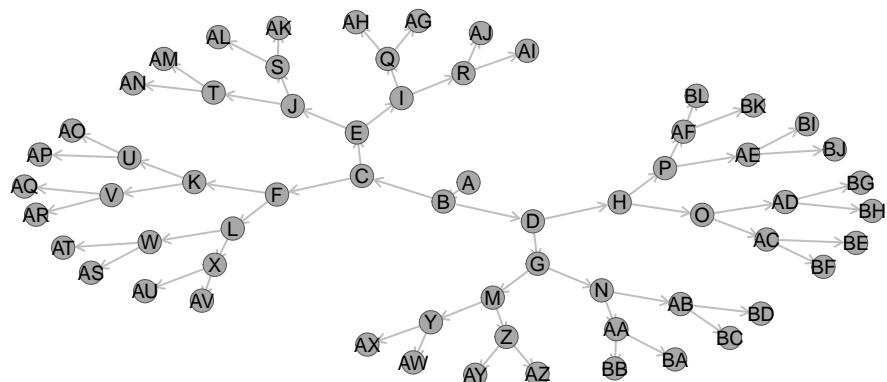


Figure N.8: Simulated graph structures. A constructed graph structure used as an example to demonstrate the simulation procedure. Activating links are denoted by blue arrows and inhibiting links by red edges.

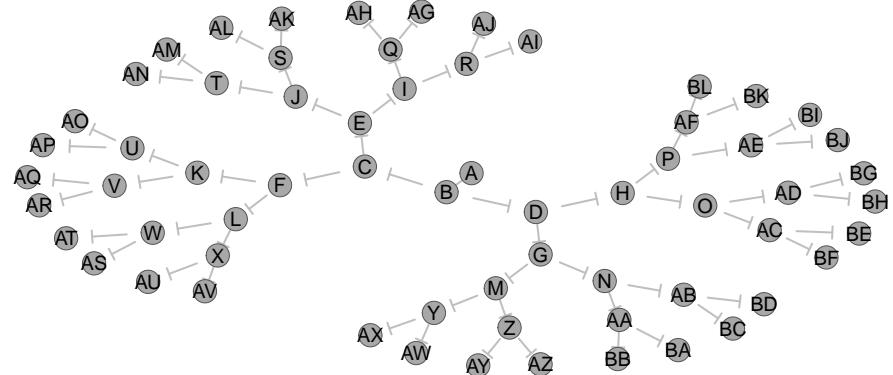


Figure N.9: Simulated graph structures. A constructed graph structure used as an example to demonstrate the simulation procedure. Activating links are denoted by blue arrows and inhibiting links by red edges.

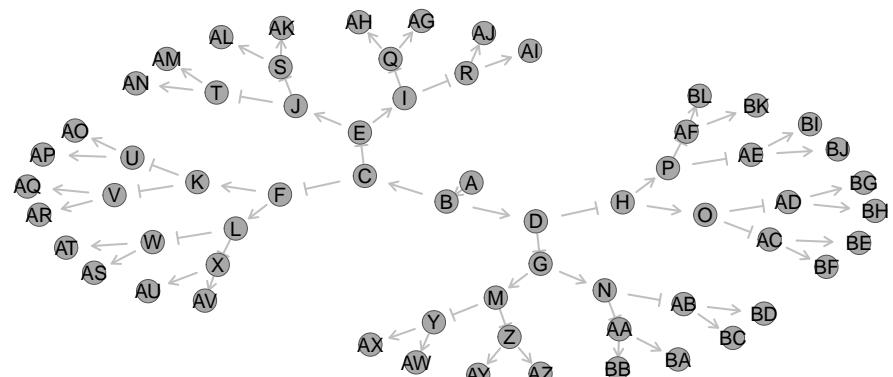


Figure N.10: Simulated graph structures. A constructed graph structure used as an example to demonstrate the simulation procedure. Activating links are denoted by blue arrows and inhibiting links by red edges.

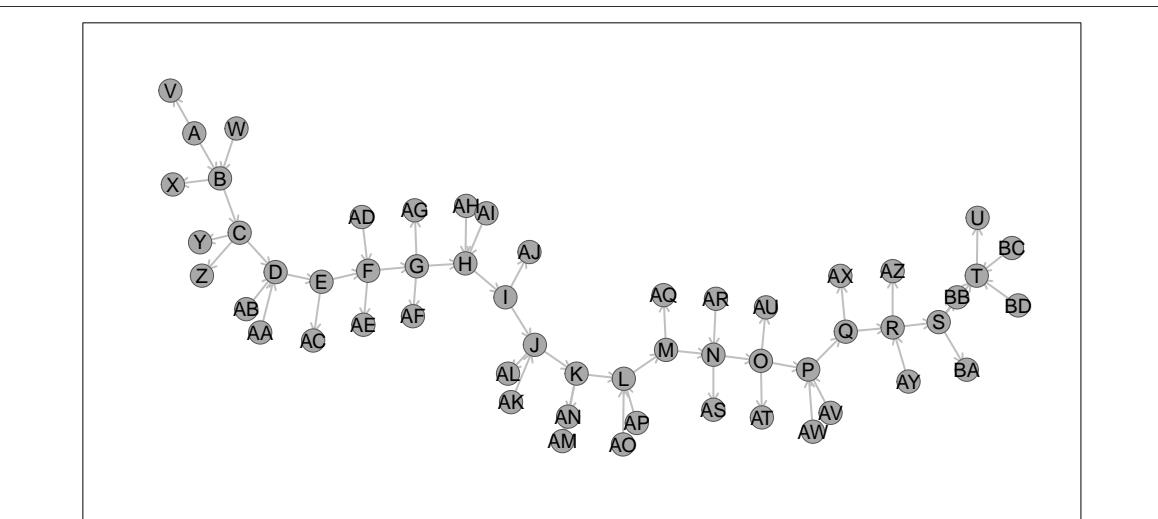


Figure N.11: Simulated graph structures. A constructed graph structure used as an example to demonstrate the simulation procedure. Activating links are denoted by blue arrows and inhibiting links by red edges.

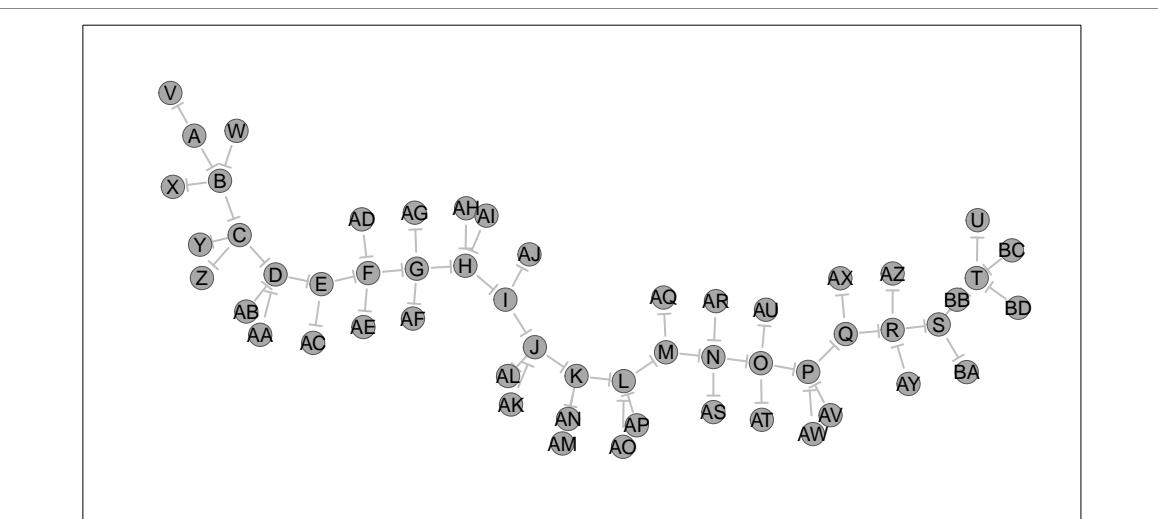


Figure N.12: Simulated graph structures. A constructed graph structure used as an example to demonstrate the simulation procedure. Activating links are denoted by blue arrows and inhibiting links by red edges.

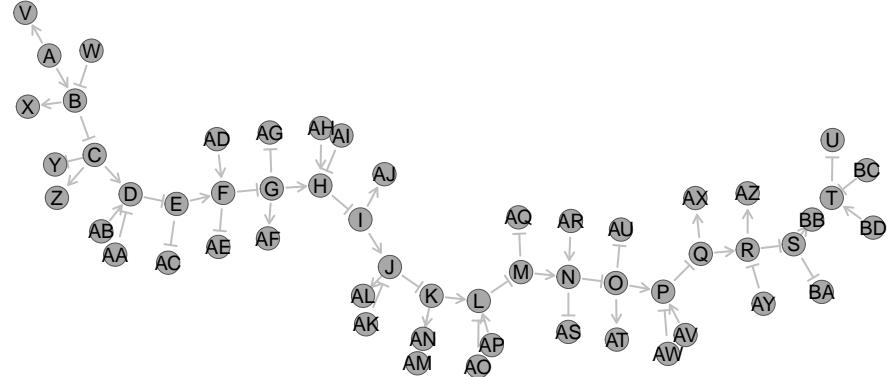


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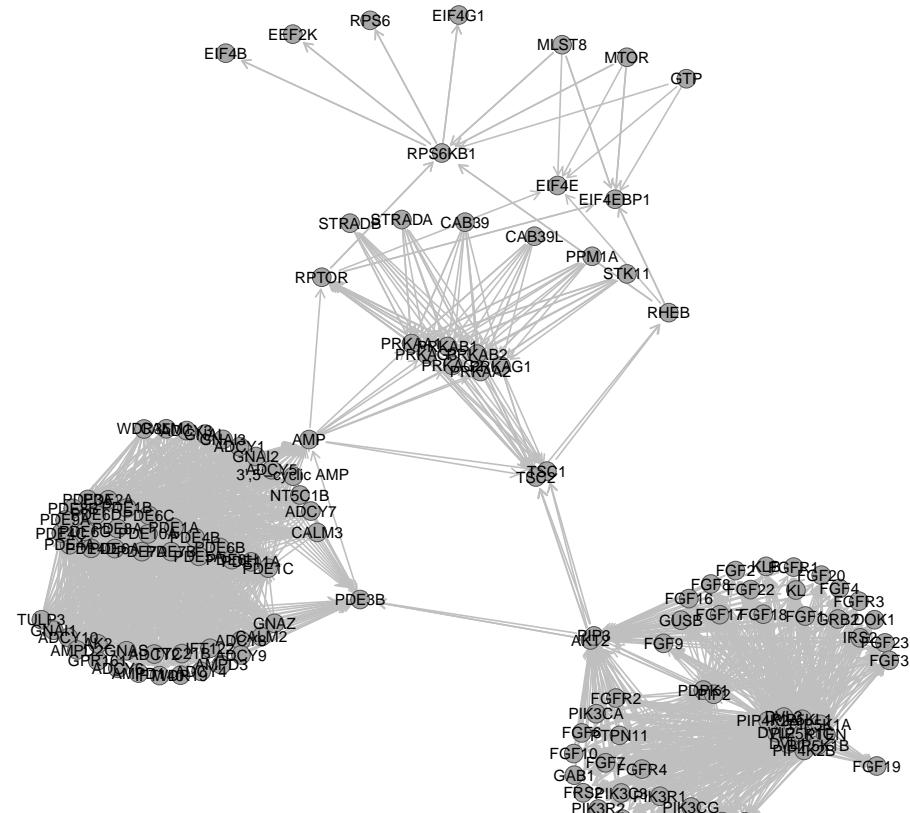


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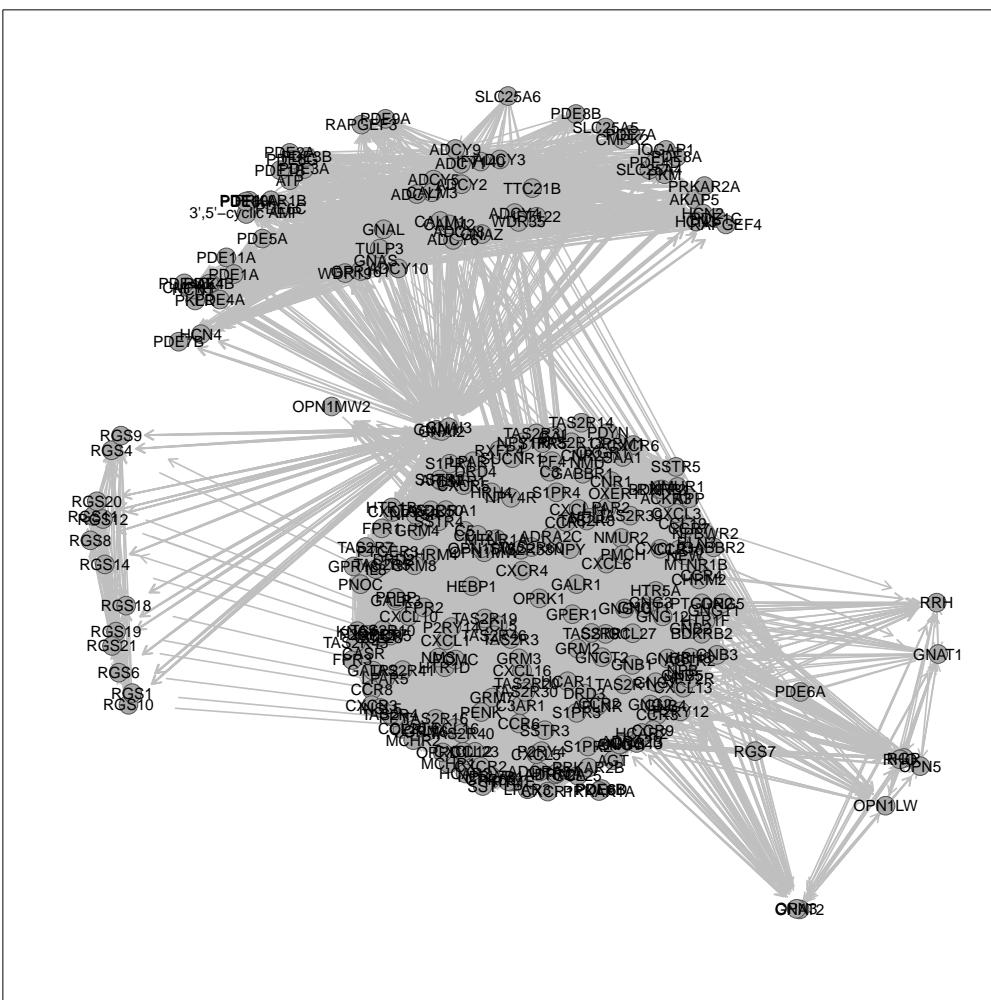
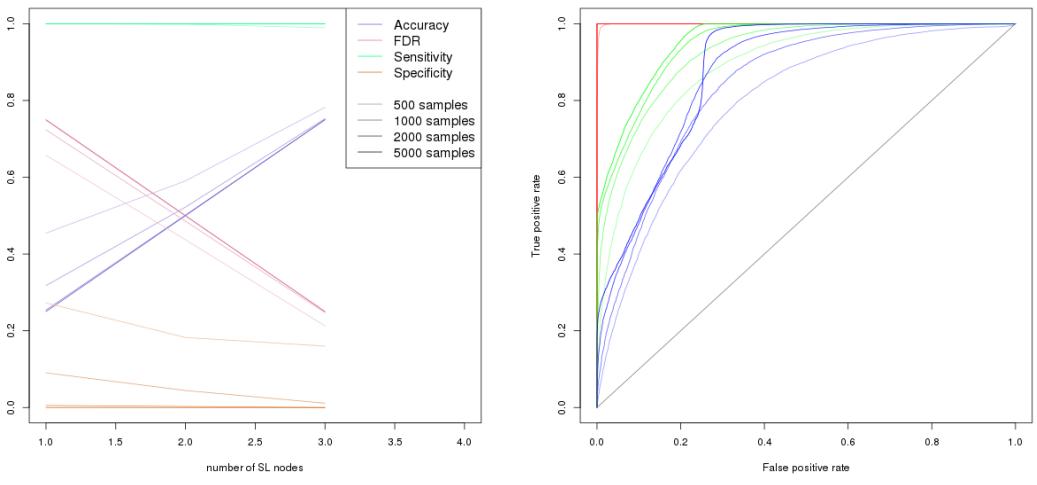


Figure N.15: Simulated graph structures. A constructed graph structure used as an example to demonstrate the simulation procedure. Activating links are denoted by blue arrows and inhibiting links by red edges.

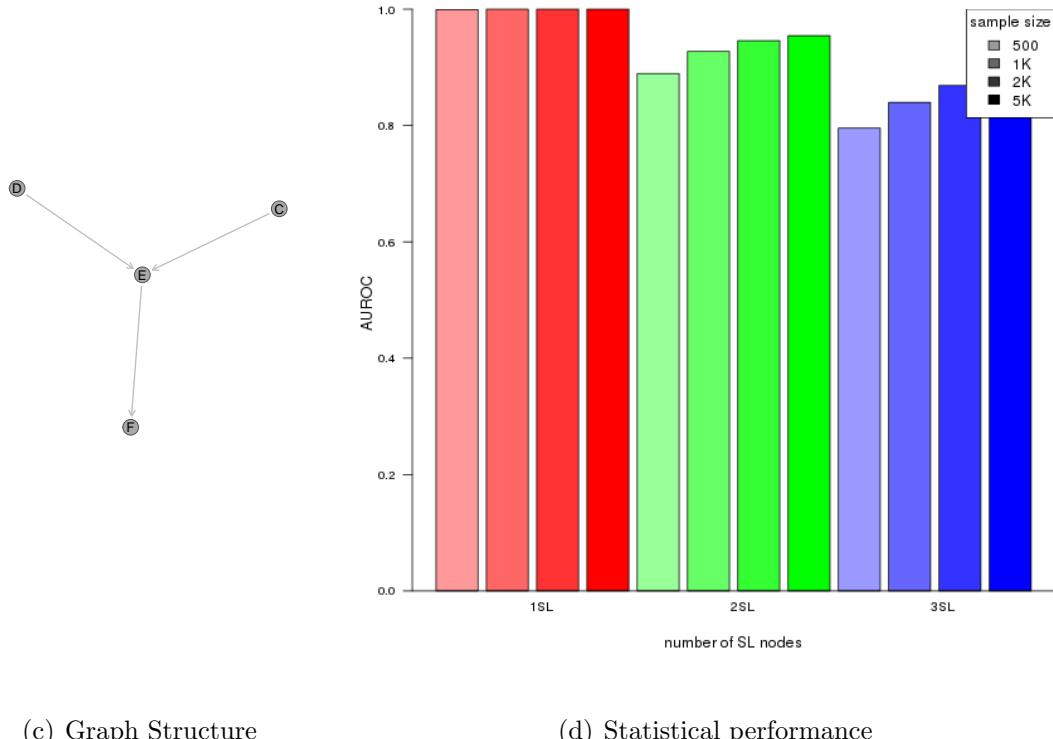
Appendix O

Graph Simulations



(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic

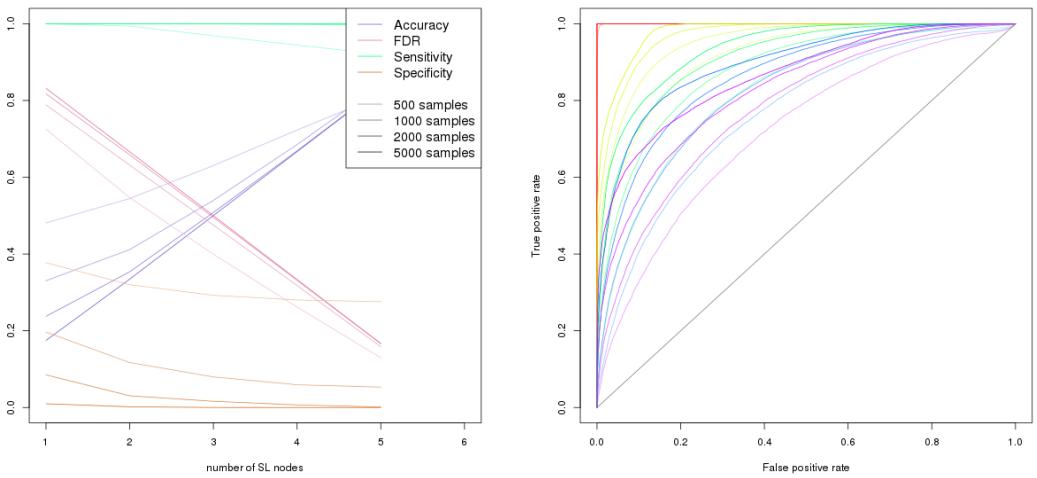


(c) Graph Structure

(d) Statistical performance

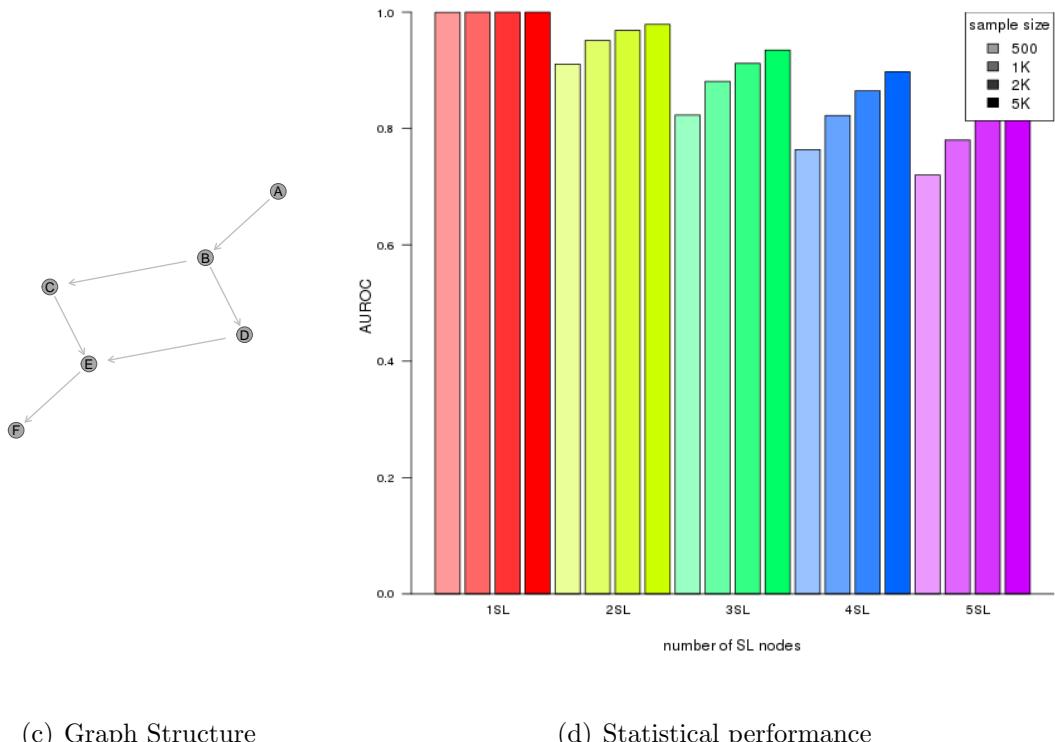
Figure O.1: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.



(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic

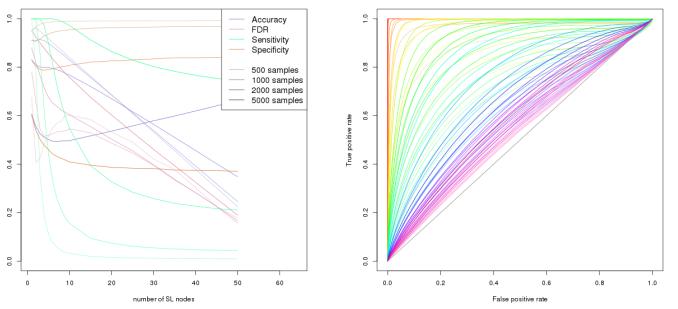


(c) Graph Structure

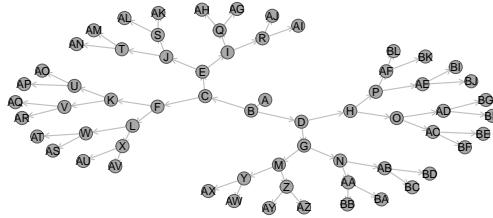
(d) Statistical performance

Figure O.2: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

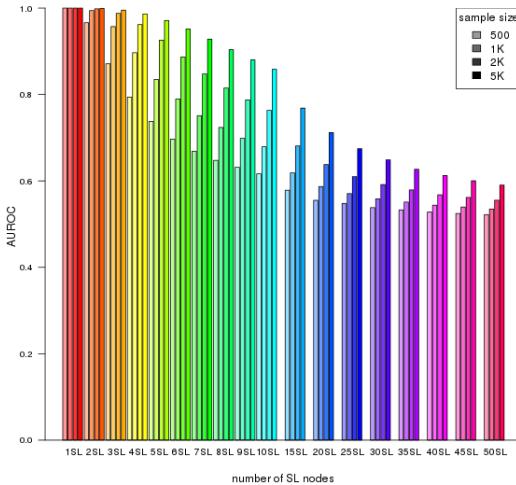
Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.



(a) Statistical evaluation (b) Receiver operating characteristic



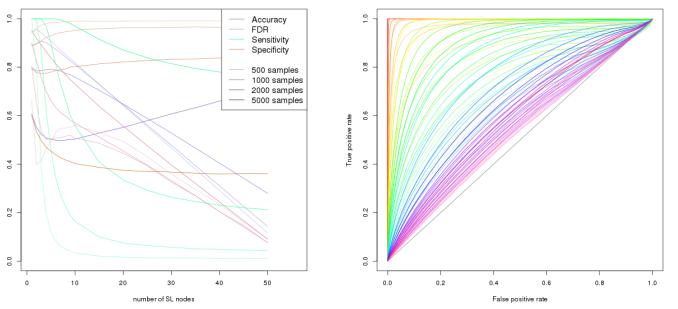
(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

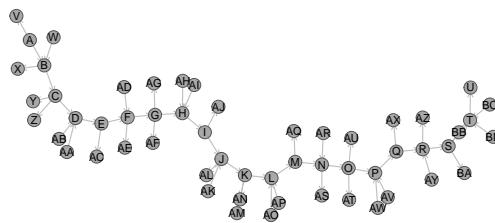
Figure O.3: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.³⁹⁵

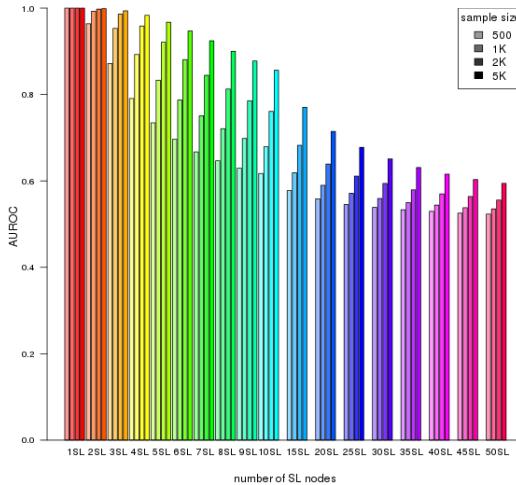


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic



(c) Graph Structure



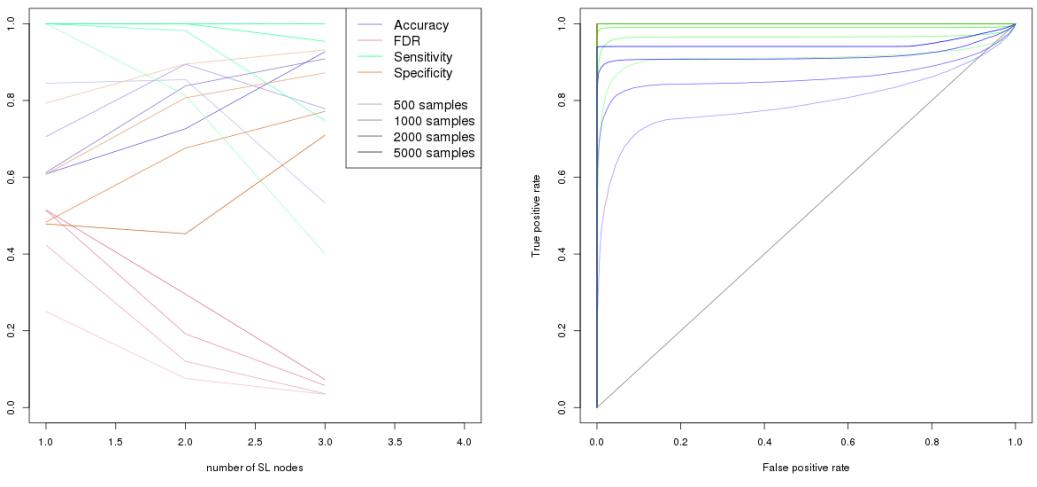
(d) Statistical performance

Figure O.4: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.³⁹⁶

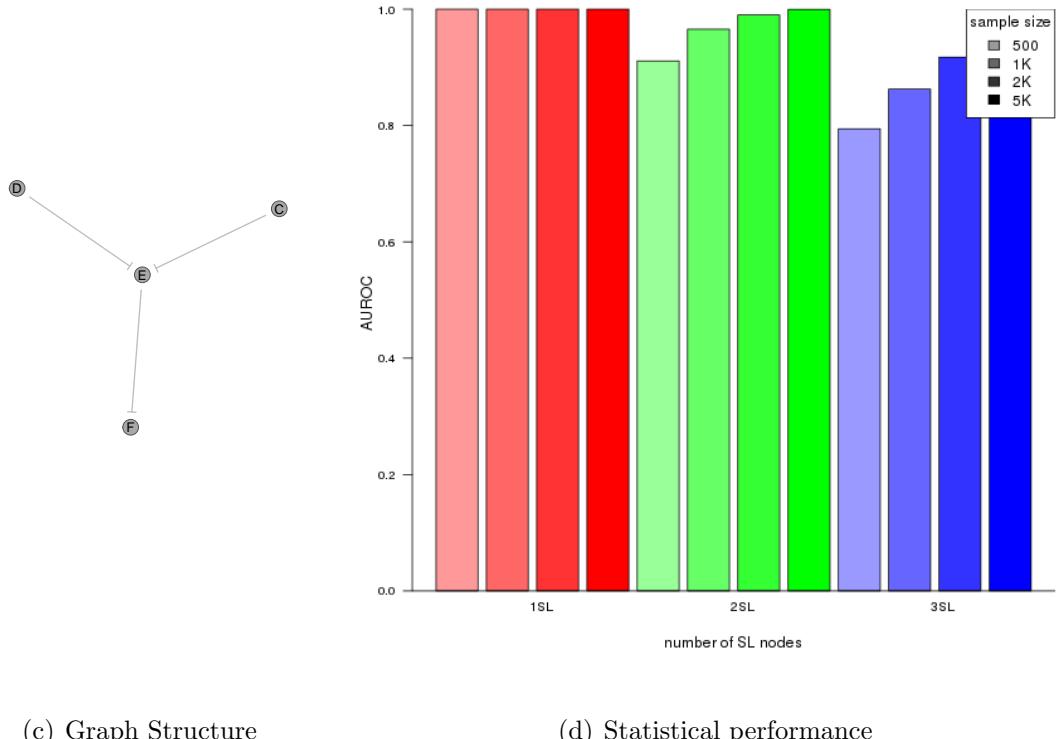
Appendix P

Graph Simulations with Inhibition



(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic



(c) Graph Structure

(d) Statistical performance

Figure P.1: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.

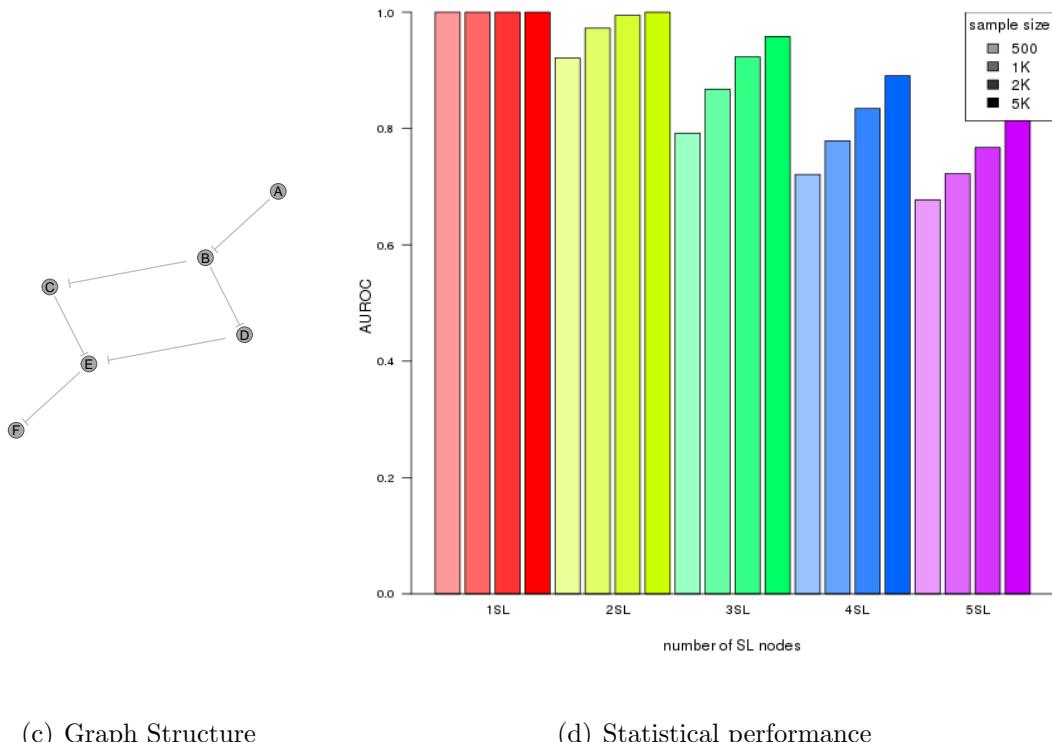
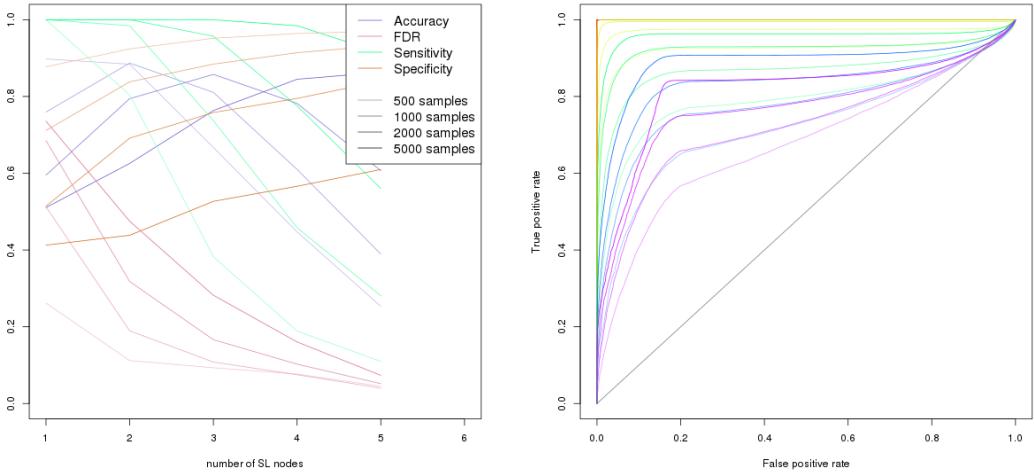
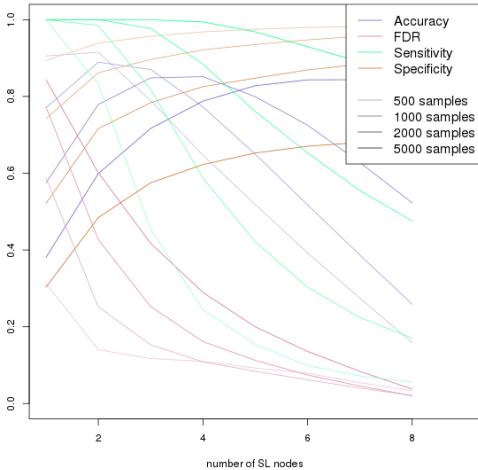
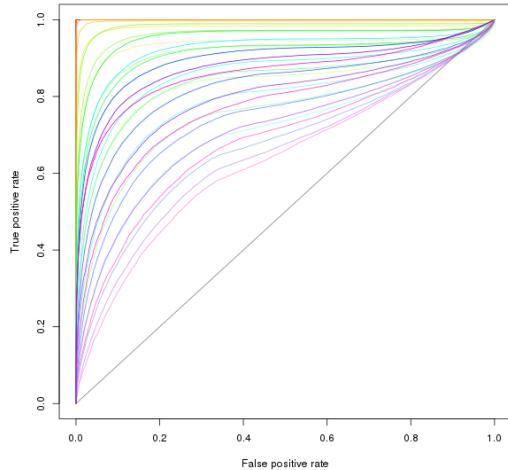


Figure P.2: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

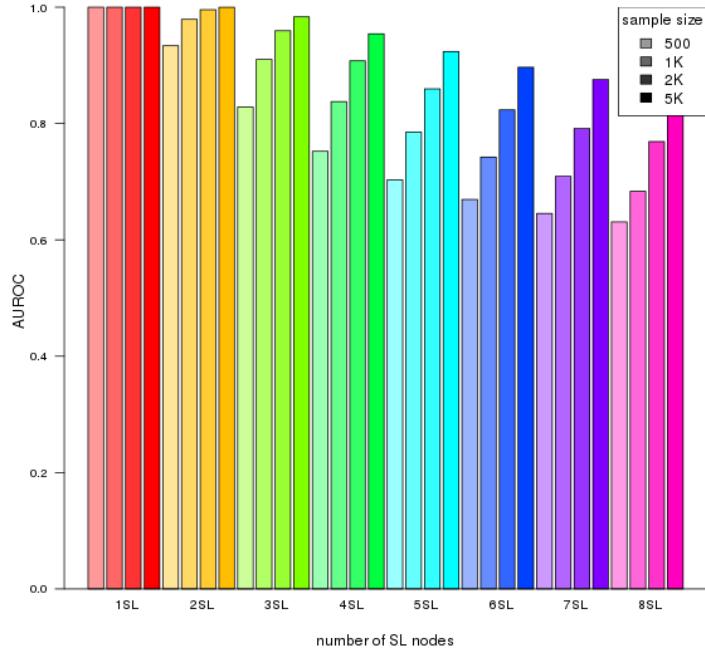
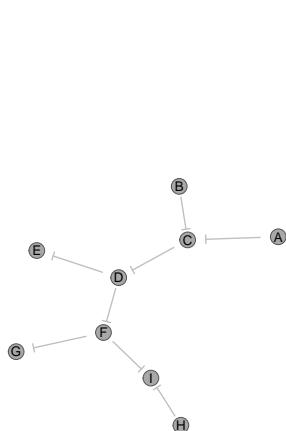
Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.



(a) Statistical evaluation



(b) Receiver operating characteristic

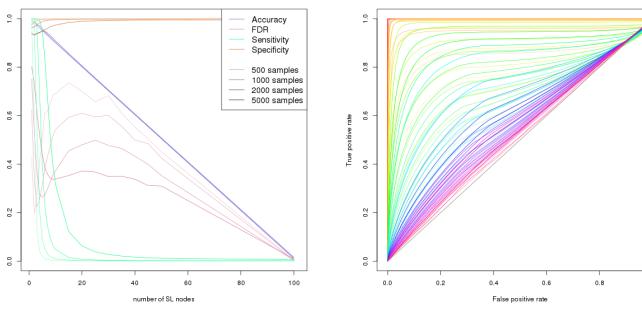


(c) Graph Structure

(d) Statistical performance

Figure P.3: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

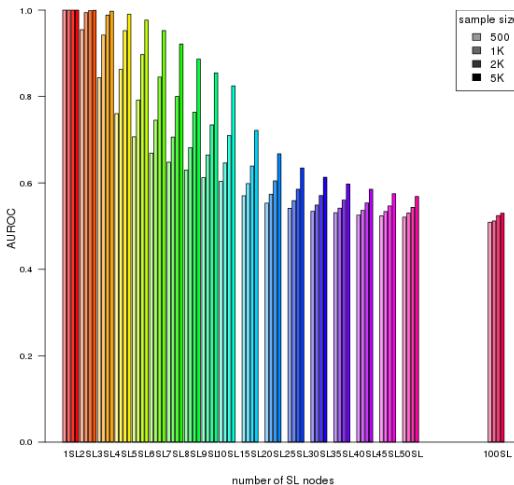
Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.



(a) Statistical evaluation (b) Receiver operating characteristic



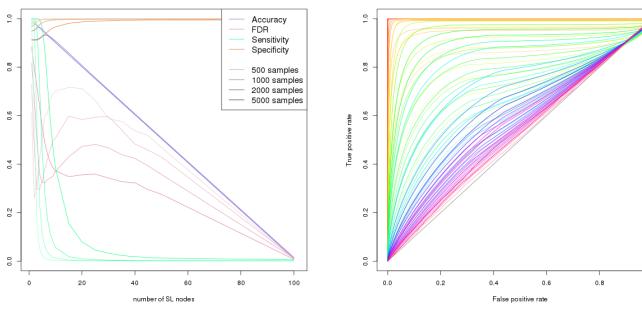
(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

Figure P.4: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.

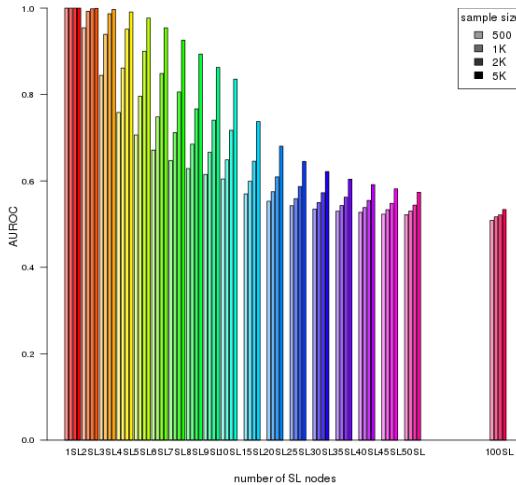


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic



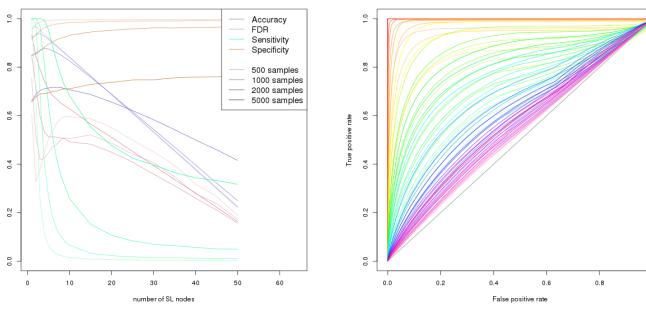
(c) Graph Structure



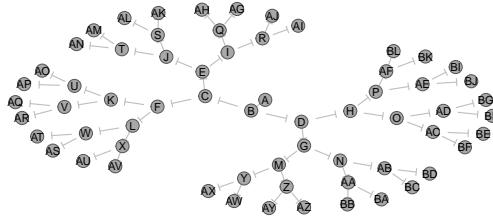
(d) Statistical performance

Figure P.5: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

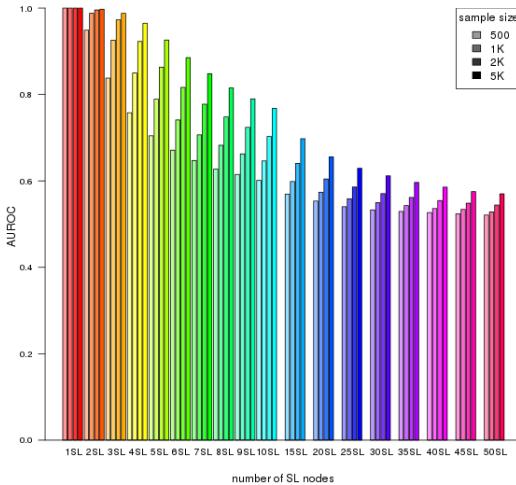
Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.



(a) Statistical evaluation (b) Receiver operating characteristic



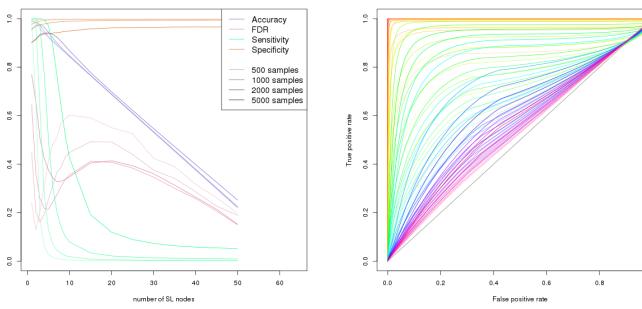
(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

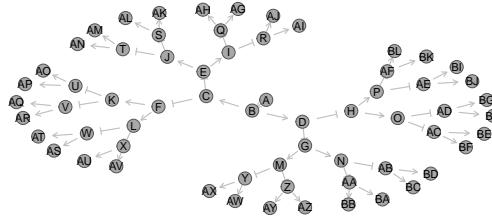
Figure P.6: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.

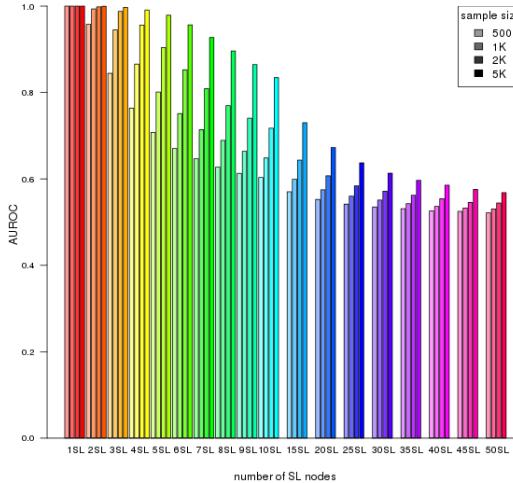


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic



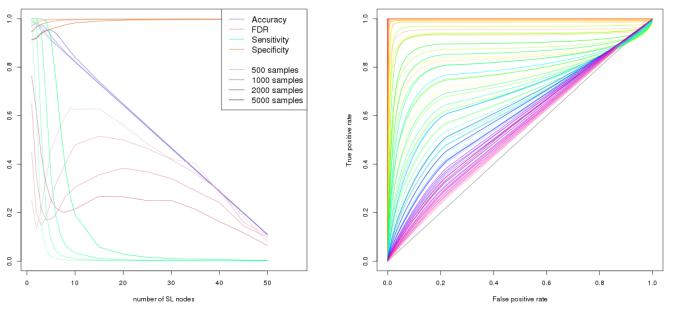
(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

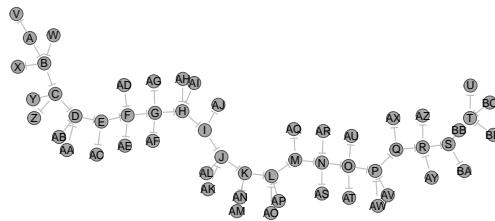
Figure P.7: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.

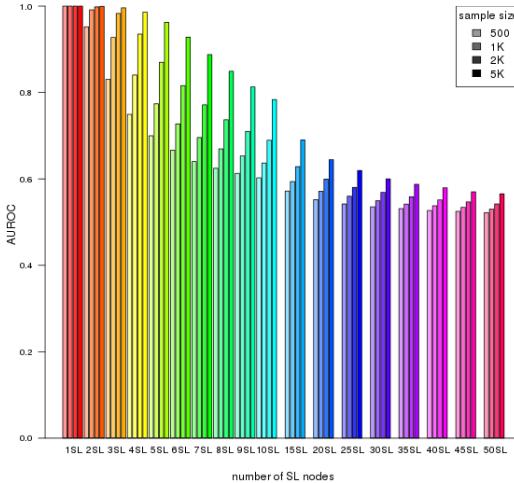


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic



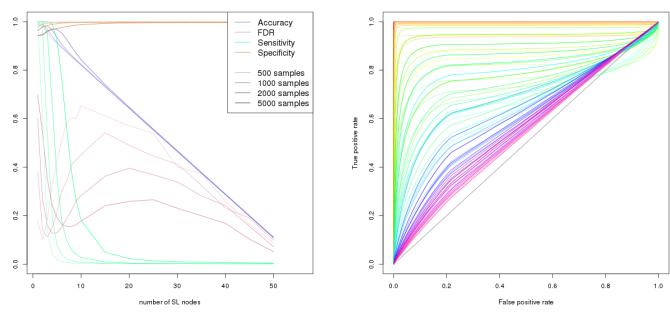
(c) Graph Structure



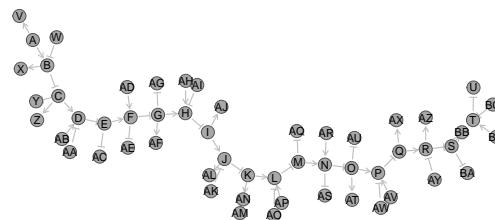
(d) Statistical performance

Figure P.8: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

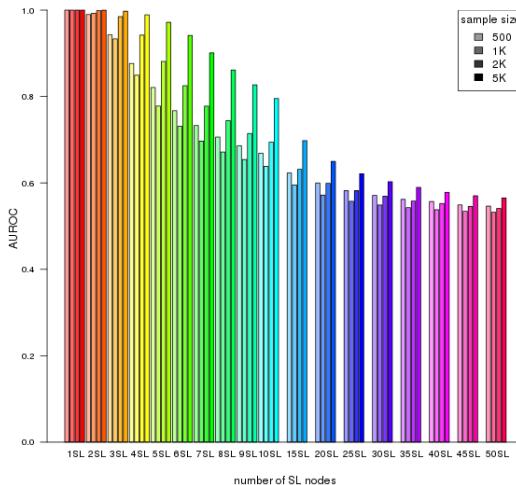
Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.



(a) Statistical evaluation (b) Receiver operating characteristic



(c) Graph Structure



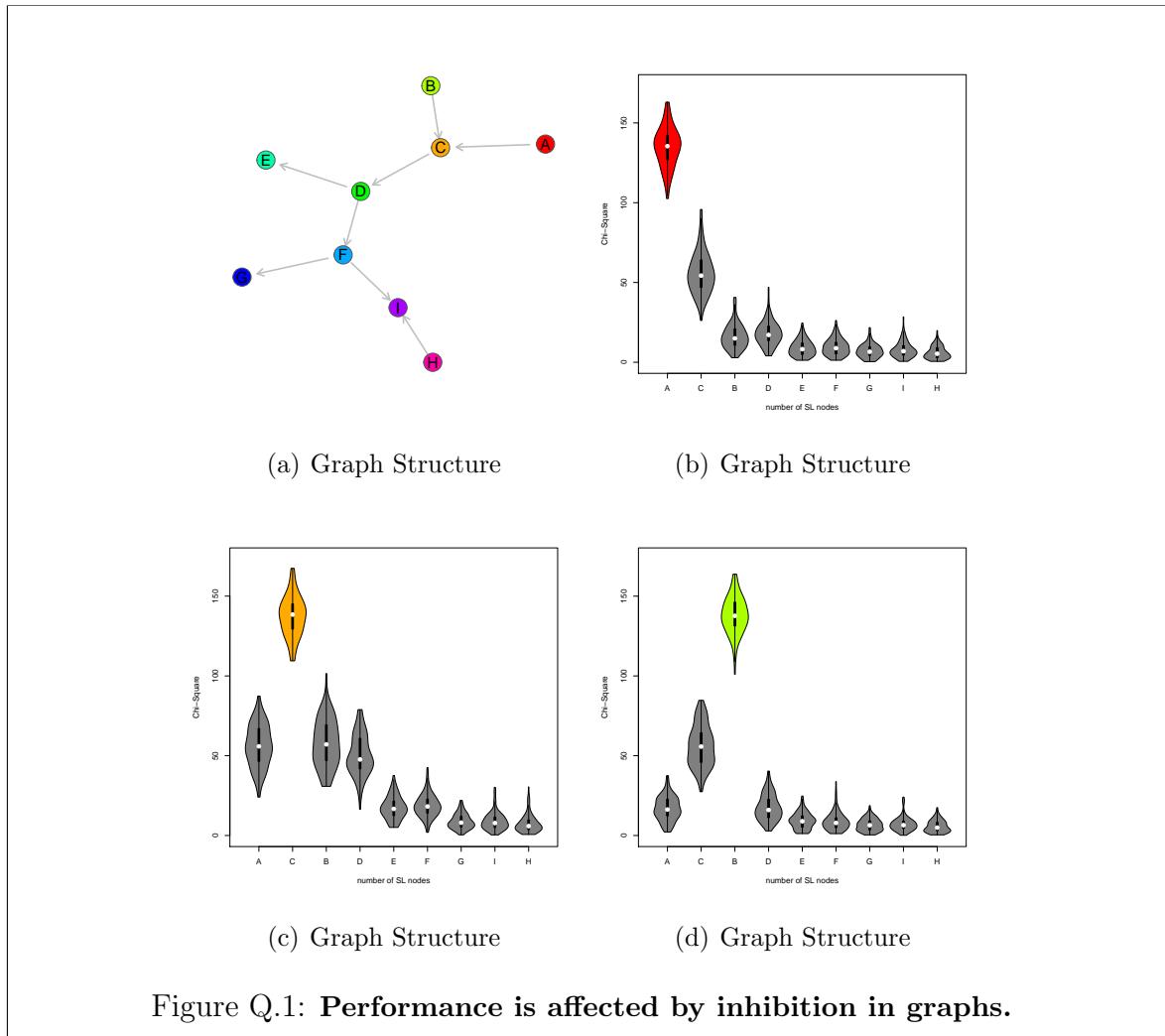
(d) Statistical performance

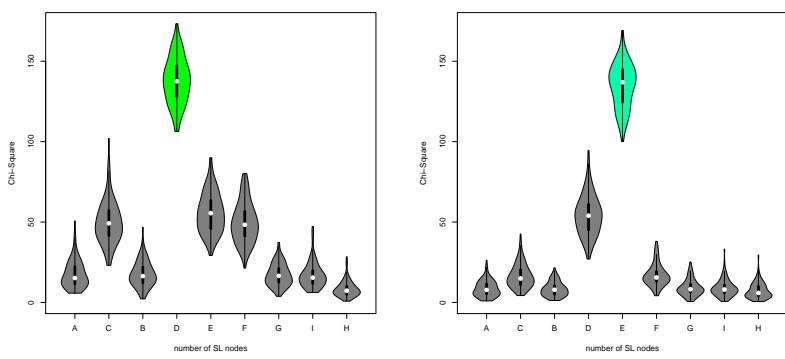
Figure P.9: **Performance of multivariate normal simulations.**

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.

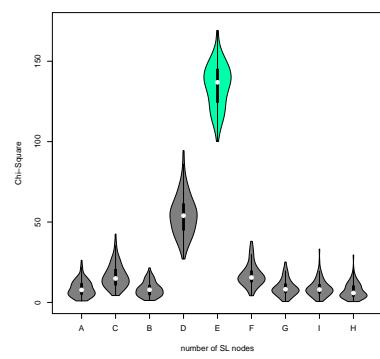
Appendix Q

Simulation across Graph Structures

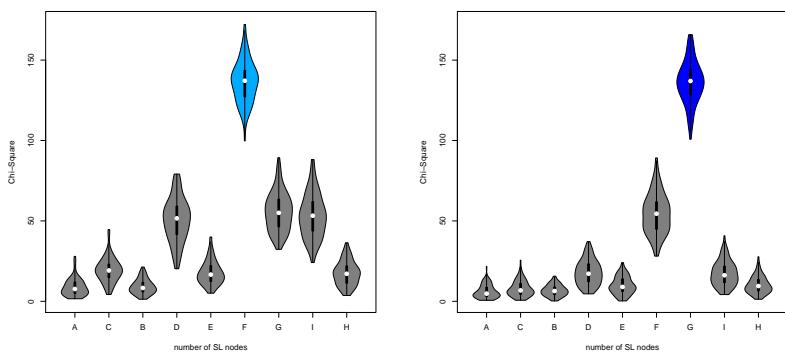




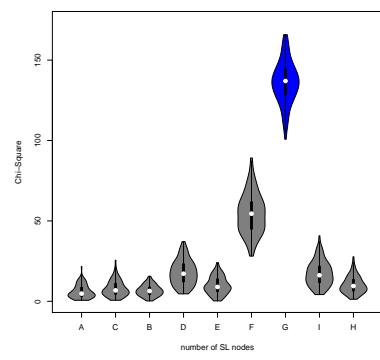
(a) Graph Structure



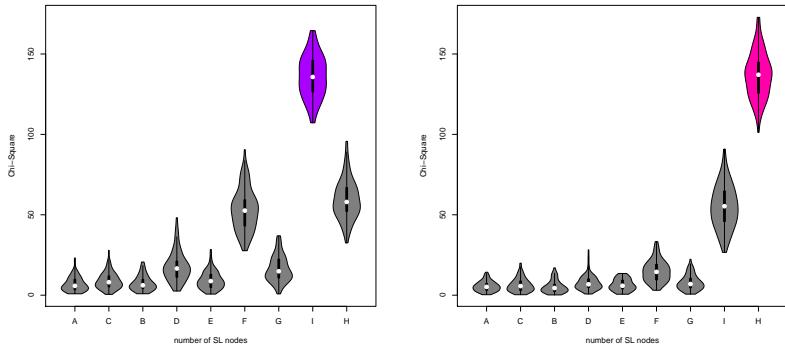
(b) Graph Structure



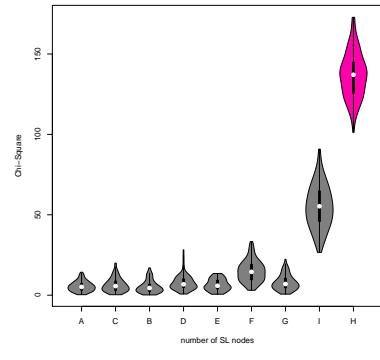
(c) Graph Structure



(d) Graph Structure



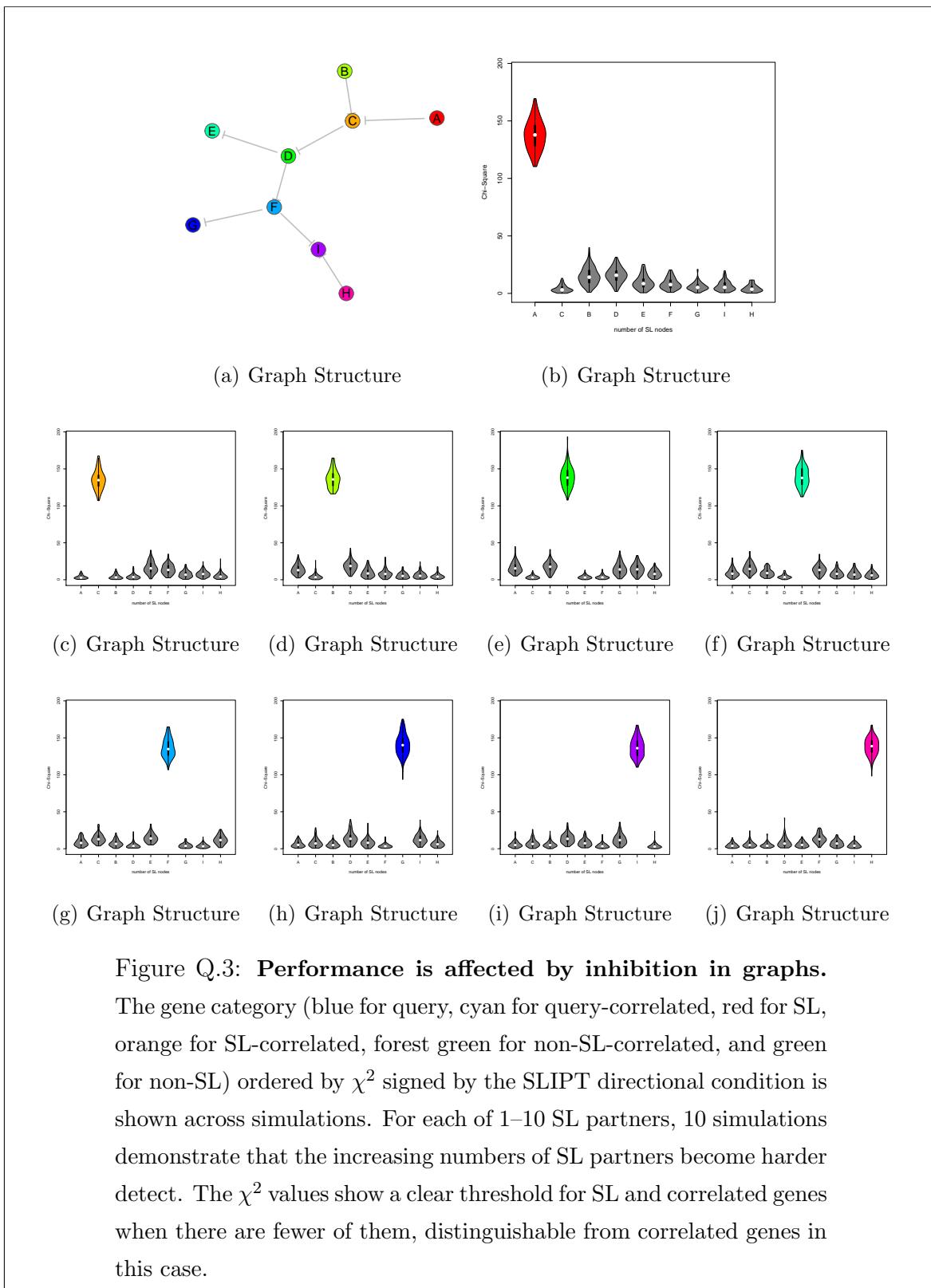
(e) Graph Structure

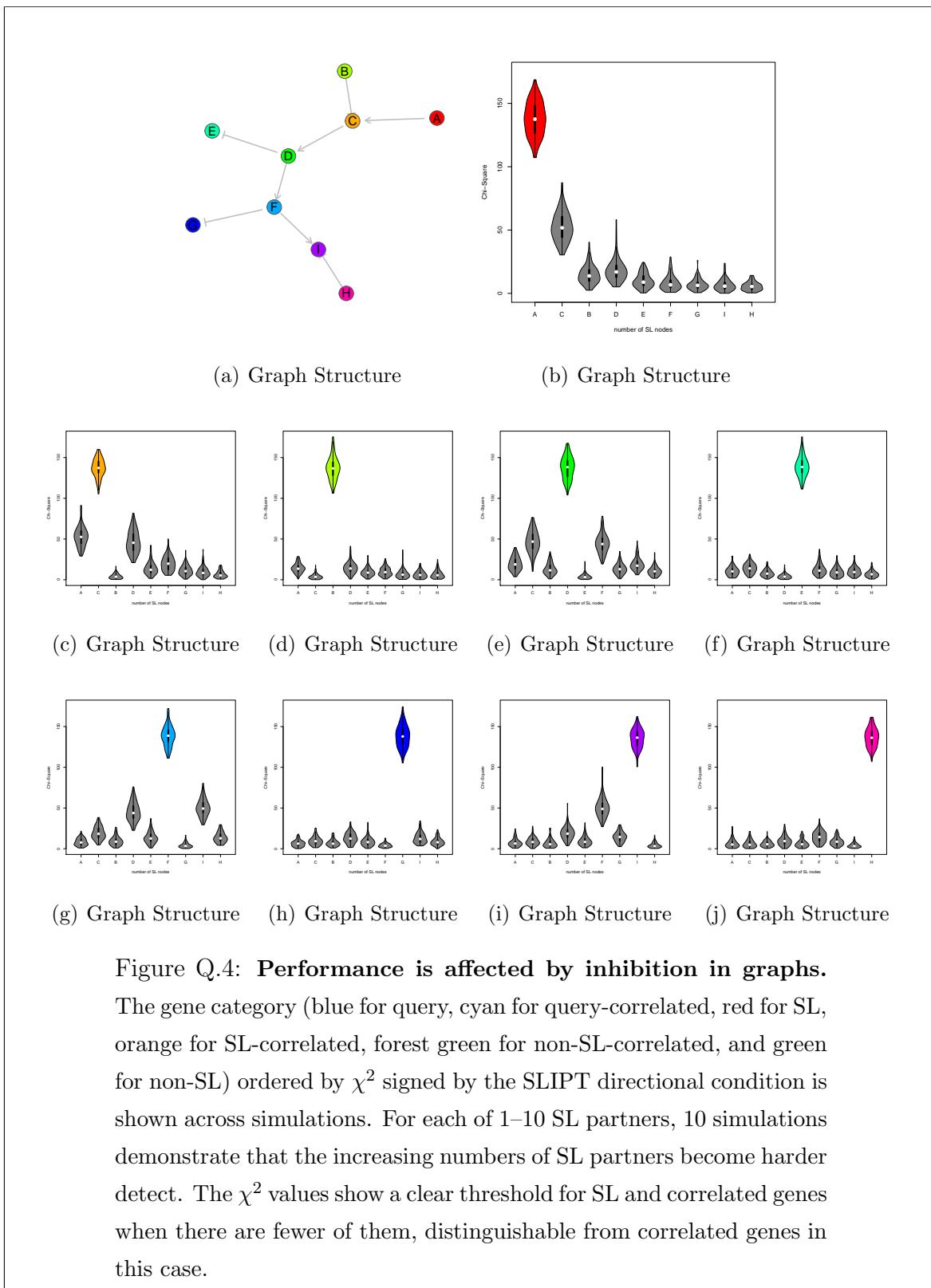


(f) Graph Structure

Figure Q.2: Performance is affected by inhibition in graphs.

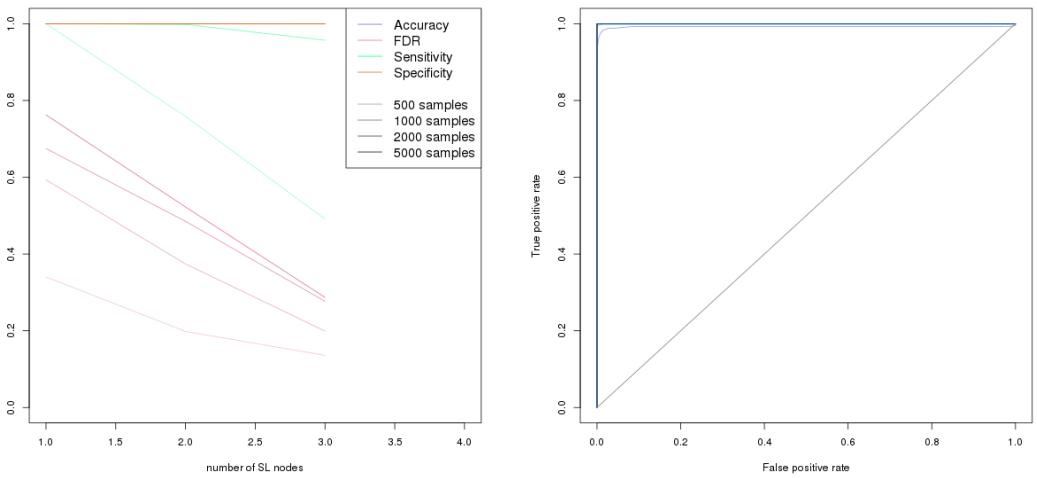
The gene category (blue for query, cyan for query-correlated, red for SL, orange for SL-correlated, forest green for non-SL-correlated, and green for non-SL).





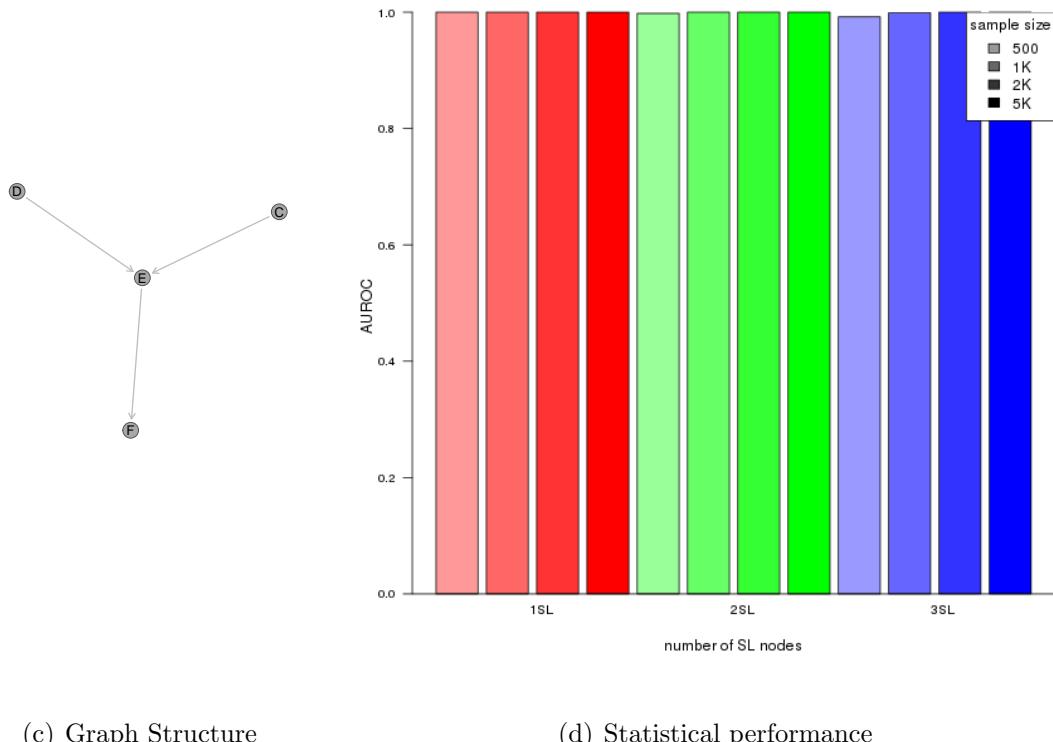
Appendix R

Graph Simulations 20K genes



(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic

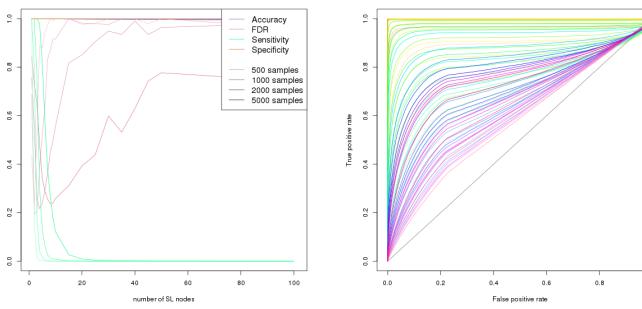


(c) Graph Structure

(d) Statistical performance

Figure R.1: **Performance of multivariate normal simulations.**

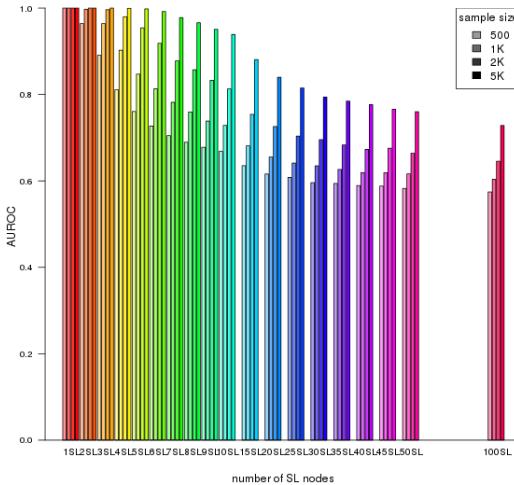
Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.



(a) Statistical evaluation (b) Receiver operating characteristic



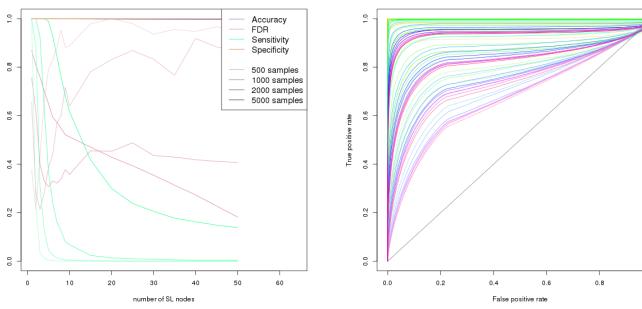
(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

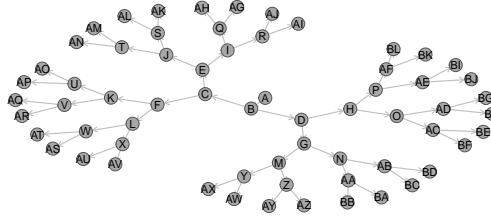
Figure R.2: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.⁴¹³

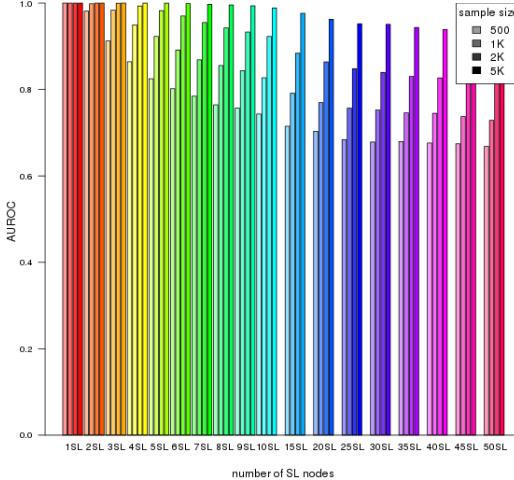


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic



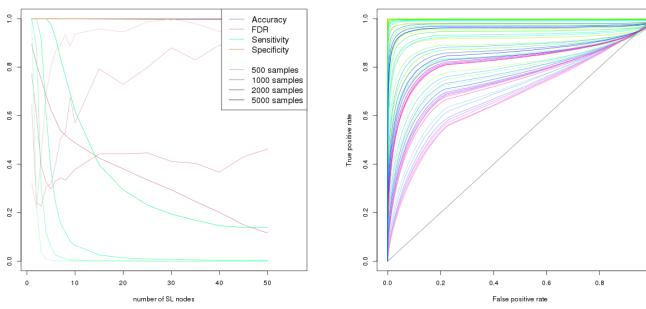
(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

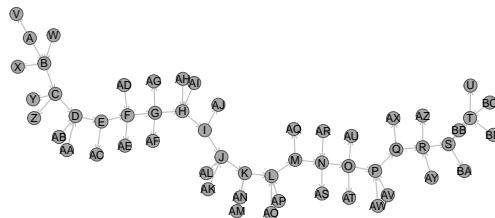
Figure R.3: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.

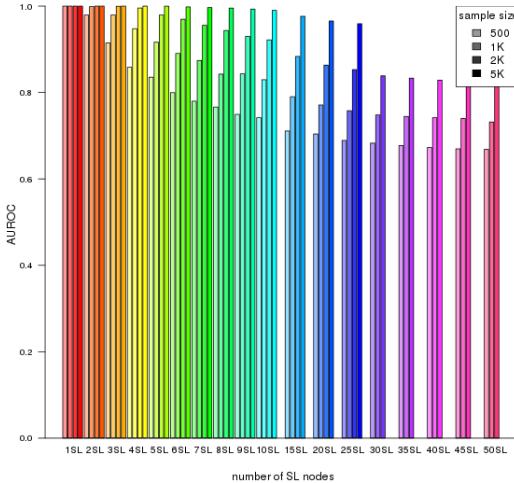


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic



(c) Graph Structure



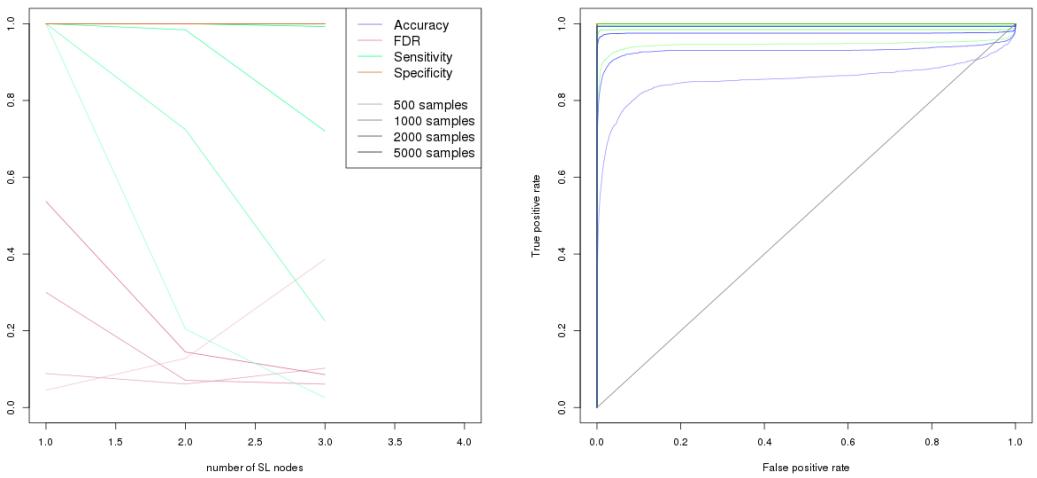
(d) Statistical performance

Figure R.4: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.

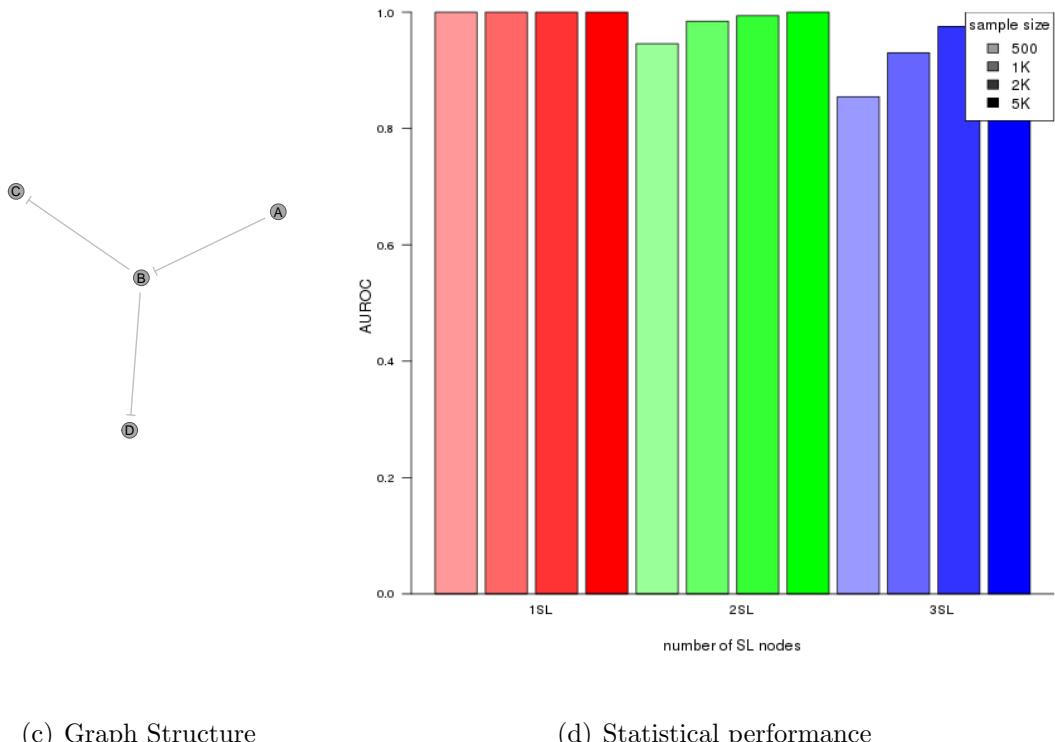
Appendix S

Graph Simulations 20K genes with Inhibition



(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic

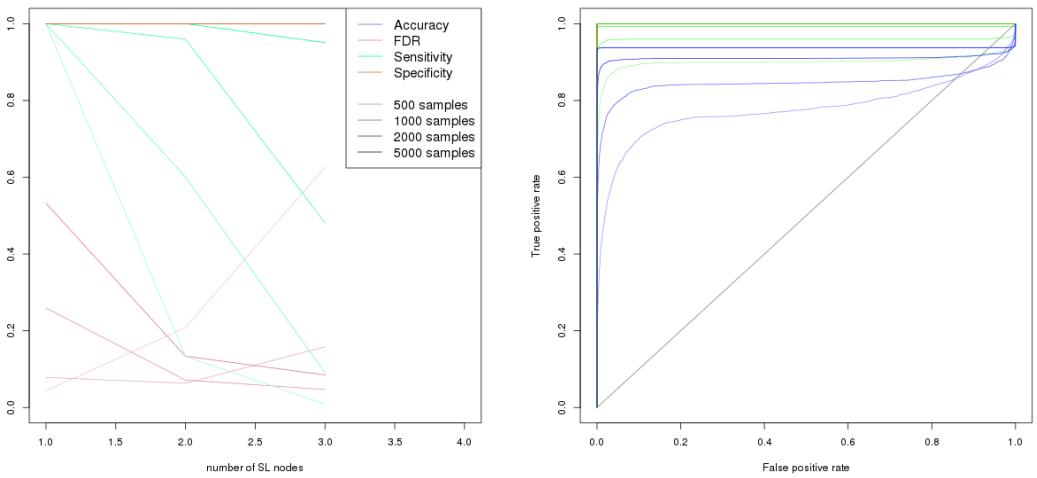


(c) Graph Structure

(d) Statistical performance

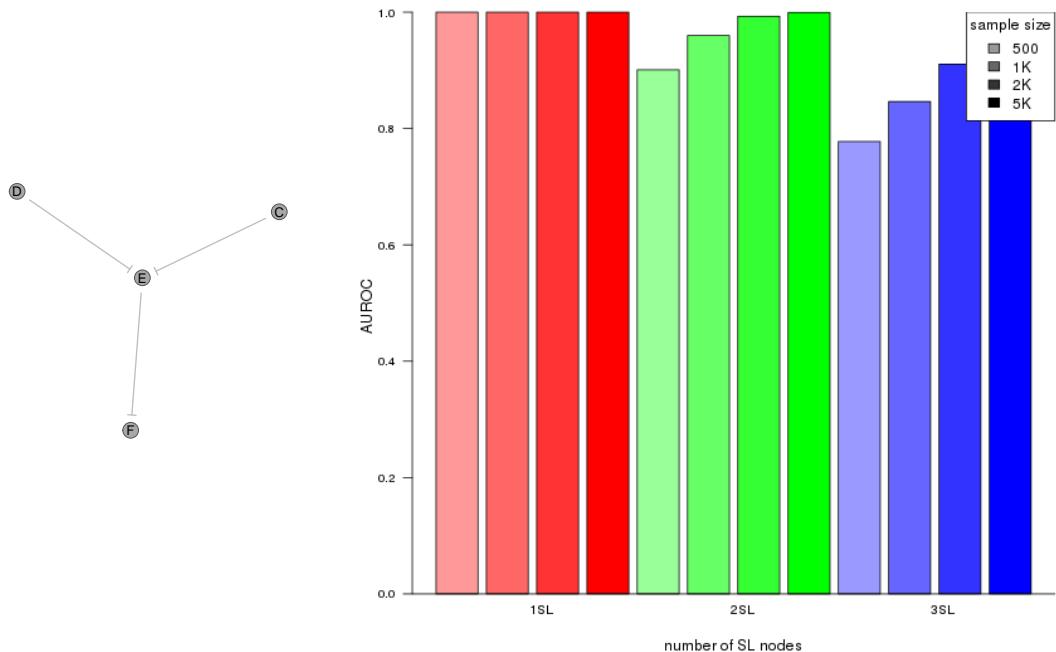
Figure S.1: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.



(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic

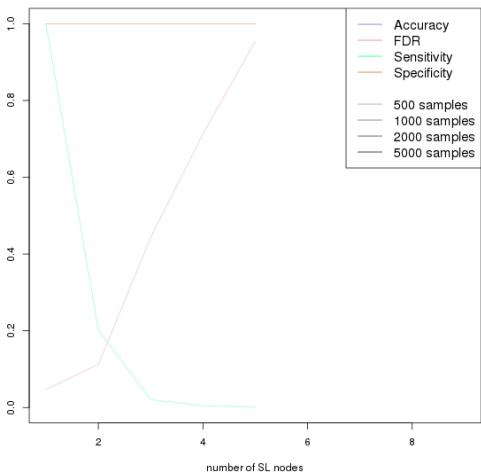


(c) Graph Structure

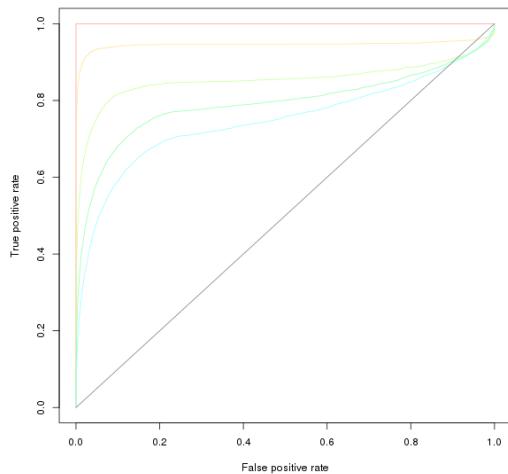
(d) Statistical performance

Figure S.2: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

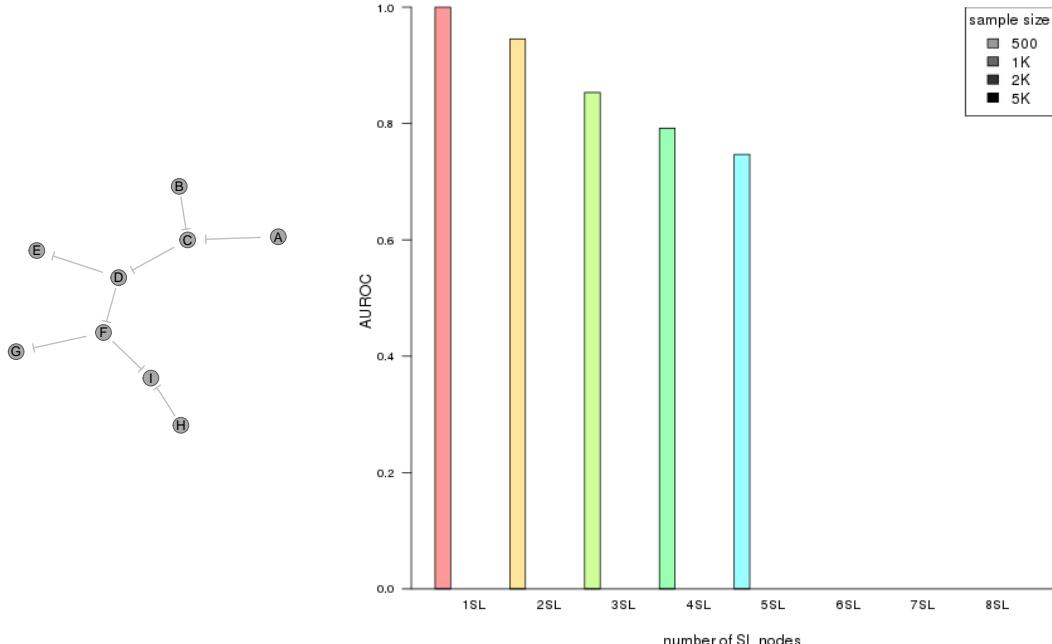
Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.



(a) Statistical evaluation



(b) Receiver operating characteristic

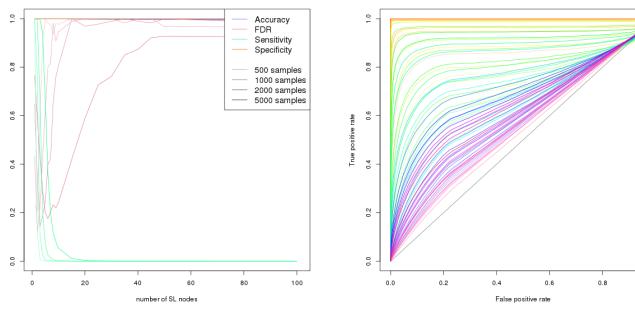


(c) Graph Structure

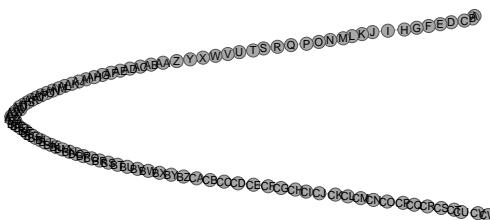
(d) Statistical performance

Figure S.3: **Performance of multivariate normal simulations.**

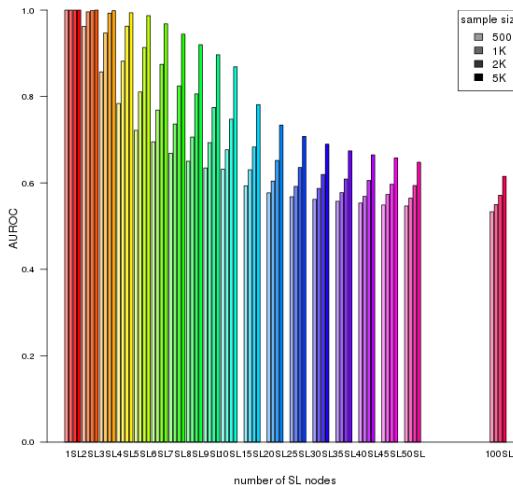
Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.



(a) Statistical evaluation (b) Receiver operating characteristic



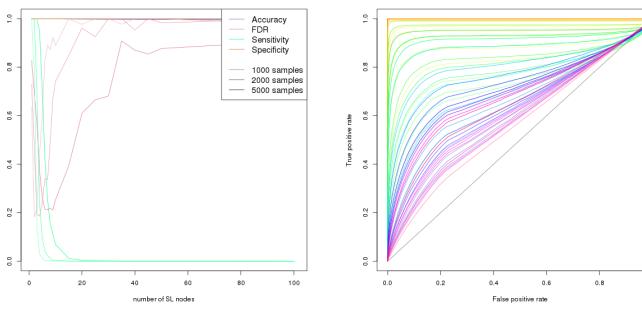
(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

Figure S.4: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

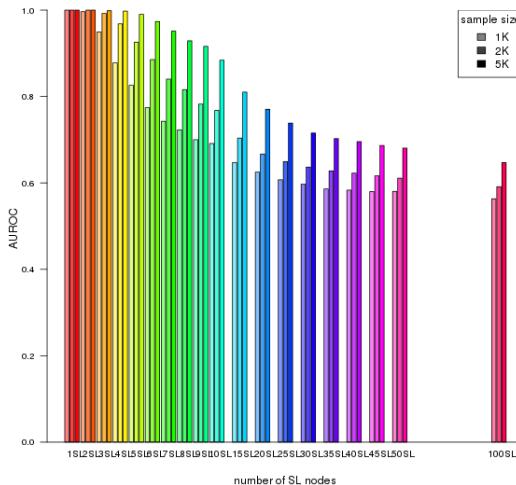
Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.



(a) Statistical evaluation (b) Receiver operating characteristic

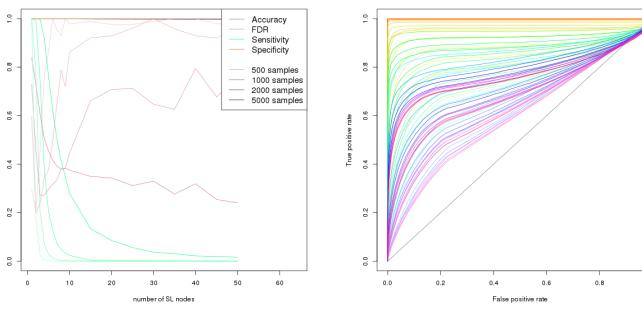


(c) Graph Structure

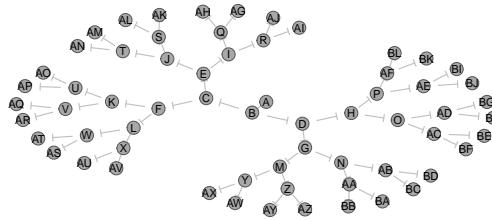


(d) Statistical performance

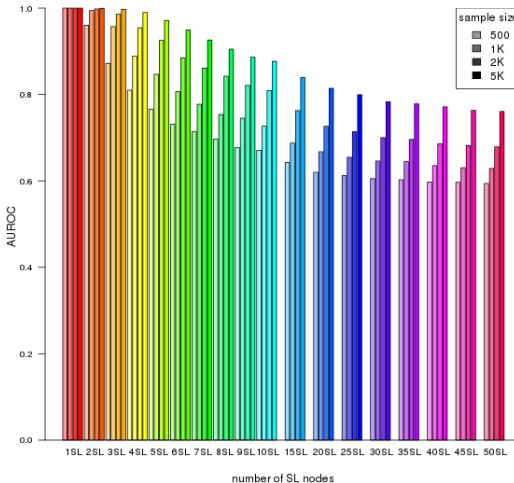
Figure S.5: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.
 Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.
 421



(a) Statistical evaluation (b) Receiver operating characteristic



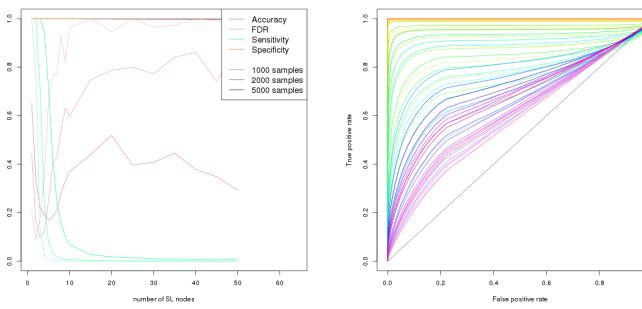
(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

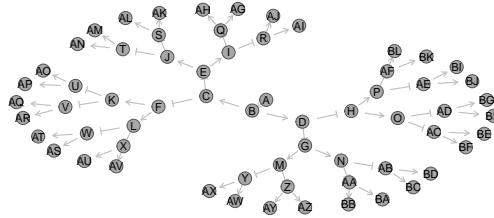
Figure S.6: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.

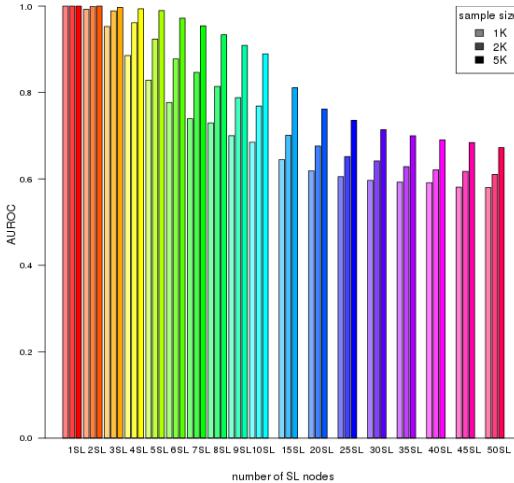


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic



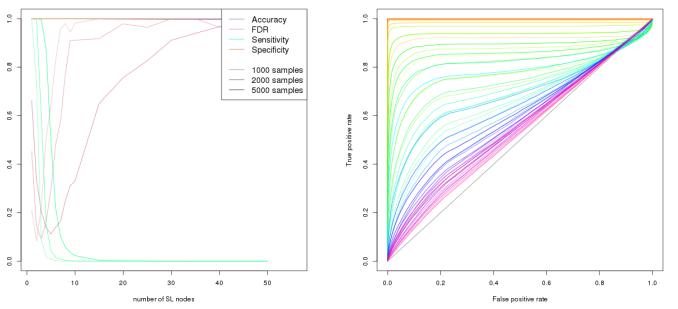
(c) Graph Structure



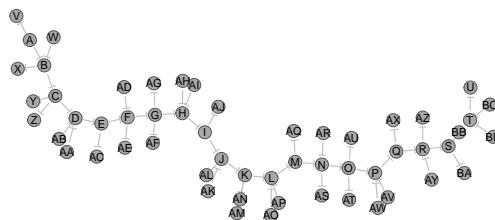
(d) Statistical performance

Figure S.7: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

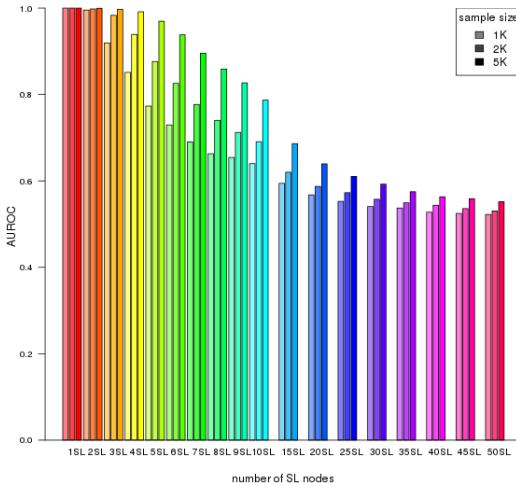
Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.



(a) Statistical evaluation (b) Receiver operating characteristic



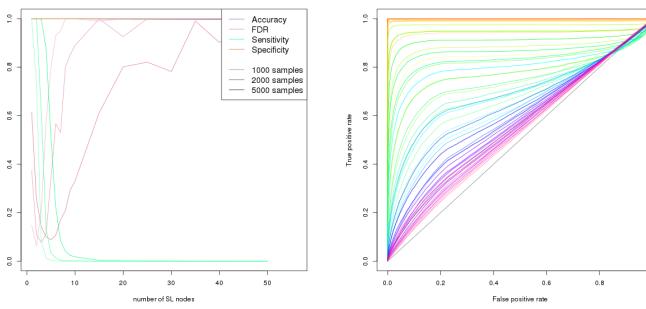
(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

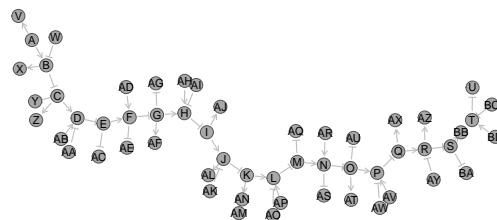
Figure S.8: **Performance of multivariate normal simulations.**

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.

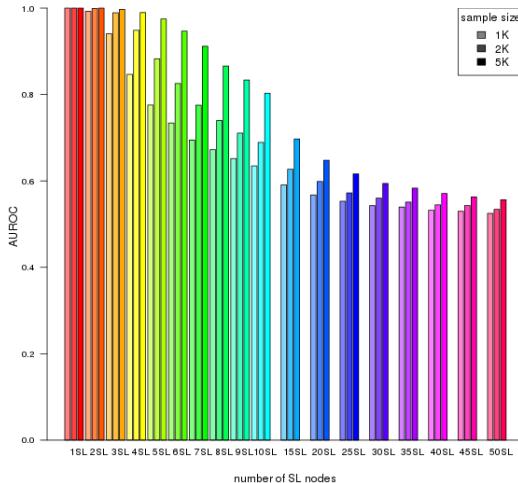


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic



(c) Graph Structure



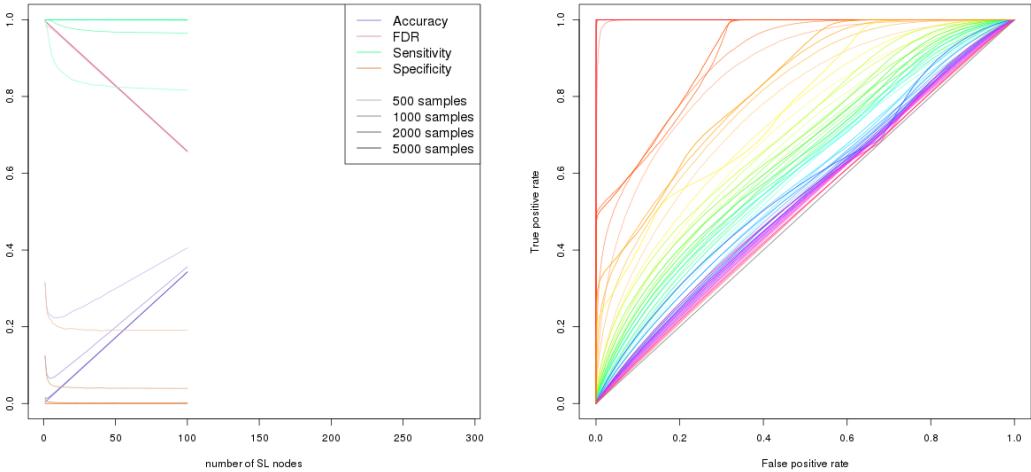
(d) Statistical performance

Figure S.9: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.

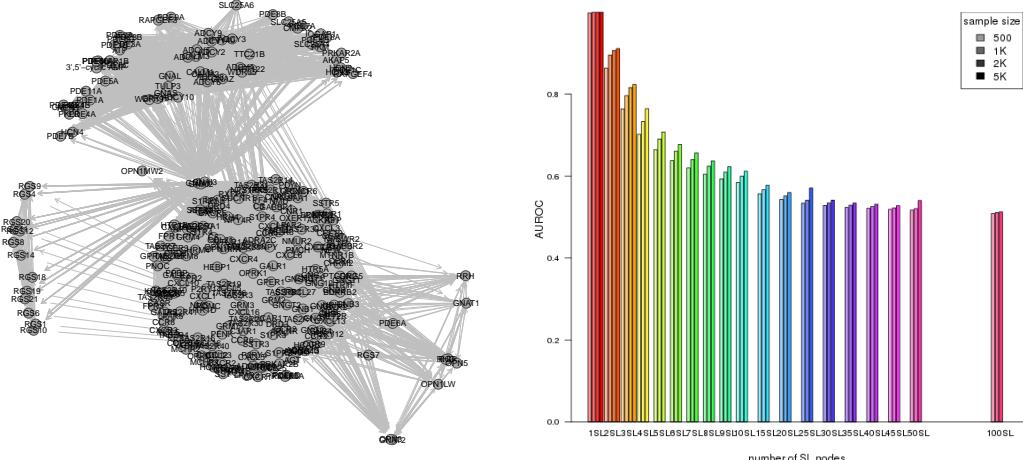
Appendix T

Pathway Simulations



(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) Receiver operating characteristic



(c) Graph Structure

(d) Statistical performance

Figure T.1: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.

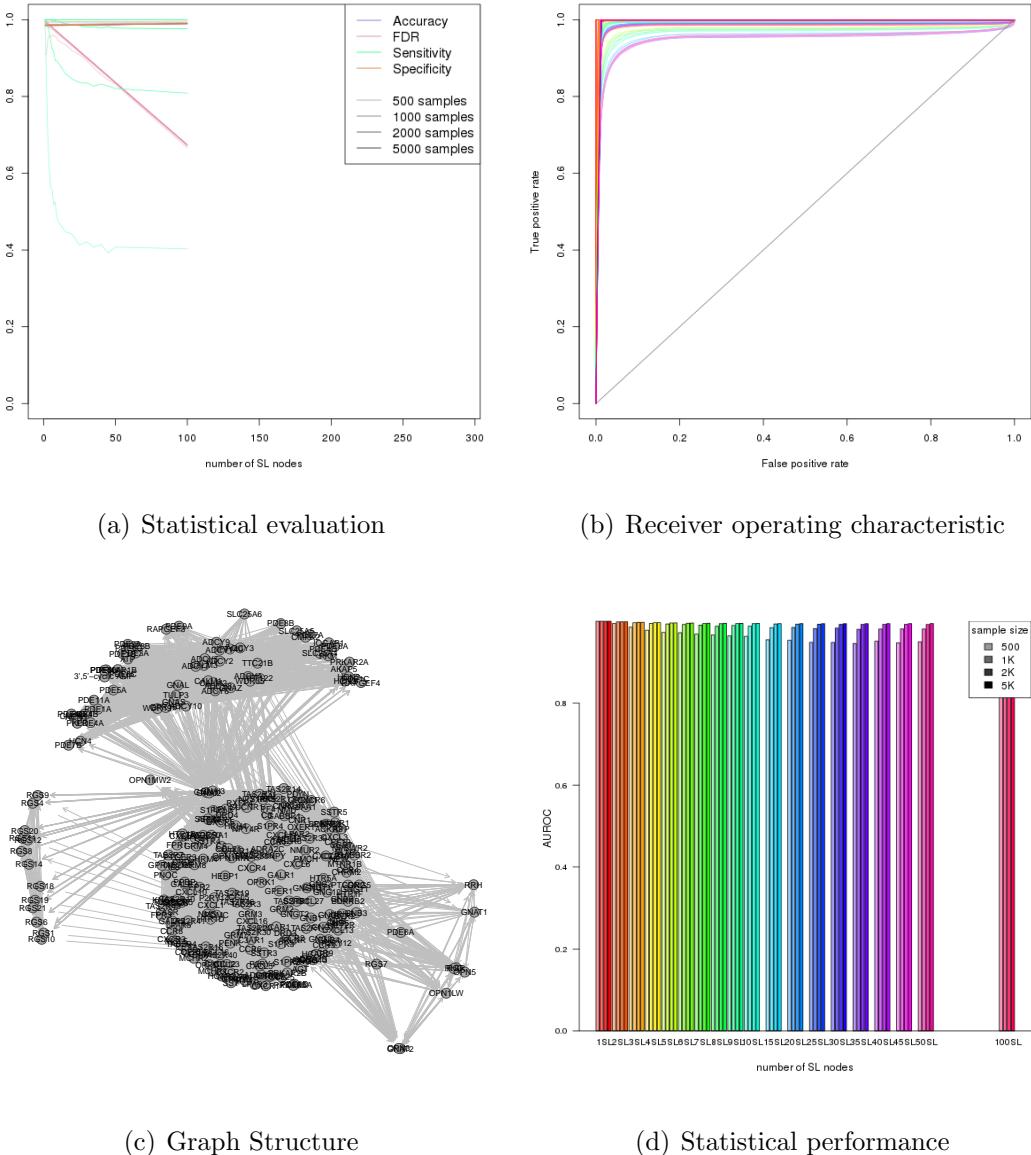


Figure T.2: Performance of multivariate normal simulations.

Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed sampling from a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure). Performance of SLIPT declines for more synthetic partners but this is mitigated by increased sample sizes (in darker colours). This generally occurs as the sensitivity decreases for a greater number of true positives to detect, leading to a trade off in accuracy as seen in a trough for false discovery rate and the ROC curves.