Contents

G	lossa	ry		xiv
\mathbf{A}	crony	/ms		xv
1	Intr	oducti	ion	1
	1.1	Cance	er 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		thetic 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	27

			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	29
		1.2.5	Clinical Impact of Synthetic Lethality in Cancer	31
		1.2.6	High-throughput Screening for Synthetic Lethality	33
			1.2.6.1 Synthetic Lethal Screens	34
		1.2.7	Computational Prediction of Synthetic Lethality	37
			1.2.7.1 Bioinformatics Approaches to Genetic Interactions	37
			1.2.7.2 Comparative Genomics	38
			1.2.7.3 Analysis and Modelling of Protein Data	41
			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-cad	herin as a Synthetic Lethal Target	48
		1.3.1	The CDH1 gene and it's Biological Functions	48
			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	49
		1.3.2	CDH1 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 .	50
		1.3.4	Somatic Mutations	52
			1.3.4.1 Mutation Rate	52
			1.3.4.2 Co-occurring Mutations	52
		1.3.5	Models of <i>CDH1</i> loss in cell lines	53
	1.4	Summ	nary and Research Direction of Thesis	54
_	3 AT		1 D	
2			and Resources	58
	2.1		Formatics Resources for Genomics Research	
		2.1.1	Public Data and Software Packages	
			2.1.1.1 Cancer Genome Atlas Data	59
	2.2	ъ .	2.1.1.2 Reactome and Annotation Data	60
	2.2		Handling	61
		2.2.1	Normalisation	61
		2.2.2	Sample Triage	61
		2.2.3	Metagenes and the Singular Value Decomposition	63
	0.0		2.2.3.1 Candidate Triage and Integration with Screen Data	63
	2.3		iques	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
		0.0.0	2.3.5.1 Receiver Operating Characteristic (Performance)	67
		2.3.6	Resampling Analysis	68

	2.4	Pathw	ay Struct	ure Methods	69
		2.4.1	•	and Graph Analysis	69
		2.4.2		g Graph Structure Data	70
		2.4.3		cting Pathway Subgraphs	70
		2.4.4		Analysis Metrics	70
	2.5	Implei		· L	71
		2.5.1		ational Resources and Linux Utilities	71
		2.5.2		age and Packages	73
		2.5.3		rformance and Parallel Computing	75
3	Met	hods l	Develope	ed During Thesis	77
	3.1		_	thal Detection Methodology	77
	3.2			al Simulation and Modelling	80
		3.2.1		l of Synthetic Lethality in Expression Data	80
		3.2.2		on Procedure	84
	3.3	Detect	ting Simu	lated Synthetic Lethal Partners	87
		3.3.1	_	d Simulation of Synthetic lethality	87
		3.3.2	Multiva	riate Normal Simulation of Synthetic lethality	89
			3.3.2.1	Multivariate Normal Simulation with Correlated Genes	92
			3.3.2.2	Specificity with Query-Correlated Pathways	99
			3.3.	2.2.1 Importance of Directional Testing	99
	3.4	Graph	Structur	e Methods	101
		3.4.1	Upstrea	m and Downstream Gene Detection	101
			3.4.1.1	Permutation Analysis for Statistical Significance	102
			3.4.1.2	Hierarchy Based on Biological Context	103
		3.4.2	Simulati	ing Gene Expression from Graph Structures	104
	3.5	Custo	mised Fu	actions and Packages Developed	108
		3.5.1	Syntheti	ic Lethal Interaction Prediction Tool	108
		3.5.2	Data Vi	sualisation	109
		3.5.3	Extension	ons to the iGraph Package	112
			3.5.3.1	Sampling Simulated Data from Graph Structures	112
			3.5.3.2	Plotting Directed Graph Structures	
			3.5.3.3	Computing Information Centrality	
			3.5.3.4	Testing Pathway Structure with Permutation Testing .	113
			3.5.3.5	Metapackage to Install iGraph Functions	114
4	Syn	thetic	Lethal A	Analysis of Gene Expression Data	115
	4.1	Synthe	etic letha	genes in breast cancer	116
		4.1.1		ic lethal pathways in breast cancer	118
		4.1.2	Express	ion profiles of synthetic lethal partners	119
			4.1.2.1	Subgroup pathway analysis	122
	4.2	Comp		synthetic lethal gene candidates	125
		4.2.1		ison with siRNA screen candidates	125
			4.2.1.1	Comparison with correlation	127
			4.2.1.2	Comparison with viability	127
			4.2.1.3	Comparison with secondary siRNA screen candidates.	131

			4.2.1.4 Comparison of screen at pathway level
			4.2.1.4.1 Resampling of genes for pathway enrichment 133
	4.3	Metage	ene Analysis
		4.3.1	Pathway expression
		4.3.2	Somatic mutation
		4.3.3	Mutation locus
		4.3.4	Synthetic lethal metagenes
	4.4	Replica	ation in stomach cancer
		4.4.1	Synthetic Lethal Genes and Pathways
		4.4.2	Synthetic Lethal Expression Profiles
		4.4.3	Comparison to Primary Screen
			4.4.3.1 Resampling Analysis
		4.4.4	Metagene Analysis
	4.5	Global	Synthetic Lethality
		4.5.1	Hub Genes
		4.5.2	Hub Pathways
	4.6	Replica	ation in cell line encyclopaedia
	4.7		sion
		4.7.1	Strengths of the SLIPT Methodology
		4.7.2	Syntheic Lethal Pathways for E-cadherin
		4.7.3	Replication and Validation
			4.7.3.1 Integration with siRNA Screening 162
			4.7.3.2 Replication across Tissues and Cell lines 163
	4.8	Summa	ary
			·
5	Syn		Lethal Pathway Structure 167
	5.1	Synthe	tic Lethal Genes in Reactome Pathways
		5.1.1	The PI3K/AKT Pathway
		5.1.2	The Extracellular Matrix
		5.1.3	G Protein Coupled Receptors
		5.1.4	Gene Regulation and Translation
	5.2	Netwo	rk Analysis of Synthetic Lethal Genes
		5.2.1	Gene Connectivity and Vertex Degree
		5.2.2	Gene Importance and Centrality
			5.2.2.1 Information Centrality
			5.2.2.2 PageRank Centrality
	5.3	Relatio	onships between Synthetic Lethal Genes
		5.3.1	Hierarchical Pathway Structure
			5.3.1.1 Contextual Hierarchy of PI3K 180
			5.3.1.2 Testing Contextual Hierarchy of Synthetic Lethal Genes 180
		5.3.2	Upstream or Downstream Synthetic Lethality
			5.3.2.1 Measuring Structure of Candidates within PI3K 184
			5.3.2.2 Resampling for Synthetic Lethal Pathway Structure 186
	5.4	Discuss	sion
	5.5	Summa	ary

6	Sim	ulation	n and Modeling of Synthetic Lethal Pathways	191
	6.1		aring methods	. 192
		6.1.1	Performance of SLIPT and χ^2 across Quantiles	. 193
			6.1.1.1 Correlated Query Genes affects Specificity	. 196
		6.1.2	Alternative Synthetic Lethal Detection Strategies	. 198
			6.1.2.1 Correlation for Synthetic Lethal Detection	. 199
			6.1.2.2 Testing for Bimodality with BiSEp	
	6.2	Simula	ations with Graph Structures	
		6.2.1	Performance over a Graph Structure	
			6.2.1.1 Simple Graph Structures	
			6.2.1.2 Constructed Graph Structures	
		6.2.2	Performance with Inhibitions	
		6.2.3	Synthetic Lethality across Graph Structures	
		6.2.4	Performance within a Simulated Human Genome	
	6.3	Simula	ations over pathway-based graphs	
		6.3.1	Pathway Structures in a Simulated Human Genome	
	6.4		ssion	
	0.1	6.4.1	Simulation Procedure	
		6.4.2	Design and Performance of SLIPT	
		6.4.3	Simulations from Graph Structures	
	6.5		lary	
	0.0			
7	Disc	cussion	1	237
	7.1	Signifi	cance	. 237
	7.2	Future	e Directions	. 238
	7.3	Conclu	usion	. 239
0	C	. 1		0.40
8	Con	clusio	n	243
	Ref	erence	\mathbf{s}	244
Δ	Sam	nple Q	uality	270
1 L	A.1		e Correlation	
	A.2		ate Samples in TCGA Breast	
B		-	Used for Thesis	277
D	5010	ware	Used for Thesis	211
\mathbf{C}	Seco	ondary	Screen Data	286
\mathbf{D}	Mu	tation	Analysis in Breast Cancer	288
	D.1	Synthe	etic Lethal Genes and Pathways	. 288
	D.2		etic Lethal Expression Profiles	
	D.3	·	arison to Primary Screen	
			Resampling Analysis	
	D.4		are SLIPT genes	
	D.5		gene Analysis	
		_	ion Variation	

	D.6.1 Mutation Frequency	
${f E}$	Metagene Expression Profiles	305
\mathbf{F}	Stomach Expression Analysis	311
	F.1 Synthetic Lethal Genes and Pathways	311
	F.2 Comparison to Primary Screen	314
	F.2.1 Resampling Analysis	316
	F.3 Metagene Analysis	318
G	Stomach Mutation Analysis	319
	G.1 Synthetic Lethal Genes and Pathways	
	G.2 Synthetic Lethal Expression Profiles	
	G.3 Comparison to Primary Screen	
	G.3.1 Resampling Analysis	
	G.4 Metagene Analysis	329
Η	Global Synthetic Lethality in Stomach Cancer	330
	H.1 Hub Genes	
	H.2 Hub Pathways	333
Ι	Replication in cell line encyclopaedia	334
J	Synthetic Lethal Genes in Pathways	339
K	Pathway Connectivity for Mutation SLIPT	347
${f L}$	Information Centrality for Gene Essentiality	351
\mathbf{M}	Pathway Structure for Mutation SLIPT	354
		357
IN	Performance of SLIPT and χ^2 N.0.1 Correlated Query Genes affects Specificity	
^		
O	Graph Structures	369
	O.1 Simulations from Graph Structures	375
	O.2 Simulations from Inhibiting Graph Structures	380 390
	O.4 Graph Structure Simulations with 20K genes	390 394
	O.4 Graph Structure Simulations with 20K genes	401
	O.4.1 Inhibiting Graph Structure Simulations with 2017 genes	413
	O TO THE COURT OF	

List of Figures

1.1	Synthetic genetic interactions
1.2	Synthetic lethality in cancer
2.1	Read count density
2.2	Read count sample mean
3.1	Framework for synthetic lethal prediction
3.2	Synthetic lethal prediction adapted for mutation
3.3	A model of synthetic lethal gene expression
3.4	Modeling synthetic lethal gene expression
3.5	Synthetic lethality with multiple genes
3.6	Simulating gene function
3.7	Simulating synthetic lethal gene function
3.8	Simulating synthetic lethal gene expression
3.9	Performance of binomial simulations
3.10	Comparison of statistical performance
3.11	Performance of multivariate normal simulations
3.12	Simulating expression with correlated gene blocks
3.13	Simulating expression with correlated gene blocks
3.14	Synthetic lethal prediction across simulations
3.15	Performance with correlations
3.16	Comparison of statistical performance with correlation structure 97
3.17	Performance with query correlations
3.18	Statistical evaluation of directional criteria
	Performance of directional criteria
3.20	Simulated graph structures
3.21	Simulating expression from a graph structure
3.22	Simulating expression from graph structure with inhibitions 107
3.23	Demonstration of violin plots with custom features
3.24	Demonstration of annotated heatmap
3.25	Simulating graph structures
4.1	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of analysed samples
4.2	Comparison of SLIPT to siRNA
4.3	Compare SLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation
4.4	Compare SLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation
4.5	Compare SLIPT and siRNA genes with siRNA viability

4.6	Compare SLIPT and siRNA genes with viability	128
4.7	Compare SLIPT and siRNA genes with siRNA viability	130
4.8	Resampled intersection of SLIPT and siRNA candidates	134
4.9	Pathway metagene expression profiles	140
4.10	Somatic mutation against PI3K metagene	142
4.11	Somatic mutation locus against expression	144
4.12	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of stomach samples	150
4.13	Synthetic lethal partners across query genes	154
5.1	Synthetic Lethality in the PI3K Cascade	169
5.2	Synthetic Lethality in the Elastic Fibre Formation Pathway	171
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	179
5.7	Hierarchical Structure of PI3K	181
5.8	Hierarchy Score in PI3K against Synthetic Lethality in PI3K	182
5.9	Structure of Synthetic Lethality in PI3K	184
5.10	Structure of Synthetic Lethality Resampling in PI3K	185
6.1	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles	194
6.2	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with more genes	195
6.3	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation .	196
6.4	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation	
	and more genes	197
6.5	Performance of negative correlation and SLIPT	199
6.6	Performance of simulations on a simple graph	204
6.7	Performance of simulations is similar in simple graphs	205
6.8	Performance of simulations on a constructed graph	206
6.9	Performance of simulations on a large graph	208
6.10	Performance of simulations on a simple graph with inhibition	210
	Performance is higher on a simple inhibiting graph	211
	0 1	213
	Performance is affected by inhibition in graphs	214
	Detection of Synthetic Lethality within a Graph Structure	216
	Detection of Synthetic Lethality within a Graph Structure with Inhibitions	
	Performance of simulations including a simple graph	220
	Performance on a simple graph improves with more genes	221
	Performance on an inhibiting graph with more genes	222
	Performance on an inhibiting graph improves with more genes	224
	Performance of simulations on the PI3K cascade	226
	Performance of simulations including the PI3K cascade	228
6.22	Performance on pathways improves with more genes	229
A.1	Correlation profiles of removed samples	271
A.2	Correlation analysis and sample removal	272

A.3	Replicate excluded samples	273
A.4	Replicate samples with all remaining	274
A.5	Replicate samples with some excluded	275
D.1	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of analysed samples	292
D.2	Comparison of mtSLIPT to siRNA	294
D.3	Compare mtSLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	298
D.4	Compare mtSLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	298
D.5	Compare mtSLIPT and siRNA genes with siRNA viability	299
D.6	Somatic mutation locus	301
D.7	Somatic mutation against PIK3CA metagene	302
D.8	Somatic mutation against PI3K protein	303
D.9	Somatic mutation against AKT protein	304
E.1	Pathway metagene expression profiles	306
E.2	Expression profiles for constituent genes of PI3K	307
E.3	Expression profiles for p53 related genes	308
E.4	Expression profiles for estrogen receptor related genes	309
E.5	Expression profiles for BRCA related genes	310
F.1	Comparison of SLIPT in stomach to siRNA	314
G.1	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of stomach samples	323
G.1 G.2	v i	325
G.2	Comparison of mtSLIPT in stomach to siRNA	323
H.1	Synthetic lethal partners across query genes	331
J.1	Synthetic Lethality in the PI3K/AKT Pathway	339
J.2	Synthetic Lethality in the PI3K/AKT Pathway in Cancer	340
J.3	Synthetic Lethality in the Extracellular Matrix	341
J.4	Synthetic Lethality in the GPCRs	342
J.5	Synthetic Lethality in the GPCR Downstream	343
J.6	Synthetic Lethality in the Translation Elongation	344
J.7		345
	Synthetic Lethality in the Nonsense-mediated Decay	
J.8	Synthetic Lethality in the 3' UTR	346
K.1	Synthetic Lethality and Vertex Degree	347
K.2	Synthetic Lethality and Centrality	348
K.3	Synthetic Lethality and PageRank	349
L.1	Information centrality distribution	353
N/I 1	Synthetic Lethality and Heirarchy Score in PI3K	354
	v v	
	Heirarchy Score in PI3K against Synthetic Lethality in PI3K	355
	Structure of Synthetic Lethality in PI3K	355
M.4	Structure of Synthetic Lethality Resampling	356
N.1	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles	357
N.2	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles	359
	The state of the s	230

N.3 N.4	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with more genes Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation .	361 363
N.5	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation .	365
N.6	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation	3 00
11.0	and more genes \dots	367
	and more genes	301
0.1	Simple graph structures	369
0.2	Simple graph structure	370
O.3	Constructed graph structure	370
0.4	Large constructed graph structure	371
O.5	Branching constructed graph structure	371
0.6	Complex constructed graph structure	373
0.7	Performance of simulations on a simple graph	376
	Performance of simulations on a constructed graph	377
	Performance of simulations on a branching graph	378
		379
	Performance of simulations on a simple graph with inhibition	381
	Performance of simulations on a simple graph with inhibition	382
	Performance of simulations on a constructed graph with inhibition	$\frac{382}{383}$
	~ -	384
	9 1	385
	Performance of simulations on a large constructed graph with inhibition	
	Performance of simulations on a branching graph with inhibition	386
	Performance of simulations on a branching graph with inhibition	387
	Performance of simulations on a complex graph with inhibition	388
	Performance of simulations on a complex graph with inhibition	389
	Detection of Synthetic Lethality within a Graph Structure	390
	Detection of Synthetic Lethality within an Inhibiting Graph Structure.	392
	Detection of Synthetic Lethality within an Inhibiting Graph Structure .	393
	Performance of simulations on a simple graph with more genes	395
	Performance of simulations including a simple graph	396
	Performance of simulations including a constructed graph	397
	Performance of simulations including a large graph	398
	Performance of simulations including a branching graph	399
	Performance of simulations including a complex graph	400
O.29	Performance of simulations including a simple graph with inhibition	402
O.30	Performance of simulations including a simple graph with inhibition	403
O.31	Performance of simulations including a simple graph with inhibition	404
O.32	Performance of simulations including a constructed graph with inhibition	405
O.33	Performance of simulations including a constructed graph with inhibition	406
O.34	Performance of simulations including a large graph with inhibition	407
O.35	Performance of simulations including a large graph with inhibition	408
O.36	Performance of simulations including a branching graph with inhibition	409
O.37	Performance of simulations including a branching graph with inhibition	410
O.38	Performance of simulations including a complex graph with inhibition .	411
O.39	Performance of simulations including a complex graph with inhibition .	412
O.40	Performance of simulations on the $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway	413

O.41 Performance of simulations including the $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway 414

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 et al. (2014)	40
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 $\mathit{CDH1}$ from SLIPT	117
4.2	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT	119
4.3	Pathway composition for clusters of CDH1 partners from SLIPT	123
4.4	Pathway composition for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT and siRNA screen-	
	ing	132
4.5	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT	136
4.6	Pathways for $CDH1$ partners from SLIPT and siRNA primary screen .	137
4.7	Candidate synthetic lethal metagenes against $\mathit{CDH1}$ from SLIPT	146
4.8	Pathways for CDH1 partners from SLIPT in stomach cancer	148
4.9	Query synthetic lethal genes with the most SLIPT partners	155
4.10	Pathways for genes with the most SLIPT partners	156
4.11	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in CCLE	157
4.12	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in breast CCLE	159
5.1	analysis of variance (ANOVA) for Synthetic Lethality and Vertex Degree	176
5.2	ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and Information Centrality	178
5.3	ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and PageRank Centrality	180
5.4	ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and PI3K Hierarchy	183
5.5	Resampling for pathway structure of synthetic lethal detection methods	187
B.1	R Packages used during Thesis	277
C.1	Comparing SLIPT genes against Secondary siRNA Screen in breast cancer	286
C.2	Comparing mtSLIPT genes against Secondary siRNA Screen in breast	20-
C 0	cancer	287
C.3	Comparing SLIPT genes against Secondary siRNA Screen in stomach	20-
	cancer	287

D.1 D.2 D.3 D.4 D.5 D.6 D.7	Candidate synthetic lethal gene partners of $CDH1$ from mtSLIPT Pathways for $CDH1$ partners from mtSLIPT Pathway composition for clusters of $CDH1$ partners from mtSLIPT Pathway composition for $CDH1$ partners from mtSLIPT and siRNA Pathways for $CDH1$ partners from mtSLIPT Pathways for $CDH1$ partners from mtSLIPT and siRNA primary screen Candidate synthetic lethal metagenes against $CDH1$ from mtSLIPT	289 290 293 295 296 297 300
F.1 F.2 F.3	Synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT in stomach cancer Pathway composition for clusters of <i>CDH1</i> partners in stomach SLIPT Pathway composition for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT and siRNA screening	312 313 315
F.4 F.5 F.6	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in stomach cancer Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in stomach and siRNA screen Candidate synthetic lethal metagenes against <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT in stomach cancer	316
G.1 G.2 G.3 G.4 G.5 G.6 G.7	Synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from mtSLIPT in stomach cancer Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT in stomach cancer Pathway composition for clusters of <i>CDH1</i> partners in stomach mtSLIPT Pathway composition for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT and siRNA Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT in stomach cancer Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT in stomach and siRNA screen Candidate synthetic lethal metagenes against <i>CDH1</i> from mtSLIPT in stomach cancer	321 324 326 327
H.1 H.2	Query synthetic lethal genes with the most SLIPT partners Pathways for genes with the most SLIPT partners	332 333
I.1 I.2 I.3	Candidate synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT in CCLE Candidate synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT in breast CCLE	335336337
I.4 I.5	Pathways for $CDH1$ partners from SLIPT in stomach CCLE Pathways for $CDH1$ partners from SLIPT in breast and stomach CCLE	338 338
K.1 K.2 K.3	ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and Vertex Degree	350 350 350
L.1	Information centrality for genes and molecules in the Reactome network	352
	ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and PI3K Hierarchy	354 356

Glossary

synthetic lethal Genetic interactions where inactivation of multiple genes is inviable (or deleterious) when they are viable if inactivated separately.

Acronyms

ANOVA Analysis of Variance.

siRNA Short interfering ribonucleic acid.

SLIPT Synthetic lethal interaction prediction tool.

References

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Appendix J

Synthetic Lethal Genes in Pathways

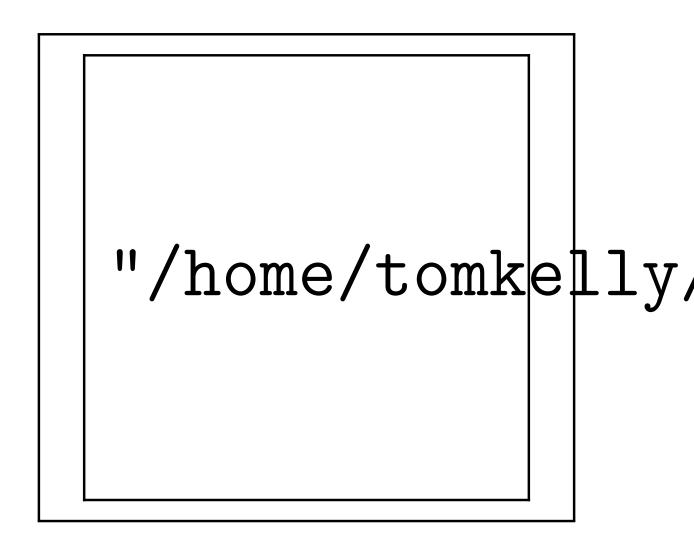


Figure J.1: Synthetic Lethality in the PI3K/AKT Pathway. The Reactome PI3K/AKT pathway with synthetic lethal candidates coloured as shown in the legend.

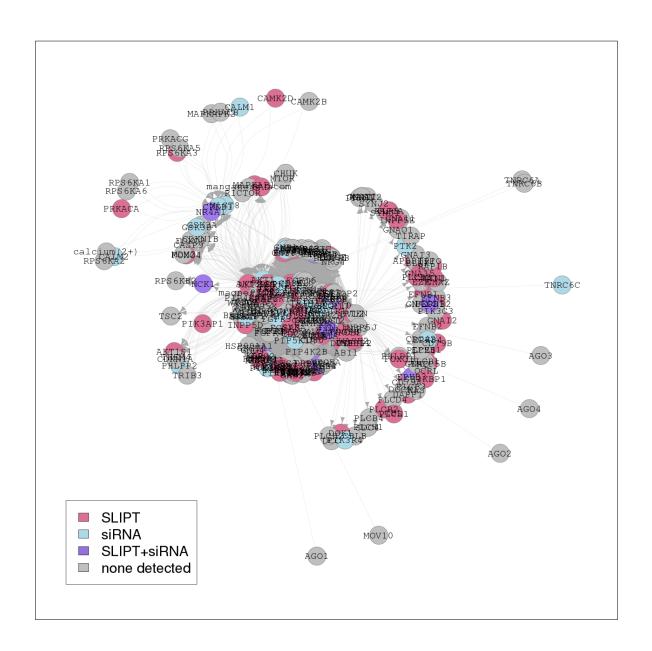


Figure J.2: Synthetic Lethality in the PI3K/AKT Pathway in Cancer. The Reactome PI3K/AKT Pathway in Cancer pathway with synthetic lethal candidates coloured as shown in the legend.

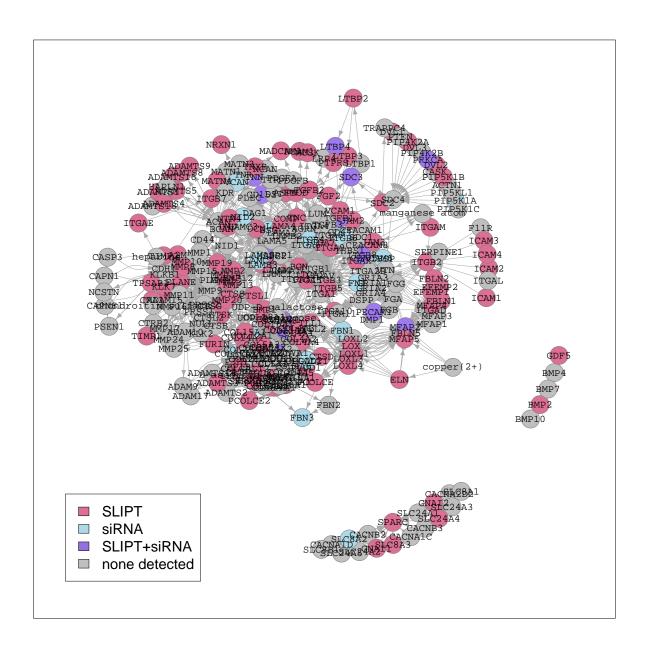


Figure J.3: Synthetic Lethality in the Extracellular Matrix. The Reactome Extracellular Matrix pathway with synthetic lethal candidates coloured as shown in the legend.

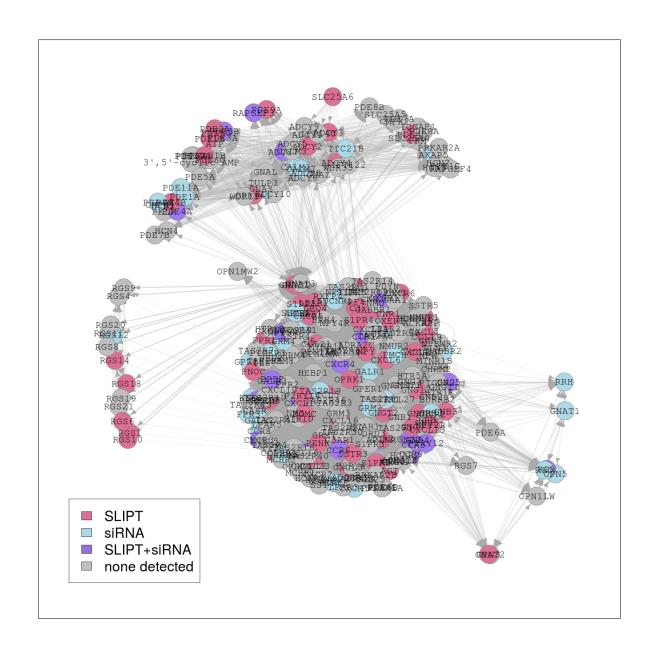


Figure J.4: Synthetic Lethality in the GPCRs. The Reactome $G_{\alpha i}$ pathway with synthetic lethal candidates coloured as shown in the legend.

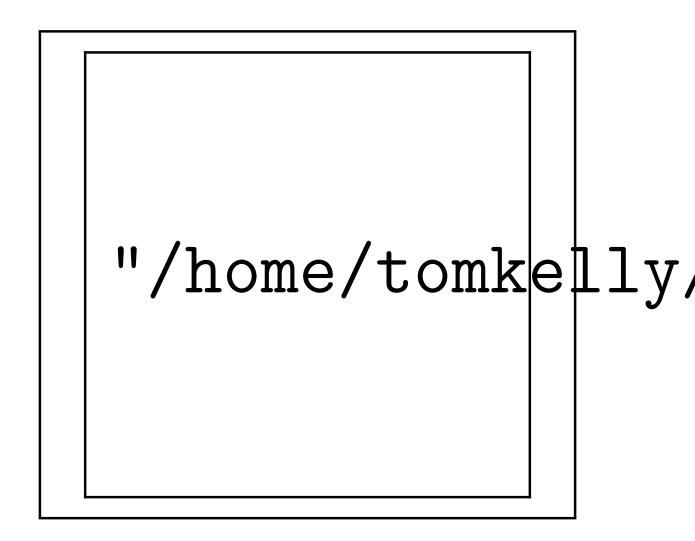


Figure J.5: Synthetic Lethality in the GPCR Downstream. The Reactome GPCR Downstream pathway with synthetic lethal candidates coloured as shown in the legend.

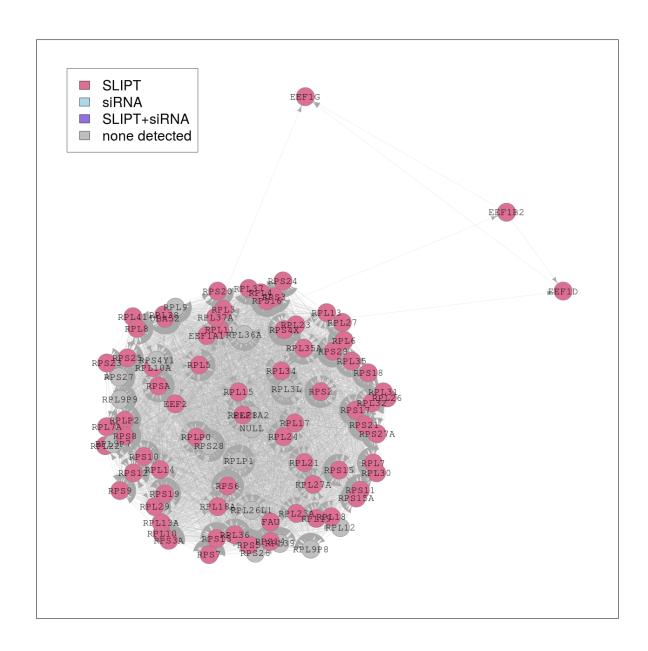


Figure J.6: Synthetic Lethality in the Translation Elongation. The Reactome Translation Elongation pathway with synthetic lethal candidates coloured as shown in the legend.

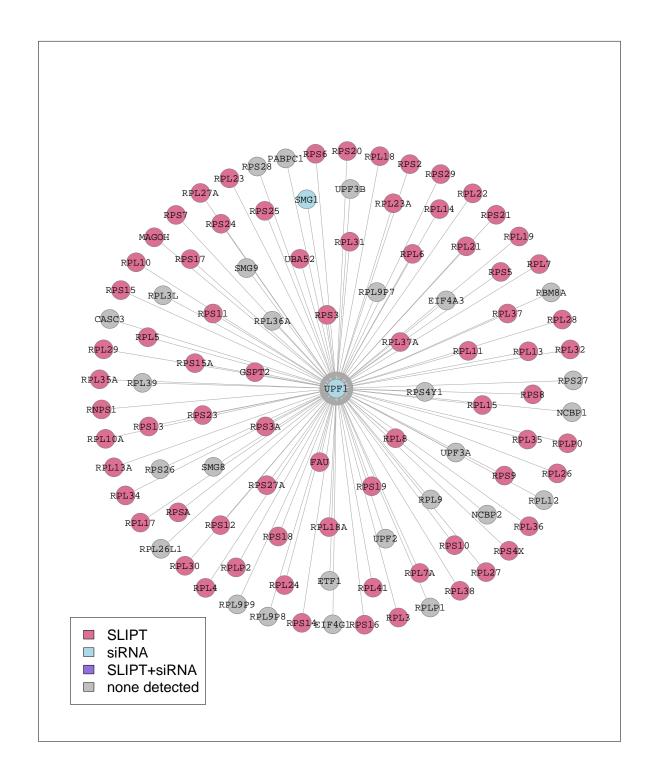


Figure J.7: Synthetic Lethality in the Nonsense-mediated Decay. The Reactome Nonsense-mediated Decay pathway with synthetic lethal candidates coloured as shown in the legend.

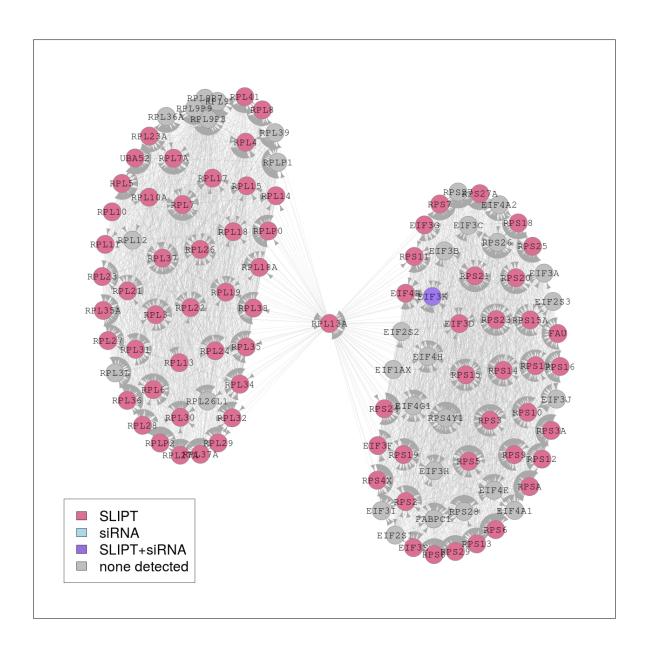


Figure J.8: Synthetic Lethality in the 3' UTR. The Reactome 3' UTR pathway with synthetic lethal candidates coloured as shown in the legend.

Appendix K

Pathway Connectivity for Mutation SLIPT

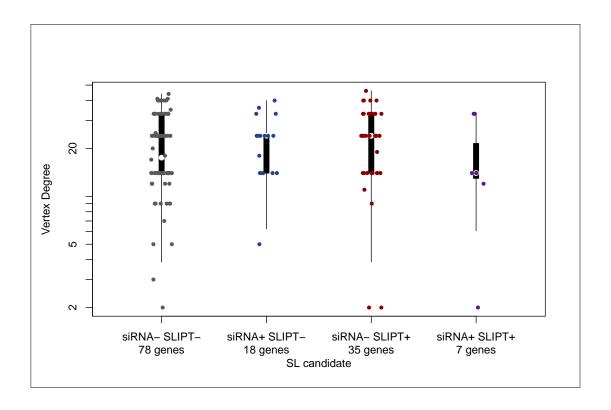


Figure K.1: **Synthetic Lethality and Vertex Degree.** The number of connected genes (vertex degree) was compared (on a log-scale across genes detected by mtSLIPT and short interfering ribonucleic acid (siRNA) screening in the Reactome PI3K cascade pathway. There were very few differences in vertex degree between the groups, although genes detected by siRNA included those with the fewest connections.

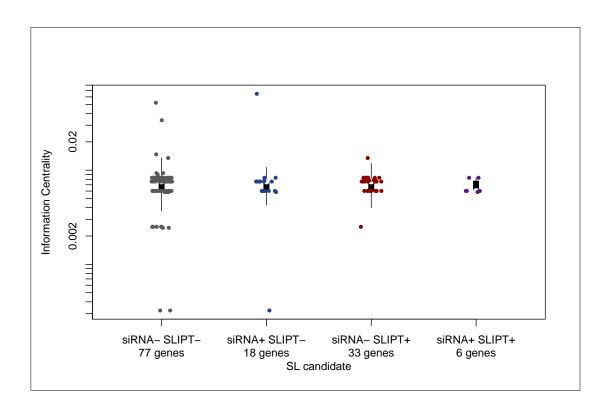


Figure K.2: Synthetic Lethality and Centrality. The information centrality was compared (on a log-scale across genes detected by mtSLIPT and siRNA screening in the Reactome PI3K cascade pathway. Genes detected by siRNA had higher connectivity than many genes not detected by either approach. The gene with the highest centrality was detected by mt-SLIPT.

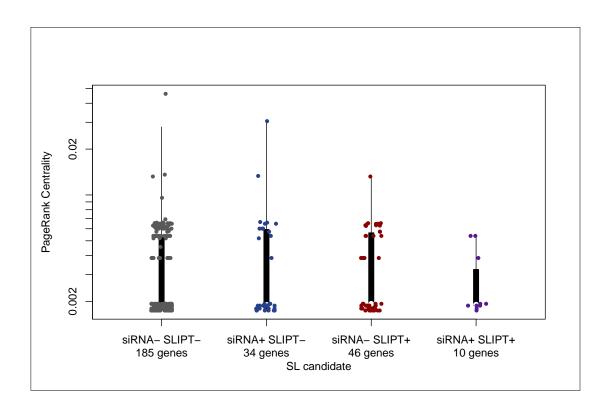


Figure K.3: **Synthetic Lethality and PageRank.** The PageRank centrality was compared (on a log-scale across genes detected by mtSLIPT and siRNA screening in the Reactome PI3K cascade pathway. Genes detected by siRNA had a more restricted range of centrality values than other genes not detected by either approach, although these groups also had fewer genes.

Table K.1: ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and Vertex Degree

	DF	Sum Squares	Mean Squares	F-value	p-value
siRNA	1	15	15.50	0.0134	0.9084
mtSLIPT	1	196	195.94	0.1689	0.6825
$\mathrm{siRNA}{\times}\mathrm{mtSLIPT}$	1	9	9.17	0.0079	0.9294

Analysis of variance for vertex degree against synthetic lethal detection approaches (with an interaction term)

Table K.2: ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and Information Centrality

	DF	Sum Squares	Mean Squares	F-value	p-value
siRNA	1	0.000256	0.0002561	0.1851	0.6685
mtSLIPT	1	0.003225	0.0032247	2.3308	0.1318
$\mathrm{siRNA}{\times}\mathrm{mtSLIPT}$	1	0.001238	0.0012385	0.8952	0.3476

Analysis of variance for information centrality against synthetic lethal detection approaches (with an interaction term)

Table K.3: ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and PageRank Centrality

	DF	Sum Squares	Mean Squares	F-value	p-value
siRNA	1	0.0002038	2.0385×10^{-4}	1.1423	0.2892
mtSLIPT	1	0.0000208	2.0752×10^{-5}	0.1163	0.7342
$siRNA{\times}mtSLIPT$	1	0.0000137	1.3743×10^{-5}	0.0770	0.7823

Analysis of variance for PageRank centrality against synthetic lethal detection approaches (with an interaction term)

Appendix L

Information Centrality for Gene Essentiality

Network structure is another useful strategy to analyse gene function and this has been used to investigate network properties of a network constructed from of Reactome pathways imported via Pathway Commons with Paxtools (Cerami et al., 2011; Demir et al., 2013). Most notably, information centrality which has been proposed as a measure of gene essentiality was calculated as performed by Kranthi et al. (2013) using the efficiency and shortest path between each pair or nodes in the network before and after a node of interest is removed to test the importance of a node to network connectivity. Reactome contains substrates and cofactors in addition to genes or proteins. In support of centrality as a measure of essentiality, a number nodes with the highest centrality (shown in Table L.1) were essential nutrients including Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺, Zn²⁺, and Fe. In addition, there were genes important in development of epithelial tissues and breast cancer such as IL8, GATA3, and CTNNB1 detected with relatively high information centrality.

Table L.1: Information centrality for genes and molecules in the Reactome network

ZNF473 0.0510 magnesium(2+) 0.0082 $XBP1$ 0.0053 calcium(2+) 0.0050 zinc(2+) 0.0048 iron atom 0.0041 FMN 0.0040 AGT 0.0037 $HSP90AA1$ 0.0029 phosphatidyl-L-serine 0.0029 $P2RX7$ 0.0026 $PANX1$ 0.0024 $NCAM1$ 0.0022 $NUDT1$ 0.0021 $PLAUR$ 0.0020 $HSPA8$ 0.0019 $TYROBP$ 0.0019 $CASP3$ 0.0017 $GNAL$ 0.0015 $CBLB$ 0.0015	Node	Centrality
XBP1 0.0053 $calcium(2+)$ 0.0050 $zinc(2+)$ 0.0048 iron atom 0.0041 FMN 0.0040 AGT 0.0037 $HSP90AA1$ 0.0029 phosphatidyl-L-serine 0.0029 $P2RX7$ 0.0026 $PANX1$ 0.0024 $NCAM1$ 0.0022 $NUDT1$ 0.0021 $PLAUR$ 0.0020 $IL8$ 0.0020 $HSPA8$ 0.0019 $TYROBP$ 0.0019 $CASP3$ 0.0017 $GNAL$ 0.0015	ZNF473	0.0510
calcium($2+$) 0.0050 zinc($2+$) 0.0048 iron atom 0.0041 FMN 0.0040 AGT 0.0037 HSP90AA1 0.0029 phosphatidyl-L-serine 0.0029 P2RX7 0.0026 PANX1 0.0024 NCAM1 0.0022 NUDT1 0.0021 PLAUR 0.0020 IL8 0.0020 HSPA8 0.0019 TYROBP 0.0019 CASP3 0.0017 GNAL 0.0015	magnesium(2+)	0.0082
zinc(2+) 0.0048 iron atom 0.0041 FMN 0.0040 AGT 0.0037 $HSP90AA1$ 0.0029 phosphatidyl-L-serine 0.0029 $P2RX7$ 0.0026 $PANX1$ 0.0024 $NCAM1$ 0.0022 $NUDT1$ 0.0021 $PLAUR$ 0.0020 $IL8$ 0.0020 $HSPA8$ 0.0019 $TYROBP$ 0.0019 $CASP3$ 0.0017 $GNAL$ 0.0015	XBP1	0.0053
iron atom 0.0041 FMN 0.0040 AGT 0.0037 $HSP90AA1$ 0.0029 phosphatidyl-L-serine 0.0029 $P2RX7$ 0.0026 $PANX1$ 0.0024 $NCAM1$ 0.0022 $NUDT1$ 0.0021 $PLAUR$ 0.0020 $IL8$ 0.0020 $HSPA8$ 0.0019 $TYROBP$ 0.0019 $CASP3$ 0.0017 $GNAL$ 0.0015	calcium(2+)	0.0050
FMN 0.0040 AGT 0.0037 $HSP90AA1$ 0.0029 phosphatidyl-L-serine 0.0029 $P2RX7$ 0.0026 $PANX1$ 0.0024 $NCAM1$ 0.0022 $NUDT1$ 0.0021 $PLAUR$ 0.0020 $IL8$ 0.0020 $HSPA8$ 0.0019 $TYROBP$ 0.0019 $CASP3$ 0.0017 $GNAL$ 0.0015	zinc(2+)	0.0048
AGT 0.0037 $HSP90AA1$ 0.0029 phosphatidyl-L-serine 0.0029 $P2RX7$ 0.0026 $PANX1$ 0.0024 $NCAM1$ 0.0022 $NUDT1$ 0.0021 $PLAUR$ 0.0020 $IL8$ 0.0020 $HSPA8$ 0.0019 $TYROBP$ 0.0019 $CASP3$ 0.0017 $GNAL$ 0.0015	iron atom	0.0041
HSP90AA1 0.0029 phosphatidyl-L-serine 0.0029 P2RX7 0.0026 PANX1 0.0024 NCAM1 0.0022 NUDT1 0.0021 PLAUR 0.0020 IL8 0.0020 HSPA8 0.0019 TYROBP 0.0019 CASP3 0.0017 GNAL 0.0015	FMN	0.0040
phosphatidyl-L-serine 0.0029 P2RX7 0.0026 PANX1 0.0024 NCAM1 0.0022 NUDT1 0.0021 PLAUR 0.0020 IL8 0.0020 HSPA8 0.0019 TYROBP 0.0017 GNAL 0.0015	AGT	0.0037
P2RX7 0.0026 $PANX1$ 0.0024 $NCAM1$ 0.0022 $NUDT1$ 0.0021 $PLAUR$ 0.0020 $IL8$ 0.0020 $HSPA8$ 0.0019 $TYROBP$ 0.0019 $CASP3$ 0.0017 $GNAL$ 0.0015	HSP90AA1	0.0029
PANX1 0.0024 NCAM1 0.0022 NUDT1 0.0021 PLAUR 0.0020 IL8 0.0020 HSPA8 0.0019 TYROBP 0.0019 CASP3 0.0017 GNAL 0.0015	phosphatidyl-L-serine	0.0029
NCAM1 0.0022 NUDT1 0.0021 PLAUR 0.0020 IL8 0.0020 HSPA8 0.0019 TYROBP 0.0019 CASP3 0.0017 GNAL 0.0015	P2RX7	0.0026
NUDT1 0.0021 PLAUR 0.0020 IL8 0.0020 HSPA8 0.0019 TYROBP 0.0019 CASP3 0.0017 GNAL 0.0015	PANX1	0.0024
PLAUR 0.0020 IL8 0.0020 HSPA8 0.0019 TYROBP 0.0019 CASP3 0.0017 GNAL 0.0015	NCAM1	0.0022
IL8 0.0020 HSPA8 0.0019 TYROBP 0.0019 CASP3 0.0017 GNAL 0.0015	NUDT1	0.0021
HSPA8 0.0019 TYROBP 0.0019 CASP3 0.0017 GNAL 0.0015	PLAUR	0.0020
TYROBP 0.0019 $CASP3$ 0.0017 $GNAL$ 0.0015	IL8	0.0020
CASP3 0.0017 GNAL 0.0015	HSPA8	0.0019
GNAL 0.0015	TYROBP	0.0019
	CASP3	0.0017
CBLB 0.0015	GNAL	0.0015
	CBLB	0.0015
HBB 0.0014	HBB	0.0014
GATA4 0.0013	GATA4	0.0013
<i>TGS1</i> 0.0013	TGS1	0.0013
CTNNB1 0.0012	CTNNB1	0.0012

Highest information centrality for genes (proteins), cofactors, and minerals in the Reactome network

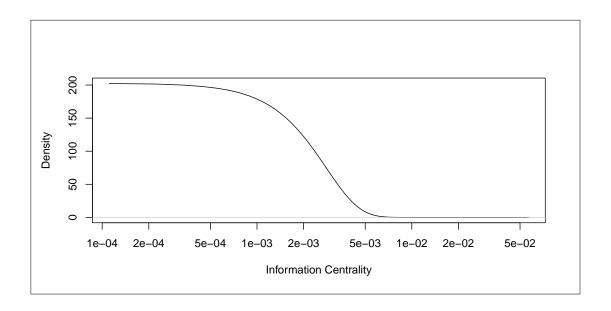


Figure L.1: **Information centrality distribution.** Information centrality in the Reactome network for nodes, including genes/proteins and other biomolecules.

Appendix M

Pathway Structure for Mutation SLIPT

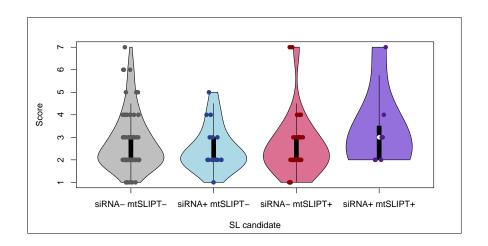


Figure M.1: Synthetic Lethality and Heirarchy Score in PI3K. The hierarchical distance scores were similarly distributed across mtSLIPT and siRNA genes. Genes detected by both methods had a higher (downstream) median than either group.

Table M.1: ANOVA for Synthetic Lethality and PI3K Hierarchy

	DF	Sum Squares	Mean Squares	F-value	p-value
siRNA	1	0.001	0.00070	0.0004	0.9841
mtSLIPT	1	0.007	0.0066	0.0040	0.9496
$siRNA{\times}mtSLIPT$	1	3.906	3.9056	2.3829	0.1250

Analysis of variance for PI3K hierarchy score against synthetic lethal detection approaches (with an interaction term)

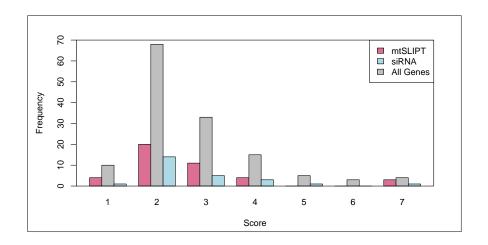


Figure M.2: **Heirarchy Score in PI3K against Synthetic Lethality in PI3K.** The number of mtSLIPT and siRNA genes against the hierarchical distance scores showing no significant tendency for either method to either of the pathway upstream or downstream extremities.

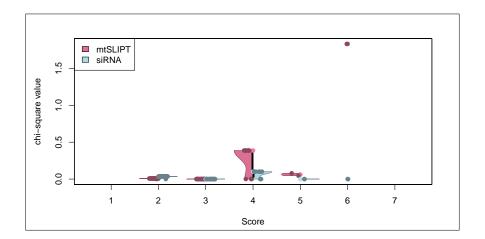


Figure M.3: Structure of Synthetic Lethality in PI3K. The number of mtSLIPT and siRNA genes upstream or downstream of each gene in the Reactome PI3K pathway were tested (by the χ^2 -test). These are plotted as a split violin plot against the hierarchical distance scores showing no significant tendency for either method to either of the pathway upstream or downstream extremities.

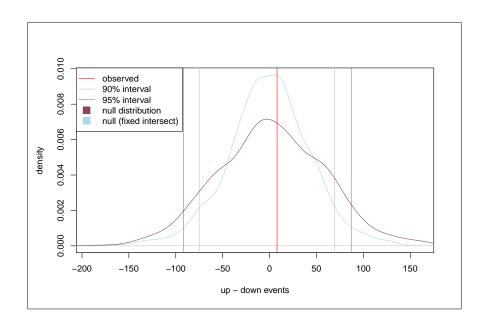


Figure M.4: Structure of Synthetic Lethality Resampling. A null distribution (10,000 iterations) of the siRNA genes upstream or downstream of mtSLIPT genes (shown by the difference) in the PI3K pathway. The observed events (red) were compared to the the distribution (violet) and were not significant. Genes detected by both methods were fixed for the distribution (blue). The genes detected by both approaches were used.

Table M.2: Resampling for pathway structure of synthetic lethal detection methods

	Gr	aph	St	ates	Observed		Permutation p-value			
Pathway	Nodes	Edges	mtSL	siRNA	Up	Down	Up-Down	Up/Down	Up-Down	Down-Up
PI3K Cascade	138	1495	42	25	131	123	8	1.065	0.4473	0.5466
PI3K/AKT Signaling in Cancer	275	12882	56	44	478	440	38	1.086	0.4163	0.5810
$\mathbf{G}_{lpha i}$ Signaling	292	22003	57	58	543	866	-323	0.627	0.9507	0.0488
GPCR downstream	1270	142071	218	160	7632	6500	1132	1.174	0.1707	0.8291
Elastic fibre formation	42	175	16	7	6	7	-1	0.857	0.5512	0.3681
Extracellular matrix	299	3677	81	29	313	347	-34	0.902	0.5762	0.4215
Formation of Fibrin	52	243	11	5	8	19	-11	0.421	0.7993	0.1800
Nonsense-Mediated Decay	103	102	56	2	0	0	0		0.197	0.1373
3'-UTR-mediated translational regulation	107	2860	56	1	52	1	51	52	0.1210	0.8751
Eukaryotic Translation Elongation	92	3746	57	0	0	0	0		0.4952	0.4892

Pathways in the Reactome network tested for structural relationships between mtSLIPT and siRNA genes by resampling. The raw p-value (computed without adjusting for multiple comparisons over pathways) is given for the difference in upstream and downstream paths from mtSLIPT to siRNA gene candidate partners of CDH1 with significant pathways highlighted in bold. Sampling was performed only in the target pathway and shortest paths were computed within it. Loops or paths in either direction that could not be resolved were excluded from the analysis. The gene detected by both mtSLIPT and siRNA (or resampling for them) were included in the analysis and the number of these were fixed to the number observed.