

Contents

Glossary	xiii
Acronyms	xiv
1 Introduction and Literature Review	1
1.1 Cancer Research in the Post-Genomic Era	1
1.1.1 Cancer is a Global Health Issue	2
1.1.1.1 The Genetics and Molecular Biology of Cancers	3
1.1.2 The Genomics Revolution in Cancer Research	3
1.1.2.1 High-Throughput Technologies	4
1.1.2.2 Bioinformatics and Genomic Data	5
1.1.3 Genomics Projects	5
1.1.3.1 The Cancer Genome Project	6
1.1.3.2 The Cancer Genome Atlas Project	6
1.1.4 Genomic Cancer Medicine	8
1.1.4.1 Cancer Genes and Driver Mutations	8
1.1.4.2 Precision Cancer Medicine	9
1.1.4.3 Molecular Diagnostics and Pan-Cancer Medicine	9
1.1.4.4 Targeted Therapeutics and Pharmacogenomics	10
1.1.5 Systems and Network Biology	11
1.2 Synthetic Lethal Cancer Medicine	12
1.2.1 Synthetic Lethal Genetic Interactions	12
1.2.2 Synthetic Lethal Concepts in Genetics	14
1.2.3 Synthetic Lethality in Model Systems	14
1.2.3.1 Synthetic Lethal Pathways and Networks	15
1.2.3.2 Evolution of Synthetic Lethality	15
1.2.4 Synthetic Lethality in Cancer	16
1.2.5 Clinical Impact of Synthetic Lethality in Cancer	18
1.2.6 High-throughput Screening for Synthetic Lethality	19
1.2.6.1 Synthetic Lethal Screens	21
1.2.7 Computational Prediction of Synthetic Lethality	22
1.2.7.1 Bioinformatics Approaches to Genetic Interactions	22
1.2.7.2 Comparative Genomics	23
1.2.7.3 Analysis and Modelling of Protein Data	26
1.2.7.4 Differential Gene Expression	27
1.2.7.5 Data Mining and Machine Learning	28

1.2.7.6	Mutually Exclusive Bimodality	31
1.2.7.7	Rationale for Further Development	32
1.3	E-cadherin as a Synthetic Lethal Target	32
1.3.1	The <i>CDH1</i> gene and its Biological Functions	33
1.3.1.1	Cytoskeleton	33
1.3.1.2	Extracellular and Tumour Micro-environment	33
1.3.1.3	Cell-Cell Adhesion and Signalling	34
1.3.2	<i>CDH1</i> as a Tumour (and Invasion) Suppressor	34
1.3.2.1	Breast Cancers and Invasion	34
1.3.3	Hereditary Diffuse Gastric (and Lobular Breast) Cancer	35
1.3.4	Cell Line Models of <i>CDH1</i> Null Mutations	36
1.4	Summary and Research Direction of Thesis	37
1.4.1	Thesis Aims	38
2	Methods and Resources	40
2.1	Bioinformatics Resources for Genomics Research	40
2.1.1	Public Data and Software Packages	40
2.1.1.1	Cancer Genome Atlas Data	41
2.1.1.2	Reactome and Annotation Data	42
2.2	Data Handling	42
2.2.1	Normalisation	42
2.2.2	Sample Triage	43
2.2.3	Metagenes and the Singular Value Decomposition	43
2.2.4	Candidate Triage and Integration with Screen Data	45
2.3	Techniques	46
2.3.1	Statistical Procedures and Tests	46
2.3.2	Gene Set Over-representation Analysis	47
2.3.3	Clustering	47
2.3.4	Heatmap	47
2.3.5	Modelling and Simulations	48
2.3.5.1	Receiver Operating Characteristic Curves	49
2.3.6	Resampling Analysis	49
2.4	Pathway Structure Methods	50
2.4.1	Network and Graph Analysis	50
2.4.2	Sourcing Graph Structure Data	51
2.4.3	Constructing Pathway Subgraphs	51
2.4.4	Network Analysis Metrics	52
2.5	Implementation	53
2.5.1	Computational Resources and Linux Utilities	53
2.5.2	R Language and Packages	54
2.5.3	High Performance and Parallel Computing	57
3	Methods Developed During Thesis	59
3.1	A Synthetic Lethal Detection Methodology	59
3.2	Synthetic Lethal Simulation and Modelling	61
3.2.1	A Model of Synthetic Lethality in Expression Data	62

3.2.2	Simulation Procedure	66
3.3	Detecting Simulated Synthetic Lethal Partners	69
3.3.1	Binomial Simulation of Synthetic Lethality	69
3.3.2	Multivariate Normal Simulation of Synthetic Lethality	71
3.3.2.1	Multivariate Normal Simulation with Correlated Genes	73
3.3.2.2	Specificity with Query-Correlated Pathways	81
3.4	Graph Structure Methods	83
3.4.1	Upstream and Downstream Gene Detection	83
3.4.1.1	Permutation Analysis for Statistical Significance	84
3.4.1.2	Hierarchy Based on Biological Context	84
3.4.2	Simulating Gene Expression from Graph Structures	85
3.5	Customised Functions and Packages Developed	90
3.5.1	Synthetic Lethal Interaction Prediction Tool	90
3.5.2	Data Visualisation	91
3.5.3	Extensions to the iGraph Package	93
3.5.3.1	Sampling Simulated Data from Graph Structures	93
3.5.3.2	Plotting Directed Graph Structures	93
3.5.3.3	Computing Information Centrality	94
3.5.3.4	Testing Pathway Structure with Permutation Testing .	94
3.5.3.5	Metapackage to Install iGraph Functions	95
4	Synthetic Lethal Analysis of Gene Expression Data	96
4.1	Synthetic Lethal Genes in Breast Cancer	97
4.1.1	Synthetic Lethal Pathways in Breast Cancer	98
4.1.2	Expression Profiles of Synthetic Lethal Partners	100
4.1.2.1	Subgroup Pathway Analysis	103
4.2	Comparing Synthetic Lethal Gene Candidates	105
4.2.1	Primary siRNA Screen Candidates	105
4.2.2	Comparison with Correlation	105
4.2.3	Comparison with Primary Screen Viability	108
4.2.4	Comparison with Secondary siRNA Screen Validation	110
4.2.5	Comparison to Primary Screen at Pathway Level	111
4.2.5.1	Resampling Genes for Pathway Enrichment	113
4.2.6	Integrating Synthetic Lethal Pathways and Screens	118
4.2.7	Synthetic Lethal Pathway Metagenes	119
4.2.8	Synthetic Lethality in Breast Cancer	120
4.3	Replication in Stomach Cancer	120
4.4	Discussion	122
4.4.1	Strengths of the SLIPT Methodology	122
4.4.2	Synthetic Lethal Pathways for E-cadherin	123
4.4.3	Replication and Validation	125
4.4.3.1	Integration with short interfering RNA (siRNA) Screening	125
4.4.3.2	Replication across Tissues	125
4.5	Summary	126

5 Synthetic Lethal Pathway Structure	128
5.1 Synthetic Lethal Genes in Reactome Pathways	128
5.1.1 The PI3K/AKT Pathway	129
5.1.2 The Extracellular Matrix	131
5.1.3 G Protein Coupled Receptors	134
5.1.4 Gene Regulation and Translation	134
5.2 Network Analysis of Synthetic Lethal Genes	135
5.2.1 Gene Connectivity and Vertex Degree	136
5.2.2 Gene Importance and Centrality	137
5.2.2.1 Information Centrality	137
5.2.2.2 PageRank Centrality	139
5.3 Relationships between Synthetic Lethal Genes	141
5.3.1 Hierarchical Pathway Structure	141
5.3.1.1 Contextual Hierarchy of PI3K	141
5.3.1.2 Testing Contextual Hierarchy of Synthetic Lethal Genes	141
5.3.2 Upstream or Downstream Synthetic Lethality	145
5.3.2.1 Measuring Structure of Candidates within PI3K . .	145
5.3.2.2 Resampling for Synthetic Lethal Pathway Structure .	147
5.4 Discussion	149
5.5 Summary	151
6 Simulation and Modelling of Synthetic Lethal Pathways	152
6.1 Synthetic Lethal Detection Methods	153
6.1.1 Performance of SLIPT and χ^2 across Quantiles	154
6.1.1.1 Correlated Query Genes affects Specificity	157
6.1.2 Alternative Synthetic Lethal Detection Strategies	159
6.1.2.1 Correlation for Synthetic Lethal Detection	160
6.1.2.2 Testing for Bimodality with BiSEp	161
6.2 Simulations with Graph Structures	162
6.2.1 Performance over Graph Structures	163
6.2.1.1 Simple Graph Structures	163
6.2.1.2 Constructed Graph Structures	166
6.2.2 Performance with Inhibitions	168
6.2.3 Synthetic Lethality across Graph Structures	174
6.2.4 Performance within a Simulated Human Genome	177
6.3 Simulations in More Complex Graph Structures	182
6.3.1 Simulations over Pathway-based Graphs	183
6.3.2 Pathway Structures in a Simulated Human Genome	185
6.4 Discussion	188
6.4.1 Simulation Procedure	188
6.4.2 Comparing Methods with Simulated Data	189
6.4.3 Design and Performance of SLIPT	190
6.4.4 Simulations from Graph Structures	192
6.5 Summary	193

7 Discussion	195
7.1 Synthetic Lethality and <i>CDH1</i> Biology	195
7.1.1 Established Functions of <i>CDH1</i>	196
7.1.2 The Molecular Role of <i>CDH1</i> in Cancer	196
7.2 Significance	197
7.2.1 Synthetic Lethality in the Genomic Era	197
7.2.2 Clinical Interventions based on Synthetic Lethality	199
7.3 Future Directions	200
7.4 Conclusions	202
Bibliography	204
A Sample Quality	228
A.1 Sample Correlation	228
A.2 Replicate Samples in The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) Breast	230
B Software Used for Thesis	234
C Mutation Analysis in Breast Cancer	243
C.1 Synthetic Lethal Genes and Pathways	243
C.2 Synthetic Lethal Expression Profiles	244
C.3 Comparison to Primary Screen	247
C.3.1 Resampling Analysis	249
C.4 Compare SLIPT genes	251
D Metagene Analysis	253
D.1 Pathway Expression	253
D.2 Somatic Mutation	256
D.3 Synthetic Lethal Reactome Metagenes	260
D.4 Expression of Somatic Mutations	261
D.5 Metagene Expression Profiles	264
E Intrinsic Subtyping	267
F Stomach Expression Analysis	269
F.1 Synthetic Lethal Genes and Pathways	269
F.2 Comparison to Primary Screen	272
F.2.1 Resampling Analysis	274
F.3 Metagene Analysis	276
G Synthetic Lethal Genes in Pathways	277
H Pathway Connectivity for Mutation SLIPT	285
I Information Centrality for Gene Essentiality	289
J Pathway Structure for Mutation SLIPT	292

K Performance of SLIPT and χ^2	295
K.1 Correlated Query Genes affects Specificity	301
L Simulations on Graph Structures	307
L.0.1 Simulations from Inhibiting Graph Structures	308
L.1 Simulation across Graph Structures	311
L.2 Simulations from Complex Graph Structures	315
L.2.1 Simulations from Complex Inhibiting Graphs	318
L.3 Simulations from Pathway Graph Structures	324

List of Figures

1.1	Synthetic genetic interactions	13
1.2	Synthetic lethality in cancer	17
2.1	Read count density	44
2.2	Read count sample mean	44
3.1	Framework for synthetic lethal prediction	60
3.2	Synthetic lethal prediction adapted for mutation	61
3.3	A model of synthetic lethal gene expression	63
3.4	Modelling synthetic lethal gene expression	64
3.5	Synthetic lethality with multiple genes	65
3.6	Simulating gene function	67
3.7	Simulating synthetic lethal gene function	67
3.8	Simulating synthetic lethal gene expression	68
3.9	Performance of binomial simulations	70
3.10	Comparison of statistical performance	70
3.11	Performance of multivariate normal simulations	72
3.12	Simulating expression with correlated gene blocks	74
3.13	Simulating expression with correlated gene blocks	75
3.14	Synthetic lethal prediction across simulations	77
3.15	Performance with correlations	78
3.16	Comparison of statistical performance with correlation structure	79
3.17	Performance with query correlations	80
3.18	Statistical evaluation of directional criteria	81
3.19	Performance of directional criteria	82
3.20	Simulated graph structures	86
3.21	Simulating expression from a graph structure	87
3.22	Simulating expression from graph structure with inhibitions	88
3.23	Demonstration of violin plots with custom features	92
3.24	Demonstration of annotated heatmap	92
3.25	Simulating graph structures	94
4.1	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of analysed samples	101
4.2	Comparison of SLIPT with siRNA	106
4.3	Comparison of SLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	106
4.4	Comparison of SLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	108
4.5	Comparison of SLIPT and siRNA genes with screen viability	109

4.6	Comparison of SLIPT genes with siRNA screen viability	109
4.7	Resampled intersection of SLIPT and siRNA candidate genes	114
5.1	synthetic lethality in the PI3K cascade	130
5.2	synthetic lethality in Elastic Fibre Formation	132
5.3	Synthetic lethality in Fibrin Clot Formation	133
5.4	Synthetic lethality and vertex degree	136
5.5	Synthetic lethality and centrality	139
5.6	Synthetic lethality and PageRank	140
5.7	Hierarchical structure of PI3K	142
5.8	Hierarchy score in PI3K against synthetic lethality in PI3K	143
5.9	Structure of synthetic lethality in PI3K	144
5.10	Structure of synthetic lethality resampling in PI3K	146
6.1	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles	155
6.2	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with more genes	156
6.3	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation .	157
6.4	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation and more genes	158
6.5	Performance of negative correlation and SLIPT	161
6.6	Simple graph structures	164
6.7	Performance of simulations on a simple graph	165
6.8	Performance of simulations is similar in simple graphs	166
6.9	Performance of simulations on a pathway	167
6.10	Performance of simulations on a simple graph with inhibition	169
6.11	Performance is higher on a simple inhibiting graph	171
6.12	Performance of simulations on a constructed graph with inhibition . .	172
6.13	Performance is affected by inhibition in graphs	173
6.14	Detection of synthetic lethality within a graph structure	175
6.15	Performance of simulations including a simple graph	179
6.16	Performance on a simple graph improves with more genes	180
6.17	Performance on an inhibiting graph improves with more genes	181
6.18	Performance of simulations on the PI3K cascade	184
6.19	Performance of simulations including the PI3K cascade	186
6.20	Performance on pathways improves with more genes	187
A.1	Correlation profiles of removed samples	228
A.2	Correlation analysis and sample removal	229
A.3	Replicate excluded samples	230
A.4	Replicate samples with all remaining	231
A.5	Replicate samples with some excluded	232
C.1	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of analysed samples	245
C.2	Comparison of mtSLIPT to siRNA	247
C.3	Compare mtSLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	251
C.4	Compare mtSLIPT and siRNA genes with correlation	251
C.5	Compare mtSLIPT and siRNA genes with siRNA viability	252

D.1	Pathway metagene expression profiles	255
D.2	Expression profiles for constituent genes of PI3K	257
D.3	Expression profiles for estrogen receptor related genes	258
D.4	Somatic mutation against the PI3K metagene	259
D.5	Somatic mutation against PIK3CA metagene	261
D.6	Somatic mutation against PI3K protein	262
D.7	Somatic mutation against AKT protein	263
D.8	Pathway metagene expression profiles	264
D.9	Expression profiles for p53 related genes	265
D.10	Expression profiles for BRCA related genes	266
F.1	Synthetic lethal expression profiles of stomach samples	271
F.2	Comparison of SLIPT in stomach to siRNA	272
G.1	Synthetic lethality in the PI3K/AKT pathway	277
G.2	Synthetic lethality in the PI3K/AKT pathway in cancer	278
G.3	Synthetic lethality in the Extracellular Matrix	279
G.4	Synthetic lethality in the GPCRs	280
G.5	Synthetic lethality in the GPCR Downstream	281
G.6	Synthetic lethality in the Translation Elongation	282
G.7	Synthetic lethality in the Nonsense-mediated Decay	283
G.8	Synthetic lethality in the 3' UTR	284
H.1	Synthetic lethality and vertex degree	285
H.2	Synthetic lethality and centrality	286
H.3	Synthetic lethality and PageRank	287
I.1	Information centrality distribution	291
J.1	Synthetic lethality and heirarchy score in PI3K	292
J.2	Heirarchy score in PI3K against synthetic lethality in PI3K	293
J.3	Structure of synthetic lethality in PI3K	293
J.4	Structure of synthetic lethality resampling	294
K.1	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles	295
K.2	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles	297
K.3	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with more genes	299
K.4	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation .	301
K.5	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation .	303
K.6	Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation and more genes	305
L.1	Performance of simulations on a simple graph	307
L.2	Performance of simulations on an inhibiting graph	308
L.3	Performance of simulations on a constructed graph with inhibition	309
L.4	Performance of simulations on a constructed graph with inhibition	310
L.5	Detection of synthetic lethality within a graph structure	311
L.6	Detection of synthetic lethality within an inhibiting graph	313

L.7	Detection of synthetic lethality within an inhibiting graph	314
L.8	Performance of simulations on a branching graph	315
L.9	Performance of simulations on a complex graph	316
L.10	Performance of simulations on a large graph	317
L.11	Performance of simulations on a branching graph with inhibition	318
L.12	Performance of simulations on a branching graph with inhibition	319
L.13	Performance of simulations on a complex graph with inhibition	320
L.14	Performance of simulations on a complex graph with inhibition	321
L.15	Performance of simulations on a large constructed graph with inhibition	322
L.16	Performance of simulations on a large constructed graph with inhibition	323
L.17	Performance of simulations on the $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway	324
L.18	Performance of simulations including the $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway	325

List of Tables

1.1	Methods for predicting genetic interactions	22
1.2	Methods for predicting synthetic lethality in cancer	23
1.3	Methods used by Wu <i>et al.</i> (2014)	25
2.1	Excluded samples by batch and clinical characteristics.	43
2.2	Computers used during thesis	53
2.3	Linux utilities and applications used during thesis	54
2.4	R installations used during thesis	55
2.5	R Packages used during thesis	55
2.6	R packages developed during thesis	57
4.1	Candidate synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT	98
4.2	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT	99
4.3	Pathways for clusters of <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT	104
4.4	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and correlation with <i>CDH1</i>	107
4.5	Comparison of Synthetic Lethal Interaction Prediction Tool (SLIPT) genes against secondary siRNA screen	111
4.6	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT and siRNA	112
4.7	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT	115
4.8	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT and siRNA primary screen .	116
4.9	Candidate synthetic lethal metagenes against <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT	119
5.1	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and vertex degree	137
5.2	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and information centrality	139
5.3	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and PageRank centrality	141
5.4	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and PI3K hierarchy	144
5.5	Resampling for pathway structure of synthetic lethal detection methods	148
B.1	Complete list of R packages used during this thesis	234
C.1	Candidate synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from mtSLIPT	243
C.2	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT	244
C.3	Pathways for clusters of <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT	246
C.4	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT and siRNA	248
C.5	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT	249
C.6	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from mtSLIPT and siRNA primary screen	250
D.1	Candidate synthetic lethal metagenes against <i>CDH1</i> from mtSLIPT	260

E.1	Comparison of intrinsic subtypes	267
F.1	Synthetic lethal gene partners of <i>CDH1</i> from SLIPT in stomach cancer	269
F.2	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in stomach cancer	270
F.4	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT and siRNA	273
F.5	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in stomach cancer	274
F.6	Pathways for <i>CDH1</i> partners from SLIPT in stomach and siRNA	275
F.7	Synthetic lethal metagenes against <i>CDH1</i> in stomach cancer	276
H.1	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and vertex degree	288
H.2	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and information centrality	288
H.3	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and PageRank centrality	288
I.1	Information centrality for genes and molecules in the Reactome network	290
J.1	ANOVA for synthetic lethality and PI3K hierarchy	292
J.2	Resampling for pathway structure of synthetic lethal detection methods	294

Glossary

E-cadherin	Epithelial cadherin (calcium-dependent adhesion), a cell-adhesion protein encoded by <i>CDH1</i> .
gene expression	A measure of the relative expression of each gene from the mRNA extracted from (pooled) cells.
graph or network	A mathematical structure modelling or depicting the relationships between elements.
metagene	A consistent signal of expression for a collection of genes such as a biological pathway, derived from singular value decomposition.
mutation	A change in DNA sequence that disrupts gene function.
synthetic lethal	Genetic interactions where inactivation of multiple genes is inviable (or deleterious) which are viable if inactivated separately.

Acronyms

ANOVA	Analysis of Variance.
mtSLIPT	Synthetic Lethal Interaction Prediction Tool (against mutation).
ROC	Reciever Operating Characteristic (curve).
siRNA	Short Interfering RNA.
SLIPT	Synthetic Lethal Interaction Prediction Tool.
TCGA	The Cancer Genome Atlas (genomics project).

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Appendix K

Performance of SLIPT and χ^2

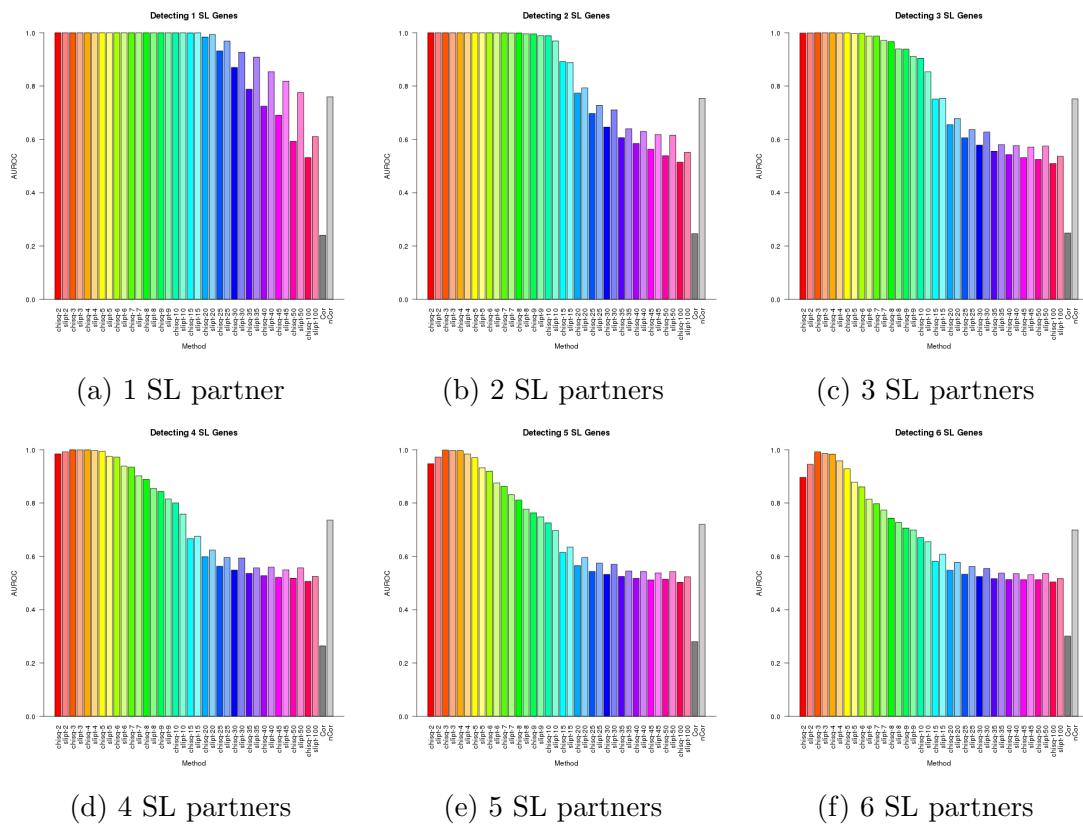


Figure K.1: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles. (continued on next page)

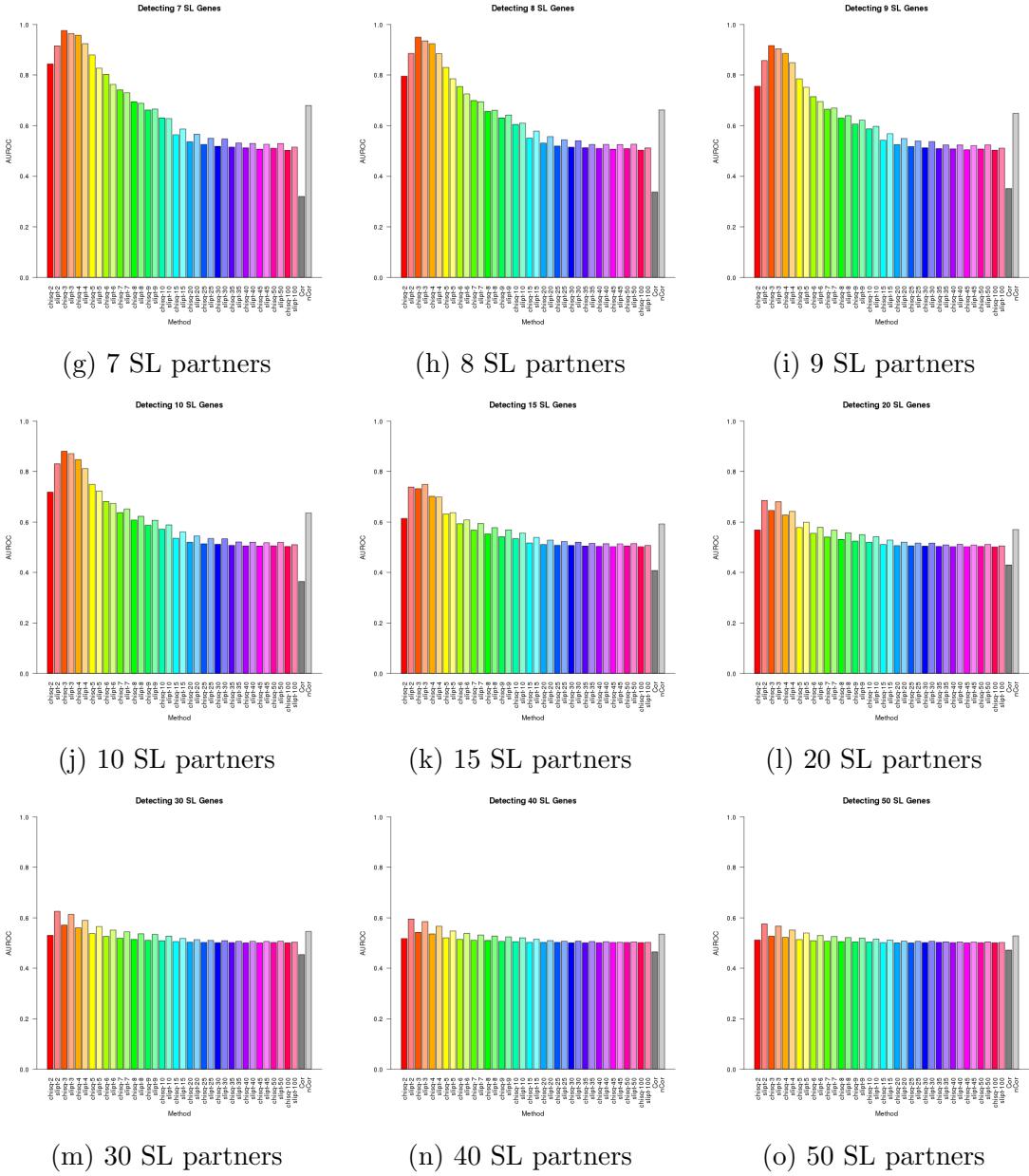


Figure K.1: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles. Synthetic lethal detection with quantiles as in axis labels. The barplots have the same hue for each quantile (grey for correlation) and darker for χ^2 (and positive correlation). SLIPT and χ^2 performed similarly, peaking at $1/3$ -quantiles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

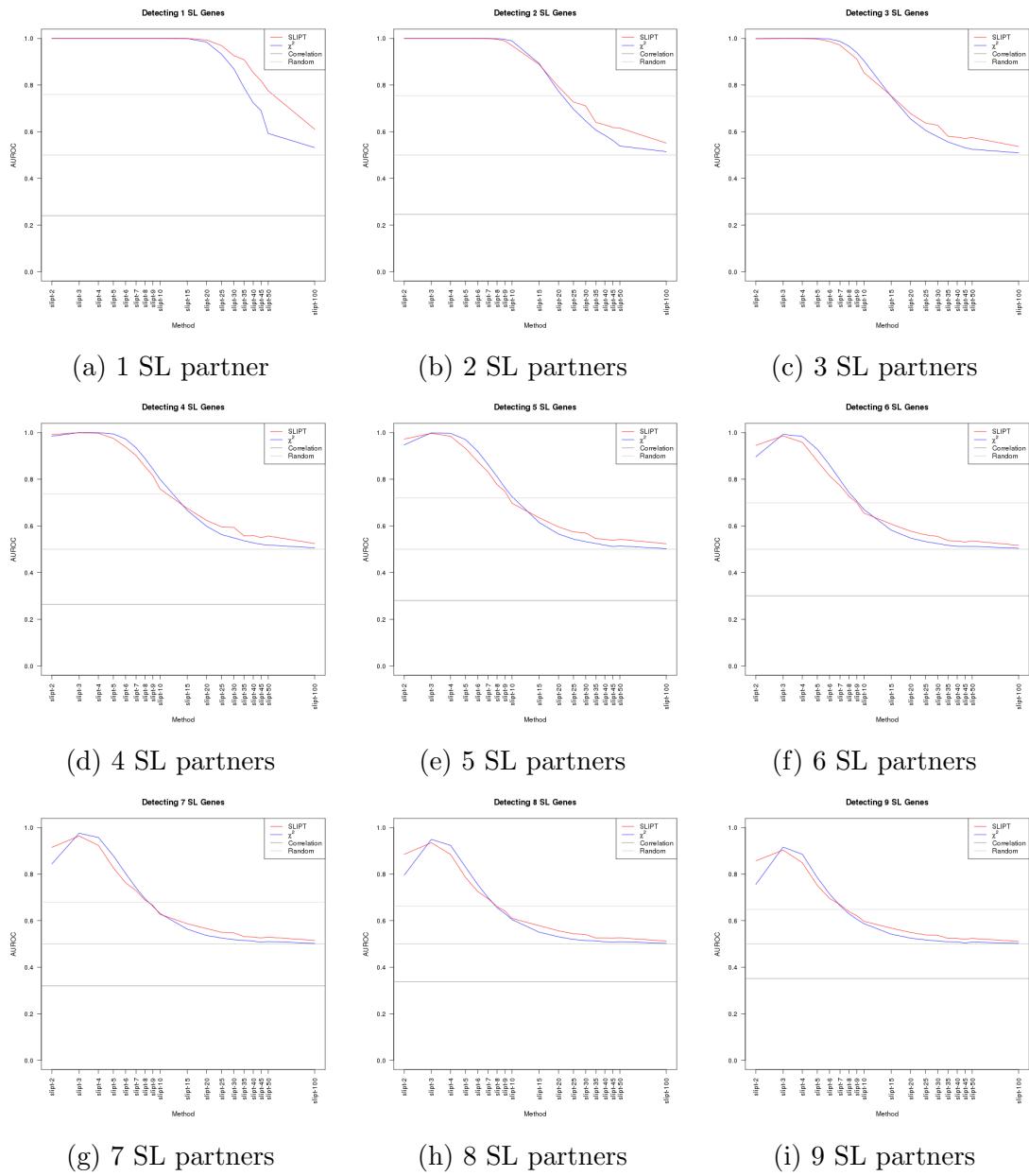


Figure K.2: **Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles.** (continued on next page)

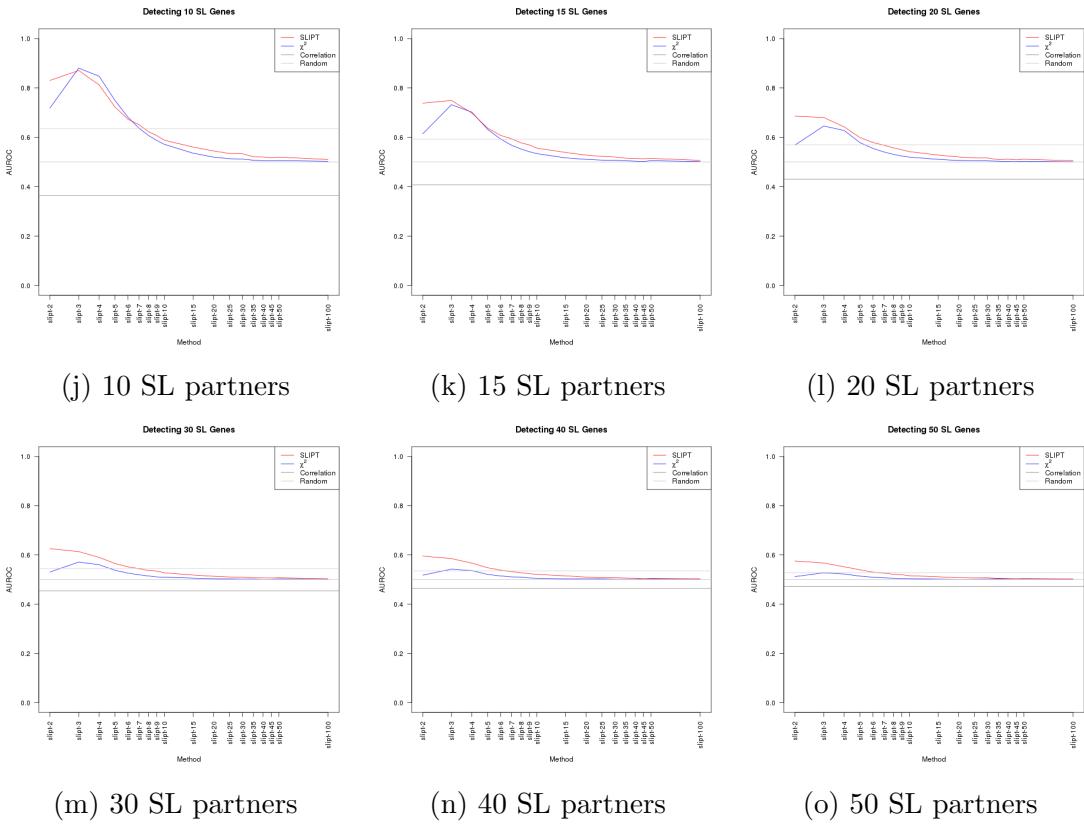


Figure K.2: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles. Synthetic lethal detection with quantiles as in axis labels. The line plots are coloured for SLIPT (red), χ^2 (blue) and correlation (grey), according to the legend. SLIPT and χ^2 performed similarly, peaking at $1/3$ -quantiles and converging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

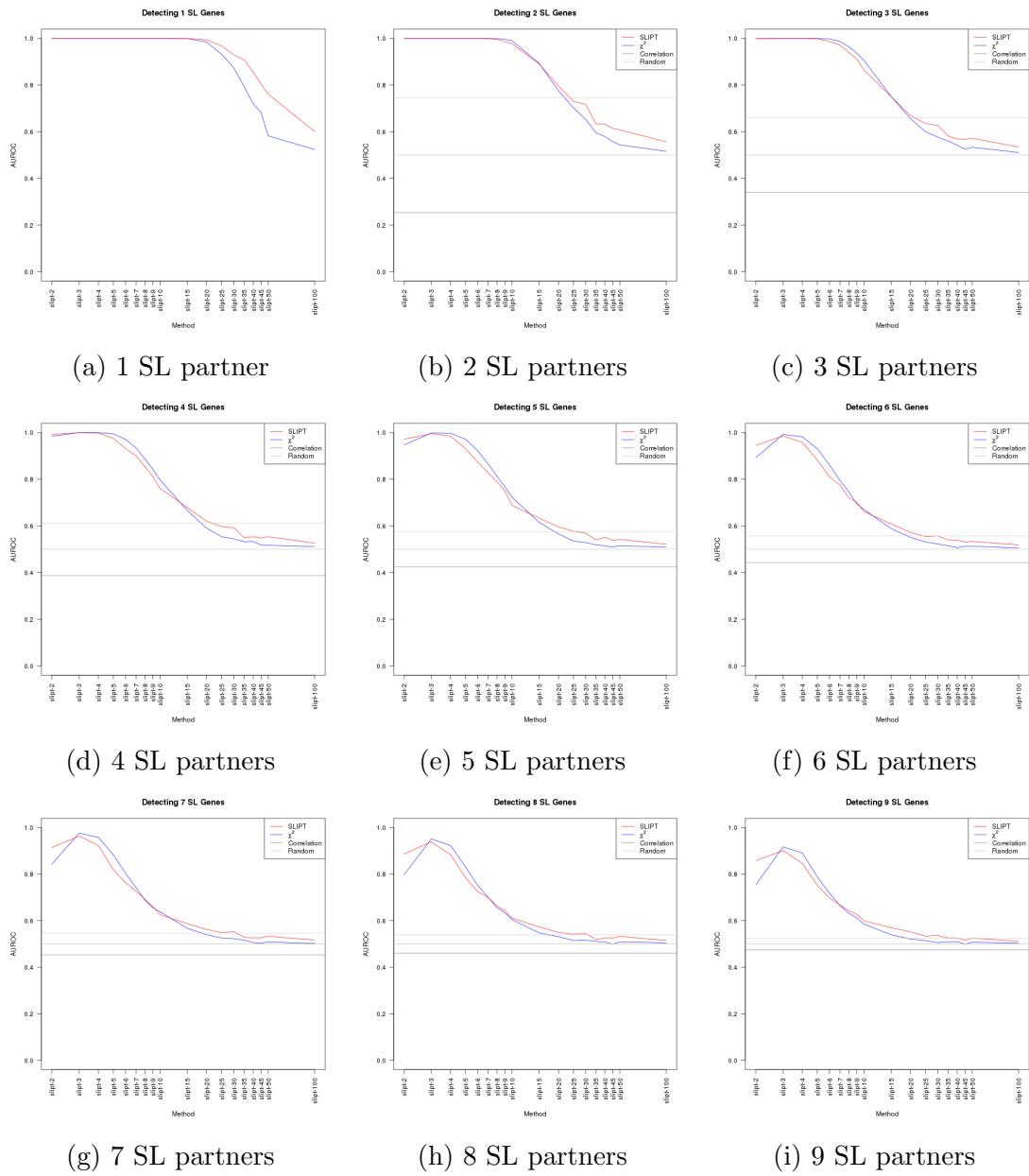


Figure K.3: **Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with more genes.**
 (continued on next page)

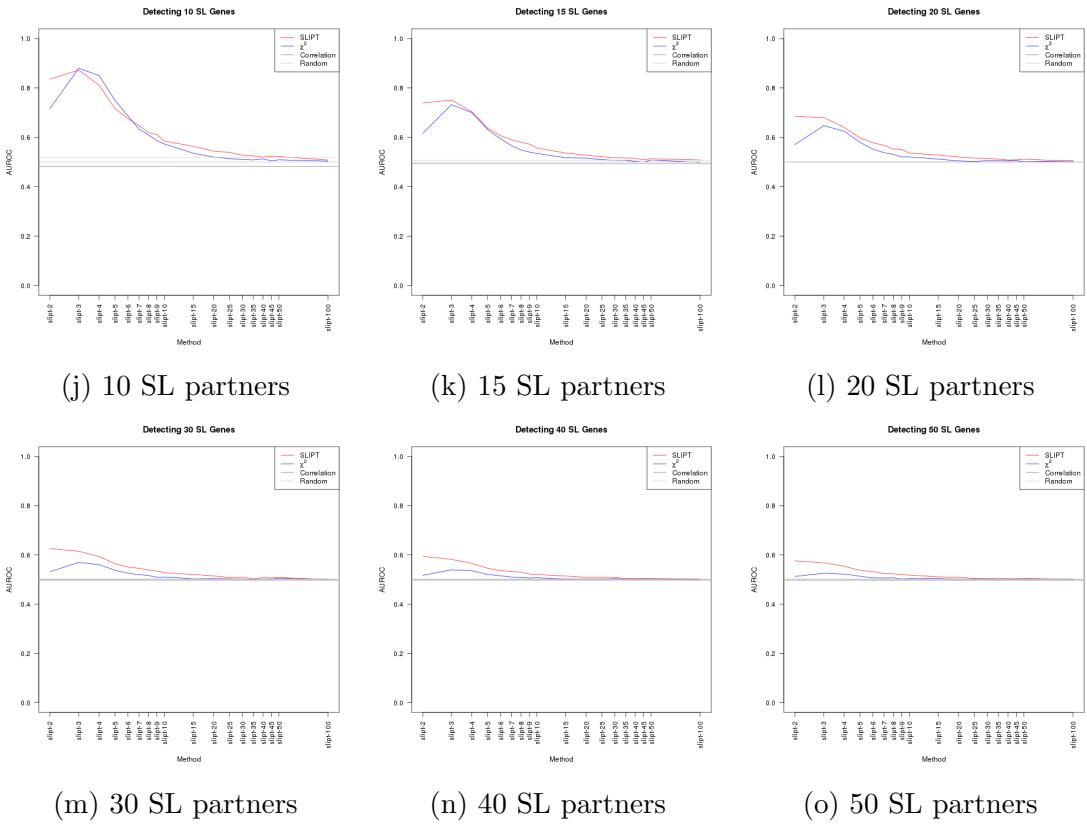


Figure K.3: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with more genes.
 Synthetic lethal detection with quantiles as in axis labels. The line plots are coloured for SLIPT (red), χ^2 (blue) and correlation (grey), according to the legend. SLIPT and χ^2 performed similarly, peaking at $1/3$ -quantiles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

K.1 Correlated Query Genes affects Specificity

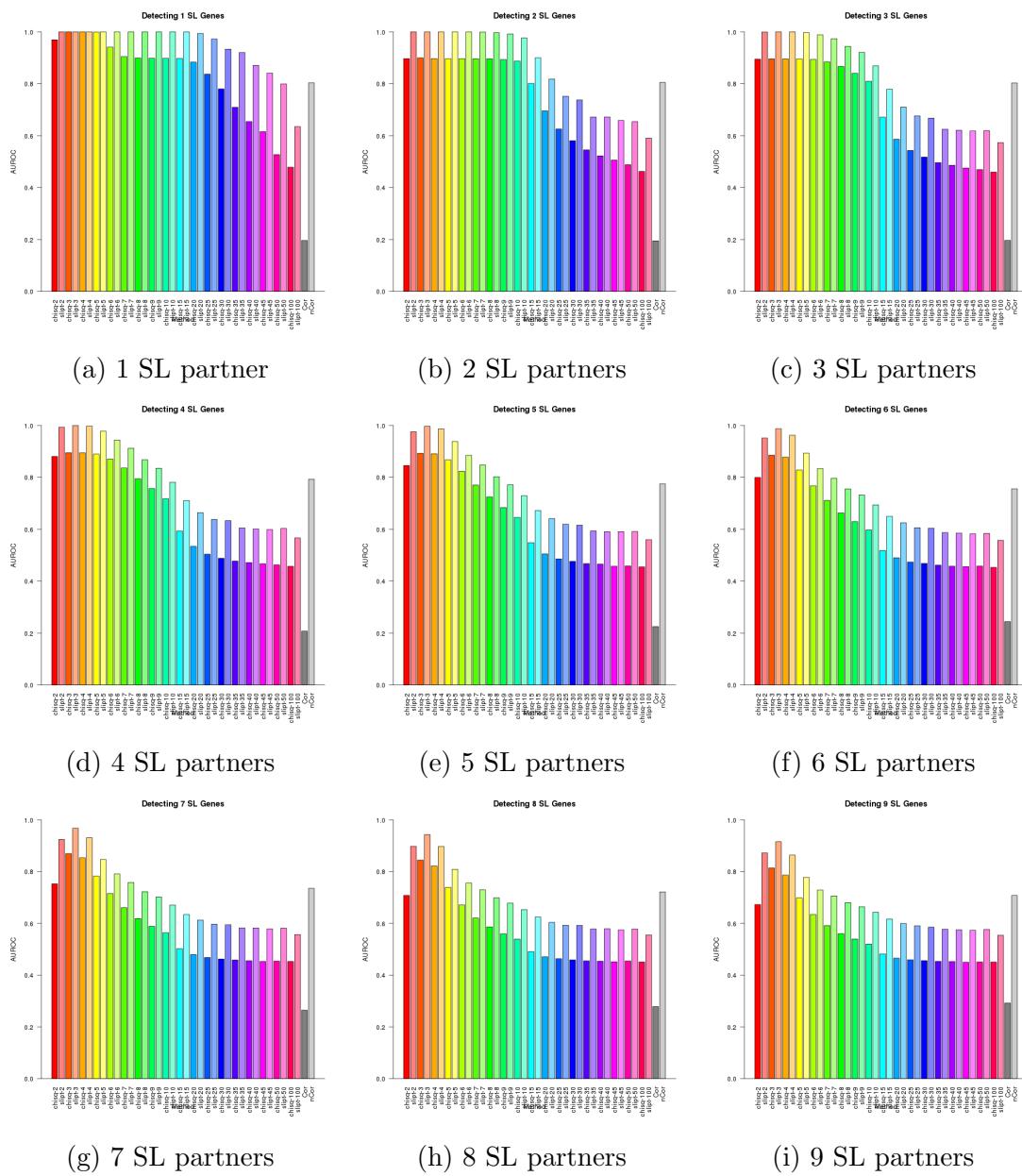


Figure K.4: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation. (continued on next page)

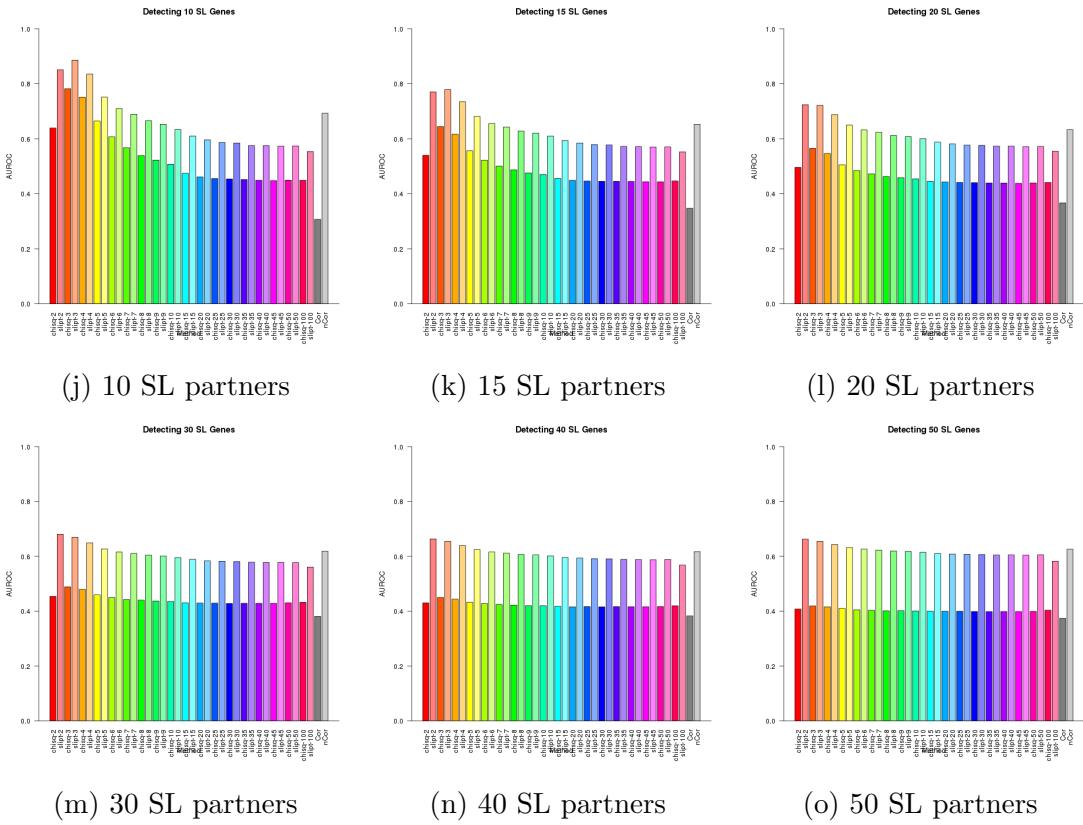


Figure K.4: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation. Synthetic lethal detection with quantiles as in axis labels. The barplots have the same hue for each quantile (grey for correlation) and darker for χ^2 (and positive correlation). SLIPT and χ^2 performed similarly, peaking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

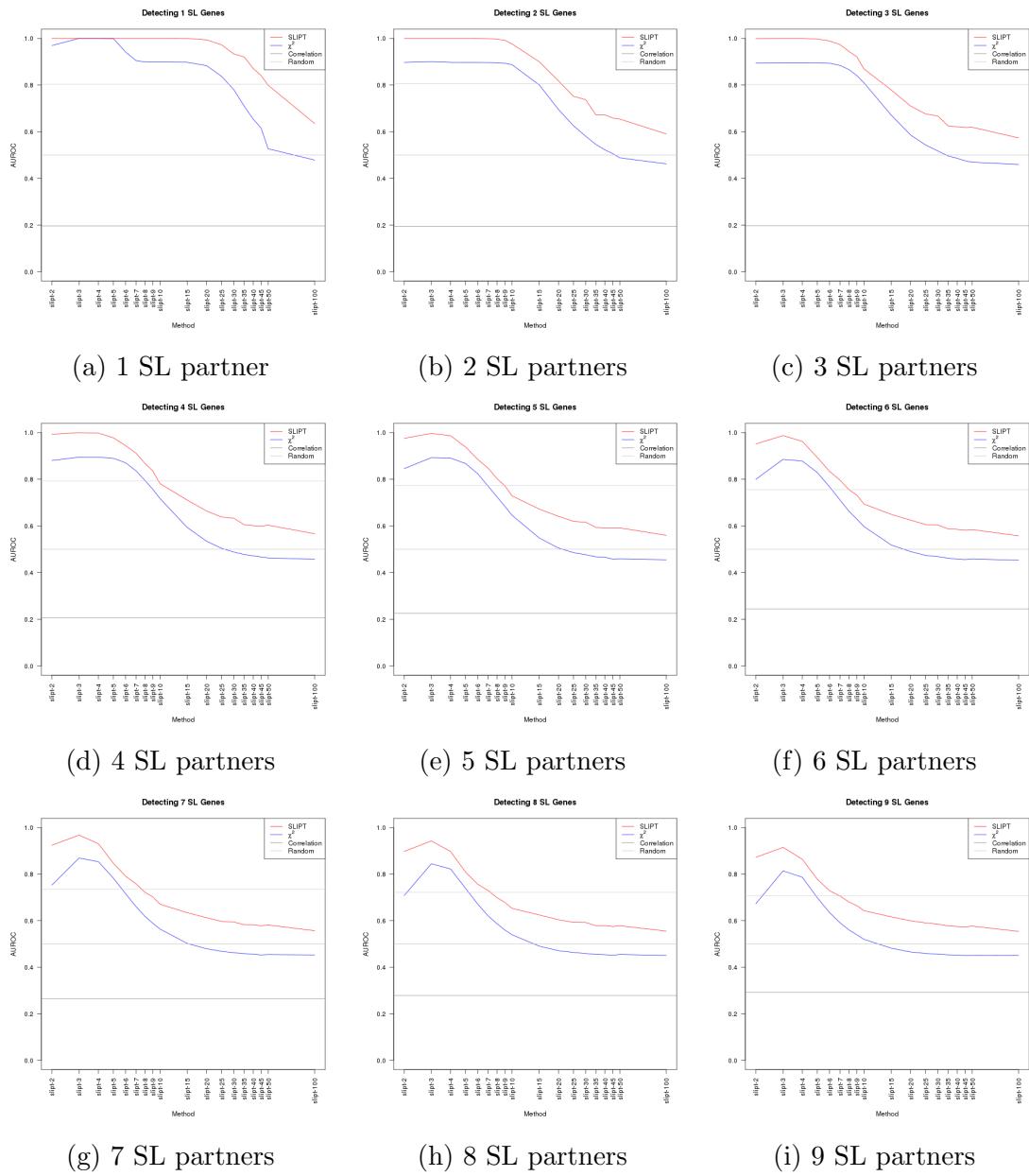


Figure K.5: **Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation.** (continued on next page)

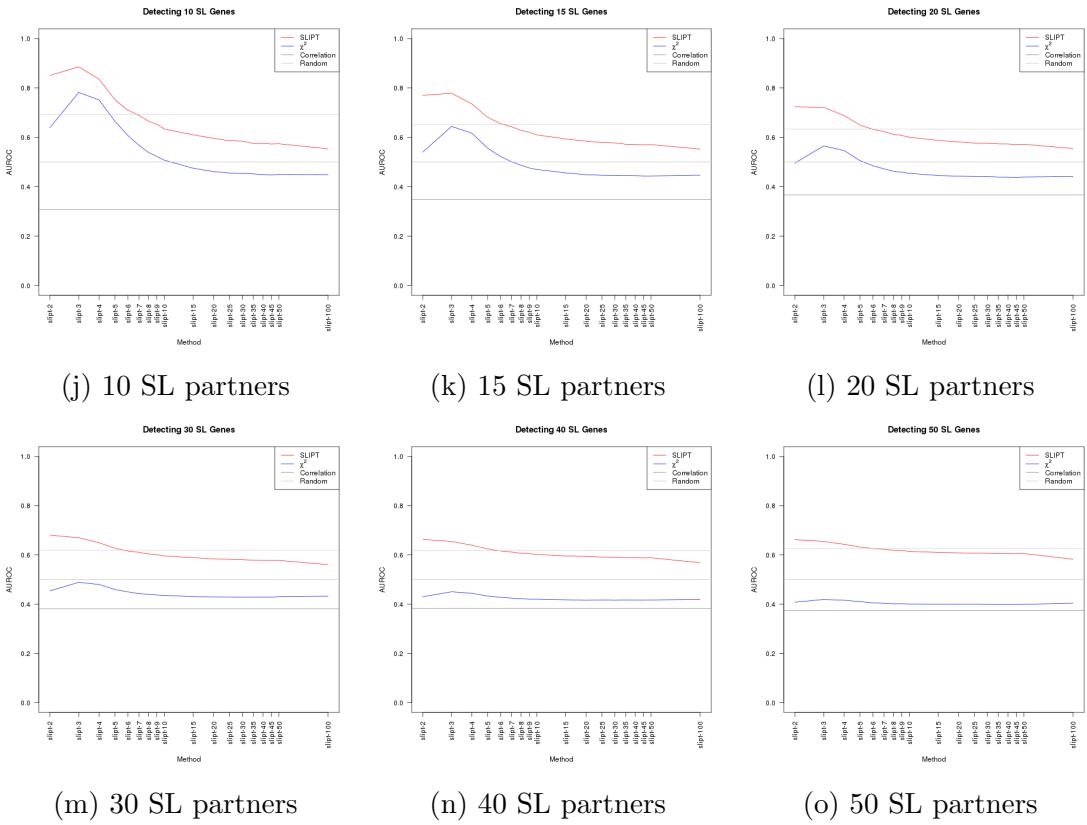


Figure K.5: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation. Synthetic lethal detection with quantiles as in axis labels. The line plots are coloured for SLIPT (red), χ^2 (blue) and correlation (grey), according to the legend. SLIPT and χ^2 performed similarly, peaking at $1/3$ -quantiles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

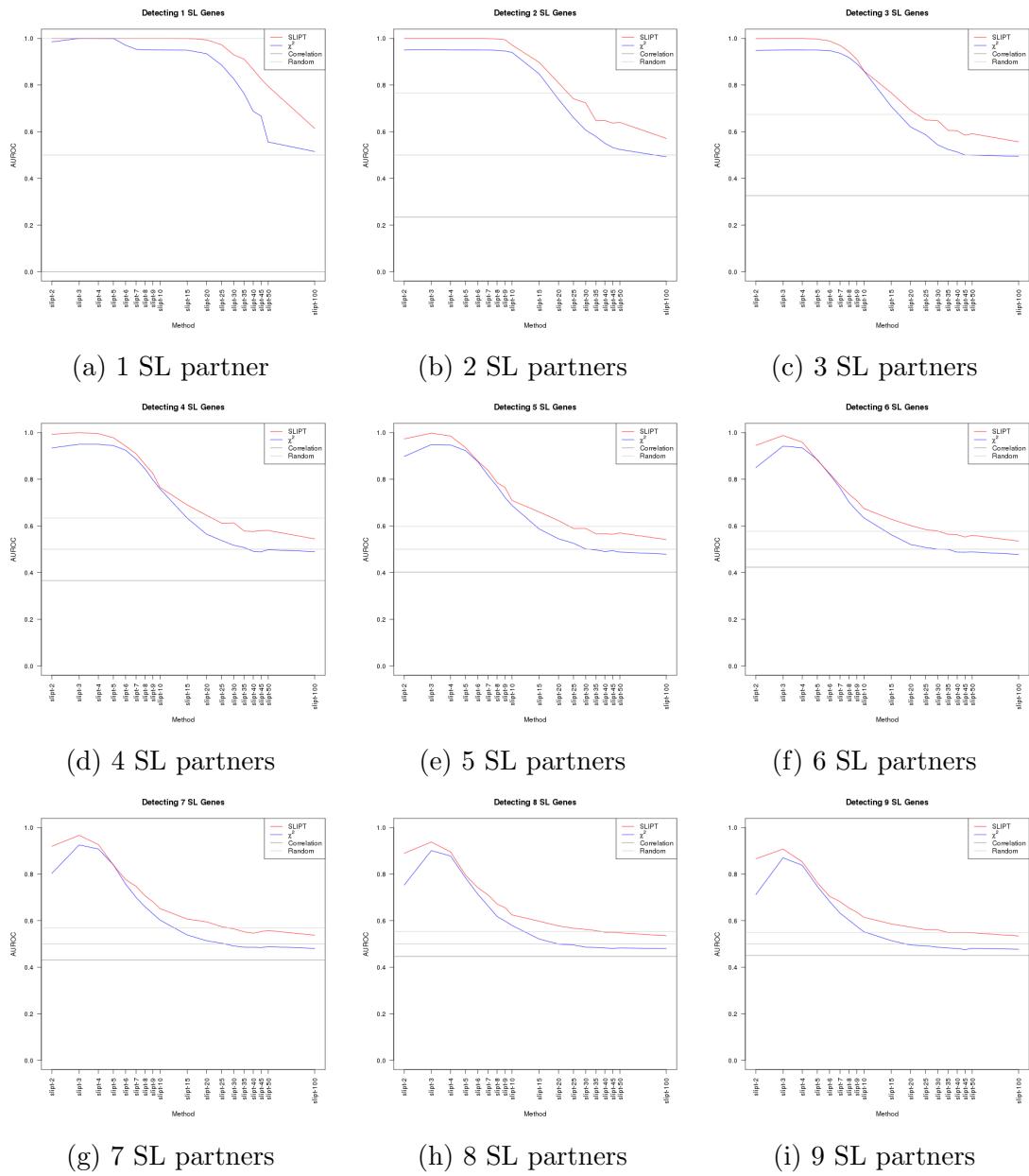


Figure K.6: **Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation and more genes.** (continued on next page)

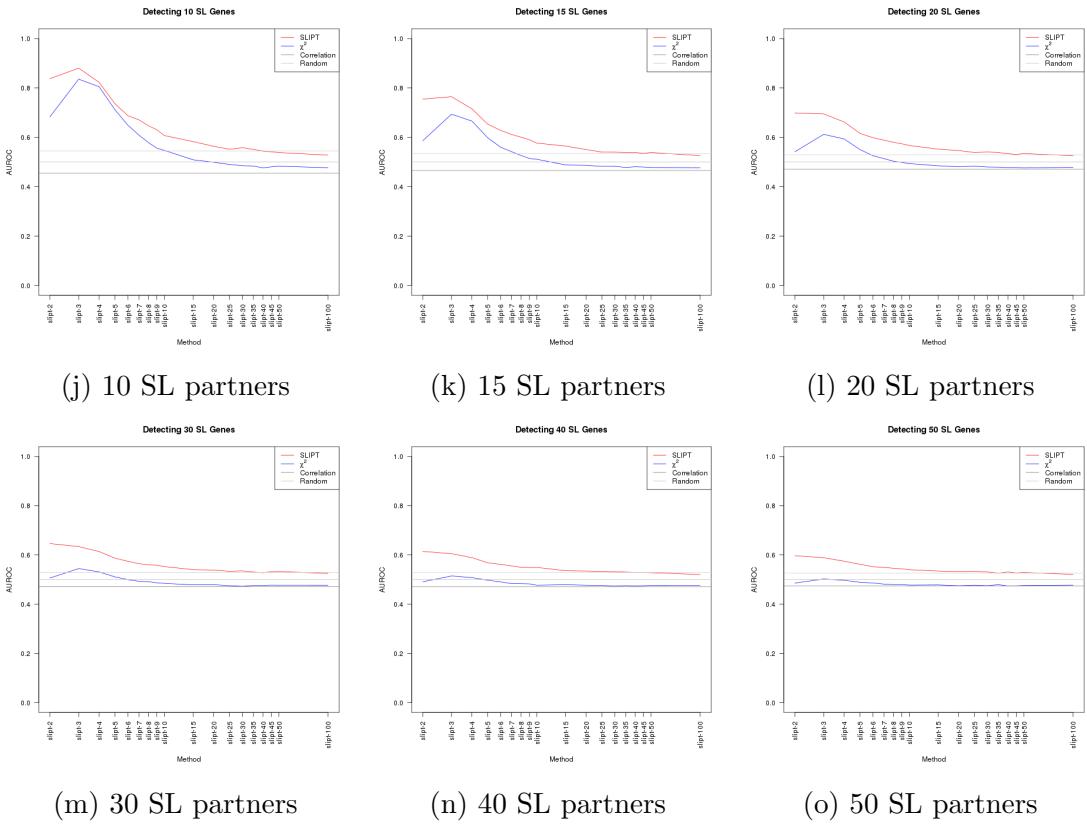


Figure K.6: Performance of χ^2 and SLIPT across quantiles with query correlation and more genes. Synthetic lethal detection with quantiles as in axis labels. The line plots are coloured for SLIPT (red), χ^2 (blue) and correlation (grey), according to the legend. SLIPT and χ^2 performed similarly, peaking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

Appendix L

Simulations on Graph Structures

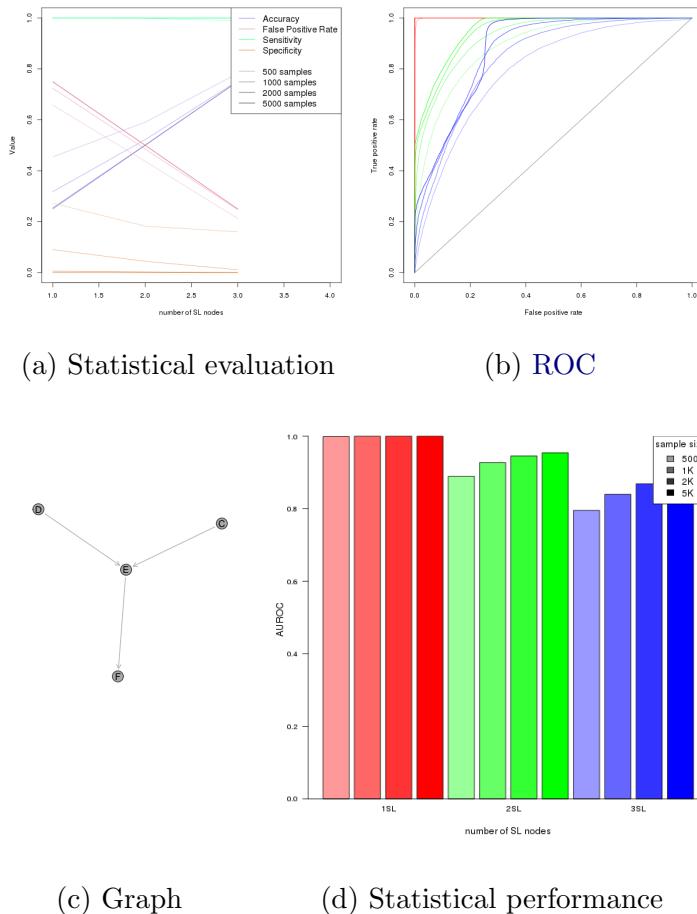


Figure L.1: Performance of simulations on a simple graph. Simulation of synthetic lethality was performed using a multivariate normal distribution from a converging graph. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure L.1b match Figure L.1d.

L.0.1 Simulations from Inhibiting Graph Structures

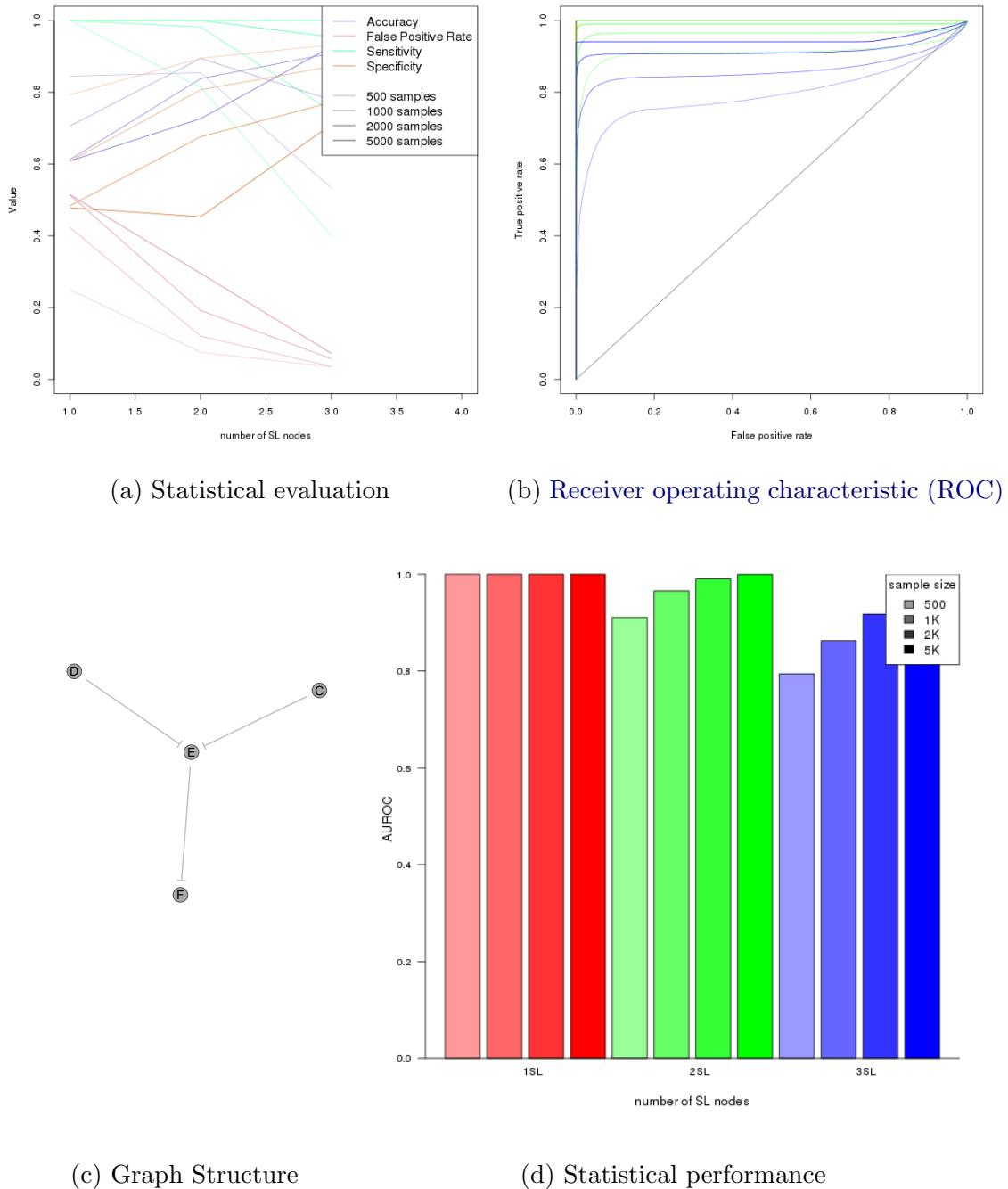
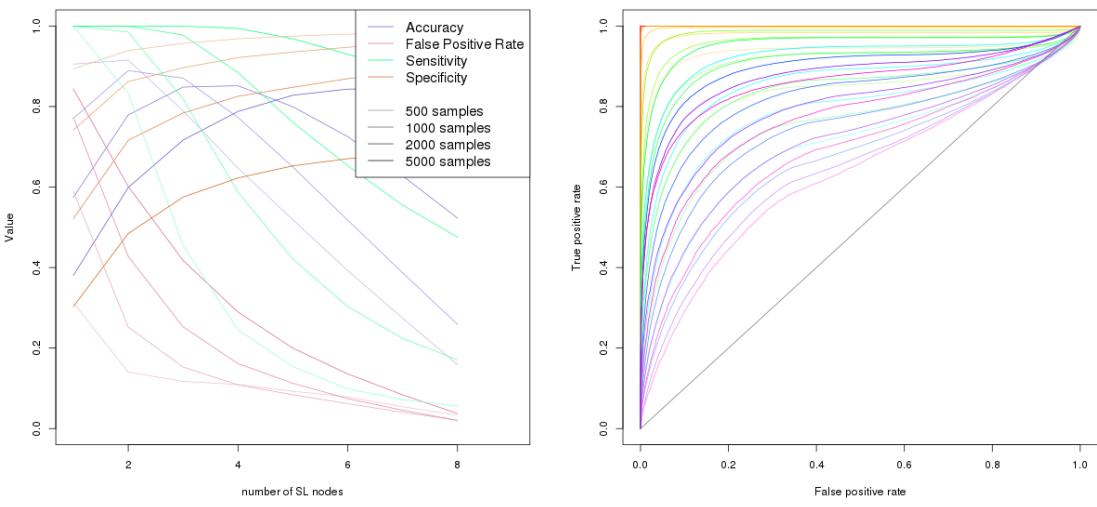
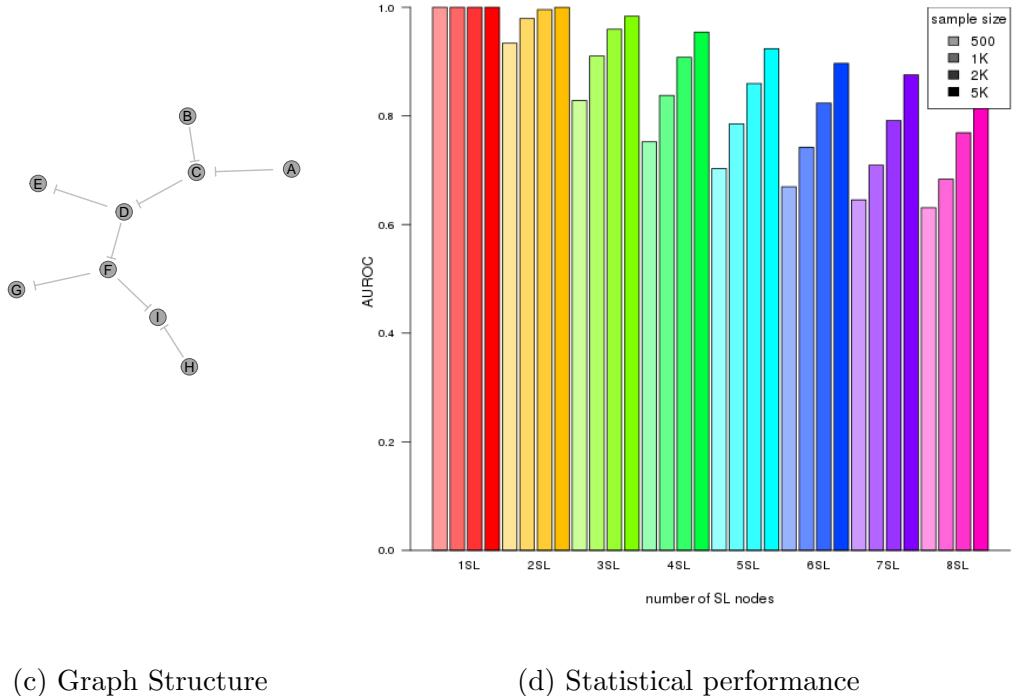


Figure L.2: **Performance of simulations on an inhibiting graph.** Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a converging graph. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure L.2b match Figure L.2d.



(a) Statistical evaluation

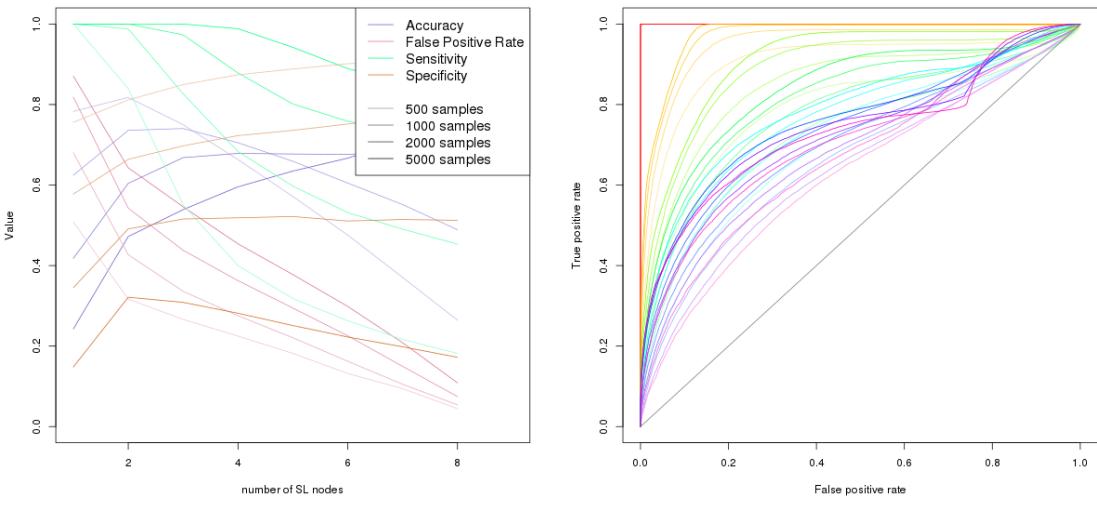
(b) ROC



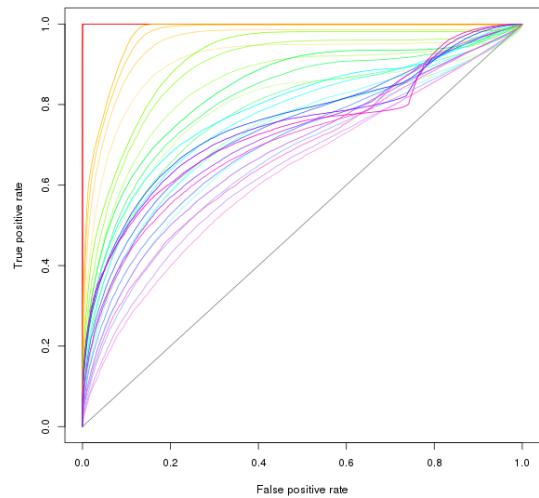
(c) Graph Structure

(d) Statistical performance

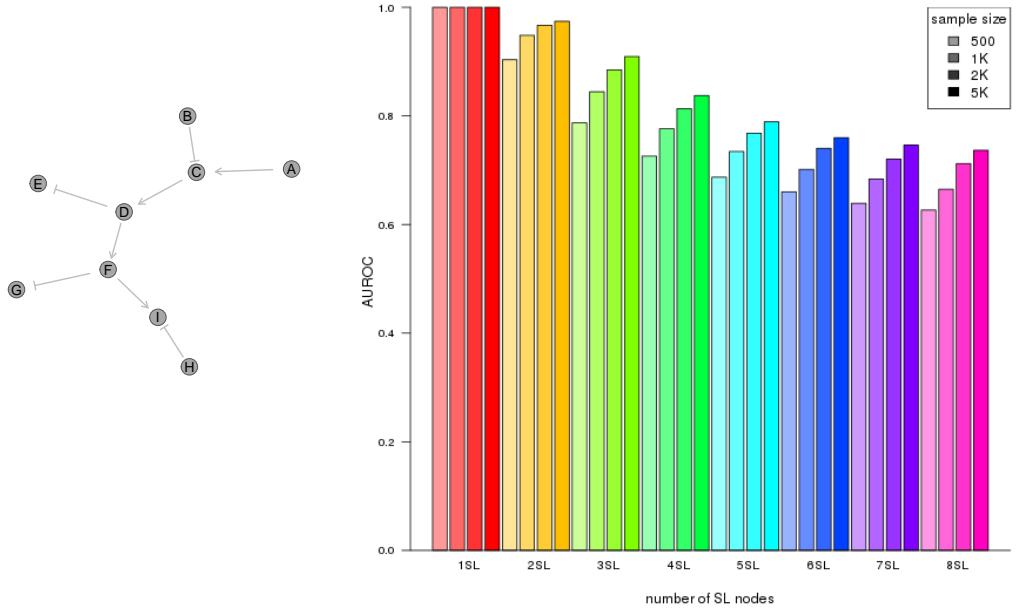
Figure L.3: Performance of simulations on a constructed graph with inhibition.
 Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a pathway with only inhibitions. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure L.3b match Figure L.3d.



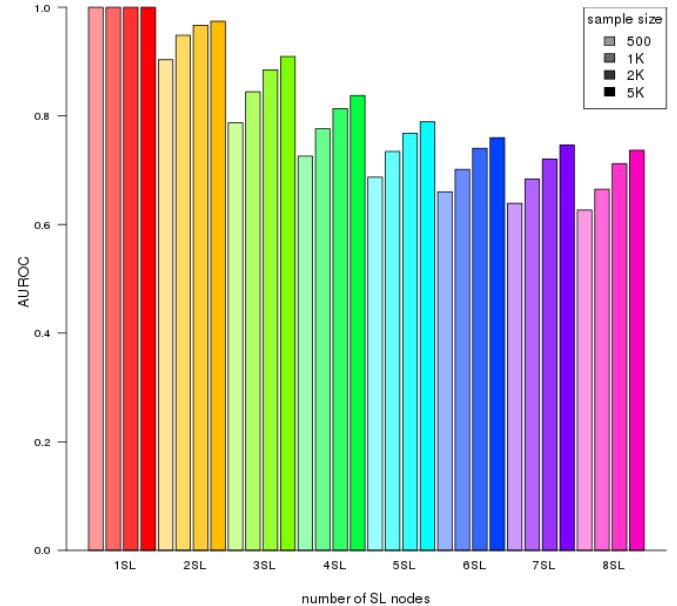
(a) Statistical evaluation



(b) ROC



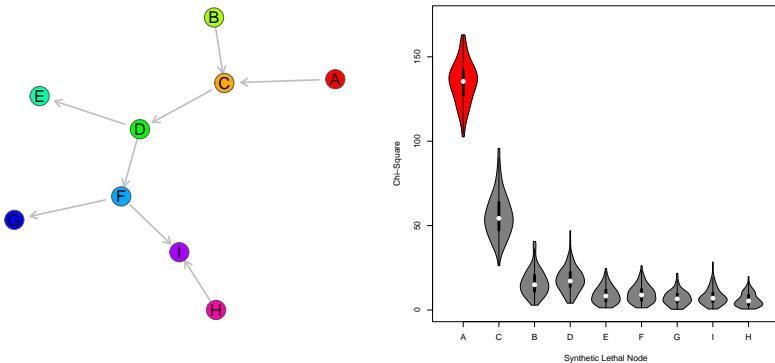
(c) Graph Structure



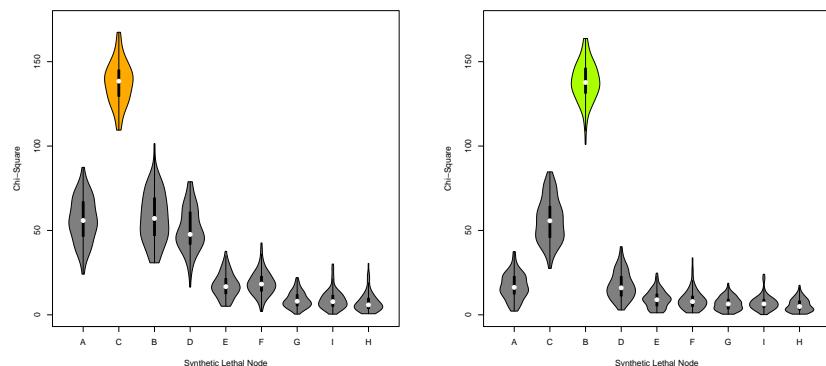
(d) Statistical performance

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

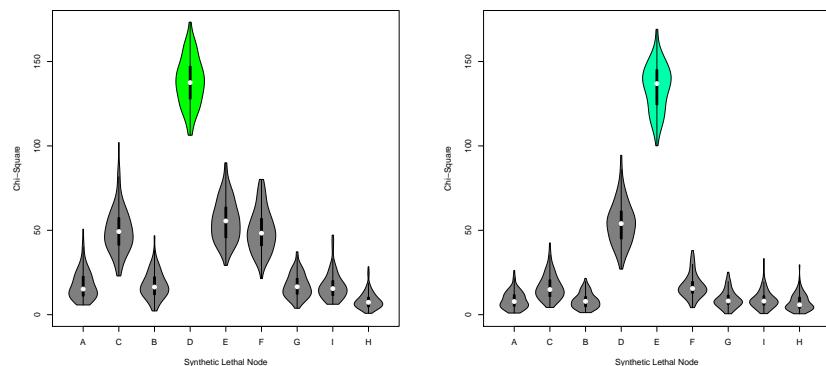
L.1 Simulation across Graph Structures



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



(c) Gene “B” SL (d) Gene “C” SL



(e) Gene “D” SL (f) Gene “E” SL

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

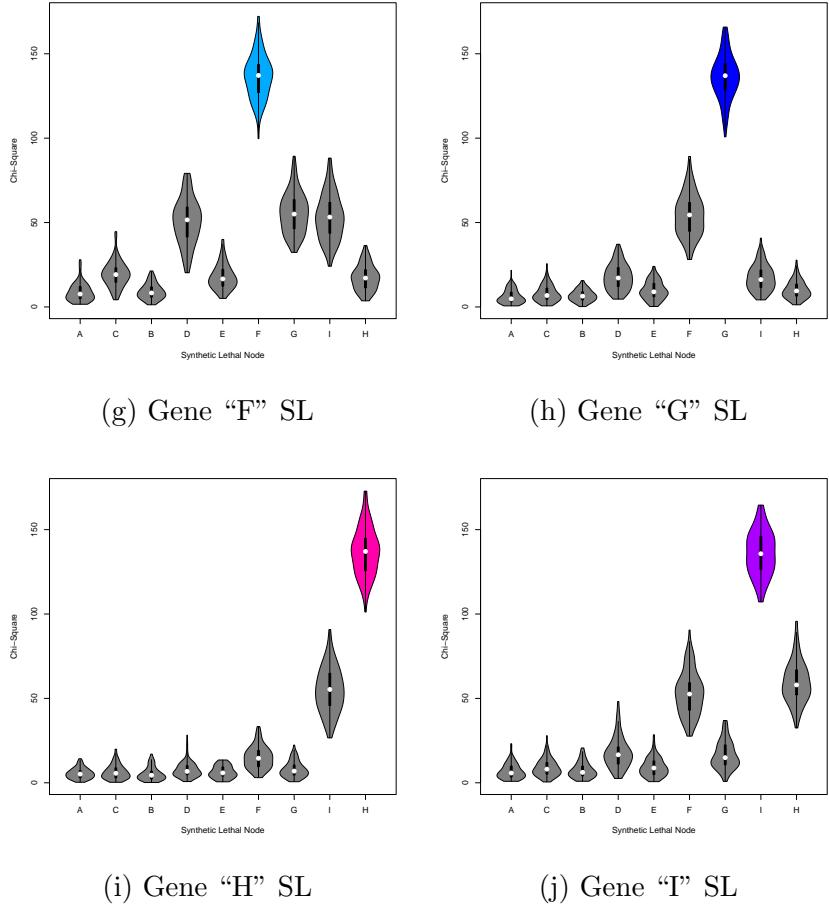
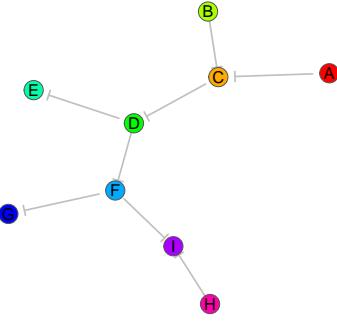
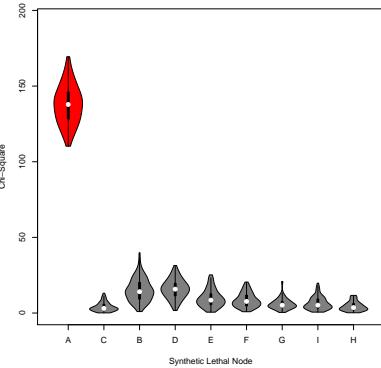


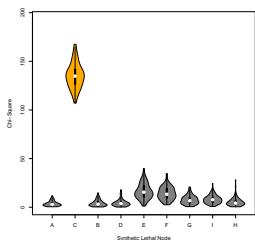
Figure L.5: Detection of synthetic lethality within a graph structure. Each gene was designated to be synthetic lethal separately and the χ^2 value from [SLIPT](#) was computed for each gene across the graph. For each synthetic lethal gene (highlighted in the respective colours), the χ^2 values were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



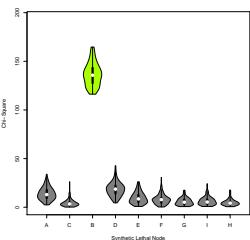
(a) Inhibiting Graph Structure



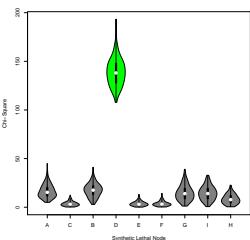
(b) χ^2 distribution for "A" SL



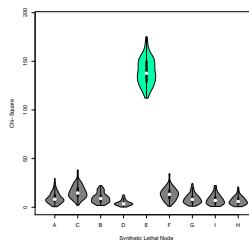
(c) Gene "B" SL



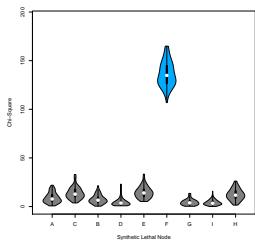
(d) Gene "C" SL



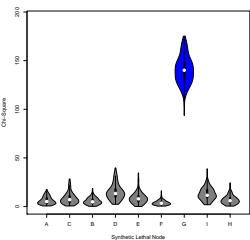
(e) Gene "D" SL



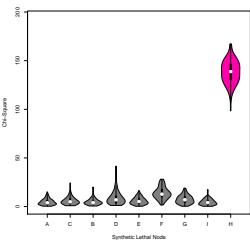
(f) Gene "E" SL



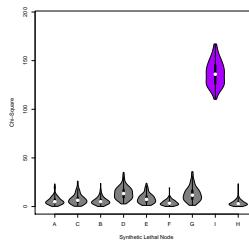
(g) Gene "F" SL



(h) Gene "G" SL

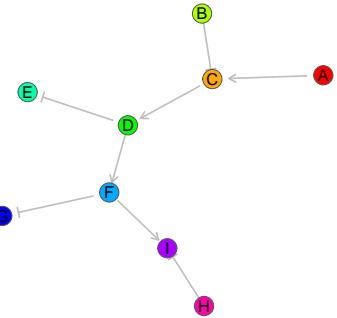


(i) Gene "H" SL

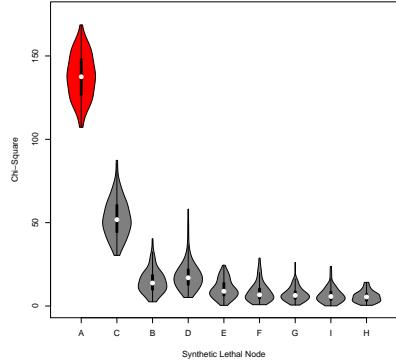


(j) Gene "I" SL

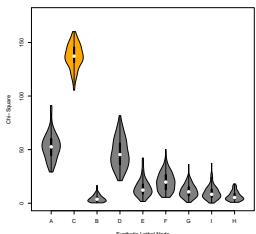
Figure L.6: Detection of synthetic lethality within an inhibiting graph. Each gene was designated to be synthetic lethal separately and the χ^2 value from **SLIPT** was computed for each gene across the graph structure with inhibiting relationships. For each synthetic lethal gene (highlighted in the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



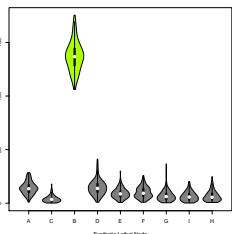
(a) Inhibiting Graph Structure



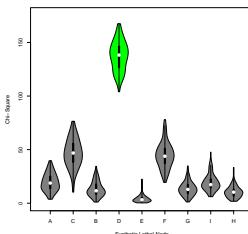
(b) χ^2 distribution for "A" SL



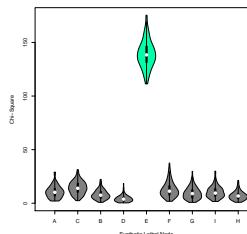
(c) Gene "B" SL



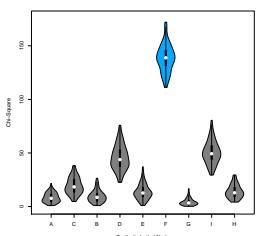
(d) Gene "C" SL



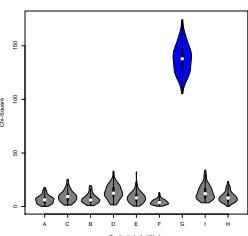
(e) Gene "D" SL



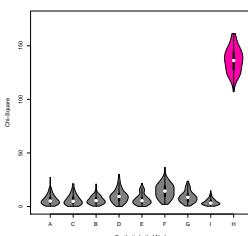
(f) Gene "E" SL



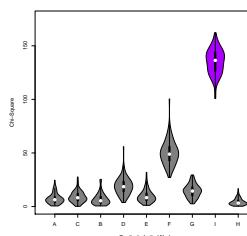
(g) Gene "F" SL



(h) Gene "G" SL



(i) Gene "H" SL



(j) Gene "I" SL

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

L.2 Simulations from Complex Graph Structures

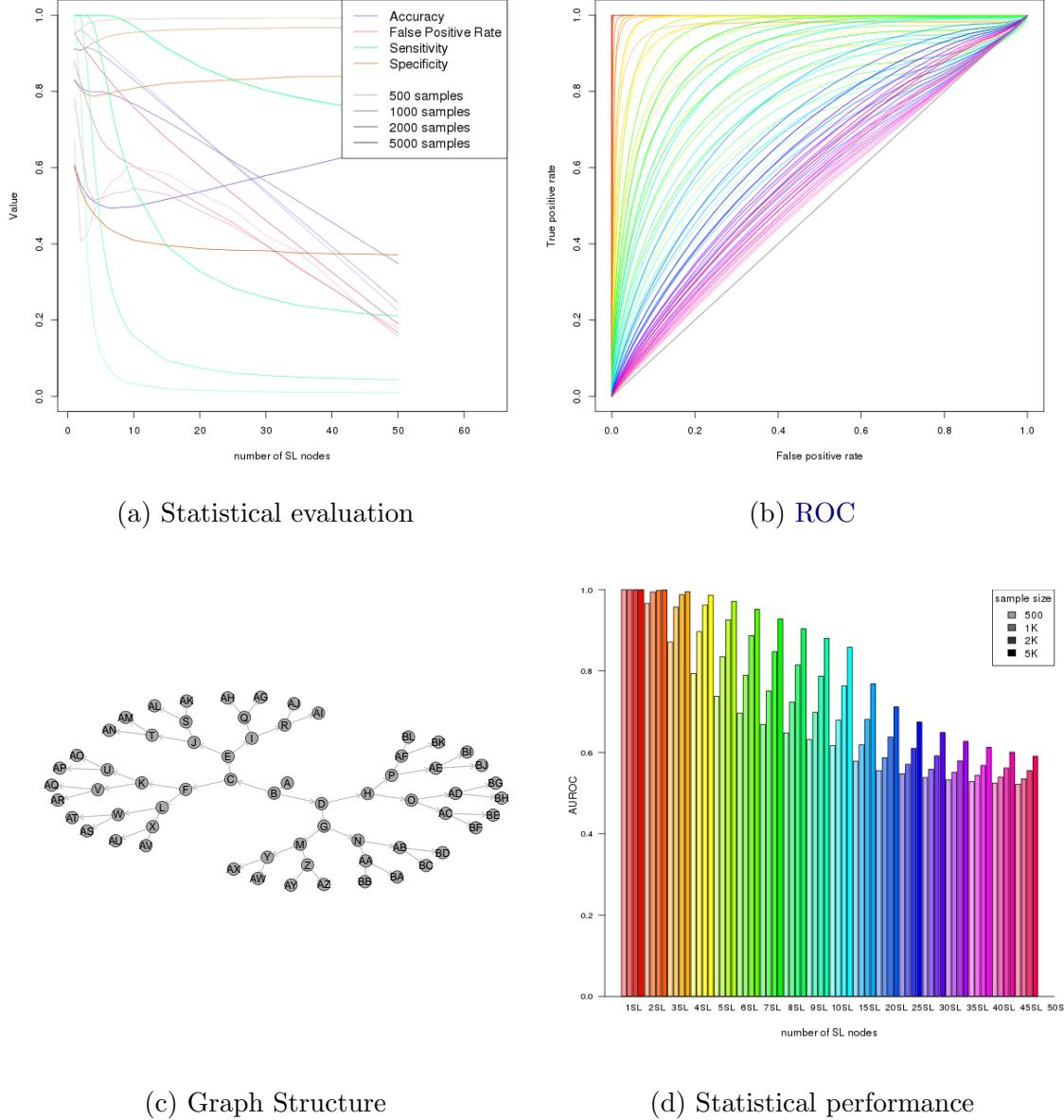
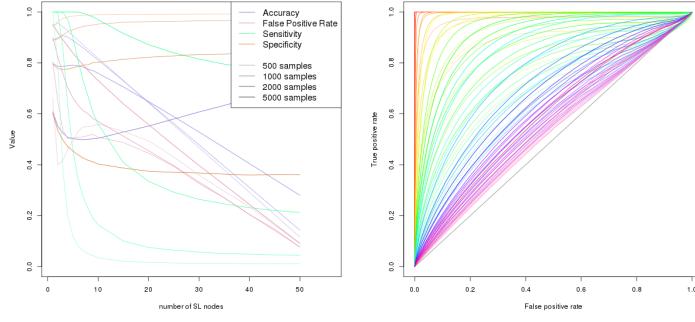
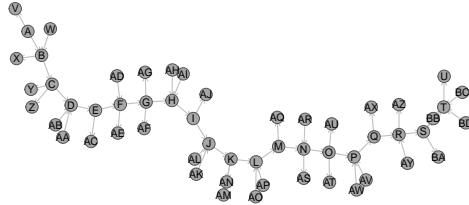


Figure L.8: **Performance of simulations on a branching graph.** Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a branching graph. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure L.8b match Figure L.8d.

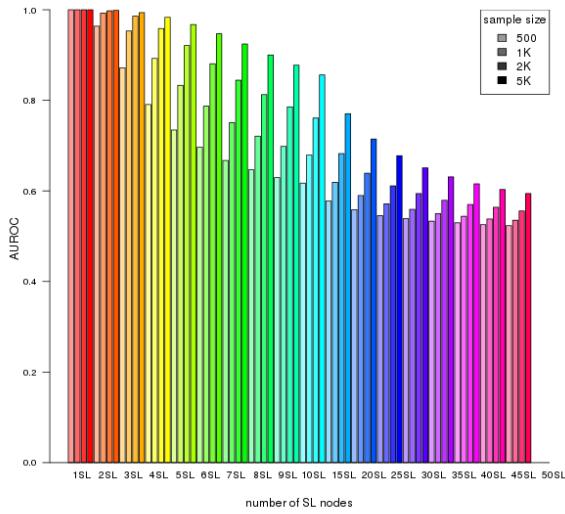


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) ROC

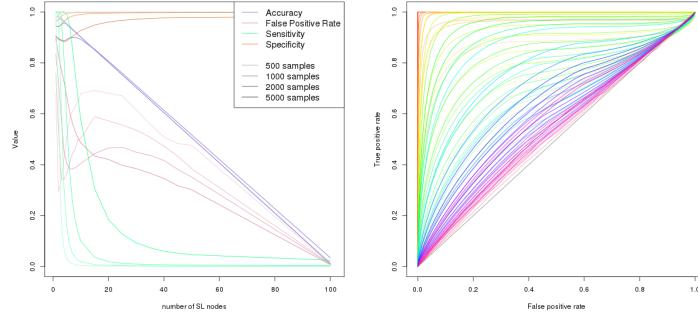


(c) Graph Structure

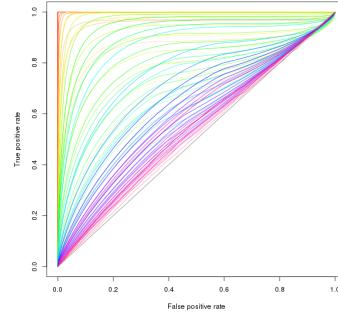


(d) Statistical performance

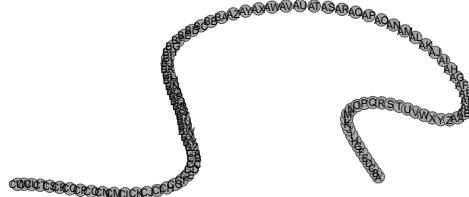
Figure L.9: **Performance of simulations on a complex graph.** Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a complex graph. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure L.9b match Figure L.9d.



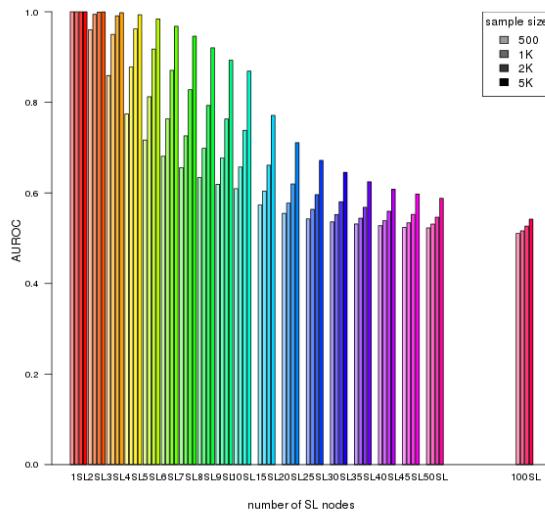
(a) Statistical evaluation



(b) ROC



(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

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

L.2.1 Simulations from Complex Inhibiting Graphs

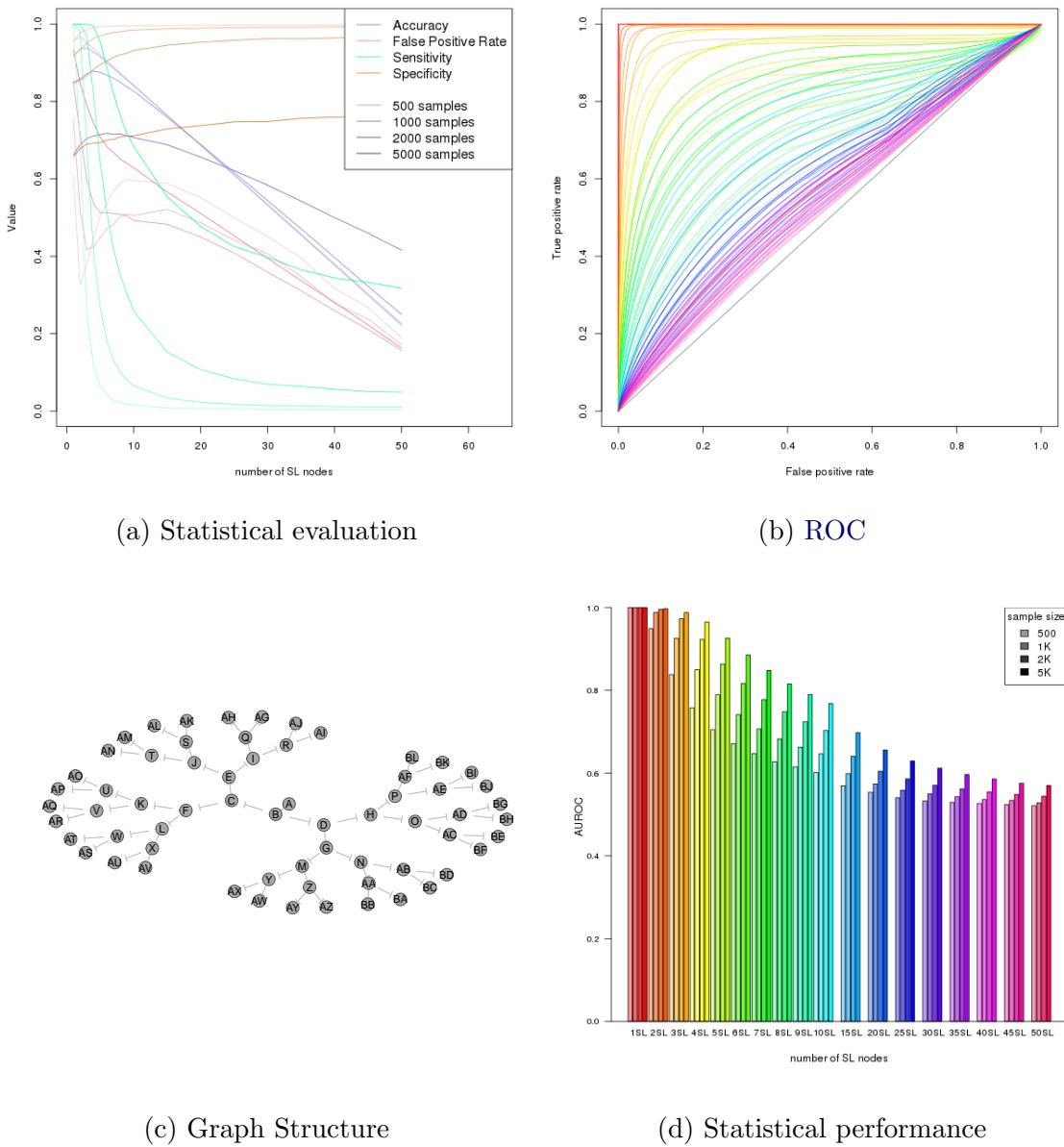
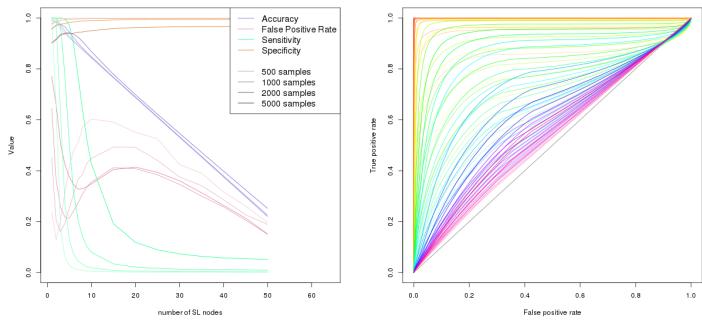
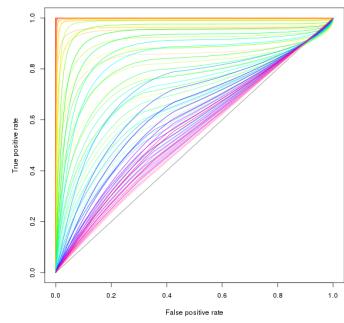


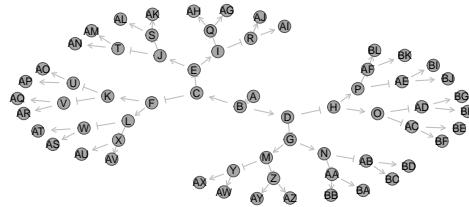
Figure L.11: Performance of simulations on a branching graph with inhibition.
 Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution from a branching graph with only inhibitions. For each parameter, 10,000 simulations were used. Colours in Figure L.11b match Figure L.11d.



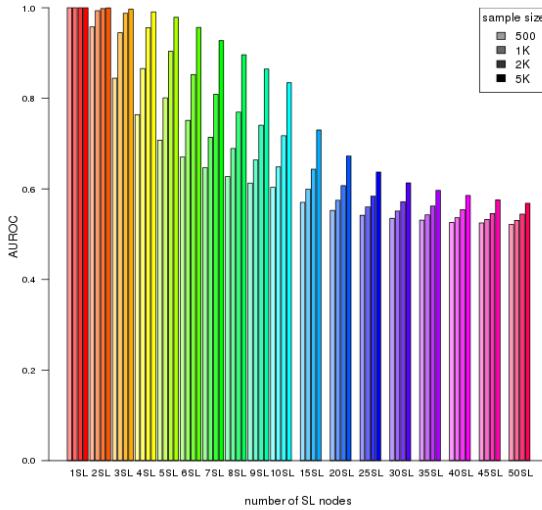
(a) Statistical evaluation



(b) ROC

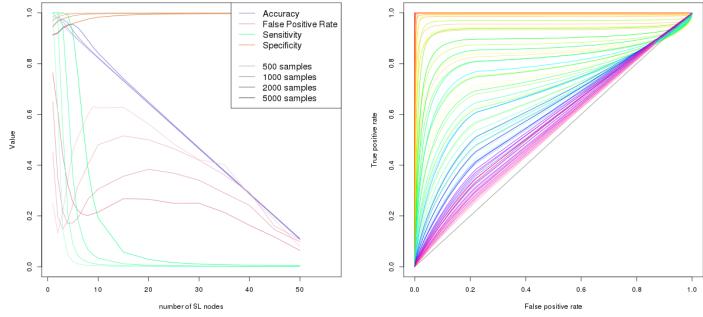


(c) Graph Structure



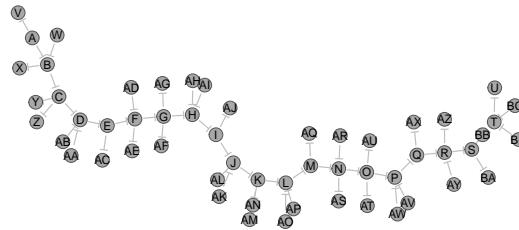
(d) Statistical performance

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

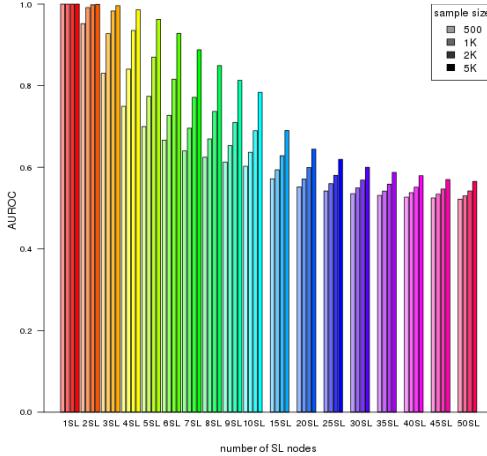


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) ROC

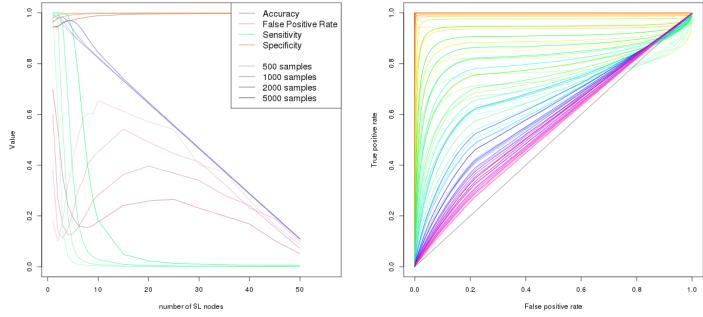


(c) Graph Structure



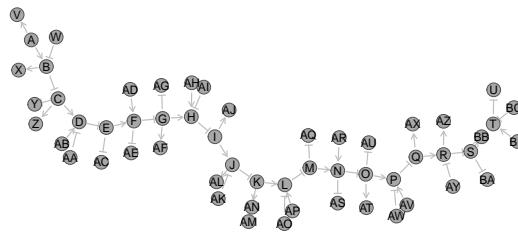
(d) Statistical performance

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

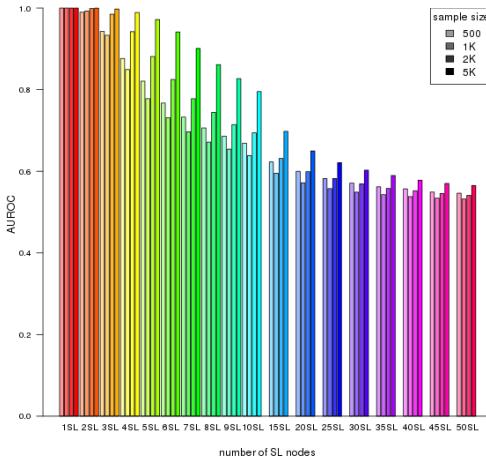


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) ROC

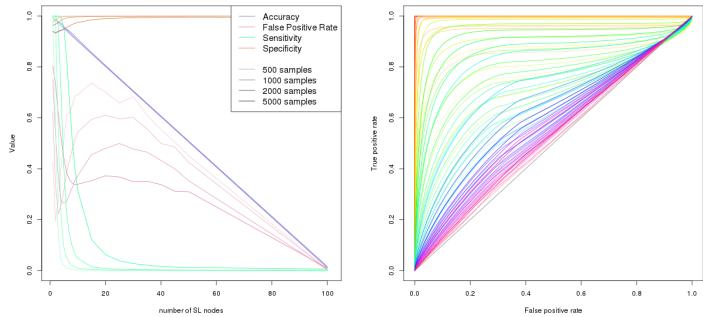


(c) Graph Structure



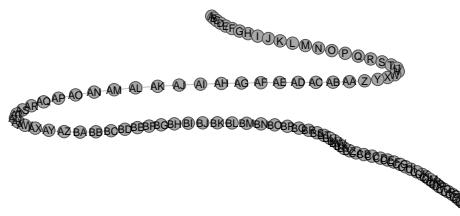
(d) Statistical performance

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

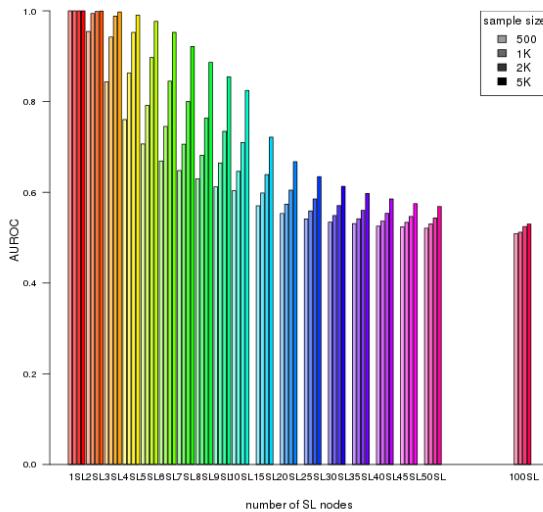


(a) Statistical evaluation

(b) ROC

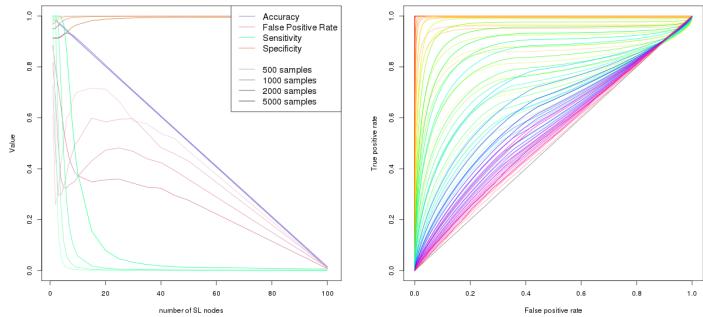


(c) Graph Structure

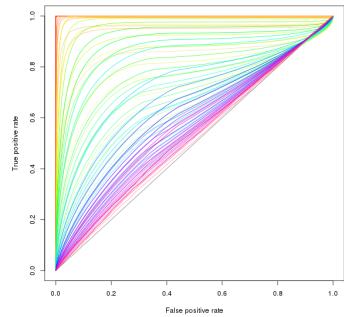


(d) Statistical performance

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



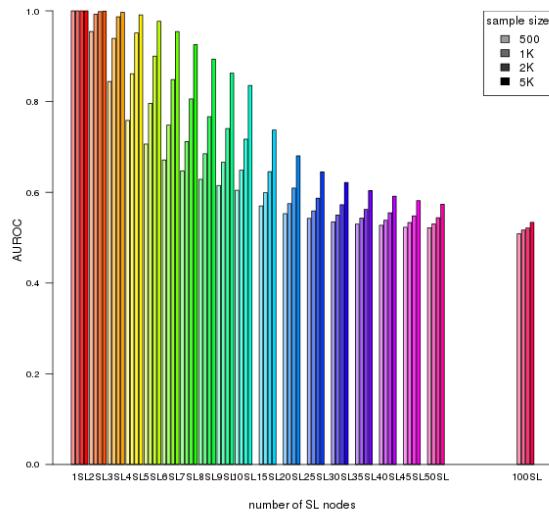
(a) Statistical evaluation



(b) ROC



(c) Graph Structure



(d) Statistical performance

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

L.3 Simulations from Pathway Graph Structures

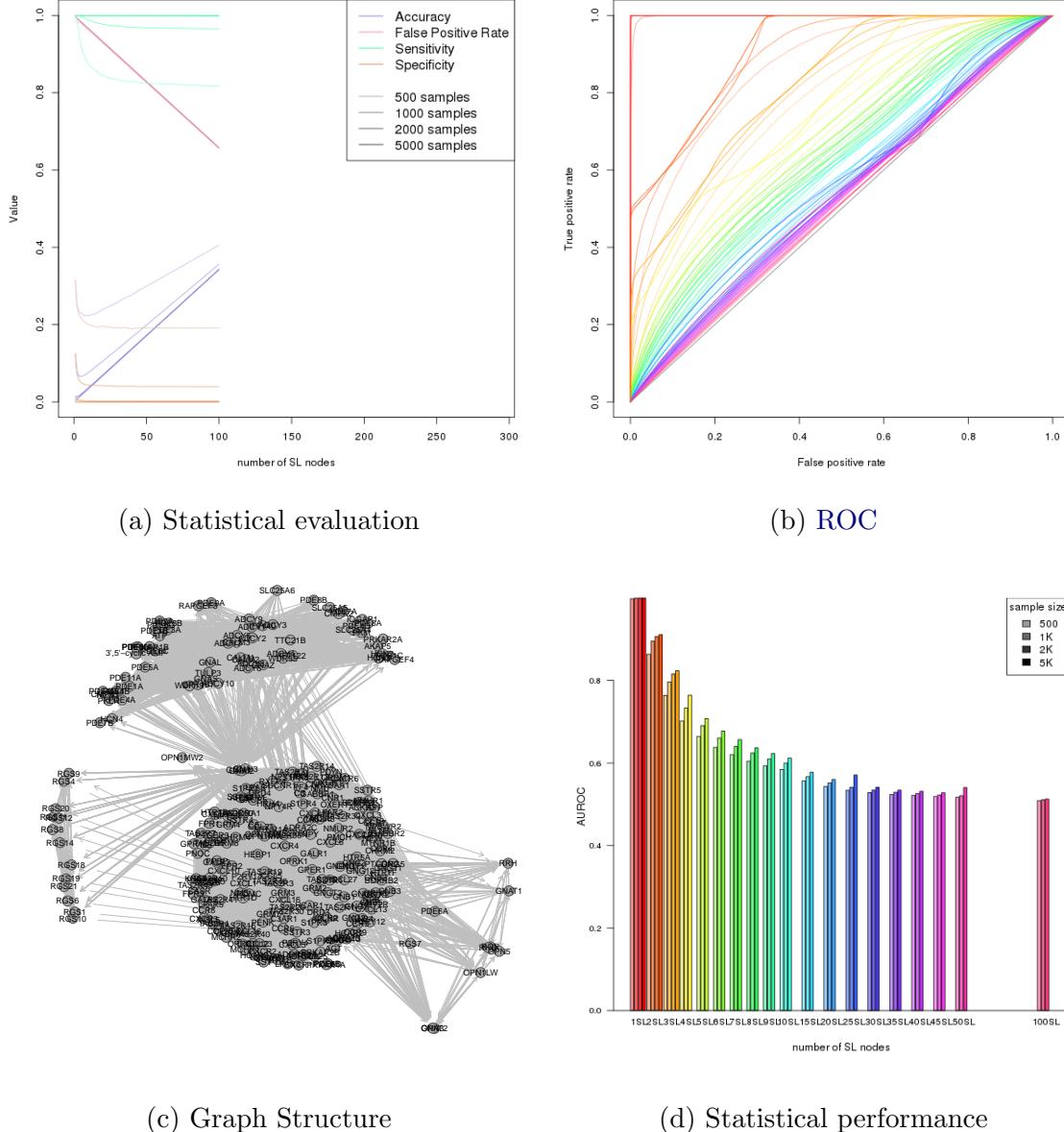


Figure L.17: Performance of simulations on the $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway. Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution based on the Reactome $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway. Performance of **SLIPT** was high across parameters for detecting synthetic lethality in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

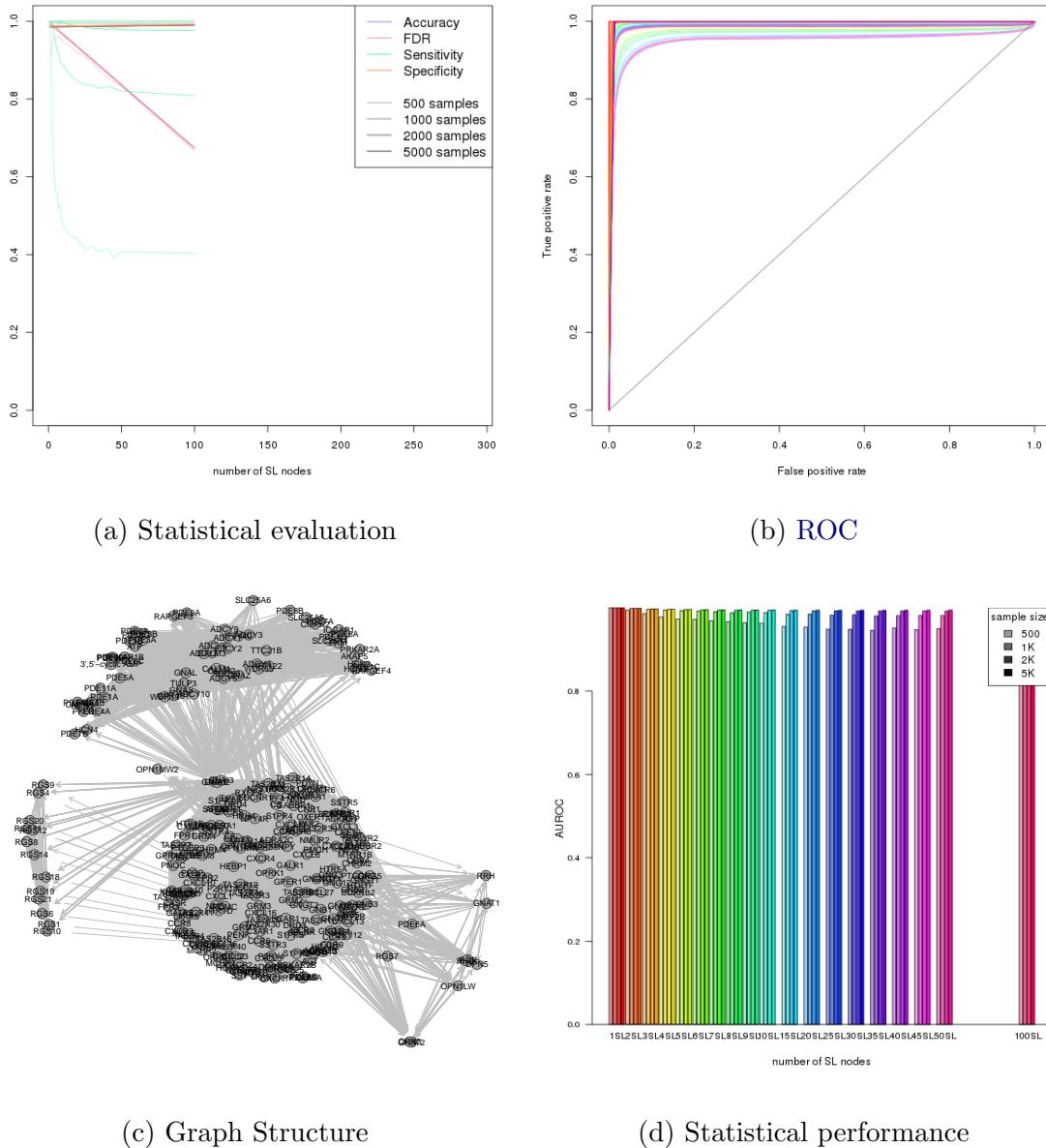


Figure L.18: **Performance of simulations including the $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway.** Simulation of synthetic lethality used a multivariate normal distribution (without correlation structure apart from the Reactome $G_{\alpha i}$ signalling pathway. Performance of **SLIPT** was high across parameters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