

Run Gene Inference algorithm once to obtain GRN

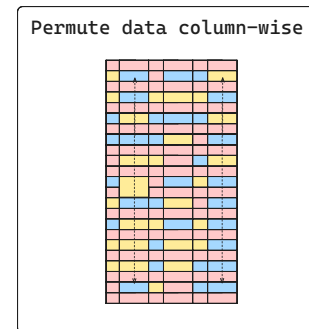
Source	Target	Score
TF 1	Gene 1	5
TF 1	Gene 2	4
TF 1	Gene 294	1
TF 1	Gene 1032	1
TF 2	Gene 3	4
TF 2	Gene 4	3
TF 2	Gene 389	2
TF 2	Gene 3920	1

Compute FDR for relevant edges only

Standard GRN inference

Standard permutation workflow

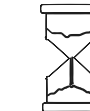
Approximate permutation workflow



Run Gene Inference algorithm n times to obtain n decoy GRNs

Source	Target	Score
TF 1	Gene 1	5
TF 1	Gene 2	4
TF 1	Gene 294	1
TF 1	Gene 1032	1
TF 2	Gene 3	4
TF 2	Gene 4	3
TF 2	Gene 389	2
TF 2	Gene 3920	1

1000x



Time and energy consuming

Compute empirical p-values for edges in the standard GRN

$$1_{e_k}(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \geq e_k \\ 0 & \text{if } x < e_k \end{cases}$$

$$C(e_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{1000} 1_{e_k}(e_{k_{perm}}^i)$$

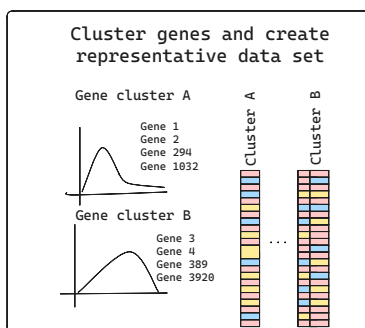
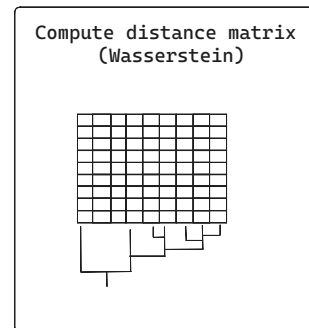
$$\rho(e_k) = \frac{C(e_k) + 1}{i + 1}$$

RESULT: GRN with scores and empirical p-values

Source	Target	Score	p-value
TF 1	Gene 1	5	0.001
TF 1	Gene 2	4	0.002
TF 1	Gene 294	1	0.02
TF 1	Gene 1032	1	0.9
TF 2	Gene 3	4	0.02
TF 2	Gene 4	3	0.003
TF 2	Gene 389	2	0.9
TF 2	Gene 3920	1	0.02

Key observation:
The randomization removes correlation between genes. For the background only the COUNT DISTRIBUTION matters.

Research question:
Can we use DISTRIBUTION PROTOTYPES to APPROXIMATE the p-values for each edge?



Run GRN Inference algorithm n times extrapolate results to full data

Source	Target
TF 1	Gene 1
TF 1	Gene 2
TF 1	Gene 294
TF 1	Gene 1032
TF 2	Gene 3
TF 2	Gene 4
TF 2	Gene 389
TF 2	Gene 3920