

Figure Ia: Set one of important gained edges across cancer types

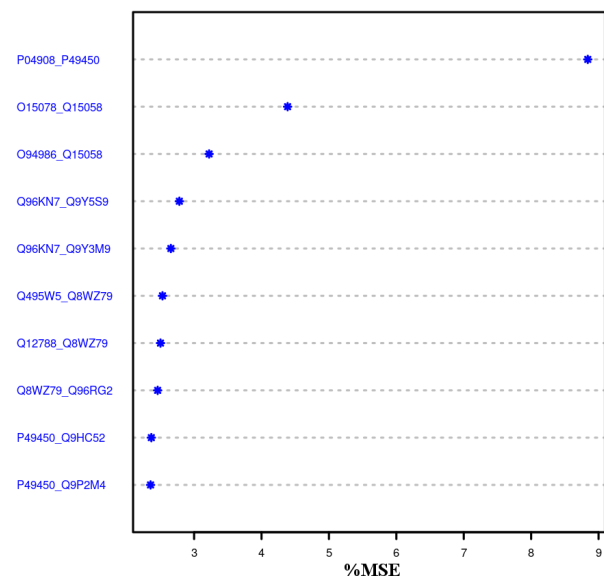


Figure Ib: Set two of important gained edges across cancer types

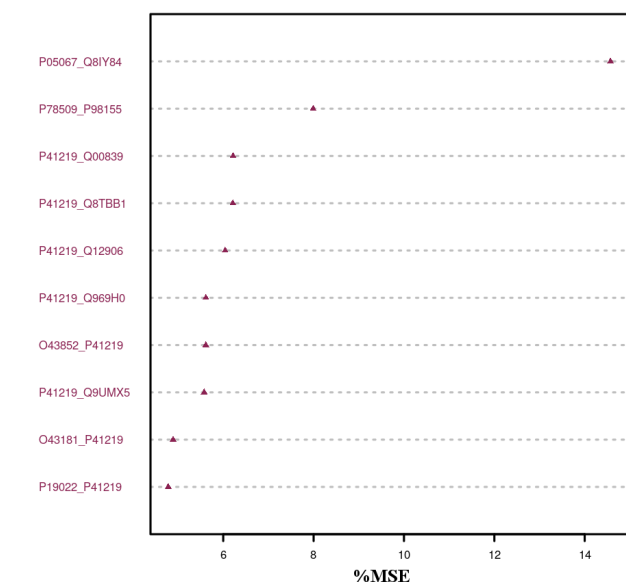


Figure IIa: Set one of important egdetic losses across cancer types

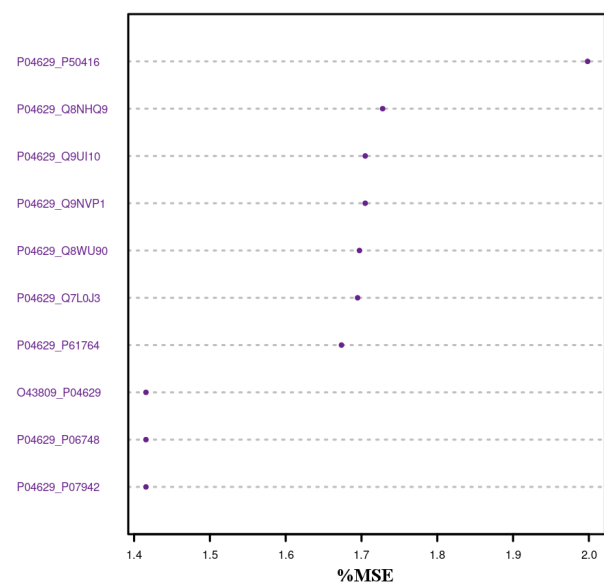


Figure IIb: Set two of important egdetic losses across cancer types

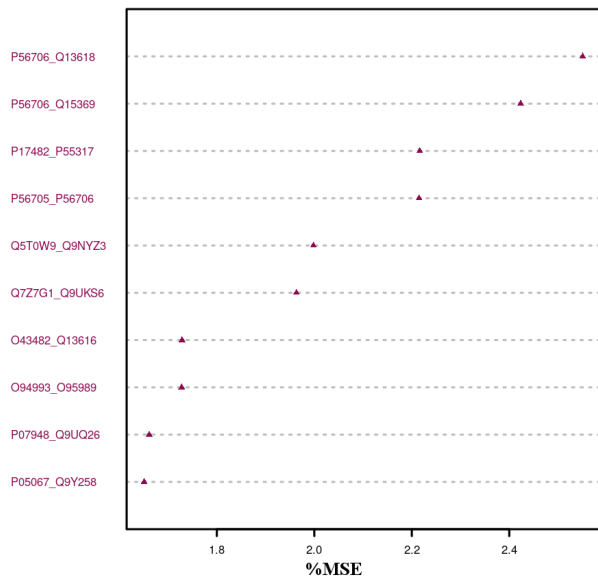


Figure IIIa: Set one of important egdetic losses and gains across cancer types

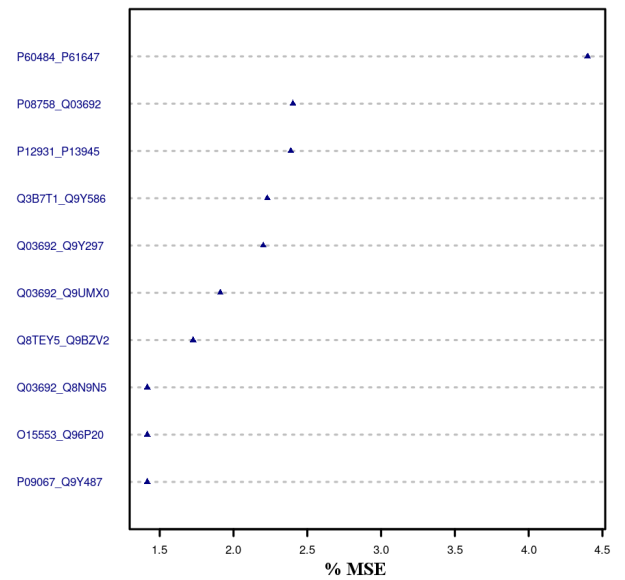


Figure IIIb: Set two of important egdetic losses and gains across cancer types

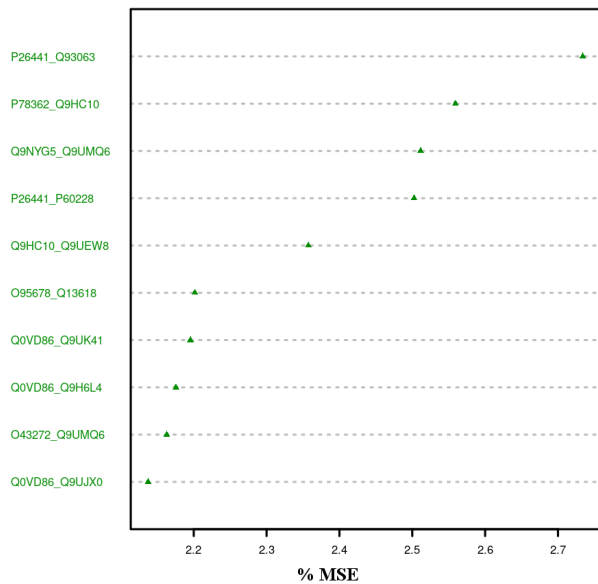


Figure IIIc: Set three of important egdetic losses and gains across cancer types

Supplementary Figure 2 (I - III): Top ranked features (edges) from the Random Forest algorithm that distinguish cancer types based on the identified groups from hierarchical clustering (Figure 5 of main text). The x axes indicate the percentage (%) Mean Squared Error (MSE). The higher the %MSE of the feature (perturbed edge), the more important the perturbed edge is in identifying a cluster.