

Directed acyclic graphs (DAG) of relationships among enriched GO terms in the modules for PCDF130 in female neonates

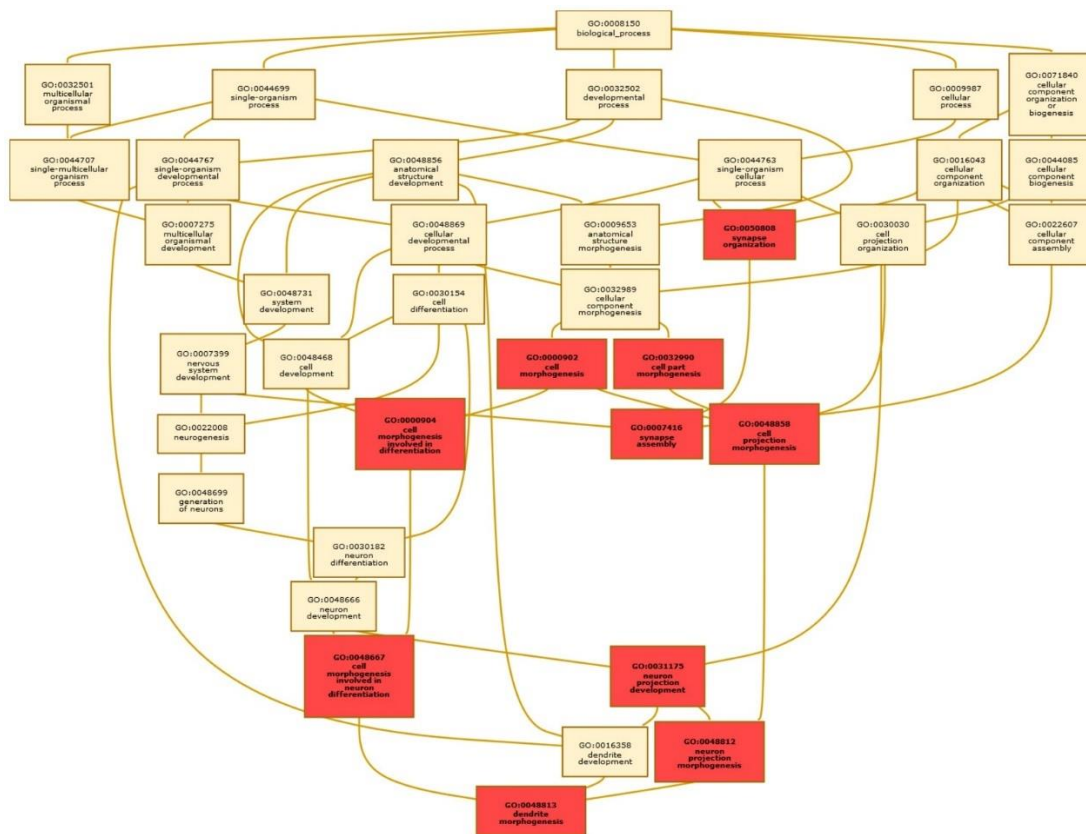


Figure B.13.ii. Directed acyclic graph (DAG) displaying, within the ontology of biological process (top square), relationships between significantly enriched GO-terms in the salmon module for PCDF130 in female neonates (red labeled squares) and related (beige squares) GO-terms.

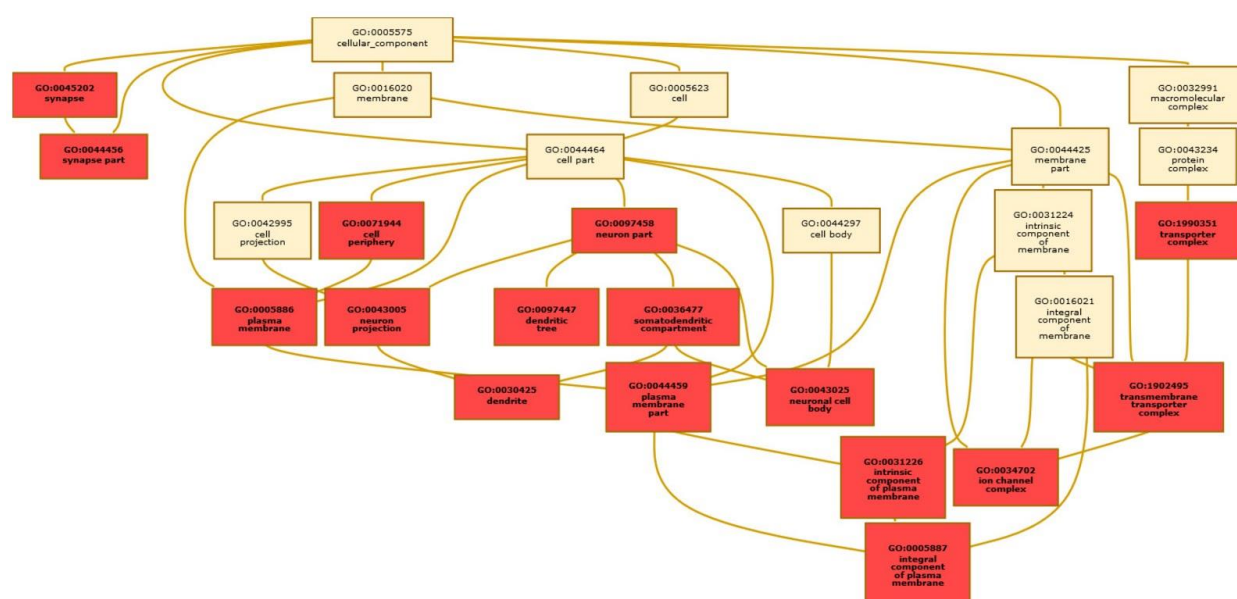


Figure B.13.iii. Directed acyclic graph (DAG) displaying, within the ontology of cellular component (top square), relationships between significantly enriched GO-terms in the red module for PCDF130 in female neonates (red labeled squares) and related (beige squares) GO-terms.

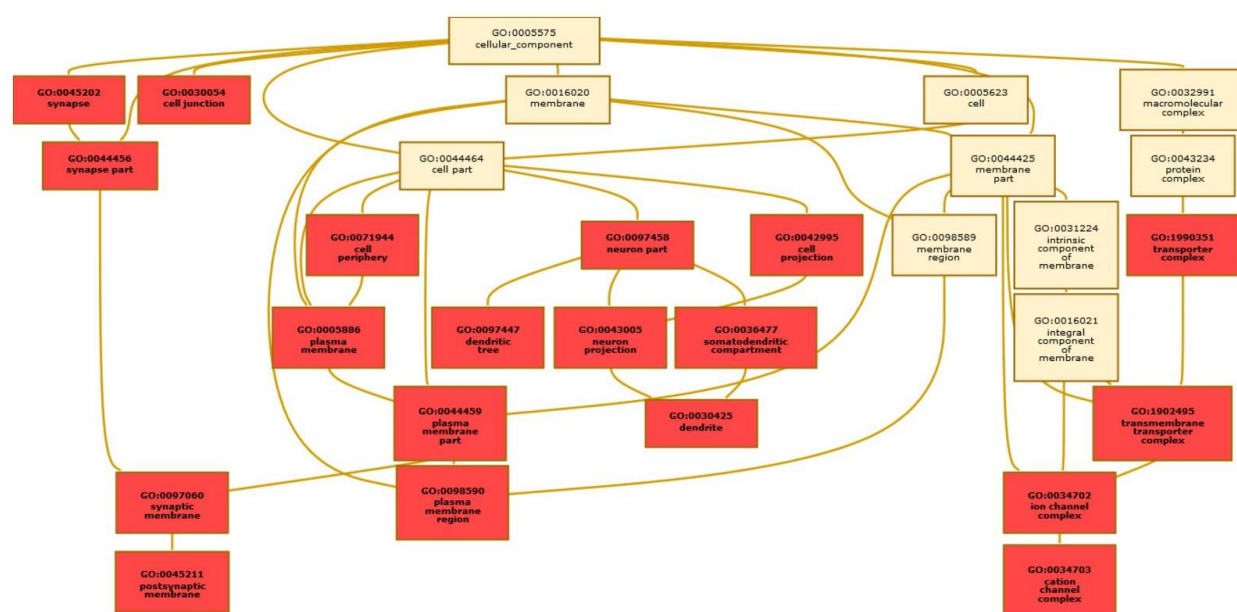


Figure B.13.iv. Directed acyclic graph (DAG) displaying, within the ontology of cellular component (top square), relationships between significantly enriched GO-terms in the salmon module for PCDF130 in female neonates (red labeled squares) and related (beige squares) GO-terms.

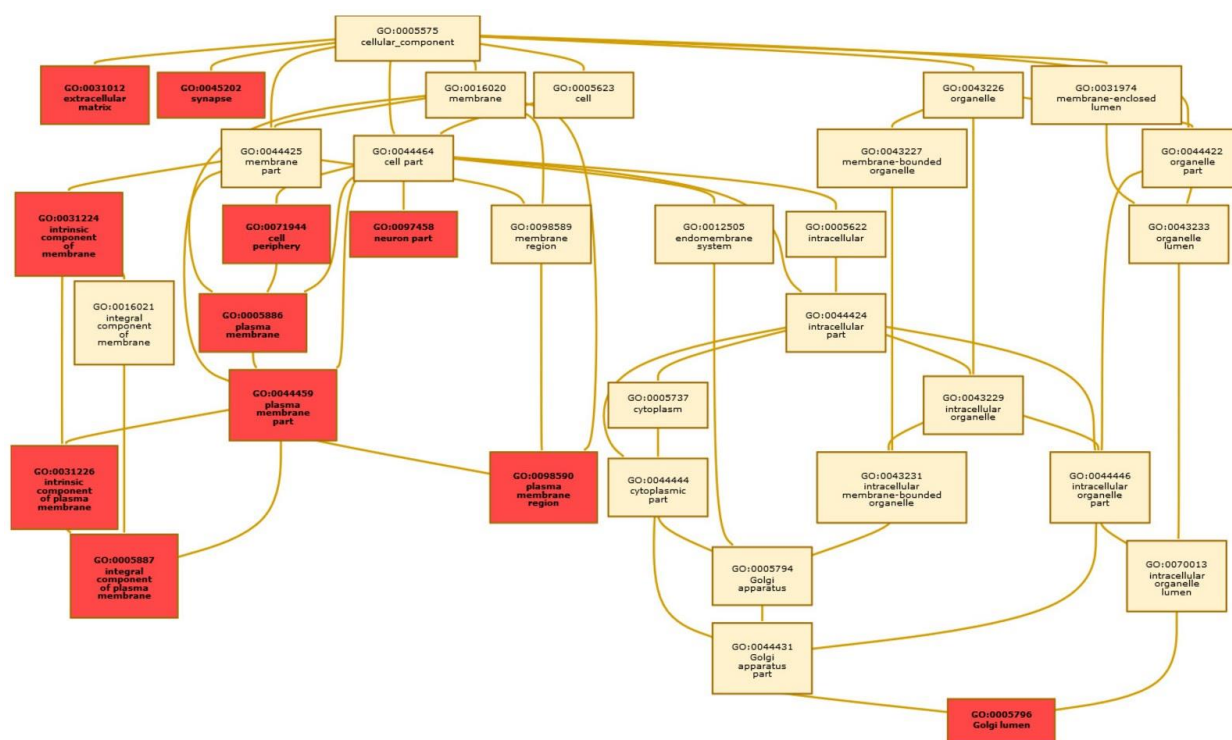


Figure B.13.v. Directed acyclic graph (DAG) displaying, within the ontology of cellular component (top square), relationships between significantly enriched GO-terms in the white module for PCDF130 in female neonates (red labeled squares) and related (beige squares) GO-terms.

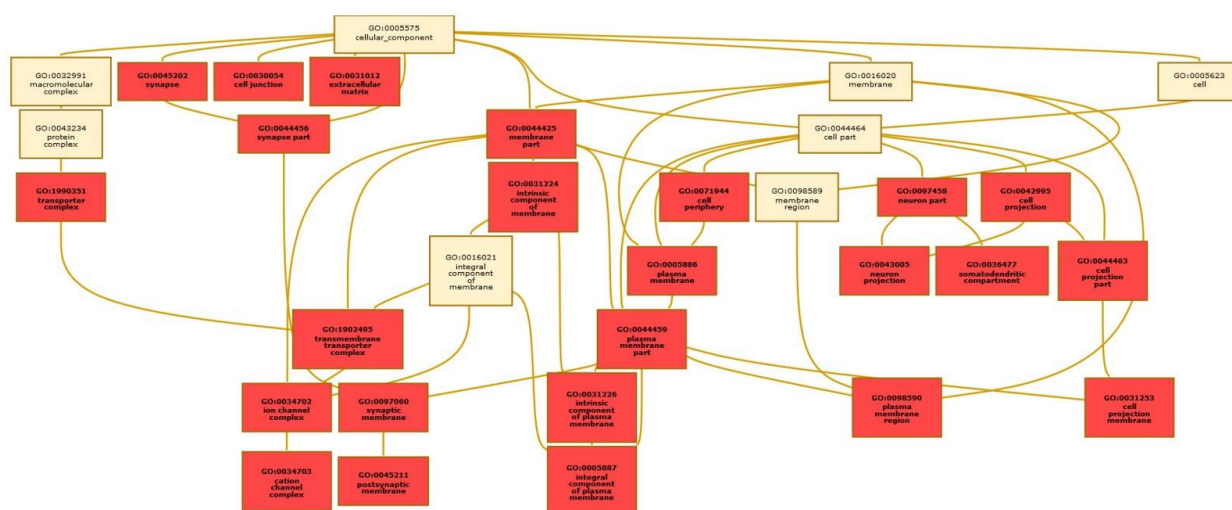


Figure B.13.vi. Directed acyclic graph (DAG) displaying, within the ontology of cellular component (top square), relationships between significantly enriched GO-terms in the yellow module for PCDF130 in female neonates (red labeled squares) and related (beige squares) GO-terms.

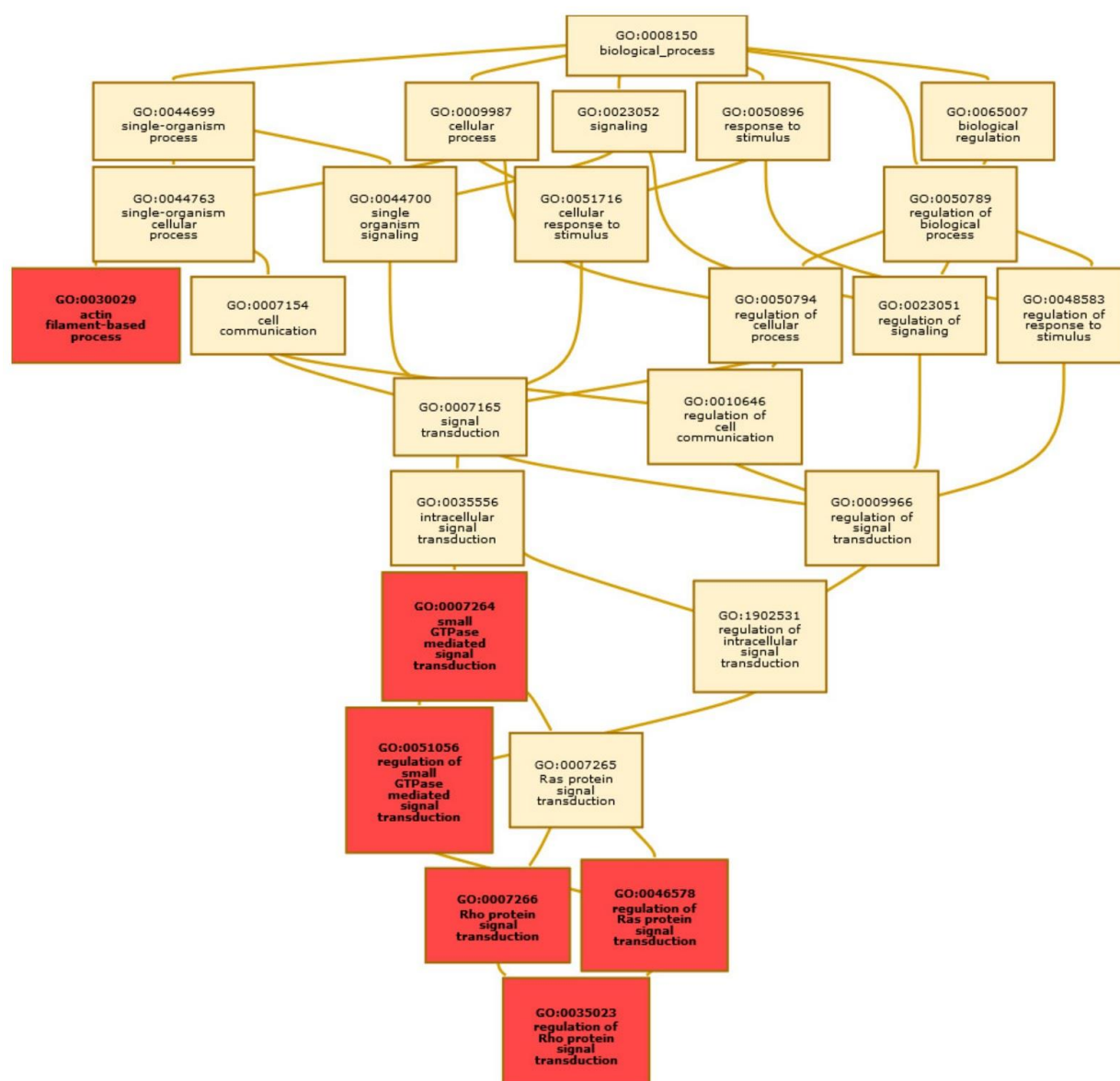


Figure B.13.vii. Directed acyclic graph (DAG) displaying, within the ontology of biological process (top square), relationships between significantly enriched GO-terms in the brown module for PCDF130 in female neonates (red labeled squares) and related (beige squares) GO-terms.

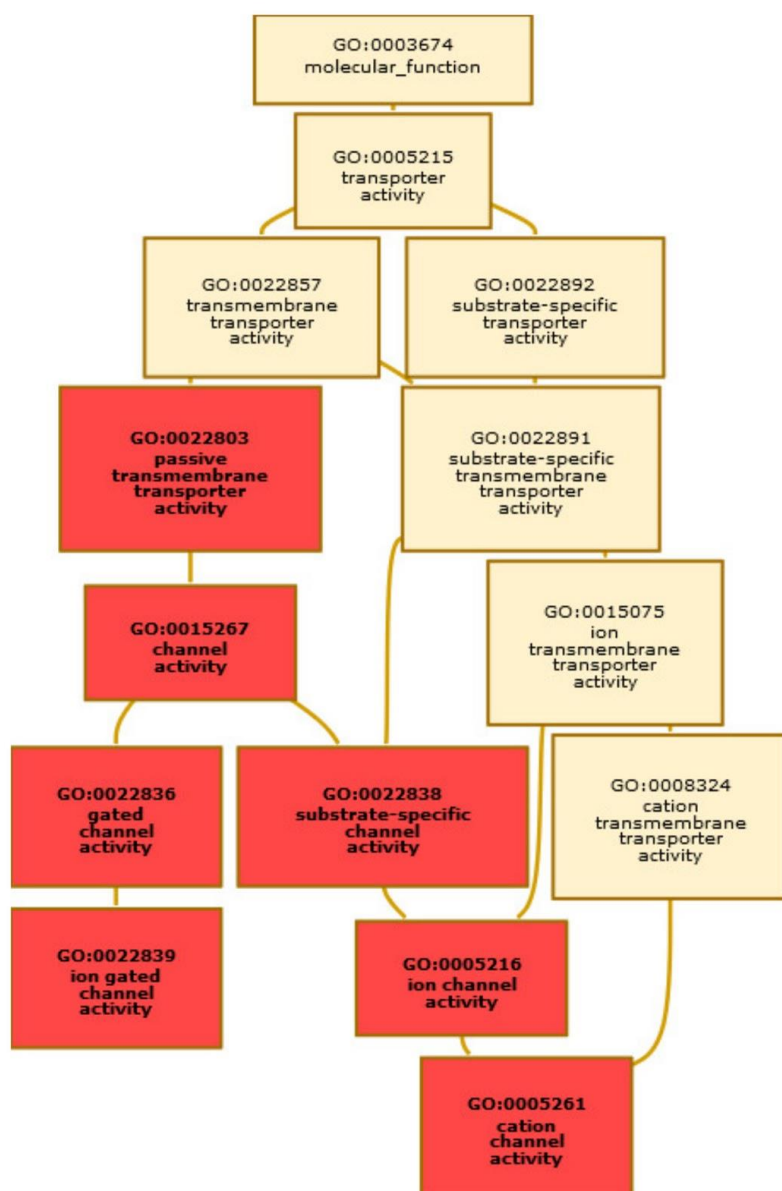


Figure B.13.viii. Directed acyclic graph (DAG) displaying, within the ontology of molecular functioning (top square), relationships between significantly enriched GO-terms in the red module for PCDF130 in female neonates (red labeled squares) and related (beige squares) GO-terms.

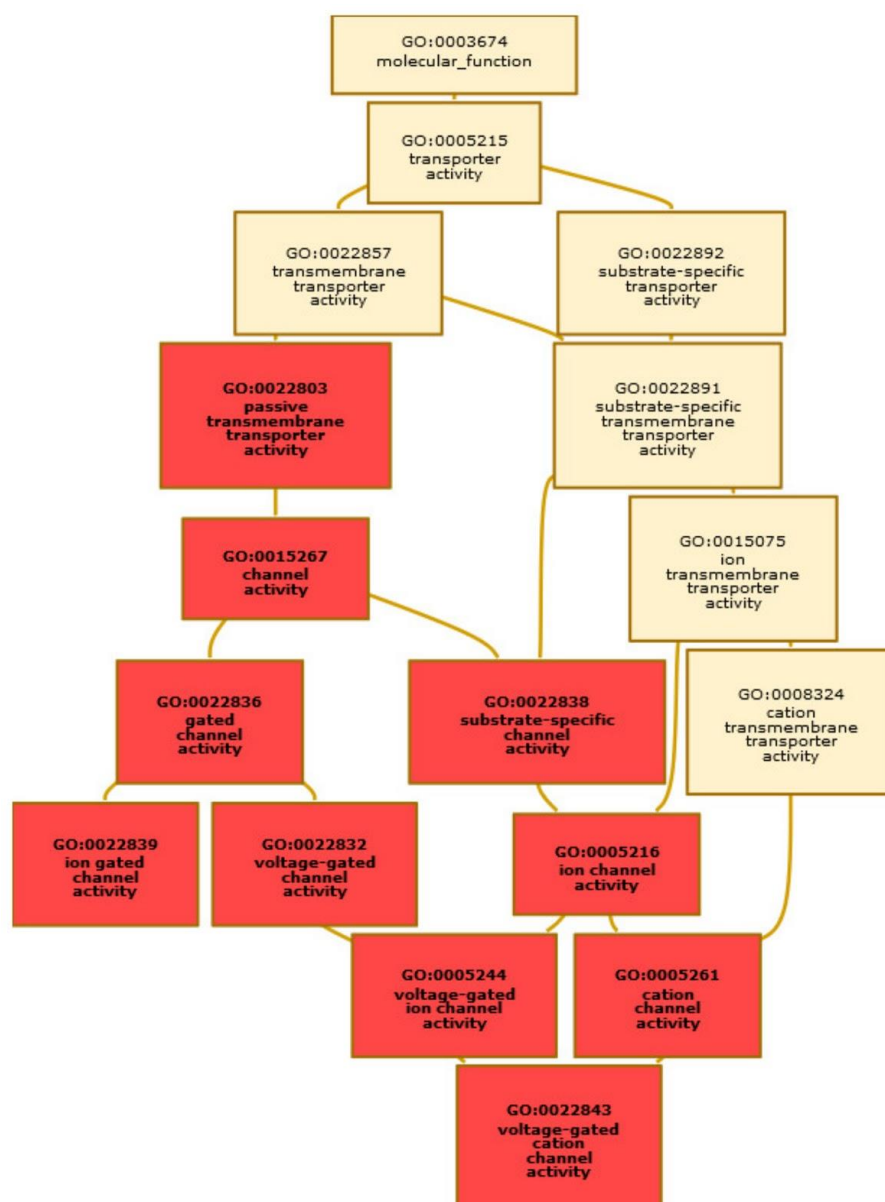


Figure B.13.ix. Directed acyclic graph (DAG) displaying, within the ontology of molecular functioning (top square), relationships between significantly enriched GO-terms in the salmon module for PCDF130 in female neonates (red labeled squares) and related (beige squares) GO-terms.

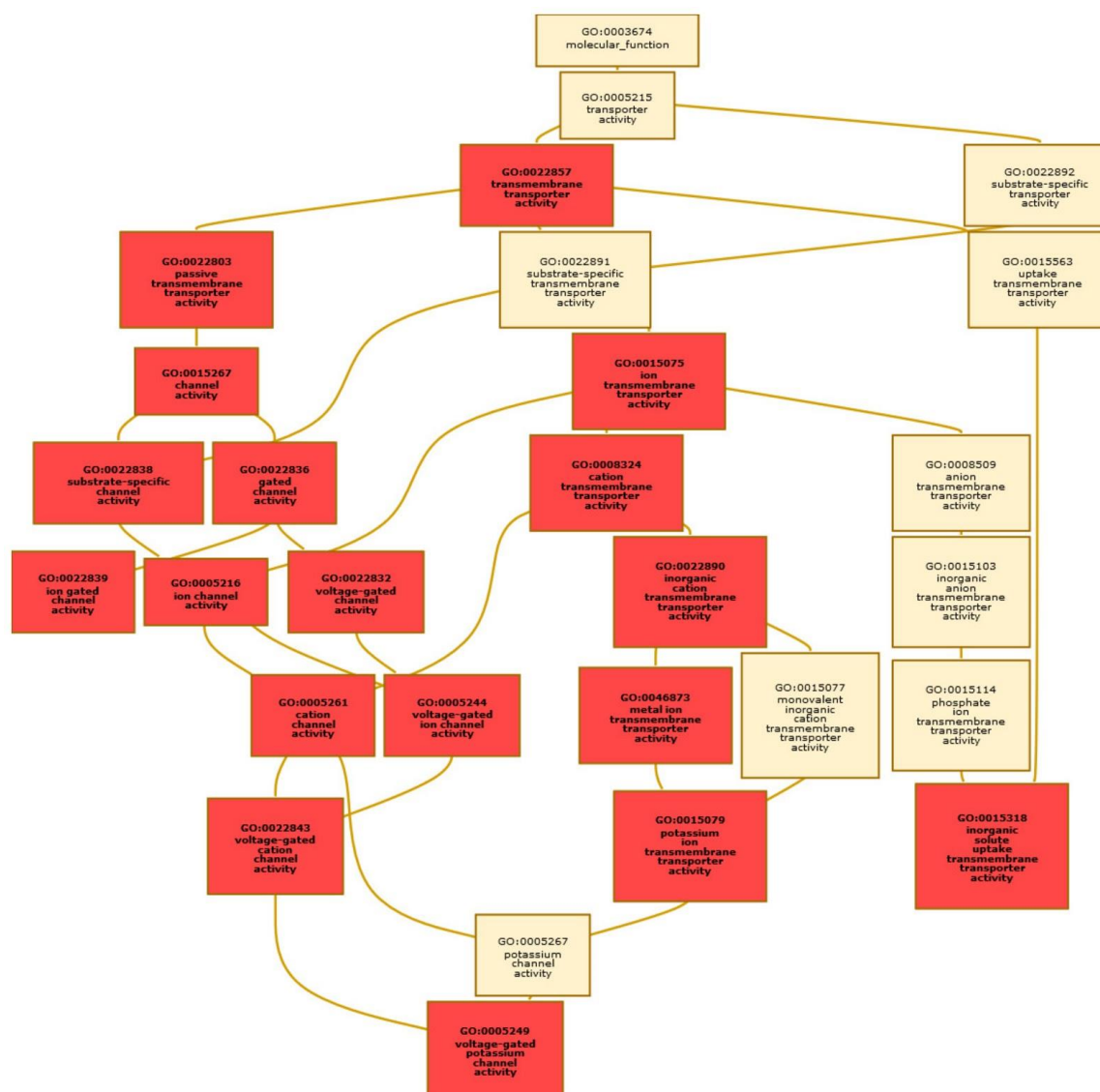


Figure B.13.x. Directed acyclic graph (DAG) displaying, within the ontology of molecular functioning (top square), relationships between significantly enriched GO-terms in the white module for PCDF130 in female neonates (red labeled squares) and related (beige squares) GO-terms.

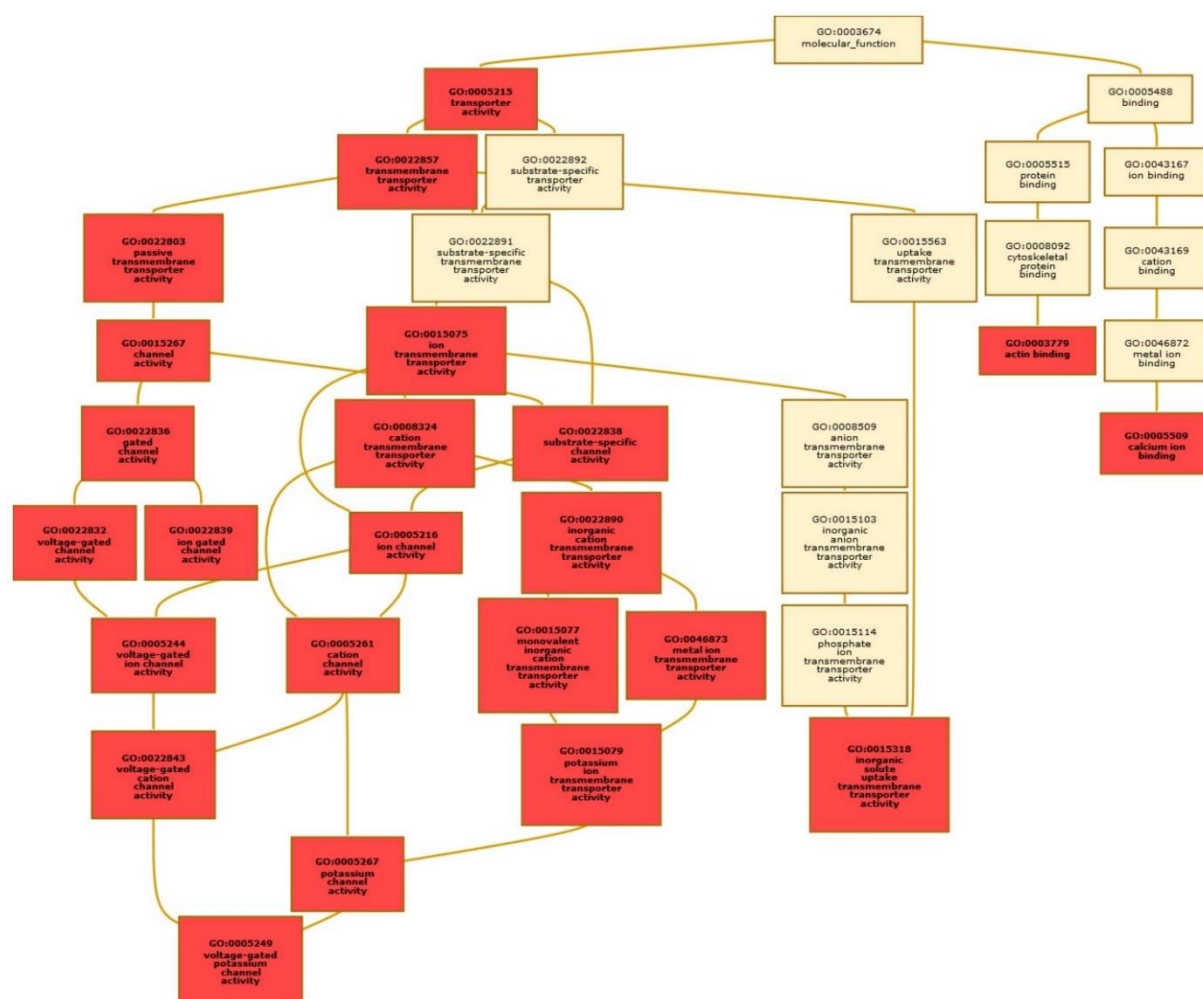


Figure B.13.xi. Directed acyclic graph (DAG) displaying, within the ontology of molecular functioning (top square), relationships between significantly enriched GO-terms in the white module for PCDF130 in female neonates (red labeled squares) and related (beige squares) GO-terms