## Supplementary Tables for: A Probabilistic Generative Model for GO Enrichment Analysis

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Random Genes	Classic	Parent-Child	Elim	Weight	GenGO
1%	69%	100%	67%	64%	100%
5%	0%	83%	74%	71%	98%
10%	0%	7%	51%	44%	100%

Supplementary Table 1: Analysis of random gene sets.

Supplementary Table 1: 1%, 5%, and10% of all human genes were randomly selected as a test set, and the five algorithms were run to identify significant categories. Categories were only selected if they achieved a p-value < 0.001 following Bonferroni correction for multiple hypothesis testing. The procedure is repeated 100 times, and the percentages of sets *without* any significant GO categories are listed in the table. As can be seen, while GenGO correctly determined that there were no significant categories in more than 98% of tests, other methods identified much more erroneous categories in these experiments.

Su	pp	lementarv	Table	2:	Additional	l analy	vsis of	random	gene sets.

Random Genes	Hypergeometric	Parent-Child	Elim	Weight	GenGO
0.1%	87%	100%	23%	19%	98%
0.2%	13%	90%	22%	23%	98%
0.5%	0%	42%	2%	11%	89%

Supplementray Table 2: 0.1%, 0.2%, and 0.5% genes from each level-2 categories ("biological\_process" being at level 1) were selected into a test set, and the five algorithms were run to identify significant categories. The procedure is repeated 100 times, and the percentages of sets without any significant GO categories are listed in the table. Categories were only selected if they achieved a p-value < 0.001 following Bonferroni correction for multiple hypothesis testing.

	Classic	Parent-Child	Elim	Weight	GenGO
	DNA replication	DNA metabolic process	mitotic sister chromatid cohesion	DNA strand elongation during DNA replica	DNA replication
	DNA-dependent DNA replication	cell cycle	lagging strand elongation	mitotic sister chromatid cohesion	mitotic sister chromatid cohesion
G1	DNA metabolic process	cell cycle process	microtubule nucleation	DNA repair	microtubule nucleation
	DNA strand elongation during DNA replication	DNA replication	mismatch repair	microtubule nucleation	telomere maintenance via recombination
	DNA strand elongation	response to endogenous stimulus	leading strand elongation	DNA replication	septin cytoskeleton organization and biogenesis
	sulfur metabolic process	sulfur metabolic process	sulfate assimilation	chromatin assembly or disassembly	sulfur metabolic process
	sulfur amino acid metabolic process		chromatin assembly or disassembly	sulfur amino acid metabolic process	chromatin assembly or disassembly
S	sulfur amino acid biosynthetic process		methionine biosynthetic process	sulfate assimilation	microtubule- based process
	sulfur compound biosynthetic process		microtubule nucleation	microtubule nucleation	
	sulfur utilization		mitotic spindle organization and biogene	mitotic spindle organization and biogene	
			nuclear migration, microtubule- mediated	nuclear migration, microtubule- mediated	nuclear migration, microtubule- mediated
			methionine metabolic process	methionine metabolic process	methionine metabolic process
S/G2			negative regulation of microtubule depol	response to xenobiotic stimulus	amine transport
			amino acid biosynthetic process	organelle inheritance	polysaccharide biosynthetic process
			amino acid transport	axial bud site selection	axial cellular bud site selection
G2/M	cation transport	ion transport	cation transport	iron ion transport	cation transport
	ion transport		DNA unwinding during	DNA unwinding during	DNA unwinding during

<b>Supplementary</b>	Table 3: G	O Analysis of	veast cell cycle	genes in different	phases
			,		

			replication	replication	replication
	metal ion transport		siderophore-iron transport	arginine catabolic process	amino acid catabolic process
	iron ion transport		arginine catabolic process	nuclear division	polyamine transport
	transition metal ion transport		nuclear division	ATP transport	G1-specific transcription in mitotic cell cycle
	response to pheromone during conjugation with cellular fusion	multi-organism process	hexose transport	response to pheromone during conjugation	response to pheromone during conjugation with cellular fusion
M-G1	response to pheromone	carbohydrate transport	pheromone- dependent signal transduction	hexose transport	monosaccharide transport
	conjugation with cellular fusion	response to pheromone	agglutination during conjugation with ce	N-terminal protein lipidation	protein myristoylation
	conjugation		N-terminal protein lipidation	N-terminal protein myristoylation	pre-replicative complex formation
	sexual reproduction		N-terminal protein myristoylation	pre-replicative complex formation	telomere maintenance via recombination

Supplementary Table 2: Top five GO categories identified by different methods from yeast cell cycle genes whose expression peak in each cell cycle phase (Spellman et al. 1998).

Classic	Parent-Child	Elim	Weight	GenGO
nitrogen compound	nitrogen compound	arginine	amino acid	amino acid
metabolic process	metabolic process	biosynthetic	biosynthetic process	biosynthetic process
		process		
carboxylic acid	organic acid	glutamate	glutamate metabolic	sulfur metabolic
metabolic process	metabolic process	biosynthetic	process	process
		process		
organic acid	amino acid and	sulfate	sulfur amino acid	amino acid catabolic
metabolic process	derivative	assimilation	metabolic process	process
	metabolic process			
amino acid	amine metabolic	transposition,	main pathways of	purine base metabolic
metabolic process	process	RNA-mediated	carbohydrate	process
			metabolic process	
amino acid and	cellular	methionine	glutamine family	monosaccharide
derivative metabolic	biosynthetic	biosynthetic	amino acid catabolic	catabolic process
process	process	process	process	

## Supplementary Table 4: Categories for amino acid starvation

Supplementary Table 3: Top five GO categories identified by different methods from the list of yeast genes induced following amino acid starvation (Gasch et al. 2000).

Hypergeometric	Parent-Child	Elim	Weight	GenGO
cell cycle	cell cycle	regulation of cyclin-dependent protein kinase activity	regulation of cyclin-dependent protein kinase activity	cell cycle
mitotic cell cycle	cell cycle process	G1/S-specific transcription in mitotic cell cycle	interphase of mitotic cell cycle	external encapsulating structure organization and biogenesis
regulation of progression through cell cycle	biological regulation	cell wall organization and biogenesis	regulation of progression through mitotic cell cycle	DNA replication
regulation of cell cycle	regulation of cellular process	axial bud site selection	axial bud site selection	reproduction
cell cycle process	regulation of cell cycle	positive regulation of DNA replication	cell wall organization and biogenesis	regulation of transcription

Supporting Table 5: Categories for Swi6 targets identified by ChIP-chip experiments.

Supplementary Table 4: Top five GO categories identified from the list of yeast Swi6 targets determined by ChIP-chip (Harbison et al. 2004).

Hypergeometric	Parent-Child	Elim	Weight	GenGO
DNA metabolic	cell cycle process	cell division	DNA replication	DNA replication
process				
cell cycle process	cell cycle	DNA replication	mitosis	Double-strand
				break repair
cell cycle	DNA metabolic	DNA replication	cell division	mitotic checkpoint
	process	initiation		
DNA replication	response to	mitosis	regulation of	mitotic syster
	endogenous		progression	chromatid
	stimulus		through cell cycle	segregation
cell cycle phase	regulation of cell	regulation of	DNA repair	G2/M transition of
	cycle	cyclin-dependent		mitotic cell cycle
		protein kinase		
		activity		

## Supporting Table 6: Categories for Human E2F1 targets identified by ChIP-chip experiments

Supplementary Table 5: Top five GO categories identified from the list of human E2F1 targets determined by ChIP-chip (Ren et al. 2002).