## Supplemental Methods: Microarray Analysis (1)

All microarrays in this study were normalized together using GCRMA<sup>1,2</sup>. Log fold changes between conditions and the statistical significance of these fold changes were determined using contrasts in Linear Models for MicroArrays (LIMMA)<sup>3</sup>. Both GCRMA and LIMMA are implemented in Bioconductor<sup>4</sup> which runs under R<sup>5</sup>. Thee data been deposited in the gene expression omnibus GEO<sup>6</sup>, series accession number GSE22873. A cutoff of a Benjamini-Hochberg false discovery rate (PBH) <0.05 was used<sup>7,8</sup>.

The KEGG Pathways<sup>9</sup> associated with differential expression between conditions were identified with Pathway Express<sup>10</sup> which identifies the pathways associated with differential expression in a way that takes pathway structure into account. Pathways with a gamma p-value calculated using the hypergeometric distribution and corrected for false discoveries of  $\leq 0.05$  are taken to be statistically significantly associated with differential expression of a given contrast.

Perturbation factors, as referred to in the manuscript text, are defined and discussed in detail by Draghici and collegues<sup>10</sup> are effective  $\log_2$  fold changes which take into account both any actual change in the expression of the gene and the effect of those genes in the pathway upstream from it upon the pathway at the protein level.

The perturbation factor, PF(g), of a gene product, g, in a pathway is defined by Draghici et al.<sup>10</sup> as follows:

$$PF(g) = \log_2 FC + \sum \beta_{ug} \frac{PF(u)}{N_{ds}(u)}$$

Where is the base 2 logarithm of the fold-change of the gene. The second term is a sum over all of the genes, u, whose products are upstream in the pathway from gene g. PF(u) is the perturbation factor of gene product u.  $\beta_{ug}$  is positive if gene product u is an activator in the pathway, and negative if it is an inhibitor.  $N_{ds}(u)$  is the number of gene products downstream from gene u. For a thorough discussion of the implications of this equation, see the original paper by Draghici et. al.<sup>10</sup>

## Supplemental Methods: Microarray Analysis Literature Citations (2)

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