

Suppl. Report 1. Transcription Regulation Workflow Report

Server: portal.genego.com
Date: 2010-12-01
Name: University of Miami - Andreev
Login: umiami17

Experiments

1.	Sign_Cons_GG_112310
----	---------------------

Figure 1. The experiments uploaded for comparative analysis

Table of content:

- [Selected networks built from active experiments](#)
 - [Network 1](#)
 - [Network 2](#)
 - [Network 3](#)
 - [Network 4](#)
 - [Network 5](#)
 - [Network 6](#)
 - [Network 7](#)
 - [Network 8](#)
 - [Network 9](#)
 - [Network 10](#)
 - [Network 11](#)
 - [Network 12](#)
 - [Network 13](#)
 - [Network 14](#)
 - [Network 15](#)
 - [Network 16](#)
 - [Network 17](#)
 - [Network 18](#)
 - [Network 19](#)
 - [Network 20](#)

Selected networks built from active experiments

(T

(OC)

The gene content of the uploaded files is used as the input list for generation of biological networks using Transcription Regulation algorithm with default settings. This is a variant of the shortest paths algorithm with main parameters of 1. relative enrichment with the uploaded data, and 2. relative saturation of networks with canonical pathways. These networks are built on the fly and unique for the uploaded data. In this workflow the networks are prioritized based on the number of fragments of canonical pathways on the network.

No	Key network objects	GO Processes	Total nodes	Root nodes	Path ways	p-Val ue	zScor e	gScor e
1	SP1	regulation of biological quality (42.0%), response to abiotic stimulus (24.0%), response to organic substance (34.0%), response to chemical stimulus (44.0%), homeostatic process (28.0%)	50	49	0	7.01e-122	116.27	116.27
2	c-Myc	cellular process (91.9%), cellular metabolic process (73.0%), organ development (40.5%), positive regulation of macromolecule metabolic process (29.7%), positive regulation of cellular metabolic process (29.7%)	37	36	0	7.86e-89	99.29	99.29
3	HNF4-alpha	response to stress (35.3%), wound healing (11.8%), translational elongation (8.8%), Golgi to vacuole transport (2.9%), developmental process (44.1%)	34	33	0	2.83e-81	94.94	94.94
4	p53	regulation of cell death (52.0%), regulation of apoptosis (48.0%), regulation of programmed cell death (48.0%), positive regulation of apoptosis (36.0%), positive regulation of programmed cell death (36.0%)	27	26	0	9.53e-64	83.93	83.93
5	ESR1 (nuclear)	double-strand break repair via nonhomologous end joining (11.1%), response to ionizing radiation (16.7%), non-recombinational repair (11.1%), response to X-ray (11.1%), cellular response to chemical stimulus (27.8%)	18	17	0	1.95e-41	67.20	67.20
6	YY1	translational elongation (28.6%), negative regulation of cellular metabolic process (50.0%), negative regulation of metabolic process (50.0%), negative regulation of protein	14	13	0	1.30e-31	58.27	58.27

7	NF-kB	amino acid dephosphorylation (14.3%), negative regulation of dephosphorylation (14.3%) response to inorganic substance (30.8%), response to cadmium ion (15.4%), pattern recognition receptor signaling pathway (15.4%), developmental growth (23.1%), response to organic substance (46.2%)	13	12	0	3.62e-29	55.81	55.81
8	c-Jun	response to inorganic substance (41.7%), response to chemical stimulus (66.7%), response to hydrogen peroxide (25.0%), response to reactive oxygen species (25.0%), negative regulation of protein modification process (25.0%)	12	11	0	9.98e-27	53.25	53.25
9	ETS1	positive regulation of apoptosis (50.0%), positive regulation of programmed cell death (50.0%), positive regulation of cell death (50.0%), regulation of apoptosis (58.3%), regulation of programmed cell death (58.3%)	12	11	0	9.98e-27	53.25	53.25
10	Androgen receptor	catecholamine uptake involved in synaptic transmission (16.7%), dopamine uptake (16.7%), cell death (50.0%), death (50.0%), adult locomotory behavior (25.0%)	12	11	0	9.98e-27	53.25	53.25
11	RelA (p65 NF-kB subunit)	regulation of response to stress (45.5%), response to hydrogen peroxide (27.3%), regulation of response to stimulus (45.5%), liver development (27.3%), hepaticobiliary system development (27.3%)	11	10	0	2.72e-24	50.56	50.56
12	NRF2	catecholamine uptake involved in synaptic transmission (18.2%), dopamine uptake (18.2%), oxygen and reactive oxygen species metabolic process (27.3%), dopamine transport (18.2%), cellular metabolic process (100.0%)	11	10	0	2.72e-24	50.56	50.56
13	C/EBPbeta	positive regulation of apoptosis (50.0%), positive regulation of programmed cell death (50.0%), positive regulation of cell death (50.0%), regulation of apoptosis (50.0%), regulation of programmed cell death (50.0%)	10	9	0	7.30e-22	47.72	47.72
14	HSF1	posttranscriptional regulation of gene expression (40.0%), cellular component movement (50.0%), regulation of translation (30.0%), regulation of apoptosis (50.0%), regulation of programmed cell death (50.0%)	10	9	0	7.30e-22	47.72	47.72
15	Oct-1	double-strand break repair via nonhomologous end joining	10	9	0	7.30e-		

		(22.2%), non-recombinational repair (22.2%), axon cargo transport (22.2%), microtubule-based transport (22.2%), telomere maintenance (22.2%)				22	47.72	47.72
16	NF-Y	skeletal muscle tissue regeneration (20.0%), developmental growth (30.0%), regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process (70.0%), tissue regeneration (20.0%), regulation of cellular biosynthetic process (70.0%)	10	9	0	7.30e-22	47.72	47.72
17	Oct-3/4	multicellular organismal process (100.0%), system development (77.8%), anatomical structure development (77.8%), response to mineralocorticoid stimulus (22.2%), multicellular organismal development (77.8%)	9	8	0	1.93e-19	44.71	44.71
18	RARalpha	negative regulation of cellular protein metabolic process (44.4%), negative regulation of protein metabolic process (44.4%), regulation of cellular protein metabolic process (55.6%), regulation of protein metabolic process (55.6%), striated muscle cell differentiation (33.3%)	9	8	0	1.93e-19	44.71	44.71
19	p73	positive regulation of apoptosis (62.5%), positive regulation of programmed cell death (62.5%), positive regulation of cell death (62.5%), negative regulation of protein amino acid dephosphorylation (25.0%), negative regulation of dephosphorylation (25.0%)	8	7	0	5.02e-17	41.49	41.49
20	AP-2A	hyperosmotic salinity response (25.0%), hyperosmotic response (25.0%), response to salt stress (25.0%), response to abiotic stimulus (50.0%), response to osmotic stress (25.0%)	8	7	0	5.02e-17	41.49	41.49

1. SP1.

(T

OC)

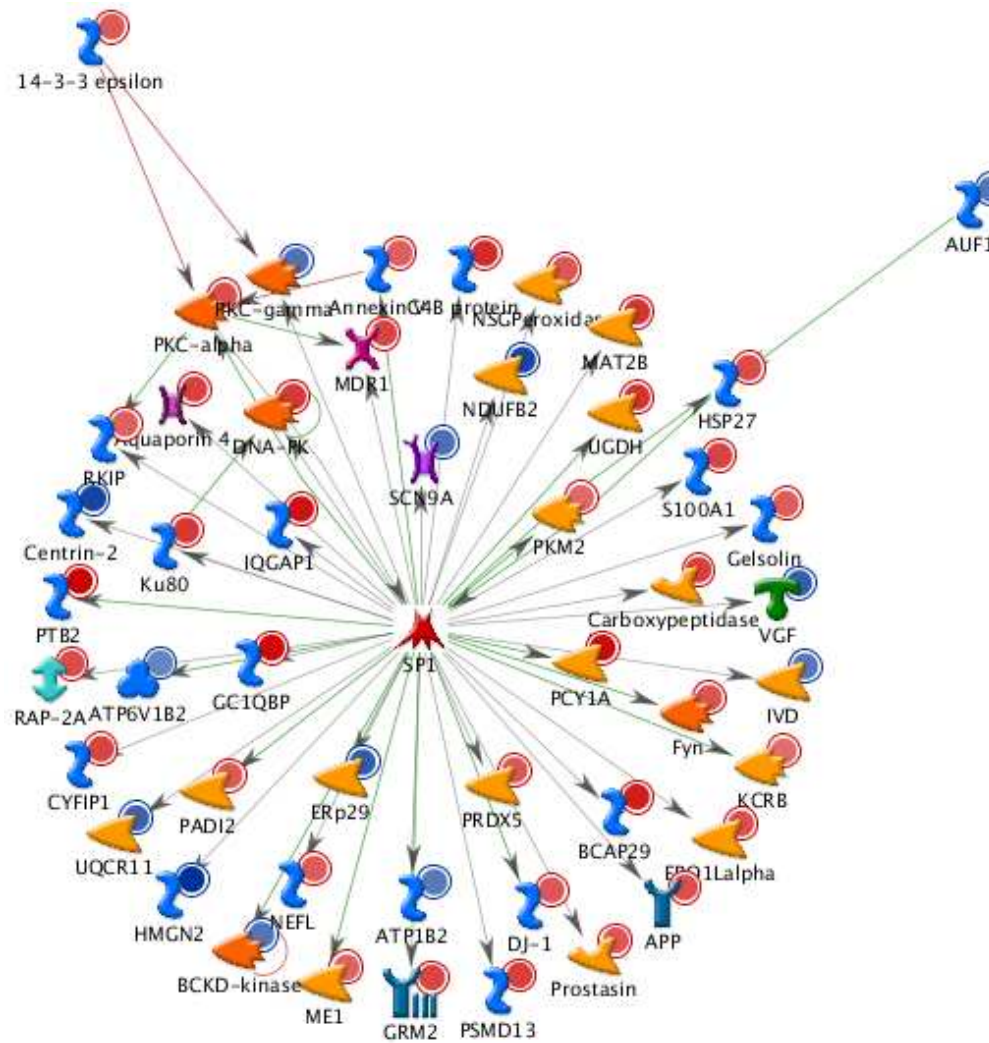


Figure 2. The top scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The 'checkerboard' color

indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

2. c-Myc.

(T

[OC](#))

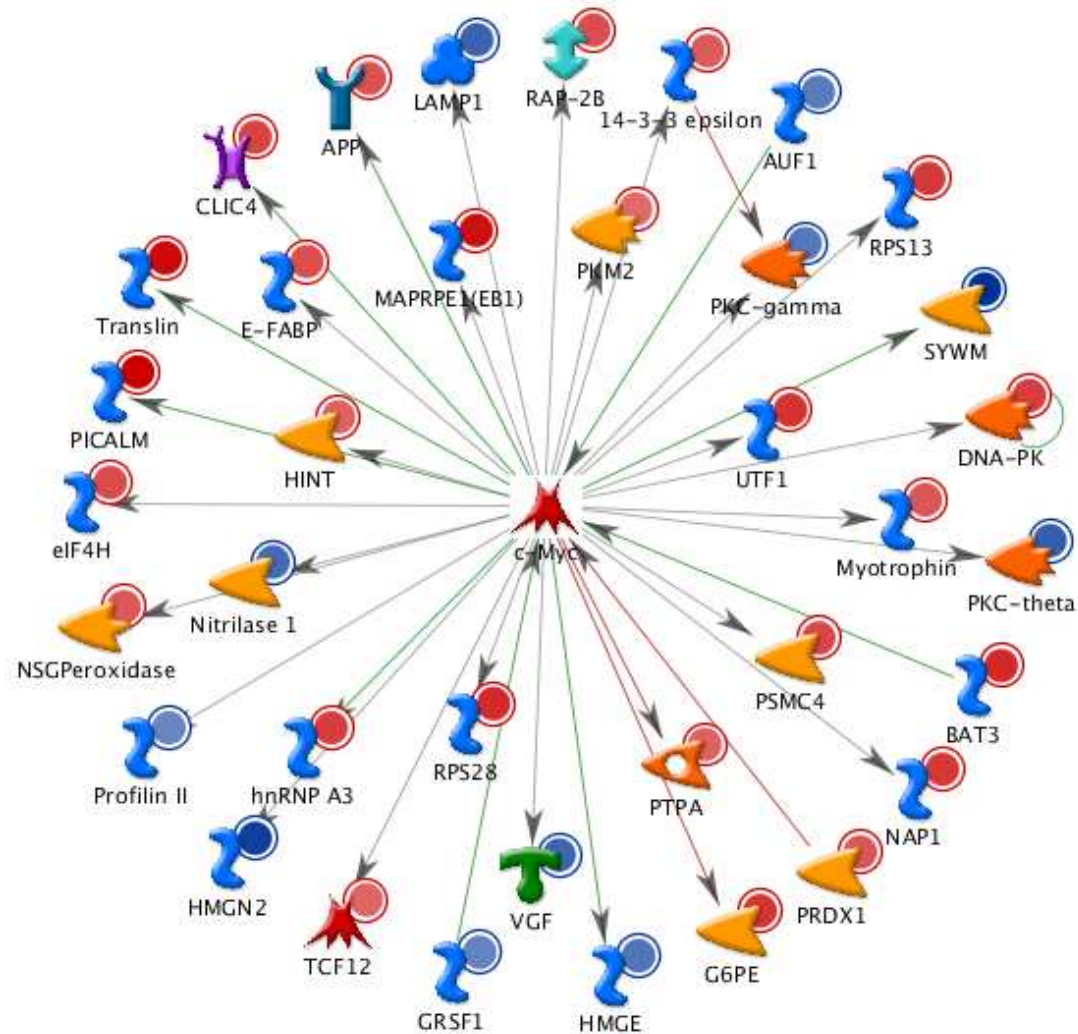


Figure 3. The second scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The 'checkerboard' color

indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

3. HNF4-alpha.

(T

[OC](#))

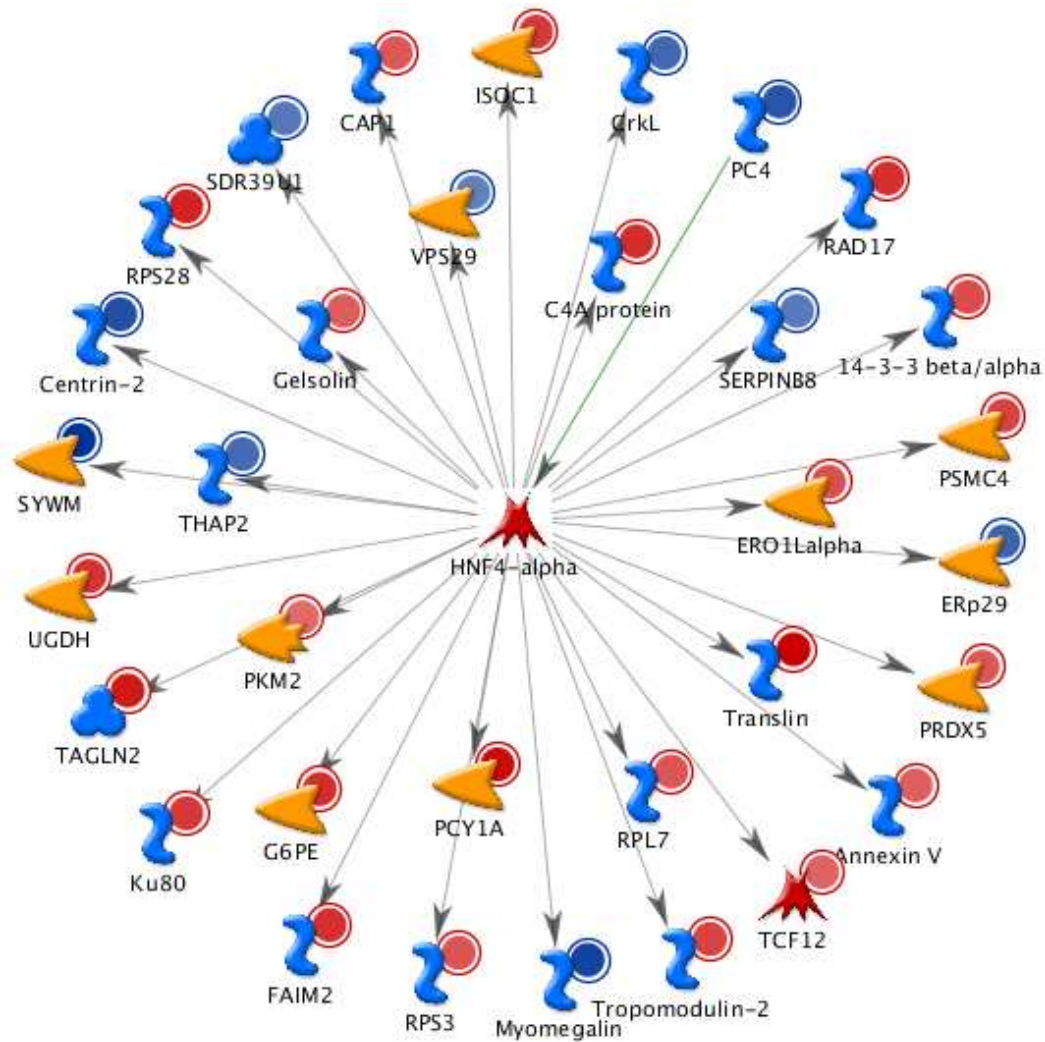


Figure 4. The third scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The 'checkerboard' color

indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

4. p53.

(T

[OC](#))

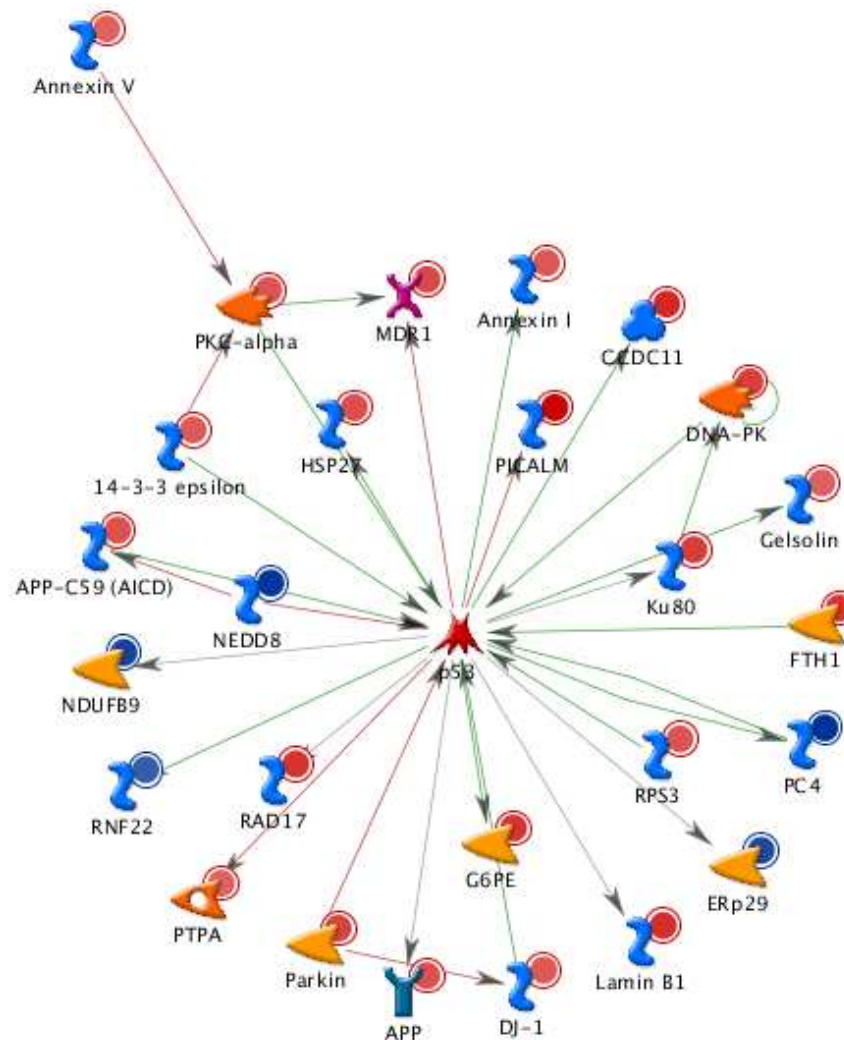


Figure 5. The fourth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The 'checkerboard' color

indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

5. ESR1 (nuclear).

(T

OC)

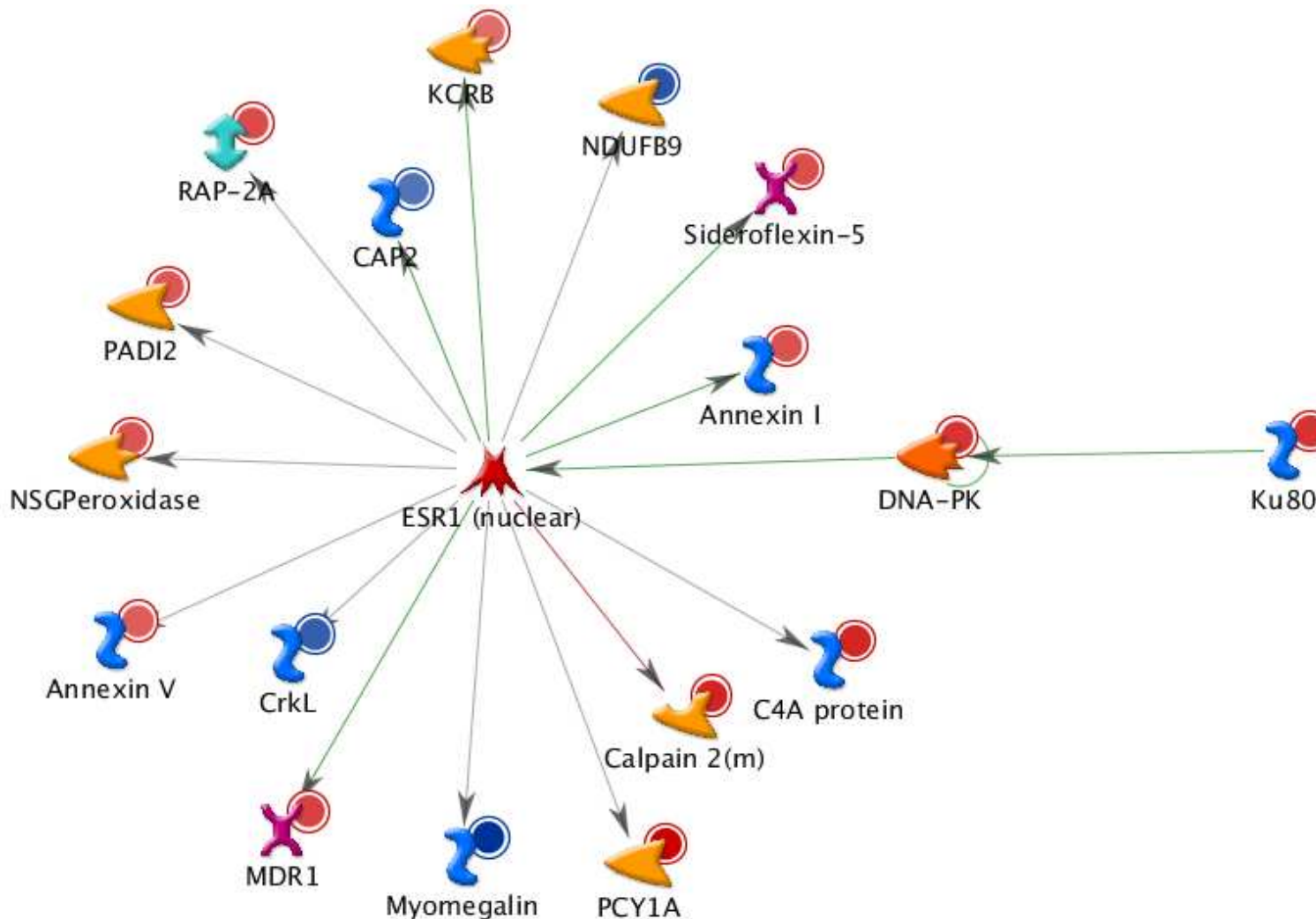


Figure 6. The fifth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The 'checkerboard' color

indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

6. YY1.

[OC](#)

[T](#)

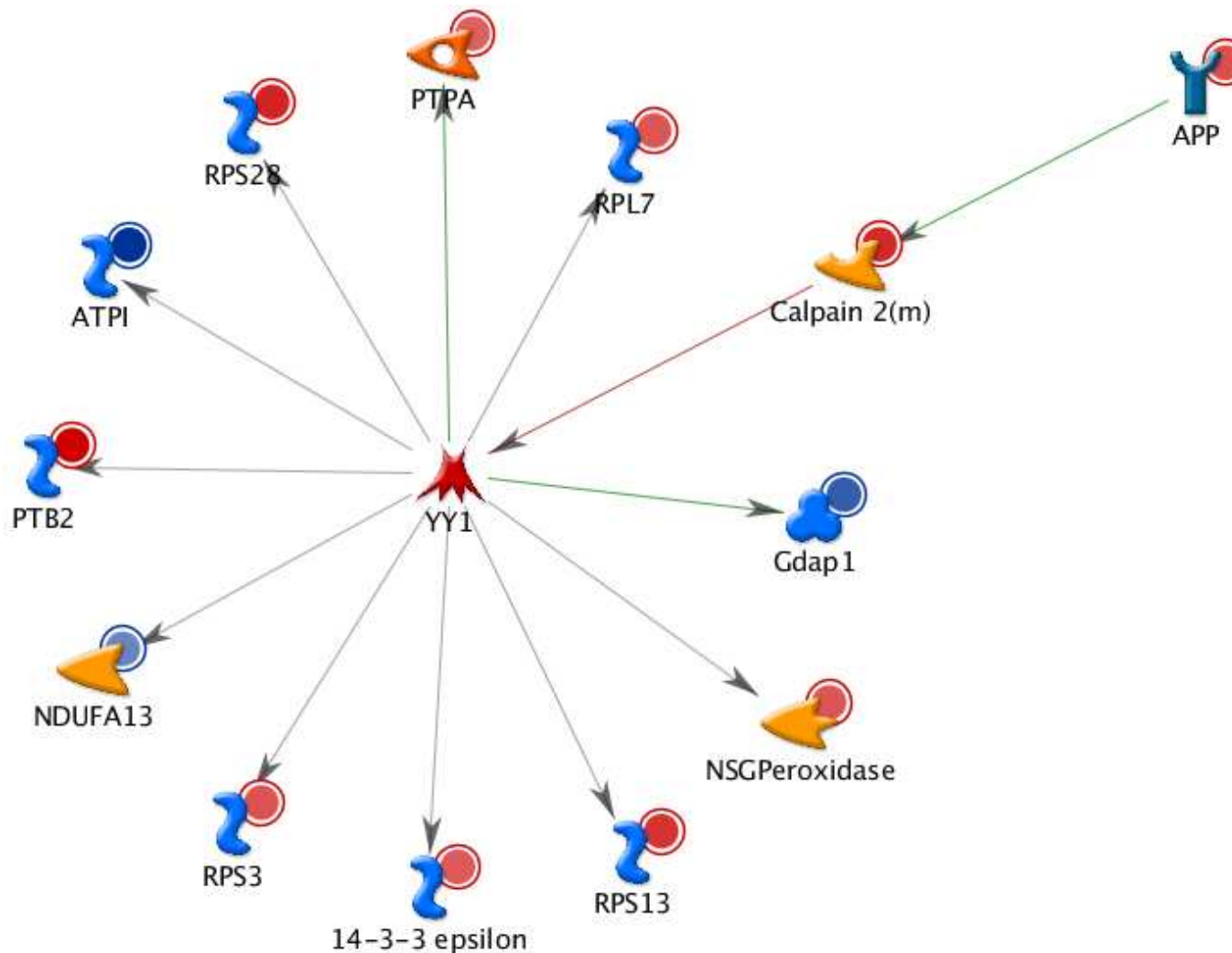


Figure 7. The sixth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The 'checkerboard' color

indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

7. NF-kB.

(T

[OC](#))

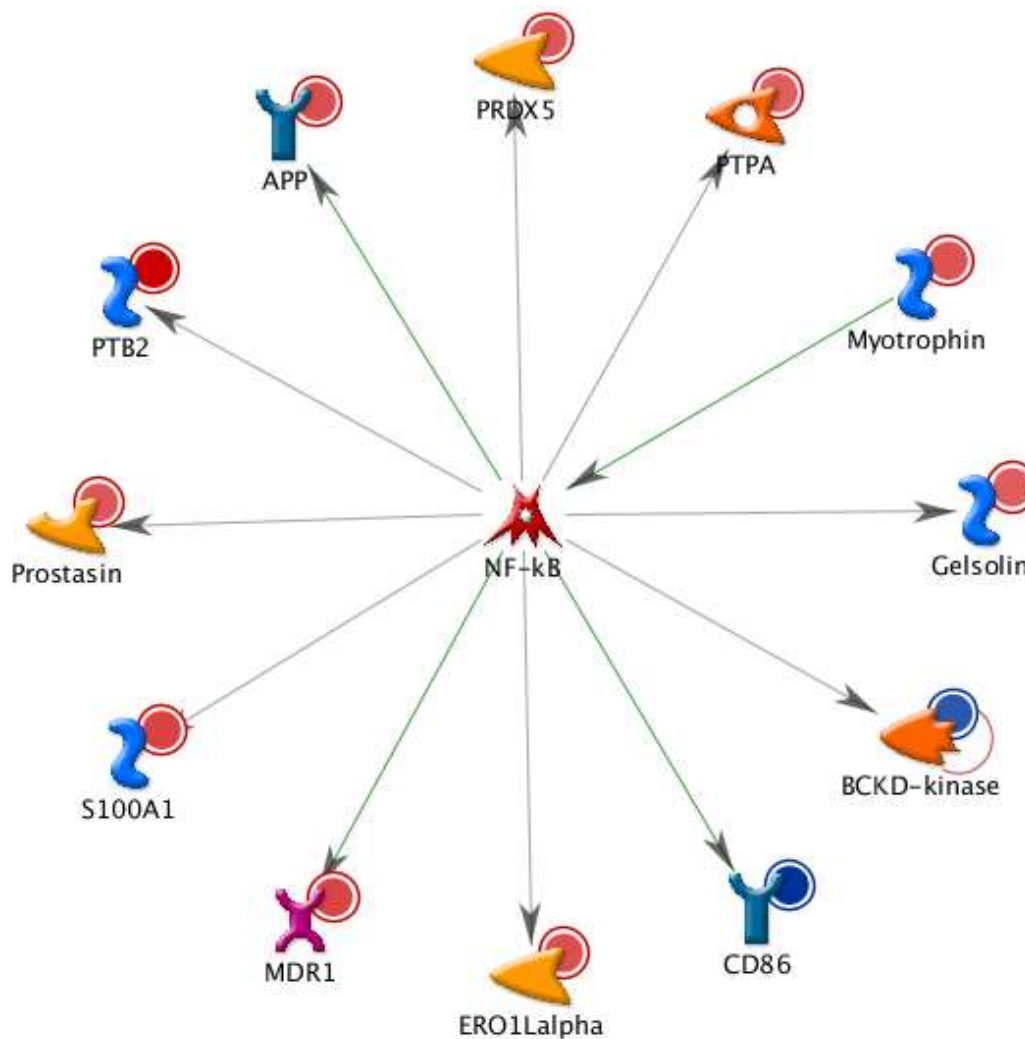


Figure 8. The seventh scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The 'checkerboard' color

indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

8. c-Jun.

(T

[OC\)](#)

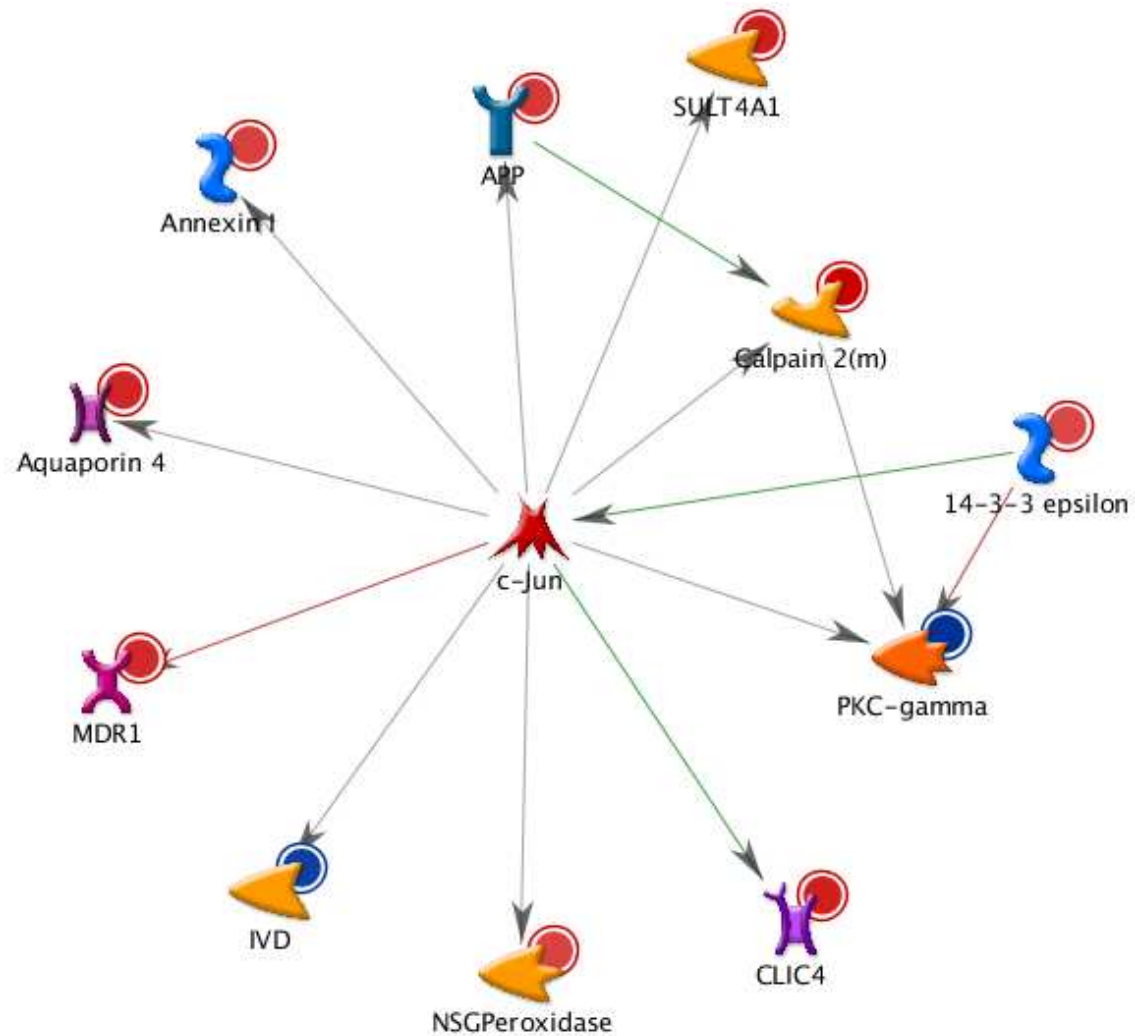


Figure 9. The eighth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The 'checkerboard' color

indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

9. ETS1.

(T

[OC](#))

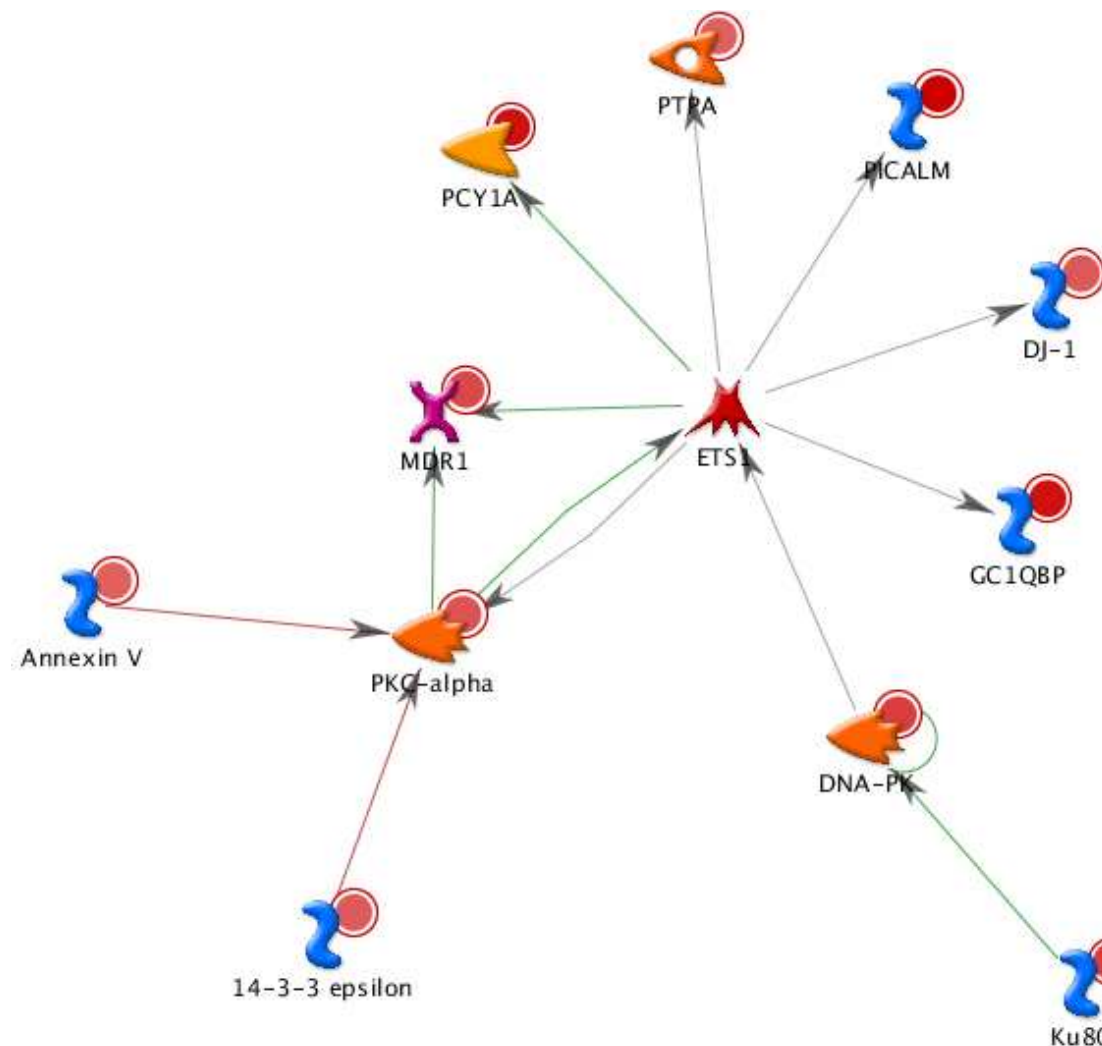


Figure 10. The ninth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The 'checkerboard' color

indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

10. Androgen receptor.

(T

[OC](#))

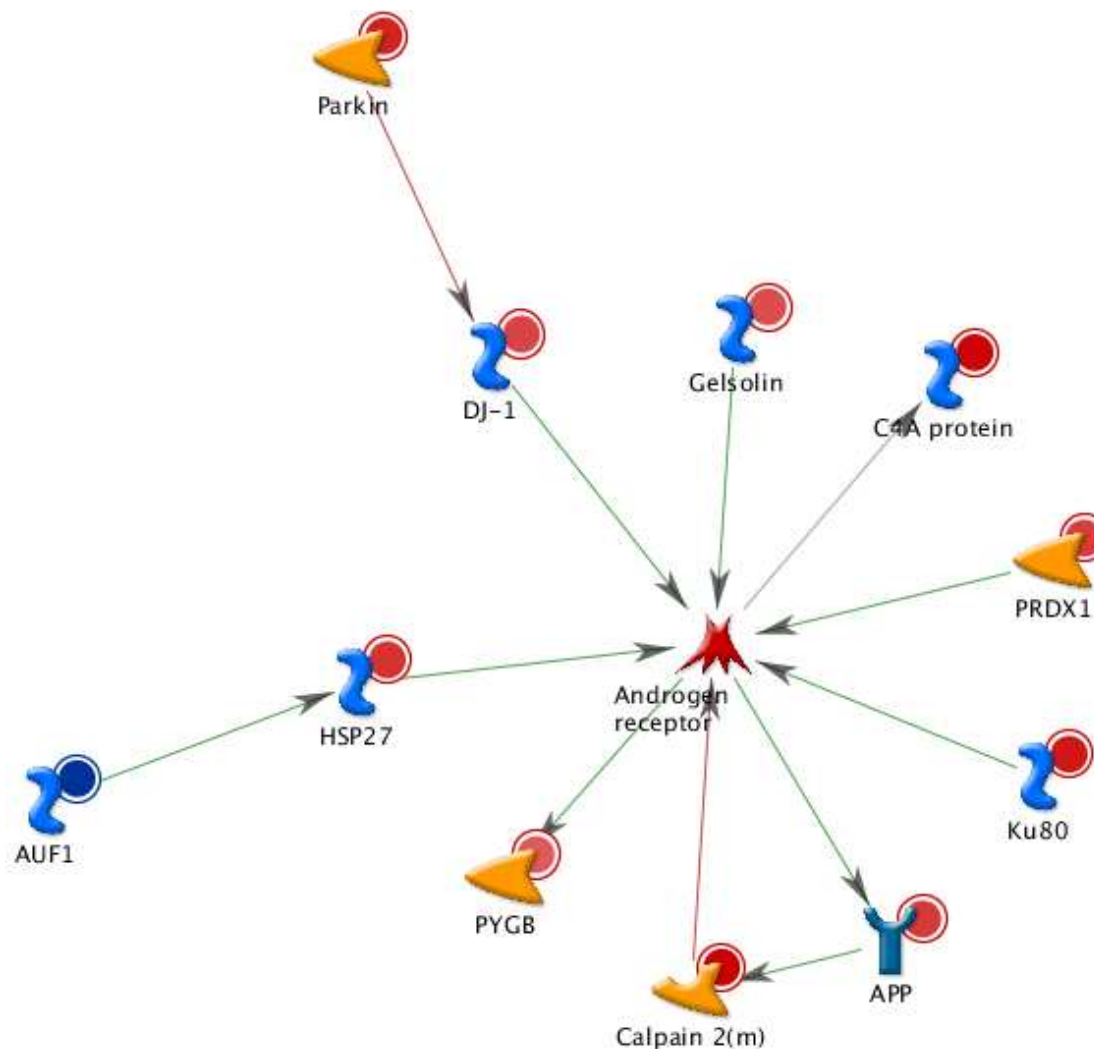


Figure 11. The tenth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The 'checkerboard' color

indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

11. RelA (p65 NF-kB subunit).

(T

[OC](#))

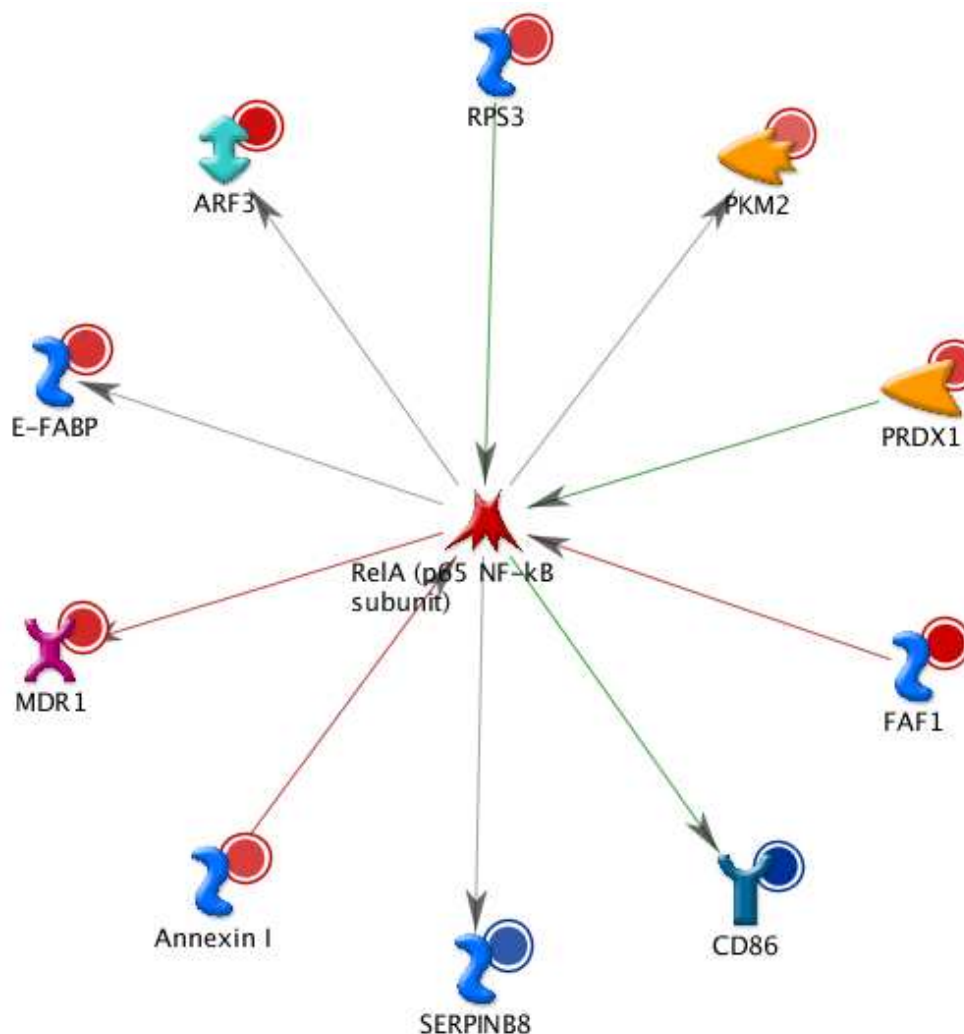


Figure 12. The eleventh scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The

'checkerboard' color indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

12. NRF2.

[OC](#))

(T

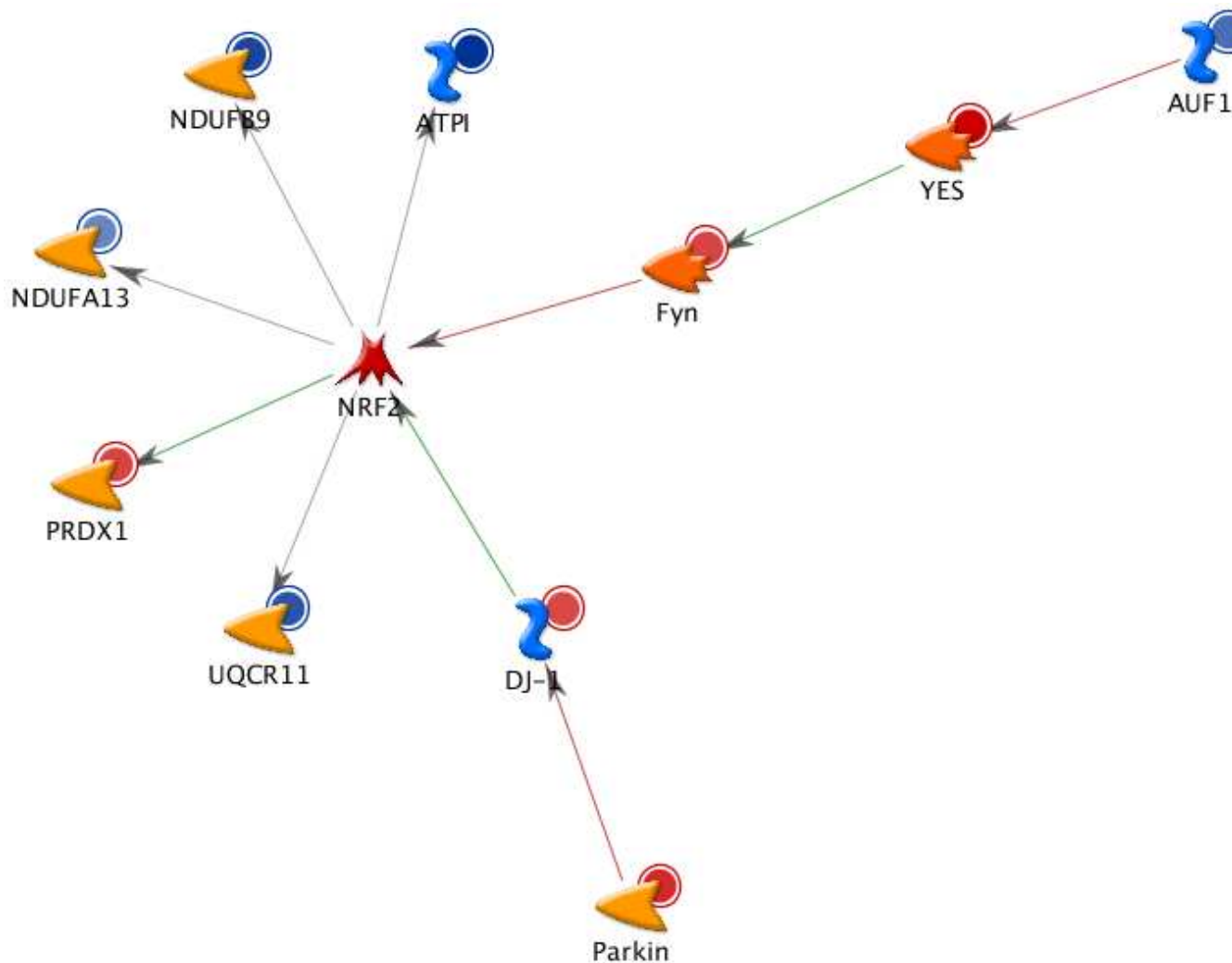


Figure 13. The twelfth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The 'checkerboard' color

indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

13. C/EBPbeta.

(T)

[OC](#))

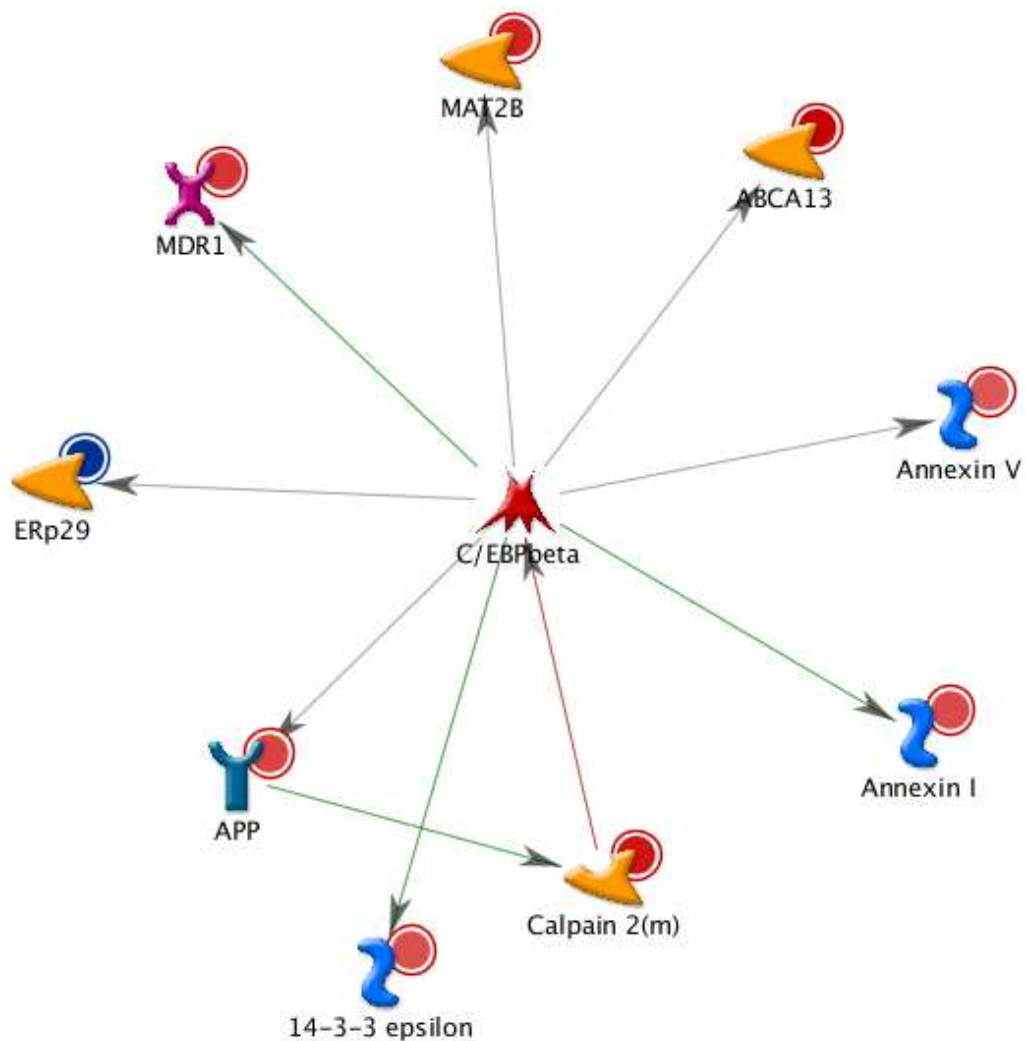


Figure 14. The thirteenth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The

'checkerboard' color indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

14. HSF1.

[OC](#)

[T](#)

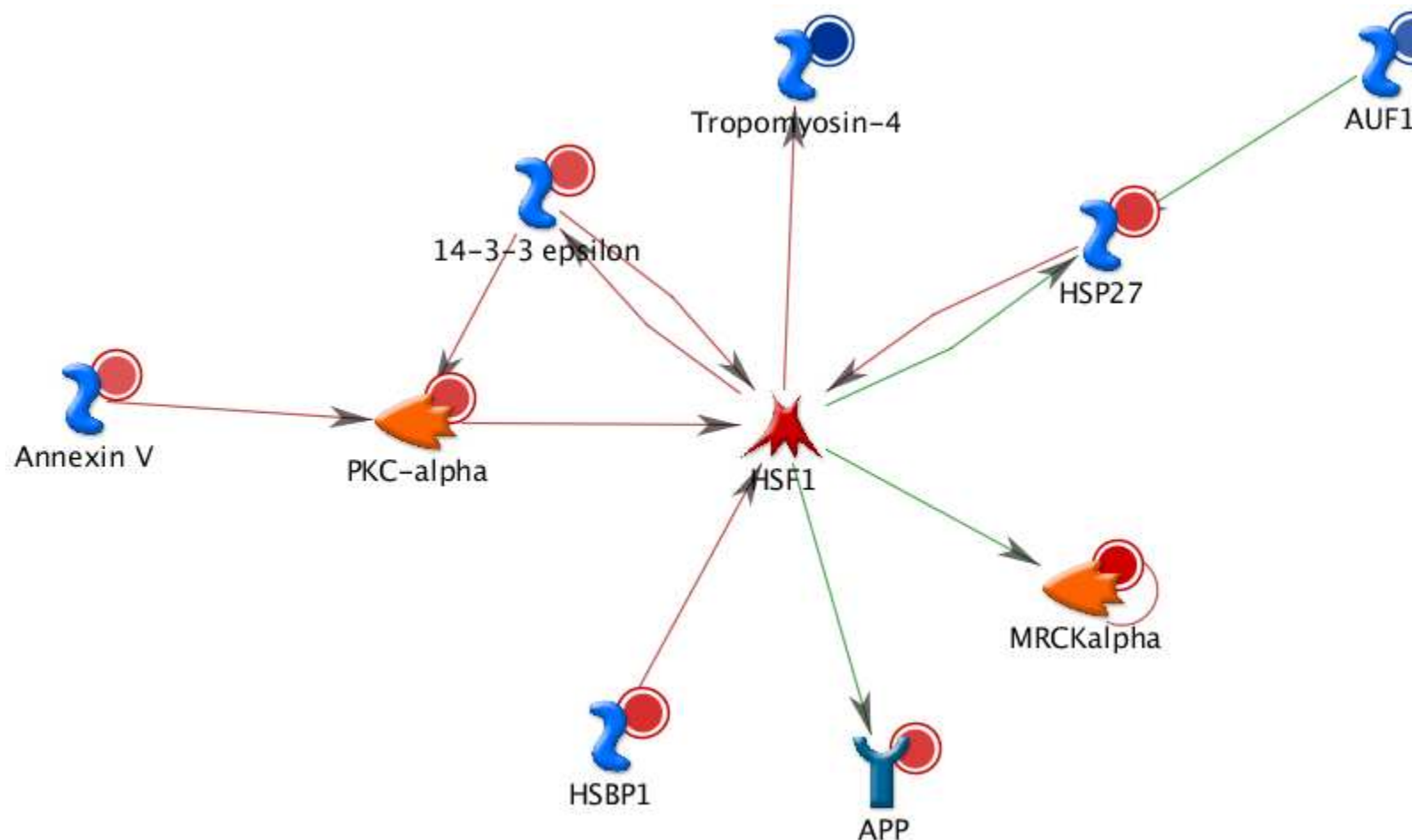


Figure 15. The fourteenth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The 'checkerboard' color indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

15. Oct-1.

[OC](#))

[T](#)

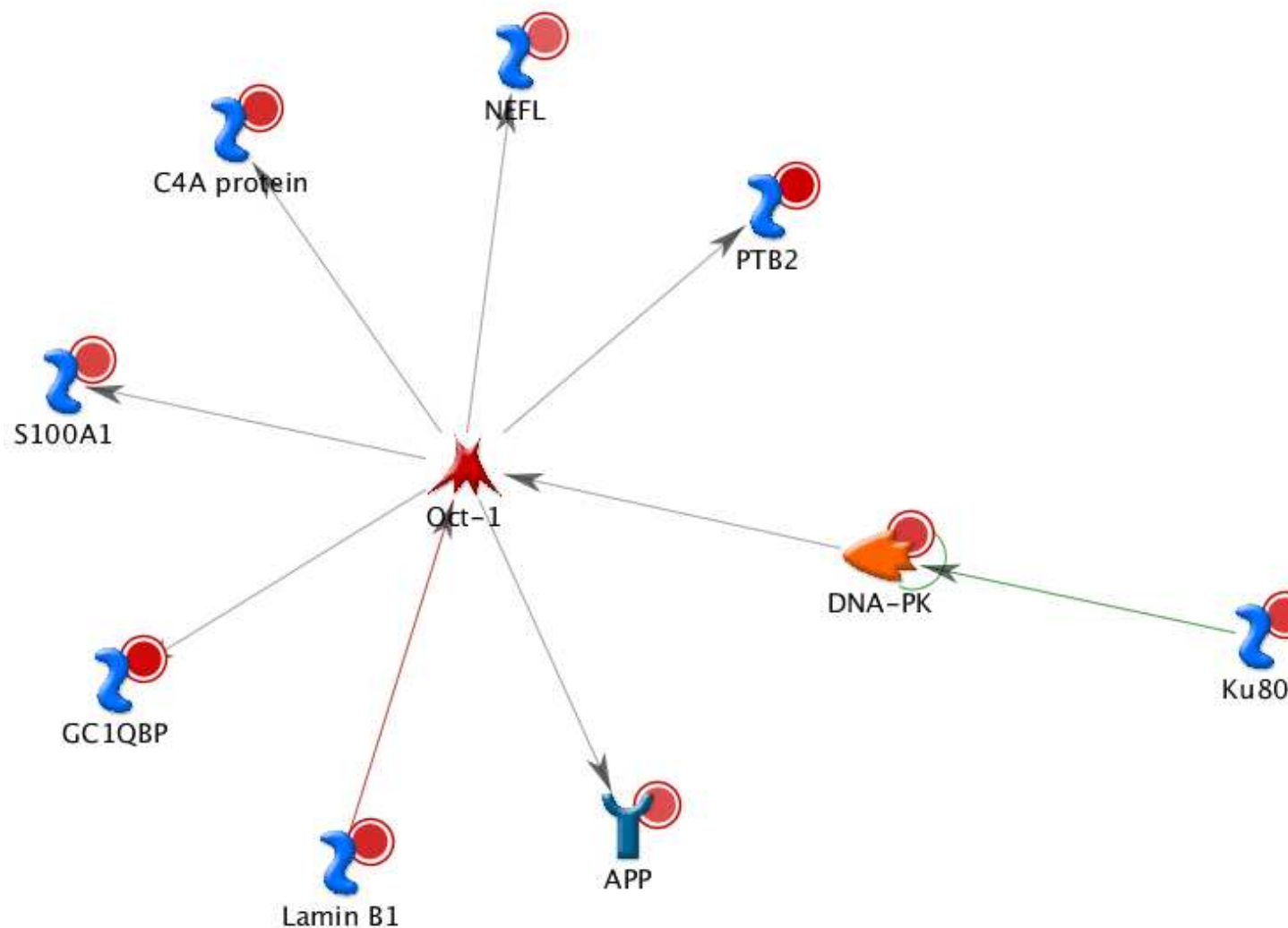


Figure 16. The fifteenth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The

'checkerboard' color indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

16. NF-Y.

(T

[OC](#))

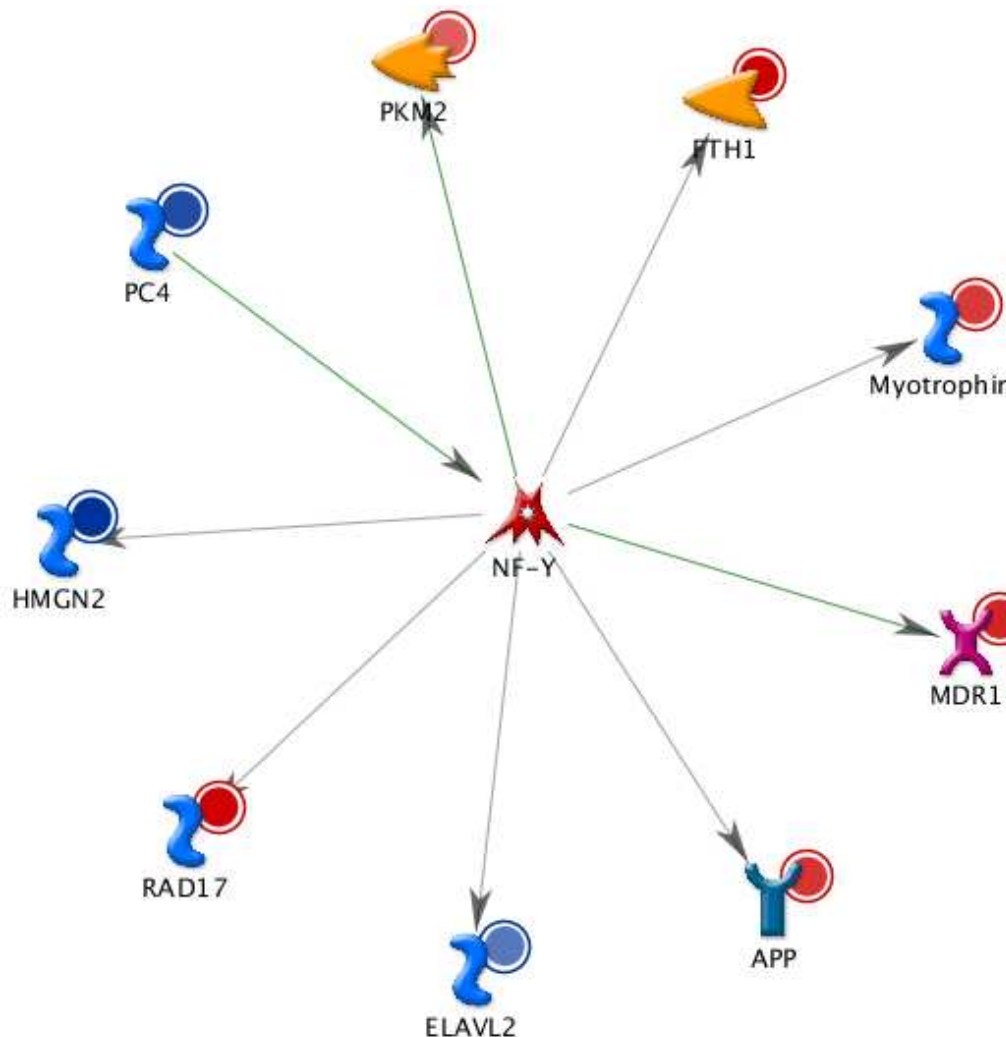


Figure 17. The sixteenth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The

'checkerboard' color indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

17. Oct-3/4.

(T)

[OC](#))

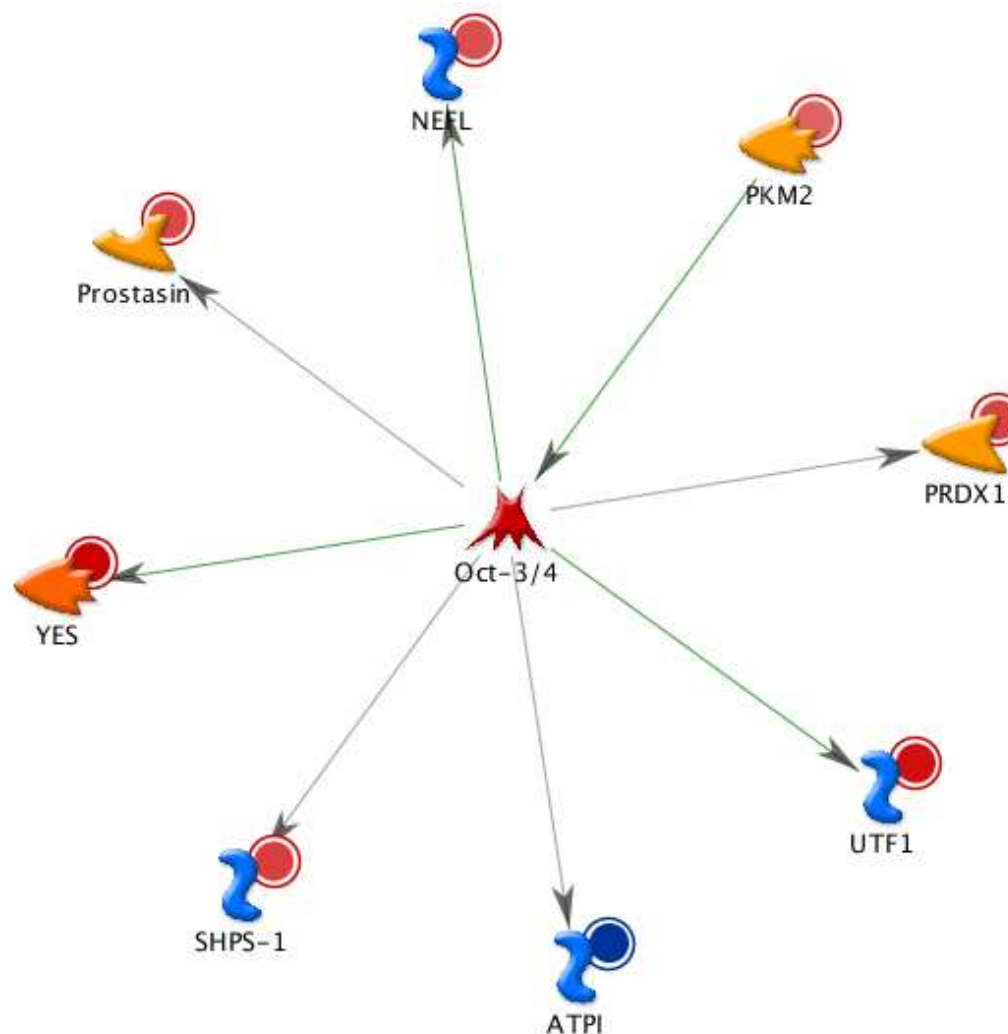


Figure 18. The seventeenth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The

'checkerboard' color indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

18. RARalpha.

(T

[OC](#))

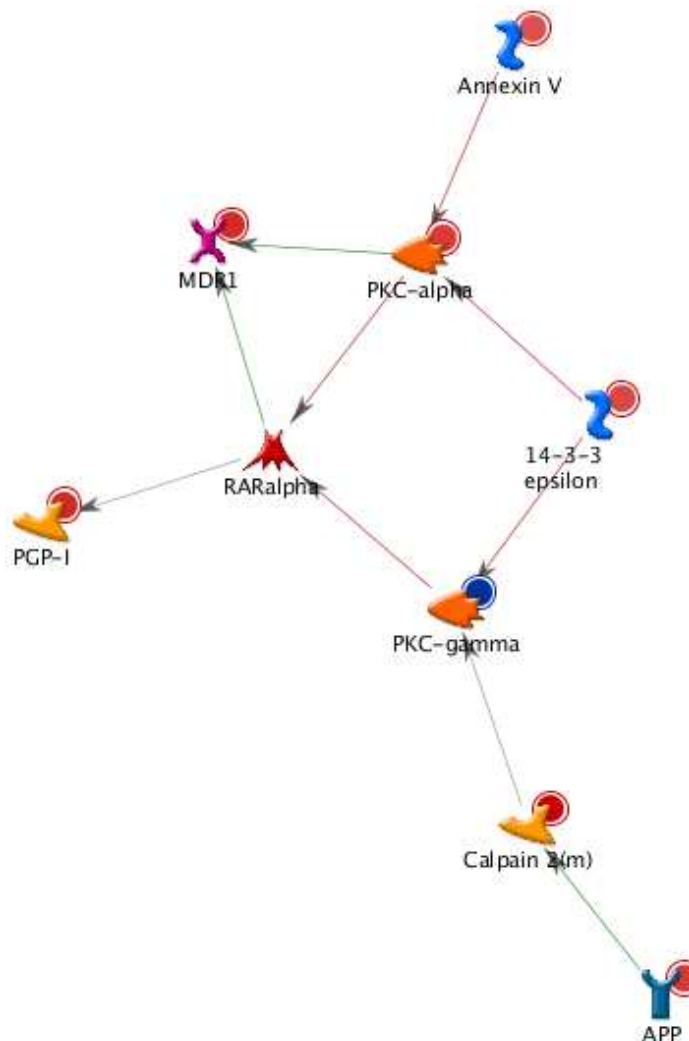


Figure 19. The eighteenth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The

'checkerboard' color indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

19. p73.

(T

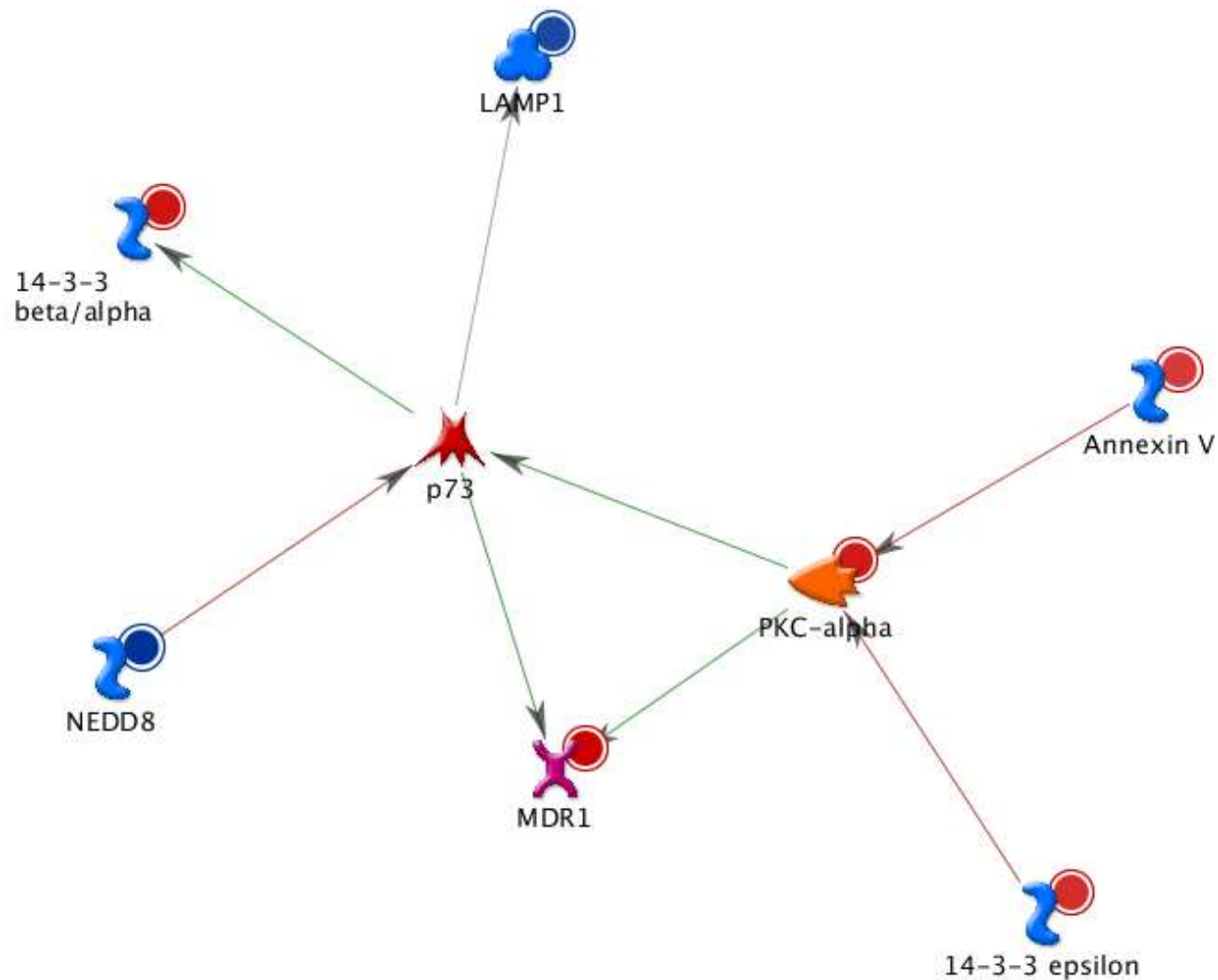
[OC](#))

Figure 20. The nineteenth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The

'checkerboard' color indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

20. AP-2A.

(T

[OC](#))

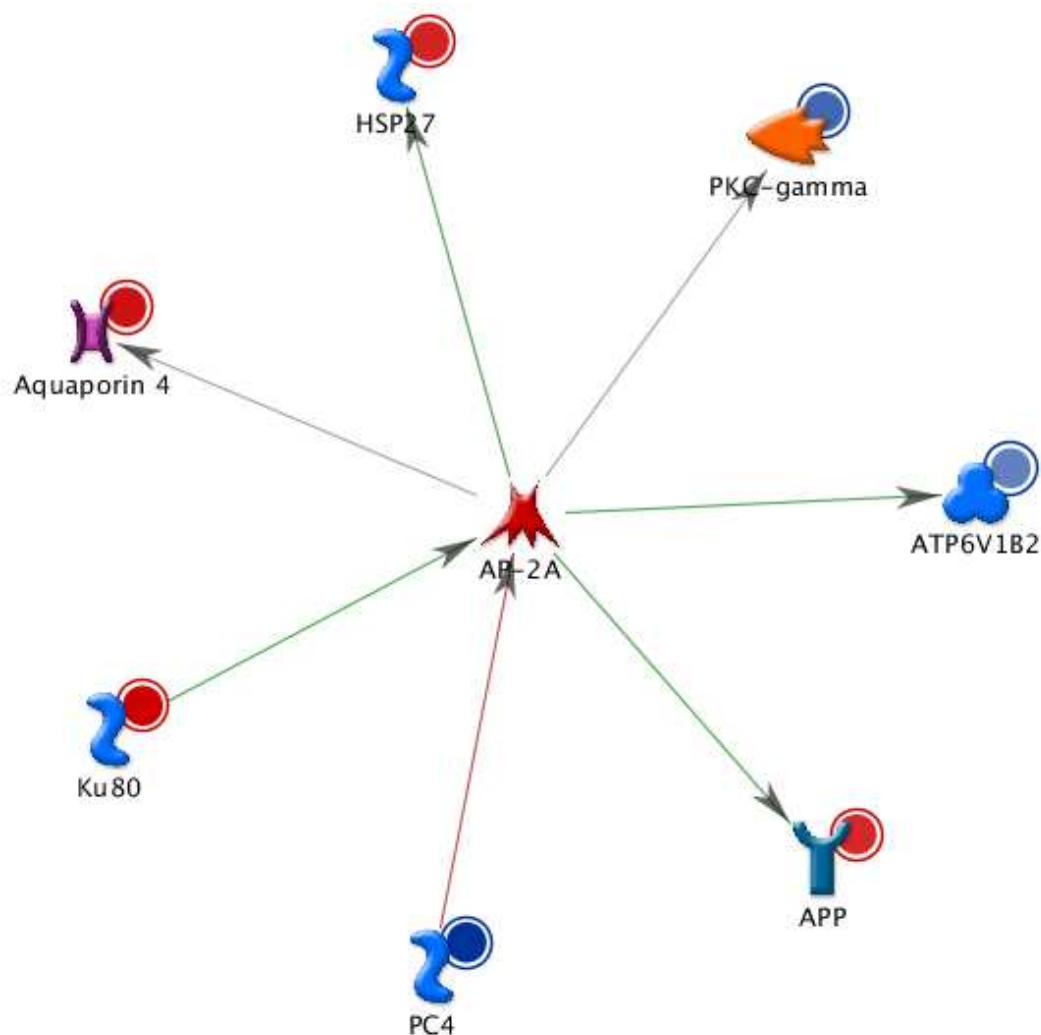


Figure 21. The twentieth scored (by the number of pathways) network from active experiments. Thick cyan lines indicate the fragments of canonical pathways. Up-regulated genes are marked with red circles; down-regulated with blue circles. The

'checkerboard' color indicates mixed expression for the gene between files or between multiple tags for the same gene.

