

Multilevel comparative analysis of the contributions of genome reduction and heat shock to the *Escherichia coli* transcriptome

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Supplementary figures and figure legends

Supplementary figure legends

Figure S1 Chromosomal locations of the DEGs. The positions of the DEGs_{gr} and DEGs_{hs} on the genome are indicated. The black line indicates the MG1655 genome, and the deleted segments are indicated by gray boxes. The up- and downregulated DEGs_{gr} are indicated in orange and purple, respectively (**A**). The up- and downregulated DEGs_{hs} are indicated in yellow and cyan, respectively (**B**). The right- and left-pointing arrowheads represent the genes encoded on the forward and complementary strands, respectively.

Figure S2 Statistical analysis. **A.** Significance test of the correlation of the DEGs_{gr}. To test for significance, 159 genes were randomly selected, and their correlation coefficients were calculated. The histogram shows the results of 10,000 permutations of random sampling, and the red points indicate the correlation coefficients of 159 DEGs_{gr} between MG1655 and MG1655_{heatshock}. **B.** Significance test of the correlation of the DEGs_{hs}. To test for significance, 95 genes were randomly selected, and their correlation coefficients were calculated. The histogram shows the results of 10,000 permutations of random sampling, and the red points indicate the correlation coefficients of the gene expression level of the 95 DEGs_{hs} between MG1655 and MDS42. The *P*-values are indicated. **C.** Significance test of the overall correlation of the gene expression levels between MG1655 and MDS42. To test for significance, a dummy vector of expression values was randomly generated while maintaining a certain level of correlation in the gene expression values with MG1655. This figure demonstrates that the effects of genetic interruption and external perturbation are not independent. **D.** The significance test of the overall correlation between MG1655 and MG1655_{heatshock}. A dummy vector was randomly generated as above and evaluated. The *P* values are indicated.

Figure S3 Genes of unknown function. All 3710 genes were divided into two categories, “Unknown” and “not Unknown,” according to Reliy *et al.* [45]. The distances from each gene to the genomic scars are plotted. The “Not Unknown” and “Unknown” categories are shown in the upper panel. The “Unknown” genes were classified as DEGs or nonDEGs and are plotted in the bottom panel. Statistical significance was calculated with the Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test, and the *P*-values are indicated.

Figure S4 A close-up view of the transition in major peaks. The vertical, broken lines in red indicate the major peaks at 663 and 773 kb, respectively.

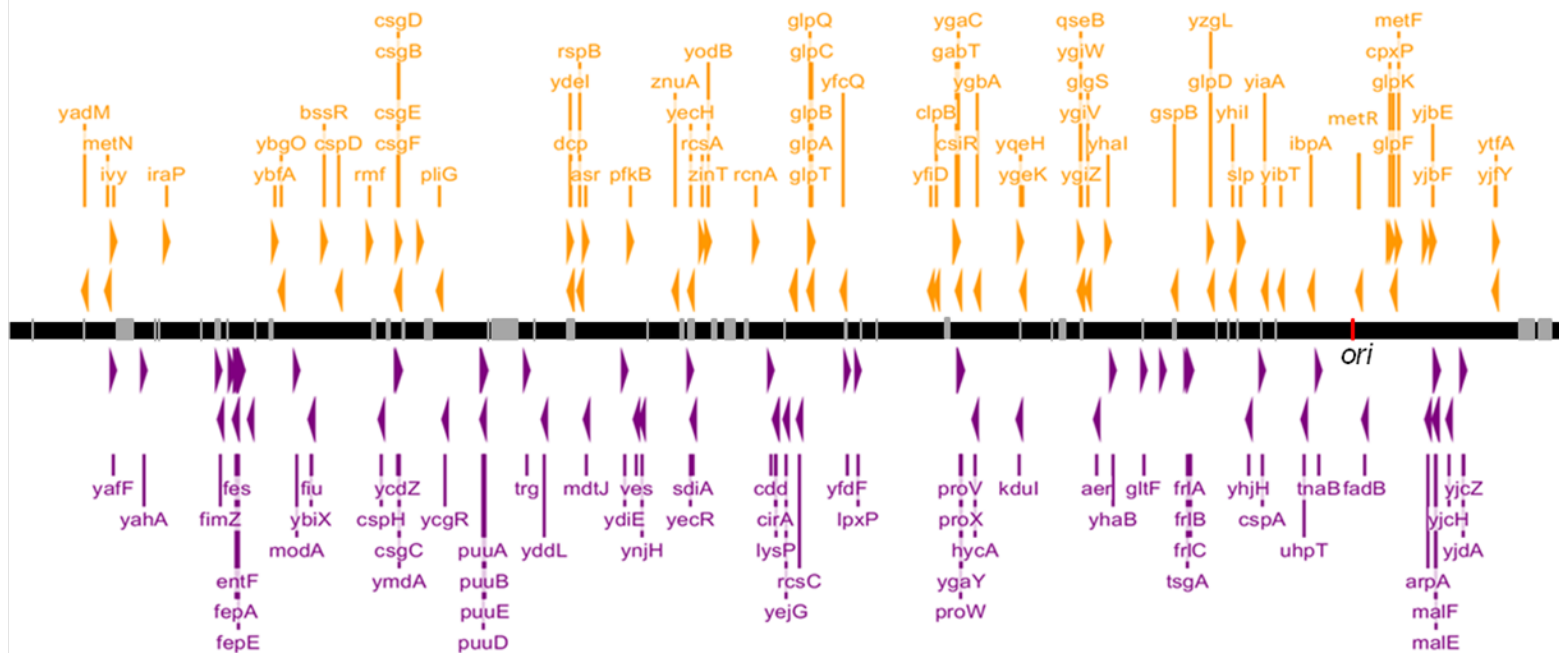
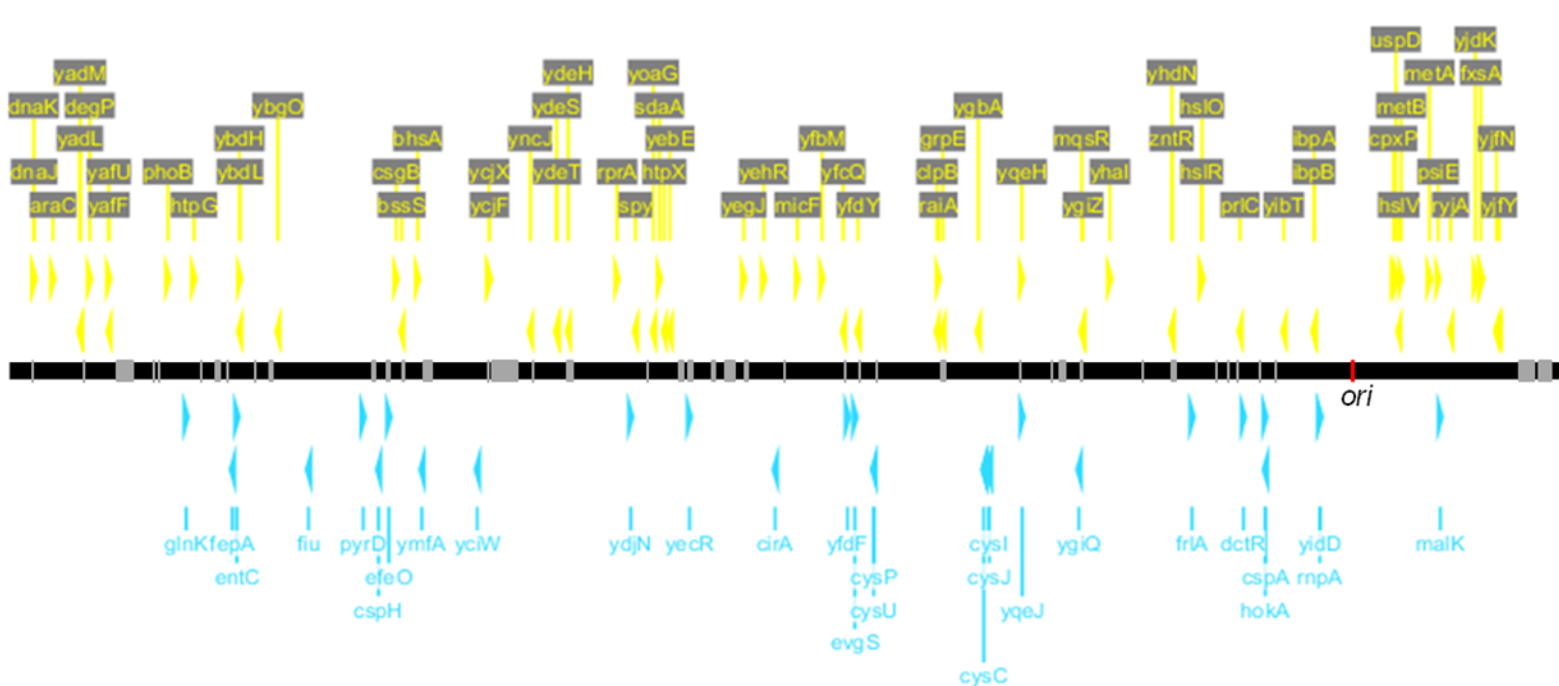
A**B**

Figure S1

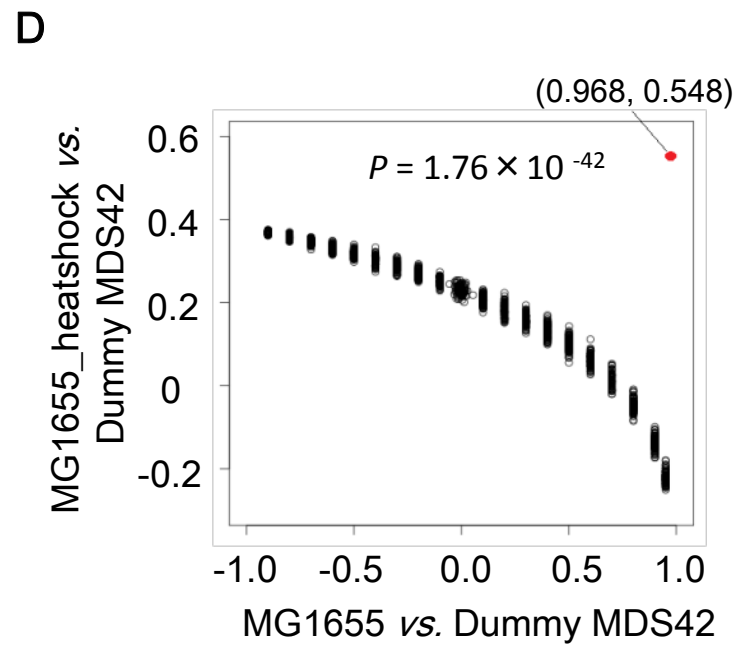
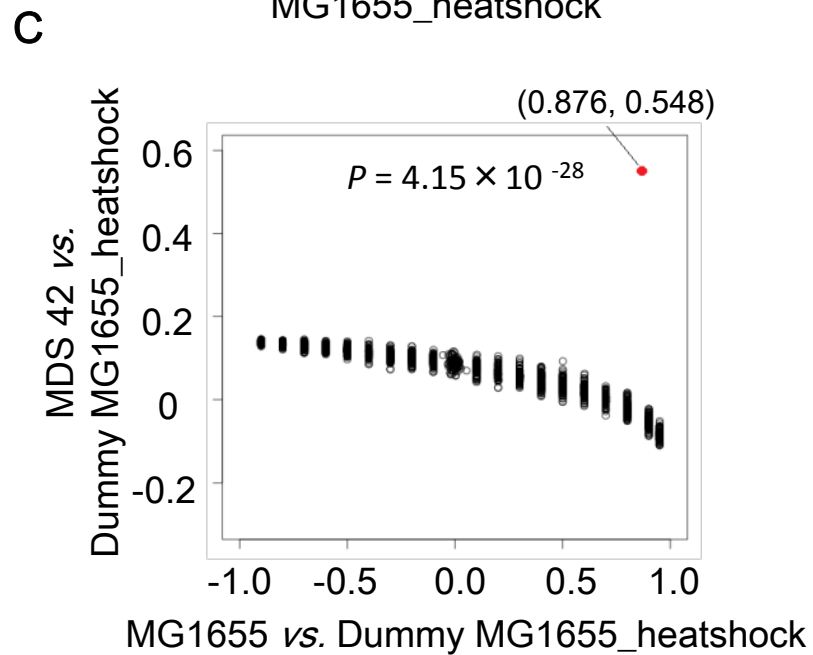
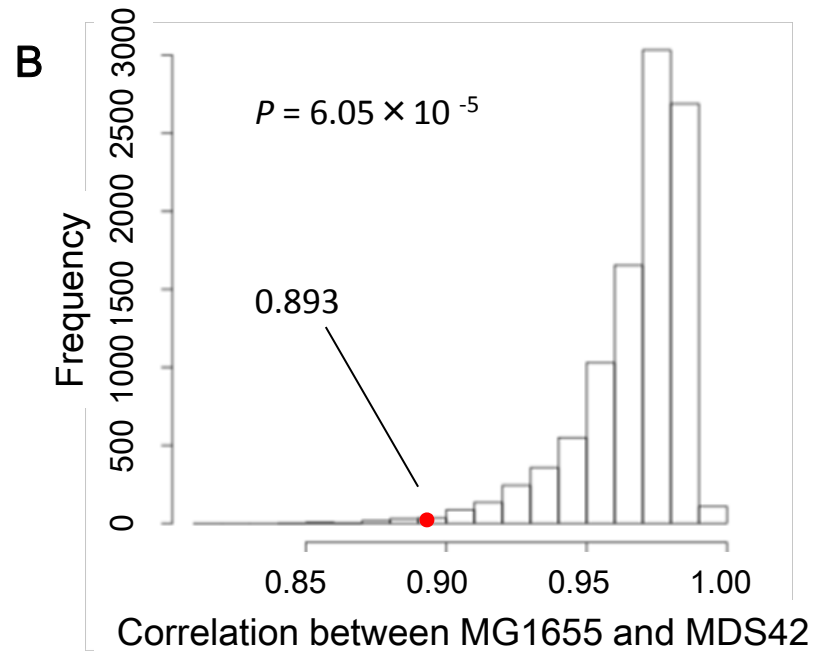
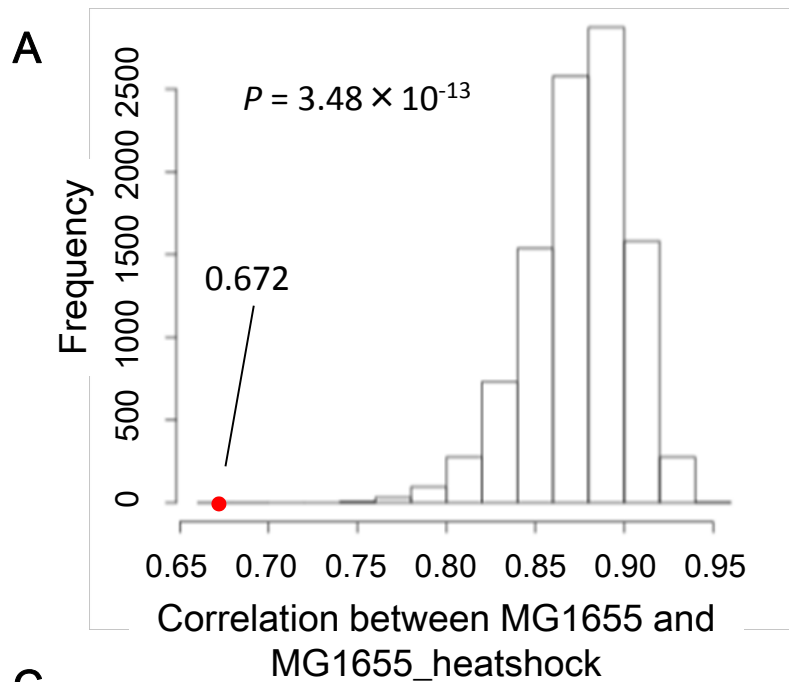


Figure S2

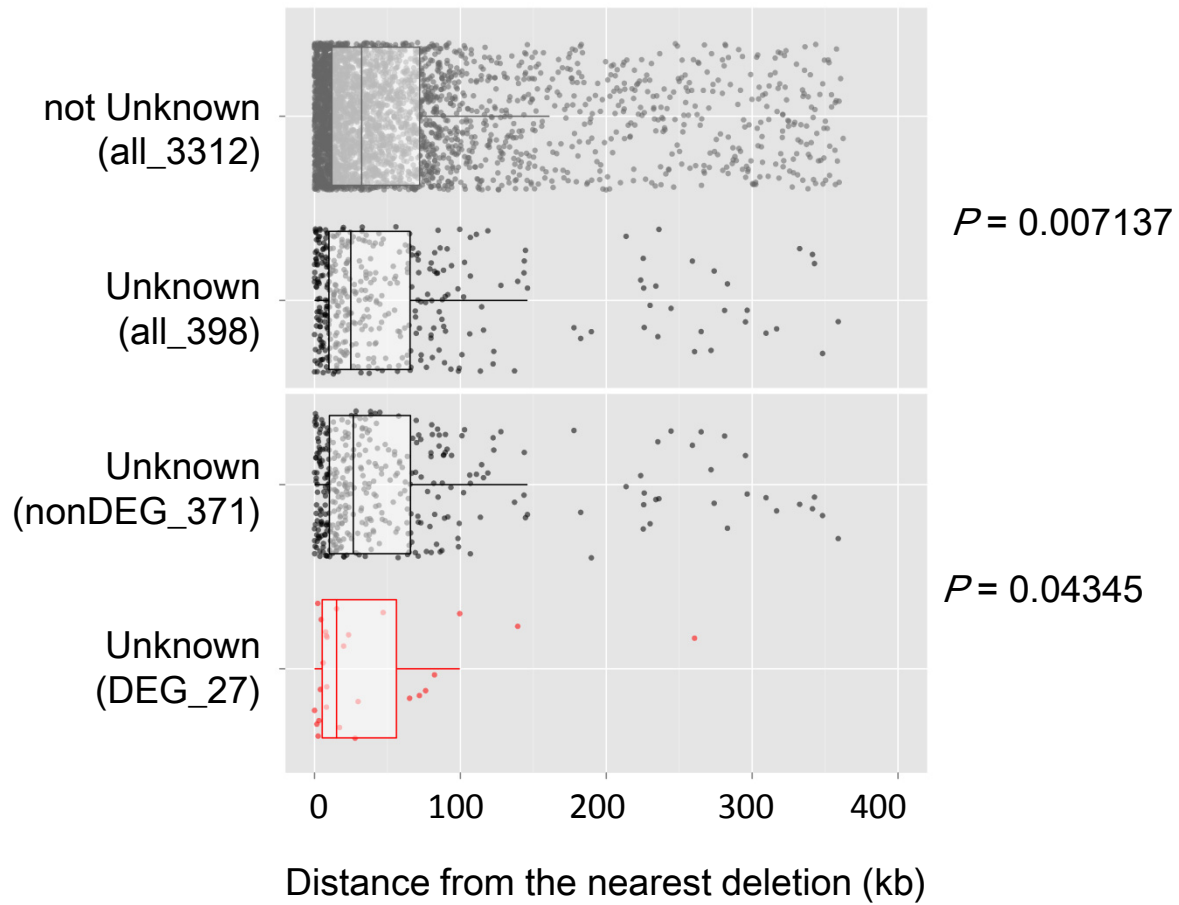


Figure S3

Spectral power

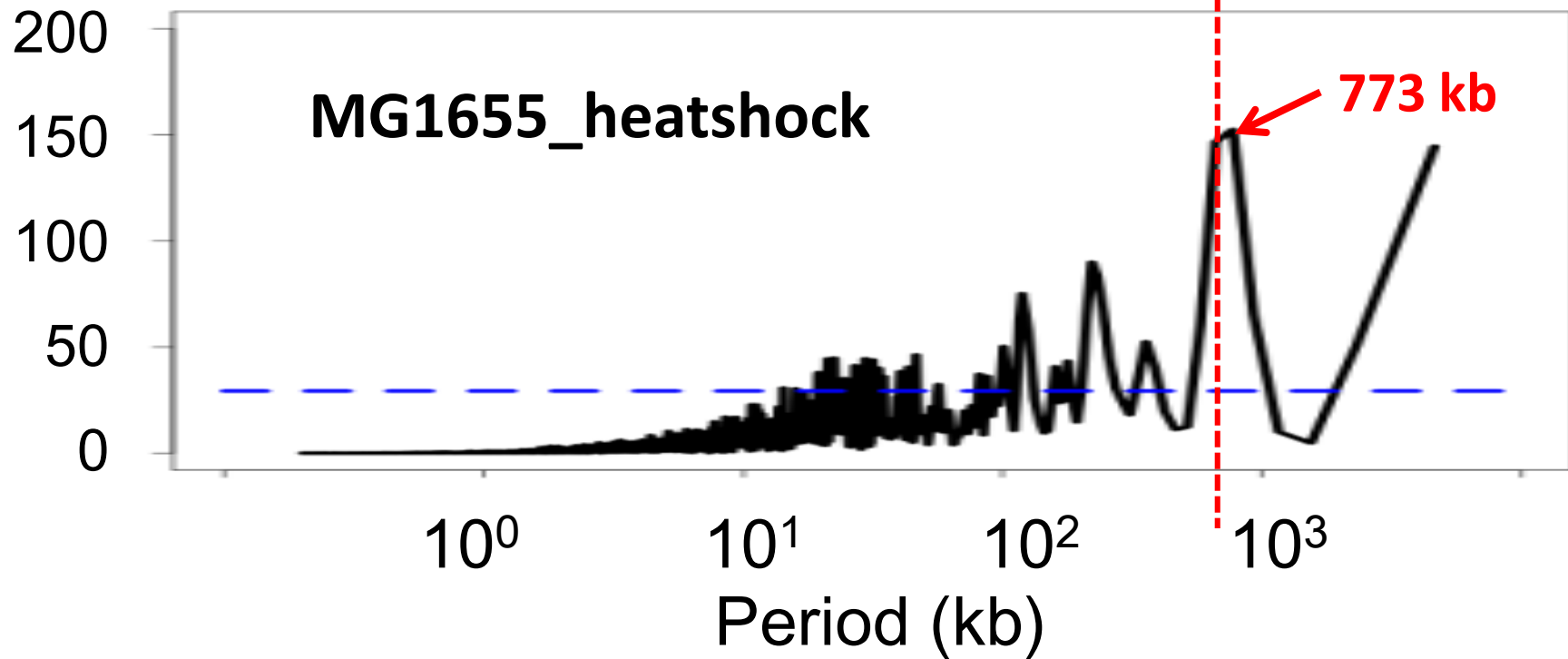
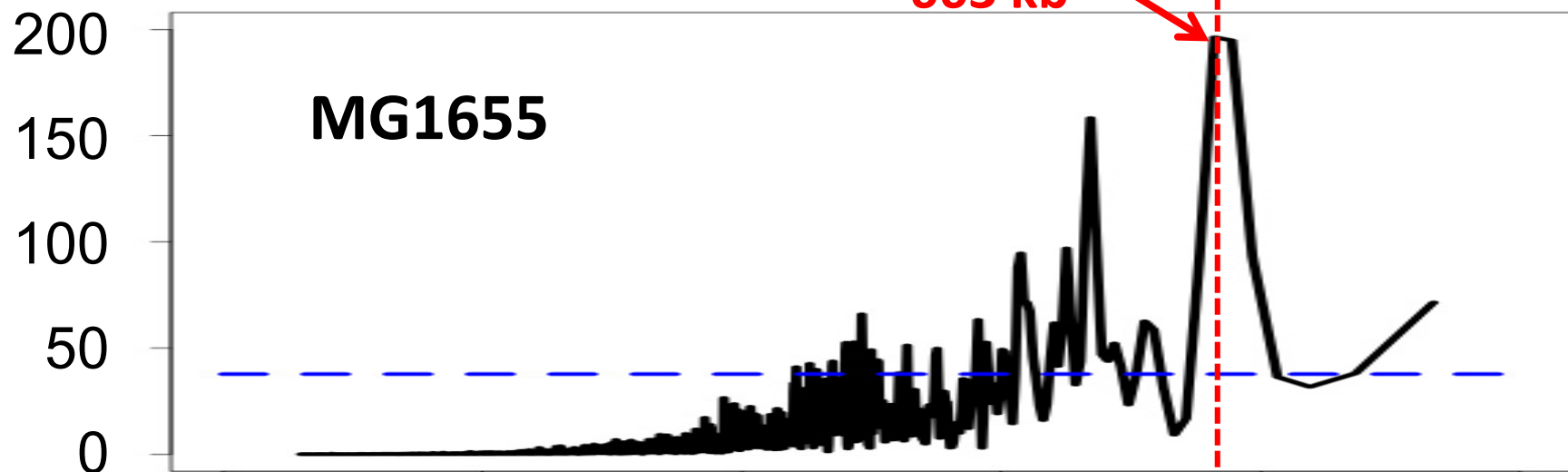


Figure S4