

# How cyanobacteria pose new problems to old methods: Challenges in microarray time series analysis

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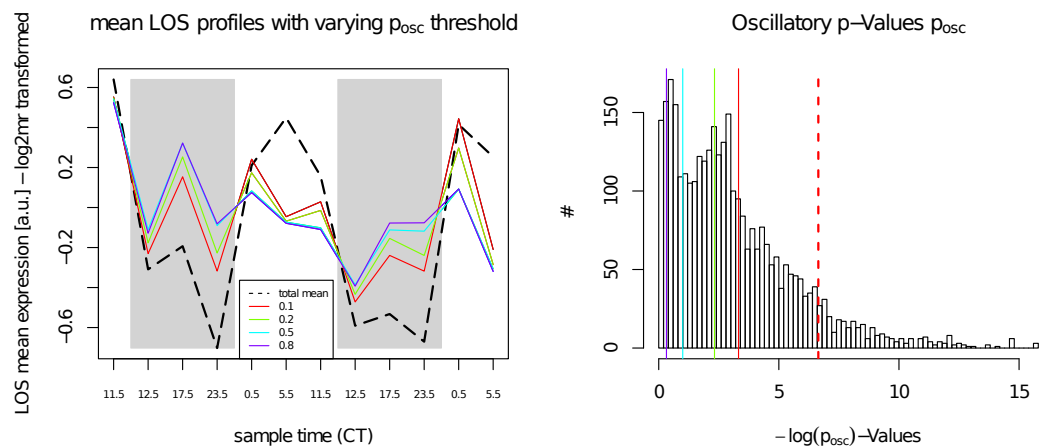


Figure 1: Global expression oscillation in unnormalized data (A, black dashed line). Mean profiles of gene sets used for LOS normalization using different cutoffs for  $p_{osc}$ . (B) The distribution of  $p_{osc}$  in the complete dataset with cutoffs indicated with identical colors to (A). The red dashed line marks the significance level of 0.001.

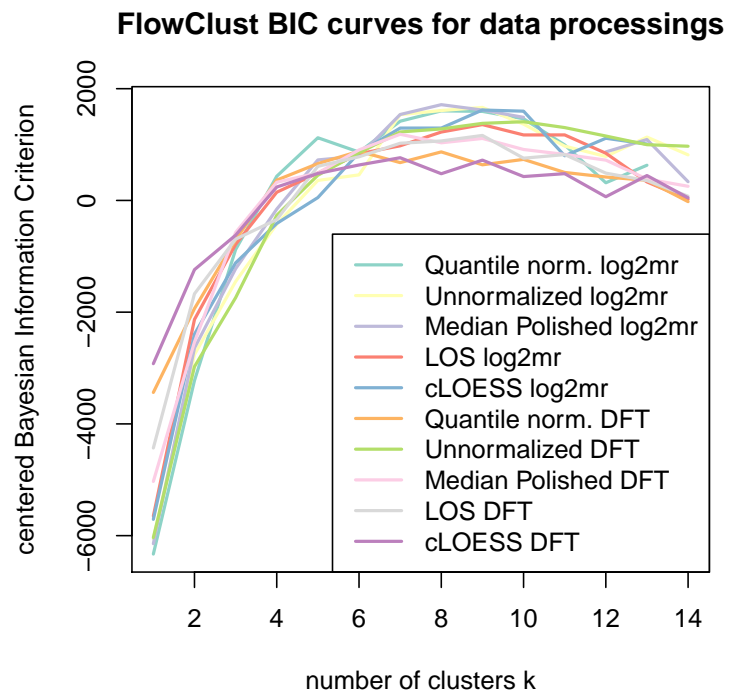


Figure 2: Number of Clusters in the Dataset. Bayesian information criterion for clusterings of data with different normalization and transformation as provided by FlowClust.

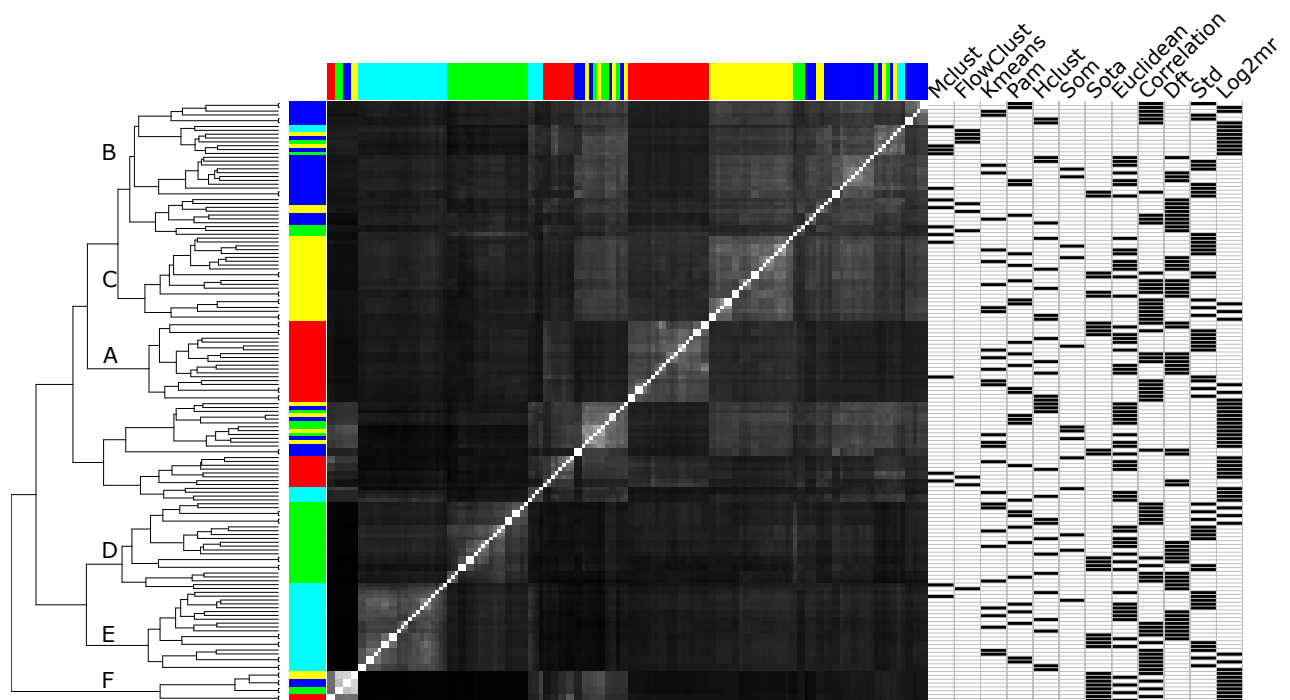


Figure 3: Comparing Clustering Results with the normalized Variation of Information between all clustering combinations with  $k=8$ . The visualization is identical to Figure 3.

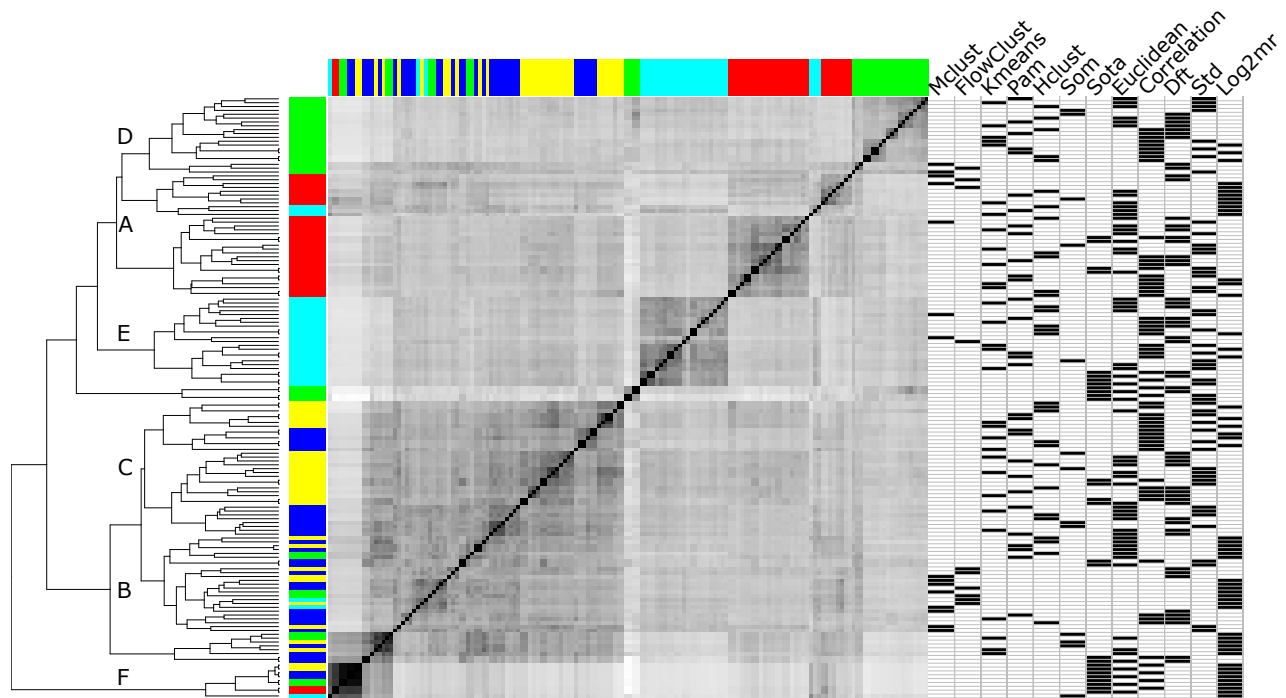


Figure 4: Comparing Clustering Results with the adjusted Rand index between all clustering combinations with  $k=8$ . The visualization is identical to Figure 3. The dendrogram of clusterings varies in comparison to the similarity matrices using mutual information (Fig.3) and normalized Variation of Information (Fig.S3). Subgroup A contains only a small subbranch of three cLOESS normalized clusterings. The remaining clusterings of this subbranch are moved into subgroup B, which is consequently more diverse.



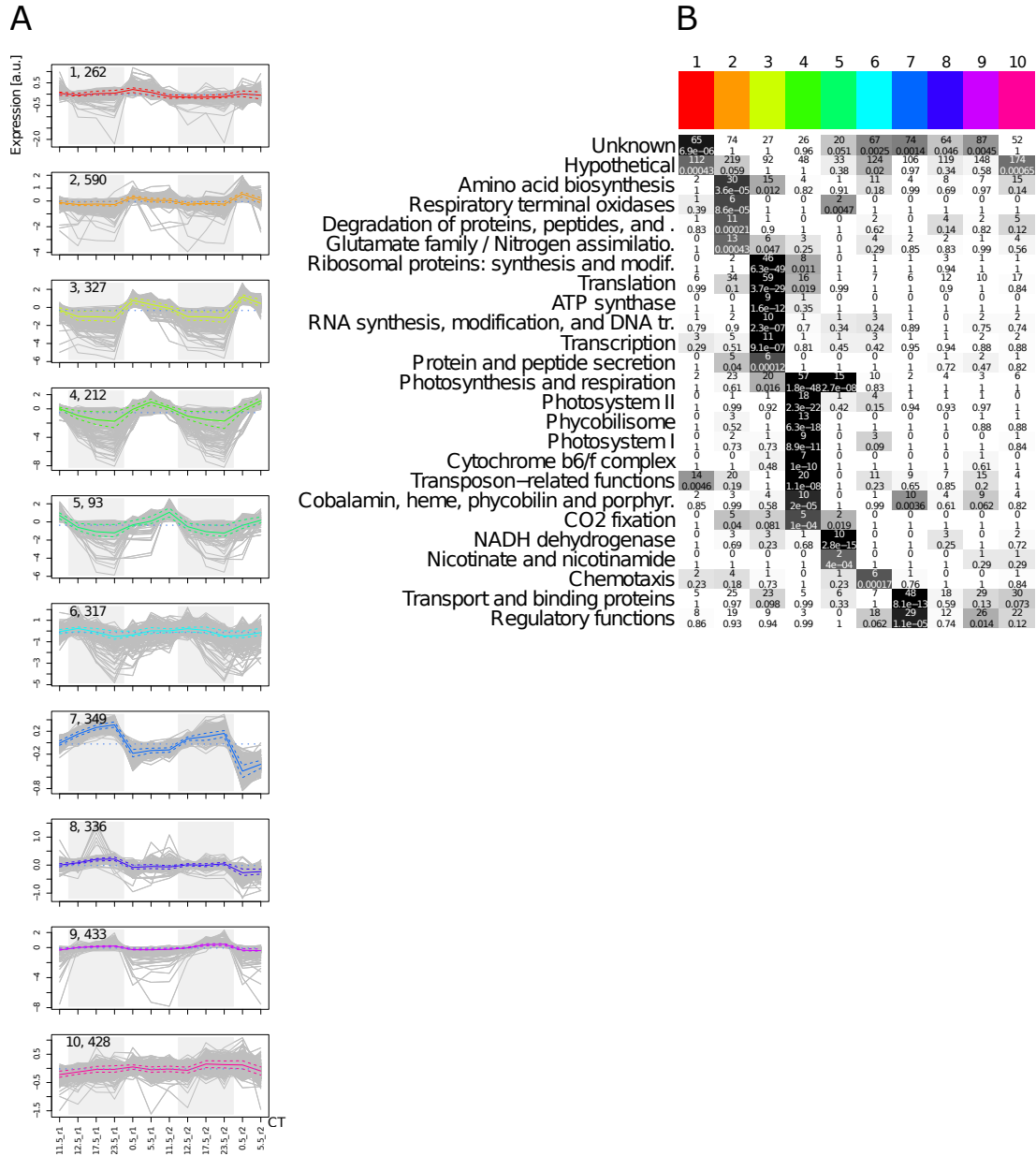


Figure 6: Clustering and functional enrichment for median polished data. The visualization is identical to Figure S5.

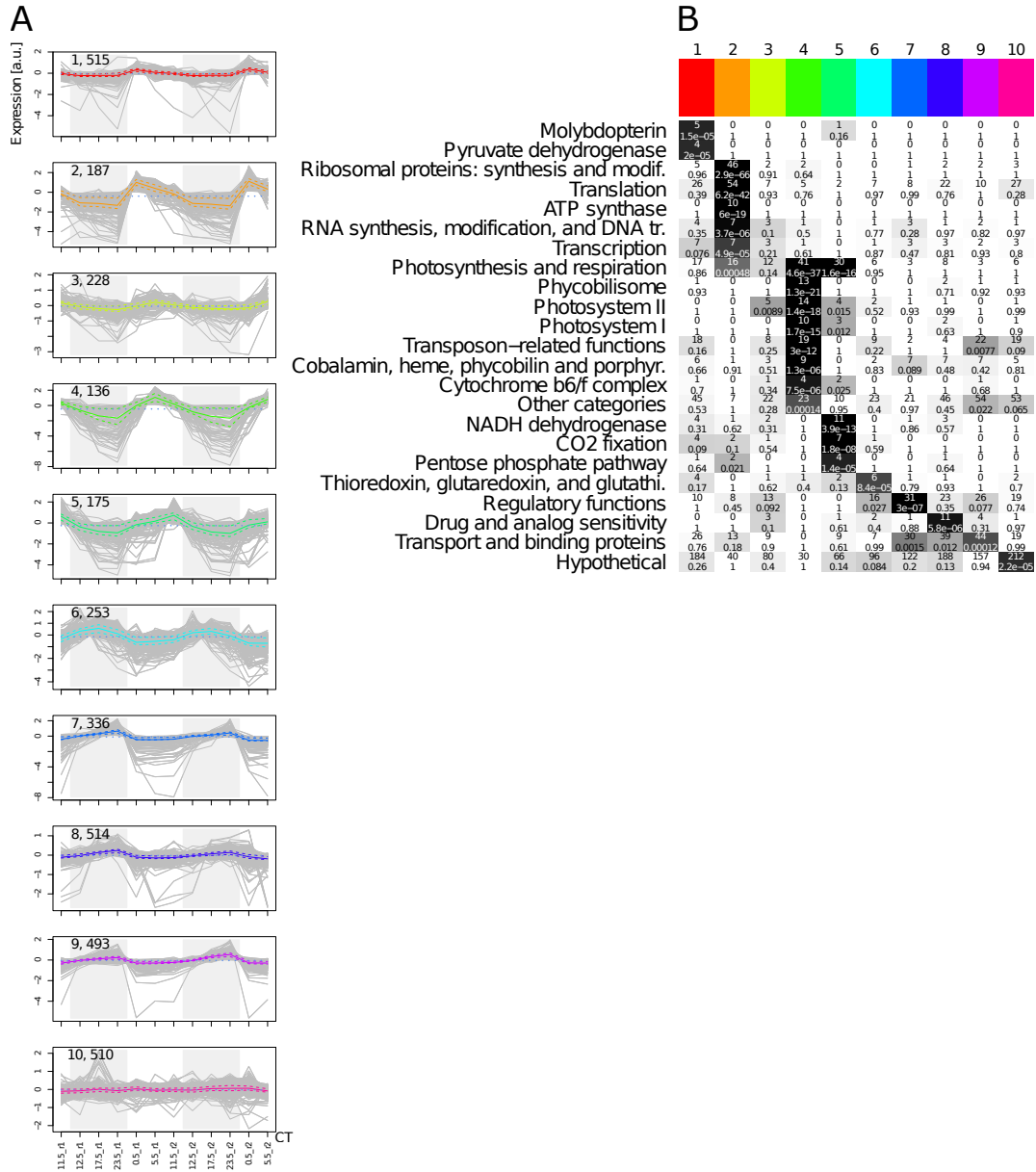


Figure 7: Clustering and functional enrichment for quantile normalized data. The visualization is identical to Figure S5.

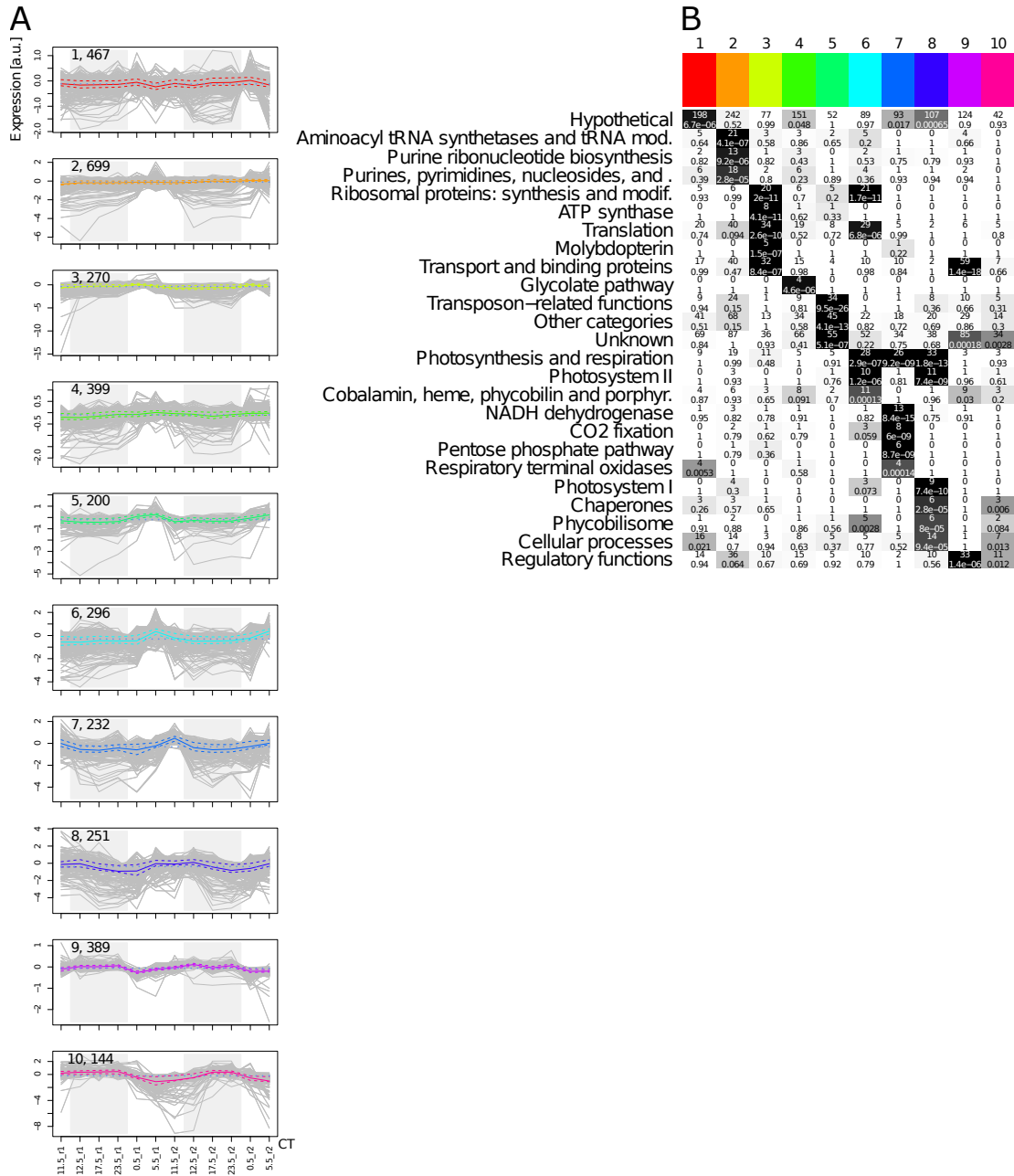


Figure 8: Clustering and functional enrichment for cyclic LOESS normalized data. The visualization is identical to Figure S5.