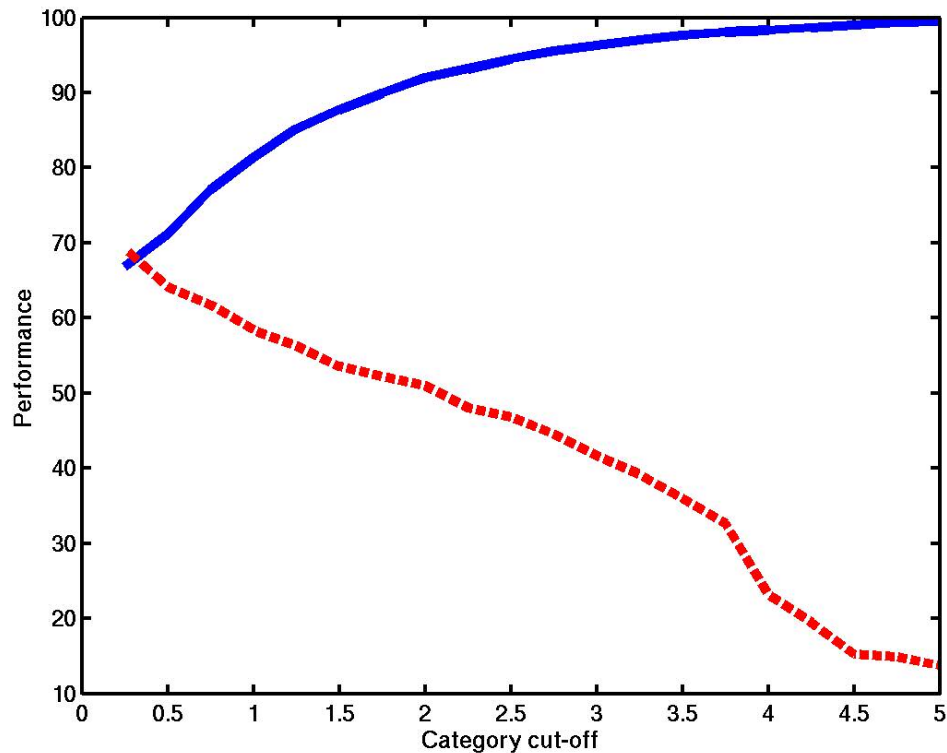# Supplementary Material

Supp. Figure 1. Testing different cut-off values for defining over- and under-expression: In our study, we chose a cut-off value of twice over- or under-expressed (value = 1 on a log2-scale) for defining the categories up and down, respectively. When lowering the cut-off value down to 0.25, the percentage of good values went down to 66% (blue solid line). When increasing the cut-off to a value of 2 it reached 90% and converged close to 100% for a cut-off value of 5. The percentage of differentially expressed values qualified as good by our approach went continuously down from 68% at 0.25 to 14% for a cut-off value of 5 (red dashed line).
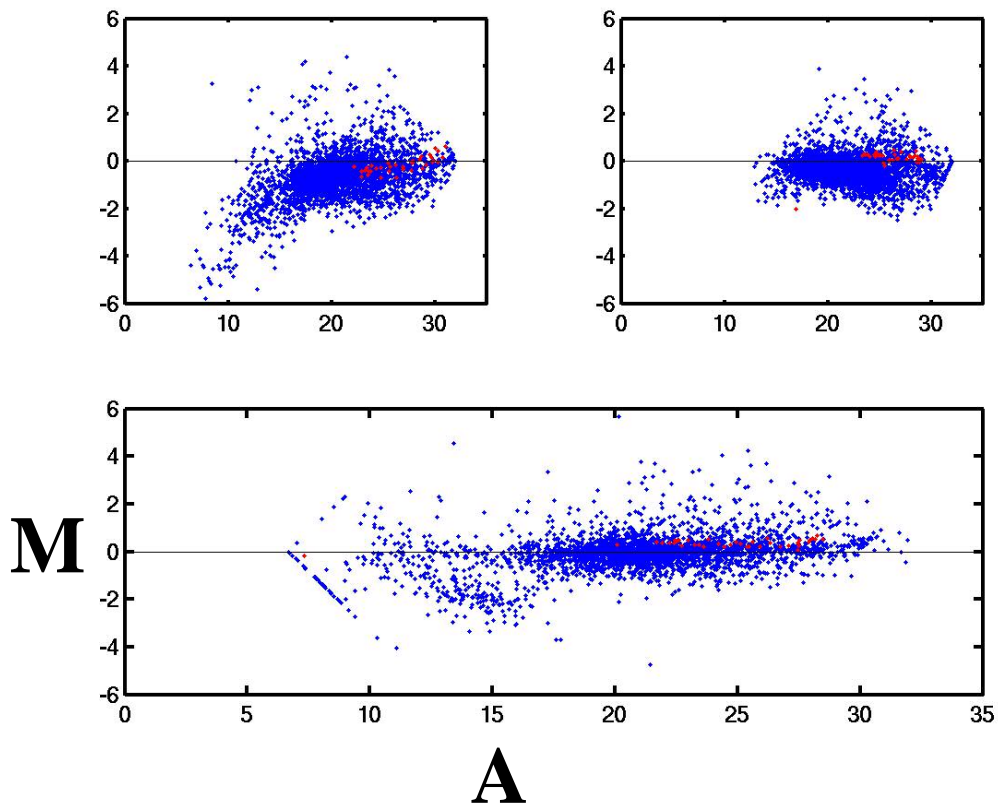
Supp. Figure 2. Comparison of raw data vs. normalised data: MA-plots for the representative sample pair (pool, 13) based on raw values of one of the double spots in both hybridisations (upper left and right) and the normalised values (lower), respectively. x-axis: sum of log2 intensity values of both dyes, y-axis: differences of log2 intensity values. Dots of the lambda controls are shown in red.

a)

b)
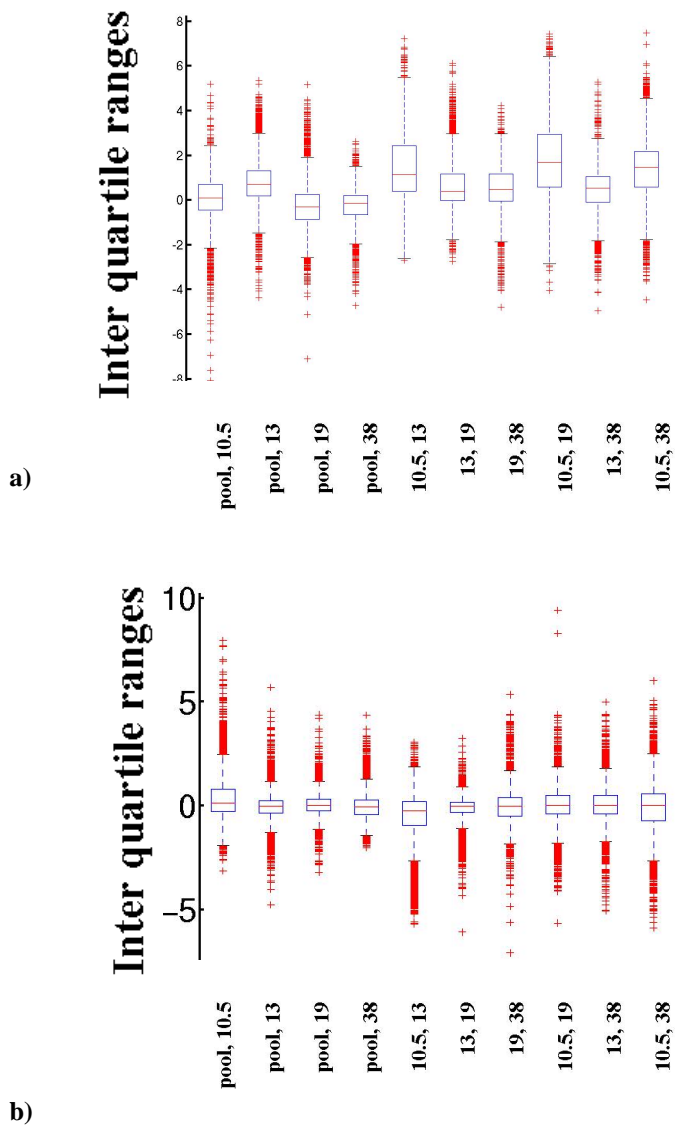
Supp. Figure 3. Box-whisker plots for all sample combinations before (a) and after normalisation (b). (a) shows the data from the first hybridisations ("non colour reversed").