

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S1. TREATMENT-SPECIFIC SIGNIFICANTLY ENRICHED PATHWAYS

<i>PDGF vs. control</i>	<i>P value</i>	<i>TGF-β1 vs. control</i>	<i>P value</i>	<i>PDGF + TGF-β1 vs. control</i>	<i>P value</i>
10 most significant enriched pathways					
Cell adhesion and ECM remodeling	3.522e-6	Cell adhesion and ECM remodeling	8.901e-10	Cell adhesion and ECM remodeling	2.604e-10
Immune response: IL17 signaling pathways	1.197e-5	Cytoskeleton remodeling	2.084e-9	Development: regulation of EMT	6.105e-9
Immune response: IL16 signaling pathway	8.221e-5	Chemokines and cell adhesion	3.395e-9	Development: TGF-beta-dependent induction of EMT via SMADs	1.003e-8
Protein folding and Bradykinin/Kallidin maturation	9.916e-5	Development: regulation of EMT	6.388e-9	Immune response: oncostatin M signaling via JAK-Stat in human cells	8.716e-7
Immune response: Lectin induced complement pathway	1.576e-4	TGF, WNT dependent cytoskeletal remodeling	1.683e-8	Signal transduction: cAMP signaling	2.073e-6
Immune response: oncostatin M signaling via MAPK	1.672e-4	Development: TGF-beta-dependent induction of EMT during via SMADs	1.793e-8	TGF, WNT dependent cytoskeletal remodeling	4.608e-6
Immune response: oncostatin M signaling via MAPK in human cells	2.300e-4	Some pathways of EMT in cancer cells	7.455e-8	PGE2 pathways in cancer	4.816e-6
Immune response: classical complement pathway	2.308e-4	PGE2 pathways in cancer	1.283e-7	Development: Transcription regulation of granulocyte development	6.873e-6
Mechanism of Proglitazone/Metformin and Rosiglitazone/Metformin cooperative action in Diabetes mellitus, Type 2	4.796e-4	Development: Flt3 signaling	9.337e-7	Development: WNT signaling pathway, Part 2	1.196e-5
		Development: TGF-beta-dependent induction of EMT via MAPK	9.475e-7	Role of Diethylhexyl Phthalate and Tributyltin in fat cell differentiation	1.245e-5

PDGF, platelet derived growth factor; TGF-β1, transforming growth factor-β; ECM, extracellular matrix; EMT, epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition.