

A generic cycling hypoxia-derived prognostic gene signature: application to breast cancer profiling

Supplementary Material

Supplementary Table 1: List of Human Tumor Cells used for Microarray Analysis.

| Cell line | Organ | Disease |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| MCF-7 | Breast | Adenocarcinoma |
| MDA-MB-231 | Breast | Adenocarcinoma |
| T47D | Breast | Ductal carcinoma |
| A549 | Lung | Carcinoma |
| Widr | Colon | Colorectal adenocarcinoma |
| HCT116 ^{WTP53} | Colon | Colorectal carcinoma |
| HCT116 ^{-/-P53} | Colon | Colorectal carcinoma |
| HT29 | Colon | Colorectal adenocarcinoma |
| Colo-205 | Colon | Colorectal adenocarcinoma |
| LoVo | Colon | Colorectal adenocarcinoma |
| HCT15 | Colon | Colorectal adenocarcinoma |
| SiHa | Cervix | Squamous cell carcinoma |
| PC3 | Prostate | Adenocarcinoma |
| U373 | Brain | Glioblastoma |
| HepG2 | Liver | Hepatocellular carcinoma |
| Hep3B | Liver | Hepatocellular carcinoma |
| PLC/PRF/5 | Liver | Hepatoma |
| SK-HEP-1 | Liver | Adenocarcinoma |
| A498 | Kidney | Carcinoma |
| HT1080 | Connective tissue | Fibrosarcoma |

Cancer cells were acquired from the ATCC where they are regularly authenticated. Cells were stored according to the supplier's instructions and used within 6 months after resuscitation of frozen aliquots.

Supplementary Table 2: GSEA analysis on the CycHyp signature extended to 2,118 differentially expressed genes between normoxia and cycling hypoxia. The table contains the signature sizes, primary and normalized enrichment scores (ES and NES, respectively), the nominal p-values, the false discovery rates (FDR) q-values and the familywise-error rate (FWER) for the top 50 gene sets enriched in the CycHyp signature. Only the two first gene sets are significantly enriched with a FDR q-value < 0.1.

| Gene sets | Size | ES | NES | NOM p-val | FDR q-val | FWER p-val |
|--|------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| JISON SICKLE CELL DISEASE DN | 26 | 0,442 | 2,653 | 0 | 0,011 | 0,012 |
| ZWANG TRANSIENTLY UP BY 2ND EGF PULSE ONLY | 226 | 0,158 | 2,524 | 0 | 0,016 | 0,036 |
| REACTOME TRANSLATION | 40 | 0,275 | 1,997 | 0,006 | 0,44 | 0,771 |
| PECE MAMMARY STEM CELL DN | 29 | 0,303 | 1,926 | 0,008 | 0,501 | 0,894 |
| KRIGE RESPONSE TO TOSEDOSTAT 24HR DN | 94 | 0,12 | 1,312 | 0,155 | 0,978 | 1 |
| BURTON ADIPOGENESIS 5 | 15 | 0,282 | 1,296 | 0,168 | 0,986 | 1 |
| HAMAI APOPTOSIS VIA TRAIL DN | 17 | 0,269 | 1,322 | 0,151 | 0,99 | 1 |
| HSIAO HOUSEKEEPING GENES | 65 | 0,143 | 1,336 | 0,14 | 0,99 | 1 |
| MULLIGHAN MLL SIGNATURE 2 DN | 15 | 0,277 | 1,27 | 0,175 | 0,992 | 1 |
| REACTOME RNA POL I TRANSCRIPTION | 17 | 0,267 | 1,315 | 0,16 | 0,992 | 1 |
| HUTTMANN B CLL POOR SURVIVAL UP | 20 | 0,26 | 1,383 | 0,12 | 0,993 | 1 |
| REACTOME PEPTIDE CHAIN ELONGATION | 27 | 0,202 | 1,241 | 0,206 | 0,994 | 1 |
| WANG TUMOR INVASIVENESS UP | 46 | 0,182 | 1,437 | 0,094 | 0,999 | 1 |
| BOUDOUKHA BOUND BY IGF2BP2 | 15 | 0,371 | 1,74 | 0,024 | 1 | 0,998 |
| BURTON ADIPOGENESIS 6 | 16 | 0,304 | 1,44 | 0,094 | 1 | 1 |
| LI INDUCED T TO NATURAL KILLER UP | 15 | 0,301 | 1,399 | 0,111 | 1 | 1 |
| KEGG UBIQUITIN MEDIATED PROTEOLYSIS | 22 | 0,29 | 1,608 | 0,045 | 1 | 1 |
| KEGG SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS | 16 | 0,289 | 1,387 | 0,118 | 1 | 1 |
| GOLDRATH ANTIGEN RESPONSE | 19 | 0,286 | 1,488 | 0,078 | 1 | 1 |
| WIERENGA STAT5A TARGETS DN | 18 | 0,285 | 1,45 | 0,082 | 1 | 1 |
| YAO TEMPORAL RESPONSE TO PROGESTERONE CLUSTER 17 | 21 | 0,281 | 1,526 | 0,064 | 1 | 1 |
| LINDGREN BLADDER CANCER CLUSTER 3 UP | 16 | 0,271 | 1,297 | 0,163 | 1 | 1 |
| MALONEY RESPONSE TO 17AAG DN | 18 | 0,264 | 1,346 | 0,144 | 1 | 1 |
| UDAYAKUMAR MED1 TARGETS UP | 19 | 0,26 | 1,34 | 0,145 | 1 | 1 |
| AFFAR Y1 TARGETS UP | 20 | 0,259 | 1,357 | 0,137 | 1 | 1 |
| KEGG PATHWAYS IN CANCER | 28 | 0,252 | 1,563 | 0,054 | 1 | 1 |
| SWEET LUNG CANCER KRAS DN | 26 | 0,25 | 1,492 | 0,076 | 1 | 1 |
| REACTOME 3 UTR MEDIATED TRANSLATIONAL REGULATION | 32 | 0,249 | 1,638 | 0,033 | 1 | 1 |
| YAGI AML WITH T 8 21 TRANSLOCATION | 20 | 0,249 | 1,325 | 0,147 | 1 | 1 |
| KEGG WNT SIGNALING PATHWAY | 19 | 0,239 | 1,241 | 0,208 | 1 | 1 |
| GARY CD5 TARGETS UP | 31 | 0,228 | 1,482 | 0,073 | 1 | 1 |
| REACTOME SRP DEPENDENT COTRANSLATIONAL PROTEIN TARGETING TO MEMBRANE | 33 | 0,227 | 1,514 | 0,064 | 1 | 1 |
| NIKOLSKY BREAST CANCER 16P13 AMPLICON | 26 | 0,227 | 1,364 | 0,118 | 1 | 1 |
| MOHANKUMAR TLX1 TARGETS UP | 27 | 0,224 | 1,372 | 0,122 | 1 | 1 |
| NIKOLSKY BREAST CANCER 17Q21 Q25 AMPLICON | 36 | 0,217 | 1,508 | 0,068 | 1 | 1 |
| WONG EMBRYONIC STEM CELL CORE | 46 | 0,196 | 1,527 | 0,062 | 1 | 1 |
| YAGI AML WITH INV 16 TRANSLOCATION | 34 | 0,186 | 1,255 | 0,197 | 1 | 1 |
| MIKKELSEN ES ICP WITH H3K4ME3 | 54 | 0,175 | 1,473 | 0,076 | 1 | 1 |
| KRIGE RESPONSE TO TOSEDOSTAT 6HR UP | 42 | 0,167 | 1,254 | 0,192 | 1 | 1 |
| STARK PREFRONTAL CORTEX 22Q11 DELETION DN | 71 | 0,166 | 1,586 | 0,047 | 1 | 1 |
| DELACROIX RAR BOUND ES | 45 | 0,164 | 1,274 | 0,178 | 1 | 1 |
| MOOTHA MITOCHONDRIA | 65 | 0,152 | 1,416 | 0,099 | 1 | 1 |
| MEISSNER BRAIN HCP WITH H3K27ME3 | 55 | 0,151 | 1,28 | 0,176 | 1 | 1 |
| MARTENS TRETINOIN RESPONSE DN | 108 | 0,148 | 1,722 | 0,028 | 1 | 0,999 |
| KRIGE RESPONSE TO TOSEDOSTAT 6HR DN | 87 | 0,141 | 1,485 | 0,073 | 1 | 1 |
| REACTOME METABOLISM OF PROTEINS | 75 | 0,141 | 1,385 | 0,113 | 1 | 1 |
| MIKKELSEN MEF HCP WITH H3K27ME3 | 89 | 0,137 | 1,454 | 0,085 | 1 | 1 |
| ACEVEDO LIVER TUMOR VS NORMAL ADJACENT TISSUE UP | 94 | 0,129 | 1,406 | 0,103 | 1 | 1 |
| BENPORATH EED TARGETS | 115 | 0,104 | 1,249 | 0,196 | 1 | 1 |
| DANG BOUND BY MYC | 127 | 0,102 | 1,274 | 0,174 | 1 | 1 |

Supplementary Table 3: GSEA analysis on the ContHyp signature extended to 2,065 differentially expressed genes between normoxia and continuous hypoxia. The table contains the signature sizes, primary and normalized enrichment scores (ES and NES, respectively), the nominal p-values, the false discovery rates (FDR) q-values and the familywise-error rate (FWER). 17 gene sets (red) were previously identified as related to hypoxia.

| Gene sets | Size | ES | NES | NOM p---val | FDR q---val | FWER p---val |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| FARDIN HYPOXIA 11 | 17 | 0,712 | 3,492 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LEONARD HYPOXIA | 21 | 0,524 | 2,841 | 0 | 0 | 0,002 |
| MENSE HYPOXIA UP | 39 | 0,477 | 3,469 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ELVIDGE HYPOXIA BY DMOG UP | 46 | 0,459 | 3,623 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ELVIDGE HIF1A AND HIF2A TARGETS DN | 44 | 0,445 | 3,376 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WINTER HYPOXIA METAGENE | 46 | 0,443 | 3,444 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| QI HYPOXIA | 36 | 0,421 | 2,943 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ELVIDGE HIF1A TARGETS DN | 43 | 0,39 | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ELVIDGE HYPOXIA UP | 56 | 0,386 | 3,326 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KRIEG HYPOXIA NOT VIA KDM3A | 113 | 0,295 | 3,474 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NAKAMURA TUMOR ZONE PERIPHERAL VS CENTRAL DN | 76 | 0,27 | 2,641 | 0 | 0,002 | 0,015 |
| PRAMOONJAGO SOX4 TARGETS UP | 15 | 0,551 | 2,582 | 0 | 0,003 | 0,029 |
| WINTER HYPOXIA UP | 20 | 0,491 | 2,596 | 0 | 0,003 | 0,024 |
| GROSS HYPOXIA VIA HIF1A DN | 23 | 0,432 | 2,457 | 0 | 0,007 | 0,083 |
| GROSS HYPOXIA VIA ELK3 AND HIF1A UP | 29 | 0,392 | 2,466 | 0 | 0,007 | 0,079 |
| BASAKI YBX1 TARGETS DN | 35 | 0,359 | 2,479 | 0 | 0,007 | 0,07 |
| MARTORIATI MDM4 TARGETS NEUROEPITHELIUM UP | 23 | 0,432 | 2,448 | 0 | 0,008 | 0,091 |
| MARKEY RB1 ACUTE LOF UP | 24 | 0,419 | 2,432 | 0 | 0,008 | 0,103 |
| SCHLOSSER MYC TARGETS AND SERUM RESPONSE DN | 18 | 0,48 | 2,412 | 0 | 0,009 | 0,117 |
| MANALO HYPOXIA UP | 35 | 0,35 | 2,419 | 0 | 0,009 | 0,113 |
| HARRIS HYPOXIA | 17 | 0,488 | 2,383 | 0,002 | 0,01 | 0,143 |
| REACTOME METABOLISM OF RNA | 60 | 0,264 | 2,351 | 0,001 | 0,012 | 0,177 |
| BOYALT LIVER CANCER SUBCLASS G3 UP | 44 | 0,301 | 2,318 | 0,001 | 0,014 | 0,22 |
| BLALOCK ALZHEIMERS DISEASE DN | 169 | 0,163 | 2,328 | 0 | 0,014 | 0,208 |
| DANG BOUND BY MYC | 170 | 0,162 | 2,296 | 0,002 | 0,016 | 0,253 |
| PID HIF1 TFPATHWAY | 16 | 0,477 | 2,277 | 0,002 | 0,017 | 0,283 |
| DANG MYC TARGETS UP | 44 | 0,3 | 2,281 | 0,001 | 0,017 | 0,278 |
| SHAFFER IRF4 TARGETS IN MYELOMA VS MATURE B LYMPHO | 15 | 0,488 | 2,263 | 0 | 0,018 | 0,304 |
| WEI MYCN TARGETS WITH E BOX | 194 | 0,149 | 2,226 | 0,001 | 0,022 | 0,372 |
| KRIGE RESPONSE TO TOSEDOSTAT 24HR DN | 220 | 0,139 | 2,21 | 0,001 | 0,024 | 0,408 |
| REACTOME INFLUENZA LIFE CYCLE | 33 | 0,322 | 2,173 | 0,002 | 0,03 | 0,492 |
| NUYTEN EZH2 TARGETS UP | 78 | 0,217 | 2,169 | 0,002 | 0,03 | 0,501 |
| GROSS HYPOXIA VIA ELK3 DN | 29 | 0,339 | 2,156 | 0,002 | 0,031 | 0,535 |
| BENPORATH MYC MAX TARGETS | 120 | 0,176 | 2,146 | 0,001 | 0,032 | 0,558 |
| CAIRO HEPATOBLASTOMA CLASSES UP | 139 | 0,167 | 2,158 | 0,003 | 0,032 | 0,53 |
| PODAR RESPONSE TO ADAPHOSTIN UP | 25 | 0,352 | 2,077 | 0,003 | 0,049 | 0,725 |
| KIM MYC AMPLIFICATION TARGETS UP | 33 | 0,306 | 2,062 | 0,004 | 0,053 | 0,762 |
| YAMAZAKI TCEB3 TARGETS DN | 25 | 0,349 | 2,05 | 0,005 | 0,055 | 0,786 |
| RODRIGUES THYROID CARCINOMA POORLY DIFFERENTIATED | 113 | 0,168 | 2,02 | 0,005 | 0,064 | 0,845 |
| REACTOME RNA POL I PROMOTER OPENING | 16 | 0,415 | 2,004 | 0,006 | 0,069 | 0,87 |
| HSIAO HOUSEKEEPING GENES | 72 | 0,208 | 1,997 | 0,004 | 0,071 | 0,88 |
| GARY CD5 TARGETS DN | 109 | 0,17 | 1,98 | 0,005 | 0,073 | 0,903 |
| DODD NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA DN | 233 | 0,122 | 1,983 | 0,002 | 0,074 | 0,9 |
| GRAESSMANN APOPTOSIS BY SERUM DEPRIVATION DN | 28 | 0,322 | 1,984 | 0,006 | 0,075 | 0,899 |
| YAO TEMPORAL RESPONSE TO PROGESTERONE CLUSTER 11 | 31 | 0,301 | 1,965 | 0,006 | 0,078 | 0,924 |
| KRIGE RESPONSE TO TOSEDOSTAT 6HR DN | 188 | 0,131 | 1,947 | 0,007 | 0,083 | 0,941 |
| GRAESSMANN RESPONSE TO MC AND DOXORUBICIN DN | 123 | 0,158 | 1,949 | 0,004 | 0,084 | 0,94 |
| LEE BMP2 TARGETS DN | 214 | 0,125 | 1,942 | 0,008 | 0,084 | 0,946 |
| REACTOME RNA POL I TRANSCRIPTION | 20 | 0,363 | 1,936 | 0,006 | 0,085 | 0,951 |
| WANG CISPLATIN RESPONSE AND XPC DN | 24 | 0,329 | 1,928 | 0,007 | 0,087 | 0,96 |
| LOCKWOOD AMPLIFIED IN LUNG CANCER | 27 | 0,312 | 1,905 | 0,009 | 0,098 | 0,975 |
| PECE MAMMARY STEM CELL DN | 29 | 0,297 | 1,899 | 0,011 | 0,099 | 0,978 |

Supplementary Table 4: Overlap, in terms of number of common genes, between the CycHyp signature and gene sets from the MsigDB identified as being related to hypoxia or HIF.

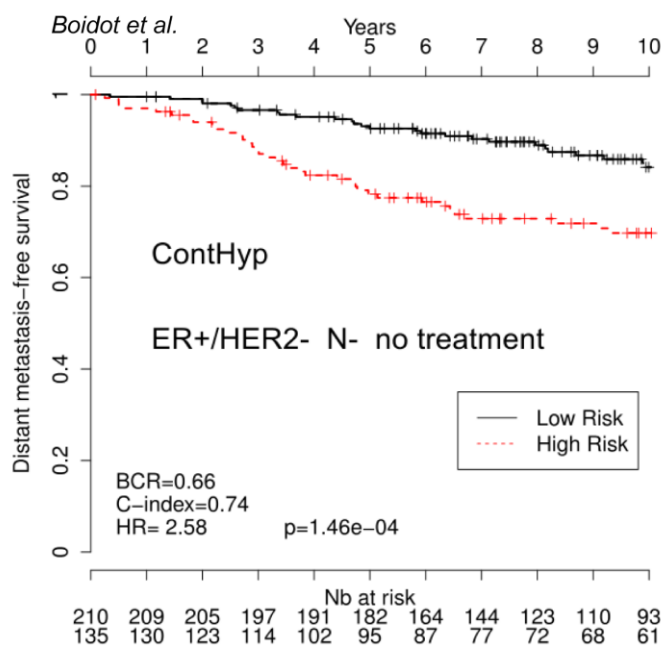
| | Hypoxia Gene Set | Gene in common |
|----|---|----------------|
| 1 | PID HIF1APATHWAY | 1 |
| 2 | REACTOME REGULATION OF HYPOXIA INDUCIBLE FACTOR HIF BY OXYGEN | 2 |
| 3 | GROSS HYPOXIA VIA ELK3 AND HIF1A DN | 1 |
| 4 | REACTOME OXYGEN DEPENDENT PROLINE HYDROXYLATION OF HYPOXIA INDUCIBLE FACTOR ALPHA | 2 |
| 5 | WINTER HYPOXIA UP | 1 |
| 6 | WINTER HYPOXIA DN | 1 |
| 7 | ELVIDGE HYPOXIA BY DMOG DN | 1 |
| 8 | GROSS HYPOXIA VIA ELK3 UP GROSS | 2 |
| 9 | HYPOXIA VIA ELK3 ONLY DN | 1 |
| 10 | MANALO HYPOXIA DN | 1 |
| 11 | JIANG HYPOXIA NORMAL | 1 |
| 12 | JIANG HYPOXIA CANCER | 1 |
| 13 | KRIEG HYPOXIA NOT VIA KDM3A | 4 |

Supplementary Table 5: Overlap, in terms of number of common genes, between the ContHyp signature and gene sets from the MsigDB identified as being related to hypoxia or HIF.

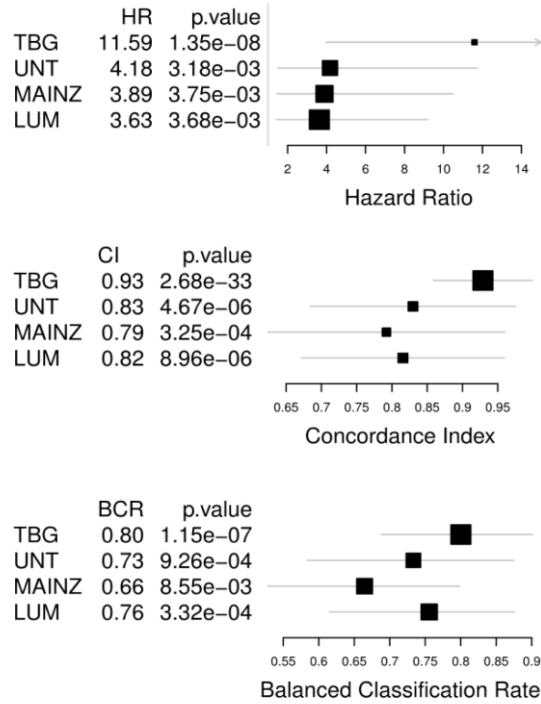
| | Hypoxia Gene Set | Gene in common |
|----|---|----------------|
| 1 | BIOCARTA HIF PATHWAY | 1 |
| 2 | PID HIF2PATHWAY | 2 |
| 3 | PID HIF1APATHWAY | 1 |
| 4 | PID HIF1 TFPATHWAY | 5 |
| 5 | REACTOME REGULATION OF HYPOXIA INDUCIBLE FACTOR HIF BY OXYGEN | 2 |
| 6 | ELVIDGE HIF1A TARGETS UP | 2 |
| 7 | ELVIDGE HIF1A TARGETS DN | 15 |
| 8 | ELVIDGE HIF1A AND HIF2A TARGETS DN | 16 |
| 9 | GROSS HYPOXIA VIA HIF1A ONLY | 1 |
| 10 | GROSS HIF1A TARGETS DN | 3 |
| 11 | GROSS HYPOXIA VIA HIF1A DN | 4 |
| 12 | GROSS HYPOXIA VIA ELK3 AND HIF1A UP | 14 |
| 13 | RANKIN ANGIOGENIC TARGETS OF VHL HIF2A DN | 1 |
| 14 | SEMENZA HIF1 TARGETS | 4 |
| 15 | QI HYPOXIA TARGETS OF HIF1A AND FOXA2 | 1 |
| 16 | REACTOME OXYGEN DEPENDENT PROLINE HYDROXYLATION OF HYPOXIA INDUCIBLE FACTOR ALPHA | 1 |
| 17 | WINTER HYPOXIA UP | 11 |
| 18 | ELVIDGE HYPOXIA UP | 19 |
| 19 | ELVIDGE HYPOXIA DN | 4 |
| 20 | ELVIDGE HYPOXIA BY DMOG UP ELVIDGE | 17 |
| 21 | HYPOXIA BY DMOG DN WEINMANN | 2 |
| 22 | ADAPTATION TO HYPOXIA UP WEINMANN | 1 |
| 23 | ADAPTATION TO HYPOXIA DN KONDO | 1 |
| 24 | HYPOXIA | 1 |
| 25 | GROSS HYPOXIA VIA ELK3 UP | 4 |
| 26 | GROSS HYPOXIA VIA ELK3 DN | 6 |
| 27 | GROSS HYPOXIA VIA ELK3 ONLY UP | 1 |
| 28 | MANALO HYPOXIA DN | 5 |
| 29 | MANALO HYPOXIA UP | 10 |
| 30 | MENSE HYPOXIA UP | 19 |
| 31 | KIM HYPOXIA | 4 |
| 32 | HARRIS HYPOXIA | 7 |
| 33 | LEONARD HYPOXIA | 12 |
| 34 | JIANG HYPOXIA NORMAL | 9 |
| 35 | JIANG HYPOXIA CANCER | 2 |
| 36 | JIANG AGING HYPOTHALAMUS UP | 1 |
| 37 | WINTER HYPOXIA METAGENE | 16 |
| 38 | MIZUKAMI HYPOXIA UP | 1 |
| 39 | QI HYPOXIA FARDIN | 14 |
| 40 | HYPOXIA 9 | 5 |
| 41 | FARDIN HYPOXIA 11 | 14 |
| 42 | WACKER HYPOXIA TARGETS OF VHL | 3 |
| 43 | KRIEG HYPOXIA VIA KDM3A | 1 |
| 44 | KRIEG HYPOXIA NOT VIA KDM3A | 27 |

Supplementary Table 6: Overlap, in terms of number of common genes, between the CycHyp or ContHyp signatures and the conventional hypoxia-related signatures (respective sizes in the second column) described by Seigneuric et al. (2007) and Starmans et al. (2012).

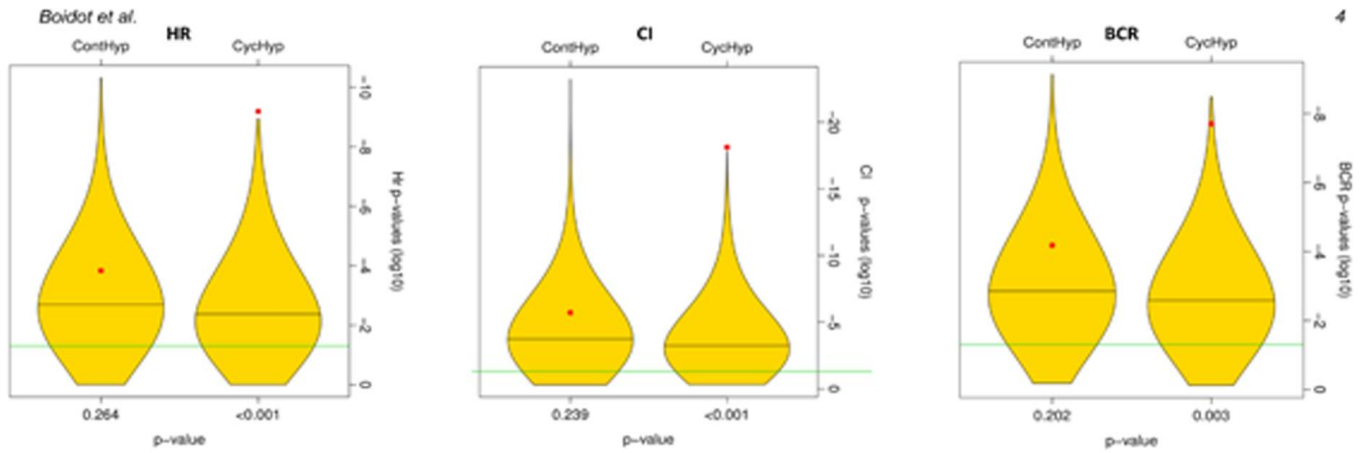
| | | Size | CycHyp | ContHyp |
|--------------------------|---------------|------|--------|---------|
| Seigneuric et al. (2007) | Early 0% | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| | Late 0% | 71 | 1 | 7 |
| | Early 2% | 34 | 1 | 0 |
| | Late 2% | 32 | 0 | 3 |
| Starmans et al. (2012) | Cluster 1 | 69 | 0 | 5 |
| | Cluster 2 | 246 | 1 | 20 |
| | Cluster 3 | 157 | 0 | 4 |
| | Cluster 4 | 95 | 1 | 1 |
| | Cluster 5 | 162 | 0 | 0 |
| | Cluster 6 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| | Cluster 7 | 28 | 1 | 0 |
| | Upregulated | 780 | 2 | 32 |
| | Downregulated | 656 | 6 | 6 |



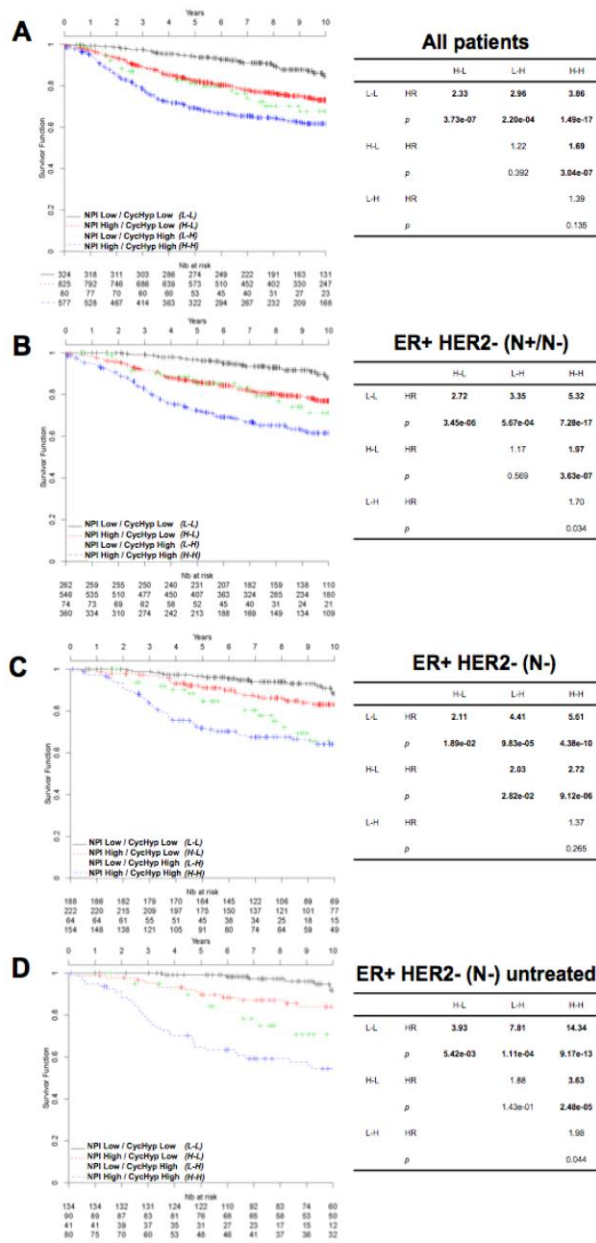
Supplementary Figure 1: Kaplan-Meier survival curves of node-negative, untreated ER+/HER2- patients as determined by using the ContHyp signature (DFS Mantel-Cox comparison).



Supplementary Figure 2: Forest plots of the hazard ratio (HR), Concordance index (CI) and balance classification rate (BCR) for the prediction in high risk vs. low risk groups for each of the 4 data sets that form the total collection of node-negative, untreated ER+/HER2- patients; data are presented with their associated p-values.



Supplementary Figure 3: Graphs represent the hazard ratio (HR), concordance index (CI) and balanced classification rate (BCR) (expressed as the logarithm of the corresponding p-values) related to the power of discrimination in high vs. low risk groups, of the ContHyp and CycHyp signatures (see red dots) versus 1,000 randomly generated signatures (yellow shapes depicting their distribution).



Supplementary Figure 4: Kaplan-Meier survival curves of patients with primary breast cancer stratified at low or high risk according to the CycHyp signature and the NPI nomenclature (DFS Mantel-Cox comparison). (A) All patients, (B.) ER+/HER2- patients, (C.) node-negative ER+/HER2, (D.) node-negative, untreated ER+/HER2- patients. Indicated p-values are derived from Mantel- Cox log-rank tests.