

Table S1 : list of reliable gene clusters (1/7)

| cluster ID | time lag | gene name : description* | correlation coefficient [FDR adjusted p-value] |
|------------|----------|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | <p>TMA17 (also known as ADC17): ATPase dedicated chaperone that adapts proteasome assembly to stress; Tma17p is induced upon stress; interacts with Rpt6p to assist its pairing to Rpt3p and early steps in proteasome biogenesis; associates with ribosomes; heterozygous deletion demonstrated increases in chromosome instability in a rad9 deletion background; protein abundance is decreased upon intracellular iron depletion [Source:SGD;Acc:S000002268]</p> <p>KIN1 : Serine/threonine protein kinase involved in regulation of exocytosis; localizes to the cytoplasmic face of the plasma membrane; KIN1 has a paralog, KIN2, that arose from the whole genome duplication [Source:SGD;Acc:S000002529]</p> | 0.81 [0.022] |
| 2 | 0 | <p>Mitochondrial inner membrane half-type ABC transporter; mediates export of peptides generated upon proteolysis of mitochondrial proteins; plays a role in the regulation of cellular resistance to oxidative stress [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004178]</p> <p>TDA1 : Protein kinase of unknown cellular role; green fluorescent protein (GFP)-fusion protein localizes to the cytoplasm and nucleus; null mutant is sensitive to expression of the top1-T722A allele; not an essential gene; relocalizes from nucleus to cytoplasm upon DNA replication stress [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004905]</p> | 0.94 [0.057] |
| 3 | 0 | <p>Conserved NADPH oxidoreductase containing flavin mononucleotide (FMN); responsible for geraniol reduction into citronellol during fermentation; homologous to Oye3p with different ligand binding and catalytic properties; may be involved in sterol metabolism, oxidative stress response, and programmed cell death; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress [Source:SGD;Acc:S000001222]</p> <p>REE1 : Cytoplasmic protein involved in the regulation of enolase (ENO1); mRNA expression is induced by calcium shortage, copper deficiency (via Mac1p) and the presence of galactose (via Gal4p); mRNA expression is also regulated by the cell cycle [Source:SGD;Acc:S000003753]</p> | 0.89 [0.065] |
| 4 | 0 | <p>Protein involved in cell separation during budding; one of two <i>S. cerevisiae</i> homologs (Sds23p and Sds24p) of the <i>S. pombe</i> Sds23 protein, which is implicated in APC/cyclosome regulation; may play an indirect role in fluid-phase endocytosis; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress; SDS24 has a paralog, SDS23, that arose from the whole genome duplication [Source:SGD;Acc:S000000418]</p> <p>CYB2 : Cytochrome b2 (L-lactate cytochrome-c oxidoreductase); component of the mitochondrial intermembrane space, required for lactate utilization; expression is repressed by glucose and anaerobic conditions [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004518]</p> | 0.60 [0.122] |
| 5 | 0 | <p>CDC36 : Component of the CCR4-NOT core complex; this complex has multiple roles in regulating mRNA levels including regulation of transcription and destabilizing mRNAs through deadenylation; basal transcription factor [Source:SGD;Acc:S000002324]</p> <p>RAD23 : Protein with ubiquitin-like N terminus; subunit of Nuclear Excision Repair Factor 2 (NEF2) with Rad4p that binds damaged DNA; enhances protein deglycosylation activity of Png1p; also involved, with Rad4p, in ubiquitylated protein turnover [Source:SGD;Acc:S000000763]</p> | 0.66 [0.135] |

Table S1 : list of reliable gene clusters (2/7)

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|------------|----------|--|--|
| 6 | 0 | <p>UGA2 : Succinate semialdehyde dehydrogenase; involved in the utilization of gamma-aminobutyrate (GABA) as a nitrogen source; part of the 4-aminobutyrate and glutamate degradation pathways; localized to the cytoplasm [Source:SGD;Acc:S000000210]</p> <p>THR1 : Homoserine kinase; conserved protein required for threonine biosynthesis; long-lived protein that is preferentially retained in mother cells and forms cytoplasmic filaments; expression is regulated by the GCN4-mediated general amino acid control pathway [Source:SGD;Acc:S000001067]</p> | 0.37 [0.139] |
| 7 | 0 | <p>PMR1 : High affinity Ca²⁺/Mn²⁺ P-type ATPase; required for Ca²⁺ and Mn²⁺ transport into Golgi; involved in Ca²⁺ dependent protein sorting and processing; D53A mutant (Mn²⁺ transporting) is rapamycin sensitive, Q783A mutant (Ca²⁺ transporting) is rapamycin resistant; Mn²⁺ transport into Golgi lumen appears to be required for rapamycin sensitivity; mutations in human homolog ATP2C1 cause acantholytic skin condition Hailey-Hailey disease [Source:SGD;Acc:S000003135]</p> <p>ROY1 : GTPase inhibitor with similarity to F-box proteins; inhibits Ypt52p GTPase activity by preventing Ypt52p from binding GTP; involved in regulating intracellular trafficking; physically interacts with Skp1p [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004871]</p> | 0.41 [0.214] |
| 8 | 0 | <p>TIF4631 : Translation initiation factor eIF4G; subunit of the mRNA cap-binding protein complex (eIF4F) that also contains eIF4E (Cdc33p); interacts with Pab1p and with eIF4A (Tif1p); also has a role in biogenesis of the large ribosomal subunit; TIF4631 has a paralog, TIF4632, that arose from the whole genome duplication [Source:SGD;Acc:S000003394]</p> <p>RAT1 : Nuclear 5' to 3' single-stranded RNA exonuclease; involved in RNA metabolism, including rRNA and snRNA processing as well as poly (A⁺) dependent and independent mRNA transcription termination; required for cotranscriptional pre-rRNA cleavage [Source:SGD;Acc:S000005574]</p> | 0.53 [0.248] |
| 9 | 0 | <p>GND2 : 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase (decarboxylating); catalyzes an NADPH regenerating reaction in the pentose phosphate pathway; required for growth on D-glucono-delta-lactone; GND2 has a paralog, GND1, that arose from the whole genome duplication [Source:SGD;Acc:S000003488]</p> <p>RPL6A : Ribosomal 60S subunit protein L6A; N-terminally acetylated; binds 5.8S rRNA; homologous to mammalian ribosomal protein L6, no bacterial homolog; RPL6A has a paralog, RPL6B, that arose from the whole genome duplication [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004538]</p> | 0.09 [0.323] |
| 10 | 0 | <p>AVL9 : Conserved protein involved in exocytic transport from the Golgi; mutation is synthetically lethal with apl2 vps1 double mutation; member of a protein superfamily with orthologs in diverse organisms; relocates from bud neck to cytoplasm upon DNA replication stress [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004104]</p> <p>CSL4 : Exosome non-catalytic core component; involved in 3'-5' RNA processing and degradation in both the nucleus and the cytoplasm; predicted to contain an S1 RNA binding domain; has similarity to human hCsl4p (EXOSC1) [Source:SGD;Acc:S000005176]</p> | 0.55 [0.326] |

Table S1 : list of reliable gene clusters (3/7)

| cluster ID | time lag | gene name : description* | correlation coefficient [FDR adjusted p-value] |
|------------|----------|---|---|
| 11 | 0 | <p>MLC1 : Essential light chain for Myo1p; light chain for Myo2p; stabilizes Myo2p by binding to the neck region; interacts with Myo1p, Iqg1p, and Myo2p to coordinate formation and contraction of the actomyosin ring with targeted membrane deposition [Source:SGD;Acc:S000003074]</p> <p>NAB3 : RNA-binding protein, subunit of Nrd1 complex (Nrd1p-Nab3p-Sen1p); complex interacts with exosome to mediate 3'-end formation of some mRNAs, snRNAs, snoRNAs, and CUTs; required for termination of non-poly(A) transcripts and efficient splicing; Nrd1-Nab3 pathway appears to have a role in rapid suppression of some genes when cells are shifted to poor growth conditions, indicating role for Nrd1-Nab3 in regulating cellular response to nutrient availability [Source:SGD;Acc:S000006111]</p> | 0.40 [0.343] |
| 12 | 0 | <p>NOP56 : Essential evolutionarily-conserved nucleolar protein; component of the box C/D snoRNP complexes that direct 2'-O-methylation of pre-rRNA during its maturation; overexpression causes spindle orientation defects [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004187]</p> <p>YMR315W : Protein with NADP(H) oxidoreductase activity; transcription is regulated by Stb5p in response to NADPH depletion induced by diamide; promoter contains a putative Stb5p binding site; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004932]</p> | 0.31 [0.351] |
| 13 | 0 | <p>RLP24 : Essential protein required for ribosomal large subunit biogenesis; associated with pre-60S ribosomal subunits; stimulates the ATPase activity of Afg2p, which is required for release of Rlp24p from the pre-60S particle; has similarity to Rpl24Ap and Rpl24Bp [Source:SGD;Acc:S000003999]</p> <p>DCS1 : Non-essential hydrolase involved in mRNA decapping; activates Xrn1p; may function in a feedback mechanism to regulate deadenylation, contains pyrophosphatase activity and a HIT (histidine triad) motif; acts as inhibitor of neutral trehalase Nth1p; required for growth on glycerol medium; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress; DCS1 has a paralog, DCS2, that arose from the whole genome duplication [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004260]</p> | 0.03 [0.431] |
| 14 | 0 | <p>SRM1 : Nucleotide exchange factor for Gsp1p; localizes to the nucleus, required for nucleocytoplasmic trafficking of macromolecules; suppressor of the pheromone response pathway; potentially phosphorylated by Cdc28p [Source:SGD;Acc:S000003065]</p> <p>UTP14 : Subunit of U3-containing Small Subunit (SSU) processome complex; involved in production of 18S rRNA and assembly of small ribosomal subunit [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004558]</p> | 0.19 [0.461] |

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|------------|----------|---|---|
| 15 | 0 | <p>VPS54 :</p> <p>Component of the GARP (Golgi-associated retrograde protein) complex; GARP is required for the recycling of proteins from endosomes to the late Golgi, and for mitosis after DNA damage induced checkpoint arrest; potentially phosphorylated by Cdc28p; members of the GARP complex are Vps51p-Vps52p-Vps53p-Vps54p [Source:SGD;Acc:S000002434]</p> <p>RPL26A :</p> <p>Ribosomal 60S subunit protein L26A; binds to 5.8S rRNA; non-essential even when paralog is also deleted; deletion has minimal affections on ribosome biosynthesis; homologous to mammalian ribosomal protein L26 and bacterial L24; RPL26A has a paralog, RPL26B, that arose from the whole genome duplication [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004336]</p> | 0.00 [0.484] |
| 16 | 1 | <p>YBR230W-A :</p> <p>Putative protein of unknown function; YBR230W-A has a paralog, COQ8, that arose from the whole genome duplication [Source:SGD;Acc:S000029722]</p> <p>TVP23 :</p> <p>Integral membrane protein; localized to late Golgi vesicles along with the v-SNARE Tlg2p; green fluorescent protein (GFP)-fusion protein localizes to the cytoplasm in a punctate pattern [Source:SGD;Acc:S000002491]</p> | 0.88 [0.057] |
| 17 | 1 | <p>RPN11 :</p> <p>Metalloprotease subunit of 19S regulatory particle; part of 26S proteasome lid; couples the deubiquitination and degradation of proteasome substrates; involved, independent of catalytic activity, in fission of mitochondria and peroxisomes; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress [Source:SGD;Acc:S000001900]</p> <p>STI1 :</p> <p>Hsp90 cochaperone; interacts with the Ssa group of the cytosolic Hsp70 chaperones and activates Ssa1p ATPase activity; interacts with Hsp90 chaperones and inhibits their ATPase activity; homolog of mammalian Hop [Source:SGD;Acc:S000005553]</p> | 0.76 [0.122] |
| 18 | 1 | <p>COQ4 :</p> <p>Protein with a role in ubiquinone (Coenzyme Q) biosynthesis; possibly functioning in stabilization of Coq7p; located on the matrix face of the mitochondrial inner membrane; component of a mitochondrial ubiquinone-synthesizing complex [Source:SGD;Acc:S000002612]</p> <p>FMP10 :</p> <p>Putative protein of unknown function; the authentic, non-tagged protein is detected in highly purified mitochondria in high-throughput studies [Source:SGD;Acc:S000000984]</p> | 0.33 [0.338] |
| 19 | 1 | <p>ZTA1 :</p> <p>NADPH-dependent quinone reductase; GFP-tagged protein localizes to the cytoplasm and nucleus; has similarity to E. coli quinone oxidoreductase and to human zeta-crystallin [Source:SGD;Acc:S000000250]</p> <p>YGL036W :</p> <p>Putative protein of unknown function; green fluorescent protein (GFP)-fusion protein localizes to the cytoplasm; YGL036W is not an essential gene [Source:SGD;Acc:S000003004]</p> | 0.24 [0.369] |

Table S1 : list of reliable gene clusters (5/7)

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|------------|----------|---|--|
| 20 | 2 | <p>OPI3 : Methylene-fatty-acyl-phospholipid synthase; catalyzes the last two steps in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis; also known as phospholipid methyltransferase [Source:SGD;Acc:S000003834]</p> <p>POR1 : Mitochondrial porin (voltage-dependent anion channel); outer membrane protein required for maintenance of mitochondrial osmotic stability and mitochondrial membrane permeability; couples the glutathione pools of the intermembrane space (IMS) and the cytosol; phosphorylated; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress; POR1 has a paralog, POR2, that arose from the whole genome duplication [Source:SGD;Acc:S000005000]</p> | 0.94 [0.088] |
| 21 | 2 | <p>SPT3 : Subunit of the SAGA and SAGA-like transcriptional regulatory complexes; interacts with Spt15p to activate transcription of some RNA polymerase II-dependent genes, also functions to inhibit transcription at some promoters; relocalizes to the cytosol in response to hypoxia [Source:SGD;Acc:S000002800]</p> <p>HAT2 : Subunit of the Hat1p-Hat2p histone acetyltransferase complex; required for high affinity binding of the complex to free histone H4, thereby enhancing Hat1p activity; similar to human RbAp46 and 48; has a role in telomeric silencing [Source:SGD;Acc:S000000782]</p> | 0.89 [0.091] |
| 22 | 2 | <p>KAP104 : Transportin or cytosolic karyopherin beta 2; functions in the rg-nuclear localization signal-mediated nuclear import/reimport of mRNA-binding proteins Nab2p and Hrp1p; regulates asymmetric protein synthesis in daughter cells during mitosis [Source:SGD;Acc:S000000221]</p> <p>DOG2 : 2-deoxyglucose-6-phosphate phosphatase; member of a family of low molecular weight phosphatases, induced by oxidative and osmotic stress, confers 2-deoxyglucose resistance when overexpressed; DOG2 has a paralog, DOG1, that arose from a single-locus duplication; the last half of DOG1 and DOG2 are subject to gene conversions among <i>S. cerevisiae</i>, <i>S. paradoxus</i>, and <i>S. mikatae</i> [Source:SGD;Acc:S000001085]</p> | 0.77 [0.132] |
| 23 | 2 | <p>YER034W : Protein of unknown function; non-essential gene; expression induced upon calcium shortage; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress [Source:SGD;Acc:S000000836]</p> <p>PPZ1 : Serine/threonine protein phosphatase Z, isoform of Ppz2p; involved in regulation of potassium transport, which affects osmotic stability, cell cycle progression, and halotolerance [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004478]</p> | 0.77 [0.135] |
| 24 | 2 | <p>ALD2 : Cytoplasmic aldehyde dehydrogenase; involved in ethanol oxidation and beta-alanine biosynthesis; uses NAD⁺ as the preferred coenzyme; expression is stress induced and glucose repressed; very similar to Ald3p [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004780]</p> <p>RPS3 : Protein component of the small (40S) ribosomal subunit; has apurinic/aprimidinic (AP) endonuclease activity; essential for viability; homologous to mammalian ribosomal protein S3 and bacterial S3 [Source:SGD;Acc:S000005122]</p> | 0.71 [0.139] |

Table S1 : list of reliable gene clusters (6/7)

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|------------|----------|--|---|
| 25 | 2 | <p>LCB2 : Component of serine palmitoyltransferase; responsible along with Lcb1p for the first committed step in sphingolipid synthesis, which is the condensation of serine with palmitoyl-CoA to form 3-ketosphinganine [Source:SGD;Acc:S000002469]</p> <p>BBC1 : Protein possibly involved in assembly of actin patches; interacts with an actin assembly factor Las17p and with the SH3 domains of Type I myosins Myo3p and Myo5p; localized predominantly to cortical actin patches [Source:SGD;Acc:S000003557]</p> | 0.71 [0.162] |
| 26 | 2 | <p>SNU114 : GTPase component of U5 snRNP involved in mRNA splicing via spliceosome; binds directly to U5 snRNA; proposed to be involved in conformational changes of the spliceosome; similarity to ribosomal translocation factor EF-2 [Source:SGD;Acc:S000001656]</p> <p>PLB1 : Phospholipase B (lysophospholipase) involved in lipid metabolism; required for efficient acyl chain remodeling of newly synthesized phosphatidylethanolamine-derived phosphatidylcholine; required for deacylation of phosphatidylcholine and phosphatidylethanolamine but not phosphatidylinositol; PLB1 has a paralog, PLB3, that arose from the whole genome duplication [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004610]</p> | 0.60 [0.185] |
| 27 | 2 | <p>MAK11 : Protein involved in an early step of 60S ribosomal subunit biogenesis; essential for cell growth and replication of killer M1 dsRNA virus; contains four beta-transducin repeats [Source:SGD;Acc:S000001504]</p> <p>TCB1 : Lipid-binding ER protein involved in ER-plasma membrane tethering; one of 6 proteins (Ist2p, Scs2p, Scs22p, Tcb1p, Tcb2p, Tcb3p) that connect ER to plasma membrane and regulate PI4P levels by controlling access of Sac1p phosphatase to its substrate PI4P in PM; contains 3 calcium and lipid binding domains; non-tagged protein also localizes to mitochondria; C-termini of Tcb1p, Tcb2p and Tcb3p interact; TCB1 has a paralog, TCB2, that arose from the whole genome duplication [Source:SGD;Acc:S000005612]</p> | 0.66 [0.214] |
| 28 | 2 | <p>MRP8 : Protein of unknown function; undergoes sumoylation; transcription induced under cell wall stress; protein levels are reduced under anaerobic conditions; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress; originally thought to be a mitochondrial ribosomal protein based on sequence analysis [Source:SGD;Acc:S000001625]</p> <p>BUL1 : Ubiquitin-binding component of the Rsp5p E3-ubiquitin ligase complex; disruption causes temperature-sensitive growth, overexpression causes missorting of amino acid permeases; BUL1 has a paralog, BUL2, that arose from the whole genome duplication [Source:SGD;Acc:S000004888]</p> | 0.60 [0.227] |
| 29 | 2 | <p>UBC1 : Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme; key E2 partner with Ubc4p for the anaphase-promoting complex (APC); mediates selective degradation of short-lived and abnormal proteins; plays a role in vesicle biogenesis and ER-associated protein degradation (ERAD); component of the cellular stress response; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress key E2 partner with Ubc4p for the anaphase-promoting complex (APC) [Source:SGD;Acc:S000002584]</p> <p>GLO3 : ADP-ribosylation factor GTPase activating protein (ARF GAP); involved in ER-Golgi transport; shares functional similarity with Gcs1p [Source:SGD;Acc:S000000924]</p> | 0.37 [0.351] |

Table S1 : list of reliable gene clusters (7/7)

| cluster ID | time lag | gene name : description* | correlation coefficient [FDR adjusted p-value] |
|------------|----------|---|---|
| 30 | 2 | <p>NAB2 : Nuclear polyadenylated RNA-binding protein; required for nuclear mRNA export and poly(A) tail length control; binds nuclear pore protein Mlp1p; involved in forming export-competent mRNPs in the nucleus; autoregulates mRNA levels; related to human hnRNPs; nuclear localization sequence binds Kap104p; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress [Source:SGD;Acc:S000003090]</p> <p>GTS1 : Protein involved in Arf3p regulation and in transcription regulation; localizes to the nucleus and to endocytic patches; contains an N-terminal Zn-finger and ArfGAP homology domain, a C-terminal glutamine-rich region, and a UBA (ubiquitin associated) domain; gts1 mutations affect budding, cell size, heat tolerance, sporulation, life span, ultradian rhythms, endocytosis; expression oscillates in a pattern similar to metabolic oscillations [Source:SGD;Acc:S000003149]</p> | 0.31 [0.371] |
| 31 | 2 | <p>ISN1 : Inosine 5'-monophosphate (IMP)-specific 5'-nucleotidase; catalyzes the breakdown of IMP to inosine; responsible for production of nicotinamide riboside and nicotinic acid riboside; expression positively regulated by nicotinic acid and glucose availability; does not show similarity to known 5'-nucleotidases from other organisms [Source:SGD;Acc:S000005681]</p> <p>NOP53 : Nucleolar protein; involved in biogenesis of the 60S subunit of the ribosome; interacts with rRNA processing factors Cbf5p and Nop2p and with the nucleolar proteins Nop17p and Nip7p; null mutant is viable but growth is severely impaired [Source:SGD;Acc:S000006067]</p> | 0.20 [0.404] |

* retrieved from Ensemble