

Supplemental Figures and Tables for:

Failed immune responses across multiple pathologies share pan-tumor and circulating lymphocytic targets

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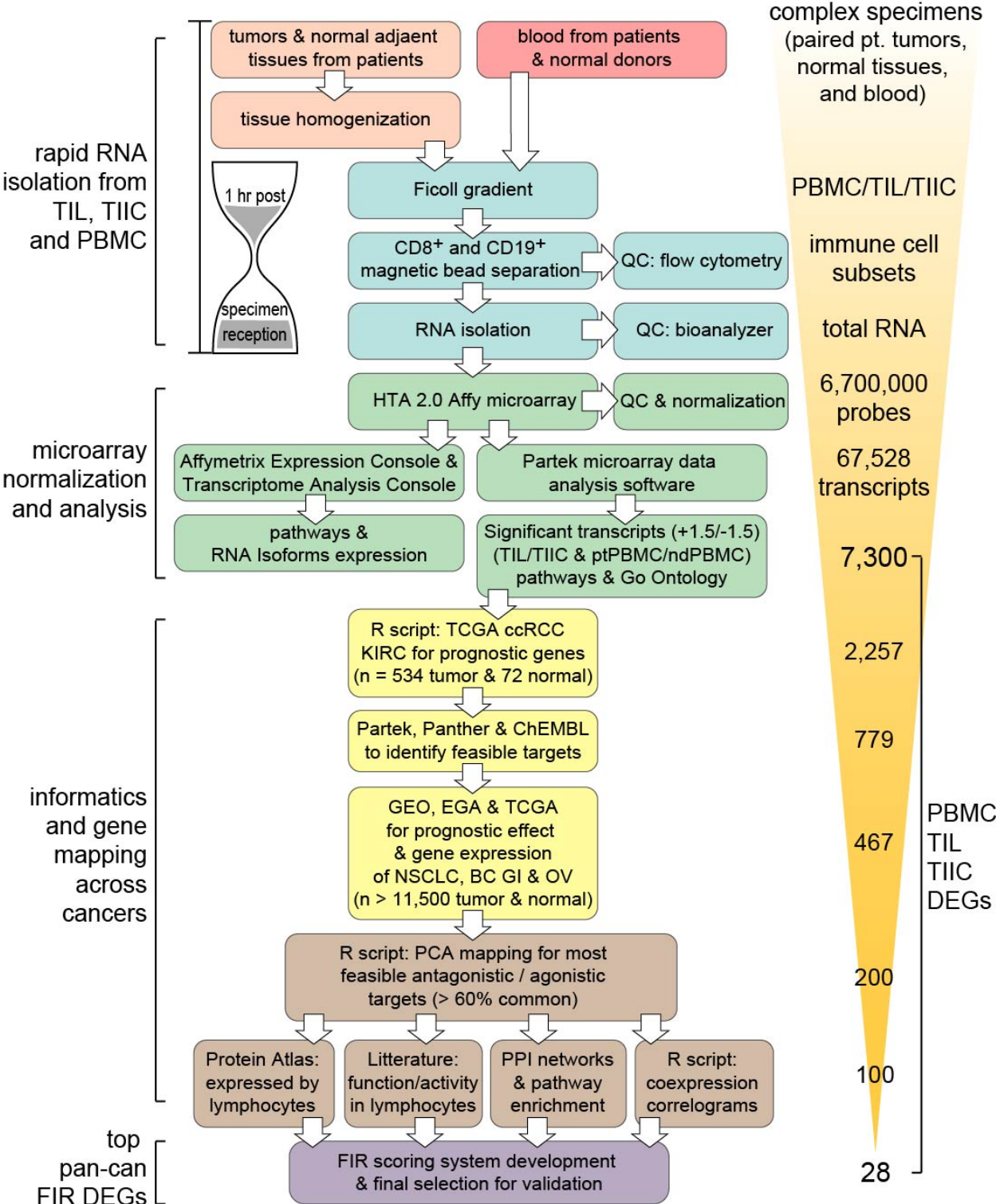
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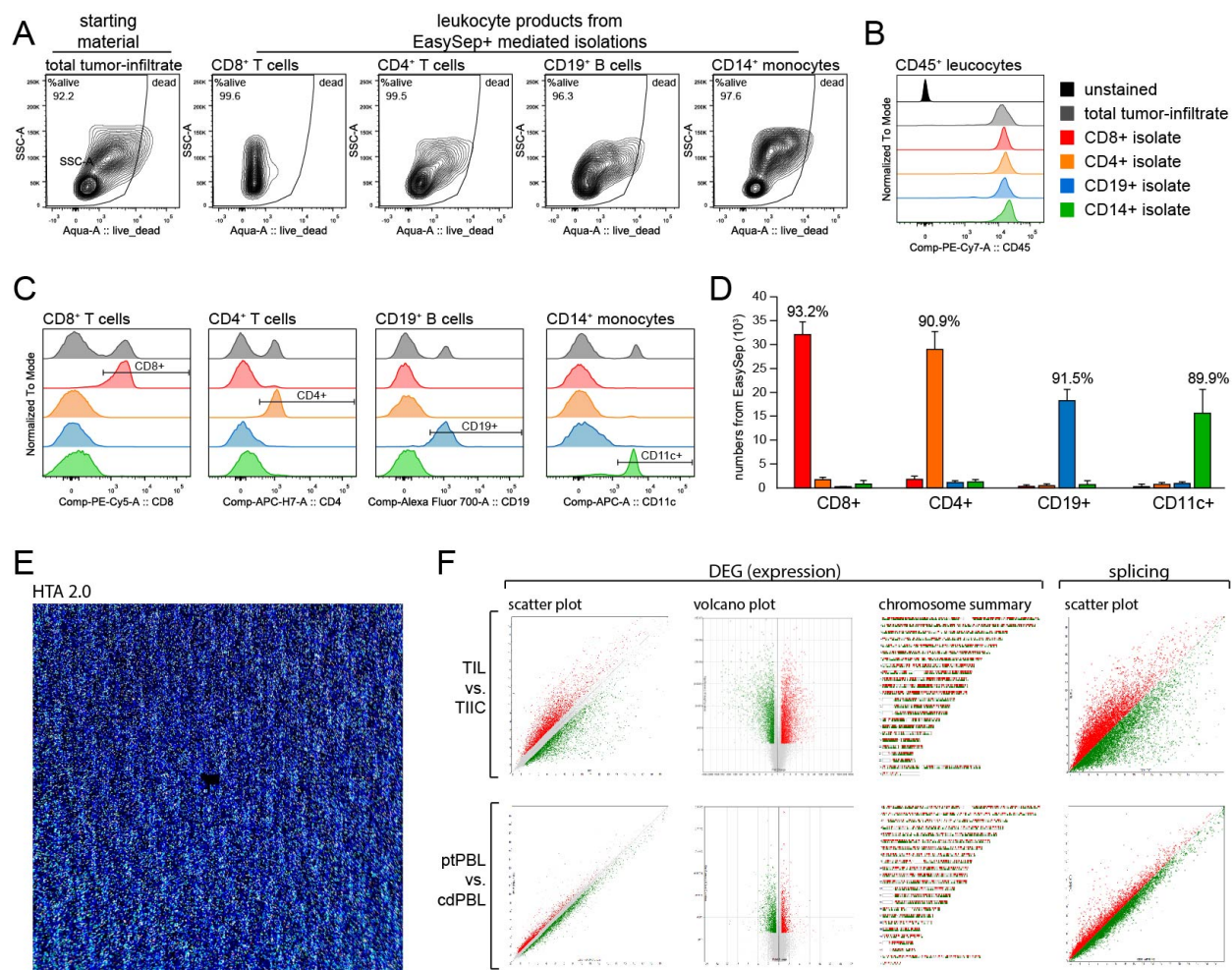
Table S9. ptPBL DEGs correlating with MMP9 pathways.

Figure S1



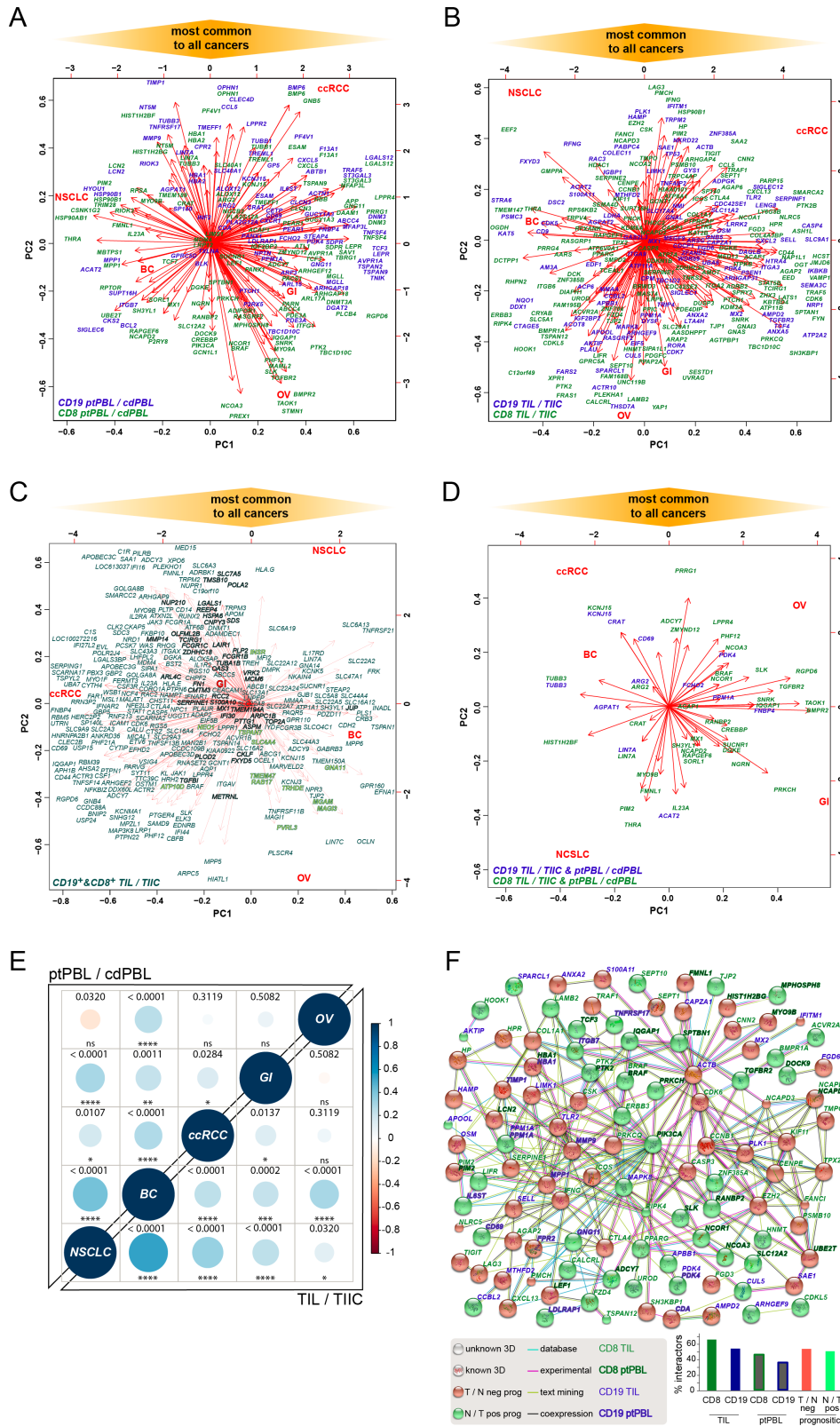
Supplemental Figure S1. Full schematic pan-cancer discovery pipeline. Pan-cancer discovery pipeline permitting the refining of >7,300 DEGs identified from training ccRCC cohort, down to ~30 for validation on new ccRCC cohort, as first identified by microarrays performed on paired patient CD8⁺ and CD19⁺ TIL and TIL-B, TIIC, and ptPBL, and matched cdPBL. Tumors, normal adjacent tissues and blood are simultaneously received, and used for rapid (~1hr) isolation of immune cell subsets via tissue homogenizing followed by Ficoll gradient and magnetic bead separation. Quality tested RNA is amplified and applied to comprehensive microarray profiling. Gene expression profiles are normalized and DEGs are identified by comparing expression in TIL relative to TIIC, and ptPBL relative to cdPBL (n = 5; fold 1.5; P < 0.05). Algorithms designed to probe The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) ccRCC KIRC RNA-Seq and clinical databases (n = 534 tumors; n = 72 normal tissues) were used to identify ccRCC DEGs that had significant effects on patient prognosis. DEGs were refined for most feasible targets by selecting Gene Ontology defined plasma membrane associated proteins (Partek and PANTHER), and proteins having pre-existing targeting compounds for potential drug repurposing (ChEMBL). Additional microarray datasets for lung, breast, gastric and ovarian cancers were probed (n = >11,500 tumors and normal tissues) to refine pan-cancer DEGs that had significant effects on patient prognosis. Principal component analysis (PCA) was used to view most feasible pan-cancer targets (R and R studio). Pan-cancer DEGs were further refined using a four pronged scoring system, taking into account: expression of DEGs by lymphoid and myeloid cells and having modified expression in cancers relative to normal tissues (n = 17 cancers; The Human Protein Atlas), literary evidence that DEGs have been experimentally determined to be expressed in target cells, with existing functional classification in those cell types, and DEG protein-protein interaction (PPI) and coexpression analyses. DEG, differentially expressed genes; TIL, tumor infiltrating lymphocytes; TIIC, normal adjacent tissue infiltrating immune cells; pt, patient; nd, normal donor; PBL, peripheral blood lymphocytes; QC, quality control; HTA, GeneChip Human Transcriptome Array 2.0; TCGA, the Cancer Genome Atlas; GEO, Gene Expression Omnibus; EGA, European Genome-phenome Archive; ccRCC, clear cell renal cell cancer; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; BC, breast cancer; GI gastric cancer; OV, ovarian cancer; PPIs, protein-protein interactions; FIR, failed immune response.

Figure S2



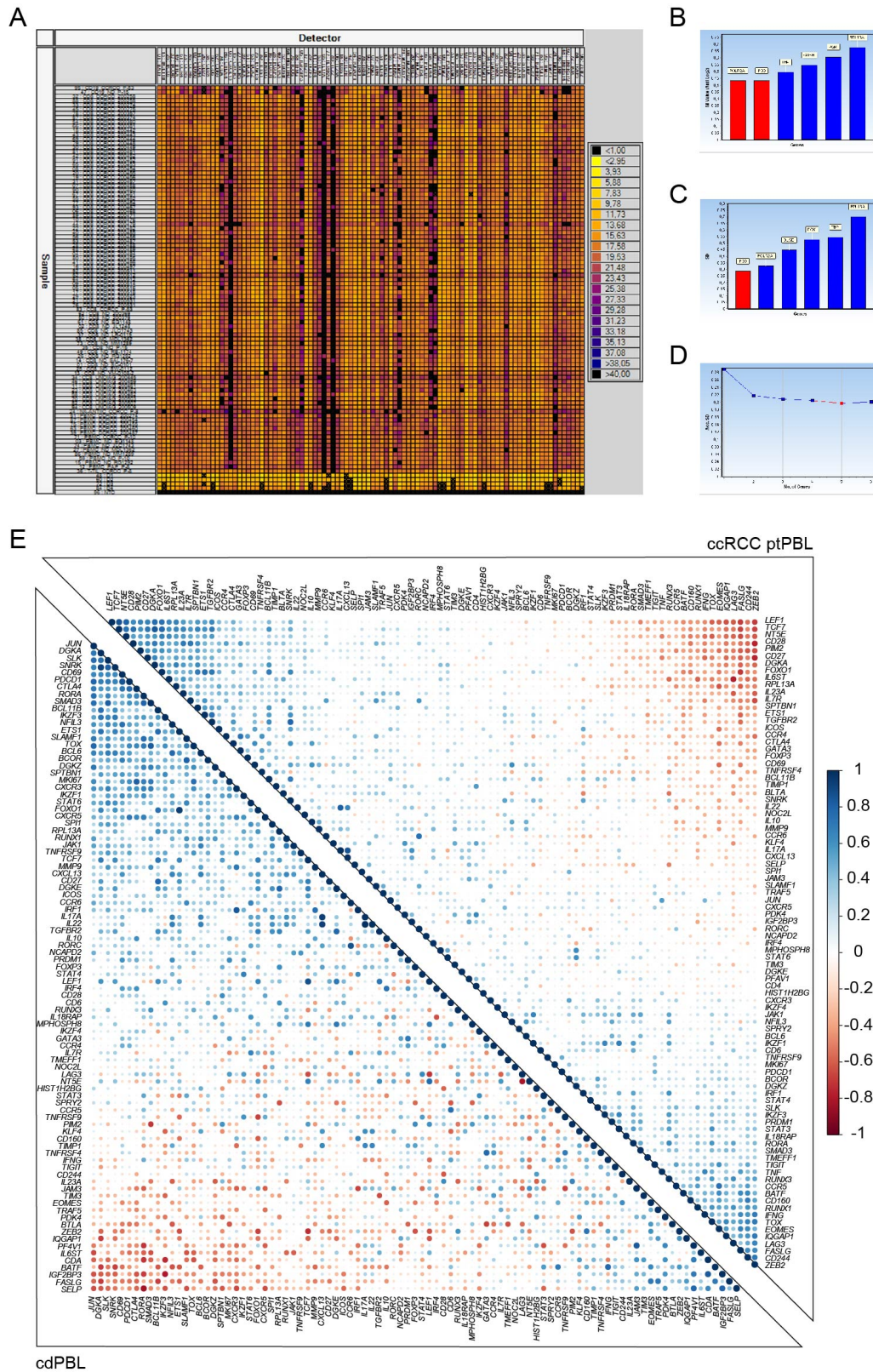
Supplemental Figure S2. Sample quality control (QC) experiments performed for comprehensive microarrays. QC experiments demonstrate efficient isolation of specific immune subsets from tumors, perfect chip-hybridization and example of paired total CD8⁺ DEGs resulting from microarrays. Following their magnetic bead-mediated isolation, immune cell subsets were labelled for multi-parametric (M-P) flow cytometry analysis verifying their viabilities, via gating on Aqua LIVE/DEAD assay (Molecular Probes) and quality of their separation from other immune cell subsets isolated by Ficoll gradients. **(A)** Validation of viability of total leukocytes isolated from tumors (left), and CD8⁺, CD4⁺, CD19⁺, and CD14⁺ tumor infiltrating immune cell subsets isolated using positive selection kits from STEMCELL, as shown by contour plots due to low numbers of isolates. **(B)** Validation that all immune cells isolated from tumors were CD45⁺ using α -CD45-PE-Cy7 antibody (BD biosciences), using FlowJo v.10 overlay graphs normalized to mode. **(C)** Visual demonstration that positive selection kits were able to rapidly and efficiently separate numerous desired immune cell subsets from tumors, with very little contamination from other immune cell subsets, using clones that are not represented in STEMCELL isolation kits (i.e., α -CD8-PE-Cy5, α -CD4-APC-H7, α -CD19-AF700, α -CD11c-APC; BD biosciences), using FlowJo v.10 overlay graphs normalized to mode (color scheme legend as in **(B)**). Representative percentages of isolates relative to other species examined are shown in **(D)**. **(E)** Screen shot example supporting visualization of HTA 2.0 chip hybridization of total amplified CD8⁺ RNA isolated from TIL (described in methods), where black box in center serves as negative control. **(F)** Examples of CD8⁺ TIL vs TIIC and ptPBL vs cdPBL DEG expression via scatter and volcano plots, and non-specific chromosome summary segregation patterns of DEG expression, along with splicing/isoform scatter plots of DEGs generated by TAC software (Affymetrix). These demonstrating that TIL have much larger difference in reference to TIIC than ptPBL have in reference to cdPBL. DEG, differentially expressed genes; TIL, tumor infiltrating lymphocytes; TIIC, normal adjacent tissue infiltrating immune cells; pt, patient; nd, normal donor; PBL, peripheral blood lymphocytes.

Figure S3



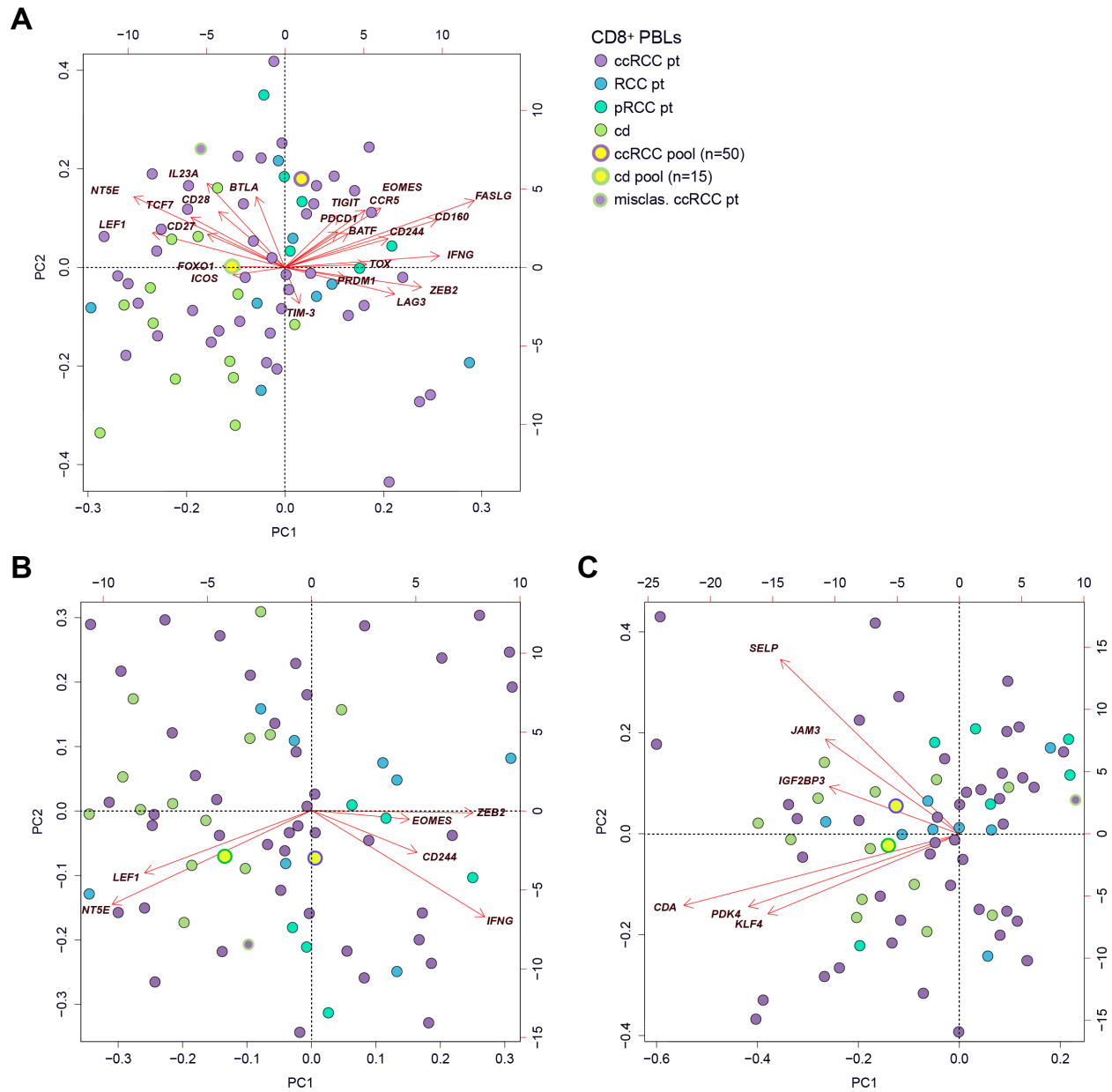
Supplemental Figure S3: Pan-cancer DEG refinery. (A-C) Principal component analyses (PCA) of pan-cancer DEGs identified from prognostic and expression scoring across five cancers, common CD8⁺ (green) or CD19⁺ (blue) ptPBL (A), TIL (B) ccRCC identified DEGs at PCA intersects. (C) DEGs common to CD8⁺ TILs and CD19⁺ TIL-Bs are shown, where dark highlighted gene names represent best antagonistic targets, and green highlighted gene names represent best agonistic targets. (D) PCA biplot of DEGs that are commonly identified from ccRCC ptPBL and TIL, where those most common across five cancers are found at PCA intersects. (E) Patient PBL and TIL correlograms demonstrating similarities of prognostic effects and gene expression modulation among 483 pan-cancer prognostic biomarkers queried for refinement; demonstrating that DEGs identified from ccRCC ptPBL and TIL have similar results across other cancers: breast cancer (BC), non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), gastric cancers (GI), and ovarian cancers (OV) ($n > 11,500$) (Spearman method, coexpression coefficient ladder on right). (F) Protein-protein interaction (PPI) networks between the top 200 DEGs discovered. A high PPI enrichment value ($P = 1.85e-10$) indicates interactions among these DEGs is very significant relative to proteins drawn from the genome at random; an indicator of biologically connection as groups in defined pathways. Pan-cancer score defined agonistic and antagonistic DEGs are colored red and green, respectively to demonstrate groupings of these two pan-cancer subclasses in unsupervised PPI matrix (String software, v10.5). Bottom graph demonstrates that TIL DEGs are most involved observed in PPI, as are those discovered from CD8⁺ TIL and ptPBL. TIL, tumor infiltrating lymphocytes; TIIC, normal adjacent tissue infiltrating immune cells; pt, patient; nd, normal donor; PBL, peripheral blood mononuclear cells.

Figure S4



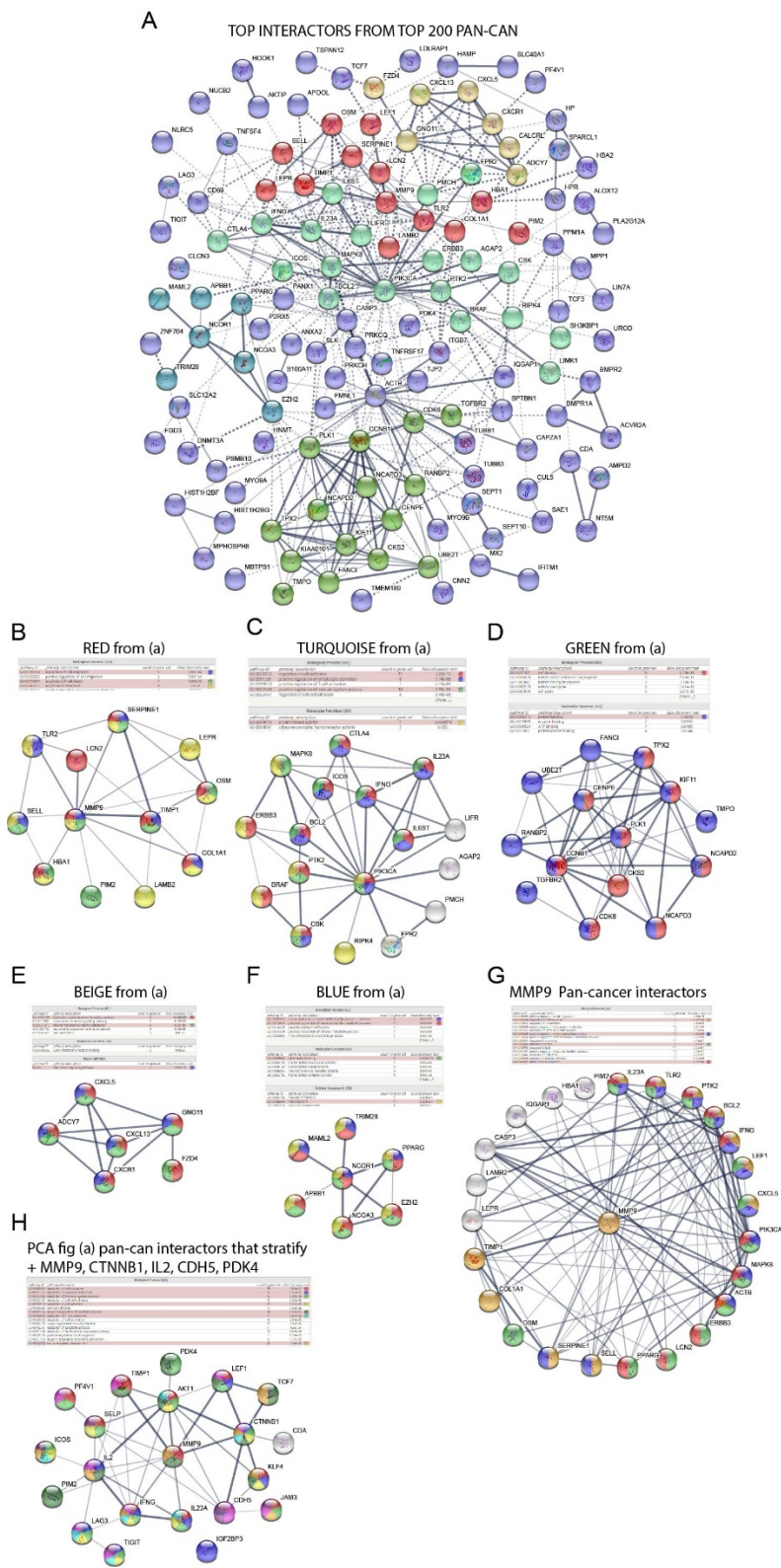
Supplemental Figure S4: Validation and analysis of pan-cancer and polarizing CD8⁺ DEGs across new RCC cohort. (A) Demonstration of raw Biomark HD generated heatmap providing evidence that all RNA samples and Taqman assays were successful (ladder on right, detection range), (B-D) graphical representation of housekeeping genes used for data normalization (*GUSB*, *IPO8*, *PGK*, *POL2RA*, *TBP*) and generation of Δ CT values, where (B) are M-values generated by GeNorm for normalization of real-time quantitative RT-PCR data by geometric averaging of multiple internal control genes, and (C-D) are SD and Acc. SD (respectively) generated by Norm Finder algorithm for identifying optimal normalization genes. (E) Example of correlogram, created using algorithm and $-\Delta$ CT normalized values from qRT-PCR validation, and used to find genes across CD8⁺ cdPBL and CD8⁺ ccRCC ptPBL validation cohorts that would distinguish possible pan-cancer DEG clusters that would permit efficient stratification of patients according to CD8 ptPBL (Spearman method, coexpression coefficient ladder on right). ccRCC, clear cell renal cell carcinoma; pt, patient; nd, normal donor; PBL, peripheral blood mononuclear cells.

Figure S5



Supplemental Figure S5: Independent pan-cancer, adhesion, or T cell polarizing gene groups from minimal 32- or 12-gene sets are unable to stratify patients from normal donors. From **Figure 6A**, (A) Loss of patient stratification from removal of pan-cancer (*PF4V1*, *CDA*, *PDK4*, *KLF4*, *PIM2*, *TIMP1*, *IGF2BP3*, and adhesion (*JAM3*, *SELP*) DEGs from 32 DEG stratifying signature. From **Figure 6B**, pan-cancer and adhesion markers were analyzed independently from other T cell polarizing DEGs. Normalized $-\Delta\text{CT}$ qRT-PCR expression values from individual CD8⁺ T cells isolated from cdPBMC and ptPBMC (PBL) from patients undergoing surgery following RCC diagnosis, were used for principal component analysis (PCA) using applying the euclidean distance metric and complete linkage clustering method (R programming language; R-studio) ($n = 69$). (B) Independently assessed top plus bottom PCA DEG groups from **Figure 6B** (*ZEB2*, *EOMES*, *CD244*, *IFNG*, *LEF1*, *NT5E*) are insufficient for stratifying patients from normal donors. (C) Independently assessed mid-left PCA DEG group from **Figure 6B** (*CDA*, *PDK4*, *KLF4*, *IGF2BP3*, *JAM3*, *SELP*) are insufficient for stratifying patients from normal donors. ccRCC, clear cell renal cell carcinoma; pRCC, papillary renal cell carcinoma; RCC, renal cell carcinoma; pt, patient; nd, normal donor; misclas., misclassified benign kidney lesion; n, number of patients in pool.

Figure S6



Supplemental Figure S6. Protein-Protein interaction of top 200 pan-cancer DEGs provide insights on core target pathways and intra pathway linkages. (A) Protein-protein interaction (PPI) primary pathways and connecting networks between the top 200 DEGs discovered, with high PPI enrichment value of $P = 1.85e-10$ (String software, v10.5). Unsupervised arrangement and highlighting of distinct pathways in PPI are expanded in **B-G**. (B) MMP9, TIMP1 and SERPINE1 are central to regulation of cell death and migration pathways. (C) PIK3CA, IFNG, ICOS, BCL2, and CSK are central to cell adhesion and lymphocyte activation pathways. (D) CCNB1, PLK1 and CENPE are central to cell division pathway. (E) CXCL13, CXCR1, and CXCL5 are central to chemokine signaling pathways. (F) NCOR1 is central to positive regulation of transcription cellular pathways. (G) MMP9 interacts with more than any other pan-cancer gene, and is a central node of many pathways bridging cell migration and immune system processes (supervised clustering). (H) PPI matrix of the pan-cancer DEGs found capable of stratifying patients from normal donors with addition of CTNNA1, IL2, CDH5, and PDK4, involve immune system, cytokine, activation, migration, adhesion and apoptotic cellular pathways.

Figure S7

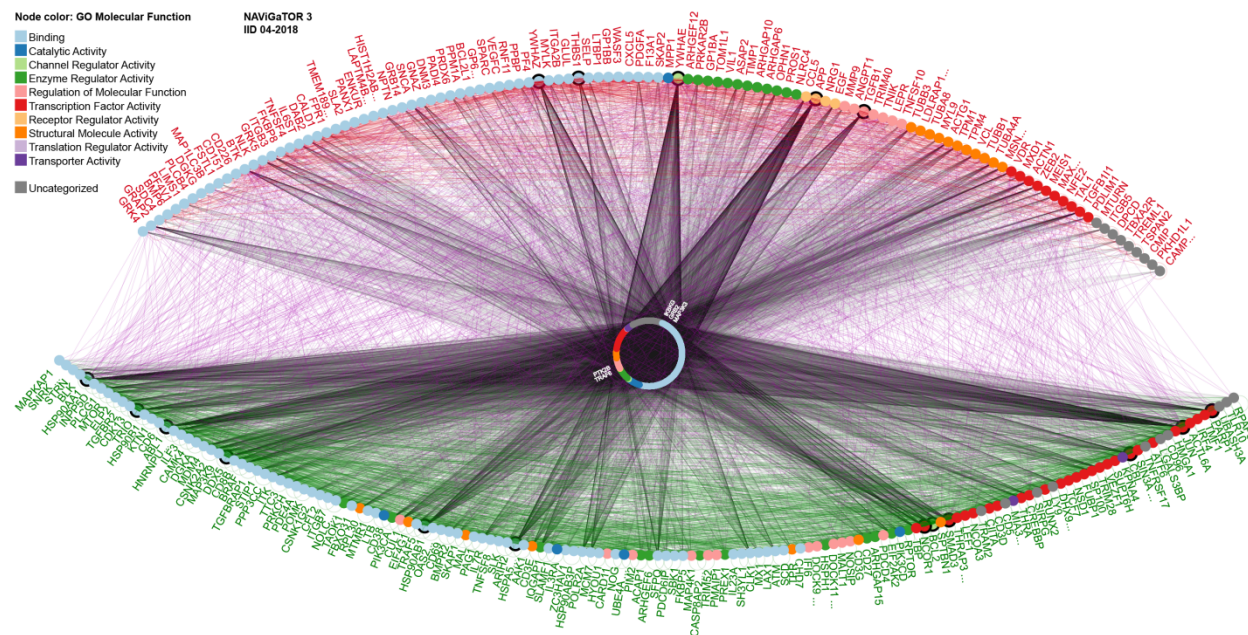
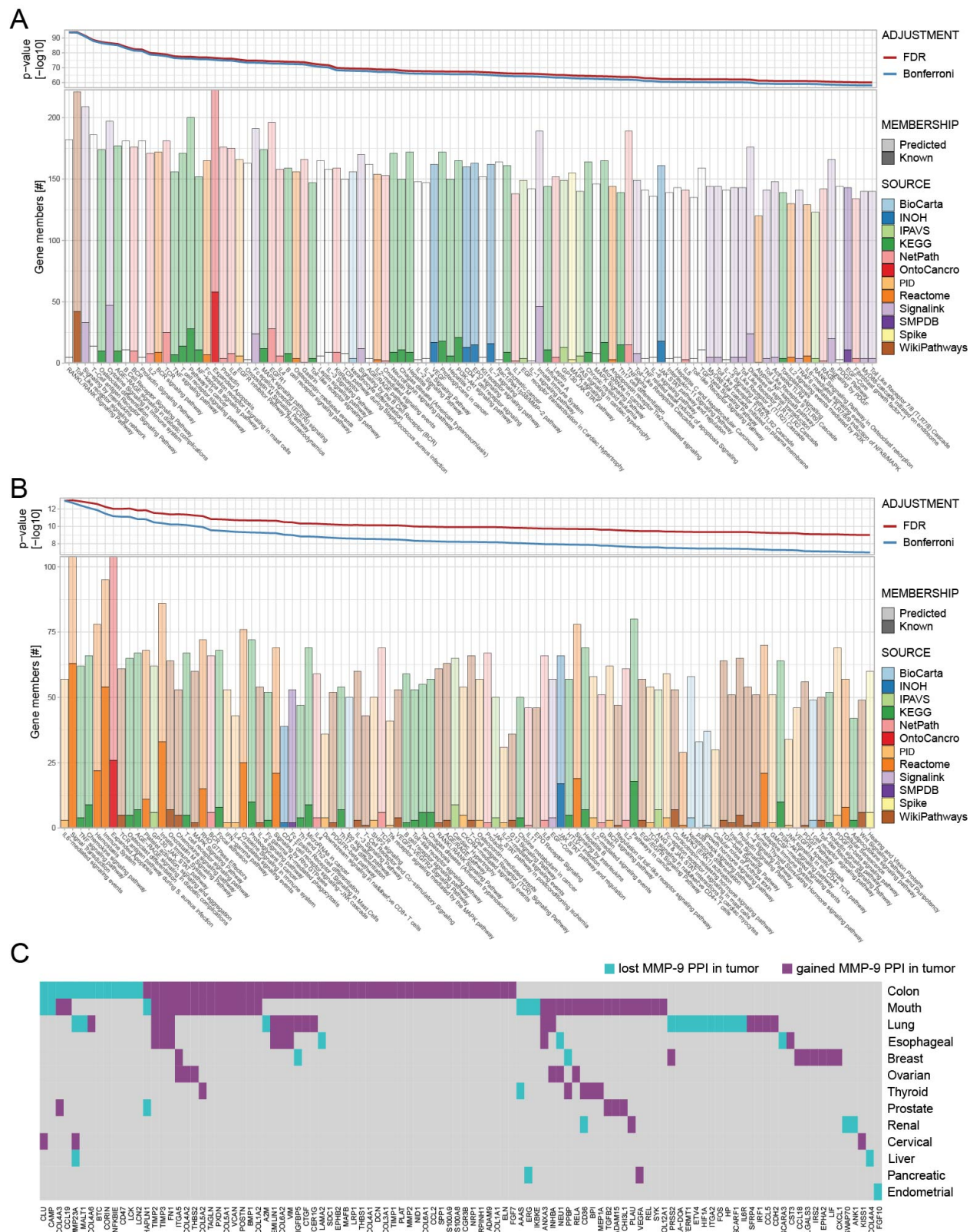


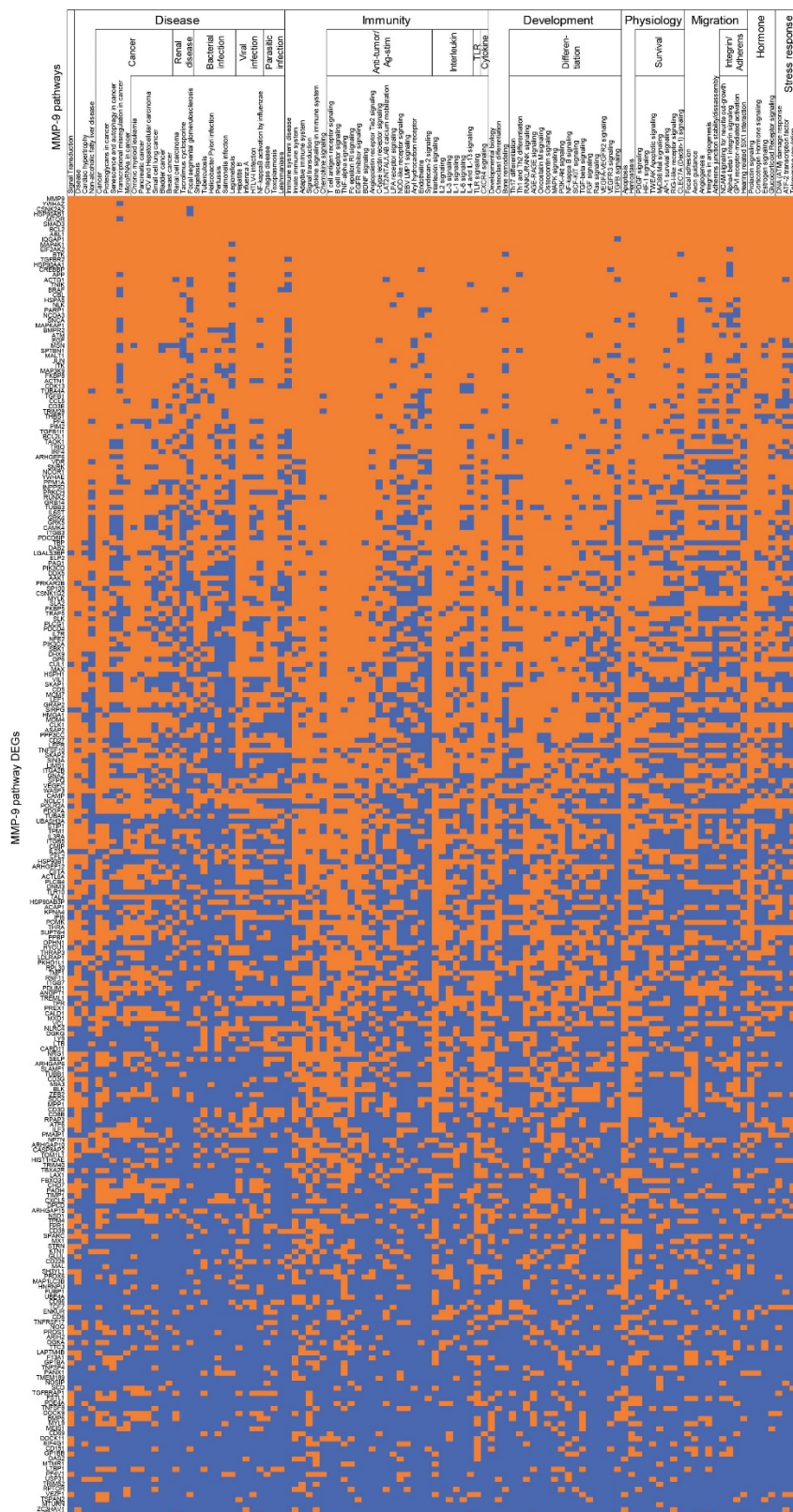
Figure S7. Complete ccRCC ptPBL PPI. Network of all protein-protein interactions (PPIs) among all ccRCC ptPBL DEGs. PPIs obtained from IID ver. 04-2018 and network visualization in NAViGaTOR ver. 3. DEGs increased and decreased in expression and their interacting edges are colored red and green, respectively to demonstrate groupings of these two pan-cancer subclasses, mauve lines highlight interactions between them, and grey lines highlight other protein mediators identified by IID ver. 04-2018. DEG nodes are colored according to GO Molecular Functions described in the legend. Black outline on nodes represents DEGs with the highest number of interacting partners in this network.

Figure S8



Supplemental Figure S8. MMP-9 extended pathway analyses. (A-B) Results of the pathway enrichment analysis as obtained from pathDIP ver. 3 for all ptPBL. MMP-9 pathways associated ptPBL DEGs from pathDIP matrix were correlated, and DEGs which were significantly associated to MMP9 positive pathways ($p < 0.05$) were used for pathway scoring and classification. Pathway enrichment analysis graphs depicting results of pathDIP analysis for MMP-9 significant pathway interactors found from correlation analyses. Upper panels shows significance of enrichment obtained for individual pathways expressed as p-value ($-\log_{10}$) adjusted for multiple testing by applying FDR (red) and Bonferroni (blue) methods. Lower barplot shows size of the overlap between query genes and members of individual pathways. Respective numbers of known and predicted pathway members are distinguished by the opacity, and fill color indicates original source of the given pathway. Plots are restricted to top 100 most significantly enriched pathways (full list is found in **Supplemental File S1**). **(C)** Differential gained and lost PPIs of MMP9 in cancers. Gained and lost PPIs of MMP9 in thirteen epithelial tissues-cancers suggesting its tissue-specific role in cancer. MMP9 has 106 disrupted PPIs, 60 of which are specific to only one tissue-cancer. It has the highest number of disrupted PPIs in colorectal, mouth and lung cancers (60, 36, and 29 PPIs, respectively) followed by esophagus with 11 PPIs.

Figure S9



Supplemental Figure S9. MMP9 full pathways DEGs from Figure 7C. Supervised heatmap organizing main correlating MMP-9-pathway genes and associated pathways featuring disease and immunity, followed by differentiation, survival, and migration pathways. Orange, DEG represented in the pathway; blue DEG not represented in the pathway.

Supplemental Tables (see Supplemental materials Supplemental Tables for .xlsx file format):

Table S1

Table S1: Clinicopathological patient parameters.		
No. patients enrolled in study		79
Surviving patients		76
tumor size (median, mm)		54.5
Patient age (median, yrs)		62.5
Control donor age (median, yrs)		59
Patient Parameters	<i>n</i>	%
Gender		
Male	58	73.4
Female	21	26.6
Histological subtype		
ccRCC	51	64.6
RCC	16	20.2
pRCC	12	15.2
ICD-O Grade †		
1	1	1.3
2	16	20.3
3	45	57.0
4	12	15.2
9	5	6.3
Clinical TNM		
I	43	54.4
II	7	8.9
III	13	16.5
IV	10	12.7
UNKN	6	7.6
TNM-T		
T1	45	57.0
T2	11	13.9
T3	16	20.3
T4	1	1.3
Tx	6	7.6
TNM-N		
N0	70	88.6
N1	5	6.3
Nx	4	5.1
TNM-M		
M0	68	86.1
M1	9	11.4
Mx	2	2.5
Laterality		
left	39	49.4
right	40	50.6
Invasive Tumor Necrosis		
Neg	37	46.8
Pos	31	39.2
UNKN	11	13.9
Family history of cancer		
Yes	15	19.0
No	17	21.5
UNKN	47	59.5

Supplemental Table S1. Clinicopathological patient parameters. Patients and normal donors enrolled in the study. mm, millimeter; yrs, years; *n*, number of patients, %, percentage of total patients; ccRCC, clear cell renal cell carcinoma; pRCC, papillary renal cell carcinoma; RCC, renal cell carcinoma; ICD-O, International Classification of Diseases for Oncology; UNKN, unknown.

Supplemental Figures and Tables: Running title: Pan-Pathology targets of the failed immune response

Table S2

Table S2: Non-redundant pan-cancer DEGs expressed in T/B cells			
Pan-cancer DEG	Evidence in T/B cells (PMID)	Pan-cancer DEG (cont.)	Evidence in T/B cells (PMID) (cont.)
ACTB	22343534	MMAA	21943286
ACVR2A	22056434	MMP9	28280358
ADCY7	17950003	MPP1	21434872
AKTIP (AKT1)	20042722	MTHFD2	27325891
ALOX12	24341289; 18046341	MX2	27256343
AMPD2	2394745	MYO9A (myosin IXA)	24646736
ANKRD22	21347333	MYO9B	24646736
ANXA2	8898868	NCAPD2	28057211
APBB1 (FE65)	15563829	NCAPD3	27737961
ARHGAP18	25207815	NCOA3	27111144; 22942430
ARHGAP4	24679343	NCOR1	28288100
ARHGEF9 (CDC42)	16439548	NLRCS	28615208
ATL1	28240257	NUCB2	25880808
BCL2	1924327	OSM	8816418
BMPRI1A	24350726; 24240189	P2RX5	11396717; 25181038
BMPRI2	21868697	P2RY8	25880808
BRAF	9207797; 21169256	PACS1	12855553
CALCRL	22843730	PANX1	25301274; 24642372; 20660288; 20884646
CAPZA1	28585036	PF4V1 (CXCL4L1)	27828999; 23704819
CASP3	28487480	PIK3CA (PI3K)	28685820; 23378844
CCNB1	22950819	PIM2	25987564
CD69	19841192	PLEKHA1	15626471
CDA	7904595	PLK1	22609854
CDC42SE1	25547673	PMCH	23775959
CDCP1 (Trask; CDC42)	21559459	PPARG	24921943
CDK6	27915416	PRKCH	17195206; 25617472
CDKL5	17589290	PRKCQ	28152304; 26390157
CENPE (KIF10)	23980113	PSMB10 (MECL1)	18025207
CETP	15228446	PTK2 (FAK)	24816556
CLEC4D (CLECSF8)	23606632	PTPRCAP	9880514
CNN2	23499442; 26046660	RANBP2 (Nup358)	19922867
CRYAB	23736536	RIPK4	26522402
CSK	28522807	RORA	22561605
CTLA4	10101680	S100A11	16351635
CUL5	27307564; 17449237	SAA2	25847238
CXCL13	19095563	SAE1	25143484
CXCL5	28003642; 25130611	SELL	19654311
CXCR1	12707326	SEPT1	19043408
DGKE	18689679	SEPT10	18077723
DNMT3A	27582468; 27690235	SH3KBP1 (CIN85)	21708930
DOCK9	23396170; 19898472	SH3YL1	22927640
ERBB3	20668683	SIGLEC1	22192781
EZH2	28490575	SIGLEC12	27548433
FGD6	18838382	SIPA1L1	12958214; 17702895
FMNL1	23874337	SLC12A2	27400149
FNBP4	27835906	SLK	19255442
FPR2 (ALX)	24166736	SNRK	27936095; 18927432
FZD4	21549744	SORL1	26487345
GAS2L3	23469016	SPARCL1	27085068
GNP11	15914583; 20670477	SPTBN1	15965501; 12354383; 21877118
HAMP	23647063	TBC1D10C (EPI64C)	18450757; 27021007
HBA1 (CD31)	14701691; 23761922	TCF3	25990863; 23396170
HIST1H2BF	27213115	TCF7	27111144
HIST1H2BG	27371728	TCIRG1 (TIRCT)	15294947
HOOK1	12791665	TGFBR2	24098055; 25677619; 28472799
HP (haptaglobin)	10664448; 12562322	THSD7A	28669992
HPR	9673399	TIGIT	19011627
ICOS	11343121	TIMP1	18502033
IFITM1 (Leu-13)	9597125	TLR2	27622036
IFNG	25480562	TMEFF1 (tomoregulin-1)	25380171; 18523280; 12618130
IGF2BP3	27881740	TMEM189	27371726
IL23A	16688182	TMPO	9199966
IL6ST	20951741	TNFAIP2	21921781
IQGAP1	22573807	TNFRSF17	29504446
ITGB7	20926792	TNFSF4 (OX40-L)	10586044; 8076595
KIF11	27875993	TPX2	27910998; 14701852
LAG3	25780040	TRAF1	22570473
LCN2	26671823; 25010215	TREML1	16670310
LDLRAP1	21918187	TRIM28	23169648; 22544392
LEF1	27111144	TRPM2	26300888
LIFR	25514345	TSPAN12	20159112
LIMK1	11784854	TUBB1	19583510
LPPR2	21939632	TUBB3	26028645; 20220512
MAML2	17699740	UNC119B	14757743
MAPK8 (JNK)	14563325	ZNF385A	22945289
MAST4	18650832	ZNF704	24086395
MBTPS1 (S1P)	21402380		

Supplemental Table S2. Non-redundant pan-cancer DEGs expressed in T/B cells. Pan-cancer DEGs discovered from ccRCC ptPBL and TIL from profiling TCGA, GEO and EGA, ccRCC, NSCLC, BC, GI and OV cancers datasets using KM plotter. From a Total of 467 DEGs discovered (see **Supplemental Figure S1**), those that have been cited in the literature as being expressed by T or B cells are shown here, with redundancies of DEGs discovered as expressed in both isolates merged for simplicity of table presentation. Common names are shown in brackets in some instances. PMID, Pubmed ID.

Supplemental Figures and Tables: Running title: Pan-Pathology targets of the failed immune response

Table S3

Table S3: Top 100 Pan-cancer DEGs with scoring and literature

ptPBL DEG	pan-cancer score (%)	correlation score (%)	Gene name	ptPBL PMID	TIL DEG	pan-cancer score (%)	Gene name	TIL PMID
TREML1	41	0	Triggering receptor exp	16670310	PMCH	56	Pro-melanin-concentr	23775959
PF4V1	61	29	CXCL4L1/C-X-C motif	23704819	IFNG	46	Interferon gamma	25480562
HBA1	41	0	CD31/Hemoglobin, alp	23761922	LAG3	61	Lymphocyte-activatio	25780040
IL23A	61	29	Interleukin-23 subunit a	16688182	TMPO	54	Thymopoietin	9199966
MPP1	51	29	Membrane protein, pal	21434872	TBC1D10C	21	TBC1 domain family,	18450757; 2
MMP9	71	43	Matrix metalloproteinase	28280358	CCNB1	80	Cyclin B1	22950819
GNAS1	46	86	G protein gamma 11	15914563; 206	CENPE	66	Centromere-associat	23980113
ARHGAP18	46	0	Rho GTPase activating	25207815	PIM2	71	Pim-2 oncogene	25987564
PKK4	46	71	Pyruvate dehydrogenase	n/a	NCAPD2	100	CAP-D2/Non-SMC c	28457211
FPR2	61	29	Formyl peptide recept	24166736	PTPRCAP	61	CD45-associated pro	9880514
LCN2	51	14	Lipocalin-2	25010215	EZH2	73	Enhancer of zeste ho	28490575
HIST1H2BG	83	29	Histone cluster 1, H2bc	27371726	LIMK1	76	LIM domain kinase 1	11784854
TIMP1	80	14	Tissue inhibitor of meta	18502033	TIGIT	61	T cell immunorecepto	19011627
PPM1A	24	100	Protein phosphatase 1	n/a	CASP3	61	Caspase 3	28487480
TMEFF1	80	14	Tomoregulin-1	18523280; 126	TPX2	86	TPX2, microtubule-as	27910998; 1
IGF2BP3	66	43	Insulin-like growth fact	27881740	TRPM2	80	Transient receptor po	26300888
PANX1	54	0	Pannexin-1	25301274; 246	CSK	90	C-src tyrosine kinase	28522807
LDLRAP1	34	57	Low density lipoprotein	21918187	PSMB10	54	Proteasome subunit b	18025207
CDA	80	0	Cytidine deaminase	7904595	TNFAIP2	80	Tumor necrosis factor	21921781
IL6ST	66	0	CD130/interleukin 6 sig	20951741	IFITM1	61	Interferon induced tra	9597125
CETP	51	14	Cholesteryl ester transf	15228446	MX2	56	Interferon-induced GT	27256343
MYO9B	41	0	Myosin-ixb	24646736	TCIRG1	54	T-cell immune regulat	15294947
DGKE	56	0	Diacylglycerol kinase e	18689679	NCAPD3	66	Non-SMC condensin	27737961
MPHOSPH8	76	86	M-phase phosphoprotei	n/a	PLK1	76	Polo-like kinase 1	22609854
PRKCH	44	0	Protein kinase C, eta	17195206; 256	ACTB	61	Actin, beta	22343534
ADCY7	44	14	Adenylate cyclase 7	17950003	GAS2L3	86	Growth arrest-specifi	23469016
IQGAP1	66	57	IQ motif containing GTP	22573807	ARHGAP4	61	Rho GTPase activator	24679343
FMNL1	51	14	Leukocyte formin	23874337	HAMP	66	Hepcidin	23647063
NCOA3	34	0	Nuclear receptor coact	27111144; 229	MTHFD2	80	Methylenetetrahydrof	27325891
TNFRSF17	57	14	B-cell maturation prote	26370838; 245	KIF11	80	Kinesin family membe	27875993
TCF3	57	86	Transcription factor 3	23396170	MAST4	63	Microtubule-associat	18650832
NCOR1	66	0	Nuclear receptor co-reg	28288100	APBB1	46	Amyloid beta A4 prot	15563829
BCL11B (ATL1)	46	71	Alkyltransferase-like pr	28240257	UNC119B	63	Protein unc-119 hom	14757743
ITGB7	63	29	Integrin beta-7	20926792	MMAA	66	Methylmalonic aciduri	21943286
RANBP2	66	14	RAN binding protein 2	19922867	PTK2	46	Focal adhesion kinase	24816556
SNRK	66	43	SNF related kinase	27936095; 189	PPARG	63	Peroxisome proliferat	24921943
TGFBR2	70	71	Transforming growth fa	24098055; 256	BMPR1A	66	Bone morphogenetic	24350726; 2
SLK	76	71	STE20-like kinase	19255442	SEPT10	76	Septin 10	18077723
FNBP4	34	100	Formin binding protein	27835906	CUL5	63	Cullin-5	27307564; 1
NUCB2	46	29	Nucleobindin 2	25880808	MAPK8	76	Mitogen-activated pro	14563325
BRAF	66	0	Serine/threonine-prote	9207797; 2116	ACVR2A	46	Activin receptor type-	22056434
UBE2T	61	14	Cell proliferation-induc	n/a	PPAP2A	76	Phosphatidic acid ph	21576386
CD69	47	0	Early T-cell activation ir	19841192	LIFR	66	Leukemia inhibitory f	25514345
DOCK9	54	86	Dedicator of cytokinesi	23396170; 198	RORA	56	RAR-related orphan r	22561605
SPTBN1	86	0	Spectrin, non-erythroid	15965501; 123	TSPAN12	66	Tetraspanin 12	20159112
PIK3CA	46	71	PI3K/phosphoinositide	28685820; 233	PLEKHA1	56	Pleckstrin homology c	15626471
SH3YL1	46	14	SH3 domain-containing	22927640	SIPA1L1	66	Signal-induced prolife	12958214; 1
SORL1	56	14	Sortilin-related recepto	26487345	AKTIP	46	AKT interacting prote	20042722
LEF1	41	0	Lymphoid enhancer-bir	27111144	ZNF704	46	Zinc finger protein 70	24086395
SLC12A2	56	0	Solute carrier family 12	27400149	FZD4	56	Frizzled homolog 4	21549744

Supplemental Table S3. Top 100 Pan-cancer DEGs with scoring and literature.

Top 100 Pan-cancer DEGs selected from 4-pronged scoring system (see Supplemental fig. S1). Red highlighted DEGs are increased in expression, whereas green highlighted DEGs are decreased in expression in training set ccRCC. Dark red or green highlighted DEGs are interactors (e.g., Figure 3). Underlined are common to both PBCM and TIL. Bold DEG gene names are only expressed in lymphoid/myeloid tissues and are modified in expression across 17 cancers (The Protein Atlas). Pan-cancer scores from increased or decreased in tumor relative to normal tissues, and positive or negative effect on overall survival (scores >50% are highlighted). Correlation scores are calculated from ccRCC microarrays (scores >0% are highlighted according to degree). Gene names added in instances where PMID uses this notation. PMID, Pubmed ID. ptPBL listed DEGs are genes discovered from ccRCC training microarray dataset where DEG was higher in ptPBL than cdPBL. TIL listed DEGs are genes discovered from ccRCC training microarray dataset where DEG was higher in TIL than TIIC (-1.5 to 1.5 Fold-change cut-off; FDR $P = 0.05$).

Supplemental Figures and Tables: Running title: Pan-Pathology targets of the failed immune response

Table S4

Table S4: Selected Pan-cancer and T cell polarizing DEGs for validation

Gene	Clonal	Aliases	Assay ID	Lymph	Oth	Function classification	Functions	Pan-can fun	PMID	Pan-can-PMCID
BATF	Basic leucine zipper tra	Q18520	BATF1, SFA2	Hs00232390_m1	CD4, CD8	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, negative regulator of B-cell-activating trans			
BCL11B	B-cell CLL/Lymphoma 1	Q9C000	ATL1, CTIP2, RIT1	Rh02853704_m1	CD8	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, T-cell differentiation, neg. regulation of apoc			
BCL6	B-cell CLL/Lymphoma 6	P41182	LAZ3	Hs00153368_m1	CD4, CEB	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, transcription of STAT Th1 master regulator			
BCOR	BCL6 corepressor	Q6W2J9	ANOP2, MAA2, MCOH	Hs00372378_m1	CD8	Transcription factor	Corepressor of BCL6			
BTLA	B and T lymphocyte a	Q726A9	CD272, BTLA1	Hs00699198_m1	CD4, CEB	Inhibitory TCR corec	Inhibitory signal			
CCR4	C-C motif chemokine re	P51679	CD194, CKR4, CMKB	Hs00356611_s1	CD4 mp	Cytokine/chemokine r	Receptor for MIP-1, RANTES, TARC and Th17, Th22			
CCR5	C-C motif chemokine re	P51681	CD195, CKR5, CMKB	Hs00999149_s1	CD4, CEB, DC	Cytokine/chemokine r	Receptor for MCP-2, MIP-1 α , MIP-1 β and RANTES			
CCR6	C-C motif chemokine re	P51684	CD196, CKR6, CMKB	Hs01189070_s1	CD4, CEB, DC	Cytokine/chemokine r	Receptor for MIP-3 α			Th17, Th22
CD160	CD160 molecule	Q95971	BY55, NK1, NK28	Hs00198994_m1	CD8	NK	Inhibitory TCR corec	Tightly associated with peripheral blood NI		Generation and maint
CD244	CD244 molecule	P28842	2B4, NKR2B4, SLAMF	Hs00175569_m1	CD4, CCNK, m	Inhibitory TCR corec	Activation, cytokine production, adhesion a inhibitory role on M. t			
CD27	CD27 molecule	Q20292S	TNFRSF7	Hs00368691_1	CD4, CEB, NK	Surface protein	Costimulation signal			
CD28	CD28 molecule	P10747	TP44	Hs01007422_m1	CD4, CC	plasm	Activating TCR corec	Costimulation and proliferation of T cells following CD80/86 enga		
CD6	CD6 molecule	P30203	TP120	Hs00198752_m1	CD4, CEB	Surface protein	Adhesion, T-cell and APC interactions			
CD69	CD69 molecule	Q07108	AIM, BL-AC/P26, CLE	Hs00934033_m1	CD4, CEB, NK	Activating TCR corec	Activation, cytokine production, NK-mediated lysis			
CDA	cytidine deaminase	P32320	CDD	Hs00156401_m1		Metabolism	CDA expression 27601591	CDA and A2727621		
CTLA4	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte P16410	ALP55, CD, CD152, C	Hs03044418_m1	CD4, CEB	Inhibitory TCR corec	Inhibitory signal to T cells				expressed by Th, B, I
CXCL13	C-X-C motif chemokine O43927	ANGIE, ANGIE2, BCA	Hs00757930_m1	CD8	Cytokine/chemokine r	B-cell chemotaxis, homing to follicles				
CXCR3	C-X-C motif chemokine P49682	CD182, CD183, CKR	Hs01847760_s1	CD4, CCNK, m	Cytokine/chemokine r	Receptor for IL-8				Th1
CXCR5	C-X-C motif chemokine P32302	CD185, BLR1, MDR1	Hs00540548_s1		Cytokine/chemokine r	Receptor for BLC	B-cell migration			Th
DGK1	diacylglycerol kinase a	P23743	DAGK, DAGK1	Hs01549928_s1	CD4, CD8	Metabolism	Signaling molecule			
DGKE	diacylglycerol kinase e	P52429	AHUS7, DAGK5, DAG	Hs00177637_m1	CD4, CD8	Signaling	regulate TCR s 1 9E+07			might be 5065962
DGKZ	diacylglycerol kinase z	Q13574	DAGK5, DAGK6, DG	Hs01632414_s1	CD4, CD8	Signaling	Negative regulation of Ras signaling, migration, mitotic G1 DNA c			
EOMES	eomesodermin	Q95936	TBR2	Hs00172872_m1	CD4	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, adaptive immunity, T-associated with termi			
ETS1	ETS proto-oncogene 1	P14921	P54, ETS-1, EWSR2	Hs04282931_m1	CD4, CD8	Transcription factor	differentiation, Transcription factor, angiopoietin Th1 and inhibi			
FASLG	Fas ligand	P48023	ALPS1B, APT1LG1, A	Hs00181225_m1	CD4, CCNK, ne	Apoptosis	Apoptosis triggered by binding to FAS			Cytolytic CD4 T cells
FOXO1	forkhead box O1	Q12778	FKH1, FKHR, FOXO1	Hs01054576_m1	CD4, CD8	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, apoptosis, autophagy, cell differentiation, gl			
FOXP3	forkhead box P3	Q9BZS1	AID, DIETER, IPEX	Hs01085834_m1	CD4	Transcription factor	Transcriptional regulator, B-cell homeostasis/Treg master regulat			
GATA3	Gene Symbol:GATA3	P23771	HDR	Hs00231122_m1	CD4, CD8	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, coagulation, Wnt signaling, cellular response			
GUSB	glucuronidase beta	P08236	BG, MP57	Hs09999908_m1	CD4, CD8	Housekeeping	Lysosomal enzyme			Expressing gene
HAVCR2	hepatitis A virus cellular Q8TDQ0	CD386, TIM-3		Hs00262170_m1	CD4, CD8, Th1	Inhibitory TCR corec	Activation of γ m. tolerance, inhibition of a uTIM-3 is			Expressed on
HIST1H2BG	histone cluster 1, H2bg	P82607	H2BFA	Hs00374317_s1		Activation	T cell activation 2362460	activated T1865317		
ICOS	inducible T-cell costimu	Q9Y1W8	CD278, AILM, CVID1	Hs00359999_m1	CD4, CD8, Th2	Activating TCR corec	Activation and proliferation of T cells			Generation and maint
IFNG	interferon gamma	P01579	IFN γ	Hs00898291_m1	CD4, CCDC, NI	Cytokine/chemokine r	Pro-inflammatory cytokine			
IGF2BP3	insulin like growth fact	Q00425	CT98, IMP3, KOC, K	Hs00559907_g1		Translational regulati	IGF2BP3 large 2.7E+07			Enorm e 4811152
IKZF1	IKAROS family zinc fn	Q13422	IKAROS, LYF1	Hs00958474_m1	CD4, CD8	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, lymphocyte developm			Chromatin remodeling
IKZF3	IKAROS family zinc fn	Q9UKT9	AIOLOS	Hs00232635_m1	CD4, CD8	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, lymphocyte development			
IKZF4	IKAROS family zinc fn	Q9H259	EOS	Hs00223842_m1	CD4	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, lymphocyte developm			Critical mediator of FC
IL10	interleukin 10	P22301	TGIF, IL10A, CSIF	Hs00961622_m1	CD4 mono	Signaling	Down-regulates expression of Th1 cytokine/Treg			
IL17A	interleukin 17A	Q16552	IL-17, CTLA-8	Hs00174383_m1	CD4, CD8	Signaling	Pro-inflammatory cytokine, Th17			
IL18RAP	interleukin 18 receptor	Q95236	ACPL, CD218B, IL-18	Hs003977695_m1	CD4	Signaling	Pro-inflammatory cytokine, cell-mediated immunity			
IL22	interleukin 22	Q9GZ28	TIFA	Hs01574154_m1	CD4, CCDC	Signaling	Pro-inflammatory cytokine, initiation of innate immune responses			
IL23A	interleukin 23 subunit a	Q9NQF7	IL23, P19, SGRF	Hs00372324_m1	CD4	Signaling	IL-23 is an imp 1.7E+07			IL-23 is 3701078
IL6ST	interleukin 6 signal tran	P40189	CD130, GP130, IL6R	Hs00174360_m1		Signaling	B cell lymphom.20951741; 20042455; 203840			
IL7R	interleukin 7 receptor	P16871	CD127, IL7RA	Hs00902334_m1	CD4, CEB	Signaling	Receptor of IL-7			
IPO8	importin 8	Q15397	RANBP8	Hs00183533_m1	CD4, CD8	Housekeeping	Nuclear import			Housekeeping gene
IQGAP1	IQ motif containing	GTP146940	HUMORFA01, SAR1	Hs00896595_m1		Inhibitory TCR corec	IQGAP1 regula 22573807	IQGAP1: 14480615		
IRF1	interferon regulatory fa	P10914	MAR	Hs00971960_m1	CD8	Transcription factor	Activator of IFN- α and IFN- β production			
IRF4	interferon regulatory fa	Q15306	MUM1, LSIRF, NF-EL	Hs01056533_m1	CD8	Transcription factor	Activator of IFN production			Th9 master regulator?
JAK1	Janus kinase 1	P23458	JTK3	Hs01026883_m1	CD4	Signaling	Signaling molecule for IFN			
JAM3	junctional adhesion mol	Q9BX67	JAM-2, JAM-3, JAM-	Hs00230289_m1		Adhesion	T lymphocyte, NK cell, and dendritic cell trafficki			
JUN	Jun proto-oncogene	AP05412	AP-1, C-JUN	Hs01103682_s1	CD4	Transcription factor	Regulates gene expression			
KLFA	Kruppel like factor 4	Q43474	EZF, GKL F	Hs00358936_m1	CD8	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, controls G1-to-S transition when DNA dam			
LAG3	lymphocyte activating 3	P18627	CD223	Hs00158563_m1	CD4, CCNK	Inhibitory TCR corec	Activation of immune responses			LAG-3 expression def
LEF1	lymphoid enhancer-binc	Q9JUJ2	TCF1A	Rh01553173_m1	CD8	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, enhancer of TCR activity, involved in Wnt pa			
MKI67	marker of proliferation	P46013	KI-67, KIA, MIB-1, P	Hs01032443_m1	CD4	Proliferation / Chroma	Nuclear protein, proliferation			KI-67
MMP9	matrix metalloprotein	P14780	CLG4B, GELB, MAN	Hs00957562_m1		Activation	MMP9, may fur 2063945	Knockdown A3095987; ;		
MPHOSPH8	M-phase phosphoprote	Q99549	HSMPP8, TWA3, MP	Hs00736888_m1		Transcription factor	MPP8 targets 1 2063945	Regulate 5482300		
NCAPD2	non-SMC condensin I c	Q15021	CAP-D2, CNAPI, Cap	Hs00274505_m1		Chromosome condensation	A mutation in a Kleinsin-be	Condensin Associated		
NF13	nuclear factor, interleu	Q18649	E4BP4, IL3BP1, NFIL	Hs00705412_s1	CD8	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, represses PER1 and 2			
NOC2L	NOC2 like nuclear as	Q9Y379	NET15, NET7, NIR, P	Hs004194444_g1	CD8	Transcription factor	HDAC-independent inhibitor of HAT			
NTSE2	S-nucleotidase acti	P21569	CALJA, CD73	Hs00159696_m1	CD4, CD8	Inhibitory TCR corec	Conversion of extracellular nucleotides to membrane-permeabl			
PDCD1	programmed cell death	Q15116	PD-1	Rh03418231_m1	CD8	Inhibitory TCR corec	T-cell function, inhibitory signal			
PDK4	pyruvate dehydrogenat	Q18654	none	Hs01037712_m1		Metabolism	the negative re 1.8E+07			
PF4V1	platelet factor 4 variant	P10720	CXCL4L1, PF4A, SCY	Hs01189127_s1		Cytokine/chemokine	CXCL4L1 Inhibi 17575164	Platelet fa	3904624; ;	
PGK	phosphoglycerate kin	Q00558	MIG10, PGKA	Hs09999906_m1	CD4, CD8	Housekeeping	Cofactor for polymerase α , angiogenesis			Housekeeping gene
PIM2	Pim-2 proto-oncogene	Q9P1W9	none	Hs00179139_m1		Proliferation	Pim-2 Kinase 1r 25987564	In Socs3-Stat1, 3.85 n		
POLR2A	RNA polymerase II sub	P24928	POLR2, POLRA, RPB	Hs00172187_m1	CD4, CCAll	Housekeeping	Largest subunit of polymerase II, synthesis			Housekeeping gene
PRDM1	PR domain 1	Q75626	BLIMP1	Hs00153557_m1	CD8	Transcription factor	Repressor of IFN- β			Th2 cells by repres
RORA	RAR related orphan re	P35398	NR1F1, ROR1, ROR2	Hs00536545_m1	CD4, CD8	Transcription factor	Nuclear hormone receptor, transcription factor, enhancer of gene			
RORC	RAR related orphan re	P51449	IRM42, NR1F3, ROR	Hs01076122_m1	CD4	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, key molecule in differ			Th17 master regulat
RPL13A	ribosomal protein L13a	P40459	L13A, TSTA1	Hs00419496_g1		Housekeeping				Housekeeping gene
RUNX1	runt related transcript	Q01116	AML1, CBFA2, EVI-1,	Hs01021971_m1	CD4, CD8	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, insures normal hemat			Th1 regulator, inhibi
RUNX3	runt related transcript	Q13761	AML2, CBFA3, PEBP	Hs00231709_m1	CD4	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, tumor suppressor			
SELP	selectin P	P16109	CD62, CD62P, GMPI	Hs00927900_m1		Adhesion	essential role in the initial recruitment of leukocy			
SLAMF1	signaling lymphocytic a	Q13291	IPO-3, CD150, SLAM	Hs00234149_m1	CD4, CEB, DC	Activating	Stimulation and activation of cells			expressed on γ 8 T cel
SLK	STE20 like kinase	Q9HG2G	LOSK, STK2	Hs00207000_m1		Signaling	Germinal cente 27465533	Germinal c	4002213; ;	
SMAD3	SMAD family member	P84022	MADH3, HSPC193, J	Hs00089210_m1		Transcription factor	Signal transducer, transcriptional modulac	Smad3 binding to the		mutations in du 27936095
SNRK	SNF related kinase	Q9NRH2	HSNFRK	Hs00298395_m1		Metabolism				Snrk-1 ove 3475258
SPI1	Spi-1 proto-oncogene	P17947	OF, PU.1, SFPI1, S	Hs002786711_m1	CD4	Transcription factor	Transcription factor, myeloid and B-lymph	Th9 master regulator?		
SPRY2	sprouty RTK signaling	Q43597	IGAN3	Hs01921749_s1	CD4	Inhibitory	Inhibition of RTK signaling			
SPTBN1	spectrin beta, non-eryt	Q01062	ELF, HEL102, SPTB	Hs00162271_m1		Transcription factor	Called Spectrin 2509806	spectrin-r 2857017		
STAT3	signal transducer and	P40763	ADMO1, ADMO1, A	Hs00374280_m1	CD4	Transcription factor	Transcription activator following stimulation by IFN- γ , IFN- γ , IL-5			
STAT4	signal transducer and	Q14765	SLEB11	Hs01028017_m1	CD4	Transcription factor	Transcription activator essential to IL-12 r	Th1 regulator induced		
STAT6	signal transducer and	aP42226	D12S1844, IL-4-STAT	Hs00598625_m1	CD4	Transcription factor	Transcription activator essential to IL-4 re	Th2 regulator		
TBP	TATA-box binding prot	P20226	TFIID, GTF2D, GTF2	Hs09999910_m1	CD4, CD8	Housekeeping	Coordination of initiation of transcription			by Housekeeping gene
TCF7	transcription factor 7	T1P36402	TCF-1	Hs00175273_m1	CD8	Transcription factor	Transcriptional activator, differentiation			
TGFBF2	transforming growth fa	P37173	AAT3, FAA3, LDS1B,	Hs00234253_m1		Signaling	Guardian of T (24098055;			
TIGIT	T-cell immunoreceptor	Q495A1	VSI9, VSTM3, WUC	Hs00545087_m1	CD4, CD8, Th	Inhibitory TCR corec	Regulates T-cell dependent B-cell responses			
TIMP1	TIMP metalloprotein	P01033	CLGI, EPA, EPO, H	Hs01092512_g1		Protein regulation	Regulates MMF-1850203	TIMP1 an	5305237; ;	
TMEFF1	transmembrane protein	Q81YR6	H7365, TR-1	Hs00186495_m1		Migration	crucial inhibitor of the Noc	TMEFF1)	1280611; ;	
TNF	tumor necrosis factor	P01375	DIF, TNF-alpha, TNF	Hs01113624_g1	CD4 mp	Transcription factor	Pro-inflammatory cytokine, proliferation, differentiation and apopt			
TNFRSF4	TNF receptor superfam	P43489	CX40, CD134, ACT35	Hs008937194_g1		Transcription factor r	TNF-receptor, T-cell activation and apoptosis, induces express			
TNFRSF9	TNF receptor superfam	Q07011	4-1BB, CD137, ILA	Hs00155512_m1	CD4, CEB, mor	Transcription factor r	Clonal expansion, survival, and development of T cells			
TOX	thymocyte selection a	Q94900	TOX1	Hs01055573_m1	CD8	Transcription factor	Involved in chromatin assembly, transcription and replication, T-c			
TRAF5	TNF receptor associat	O00483	MGC:39780, RNFB4	Hs00182979_m1	CD4	Cytokine/chemokine	Transducer of TNF signal			
ZEB2	zinc finger E-box bind	Q60315	SIP-1, SMAD1P1	Hs00207691_m1	CD4	Transcription factor	Transcriptional repressor activated by SMADs			

Supplemental Table S4. Selected Pan-cancer and T cell polarizing DEGs for validation. DEGs selected for validation on new RCC cohort ptPBL CD8⁺ T cells. Assay IDs represent TaqMan assays codes used. Pan-cancer DEGs are in bold. PMID (Pubmed ID) and PMCID (Pubmed central ID) and notes are reference for pan-cancer functions and link to immunity.

Table S5

Table S5: Comparison of DEGs validation assays to HIV-1 elite controllers.

		RCC ptPBL / cdPBL			HIV-1 Elite	PMID		
		DEG	Avg.LogFC	P value	t ratio	Avg.LogFC	Cancer	HIV-1
DEG impact on HIV-1 replication and cancer progression	non-permissive	TIMP1	7.897	0.0868	1.744	0.004	26258010	25136083
		FOXO1	4.217	<0.0001	5.495	0.302	18391973	25330112
		CD69	1.434	0.0928	1.757	0.176	23954168	28053103
		IL7R	1.305	0.0001	4.723	0.598	28314253	22693657
		IL23A	1.259	0.0116	2.611	0.109	25008775	29091911
		IRF1	1.154	0.0423	2.079	0.119	23807161	17502719
		RUNX3	1.135	0.0043	2.952	0.100	25008775	24651404
		IKZF1	1.080	0.0115	2.757	0.189	28471446	21933919
		STAT4	1.070	0.0003	3.778	0.191	21998209	29212666
	permissive	4-1BB	0.846	0.0934	1.707	-0.370	22232735	19406689
		SPI1	0.796	0.0614	1.910	-0.056	28415748	24503097
		PIM2	0.782	0.0009	3.503	-0.018	27901106	25207815
		STAT6	0.763	0.0253	2.299	-0.126	21595984	11371617
		LAG3	0.735	0.0078	2.760	-0.637	28258692	25738606
		CDA	0.711	0.0120	2.630	-0.035	27601591	15713780
		FASLG	0.482	<0.0001	6.305	-0.240	12949796	11754810
		CD27	0.459	0.0005	3.705	-0.240	15345595	22278254
		TOX	0.389	<0.0001	4.679	-0.266	26885442	26885442
		CD160	0.350	0.0001	4.297	-0.458	25711213	22916009
		CD244	0.340	<0.0001	4.798	-0.251	15634901	28396665
		ZEB2	0.303	<0.0001	4.762	-0.165	26503445	26503446
		CCR5	0.204	0.0043	2.981	-0.568	22720226	9050881
		MMP9	1.7164	<0.0001	4.4987	-0.0088	26979530	28902848
		IQGAP1	1.2742	0.0002	3.9852	-0.2185	26252773	17950003
	inversely permissive	EOMES	4.0533	<0.0001	4.7282	-0.2156	20713880	25032686
		BATF	3.4560	0.0007	3.5700	-0.3773	26376615	25790189
		KLF4	1.3755	0.0380	2.2077	-0.0364	26977883	26372274
		ICOS	1.2651	0.0074	2.7812	-0.2228	24687957	20116985
		CXCR3	1.2182	0.0268	2.2624	-0.2124	26434630	24035365
		ETS1	0.9078	0.0002	4.0153	0.2169	23288305	21148801
		TGFBR2	0.8263	0.0001	4.1642	0.3311	12154374	23217625
		IL18RAP	0.7503	0.0122	2.5922	0.4205	27148488	27049306
		BCL11B	0.7488	0.0019	3.3185	0.3056	21878675	20660613
		TNF	0.6742	0.0055	2.8897	0.3435	18954521	20400885
		NFIL3	0.6712	0.0727	1.8224	0.2080	26539561	25768938
		SNRK	0.5830	0.0010	3.4779	0.1106	22874833	24498147
LEF1	0.5553	<0.0001	5.1683	0.3496	20688898	24664171		
IFNG	0.5292	<0.0001	4.5764	0.2017	19451644	24454311		
JUN	0.3042	0.0161	2.4826	0.0804	17442952	10488148		
CD28	0.2785	0.0016	3.3208	0.3417	25550693	26945343		

Supplemental Table S5. Comparison of validation assays to HIV-1 elite controllers.

Pan-cancer DEGs were compared to DEGs identified from HIV-1 elite controllers ($n = 81$ patients and 98 controls). Many Pan-cancer DEGs are commonly modulated in expression, or have similar effects towards inducing T cell HIV-1 or cancer permissiveness. Pathways most associated with non-permissive genes included positive regulation of T cell gene translation, differentiation, activation, and proliferation, and response to cytokines. Pathways associated with permissive genes were regulation of cell surface receptor signaling, cytokine-receptor interactions, hepatitis B, and proteoglycans in cancer. Inversely permissive genes were also enriched in immune differentiation, but were also associated with auto-immune disease pathways. PMID, Pubmed ID; Avg.LogFC, average log fold-change; t-ratio, ratio divided by the standard error (GraphPad).

Table S6

Table S6: Immunotherapy resistance genes common to pan-cancer DEGs.			
	pan-cancer		GENEX BIOMARK
	ptPBMC / cdPBMC	TIL/TIC	
Hugo et al.	CXCL5 MMP9 ESAM FPR2 PLCB4 ZMYND12	CRYAB FXD3 ITGA3 KBTBD4 NRP1 RASGRP1 SERPINE1 SMPD2 TCF4 TRPV4	IL10 MMP9 NFIL3
Rizvi et al.	APP BRAF F13A1 ITGB7 LEF1 LEPR SIGLEC6 SLC40A1 SORL1 TACK1 TNIK OPHN1	AGAP2 BRAF COL1A1 DIAPH1 EED EIF5 FRAS1 GNAI3 ITGA9 ITGB6 ITPKB LIMK1 MED13 NCAPD3 NRP1 RASGRP1 SPARCL1 TCF4 THOC2 TLR2 TP53 SEMA3C NLRC5	CD244 FASLG IKZF1 IL18RAP LEF1 MKI67 STAT4 TOX GATA3 JAK1

Supplemental Table S6. Immunotherapy resistance genes common to pan-cancer DEGs. Published transcriptomic and genetic profiles of melanoma and NSCLC patients treated by anti-PD-1 therapy were compared to pan-cancer DEGs (Hugo and Rizvi refs found in main text). Pan-cancer columns are DEGs discovered from ccRCC training set and confirmed across five cancers. Genex BIOMARK column represents DEGs we validated on our validation cohort.

Table S7

Table S7: Pan-cancer and T cell DEG validation summary.

a) CD8 ptPBL upregulated DEGs validated by qRT-PCR

DEG	microarray	Biomark HD
	P value	P value
RUNX1	<0.0001	0.0233
BATF ϕ §	<0.0001	0.0007
EOMES ϕ	<0.0001	<0.0001
IKZF1 ∞ † ϕ	<0.0001	0.0115
RUNX3 ϕ	<0.0001	0.0043
ETS1 ∞ ϕ	0.0001	0.0047
TIGIT *	0.0001	0.0109
ICOS ∞	0.0002	0.0074
ZEB2 ϕ §	0.0006	0.0417
IFNG ∞ §	0.0007	0.0698
MMP9 ∞ ‡ ϕ §	0.0013	<0.0001
IRF1 ϕ §	0.0014	0.0423
PRDM1	0.0018	0.0004
CDA ∞ §	0.0021	0.0540
KLF4 ϕ	0.0025	0.0380
MKI67 † ∞	0.0032	0.0014
BCL6 ∞ §	0.0057	0.0428
SELP §	0.0073	0.0737
STAT3 ∞ §	0.0214	0.0002
TIMP1 ∞ §	0.0244	0.0688
IL6ST ∞	0.0416	0.0072

b) CD8 ptPBL downregulated DEGs validated by qRT-PCR

DEG	microarray	Biomark HD
	P value	P value
SNRK ∞	<0.0001	0.0010
TGFBR2 ∞ §	<0.0001	0.0001
DGKA ∞ §	0.0003	0.0022
TCF7 ∞ §	0.0005	<0.0001
RORA ∞ §	0.0006	0.0052
CD6 §	0.0009	0.0770
LEF1 ∞ † ϕ §	0.0024	<0.0001
BCL11B ∞ §	0.0024	0.0026
SMAD3 ∞ §	0.0027	0.0374
MPHOSPH8 ∞ §	0.0051	0.0700
SLK ∞	0.0051	0.0502
JUN ∞ §	0.0081	0.0161
SPTBN1 ∞	0.0106	0.0008
IL7R ∞ §	0.0250	0.0291
NT5E ∞ §	0.0329	0.0272
CD69 ∞ §	0.0398	0.0222
PIM2 ∞ §	0.0410	0.0009
CD27 ∞ §	0.0411	0.0005
IL23A ∞ §	0.0423	0.0327
IQGAP1 *	0.0455	0.0320

c) PBMC upregulated DEGs validated by qRT-PCR

DEG	microarray	Biomark HD
	P value	P value
STAT3 ∞ §	0.0214	0.0011

d) PBMC downregulated DEGs validated by qRT-PCR

DEG	microarray	Biomark HD
	P value	P value
SNRK ∞	<0.0001	0.0226
BCL11B ∞ §	0.0024	0.0796
JUN ∞	0.0081	0.0090
IQGAP1 ∞	0.0455	0.0427

e) Other PBMC upregulated DEGs by qRT-PCR

DEG	Biomark HD	
	RCC / cd t ratio	P value
BTLA	2.9077	0.0060
DGKE *	1.7710	0.0846
IL17A	3.8160	0.0005
IL22	3.8160	0.0005
PDK4 *	2.0679	0.0455

f) Other PBMC downregulated DEGs by qRT-PCR

DEG	Biomark HD	
	RCC / cd t ratio	P value
CTLA-4	1.8752	0.0685
FOXO1 ∞ §	2.6247	0.0124
FOXP3 ∞	1.7421	0.0896
LAG3 *	1.7141	0.0947
NFIL3 ∞ §	2.0489	0.0474
NOC2L	2.5649	0.0144
PDCD1 ∞	2.0897	0.0434
SPI1 ∞ §	2.0089	0.0517
STAT4 ϕ §	1.8043	0.0791
STAT6 ∞ §	4.9879	<0.0001

* validated pan-cancer DEGs identified by this study

∞ top Biomark HD correlating genes

ϕ common to both HIV-1 and cancer resistance

§ common to bacterial infection by Song et al.

‡ common to immunotherapy resistance Hugo et al.

† common to immunotherapy resistance by Rizvi et al.

cd, control donor

pt, patient

Supplemental Table S7. Pan-cancer and T cell DEG validation summary. Table summarizing significant DEGs validated from microarrays using microfluidics qRT-PCR and new RCC cohort. Table also highlights DEGs most significantly correlating, and those common to studies HIV-1 resistance, bacterial resistance, and resistance to immunotherapy. Red are increased in expression, green are decreased in expression. (a-f) all DEGs validated from microarrays to qRT-PCR. (a) DEGs validated as upregulated in CD8+ T cells isolated from ptPBMC relative to those isolated from cdPBMC. (b) DEGs validated as downregulated in CD8+ T cells isolated from ptPBMC relative to those isolated from cdPBMC. (c) DEGs validated as upregulated in total ptPBMC relative to those isolated from cdPBMC. (d) DEGs validated as downregulated in total ptPBMC relative to those isolated from cdPBMC. (e) Other PBL DEGs observed as being

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significantly upregulated by qRT-PCR. (f) Other PBL DEGs observed as being significantly upregulated by qRT-PCR. Symbols: *, validated pan-cancer DEGs identified by this study; ∞, top Biomark HD correlating genes; φ, common to both HIV-1 and cancer resistance; §, common to bacterial infection by Song et al.; ‡, common to immunotherapy resistance Hugo et al.; †, common to immunotherapy resistance by Rizvi et al.

Table S8

Table S8: Spliceforms of pan-cancer DEGs.

Isolate	Gene	Tot. No	Transcript Cluster ID	Group	PSR/Junction ID	Splicing Event	ANOVA	Splice Index	Splice Score
ptPBMC/TIIC	CD69	2	TC12001207.hg.1	Coding	PSR12015916.hg.1	Intron Retention	0.04458	-3.37	0.5
TIL/TIIC	CD69	2	TC12001207.hg.1	Coding	PSR12015916.hg.1	Intron Retention	0.04458	-3.37	0.5
ptPBMC/cdPBMC	CD69	1	TC12001207.hg.1	Coding	PSR12015916.hg.2	Intron Retention	0.0254	-4.24	0.69
ptPBMC/TIIC	IQGAP1	11	TC15000864.hg.1	Coding	PSR15008089.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.04307	-4.52	0.22
TIL/TIIC	IQGAP1	3	TC15000864.hg.1	Coding	PSR15008089.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.03493	-2.59	0.1
TIL/TIIC	IQGAP1	3	TC15000864.hg.1	Coding	PSR15008097.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.00712	-2.56	0.11
ptPBMC/TIIC	IQGAP1	11	TC15000864.hg.1	Coding	PSR15008097.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.00946	-2.29	0.02
ptPBMC/cdPBMC	IQGAP1	2	TC15000864.hg.1	Coding	PSR15008097.hg.2	Cassette Exon	0.03111	2.07	0.15
ptPBMC/TIIC	LAG3	4	TC12000091.hg.1	Coding	PSR12001036.hg.1	Intron Retention	0.00911	-4.14	0.75
TIL/TIIC	LAG3	5	TC12000091.hg.1	Coding	PSR12001036.hg.1	Intron Retention	0.01698	-3.58	0.64
ptPBMC/TIL	MMP9	4	TC20000363.hg.1	Coding	PSR20005253.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.02365	6.88	0.32
ptPBMC/TIIC	MMP9	3	TC20000363.hg.1	Coding	PSR20005253.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.04717	3.32	0.22
TIL/TIIC	MMP9	2	TC20000363.hg.1	Coding	PSR20005253.hg.1	Mutually Exclusive Exons*	0.00995	-2.07	0.22
ptPBMC/TIIC	MPHOSPH8	7	TC13000017.hg.1	Coding	PSR13000059.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.00082	2.21	0.25
TIL/TIIC	MPHOSPH8	5	TC13000017.hg.1	Coding	PSR13000059.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.01921	2.07	0.27
ptPBMC/TIIC	MPHOSPH8	7	TC13000017.hg.1	Coding	PSR13000063.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.02955	2.81	0.16
TIL/TIIC	MPHOSPH8	5	TC13000017.hg.1	Coding	PSR13000063.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.00483	2.69	0.15
ptPBMC/TIL	TCF7	3	TC05000657.hg.1	Coding	PSR05009040.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.01458	-9.09	0.28
ptPBMC/TIIC	TCF7	44	TC05000657.hg.1	Coding	PSR05009040.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.01231	-19.14	0.28
TIL/TIIC	TCF7	3	TC05000657.hg.1	Coding	PSR05009040.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.00963	-2.11	0.1
ptPBMC/TIIC	TIGIT	5	TC03000588.hg.1	Coding	PSR03010797.hg.1	Alternative 5' Donor Site	0.04456	-2.75	0.28
TIL/TIIC	TIGIT	10	TC03000588.hg.1	Coding	PSR03010797.hg.1	Alternative 5' Donor Site	0.02218	-3.28	0.36
ptPBMC/TIIC	TIGIT	5	TC03000588.hg.1	Coding	PSR03010790.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.03836	-7.71	0.14
TIL/TIIC	TIGIT	10	TC03000588.hg.1	Coding	PSR03010790.hg.1	Cassette Exon	0.04747	-7.88	0.07
ptPBMC/TIIC	TIMP1	3	TC0X000238.hg.1	Coding	PSR0X002817.hg.1	Intron Retention	0.00831	-3.55	0.64
TIL/TIIC	TIMP1	4	TC0X000238.hg.1	Coding	PSR0X002817.hg.1	Intron Retention	0.0153	-3.91	0.73

* difference in splicing event estimate

Supplemental Table S8. Spliceforms of pan-cancer DEGs. TAC expression console was used with paired ccRCC isolates to define pan-cancer genes not only modified in overall gene expression, but also possibly affecting T cell fitness by being expressed as modified RNA isoforms. Only coding genes are represented in table. Tot. No. represents total number of significant isoforms present between isolates. PSR/Junction ID retained is matched significant isoform present across isolates. All other definitions can be found at: https://assets.thermofisher.com/TFS-Assets/LSG/manuals/tac_user_manual.pdf.

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Table S9

ptPBL DEG	Spearman r	95% CI	P val (two-tailed)	ptPBL DEG	Spearman r	95% CI	P val (two-tailed)	ptPBL DEG	Spearman r	95% CI	P val (two-tailed)
AAK1	0.1652	0.1173 to 0.2123	<0.0001	ITGB7	0.2952	0.2500 to 0.3392	<0.0001	TRO	0.1362	0.0879 to 0.1838	<0.0001
ABL1	0.0731	0.0173 to 0.1735	<0.0001	ITK	0.1883	0.1407 to 0.2350	<0.0001	TUBA4A	0.1988	0.1514 to 0.2453	<0.0001
ACAP1	0.0528	0.0168 to 0.1884	<0.0001	JAK3	0.28	0.2244 to 0.3241	<0.0001	TUBB8	0.2724	0.2285 to 0.3170	<0.0001
ACTG1	0.1783	0.1306 to 0.2252	<0.0001	KPNA4	0.2352	0.1885 to 0.2808	<0.0001	TUBB1	0.237	0.1904 to 0.2826	<0.0001
ACTL6A	0.1284	0.0808 to 0.1782	<0.0001	KTNA1	0.1186	0.0702 to 0.1665	<0.0001	TUBB3	0.2206	0.1736 to 0.2666	<0.0001
ACTN1	0.2775	0.2318 to 0.3220	<0.0001	LAX1	0.1223	0.0739 to 0.1702	<0.0001	UBASH3A	0.1697	0.1218 to 0.2187	<0.0001
ADGRE3	0.1213	0.0727 to 0.1691	<0.0001	LCN2	0.1495	0.1014 to 0.1970	<0.0001	USP9Y	0.1147	0.0624 to 0.1627	<0.0001
APP	0.226	0.1792 to 0.2719	<0.0001	LEF1	0.1593	0.1113 to 0.2066	<0.0001	VEGFC	0.3588	0.3155 to 0.4007	<0.0001
ARHGAP10	0.1125	0.0639 to 0.1604	<0.0001	LEFR	0.1092	0.0607 to 0.1573	<0.0001	VL1	0.1826	0.1350 to 0.2294	<0.0001
ARHGAP24	0.1861	0.1385 to 0.2341	<0.0001	LGA1	0.407	0.2949 to 0.5191	<0.0001	YWHB	0.0813	0.0483 to 0.1452	<0.0001
ARH2	0.1247	0.0762 to 0.1725	<0.0001	LIMS1	0.1339	0.0856 to 0.1816	<0.0001	WASF3	0.1144	0.0659 to 0.1623	<0.0001
ATM	0.1128	0.0642 to 0.1608	<0.0001	LTB	0.3474	0.3037 to 0.3897	<0.0001	YWHAE	0.1285	0.0801 to 0.1763	<0.0001
BACH2	0.1328	0.0845 to 0.1805	<0.0001	LTBP1	0.2899	0.2406 to 0.3302	<0.0001	YWHAZ	0.1238	0.0743 to 0.1717	<0.0001
BCL2	0.1453	0.0970 to 0.1928	<0.0001	LVS	0.2788	0.2311 to 0.3232	<0.0001	PAAR1	0.0936	0.0440 to 0.1423	<0.0001
BCL2L1	0.1432	0.0950 to 0.1908	<0.0001	MAL	0.1895	0.1419 to 0.2362	<0.0001	CHD7	0.09161	0.04295 to 0.1398	0.0002
BLK	0.113	0.0645 to 0.1610	<0.0001	MALT1	0.3924	0.3503 to 0.4330	<0.0001	CYSTM1	0.09119	0.04252 to 0.1394	0.0002
BMP6	0.1983	0.1204 to 0.2154	<0.0001	MAP3K9	0.1571	0.1091 to 0.2044	<0.0001	SH3YL1	0.09095	0.04228 to 0.1392	0.0002
BMP2	0.2238	0.1770 to 0.2696	<0.0001	MAP4K1	0.1872	0.1193 to 0.2143	<0.0001	ASAP2	0.09057	0.04390 to 0.1388	0.0002
BP1	0.1522	0.1041 to 0.1996	<0.0001	MAPKAP1	0.1886	0.1411 to 0.2353	<0.0001	THRA	0.0904	0.04172 to 0.1386	0.0002
BRAF	0.1162	0.0671 to 0.1641	<0.0001	MAX	0.1793	0.1316 to 0.2262	<0.0001	PDE4A	0.08989	0.04121 to 0.1381	0.0002
BTX	0.1841	0.1365 to 0.2309	<0.0001	MCMT	0.1202	0.07173 to 0.1680	<0.0001	CXCR1	0.08889	0.04021 to 0.1372	0.0002
CALD1	0.2234	0.1765 to 0.2693	<0.0001	MA3	0.1719	0.1241 to 0.2169	<0.0001	ATPE	0.08856	0.03987 to 0.1368	0.0002
CAMK4	0.117	0.0683 to 0.1649	<0.0001	MMP12	0.3964	0.3544 to 0.4368	<0.0001	SIGLEC6	0.08848	0.03980 to 0.1367	0.0003
CAMP	0.4261	0.3853 to 0.4653	<0.0001	MMRN1	0.301	0.2559 to 0.3448	<0.0001	GUL1	0.0884	0.03971 to 0.1367	0.0003
CARD1	0.3802	0.3480 to 0.4309	<0.0001	MMP1	0.4337	0.3958 to 0.4913	<0.0001	VCL	0.08787	0.03918 to 0.1361	0.0003
CARD19	0.3919	0.2569 to 0.3457	<0.0001	MSN	0.2970	0.2527 to 0.3417	<0.0001	PAD4	0.08719	0.03849 to 0.1355	0.0003
CASP8A2	0.4821	0.4421 to 0.5289	<0.0001	MTRM1	0.158	0.1100 to 0.2053	<0.0001	OPHN1	0.0863	0.03760 to 0.1346	0.0004
CBCL	0.1877	0.1292 to 0.2239	<0.0001	MTOR	0.152	0.1082 to 0.2035	<0.0001	ALOX12	0.08616	0.03746 to 0.1345	0.0004
CCCL5	0.4893	0.4513 to 0.5267	<0.0001	MTRNR1	0.1745	0.1287 to 0.2215	<0.0001	DEF1A	0.08613	0.03743 to 0.1344	0.0004
CCRD4	0.09564	0.04701 to 0.1438	<0.0001	MX1	0.1738	0.1290 to 0.2208	<0.0001	IGKV2D-40	0.08613	0.03743 to 0.1344	0.0004
CD109	0.1074	0.05884 to 0.1554	<0.0001	MXD1	0.1364	0.08809 to 0.1840	<0.0001	MB21D1	0.08613	0.03743 to 0.1344	0.0004
CD151	0.2818	0.2362 to 0.3262	<0.0001	MYL9	0.2515	0.2052 to 0.2967	<0.0001	FCRL1	0.08603	0.03733 to 0.1343	0.0004
CD226	0.2069	0.1624 to 0.2559	<0.0001	MYLK	0.2052	0.1578 to 0.2516	<0.0001	ERAP1	0.08572	0.03702 to 0.1340	0.0004
CD27	0.3379	0.2939 to 0.3805	<0.0001	NCOA3	0.1446	0.09639 to 0.1921	<0.0001	RNF217	0.08572	0.03702 to 0.1340	0.0004
CD38	0.2256	0.1787 to 0.2715	<0.0001	NELL1	0.1845	0.1369 to 0.2313	<0.0001	GRAP2	0.08471	0.03600 to 0.1330	0.0005
CD3D	0.1969	0.1495 to 0.2434	<0.0001	NCOR2	0.3085	0.2636 to 0.3520	<0.0001	LY86F	0.08465	0.03594 to 0.1330	0.0005
CD3E	0.3246	0.2771 to 0.3647	<0.0001	NCOR2	0.1894	0.1418 to 0.1913	<0.0001	CXCR1	0.08452	0.03581 to 0.1328	0.0005
CD3G	0.2001	0.1527 to 0.2465	<0.0001	NLK	0.1767	0.1290 to 0.2236	<0.0001	SOD2	0.08422	0.03551 to 0.1325	0.0005
CD5	0.1223	0.07387 to 0.1701	<0.0001	NLRCA4	0.2827	0.2372 to 0.3271	<0.0001	RPAP3	0.08406	0.03535 to 0.1324	0.0005
CD6	0.1182	0.06973 to 0.1691	<0.0001	NOG	0.1755	0.1278 to 0.2225	<0.0001	HCP5	0.08226	0.03354 to 0.1306	0.0007
CD99	0.2169	0.1648 to 0.2713	<0.0001	NPTX1	0.1886	0.1408 to 0.1916	<0.0001	TOX3	0.08228	0.03354 to 0.1306	0.0007
CD88	0.3277	0.2834 to 0.3706	<0.0001	NRG1	0.1024	0.0578 to 0.1505	<0.0001	DOCK11	0.0822	0.03348 to 0.1305	0.0007
CD95	0.2595	0.2134 to 0.3045	<0.0001	NTSE	0.0907	0.04807 to 0.1449	<0.0001	ABCC4	0.08078	0.03205 to 0.1291	0.0008
CDK13	0.16257	0.1146 to 0.2097	<0.0001	ODF2	0.1783	0.1306 to 0.2252	<0.0001	IGKV1-1	0.08078	0.03205 to 0.1291	0.0008
CCACAM8	0.1251	0.0769 to 0.1729	<0.0001	P2RX1	0.1712	0.1241 to 0.1462	<0.0001	ERAP1	0.08078	0.03205 to 0.1291	0.0008
CFI2	0.2125	0.1653 to 0.2586	<0.0001	PAG1	0.1221	0.07371 to 0.1700	<0.0001	MFS1D1	0.08078	0.03205 to 0.1291	0.0008
CITA	0.1206	0.07219 to 0.1685	<0.0001	PANX1	0.2219	0.1749 to 0.2678	<0.0001	POLRG	0.08064	0.03190 to 0.1290	0.0008
CLEC1B	0.189	0.1414 to 0.2357	<0.0001	PDCD4	0.2204	0.1734 to 0.2663	<0.0001	SKAP2	0.0802	0.03146 to 0.1288	0.0008
CLEC2D	0.1478	0.0942 to 0.1950	<0.0001	PDCD8P	0.1716	0.1238 to 0.1966	<0.0001	DNM3	0.07987	0.03122 to 0.1283	0.0008
CLEC4D	0.181	0.1333 to 0.2278	<0.0001	PDGFA	0.3293	0.2850 to 0.3721	<0.0001	MDM4	0.07976	0.03102 to 0.1281	0.001
CMP	0.1047	0.05617 to 0.1528	<0.0001	PDLIM1	0.1846	0.1369 to 0.2313	<0.0001	TSPAN2	0.07913	0.03039 to 0.1275	0.0011
CDC4	0.2169	0.1648 to 0.2333	<0.0001	PDC1A	0.2441	0.1961 to 0.2911	<0.0001	SLC11A1	0.07897	0.03037 to 0.1275	0.0011
CREBBP	0.0981	0.0540 to 0.1472	<0.0001	PF4V1	0.2917	0.2463 to 0.3357	<0.0001	SUP1H	0.07808	0.03034 to 0.1274	0.0011
CRISPLD2	0.1699	0.1220 to 0.2169	<0.0001	PLYR1P1	0.1955	0.1481 to 0.2421	<0.0001	NSD1	0.07832	0.02958 to 0.1267	0.0012
CSNK1G2	0.116	0.06757 to 0.1609	<0.0001	PK3CA	0.1299	0.07750 to 0.1737	<0.0001	GNAX	0.07698	0.02793 to 0.1251	0.0015
CSNK2A2	0.1453	0.0970 to 0.1928	<0.0001	PKCCE	0.428	0.3793 to 0.4781	<0.0001	ABCC3	0.07698	0.02793 to 0.1251	0.0015
CTSW	0.181	0.1333 to 0.2278	<0.0001	PM2	0.1503	0.1022 to 0.1977	<0.0001	ABCC3	0.07407	0.02530 to 0.1225	0.0022
CUL1	0.1188	0.07032 to 0.1667	<0.0001	PKHD1L1	0.3729	0.3301 to 0.4142	<0.0001	POLR2A	0.07287	0.02410 to 0.1213	0.0026
CXCL5	0.4589	0.4194 to 0.4966	<0.0001	PLCB4	0.0971	0.04848 to 0.1453	<0.0001	CYP4F3	0.07216	0.02339 to 0.1206	0.0029
DAB2	0.2744	0.2366 to 0.3314	<0.0001	PMAP2B	0.1914	0.1439 to 0.2391	<0.0001	SLMO1	0.07209	0.02333 to 0.1205	0.0029
DDX5	0.1309	0.08254 to 0.1786	<0.0001	POMK	0.1193	0.07082 to 0.1671	<0.0001	SLAMF1	0.07177	0.02299 to 0.1202	0.003
DDX60	0.09845	0.04984 to 0.1466	<0.0001	PPP1A	0.3496	0.3060 to 0.3918	<0.0001	IGKV1D-16	0.07152	0.02274 to 0.1200	0.0031
DEFAB1B	0.2007	0.1533 to 0.2471	<0.0001	PP2MA	0.2027	0.1554 to 0.2491	<0.0001	NOLC1	0.07146	0.02268 to 0.1199	0.0031
DEK	0.1201	0.0726 to 0.1691	<0.0001	PRKAC	0.214	0.1659 to 0.2601	<0.0001	SLC11A1	0.07138	0.02268 to 0.1199	0.0031
DHX9	0.125	0.07656 to 0.1728	<0.0001	PRDX6	0.1473	0.09917 to 0.1948	<0.0001	ARHGAP12	0.07098	0.02220 to 0.1194	0.0033
DPDC	0.2306	0.1838 to 0.2763	<0.0001	PREX1	0.09517	0.04653 to 0.1434	<0.0001	VEZF1	0.07028	0.02150 to 0.1187	0.0037
EGF	0.2901	0.2447 to 0.3342	<0.0001	PRKAR2B	0.09018	0.04754 to 0.1444	<0.0001	UFL1	0.07013	0.02135 to 0.1186	0.0037
EP2AK2	0.1649	0.1170 to 0.2121	<0.0001	PRKCB	0.1598	0.1118 to 0.2070	<0.0001	ARHGAP15	0.06967	0.02088 to 0.1174	0.004
EP4G1	0.1278	0.07944 to 0.1756	<0.0001	PROS1	0.2561	0.2098 to 0.3011	<0.0001	IGKV1-5	0.06896	0.02017 to 0.1174	0.0044
ELP1	0.2235	0.1766 to 0.2695	<0.0001	RNF11	0.1117	0.06864 to 0.1650	<0.0001	EP2AK3	0.06887	0.02008 to 0.1173	0.0044
ELP2	0.251	0.2047 to 0.2963	<0.0001	RPL30	0.1822						

Supplemental Methods for:

Failed immune responses across multiple pathologies share pan-tumor and circulating lymphocytic targets

Study design

This is a study of renal cancer patients who underwent resection for stage I-IV RCC at the CHUM (Montreal, Quebec, Canada), between 2013 and 2017. Written and informed consent procedures were approved by the CHUM research ethics board (REB). Informed consent was obtained from all subjects for participation in the CHUM kidney biobank (CHUM ref no. SL07.053) prior to the collection of specimens, and all methods were performed in accordance with the relevant guidelines and regulations. Clinical patient data was randomly numbered for complete anonymity. Training cohort and validation cohort had similar overall clinicopathological parameters (Supplemental Table 1), with exception that all training cohort patients were ccRCC, while a few pRCC and RCC patients were included in the validation cohort. The TCGA KIRC ccRCC RNA-seq datasets and clinical files used for analysis of single prognostic and synergistic prognostic DEGs ($n = 534$ tumor and $n = 72$ normal), were downloaded from <http://gdac.broadinstitute.org/> on 02/12/2016. Pan-cancer, MAS5-normalized patient cohort GEO, the EGA and TCGA datasets including lung ($n = 2,435$), breast ($n = 5,143$), gastric ($n = 2,183$), and ovarian ($n = 1,816$) cancers, were derived from <http://kmplot.com/>. DEG protein profiles in cells and across 17 cancers were derived from <https://www.proteinatlas.org/>. For comparison of our DEGs to cancer immunotherapy resistance genes, we used two datasets, including a transcriptomic dataset from melanoma patients treated with anti-PD-1 therapy ($n = 38$) (1), in addition to a genetic

dataset from NSCLC patients treated with anti-PD-1 therapy (n = 31) (2). To compare our DEGs the effects of HIV-1 infection, we used a HIV-1 elite controllers dataset (n = 81 patient, n = 98 controls) (3). For comparison of DEGs to bacterial infection induced effects, we used four including generalized bacterial infection, sepsis, and specific infection by *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* (n = 157 cases, n = 157 controls) (4).

Rapid RNA extraction from CD8⁺ and CD19⁺ immune cells

To avoid ischemia effects on RNA and proteins, tissue specimens and paired patient blood were kept on ice during immediate transport following surgical extraction, from operating rooms to pathology by a specialized research technician. Expert renal pathologists immediately classified and selected experimental tissues (i.e., tumor and normal adjacent tissues distant from tumor margins), and according to the defined guidelines from the WHO 2004 and the WHO 2016. Selected specimens were kept on ice during direct transport from pathology to TIL extraction laboratories. For the isolation of TILs and TIICs from freshly resected kidney tumors and normal adjacent tissues, cold tissues were homogenized using three consecutive cycles of the h_tumor_01 program of the gentleMACS™ Dissociator (Miltenyi Biotec, USA), and resulting cellular suspensions were passed through a 0.45 µm filter fit onto a 50 mL falcon tubes (Fisher), were pelleted by centrifugation (4 °C, 10 min, 300 g), and were subjected to Ficoll gradient separating lymphocytes from tumoral material (Lymphocyte separation medium; WISSENT Bioproducts) followed by an additional two 50 mL PBS washes prior to cell pelleting by centrifugation (4 °C, 10 min, 300 g). 40 mL of blood from patients and matched control

donors were treated alongside tumors, via dilution in PBS for Ficoll gradient separation of immune cells (Lymphocyte separation medium; WISENT Bioproducts), pelleting of cells (4 °C, 10 min, 300 g), and followed by two additional 50 mL PBS washes prior to cell pelleting by centrifugation. Cell pellets were resuspended in EasySep™ Buffer (STEMCELL Technologies), and cells were counted and resuspended at appropriate dilutions for extraction using Human CD8 and CD19 Positive Selection Kits (STEMCELL Technologies), used as recommended by the manufacturer for the rapid isolation of CD8⁺ and CD19⁺ immune cells. Total RNA was purified using QIAshredder cell-lysate homogenizers followed by the RNeasy Plus Micro Kit (QIAGEN). The quality of the total RNA was evaluated with the RNA 6000 nano LabChip kit on an Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer system (Agilent Technologies).

Flow cytometry

Efficiency of isolation of various immune cell subsets from tumors was quality tested using flow cytometry (**Supplemental figure S2**). Cells were counted and resuspended in PBS for transfer to 5 mL polystyrene round bottom FACS tubes (Falcon) where non-specific binding sites were blocked with human gamma globulin (Jackson ImmunoResearch) and dead cells were labeled for flow cytometry-mediated elimination using a LIVE/DEAD fixable Aqua Dead Cell Stain Kit (Life technologies) for 20 min at 4 °C. Following a cold PBS wash and centrifugation (4 °C, 5 min, 300 g), cells were resuspended in cold FACS buffer (PBS containing 0.5% BSA and 0.1% NaN₃) and were stained for 30 min at 4 °C with the following titrated monoclonal antibodies, α-CD45-PE-Cy7 (clone HI30), α-CD8-PE-Cy5 (clone RPA-T8), α-CD4-APC-H7 (clone L200), α-CD19-AF700 (clone HIB19),

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and α -CD11c-APC (clone B-ly6) (BD Biosciences). Clones chosen were recommended by STEMCELL as these are not the same clones used in magnetic beads antibody separation mixtures otherwise interfering with flow cytometry antibodies. Cells were then washed with, and resuspended in cold FACS buffer for flow cytometry analysis. In multi-parametric FACS analyses, compensation beads (BD Biosciences) stained in parallel to cells were used to compensate for fluorescence spill over. Flow cytometry data was acquired using an LSR Fortessa cell analyzer with DIVA software (BD Biosciences) and data was analyzed using FlowJo V10 software.

Microarrays

Microarray experiments were performed using the GeneChip® HTA 2.0 (Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA). This comprehensive array interrogates 44,699 protein-coding genes and 22,829 non-protein coding genes with approximately ten probes per exon and four probes per exon-exon splice junction. 1 ng of total RNA for each sample was processed using the Affymetrix GeneChip WT Pico Reagent Kit. This kit uses a reverse transcription priming method that specifically primes non-ribosomal RNA, including both poly(A) and non-poly(A) mRNA, and is used to generate sense-stranded cDNA. 5.5 μ g of the single-stranded cDNA was then fragmented and labeled using the Affymetrix GeneChip WT Terminal Labeling Kit and it this product was hybridized onto the chip. The entire hybridization procedure was performed using the Affymetrix GeneChip system according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Test GeneChip® HTA 2.0 microarrays and GeneChip WT Pico Reagent kits were kindly donated by Peter Graf (Affymetrix). The hybridization was evaluated using the Affymetrix GeneChip

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Command Console Software (AGCC) and the quality of the chips was assessed using the Affymetrix Expression Console. Normalization and QC analysis: The data obtained was normalized using Partek Genomics Suite™ 6.6 (Partek, St. Louis, Missouri). GC content adjustment, background adjustment, quantile normalization and mean probe set summarization were performed using the Robust Multichip Average (RMA) algorithm. Quality control analysis was then performed and included: QC metrics (pos vs. neg area under curve (AUC), all probe set mean absolute deviation (MAD) residual mean, all probe set relative log expression (RLE) mean, hybridization controls (BAC spike), synthesis controls (poly(A) spike), and log expression signal box plots), signal histograms, and principle component analysis (PCA). RNA expression analysis: Transcripts found to be significantly differentially expressed between groups, i.e., with p-values ≤ 0.05 and fold change cutoff of ≥ 1.5 (using analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) posttest). 4-way Venn diagrams generated to demonstrate DEG overlaps from microarrays were created using <http://www.interactivenn.net/> (5).

Real-Time quantitative PCR microfluidics gene expression analysis

cDNA was synthesized using the High-Capacity Reverse Transcription Kit with RNase Inhibitor (Life Technologies) (25°C for 10 min, 37°C for 120 min, 85°C for 5 min). The produced cDNA was subjected to gene-specific preamplification using Taqman Preamp MasterMix (Applied Biosystems) and 96 pooled TaqMan Assays (Assay IDs are listed in **Supplemental table S4**) (Applied Biosystems) at final concentration 0.2X (95° C for 10 min, followed by 16 cycles of 95°C for 15 s and 60°C for 4 min). The preamplified cDNA was diluted 5-fold in DNA suspension buffer (Teknova) and was mixed with

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TaqMan Universal PCR Master mix (Life Technologies) and 20X GE sample loading reagent (Fluidigm). 20X Taqman assays were diluted 1:1 with 2X assay loading buffer (Fluidigm). Samples and Taqman assays mixtures were loaded onto a primed 96.96 Dynamic Array chip (Fluidigm). The chip was loaded into the IFC Controller, where each sample was mixed with each assay in every possible combination (a total of 9,216 reactions). The chip was transferred in a Biomark (Fluidigm) for real-time PCR amplification and fluorescence acquisition using single probe (FAM-MGB, reference: ROX) settings and the default hot-start protocol with 40 cycles. Cycle thresholds (Ct) were calculated using the Fluidigm BioMark software and further analysis was carried out using GenEx software (MultiD Analyses, <http://www.multid.se>). Five endogenous control genes were included in each Fluidigm run and the stability of endogenous control genes across all experimental samples was evaluated applying the NormFinder algorithm in GenEx. The geometric mean expression of the four most stable endogenous control genes (IPO8, GUSB, PGK1 and POL2RA) was used for normalization. Relative expression ($2^{-\Delta Ct}$) values were log₂ transformed for subsequent analyses. Unsupervised hierarchical clustering was performed using the `heatmap2` function in R on mean-centered $-\Delta Ct$ expression values applying the Euclidean distance metric and complete linkage clustering method

(<https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/gplots/versions/3.0.1/topics/heatmap.2>).

PCA biplots were created on $-\Delta Ct$ values using the programming language R and function `biplot` (<http://stat.ethz.ch/R-manual/R-devel/library/stats/html/biplot.princomp.html>). Combination testing for revealing smaller sets of patient stratifying pan-cancer genes was performed by PCA testing for patient

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stratifying combinations of DEGs that were most significantly modulated in expression, correlating, or anti-correlating in ptPBLs versus cdPBLs.

Statistical analysis

For the training ccRCC cohort, a sample size of $n = 5$ paired patient TILs, TIICs, and PBLs was determined as having above 0.9 power according to the GeneChip Human Transcriptome Array 2.0 manufacturer guidelines (Affymetrix, Thermo Fisher Scientific). Training set microarrays power calculations by the manufacturer used an inference of means calculation from <https://www.stat.ubc.ca/~rollin/stats/ssize/n2>. Multiple hypothesis test correction was performed using the FDR Benjamini–Hochberg step-up procedure. For the RCC validation cohort ($n = 74$), power analysis determined that a minimal sample size of $n = 62$ to reach a power of 0.80 at $\alpha = 0.05$ (two-tailed) (G*Power ver. 3.1.9.2; Universitat Düsseldorf, Germany). For algorithms used, statistical methodology for algorithms is described within scripts and <https://www.biostars.org/p/153013/>. Limma and survival packages for R are used for single and synergistic ccRCC prognostic algorithms. Dendrogram, heatmap and PCA unsupervised algorithms used the Euclidean distance metric and complete linkage clustering method. Correlogram algorithm uses the R corrplot library, and was created from <http://www.sthda.com/>, using r-project corrplot and vignette packages. Binomial correlations for testing of validated DEGs against clinical patient parameters used two-tailed nonparametric Spearman correlation with 95% CI (Prism V6.01, GraphPad). An unpaired 2-tailed student's t test with FDR of 1% was used to compare two groups, and two-way ANOVA (with Sidak's multiple-comparisons test) and 95% CI was used for multiple comparisons. Pathway enrichment analysis results

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were adjusted for multiple testing by applying FDR and Bonferroni methods. *P*-values of less than 0.05 were considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Prognostic Signature Validation and gene expression analysis

Kaplan Meier plotter was used to validate the prognostic value of the ICP signature, and to assess ICP gene expression modulation between tumors and normal tissues. Gene ID symbols were mapped to Affymetrix probes from GEO, EGA and TCGA datasets, and their mean expression was used to assess OS. For K-M, default settings were used with auto select best cutoff and best specific probes (JetSet probes). The 2017 version of Kaplan Meier plotter contains information on 54,675 genes for survival, including 2,437 lung, 5,143 breast, 1,065 gastric, and 1,816 ovarian cancer patients with mean follow-up times of 49, 69, 33, and 40 months, respectively.

Protein-Protein Interaction Network and Pathway Enrichment Analysis, and pan-cancer MMP-9 PPI networks

To test validity of performing in depth analyses on DEG datasets, online search engine STRING: functional protein association networks; (<https://string-db.org/>) was first used to observe PPIs and PPI enrichment values. Then, top 200 pan-cancer DEGs and all ccRCC ptPBLs were subjected to comprehensive pathway enrichment analysis using pathDIP ver. 3 (<http://ophid.utoronto.ca/pathDIP>) (6). Default settings were used, with extended pathway associations (combining literature curated core pathways with associations predicted using physical protein interactions with minimum confidence levels of 0.99). Lists were also used to retrieve physical protein interactions and explore

biologically relevant links. IID ver. 04-2018 (<http://ophid.utoronto.ca/iid>) was used to map identified biomarkers to proteins and retrieve their interacting partners (7). Default settings were used, and interactions among partners of query proteins, source information (detection methods, PubMed IDs, reporting databases), and tissue information (presence/absence of interactions in selected tissues) were included. Corresponding networks were visualized using NAViGaTOR ver. 3 (<http://ophid.utoronto.ca/navigator>) (8).

For MMP-9 PPI networks: For PPI networks, 216 human PPIs for MMP-9 were obtained from IID (version 04-2018), 205 of which have proteins mapping to the gene expression data. Furthermore, 3,880 PPIs among interactors of MMP-9 were found, out of which, 3,776 PPIs were mapped to gene expression data. All of these PPIs were annotated with differential gene-coexpression and their normal or cancer specificity across thirteen different tissues (6). For differential gene co-expression networks, raw gene expression profiles for 1,013 non-malignant (N) and 1,788 tumor (T) pre-treatment patient samples were obtained from GEO. These data cover thirteen tissue-cancers, comprising: breast (86 N, 93 T), cervical (30 N, 52 T), colorectal (117 N, 345 T), endometrial (21 N, 58 T), esophageal (132 N, 159 T), renal (89 N, 111 T renal), liver (20 N, 20 T), lung (188 N, 510 T), mouth (oral cavity and tongue; 67 N, 70 T), ovarian (49 N, 71 T), pancreatic (61 N, 73 T), prostate (96 N, 143 T), and thyroid (57 N, 84 T). GEO Accession Numbers of sample source datasets are as follows, (downloaded in 11/2012): GSE19383, GSE26910, GSE3744, GSE5764, GSE20437, GSE5364, GSE5462, GSE6883, GSE9574, GSE9750, GSE20916, GSE8671, GSE41258, GSE5364, GSE11024, GSE14762, GSE8271, GSE6280, GSE6344, GSE781, GSE6280, GSE6344,

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GSE781, GSE29721, GSE14520, GSE10245, GSE19188, GSE28571, GSE31210, GSE31908, GSE10072, GSE31908, GSE5364, GSE7670, GSE31908, GSE14407, GSE15578, GSE18520, GSE19383, GSE36668, GSE38666, GSE15471, GSE16515, GSE22780, GSE17951, GSE32448, GSE32982, GSE3325, GSE6956, GSE29265, GSE3467, GSE3678, GSE6004, GSE27155, GSE5364; (downloaded 01/2016): GSE17025, GSE20347, GSE23400, GSE29001, GSE30784, GSE31056, GSE33426, GSE38129, GSE53757, GSE64985, GSE7305, GSE7307, GSE7803). Due to the lower sensitivity of co-expression (i.e., pairwise correlation) to batch effects relative to expression analysis, all samples were normalized using the MAS5 function implemented in Affy package (1.48.0) in R (9). For differentially co-expressed PPIs, for each pair of N and T samples in tissue-cancer datasets, their relevant co-expression matrices (i.e., ρ_N and ρ_T) were calculated using Pearson Correlation Coefficient. Absolute values of the difference between these two matrices as the differential co-expression matrix (i.e., $\text{Diff}_{(N,T)}$) were used. For each dataset, PPIs whose corresponding gene pair were among the top 1% of values in $\text{Diff}_{(N,T)}$ were annotated as differential PPIs in that particular tissue-cancer dataset. For MMP-9, we found 106 PPIs (out of 205) and for PPI networks among MMP-9 interactors, we found 1,814 PPI (out of 3,776) differentially co-expressed PPIs in at least one tissue-cancer dataset. Gained PPIs in tumour (tumour-specific PPIs) were defined as PPIs with $\rho_T > \rho_N$, and lost PPIs in tumour (normal-specific PPIs) were defined as PPIs with $\rho_N > \rho_T$. For significance of the number of differential PPIs across tissue-cancers, a binomial test was used to identify tissue-cancers in which the number of differential PPIs has been statistically significant. Expected probability of an interaction to be differential at each tissue-cancer was calculated by dividing the sum of differential

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PPIs across all tissue-cancers by the total possibilities it may have across all tissue-cancers (i.e., the number of tissues multiplied by the size of the union of the differential PPIs). Heatmaps were generated using gplots package (version 3.0.1) in R.

Data availability

TCGA KIRC RNA-seq datasets and associated clinical datasets are available at the cBioPortal for Cancer Genomics at <http://gdac.broadinstitute.org/>. Pan-cancer testing patient cohort GEO, the EGA and TCGA datasets are available at <http://kmpplot.com/>. DEG protein profiles in cells and across 17 cancers are available from <https://www.proteinatlas.org/>. Transcriptomic datasets from melanoma and NSCLC patients treated with anti-PD-1 therapy are available from Hugo et al. (1), and Rizvi et al. (2). The HIV-1 elite controllers dataset is available from Zhang et al. (3), and the bacterial datasets are listed in Song et al. (4). Comprehensive pathway enrichment analysis and PPI analyses are available as Supplemental Data. The microarray data is published at the National Center for Biotechnology Information Gene Expression Omnibus (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo>) under GEO accession number GSE117230.

Code availability

R source codes used for: heatmaps, dendrograms, PCAs, prognostic genes identification from TCGA KIRC, synergistic prognostic genes identification from TCGA KIRC, and correlograms are available from the authors upon reasonable request.

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