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Supplemental Material

The Carcinome Project: *In Vitro* Gene Expression Profiling of Chemical Perturbations to Predict Long-Term Carcinogenicity

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Figure S2. Distribution of Transcriptional Activity Scores (TAS) grouped by chemical genotoxicity within each dose level. P-values indicate the significance of unpaired one-sided two-group TAS comparison between TAS of genotoxic chemicals and TAS of non-genotoxic chemicals within each dose group (* = $p < 0.05$) (see methods). The lower, middle, upper hinges correspond to the 25th, 50th (median), and 75th percentile. The upper and lower whiskers extend to the smaller and largest value at most $1.5 * \text{IQR}$ (inter-quartile range) from the hinge. Data points beyond the whiskers are represented as dots. Following multiple hypothesis testing, the FDR values are reported as follows: Dose rank 1: FDR = 0.12, Dose rank 2: FDR = 0.88, Dose rank 3: FDR = 0.12, Dose rank 4: FDR = 0.24, Dose rank 5: FDR = 0.55, Dose rank 6: FDR = 0.12.

Figure S3. Distribution of Transcriptional Activity Scores (TAS) grouped by chemical genotoxicity within each dose level, separated by different chemical procurement sources: (A) Sigma Aldrich chemicals with max dose of 20uM and (B) NTP chemicals with max dose of 40uM. P-values indicate the significance of unpaired one-sided two-group TAS comparison between TAS of genotoxic chemicals and TAS of non-genotoxic chemicals within each dose group (* = $p < 0.05$) (see methods). The lower, middle, upper hinges correspond to the 25th, 50th (median), and 75th percentile. The upper and lower whiskers extend to the smaller and largest value at most $1.5 * \text{IQR}$ (inter-quartile range) from the hinge. Data points beyond the whiskers are represented as dots.

Figure S4. Sensitivity and specificity rates of classifiers at threshold of 0.3 in predictive models of carcinogenicity and genotoxicity. Boxplots have the following specifications: the lower, middle, upper hinges corresponding to the 25th, 50th (median), and 75th percentile, the upper and lower whiskers extend to the smaller and largest value at most $1.5 * \text{IQR}$ (inter-quartile range) from the hinge, and data points beyond the whiskers represented as dots.

Figure S5. Prediction probabilities on unlabeled chemicals for prediction of carcinogenicity in (A) all unlabeled profiles (B) profiles with Transcriptional Activity Scores (TAS) > 0.4 , and for prediction of genotoxicity in (C) all unlabeled profiles (D) profiles with TAS > 0.4 .

Figure S6. Heatmap of pathway enrichment scores (GSVA) for top 40 upregulated and downregulated differential pathways of carcinogenicity (A) and genotoxicity (B) for profiles with TAS > 0.2 . Columns are clustered using the ward method with Euclidean distances. Rows are ordered by the frequency of the pathway categories among the top 40 (direction sensitive).

Figure S7. Pathway enrichment (pathways in Reactome 2016) of directionally inconsistent signatures between Drugmatrix and L1000 using Enrichr (Chen et al. 2013; Kuleshov et al. 2016).

References Cited in Supplemental Material

Additional File- Excel Document

1. Supplemental Tables (see Supplemental Excel File)

2. Supplemental Figures

Figure S1

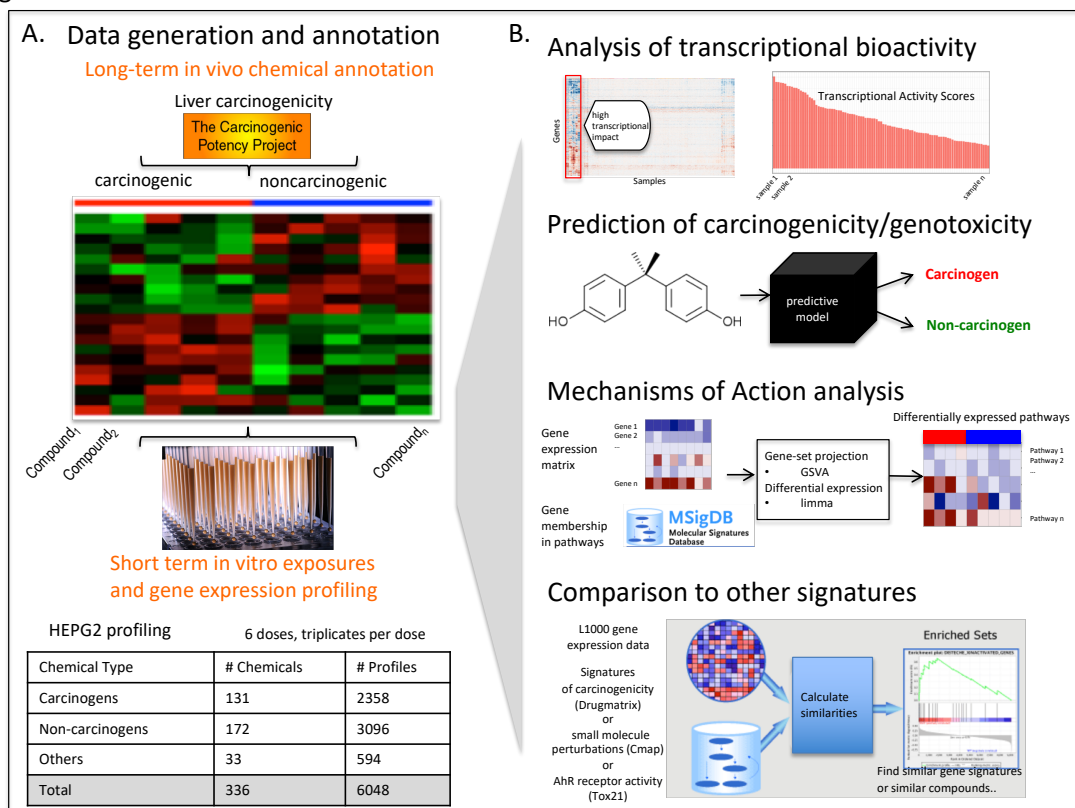


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Figure S2

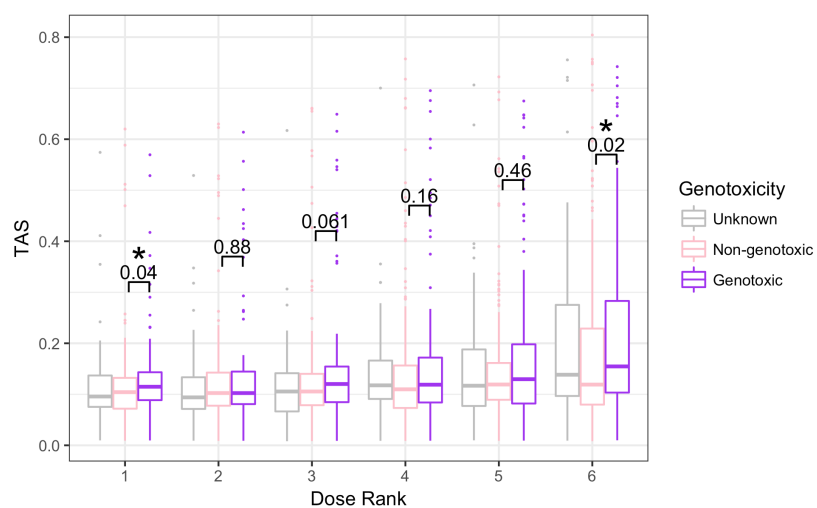
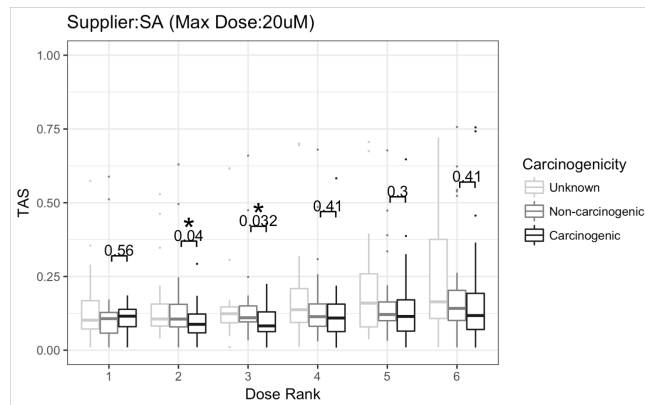


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Figure S3 A.



B.

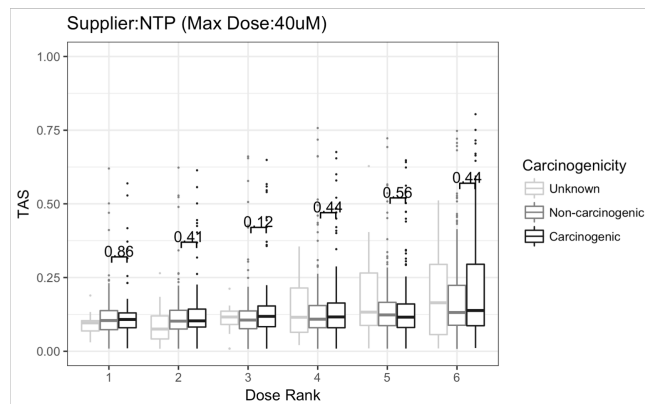


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Figure S4

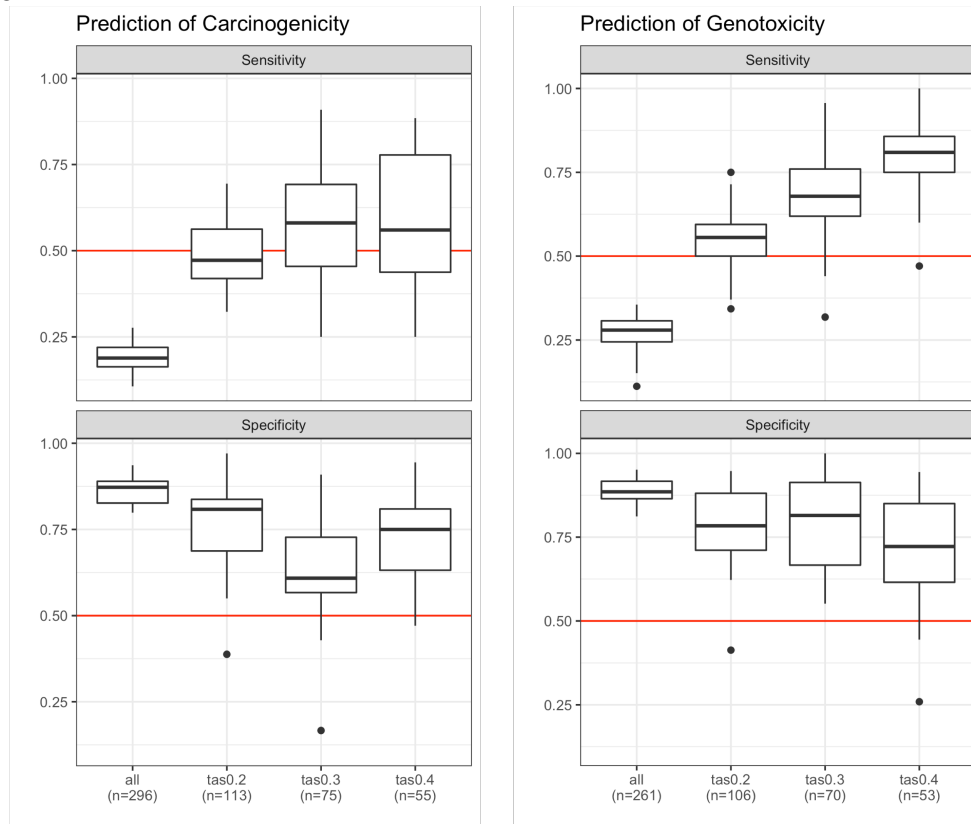


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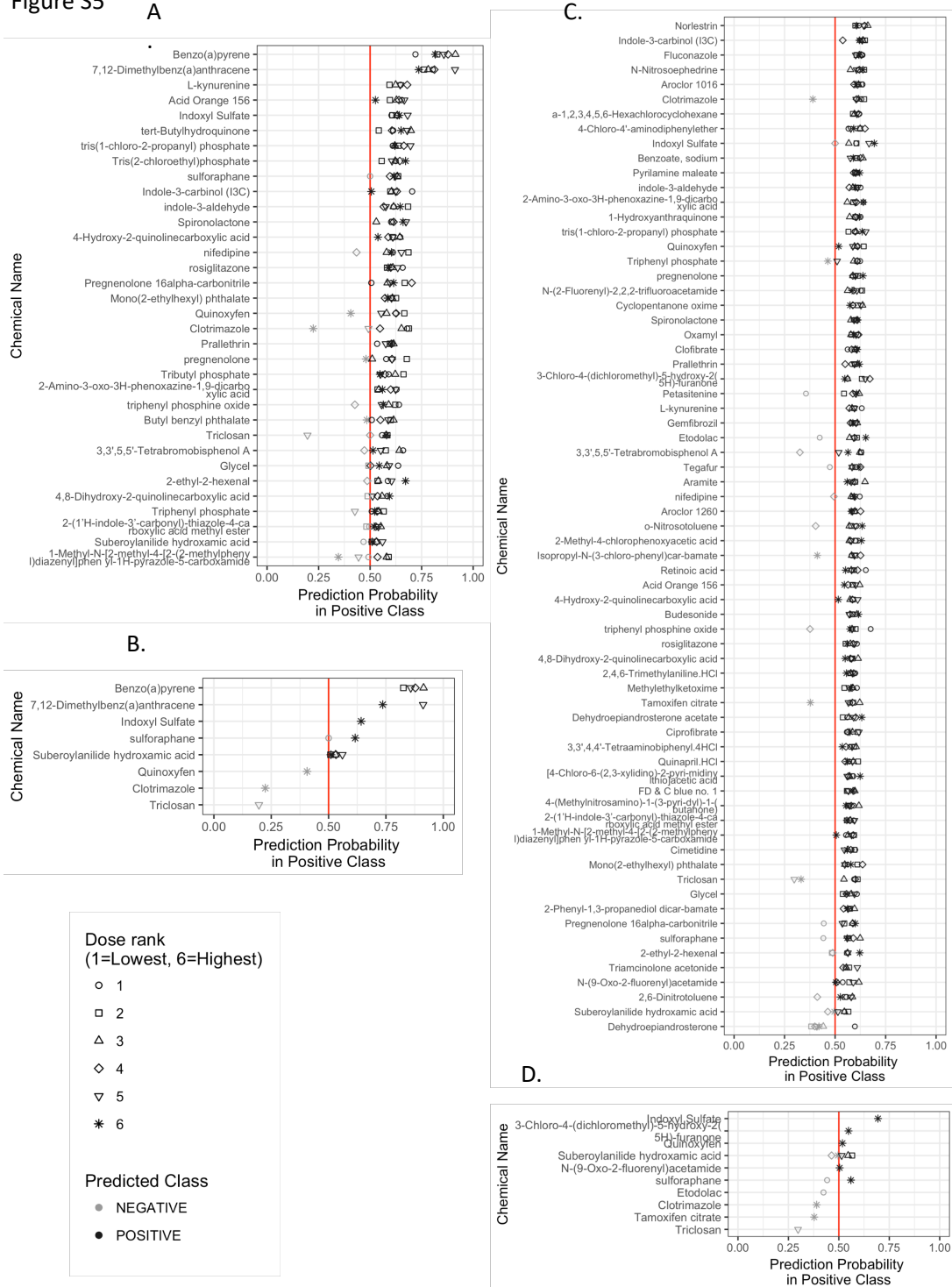


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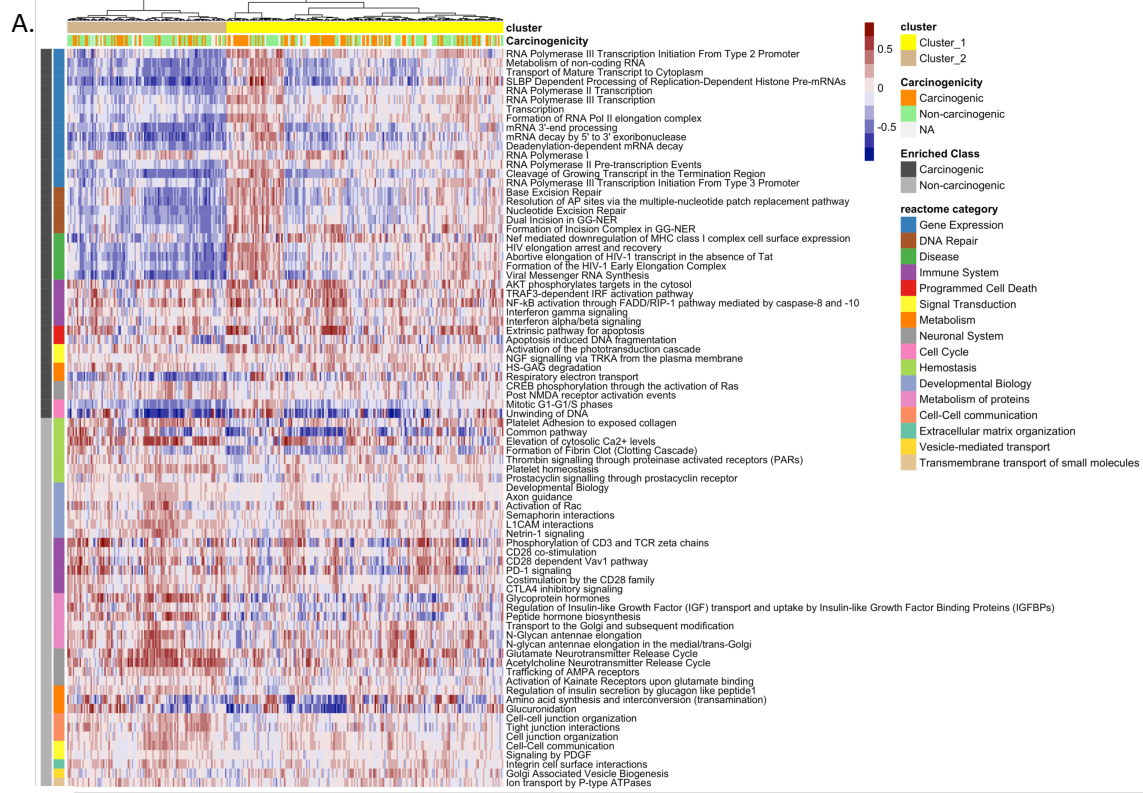
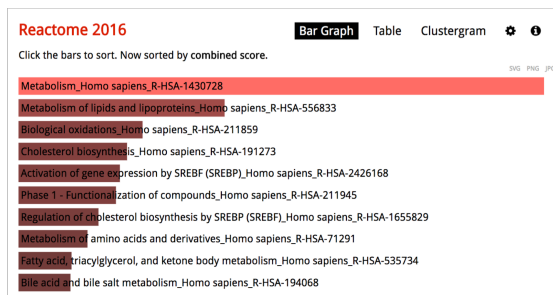


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Figure S7

UP_GTX_LIVER



DN_GTX_LIVER

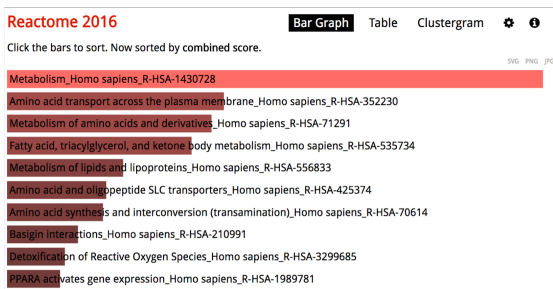


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3. References Cited in Supplemental Material

Chen EY, Tan CM, Kou Y, Duan Q, Wang Z, Meirelles G V., et al. 2013. Enrichr: Interactive and collaborative HTML5 gene list enrichment analysis tool. *BMC Bioinformatics* 14; doi:10.1186/1471-2105-14-128.

Kuleshov M V., Jones MR, Rouillard AD, Fernandez NF, Duan Q, Wang Z, et al. 2016. Enrichr: a comprehensive gene set enrichment analysis web server 2016 update. *Nucleic Acids Res* 44:W90–W97; doi:10.1093/nar/gkw377.