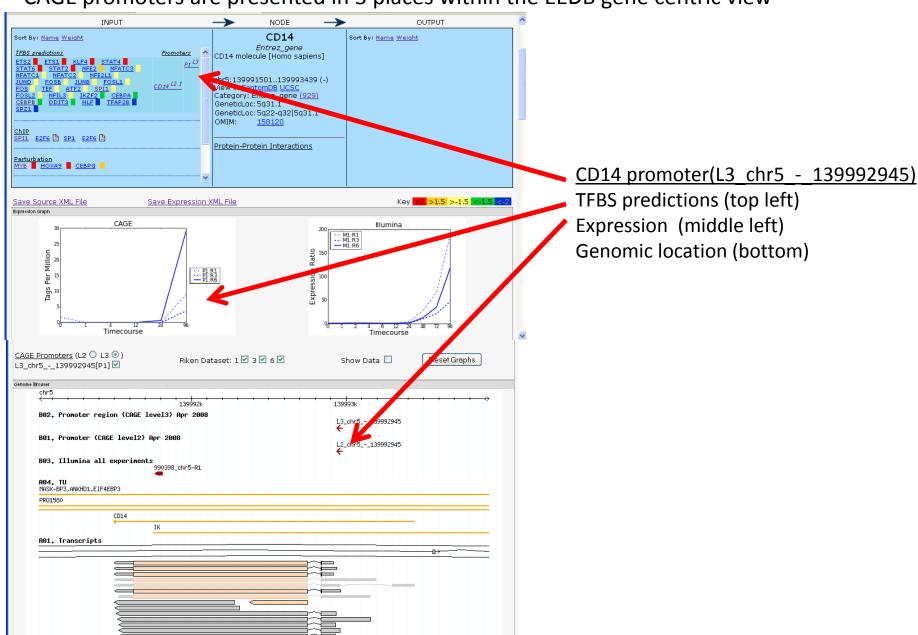
Supplementary Note 2

This supplementary note provides example views for the key monocytic marker CD14. The examples covers the gene centric and subnetwork views. The various edge types and expresison data, and how to extract the transcription factor binding site predictions from the genome browser.

Sections:

- 1. CAGE promoters
- 2. TFBS predictions
- 3. ChIP edges
- 4. Perturbation edges (siRNA against TF and miRNA overexpression)
- 5. Summary of inputs using sub-network view

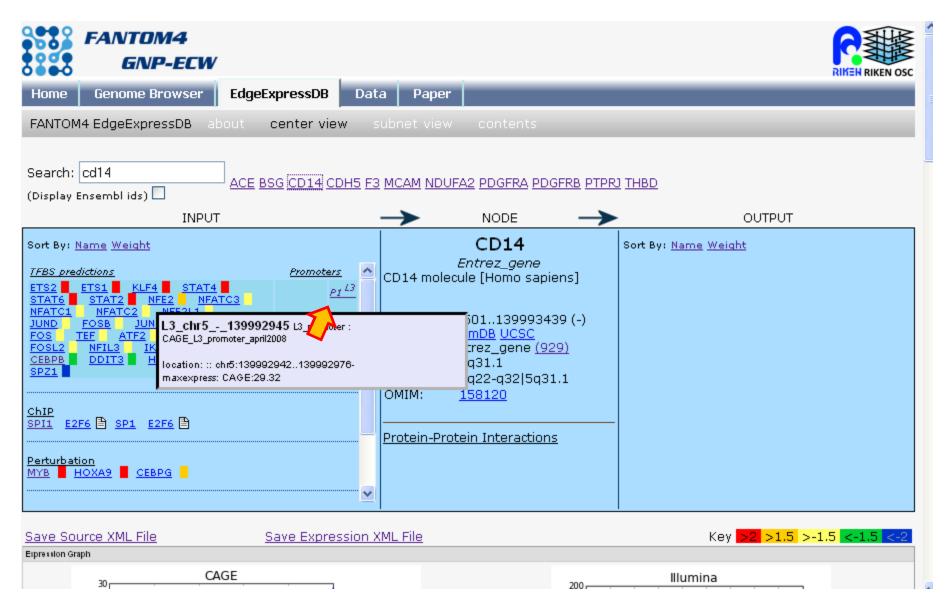
CAGE promoters are presented in 3 places within the EEDB gene centric view



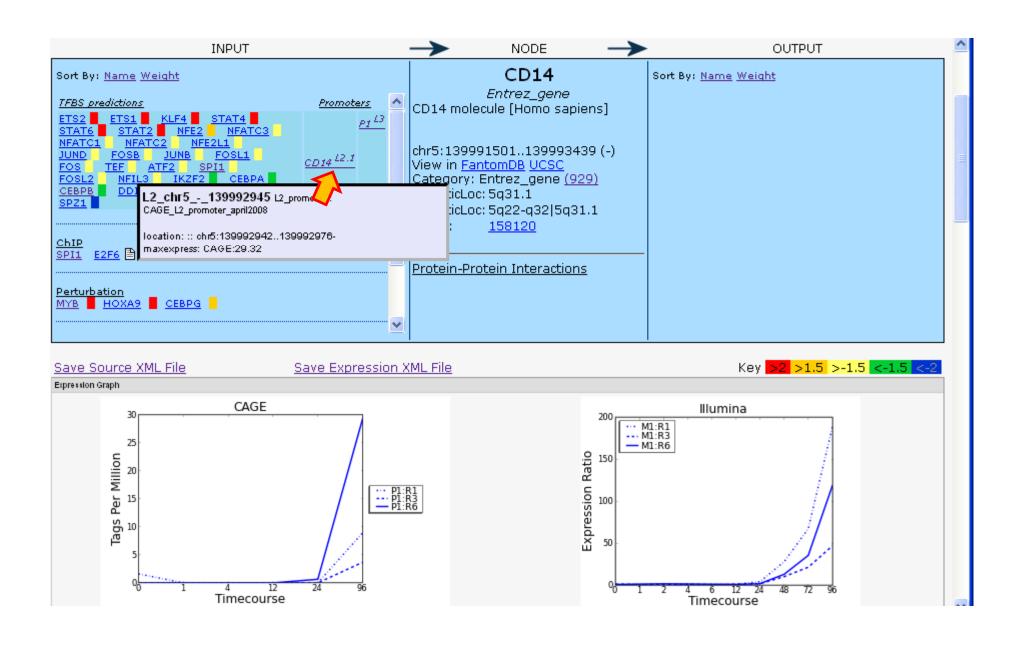
Popup explaining CAGE defined promoters

RIKEN OSC
Paper
t view contents
M NDUFA2 PDGFRA PDGFRB PTPRJ THBD NODE — OUTPUT
CD14 Entrez_gene molecule [Homo sapiens] ed three levels to describe the relationship S), promoters and promoter regions. nearby TSSs positions whose expression se are clustered into promoters (L2) and ach other are condensed into 'promoter levels please refer to the FANTOM4 main of a gene which can contain multiple level ste: TFBS predictions are done per level3, el 2 promoter m L3_chr21_+_39099722] will be displayed. e browser page focused on the promoter and the TFBS predicted in that region. This p and EMSA validation experiments. Key >2 >1.5 >-1.5 <-1.5 <-2
200, Illumina
1 2 3 3 1 1 1 1

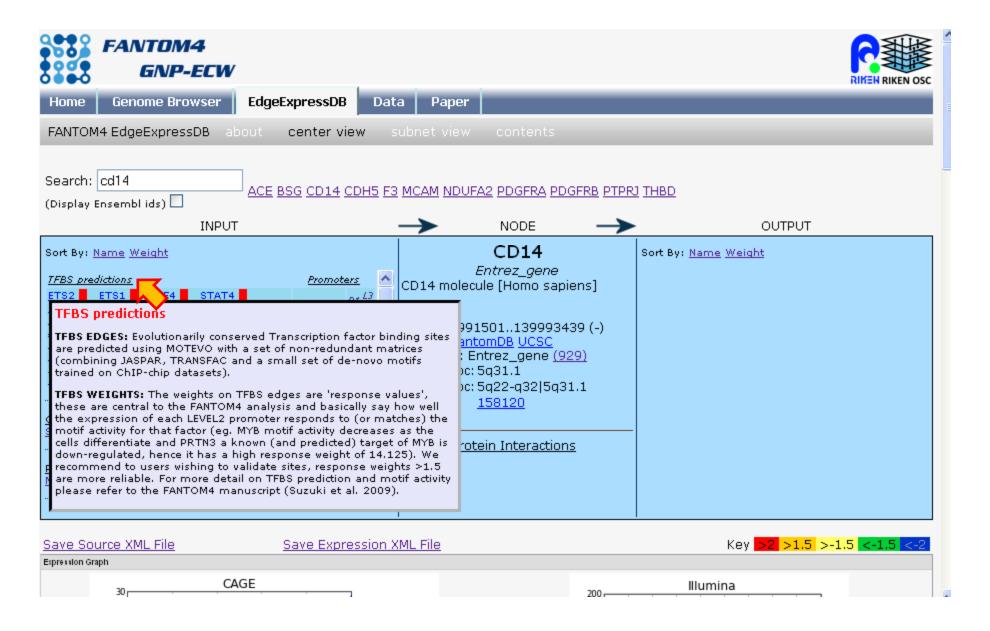
For CD14, deepCAGE on THP-1 identifies one L3 promoter region (L3_chr5_-_139992945). TFBS predictions are carried out in the for a window of -300 to +100bp of each L3.



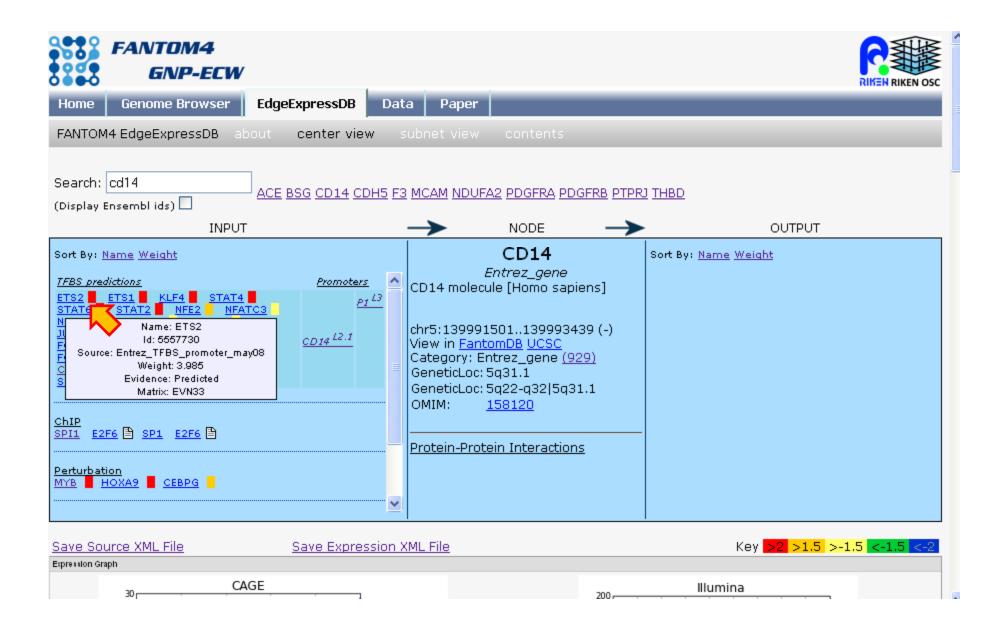
The L3 promoter region (L3_chr5_-_139992945) contains one L2 promoter (L2_chr5_-_139992945).



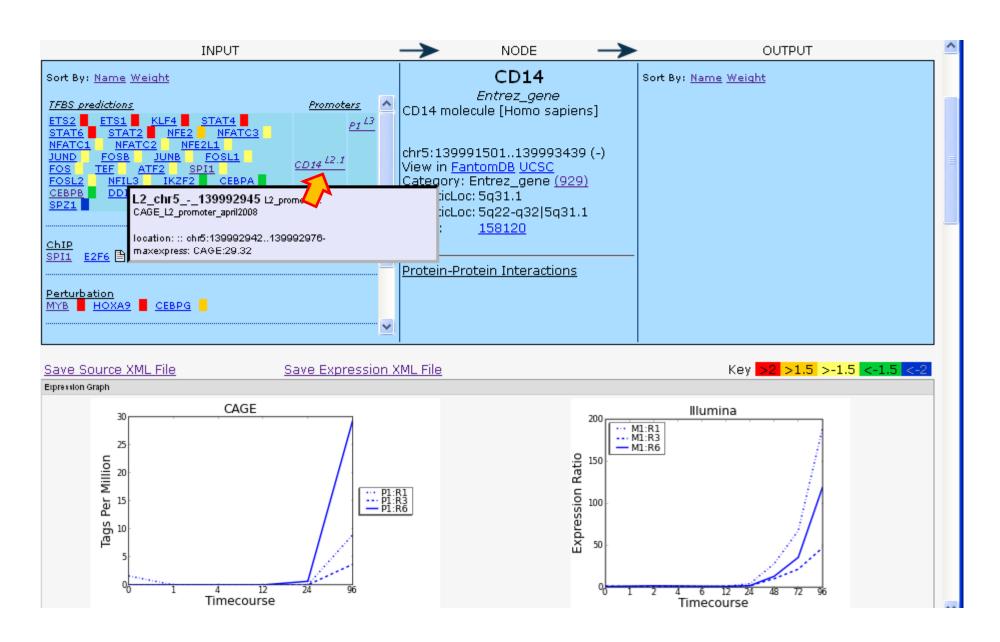
Popup explaining TFBS predictions and edge weights in EEDB. For each L2 promoter, response Weights are calculated that reflect how well the expression pattern of the L2, matches the



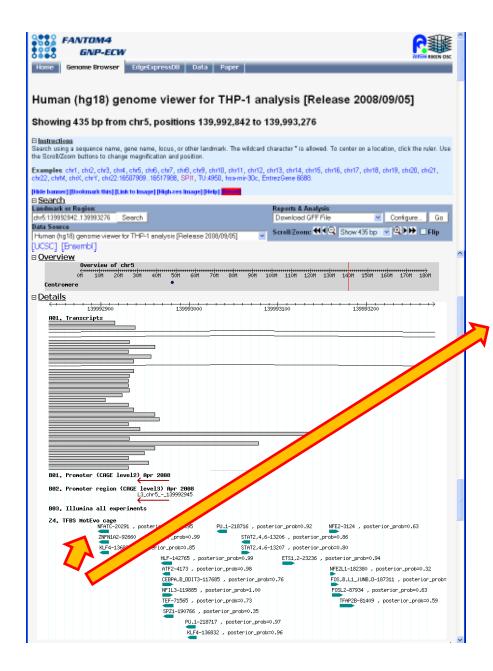
Popup on ETS2 – predicted regulator of CD14, weight>1.5 is high probability



Clicking on either the L2 or L3 promoter will launch a genome browser window focused On the L3 promoter region showing the predicted transcription factor binding sites



The window is focused on the -300, +100 bp region used for the TFBS predictions.

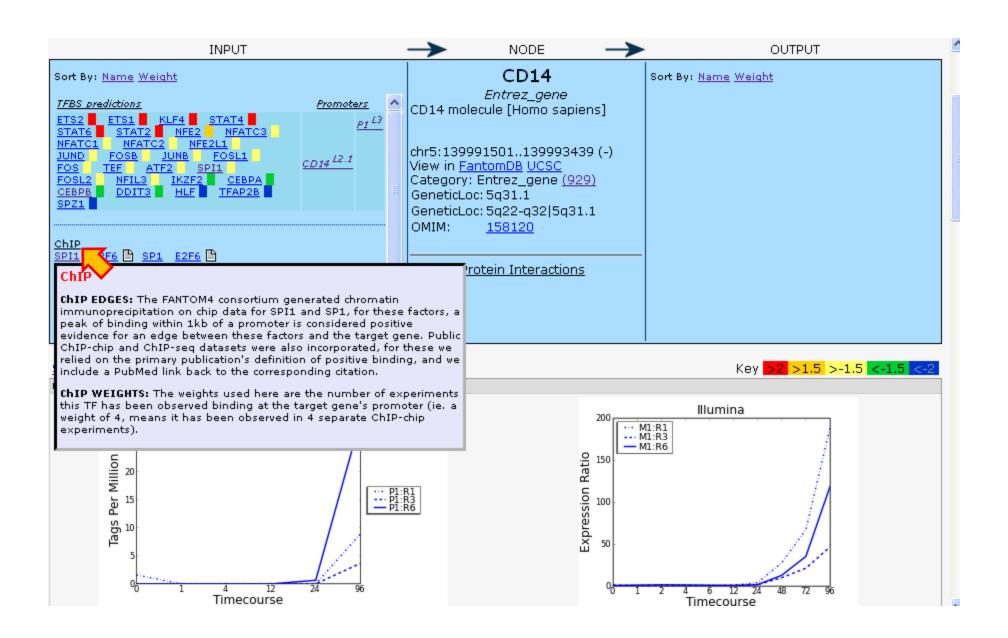


TF binding site cage 030708:NFATC-20291 Details Name: NFATC-20291 Class: TF binding site cage 030708 TF_binding_site_cage_030708 Type: MOTEVOC Source: chr5:139992897..139992908 (- strand) osition: ength: Score: L2 chr5 - 139992945:0.950002218458349:L1_chr5_-_139992942:39 2 DATA: L3_chr5_-_139992945 .3_ID: NFATC-20291 class=TF_binding_site_cage_030708 position=chr5:139992897..139992908 (- strand) TGTAGGAAAG AA

Clicking on the TFBS predictions themselves will then allow the user to get the co-ordinates Of the predicted site

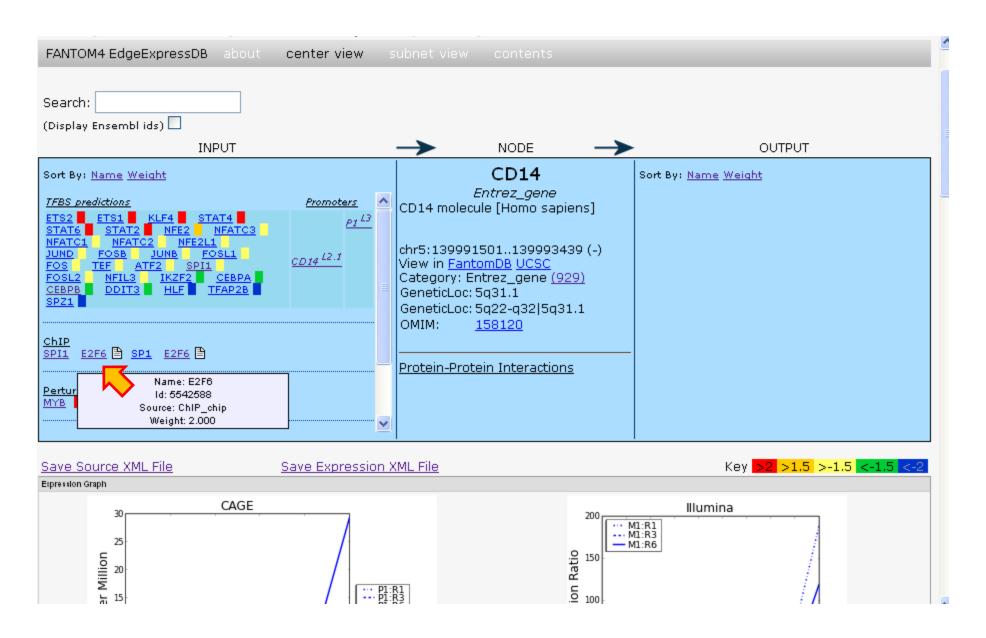
3. ChIP edges

Popup explaining chromatin immunoprecipitation edges



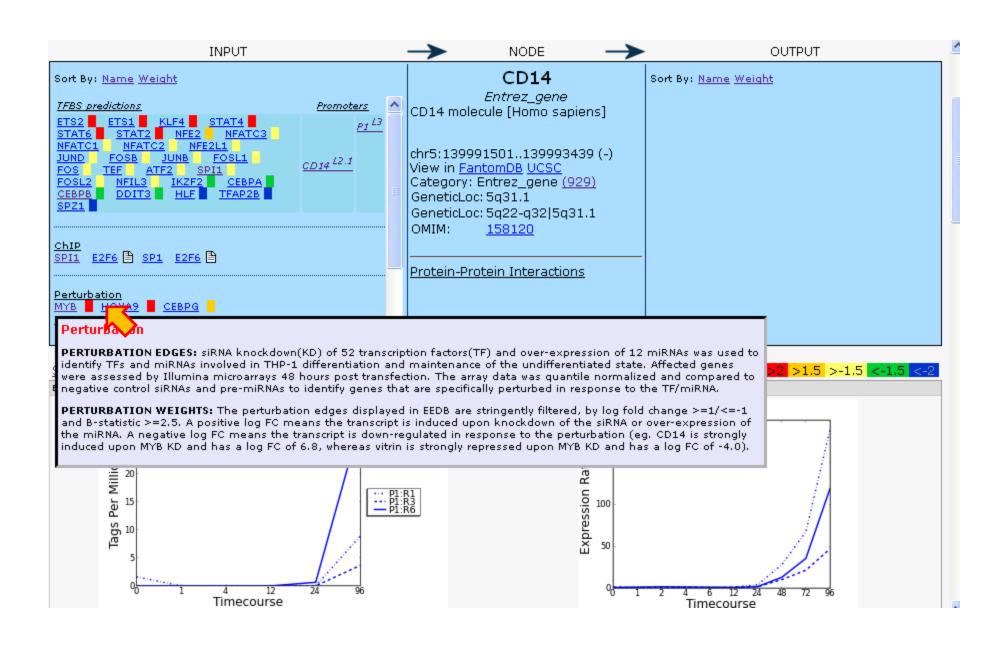
3. ChIP edges

Popup for E2F6, weight is 2, as binding was observed in 2 separate chip experiments. Note: clicking on the manuscript icon will take the user to the pubmed article



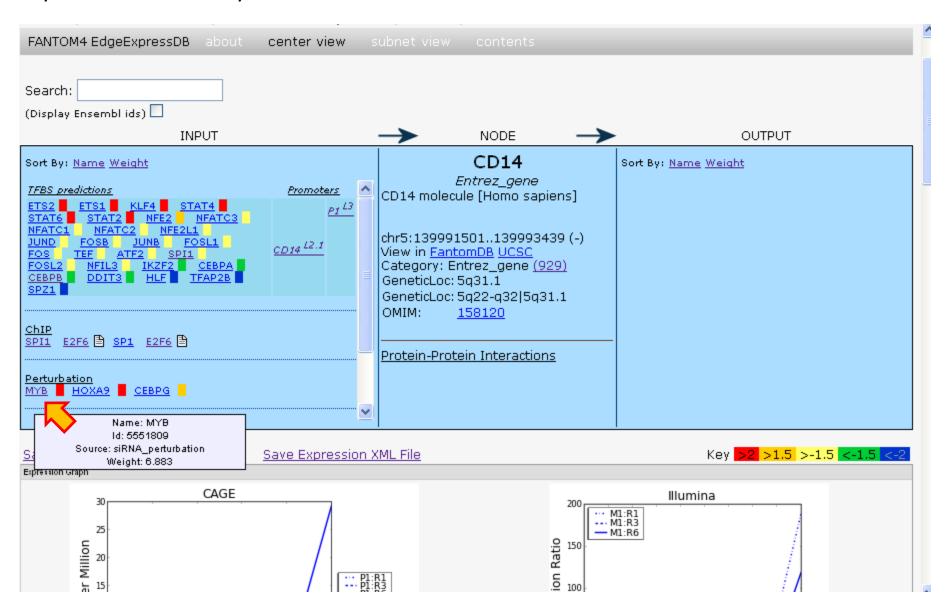
3. Perturbation edges (siRNA against TF and miRNA overexpression)

Popup explaining perturbation edges



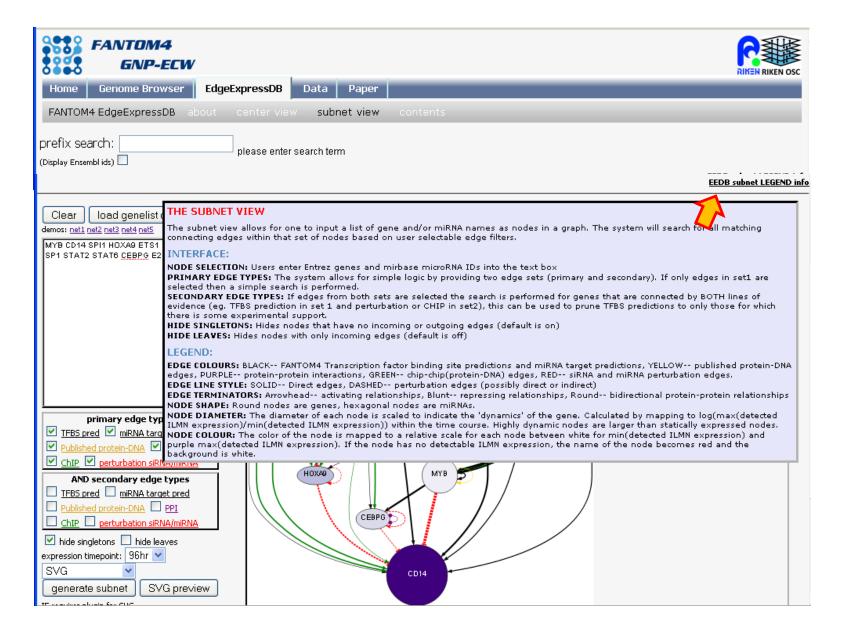
3. Perturbation edges (siRNA against TF and miRNA overexpression)

siRNA KD of MYB, HOXA9 and CEBPG induces CD14 expression in THP-1 cells as detected By Illumina microarray



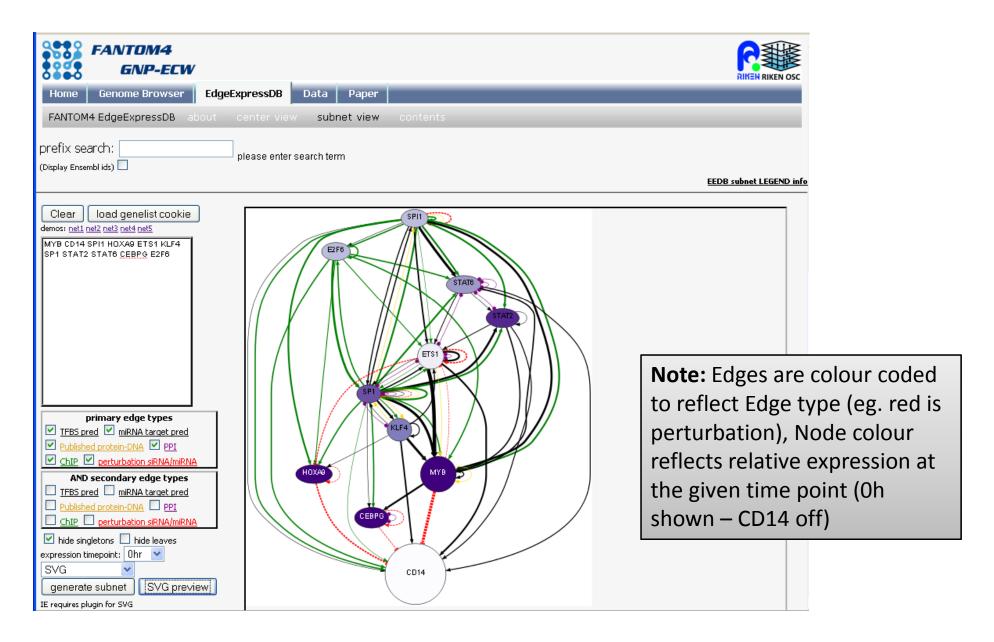
3. Summary of regulatory inputs into CD14

Pop-up tooltip explaining the interface and the legend



3. Summary of regulatory inputs into CD14

Sub-network view of CD14 with selected upstream regulators



3. Summary of regulatory inputs into CD14

Same sub-network view of CD14 but with 96h expression data (note CD14 is induced – purple)

