Supporting Information: S3

<u>Case study 2</u>: Extension with ENCODE TF regulation information of a molecular interaction network of human DNA repair genes and its analysis.

In this example, we used a set of DNA repair genes as input for the GeneMANIA app in Cytoscape. The query genes are:

NBN, MRE11A, H2AFX, DMC1, RAD54B, RAD50, MSH2, PMS2, MSH6, MSH3, PCNA, BRCA2, FEN1, BARD1, RAD51, RAD54L, XRCC2, RAD51C, XRCC3, RAD51AP1

The initial network is depicted below:



The network was extended with proximal and distal transcription factor regulators from ENCODE. The regulatory interaction data was published by Gerstein *et al* in 2012 in Nature ("Architecture of the human regulatory network derived from ENCODE data", <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature11245</u>).

35 transcription factors were added that are regulating the query genes proximal or distal, see Figure 3 in the manuscript.

In this use case there are only 4 TF that regulate genes in a distal way:

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{EP300} \rightarrow \mbox{MSH2} \\ \mbox{CEBPB} \rightarrow \mbox{MSH2} \\ \mbox{CTCF} \rightarrow \mbox{NBN} \\ \mbox{RAD21} \rightarrow \mbox{NBN} \end{array}$

We also looked at the transcription factor family categorization obtained from ENCODE. The three top families in the extensions are:

- 7 transcription factors with a zink finger structure
- 5 transcription factors with a helix loop helix structure
- 4 transcription factors with a bZIP domain