

Figure 1

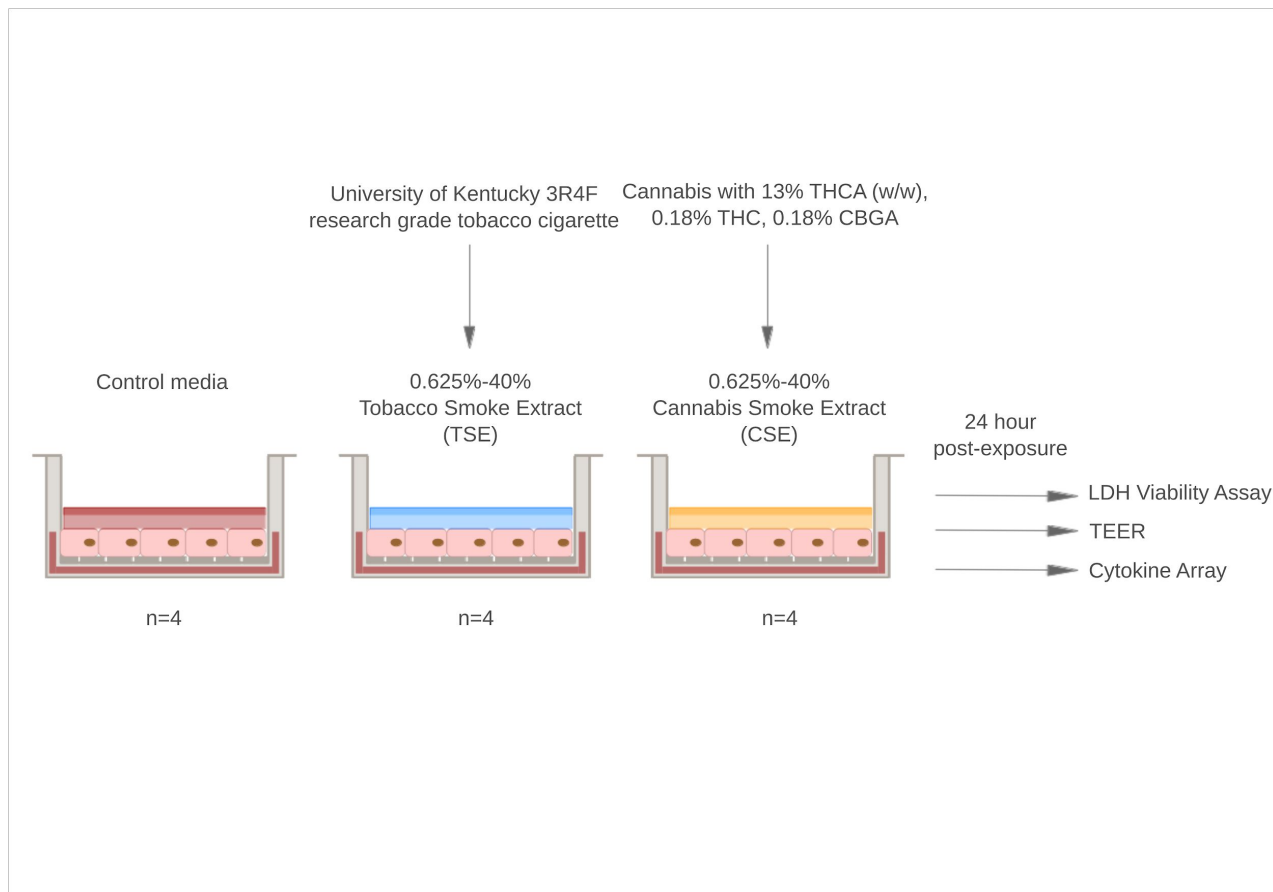
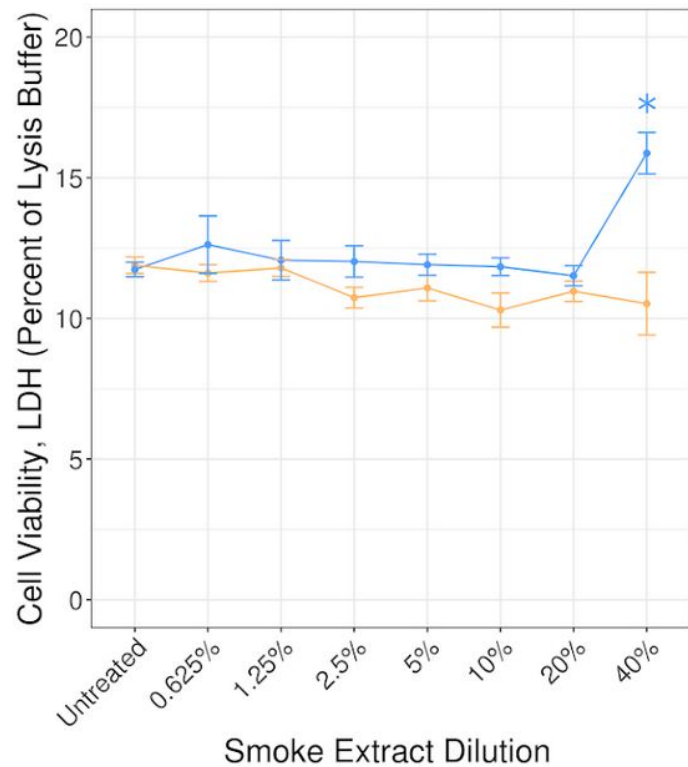


Figure 2

A



B

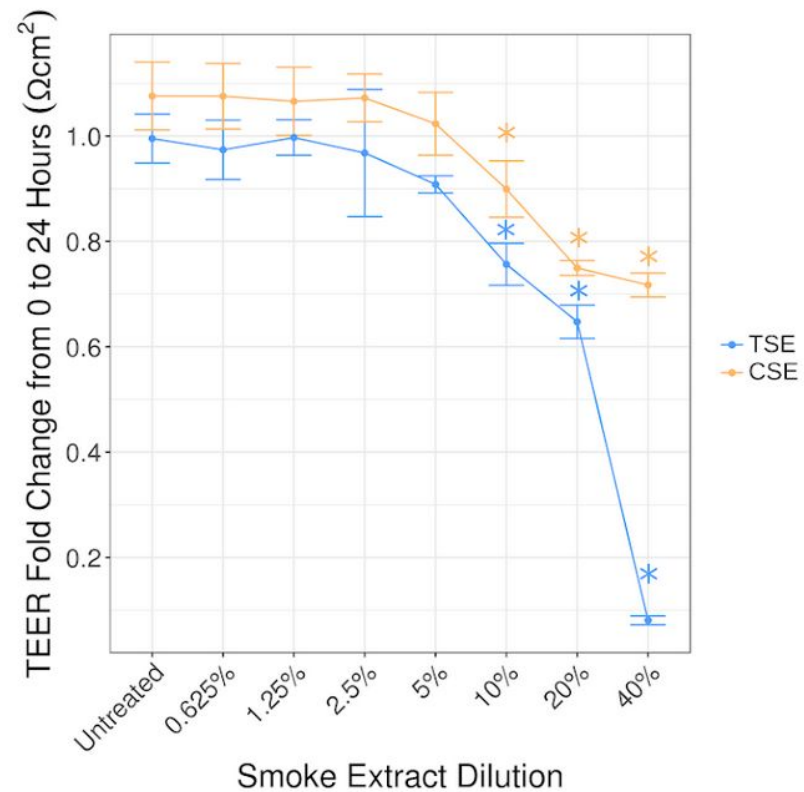


Figure 3

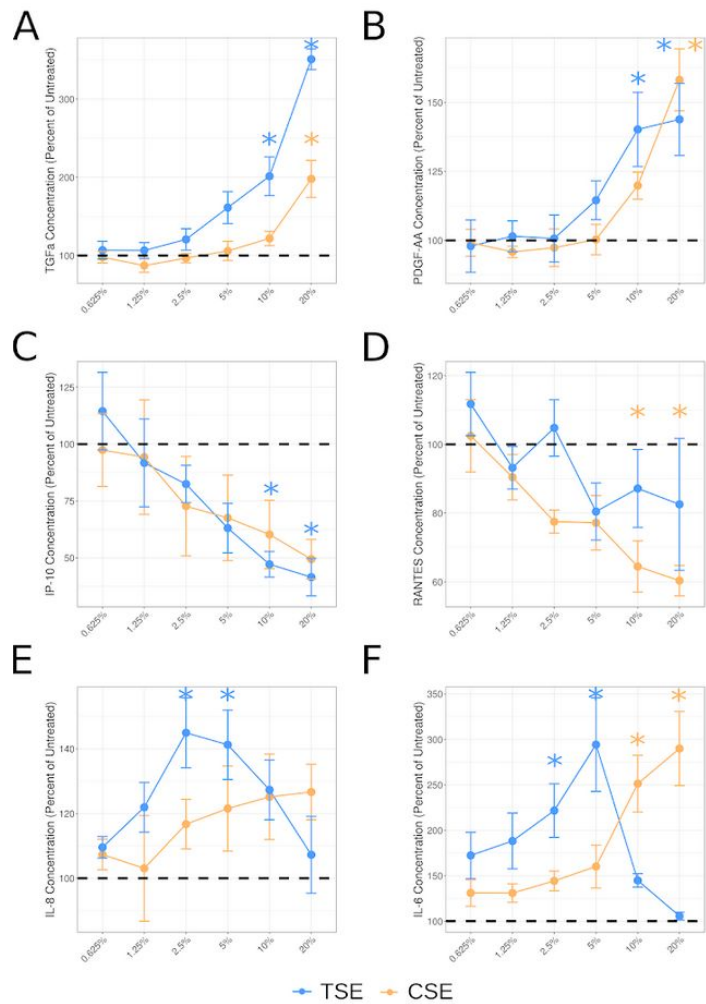


Figure 4

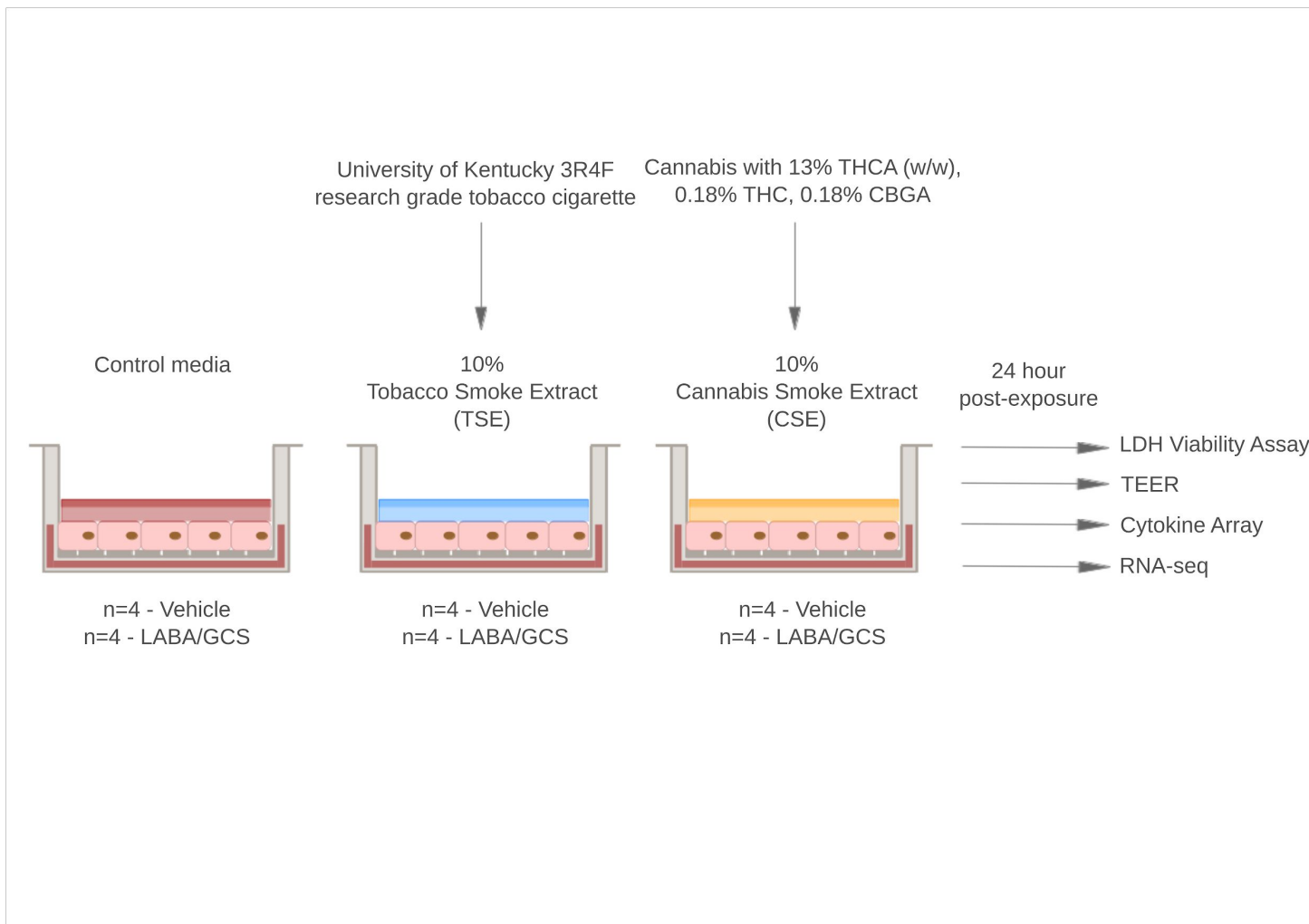


Figure 5

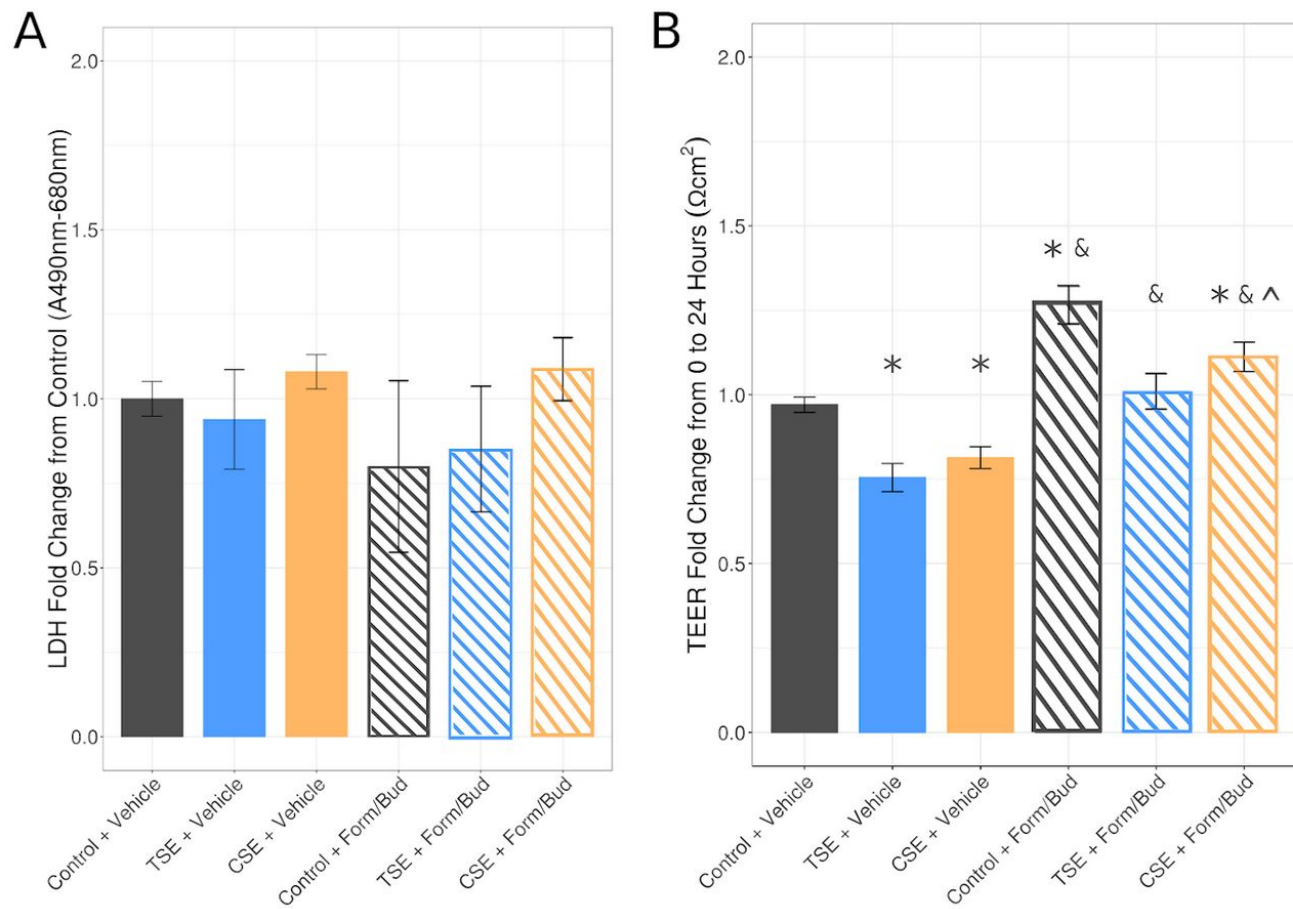


Figure 6

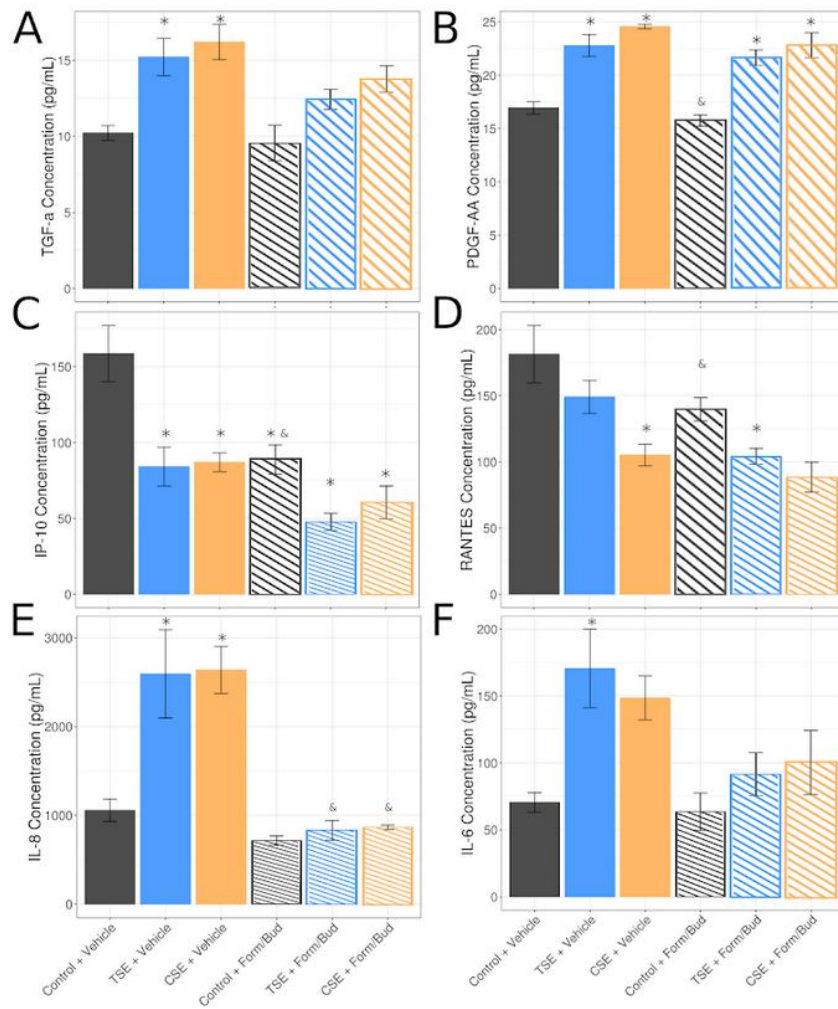


Figure 7

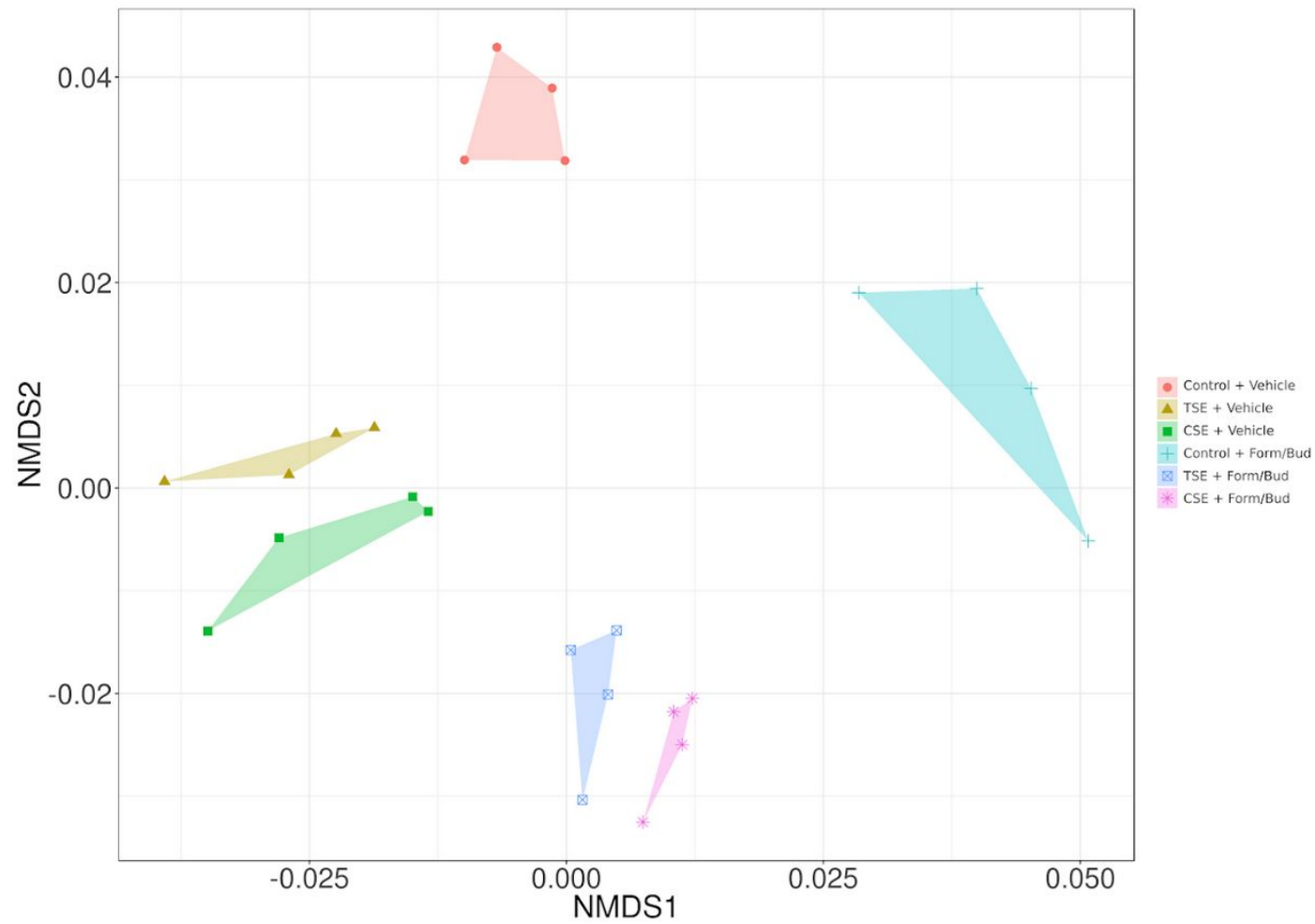


Figure 8

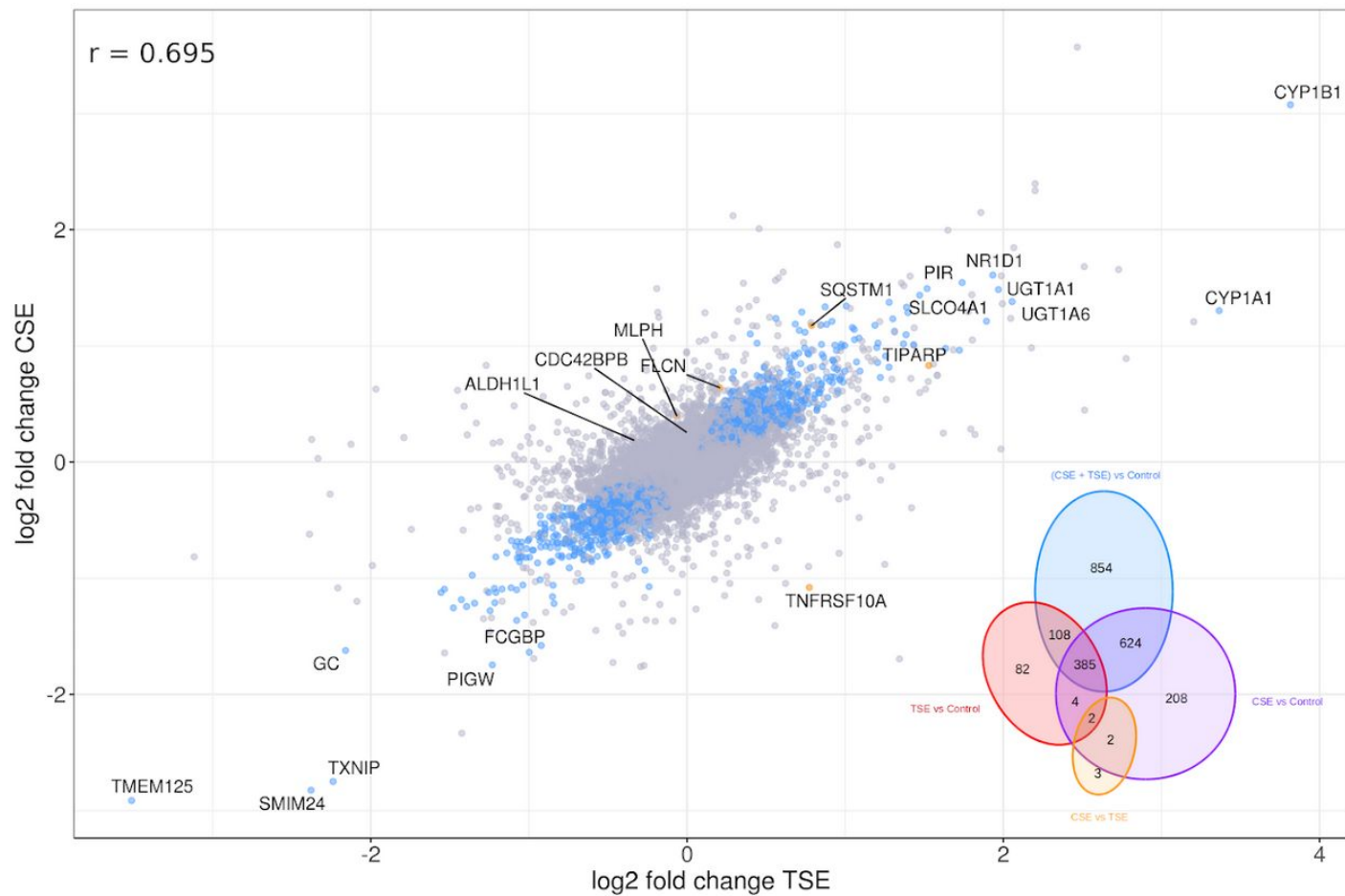
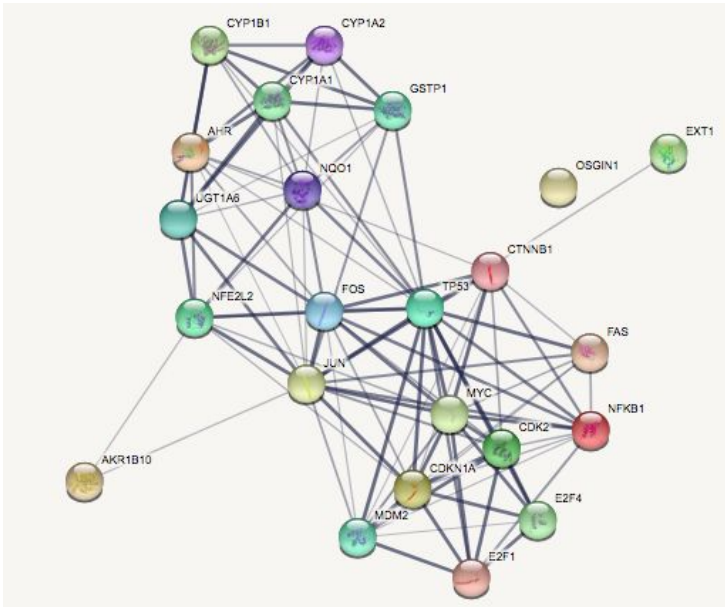


Figure X (Omitted in BioRxiv Preprint)

- Define network based on B[a]p signature genes
- Color nodes by log₂ fold change
- Point of figure can be that B[a]p induced genes form an interconnected network and that the network responds almost identically between both smoke exposures, implicating B[a]p as the main driver of the response

A

Cannabis



B

Tobacco

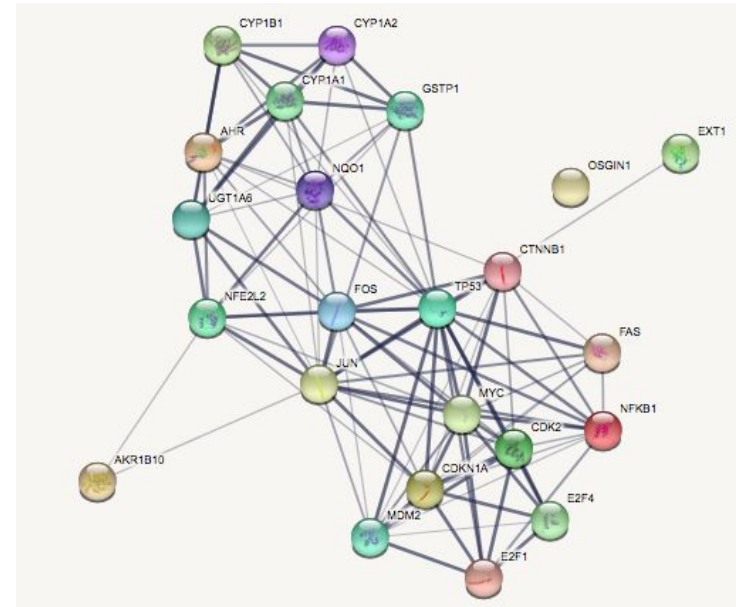


Figure 9

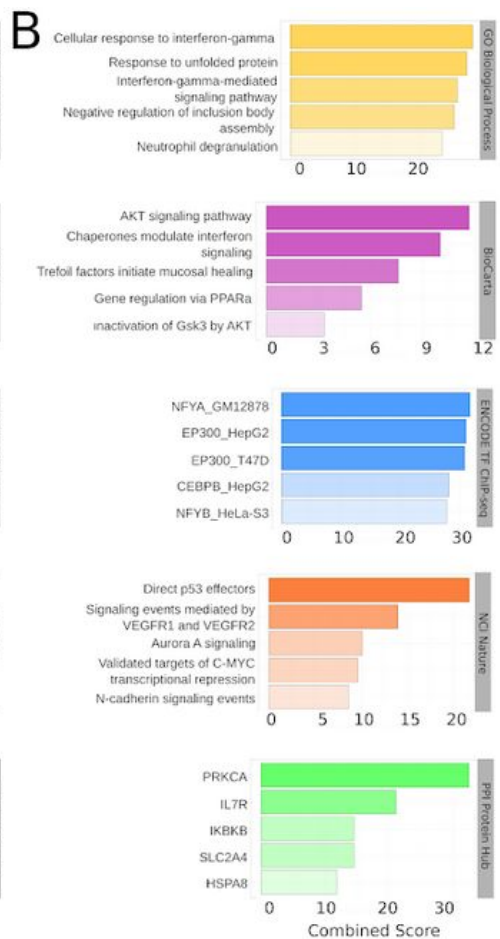
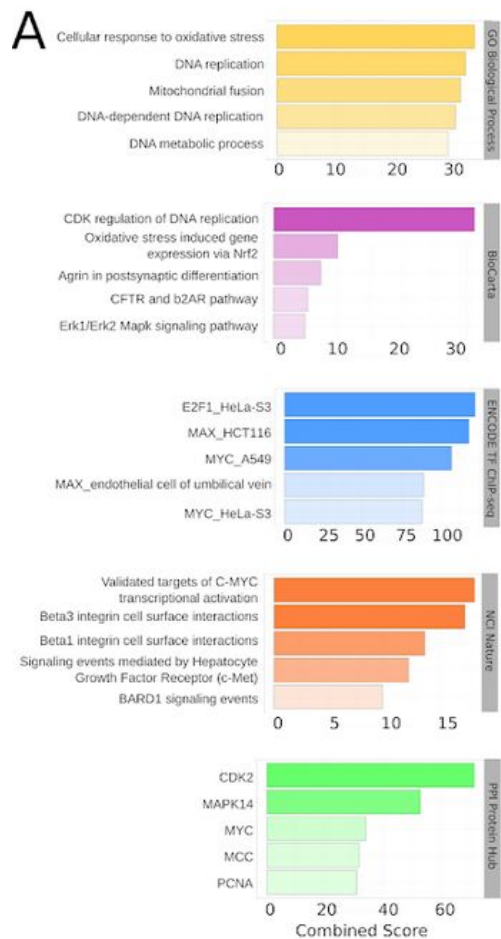


Figure 10

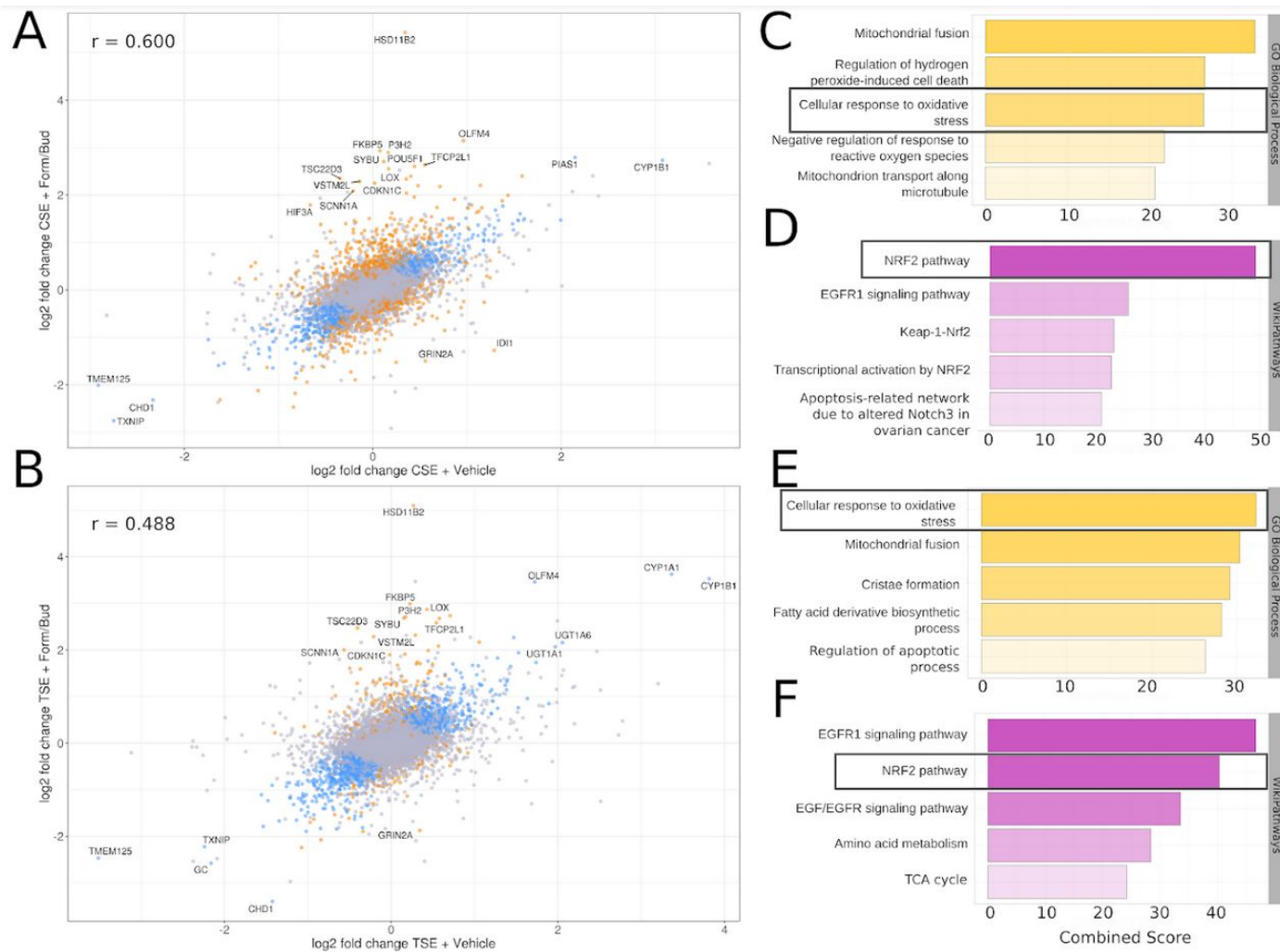


Figure 11

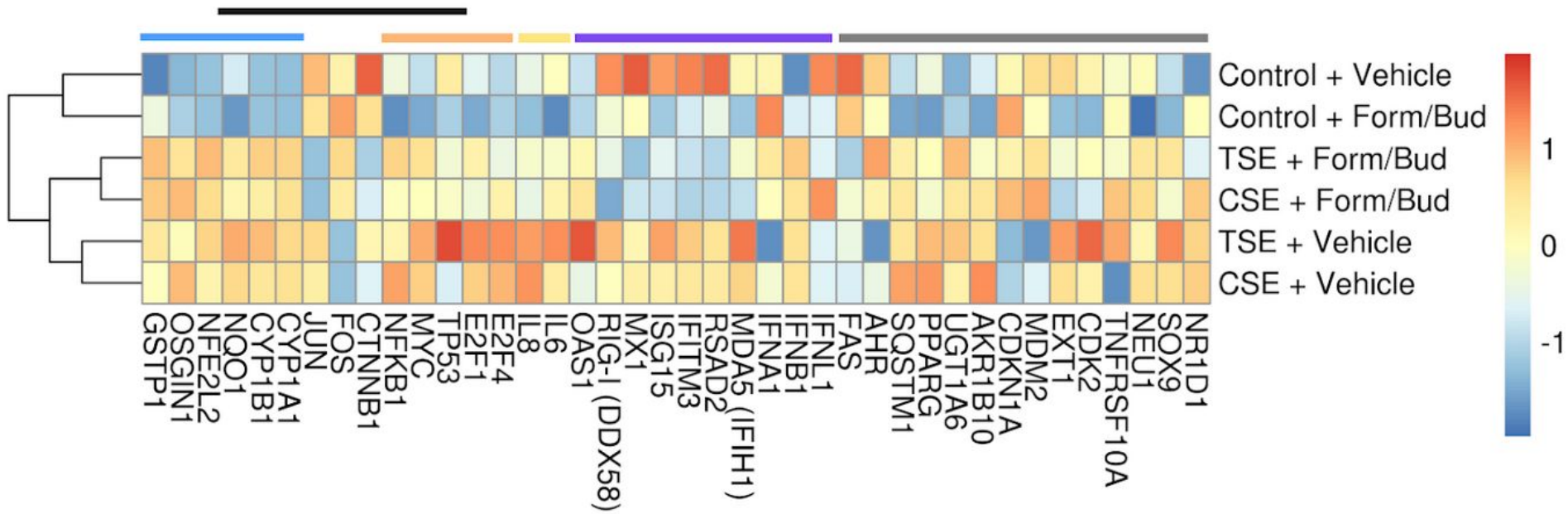


Figure 12

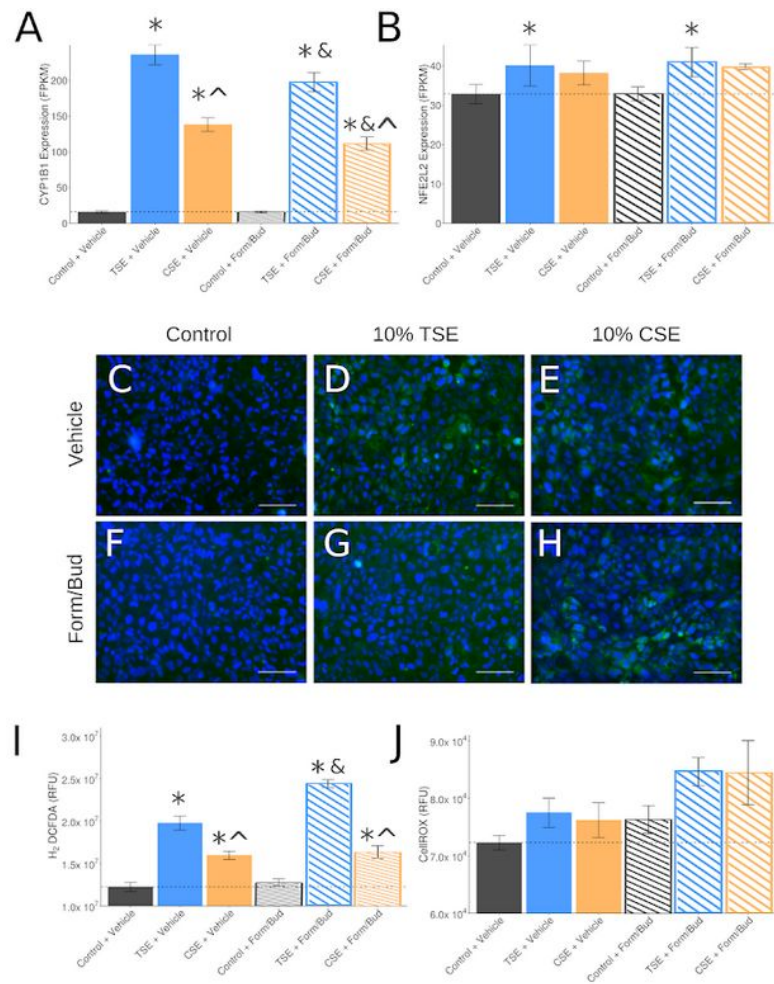
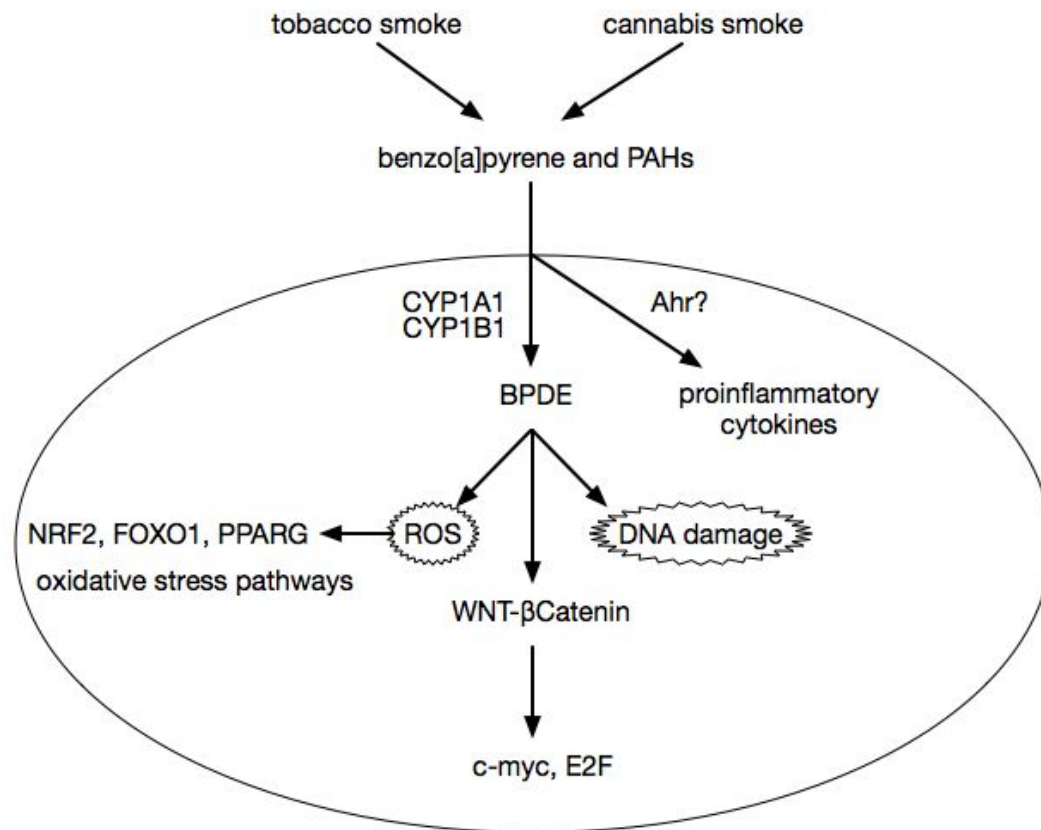


Figure X (Omitted from BioRxiv Preprint)



Supplement Figure 1



EXTRA SLIDES/ NOTES

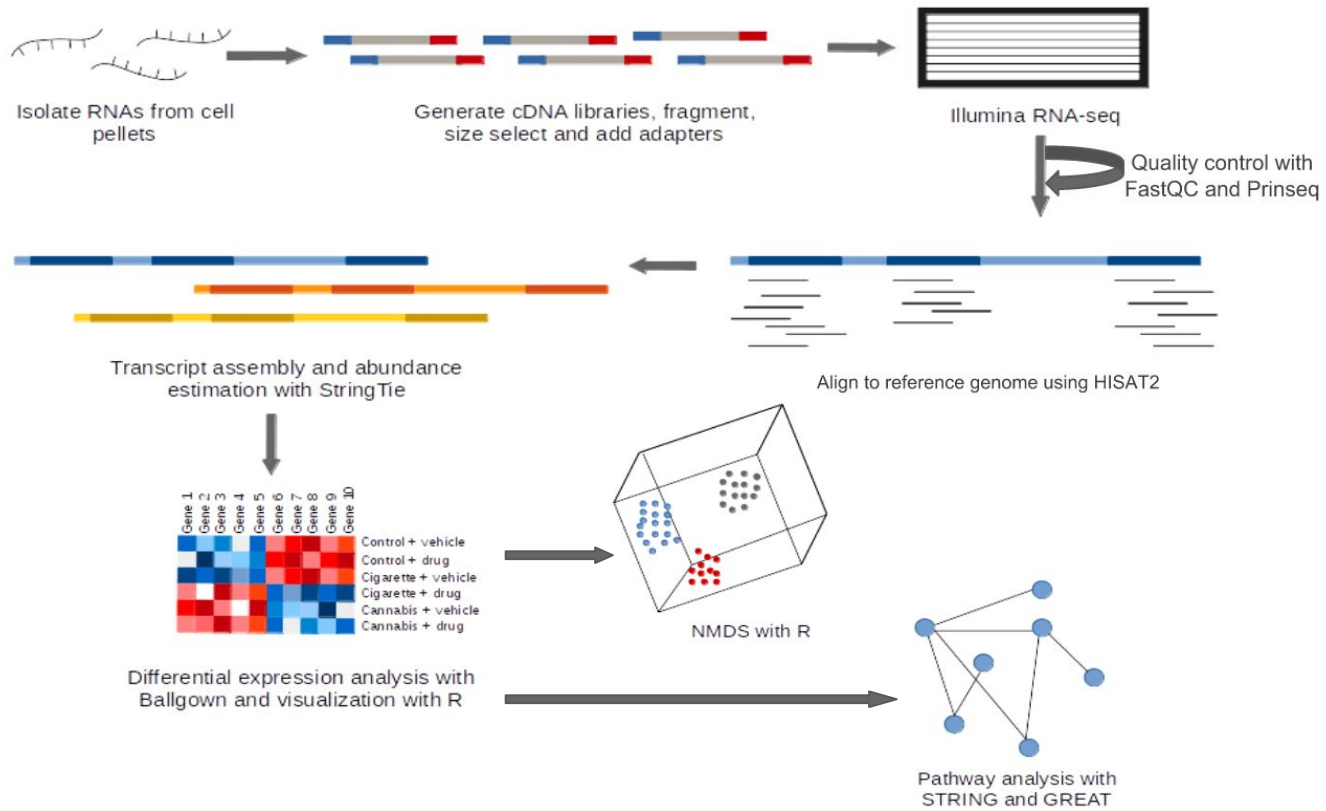


Figure 9 (Sketch)

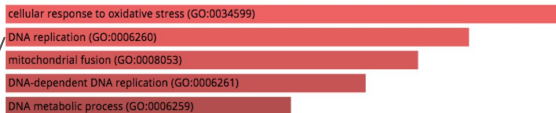
CSE+MSE (up-regulated gene set)

Oxidative stress

"Cyclin E/CDK2 prevents oxidative stress-mediated Ras-induced senescence by phosphorylating MYC. Involved in G1-S phase DNA damage checkpoint that prevents cells with damaged DNA from initiating mitosis"

Ontologies

GO Biological Process 2018



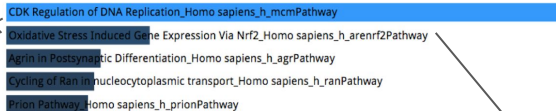
Cell types

Human Gene Atlas

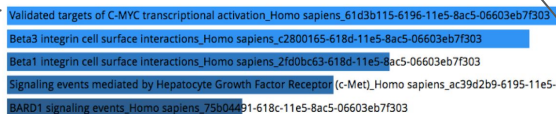


Pathways

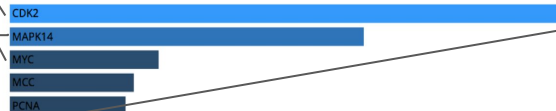
BioCarta 2016



NCI-Nature 2016



PPI Hub Proteins



Drug Response

RNA-Seq Disease Gene and Drug Signatures from GEO

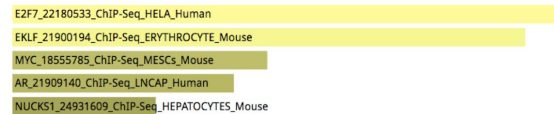


Drug Perturbations from GEO down



Transcription

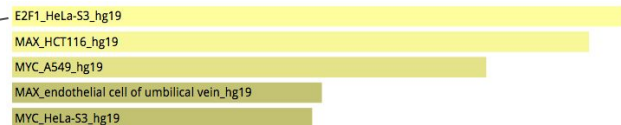
ChEA 2016



ENCODE and ChEA Consensus TFs from ChIP-X



ENCODE TF ChIP-seq 2015



Cyclin E/CDK2 phosphorylates retinoblastoma protein (Rb) to promote G1 progression

Figure 10?

