

Supplementary material:  
Statistical Inference Relief (STIR) feature selection

Trang T. Lê<sup>1</sup>, Ryan J. Urbanowicz<sup>1</sup>, Jason H. Moore<sup>1</sup>, and Brett A. McKinney<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute for Biomedical Informatics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104*

<sup>2</sup>*Tandy School of Computer Science, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74104*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Mathematics, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74104*

**1 Supplement 1: STIR scores versus the original difference from Relief-based scores**

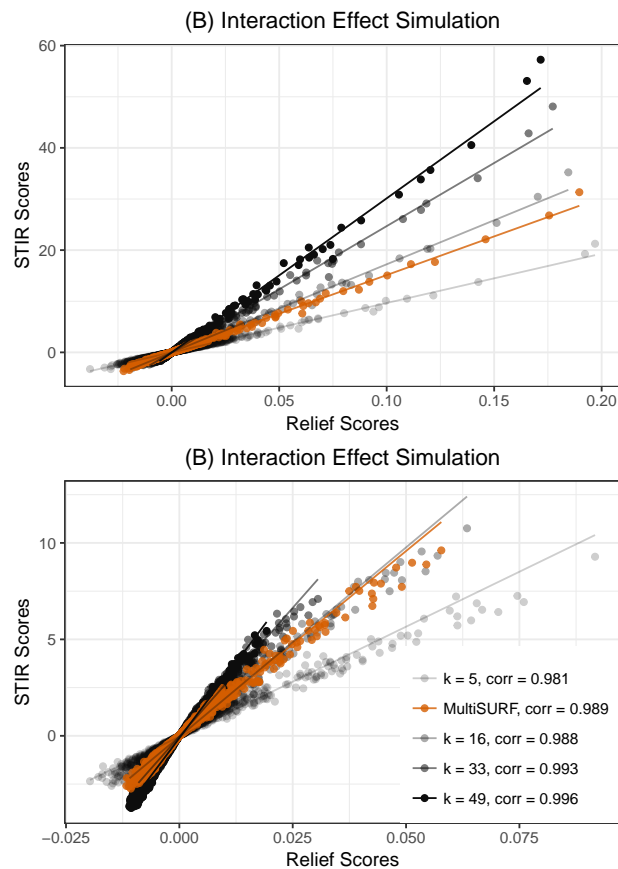


Figure 1: Correlation values of STIR pseudo t-statistic and the original Relief-based scores (diff function) are above 0.98.

## 2 Supplement 2: Functional interaction network

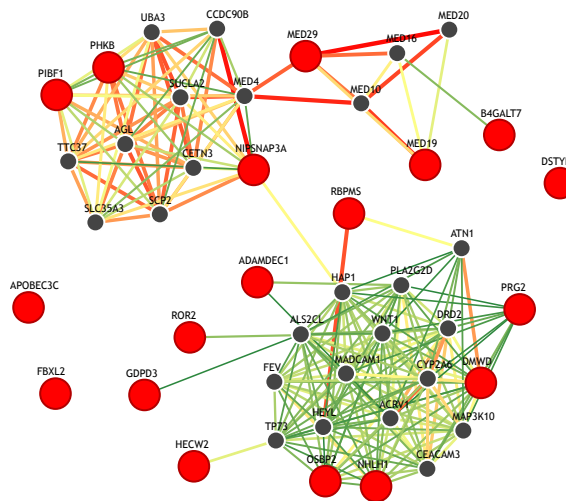


Figure 2: Predicted functional interaction network from STIR-detected seed genes (red nodes) from Table 1(main text). Additional genes (black nodes) and functional interactions predicted from the Integrative Multi-species Prediction Tool v2.0 ([1]).

## References

- [1] Wong, A. K., Krishnan, A., Yao, V., Tadych, A., and Troyanskaya, O. G. (2015). Imp 2.0: a multi-species functional genomics portal for integration, visualization and prediction of protein functions and networks. *Nucleic acids research*, **43**(W1),W128-W133.