

Additional File 3

Overexpressed HSF1 Cancer Signature Genes Cluster in Human Chromosome 8q

Christopher Q. Zhang^{1,4} (zhangcq@lafayette.edu), Heinric Williams^{3,4} (hwilliams1@geisinger.edu), Thomas L. Prince^{3,4,5} (tprince@geisinger.edu), Eric S. Ho^{1,2,5} (hoe@lafayette.edu)

¹Department of Biology, ²Department of Computer Science, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, 18042, United States

³Urology Department, ⁴Weis Research Center, Geisinger Medical Center, Danville, Pennsylvania, 17822, United States

⁵These authors contributed equally to this work

Corresponding author: Eric S. Ho

Email address: hoe@lafayette.edu

Figure S1. Average rank of HSF1-CanSig genes versus the rank of HSF1 in different primary tumor sites. HSF1 is the only HSF1-CanSig 8q gene in which its rank is always lower than the average.

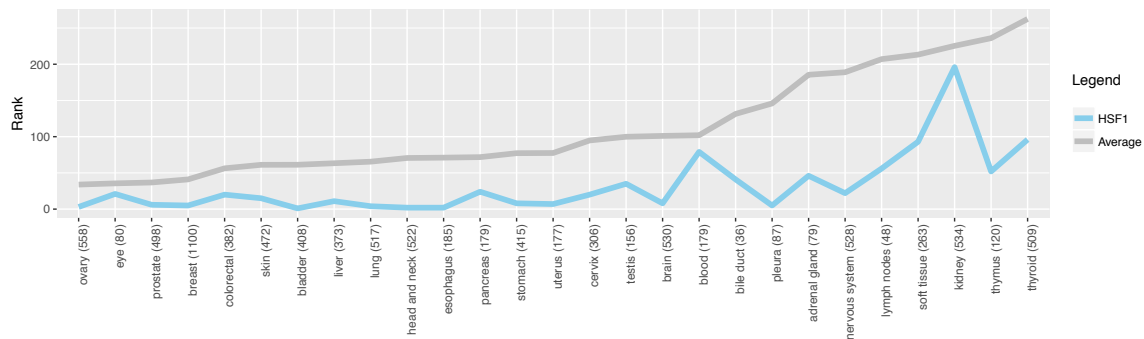


Figure S2. Syntenic Analysis between human, mouse, rat, and bovine by the whole chromosome. A. Human chromosome 8 versus mouse chromosome 15. B. Human chromosome 8 versus Rat chromosome 7. C. Human chromosome 8 versus Cow chromosome 14. D. Mouse chromosome 15 versus Rat chromosome 7. E. Mouse chromosome 15 versus cow chromosome 14. F. Rat chromosome 7 versus cow chromosome 14.

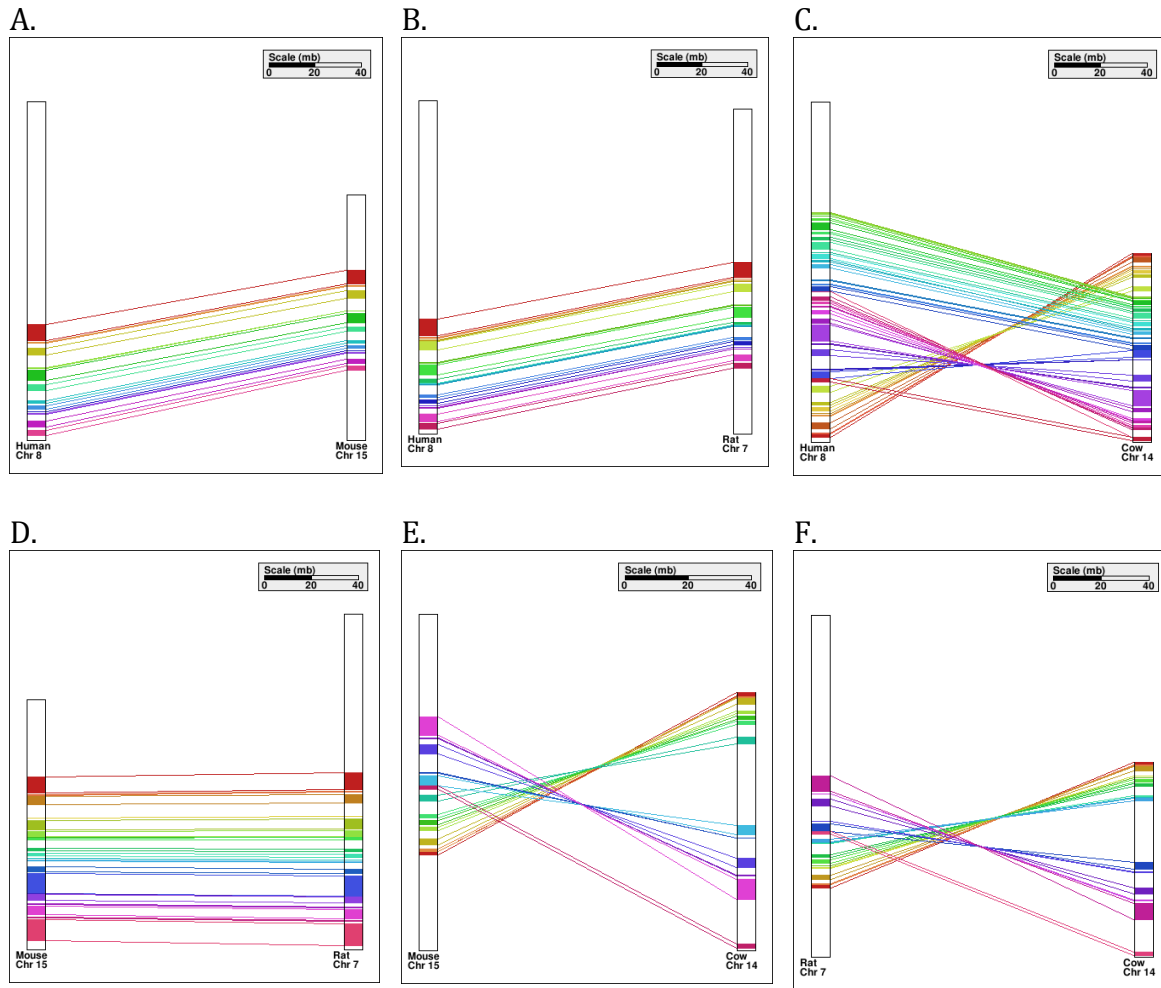


Figure S3. WebGestalt Analysis and hierarchical clustering analysis. A. The key information comes from “Summary of the analysis results” in the top left, and the “Enriched GO Terms” table.

