

Research Article

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Integrated regulatory and metabolic networks of the tumor microenvironment for therapeutic target prioritization

Supplemental Materials

Table S1: 177 curated drugs from the drug repurposing hub library, with the TF target, mechanism of action and various drug features discussed in the main text.

Columns correspond respectively to: drugs name, clinical phase, mechanism of action that specifies the biological mechanism (e.g., reaction or interaction) that produces the pharmacological effect, TF target, targeting disease, and other indications.

Figure S1: Clustering of the predicted enzyme fold changes when single or combinations of transcription factors in the network are targeted (rows).

Rows represent 247 unique TF-targeting perturbations from a single or pairwise combination of 177 curated drugs. TF target combinations were clustered into 5 distinct clusters using hierarchical clustering with complete distance. The fold changes are systematically displayed for the enzymes for the malignant, t-cell, macrophage, and oligodendrocyte (columns). This ordering is preserved across the different pathways: glycolysis, anaerobic glycolysis, and the flux from the glycolytic pathways to the TCA cycle.

Figure S2: Clustering of the predicted relative changes in fluxes when single or combinations of transcription factors in the network are targeted (rows).

Rows represent 247 unique TF-targeting perturbations from a single or pairwise combination of 177 curated drugs. TF target combinations were clustered into 5 distinct clusters using hierarchical clustering with complete distance. The flux changes were aggregated and are systematically displayed for the malignant, t-cell, macrophage, and oligodendrocyte (columns). This ordering is preserved across the different pathways: glycolysis, anaerobic glycolysis, and the flux from the glycolytic pathways to the TCA cycle.

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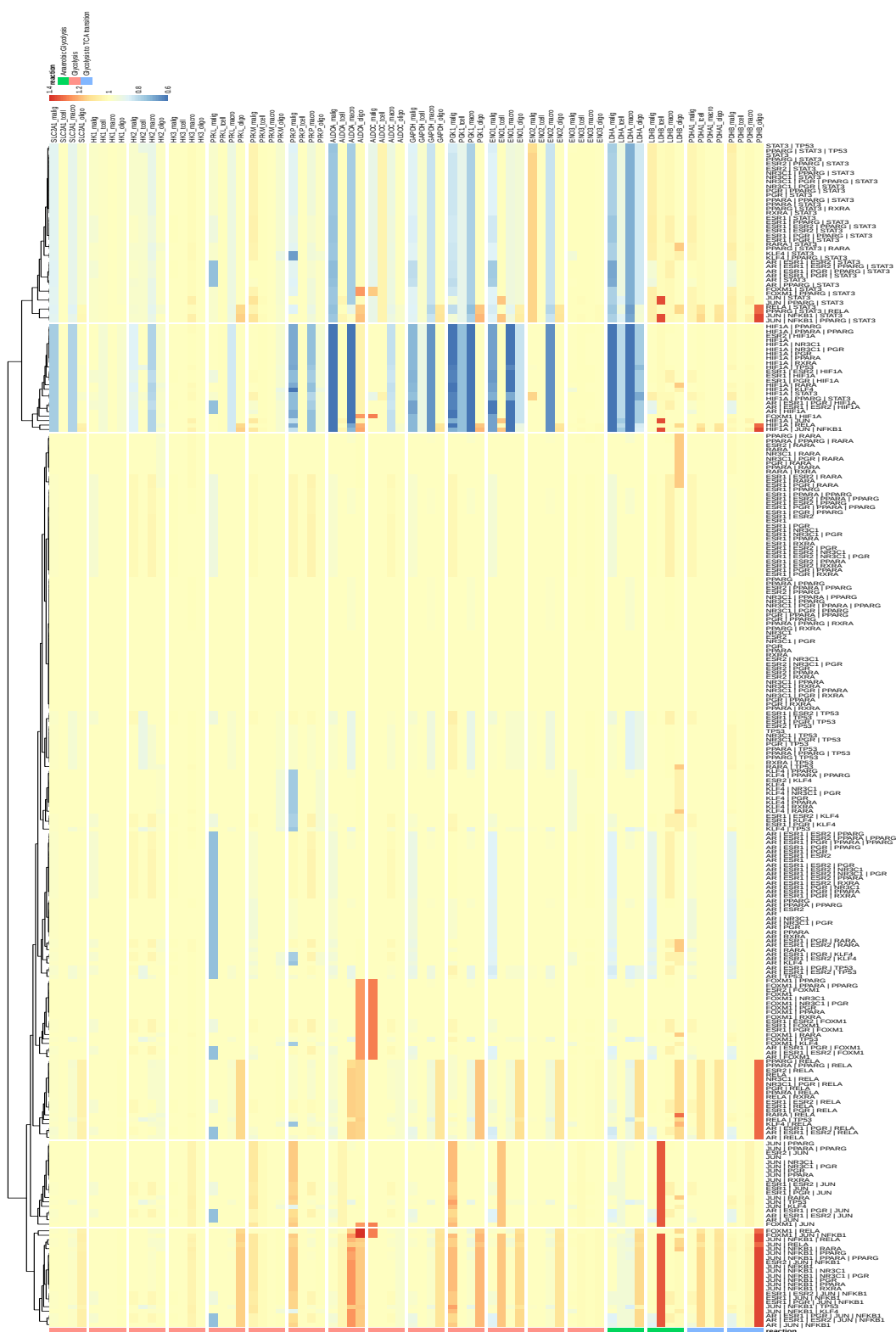
Figure S3: Sensitivity analysis results: clustering of the mean relative changes in fluxes when combinations of transcription factors in the network are targeted (rows).

Clustering of the mean of the 300 predicted relative changes in fluxes when transcription factor combinations in the network are targeted (rows). There were five distinct clusters observed. The flux changes were aggregated and are systematically displayed for the malignant, T-cell, macrophage and oligodendrocyte (columns). This ordering is preserved across the different pathways: glycolysis, anaerobic glycolysis and the flux from the glycolytic pathways to the TCA cycle (pyruvate dehydrogenase).

Figure S4: Sensitivity of glioblastoma cell lines to STAT3 inhibitors.

The data is obtained from the DepMap Portal. The drug sensitivity is measured by the log2 fold-change of cell viability. Each data point corresponds to a glioblastoma cell line. Values smaller than 0 indicates the the drug has inhibitory effect on the cell line.

Figure S1



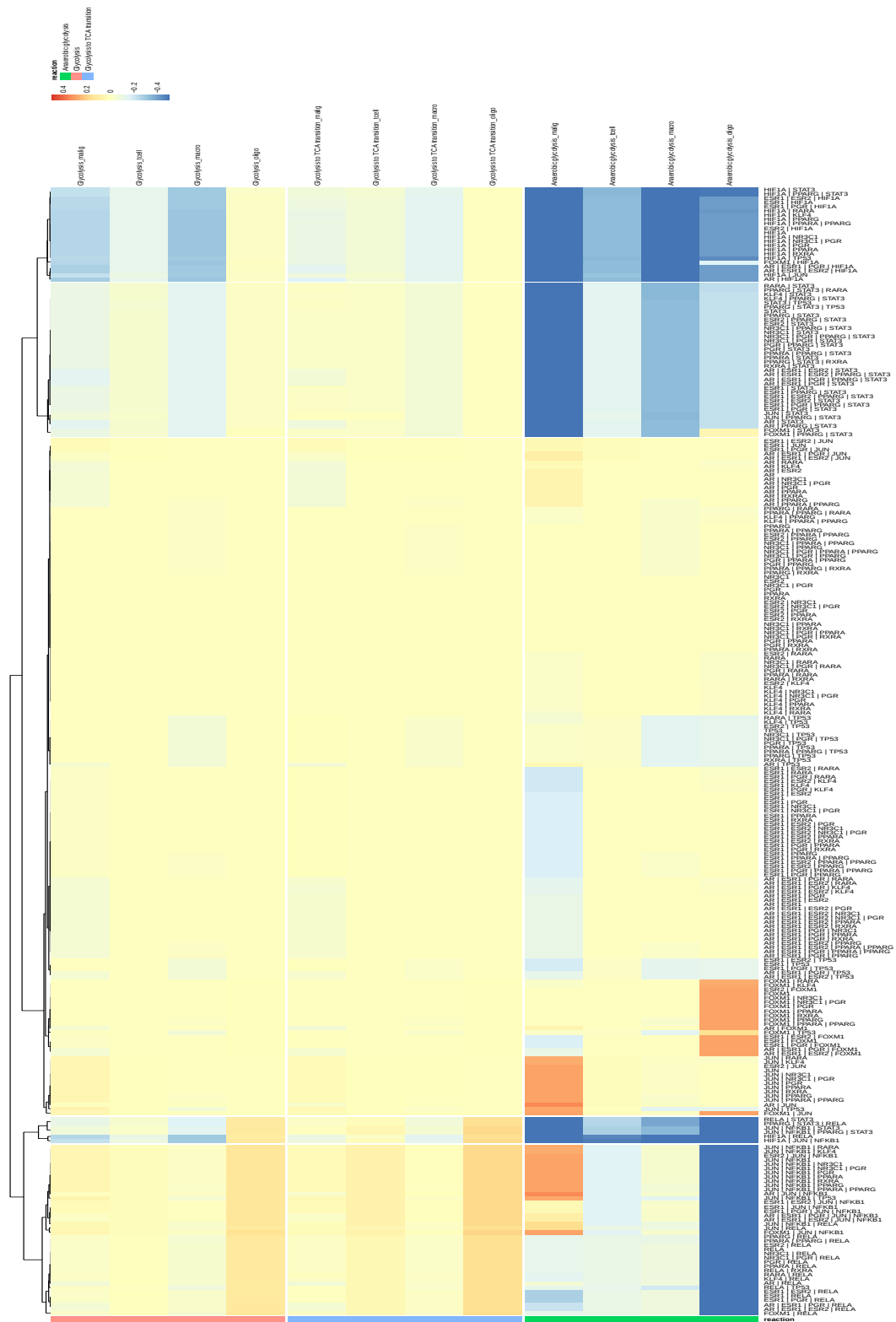


Figure S3

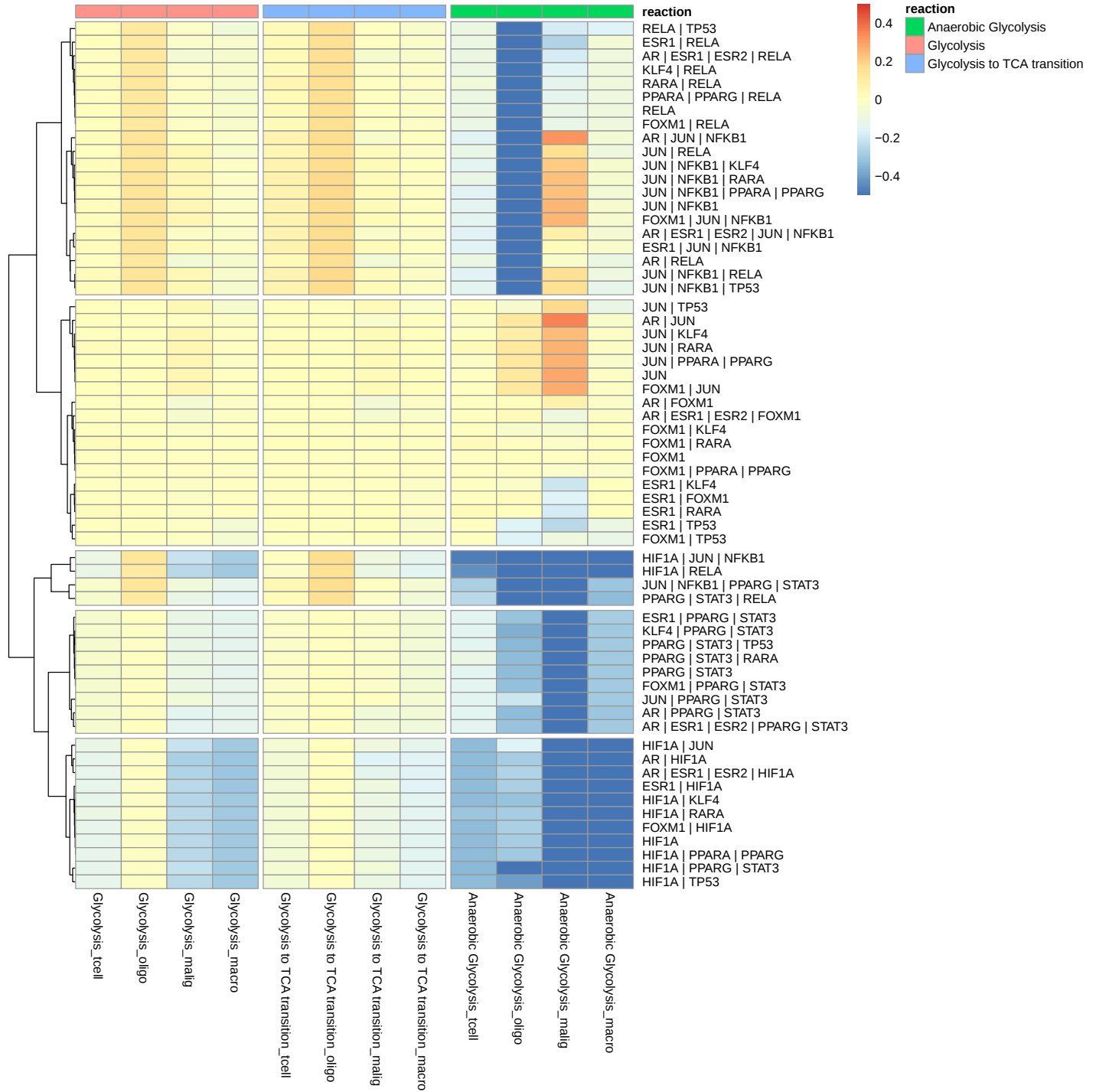


Figure S4