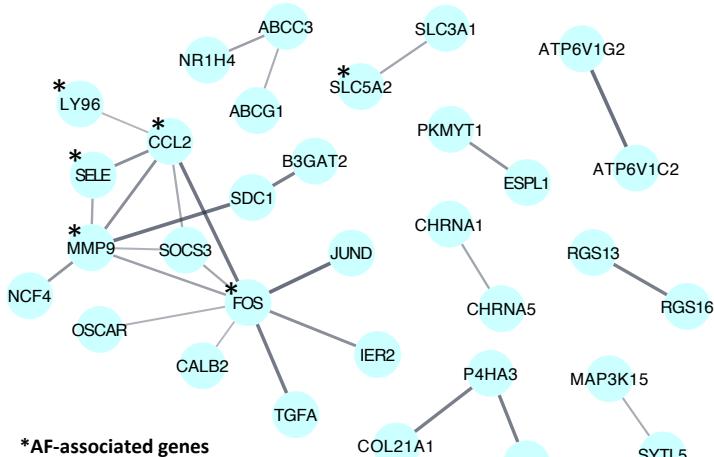


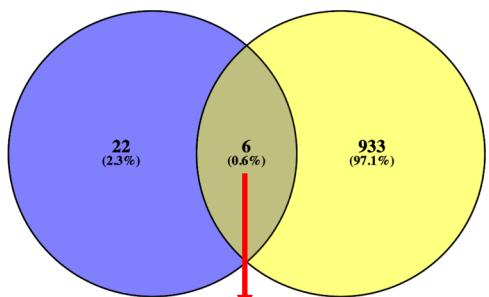
## **SUPPLEMENTAL DATA**

### **Integrated Analysis of microRNA-mRNA Network Predicts Potential Regulators of Atrial Fibrillation in Human**

Rong Wang, Emre Bektik, Phraew Sakon, Xiaowei Wang, Shanying Huang, Xiangbin Meng, Mo Chen, Wenqiang Han, Jie Chen, Yanhong Wang and Jingquan Zhong

**A****B**

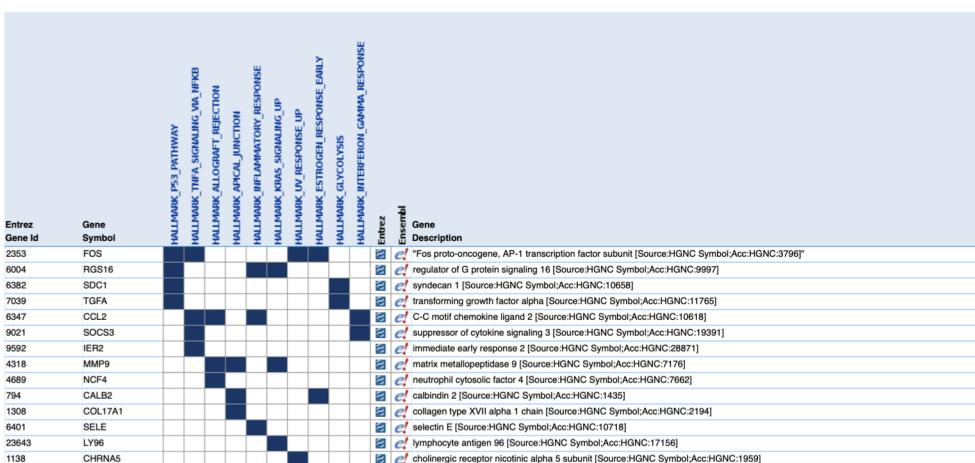
Interacting Node AF-related



LY96\*  
CCL2\*  
SELE\*  
MMP9\*  
FOS\*  
SLC5A2\*

**C**

Gene Set Name [# Genes (K)]	Description	# Genes in Overlap (k)	k/K	p-value	FDR q-value
HALLMARK_P53_PATHWAY [200]	Genes involved in p53 pathways and networks.	4	1.1 e-5	1.1 e-5	2.74 e-4
HALLMARK_TNFA_SIGNALING_VIA_NFKB [200]	Genes regulated by NF- $\kappa$ B in response to TNF [GeneID=7124].	4	1.1 e-5	1.1 e-5	2.74 e-4
HALLMARK_ALLOGRAFT_REJECTION [200]	Genes up-regulated during transplant rejection.	3	1.1 e-5	3.6 e-4	3 e-3
HALLMARK_APICAL_JUNCTION [200]	Genes encoding components of apical junction complex.	3	1.1 e-5	3.6 e-4	3 e-3
HALLMARK_INFLAMMATORY_RESPONSE [200]	Genes defining inflammatory response.	3	1.1 e-5	3.6 e-4	3 e-3
HALLMARK_KRAS_SIGNALING_UP [200]	Genes up-regulated by KRAS activation.	3	1.1 e-5	3.6 e-4	3 e-3
HALLMARK_UV_RESPONSE_UP [158]	Genes up-regulated in response to ultraviolet (UV) radiation.	2	1.1 e-5	5.4 e-3	3.85 e-2
HALLMARK_ESTROGEN_RESPONSE_EARLY [200]	Genes defining early response to estrogen.	2	1.1 e-5	8.5 e-3	4.25 e-2
HALLMARK_GLYCOLYSIS [200]	Genes encoding proteins involved in glycolysis and gluconeogenesis.	2	1.1 e-5	8.5 e-3	4.25 e-2
HALLMARK_INTERFERON_GAMMA_RESPONSE [200]	Genes up-regulated in response to IFNG [GeneID=3458].	2	1.1 e-5	8.5 e-3	4.25 e-2



**Supplemental Figure 1.** Analysis of Top Positively Enriched Genes in GSEA. **A)** Protein-protein interaction (PPI) network of positively enriched genes with enrichment score  $>1.5$ . **B)** Overlap of hub genes in PPI network and AF-related genes found in [www.disgenet.org](http://www.disgenet.org). **C)** Enrichment of Hallmark Pathways in PPI network in Panel A. Lower panel shows overlap matrix of genes and gene sets.

D

Gene Set Name [# Genes (K)]	Description	# Genes in Overlap (k)	k/K	p-value 	FDR q-value 
PID_ATF2_PATHWAY [59]	ATF-2 transcription factor network	4		1.44 e <sup>-7</sup>	5.51 e <sup>-5</sup>
PID_AP1_PATHWAY [70]	AP-1 transcription factor network	4		2.89 e <sup>-7</sup>	5.52 e <sup>-5</sup>
PID_FRA_PATHWAY [37]	Validated transcriptional targets of AP1 family members Fra1 and Fra2	3		3.47 e <sup>-6</sup>	4.41 e <sup>-4</sup>
PID_SYNDECAN_1_PATHWAY [46]	Syndecan-1-mediated signaling events	3		6.74 e <sup>-6</sup>	6.44 e <sup>-4</sup>
PID_AVB3_OPN_PATHWAY [31]	Osteopontin-mediated events	2		2.8 e <sup>-4</sup>	2.14 e <sup>-2</sup>
PID_GMCSF_PATHWAY [36]	GMCSF-mediated signaling events	2		3.78 e <sup>-4</sup>	2.16 e <sup>-2</sup>
PID_IL23_PATHWAY [37]	IL23-mediated signaling events	2		4 e <sup>-4</sup>	2.16 e <sup>-2</sup>
PID_FOXM1_PATHWAY [40]	FOXM1 transcription factor network	2		4.67 e <sup>-4</sup>	2.16 e <sup>-2</sup>
KEGG_ABC_TRANSPORTERS [44]	ABC transporters	2		5.66 e <sup>-4</sup>	2.16 e <sup>-2</sup>
PID_ERBB2_ERBB3_PATHWAY [44]	ErbB2/ErbB3 signaling events	2		5.66 e <sup>-4</sup>	2.16 e <sup>-2</sup>
PID_IL6_7_PATHWAY [47]	IL6-mediated signaling events	2		6.45 e <sup>-4</sup>	2.24 e <sup>-2</sup>
KEGG_VIBRIO_CHOLERAE_INFECTION [54]	Vibrio cholerae infection	2		8.51 e <sup>-4</sup>	2.41 e <sup>-2</sup>
PID_FGF_PATHWAY [55]	FGF signaling pathway	2		8.83 e <sup>-4</sup>	2.41 e <sup>-2</sup>
PID_IL2_1PATHWAY [55]	IL2-mediated signaling events	2		8.83 e <sup>-4</sup>	2.41 e <sup>-2</sup>
PID_LYSOPHOSPHOLIPID_PATHWAY [65]	LPA receptor mediated events	2		1.23 e <sup>-3</sup>	3.13 e <sup>-2</sup>
KEGG_EPITHELIAL_CELL_SIGNALING_IN_HELI ELICOBACTER_PYLORI_INFECTION [68]	Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection	2		1.35 e <sup>-3</sup>	3.21 e <sup>-2</sup>
KEGG_LEISHMANIA_INFECTION [72]	Leishmania infection	2		1.51 e <sup>-3</sup>	3.38 e <sup>-2</sup>
PID_AVB3_INTEGRIN_PATHWAY [74]	Integrins in angiogenesis	2		1.59 e <sup>-3</sup>	3.38 e <sup>-2</sup>
PID_REG_GR_PATHWAY [82]	Glucocorticoid receptor regulatory network	2		1.95 e <sup>-3</sup>	3.92 e <sup>-2</sup>
KEGG_PATHWAYS_IN_CANCER [325]	Pathways in cancer	3		2.17 e <sup>-3</sup>	4.14 e <sup>-2</sup>



**Supplemental Figure 1 Cont.** Analysis of Top Positively Enriched Genes in GSEA. **D)** Pathway enrichment of hub genes in PPI network in Panel A. Lower panel shows overlap matrix of genes and gene sets.

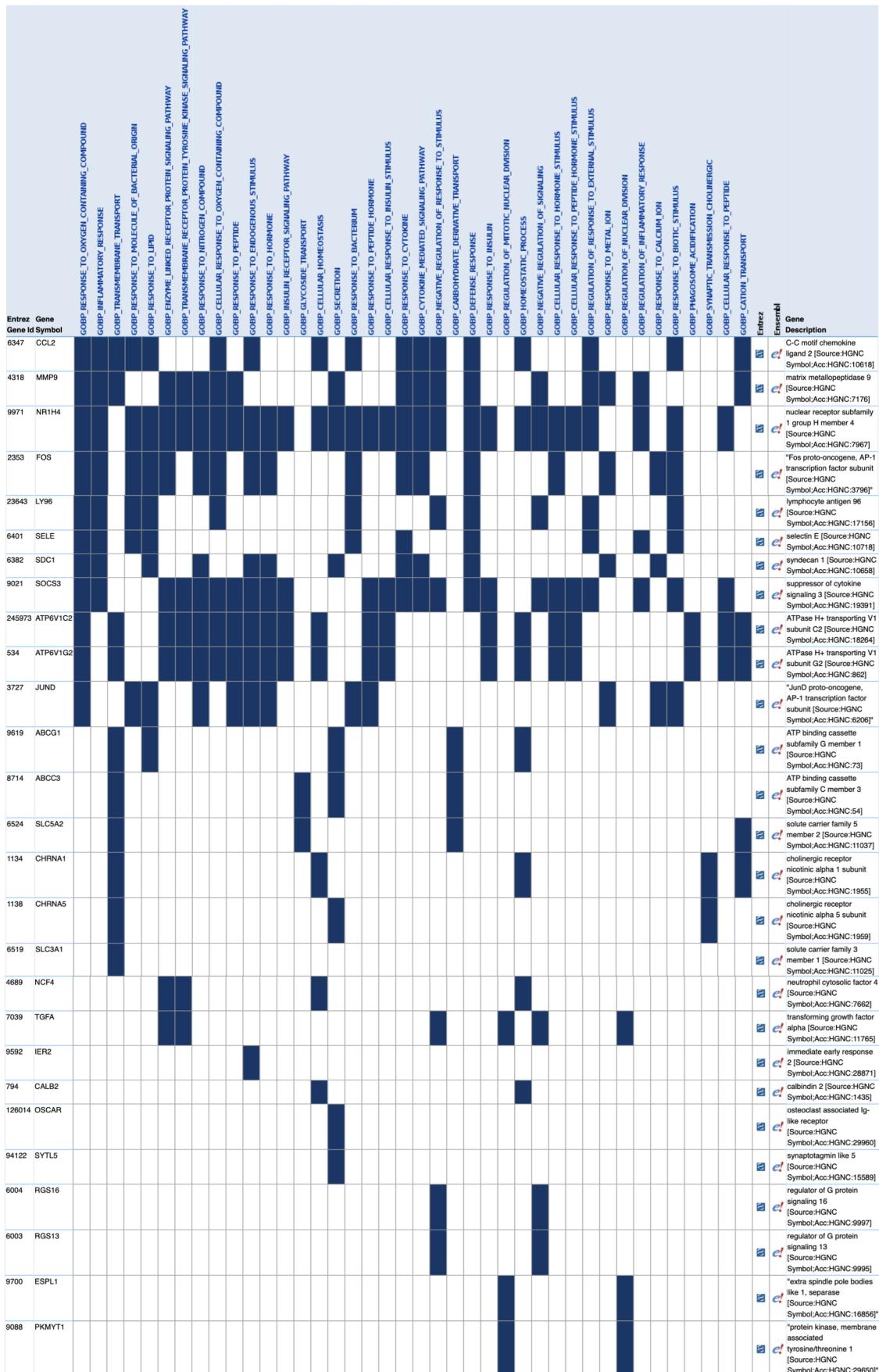
## GO terms– Biological Process

Gene Set Name [# Genes (K)]	Description	# Genes in Overlap (k)			
		k/K	p-value	FDR	q-value
GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_OXYGEN_CONTAINING_COMPOUND [1654]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of an oxygen-containing compound stimulus. [GOC:pr, GOC:TermGene]	11		3.12 e-8	2.34 e-4
GOBP_INFLAMMATORY_RESPONSE [773]	The immediate defensive reaction (by vertebrate tissue) to infection or injury caused by chemical or physical agents. The process is characterized by local vasodilation, extravasation of plasma into intercellular spaces and accumulation of white blood cells and macrophages. [GO_REF:0000022, ISBN:0198506732]	8		1.23 e-7	4.34 e-4
GOBP_TRANSMEMBRANE_TRANSPORT [1605]	The process in which a solute is transported across a lipid bilayer, from one side of a membrane to the other. [GOC:dpb, GOC:jd]	10		2.81 e-7	4.34 e-4
GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_MOLECULE_OF_BACTERIALIAL_ORIGIN [346]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a stimulus by molecules of bacterial origin such as peptides derived from bacterial flagellin. [GOC:i, GOC:sm]	6		2.87 e-7	4.34 e-4
GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_LIPID [865]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a lipid stimulus. [GOC:al]	8		2.9 e-7	4.34 e-4
GOBP_ENZYME_LINKED_RECECTOR_PROTEIN_SIGNALING_PATHWAY [1072]	Any series of molecular signals initiated by the binding of an extracellular ligand to a receptor on the surface of the target cell, where the receptor possesses catalytic activity or is closely associated with an enzyme such as a protein kinase, and ending with regulation of a downstream cellular process, e.g. transcription. [GOC:mah, GOC:signaling, ISBN:0815316194]	8		1.45 e-6	1.6 e-3
GOBP_TRANSMEMBRANE_RECECTOR_PROTEIN_TY_TYROSINE_KINASE_SIGNALING_PATHWAY [737]	A series of molecular signals initiated by the binding of an extracellular ligand to a receptor on the surface of the target cell where the receptor possesses tyrosine kinase activity, and ending with regulation of a downstream cellular process, e.g. transcription. [GOC:ceb, GOC:signaling]	7		1.5 e-6	1.6 e-3
GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_NITROGEN_COMPOUND [1117]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a nitrogen compound stimulus. [GOC:pr, GOC:TermGene]	8		1.97 e-6	1.84 e-3
GOBP_CELLULAR_RESPONSE_TO_OXYGEN_CONTAINING_COMPOUND [1182]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of an oxygen-containing compound stimulus. [GOC:pr, GOC:TermGene]	8		3 e-6	2.25 e-3
GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_PEPTIDE [521]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a peptide stimulus. [GOC:pr, GOC:TermGene]	6		3.08 e-6	2.25 e-3
GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_ENDOGENOUS_STIMULUS [1624]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a stimulus arising within the organism. [GOC:sm]	9		3.31 e-6	2.25 e-3
GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_HORMONE [876]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a hormone stimulus. [GOC:jl]	7		4.68 e-6	2.91 e-3
GOBP_INSULIN_RECECTOR_SIGNALING_PATHWAY [143]	The series of molecular signals generated as a consequence of the insulin receptor binding to insulin. [GOC:ceb]	4		5.05 e-6	2.91 e-3
GOBP_GLYCOSIDE_TRANSPORT [5]	The directed movement of a glycoside into, out of or within a cell, or between cells, by means of some agent such as a transporter or pore. [GOC:pr, GOC:TermGene]	2		6.1 e-6	3.26 e-3
GOBP_CELLULAR_HOMEOSTASIS [837]	Any process involved in the maintenance of an internal steady state at the level of the cell. [GOC:isa_complete, GOC:jl, ISBN:0395825172]	7		7.26 e-6	3.62 e-3
GOBP_SECRETION [1464]	The controlled release of a substance by a cell or a tissue [GOC:ai]	8		1.43 e-5	6.7 e-3

Supplemental Figure 1 Cont. E) GO-term (Biological Process) analysis of hub genes in PPI network and gene/gene-set overlap matrix.

GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_BACTERIUM [717]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a stimulus from a bacterium. [GOC:nb]	6	 1.89 e-5	8.34 e-3
GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_PEPTIDE_HORMONE [435]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a peptide hormone stimulus. A peptide hormone is any of a class of peptides that are secreted into the blood stream and have endocrine functions in living animals. [PMID:11027914, PMID:15134857, Wikipedia:Peptide_hormone]	5	 2.26 e-5	9.41 e-3
GOBP_CELLULAR_RESPONSE_TO_INSULIN_STIMULUS [226]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of an insulin stimulus. Insulin is a polypeptide hormone produced by the islets of Langerhans of the pancreas in mammals, and by the homologous organs of other organisms. [GOC:mah, ISBN:0198506732]	4	 3.06 e-5	1.2 e-2
GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_CYTOKINE [1188]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a cytokine stimulus. [GOC:sl]	7	 3.35 e-5	1.25 e-2
GOBP_CYTOKINE_MEDIATED_SIGNALING_PATHWAY [803]	A series of molecular signals initiated by the binding of a cytokine to a receptor on the surface of a cell, and ending with regulation of a downstream cellular process, e.g. transcription. [GOC:mah, GOC:sigaling, PMID:192995629]	6	 3.57 e-5	1.25 e-2
GOBP_NEGATIVE_REGULATION_OF_RESPONSE_TO_STIMULUS [1673]	Any process that stops, prevents, or reduces the frequency, rate or extent of a response to a stimulus. Response to stimulus is a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a stimulus. [GOC:jd]	8	 3.73 e-5	1.25 e-2
GOBP_CARBOHYDRATE_DERIVATIVE_TRANSPORT [82]	The directed movement of a carbohydrate derivative into, out of or within a cell, or between cells, by means of some agent such as a transporter or pore. [GOC:bf, GOC:jl, GOC:TermGene]	3	 3.86 e-5	1.25 e-2
GOBP_DEFENSE_RESPONSE [1790]	Reactions, triggered in response to the presence of a foreign body or the occurrence of an injury, which result in restriction of damage to the organism attacked or prevention/recovery from the infection caused by the attack. [GOC:go_curiators]	8	 6.02 e-5	1.88 e-2
GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_INSULIN [278]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of an insulin stimulus. Insulin is a polypeptide hormone produced by the islets of Langerhans of the pancreas in mammals, and by the homologous organs of other organisms. [GOC:mah, ISBN:0198506732]	4	 6.84 e-5	2.05 e-2
GOBP_REGULATION_OF_MITOTIC_NUCLEAR_DIVISION [109]	Any process that modulates the frequency, rate or extent of mitosis. [GOC:go_curiators]	3	 9.01 e-5	2.59 e-2
GOBP_HOMEOSTATIC_PROCESS [1912]	Any biological process involved in the maintenance of an internal steady state. [GOC:jl, ISBN:03935825172]	8	 9.55 e-5	2.62 e-2
GOBP_NEGATIVE_REGULATION_OF_SIGNALING [1409]	Any process that stops, prevents, or reduces the frequency, rate or extent of a signaling process. [GOC:mng_signal]	7	 9.81 e-5	2.62 e-2
GOBP_CELLULAR_RESPONSE_TO_HORMONE_STIMULUS [619]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a hormone stimulus. [GOC:mah]	5	 1.2 e-4	3.1 e-2
GOBP_CELLULAR_RESPONSE_TO_PEPTIDE_HORMONE_STIMULUS [325]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a peptide hormone stimulus. A peptide hormone is any of a class of peptides that are secreted into the blood stream and have endocrine functions in living animals. [GOC:mah]	4	 1.25 e-4	3.11 e-2
GOBP_REGULATION_OF_RESPONSE_TO_EXTERNAL_STIMULUS [1036]	Any process that modulates the frequency, rate or extent of a response to an external stimulus. [GOC:mah]	6	 1.45 e-4	3.5 e-2
GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_METAL_ION [351]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a metal ion stimulus. [GOC:sm]	4	 1.68 e-4	3.85 e-2
GOBP_REGULATION_OF_NUCLEAR_DIVISION [135]	Any process that modulates the frequency, rate or extent of nuclear division, the partitioning of the nucleus and its genetic information. [GOC:al]	3	 1.7 e-4	3.85 e-2
GOBP_REGULATION_OF_INFLAMMATORY_RESPONSE [366]	Any process that modulates the frequency, rate or extent of the inflammatory response, the immediate defensive reaction (by vertebrate tissue) to infection or injury caused by chemical or physical agents. [GOC:al]	4	1.97 e-4	4.33 e-2
GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_CALCIUM_ION [144]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a calcium ion stimulus. [GOC:al]	3	2.05 e-4	4.39 e-2

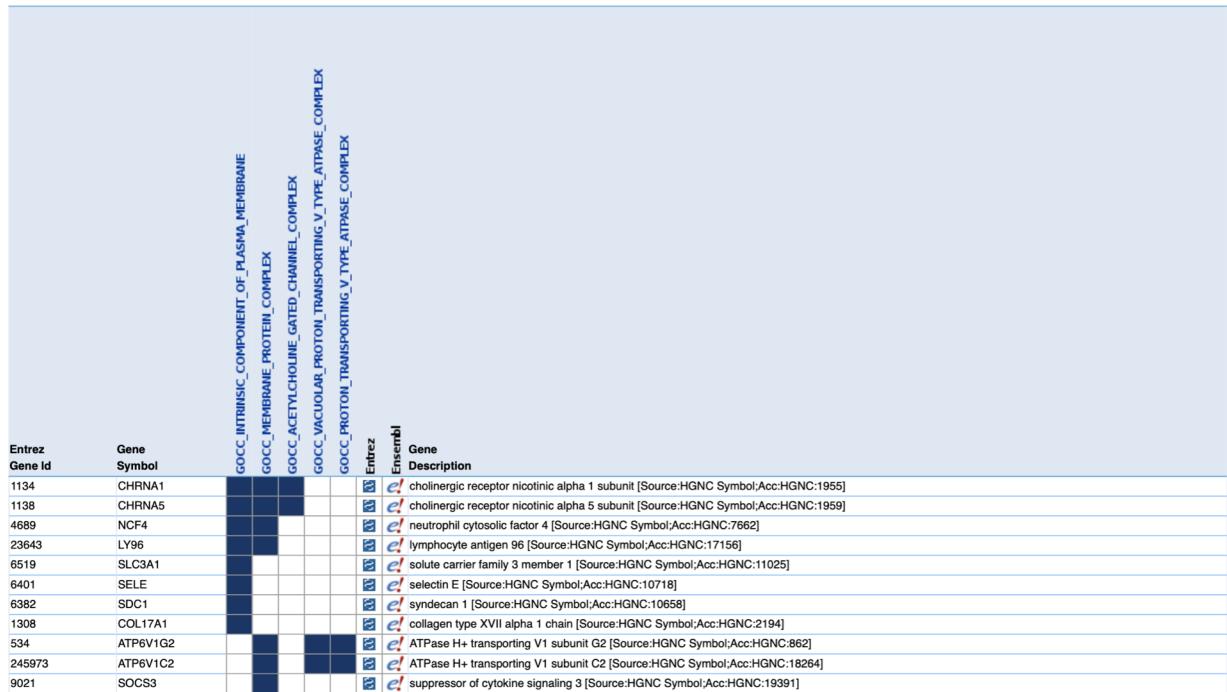
GOBP_RESPONSE_TO_BIOTIC_STIMULUS [1606]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a biotic stimulus, a stimulus caused or produced by a living organism. [GOC:hb]	7		2.2 e <sup>-4</sup>	4.48 e <sup>-2</sup>
GOBP_PHAGOSOME_ACIDIFICATION [28]	Any process that reduces the pH of the phagosome, measured by the concentration of the hydrogen ion. [GOC:kmv, GOC:tb]	2		2.28 e <sup>-4</sup>	4.48 e <sup>-2</sup>
GOBP_SYNAPTIC_TRANSMISSION_CHOLINERGIC [28]	The vesicular release of acetylcholine from a presynapse, across a chemical synapse, the subsequent activation of dopamine receptors at the postsynapse of a target cell (neuron, muscle, or secretory cell) and the effects of this activation on the postsynaptic membrane potential and ionic composition of the postsynaptic cytosol. This process encompasses both spontaneous and evoked release of neurotransmitter and all parts of synaptic vesicle exocytosis. Evoked transmission starts with the arrival of an action potential at the presynapse. [GOC:dos, Wikipedia:Cholinergic]	2		2.28 e <sup>-4</sup>	4.48 e <sup>-2</sup>
GOBP_CELLULAR_RESPONSE_TO_PEPTIDE [391]	Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a peptide stimulus. [GOC:pr, GOC:TermGene]	4		2.53 e <sup>-4</sup>	4.85 e <sup>-2</sup>
GOBP_CATION_TRANSPORT [1155]	The directed movement of cations, atoms or small molecules with a net positive charge, into, out of or within a cell, or between cells, by means of some agent such as a transporter or pore. [GOC:ai]	6		2.61 e <sup>-4</sup>	4.89 e <sup>-2</sup>



F

## GO terms- Cellular Compartment

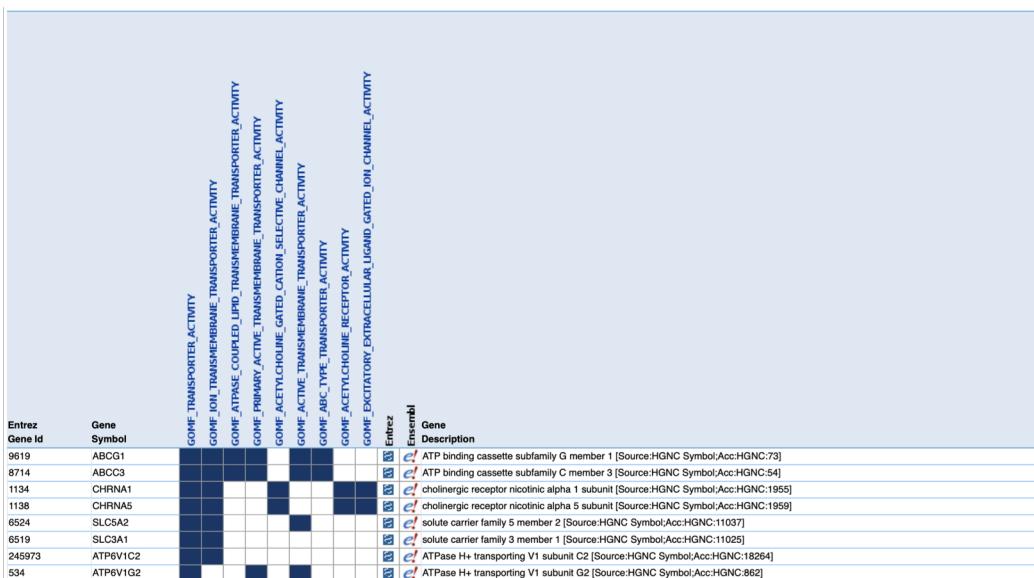
Gene Set Name [# Genes (K)]	Description	# Genes in Overlap (k)	k/K	p-value 	FDR q-value 
GOCC_INTRINSIC_COMPONENT_OF_PLASMA_MEMBRANE [1730]	The component of the plasma membrane consisting of the gene products and protein complexes having either part of their peptide sequence embedded in the hydrophobic region of the membrane or some other covalently attached group such as a GPI anchor that is similarly embedded in the membrane. [GOC:dos, GOC:mah]	8		4.73 e-5	2.31 e-2
GOCC_MEMBRANE_PROTEIN_COMPLEX [1319]	Any protein complex that is part of a membrane. [GOC:dos]	7		6.49 e-5	2.31 e-2
GOCC_ACETYLCHOLINE_GATED_CHANNEL_COMPLEX [16]	A homo- or hetero-pentameric protein complex that forms a transmembrane channel through which ions may pass in response to acetylcholine binding. [GOC:bf, GOC:mah, PMID:12381728, PMID:15579462]	2		7.27 e-5	2.31 e-2
GOCC_VACUOLAR_PROTON_TRANSPORTING_V_TYPE_ATPASE_COMPLEX [18]	A proton-transporting two-sector ATPase complex found in the vacuolar membrane, where it acts as a proton pump to mediate acidification of the vacuolar lumen. [GOC:mah, ISBN:0716743663, PMID:16449553]	2		9.27 e-5	2.31 e-2
GOCC_PROTON_TRANSPORTING_V_TYPE_ATPASE_COMPLEX [27]	A proton-transporting two-sector ATPase complex that couples ATP hydrolysis to the transport of protons across a concentration gradient. The resulting transmembrane electrochemical potential of H+ is used to drive a variety of (i) secondary active transport systems via H+-dependent symporters and antiporters and (ii) channel-mediated transport systems. The complex comprises a membrane sector (V0) that carries out proton transport and a cytoplasmic compartment sector (V1) that catalyzes ATP hydrolysis. V-type ATPases are found in the membranes of organelles such as vacuoles, endosomes, and lysosomes, and in the plasma membrane. [GOC:mah, ISBN:0716743663, PMID:16449553]	2		2.12 e-4	4.22 e-2



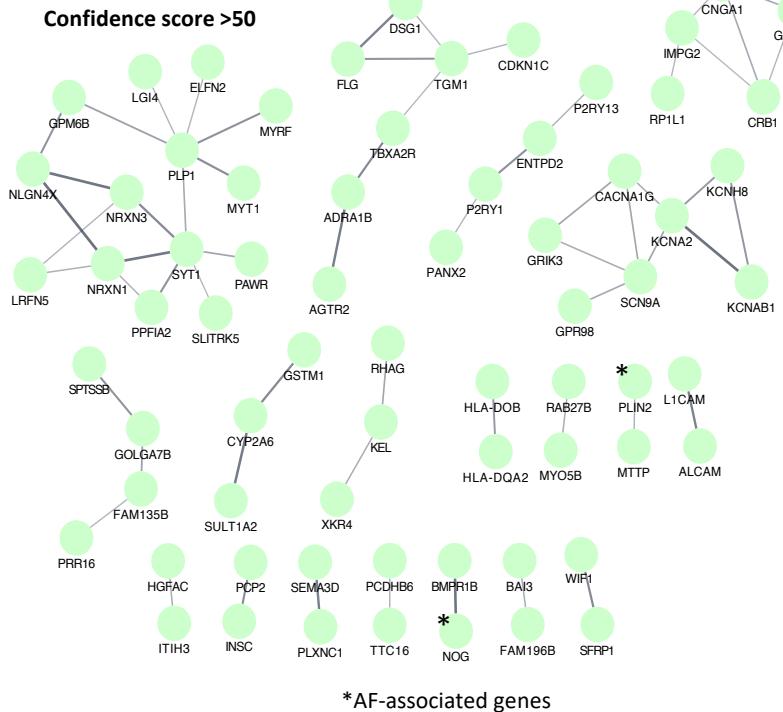
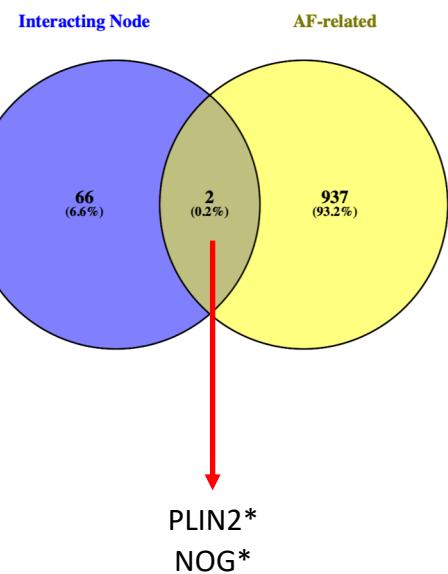
Supplemental Figure 1 Cont. F) GO-term (Cellular Compartment) analysis of hub genes in PPI network and gene/gene-set overlap matrix.

## GO terms– Molecular Function

Gene Set Name [# Genes (K)]	Description	# Genes in Overlap (k)	k/K	p-value	FDR
				q-value	FDR q-value
GOMF_TRANSPORTER_ACTIVITY [1168]	Enables the directed movement of substances (such as macromolecules, small molecules, ions) into, out of or within a cell, or between cells. [GOC:ai, GOC:dgf]	8	1	2.75 e-6	4.69 e-3
GOMF_ION_TRANSMEMBRANE_TRANSPORTER_ACTIVITY [941]	Enables the transfer of an ion from one side of a membrane to the other. [GOC:dgf, GOC:mtg_transport, ISBN:0815340729]	7	1	7.47 e-6	5.2 e-3
GOMF_ATPASE_COUPLED_LIPID_TRANSMEMBRANE_TRANSPORTER_ACTIVITY [6]	Enables the transfer of a solute or solutes from one side of a membrane to the other according to the reaction: ATP + H <sub>2</sub> O + lipid(in) = ADP + phosphate + lipid(out). [GOC:BHF, GOC:rl]	2	1	9.14 e-6	5.2 e-3
GOMF_PRIMARY_ACTIVE_TRANSMEMBRANE_TRANSPORTER_ACTIVITY [62]	Enables the transfer of a solute from one side of a membrane to the other, up the solute's concentration gradient, by binding the solute and undergoing a series of conformational changes. Transport works equally well in either direction and is powered by a primary energy source, directly using ATP. Primary energy sources known to be coupled to transport are chemical, electrical and solar sources. [GOC:mtg_transport, ISBN:0815340729, TC:3,-,-,-]	3	1	1.66 e-5	7.11 e-3
GOMF_ACETYLCHOLINE_GATED_CATION_SELECTIVE_CHANNEL_ACTIVITY [16]	Selectively enables the transmembrane transfer of a cation by a channel that opens upon binding acetylcholine. [GOC:mah, PMID:2466967]	2	1	7.27 e-5	2.49 e-2
GOMF_ACTIVE_TRANSMEMBRANE_TRANSPORTER_ACTIVITY [302]	Enables the transfer of a specific substance or related group of substances from one side of a membrane to the other, up the solute's concentration gradient. The transporter binds the solute and undergoes a series of conformational changes. Transport works equally well in either direction. [GOC:mtg_transport, ISBN:0815340729]	4	1	9.41 e-5	2.68 e-2
GOMF_ABC_TYPE_TRANSPORTER_ACTIVITY [22]	Primary active transporter characterized by two nucleotide-binding domains and two transmembrane domains. Uses the energy generated from ATP hydrolysis to drive the transport of a substance across a membrane. [PMID:26517899]	2	1	1.4 e-4	2.98 e-2
GOMF_ACETYLCHOLINE_RECECTOR_ACTIVITY [22]	Combining with acetylcholine and transmitting the signal from one side of the membrane to the other to initiate a change in cell activity. [GOC:jl, GOC:signaling]	2	1	1.4 e-4	2.98 e-2
GOMF_EXCITATORY_EXTRACELLULAR_LIGAND_GATED_ION_CHANNEL_ACTIVITY [29]	Enables the transmembrane transfer of an ion by a channel that opens when a specific extracellular ligand has been bound by the channel complex or one of its constituent parts, where channel opening contributes to an increase in membrane potential. [GOC:mah, ISBN:0323037070]	2	1	2.45 e-4	4.64 e-2



Supplemental Figure 1 Cont. G) GO-term (Molecular Function) analysis of hub genes in PPI network and gene/gene-set overlap matrix.

**A****B****C**

Gene Set Name [# Genes (K)]	Description	# Genes in Overlap (k)	k/K	p-value	FDR
				q-value	q-value
HALLMARK_IL2_STAT5_SIGNALING [199]	Genes up-regulated by STAT5 in response to IL2 stimulation.	4		3.67 e <sup>-4</sup>	1.83 e <sup>-2</sup>

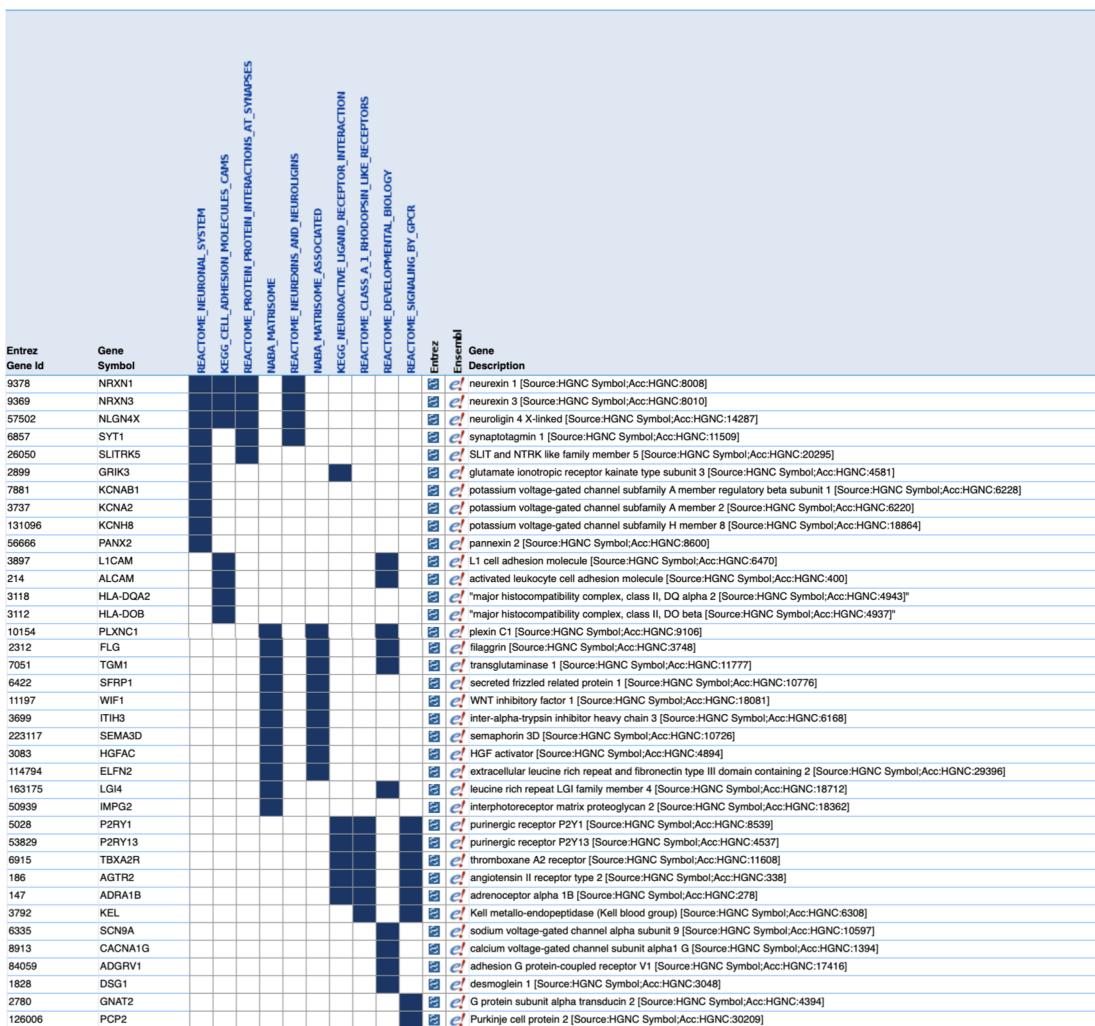
Gene/geneset overlap matrix

Entrez Gene Id	Gene Symbol	HALLMARK_IL2_STAT5_SIGNALING		Gene Description
		Entrez	Ensembl	
1028	CDKN1C			cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor 1C [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:1786]
123	PLIN2			perilipin 2 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:248]
214	ALCAM			activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:400]
6335	SCN9A			sodium voltage-gated channel alpha subunit 9 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:10597]

**Supplemental Figure 2.** Analysis of Top Negatively Enriched Genes in GSEA. **A)** Protein-protein interaction (PPI) network of negatively enriched genes with enrichment score < (-1.5). **B)** Overlap of hub genes in PPI network and AF-associated genes found in [www.disgenet.org](http://www.disgenet.org). **C)** Enrichment of Hallmark Pathways in PPI network in Panel A. Lower panel shows overlap matrix of genes and gene sets.

D

Gene Set Name [# Genes (K)]	Description	# Genes in Overlap (k)	k/K	p-value	FDR
				q-value	q-value
REACTOME_NEURONAL_SYSTEM [410]	Neuronal System	10	■	1.83 e <sup>-9</sup>	4.35 e <sup>-6</sup>
KEGG_CELL_ADHESION_MOLECULES_CAMS [133]	Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)	7	■	2.97 e <sup>-9</sup>	4.35 e <sup>-6</sup>
REACTOME_PROTEIN_PROTEIN_INTERACTIONS_NS_AT_SYNAPSES [87]	Protein-protein interactions at synapses	5	■	3.9 e <sup>-7</sup>	3.8 e <sup>-4</sup>
NABA_MATRISOME [1026]	Ensemble of genes encoding extracellular matrix and extracellular matrix-associated proteins	11	■	1.12 e <sup>-6</sup>	8.19 e <sup>-4</sup>
REACTOME_NEUREXINS_AND_NEUROLIGINS [56]	Neurexins and neuroligins	4	■	2.55 e <sup>-6</sup>	1.49 e <sup>-3</sup>
NABA_MATRISOME_ASSOCIATED [751]	Ensemble of genes encoding ECM-associated proteins including ECM-affiliated proteins, ECM regulators and secreted factors	9	■	4.76 e <sup>-6</sup>	2.32 e <sup>-3</sup>
KEGG_NEUROACTIVE_LIGAND_RECECTOR_INTERACTION [272]	Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction	6	■	6.88 e <sup>-6</sup>	2.87 e <sup>-3</sup>
REACTOME_CLASS_A_1_RHODOPSIN_LIKE_RECEPTEORS [331]	Class A/1 (Rhodopsin-like receptors)	6	■	2.09 e <sup>-5</sup>	6.44 e <sup>-3</sup>
REACTOME_DEVELOPMENTAL_BIOLOGY [1143]	Developmental Biology	10	■	2.11 e <sup>-5</sup>	6.44 e <sup>-3</sup>
REACTOME_SIGNALING_BY_GPCR [698]	Signaling by GPCR	8	■	2.3 e <sup>-5</sup>	6.44 e <sup>-3</sup>



**Supplemental Figure 2 Cont.** Analysis of Top Positively Enriched Genes in GSEA. **D)** Pathway enrichment analysis of hub genes PPI network in Panel A. Lower panel shows overlap matrix of genes and gene sets.

E

Gene Set Name [# Genes (K)]	Description	# Genes in Overlap (k)	k/K	p-value	FDR	q-value
GOCC_INTRINSIC_COMPONENT_OF_PLASMA_MEM MEMBRANE [1730]	The component of the plasma membrane consisting of the gene products and protein complexes having either part of their peptide sequence embedded in the hydrophobic region of the membrane or some other covalently attached group such as a GPI anchor that is similarly embedded in the membrane. [GOC:dos, GOC:mah]	24		3.17 e <sup>-16</sup>	3.24 e <sup>-12</sup>	
GOBP_NEUROGENESIS [1613]	Generation of cells within the nervous system. [GO_REF:0000021, GOC:cls, GOC:curators, GOC:dgh, GOC:dph, GOC:jid]	22		1.06 e <sup>-14</sup>	5.4 e <sup>-11</sup>	
GOBP_NEURON_DEVELOPMENT [1109]	The process whose specific outcome is the progression of a neuron over time, from initial commitment of the cell to a specific fate, to the fully functional differentiated cell. [GOC:dph]	19		1.81 e <sup>-14</sup>	6.16 e <sup>-11</sup>	
GOBP_NEURON_DIFFERENTIATION [1357]	The process in which a relatively unspecialized cell acquires specialized features of a neuron. [GOC:mah]	20		5.37 e <sup>-14</sup>	1.37 e <sup>-10</sup>	
GOCC_NEURON_PROJECTION [1321]	A prolongation or process extending from a nerve cell, e.g. an axon or dendrite. [GOC:jl, <a href="http://www.cogsci.princeton.edu/~wn/">http://www.cogsci.princeton.edu/~wn/</a> ]	17		4.85 e <sup>-11</sup>	9.94 e <sup>-8</sup>	
GOBP_CELL_CELL_SIGNALING [1672]	Any process that mediates the transfer of information from one cell to another. This process includes signal transduction in the receiving cell and, where applicable, release of a ligand and any processes that actively facilitate its transport and presentation to the receiving cell. Examples include signaling via soluble ligands, via cell adhesion molecules and via gap junctions. [GOC:dos, GOC:mah]	18		2.13 e <sup>-10</sup>	3.63 e <sup>-7</sup>	
GOMF_MOLECULAR_TRANSDUCER_ACTIVITY [1489]	A compound molecular function in which an effector function is controlled by one or more regulatory components. [GOC:dos, GOC:pdt]	17		3.06 e <sup>-10</sup>	4.47 e <sup>-7</sup>	
GOBP_CELL_PROJECTION_ORGANIZATION [1567]	A process that is carried out at the cellular level which results in the assembly, arrangement of constituent parts, or disassembly of a prolongation or process extending from a cell, e.g. a flagellum or axon. [GOC:jl, GOC:mah, <a href="http://www.cogsci.princeton.edu/~wn/">http://www.cogsci.princeton.edu/~wn/</a> ]	17		6.65 e <sup>-10</sup>	8.5 e <sup>-7</sup>	
GOBP_AXON_DEVELOPMENT [507]	The progression of an axon over time. Covers axonogenesis (de novo generation of an axon) and axon regeneration (regrowth), as well as processes pertaining to the progression of the axon over time (fasciculation and defasciculation). [GOC:dph, GOC:pg, GOC:pr]	11		8.99 e <sup>-10</sup>	1.02 e <sup>-6</sup>	
GOBP_CELL_MORPHOGENESIS [1004]	The developmental process in which the size or shape of a cell is generated and organized. [GOC:cls, GOC:dph, GOC:go_curators, GOC:tb]	14		1.14 e <sup>-9</sup>	1.17 e <sup>-6</sup>	

**Supplemental Figure 2.** Analysis of Top Negatively Enriched Genes in GSEA. **D)** GO terms of negatively enriched genes in PPI network and gene/gene-set overlap matrix

Entrez Gene Id	Gene Symbol	GOCC_INTRINSIC_COMPONENT_OF_PLASMA_MEMBRANE								Ensembl Gene Description
		GOBP_NEUROGENESIS	GOBP_NEURON_DEVELOPMENT	GOBP_NEURON_DIFFERENTIATION	GOCC_NEURON_PROJECTION	GOBP_CELL_CELL_SIGNALING	GOMF_MOLECULAR_TRANSDUCER_ACTIVITY	GOBP_CELL_PROJECTION_ORGANIZATION	GOBP_Axon_DEVELOPMENT	
658	BMPR1B									 bone morphogenetic protein receptor type 1B [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:1077]
214	ALCAM									 activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:400]
9378	NRXN1									 neurexin 1 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:8008]
5354	PLP1									 proteolipid protein 1 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:9086]
10154	PLXNC1									 plexin C1 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:9106]
9369	NRXN3									 neurexin 3 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:8010]
577	ADGRB3									 adhesion G protein-coupled receptor B3 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:945]
223117	SEMA3D									 semaphorin 3D [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:10726]
57502	NLGN4X									 neuroligin 4 X-linked [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:14287]
5028	P2RY1									 purinergic receptor P2Y1 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:8539]
2899	GRIK3									 glutamate ionotropic receptor kainate type subunit 3 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:4581]
3737	KCNA2									 potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 2 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:6220]
8913	CACNA1G									 calcium voltage-gated channel subunit alpha 1 G [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:1394]
1259	CNGA1									 cyclic nucleotide gated channel subunit alpha 1 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:2148]
6335	SCN9A									 sodium voltage-gated channel alpha subunit 9 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:10597]
7881	KCNAB1									 potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member regulatory beta subunit 1 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:6228]
147	ADRA1B									 adrenoceptor alpha 1B [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:278]
186	AGTR2									 angiotensin II receptor type 2 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:338]
56130	PCDHB6									 protocadherin beta 6 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:6691]
6915	TBXA2R									 thromboxane A2 receptor [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:11608]
3118	HLA-DQA2									 "major histocompatibility complex, class II, DQ alpha 2 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:4943]"
145581	LRFN5									 leucine rich repeat and fibronectin type III domain containing 5 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:20360]
131096	KCNH8									 potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily H member 8 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:18864]
6005	RHAG									 Rh associated glycoprotein [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:10006]
6857	SYT1									 synaptotagmin 1 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:11509]
23418	CRB1									 crumbs cell polarity complex component 1 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:2343]
3897	L1CAM									 L1 cell adhesion molecule [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:6470]
84059	ADGRV1									 adhesion G protein-coupled receptor V1 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:17416]
94137	RP1L1									 RP1 like 1 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:15946]
9241	NOG									 noggin [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:7866]
26050	SLTRK5									 SLIT and NTRK like family member 5 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:20295]
6422	SFRP1									 secreted frizzled related protein 1 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:10776]
3792	KEL									 Kell metallo-endopeptidase (Kell blood group) [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:6308]
2824	GPM6B									 glycoprotein M6B [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:4461]
163175	LGII									 leucine rich repeat LGI family member 4 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:18712]
745	MYRF									myelin regulatory factor [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:1181]
2780	GNAT2									G protein subunit alpha transducin 2 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:4394]
5874	RAB27B									"RAB27B, member RAS oncogene family [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:9767]"
11197	WIF1									WNT inhibitory factor 1 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:18081]
56666	PANX2									pannexin 2 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:8600]
3112	HLA-DOB									"major histocompatibility complex, class II, DO beta [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:4937]"
53829	P2RY13									purinergic receptor P2Y13 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:4537]