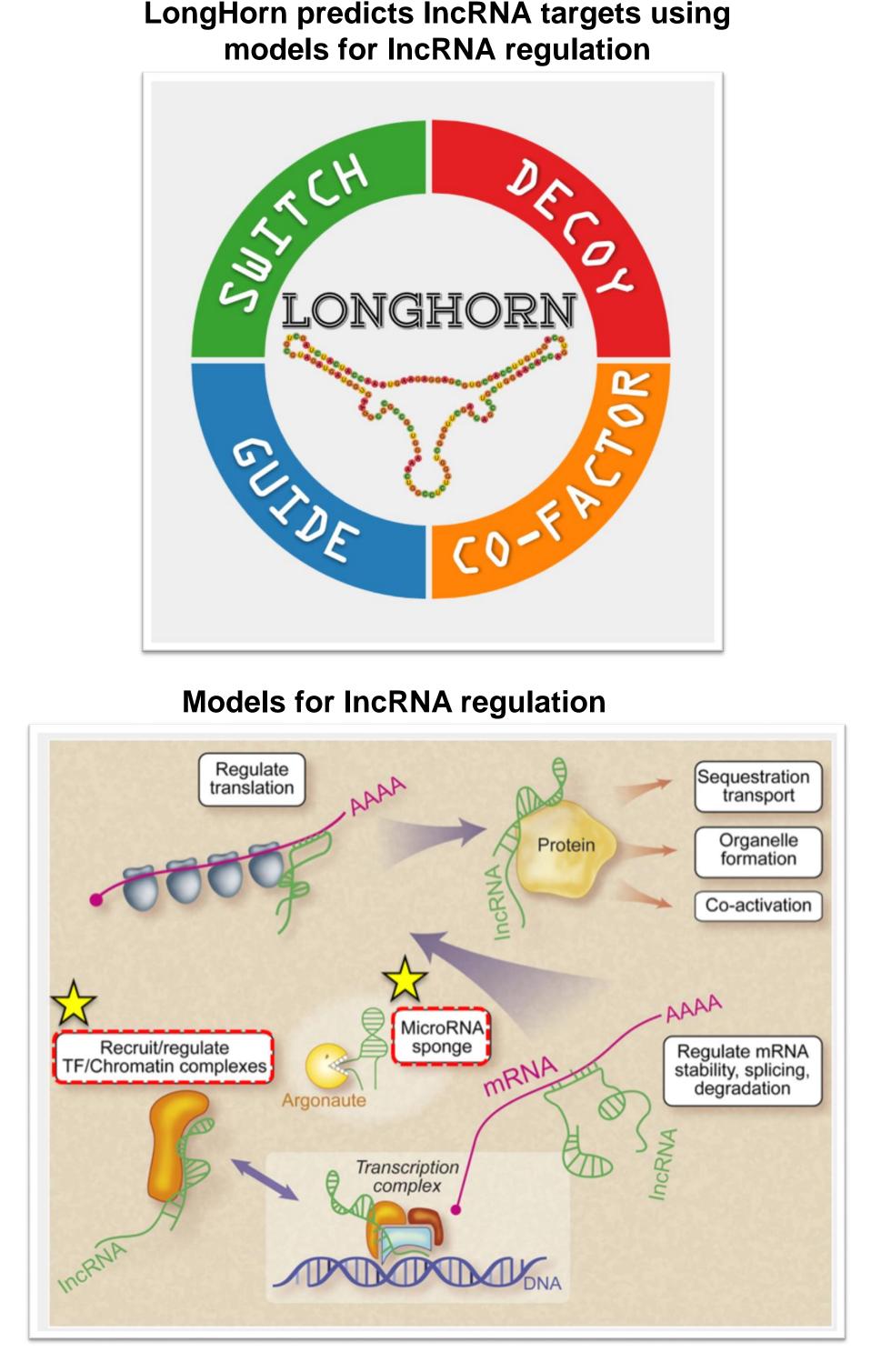
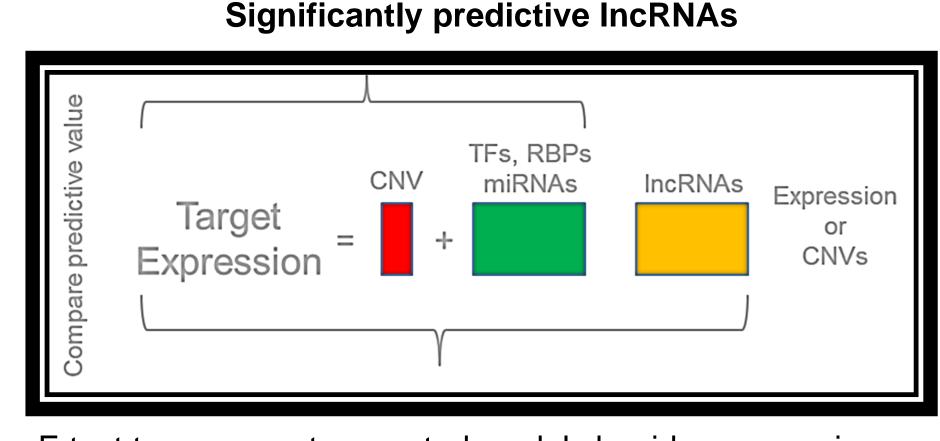
Pan-cancer analysis of IncRNA regulation supports their targeting of cancer genes and pathways in each tumor context

Hua-Sheng Chiu, Sonal Somvanshi, Ting-Wen Chen, Ektaben Patel, Xuerui Yang, Anil K. Sood, Preethi Gunaratne, Pavel Sumazin Texas Children's Cancer Center, Baylor College of Medicine, Tsinghua, MD Andersen Cancer Center, University of Houston

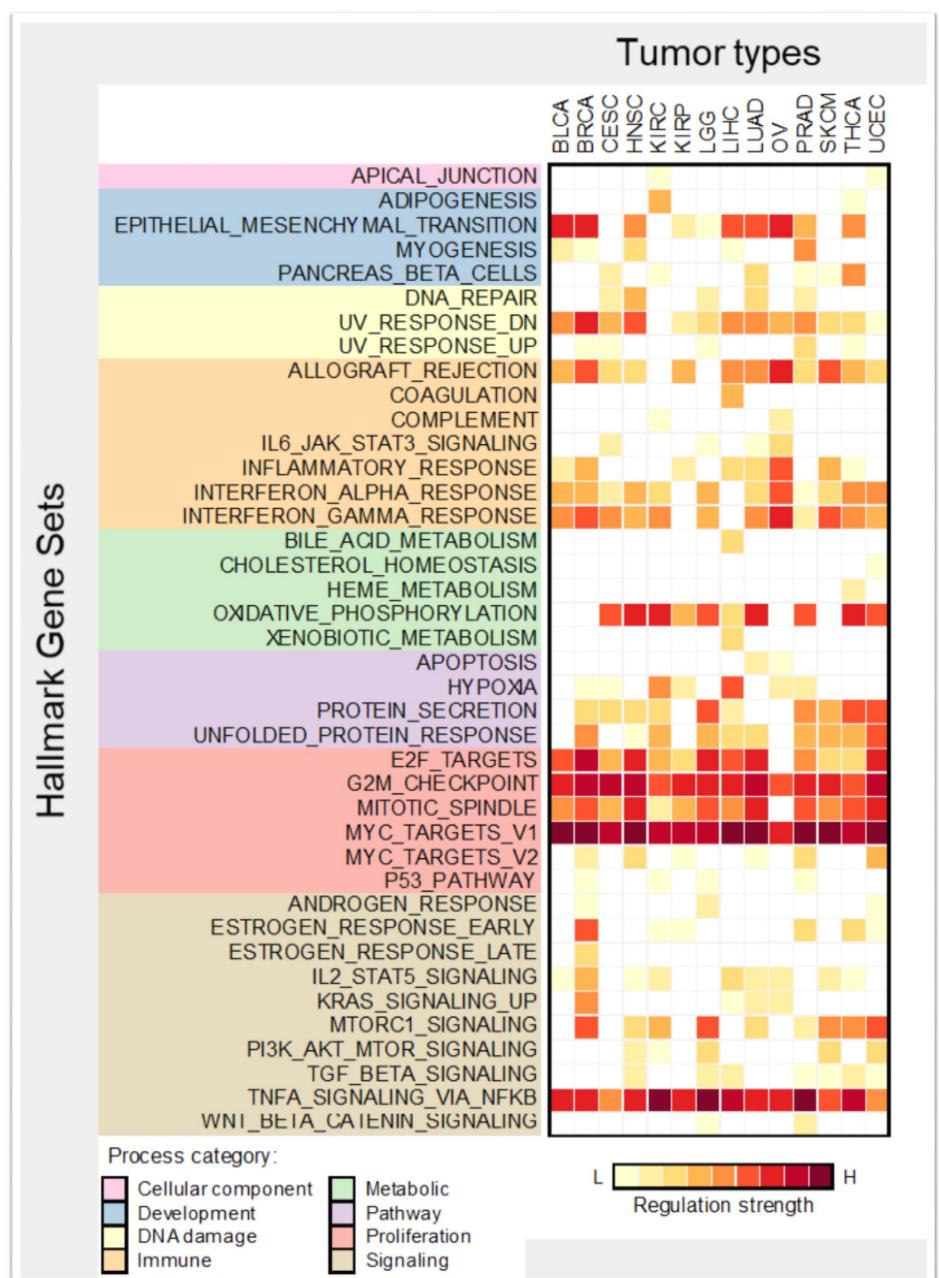




F-test to compare two nested models by ridge regression. FDR<0.01; adjusted p<0.01

Reduced: $PCG_{CN} + \{TF; RBP; miRNA\}_{Exp}$ S

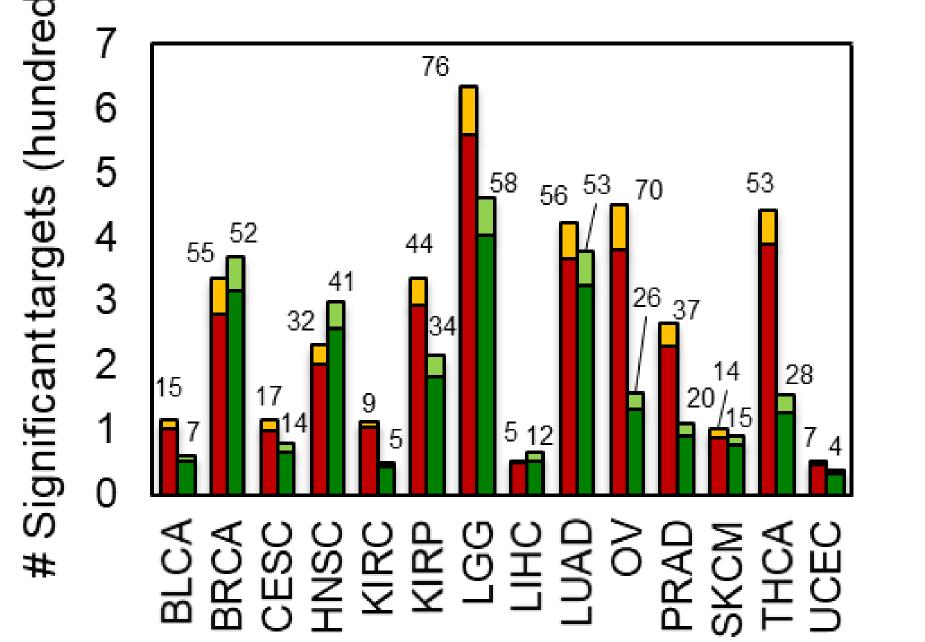




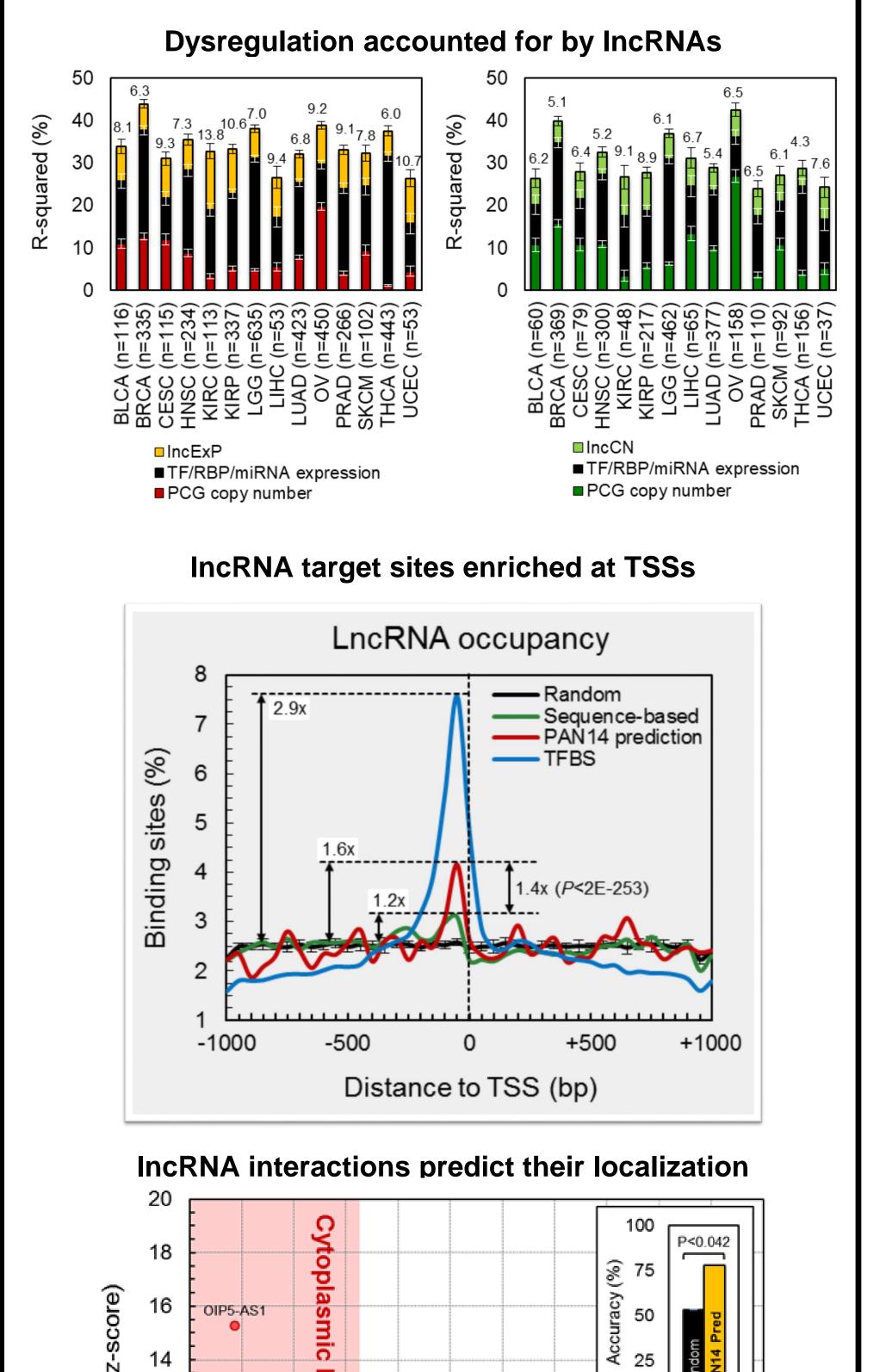
Strategies for regulation by IncRNAs include: •Target and modulate promoters Target and modulate mRNAs

- •Target and modulate TFs
- •Target and modulate miRNAs
- •Targets and modulate RBPs

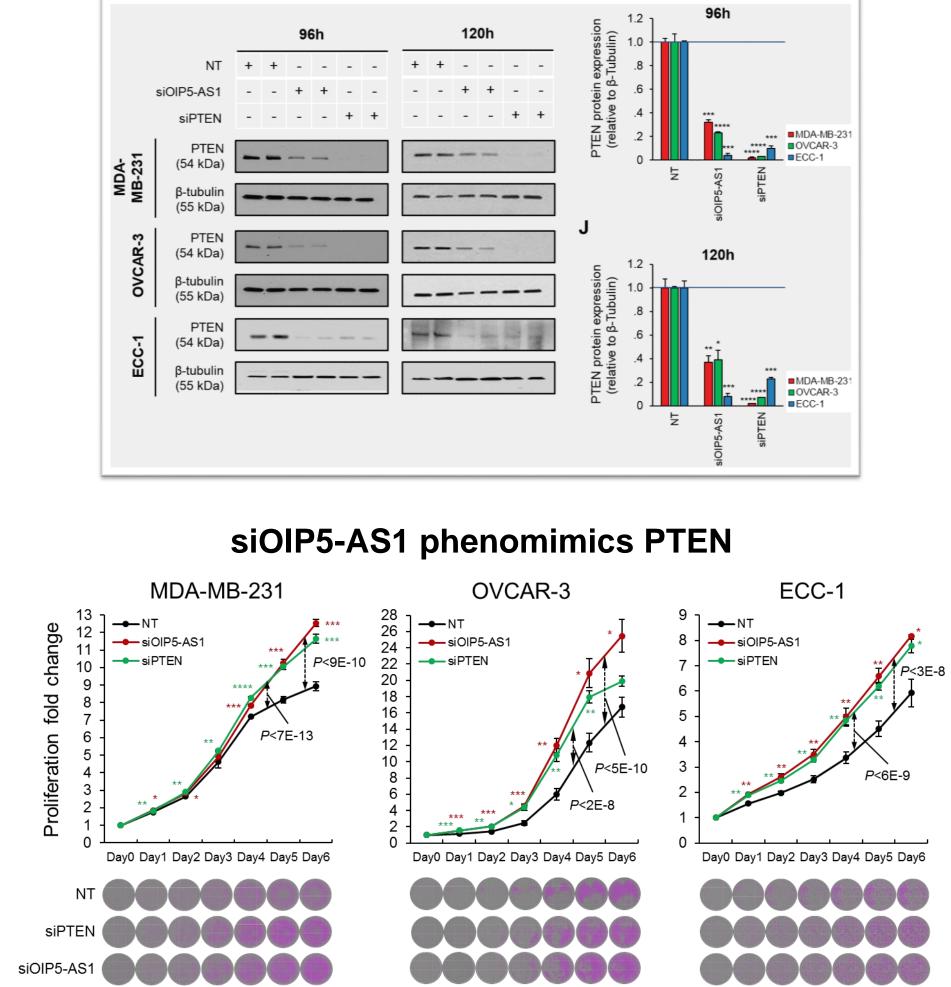
Our inference philosophy for RNA expression is predictions



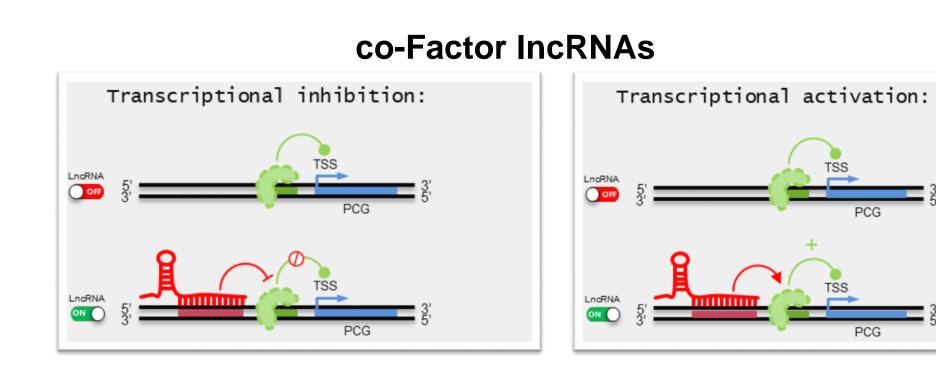
Cancer genes (IncCN features) Other PCGs (IncCN features) Cancer genes (IncExP features) Other PCGs (IncExP features)



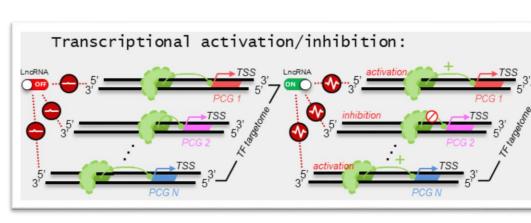
siOIP5-AS1 targets tumor suppressors including PTEN



based on target set enrichments instead of correlations

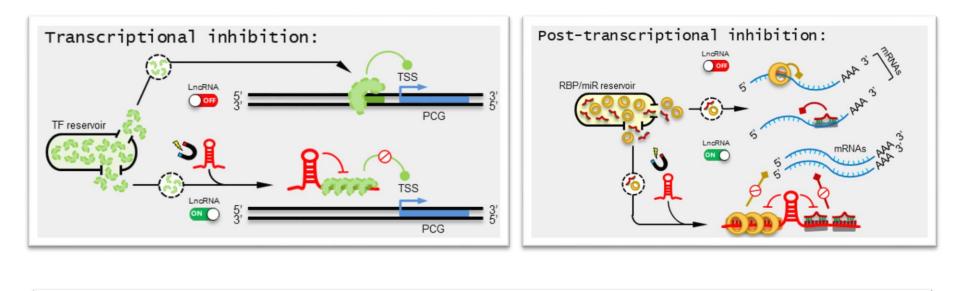


Switch IncRNAs

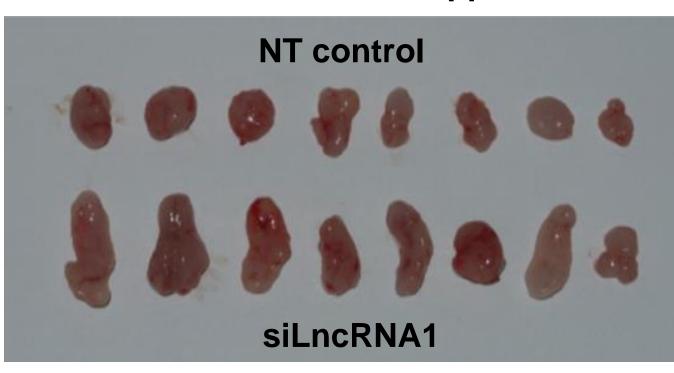


Post-transcriptional inhibition:

Decoy IncRNAs



IncRNA1 is a tumor suppressor



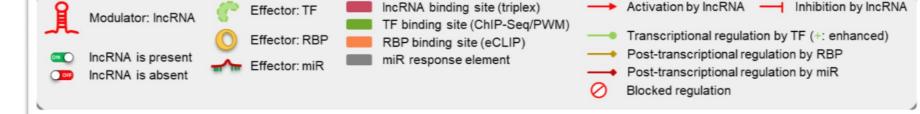
IncRNA2 targets DNA repair and response to x rays

p<0.001

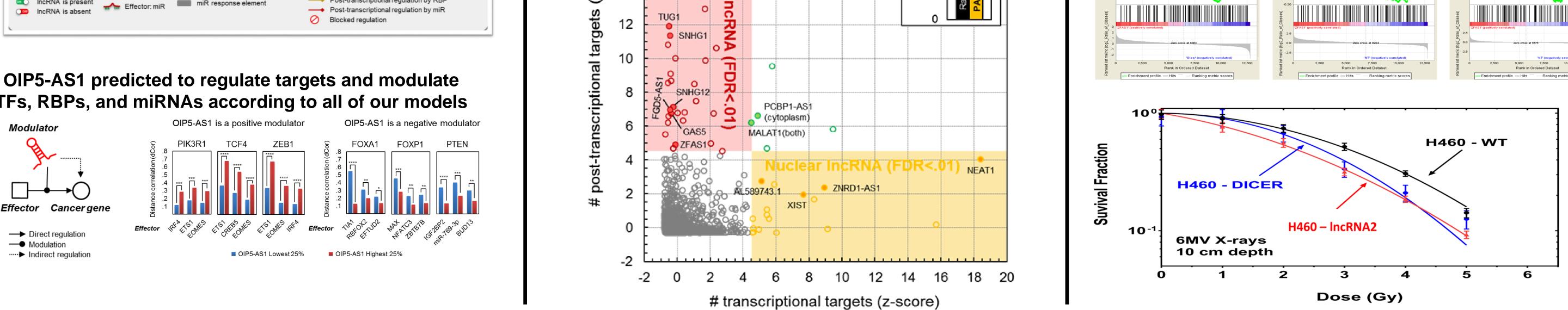
<u> </u>		
Enrichment plot: HALLMARK_DNA_REPAIR	Enrichment plot: HALLMARK_DNA_REPAIR	Enrichment plot: HALLMARK_DNA_REPAIR
mm 1	0.10	0.10
	g 0.00	g 0.00

p<0.001

p<0.001



OIP5-AS1 predicted to regulate targets and modulate TFs, RBPs, and miRNAs according to all of our models



14

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