

Expression levels of blood microRNAs as biomarker of cognitive decline due to Alzheimer's Disease

Dr Angélique Sadlon

Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Imperial College London

Ageing Epidemiology (AGE) Research Unit
School of Public Health
Faculty of Medicine
Imperial College London

April 2021

Copyright declaration

The copyright of this thesis rests with the author. Its contents are made available under a Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial Licence (CC BY-NC).

Under this licence, you are free to copy and redistribute the content of the thesis in any medium or format. You may also create and modify versions of this work, in any reasonable manner, if you give appropriate credit to the author and do not use the material or any derivatives of it for commercial purposes.

When reusing or redistributing this work, you must provide a link to the license.

Declaration of originality

I confirm that the work described in this thesis is my own work. Work from others is clearly indicated as such and appropriately referenced.

Table of contents

Abstract

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Epidemiology	12
1.2. Pathogenesis	12
1.2.1. Amyloid plaques	12
1.2.2. Tau and neurofibrillary tangles	13
1.2.3. Interaction between amyloid and tau in the AD pathogenesis	17
1.2.4. Neurofilament	17
1.2.5. Inflammation	18
1.2.6. The cholinergic hypothesis	19
1.2.7. Genetics and Alzheimer's disease	20
1.3. Alzheimer's disease: an evolving clinical entity	22
1.4. Preclinical stages: novel battlefield in Alzheimer's disease	26
1.5. miRNA: a small non-coding RNA that regulates gene expression at post-transcriptional level	27
1.5.1. miRNA biogenesis and target repression	28
1.5.2. miRNA regulation	31
1.6. Aims and objectives	31

Chapter 2: Systematic review and meta-analysis of miRNA expression studies in Alzheimer's disease

2.1. Introduction	51
2.2. Methods	54
2.2.1. Type of studies and participants	54
2.2.2. Literature search strategy	54
2.2.3. Data extraction	54
2.2.4. Data collection and cleaning	54
2.2.5. Featured miRNAs	56
2.2.6. Pathway enrichment analysis	56
2.3. Results	57
2.3.1. Characteristics of included studies	57
2.3.2. Meta-analysis results	58
2.3.3. Comparison of featured miRNAs vs meta-analysis results	63
2.3.4. Pathway enrichment analysis results	64
2.4. Discussion	67
2.5. Conclusion	71

Chapter 3: miRNAs as biomarker for cognitive decline in the CHARIOT-PRO cohort

3.1. Introduction	84
3.2. Material and methods	86
3.2.1. Subjects	86
3.2.2. Neuropsychological measurements	86

3.2.3. qPCR analysis	87
3.2.4. Quality control and normalisation procedure	87
3.2.5. Statistical analysis	88
3.2.6. Pathway enrichment analysis	89
3.3. Results	91
3.3.1. Quality control	91
3.3.2. Demographics	93
3.3.3. Relationship between miRNAs and RBANS	93
3.3.4. Differences in miRNA expression between the low performer and normal performer groups based on RBANS total scale at baseline	95
3.3.5. Diagnostic performance of the significant miRNAs	97
3.3.6. Pathway enrichment analysis results	98
3.4. Discussion	104
3.5. Conclusion	109

Chapter 4: Association of miRNA gene polymorphisms with CSF biomarkers of neurodegeneration in the Alzheimer’s Disease Neuroimaging Initiative cohort

4.1. Introduction	116
4.2. Methods	119
4.2.1. ADNI cohort	119
4.2.2. Whole genome sequencing	119
4.2.3. Biomarker measurements in the CSF	120
4.2.3.1. Amyloid- β 1-42 peptide ($A\beta_{1-42}$), total tau (t-tau), and tau phosphorylated at the threonine 181 (p-tau181p)	121
4.2.3.2. Neurofilament light chain	121
4.2.3.3. Soluble TREM2 (sTREM2)	121
4.2.3.4. BACE 1 activity in the CSF	122
4.2.4. Definition of region of interest within the miRNA gene	122
4.2.5. Linkage disequilibrium and haplotype blocks	122
4.2.6. Statistical analysis	122
4.2.7. Functional annotation of significant variants	123
4.3. Results	125
4.3.1. Demographics	125
4.3.2. Description of the miRNA gene environment	125
4.3.3. Association analysis with $A\beta_{1-42}$ levels in the CSF	129
4.3.4. Association analysis with t-tau and p-tau _{181p} levels in the CSF	129
4.3.5. Association analysis for neurofilament levels in the CSF	129
4.3.6. Association analysis with sTREM2 levels in the CSF	129
4.3.7. Association analysis with BACE1 activity in the CSF	129
4.3.8. Overlapping SNPs within the <i>MIR29C</i> are associated with multiple AD biomarkers	130
4.3.9. Functional relevance of SNPs associated with CSF biomarkers	133
4.4. Discussion	144
4.5. Conclusion	146

Chapter 5 : Discussion	
5.1. Summary of the main findings	154
5.2. Clinical relevance of my findings	155
5.2.1. The need for novel biomarkers that will expedite development of disease modifying treatments	155
5.2.2. Growing interest in preventive strategies at preclinical stages	156
5.2.3. Limitation of the ATN classification system in classifying at risk individuals	157
5.3. miRNAs represent a strong biomarker candidate in neurodegenerative diseases	158
5.3.1. Advantage 1: miRNAs can easily be measured in the blood using qPCR analysis	158
5.3.2. Advantage 2: miRNAs regulate different biological pathways	159
5.3.3. Advantage 3: miRNAs focus on the pathobiology rather than the disease entity	159
5.4. miRNAs: role in AD therapy	160
5.5. Future directions and conclusion	161

Appendix

Supplementary table 1 : Overview of the included studies for the meta-analysis	167
Supplementary Table 2: Pathway enrichment analysis of the 25 significantly dysregulated miRNAs in the brain of AD patients	176
Supplementary Table 3: Pathway enrichment analysis of the six significantly dysregulated miRNAs in the blood for targeted genes highly expressed in the brain	223

List of tables and figures

Chapter 1

<u>Figure 1</u> : APP processing pathway	15
<u>Figure 2</u> : Tau hyperphosphorylation in Alzheimer's disease	16
<u>Table 1</u> : NIA-AA recommendations 2018 for syndromal cognitive staging combined with biomarkers	25
<u>Figure 3</u> : Canonical miRNA processing pathway	30

Chapter 2

<u>Figure 1</u> : Biological pathways involved in AD pathogenesis targeted by miRNAs dysregulated in AD	53
<u>Table 1</u> : Significant meta-analysis results of differentially expressed miRNAs in brain, CSF and blood in Alzheimer's Disease patients and controls	60
<u>Figure 2</u> : Percentage of featured miRNAs per meta-analysis significance	63
<u>Table 2</u> : Top dysregulated pathways by genes targeted by the 25 significant miRNAs in the brain	65
<u>Figure 3</u> : Enrichment map of the pathways enriched by genes targeted by up- and downregulated miRNAs	66

Chapter 3

<u>Figure 1</u> : Percentage of samples with NA or Ct > 35 values and distribution of NA by 384-well plate	92
<u>Table 1</u> : Demographics of the study cohort	94
<u>Table 2</u> : Regression coefficient with RBANS as outcome variable and miRNA normalised Ct value as predictor, model adjusted for age, gender, education years, ethnicity, <i>APOE</i> ε4 carrier status	95

<u>Figure 2</u> : Differences in Ct values between low performance and normal performance group for the significant miRNAs	96
<u>Table 3</u> : Comparison of Ct values in the two performance groups for the significant miRNAs	96
<u>Figure 3</u> : Correlation matrix between miRNAs	97
<u>Figure 4</u> : ROC curves for the significant miRNAs	98
<u>Table 4</u> : Intersection between targeted genes and miRNAs	99
<u>Figure 5</u> : Experimentally validated targeted genes by miRNA and percentage of targeted genes with high expression in the brain	100
<u>Table 5</u> : Intersection between targeted genes and miRNAs	101
<u>Figure 6</u> : Top enriched pathways by miRNA	102
<u>Figure 7</u> : Enrichment pathways for the targeted genes, highly expressed in the brain, that are targeted by the six downregulated miRNAs in the RBANS low performer group	103
Chapter 4	
<u>Table 1</u> : Demographics of the whole genome sequencing cohort and the individual biomarker cohort	126
<u>Table 2</u> : miRNA gene environment	127
<u>Figure 1</u> : Haplotype block for each miRNA gene	128
<u>Table 3</u> : Significant association analysis results	131
<u>Figure 2</u> : Correlation plots between biomarkers associated with SNPs located in close proximity to <i>MIR29C</i>	132
<u>Figure 3</u> : Integrated genomic plot showing genomic region for <i>MIR29C</i>	135
<u>Table 4</u> : Significant SNPs overview	136
<u>Figure 4</u> : Chromatin marks (A) and states (B) for the significant SNPs from the Roadmap Epigenomics project	139
<u>Table 5</u> : Role of selected brain specific transcription factors for which binding is affected by significant SNPs associated with A β 42, BACE1 and sTREM2 levels in the CSF	140
<u>Figure 5</u> : eQTL results for SNPs associated with BACE1 activity and effect on <i>CD46</i> expression	141
<u>Figure 6</u> : eQTL results for SNPs associated with A β 42 levels and effect on <i>CD46</i> expression	142
<u>Figure 7</u> : eQTL results for SNPs associated with sTREM2 levels and effect on <i>CD46</i> expression	143

Acknowledgements

First, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisors, Prof. Dr. Robert Pernecky, Dr. Petros Takousis and Dr. Evangelou Evangelos for giving me the opportunity to work on this project. I am particularly grateful for the trust and confidence they have placed in me. Their continuous support, their expertise and guidance have been invaluable to me at every stage of my PhD. They provided an exceptional environment which encouraged me to develop my analytical skills and my critical thinking.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Prof. Dr. Inga Prokopenko and Dr. Alexopoulos Panagiotis for their insightful comments and advice during my early stage assessment, my late stage review and while working on publication projects with them.

I would also like to give my special thanks to Prof. Dr. Inga Prokopenko for granting me access to the Imperial College London high performing computer cluster and for giving me the opportunity to attend the "Introduction to GWAS course".

My gratitude extends to Imperial College London for granting me the President's Scholarship. This exceptional funding offered me the chance to forge a brighter future.

My deepest thanks go to Prof. Dr. Lefkos Middleton for allowing me to join his team for my PhD research. I would also like to thank Dr. Chinedu Udeh-Momoh and Dr. Catherine Robb for providing additional guidance on the CHARIOT PRO data.

I express all my thanks to Helen King and Anja Gizdavcic, PhD administrators of the School of Public Health, who provided valuable administrative support during my PhD.

Finally, I would like to thank the participants of the CHARIOT PRO study, without whom my PhD thesis would not have been possible.

Acronyms and abbreviations

AChEi	Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor
AD	Alzheimer's disease
ADNI	Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative
APOE	Apolipoprotein E
APP	Amyloid precursor protein
APPs α	Secreted amyloid precursor protein- α
APPs β	Secreted amyloid precursor protein- β
A β	Amyloid β peptide
BACE1	β -site APP cleaving enzyme 1
CAIDE score	Cardiovascular Risk Factors, Aging, and Incidence of Dementia score
CNS	Central nervous system
CSF	Cerebrospinal fluid
DASH	Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension
ELISA	Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
FDG	F-18 fluorodeoxyglucose
FINGER	Finnish Geriatric Intervention Study to Prevent Cognitive Impairment and Disability
GATK	Genome Analysis Toolkit
GWAS	Genome-wide association studies
IFN	Interferon
IL	Interleukin
LOAD	Late-Onset Alzheimer's disease
MAPK	Mitogen-activated protein kinases
MCI	Mild cognitive impairment
MIND	Mediterranean-DASH Intervention for Neurodegenerative Delay
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
NFT	Neurofibrillary tangles
P-tau	Phosphorylated tau protein
PD	Parkinson's disease
PET	Positron emission tomography
preDIVA	Prevention of Dementia by Intensive Vascular Care
eQTL	Expression quantitative trait loci
RBANS	Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
RT-qPCR	Real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction
SCIENCE	Subjective Cognitive Impairment Cohort (SCIENCE)
SD	Standard deviation
SNP	Single nucleotide polymorphism
SPECT	Single-photon emission-computed tomography
SPRINT	Systolic Blood Pressure Intervention Trial
T-tau	Total tau
TF	Transcription factor
TGF	Transforming growth factor
TLR	Toll-like receptor
TREM	Triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells

Abstract

Studies investigating differential miRNAs expression levels in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) abounded in the last decades and catalysed the interest towards miRNAs as novel non-invasive biomarkers of AD. Chapter 1 provides an overview of AD's pathogenesis, discusses the evolution of the disease's definition, and introduces miRNAs. In Chapter 2, a systematic review and a P-value based meta-analysis of 107 studies investigate miRNA expression levels in AD patients. This leads to a prioritisation of 25, 32 and 5 dysregulated miRNAs at study-wide significance in the brain, the blood and the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of AD patients, respectively. A pathway enrichment analysis for the top dysregulated miRNAs in the brain confirms their role in regulating biological functions implicated in AD. In Chapter 3, expression levels of the 32 dysregulated miRNAs in the blood and 6 top dysregulated miRNAs in the brain of AD patients, are assessed using real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction in the blood of cognitively healthy individuals from the CHARIOT-PRO cohort. Low performers on the total Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status scale show downregulation of six miRNAs (hsa-miR-128-3p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-146a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-29c-3p and hsa-miR-363-3p). Pathway enrichment analysis highlights involvement in pathways initiating early pathogenetic changes in AD. Finally, in chapter 4, whole-genome sequencing data from the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative is used to perform an association analysis between polymorphisms within the six miRNAs' genes and CSF biomarkers of neurodegeneration. A functional annotation of significant variants highlights expression quantitative trait loci, location in enhancer regions and alterations in the binding sites of transcription factors regulating neuronal function. The association of variants located within the same miRNA gene with different markers of neurodegeneration reveals a positive correlation between members of the amyloid cascade and microglial activation in the CSF. The final chapter highlights the clinical relevance of these findings and discusses future perspectives.

Funding

This work was supported by the Imperial College London PhD President's Scholarship.

Related academic work

Publications

Rauchmann BS, **Sadlon A**, Perneczky R; Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative. Soluble TREM2 and Inflammatory Proteins in Alzheimer's Disease Cerebrospinal Fluid. *J Alzheimers Dis.* 2020;73(4):1615-1626. doi: 10.3233/JAD-191120. PMID: 31958095.

Sadlon A*, Takousis P et al. miRNAs Identify Shared Pathways in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's Diseases. *Trends Mol Med.* 2019 Aug;25(8):662-672. doi: 10.1016/j.molmed.2019.05.006. Epub 2019 Jun 17. PMID: 31221572. * co-first author

Takousis P, **Sadlon A*** et al. Differential expression of microRNAs in Alzheimer's disease brain, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. *Alzheimers Dement.* 2019 Nov;15(11):1468-1477. doi: 10.1016/j.jalz.2019.06.4952. Epub 2019 Sep 5. PMID: 31495604. * co-first author

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Epidemiology

Dementia is a neurocognitive disorder defined by progressive memory loss and impaired cognitive ability, eventually leading to functional dependence [1]. Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most frequent form of dementia [2]. Since the first case described by Alois Alzheimer in 1906, the number of individuals affected by AD has risen dramatically. According to large retrospective studies, the number of AD cases worldwide has considerably increased from 21.7 million individuals in 1990 to 46.8 million in 2015 [3]. Additionally, forecasting models suggest that more than 130 million people worldwide will be affected by dementia in 2050 [4]. These alarming rates put AD at the core of a global public health crisis. Indeed, in terms of years lived with disability, AD ranks in 4th and 2nd position in age groups 75-79 years and ≥ 80 years respectively, on top of chronic diseases such as ischemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or diabetes [3]. Increased life expectancy in the years to come will impose a major burden upon societies, health professionals and caregivers.

1.2. Pathogenesis

Amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles (NFT) are the classical neuropathological features of AD [5-9]. They were first described by Alois Alzheimer in a publication in 1906 "In the centre of an otherwise almost normal cell there stands out one or several fibrils due to their characteristic thickness and peculiar impregnability. [...] Numerous small miliary foci are found in the superior layers. They are determined by the storage of a peculiar material in the cortex" [10]. More than a century later, scientific advances have revealed a very complex interplay underlying the disease's pathogenesis, with some mechanisms not yet fully unveiled.

1.2.1. Amyloid plaques

The amyloid hypothesis is a dominant model in AD pathogenesis [11-13]. Amyloid plaques (also called senile plaques) are composed of highly aggregated amyloid β ($A\beta$) fibrils which are formed by $A\beta$ peptides [14]. The formation of $A\beta$ peptides starts with the cleavage of an amyloid precursor protein (APP) by a β -site APP cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE1). This leads to the production of APPs β which is then cleaved by a γ -secretase to produce $A\beta$ peptide [15-18]. The

latter, which consists of 38-42 amino acids is highly hydrophobic and aggregates easily to form A β fibrils. Another processing pathway, the “non-amyloidogenic pathway”, results in the production of APPs α via an α -secretase (*Figure 1*) [19]. Interestingly, multiple studies have reported that neurons, compared to other cell lines such as fibroblasts or cardiac cells, show increased activity of BACE1 [20-22]. Increased BACE1 activity was reported in post-mortem AD brains compared to healthy controls [23, 24]. Similar results were reported when BACE1 activity was measured in the CSF of patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and AD [25, 26]. Interestingly, APOE ϵ 4 carriers with both AD and MCI showed increased CSF BACE1 activity compared to non-carriers [26].

Literature has provided opposing functions of APPs α and APPs β [27]. APPs α has been linked to neuronal plasticity, neuroprotection and neuronal stem cell proliferation [28-31]. By contrast, APPs β and A β have been linked to neuronal cell death, synaptic dysfunction and axonal pruning [32-39]. Moreover, in AD, reduced activity of the α secretase pathway has been described and decreased levels of APPs α were reported in *APP* mutation carriers, and in patients with sporadic AD [40, 41]. In a cross-sectional analysis of 96 individuals, increased levels of APPs α and APPs β were reported in individuals with AD compared to healthy controls and non-AD [42]. In contrast, other studies have failed to show a statistically significant difference between AD and controls [43-45].

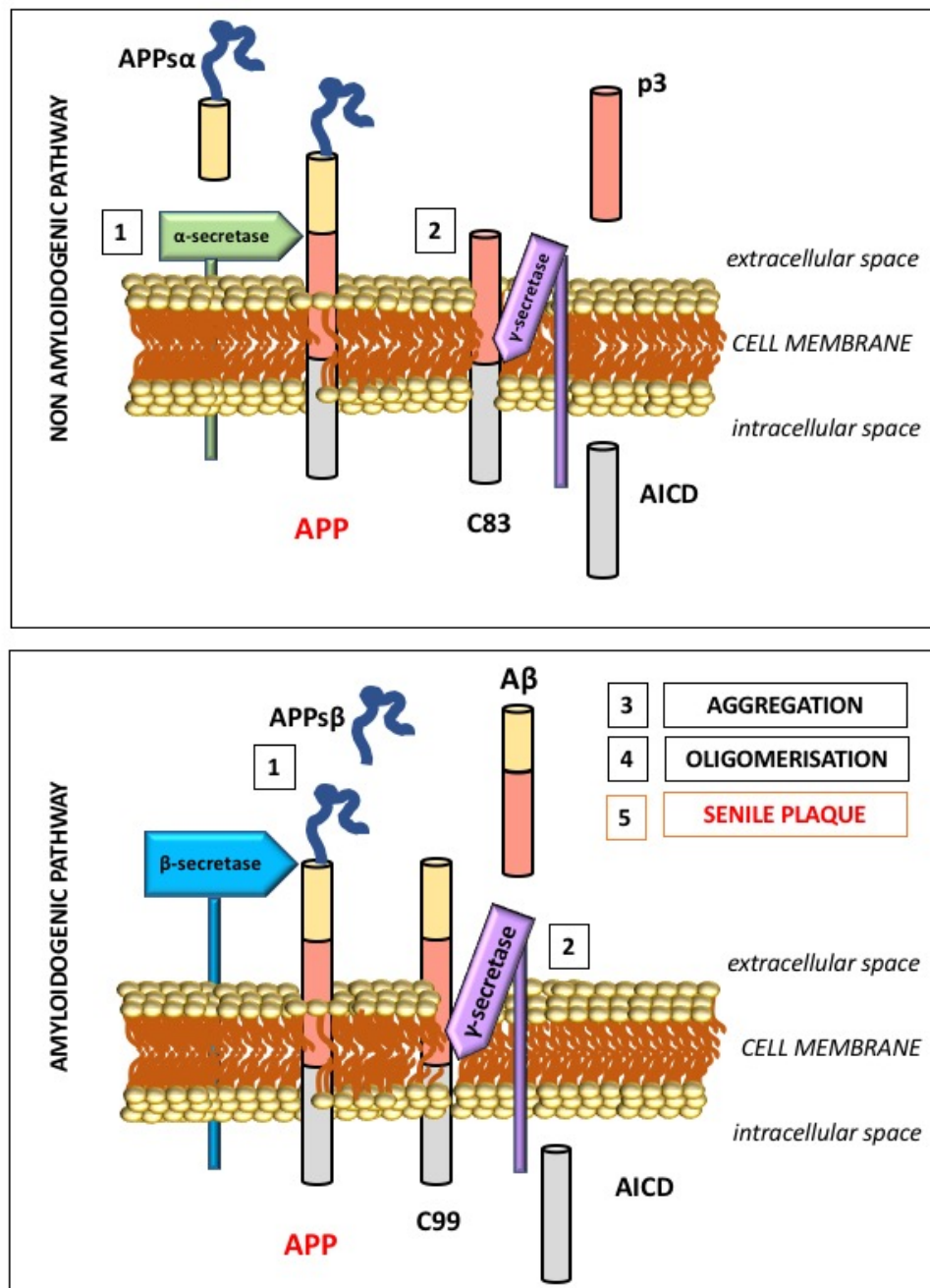
However, the role of the amyloid cascade in AD pathogenesis is not yet fully understood. For example, A β 40 and A β 42 have also been linked to neurotrophic functions [46, 47]. It is suggested that the effect of A β might be dose dependent as low levels of A β led to impaired presynaptic efficacy and high levels were associated with post-synaptic depression. Conversely, intermediate levels of A β stimulated presynaptic activity, hence highlighting the complex relationship between A β and neurons [48]. Moreover, numerous reports point toward dysfunctional A β clearance systems, which in parallel with increased production of A β , fuel early pathogenic changes associated with the disease [49].

1.2.2. Tau and neurofibrillary tangles

Tau protein is expressed in neurons as well as non-neuronal cells [50-52]. The highest concentration of tau protein is however found in distal portions of axons [53, 54]. By binding to microtubules, tau leads to their stabilisation and to the formation of a cytoskeleton involved in intracellular transport [55]. Multiple mechanisms such as aberrant phosphorylation or

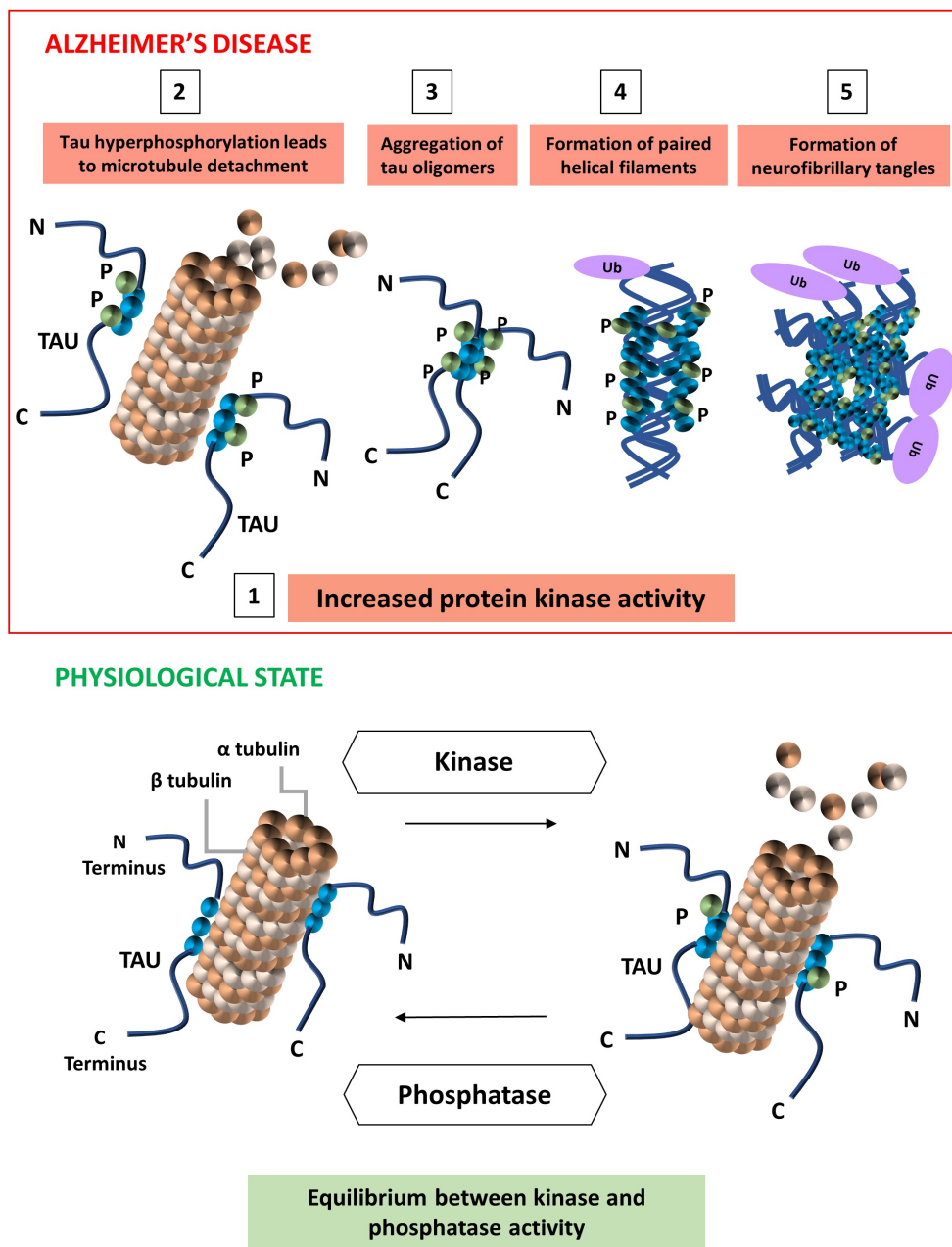
cis/trans transformation can modify tau at a post-translational level (reviewed in [56]). Once phosphorylated, tau shows decreased affinity for the microtubules and starts to detach from them, leading to their disintegration [57]. Newly soluble tau proteins are then subject to additional post-translational modifications, which induce a cascade of events: phosphorylated tau (P-tau) protein dimerisation forms tau dimers, which in turn assemble into tau oligomers. Then, aggregation of tau oligomers results in the formation of paired helical filaments, which eventually assemble into NFT (*Figure 2*) [58]. NFT severely impair axonal function by affecting axonal transport and degradation [59]. Numerous experimental studies have linked NFT to cognitive decline and memory impairment [60-62]. The importance of tau pathology in AD has been highlighted by Braak and Braak, who have described six distinct stages linking the gradual NFT deposition in various regions of the brain affected by AD to clinical symptoms [63, 64]. Interestingly, recent studies suggest that tau oligomers may in fact be the key player in tau-related AD pathogenesis. These small aggregates, once released in the extracellular space from NFT, can spread in a prion-like manner across different regions in the brain, where they lead to axonal and synaptic dysfunction [65-69].

Figure 1: APP processing pathway (modified based on [70, 71]).



Top panel: Non amyloidogenic pathway. APP is cleaved by an α secretase into APPs α and C83 (1) which is in turn cleaved into p3 and AICD by a γ secretase (2). **Bottom panel: amyloidogenic pathway.** APP is cleaved by the β secretase (BACE1) into APPs β and C99 (1) which is in turn cleaved by a γ secretase into amyloid β (A β) and AICD (2). A β then undergoes a series of transformation leading to A β aggregation and oligomerisation (3 and 4) and the formation of senile plaques (5). *Abbreviations:* AICD= amyloid β precursor protein intracellular domain, APP: amyloid β precursor protein.

Figure 2: Tau hyperphosphorylation in Alzheimer's disease (modified based on [72]).



Under physiological conditions (bottom graph), there is an equilibrium between kinase and phosphatase activity on tau. In AD (upper graph), increased protein kinase activity leads to tau hyperphosphorylation (1 and 2). Phosphorylated tau detaches from the microtubules and then aggregates into tau oligomers (3). The latter forms paired helical filaments which assemble into neurofibrillary tangles (4 and 5).

1.2.3. Interaction between amyloid and tau in the AD pathogenesis

The roles of amyloid and tau pathology on AD have often been compared and contrasted, although evidence from experimental studies described the intricate relationship between tau and A β toxicity. In the presence of tau, *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies have shown that A β could lead to several pathways associated with AD neurodegeneration such as microtubule dysfunction, impaired long-term potentiation, and abnormal cell cycle re-entry [73-77]. In addition, injection of A β in a transgenic mouse model overexpressing tau resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of NFT at the injection site [78]. Similar results based on transgenic mice revealed that A β probably acts upstream of the tau induced-synaptic and neuronal loss [79-81]. These changes can be measured in the CSF as reported by a study on APP transgenic mice. Here, authors reported that increased A β deposits correlated with decreased levels of A β 42 and t-tau in the CSF [82]. In contrast, a study in mice has challenged this hypothesis by showing that mice lacking tau had lower levels of amyloid plaques compared to mice expressing tau [83]. Current base of knowledge suggests that A β and tau may interact in a feedback loop manner, that eventually leads to neuronal loss [84]. Noteworthy, a dynamic relationship between tau and amyloid expression is noted over time. Indeed, in a longitudinal study of 1343 participants, abnormal tau positron emission tomography (PET) was preceded by abnormal amyloid PET suggesting that the latter is required to increase tau deposition [85]. In addition, a temporal change in tau site specific phosphorylation is noted. In individuals from the dominantly inherited AD, increase in p-tau₂₁₇ and p-tau₁₈₁ levels in the CSF was concomitant with A β deposition several decades before the onset of clinical symptoms. In the opposite, increase in T-tau (total tau) as measured on tau PET was measured several decades later and correlated with the onset of clinical symptoms [86].

1.2.4. Neurofilament

Neurofilaments are essential components of the neuron cytoskeleton where they participate in maintaining neuronal structure and regulate axonal growth and function. These proteins are composed of four subunits: light (NfL), medium, heavy and α -internexin. The most abundant subunit is the NfL which controls the properties of the other subunits [87]. Following neuronal injury, neurofilaments are released in the extracellular space and can then be measured in the blood or CSF [88]. Numerous studies report increased levels of NfL in the CSF and blood of AD patients [89]. Moreover, NfL correlated well with other hallmarks of AD in cross-sectional and

longitudinal studies and is increasingly regarded as a non-invasive biomarker of neurodegeneration in AD [90, 91].

1.2.5. Inflammation

Abundance of literature has suggested that inflammation might be a mediator in the intricate relationship between amyloid and tau in neurodegeneration. Whether as friend or foe in the pathogenesis of AD, interest in inflammation has waxed and waned in the last decades [92, 93]. Microglia, monocytes, macrophages and astrocytes have all been described as cellular mediators in the AD pathogenesis, in particular, microglia have been studied extensively (reviewed here: [94-101]). These macrophage-like glial cells have been associated with many functions in the central nervous system (CNS) such as mediation of adaptive and immune response, growth factor secretion, and regulation of cell apoptosis or synaptic function [102-105]. Recently, genetic studies have provided additional evidence for the role of microglia in AD. Variants within *TREM2* (triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 2), an essential microglia receptor, were reported to be associated with increased risk for AD [106-109]. Increased levels of a soluble variant of TREM2 (sTREM2) were reported in patients with MCI and early stages of AD [110, 111]. Patients with dominant AD mutations showed increased levels of sTREM2 in the CSF five years before the onset of symptoms, highlighting a possible role of neuroinflammation in early stages of the disease [112]. This was further confirmed by a recent study reporting positive correlation between sTREM2 and pro-inflammatory markers such as TNF- α , TNFR1, TNFR2, ICAM1, VCAM1 and IP-10 [113]. Moreover, the ability of microglial cells to adapt to the environment and change its metabolism and morphology from a resting state to an active state attracted further scientific interest to these cells [114]. For several years, microglial activation state was dichotomised into a M1 and M2 phenotype. Accumulating evidence suggested that microglia, in response to the signal from the environment, undergoes a series of transformations resulting in two different phenotypes: M1, with mainly pro-inflammatory activity and M2, with mainly anti-inflammatory activity (reviewed in [115, 116]). In this regard, experimental studies suggested that M1 microglia was predominant in the early phase of the disease characterised by neuronal injury and degeneration while M2 microglia was found at later stage of the disease where reparation is predominant [117]. Nevertheless, in recent years, this concept has been challenged [118]. It is now suggested that microglia, in response to external stimuli, abandon their physiological state

and homeostatic function for another state characterised by different gene expression profile such as the disease-associated microglia (DAM) state (reviewed here: [119]).

Several triggers of microglial activation have been described. Evidence from mouse models suggests that binding of A β to Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) on microglial cells, induces the release of proinflammatory cytokines and subsequent A β clearance [120, 121]. Noteworthy, in another experimental study, continuous stimulation of TLR4 by A β led to a signalling dysfunction of the receptor and to inappropriate inflammation activation [122]. Recently other inflammation triggers such as tau oligomers, but also gut microbiota, have been described [123, 124]. Additionally, next to cellular mediators of inflammation, abundant literature has highlighted the importance of cytokines in AD pathogenesis (reviewed here [125]). While some of them might be beneficial for neuroprotection after neuronal injury, others may play a role in neurodegeneration.

Finally, results from recent imaging studies highlighting the presence of inflammation in absence of NFT or amyloid plaques have launched a debate on the temporality of inflammation in AD [126, 127]. It has also reinforced the idea that A β or tau oligomers may be the triggers of an inflammation process, which leads to amyloid plaques, NFT formation and eventually to neuronal loss.

1.2.6. The cholinergic hypothesis

The interest in the role of acetylcholine in AD has started in the early 1970's, when reduced cholinergic activity was described in AD brains [128, 129]. Studies on primates and healthy subjects showed how inhibition of cholinergic activity through scopolamine was associated with memory impairment and learning disability. Interestingly, the administration of a cholinergic agonist was able to reverse those effects [130-132]. These encouraging results led to the development and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval of acetylcholinesterase inhibitors (AChEI) in the 1990's [133, 134]. However, since then, several results have curbed down the enthusiasm for AChEIs as disease-modifying treatment in AD. First, although small improvements in cognition in patients under donepezil, an AChEI, were described, the long term effect in terms of disability and institutionalization was not different from patients under placebo [135]. Also, long term treatment with donepezil did not stop cognitive decline over

time, compared to placebo in a cohort of 205 AChEI-treated patients [136]. Second, studies have reported various responders to AChEI. Some studies have reported that patients with highest levels of medial lobe atrophy, show lowest response to AChEI in terms of improved cognitive function whereas APOE ϵ 4 carriers showed a better response than non-carriers [137-140]. Third, there is still debate regarding the timing of the cholinergic depletion in the pathogenesis of AD. Indeed, some authors suggest it is an early event contributing to the development of the disease, while others consider it is a late stage event [129, 141-144]. In addition, the physiological loss of cholinergic neurons with age seems to be a confounding factor, when comparing the density in cholinergic neurons in patients with AD to age-matched healthy elderly [145-148]. Fourth, studies in rats show that depletion of cholinergic neurons was not associated with increased memory deficits [149, 150]. Finally, increasing evidence from the literature suggests that cholinergic loss may not be a trigger of neurodegeneration but a contributor to its severity via a synergetic action with other factors such as stroke, seizures and circadian dysfunction (reviewed here: [151]). In addition, some authors suggest that amyloid deposition induces a cholinergic loss, which eventually affects cognitive function through a system of feedback loops [152, 153]. Other authors consider that the role of the cholinergic system in AD may be explained by the loss of its neuroprotective effect following cholinergic depletion precipitated by the exposure to risk factors during lifetime [151].

1.2.7. Genetics and Alzheimer's disease

Development of genomic techniques has fostered our understanding of the underlying role of genomics in AD pathogenesis and unveiled a complex interplay between genes and pathologic pathways associated with AD. Mutations in different genes have uncovered genetic risk factors associated with AD (reviewed here: [154]). Early onset AD (EOAD), i.e. AD that begins before the age of 65, represents between 5% and 10% of all AD cases [155]. Three different genes which might be affected by mutations have been described: *APP*, presenilin 1 (*PSEN1*) and presenilin 2 (*PSEN2*) [156-158]. For the *APP* gene, the mechanisms leading to EOAD depend on the location of the mutation coding for the A β domain in the *APP* gene [156, 159-161]. *PSEN1* mutations are the most common mutation associated with AD [162-164]. However, in EOAD, *PSEN1* despite being autosomal dominant, shows incomplete penetrance. Moreover, several studies have reported that, among *PSEN1* mutation carriers, there is heterogeneity in the age of onset, rate of progression and severity of disease [165]. Similarly to *APP*, the location of the

mutation in the *PSEN1* gene can lead to different phenotypic traits [166]. Finally, *PSEN2* mutations are rare and show variable penetrance [165, 167].

The genetic factors associated with late onset AD (LOAD) or sporadic AD have attracted increased attention. Apolipoprotein is involved in lipid metabolism. Impaired function of a subtype of apolipoprotein, Apolipoprotein E (APOE), leads to an increase in cholesterol and triglycerides in plasma [168, 169]. Interestingly, experimental studies have reported that APOE is linked to A β 42 clearance in the brain [170]. Three primary *APOE* alleles have been identified: ϵ 2 (rs429358 -TT), ϵ 3 (wild type-TC), and ϵ 4 (rs7412-CC) among which the ϵ 4 allele has been associated with LOAD [171]. According to some studies, APOE ϵ 4 may be associated with up to 20% of total AD cases. Moreover, deposition of A β 42 correlates with the number of ϵ 4 alleles [172]. By contrast, ϵ 2 decreases AD risk [173]. Interestingly, a gene variant of another apolipoprotein, clusterin, has shown protective effects in carriers, through increased A β clearance [174, 175]. Large genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have identified several variants in genes coding for other pathways involved in the pathogenesis of AD. Some show a protective effect (e.g. variants of the Phosphatidylinositol binding clathrin assembly protein (*PICALM*), Membrane-spanning 4 domains, subfamily A member 6A (*MS4A6A*) and *CD33*); other variants however increase the risk of AD (e.g. Bridging integrator 1 (*BIN1*), ATP-binding cassette, subfamily A (*ABC1*) member 7 (*ABCA7*), Complement component (3b/4b) receptor 1 (Knops blood group) (*CR1*), Membrane-spanning 4 domains, subfamily A member 4E (*MS4A4E*) and CD2-associated protein (*CD2AP*)) [176-180]. Recently, mutations in *TREM2*, a microglial receptor, have been described as a significant risk factor for LOAD [107]. In 2013, a meta-analysis of 4 GWAS grouping 74,046 individuals of European ancestry revealed additional loci involved in the amyloid cascade (*SORL1*, *CASS4*), inflammatory pathway (*HLA-DRB5-DRB1*, *INPP5D* and *MEF2C*), neuronal activity in the hippocampus (*PTK2B*), tau pathway (*FERMT2*) and axonal transport (*CELF1*, *NME8*) [181]. Recently, a meta-analysis of 455,258 individuals of European ancestry identified 9 additional novel loci (*ADAMTS4*, *HESX1*, *CLNK*, *CNTNAP2*, *ADAM10*, *APH1B*, *KAT8*, *ALPK2*, and *AC074212.3*) [182]. Similarly, a meta-analysis conducted by the International Genomics of Alzheimer's Project (IGAP) in 2019 confirmed *ADAM10* and highlighted four novel loci, *IQCK*, *WWOX*, *ACE* and *ADAMTS1* [183]. Undoubtedly, further meta-analysis of GWAS will expand this list in the next years. Moreover, mutations in mitochondrial genome – so called “mitochondrial cascade hypothesis”- have also been discussed as a risk factor for AD but further research on this topic is needed [184].

Epigenetics has attracted increased attention in the last decades. According to Jaenisch and Bird, epigenetics studies “the stable alterations in gene expression potential that arise during development and cell proliferation” [185]. The role of epigenetic mechanisms in the neural system has been widely described, like for example in memory and learning ability [186-191]. In addition, the role of epigenetics in AD risk factors such as aging, nutrition, diabetes mellitus, hypertension and obesity further underscores the potential role of epigenetics in the AD pathophysiology [192-198]. Two epigenetic modifications, DNA methylation and histone modification have been extensively investigated in AD and provide a novel perspective in the complexity of AD pathogenesis [199, 200]. So far, evidence can only point towards correlation between an epigenetic mechanism and phenotype in AD; hence, there is no information regarding the causal relationship between those modifications and the observed phenotype. Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that most of the epigenetic studies include multiple cell lines. However, epigenetic patterns might differ between different cells. This might be an important aspect in AD, where multiple cell types are involved in the pathogenesis. Ongoing research in epigenetics tries to address these yet to be fully understood mechanisms.

1.3. Alzheimer’s disease: an evolving clinical entity

Parallel to our growing understanding of the pathological mechanisms underlying AD, increasing awareness regarding the heterogeneity of patients diagnosed with AD has led to multiple revisions of the diagnostic criteria of AD.

In 1984, the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke (NINCDS) and the Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders Association (ADRDA) issued a set of criteria for the diagnosis of probable, possible and definite AD. Noteworthy, definite AD could only be attributed if the classical hallmarks of AD had been confirmed in post-mortem brain specimen [201]. Furthermore, the criteria required some other causes of dementia, such as Parkinson’s disease (PD), multi-infarct dementia, neurosyphilis or Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease to be excluded first. Nearly a decade later, the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10, 1992) and the American Psychiatric Association’s (APA) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV-TR (DSM-IV-TR, 1994) published their criteria for AD diagnosis [202, 203].

As with the 1984 criteria, diagnosis of AD was based on clinical symptoms, i.e. memory loss and impaired cognitive function in the absence of any other organic brain condition.

Later on, the NINCDS-ADRDA, ICD and APA definitions were continuously challenged by scientific advances in the field. Following the struggles of the first clinical trials of AChEI in patients with AD, the scientific community became increasingly aware of possible heterogeneity among patients diagnosed with AD dementia [204-206]. Indeed, accumulating evidence from several studies reported different degrees of cognitive impairment among patients diagnosed with AD dementia [207-211]. In addition, different rates of progression towards advanced stages of dementia were reported in longitudinal studies [212-216]. Also, several studies investigating the clinical neuropathological correlation between ante-mortem clinical diagnosis and post-mortem diagnosis, revealed the presence of pathological features non-related to AD such as Lewy bodies or microinfarcts. For some cases, the diagnosis of AD even had to be revised [217-219]. Moreover, in other studies, histopathological examination of brains from cognitively normal elderly individuals showed neuropathological processes related to AD [220-222]. Finally, studies in individuals with autosomal dominant AD identified biomarkers of neurodegeneration such as A β 40/42, P-tau, T-tau in CSF as well as amyloid deposition on PET before the onset of symptoms, hence suggesting that clinical AD might be at the end of a continuum of neuropathological changes, which starts several years before the onset of the first symptoms [172, 223-225].

Consequently, empirical definitions and diagnostic criteria of AD were updated to accommodate scientific progress in the field. The International Working Group (IWG) (in 2007 and 2010) and then the NIA-AA (in 2011) published revisions suggesting a shift from AD as a single clinical entity towards AD as a clinical and neuropathological entity composed of three distinct clinical phases: preclinical, prodromal/ MCI and AD dementia [226-229]. While some differences between the two working groups recommendations were noted, they shared common features [230]. First, two phases of the disease were identified and defined: preclinical stage, i.e. before onset of symptoms and clinical stages, i.e. when symptoms are apparent. In addition, to reflect differences in cognitive impairment severity, clinical stages were further classified into mild cognitive impairment (prodromal AD in IWG) and AD dementia. Second, the role of biomarkers in the diagnosis of the disease was also introduced.

Both the IWG and NIA-AA included markers of AD pathology in their criteria to support the diagnosis of AD: *amyloid* – A β 1-42 if measured in the CSF or amyloid deposits if measured on PET, *tau* – measured in the CSF, *hippocampal atrophy* – measured in the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)- and *hypoperfusion or hypometabolism* as measured on PET or single-photon emission-computed tomography (SPECT). For the IWG, the presence of at least one pathophysiological marker, i.e. amyloid or tau, was sufficient to diagnose preclinical stages of AD. The NIA-AA further divided preclinical stages of AD into three phases: stage 1 (no cognitive impairment, amyloid abnormal), stage 2 (no impairment-amyloid and injury marker abnormal) and stage 3 (subtle cognitive decline, amyloid and injury marker abnormal). It is important to emphasise that the definition of clinical stages was designed for routine clinical care whereas the criteria for preclinical stages aimed at providing researchers with a common language to identify and define participants taking part in clinical trials.

Since then, differing definitions of preclinical stages of AD have been suggested by different working groups [231, 232]. Also, an intense debate has started to rise regarding the biomarker temporality in AD. Indeed, several studies conducted in preclinical AD revealed the presence of neuronal damage in AD specific regions independently of A β deposition [233-236]. Hence, this directly challenged the NIA-AA 2011 recommendations advocating the presence of amyloid in preclinical stages. As a result, Jack *et al.* put forward a novel classification based on biomarkers only: the *A/T/N classification*. Each category would reflect the underlying pathophysiological process it measures. **A** refers to amyloid pathology and fibrillary A β deposition which can be measured by high ligand retention on amyloid PET or low CSF A β 42. **T** refers to tau pathology as measured in CSF (p-tau) or tau PET. **N** refers to neurodegeneration or neuronal injury as measured via ¹⁸F fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-PET hypometabolism, atrophy on structural MRI in regions characteristic of AD or CSF t-tau [237]. This novel classification would harmonise the definition of individuals in preclinical stages without relying on the presence of clinical symptoms. Also, temporality of biomarker was discarded in this classification.

A recent study investigating the prevalence of preclinical stages of AD in a population of healthy elderly individuals reported varying prevalence numbers depending on the diagnostic criteria used. Undoubtedly, these results highlight the need for harmonisation [238]. In April 2018, the NIA-AA issued novel recommendations aimed at researchers in the field of AD [239]. They integrate both a biomarker profile, as described in the A/T/N classification (eight different

biomarker profiles according to the presence or not of each marker A, T or N) and a clinical staging reflecting the level of cognitive impairment (cognitively unimpaired, mild cognitive impairment and dementia) (Table 1). In these recommendations, an individual meeting the criteria for the presence of amyloid (A+) in CSF or on PET imaging automatically belongs to the “Alzheimer’s Disease Continuum”. There, depending on the presence of additional biomarkers such as Tau (T+) or markers of neurodegeneration or neuronal injury (N+), individuals would be defined as Alzheimer’s Disease (A+T+N+), Alzheimer’s pathologic changes (A+T-N-) or Alzheimer’s and concomitant non-AD pathologic change (A+T-N+). In contrast, individuals with negative amyloid markers are defined as “non-Alzheimer’s disease pathologic change” (A-T+N+, A-T-N+, A-T+N-). This latter category is of particular importance as growing evidence suggests it is an essential contributor to the heterogeneity of the patients previously diagnosed with AD [235, 240-242].

		Cognitive stage		
		Cognitively Unimpaired	Mild Cognitive Impairment	Dementia
Biomarker Profile	A ⁻ T ⁻ (N) ⁻	normal AD biomarkers, cognitively unimpaired	normal AD biomarkers with MCI	normal AD biomarkers with dementia
	A ⁺ T ⁻ (N) ⁻	Preclinical Alzheimer’s pathologic change	Alzheimer’s pathologic change with MCI	Alzheimer’s pathologic change with dementia
	A ⁺ T ⁺ (N) ⁻	Preclinical Alzheimer’s disease	Alzheimer’s disease with MCI (Prodromal AD)	Alzheimer’s disease with dementia
	A ⁺ T ⁺ (N) ⁺			
	A ⁺ T ⁻ (N) ⁺	Alzheimer’s and concomitant suspected non-Alzheimer’s pathologic change, cognitively unimpaired	Alzheimer’s and concomitant suspected non-Alzheimer’s pathologic change with MCI	Alzheimer’s and concomitant suspected non-Alzheimer’s pathologic change with dementia
	A ⁻ T ⁺ (N) ⁻	non-Alzheimer’s pathologic change, cognitively unimpaired	non-Alzheimer’s pathologic change with MCI	non-Alzheimer’s pathologic change with dementia
	A ⁻ T ⁻ (N) ⁺			
	A ⁻ T ⁺ (N) ⁺			

Abbreviations: AD, Alzheimer disease; MCI, mild cognitive impairment. NOTE: Formatting denotes three general biomarker “categories” based on biomarker profiles: those with normal AD biomarkers (no colour), those with non-AD pathologic change (dark grey) and those who are in the Alzheimer’s continuum (light grey)

1.4. Preclinical stages: novel battlefield in Alzheimer's disease

While it is expected that these latest recommendations will be reviewed in the future, there is an undeniable shift in focus from clinical stages of AD to preclinical stages of AD.

Current gold standard for AD treatment relies on AChEI. Despite short-term improvement on cognitive function, these drugs do not prevent patients from progressing towards advanced stages of the disease [243, 244]. Major efforts and resources have been invested in the development of disease-modifying treatments for AD. From 2002 to 2012, 413 AD trials have been conducted. However, the failure rate of these trials was 99.6% and to date there are no approved disease-modifying therapies in AD [245]. Noteworthy, most of the trials focused on advanced stages of the disease where irreversible neuronal loss has already occurred. Targeting early phases of the disease would provide a unique opportunity to halt the progression towards irreversible neuronal damage [246-248]. The move is worth a try: recent forecasting models suggest that a delay of 1 year in the diagnosis of AD can significantly reduce the global disease burden [249].

Successful experience in early stage interventions and therapies in chronic conditions such as diabetes and hypertension should be used as stepping stones for preclinical AD interventions [250-253]. Yet, the prerequisite towards the development of intervention strategies in preclinical AD will depend on our capacity of identifying individuals in these stages. In AD, there are limitations associated with currently validated biomarkers in preclinical stages. Indeed, a study reported that the difference in amyloid β between brains of AD patients and brains of healthy controls was very small and approximated 5 mg. An increase of only 2-5% in amyloid deposition was sufficient enough to induce a shift to AD in healthy controls [206]. Therefore, these results imply that PET imaging should be specific enough to detect a slight change in amyloid deposition in healthy individuals. However, currently used thresholds in imaging techniques for amyloid detection such as ^{18}F amyloid PET or ^{11}C Pittsburgh compound often classify individuals with very sparse changes in amyloid deposition to "normal" [254-256]. However, post-mortem examination of cognitively unimpaired individuals showing subtle changes in neuropsychological testing revealed the presence of AD related neuropathological changes [257, 258]. Defining an appropriate cut-off is a challenging task as it will require that

the right balance is determined between sensitivity and specificity. Lowering the cut-off for preclinical stages could probably lead to the inclusion of normal individuals. In addition, there is also a need for harmonising current analytical methods used in biomarkers' measurements' which are highly heterogeneous [259].

Another major limitation with some of the current biomarkers is that their measurement relies on invasive methods, since a LP is required to sample CSF, or expose patients to potentially harmful ionising radiation e.g. for a PET scan. Moreover, these acquisition methods are often only available in highly specialised centres and may therefore be less accessible to the wide population. However, evidence collected from diverse population will be needed to help fine-tune biomarker-based detection. Nonetheless, this approach would undoubtedly impose a major financial burden upon health systems. This aspect is non-negligible considering the dramatic rise in healthcare-associated costs in developed countries [260-262].

Lessons learned from prevention program in other conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, show how a cost-effective prevention program in AD should rely on the capacity to identify individuals at risk with a possibly minimally invasive approach, cheap and easily implementable in the community [263].

Among the potential novel biomarkers in AD, miRNAs have attracted increased attention in the last decade.

1.5. miRNA: a small non-coding RNA that regulates gene expression at post-transcriptional level

MicroRNAs (miRNA) are single stranded ribonucleic acids (RNA) of ~18-22 nucleotides which regulate gene expression at post-transcriptional level [264]. MiRNAs were first described 30 years ago in the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans*. At that time, it was shown that *lin-4*, a developmental regulator, coded for a regulatory RNA consisting of 22 nucleotides. Surprisingly at that time, this RNA was able to base pair with a mRNA involved in the developmental process of *C.elegans* and by this mean, could control the production of the encoded protein [265-267]. Since then, the number of identified miRNA genes has continuously grown. MiRBase, a biological database of miRNA sequences counts more than 2000 annotated miRNAs in humans [268]. *In vivo* and *in silico* studies have shown that a single miRNA is able to regulate the

expression of hundreds of genes suggesting that miRNAs could collectively regulate the expression of one third of the genes in the human genome [269-272].

1.5.1. miRNA biogenesis and target repression

The biogenesis of a miRNA consists of several steps that lead to the conversion of a primary miRNA into a mature miRNA of ~22 nucleotides length. Most miRNA families follow a canonical biogenesis pathway (*Figure 3*) [273]. miRNAs are transcribed from genes located along the genome. The majority of the genes coding for miRNA are non-coding genes, but some miRNAs can also be coded from introns of protein coding genes [274]. A miRNA gene is transcribed by RNA polymerase II and by RNA polymerase III (only a minor fraction) into a primary miRNA transcript (pri-miRNA) [275-277]. A 5' cap and a 3' poly-A tail are added to the transcript, similarly to other protein coding transcripts. Pri-miRNA then binds to a Drosha enzyme, which includes a RNA binding protein DGCR8 [278-281]. Current understanding suggests that DGCR8 is responsible for the identification of the cleavage site while Drosha controls the cleavage of pri-miRNA [282-284]. The product of pri-miRNA cleavage is a stem-loop precursor which is exported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm via Exportin 5 [285-287]. In the cytoplasm, Dicer, an endonuclease containing a RNA binding protein TRBP, releases the mature miRNA by cleaving the loop region of the miRNA precursor [288-291]. This mature miRNA consists of a duplex RNA (consisting of ~21 nucleotides in length, depending on the miRNA). Alternative pathways in the miRNA biogenesis have been described such as mirtron class of miRNAs, which derive from introns, and miRNA biogenesis that occurs independently of Dicer (reviewed here: [292]).

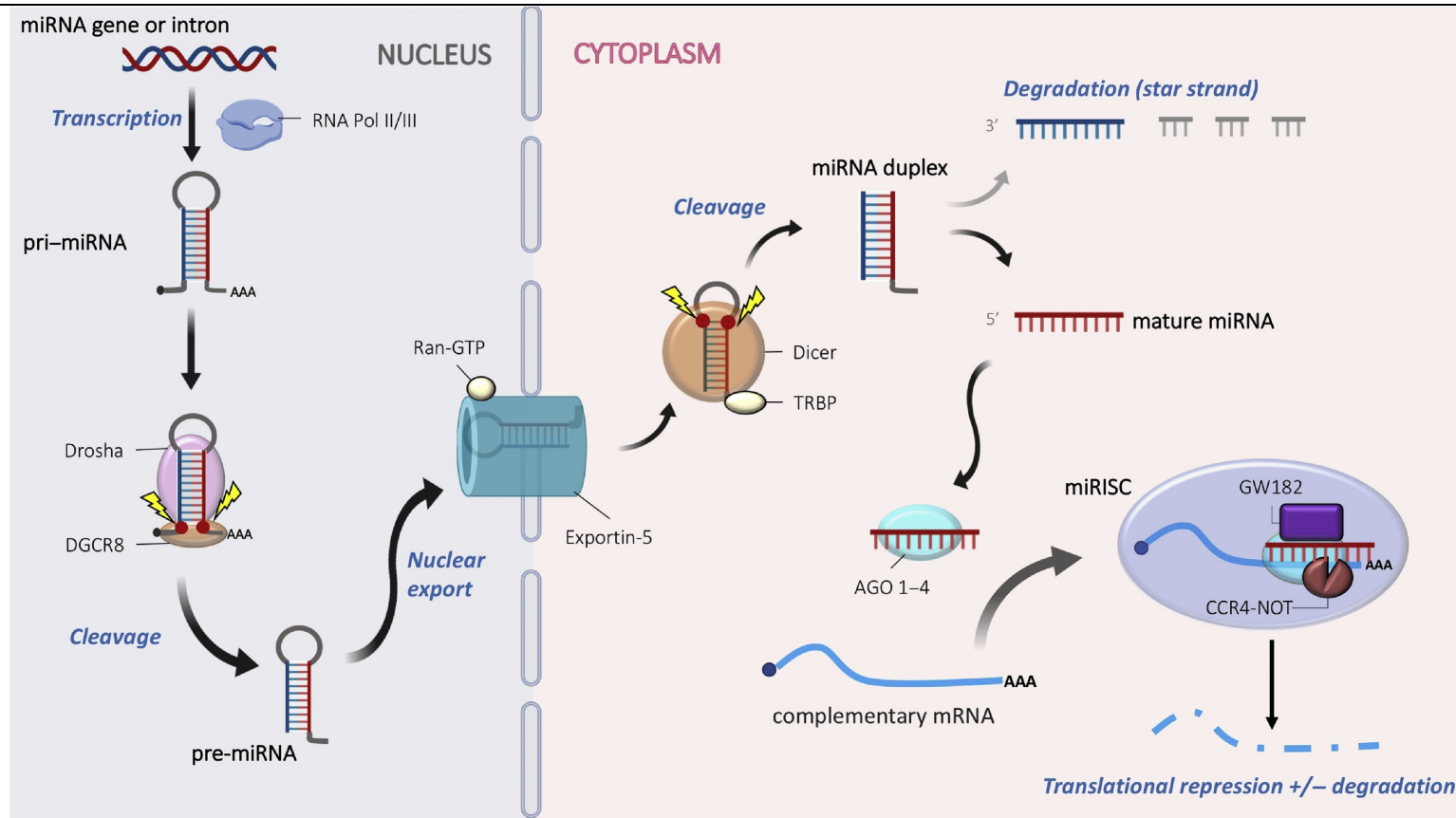
One strand (also called the guide strand) of the duplex RNA is then loaded on the RNA induced silencing complex (RISC) which is composed of Argonaute proteins (Ago 1-4 humans) [293, 294]. The other strand (also called star strand or passenger strand) is then either cleaved by Ago 2 and the nuclease complex C3PO or by other helicases [295-302]. If the 5' end of the stem loop is integrated, this strand will be referred to the “-5p” strand whereas if the 3' end of the stem loop is integrated, this strand will be referred to the “-3p” strand.

Finally, miRNA-RISC interacts with mRNA targets depending on the complementarity between the miRNA and the mRNA – in most cases within the 3' untranslated region [303, 304]. The 6-8 nucleotide seed sequence near the 5' terminus of the miRNA has been reported to be the most determinant factor defining the complementarity between miRNA and mRNA target [264].

Repression and degradation of the mRNA target can then occur through different mechanisms: if the miRNA's central region (also called seed region), is complementary to the target mRNA, cleavage can occur via Ago 2 and its endonuclease activity [305, 306]. If, however, this complementarity is absent, then cleavage occurs via GW182. Finally, degradation occurs via complexes such as CCR4-NOT and PAN2-PAN3 which stimulate deadenylation and mRNA degradation [307-309]

It has been shown that target repression does not necessarily involve mRNA degradation. [310-317]. In addition, some RISC independent target repression has been reported. For instance, in one study, miR-328 was not associated with RISC but with a translational regulator poly(rC)-binding protein hnRNP E2 which led to increased translation of the target mRNA c/EBP α [318]. However, compared to the canonical pathways, these pathways remain rare events [319].

Figure 3: Canonical miRNA processing pathway (adapted from [320])



Transcription of miRNA gene by RNA polymerase II/III (RNA Pol II/III) produces a primary miRNA (pri-miRNA) which is cleaved into a pre-miRNA by Drosha and DGR8. This is followed by transport into the cytoplasm via Exportin 5/Ran GTP. A micro-RNA duplex is then produced via cleavage of the pre-miRNA by Dicer/TRBP (TAR RNA binding protein). Only one strand of miRNA is kept (mature miRNA) while the other strand (star strand) is deleted. The complex Ago 1-4/ mature miRNA then binds to a complementary mRNA. The miRNA induced silencing complex (miRISC) represses translation of mRNA which is frequently degraded.

1.5.2. miRNA regulation

The expression of miRNA can be regulated at a transcriptional level [321-324]. For example, the presence of two miRNAs, miR-1 and miR-133 has been particularly reported in cardiac cells. Multiple lines of evidence have shown that their expression in cardiomyocyte is regulated by transcription factor such as SRF, MEF2 and MyoD [325-329]. Post-transcriptional regulation has also been described. For example, in experimental studies, let-7 maturation in embryonic cells is blocked by Lin28, a RNA binding protein that inhibits Drosha and Dicer [330-332]. In addition, recent studies have provided interesting results showing that, depending on the cellular environment, miRNA can induce an increase in target expression. For example, increased expression of TNF- α was reported after miRNA binding to the TNF- α mRNA during cell cycle arrest [333, 334]. Similarly, increased levels of miR-373 were associated with increased levels of their targeted mRNA E-cadherin [335].

1.6. Aims and objectives of this thesis

A wealth of data highlighting the critical role of miRNAs in regulating biological processes has been generated in recent decades (reviewed here: [336, 337]). In parallel, the number of studies reporting dysregulated miRNA expression in a wide range of diseases has also increased substantially, unveiling the potential of miRNAs as non-invasive biomarker of disease which could be used as a diagnostic, progression and therapeutic response marker [338]. While miRNAs have been extensively investigated in cancer research, their role as novel non-invasive biomarker in AD has attracted increasing attention, particularly for preclinical and prodromal stages of AD.

The primary aim of this thesis was to examine/study the relationship between early-stage cognitive decline and miRNA expression levels in blood.

The objectives were

1. To conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies investigating miRNA dysregulation in the brain, blood and CSF of AD patients and prioritise a list of top dysregulated miRNA for each tissue (chapter 2).

2. To explore how the top dysregulated miRNAs in AD affect biological function in the brain by conducting a pathway enrichment analysis (chapter 2).
3. To investigate the expression levels of the previously top prioritised miRNAs in cognitive healthy individuals at various risk for developing cognitive impairment due to AD, using baseline real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) data from the CHARIOT PRO study (chapter 3).
4. To identify whether single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) located within the genes coding for differentially expressed miRNAs in individuals showing early signs of cognitive decline, are associated with CSF biomarkers of neurodegeneration using whole genome sequencing data from ADNI (chapter 4).
5. To evaluate the functional consequences of these variants on mediators of AD pathogenesis (chapter 4).

REFERENCES

- [1] Scott KR, Barrett AM. Dementia syndromes: evaluation and treatment. Expert review of neurotherapeutics. 2007;7:407-22.
- [2] Reitz C, Mayeux R. Alzheimer disease: Epidemiology, Diagnostic Criteria, Risk Factors and Biomarkers. Biochemical pharmacology. 2014;88:640-51.
- [3] Vos T, Allen C, Arora M, Barber RM, Bhutta ZA, Brown A, et al. Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 310 diseases and injuries, 1990–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. The Lancet. 2016;388:1545-602.
- [4] Brookmeyer R, Abdalla N, Kawas CH, Corrada MM. Forecasting the prevalence of preclinical and clinical Alzheimer's disease in the United States. Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association. 2018;14:121-9.
- [5] Crews L, Masliah E. Molecular mechanisms of neurodegeneration in Alzheimer's disease. Human molecular genetics. 2010;19:R12-20.
- [6] Iqbal K, Grundke-Iqbal I. Neurofibrillary pathology leads to synaptic loss and not the other way around in Alzheimer disease. Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD. 2002;4:235-8.
- [7] Mandelkow EM, Mandelkow E. Tau in Alzheimer's disease. Trends in cell biology. 1998;8:425-7.
- [8] Terry R HL, Masliah E. Structural basis of the cognitive alterations in Alzheimer Disease. In: Terry R KR, editor. Alzheimer disease. New York 1994. p. 179-96.
- [9] Trojanowski JQ, Lee VM. "Fatal attractions" of proteins. A comprehensive hypothetical mechanism underlying Alzheimer's disease and other neurodegenerative disorders. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences. 2000;924:62-7.
- [10] Maurer K, Volk S, Gerbaldo H, Auguste D and Alzheimer's disease. Lancet. 1997;349:1546-9.
- [11] Hardy J, Selkoe DJ. The amyloid hypothesis of Alzheimer's disease: progress and problems on the road to therapeutics. Science (New York, NY). 2002;297:353-6.
- [12] Hardy JA, Higgins GA. Alzheimer's disease: the amyloid cascade hypothesis. Science (New York, NY). 1992;256:184-5.
- [13] Tanzi RE, Bertram L. Twenty years of the Alzheimer's disease amyloid hypothesis: a genetic perspective. Cell. 2005;120:545-55.
- [14] Gouras GK, Olsson TT, Hansson O. β -amyloid Peptides and Amyloid Plaques in Alzheimer's Disease. Neurotherapeutics. 2015;12:3-11.
- [15] Lau KF, McLoughlin DM, Standen C, Miller CC. X11 alpha and x11 beta interact with presenilin-1 via their PDZ domains. Molecular and cellular neurosciences. 2000;16:557-65.
- [16] Sinha S, Anderson JP, Barbour R, Basi GS, Caccavello R, Davis D, et al. Purification and cloning of amyloid precursor protein beta-secretase from human brain. Nature. 1999;402:537-40.
- [17] Vassar R, Bennett BD, Babu-Khan S, Kahn S, Mendiaz EA, Denis P, et al. Beta-secretase cleavage of Alzheimer's amyloid precursor protein by the transmembrane aspartic protease BACE. Science (New York, NY). 1999;286:735-41.
- [18] Yan R, Bienkowski MJ, Shuck ME, Miao H, Tory MC, Pauley AM, et al. Membrane-anchored aspartyl protease with Alzheimer's disease beta-secretase activity. Nature. 1999;402:533-7.
- [19] Sisodia SS. Beta-amyloid precursor protein cleavage by a membrane-bound protease. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. 1992;89:6075-9.
- [20] Kuhn PH, Wang H, Dislich B, Colombo A, Zeitschel U, Ellwart JW, et al. ADAM10 is the physiologically relevant, constitutive alpha-secretase of the amyloid precursor protein in primary neurons. The EMBO journal. 2010;29:3020-32.
- [21] Rossner S, Lange-Dohna C, Zeitschel U, Perez-Polo JR. Alzheimer's disease beta-secretase BACE1 is not a neuron-specific enzyme. Journal of neurochemistry. 2005;92:226-34.
- [22] Simons M, de Strooper B, Multhaup G, Tienari PJ, Dotti CG, Beyreuther K. Amyloidogenic processing of the human amyloid precursor protein in primary cultures of rat hippocampal neurons. The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience. 1996;16:899-908.

- [23] Yang L-B, Lindholm K, Yan R, Citron M, Xia W, Yang X-L, et al. Elevated β -secretase expression and enzymatic activity detected in sporadic Alzheimer disease. *Nature medicine*. 2003;9:3-4.
- [24] Li R, Lindholm K, Yang LB, Yue X, Citron M, Yan R, et al. Amyloid β peptide load is correlated with increased β -secretase activity in sporadic Alzheimer's disease patients. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2004;101:3632-7.
- [25] Zhong Z, Ewers M, Teipel S, Bürger K, Wallin A, Blennow K, et al. Levels of β -Secretase (BACE1) in Cerebrospinal Fluid as a Predictor of Risk in Mild Cognitive Impairment. *Archives of General Psychiatry*. 2007;64:718-26.
- [26] Ewers M, Zhong Z, Bürger K, Wallin A, Blennow K, Teipel SJ, et al. Increased CSF-BACE 1 activity is associated with ApoE- ϵ 4 genotype in subjects with mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease. *Brain : a journal of neurology*. 2008;131:1252-8.
- [27] Perneczky R, Alexopoulos P, Kurz A. Soluble amyloid precursor proteins and secretases as Alzheimer's disease biomarkers. *Trends in Molecular Medicine*. 2014;20:8-15.
- [28] Caille I, Allinquant B, Dupont E, Bouillot C, Langer A, Muller U, et al. Soluble form of amyloid precursor protein regulates proliferation of progenitors in the adult subventricular zone. *Development (Cambridge, England)*. 2004;131:2173-81.
- [29] Furukawa K, Sopher BL, Rydel RE, Begley JG, Pham DG, Martin GM, et al. Increased activity-regulating and neuroprotective efficacy of alpha-secretase-derived secreted amyloid precursor protein conferred by a C-terminal heparin-binding domain. *Journal of neurochemistry*. 1996;67:1882-96.
- [30] Mattson MP. Cellular actions of beta-amyloid precursor protein and its soluble and fibrillogenic derivatives. *Physiological reviews*. 1997;77:1081-132.
- [31] Ohsawa I, Takamura C, Morimoto T, Ishiguro M, Kohsaka S. Amino-terminal region of secreted form of amyloid precursor protein stimulates proliferation of neural stem cells. *The European journal of neuroscience*. 1999;11:1907-13.
- [32] Hsia AY, Masliah E, McConlogue L, Yu GQ, Tatsuno G, Hu K, et al. Plaque-independent disruption of neural circuits in Alzheimer's disease mouse models. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 1999;96:3228-33.
- [33] Kamenetz F, Tomita T, Hsieh H, Seabrook G, Borchelt D, Iwatsubo T, et al. APP processing and synaptic function. *Neuron*. 2003;37:925-37.
- [34] Li S, Hong S, Shepardson NE, Walsh DM, Shankar GM, Selkoe D. Soluble oligomers of amyloid Beta protein facilitate hippocampal long-term depression by disrupting neuronal glutamate uptake. *Neuron*. 2009;62:788-801.
- [35] Li S, Jin M, Koeglsperger T, Shepardson NE, Shankar GM, Selkoe DJ. Soluble A β oligomers inhibit long-term potentiation through a mechanism involving excessive activation of extrasynaptic NR2B-containing NMDA receptors. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2011;31:6627-38.
- [36] Mucke L, Masliah E, Yu GQ, Mallory M, Rockenstein EM, Tatsuno G, et al. High-level neuronal expression of a β 1-42 in wild-type human amyloid protein precursor transgenic mice: synaptotoxicity without plaque formation. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2000;20:4050-8.
- [37] Shankar GM, Bloodgood BL, Townsend M, Walsh DM, Selkoe DJ, Sabatini BL. Natural oligomers of the Alzheimer amyloid-beta protein induce reversible synapse loss by modulating an NMDA-type glutamate receptor-dependent signaling pathway. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2007;27:2866-75.
- [38] Shankar GM, Li S, Mehta TH, Garcia-Munoz A, Shepardson NE, Smith I, et al. Amyloid-beta protein dimers isolated directly from Alzheimer's brains impair synaptic plasticity and memory. *Nature medicine*. 2008;14:837-42.
- [39] Walsh DM, Klyubin I, Fadeeva JV, Cullen WK, Anwyl R, Wolfe MS, et al. Naturally secreted oligomers of amyloid beta protein potently inhibit hippocampal long-term potentiation in vivo. *Nature*. 2002;416:535-9.

- [40] Almkvist O, Basun H, Wagner SL, Rowe BA, Wahlund LO, Lannfelt L. Cerebrospinal fluid levels of alpha-secretase-cleaved soluble amyloid precursor protein mirror cognition in a Swedish family with Alzheimer disease and a gene mutation. *Archives of neurology*. 1997;54:641-4.
- [41] Sennvik K, Fastbom J, Blomberg M, Wahlund LO, Winblad B, Benedikz E. Levels of alpha- and beta-secretase cleaved amyloid precursor protein in the cerebrospinal fluid of Alzheimer's disease patients. *Neuroscience letters*. 2000;278:169-72.
- [42] Araki W, Hattori K, Kanemaru K, Yokoi Y, Omachi Y, Takano H, et al. Re-evaluation of soluble APP- α and APP- β in cerebrospinal fluid as potential biomarkers for early diagnosis of dementia disorders. *Biomark Res*. 2017;5:28-.
- [43] Olsson A, Höglund K, Sjögren M, Andreasen N, Minthon L, Lannfelt L, et al. Measurement of alpha- and beta-secretase cleaved amyloid precursor protein in cerebrospinal fluid from Alzheimer patients. *Experimental neurology*. 2003;183:74-80.
- [44] Rosén C, Andreasson U, Mattsson N, Marcusson J, Minthon L, Andreasen N, et al. Cerebrospinal fluid profiles of amyloid β -related biomarkers in Alzheimer's disease. *Neuromolecular medicine*. 2012;14:65-73.
- [45] Brinkmalm G, Brinkmalm A, Bourgeois P, Persson R, Hansson O, Portelius E, et al. Soluble amyloid precursor protein α and β in CSF in Alzheimer's disease. *Brain research*. 2013;1513:117-26.
- [46] Chen Y, Dong C. A β 40 promotes neuronal cell fate in neural progenitor cells. *Cell death and differentiation*. 2009;16:386-94.
- [47] Whitson JS, Selkoe DJ, Cotman CW. Amyloid beta protein enhances the survival of hippocampal neurons in vitro. *Science (New York, NY)*. 1989;243:1488-90.
- [48] Palop JJ, Mucke L. Amyloid- β -induced neuronal dysfunction in Alzheimer's disease: from synapses toward neural networks. *Nature neuroscience*. 2010;13:812-8.
- [49] Tarasoff-Conway JM, Carare RO, Osorio RS, Glodzik L, Butler T, Fieremans E, et al. Clearance systems in the brain—implications for Alzheimer disease. *Nature Reviews Neurology*. 2015;11:457-70.
- [50] Lee G, Rook SL. Expression of tau protein in non-neuronal cells: microtubule binding and stabilization. *Journal of cell science*. 1992;102 (Pt 2):227-37.
- [51] Peng I, Binder LI, Black MM. Cultured neurons contain a variety of microtubule-associated proteins. *Brain research*. 1985;361:200-11.
- [52] Goedert M, Spillantini MG, Potier MC, Ulrich J, Crowther RA. Cloning and sequencing of the cDNA encoding an isoform of microtubule-associated protein tau containing four tandem repeats: differential expression of tau protein mRNAs in human brain. *The EMBO journal*. 1989;8:393-9.
- [53] Litman P, Barg J, Ginzburg I. Microtubules are involved in the localization of tau mRNA in primary neuronal cell cultures. *Neuron*. 1994;13:1463-74.
- [54] Mandell JW, Banker GA. A spatial gradient of tau protein phosphorylation in nascent axons. *Journal of Neuroscience*. 1996;16:5727-40.
- [55] Drewes G, Ebner A, Mandelkow EM. MAPs, MARKs and microtubule dynamics. *Trends in Biochemical Sciences*. 1998;23:307-11.
- [56] Martin L, Latypova X, Terro F. Post-translational modifications of tau protein: implications for Alzheimer's disease. *Neurochemistry international*. 2011;58:458-71.
- [57] Fischer D, Mukrasch MD, Biernat J, Bibow S, Blackledge M, Griesinger C, et al. Conformational changes specific for pseudophosphorylation at serine 262 selectively impair binding of tau to microtubules. *Biochemistry*. 2009;48:10047-55.
- [58] Meraz-Ríos MA, Lira-De León KI, Campos-Peña V, De Anda-Hernández MA, Mena-López R. Tau oligomers and aggregation in Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of neurochemistry*. 2010;112:1353-67.
- [59] Wood JG, Mirra SS, Pollock NJ, Binder LI. Neurofibrillary tangles of Alzheimer disease share antigenic determinants with the axonal microtubule-associated protein tau (τ). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 1986;83:4040-3.
- [60] Guillozet AL, Weintraub S, Mash DC, Mesulam MM. Neurofibrillary tangles, amyloid, and memory in aging and mild cognitive impairment. *Archives of neurology*. 2003;60:729-36.

- [61] Haroutunian V, Purohit DP, Perl DP, Marin D, Khan K, Lantz M, et al. Neurofibrillary tangles in nondemented elderly subjects and mild Alzheimer disease. *Archives of neurology*. 1999;56:713-8.
- [62] Nelson PT, Alafuzoff I, Bigio EH, Bouras C, Braak H, Cairns NJ, et al. Correlation of Alzheimer Disease Neuropathologic Changes With Cognitive Status: A Review of the Literature. *Journal of neuropathology and experimental neurology*. 2012;71:362-81.
- [63] Braak H, Alafuzoff I, Arzberger T, Kretschmar H, Del Tredici K. Staging of Alzheimer disease-associated neurofibrillary pathology using paraffin sections and immunocytochemistry. *Acta Neuropathologica*. 2006;112:389-404.
- [64] Braak H, Braak E. Staging of Alzheimer's disease-related neurofibrillary changes. *Neurobiology of aging*. 1995;16:271-8; discussion 8-84.
- [65] Ward SM, Himmelstein DS, Lancia JK, Binder LI. Tau oligomers and tau toxicity in neurodegenerative disease. *Biochemical Society transactions*. 2012;40:667-71.
- [66] Gerson JE, Castillo-Carranza DL, Kaye R. Advances in therapeutics for neurodegenerative tauopathies: moving toward the specific targeting of the most toxic tau species. *ACS chemical neuroscience*. 2014;5:752-69.
- [67] LaPointe NE, Morfini G, Pigino G, Gaisina IN, Kozikowski AP, Binder LI, et al. The amino terminus of tau inhibits kinesin-dependent axonal transport: implications for filament toxicity. *Journal of neuroscience research*. 2009;87:440-51.
- [68] Morfini GA, Burns M, Binder LI, Kanaan NM, LaPointe N, Bosco DA, et al. Axonal transport defects in neurodegenerative diseases. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2009;29:12776-86.
- [69] Li L, Shi R, Gu J, Tung YC, Zhou Y, Zhou D, et al. Alzheimer's disease brain contains tau fractions with differential prion-like activities. *Acta neuropathologica communications*. 2021;9:28.
- [70] Spies PE, Verbeek MM, van Groen T, Claassen JA. Reviewing reasons for the decreased CSF Aβ42 concentration in Alzheimer disease. *Frontiers in bioscience (Landmark edition)*. 2012;17:2024-34.
- [71] Zhao J, Liu X, Xia W, Zhang Y, Wang C. Targeting Amyloidogenic Processing of APP in Alzheimer's Disease. *Frontiers in molecular neuroscience*. 2020;13.
- [72] Mazanetz MP, Fischer PM. Untangling tau hyperphosphorylation in drug design for neurodegenerative diseases. *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*. 2007;6:464-79.
- [73] Zempel H, Luedtke J, Kumar Y, Biernat J, Dawson H, Mandelkow E, et al. Amyloid-beta oligomers induce synaptic damage via Tau-dependent microtubule severing by TLL6 and spastin. *The EMBO journal*. 2013;32:2920-37.
- [74] Shipton OA, Leitz JR, Dworzak J, Acton CE, Tunbridge EM, Denk F, et al. Tau protein is required for amyloid β-induced impairment of hippocampal long-term potentiation. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2011;31:1688-92.
- [75] Seward ME, Swanson E, Norambuena A, Reimann A, Cochran JN, Li R, et al. Amyloid-beta signals through tau to drive ectopic neuronal cell cycle re-entry in Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of cell science*. 2013;126:1278-86.
- [76] King ME, Kan HM, Baas PW, Erisir A, Glabe CG, Bloom GS. Tau-dependent microtubule disassembly initiated by prefibrillar beta-amyloid. *The Journal of cell biology*. 2006;175:541-6.
- [77] Vossel KA, Zhang K, Brodbeck J, Daub AC, Sharma P, Finkbeiner S, et al. Tau reduction prevents Aβ-induced defects in axonal transport. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2010;330:198.
- [78] Gotz J, Chen F, van Dorpe J, Nitsch RM. Formation of neurofibrillary tangles in P301 tau transgenic mice induced by Aβ42 fibrils. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2001;293:1491-5.
- [79] Lewis J, Dickson DW, Lin W-L, Chisholm L, Corral A, Jones G, et al. Enhanced Neurofibrillary Degeneration in Transgenic Mice Expressing Mutant Tau and APP. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2001;293:1487-91.
- [80] Hurtado DE, Molina-Porcel L, Iba M, Aboagye AK, Paul SM, Trojanowski JQ, et al. Aβ Accelerates the Spatiotemporal Progression of Tau Pathology and Augments Tau Amyloidosis in an Alzheimer Mouse Model. *The American Journal of Pathology*. 2010;177:1977-88.

- [81] Roberson ED, Scarce-Levie K, Palop JJ, Yan F, Cheng IH, Wu T, et al. Reducing endogenous tau ameliorates amyloid beta-induced deficits in an Alzheimer's disease mouse model. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2007;316:750-4.
- [82] Maia LF, Kaeser SA, Reichwald J, Hruscha M, Martus P, Staufenbiel M, et al. Changes in Amyloid- β and Tau in the Cerebrospinal Fluid of Transgenic Mice Overexpressing Amyloid Precursor Protein. *Science translational medicine*. 2013;5:194re2.
- [83] Leroy K, Ando K, Laporte V, Dedecker R, Suain V, Authelet M, et al. Lack of tau proteins rescues neuronal cell death and decreases amyloidogenic processing of APP in APP/PS1 mice. *Am J Pathol*. 2012;181:1928-40.
- [84] Bloom GS. Amyloid-beta and tau: the trigger and bullet in Alzheimer disease pathogenesis. *JAMA neurology*. 2014;71:505-8.
- [85] Jack CR, Wiste HJ, Botha H, Weigand SD, Therneau TM, Knopman DS, et al. The bivariate distribution of amyloid- β and tau: relationship with established neurocognitive clinical syndromes. *Brain : a journal of neurology*. 2019;142:3230-42.
- [86] Barthélemy NR, Li Y, Joseph-Mathurin N, Gordon BA, Hassenstab J, Benzinger TLS, et al. A soluble phosphorylated tau signature links tau, amyloid and the evolution of stages of dominantly inherited Alzheimer's disease. *Nature medicine*. 2020;26:398-407.
- [87] Yuan A, Rao MV, Veeranna, Nixon RA. Neurofilaments and Neurofilament Proteins in Health and Disease. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol*. 2017;9:a018309.
- [88] Khalil M, Teunissen CE, Otto M, Piehl F, Sormani MP, Gatteringer T, et al. Neurofilaments as biomarkers in neurological disorders. *Nature Reviews Neurology*. 2018;14:577-89.
- [89] Zhao Y, Xin Y, Meng S, He Z, Hu W. Neurofilament light chain protein in neurodegenerative dementia: A systematic review and network meta-analysis. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*. 2019;102:123-38.
- [90] Mattsson N, Andreasson U, Zetterberg H, Blennow K, for the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging I. Association of Plasma Neurofilament Light With Neurodegeneration in Patients With Alzheimer Disease. *JAMA neurology*. 2017;74:557-66.
- [91] Mattsson N, Cullen NC, Andreasson U, Zetterberg H, Blennow K. Association Between Longitudinal Plasma Neurofilament Light and Neurodegeneration in Patients With Alzheimer Disease. *JAMA neurology*. 2019;76:791-9.
- [92] Wyss-Coray T, Rogers J. Inflammation in Alzheimer disease—a brief review of the basic science and clinical literature. *Cold Spring Harbor perspectives in medicine*. 2012;2:a006346.
- [93] Wyss-Coray T. Inflammation in Alzheimer disease: driving force, bystander or beneficial response? *Nature medicine*. 2006;12:1005-15.
- [94] Mandrekar-Colucci S, Landreth GE. Microglia and inflammation in Alzheimer's disease. *CNS & neurological disorders drug targets*. 2010;9:156-67.
- [95] Cameron B, Landreth GE. Inflammation, Microglia and Alzheimer's Disease. *Neurobiology of disease*. 2010;37:503-9.
- [96] Feng Y, Li L, Sun XH. Monocytes and Alzheimer's disease. *Neuroscience Bulletin*. 2011;27:115-22.
- [97] Thériault P, ElAli A, Rivest S. The dynamics of monocytes and microglia in Alzheimer's disease. *Alzheimer's Research & Therapy*. 2015;7.
- [98] Gate D, Rezai-Zadeh K, Jodry D, Rentsendorj A, Town T. Macrophages in Alzheimer's disease: the blood-borne identity. *Journal of Neural Transmission*. 2010;117:961-70.
- [99] Costarelli L, Malavolta M, Giacconi R, Provinciali M. Dysfunctional macrophages in Alzheimer Disease: another piece of the "macroph-aging" puzzle? *Aging (Albany NY)*. 2017;9:1865-6.
- [100] Frost GR, Li YM. The role of astrocytes in amyloid production and Alzheimer's disease. *Open Biology*. 2017;7.
- [101] Phillips EC, Croft CL, Kurbatskaya K, O'Neill MJ, Hutton ML, Hanger DP, et al. Astrocytes and neuroinflammation in Alzheimer's disease. *Biochemical Society transactions*. 2014;42:1321-5.
- [102] Hanisch UK, Kettenmann H. Microglia: active sensor and versatile effector cells in the normal and pathologic brain. *Nature neuroscience*. 2007;10:1387-94.

- [103] Bruce-Keller AJ. Microglial-neuronal interactions in synaptic damage and recovery. *Journal of neuroscience research*. 1999;58:191-201.
- [104] Wake H, Moorhouse AJ, Jinno S, Kohsaka S, Nabekura J. Resting microglia directly monitor the functional state of synapses in vivo and determine the fate of ischemic terminals. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2009;29:3974-80.
- [105] Sierra A, Encinas JM, Deudero JJ, Chancey JH, Enikolopov G, Overstreet-Wadiche LS, et al. Microglia shape adult hippocampal neurogenesis through apoptosis-coupled phagocytosis. *Cell stem cell*. 2010;7:483-95.
- [106] Cruchaga C, Kauwe JS, Harari O, Jin SC, Cai Y, Karch CM, et al. GWAS of cerebrospinal fluid tau levels identifies risk variants for Alzheimer's disease. *Neuron*. 2013;78:256-68.
- [107] Guerreiro R, Wojtas A, Bras J, Carrasquillo M, Rogaeva E, Majounie E, et al. TREM2 variants in Alzheimer's disease. *The New England journal of medicine*. 2013;368:117-27.
- [108] Roussos P, Katsel P, Fam P, Tan W, Purohit DP, Haroutunian V. The triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 2 (TREM2) is associated with enhanced inflammation, neuropathological lesions and increased risk for Alzheimer's dementia. *Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association*. 2015;11:1163-70.
- [109] Sims R, van der Lee SJ, Naj AC, Bellenguez C, Badarinarayan N, Jakobsdottir J, et al. Rare coding variants in PLCG2, ABI3, and TREM2 implicate microglial-mediated innate immunity in Alzheimer's disease. *Nature genetics*. 2017;49:1373-84.
- [110] Brosseron F, Träschütz A, Widmann CN, Kummer MP, Tacik P, Santarelli F, et al. Characterization and clinical use of inflammatory cerebrospinal fluid protein markers in Alzheimer's disease. *Alzheimer's Research & Therapy*. 2018;10:25.
- [111] Suárez-Calvet M, Kleinberger G, Araque Caballero M, Brendel M, Rominger A, Alcolea D, et al. sTREM2 cerebrospinal fluid levels are a potential biomarker for microglia activity in early-stage Alzheimer's disease and associate with neuronal injury markers. *EMBO molecular medicine*. 2016;8:466-76.
- [112] Suárez-Calvet M, Araque Caballero M, Kleinberger G, Bateman RJ, Fagan AM, Morris JC, et al. Early changes in CSF sTREM2 in dominantly inherited Alzheimer's disease occur after amyloid deposition and neuronal injury. *Science translational medicine*. 2016;8:369ra178.
- [113] Rauchmann BS, Sadlon A, Perneczky R. Soluble TREM2 and Inflammatory Proteins in Alzheimer's Disease Cerebrospinal Fluid. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2020;73:1615-26.
- [114] Olah M, Biber K, Vinet J, Boddeke HW. Microglia phenotype diversity. *CNS & neurological disorders drug targets*. 2011;10:108-18.
- [115] Orihuela R, McPherson CA, Harry GJ. Microglial M1/M2 polarization and metabolic states. *British Journal of Pharmacology*. 2016;173:649-65.
- [116] Colton CA. Heterogeneity of microglial activation in the innate immune response in the brain. *Journal of neuroimmune pharmacology : the official journal of the Society on NeuroImmune Pharmacology*. 2009;4:399-418.
- [117] Jimenez S, Baglietto-Vargas D, Caballero C, Moreno-Gonzalez I, Torres M, Sanchez-Varo R, et al. Inflammatory response in the hippocampus of PS1M146L/APP751SL mouse model of Alzheimer's disease: age-dependent switch in the microglial phenotype from alternative to classic. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2008;28:11650-61.
- [118] Ransohoff RM. A polarizing question: do M1 and M2 microglia exist? *Nature neuroscience*. 2016;19:987-91.
- [119] Leng F, Edison P. Neuroinflammation and microglial activation in Alzheimer disease: where do we go from here? *Nature Reviews Neurology*. 2021;17:157-72.
- [120] Song M, Jin JJ, Lim JE, Kou J, Pattanayak A, Rehman JA, et al. TLR4 mutation reduces microglial activation, increases A β deposits and exacerbates cognitive deficits in a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of Neuroinflammation*. 2011;8:92.
- [121] Tahara K, Kim HD, Jin JJ, Maxwell JA, Li L, Fukuchi K. Role of toll-like receptor signalling in A β uptake and clearance. *Brain : a journal of neurology*. 2006;129:3006-19.

- [122] Go M, Kou J, Lim JE, Yang J, Fukuchi KI. Microglial response to LPS increases in wild-type mice during aging but diminishes in an Alzheimer's mouse model: Implication of TLR4 signaling in disease progression. *Biochemical and biophysical research communications*. 2016;479:331-7.
- [123] Nilson AN, English KC, Gerson JE, Barton Whittle T, Nicolas Crain C, Xue J, et al. Tau Oligomers Associate with Inflammation in the Brain and Retina of Tauopathy Mice and in Neurodegenerative Diseases. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 55:1083-99.
- [124] Jiang C, Li G, Huang P, Liu Z, Zhao B. The Gut Microbiota and Alzheimer's Disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2017;58:1-15.
- [125] Bagyinszky E, Giau VV, Shim K, Suk K, An SSA, Kim S. Role of inflammatory molecules in the Alzheimer's disease progression and diagnosis. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*. 2017;376:242-54.
- [126] Calsolaro V, Edison P. Neuroinflammation in Alzheimer's disease: Current evidence and future directions. *Alzheimer's & Dementia*. 2016;12:719-32.
- [127] Fan Z, Okello AA, Brooks DJ, Edison P. Longitudinal influence of microglial activation and amyloid on neuronal function in Alzheimer's disease. *Brain : a journal of neurology*. 2015;138:3685-98.
- [128] Davies P, Maloney AJF. Selective loss of central cholinergic neurons in Alzheimer's disease *The Lancet*. 1976;308:1403.
- [129] Perry EK, Tomlinson BE, Blessed G, Perry RH, Cross AJ, Crow TT. Noradrenergic and cholinergic systems in senile dementia of alzheimer type. *Lancet*. 1981;2:8238-49.
- [130] Bartus RT. Evidence for a direct cholinergic involvement in the scopolamine-induced amnesia in monkeys: Effects of concurrent administration of physostigmine and methylphenidate with scopolamine. *Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior*. 1978;9:833-6.
- [131] Bartus RT, Dean RL, 3rd, Beer B, Lippa AS. The cholinergic hypothesis of geriatric memory dysfunction. *Science (New York, NY)*. 1982;217:408-14.
- [132] Drachman DA. Memory and cognitive function in man: Does the cholinergic system have a specific role? *Neurology*. 1977;27:783-90.
- [133] Čolović MB, Krstić DZ, Lazarević-Pašti TD, Bondžić AM, Vasić VM. Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors: Pharmacology and Toxicology. *Current Neuropharmacology*. 2013;11:315-35.
- [134] McGleenon BM, Dynan KB, Passmore AP. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors in Alzheimer's disease. *British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology*. 1999;48:471-80.
- [135] Courtney C, Farrell D, Gray R. Long-term donepezil treatment in 565 patients with alzheimer's disease (ad2000): Randomised double-blind trial. *Lancet*. 2004;363:2105e15.
- [136] Doody RS, Dunn JK, Clark CM, Farlow M, Foster NL, Liao T, et al. Chronic donepezil treatment is associated with slowed cognitive decline in Alzheimer's disease. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*. 2001;12:295-300.
- [137] Connelly PJ, Prentice NP, Fowler KG. Predicting the outcome of cholinesterase inhibitor treatment in Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry*. 2005;76:320-4.
- [138] Lemstra AW, Richard E, Van Gool WA. Cholinesterase inhibitors in dementia: yes, no, or maybe? *Age and Ageing*. 2007;36:625-7.
- [139] Choi SH, Kim SY, Na HR, Kim BK, Yang DW, Kwon JC, et al. Effect of ApoE genotype on response to donepezil in patients with Alzheimer's disease. *Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord*. 2008;25:445-50.
- [140] Bizarro A, Marra C, Acciarri A, Valenza A, Tiziano FD, Brahe C, et al. Apolipoprotein E ε4 allele differentiates the clinical response to donepezil in Alzheimer's disease. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*. 2005;20:254-61.
- [141] Davis KL, Mohs RC, Marin D, Purohit DP, Perl DP, Lantz M, et al. Cholinergic markers in elderly patients with early signs of Alzheimer disease. *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 1999;281:1401-6.
- [142] Dekosky ST, Ikonomic MD, Styren SD, Beckett L, Wisniewski S, Bennett DA, et al. Upregulation of choline acetyltransferase activity in hippocampus and frontal cortex of elderly subjects with mild cognitive impairment. *Annals of Neurology*. 2002;51:145-55.

- [143] Bowen DM, Benton JS, Spillane JA, Smith CCT, Allen SJ. Choline acetyltransferase activity and histopathology of frontal neocortex from biopsies of demented patients. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*. 1982;57:191-202.
- [144] Gilmor ML, Erickson JD, Varoqui H, Hersh LB, Bennett DA, Cochran EJ, et al. Preservation of nucleus basalis neurons containing choline acetyltransferase and the vesicular acetylcholine transporter in the elderly with mild cognitive impairment and early Alzheimer's disease. *The Journal of comparative neurology*. 1999;411:693-704.
- [145] Sassin I, Schultz C, Thal DR, Rüb U, Arai K, Braak E, et al. Evolution of Alzheimer's disease-related cytoskeletal changes in the basal nucleus of Meynert. *Acta Neuropathologica*. 2000;100:259-69.
- [146] Mesulam MM. Neuroplasticity failure in Alzheimer's disease: bridging the gap between plaques and tangles. *Neuron*. 1999;24:521-9.
- [147] Kuhl DE, Minoshima S, Fessler JA, Ficarò EP, Wieland DM, Koeppe RA, et al. In vivo mapping of cholinergic terminals in normal aging, Alzheimer's disease, and Parkinson's disease. *Annals of Neurology*. 1996;40:399-410.
- [148] Efanage SMN, Garland EM, Staley JK, Khare AB, Mash DC. Vesicular acetylcholine transporter density and Alzheimer's disease. *Neurobiology of aging*. 1997;18:407-13.
- [149] Mesulam M. The Cholinergic Lesion of Alzheimer's Disease: Pivotal Factor or Side Show? *Learning and Memory*. 2004;11:43-9.
- [150] Parent MB, Baxter MG. Septohippocampal Acetylcholine: Involved in but not Necessary for Learning and Memory? *Learning and Memory*. 2004;11:9-20.
- [151] Craig LA, Hong NS, McDonald RJ. Revisiting the cholinergic hypothesis in the development of Alzheimer's disease. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*. 2011;35:1397-409.
- [152] Auld DS, Kornecook TJ, Bastianetto S, Quirion R. Alzheimer's disease and the basal forebrain cholinergic system: Relations to β -amyloid peptides, cognition, and treatment strategies. *Progress in Neurobiology*. 2002;68:209-45.
- [153] Auld DS, Kar S, Quirion R. β -Amyloid peptides as direct cholinergic neuromodulators: a missing link? *Trends in Neurosciences*. 1998;21:43-9.
- [154] Bertram L, Tanzi RE. Genomic mechanisms in Alzheimer's disease. *Brain Pathology*. 2020;30:966-77.
- [155] Ayodele T, Rogaeva E, Kurup JT, Beecham G, Reitz C. Early-Onset Alzheimer's Disease: What Is Missing in Research? *Current Neurology and Neuroscience Reports*. 2021;21:4.
- [156] Goate A, Chartier-Harlin MC, Mullan M, Brown J, Crawford F, Fidani L, et al. Segregation of a missense mutation in the amyloid precursor protein gene with familial Alzheimer's disease. *Nature*. 1991;349:704-6.
- [157] Sherrington R, Rogaev EI, Liang Y, Rogaeva EA, Levesque G, Ikeda M, et al. Cloning of a gene bearing missense mutations in early-onset familial Alzheimer's disease. *Nature*. 1995;375:754-60.
- [158] Levy-Lahad E, Wasco W, Poorkaj P, Romano DM, Oshima J, Pettingell WH, et al. Candidate gene for the chromosome 1 familial Alzheimer's disease locus. *Science (New York, NY)*. 1995;269:973-7.
- [159] Nilsberth C, Westlind-Danielsson A, Eckman CB, Condron MM, Axelman K, Forsell C, et al. The 'Arctic' APP mutation (E693G) causes Alzheimer's disease by enhanced A β protofibril formation. *Nature neuroscience*. 2001;4:887-93.
- [160] Sahlin C, Lord A, Magnusson K, Englund H, Almeida CG, Greengard P, et al. The Arctic Alzheimer mutation favors intracellular amyloid-beta production by making amyloid precursor protein less available to alpha-secretase. *Journal of neurochemistry*. 2007;101:854-62.
- [161] Haass C, Lemere CA, Capell A, Citron M, Seubert P, Schenk D, et al. The Swedish mutation causes early-onset Alzheimer's disease by beta-secretase cleavage within the secretory pathway. *Nature medicine*. 1995;1:1291-6.
- [162] Cruts M, van Duijn CM, Backhovens H, Van den Broeck M, Wehnert A, Serneels S, et al. Estimation of the genetic contribution of presenilin-1 and -2 mutations in a population-based study of presenile Alzheimer disease. *Human molecular genetics*. 1998;7:43-51.

- [163] Campion D, Flaman JM, Brice A, Hannequin D, Dubois B, Martin C, et al. Mutations of the presenilin 1 gene in families with early-onset Alzheimer's disease. *Human molecular genetics*. 1995;4:2373-7.
- [164] Hutton M, Busfield F, Wragg M, Crook R, Perez-Tur J, Clark RF, et al. Complete analysis of the presenilin 1 gene in early onset Alzheimer's disease. *Neuroreport*. 1996;7:801-5.
- [165] Jayadev S, Leverenz JB, Steinbart E, Stahl J, Klunk W, Yu CE, et al. Alzheimer's disease phenotypes and genotypes associated with mutations in presenilin 2. *Brain : a journal of neurology*. 2010;133:1143-54.
- [166] Ryan NS, Rossor MN. Correlating familial Alzheimer's disease gene mutations with clinical phenotype. *Biomarkers in medicine*. 2010;4:99-112.
- [167] Sherrington R, Froelich S, Sorbi S, Campion D, Chi H, Rogaeva EA, et al. Alzheimer's disease associated with mutations in presenilin 2 is rare and variably penetrant. *Human molecular genetics*. 1996;5:985-8.
- [168] Huang Y, Mahley RW. Apolipoprotein E: structure and function in lipid metabolism, neurobiology, and Alzheimer's diseases. *Neurobiology of disease*. 2014;72 Pt A:3-12.
- [169] Mahley RW, Rall SC, Jr. Apolipoprotein E: far more than a lipid transport protein. *Annual review of genomics and human genetics*. 2000;1:507-37.
- [170] Verghese PB, Castellano JM, Garai K, Wang Y, Jiang H, Shah A, et al. ApoE influences amyloid-beta (Abeta) clearance despite minimal apoE/Abeta association in physiological conditions. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2013;110:E1807-16.
- [171] Corder EH, Saunders AM, Strittmatter WJ, Schmechel DE, Gaskell PC, Small GW, et al. Gene dose of apolipoprotein E type 4 allele and the risk of Alzheimer's disease in late onset families. *Science (New York, NY)*. 1993;261:921-3.
- [172] Reiman EM, Chen K, Liu X, Bandy D, Yu M, Lee W, et al. Fibrillar amyloid- β burden in cognitively normal people at 3 levels of genetic risk for Alzheimer's disease. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2009;106:6820-5.
- [173] Corder EH, Saunders AM, Risch NJ, Strittmatter WJ, Schmechel DE, Gaskell PC, Jr., et al. Protective effect of apolipoprotein E type 2 allele for late onset Alzheimer disease. *Nature genetics*. 1994;7:180-4.
- [174] DeMattos RB, O'Dell M A, Parsadanian M, Taylor JW, Harmony JA, Bales KR, et al. Clusterin promotes amyloid plaque formation and is critical for neuritic toxicity in a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2002;99:10843-8.
- [175] Harold D, Abraham R, Hollingworth P, Sims R, Gerrish A, Hamshere ML, et al. Genome-wide association study identifies variants at CLU and PICALM associated with Alzheimer's disease. *Nature genetics*. 2009;41:1088-93.
- [176] Lambert J-C, Heath S, Even G, Campion D, Sleegers K, Hiltunen M, et al. Genome-wide association study identifies variants at CLU and CR1 associated with Alzheimer's disease. *Nature genetics*. 2009;41:1094-9.
- [177] Harold D, Abraham R, Hollingworth P, Sims R, Gerrish A, Hamshere ML, et al. Genome-wide association study identifies variants at CLU and PICALM associated with Alzheimer's disease. *Nature genetics*. 2009;41:1088-93.
- [178] Hollingworth P, Harold D, Sims R, Gerrish A, Lambert J-C, Carrasquillo MM, et al. Common variants at ABCA7, MS4A6A/MS4A4E, EPHA1, CD33 and CD2AP are associated with Alzheimer's disease. *Nature genetics*. 2011;43:429-35.
- [179] Naj AC, Jun G, Beecham GW, Wang L-S, Vardarajan BN, Buross J, et al. Common variants at MS4A4/MS4A6E, CD2AP, CD33 and EPHA1 are associated with late-onset Alzheimer's disease. *Nature genetics*. 2011;43:436-41.
- [180] Seshadri S, Fitzpatrick AL, Ikram MA, DeStefano AL, Gudnason V, Boada M, et al. Genome-wide Analysis of Genetic Loci Associated With Alzheimer Disease. *Jama*. 2010;303:1832-40.

- [181] Lambert J-C, Ibrahim-Verbaas CA, Harold D, Naj AC, Sims R, Bellenguez C, et al. Meta-analysis of 74,046 individuals identifies 11 new susceptibility loci for Alzheimer's disease. *Nature genetics*. 2013;45:1452-8.
- [182] Jansen IE, Savage JE, Watanabe K, Bryois J, Williams DM, Steinberg S, et al. Genome-wide meta-analysis identifies new loci and functional pathways influencing Alzheimer's disease risk. *Nature genetics*. 2019;51:404-13.
- [183] Kunkle BW, Grenier-Boley B, Sims R, Bis JC, Damotte V, Naj AC, et al. Genetic meta-analysis of diagnosed Alzheimer's disease identifies new risk loci and implicates A β , tau, immunity and lipid processing. *Nature genetics*. 2019;51:414-30.
- [184] Phillips NR, Simpkins JW, Roby RK. Mitochondrial DNA deletions in Alzheimer's brains: A review. *Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association*. 2014;10:393-400.
- [185] Jaenisch R, Bird A. Epigenetic regulation of gene expression: how the genome integrates intrinsic and environmental signals. *Nature genetics*. 2003;33 Suppl:245-54.
- [186] Graff J, Tsai LH. Histone acetylation: molecular mnemonics on the chromatin. *Nature reviews Neuroscience*. 2013;14:97-111.
- [187] Guzman-Karlsson MC, Meadows JP, Gavin CF, Hablitz JJ, Sweatt JD. Transcriptional and epigenetic regulation of Hebbian and non-Hebbian plasticity. *Neuropharmacology*. 2014;80:3-17.
- [188] Jarome TJ, Thomas JS, Lubin FD. The epigenetic basis of memory formation and storage. *Progress in molecular biology and translational science*. 2014;128:1-27.
- [189] Levenson JM, Sweatt JD. Epigenetic mechanisms in memory formation. *Nature reviews Neuroscience*. 2005;6:108-18.
- [190] Woldemichael BT, Bohacek J, Gapp K, Mansuy IM. Epigenetics of memory and plasticity. *Progress in molecular biology and translational science*. 2014;122:305-40.
- [191] Zovkic IB, Guzman-Karlsson MC, Sweatt JD. Epigenetic regulation of memory formation and maintenance. *Learning & memory (Cold Spring Harbor, NY)*. 2013;20:61-74.
- [192] Sanchez-Mut JV, Gräff J. Epigenetic Alterations in Alzheimer's Disease. *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*. 2015;9.
- [193] Al-Haddad R, Karnib N, Assaad RA, Bilen Y, Emmanuel N, Ghanem A, et al. Epigenetic changes in diabetes. *Neuroscience letters*. 2016;625:64-9.
- [194] Burgio E, Lopomo A, Migliore L. Obesity and diabetes: from genetics to epigenetics. *Molecular biology reports*. 2015;42:799-818.
- [195] Millis RM. Epigenetics and hypertension. *Current hypertension reports*. 2011;13:21-8.
- [196] Pal S, Tyler JK. Epigenetics and aging. *Science Advances*. 2016;2.
- [197] Sen P, Shah PP, Nativio R, Berger SL. Epigenetic Mechanisms of Longevity and Aging. *Cell*. 2016;166:822-39.
- [198] Wise IA, Charchar FJ. Epigenetic Modifications in Essential Hypertension. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*. 2016;17.
- [199] Coppieters N, Dragunow M. Epigenetics in Alzheimer's disease: a focus on DNA modifications. *Current pharmaceutical design*. 2011;17:3398-412.
- [200] Wang J, Yu J-T, Tan M-S, Jiang T, Tan L. Epigenetic mechanisms in Alzheimer's disease: Implications for pathogenesis and therapy. *Ageing Research Reviews*. 2013;12:1024-41.
- [201] McKhann G, Drachman D, Folstein M, Katzman R, Price D, Stadlan EM. Clinical diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. Report of the NINCDS-ADRDA Work Group* under the auspices of Department of Health and Human Services Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease. 1984;34:939-.
- [202] World Health Organization. The ICD-10 classification of mental and behavioural disorders : clinical descriptions and diagnostic guidelines. Geneva: World Health Organization; 1992.
- [203] American Psychiatric A, American Psychiatric A, Task Force on D-I. Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders : DSM-IV-TR. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 1994.
- [204] Flicker L. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors for Alzheimer's disease : More benefit may arise from the assessments they necessitate. *BMJ : British Medical Journal*. 1999;318:615-6.

- [205] Jelic V, Kivipelto M, Winblad B. Clinical trials in mild cognitive impairment: lessons for the future. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry*. 2006;77:429-38.
- [206] Cummings JL. Challenges to Demonstrating Disease-Modifying Effects in Alzheimer's Disease Clinical Trials. *Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association*. 2006;2:263-71.
- [207] Ritchie K, Touchon J. Heterogeneity in senile dementia of the Alzheimer type: individual differences, progressive deterioration or clinical sub-types? *Journal of clinical epidemiology*. 1992;45:1391-8.
- [208] Pillon B, Dubois B, Ploska A, Agid Y. Severity and specificity of cognitive impairment in Alzheimer's, Huntington's, and Parkinson's diseases and progressive supranuclear palsy. *Neurology*. 1991;41:634-43.
- [209] Mann UM, Mohr E, Gearing M, Chase TN. Heterogeneity in Alzheimer's disease: progression rate segregated by distinct neuropsychological and cerebral metabolic profiles. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry*. 1992;55:956-9.
- [210] Becker JT, Huff FJ, Nebes RD, Holland A, Boller F. Neuropsychological function in Alzheimer's disease. Pattern of impairment and rates of progression. *Archives of neurology*. 1988;45:263-8.
- [211] Storey E, Slavin MJ, Kinsella GJ. Patterns of cognitive impairment in Alzheimer's disease: assessment and differential diagnosis. *Frontiers in bioscience : a journal and virtual library*. 2002;7:e155-84.
- [212] Ganguli M, Dodge HH, Shen C, DeKosky ST. Mild cognitive impairment, amnesic type. An epidemiologic study. 2004;63:115-21.
- [213] Ritchie K. Mild cognitive impairment: An epidemiological perspective. *Dialogues in Clinical Neuroscience*. 2004;6:401-8.
- [214] Gauthier S, Reisberg B, Zaudig M, Petersen RC, Ritchie K, Broich K, et al. Mild cognitive impairment. *The Lancet*. 2006;367:1262-70.
- [215] Flicker C, Ferris SH, Reisberg B. Mild cognitive impairment in the elderly. Predictors of dementia. 1991;41:1006-.
- [216] Daly E, Zaitchik D, Copeland M, Schmahmann J, Gunther J, Albert M. Predicting conversion to alzheimer disease using standardized clinical information. *Archives of neurology*. 2000;57:675-80.
- [217] Galasko D, Hansen LA, Katzman R, Wiederholt W, Masliah E, Terry R, et al. Clinical-neuropathological correlations in Alzheimer's disease and related dementias. *Archives of neurology*. 1994;51:888-95.
- [218] Lim A, Tsuang D, Kukull W, Nochlin D, Leverenz J, McCormick W, et al. Clinico-neuropathological correlation of Alzheimer's disease in a community-based case series. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*. 1999;47:564-9.
- [219] Bowler J, Munoz D, Merskey H, Hachinski V. Fallacies in the pathological confirmation of the diagnosis of. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry*. 1998;64:18-24.
- [220] Price JL, McKeel DW, Jr., Buckles VD, Roe CM, Xiong C, Grundman M, et al. Neuropathology of nondemented aging: presumptive evidence for preclinical Alzheimer disease. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2009;30:1026-36.
- [221] Bennett DA, Schneider JA, Arvanitakis Z, Kelly JF, Aggarwal NT, Shah RC, et al. Neuropathology of older persons without cognitive impairment from two community-based studies. *Neurology*. 2006;66:1837-44.
- [222] Jellinger KA, Attems J. Neuropathology and general autopsy findings in nondemented aged subjects. *Clinical neuropathology*. 2012;31:87-98.
- [223] Ringman JM, Younkin SG, Pratico D, Seltzer W, Cole GM, Geschwind DH, et al. Biochemical markers in persons with preclinical familial Alzheimer disease. *Neurology*. 2008;71:85-92.
- [224] Klunk WE, Price JC, Mathis CA, Tsopelas ND, Lopresti BJ, Ziolkowski SK, et al. Amyloid deposition begins in the striatum of presenilin-1 mutation carriers from two unrelated pedigrees. *Journal of Neuroscience*. 2007;27:6174-84.
- [225] Moonis M, Swearer JM, Dayaw MPE, St. George-Hyslop P, Rogava E, Kawarai T, et al. Familial Alzheimer disease: Decreases in CSF A β 42 levels precede cognitive decline. *Neurology*. 2005;65:323-5.

- [226] Albert MS, DeKosky ST, Dickson D, Dubois B, Feldman HH, Fox NC, et al. The diagnosis of mild cognitive impairment due to Alzheimer's disease: Recommendations from the National Institute on Aging-Alzheimer's Association workgroups on diagnostic guidelines for Alzheimer's disease. *Alzheimer's and Dementia*. 2011;7:270-9.
- [227] Dubois B, Feldman HH, Jacova C, DeKosky ST, Barberger-Gateau P, Cummings J, et al. Research criteria for the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease: revising the NINCDS-ADRDA criteria. *Lancet Neurology*. 2007;6:734-46.
- [228] McKhann GM, Knopman DS, Chertkow H, Hyman BT, Jack Jr CR, Kawas CH, et al. The diagnosis of dementia due to Alzheimer's disease: Recommendations from the National Institute on Aging-Alzheimer's Association workgroups on diagnostic guidelines for Alzheimer's disease. *Alzheimer's and Dementia*. 2011;7:263-9.
- [229] Sperling RA, Aisen PS, Beckett LA, Bennett DA, Craft S, Fagan AM, et al. Toward defining the preclinical stages of Alzheimer's disease: Recommendations from the National Institute on Aging-Alzheimer's Association workgroups on diagnostic guidelines for Alzheimer's disease. *Alzheimer's and Dementia*. 2011;7:280-92.
- [230] Visser PJ, Vos S, van Rossum I, Scheltens P. Comparison of International Working Group criteria and National Institute on Aging-Alzheimer's Association criteria for Alzheimer's disease. *Alzheimer's & Dementia*. 2012;8:560-3.
- [231] Dubois B, Hampel H, Feldman HH, Scheltens P, Aisen P, Andrieu S, et al. Preclinical Alzheimer's disease: Definition, natural history, and diagnostic criteria. *Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association*. 2016;12:292-323.
- [232] Dubois B, Feldman HH, Jacova C, Hampel H, Molinuevo JL, Blennow K, et al. Advancing research diagnostic criteria for Alzheimer's disease: the IWG-2 criteria. *The Lancet Neurology*. 2014;13:614-29.
- [233] Wirth M, Madison CM, Rabinovici GD, Oh H, Landau SM, Jagust WJ. Alzheimer's Disease Neurodegenerative Biomarkers Are Associated with Decreased Cognitive Function but Not β -Amyloid in Cognitively Normal Older Individuals. *The Journal of Neuroscience*. 2013;33:5553-63.
- [234] Fjell AM, Walhovd KB, Fennema-Notestine C, McEvoy LK, Hagler DJ, Holland D, et al. CSF Biomarkers in Prediction of Cerebral and Clinical Change in Mild Cognitive Impairment and Alzheimer's Disease. *The Journal of Neuroscience*. 2010;30:2088-101.
- [235] Jack CR, Jr., Knopman DS, Weigand SD, Wiste HJ, Vemuri P, Lowe V, et al. An operational approach to National Institute on Aging-Alzheimer's Association criteria for preclinical Alzheimer disease. *Ann Neurol*. 2012;71:765-75.
- [236] Dickerson BC, Wolk DA. MRI cortical thickness biomarker predicts AD-like CSF and cognitive decline in normal adults. *Neurology*. 2012;78:84-90.
- [237] Jack CR, Jr., Bennett DA, Blennow K, Carrillo MC, Feldman HH, Frisoni GB, et al. A/T/N: An unbiased descriptive classification scheme for Alzheimer disease biomarkers. *Neurology*. 2016;87:539-47.
- [238] Kern S, Zetterberg H, Kern J, Zettergren A, Waern M, Höglund K, et al. Prevalence of preclinical Alzheimer disease. Comparison of current classification systems. 2018.
- [239] Jack CR, Jr., Bennett DA, Blennow K, Carrillo MC, Dunn B, Haeberlein SB, et al. NIA-AA Research Framework: Toward a biological definition of Alzheimer's disease. *Alzheimer's & Dementia: The Journal of the Alzheimer's Association*. 2018;14:535-62.
- [240] Burnham SC, Bourgeat P, Dore V, Savage G, Brown B, Laws S, et al. Clinical and cognitive trajectories in cognitively healthy elderly individuals with suspected non-Alzheimer's disease pathophysiology (SNAP) or Alzheimer's disease pathology: a longitudinal study. *The Lancet Neurology*. 2016;15:1044-53.
- [241] Landau SM, Horng A, Fero A, Jagust WJ. Amyloid negativity in patients with clinically diagnosed Alzheimer disease and MCI. *Neurology*. 2016;86:1377-85.
- [242] Wisse LEM, Butala N, Das SR, Davatzikos C, Dickerson BC, Vaishnavi SN, et al. Suspected non-AD pathology in mild cognitive impairment. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2015;36:3152-62.
- [243] Grossberg GT. Cholinesterase inhibitors for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease: Getting on and staying on. *Current Therapeutic Research - Clinical and Experimental*. 2003;64:216-35.

- [244] Hogan DB. Long-Term Efficacy and Toxicity of Cholinesterase Inhibitors in the Treatment of Alzheimer Disease. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry Revue Canadienne de Psychiatrie*. 2014;59:618-23.
- [245] Cummings JL, Morstorf T, Zhong K. Alzheimer's disease drug-development pipeline: few candidates, frequent failures. *Alzheimer's Research & Therapy*. 2014;6:37.
- [246] Aisen PS, Vellas B, Hampel H. Moving towards early clinical trials for amyloid-targeted therapy in Alzheimer's disease. *Nature reviews Drug discovery*. 2013;12:324.
- [247] Vellas B, Hampel H, Rouge-Bugat ME, Grundman M, Andrieu S, Abu-Shakra S, et al. Alzheimer's disease therapeutic trials: EU/US Task Force report on recruitment, retention, and methodology. *The journal of nutrition, health & aging*. 2012;16:339-45.
- [248] Holtzman DM, Goate A, Kelly J, Sperling R. Mapping the road forward in Alzheimer's disease. *Science translational medicine*. 2011;3:114ps48.
- [249] Qiu C, Kivipelto M, von Strauss E. Epidemiology of Alzheimer's disease: occurrence, determinants, and strategies toward intervention. *Dialogues Clin Neurosci*. 2009;11:111-28.
- [250] Collier SR, Landram MJ. Treatment of prehypertension: lifestyle and/or medication. *Vascular Health and Risk Management*. 2012;8:613-9.
- [251] Fuchs FD. Prehypertension: the rationale for early drug therapy. *Cardiovascular therapeutics*. 2010;28:339-43.
- [252] Hsueh WA, Orloski L, Wyne K. Prediabetes: the importance of early identification and intervention. *Postgraduate medicine*. 2010;122:129-43.
- [253] Tuso P. Prediabetes and Lifestyle Modification: Time to Prevent a Preventable Disease. *The Permanente Journal*. 2014;18:88-93.
- [254] Thal DR, Beach TG, Zhanette M, Heurling K, Chakrabarty A, Ismail A, et al. [(18)F]flutemetamol amyloid positron emission tomography in preclinical and symptomatic Alzheimer's disease: specific detection of advanced phases of amyloid-beta pathology. *Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association*. 2015;11:975-85.
- [255] Murray ME, Lowe VJ, Graff-Radford NR, Liesinger AM, Cannon A, Przybelski SA, et al. Clinicopathologic and 11C-Pittsburgh compound B implications of Thal amyloid phase across the Alzheimer's disease spectrum. *Brain : a journal of neurology*. 2015;138:1370-81.
- [256] Fleisher AS, Chen K, Liu X, Roontiva A, Thiyyagura P, Ayutyanont N, et al. Using positron emission tomography and florbetapir F18 to image cortical amyloid in patients with mild cognitive impairment or dementia due to Alzheimer disease. *Archives of neurology*. 2011;68:1404-11.
- [257] Monsell SE, Mock C, Hassenstab J, Roe CM, Cairns NJ, Morris JC, et al. Neuropsychological changes in asymptomatic persons with Alzheimer disease neuropathology. *Neurology*. 2014;83:434-40.
- [258] Bennett DA, Wilson RS, Boyle PA, Buchman AS, Schneider JA. Relation of neuropathology to cognition in persons without cognitive impairment. *Ann Neurol*. 2012;72:599-609.
- [259] Knopman DS, Haeberlein SB, Carrillo MC, Hendrix JA, Kerchner G, Margolin R, et al. The National Institute on Aging and the Alzheimer's Association Research Framework for Alzheimer's disease: Perspectives from the Research Roundtable. *Alzheimer's & Dementia: The Journal of the Alzheimer's Association*. 2018;14:563-75.
- [260] Medicine Io. *The Healthcare Imperative: Lowering Costs and Improving Outcomes: Workshop Series Summary*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2010.
- [261] Goyen M, Debatin JF. Healthcare costs for new technologies. *European journal of nuclear medicine and molecular imaging*. 2009;36 Suppl 1:S139-43.
- [262] Bodenheimer T. High and rising health care costs. Part 2: technologic innovation. *Annals of internal medicine*. 2005;142:932-7.
- [263] Crossan C, Lord J, Ryan R, Nherera L, Marshall T. Cost effectiveness of case-finding strategies for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease: a modelling study. *British Journal of General Practice*. 2017;67:e67-e77.
- [264] Bartel DP. MicroRNAs: target recognition and regulatory functions. *Cell*. 2009;136:215-33.
- [265] Lee RC, Feinbaum RL, Ambros V. The *C. elegans* heterochronic gene *lin-4* encodes small RNAs with antisense complementarity to *lin-14*. *Cell*. 1993;75:843-54.

- [266] Pasquinelli AE, Reinhart BJ, Slack F, Martindale MQ, Kuroda MI, Maller B, et al. Conservation of the sequence and temporal expression of let-7 heterochronic regulatory RNA. *Nature*. 2000;408:86-9.
- [267] Reinhart BJ, Slack FJ, Basson M, Pasquinelli AE, Bettinger JC, Rougvié AE, et al. The 21-nucleotide let-7 RNA regulates developmental timing in *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Nature*. 2000;403:901-6.
- [268] Kozomara A, Birgaoanu M, Griffiths-Jones S. miRBase: from microRNA sequences to function. *Nucleic Acids Research*. 2019;47:D155-d62.
- [269] Lai EC. Predicting and validating microRNA targets. *Genome Biology*. 2004;5:115.
- [270] Ritchie W, Rasko JE, Flamant S. MicroRNA target prediction and validation. *Advances in experimental medicine and biology*. 2013;774:39-53.
- [271] Selbach M, Schwanhaussner B, Thierfelder N, Fang Z, Khanin R, Rajewsky N. Widespread changes in protein synthesis induced by microRNAs. *Nature*. 2008;455:58-63.
- [272] Baek D, Villen J, Shin C, Camargo FD, Gygi SP, Bartel DP. The impact of microRNAs on protein output. *Nature*. 2008;455:64-71.
- [273] Kim VN, Han J, Siomi MC. Biogenesis of small RNAs in animals. *Nature reviews Molecular cell biology*. 2009;10:126-39.
- [274] Rodriguez A, Griffiths-Jones S, Ashurst JL, Bradley A. Identification of mammalian microRNA host genes and transcription units. *Genome research*. 2004;14:1902-10.
- [275] Bortolin-Cavaille ML, Dance M, Weber M, Cavaille J. C19MC microRNAs are processed from introns of large Pol-II, non-protein-coding transcripts. *Nucleic Acids Research*. 2009;37:3464-73.
- [276] Lee Y, Kim M, Han J, Yeom KH, Lee S, Baek SH, et al. MicroRNA genes are transcribed by RNA polymerase II. *The EMBO journal*. 2004;23:4051-60.
- [277] Borchert GM, Lanier W, Davidson BL. RNA polymerase III transcribes human microRNAs. *Nature structural & molecular biology*. 2006;13:1097-101.
- [278] Ballarino M, Pagano F, Girardi E, Morlando M, Cacchiarelli D, Marchioni M, et al. Coupled RNA processing and transcription of intergenic primary microRNAs. *Molecular and cellular biology*. 2009;29:5632-8.
- [279] Lee Y, Ahn C, Han J, Choi H, Kim J, Yim J, et al. The nuclear RNase III Drosha initiates microRNA processing. *Nature*. 2003;425:415-9.
- [280] Lee Y, Jeon K, Lee JT, Kim S, Kim VN. MicroRNA maturation: stepwise processing and subcellular localization. *The EMBO journal*. 2002;21:4663-70.
- [281] Morlando M, Ballarino M, Gromak N, Pagano F, Bozzoni I, Proudfoot NJ. Primary microRNA transcripts are processed co-transcriptionally. *Nature structural & molecular biology*. 2008;15:902-9.
- [282] Denli AM, Tops BB, Plasterk RH, Ketting RF, Hannon GJ. Processing of primary microRNAs by the Microprocessor complex. *Nature*. 2004;432:231-5.
- [283] Han J, Lee Y, Yeom KH, Kim YK, Jin H, Kim VN. The Drosha-DGCR8 complex in primary microRNA processing. *Genes & development*. 2004;18:3016-27.
- [284] Gregory RI, Yan KP, Amuthan G, Chendrimada T, Doratotaj B, Cooch N, et al. The Microprocessor complex mediates the genesis of microRNAs. *Nature*. 2004;432:235-40.
- [285] Bohnsack MT, Czaplinski K, Gorlich D. Exportin 5 is a RanGTP-dependent dsRNA-binding protein that mediates nuclear export of pre-miRNAs. *RNA (New York, NY)*. 2004;10:185-91.
- [286] Lund E, Guttinger S, Calado A, Dahlberg JE, Kutay U. Nuclear export of microRNA precursors. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2004;303:95-8.
- [287] Yi R, Qin Y, Macara IG, Cullen BR. Exportin-5 mediates the nuclear export of pre-microRNAs and short hairpin RNAs. *Genes & development*. 2003;17:3011-6.
- [288] Bernstein E, Caudy AA, Hammond SM, Hannon GJ. Role for a bidentate ribonuclease in the initiation step of RNA interference. *Nature*. 2001;409:363-6.
- [289] Grishok A, Pasquinelli AE, Conte D, Li N, Parrish S, Ha I, et al. Genes and mechanisms related to RNA interference regulate expression of the small temporal RNAs that control *C. elegans* developmental timing. *Cell*. 2001;106:23-34.

- [290] Hutvagner G, McLachlan J, Pasquinelli AE, Balint E, Tuschl T, Zamore PD. A cellular function for the RNA-interference enzyme Dicer in the maturation of the let-7 small temporal RNA. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2001;293:834-8.
- [291] Ketting RF, Fischer SE, Bernstein E, Sijen T, Hannon GJ, Plasterk RH. Dicer functions in RNA interference and in synthesis of small RNA involved in developmental timing in *C. elegans*. *Genes & development*. 2001;15:2654-9.
- [292] Yang S. Alternative miRNA biogenesis pathways and the interpretation of core miRNA pathway mutants. 2011;43:892-903.
- [293] Hammond SM, Boettcher S, Caudy AA, Kobayashi R, Hannon GJ. Argonaute2, a link between genetic and biochemical analyses of RNAi. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2001;293:1146-50.
- [294] Tabara H, Sarkissian M, Kelly WG, Fleenor J, Grishok A, Timmons L, et al. The *rde-1* gene, RNA interference, and transposon silencing in *C. elegans*. *Cell*. 1999;99:123-32.
- [295] Robb GB, Rana TM. RNA helicase A interacts with RISC in human cells and functions in RISC loading. *Molecular cell*. 2007;26:523-37.
- [296] Nykanen A, Haley B, Zamore PD. ATP requirements and small interfering RNA structure in the RNA interference pathway. *Cell*. 2001;107:309-21.
- [297] Meister G, Landthaler M, Peters L, Chen PY, Urlaub H, Luhrmann R, et al. Identification of novel argonaute-associated proteins. *Current biology : CB*. 2005;15:2149-55.
- [298] Tomari Y, Du T, Haley B, Schwarz DS, Bennett R, Cook HA, et al. RISC assembly defects in the *Drosophila* RNAi mutant *armitage*. *Cell*. 2004;116:831-41.
- [299] Matranga C, Tomari Y, Shin C, Bartel DP, Zamore PD. Passenger-strand cleavage facilitates assembly of siRNA into Ago2-containing RNAi enzyme complexes. *Cell*. 2005;123:607-20.
- [300] Ye X, Huang N, Liu Y, Paroo Z, Huerta C, Li P, et al. Structure of C3PO and mechanism of human RISC activation. *Nature structural & molecular biology*. 2011;18:650-7.
- [301] Liu Y, Ye X, Jiang F, Liang C, Chen D, Peng J, et al. C3PO, an endoribonuclease that promotes RNAi by facilitating RISC activation. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2009;325:750-3.
- [302] Shin C. Cleavage of the star strand facilitates assembly of some microRNAs into Ago2-containing silencing complexes in mammals. *Molecules and cells*. 2008;26:308-13.
- [303] Lai EC. Micro RNAs are complementary to 3' UTR sequence motifs that mediate negative post-transcriptional regulation. *Nature genetics*. 2002;30:363-4.
- [304] Xie X, Lu J, Kulbokas EJ, Golub TR, Mootha V, Lindblad-Toh K, et al. Systematic discovery of regulatory motifs in human promoters and 3' UTRs by comparison of several mammals. *Nature*. 2005;434:338-45.
- [305] Doench JG, Petersen CP, Sharp PA. siRNAs can function as miRNAs. *Genes & development*. 2003;17:438-42.
- [306] Liu J, Carmell MA, Rivas FV, Marsden CG, Thomson JM, Song JJ, et al. Argonaute2 is the catalytic engine of mammalian RNAi. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2004;305:1437-41.
- [307] Fabian MR, Sonenberg N. The mechanics of miRNA-mediated gene silencing: a look under the hood of miRISC. *Nature structural & molecular biology*. 2012;19:586-93.
- [308] Braun JE, Huntzinger E, Izaurralde E. The role of GW182 proteins in miRNA-mediated gene silencing. *Advances in experimental medicine and biology*. 2013;768:147-63.
- [309] Pfaff J, Meister G. Argonaute and GW182 proteins: an effective alliance in gene silencing. *Biochemical Society transactions*. 2013;41:855-60.
- [310] Ferland-McCollough D, Fernandez-Twinn DS, Cannell IG, David H, Warner M, Vaag AA, et al. Programming of adipose tissue miR-483-3p and GDF-3 expression by maternal diet in type 2 diabetes. *Cell death and differentiation*. 2012;19:1003-12.
- [311] Cannell IG, Kong YW, Johnston SJ, Chen ML, Collins HM, Dobbyn HC, et al. p38 MAPK/MK2-mediated induction of miR-34c following DNA damage prevents Myc-dependent DNA replication. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2010;107:5375-80.

- [312] Meijer HA, Kong YW, Lu WT, Wilczynska A, Spriggs RV, Robinson SW, et al. Translational repression and eIF4A2 activity are critical for microRNA-mediated gene regulation. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2013;340:82-5.
- [313] Bethune J, Artus-Revel CG, Filipowicz W. Kinetic analysis reveals successive steps leading to miRNA-mediated silencing in mammalian cells. *EMBO reports*. 2012;13:716-23.
- [314] Bazzini AA, Lee MT, Giraldez AJ. Ribosome profiling shows that miR-430 reduces translation before causing mRNA decay in zebrafish. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2012;336:233-7.
- [315] Djuranovic S, Nahvi A, Green R. miRNA-mediated gene silencing by translational repression followed by mRNA deadenylation and decay. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2012;336:237-40.
- [316] Fabian MR, Mathonnet G, Sundermeier T, Mathys H, Zipprich JT, Svitkin YV, et al. Mammalian miRNA RISC recruits CAF1 and PABP to affect PABP-dependent deadenylation. *Molecular cell*. 2009;35:868-80.
- [317] Mathonnet G, Fabian MR, Svitkin YV, Parsyan A, Huck L, Murata T, et al. MicroRNA inhibition of translation initiation in vitro by targeting the cap-binding complex eIF4F. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2007;317:1764-7.
- [318] Eiring AM, Harb JG, Neviani P, Garton C, Oaks JJ, Spizzo R, et al. miR-328 functions as an RNA decoy to modulate hnRNP E2 regulation of mRNA translation in leukemic blasts. *Cell*. 2010;140:652-65.
- [319] Hammond SM. An overview of microRNAs. *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*. 2015;87:3-14.
- [320] Sadlon A, Takousis P, Alexopoulos P, Evangelou E, Prokopenko I, Pernecky R. miRNAs Identify Shared Pathways in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's Diseases. *Trends in Molecular Medicine*. 2019;25:662-72.
- [321] Sylvestre Y, De Guire V, Querido E, Mukhopadhyay UK, Bourdeau V, Major F, et al. An E2F/miR-20a autoregulatory feedback loop. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. 2007;282:2135-43.
- [322] Baskerville S, Bartel DP. Microarray profiling of microRNAs reveals frequent coexpression with neighboring miRNAs and host genes. *RNA (New York, NY)*. 2005;11:241-7.
- [323] Woods K, Thomson JM, Hammond SM. Direct regulation of an oncogenic micro-RNA cluster by E2F transcription factors. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. 2007;282:2130-4.
- [324] O'Donnell KA, Wentzel EA, Zeller KI, Dang CV, Mendell JT. c-Myc-regulated microRNAs modulate E2F1 expression. *Nature*. 2005;435:839-43.
- [325] Sweetman D, Goljanek K, Rathjen T, Oustanina S, Braun T, Dalmay T, et al. Specific requirements of MRFs for the expression of muscle specific microRNAs, miR-1, miR-206 and miR-133. *Developmental biology*. 2008;321:491-9.
- [326] Liu N, Williams AH, Kim Y, McAnally J, Bezprozvannaya S, Sutherland LB, et al. An intragenic MEF2-dependent enhancer directs muscle-specific expression of microRNAs 1 and 133. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2007;104:20844-9.
- [327] Zhao Y, Samal E, Srivastava D. Serum response factor regulates a muscle-specific microRNA that targets Hand2 during cardiogenesis. *Nature*. 2005;436:214-20.
- [328] Niu Z, Iyer D, Conway SJ, Martin JF, Ivey K, Srivastava D, et al. Serum response factor orchestrates nascent sarcomerogenesis and silences the biomineralization gene program in the heart. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2008;105:17824-9.
- [329] Chen JF, Mandel EM, Thomson JM, Wu Q, Callis TE, Hammond SM, et al. The role of microRNA-1 and microRNA-133 in skeletal muscle proliferation and differentiation. *Nature genetics*. 2006;38:228-33.
- [330] Lightfoot HL, Bugaut A, Armisen J, Lehrbach NJ, Miska EA, Balasubramanian S. A LIN28-dependent structural change in pre-let-7g directly inhibits dicer processing. *Biochemistry*. 2011;50:7514-21.
- [331] Ali PS, Ghoshdastider U, Hoffmann J, Brutschy B, Filipek S. Recognition of the let-7g miRNA precursor by human Lin28B. *FEBS letters*. 2012;586:3986-90.
- [332] Nam Y, Chen C, Gregory RI, Chou JJ, Sliz P. Molecular basis for interaction of let-7 microRNAs with Lin28. *Cell*. 2011;147:1080-91.

- [333] Culpan D, Kehoe PG, Love S. Tumour necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and miRNA expression in frontal and temporal neocortex in Alzheimer's disease and the effect of TNF- α on miRNA expression in vitro. *International Journal of Molecular Epidemiology and Genetics*. 2011;2:156-62.
- [334] Vasudevan S, Tong Y, Steitz JA. Cell-cycle control of microRNA-mediated translation regulation. *Cell cycle (Georgetown, Tex)*. 2008;7:1545-9.
- [335] Place RF, Li L-C, Pookot D, Noonan EJ, Dahiya R. MicroRNA-373 induces expression of genes with complementary promoter sequences. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. 2008;105:1608-13.
- [336] Huang Y, Shen XJ, Zou Q, Wang SP, Tang SM, Zhang GZ. Biological functions of microRNAs: a review. *Journal of Physiology and Biochemistry*. 2011;67:129-39.
- [337] Vidigal JA, Ventura A. The biological functions of miRNAs: lessons from in vivo studies. *Trends in cell biology*. 2015;25:137-47.
- [338] Paul P, Chakraborty A, Sarkar D, Langthasa M, Rahman M, Bari M, et al. Interplay between miRNAs and human diseases. *J Cell Physiol*. 2018;233:2007-18.

Chapter 2: Systematic review and meta-analysis of miRNA expression studies in Alzheimer's disease

All work presented in this chapter is my own unless otherwise indicated.

Related publication

Takousis P*, **Sadlon A***, Schulz J, Wohlers I, Dobricic V, Middleton L, Lill CM, Pernecky R, Bertram L. Differential expression of microRNAs in Alzheimer's disease brain, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. *Alzheimers Dement.* 2019 Nov;15(11):1468-1477. doi: 10.1016/j.jalz.2019.06.4952. Epub 2019 Sep 5. PMID: 31495604.

*first shared author

2.1. Introduction

The first description of the role of miRNAs in *Caenorhabditis elegans* in 2003 was quickly followed by experimental studies revealing how miRNAs regulate critical processes in neuronal development. First evidence was provided in 2005 where a study in rat neuronal cells showed that neurite growth was stimulated by increased levels of miR-132, which itself was regulated by cAMP-response element binding protein (CREB), a key player in memory formation [1-3]. In the following year, Schratt et al described how miR-134, another brain specific miRNA, represses the expression of *LIMK1*, a protein kinase regulating dendritic spines formation in hippocampal neurons. Perhaps most strikingly, the authors proved that the injection of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) counteracted the effect of miR-134 and increased the translation of the *LIMK1* mRNA [4]. Later, a feedback circuitry between miRNAs and targeted genes was revealed: in dopaminergic neurons, Pitx3, a transcription factor regulating neurogenesis, induced the expression of miR-133b which then repressed the translation of the *PITX3* mRNA [5]. In parallel, animal studies found that, loss of function of genes coding for enzymes critical for miRNA maturation induced neuronal loss. For instance, altered neuronal architecture with synaptic and dendritic loss as well as neuronal apoptosis were noted in a mouse model with knockout of Dicer, an enzyme that catalyses maturation from pre-miRNA to miRNA by cutting the central hairpin [6, 7].

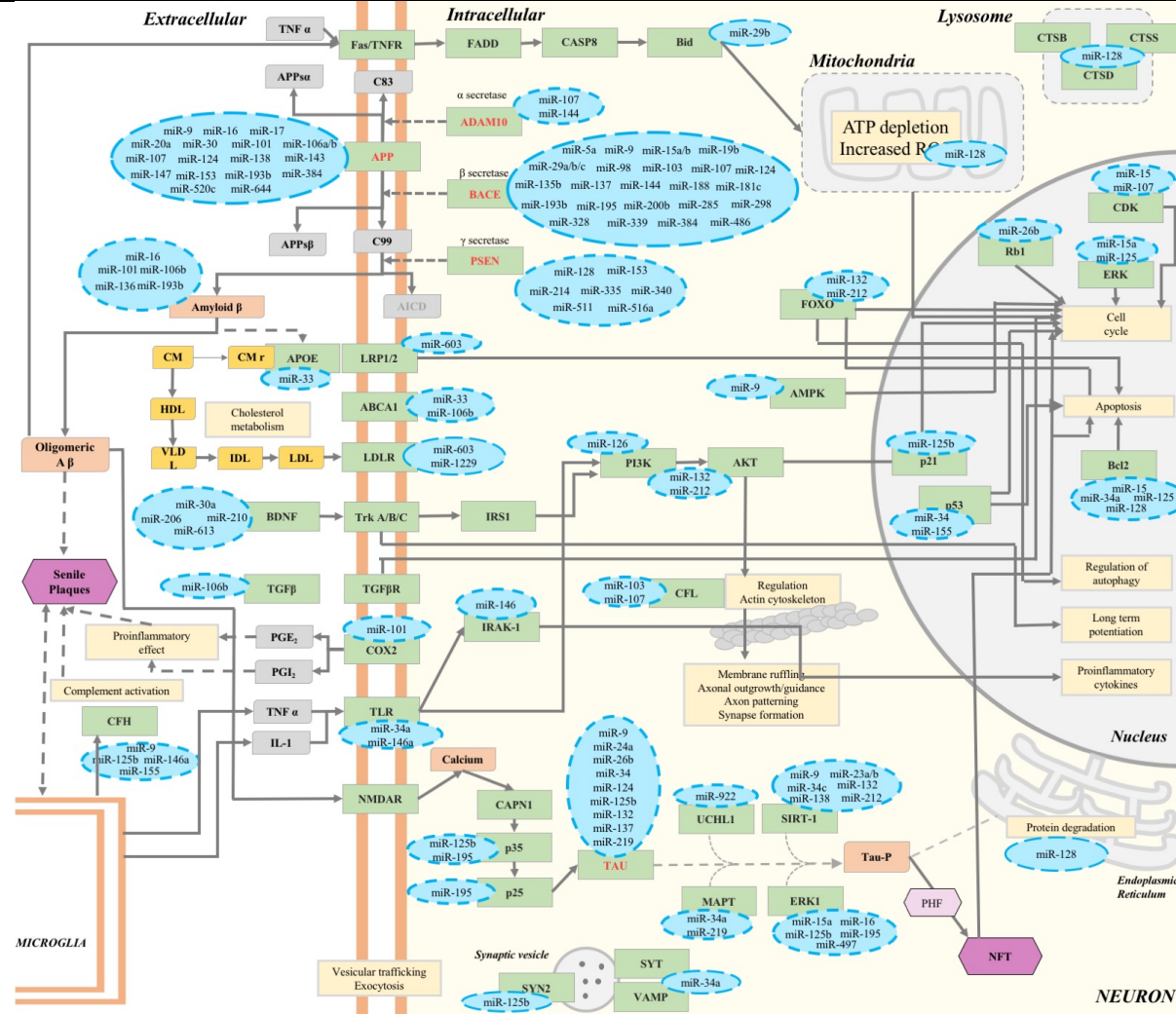
Mounting evidence on the role of miRNAs in maintaining and regulating brain function stimulated research on the effect of miRNAs on amyloid and tau metabolism. In human cortical cells, it was shown that miR-101 and miR-153 reduced the expression of amyloid protein levels [8, 9]. Reports also revealed how miRNAs can influence tau levels by altering the expression of proteins involved in tau degradation. For instance, in rat neuronal cells, miR-128a repressed the expression of *BAG2*, an essential chaperone for ubiquitin independent tau degradation [10]. Since these first descriptions, an exponential rise in studies investigating the role of miRNAs in AD pathogenesis has occurred and has highlighted their involvement in a large number of biological pathways, known to be altered in AD, including apoptotic signalling pathways, inflammatory signalling pathways as well as pathways involved in lipid metabolism (*Figure 1*) [11-19]. Since the early 2000's, the number of referenced miRNAs has dramatically increased; around 2000 confirmed human miRNAs are currently referenced in the latest

version of miRBase, a biological database referencing miRNA sequences and annotations [20]. In parallel, novel gene targets of miRNA are being described using *in-silico* approaches. These techniques use computational methods to predict a miRNA-gene pair based on seed sequences, site conservation, site accessibility, miRNA structure and energetic properties as well as expression analysis [21]. Additionally, recent years have seen the development of machine learning approaches which predict novel miRNA-disease associations [22, 23].

Following the accumulating evidence linking miRNAs to AD pathogenesis, studies conducted in humans, investigating dysregulation of one or several miRNAs in AD patients, were launched. The first study investigated the expression of 12 neuronal specific miRNAs in hippocampal tissues of AD cases and compared it to healthy controls [24]. Since then, a large number of studies have been conducted in different tissue types, using various miRNA quantification methods, from PCR and microarray analyses to next generation sequencing [25-116]. While these studies are valuable in unveiling the role of miRNAs in AD patients, they differ in terms of patient inclusion criteria, tissue type analysed, and methods used to assess the miRNAs expression levels. Moreover, only a few studies validated their findings using other cohorts. Some resources, such as the Human microRNA Disease Database (HMDD), attempt to summarise the evidence on miRNA dysregulation in AD patients, but show limitations as they do not apply a systematic review and do not take into account the sample size or the strength of dysregulation [117]. Yet, prioritising miRNAs among the long list of described dysregulated miRNAs in AD would be a very useful approach for identifying novel biomarkers and therapeutic targets in AD. Recently, P-value based meta-analyses of miRNA expression in diverse conditions such as prostate cancer, nasopharyngeal cancer, breast cancer or epilepsy have emerged as a novel approach combining results from various datasets and eventually providing a list of top differentially expressed miRNAs, for each respective condition [118-121]. Moreover, a recent P-value based meta-analysis for PD highlighted key dysregulated miRNAs in the brain, blood and CSF of PD patients.

In the next section, we aimed at performing a systematic review of original studies investigating miRNA expression in AD patients versus healthy controls using a P-value based meta-analysis. In a further step, I conducted an enrichment pathway analysis of the top prioritised miRNAs in the brain in order to decipher the role played by these miRNAs in biological pathways.

Figure 1: Biological pathways involved in AD pathogenesis targeted by miRNAs dysregulated in AD



MicroRNAs affect the expression of key mediators of AD pathogenesis involved in tau and APP metabolism, signalling pathways, apoptosis as well as mitochondrial and lysosomal function.

Abbreviations: **ABCA1** : ATP-binding cassette subfamily A member 1 , **ADAM10** : ADAM metallopeptidase domain 10 , **AKT** : AKT serine/threonine kinase , **AMPK** : adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase , **APOE** : apolipoprotein E , **APP** : amyloid β precursor protein , **BACE** : β-secretase , **Bcl2** : B cell lymphoma 2 , **BDNF** : brain-derived neurotrophic factor , **Bid** : BH3 interacting domain death agonist , **CAPN1** : calpain 1 , **CASP8** : caspase 8 , **CDK** : cyclin dependent kinase , **CFH** : complement factor H , **CFL** : cofilin , **COX2** : cyclooxygenase 2 , **CTSB** : cathepsin B , **CTSD** : cathepsin D , **CTSS** : cathepsin S , **ERK** : mitogen-activated protein kinase 1 , **ERK1** : mitogen-activated protein kinase 3 , **FADD** : Fas associated with death domain , **FOXO** : forkhead box O , **IRAK-1** : interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 1 , **IRS1** : insulin receptor substrate 1 , **LDLR** : low density lipoprotein receptor , **LRP1/2** : LDL receptor related protein 1/2 , **MAPT** : microtubule associated protein tau , **NMDAR** : N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor , **PSEN** : presenilin 1 , **Rb1** : retinoblastoma , **SIRT-1** : sirtuin 1 , **SYN2** : synapsin II , **SYT** : synaptotagmin , **TGFβ** : transforming growth factor β , **TGFβR** : transforming growth factor β receptor , **TLR** : toll like receptor , **TNFR** : tumor necrosis factor receptor , **Trk A/B/C** : neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 1/2/3 , **UCHL1** : ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolase L1 , **VAMP** : vesicle-associated membrane protein

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Type of studies and participants

Studies comparing miRNA expression in AD patients versus healthy controls were included. We decided to exclude studies of patients with familial or monogenic AD. We did not exclude patients who were under anti-dementia therapy.

2.2.2. Literature search strategy

After defining the scope of our systematic review, we conducted an electronic search of Medline (in PubMed) from inception to 24.08.2018 using following search terms “(microRNA OR miRNA OR miR OR micro-RNA) AND Alzheimer*”. Search was limited to full text original articles; conference abstracts were not considered. Language was limited to English.

2.2.3. Data extraction

Two reviewers (including myself) screened titles and abstracts independently. In the case of one study being included by one reviewer only, the full text article was assessed for eligibility by the other reviewer. Disagreements and doubts were resolved by consensus. Data extraction was undertaken independently by the two reviewers in an electronic data extraction form. The data items included were: PMID, first author name, institution, sample origin (country and city), number of cases and controls, analytical methods used, tissue type analysed (i.e. brain, CSF, blood), if applicable tissue subtype (i.e. serum, whole blood, peripheral blood mononuclear cells, lymphocytes and monocytes for blood samples or hippocampus, frontal cortex, temporal cortex, cerebellum, parietal cortex, entorhinal cortex, occipital cortex for brain samples), featured miRNAs (i.e. miRNAs which were highlighted by authors in the abstract), miRNA (as reported in the study), direction of dysregulation and P value (unadjusted P values for multiple testing if available and adjusted for age and gender if possible).

2.2.4. Data collection and cleaning

miRNA names were extracted as reported in the included studies. Included studies showed heterogenous ways of reporting the miRNA names. Therefore, we decided to add an additional column entry where all names were aligned to mature miRNA sequences in the miRBase format [20]. In cases where different miRNA names were attributed to the same miRNA mature

sequence (35/3813 entries), we grouped them under one common identifier. This concerned miRNAs hsa-miR-199a-3p/hsa-miR-199b-3p, hsa-miR-365a-3p/hsa-miR-365b-3p, hsa-miR-517a-3p/hsa-miR-517b-3p, hsa-miR-548c-5p/hsa-miR-548am-5p/hsa-miR-548aa-5p and hsa-miR-548aa/hsa-miR-548t-3p. In addition, this format was converted into a miRBase identifier “MIMAT”. We excluded expired entries or non-miRNA sequences (e.g. fragments of vault RNA), which were not listed in miRBase.

An additional column identified sample overlap, i.e. samples where the same miRNA was investigated in identical donor groups (based on the origin of the samples, overlapping co-authors or references to previous studies). In this case, we only retained one data entry. Also, in some situations, several tissue subtypes were analysed and compared to the same healthy controls. As with the previous situation, we included only one data entry. Selection was based on two successive steps. First step consisted of keeping the entry with the highest number of subjects. If the number of subjects was identical, we proceeded to the second step where tissue subtype was prioritised. In brain samples, tissue subtypes were prioritised based on Braak staging [122, 123]. In the case of blood samples, we prioritised monocytes in favour of lymphocytes.

In some instances, only truncated P values were reported. We therefore applied a conservative conversion: “ $p \geq 0.05$ ” and “ $p \geq 0.01$ ” were converted to “ $p=0.5$ ”, “ $p < 0.05$ ” to “ $p=0.025$ ”, “ $p < 0.01$ ” to “ $p=0.005$ ”, “ $p < 0.001$ ” to “ $p=0.0005$ ”, “ $p < 0.0001$ ” to “ $p=0.00005$ ”, etc. When additional summary statistics were reported (e.g. mean, median, standard deviation or standard error for cases and controls), exact P values were calculated.

Stouffer’s method was applied to conduct the meta-analysis. Briefly, this approach converts P values into signed z scores and combines them using the inverse variance weighting based on the sample size [124, 125]. All analyses were conducted in R Statistical Software (Foundation for Statistical Computing Vienna Austria) using a customized R script. Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons was applied and a P value $\leq 1.08 \times 10^{-4}$ was considered as statistically significant ($\alpha=0.05/\text{number of entries}=0.05/461=1.08 \times 10^{-4}$).

2.2.5. Featured miRNAs

Studies decided to report some of the significant miRNAs in their abstract. Those miRNAs were identified and extracted. We then compared the study wide ($\alpha=1.08 \times 10^{-4}$) or nominal ($\alpha=0.05$) significant miRNAs obtained through our meta-analysis with the miRNAs “featured” in the abstracts of the included studies, for each specimen type analysed (i.e. brain, CSF and blood).

2.2.6. Pathway enrichment analysis

Following the meta-analysis, I aimed at establishing which biological pathways are affected by the study wide significant dysregulated miRNAs in the brain by conducting a pathway enrichment analysis.

First, I retrieved a list of genes targeted by each of the 25 miRNAs using miRTarBase, a resource referencing experimentally validated miRNA-gene pairs [126]. Then, I constructed two distinct gene lists, one gene list containing all genes targeted by downregulated miRNAs and the other gene list containing all genes targeted by upregulated miRNAs. Then, for each gene list, I performed a pathway enrichment analysis using gene-sets obtained from Gene Ontology biological process (GO BP), Kyoto Encyclopaedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) and the Reactome databases [127-129]. Functional enrichment analysis was based on a Fisher’s exact test and was undertaken with the g:Profiler package in R [130]. Only gene sets of a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 500 genes were considered. To control for multiple testing, I used the Benjamini-Hochberg False Discovery Rate method with a significance threshold set at a $\alpha \leq 0.05$.

Enriched biological pathways which passed the significance filter, were then uploaded into Enrichment Map, a plugin in Cytoscape v3 [131]. Enrichment Map offers a visualisation method of all the significant gene sets significant after functional enrichment, while considering possible overlapping genes between gene-sets. In this network, nodes represent gene-sets and edges represent overlap between gene sets. The thresholds of the Jaccard and overlap combined coefficients (two values representing the similarity between two sets) were set to 0.225 [131]. Due to the high numbers of enriched pathways, clusters of biological function were manually identified and labelled. Labels were created according to which “parent” category the pathways belonged to in the database. For example, pathways such as *Toll Like*

Receptor TLR6:TLR2 Cascade, Toll Like Receptor TLR1:TLR2 Cascade, Toll Like Receptor 10 (TLR10) Cascade, Toll Like Receptor 7/8 (TLR7/8) Cascade, Toll Like Receptor 5 (TLR5) Cascade, Toll Like Receptor 3 (TLR3) Cascade, Toll Like Receptor 2 (TLR2) Cascade and Toll Like Receptor 9 (TLR9) Cascade were grouped into a cluster “TLR cascade”. Nodes were coloured in red, blue or green if the pathway was significantly enriched by the upregulated, downregulated or both up- and downregulated miRNAs gene lists respectively.

For the functional enrichment analysis and the network analysis I applied a previously described analysis protocol [132].

Results are presented as median [IQR].

2.3. Results

2.3.1. Characteristics of included studies

We identified a total of 895 studies through our research in PubMed and excluded 770 records through title and abstract screening. We conducted a full text assessment on 125 studies and excluded 18 of them: nine studies did not include healthy controls, two studies were experimental studies and/or animal only based studies, three studies were reviews, one study did not report a clear number of controls, one study reported no quantitative data, one was a correction of published paper and one study contained missing data. In total, we included 107 studies, which consisted of 147 datasets, among which 60 datasets were brain samples, 53 datasets were blood samples, 32 datasets were CSF samples and two datasets were analysed from anterior nasal mucosa (*Supplementary Table 1*) [25-116, 133-147]. These 147 datasets regrouped 3799 entries. Due to overlap between samples within the same study (i.e. overlap in subtype of tissue analysed) and within different studies, 183 entries had to be excluded.

The total sample size consisted of 7964 individuals, 4135 AD patients and 3829 healthy controls. The median sample size per dataset was 34.00 [16.50-68.00] with 17.00 [8.00-35.50] AD patients and 18.00 [8.00-30.50] healthy controls. We extracted 1121 different miRNAs, among which 73 miRNAs were investigated in at least 10 different datasets. Two miRNAs hsa-miR-125b-5p and hsa-146a-5p were replicated in 28 and 26 datasets respectively. 295 miRNAs

were investigated in at least three independent datasets and were eligible for meta-analysis. Finally, the median number of analysed miRNAs per study was 4.00 [2.00-13.00] with a minimum of one miRNA and a maximum of 539 miRNAs.

2.3.2. Meta-analysis results

We conducted a total of 461 meta-analyses: 260 for brain samples, 66 for CSF samples and 135 for blood samples. The median number of datasets per meta-analysis was 4.00 [3.00-5.00] in the brain, 3.00 [3.00-4.00] in the CSF and 4.00 [3.00-5.00] in the blood. The maximum number of datasets analysed was 19.00, 11.00 and 10.00 in the brain, CSF and blood respectively.

In brain samples, the median total sample size was 42.50 [23.00-85.00], with a median of 20.00 [11.00-46.25] cases and 22.00 [12.00-34.25] controls. A total of 25 miRNAs were significantly dysregulated in AD patients versus controls: 13 were downregulated and 12 were upregulated. 97 miRNAs showed a statistical significance of $P < 0.05$, however they did not pass the multiple correction testing. The most significantly dysregulated miRNA was hsa-miR-125b-5p with a $P=4.13 \times 10^{-13}$; it was reported as upregulated in all 11 meta-analysed studies (*Table 1*).

In CSF samples, the median total sample size was 164.00 [97.75-204.50]. The median number of cases and controls was 79.00 [46.75- 103.00] and 85.00 [52.50- 106.25] respectively. The number of miRNAs statistically significantly dysregulated a study wide significance ($\alpha = 1.08 \times 10^{-4}$) was five, all of which were downregulated. miR-598-3p was the most significantly dysregulated with a $P=3.48 \times 10^{-7}$, and a downregulation across all 4 meta-analysed studies. In addition, 23 miRNAs were dysregulated at a statistical significance of $\alpha < 0.05$ but did not pass the multiple comparison corrected P value significance (*Table 1*).

Finally, the median total sample size was 259.00 [195.00-318.00] in blood samples, 144.00 [108.00-172.00] cases and 117.00 [87.00-144.50] controls. Thirty-two miRNAs were significantly dysregulated ($\alpha=1.08 \times 10^{-4}$): 19 were downregulated and 13 upregulated. The three most dysregulated miRNAs were miR-342-3p ($P=9.16 \times 10^{-24}$), miR-191-5p ($P=4.23 \times 10^{-16}$) and let-7d-5p ($P=9.82 \times 10^{-15}$) (*Table 1*).

We found that five miRNAs were dysregulated at study wide significance level ($\alpha=1.08 \times 10^{-4}$) in both brain and blood samples; hsa-miR-181c-5p and hsa-miR-29c-3p were downregulated in both brain and blood, hsa-miR-363-3p is upregulated in both brain and blood, whereas hsa-miR-125b-5p, and hsa-miR-146a-5p were upregulated in brain and downregulated in blood (*Table 1*).

Table 1. Significant meta-analysis results of differentially expressed miRNAs in brain, CSF and blood in Alzheimer's Disease patients and controls

BRAIN	miRNA	# Total (AD/HC)	# datasets	Differential expression (PMID)		Overall expression	P value
				up	down		
	hsa-miR-125b-5p	122 (64/58)	11	17314675 18434550 18525125 19406203 20347935 22509485 23403535 23462268 24304186 25001178 28947385		up	4.13E-13
	hsa-miR-501-3p	68 (38/30)	4	23403535 24014289 24304186 28137310		up	2.03E-11
	hsa-miR-885-3p	23 (11/12)	3	24304186	23403535 24014289	down	2.86E-11
	hsa-miR-132-5p	57 (27/30)	5	24304186	23403535 24014289 26594146 29523845	down	3.01E-10
	hsa-miR-7-1-3p	23 (11/12)	3	24014289 24304186	23403535	up	5.71E-09
	hsa-miR-138-5p	161 (96/65)	6		27816213 24304186 24014289 24014289 23403535 18434550	down	5.50E-08
	hsa-miR-340-5p	40 (21/19)	4	23403535 24304186	24014289 18525125	down	1.41E-07
	hsa-miR-34a-5p	122 (65/57)	7	22160687 22509485 23462268 23962497 27235866	24304186 18434550	up	1.89E-07
	hsa-miR-195-5p	177 (104/73)	7	18434550 20660113 23403535 24014289 24014289 27816213	24304186	up	3.74E-07
	hsa-miR-129-5p	166 (100/66)	6	18434550	18525125 23403535 24014289 24304186 27816213	down	3.84E-07
	hsa-miR-146a-5p	235 (124/111)	12	18434550 18801740 19406203 20937840 22509485 23462268 24304186 27235866 27929395	23962497 23403535 18525125	up	4.88E-07
	hsa-miR-181c-5p	65 (31/34)	6		26594146 24304186 23403535 21994399 20126538 18434550	down	9.49E-07
	hsa-miR-129-2-3p	161 (95/66)	5	24304186	27816213 26594146 24014289 23403535	down	1.16E-06
	hsa-miR-223-3p	97 (57/40)	5	23403535 24014289 24014289 24304186	18434550	up	1.65E-06
	hsa-miR-454-3p	33 (16/17)	4	22509485 23403535 24014289 24304186		up	4.86E-06
	hsa-miR-363-3p	97 (57/40)	5	23403535 24014289 24014289 24304186	18434550	up	6.57E-06
	hsa-miR-487b-3p	97 (57/40)	5	18434550 24304186	24014289 24014289 23403535	down	7.14E-06
	hsa-miR-323a-3p	97 (55/42)	5	18434550 24304186	27816213 24014289 23403535	down	1.05E-05
	hsa-miR-769-5p	109 (62/47)	5	24304186	26594146 24014289 24014289 23403535	down	1.33E-05
	hsa-miR-152-3p	97 (55/42)	5	23403535 24014289 24304186 27816213	18434550	up	1.54E-05
	hsa-miR-455-5p	85 (51/34)	4	18434550 23403535 24014289 24304186		up	1.58E-05
	hsa-miR-488-3p	23 (11/12)	3	24014289 24304186	23403535	up	2.53E-05

	hsa-miR-29c-3p	89 (45/44)	5		18434550 20126538 23403535 24304186 25973041	down	2.65E-05
	hsa-miR-370-3p	97 (57/40)	5	18434550 24304186	24014289 24014289 23403535	down	6.23E-05
	hsa-miR-485-5p	113 (56/57)	6	18434550 24304186	24014289 23403535 20507594 20507594	down	9.10E-05
CSF	hsa-miR-598-3p	233 (112,121)	4		24797360 25992776 28269782 28269782	down	3.48E-07
	hsa-miR-451a	106 (49,57)	4		18525125 24212398 25992776 29603092	down	4.86E-07
	hsa-miR-9-5p	226 (111,115)	6	22660168	24157723 24212398 24797360 28269782 28269782	down	1.22E-05
	hsa-miR-127-3p	248 (119,129)	4		18525125 24797360 25992776 26497684	down	2.79E-05
	hsa-miR-139-5p	215 (103,112)	3		24797360 25992776 26402772	down	3.76E-05
BLOOD	hsa-miR-342-3p	703 (363,340)	6		23895045 24577456 24577456 25349172 26426747 26806387	down	9.16E-24
	hsa-miR-191-5p	674 (349,325)	8	23895045	26078483 25024331 24577456 24577456 23922807 23922807 22155483	down	4.23E-16
	hsa-let-7d-5p	703 (359,344)	8	26497032	23895045 23922807 23922807 24577456 24577456 26806387 27631879	down	9.82E-15
	hsa-miR-107	684 (394,290)	6		23895045 25024331 25742200 26806387 27501295 29036829	down	4.26E-11
	hsa-miR-425-5p	164 (97,67)	3	23895045 26497032 26497032		up	1.73E-10
	hsa-miR-361-5p	220 (120,100)	3	23895045 25349172 26806387		up	3.01E-10
	hsa-miR-98-5p	587 (305,282)	4		23895045 24577456 24577456 26806387	down	4.19E-10
	hsa-miR-671-3p	289 (150,139)	3	23895045 24797360 26806387		up	3.10E-08
	hsa-miR-31-5p	263 (134,129)	3		25024331 26078483 26078483	down	3.78E-08
	hsa-miR-5001-3p	244 (132,112)	3	23895045 26426747 26806387		up	3.87E-08
	hsa-let-7d-3p	182 (101,81)	3	23895045 26497032 26806387		up	7.87E-08
	hsa-miR-93-5p	568 (299,269)	7	25349172	23895045 25024331 26078483 26078483 26806387 28626163	down	9.96E-08
	hsa-miR-146a-5p	662 (349,313)	9	28626163	23895045 24157723 25024331 26078483 26078483 26806387 27631879 29746584	down	1.21E-07
	hsa-miR-125b-5p	986 (525,461)	9	23895045 26806387	27501295 27027823 26426747 25024331 25024331 24157723 24139697	down	3.48E-07
	hsa-miR-26a-5p	272 (151,121)	4	23895045 26806387 29746584	25024331	up	5.17E-07
	hsa-miR-181c-5p	443 (209,234)	4	23895045	22155483 24139697 26806387	down	7.99E-07

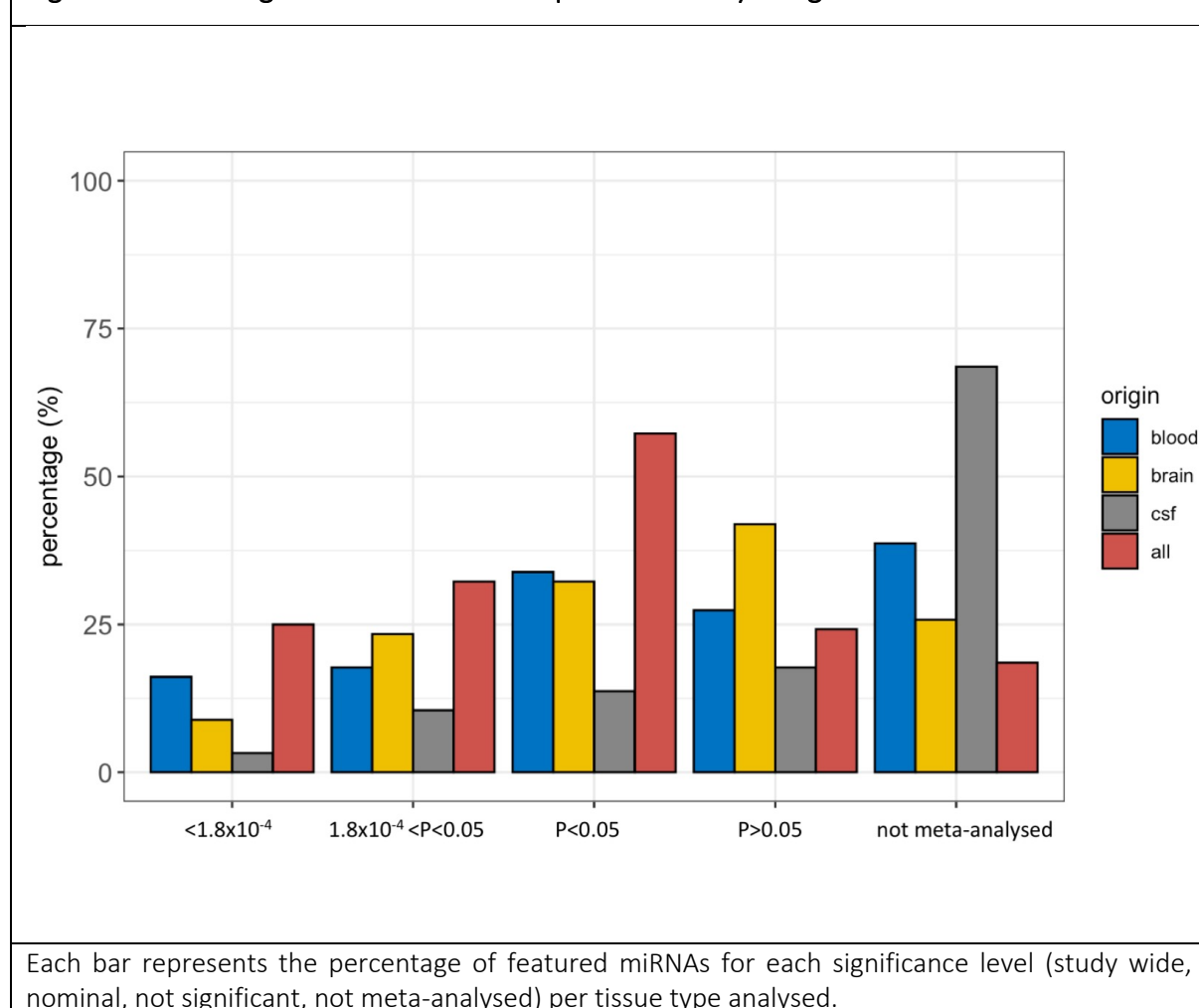
hsa-miR-144-5p	212 (118,94)	3		23895045 26806387 29036829	down	8.95E-07
hsa-miR-30d-5p	187 (104,83)	3	23895045 26806387	25024331	up	1.04E-06
hsa-miR-128-3p	296 (159,137)	5	23895045 24064186 26806387	29036829 25024331	up	1.53E-06
hsa-miR-210-3p	255 (130,125)	4		23895045 25024331 25667669 26806387	down	2.22E-06
hsa-miR-17-3p	187 (104,83)	3		23895045 25024331 26806387	down	2.40E-06
hsa-let-7a-5p	195 (108,87)	4	26497032	23895045 25024331 26806387	down	5.00E-06
hsa-miR-29c-3p	327 (176,151)	5	26497032	23895045 25955795 26806387 28626163	down	6.55E-06
hsa-miR-363-3p	212 (118,94)	3	23895045 26806387	29036829	up	1.08E-05
hsa-let-7c-5p	187 (104,83)	3		23895045 25024331 26806387	down	1.16E-05
hsa-miR-30a-5p	116 (73,43)	3	23895045 26497032	29036829	up	1.39E-05
hsa-miR-885-5p	426 (215,211)	3		24577456 24577456 25024331	down	1.84E-05
hsa-miR-550a-3p	182 (101,81)	3	23895045 26497032 26806387		up	2.49E-05
hsa-miR-340-3p	182 (101,81)	3	23895045 26806387	26497032	up	2.50E-05
hsa-miR-483-3p	517 (257,260)	3		24577456 24577456 26806387	down	3.16E-05
hsa-miR-26b-3p	274 (147,127)	3	23895045 24577456 26806387		up	3.90E-05
hsa-miR-143-3p	576 (305,271)	8	25349172 26497032 29746584	26806387 26078483 26078483 25024331 23895045	down	4.64E-05

Legend: AD = Alzheimer's disease; CSF = Cerebrospinal Fluid; HC = healthy controls; PMID = Pubmed ID

2.3.3. Comparison of featured miRNAs vs meta-analysis results

One hundred and twenty-four different miRNAs featured in the abstract of articles included in our study, 31 (25.0%) of which were found to be differentially expressed with study-wide significance ($\alpha=1.08 \times 10^{-4}$), and another 40 (32.3%) with only nominal significance ($\alpha=0.05$), while 30 (24.2%) did not have significant differential expression in our meta-analyses. In addition, 23 (18.5%) featured miRNAs were not included in the meta-analysis as they were not investigated in at least three independent datasets. Studies using blood-derived and brain derived specimen included most of the featured miRNAs with 42 (33.9%) and 40 (32.3%) at nominal significance respectively. Noteworthy, we identified 26 miRNAs, which were dysregulated at study wide significance, but were not mentioned in any of the included studies' abstracts (*Figure 2*).

Figure 2: Percentage of featured miRNAs per meta-analysis significance



2.3.4. Pathway enrichment analysis results

For the 25 significantly dysregulated miRNAs in brain which passed nominal significance ($\alpha=1.08 \times 10^{-4}$), miRTarBase identified 2859 and 2419 experimentally validated targeted genes for the up and downregulated miRNAs, respectively. The median number of target genes was 278.50 [166.20 - 593.50] and 178.00 [101.00 - 367.00] for the up- and downregulated miRNAs, respectively.

In total, 1264 unique pathways were enriched, 907 pathways were enriched by the upregulated miRNAs gene list and 62 pathways for the downregulated miRNAs gene list. In addition, 295 pathways were enriched by both gene lists. The most significantly enriched pathway for the upregulated miRNAs gene list was “protein-DNA complex disassembly”(GO:0032986) ($P=1.02 \times 10^{-4}$) which involved 12 genes, *SMARCD2*, *HMGA1*, *SET*, *SUPT16H*, *SMARCD1*, *MYC*, *SMARCC2*, *SMARCA4*, *SMARCC1*, *RPL23*, *ARID1A*, *GRWD1*. Interestingly, the KEGG gene set “herpes simplex virus 1 infection” (KEGG:05168) was most significantly enriched ($P=1.39 \times 10^{-4}$) for the downregulated miRNAs gene list and consisted of 100 genes (Table 2 for top enriched pathways and Supplementary Table 2 for all pathways).

Table 2: Top dysregulated pathways by genes targeted by the 25 significant miRNAs in the brain				
Database code	Pathway name	Cluster	P value	direction
GO:0032986	protein-DNA complex disassembly	cell cycle	1.02E-04	up
GO:0002009	morphogenesis of an epithelium	organogenesis	1.08E-04	up
GO:1902275	regulation of chromatin organization	chromatin organisation	1.09E-04	up
GO:0070997	neuron death	apoptosis	1.10E-04	up
REAC:R-HSA-1227986	signaling by ERBB2	ERB signalling	1.11E-04	up
REAC:R-HSA-426486	small interfering RNA (siRNA) biogenesis	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	1.11E-04	up
REAC:R-HSA-8943723	regulation of PTEN mRNA translation	PTEN expression	1.11E-04	up
REAC:R-HSA-2173788	downregulation of TGF- β receptor signaling	TGF signalling	1.15E-04	up
GO:0030316	osteoclast differentiation	cell differentiation	1.20E-04	up
KEGG:04380	osteoclast differentiation	cell differentiation	1.21E-04	up
KEGG:05168	herpes simplex virus 1 infection	viral of bacterial infection	1.39E-04	down
GO:0022604	regulation of cell morphogenesis	organogenesis	4.85E-04	down
GO:0060284	regulation of cell development	organogenesis	4.85E-04	down
GO:1904886	β -catenin destruction complex disassembly	Wnt β -catenin signaling	5.89E-04	down
GO:0007098	centrosome cycle	cell cycle	1.46E-03	down
REAC:R-HSA-8943724	regulation of PTEN gene transcription	PTEN expression	2.69E-03	down
GO:0048701	embryonic cranial skeleton morphogenesis	organogenesis	3.13E-03	down
GO:0071901	negative regulation of protein serine/threonine kinase activity	protein kinase activity	5.69E-03	down
GO:0043687	post-translational protein modification	protein metabolism	8.00E-03	down
GO:0010464	regulation of mesenchymal cell proliferation	cell proliferation	8.15E-03	Down
Legend: ERBB2: Erb-B2 Receptor Tyrosine Kinase 2, PTEN: Phosphatase And Tensin Homolog, TGF: Transforming Growth Factor				

Enriched pathways were grouped into 69 different clusters of biological function. The clusters related to signalling pathways and organogenesis regrouped the highest numbers of pathways with 111 and 96 respectively. Strikingly, 11 clusters contained pathways enriched only by the upregulated miRNAs gene list suggesting that these biological functions are particularly repressed in AD. Of these clusters some were related to inflammatory response, such as TLR and interferon signalling or adaptive immune system activation, others to caspase signalling. No biological cluster was only enriched by the downregulated miRNAs gene list. (Figure 3).

2.4. Discussion

After a systematic review, a P-value based meta-analysis of 107 studies identified 25, 32 and 5 dysregulated miRNAs in AD at study wide significance in the brain, the blood and the CSF respectively. Also, we identified 26 miRNAs which were not reported as significant in the abstracts of the included papers. Finally, I conducted a pathway enrichment analysis for the list of genes targeted by miRNAs dysregulated at study wide significance in the brain of AD patients. This showed that these miRNAs target experimentally validated genes, which regulate among others biological pathways related to intracellular signalling and inflammatory response.

The meta-analysis revealed that miR-125b-5p was the most significant dysregulated miRNA in AD patients compared to healthy controls. Most importantly, all of the 11 meta-analysed studies including miR-125b-5p reported an upregulation in AD patients hereby confirming numerous reports from experimental studies linking miR-125b to AD pathogenesis. miR-125b is largely expressed in the brain and is pivotal during brain development [148, 149]. However, in the postnatal period, miR-125b was reported to stimulate apoptosis by targeting genes of the cyclin dependent kinase 5 and p35/25 pathways [144]. Moreover, in rat neurons injected with A β , miR-125b inhibited neurite outgrowth and increased the levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines (TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL6) by decreasing the expression of the transcription factor FOXQ1 [150]. In the line with these results, upregulation of miR-125b in AD likely stimulates neuronal apoptosis and induces the release of pro-inflammatory markers. miR-125b was also reported to stimulate tau hyperphosphorylation by upregulating Cdk5/p35 and repressing two phosphatases, DUSP6 and PPP1CA, in hippocampal rat neurons [151]. These findings highlight the critical role of miR-125b in the pathogenesis of AD and opens the discussion on miR-125b as a novel target for AD therapy. This is suggested by a recent study revealing how overexpression of a long non-coding RNA MALAT1, by repressing miR-125b expression, reduced the levels of IL-6 and TNF α and increased neurite outgrowth [152].

Interestingly, I found that 11 clusters of biological function grouped pathways targeted only by upregulated miRNAs. Three clusters were related to inflammatory response, with interferon

and TLR signalling. Despite results from GWAS linking inflammatory genes variants such as TREM2 to increased risk for AD, the complex interplay between inflammatory response and neurodegeneration is yet to be fully understood [153]. TLR4, a member of the TLR family perfectly exemplifies the difficulty in disentangling the effects of inflammatory mediators in AD. Numerous reports show that stimulation of TLR4 by A β leads to microglia activation, release of pro-inflammatory markers and neuronal loss (reviewed here: [154]). However, TLR4 signalling may change over the course of the disease resulting in decreased microglial A β clearance over time [155]. Moreover, a regulatory feedback between TLR4 and TREM2 expression was described in BV2 cells and AD mouse models where overexpression of TREM2 led to downregulation of TLR4 [156, 157]. Therefore, it is possible that upregulated miRNAs may have decreased TLR4 signalling hereby increasing the expression of TREM2. The consequences of altered TREM2 expression on microglial cell although intensively investigated in the last decades remains yet to be fully understood. Indeed, latest evidence postulates that TREM2 function may vary over the course of the disease, with a neuroprotective role at early stages and neurotoxic role at later stages of the disease [158].

A signalling cascade can be regulated through a feedback mechanism, it is therefore possible that upregulation of a downstream component may exert a negative feedback on the upstream component. This may explain why signalling pathways such as the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), Forkhead Box (FOXO), RUNX, phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) pathways are enriched for both up- and downregulated miRNAs targeted gene lists. The MAPK signalling cascade provides a good example of possible interplay between upregulated and downregulated miRNAs. Overactivation of *MAPK* is reported in AD brains where it increases tau phosphorylation, reduces neurite outgrowth, stimulates A β formation and induces apoptosis [159]. Most importantly, A β deposition can further activate the MAPK signalling pathway, thereby fuelling a vicious circle (reviewed here: [160]). Consequently, downregulated miRNAs may lead to an overactivation of components of the MAPK signalling cascade. Conversely, upregulated miRNAs may increase the repression of downstream mediators, such as MKP-1, which would normally exert a negative feedback within the cascade. MKP-1 is a phosphatase that dephosphorylates tyrosine and threonine residues; it has been associated with increased A β formation, impaired long-term potentiation and altered cognitive function in AD mice models [160]. MKP-1 inhibits ERK, another component of the MAPK cascade, which

is positively correlated with A β deposition in AD brains (reviewed here: [161]). As such, it is possible that upregulated miRNAs reduce the expression of MKP-1, which leads to an increase in ERK levels while in parallel, downregulated miRNAs lead to a further increased expression of ERK thereby contributing to a vicious circle leading to neurodegeneration.

My functional pathway enrichment analysis shows that the gene set related to herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1) infection was highly enriched by the downregulated miRNAs targeted genes list. This finding is interesting as the link between HSV-1 and AD has been the source of intense debate. The first hypothesis of an association between HSV-1 reactivation and AD pathology was put forward by Ball in 1982 and was based on anatomopathological reports noting an overlap between CNS regions affected by HSV-1 reactivation and AD [162]. Since then, numerous reports describing increasing HSV-1 load in AD brains have corroborated this hypothesis [163, 164]. Also, experimental findings in mice models found increased amyloid deposits, tau hypersphosphorylation and neuronal loss in regions with HSV reactivation [165, 166]. Therefore, it is possible that downregulation of miRNAs normally repressing herpes replication may stimulate HSV replication and catalyse or at least accentuate further amyloid deposition or tau hyperphosphorylation. Undoubtedly, experimental findings are needed to further explore the association between downregulated miRNAs in AD brains with HSV reactivation in the brain.

Five miRNAs were dysregulated in the brain and the blood with miR-363-3p, miR-29c-3p and hsa-miR-181c-5p showing the same overall direction of dysregulation, while hsa-miR-125b-5p and hsa-miR-146a-5p showed opposite direction. These results suggest that dysregulation in the blood and the brain may not be in the same direction. Similar situation is observed for A β , which is increased in AD brains but decreased in the CSF, due to reduced clearance in AD brains. Future work will need to explore the importance of the clearance of miRNAs in brain tissues and the role of the blood brain barrier.

When comparing our results with miRNAs featured in the abstracts of the included papers, we identified 26 miRNAs which passed study wide significance in the meta-analysis but were not mentioned in the abstracts. However, many of these miRNAs are involved in biological pathways altered in AD pathogenesis. For instance, hsa-miR-132-5p, which shows an overall

downregulation, is involved in neurite growth and synaptic function [167-169]. Moreover, inhibition of miR-132 expression reduces the expression VE-cadherin, which is essential in maintaining blood brain barrier (BBB) integrity [170]. Notably, disruption of this BBB is described in AD pathogenesis [171]. Another interesting miRNA is hsa-miR-488-3p as it represses the expression of POMC, a mediator of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis [172]. POMC is cleaved into α -melanocyte stimulating hormone, which activates the melanocortin 4 receptor (MC4R); the latter was reported to increase synaptic plasticity and long term potentiation [173]. Interestingly, we found that hsa-miR-488-3p is upregulated in AD brains suggesting that repression of POMC is increased and results in reduced activation of the MC4R. Interestingly, a search in HMDD v3, shows that 33 (58%) of the study wide significant miRNAs from the meta-analysis are not listed under the significant miRNAs in AD. All in all, our approach confirms the need for a systematic review and meta-analytical approaches when considering prioritising miRNA for particular diseases. Moreover, it highlights limitations of the growing number of studies that use machine learning approaches to predict miRNA-disease associations by training their model on databases such as HMDD and it advocates for further experimental validations of these *in silico* findings [174-176].

Finally, it is important to consider that miRNA dysregulation measured in AD brains could also represent the consequences of neurodegeneration and neuroinflammation. For instance, miR-181c, which showed an overall downregulation in the meta-analysis, is downregulated by the presence of A β [177]. Furthermore, it is now well established that transcription factors (TF) and miRNAs can regulate each other in a so called feed forward loop. In recent years, a wealth of data highlights the importance of feed forward loops in the development of diseases, such as schizophrenia or cancer [178-180]. At the same time, numerous studies report that A β and tau may affect the expression of TF, some of which may potentially alter the expression of miRNA genes [181-183]. For instance, injection of A β 42 inhibited the activation of CREB, a TF critical for neuronal functioning [184]. Noteworthy, this TF was shown to increase miR-132 expression the brain [185]. In this respect, we found an overall downregulation of miR-132 in AD brains suggesting that accumulating A β 42 deposits in AD brains may have resulted in decreased CREB expression which in turn downregulated miR-132 expression. Overall, these findings suggest that dysregulated miRNAs in AD may not only be the driver of the pathogenetic changes but also the consequences of it.

Results presented in this chapter are associated with some limitations. The included studies differed in terms of analytical method and platform used to measure the miRNA, which could have led to heterogeneity in our results. In addition, the sample population was highly heterogeneous. While we tried to always include the most advanced stages of the disease, some studies did not specify the stages of the AD disease. Moreover, we did not exclude individuals which were under AD treatment. However, it was shown that some miRNAs such as miR-132 can interact with acetylcholinesterase in the brain [186]. Therefore, it is possible that the use of AChEi may have altered the expression of miR-132. Finally, effect sizes were summarised as up-regulated or downregulated; due to the inconsistencies in reporting and the heterogeneity of analytical methods used, we did not have more detailed information on the magnitude of dysregulation and the standard error of that effect. Furthermore, the pathway enrichment analysis is associated with several limitations. First, although miRNA-gene pairs have been experimentally validated, the findings may have been obtained from non-neuronal cells. Second, it is possible that genes not involved in brain function may have been included in the pathway enrichment analysis resulting in the identification of pathways which are not related to AD pathogenesis. Third, gene sets referenced in KEGG, GO and REACTOME are either manually curated or obtained through data mining. Although I used the most updated version of each database, it is possible that latest evidence in the literature linking a miRNA to a particular gene is pending consideration. Finally, clustering of the 1264 enriched pathways was done manually following a systematic approach which consisted in grouping the pathways into the first parent category. Nevertheless, considering that some pathways may participate in different biological functions, it is possible that some pathways could as well have been classified in another cluster.

2.5. Conclusion

This section identifies a set of dysregulated miRNAs in the brain, blood and CSF of patients with AD. Moreover, it highlights potential pathways which may be altered by genes targeted by these miRNAs. Results obtained in this section further raise interest towards miRNA dysregulation in AD. Investigating the expression of these miRNAs in the blood of individuals

with early cognitive decline would offer a valuable insight and a promising asset to identify and characterise individuals at risk of progression towards more advanced stages of the disease, using a minimally invasive method. It would also unveil underlying molecular mechanisms involved in the transition towards neurodegeneration and the onset of clinical symptoms.

REFERENCES

- [1] Vo N, Klein ME, Varlamova O, Keller DM, Yamamoto T, Goodman RH, et al. A cAMP-response element binding protein-induced microRNA regulates neuronal morphogenesis. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2005;102:16426.
- [2] Silva AJ, Kogan JH, Frankland PW, Kida S. CREB and memory. *Annual review of neuroscience*. 1998;21:127-48.
- [3] Ortega-Martínez S. A new perspective on the role of the CREB family of transcription factors in memory consolidation via adult hippocampal neurogenesis. *Frontiers in molecular neuroscience*. 2015;8.
- [4] Schrott GM, Tuebing F, Nigh EA, Kane CG, Sabatini ME, Kiebler M, et al. A brain-specific microRNA regulates dendritic spine development. *Nature*. 2006;439:283-9.
- [5] Kim J, Inoue K, Ishii J, Vanti WB, Voronov SV, Murchison E, et al. A MicroRNA Feedback Circuit in Midbrain Dopamine Neurons. *Science*. 2007;317:1220.
- [6] Davis TH, Cuellar TL, Koch SM, Barker AJ, Harfe BD, McManus MT, et al. Conditional Loss of Dicer Disrupts Cellular and Tissue Morphogenesis in the Cortex and Hippocampus. *The Journal of Neuroscience*. 2008;28:4322.
- [7] Tao J, Wu H, Lin Q, Wei W, Lu X-H, Cattle JP, et al. Deletion of Astroglial Dicer Causes Non-Cell-Autonomous Neuronal Dysfunction and Degeneration. *The Journal of Neuroscience*. 2011;31:8306.
- [8] Long JM, Lahiri DK. MicroRNA-101 downregulates Alzheimer's amyloid- β precursor protein levels in human cell cultures and is differentially expressed. *Biochemical and biophysical research communications*. 2011;404:889-95.
- [9] Long JM, Ray B, Lahiri DK. MicroRNA-153 Physiologically Inhibits Expression of Amyloid β ; Precursor Protein in Cultured Human Fetal Brain Cells and Is Dysregulated in a Subset of Alzheimer Disease Patients *. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*. 2012;287:31298-310.
- [10] Carrettiero DC, Hernandez I, Neveu P, Papagiannakopoulos T, Kosik KS. The Cochaperone BAG2 Sweeps Paired Helical Filament- Insoluble Tau from the Microtubule. *The Journal of Neuroscience*. 2009;29:2151.
- [11] Hu YB, Li CB, Song N, Zou Y, Chen SD, Ren RJ, et al. Diagnostic Value of microRNA for Alzheimer's Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience*. 2016;8.
- [12] Kumar S, Reddy PH. Are circulating microRNAs peripheral biomarkers for Alzheimer's disease? *Biochimica et biophysica acta*. 2016;1862:1617-27.
- [13] Reddy PH, Tonk S, Kumar S, Vijayan M, Kandimalla R, Kuruva CS, et al. A critical evaluation of neuroprotective and neurodegenerative MicroRNAs in Alzheimer's disease. *Biochemical and biophysical research communications*. 2017;483:1156-65.
- [14] Van Giau V, An SS. Emergence of exosomal miRNAs as a diagnostic biomarker for Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of the neurological sciences*. 2016;360:141-52.
- [15] Dehghani R, Rahmani F, Rezaei N. MicroRNA in Alzheimer's disease revisited: implications for major neuropathological mechanisms. *Rev Neurosci*. 2017.
- [16] Basavaraju M, de Lencastre A. Alzheimer's disease: presence and role of microRNAs. *Biomolecular concepts*. 2016;7:241-52.
- [17] Pan Y, Liu R, Terpstra E, Wang Y, Qiao F, Wang J, et al. Dysregulation and diagnostic potential of microRNA in Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2016;49:1-12.
- [18] Batistela MS, Josviak ND, Sulzbach CD, de Souza RL. An overview of circulating cell-free microRNAs as putative biomarkers in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's Diseases. *The International journal of neuroscience*. 2017;127:547-58.
- [19] Wu HZ, Ong KL, Seeher K, Armstrong NJ, Thalamuthu A, Brodaty H, et al. Circulating microRNAs as Biomarkers of Alzheimer's Disease: A Systematic Review. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2016;49:755-66.
- [20] Kozomara A, Birgaoanu M, Griffiths-Jones S. miRBase: from microRNA sequences to function. *Nucleic Acids Research*. 2019;47:D155-d62.

- [21] Kern F, Backes C, Hirsch P, Fehlmann T, Hart M, Meese E, et al. What's the target: understanding two decades of in silico microRNA-target prediction. *Briefings in Bioinformatics*. 2020;21:1999-2010.
- [22] Zhang L, Chen X, Yin J. Prediction of Potential miRNA-Disease Associations Through a Novel Unsupervised Deep Learning Framework with Variational Autoencoder. *Cells*. 2019;8.
- [23] Zheng K, You Z-H, Wang L, Zhou Y, Li L-P, Li Z-W. MLMDA: a machine learning approach to predict and validate MicroRNA-disease associations by integrating of heterogenous information sources. *Journal of Translational Medicine*. 2019;17:260.
- [24] Lukiw WJ. Micro-RNA speciation in fetal, adult and Alzheimer's disease hippocampus. *Neuroreport*. 2007;18.
- [25] Absalon S, Kochanek DM, Raghavan V, Krichevsky AM. MiR-26b, upregulated in Alzheimer's disease, activates cell cycle entry, tau-phosphorylation, and apoptosis in postmitotic neurons. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2013;33:14645-59.
- [26] Agostini M, Tucci P, Killick R, Candi E, Sayan BS, Rivetti di Val Cervo P, et al. Neuronal differentiation by TAp73 is mediated by microRNA-34a regulation of synaptic protein targets. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2011;108:21093-8.
- [27] Banzhaf-Strathmann J, Benito E, May S, Arzberger T, Tahirovic S, Kretzschmar H, et al. MicroRNA-125b induces tau hyperphosphorylation and cognitive deficits in Alzheimer's disease. *The EMBO journal*. 2014;33:1667-80.
- [28] Bhatnagar S, Chertkow H, Schipper HM, Yuan Z, Shetty V, Jenkins S, et al. Increased microRNA-34c abundance in Alzheimer's disease circulating blood plasma. *Frontiers in molecular neuroscience*. 2014;7:2.
- [29] Briley D, Ghirardi V, Woltjer R, Renck A, Zolochewska O, Tagliatalata G, et al. Preserved neurogenesis in non-demented individuals with AD neuropathology. *Scientific reports*. 2016;6:27812.
- [30] Burgos K, Malenica I, Metpally R, Courtright A, Rakela B, Beach T, et al. Profiles of extracellular miRNA in cerebrospinal fluid and serum from patients with Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases correlate with disease status and features of pathology. *PloS one*. 2014;9:e94839.
- [31] Cheng L, Doecke JD, Sharples RA, Villemagne VL, Fowler CJ, Rembach A, et al. Prognostic serum miRNA biomarkers associated with Alzheimer's disease shows concordance with neuropsychological and neuroimaging assessment. *Molecular psychiatry*. 2015;20:1188-96.
- [32] Cogswell JP, Ward J, Taylor IA, Waters M, Shi Y, Cannon B, et al. Identification of miRNA changes in Alzheimer's disease brain and CSF yields putative biomarkers and insights into disease pathways. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2008;14:27-41.
- [33] Cosin-Tomas M, Antonell A, Llado A, Alcolea D, Fortea J, Ezquerro M, et al. Plasma miR-34a-5p and miR-545-3p as Early Biomarkers of Alzheimer's Disease: Potential and Limitations. *Molecular neurobiology*. 2017;54:5550-62.
- [34] Cui JG, Li YY, Zhao Y, Bhattacharjee S, Lukiw WJ. Differential regulation of interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase-1 (IRAK-1) and IRAK-2 by microRNA-146a and NF-kappaB in stressed human astroglial cells and in Alzheimer disease. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. 2010;285:38951-60.
- [35] Culpan D, Kehoe PG, Love S. Tumour necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) and miRNA expression in frontal and temporal neocortex in Alzheimer's disease and the effect of TNF-alpha on miRNA expression in vitro. *International journal of molecular epidemiology and genetics*. 2011;2:156-62.
- [36] Dangla-Valls A, Molinuevo JL, Altirriba J, Sanchez-Valle R, Alcolea D, Fortea J, et al. CSF microRNA Profiling in Alzheimer's Disease: a Screening and Validation Study. *Molecular neurobiology*. 2017;54:6647-54.
- [37] Denk J, Boelmans K, Siegismund C, Lassner D, Arlt S, Jahn H. MicroRNA Profiling of CSF Reveals Potential Biomarkers to Detect Alzheimer's Disease. *PloS one*. 2015;10:e0126423.
- [38] Dong H, Li J, Huang L, Chen X, Li D, Wang T, et al. Serum MicroRNA Profiles Serve as Novel Biomarkers for the Diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease. *Disease markers*. 2015;2015:625659.
- [39] Faghihi MA, Zhang M, Huang J, Modarresi F, Van der Brug MP, Nalls MA, et al. Evidence for natural antisense transcript-mediated inhibition of microRNA function. *Genome biology*. 2010;11:R56.

- [40] Galimberti D, Villa C, Fenoglio C, Serpente M, Ghezzi L, Cioffi SM, et al. Circulating miRNAs as potential biomarkers in Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2014;42:1261-7.
- [41] Geekiyana H, Chan C. MicroRNA-137/181c regulates serine palmitoyltransferase and in turn amyloid beta, novel targets in sporadic Alzheimer's disease. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2011;31:14820-30.
- [42] Geekiyana H, Jicha GA, Nelson PT, Chan C. Blood serum miRNA: non-invasive biomarkers for Alzheimer's disease. *Experimental neurology*. 2012;235:491-6.
- [43] Guedes JR, Santana I, Cunha C, Duro D, Almeida MR, Cardoso AM, et al. MicroRNA deregulation and chemotaxis and phagocytosis impairment in Alzheimer's disease. *Alzheimer's & dementia (Amsterdam, Netherlands)*. 2016;3:7-17.
- [44] Gui Y, Liu H, Zhang L, Lv W, Hu X. Altered microRNA profiles in cerebrospinal fluid exosome in Parkinson disease and Alzheimer disease. *Oncotarget*. 2015;6:37043-53.
- [45] Hara N, Kikuchi M, Miyashita A, Hatsuta H, Saito Y, Kasuga K, et al. Serum microRNA miR-501-3p as a potential biomarker related to the progression of Alzheimer's disease. *Acta neuropathologica communications*. 2017;5:10.
- [46] Hebert SS, Horre K, Nicolai L, Bergmans B, Papadopoulou AS, Delacourte A, et al. MicroRNA regulation of Alzheimer's Amyloid precursor protein expression. *Neurobiology of disease*. 2009;33:422-8.
- [47] Hebert SS, Horre K, Nicolai L, Papadopoulou AS, Mandemakers W, Silaharoglu AN, et al. Loss of microRNA cluster miR-29a/b-1 in sporadic Alzheimer's disease correlates with increased BACE1/beta-secretase expression. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2008;105:6415-20.
- [48] Hebert SS, Papadopoulou AS, Smith P, Galas MC, Planel E, Silaharoglu AN, et al. Genetic ablation of Dicer in adult forebrain neurons results in abnormal tau hyperphosphorylation and neurodegeneration. *Human molecular genetics*. 2010;19:3959-69.
- [49] Hebert SS, Wang WX, Zhu Q, Nelson PT. A study of small RNAs from cerebral neocortex of pathology-verified Alzheimer's disease, dementia with lewy bodies, hippocampal sclerosis, frontotemporal lobar dementia, and non-demented human controls. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2013;35:335-48.
- [50] Jia LH, Liu YN. Downregulated serum miR-223 serves as biomarker in Alzheimer's disease. *Cell biochemistry and function*. 2016;34:233-7.
- [51] Keller A, Backes C, Haas J, Leidinger P, Maetzler W, Deuschle C, et al. Validating Alzheimer's disease micro RNAs using next-generation sequencing. *Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association*. 2016;12:565-76.
- [52] Kiko T, Nakagawa K, Tsuduki T, Furukawa K, Arai H, Miyazawa T. MicroRNAs in plasma and cerebrospinal fluid as potential markers for Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2014;39:253-9.
- [53] Kumar P, Dezso Z, MacKenzie C, Oestreicher J, Agoulnik S, Byrne M, et al. Circulating miRNA biomarkers for Alzheimer's disease. *PloS one*. 2013;8:e69807.
- [54] Kumar S, Vijayan M, Reddy PH. MicroRNA-455-3p as a potential peripheral biomarker for Alzheimer's disease. *Human molecular genetics*. 2017;26:3808-22.
- [55] Lau P, Bossers K, Janky R, Salta E, Frigerio CS, Barbash S, et al. Alteration of the microRNA network during the progression of Alzheimer's disease. *EMBO molecular medicine*. 2013;5:1613-34.
- [56] Lee ST, Chu K, Jung KH, Kim JH, Huh JY, Yoon H, et al. miR-206 regulates brain-derived neurotrophic factor in Alzheimer disease model. *Annals of neurology*. 2012;72:269-77.
- [57] Lehmann SM, Kruger C, Park B, Derkow K, Rosenberger K, Baumgart J, et al. An unconventional role for miRNA: let-7 activates Toll-like receptor 7 and causes neurodegeneration. *Nature neuroscience*. 2012;15:827-35.
- [58] Lei X, Lei L, Zhang Z, Zhang Z, Cheng Y. Downregulated miR-29c correlates with increased BACE1 expression in sporadic Alzheimer's disease. *International journal of clinical and experimental pathology*. 2015;8:1565-74.

- [59] Leidinger P, Backes C, Deutscher S, Schmitt K, Mueller SC, Frese K, et al. A blood based 12-miRNA signature of Alzheimer disease patients. *Genome biology*. 2013;14:R78.
- [60] Li W, Li X, Xin X, Kan PC, Yan Y. MicroRNA-613 regulates the expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor in Alzheimer's disease. *Bioscience trends*. 2016;10:372-7.
- [61] Liu CG, Song J, Zhang YQ, Wang PC. MicroRNA-193b is a regulator of amyloid precursor protein in the blood and cerebrospinal fluid derived exosomal microRNA-193b is a biomarker of Alzheimer's disease. *Molecular medicine reports*. 2014;10:2395-400.
- [62] Liu CG, Wang JL, Li L, Wang PC. MicroRNA-384 regulates both amyloid precursor protein and beta-secretase expression and is a potential biomarker for Alzheimer's disease. *International journal of molecular medicine*. 2014;34:160-6.
- [63] Liu CG, Wang JL, Li L, Xue LX, Zhang YQ, Wang PC. MicroRNA-135a and -200b, potential Biomarkers for Alzheimers disease, regulate beta secretase and amyloid precursor protein. *Brain research*. 2014;1583:55-64.
- [64] Liu W, Zhao J, Lu G. miR-106b inhibits tau phosphorylation at Tyr18 by targeting Fyn in a model of Alzheimer's disease. *Biochemical and biophysical research communications*. 2016;478:852-7.
- [65] Long JM, Ray B, Lahiri DK. MicroRNA-153 physiologically inhibits expression of amyloid-beta precursor protein in cultured human fetal brain cells and is dysregulated in a subset of Alzheimer disease patients. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. 2012;287:31298-310.
- [66] Long JM, Ray B, Lahiri DK. MicroRNA-339-5p down-regulates protein expression of beta-site amyloid precursor protein-cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE1) in human primary brain cultures and is reduced in brain tissue specimens of Alzheimer disease subjects. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. 2014;289:5184-98.
- [67] Lugli G, Cohen AM, Bennett DA, Shah RC, Fields CJ, Hernandez AG, et al. Plasma Exosomal miRNAs in Persons with and without Alzheimer Disease: Altered Expression and Prospects for Biomarkers. *PloS one*. 2015;10:e0139233.
- [68] Lukiw WJ. Micro-RNA speciation in fetal, adult and Alzheimer's disease hippocampus. *Neuroreport*. 2007;18:297-300.
- [69] Lukiw WJ, Alexandrov PN, Zhao Y, Hill JM, Bhattacharjee S. Spreading of Alzheimer's disease inflammatory signaling through soluble micro-RNA. *Neuroreport*. 2012;23:621-6.
- [70] Lukiw WJ, Surjyadipta B, Dua P, Alexandrov PN. Common micro RNAs (miRNAs) target complement factor H (CFH) regulation in Alzheimer's disease (AD) and in age-related macular degeneration (AMD). *International journal of biochemistry and molecular biology*. 2012;3:105-16.
- [71] Lukiw WJ, Zhao Y, Cui JG. An NF-kappaB-sensitive micro RNA-146a-mediated inflammatory circuit in Alzheimer disease and in stressed human brain cells. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. 2008;283:31315-22.
- [72] Lusardi TA, Phillips JI, Wiedrick JT, Harrington CA, Lind B, Lapidus JA, et al. MicroRNAs in Human Cerebrospinal Fluid as Biomarkers for Alzheimer's Disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2017;55:1223-33.
- [73] Moon J, Lee ST, Kong IG, Byun JI, Sunwoo JS, Shin JW, et al. Early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease from elevated olfactory mucosal miR-206 level. *Scientific reports*. 2016;6:20364.
- [74] Muller M, Jakel L, Bruinsma IB, Claassen JA, Kuiperij HB, Verbeek MM. MicroRNA-29a Is a Candidate Biomarker for Alzheimer's Disease in Cell-Free Cerebrospinal Fluid. *Molecular neurobiology*. 2016;53:2894-9.
- [75] Muller M, Kuiperij HB, Claassen JA, Kusters B, Verbeek MM. MicroRNAs in Alzheimer's disease: differential expression in hippocampus and cell-free cerebrospinal fluid. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2014;35:152-8.
- [76] Muller M, Kuiperij HB, Versleijen AA, Chiasserini D, Farotti L, Baschieri F, et al. Validation of microRNAs in Cerebrospinal Fluid as Biomarkers for Different Forms of Dementia in a Multicenter Study. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2016;52:1321-33.

- [77] Nagaraj S, Laskowska-Kaszub K, Debski KJ, Wojsiat J, Dabrowski M, Gabryelewicz T, et al. Profile of 6 microRNA in blood plasma distinguish early stage Alzheimer's disease patients from non-demented subjects. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8:16122-43.
- [78] Nunez-Iglesias J, Liu CC, Morgan TE, Finch CE, Zhou XJ. Joint genome-wide profiling of miRNA and mRNA expression in Alzheimer's disease cortex reveals altered miRNA regulation. *PLoS one*. 2010;5:e8898.
- [79] Persengiev S, Kondova I, Otting N, Koeppen AH, Bontrop RE. Genome-wide analysis of miRNA expression reveals a potential role for miR-144 in brain aging and spinocerebellar ataxia pathogenesis. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2011;32:2316.e17-27.
- [80] Pichler S, Gu W, Hartl D, Gasparoni G, Leidinger P, Keller A, et al. The miRNome of Alzheimer's disease: consistent downregulation of the miR-132/212 cluster. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2017;50:167.e1-.e10.
- [81] Pogue AI, Cui JG, Li YY, Zhao Y, Culicchia F, Lukiw WJ. Micro RNA-125b (miRNA-125b) function in astrogliosis and glial cell proliferation. *Neuroscience letters*. 2010;476:18-22.
- [82] Ragusa M, Bosco P, Tamburello L, Barbagallo C, Condorelli AG, Tornitore M, et al. miRNAs Plasma Profiles in Vascular Dementia: Biomolecular Data and Biomedical Implications. *Frontiers in cellular neuroscience*. 2016;10:51.
- [83] Ren RJ, Zhang YF, Dammer EB, Zhou Y, Wang LL, Liu XH, et al. Peripheral Blood MicroRNA Expression Profiles in Alzheimer's Disease: Screening, Validation, Association with Clinical Phenotype and Implications for Molecular Mechanism. *Molecular neurobiology*. 2016;53:5772-81.
- [84] Riancho J, Vazquez-Higuera JL, Pozueta A, Lage C, Kazimierczak M, Bravo M, et al. MicroRNA Profile in Patients with Alzheimer's Disease: Analysis of miR-9-5p and miR-598 in Raw and Exosome Enriched Cerebrospinal Fluid Samples. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2017;57:483-91.
- [85] Sala Frigerio C, Lau P, Salta E, Tournoy J, Bossers K, Vandenberghe R, et al. Reduced expression of hsa-miR-27a-3p in CSF of patients with Alzheimer disease. *Neurology*. 2013;81:2103-6.
- [86] Santa-Maria I, Alaniz ME, Renwick N, Cela C, Fulga TA, Van Vactor D, et al. Dysregulation of microRNA-219 promotes neurodegeneration through post-transcriptional regulation of tau. *The Journal of clinical investigation*. 2015;125:681-6.
- [87] Sarkar S, Jun S, Rellick S, Quintana DD, Cavendish JZ, Simpkins JW. Expression of microRNA-34a in Alzheimer's disease brain targets genes linked to synaptic plasticity, energy metabolism, and resting state network activity. *Brain research*. 2016;1646:139-51.
- [88] Sethi P, Lukiw WJ. Micro-RNA abundance and stability in human brain: specific alterations in Alzheimer's disease temporal lobe neocortex. *Neuroscience letters*. 2009;459:100-4.
- [89] Shioya M, Obayashi S, Tabunoki H, Arima K, Saito Y, Ishida T, et al. Aberrant microRNA expression in the brains of neurodegenerative diseases: miR-29a decreased in Alzheimer disease brains targets neurone navigator 3. *Neuropathology and applied neurobiology*. 2010;36:320-30.
- [90] Smith P, Al Hashimi A, Girard J, Delay C, Hebert SS. In vivo regulation of amyloid precursor protein neuronal splicing by microRNAs. *Journal of neurochemistry*. 2011;116:240-7.
- [91] Smith PY, Hernandez-Rapp J, Jolivet F, Lecours C, Bisht K, Goupil C, et al. miR-132/212 deficiency impairs tau metabolism and promotes pathological aggregation in vivo. *Human molecular genetics*. 2015;24:6721-35.
- [92] Tan L, Yu JT, Liu QY, Tan MS, Zhang W, Hu N, et al. Circulating miR-125b as a biomarker of Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of the neurological sciences*. 2014;336:52-6.
- [93] Tan L, Yu JT, Tan MS, Liu QY, Wang HF, Zhang W, et al. Genome-wide serum microRNA expression profiling identifies serum biomarkers for Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2014;40:1017-27.
- [94] Tiribuzi R, Crispoltoni L, Porcellati S, Di Lullo M, Florenzano F, Pirro M, et al. miR128 up-regulation correlates with impaired amyloid beta(1-42) degradation in monocytes from patients with sporadic Alzheimer's disease. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2014;35:345-56.

- [95] Ubhi K, Rockenstein E, Kragh C, Inglis C, Spencer B, Michael S, et al. Widespread microRNA dysregulation in multiple system atrophy - disease-related alteration in miR-96. *The European journal of neuroscience*. 2014;39:1026-41.
- [96] van Harten AC, Mulders J, Scheltens P, van der Flier WM, Oudejans CB. Differential Expression of microRNA in Cerebrospinal Fluid as a Potential Novel Biomarker for Alzheimer's Disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2015;47:243-52.
- [97] Villa C, Fenoglio C, De Riz M, Clerici F, Marcone A, Benussi L, et al. Role of hnRNP-A1 and miR-590-3p in neuronal death: genetics and expression analysis in patients with Alzheimer disease and frontotemporal lobar degeneration. *Rejuvenation research*. 2011;14:275-81.
- [98] Villa C, Ridolfi E, Fenoglio C, Ghezzi L, Vimercati R, Clerici F, et al. Expression of the transcription factor Sp1 and its regulatory hsa-miR-29b in peripheral blood mononuclear cells from patients with Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2013;35:487-94.
- [99] Wang T, Chen K, Li H, Dong S, Su N, Liu Y, et al. The feasibility of utilizing plasma MiRNA107 and BACE1 messenger RNA gene expression for clinical diagnosis of amnesic mild cognitive impairment. *The Journal of clinical psychiatry*. 2015;76:135-41.
- [100] Wang WX, Rajeev BW, Stromberg AJ, Ren N, Tang G, Huang Q, et al. The expression of microRNA miR-107 decreases early in Alzheimer's disease and may accelerate disease progression through regulation of beta-site amyloid precursor protein-cleaving enzyme 1. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2008;28:1213-23.
- [101] Weinberg RB, Mufson EJ, Counts SE. Evidence for a neuroprotective microRNA pathway in amnesic mild cognitive impairment. *Frontiers in neuroscience*. 2015;9:430.
- [102] Wong HK, Veremeyko T, Patel N, Lemere CA, Walsh DM, Esau C, et al. De-repression of FOXO3a death axis by microRNA-132 and -212 causes neuronal apoptosis in Alzheimer's disease. *Human molecular genetics*. 2013;22:3077-92.
- [103] Wu Y, Xu J, Xu J, Cheng J, Jiao D, Zhou C, et al. Lower Serum Levels of miR-29c-3p and miR-19b-3p as Biomarkers for Alzheimer's Disease. *The Tohoku journal of experimental medicine*. 2017;242:129-36.
- [104] Xing H, Guo S, Zhang Y, Zheng Z, Wang H. Upregulation of microRNA-206 enhances lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation and release of amyloid-beta by targeting insulin-like growth factor 1 in microglia. *Molecular medicine reports*. 2016;14:1357-64.
- [105] Yan H, Xu T, Zhao H, Lee KC, Wang HY, Zhang Y. Isoflurane increases neuronal cell death vulnerability by downregulating miR-214. *PloS one*. 2013;8:e55276.
- [106] Yang G, Song Y, Zhou X, Deng Y, Liu T, Weng G, et al. MicroRNA-29c targets beta-site amyloid precursor protein-cleaving enzyme 1 and has a neuroprotective role in vitro and in vivo. *Molecular medicine reports*. 2015;12:3081-8.
- [107] Yang G, Song Y, Zhou X, Deng Y, Liu T, Weng G, et al. DNA methyltransferase 3, a target of microRNA-29c, contributes to neuronal proliferation by regulating the expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor. *Molecular medicine reports*. 2015;12:1435-42.
- [108] Yilmaz SG, Erdal ME, Ozge AA, Sungur MA. Can Peripheral MicroRNA Expression Data Serve as Epigenomic (Upstream) Biomarkers of Alzheimer's Disease? *Omics : a journal of integrative biology*. 2016;20:456-61.
- [109] Zeng Q, Zou L, Qian L, Zhou F, Nie H, Yu S, et al. Expression of microRNA222 in serum of patients with Alzheimer's disease. *Molecular medicine reports*. 2017;16:5575-9.
- [110] Zhang C, Lu J, Liu B, Cui Q, Wang Y. Primate-specific miR-603 is implicated in the risk and pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. *Aging*. 2016;8:272-90.
- [111] Zhang J, Hu M, Teng Z, Tang YP, Chen C. Synaptic and cognitive improvements by inhibition of 2-AG metabolism are through upregulation of microRNA-188-3p in a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2014;34:14919-33.

- [112] Zhang Y, Xing H, Guo S, Zheng Z, Wang H, Xu D. MicroRNA-135b has a neuroprotective role via targeting of beta-site APP-cleaving enzyme 1. *Experimental and therapeutic medicine*. 2016;12:809-14.
- [113] Zhao Y, Alexandrov PN, Jaber V, Lukiw WJ. Deficiency in the Ubiquitin Conjugating Enzyme UBE2A in Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is Linked to Deficits in a Natural Circular miRNA-7 Sponge (circRNA; ciRS-7). *Genes*. 2016;7.
- [114] Zhao Y, Bhattacharjee S, Jones BM, Dua P, Alexandrov PN, Hill JM, et al. Regulation of TREM2 expression by an NF-small ka, CyrillicB-sensitive miRNA-34a. *Neuroreport*. 2013;24:318-23.
- [115] Zhu QB, Unmehopa U, Bossers K, Hu YT, Verwer R, Balesar R, et al. MicroRNA-132 and early growth response-1 in nucleus basalis of Meynert during the course of Alzheimer's disease. *Brain : a journal of neurology*. 2016;139:908-21.
- [116] Zhu Y, Li C, Sun A, Wang Y, Zhou S. Quantification of microRNA-210 in the cerebrospinal fluid and serum: Implications for Alzheimer's disease. *Experimental and therapeutic medicine*. 2015;9:1013-7.
- [117] Huang Z, Shi J, Gao Y, Cui C, Zhang S, Li J, et al. HMDD v3.0: a database for experimentally supported human microRNA-disease associations. *Nucleic Acids Research*. 2019;47:D1013-d7.
- [118] Korotkov A, Mills JD, Gorter JA, van Vliet EA, Aronica E. Systematic review and meta-analysis of differentially expressed miRNAs in experimental and human temporal lobe epilepsy. *Scientific reports*. 2017;7.
- [119] Luan J, Wang J, Su Q, Chen X, Jiang G, Xu X. Meta-analysis of the differentially expressed microRNA profiles in nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Oncotarget*. 2016;7:10513-21.
- [120] Oztemur Y, Bekmez T, Aydos A, Yulug IG, Bozkurt B, Dedeoglu BG. A Ranking-Based Meta-Analysis Reveals Let-7 Family as a Meta-Signature for Grade Classification in Breast Cancer. *PloS one*. 2015;10:e0126837.
- [121] Pashaei E, Pashaei E, Ahmady M, Ozen M, Aydin N. Meta-analysis of miRNA expression profiles for prostate cancer recurrence following radical prostatectomy. *PloS one*. 2017;12:e0179543.
- [122] Braak H, Alafuzoff I, Arzberger T, Kretschmar H, Del Tredici K. Staging of Alzheimer disease-associated neurofibrillary pathology using paraffin sections and immunocytochemistry. *Acta Neuropathologica*. 2006;112:389-404.
- [123] Braak H, Braak E. Staging of Alzheimer's disease-related neurofibrillary changes. *Neurobiology of aging*. 1995;16:271-8; discussion 8-84.
- [124] Team R Core. R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. 2013. ISBN 3-900051-07-0; 2014.
- [125] Willer CJ, Li Y, Abecasis GR. METAL: fast and efficient meta-analysis of genomewide association scans. *Bioinformatics*. 2010;26:2190-1.
- [126] Huang HY, Lin YC, Li J, Huang KY, Shrestha S, Hong HC, et al. miRTarBase 2020: updates to the experimentally validated microRNA-target interaction database. *Nucleic Acids Research*. 2020;48:D148-d54.
- [127] Kanehisa M, Sato Y, Kawashima M, Furumichi M, Tanabe M. KEGG as a reference resource for gene and protein annotation. *Nucleic Acids Research*. 2016;44:D457-62.
- [128] Ashburner M, Ball CA, Blake JA, Botstein D, Butler H, Cherry JM, et al. Gene ontology: tool for the unification of biology. The Gene Ontology Consortium. *Nature genetics*. 2000;25:25-9.
- [129] Croft D, O'Kelly G, Wu G, Haw R, Gillespie M, Matthews L, et al. Reactome: a database of reactions, pathways and biological processes. *Nucleic Acids Research*. 2011;39:D691-7.
- [130] Raudvere U, Kolberg L, Kuzmin I, Arak T, Adler P, Peterson H, et al. g:Profiler: a web server for functional enrichment analysis and conversions of gene lists (2019 update). *Nucleic Acids Research*. 2019;47:W191-w8.
- [131] Merico D, Isserlin R, Stueker O, Emili A, Bader GD. Enrichment Map: A Network-Based Method for Gene-Set Enrichment Visualization and Interpretation. *PLOS ONE*. 2010;5:e13984.

- [132] Reimand J, Isserlin R, Voisin V, Kucera M, Tannus-Lopes C, Rostamianfar A, et al. Pathway enrichment analysis and visualization of omics data using g:Profiler, GSEA, Cytoscape and EnrichmentMap. *Nature protocols*. 2019;14:482-517.
- [133] Akhter R, Shao Y, Shaw M, Formica S, Khrestian M, Leverenz JB, et al. Regulation of ADAM10 by miR-140-5p and potential relevance for Alzheimer's disease. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2018;63:110-9.
- [134] An F, Gong G, Wang Y, Bian M, Yu L, Wei C. MiR-124 acts as a target for Alzheimer's disease by regulating BACE1. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8:114065-71.
- [135] Annese A, Manzari C, Lionetti C, Picardi E, Horner DS, Chiara M, et al. Whole transcriptome profiling of Late-Onset Alzheimer's Disease patients provides insights into the molecular changes involved in the disease. *Scientific reports*. 2018;8:4282.
- [136] Denk J, Oberhauser F, Kornhuber J, Wiltfang J, Fassbender K, Schroeter ML, et al. Specific serum and CSF microRNA profiles distinguish sporadic behavioural variant of frontotemporal dementia compared with Alzheimer patients and cognitively healthy controls. *PloS one*. 2018;13:e0197329.
- [137] Derkow K, Rössling R, Schipke C, Krüger C, Bauer J, Fähring M, et al. Distinct expression of the neurotoxic microRNA family let-7 in the cerebrospinal fluid of patients with Alzheimer's disease. *PloS one*. 2018;13:e0200602.
- [138] Dias IHK, Brown CL, Shabir K, Polidori MC, Griffiths HR. miRNA 933 Expression by Endothelial Cells is Increased by 27-Hydroxycholesterol and is More Prevalent in Plasma from Dementia Patients. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2018;64:1009-17.
- [139] Gong G, An F, Wang Y, Bian M, Yu LJ, Wei C. miR-15b represses BACE1 expression in sporadic Alzheimer's disease. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8:91551-7.
- [140] Hadar A, Milanese E, Walczak M, Puzianowska-Kuźnicka M, Kuźnicki J, Squassina A, et al. SIRT1, miR-132 and miR-212 link human longevity to Alzheimer's Disease. *Scientific reports*. 2018;8:8465.
- [141] Jin Y, Tu Q, Liu M. MicroRNA-125b regulates Alzheimer's disease through SphK1 regulation. *Molecular medicine reports*. 2018;18:2373-80.
- [142] Kumar S, Reddy PH. MicroRNA-455-3p as a Potential Biomarker for Alzheimer's Disease: An Update. *Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience*. 2018;10:41.
- [143] Llorens F, Thüne K, Andrés-Benito P, Tahir W, Ansoleaga B, Hernández-Ortega K, et al. MicroRNA Expression in the Locus Coeruleus, Entorhinal Cortex, and Hippocampus at Early and Middle Stages of Braak Neurofibrillary Tangle Pathology. *Journal of molecular neuroscience : MN*. 2017;63:206-15.
- [144] Ma X, Liu L, Meng J. MicroRNA-125b promotes neurons cell apoptosis and Tau phosphorylation in Alzheimer's disease. *Neuroscience letters*. 2017;661:57-62.
- [145] Manzine PR, Pelucchi S, Horst MA, Vale FAC, Pavarini SCI, Audano M, et al. microRNA 221 Targets ADAM10 mRNA and is Downregulated in Alzheimer's Disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2018;61:113-23.
- [146] McKeever PM, Schneider R, Taghdiri F, Weichert A, Multani N, Brown RA, et al. MicroRNA Expression Levels Are Altered in the Cerebrospinal Fluid of Patients with Young-Onset Alzheimer's Disease. *Molecular neurobiology*. 2018;55:8826-41.
- [147] Wang Z, Qin W, Wei CB, Tang Y, Zhao LN, Jin HM, et al. The microRNA-1908 up-regulation in the peripheral blood cells impairs amyloid clearance by targeting ApoE. *International journal of geriatric psychiatry*. 2018;33:980-6.
- [148] Krichevsky AM, King KS, Donahue CP, Khrapko K, Kosik KS. A microRNA array reveals extensive regulation of microRNAs during brain development. *RNA*. 2003;9:1274-81.
- [149] Miska EA, Alvarez-Saavedra E, Townsend M, Yoshii A, Sestan N, Rakic P, et al. Microarray analysis of microRNA expression in the developing mammalian brain. *Genome biology*. 2004;5:R68.
- [150] Zhuang J, Chen Z, Cai P, Wang R, Yang Q, Li L, et al. Targeting MicroRNA-125b Promotes Neurite Outgrowth but Represses Cell Apoptosis and Inflammation via Blocking PTGS2 and CDK5 in a FOXQ1-Dependent Way in Alzheimer Disease. *Frontiers in cellular neuroscience*. 2020;14.

- [151] Banzhaf-Strathmann J, Benito E, May S, Arzberger T, Tahirovic S, Kretschmar H, et al. MicroRNA-125b induces tau hyperphosphorylation and cognitive deficits in Alzheimer's disease. *The EMBO journal*. 2014;33:1667-80.
- [152] Ma P, Li Y, Zhang W, Fang F, Sun J, Liu M, et al. Long Non-coding RNA MALAT1 Inhibits Neuron Apoptosis and Neuroinflammation While Stimulates Neurite Outgrowth and Its Correlation With MiR-125b Mediates PTGS2, CDK5 and FOXQ1 in Alzheimer's Disease. *Current Alzheimer research*. 2019;16:596-612.
- [153] Andrews SJ, Fulton-Howard B, Goate A. Interpretation of risk loci from genome-wide association studies of Alzheimer's disease. *The Lancet Neurology*. 2020;19:326-35.
- [154] Zhou Y, Chen Y, Xu C, Zhang H, Lin C. TLR4 Targeting as a Promising Therapeutic Strategy for Alzheimer Disease Treatment. *Frontiers in neuroscience*. 2020;14.
- [155] Go M, Kou J, Lim J-E, Yang J, Fukuchi K-i. Microglial response to LPS increases in wild-type mice during aging but diminishes in an Alzheimer's mouse model: Implication of TLR4 signaling in disease progression. *Biochemical and biophysical research communications*. 2016;479:331-7.
- [156] Andreone BJ, Przybyla L, Llapashtica C, Rana A, Davis SS, van Lengerich B, et al. Alzheimer's-associated PLCy2 is a signaling node required for both TREM2 function and the inflammatory response in human microglia. *Nature neuroscience*. 2020;23:927-38.
- [157] Long H, Zhong G, Wang C, Zhang J, Zhang Y, Luo J, et al. TREM2 Attenuates A β 1-42-Mediated Neuroinflammation in BV-2 Cells by Downregulating TLR Signaling. *Neurochemical research*. 2019;44:1830-9.
- [158] Karanfilian L, Tosto MG, Malki K. The role of TREM2 in Alzheimer's disease; evidence from transgenic mouse models. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2020;86:39-53.
- [159] Albert-Gascó H, Ros-Bernal F, Castillo-Gómez E, Olucha-Bordonau FE. MAP/ERK Signaling in Developing Cognitive and Emotional Function and Its Effect on Pathological and Neurodegenerative Processes. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*. 2020;21.
- [160] Du Y, Du Y, Zhang Y, Huang Z, Fu M, Li J, et al. MKP-1 reduces A β generation and alleviates cognitive impairments in Alzheimer's disease models. *Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy*. 2019;4:58.
- [161] Rai SN, Dilnashin H, Birla H, Singh SS, Zahra W, Rathore AS, et al. The Role of PI3K/Akt and ERK in Neurodegenerative Disorders. *Neurotoxicity Research*. 2019;35:775-95.
- [162] Ball MJ. "Limbic Predilection in Alzheimer Dementia: Is Reactivated Herpesvirus Involved?". *Canadian Journal of Neurological Sciences / Journal Canadien des Sciences Neurologiques*. 1982;9:303-6.
- [163] Itzhaki RF, Lin WR, Shang D, Wilcock GK, Faragher B, Jamieson GA. Herpes simplex virus type 1 in brain and risk of Alzheimer's disease. *Lancet (London, England)*. 1997;349:241-4.
- [164] Jamieson GA, Maitland NJ, Wilcock GK, Craske J, Itzhaki RF. Latent herpes simplex virus type 1 in normal and Alzheimer's disease brains. *Journal of medical virology*. 1991;33:224-7.
- [165] De Chiara G, Racaniello M, Mollinari C, Marcocci ME, Aversa G, Cardinale A, et al. Herpes Simplex Virus-Type1 (HSV-1) Impairs DNA Repair in Cortical Neurons. *Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience*. 2016;8.
- [166] De Chiara G, Piacentini R, Fabiani M, Mastrodonato A, Marcocci ME, Limongi D, et al. Recurrent herpes simplex virus-1 infection induces hallmarks of neurodegeneration and cognitive deficits in mice. *PLoS pathogens*. 2019;15:e1007617.
- [167] Magill ST, Cambronne XA, Luikart BW, Liyo DT, Leighton BH, Westbrook GL, et al. microRNA-132 regulates dendritic growth and arborization of newborn neurons in the adult hippocampus. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2010;107:20382-7.
- [168] Hancock ML, Preitner N, Quan J, Flanagan JG. MicroRNA-132 is enriched in developing axons, locally regulates *Rasa1* mRNA, and promotes axon extension. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2014;34:66-78.

- [169] Marler KJ, Suetterlin P, Dopplapudi A, Rubikaite A, Adnan J, Maiorano NA, et al. BDNF promotes axon branching of retinal ganglion cells via miRNA-132 and p250GAP. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2014;34:969-79.
- [170] Xu B, Zhang Y, Du X-F, Li J, Zi H-X, Bu J-W, et al. Neurons secrete miR-132-containing exosomes to regulate brain vascular integrity. *Cell Research*. 2017;27:882.
- [171] Sweeney MD, Sagare AP, Zlokovic BV. Blood–brain barrier breakdown in Alzheimer disease and other neurodegenerative disorders. *Nature Reviews Neurology*. 2018;14:133-50.
- [172] Muiños-Gimeno M, Espinosa-Parrilla Y, Guidi M, Kagerbauer B, Sipilä T, Maron E, et al. Human microRNAs miR-22, miR-138-2, miR-148a, and miR-488 Are Associated with Panic Disorder and Regulate Several Anxiety Candidate Genes and Related Pathways. *Biological Psychiatry*. 2011;69:526-33.
- [173] Shen Y, Tian M, Zheng Y, Gong F, Fu Amy KY, Ip Nancy Y. Stimulation of the Hippocampal POMC/MC4R Circuit Alleviates Synaptic Plasticity Impairment in an Alzheimer’s Disease Model. *Cell reports*. 2016;17:1819-31.
- [174] Li L, Gao Z, Zheng CH, Wang Y, Wang YT, Ni JC. SNFIMCMDA: Similarity Network Fusion and Inductive Matrix Completion for miRNA-Disease Association Prediction. *Frontiers in cell and developmental biology*. 2021;9:617569.
- [175] Chen X, Gong Y, Zhang D-H, You Z-H, Li Z-W. DRMDA: deep representations-based miRNA–disease association prediction. *Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine*. 2018;22:472-85.
- [176] Chen X, Sun L-G, Zhao Y. NCMCMDA: miRNA–disease association prediction through neighborhood constraint matrix completion. *Briefings in Bioinformatics*. 2020;22:485-96.
- [177] Hébert SS, Horré K, Nicolai L, Bergmans B, Papadopoulou AS, Delacourte A, et al. MicroRNA regulation of Alzheimer's Amyloid precursor protein expression. *Neurobiology of disease*. 2009;33:422-8.
- [178] Guo A-Y, Sun J, Jia P, Zhao Z. A Novel microRNA and transcription factor mediated regulatory network in schizophrenia. *BMC Systems Biology*. 2010;4:10.
- [179] Lin Y, Sibanda VL, Zhang H-M, Hu H, Liu H, Guo A-Y. MiRNA and TF co-regulatory network analysis for the pathology and recurrence of myocardial infarction. *Scientific reports*. 2015;5:9653.
- [180] Yan Z, Shah PK, Amin SB, Samur MK, Huang N, Wang X, et al. Integrative analysis of gene and miRNA expression profiles with transcription factor-miRNA feed-forward loops identifies regulators in human cancers. *Nucleic Acids Research*. 2012;40:e135.
- [181] Barucker C, Sommer A, Beckmann G, Eravci M, Harmeier A, Schipke CG, et al. Alzheimer amyloid peptide aβ42 regulates gene expression of transcription and growth factors. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2015;44:613-24.
- [182] Snow WM, Albeni BC. Neuronal Gene Targets of NF-κB and Their Dysregulation in Alzheimer's Disease. *Frontiers in molecular neuroscience*. 2016;9.
- [183] Tang X, Jiao L, Zheng M, Yan Y, Nie Q, Wu T, et al. Tau Deficiency Down-Regulated Transcription Factor Orthodenticle Homeobox 2 Expression in the Dopaminergic Neurons in Ventral Tegmental Area and Caused No Obvious Motor Deficits in Mice. *Neuroscience*. 2018;373:52-9.
- [184] Arunsundar M, Shanmugarajan TS, Ravichandran V. 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylethanol Attenuates Spatio-Cognitive Deficits in an Alzheimer’s Disease Mouse Model: Modulation of the Molecular Signals in Neuronal Survival-Apoptotic Programs. *Neurotoxicity Research*. 2015;27:143-55.
- [185] Klein ME, Liroy DT, Ma L, Impey S, Mandel G, Goodman RH. Homeostatic regulation of MeCP2 expression by a CREB-induced microRNA. *Nature neuroscience*. 2007;10:1513-4.
- [186] Shaked I, Meerson A, Wolf Y, Avni R, Greenberg D, Gilboa-Geffen A, et al. MicroRNA-132 potentiates cholinergic anti-inflammatory signaling by targeting acetylcholinesterase. *Immunity*. 2009;31:965-73.

Chapter 3: miRNAs as biomarker for cognitive decline in the CHARIOT-PRO cohort

3.1. Introduction

In the previous chapter, a meta-analysis of 107 studies investigating dysregulated miRNAs in AD patients prioritised 32 miRNAs in the blood of AD patients. Interestingly, numerous reports from experimental studies show that these miRNAs, albeit reported as dysregulated in the blood, target genes involved in early stages of AD pathogenesis. For instance, miR-191, which shows an overall downregulation across the meta-analysed studies, was reported to stimulate long term depression (LTD) in synapses [1]. LTD is critical in maintaining visual recognition memory, a cognitive domain impaired early in AD [2]. The meta-analysis also revealed overall downregulation of miR-146a in the blood of AD patients. This miRNA represses the expression of neurofilament light chain (NFL), a marker of neurodegeneration elevated in *APP*, *PSEN1* or *PSEN2* mutation carriers several years before the onset of the first symptoms [3, 4]. Another downregulated miRNA, miR-125b, was shown to reduce the expression of Sphingosine kinase 1 (SphK1), an enzyme linking lipid metabolism to inflammation in AD [5]. Notably, reduced levels of SphK1 are already noted at early stages of AD and recent findings suggest that SphK1 is a key mediator between amyloid deposition and inflammatory response [6]. Indeed, in *APP/PS1* mice, A β injection reduced expression levels of SphK1, which resulted in a change in microglial phenotype and in the release of anti-inflammatory markers such as IL-4, TGF- β and Arg1 [7]. Several *in vivo* studies report that inflammatory proteins and markers of microglial activation are already expressed at early stages of AD. Increased CSF levels of soluble triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells (sTREM2), a marker of microglial activation, were already measured in individuals with subjective cognitive decline compared to healthy controls [8]. Most importantly, longitudinally studies showed that increased pro-inflammatory cytokines levels in the CSF and plasma at preclinical to prodromal stages are associated with an increased risk for cognitive decline. In 169 individuals with preclinical AD, consistent increase in YKL-40, another marker of microglial activation, was associated with significant cognitive decline longitudinally [9]. Similarly, in the BIOCARD study, which included 191 cognitive healthy participants, increased baseline plasma levels of TNFR1, a pro-inflammatory cytokine, were significantly associated with an increased risk for progression from normal cognition to MCI within 7 years [10]. These results confirm early findings reporting that MCI patients, who had increased TNFR1 and TNFR2 levels in the plasma and CSF, had increased risk for developing AD

after 6 years [11]. Consequently, it is likely that some of the previously prioritised miRNAs in the blood of AD patients are already dysregulated in early stages of the disease, where they initiate the first pathological changes leading to neuronal loss.

Measuring these miRNAs in individuals at prodromal stages would offer new insights into the early pathogenic changes of AD. Recently, six differentially expressed miRNAs were identified in the CSF of 30 individuals with prodromal Huntington disease (HD). Noteworthy, these miRNAs were different from those identified in post-mortem samples, hereby suggesting that dysregulated miRNA expression at prodromal stages may reflect different ongoing pathogenic changes [12]. While these findings opened a new therapeutic avenue for HD, they also corroborate the hypothesis that changes in miRNA expression profile during the course of the disease, may reflect different stages in the disease severity. This was particularly suggested in cancer studies reporting that some miRNAs regulate the transition from local tumour development to lymph nodes' or other organs' metastases. For instance, in an animal model of breast cancer, upregulated expression of miR-31 was associated with ability to metastasise in the lung, while in another experimental mouse model of breast cancer, experimental downregulation of miR-10b through the administration of a miR-10b antagomir inhibited metastasis [13, 14]. Some miRNAs may also show the same dysregulation during the entire disease. In Parkinson's disease (PD), downregulation of miR-19b was reported as early as 5 years before the conversion to PD or Lewy Body disease in the blood of patients with idiopathic rapid eye movement sleep behaviour disorder [15]. Considering that this same miRNA was reported to be downregulated in another cohort of PD patients, miR-19b is suggested as a potential blood based biomarker for prodromal α -synucleinopathies [16].

While more than 100 studies to date have compared expression levels of miRNAs in AD patients versus healthy controls, rare studies have investigated whether miRNAs can predict progression from MCI to AD. In a small 2-year long longitudinal study of 30 participants, increased expression of miR-206 was reported in the plasma of individuals with MCI converting to AD compared to the cognitively stable participants [17]. In another recent study, MCI participants converting to AD within 2 years showed increased baseline expression levels of miR-146a and miR-181a compared to patients who remained cognitively stable [18].

So far, to our knowledge, no study has investigated our previously prioritised dysregulated blood miRNAs in individuals showing subtle cognitive changes. Yet, this would undoubtedly highlight possible novel non-invasive biomarkers for the detection of individuals with early

cognitive changes. In this chapter, I took advantage of the CHARIOT PRO study, a cohort of cognitively healthy older individuals, to investigate the expression profile of the 32 miRNAs prioritised from blood of AD patients using RT-qPCR analysis. In addition, I added 6 of the top dysregulated miRNAs in AD brains.

3.2. Material and methods

3.2.1. Subjects

Subjects were part of the CHARIOT PRO (Cognitive Health in Ageing Register: Investigational, Observational, and Trial studies in dementia research: Prospective Readiness cOhort study). The main study recruited cognitively healthy participants over the age of 60, at different levels of risk of progression towards MCI due to AD. These participants volunteered to participate and were referred by surgeries of General Practitioners in Primary Care in West London. Data and blood sample collection were obtained at baseline and every 6 months thereafter until study termination. Informed consent was obtained from each participant during the baseline clinic visit. Further details of the study can be found elsewhere [19].

3.2.2. Neuropsychological measurements

Cognitive function was assessed using the Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status (RBANS) [20]. This test consists of 12 tests which are grouped into five cognitive domains: immediate memory (list learning, story memory), visuospatial/constructional (figure copy, line orientation), language (picture naming, semantic fluency), attention (digit span, coding), and delayed memory (list recall, list recognition, story memory, figure recall). A total scale is defined by the sum of the individual indices. Raw scores were converted to age based index and total scores based on normative information available in the test manual. The RBANS score has been validated in community dwelling individuals and is used as a screening tool for dementia in clinical practice but also in trials investigating novel therapies [21].

Using the RBANS score, two performance groups were defined based on previous evidence from the literature suggesting a cut-off of 1.5 standard deviation (SD) below the mean to define

mild-cognitive impairment [22]. As I was targeting individuals at preclinical stages, i.e. before the onset of overt clinical symptoms, I chose a cut-off of 1 SD: lower performance was defined as < -1 SD on the total RBANS scale and normal performance as ≥ -1 SD on the total RBANS scale.

3.2.3. qPCR analysis

Blood specimens were collected in PAXgene Blood RNA Tubes. Following steps were performed by QIAGEN, a company specialising in PCR diagnostics. First, total RNA (including miRNA) was extracted using the QIASymphony PAXgene Blood RNA Kit on the QIASymphony SP, an automated sample preparation platform, which performs all steps of the RNA extraction procedure; 72 samples, in 3 batches of 24, were processed per run. Then, RNA samples were quantified by spectrophotometry (Nanodrop) and quality assessed by gel densitometry (Agilent TapeStation). Then, reverse transcription of 10 ng RNA in 10 μ l reactions was performed using the miRCURY LNA RT Kit (QIAGEN). cDNA was diluted 100 x and assayed in 10 μ l PCR reactions according to the protocol for miRCURY LNA miRNA PCR. Each miRNA was assayed once by qPCR on the miRNA Ready-to-Use PCR Custom panel using miRCURY LNA SYBR Green master mix. Finally, the amplification was performed in a LightCycler 480 Real-Time PCR System (Roche) in 384 well plates. The amplification curves were analysed using the Roche LC software, both for determination of Ct (by the 2nd derivative method) and for melting curve analysis.

The panel consisted of 32 miRNAs which were reported to be significantly dysregulated in the blood of patients with AD compared to healthy controls and 6 of the top dysregulated miRNAs in AD brains [23]. I added 8 miRNAs reported to be stable in qPCR analysis of blood samples as endogenous controls: hsa-miR-150-3p, hsa-miR-16-5p, hsa-miR-92a-3p, hsa-miR-15a-3, hsa-miR-27b-3p, hsa-miR-21-3p, hsa-miR-19a-5p and hsa-miR-19a-3p [24]. UniSp3 and UniSp6 were used as spike-in to control for the reverse transcription efficiency.

3.2.4. Quality control and normalisation procedure

According to the manufacturer recommendations, I replaced Ct values > 35 or Ct values reported as N/A by 35 in order to minimise the effect of high quantification cycle values. For each miRNA the percentage of samples with Ct values > 35 was calculated. Any miRNA with Ct values ≥ 35 in over 50% of the samples was removed as recommended in the literature [25].

Then I used the geNorm algorithm to identify the most stable miRNAs. In a study investigating the best normalisation method to apply for miRNA profiling with qPCR, the geNorm algorithm performed better than other normalisation methods such as NormFinder or the global mean calculation [25]. Briefly, geNorm calculates a M value for each miRNA; this represents the stability in miRNA expression across the samples with a high M value corresponding to a least stable miRNA. At each step of the process, the miRNA with the highest M value is excluded. At the end, a ranking of the most stable miRNAs is provided. A pairwise variation allows identifying how many housekeeping genes are necessary for normalisation. In a last step, a pseudo-housekeeping gene, defined as the geometric mean between the most stable housekeeping genes, is subtracted from each remaining miRNA for each sample [26]. Finally, Ct expression values were converted in fold change using equation 1. The package NormqPCR in R was used for the quality control and normalisation [27].

Equation 1

$$\text{Fold change} = 2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}.$$

3.2.5. Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using R. Distribution of continuous variables was examined for normality using Shapiro-Wilk test and transformed when appropriate. Baseline characteristics were described as mean \pm standard deviation (range) for normally distributed variables, and median [IQR] (range) for non-normally distributed variables.

For continuous variables, differences between performance groups were assessed by using Student's t-test for parametric testing and Mann-Whitney for non-parametric testing. Chi-square test was used for categorical variables.

Partial correlation adjusted for age and gender was used to measure the relationship between the miRNAs concentration and RBANS scores. Pearson correlation was used for normally distributed variables and Spearman correlation for non-normally distributed variables. I further applied a linear multiple regression analysis to ascertain the independent effects of

miRNA concentration on RBANS index scores and total scores while adjusting for age, sex, education years, ethnicity and *APOE* ϵ 4 carrier status.

Differences in miRNA concentrations between the two performance groups at baseline were analysed using an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) while adjusting for age, sex, education years and *APOE* ϵ 4 carrier status. For the significant miRNAs, a receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve was constructed and area under the curve (AUC) calculated to identify the performance of each miRNA in discriminating between the different groups.

In order to account for the analyses of multiple miRNAs, P values were adjusted for multiple comparisons using the false discovery rate (FDR). Significance level was set at $\alpha < 0.05$.

For the statistical analysis, ethnicity and *APOE* genotype were converted into binary variables (white=0, other ethnicities=1; *APOE* genotypes ϵ 3/ ϵ 4 or ϵ 4/ ϵ 4 = 1, other *APOE* genotypes = 0)

3.2.6. Pathway enrichment analysis

I conducted a functional enrichment for the miRNAs showing a significant differential expression in the blood of lower versus normal RBANS performers.

I applied the same strategy for the identification of miRNA gene pairs as in Chapter 2. Briefly, miRNA targeted genes pairs were retrieved in the latest version of miRTarBase (8.0) [28]. Then, using the Human Protein Atlas, which provides RNA and protein expression data by tissue and cell type, I extracted sets of genes expressed in the brain [29].

In a second step, I conducted a functional enrichment in Gene Ontology, KEGG and REACTOME, three databases referencing list of genes involved in a particular biological pathway (so called gene sets) [30-32]. I decided to focus on genes reported to be highly expressed in the brain according to the Human Protein Atlas as this would help me gaining a further understanding of the biological pathways in which the targeted genes are involved in the brain. Only gene sets of a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 500 genes were considered. I controlled for multiple testing by using the Benjamini-Hochberg-False-Discovery-Rate method. Significance threshold was set at a $\alpha \leq 0.05$.

Grasping the biological meaning behind the myriad of enriched pathways can be challenging. In this regard, network graphs provide a valuable tool to visualise complex relationship between pathways and to identify clusters of biological function. Additionally, these graphs can be used to highlight pathways targeted by several miRNAs, or biological clusters unique to a single miRNA. Like in my previous chapter, I used the plugin Enrichment Map in Cytoscape to visualise an overlap between the statistically significant enriched gene sets for each miRNA [33]. Briefly, in this network, nodes represent gene-sets and edges represent overlap between gene sets. The Jaccard and overlap combined coefficient threshold was set to 0.225. Nodes were coloured based on whether the pathway was enriched by genes targeted by one or several differentially expressed miRNAs. Pathways with similar biological function were grouped into manually identified and labelled clusters.

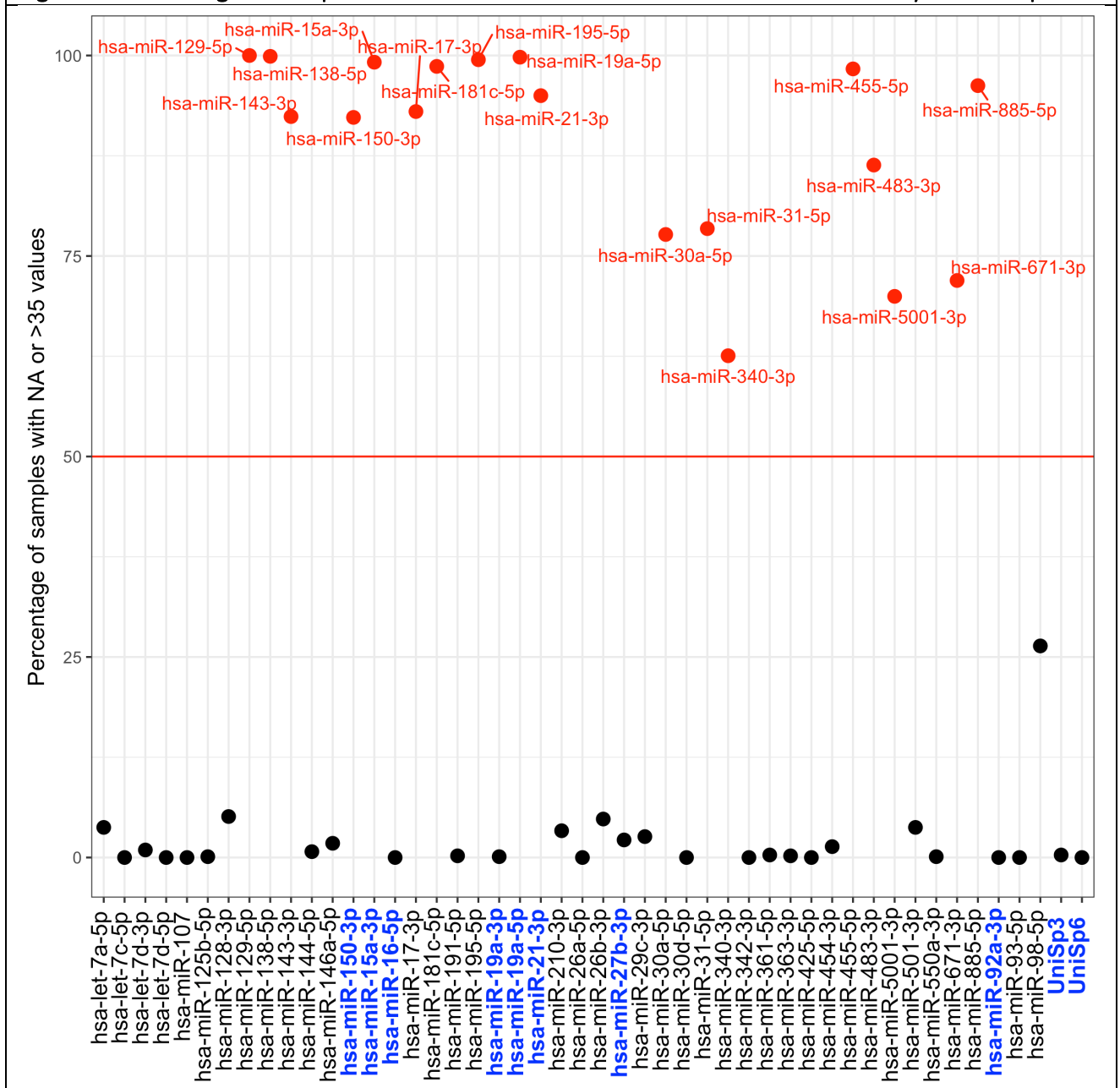
Analysis were undertaken in R using the packages `g:Profiler` for enrichment analysis and `ggplot2` for graphical representation [34].

3.3. Results

3.3.1. Quality control

I analysed a total of 862 samples among which 96 were replicated. The median number of undetected probes per marker and per sample was 6.00 [0-306.80] (percentage: 0.63% [0.00-31.99]) and 8.00 [7.00-10.00] (percentage 16.67% [14.58-20.83]) respectively. I removed a total of 18 (39.13%) miRNAs which contained more than 50% of samples with values above Ct > 35 or NA among which four were endogenous controls: hsa-miR-129-5p, hsa-miR-138-5p, hsa-miR-143-3, hsa-miR-150-3p, hsa-miR-15a-3p, hsa-miR-181c-5p, hsa-miR-195-5p, hsa-miR-19a-5p, hsa-miR-21-3p, hsa-miR-30a-5p, hsa-miR-31-5p, hsa-miR-340-3p, hsa-miR-455-5p, hsa-miR-483-3p, hsa-miR-5001-3p, hsa-miR-671-3p and hsa-miR-885-5p (*Figure 1*).

Figure 1: Percentage of samples with NA or Ct > 35 values and distribution of NA by 384-well plate



Legend: miRNAs in blue represent the endogenous and spike-in controls.

3.3.2. Demographics

The sample size consisted of 830 individuals with a median of 68.00 years [66.00-71.00]. The number of female participants was 475 (57.23%) and the median education years was 16 years [12.00-17.00]. *APOE* ϵ 4 heterozygotes (ϵ 3/ ϵ 4) and homozygotes (ϵ 4/ ϵ 4) represented 159 (20.28%) and 9 (1.15%) respectively. Family history of dementia (any type) was reported in 258 (31.08%) of the participants (*Table 1*). At baseline, the low performance group (defined as a RBANS total scale < -1SD) represented 132 participants (15.9%) while 697 participants (84.1%) were in the normal performance group. A significant difference in gender ($P = 0.007$), ethnicity ($P < 0.0001$), *APOE* ϵ 4 carrier status ($P = 0.042$), BMI ($P = 0.019$) and education years ($P < 0.0001$) was observed between the two performance groups. As expected, significant differences in RBANS index scores and total scales ($P < 0.0001$) were detected between the two groups.

3.3.3. Relationship between miRNAs and RBANS

In total, 17 miRNAs correlated with RBANS index scores or with total scales when unadjusted P values were considered. After adjusting for multiple comparisons, only two miRNAs remained statistically significant: hsa-miR-363-3p significantly correlated with the RBANS attention index ($r(808) = -0.11$, $P_{adj} = 0.032$) and hsa-miR-144-5p significantly correlated with the RBANS total scale ($r(795) = -0.12$, $P_{adj} = 0.018$). After adjusting for multiple comparisons and independent of age, gender, education years, ethnicity and *APOE* ϵ 4 carrier status, multiple linear regression analysis showed a significant effect of five miRNAs expression values (hsa-let-7a-5p, hsa-let-7c-5p, hsa-let-7d-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-93-5p and hsa-miR-98-5p) on the RBANS language index, one miRNA expression value (hsa-miR-363-3p) on the RBANS attention index and one miRNA expression value (hsa-miR-144-5p) on the RBANS total scale (*Table 2*).

Table 1: Demographics of the study cohort

	All participants N=830	RBANS total scale <-1SD (N=132)	RBANS total scale > - 1SD (N=698)	P value
Age (years)	68.00 [66.00-71.00] (60.00-85.00)	68.00 [66.00-71.00] (62.00-85.00)	68.00 [66.00-71.00] (60.00-85.00)	0.6782
Gender				0.0067
female	475 (57.23)	61 (46.21)	414 (59.40)	
male	355 (42.77)	71 (53.79)	283 (40.60)	
Ethnicity				0.0000
white	737 (92.01)	96 (73.85)	640 (95.52)	
black	6 (0.75)	5 (3.85)	1 (0.15)	
asian	36 (4.49)	20 (15.38)	16 (2.39)	
chinese	10 (1.25)	5 (3.85)	5 (0.75)	
multiple	12 (1.50)	4 (3.08)	8 (1.19)	
APOE genotyping				
ε2/ε2	5 (0.64)	1 (0.79)	4 (0.61)	
ε2/ε3	83 (10.59)	12 (9.52)	71 (10.81)	
ε2/ε4	27 (3.44)	8 (6.35)	19 (2.89)	
ε3/ε3	501 (63.90)	71 (56.35)	429 (65.30)	
ε3/ε4	159 (20.28)	30 (23.81)	129 (19.63)	
ε4/ε4	9 (1.15)	4 (3.17)	5 (0.76)	0.0427
FX of dementia				0.1277
NO	572 (68.92)	99 (75.00)	473 (67.86)	
YES	258 (31.08)	33 (25.00)	224 (32.14)	
Education (years)	16.00 [12.00-17.00] (7.00-20.00)	13.00 [11.00-17.00] (7.00-20.00)	16.00 [13.00-17.00] (7.00-20.00)	0.0000
BMI	25.00 [23.00-29.00] (15.00-43.00)	26.76 ± 4.53 (17.00-39.00)	25.00 [23.00-28.00] (15.00-43.00)	0.0188
CVD risk factors				0.3087
NO	254 (30.60)	35 (26.52)	219 (31.42)	
YES	576 (69.40)	97 (73.48)	478 (68.58)	
RBANS				
Immediate Memory	106.00 [94.00-112.00] (49.00-144.00)	83.41 ± 12.89 (9.00-123.00)	106.00 [100.00-114.00] (69.00-144.00)	0.0000
Constructional Index	100.00 [87.00-109.00] (50.00-131.00)	82.11 ± 14.19 (50.00-121.00)	100.00 [92.00-112.00] (58.00-131.00)	0.0000
Language Index	104.00 [96.00-112.00] (51.00-134.00)	92.00 [83.00-98.00] (51.00-116.00)	105.00 [99.00-116.00] (79.00-134.00)	0.0000
Attention Index	103.00 [94.00-115.00] (49.00-146.00)	87.26 ± 12.30 (49.00-132.00)	106.00 [97.00-118.00] (68.00-146.00)	0.0000
Delayed Memory Index	102.00 [95.00-107.00] (40.00-134.00)	88.00 [80.25-95.00] (40.00-113.00)	102.00 [98.00-110.00] (56.00-134.00)	0.0000
Total Scale	102.72 ± 13.83 (55.00-143.00)	82.00 [78.00-86.00] (55.00-88.00)	106.00 [99.00-114.00] (89.00-143.00)	0.0000

Legend: Values are expressed as mean ± standard deviation (range), or median [interquartile range] (range) for data that is not normally distributed, or for prevalence data as n (%). Variables were compared using χ^2 and Mann-Whitney U-tests. Abbreviation: *APOE*= Apolipoprotein E, *BMI* = Body Mass Index, *CVD* = Cardiovascular diseases, *FX*= Family history, *RBANS* = Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status

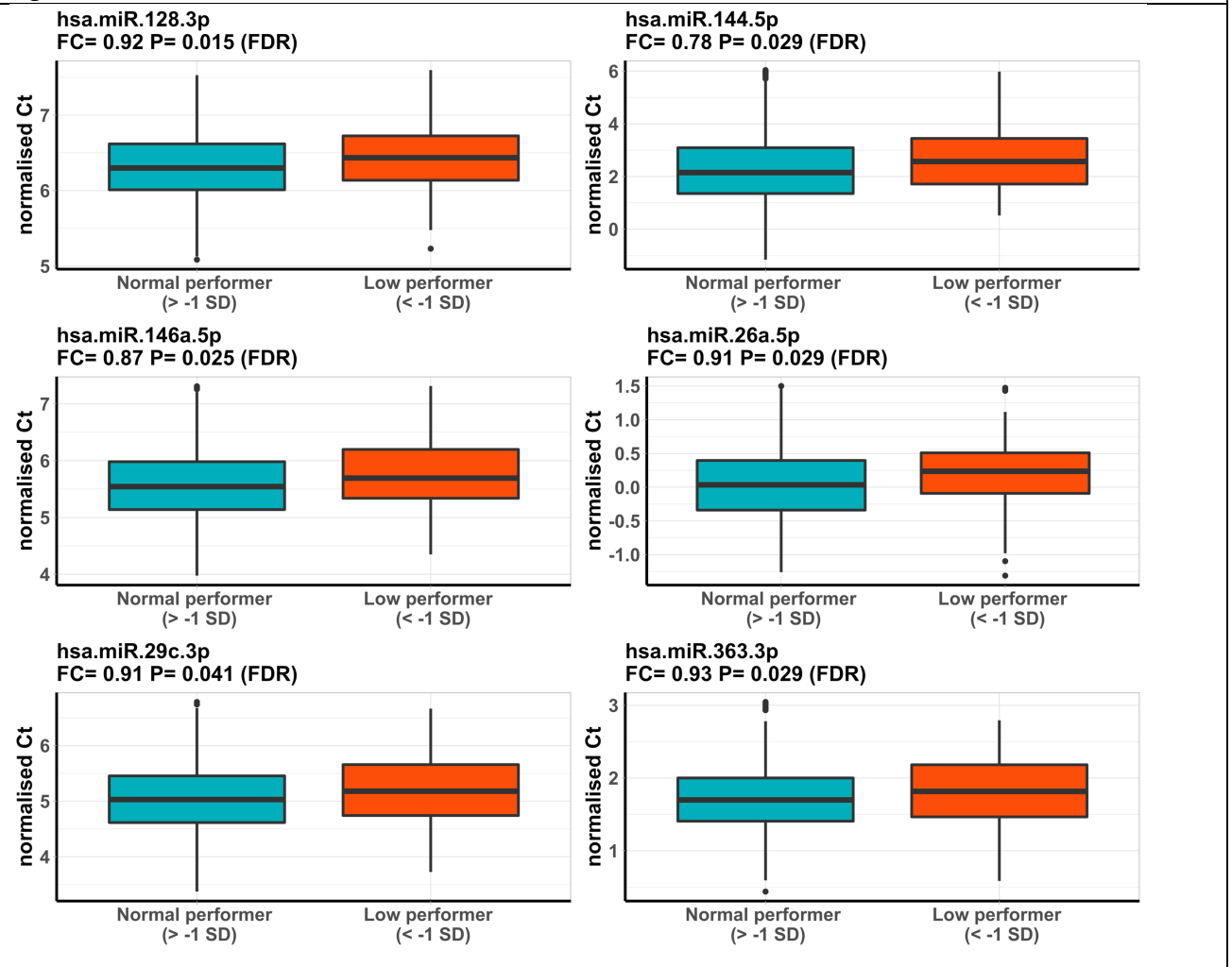
3.3.4. Differences in miRNA expression between the low performer and normal performer groups based on RBANS total scale at baseline.

Independent of age, sex, education years, ethnicity and *APOE* ϵ 4 carrier status, subjects who performed lowest on the RBANS total scale showed significantly higher Ct values for hsa-miR-128-3p (Mean difference \pm SEM = 0.2 ± 0.04 , $F(1,764) = 10.11$, $P_{FDR}=0.031$, $\omega^2=0.014$), hsa-miR-144-5p (Mean difference \pm SEM = 1.78 ± 0.13 , $F(1,746) = 7.407$, $P_{FDR} =0.031$), hsa-miR-146a-5p (Mean difference \pm SEM = 0.42 ± 0.06 , $F(1,762) = 8.27$, $P_{FDR} =0.031$), hsa-miR-26a-5p (Mean difference \pm SEM = 0.28 ± 0.05 , $F(1,763) = 7.782$, $P_{FDR} =0.031$), hsa-miR-29c-3p (Mean difference \pm SEM = 0.36 ± 0.06 , $F(1,755) = 6.959$, $P_{FDR} =0.033$) and hsa-miR-363-3p (Mean difference \pm SEM = 0.20 ± 0.04 , $F(1,758) = 8.717$, $P_{FDR} =0.031$) (*Figure 2*). These results correspond to a downregulation of these miRNAs in patients showing the lowest performance on the RBANS total scale. The same direction of expression between these miRNAs is explained by a significant positive correlation in the expression of most of the miRNA pairs (except for hsa-miR-128-3p and hsa-miR-144-5p), with hsa-miR-363-3p and hsa-miR-29c-3p showing the strongest correlation ($r(607)= 0.53$, $p<0.0001$) (*Figure 3*). The effect sizes of the cognitive performance on the miRNAs Ct levels after controlling for the covariates were small ($\eta^2=0.015$ for hsa-miR-128-3p, $\eta^2=0.011$ for hsa-miR-144-5p, $\eta^2=0.012$ for hsa-miR-146a-5p, $\eta^2=0.010$ for hsa-miR-26a-5p, $\eta^2=0.008$ for hsa-miR-29c-3p and $\eta^2=0.010$ for hsa-miR-363-3p) (*Table 3*).

domain	miRNA	β	[95% CI]	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	FDR adj. P value
Language Index	hsa.let.7a.5p	-2.39	[-4.10, -0.69]	0.868	-2.752	0.006	0.048
	hsa.let.7c.5p	-2.26	[-3.97, -0.56]	0.871	-2.601	0.009	0.049
	hsa.let.7d.5p	-3.06	[-1.67, 1.75]	1.023	-2.992	0.003	0.048
	hsa.miR.144.5p	-0.89	[-1.53, -0.25]	0.327	-2.723	0.007	0.048
	hsa.miR.93.5p	-1.88	[-3.31, -0.45]	0.728	-2.577	0.010	0.049
	hsa.miR.98.5p	-1.95	[-3.34, -0.55]	0.712	-2.735	0.006	0.048
Attention Index	hsa.miR.363.3p	-4.27	[-6.70, -1.85]	1.236	-3.457	0.001	0.017
Total Scale	hsa.miR.144.5p	-1.17	[-1.84, -0.51]	0.339	-3.464	0.001	0.016

Ethnicity coded as white = 0, other = 1; *APOE* genotype coded as ϵ 3/ ϵ 4 or ϵ 4/ ϵ 4 = 1, other = 0

Figure 2: Differences in Ct values between low performance and normal performance group for the significant miRNAs



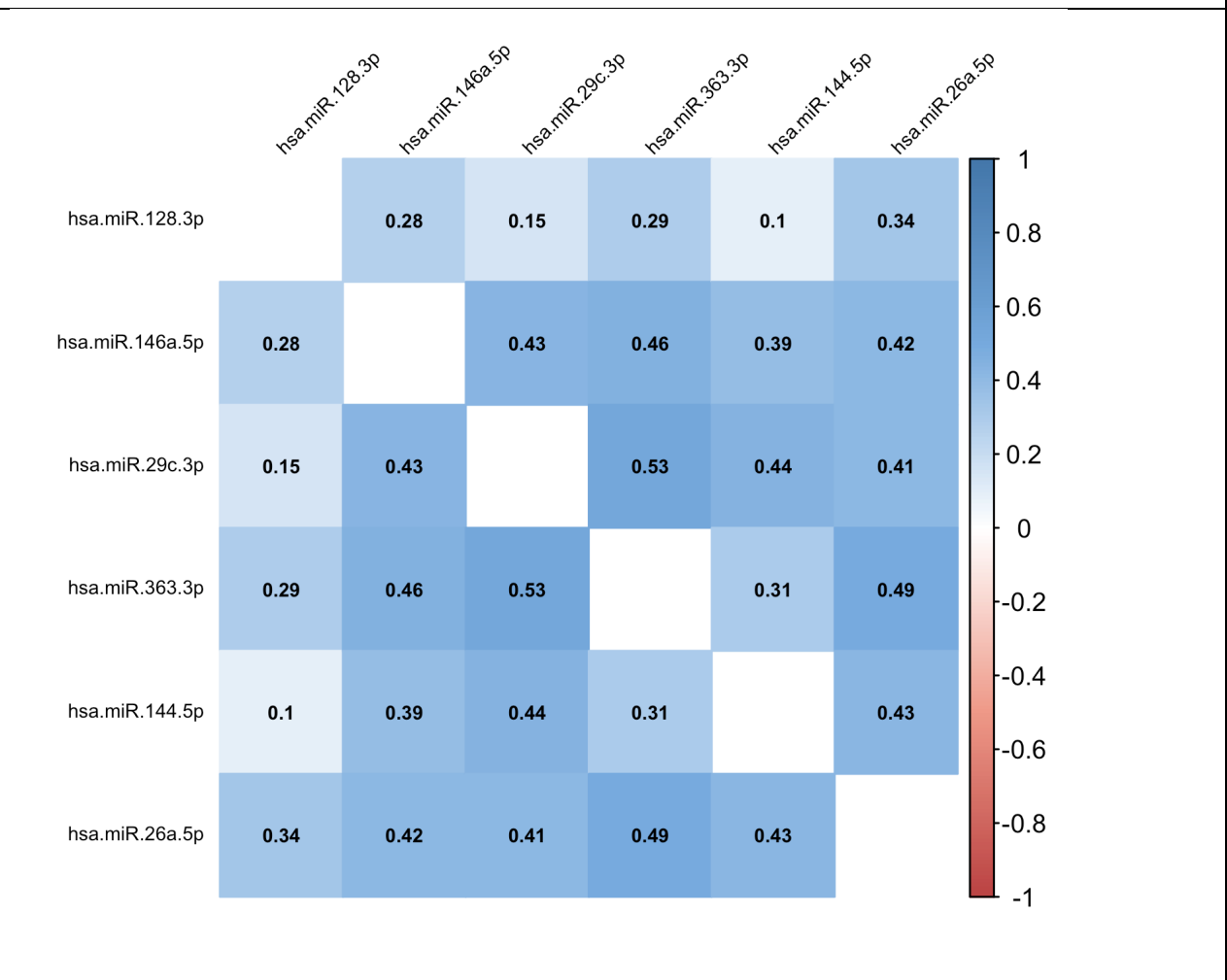
Legend: FC: Fold change, FDR: False Discovery Rate, SD: Standard Deviation

Table 3: Comparison of Ct values in the two performance groups for the significant miRNAs

miRNA	Mean \pm SD <i>normal performer</i> ($> -1 SD$)	Mean \pm SD <i>low performer</i> ($< -1SD$)	Mean difference \pm SEM	F statistic	P_{FDR}	η^2
hsa.miR.128.3p	6.31 \pm 0.45	6.44 \pm 0.45	0.2 \pm 0.04	F(1,766) = 11.687	p=0.015	0.015
hsa.miR.144.5p	2.32 \pm 1.34	2.68 \pm 1.32	1.78 \pm 0.13	F(1,757) = 8.413	p=0.029	0.011
hsa.miR.146a.5p	5.58 \pm 0.64	5.78 \pm 0.65	0.42 \pm 0.06	F(1,763) = 9.461	p=0.025	0.012
hsa.miR.26a.5p	0.03 \pm 0.54	0.17 \pm 0.52	0.28 \pm 0.05	F(1,763) = 7.782	p=0.029	0.010
hsa.miR.29c.3p	5.03 \pm 0.6	5.17 \pm 0.61	0.36 \pm 0.06	F(1,758) = 6.541	p=0.041	0.008
hsa.miR.363.3p	1.71 \pm 0.44	1.81 \pm 0.49	0.2 \pm 0.04	F(1,763) = 7.51	p=0.029	0.010

Legend: FDR: False Discovery Rate, SD: Standard Deviation, SEM: Standard Error of Mean, η^2 : effect size

Figure 3: Correlation matrix between miRNAs

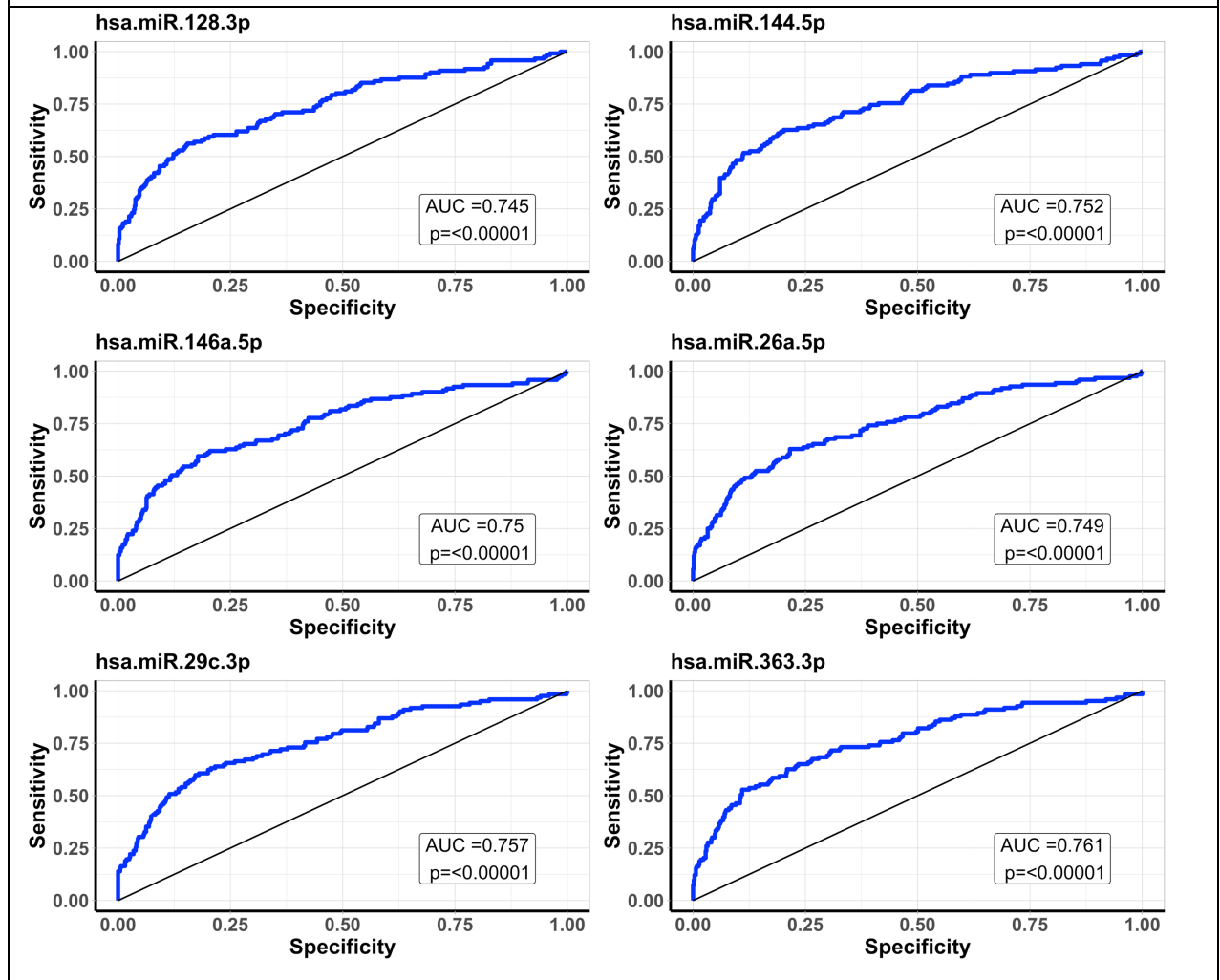


Values are Spearman correlations. The color of the cell represents the direction of the correlation coefficient (scale on the right of the correlation table)

3.3.5. Diagnostic performance of the significant miRNAs

ROC curves were calculated for all significant miRNAs using a logistic regression adjusting for age, sex, education years, *APOE* genotyping status and ethnicity. The five miRNAs showed similar performance, with hsa-miR-363-3p showing the highest performance AUC 0.761 [0.711-0.812] (Figure 4).

Figure 4: ROC curves for the significant miRNAs



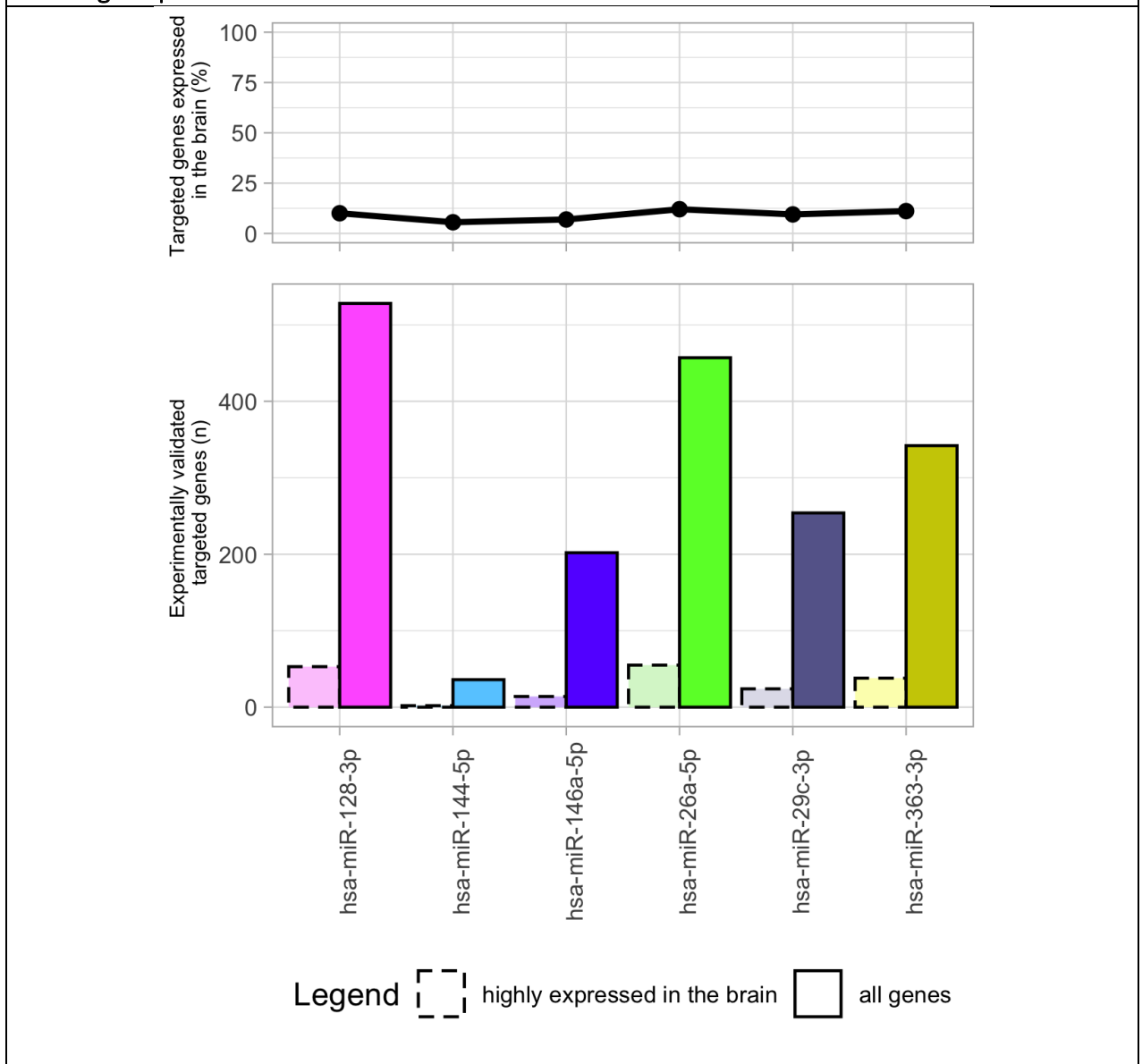
3.3.6. Pathway enrichment analysis results

miRNA-gene pair prediction was conducted for the six significantly dysregulated miRNAs, hsa-miR-128-3p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-146a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-29c-3p and hsa-miR-363-3p. I identified a total of 1432 experimentally validated targeted genes, with a mean of 303.2 ± 178.7 per miRNA; hsa-miR-128-3p targets the highest number of genes with 528 genes while hsa-miR-144-5p targets the lowest number with 36 genes. Noteworthy, there was no overlap in targeted genes between all six miRNAs. However, a total of 11 genes (*LBR*, *PTGS2*, *IFTM1*, *PTEN*, *TMTC3*, *PLAG1*, *NUFIP2*, *CPEB4*, *SMAD4*, *CCND2*, *MDM2*) are targeted by at least three of the dysregulated miRNAs (Table 4). Finally, from the targeted genes, I identified 186

(10.23%) genes which are highly expressed in the brain according to the HPA, with hsa-miR-26a-5p containing the highest percentage (12.04%) (Figure 5).

Table 4: Intersection between targeted genes and miRNAs		
Intersection	N	genes
miR-128, miR-144, miR-146	1	<i>LBR</i>
miR128, miR146, miR26	1	<i>PTGS2</i>
miR128, miR146, miR363	1	<i>IFITM1</i>
miR128, miR26, miR29	3	<i>PTEN TMTC3 PLAG1</i>
miR128, miR26, miR363	2	<i>NUFIP2 CPEB4</i>
miR144, miR146, miR26	1	<i>SMAD4</i>
miR146, miR26, miR29	1	<i>CCND2</i>
miR26, miR29, miR363	1	<i>MDM2</i>

Figure 5: Experimentally validated targeted genes by miRNA and percentage of targeted genes with high expression in the brain

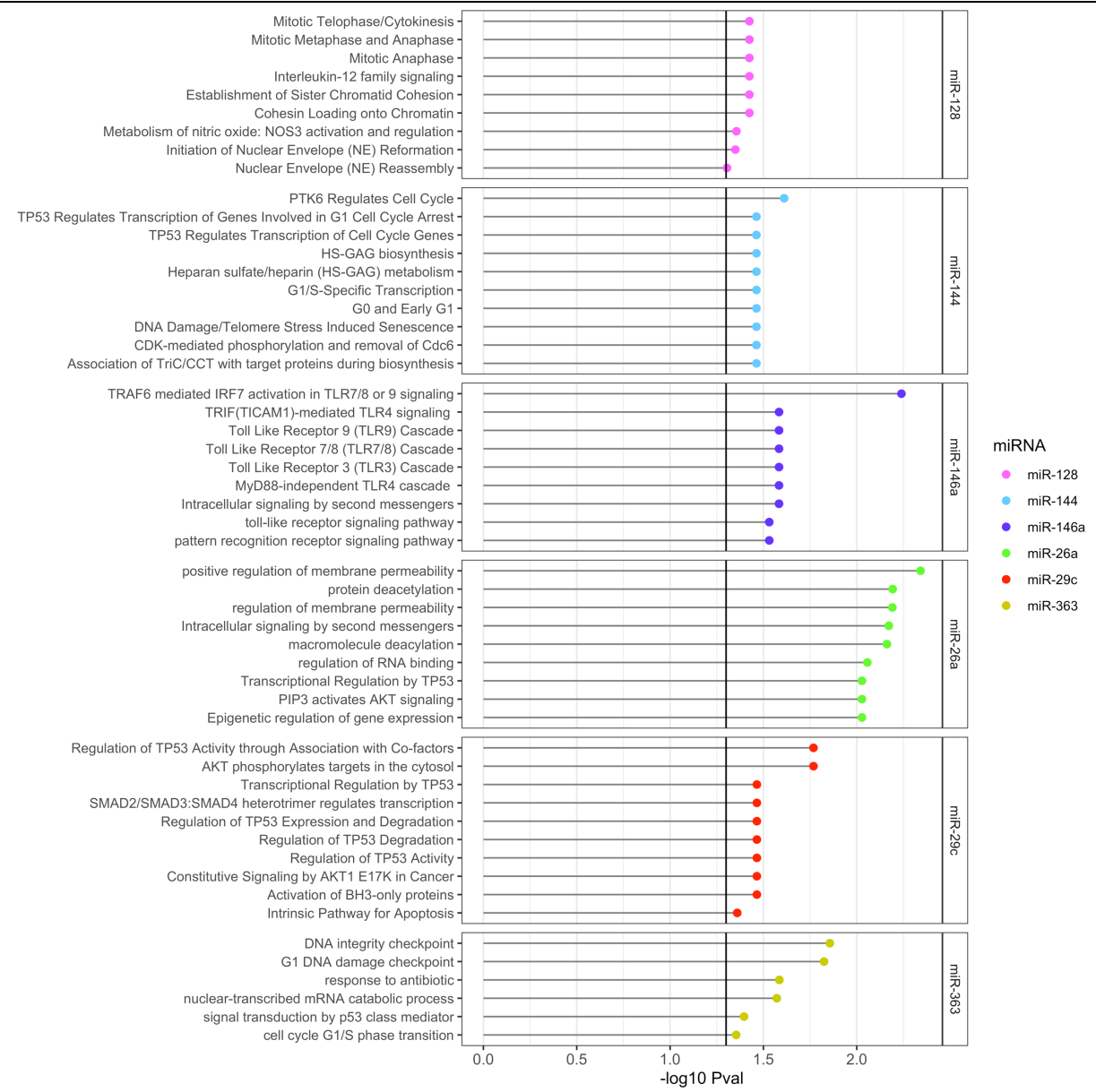


Finally, for each miRNA, only targeted genes highly expressed in the brain were selected and a pathway enrichment analysis conducted in KEGG, GO and REACTOME. Here, 152 unique pathways were enriched with a mean of 25.33 ± 22.75 per miRNA; hsa-miR-26a-5p targets 66 pathways while hsa-miR-363-3p targets only 6 pathways (*Supplementary Table 3*). I did not find any overlap in enriched pathways between the five miRNAs. I identified 9 pathways which are targeted by more than 1 miRNA; these belonged to biological function related to cell cycle regulation, transcription and splicing, cellular signalling, senescence, and tyrosine kinase signalling (Table 5). Pathways related to TLR signalling were part of the top enriched pathways

of miR-146a (*Figure 6*). When grouped into clusters of biological function, signalling pathways related to cell cycle regulation regrouped the most pathways. Interestingly, some clusters contained pathways enriched by genes targeted by a single miRNA. The “Wnt β catenin signalling” cluster contained pathways enriched by genes targeted by hsa-miR-26a-5p only. Similarly, the clusters related to inflammation, such as “NF- κ B signalling”, “cytokine production” and “toll like receptor signalling” pathways contained pathways enriched only for genes targeted by hsa-miR-146a-5p. These findings reveal potential specificity in the role of each miRNA in regulating a particular pathway. The enrichment map also shows that genes regulating pathways in the “Wnt β catenin signalling” are also involved in pathways related to cellular, toll like receptor and cytokine signalling (*Figure 7*).

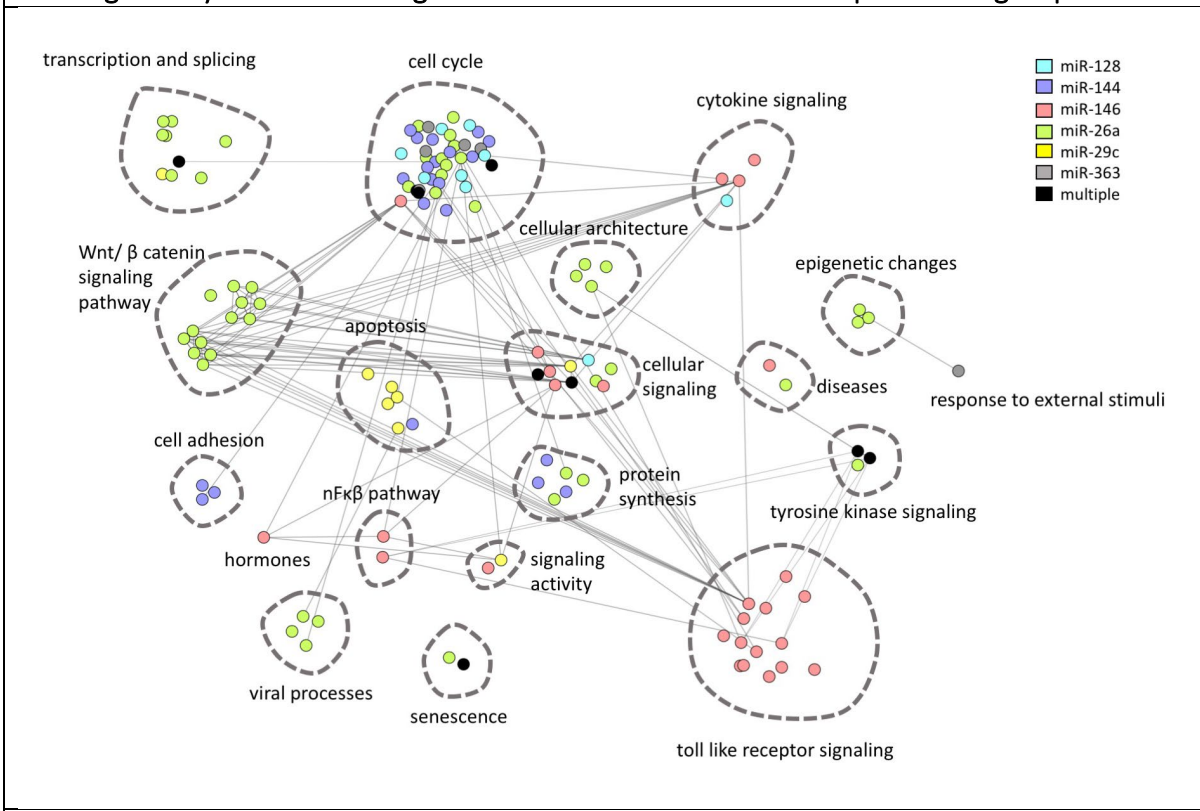
Intersection	N	Pathways
miR144, miR26a	6	Signalling by Non-Receptor Tyrosine Kinases (REAC:R-HSA-9006927) G1/S DNA Damage Checkpoints (REAC:R-HSA-69615) p53-Dependent G1/S DNA damage checkpoint (REAC:R-HSA-69580) p53-Dependent G1 DNA Damage Response (REAC:R-HSA-69563) Cellular Senescence (REAC:R-HSA-2559583) Signalling by PTK6 (REAC:R-HSA-8848021)
miR146, miR26a	1	Intracellular signalling by second messengers (REAC:R-HSA-9006925)
miR26a, miR29c	2	AKT phosphorylates targets in the cytosol (REAC:R-HSA-198323) Transcriptional Regulation by TP53 (REAC:R-HSA-3700989)

Figure 6: Top enriched pathways by miRNA



This graph shows the top 10 enriched pathways in KEGG, GO and REACTOME for the six significantly dysregulated miRNAs at $P_{FDR} < 0.05$. In some cases, less than 10 pathways are displayed as less than 10 pathways were enriched at $P_{FDR} < 0.05$.

Figure 7: Enrichment pathways for the targeted genes, highly expressed in the brain, that are targeted by the six downregulated miRNAs in the RBANS low performer group



Each node represents an enriched pathway from KEGG, GO and REACTOME. The color of the node represents whether a pathway is enriched by genes targeted by one or several miRNAs. The edges represent the overlap in genes between two pathways. The edge's width is proportional to the size of the overlap. Enriched pathways have been manually grouped into clusters of biological function.

3.4. Discussion

In this chapter I aimed at investigating whether miRNAs, known to be dysregulated in the blood of AD patients, are already differentially expressed in individuals showing early signs of cognitive impairment. In order to answer this question, I selected cognitively healthy individuals from the CHARIOT-PRO cohort and defined a cut-off of < -1 SD on the total RBANS scale as low cognitive performance. Using RT-qPCR analysis, I identified 6 miRNAs, hsa-miR-128-3p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-146a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-29c-3p and hsa-miR-363-3p to be significantly downregulated in individuals with lower cognitive performance. A pathway enrichment analysis in KEGG, GO and REACTOME revealed that these miRNAs target brain specific genes involved in inflammatory and apoptotic processes hereby suggesting an involvement of these pathways in early stages of the disease.

In my analysis, miR-146a-5p was downregulated in individuals with lower cognitive performance on the RBANS score. Similar direction of regulation was found in the previous meta-analysis, where eight of the nine included studies reported downregulation of miR-146a-5p in AD patients. This miRNA is widely expressed in the brain where it stimulates and regulates axonal development [35]. Several lines of evidence in the literature corroborate the idea that miR-146a-5p could be involved early in the pathogenesis of the disease. First, *MIR146A* knockout mice had reduced hippocampal volume, a finding which can be detected several years before the onset of the first symptoms [36, 37]. Second, miR-146a-5p targets members of the NF- κ B signalling pathway such as CARD10, COPS8, IRAK1 and TRAF6 [38]. Increased levels of NF- κ B are reported in AD brains, with activated NF- κ B localised close to the amyloid plaques [39]. Nevertheless, intense debate surrounds the role of NF- κ B in AD. Zhao et al reported that NF- κ B downregulates TREM2 expression in microglia by upregulating the expression of miR-34a [40]. This is an interesting finding as *TREM2* deletion is associated with reduced A β deposition in the early stages of the disease in AD mice models hence suggesting a protective effect of NF- κ B [41]. Conversely, NF- κ B is also known to stimulate the expression of IL-1 β and TNF- α , two pro-inflammatory markers reported to be expressed early in the pathogenesis of AD, preceding amyloid plaque deposition and cognitive impairment [42]. My findings suggest that downregulation of miR-146a may lead to an increase in NF- κ B in

individuals at early stages of the disease and initiate an inflammatory response that eventually leads to amyloid deposition. Further studies are needed to clarify the role of NF- κ B in preclinical stages of AD.

Individuals with lower cognitive performance showed downregulation of miR-26a. Interestingly, the pathway enrichment analysis identified miR-26a as the only dysregulated miRNA targeting genes from the Wnt β catenin signalling pathway. The interaction of miR-26a with Wnt and β catenin was reported in several diseases such as non-small cell lung cancer and cholangiocarcinoma, where a downregulation of miR-26a was associated with reduced levels of β catenin [43, 44]. Unfortunately, so far, no study has investigated the relationship between miR-26a and components of the Wnt β catenin cascade in AD. Yet, decreased expression of Wnt and β catenin proteins was associated with impaired amyloid clearance and increased cognitive impairment in AD mice models [45, 46]. We may therefore postulate that individuals with lower cognitive performance in our CHARIOT PRO cohort may have reduced levels of Wnt and β catenin. Additionally, we may postulate that lower cognitive performance may be due to early accumulation of amyloid that failed to be cleared due to miR-26a induced reduced levels of β catenin. This hypothesis is suggested by a study showing that β catenin inhibits A β formation by repressing BACE1 expression [47]. Unfortunately, for this cohort, I did not have data on amyloid biomarkers, either through imaging or measured in the CSF. Nevertheless, dysregulation of miR-26a in individuals at early stages of cognitive impairment and its role in the Wnt β catenin signalling pathways, are particularly interesting when considering novel drug targets. Indeed, several drugs, such as statins are known to activate the Wnt β catenin signalling pathway. In an AD mice model, simvastatin was able to increase expression of substrates from the Wnt β catenin pathway and increase neuronal growth in the hippocampus [48]. Yet, in humans, the role of statins in AD has been the source of intense debates and controversies, with some studies failing to show a benefit in preventing AD, and other reporting reduced risk for cognitive decline [49, 50]. Considering that miR-26a is also influencing the Wnt β catenin signalling pathway, this miRNA may represent a novel therapeutic opportunity to explore.

In individuals with lower cognitive performance on the RBANS, miR-29c was downregulated. Similarly, downregulation of miR-29c was reported in the blood of AD patients. Interestingly,

my pathway enrichment analysis reveals that this miRNA targets brain specific genes that are involved in regulating apoptosis. This was reported in several cell lines. In glioma cell lines, upregulation of miR-29c resulted in cell cycle arrest via downregulation of cyclin D1 and cyclin E. It also downregulated VEGF and led to impaired angiogenesis in the same cells [51]. In cell models of PD, overexpression of miR-29c led to reduced accumulation of α -synuclein in neurons, reduced production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and inhibited apoptosis by decreasing expression of caspase-3 and caspase-9 [52]. These results suggest that downregulation of miR-29c in our individuals might have increased pro-inflammatory cytokines production and apoptosis, supporting the hypothesis for a link between inflammation and neurodegeneration at early stages of the disease.

Three miRNAs, hsa-miR-128-3p, hsa-miR-26a-5p and hsa-miR-363-3p were downregulated in our study, whereas they were reported to be upregulated in blood of AD patients in our previous meta-analysis. A possible explanation is that the overall direction of effect in the meta-analysis was based on the most frequently reported dysregulation for a particular miRNA. However, for these three miRNAs, at least one study reported also downregulation in blood. Another explanation could be that our meta-analysis included patients with dementia, whereas individuals from the CHARIOT-PRO cohort were at early stages of the disease. A dynamic temporal expression of miRNAs during lifetime was reported recently with diseases, such as schizophrenia [53]. We might therefore postulate, that the direction of dysregulation might change along the different stages of the disease. One recent finding indirectly corroborates this hypothesis. It is now well established that miRNAs regulate different function in microglia ranging from cytokine production, response to external stimuli and cellular homeostasis [54]. Interestingly, a recent study using single cell RNA sequencing of microglia from an AD mouse model revealed a change of microglial phenotype over time: at early stages of neurodegeneration, microglia upregulated genes coding for inflammatory, immune response and protease proteins, while at later stages, genes coding for components of the complement cascade, MHC and interferon response were upregulated [55]. It is therefore possible that this change in gene expression is mediated by a change in miRNA expression profile over time.

The AUC for the six dysregulated miRNAs to distinguish low performers from normal performers was approximately 0.75. One study investigating the performance of miR-128 in differentiating MCI from AD patients revealed an AUC of 0.97. These findings were however obtained from a smaller sample size (100 individuals) and weren't validated in a larger cohort [56]. Furthermore, the population of this study included patients with overt clinical symptoms whereas individuals from the CPRO cohort were still at a preclinical stage. Other studies investigating miR-107, miR29b or miR-181c reported similar levels of performance as our dysregulated miRNAs (reviewed here: [57]). Further studies are needed to investigate the diagnostic performance of our identified miRNAs in a larger cohort of individuals showing early cognitive changes.

The statistical analyses reveal a statistically significant but small effect size of the cognitive performance on the miRNA expression values in the blood. Following these analyses, I conducted a pathway enrichment analysis which showed how these blood derived miRNAs are involved in biological pathways specific to neuronal cells and AD pathogenesis. These findings suggest that these blood miRNAs may therefore represent non-invasive biomarkers, which would reflect the ongoing pathogenesis in the brain. Moreover, as revealed in previous chapter, one of the significantly downregulated miRNAs in low cognitive performers, miR-363-3p, is upregulated in both the brain and blood of AD patients. Nevertheless, the relationship between miRNA blood expression with miRNA brain expression in AD is yet to be fully unveiled. So far, due to methodological barriers, no study has been able to explore miRNA expression in the brain and the blood of a same individual, let alone in AD individuals. Indeed, exploring miRNA expression in vivo in the brain of AD patients would entail a brain biopsy; this diagnostic procedure is very rarely undertaken in dementia work-up, which relies primarily on clinical, CSF and neuroimaging biomarkers [58]. Interestingly, studies investigating the relationship between miRNAs in the blood and the brain are also scarce in other pathologies. One study conducted in rat models of brain injuries following surgery, stroke, brain haemorrhage and seizure revealed that three miRNAs, miR-298, miR-155 and miR-363-3p were dysregulated in both brain and blood in the same rat [59]. Similarly, miR-290 was upregulated and let-7i was downregulated simultaneously in the brain and blood of rats following transient focal ischemia [60]. Recently, novel in vivo tracking techniques of miRNAs in cell culture have been developed. In the future, these methods could be extended to neuroimaging; this would provide a novel

non-invasive opportunity to explore the association between miRNA expression in the blood and the brain of AD patients in vivo [61]. Lately, the role of miRNA to miRNA interactions has attracted increasing attention [62]. Therefore, we could hypothesise that a blood miRNA may regulate the expression of a brain miRNA via a specific transcription factor. Indeed, transcription factors are able to cross the blood-brain barrier and regulate gene expression in the brain [63].

Several limitations need to be mentioned in this study. First, individuals were categorised as low performers based on the RBANS score. Information on biomarkers such as amyloid, tau CSF levels or imaging findings, which could have helped us better characterise cognitive impairment in those individuals, was not available. Also, it is not to be excluded that individuals with poorer cognitive function might be affected by another type of neurodegenerative diseases, or even early stages of vascular dementia. Second, during the quality control of the RT-qPCR data, several miRNAs not passing the required quality standards, had to be removed and could not be investigated. Third, further experimental studies are needed to explore the relationship between these miRNAs and known actors of AD pathogenesis in brain models. I tried to explore these miRNAs function in the brain, by conducting a pathway enrichment analysis only on experimentally validated brain specific genes; however, only experimental models conducted in brain will help further confirm these miRNAs influence on the brain. Recently, a thorough investigation of the effect of miR-298 on amyloid, tau and BACE1 activity in mice model, human CSF and brain tissues, offered a novel understanding of this miRNA's role in the AD pathogenesis. Additionally, this study revealed the association between polymorphism surrounding *MIR298* and AD-related CSF biomarkers [64]. Finally, these analyses were undertaken in a single cohort using qPCR, a commonly used technique. Previous studies show how data obtained from qPCR need to be reproduced in another cohort [65]. As such, although the analysed miRNAs were already prioritised based on a systematic review and meta-analysis of 107 studies, the presented findings need to be replicated in a larger cohort. In particular, the same quantification method as well as neurocognitive assessment battery should be applied. Here I believe that the strength of my study was to follow the MIQE (minimum information for the publication of quantitative PCR experiments) guidelines when reporting the qPCR analysis; this facilitates the reproducibility of the analysis pipeline [66, 67].

Also, this study is a cross-sectional analysis. Longitudinal data analysis in the same cohort would help explore the potential of these miRNAs in predicting cognitive decline in the long-term.

3.5. Conclusion

To summarise, this is the first work measuring blood miRNAs prioritised from a previous meta-analysis on blood miRNAs in AD patients, in individuals at early stages of cognitive impairment. My results confirm that some of these miRNAs are already dysregulated in individuals presenting first signs of cognitive decline and suggest that inflammation may play a central role in early stages of AD. In the future, the investigation of the association between these dysregulated miRNAs and biomarkers of neurodegeneration will provide further understanding of these miRNAs' roles in AD pathogenesis.

REFERENCES

- [1] Hu Z, Yu D, Gu Q-h, Yang Y, Tu K, Zhu J, et al. miR-191 and miR-135 are required for long-lasting spine remodelling associated with synaptic long-term depression. *Nature Communications*. 2014;5:3263.
- [2] Tamagnini F, Burattini C, Casoli T, Baliotti M, Fattoretti P, Aicardi G. Early impairment of long-term depression in the perirhinal cortex of a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. *Rejuvenation research*. 2012;15:231-4.
- [3] Campos-Melo D, Droppelmann CA, He Z, Volkening K, Strong MJ. Altered microRNA expression profile in Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis: a role in the regulation of NFL mRNA levels. *Molecular brain*. 2013;6:26.
- [4] Preische O, Schultz SA, Apel A, Kuhle J, Kaeser SA, Barro C, et al. Serum neurofilament dynamics predicts neurodegeneration and clinical progression in presymptomatic Alzheimer's disease. *Nature Medicine*. 2019;25:277-83.
- [5] Jin Y, Tu Q, Liu M. MicroRNA-125b regulates Alzheimer's disease through SphK1 regulation. *Mol Med Rep*. 2018;18:2373-80.
- [6] Couttas TA, Kain N, Daniels B, Lim XY, Shepherd C, Kril J, et al. Loss of the neuroprotective factor Sphingosine 1-phosphate early in Alzheimer's disease pathogenesis. *Acta Neuropathologica Communications*. 2014;2:9.
- [7] Lee JY, Han SH, Park MH, Baek B, Song I-S, Choi M-K, et al. Neuronal SphK1 acetylates COX2 and contributes to pathogenesis in a model of Alzheimer's Disease. *Nature Communications*. 2018;9:1479.
- [8] Nordengen K, Kirsebom BE, Henjum K, Selnes P, Gísladóttir B, Wettergreen M, et al. Glial activation and inflammation along the Alzheimer's disease continuum. *Journal of neuroinflammation*. 2019;16:46.
- [9] Sutphen CL, Jasielc MS, Shah AR, Macy EM, Xiong C, Vlassenko AG, et al. Longitudinal Cerebrospinal Fluid Biomarker Changes in Preclinical Alzheimer Disease During Middle Age. *JAMA Neurology*. 2015;72:1029-42.
- [10] Gross AL, Walker KA, Moghekar AR, Pettigrew C, Soldan A, Albert MS, et al. Plasma Markers of Inflammation Linked to Clinical Progression and Decline During Preclinical AD. *Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience*. 2019;11.
- [11] Buchhave P, Zetterberg H, Blennow K, Minthon L, Janciauskiene S, Hansson O. Soluble TNF receptors are associated with A β metabolism and conversion to dementia in subjects with mild cognitive impairment. *Neurobiology of Aging*. 2010;31:1877-84.
- [12] Reed ER, Latourelle JC, Bockholt JH, Bregu J, Smock J, Paulsen JS, et al. MicroRNAs in CSF as prodromal biomarkers for Huntington disease in the PREDICT-HD study. *Neurology*. 2018;90:e264.
- [13] Ma L, Reinhardt F, Pan E, Soutschek J, Bhat B, Marcusson EG, et al. Therapeutic silencing of miR-10b inhibits metastasis in a mouse mammary tumor model. *Nature Biotechnology*. 2010;28:341-7.
- [14] Valastyan S, Chang A, Benaich N, Reinhardt F, Weinberg RA. Activation of miR-31 function in already-established metastases elicits metastatic regression. *Genes & Development*. 2011;25:646-59.
- [15] Fernández-Santiago R, Iranzo A, Gaig C, Serradell M, Fernández M, Tolosa E, et al. MicroRNA association with synucleinopathy conversion in rapid eye movement behavior disorder. *Annals of Neurology*. 2015;77:895-901.

- [16] Botta-Orfila T, Morató X, Compta Y, Lozano JJ, Falgàs N, Valldeoriola F, et al. Identification of blood serum micro-RNAs associated with idiopathic and LRRK2 Parkinson's disease. *Journal of Neuroscience Research*. 2014;92:1071-7.
- [17] Kenny A, McArdle H, Calero M, Rabano A, Madden SF, Adamson K, et al. Elevated Plasma microRNA-206 Levels Predict Cognitive Decline and Progression to Dementia from Mild Cognitive Impairment. *Biomolecules*. 2019;9.
- [18] Ansari A, Maffioletti E, Milanese E, Marizzoni M, Frisoni GB, Blin O, et al. miR-146a and miR-181a are involved in the progression of mild cognitive impairment to Alzheimer's disease. *Neurobiology of Aging*. 2019;82:102-9.
- [19] Udeh-Momoh C, Price G, Ropacki MT, Ketter N, Andrews T, Arrighi HM, et al. Prospective Evaluation of Cognitive Health and Related Factors in Elderly at Risk for Developing Alzheimer's Dementia: A Longitudinal Cohort Study. *The journal of prevention of Alzheimer's disease*. 2019;6:256-66.
- [20] Randolph C, Tierney MC, Mohr E, Chase TN. The Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status (RBANS): preliminary clinical validity. *Journal of clinical and experimental neuropsychology*. 1998;20:310-9.
- [21] Karantzoulis S, Novitski J, Gold M, Randolph C. The Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status (RBANS): Utility in detection and characterization of mild cognitive impairment due to Alzheimer's disease. *Archives of clinical neuropsychology : the official journal of the National Academy of Neuropsychologists*. 2013;28:837-44.
- [22] Duff K, Humphreys Clark JD, O'Bryant SE, Mold JW, Schiffer RB, Sutker PB. Utility of the RBANS in detecting cognitive impairment associated with Alzheimer's disease: sensitivity, specificity, and positive and negative predictive powers. *Archives of clinical neuropsychology : the official journal of the National Academy of Neuropsychologists*. 2008;23:603-12.
- [23] Takousis P, Sadlon A, Schulz J, Wohlers I, Dobricic V, Middleton L, et al. Differential expression of microRNAs in Alzheimer's disease brain, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. *Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association*. 2019;15:1468-77.
- [24] Zafari S, Backes C, Leidinger P, Meese E, Keller A. Regulatory microRNA networks: complex patterns of target pathways for disease-related and housekeeping microRNAs. *Genomics, proteomics & bioinformatics*. 2015;13:159-68.
- [25] Gevaert AB, Witvrouwen I, Vrints CJ, Heidbuchel H, Van Craenenbroeck EM, Van Laere SJ, et al. MicroRNA profiling in plasma samples using qPCR arrays: Recommendations for correct analysis and interpretation. *PloS one*. 2018;13:e0193173.
- [26] Vandesompele J, De Preter K, Pattyn F, Poppe B, Van Roy N, De Paepe A, et al. Accurate normalization of real-time quantitative RT-PCR data by geometric averaging of multiple internal control genes. *Genome Biology*. 2002;3:research0034.1.
- [27] Perkins JR, Dawes JM, McMahon SB, Bennett DLH, Orengo C, Kohl M. ReadqPCR and NormqPCR: R packages for the reading, quality checking and normalisation of RT-qPCR quantification cycle (Cq) data. *BMC Genomics*. 2012;13:296.
- [28] Huang H-Y, Lin Y-C-D, Li J, Huang K-Y, Shrestha S, Hong H-C, et al. miRTarBase 2020: updates to the experimentally validated microRNA–target interaction database. *Nucleic Acids Research*. 2019;48:D148-D54.
- [29] Uhlén M, Fagerberg L, Hallström BM, Lindskog C, Oksvold P, Mardinoglu A, et al. Tissue-based map of the human proteome. *Science*. 2015;347:1260419.

- [30] Kanehisa M, Sato Y, Kawashima M, Furumichi M, Tanabe M. KEGG as a reference resource for gene and protein annotation. *Nucleic Acids Research*. 2015;44:D457-D62.
- [31] Ashburner M, Ball CA, Blake JA, Botstein D, Butler H, Cherry JM, et al. Gene ontology: tool for the unification of biology. The Gene Ontology Consortium. *Nature genetics*. 2000;25:25-9.
- [32] Croft D, O'Kelly G, Wu G, Haw R, Gillespie M, Matthews L, et al. Reactome: a database of reactions, pathways and biological processes. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2011;39:D691-7.
- [33] Merico D, Isserlin R, Stueker O, Emili A, Bader GD. Enrichment Map: A Network-Based Method for Gene-Set Enrichment Visualization and Interpretation. *PLoS one*. 2010;5:e13984.
- [34] Reimand J, Kull M, Peterson H, Hansen J, Vilo J. g:Profiler--a web-based toolset for functional profiling of gene lists from large-scale experiments. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2007;35:W193-200.
- [35] Jia L, Wang L, Chopp M, Zhang Y, Szalad A, Zhang ZG. MicroRNA 146a locally mediates distal axonal growth of dorsal root ganglia neurons under high glucose and sildenafil conditions. *Neuroscience*. 2016;329:43-53.
- [36] Fregeac J, Moriceau S, Poli A, Nguyen LS, Oury F, Colleaux L. Loss of the neurodevelopmental disease-associated gene miR-146a impairs neural progenitor differentiation and causes learning and memory deficits. *Molecular autism*. 2020;11:22.
- [37] Ridha BH, Barnes J, Bartlett JW, Godbolt A, Pepple T, Rossor MN, et al. Tracking atrophy progression in familial Alzheimer's disease: a serial MRI study. *The Lancet Neurology*. 2006;5:828-34.
- [38] Crone SG, Jacobsen A, Federspiel B, Bardram L, Krogh A, Lund AH, et al. microRNA-146a inhibits G protein-coupled receptor-mediated activation of NF- κ B by targeting CARD10 and COPS8 in gastric cancer. *Molecular Cancer*. 2012;11:71.
- [39] Kaltschmidt B, Uherek M, Volk B, Baeuerle PA, Kaltschmidt C. Transcription factor NF- κ B is activated in primary neurons by amyloid β peptides and in neurons surrounding early plaques from patients with Alzheimer disease. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. 1997;94:2642.
- [40] Zhao Y, Bhattacharjee S, Jones BM, Dua P, Alexandrov PN, Hill JM, et al. Regulation of TREM2 expression by an NF- κ B-sensitive miRNA-34a. *Neuroreport*. 2013;24:318-23.
- [41] Jay TR, Hirsch AM, Broihier ML, Miller CM, Neilson LE, Ransohoff RM, et al. Disease Progression-Dependent Effects of TREM2 Deficiency in a Mouse Model of Alzheimer's Disease. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2017;37:637-47.
- [42] Cavanagh C, Colby-Milley J, Bouvier D, Farso M, Chabot J-G, Quirion R, et al. β CTF-Correlated Burst of Hippocampal TNF α Occurs at a Very Early, Pre-Plaque Stage in the TgCRND8 Mouse Model of Alzheimer's Disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*. 2013;36:233-8.
- [43] Ye MF, Lin D, Li WJ, Xu HP, Zhang J. MiR-26a-5p Serves as an Oncogenic MicroRNA in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer by Targeting FAF1. *Cancer management and research*. 2020;12:7131-42.
- [44] Zhang J, Han C, Wu T. MicroRNA-26a promotes cholangiocarcinoma growth by activating β -catenin. *Gastroenterology*. 2012;143:246-56.e8.
- [45] Tapia-Rojas C, Inestrosa NC. Loss of canonical Wnt signaling is involved in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. *Neural regeneration research*. 2018;13:1705-10.

- [46] De Ferrari GV, Avila ME, Medina MA, Perez-Palma E, Bustos BI, Alarcon MA. Wnt/ β -catenin signaling in Alzheimer's disease. *CNS & neurological disorders drug targets*. 2014;13:745-54.
- [47] Parr C, Mirzaei N, Christian M, Sastre M. Activation of the Wnt/ β -catenin pathway represses the transcription of the β -amyloid precursor protein cleaving enzyme (BACE1) via binding of T-cell factor-4 to BACE1 promoter. *FASEB journal : official publication of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology*. 2015;29:623-35.
- [48] Robin Nicholas C, Agoston Z, Biechele Travis L, James Richard G, Berndt Jason D, Moon Randall T. Simvastatin Promotes Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis by Enhancing Wnt/ β -Catenin Signaling. *Stem Cell Reports*. 2014;2:9-17.
- [49] Torrandell-Haro G, Branigan GL, Vitali F, Geifman N, Zissimopoulos JM, Brinton RD. Statin therapy and risk of Alzheimer's and age-related neurodegenerative diseases. *Alzheimer's & Dementia: Translational Research & Clinical Interventions*. 2020;6:e12108.
- [50] Schultz BG, Patten DK, Berlau DJ. The role of statins in both cognitive impairment and protection against dementia: a tale of two mechanisms. *Transl Neurodegener*. 2018;7:5.
- [51] Fan YC, Mei PJ, Chen C, Miao FA, Zhang H, Li ZL. MiR-29c inhibits glioma cell proliferation, migration, invasion and angiogenesis. *Journal of neuro-oncology*. 2013;115:179-88.
- [52] Wang R, Yang Y, Wang H, He Y, Li C. MiR-29c protects against inflammation and apoptosis in Parkinson's disease model in vivo and in vitro by targeting SP1. *Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology*. 2020;47:372-82.
- [53] Hu Z, Gao S, Lindberg D, Panja D, Wakabayashi Y, Li K, et al. Temporal dynamics of miRNAs in human DLPFC and its association with miRNA dysregulation in schizophrenia. *Translational Psychiatry*. 2019;9:196.
- [54] Guo Y, Hong W, Wang X, Zhang P, Körner H, Tu J, et al. MicroRNAs in Microglia: How do MicroRNAs Affect Activation, Inflammation, Polarization of Microglia and Mediate the Interaction Between Microglia and Glioma? *Frontiers in molecular neuroscience*. 2019;12:125.
- [55] Mathys H, AdaiKKan C, Gao F, Young JZ, Manet E, Hemberg M, et al. Temporal Tracking of Microglia Activation in Neurodegeneration at Single-Cell Resolution. *Cell Rep*. 2017;21:366-80.
- [56] Sheinerman KS, Tsivinsky VG, Abdullah L, Crawford F, Umansky SR. Plasma microRNA biomarkers for detection of mild cognitive impairment: Biomarker Validation Study. *Aging*. 2013;5:925-38.
- [57] Siedlecki-Wullich D, Miñano-Molina AJ, Rodríguez-Álvarez J. microRNAs as Early Biomarkers of Alzheimer's Disease: A Synaptic Perspective. *Cells*. 2021;10.
- [58] Schott JM, Reiniger L, Thom M, Holton JL, Grieve J, Brandner S, et al. Brain biopsy in dementia: clinical indications and diagnostic approach. *Acta neuropathologica*. 2010;120:327-41.
- [59] Liu D-Z, Tian Y, Ander BP, Xu H, Stamova BS, Zhan X, et al. Brain and Blood microRNA Expression Profiling of Ischemic Stroke, Intracerebral Hemorrhage, and Kainate Seizures. *Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow & Metabolism*. 2010;30:92-101.
- [60] Jeyaseelan K, Lim KY, Armugam A. MicroRNA expression in the blood and brain of rats subjected to transient focal ischemia by middle cerebral artery occlusion. *Stroke*. 2008;39:959-66.
- [61] Song Y, Xu Z, Wang F. Genetically Encoded Reporter Genes for MicroRNA Imaging in Living Cells and Animals. *Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids*. 2020;21:555-67.

- [62] Hill M, Tran N. Global miRNA to miRNA Interactions: Impacts for miR-21. *Trends in Cell Biology*. 2021;31:3-5.
- [63] Bailus BJ, Pyles B, McAlister MM, O'Geen H, Lockwood SH, Adams AN, et al. Protein Delivery of an Artificial Transcription Factor Restores Widespread Ube3a Expression in an Angelman Syndrome Mouse Brain. *Molecular therapy : the journal of the American Society of Gene Therapy*. 2016;24:548-55.
- [64] Chopra N, Wang R, Maloney B, Nho K, Beck JS, Pourshafie N, et al. MicroRNA-298 reduces levels of human amyloid- β precursor protein (APP), β -site APP-converting enzyme 1 (BACE1) and specific tau protein moieties. *Molecular Psychiatry*. 2020.
- [65] Taylor SC, Nadeau K, Abbasi M, Lachance C, Nguyen M, Fenrich J. The Ultimate qPCR Experiment: Producing Publication Quality, Reproducible Data the First Time. *Trends in Biotechnology*. 2019;37:761-74.
- [66] Bustin SA, Benes V, Garson JA, Hellemans J, Huggett J, Kubista M, et al. The MIQE guidelines: minimum information for publication of quantitative real-time PCR experiments. *Clinical chemistry*. 2009;55:611-22.
- [67] Bustin S, Nolan T. Talking the talk, but not walking the walk: RT-qPCR as a paradigm for the lack of reproducibility in molecular research. *European Journal of Clinical Investigation*. 2017;47:756-74.

Chapter 4: Association of miRNA gene polymorphisms with CSF biomarkers of neurodegeneration in the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative cohort.

4.1. Introduction

Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) is the most frequent genetic variation; it consists of the substitution of one single nucleotide in an individual's DNA. Large GWAS have shown that SNPs can alter gene expression and result in the development of diseases such as AD [1]. SNPs can either be located within coding or non-coding sequences.

The discovery of SNPs has catalysed the understanding of the pathogenesis underlying diseases; it has also highlighted the role of miRNAs in some diseases. miRNAs are small noncoding RNA molecules which regulate gene expression at post-transcriptional level. Briefly, miRNA biogenesis begins with the transcription of a miRNA gene into a primary-miRNA (pri-miRNA) which is then cleaved into a precursor miRNA (pre-miRNA) in the nucleus. Next, pre-miRNA is exported into the cytoplasm where it undergoes further transformation to become a mature miRNA [2]. In 2005, the first role of variants within binding sites of a miRNA were reported in 174 patients with Tourette's syndrome. It was shown that the presence of variant var321 within *SLITRK1* affects the binding site of miR-189 and results in dendritic loss in brain regions involved in the disease's pathogenesis [3]. Later, experimental and *in silico* studies described variants directly located within miRNA genes that affected the transcription process, the pri-miRNA and pre-miRNA processing stages and maturation as well as the miRNA-mRNA interaction [4]. For example, the presence of SNP rs895819 within *MIR27A*, a pro-oncogene, was associated with a reduced risk for breast cancer. This SNP is located in the centre of the gene's terminal loop and is likely affecting the binding of Drosha, a protein complex essential in the miRNA maturation process [4]. Some miRNAs such as hsa-miR-146a are expressed in different cell lines and target several oncogenic genes. Consequently, the presence of a SNP rs2910164 within *MIR146A* was associated with increased risk for papillary thyroid tumour, prostate cancer and hepatocellular cancer [5-7]. Moreover, it is believed that rs2910164 could also influence the development of other non-cancer diseases by influencing NF- κ B, a TF regulating inflammatory genes [8]. While a large body of evidence comes from cancer studies where both protective and deleterious effects of these miRNA gene polymorphisms on cancer risk were reported, evidence for non-cancer diseases has also been described. In a study conducted in 557 patients with non-syndromic oral cleft, SNP rs7205289 located within *MIR140* affected the processing of the pre-miRNA-140; this resulted in the downregulation of

miR-140-5p, which is a miRNA critical for palatal development [9]. In another study on 221 patients with dilated cardiomyopathy, the presence of two SNPs rs11614913 and rs3746444 in *MIR196A2* and *MIR499* were associated with increased risk for the disease [10].

Several studies have linked variants in miRNA genes with phenotypic traits of AD, characterised by A β deposition and NFT accumulation in the brain. In the recent ATN classification, A β (A) and phosphorylated-tau (T) and total-tau (N) are CSF biomarkers used to differentiate individuals across the AD spectrum [11]. Those markers are clinically useful predictors of the progression from normal cognitive status to MCI and dementia [12]. Recently, SNP rs6070628 within *MIR298* was associated with higher CSF tau phosphorylated at threonine 181 (p-tau_{181p}) levels in a dose dependent fashion [13]. Early accumulation of A β 42, the isoform predominantly found in senile plaques, and tau stimulates microglia mediated immune response. In 103 patients with AD, rs2910164 within *MIR146A* led to reduced expression of mature hsa-miR-146a-5p which in turn resulted in increased levels of TLR-2 [14]. Importantly, TLR-2 is a receptor expressed on microglia; its binding with A β 42 results in neuroinflammation [15]. In another sample of 292 AD cases, homozygotes for allele A of rs57095329 had increased levels of microglial induced pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-6 and IL-1 β) and increased risk for cognitive decline [16]. So far, no studies have explored the association of miRNA gene polymorphisms with other key players in the AD pathogenic cascade, such as the microglial receptor TREM2, the key A β producing enzyme BACE1 or the neuroaxonal protein NfL. TREM2 is expressed on microglial cells and regulates microglial response to A β deposition; rare variants causing a loss of function of TREM2 have been linked to increased risk for AD [17]. A dynamic pattern in soluble TREM2 (sTREM2) levels in the CSF has been reported along the AD spectrum, with a peak of sTREM2 CSF levels described in early stages of MCI [18]. BACE1 is an enzyme catalysing the production of A β 42 from the APP [19]. Elevated levels of BACE1 activity are reported in both the brains and CSF of patients with MCI and AD [20-22]. Moreover, in 31 patients with AD, BACE1 activity in the CSF was associated with A β plaques measured using Pittsburgh Compound B PET (PiB-PET) [23]. In AD mouse models, BACE1 accumulation colocalised with neurofilaments [24]. These are intracellular structures involved in the cell structure and morphology; neuronal injury or death lead to release of neurofilaments in the extracellular space [25]. Increased CSF concentrations of NfL in AD cases compared to healthy controls were reported in a total of 29 studies [26].

To date, studies have focused on investigating the association of SNPs located in the proximity of a single miRNA gene. However, investigating the association of SNPs in close proximity of several miRNA genes known to be dysregulated in AD with biomarkers of the disease would provide new mechanistic insights into the pathogenesis of AD; it would also help to identify potential novel biomarkers and therapeutic targets. In the previous chapter, I have reported six miRNAs dysregulated in the blood of individuals with poorer cognitive performance in the CHARIOT-PRO dataset. To understand the relationship between miRNA gene polymorphism and biomarkers of neurodegeneration, I investigate the association between polymorphisms within these six dysregulated miRNA genes with AD related biomarkers levels in the CSF of participants from the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI).

4.2. Methods

4.2.1. ADNI cohort

Data were obtained from the ADNI after project approval by the principal investigators [27]. ADNI was created in 2003 in joint collaboration with different partners of the private and public sector such as the National Institute on Aging (NIA), the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), pharmaceutical companies and non-profit organisations. The initiative's founding aim is to investigate the clinical, neuropsychological and neuroimaging changes associated with the development of AD and facilitate the development of novel therapeutics. Participants were recruited in 50 sites in the United States and Canada; Michael Weiner, MD from VA Medical Centre and University of California, San Francisco is the principal investigator. At the initial stages of ADNI, the goal was to recruit a total of 800 individuals – 200 healthy controls, 400 with mild cognitive impairment and 200 with AD dementia. Later, these stages were followed by ADNI2, ADNI3 and ADNI-GO. As of 2021, a total of 2585 participants are recruited. The present cohort used for this analysis consisted of 812 individuals for whom genotyping was undertaken. For each study site, ethical approval was obtained by the principal investigators and all participants provided written and informed consent. The study is registered at www.ClinicalTrials.gov (identifier NCT00106899). Subjects were classified as AD dementia if they met the criteria of probable AD according to the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke-Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association (NINCDS-ADRDA). AD dementia subjects had MMSE scores between 20-26 (inclusive) and had a Clinical Dementia Rating between 0.5-1 (inclusive). Participants with a MMSE 24-30, CDR 0.5 (with a memory box score of 0.5 or greater), memory complaints, no functional complaints and who did not meet the NINCDS-ADRDA were classified as MCI [28]. Furthermore, individuals with MCI were categorised as early MCI (eMCI) or late MCI (lMCI) based on their performance on the Wechsler Memory Scale Revised Logical Memory II Story A [29].

4.2.2. Whole genome sequencing

Whole genome sequencing data were downloaded in PLINK format from <https://ida.loni.usc.edu/>. Whole genome sequencing was performed in ADNI on 812

individuals using the Illumina Omni 2.5 M Bead Chips by the ADNI genetics core. The analyses were undertaken following the Genome Analysis Toolkit (GATK) provided by the Broad Institute and are extensively described here [30]. Briefly, following steps were undertaken by the ADNI genetics core: at pre-processing stage, raw sequence reads were mapped to the genome reference and duplicates were marked and removed. Then, local realignment was performed to remove mismatching occurring in the initial mapping; base quality scores were recalibrated using a machine learning approach. For the variant discovery, variant calling was undertaken per sample using the GATK HaplotypeCaller and then combined into a single gvcf file using GATK CombineGVCFs. This step was followed by joint genotyping. Quality score recalibration was run to remove artefacts raw calls using a machine learning method provided by GATK (Variant Quality Score Recalibration). During this process, 10 individuals were removed either in the pre-processing stage or because of low quality genotyping content. A total of 2379855 variants were genotyped with a genotyping rate reaching 0.997187.

I then undertook following quality control procedures on the downloaded data using the PLINK software: check for discordant sex information, identification of individuals with high missing rates and outlying heterozygosity rate (cut-off call-rate 0.03, cut-off heterozygosity 3 SD), identification of duplicated individuals and related individuals (cut-off $\hat{\pi}$ 0.2). Following these first procedures, a total of 41 individuals were removed. Then, I undertook a population stratification using 1000 Genome Project data for reference to select only individuals with European ancestry. During this step, a further 21 individuals were removed leading to a final total sample of 750 individuals. At last, I removed a total of 826321 markers with call rates < 0.1, MAF < 0.05 and those which deviated from the Hardy Weinberg Equilibrium at a P value > 10^{-6} . Quality control procedures followed a previously described protocol [31].

4.2.3. Biomarker measurements in the CSF

At baseline, lumbar puncture with a 20- or 24-gauge spinal needle was undertaken in the morning after an overnight fast to minimise measurement bias due to circadian peptide fluctuations. CSF samples of individuals were transferred into polypropylene tubes which were then stored on dry ice 1 hour after the collection. The samples collected from 56 participating centres were then shipped to the ADNI Biomarker Core Laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania Medical Centre which was in charge of the analysis following ADNI standardised

operating procedures. Aliquots of 0.5 mL were obtained from each sample after thawing and gentle mixing and stored into freezer at -80° [32].

4.2.3.1. Amyloid- β 1-42 peptide ($A\beta_{1-42}$), total tau (t-tau), and tau phosphorylated at the threonine 181 (p-tau_{181p})

Measurement were undertaken in the multiplex xMAP Luminex platform (Luminex Corp, Austin, TX) with Innogenetics (INNO-BIA AlzBio3; Ghent, Belgium; for research use-only reagents) immunoassay kit-based reagents. These consisted of monoclonal antibodies specific for $A\beta_{1-42}$ (4D7A3), t-tau(AT120), and p-tau_{181p} (AT270). Full details can be found elsewhere [32].

4.2.3.2. Neurofilament light chain

NfL levels in the CSF were assessed using a sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay ELISA (NF-light ELISA kit, UmanDiagnostics AB, Umeå, Sweden) following the manufacturer's protocol. CSF samples were analysed in duplicate and a control CSF sample was used to control for interplate variation. Duplicates showed $< 8\%$ of coefficient of variation. Interbatch CV was $< 12\%$. The lower limit of quantification was 50 ng/L.

4.2.3.3. Soluble TREM2 (sTREM2)

Measurements of sTREM2 in the CSF of ADNI participants were conducted following two different validated protocols. The first method was undertaken by the German Centre for Neurodegenerative Disorders Munich using the MSD electrochemiluminescence platform. The second method relied on an ELISA and was undertaken in the Department of Neurology, University of Washington. Previous reports have highlighted high correlation between the two methods ($\rho=0.83$, $p<0.001$) but higher sensitivity of the MSD platform [33]. I have therefore considered only measurement undertaken on MSD platform. Briefly, the capture antibody was a goat polyclonal anti amino-acid 19-175 of human TREM2 IgG. The detection antibody consisted of a mouse anti amino-acid 1-160 of human TREM2 IgG. Finally, a SULFOTAG-labelled goat polyclonal IgG anti-mouse antibody was used. Standard curves were generated using a recombinant human TREM2 protein. CSF samples were measured in duplicate and were randomly distributed across the plates. CSF samples obtained from routine leftovers from the Ludwig-Maximilian's Universität Munich Department of Neurology were used as internal control and were run on each ELISA plate to check for interplate variability. Finally, a correction

factor for each plate was calculated based on the concentration of each internal control (in an individual plate and across all plates) and multiplied with the raw values for each CSF samples.

4.2.3.4. BACE 1 activity in the CSF

BACE1 activity was measured using a two-step assay. First, a cleavage product of a biotinylated peptide substrate by the CSF BACE1 was obtained. Second, the product was measured on a streptavidin-coated plate via ELISA. Standard curves were obtained for recombinant BACE1 and used to calculate absolute values for the samples. Internal control for each plate was achieved via non-human primate rhesus CSF obtained from cisterna magna ported rhesus monkey model [34].

4.2.4. Definition of region of interest within the miRNA gene

Based on previous reports from the literature, I chose a 200 kb (kilo base) window size to identify SNPs located around the miRNA gene [35, 36]. The genetic environment for each miRNA gene was explored using the University of California Santa Cruz (UCSC) genome browser [37, 38].

4.2.5. Linkage disequilibrium and haplotype blocks

Linkage disequilibrium (LD) is defined as the non-random association between two alleles at different sites [39]. A haplotype is a combination of genetic variants that occurs on the same chromosome and are inherited together. LD within a haplotype reflects few recombination events. Haplotype blocks correspond to a small number of common haplotypes (2-4) separated by region with high recombination events [40]. To identify haplotype blocks, I used the default algorithm implemented in Haploview [41]. Briefly, the method calculates D prime, a parameter of linkage disequilibrium, between two SNPs and categorises them as in strong LD, inconclusive or strong recombination. A block is defined by the presence of 95% SNPs in strong LD [42].

4.2.6. Statistical analysis

Demographics are presented as mean \pm SD. Each biomarker's distribution was checked for normality using the Kolmogorov Smirnov test and log transformed when necessary to fit a normal distribution.

Association between the miRNA genotype and the biomarker was conducted in PLINK v1.07 using the linear regression function for continuous phenotype. The first 5 principal components of the population stratification were included as covariates. In addition, age, sex, *APOE* ϵ 4 allele carrier status and diagnosis at baseline were included in all analyses as covariates. This is based on previous studies reporting the association between *APOE* ϵ 4 status and the CSF levels for these biomarkers [43-49]. Benjamini Hochberg FDR was applied in order to take into account for multiple comparisons and statistical significance was set at $\alpha < 0.05$. This method for multiple comparisons adjustment was preferred over the Bonferroni method which is considered too conservative as SNPs may be in LD and may therefore not be independent from each other.

A Pearson correlation was conducted between biomarkers significantly associated with SNPs within the same miRNA gene region. The link between these biomarkers was further assessed using a multivariate regression analysis including age, sex, diagnosis at baseline and *APOE* ϵ 4 carrier status as covariates.

4.2.7. Functional annotation of significant variants

In order to further explore the biological effect of SNPs within +/- 200 kb of each miRNA gene significantly associated with CSF biomarkers of AD, I applied following methods:

First, I conducted LD analysis in LDlink 5.0 using the function LDmatrix tool [50]. LD threshold was set to default 0.8 and populations of European ancestry were selected. Data were downloaded and imported in R. Visualisation of LD data within the genomic environment was undertaken using the Gviz package in R and Bioconductor [51]. After delimiting the region of interest, genes within that region were downloaded from the Ensembl repository using the BioMart package [52, 53]. A heatmap of LD data imported from LDlink was created. Finally, data were plotted using the plotTrack function in Gviz.

Second, I customised a recently developed R package eQTLot to analyse co-localisation between association signals and eQTLs signals [54]. Briefly, expression quantitative trait loci (eQTL) signals from fresh frozen hippocampal tissue (from the Miami Brain Bank) were downloaded from GTEx Portal. This publicly available repository provides eQTL analysis from

449 individuals across 44 tissues [55]. The following information was retrieved for each eQTL signals for genes within the locus of interest (LOI): Ensembl gene ID, variants ID (dbSNP), normalized effect size (NES), nominal P value. The NES corresponds to the β regression coefficient of the association between the minor allele and the transcript expression level. The plot produced (eQTL colocalization GWAS plot) highlights SNPs passing the P_{FDR} threshold of 0.05. Each SNP passing the eQTL threshold of 1×10^{-4} is represented by a triangle. The direction of the triangle shows the direction of the variant's effect on the biomarker in the association analysis. The colour of the triangle shows whether the association effect with the biomarker and the eQTL normalised effect size for the variant is congruent (going in the same direction) or incongruent (going in the opposite direction). The more intense the colour, the more significant the statistical association is.

Third, regulatory information was retrieved from Haploreg v4.1 [56]. Histone modification marks based on ChIP (Chromatin Immunoprecipitation) were obtained from the Roadmap Epigenomics project [57]. Available information for genomic regions enriched in histone H3 lysine 4 monomethylation (H3K4me1) and H3K27 acetylation (H3K27ac), which are known to be associated with enhancers and enhancer activation, as well as regions enriched in H3K4 trimethylation (H3K4me3) and H3K9ac (histone H3 lysine 9 acetylation marks), which are associated with promoters and increased promoter activation, respectively, was utilised. I obtained data on chromatin states from Roadmap Epigenomics which used ChromHMM. Briefly this algorithm based on a multivariate Hidden Markov Model classifies regions of the genome into 15 states based on the absence or presence of typical chromatin marks [58]. Additionally, I obtained information on DNase hypersensitivity, which denotes chromatin regions often associated with the binding of transcription regulators. Finally, the effects on regulatory motifs (also called TF binding sites), which are short sequences of 6-15 bp located upstream of a gene and control transcription, were collected from ChIP sequencing data from the ENCODE Project [59]. For all above mentioned steps, I selected only information related to cell lines from the hippocampus (E071).

Fourth, risk SNPs for diseases were obtained from VARAdb v1.0, a recent functional annotation database which implements a data mining approach from following open-access repositories: NHGRI GWAS catalog, GWASdb v2.0, GAD, Johnson and O'Donnell and GRASP [60].

4.3. Results

4.3.1. Demographics

The total sample size with whole genome sequencing data consists of 750 individuals. The mean age is 73.42 ± 7.03 years and female participants represent 42.93% (322) of the total cohort. Mean years of education was 16.13 ± 2.79 years. A total of 306 (40.80%) individuals carried at least one *APOE* $\epsilon 4$ allele. The number of genotyped individuals for whom biomarker measurements was available varied according to the biomarker: 580 for $A\beta_{1-42}$ and p-tau_{181p}, 573 for t-tau, 187 for sTREM2, 114 for BACE1 activity in the CSF and 123 individuals with NfL measurements in the CSF (*Table 1*)

4.3.2. Description of the miRNA gene environment

All miRNA genes were located on separate chromosomes (*Table 2*). The median miRNA gene length was 84.00 [78.25-87.50] with *MIR146A* being the longest gene. None of the 99 SNPs located within the six miRNA genes had a MAF > 0.05. The number of SNPs with MAF > 0.05 located within 200kb varied between the miRNA genes, with a minimum of 25 for *MIR363* to a maximum of 206 for *MIR146A*. Using the latest UCSC genome browser, 40 genes within 200 kb of the six miRNA genes were identified, with a maximum of 25 genes for *MIR144*. The length of haplotype blocks varied from no haplotype block to 34 haplotype blocks (*Figure 1*).

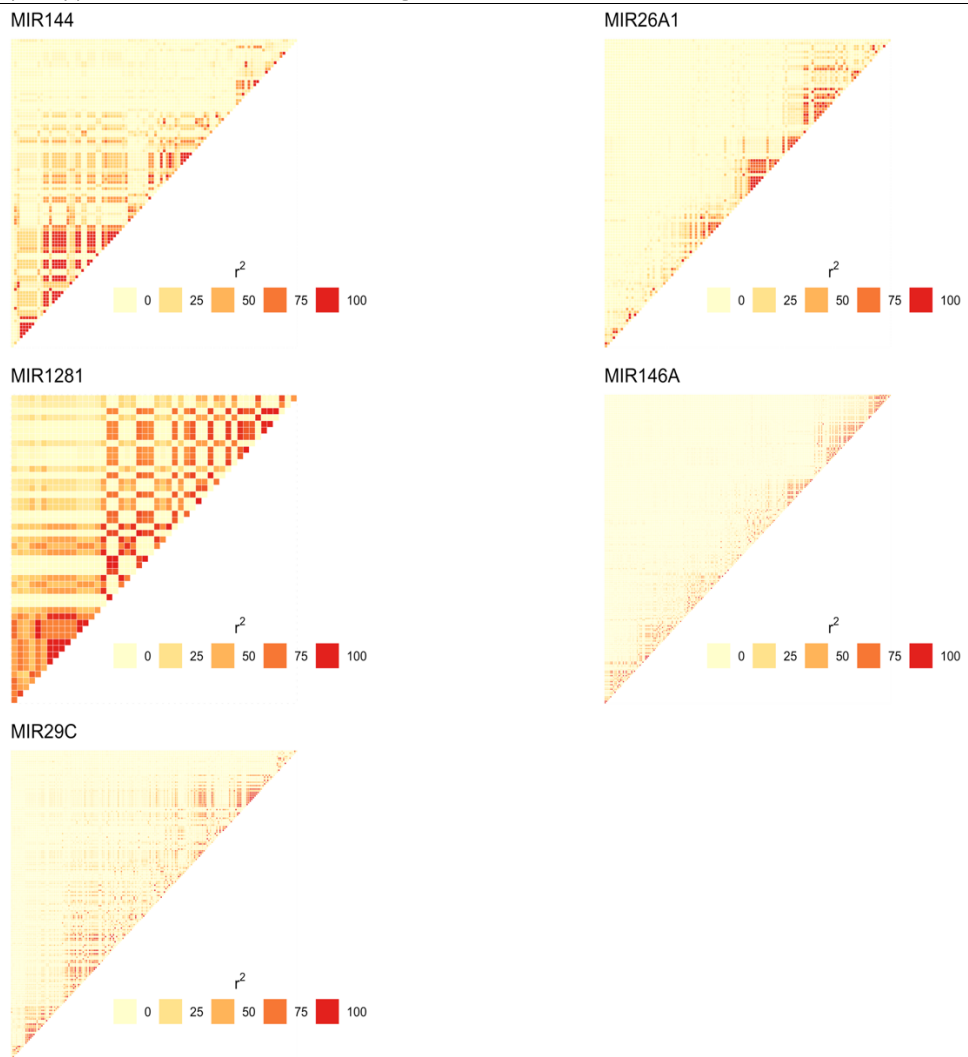
Table 1: Demographics of the whole genome sequencing cohort and the individual biomarker cohort

	ALL	BIOMARKER COHORT					
		A β ₁₋₄₂	t-tau	p-tau _{181p}	sTREM2	BACE1 activity	NfL
N	750	580	573	580	187	114	123
Age (years)	73.42 \pm 7.03	73.03 \pm 7.12	73.04 \pm 7.14	73.03 \pm 7.12	72.85 \pm 6.82	74.45 \pm 6.23	74.36 \pm 6.15
Sex (F:M)	322:428	250:330	248:325	250:330	71:116	41:73	46:77
Education (years)	16.13 \pm 2.79	16.18 \pm 2.75	16.18 \pm 2.75	16.18 \pm 2.75	15.87 \pm 2.94	16.05 \pm 3.03	15.88 \pm 3.14
APOE ϵ4 status (\geq 1 risk allele : < 1 risk allele)	306:444	231:349	227:346	231:349	75:112	43:71	47:76
DIAGNOSIS							
CN	255	188	187	188	47	55	57
eMCI	218	197	195	197	91	0	0
IMCI	232	153	152	153	49	59	66
AD	45	42	39	42	0	0	0
BIOMARKERS							
Aβ₄₂ (pg/mL)		179.75 \pm 54.01					
ttau (pg/mL)			83.15 \pm 45.82				
ptau181 (pg/mL)				38.69 \pm 23.02			
sTREM2 (pg/mL)					4599.19 \pm 2576.53		
BACE1 activity (pM)						49.08 \pm 20.04	
NF-L (pg/mL)							1211.86 \pm 444.27
Legend: AD (Alzheimer's Disease), CN (Cognitive Normal), eMCI (early Mild Cognitive Impairment), IMCI (late Mild Cognitive Impairment), NF-L (Neurofilament Light Chains). Results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.							

Table 2: miRNA gene environment							
RefSeq MIRNA	chr	strand	length	start	end	N SNPs*	RefSeq of genes within ± 200 kb of the gene
<i>MIR128-1</i>	2	+	82	136422967	136423048	60	<i>R3HDM1, MIR128-1</i>
<i>MIR144</i>	17	-	86	27188551	27188636	99	<i>SDF2, SUPT6H, PROCA1, RAB34, RPL23A, SNORD42B, SNORD4A, SNORD42B, SNORD4B, SNORD42A, TLCD1, NEK8, TRAF4, FAM222B, ERAL1, MIR451A, MIR451B, MIR144, MIR4732, FLOT2, DHRS13, PHF12, LOC101927018, SEZ6, PIPOX</i>
<i>MIR146A</i>	5	+	99	159912359	159912457	206	<i>MIR3142HG, MIR146A</i>
<i>MIR26A1</i>	3	+	77	38010895	38010971	109	<i>CTDSPL, MIR26A1</i>
<i>MIR29C</i>	1	-	88	207975197	207975284	181	<i>CR1, CR1L, CD46, MIR29B2CHG, MIR29C, MIR29B2, LOC148696, CD34</i>
<i>MIR363</i>	X	-	75	133303408	133303482	25	<i>MIR363</i>

*number of SNPS Minor Allele Frequency ≥ 0.05
Legend: chr: chromosome, RefSeq National Center for Biotechnology Information Reference Sequence, SNP: Single Nucleotide Polymorphism

Figure 1: Haplotype block for each miRNA gene



* no haplotypes were identified for the region of interest *MIR363*

4.3.3. Association analysis with A β ₁₋₄₂ levels in the CSF

After adjusting for age, sex, education years, *APOE* ϵ 4 status and diagnosis at baseline, I identified eight SNPs within *MIR29C* to be significantly associated with A β ₄₂ levels after multiple testing correction. The top associated SNPs are rs2724384 and rs2761437, two SNPs in high LD (r^2 0.99). Individuals with the minor allele “G” for rs2724384 and “A” for rs2761337 had lower A β ₁₋₄₂ levels in the CSF in a dose dependent fashion. (rs2724384: β : -0.03023, 95% CI: -0.04728 ; -0.01319, $P = 5.464 \times 10^{-04}$, $P_{FDR} = 1.648 \times 10^{-02}$; rs2761437: β : -0.03023, 95% CI: -0.04728 ; -0.01319, $P = 5.464 \times 10^{-04}$, $P_{FDR} = 1.648 \times 10^{-02}$) (*Table 3*).

4.3.4. Association analysis with t-tau and p-tau_{181p} levels in the CSF

I did not find any SNPs significantly associated with t-tau and p-tau_{181p} CSF levels at FDR significance levels.

4.3.5. Association analysis for neurofilament levels in the CSF

I did not find any SNPs significantly associated with NfL levels in the CSF

4.3.6. Association analysis with sTREM2 levels in the CSF

After multiple testing correction, three SNPs rs17041871 (T: β : -0.17030, 95% CI: -0.26010 ; -0.08055, $P = 2.705 \times 10^{-04}$, $P_{FDR} = 1.632 \times 10^{-02}$), rs606714 (G: β : -0.15980, 95% CI: -0.24230 ; -0.07732, $P = 2.024 \times 10^{-04}$, $P_{FDR} = 1.632 \times 10^{-02}$) and rs671273 (A: β : -0.15980, 95% CI: -0.24230 ; -0.07732, $P = 2.024 \times 10^{-04}$, $P_{FDR} = 1.632 \times 10^{-02}$) within \pm 200 kb of *MIR29C* were associated with sTREM2 levels in the CSF after adjusting for age, sex, education years, *APOE* ϵ 4 status and diagnosis at baseline. SNP rs606714 and rs671273 are in high LD. For each SNP, carrier of the respective minor allele had lower sTREM2 levels in the CSF (*Table 3*).

4.3.7. Association analysis with BACE1 activity in the CSF

I found a total of 20 SNPs within \pm 200 kb of *MIR29C* to be associated with BACE1 activity after multiple testing correction. The top SNP is rs1204682 and carrier of the minor allele A had lower BACE1 activity levels in the CSF (β = -0.08436, 95% CI: -0.12450 ; -0.04425, $P = 7.624 \times 10^{-05}$, $P_{FDR} = 8.473 \times 10^{-03}$) (*Table 3*).

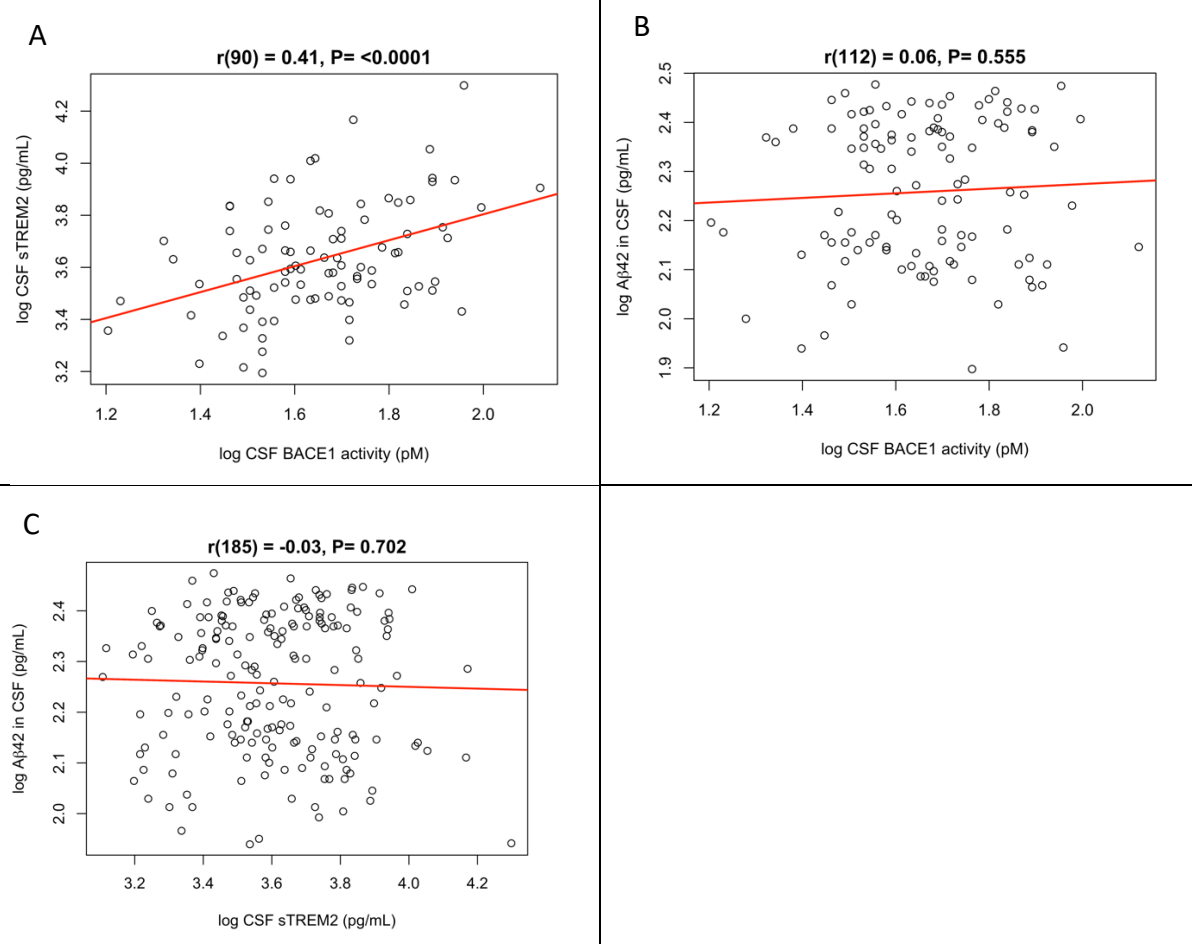
4.3.8. Overlapping SNPs within the *MIR29C* are associated with multiple AD biomarkers

In the previous analysis I have identified that SNPs within $\pm 200\text{kb}$ of *MIR29C* were significantly associated with CSF biomarkers of microglial activation sTREM2 and CSF biomarkers of the amyloid cascade: BACE1 activity levels and A β 42 levels. I identified a total of 7 SNPs (rs2724384, rs2761437, rs4844390, rs4844623, rs7532674, rs7550821 and rs882198) which were significantly associated with both BACE1 activity levels and A β 42 levels in the CSF. A correlation between *MIR29C* associated biomarkers revealed a positive correlation between log BACE1 activity and log sTREM2 levels ($r(90)=0.41$, P value < 0.0001) (*Figure 2*). In a multivariate regression analysis adjusting for age, sex, diagnosis at baseline, APOE $\epsilon 4$ status, log sTREM2 levels were significantly associated with log BACE1 activity levels in the CSF ($F(5,86)=5.38$, $p<0.0001$, $R^2=0.24$, $R^2_{\text{adjusted}}=0.19$). The regression coefficient ($\beta=0.34$, 95% CI [0.18,0.49]) shows that for a 10% increase in BACE1 activity in the CSF, the sTREM2 levels in the CSF increase by 3.3%. Multivariate regression analysis did not show significant association between sTREM2 and A β 42 as well as BACE1 activity and A β 42.

Table 3: Significant association analysis results

Chr	SNP	bp	Minor allele	N	β [L95;U95]	P_{UNADJ}	P_{FDR}
Aβ₄₂ (pg/mL)							
1	rs2724384	207930203	G	572	-0.03 [-0.05;-0.01]	5.46E-04	0.01648
1	rs2761437	207923081	A	572	-0.03 [-0.05;-0.01]	5.46E-04	0.01648
1	rs4844390	207934849	G	571	-0.03 [-0.05;-0.01]	5.26E-04	0.01648
1	rs4844623	208035434	A	571	-0.03 [-0.05;-0.01]	3.05E-04	0.01648
1	rs7532674	208026739	T	572	-0.03 [-0.04;-0.01]	1.41E-03	0.03638
1	rs7541230	207957555	C	572	-0.02 [-0.04;-0.01]	2.20E-03	0.04967
1	rs7550821	208029947	T	571	-0.03 [-0.05;-0.01]	2.68E-04	0.01648
1	rs882198	208036509	T	572	-0.03 [-0.05;-0.01]	3.39E-04	0.01648
BACE1 activity (pM)							
1	rs1009897	208063505	A	114	-0.07 [-0.11;-0.02]	4.07E-03	0.04095
1	rs1204682	208077006	A	114	-0.08 [-0.12;-0.04]	7.62E-05	0.008473
1	rs12409962	208044601	C	114	-0.08 [-0.13;-0.03]	2.34E-03	0.03046
1	rs1555138	208086100	C	114	0.11 [0.05;0.16]	1.60E-04	0.008473
1	rs2250321	208065610	A	114	-0.08 [-0.12;-0.04]	2.34E-04	0.008473
1	rs2724373	207999200	T	112	0.07 [0.02;0.11]	2.52E-03	0.03046
1	rs2724384	207930203	G	114	-0.09 [-0.14;-0.03]	2.38E-03	0.03046
1	rs2761437	207923081	A	114	-0.09 [-0.14;-0.03]	2.38E-03	0.03046
1	rs2785627	208154852	T	114	-0.10 [-0.15;-0.05]	2.11E-04	0.008473
1	rs2796247	208036976	C	114	-0.06 [-0.11;-0.02]	3.28E-03	0.03626
1	rs3738460	208071105	C	114	0.12 [0.05;0.18]	4.88E-04	0.0126
1	rs4844390	207934849	G	114	-0.09 [-0.14;-0.03]	2.38E-03	0.03046
1	rs4844623	208035434	A	113	-0.09 [-0.15;-0.04]	9.49E-04	0.01717
1	rs656801	208077643	C	114	0.11 [0.05;0.17]	3.41E-04	0.0103
1	rs7532674	208026739	T	114	-0.08 [-0.14;-0.03]	4.89E-03	0.04428
1	rs7550821	208029947	T	114	-0.09 [-0.15;-0.04]	7.84E-04	0.01576
1	rs761277	207993011	G	113	0.06 [0.02;0.11]	4.89E-03	0.04428
1	rs882198	208036509	T	114	-0.09 [-0.15;-0.04]	7.84E-04	0.01576
1	rs926628	208040165	C	114	0.09 [0.04;0.13]	2.09E-04	0.008473
1	rs984984	208035088	G	113	-0.06 [-0.11;-0.02]	3.41E-03	0.03626
sTREM2 (pg/mL)							
1	rs17041871	208156967	T	184	-0.17 [-0.26;-0.08]	2.71E-04	0.01632
1	rs606714	208151575	G	184	-0.16 [-0.24;-0.08]	2.02E-04	0.01632
1	rs671273	208145061	A	184	-0.16[-0.24;-0.08]	2.02E-04	0.01632
Legend: β : regression coefficient, L95: lower limit of 95% confidence interval, N: Number of individuals, P_{FDR} : FDR adjusted P value, P_{UNADJ} : unadjusted P value, U95: upper limit of 95% confidence interval							

Figure 2 : Correlation plots between biomarkers associated with SNPs located in close proximity to *MIR29C*



A. Correlation between log CSF BACE1 activity and log CSF sTREM2. **B.** Correlation between log CSF BACE1 activity and log CSF A β 42. **C.** Correlation between log CSF sTREM2 and log CSF A β 42. **Legend:** CSF: cerebrospinal fluid, r: Spearman correlation

4.3.9. Functional relevance of SNPs associated with CSF biomarkers

Within ± 200 kb of *MIR29C*, the association analysis in the CSF revealed 8 significant SNPs associated with A β 42 levels, 20 significant SNPs associated with BACE1 activity and 3 significant SNPs associated with sTREM2 levels. Seven SNPs (rs2724384, rs2761437, rs4844390, rs4844623, rs7532674, rs7550821, rs882198) were associated both with A β 42 levels and BACE1 activity. Two of these SNPs (rs2724384, rs4844390) are intronic variants of *CD46*. Among the 24 SNPs identified, 9 SNPs (37.5%) occurred within an intronic region of a gene (*CD34*, *CD46*, *LOC148696*) (Figure 3). A search in VARAdb revealed GWAS associations with glioma, gene expression of *CD46*, *CD34* and *MIR29C* as well as PD (Table 4).

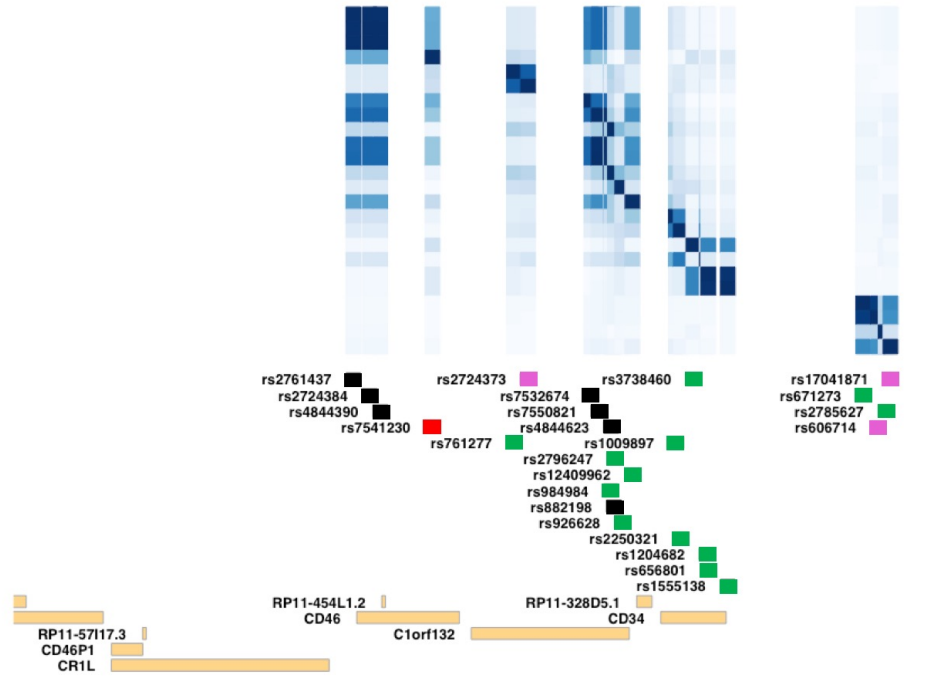
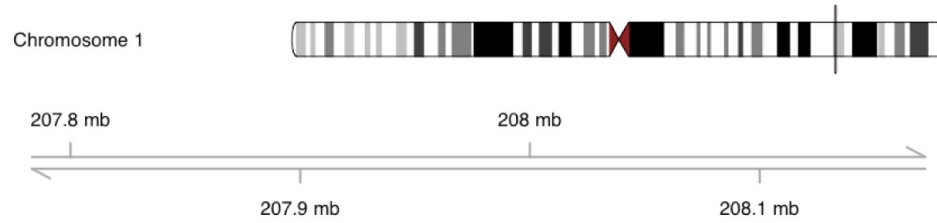
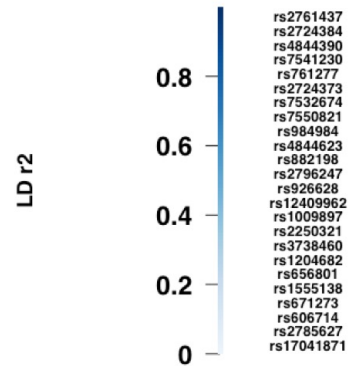
Investigation of chromatin marks revealed that in hippocampal cells, significant SNPs associated with A β 42 and BACE1 activity are located within regulatory regions predominantly with enhancer activity. Chromatin states analysis using ChromHMM showed that three SNPs (rs4844623, rs7532674 and rs7550821) associated with A β 42 and BACE1 activity and three SNPs (rs12409962, rs2796247 and rs2250321) associated with BACE1 activity alone, were in enhancer regions. Two SNPs associated with BACE1 activity (rs2724373 and rs926628) were in TssAFlnk promoter like states and one SNP (rs761277) was located in TxFlnk, both a promoter and enhancer signature (Figure 4). The latter is an intronic SNP for *LOC148696* which was reported to regulate the expression of *CD34* in dendritic cells. No SNPs locate in a DNase I hypersensitivity region.

Chromatin Immunoprecipitation sequencing data from ENCODE reveals that SNPs associated with BACE1 activity, A β 42 and sTREM2 are affecting the binding of several brain specific transcription factors (TF) among which the REST (repressor element-1 silencing) TF (alias Neural-Restrictive Silencer Factor) (Table 5). SNPs rs1555138 and rs2250321, which are associated with BACE1 activity, are affecting binding sites of Sin3 and TCF12, which are TF regulating neurogenesis and neuronal differentiation. SNP rs2250321, an intronic variant of *CD34*, which is also associated with BACE1 activity, affects the binding of AP-1, a TF reported to increase brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) production in cortical neurons. Interestingly, SNP rs7532674 which is associated with A β 42 interferes with the binding of the zinc-finger TF specificity protein 1 (Sp1) which is reported to regulate the expression of *BACE1*, *APP*, *TAU* and *PSEN2*. Other SNPs associated with A β 42 levels were in regions affecting the

binding of TF involved in regulating neuronal differentiation. One SNP rs2761437 also associated with BACE1 activity was located within binding region for Mef2, a TF involved in regulating microglial phenotype in the presence of amyloid plaques. SNP rs7541230, which is an intronic variant of *CD46* altered the binding of PLZF, which interacts with CEBPD (CCAAT/enhancer binding protein delta), a TF involved in apoptosis in astrocytes of AD mice models. Finally, one SNP rs606714 associated with sTREM2 affected the binding of TF belonging to the Forkhead box transcription family, which is involved in regulating apoptosis, neuronal mitochondrial dysfunction in response to A β exposure as well as microglial production of pro-inflammatory cytokines in response to amyloid β .

Figure 3: Integrated genomic plot showing genomic region for *MIR29C*

LEGEND
■ SNP associated with BACE1
■ SNP associated with A β
■ SNP associated with sTREM2
■ SNP associated with BACE1 and A β



A
B
C
D

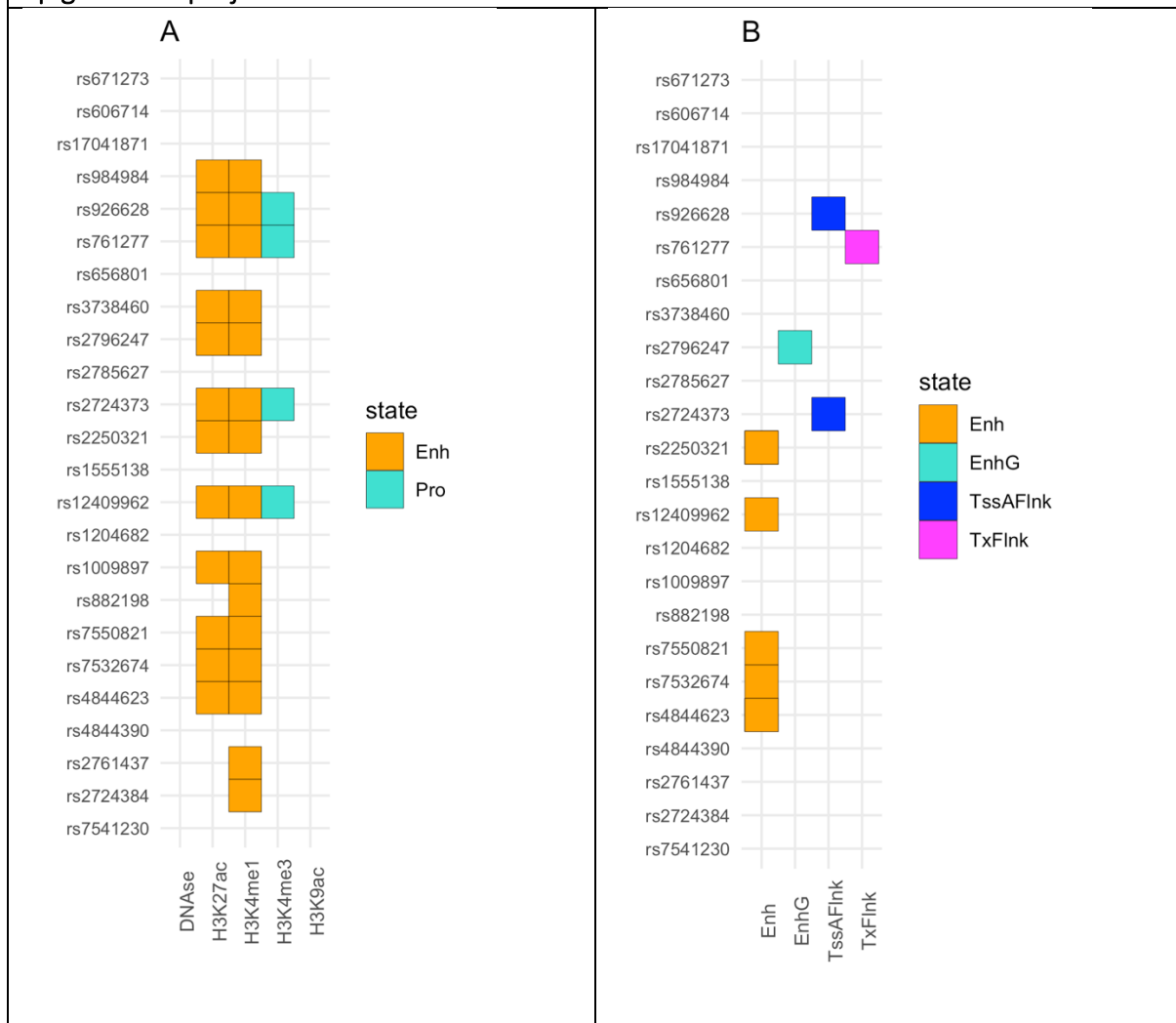
Panel A shows the genomic location of *MIR29C*. **Panel B** shows the LD (r^2) for the SNPs significantly associated with the CSF biomarkers. **Panel C** shows the genomic location for each significant SNP. The color of each SNP represents the biomarker with which the SNP is associated. **Panel D** shows the genes in close proximity of the significant SNPs.

Table 4: Significant SNPs overview										
Chr	Start	End	Name	Strand	Ref NCBI	Function	Nearest gene	Distance	Motifs	Diseases
Aß										
1	207957554	207957555	rs7541230	+	T	intron	CD46	0	Foxj2_2;PLZF; Sox_18;Sox_19	refractive error, glioma
Aß BACE1										
1	207930202	207930203	rs2724384	+	G	intron	CD46	0	Hoxa5_1; Zfp691	gene expression of <i>MIR29C</i> in normal prepouch ileum, febrile seizures, immune response to measles vaccine, glioma
1	207923080	207923081	rs2761437	+	A	unknown	CD46	2300	Hbp1; Mef2_known3	paternal transmission distortion, glioma
1	207934848	207934849	rs4844390	+	A	intron	CD46	0	CTCF_disc1; TCF12_disc2	glioma
1	208035433	208035434	rs4844623	+	T	unknown	CD34	24447	Myf_1;PEBP; SEF-1	glioma
1	208026738	208026739	rs7532674	+	G	unknown	LOC148696	30797	CCNT2_disc2; NRSF_known3; SP1_disc3; SP2_disc3	none
1	208026738	208026739	rs7532674	+	G	unknown	LOC148696	30797	CCNT2_disc2;NRSF_known3;SP1_disc3;SP2_disc3	none
1	208036508	208036509	rs882198	-	C	unknown	CD34	23372	Myf_1; SMC3_disc2	glioma
1	208029946	208029947	rs7550821	+	C	unknown	CD34	29934	Foxa_known4; Foxo_2; HNF1_5; Nanog_disc2; Pou5f1_disc1; Pou5f1_known2; Sox_13;Sox_4	glioma
BACE1										
1	208063504	208063505	rs1009897	+	G	intron, untrsl 5'	CD34	0	NA	hypertension (early onset hypertension), primary rhegmatogenous retinal detachment, glioma
1	208077005	208077006	rs1204682	+	G	intron	CD34	0	Bbx	primary rhegmatogenous retinal detachment, transmission distortion, infant head circumference
1	208044600	208044601	rs12409962	+	T	unknown	CD35	15280	YY1_disc2	glioma

Continued											
1	208086099	208086100	rs1555138	+	C	near-gene-5	CD36	1416	HDAC2_disc3; NRSF_known1; NRSF_known2; NRSF_known3; Sin3Ak-20_disc7; Znf143_known1	mitral annular calcium, Parkinson's disease	
1	208065609	208065610	rs2250321	-	G	intron, near-gene-5	CD34	0	AP-1_known1; BRCA1_known2; Mxi1_disc1; SREBP_disc1; TCF12_disc2	gene expression of CD34 in dendritic cells, gene expression of CD34 in dendritic cells treated with Mycobacterium tuberculosis	
1	207999199	207999200	rs2724373	+	C	unknown	LOC 148696	3258	NA	refractive error, obesity with early age of onset (age >2), general cognitive ability	
1	208154851	208154852	rs2785627	-	T	unknown	PLXNA2	40734	NA	none	
1	208036975	208036976	rs2796247	+	C	unknown	CD34	22905	RXRA_known4	primary rhegmatogenous retinal detachment, obesity with early age of onset (age >2), glioma	
1	208071104	208071105	rs3738460	-	A	intron	CD34	0	GATA_known1; TAL1_disc1	Parkinson's disease, years of education	
1	208077642	208077643	rs656801	+	C	intron	CD34	0	Ets_known1	mitral annular calcium, Parkinson's disease	
1	207993010	207993011	rs761277	+	A	intron, ncRNA	LOC 148696	0	Pax-4_4	gene expression of CD34 in dendritic cells, gene expression of CD34 in dendritic cells treated with Mycobacterium tuberculosis, automobile speeding propensity, glioma	
1	208040164	208040165	rs926628	+	T	unknown	CD34	19716	NA	none	
1	208035087	208035088	rs984984	+	G	unknown	CD34	24793	NA	obesity with early age of onset (age >2), glioma	
sTREM2											
1	208156966	208156967	rs17041871	+	C	unknown	PLXNA2	38619	Sox_10;Sox_14;Sox_16;Sox_18;Sox_19; Sox_2;YY1_known6	none	
1	208151574	208151575	rs606714	+	G	unknown	PLXNA2	44011	CEBPA_2; Foxa_known4; Foxf1;Foxf2; Foxl1_1;Foxo_1; Foxo_2;Foxq1; Hsf_disc1;TEF	none	
1	208145060	208145061	rs671273	+	A	unknown	PLXNA2	50525	CTCF_known1; Pax-4; Rad21_disc1	None	
Legend: intron variant occurring within an intron, near-gene-5: variant located 5' of a gene, utrs1-5: a UTR variant of the 5' UTR											

A large number of SNPs significantly associated with BACE1 and or A β 42 levels are in LD with the two intronic variants of *CD46* (rs2724384, rs4844390). To examine whether the association with BACE1 activity could be mediated by the effect on *CD46* expression, I extracted eQTL information from GTEx for the hippocampus. Among the SNPs significantly associated with BACE1, 8 (40%) were eQTLs for *CD46*. All 6 SNPs were in LD with the two intronic SNPs; all showed the same direction of effect in the association analysis – with carrier of at least one minor allele having lower BACE1 activity in the CSF. The eQTL effect size was however different between the SNPs: two SNPs, rs2761437 and rs2724384 increase the expression of *CD46* in the hippocampus, while the other five SNPs decrease its expression (*Figure 5*). For SNPs associated with A β 42 levels, all were eQTLs for *CD46* suggesting that the association might be mediated through the effect of these SNPs on *CD46* (*Figure 6*). None of the SNPs associated with sTREM2 were eQTLs for *CD46* (*Figure 7*). Finally, for all SNPs significantly associated with BACE1 activity, A β 42 levels in the CSF and sTREM2, I did not identify any eQTLs for *CD34*, *MIR29C* or *CR1* in the eQTL GTEx database for the hippocampus.

Figure 4: Chromatin marks (A) and states (B) for the significant SNPs from the Roadmap Epigenomics project



A. Histone modification marks and DNase sensitivity for the significant SNPs with corresponding activity state (enhancer or promoter). **B** Chromatin states based on ChromHMM. **Legend:** Enh: enhancer, EnhG: genic enhancer, TssAFlnk: Flanking Active TSS, TxFlnk: Transcr. at gene 5' and 3'

Table 5: Role of selected brain specific transcription factors for which binding is affected by significant SNPs associated with Aβ42, BACE1 and sTREM2 levels in the CSF	
Transcription factor	Clinical significance
AP-1_known1	upregulation of BDNF in cortical neurons of rats [61]; regulation of dendrite growth in the drosophila [62]; involved in the regulation of APP in human glial cells [63]
CTCF_disc1, CTCF_known1	increased APP expression in hippocampus of rat model [64]; in mice downregulation of CTCF transcription factor increased in the number of microglia in the anterior cingulate cortex leading to gliosis and eventually neuronal death [65]
Ets_known1	regulates axon guidance and dendritic morphology during development [66]
Foxa_known4, Foxf1, Foxf2, Foxj2_2, Foxl1_1, Foxo_1, Foxo_2, Foxq1	Forkhead transcription factors family are involved in neuronal death, neuronal response to amyloid β exposure leading to mitochondrial dysfunction, pro-inflammatory cytokines production, apoptosis [67, 68]
GATA_known1	regulates SCNA transcription in dopaminergic neurons leading to increased levels of α -synuclein [69]
Hbp1	neuronal differentiation in neurogenesis in mice models [70]
HDAC2_disc3	reduced expression of HDAC2-Sp3 in AD patients and AD mouse models, inhibition of HDAC2-Sp3 increased synaptic activity and plasticity in an AD mouse model [71]
Hoxa5_1	motor neuron differentiation in mice models [72]
Hsf_disc1	involved in proteostasis in neuronal cells through the regulation of HSP (heat shock protein) expression [73]; increases APP expression through binding of heat shock elements [74]
Mef2_known3	involved in microglial homeostasis; suppression of Mef2 associated with microglial phenotype associated with amyloid plaques in AD cortex [75]
Mxi1_disc1	involved in neuronal differentiation in xenopus [76]
NRSF_known1, NRSF_known2, NRSF_known3	NRSF (also known as repression element 1 silencing transcription factor) bind to neuron-restrictive silencer elements of the choline acetyltransferase gene in non-neuronal cells of animal models [77, 78]; protective effect on neuronal cells [79]; missense variation in REST associated with hippocampal volume loss [80];
PLZF	involved in cortical neurogenesis in mouse brains [81]; interacts with CEBPD to inhibit apoptosis in astrocytes of AD mice models [82]
Pou5f1_disc1, Pou5f1_known2	involved in cortical neurogenesis in mice [83]
RXRA_known4	variation in RXRa gene increases risk of AD through the regulation of genes involved in cholesterol metabolism [84]
Sin3Ak-20_disc7	regulated the expression of neuronal genes and neuronal differentiation [85]
Sox_2	stimulates the non-amyloidogenic processing of β APP by stimulating ADAM10 activity [86]
SP1_disc3	regulates expression of APP, tau, PSEN2 promoter transcription and BACE1 [87-92]; in AD mouse model, inhibition of Sp1 increased memory deficits [93]
SP2_disc3	involved in neurogenesis [94]
SREBP_disc1	regulates cholesterol metabolism for the synthesis of the myelin membrane [95]
TAL1_disc1	involved in neurogenesis of GABAergic neurons [96]
TCF12_disc2,	involved in neurogenesis in mice models [97]
YY1_disc2, YY1_known6	involved in neurogenesis in mice models [98]

Figure 5: eQTL results for SNPs associated with BACE1 activity and effect on *CD46* expression

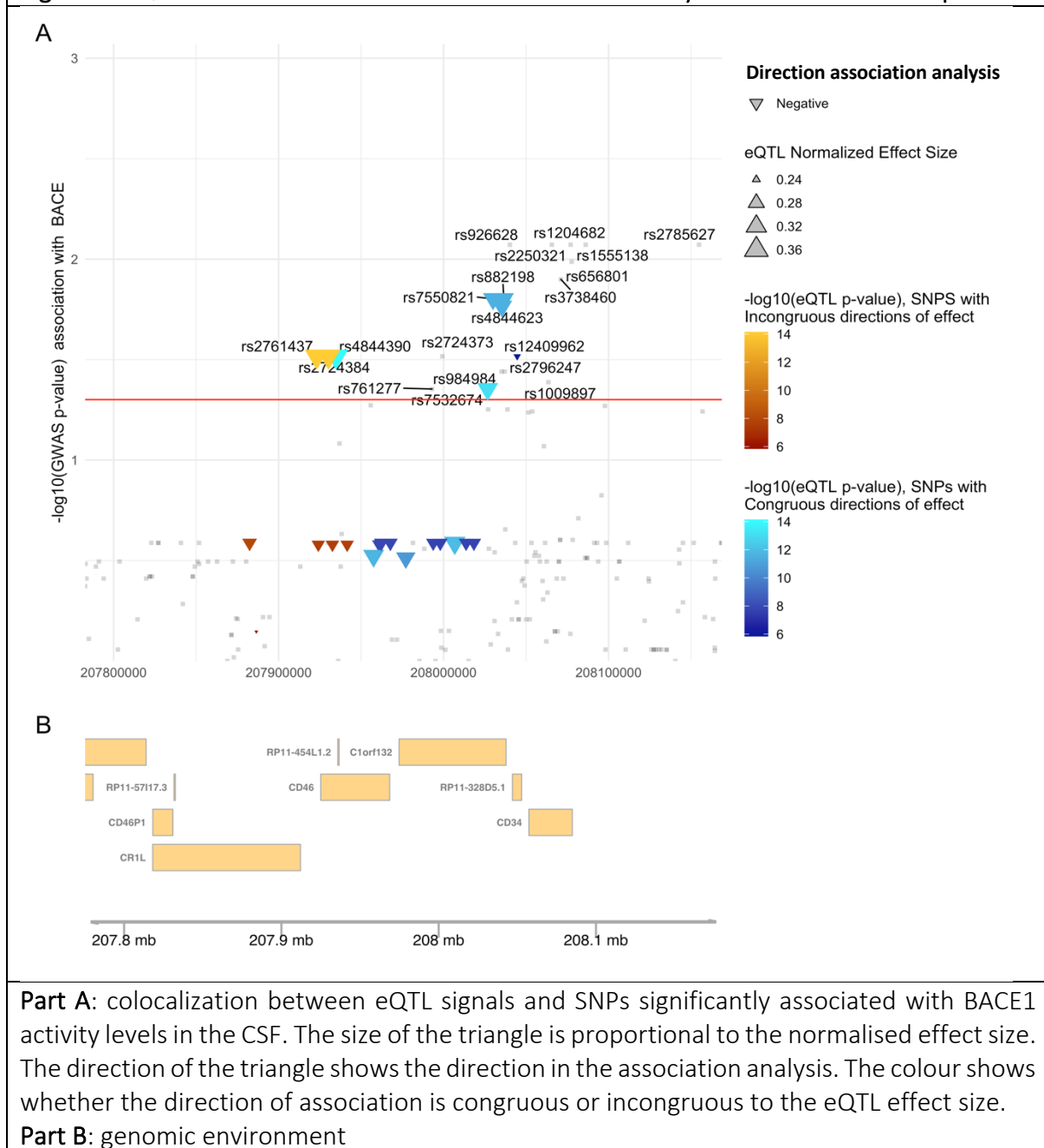
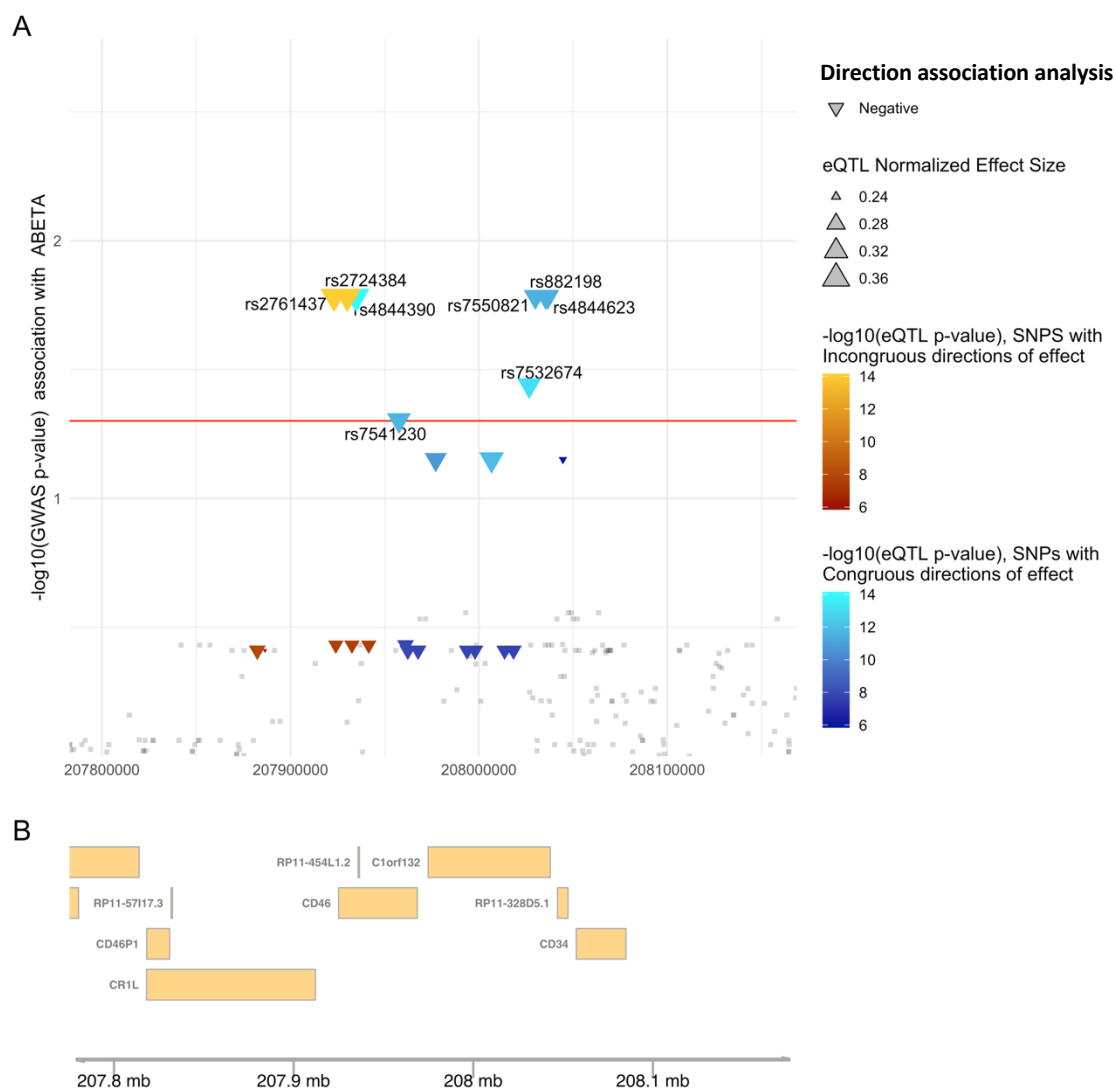


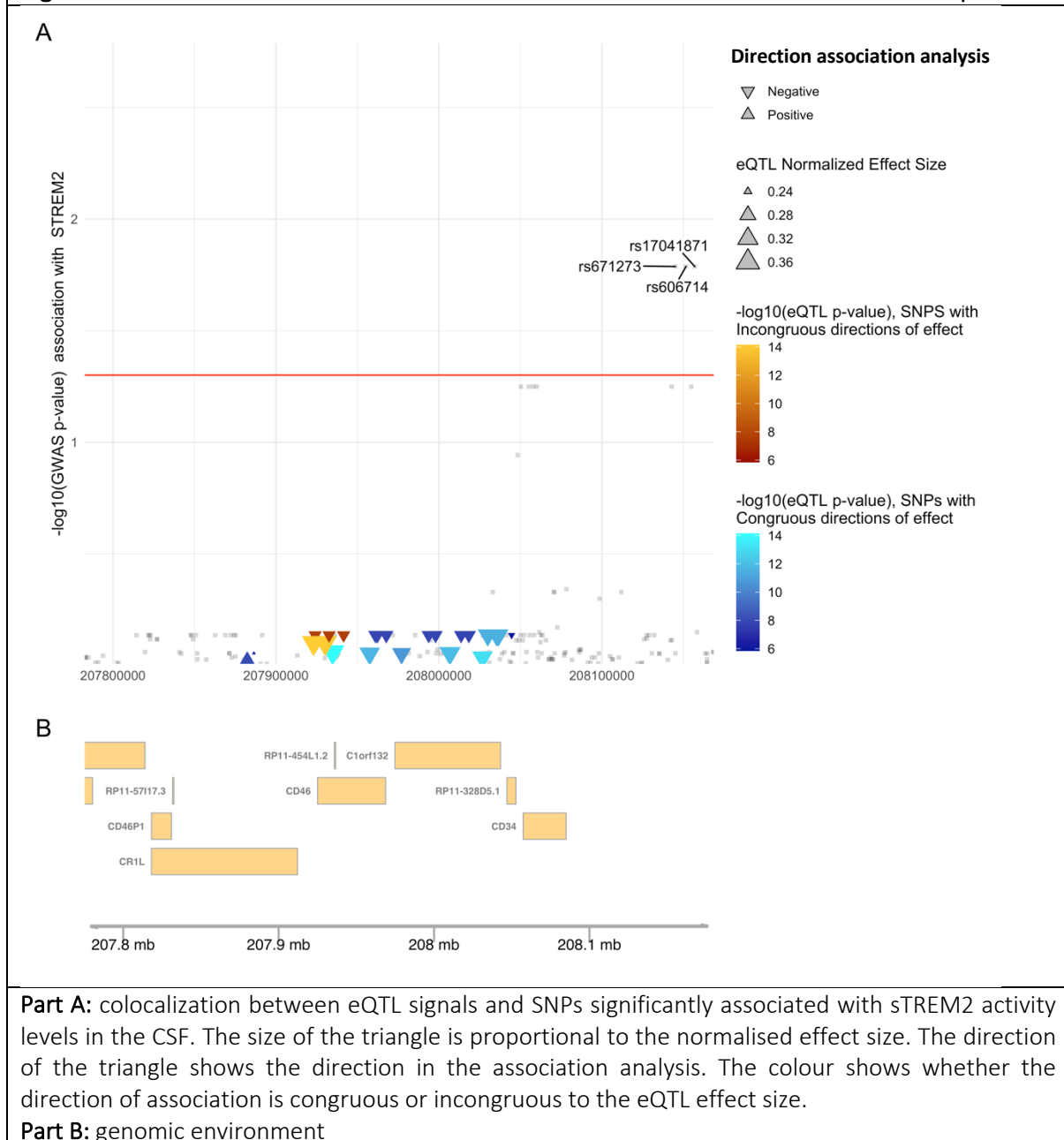
Figure 6: eQTL results for SNPs associated with A β 42 levels and effect on *CD46* expression



Part A: colocalization between eQTL signals and SNPs significantly associated with A β 42 levels in the CSF. The size of the triangle is proportional to the normalised effect size. The direction of the triangle shows the direction in the association analysis. The colour shows whether the direction of association is congruous or incongruous to the eQTL effect size.

Part B: genomic environment

Figure 7: eQTL results for SNPs associated with sTREM2 levels and effect on *CD46* expression



4.4. Discussion

I identified significant associations for SNPs located within 200 kb of *MIR29C* with A β 42 and sTREM2 levels as well as BACE1 activity in the CSF. Functional annotations targeted on hippocampal cells show that these SNPs are located in regulatory regions and affect the binding of TF reported to be involved in regulating neuronal differentiation, microglial response to A β deposition as well as in the amyloidogenic pathway.

My results point towards a possible interplay between the amyloid cascade and microglial activation in early stages of cognitive impairment. In particular, I identified a positive correlation between BACE1 activity and sTREM2 levels in the CSF. Different indirect evidence in the literature offer some possible explanations for this positive correlation. First, increased BACE1 activity has been reported in MCI brains [99]; also in individuals with MCI, increased microglial activation on 11C-(R)PK11195 PET imaging has been described [100]. Microglial activation is mediated by TREM2 as suggested by a mouse model with the TREM2 p.T66M mutation [101]. Second, in an experimental AD mouse model, increased microglia activation with expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and IL-6 were reported at the same time as increased total BACE1 activity in early stages of 3 months old APP transgenic mice [102]. However, some findings in the literature suggest a negative correlation between BACE1 activity and sTREM2. For example, administration of a BACE1 inhibitor in the ventricles of an AD mouse model resulted in an increase in microglial activation [103]. Furthermore, recent analyses from ADNI revealed decreased CSF sTREM2 levels in asymptomatic individuals with isolated decreased A β CSF levels [101]. Further studies are needed to explore the relationship between these two biomarkers.

Our results highlight the role of *MIR29C* in regulating BACE1 gene expression which is in line with previous findings. For example, in 31 AD brains, downregulation of hsa-miR-29c-3p was positively correlated with increased BACE1 expression and increased A β deposition [104]. In another study, downregulation of hsa-miR-29c-3p in the peripheral blood of AD patients correlated with reduced levels of BACE1. Authors then explored this association in

hippocampal neurons and confirmed that upregulation of hsa-miR-29c-3p decreased BACE1 expression levels [105].

Interestingly, ChIP data from the Roadmap Epigenomics project show that several SNPs alter the binding of TF linked to the pathogenesis of AD in hippocampal cells. For example, SNP rs2250321 which is significantly associated with BACE1 activity levels (minor allele carriers have reduced BACE1 activity levels in the CSF) affects the binding of AP-1, a TF shown to upregulate BDNF expression in cortical neurons. These results need further investigation as in an AD mouse model, BACE1 inhibition was associated with restoration of altered BDNF-TrkB signalling pathways which are involved in learning and long term potentiation [106]. I have also found that rs1555138 altered the binding of histone deacetylase 2 (HDAC2), an enzyme that deacetylates TF in promoter regions of genes involved in synaptic plasticity leading to synaptic loss [71]. Increased HDAC2 are noted in experimental models of AD [107, 108]. Interestingly, I found that carriers of the minor allele C for rs1555138 had increased BACE1 activity in the CSF. This result is in line with previous reports in the literature. Indeed, several years ago, the association between increased BACE1 activity and altered HDAC2 activity was described in relation to sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) activity. The latter was reported to both increase BACE1 activity and inhibit HDAC2 enzymatic activity in mouse neurons [109].

In total 7 significant SNPs were eQTLs for CD46 expression in hippocampal neurons. In particular two SNPs significantly associated with BACE1 were intronic variants of *CD46* suggesting that they may affect the splicing process or be located in an enhancer region. *CD46* codes for the CD46 type I transmembrane protein, which is involved in the complement cascade and regulates T cell phenotypes [110] [111]. In an experimental study conducted in 16HBE14o- cells, it was shown that CD46 is a substrate of Presenilin 1 and 2 [112]. Presenilins are γ -secretases which are involved in the cleavage of APP; mutations within *PSEN2* are associated with LOAD [113]. Interestingly, in microglial cells, CD46 is a receptor for the human herpesvirus HHV-6A, which induces A β 42 production; it also activates microglial cells as measured by increased expression of TREM2 [114]. Therefore, my findings suggest that CD46 may participate in the amyloid cascade and mediate subsequent microglial activation. I did not detect any significant SNPs associated with sTREM2 to be eQTLs for CD46. However, one SNP

rs606714 affected the binding of TF of the Forkhead box family, which is involved in microglial inflammatory activation [115].

I can identify a number of limitations in this study. First, I cannot exclude that I was underpowered when running the association analyses for some biomarkers and might therefore have missed important SNPs. Additionally, I was not able to undertake subgroup analysis. Second, my results highlight association with biomarkers of AD. However, these findings will need to be correlated with clinical data or neuroimaging markers. When investigating the association between BACE1 activity and microglial activation, imaging studies with tracers targeting microglia such as [11C]PBR28 PET might offer additional insights. Third, I could not explore whether in this particular dataset, my six miRNAs were also dysregulated in the blood as no miRNA expression data are available so far in the ADNI dataset. Fourth, fine mapping as well as conditioning on the most important SNP could further unveil the lead SNP associated with the biomarker dysregulation. Fifth, while my data suggest that these SNPs are located in enhancer or promoter regions for gene transcription, it is possible that these SNPs may influence genes located several kb away. Indeed, it was reported that FTO variants, which are associated with obesity interacts with the promoter of *IRX3* which is located several megabases away [116]. Further explorations are needed.

4.5. Conclusion

In this study I found that SNPs in proximity of *MIR29C* coding for hsa-miR-29c-3p, which is downregulated in healthy older individuals with lower cognitive performance are associated with BACE1 activity, A β 42 and sTREM2 levels in the CSF. These results perpetuate the discussion on the role of the amyloid cascade and microglial activation in early stages of cognitive impairment. Further studies combining our results with clinical and imaging data will undoubtedly provide additional understanding. Finally, further work investigating the relationship between sTREM2 and BACE1 activity are needed as they may offer novel therapeutic options.

REFERENCES

- [1] Shastry BS. SNPs: impact on gene function and phenotype. *Methods in molecular biology* (Clifton, NJ). 2009;578:3-22.
- [2] O'Brien J, Hayder H, Zayed Y, Peng C. Overview of MicroRNA Biogenesis, Mechanisms of Actions, and Circulation. *Frontiers in Endocrinology*. 2018;9.
- [3] Abelson JF, Kwan KY, Roak BJ, Baek DY, Stillman AA, Morgan TM, et al. Sequence Variants in *SLITRK1* are associated with Tourette's syndrome. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2005;310:317.
- [4] Ryan BM, Robles AI, Harris CC. Genetic variation in microRNA networks: the implications for cancer research. *Nature reviews Cancer*. 2010;10:389-402.
- [5] Jazdzewski K, Murray EL, Franssila K, Jarzab B, Schoenberg DR, de la Chapelle A. Common SNP in pre-miR-146a decreases mature miR expression and predisposes to papillary thyroid carcinoma. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2008;105:7269-74.
- [6] Xu B, Feng NH, Li PC, Tao J, Wu D, Zhang ZD, et al. A functional polymorphism in Pre-miR-146a gene is associated with prostate cancer risk and mature miR-146a expression in vivo. *The Prostate*. 2010;70:467-72.
- [7] Xu T, Zhu Y, Wei QK, Yuan Y, Zhou F, Ge YY, et al. A functional polymorphism in the miR-146a gene is associated with the risk for hepatocellular carcinoma. *Carcinogenesis*. 2008;29:2126-31.
- [8] Taganov KD, Boldin MP, Chang KJ, Baltimore D. NF-kappaB-dependent induction of microRNA miR-146, an inhibitor targeted to signaling proteins of innate immune responses. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2006;103:12481-6.
- [9] Li L, Meng T, Jia Z, Zhu G, Shi B. Single nucleotide polymorphism associated with nonsyndromic cleft palate influences the processing of miR-140. *American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A*. 2010;152A:856-62.
- [10] Zhou B, Rao L, Peng Y, Wang Y, Chen Y, Song Y, et al. Common genetic polymorphisms in pre-microRNAs were associated with increased risk of dilated cardiomyopathy. *Clinica chimica acta; international journal of clinical chemistry*. 2010;411:1287-90.
- [11] Jack CR, Jr., Bennett DA, Blennow K, Carrillo MC, Feldman HH, Frisoni GB, et al. A/T/N: An unbiased descriptive classification scheme for Alzheimer disease biomarkers. *Neurology*. 2016;87:539-47.
- [12] Hammond TC, Xing X, Wang C, Ma D, Nho K, Crane PK, et al. β -amyloid and tau drive early Alzheimer's disease decline while glucose hypometabolism drives late decline. *Communications Biology*. 2020;3:352.
- [13] Chopra N, Wang R, Maloney B, Nho K, Beck JS, Pourshafie N, et al. MicroRNA-298 reduces levels of human amyloid- β precursor protein (APP), β -site APP-converting enzyme 1 (BACE1) and specific tau protein moieties. *Molecular Psychiatry*. 2020.
- [14] Zhang B, Wang A, Xia C, Lin Q, Chen C. A single nucleotide polymorphism in primary-microRNA-146a reduces the expression of mature microRNA-146a in patients with Alzheimer's disease and is associated with the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. *Mol Med Rep*. 2015;12:4037-42.
- [15] Liu S, Liu Y, Hao W, Wolf L, Kiliaan AJ, Penke B, et al. TLR2 is a primary receptor for Alzheimer's amyloid β peptide to trigger neuroinflammatory activation. *Journal of immunology* (Baltimore, Md : 1950). 2012;188:1098-107.
- [16] Cui L, Li Y, Ma G, Wang Y, Cai Y, Liu S, et al. A Functional Polymorphism in the Promoter Region of MicroRNA-146a Is Associated with the Risk of Alzheimer Disease and the Rate of Cognitive Decline in Patients. *PLOS ONE*. 2014;9:e89019.
- [17] Guerreiro R, Wojtas A, Bras J, Carrasquillo M, Rogaeva E, Majounie E, et al. TREM2 variants in Alzheimer's disease. *The New England journal of medicine*. 2013;368:117-27.
- [18] Suárez-Calvet M, Kleinberger G, Araque Caballero MÁ, Brendel M, Rominger A, Alcolea D, et al. sTREM2 cerebrospinal fluid levels are a potential biomarker for microglia activity in early-stage Alzheimer's disease and associate with neuronal injury markers. *EMBO Molecular Medicine*. 2016;8:466-76.

- [19] Vassar R, Bennett BD, Babu-Khan S, Kahn S, Mendiaz EA, Denis P, et al. Beta-secretase cleavage of Alzheimer's amyloid precursor protein by the transmembrane aspartic protease BACE. *Science (New York, NY)*. 1999;286:735-41.
- [20] Yang LB, Lindholm K, Yan R, Citron M, Xia W, Yang XL, et al. Elevated beta-secretase expression and enzymatic activity detected in sporadic Alzheimer disease. *Nature medicine*. 2003;9:3-4.
- [21] Li R, Lindholm K, Yang LB, Yue X, Citron M, Yan R, et al. Amyloid beta peptide load is correlated with increased beta-secretase activity in sporadic Alzheimer's disease patients. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2004;101:3632-7.
- [22] Zhong Z, Ewers M, Teipel S, Bürger K, Wallin A, Blennow K, et al. Levels of β -Secretase (BACE1) in Cerebrospinal Fluid as a Predictor of Risk in Mild Cognitive Impairment. *Archives of General Psychiatry*. 2007;64:718-26.
- [23] Grimmer T, Alexopoulos P, Tsolakidou A, Guo LH, Henriksen G, Yousefi BH, et al. Cerebrospinal fluid BACE1 activity and brain amyloid load in Alzheimer's disease. *TheScientificWorldJournal*. 2012;2012:712048.
- [24] Kandalepas PC, Sadleir KR, Eimer WA, Zhao J, Nicholson DA, Vassar R. The Alzheimer's β -secretase BACE1 localizes to normal presynaptic terminals and to dystrophic presynaptic terminals surrounding amyloid plaques. *Acta neuropathologica*. 2013;126:329-52.
- [25] Khalil M, Teunissen CE, Otto M, Piehl F, Sormani MP, Gatteringer T, et al. Neurofilaments as biomarkers in neurological disorders. *Nature Reviews Neurology*. 2018;14:577-89.
- [26] Forgrave LM, Ma M, Best JR, DeMarco ML. The diagnostic performance of neurofilament light chain in CSF and blood for Alzheimer's disease, frontotemporal dementia, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Alzheimer's & dementia (Amsterdam, Netherlands)*. 2019;11:730-43.
- [27] Mueller SG, Weiner MW, Thal LJ, Petersen RC, Jack C, Jagust W, et al. The Alzheimer's disease neuroimaging initiative. *Neuroimaging clinics of North America*. 2005;15:869-77, xi-xii.
- [28] Petersen RC, Aisen PS, Beckett LA, Donohue MC, Gamst AC, Harvey DJ, et al. Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI). *Neurology*. 2010;74:201.
- [29] Edmonds EC, McDonald CR, Marshall A, Thomas KR, Eppig J, Weigand AJ, et al. Early versus late MCI: Improved MCI staging using a neuropsychological approach. *Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association*. 2019;15:699-708.
- [30] McKenna A, Hanna M, Banks E, Sivachenko A, Cibulskis K, Kernytsky A, et al. The Genome Analysis Toolkit: a MapReduce framework for analyzing next-generation DNA sequencing data. *Genome research*. 2010;20:1297-303.
- [31] Anderson CA, Pettersson FH, Clarke GM, Cardon LR, Morris AP, Zondervan KT. Data quality control in genetic case-control association studies. *Nature Protocols*. 2010;5:1564-73.
- [32] Shaw LM, Vanderstichele H, Knapik-Czajka M, Clark CM, Aisen PS, Petersen RC, et al. Cerebrospinal fluid biomarker signature in Alzheimer's disease neuroimaging initiative subjects. *Annals of neurology*. 2009;65:403-13.
- [33] Rauchmann BS, Schneider-Axmann T, Alexopoulos P, Perneczky R. CSF soluble TREM2 as a measure of immune response along the Alzheimer's disease continuum. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2019;74:182-90.
- [34] Cook JJ, Wildsmith KR, Gilberto DB, Holahan MA, Kinney GG, Mathers PD, et al. Acute gamma-secretase inhibition of nonhuman primate CNS shifts amyloid precursor protein (APP) metabolism from amyloid-beta production to alternative APP fragments without amyloid-beta rebound. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2010;30:6743-50.
- [35] Sabeti PC, Reich DE, Higgins JM, Levine HZP, Richter DJ, Schaffner SF, et al. Detecting recent positive selection in the human genome from haplotype structure. *Nature*. 2002;419:832-7.
- [36] Voight BF, Kudaravalli S, Wen X, Pritchard JK. A Map of Recent Positive Selection in the Human Genome. *PLOS Biology*. 2006;4:e72.
- [37] Kent WJ, Sugnet CW, Furey TS, Roskin KM, Pringle TH, Zahler AM, et al. The human genome browser at UCSC. *Genome research*. 2002;12:996-1006.

- [38] Karolchik D, Hinrichs AS, Furey TS, Roskin KM, Sugnet CW, Haussler D, et al. The UCSC Table Browser data retrieval tool. *Nucleic acids research*. 2004;32:D493-6.
- [39] Reich DE, Cargill M, Bolk S, Ireland J, Sabeti PC, Richter DJ, et al. Linkage disequilibrium in the human genome. *Nature*. 2001;411:199-204.
- [40] Wall JD, Pritchard JK. Haplotype blocks and linkage disequilibrium in the human genome. *Nature Reviews Genetics*. 2003;4:587-97.
- [41] Barrett JC, Fry B, Maller J, Daly MJ. Haploview: analysis and visualization of LD and haplotype maps. *Bioinformatics (Oxford, England)*. 2005;21:263-5.
- [42] Gabriel SB, Schaffner SF, Nguyen H, Moore JM, Roy J, Blumenstiel B, et al. The structure of haplotype blocks in the human genome. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2002;296:2225-9.
- [43] Guven G, Bilgic B, Samanci B, Gurvit H, Hanagasi H, Donmez C, et al. Peripheral TREM2 mRNA levels in early and late-onset Alzheimer disease's patients. *Molecular biology reports*. 2020;47:5903-9.
- [44] Lautner R, Insel PS, Skillbäck T, Olsson B, Landén M, Frisoni GB, et al. Preclinical effects of APOE ϵ 4 on cerebrospinal fluid A β 42 concentrations. *Alzheimer's Research & Therapy*. 2017;9:87.
- [45] Galasko D, Chang L, Motter R, Clark CM, Kaye J, Knopman D, et al. High cerebrospinal fluid tau and low amyloid beta42 levels in the clinical diagnosis of Alzheimer disease and relation to apolipoprotein E genotype. *Archives of neurology*. 1998;55:937-45.
- [46] Ewers M, Zhong Z, Bürger K, Wallin A, Blennow K, Teipel SJ, et al. Increased CSF-BACE 1 activity is associated with ApoE-epsilon 4 genotype in subjects with mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease. *Brain*. 2008;131:1252-8.
- [47] Tapiola T, Pirttilä T, Mehta PD, Alafuzoff I, Lehtovirta M, Soininen H. Relationship between apoE genotype and CSF β -amyloid (1–42) and tau in patients with probable and definite Alzheimer's disease. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2000;21:735-40.
- [48] Mattsson N, Andreasson U, Zetterberg H, Blennow K, for the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging I. Association of Plasma Neurofilament Light With Neurodegeneration in Patients With Alzheimer Disease. *JAMA Neurology*. 2017;74:557-66.
- [49] Olsson A, Höglund K, Sjögren M, Andreasen N, Minthon L, Lannfelt L, et al. Measurement of alpha- and beta-secretase cleaved amyloid precursor protein in cerebrospinal fluid from Alzheimer patients. *Experimental neurology*. 2003;183:74-80.
- [50] Machiela MJ, Chanock SJ. LDlink: a web-based application for exploring population-specific haplotype structure and linking correlated alleles of possible functional variants. *Bioinformatics (Oxford, England)*. 2015;31:3555-7.
- [51] Hahne F, Ivanek R. Visualizing Genomic Data Using Gviz and Bioconductor. *Methods in molecular biology (Clifton, NJ)*. 2016;1418:335-51.
- [52] Yates AD, Achuthan P, Akanni W, Allen J, Allen J, Alvarez-Jarreta J, et al. Ensembl 2020. *Nucleic acids research*. 2020;48:D682-d8.
- [53] Smedley D, Haider S, Ballester B, Holland R, London D, Thorisson G, et al. BioMart--biological queries made easy. *BMC genomics*. 2009;10:22.
- [54] Drivas TG, Lucas A, Ritchie MD. eQTLot: an R package for the visualization and colocalization of eQTL and GWAS signals. *bioRxiv*. 2020:2020.08.26.268268.
- [55] Aguet F, Brown AA, Castel SE, Davis JR, He Y, Jo B, et al. Genetic effects on gene expression across human tissues. *Nature*. 2017;550:204-13.
- [56] Ward LD, Kellis M. HaploReg v4: systematic mining of putative causal variants, cell types, regulators and target genes for human complex traits and disease. *Nucleic acids research*. 2016;44:D877-81.
- [57] Kundaje A, Meuleman W, Ernst J, Bilenky M, Yen A, Heravi-Moussavi A, et al. Integrative analysis of 111 reference human epigenomes. *Nature*. 2015;518:317-30.
- [58] Ernst J, Kellis M. Chromatin-state discovery and genome annotation with ChromHMM. *Nature Protocols*. 2017;12:2478-92.
- [59] Davis CA, Hitz BC, Sloan CA, Chan ET, Davidson JM, Gabdank I, et al. The Encyclopedia of DNA elements (ENCODE): data portal update. *Nucleic acids research*. 2018;46:D794-d801.

- [60] Pan Q, Liu Y-J, Bai X-F, Han X-L, Jiang Y, Ai B, et al. VARAdb: a comprehensive variation annotation database for human. *Nucleic acids research*. 2021;49:D1431-D44.
- [61] Tuvikene J, Pruunsild P, Orav E, Esvald EE, Timmusk T. AP-1 Transcription Factors Mediate BDNF-Positive Feedback Loop in Cortical Neurons. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2016;36:1290-305.
- [62] Hartwig CL, Worrell J, Levine RB, Ramaswami M, Sanyal S. Normal dendrite growth in *Drosophila* motor neurons requires the AP-1 transcription factor. *Developmental neurobiology*. 2008;68:1225-42.
- [63] Trejo J, Massamiri T, Deng T, Dewji NN, Bayney RM, Brown JH. A direct role for protein kinase C and the transcription factor Jun/AP-1 in the regulation of the Alzheimer's beta-amyloid precursor protein gene. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. 1994;269:21682-90.
- [64] Yang Y, Quitschke WW, Vostrov AA, Brewer GJ. CTCF is essential for up-regulating expression from the amyloid precursor protein promoter during differentiation of primary hippocampal neurons. *Journal of neurochemistry*. 1999;73:2286-98.
- [65] Kwak J-H, Kim S, Yu N-K, Seo H, Choi JE, Kim J-i, et al. Loss of the neuronal genome organizer and transcription factor CTCF induces neuronal death and reactive gliosis in the anterior cingulate cortex. *Genes, Brain and Behavior*. 2020;n/a:e12701.
- [66] Santiago C, Bashaw GJ. Transcription factors and effectors that regulate neuronal morphology. *Development (Cambridge, England)*. 2014;141:4667-80.
- [67] Maiese K. Forkhead Transcription Factors: Formulating a FOXO Target for Cognitive Loss. *Current neurovascular research*. 2017;14:415-20.
- [68] Maiese K. Forkhead transcription factors: new considerations for alzheimer's disease and dementia. *Journal of translational science*. 2016;2:241-7.
- [69] Scherzer CR, Grass JA, Liao Z, Pepivani I, Zheng B, Eklund AC, et al. GATA transcription factors directly regulate the Parkinson's disease-linked gene α -synuclein. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. 2008;105:10907.
- [70] Watanabe N, Kageyama R, Ohtsuka T. Hbp1 regulates the timing of neuronal differentiation during cortical development by controlling cell cycle progression. *Development (Cambridge, England)*. 2015;142:2278-90.
- [71] Yamakawa H, Cheng J, Penney J, Gao F, Rueda R, Wang J, et al. The Transcription Factor Sp3 Cooperates with HDAC2 to Regulate Synaptic Function and Plasticity in Neurons. *Cell Reports*. 2017;20:1319-34.
- [72] Catela C, Shin MM, Lee DH, Liu JP, Dasen JS. Hox Proteins Coordinate Motor Neuron Differentiation and Connectivity Programs through Ret/Gfr α Genes. *Cell Rep*. 2016;14:1901-15.
- [73] Qu Z, Titus ASCLS, Xuan Z, D'Mello SR. Neuroprotection by Heat Shock Factor-1 (HSF1) and Trimerization-Deficient Mutant Identifies Novel Alterations in Gene Expression. *Scientific Reports*. 2018;8:17255.
- [74] Theuns J, Van Broeckhoven C. Transcriptional regulation of Alzheimer's disease genes: implications for susceptibility. *Human Molecular Genetics*. 2000;9:2383-94.
- [75] Krasemann S, Madore C, Cialic R, Baufeld C, Calcagno N, El Fatimy R, et al. The TREM2-APOE Pathway Drives the Transcriptional Phenotype of Dysfunctional Microglia in Neurodegenerative Diseases. *Immunity*. 2017;47:566-81.e9.
- [76] Klisch TJ, Souopgui J, Juergens K, Rust B, Pieler T, Henningfeld KA. Mxi1 is essential for neurogenesis in *Xenopus* and acts by bridging the pan-neural and proneural genes. *Developmental biology*. 2006;292:470-85.
- [77] Shimojo M, Paquette AJ, Anderson DJ, Hersh LB. Protein kinase A regulates cholinergic gene expression in PC12 cells: REST4 silences the silencing activity of neuron-restrictive silencer factor/REST. *Mol Cell Biol*. 1999;19:6788-95.
- [78] Hersh LB, Shimojo M. Regulation of cholinergic gene expression by the neuron restrictive silencer factor/repressor element-1 silencing transcription factor. *Life Sci*. 2003;72:2021-8.

- [79] Mozzi A, Guerini FR, Forni D, Costa AS, Nemni R, Baglio F, et al. REST, a master regulator of neurogenesis, evolved under strong positive selection in humans and in non human primates. *Scientific Reports*. 2017;7:9530.
- [80] Nho K, Kim S, Risacher SL, Shen L, Corneveaux JJ, Swaminathan S, et al. Protective variant for hippocampal atrophy identified by whole exome sequencing. *Annals of neurology*. 2015;77:547-52.
- [81] Lin H-C, Ching Y-H, Huang C-C, Pao P-C, Lee Y-H, Chang W-C, et al. Promyelocytic leukemia zinc finger is involved in the formation of deep layer cortical neurons. *Journal of Biomedical Science*. 2019;26:30.
- [82] Wang SM, Lee YC, Ko CY, Lai MD, Lin DY, Pao PC, et al. Increase of zinc finger protein 179 in response to CCAAT/enhancer binding protein delta conferring an antiapoptotic effect in astrocytes of Alzheimer's disease. *Molecular neurobiology*. 2015;51:370-82.
- [83] McEvilly RJ, de Diaz MO, Schonemann MD, Hooshmand F, Rosenfeld MG. Transcriptional regulation of cortical neuron migration by POU domain factors. *Science (New York, NY)*. 2002;295:1528-32.
- [84] Kölsch H, Lütjohann D, Jessen F, Popp J, Hentschel F, Kelemen P, et al. RXRA gene variations influence Alzheimer's disease risk and cholesterol metabolism. *Journal of cellular and molecular medicine*. 2009;13:589-98.
- [85] Chaubal A, Pile LA. Same agent, different messages: insight into transcriptional regulation by SIN3 isoforms. *Epigenetics & Chromatin*. 2018;11:17.
- [86] Sarlak G, Htoo HH, Hernandez JF, Iizasa H, Checler F, Konietzko U, et al. Sox2 functionally interacts with β APP, the β APP intracellular domain and ADAM10 at a transcriptional level in human cells. *Neuroscience*. 2016;312:153-64.
- [87] Lukiw WJ, Rogaev EI, Wong L, Vaula G, McLachlan DR, St George Hyslop P. Protein-DNA interactions in the promoter region of the amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene in human neocortex. *Brain research Molecular brain research*. 1994;22:121-31.
- [88] Querfurth HW, Jiang J, Xia W, Selkoe DJ. Enhancer function and novel DNA binding protein activity in the near upstream betaAPP gene promoter. *Gene*. 1999;232:125-41.
- [89] Docagne F, Gabriel C, Lebourrier N, Lesné S, Hommet Y, Plawinski L, et al. Sp1 and Smad transcription factors co-operate to mediate TGF-beta-dependent activation of amyloid-beta precursor protein gene transcription. *The Biochemical journal*. 2004;383:393-9.
- [90] Christensen MA, Zhou W, Qing H, Lehman A, Philipsen S, Song W. Transcriptional regulation of BACE1, the beta-amyloid precursor protein beta-secretase, by Sp1. *Mol Cell Biol*. 2004;24:865-74.
- [91] Hecklen-Klein A, Ginzburg I. Tau promoter confers neuronal specificity and binds Sp1 and AP-2. *Journal of neurochemistry*. 2000;75:1408-18.
- [92] Renbaum P, Beeri R, Gabai E, Amiel M, Gal M, Ehrengruber MU, et al. Egr-1 upregulates the Alzheimer's disease presenilin-2 gene in neuronal cells. *Gene*. 2003;318:113-24.
- [93] Citron BA, Saykally JN, Cao C, Dennis JS, Runfeldt M, Arendash GW. Transcription factor Sp1 inhibition, memory, and cytokines in a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. *American journal of neurodegenerative disease*. 2015;4:40-8.
- [94] Liang H, Xiao G, Yin H, Hippenmeyer S, Horowitz JM, Ghashghaei HT. Neural development is dependent on the function of specificity protein 2 in cell cycle progression. *Development (Cambridge, England)*. 2013;140:552-61.
- [95] Camargo N, Smit AB, Verheijen MHG. SREBPs: SREBP function in glia–neuron interactions. *The FEBS Journal*. 2009;276:628-36.
- [96] Achim K, Peltopuro P, Lahti L, Tsai HH, Zachariah A, Astrand M, et al. The role of Tal2 and Tal1 in the differentiation of midbrain GABAergic neuron precursors. *Biology open*. 2013;2:990-7.
- [97] Uittenbogaard M, Chiaramello A. Expression of the bHLH transcription factor Tcf12 (ME1) gene is linked to the expansion of precursor cell populations during neurogenesis. *Brain research Gene expression patterns*. 2002;1:115-21.

- [98] Zurkirchen L, Varum S, Giger S, Klug A, Häusel J, Bossart R, et al. Yin Yang 1 sustains biosynthetic demands during brain development in a stage-specific manner. *Nature Communications*. 2019;10:2192.
- [99] Cheng X, He P, Lee T, Yao H, Li R, Shen Y. High activities of BACE1 in brains with mild cognitive impairment. *The American journal of pathology*. 2014;184:141-7.
- [100] Fan Z, Brooks DJ, Okello A, Edison P. An early and late peak in microglial activation in Alzheimer's disease trajectory. *Brain*. 2017;140:792-803.
- [101] Suárez-Calvet M, Morenas-Rodríguez E, Kleinberger G, Schlepckow K, Araque Caballero MÁ, Franzmeier N, et al. Early increase of CSF sTREM2 in Alzheimer's disease is associated with tau related-neurodegeneration but not with amyloid- β pathology. *Molecular Neurodegeneration*. 2019;14:1.
- [102] Heneka MT, Sastre M, Dumitrescu-Ozimek L, Dewachter I, Walter J, Klockgether T, et al. Focal glial activation coincides with increased BACE1 activation and precedes amyloid plaque deposition in APP[V717I] transgenic mice. *J Neuroinflammation*. 2005;2:22.
- [103] Thakker DR, Sankaranarayanan S, Weatherspoon MR, Harrison J, Pierdomenico M, Heisel JM, et al. Centrally Delivered BACE1 Inhibitor Activates Microglia, and Reverses Amyloid Pathology and Cognitive Deficit in Aged Tg2576 Mice. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2015;35:6931-6.
- [104] Lei X, Lei L, Zhang Z, Zhang Z, Cheng Y. Downregulated miR-29c correlates with increased BACE1 expression in sporadic Alzheimer's disease. *International journal of clinical and experimental pathology*. 2015;8:1565-74.
- [105] Yang G, Song Y, Zhou X, Deng Y, Liu T, Weng G, et al. MicroRNA-29c targets β -site amyloid precursor protein-cleaving enzyme 1 and has a neuroprotective role in vitro and in vivo. *Mol Med Rep*. 2015;12:3081-8.
- [106] Kimura R, Devi L, Ohno M. Partial reduction of BACE1 improves synaptic plasticity, recent and remote memories in Alzheimer's disease transgenic mice. *Journal of neurochemistry*. 2010;113:248-61.
- [107] Gonzalez-Zuñiga M, Contreras Pablo S, Estrada Lisbell D, Chamorro D, Villagra A, Zanlungo S, et al. c-Abl Stabilizes HDAC2 Levels by Tyrosine Phosphorylation Repressing Neuronal Gene Expression in Alzheimer's Disease. *Molecular Cell*. 2014;56:163-73.
- [108] Gräff J, Rei D, Guan J-S, Wang W-Y, Seo J, Hennig KM, et al. An epigenetic blockade of cognitive functions in the neurodegenerating brain. *Nature*. 2012;483:222-6.
- [109] Takasugi N, Sasaki T, Suzuki K, Osawa S, Isshiki H, Hori Y, et al. BACE1 Activity Is Modulated by Cell-Associated Sphingosine-1-Phosphate. *The Journal of Neuroscience*. 2011;31:6850.
- [110] Kemper C, Chan AC, Green JM, Brett KA, Murphy KM, Atkinson JP. Activation of human CD4+ cells with CD3 and CD46 induces a T-regulatory cell 1 phenotype. *Nature*. 2003;421:388-92.
- [111] Liszewski MK, Post TW, Atkinson JP. Membrane cofactor protein (MCP or CD46): newest member of the regulators of complement activation gene cluster. *Annual review of immunology*. 1991;9:431-55.
- [112] Weyand NJ, Calton CM, Higashi DL, Kanack KJ, So M. Presenilin/gamma-secretase cleaves CD46 in response to Neisseria infection. *Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md : 1950)*. 2010;184:694-701.
- [113] Cruchaga C, Haller G, Chakraverty S, Mayo K, Vallania FL, Mitra RD, et al. Rare variants in APP, PSEN1 and PSEN2 increase risk for AD in late-onset Alzheimer's disease families. *PLoS One*. 2012;7:e31039.
- [114] Bortolotti D, Gentili V, Rotola A, Caselli E, Rizzo R. HHV-6A infection induces amyloid-beta expression and activation of microglial cells. *Alzheimer's Research & Therapy*. 2019;11:104.
- [115] Shang YC, Chong ZZ, Hou J, Maiese K. The forkhead transcription factor FOXO3a controls microglial inflammatory activation and eventual apoptotic injury through caspase 3. *Current neurovascular research*. 2009;6:20-31.
- [116] Smemo S, Tena JJ, Kim K-H, Gamazon ER, Sakabe NJ, Gómez-Marín C, et al. Obesity-associated variants within FTO form long-range functional connections with IRX3. *Nature*. 2014;507:371-5.

Chapter 5 : Discussion

5.1. Summary of the main findings

My PhD aimed at investigating the role of miRNAs as blood-based biomarker in individuals showing early signs of cognitive impairment. The principal findings of my PhD are listed below:

- A systematic literature review combined with a P value based meta-analysis of 107 studies investigating miRNA dysregulation in AD patients prioritised 32, 25 and 5 dysregulated miRNAs in the blood, brain and CSF of AD patients
- Pathway enrichment analysis reveals clusters of biological function specific to genes targeted by upregulated miRNAs including inflammatory response pathways involving TLR and interferon signalling in addition to apoptosis related pathways.
- Cross-sectional RT-qPCR analysis of 38 miRNAs (32 and 6 top dysregulated miRNAs in the blood and brain of AD patients respectively) in the blood of 830 cognitively healthy individuals from the CHARIOT PRO cohort reveals 6 downregulated miRNAs at FDR significance level (hsa-miR-128-3p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-146a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-29c-3p and hsa-miR-363-3p) in individuals with lower cognitive performance on the Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status.
- Pathway enrichment analysis of experimentally validated miRNA-gene pairs highly expressed in the brain, shows an enrichment for pathways involved in early stages of AD pathogenesis such as the NF- κ B and Wnt β catenin signalling hereby unveiling pathomechanisms underlying preclinical AD stages.
- Association analysis of whole genome sequencing data from 750 individuals from the Alzheimer's Disease Neuro-Imaging Initiative, revealed that 24 SNPs located in proximity of the *MIR29C* gene region are associated with CSF biomarkers of microglial activation and amyloid pathway at FDR significance level: 8 SNPs, 20 SNPs and 3 SNPs for CSF levels of A β 42, BACE1 activity and sTREM2, respectively. Seven SNPs were associated with both sTREM2 and A β 42 levels.

- These SNPs are located in enhancer regions and affect the binding of TF regulating neurogenesis, synaptic function, microglial response to A β deposition as well as *APP* expression.
- All SNPs associated with A β 42 levels as well as 8 SNPs associated with BACE1 activity were eQTLs for CD46 hereby suggesting a role for CD46 in the amyloid cascade.
- A positive correlation between sTREM2 levels and BACE1 activity in the CSF is found, independent of age, sex, diagnosis at baseline and APOE ϵ 4 status.

In the next sections, I will discuss the clinical relevance of my work and will consider future development.

5.2. Clinical relevance of my findings

5.2.1. The need for novel biomarkers that will expedite development of disease modifying treatments

The interest in miRNA as a novel biomarker arises from the urgent need to improve our understanding of the disease, which would help us identify novel disease modifying treatments. Indeed, the current gold standard in AD treatment relies on anticholinergic therapies. These drugs' influence on memory and learning ability was first described in the 1970s [1-3]. Later on, accumulating evidence from AD brain and animal models reporting reduced cholinergic activity in AD, catalysed the development of acetylcholinesterase inhibitors such as tacrine, donepezil or rivastigmine for AD patients. In the 1990's, large randomised controlled trials of each of these compounds reported stabilisation to slight improvement in cognitive function, and lower risk of institutionalisation over follow-up periods ranging from 24 weeks to 2 years (reviewed in [4, 5]). These findings resulted in the approval of cholinesterase inhibitors as a gold standard treatment in the dementia stage of AD in the late 1990s. However, these drugs do not prevent the irreversible neuronal loss in the long term. Mounting evidence, since their approval, shows that their benefits rely mainly in delaying the progression of symptoms and decreasing the risk for developing behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) [6, 7]. At the beginning of 2000s, the development of BACE1 inhibitors brought hope in the quest for a disease modifying treatment in AD. Indeed BACE1 inhibitors were investigated in several randomised controlled trials of Phase 2 and

Phase 3, following increasing evidence for the role of BACE1 in AD (reviewed in [8]). Unfortunately, all these trials had to be terminated prematurely, either due to toxicity (atabecestat), futility reasons (verubecestat, lanabecestat, LY3202626), an unfavorable risk/benefit profile (elenbecestat) or due to worsening symptoms in the treatment group (umibecestat) [9]. As of 2020, more than 121 unique therapies are being evaluated as a treatment for AD (among which 80.2% as disease modifying treatment) [10]. However, the significant financial investment mandatory for AD drug development, combined with a high failure rate of past attempts, estimated at 99.6% in the period 2002-2012, was marked by an increased interest towards preclinical stages of AD, during which damages may still be contained and even reverted [11, 12].

5.2.2. Growing interest in preventive strategies at preclinical stages

Accumulating evidence has highlighted how events during an individual's lifetime, from childhood to later life, can influence an individual's risk of developing dementia. Indeed, large epidemiological studies have shown that nearly 40% of dementia cases could potentially be prevented or delayed by tackling 12 modifiable risk factors during lifetime: education, hearing impairment, cardiovascular risk factors such as hypertension, smoking, obesity and diabetes, traumatic brain injury, excessive alcohol consumption, social isolation, depression, physical inactivity and living in an environment with air pollution [13]. Numerous trials focusing on preventable risk factors have been launched in the last decade. Several studies have investigated the role of physical activity and its effect on dementia; a systematic review and meta-analysis revealed a reduced risk for dementia for individuals with weekly moderate physical activity. However the results were limited by a large heterogeneity of the included studies [13]. Other studies have focused on nutrition (MIND Diet, DASH, Nordic diet) and reported a reduced risk of developing dementia in the long term [14-16]. One study focusing on hypertension, the SPRINT MIND trial, which was conducted on 9361 adults aged 50 years or older showed that a more strict control of BP (systolic < 120 mmHg) was not associated with reduced risk for developing dementia at later stages [17]. Finally, multidomain trials such as the FINGER, MAPT and preDIVA trials have been conducted in order to tackle multiple risks at the same time. The FINGER trial which tested a multidomain intervention consisting of diet following the Finnish Nutrition Recommendations, physical exercise, cognitive training and vascular risk monitoring, showed a reduction in cognitive decline based on the

neuropsychological test battery [18]. However, the preDIVA and MAPT trials failed to show a significant effect on dementia risk or cognitive function [19, 20]. Nevertheless, in the MAPT trial, individuals at increased risk for dementia, based on the presence of A β on PET imaging and a CAIDE score ≥ 6 , had a reduced risk for dementia when receiving the multidomain intervention. These findings combined with the lack of efficacy of interventions not targeting at-risk individuals, raised the question of classifying patients at preclinical stages in different risk groups for which preventive measures would be tailored to.

5.2.3. Limitation of the ATN classification system in classifying at risk individuals

One response was to harmonise the definition of individuals along the AD spectrum using the ATN classification with the aim of tailoring interventions to a particular group of individuals [21]. In this classification, biomarkers are then classified into three categories: A stands for β amyloid markers (A β 42 in the CSF or amyloid PET), T for tau biomarkers (phosphorylated tau in the CSF or tau PET) and N for biomarkers of neurodegeneration/ neuronal injury (total tau in the CSF, FDG PET or MRI structural changes). Recently, analysis from the SCIENCE project which included 693 participants showed that individuals with a particular ATN classification (A–T+N+, A+T–N–, A+T+N–, and A+T+N+) had increased risk for cognitive decline after 3 years [22]. Similarly, in 262 individuals from ADNI, individuals without dementia diagnosis at baseline and showing first changes in the “N” category (brain atrophy, positive FDG PET) showed faster cognitive decline than individuals showing first elevation of biomarkers from the “A” or “T” categories [23]. However, one major limitation with this classification system is that measurement of these biomarkers can only be done in specialised centres such as Memory Clinics and relies on invasive techniques (lumbar puncture) or PET imaging, which are expensive and expose to radiation. Although this classification system helps to characterise clinical trial participants better, it would be difficult to implement in primary care routine. However, the involvement of primary care physicians will be essential for the success of large-scale public health dementia prevention strategies. Experience from cardiology shows that effective primary or secondary preventive strategies rely on the identification of at-risk individuals through widely accessible testing at the primary care setting [24]. For instance, the Framingham risk score, which is used to classify individuals who would benefit from statin therapy as primary prevention, uses clinical markers, patient’s history and laboratory markers; all these can be easily applied in primary care practice [25].

5.3. miRNAs represent a strong biomarker candidate in neurodegenerative diseases

Compared to other biomarkers of neurodegeneration, miRNA offer several advantages.

5.3.1. Advantage 1: miRNAs can easily be measured in the blood using qPCR analysis

One major advantage of miRNAs is that they can be measured in any body fluid or tissue. Consequently, miRNAs can be measured in the blood and do not necessitate highly invasive techniques, such as lumbar puncture, to measure their expression levels; this contrasts with current classical biomarkers of neurodegeneration, such as A β and tau, which are measured in the CSF and requires a lumbar puncture. While growing body of evidence have investigated blood levels of A β and tau, concentrations between CSF levels and blood levels may be up to 100 fold lower than in the CSF, hindering their application in preclinical stages of the disease where elevations may be very subtle [26]. Recently, a multiplexed electrical sensing platform detecting A β 42, A β 40, p-tau and t-tau in the blood attracted increased attention. Although the sensitivity and specificity of this platform reached over 90% in detecting individuals with AD, these findings will need to be validated on a large scale and the cost-effectiveness of this approach will need to be confirmed [27]. In this regard, miRNAs provide a serious alternative. Indeed, in the last decades, a wide variety of techniques such as RT-qPCR, microarrays, Northern blot hybridization, or next-generation sequencing have been used to quantify miRNA expression levels. Several of these techniques are widely used and rely on validated methods developed several decades ago and continuously improved over the years. The most frequent used method, RT-qPCR, was developed over 30 years ago and constitutes a gold standard in molecular diagnostics with a wide range of indications [28]. Recently for example, due to its wide availability and proven efficacy, RT-qPCR was selected as the gold standard for the detection of SARS-COV-2 during the 2020-2021 pandemic [29]. PCR testing revealed to be an essential cost-effective ally for public health strategies aiming at reducing SARS-CoV-2 transmission in the US; saliva based PCR were reported to cost between 1.29\$ to 4.30\$ [30]. Because qPCR testing is available in many laboratories, qPCR analyses of miRNAs are considered cost-effective [31, 32].

5.3.2. Advantage 2: miRNAs regulate different biological pathways

Owing to our incomplete understanding of AD pathogenesis, the prioritisation of laboratory measurements on a single blood-based biomarker, known to influence different actors in AD pathomechanisms could be very useful. Indeed, I have shown in chapter 4 that SNPs surrounding *MIR29C* are associated with CSF alterations of A β , BACE1 activity and sTREM2 levels. As a result, I could hypothesise that measuring downregulation of miR-29c in the blood of a patient presenting with minor changes in cognitive function, would signal ongoing neuro-inflammation and amyloid deposition and prompt more advanced testing, such as PET or CSF measurements. It could be tempting to discuss the potential of miR-29c measured in the blood to replace A β , BACE1 activity and sTREM2 measurements in the CSF. However, further studies in a larger cohort are needed to confirm my findings particularly because A β , BACE1 activity and sTREM2 in the CSF show added values in terms of predicting clinical course; this has still to be confirmed for miR-29c. Nevertheless, combining this blood-based miRNA with clinical (e.g neuropsychological assessment) or imaging could provide additional benefits. Recently, a cross sectional analysis of 120 patients with multiple sclerosis, revealed that reduced expression of hsa-miR-143-3p was negatively correlated with T1:T2 ratio and therefore was a biomarker of myelin integrity. Two other miRNAs, hsa-miR-375 and hsa-miR-629-5p were negatively associated with brain volume. All in all, these findings confirmed the role of different miRNAs at different stages of multiple sclerosis and highlight their importance when combined with imaging techniques [33]. I envisage a similar role for miRNA biomarkers in AD. Moreover, although I did not have longitudinal miRNA measurements for the CHARIOT-PRO cohort, I would anticipate that after progression of the disease, another miRNA profile would emerge, reflecting downstream or subsequent pathomechanisms. Therefore, a blood-based miRNA signature could be used to stratify individuals at different risk and disease stages.

5.3.3. Advantage 3: miRNAs focus on the pathobiology rather than the disease entity

Despite our growing understanding of the spectrum of neurodegenerative diseases, questions are still unanswered. The recent description of a novel disease entity, LATE (limbic-predominant age-related TDP-43 encephalopathy) reveals how heterogeneous neurodegenerative diseases are in terms of clinical presentation [34]. Moreover, some typical hallmarks of AD are also described in PD and Lewy body disorders suggesting an overlap

between these pathologies [35, 36]. PD is defined by the degeneration of dopamine neurons in the substantia nigra leading to rigor, tremor, akinesia and cognitive impairment. However the clinical presentation varies between individuals and may often lead to under-recognition of the disease [37]. AD and PD patients may share similar symptoms. For example, similar alterations in domains such as orientation, naming, verbal fluency was reported in patients with either PD or AD [38]. Moreover, experimental studies conducted in mice reported how α -synuclein can influence APP and vice versa [39]. A previous study conducted in more than 600 individuals with AD and PD revealed the presence of loss of function variants within the *ABCA7* gene. The latter has also been associated with increased AD risk [40]. More interestingly, the analysis of miRNAs in the brain, blood or CSF of AD and PD patients revealed further overlap in biological pathways involved in both diseases. Indeed, we previously discussed that top miRNAs dysregulated in AD and PD, according to systematic reviews and meta-analyses, target the same genes such as *MAPK1*, *APP*, *FAS* or *CDK5R1* [41]. For instance, miR-152-p and miR-132-3p, which are dysregulated in AD and PD respectively, repress *MAPK1*. Noticeably, genes targeted by miRNAs dysregulated in both diseases are involved in regulating cell death, organising inflammatory reaction to aberrant protein accumulation, and activating axon guidance. Based on these findings, it could be hypothesized that targeting these genes or targeting miRNAs which alter these genes' expression, could represent a novel therapeutic opportunity.

5.4. miRNAs: role in AD therapy

As discussed previously, miRNAs involved in AD and PD alter the expression of the same genes, such as *MAPK1*, *APP*, *FAS* or *CDK5R1*. Consequently, targeting any of these miRNAs may affect the expression of both genes. While this approach has never been taken so far in animal models of AD or PD, experience from other neurological diseases offers an insight on the possible role miRNAs could play. For instance, *FAS* is involved in the caspase pathway which regulates cell death. *FAS* activates *CASP8* which induces a cascade of events resulting in apoptotic signal [42]. Interestingly, caspases have been investigated as direct therapeutic target in a model of stroke where the intracellular administration of XBir3, a caspase-9 specific inhibitor, reduced apoptosis of neuronal cells [43]. Recently, it was shown that $A\beta$ stimulates

caspase mediated cleavage of APP resulting in the production of C31, a peptide inducing synaptic loss [44]. More importantly, administration of a caspase inhibitor was available to restore synaptic architecture and function. Similarly, the administration of a L1CAM analogue stimulated MAPK phosphorylation in an animal model with spinal cord injury and led to increased axonal growth [45]. Finally, as I showed in the previous chapter, the analysis of miRNA expression can reveal novel interplay between different key players in AD pathogenesis. Indeed, analysis of SNPs within *MIR29C* showed a correlation between BACE1 activity and sTREM2 in the CSF. For instance, considering the correlation between BACE1 activity and sTREM2 levels in the CSF, one could hypothesize that microglia might have played an important role in mediating an individual's response to the different BACE1 inhibitors tested in clinical trials. As a result, miRNAs could bring a new perspective to understand why previous AD drug trials failed.

5.5. Future directions and conclusion

MiRNAs are a potentially valuable class of novel biomarkers, the further development and positioning of which should be considered carefully within the broad spectrum of AD clinical practice. A number of limitations need to be addressed in future studies, in order to validate their possible role and application.

First, while the main advantage of miRNAs in AD is that they are measured in the blood, evidence shows that miRNAs may not necessarily reflect the tissue's alteration. For example, in rats, levels of brain miRNAs correlated best with miRNA levels measured in arterial rather than venous blood [46]. Ideally, further studies should examine the relationship between miRNA expression in blood and brain samples from the same individuals. Nevertheless, this is undoubtedly difficult to conduct *in vivo* as it would involve a brain biopsy, which poses ethical issues. Indeed, while brain biopsies may be performed in dementia cases, they remain very seldom, due to the increasing diagnostic performance of non-invasive techniques and due to the non-negligible risk of complications which can reach up to 20% [47]. In the last decade, miRNA-based imaging techniques have been developed at the molecular level which have enabled investigators to explore miRNA activity *in vivo* [48]. We could imagine that identifying

a tracer targeting a particular miRNA in the brain would offer a novel non-invasive opportunity to correlate expression of a single miRNA in the brain and in the blood.

Second, there is so far no gold standard for miRNA measurements. Furthermore, different normalization protocols are described for different platforms and experimental designs [49-51]. For instance, for qPCR analyses, the cut-off for the C_q value, i.e. the value representing the number of cycles needed to detect a signal, may vary according to the manufacturers, with the majority suggesting a cut-off of 35 [52]. The lack of universal consensus on a gold standard normalization and quality control check hampers the reproducibility of the results. A state-of-the-art recommendation issued by a panel of experts in the field is therefore urgently needed.

Third, while I did show in previous chapters how dysregulated miRNAs affect pathways involved in the pathogenesis of AD, I also identified biological pathways not yet related to AD or whose role in AD is still discussed. This highlights one major limitation of miRNA as they are expressed in several tissues. For instance, a search of the Human microRNA Disease Database shows that hsa-miR-144 is reported in 111 diseases in addition to AD, among which diabetes mellitus or metabolic syndrome which can be comorbid to AD. Also, in 2006, the evidence presented on the role of miR-134 in dendrite development and synaptogenesis in rat hippocampal neurons suggested miR-134 is a brain specific miRNA [53]. Since then, however, studies have reported that miR-134 is expressed in other tissues, including the prostate gland, where it is involved in oncogenesis [54]. As such, I believe that when considering miRNAs as biomarker of AD, the expression levels should be combined with other biomarkers such as *APOE* status, clinical findings (e.g. neuropsychological assessments) and appropriate brain imaging modalities. In this respect, experience from oncological clinical scores combining genetic, pathological and clinical parameters can be used as an example. In lung cancer, targeted therapy is based on radiological findings (size, lymph node involvement, presence of metastasis) but also histopathological tumour type (adenocarcinoma, squamous cell, large cell, small cell) and molecular markers (for example presence of *EGFR* mutation) [55]. This concept of personalised and stratified medicine is taking increasing importance and should be evaluated as an option for AD patients. This would not only guide preventive strategies or therapies but would also be used as a prognostic marker.

Fourth, to my knowledge, there has been no clinical trial investigating a miRNA-based therapy in neurodegenerative diseases. This can be seen as surprising when considering the abundance of literature on dysregulated miRNAs in AD. Moreover, several clinical trials based on anti-microRNA (anti-miRs) or miRNA mimics have been launched for other complex diseases such as hepatitis C, type 2 diabetes or cancers [56]. Yet, the investigation of miRNA therapeutics in AD is hindered by several points. First, the pathogenesis is still not fully understood and actors of the neurodegenerative process can be a friend or a foe depending on the stage of the disease [57]. Second, the drug once administered needs to pass the blood brain barrier which controls the delivery to the brain [58]. Third, the targeted cells need to be appropriately defined and reached; the latter might be challenging with the evolving environment surrounding amyloid plaques over the course of the disease (for instance the development of gliosis). Finally, miRNAs need to overcome the immune reaction resulting from their presence [59] (*Figure 1*). Taken together, further studies are needed to evaluate the role of miRNAs as disease modifying treatment for AD.

To conclude, my work shows that miRNAs measured in the blood can be a solid ally in the quest for understanding the pathogenesis of AD in early stages of the disease. Furthermore, my results are a potent advocate for considering miRNAs as a novel biomarker to be applied in defining risk groups for preventive strategies.

REFERENCES

- [1] Drachman DA, Leavitt J. Human memory and the cholinergic system. A relationship to aging? *Archives of neurology*. 1974;30:113-21.
- [2] Petersen RC. Scopolamine induced learning failures in man. *Psychopharmacology*. 1977;52:283-9.
- [3] Mewaldt SP, Ghoneim MM. The effects and interactions of scopolamine, physostigmine and methamphetamine on human memory. *Pharmacology, biochemistry, and behavior*. 1979;10:205-10.
- [4] Hampel H, Mesulam MM, Cuellar AC, Farlow MR, Giacobini E, Grossberg GT, et al. The cholinergic system in the pathophysiology and treatment of Alzheimer's disease. *Brain : a journal of neurology*. 2018;141:1917-33.
- [5] McGleenon BM, Dynan KB, Passmore AP. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors in Alzheimer's disease. *British journal of clinical pharmacology*. 1999;48:471-80.
- [6] Howard R, McShane R, Lindesay J, Ritchie C, Baldwin A, Barber R, et al. Nursing home placement in the Donepezil and Memantine in Moderate to Severe Alzheimer's Disease (DOMINO-AD) trial: secondary and post-hoc analyses. *The Lancet Neurology*. 2015;14:1171-81.
- [7] Cumbo E, Ligorì LD. Differential effects of current specific treatments on behavioral and psychological symptoms in patients with Alzheimer's disease: a 12-month, randomized, open-label trial. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2014;39:477-85.
- [8] Das B, Yan R. A Close Look at BACE1 Inhibitors for Alzheimer's Disease Treatment. *CNS Drugs*. 2019;33:251-63.
- [9] Hampel H, Vassar R, De Strooper B, Hardy J, Willem M, Singh N, et al. The β -Secretase BACE1 in Alzheimer's Disease. *Biological Psychiatry*. 2020.
- [10] Cummings J, Lee G, Ritter A, Sabbagh M, Zhong K. Alzheimer's disease drug development pipeline: 2020. *Alzheimer's & Dementia: Translational Research & Clinical Interventions*. 2020;6:e12050.
- [11] Cummings J. Lessons Learned from Alzheimer Disease: Clinical Trials with Negative Outcomes. *Clinical and translational science*. 2018;11:147-52.
- [12] Calcoen D, Elias L, Yu X. What does it take to produce a breakthrough drug? *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*. 2015;14:161-2.
- [13] Livingston G, Huntley J, Sommerlad A, Ames D, Ballard C, Banerjee S, et al. Dementia prevention, intervention, and care: 2020 report of the Lancet Commission. *The Lancet*. 2020;396:413-46.
- [14] Morris MC, Tangney CC, Wang Y, Sacks FM, Bennett DA, Aggarwal NT. MIND diet associated with reduced incidence of Alzheimer's disease. *Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association*. 2015;11:1007-14.
- [15] Shakersain B, Rizzuto D, Larsson SC, Faxén-Irving G, Fratiglioni L, Xu WL. The Nordic Prudent Diet Reduces Risk of Cognitive Decline in the Swedish Older Adults: A Population-Based Cohort Study. *Nutrients*. 2018;10.
- [16] van den Brink AC, Brouwer-Brolsma EM, Berendsen AAM, van de Rest O. The Mediterranean, Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH), and Mediterranean-DASH Intervention for Neurodegenerative Delay (MIND) Diets Are Associated with Less Cognitive Decline and a Lower Risk of Alzheimer's Disease—A Review. *Advances in Nutrition*. 2019;10:1040-65.
- [17] The Sprint Mind Investigators for the Sprint Research Group. Effect of Intensive vs Standard Blood Pressure Control on Probable Dementia: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA*. 2019;321:553-61.
- [18] Ngandu T, Lehtisalo J, Solomon A, Levälähti E, Ahtiluoto S, Antikainen R, et al. A 2 year multidomain intervention of diet, exercise, cognitive training, and vascular risk monitoring versus control to prevent cognitive decline in at-risk elderly people (FINGER): a randomised controlled trial. *The Lancet*. 2015;385:2255-63.
- [19] van Charante EPM, Richard E, Eurelings LS, van Dalen J-W, Ligthart SA, van Bussel EF, et al. Effectiveness of a 6-year multidomain vascular care intervention to prevent dementia (preDIVA): a cluster-randomised controlled trial. *The Lancet*. 2016;388:797-805.

- [20] Andrieu S, Guyonnet S, Coley N, Cantet C, Bonnefoy M, Bordes S, et al. Effect of long-term omega 3 polyunsaturated fatty acid supplementation with or without multidomain intervention on cognitive function in elderly adults with memory complaints (MAPT): a randomised, placebo-controlled trial. *The Lancet Neurology*. 2017;16:377-89.
- [21] Jack CR, Jr., Bennett DA, Blennow K, Carrillo MC, Feldman HH, Frisoni GB, et al. A/T/N: An unbiased descriptive classification scheme for Alzheimer disease biomarkers. *Neurology*. 2016;87:539-47.
- [22] Ebenau JL, Timmers T, Wesselman LMP, Verberk IMW, Verfaillie SCJ, Slot RER, et al. ATN classification and clinical progression in subjective cognitive decline: The SCIENCe project. *Neurology*. 2020;95:e46-e58.
- [23] Tan M-S, Ji X, Li J-Q, Xu W, Wang H-F, Tan C-C, et al. Longitudinal trajectories of Alzheimer's ATN biomarkers in elderly persons without dementia. *Alzheimer's Research & Therapy*. 2020;12:55.
- [24] McGrath ER, Glynn LG, Murphy AW, A OC, Canavan M, Reid C, et al. Preventing cardiovascular disease in primary care: role of a national risk factor management program. *American heart journal*. 2012;163:714-9.
- [25] Lloyd-Jones DM, Wilson PW, Larson MG, Beiser A, Leip EP, D'Agostino RB, et al. Framingham risk score and prediction of lifetime risk for coronary heart disease. *The American journal of cardiology*. 2004;94:20-4.
- [26] Song F, Poljak A, Valenzuela M, Mayeux R, Smythe GA, Sachdev PS. Meta-Analysis of Plasma Amyloid- β levels in Alzheimer's Disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*. 2011;26:365-75.
- [27] Kim K, Kim M-J, Kim DW, Kim SY, Park S, Park CB. Clinically accurate diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease via multiplexed sensing of core biomarkers in human plasma. *Nature Communications*. 2020;11:119.
- [28] Zhu H, Zhang H, Xu Y, Laššáková S, Korabečná M, Neužil P. PCR past, present and future. *BioTechniques*. 2020;69:317-25.
- [29] Corman VM, Landt O, Kaiser M, Molenkamp R, Meijer A, Chu DK, et al. Detection of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) by real-time RT-PCR. *Euro surveillance : bulletin Europeen sur les maladies transmissibles = European communicable disease bulletin*. 2020;25.
- [30] Du Z, Pandey A, Bai Y, Fitzpatrick MC, Chinazzi M, Pastore y Piontti A, et al. Comparative cost-effectiveness of SARS-CoV-2 testing strategies in the USA: a modelling study. *The Lancet Public Health*. 2021;6:e184-e91.
- [31] Cirera S, Busk PK. Quantification of miRNAs by a simple and specific qPCR method. *Methods in molecular biology (Clifton, NJ)*. 2014;1182:73-81.
- [32] Androvic P, Valihrach L, Elling J, Sjoback R, Kubista M. Two-tailed RT-qPCR: a novel method for highly accurate miRNA quantification. *Nucleic acids research*. 2017;45:e144.
- [33] Regev K, Healy BC, Khalid F, Paul A, Chu R, Tauhid S, et al. Association Between Serum MicroRNAs and Magnetic Resonance Imaging Measures of Multiple Sclerosis Severity. *JAMA Neurology*. 2017;74:275-85.
- [34] Nelson PT, Dickson DW, Trojanowski JQ, Jack CR, Boyle PA, Arfanakis K, et al. Limbic-predominant age-related TDP-43 encephalopathy (LATE): consensus working group report. *Brain : a journal of neurology*. 2019;142:1503-27.
- [35] Ballard C, Ziabreva I, Perry R, Larsen JP, Brien J, McKeith I, et al. Differences in neuropathologic characteristics across the Lewy body dementia spectrum. *Neurology*. 2006;67:1931.
- [36] Ince PG, Perry EK, Morris CM. Dementia with Lewy bodies. A distinct non-Alzheimer dementia syndrome? *Brain pathology (Zurich, Switzerland)*. 1998;8:299-324.
- [37] Armstrong MJ, Okun MS. Diagnosis and Treatment of Parkinson Disease: A Review. *JAMA*. 2020;323:548-60.
- [38] Noe E, Marder K, Bell KL, Jacobs DM, Manly JJ, Stern Y. Comparison of dementia with Lewy bodies to Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease with dementia. *Movement disorders : official journal of the Movement Disorder Society*. 2004;19:60-7.
- [39] Kurosinski P, Guggisberg M, Götz J. Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease – overlapping or synergistic pathologies? *Trends in Molecular Medicine*. 2002;8:3-5.

- [40] Nuytemans K, Maldonado L, Ali A, John-Williams K, Beecham GW, Martin E, et al. Overlap between Parkinson disease and Alzheimer disease in ABCA7 functional variants. *Neurology Genetics*. 2016;2:e44.
- [41] Sadlon A, Takousis P, Alexopoulos P, Evangelou E, Prokopenko I, Perneczky R. miRNAs Identify Shared Pathways in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's Diseases. *Trends in Molecular Medicine*. 2019;25:662-72.
- [42] Mcllwain DR, Berger T, Mak TW. Caspase functions in cell death and disease. *Cold Spring Harbor perspectives in biology*. 2013;5:a008656.
- [43] Troy CM, Jean YY. Caspases: Therapeutic Targets in Neurologic Disease. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2015;12:42-8.
- [44] Park G, Nhan HS, Tyan S-H, Kawakatsu Y, Zhang C, Navarro M, et al. Caspase Activation and Caspase-Mediated Cleavage of APP Is Associated with Amyloid β -Protein-Induced Synapse Loss in Alzheimer's Disease. *Cell Reports*. 2020;31:107839.
- [45] Xu J, Hu C, Jiang Q, Pan H, Shen H, Schachner M. Trimebutine, a small molecule mimetic agonist of adhesion molecule L1, contributes to functional recovery after spinal cord injury in mice. *Disease Models Mechanisms*. 2017;10:1117.
- [46] Xu W, Zhou Y, Xu G, Geng B, Cui Q. Transcriptome analysis reveals non-identical microRNA profiles between arterial and venous plasma. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8:28471-80.
- [47] Schott JM, Reiniger L, Thom M, Holton JL, Grieve J, Brandner S, et al. Brain biopsy in dementia: clinical indications and diagnostic approach. *Acta Neuropathologica*. 2010;120:327-41.
- [48] Keshavarzi M, Sorayayi S, Jafar Rezaei M, Mohammadi M, Ghaderi A, Rostamzadeh A, et al. MicroRNAs-Based Imaging Techniques in Cancer Diagnosis and Therapy. *Journal of cellular biochemistry*. 2017;118:4121-8.
- [49] Vandesompele J, De Preter K, Pattyn F, Poppe B, Van Roy N, De Paepe A, et al. Accurate normalization of real-time quantitative RT-PCR data by geometric averaging of multiple internal control genes. *Genome Biology*. 2002;3:research0034.1.
- [50] Andersen CL, Jensen JL, Ørntoft TF. Normalization of Real-Time Quantitative Reverse Transcription-PCR Data: A Model-Based Variance Estimation Approach to Identify Genes Suited for Normalization, Applied to Bladder and Colon Cancer Data Sets. *Cancer Research*. 2004;64:5245.
- [51] Pfaffl MW, Tichopad A, Prgomet C, Neuvians TP. Determination of stable housekeeping genes, differentially regulated target genes and sample integrity: BestKeeper – Excel-based tool using pairwise correlations. *Biotechnology Letters*. 2004;26:509-15.
- [52] Mestdagh P, Van Vlierberghe P, De Weer A, Muth D, Westermann F, Speleman F, et al. A novel and universal method for microRNA RT-qPCR data normalization. *Genome Biology*. 2009;10:R64.
- [53] Schratt GM, Tuebing F, Nigh EA, Kane CG, Sabatini ME, Kiebler M, et al. A brain-specific microRNA regulates dendritic spine development. *Nature*. 2006;439:283-9.
- [54] Wang W-LW, Chatterjee N, Chittur SV, Welsh J, Tenniswood MP. Effects of $1\alpha,25$ dihydroxyvitamin D3 and testosterone on miRNA and mRNA expression in LNCaP cells. *Molecular Cancer*. 2011;10:58.
- [55] Calvayrac O, Pradines A, Pons E, Mazières J, Guibert N. Molecular biomarkers for lung adenocarcinoma. *European Respiratory Journal*. 2017;49:1601734.
- [56] Rupaimoole R, Slack FJ. MicroRNA therapeutics: towards a new era for the management of cancer and other diseases. *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*. 2017;16:203-22.
- [57] Sochocka M, Diniz BS, Leszek J. Inflammatory Response in the CNS: Friend or Foe? *Molecular Neurobiology*. 2017;54:8071-89.
- [58] Weidle UH, Niewöhner J, Tiefenthaler G. The Blood-Brain Barrier Challenge for the Treatment of Brain Cancer, Secondary Brain Metastases, and Neurological Diseases. *Cancer genomics & proteomics*. 2015;12:167-77.
- [59] Hanna J, Hossain GS, Kocerha J. The Potential for microRNA Therapeutics and Clinical Research. *Frontiers in Genetics*. 2019;10.

Supplementary table 1 : Overview of the included studies for the meta-analysis

PMID	First author	Year	Country	Total	AD*	Controls*	Region	# miRNA
17314675	Lukiw [1]	2007	USA; CAN	10	5	5	Hippocampus (CA1)	4
18234899	Wang [2]	2008	USA	12	6	6	Cortex	2
18434550	Hebert [3]	2008	FRA (S1)	10	5	5	Anterior temporal cortex or cerebellum	323
			FRA (S2)	32	11	21		2
18525125	Cogswell [4]	2008	NLD (S1)	17	10	7	Hippocampus, cerebellum or medial frontal gyrus	67
			USA (S2)	16	7	9	CSF	59
18801740	Lukiw [5]	2008	USA; CAN	46	23	23	Hippocampus	1
19110058	Hebert [6]	2009	FRA	30	19	11	Anterior temporal cortex or cerebellum	2
19406203	Sethi [7]	2009	USA; CAN	12	6	6	Temporal lobe cortex (BA22)	4
20126538	Nunez-Iglesias [8]	2010	USA	8	4	4	Parietal lobe cortex	29
20202123	Shioya [9]	2010	JPN	11	7	4	Frontal lobe cortex	2
20347935	Pogue [10]	2010	USA; CAN	12	6	6	Temporal lobe cortex (BA22)	1
20507594	Faghihi [11]	2010	USA (S1)	70	35	35	Entorhinal cortex	1
			USA (S2)	10	5	5	Parietal lobe cortex	1
20660113	Hebert [12]	2010	FRA	18	8	10	Anterior temporal cortex	4
20937840	Cui [13]	2010	USA	66	36	30	Superior temporal lobe neocortex (BA22)	2
20451302	Persengiev [14]	2011	NLD; DEU	4	2	2	Frontal lobe cortex	2
21062284	Smith [15]	2011	FRA	22	11	11	Anterior temporal cortex	3
21548758	Villa [16]	2011	ITA	631	287	344	PBMC	1
21686130	Culpan [17]	2011	UK	18	12	6	Temporal lobe cortex (BA22)	6
21994399	Geekiyana [18]	2011	USA	14	7	7	Neocortex	5
22160687	Agostini [19]	2011	UK	49	29	20	Hippocampus	1
22155483	Geekiyana [20]	2012	USA	14	7	7	Serum	8
22509485	Lukiw [21]	2012	USA	10	5	5	Temporal lobe cortex (BA22)	12
22610069	Lehmann [22]	2012	DEU	24	13	11	CSF	1
22660168	Lukiw [23]	2012	USA	10	5	5	CSF	13
22733824	Long [24]	2012	USA	20	10	10	Frontal cortex (BA9)	1
22926857	Lee [25]	2012	USA	8	4	4	Temporal lobe cortex	1
23403535	Hebert [26]	2013	USA (S1)	4	2	2	Sup/middle temporal gyri (BA21/22) (GM)	465
			CAN (S2)	16	8	8	Sup/middle temporal gyri (BA21/22) (GM)	2
23408966	Yan [27]	2013	USA	16	8	8	Hippocampus / Frontal Cortex	1
23435408	Villa [28]	2013	ITA	53	28	25	PBMC	2

23462268	Zhao [29]	2013	USA	6	3	3	Hippocampus (CA1)	5
23585551	Wong [30]	2013	USA	32	16	16	Temporal cortex	2
23895045	Leidinger [31]	2013	USA; CAN	70	48	22	Whole blood	369
23922807	Kumar [32]	2013	USA (S1)	31	11	20	Plasma	7
			USA (S2)	37	20	17	Plasma	7
24014289	Lau [33]	2013	NLD (S1)	12	6	6	Prefrontal cortex	84
			UK (S2)	64	41	23	Hippocampus	34
23962497	Muller [34]	2014	NLD (S1)	21	10	11	Hippocampus	8
			NLD (S2)	42	20	22	CSF	2
24027266	Absalon [35]	2013	USA	18	10	8	Temporal lobe cortex	2
24064186	Tiribuzi [36]	2014	ITA	71	34	37	Monocytes	1
24139697	Tan [37]	2014	CHN	255	105	150	Serum	6
24157723	Kiko [38]	2014	JPN	20	10	10	CSF	6
				20	10	10	Plasma	6
24212398	Frigerio [39]	2013	SWE (S1)	16	8	8	CSF	90
			SWE (S2)	33	15	18	CSF	1
			SWE (S3)	39	20	19	CSF	1
24304186	Ubhi [40]	2014	USA			7 (3/4)	Frontal cortex	539
24352696	Long [41]	2014	USA	20	15	5	Frontal cortex (BA9)	2
24550773	Bhatnagar [42]	2014	CAN	163	78	85	Plasma	2
24577456	Tan [43]	2014	CHN (S1)	100	50	50	Serum	5
			CHN (S2)	100	50	50	Serum	6
			CHN (S3)	313	158	155	Serum	6
24797360	Burgos [44]	2014	USA (S1)	115	53	62	Serum	20
			USA (S2)	127	62	65	CSF	40
25001178	Banzhaf-Strathmann [45]	2014	DEU			15 (10/5)	Frontal cortex (BA6/8)	7
25024331	Galimberti [46]	2014	ITA (S1)	13	7	6	Serum	75
			ITA (S2)	27	15	12	Serum	3
			ITA (S3)	27	15	12	CSF	3
24827165	Liu [47]	2014	CHN (S1)	95	45	50	Plasma	1
			CHN (S2)	14	7	7	CSF	1
25119742	Liu [48]	2014	CHN (S1)	102	51	51	Serum	1
			CHN (S2)	14	7	7	CSF	1
25152461	Liu [49]	2014	CHN (S1)	10	5	5	CSF	3
			CHN (S2)	68	38	30	Serum	3
25349172	Cheng [50]	2014	AUS	46	23	23	Serum	17

25378159	Zhang [51]	2014	USA	16	8	8	Temporal lobe cortex	1
25742200	Wang [52]	2014	CHN	178	97	81	Plasma	1
25574843	Santa-Maria [53]	2015	USA	27	7	20	Frontal cortex (BA9)	1
25667669	Zhu [54]	2015	CHN (S1)	68	26	42	CSF	1
			CHN (S2)	68	26	42	Serum	1
25815896	Yang [55]	2015	CHN	60	30	30	CSF	1
25895659	Müller [56]	2015	NLD	38	18	20	CSF	3
25955795	Yang [57]	2015	CHN	60	30	30	Whole blood	3
25973041	Lei [58]	2015	CHN	60	31	29	Frontal cortex	1
25992776	Denk [59]	2015	DEU	50	22	28	CSF	278
26078483	Dong [60]	2015	CHN (S1)	96	48	48	Serum	12
			CHN (S2)	96	48	48	Serum	4
			CHN (S3)	154	79	75	Serum	4
26362250	Smith [61]	2015	CAN (S1)	23	10	13	Hippocampus	1
			USA (S2)	22	11	11	Temporal lobe cortex	1
26402772	van Harten [62]	2015	NLD	38	19	19	CSF	3
26426747	Lugli [63]	2015	USA	70	35	35	Plasma	20
26497032	Ren [64]	2015	CHN (S1)	8	4	4	PBMC	60
			CHN (S2)	8	4	4	PBMC	9
			CHN (S3)	86	45	41	PBMC	9
26497684	Gui [65]	2015	CHN (S1)	55	28	27	CSF	18
			CHN (S2)	55	28	27	CSF	7
			CHN (S3)	88	53	35	CS	8
26594146	Weinberg [66]	2015	USA (S1)	22	10	12	Frontal cortex	82
			USA (S2)	22	10	12	Inferior temporal cortex	6
26792551	Zhu [67]	2016	NLD	37	13	24	Nucleus basalis of Meynert	1
26806387	Keller [68]	2016	DEU	104	49	55	Whole blood	475
26842588	Moon [69]	2016	KOR	20	11	9	Anterior nasal septum mucosa	1
26856603	Zhang [70]	2016	CHN	14	7	7	Hippocampus	1
26973465	Ragusa [71]	2016	ITA	80	40	40	Plasma	3
27027823	Jia [72]	2016	CHN	146	84	62	Serum	3
27104900	Müller [73]	2016	NLD, ITA, BEL	97	57	40	CSF	4
27235866	Sarkar [74]	2016	USA (S1)	19	10	9	Temporal lobe cortex	2
			USA (S2)	19	10	9	Temporal lobe cortex	3
27239545	Guedes [75]	2016	PRT	72	36	36	Blood derived monocytes	7
27277332	Xing [76]	2016	CHN	60	30	30	Whole blood	1

27298190	Briley [77]	2016	USA	10	6	4	Hippocampus	6
27446280	Zhang [78]	2016	CHN	50	25	25	Whole blood	1
27501295	Yilmaz [79]	2016	TUR	281	172	109	Whole blood	7
27520374	Liu [80]	2016	CHN	10	5	5	Temporal lobe cortex	1
27545218	Li [81]	2016	CHN (S1)	88	48	40	CSF	1
			CHN (S2)	88	48	40	Serum	1
27631879	Cosin-Tomas [82]	2016	ESP (S1)	42	21	21	Plasma	9
			ESP (S2)	30	15	15	Plasma	2
27738874	Dangla-Valls [83]	2016	ESP	68	37	31	CSF	8
27816213	Pichler [84]	2016	DEU (S1)	64	39	25	Temporal lobe cortex	101
			NLD (S2)	312	225	87	Prefrontal cortex	2
27929395	Zhao [85]	2016	USA	18	12	6	Temporal lobe cortex and hippocampus (CA1)	4
27814298	Lusardi [86]	2017	USA	99	50	49	CSF	36
28137310	Hara [87]	2017	JPN (S1)	45	27	18	Serum	3
			JPN (S2)	58	36	22	Serum	3
			JPN (S3)	45	27	18	Temporal lobe cortex	1
28179587	Nagaraj [88]	2017	POL (S1)	13	7	6	Plasma	15
			POL (S2)	22	13	9	Plasma	15
28626163	Wu [89]	2017	CHN	85	45	40	Serum	10
28934394	Kumar [90]	2017	USA (S1)	29	11	18	Serum	7
			USA (S2)	11	6	5	Frontal lobe cortex	4
28849039	Zeng [91]	2017	CHN	60	30	30	Serum	1
28269782	Riancho [92]	2017	ESP (S1)	20	10	10	CSF	14
			ESP (S2)	36	18	18	CSF	3
28871468	Llorens [93]	2017	ESP	44	25	19	Entorhinal cortex	4
28947385	Ma [94]	2017	USA	19	9	10	Brain	1
29207665	Gong [95]	2017	CHN	75	40	35	Frontal cortex	1
29253717	Akhter [96]	2017	USA	43	21	22	Hippocampus	4
29371969	An [97]	2017	CHN, MNG	70	35	35	Brain	1
29523845	Annese [98]	2018	USA, UK	12	6	6	Hippocampus	4
29036829	Manzine [99]	2018	BRA	38	21	17	Whole blood	19
29527164	Kumar [100]	2018	USA (S1)	42	27	15	Frontal cortex (BA10)	1
			USA (S2)	16	6	10	Lymphocytes	1
29603092	McKeever [101]	2018	USA, CAN (S1)	25	13	12	CSF	4

			USA, CAN (S2)	29	17	12	CSF	5
29635818	Wang [102]	2018	CHN	40	20	20	Plasma	13
29901156	Jin [103]	2018	CHN	48	24	24	CSF	1
29855513	Hadar [104]	2018	ISR, ITA (S1)	35	24	11	Lymphocytes	3
			UK (S2)	34	14	20	Olfactory bulb	2
30011310	Derkow [105]	2018	DEU	21	11	10	CSF	5
29966198	Dias [106]	2018	DEU	20	10	10	Plasma	3
29746584	Denk [107]	2018	DEU (S1)	92	48	44	CSF	10
			DEU (S2)	85	47	38	Serum	30
Abbreviations AD = Alzheimer Disease, BA = Brodmann Area, CSF = Cerebrospinal fluid, GM = Gray Matter, HC = Healthy Control, PBMC = Peripheral blood mononuclear cell, S = Sample *Max number of AD/HC in each study								

- [1] Lukiw WJ. Micro-RNA speciation in fetal, adult and Alzheimer's disease hippocampus. *Neuroreport*. 2007;18:297-300.
- [2] Wang WX, Rajeev BW, Stromberg AJ, Ren N, Tang G, Huang Q, et al. The expression of microRNA miR-107 decreases early in Alzheimer's disease and may accelerate disease progression through regulation of beta-site amyloid precursor protein-cleaving enzyme 1. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2008;28:1213-23.
- [3] Hebert SS, Horre K, Nicolai L, Papadopoulou AS, Mandemakers W, Silaharoglu AN, et al. Loss of microRNA cluster miR-29a/b-1 in sporadic Alzheimer's disease correlates with increased BACE1/beta-secretase expression. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2008;105:6415-20.
- [4] Cogswell JP, Ward J, Taylor IA, Waters M, Shi Y, Cannon B, et al. Identification of miRNA changes in Alzheimer's disease brain and CSF yields putative biomarkers and insights into disease pathways. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2008;14:27-41.
- [5] Lukiw WJ, Zhao Y, Cui JG. An NF-kappaB-sensitive micro RNA-146a-mediated inflammatory circuit in Alzheimer disease and in stressed human brain cells. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. 2008;283:31315-22.
- [6] Hebert SS, Horre K, Nicolai L, Bergmans B, Papadopoulou AS, Delacourte A, et al. MicroRNA regulation of Alzheimer's Amyloid precursor protein expression. *Neurobiology of disease*. 2009;33:422-8.
- [7] Sethi P, Lukiw WJ. Micro-RNA abundance and stability in human brain: specific alterations in Alzheimer's disease temporal lobe neocortex. *Neuroscience letters*. 2009;459:100-4.
- [8] Nunez-Iglesias J, Liu CC, Morgan TE, Finch CE, Zhou XJ. Joint genome-wide profiling of miRNA and mRNA expression in Alzheimer's disease cortex reveals altered miRNA regulation. *PloS one*. 2010;5:e8898.
- [9] Shioya M, Obayashi S, Tabunoki H, Arima K, Saito Y, Ishida T, et al. Aberrant microRNA expression in the brains of neurodegenerative diseases: miR-29a decreased in Alzheimer disease brains targets neurone navigator 3. *Neuropathology and applied neurobiology*. 2010;36:320-30.
- [10] Pogue AI, Cui JG, Li YY, Zhao Y, Culicchia F, Lukiw WJ. Micro RNA-125b (miRNA-125b) function in astrogliosis and glial cell proliferation. *Neuroscience letters*. 2010;476:18-22.
- [11] Faghihi MA, Zhang M, Huang J, Modarresi F, Van der Brug MP, Nalls MA, et al. Evidence for natural antisense transcript-mediated inhibition of microRNA function. *Genome biology*. 2010;11:R56.
- [12] Hebert SS, Papadopoulou AS, Smith P, Galas MC, Planel E, Silaharoglu AN, et al. Genetic ablation of Dicer in adult forebrain neurons results in abnormal tau hyperphosphorylation and neurodegeneration. *Human molecular genetics*. 2010;19:3959-69.
- [13] Cui JG, Li YY, Zhao Y, Bhattacharjee S, Lukiw WJ. Differential regulation of interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase-1 (IRAK-1) and IRAK-2 by microRNA-146a and NF-kappaB in stressed human astroglial cells and in Alzheimer disease. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. 2010;285:38951-60.

- [14] Persengiev S, Kondova I, Otting N, Koeppen AH, Bontrop RE. Genome-wide analysis of miRNA expression reveals a potential role for miR-144 in brain aging and spinocerebellar ataxia pathogenesis. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2011;32:2316.e17-27.
- [15] Smith P, Al Hashimi A, Girard J, Delay C, Hebert SS. In vivo regulation of amyloid precursor protein neuronal splicing by microRNAs. *Journal of neurochemistry*. 2011;116:240-7.
- [16] Villa C, Fenoglio C, De Riz M, Clerici F, Marccone A, Benussi L, et al. Role of hnRNP-A1 and miR-590-3p in neuronal death: genetics and expression analysis in patients with Alzheimer disease and frontotemporal lobar degeneration. *Rejuvenation research*. 2011;14:275-81.
- [17] Culpan D, Kehoe PG, Love S. Tumour necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) and miRNA expression in frontal and temporal neocortex in Alzheimer's disease and the effect of TNF-alpha on miRNA expression in vitro. *International journal of molecular epidemiology and genetics*. 2011;2:156-62.
- [18] Geekiyanage H, Chan C. MicroRNA-137/181c regulates serine palmitoyltransferase and in turn amyloid beta, novel targets in sporadic Alzheimer's disease. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2011;31:14820-30.
- [19] Agostini M, Tucci P, Killick R, Candi E, Sayan BS, Rivetti di Val Cervo P, et al. Neuronal differentiation by TAp73 is mediated by microRNA-34a regulation of synaptic protein targets. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2011;108:21093-8.
- [20] Geekiyanage H, Jicha GA, Nelson PT, Chan C. Blood serum miRNA: non-invasive biomarkers for Alzheimer's disease. *Experimental neurology*. 2012;235:491-6.
- [21] Lukiw WJ, Surjyadipta B, Dua P, Alexandrov PN. Common micro RNAs (miRNAs) target complement factor H (CFH) regulation in Alzheimer's disease (AD) and in age-related macular degeneration (AMD). *International journal of biochemistry and molecular biology*. 2012;3:105-16.
- [22] Lehmann SM, Kruger C, Park B, Derkow K, Rosenberger K, Baumgart J, et al. An unconventional role for miRNA: let-7 activates Toll-like receptor 7 and causes neurodegeneration. *Nature neuroscience*. 2012;15:827-35.
- [23] Lukiw WJ, Alexandrov PN, Zhao Y, Hill JM, Bhattacharjee S. Spreading of Alzheimer's disease inflammatory signaling through soluble micro-RNA. *Neuroreport*. 2012;23:621-6.
- [24] Long JM, Ray B, Lahiri DK. MicroRNA-153 physiologically inhibits expression of amyloid-beta precursor protein in cultured human fetal brain cells and is dysregulated in a subset of Alzheimer disease patients. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. 2012;287:31298-310.
- [25] Lee ST, Chu K, Jung KH, Kim JH, Huh JY, Yoon H, et al. miR-206 regulates brain-derived neurotrophic factor in Alzheimer disease model. *Annals of neurology*. 2012;72:269-77.
- [26] Hebert SS, Wang WX, Zhu Q, Nelson PT. A study of small RNAs from cerebral neocortex of pathology-verified Alzheimer's disease, dementia with lewy bodies, hippocampal sclerosis, frontotemporal lobar dementia, and non-demented human controls. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2013;35:335-48.
- [27] Yan H, Xu T, Zhao H, Lee KC, Wang HY, Zhang Y. Isoflurane increases neuronal cell death vulnerability by downregulating miR-214. *PloS one*. 2013;8:e55276.
- [28] Villa C, Ridolfi E, Fenoglio C, Ghezzi L, Vimercati R, Clerici F, et al. Expression of the transcription factor Sp1 and its regulatory hsa-miR-29b in peripheral blood mononuclear cells from patients with Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2013;35:487-94.
- [29] Zhao Y, Bhattacharjee S, Jones BM, Dua P, Alexandrov PN, Hill JM, et al. Regulation of TREM2 expression by an NF-small ka, CyrillicB-sensitive miRNA-34a. *Neuroreport*. 2013;24:318-23.
- [30] Wong HK, Veremeyko T, Patel N, Lemere CA, Walsh DM, Esau C, et al. De-repression of FOXO3a death axis by microRNA-132 and -212 causes neuronal apoptosis in Alzheimer's disease. *Human molecular genetics*. 2013;22:3077-92.
- [31] Leidinger P, Backes C, Deutscher S, Schmitt K, Mueller SC, Frese K, et al. A blood based 12-miRNA signature of Alzheimer disease patients. *Genome biology*. 2013;14:R78.
- [32] Kumar P, Dezso Z, MacKenzie C, Oestreicher J, Agoulnik S, Byrne M, et al. Circulating miRNA biomarkers for Alzheimer's disease. *PloS one*. 2013;8:e69807.
- [33] Lau P, Bossers K, Janky R, Salta E, Frigerio CS, Barbash S, et al. Alteration of the microRNA network during the progression of Alzheimer's disease. *EMBO molecular medicine*. 2013;5:1613-34.
- [34] Muller M, Kuiperij HB, Claassen JA, Kusters B, Verbeek MM. MicroRNAs in Alzheimer's disease: differential expression in hippocampus and cell-free cerebrospinal fluid. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2014;35:152-8.
- [35] Absalon S, Kochanek DM, Raghavan V, Krichevsky AM. MiR-26b, upregulated in Alzheimer's disease, activates cell cycle entry, tau-phosphorylation, and apoptosis in postmitotic neurons. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2013;33:14645-59.

- [36] Tiribuzi R, Crispoltoni L, Porcellati S, Di Lullo M, Florenzano F, Pirro M, et al. miR128 up-regulation correlates with impaired amyloid beta(1-42) degradation in monocytes from patients with sporadic Alzheimer's disease. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2014;35:345-56.
- [37] Tan L, Yu JT, Liu QY, Tan MS, Zhang W, Hu N, et al. Circulating miR-125b as a biomarker of Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of the neurological sciences*. 2014;336:52-6.
- [38] Kiko T, Nakagawa K, Tsuduki T, Furukawa K, Arai H, Miyazawa T. MicroRNAs in plasma and cerebrospinal fluid as potential markers for Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2014;39:253-9.
- [39] Sala Frigerio C, Lau P, Salta E, Tournoy J, Bossers K, Vandenberghe R, et al. Reduced expression of hsa-miR-27a-3p in CSF of patients with Alzheimer disease. *Neurology*. 2013;81:2103-6.
- [40] Ubhi K, Rockenstein E, Kragh C, Inglis C, Spencer B, Michael S, et al. Widespread microRNA dysregulation in multiple system atrophy - disease-related alteration in miR-96. *The European journal of neuroscience*. 2014;39:1026-41.
- [41] Long JM, Ray B, Lahiri DK. MicroRNA-339-5p down-regulates protein expression of beta-site amyloid precursor protein-cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE1) in human primary brain cultures and is reduced in brain tissue specimens of Alzheimer disease subjects. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. 2014;289:5184-98.
- [42] Bhatnagar S, Chertkow H, Schipper HM, Yuan Z, Shetty V, Jenkins S, et al. Increased microRNA-34c abundance in Alzheimer's disease circulating blood plasma. *Frontiers in molecular neuroscience*. 2014;7:2.
- [43] Tan L, Yu JT, Tan MS, Liu QY, Wang HF, Zhang W, et al. Genome-wide serum microRNA expression profiling identifies serum biomarkers for Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2014;40:1017-27.
- [44] Burgos K, Malenica I, Metpally R, Courtright A, Rakela B, Beach T, et al. Profiles of extracellular miRNA in cerebrospinal fluid and serum from patients with Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases correlate with disease status and features of pathology. *PloS one*. 2014;9:e94839.
- [45] Banzhaf-Strathmann J, Benito E, May S, Arzberger T, Tahirovic S, Kretzschmar H, et al. MicroRNA-125b induces tau hyperphosphorylation and cognitive deficits in Alzheimer's disease. *The EMBO journal*. 2014;33:1667-80.
- [46] Galimberti D, Villa C, Fenoglio C, Serpente M, Ghezzi L, Cioffi SM, et al. Circulating miRNAs as potential biomarkers in Alzheimer's disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2014;42:1261-7.
- [47] Liu CG, Wang JL, Li L, Wang PC. MicroRNA-384 regulates both amyloid precursor protein and beta-secretase expression and is a potential biomarker for Alzheimer's disease. *International journal of molecular medicine*. 2014;34:160-6.
- [48] Liu CG, Song J, Zhang YQ, Wang PC. MicroRNA-193b is a regulator of amyloid precursor protein in the blood and cerebrospinal fluid derived exosomal microRNA-193b is a biomarker of Alzheimer's disease. *Molecular medicine reports*. 2014;10:2395-400.
- [49] Liu CG, Wang JL, Li L, Xue LX, Zhang YQ, Wang PC. MicroRNA-135a and -200b, potential Biomarkers for Alzheimers disease, regulate beta secretase and amyloid precursor protein. *Brain research*. 2014;1583:55-64.
- [50] Cheng L, Doecke JD, Sharples RA, Villemagne VL, Fowler CJ, Rembach A, et al. Prognostic serum miRNA biomarkers associated with Alzheimer's disease shows concordance with neuropsychological and neuroimaging assessment. *Molecular psychiatry*. 2015;20:1188-96.
- [51] Zhang J, Hu M, Teng Z, Tang YP, Chen C. Synaptic and cognitive improvements by inhibition of 2-AG metabolism are through upregulation of microRNA-188-3p in a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2014;34:14919-33.
- [52] Wang T, Chen K, Li H, Dong S, Su N, Liu Y, et al. The feasibility of utilizing plasma MiRNA107 and BACE1 messenger RNA gene expression for clinical diagnosis of amnesic mild cognitive impairment. *The Journal of clinical psychiatry*. 2015;76:135-41.
- [53] Santa-Maria I, Alaniz ME, Renwick N, Cela C, Fulga TA, Van Vactor D, et al. Dysregulation of microRNA-219 promotes neurodegeneration through post-transcriptional regulation of tau. *The Journal of clinical investigation*. 2015;125:681-6.
- [54] Zhu Y, Li C, Sun A, Wang Y, Zhou S. Quantification of microRNA-210 in the cerebrospinal fluid and serum: Implications for Alzheimer's disease. *Experimental and therapeutic medicine*. 2015;9:1013-7.
- [55] Yang G, Song Y, Zhou X, Deng Y, Liu T, Weng G, et al. DNA methyltransferase 3, a target of microRNA-29c, contributes to neuronal proliferation by regulating the expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor. *Molecular medicine reports*. 2015;12:1435-42.
- [56] Muller M, Jakel L, Bruinsma IB, Claassen JA, Kuiperij HB, Verbeek MM. MicroRNA-29a Is a Candidate Biomarker for Alzheimer's Disease in Cell-Free Cerebrospinal Fluid. *Molecular neurobiology*. 2016;53:2894-9.
- [57] Yang G, Song Y, Zhou X, Deng Y, Liu T, Weng G, et al. MicroRNA-29c targets beta-site amyloid precursor protein-cleaving enzyme 1 and has a neuroprotective role in vitro and in vivo. *Molecular medicine reports*. 2015;12:3081-8.
- [58] Lei X, Lei L, Zhang Z, Zhang Z, Cheng Y. Downregulated miR-29c correlates with increased BACE1 expression in sporadic Alzheimer's disease. *International journal of clinical and experimental pathology*. 2015;8:1565-74.

- [59] Denk J, Boelmans K, Siegismund C, Lassner D, Arlt S, Jahn H. MicroRNA Profiling of CSF Reveals Potential Biomarkers to Detect Alzheimer's Disease. *PloS one*. 2015;10:e0126423.
- [60] Dong H, Li J, Huang L, Chen X, Li D, Wang T, et al. Serum MicroRNA Profiles Serve as Novel Biomarkers for the Diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease. *Disease markers*. 2015;2015:625659.
- [61] Smith PY, Hernandez-Rapp J, Jolivet F, Lecours C, Bisht K, Goupil C, et al. miR-132/212 deficiency impairs tau metabolism and promotes pathological aggregation in vivo. *Human molecular genetics*. 2015;24:6721-35.
- [62] van Harten AC, Mulders J, Scheltens P, van der Flier WM, Oudejans CB. Differential Expression of microRNA in Cerebrospinal Fluid as a Potential Novel Biomarker for Alzheimer's Disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2015;47:243-52.
- [63] Lugli G, Cohen AM, Bennett DA, Shah RC, Fields CJ, Hernandez AG, et al. Plasma Exosomal miRNAs in Persons with and without Alzheimer Disease: Altered Expression and Prospects for Biomarkers. *PloS one*. 2015;10:e0139233.
- [64] Ren RJ, Zhang YF, Dammer EB, Zhou Y, Wang LL, Liu XH, et al. Peripheral Blood MicroRNA Expression Profiles in Alzheimer's Disease: Screening, Validation, Association with Clinical Phenotype and Implications for Molecular Mechanism. *Molecular neurobiology*. 2016;53:5772-81.
- [65] Gui Y, Liu H, Zhang L, Lv W, Hu X. Altered microRNA profiles in cerebrospinal fluid exosome in Parkinson disease and Alzheimer disease. *Oncotarget*. 2015;6:37043-53.
- [66] Weinberg RB, Mufson EJ, Counts SE. Evidence for a neuroprotective microRNA pathway in amnesic mild cognitive impairment. *Frontiers in neuroscience*. 2015;9:430.
- [67] Zhu QB, Unmehopa U, Bossers K, Hu YT, Verwer R, Balesar R, et al. MicroRNA-132 and early growth response-1 in nucleus basalis of Meynert during the course of Alzheimer's disease. *Brain : a journal of neurology*. 2016;139:908-21.
- [68] Keller A, Backes C, Haas J, Leidinger P, Maetzler W, Deuschle C, et al. Validating Alzheimer's disease micro RNAs using next-generation sequencing. *Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association*. 2016;12:565-76.
- [69] Moon J, Lee ST, Kong IG, Byun JI, Sunwoo JS, Shin JW, et al. Early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease from elevated olfactory mucosal miR-206 level. *Scientific reports*. 2016;6:20364.
- [70] Zhang C, Lu J, Liu B, Cui Q, Wang Y. Primate-specific miR-603 is implicated in the risk and pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. *Aging*. 2016;8:272-90.
- [71] Ragusa M, Bosco P, Tamburello L, Barbagallo C, Condorelli AG, Tornitore M, et al. miRNAs Plasma Profiles in Vascular Dementia: Biomolecular Data and Biomedical Implications. *Frontiers in cellular neuroscience*. 2016;10:51.
- [72] Jia LH, Liu YN. Downregulated serum miR-223 serves as biomarker in Alzheimer's disease. *Cell biochemistry and function*. 2016;34:233-7.
- [73] Muller M, Kuiperij HB, Versleijen AA, Chiasserini D, Farotti L, Baschieri F, et al. Validation of microRNAs in Cerebrospinal Fluid as Biomarkers for Different Forms of Dementia in a Multicenter Study. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2016;52:1321-33.
- [74] Sarkar S, Jun S, Rellick S, Quintana DD, Cavendish JZ, Simpkins JW. Expression of microRNA-34a in Alzheimer's disease brain targets genes linked to synaptic plasticity, energy metabolism, and resting state network activity. *Brain research*. 2016;1646:139-51.
- [75] Guedes JR, Santana I, Cunha C, Duro D, Almeida MR, Cardoso AM, et al. MicroRNA deregulation and chemotaxis and phagocytosis impairment in Alzheimer's disease. *Alzheimer's & dementia (Amsterdam, Netherlands)*. 2016;3:7-17.
- [76] Xing H, Guo S, Zhang Y, Zheng Z, Wang H. Upregulation of microRNA-206 enhances lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation and release of amyloid-beta by targeting insulin-like growth factor 1 in microglia. *Molecular medicine reports*. 2016;14:1357-64.
- [77] Briley D, Ghirardi V, Woltjer R, Renck A, Zolochovska O, Tagliatalata G, et al. Preserved neurogenesis in non-demented individuals with AD neuropathology. *Scientific reports*. 2016;6:27812.
- [78] Zhang Y, Xing H, Guo S, Zheng Z, Wang H, Xu D. MicroRNA-135b has a neuroprotective role via targeting of beta-site APP-cleaving enzyme 1. *Experimental and therapeutic medicine*. 2016;12:809-14.
- [79] Yilmaz SG, Erdal ME, Ozge AA, Sungur MA. Can Peripheral MicroRNA Expression Data Serve as Epigenomic (Upstream) Biomarkers of Alzheimer's Disease? *Omics : a journal of integrative biology*. 2016;20:456-61.
- [80] Liu W, Zhao J, Lu G. miR-106b inhibits tau phosphorylation at Tyr18 by targeting Fyn in a model of Alzheimer's disease. *Biochemical and biophysical research communications*. 2016;478:852-7.
- [81] Li W, Li X, Xin X, Kan PC, Yan Y. MicroRNA-613 regulates the expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor in Alzheimer's disease. *Bioscience trends*. 2016;10:372-7.
- [82] Cosin-Tomas M, Antonell A, Llado A, Alcolea D, Fortea J, Ezquerra M, et al. Plasma miR-34a-5p and miR-545-3p as Early Biomarkers of Alzheimer's Disease: Potential and Limitations. *Molecular neurobiology*. 2017;54:5550-62.
- [83] Dangla-Valls A, Molinuevo JL, Altirriba J, Sanchez-Valle R, Alcolea D, Fortea J, et al. CSF microRNA Profiling in Alzheimer's Disease: a Screening and Validation Study. *Molecular neurobiology*. 2017;54:6647-54.

- [84] Pichler S, Gu W, Hartl D, Gasparoni G, Leidinger P, Keller A, et al. The miRNome of Alzheimer's disease: consistent downregulation of the miR-132/212 cluster. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2017;50:167.e1-.e10.
- [85] Zhao Y, Alexandrov PN, Jaber V, Lukiw WJ. Deficiency in the Ubiquitin Conjugating Enzyme UBE2A in Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is Linked to Deficits in a Natural Circular miRNA-7 Sponge (circRNA; ciRS-7). *Genes*. 2016;7.
- [86] Lusardi TA, Phillips JI, Wiedrick JT, Harrington CA, Lind B, Lapidus JA, et al. MicroRNAs in Human Cerebrospinal Fluid as Biomarkers for Alzheimer's Disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2017;55:1223-33.
- [87] Hara N, Kikuchi M, Miyashita A, Hatsuta H, Saito Y, Kasuga K, et al. Serum microRNA miR-501-3p as a potential biomarker related to the progression of Alzheimer's disease. *Acta neuropathologica communications*. 2017;5:10.
- [88] Nagaraj S, Laskowska-Kaszub K, Debski KJ, Wojsiat J, Dabrowski M, Gabryelewicz T, et al. Profile of 6 microRNA in blood plasma distinguish early stage Alzheimer's disease patients from non-demented subjects. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8:16122-43.
- [89] Wu Y, Xu J, Xu J, Cheng J, Jiao D, Zhou C, et al. Lower Serum Levels of miR-29c-3p and miR-19b-3p as Biomarkers for Alzheimer's Disease. *The Tohoku journal of experimental medicine*. 2017;242:129-36.
- [90] Kumar S, Vijayan M, Reddy PH. MicroRNA-455-3p as a potential peripheral biomarker for Alzheimer's disease. *Human molecular genetics*. 2017;26:3808-22.
- [91] Zeng Q, Zou L, Qian L, Zhou F, Nie H, Yu S, et al. Expression of microRNA222 in serum of patients with Alzheimer's disease. *Molecular medicine reports*. 2017;16:5575-9.
- [92] Riancho J, Vazquez-Higuera JL, Pozueta A, Lage C, Kazmierczak M, Bravo M, et al. MicroRNA Profile in Patients with Alzheimer's Disease: Analysis of miR-9-5p and miR-598 in Raw and Exosome Enriched Cerebrospinal Fluid Samples. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2017;57:483-91.
- [93] Llorens F, Thüne K, Andrés-Benito P, Tahir W, Ansoleaga B, Hernández-Ortega K, et al. MicroRNA Expression in the Locus Coeruleus, Entorhinal Cortex, and Hippocampus at Early and Middle Stages of Braak Neurofibrillary Tangle Pathology. *Journal of molecular neuroscience : MN*. 2017;63:206-15.
- [94] Ma X, Liu L, Meng J. MicroRNA-125b promotes neurons cell apoptosis and Tau phosphorylation in Alzheimer's disease. *Neuroscience letters*. 2017;661:57-62.
- [95] Gong G, An F, Wang Y, Bian M, Yu LJ, Wei C. miR-15b represses BACE1 expression in sporadic Alzheimer's disease. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8:91551-7.
- [96] Akhter R, Shao Y, Shaw M, Formica S, Khrestian M, Leverenz JB, et al. Regulation of ADAM10 by miR-140-5p and potential relevance for Alzheimer's disease. *Neurobiology of aging*. 2018;63:110-9.
- [97] An F, Gong G, Wang Y, Bian M, Yu L, Wei C. MiR-124 acts as a target for Alzheimer's disease by regulating BACE1. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8:114065-71.
- [98] Annese A, Manzari C, Lionetti C, Picardi E, Horner DS, Chiara M, et al. Whole transcriptome profiling of Late-Onset Alzheimer's Disease patients provides insights into the molecular changes involved in the disease. *Scientific reports*. 2018;8:4282.
- [99] Manzine PR, Pelucchi S, Horst MA, Vale FAC, Pavarini SCI, Audano M, et al. microRNA 221 Targets ADAM10 mRNA and is Downregulated in Alzheimer's Disease. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2018;61:113-23.
- [100] Kumar S, Reddy PH. MicroRNA-455-3p as a Potential Biomarker for Alzheimer's Disease: An Update. *Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience*. 2018;10:41.
- [101] McKeever PM, Schneider R, Taghdiri F, Weichert A, Multani N, Brown RA, et al. MicroRNA Expression Levels Are Altered in the Cerebrospinal Fluid of Patients with Young-Onset Alzheimer's Disease. *Molecular neurobiology*. 2018;55:8826-41.
- [102] Wang Z, Qin W, Wei CB, Tang Y, Zhao LN, Jin HM, et al. The microRNA-1908 up-regulation in the peripheral blood cells impairs amyloid clearance by targeting ApoE. *International journal of geriatric psychiatry*. 2018;33:980-6.
- [103] Jin Y, Tu Q, Liu M. MicroRNA-125b regulates Alzheimer's disease through SphK1 regulation. *Molecular medicine reports*. 2018;18:2373-80.
- [104] Hadar A, Milanesi E, Walczak M, Puzianowska-Kuźnicka M, Kuźnicki J, Squassina A, et al. SIRT1, miR-132 and miR-212 link human longevity to Alzheimer's Disease. *Scientific reports*. 2018;8:8465.
- [105] Derkow K, Rössling R, Schipke C, Krüger C, Bauer J, Fähring M, et al. Distinct expression of the neurotoxic microRNA family let-7 in the cerebrospinal fluid of patients with Alzheimer's disease. *PLoS one*. 2018;13:e0200602.
- [106] Dias IHK, Brown CL, Shabir K, Polidori MC, Griffiths HR. miRNA 933 Expression by Endothelial Cells is Increased by 27-Hydroxycholesterol and is More Prevalent in Plasma from Dementia Patients. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease : JAD*. 2018;64:1009-17.
- [107] Denk J, Oberhauser F, Kornhuber J, Wiltfang J, Fassbender K, Schroeter ML, et al. Specific serum and CSF microRNA profiles distinguish sporadic behavioural variant of frontotemporal dementia compared with Alzheimer patients and cognitively healthy controls. *PLoS one*. 2018;13:e0197329.

Supplementary Table 2: Pathway enrichment analysis of the 25 significantly dysregulated miRNAs in the brain of AD patients

pathway name	database code	cluster	P value FDR	genes intersection	n	Up/ Down
actin filament-based transport	GO:0099515	cellular transport	3.967E-02	MYO19,MYO6,WASL,MYO5A,SYNE2,MYO1C,MYO1B,SUN2	8	up
activated notch1 transmits signal to the nucleus	REAC:R-HSA-2122948	NOTCH signalling	4.504E-02	NUMB,NOTCH1,DTX4,ADAM17,MIB1,JAG1,DLL1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,NCSTN	11	up
activated ntrk3 signals through pi3k	REAC:R-HSA-9603381	PI3k signalling	4.447E-02	NTRK3,IRS1,PIK3R1,SRC	4	up
activated tak1 mediates p38 mapk activation	REAC:R-HSA-450302	MAPK signalling	1.012E-05	MAPK14,IRAK2,TRAF6,IRAK1,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,TAB3,MAP3K7,RIK2,NOD1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,TAB2	15	up
activation of atr in response to replication stress	REAC:R-HSA-176187	cellular response to external stimuli	5.309E-03	CHEK1,ORC4,CDC25A,CLSPN,CDK2,CDC25C,MCM4,MCM2,MCM7,MCM10,MCM6,MCM3,MCM5,RFC2,ORC1	15	up
activation of bad and translocation to mitochondria	REAC:R-HSA-111447	mitochondrial activity	1.052E-02	BID,YWHAG,AKT1,BCL2,AKT2,AKT3,PPP3R1,YWHAE,YWHAB	9	both
activation of bh3-only proteins	REAC:R-HSA-114452	protein metabolism	2.485E-05	TP63,BID,YWHAG,PPP1R13B,AKT1,PMAP1P,BCL2,BBC3,AKT2,AKT3,PPP3R1,BCL2L11,TP53,TFDP2,YWHAE,YWHAB	16	both
activation of caspases through apoptosome-mediated cleavage	REAC:R-HSA-111459	caspase signalling pathway	4.144E-04	XIAP,CASP7,CASP3,CASP9,CYCS,APAF1	6	up
activation of cysteine-type endopeptidase activity involved in apoptotic process	GO:0006919	endopeptidase activity	2.581E-06	CDKN2A,BCL2L13,JAK2,S100A8,BBC3,TRAF6,TNFRSF10B,Fas,HSPD1,FADD,ROBO1,SMAD3,BCL2L11,RET,F3,SENP1,DIABLO,CASP9,CRADD,CYCS,AIFM1,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,BAX,NOD1,FASLG,CFLAR,CASP8,APAF1,CASP10,DLCL1,EGLN3	32	up
activation of cysteine-type endopeptidase activity involved in apoptotic process by cytochrome c	GO:0008635	endopeptidase activity	4.660E-03	DIABLO,CASP9,CYCS,BAX,APAF1	5	up
activation of gene expression by srebf (srebp)	REAC:R-HSA-2426168	gene expression	2.620E-02	MTF1,CREBBP,MED1,LSS,FASN,CARM1,TBL1XR1,SP1,NCOA1,DHCR7,CYP51A1,PPARA,NFYB,SC5D	14	up
activation of irf3/irf7 mediated by tbk1/ikk epsilon	REAC:R-HSA-936964	IRF signalling	4.903E-02	IRF7,TLR4,TRAF3,TANK,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	7	up
activation of mapk activity	GO:0000187	MAPK signalling	1.847E-06	MAP3K2,DUSP6,TNF,MAP3K11,MAPK14,PIK3CB,NTRK3,CXCR4,CD40LG,IRAK2,TRAF6,IRAK1,TLR4,FGF2,TGFA,S1PR2,MAP3K9,TAOK1,UBE2V1,PRKAA1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,CDK1,INSR,TAB3,MAP4K2,RET,MAP3K7,PEA15,MAPK3,MAP2K1,SAI1,RIK2,KIT,NOD1,DUSP5,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,THBS1,TAB2	43	up
activation of nf-kb-inducing kinase activity	GO:0007250	Nfk	3.317E-04	TNFRSF10B,COP58,TRAF6,IRAK1,CARD10,MAP3K7,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,TIRAP,TLR3	10	up
activation of protein kinase activity	GO:0032147	protein kinase activity	4.990E-02	DUSP9,PRKAR2A,PAK2,MAPK1,MAPK14,PRKCD,MAP3K13,EMP2,RET,MAP2K2,IGF1,PAKS,TAOK3,MAP3K2,PDPK1,TAOK1,MAP3K11,AKT1,UBE2V1,MAP2K7,TGFB1,TGFB2,KIT,ADCY9,DUSP5,VEGFA,ZFP91,PRKAR1A,TNFRSF10B,FRS2,CRKL,TNFRSF10A,IL4,GADD45A,CRK,TRAF7,ERN1,IKBK,EIF2AK2,MUC20,IRAK2,PLCE1,THBS1,WNT5A,MINK1,S1PR2,TAOK2,PAK4	48	both
activation of puma and translocation to mitochondria	REAC:R-HSA-139915	mitochondrial activity	4.467E-02	TP53,BBC3,E2F1,TP73,TP53BP2	5	up
activation of the pre-replicative complex	REAC:R-HSA-68962	cell cycle	3.056E-02	ORC4,POLE4,CDK2,MCM4,MCM2,MCM7,PRIM1,MCM10,MCM6,MCM3,MCM5,ORC1	12	up
actomyosin structure organisation	GO:0031032	cell organisation	1.925E-02	NF2,NEBL,SMAD4,ABL1,RHOA,ROCK1,WASF2,SFRP1,PHLDB2,NRP1,PAK2,CUL3,VPS4A,RACGAP1,AMOT,PIK3R1,CGNL1,CDC42,SLC9A1,STMN1,EPB41L3,ITGB1,MET,EPB41L2,TPM1,ACTG1,SRC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,TMOD3,CFLAR,TMOD2,ACTC1,F11R,EDN1,DLCL1,MYH11,CSR1,EPB41L4B,ACTA1	40	up
acute myeloid leukemia	KEGG:05221	cancer	2.579E-02	MYC,MAPK1,MAP2K2,CCND1,EIF4EBP1,CEBPA,NFKB1,RARA,AKT1,KIT,KRAS,PER2,CCNA2,AKT2,AKT3,STAT3,IKBK	17	both
adaptive thermogenesis	GO:1990845	cellular response to external stimuli	8.208E-03	IRF4,EHMT1,PCTP,JAK2,IP6K1,NRDC1,IGF1R,APC,CXCR4,DECR1,KDM6B,TLR4,NOTCH1,LNPEP,ADAM17,VEGFA,OGT,FLCN,RBP1,NOVA2,TRPV2,CPT2,CEBPB,ACSL1,FH,MFN2,CIDEA,SIRT6,TLE3,PER2,BMP8A,GRB10,ZBTB7B,THRA,CD36,ADAMTSS5,IL15,FFAR4	38	up
adherens junction	KEGG:04520	cell adhesion and migration	9.935E-04	MAPK1,YES1,CDH1,EP300,PARD3,IGF1R,SNAI2,TGFB1,TGFB2,SSX2IP,NLK,CTNND1,CDC42,SMAD3,WASL,MET,RHOA,CTNND1,CSNK2A1,ACTG1,ACTN4,CREBBP	22	both
adherens junction assembly	GO:0034333	cell adhesion and migration	1.813E-03	VCL,PAK2,SMAD7,CTNND1,PIP5K1C,ACTB,ZNF703	7	up
adipocytokine signalling pathway	KEGG:04920	signalling pathways	1.034E-02	STAT3,JAK2,AKT1,TNF,PRKAG1,NFKB1,IRS1,PRKAA1,CHUK,AKT3,SLC2A4,ACSL4,ACSL1,ACSL6,TRAF2,TNFRSF1A,PPARA,G6PC,SOC3,CD36,POMC	21	up
adp metabolic process	GO:0046031	metabolic process	5.456E-04	PKM,STAT3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PRKAG1,PFKM,HK2,NDC1,ENTPD5,FOXK1,OGT,PRKAA1,TP1,CBFA2T3,INSR,NUP50,APP,POM121C,LDHA,GPI,NUP62,TIGAR,NUP98,RAE1,PPARA,NUP43,PGAM4,ZBTB7A,NUP54,EIF6	32	up
advanced glycosylation endproduct receptor signalling	REAC:R-HSA-879415	signalling pathways	6.696E-04	S100A12,AGER,APP,CAPZA2,MAPK3,SAI1,HMGB1,MAPK1,PRKCSH	9	up
age-rage signalling pathway in diabetic complications	KEGG:04933	signalling pathways	1.681E-05	MAPK1,MAPK14,PRKCD,COL1A1,FOXO1,CCND1,CASP3,SERPINE1,NFKB1,AKT1,TGFB1,TGFB2,KRAS,IL1A,VCAM1,BCL2,COL1A2,COL4A1,CDC42,COL3A1,MP2,COL4A2,IUN,AKT2,AKT3,VEGFA,SMAD2,SMAD3,CDKN1B,STAT3,ICAM1,PLCD3,PLCE1	33	both
aging	GO:0007568	senescence	2.422E-03	CDKN2A,STAT3,SMC6,TP53,BBC3,ULK3,NPM1,MAPK14,HMGA2,HMGA1,MIF,CDKN1A,DKK1,WNT1,HLA-G,PDCD4,CHEK1,CDK6,PRKCD,AGER,AKT3,APP,KRT33B,ATM,SIRT1,MAP2K1,YBX1,MAPKAPK5,PRNP,CHEK2,ROMO1,TERF2,B2M,SOD2,TWIST1	35	both
akt phosphorylates targets in the cytosol	REAC:R-HSA-198323	phosphorylation	3.248E-02	AKT1,CDKN1A,CDKN1B,CHUK,AKT3,GSK3B,MDM2,CASP9,AKT1S1	9	both
aldosterone-regulated sodium reabsorption	KEGG:04960	endocrine system	4.177E-02	SCNN1A,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,SLC9A3R2,IRS1,KRAS,PIK3R3,INSR,PIK3R1,SFN,MAPK3,MAPK1	12	up

α-β t cell differentiation	GO:0046632	cell differentiation	4.002E-02	CBFB,IRF4,STAT3,PRDM1,CD80,IL6,RSAD2,IL23R,MYB,SMAD7,SOCS5,NLRP3,TOX,LEF1,TGFB2,HMGB1,NKAP,ZBTB7B,ATP7A	19	up
α-protein kinase 1 signalling pathway	REAC:R-HSA-9645460	protein kinase activity	6.225E-03	TRAF6,TAB3,MAP3K7,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,TAB2	7	up
alzheimer disease	KEGG:05010	AD	2.696E-02	ND6,FZD4,KLC2,GRIN2A,FRAT2,AKT1,COX7C,SDHB,BACE2,TNF,ADRM1,VDAC1,PIK3CB,PSMB1,APC,Fas,RAF1,PIK3CD,FZD6,CSNK2A1,COX2,NFKB1,FADD,PTG S2,NOS1,IL6,CASP7,WNT2B,CSF1,DKK1,IRS1,WNT1,KRAS,ADAM17,FZD5,ATG14,PIK3R3,KIF5B,Bace1,WNT7A,CHUK,TUBB,AGER,ITPR1,INSR,PIK3R1,WIP1,AK T3,AXIN2,TUBB2A,APP,GSK3B,FZD9,RTN4,PSMB5,MAPK3,KLC1,CASP3,MAP2K1,CTNNB1,HSD17B10,CASP9,CYCS,TRAF2,BECN1,PPP3R1,TNFRSF1A,CAPN1,CY BB,CASP8,APAF1,NRAS,CDK5R1,UQCRCF51,GNAQ,MAPK1,NRBF2,UQCRCB,NCSTN,PLCB1	80	up
ameboidal-type cell migration	GO:0001667	cell adhesion and migration	3.073E-02	DDR2,SEMA6B,SEMA6A,GLUL,RAB13,GDNF,PRXK,SEMA3E,NR2F2,EMP2,SP1,NOTCH1,DUSP10,BMPR2,ADAM17,HMGB1,PDPK1,PFN2,ADGRA2,SIRT1,SEMA4 C,SOX9,HIF1A,ROCK2,AKT1,ZEB2,PTK2,CAPN7,PPARG,VASH1,MECP2,PTEN,KIT,PHOX2B,PLPP3,ETS1,ARF6,MAP3K3,ITGB1,SPARC,ENPP2,KLF4,AKT3,VEGFA,A CVR1C,SEMA7A,APPL1,CYP1B1,MET,RHOA,IL4,AMOT,ROCK1,MAPRE2,GADD45A,KANK2,RREB1,NF1,SEMA4G,GIPC1,TBXA2R,ATOH8,LPXN,SRRF,PHACTR4 ,SYN12BP,ANGPT4,RRAS,THBS1,WNT5A,ARSB,PFN1	73	both
ampk signalling pathway	KEGG:04152	signalling pathways	9.540E-03	SCD5,RAB10,PCK1,IGF1,PDPK1,CPT1A,FOXO1,RAB11B,CCND1,SIRT1,EIF4EBP1,AKT1,IGF1R,PPARG,PPP2R5E,SCD,ULK1,PRKAB2,CCNA2,HMGR,AKT2,CREB5, AKT3,CAB39,ELAVL1,FOXO3,CPT1B,PPARGC1A	28	both
amplification of signal from unattached kinetochores via a mad2 inhibitory signal	REAC:R-HSA-141444	cell cycle	4.284E-02	AURKB,PPP2CA,RANBP2,NUP37,CENPP,NSL1,RCC2,KIF2C,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,BIRC5,DYNLL2,PPP2R5C,RANGAP1,ERCC6L,CDC20,CKAP5,KIF2A,PPP1CC,NUP43, INCENP,DYNC1L12,CLIP1,DSN1,SKA2	25	up
amplification of signal from the kinetochores	REAC:R-HSA-141424	cell cycle	4.284E-02	AURKB,PPP2CA,RANBP2,NUP37,CENPP,NSL1,RCC2,KIF2C,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,BIRC5,DYNLL2,PPP2R5C,RANGAP1,ERCC6L,CDC20,CKAP5,KIF2A,PPP1CC,NUP43, INCENP,DYNC1L12,CLIP1,DSN1,SKA2	25	up
amyloid fibril formation	GO:1990000	AD	3.967E-02	CDKN2A,LDLR,FKBP1A,CLU,APP,MDM2,CD36,B2M	8	up
amyloid-β clearance	GO:0097242	AD	4.002E-02	TNF,IGF1R,ROCK1,LRP2,ITGB2,LDLR,INSR,CLU,HDAC1,CYP51A1,TREM2,CD36	12	up
anatomical structure homeostasis	GO:0060249	homeostasis	4.095E-02	VCL,SMC6,TNFAIP3,AURKB,CNGB1,CDH5,PFKM,CLDN12,TNKS1BP1,DRAM2,PARP1,SPP1,BGLAP,IL6,HAAO,TLR4,NOTCH1,HSP90AA1,CCT6,VEGFA,TAOK1,C HMP4B,PRKAA1,WNK3,HNRNP1,HMBOX1,RIF1,POLE4,LAMC1,HNRNP2B1,BSG,ZNF365,ITGB1,CHMP2B,ATM,MYC,MRE11,POLD1,ACTG1,MAPK3,SRC,STR AP,FEN1,PRM1,PPP1R10,CCT3,ITGB3,XRN1,TJP2,RAD51,CSF1R,BAG3,SIRT6,S1PR1,SLX4,F11R,RAB3D,MAPKAPK5,MAPK1,RFC2,TPP1,TERF2,ERCC4,UBASH3B ,SMG1,SLC39A8,SIGLEC15,B2M,ACTB,CTC1,HNRNPC	71	up
angiogenesis	GO:0001525	organogenesis	5.917E-03	ETS1,E2F7,SPHK1,PKM,STAT3,ERBB2,AKT1,TNFAIP3,ANGPT2,TNF,STAR1D13,ENPEP,CDH5,MED1,PLXND1,PIK3CB,TMEM2,RNH1,NRARP,PIK3CD,HMGA2,AOX 5,HK2,FGFR2,E2F2,PLXDC1,RHOA,ROCK1,PTGS2,STAT1,SFRP1,BRCA1,CARD10,IL6,CXCL8,ROBO1,NOTCH1,ITGA5,HLA- G,FGF2,KLF4,AGO2,NRP1,PIK3R3,ITGB8,VEGFA,SPRED1,MECP2,AGO1,RECK,EFNB2,HOXA3,RBP1,AMOT,AKT3,AMOTL1,TGFB3,RDR,KTNA4,RHOB,F3,SP1,ITGB 1,JAG1,DLL1,ACTG1,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,SIRT1,TGFB2,MTDH,RRAS,CD40,GATA4,ITGB3,PLCG1,CTNNB1,EPHA2,FASLG,PRKD1,SIRT6,CASP8,AGTR1,S1PR1,GAT A6,PKNOX1,SASH1,HOXB3,CLIC4,ACV1R1,BTG1,HOXA5,ADM2,PTPRB,PRKD2,EMP2,THBS1,COL4A1,TWIST1,ADAMT59,HIPK1	101	up
anoikis	GO:0043276	apoptosis	4.173E-02	NOTCH1,AKT1,PTK2,SNAI2,BCL2,MCL1,ITGB1,ANKRD13C,IKBK,PTRH2	10	both
antifolate resistance	KEGG:01523	drug resistance	1.001E-02	SHMT1,TNF,SLC19A1,ABCC4,ABCC1,NFKB1,IL6,AOX12,CHUK,MTHFR,TYMS,SLC46A1	12	up
antigen processing and presentation of exogenous peptide antigen via mhc class i, tap-independent	GO:0002480	adaptive immune system	2.287E-02	LNPEP,HLA-A,HLA-G,HLA-C,B2M	5	up
antigen processing and presentation of exogenous peptide antigen via mhc class ii	GO:0019886	adaptive immune system	2.287E-02	SEC24A,KLC2,KIF22,OSBPL1A,KIF2C,AP2B1,DCTN5,KIF23,RACGAP1,KIF3B,DYNLL2,CANX,CAP2A,AP2A1,KIF11,KLC1,CAP2B,KIF4A,AP2M1,AP2A2,KIF2A,ARF1, CLTA,DYNC1L12,ACTR1A	25	up
antigen processing and presentation of peptide antigen via mhc class ii	GO:0002495	adaptive immune system	2.019E-02	SEC24A,KLC2,KIF22,OSBPL1A,KIF2C,AP2B1,DCTN5,KIF23,RACGAP1,KIF3B,DYNLL2,CANX,CAP2A,AP2A1,KIF11,KLC1,CAP2B,KIF4A,AP2M1,AP2A2,TREM2,KIF2 A,ARF1,CLTA,DYNC1L12,ACTR1A	26	up
antigen processing and presentation of peptide or polysaccharide antigen via mhc class ii	GO:0002504	adaptive immune system	1.231E-02	SEC24A,KLC2,KIF22,OSBPL1A,KIF2C,AP2B1,DCTN5,KIF23,RACGAP1,KIF3B,DYNLL2,CANX,CAP2A,AP2A1,KIF11,KLC1,CAP2B,KIF4A,AP2M1,AP2A2,TREM2,KIF2 A,ARF1,CLTA,DYNC1L12,THBS1,ACTR1A	27	up
antiviral mechanism by ifn-stimulated genes	REAC:R-HSA-1169410	viral of bacterial infection	4.670E-05	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,EIF4E,NDIC1,KPNB1,ISG15,STAT1,MX2,OASL,IFIT1,KPNA4,ARIH1,NUP50,KPNA1,KPNA3,POM121C,MAPK3,NUP62,PLCG1,EIF 4G1,RAE1,NUP43,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,NUP54,UBA7,KPNA2,PPM1B	31	up
apc/c:cdc20 mediated degradation of cyclin b	REAC:R-HSA-174048	cyclin signalling pathway	1.671E-02	ANAPC16,CDK1,CDC27,CDC20,ANAPC5,CDC23,CCNB1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	10	up
apelin signalling pathway	KEGG:04371	signalling pathways	5.811E-03	SPHK1,AKT1,APLN,PRKAG1,RAF1,SMAD4,SPP1,NOS1,MYLK,SMAD2,CCND1,PRKCE,KRAS,SMAD3,RP56KB1,GABARAP1,PRKAA1,GNB1,ITPR1,AKT3,GABARAP, GNG12,SLC9A1,MEF2C,RRAS2,JAG1,TFAM,MAPK3,RRAS,MAP2K1,PIK3CG,BECN1,AGTR1,NRAS,GNAQ,MAPK1,PLCB1	37	up
apoptosis	KEGG:04210	apoptosis	6.386E-12	PARP1,MAPK1,XIAP,MAP2K2,BID,PDPK1,CASP3,NFKB1,AKT1,ATM,KRAS,PMAIP1,BCL2,BBC3,MCL1,FOS,JUN,AKT2,AKT3,CASP8,TNFRSF10B,ITPR1,BCL2L11,L MNA,TNFRSF10A,GADD45A,LMNB2,TRAF1,ERN1,TP53,IKBK,DDFA,ACTG1,DFFB,BIRC5,PARP2,CYCS,CTSS	38	both
apoptosis	REAC:R-HSA-109581	apoptosis	6.386E-12	PARP1,MAPK1,XIAP,MAP2K2,BID,PDPK1,CASP3,NFKB1,AKT1,ATM,KRAS,PMAIP1,BCL2,BBC3,MCL1,FOS,JUN,AKT2,AKT3,CASP8,TNFRSF10B,ITPR1,BCL2L11,L MNA,TNFRSF10A,GADD45A,LMNB2,TRAF1,ERN1,TP53,IKBK,DDFA,ACTG1,DFFB,BIRC5,PARP2,CYCS,CTSS	38	both
apoptosis - multiple species	KEGG:04215	apoptosis	1.097E-02	BECN1,XIAP,BID,CASP3,PMAIP1,BCL2,BBC3,CASP8,BCL2L11,BIRC5,CYCS	11	both
apoptotic cleavage of cellular proteins	REAC:R-HSA-111465	apoptosis	3.056E-02	APC,ROCK1,CASP7,PRKCD,CLSPN,CASP3,DSF,SPTAN1,CTNNB1,TJP2,CASP6,CASP8,BIRC2	13	both
apoptotic dna fragmentation	GO:0006309	apoptosis	2.508E-03	CDKN2A,KPNB1,IL6,DICER1,KPNA1,CASP3,HMGB1,AIFM1,CIDEA,BAX,DDFA	11	up
apoptotic execution phase	REAC:R-HSA-75153	apoptosis	3.264E-03	APC,KPNB1,ROCK1,CASP7,PAK2,PRKCD,KPNA1,CLSPN,HIST1H1E,CASP3,DSF,SPTAN1,CTNNB1,TJP2,HMGB1,DDFA,CASP6,CASP8,BIRC2	19	both
apoptotic factor-mediated response	REAC:R-HSA-111471	apoptosis	3.774E-05	CDKN2A,XIAP,BAK1,CASP7,MAPK3,CASP3,DIABLO,CASP9,CYCS,BAX,APAF1,MAPK1	12	up
apoptotic mitochondrial changes	GO:0008637	mitochondrial activity	1.618E-02	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,BMF,TP53,BBC3,AKT1,BCL2,BAK1,HSPD1,HK2,ERBB4,PLAUR,YWHAB,BCL2L11,YWHAQ,YWHAH,CLU,GSK3B,FZD9,E2F1,SFN,HRK,BNIP3,TP7 3,BAX,BIK,PPP3R1,NOL3,CIDEA,CASP8,MOAP1,BCL2L1,TP53BP2,MFF,TIMMSO,SOD2	36	both

apoptotic nuclear changes	GO:0030262	apoptosis	3.293E-03	CDKN2A,KPNB1,IL6,DICER1,KPNA1,CASP3,HMGB1,AIFM1,CIDEA,BAX,DFFA,BLCAP,TP2A	13	up
apoptotic signalling pathway	GO:0097190	apoptosis	2.606E-03	PMAIP1,ZMYND11,BMF,BCL3,TP53,JAK2,S100A8,BBC3,AKT1,TNFAIP3,EPO,BCL2,TNF,ZNF385A,CDKN2D,BAK1,IL6R,Sortin1,RP57,TNFRSF10B,PIK3CB,ERBB3,S GPL1,Fas,CD44,MCL1,DYRK2,ABL1,MUC1,CSNK2A1,IFI27,MIF,FADD,CDKN1A,BCL2A1,SFRP1,BRCA1,BCLAF1,TLR4,CXCL12,PLAUR,ICAM1,FGFR3,PPARD,YWH AB,PTEN,SMAD3,TMEM109,ZNF622,BCL2L11,DDX3X,CHAC1,PAK2,CUL3,DNAJA1,PRKCD,CUL2,ITPR1,CYLD,RNF41,GABARAP,YWHAQ,YWHAH,BCL2L12,CLU,P PP2R5C,GSK3B,FZD9,RET,HYOU1,DNAJC10,FBXW7,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,MAZ,ITGA6,SFN,PEA15,SEN1,SRC,CASP3,SIRT1,AR,CEBPB,MAGEA3,IFN81,BIRC6,DIAB LO,GATA4,HRK,BNIP3,CASP9,BAG6,CRADD,CD24,TP73,AIFM1,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,SNAI1,BECN1,BAX,EPHA2,BIK,PPP3R1,LTBR,FASLG,TNFRSF1A,NOL3,CIDEB, BAG3,DAPK1,BCL10,NRA42,CD70,CFLAR,CASP8,CD27,MOAP1,BCL2L1,APAF1,TP53BP2,CASP10,USP28,AEN,MFF,TLR3,DDIT4,UBC,CHCK2,TC72,JMY,ACVR1, NACCC2,TIMM50,SOD2,THBS1,HIPK1	139	both
appendage development	GO:0048736	organogenesis	6.521E-03	BMPR1B,CREBBP,FGFR2,DKK1,SKI,WNT7A,TFAP2A,CYP26B1,SALL1,ZNF3,HDAC1,ITGA6,LNPK,CTNNB1,SOX4,SOX11,CHD7,SMO1,MBNL1,KREMEN1,ECE1,T WIST1	22	up
appendage morphogenesis	GO:0035107	organogenesis	3.073E-02	BMPR1B,CREBBP,FGFR2,SKI,WNT7A,TFAP2A,CYP26B1,SALL1,HDAC1,CTNNB1,SOX4,SOX11,MBNL1,ECE1,TWIST1	15	up
assembly of the hiv virion	REAC:R-HSA-175474	viral of bacterial infection	4.903E-02	FURIN,VPS37B,VPS37A,VPS37D,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	7	up
atrioventricular valve development	GO:0003171	organogenesis	2.335E-02	SMAD4,NOTCH1,HEYL,MDM4,TGFBF2,GATA4,SOX4,BMPR1A,ACVR1	9	up
atrioventricular valve morphogenesis	GO:0003181	organogenesis	1.235E-02	SOX4,NOTCH1,BMPR2,TGFBF2,ZFPM1,MDM4,HEYL,BMPR1A	8	both
autophagic cell death	GO:0048102	autophagy	3.859E-02	TP53INP1,CDKN2D,CDKN1B,ATG7,TREM2	5	up
autophagosome assembly	GO:0000045	autophagy	2.006E-02	TP53INP1,MTMR3,PIP4K2C,ATG9A,PACS2,ATG14,RAB1B,CHMP4B,GABARAP1,STX17,RAB23,TBC1D14,WIPI2,GABARAP,SMURF1,RAB3GAP2,ATG5,UBQLN2, MFN2,RALB,BECN1,ATG7,UBXN2B,RAB1A	24	up
autophagosome organisation	GO:1905037	cell organisation	2.283E-02	TP53INP1,MTMR3,PIP4K2C,ATG9A,PACS2,ATG14,RAB1B,CHMP4B,GABARAP1,STX17,RAB23,TBC1D14,WIPI2,GABARAP,SMURF1,RAB3GAP2,ATG5,UBQLN2, MFN2,RALB,BECN1,ATG7,UBXN2B,RAB1A	24	up
autophagy	GO:0006914	autophagy	1.213E-02	LARP1,TRIM27,ABL2,SNAP29,BECN1,FBXL2,CALCOCO2,EI24,CHMP3,TP53INP1,SESN3,RRAGC,UFM1,EP300,SPTLC2,TRIM13,SLC38A9,HMGB1,PIK3C3,TRIM3 8,TECPR1,FOXO1,S100A9,SNX5,TP53INP2,CASP3,IL10RA,SIRT1,AKT1,DRAM1,TGFBF2,ATM,WDFY3,CHMP2B,BCL2,ULK1,TSG101,SMCR8,ATG2B,GAPDH,M CL1,PRKAB2,FZD5,HUWE1,SH3GLB1,WDR45B,STAT3,RAB3GAP2,ITPR1,PIP4K2C,RRAGD,HSPA8,UBXN2A,FOXO3,MET,CHMP4B,IL4,ROCK1,EXOC8,LRSAM1,RA B7A,CSNK2A1,LIX1L,ERN1,TP53,PACS2,TRIM65,IKBK,ATP6V0D2,PGAM5,QSOX1,TMEM59,AMBRA1,CLU,GNAI3,TPCN2,UFC1,GSK3B,UBQLN4,FOXK2,RAB3G AP1,CAPNS1,ATG2A	83	both
autophagy	GO:0006914	autophagy	1.213E-02	LARP1,TRIM27,ABL2,SNAP29,BECN1,FBXL2,CALCOCO2,EI24,CHMP3,TP53INP1,SESN3,RRAGC,UFM1,EP300,SPTLC2,TRIM13,SLC38A9,HMGB1,PIK3C3,TRIM3 8,TECPR1,FOXO1,S100A9,SNX5,TP53INP2,CASP3,IL10RA,SIRT1,AKT1,DRAM1,TGFBF2,ATM,WDFY3,CHMP2B,BCL2,ULK1,TSG101,SMCR8,ATG2B,GAPDH,M CL1,PRKAB2,FZD5,HUWE1,SH3GLB1,WDR45B,STAT3,RAB3GAP2,ITPR1,PIP4K2C,RRAGD,HSPA8,UBXN2A,FOXO3,MET,CHMP4B,IL4,ROCK1,EXOC8,LRSAM1,RA B7A,CSNK2A1,LIX1L,ERN1,TP53,PACS2,TRIM65,IKBK,ATP6V0D2,PGAM5,QSOX1,TMEM59,AMBRA1,CLU,GNAI3,TPCN2,UFC1,GSK3B,UBQLN4,FOXK2,RAB3G AP1,CAPNS1,ATG2A	83	both
autophagy	REAC:R-HSA-9612973	autophagy	1.213E-02	LARP1,TRIM27,ABL2,SNAP29,BECN1,FBXL2,CALCOCO2,EI24,CHMP3,TP53INP1,SESN3,RRAGC,UFM1,EP300,SPTLC2,TRIM13,SLC38A9,HMGB1,PIK3C3,TRIM3 8,TECPR1,FOXO1,S100A9,SNX5,TP53INP2,CASP3,IL10RA,SIRT1,AKT1,DRAM1,TGFBF2,ATM,WDFY3,CHMP2B,BCL2,ULK1,TSG101,SMCR8,ATG2B,GAPDH,M CL1,PRKAB2,FZD5,HUWE1,SH3GLB1,WDR45B,STAT3,RAB3GAP2,ITPR1,PIP4K2C,RRAGD,HSPA8,UBXN2A,FOXO3,MET,CHMP4B,IL4,ROCK1,EXOC8,LRSAM1,RA B7A,CSNK2A1,LIX1L,ERN1,TP53,PACS2,TRIM65,IKBK,ATP6V0D2,PGAM5,QSOX1,TMEM59,AMBRA1,CLU,GNAI3,TPCN2,UFC1,GSK3B,UBQLN4,FOXK2,RAB3G AP1,CAPNS1,ATG2A	83	both
autophagy	REAC:R-HSA-9612973	autophagy	1.213E-02	LARP1,TRIM27,ABL2,SNAP29,BECN1,FBXL2,CALCOCO2,EI24,CHMP3,TP53INP1,SESN3,RRAGC,UFM1,EP300,SPTLC2,TRIM13,SLC38A9,HMGB1,PIK3C3,TRIM3 8,TECPR1,FOXO1,S100A9,SNX5,TP53INP2,CASP3,IL10RA,SIRT1,AKT1,DRAM1,TGFBF2,ATM,WDFY3,CHMP2B,BCL2,ULK1,TSG101,SMCR8,ATG2B,GAPDH,M CL1,PRKAB2,FZD5,HUWE1,SH3GLB1,WDR45B,STAT3,RAB3GAP2,ITPR1,PIP4K2C,RRAGD,HSPA8,UBXN2A,FOXO3,MET,CHMP4B,IL4,ROCK1,EXOC8,LRSAM1,RA B7A,CSNK2A1,LIX1L,ERN1,TP53,PACS2,TRIM65,IKBK,ATP6V0D2,PGAM5,QSOX1,TMEM59,AMBRA1,CLU,GNAI3,TPCN2,UFC1,GSK3B,UBQLN4,FOXK2,RAB3G AP1,CAPNS1,ATG2A	83	both
autophagy - animal	KEGG:04140	autophagy	2.021E-10	AKT1,ZFYVE1,BCL2,PPP2CA,MTMR3,IGF1R,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,MTMR4,TRAF6,SQSTM1,ATG9A,IRS1,KRAS,ATG14,PIK3R3,PTEN,RUBCN,RPS6KB1,GABARAP 1,STX17,LAMP2,PRKAA1,PRKCD,ITPR1,PIK3R1,WIPI2,AKT3,GABARAP,MAP3K7,RRAS2,MAPK3,RRAS,ATG5,MAP2K1,RRAGD,RRAGA,ATG4B,ATG4C,BNIP3,HM GB1,ATG4D,BECN1,ATG7,DAPK1,ATG4A,CFLAR,BCL2L1,NRAS,TAN,DDIT4,MAPK1,NRBF2,AKT1S1,RAB1A	56	both
autophagy - other	KEGG:04136	autophagy	1.322E-02	PPP2CA,ATG9A,GABARAP1,WIPI2,GABARAP,ATG5,ATG4B,ATG4C,ATG4D,BECN1,ATG7,ATG4A	12	up
autophagy of mitochondrion	GO:0000422	mitochondrial activity	3.519E-02	VDAC1,HUWE1,HK2,SQSTM1,ATG9A,FZD5,ATG14,GABARAP1,WIPI2,GABARAP,HAX1,FBXW7,ATG5,MFN2,BNIP3,BECN1,ATG7,SREBF1	18	up
axon development	GO:0061564	organogenesis	2.949E-02	SEMA4C,ZSWIM6,SEMA4B,NPTN,LYPLA2,GAB2,PLXND1,SMO,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,ABL1,EPHA7,FGFR2,CXCR4,RHOA,LAMC2,PARDB6,ACTBL2,ROBO1,NOTCH2,SO S1,CXCL12,L1CAM,NOTCH1,HSP90AA1,NPTX1,B4GALT5,NRP1,ALCAM,PTEN,VEGFA,PAFAH1B1,KIF5B,WNT7A,GRB2,EFNB2,PAK2,SLC9A6,SPTBN1,PIK3R1,AR HGDI4,APP,GSK3B,RET,RTN4,BSG,ARTN,ITGB1,SEMA3A,EFNB1,MAPK3,SRC,SPTAN1,PLCG1,ANK3,EPHA5,MAP1B,EPHA2,GDI1,GFRA3,CTTN,ADPN,GAP43,CD K5R1,PLXNA3,NFIB,GRB10,MAPK1,CAMSAP2,RPS6KA5,RHOH,ENAH,UNC5C,FRS2,ACTB,RAB10,PAK3,EMB	78	both
axon guidance	GO:0007411	neuronal architecture	2.648E-03	SEMA4C,ZSWIM6,SEMA4B,NPTN,LYPLA2,GAB2,PLXND1,SMO,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,EPHA7,CXCR4,LAMC2,ROBO1,NOTCH2,SOS1,CXCL12,L1CAM,NOTCH1,NRP1,AL CAM,VEGFA,KIF5B,GRB2,EFNB2,SPTBN1,PIK3R1,APP,RET,BSG,ARTN,SEMA3A,EFNB1,MAPK3,SRC,SPTAN1,PLCG1,EPHA5,EPHA2,GFRA3,GAP43,CDK5R1,PLXN A3,NFIB,GRB10,MAPK1,RPS6KA5,RHOH,ENAH,UNC5C,FRS2,EMB	52	both
axon guidance	GO:0007411	neuronal architecture	2.648E-03	SEMA4C,ZSWIM6,SEMA4B,NPTN,LYPLA2,GAB2,PLXND1,SMO,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,EPHA7,CXCR4,LAMC2,ROBO1,NOTCH2,SOS1,CXCL12,L1CAM,NOTCH1,NRP1,AL CAM,VEGFA,KIF5B,GRB2,EFNB2,SPTBN1,PIK3R1,APP,RET,BSG,ARTN,SEMA3A,EFNB1,MAPK3,SRC,SPTAN1,PLCG1,EPHA5,EPHA2,GFRA3,GAP43,CDK5R1,PLXN A3,NFIB,GRB10,MAPK1,RPS6KA5,RHOH,ENAH,UNC5C,FRS2,EMB	52	both
axon guidance	KEGG:04360	neuronal architecture	2.648E-03	SEMA4C,ZSWIM6,SEMA4B,NPTN,LYPLA2,GAB2,PLXND1,SMO,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,EPHA7,CXCR4,LAMC2,ROBO1,NOTCH2,SOS1,CXCL12,L1CAM,NOTCH1,NRP1,AL CAM,VEGFA,KIF5B,GRB2,EFNB2,SPTBN1,PIK3R1,APP,RET,BSG,ARTN,SEMA3A,EFNB1,MAPK3,SRC,SPTAN1,PLCG1,EPHA5,EPHA2,GFRA3,GAP43,CDK5R1,PLXN A3,NFIB,GRB10,MAPK1,RPS6KA5,RHOH,ENAH,UNC5C,FRS2,EMB	52	both
axon guidance	KEGG:04360	neuronal architecture	2.648E-03	SEMA4C,ZSWIM6,SEMA4B,NPTN,LYPLA2,GAB2,PLXND1,SMO,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,EPHA7,CXCR4,LAMC2,ROBO1,NOTCH2,SOS1,CXCL12,L1CAM,NOTCH1,NRP1,AL CAM,VEGFA,KIF5B,GRB2,EFNB2,SPTBN1,PIK3R1,APP,RET,BSG,ARTN,SEMA3A,EFNB1,MAPK3,SRC,SPTAN1,PLCG1,EPHA5,EPHA2,GFRA3,GAP43,CDK5R1,PLXN A3,NFIB,GRB10,MAPK1,RPS6KA5,RHOH,ENAH,UNC5C,FRS2,EMB	52	both
b cell activation involved in immune response	GO:0002312	leukocyte activation	1.029E-02	SUPT6H,HSPD1,CD40LG,IFNG,IL6,NOTCH2,DOCK11,RNF168,RIF1,POU2AF1,CD180,DLL1,CD40,TRFC,IFN81,IL10,CCR6	17	up

b cell differentiation	GO:0030183	cell differentiation	2.017E-02	IKZF3,CEBPB,LFNG,SFRP1,IL6,NOTCH2,ADAM17,KLF6,PTPRJ,DOCK11,TCF3,POU2AF1,ITGB1,ATM,DL1,TPD52,IFNB1,KIT,IL10,ADGRG3,CD27,FNIP1,DNAJB9,RAG1,ZBTB7A	25	up
b cell proliferation	GO:0042100	cell proliferation	2.196E-02	CDKN2A,CD320,IKZF3,BCL2,RASGRP1,HSPD1,CD40LG,MIF,TCF3,CD180,MEF2C,ATM,VAV3,CD40,TFRC,IFNB1,TNFRSF21,IL10,CD70,TIRAP,TNFRSF13C	21	up
b cell receptor signalling pathway	KEGG:04662	signalling pathways	3.302E-03	AKT1,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,FOS,NFKB1,IFITM1,SOS1,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,VAV2,GRB2,CHUK,PIK3R1,AKT3,GSK3B,VAV3,MAPK3,MAP2K1,PPP3R1,BCL10,LILRA2,NRAS,MAPK1	25	up
bacterial invasion of epithelial cells	KEGG:05100	viral of bacterial infection	2.233E-03	VCL,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,RHOA,WASF2,WASL,ITGA5,PIK3R3,ACTR3B,ACTR2,CRKL,PIK3R1,CD2AP,CDC42,CRK,ITGB1,MET,ACTG1,CLTB,SRG,CTNNB1,CTTN,CLTA,ARHGFE26,ACTB	25	up
basal cell carcinoma	KEGG:05217	cancer	3.859E-03	FZD4,TP53,BAK1,SMO,APC,FZD6,GLI1,CDKN1A,WNT2B,WNT1,FZD5,WNT7A,AXIN2,GSK3B,FZD9,LEF1,CTNNB1,GADD45A,BAX,TCF7,TCF7L2	21	up
β-catenin destruction complex disassembly	GO:1904886	Wnt signalling	5.888E-04	APC,CSNK1A1,AMER1,LRP6,FZD5,FRAT2,CTNNB1,DVL3,GSK3B,PPP1CA,DVL1	11	down
β-catenin-tcf complex assembly	GO:1904837	Wnt signalling	2.329E-03	CREBBP,KMT2D,CDC73,TFE4,AXIN2,MYC,HDAC1,LEF1,CTNNB1,SMARCA4,TFE3,TCF7,TCF7L2	13	up
bh3-only proteins associate with and inactivate anti-apoptotic bcl-2 members	REAC:R-HSA-111453	apoptosis	1.456E-03	BID,PMAIP1,BCL2,BBC3,STAT3,BCL2L11	6	both
binding of tcf/lef:ctnnb1 to target gene promoters	REAC:R-HSA-4411364	gene expression	4.654E-03	AXIN2,MYC,LEF1,CTNNB1,TCF7,TCF7L2	6	up
biological process involved in interaction with host	GO:0051701	viral of bacterial infection	1.042E-02	VPS4B,CHMP3,EXOC7,KPNB1,CXCR4,TRIM22,IFITM3,IFITM1,IFIT1,CXCL8,KPNA4,VPS37B,CHMP4B,TRIM35,GRB2,VPS4A,INSR,KPNA1,KPNA3,B5G,CHMP2B,MET,THOC2,SNX3,SRG,TPCN2,ATG5,RRAGA,ITGB3,CTNNB1,AXL,ATG7,CASP8,BCL2L1,PABPN1,KPNA2	36	up
bladder cancer	KEGG:05219	cancer	4.920E-04	MYC,RASSF1,MAPK1,CDH1,MAP2K2,RPS6KA5,CCND1,KRAS,MMP2,MDM2,VEGFA,CDKN1A,TP53,EGF,THBS1,E2F3	16	both
blood vessel endothelial cell migration	GO:0043534	cell adhesion and migration	3.576E-02	ETS1,AKT1,ANGPT2,TNF,STARD13,CDH5,RHOA,PTGS2,CARD10,ROBO1,NOTCH1,ADAM17,FGF2,KLF4,NRP1,PIK3R3,VEGFA,MECP2,MAP2K3,EFNB2,AMOT,AKT3,KDR,MEF2C,SP1,ITGB1,STAT5A,SIRT1,CD40,PLCG1,HMGB1,GADD45A,EPHA2,PRKD1,NUS1,PRKD2,PDGFB,EMP2,THBS1	39	up
bmal1:clock,npas2 activates circadian gene expression	REAC:R-HSA-1368108	gene expression	4.503E-02	CREBBP,MED1,CLOCK,BHLHE40,CARM1,TBL1XR1,NAMPT,NCOA1,PPARA,ARNTL2	10	up
bmp signalling pathway	GO:0030509	signalling pathways	6.303E-04	BMPR1B,XIAP,CDH5,SMAD4,FBN1,LRP2,SMAD2,NOTCH1,WNT1,UBE2D3,SKI,PCDC4,SMAD3,CRIM1,RUNX2,RBP1,ACVR2A,TMEM100,TGFBR3,SMAD7,USP15,SMURF1,MAPK3,BMP7,GDF5,POU5F1,HIVEP1,BMPR1A,SLC33A1,BMP8A,SOX11,DAND5,PCSK6,SPART,ACVR1,LEFTY1,TRIM33	37	up
bone cell development	GO:0098751	organogenesis	6.405E-04	ZNF385A,MED1,FBN1,NOTCH2,PAFAH1B1,FBXW7,SRG,KIT,SH2B3,SIGLEC15	10	up
bone development	GO:0060348	organogenesis	3.228E-02	BMPR1B,TP53,ZNF385A,MED1,MMP13,FBN1,FGFR2,RHOA,BGLAP,NOTCH2,WNT1,FGFR3,SKI,PAFAH1B1,RAB23,TFAP2A,CYP26B1,FBXW7,MEF2C,SRG,KIT,SIGLEC15,TWIST1	24	up
bone resorption	GO:0045453	organogenesis	2.736E-02	TNFAIP3,SPP1,BGLAP,IL6,SRG,ITGB3,CSF1R,S1PR1,RAB3D,TPP1,UBASH3B,SIGLEC15	12	up
branching involved in blood vessel morphogenesis	GO:0001569	organogenesis	3.023E-02	NRARP,NRP1,VEGFA,KDR,TGFBR2,CTNNB1,SIRT6,COL4A1	8	up
breast cancer	KEGG:05224	cancer	2.924E-05	E2F3,FZD4,TP53,ERBB2,FRAT2,AKT1,BAK1,IGF1R,PIK3CB,APC,RAF1,PIK3CD,FZD6,EGFR,E2F2,FOS,CDKN1A,BRCA2,BRCA1,CCND1,NOTCH2,SOS1,NOTCH1,WNT2B,WNT1,KRAS,FZD5,SOS2,FGF2,PIK3R3,PTEN,CDK4,CDK6,RPS6KB1,WNT7A,GRB2,PIK3R1,AKT3,HEYL,AXIN2,GSK3B,FZD9,SP1,E2F1,MYC,JAG1,DL1,LEF1,NCOA1,MAPK3,MAP2K1,CTNNB1,GADD45A,BAX,KIT,TCF7,NRAS,TCF7L2,MAPK1,ESR1	60	both
budding and maturation of hiv virion	REAC:R-HSA-162588	viral of bacterial infection	2.479E-02	VPS4B,CHMP3,VPS37B,VPS37A,CHMP4B,VPS4A,CHMP2B,VPS37D,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	11	up
c-type lectin receptor signalling pathway	KEGG:04625	signalling pathways	2.044E-02	BCL3,AKT1,TNF,MAPK14,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,RHOA,NFKB1,PTGS2,STAT1,IL6,KRAS,PIK3R3,MAPKAPK2,CHUK,PRKCD,ITPR1,CYLD,PIK3R1,AKT3,NLRP3,RRAS2,MDM2,MAPK3,SRG,CCL22,RRAS,MAP3K14,CASP1,PPP3R1,IL10,BCL10,CASP8,NRAS,STAT2,MAPK1,IRF1	38	both
ca2+ pathway	REAC:R-HSA-4086398	homeostasis	9.163E-03	FZD4,FZD6,TNRC6B,AGO3,FZD5,TNRC6A,AGO2,AGO1,GNB1,AGO4,ITPR1,MAP3K7,GNG12,LEF1,MOV10,CTNNB1,PPP3R1,TCF7,TCF7L2,PLC81	20	up
calnexin/calreticulin cycle	REAC:R-HSA-901042	protein metabolism	1.429E-02	SEL1L,EDEM1,GANAB,MAN1B1,EDEM3,CANX,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,PRKCSH,DERL2	11	up
canonical wnt signalling pathway	GO:0060070	Wnt signalling	1.669E-02	TMEM9,FZD4,XIAP,FRAT2,SFRP5,WNK1,PSMB1,APC,EMD,NRARP,FZD6,USP8,PPP1CA,EGFR,GLI1,FGFR2,DKK3,NFKB1,SFRP1,SOX2,WNT2B,DKK1,WNT1,FZD5,PTEN,WNT7A,DDX3X,PPM1A,BTRC,CUL3,AMER1,CCDC88C,KANK1,NKD1,CYLD,TFE4,AXIN2,GSK3B,FZD9,TBL1XR1,PLPP3,ZNRF3,PSMB5,IATS2,TMEM64,HDA C1,LEF1,CTNNB1,USP47,POU5F1,NR4A2,TFE3,TCF7,SOX4,GNAO1,TCF7L2,MCC,CAPRIN2,KREMEN1,WWTR1,STK4,ZNF703,TMEM170B,LIMD1,PPM1B	65	up
carbohydrate biosynthetic process	GO:0016051	metabolic process	4.606E-02	IGF2,AKT1,SIRT7,SLC25A1,PTH1R,DYRK2,CD244,NFKB1,IRS1,SIK1,SORD,OGT,B3GNT2,TP11,EPM2A1P1,SLC25A12,INSR,B4GALT1,EXT1,GSK3B,AP2A1,GPI,GGY1,SIRT1,AKR1B1,EXT2,FUT8,PPP1R3D,PER2,SLC39A14,G6PC,GRB10,ARPP19,PDGFB,HAS2,HS2ST1	36	up
carbohydrate catabolic process	GO:0016052	catabolic process	2.118E-03	PKM,SCARB2,STAT3,TP53,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PRKAG1,PFKM,NEU1,HK2,NDCL1,ENTPD5,SORD,PHKA1,FOXK1,OGT,PRKAA1,TP1,CBFA2T3,INSR,NUP50,PGD,APP,TKTL1,POM121C,NUDT5,LDNA,GPI,NUP62,PYGB,TIGAR,NUP98,FUT8,RAE1,FUT10,PPARA,NUP43,PGAM4,ZBTB7A,NUP54,EIF6	43	up
carbohydrate metabolic process	GO:0005975	metabolic process	3.334E-04	PMAIP1,PKM,SCARB2,STAT3,IGF2,TP53,AKT1,NUP93,SIRT7,NUP205,SLC25A1,IPPK,RANBP2,PTH1R,NUP37,PRKAG1,PFKM,MAN1B1,NEU1,DYRK2,HK2,CD244,NDCL1,ST6GAL2,NFKB1,ENTPD5,PRKCE,IRS1,SIK1,SORD,PPARD,PTEN,SLC2A3,PHKA1,FOXK1,OGT,PRKAA1,PPIP5K2,B3GNT2,OCRL,TP1,EPM2A1P1,CBFA2T3,SLC25A12,INSR,NUP50,B4GALT1,PGD,APP,EXT1,GSK3B,TKTL1,POM121C,SLC2A4,CYB5A,AP2A1,NUDT5,LDNA,GPI,AKR7A2,GGY1,SIRT1,AKR1B1,NUP62,GALNT7,EXT2,PYGB,TIGAR,NUP98,RPIA,FUT8,RAE1,AKR1A1,FUT10,ME1,PPARA,SPAM1,IMP1A,NUP43,PGAM4,PPP1R3D,PER2,GCNT3,CHST1,SLC39A14,G6PC,ZBTB7A,GRB10,GNPTAB,NUP54,EIF6,ARPP19,MIDN,PDGFB,HAS2,HS2ST1	96	up
carboxylic acid transmembrane transport	GO:1905039	cellular transport	3.482E-02	SLC7A1,AKT1,SLC19A1,SLC25A1,SLC7A6,LRP2,ARL6IP1,SLC38A2,SLC25A12,SLC25A22,SLC25A29,SLC7A5,ITGB1,CPT2,ACSL1,SLC1A5,PER2,SLC25A32,SLC38A9,MID1P1,LRR8D,ABCD2,SLC46A1,CD36,SLC16A1,THBS1,EMB	27	up
cardiac chamber development	GO:0003205	organogenesis	5.423E-03	SMAD4,FGFR2,LRP2,ROBO1,NOTCH2,NOTCH1,NRP1,RBP1,HEYL,FKBP1A,TGFBR3,SMAD7,SALL1,MEF2C,JAG1,TPM1,MDM4,TGFBR2,DSP,GATA4,PKP2,BMP7,SOX4,BMPR1A,GATA6,SOX11,DAND5,ACVR1	28	up
cardiac epithelial to mesenchymal transition	GO:0060317	organogenesis	9.646E-03	NOTCH1,PCDC4,RBP1,HEYL,TGFBR3,JAG1,TGFBR2,SNAI1,ACVR1,HAS2	10	up

cardiac muscle tissue development	GO:0048738	organogenesis	1.812E-03	NEBL,SMAD4,GLI1,FGFR2,ERBB4,LRP2,KDM6B,NOTCH1,DKK1,SIK1,FGF2,VEGFA,EFNB2,RBP1,FKBP1A,TGFB3,SMAD7,PIM1,MEF2C,ITGB1,TPM1,PDGFRB,PDGFR,OSP,PKP2,TP73,BMP7,ACTC1,S1PR1,BMPRIA,CBY1,EDN1,ACVR1,MYH11,FRS2,VGLL4,ADAMTS9	37	up
cardiac septum development	GO:0003279	organogenesis	1.619E-03	SMAD4,FGFR2,LRP2,ROBO1,NOTCH2,NOTCH1,NRP1,HEYL,TGFB3,SMAD7,SALL1,JAG1,MDM4,TGFB2,GATA4,BMP7,SOX4,BMPRIA,GATA6,SOX11,DAND5,ACVR1	22	up
cardiac ventricle development	GO:0003231	organogenesis	2.076E-03	SMAD4,FGFR2,LRP2,ROBO1,NOTCH1,RBP1,HEYL,FKBP1A,TGFB3,SMAD7,SALL1,MEF2C,JAG1,TPM1,MDM4,TGFB2,DSP,GATA4,PKP2,SOX4,BMPRIA,SOX11,DAND5,ACVR1	24	up
cardiac ventricle morphogenesis	GO:0003208	organogenesis	1.487E-03	SMAD4,FGFR2,LRP2,NOTCH1,RBP1,HEYL,FKBP1A,TGFB3,SMAD7,MEF2C,JAG1,TPM1,TGFB2,DSP,GATA4,PKP2,SOX4,BMPRIA,SOX11	19	up
cardiocyte differentiation	GO:0035051	cell differentiation	2.539E-02	NEBL,REST,SMAD4,EGFR,KDM6B,NOTCH1,DKK1,SIK1,PCDC4,VEGFA,EFNB2,RBP1,TGFB3,MEF2C,ITGB1,JAG1,PDGFRB,PDGFR,GATA4,POUSF1,ACTC1,GATA6,CBY1,EDN1,ACVR1,MYH11,FRS2	27	up
cargo recognition for clathrin-mediated endocytosis	REAC:R-HSA-8856825	endocytosis	1.197E-02	SCARB2,FZD4,EGFR,COP58,LRP2,STON2,LDLR,TGFA,AP2B1,CFTR,AP2A1,VAMP2,CLTB,AP2M1,SYT1,UBQLN2,TFRC,AP2A2,STAM2,AREG,AGTR1,TOR1B,CLTA,UBB,RPS27A,IGF2R,UBC,EREG,SGIP1,COP57B	30	up
cas8 activity is inhibited	REAC:R-HSA-5218900	caspace signalling pathway	3.238E-03	TNFRSF10B,Fas,FADD,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,FASLG,CASP8	7	up
caspace activation via death receptors in the presence of ligand	REAC:R-HSA-140534	caspace signalling pathway	1.052E-02	TNFRSF10B,Fas,FADD,TLR4,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,FASLG,CASP8	8	up
caspace activation via extrinsic apoptotic signalling pathway	REAC:R-HSA-5357769	caspace signalling pathway	1.052E-02	TNFRSF10B,Fas,FADD,TLR4,CASP3,CASP9,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,FASLG,DAPK1,CASP8	11	up
cd163 mediating an anti-inflammatory response	REAC:R-HSA-9662834	signalling pathways	4.467E-02	MAPK14,IL6,FURIN,ADAM17,IL10	5	up
cd28 co-stimulation	REAC:R-HSA-389356	signalling pathways	4.504E-02	AKT1,GRAP2,CD80,PIK3R3,PAK2,PIK3R1,AKT3,CD42,MAP3K14,RICTOR,PAK3	11	up
cd4-positive, alpha-beta t cell activation	GO:0035710	leukocyte activation	4.034E-02	CBFB,IRF4,STAT3,CD80,IL6,RSAD2,IL23R,CD274,VSIR,AGER,MYB,SMAD7,SOC55,NLRP3,TOX,LEF1,TGFB2,HMGB1,ZBTB7B,ATP7A	20	up
cd40 signalling pathway	GO:0023035	signalling pathways	4.808E-02	TNFAIP3,CD40LG,ITGAS,ITGB1,CD40,TREM2	6	up
cell adhesion mediated by integrin	GO:0033627	cell adhesion and migration	1.765E-02	WNK1,PODXL,LIF,MUC1,FBN1,ITGB1,CCL5,ITGB2,ITGAS,ADAM17,ITGB8,ITGA2,RET,PLPP3,ITGB1,ITGA11,ITGB3,PIK3CG,EPHA2	19	up
cell aging	GO:0007569	senescence	1.301E-03	CDKN2A,SMC6,TP53,ULK3,NPM1,MAPK14,HMGA2,HMGA1,MIF,CDKN1A,WNT1,HLA-G,PCDC4,CHEK1,CDK6,PRKCD,AKT3,ATM,SIRT1,MAP2K1,YBX1,MAPKAPK5,CHEK2,ROMO1,TERF2,B2M,TWIST1	27	both
cell cycle	KEGG:04110	cell cycle	1.391E-04	MYC,CDK6,E2F5,WEE1,EP300,MCM4,YWHAG,CCND1,CCND3,ATM,STAG1,CDK23,MDM2,CCNA2,CCND2,SMAD2,SMAD3,CDKN1B,CHEK1,SKP2,BUB1,SMC3,GADD45A,CDKN1A,CDK27,TP53,ESPL1,TFDP2,YWHAH,GSK3B,YWHAB,CREBBP,ORC6,MCM5,E2F3	35	both
cell cycle arrest	GO:0007050	cell cycle	2.075E-10	CDKN2A,TP53INP1,E2F7,TP53,ARID3A,ZNF385A,CDKN2D,PRKAG1,BTG2,APC,TNKS1BP1,HMGA2,ABL1,MUC1,DUSP1,MIF,CDKN1A,CDKN3,BCRA1,CNOT6L,CXCL8,CCND1,NOTCH2,NOTCH1,SOX2,STRADB,RBM38,CDKN1B,CNOT4,CDK4,CDK6,SMAD3,PRKAA1,PPM1A,CARM1,CDK1,TBRG1,CAB39,PPP2R5C,FZD9,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,MYC,CDK25C,SFN,MDM4,MAP2K1,RRAGD,RRAGA,CRADD,GADD45A,TP73,CDKN2C,BAX,CNOT2,SOX4,AURKA,GATA6,CCNB1,RPL23,SLC38A9,CHEK2,CNOT1,TCF7L2,IRF1,HBP1,JMY,DHCR24,THBS1,CRLF3	72	both
cell cycle checkpoint	GO:0000075	cell cycle	6.139E-06	E2F7,TP53,ARID3A,AURKB,RFWD3,ZNF385A,BTG2,APC,TNKS1BP1,HMGA2,MUC1,DUSP1,CDKN1A,BCRA1,CNOT6L,CCND1,RBM38,CLOCK,CDKN1B,CNOT4,CHEK1,TAOK1,WEE1,VPS4A,CARM1,CDK1,PPP2R5C,CLSPN,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,MRE11,CDK25C,MNIP,SFN,MDM4,CDK20,FZR1,FOXN3,KIP,PPP1R10,CDK5,LCRADD,GADD45A,DGKZ,BAX,BCL2L1,CNOT2,SOX4,USP28,AURKA,CCNB1,SOX11,NABP1,CHEK2,CNOT1,ORC1,TOP2A	59	both
cell cycle checkpoints	REAC:R-HSA-69620	cell cycle	2.826E-04	CDKN2A,TP53,CCNE1,AURKB,PPP2CA,ZNF385A,RANBP2,NUP37,PSMB1,ANAPC16,CENPF,CDKN1A,BCRA1,NSL1,CCNA2,RCC2,KIF2C,CDKN1B,YWHAB,CHEK1,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,WEE1,BIRC5,ORC4,CDK1,CDK25A,CDK27,RNF168,DYNLL2,YWHAQ,YWHAH,CCNE2,PPP2R5C,PSMB5,CLSPN,CDK2,MDM2,RANGAP1,ATM,MRE11,CDK25C,ERCC6L,SFN,MDM4,MCM4,CDK20,MCM2,MCM7,MCM10,ANAPC5,MCM6,HIST1H2BJ,CKAP5,MCM3,KIF2A,CDK23,PPP1CC,MCM5,NUP43,CNBN1,INCENP,DYNC1L12,UBB,CHEK2,RPS27A,UBC,RFC2,ORC1,CLIP1,DSN1,HERC2,SKA2	73	up
cell cycle dna replication	GO:0044786	cell cycle	2.947E-02	E2F7,BCRA2,MCMDC2,POLE4,POLD1,MCM4,MCM2,MCM7,FEN1,PRIM1,MCM6,MCM3,MCM5,NUGGC,CHEK2,RFC2,TERF2	17	up
cell cycle g1/s phase transition	GO:0044843	cell cycle	7.548E-15	MYC,DCUN1D3,SOX4,CDK6,WEE1,DDX3X,LSM10,TP63,ARID3A,FAM107A,EP300,ADAM17,MCM4,ZNF655,FAM83D,CCND1,MAP3K11,EIF4EBP1,EZH2,AKT1,CCND3,RPA1,ATM,CUL5,PTEN,KMT2E,LATS2,CARM1,NASP,BTG2,ITGB1,MDM2,CCNA2,KLF4,CNOT6,CCND2,CDKN1B,SKP2,APPL1,RFWD3,GADD45A,CDKN1A,KANK2,TP53,CDK7,MDM4,PRIM2,RBM38,PRIM1,GSP11,TFDP2,BACH1,BCAT1,ORC6,EIF4E,MCM5,AURKA,E2F3	58	both
cell division	GO:0051301	cell cycle	2.491E-02	CDKN2A,VPS4B,E2F7,CHMP3,MYO19,AURKB,PIK3CB,APC,USP8,HGDF,FGFR2,RHOA,ROCK1,NUMB,PRKCE,CEP55,TXNIP,ZFYVE26,PAFAH1B1,CHMP4B,CUL3,F LCN,VPS4A,KIF23,RACGAP1,TUBB,SPTBN1,CDK27,CDK42,STMN1,RHOB,TAL1,CHMP2B,ECT2,MYC,DLL1,SFN,RAB11FIP4,KIF4A,NUP62,BIRC6,SON,SEPT7,ANK3,MAP4,BECN1,POUSF1,CDK23,BCL2L1,AURKA,INCENP,OR2A4,TRIM36,KLHL21,SPART,CDK2AP2,CSP11,KIF13A,WVTR1,SKA2,RAB10	61	both
cell fate commitment	GO:0045165	cell proliferation	7.260E-03	IRF4,STAT3,PRDM1,APC,MCL1,FGFR2,CDK73,SMAD2,IL6,NOTCH2,SOX2,WNT2B,IL23R,DKK1,GAS1,WNT1,FGF2,KLF4,NRP1,WNT7A,RBP1,TCF3,CYP26B1,MEF2C,PAX6,ITGB1,TAL1,TOX,JAG1,DLL1,GATA4,NANOG,POUSF1,GATA6,ESRP1,PDPN,TCF7L2,ACVR1,RAB10	39	up
cell fate determination	GO:0001709	cell proliferation	3.967E-02	MCL1,NOTCH2,KLF4,CYP26B1,MEF2C,JAG1,DLL1,POUSF1	8	up
cell growth	GO:0016049	cell proliferation	1.275E-02	DCUN1D3,SEMA6B,SEMA6A,DDX3X,SLC25A33,ACSL4,EI24,SEMA3E,SORBS2,MAP3K13,FAM107A,BMPR2,L1CAM,ADAM17,IGF1,PAK5,FGFR1OP,S100A9,BCL11A,SIRT1,SEMA4C,SOX9,AKT1,CCAR2,TGFB1,RNF6,CAPRIN2,DCBLD2,BCL2,RPS6KA3,ULK1,IL2,CDK42,ITGB1,SGK1,PPT1,VEGFA,CDKN2AIP,SMAD3,CDKN1B,SEMA7A,NET1,KIAA1109,CTTN,SERTAD2,CTNBN1,FOXN1,CDKN1A,HSP90A81,CRK,SEMA4G,CSNK2A1,TP53,NDRG3,EXOSC2,SERTA21,WT1,SLIT1,ZNF639,ITCH,NPR1,PLCE1,GSK3B,TMEM97,DCUN1D5,TAOK2,PAK4	67	both
cell morphogenesis involved in neuron differentiation	GO:0048667	organogenesis	2.351E-03	SEMA6B,EPHB2,PAK2,NPTN,MAPK1,SEMA6A,RAB10,RNF165,NTNG2,NSMF,METRN,LRTM1,BRSK1,GDNF,VLDLR,SEMA3E,UNC5D,CAPRIN1,NPTX1,MAP3K13,NOTCH1,RET,ZDHHC15,SLITRK4,L1CAM,RPS6KA5,SIAM2,NTNG1,EFNB1,LHX9,PARD3,NFIB,BCL11A,SEMA4C,PTK2,CDH2,RELN,UNC5B,PTEN,RNF6,PHOX2B,CAPRIN2,NOTCH2,RHOQ,ULK1,HECW2,SIPA1L1,BTBD3,CDK42,HECW1,ITGB1,TIAM1,VEGFA,LAMC2,UNC5C,WASL,SEMA7A,PTPRF,FRS2,MYPN,TUBB3,CTTN,C8orf37,RHOA,HSP90A1,SEMA4G,NRXN3,FBXW8,ARHGDI4,KIF3A,KIF5C,SLIT1,LLGL1,WNT5A,MINK1,GSK3B,TAOK2,DVL1,ZSWIM4	79	both
cell proliferation involved in kidney development	GO:0072111	organogenesis	3.844E-02	IL6R,STAT1,FLCN,MYC,PDGFRB,BMP7,PDGFB	7	up
cell surface receptor signalling pathway involved in cell-cell signalling	GO:1905114	signalling pathways	6.899E-03	WNT4,NLGN2,SOX4,RSP01,DDX3X,ESR1,NR4A2,APC,GNAQ,PSMB9,CPE,CHRFAM7A,AGO3,TRABD2A,XIAP,KREMEN1,TNRC6B,ZNF703,DAB2,HMGXB4,AGO4,BICC1,COL1A1,GID8,TERT,ADGRA2,SOX9,NFKB1,AKT1,CBY1,CCAR2,SNAI2,AGO1,RELN,FERMT2,FOXO1,PTEN,CCDC88C,CAPRIN2,CSNK1A1,LATS2,ARRB2,PLPP3,GSKIP,TBL1XR1,NLK,CTNND1,IGFBP1,CDK42,HECW1,AMFR,AMER1,WWTR1,OTULIN,CTNBP1,LRP6,FZD5,TIAM1,FZD4,FRAT2,TMEM237,NLGN4X,PPP3R1	88	both

				,SKI,SOX2,PRICKLE1,RHOA,CTNNA1,CSNK2A1,ITGA3,CDK73,DVL3,EGF,FZD7,USP34,WNK1,SHISA2,PSMC4,MAGI2,WNT5A,TMEM170B,GSK3B,PSMD3,RAB3GAP1,UBE2B,PPP1CA,PFN1,DVL1		
cell surface receptor signalling pathway involved in heart development	GO:0061311	organogenesis	1.033E-02	NOTCH2,NOTCH1,DKK1,RBPJ,HEYL,JAG1,CTNNA1,SHISA2,PSMC4,MAGI2,WNT5A,TMEM170B,GSK3B,PSMD3,RAB3GAP1,UBE2B,PPP1CA,PFN1,DVL1	11	up
cell-cell signalling by wnt	GO:0198738	Wnt signalling	4.889E-03	WNT4,SOX4,RSPO1,DDX3X,ESR1,NR4A2,APC,GNAQ,PSMB9,CPE,AGO3,TRABD2A,XIAP,KREMN1,TNRC6B,ZNF703,DAB2,HMGXB4,AGO4,BICC1,COL1A1,GID8,TERT,ADGRA2,SOX9,NFKB1,CBY1,CCAR2,SHISA2,AGO1,FERMT2,FOXO1,PTEN,CCDC88C,CAPRN2,CSNK1A1,LATS2,ARRB2,PLP3,GSKIP,TBL1XR1,NLK,CTNNA1,IGFBP1,CDK42,HECW1,AMFR,AMER1,WWTR1,OTULIN,CTNNA1,LRP6,FZD5,TIAM1,FZD4,FRAT2,TMEM237,PPP3R1,SKI,SOX2,PRICKLE1,RHOA,CTNNA1,CSNK2A1,ITGA3,CDK73,DVL3,EGF,FZD7,USP34,WNK1,SHISA2,PSMC4,MAGI2,WNT5A,TMEM170B,GSK3B,PSMD3,UBE2B,PPP1CA,PFN1,DVL1	82	both
cell-matrix adhesion	GO:0007160	cell adhesion and migration	9.502E-03	CDKN2A,VCL,NF2,PIK3CB,CD44,ABL1,RHOA,GPM6B,ROCK1,ITGBL1,SFRP1,ITGB2,L1CAM,CSF1,PHLDB2,RCC2,NRP1,PTEN,VEGFA,CDK6,PTPR,CASK,ITGA2,MIKK1,KDR,GSK3B,SLC9A1,ITGB1,JAG1,ITGA11,ACTG1,SRC,RRAS,ITGB3,MKLN1,CTTN,ADAM15,DLG1,CD36,LYPD3,PLET1,EMP2,ITGA1,THBS1,ADAMTS9	45	up
cell-substrate adhesion	GO:0031589	cell adhesion and migration	1.564E-03	CDK6,NTNG2,LIMS1,PRKX,SEMA3E,EMP2,NOTCH1,DEFB118,FAM107A,L1CAM,NTNG1,SPRY4,SERPINE1,ROCK2,PTK2,FERMT2,PTEN,VCAM1,CDK42,COL3A1,ITGB1,FGG,RCC2,FCG,FGA,PHLDB2,TIAM1,FZD4,ITGA6,VEGFA,NEDD9,LAMC1,LYVE1,CTTN,DLG1,CRKL,RHOA,ROCK1,MKLN1,ARL2,PARVB,CRK,RREB1,NF1,ITGA3,LPXN,MYADM,ACTG1,TYRO3,FZD7,BVES,PDN,RRAS,THBS1,MINK1,GSK3B,ACTN4,TAOK2,HOXD3,ATXN3	60	both
cell-substrate junction assembly	GO:0007044	cell adhesion and migration	3.855E-02	LIMS1,FAM107A,ROCK2,PTK2,FERMT2,PTEN,PTK2,PHLDB2,ITGA6,VEGFA,LAMC2,LAMC1,CTTN,DLG1,RHOA,ROCK1,DST,ACTG1,THBS1,TAOK2	20	both
cell-substrate junction organisation	GO:0150115	cell organisation	2.111E-02	LIMS1,FAM107A,ROCK2,PTK2,FERMT2,PTEN,ARF6,RCC2,PHLDB2,ITGA6,VEGFA,LAMC2,LAMC1,CTTN,DLG1,RHOA,ROCK1,MAPRE2,DST,ACTG1,THBS1,TAOK2	22	both
cellular carbohydrate metabolic process	GO:0044262	metabolic process	3.016E-02	PMAIP1,SCARB2,STAT3,JGF2,TP53,AKT1,SIRT7,IPPK,PTH1R,DYRK2,CD244,PRKCE,IRS1,SIK1,SORD,PTEN,PHKA1,FOXK1,OGT,PIP5K2,B3GNT2,OCRL,TP11,EPMAIP1,CBFA2T3,INSR,B4GALT1,PGD,EXT1,GSK3B,GGY1,SIRT1,EXT2,PYGB,TIGAR,PPARA,IMPA1,PPP1R3D,PER2,G6PC,GRB10,GNPTAB,ARPP19,MIDN,HAS2,HS2ST1	46	up
cellular component disassembly involved in execution phase of apoptosis	GO:0006921	apoptosis	6.165E-03	CDKN2A,KPNB1,IL6,DICER1,KPNA1,CASP3,HMGB1,AIFM1,CIDEA,BAX,DDFA,BLCAP,TOP2A	13	up
cellular copper ion homeostasis	GO:0006878	homeostasis	3.339E-02	APP,ARF1,ATOX1,PRNP,SLC31A1,ATP7A	6	up
cellular response to abiotic stimulus	GO:0071214	cellular response to external stimuli	2.952E-02	MYC,PARP1,NEUROD2,MAPK14,DDX3X,NSMF,CLOCK,FMR1,USP28,YY1,EP300,METAP1,MAP3K2,RAB11B,SIRT1,YAP1,SOX9,NFKB1,MMP3,ATM,PTEN,NMT2,HMGA2,ZFP36L1,LRR8C,RHBDD1,MMP2,MDM2,REST,CCND2,CASP8,MAP3K1,SDE2,TNFRSF10B,CHEK1,NET1,CAB39,BCL10,CRY2,TNFRSF10A,GADD45A,CDKN1A,NUCKS1,TP53,HUS1,RAD51,CREBBP,PIEZO1	48	both
cellular response to biotic stimulus	GO:0071216	cellular response to external stimuli	3.865E-03	TP53,TNFAIP3,TNF,MAPK14,RHOA,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,CDK73,IRAK1,CD80,IL6,CCL5,CXCL8,PRKCE,TLR4,TXNIP,FZD5,CD274,PDCC4,GSK3B,CD180,NLRP3,MEF2C,CXCL2,CCL3,MTDH,CXCL9,TIGAR,AXL,CASP1,HMGB1,IL10,BCL10,APAF1,NUGGC,LILRA2,TIRAP,SLX4,SASH1,TMCO1,CD36,PABPN1,TNIP3	44	up
cellular response to chemical stress	GO:0062197	cellular response to external stimuli	8.555E-03	PRDX2,TP53,AKT1,TNFAIP3,EPO,REST,Fas,MCL1,ABL1,ALOX5,EGFR,PARP1,FOS,MYLK,IL6,TLR4,ZNF622,PRKAA1,DDX3X,WNK3,DNAJA1,CHUK,PRKCD,CPEB2,PLEKHA1,CAB39,LANCL1,ALDH3B1,RHOB,FOXO3,FBXW7,FOXO1,CDK2,ECT2,ATM,MET,TPM1,PYCR1,MAPK3,PDGFRA,SIRT1,AKR1B1,DIABLO,GATA4,TXNRD1,CYCS,AIFM1,BMP7,SESN2,ATG7,NOL3,PRKDI,DAPK1,IL10,CYBB,LETM1,LRR8D,ROMO1,MAPK1,SOD2,ATP7A	61	up
cellular response to decreased oxygen levels	GO:0036294	oxygen levels	1.620E-02	PMAIP1,TP53,SUV39H1,BBC3,EPO,CREBBP,BACH1,PIK3CB,PSMB1,PTGS2,SFRP1,NOTCH1,NDRG1,VEGFA,RBPJ,CUL2,CPEB2,HIGD1A,HYOU1,RTN4,PSMB5,MDM2,MYC,MDM4,SIRT1,TIGAR,BNIP3,AIFM1,BMP7,NOL3,DDAH1,CPEB4,HP1BP3,GATA6,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,EGLN3,LIMD1,TWIST1	40	both
cellular response to environmental stimulus	GO:0104004	cellular response to external stimuli	2.952E-02	MAP3K2,BMF,TP53,EPO,AURKB,CNGB1,BAK1,CREBBP,REST,NPM1,MAPK14,TNFRSF10B,MMP2,Fas,TNKS1BP1,HMGA2,PARP1,NFKB1,RHO,FADD,CDKN1A,MYK,TLR4,CCND2,CLOCK,PTEN,CHEK1,TMEM109,N4BP1,NUCKS1,DDX3X,GRB2,GNB1,WNK3,CDK25A,GNAT1,CAB39,YAP1,SLC9A1,RHOB,FBXW7,MDM2,ECT2,ATM,MYC,YY1,POLD1,MAPK3,SIRT1,AKR1B1,METAP1,CD40,MAP3K14,MAP3K1,RAD51,BNIP3,CASP1,CASP9,CRADD,GADD45A,TNFRSF10A,USP47,LTBR,TNFRSF1A,BCL10,CASP8,NEUROD2,USP28,LETM1,TLR3,TANK,F11R,MAP2K4,LRR8D,IRF1,HABP4,ERCC4	77	both
cellular response to external stimulus	GO:0071496	cellular response to external stimuli	3.147E-11	PMAIP1,VDR,MAP3K2,TP53,ZFYVE1,MTMR3,SIK2,BAK1,PRKAG1,TNFRSF10B,Fas,FES,CYP24A1,NFKB1,FADD,CDKN1A,SFRP1,TLR4,SIK1,ATG14,SESN3,CHEK1,GABARAP1,LAMP2,PRKAA1,FLCN,HSPA8,HNRNP1,WIPI2,GABARAP,PIM1,SLC9A1,FOXO3,FOXO1,NCOA1,MAPK3,SIRT1,CD40,MAP3K14,ATG5,RRAGD,RRAGA,MAP3K1,EIF4G1,INHBB,BNIP3,CASP1,CRADD,GADD45A,AIFM1,TNFRSF10A,DCTPP1,RALB,BECN1,SESN2,ATG7,LTBR,TNFRSF1A,PRKD1,BCL10,NR4A2,PPARA,ADNP,CASP8,FNIP1,CPEB4,TLR3,F11R,MAP2K4,MAPK1,IRF1,HABP4,KCNB1,SESN1,SREBF1	75	both
cellular response to glucose starvation	GO:0042149	cellular response to external stimuli	1.206E-02	PMAIP1,TP53,MTMR3,SIK2,PRKAG1,SIK1,ATG14,SESN3,PRKAA1,HNRNP1,FOXO3,BECN1,SESN2,CPEB4,SESN1	15	up
cellular response to heat	GO:0034605	cellular response to external stimuli	1.931E-03	NUP98,MAPK1,EP300,NUP62,NUP205,POLR2D,DNAJB6,BAG4,SIRT1,BAG1,CCAR2,RPA1,ATM,IL1A,POM121C,HSPA8,NUP50,NUP210,HSP90A1,NUP35,CHORDC1,CLPB,NUP85,THBS1,YWHAH,GSK3B,HSBP1,CREBBP,ATXN3	29	both
cellular response to heat stress	REAC:R-HSA-3371556	cellular response to external stimuli	1.804E-03	MAPK1,EP300,NUP62,NUP205,DNAJB6,BAG4,SIRT1,BAG1,CCAR2,RPA1,ATM,POM121C,HSPA8,NUP50,NUP210,HSP90A1,NUP35,NUP85,YWHAH,GSK3B,HSBP1,CREBBP	22	both
cellular response to insulin stimulus	GO:0032869	cellular response to external stimuli	4.984E-03	PKM,IGF2,AKT1,SIK2,IGF1R,APC,PARP1,STAT1,SOS1,IRS1,RAB12,PIK3R3,RPS6KB1,RAB15,OGT,MYO5A,NUCKS1,GRB2,KANK1,PRKCD,CPEB2,INSR,PIK3R1,GSK3B,FOXO3,FOXO1,SLC2A4,VAMP2,SIRT1,ATP6V1E1,INHBB,INSIG1,SLC39A14,ATP6V1C1,ATP6V1B2,GRB10,ATP6V0E1,ZBTB7B,ATP6V0D1,SNX5,RAB31,RAB10	42	up
cellular response to interleukin-12	GO:0071349	cellular response to external stimuli	1.376E-02	JAK2,RPLPO,MIF,PDCC4,PAK2,HNRNPDL,HNRNP2A1,CDK42,CFL1,SNRPA1,MTAP,AIP,IL10,ARF1,SOD2,PLCB1	16	up
cellular response to ionizing radiation	GO:0071479	cellular response to external stimuli	1.531E-02	TP53,MAPK14,TNKS1BP1,HMGA2,CDKN1A,CCND2,CLOCK,TMEM109,NUCKS1,GRB2,YAP1,RHOB,MDM2,ECT2,ATM,SIRT1,RAD51,GADD45A,TANK	19	both
cellular response to lipid	GO:0071396	lipid metabolism	1.298E-03	CBFB,VDR,NCOR2,FZD4,TNFAIP3,TNF,MED1,REST,MAPK14,SMO,STRN3,KMT2D,FES,CYP24A1,EGFR,RHOA,TRAF6,NFKB1,CDK73,IRAK1,CD80,SPP1,SFRP1,BRCA1,IL6,CCL5,CXCL8,PRKCE,TLR4,IRS1,CLOCK,CD274,PDCC4,ABL2,BCL2L11,CARM1,PAGR1,ABHD2,HEYL,YWHAH,CLU,RET,PIM1,CD180,YAP1,NLRP3,MEF2C,CXCL2,CFTR,CCL3,ATM,HDAC1,SRC,SIRT1,AR,MTDH,CXCL9,PER1,SMARCA4,AXL,CASP1,HMGB1,AIFM1,BMP7,IL10,BCL10,CNOT2,RFBOX2,NUGGC,INSIG1,LILRA2,ADAM15,SASH1,LCOR,CREB1,TFM1,PMPEA1,CNOT1,ZBTB7A,SSTR2,ESR1,CD36,ARID1A,PABPN1,TNIP3,SSTR1,ZNF703	87	up
cellular response to molecule of bacterial origin	GO:0071219	cellular response to external stimuli	2.514E-02	TNFAIP3,TNF,MAPK14,RHOA,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,CDK73,IRAK1,CD80,IL6,CCL5,CXCL8,PRKCE,TLR4,FZD5,CD274,PDCC4,CD180,NLRP3,MEF2C,CXCL2,CCL3,MTDH,CXCL9,AXL,CASP1,HMGB1,IL10,BCL10,NUGGC,LILRA2,TIRAP,SASH1,CD36,PABPN1,TNIP3	37	up
cellular response to nutrient levels	GO:0031669	cellular response to external stimuli	5.079E-05	PMAIP1,VDR,TP53,ZFYVE1,MTMR3,SIK2,PRKAG1,Fas,FES,CYP24A1,CDKN1A,SFRP1,SIK1,ATG14,SESN3,GABARAP1,LAMP2,PRKAA1,FLCN,HSPA8,HNRNP1,WIPI2,GABARAP,PIM1,FOXO3,FOXO1,NCOA1,MAPK3,SIRT1,ATG5,RRAGD,RRAGA,EIF4G1,INHBB,AIFM1,RALB,BECN1,SESN2,ATG7,PRKD1,PPARA,FNIP1,CPEB4,MAPK1,KCNB1,SESN1,SREBF1	47	up
cellular response to organic cyclic compound	GO:0071407	cellular response to external stimuli	1.853E-03	CBFB,VDR,STAT3,NCOR2,TNF,GABRB3,MED1,REST,NPM1,SMO,STRN3,KMT2D,FES,ABL1,CYP24A1,EGFR,SPP1,STAT1,SFRP1,BRCA1,CCL5,IFIT1,CASP7,CLOCK,COLEC12,HSP90B1,IGFBP5,GABPA,PDE4D,BCL2L11,GNAL,GNB1,CARM1,PAGR1,ZCHHC3,ABHD2,HEYL,YWHAH,CLU,GSK3B,PIM1,DIAPH1,YAP1,SLC9A1,MEF2C,CFTR,CCL3,HDAC1,MAPK3,SRC,CASP3,SIRT1,AR,LARP1,IFNB1,PER1,CTNNA1,SMARCA4,RAD51,AIFM1,RALB,BMP7,CASP6,CNOT2,RFBOX2,INSIG1,LCOR,TFM1,PMPEA1,CNOT1,ZBTB7A,MAVS,MAPK1,SSTR2,ESR1,ARID1A,PDGFB,SSTR1,ACTB,ZNF703	80	up

cellular response to oxygen levels	GO:0071453	oxygen levels	3.381E-03	PMAIP1,TP53,SUV39H1,BBC3,EPO,CREBBP,BACH1,PIK3CB,PSMB1,Fas,PTGS2,SFRP1,NOTCH1,NDRG1,VEGFA,RBPJ,CUL2,CPEB2,HIGD1A,HYOU1,RTN4,PSMB5,FOXO1,MDM2,MYC,MDM4,SIRT1,TIGAR,BNIP3,AIFM1,BMP7,ATG7,NOL3,DDAH1,CPEB4,HP1BP3,GATA6,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,EGLN3,ATP6VOD1,CCDC115,UMD1,TWIST1	45	up
cellular response to radiation	GO:0071478	cellular response to external stimuli	1.666E-03	BMF,TP53,AURKB,CNGB1,BAK1,CREBBP,NPM1,MAPK14,MMP2,TNKS1BP1,HMGA2,PARP1,RHO,CDKN1A,CCND2,CLOCK,CHEK1,TMEM109,N4BP1,NUCKS1,GRB2,GNB1,CCDC25A,GNAT1,YAP1,RHOB,FBXW7,MDM2,ECT2,ATM,MYC,YY1,POLD1,SIRT1,METAP1,RAD51,CASP9,GADD45A,USP47,USP28,TANK,ERCC4	42	up
cellular response to tumor necrosis factor	GO:0071356	cellular response to external stimuli	4.904E-02	SPHK1,TP53,JAK2,AKT1,TNFAIP3,TNF,PSMB1,CD40LG,TRAF6,STAT1,SFRP1,BRCA1,CCL5,CXCL8,ADAM17,CCL4,TNFSF9,CPNE1,CHUK,BAG4,CYLD,PSMB5,FOXO3,SPLP2A,CCL3,TRAP1,TNFRSF6B,BIRC3,SIRT1,CCL22,CD40,MAP3K14,TRAF3,HIST1H2BJ,CASP1,TRAF2,TNFRSF21,IRBCK1,LTBR,FASLG,TNFRSF1A,LTB,CD70,CASP8,CD27,BIRC2,TANK,TNFRSF13C,ERBIN,F2RL1,HAS2,HIPK1	52	up
cellular response to type I interferon	GO:0071357	cellular response to external stimuli	4.002E-02	IRF4,IFIT2,IFIT3,FADD,IRAK1,ISG15,IFITM3,IFITM1,STAT1,IRF7,MYX2,OASL,RSAD2,IFIT1,HLA-A,HLA-G,HLA-C,TTLL12,IFNBI,NLRCS,STAT2,MAVS,IRF1	23	up
cellular response to unfolded protein	GO:0034620	cellular response to external stimuli	2.539E-02	BBC3,EXTL3,EDEM1,BAK1,YOD1,HDGF,HSPD1,SRPRB,CXCL8,HSP90B1,CREBRF,SRPRA,BCL2L11,HSPA8,TM7SF3,PIK3R1,CANX,HYOU1,PDIA6,GFPT1,TATDN2,BAX,BAG3,BFAR,HSPA13,FICD,DNAJB9,TMEM33,PPP1R15B,ATP6VOD1,TPP1,KLHDC3,DERL2	33	up
cellular response to uv	GO:0034644	cellular response to external stimuli	3.226E-02	BMF,TP53,AURKB,BAK1,CREBBP,NPM1,MMP2,PARP1,CDKN1A,CHEK1,N4BP1,CCDC25A,FBXW7,MYC,YY1,POLD1,SIRT1,CASP9,USP47,USP28,ERCC4	21	up
cellular senescence	REAC:R-HSA-2559583	senescence	2.356E-02	CDK6,SLC30A10,MAPK14,TP63,TWIST1,PRKCD,TERF2,TERT,HMGA1,SIRT1,VASH1,HMGA2,MAP3K3,AKT3,B2M,PNPT1,CDKN1A,TP53,SRF,MAPKAPK5	20	both
cellular senescence	REAC:R-HSA-2559583	senescence	2.356E-02	CDK6,SLC30A10,MAPK14,TP63,TWIST1,PRKCD,TERF2,TERT,HMGA1,SIRT1,VASH1,HMGA2,MAP3K3,AKT3,B2M,PNPT1,CDKN1A,TP53,SRF,MAPKAPK5	20	both
cellular senescence	REAC:R-HSA-2559583	senescence	2.356E-02	CDK6,SLC30A10,MAPK14,TP63,TWIST1,PRKCD,TERF2,TERT,HMGA1,SIRT1,VASH1,HMGA2,MAP3K3,AKT3,B2M,PNPT1,CDKN1A,TP53,SRF,MAPKAPK5	20	both
cellular senescence	KEGG:04218	senescence	2.356E-02	CDK6,SLC30A10,MAPK14,TP63,TWIST1,PRKCD,TERF2,TERT,HMGA1,SIRT1,VASH1,HMGA2,MAP3K3,AKT3,B2M,PNPT1,CDKN1A,TP53,SRF,MAPKAPK5	20	both
cellular senescence	KEGG:04218	senescence	2.356E-02	CDK6,SLC30A10,MAPK14,TP63,TWIST1,PRKCD,TERF2,TERT,HMGA1,SIRT1,VASH1,HMGA2,MAP3K3,AKT3,B2M,PNPT1,CDKN1A,TP53,SRF,MAPKAPK5	20	both
cellular senescence	KEGG:04218	senescence	2.356E-02	CDK6,SLC30A10,MAPK14,TP63,TWIST1,PRKCD,TERF2,TERT,HMGA1,SIRT1,VASH1,HMGA2,MAP3K3,AKT3,B2M,PNPT1,CDKN1A,TP53,SRF,MAPKAPK5	20	both
cellular senescence	GO:0090398	senescence	2.356E-02	CDK6,SLC30A10,MAPK14,TP63,TWIST1,PRKCD,TERF2,TERT,HMGA1,SIRT1,VASH1,HMGA2,MAP3K3,AKT3,B2M,PNPT1,CDKN1A,TP53,SRF,MAPKAPK5	20	both
cellular senescence	GO:0090398	senescence	2.356E-02	CDK6,SLC30A10,MAPK14,TP63,TWIST1,PRKCD,TERF2,TERT,HMGA1,SIRT1,VASH1,HMGA2,MAP3K3,AKT3,B2M,PNPT1,CDKN1A,TP53,SRF,MAPKAPK5	20	both
cellular senescence	GO:0090398	senescence	2.356E-02	CDK6,SLC30A10,MAPK14,TP63,TWIST1,PRKCD,TERF2,TERT,HMGA1,SIRT1,VASH1,HMGA2,MAP3K3,AKT3,B2M,PNPT1,CDKN1A,TP53,SRF,MAPKAPK5	20	both
central carbon metabolism in cancer	KEGG:05230	cancer	8.139E-09	MYC,MAPK1,RET,MAP2K2,PDGFRA,SLC7A5,HIF1A,AKT1,PTEN,KIT,KRAS,PDGFRB,AKT2,AKT3,MET,TP53,PKM	17	both
centrosome cycle	GO:0007098	cell cycle	1.462E-03	CCP110,KIF3B,RTTN,BRSK1,SLC16A1,CHMP3,CNTLN,NUP62,PCM1,SIRT1,ROCK2,NIN,SSX2IP,CHMP2B,CEP68,CHEK1,HAUS8,KIF11,CHMP4B,CTNNB1,ARL2,XP01,CHMP1B,HAUS3,KIF3A,CHORDC1,NDEL1,NDE1,XRCC2,WDR62,CCNF,AURKA	32	down
chagas disease	KEGG:05142	diseases	1.449E-02	AKT1,PPP2CA,TNF,MAPK14,PIK3CB,Fas,PIK3CD,FOS,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,FADD,IRAK1,TGFB1,SMAD2,IL6,CCL5,CXCL8,TLR4,PIK3R3,GNAL,CHUK,PIK3R1,AKT3,CCL3,MAPK3,TGFB2,IFN1,FASLG,TNFRSF1A,IL10,CFLAR,CASP8,MAP2K4,GNAQ,MAPK1,PLCB1	37	both
chaperone mediated autophagy	REAC:R-HSA-9613829	autophagy	1.240E-02	EEF1A1,HSP90AA1,LAMP2,HSPA8,CFTR,PLIN3,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,PCNT	10	up
chemokine (c-x-c motif) ligand 2 production	GO:0072567	cell adhesion and migration	4.808E-02	TNF,TLR4,KLF4,HMGB1,TIRAP,F2RL1	6	up
chemokine signalling pathway	KEGG:04062	signalling pathways	4.293E-03	STAT3,JAK2,AKT1,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,CXCR4,RHOA,ROCK1,NFKB1,CCR9,STAT1,CCL5,CXCL8,SOS1,CXCL12,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,CCL4,VAV2,GRB2,GNB1,CHUK,PRKCD,CRKL,PIK3R1,AKT3,CDK2,GSK3B,CRK,NG2,FOXO3,CXCL2,CCL3,VAV3,MAPK3,SRG,CCL22,CXCL9,MAP2K1,PLCG1,PIK3CG,NRAS,STAT2,GNAQ,MAPK1,CCR6,PLCB1	49	up
chk1/chk2(cds1) mediated inactivation of cyclin b:cdk1 complex	REAC:R-HSA-75035	cyclin signalling pathway	7.909E-05	YWHAH,CHEK1,WEE1,CDK1,YWHAQ,YWHAH,CDK25C,5FN,CCNB1,CHEK2	10	up
chl1 interactions	REAC:R-HSA-447041	signalling pathways	4.467E-02	NRP1,HSPA8,ITGA2,ITGB1,ITGA1	5	up
choline metabolism in cancer	KEGG:05231	cancer	9.530E-04	PLA2G4F,AKT1,EIF4EBP1,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,EGFR,FOS,WASF2,SOS1,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,RPS6KB1,GRB2,PIK3R1,AKT3,PLPP3,SP1,MAPK3,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,MAP2K1,PLCG1,DGKZ,NRAS,PIP5K1C,MAPK1,PDGFB,DGKB,DGKI	31	up
chordate embryonic development	GO:0043009	organogenesis	8.858E-03	SOX4,TWIST1,BMPR2,IGF1,SIX1,EOMES,PDGFR,CO1A1,SEMA4C,SOX9,MTHFD1L,TGFB1,TGFB2,CDX2,NASP,ITGB1,LRP6,VEGFA,CASP8,ACVR1C,SKI,BCL10,PRICKLE1,HOXA9,DLCL1,CTNNB1,DVL3,SFR,HOXB3,EIF4A3,C6orf141,ALX1,PHACTR4,WNT5A,HOXD3,TFAP2A,DVL1,BMPR1A	38	both
chromatin disassembly	GO:0031498	chromatin organisation	3.018E-03	SMARCD2,HMGA1,SET,SUPT16H,SMARCD1,SMARCC2,SMARCA4,SMARCC1,ARID1A,GRWD1	10	up
chromatin modifying enzymes	REAC:R-HSA-3247509	chromatin organisation	4.283E-02	KMT2A,ELP2,RBBP4,NCOA1,HIST1H2BJ,EPC1,CLOCK,MTA3,HIST1H2AH,EP300,PHF21A,KAT6B,MCRS1,MEAF6,CCND1,EED,EZH2,NFKB1,KDM5C,SUZ12,HIST1H2BK,KDM5A,KMT2E,ATXN7,PBRM1,NSD2,SUV39H2,CARM1,TBL1XR1,RCOR1,MORF4L1,DNMT3A,KDM6B,DOT1L,KDM5B,KMT5C,MORF4L2,REST,DR1,SMARCD1,USP22,MSL2,SETD7,KDM2A,CREBBP,BRPF3,KMT2B,HCFC1	48	down
chromatin organisation	REAC:R-HSA-4839726	chromatin organisation	4.283E-02	KMT2A,ELP2,RBBP4,NCOA1,HIST1H2BJ,EPC1,CLOCK,MTA3,HIST1H2AH,EP300,PHF21A,KAT6B,MCRS1,MEAF6,CCND1,EED,EZH2,NFKB1,KDM5C,SUZ12,HIST1H2BK,KDM5A,KMT2E,ATXN7,PBRM1,NSD2,SUV39H2,CARM1,TBL1XR1,RCOR1,MORF4L1,DNMT3A,KDM6B,DOT1L,KDM5B,KMT5C,MORF4L2,REST,DR1,SMARCD1,USP22,MSL2,SETD7,KDM2A,CREBBP,BRPF3,KMT2B,HCFC1	48	down
chromatin remodeling	GO:0006338	chromatin organisation	3.838E-03	CDKN2A,SMARCD2,SUV39H1,PHF8,NPM1,HMGA2,CENPP,HMGA1,MTA2,KDM6B,JARID2,DNMT1,BAZ2B,SETDB1,BAZ2A,EZH1,HCFC2,MYB,TADA2B,SMARCD1,NASP,MYC,HDAC1,TFAM,NUDT5,SMARCC2,SIRT1,CBX3,SMARCA4,SATB2,SMARCC1,HMGB1,POU5F1,SIRT6,KDM4A,ANP32E,BPTF,ATF7IP,SMARCA5,ARID1B,GATAD2B,ZBTB7A,ESR1,TET1,ARID1A,NPM3,OIP5,ACTB,BAHD1,HNRNP	50	up

chromosome segregation	GO:0007059	cell cycle	2.198E-02	BECN1,DDX3X,APC,KNSTRN,BOD1,ATRX,DUSP1,TTL,NUP62,FAM83D,PLSCR1,RAN,HFM1,ATM,INCEP,STAG1,KIF2C,CHMP2B,NAASO,NCAPG,HECW2,CDC23,CDC42,RIK3,OIP5,RCC2,MMS19,RMDN1,KIF23,PUM2,PUM1,PD55A,SLX4,BUB1,CHMP4B,MCMBP,SMC3,DSN1,CTNNB1,CDC27,CSNK2A1,HASPIN,DYNC1H1,KNL1,ESPL1,HUJURP,CHMP1B,MRE11,ARL8B,NDEL1,NDE1,FANCD2,SPAG5,CENPK	54	both
chronic myeloid leukemia	KEGG:05220	cancer	1.521E-13	CDKN2A,E2F3,TP53,AKT1,BAK1,GAB2,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,SMAD4,ABL1,E2F2,NFKB1,CDKN1A,TGFB1,CCND1,SOS1,KRAS,SOS2,CDKN1B,PIK3R3,CDK4,CDK6,SMAD3,GRB2,CHUK,CRKL,PIK3R1,AKT3,CRK,MDM2,E2F1,STAT5A,MYC,HDAC1,MAPK3,TGFB2,MAP2K1,GADD45A,BAX,BCL2L1,NRAS,MAPK1	43	both
circadian clock	REAC:R-HSA-400253	endocrine system	3.513E-04	CREBBP,MED1,CRTC1,PPP1CA,SIK1,CLOCK,BTRC,BHLHE40,CARM1,TBL1XR1,MZF2,NCAMPT,NCOA1,SIRT1,PER1,PPP1CC,PPARA,CREB1,ARNTL2,PER2,UBB,RP527A,UBC,SREBF1	24	both
circadian rhythm	GO:0007623	endocrine system	4.042E-02	KMT2A,ZFH3,CLOCK,GNAQ,PPARA,RORA,EP300,GFPT1,CPT1A,SIRT1,EZH2,SERPINE1,ROCK2,CCAR2,PPARG,PTEN,KDMSA,PER2,SUV39H2,ID4,PER1,ID3,HUWE1,PPP1CB,PPP1CC,KLF10,FBXL3,CRY2,PPARGC1A,TP53,RBM4B,GSK3B,KDM2A,PPP1CA	34	down
clathrin-dependent endocytosis	GO:0072583	endocytosis	3.516E-03	PIK3CB,WASL,AP2B1,CANX,AP2A1,DL1,CLTB,AP2M1,UBQLN2,AP2A2,CLTA,PIP5K1C,GPR107,SGIP1,KIAA1107	15	up
clathrin-mediated endocytosis	REAC:R-HSA-8856828	endocytosis	2.065E-03	SCARB2,FZD4,EGFR,COP58,LRP2,STON2,LDLR,WASL,TGFA,AP2B1,ACTR2,OCRL,HSPA8,TRIP10,CFTR,AP2A1,VAMP2,ACTG1,CLTB,AP2M1,SYT1,UBQLN2,TFRC,AP2A2,ARF6,STAM2,AREG,CTTN,GAPVD1,AGTR1,TOR1B,CLTA,PIP5K1C,RAB5B,UBB,RPS27A,IGF2R,UBC,EREG,SGIP1,ACTB,COPS5B	42	up
coagulation	GO:0050817	diseases	1.685E-03	VCL,IAK2,PABPC4,PIK3CB,RAF1,EHD1,CD40LG,IL6,PRKCE,TLR4,PLAUR,VAV2,AOX12,DOCK11,RCOR1,PRKAR2A,GNB1,MAFK,PRKCD,ENTPD1,ITPR1,PIK3R1,ITGA2,CD42,STXB3,CAPZA2,F3,MYL9,HDAC1,VAV3,HNF4A,ACTG1,VPS45,MAPK3,SRP,PDGFRA,CAP2B,METAP1,CD40,IFNB1,GATA4,ITGB3,MFN2,AXL,PIK3CG,SAI1,DGKG,GGCX,SH2B3,GATA6,F11R,PDPN,AKAP10,GNAQ,MAPK1,EDN1,IRF1,ENPP4,TRPC3,F2RL1,CD36,UBASH3B,PDGFB,CBX5,CSR1,CYP4F11,ACTB,THBS1,DGKB,DGKI,LMAN1	71	up
cold-induced thermogenesis	GO:0106106	cellular response to external stimuli	5.917E-03	IRF4,EHMT1,PCTP,IAK2,IP6K1,NRDC1,GF1R,APC,CXCR4,DECR1,KDM6B,TLR4,NOTCH1,LMPEP,ADAM17,VEGFA,OGT,FLCN,RBP1,NOVA2,TRPV2,CPT2,CEBPB,ACSL1,FH,MFN2,CIDEA,SIRT6,TLE3,PER2,GRB10,ZBTB7B,THRA,CD36,ADAMT55,IL15,FFAR4	37	up
colorectal cancer	KEGG:05210	cancer	5.928E-06	MYC,MAPK1,APC,MAP2K2,CCND1,CASP3,AKT1,TGFB2,KRAS,PMAIP1,BCL2,EREG,BBC3,FOS,JUN,AKT2,AKT3,SMAD2,SMAD3,BCL2L1,APPL1,RHOA,CTNNB1,GADD45A,CDKN1A,TP53,EGF,BIRC5,CYCS,GSK3B	31	both
columnar/cuboidal epithelial cell differentiation	GO:0002065	cell differentiation	1.489E-02	FGFR2,CLOCK,CDK6,GSK3B,YAP1,IL6ST,PAX6,DL1,SRC,CEBPB,GATA4,WDR77,SOX4,GATA6,SOX11	15	up
competing endogenous mras (cernas) regulate pten translation	REAC:R-HSA-8948700	PTEN expression	4.627E-04	TNRC6B,AGO3,TNRC6A,AGO2,AGO1,AGO4,MOV10	7	up
condensation of prometaphase chromosomes	REAC:R-HSA-2514853	cell cycle	2.727E-02	SMC2,CSNK2A1,CDK1,NCAPG,CCNB1,NCAPD2	6	up
constitutive signalling by aberrant pi3k in cancer	REAC:R-HSA-2219530	cancer	3.447E-03	ERBB2,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,EGFR,CD80,IRS1,FGF2,PIK3R3,TGFA,FGFR4,PIK3R1,MET,SRP,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,KLB,KIT,AREG,EREG,ESR1,PDGFR,FRS2	22	up
constitutive signalling by akt1 e17k in cancer	REAC:R-HSA-5674400	cancer	1.456E-03	AKT1,CDKN1A,CDKN1B,CHUK,AKT3,GSK3B,FOXO3,FOXO1,MDM2,CASP9,RICTOR,CREB1,AKT151	13	both
constitutive signalling by ligand-responsive egfr cancer variants	REAC:R-HSA-1236382	EGFR signalling	6.489E-03	EGFR,SOS1,HSP90AA1,PIK3R1,PLCG1,NRAS,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	9	up
constitutive signalling by notch1 hd domain mutants	REAC:R-HSA-2691232	NOTCH signalling	1.052E-02	NOTCH1,ADAM17,MIB1,JAG1,DL1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	8	up
constitutive signalling by notch1 hd+pest domain mutants	REAC:R-HSA-2894862	NOTCH signalling	2.698E-02	NCOR2,CREBBP,NOTCH1,ADAM17,RBPJ,CDK8,HEYL1,MIB1,TBL1XR1,MYC,JAG1,HDAC1,DL1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,NCSTN,MAMLD1	18	up
constitutive signalling by notch1 pest domain mutants	REAC:R-HSA-2644606	NOTCH signalling	2.698E-02	NCOR2,CREBBP,NOTCH1,ADAM17,RBPJ,CDK8,HEYL1,MIB1,TBL1XR1,MYC,JAG1,HDAC1,DL1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,NCSTN,MAMLD1	18	up
constitutive signalling by overexpressed erbb2	REAC:R-HSA-9634285	ERB signalling	4.467E-02	ERBB2,SOS1,HSP90AA1,NRAS,ERBIN	5	up
copper ion homeostasis	GO:0055070	homeostasis	2.731E-02	XIAP,APP,ARF1,ATOX1,PRNP,SLC31A1,ATP7A	7	up
coronary vasculature development	GO:0060976	organogenesis	3.962E-02	APLN,LRP2,NOTCH1,NRP1,VEGFA,SPRED1,TGFB2,PDGFRB,GATA6	9	up
coronary vasculature morphogenesis	GO:0060977	organogenesis	7.119E-03	LRP2,NOTCH1,NRP1,VEGFA,SPRED1,TGFB2,PDGFRB	7	up
coronavirus disease - covid-19	KEGG:05171	viral of bacterial infection	1.177E-03	STAT3,TNF,RPL29,RPS12,RPL3,IL6R,RPS7,MAPK14,PIK3CB,RPS3A,RPLP0,PIK3CD,RPL35A,EGFR,RPS28,FOS,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,IRAK1,ISG15,STAT1,MX2,IL6,CXCL8,TLR4,ADAM17,NRP1,PIK3R3,CHUK,RPL14,PIK3R1,RPL10,MAP3K7,RPL36,RPS5,IL6ST,NLRP3,MAPK3,RPL37,RPS2,IFNB1,PLCG1,TRAF3,CASP1,TNFRSF1A,CYBB,AGTR1,RPL9,STAT2,TLR3,RPL23,RPL24,RPS15A,RPL4,MAVS,MAPK1,RPS27A,RPS14,TAB2	60	up
cotranslational protein targeting to membrane	GO:0006613	protein metabolism	3.204E-02	RPL29,RPS12,RPL3,RPS7,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,RPS28,ARL6IP1,SRPRA,SEC61A1,RPL14,TRAM1,RPL10,RPL36,RPS5,RPL37,RPS2,RPL9,RPL23,RPL24,RPS15A,RPL4,RPS27A,RPS14	25	up
covalent chromatin modification	GO:0016569	chromatin organisation	5.751E-05	KMT2A,WDR82,RYBP,EPC1,TWIST1,FMR1,PRKCD,MTA3,ATRX,RIF1,DTX3L,EP300,KAT6B,RPS6KA5,MCRS1,MEAF6,SIRT1,EZH2,KDMS5C,INCEP,KDMSA,KMT2E,PER2,ELK4,ATXN7,SUV39H2,NAASO,HMGA2,CARM1,TBL1XR1,RCOR1,BAZZA,MORF4L1,KDM6B,DNM3B,DOT1L,KDMSB,PER1,NAA40,KMT5C,MORF4L2,CNA2,HUWE1,REST,TET3,TET2,VEGFA,PRDM4,CHEK1,BCOR,PCGF2,LMNA,JARID2,DR1,MTF2,CTNNB1,PPARGC1A,HASPIN,CDC73,USP22,MSL2,BMI1,RNF40,KDM2A,CREBBP,UBE2B,HELLS,BRPF3,ZBTB7B,KMT2B,HCFC1	71	both
cranial skeletal system development	GO:1904888	organogenesis	3.860E-02	TWIST1,COLEC10,SIX1,PDGFRB,MTHFD1L,TGFB2,EIF4A3,TFAP2A	9	down
creb phosphorylation	REAC:R-HSA-199920	phosphorylation	1.500E-02	RPS6KA1,MAPKAPK2,RPS6KA3,CREB1,RPS6KA5	5	up
crmps in sema3a signalling	REAC:R-HSA-399956	signalling pathways	4.903E-02	FES,NRP1,GSK3B,SEMA3A,CDK5R1,PLXNA3,DPYSL2	7	up
cushing syndrome	KEGG:04934	endocrine system	3.014E-04	CDKN2A,E2F3,FZD4,CCNE1,KMT2D,APC,FZD6,USP8,EGFR,E2F2,CDKN1A,CCND1,LDLR,WNT2B,WNT1,FZD5,CDKN1B,CDK4,CDK6,WNT7A,ITPR1,AXIN2,CCNE2,GSK3B,FZD9,CDK2,SP1,E2F1,SCARB1,LEF1,MAPK3,MAP2K1,FH,CTNNB1,CDKN2C,AIP,AGTR1,TCF7,CREB1,GNAQ,TCF7L2,MAPK1,POMC,MC2R,PLCB1	45	up

cyclin d associated events in g1	REAC:R-HSA-69231	cyclin signalling pathway	1.249E-04	CDKN2A,E2F3,IAK2,PPP2CA,CDKN2D,ABL1,E2F2,CDKN1A,CCND1,CCND2,CDKN1B,CDK4,CCND3,CDK6,E2F1,E2F5,CDKN2C,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	20	up
cysteine and methionine metabolism	KEGG:00270	nucleotide metabolism	4.137E-02	CBS,GOT1,DNMT3A,DNMT3B,AHCY,MAT2A,KYAT3,ADI1,AGXT2,MRI1,AHCYL2,BCAT1,AMD1	13	down
cytochrome c-mediated apoptotic response	REAC:R-HSA-111461	apoptosis	6.696E-04	XIAP,CASP7,MAPK3,CASP3,DIABLO,CASP9,CYCS,APAF1,MAPK1	9	up
cytokinesis	GO:0000910	cell cycle	8.760E-03	VPS4B,E2F7,CHMP3,MYO19,AURKB,APC,USP8,RHOA,ROCK1,PRKCE,CEP55,ZFYVE26,CHMP4B,CUL3,FLCN,VPS4A,KIF23,RACGAP1,SPTBN1,CDC42,STMN1,RHOB,CHMP2B,ECT2,RAB11FIP4,KIF4A,NUP62,BIRC6,SON,SEPT7,ANK3,BECN1,BCL2L1,AURKA,INCENP,ORZAA4,TRIM36,KLHL21,CSPP1,KIF13A	40	up
cytoskeleton-dependent cytokinesis	GO:0061640	cytoskeleton	3.976E-02	VPS4B,CHMP3,AURKB,APC,USP8,RHOA,ROCK1,CEP55,CHMP4B,VPS4A,KIF23,RACGAP1,SPTBN1,STMN1,RHOB,CHMP2B,ECT2,KIF4A,NUP62,SON,SEPT7,ANK3,INCENP,TRIM36	24	up
dap12 interactions	REAC:R-HSA-2172127	signalling pathways	1.292E-02	PIK3CB,GRAP2,CD300LB,SOS1,VAV2,PIK3R1,VAV3,PLCG1,TREM2,NRAS,KLRD1,SIGLEC15,B2M	13	up
dap12 signalling	REAC:R-HSA-2424491	signalling pathways	1.052E-02	PIK3CB,GRAP2,SOS1,VAV2,PIK3R1,VAV3,PLCG1,TREM2,NRAS,KLRD1,B2M	11	up
ddx58/ifih1-mediated induction of interferon- α/β	REAC:R-HSA-168928	interferon signalling	5.836E-07	TNFAIP3,PCBP2,CREBBP,NKIRAS2,TRAF6,NFKB1,FADD,ISG15,SIKE1,IRF7,S100A12,UBE2D3,CHUK,AGER,CYLD,APP,ATGS,IFNBI,MAP3K1,TRAF3,SAAI,HMGB1,TRAF2,NLRCS,CASP8,CASP10,TANK,UBB,MAVS,RNF125,RPS27A,UBC,UBE2D2,UBA7	34	up
deactivation of the β -catenin transactivating complex	REAC:R-HSA-3769402	Wnt signalling	1.023E-03	XIAP,AKT1,KMT2D,APC,SOX2,BTRC,TLA4,HDAC1,LEF1,CTNNB1,LEL3,TCF7,SOX4,UBB,CBY1,TCF7L2,RPS27A,UBC	18	up
death receptor signalling	REAC:R-HSA-73887	apoptosis	1.219E-05	XIAP,TNFAIP3,TNF,TNFRSF10B,Fas,PLEKHG5,RHOA,TRAF6,NFKB1,FADD,IRAK1,SQSTM1,SOS1,ADAM17,SOS2,VAV2,BCL2L1,CHUK,BAG4,PRDM4,CYLD,TAB3,ARHGDI1,MAP3K7,RTN4,SPPL2,ECT2,HDAC1,VAV3,BIRC3,CASP3,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,RBCK1,RIK2,FASLG,TNFRSF1A,CFLAR,CASP8,BIRC2,CASP10,OTUD7B,UBB,ARHGEF26,RPS27A,UBC,NCSTN,TAB2	48	up
death-inducing signalling complex assembly	GO:0071550	apoptosis	2.287E-02	TNF,FADD,TRAF2,TNFRSF1A,CASP8	5	up
defective tpr may confer susceptibility towards thyroid papillary carcinoma (tpc)	REAC:R-HSA-5619107	cancer	3.007E-02	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54	11	up
defense response to symbiont	GO:0140546	cellular response to external stimuli	4.563E-05	PMAIP1,ZMYND11,TNFAIP3,BCL2,PCBP2,JF127,JF15,JF13,FADD,ISG15,IFITM3,IFITM1,IFI44L,STAT1,IRF7,MX2,OASL,IL6,RSAD2,IFIT1,IL23R,TARBP2,ZCCHC3,USP15,C6orf106,MOV10,BIRC3,IFNLR1,PUM2,CD40,MAP3K14,IFNBI,TRAF3,BNIP3,ATG7,NLRCS,BCL2L1,BIRC2,NLRP9,APOBEC3F,STAT2,TLR3,AGBL5,DDIT4,MAVS,IRF1,SERINC3,RNF125,F2RL1,G3BP1,DTX3L,PPM1B	52	up
dendritic spine development	GO:0060996	organogenesis	1.765E-02	WASL,PTEN,PAFAH1B1,WNT7A,SLC9A6,CPEB3,CDC42,MEF2C,CAPRIN1,ZNF365,CFL1,LLPH,ARF6,SLC12A5,CDK5R1,DLG5,CAPRIN2,ARC,PAK3	19	up
dendritic spine organisation	GO:0097061	cell organisation	4.497E-02	IGF1R,WASL,PTEN,PAFAH1B1,WNT7A,INSR,CDC42,CAPRIN1,ZNF365,CFL1,MTMR2,ARF1,CDK5R1,PRNP,CAPRIN2,ARC,PAK3	17	up
dephosphorylation	GO:0016311	phosphorylation	1.342E-02	CTDSP1,PPP1R37,MTMR12,ZFYVE1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,TNF,MTMR3,WNK1,CDH5,CSRNP2,PTBP1,MFHAS1,PPP1CA,MTMR4,DUSP1,ROCK1,PPP1R11,HSP90B1,PPP6R1,YWHAB,PLP4,PTEN,SPRED1,PTPRJ,PTPRD,RPRD1B,PPM1A,BTRC,OCRL,PRKCD,PPP6R3,FKBP1A,PPP2R5C,GSK3B,PPP6C,PIP4P1,PLPP3,SSU72,MEF2C,SGPP1,RRP1B,MTMR2,CAMTA1,SRP,PDGFRB,RBM26,MTMR9,FKBP1B,PPP1CC,IMPA1,CNEP1R1,MTMR10,DUSP5,WDR81,PPP1R7,MASTL,PTPN4,PPP1R15B,TIMM50,DLCL1,PTPRG,DUSP18,ACP6,PTPRB,UBASH3B,ARPP19,ITGA1,ELL,PPM1B	70	up
deregulated cdk5 triggers multiple neurodegenerative pathways in alzheimer's disease models	REAC:R-HSA-8862803	AD	8.874E-03	PRDX2,BCL2L11,CDC25A,APP,FOXO3,CDC25C,FASLG,CAPN1,CDK5R1,SOD2	10	up
deubiquitination	REAC:R-HSA-5688426	ubiquitination	2.328E-03	TP53,TNFAIP3,ADRM1,VDAC1,PSMB1,YOD1,APC,USP8,SMAD4,RHOA,TRAF6,USP48,SMAD2,BRCA1,CCNA2,PTEN,USP42,RAD23B,SMAD3,FOXK1,OGT,OTUB1,CDK1,CDC25A,CYLD,AXIN2,SMAD7,USP15,TADA2B,ASXL1,MAP3K7,USP3,PSMB5,CLSPN,NLRP3,MDM2,CFR,MYC,YY1,MDM4,CDC20,FKBP8,BIRC3,HIST1H2AC,SNX3,AR,TGFB2,TRAF3,HIST1H2BJ,HIST1H2AH,USP47,TRAF2,STAM2,BECN1,RIK2,NOD1,MBD6,BIRC2,USP28,OTUD7B,UBB,MAVS,USP13,RPS27A,UBC,OTUD3,ESR1,TNIP3,ACTB,OTUD7A	70	up
developmental growth	GO:0048589	organogenesis	8.914E-03	WDR11,SEMA4C,STAT3,BMPR1B,SEMA4B,DUSP6,SIX1,KMT2D,ABL1,ARIH2,GLI1,FGFR2,CDKN1A,ERBB4,L1CAM,NOTCH1,HSP90AA1,GAS1,FGFR3,FGF2,CDKN1B,NRP1,ALCAM,PTEN,VEGFA,PAFAH1B1,CPNE1,RBPJ,SLC9A6,NKD1,INSR,TGFB3,APP,GSK3B,SMURF1,FZD9,SALL1,PIM1,RTN4,MEF2C,LATS2,ITGB1,STAT5A,SEMA3A,DLL1,SYT1,GATA4,CTNNB1,TP73,LLPH,MAP1B,CTTN,CFLAR,ADNP,S1PR1,GAP43,BMPR1A,EDN1,EREG,GHSR,NLGN4X,PLCB1,AKR1N1,VGLL4	64	up
developmental induction	GO:0031128	organogenesis	3.844E-02	SIX1,ROBO1,DKK1,WNT1,FZD5,SALL1,POU5F1	7	up
digestive system development	GO:0055123	organogenesis	3.061E-02	SFRP5,TNF,SMO,GLI1,FGFR2,RARB,CXCL8,RET,SALL1,YAP1,IL6ST,SRC,PDGFRA,GATA4,KIT,GATA6,SOX11,AH1	18	up
digestive tract development	GO:0048565	organogenesis	2.282E-02	SFRP5,TNF,SMO,GLI1,FGFR2,RARB,CXCL8,RET,SALL1,YAP1,IL6ST,SRC,PDGFRA,GATA4,KIT,GATA6,SOX11,AH1	18	up
dimerization of procaspase-8	REAC:R-HSA-69416	caspace signalling pathway	3.238E-03	TNFRSF10B,Fas,FADD,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,FASLG,CASP8	7	up
disassembly of the destruction complex and recruitment of axin to the membrane	REAC:R-HSA-4641262	signalling pathways	4.124E-02	APC,PPP2R5E,CSNK1A1,AMER1,LRP6,FZD5,FRAT2,CTNNB1,DVL3,GSK3B,DVL1	11	down
diseases of programmed cell death	REAC:R-HSA-9645723	apoptosis	5.440E-03	CDKN2A,PRDX2,BCL2L11,CDC25A,APP,FOXO3,CDC25C,FASLG,CAPN1,CDK5R1,SOD2	11	up
diseases of signal transduction by growth factor receptors and second messengers	REAC:R-HSA-5663202	signalling pathways	1.157E-02	MYC,KLB,MAPK1,ESR1,ETV6,KIAA1549,APC,PSMB9,NOTCH1,EP300,KREMEN1,MAP2K2,ADAM17,FGFR1OP,PDGFRA,PDPK1,POLR2D,FOXO1,BAG4,MAP3K11,AKT1,POLR2E,FGF19,TGFB1,TGFB2,FKBP1A,PTEN,KIT,KRAS,PPP2R5E,CSNK1A1,ARRB2,RHOA,RAP1B,TBL1XR1,PEBP1,EREG,FGG,AMER1,PDGFRB,LRP6,MDM2,FZD5,FGF,FGA,FZD4,AKT2,AKT3,SMAD2,SMAD3,CDKN1B,STAT3,FRS2,BCL2L11,LMNA,FOXO3,MET,QKI,CTNNB1,CDKN1A,NF1,SPRED3,EGF,ACTG1,HEYL,PSMC4,GSK3B,PSMD3,ZC3HAV1,YWHAB,CREBBP,NCSTN	72	both
dna catabolic process, endonucleolytic	GO:0000737	cell cycle	2.316E-02	CDKN2A,KPNB1,IL6,DICER1,KPNA1,CASP3,HMGB1,AIFM1,CIDEA,BAX,DFFA	11	up
dna damage checkpoint	GO:0000077	cell cycle	8.586E-04	SOX4,CLOCK,BRSK1,ARID3A,USP28,EP300,TAOK3,TAOK1,CCND1,CCAR2,FEM1B,ATM,TOBP1,HMGA2,CARM1,BTG2,DOT1L,TIPRL,MDM2,CNOT6,CDKN1B,CHEK1,DONSON,RFWD3,GADD45A,CDKN1A,TP53,MDM4,RBM38,MRNIP,MRE11,HUS1,TFDP2,TAOK2,FANCD2,AURKA	36	both

dna damage induced protein phosphorylation	GO:0006975	phosphorylation	2.287E-02	ABL1,CHEK1,ATM,MAPK3,CHEK2	5	up
dna damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator	GO:0030330	cell cycle	9.185E-11	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,E2F7,BCL3,TP53,ARID3A,ZNF385A,NPM1,BTG2,CD44,TKNS1BP1,MUC1,MIF,CDKN1A,BRCA1,MYO6,CNOT6L,RBM38,CDKN1B,CNOT4,NDRG1,SPRED1,CARM1,CDK1,PPP2R5C,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,CDK25C,SFN,MDM4,SIRT1,CRADD,GADD45A,SNAI1,SESN2,BAX,CNOT2,SOX4,AURKA,CCNB1,CHEK2,CNOT1,DYRK1A,TWIST1	46	both
dna geometric change	GO:0032392	cell cycle	3.519E-02	TP53,HMGA1,PARP1,MCMD2,RAD23B,PURA,HNRNPA2B1,MRE11,MCM4,MCM2,MCM7,MCM6,RAD51,HMGB1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,TOP2A	18	up
dna integrity checkpoint	GO:0031570	cell cycle	1.457E-06	E2F7,TP53,ARID3A,RFWD3,ZNF385A,BTG2,TKNS1BP1,HMGA2,MUC1,CDKN1A,BRCA1,CNOT6L,CCND1,RBM38,CLOCK,CDKN1B,CNOT4,CHEK1,TAOK1,CARM1,CDK1,PPP2R5C,CLSPN,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,MRE11,CDK25C,MRNIP,SFN,MDM4,FZR1,FOXN3,PPP1R10,CDK5,CRADD,GADD45A,DKGZ,BAX,CNOT2,SOX4,USP28,AURKA,CCNB1,CHEK2,CNOT1,ORC1,TOP2A	49	both
dna modification	GO:0006304	cell cycle	3.376E-02	MYC,UNG,PARP1,KMT2A,ATR,EXOSC6,APOBEC3C,PPM1D,MECP2,KMT2E,BAZ2A,DNMT3A,DNMT3B,FOS,TDG,OTUD4,TET3,TET2,MGMT,APOBEC3F,PARP2,WT1,HELLS	23	down
dna recombination	GO:0006310	cell cycle	5.513E-04	SMC6,SUPT6H,RFWD3,FUS,HSPD1,PARP1,CD40LG,FANCM,BRCA2,BRCA1,ZFYVE26,MCMD2,CHEK1,ACTR2,NUCKS1,RNF138,RNF168,KLHL15,RIF1,AP5Z1,TCF3,KPNA1,ZNF365,ATM,MRE11,ZSWIM7,YY1,HIST1H1E,MRNIP,MCM4,POLL,MCM2,MCM7,FEN1,CD40,TSN,TFRC,FIGN,MCM6,XRCC1,RAD51,HMGB1,MMS19,MCM3,SIRT6,IL10,MCM5,POLQ,REV3L,SLX4,NABP1,RAG1,ZNF711,CCR6,TERF2,ERCC4,KLHD3,CPNA2,TOP2A,XRCC2	60	up
dna replication	GO:0006260	cell cycle	3.965E-04	E2F7,PDS5A,PPP2CA,SIRT7,RFWD3,EGFR,HMGA1,GLI1,SET,FANCM,BRCA2,BRCA1,FAF1,CCNA2,MCMD2,CHEK1,ATAD5,RBBP6,NUCKS1,PURA,ORC4,CDK1,TBRG1,POLE4,CLSPN,CDK2,ZNF365,ATM,MRE11,POLD1,TRAP1,MCM4,POLL,MCM2,DDX21,MCM7,FEN1,MCMBP,PRIM1,MCM10,CDAN1,MCM6,RAD51,PTMS,MCM3,DUT,MCM5,NUGGC,POLQ,REV3L,CHEK2,RFC2,ORC1,EREG,TERF2,PCLAF,GRWD1,CTC1	58	up
dna replication initiation	GO:0006270	cell cycle	1.789E-02	MCMD2,PURA,ORC4,POLE4,MCM4,MCM2,MCM7,PRIM1,MCM10,MCM3,MCM5,ORC1	12	up
dna unwinding involved in dna replication	GO:0006268	cell cycle	1.022E-02	HMGA1,MCMD2,PURA,MCM4,MCM2,MCM7,MCM6,RAD51	8	up
dna-dependent dna replication	GO:0006261	cell cycle	3.859E-02	E2F7,SIRT7,RFWD3,HMGA1,FANCM,BRCA2,MCMD2,NUCKS1,PURA,ORC4,POLE4,ZNF365,MRE11,POLD1,TRAP1,MCM4,MCM2,DDX21,MCM7,FEN1,MCMBP,PRIM1,MCM10,MCM6,RAD51,MCM3,MCM5,NUGGC,POLQ,REV3L,CHEK2,RFC2,ORC1,TERF2	34	up
dna-templated transcription, initiation	GO:0006352	cell cycle	2.750E-04	ESR1,HNF4G,NR4A2,TWIST1,TEAD3,GTTF2H5,PPARA,NOTCH1,GTTF2H1,RORA,THRB,HMGB1,POLR2D,CCND1,YAP1,SOX9,RARA,FOSL1,POLR2E,NR3C1,PPARG,PPM1D,MECP2,NOTCH4,PTEN,NOTCH2,NR6A1,RSF1,MAZ,WWT1,ZNF45,JUN,MIF,TAJ13,DR1,MED17,CTNNB1,CDKN1A,PPARGC1A,POLR1E,TP53,MED16,TAJ8,SRF,MED7,CRCP,CD3EAP,NR2F6,POLR1A,PSMCA4,CREBBP,E2F3	52	both
double-strand break repair via break-induced replication	GO:0000727	cell cycle	7.119E-03	MCMD2,MCM4,MCM2,MCM7,MCM6,MCM3,MCM5	7	up
double-strand break repair via homologous recombination	GO:0000724	cell cycle	4.218E-04	RFWD3,FUS,PARP1,FANCM,BRCA2,BRCA1,ZFYVE26,MCMD2,CHEK1,ACTR2,NUCKS1,RNF138,KLHL15,RIF1,AP5Z1,ZNF365,MRE11,ZSWIM7,YY1,MRNIP,MC4,POLL,MCM2,MCM7,FEN1,FIGN,MCM6,XRCC1,RAD51,MMS19,MCM3,SIRT6,MCM5,POLQ,REV3L,SLX4,NABP1,ERCC4,XRCC2	39	up
downregulation of erbb2 signalling	REAC:R-HSA-8863795	ERB signalling	6.595E-03	ERBB2,AKT1,USP8,EGFR,HSP90AA1,AKT3,RNF41,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,EREG,ERBIN	12	up
downregulation of erbb2:erbb3 signalling	REAC:R-HSA-1358803	ERB signalling	2.113E-03	ERBB2,AKT1,USP8,AKT3,RNF41,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	8	up
downregulation of smad2/3:smad4 transcriptional activity	REAC:R-HSA-2173795	SMAD activity	1.012E-05	NCOR2,SMAD4,PARP1,SMAD2,UBE2D3,SKI,SMAD3,PPM1A,HDAC1,TGIF2,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,TRIM33,TGIF1	15	up
downregulation of tgf-β receptor signalling	REAC:R-HSA-2173788	TGF signalling	1.149E-04	PPP1CA,MTMR4,SMAD2,SMAD3,SMAD7,USP15,SMURF1,STRAP,TGFBR2,PPP1C,PMEPA1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	14	up
downstream signal transduction	REAC:R-HSA-186763	signalling pathways	3.438E-04	STAT3,PIK3CB,STAT1,SOS1,CRKL,PIK3R1,CRK,STAT5A,SRC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,PLC1,NRAS,PDGFB	14	up
dsrna processing	GO:0031050	cell cycle	2.400E-04	ESR1,AGO3,MAP2K2,AGO4,TERT,AGO1,DICER1,MYCN,SMAD2,SMAD3,TSNAX,STAT3,DDX5,PUM2,PUM1,HNRNPA2B1,LIN28A,TP53,DGCR8	19	both
early endosome to late endosome transport	GO:0045022	cellular transport	4.850E-02	CHMP3,SNX16,SNX12,MTMR2,MAPK3,SNX3,SRC,MAP2K1,BECN1,WDR81,MAPK1,EMP2	12	up
egfr interacts with phospholipase c-gamma	REAC:R-HSA-212718	EGFR signalling	4.467E-02	EGFR,TGFA,PLCG1,AREG,EREG	5	up
egfr tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance	KEGG:01521	EGFR signalling	3.925E-03	STAT3,ERBB2,AK2,AKT1,BCL2,EIF4EBP1,IL6R,IGF1R,PIK3CB,ERBB3,EIF4E,RAF1,PIK3CD,EGFR,FGFR2,IL6,SOS1,KRAS,FGFR3,SOS2,FGF2,PIK3R3,TGFA,PTEN,VEGFA,RPS6KB1,BCL2L1,GRB2,PIK3R1,AKT3,KDR,GSK3B,FOXO3,MET,MAPK3,SRC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,MAP2K1,PLCG1,AXL,BAX,BCL2L1,NRAS,MAPK1,PDGFB	46	both
embryo development	GO:0009790	organogenesis	7.185E-07	SEMA4C,E2F7,EHMT1,IGF2,TNF,STOX2,NES,WNK1,SIX1,CREBBP,SMO,PIK3CB,MMP2,TRIM71,LBX2,HMGA2,FBN1,TDG,FGFR2,DUSP1,KDM2B,ROCK1,CDK73,MICAL2,ERBB4,LRP2,LFNG,RARB,SMAD2,BRCA1,MYO6,KDM6B,ITGB2,CXCL8,NOTCH1,SOX2,DNMT1,RAB14,DKK1,PHLDB2,WNT1,ITGA5,FZD5,B4GALT5,MYO3A,FGF2,KLF4,SKI,VEGFA,PAFAH1B1,WNT7A,TET3,TFAP2A,CUL3,FLCN,NOLC1,HOXA3,RBP1,LUZP1,RACGAP1,CDK1,NR2C2,NKD1,INSR,ITGA2,CYP26B1,KDR,UBR3,RPL10,SALL1,MTHFR,MEF2C,ITGB1,TAL1,CFL1,NASP,HDAC1,DL1,PDGFRA,TGFB2,SEPT7,GATA4,ITGB3,MFN2,CTNNB1,TCOF1,NANOG,BAG6,RICTOR,YBX1,FUT8,SNAI1,BMP7,POU5F1,KIT,WDR77,IL10,BCL10,CASP8,SOX4,DUSP5,BMPR1A,SH2B3,UGDH,SOX11,HOXB3,CHD7,GPR161,ACVR1,DL1,MBNL1,TET1,AH1,ZNF281,ECE1,PDGFB,PLCB1,SIX3,TWIST1	119	both
embryo development ending in birth or egg hatching	GO:0009792	organogenesis	2.722E-02	SOX4,TWIST1,BMPR2,IGF1,SIX1,EOMES,PDGFRA,COL1A1,CELF1,SEMA4C,SOX9,MTHFD1L,TGFB1,TGFB2,CDX2,NASP,ITGB1,LRP6,VEGFA,CASP8,ACVR1C,SKI,BCL10,PRICKLE1,HOXA9,DL1,CTNNB1,DVL3,SFR,HOXB3,EIF4A3,C6orf141,USP22,ALX1,PHACTR4,WNT5A,HOXD3,TFAP2A,DVL1,BMPR1A	40	both
embryonic cranial skeleton morphogenesis	GO:0048701	organogenesis	3.134E-03	TWIST1,SIX1,PDGFRA,MTHFD1L,TGFB1,TGFB2,EIF4A3,TFAP2A	8	down
embryonic epithelial tube formation	GO:001838	organogenesis	3.069E-02	SOX4,GDNF,SIX1,SEMA4C,SOX9,MTHFD1L,LRP6,SKI,BCL10,PRICKLE1,DL1,DVL3,PHACTR4,DVL1	14	down
embryonic morphogenesis	GO:0048598	organogenesis	8.275E-03	SEMA4C,IGF2,WNK1,SIX1,CREBBP,SMO,MMP2,LBX2,HMGA2,FBN1,FGFR2,DUSP1,KDM2B,ROCK1,CDK73,MICAL2,LRP2,SMAD2,MYO6,KDM6B,ITGB2,NOTCH1,SOX2,DKK1,PHLDB2,ITGA5,MYO3A,FGF2,KLF4,SKI,WNT7A,TFAP2A,HOXA3,LUZP1,ITGA2,CYP26B1,SALL1,MTHFR,MEF2C,ITGB1,HDAC1,DL1,PDGFRA,TGFB2,GATA4,ITGB3,CTNNB1,NANOG,YBX1,SNAI1,BMP7,POU5F1,IL10,BCL10,SOX4,DUSP5,UGDH,SOX11,HOXB3,CHD7,ACVR1,DL1,MBNL1,AH1,ZNF281,ECE1,SIX3,TWIST1	68	both
embryonic skeletal system development	GO:0048706	organogenesis	2.201E-02	TWIST1,SIX1,PDGFRA,COL1A1,MTHFD1L,TGFB1,TGFB2,HOXA9,CTNNB1,HOXB3,EIF4A3,ALX1,WNT5A,HOXD3,TFAP2A	15	down

endocardial cushion development	GO:0003197	organogenesis	2.736E-02	ROBO1,NOTCH1,RBPJ,HEYL,JAG1,MDM4,TGFBR2,GATA4,SNAI1,BMP7,BMPRI1,ACVR1	12	up
endocardial cushion formation	GO:0003272	organogenesis	1.757E-02	ROBO1,NOTCH1,RBPJ,HEYL,TGFBR2,SNAI1,BMP7,BMPRI1,ACVR1	9	up
endocrine resistance	KEGG:01522	endocrine system	4.920E-04	MAPK1,MAPK14,ESR1,SP1,NOTCH1,MAP2K2,IGF1,CCND1,AKT1,IGF1R,PTK2,NOTCH4,NCOA3,ADCY9,KRAS,NOTCH2,BCL2,CARM1,FOS,MMMP2,MDM2,JUN,AKT2,AKT3,CDKN1B,CDKN1A,TP53,E2F3	28	both
endocytosis	KEGG:04144	endocytosis	1.714E-02	RAB10,CHMP3,RNF103-CHMP3,WIPF2,EPN2,DAB2,SNX2,PDGFRA,PARD3,ACAP2,SNXS,RAB11B,IGF1R,TGFBR1,TGFBR2,LDLR,CHMP2B,ARRB2,GRK2,TRFC,WASHC5,EPS15,ARF6,TSG101,AGAP1,CDC42,MDM2,RAB11FIP1,SH3GLB1,SMAD2,SMAD3,WASL,RAB5B,HSPA8,CHMP4B,RHOA,EHD3,RAB7A,GBF1,CHMP1B,PSD4,AGAP9,RAB4A,SH3GL1,KIF5C,ITCH,PSD,EHD1,EPS15L1	49	both
endoderm development	GO:0007492	organogenesis	4.578E-02	MIXL1,DUSP1,EOMES,DUSP5,HMGA2,ZFP36L1,MMP2,DUSP2,MMMP15,COL4A2,COL5A2,COL7A1,LAMC1,SOX2,CDC73	15	down
endodermal cell fate specification	GO:0001714	cell proliferation	3.967E-02	SOX2,DKK1,NANOG,POU5F1	4	up
endomembrane system organisation	GO:0010256	cell organisation	1.107E-02	VPS4B,GOLGA8A,SCARB2,TMEM9,CHMP3,VPS51,NUP93,PPP2CA,GOLGA8B,FAM174B,HUWE1,DYNC2H1,EMD,USP8,CXCR4,SQSTM1,WASL,ARL6IP1,STX16,VPS37B,STX6,PTEN,VPS37A,PAFAH1B1,CHMP4B,PI4K2B,STX17,VPS4A,SEC61A1,XKR7,PRKCD,DMPK,SPTBN1,CDK1,SUN1,VPS33B,TBC1D20,CLU,CDC42,TRAM1,RTN4,EPB41L3,SYNGR2,CHMP2B,GORASP2,ALS2,DEGS1,MAPK3,SNX3,LNPK,AR,VPS37D,RAB3GAP2,MYOF,MAP2K1,ANK3,BAG6,UBL4A,STAM2,PRKD1,SURF4,UBXN2B,REEP3,CNEP1R1,TOR1B,GOLGA8B,CCNB1,TRAM2,TMEM33,SUN2,MAPK1,ABCD2,CLCN3,CAMSAP2,SEC16A,RAB18,TMEM170A,TJAP1,TLCD2,LYSMD3,TRDN,TRIM72,LMAN1,RAB10,RAB1A	85	both
endometrial cancer	KEGG:05213	cancer	1.262E-03	TP53,ERBB2,AKT1,BAK1,PIK3CB,APC,RAF1,PIK3CD,EGFR,CDKN1A,CCND1,SOS1,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,PTEN,GRB2,PIK3R1,AKT3,AXIN2,GSK3B,FOXO3,MYC,LEF1,MAPK3,MAP2K1,CTNNB1,CASP9,GADD45A,BAX,TCF7,NRAS,TCF7L2,MAPK1	34	both
endoplasmic reticulum organisation	GO:0007029	cell organisation	3.061E-02	ARL6IP1,SEC61A1,TRAM1,RTN4,LNPK,RAB3GAP2,BAG6,UBL4A,REEP3,TOR1B,TRAM2,TMEM33,SEC16A,RAB18,TMEM170A,TRDN,LMAN1,RAB10	18	up
endoplasmic reticulum tubular network organisation	GO:0071786	cell organisation	5.675E-03	ARL6IP1,RTN4,LNPK,RAB3GAP2,REEP3,TMEM33,RAB18,TMEM170A,RAB10	9	both
endosomal sorting complex required for transport (escrt)	REAC:R-HSA-917729	cellular transport	1.999E-02	VPS4B,CHMP3,VPS37B,VPS37A,CHMP4B,VPS4A,CHMP2B,VPS37D,STAM2,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	12	up
endothelial cell chemotaxis	GO:0035767	cell adhesion and migration	3.618E-02	PLEKHG5,NOTCH1,FGF2,NRP1,VEGFA,KDR,MET,CORO1B,PRKD1,PRKD2,THBS1	11	up
endothelial cell development	GO:0001885	organogenesis	1.996E-02	VCL,TNF,CDH5,ROCK1,CAM1,S1PR2,VEGFA,PDE4D,RAP2C,RTN4,MET,TJP2,TNFRSF1A,ZDHHC21,F11R,F2RL1	16	up
endothelial cell differentiation	GO:0045446	cell differentiation	2.129E-03	VCL,TNF,CDH5,SMAD4,ROCK1,KDM6B,NOTCH1,CAM1,NRP1,S1PR2,VEGFA,PDE4D,RBPJ,TMEM100,RAP2C,KDR,RTN4,ZEB1,MET,JAG1,DLL1,TJP2,TNFRSF1A,ZDHHC21,F11R,PDPN,ACVR1,BTG1,F2RL1	29	up
endothelial cell migration	GO:0043542	cell adhesion and migration	9.603E-03	ETS1,AKT1,ANGPT2,TNF,STARD13,CDH5,PLXND1,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,PLEKHG5,ABL1,RHOA,PTGS2,CARD10,ROBO1,NOTCH1,ADAM17,FGF2,KLF4,NRP1,PIK3R3,VEGFA,MECP2,MAP2K3,EFNB2,AMOT,AKT3,KDR,PLPP3,BSG,RHOB,MEF2C,SP1,LGALS8,ITGB1,STAT5A,SCARB1,MET,CORO1B,S100A2,GPI,SIRT1,RRAS,CD40,ITGB3,PLCG1,PIK3CG,HMGB1,GADD45A,EPHA2,PRKD1,S100P,SASH1,EDN1,NUS1,PRKD2,PDGFB,EMP2,THBS1,ADAMTS9	60	up
endothelium development	GO:0003158	organogenesis	2.293E-04	VCL,TNF,STARD13,CDH5,SMAD4,ROCK1,KDM6B,NOTCH1,CAM1,NRP1,S1PR2,VEGFA,PDE4D,RBPJ,TMEM100,RAP2C,KDR,RTN4,BSG,RHOB,ZEB1,MET,JAG1,DLL1,CTNNB1,TJP2,TNFRSF1A,ZDHHC21,F11R,PDPN,ACVR1,BTG1,F2RL1,PRKD2	35	up
energy homeostasis	GO:0097009	homeostasis	3.962E-02	STAT3,PRKAA1,FLCN,FOXO1,DLL1,EIF4G1,BMP8A,CD36,SGIP1	9	up
eph-ephrin mediated repulsion of cells	REAC:R-HSA-3928665	cell adhesion and migration	1.391E-02	MMP2,EPHA7,AP2B1,VAV2,EFNB2,AP2A1,EFNB1,VAV3,ACTG1,CLTB,AP2M1,AP2A2,EPHAS5,EPHA2,CLTA,NCSTN,ACTB	17	up
eph-ephrin signalling	REAC:R-HSA-2682334	signalling pathways	5.807E-03	MMP2,EPHA7,RHOA,ROCK1,WASL,AP2B1,ACTR2,VAV2,EFNB2,PAK2,CDC42,MYL9,CFL1,AP2A1,EFNB1,VAV3,ACTG1,CLTB,AP2M1,AP2A2,EPHAS5,EPHA2,CLTA,MYH11,NCSTN,ACTB,SDC2,PAK3	28	up
ephrin receptor signalling pathway	GO:0048013	signalling pathways	5.833E-04	MMP2,EPHA7,RHOA,ROCK1,WASL,AP2B1,ACTR2,VAV2,EFNB2,RBPJ,CDC42,CRK,AP2A1,EFNB1,VAV3,ACTG1,SRC,AP2M1,AP2A2,EPHAS5,EPHA2,ANKS1A,CDK5R1,NCSTN,ACTB,SDC2,PAK3	27	up
epigenetic regulation of gene expression	REAC:R-HSA-212165	gene expression	3.812E-02	RBBP4,HIST1H2BJ,GTF2H5,MTA3,GTF2H1,EP300,DEK,SIRT1,EED,EZH2,SUZ12,POLR2E,HIST1H2BK,BAZZA,DNMT3A,DNMT3B,TDG,DDX21,TET3,TET2,JARID2,MTF2,CBX3,POLR1E,CD3EAP,POLR1A,GSK3B	27	down
epithelial cell development	GO:0002064	organogenesis	1.157E-03	VCL,TNF,CDH5,PODXL,ROCK1,CAM1,CLOCK,S1PR2,VEGFA,PAFAH1B1,CDK6,WNT7A,PDE4D,CDC88C,RAP2C,GSK3B,RTN4,YAP1,IL6ST,PAX6,MET,JAG1,DLL1,SRC,SLC4A7,TJP2,EPHA2,TNFRSF1A,ZDHHC21,F11R,F2RL1,PDGFB,SIX3	33	up
epithelial cell fate commitment	GO:0072148	organogenesis	1.036E-03	NRP1,RBPJ,DLL1,ESRP1,PDPN,ACVR1	6	up
epithelial cell migration	GO:0010631	cell adhesion and migration	3.634E-02	ETS1,AKT1,ANGPT2,TNF,STARD13,CDH5,PLXND1,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,PLEKHG5,ABL1,RHOA,ROCK1,PTGS2,CARD10,PRKCE,ROBO1,NOTCH1,ADAM17,FGF2,KLF4,NRP1,PIK3R3,PTEN,VEGFA,MECP2,MAP2K3,EFNB2,KANK1,AMOT,AKT3,KDR,PLPP3,RTN4,BSG,RHOB,MEF2C,SP1,LGALS8,ITGB1,STAT5A,SCARB1,MET,CORO1B,SRP,STRAP,S100A2,GPI,SIRT1,RRAS,CD40,ITGB3,PLCG1,PIK3CG,HMGB1,GADD45A,ARF6,EPHA2,KIT,PRKD1,S100P,ZEB2,SASH1,EDN1,MCC,PTPRG,NUS1,PRKD2,PDGFB,EMP2,THBS1,EPB41L4B,ADAMTS9	73	both
epithelial cell proliferation	GO:0050673	cell proliferation	6.385E-03	VDR,RPS6KA1,STAT3,IGF2,ERBB2,AKT1,APLN,MED1,PIK3CB,NME2,NRARP,PIK3CD,ALOX5,EGFR,FGFR2,UHRF1,CDC73,STAT1,SFRP1,BRCA2,IL6,TLR4,ROBO1,NOTCH2,SOX2,ADAM17,FGF2,NRP1,TGFA,VEGFA,CDK6,WNT7A,CASK,AKT3,TGFBR3,LAMC1,KDR,RTN4,YAP1,F3,FBXW7,MEF2C,SP1,STAT5A,MYC,SERPINB1,S TRAP,SIRT1,CBEPB,ITGB3,PLCG1,HMGB1,GDF5,EPHA2,PRKD1,SIRT6,WDR77,AREG,AGTR1,NRAS,SOX11,NFIB,TCF7L2,MCC,EREG,PRKD2,PDGFB,B2M,ZNF703,THBS1,MTSS1	71	up
epithelial cell signalling in helicobacter pylori infection	KEGG:05120	viral of bacterial infection	6.736E-03	MAPK14,EGFR,NFKB1,CCL5,CXCL8,ADAM17,CHUK,CDC42,CXCL2,MET,SRC,CASP3,ATP6V1E1,MAP3K14,PLCG1,NOD1,F11R,MAP2K4,ATP6V1C1,ATP6V1B2,ATP6V1E1,ATP6V0D1	22	up
epithelial to mesenchymal transition	GO:0001837	organogenesis	4.660E-03	WNT4,PDCD4,TWIST1,NOTCH1,ZNF703,DAB2,EOMES,FAM83D,COL1A1,EZH2,SOX9,HIF1A,FOXC1,SNAI2,FERMT2,TGFBR1,NOTCH4,TGFBR2,PTEN,HMGA2,WTR1,LRP6,PHLDB2,TIAM1,SMAD2,SMAD3,DDX5,CTNNB1,SPRED3,HEYL,AKNA,DLG5,ALX1,PDPN,WNT5A,GSK3B	36	both
epithelial to mesenchymal transition involved in endocardial cushion formation	GO:0003198	organogenesis	4.808E-02	NOTCH1,RBPJ,HEYL,TGFBR2,SNAI1,ACVR1	6	up

epithelial tube formation	GO:0072175	organogenesis	2.53E-02	SOX4,GDNF,SIX1,SEMA4C,SOX9,MTHFD1L,LRP6,VEGFA,SKI,BCL10,PRICKLE1,DLCL1,DVL3,EGF,PHACTR4,DVL1	16	both
epithelial tube morphogenesis	GO:0060562	organogenesis	2.870E-04	SEMA4C,TNF,STARD13,SIX1,SMO,PODXL,NRARP,PIK3CD,FGFR2,RHOA,KDM2B,MICAL2,LRP2,NOTCH1,FGF2,NRP1,SKI,VEGFA,RBPJ,LUZP1,KDR,SALL1,MTHFR,BSG,RHOB,MEF2C,MYC,MET,DLL1,TGFBR2,GATA4,CTNMB1,BMP7,EPHA2,CSF1R,SIRT6,BCL10,SOX4,SOX11,HOXD11,ACVR1,DLCL1,AHL1,PKD2,COL4A1,MTSS1	46	up
epithelium migration	GO:0090132	cell adhesion and migration	4.059E-02	GLUL,RAB13,PRX,NR2F2,EMP2,SP1,NOTCH1,DUSP10,BMPR2,ADAM17,HMGB1,PDPK1,PFN2,ADGRA2,SIRT1,SOX9,HIF1A,ROCK2,AKT1,ZEB2,PTK2,CAPN7,PPARG,VASH1,MCEP2,PTEN,KIT,PLPP3,ETS1,ARF6,MAP3K3,ITGB1,SPARC,ENPP2,KLF4,AKT3,VEGFA,CYP1B1,MET,RHOA,IL4,AMOT,ROCK1,MAPRE2,GADD45A,KANK2,RREB1,NF1,GIPC1,TBXA2R,ATOH8,LPXN,SRF,EGF,SYNJ2BP,ANGPT4,RRAS,THBS1,WNT5A,ARSB,PFN1	61	both
epstein-barr virus infection	KEGG:05169	viral of bacterial infection	2.846E-09	STAT3,E2F3,NCOR2,TP53,AKT1,TNFAIP3,CCNE1,BCL2,TNF,BAK1,ADRM1,MAPK14,PIK3CB,Fas,CD44,PIK3CD,E2F2,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,FADD,CDKN1A,IRAK1,ISG15,STAT1,IRF7,IL6,CCND2,ICAM1,CCNA2,HLA-A,HLA-G,CDKN1B,HLA-C,PIK3R3,CDK4,CCND3,CDK6,BCL2L11,MAP2K3,RBPJ,CHUK,ENTPD1,PIK3R1,AKT3,CCNE2,MAP3K7,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,MYC,HDAC1,CASP3,CD40,MAP3K14,IFNB1,TRAF3,CASP9,CYCS,GADD45A,TRAF2,BAX,CASP8,APAF1,STAT2,MAP2K4,MAVS,B2M,TAB2	70	both
erbB signalling pathway	KEGG:04012	ERB signalling	7.574E-03	ERBB2,AKT1,EIF4EBP1,PIK3CB,ERBB3,RAF1,PIK3CD,ABL1,EGFR,CDKN1A,ERBB4,SOS1,KRAS,SOS2,CDKN1B,PIK3R3,TGFA,ABL2,RPS6KB1,GRB2,PAK2,CRKL,PIK3R1,AKT3,GSK3B,CRK,STAT5A,MYC,MAPK3,SRC,MAP2K1,PLCG1,AREG,NRAS,MAP2K4,MAPK1,EREG,PAK3	38	both
erbB2 signalling pathway	GO:0038128	ERB signalling	3.618E-02	ERBB2,ERBB3,EGFR,ERBB4,SOS1,HSP90AA1,GRB2,PIK3R1,SRC,EREG,ERBIN	11	up
erk/mapk targets	REAC:R-HSA-198753	MAPK signalling	3.512E-02	RPS6KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,RPS6KA3,MEF2C,MAPK3,MAPK1,RPS6KA5	9	up
erythrocyte differentiation	GO:0030218	cell differentiation	1.713E-03	ETS1,STAT3,JAK2,EPO,MED1,MAPK14,MFHAS1,CEBPG,STAT1,MAFB,VEGFA,CDK6,DYRK3,ACVR2A,TGFBR3,FOXO3,TAL1,SP1,CASP3,KIT,SH2B3,ZBTB7A,HOXA5,RPS14	24	up
erythrocyte homeostasis	GO:0034101	cell proliferation	3.052E-03	ETS1,STAT3,JAK2,EPO,MED1,MAPK14,MFHAS1,CEBPG,STAT1,MAFB,VEGFA,CDK6,DYRK3,ACVR2A,TGFBR3,FOXO3,TAL1,SP1,CASP3,KIT,SH2B3,ZBTB7A,HOXA5,RPS14	24	up
erythropoietin activates phosphoinositide-3-kinase (pi3k)	REAC:R-HSA-9027276	PI3k signalling	1.059E-02	EPOR,JAK2,EPO,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,PIK3R1,PIK3CG	7	up
erythropoietin activates ras	REAC:R-HSA-9027284	signalling pathways	4.207E-02	EPOR,JAK2,EPO,SOS1,CRKL,NRAS	6	up
esr-mediated signalling	REAC:R-HSA-8939211	signalling pathways	4.957E-05	CBFB,SPHK1,AKT1,BCL2,CREBBP,MED1,IGF1R,MMP2,TNRC6B,EGFR,FOS,CCND1,CXCL12,HSP90AA1,AGO3,TNRC6A,CDKN1B,AGO2,PIK3R3,TGFA,CCNT1,AGO1,GNB1,KANK1,AGO4,CARM1,PIK3R1,AKT3,MYB,POLR2E,NGG12,FOXO3,SP1,MYC,HDAC1,STAG2,YY1,MOV10,NCOA1,MAPK3,HIST1H2AC,SRH,HIST1H2BJ,MP7,POU2F1,AREG,TFE3,NRAS,GF2A21,ZDHC21,CREB1,MAPK1,POLR2D,EREG,ESR1,KPNA2	56	both
establishment of cell polarity	GO:0030010	cell organisation	5.000E-02	RAB10,BRSK1,PARD3,ROCK2,PTK2,RAP1B,CDCA4,ITGB1,FSCN1,DYNLT1,GP5M2,RHOA,AMOT,ROCK1,HSP90AB1,GBF1,PATJ,SNX27,NDEL1,LLGL1,GSK3B,NDE1,FAM49B	23	down
establishment of endothelial barrier	GO:0061028	blood brain barrier	9.557E-03	VCL,TNF,CDH5,ROCK1,ICAM1,S1PR2,VEGFA,PDE4D,RAP2C,RTN4,TJP2,TNFRSF1A,ZDHC21,F11R,F2R11	15	up
establishment of protein localization to endoplasmic reticulum	GO:0072599	protein localization	1.602E-02	RPL29,RPS12,EDEM1,RPL3,RPS7,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,RPS28,SRPRB,CHMP4B,SRPRA,SEC61A1,RPL14,RPL10,RPL36,RPS5,RAB3GAP2,RPL37,RPS2,RPL9,SPCS3,RPL23,RPL24,RPS15A,RPL4,RPS27A,RPS14,RAB10	29	up
establishment of protein localization to membrane	GO:0090150	protein localization	4.515E-05	PMAIP1,BMF,TP53,ERBB2,BBC3,BCL2,TIMM10,RPL29,RPS12,RPL3,RPS7,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,EGFR,RPS28,ITGB2,HSP90AA1,ARL6IP1,RAB34,VPS37B,ZDHC6,YWHAB,VPS37A,CHMP4B,SRPRA,BCL2L11,SEC61A1,SPTBN1,RPL14,TIMM13,YWHAQ,GGA3,YWHAH,RAB3IP,TRAM1,RPL10,RPL36,RPS5,E2F1,GORASP2,VAMP2,SFN,VPS37D,RAB3GAP2,RPL37,RPS2,ANK3,MYO1C,BAG6,CD24,TP73,UBL4A,BAX,PPP3R1,GDI1,CASP8,MOAP1,TP53BP2,RPL9,ZDHC21,MFF,TRAM2,RPL23,ZDHC24,RPL24,PRNP,RPS15A,RPL4,ROMO1,RPS27A,KIF13A,SEC16A,C16orf70,KCNB1,RPS14,RAB31,RAB10	78	up
establishment of protein localization to mitochondrion	GO:0072655	mitochondrial activity	5.000E-02	SAE1,TP63,DNAI15,TIMM50,TIMM8B,BID,YWHAQ,BAG4,PPP1R13B,AKT1,LMAN1,PMAIP1,BCL2,BBC3,FZD5,HUWE1,SH3GLB1,CASP8,TIMM44,PPP3R1,BCL2L11,LEPROT,TP53,TFDP2,YWHAQ,YWHAH,UBE2D3,MOAP1	28	both
establishment of protein localization to vacuole	GO:0072666	protein localization	4.704E-02	SCARB2,VPS37B,VPS37A,LAMP2,VPS4A,HSPA8,AP3M1,GGA3,CLU,SMURF1,SNX16,CACNG8,VPS37D,GNPTAB	14	up
establishment of rna localization	GO:0051236	protein localization	1.638E-04	DHX38,SUPT6H,LTV1,CASC3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NPM1,EIF4E,NSUN2,NDC1,RNPS1,SRSF1,HNRNPA1,NUP50,POLDIP3,HNRNPA2B1,SIDT2,POM121C,YTHDC1,ATM,THOC2,RBM15B,TGFBR2,NUP62,RBM26,KHDRBS1,NCBP2,NUP98,CKAP5,YBX1,RAE1,NUP43,RBM27,RAN,POLR2D,SRSF2,NUP54,ARC,SMG1,EIF6,FYTTD1,DDX39A,MRPL18,PABPN1,HNRNPA3	47	both
estrogen signalling pathway	KEGG:04915	signalling pathways	3.052E-02	AKT1,BCL2,PIK3CB,MMMP2,RAF1,PIK3CD,EGFR,FOS,SOS1,HSP90AA1,KRAS,SOS2,HSP90B1,PIK3R3,TGFA,GRB2,HSPA8,PRKCD,ITPR1,PIK3R1,AKT3,KRT33B,SP1,NCOA1,MAPK3,SRC,MAP2K1,NRAS,CREB1,GNAQ,MAPK1,ESR1,POMC,PLCB1,KCNJ6	35	both
estrogen-dependent gene expression	REAC:R-HSA-9018519	gene expression	1.169E-02	MYC,NCOA1,ESR1,HIST1H2BJ,AGO3,SP1,YY1,EP300,TNRC6B,AGO4,POLR2D,CCND1,AGO1,POLR2E,HIST1H2BK,NCOA3,STAG1,BCL2,CARM1,FOS,JUN,DDX5,GREB1,KCTD6,SMC3,HSP90AB1,CCNT1,CREBBP,JUND	29	both
estrogen-dependent nuclear events downstream of esr-membrane signalling	REAC:R-HSA-9634638	endocrine system	1.149E-04	AKT1,BCL2,EGFR,FOS,CCND1,CDKN1B,TGFA,AKT3,FOXO3,MAPK3,AREG,CREB1,MAPK1,EREG	14	both
execution phase of apoptosis	GO:0097194	apoptosis	1.591E-05	CDKN2A,TP53,BBC3,KPNB1,IL6,CASP7,DICER1,TAOK1,PAK2,XKR7,KPNA1,CASP3,HMGB1,AIFM1,CIDEA,BAX,CIDEB,DFFA,CASP6,CASP8,BCL2L11,TP53BP2,CIDEA,C,BLCAP,DLCL1,MTRNR2L10,MTRNR2L11,MTRNR2L7,TOP2A,MTRNR2L3	30	up
export of viral ribonucleoproteins from nucleus	REAC:R-HSA-168274	viral of bacterial infection	1.580E-02	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,RAN,NUP54	12	up
extra-nuclear estrogen signalling	REAC:R-HSA-9009391	endocrine system	1.214E-03	SPHK1,AKT1,BCL2,IGF1R,MMP2,EGFR,FOS,CCND1,HSP90AA1,CDKN1B,PIK3R3,TGFA,GNB1,PIK3R1,AKT3,NGG12,FOXO3,MAPK3,SRC,MMP7,AREG,NRAS,ZDHC21,CREB1,MAPK1,EREG,ESR1	27	both
extrinsic apoptotic signalling pathway	GO:0097191	apoptosis	8.185E-05	PMAIP1,ZMYND11,AK2,AKT1,TNFAIP3,BCL2,TNF,BAK1,IL6,SORT1,TNFRSF10B,ERBB3,Fas,MCL1,IFI27,FADD,BCL2A1,SFRP1,BRCA1,ICAM1,FGFR3,PTEN,SMA D3,DDX3X,PAK2,CYLD,RNF41,GABARAP,BCL2L12,GSK3B,RET,ITGA6,PEA15,SRC,CASP3,AR,BIRC6,DIABLO,CASP9,CRADD,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,BAX,LTBR,FASLG,TNFRSF1A,NOI3,BAG3,BCL10,CD70,CFLAR,CASP8,CD27,MOAP1,BCL2L1,TLR3,TCF7L2,ACVR1,THBS1,HIPK1	60	both
extrinsic apoptotic signalling pathway in absence of ligand	GO:0097192	apoptosis	3.073E-02	GDNF,RET,TERT,CASP3,AKT1,SNAI2,UNC5B,IL1A,BCL2,MCL1,APPL1,IL4,GSK3B,MOAP1	14	both
extrinsic apoptotic signalling pathway via death domain receptors	GO:0008625	apoptosis	2.228E-06	PMAIP1,TNFAIP3,BCL2,TNF,SORT1,TNFRSF10B,Fas,FADD,SFRP1,BRCA1,ICAM1,PTEN,DDX3X,GABARAP,GSK3B,PEA15,DIABLO,CRADD,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,BAX,FASLG,TNFRSF1A,BAG3,CFLAR,CASP8,MOAP1,BCL2L1,THBS1	29	both
factors involved in megakaryocyte development and platelet production	REAC:R-HSA-983231	organogenesis	1.768E-02	TP53,KLC2,JAK2,ABL1,EHD1,KIF22,KIF2C,KIF5B,WEE1,DOCK11,RCOR1,PRKAR2A,KIF23,MAFK,KIF21A,RACGAP1,KIF3B,MYB,TUBB2A,CDCA2,CAPZA2,CDK2,KIF11,HDAC1,VPS45,KLC1,CAP2B,KIF4A,IFNB1,GATA4,MFN2,KIF2A,DOCK3,SH2B3,GATA6,AKAP10,RF1,CBX5,ACTB,CABLES1	40	up

fat cell differentiation	GO:0045444	cell differentiation	2.124E-02	CEBPA,AKT1,TNF,SIX1,ZNF385A,MED1,HMGA2,AOX5,PTGS2,SFRP1,IL6,MAFB,WNT1,PPARD,KLF4,SMAD3,FLCN,CARM1,ZBTB16,CREBL2,ASXL1,PIM1,RUNX1,T1,YAP1,FOXO1,E2F1,CDS1,TMEM64,SIRT1,CEBPB,INHBB,BMP7,NR4A2,TAFA8,ZADH2,CREB1,PER2,CBY1,ZBTB7A,TCF7L2,ZBTB7B,WWTR1,FFAR4	43	both
fc epsilon ri signalling pathway	KEGG:04664	signalling pathways	2.227E-04	PLA2G4F,AKT1,TNF,GAB2,MAPK14,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,AOX5,SOS1,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,VAV2,MAP2K3,GRB2,PIK3R1,AKT3,VAV3,MAPK3,MAP2K1,PLCG1,NRAS,MAP2K4,MAPK1	25	up
fc gamma r-mediated phagocytosis	KEGG:04666	leukocyte activation	1.440E-03	SPHK1,PLA2G4F,AKT1,GAB2,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,WASF2,PRKCE,PIK3R3,ACTR3B,ACTR2,RPS6KB1,VAV2,PRKCD,CRKL,PIK3R1,AKT3,CDC42,CRK,PLPP3,CFL1,VAV3,MAPK3,MAP2K1,PLCG1,ARF6,PIP5K1C,CFL2,MAPK1	30	up
ferroptosis	KEGG:04216	homeostasis	1.698E-02	GSS,TP53,PCBP2,ACSL4,ACSL1,ATG5,TFRC,ACSL6,ATG7,CYBB,SLC7A11,SLC39A14,PRNP,SLC39A8	14	up
fgfr1 mutant receptor activation	REAC:R-HSA-1839124	FGFR signalling	3.718E-02	STAT3,GAB2,STAT1,FGF2,BAG4,PIK3R1,STAT5A,ERLIN2,LRFFIP1,FGFR10P	10	up
fibroblast growth factor receptor signalling pathway	GO:0008543	signalling pathways	2.017E-02	APLN,NPTN,ESRP2,TRIM71,PTBP1,FGFR2,SHC8B1,RAB14,FGFR3,FGF2,SPRED1,GRB2,FGFR4,HNRNPA1,SHOC2,POLR2E,MAPK3,KLB,NCBP2,RBFOX2,ESRP1,DSYK,MAPK1,POLR2D,PRKD2,FRS2,THBS1	27	up
fibroblast proliferation	GO:0048144	cell proliferation	6.417E-03	SPHK1,TP53,EMD,CDC73,MIF,CDKN1A,SFRP1,WNT1,B4GALT7,SKI,CDK4,CDK6,E2F1,MYC,PDGFRA,CTNNB1,EREG,PDGFB	18	both
fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis	KEGG:05418	diseases	4.490E-04	NCF1,MAPK14,SUMO2,DUSP1,BMPR2,NFE2L2,NFKB1,AKT1,PTK2,MAP2K7,HSP90B1,IL1A,VCAM1,BCL2,FOS,MMP2,JUN,AKT2,AKT3,VEGFA,RHOA,CALML4,CTNNB1,HSP90AB1,ICAM1,TP53,IKBK,ACTG1,KLF2,BMPR1A	30	both
focal adhesion	KEGG:04510	cell adhesion and migration	3.177E-07	PAK2,THBS2,MAPK1,COL9A2,XIAP,IGF1,PAK5,PDGFRA,PDPK1,COL1A1,CCND1,ROCK2,AKT1,IGF1R,PTK2,CCND3,RELN,PTEN,RAP1B,BCL2,COL1A2,COL4A1,CD42,ITGB1,COL6A2,PDGFRB,COL4A2,JUN,AKT2,CCND2,ITGA6,AKT3,VEGFA,LAMC2,LAMC1,PPP1CB,PPP1CC,MET,CRKL,RHOA,ROCK1,CTNNB1,PARVB,CRK,ITGA3,EGF,ACTG1,THBS1,GSK3B,ACTN4,PPP1CA,PAK4	52	both
focal adhesion assembly	GO:0048041	cell adhesion and migration	3.595E-02	VCL,ABL1,RHOA,GPM6B,ROCK1,SFRP1,PHLDB2,RCC2,NRP1,PTEN,VEGFA,PTPRJ,KDR,SLC9A1,ACTG1,SRC,CTTN,DLC1,THBS1	19	up
formation of apoptosome	REAC:R-HSA-111458	apoptosis	6.225E-03	XIAP,MAPK3,DIABLO,CASP9,CYCS,APAF1,MAPK1	7	up
formation of primary germ layer	GO:0001704	organogenesis	2.535E-02	MIXL1,DUSP1,BMPR2,EOMES,DUSP5,HMGA2,KDM6B,ITGB1,MMP2,DUSP2,MMP15,COL4A2,KLF4,COL5A2,COL7A1,SMAD2,SOX2,ITGA3,ATOH8,CDC73,FZD7	21	down
foxo signalling pathway	KEGG:04068	FoxO signalling pathway	2.773E-11	MAPK1,MAPK14,PCK1,EP300,MAP2K2,IGF1,HOMER1,PDPK1,FOXO1,CCND1,SIRT1,AKT1,IGF1R,TGFB1,TGFBR2,ATM,PTEN,KRAS,NLK,SGK1,PRKAB2,MDM2,AKT2,CCND2,AKT3,SMAD3,CDKN1B,STAT3,BCL2L11,SKP2,FOXO3,CCNG2,SOD2,GADD45A,CDKN1A,EGF,SETD7,KLF2,CREBBP	39	both
foxo-mediated transcription	REAC:R-HSA-9614085	FoxO signalling pathway	8.334E-06	PCK1,EP300,YWHAG,FOXO1,SIRT1,AKT1,NR3C1,BBC3,IGFBP1,KLF4,AKT2,AKT3,TXNIP,SMAD2,SMAD3,CDKN1B,BCL2L11,FOXO3,CCNG2,SOD2,GADD45A,CDKN1A,PPARGC1A,YWHAB,CREBBP,ATXN3,CITED2	27	both
foxo-mediated transcription of cell cycle genes	REAC:R-HSA-9617828	FoxO signalling pathway	1.568E-03	FOXO1,KLF4,SMAD2,SMAD3,CDKN1B,FOXO3,CCNG2,GADD45A,CDKN1A	9	both
foxo-mediated transcription of cell death genes	REAC:R-HSA-9614657	FoxO signalling pathway	4.903E-02	BBC3,CREBBP,BCL2L11,FOXO3,FOXO1,FASLG,NFYB	7	up
frs2-mediated activation	REAC:R-HSA-170968	FGFR signalling	2.727E-02	YWHAB,CRKL,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAPK1,FRS2	6	up
g0 and early g1	REAC:R-HSA-1538133	cell cycle	2.113E-03	CCNE1,LIN52,CCNA2,CDK1,CDC25A,CCNE2,CDK2,E2F1,MYC,HDAC1,E2F5,DYRK1A,TOP2A	13	up
g0 to g1 transition	GO:0045023	cell cycle	3.088E-02	RBBP4,RYBP,EPC1,EED,EZH2,SUZ12,PHC3,CHEK1,PCGF2,CBX3,TFDP2,BMI1,RAD51	13	down
g1 dna damage checkpoint	GO:0044783	cell cycle	2.034E-02	SOX4,ARID3A,EP300,CCND1,ATM,CARM1,BTG2,MDM2,CNOT6,CDKN1B,RFW3D3,GADD45A,CDKN1A,TP53,MDM4,RBM38,TFDP2,AURKA	18	both
g1 phase	REAC:R-HSA-69236	cell cycle	1.249E-04	CDKN2A,E2F3,IAK2,PPP2CA,CDKN2D,ABL1,E2F2,CDKN1A,CCND1,CCND2,CDKN1B,CDK4,CCND3,CDK6,E2F1,E2F5,CDKN2C,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	20	up
g1/s dna damage checkpoints	REAC:R-HSA-69615	cell cycle	3.715E-02	CDKN2A,TP53,CCNE1,ZNF385A,PSMB1,CDKN1A,CCNA2,CDKN1B,CHEK1,CDC25A,CCNE2,PSMB5,CDK2,MDM2,ATM,MDM4,UBB,CHEK2,RPS27A,UBC	20	up
g1/s transition	REAC:R-HSA-69206	cell cycle	2.113E-03	AKT1,CCNE1,PPP2CA,PSMB1,LIN52,CDKN1A,CCND1,CCNA2,CDKN1B,CDK4,WEE1,ORC4,CDK1,CDC25A,AKT3,POLE4,CCNE2,PSMB5,CDK2,E2F1,MYC,HDAC1,MCM4,MCM2,MCM7,TYMS,RRM2,E2F5,PRIM1,MCM10,MCM6,MCM3,MCM5,CCNB1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,ORC1,CABLES1	39	up
g1/s transition of mitotic cell cycle	GO:0000082	cell cycle	5.321E-03	CDKN2A,E2F7,E2F3,TP53,ARID3A,AKT1,CCNE1,RFW3D3,ZNF385A,CDKN2D,PHF8,EIF4EBP1,BACH1,EIF4E,BTG2,TRIM71,TNKS1BP1,MUC1,EGFR,CDC73,CDKN1A,CDKN3,CNOT6L,CCND1,CCND2,ADAM17,RBM38,CDKN1B,KLF4,CNOT4,DCUN1D3,PTEN,CDK4,LSM11,CCND3,CDK6,RPS6KB1,WEE1,DDX3X,CDK17,CUL3,CARM1,ORC4,CUL2,CDK1,CDC25A,POLE4,CCNE2,TCF3,PPP2R5C,PPP6C,CACUL1,CDK2,LATS2,MDM2,E2F1,ITGB1,ATM,NASP,MYC,CDC25C,SFN,MDM4,MCM4,MCM2,MCM7,TYMS,RRM2,PRIM1,MCM10,KHDRBS1,MCM6,EIF4G1,CRADD,GADD45A,MCM3,DGKZ,CDKN2C,BAX,MCM5,CNOT2,SOX4,AURKA,BCAT1,CCNB1,CHEK2,CNOT1,CDK2AP2,ACVR1,ORC1,NACC2,PLCB1,CRLF3	93	both
g2 dna damage checkpoint	GO:0031572	cell cycle	1.789E-02	HMGA2,CDKN1A,BRCA1,CHEK1,TAOK1,CDK1,CLSPN,ATM,MRE11,MRNIP,FZR1,FOXN3	12	both
gab1 signalosome	REAC:R-HSA-180292	signalling pathways	4.903E-02	EGFR,TGFA,PAG1,PIK3R1,SRC,AREG,EREG	7	up
gap junction degradation	REAC:R-HSA-190873	cell adhesion and migration	4.207E-02	MYO6,ACTG1,CLTB,AP2M1,CLTA,ACTB	6	up
gastric cancer	KEGG:05226	cancer	4.920E-04	E2F3,FZD4,TP53,ERBB2,FRAT2,AKT1,CCNE1,BCL2,BAK1,PIK3CB,APC,RAF1,PIK3CD,FZD6,SMAD4,EGFR,FGFR2,E2F2,CDKN1A,TGFB1,RARB,SMAD2,CCND1,SOS1,WNT2B,WNT1,KRAS,FZD5,SOS2,FGF2,CDKN1B,PIK3R3,SMAD3,RPS6KB1,WNT7A,GRB2,PIK3R1,AKT3,AXIN2,CCNE2,GSK3B,FZD9,CDK2,ABCB1,E2F1,MYC,MET,LEF1,MAPK3,TGFB2,MAP2K1,CTNNB1,GADD45A,BAX,TCF7,NRAS,REG4,TCF7L2,MAPK1	59	both
gastrin-creb signalling pathway via pkc and mapk	REAC:R-HSA-881907	MAPK signalling	4.100E-03	RPS6KA1,EGFR,SOS1,CCKBR,RPS6KA3,MAPK3,NRAS,CREB1,MAPK1	9	up
gene and protein expression by jak-stat signalling after interleukin-12 stimulation	REAC:R-HSA-8950505	interleukin signalling	1.052E-02	RPLP0,MIF,POCD4,PAK2,HNRNPD,HNRNPA2B1,CDC42,CFL1,SNRPA1,MTAP,AIP,IL10,ARF1,SOD2	14	up

gene silencing by rna	REAC:R-HSA-211000	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	2.311E-03	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PRKRA,TNRC6B,NDIC1,HSP90AA1,AGO3,DICER1,TNRC6A,AGO2,TARBP2,AGO1,AGO4,NUP50,POLR2E,POM121C,HIST1H2AC,NUP62,TSN,HIST1H2BJ,RAE1,NUP43,RAN,POLR2D,NUP54,BCDIN3D,PIWIL2,MYBL1,DDX4	31	up
glial cell development	GO:0021782	organogenesis	2.729E-02	TNF,TLR2,IL6,LDLR,DICER1,B4GALT5,PTEN,SKI,CDK6,AGER,EIF2B2,CLU,APP,DL11,TPPP,TREM2,NSUNS,SOX4,SOX11	19	up
glial cell differentiation	GO:0010001	cell differentiation	3.073E-02	STAT3,TNF,ERBB3,CXCR4,TLR2,IL6,NOTCH1,SOX2,LDLR,DICER1,B4GALT5,PTEN,SKI,CDK6,AGER,CDK1,EIF2B2,CLU,APP,ZNF365,DL11,TPPP,TNFRSF21,TREM2,NSUNS,SOX4,SOX11,NFIB	28	up
glial cell proliferation	GO:0014009	cell proliferation	3.073E-02	NF2,TNF,IL6,NOTCH1,DICER1,SKI,CLU,SOX4,SOX11	9	up
gliogenesis	GO:0042063	cell proliferation	4.765E-02	NF2,STAT3,TNF,ERBB3,CXCR4,TLR2,LRP2,IL6,NOTCH1,SOX2,LDLR,CSF1,DICER1,B4GALT5,PTEN,SKI,PAFAH1B1,CDK6,AGER,CDK1,CRKL,EIF2B2,CLU,APP,RTN4,ZNF365,CCL3,DL11,TPPP,TNFRSF21,TREM2,NSUNS,SOX4,SOX11,NFIB	35	up
glioma	KEGG:05214	cancer	4.438E-03	CDKN2A,E2F3,TP53,AKT1,BAK1,IGF1R,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,EGFR,E2F2,CDKN1A,CCND1,SOS1,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,TGFA,PTEN,CDK4,CDK6,GRB2,PIK3R1,AKT3,MDM2,E2F1,MAPK3,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,MAP2K1,PLCG1,GADD45A,BAX,NRAS,MAPK1,PDGFB	36	both
glomerulus morphogenesis	GO:0072102	organogenesis	3.967E-02	MEF2C,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,MTSS1	4	up
glycerolipid metabolic process	GO:0046486	lipid metabolism	1.237E-02	PCTP,SEL1L,GPAT4,ARF3,PLA2G4F,MTMR12,IP6K1,PLEKHA8,MTMR3,LYPLA2,DGAT1,PIK3CB,RAB4A,PIGF,PIK3CD,PIP4K2C,MTMR4,CSNK2A1,LDLR,RAB14,SIK1,TMEM246,FGF2,PIK3R3,PLA2G12A,PTEN,PI3D,PAFAH1B1,PI4K2B,CPNE1,OCRL,SELENOI,PIK3R1,ABHD2,PLEKHA1,SOCS5,ETNK1,CD52,PNPLA6,PIP4P1,FBXW7,CD51,SCARB1,FABP7,MTMR2,PDGFRB,SIRT1,DGAT2L6,SOCS4,PIGT,PLCG1,PIK3CG,GDE1,MTMR9,DGK2,PLA2G2D,CSF1R,IMPA1,ARF1,CNFP1R1,MTMR10,PIP5K1C,HADHB,LCLAT1,PIGG,FIG4,PIGA,ACPF6,SOCS3,MOGAT1,SMG1,PDGFB,ABHD12,AGPAT5,SOCS7,STARD7,PLCB1,DGKB,CRLS1,DGKI,SREBF1	81	up
glycerophospholipid metabolic process	GO:0006650	lipid metabolism	1.268E-02	PCTP,GPAT4,ARF3,PLA2G4F,MTMR12,IP6K1,PLEKHA8,MTMR3,PIK3CB,RAB4A,PIGF,PIK3CD,PIP4K2C,MTMR4,CSNK2A1,LDLR,RAB14,TMEM246,FGF2,PIK3R3,PLA2G12A,PTEN,PI3D,PAFAH1B1,PI4K2B,CPNE1,OCRL,SELENOI,PIK3R1,PLEKHA1,SOCS5,ETNK1,CD52,PNPLA6,PIP4P1,CD51,SCARB1,MTMR2,PDGFRB,SOCS4,PIGT,PLCG1,PIK3CG,GDE1,MTMR9,DGK2,PLA2G2D,CSF1R,IMPA1,ARF1,MTMR10,PIP5K1C,HADHB,LCLAT1,PIGG,FIG4,PIGA,ACPF6,SOCS3,SMG1,PDGFB,ABHD12,AGPAT5,SOCS7,STARD7,PLCB1,DGKB,CRLS1	68	up
golgi vesicle transport	GO:0048193	cellular transport	1.857E-02	SEC24A,ARF3,KLC2,VP551,SORT1,COPZ1,KIF22,BGLAP,COPA,MCFD2,RAB14,GAS1,RAB34,KIF2C,PPP6R1,TGFA,RAB1B,NAPG,STX17,MYO5A,COPB1,DCTN5,CU13,KIF23,TBC1D14,ARCN1,RACGAP1,SPTBN1,PPP6R3,KIF3B,GOSR1,DYNLL2,GGA3,TBC1D20,RAB31P,PPP6C,HYOU1,CAPZA2,PLPP3,AP2A1,KIF11,VAMP2,SNX12,SNAP23,SNX3,KLC1,CAPZB,KIF4A,SPTAN1,ANK3,SAR1A,PRKD1,SURF4,CYTH3,AREG,KIF2A,INSIG1,CNHI1,EXOC5,DYNLLI2,ERGIC2,GOLGA3,MYO1B,IER3IP1,SEC23B,KDELRA1,KIF13A,SEC16A,C16orf70,RAB6A,RABF1,RAB31,LMAN1,RAB10,RAB1A,ACTR1A	76	up
golgi-to-er retrograde transport	REAC:R-HSA-8856688	cellular transport	1.599E-02	ARF3,KLC2,COPZ1,KIF22,COPA,KIF2C,RAB1B,NAPG,PAFAH1B1,KIF5B,COPB1,GALNT1,DCTN5,KIF23,ARCN1,KIF21A,RACGAP1,KIF3B,PAFAH1B2,DYNLL2,TUBB2A,CAPZA2,KIF11,KLC1,CAPZB,KIF4A,RAB3GAP2,SURF4,KIF2A,ARF1,DYNLLI2,KDELRL1,RAB18,RAB6A,RAB1A,ACTR1A	36	up
grb2 events in egfr signalling	REAC:R-HSA-179812	EGFR signalling	2.727E-02	EGFR,SOS1,TGFA,AREG,NRAS,EREG	6	up
growth hormone receptor signalling	REAC:R-HSA-982772	endocrine system	4.467E-02	STAT3,JAK2,STAT1,IRS1,ADAM17,STAT5A,MAPK3,MAPK1,SOCS3	9	up
growth hormone synthesis, secretion and action	KEGG:04935	endocrine system	1.561E-04	STAT3,JAK2,AKT1,CREBBP,MAPK14,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,FOS,STAT1,SOS1,IRS1,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,MAP2K3,GRB2,ITPR1,CRKL,PIK3R1,AKT3,GSK3B,CRK,STAT5A,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAP3K1,PLCG1,NRAS,CREB1,MAP2K4,GNAQ,MAPK1,SSTR2,SOCS3,GHSR,SSTR1,PLCB1	38	up
hcmv infection	REAC:R-HSA-9609646	viral of bacterial infection	4.207E-02	NCOR2,CHMP3,HNRNP,K,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,EGFR,NDIC1,NFKB1,VPS37B,VPS37A,CHMP4B,VPS4A,NUP50,DYNLL2,TUBB2A,TBL1XR1,POM121C,ITGB1,CHMP2B,HIST1H2AC,VP537D,NUP62,HIST1H2BJ,HIST1H2AH,RAE1,NUP43,DYNLLI2,CREB1,NUP54	31	up
hcmv late events	REAC:R-HSA-9610379	viral of bacterial infection	2.604E-02	CHMP3,HNRNP,K,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDIC1,VPS37B,VPS37A,CHMP4B,VPS4A,NUP50,POM121C,CHMP2B,HIST1H2AC,VP537D,NUP62,HIST1H2B,J,HIST1H2AH,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54	22	up
heart development	GO:0007507	organogenesis	1.982E-05	WDR11,BCOR,NEBL,DUSP6,APLN,REST,SMO,ERBB3,SMAD4,NTRK3,EGFR,FBN1,GLI1,FGFR2,ROCK1,MICAL2,CDKN1A,ERBB4,LRP2,KDM6B,ROBO1,NOTCH2,NOTCH1,DKK1,SIK1,FGF2,CDKN1B,NRP1,PTEN,PCDC4,VEGFA,SPRED1,EFNB2,ELN,RBP1,INSR,HEYL,FKBP1A,TGFB3,SMAD7,SALL1,PIM1,ZDHHC16,MEF2C,ITGB1,JAG1,DL11,TPM1,MDM4,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,TGFB2,DSP,GATA4,CTNNB1,PKP2,TP73,SNAI1,BMP7,POU5F1,TNFRSF1A,CASP8,SOX4,ACTC1,S1PR1,BMPR1A,GATA6,SOX11,DAND5,CBY1,CHD7,EDN1,ACVR1,DL1,RRM20,LEFTY1,MYH11,AHI1,ECE1,PDGFB,HAS2,FRS2,TAB2,TWIST1,VGLL4,ADAMT59	86	up
heart morphogenesis	GO:0003007	organogenesis	7.686E-04	SMO,SMAD4,FGFR2,MICAL2,LRP2,ROBO1,NOTCH2,NOTCH1,DKK1,NRP1,PCDC4,VEGFA,ELN,RBP1,INSR,HEYL,FKBP1A,TGFB3,SMAD7,PIM1,MEF2C,JAG1,DL1,TPM1,MDM4,TGFB2,DSP,GATA4,CTNNB1,PKP2,SNAI1,BMP7,POU5F1,SOX4,ACTC1,S1PR1,BMPR1A,GATA6,SOX11,CHD7,ACVR1,DL1,LEFTY1,AHI1,HAS2	45	up
heart valve development	GO:0003170	organogenesis	1.139E-03	SOX4,TWIST1,NOTCH1,BMPR2,SOX9,ROCK2,SNAI2,TGFB2,NOTCH2,ZFPM1,ROCK1,MDM4,HEYL,BMPR1A	14	both
heart valve morphogenesis	GO:0003179	organogenesis	8.703E-04	SOX4,TWIST1,NOTCH1,BMPR2,SOX9,ROCK2,SNAI2,TGFB2,NOTCH2,ZFPM1,ROCK1,MDM4,HEYL,BMPR1A	14	both
hemostasis	GO:0007599	diseases	9.382E-04	VCL,JAK2,PABPC4,PIK3CB,RAF1,EHD1,CD40LG,IL6,PRKCE,TLR4,PLAUR,VAV2,AOX12,DOCK11,RCOR1,PRKAR2A,GNB1,MAFK,PRKCD,ENTPD1,ITPR1,PIK3R1,ITGA2,CD42,STXBP3,CAPZA2,F3,MYL9,HDAC1,VAV3,HNF4A,ACTG1,VP545,MAPK3,SRG,PDGFRA,CAPZB,GPI,METAP1,CD40,IFNB1,GATA4,ITGB3,MFN2,AXL,PIK3CG,SAA1,DGK2,GGCX,SH2B3,GATA6,F11R,PDPN,AKAP10,GNAQ,MAPK1,EDN1,IRF1,ENPP4,TRPC3,F2RL1,CD36,UBASH3B,PDGFB,CBX5,CSRP1,CYP4F11,ACTB,THBS1,DGKB,DGKI,LMAN1	72	up
hepatitis b	KEGG:05161	viral of bacterial infection	4.438E-03	MYC,MAPK1,MAPK14,DDX3X,TRAF3,EP300,MAP2K2,NFATC2,BID,CASP3,NFKB1,AKT1,MAP2K7,TGFB1,TGFB2,KRAS,BCL2,FOS,CCNA2,JUN,AKT2,CREB5,AKT3,CASP8,MAP3K1,SMAD3,STAT3,CDKN1A,IRAK4,TP53,IKBK,IRCS,STAT2,CYCS,YWHAB,CREBBP,E2F3	37	both
hepatitis c	KEGG:05160	viral of bacterial infection	1.257E-02	STAT3,E2F3,TP53,AKT1,PPP2CA,TNF,BAK1,PIK3CB,Fas,RAF1,PIK3CD,EGFR,E2F2,TRAF6,NFKB1,FADD,CDKN1A,STAT1,IRF7,MX2,RSAD2,IFIT1,CCND1,SOS1,LDLR,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,YWHAB,CDK4,CDK6,GRB2,CHUK,PIK3R1,AKT3,YWHAQ,YWHAH,GSK3B,CDK2,E2F1,SCARB1,MYC,MAPK3,CASP3,MAP2K1,IFNB1,TRAF3,CTNNB1,CASP9,CYCS,TRAF2,BAX,FASLG,TNFRSF1A,PPARA,CFLAR,CASP8,APAF1,NRAS,STAT2,TLR3,MAVS,MAPK1,SOCS3	64	both
hepatocellular carcinoma	KEGG:05225	cancer	6.977E-12	CDKN2A,SMARCD2,E2F3,IGF2,FZD4,TP53,FRAT2,AKT1,BAK1,IGF1R,PIK3CB,APC,RAF1,PIK3CD,FZD6,SMAD4,EGFR,E2F2,CDKN1A,TGFB1,SMAD2,CCND1,SOS1,WNT2B,WNT1,KRAS,FZD5,SOX2,PIK3R3,TGFA,PTEN,CDK4,CDK6,SMAD3,RPS6KB1,WNT7A,GRB2,PIK3R1,AKT3,AXIN2,GSK3B,FZD9,SMARCD1,E2F1,MYC,MET,ACTG1,LEF1,MAPK3,SMARCC2,TGFB2,MAP2K1,PLCG1,CTNNB1,SMARCA4,SMARCC1,TXNRD1,GADD45A,BAX,BCL2L1,TCF7,NRAS,ARID1B,TCF7L2,MAPK1A,RID1A,ACTB	67	both
herpes simplex virus 1 infection	KEGG:05168	viral of bacterial infection	1.391E-04	ZNF442,ZNF200,ZNF573,ZNF419,ZNF440,ZFP14,ZNF793,ZNF429,TAPBP,ZFP82,ZNF708,ZNF154,TRAF3,ZNF285,ZNF25,ZNF554,POU2F2,ZNF226,ZNF699,ZNF845,BID,ZNF519,CASP3,EIF4E1F1,NFKB1,AKT1,ZNF607,ZNF426,ZNF780B,ZNF846,ZFP69B,ZNF556,ZNF829,ZNF415,ZNF23,ZNF253,ZNF83,ZNF597,ZNF439,ZNF136,ZNF791,ZNF268,BCL2,ZNF669,ZNF616,ZNF667,ZNF107,ZNF850,ZNF45,AKT2,AKT3,ZNF286A,CASP8,ZNF566,PPP1CB,PPP1CC,SRSF7,ZNF619,B2M,ZNF701,ZNF324B,SOCS3,IRAK4,IFNGR2,ZNF589,ZNF783,TP53,ZNF641,IKBK,GNF43,ZNF81,ZNF557,ZNF587,ZNF584,ZNF665,ZNF124,EIF2AK2,ZNF101,ZNF674,ZNF766,ZNF790,ZNF33A,ZNF460,ZNF99,ZNF583,STAT2,ZNF891,ZNF623,CYCS,C3,ZNF805,ZNF749,NXF1,ZNF490,ZNF714,ZNF486,ZNF431,SRSF4,PPP1CA,HCFC1	100	down

hif-1 signalling pathway	KEGG:04066	signalling pathways	6.024E-03	STAT3,ERBB2,MKNK2,AKT1,ANGPT2,EPO,BCL2,EIF4EBP1,CREBBP,IL6R,IGF1R,PIK3CB,PFKM,EIF4E,PIK3CD,EGFR,HK2,NFKB1,CDKN1A,IL6,TLR4,CDKN1B,PIK3R3,VEGFA,RPS6KB1,CUL2,INSR,PIK3R1,AKT3,MAPK3,LDHA,MAP2K1,TFRC,PLCG1,LTBR,CYBB,MAPK1,EDN1,EGLN3	39	both
hippo signalling	GO:0035329	signalling pathways	4.667E-04	NF2,MAPK14,YWHAB,MAP2K3,AMOT,AMOTL1,YAP1,LATS2,CASP3,TJP2,SOX11,DLG5,MOB3B,WWTR1,MOB1B,STK4,LIMD1,VGLL4	18	up
hippo signalling pathway	KEGG:04390	signalling pathways	6.086E-06	NF2,BMPR1B,FZD4,BBC3,PPP2CA,APC,FZD6,SMAD4,PPP1CA,PARDB6,TGFB1,SMAD2,ITGB2,CCND1,CCND2,SOX2,WNT2B,WNT1,FZD5,YWHAB,CCND3,SMAD3,WNT7A,BTRC,BIRC5,AMOT,NKD1,AXIN2,SMAD7,YWHAQ,YWHAH,GSK3B,FZD9,YAP1,LATS2,MYC,ACTG1,LEF1,BIRC3,TGFB2,CTNNB1,TP73,BMP7,GDF5,ARHGAP25,PPP1CC,TCF7,BIRC2,TP53BP2,BMPR1A,BMP8A,DLG5,TCF7L2,WWTR1,MOB1B,ACTB,LIMD1	57	both
histone deacetylation	GO:0016575	epigenetic mechanism	4.573E-02	SIRT7,REST,AKAP8,MTA2,VEGFA,BAZZA,RCOR1,ELK4,TBL1XR1,HDAC1,SIRT1,PER1,PRKD1,SIRT6,PER2,ZBTB7B,PRKD2,BRMS1L	18	up
histone h3 deacetylation	GO:0070932	epigenetic mechanism	2.731E-02	SIRT7,ELK4,HDAC1,SIRT1,PER1,SIRT6,PER2	7	up
histone h3-k9 modification	GO:0061647	epigenetic mechanism	3.844E-02	SUV39H1,SMAD4,BCRA1,JARID2,DNMT1,SETDB1,CHEK1,MYB,RIF1,SIRT1	10	up
histone methylation	GO:0016571	epigenetic mechanism	1.403E-02	EHMT1,BCOR,SUV39H1,SUPT6H,SIRT7,CREBBP,TET2,KMT2D,SMAD4,BCRA1,JARID2,DNMT1,SETDB1,TET3,OGT,ASH1L,PHF19,CARM1,PAGR1,PRDM4,MYB,SETDB1,RIF1,MTHFR,SIRT1,SETD3,CTNNB1,TET1	28	up
histone modification	GO:0016570	epigenetic mechanism	4.381E-05	KMT2A,WDR82,RYBP,EPC1,TWIST1,FMR1,PRKC2,MTA3,ATRX,RIF1,DTX3L,EP300,KAT6B,RPS6KA5,MCRS1,MEAF6,SIRT1,EZH2,KDM5C,INCPEN,KDM5A,KMT2E,PER2,ELK4,ATXN7,SUV39H2,NAASO,HMGA2,CARM1,TBL1XR1,RCOR1,BAZZA,MORF4L1,KDM6B,DNMT3B,DOT1L,KDM5B,PER1,NAO40,KMT5C,MORF4L2,CNA2,HUWE1,REST,TET3,TET2,VEGFA,PRDM4,CHEK1,BCOR,PCGF2,LMNA,JARID2,DR1,MTF2,CTNNB1,PPARGC1A,HASPIN,CDCC73,USP22,MSL2,BMI1,RNF40,KDM2A,CREBBP,UBE2B,BRPF3,ZBTB7B,KMT2B,HCF1	70	both
histone monoubiquitination	GO:0010390	ubiquitination	4.733E-02	BCOR,RYBP,UHRF1,KDM2B,CDCC73,RNF168,RNF40,RAG1,TRIM37,DTX3L	10	up
histone phosphorylation	GO:0016572	phosphorylation	2.045E-03	JAK2,AURKB,HMGA2,AKAP8,CCNA2,RPS6KA4,PRKCD,CDK2,MAPK3,INCPEN,RPS6KA5,TWIST1	12	up
hiv infection	REAC:R-HSA-162906	viral of bacterial infection	7.352E-03	VPS4B,CHMP3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NPM1,TAF15,PSMB1,HMGA1,NDC1,KPNB1,CXCR4,FURIN,VPS37B,VPS37A,AP2B1,SUPT16H,CHMP4B,CCNT1,BTRC,PAK2,SSRP1,VPS4A,TAF13,CCNT2,NUP50,POLR2E,RNMT,KPNA1,PSMB5,POM121C,RANGAP1,CHMP2B,AP2A1,NELFCD,SUPT5H,FEN1,VPS37D,NUP62,AP2M1,AP2A2,NCBP2,RAE1,ARF1,ELOA,GTFA2A,NUP43,GTFA21,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,RAN,POLR2D,NUP54,B2M,ELL	57	up
hiv life cycle	REAC:R-HSA-162587	viral of bacterial infection	4.565E-04	VPS4B,CHMP3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,TAF15,HMGA1,NDC1,CXCR4,FURIN,VPS37B,VPS37A,SUPT16H,CHMP4B,CCNT1,SSRP1,VPS4A,TAF13,CCNT2,NUP50,POLR2E,RNMT,KPNA1,POM121C,RANGAP1,CHMP2B,NELFCD,SUPT5H,FEN1,VPS37D,NUP62,NCBP2,RAE1,ELOA,GTFA2A,NUP43,GTFA21,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,RAN,POLR2D,NUP54,ELL	45	up
homeostasis of number of cells	GO:0048872	cancer	2.056E-05	ETS1,PMAI1,STAT3,JAK2,AKT1,TNFAIP3,EPO,MED1,MAPK14,PIK3CB,UBAP2L,Fas,PIK3CD,MFHAS1,CEBPB,FADD,STAT1,IL6,NOTCH1,MAFB,ADAM17,VEGFA,CDK6,DOCK11,DYRK3,ACVR2A,TGFB3,FOXO3,MEF2C,TAL1,SPI1,CASP3,HMGB1,KIT,BCL10,SH2B3,ZBTB7A,HOXA5,RPS14	39	both
homotypic cell-cell adhesion	GO:0034109	cell adhesion and migration	6.803E-04	VCL,PIK3CB,CCL5,PLAUR,ALOX12,PRKCD,STXB3,PLPP3,MYL9,ACTG1,PDGFRA,METAP1,DSP,ITGB3,ANK3,PIK3CG,TJP2,PKP2,SH2B3,F11R,PDPN,UBASH3B,CSRP1,ACTB,ZNF703	25	up
hormone-mediated signalling pathway	GO:0009755	signalling pathways	4.765E-02	CBFB,NCOR2,MED1,STRN3,KMT2D,SFRP1,RARB,BCRA1,CLOCK,PPARD,CARM1,PAGR1,ABHD2,HEYL,YWHAH,YAP1,LATS2,HDAC1,SRC,SIRT1,AR,PER1,SMARCA4,BMP7,PPARA,CNOT2,RFFOX2,TMF1,PMPEA1,CNOT1,ZBTB7A,THRA,ESR1,GHSR,ARID1A	35	up
human cytomegalovirus infection	KEGG:05163	viral of bacterial infection	5.672E-03	MYC,CDK6,MAPK1,MAPK14,IL10RB,GNAQ,TAPBP,SP1,MAP2K2,NFATC2,BID,PDGFRA,CCND1,CASP3,IL10RA,EIF4EBP1,NFKB1,ROCK2,AKT1,PTK2,GNAI2,ADCY9,KRAS,GNB4,MDM2,AKT2,CREB5,AKT3,VEGFA,CASP8,STAT3,PPP3R1,ITPR1,B2M,CRKL,RHOA,CALML4,ROCK1,CTNNB1,CDKN1A,CRK,TP53,IKBK6,GNAI3,CYC5,GSK3B,E2F3	47	both
human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection	KEGG:05170	viral of bacterial infection	4.672E-06	PAK2,WEE1,AP1S1,MAPK1,MAPK14,GNAQ,TAPBP,MAP2K2,APOBEC3,NFATC2,PAK5,BID,CASP3,NFKB1,AKT1,PTK2,GNAI2,MAP2K7,ATM,CUL5,KRAS,BCL2,GNB4,FOS,JUN,AKT2,AKT3,CASP8,CHEK1,PPP3R1,ITPR1,B2M,CRKL,CALML4,CD3D,IRAK4,CRK,IKBK6,AP1S3,CD4,APOBEC3F,GNAI3,CYC5,PAK4	44	both
human papillomavirus infection	KEGG:05165	viral of bacterial infection	1.182E-04	WNT4,CDK6,THBS2,MAPK1,APC,NOTCH1,COL9A2,TRAF3,EP300,MAP2K2,PARD3,COL1A1,FOXO1,TERT,CCND1,CASP3,EIF4EBP1,NFKB1,AKT1,PTK2,CCND3,RELN,NOTCH4,ATM,PTEN,KRAS,PPP2R5E,CSNK1A1,NOTCH2,MPP5,COL1A2,COL4A1,CD42,ITGB1,COL6A2,PDGFRB,MDM2,CCNA2,COL4A2,FZD5,FZD4,AKT2,CCND2,CREB5,ITGA6,AKT3,VEGFA,LAMC2,LAMC1,CASP8,CDKN1B,CTNNB1,CDKN1A,HES2,ITGA3,TP53,IKBK6,DVL3,PAT1,EGF,HEYL,EIF2AK2,ATP6VOD2,FZD7,STAT2,ILGL1,THBS1,WNT5A,GSK3B,CREBBP,PKM,HES7,DVL1	73	both
human t-cell leukemia virus 1 infection	KEGG:05166	viral of bacterial infection	1.968E-04	MYC,CRTC3,MAPK1,XIAP,EP300,MAP2K2,NFATC2,TERT,CCND1,NFKB1,AKT1,CCND3,FOSL1,RAN,TGFB1,TGFB2,ATM,PTEN,ADCY9,KRAS,ELK4,ETS1,IL2,MAP3K3,CDCC23,FOS,CCNA2,JUN,AKT2,CCND2,CREB5,AKT3,MAP3K1,SMAD2,SMAD3,CHEK1,CANX,PPP3R1,B2M,CD3D,CDKN1A,CDCC27,ICAM1,TP53,XPO1,IKBK6,ESPL1,SRF,CD4,TNFRSF13C,CREBBP,E2F3	52	both
i-kb kinase/nf-kb signalling	GO:0007249	Nfk	3.997E-02	TRIM27,TIAF1,ESR1,VAPA,TNIP3,RORA,TRAF3,NUP62,TRIM13,PDPK1,TRIM38,CANT1,SIRT1,ROCK2,AKT1,RHOC,ZMYND11,UBE2V1,IRAK1BP1,ZFAND6,FKBP1A,TFRC,MAP3K3,REL,RIOK3,PER1,MAPKB1,DDX21,CASP8,NKIRAS2,TNFRSF10B,TRIM59,BCL10,TNIP2,RHOA,PEL1,ROCK1,TRAF1,IRAK4,IKBK6,CD4,PYCARD,CC2D1A,IRAK2,NLR3,WNT5A,PRDX4,ZC3HAV1,CARD8,SHISA5	50	both
ikk complex recruitment mediated by rip1	REAC:R-HSA-937041	Nfk	3.832E-03	TRAF6,TLR4,UBE2D3,UBE2V1,CHUK,BIRC3,BIRC2,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,UBE2D2	11	up
il-17 signalling pathway	KEGG:04657	interleukin signalling	4.341E-04	S100A8,TNFAIP3,TNF,MAPK14,MMP13,FOS,TRAF6,NFKB1,FADD,PTGS2,IL6,CXCL8,ELAVL1,HSP90AA1,HSP90B1,CHUK,SRSF1,TAB3,GSK3B,MAP3K7,CXCL2,MAPK3,CASP3,CEBPB,ANAPC5,TRAF3,FOSL1,TRAF2,CASP8,MAPK1,TAB2	31	up
immune response to tumor cell	GO:0002418	cellular response to external stimuli	1.552E-02	FBXO38,HSPD1,HLA-A,CD274,HMGB1,ADAM15,CD226,PVR	8	up
import into nucleus	GO:0051170	cellular transport	3.016E-02	STAT3,E2F3,AKT1,NUP93,RANBP2,TNPO3,SNRNP,KPNB1,KPNA4,SMAD3,RAB23,PRKCD,HNRNPA1,PIK3R1,NUP50,KPNA1,KPNA3,POM121C,ECT2,TNPO1,GEIN5,PPP1R10,NUP62,CSE1L,BAG3,RANBP6,GEMIN2,RPL23,SNRPD1,MAVS,RAN,NUP54,IPO7,KPNA2,TNPO2	35	both
in utero embryonic development	GO:0001701	organogenesis	2.533E-02	E2F7,IGF2,FGFR2,VEGFA,FLCN,RBP1,ITGB1,NASP,MFN2,FUT8,BMP7,POUSF1,CASP8,CHD7,MBNL1,TET1,PDGFB	17	up
infection with mycobacterium tuberculosis	REAC:R-HSA-9635486	viral of bacterial infection	4.503E-02	KPNB1,TLR2,VPS33B,KPNA1,MAPK3,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,B2M	10	up
inflammatory cell apoptotic process	GO:0006925	apoptosis	1.881E-02	CDKN2A,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,IRF7,IL6,MEF2C,SIRT1	7	up
influenza a	KEGG:05164	viral of bacterial infection	1.265E-02	JAK2,AKT1,TNF,BAK1,CREBBP,TNFRSF10B,VDAC1,PIK3CB,Fas,RAF1,PIK3CD,NFKB1,FADD,STAT1,IRF7,MX2,IL6,RSAD2,CCL5,CXCL8,TLR4,ICAM1,PIK3R3,CDK4,CCND3,CDK6,CHUK,PIK3R1,AKT3,KPNA1,NLRP3,ACTG1,MAPK3,CASP3,HNRNPUL1,MAP2K1,IFN1,TRAF3,NUP98,CASP1,CASP9,CYCS,TNFRSF10A,RAE1,BAX,FASLG,TNFRSF1A,CASP8,APAF1,STAT2,TLR3,MAVS,MAPK1,SOC3S,PABPN1,ACTB,KPNA2	57	both

influenza infection	REAC:R-HSA-168255	viral of bacterial infection	4.319E-04	NUP93,RPL29,RPS12,RPL3,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,RPS7,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,NDC1,RPS28,KPNB1,ISG15,HSP90AA1,KPNA4,RPL14,NUP50,POLR2E,CANX,RPL10,RPL36,KPNA1,KPNA3,POM121C,RPS5,NUP62,RPL37,RPS2,RAE1,RPL9,NUP43,CLTA,RPL23,RPL24,GRSF1,RPS15A,RPL4,RPS27A,RAN,POLR2D,NUP54,RPS14,PABPN1,KPNA2	46	up
influenza viral rna transcription and replication	REAC:R-HSA-168273	viral of bacterial infection	1.292E-02	NUP93,RPL29,RPS12,RPL3,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,RPS7,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,NDC1,RPS28,HSP90AA1,RPL14,NUP50,POLR2E,RPL10,RPL36,POM121C,RPS5,NUP62,RPL37,RPS2,RAE1,RPL9,NUP43,RPL23,RPL24,GRSF1,RPS15A,RPL4,RPS27A,POLR2D,NUP54,RPS14	36	up
inhibition of cysteine-type endopeptidase activity involved in apoptotic process	GO:1990001	endopeptidase activity	4.660E-03	XIAP,BCL2L12,BIRC3,NOL3,BIRC2	5	up
inla-mediated entry of listeria monocytogenes into host cells	REAC:R-HSA-8876493	viral of bacterial infection	4.467E-02	SRC,CTNBN1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	5	up
inositol lipid-mediated signalling	GO:0048017	lipid metabolism	2.929E-04	EPOR,ERBB2,JAK2,AKT1,EPO,TNF,GAB2,IGF1R,PIK3CB,ERBB3,PIK3CD,NTRK3,EGFR,PIP4K2C,RHOA,ENTPD5,CCL5,IRS1,FGF2,PTEN,VEGFA,RPS6KB1,OGT,INSR,PIK3R1,PLEKHA1,PPP2R5C,KDR,HAX1,MAZ,MAPK3,SRC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,KCNH1,SIRT1,PIK3CG,BECN1,CSF1R,KIT,PIP5K1C,MAPK1,EDN1,F2RL1,PDGFR,PLCB1,TWIST1	47	up
insulin receptor signalling pathway	GO:0008286	endocrine system	1.403E-02	IGF2,AKT1,SIK2,IGF1R,APC,SOS1,IRS1,PIK3R3,RPS6KB1,OGT,NUCKS1,GRB2,KANK1,PRKCD,INSR,PIK3R1,GSK3B,FOXO3,FOXO1,SIRT1,ATP6V1E1,SLC39A14,ATP6V1C1,ATP6V1B2,GRB10,ATP6V0E1,ZBTB7B,ATP6V0D1,SNXS	29	up
insulin resistance	KEGG:04931	endocrine system	9.550E-03	RPS6KA1,STAT3,AKT1,TNF,PRKAG1,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,PPP1CA,NFKB1,IL6,PRKCE,IRS1,PIK3R3,PTEN,RPS6KB1,OGT,PRKAA1,PRKCD,INSR,PIK3R1,AKT3,GSK3B,MLXIP,RPS6KA3,FOXO1,SLC2A4,GFPT1,PYGB,TNFRSF1A,PPP1CC,PPARA,GFPT2,PPP1R3D,CREB1,G6PC,SOC3,CD36,SREBF1	38	both
insulin signalling pathway	KEGG:04910	endocrine system	8.747E-05	MKNK2,AKT1,EIF4EBP1,PRKAG1,PIK3CB,EIF4E,EXOC7,RAF1,PIK3CD,PPP1CA,HK2,SOS1,IRS1,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,RPS6KB1,PHKA1,PRKAA1,FASN,PRKAR2A,GRB2,FLOT2,CRKL,INSR,PIK3R1,AKT3,GSK3B,CRK,TRIP10,FOXO1,SLC2A4,MAPK3,SOC4,MAP2K1,PYGB,PPP1CC,NRAS,PPP1R3D,G6PC,MAPK1,SOC3,SREBF1	43	up
integrin-mediated signalling pathway	GO:0007229	signalling pathways	4.577E-02	NME2,ABL1,CD40LG,ISG15,ITGB1,ITGB2,RCC2,ITGA5,NRP1,ITGB8,CUL3,ITGA2,CD42,PLPP3,ITGB1,ITGA11,SRC,ITGB3,PRKD1,ADAM15,ERBIN,EMP2	22	up
interactions of rev with host cellular proteins	REAC:R-HSA-177243	protein metabolism	2.235E-03	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NPM1,NDC1,KPNB1,NUP50,POM121C,RANGAP1,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,RAN,NUP54	15	up
interactions of vpr with host cellular proteins	REAC:R-HSA-176033	protein metabolism	1.625E-02	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,HMGA1,NDC1,NUP50,KPNA1,POM121C,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54	13	up
interferon signalling	REAC:R-HSA-913531	interferon signalling	2.402E-03	IRF4,JAK2,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,EIF4E,CD44,NDC1,KPNB1,TRIM22,IFI27,IFIT3,ISG15,IFITM3,IFITM1,STAT1,IRF7,MX2,OASL,RSAD2,IFIT1,ICAM1,HLA-A,KPNA4,HLA-G,HLA-C,TRIM35,ARH1,PRKCD,NUP50,KPNA1,KPNA3,POM121C,MAPK3,NUP62,IFNB1,PLCG1,EIF4G1,RAE1,NUP43,STAT2,UBB,IRF1,RPS27A,UBC,NUP54,SOC3,UBA7,B2M,KPNA2,PPM1B	52	up
interferon-α production	GO:0032607	interferon signalling	2.358E-02	HSPD1,STAT1,IRF7,TLR4,DDX3X,CHUK,RIK2,IL10,TLR3,MAVS	10	up
interferon-β production	GO:0032608	interferon signalling	3.400E-02	TLR2,IRF7,TLR4,DDX3X,REL,POLR3G,YY1,TRAF3,RIK2,TIRAP,TLR3,MAVS,IRF1,PPM1B	14	up
interleukin-10 production	GO:0032613	interleukin signalling	2.772E-02	IRF4,STAT3,HSPD1,CD40LG,TLR2,ISG15,IL6,TLR4,IL23R,CD274,VSIR,AGER,DLL1,HMGB1,TNFRSF21,F2RL1	16	up
interleukin-10 signalling	REAC:R-HSA-6783783	interleukin signalling	1.395E-02	STAT3,TNF,LIF,PTGS2,CD80,IL6,CCL5,CXCL8,ICAM1,CSF1,CCL4,CXCL2,CCL3,CCL22,TNFRSF1A,IL10	16	up
interleukin-12 family signalling	REAC:R-HSA-447115	interleukin signalling	4.099E-03	STAT3,JAK2,RPLP0,MIF,STAT1,IL23R,PDCD4,PAK2,HNRNPDL,HNRNPA2B1,CD42,CANX,IL6ST,CFL1,SNRPA1,MTAP,AIP,IL10,ARF1,SOD2	20	up
interleukin-12 production	GO:0032615	interleukin signalling	1.680E-02	MAPK14,HSPD1,CD40LG,TLR2,TLR4,IL23R,HLA-G,AGER,CD40,HMGB1,RIK2,IL10,TIRAP,TLR3,PLCB1,THBS1	16	up
interleukin-12 signalling	REAC:R-HSA-9020591	interleukin signalling	2.951E-02	JAK2,RPLP0,MIF,PDCD4,PAK2,HNRNPDL,HNRNPA2B1,CD42,CFL1,SNRPA1,MTAP,AIP,IL10,ARF1,SOD2	15	up
interleukin-12-mediated signalling pathway	GO:0035722	interleukin signalling	8.998E-03	JAK2,RPLP0,MIF,PDCD4,PAK2,HNRNPDL,HNRNPA2B1,CD42,CFL1,SNRPA1,MTAP,AIP,IL10,ARF1,SOD2,PLCB1	16	up
interleukin-15 signalling	REAC:R-HSA-8983432	interleukin signalling	2.644E-02	STAT3,GAB2,SOS1,SOS2,GRB2,STAT5A,IL15	7	up
interleukin-17 signalling	REAC:R-HSA-448424	interleukin signalling	1.219E-05	RPS6KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,TAB3,MAP3K7,RPS6KA3,MEF2C,MAPK3,MAP2K1,RIK2,NOD1,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RPS6KA5,TAB2	30	up
interleukin-2 family signalling	REAC:R-HSA-451927	interleukin signalling	4.997E-02	STAT3,JAK2,GAB2,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,STAT1,SOS1,SOS2,PIK3R3,GRB2,PIK3R1,STAT5A,IL21R,IL15	14	up
interleukin-4 and interleukin-13 signalling	REAC:R-HSA-6785807	interleukin signalling	4.247E-04	MYC,TWIST1,RORA,VIM,FOXO1,CCND1,LCN2,HIF1A,AKT1,MMP3,HSP90B1,CCL22,IL1A,VCAM1,BCL2,COL1A2,MCL1,FOS,ITGB1,MMP2,FSCN1,VEGFA,SOC3,STAT3,SOX2,HSPA8,FOXO3,IL4,SOC3,CDKN1A,ICAM1,TP53,BIRC5	33	both
interleukin-6 family signalling	REAC:R-HSA-6783589	interleukin signalling	2.275E-02	LIFR,STAT3,JAK2,IL6R,LIF,STAT1,IL6,IL6ST,OSMR,SOC3	10	up
interleukin-6 signalling	REAC:R-HSA-1059683	interleukin signalling	6.225E-03	STAT3,JAK2,IL6R,STAT1,IL6,IL6ST,SOC3	7	up
interleukin-6-mediated signalling pathway	GO:0070102	interleukin signalling	2.233E-02	STAT3,CEBPA,JAK2,IL6R,SMAD4,STAT1,IL6,YAP1,IL6ST,SPI1,SRC,SOC3	12	up
interleukin-8 production	GO:0032637	interleukin signalling	4.391E-02	STAT3,BCL3,TNF,IL6R,CD244,TLR2,FADD,IL6,TLR4,KLF4,F3,ANXA4,AFAP1L2,HMGB1,NOD1,IL10,BCL10,LILRA2,TIRAP,OTUD7B,TLR3,MAVS,F2RL1,PRKD2,RAB1A	25	up
intra-golgi and retrograde golgi-to-er traffic	REAC:R-HSA-6811442	protein metabolism	8.165E-03	ARF3,KLC2,VP551,GOLGA1,COP21,KIF22,RHOBTB3,MAN1C1,COPA,STX16,KIF2C,STX6,RAB1B,NAPG,PAFAH1B1,KIF5B,COPB1,GALNT1,DCTN5,KIF23,ARCN1,KIF21A,RACGAP1,KIF3B,GOSR1,PAFAH1B2,DYNLL2,TUBB2A,CAPZA2,KIF11,CYTH1,VP545,KLC1,CAPZB,PLIN3,KIF4A,RAB3GAP2,RGP1,SURF4,CYTH3,KIF2A,ARF1,DYNCL12,TMFI,CYTH2,IGF2R,KDEL1R,RAB18,RAB6A,AAA30,RAB1A,ACTR1A	52	up
intracellular receptor signalling pathway	GO:0030522	signalling pathways	2.319E-05	CBFB,VDR,STAT3,NCOR2,XIAP,TNFAIP3,MED1,STRN3,KMT2D,CYP24A1,IRAK2,TRAF6,IRAK1,SFRP1,RARB,IRF7,BRCA1,CLOCK,UBE2V1,CARM1,PAGR1,ZCCHC3,CYLD,TAB3,HEYL,USP15,YWHAH,CYP26B1,ASXL1,MAP3K7,PIM1,YAP1,HDAC1,BIRC3,SRC,SIRT1,AR,PUM2,PER1,SMARCA4,RIK2,NOD1,CASP8,BIRC2,CNOT2,RBFOX2,TMFI,PMPEA1,UBB,CNOT1,ZBTB7A,DCBLD2,RNF125,RPS27A,UBC,THRA,ERBIN,ESR1,ARID1A,TAB2	60	both

intracellular signalling by second messengers	REAC:R-HSA-9006925	signalling pathways	1.214E-03	TP53,XIAP,ERBB2,AKT1,PPP2CA,REST,PIK3CB,PSMB1,PIK3CD,TNRC6B,EGFR,PIP4K2C,CSNK2A1,TRAF6,CDKN1A,IRAK1,CD80,MTA2,PRKCE,AGO3,IRS1,FGF2,TNRC6A,CDKN1B,AGO2,PIK3R3,TGFA,PTEN,RCOR1,PRKAR2A,AGO1,CBX2,AGO4,CHUK,PRKCD,CBX4,GATAD2A,ITPR1,FGFR4,INSR,PIK3R1,PHC3,AKT3,PHLPP2,PPP2R5C,CBX6,GSK3B,PSMB5,FOXO3,FOXO1,MDM2,MET,HDAC1,MOV10,MAPK3,SRG,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,CLB,RRAGD,RRAGA,PLCG1,CASP9,RICTOR,SNAI1,KIT,AREG,CREB1,GATAD2B,PIP5K1C,SLC38A9,UBB,USP13,MAPK1,RP527A,UBC,OTUD3,EREG,ESR1,PDGFRB,AKT1S1,FRK,FRS2,KPNA2,PHLPP1	85	both
intracellular steroid hormone receptor signalling pathway	GO:0030518	signalling pathways	2.017E-02	CBFB,NCOR2,MED1,STRN3,KMT2D,SFRP1,BRCA1,CLOCK,CARM1,PAGR1,HEYL,YWHAH,YAP1,HDAC1,SRC,SIRT1,AR,PER1,SMARCA4,CNOT2,RBFOX2,TMF1,PMEPAL1,CNOT1,ZBTB7A,ESR1,ARID1A	27	up
intracellular transport of virus	GO:0075733	viral of bacterial infection	1.162E-04	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,KPNB1,VPS37B,VPS37A,NUP50,KPNA1,POM121C,VPS37D,NUP62,NUP98,RAE1,NUP43,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,RAN,NUP54,KPNA2	22	both
intrinsic apoptotic signalling pathway	GO:0097193	apoptosis	2.049E-10	PMAIP1,BMF,BCL3,TP53,S100A8,BBC3,AKT1,EPO,BCL2,ZNF385A,CDKN2D,BAK1,RP57,TNFRSF10B,PIK3CB,CD44,MCL1,DYRK2,ABL1,MUC1,MIF,CDKN1A,BCL2A1,BRCA1,BCLAF1,CXCL12,PLAUR,TMEM109,ZNF622,BCL2L11,DDX3X,CHAC1,CUL3,DNAJA1,PRKCD,CUL2,ITPR1,CYLD,CLU,PPP2R5C,HYOU1,DNAJC10,FBXW7,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,SFN,SIRT1,CEBPB,MAGEA3,DIABLO,BNIP3,CASP9,BAG6,CD24,TP73,AIFM1,TRAF2,SNAI1,BECN1,BAX,EPHA2,NOL3,CIDEB,MOAP1,BCL2L1,APAF1,TP53BP2,USP28,AEN,DDIT4,UBB,CHEK2,JMY,NACC2,SOD2,HIPK1	78	up
intrinsic apoptotic signalling pathway by p53 class mediator	GO:0072332	apoptosis	8.944E-05	PMAIP1,BCL3,TP53,BCL2,ZNF385A,RP57,CD44,DYRK2,MUC1,MIF,TMEM109,PPP2R5C,MDM2,SIRT1,BAG6,TP73,TP53BP2,USP28,AEN,DDIT4,UBB,JMY,HIPK1	23	up
intrinsic apoptotic signalling pathway in response to dna damage	GO:0008630	apoptosis	3.912E-10	BCL3,TP53,BCL2,ZNF385A,CDKN2D,BAK1,CD44,MCL1,DYRK2,ABL1,MUC1,MIF,BCL2A1,BRCA1,CXCL12,TMEM109,BCL2L11,CLU,PPP2R5C,E2F1,ATM,SFN,SIRT1,CASP9,BAG6,TP73,SNAI1,BAX,EPHA2,CIDEB,MOAP1,BCL2L1,USP28,AEN,DDIT4,CHEK2,NACC2,HIPK1	38	up
intrinsic apoptotic signalling pathway in response to dna damage by p53 class mediator	GO:0042771	apoptosis	6.041E-05	BCL3,TP53,BCL2,ZNF385A,CD44,DYRK2,MUC1,MIF,TMEM109,PPP2R5C,SIRT1,BAG6,TP73,USP28,AEN,DDIT4,HIPK1	17	up
intrinsic apoptotic signalling pathway in response to endoplasmic reticulum stress	GO:0070059	apoptosis	1.680E-02	PMAIP1,BBC3,BCL2,BAK1,TNFRSF10B,BCL2L11,CHAC1,ITPR1,DNAJC10,CEBPB,MAGEA3,BAG6,AIFM1,TRAF2,BAX,BCL2L1	16	up
intrinsic apoptotic signalling pathway in response to hypoxia	GO:1990144	apoptosis	3.967E-02	PIK3CB,HYOU1,BNIP3,NOL3	4	up
intrinsic pathway for apoptosis	REAC:R-HSA-109606	apoptosis	8.819E-11	MAPK1,TP63,XIAP,BID,YWHAH,CASP3,PPP1R13B,AKT1,PMAIP1,BCL2,BBC3,AKT2,AKT3,CASP8,STAT3,PPP3R1,BCL2L11,TP53,CYCS,TFDP2,YWHAH,YWHAB,CA RD8	23	both
irak1 recruits ikk complex	REAC:R-HSA-937039	signalling pathways	2.644E-02	TRAF6,IRAK1,UBE2V1,CHUK,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	7	up
irak1 recruits ikk complex upon tlr7/8 or 9 stimulation	REAC:R-HSA-975144	TLR signalling	2.644E-02	TRAF6,IRAK1,UBE2V1,CHUK,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	7	up
irak2 mediated activation of tak1 complex	REAC:R-HSA-937042	signalling pathways	3.898E-04	IRAK2,TRAF6,TAB3,MAP3K7,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,TAB2	8	up
irak2 mediated activation of tak1 complex upon tlr7/8 or 9 stimulation	REAC:R-HSA-975163	TLR signalling	2.428E-03	IRAK2,TRAF6,TLR4,TAB3,MAP3K7,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,TAB2	9	up
ire1-mediated unfolded protein response	GO:0036498	protein metabolism	1.335E-02	BBC3,EXTL3,EDEM1,BAK1,HDGF,SRPRB,SRPRA,BCL2L11,HYOU1,PDIA6,GFPT1,TATDN2,BAX,BFAR,FICD,DNAJB9,TMEM33,ATP6V0D1,TPP1,KLHDC3	20	up
isg15 antiviral mechanism	REAC:R-HSA-1169408	viral of bacterial infection	1.219E-05	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,EIF4E,NDC1,KPNB1,ISG15,STAT1,MX2,IFIT1,KPNA4,ARIH1,NUP50,KPNA1,KPNA3,POM121C,MAPK3,NUP62,PLCG1,EIF4G1,RAE1,NUP43,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,NUP54,UBA7,KPNA2,PPM1B	30	up
jak-stat signalling pathway	KEGG:04630	signalling pathways	8.928E-05	LIFR,STAT3,EPOR,JAK2,AKT1,EPO,BCL2,CREBBP,IL6R,PIK3CB,PIAS3,LIF,RAF1,PIK3CD,MCL1,EGFR,CDKN1A,STAT1,IL6,CCND1,CCND2,SOS1,IL23R,SOS2,PIK3R3,CCND3,GRB2,PIK3R1,AKT3,SOCS5,PIM1,IL6ST,STAT5A,MYC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,IFNLR1,SOCS4,IFNBI,STAM2,IL10,BCL2L1,OSMR,STAT2,SOCS3,PDGFB,SOCS7,IL21R,IL15	49	up
jnk (c-jun kinases) phosphorylation and activation mediated by activated human tak1	REAC:R-HSA-450321	phosphorylation	1.959E-04	IRAK2,TRAF6,IRAK1,UBE2V1,TAB3,MAP3K7,RIK2,NOD1,MAP2K4,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,TAB2	13	up
jnk cascade	GO:007254	signalling pathways	4.017E-05	MAP3K2,ZMYND11,MAP3K11,IGF1R,RASGRP1,MFHAS1,EGFR,CD40L,IRAK2,TRAF6,IRAK1,MAP3K9,PCDC4,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,UBE2V1,WNT7A,ZNF622,DNAJA1,AGER,CRKL,CYLD,TAB3,MINK1,APP,MAP4K2,MAP3K7,RASSF2,SEMA3A,RAP2A,TRAF3,PER1,HMGB1,GADD45A,TRAF2,RIK2,NOD1,LTBR,CD27,TIRAP,MAP2K4,UBB,FKTN,RPS27A,UBC,F2RL1,PLCB1,TAB2,PHLPP1	49	up
kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection	KEGG:05167	viral of bacterial infection	2.299E-14	MYC,MICB,CDK6,MAPK1,MAPK14,BECN1,CCR4,TRAF3,EP300,MAP2K2,NFATC2,BID,PIK3C3,CCND1,CASP3,HIF1A,NFKB1,AKT1,MAP2K7,KRAS,GNB4,FOS,JUN,AKT2,AKT3,VEGFA,CASP8,STAT3,PPP3R1,ITPR1,CALML4,CTNNB1,CDKN1A,ICAM1,TP53,IKBK,EIF2AK2,MICA,STAT2,CYCS,C3,GSK3B,CREBBP,E2F3	44	both
kidney development	GO:0001822	organogenesis	3.554E-02	ANGPT2,SIX1,ENPEP,IL6R,SMO,PODXL,LIF,FGFR2,STAT1,FGF2,VEGFA,TFAP2A,FLCN,SEC61A1,ZBTB16,RET,SALL1,MEF2C,MYC,JAG1,DLL1,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,CTNNB1,BAG6,CD24,BMP7,AGTR1,SOX4,HOXD11,AHI1,PDGFB,HAS2,MTSS1	34	up
l1cam interactions	REAC:R-HSA-373760	cell adhesion and migration	1.369E-03	RPS6KA1,LYPLA2,EGFR,CSNK2A1,NUMB,L1CAM,ITGA5,NRP1,ALCAM,RPS6KA4,AP2B1,VAV2,HSPA8,SPTBN1,ITGA2,LAMC1,TUBB2A,RPS6KA3,ITGB1,AP2A1,ACTG1,MAPK3,KIF4A,AP2M1,SPTAN1,MAP2K1,AP2A2,ITGB3,ANK3,CD24,GAP43,CLTA,MAPK1,DPYSL2,RPS6KA5,ACTB,ITGA1	37	up
lamellipodium assembly	GO:0030032	cytoskeleton	3.408E-02	VCL,WASF2,ABLUM1,WNT1,ACTR2,PIK3R1,NCKAP1,CD42,TWF1,ITGB1,CAP2B,EPHA2,KIT,S1PR1,FSCN1,SPATA13,AKIRIN1	17	up
lamellipodium organisation	GO:0097581	cell organisation	3.381E-03	VCL,CD44,WASF2,ABLUM1,WNT1,ACTR2,KANK1,PIK3R1,NCKAP1,CD42,TWF1,ITGB1,CORO1B,SRG,CAP2B,EPHA2,KIT,CTTN,S1PR1,PDPN,FSCN1,SPATA13,AKIRIN1	23	up
late endosomal microautophagy	REAC:R-HSA-9615710	autophagy	1.625E-02	CHMP3,VPS37B,VPS37A,CHMP4B,HSPA8,CFTR,CHMP2B,PLIN3,VPS37D,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,PCNT	13	up
late phase of hiv life cycle	REAC:R-HSA-162599	viral of bacterial infection	9.340E-04	VPS4B,CHMP3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,TAF15,NDC1,FURIN,VPS37B,VPS37A,SUPT16H,CHMP4B,CCNT1,SSRP1,VPS4A,TAF13,CCNT2,NUP50,POLR2E,RNMT,POM121C,RANGAP1,CHMP2B,NELFCD,SUPT5H,VPS37D,NUP62,NCBP2,RAE1,ELOA,GT2A1,NUP43,GT2E1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,RAN,POLR2D,NUP54,EL L	41	up
legionellosis	KEGG:05134	viral of bacterial infection	2.654E-06	BCL2L13,EEF1A1,TNF,HBS1L,HSPD1,NFKB1,TLR2,IL6,ITGB2,CXCL8,TLR4,CASP7,RAB18,HSPA8,CXCL2,CASP3,NAIP,BNIP3,CASP1,CASP9,CYCS,SAR1A,CASP8,APAF1,ARF1,RAB1A	26	up
leishmaniasis	KEGG:05140	viral of bacterial infection	2.339E-02	JAK2,EEF1A1,TNF,MAPK14,FOS,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,IRAK1,PTGS2,STAT1,TGFB1,ITGB2,TLR4,MAP3K7,ITGB1,MAPK3,IL10,CYBB,MAPK1,TAB2	21	up
leukocyte adhesion to arterial endothelial cell	GO:0061757	cell adhesion and migration	1.166E-02	TNF,ALOX5,KLF4,ZDHHC21,SLC39A8	5	up

leukocyte adhesion to vascular endothelial cell	GO:0061756	cell adhesion and migration	4.182E-02	ETS1,TNF,ALOX5,RHOA,ROCK1,TRAF6,NFAT5,IRAK1,IL6,ITGB2,CXCL12,KLF4,ITGB1,ZDHHC21,SLC39A8	15	up
leukocyte apoptotic process	GO:0071887	apoptosis	2.637E-04	CDKN2A,TP53,BBC3,AKT1,AURKB,PIK3CB,Fas,PIK3CD,FADD,IRF7,IL6,CCL5,CXCL12,ADAM17,CD274,PCDD1,MEF2C,SIRT1,AXL,TNFRSF21,BAX,FASLG,IL10,BCL10,FNIP1	25	up
leukocyte cell-cell adhesion	GO:0007159	cell adhesion and migration	3.345E-06	ETS1,CDKN2A,SLC7A1,CBFB,IGF2,S100A8,AKT1,TNF,WNK1,CD44,ALOX5,HSPD1,RHOA,CD40LG,ROCK1,TRAF6,NFAT5,FADD,IRAK1,GRAP2,CD80,BTN2A2,IL6,CLS5,ITGB2,CXCL12,ICAM1,IL23R,HLA-A,HLA-G,CD274,KLF4,VSIR,PCDD1,TNFSF9,PAG1,GRB2,PAK2,FLOT2,AGER,PIK3R1,MYB,SMAD7,CD42,SOCS5,IL6ST,NLRP3,ITGB1,LEF1,ZAP70,SRC,TGFBF2,CEBPB,TFR1,IFNB1,NT5E,HMGB1,CD24,BMP7,TNFRSF21,PLA2G2D,IL10,CD70,PPARA,SOX4,LAX1,ZDHHC21,F11R,TNFRSF13C,NKAP,DLG5,PRNP,CERCAM,IRF1,ZBTB7B,RHOH,SLC39A8,HAS2,SDC4,PAK3,IL15	81	up
leukocyte differentiation	GO:0002521	cell differentiation	1.259E-08	CDKN2A,CBFB,IRF4,STAT3,CEBPA,IKZF3,TNF,GAB2,MAPK14,PRDM1,LIF,PIK3CD,FES,CEBPB,ABL1,FBN1,PARP1,TRAF6,TLR2,FADD,CD80,BGLAP,LFNG,SFRP1,IRF7,LBR,IL6,RSAD2,TLR4,NOTCH2,IL23R,CSF1,MAFB,HLA-G,ADAM17,SH3PXD2A,KLF6,VEGFA,PAFAH1B1,CDK6,VSIR,PTPRJ,DOCK11,TNFSF9,AGER,CBFA2T3,MYB,SMAD7,APP,CD42,TCF3,POU2AF1,SOCS5,OSCAR,HA X1,FBXW7,NLRP3,ITGB1,TAL1,CCL3,TOX,ATM,MYC,DLL1,TPD52,LEF1,ZAP70,SRC,SIRT1,TGFBF2,CEBPB,RRAS,IFNB1,AXL,HMGB1,EPHA2,CSF1R,KIT,TREM2,IL10,ADGRG3,CASP8,CD27,TCF7,SOX4,FNIP1,DNAJB9,TLR3,NKAP,RAG1,ZBTB7A,CHD7,IRF1,ZBTB7B,CCR6,F2RL1,RHOH,UBASH3B,SIGLEC15,ATP7A,IL15	101	up
leukocyte homeostasis	GO:0001776	leukocyte activation	3.466E-03	PMAIP1,AKT1,TNFAIP3,PIK3CB,Fas,PIK3CD,FADD,IL6,ADAM17,DOCK11,MEF2C,HMGB1,BCL10,SH2B3	14	up
leukocyte proliferation	GO:0070661	cell proliferation	1.022E-03	CDKN2A,CD320,SLC7A1,IGF2,IKZF3,TNFAIP3,BCL2,RASGRP1,HSPD1,CD40LG,MIF,FADD,CD80,BTN2A2,IL6,CCL5,IL23R,HLA-A,CSF1,HLA-G,CD274,VSIR,TNFSF9,AGER,CLU,TCF3,CD180,IL6ST,MEF2C,ATM,VAV3,MAPK3,TGFBF2,CEBPB,CD40,TFRC,IFNB1,PIK3CG,HMGB1,CD24,TNFRSF21,PLA2G2D,CSF1R,KIT,IL10,CD70,TIRAP,TNFRSF13C,SOX11,DLG5,PRNP,MAPK1,IRF1,ZBTB7B,F2RL1,SDC4,IL15	57	up
limb development	GO:0060173	organogenesis	6.521E-03	BMPR1B,CREBBP,FGFR2,DKK1,SKI,WNT7A,TFAP2A,CYP26B1,SALL1,ZNRF3,HDAC1,ITGA6,LNPK,CTNNB1,SOX4,SOX11,CHD7,SMOC1,MBNL1,KREMEN1,ECE1,TWIST1	22	up
limb morphogenesis	GO:0035108	organogenesis	3.073E-02	BMPR1B,CREBBP,FGFR2,SKI,WNT7A,TFAP2A,CYP26B1,SALL1,HDAC1,CTNNB1,SOX4,SOX11,MBNL1,ECE1,TWIST1	15	up
lipid phosphorylation	GO:0046834	lipid metabolism	3.073E-02	IP6K1,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,PIK3R3,PI4K2B,PIK3R1,SOCS5,SOCS4,PIK3CG,DGK2,SOCS3,SMG1,SOCS7,DGKB,DGKI	15	up
lipopolysaccharide-mediated signalling pathway	GO:0031663	signalling pathways	4.419E-02	TNFAIP3,TNF,IRAK1,CCL5,PRKCE,TLR4,CD180,CCL3,MTDH,BCL10,LILRA2,SASH1,CD36	13	up
longevity regulating pathway	KEGG:04211	senescence	1.151E-02	EHMT1,TP53,AKT1,EIF4EBP1,PRKAG1,IGF1R,PIK3CB,EIF4E,PIK3CD,NFKB1,IRS1,KRAS,PIK3R3,SESN3,RP56KB1,PRKAA1,INSR,PIK3R1,AKT3,FOXO3,FOXO1,SIRT1,ATG5,SESN2,BAX,NRAS,CREB1,AKT1S1,SOD2,SESN1	30	both
longevity regulating pathway - multiple species	KEGG:04213	senescence	3.424E-04	AKT1,PRKAG1,IGF1R,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,IRS1,KRAS,PIK3R3,RP56KB1,PRKAA1,HSPA8,INSR,PIK3R1,AKT3,FOXO3,FOXO1,HDAC1,SIRT1,ATG5,NRAS,EIF4EBP2,AKT1S1,SOD2	23	up
low-density lipoprotein receptor particle metabolic process	GO:0032799	metabolic process	1.881E-02	FURIN,AP2B1,AP2A1,AP2M1,AP2A2,MYLIP,CLTA	7	up
lymphocyte apoptotic process	GO:0070227	apoptosis	1.489E-02	TP53,BBC3,AKT1,AURKB,Fas,FADD,CCL5,CD274,PCDD1,TNFRSF21,BAX,FASLG,IL10,BCL10,FNIP1	15	up
lymphocyte differentiation	GO:0030098	cell differentiation	2.779E-03	CDKN2A,CBFB,IRF4,STAT3,IKZF3,PRDM1,PIK3CD,CEBPB,ABL1,FADD,CD80,LFNG,SFRP1,IL6,RSAD2,NOTCH2,IL23R,HLA-G,ADAM17,KLF6,VSIR,PTPRJ,DOCK11,TNFSF9,MYB,SMAD7,TCF3,POU2AF1,SOCS5,NLRP3,ITGB1,TOX,ATM,DLL1,TPD52,LEF1,ZAP70,TGFBF2,IFNB1,AXL,HMGB1,KIT,IL10,ADGRG3,CD27,TCF7,SOX4,FNIP1,DNAJB9,NKAP,RAG1,ZBTB7A,CHD7,IRF1,ZBTB7B,CCR6,RHOH,ATP7A	58	up
lymphocyte proliferation	GO:0046651	cell proliferation	6.513E-03	CDKN2A,CD320,SLC7A1,IGF2,IKZF3,BCL2,RASGRP1,HSPD1,CD40LG,MIF,FADD,CD80,BTN2A2,IL6,CCL5,IL23R,HLA-A,HLA-G,CD274,VSIR,TNFSF9,AGER,TCF3,CD180,IL6ST,MEF2C,ATM,VAV3,TGFBF2,CEBPB,CD40,TFRC,IFNB1,PIK3CG,HMGB1,CD24,TNFRSF21,PLA2G2D,IL10,CD70,TIRAP,TNFRSF13C,SOX11,DLG5,PRNP,IRF1,ZBTB7B,SDC4,IL15	49	up
macroautophagy	REAC:R-HSA-1632852	autophagy	3.267E-06	VPS4B,TP53INP1,CHMP3,AKT1,ZFYVE1,MTMR3,PRKAG1,VDAC1,HUWE1,EXOC7,YOD1,PIP4K2C,CSNK2A1,SQSTM1,ATG9A,PACS2,VPS37B,ATG14,RAB18,SESN3,VPS37A,RUBCN,CHMP4B,GABARAPL1,STX17,LAMP2,RAB23,PRKAA1,VPS4A,TBC1D14,WIP1,GABARAP,PAFAH1B2,DYNLL2,C6orf106,KDR,SMURF1,SPTLC1,MAP3K7,LGALS8,CHMP2B,SUPT5H,SRC,CASP3,SIRT1,VPS37D,ATP6V1E1,RAB3GAP2,LARP1,ATG5,UBQLN2,RRAGD,RRAGA,MFN2,ATG4B,BNIP3,STAM2,RALB,BECN1,SESN2,TOMM40,ATG7,BAG3,CAPN1,UBXN2B,CDK5R1,WDR81,ATP6V1C1,SLC38A9,ATP6V1B2,ATP6V0E1,QSOX1,ATP6V0D1,SNX5,SMG1,SESN1,RA B1A	77	both
macroautophagy	REAC:R-HSA-1632852	autophagy	3.267E-06	VPS4B,TP53INP1,CHMP3,AKT1,ZFYVE1,MTMR3,PRKAG1,VDAC1,HUWE1,EXOC7,YOD1,PIP4K2C,CSNK2A1,SQSTM1,ATG9A,PACS2,VPS37B,ATG14,RAB18,SESN3,VPS37A,RUBCN,CHMP4B,GABARAPL1,STX17,LAMP2,RAB23,PRKAA1,VPS4A,TBC1D14,WIP1,GABARAP,PAFAH1B2,DYNLL2,C6orf106,KDR,SMURF1,SPTLC1,MAP3K7,LGALS8,CHMP2B,SUPT5H,SRC,CASP3,SIRT1,VPS37D,ATP6V1E1,RAB3GAP2,LARP1,ATG5,UBQLN2,RRAGD,RRAGA,MFN2,ATG4B,BNIP3,STAM2,RALB,BECN1,SESN2,TOMM40,ATG7,BAG3,CAPN1,UBXN2B,CDK5R1,WDR81,ATP6V1C1,SLC38A9,ATP6V1B2,ATP6V0E1,QSOX1,ATP6V0D1,SNX5,SMG1,SESN1,RA B1A	77	both
macroautophagy	GO:0016236	autophagy	3.267E-06	VPS4B,TP53INP1,CHMP3,AKT1,ZFYVE1,MTMR3,PRKAG1,VDAC1,HUWE1,EXOC7,YOD1,PIP4K2C,CSNK2A1,SQSTM1,ATG9A,PACS2,VPS37B,ATG14,RAB18,SESN3,VPS37A,RUBCN,CHMP4B,GABARAPL1,STX17,LAMP2,RAB23,PRKAA1,VPS4A,TBC1D14,WIP1,GABARAP,PAFAH1B2,DYNLL2,C6orf106,KDR,SMURF1,SPTLC1,MAP3K7,LGALS8,CHMP2B,SUPT5H,SRC,CASP3,SIRT1,VPS37D,ATP6V1E1,RAB3GAP2,LARP1,ATG5,UBQLN2,RRAGD,RRAGA,MFN2,ATG4B,BNIP3,STAM2,RALB,BECN1,SESN2,TOMM40,ATG7,BAG3,CAPN1,UBXN2B,CDK5R1,WDR81,ATP6V1C1,SLC38A9,ATP6V1B2,ATP6V0E1,QSOX1,ATP6V0D1,SNX5,SMG1,SESN1,RA B1A	77	both
macroautophagy	GO:0016236	autophagy	3.267E-06	VPS4B,TP53INP1,CHMP3,AKT1,ZFYVE1,MTMR3,PRKAG1,VDAC1,HUWE1,EXOC7,YOD1,PIP4K2C,CSNK2A1,SQSTM1,ATG9A,PACS2,VPS37B,ATG14,RAB18,SESN3,VPS37A,RUBCN,CHMP4B,GABARAPL1,STX17,LAMP2,RAB23,PRKAA1,VPS4A,TBC1D14,WIP1,GABARAP,PAFAH1B2,DYNLL2,C6orf106,KDR,SMURF1,SPTLC1,MAP3K7,LGALS8,CHMP2B,SUPT5H,SRC,CASP3,SIRT1,VPS37D,ATP6V1E1,RAB3GAP2,LARP1,ATG5,UBQLN2,RRAGD,RRAGA,MFN2,ATG4B,BNIP3,STAM2,RALB,BECN1,SESN2,TOMM40,ATG7,BAG3,CAPN1,UBXN2B,CDK5R1,WDR81,ATP6V1C1,SLC38A9,ATP6V1B2,ATP6V0E1,QSOX1,ATP6V0D1,SNX5,SMG1,SESN1,RA B1A	77	both
macromolecule deacylation	GO:0098732	protein metabolism	1.797E-02	SIRT7,LYPLA2,REST,AKAP8,MTA2,VEGFA,SPRED1,BAZ2A,PRKAA1,RCOR1,ELK4,SIRT4,TBL1XR1,HDAC1,SIRT1,TPPP,PER1,PRKD1,SIRT6,PER2,ZBTB7B,DYRK1A,PRKD2,BRMS1L,LYPLAL1	25	up
macrophage differentiation	GO:0030225	cell differentiation	1.383E-02	LIF,PARP1,TLR2,FADD,CSF1,VEGFA,APP,CD42,SIRT1,CSF1R,CASP8,IL15	12	up
maintenance of blood-brain barrier	GO:0035633	blood brain barrier	1.789E-02	VCL,CDH5,CLDN12,IL6,VEGFA,WNK3,LAMC1,ITGB1,ACTG1,TJP2,F11R,ACTB	12	up
maintenance of cell number	GO:0098727	cell proliferation	1.423E-03	STAT3,LIN28A,REST,SMAD4,HMGA2,CDK7,SMAD2,NOTCH2,ELAVL1,NOTCH1,SOX2,FGF2,KLF4,SKI,POLR2E,SALL1,MYC,JAG1,DLL1,CTNNB1,NANOG,POU5F1,KIT,CNOT2,CNOT1,POLR2D,TE11,PIWIL2	28	both

malaria	KEGG:05144	viral of bacterial infection	3.536E-02	TNF,CD40LG,TLR2,TGFB1,IL6,ITGB2,CXCL8,TLR4,ICAM1,MET,CD40,IL10,CD36,THBS1,SDC2	15	up
mammary gland epithelium development	GO:0061180	organogenesis	3.844E-02	JAK2,AKT1,FGFR2,ERBB4,BRCA2,ROBO1,RTN4,EPHA2,CSF1R,ZNF703	10	up
map3k8 (tpl2)-dependent mapk1/3 activation	REAC:R-HSA-5684264	MAPK signalling	1.599E-02	NFKB1,BTRC,CHUK,MAP2K1,MAP2K4,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	8	up
mapk family signalling cascades	REAC:R-HSA-5683057	MAPK signalling	3.680E-03	VCL,ERBB2,AK2,PPP2CA,DUSP6,IL6R,MAP3K11,RASAL2,PSMB1,RAF1,RASGRP1,TNRC6B,EGFR,DUSP1,IL6,SOS1,AGO3,IRS1,FGF2,TNRC6A,AGO2,TGFA,YWHA B,CCND3,SPRED1,AGO1,PAK2,CUL3,AGO4,SPTBN1,CDK1,FGFR4,CD42,PPP2R5C,RET,PSMB5,FOXO3,ARTN,FOXO1,MYC,MET,ACTG1,PEA15,MOV10,MAPK3, SRC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,PLB,SPTAN1,MAP2K1,SEPT7,ITGB3,KIT,AREG,GFRA3,DUSP5,NRAS,MAPKAPK5,RAG1,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,EREG,PDGFRB,FRS2,ACT B,PAK3	69	up
mapk signalling pathway	KEGG:04010	MAPK signalling	3.362E-05	MYC,DUSP9,PAK2,MAPK1,MAPK14,CACNG1,MAP3K13,DUSP1,DUSP10,MAP2K2,IGF1,RP56KA5,TAOK3,MAP3K2,PDGFRA,TAOK1,RP56KA6,CASP3,MAP3K11, NFKB1,AKT1,IGF1R,FGF19,MAP2K7,TGFB1,TGFB2,KIT,KRAS,DUSP5,ELK4,ARRB2,IL1A,RAP1B,RP56KA3,NLK,MAP3K3,EREG,CD42,FOS,DUSP2,PDGFRB, JUN,AKT2,AKT3,VEGFA,STMN1,MAP3K1,PPP3R1,HSPA8,MET,CRKL,GADD45A,IRAK4,CRK,CACNA1A,NF1,MAP3K8,TP53,IKBK,PLA2G4A,SRF,EGF,CACNG8,MAPKA PK5,ANGPT4,RRAS,TAOK2,MKNK2,JUND	69	both
mapk targets/ nuclear events mediated by map kinases	REAC:R-HSA-450282	MAPK signalling	1.999E-02	RP56KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,FOS,MAPKAPK2,RP56KA3,MEF2C,MAPK3,CREB1,MAPK1,RP56KA5	12	up
mapk3 (erk1) activation	REAC:R-HSA-110056	MAPK signalling	9.795E-03	JAK2,IL6R,IL6,CDK1,MAPK3,MAP2K1	6	up
maternal process involved in female pregnancy	GO:0060135	endocrine system	1.881E-02	VDR,STOX2,SPP1,PPARD,APOL2,TCF23,GHSR	7	up
measles	KEGG:05162	viral of bacterial infection	1.405E-08	STAT3,TP53,BBC3,AKT1,TNFAIP3,CCNE1,BCL2,BAK1,PIK3CB,Fas,PIK3CD,CSNK2A1,FOS,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,FADD,IRAK1,STAT1,IRF7,MYX2,IL6,CCND1,TLR4,CC ND2,CDKN1B,PIK3R3,CDK4,CCND3,CDK6,CHUK,HSPA8,PIK3R1,AKT3,CCNE2,GSK3B,MAP3K7,CDK2,STAT5A,CASP3,IFN1B,TRAF3,CASP9,CYCS,TP73,BAX,FASLG ,CASP8,BCL2L1,APAF1,STAT2,MAVS,TAB2	53	both
mecp2 regulates neuronal receptors and channels	REAC:R-HSA-9022699	neuronal architecture	1.599E-02	GRIN2A,GPRIN1,SLC2A3,MET,HDAC1,CREB1,PTPN4,TRPC3	8	up
melanoma	KEGG:05218	cancer	4.920E-04	CDK6,MAPK1,CDH1,MAP2K2,IGF1,PDGFRA,CCND1,AKT1,IGF1R,FGF19,PTEN,KRAS,PDGFRB,MDM2,AKT2,AKT3,MITF,MET,GADD45A,CDKN1A,TP53,EGF,E2F3	23	both
mesenchymal cell differentiation	GO:0048762	cell differentiation	1.158E-02	WNT4,SEMA6B,PCD4,SEMA6A,TWIST1,GDNF,SEMA3E,NOTCH1,ZNF703,DAB2,EOMES,FAM83D,COL1A1,SEMA4C,EZH2,SOX9,HIF1A,FOXC1,SNAI2,CDH2,FE RMT2,TGFB1,NOTCH4,TGFB2,PTEN,PHOX2B,HMGA2,WWTR1,LRP6,PHLDB2,TIAM1,SMAD2,SMAD3,SEMA7A,DDX5,CTNNB1,SPRED3,SEMA4G,HEY1,AKNA, DLG5,ALX1,PHACTR4,PDN,WNF5A,GSK3B	46	both
mesenchymal cell proliferation	GO:0010463	cell proliferation	4.279E-02	MYC,NFIB,SOX9,TGFB2,CTNNB1,VEGFA,LMNA,WNF5A	8	down
mesenchyme development	GO:0060485	organogenesis	5.004E-05	SEMA4C,SEMA4B,PPP2CA,SIX1,SMO,SMAD4,HMGA2,FGFR2,ERBB4,STAT1,SFRP1,SMAD2,IL6,ROBO1,NOTCH1,PHLDB2,NRP1,PTEN,PCD4,SMAD3,SPRED1,N OLC1,RBP1,HEY1,TGFB3,AXIN2,SMAD7,GSK3B,MEF2C,SEMA3A,MYC,JAG1,VASN,MDM4,LEF1,STRAP,TGFB2,GATA4,CTNNB1,TCOF1,SNAI1,BMP7,ACTC1,B MPR1A,PDN,SOX11,DAND5,DLG5,TCF7L2,ACVR1,BNC2,WWTR1,HAS2,ZNF703,TWIST1,ACTA1	56	both
met promotes cell motility	REAC:R-HSA-8875878	signalling pathways	4.124E-02	COL1A1,PTK2,RAP1B,COL1A2,COL3A1,ITGB1,COL5A2,LAMC2,LAMC1,MET,CRKL,CRK,ITGA3	13	down
met receptor recycling	REAC:R-HSA-8875656	signalling pathways	9.795E-03	RAB4A,CRKL,GGA3,CRK,MET,ARF6	6	up
metabolism of non-coding rna	REAC:R-HSA-194441	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	1.391E-02	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,SNRNP,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,GEMIN5,NUP62,NCBP2,RAE1,WDR77,NUP43,GEMIN2,SNRPD1,NUP54	17	up
microna (mirna) biogenesis	REAC:R-HSA-203927	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	5.440E-03	PRKRA,AGO3,DICER1,AGO2,TARBP2,AGO1,AGO4,POLR2E,RAN,POLR2D,BCDIN3D	11	up
micronas in cancer	KEGG:05206	cancer	2.050E-07	MYC,SOX4,CDK6,RASSF1,PCD4,MAPK1,TP63,APC,NOTCH1,BMPR2,ABC1,EP300,MAP2K2,RP56KA5,VIM,PDGFRA,IGF2BP1,CCND1,CASP3,SIRT1,EZH2,NFKB 1,ZEB2,SLC45A3,NOTCH4,ATM,PTEN,KRAS,NOTCH2,CCNG1,BCL2,HMGA2,DDIT4,SLC7A1,MCL1,DNMT3A,DNMT3B,DICER1,PDGFRB,FSCN1,MDM2,CCND2,V EGF,STMN1,CDKN1B,STAT3,KIF23,BCL2L1,CYP11B1,MET,CRKL,RHOA,ROCK1,CDKN1A,CRK,TP53,MDM4,THBS1,BMI1,CREBBP,PAK4,E2F3	62	both
microtubule anchoring at microtubule organizing center	GO:0072393	cell organisation	4.578E-02	HOOK3,PCM1,NIN,KIF3A,GSK3B,BICD2	6	down
microtubule cytoskeleton organisation involved in mitosis	GO:1902850	cell organisation	2.112E-02	KIF3B,CEP126,DCTN6,XIAP,NUP62,RAN,MECP2,STAG1,CHMP2B,ITGB1,DYNLT1,STMN1,GPSM2,RMDN1,KIF23,KIF11,CHMP4B,CCSAP,SMC3,RHOA,DYNC1H1, ESPL1,CHMP1B,BIRC5,SPAST,NDEL1,NDE1,CEP97,WDR62,AURKA	30	down
mirna loading onto risc involved in gene silencing by mirna	GO:0035280	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	1.036E-03	AGO3,DICER1,AGO2,TARBP2,AGO1,AGO4	6	up
mirna metabolic process	GO:0010586	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	5.938E-03	LIN28A,LIN28B,KHSRP,TRIM71,PRKRA,NFKB1,DICER1,AGO2,TARBP2,AGO1,RAN,BCDIN3D	12	up
mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization	GO:0097345	mitochondrial activity	7.312E-04	PMAIP1,BMF,TP53,BBC3,BCL2,BAK1,YWHAB,BCL2L1,YWHAQ,YWHAH,GSK3B,FZD9,E2F1,SFN,BNIP3,TP73,BAX,PPP3R1,CASP8,MOAP1,TP53BP2	21	both
mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization involved in programmed cell death	GO:1902686	mitochondrial activity	2.123E-03	PMAIP1,BMF,TP53,BBC3,BCL2,BAK1,YWHAB,BCL2L1,YWHAQ,YWHAH,GSK3B,FZD9,E2F1,SFN,BNIP3,TP73,BAX,PPP3R1,CASP8,MOAP1,TP53BP2	21	both
mitochondrial transport	GO:0006839	mitochondrial activity	5.685E-03	PMAIP1,STAT3,BMF,TP53,BBC3,BCL2,TIMM23,TIMM10,SLC25A1,BAK1,VDAC1,HUWE1,HSPD1,ARIH2,HSP90AA1,UBE2D3,FZD5,YWHAH,BCL2L1,BAG4,SLC2 5A12,TIMM13,SMO1,YWHAQ,YWHAH,GSK3B,FZD9,SLC25A22,SLC25A29,HAX1,FBXW7,E2F1,SFN,CPT2,MFN2,BNIP3,TP73,AIFM1,TOMM40,BAX,AIP,PPP3R 1,CASP8,MOAP1,BCL2L1,TP53BP2,SLC25A36,LETM1,MFF,SLC25A32,MID1IP1,ROMO1,TIMM50,SLC39A8,SLC25A16,MRPL18,TOMM40L,SREBF1,LMAN1	59	up
mitochondrion disassembly	GO:0061726	mitochondrial activity	3.519E-02	VDAC1,HUWE1,HK2,SQSTM1,ATG9A,FZD5,ATG14,GABARAPL1,WIPI2,GABARAP,HAX1,FBXW7,ATG5,MFN2,BNIP3,BECN1,ATG7,SREBF1	18	up
mitophagy - animal	KEGG:04137	cell cycle	2.889E-04	TP53,BCL2L13,USP8,CSNK2A1,SQSTM1,ATG9A,KRAS,GABARAPL1,GABARAP,USP15,FOXO3,RRAS2,SP1,E2F1,SRC,RRAS,ATG5,MFN2,BNIP3,BECN1,BCL2L1,NR AS,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	25	up

mitotic anaphase	REAC:R-HSA-68882	cell cycle	3.715E-02	PDS5A,CHMP3,AURKB,NUP93,PPP2CA,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PSMB1,EMD,ANAPC16,CENPP,NDC1,KPNB1,LBR,NSL1,RCC2,KIF2C,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,CHMP4B,VPS4A,BIRC5,CDK1,CDC27,DYNLL2,TUBB2A,PPP2R5C,PSMB5,RANGAP1,CHMP2B,STAG2,ERCC6L,CCDC20,TNPO1,NUP62,ANAPC5,CKAP5,KIF2A,CCDC23,PPP1CC,NUP43,CCNB1,INCENP,DYNC1L12,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,CLIP1,RAN,NUP54,DSN1,SKA2	53	up
mitotic cytokinesis	GO:000281	cell cycle	3.427E-02	VPS4B,CHMP3,APC,USP8,RHOA,ROCK1,CEP55,CHMP4B,VPS4A,KIF23,RACGAP1,SPTBN1,STMN1,RHOB,CHMP2B,ECT2,KIF4A,NUP62,SON,ANK3,INCENP,TRIM36	22	both
mitotic dna damage checkpoint	GO:0044773	cell cycle	3.753E-04	E2F7,TP53,ARID3A,RFWD3,ZNF385A,BTG2,TKNS1BP1,HMGA2,MUC1,CDKN1A,CNOT6L,CCND1,RBM38,CDKN1B,CNOT4,TAOK1,CARM1,CDK1,PPP2R5C,CLSPN,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,MRE11,CD25C,MRNIP,SFN,MDM4,FOXN3,PPP1R10,CRADD,GADD45A,DKG2,BAX,CNOT2,SOX4,AURKA,CCNB1,CHEK2,CNOT1	41	both
mitotic dna integrity checkpoint	GO:0044774	cell cycle	1.235E-03	E2F7,TP53,ARID3A,RFWD3,ZNF385A,BTG2,TKNS1BP1,HMGA2,MUC1,CDKN1A,CNOT6L,CCND1,RBM38,CDKN1B,CNOT4,TAOK1,CARM1,CDK1,PPP2R5C,CLSPN,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,MRE11,CD25C,MRNIP,SFN,MDM4,FOXN3,PPP1R10,CRADD,GADD45A,DKG2,BAX,CNOT2,SOX4,AURKA,CCNB1,CHEK2,CNOT1,ORC1,TOP2A	43	both
mitotic dna replication	GO:1902969	cell cycle	7.119E-03	BRCA2,MCMDC2,MCM4,MCM2,MCM6,MCM3,CHEK2	7	up
mitotic g1 phase and g1/s transition	REAC:R-HSA-453279	cell cycle	4.954E-06	CDKN2A,E2F3,JAK2,AKT1,CCNE1,PPP2CA,CDKN2D,PSMB1,ABL1,E2F2,LIN52,CDKN1A,CCND1,CCND2,CCNA2,CDKN1B,CDK4,CCND3,CDK6,WEE1,ORC4,CDK1,CDC25A,AKT3,POLE4,CCNE2,PSMB5,CDK2,E2F1,MYC,HDAC1,MCM4,MCM2,MCM7,TYMS,RRM2,E2F5,PRIM1,MCM10,MCM6,MCM3,CDKN2C,MCM5,CCNB1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,ORC1,DYRK1A,CABLES1,TOP2A	51	up
mitotic g1/s transition checkpoint	GO:0044819	cell cycle	2.034E-02	E2F7,TP53,ARID3A,RFWD3,ZNF385A,BTG2,TKNS1BP1,MUC1,CDKN1A,CNOT6L,CCND1,RBM38,CDKN1B,CNOT4,CARM1,CDK1,PPP2R5C,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,CD25C,SFN,MDM4,CRADD,GADD45A,DKG2,BAX,CNOT2,SOX4,AURKA,CCNB1,CHEK2,CNOT1	34	both
mitotic g2/m transition checkpoint	GO:0044818	cell cycle	3.314E-03	BRSK1,TAOK3,TAOK1,ATM,TOPBP1,HMGA2,DONSON,CDKN1A,MRNIP,MRE11,HUS1,TAOK2	12	both
mitotic metaphase and anaphase	REAC:R-HSA-2555396	cell cycle	4.007E-02	PDS5A,CHMP3,AURKB,NUP93,PPP2CA,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PSMB1,EMD,ANAPC16,CENPP,NDC1,KPNB1,LBR,NSL1,RCC2,KIF2C,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,CHMP4B,VPS4A,BIRC5,CDK1,CDC27,DYNLL2,TUBB2A,PPP2R5C,PSMB5,RANGAP1,CHMP2B,STAG2,ERCC6L,CCDC20,TNPO1,NUP62,ANAPC5,CKAP5,KIF2A,CCDC23,PPP1CC,NUP43,CCNB1,INCENP,DYNC1L12,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,CLIP1,RAN,NUP54,DSN1,SKA2	53	up
mitotic nuclear division	GO:0140014	cell cycle	2.092E-03	VPS4B,IGF2,PDS5A,XIAP,AURKB,PPP2CA,SIR7,APC,EMD,SMC2,KPNB1,RHOA,DUSP1,KIF22,NSL1,TACC3,KIF2C,TGFA,CHEK1,AURKAIP1,CHMP4B,CUL3,VPS4A,KIF23,BIRC5,RACGAP1,KIF3B,CDK1,INSR,CDC27,CHMP2B,ATM,UBE2S,KIF11,STAG2,CCDC25C,CCDC20,PDGFRB,IK,KIF4A,NUP62,ANAPC5,NCAPG,POGZ,MKI67,BECN1,BMP7,KIF2A,CCDC23,UBXN2B,REEP3,CNEP1R1,AURKA,CCNB1,NCAPG2,NCAPD2,CHEK2,EDN1,RAN,EREG,NAASO,DSN1,PDGFB,PHF13	64	both
mitotic prophase	REAC:R-HSA-68875	cell cycle	3.305E-02	NUP93,PPP2CA,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,EMD,SMC2,SET,NDC1,RAB1B,CDK1,NUP50,POM121C,GORASP2,HIST1H2AC,NUP62,HIST1H2B,RAE1,CNEP1R1,NUP43,CCNB1,NCAPG2,MASTL,MAPK1,NUP54,ARPP19,RAB1A	27	up
mitotic spindle checkpoint	REAC:R-HSA-69618	cell cycle	3.184E-02	AURKB,PPP2CA,RANBP2,NUP37,ANAPC16,CENPP,NSL1,RCC2,KIF2C,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,BIRC5,CCDC27,DYNLL2,PPP2R5C,RANGAP1,ERCC6L,CCDC20,ANAPC5,CKAP5,KIF2A,CCDC23,PPP1CC,NUP43,INCENP,DYNC1L12,CLIP1,DSN1,SKA2	29	up
mitotic spindle organisation	GO:0007052	cell organisation	4.600E-02	VPS4B,XIAP,AURKB,KPNB1,RHOA,TACC3,CHMP4B,MECP2,KIF23,BIRC5,RACGAP1,KIF3B,STMN1,CHMP2B,KIF11,STAG2,KIF4A,NUP62,CKAP5,MAP4,RAE1,KIF2A,AURKA,CCNB1,CHEK2,SUN2,RAN,PCNT	28	both
mitral valve morphogenesis	GO:0003183	organogenesis	4.060E-02	SOX4,NOTCH1,BMPR2,ZFPM1,BMPR1A	5	down
modulation by host of symbiont process	GO:0051851	viral of bacterial infection	4.497E-02	REST,HMGA2,IFI27,CCL5,CCL4,CCNT1,NUCKS1,TBC1D20,SP1,CCL3,CFL1,HDAC1,RRP1B,LEF1,SMARCA4,SUGT1,IGF2R	17	up
modulation by mtb of host immune system	REAC:R-HSA-9637628	adaptive immune system	1.500E-02	TLR2,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,B2M	5	up
modulation by symbiont of host cellular process	GO:0044068	leukocyte activation	4.693E-03	KPNB1,KPNA4,KPNA1,KPNA3,ATG5,ATG7,CASP8,BCL2L1,PABPN1,KPNA2	10	up
modulation by symbiont of host process	GO:0044003	viral of bacterial infection	2.233E-02	KPNB1,KPNA4,INSR,KPNA1,KPNA3,ATG5,RRAGA,ATG7,CASP8,BCL2L1,PABPN1,KPNA2	12	up
modulation by virus of host cellular process	GO:0019054	viral of bacterial infection	1.156E-03	KPNB1,KPNA4,KPNA1,KPNA3,ATG7,CASP8,BCL2L1,PABPN1,KPNA2	9	up
modulation by virus of host process	GO:0019048	viral of bacterial infection	7.628E-03	KPNB1,KPNA4,INSR,KPNA1,KPNA3,RRAGA,ATG7,CASP8,BCL2L1,PABPN1,KPNA2	11	up
modulation of age-related behavioral decline	GO:0090647	diseases	3.859E-02	DKK1,AGER,APP,PRNP,B2M	5	up
modulation of process of other organism	GO:0035821	signalling pathways	9.611E-03	REST,HMGA2,KPNB1,IFI27,SLPI,CCL5,KPNA4,CCL4,CCNT1,NUCKS1,INSR,TBC1D20,KPNA1,KPNA3,SP1,CCL3,CFL1,HDAC1,RRP1B,LEF1,ATG5,RRAGA,SMARCA4,ATG7,SUGT1,CASP8,BCL2L1,IGF2R,F2RL1,PABPN1,KPNA2	31	up
modulation of process of other organism involved in symbiotic interaction	GO:0051817	signalling pathways	8.910E-04	REST,HMGA2,KPNB1,IFI27,CCL5,KPNA4,CCL4,CCNT1,NUCKS1,INSR,TBC1D20,KPNA1,KPNA3,SP1,CCL3,CFL1,HDAC1,RRP1B,LEF1,ATG5,RRAGA,SMARCA4,ATG7,SUGT1,CASP8,BCL2L1,IGF2R,F2RL1,PABPN1,KPNA2	29	up
mononuclear cell differentiation	GO:1903131	cell differentiation	8.727E-04	CDKN2A,CBFB,IRF4,STAT3,IKZF3,PRDM1,PIK3CD,FES,CEBPG,ABL1,FADD,CD80,LFNG,SFRP1,IRF7,IL6,RSAD2,NOTCH2,IL23R,CSF1,HLA-G,ADAM17,KLF6,VEGFA,CDK6,VSIR,PTPRJ,DOCK11,TNFSF9,AGER,MYB,SMAD7,TCF3,POU2AF1,SOCSS,NLRP3,ITGB1,TOX,ATM,MYC,DL11,TPD52,LEF1,ZAP70,TGFBF2,IFNB1,AXL,HMGB1,CSF1R,KIT,TREM2,IL10,ADGRG3,CD27,TCF7,SOX4,FNIP1,DNAJB9,NKAP,RAG1,ZBTB7A,CHD7,IRF1,ZBTB7B,CCR6,F2RL1,RHOH,ATP7A	68	up
mononuclear cell migration	GO:0071674	cell adhesion and migration	4.808E-02	AKT1,TNF,WNK1,IL6R,PIK3CD,ALOX5,CXCR4,RHOA,DUSP1,FADD,IL6,CCL5,S100A12,CXCL12,WASL,CSF1,ADAM17,CCL4,AGER,APP,RET,CCL3,MAPK3,ZAP70,CCL22,PIK3CG,SAAL1,HMGB1,CSF1R,S1PR1,F11R,MAPK1,CCR6,PDGFB,PLCB1,AKIRIN1,THBS1	37	up
mononuclear cell proliferation	GO:0032943	cell proliferation	5.173E-03	CDKN2A,CD320,SLC7A1,IGF2,IKZF3,BCL2,RASGRP1,HSPD1,CD40LG,MIF,FADD,CD80,BTN2A2,IL6,CCL5,IL23R,HLA-A,CSF1,HLA-G,CD274,VSIR,TNFSF9,AGER,TCF3,CD180,IL6ST,MEF2C,ATM,VAV3,TGFBF2,CEBPD,CD40,TFR3,IFNB1,PIK3CG,HMGB1,CD24,TNFRSF21,PLA2G2D,IL10,CD70,TIRAP,TNFRSF13C,SOX11,DLG5,PRNP,IRF1,ZBTB7B,SDC4,IL15	50	up
morphogenesis of an epithelial sheet	GO:0002011	organogenesis	3.400E-02	CD44,RHOA,NOTCH1,PHLDB2,ITGA5,CD151,ADAM17,PTEN,WNT7A,ARHGAP12,BMP7,PDN,SOX11,PLET1	14	both
morphogenesis of an epithelium	GO:0002009	organogenesis	1.081E-04	VCL,SEMA4C,FZD4,TNF,STARD13,SIX1,SMO,PODXL,PSMB1,LIF,NRARP,CD44,PIK3CD,FZD6,LDX2,FGFR2,RHOA,KDM2B,MICAL2,LRP2,STAT1,NOTCH1,DKK1,PHLDB2,WNT1,ITGA5,CD151,ADAM17,FZD5,FGF2,NRP1,PTEN,SKI,AP2B1,VEGFA,PAFAH1B1,WNT7A,ARHGAP12,TFAP2A,RBP1,LUZP1,PRICKLE2,CCDC4,CDK4,R,SMURF1,SALL1,MTHFR,PSMB5,BSG,RHOB,MEF2C,MYC,AP2A1,MEF2,DL1,ACTG1,TGFBF2,AP2M1,AP2A2,GATA4,CTNNB1,BMP7,EPHA4,CSF1R,SIRT6,BCL10,SOX4,PDN,SOX11,HOXD11,ACVR1,DLCL1,AHI1,PRKCD,PLET1,ACTB,COL4A1,MTSS1,RAB10,ATP7A	81	up

morphogenesis of embryonic epithelium	GO:0016331	organogenesis	2.167E-02	SOX4,GDNF,SIX1,SEMA4C,SOX9,MTHFD1L,LRP6,SKI,BCL10,PRICKLE1,DLCL1,DVL3,PHACTR4,WNT5A,TFAP2A,DVL1	16	down
mrna 3'-end processing	GO:0031124	transcription and translation	3.170E-02	DHX38,PABPC1,CASC3,CDK73,LSM11,CP5F7,CCNT1,RRP18,RNPS1,SRSF1,RRP2,CPEB3,POLDIP3,APP,SSU72,SUPT5H,THOC2,RNF40,NCBP2,GRSF1,POLR2D,SRSF2,MTAP,DDX39A,PABPN1,PAPOLA	26	up
mrna processing	GO:0006397	transcription and translation	4.166E-02	SPEN,DHX38,PABPC1,SUPT6H,HNRNPK,LSM4,CASC3,FUS,THRAP3,PCBP2,REST,NPM1,SRRM2,FXR1,KHSRP,PTBP1,LUC7L3,SNRNPB,CDK73,PPWD1,ELAVL1,RB M23,RALY,LSM11,PP1L1,SRPK1,AURKAIP1,CP5F7,CCNT1,SNRNP2,RRP18,RNPS1,SRSF1,HSPA8,PLRG1,RRP2,CPEB3,HNRNPA1,U2SURP,POLDIP3,POLR2E,HN RNPA2B1,APP,RNMT,EFTUD2,YTHDC1,SSU72,NOVA2,SUPT5H,SNRPA1,THOC2,RBM15B,GEMINS,STRAP,CHERP,SF3B3,K,RNF40,HNRNPA1,KHDRBS1,SON,N CBP2,CDCL5,NUP98,YBX1,WBP11,NOL3,WDR77,RBFOX2,GEMIN2,SNRPD1,SMU1,GRSF1,ZBTB7A,QKI,PRPF38A,PRPF4,MBNL1,HNRNPA1,MBNL1,SRSF2, MTAP,DDX39A,SNRNP48,PABPN1,ELAVL2,RBM3,COIL,PAPOLA,HNRNCP,SF1,HNRNPA3	93	both
mrna splicing	REAC:R-HSA-72172	transcription and translation	4.503E-02	DHX38,HNRNPK,LSM4,CASC3,FUS,PCBP2,SRRM2,PTBP1,SNRNP,PPWD1,ELAVL1,PP1L1,CP5F7,SNRNP2,RNPS1,SRSF1,HSPA8,PLRG1,HNRNPA1,U2SURP,POLR2 E,HNRNPA2B1,EFTUD2,SNRPA1,CHERP,SF3B3,HNRNPA1,NCBP2,CDCL5,YBX1,WBP11,SNRPD1,PRPF38A,PRPF4,POLR2D,SF3A1,SRSF2,SNRNP48,PABPN1,EL AVL2,PAPOLA,HNRNCP,SF1,HNRNPA3	44	up
mrna splicing - major pathway	REAC:R-HSA-72163	transcription and translation	3.715E-02	DHX38,HNRNPK,LSM4,CASC3,FUS,PCBP2,SRRM2,PTBP1,SNRNP,PPWD1,ELAVL1,PP1L1,CP5F7,SNRNP2,RNPS1,SRSF1,HSPA8,PLRG1,HNRNPA1,U2SURP,POLR2 E,HNRNPA2B1,EFTUD2,SNRPA1,CHERP,SF3B3,HNRNPA1,NCBP2,CDCL5,YBX1,WBP11,SNRPD1,PRPF38A,PRPF4,POLR2D,SF3A1,SRSF2,PABPN1,ELAVL2,PAPOLA,HNRNCP,SF1,HNRNPA3	43	up
mrna splicing, via spliceosome	GO:000398	transcription and translation	4.995E-03	SPEN,DHX38,PABPC1,HNRNPK,LSM4,CASC3,FUS,THRAP3,PCBP2,REST,NPM1,SRRM2,FXR1,PTBP1,LUC7L3,SNRNP,PPWD1,ELAVL1,RBM23,RALY,PP1L1,SRPK1, CP5F7,SNRNP2,RNPS1,SRSF1,HSPA8,PLRG1,HNRNPA1,U2SURP,POLR2E,HNRNPA2B1,EFTUD2,YTHDC1,NOVA2,SNRPA1,RBM15B,GEMINS,STRAP,CHERP,SF3B 3,K,HNRNPA1,KHDRBS1,SON,NCBP2,CDCL5,NUP98,YBX1,WBP11,NOL3,WDR77,RBFOX2,GEMIN2,SNRPD1,SMU1,ZBTB7A,QKI,PRPF38A,PRPF4,MBNL1,MB NL3,POLR2D,SF3A1,SRSF2,DDX39A,SNRNP48,PABPN1,ELAVL2,RBM3,COIL,PAPOLA,HNRNCP,SF1,HNRNPA3	75	up
mrna transport	GO:0051028	cellular transport	2.531E-03	DHX38,SUPT6H,CASC3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,EIF4E,NSUN2,NDC1,RNPS1,SRSF1,NUP50,POLDIP3,HNRNPA2B1,POM121C,YTHDC1,THOC2,RBM15B ,NUP62,NCBP2,NUP98,RAE1,NUP43,POLR2D,SRSF2,NUP54,ARC,SMG1,FYTTD1,DDX39A,PABPN1,HNRNPA3	33	up
mrna-containing ribonucleoprotein complex export from nucleus	GO:0071427	protein metabolism	4.398E-03	DHX38,SUPT6H,CASC3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,EIF4E,NSUN2,NDC1,RNPS1,SRSF1,NUP50,POLDIP3,HNRNPA2B1,POM121C,YTHDC1,THOC2,RBM15B ,NUP62,NCBP2,NUP98,RAE1,NUP43,POLR2D,SRSF2,NUP54,SMG1,FYTTD1,DDX39A,PABPN1	31	up
mtor signalling pathway	KEGG:04150	signalling pathways	5.125E-04	WNT4,MAPK1,FNIP2,LPIN1,RRAC,MAP2K2,IGF1,SLC38A9,PDPK1,RP56KA6,SLC7A5,EIF4EBP1,AKT1,IGF1R,CASTOR2,PTEN,KRAS,TBC1D7,RPS6KA3,DDIT4,UL K1,SGK1,LRP6,FZD5,FZD4,AKT2,AKT3,CAB39,CLIP1,RRAGD,SKP2,RHOA,DVL3,FZD7,WNT5A,GSK3B,LPIN2,EIF4E,DVL1	39	both
mtor signalling	REAC:R-HSA-165159	signalling pathways	4.390E-03	AKT1,EIF4EBP1,PRKAG1,EIF4E,STRAD8,YWHAB,RP56KB1,PRKAA1,PPM1A,CAB39,RRAGD,RRAGA,EIF4G1,SLC38A9,AKT1S1,EEF2K	16	up
mtorc1-mediated signalling	REAC:R-HSA-166208	signalling pathways	1.671E-02	EIF4EBP1,EIF4E,YWHAB,RP56KB1,RRAGD,RRAGA,EIF4G1,SLC38A9,AKT1S1,EEF2K	10	up
multi-organism localization	GO:1902579	protein localization	2.119E-04	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,KPNB1,IFIT1,VP537B,VP537A,NUP50,KPNA1,POM121C,VP537D,TPCN2,NUP62,NUP98,RAE1,NUP43,UBB,RPS27A,UB C,RAN,NUP54,KPNA2	24	both
multi-organism transport	GO:0044766	cellular transport	7.423E-03	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,KPNB1,IFIT1,VP537B,VP537A,NUP50,KPNA1,POM121C,VP537D,TPCN2,NUP62,NUP98,RAE1,NUP43,UBB,RPS27A,UB C,RAN,NUP54,KPNA2	24	both
multicellular organismal homeostasis	GO:0048871	cell proliferation	5.075E-03	VCL,IRF4,EHMT1,STAT3,PCTP,JAK2,PTGES,IP6K1,TNFAIP3,CNGB1,TNF,CDH5,NRDC,SCNN1A,IGF1R,APC,CLDN12,DRAM2,CXCR4,PTGS2,SPP1,BGLAP,DECR1,IL 6,KDM6B,TLR4,NOTCH1,LPNEP,ADAM17,VEGFA,CHMP4B,OGT,ALOX12,PRKAA1,PRKAR2A,WNK3,FLCN,RBPJ,RAB11FIP2,LAMC1,BSG,STMN1,FOXO1,ITGB1,C FTR,NOVA2,TRPV2,MET,DLL1,SFN,ACTG1,SRC,STRAP,CPT2,CEBPB,ACSL1,HH,ITGB3,MFN2,EIF4G1,TIP2,CIDEA,CSF1R,SIRT6,TFE3,S1PR1,F11R,PER2,RAB3D,B MP8A,GRB10,ZBTB7B,THRA,TPP1,CD36,UBASH3B,SGIP1,SLC39A8,HAS2,SLG1EC15,B2M,ACTB,ADAMTS15,IL15,FFAR4	85	up
muscle cell differentiation	GO:0042692	cell differentiation	2.055E-02	SEMA4C,MYEF2,NEBL,IGF2,SUPT6H,SIX1,SORT1,MAPK14,PTBP1,SMAD4,LBX2,ABL1,EHD1,FGFR2,NOS1,KDM6B,NOTCH1,DNMT1,DKK1,SIK1,SKI,PCDC4,VEGF A,EFNB2,DMPK,CCNT2,KLHL40,CD42,TCF3,MEF2C,ITGB1,TPM1,CDON,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,KCNH1,MYOF,CTNNB1,TMOD3,KIT,BNIP2,CFLAR,TMOD2,ACTC1,G ATA6,CBY1,EDN1,ACVR1,EREG,MYH11,TCF23,PDGFB,FRS2,CSRP1,SOD2,ACTA1	56	up
muscle cell proliferation	GO:0033002	cell proliferation	1.133E-03	STAT3,AKT1,TNFAIP3,APLN,TNF,SIX1,IL6R,MMP2,GLI1,FGFR2,CDKN1A,ERBB4,STAT1,IL6,CCL5,NOTCH1,DNMT1,FGF2,CDKN1B,IGFBP5,PTEN,PCDC4,ELN,RBP J,TGFBFR3,PIM1,MEF2C,TPM1,PDGFRB,MFN2,CTNNB1,TP73,IL10,CFLAR,BMPR1A,TCF7L2,EDN1,EREG,PDGFB,SOD2,AKIRIN1,THBS1,VGLL4	43	up
muscle organ morphogenesis	GO:0048644	organogenesis	2.607E-02	SMAD4,FGFR2,LRP2,MYLK,NOTCH1,RBPJ,FKBP1A,TGFBFR3,SMAD7,TPM1,DSP,PKP2,ACTC1,S1PR1,BMPR1A	15	up
muscle structure development	GO:0061061	organogenesis	3.667E-03	SEMA4C,MYEF2,NEBL,IGF2,SUPT6H,SIX1,REST,SORT1,MAPK14,FXR1,EMD,PTBP1,SMAD4,LBX2,ABL1,EHD1,FGFR2,MSC,LRP2,NOS1,MYLK,KDM6B,NOTCH1,D NMT1,DKK1,SIK1,SKI,PCDC4,VEGFA,MXK,EFNB2,FLOT2,RBPJ,DMPK,NKD1,CCNT2,FKBP1A,TGFBFR3,SMAD7,KLHL40,CD42,TCF3,MEF2C,ZBTB18,ITGB1,JAG1, DLL1,ITGA11,TPM1,CDON,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,KCNH1,DSP,MYOF,CTNNB1,PKP2,TMOD3,KIT,BNIP2,CFLAR,TMOD2,ACTC1,S1PR1,BMPR1A,GAT6A,EID2B,CBY1,T CF7L2,EDN1,FKTN,MTFN,ACVR1,MBNL1,BTG1,EREG,MYH11,TCF23,PDGFB,FRS2,CSRP1,SOD2,PLCB1,TRIM72,AKIRIN1,ACTA1	86	up
muscle tissue development	GO:0060537	organogenesis	6.335E-03	NEBL,SIX1,SMO,SMAD4,GLI1,FGFR2,MSC,ERBB4,LRP2,MYLK,KDM6B,NOTCH1,DKK1,SIK1,FGF2,SKI,VEGFA,EFNB2,RBPJ,FKBP1A,TGFBFR3,SMAD7,KLHL40,PIM1 ,MEF2C,ZBTB18,ITGB1,DLL1,TPM1,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,DSP,PKP2,TP73,BMP7,CFLAR,ACTC1,S1PR1,BMPR1A,CBY1,EDN1,MTFN,ACVR1,MYH11,FRS2,CSRP1,AKI RIN1,VGLL4,ADAMTS9,ACTA1	50	up
muscle tissue morphogenesis	GO:0060415	organogenesis	2.607E-02	SMAD4,FGFR2,LRP2,MYLK,NOTCH1,RBPJ,FKBP1A,TGFBFR3,SMAD7,TPM1,DSP,PKP2,ACTC1,S1PR1,BMPR1A	15	up
myd88 cascade initiated on plasma membrane	REAC:R-HSA-975871	MyD88 signalling	2.590E-07	RP56KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,S100A12,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,RP 56KA3,MEF2C,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAP3K1,SAI1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RP56KA5,TAB2	37	up
myd88 dependent cascade initiated on endosome	REAC:R-HSA-975155	MyD88 signalling	2.590E-07	RP56KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,IRF7,TLR4,S100A12,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP 3K7,RP56KA3,MEF2C,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAP3K1,SAI1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RP56KA5,TAB2	39	up
myd88-dependent toll-like receptor signalling pathway	GO:0002755	MyD88 signalling	2.321E-05	HSPD1,IRAK2,TRAF6,TLR2,IRAK1,IRF7,TLR4,TAB3,MAP3K7,MAP3K1,TIRAP,UBB,IRF1,RPS27A,UBC,CD36,TAB2	17	up
myd88-independent tr4 cascade	REAC:R-HSA-166166	MyD88 signalling	2.098E-10	RP56KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,FADD,IRAK1,IRF7,TLR4,S100A12,UBE2D3,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AG ER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,RP56KA3,MEF2C,BIRC3,MAPK3,MAP2K1,TRAF3,SAI1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,CASP8,BIRC2,TANK,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A, UBC,RP56KA5,UBE2D2,TAB2	46	up
myd88-independent toll-like receptor signalling pathway	GO:0002756	MyD88 signalling	1.167E-06	FADD,IRF7,PRKCE,TLR4,UBE2D3,CHUK,RAB11FIP2,BIRC3,CD40,TRAF3,CASP8,BIRC2,TLR3,TANK,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,UBE2D2,TNIP3	19	up
myelin maintenance	GO:0043217	neuronal architecture	3.339E-02	CXCR4,PTEN,CLU,EPB41L3,DEGS1,ABCD2	6	up
myeloid cell apoptotic process	GO:0033028	apoptosis	8.466E-03	CDKN2A,EPO,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,IRF7,IL6,ADAM17,MEF2C,SIRT1	9	up

neuron apoptotic process	GO:0051402	apoptosis	6.713E-03	BBC3,BCL2,TNF,SIX1,ERBB3,Fas,MCL1,EPHA7,SET,KDM2B,Bace1,TFAP2A,APP,LANCL1,FZD9,FOXO3,FBXW7,MEF2C,CCL3,DIABLO,CTNNB1,NAIP,BNIP3,AIFM1,TNFRSF21,BAX,ADNP,CPEB4,CDK5R1,PRNP,FOXQ1,EGLN3,KCNB1,AKT1S1,SOD2	35	up
neuron death	GO:0070997	apoptosis	1.105E-04	STAT3,BBC3,AKT1,BCL2,TNF,SIX1,REST,ERBB3,Fas,MCL1,EPHA7,SET,FOS,KDM2B,CCL5,ITGB2,TLR4,CSF1,DKK1,CHMP4B,Bace1,SNCG,TFAP2A,EFNB2,CLU,APP,LANCL1,GSK3B,FZD9,FOXO3,FBXW7,MEF2C,RRAS2,CCL3,DIABLO,CTNNB1,NAIP,EIF4G1,BNIP3,AIFM1,TRAF2,TNFRSF21,BAX,IL10,ADNP,CPEB4,CDK5R1,DDIT4,GPR75,UBB,PRNP,FOXQ1,EGLN3,KCNB1,AKT1S1,DHCR24,SOD2	57	up
neuron projection arborization	GO:0140058	neuronal architecture	3.024E-02	NTNG2,MAP3K13,NTNG1,FZD4,ROCK1,DVL3,WNT5A,TAOK2,DVL1	9	down
neuron projection morphogenesis	GO:0048812	organogenesis	1.027E-02	SEMA4C,BTBD3,ZSWIM6,SEMA4B,FZD4,NPTN,LYPLA2,GAB2,PLXND1,SMO,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,ABL1,EPHA7,FGFR2,CXCR4,RHOA,LAMC2,ROCK1,LRP2,PAR6B,ACTB,ROBO1,NOTCH2,SOS1,CXCL12,L1CAM,NOTCH1,HSP90AA1,WASL,NPTX1,DICER1,B4GALT5,NRP1,ALCAM,PTEN,VEGFA,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,KIF5B,WNT7A,PTPRD,CPNE1,GRB2,EFNB2,PAK2,SLC9A6,SPTBN1,PIK3R1,NCKAP1,MINK1,ARHGDI1,YWHAH,APP,CDC42,GSK3B,SMURF1,RET,RTN4,BSG,EPHB4,IL13,ARTN,CA,PRIN1,ZNF365,ITGB1,SEMA3A,CFL1,EFNB1,ALS2,MOV10,MAPK3,SRC,SPTAN1,SYT1,RAP2A,PLCG1,ANK3,CTNNB1,EPHAs,LLPH,BMP7,MAP1B,EPHA2,GDI1,GFRA3,CTTN,ADNP,GAP43,CDK5R1,PLXNA3,NFIB,UBB,GRB10,MAPK1,CAPRIN2,RPS6KA5,RHOH,ARC,ENAH,UNC5C,FRS2,ACTB,RAB10,SDC2,PAK3,ATP7A,EMB	107	both
neuron projection organisation	GO:0106027	cell organisation	2.127E-02	IGF1R,WASL,PTEN,PAFAH1B1,WNT7A,INSR,APP,CDC42,GSK3B,CAPRIN1,ZNF365,CFL1,MTMR2,ARF1,CDK5R1,PRNP,ABCD2,CAPRIN2,ARC,PAK3	20	up
neurotrophin signalling pathway	KEGG:04722	signalling pathways	9.590E-09	MAPK1,MAPK14,PRKCD,MAP2K2,RPS6KA5,SH2B3,PDPK1,RPS6KA6,NFKB1,AKT1,MAP2K7,KRAS,SORT1,RAP1B,BCL2,RPS6KA3,MAP3K3,CDC42,JUN,AKT2,AKT3,MAP3K1,PRDM4,FRS2,FOXO3,CRKL,RHOA,CALML4,IRAK4,CRK,TP53,ARHGDI1,IRAK2,YWHAH,GSK3B	35	both
neutrophil activation	GO:0042119	leukocyte activation	6.182E-04	VCL,ACLY,PKM,S100A8,EEF1A1,DGAT1,MAPK14,HUWE1,PSMB1,NME2,CD44,LT4A4,NEU1,ALOX5,KPNB1,RHOA,ARL8A,ROCK1,NFKB1,TLR2,MIF,METTL7A,SLPI,PTGES2,CCL5,ITGB2,CXCL8,S100A12,PA2G4,PLAUR,HSP90AA1,RAB14,MLEC,HLA-C,SLC2A3,ACTR2,LAMP2,PTPRJ,COPB1,CPNE1,TM6C,DDX3X,CREG1,HSPA8,PRKCD,TUBB,CAND1,PAFAH1B2,B4GALT1,CAB39,RAP2C,STXB3,ALDH3B1,DIAPH1,OSCAR,SNAP23,DEGS1,SERPINB1,GPI,GYG1,APEH,UBR4,DSP,SPTAN1,AP2A2,PYGB,PDXK,IMPDPH1,TOM1,HMGB1,ATG7,TSPAN14,S100P,SURF4,CAPN1,IMPDH2,CYBB,ADGRG3,DNAIC5,APAF1,C1orf35,LILRA2,NRAS,RAB3D,GM2A,RAB5B,TMEM30A,ARSA,MAPK1,IGF2R,QSOX1,ENPP4,SIGLEC9,F2RL1,C6orf120,RAB18,DSN1,CD36,PTPRB,NCSTN,RAB6A,FRK,EEF2,B2M,RAB31,RAB10,IL15	107	up
neutrophil activation involved in immune response	GO:0002283	leukocyte activation	1.419E-03	VCL,ACLY,PKM,S100A8,EEF1A1,DGAT1,MAPK14,HUWE1,PSMB1,NME2,CD44,LT4A4,NEU1,ALOX5,KPNB1,RHOA,ARL8A,ROCK1,NFKB1,TLR2,MIF,METTL7A,SLPI,PTGES2,ITGB2,S100A12,PA2G4,PLAUR,HSP90AA1,RAB14,MLEC,HLA-C,SLC2A3,ACTR2,LAMP2,PTPRJ,COPB1,CPNE1,TM6C,DDX3X,CREG1,HSPA8,PRKCD,TUBB,CAND1,PAFAH1B2,B4GALT1,CAB39,RAP2C,STXB3,ALDH3B1,DIAPH1,OSCAR,SNAP23,DEGS1,SERPINB1,GPI,GYG1,APEH,UBR4,DSP,SPTAN1,AP2A2,PYGB,PDXK,IMPDPH1,TOM1,HMGB1,ATG7,TSPAN14,S100P,SURF4,CAPN1,IMPDPH2,CYBB,ADGRG3,DNAIC5,APAF1,C1orf35,LILRA2,NRAS,RAB3D,GM2A,RAB5B,TMEM30A,ARSA,MAPK1,IGF2R,QSOX1,ENPP4,SIGLEC9,C6orf120,RAB18,DSN1,CD36,PTPRB,NCSTN,RAB6A,FRK,EEF2,B2M,RAB31,RAB10	103	up
neutrophil degranulation	REAC:R-HSA-6798695	leukocyte activation	3.279E-02	VCL,ACLY,PKM,S100A8,EEF1A1,DGAT1,MAPK14,HUWE1,PSMB1,NME2,CD44,LT4A4,NEU1,ALOX5,KPNB1,RHOA,ARL8A,ROCK1,NFKB1,TLR2,MIF,METTL7A,SLPI,PTGES2,ITGB2,S100A12,PA2G4,PLAUR,HSP90AA1,RAB14,MLEC,HLA-C,SLC2A3,ACTR2,LAMP2,PTPRJ,COPB1,CPNE1,TM6C,DDX3X,CREG1,HSPA8,PRKCD,TUBB,CAND1,PAFAH1B2,B4GALT1,CAB39,RAP2C,ALDH3B1,DIAPH1,OSCAR,SNAP23,DEGS1,SERPINB1,GPI,GYG1,APEH,UBR4,DSP,SPTAN1,AP2A2,PYGB,PDXK,IMPDPH1,TOM1,HMGB1,ATG7,TSPAN14,S100P,SURF4,CAPN1,IMPDPH2,CYBB,ADGRG3,DNAIC5,APAF1,C1orf35,NRAS,RAB3D,GM2A,RAB5B,TMEM30A,ARSA,MAPK1,IGF2R,QSOX1,ENPP4,SIGLEC9,C6orf120,RAB18,DSN1,CD36,PTPRB,NCSTN,RAB6A,FRK,EEF2,B2M,RAB31,RAB10	101	up
neutrophil homeostasis	GO:0001780	leukocyte activation	3.859E-02	PIK3CB,PIK3CD,IL6,HMGB1,SH2B3	5	up
neutrophil mediated immunity	GO:0002446	leukocyte activation	7.504E-04	VCL,ACLY,PKM,S100A8,EEF1A1,IL6R,DGAT1,MAPK14,HUWE1,PSMB1,NME2,CD44,LT4A4,NEU1,ALOX5,KPNB1,RHOA,ARL8A,ROCK1,NFKB1,TLR2,MIF,METTL7A,SLPI,PTGES2,IL6,ITGB2,S100A12,PA2G4,PLAUR,HSP90AA1,RAB14,MLEC,ADAM17,HLA-C,SLC2A3,ACTR2,LAMP2,PTPRJ,COPB1,CPNE1,TM6C,DDX3X,CREG1,HSPA8,PRKCD,TUBB,CAND1,PAFAH1B2,B4GALT1,CAB39,RAP2C,STXB3,ALDH3B1,DIAPH1,OSCAR,SNAP23,DEGS1,SERPINB1,GPI,GYG1,APEH,UBR4,DSP,SPTAN1,AP2A2,PYGB,PDXK,IMPDPH1,TOM1,HMGB1,ATG7,TSPAN14,S100P,SURF4,CAPN1,IMPDPH2,CYBB,ADGRG3,DNAIC5,APAF1,C1orf35,NRAS,RAB3D,GM2A,RAB5B,TMEM30A,ARSA,MAPK1,IGF2R,QSOX1,ENPP4,SIGLEC9,F2RL1,C6orf120,RAB18,DSN1,CD36,PTPRB,NCSTN,RAB6A,FRK,EEF2,B2M,RAB31,RAB10	106	up
nf-k b signalling pathway	KEGG:04064	Nfk	4.497E-08	XIAP,TNFAIP3,BCL2,TNF,PARP1,CSNK2A1,CD40LG,TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,PTGS2,BCL2A1,CARD10,CXCL8,TLR4,CXCL12,ICAM1,CCL4,CHUK,CYLD,TAB3,MAP3K7,CXCL2,ATM,BIRC3,ZAP70,CD40,MAP3K14,PLCG1,TRAF3,GADD45A,TRAF2,LTBR,TNFRSF1A,LT4,BCL10,CFLAR,BCL2L1,BIRC2,TIRAP,TNFRSF13C,TAB2	42	up
nf-kb is activated and signals survival	REAC:R-HSA-209560	Nfk	1.704E-02	TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,SQSTM1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	7	up
nik/nf-kb signalling	GO:0038061	Nfk	1.134E-03	SPHK1,BCL3,AKT1,TNF,TNFRSF10B,PSMB1,EGFR,RHOA,COPS8,TRAF6,TLR2,NFATS,IRAK1,CARD10,TLR4,DICER1,PCDC4,CPNE1,AGO1,DDX3X,PPM1A,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,CYLD,RELAPP,MAP3K7,PSMB5,AP2A1,LEF1,MOV10,AP2M1,AP2A2,CTNNB1,PPP3R1,TCF7L2,PLCB1	44	up
nitric-oxide synthase biosynthetic process	GO:0051767	oxygen levels	2.731E-02	JAK2,TLR2,STAT1,TLR4,KDR,NAMPT,EDN1	7	up
nk t cell differentiation	GO:0001865	cell differentiation	3.967E-02	PRDM1,TOX,TGFB2,ZBTB7B	4	up
nod-like receptor signalling pathway	KEGG:04621	signalling pathways	2.220E-05	XIAP,TNFAIP3,BCL2,TNF,DHX33,MAPK14,VDAC1,RHOA,TRAF6,NFKB1,FADD,STAT1,IRF7,IL6,CCL5,CXCL8,TLR4,HSP90AA1,IXNIP,GABARAP1,CHUK,PRKCD,ITP R1,TAB3,GABARAP,MAP3K7,NLRP3,CXCL2,NAMPT,TRPV2,BIRC3,MAPK3,ATG5,IFNB1,MFN2,TRAF3,NAIP,CASP1,TRAF2,IRAK1,RIPK2,NOD1,SUGT1,CYBB,CASP8,BCL2L1,BIRC2,CARD6,STAT2,TANK,MAVS,MAPK1,ERBIN,PLCB1,TAB2	55	up
nod1/2 signalling pathway	REAC:R-HSA-168638	signalling pathways	9.755E-07	TNFAIP3,MAPK14,IRAK2,TRAF6,IRAK1,UBE2V1,CHUK,CYLD,TAB3,MAP3K7,BIRC3,CASP1,CASP9,RIPK2,NOD1,CASP8,BIRC2,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,TAB2	21	up
non-alcoholic fatty liver disease	KEGG:04932	diseases	3.197E-03	CEBPA,AKT1,COX7C,SDHB,TNF,IL6R,PRKAG1,MAP3K11,PIK3CB,Fas,PIK3CD,FOS,COX2,NFKB1,TGFB1,IL6,CXCL8,CASP7,IRS1,PIK3R3,PRKAA1,BCL2L1,INSR,PIK3R1,AKT3,CDC42,GSK3B,MLXIP,CASP3,CYCS,TRAF2,BAX,FASLG,TNFRSF1A,PPARA,CASP8,UQCRC1,UQCRCB,SOCS3,CYP2E1,SREBF1	41	up
non-canonical wnt signalling pathway	GO:0035567	Wnt signalling	1.195E-02	FZD4,PSMB1,FZD6,LBX2,TNRC6B,RHOA,SFRP1,AGO3,DKK1,WNT1,FZD5,TNRC6A,AGO2,AP2B1,WNT7A,AGO1,GNB1,CCDC88C,AGO4,PRICKLE2,NKD1,CDC42,SMURF1,MAP3K7,ZNRF3,PSMB5,AP2A1,LEF1,MOV10,AP2M1,AP2A2,CTNNB1,PPP3R1,TCF7L2,PLCB1	35	up
non-small cell lung cancer	KEGG:05223	cancer	6.024E-03	CDKN2A,STAT3,E2F3,TP53,ERBB2,AKT1,BAK1,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,EGFR,E2F2,CDKN1A,RARB,CCND1,SOS1,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,TGFA,CDK4,CDK6,KIF5B,RASSF5,GRB2,PIK3R1,AKT3,RET,FOXO3,E2F1,STAT5A,MET,MAPK3,MAP2K1,PLCG1,CASP9,GADD45A,BAX,NRAS,MAPK1,STK4	41	both
nonsense mediated decay (nmd) enhanced by the exon junction complex (ejc)	REAC:R-HSA-975957	transcription and translation	4.447E-02	PABPC1,CASC3,PPP2CA,RPL29,RPS12,RPL3,RPS7,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,ETF1,RPS28,PNRCC,RNPS1,RPL14,RPL10,RPL36,RPS5,RPL37,RPS2,NCBP2,EIF4G1,RPL9,RPL23,RPL24,RPS15A,RPL4,RPS27A,RPS14,SMG1	30	up
nonsense-mediated decay (nmd)	REAC:R-HSA-927802	transcription and translation	4.447E-02	PABPC1,CASC3,PPP2CA,RPL29,RPS12,RPL3,RPS7,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,ETF1,RPS28,PNRCC,RNPS1,RPL14,RPL10,RPL36,RPS5,RPL37,RPS2,NCBP2,EIF4G1,RPL9,RPL23,RPL24,RPS15A,RPL4,RPS27A,RPS14,SMG1	30	up
notch signalling involved in heart development	GO:0061314	NOTCH signalling	2.184E-02	NOTCH2,NOTCH1,RBP1,HEYL,JAG1,SNAI1	6	up

notch signalling pathway	KEGG:04330	NOTCH signalling	4.584E-02	MYC,TP63,SORBS2,NOTCH1,DTX3L,EPN2,EP300,ADAM17,POFUT1,TSPAN14,YAP1,AKT1,SNAI2,NOTCH4,NOTCH2,STAT3,CD46,TRAF7,TSPAN15,EGF,HEYL,SYNJ2BP,ITCH,LLGL1,CREBBP,NCSTN,HOXD3,PRAG1	28	both
notch signalling pathway	GO:0007219	NOTCH signalling	4.584E-02	MYC,TP63,SORBS2,NOTCH1,DTX3L,EPN2,EP300,ADAM17,POFUT1,TSPAN14,YAP1,AKT1,SNAI2,NOTCH4,NOTCH2,STAT3,CD46,TRAF7,TSPAN15,EGF,HEYL,SYNJ2BP,ITCH,LLGL1,CREBBP,NCSTN,HOXD3,PRAG1	28	both
notch3 activation and transmission of signal to the nucleus	REAC:R-HSA-9013507	NOTCH signalling	2.863E-02	EGFR,TACC3,MIB1,JAG1,DLL1,YBX1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,NCSTN	10	up
ns1 mediated effects on host pathways	REAC:R-HSA-168276	signalling pathways	2.415E-04	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,KPNB1,ISG15,KPNA4,NUP50,KPNA1,KPNA3,POM121C,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54,PABPN1,KPNA2	18	up
nuclear chromosome segregation	GO:0098813	cell cycle	1.254E-02	VPS4B,PD55A,AURKB,SIRT7,APC,SMC2,KPNB1,DUSP1,HORMAD2,KIF22,FANCM,NSL1,TACC3,RCC2,KIF2C,CHMP4B,CUL3,VPS4A,KIF23,RACGAP1,CD27,AXIN2,CD42,FBXW7,CHMP2B,ECT2,ATM,STAG2,MRE11,CDC20,FEN1,MCM8,IK,KIF4A,NUP62,ANAPC5,NCAPG,CTNNB1,POGZ,BAG6,BECN1,CDC23,CCNB1,SLX4,INCEP,NCAPG2,NCAPD2,RAN,NAA50,DSN1,ERCC4,PHF13,TOP2A	53	up
nuclear division	GO:0000280	cell cycle	1.141E-02	VPS4B,IGF2,PD55A,XIAP,AURKB,PPP2CA,SIRT7,APC,EMD,SMC2,KPNB1,RHOA,DUSP1,HORMAD2,KIF22,FANCM,NSL1,TACC3,KIF2C,TGFA,CHEK1,AURKAIP1,CHMP4B,BCL2L1,CUL3,VPS4A,KIF23,BIRC5,RACGAP1,KIF3B,CDK1,INSR,CDC27,CYP26B1,CHMP2B,ATM,UBE25,KIF11,STAG2,MRE11,CDC25C,CDC20,PDGFRB,KIF4A,NUP62,ANAPC5,NCAPG,POGZ,MKI67,RAD51,BAG6,BECN1,BMP7,KIF2A,CDC23,UBXN2B,REEP3,CNEP1R1,AURKA,CCNB1,SLX4,INCEP,NCAPG2,NCA PD2,CHEK2,ZNF711,EDN1,RAN,EREG,NAA50,DSN1,ERCC4,MYBL1,DDX4,PDGFR,PLCB1,PHF13,TOP2A	80	up
nuclear dna replication	GO:0033260	cell cycle	3.266E-02	BRCA2,MCMDC2,POLE4,POLD1,MCM4,MCM2,MCM7,FEN1,PRIM1,MCM6,MCM3,MCM5,NUGCG,CHEK2,RFC2,TERF2	16	up
nuclear envelope (ne) reassembly	REAC:R-HSA-2995410	cell organisation	2.698E-02	CHMP3,NUP93,PPP2CA,NUP205,NUP37,EMD,NDC1,KPNB1,LBR,CHMP4B,VPS4A,CDK1,TUBB2A,RANGAP1,CHMP2B,TNPO1,NUP62,NUP43,CCNB1,RAN,NUP54	21	up
nuclear envelope breakdown	REAC:R-HSA-2980766	cell organisation	4.207E-02	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,EMD,NDC1,CDK1,NUP50,POM121C,NUP62,RAE1,CNEP1R1,NUP43,CCNB1,NUP54	15	up
nuclear export	GO:0051168	cellular transport	1.365E-04	CDKN2A,DHX38,ATXN1,TP53,SUPT6H,LTV1,CASC3,NUP93,SIRT7,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NPM1,EIF4E,EMD,NSUN2,NDC1,IFI27,STRADB,RNPS1,SRSF1,HNRNPA1,NUP50,POLDIP3,HNRNPA2B1,GSK3B,SMURF1,POM121C,YTHDC1,RANGAP1,THOC2,RBM15B,NUP62,RBM26,KHDRBS1,NCBP2,NUP98,RAE1,CSE1L,BA G3,NUP43,RBM27,TCF7L2,RAN,POLR2D,SRSF2,NUP54,SMG1,EIF6,FYTTD1,DDX39A,PABPN1	52	up
nuclear import of rev protein	REAC:R-HSA-180746	protein metabolism	2.556E-03	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NPM1,NDC1,KPNB1,NUP50,POM121C,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,RAN,NUP54	14	up
nuclear pore complex (npc) disassembly	REAC:R-HSA-3301854	cell organisation	1.292E-02	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,CDK1,NUP50,POM121C,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,CCNB1,NUP54	13	up
nuclear pore organisation	GO:0006999	cell organisation	1.881E-02	NUP93,NUP205,NDC1,RTN4,NUP98,NUP54,TMEM170A	7	up
nuclear transport	GO:0051169	cellular transport	5.883E-06	CSE1L,NUP98,SLBP,ZC3H11A,PRKCD,HNRNPA1,RBM26,UFM1,CDH1,ANP32B,NUP62,NUP205,PTPN14,POLR2D,RANGAP1,HMGAI,AKT1,RAN,KPNA1,TNPO1,I POS,FAM53C,BACH2,ABCE1,SMAD3,STAT3,POM121C,UHMK1,RBM8A,ATXN1,SRSF7,RGPD4,PRICKLE1,APPL1,LMNA,HNRNPA2B1,NUP50,IPO7,NUP210,RSRC 1,SNRPD1,TP53,GEMIN4,XPO1,EIF4A3,NUP35,TNPO3,NUP85,FYTTD1,STYX,NXF1,YWHAE,GSK3B,EIF5A,HEATR3,PHAX,EIF4E,SRSF4,XPO6,E2F3	60	both
nuclear-transcribed mrna catabolic process	GO:0000956	catabolic process	2.778E-04	MRT04,PABPC1,LSM4,CASC3,PPP2CA,RPL29,RPS12,THRAP3,RPL3,RPS7,RPS3A,BTG2,RPLP0,HBS1,RPL35A,TKNS1BP1,TNRC6B,ETF1,RPS28,CNOT6L,PATL1,D DX6,TNRC6A,AGO2,CNOT4,PNRC2,AGO1,RNPS1,CSDE1,RPL14,CPEB3,EDC3,RPL10,RPL36,RPS5,ATM,RPL37,RPS2,NCBP2,XRN1,EIF4G1,CTIF,CNOT2,RPL9,RPL 23,TOB1,RPL24,RPS15A,RPL4,CNOT1,RPS27A,POLR2D,MTFAP,RPS14,SMG1	55	up
nuclear-transcribed mrna catabolic process, nonsense-mediated decay	GO:0000184	catabolic process	7.554E-03	PABPC1,CASC3,PPP2CA,RPL29,RPS12,RPL3,RPS7,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,ETF1,RPS28,PNRC2,RNPS1,RPL14,RPL10,RPL36,RPS5,RPL37,RPS2,NCBP2,EIF4G1,CTIF ,RPL9,RPL23,RPL24,RPS15A,RPL4,RPS27A,RPS14,SMG1	31	up
nuclear-transcribed mrna poly(a) tail shortening	GO:0000289	transcription and translation	3.372E-02	PABPC1,BTG2,TKNS1BP1,TNRC6B,CNOT6L,TNRC6A,AGO2,CNOT4,CPEB3,CNOT2,TOB1,CNOT1	12	up
nucleic acid transport	GO:0050657	cellular transport	2.160E-04	DHX38,SUPT6H,LTV1,CASC3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NPM1,EIF4E,NSUN2,NDC1,RNPS1,SRSF1,HNRNPA1,NUP50,POLDIP3,HNRNPA2B1,SIDT2,POM1 21C,YTHDC1,THOC2,RBM15B,TGFB2,NUP62,RBM26,KHDRBS1,NCBP2,NUP98,CKAP5,YBX1,RAE1,NUP43,RBM27,RAN,POLR2D,SRSF2,NUP54,ARC,SMG1,EIF 6,FYTTD1,DDX39A,MRPL18,PABPN1,HNRNPA3	46	up
nucleobase-containing compound transport	GO:0015931	cellular transport	1.258E-03	DHX38,SUPT6H,LTV1,CASC3,NUP93,NUP205,SLC19A1,RANBP2,NUP37,NPM1,EIF4E,NSUN2,NDC1,RNPS1,SRSF1,SLC29A1,HNRNPA1,NUP50,POLDIP3,HNRNPA 2B1,SIDT2,POM121C,YTHDC1,THOC2,RBM15B,TGFB2,NUP62,RBM26,KHDRBS1,NCBP2,NUP98,CKAP5,YBX1,RAE1,SLC25A36,NUP43,SLC25A32,RBM27,RAN ,POLR2D,SRSF2,NUP54,ARC,SMG1,EIF6,FYTTD1,DDX39A,MRPL18,PABPN1,HNRNPA3	50	up
nucleocytoplasmic transport	GO:0006913	cellular transport	7.789E-06	CSE1L,NUP98,SLBP,ZC3H11A,PRKCD,HNRNPA1,RBM26,UFM1,CDH1,ANP32B,NUP62,NUP205,PTPN14,POLR2D,RANGAP1,AKT1,RAN,KPNA1,TNPO1,IPO5,FA M53C,BACH2,ABCE1,SMAD3,STAT3,POM121C,UHMK1,RBM8A,ATXN1,SRSF7,RGPD4,PRICKLE1,APPL1,LMNA,HNRNPA2B1,NUP50,IPO7,NUP210,RSRC1,SNRP D1,TP53,GEMIN4,XPO1,EIF4A3,NUP35,TNPO3,NUP85,FYTTD1,STYX,NXF1,YWHAE,GSK3B,EIF5A,HEATR3,PHAX,EIF4E,SRSF4,XPO6,E2F3	59	both
nucleoside diphosphate metabolic process	GO:0009132	metabolic process	2.506E-04	PKM,STAT3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PRKAG1,PKM,NME2,HK2,NDC1,ENTPD5,FOXK1,OGT,PRKAA1,TP1,CBFA2T3,INSR,NUP50,APP,POM121C,NUDT 5,LDHA,GPI,NUP62,TIGAR,NUP98,CMPK1,RAE1,DTYMK,PPARA,NUP43,PGAM4,ZBTB7A,NUP54,EIF6	36	up
nucleotide phosphorylation	GO:0046939	nucleotide metabolism	3.665E-04	PKM,STAT3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PRKAG1,PKM,NME2,HK2,NDC1,ENTPD5,FOXK1,OGT,PRKAA1,TP1,CBFA2T3,INSR,NUP50,APP,POM121C,LDHA ,GPI,NUP62,TIGAR,NUP98,CMPK1,RAE1,PPARA,NUP43,PGAM4,ZBTB7A,NUP54,EIF6	34	up
nucleotide-binding domain, leucine rich repeat containing receptor (nlr) signalling pathways	REAC:R-HSA-168643	nucleotide metabolism	3.662E-07	TNFAIP3,BCL2,MAPK14,IRAK2,TRAF6,IRAK1,UBE2V1,CYLD,TAB3,MAP3K7,BIRC3,RIK2,NOD1,CASP8,BIRC2,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,ERBIN,TAB2	28	up
nucleotide-binding domain, leucine rich repeat containing receptor signalling pathway	GO:0035872	nucleotide metabolism	1.701E-05	XIAP,TNFAIP3,IRAK2,TRAF6,IRAK1,UBE2V1,CYLD,TAB3,MAP3K7,BIRC3,RIK2,NOD1,CASP8,BIRC2,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,ERBIN,TAB2	19	up
nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain containing signalling pathway	GO:0070423	nucleotide metabolism	1.065E-05	XIAP,TNFAIP3,IRAK2,TRAF6,IRAK1,UBE2V1,CYLD,TAB3,MAP3K7,BIRC3,RIK2,NOD1,CASP8,BIRC2,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,ERBIN,TAB2	19	up
nucleus organisation	GO:0006997	cell organisation	1.805E-02	ETS1,VPS4B,NUP93,PPP2CA,NUP205,EMD,NDC1,SERBP1,SRPK1,PAFAH1B1,CHMP4B,VPS4A,DYRK3,DMPK,CDK1,SUN1,RTN4,CHMP2B,NUP98,UBXN2B,REEP 3,CNEP1R1,TOR1B,CCNB1,SUN2,HABP4,NUP54,TMEM170A	28	up
oncogene induced senescence	REAC:R-HSA-2559585	senescence	3.876E-11	CDK6,MAPK1,AGO3,SP1,TNRC6B,AGO4,AGO1,ETS1,MDM2,TP53,MDM4,TFDP2,E2F3	13	both
oncogenic mapk signalling	REAC:R-HSA-6802957	MAPK signalling	3.492E-02	VCL,JAK2,MAP3K11,FXR1,RAF1,KRAS,YWHAB,SPRED1,BCL2L1,TRAK1,ACTG1,MAPK3,SRC,MAP2K1,ITGB3,ATG7,NRAS,ESRP1,QKI,MAPK1,ACTB	21	up
oocyte meiosis	KEGG:04114	endocrine system	1.889E-02	RPS6KA1,CCNE1,PPP2CA,MAPK14,IGF1R,PPP1CA,YWHAB,BTRC,ITPR1,ANAPC13,CDK1,CPEB2,CPEB3,CD27,YWHAQ,YWHAB,CCNE2,PPP2R5C,RPS6KA3,CDK 2,CDC25C,CDC20,MAPK3,AR,MAP2K1,ANAPC5,PPP3R1,CD23,PPP1CC,CPEB4,AURKA,CCNB1,MAPK1	33	up

organelle fission	GO:0048285	cell cycle	6.843E-03	VPS4B,IGF2,PDS5A,XIAP,MYO19,AURKB,PPP2CA,SIRT7,APC,EMD,SMC2,KPNB1,RHOA,DUSP1,HORMAD2,KIF22,FANCM,MX2,NSL1,TACC3,KIF2C,TGFA,CHEK1,AURKAIP1,CHMP4B,MTRF1L,BCL2L11,CUL3,VPS4A,KIF23,BIRC5,RACGAP1,ACOX1,KIF3B,CDK1,INSR,CDC27,CYP26B1,KDR,CHMP2B,ATM,UBE25,KIF11,STG2,MRE11,CDC25C,CDC20,PDGFRB,IK,KIF4A,NUP62,ANAPC5,NCAPG,POG2,MKI67,RAD51,BNIP3,BAG6,BECN1,BMP7,KIF2A,CDC23,UBXN2B,REEP3,CNEP1R1,AURKA,CCNB1,MFF,STAT2,SLX4,INCCEN,NCAPG2,NCAPD2,CHEK2,ZNF711,EDN1,RAN,EREG,NAASO,DSN1,ERCC4,MYBL1,DDX4,PDGFB,KLHDC3,PLCB1,PHF13,TO P2A,SLC25A46	89	up
organic acid transmembrane transport	GO:1903825	cellular transport	3.846E-02	SLC7A1,AKT1,SLC19A1,SLC25A1,SLC7A6,LRP2,ARL6IP1,SLC38A2,SLC25A12,SLC25A22,SLC25A29,SLC7A5,ITGB1,CPT2,ACS1,SLC1A5,PER2,SLC25A32,SLC38A9,MID1P1,LRRC8D,ABCD2,SLC46A1,CD36,SLC16A1,THBS1,EMB	27	up
organic hydroxy compound biosynthetic process	GO:1901617	protein metabolism	2.153E-02	ACLY,SPHK1,IP6K1,PSAT1,TNF,IPPK,PTH1R,REST,LSS,CD244,DKK3,KPNB1,NFKB1,OSBPL1A,LBR,FGF2,ALOX12,PRKAA1,OSBPL3,FASN,PNPO,PIIP5K2,FGFR4,SP TLC1,MMSO1,SP1,ERLIN1,SIRT1,DHCR7,ERLIN2,PDXK,CYP51A1,HSD17B10,SNAI1,QDPR,ZEB2,INSIG1,PER2,NFYB,OSBP,IPMK,RAN,NUS1,DHCR24,SC5D,SREBF1,H6PD	47	up
ossification	GO:0001503	organogenesis	2.883E-03	BCOR,BMPR1B,SIRT7,REST,IL6R,ALOX5,CYP24A1,EGFR,GLI1,FGFR2,RHOA,PGM6B,ISG15,IFITM1,SPP1,BGLAP,SFRP1,IL6,NOTCH1,SOX2,DKK1,FGFR3,SKI,CDK6,CRIM1,FASN,RUNX2,TFAP2A,RBPJ,ZBTB16,ACVR2A,EXT1,FZD9,YAP1,TUFT1,IL6ST,MEF2C,RRAS2,CCL3,TMEM64,ITGA11,RRBP1,LEF1,DDX21,SNAI1,BM P7,EPHA2,PRKD1,S1PR1,BMPR1A,SOX11,SMOC1,ACVR1,WWTR1,LIMD1,TWIST1,HNRNPC,FFAR4,CHSY1	60	up
osteoblast differentiation	GO:0001649	cell differentiation	2.403E-03	BMPR1B,SIRT7,REST,IL6R,CYP24A1,GLI1,FGFR2,IFITM1,SPP1,BGLAP,SFRP1,IL6,NOTCH1,SOX2,SKI,CDK6,CRIM1,FASN,RUNX2,ACVR2A,YAP1,IL6ST,MEF2C,RAA S2,CCL3,TMEM64,ITGA11,RRBP1,LEF1,DDX21,SNAI1,BMP7,EPHA2,PRKD1,BMPR1A,SOX11,SMOC1,ACVR1,WWTR1,LIMD1,TWIST1,HNRNPC,FFAR4	43	up
osteoclast differentiation	GO:0030316	cell differentiation	1.205E-04	TNF,GAB2,MAPK14,FBN1,TRAF6,BGLAP,TLR4,NOTCH2,IL23R,CSF1,MAFB,SH3PX2A,PAFAH1B1,OSCAR,FBXW7,CCL3,SRP,CEBPB,EPHA2,CSF1R,TREM2,TLR3, UBASH3B,SIGLEC15	24	up
osteoclast differentiation	GO:0030316	cell differentiation	1.205E-04	TNF,GAB2,MAPK14,FBN1,TRAF6,BGLAP,TLR4,NOTCH2,IL23R,CSF1,MAFB,SH3PX2A,PAFAH1B1,OSCAR,FBXW7,CCL3,SRP,CEBPB,EPHA2,CSF1R,TREM2,TLR3, UBASH3B,SIGLEC15	24	up
osteoclast differentiation	KEGG:04380	cell differentiation	1.205E-04	TNF,GAB2,MAPK14,FBN1,TRAF6,BGLAP,TLR4,NOTCH2,IL23R,CSF1,MAFB,SH3PX2A,PAFAH1B1,OSCAR,FBXW7,CCL3,SRP,CEBPB,EPHA2,CSF1R,TREM2,TLR3, UBASH3B,SIGLEC15	24	up
osteoclast differentiation	KEGG:04380	cell differentiation	1.205E-04	TNF,GAB2,MAPK14,FBN1,TRAF6,BGLAP,TLR4,NOTCH2,IL23R,CSF1,MAFB,SH3PX2A,PAFAH1B1,OSCAR,FBXW7,CCL3,SRP,CEBPB,EPHA2,CSF1R,TREM2,TLR3, UBASH3B,SIGLEC15	24	up
other types of o-glycan biosynthesis	KEGG:00514	protein metabolism	2.451E-02	B4GALT3,GALNT18,ST6GAL2,GXYLT2,LFNG,EOGT,OGT,GALNT1,B4GALT1,GALNT7,C1GALT1C1,POFUT2,GALNT4,POC1B-GALNT4,GALNT8	15	up
outflow tract morphogenesis	GO:0003151	organogenesis	7.835E-03	SMAD4,FGFR2,LRP2,ROBO1,NOTCH1,NRP1,VEGFA,ELN,RBPJ,HEYL,TGFBR3,MEF2C,JAG1,TGFBR2,CTNNB1,BMPR1A,GATA6,SOX11	18	up
ovarian tumor domain proteases	REAC:R-HSA-5689896	cancer	3.197E-06	TP53,TNFAIP3,YOD1,APC,RHOA,TRAF6,PTEN,OTUB1,CDK1,TRAF3,RIPK2,NOD1,OTUD7B,UBB,MAVS,RPS27A,UBC,OTUD3,ESR1,TNIP3,OTUD7A	21	up
oxidative stress induced senescence	REAC:R-HSA-2559580	senescence	2.340E-04	CDK6,CBX4,MAPK1,RBBP4,MAPK14,HIST1H2BJ,CBX6,AGO3,TNRC6B,AGO4,EED,E2H2,SUZ12,AGO1,MAP2K7,HIST1H2BK,PHC3,KDM6B,FOS,MDM2,JUN,CBX2 ,TP53,MDM4,MAPKAPK5,TFDP2,BMI1,MINK1,E2F3	29	both
p-body assembly	GO:0033962	cell organisation	8.466E-03	LSMA4,CNOT6L,PATL1,DDX6,EDC3,ATXN2L,CNOT2,CNOT1,LIMD1	9	up
p53 signalling pathway	KEGG:04115	P53 signalling	7.964E-13	CDK6,EI24,SESN3,IGF1,BID,CDB2,CCND1,CASP3,SERPINE1,CCND3,PPM1D,ATM,PTEN,PMAIP1,CCNG1,BCL2,BBC3,MDM2,CCND2,CASP8,TNFRSF10B,CHEK1,S IVA1,CCNG2,TNFRSF10A,GADD45A,CDKN1A,TP53,MDM4,CYCS,THBS1,SHISA5	32	both
p75ntr recruits signalling complexes	REAC:R-HSA-209543	signalling pathways	1.704E-02	TRAF6,IRAK1,SQSTM1,RIPK2,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	7	up
p75ntr signals via nf-kb	REAC:R-HSA-193639	Nfk	1.599E-02	TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,SQSTM1,RIPK2,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	8	up
pancreatic cancer	KEGG:05212	cancer	2.472E-03	CDKN2A,STAT3,E2F3,TP53,ERBB2,AKT1,BAK1,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,SMAD4,EGFR,E2F2,NFKB1,CDKN1A,STAT1,TGFB1,SMAD2,BRCA2,CCND1,KRAS,PIK3R3,TG FA,CDK4,VEGFA,CDK6,SMAD3,RPS6KB1,CHUK,PIK3R1,AKT3,CDC42,E2F1,MAPK3,TGFB2,MAP2K1,RAD51,CASP9,GADD45A,RALB,BAX,BCL2L1,MAPK1	43	both
pathogenic escherichia coli infection	KEGG:05130	viral of bacterial infection	3.240E-07	SEC24A,TNF,BAK1,MAPK14,TNFRSF10B,Fas,ABL1,RHOA,FOS,ROCK1,TRAF6,NFKB1,FADD,IRAK1,WASF2,MYO6,IL6,CXCL8,TLR4,CASP7,WASL,ACTR3B,ACTR2, MYO5A,PAK2,CHUK,TUBB,TAB3,NCKAP1,TUBB2A,CDC42,MAP3K7,NLRP3,ITGB1,ACTG1,CYTH1,MAPK3,SRP,CASP3,MYO1C,NAIP,CASP1,CASP9,CYCS,TNFRSF1 0A,TRAF2,ARF6,BAX,FASLG,TNFRSF1A,CYTH3,CTTN,CASP8,ARF1,TIRAP,MYO1B,CYTH2,MAPK1,WIPF2,MYH11,ACTB,TAB2,RAB1A,PAK3	64	up
pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases	KEGG:05022	diseases	3.944E-02	ND6,FZD4,ATXN1,KLC2,GRIN2A,FRAT2,COX7C,SDHB,ZFYVE1,BCL2,TNF,FUS,BAK1,ADRM1,MAPK14,VDAC1,PSMB1,APC,Fas,RAF1,FZD6,CSNK2A1,COX2,NFKB 1,FADD,PTGS2,NOS1,SQSTM1,IL6,CASP7,WNT2B,CSF1,DKK1,WNT1,KRAS,FZD5,ATG14,KIF5B,GABARAPL1,WNT7A,MAP2K3,DCNT5,TUBB,AGER,ITPR1,WIP12, GABARAP,AXIN2,TUBB2A,APP,GSK3B,FZD9,PSMB5,CHMP2B,ALS2,MAPK3,KLC1,CASP3,MAP2K1,MFN2,PLCG1,STX1A,CTNNB1,HSD17B10,ATXN2L,CASP9,CYC S,TRAF2,BECN1,TOMM40,BAX,PPP3R1,FASLG,TNFRSF1A,ATXN1L,CAPN1,CYBB,CASP8,BCL2L1,APAF1,NRAS,CDK5R1,TANK,UQCRCF1,GNAQ,UBB,PRNP,MAPK 1,RPS27A,UBC,TRPC3,NRBF2,UQCRCB,FIG4,UBA7,TOMM40L,PLCB1,RAB1A,ACTR1A	99	up
pattern recognition receptor signalling pathway	GO:0002221	signalling pathways	2.853E-07	ZDHHC5,XIAP,S100A8,TNFAIP3,MFHAS1,HSPD1,IRAK2,TRAF6,TLR2,FADD,IRAK1,IRF7,RSAD2,ITGB2,PRKCE,TLR4,OTUD4,UBE2D3,COLEC12,HSP90B1,UBE2V1, MAPKAPK2,DDX3X,CHUK,ZCCHC3,CYLD,TAB3,RAB11FIP2,USP15,MAP3K7,RTN4,RPS6KA3,BIRC3,PUM2,CD40,MAP3K1,TRAF3,HMGB1,RIPK2,NOD1,BCL10,CA SP8,BIRC2,LILRA2,TIRAP,GRAMD4,TLR3,TANK,UBB,IRF1,RNF125,RPS27A,UBC,Cxorf21,SFTPA1,ERBIN,UBE2D2,F2RL1,CD36,TNIP3,TAB2	61	up
pd-1 expression and pd-1 checkpoint pathway in cancer	KEGG:05235	cell cycle	7.513E-06	STAT3,JAK2,AKT1,MAPK14,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,RASGRP1,EGFR,CSNK2A1,FOS,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,STAT1,TLR4,KRAS,CD274,PIK3R3,PTEN,RPS6KB1,PDCC1, MAP2K3,CHUK,PIK3R1,AKT3,MAPK3,ZAP70,MAP2K1,PLCG1,PPP3R1,NRAS,TIRAP,MAPK1	34	both
peptidyl-lysine modification	GO:0018205	protein metabolism	2.043E-03	SAE1,SOX4,KMT2A,NUP98,WDR82,SUMO2,EPC1,ATRX,GNL3,RIF1,EP300,NUP62,KAT6B,NUP205,RPS6KA5,MCRS1,PIAS2,RANGAP1,MEAF6,SENP1,BCL11A,S IRT1,EZH2,KMT2E,SUV39H2,NAASO,MORF4L1,DNMT3B,DOT1L,PER1,NA40,KMT5C,LOX,MORF4L2,MDM2,TE3,TET2,CHEK1,POM121C,BCOR,KIAA1586,PIA S1,LMNA,JARID2,NUP50,DR1,MTF2,CTNNB1,NUP210,PPARGC1A,NUP35,MSL2,NUP85,SETD7,CREBBP,BRPF3,KMT2B,HCFC1	58	both
peptidyl-serine modification	GO:0018209	protein kinase activity	9.037E-03	PARP1,PAK2,MAPK1,MAPK14,GALNT13,GALNT1,FNIP2,BRSK1,PRKX,PRKCD,MAP3K13,PKC1,MAP2K2,RPS6KA5,PDPK1,PFN2,ROCK2,AKT1,TGFB1,TGFB2,AT M,PTEN,CAPRIN2,CSNK1A1,LATS2,GRK2,TRC,PKD3,HMGA2,RPS6KA3,DDIT4,ULK1,NLK,SGK1,AKT2,AKT3,VEGFA,CAMK1D,UHMK1,CAB39,KDEL2C,PDE4D,GA LNT3,ROCK1,GADD45A,HSP90AB1,CSNK2A1,ERN1,MAPKAPK5,PARP2,WNK1,GALNT2,GSK3B,MIF,MKNK2,AURKA	56	both
peptidyl-serine phosphorylation	GO:0018105	phosphorylation	5.692E-07	MKNK2,AKT1,AURKB,TNF,WNK1,MAPK14,IF,CD44,RAF1,DYRK2,TKNS1BP1,HMGA2,NTRK3,EGFR,CSNK2A1,ROCK1,MIF,NOS1,IL6,PRKCE,HSP90A1,DKK1,RP S6KA4,PTEN,VEGFA,RPS6KB1,STK38,MAPKAPK2,PDE4D,PAK2,CHUK,PRKCD,DYRK3,DMPK,CDK1,AKT3,CAB39,CREBL2,SMAD7,CAMKIV,APP,CNKRS3,GSK3B,TL K1,RASSF2,RPS6KA3,CLSPN,HAX1,CDK2,LATS2,ATM,TGFB2,TRC,IFNB1,EIF4G1,GADD45A,RICTOR,RIPK2,PRK1D,MAST3,FINP1,AURKA,CDK5R1,DDIT4,MAP KAPK5,MASTL,MAPK1,CAPRIN2,RPS6KA5,DYRK1A,PRKD2,SMG1,PDGFB,STK4,HIPK1	75	up
peptidyl-threonine modification	GO:0018210	protein metabolism	1.784E-02	SPHK1,AKT1,WNK1,DYRK2,TKNS1BP1,CSNK2A1,ROCK1,EOGT,S1PR2,CHEK1,SPRED1,GALNT1,WNK3,PRKCD,DYRK3,CDK1,CAB39,SMAD7,APP,GSK3B,CAD,TGF BR2,MAP2K1,EIF4G1,BMP7,RIPK2,PRKD1,CDK5R1,DDIT4,MAPK1,ACVR1,GALNT4,DYRK1A,PRKD2,HIPK1	35	both
peptidyl-threonine phosphorylation	GO:0018107	phosphorylation	7.872E-04	SPHK1,AKT1,WNK1,DYRK2,TKNS1BP1,CSNK2A1,ROCK1,S1PR2,CHEK1,SPRED1,WNK3,PRKCD,DYRK3,CDK1,CAB39,SMAD7,APP,GSK3B,CAD,TGFB2,MAP2K1,E IF4G1,BMP7,RIPK2,PRKD1,CDK5R1,DDIT4,MAPK1,ACVR1,DYRK1A,PRKD2,HIPK1	32	up

peptidyl-tyrosine modification	GO:0018212	protein metabolism	2.249E-06	NF2,STAT3,IGF2,TP53,ERBB2,JAK2,EPO,PPP2CA,TNF,IL6R,IGF1R,ERBB3,LIF,SH3BP5L,CD44,FES,ABL1,EGFR,EPHA7,FGFR2,MIF,ERBB4,CD80,SFRP1,IL6,CCL5,ITGB2,IL23R,GPRC5A,ITGA5,FGFR3,ADAM17,NRP1,TGFA,ABL2,VEGFA,PTPRJ,PAK2,PRKCD,FGFR4,INSR,RAP2C,APP,KDR,SOC5,IL6ST,HAX1,FBXW7,MAPK3,ZAP70,SRC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,SOCS4,CD40,ITGB3,RIPK2,CSF1R,KIT,TNFRSF1A,TREM2,AREG,DOCK3,ADNP,SH2B3,PRNP,ACVR1,EREG,SOCS3,DYRK1A,PDGFB,FRK1L15	73	up
peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation	GO:0018108	phosphorylation	1.410E-06	NF2,STAT3,IGF2,TP53,ERBB2,JAK2,EPO,PPP2CA,TNF,IL6R,IGF1R,ERBB3,LIF,SH3BP5L,CD44,FES,ABL1,EGFR,EPHA7,FGFR2,MIF,ERBB4,CD80,SFRP1,IL6,CCL5,ITGB2,IL23R,GPRC5A,ITGA5,FGFR3,ADAM17,NRP1,TGFA,ABL2,VEGFA,PTPRJ,PAK2,PRKCD,FGFR4,INSR,RAP2C,APP,KDR,SOC5,IL6ST,HAX1,FBXW7,MAPK3,ZAP70,SRC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,SOCS4,CD40,ITGB3,RIPK2,CSF1R,KIT,TNFRSF1A,TREM2,AREG,DOCK3,ADNP,SH2B3,PRNP,ACVR1,EREG,SOCS3,DYRK1A,PDGFB,FRK1L15	73	up
pertussis	KEGG:05133	viral of bacterial infection	7.437E-04	TNF,MAPK14,RHOA,FOS,TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,IL6,ITGB2,CXCL8,TLR4,CASP7,ITGA5,NLRP3,ITGB1,CFL1,MAPK3,CASP3,CASP1,NOD1,IL10,TIRAP,CFL2,MAPK1,IRF1,SFTPA1	26	up
phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signalling	GO:0014065	PI3k signalling	2.722E-04	EPOR,ERBB2,JAK2,AKT1,EPO,TNF,IGF1R,PIK3CB,ERBB3,PIK3CD,NTRK3,EGFR,PIP4K2C,ENTPD5,CCL5,IRS1,FGF2,PTEN,VEGFA,INSR,PIK3R1,PLEKHA1,PPP2R5C,KDR,HAX1,MAZ,MAPK3,SRC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,SIRT1,PIK3CG,BECN1,KIT,PIPSK1C,MAPK1,EDN1,F2RL1,PDGFB,TWIST1	40	up
phosphatidylinositol biosynthetic process	GO:0006661	PI3k signalling	4.398E-03	ARF3,MTMR12,PLEKHA8,MTMR3,PIK3CB,RAB4A,PIGF,PIK3CD,PIP4K2C,MTMR4,RAB14,TMEM246,FGF2,PIK3R3,PTEN,PI4K2B,OCRL,PIK3R1,PLEKHA1,CD51,MTMR2,PIGT,PIK3CG,MTMR9,IMPA1,ARF1,PIPSK1C,PIGG,FIG4,PIGA,PDGFB	31	up
phosphatidylinositol metabolic process	GO:0046488	metabolic process	2.204E-04	ARF3,PLA2G4F,MTMR12,IP6K1,PLEKHA8,MTMR3,PIK3CB,RAB4A,PIGF,PIK3CD,PIP4K2C,MTMR4,RAB14,TMEM246,FGF2,PIK3R3,PLA2G12A,PTEN,PI4K2B,OCRL,PIK3R1,PLEKHA1,SOCS5,PIP4P1,CD51,MTMR2,PDGFRB,SOCS4,PIGT,PLCG1,PIK3CG,MTMR9,PLA2G2D,CSF1R,IMPA1,ARF1,MTMR10,PIPSK1C,LCLAT1,PIGG,FIG4,PIGA,SOCS3,SMG1,PDGFB,SOCS7,PLCB1	47	up
phosphatidylinositol signalling system	KEGG:04070	PI3k signalling	2.696E-02	IP6K1,MTMR3,IPPK,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,PIP4K2C,MTMR4,PIK3R3,PTEN,PI4K2B,PP15K2,OCRL,TPR1,PIK3R1,CD52,PIP4P1,CD51,MTMR2,PLCG1,DGKZ,IMPA1,PIPSK1C,IPMK,PLCB1,DGKB,DGKI	26	up
phosphatidylinositol-mediated signalling	GO:0048015	PI3k signalling	2.204E-04	EPOR,ERBB2,JAK2,AKT1,EPO,TNF,GAB2,IGF1R,PIK3CB,ERBB3,PIK3CD,NTRK3,EGFR,PIP4K2C,RHOA,ENTPD5,CCL5,IRS1,FGF2,PTEN,VEGFA,PS6K1,OGT,INSR,PIK3R1,PLEKHA1,PPP2R5C,KDR,HAX1,MAZ,MAPK3,SRC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,KCNH1,SIRT1,PIK3CG,BECN1,CSF1R,KIT,PIPSK1C,MAPK1,EDN1,F2RL1,PDGFB,PLCB1,TWIST1	47	up
phospholipase d signalling pathway	KEGG:04072	signalling pathways	1.348E-04	SPHK1,PLA2G4F,AKT1,GAB2,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,EGFR,RHOA,CXCL8,SOS1,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,GRB2,INSR,PIK3R1,AKT3,PLPP3,RRAS2,GRM7,CYTH1,MAPK3,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,RRAS,MAP2K1,PLCG1,PIK3CG,ARF6,RALB,DGKZ,KIT,CYTH3,AGTR1,ARF1,NRAS,CYTH2,PIPSK1C,MAPK1,PDGFB,AGPAT5,PLCB1,DGKB,DGKI	45	up
phospholipid metabolism	REAC:R-HSA-1483257	lipid metabolism	3.187E-02	PCTP,GPAT4,ARF3,PLA2G4F,MTMR12,PLEKHA8,MTMR3,DGAT1,PIK3CB,RAB4A,PIK3CD,PIP4K2C,MTMR4,CSNK2A1,RAB14,PIK3R3,PLA2G12A,PTEN,PI5D,PI4K2B,CPNE1,OCRL,SELENO1,PIK3R1,PLEKHA1,ETNK1,MIG1A1,CD52,PNPLA6,PIP4P1,CD51,MTMR2,DGAT2L6,PIK3CG,GDE1,MTMR9,PLA2G2D,ARF1,MTMR10,PIP5K1C,HADHB,LCLAT1,MIGA2,FIG4,ACPF,TNFAIP8L1,PLEKHA6,AGPAT5,STAR7,CRL51	50	up
phosphorylation of emi1	REAC:R-HSA-176417	phosphorylation	4.447E-02	CDK1,CDK20,FZR1,CCN1	4	up
photoperiodism	GO:0009648	transcription and translation	3.376E-02	CLOCK,PER2,PER1,PPP1CB,PPP1CC,FBXL3,CRY2,TP53,RBM4B,PPP1CA	10	down
pi metabolism	REAC:R-HSA-1483255	PI3k signalling	1.818E-03	ARF3,MTMR12,PLEKHA8,MTMR3,PIK3CB,RAB4A,PIK3CD,PIP4K2C,MTMR4,RAB14,PIK3R3,PTEN,PI4K2B,OCRL,PIK3R1,PLEKHA1,PNPLA6,PIP4P1,MTMR2,PIK3CG,GDE1,MTMR9,ARF1,MTMR10,PIPSK1C,FIG4,TNFAIP8L1,PLEKHA6	28	up
pi3k-akt signalling pathway	KEGG:04151	signalling pathways	4.382E-10	EPOR,IGF2,TP53,ERBB2,JAK2,AKT1,CCNE1,ANGPT2,EPO,BCL2,PPP2CA,EIF4EBP1,IL6R,IGF1R,PIK3CB,ERBB3,EIF4E,RAF1,PIK3CD,MCL1,EGFR,FGFR2,LAMC2,NFKB1,TLR2,CDKN1A,ERBB4,SPP1,BRC1A1,IL6,CCND1,TLR4,CCND2,SOS1,HSP90AA1,CSF1,IRS1,ITGA5,KRAS,FGFR3,SOS2,HSP90B1,FGF2,CDKN1B,PIK3R3,TGFA,YWHAB,ITGB8,PTEN,CDK4,VEGFA,CCND3,CDK6,RP56KB1,PRKAA1,BCL2L11,GRB2,GNB1,CHUK,FGFR4,INSR,PIK3R1,AKT3,MYB,ITGA2,PHLPP2,YWHAQ,YWHAH,LAMC1,CCNE2,PPP2R5C,KDR,GSK3B,NG12,FOXO3,CDK2,MDM2,ITGB1,MYC,MET,ITGA6,ITGA11,MAPK3,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,MAP2K1,IFN1,ITGB3,MAG1,PIK3CG,CASP9,EPHA2,CSF1R,KIT,FASLG,AREG,BCL2L1,NRAS,OSMR,CREB1,DDIT4,G6PC,MAPK1,EREG,PDGFB,ITGA1,THBS1,COL4A1,PHLPP1	109	both
pi3k/akt signalling in cancer	REAC:R-HSA-2219528	cancer	3.943E-06	ERBB2,AKT1,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,EGFR,CDKN1A,CD80,IRS1,FGF2,CDKN1B,PIK3R3,TGFA,PTEN,CHUK,FGFR4,PIK3R1,AKT3,GSK3B,FOXO3,FOXO1,MDM2,MET,SRC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,CLB,CASP9,RICTOR,KIT,AREG,CREB1,EREG,ESR1,PDGFB,AKT1S1,FRS2	36	up
pi5p, pp2a and ier3 regulate pi3k/akt signalling	REAC:R-HSA-6811558	PI3k signalling	2.189E-04	ERBB2,AKT1,PPP2CA,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,EGFR,PIP4K2C,TRAF6,IRAK1,CD80,IRS1,FGF2,PIK3R3,TGFA,FGFR4,INSR,PIK3R1,PPP2R5C,MET,MAPK3,SRC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,CLB,KIT,AREG,PIPSK1C,MAPK1,EREG,ESR1,PDGFB,FRS2	32	up
pip3 activates akt signalling	REAC:R-HSA-1257604	PI3k signalling	1.214E-03	KLK,TRIM27,CBX4,MAPK1,RBBP4,ESR1,PSMB9,CBX6,MTA3,AGO3,RRAGC,FRK,XIAP,TNRC6B,SLC38A9,PDGFRA,AGO4,PDPK1,FOXO1,EED,EZH2,AKT1,SUZ12,SNAIL,AGO1,FGF19,PPARG,PTEN,KIT,PPP2R5E,PHC3,RHOGE,RCOR1,EREG,PDGFRB,MDM2,JUN,REST,AKT3,CBX2,CDKN1B,FRS2,PIP4K2C,RRAGD,FOXO3,MET,CDKN1A,IRAK4,CSNK2A1,TP53,EGF,PSMC4,BMI1,GSK3B,PSMD3,PHLPP2,OTUD3	58	both
plasma membrane bounded cell projection morphogenesis	GO:0120039	organogenesis	4.965E-03	SEMA4C,BTBD3,ZSWIM6,SEMA4B,FZD4,NPTN,LYPLA2,GAB2,PLXND1,SMO,PIK3CB,CD44,PIK3CD,ABL1,EPHA7,FGFR2,CXCR4,RHOA,LAMC2,ROCK1,LRP2,PAR6B,ACTB12,ROBO1,NOTCH2,SOS1,CXCL12,L1CAM,NOTCH1,HSP90AA1,WASL,NPTX1,DICER1,B4GALT5,NRP1,ALCAM,PTEN,VEGFA,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,KIF5B,WNT7A,PTPRD,CPNE1,GRB2,EFNB2,PAK2,KANK1,SLC9A6,SPTBN1,PIK3R1,NCKAP1,MINK1,ARHGDI1,YWHAH,APP,CD42,GSK3B,SMURF1,RET,RTN4,BSG,EPB41L3,ARTN,CAPRIN1,ZNF365,ITGB1,SEMA3A,CFL1,EFNB1,ALS2,CORO1B,MOV10,MAPK3,SRC,SPTAN1,SYT1,RAP2A,PLCG1,ANK3,CTNNB1,EPHAs,LLPH,BMP7,MAP1B,EPHA2,GDI1,GFRA3,CTTN,ADNP,GAP43,CDK5R1,PDN,PLXNA3,NFIB,UBB,GRB10,MAPK1,CAPRIN2,RP56KA5,RHOH,ARC,ENAH,UNC5C,FRS2,ACTB,RAB10,SDC2,PAK3,ATP7A,EMB	111	both
platelet activation	GO:0030168	platelet activation	6.816E-04	VCL,PIK3CB,RAF1,CD40LG,IL6,PRKCE,TLR4,VAV2,AOX12,GNB1,PRKCD,ITPR1,PIK3R1,STXB3,MYL9,VAV3,ACTG1,MAPK3,SRC,PDGFRA,METAP1,CD40,ITGB3,AXL,PIK3CG,SAI1,DGKZ,SH2B3,F11R,PDN,PDN,GNAQ,MAPK1,TRPC3,UBASH3B,PDGFB,CSR1,ACTB,DGKB,DGKI	39	both
platelet activation	GO:0030168	platelet activation	6.816E-04	VCL,PIK3CB,RAF1,CD40LG,IL6,PRKCE,TLR4,VAV2,AOX12,GNB1,PRKCD,ITPR1,PIK3R1,STXB3,MYL9,VAV3,ACTG1,MAPK3,SRC,PDGFRA,METAP1,CD40,ITGB3,AXL,PIK3CG,SAI1,DGKZ,SH2B3,F11R,PDN,PDN,GNAQ,MAPK1,TRPC3,UBASH3B,PDGFB,CSR1,ACTB,DGKB,DGKI	39	both
platelet activation	KEGG:04611	platelet activation	6.816E-04	VCL,PIK3CB,RAF1,CD40LG,IL6,PRKCE,TLR4,VAV2,AOX12,GNB1,PRKCD,ITPR1,PIK3R1,STXB3,MYL9,VAV3,ACTG1,MAPK3,SRC,PDGFRA,METAP1,CD40,ITGB3,AXL,PIK3CG,SAI1,DGKZ,SH2B3,F11R,PDN,PDN,GNAQ,MAPK1,TRPC3,UBASH3B,PDGFB,CSR1,ACTB,DGKB,DGKI	39	both
platelet activation	KEGG:04611	platelet activation	6.816E-04	VCL,PIK3CB,RAF1,CD40LG,IL6,PRKCE,TLR4,VAV2,AOX12,GNB1,PRKCD,ITPR1,PIK3R1,STXB3,MYL9,VAV3,ACTG1,MAPK3,SRC,PDGFRA,METAP1,CD40,ITGB3,AXL,PIK3CG,SAI1,DGKZ,SH2B3,F11R,PDN,PDN,GNAQ,MAPK1,TRPC3,UBASH3B,PDGFB,CSR1,ACTB,DGKB,DGKI	39	both
platelet aggregation	GO:0070527	platelet activation	1.255E-02	VCL,PIK3CB,AOX12,PRKCD,STXB3,MYL9,ACTG1,PDGFRA,METAP1,ITGB3,PIK3CG,SH2B3,F11R,PDN,UBASH3B,CSR1,ACTB	17	up
platinum drug resistance	KEGG:01524	drug resistance	1.403E-10	MAPK1,XIAP,BID,PDPK1,CASP3,AKT1,ATM,PMAIP1,BCL2,BBC3,MDM2,AKT2,AKT3,CASP8,REV3L,CDKN1A,TP53,BIRC5,CYC5	19	both
positive regulation of cell migration by vascular endothelial growth factor signalling pathway	GO:0038089	cell adhesion and migration	2.991E-03	PIK3CD,VEGFA,KDR,MYO1C,PRK1D,PRK2	6	up
positive regulation of cysteine-type endopeptidase activity	GO:2001056	endopeptidase activity	6.775E-07	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,BCL2L13,JAK2,S100A8,GRIN2A,BBC3,TNF,BAK1,REST,TNFRSF10B,Fas,HSPD1,FADD,ROBO1,SMAD3,BCL2L11,DDX3X,RET,F3,NLRP3,MYC,SENP1,SIRT1,DIABLO,CASP1,HMGB1,CASP9,CRADD,CYC5,AIFM1,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,BAX,RIPK2,NOD1,FASLG,CIDEB,DAPK1,BCL10,CFLAR,CASP8,APAF1,CASP10,GRAM4,DLCL1,EGLN3	47	up

positive regulation of cysteine-type endopeptidase activity involved in apoptotic process	GO:0043280	endopeptidase activity	6.731E-07	CDKN2A, PMAIP1, BCL2L13, JAK2, S100A8, BBC3, TNF, REST, TNFRSF10B, Fas, HSPD1, FADD, ROBO1, SMAD3, BCL2L11, DD3X3, RET, F3, NLRP3, MYC, SENP1, SIRT1, DIABLO, CASP1, HMGB1, CASP9, CRAADD, CYCS, AIFM1, TNFRSF10A, TRAF2, BAX, NOD1, FASLG, DAPK1, BCL10, CFLAR, CASP8, APAF1, CASP10, GRAMD4, DLC1, EGLN3	43	up
positive regulation of dna-binding transcription factor activity	GO:0051091	cell cycle	1.460E-07	SPHK1, STAT3, FZD4, S100A8, AKT1, TNF, DHX33, NPM1, SMO, CRTCL1, CEBPG, TRIM22, CD40LG, IRAK2, TRAF6, NFKB1, TLR2, IRAK1, IL1RAP, IL6, TLR4, S100A12, WNT1, CLOCK, RPS6KA4, PTEN, VEGFA, SMAD3, UBE2V1, FLOT2, CHUK, AGER, SLC03A1, TAB3, CLU, APP, TCF3, MAP3K7, PLPP3, NLRP3, AR, MTDH, CD40, TFR, CTNNB1, SMA RCAA, EPHA5, TRAF2, RBCK1, RIPK2, KIT, NOD1, PRK01, IL10, BCL10, CFLAR, NEUROD2, TIRAP, UBB, ZBTB7A, TRIM37, MAVS, EDN1, RPS27A, UBC, MTPN, JMY, RPS6KA5, ESR1, CD36, PRKD2, TAB2	72	up
positive regulation of endopeptidase activity	GO:0010950	endopeptidase activity	1.048E-05	CDKN2A, PMAIP1, STAT3, BCL2L13, JAK2, S100A8, GRIN2A, BBC3, TNF, BAK1, REST, TNFRSF10B, Fas, HSPD1, FADD, ROBO1, SMAD3, VSIR, BCL2L11, DD3X3, AGER, RET, F3, NLRP3, MYC, SENP1, SIRT1, DIABLO, CASP1, HMGB1, CASP9, CRAADD, CYCS, AIFM1, TNFRSF10A, TRAF2, BAX, RIPK2, NOD1, FASLG, CIDEB, DAPK1, BCL10, CFLAR, CASP8, APAF1, CASP10, GRAMD4, DLC1, EGLN3	50	up
positive regulation of membrane permeability	GO:1905710	cell organisation	5.314E-03	TP63, LAPTM5, BID, SLC35F6, YWHAG, PPP1R13B, PMAIP1, BCL2, BLOC1S2, BBC3, CASP8, PPP3R1, BCL2L11, SIVA1, TP53, TFD2, YWHA, GSK3B, YWHAB, MOAP1	20	both
positive regulation of mitochondrial membrane permeability	GO:0035794	mitochondrial activity	5.314E-03	TP63, BID, SLC35F6, YWHAG, PPP1R13B, PMAIP1, BCL2, BLOC1S2, BBC3, CASP8, PPP3R1, BCL2L11, SIVA1, TP53, TFD2, YWHA, GSK3B, YWHAB, MOAP1	19	both
positive regulation of mitochondrial membrane permeability involved in apoptotic process	GO:1902110	mitochondrial activity	2.967E-03	PMAIP1, BMF, TP53, BBC3, BCL2, BAK1, YWHAB, BCL2L11, YWHAQ, YWHAH, GSK3B, FZD9, E2F1, SFN, BNIP3, TP73, BAX, PPP3R1, CASP8, MOAP1, TP53BP2	21	both
positive regulation of nf-kb transcription factor activity	GO:0051092	Nfκ	5.443E-07	SPHK1, STAT3, S100A8, TNF, DHX33, NPM1, TRIM22, CD40LG, IRAK2, TRAF6, NFKB1, TLR2, IRAK1, IL1RAP, TLR4, S100A12, CLOCK, RPS6KA4, UBE2V1, FLOT2, CHUK, AGER, SLC03A1, TAB3, CLU, APP, MAP3K7, NLRP3, AR, MTDH, CD40, TFR, TRAF2, RBCK1, RIPK2, NOD1, PRK01, BCL10, CFLAR, TIRAP, UBB, ZBTB7A, TRIM37, RPS27A, UBC, MTPN, RPS6KA5, CD36, PRKD2, TAB2	50	up
positive regulation of oxidoreductase activity	GO:0051353	protein metabolism	3.400E-02	VDR, AKT1, TNF, PIK3CB, ABL1, ABL2, RFK, SCARB1, AGTR1, EDN1, PDP2, NUS1, TERF2, ATP7A	14	up
positive regulation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase activity	GO:0043552	PI3k signalling	3.844E-02	ERBB4, IRS1, FGFR3, FGF2, ATG14, PDGFRB, PDGFRA, KIT, PRK11, PDGFB	10	up
positive regulation of protein serine/threonine kinase activity	GO:0071902	protein kinase activity	4.100E-09	DUSP9, MAPK1, MAPK14, DD3X3, MAP3K13, RET, MAP2K2, ADAM17, SYAP1, IGF1, TAOK3, MAP3K2, TAOK1, CCND1, MAP3K11, SIRT1, EZH2, AKT1, CCND3, UBE2V1, FERMT2, MAP2K7, KIT, INCENP, DUSP5, HMG2A, PDGFRB, CCND2, VEGFA, CAB39, RHOA, GADD45A, TRAF7, ERN1, IKBK, DVL3, CKS1B, SLC27A1, EGF, MUC20, IRAK2, PLCE1, THBS1, WNT5A, S1PR2, TAO2	46	both
positive regulation of signalling receptor activity	GO:2000273	signalling pathways	3.054E-02	MED1, ADAM17, NRP1, TGFA, ADRA2B, FBXW7, ITGB1, AREG, EREG, ARC	10	up
positive regulation of ubiquitin protein ligase activity	GO:1904668	ubiquitination	3.339E-02	PTEN, BTRC, UBE2S, CDC20, FZR1, RAB1A	6	up
post-transcriptional silencing by small rnas	REAC:R-HSA-426496	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	1.818E-03	TNRC6B, AGO3, TNRC6A, AGO2, AGO1, AGO4	6	up
post-translational protein modification	GO:0043687	protein metabolism	8.002E-03	FBXO44, DCUN1D3, UBE2F, ANKRD9, DCAF10, KBTBD6, RAB13, ASB8, PSM89, VCAN, FBXL18, KLHL5, TTL, CKAP4, FEM1A, RAB11B, GPS1, HIF1A, CDH2, FEM1B, PDIA6, HSP90B1, CUL5, DCAF4, FBXO11, ASB1, RHBD101, IGFBP1, FGG, FBN1, P3H1, CAND1, FGA, WSB2, TMEM132A, VHL, LAMC1, SOCS5, F5, FBX13, SKP2, KCTD6, GAN, KLHL42, FBXO21, SOCS3, SENP8, TGOIN2, HIF3A, FBXW8, KLHL21, STC2, DNAI3C, QSOX1, SUMF2, ABCA2, WDTIC1, PSMC4, FBXW2, C3, APOA5, MATN3, WSB1, PSM3, CCDC8, KLHL11, SHISA5, CCFNF	68	down
postmitotic nuclear pore complex (npc) reformation	REAC:R-HSA-9615933	cell cycle	7.666E-03	NUP93, NUP205, NUP37, NDC1, KPNB1, RANGAP1, TNPO1, NUP62, NUP43, RAN, NUP54	11	up
pou5f1 (oct4), sox2, nanog activate genes related to proliferation	REAC:R-HSA-2892247	cell proliferation	4.207E-02	STAT3, SOX2, FGF2, SALL1, NANOG, POU5F1	6	up
pre-mirna processing	GO:0031054	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	1.620E-04	LIN28A, LIN28B, PRKRA, AGO3, DICER1, AGO2, TARBP2, AGO1, AGO4, BCDIN3D	10	up
pre-notch expression and processing	REAC:R-HSA-1912422	NOTCH signalling	5.788E-03	E2F3, SEL1L, TP53, CREBBP, TNRC6B, LFNG, CCND1, NOTCH2, NOTCH1, AGO3, FURIN, TNRC6A, AGO2, AGO1, RBP1, AGO4, B4GALT1, E2F1, MOV10, HIST1H2AC, HIST1H2BJ, SIRT6, RAB6A, MAMLD1	24	up
pre-notch transcription and translation	REAC:R-HSA-1912408	NOTCH signalling	1.346E-02	E2F3, TP53, CREBBP, TNRC6B, CCND1, NOTCH2, NOTCH1, AGO3, TNRC6A, AGO2, AGO1, RBP1, AGO4, E2F1, MOV10, HIST1H2AC, HIST1H2BJ, SIRT6, MAMLD1	19	up
pre-replicative complex assembly	GO:0036388	cell cycle	2.207E-04	MCMD2, MCM4, MCM2, MCM7, MCM6, MCM3, MCM5	7	up
pre-replicative complex assembly involved in nuclear cell cycle dna replication	GO:0006267	cell cycle	2.207E-04	MCMD2, MCM4, MCM2, MCM7, MCM6, MCM3, MCM5	7	up
pri-mirna transcription by rna polymerase ii	GO:0061614	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	1.310E-04	PPARA, NFIB, TERT, SOX9, HIF1A, FOSL1, NR3C1, PPARG, ETS1, FOS, KLF4, JUN, SMAD3, STAT3, DD3X3, FOXO3, ATOH8, TP53, SRF, WT1	20	both
primary mirna processing	GO:0031053	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	4.808E-02	STAT3, LIN28B, SMAD2, IL6, SMAD3, HNRNPA2B1	6	up
process utilizing autophagic mechanism	GO:0061919	autophagy	1.213E-02	VPS4B, TP53INP1, STAT3, BMF, TP53, S100A8, CHMP3, VPS51, ULK3, AKT1, ZFYVE1, BCL2, EEF1A1, MTMR3, PRKAG1, VDACC1, PIK3CB, HUWE1, EXOC7, YOD1, MCL1, ABLL1, DRAM2, PIP4K2C, HK2, MTMR4, TMEM59, CSNK2A1, TRIM22, ROCK1, SQSTM1, ATG9A, PACS2, HSP90AA1, FZD5, VPS37B, ATG14, RAB1B, SESN3, VPS37A, ABL2, R UBCN, CHMP4B, GABARAPL1, STX17, FOXK1, LAMP2, RAB23, PRKAA1, FLCN, VPS4A, SH3BP4, TBC1D14, HSPA8, ITPR1, TAB3, WIP1, GABARAP, PAFAH1B2, DYLL2, CG orf106, CLU, KDR, GSK3B, SMURF1, SPTLC1, MAP3K7, FOXO3, HAX1, FBXW7, FOXO1, LGALS8, CHMP2B, ATM, MET, SUPT5H, SRC, CASP3, SIRT1, VPS37D, TPCN2, ATP6V1E1, RAB3GAP2, MTDH, LARP1, ATG5, UBQLN2, RRAAG, RRAAG, MFN2, ATG4B, EIF4G1, BNIP3, HMGB1, MTMR9, STAM2, RALB, BECN1, SESN2, TOMM40, ATG7, PRKD1, BAG3, TREM2, DAPK1, CAPN1, IL10, UBXN2B, KDM4A, BCL2L1, CDKSR1, WDR81, ATP6V1C1, SLC38A9, ATP6V1B2, ATP6V0E1, USP13, QSOX1, ACB05, ATP6V0D1, NR BF2, SNX5, SMG1, SESN1, TAB2, SREBF1, RAB1A	127	both
processing of capped intron-containing pre-mrna	REAC:R-HSA-72203	transcription and translation	4.099E-03	DHX38, HNRNPK, LSM4, CASC3, NUP93, FUS, NUP205, PCBP2, RANBP2, NUP37, SRRM2, EIF4E, PTBP1, SNRNP, NDC1, PPWD1, ELAVL1, PPI1, CPSF7, SNRNP2, RNPS1, SRSF1, HSPA8, PLRG1, HNRNPA1, U2SURP, NUP50, POLDIP3, POLR2E, HNRNPA2B1, EFTUD2, POM121C, SNRPA1, THOC2, CHERP, SF3B3, NUP62, HNRNPU1, NCBP2, CD C5L, YBX1, RAE1, WBP11, NUP43, SNRPD1, PRPF38A, PRPF4, POLR2D, SF3A1, SRSF2, NUP54, FYTDD1, DD3X3A, SNRNP48, PABPN1, ELAVL2, PAPOLA, HNRNPK, SF1, HNRNPA3	60	up
production of mirnas involved in gene silencing by mirna	GO:0035196	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	3.553E-04	STAT3, LIN28A, NCOR2, LIN28B, TP53, TNF, TRIM71, PRKRA, EGFR, SMAD2, IL6, AGO3, DICER1, AGO2, TARBP2, SMAD3, AGO1, AGO4, HNRNPA2B1, MYCN, PUM2, MAP2K1, ESR1, BCDIN3D	24	both
production of small rna involved in gene silencing by rna	GO:0070918	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	2.400E-04	STAT3, LIN28A, NCOR2, LIN28B, TP53, TNF, TRIM71, PRKRA, EGFR, SMAD2, IL6, AGO3, DICER1, AGO2, TARBP2, SMAD3, AGO1, AGO4, HNRNPA2B1, MYCN, PUM2, TSN, MAP2K1, ESR1, BCDIN3D	25	both

progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation	KEGG:04914	endocrine system	4.242E-04	RP56KA1,AKT1,MAPK14,IGF1R,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,KIF22,CCNA2,HSP90AA1,KRAS,PIK3R3,ANAPC13,CDK1,CDC25A,CPEB2,CPEB3,PIK3R1,CDC27,AKT3,RP56KA3,CDK2,CDC25C,FZR1,MAPK3,MAP2K1,ANAPC5,CDC23,CPEB4,AURKA,CCNB1,MAPK1	32	up
programmed cell death	REAC:R-HSA-5357801	apoptosis	5.087E-04	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,STAT3,BMF,TP53,XIAP,BBC3,AKT1,BCL2,BAK1,TNFRSF10B,PSMB1,APC,Fas,KPNB1,ROCK1,FADD,TLR4,CASP7,YWHAB,BCL2L11,PAK2,PRKCD,AKT3,DYNLL2,YWHAQ,YWHAH,KPNA1,PSMB5,CLSPN,E2F1,HIST1H1E,SFN,BIRC3,MAPK3,CASP3,DSP,PTAN1,DIABLO,CTNNB1,TJP2,HMGB1,CASP9,CYCS,TP73,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,BAX,PPP3R1,FASLG,DAPK1,DDFA,CASP6,CASP8,BCL2L1,APAF1,BIRC2,TP53BP2,UBB,MAPK1,RP527A,UBC	62	both
prolactin signalling pathway	KEGG:04917	endocrine system	3.835E-02	STAT3,IAK2,AKT1,MAPK14,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,FOS,NFKB1,STAT1,CCND1,CCND2,SOS1,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,GRB2,PIK3R1,AKT3,GSK3B,SOCS5,FOXO3,STAT5A,MAPK3,SRG,SOCS4,MAP2K1,NRAS,MAPK1,IRF1,ESR1,SOCS3,SOCS7	33	both
prolonged erk activation events	REAC:R-HSA-169893	MAPK signalling	2.644E-02	YWHAH,CRKL,CRK,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAPK1,FRS2	7	up
prostate cancer	KEGG:05215	cancer	4.198E-05	E2F3,TP53,ERBB2,AKT1,CCNE1,BCL2,CREBBP,IGF1R,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,EGFR,FGFR2,E2F2,NFKB1,CDKN1A,CCND1,SOS1,HSP90AA1,KRAS,SOS2,HSP90B1,CDKN1B,PIK3R3,TGFA,PTEN,GRB2,CHUK,PIK3R1,AKT3,CCNE2,GSK3B,ZEB1,FOXO1,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,LEF1,MAPK3,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,AR,MAP2K1,CTNNB1,CASP9,TCF7,NRAS,CREB1,TCF7L2,MAPK1,PDGFB	51	both
proteasomal protein catabolic process	GO:0010498	catabolic process	1.757E-02	PMAIP1,RYBP,RMND5A,CEBPA,SELI1,FBXL20,FBXO38,HSPBP1,AURKB,EDEM1,PCBP2,RNF144A,FBXL18,HUWE1,PSMB1,YOD1,MAN1B1,TRIM71,ANAPC16,ARIH2,IFI27,EDEM3,FAF1,UBE2D3,CLOCK,HSP90B1,RAD23B,OGT,N4BP1,BTRC,CUL3,ARIH1,UBE4A,CUL2,CBFA2T3,CDK1,CDC27,RNF41,KLHL15,SMAD7,KLHL40,CLU,PPP2R5C,UBR3,GSK3B,SMURF1,SOCS5,TBL1XR1,DNAJC10,PSMB5,ZNRF1,FBXW7,CDK2,MDM2,BAG2,TMEM67,UBE2S,CDK20,FZR1,ERLIN1,SIRT1,ERL1,N2,UBQLN2,ANAPC5,CTNNB1,BAG6,RBCK1,TREM2,SIRT6,BFAR,CDC23,UBXN2B,DDA1,BIRC2,UBXN4,GID4,DNAJB9,AURKA,CCNB1,RNF41,MTF1,DDI2,LTN1,UBB,BUSP13,KCTD10,RP527A,UBC,DNAJC18,TRIM72,DERL2,AREL1	92	up
proteasome-mediated ubiquitin-dependent protein catabolic process	GO:0043161	ubiquitination	7.129E-03	RYBP,RMND5A,CEBPA,SELI1,FBXL20,FBXO38,HSPBP1,AURKB,EDEM1,PCBP2,RNF144A,FBXL18,HUWE1,PSMB1,YOD1,MAN1B1,TRIM71,ANAPC16,ARIH2,IFI27,EDEM3,FAF1,UBE2D3,CLOCK,HSP90B1,RAD23B,OGT,N4BP1,BTRC,CUL3,ARIH1,UBE4A,CUL2,CBFA2T3,CDK1,CDC27,KLHL15,SMAD7,KLHL40,CLU,PPP2R5C,UBR3,GSK3B,SMURF1,SOCS5,TBL1XR1,DNAJC10,PSMB5,ZNRF1,FBXW7,CDK2,MDM2,TMEM67,UBE2S,CDK20,FZR1,ERLIN1,SIRT1,ERL1,N2,UBQLN2,ANAPC5,CTNNB1,BAG6,RBCK1,SIRT6,BFAR,CDC23,UBXN2B,DDA1,BIRC2,UBXN4,GID4,DNAJB9,AURKA,CCNB1,RNF41,LTN1,UBB,KCTD10,RP527A,UBC,DNAJC18,TRIM72,DERL2,AREL1	85	both
protein acetylation	GO:0006473	protein metabolism	3.228E-02	SPHK1,CREBBP,LIF,SMAD4,MUC1,SET,NOS1,BRCA2,BRCA1,CLOCK,RP56KA4,CHEK1,TAOK1,MSL1,OGT,PRKAA1,DDX3X,FLCN,TADA2B,NA25,GSK3B,MAP3K7,FOXO1,LEF1,MAPK3,SPI1,SIRT1,KANSL2,PER1,BAG6,SOX4,SUPT7L,RP56KA5,NAAS0,BRPF1,HAT1,NAAS0	37	up
protein acylation	GO:0043543	protein metabolism	3.967E-02	ZDHHC5,SPHK1,CREBBP,LIF,SMAD4,MUC1,SET,NOS1,BRCA2,BRCA1,CLOCK,ZDHHC6,RP56KA4,CHEK1,TAOK1,MSL1,OGT,PRKAA1,DDX3X,PPM1A,FLCN,TADA2B,NA25,GSK3B,MAP3K7,ZDHHC16,FOXO1,LEF1,MAPK3,SPI1,SIRT1,KANSL2,PER1,BAG6,SOX4,ZDHHC21,ZDHHC24,SUPT7L,RP56KA5,NAAS0,BRPF1,HAT1,NAAS0,PPM1B	44	up
protein alkylation	GO:0008213	protein metabolism	4.829E-02	EHMT1,BCOR,SUV39H1,SUPT6H,SIRT7,CREBBP,TET2,KMT2D,SMAD4,ETF1,SNRNP,BRCA1,JARID2,DNMT1,SETDB1,TET3,OGT,ASH1L,PHF19,CARM1,PCMT1,PRDM4,MYB,SETD1B,RIF1,MTFHR,SIRT1,SETD3,CTNNB1,TET1,RAB6A	32	up
protein autophosphorylation	GO:0046777	phosphorylation	3.345E-06	DDR2,PAK2,YEY1,DDX3X,PRKX,MAP3K13,FRK,MAP2K2,TAOK3,PDGFRA,PDPK1,TAOK1,MAP3K11,MYO3A,AKT1,IGF1R,PTK2,ATM,KIT,PPP2R5E,ULK1,MAP3K3,PDGFRB,VEGFA,RAP2C,UHMK1,PIM3,TKX,ERN1,EIF2AK2,MRE11,MAK,TYRO3,STK17B,MAPKAPK5,WNK1,PTK6,MINK1,GSK3B,TAOK2,MOB1B,MKNK2,AURKA	43	both
protein deacetylation	GO:0006476	protein metabolism	1.981E-02	SIRT7,REST,AKAP8,MTA2,VEGFA,SPRED1,BAZ2A,PRKAA1,RCOR1,ELK4,SIRT4,TBL1XR1,HDAC1,SIRT1,TPPP,PER1,PRKD1,SIRT6,PER2,ZBTB7B,DYRK1A,PRKD2,BRMS1L	23	up
protein deacylation	GO:0035601	protein metabolism	1.797E-02	SIRT7,LYPLA2,REST,AKAP8,MTA2,VEGFA,SPRED1,BAZ2A,PRKAA1,RCOR1,ELK4,SIRT4,TBL1XR1,HDAC1,SIRT1,TPPP,PER1,PRKD1,SIRT6,PER2,ZBTB7B,DYRK1A,PRKD2,BRMS1L,LYPLA1	25	up
protein dephosphorylation	GO:0006470	phosphorylation	8.483E-03	CTDSP1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,TNF,MTMR3,CDH5,PTBP1,MFHAS1,PPP1CA,MTMR4,DUSP1,ROCK1,PPP1R11,HSP90B1,PPP6R1,YWHAB,PTEN,PTPRJ,PTPRD,RPR1B,PPM1A,BTRC,PRKCD,PPP6R3,FKBP1A,PPP2R5C,GSK3B,PPP6C,SSU72,MTMR2,CAMTA1,PDGFRB,FKBP1B,PPP1CC,CNEP1R1,DUSP5,PPP1R7,MASTL,PTPN4,PPP1R15B,TIMM50,DLC1,PTPRG,DUSP18,PTPRB,UBASH3B,ARPP19,ITGA1,PPM1B	49	both
protein depolymerization	GO:0051261	protein metabolism	4.533E-02	VPS4B,NES,APC,KIF24,MICAL2,KIF2C,TAO1,VPS4A,CAMSAP1,CAPZA2,STMN1,TWF1,CFL1,CAP2B,CAPG,CKAP5,MAP1B,KIF2A,CFL2,MID1P1,CAMSAP2,MTPN,F2RL1	23	up
protein deubiquitination	GO:0016579	ubiquitination	4.013E-03	TP53,TNFAIP3,ADRM1,PSMB1,YOD1,APC,USP8,SMAD4,RHOA,TRAF6,USP48,SMAD2,BRCA1,CCNA2,OTUD4,PTEN,USP42,RAD23B,SMAD3,FOXK1,OGT,OTUB1,CDK1,CDC25A,CYLD,SMAD7,USP15,TADA2B,ASXL1,MAP3K7,USP3,USP31,PSMB5,CLSPN,NLRP3,MDM2,CFR,MYC,YY1,MDM4,CDC20,BIRC3,SNX3,AR,TRAF3,USP47,TRAF2,STAM2,BECN1,MBD6,BIRC2,USP28,OTUD7B,TANK,UBB,USP13,USP32,RP527A,UBC,OTUD3,ESR1,TNIP3,ACTB,OTUD7A	64	up
protein export from nucleus	GO:0006611	protein metabolism	4.517E-04	CDKN2A,DHX38,TP53,SUPT6H,LTV1,CASC3,NUP93,SIRT7,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NPM1,EIF4E,EMD,NSUN2,NDC1,IFI27,STRADB,RNPS1,SRSF1,NUP50,POLDIP3,HNRNPA2B1,GSK3B,SMURF1,POM121C,YTHDC1,RANGAP1,THOC2,RBM15B,NUP62,NCPB2,NUP98,RAE1,CSE1L,BAG3,NUP43,TCF7L2,RAN,POLR2D,SIRP2,NUP54,SMG1,EIF6,FYTTD1,DDX39A,PABPN1	47	up
protein folding	GO:0006457	protein metabolism	1.232E-02	SPHK1,HSPBP1,GANAB,QSOX2,HSPD1,CSNK2A1,ENTPD5,HSP90AA1,MLEC,HSP90B1,CCT6A,HSPA4L,RAD23B,CDK37L1,GNB1,DNAJA1,HSPA8,BAG4,PIIG,GNAT1,FKBP1A,CLU,CANX,PDIA6,DNAJC10,BAG2,FKBP8,CCT3,DNAJB6,AIP,FKBP1B,BAG3,FUT10,DDFA,BAG1,HSPA13,PPIC,FKBP9,POFUT2,QSOX1,PRKCSH,DNAJC18,LMAN1,DNAJC21,DNAJB4,PFND2	46	up
protein import	GO:0017038	protein metabolism	9.914E-04	STAT3,E2F3,AKT1,TIMM23,NUP93,RANBP2,TNPO3,HSPD1,KPNB1,HSP90AA1,KPNA4,SMAD3,LAMP2,RAB23,PEX13,HSPA8,PRKCD,PIK3R1,NUP50,PEX12,CLU,KPNA1,KPNA3,POM121C,ECT2,TNPO1,PPP1R10,NUP62,AIFM1,TOMM40,CSE1L,BAG3,RANBP6,RPL23,MAVS,ROMO1,TIMM50,RAN,NUP54,IPO7,TOMM40L,KPNA2,TNPO2	43	up
protein insertion into mitochondrial membrane involved in apoptotic signalling pathway	GO:0001844	mitochondrial activity	4.773E-05	PMAIP1,BMF,TP53,BBC3,BCL2,YWHAB,BCL2L11,YWHAQ,YWHAH,E2F1,SFN,TP73,BAX,PPP3R1,CASP8,MOAP1,TP53BP2	17	both
protein kinase b signalling	GO:0043491	protein kinase activity	7.982E-07	LIN28A,IGF2,ERBB2,AKT1,SFRP5,TNF,IGF1R,PIK3CB,ERBB3,PIK3CD,MFHAS1,NTRK3,EGFR,FGFR2,ERBB4,LRP2,CD80,CCL5,HSP90AA1,JRS1,HLAG,FGFR3,FGF2,PIK3R3,TGFA,PTEN,VEGFA,PTPRJ,CPNE1,GRB2,FLCN,FGFR4,INSR,PIK3R1,RNF41,PLEKHA1,PHLPP2,PPP2R5C,KDR,RET,RTN4,F3,HAX1,ITGB1,CC13,MET,MAZ,SRG,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,SIRT1,KLB,MTDH,RRAS,GATA4,AXL,PIK3CG,RICTOR,EPHA2,KIT,AREG,PPARA,SH2B3,TCF7L2,OTUD3,EREG,ESR1,PDGFR,FRS2,THBS1,PHLPP1	71	up
protein localization to cell-cell junction	GO:0150105	protein localization	8.466E-03	VCL,CDH5,PAK2,C6NL1,ACTG1,DSP,TJP2,F11R,ACTB	9	up
protein localization to endoplasmic reticulum	GO:0070972	protein localization	3.061E-02	RPL29,RP512,EDEM1,RPL3,RP57,RP53A,RPLP0,RPL35A,RP528,SRPRB,CHMP4B,SRPRA,SEC61A1,RPL14,RPL10,RPL36,RTN4,RP55,RAB3GAP2,RPL37,RP52,RPL9,INSIG1,SPCS3,RPL23,RPL24,RP515A,RPL4,RP527A,KDELR1,SEC16A,RP514,RAB10	33	up
protein localization to mitochondrion	GO:0070585	mitochondrial activity	3.554E-05	PMAIP1,BMF,TP53,BBC3,AKT1,BCL2,TIMM23,TIMM10,HUWE1,HSPD1,HK2,ARIH2,HSP90AA1,UBE2D3,FZD5,YWHAB,BCL2L11,DNAJA1,BAG4,TIMM13,YWHAQ,YWHAH,HAX1,FBXW7,E2F1,SFN,MFN2,TP73,AIFM1,TOMM40,BAX,AIP,PPP3R1,CASP8,MOAP1,TP53BP2,MFF,ROMO1,TIMM50,TOMM40L,SREBF1,LMAN1	42	up
protein localization to nucleolus	GO:1902570	protein localization	1.633E-02	GLUL,MCRS1,TERT,NVL,RAN,RPF2,POLR1A	7	down
protein localization to nucleus	GO:0034504	protein localization	2.407E-06	CDKN2A,MEPCE,STAT3,E2F3,BCL3,AKT1,NUP93,SIX1,RANBP2,NPM1,LIF,TNPO3,MFHAS1,KPNB1,CARD10,KPNA4,CCT6A,ARL2,SMAD3,RAB23,FLCN,PRKCD,CDK1,SUN1,PIK3R1,NUP50,TBRG1,C6orf106,GSK3B,KPNA1,KPNA3,POM121C,YAP1,LATS2,MDM2,RANGAP1,ECT2,TNPO1,PPP1R10,NUP62,CCT3,TFRC,BMP7,SESN2,CSE1L,BAG3,CNEP1R1,RANBP6,TOR1B,TAF8,OTUD7B,RPL23,SUPT7L,SUN2,ZBTB7A,MAVS,RPF2,RAN,NUP54,IPO7,WWTR1,DTX3L,KPNA2,TOR1AIP1,TNPO2	65	both

protein localization to plasma membrane	GO:0072659	protein localization	2.632E-02	ZDHHC5,AKT1,TNF,SLC9A3R2,EHD1,EGFR,TMEM59,ROCK1,NUMB,SQSTM1,PRKCE,PACS2,RAB34,RAB12,KIF58,RAB15,MYO5A,WNK3,FLOT2,VPS4A,SPTBN1,PIK3R1,RAB40B,GGG3,SMURF1,BSG,EPB41L3,ITGB1,GORASP2,VAMP2,AR,AP2M1,RAP2A,ANK3,PKP2,ARF6,TSPAN14,EPHA2,TNFRSF1A,TREM2,CACNB3,BCL2L1,F11R,RAB3D,MAP7,KIF13A,SEC16A,C16orf70,KCNB1,EMP2,RAB31,ACTB,RAB10	53	up
protein methylation	GO:0006479	epigenetic mechanism	4.829E-02	EHMT1,BCOR,SUV39H1,SUPT6H,SIRT7,CREBBP,TE2,KMT2D,SMAD4,ETF1,SNRNP,BCRA1,JARID2,DNMT1,SETDB1,TET3,OGT,ASH1L,PHF19,CARM1,PCMT1,PAGR1,PRDM4,MYB,SETD1B,RIF1,MTHFR,SIRT1,SETD3,CTNNB1,TET1,RAB6A	32	up
protein modification by small protein removal	GO:0070646	protein metabolism	2.889E-03	TP53,TNFAIP3,ADRM1,PSMB1,YOD1,APC,USP8,SMAD4,RHOA,COPS8,TRAF6,USP48,SMAD2,BCRA1,CCNA2,OTUD4,PTEN,USP42,RAD23B,SMAD3,FOXK1,OGT,OTUB1,CDK1,CDCC25A,CYLD,SMAD7,USP15,TADA2B,ASXL1,MAP3K7,USP3,USP31,PSMB5,CLSPN,NLRP3,MDM2,CFTF,MYC,YY1,MDM4,CDCC2,BIRC3,SNX3,SENP1,AR,TRAF3,USP47,TRAF2,STAM2,BECN1,MBD6,BIRC2,USP28,OTUD7B,TANK,UBB,USP13,USP32,RPS27A,UBC,OTUD3,ESR1,SENP6,TNIP3,ACTB,COPS7B,OTUD7A	68	up
protein monoubiquitination	GO:0006513	ubiquitination	1.937E-02	BCOR,RYBP,HUWE1,UHRF1,KDM2B,CDC73,FANCM,UBE2D3,CUL3,RNF168,PEX12,RNF40,BIRC2,RAG1,UBB,TRIM37,MGRN1,DTX3L	18	up
protein polyubiquitination	GO:0000209	ubiquitination	8.465E-03	CDKN2A,CBFB,RMND5A,XIAP,FBXL20,FBXO38,TNFAIP3,BCL2,RNF144A,UNKL,FBXL18,HUWE1,PSMB1,TRIM71,ARIH2,ZNF738,TRIM22,IFI27,TRAF6,BCRA1,LNPEP,UBE2D3,UBE2V1,RBBP6,DDX3X,BTRC,CUL3,ARIH1,UBE2Q1,OTUB1,UBE4A,UBE3C,ANAPC13,CDC27,ZNRF2,RNF168,RNF41,UBE2H,PSMB5,ZNRF1,FBXW7,MDM2,UBE2S,RNF167,FZR1,ANAPC5,TRAF3,CTNNB1,TRAF2,RBCK1,BFAR,CDCC23,DDA1,BIRC2,MYLIP,FBXW2,SASH1,RNF4,RLIM,TRIM36,UBB,RNF125,RPS27A,UBC,UBE2D2,FBXO28,DTX3L,WSB1,AREL1	71	both
protein processing in endoplasmic reticulum	KEGG:04141	protein metabolism	1.834E-02	SEL1L,SEC24A,HSPBP1,SSR3,BCL2,EDEM1,GANAB,BAK1,YOD1,MAN1B1,MAN1C1,EDEM3,HSP90AA1,UBE2D3,HSP90B1,HSPA4L,RAD23B,DNAJA1,SEC61A1,HSPA8,TRAM1,CANX,HYOU1,PDIAG,DNAJC10,BAG2,RRBP1,UBQLN2,TRAF2,SAR1A,CRYAA,BAX,CAPN1,BAG1,DNAJC5,UBXN4,SEC23B,DAD1,PRKCSH,UBE2D2,LMAN1,DERL2	42	up
protein stabilization	GO:0050821	protein metabolism	2.967E-03	CDKN2A,SEL1L,RPS7,NPM1,PRKRA,HSPD1,CDKN1A,HSP90AA1,CCT6A,PTEN,NAPG,LAMP2,CDCC37L1,FLOT2,PRKCD,BAG4,PIK3R1,TBRG1,CREBL2,SMAD7,CLU,RASSF2,PLPP3,RTN4,FBXW7,BAG2,ZSWIM7,MDM4,CCT3,BAG6,MTMR9,CRYAA,BAG3,SUGT1,BAG1,SOX4,ATF7IP,WDR81,CREB1,RPL23,GNAQ,CHEK2,USP13,SEC16A,OTUD3,STK4	46	up
protein sumoylation	GO:0016925	SUMOylation	1.892E-02	CDKN2A,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PIAS3,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,RANGAP1,SENP1,NUP62,STX1A,NUP98,CTNNB1,RAE1,UBA2,NUP43,RNF4,KIAA1586,NUP54	21	up
protein targeting	GO:0006605	protein metabolism	7.458E-03	SCARB2,ERBB2,TIMM23,TIMM10,RPL29,RPS12,EDEM1,RPL3,RPS7,HUWE1,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,HSPD1,ARIH2,RPS28,SRPRB,ITGB2,HSP90AA1,ARL6IP1,UBE2D3,FZD5,VPS37B,ZDHHC6,VPS37A,CHMP4B,SRPRA,LAMP2,PEX13,VPS4A,SEC61A1,HSPA8,BAG4,ACOX1,RPL14,GABARAP,TIMM13,AP3M1,PEX12,TRAK1,GGA3,RAB3IP,CLU,TRAM1,SMURF1,RPL10,RPL36,SNX16,RPS5,HAX1,FBXW7,VPS37D,RPL37,RPS2,MFN2,ANK3,MYO1C,AIFM1,TOMM40,AIP,GDI1,FUT10,RPL9,ZDHHC21,MFF,SPCS3,RPL23,ZDHHC24,RPL24,UBB,PRNP,RPS15A,RPL4,ROMO1,RPS27A,UBC,GNPTAB,TIMM50,KCNB1,UBE2D2,RPS14,TOMM40L,SREBF1,LMAN1	84	up
protein targeting to er	GO:0045047	protein metabolism	3.124E-02	RPL29,RPS12,EDEM1,RPL3,RPS7,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,RPS28,SRPRB,CHMP4B,SRPRA,SEC61A1,RPL14,RPL10,RPL36,RPS5,RPL37,RPS2,RPL9,SPCS3,RPL23,RPL24,RPS15A,RPL4,RPS27A,RPS14	27	up
protein-containing complex disassembly	GO:0032984	protein metabolism	3.671E-05	VPS4B,SMARCD2,CHMP3,FRAT2,TNF,MTRF1L,NE5,IGF1R,APC,KIF24,PPP1CA,ETF1,HMGA1,SET,MRPL10,MICAL2,MRPS30,MRPS27,WNT1,FZD5,KIF2C,ATG14,TAOK1,RUBCN,SUPT16H,KIF5B,AURKAIP1,GABARAPL1,STX17,LAMP2,VPS4A,AMER1,HSPA8,MRPL40,DYRK3,INSR,GABARAP,CAMSAP1,GSK3B,CAPZA2,STMN1,TWF1,SMARCD1,CHMP2B,CFL1,MYC,PTCD3,OGFOD1,SMARCC2,KLC1,CAPZB,CAPG,APEH,MRPS26,CTNNB1,SMARCA4,SMARCC1,CKAP5,BNIP3,MAP1B,KIF2A,MRPS21,MRPS16,RPL23,CFL2,MRPL37,MRPS35,MID1IP1,CAMSAP2,MTPN,MRPL52,F2RL1,ARID1A,MRPL18,GRWD1,MRRF	76	up
protein-dna complex disassembly	GO:0032986	cell cycle	1.019E-04	SMARCD2,HMGA1,SET,SUPT16H,SMARCD1,MYC,SMARCC2,SMARCA4,SMARCC1,RPL23,ARID1A,GRWD1	12	up
proteoglycans in cancer	KEGG:05205	cancer	1.164E-14	WNT4,MYC,PDCD4,MAPK1,MAPK14,ESR1,TWIST1,MAP2K2,IGF1,PDPK1,COL1A1,CCND1,CASP3,TWIST2,HIF1A,ROCK2,AKT1,IGF1R,PTK2,KRAS,COL1A2,CDCC4,ITGB1,MMP2,MDM2,FZD5,TIAM1,FZD4,AKT2,AKT3,VEGFA,PPP1CB,PPP1CC,SMAD2,STAT3,FRS2,ITPR1,DDX5,CTTN,MET,HOXA,ROCK1,CTNNB1,CDKN1A,TP53,ACTG1,FZD7,RRAS,PLCE1,THBS1,WNT5A,PPP1CA	52	both
pten regulation	REAC:R-HSA-6807070	PTEN expression	1.499E-02	TRIM27,CBX4,MAPK1,RBBP4,PSMB9,CBX6,MTA3,AGO3,RRAGC,FRK,XIAP,TNRC6B,SLC38A9,AGO4,EED,EZH2,AKT1,SUZ12,SNAI2,AGO1,PPARG,PTEN,PHC3,RCOR1,JUN,REST,AKT2,AKT3,CBX2,RRAGD,CSNK2A1,TP53,PSM4C4,BMI1,PSMD3,OTUD3	36	both
ptk6 regulates cell cycle	REAC:R-HSA-8849470	cell cycle	6.376E-03	CCNE1,CCND1,CDKN1B,CDK4,CDK2	5	up
purine nucleoside diphosphate metabolic process	GO:0009135	metabolic process	1.115E-03	PKM,STAT3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PRKAG1,PFKM,HK2,NDC1,ENTPD5,FOXK1,OGT,PRKAA1,TP1,CBFA2T3,INSR,NUP50,APP,POM121C,LDHA,GPI,NUP62,TIGAR,NUP98,RAE1,PPARA,NUP43,PGAM4,ZBTB7A,NUP54,EIF6	32	up
purine ribonucleoside diphosphate metabolic process	GO:0009179	metabolic process	9.348E-04	PKM,STAT3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PRKAG1,PFKM,HK2,NDC1,ENTPD5,FOXK1,OGT,PRKAA1,TP1,CBFA2T3,INSR,NUP50,APP,POM121C,LDHA,GPI,NUP62,TIGAR,NUP98,RAE1,PPARA,NUP43,PGAM4,ZBTB7A,NUP54,EIF6	32	up
pyrimidine deoxyribonucleotide metabolic process	GO:0009219	nucleotide metabolism	3.844E-02	TDG,UNG,MBD4,TYMS,DCTPP1,DTYMK,DUT	7	up
pyrimidine metabolism	KEGG:00240	nucleotide metabolism	3.109E-02	NME2,UMPS,ENTPD5,ENTPD1,ENTPD6,UCK2,NTSC2,CAD,TYMS,RRM2,NT5E,CMPK1,DCTPP1,DTYMK,DUT,NTSC1B,NTSC1B-RDH14	17	up
pyrimidine nucleotide metabolic process	GO:0006220	nucleotide metabolism	1.390E-02	TDG,UNG,MBD4,UMPS,CAD,TYMS,CMPK1,DCTPP1,DTYMK,DUT,PRPS1	11	up
pyruvate metabolic process	GO:0006090	metabolic process	1.812E-03	PKM,STAT3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PRKAG1,VDAC1,PFKM,HK2,NDC1,ENTPD5,FOXK1,OGT,PRKAA1,TP1,CBFA2T3,INSR,NUP50,APP,BSG,POM121C,LDHA,GPI,NUP62,TIGAR,NUP98,RAE1,ME1,PPARA,NUP43,PGAM4,ZBTB7A,PDP2,NUP54,EIF6,SLC16A1	37	up
raf-independent mapk1/3 activation	REAC:R-HSA-112409	MAPK signalling	3.832E-03	JAK2,DUSP6,IL6R,DUSP1,IL6,CDK1,PEA15,MAPK3,MAP2K1,DUSP5,MAPK1	11	up
rap1 signalling pathway	KEGG:04015	signalling pathways	2.853E-04	MAPK1,MAPK14,GNAQ,CDH1,MAGI3,MAP2K2,IGF1,PDGFRA,PARD3,PFN2,AKT1,IGF1R,GNAI2,FGF19,KIT,ADCY9,KRAS,RAP1B,SIPA1L1,CTNND1,CDCC4,ITGB1,PDGFRB,TIAM1,AKT2,AKT3,VEGFA,MET,PRKD3,CRKL,RHOA,CALML4,CTNNB1,CRK,EGF,ACTG1,GNAI3,ANGPT4,RRAS,PLCE1,MAGI2,THBS1,PFN1	43	both
ras protein signal transduction	GO:0007265	signalling pathways	2.592E-08	CDKN2A,EPOR,TP53,JAK2,EPO,STARD13,MAPK14,PIK3CB,RAF1,RASGRP1,RHOV,USP8,PLEKHG5,ABL1,STARDB,KPNB1,RHOA,ROCK1,CDKN1A,GRAP2,SQSTM1,ROBO1,NOTCH2,SOS1,NOTCH1,CCNA2,DNMT1,KRAS,FGF2,NRP1,SETDB1,ABL2,OGT,GRB2,GNB1,CUL3,FLCN,KANK1,CRKL,NCKAP1,RAP2C,ARHGDI3,SHOC2,CDCC4,RTN4,STMN1,RHOB,CDK2,RRAS2,ITGB1,CFL1,MET,ARHGAP1,ALS2,NUP62,ARHGDI3,RRAS,EP58L2,RAP2A,MFN2,PIK3CG,ARF6,RALB,PRKD1,G3BP2,GD11,AGTR1,USP28,NRAS,F11R,PDPN,MAPKAPK5,KCTD10,DLCL1,ERBIN,F2RL1,RHOH,G3BP1,LRRCS9,DEINDD4B	80	both
ras signalling pathway	KEGG:04014	signalling pathways	1.654E-05	ETS1,IGF2,PLA2G4F,GRIN2A,AKT1,ANGPT2,GAB2,RASAL2,IGF1R,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,RASGRP1,ABL1,EGFR,FGFR2,RHOA,NFKB1,SOS1,CSF1,KRAS,FGFR3,SOS2,FGF2,PIK3R3,PLA2G12A,TGFA,ABL2,VEGFA,RASSF5,GRB2,GNB1,PAK2,CHUK,FGFR4,INSR,PIK3R1,REL,AKT3,SHOC2,CDCC4,KDR,GNGL2,RRAS2,MET,MAPK3,ZAP70,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,MAP2K1,PLCG1,ARF6,RALB,PLA2G2D,EPHA2,CSF1R,KIT,FASLG,BCL2L1,NRAS,RAB5B,MAPK1,ETS2,PDGFB,STK4,PAK3	67	up
reactive oxygen species metabolic process	GO:0072593	oxygen levels	9.211E-03	PMN1P,PRDX2,STAT3,TP53,JAK2,AKT1,TNF,MAPK14,KHSRP,ALOX5,NNT,CDKN1A,PTGS2,NOS1,BCRA1,ITGB2,TLR4,HSP90AA1,SH3PDK2A,KLF4,SMAD3,ALOX12,TFAP2A,GRB2,PRKCD,ACOX1,INSR,RNF41,CLU,PDGFRB,TGFB2,DDAH2,BNIP3,GADD45A,BMP7,SESN2,CYB5B,DDAH1,CYBB,PPARA,AGTR1,ROMO1,ABCD2,EDN1,F2RL1,CD36,EIF6,PDGFB,SOD2,SESN1,THBS1,ATP7A	52	up

recombinational repair	GO:000725	cell cycle	4.947E-04	RFWD3,FUS,PARP1,FANCM,BRCA2,BRCA1,ZFYVE26,MCMDC2,CHEK1,ACTR2,NUCKS1,RNF138,KLHL15,RIF1,AP5Z1,ZNF365,MRE11,ZSWIM7,YY1,MRNIP,MC M4,POLL,MCM2,MCM7,FEN1,FIGN,MCM6,XRCC1,RAD51,MMS19,MCM3,SIRT6,MCM5,POLQ,REV3L,SLX4,NABP1,ERCC4,XRCC2	39	up
recycling pathway of I1	REAC:R-HSA-437239	signalling pathways	1.127E-02	RPS6KA1,NUMB,L1CAM,RPS6KA4,AP2B1,TUBB2A,RPS6KA3,AP2A1,ACTG1,KIF4A,AP2M1,AP2A2,CLTA,MAPK1,DPYSL2,RPS6KA5,ACTB	17	up
regulated necrosis	REAC:R-HSA-5218859	apoptosis	2.485E-05	XIAP,TNFRSF10B,Fas,FADD,BIRC3,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,FASLG,CASP8,BIRC2,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	13	up
regulation by c-flip	REAC:R-HSA-3371378	signalling pathways	3.238E-03	TNFRSF10B,Fas,FADD,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,FASLG,CASP8	7	up
regulation of actin cytoskeleton	KEGG:04810	cytoskeleton	3.532E-06	VCL,PIK3CB,APC,RAFI1,PIK3CD,PPP1CA,EGFR,PIP4K2C,FGFR2,CXCR4,RHOA,ROCK1,WASF2,MYLK,ITGB2,SOS1,CXCL12,WASL,ITGA5,KRAS,FGFR3,SOS2,FGF2,PI K3R3,ITGB8,ACTR3B,ACTR2,VAV2,PAK2,FGFR4,CRKL,PIK3R1,NCKAP1,ITGA2,CDC42,CRK,GNB1,DIAPH1,SLC9A1,RRAS2,ITGB1,MYL9,CFL1,ITGA6,VAV3,ITGA1 1,ACTG1,MAPK3,SRC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,RRAS,MAP2K1,ITGB3,PPP1CC,NRAS,PIPSK1C,CFL2,MAPK1,MYH11,ENAH,PDGFR,ACTB,SPATA13,ITGA1,PAK3	66	up
regulation of actin cytoskeleton reorganisation	GO:2000249	cell organisation	1.342E-02	FES,ABL1,NTRK3,NOTCH2,NRP1,ABL2,ARHGDI2,CD42,HAX1,PDGFRA,ARHGDI2,CSF1R,F11R	13	up
regulation of adaptive immune response	GO:0002819	adaptive immune system	2.994E-03	FBXO38,SUPT6H,TNFAIP3,HSPD1,TRAF6,FADD,CD80,IRF7,IL6,RSAD2,IL23R,HLA-A,HLA-G,FZD5,CD274,AGER,RIF1,SMAD7,SOCSS,MAP3K7,IL6ST,NLRP3,MEF2C,SIRT1,CD40,TRFC,IFNB1,HMGB1,TRAF2,IL10,CD226,IRF1,B2M,PVR	34	up
regulation of adaptive immune response based on somatic recombination of immune receptors built from immunoglobulin superfamily domains	GO:0002822	adaptive immune system	6.547E-03	FBXO38,SUPT6H,TNFAIP3,HSPD1,TRAF6,FADD,CD80,IL6,RSAD2,IL23R,HLA-A,HLA-G,FZD5,CD274,AGER,RIF1,SMAD7,SOCSS,MAP3K7,NLRP3,MEF2C,CD40,TRFC,IFNB1,HMGB1,TRAF2,IL10,CD226,B2M,PVR	30	up
regulation of alternative mrna splicing, via spliceosome	GO:0000381	transcription and translation	3.625E-02	THRAP3,REST,FXR1,PTBP1,RNPS1,SRSF1,HNRNPA1,YTHDC1,NOVA2,RBM15B,K,KHDRBS1,RBFOX2,SMU1,ZBTB7A,QQI,MBNL1,MBNL3,SRSF2,SF1	20	up
regulation of androgen receptor signalling pathway	GO:0060765	signalling pathways	1.633E-02	EP300,DAB2,RNF14,PIAS2,SIRT1,RNF6,ARRB2,DDX5,FOXH1,HEYL	10	down
regulation of apoptotic dna fragmentation	GO:1902510	apoptosis	2.991E-03	CDKN2A,IL6,AIFM1,CIDEA,BAX,DFFA	6	up
regulation of atp metabolic process	GO:1903578	metabolic process	9.448E-03	STAT3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PRKAG1,PARP1,NDC1,ENTPD5,OGT,PRKAA1,FLCN,CBFA2T3,INSR,NUP50,APP,POM121C,NUP62,TIGAR,NUP98,RAE1, TREM2,PPARA,NUP43,ZBTB7A,NUP54,EIF6,ATP7A	28	up
regulation of attachment of spindle microtubules to kinetochore	GO:0051988	cytoskeleton	2.092E-03	AURKB,APC,RCC2,RACGAP1,CDC42,ECT2,BECN1,CCNB1	8	both
regulation of autophagy	GO:0010506	autophagy	4.311E-02	LARP1,TRIM27,ABL2,FBXL2,CALCOCO2,TP53INP1,SESN3,RRAG,EP300,SPTLC2,TRIM13,SLC38A9,HMGB1,TRIM38,FOXO1,SNX5,CASP3,IL10RA,SIRT1,AKT1,D RAM1,ATM,BCL2,UULK1,SMCR8,GAPDH,MCL1,PRKAB2,FZD5,HUWE1,SH3GLB1,STAT3,RAB3GAP2,ITPR1,PIP4K2C,RRAGD,FOXO3,MET,CHMP4B,IL4,ROCK1,EX OC8,LRSAM1,ERN1,TRIM65,IKBKKG,ATP6VDD2,QSOX1,TMEM59,GNAI3,TPCN2,GSK3B,UBQLN4,FOXK2,RAB3GAP1,CAPNS1	56	both
regulation of binding	GO:0051098	cell adhesion and migration	6.314E-03	TWIST1,FMRI,PRKCD,GNL3L,DTX3L,EP300,IGF1,DAB2,HMGB1,NEUROD1,TERT,RARA,AKT1,FOXCI,PPARG,NVL,RAN,FKBP1A,CAPRIN2,CSNK1A1,PER2,ARRB2, HMG2,RSF1,DOT1L,AMFR,CTNBP1,ZFPM1,JUN,TIAM1,STMN1,SMAD2,SKI,B2M,MET,ROCK1,CTNNB1,CDKN1A,CRK,NUCKS1,FLOT1,HUJRP,TMBIM6,EGF,S LPI,STYX,GSK3B,PPP1CA,DVL1,AURKA	50	both
regulation of biological process involved in symbiotic interaction	GO:0043903	signalling pathways	5.037E-04	VPS4B,CHMP3,PABPC1,TNF,REST,EXOC7,HMGA2,TRIM22,IFI27,IFI27,IFIT5,ISG15,IFITM3,IFITM1,SLPI,STAT1,OAS1,RSAD2,CCL5,IFIT1,CXCL8,VPS37B,SETDB1,TARB P2,SRPK1,CHMP4B,CCL4,CCNT1,TRIM35,NUCKS1,DDX3X,VPS4A,POLR2E,TBC1D20,BSG,SP1,HEXIM1,CCL3,CHMP2B,CFL1,HDAC1,NELFCD,SUPT5H,RRP1B,LEF 1,SNX3,UBP1,LARP1,IFNB1,SMARCA4,ADARB1,PPARA,APOBEC3F,MAVS,IGF2R,POLR2D,F2RL1,KPNA2,TOP2A	58	up
regulation of body fluid levels	GO:0050878	homeostasis	1.146E-03	VCL,GPAT4,IAK2,PABPC4,APLN,WNK1,SCNN1A,PIK3CB,RAFI1,EHD1,ADM,CD40LG,ERBB4,COPA,IL6,PRKCE,TLR4,PLAUR,VEGFA,VAV2,AOX12,DOCK11,RCOR1 ,PRKAR2A,GNB1,MAFK,PRKCD,ENTPD1,ITPR1,PIK3R1,ITGA2,RAB11FIP2,CDC42,STXB3,CAPZA2,STMN1,F3,MYL9,CFTF,MET,HDAC1,VAV3,HNF4A,SNF,ACTG1 ,VPS45,MAPK3,SRC,PDGFRA,CAPZB,GPI,METAP1,CD40,IFNB1,GATA4,ITGB3,MFN2,AXL,PIK3CG,SAI1,DKGZ,GGC,SH2B3,GATA6,F11R,PDNP,AKAP10,GNAQ, MAPK1,EDN1,IRF1,ENPP4,ZBTB7B,TRPC3,F2RL1,CD36,UBASH3B,PDGFR,CBX5,HAS2,CSR1,EMP2,CYP4F11,ACTB,THBS1,DGKB,DGK1,LMAN1	88	up
regulation of canonical wnt signalling pathway	GO:0060828	Wnt signalling	4.889E-02	TMEM9,FZD4,XIAP,FRSP5,WNK1,PSMB1,APC,EMD,NRARP,FZD6,USP8,PPP1CA,EGFR,GLI1,FGFR2,DKK3,NFKB1,SRFP1,SOX2,DKK1,DDX3X,PPM1A,BTRC,CUL3, AMER1,CCDC88C,KANK1,NKD1,CYLD,TLK4,AXIN2,GSK3B,FZD9,TB1XR1,ZNRF3,PSMB5,LATS2,TMEM64,HDAC1,CTNNB1,USP47,POU5F1,TLK3,SOX4,GNAQ,T CF7L2,MCC,CAPRIN2,KREMEN1,WWTR1,STK4,ZNF703,TMEM170B,LIMD1,PPM1B	55	up
regulation of carbohydrate metabolic process	GO:0006109	metabolic process	4.392E-02	NUP98,SLC2A6,PPARA,PTPN2,RORA,EP300,NUP62,IGF1,NUP205,PHKG2,SIRT1,HIF1A,NFKB1,AKT1,SLC45A3,PMAIP1,PKD3,AKT2,STAT3,POM121C,NUP50,ZB TB20,SCARB2,NUP210,PPARGC1A,ENTPD5,TP53,EGF,NUP35,NUP85,ARPP19,GSK3B,FOXK2	33	both
regulation of cell cycle arrest	GO:0071156	cell cycle	7.099E-08	CDKN2A,E2F7,TP53,ARID3A,ZNF385A,BTG2,TNKS1BP1,HMGA2,MUC1,MIF,CDKN1A,BRCA1,CNOT6L,CCND1,RBM38,CDKN1B,CNOT4,CDK4,CARM1,CDK1,PPP 2R5C,FZD9,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,CDC25C,SFN,MDM4,CRADD,GADD45A,TP73,BAX,CNOT2,SOX4,AURKA,GATA6,CCNB1,RPL23,CHEK2,CNOT1,CRLF3	42	both
regulation of cell cycle g1/s phase transition	GO:1902806	cell cycle	1.924E-07	DCUN1D3,SOX4,CDK6,WEE1,DDX3X,LSM10,TP63,ARID3A,FAM107A,EP300,ADAM17,ZNF655,FAM83D,CCND1,EZH2,AKT1,CCND3,ATM,PTEN,KMT2E,CARM1 ,BTG2,MDM2,KLF4,CNOT6,CCND2,CDKN1B,APPL1,RFWD3,GADD45A,CDKN1A,KANK2,TP53,CDC73,MDM4,RBM38,TFDP2,AURKA	38	both
regulation of cell cycle phase transition	GO:1901987	cell cycle	1.885E-04	DCUN1D3,KNTC1,SOX4,CDK6,CCP110,WEE1,DDX3X,ACTR1A,LSM10,TP63,APC,BRSK1,ARID3A,PSMB9,CEP41,DUSP1,FAM107A,EP300,ADAM17,PCM1,FGFR1 OP,TAKO3,ZNF655,TAKO1,FAM83D,YWHAG,CCND1,EZH2,AKT1,CCND3,MECP2,ATM,PTEN,PHOX2B,KMT2E,TOPBP1,ZFP36L2,TUBB,HMGA2,CARM1,HECW2, ZFP36L1,CD23,BTG2,RCC2,MDM2,KLF4,CNOT6,CCND2,CDKN1B,CHEK1,DONSON,HAUS8,APPL1,BUB1,RFWD3,GADD45A,CDKN1A,KANK2,CD27,TP53,CDC 73,DYNC1H1,MDM4,ESPL1,HAUS3,RBM38,MRNIP,MRE11,HUS1,PSMC4,TFDP2,YWHAE,NDE1,PSMD3,TAKO2,AURKA	77	both
regulation of cell development	GO:0060284	organogenesis	4.854E-04	SEMA6B,NUMBL,NPTN,SEMA6A,METRN,LIMS1,CLOCK,HOOK3,SEMA3E,CAPRIN1,MAP3K13,NOTCH1,PDE3A,L1CAM,IGF1,ZDHHC21,PCM1,TIAM2,SPRY4,BCL 11A,ADGRA2,SEMA4C,YAP1,ROCK2,RELN,PTEN,RNF6,LDLR,CAPRIN2,PER2,NOTCH2,CD42,FGG,RCC2,DICER1,FBN1,FGF,FGA,NUMB,TIAM1,REST,DYLNLT1,VE GFA,NEDD9,SEMA7A,PTPRD,SKI,B2M,CRKL,RHOA,ROCK1,CTNNB1,CRK,RREB1,NF1,HESE2,SEMA4G,FBXW8,ARHGDI2,RLN1B,MYADM,HEYLF2,GSK3B,ACTN4,S 1PR2,SPEN,HESE7	68	down
regulation of cell division	GO:0051302	cell cycle	6.688E-03	E2F7,MYO19,AURKB,HDFG,FGFR2,RHOA,PRKCE,TXNIP,ZFYVE26,CUL3,FLCN,VPS4A,KIF23,RACGAP1,CD42,TAL1,ECT2,MYC,DLL1,SFN,RAB11F1P4,NUP62,BIR CE,BECN1,POUSF1,BCL2L1,AURKA,OR2A4,KLHL21,CDK2AP2,CSPP1,KIF13A	32	up
regulation of cell morphogenesis	GO:0022604	organogenesis	4.854E-04	ALDOA,FGD6,NTNG2,MYO10,LIMS1,SEMA3E,CAPRIN1,MAP3K13,EP58,FGD4,CDC42EP3,NTNG1,SPRY4,PHIP,RND2,PTK2,RHOC,RELN,FERM2T,KIT,CAPRIN2,R HOG,FMNL3,CD42,FGG,RCC2,SPARC,ENPP2,FGB,FGA,FZD4,VEGFA,NEDD9,PZD8,PTPRD,DLCL1,CRKL,RHOA,MKLN1,PARVB,CRK,WDCP,RREB1,FBXW8,DVL 3,MYADM,TBCCD1,BVES,PDNP,WNT5A,ACTN4,TAKO2,DVL1,PRAG1	54	down
regulation of cell morphogenesis involved in differentiation	GO:0010769	organogenesis	8.579E-03	LIMS1,CAPRIN1,SPRY4,PTK2,RELN,CAPRIN2,CD42,FGG,RCC2,FGF,FGA,NEDD9,PTPRD,CRKL,CRK,RREB1,FBXW8,MYADM,PDNP,ACTN4	20	down
regulation of cell projection organisation	GO:0031344	cell organisation	3.584E-02	SEMA6B,PAK2,CCP110,NPTN,ABL2,SEMA6A,NTNG2,NSMF,METRN,MYO10,APC,BRSK1,FMRI,VLDLR,PRKCD,SEMA3E,CAPRIN1,MAP3K13,RET,EP58,ZDHHC15 ,EP300,L1CAM,CD42EP3,TIAM2,NTNG1,HOMER1,S100A9,PFN2,BCL11A,SEMA4C,YAP1,AKT1,CDH2,RELN,PLEKHM1,PTEN,RNF6,CAPRIN2,ATP8B1,TBC1D7, ARF6,HECW2,SIPA1L1,CD42,HECW1,P3H1,FSCN1,ENPP2,TIAM1,FZD4,ITGA6,VEGFA,CAMK1D,MYLIP,WASL,SEMA7A,PTPRD,OCLN,RHOA,SCARB2,RREB1,SE MA4G,FBXW8,ARHGDI2,DVL3,SCARF1,PDNP,PTK6,NDEL1,PLCE1,MAGI2,WNT5A,GSK3B,CEP97,PTPN9,ARSB,PFN1,DVL1,PRAG1	80	down

regulation of cell-cell adhesion	GO:0022407	cell adhesion and migration	9.711E-03	SOX4,PAK2,LAX1,ADAMTS18,YES1,SOX12,LAPTM5,GRAP2,PRKCD,PPARA,PTPN2,NOTCH1,CDH1,DUSP10,PKC1,IGF1,ZDHHC21,ZNF703,SH2B3,HMGB1,PDPK1,NFKBID,CD274,RARA,AKT1,PTK2,NOTCH4,TGFBR2,PLPP3,IL1A,TFRC,VCAM1,ETS1,IL7,SLC7A1,IL2,TESPA1,CD42,CD276,FGG,DENND6A,KLF4,FGF,FGA,VEGF A,SOCSS,PRKAR1A,CD46,CD55,RHOA,IL4,MAP3K8,NFATS,BTLA,FLOT1,MYADM,CD209,AKNA,DLG5,PPDN,PYCARD,WNK1,TNFRSF13C,MINK1,FAM49B,ZBTB7 B,CITED2,PIEZO1	68	both
regulation of cell-matrix adhesion	GO:0001952	cell adhesion and migration	3.695E-04	CDKN2A,VCL,NF2,PIK3CB,ABL1,RHOA,GPM6B,ROCK1,SFRP1,CSF1,PHLDB2,RCC2,NRP1,PTEN,VEGFA,CDK6,PTPRJ,CASK,MINK1,KDR,GSK3B,SLC9A1,JAG1,ACT G1,SRC,RRAS,ADAM15,DLCL1,CD36,PLET1,EMP2,THBS1	32	up
regulation of cell-substrate adhesion	GO:0010810	cell adhesion and migration	2.177E-03	CDKN2A,VCL,NF2,FZD4,IAK2,PIK3CB,ABL1,RHOA,GPM6B,ROCK1,SFRP1,NOTCH1,CSF1,PHLDB2,WNT1,RCC2,NRP1,PTEN,VEGFA,CDK6,PTPRJ,KANK1,CR KL,CASK,MINK1,CD42,KDR,GSK3B,CRK,SLC9A1,JAG1,ACTG1,SRC,RRAS,RSU1,ADAM15,PPDN,DLCL1,CD36,PDGFB,PLET1,EMP2,THBS1	44	both
regulation of cell-substrate junction organisation	GO:0150116	cell organisation	3.376E-02	VCL,ABL1,RHOA,GPM6B,ROCK1,SFRP1,PHLDB2,RCC2,NRP1,PTEN,VEGFA,PTPRJ,PIK3R1,KDR,SLC9A1,ACTG1,SRC,ARF6,DLCL1,THBS1	20	both
regulation of cellular response to heat	GO:1900034	cellular response to external stimuli	9.759E-04	NUP98,MAPK1,EP300,NUP62,NUP205,DNAJB6,BAG4,SIRT1,BAG1,CCAR2,RPA1,ATM,POM121C,HSPA8,NUP50,NUP210,HSP90AB1,NUP35,CHORDC1,NUP85, YWHAE,GSK3B,HSBP1,CREBBP	24	both
regulation of cellular response to transforming growth factor β stimulus	GO:1903844	TGF signalling	9.970E-04	CREBBP,SMAD4,MTMR4,FBN1,DKK3,SMAD2,ADAM17,SKI,SMAD3,SPRED1,PPM1A,FLCN,TGFBR3,SMAD7,SMURF1,LATS2,VASN,STRAP,SIRT1,TGFBR2,PEG10, CIDEA,PPARA,SOX11,PMEPAL1,DAND5,UBB,ZBTB7A,RPS27A,UBC,TRIM33,ZNF703,THBS1	33	up
regulation of chemokine (c-x-c motif) ligand 2 production	GO:2000341	cell adhesion and migration	4.808E-02	TNF,TLR4,KLF4,HMGB1,TIRAP,FZRL1	6	up
regulation of cholesterol biosynthesis by srebp (srebf)	REAC:R-HSA-1655829	lipid metabolism	1.381E-02	MTF1,SEC24A,CREBBP,MED1,LSS,KPNB1,FASN,CARM1,TBL1XR1,SP1,NCOA1,DHCR7,CYP51A1,PPARA,INSIG1,NFYB,RAN,SC5D	18	up
regulation of chromatin organisation	GO:1902275	chromatin organisation	1.094E-04	BCOR,IGF2,SUPT6H,PHF8,LIF,SMAD4,MUC1,HMGA1,SET,NOS1,AKAP8,BRCA1,JARID2,DNMT1,SETDB1,RPS6KA4,CHEK1,VEGFA,OGT,SSRP1,FLCN,PHF19,OTU B1,MYB,RIF1,TADA2B,MTHFR,TLK1,TAL1,HIST1H1E,MAPK3,SP1,SIRT1,RNF40,CTNNB1,MKI67,POU5F1,PRKD1,SIRT6,ATF7IP,ZBTB7B,RPS6KA5,TET1,PRKD2,T WIST1	45	up
regulation of chromosome organisation	GO:0033044	cell organisation	9.457E-06	AURKB,PHF8,LIF,APC,SMAD4,MUC1,PARP1,DUSP1,NOS1,AKAP8,BRCA1,JARID2,DNMT1,TACC3,CCT6,SETDB1,RPS6KA4,VEGFA,OGT,CUL3,PHF19,HNRNPA1, CDC27,MYB,HMBOX1,RIF1,AXIN2,TADA2B,HNRNPA2B1,TAL1,ATM,MYC,MRE11,CDC20,MAPK3,SRC,FEN1,SIRT1,IK,RNF40,PPP1R10,CCT3,ANAPCS,CTNNB1,X RN1,BECN1,POU5F1,PRKD1,SIRT6,CDC23,ATF7IP,CCNB1,SLX4,RNF4,MAPKAPK5,MAPK1,ZBTB7B,RPS6KA5,TERF2,TET1,ERCC4,PRKD2,SMG1,SENPE6,CTC1, TOP 2A,HNRNPC	67	up
regulation of circadian rhythm	GO:0042752	endocrine system	5.000E-02	ZFHX3,CLOCK,GNAQ,PPARA,RORA,EZH2,ROCK2,CCAR2,PPARG,PER2,SUV39H2,PER1,PPP1CB,PPP1CC,KLF10,FBXL3,CRY2,PPARGC1A,TP53,RBM4B,GSK3B,KD M2A,PPP1CA	23	down
regulation of cyclin-dependent protein kinase activity	GO:1904029	cyclin signalling pathway	1.136E-05	APC,NR2F2,GTF2H1,CCN1,ADAM17,CCND1,CEBPA,AKT1,CCND3,CCNK,PTEN,LATS2,IPO5,CCNG1,CCNT2,CCNA2,CCND2,CDKN1B,CCNG2,IPO7,GADD45A,CDK N1A,HSP90AB1,CKS1B,CCNT1,HEXIM1,SERTAD1,CCNF	28	both
regulation of cyclin-dependent protein serine/threonine kinase activity	GO:0000079	cyclin signalling pathway	2.474E-04	CDKN2A,CEBPA,AKT1,CCNE1,CDKN2D,APC,EGFR,CCN1,CDKN1A,CDKN3,CCND1,CCND2,CCNA2,ADAM17,CDKN1B,PTEN,CCND3,CCNT1,CDK25A,CCNT2,CCNE 2,LATS2,HEXIM1,CDK25C,GADD45A,CDKN2C,CDK5R1,CCNB1,MAPRE3,CCN1,IPO7,PDGFB,ACTB	33	both
regulation of cysteine-type endopeptidase activity	GO:2000116	endopeptidase activity	2.082E-13	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,RPS6KA1,XIAP,BCL2L13,IAK2,S100A8,GRIN2A,BBC3,AKT1,TNF,CDKN2D,BAK1,REST,TNFRSF10B,Fas,CD44,RAF1,HSPD1,EPHA7,CSNK2A1,FA DD,ROBO1,PLAUR,SOX2,ARL6IP1,KLF4,VEGFA,SMAD3,BCL2L11,DDX3X,PAK2,BIRC5,BCL2L12,RET,RPS6KA3,F3,NLRP3,MYC,SFN,BIRC3,SENP1,SRC,SIRT1,MAG EA3,DIABLO,NAIP,DNAJB6,CASP1,HMGB1,CASP9,CRADD,CYCS,AIFM1,TNFRSF10A,USP47,TRAF2,BAX,RIPK2,NOD1,FASLG,NOL3,CIDEB,DAPK1,BCL10,CFLAR,C ASP8,APAF1,BIRC2,CASP10,FNIP1,GRAMD4,DLCL1,EGLN3,DHCR24,THBS1	76	up
regulation of cysteine-type endopeptidase activity involved in apoptotic process	GO:0043281	endopeptidase activity	1.722E-02	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,RPS6KA1,XIAP,BCL2L13,IAK2,S100A8,GRIN2A,BBC3,AKT1,TNF,CDKN2D,REST,TNFRSF10B,Fas,CD44,RAF1,HSPD1,EPHA7,CSNK2A1,FADD,ROBO1,PLA UR,SOX2,ARL6IP1,KLF4,VEGFA,SMAD3,BCL2L11,DDX3X,PAK2,BIRC5,BCL2L12,RET,RPS6KA3,F3,NLRP3,MYC,SFN,BIRC3,SENP1,SRC,SIRT1,MAGEA3,DIABLO,NA IP,DNAJB6,CASP1,HMGB1,CASP9,CRADD,CYCS,AIFM1,TNFRSF10A,USP47,TRAF2,BAX,NOD1,FASLG,NOL3,DAPK1,BCL10,CFLAR,CASP8,APAF1,BIRC2,CASP10,F NIP1,GRAMD4,DLCL1,EGLN3,DHCR24,THBS1	72	both
regulation of cytoskeleton organisation	GO:0051493	cell organisation	9.910E-05	VPS4B,NF2,S100A8,NE5,CDH5,NPM1,APC,FES,SMAD4,ABL1,NTRK3,RHOA,GPM6B,ROCK1,RHOBTB3,WASF2,SFRP1,BRCA1,PRKCE,NOTCH2,CXCL12,TACC3,PH LDB2,NRP1,ABL2,ARL2,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,ACTR2,CHMP4B,PRKAA1,MECP2,PAK2,KANK1,PRKCD,AMOT,CYLD,PIK3R1,NCKAP1,CGNL1,ARHGDI3,CAMSAP1,CD C42,GSK3B,CRK,DIAPH1,CAPZA2,SLC9A1,STMN1,RHOB,HAX1,TWF1,TMEM67,CHMP2B,MET,TPM1,ACTG1,CORO1B,MAPK3,PDGFRB,PDGFR,TRAF3,CTNNB1,SMARCA4,EPHA5,TRAF 2,BMP7,RBCK1,RIPK2,KIT,NLRCS,NOD1,PRKD1,G3BP2,IL10,BCL10,CFLAR,ADGRG3,NEUROD2,TIRAP,UBB,PRNP,ZBTB7A,TRIM37,MAVS,TCF7L2,MAPK1,EDN1, RPS27A,UBC,MTPN,JMY,RPS6KA5,ERBIN,ESR1,ZNF431,CD36,PRKD2,TAB2	103	up
regulation of deoxyribonuclease activity	GO:0032070	cell cycle	1.281E-02	AKT1,NPM1,PRKCD,SIRT1,HMGB1,DFFA	6	up
regulation of dephosphorylation	GO:0035303	phosphorylation	7.363E-03	PPP1R3,ZFYVE1,TNF,MTMR3,WNK1,CDH5,CSRNP2,PTBP1,MFHAS1,MTMR4,ROCK1,PPP1R11,HSP90B1,PPP6R1,YWHAH,SPRED1,PRKCD,PPP6R3,FKBP1A,GS K3B,MEF2C,RRP1B,MTMR2,CAMTA1,SRC,PDGFRB,RBM26,MTMR9,FKBP1B,CNEP1R1,WDR81,PPP1R7,MASTL,PPP1R15B,DLCL1,ARPP19,ITGA1,ELL	38	up
regulation of dna recombination	GO:0000018	cell cycle	3.636E-02	SUPT6H,FUS,PARP1,CHEK1,ACTR2,KLHL15,RIF1,KPNA1,ZNF365,MRE11,HIST1H1E,MRNIP,CD40,TFRC,FIGN,RAD51,MMS19,SIRT6,IL10,POGL,ZNF111,TERF2,K PNA2	23	up
regulation of dna-binding transcription factor activity	GO:0051090	cell cycle	8.110E-06	CDKN2A,SPHK1,STAT3,FZD4,S100A8,AKT1,TNFAIP3,SFRP5,TNF,DHX33,NPM1,MAPK14,SMO,CRTC1,FZD6,CEBPG,TRIM22,CD40LG,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,T LR2,IRAK1,IL1RAP,IL6,TLR4,S100A12,FAF1,SIK1,WNT1,CLOCK,KLF4,RPS6KA4,PTEN,VEGFA,SMAD3,UBE2V1,BTRC,FLOT2,BHLHE40,CHUK,AGER,SLCO3A1,CYLD ,TAB3,HEYL,SMAD7,CLU,APP,TCF3,MAP3K7,PIM1,PLPP3,ADORA3,NLRP3,ANXA4,MAPK3,SIRT1,AR,MTDH,CD40,TFRC,TRAF3,CTNNB1,SMARCA4,EPHA5,TRAF 2,BMP7,RBCK1,RIPK2,KIT,NLRCS,NOD1,PRKD1,G3BP2,IL10,BCL10,CFLAR,ADGRG3,NEUROD2,TIRAP,UBB,PRNP,ZBTB7A,TRIM37,MAVS,TCF7L2,MAPK1,EDN1, RPS27A,UBC,MTPN,JMY,RPS6KA5,ERBIN,ESR1,ZNF431,CD36,PRKD2,TAB2	101	up
regulation of dna-templated transcription, initiation	GO:2000142	cell cycle	2.096E-02	ESR1,TWIST1,HMGB1,FOSL1,JUN,MITF,MED17,CTNNB1,TP53,MED16,SRF,PSMC4	12	down
regulation of embryonic development	GO:0045995	organogenesis	1.827E-02	EHMT1,TDG,RAB14,PHLDB2,WNT1,B4GALT5,PAFAH1B1,RACGAP1,CDK1,NR2C2,INSR,CFL1,SEPT7,BAG6,PLCB1	15	up
regulation of endodeoxyribonuclease activity	GO:0032071	cell cycle	2.287E-02	AKT1,NPM1,PRKCD,SIRT1,HMGB1	5	up
regulation of endopeptidase activity	GO:0052548	endopeptidase activity	3.976E-08	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,RPS6KA1,STAT3,XIAP,BCL2L13,IAK2,S100A8,GRIN2A,BBC3,AKT1,TNF,CDKN2D,BAK1,REST,NRDC,TNFRSF10B,Fas,CD44,RAF1,HSPD1,EPHA7, CSNK2A1,FADD,ROBO1,SERPINA4,PLAUR,SOX2,ARL6IP1,FURIN,KLF4,VEGFA,SMAD3,VSIR,BCL2L11,DDX3X,RECK,PAK2,BIRC5,AGER,BCL2L12,RET,RPS6KA3,F3, NLRP3,MYC,HDAC1,SFN,BIRC3,SERPINB1,SENP1,SRC,SIRT1,MAGEA3,DIABLO,NAIP,DNAJB6,CASP1,HMGB1,CASP9,CRADD,CYCS,AIFM1,TNFRSF10A,USP47,TR AF2,BAX,RIPK2,NOD1,FASLG,NOL3,CIDEB,DAPK1,BCL10,CFLAR,CASP8,APAF1,BIRC2,CASP10,FNIP1,GRAMD4,DLCL1,EGLN3,DHCR24,THBS1	85	up
regulation of endoplasmic reticulum tubular network organisation	GO:1903371	cell organisation	3.967E-02	ARL6IP1,LNPK,RAB3GAP2,TMEM33	4	both

regulation of endothelial cell migration	GO:0010594	cell adhesion and migration	3.997E-02	ETS1,AKT1,ANGPT2,TNF,STARD13,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,ABL1,RHOA,PTGS2,CARD10,NOTCH1,ADAM17,FGF2,KLF4,NRP1,VEGFA,MECP2,MAP2K3,AMOT,AKT3,KDR,PLPP3,BSG,RHOB,MEF2C,SP1,STAT5A,SCARB1,MET,GPI,SIRT1,RRAS,CD40,ITGB3,PLCG1,PIK3CG,HMGB1,GADD45A,EPHA2,PRKD1,SASH1,EDN1,NUS1,PRKD2,PDGFB,EMP2,THBS1,ADAMTS9	49	up
regulation of epithelial cell proliferation	GO:0050678	cell proliferation	6.870E-03	VDR,STAT3,IGF2,ERBB2,AKT1,APLN,MED1,NME2,NRARP,PIK3CD,ALOX5,EGFR,FGFR2,UHRF1,CDC73,STAT1,SFRP1,BRCA2,TLR4,ROBO1,NOTCH2,SOX2,ADAM17,FGF2,NRP1,TGFA,VEGFA,CDK6,WNT7A,CASK,AKT3,TGFBF3,LAMC1,KDR,RTN4,YAP1,F3,FBXW7,MEF2C,SP1,STAT5A,MYC,STRAP,SIRT1,ITGB3,PLCG1,HMG B1,GDF5,PRKD1,SIRT6,WDR77,AREG,AGTR1,NRAS,SOX11,NFIB,TCF7L2,MCC,EREG,PRKD2,PDGFB,B2M,ZNF703,THBS1,MTSS1	65	up
regulation of epithelial to mesenchymal transition	GO:0010717	organogenesis	2.017E-02	PPP2CA,SMAD4,SFRP1,SMAD2,IL6,NOTCH1,PHLDB2,PTEN,SMAD3,SPRED1,AXIN2,SMAD7,JAG1,VASN,LEF1,STRAP,TGFBF2,CTNNB1,SNAI1,PDPN,TCF7L2,ACV R1,WWTR1,ZNF703,TWIST1	25	up
regulation of erythrocyte differentiation	GO:0045646	cell differentiation	4.002E-02	ETS1,STAT3,MED1,MAPK14,STAT1,MAFB,CDK6,ACVR2A,FOXO3,TAL1,SP1,HOXA5	12	up
regulation of establishment of endothelial barrier	GO:1903140	blood brain barrier	2.076E-03	VCL,TNF,CDH5,ROCK1,S1PR2,VEGFA,TNFRSF1A,ZDHHC21,F11R	9	up
regulation of establishment of protein localization	GO:0070201	protein localization	1.812E-03	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,KCNS3,TP53,ERBB2,BBC3,BCL2,SIRT7,TNF,EDEM1,REST,HUWE1,YOD1,EMD,ALOX5,ARIH2,IFI27,TLR2,SFRP1,IL6,RSAD2,CCL5,ITGB2,TLR4,IR S1,UBE2D3,FZD5,CLOCK,CCT6A,YWHAB,ARL2,CREBRF,SMAD3,RAB23,DNAI1,HSPA8,PRKCD,BAG4,ITPR1,TM7SF3,PIK3R1,CD2AP,SIRT4,YWHAQ,YWHAH,GSK 3B,BSG,HAX1,FBXW7,E2F1,CFTR,RANGAP1,ECT2,VAMP2,SNX12,HNF4A,SFN,SNX3,ACSL4,CCT3,ITGB3,STX1A,ANK3,CYP51A1,FRMD4A,MYO1C,SAI1,INHBB,T P73,EPHA5,ARF6,SAR1A,PPP3R1,BAG3,GDI1,TREM2,GAPVD1,CASP8,TP53BP2,SOX4,INSIG1,MFF,PER2,BMP8A,TMEM30A,PRNP,MAVS,TCF7L2,RAB11FIP1,SE C16A,RAN,KCNB1,F2RL1,MIDN,KCNA5,SREBF1,LMAN1,DERL2,PCNT	99	up
regulation of execution phase of apoptosis	GO:1900117	apoptosis	1.033E-02	TP53,PAK2,CIDEA,DDFA,BCL2L1,TP53BP2,DLCL1,MTRNR2L10,MTRNR2L11,MTRNR2L7,MTRNR2L3	11	up
regulation of extrinsic apoptotic signalling pathway	GO:2001236	apoptosis	2.244E-04	PMAIP1,ZMYND11,AKT1,TNFAIP3,BCL2,TNF,TNFRSF10B,Fas,MCL1,FADD,SFRP1,BRCA1,ICAM1,PTEN,DDX3X,PAK2,CYLD,BCL2L12,GSK3B,RET,ITGA6,PEA15,SR C,AR,BIRC6,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,LTBR,FASLG,NOL3,BCL10,CFLAR,CASP8,BCL2L1,TCF7L2,ACVR1,THBS1	37	both
regulation of extrinsic apoptotic signalling pathway via death domain receptors	GO:1902041	apoptosis	5.924E-03	PMAIP1,TNFAIP3,TNFRSF10B,Fas,FADD,SFRP1,BRCA1,ICAM1,PTEN,DDX3X,GSK3B,PEA15,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,FASLG,CFLAR,CASP8,BCL2L1,THBS1	19	both
regulation of fat cell differentiation	GO:0045598	cell differentiation	1.729E-03	AKT1,TNF,SIX1,ZNF385A,ALOX5,PTGS2,SFRP1,IL6,WNT1,PPARD,SMAD3,FLCN,CARM1,ZBTB16,CREB2,ASXL1,PIM1,RUNX1T1,YAP1,FOXO1,E2F1,CDS1,TMEM 64,SIRT1,CEBPB,BMP7,TAF8,ZADH2,CREB1,ZBTB7B,WWTR1	31	up
regulation of fibroblast proliferation	GO:0048145	cell proliferation	5.098E-03	MYC,DDR2,CDK6,IGF1,PDGFRA,EREG,PEX2,SKI,CTNNB1,CDKN1A,NF1,TP53,CDC73,NLR3,WNT5A,BMI1,MIF	17	both
regulation of foxo transcriptional activity by acetylation	REAC:R-HSA-9617629	FoxO signalling pathway	2.273E-02	EP300,FOXO1,SIRT1,FXR1,FOXO3,CREBBP	6	down
regulation of g0 to g1 transition	GO:0070316	cell cycle	2.623E-02	RBBP4,RYBP,EPC1,EED,EZH2,SUZ12,PHC3,CHEK1,PCGF2,CBX3,TFDP2,BMI1,RAD51	13	down
regulation of gene expression by hypoxia-inducible factor	REAC:R-HSA-1234158	gene expression	3.844E-02	EP300,HIF1A,VEGFA,HIF3A,CREBBP,CITED2	6	down
regulation of gene expression, epigenetic	GO:0040029	gene expression	2.771E-02	TRIM27,RBBP4,EPC1,RIF1,HIST1H2AH,EP300,HMGB1,DEK,HMGA1,SIRT1,EED,EZH2,SUZ12,POLR2E,PPM1D,MECP2,RLIM,MORF4L1,DNMT3A,DNMT3B,TFAP 2C,DOT1L,TDG,DDX21,MORF4L2,CHEK1,PCGF2,JARID2,ASF1A,CREBZF,SERTAD2,MTF2,POLR1E,SMARCD1,CD3EAP,SERTAD1,POLR1A,BMI1,H2AFY2	39	down
regulation of gene silencing by rna	GO:0060966	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	2.957E-02	NUP98,ESR1,FMR1,MAP2K2,TNRC6B,NUP62,NUP205,POLR2D,TERT,AGO1,POLR2E,PPARG,DDX5,MYCN,STAT3,POM121C,DDX5,PUM2,ELAVL1,PUM1,NUP50 ,NUP210,UN28A,TP53,NUP35,NUP85	26	both
regulation of generation of precursor metabolites and energy	GO:0043467	metabolic process	5.938E-03	STAT3,IGF2,TP53,AKT1,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PRKAG1,DYRK2,NDC1,ENTPD5,IRS1,OGT,PRKAA1,EPM2AIP1,CBFA2T3,CDK1,INSR,NUP50,APP,GSK3 B,POM121C,NUP62,TIGAR,NUP98,RAE1,PPARA,NUP43,CNBN1,PPP1R3D,ZBTB7A,GRB10,NUP54,EIF6,ATP7A	36	up
regulation of glucokinase by glucokinase regulatory protein	REAC:R-HSA-170822	protein metabolism	3.007E-02	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54	11	up
regulation of growth	GO:0040008	cell proliferation	3.933E-03	CDKN2A,SEMA4C,RPS6KA1,SPHK1,STAT3,SEMA4B,TP53,ERBB2,S100A8,BBC3,AKT1,BCL2,PPP2CA,DUSP6,SIX1,CDKN2D,NPM1,SMAD4,ABL1,EGFR,GLI1,FGFR 2,CSNK2A1,CDKN1A,ERBB4,SFRP1,SERTAD2,NOTCH2,L1CAM,NOTCH1,FGFR3,ADAM17,FGF2,CDKN1B,NRP1,DCUN1D3,PTEN,VEGFA,PAFAH1B1,SMAD3,PTP RJ,DDX3X,FLCN,SH3BP4,RBPJ,NKD1,INSR,TGFBF3,APP,CDC42,GSK3B,SMURF1,CRK,PIM1,RTN4,RPS6KA3,MEF2C,LATS2,STAT5A,SEMA3A,DLL1,HNF4A,SIRT1, ACSL4,SYT1,CDKN2AIP,SMARCA4,EIF4G1,TP73,USP47,SESN2,CDKN2C,CTTN,ADNP,AGTR1,UBAP2,KIAA1109,SERTAD3,BMP1A,ADAM15,DCBLD2,EDN1,MTP N,CAPRIN2,BTG1,FGFR1OP,GHSR,PLCB1,CRLF3,DERL2,VGLL4	91	up
regulation of hippo signalling	GO:0035330	signalling pathways	3.023E-02	NF2,MAPK14,MAP2K3,SOX11,DLG5,MOB3B,LIMD1,VGLL4	8	up
regulation of histone methylation	GO:0031060	epigenetic mechanism	4.704E-02	BCOR,SUPT6H,SMAD4,BRCA1,JARID2,DNMT1,OGT,PHF19,MYB,RIF1,MTHFR,SIRT1,CTNNB1,TET1	14	up
regulation of hsf1-mediated heat shock response	REAC:R-HSA-3371453	signalling pathways	7.751E-04	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,HSPA4L,MAPKAPK2,HSPA8,BAG4,NUP50,GSK3B,POM121C,BAG2,ATM,MAPK3,SIRT1,NUP62,DNAJB6,RAE1,BAG3,BA G1,HSPA13,NUP43,MAPK1,NUP54	25	up
regulation of i-kb kinase/nf-kb signalling	GO:0043122	Nfk	4.245E-05	TMEM101,ZMYND11,TNFAIP3,TNF,TNFRSF10B,PLEKHG5,RHOA,TRIM22,IFIT5,TRAF6,FADD,IRAK1,STAT1,SOSTM1,S100A12,UBE2V1,CPNE1,PPM1A,CHUK,LIT AF,TAB3,REL,FKBP1A,MAP3K7,ECT2,BIRC3,DDX21,C18orf32,SIRT1,NUP62,MTDH,CD40,MAP3K14,TRFC,TRAF3,PER1,CASP1,TRAF2,RBCK1,RIPK2,NOD1,LTBR, FASLG,TNFRSF1A,PRKD1,BCL10,CFLAR,CASP8,BIRC2,CASP10,TIRAP,OTUD7B,TANK,MAVS,ESR1,F2RL1,RHOH,TMEM9B,TNIP3,TAB2,OTUD7A,PPM1B	62	up
regulation of interferon-α production	GO:0032647	interferon signalling	2.358E-02	HSPD1,STAT1,IRF7,TLR4,DDX3X,CHUK,RIPK2,IL10,TLR3,MAVS	10	up
regulation of interferon-β production	GO:0032648	interferon signalling	2.359E-02	TLR2,IRF7,TLR4,DDX3X,REL,POLR3G,YY1,TRAF3,RIPK2,TIRAP,TLR3,MAVS,IRF1,PPM1B	14	up
regulation of interleukin-12 production	GO:0032655	interleukin signalling	1.680E-02	MAPK14,HSPD1,CD40LG,TLR2,TLR4,IL23R,HLA-G,AGER,CD40,HMGB1,RIPK2,IL10,TIRAP,TLR3,PLCB1,THBS1	16	up
regulation of intracellular steroid hormone receptor signalling pathway	GO:0033143	signalling pathways	1.765E-02	ESR1,STRN3,CLOCK,UFM1,EP300,DAB2,RNF14,PIAS2,SIRT1,YAP1,RNF6,ARRB2,CARM1,PER1,DDX5,KCTD6,CRY2,KANK2,FOXH1,HEYL	20	both
regulation of ire1-mediated unfolded protein response	GO:1903894	protein metabolism	6.547E-03	BBC3,BAK1,BCL2L11,BAX,BFAR,FICD,DNAJB9,TMEM33	8	up

regulation of jnk cascade	GO:0046328	signalling pathways	1.379E-03	ZMYND11,MAP3K11,IGF1R,RASGRP1,MFHAS1,EGFR,TRAF6,PDCC4,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,WNT7A,ZNF622,DNAJA1,AGER,CYLD,MINK1,APP,MAP4K2,RASSF2,SEMA3A,RAP2A,TRAF3,PER1,HMGB1,GADD45A,TRAF2,LTBR,CD27,TIRAP,FKTN,F2RL1,PLCB1,PHLPP1	33	up
regulation of lamellipodium organisation	GO:1902743	cell organisation	8.998E-03	CD44,WASF2,WNT1,ACTR2,KANK1,PIK3R1,NCKAP1,CDC42,TWF1,CORO1B,SRC,CAPZB,EPHA2,PDN,FCN1,AKIRIN1	16	up
regulation of leukocyte adhesion to arterial endothelial cell	GO:1904997	cell adhesion and migration	3.967E-02	TNF,ALOX5,KLF4,ZDHHC21	4	up
regulation of leukocyte adhesion to vascular endothelial cell	GO:1904994	cell adhesion and migration	2.736E-02	ETS1,TNF,ALOX5,RHOA,TRAF6,NFATS,IRAK1,IL6,ITGB2,CXCL12,KLF4,ZDHHC21	12	up
regulation of leukocyte apoptotic process	GO:2000106	apoptosis	4.820E-03	CDKN2A,TP53,BBC3,AURKB,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,FADD,IRF7,CCL5,CXCL12,ADAM17,CD274,PDCC1,MEF2C,SIRT1,AXL,IL10,BCL10,FNIP1	19	up
regulation of leukocyte cell-cell adhesion	GO:1903037	cell adhesion and migration	1.164E-05	ETS1,CDKN2A,SLC7A1,CBFB,IGF2,AKT1,TNF,WNK1,CD44,ALOX5,HSPD1,RHOA,CD40LG,TRAF6,NFATS,FADD,IRAK1,GRAP2,CD80,BTN2A2,IL6,CCL5,ITGB2,CXC1L2,IL23R,HLA-A,HLA-G,CD274,KLF4,VSIR,PDCC1,TNFSF9,PAG1,GRB2,PAK2,FLOT2,AGER,PIK3R1,MYB,SMAD7,CD42,SOCS5,IL6ST,NLRP3,LEF1,ZAP70,SRCTGFBR2,CEBPB,TFRC,IFNB1,HMGB1,CD24,TNFRSF21,PLA2G2D,IL10,CD70,PPARA,SOX4,LAX1,ZDHHC21,TNFRSF13C,NKAP,DLG5,PRNP,IRF1,ZBTB7B,RHOH,HA52,SDCA,PAK3,IL15	72	up
regulation of leukocyte proliferation	GO:0070663	cell proliferation	7.811E-04	CDKN2A,CD320,SLC7A1,IGF2,IKZF3,TNFAIP3,BCL2,CD40LG,MIF,FADD,CD80,BTN2A2,IL6,CCL5,IL23R,HLA-A,CSF1,HLA-G,CD274,VSIR,TNFSF9,AGER,TCF3,IL6ST,MEF2C,ATM,VAV3,MAPK3,TGFBR2,CEBPB,CD40,TFRC,HMGB1,CD24,TNFRSF21,PLA2G2D,CSF1R,IL10,CD70,TIRAP,TNFRSF13C,SOX11,DLG5,PRNP,MAPK1,IRF1,ZBTB7B,SDCA,IL15	49	up
regulation of lipid kinase activity	GO:0043550	lipid metabolism	2.197E-02	ERBB4,IRS1,FGFR3,FGF2,ATG14,PIK3R3,RUBCN,PIK3R1,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,DKGZ,KIT,PRKD1,WDR81,PDGFB	15	up
regulation of lipid metabolic process	GO:0019216	lipid metabolism	2.761E-03	SPHK1,LACTB,NCOR2,AKT1,TNF,MTMR3,CREBBP,MED1,REST,LSS,MTMR4,DKK3,ADM,KPNB1,NFKB1,ERBB4,PTGS2,BCRA1,LDLR,IRS1,SIK1,FGFR3,FGF2,PPAR,D,ATG14,RUBCN,PRKAA1,FASN,CARM1,PRKCD,ACOX1,FGFR4,SIRT4,CREBL2,TBL1XR1,FBXW7,SP1,SCARB1,HNF4A,MTMR2,ERLIN1,NCOA1,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,CPT2,SIRT1,DHCR7,ACSL1,ERLUN2,CYP51A1,TXNRD1,MTMR9,SNAI1,TNFRSF21,DGKZ,CIDEA,KIT,TNFRSF1A,PRKD1,ME1,PPARA,AGTR1,CNEP1R1,OPA3,CREB1,NFYB,MID1P1,ABC2,SAMD8,PDP2,RAN,CD36,EIF6,PDGFB,SCSD,SREBF1,TWIST1,HSPD	78	up
regulation of localization of foxo transcription factors	REAC:R-HSA-9614399	FoxO signalling pathway	1.059E-02	YWHAQ,FOXO1,AKT1,AKT2,AKT3,FOXO3,YWHAH	7	both
regulation of lymphocyte mediated immunity	GO:0002706	leukocyte activation	4.668E-02	FBXO38,SUPT6H,RASGRP1,HSPD1,TRAF6,FADD,IL6,RSAD2,IL23R,HLA-A,HLA-G,FZD5,AGER,RIF1,SMAD7,MAP3K7,NLRP3,CD40,TFRC,IFNB1,HMGB1,TRAF2,IL10,CD226,CLEC12B,B2M,PVR	27	up
regulation of macroautophagy	GO:0016241	autophagy	3.572E-03	LARP1,CALCOCO2,SESN3,RRAGC,SPTLC2,TRIM13,SLC38A9,SNX5,CASP3,SIRT1,AKT1,ULK1,SMCR8,GAPDH,PRKAB2,HUWE1,SH3GLB1,RAB3GAP2,PIP4K2C,RRAGD,CHMP4B,IL4,EXOC8,LRSA1,ERN1,KBKKG,ATP6V0D2,QSOX1,GNAI3,UBQLN4,RAB3GAP1,CAPNS1	32	both
regulation of map kinase activity	GO:0043405	MAPK signalling	2.219E-06	MAP3K2,ERBB2,PPP2CA,DUSP6,TNF,MAP3K11,MAPK14,IGF1R,PIK3CB,RASGRP1,NTRK3,EGFR,CXCR4,CD40LG,DUSP1,IRAK2,TRAF6,IRAK1,TLR4,ROBO1,S100A12,DKK1,FGF2,TGFA,S1PR2,MAP3K9,PDCC4,VEGFA,TAOK1,UBE2V1,SPRED1,STK38,PTPRJ,PRKAA1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,DNAJA1,PRKCD,CDK1,INSR,TAB3,MAP4K2,RET,MAP3K7,MEF2C,PEA15,MAPK3,PDGFRB,CD40,MAP2K1,PIK3CG,SAI1,GADD45A,CD24,TRAF2,BMP7,RIPK2,KIT,NOD1,LAX1,DUSP5,SH2B3,SASH1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,EDN1,RPS27A,UBC,PDGFB,THBS1,TAB2	72	up
regulation of mecp2 expression and activity	REAC:R-HSA-9022692	signalling pathways	5.695E-03	NCOR2,AURKB,TNRC6B,LBR,AGO3,TNRC6A,AGO2,AGO1,AGO4,TBL1XR1,HDAC1,MOV10,CREB1	13	up
regulation of membrane permeability	GO:0090559	cell organisation	6.556E-03	PMAIP1,STAT3,BMF,TP53,BBC3,BCL2,BAK1,YWHAH,BCL2L11,YWHAQ,YWHAH,GSK3B,FZD9,E2F1,SNF,TJP2,BNIP3,TP73,BAX,PPP3R1,CASP8,MOAP1,BCL2L1,T,PS3BP2,F11R	25	both
regulation of mesenchymal cell proliferation	GO:0010464	cell proliferation	8.146E-03	MYC,NFIB,SOX9,TGFBR2,CTNNB1P1,VEGFA,LMNA,WNT5A	8	down
regulation of mesenchymal stem cell differentiation	GO:2000739	cell differentiation	4.578E-02	SOX6,PDGFRA,SOX9,REST	4	down
regulation of microtubule-based process	GO:0032886	neuronal architecture	1.839E-02	VPS4B,ERBB2,CHMP3,CDH5,NPM1,APC,FES,ABL1,ROCK1,BCRA1,TACC3,PHLDB2,ARL2,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,CHMP4B,PRKAA1,MECP2,CYLD,CAMSA1,GSK3B,DIAPH1,STMN1,TMEM67,CHMP2B,MET,SIRT1,NUP62,TPPP,CKAP5,RAE1,MAP1B,AURKA,CDK5R1,PGAM4,RNF4,TRIM36,MID1P1,MAPRE3,TRIM37,CDK2AP2,CAMSA2,CLIP1,CCR6,DYRK1A,SENP6,SKA2	47	up
regulation of mitochondrial membrane permeability involved in apoptotic process	GO:1902108	mitochondrial activity	7.423E-03	PMAIP1,BMF,TP53,BBC3,BCL2,BAK1,YWHAH,BCL2L11,YWHAQ,YWHAH,GSK3B,FZD9,E2F1,SNF,BNIP3,TP73,BAX,PPP3R1,CASP8,MOAP1,TP53BP2	21	both
regulation of mitochondrion organisation	GO:0010821	mitochondrial activity	3.555E-02	TP63,EP300,IGF1,BID,SLC35F6,YWHAQ,PPP1R13B,AKT1,TFRC,PMAIP1,SPRE1,BCL2,BBC3,FZD5,HUWE1,CASP8,PPP3R1,BCL2L11,LMNA,SIVA1,PPARGC1A,TP53,PYCARD,CLU,STAT2,TFDP2,YWHAH,GSK3B,YWHAH,FAM49B,MOAP1	31	both
regulation of mononuclear cell proliferation	GO:0032944	cell proliferation	1.295E-03	CDKN2A,CD320,SLC7A1,IGF2,IKZF3,BCL2,CD40LG,MIF,FADD,CD80,BTN2A2,IL6,CCL5,IL23R,HLA-A,CSF1,HLA-G,CD274,VSIR,TNFSF9,AGER,TCF3,IL6ST,MEF2C,ATM,VAV3,TGFBR2,CEBPB,CD40,TFRC,HMGB1,CD24,TNFRSF21,PLA2G2D,IL10,CD70,TIRAP,TNFRSF13C,SOX11,DLG5,PRNP,IRF1,ZBTB7B,SDCA,IL15	45	up
regulation of mrna metabolic process	GO:1903311	metabolic process	1.003E-04	LARP1,NUP98,IGF2BP3,MAPK14,PDE12,GDNF,FMR1,PSMB9,PRKCD,ANGEL2,DIS3,PTCD2,HNRNP1A,IGF2BP2,DCP1A,RBMXL1,EXOSC6,TNRC6B,TBRG4,VIM,IGF2BP1,CELF1,ROCK2,AKT1,PTBP3,TNPO1,ZFP36L2,RBM25,ZFP36L1,SRSF10,BTG2,REST,RBM8A,DDX5,SRSF7,PUM2,ELAVL1,PTBP1,PUM1,HSPA8,ACIN1,SON,ELAVL4,ROCK1,QKI,PNPT1,SERBP1,XPO1,CDK73,RBM38,RBM4B,CCNT1,EXOSC2,PABPC1,PSMC4,PSMD3,RNF40,ZC3HAV1,YWHAH,ZC3H14,SRSF4,CELF3	62	both
regulation of mrna processing	GO:0050684	transcription and translation	8.307E-03	SUPT6H,HNRNP1K,THRAP3,REST,NPM1,FXR1,PTBP1,CDK73,RBM23,SRPK1,CPSF7,CCNT1,RNPS1,SRSF1,CEPB3,HNRNP1,YTHDC1,NOVA2,SUPT5H,RBM15B,IK,RNF40,KHDRBS1,SON,NCBP2,NUP98,RBFOX2,SMU1,ZBTB7A,QKI,MBNL1,MBNL3,SRSF2,PABPN1,RBM3,PAPOLA,SF1	37	up
regulation of mrna stability	GO:0043488	transcription and translation	2.036E-02	LARP1,IGF2BP3,MAPK14,PDE12,GDNF,FMR1,PSMB9,PRKCD,ANGEL2,DIS3,IGF2BP2,DCP1A,EXOSC6,TBRG4,VIM,IGF2BP1,CELF1,ROCK2,AKT1,TNPO1,ZFP36L2,ZFP36L1,PUM2,ELAVL1,PUM1,HSPA8,ELAVL4,ROCK1,SERBP1,XPO1,RBM38,EXOSC2,PABPC1,PSMC4,PSMD3,YWHAH,ZC3H14	37	both
regulation of myeloid cell apoptotic process	GO:0033032	apoptosis	1.022E-02	CDKN2A,EPO,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,IRF7,ADAM17,MEF2C,SIRT1	8	up
regulation of necroptotic cell death	REAC:R-HSA-5675482	apoptosis	3.943E-06	XIAP,TNFRSF10B,Fas,FADD,BIRC3,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,FASLG,CASP8,BIRC2,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	13	up
regulation of neuron death	GO:1901214	apoptosis	2.750E-04	STAT3,BBC3,AKT1,BCL2,TNF,SIX1,REST,ERBB3,MCL1,EPHA7,SET,FOS,KDM2B,CCL5,ITGB2,TLR4,CSF1,DKK1,CHMP4B,Bace1,SNCG,TFAP2A,EFNB2,CLU,LANCL1,GSK3B,FZD9,FOXO3,FBXW7,MEF2C,RRAS2,CCL3,CTNNB1,NAIP,EIF4G1,AIFM1,TRAF2,BAX,IL10,ADNP,CPEBA,CDK5R1,DDIT4,GPR75,UBB,PRNP,FOXQ1,EGLN3,KCNB1,AKT1S1,DHCR24,SOD2	52	up
regulation of neuron projection development	GO:0010975	organogenesis	4.517E-02	SEMA6B,PAK2,NPTN,ABL2,SEMA6A,NTNG2,NSMF,METRN,BRSK1,VLDLR,SEMA3E,CAPRIN1,MAP3K13,RET,ZDHHC15,EP300,L1CAM,TIAM2,NTNG1,S100A9,BCL11A,SEMA4C,AKT1,CDH2,RELN,PTEN,RNF6,CAPRIN2,HECW2,SIPA1L1,HECW1,P3H1,TIAM1,ITGA6,VEGFA,CAMK1D,MYLIP,SEMA7A,PTPRD,RHOA,SCARB2,SEMA4G,FBXW8,ARHGDI2,SCARF1,PTK6,NDEL1,MAGI2,WNT5A,GSK3B,PTPN9,ARSB,PRAG1	53	down

regulation of nik/nf-kb signalling	GO:1901222	Nfk	2.236E-03	SPHK1,BCL3,TNF,EGFR,RHOA,TRAF6,TLR2,NFATS,IRAK1,TLR4,PCDD4,CPNE1,AGO1,DDX3X,PPM1A,AGER,CYLD,APP,NLRP3,HMGB1,BMP7,NOD1,ADGRG3,CD27,TLR3,SASH1,PPM1B	27	up
regulation of nitric-oxide synthase biosynthetic process	GO:0051769	oxygen levels	2.731E-02	JAK2,TLR2,STAT1,TLR4,KDR,NAMPT,EDN1	7	up
regulation of nuclear-transcribed mrna poly(a) tail shortening	GO:0060211	transcription and translation	6.547E-03	PABPC1,BTG2,TNRC6B,TNRC6A,AGO2,CPEB3,TOB1,CNOT1	8	up
regulation of nucleocytoplasmic transport	GO:0046822	cellular transport	8.183E-03	CDKN2A,TP53,SUPT6H,SIRT7,EMD,NSUN2,IFI27,MX2,SMAD3,RAB23,PRKCD,PIK3R1,GSK3B,RANGAP1,ECT2,RBM26,KHDRBS1,NCBP2,BAG3,RBM27,MAVS,TCF7L2,RAN	23	up
regulation of ossification	GO:0030278	organogenesis	1.064E-02	BCOR,BMPR1B,ALOX5,GPM6B,ISG15,SFRP1,NOTCH1,DKK1,TFAP2A,RBPJ,ZBTB16,ACVR2A,FZD9,MEF2C,CCL3,BMP7,S1PR1,BMPR1A,SOX11,ACVR1,TWIST1,CHSY1	22	up
regulation of osteoblast differentiation	GO:0045667	cell differentiation	1.798E-02	BMPR1B,REST,IL6R,FGFR2,IFITM1,IL6,NOTCH1,SKI,CDK6,CRIM1,RUNX2,ACVR2A,YAP1,IL6ST,MEF2C,TMEM64,BMP7,PRKDI1,BMPR1A,SOX11,SMOCT1,ACVR1,WWTR1,LIMD1,TWIST1,FFAR4	26	both
regulation of osteoclast differentiation	GO:0045670	cell differentiation	3.741E-02	TNF,FBN1,TRAF6,BGLAP,TLR4,IL23R,CSF1,MAFB,FBXW7,CCL3,CEBPB,TLR3,UBASH3B	13	up
regulation of pattern recognition receptor signalling pathway	GO:0062207	signalling pathways	9.280E-03	ZDHHC5,XIAP,TNFAIP3,MFHAS1,TLR2,JRF7,RSAD2,TLR4,OTUD4,DDX3X,ZCCHC3,USP15,RTN4,BIRC3,PUM2,HMGB1,BIRC2,LILRA2,TIRAP,GRAMD4,TLR3,JRF1,RNF125,CxorF21,ERBIN,F2RL1,CD36	27	up
regulation of peptide transport	GO:0090087	cellular transport	2.076E-03	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,KCNJ5,TP53,ERBB2,BBC3,BCL2,SIRT7,TNF,EDEM1,REST,HUWE1,YOD1,EMD,AOX5,ARIH2,IFI27,TLR2,SFRP1,IL6,RSAD2,CCL5,ITGB2,TLR4,JR S1,UBE2D3,FZD5,CLOCK,YWHAB,ARL2,CREBRF,SMAD3,RAB23,DNAJA1,HSPA8,PRKCD,BAG4,ITPR1,TM7SF3,PIK3R1,CD2AP,SIRT4,YWHAQ,YWHAH,GSK3B,BSG,HAX1,FBXW7,E2F1,CFTR,RANGAP1,ECT2,VAMP2,SNX12,HNF4A,SFN,SNX3,ACSL4,ITGB3,STX1A,ANKK3,CYP51A1,FRMD4A,MYO1C,SAAI1,INHBB,TP73,EPHA5,ARF6,SAR1A,PPP3R1,BAG3,GDI1,TREM2,GAPVD1,CASP8,TP53BP2,SOX4,INSIG1,MFF,PER2,BMP8A,TMEM30A,PRNP,MAVS,CHD7,TCF7L2,RAB11FIP1,SEC16A,RAN,KCNB1,F2RL1,MIDN,KCNA5,SREBF1,LMAN1,DERL2,FFAR4,PCNT	99	up
regulation of peptidyl-lysine acetylation	GO:2000756	protein metabolism	5.810E-03	LIF,SMAD4,MUC1,SET,NOS1,BRCA1,RP56KA4,CHEK1,PRKAA1,FLCN,TADA2B,MAPK3,SPI1,SIRT1,SOX4,RP56KA5	16	up
regulation of peptidyl-serine phosphorylation	GO:0033135	phosphorylation	3.406E-03	AKT1,TNF,LIF,CD44,RAF1,TNKS1BP1,NTRK3,EGFR,MIF,NOS1,IL6,HSP90AA1,DKK1,PTEN,VEGFA,PDE4D,CREBL2,SMAD7,APP,CNKR3,RASSF2,HAX1,TFRC,IFNB1,EIF4G1,GADD45A,RIPK2,PRKDI1,FNIP1,DDIT4,CAPRIN2,PRKD2,STK4	33	up
regulation of peptidyl-threonine phosphorylation	GO:0010799	phosphorylation	3.741E-02	SPHK1,TNKS1BP1,S1PR2,SPRED1,WNK3,CAB39,SMAD7,APP,EIF4G1,BMP7,RIPK2,DDIT4,MAPK1	13	up
regulation of peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation	GO:0050730	phosphorylation	2.261E-05	NF2,STAT3,IGF2,TP53,PAK2,EPO,PPP2CA,TNF,IL6R,ERBB3,LIF,SH3BP5,CD44,ABL1,EGFR,EPHA7,MIF,ERBB4,CD80,SFRP1,IL6,CCL5,ITGB2,IL23R,GPRC5A,ITGA5,FGFR3,ADAM17,NRP1,TGFA,VEGFA,PTPRJ,PAK2,PRKCD,RAP2C,APP,SOCSS5,IL6ST,HAX1,FBXW7,SRC,SOCSS4,CD40,ITGB3,RIPK2,CSF1R,KIT,TNFRSF1A,TREM2,AREG,DOCK3,ADNP,SH2B3,PRNP,ACVR1,EREG,SOC33,PDGFB,IL15	59	up
regulation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase activity	GO:0043551	PI3k signalling	1.008E-02	ERBB4,IRS1,FGFR3,FGF2,ATG14,PIK3R3,RUBCN,PIK3R1,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,KIT,PRKDI1,WDR81,PDGFB	14	up
regulation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signalling	GO:0014066	PI3k signalling	1.913E-04	EPOR,JAK2,EPO,TNF,IGF1R,PIK3CB,ERBB3,PIK3CD,NTRK3,EGFR,PIP4K2C,ENTPD5,CCL5,FGF2,PTEN,VEGFA,INSR,PIK3R1,PPP2R5C,KDR,HAX1,MAZ,MAPK3,SRCPDGFRB,PDGFRA,SIRT1,PIK3CG,BECN1,KIT,PIP5K1C,MAPK1,F2RL1,PDGFB,TWIST1	35	up
regulation of phosphoprotein phosphatase activity	GO:0043666	phosphorylation	3.069E-02	BOD1,ROCK2,FKBP1A,HSP90B1,TIPRL,PDGFRB,CRY2,ROCK1,HSP90A1,PPP1R15B,PPP1R15A,MAGI2,GSK3B,MGAT5	14	down
regulation of plasma membrane bounded cell projection organisation	GO:0120035	cell organisation	4.697E-02	SEMA6B,PAK2,CCP110,NPTN,ABL2,SEMA6A,NTNG2,NSMF,METRN,MYO10,APC,BRSK1,FMR1,VLDLR,PRKCD,SEMA3E,CAPRIN1,MAP3K13,RET,EP58,ZDHHC15,EP300,L1CAM,CD42EP3,TIAM2,NTNG1,HOMER1,S100A9,PFN2,BCL11A,SEMA4C,YAP1,AKT1,CDH2,RELN,PLEKHM1,PTEN,RNF6,CAPRIN2,ATP8B1,TBC1D7,ARF6,HECW2,SIPA1L1,CDC42,HECW1,P3H1,FSCN1,ENPP2,TIAM1,ITGA6,VEGFA,CAMK1D,MYLIP,WASL,SEMA7A,PTPRD,OCLN,RHOA,SCARB2,RREB1,SEMA4G,FBXW8,ARHGDI3,SCARF1,PDPN,PTK6,NDEL1,PLCE1,MAGI2,WNT5A,GSK3B,CEP97,PTPN9,ARSB,PFN1,PRAG1	77	down
regulation of positive chemotaxis	GO:0050926	cell adhesion and migration	3.023E-02	ANGPT2,NTRK3,CXCL8,CXCL12,VEGFA,KDR,F3,F2RL1	8	up
regulation of posttranscriptional gene silencing	GO:0060147	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	2.957E-02	STAT3,LIN28A,NCOR2,LIN28B,TP53,NUP93,TNF,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,FXR1,TRIM71,TNRC6B,EGFR,NDC1,IL6,ELAVL1,DDX6,TNRC6A,AGO2,AGO1,NUP50,POLR2E,POM121C,MYCN,NUP62,PUM2,MAP2K1,NUP98,EIF4G1,RAE1,POUSF1,NUP43,POLR2D,ESR1,NUP54,BCDIN3D,LIMD1	38	both
regulation of pri-mirna transcription by rna polymerase ii	GO:1902893	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	2.018E-05	PPARA,NFIB,TERT,SOX9,HIF1A,FOSL1,NR3C1,PPARG,ETS1,FOS,KLF4,JUN,SMAD3,STAT3,FOXO3,ATOX8,TP53,SRF,WT1	19	both
regulation of production of mirnas involved in gene silencing by mirna	GO:1903798	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	1.019E-04	STAT3,LIN28A,NCOR2,LIN28B,TP53,TNF,EGFR,IL6,MYCN,MAP2K1,ESR1,BCDIN3D	12	both
regulation of protein acetylation	GO:1901983	protein metabolism	8.618E-03	LIF,SMAD4,MUC1,SET,NOS1,BRCA1,RP56KA4,CHEK1,TAOK1,PRKAA1,DDX3X,FLCN,TADA2B,GSK3B,MAPK3,SPI1,SIRT1,SOX4,RP56KA5	19	up
regulation of protein binding	GO:0043393	protein metabolism	2.204E-02	AKT1,AURKB,PPP2CA,NEB,PPP1CA,ABL1,ROCK1,CDKN1A,SLPI,IFIT1,DKK1,SNAPIN,NRP1,PRKCD,FKBP1A,APP,GSK3B,CRK,BAG2,LEF1,RALB,BAX,RIPK2,IL10,ADNP,AURKA,ADAM15,TCF7L2,CAPRIN2,RAN,PDGFB,DTX3L,STK4,B2M,ACTB	35	up
regulation of protein kinase b signalling	GO:0051896	protein kinase activity	6.956E-07	LIN28A,IGF2,ERBB2,AKT1,SFRP5,TNF,IGF1R,PIK3CB,ERBB3,PIK3CD,MFHAS1,NTRK3,EGFR,FGFR2,ERBB4,LRP2,CD80,HSP90AA1,IRS1,HLA-G,FGFR3,FGF2,TGFA,PTEN,VEGFA,PTPRJ,CPNE1,GRB2,FLCN,FGFR4,INSR,PIK3R1,RNF41,PLEKHA1,PHLPP2,PPP2R5C,RET,RTN4,F3,HAX1,ITGB1,CCL3,MET,MAZ,SRCPDGFRB,PDGFRA,SIRT1,KLB,MTDH,RRAS,GATA4,AXL,PIK3CG,RICTOR,EPHA2,KIT,AREG,PPARA,SH2B3,TCF7L2,OTUD3,EREG,ESR1,PDGFB,FRS2,THBS1,PHLPP1	68	up
regulation of protein localization to membrane	GO:1905475	protein localization	1.889E-03	ZDHHC5,PMAIP1,TP53,ERBB2,BBC3,AKT1,BCL2,TNF,EGFR,TMEM59,NUMB,SQSTM1,ITGB2,PRKCE,YWHAB,KIF5B,WNK3,VP54A,SPTBN1,PIK3R1,YWHAQ,YWHAH,FZD9,E2F1,ITGB1,SFN,AR,AP2M1,ANK3,MYO1C,TP73,ARF6,EPHA2,PPP3R1,GDI1,TREM2,CASPB8,BCL2L1,TP53BP2,MFF,PRNP,KCNB1,ACTB	43	up
regulation of protein localization to nucleolus	GO:1904749	protein localization	4.060E-02	GLUL,MCRS1,TERT,NVL,POLR1A	5	down
regulation of protein localization to nucleus	GO:1900180	protein localization	6.316E-03	CDKN2A,MEPCE,AKT1,NPM1,LIF,MFHAS1,CARD10,CCT6A,SMAD3,RAB23,FLCN,PRKCD,CDK1,PIK3R1,C6orf106,GSK3B,YAP1,LATS2,ECT2,CCT3,TFRC,SESN2,BAG3,OTUD7B,MAVS,RAN,WWTR1,DTX3L	28	up
regulation of protein modification by small protein conjugation or removal	GO:1903320	protein metabolism	1.661E-04	CDKN2A,SPHK1,XIAP,HSPBP1,AKT1,TNFAIP3,SIRT7,RPS7,NPM1,HUWE1,PIAS3,ABL1,SPRNT,TRAF6,ISG15,FANCM,SQSTM1,BRCA1,HSP90AA1,OTUD4,DCUN1D3,PTEN,IVNS1ABP,OGT,N4BP1,DDX3X,BTRC,CUL3,AMER1,DNAJA1,OTUB1,FKBP1A,SMAD7,KLHL40,FBXW7,BAG2,UBE25,CDCC20,FZR1,BIRC3,RNF40,RP52,CTNNB1,RIPK2,UBA2,BCL10,BIRC2,SOX4,SASH1,TANK,RNF4,RPL23,PER2,UBB,DTX3L,RAB1A	56	up

regulation of protein serine/threonine kinase activity	GO:0071900	protein kinase activity	8.261E-10	CDKN2A,MAP3K2,CBPA,ERBB2,AKT1,CCNE1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,TNF,CDKN2D,MAP3K11,MAPK14,IGF1R,PIK3CB,APC,RASGRP1,HMGA2,ABL1,NTRK3,EGFR,CCNJ,CXCR4,RHOA,CD40LG,DUSP1,IRAK2,TRAF6,CDKN1A,IRAK1,CDKN3,CCND1,TLR4,ROBO1,CCND2,S100A12,CCNA2,DKK1,ADAM17,FGF2,CDKN1B,TGFA,S1PR2,MAP3K9,PTEN,PCDC4,VEGFA,TAOK1,CCND3,UBE2V1,SPRED1,CCNT1,STK38,PTPRJ,PRKAA1,MAPKAPK2,PRKAR2A,MAP2K3,DDX3X,DNAJA1,PRKCD,CDK1,CDC25A,CCNT2,INSR,TAB3,CAB39,CCNE2,MAP4K2,RET,MAP3K7,MEF2C,LATS2,HEXIM1,CD2CS2,PEA15,MAPK3,SRG,PDGFRB,SIRT1,CD40,MAP2K1,PIK3CG,AAA1,GADD45A,CD24,TRAF2,RALB,BMP7,CDKN2C,RIK2,CSF1R,KIT,NOD1,LAX1,DUSP5,CDK5R1,SH2B3,CCNB1,INCEP,SASH1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPRE3,MAPK1,EDN1,RPS27A,UBC,CCNJ,IPO7,PDGFB,ACTB,THBS1,TAB2	113	both
regulation of protein stability	GO:0031647	protein metabolism	1.098E-03	CDKN2A,SELL1,CREBBP,RPS7,NPM1,LSS,PRKRA,USP8,HSPD1,CDCT7,CDKN1A,HSP90AA1,KRAS,B4GALT5,CCT6A,PTEN,NAPG,LAMP2,CDC37L1,BTRC,FLOT2,CUL3,CCDC88C,HSPA8,PRKCD,BAG4,PIK3R1,TBGG1,CREBL2,SMAD7,GGA3,CLU,RASSF2,PLP3,USP3,RTN4,FBXW7,MDM2,BAG2,ZSWIM7,MDM4,CASP3,SIRT1,CCT3,CDKN2AIP,BAG6,USP47,MTMR9,CRYAA,PRKDI1,BAG3,SUGT1,BAG1,SOX4,USP28,ATF7IP,AURKA,WDR81,CREB1,RPL23,GNAQ,DDI2,PRNP,CHEK2,USP13,MAPK1,SEC16A,DAD1,OTUD3,STK4,SREBF1	71	both
regulation of protein ubiquitination	GO:0031396	ubiquitination	1.534E-04	CDKN2A,SPHK1,XIAP,HSPBP1,AKT1,TNFAIP3,SIRT7,RPS7,NPM1,HUWE1,ABL1,SPRNT,TRAF6,ISG15,FANCM,SQSTM1,BRCA1,HSP90AA1,DCUN1D3,PTEN,IVNS1ABP,OGT,N4BP1,DDX3X,BTRC,CUL3,AMER1,DNAJA1,OTUB1,FKBP1A,SMAD7,KLHL40,FBXW7,BAG2,UBE2S,CDC20,FZR1,BIRC3,RNF40,RPS2,RIK2,BCL10,BIRC2,SOX4,SASH1,RPL23,PER2,UBB,DTX3L,RAB1A	50	up
regulation of pten gene transcription	REAC:R-HSA-8943724	PTEN expression	2.692E-03	CBX4,MAPK1,RBBP4,CBX6,MTA3,RRAGC,SLC38A9,EEP2,SUZ12,SNAI2,PPARG,PHC3,RCOR1,JUN,REST,CBX2,RRAGD,TP53,BMI1	20	down
regulation of pten localization	REAC:R-HSA-8948747	PTEN expression	4.467E-02	XIAP,PTEN,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	5	up
regulation of pten mrna translation	REAC:R-HSA-8943723	PTEN expression	1.113E-04	TNRC6B,AGO3,TNRC6A,AGO2,PTEN,AGO1,AGO4,MOV10	8	up
regulation of purine nucleotide metabolic process	GO:1900542	nucleotide metabolism	4.138E-03	STAT3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PRKAG1,PARP1,NDC1,NOS1,ENTPD5,OGT,PRKAA1,FLCN,CBFA2T3,INSR,NUP50,APP,POM121C,NUP62,TIGAR,NUP98,RAE1,TREM2,PPARA,NUP43,ZBTB7A,PDF2,NUP54,EIF6	29	up
regulation of ras protein signal transduction	GO:0046578	protein metabolism	5.313E-04	EPOR,IAK2,EPO,STAR13,PIK3CB,RAF1,RASGRP1,ABL1,STAR13,SQSTM1,ROBO1,NOTCH2,NOTCH1,NRP1,ABL2,OGT,GRB2,CUL3,FLCN,KANK1,CRKL,ARHGDIAS,SHOC2,RTN4,STMN1,ITGB1,MET,ALS2,NUP62,ARHGDIAB,EP58L2,MFN2,PIK3CG,ARF6,F11R,KCTD10,DLCL1,ERBIN,F2RL1,LRRCS9,DENND4B	41	both
regulation of reactive oxygen species metabolic process	GO:2000377	oxygen levels	1.011E-02	STAT3,TP53,IAK2,AKT1,TNF,MAPK14,KHSRP,AOX5,CDKN1A,PTGS2,BRCA1,ITGB2,TLR4,HSP90AA1,KLF4,SMAD3,TFAP2A,GRB2,PRKCD,INSR,RNF41,CLU,PDGFRB,TGFB2,DDAH2,GADD45A,BMP7,DDAH1,PPARA,AGTR1,ROMO1,ABCD2,EDN1,F2RL1,CD36,EIF6,PDGFB,THBS1	38	up
regulation of release of cytochrome c from mitochondria	GO:0090199	mitochondrial activity	1.134E-03	PMAIP1,BMF,TP53,BBC3,AKT1,PLAUR,BCL2L11,CLU,HRK,BNIP3,BAX,BIK,NOL3,CIDEB,MOAP1,BCL2L1,MFF	17	up
regulation of response to cytokine stimulus	GO:0060759	cellular response to external stimuli	1.881E-03	CBFB,SPHK1,IJF,IAK2,TNFAIP3,TNF,CXCR4,IRAK2,TLR2,FADD,IRAK1,STAT1,IL6,TLR4,ROBO1,CSF1,OTUD4,ADAM17,KLF4,PAFAH1B1,CPNE1,CHUK,CYLD,IL6ST,SPPL2A,TRAP,BIRC3,TLL12,AXL,HIST1H2BJ,CASP1,CD24,TRAF2,RBCK1,NLRCS,TNFRSF1A,TREM2,CASP8,BIRC2,SH2B3,MAVS,EDN1,F2RL1,SOC33,HIPK1	45	up
regulation of response to dna damage stimulus	GO:2001020	cell cycle	1.667E-05	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,BCL2,SIRT7,RFWB3,FUS,ZNF385A,CDKN2D,NPM1,FXR1,CD44,MCL1,HMGA2,CBPG,ABL1,MUC1,EGFR,PARP1,MIF,BRCA1,BCLAF1,CXCL12,CHEK1,UBE2V1,ACTR2,SPRED1,OTUB1,PRKCD,RNF168,KLHL15,RIF1,AXIN2,CLU,MDM2,ZNF365,ATM,MYC,MRNIP,SIRT1,PPP1R10,TIGAR,FIGN,XRCC1,RAD51,HMGB1,CASP9,MMS19,SNAI1,SIRT6,RNF169,BCL2L1,POLO,NACC2,TERF2,ERCC4,DYRK1A,SMG1,DTX3L,TWIST1	59	up
regulation of rho protein signal transduction	GO:0035023	Rho GTPase signalling	3.625E-02	STARD13,RAF1,ABL1,STAR13,ROBO1,NRP1,ABL2,CUL3,FLCN,KANK1,ARHGDIAS,STMN1,ITGB1,MET,ARHGDIAB,EP58L2,F11R,KCTD10,DLCL1,F2RL1	20	up
regulation of runx1 expression and activity	REAC:R-HSA-8934593	RUNX metabolism	2.452E-02	CBFB,TNRC6B,CCND1,CCND2,AGO3,TNRC6A,AGO2,CCND3,CDK6,AGO1,AGO4,MOV10,SRC	13	both
regulation of signal transduction by p53 class mediator	GO:1901796	apoptosis	1.130E-05	RBBP4,MAPK14,TP63,TWIST1,TP53INP1,EP300,MEAF6,SIRT1,PPP1R13B,AKT1,SNAI2,RPAL,ATM,TOPBP1,PMAIP1,BCL2,PRKAB2,MDM2,CHEK1,DDX5,TAIF13,RPF2,SPRED3,CSNK2A1,TP53,MDM4,DNA2,PAK1IP1,MRE11,HUS1,HEXIM1,MAPKAPK5,RF2,SETD9,MIF,AURKA	36	both
regulation of signalling by cbl	REAC:R-HSA-912631	signalling pathways	2.698E-02	PIK3CB,PIK3CD,PIK3R3,CRKL,PIK3R1,CRK,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	9	up
regulation of signalling receptor activity	GO:0010469	signalling pathways	3.997E-02	GRIN2A,MED1,NPTX1,CHRFA7A,GPRCSA,ADAM17,NRP1,TGFA,PDE4D,PRKCD,MINK1,APP,ADRA2B,SOC55,DLGAP3,FBXW7,MEF2C,CACNG8,ITGB1,SOC54,HMGB1,DAPK1,CAPN1,AREG,IL10,CLEC12B,EREG,ARC,NPTXR	29	up
regulation of skeletal muscle cell proliferation	GO:0014857	cell proliferation	3.859E-02	STAT3,SIX1,FGF2,CFLAR,AKIRIN1	5	up
regulation of small gtpase mediated signal transduction	GO:0051056	Rho GTPase signalling	5.740E-04	EPOR,IAK2,EPO,STAR13,PIK3CB,RAF1,RASGRP1,RHOV,PLEKHG5,ABL1,STAR13,RHOA,SQSTM1,ROBO1,NOTCH2,SOS1,NOTCH1,SOS2,NRP1,ABL2,OGT,VAV2,ARHGAP12,GRB2,OCRL,CUL3,FLCN,KANK1,RACGAP1,CRKL,CD2AP,CGNL1,ARHGDIAS,SHOC2,CDC42,ARHGAP32,TRIP10,RTN4,STMN1,RHOB,ITGB1,ECT2,MET,VAV3,ARHGAP1,ALS2,SRG,NUP62,ARHGDIAB,EP58L2,MFN2,PIK3CG,ARF6,GDI1,F11R,KCTD10,ARHGEF26,DLCL1,ERBIN,F2RL1,DEPDC1B,RHOH,LRRCS9,DENND4B	64	up
regulation of small molecule metabolic process	GO:0062012	metabolic process	1.383E-02	PMAIP1,STAT3,NCOR2,IGF2,AKT1,NUP93,SIRT7,TNF,NUP205,RANBP2,PTH1R,REST,NUP37,PRKAG1,PSMB1,LSS,DYRK2,CD244,DKK3,PARP1,ADM,NDC1,KNPNB1,NFKB1,PTGS2,NOS1,ENTPD5,BRCA1,PRKCE,IRS1,SIK1,PPARD,FOXK1,OGT,PRKAA1,FASN,FLCN,EPMA2AIP1,CBFA2T3,FGFR4,INSR,NUP50,SIRT4,APP,GSK3B,PSMB5,POM121C,SP1,ERLIN1,SIRT1,NUP62,DHCR7,ERLIN2,TIGAR,CYPS1A1,NUP98,RAE1,SNAI1,TREM2,PPARA,NUP43,PPP1R3D,NFYB,MID1IP1,ZBTB7A,GRB1O,ABCD2,PDF2,RAN,NUP54,EIF6,ARPP19,MIDN,SC5D,SREBF1,TWIST1,H6PD	77	up
regulation of smooth muscle cell proliferation	GO:0048660	cell proliferation	1.402E-02	AKT1,TNFAIP3,APLN,TNF,IL6R,MMP2,CDKN1A,STAT1,IL6,CCL5,DNMT1,FGF2,CDKN1B,IGFBP5,PTEN,PCDC4,ELN,MEF2C,TPM1,PDGFRB,MFN2,CTNNB1,IL10,BMPR1A,TCF7L2,EDN1,EREG,PDGFB,SOD2,THBS1	30	up
regulation of t cell activation	GO:0050863	leukocyte activation	1.531E-03	CDKN2A,SLC7A1,CBFB,IRF4,IGF2,AKT1,PRDM1,ABL1,HSPD1,CD40LG,FADD,GRAP2,CD80,BTN2A2,IL6,CCL5,IL23R,HLA-A,HLA-G,CD274,VSIR,PCDC1,TNFSF9,PAG1,GRB2,PAK2,FLOT2,AGER,PIK3R1,MYB,SMAD7,CD42,SOC55,IL6ST,NLRP3,TOX,LEF1,ZAP70,SRG,TGFB2,CEBPB,TFRC,IFNB1,HMGB1,CD24,TNFRSF21,PLA2G2D,IL10,CD70,TCF7,SOX4,LAX1,TNFRSF13C,NKAP,DLG5,PRNP,IRF1,ZBTB7B,RHOH,SDC4,PAK3,IL15	62	up
regulation of telomere maintenance via telomere lengthening	GO:1904356	telomere	2.282E-02	AURKB,PARP1,CCT6A,HNRNPA1,HMBOX1,HNRNPA2B1,ATM,MAPK3,SRG,CCT3,XRN1,SLX4,MAPKAPK5,MAPK1,TERF2,ERCC4,CTC1,HNRNPC	18	up
regulation of the apoptosome activity	REAC:R-HSA-9627069	apoptosis	6.225E-03	XIAP,MAPK3,DIABLO,CASP9,CYCS,APAF1,MAPK1	7	up
regulation of tnfr1 signalling	REAC:R-HSA-5357905	signalling pathways	3.051E-04	XIAP,TNFAIP3,TNF,CHUK,CYLD,SPPL2A,BIRC3,TRAF2,RBCK1,TNFRSF1A,CASP8,BIRC2,OTUD7B,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	16	up
regulation of toll-like receptor signalling pathway	GO:0034121	TLR signalling	2.127E-02	TNFAIP3,MFHAS1,TLR2,IRF7,RSAD2,TLR4,OTUD4,DDX3X,RTN4,BIRC3,HMGB1,BIRC2,LILRA2,TIRAP,GRAMD4,TLR3,IRF1,Cxorf21,F2RL1,CD36	20	up
regulation of tp53 activity	REAC:R-HSA-5633007	P53 signalling	2.263E-04	CDKN2A,TP53INP1,EHMT1,TP53,AKT1,AURKB,PPP2CA,ZNF385A,PRKAG1,MAPK14,TAIF15,PRDM1,DYRK2,PIP4K2C,CSNK2A1,MTA2,BRCA1,CCNA2,CHEK1,SUP116H,PRKAA1,SSRP1,TAIF13,GATAD2A,CDK1,AKT3,PPP2R5C,PIP4P1,CDK2,MDM2,ATM,HDAC1,MRE11,MDM4,RICTOR,TP73,TP53BP2,AURKA,CDKSR1,GATAD2B,MAPKAPK5,UBB,CHEK2,RPS27A,UBC,RF2C,JMY,BRPF1,HIPK1	49	up

regulation of tp53 activity through methylation	REAC:R-HSA-6804760	epigenetic mechanism	4.071E-03	EHMT1,TP53,MDM2,ATM,MDM4,UBB,CHEK2,RPS27A,UBC,JMY	10	up
regulation of tp53 activity through phosphorylation	REAC:R-HSA-6804756	phosphorylation	4.099E-03	TP53INP1,TP53,AURKB,PRKAG1,MAPK14,TAFL15,DYRK2,CSNK2A1,BRCA1,CNNA2,CHEK1,SUPT16H,PRKAA1,SSRP1,TAFL13,CDK2,MDM2,ATM,MRE11,MDM4,URKA,CDK5R1,MAPKAPK5,UBB,CHEK2,RPS27A,UBC,RF2C,HIPK1	29	up
regulation of tp53 degradation	REAC:R-HSA-6804757	P53 signalling	4.144E-04	CDKN2A,TP53,AKT1,PPP2CA,CNNA2,CDK1,AKT3,PPP2R5C,CDK2,MDM2,ATM,MDM4,RICTOR,UBB,CHEK2,RPS27A,UBC	17	up
regulation of tp53 expression and degradation	REAC:R-HSA-6806003	P53 signalling	1.625E-04	CDKN2A,TP53,AKT1,PPP2CA,PRDM1,CNNA2,CDK1,AKT3,PPP2R5C,CDK2,MDM2,ATM,MDM4,RICTOR,UBB,CHEK2,RPS27A,UBC	18	up
regulation of translation in response to stress	GO:0043555	cellular response to external stimuli	1.235E-02	RPS6KA1,SLC35A4,NPM1,PPP1CA,DDX3X,RPS6KA3,EIF4G1,SESN2,PPP1R15B	9	up
regulation of translational initiation	GO:0006446	transcription and translation	3.189E-02	EIF5,EIF4EBP1,NPM1,PPP1CA,CCL5,AGO2,RPS6KB1,DDX3X,EIF2B2,LARP1,KHDRBS1,NCBP2,EIF4G1,CTIF,EIF1,PAIP1,EIF4EBP2,PPP1R15B,HABP4,POLR2D	20	up
regulation of transmembrane receptor protein serine/threonine kinase signalling pathway	GO:0090092	protein kinase activity	2.166E-04	XIAP,JAK2,NUP93,CREBBP,CDH5,SMAD4,MTMR4,FBN1,DKK3,LRP2,SMAD2,NOTCH1,DKK1,WNT1,ADAM17,BMP3,SKI,SMAD3,SPRED1,CRIM1,PPM1A,FLCN,RPJ,ACVR2A,FKBP1A,TGFB3,SMAD7,SMURF1,LATS2,VASN,STRAP,SIRT1,TGFB2,PEG10,INHBB,BMP7,GDF5,CIDEA,POU5F1,PPARA,BMPRI1A,BMP8A,SOX11,PMEP1A,DAND5,UBB,PCSK6,ZBTB7A,SPART,RPS27A,UBC,ACVR1,LEFTY1,TRIM33,ZNF703,THBS1	56	up
regulation of tumor necrosis factor superfamily cytokine production	GO:1903555	apoptosis	4.829E-02	STAT3,JAK2,TNFAIP3,RASGRP1,TLR2,MIF,FADD,IL6,TLR4,DICER1,FZD5,CD274,VSIR,PTPRJ,MAPKAPK2,AGER,C6orf106,CLU,APP,CCL3,HMGB1,CIDEA,IL10,BCL10,LILRA2,TIRAP,TLR3,MAVS,GHSR,POMC,THBS1,TWIST1	32	up
regulation of tumor necrosis factor-mediated signalling pathway	GO:0010803	signalling pathways	7.200E-03	SPHK1,TNFAIP3,TNF,ADAM17,CPNE1,CHUK,CYLD,SPPL2A,TRAI,TRAF2,IRAK1,HIST1H2BJ,CASP1,TRAF2,RBCK1,TNFRSF1A,CASP8,BIRC2,F2RL1,HIPK1	19	up
regulation of type i interferon production	GO:0032479	interferon signalling	2.969E-04	TNFAIP3,DHX33,PCBP2,CREBBP,HSPD1,NFKB1,TLR2,IRAK1,ISG15,STAT1,IRF7,TLR4,DTX4,DDX3X,CHUK,CYLD,REL,POLR2E,C6orf106,POLR3G,MRE11,YY1,POLR3E,TRAF3,CTNNB1,RIPK2,NLRCS,IL10,LRFFIP1,TIRAP,TLR3,MAVS,IRF1,RNF125,UBA7,PPM1B	36	up
regulation of tyrosine phosphorylation of stat protein	GO:0042509	phosphorylation	2.507E-02	NF2,STAT3,JAK2,EPO,PPP2CA,TNF,IL6R,LIF,ERBB4,IL6,CCL5,IL23R,FGFR3,IL6ST,CD40,CSF1R,KIT,TNFRSF1A,SH2B3,SOCS3,IL15	21	up
regulation of ubiquitin protein ligase activity	GO:1904666	ubiquitination	6.870E-03	CDKN2A,RPS7,PTEN,BTRC,BAG2,UBE25,CD20,FZR1,RPL23,RAB1A	10	up
regulation of ubiquitin-dependent protein catabolic process	GO:2000058	ubiquitination	4.980E-02	RYBP,ZYG11B,SUMO2,LAPTMS5,DAB2,RNF14,NFE2L2,CEBPA,PTK2,CCAR2,PTEN,CSNK1A1,RNF19A,MDM2,SOCS5,PIAS1,PRICKLE1,HSP90A1,GIPC1,CSNK2A1,XPO1,CAMLG,RAD23B,CLU,STYX,SH3RF2,GSK3B,UBQLN4,DVL1	29	down
regulation of ubiquitin-protein transferase activity	GO:0051438	ubiquitination	1.680E-02	CDKN2A,RPS7,ABL1,DCUN1D3,PTEN,BTRC,SMAD7,FBXW7,BAG2,UBE25,CD20,FZR1,RPS2,RPL23,DTX3L,RAB1A	16	up
regulation of vasculature development	GO:1901342	organogenesis	4.136E-02	ETS1,SPHK1,PKM,STAT3,ERBB2,TNFAIP3,TNF,CDH5,PLXND1,PIK3CB,TMEM2,RNH1,PIK3CD,HMGA2,ALOX5,HK2,E2F2,ROCK1,STAT1,SFRP1,BRCA1,IL6,CXCL8,ITGA5,HLA-G,FGF2,KLF4,AGO2,ITGB8,VEGFA,SPRED1,MECP2,AGO1,AMOT,KDR,RTN4,RHOB,F3,SP1,ITGB1,DL1,SIRT1,MTDH,RRAS,CD40,GATA4,PLCG1,CTNNB1,EPHA2,FASLG,PRK1,SIRT6,GATA6,SASH1,BTG1,HOXA5,ADM2,PRKD2,EMP2,THBS1,TWIST1,ADAMTS9,HIPK1	63	up
regulation of viral genome replication	GO:0045069	viral of bacterial infection	9.280E-03	PABPC1,TNF,HMGA2,IFI27,IFIT5,ISG15,IFITM3,IFITM1,SLPI,OASL,RSAD2,CCL5,IFIT1,CXCL8,SETDB1,TARBP2,SRPK1,NUCKS1,DDX3X,TBC1D20,LARP1,IFNB1,ADARB1,PPARA,APOBEC3F,MAVS,TOX2A	27	up
regulation of viral life cycle	GO:1903900	viral of bacterial infection	1.875E-02	VPS4B,CHMP3,PABPC1,TNF,HMGA2,TRIM22,IFI27,IFIT5,ISG15,IFITM3,IFITM1,SLPI,OASL,RSAD2,CCL5,IFIT1,CXCL8,VPS37B,SETDB1,TARBP2,SRPK1,CHMP4B,TIRIM35,NUCKS1,DDX3X,VPS4A,TBC1D20,BSG,CHMP2B,SNX3,LARP1,IFNB1,ADARB1,PPARA,APOBEC3F,MAVS,KPNA2,TOX2A	38	up
regulation of viral process	GO:0050792	viral of bacterial infection	5.144E-04	VPS4B,CHMP3,PABPC1,TNF,REST,HMGA2,TRIM22,IFI27,IFIT5,ISG15,IFITM3,IFITM1,SLPI,STAT1,OASL,RSAD2,CCL5,IFIT1,CXCL8,VPS37B,SETDB1,TARBP2,SRPK1,CHMP4B,CCL4,CCNT1,TRIM35,NUCKS1,DDX3X,VPS4A,POLR2E,TBC1D20,BSG,SP1,HEXIM1,CCL3,CHMP2B,CFL1,HDAC1,NELFCD,SUPT5H,RRP1B,LEF1,SNX3,UBP1,LARP1,IFNB1,SMARCA4,ADARB1,PPARA,APOBEC3F,MAVS,IGF2R,POLR2D,KPNA2,TOX2A	56	up
regulation of viral transcription	GO:0046782	viral of bacterial infection	7.938E-03	REST,HMGA2,IFITM3,CCL5,TARBP2,CCL4,CCNT1,NUCKS1,POLR2E,SP1,HEXIM1,CCL3,HDAC1,NELFCD,SUPT5H,RRP1B,LEF1,UBP1,SMARCA4,POLR2D	20	up
regulation of wnt signalling pathway	GO:0030111	Wnt signalling	7.594E-03	CBFB,TMEM9,FZD4,XIAP,TNFAIP3,SFRP5,PPP2CA,WNK1,PSMB1,APC,EMD,NRARP,FZD6,USP8,LBX2,PPP1CA,EGFR,GLI1,FGFR2,DKK3,CSNK2A1,NFKB1,TLR2,CD73,SFRP1,SOX2,DKK1,SKI,DDX3X,PPM1A,BTRC,CUL3,AMER1,CCDC88C,KANK1,NKD1,CYLD,TLA4,AXIN2,APP,GSK3B,FZD9,TBL1XR1,SALL1,ZNRF3,PSMB5,LA TS2,TMEM64,HDAC1,SNX3,CTNNB1,SMARCA4,USP47,POU5F1,TLR3,SOX4,GNAQ,CBY1,GRB10,TCF7L2,MCC,CAPRIN2,ESR1,KREMEN1,DEPDC1B,VWTR1,STK4,ZNF703,TMEM170B,LIMD1,VGLL4,PPM1B	72	both
relaxin signalling pathway	KEGG:04926	signalling pathways	1.239E-02	AKT1,MAPK14,PIK3CB,MMP13,MMP2,RAF1,PIK3CD,EGFR,FOS,NFKB1,NOS1,TGFB1,SMAD2,SOS1,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,VEGFA,GRB2,GNB1,PIK3R1,AKT3,GNG12,MAPK3,SRC,TGFB2,MAP2K1,NRAS,CREB1,MAP2K4,MAPK1,EDN1,PLCB1,COL4A1	34	both
release of cytochrome c from mitochondria	GO:0001836	mitochondrial activity	1.601E-05	PMAIP1,BMF,TP53,BBC3,AKT1,BCL2,BAK1,PLAUR,BCL2L11,CLU,FZD9,SFN,HRK,BNIP3,BAX,BIK,NOL3,CIDEB,MOAP1,BCL2L1,MFF,TIMM50,SOD2	23	up
renal cell carcinoma	KEGG:05211	cancer	5.819E-08	ETS1,AKT1,CREBBP,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,CDKN1A,TGFB1,SOS1,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,TGFA,VEGFA,GRB2,PAK2,FLCN,CUL2,CRKL,PIK3R1,AKT3,CD42,CRK,MET,MAPK3,MAP2K1,FH,NRAS,MAPK1,EGLN3,PDGFB,PAK3	32	both
renal system development	GO:0072001	organogenesis	3.437E-02	ANGPT2,SIX1,ENPEP,IL6R,SMO,PODXL,LIF,FGFR2,STAT1,FGF2,VEGFA,TFAP2A,FLCN,SEC61A1,ZBTB16,RET,SALL1,MEF2C,MYC,JAG1,DLL1,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,CTNNB1,BAG6,CD24,BMP7,AGTR1,SOX4,HOXD11,AHI1,PDGFB,HAS2,COL4A1,MTSS1	35	up
replicative senescence	GO:0090399	senescence	4.808E-02	CDKN2A,TP53,CHEK1,ATM,CHEK2,ROMO1	6	up
repression of wnt target genes	REAC:R-HSA-4641265	Wnt signalling	4.207E-02	TLE4,HDAC1,LEF1,TLR3,TCF7,TCF7L2	6	up
response to bmp	GO:0071772	cellular response to external stimuli	7.685E-04	BMPRI1,XIAP,CDH5,SMAD4,FBN1,LRP2,SFRP1,SMAD2,NOTCH1,WNT1,UBE2D3,SKI,PCDC4,SMAD3,CRIM1,RUNX2,RPJ,ACVR2A,TMEM100,TGFB3,SMAD7,USP15,SMURF1,MAPK3,BMP7,GDF5,POU5F1,HIVEP1,BMPRI1A,SLC33A1,BMP8A,SOX11,DAND5,PCSK6,SPART,ACVR1,LEFTY1,TRIM33	38	up
response to decreased oxygen levels	GO:0036293	oxygen levels	2.814E-02	PMAIP1,TP53,SUV39H1,BBC3,EPO,CREBBP,REST,BACH1,PIK3CB,PSMB1,MMP2,SMAD4,CXCR4,PTGS2,SFRP1,NOS1,NOTCH1,ADAM17,HSP90B1,NDRG1,VEGFA,SMAD3,PRKAA1,RPJ,CUL2,CBFA2T3,TPR1,CPEB2,HIGD1A,HYOU1,RTN4,PSMB5,MDM2,MYC,MDM4,SIRT1,TIGAR,BNIP3,CD24,AIFM1,BMP7,NOL3,DDAH1,CPEB4,HP1BP3,GATA6,DDIT4,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,EGLN3,THBS1,LIMD1,TWIST1	54	both
response to drug	GO:0042493	cellular response to external stimuli	2.625E-02	STAT3,TP53,BCL2,SLC19A1,REST,HMGA2,ABCC1,STAT1,NOS1,CCND1,ADAM17,CDK4,ABCC6,MEF2C,ABCB1,MYC,VAV3,TGFB2,TFRC,RAF2A,GATA4,CTNNB1,KCNH2,USP47,GATA6,CYP2C19,TMEM30A,SLC46A1,CYP2E1,CYP2U1,THBS1	31	up

response to electrical stimulus	GO:0051602	cellular response to external stimuli	4.578E-02	NEUROD2,NSMF,PTEN,REST	4	down
response to endoplasmic reticulum stress	GO:0034976	cellular response to external stimuli	1.597E-03	PMAIP1,SEL1L,TP53,BBC3,BCL2,EXTL3,EDEM1,BAK1,TNFRSF10B,YOD1,MAN1B1,HDGF,ALOX5,SRPRB,EDM3,CXCL8,HSP90B1,SCAMP5,CREBRF,SRPRA,BCL2L1,DDX3X,CHAC1,UBE4A,ITPR1,PIK3R1,CLU,CANX,GSK3B,HYOU1,PDIA6,DNAJC10,CFTR,TMEM67,GORASP2,ERLIN1,GFPT1,CEBPB,ERLIN2,MAGEA3,UBQLN2,EIF4G1,TATDN2,BAG6,AIFM1,TRAF2,SESN2,BAX,BFAR,BCL2L1,FICD,UBXN4,DNAJB9,TMEM33,USP13,PPP1R15B,SEC16A,ATP6VOD1,TMCO1,TPP1,DNAJC18,KLHDC3,THBS1,DERL2	64	up
response to extracellular stimulus	GO:0009991	cellular response to external stimuli	1.844E-04	PMAIP1,VDR,TP53,ZFYVE1,MTMR3,SIK2,CDKN2D,PRKAG1,Fas,FES,CYP24A1,CDKN1A,SPP1,BGLAP,STAT1,SFRP1,LDLR,SIK1,ATG14,SESN3,RPS6KB1,GABARAPL1,FOXK1,OGT,LAMP2,PRKAA1,FLCN,HSPA8,HNRNP1A,WIPI2,GABARAP,PIM1,FOXO3,FOXO1,NCOA1,MAPK3,SIRT1,LARP1,ATG5,RRAGD,RRAGA,EIF4G1,INHBB,AIFM1,DCTPP1,RALB,BECN1,SESN2,ATG7,PRKD1,BCL10,NR4A2,PPARA,ADNP,FNIP1,CPEB4,BMP8A,MAPK1,KCNB1,GHSR,SGIP1,POMC,SESN1,SREBF1	64	up
response to fibroblast growth factor	GO:0071774	FGFR signalling	1.383E-02	APLN,NPTN,ESRP2,CD44,TRIM71,PTBP1,FGFR2,SCHBP1,SFRP1,CCL5,CXCL8,RAB14,FGFR3,FGF2,SPRED1,IER2,GRB2,FGFR4,HNRNP1A,SHOC2,POLR2E,MAPK3,KLB,NCBP2,RBFOX2,ESRP1,DSTYK,MAPK1,POLR2D,PRKD2,FRS2,THBS1	32	up
response to heat	GO:0009408	cellular response to external stimuli	1.433E-03	AKT1,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,CREBBP,NUP37,NDC1,NOS1,HSP90AA1,MAPKAPK2,HSPA8,BAG4,EIF2B2,NUP50,GSK3B,POM121C,BAG2,ATM,MAPK3,SIRT1,NUP62,IER5,NUP98,DNAJB6,RAE1,BAG3,BAG1,NUP43,MAPK1,POLR2D,NUP54,AKT1S1,THBS1,DNAJB4	34	both
response to hydroperoxide	GO:0033194	cellular response to external stimuli	3.859E-02	PRKCD,SP1,XRCC1,PRKD1,DAPK1	5	up
response to hypoxia	GO:0001666	cellular response to external stimuli	3.047E-02	MYC,TWIST1,PSMB8,NOTCH1,RORA,EP300,ADAM17,NFE2L2,TERT,SIRT1,HIF1A,ROCK2,HSP90B1,PMAIP1,SUV39H2,PKD3,GATA6,DDIT4,ZFP36L1,BBC3,MMP2,MDM2,REST,VEGFA,VHL,SMAD3,ITPR1,LMNA,NF1,AQP3,HIF3A,TP53,MDM4,TMBIM6,AK4,SRF,SLC11A2,PSMC4,ANGPT4,THBS1,PSMD3,BACH1,CREBBP,CITD2	44	both
response to increased oxygen levels	GO:0036296	oxygen levels	3.339E-02	Fas,FOXO1,ATG7,PDPN,ATP6VOD1,CCDC115	6	up
response to insulin	GO:0032868	endocrine system	3.815E-03	PKM,IGF2,AKT1,SIK2,SORT1,IGF1R,APC,PARP1,STAT1,SOS1,IRS1,RAB12,PIK3R3,RPS6KB1,RAB15,OGT,MYO5A,NUCKS1,GRB2,EPM2AIP1,KANK1,PRKCD,CPEB2,INSR,PIK3R1,GSK3B,FOXO3,FOXO1,SLC2A4,VAMP2,SIRT1,ATP6V1E1,INHBB,INSIG1,SLC39A14,ATP6V1C1,ATP6V1B2,GRB10,ATP6V0E1,ZBTB7B,ATP6VOD1,SNX5,EIF6,RAB31,RAB10	45	up
response to interleukin-12	GO:0070671	interleukin signalling	1.376E-02	JAK2,RPLPO,MIF,PDCD4,PAK2,HNRNPDL,HNRNPA2B1,CDC42,CFL1,SNRPA1,MTAP,AIP,IL10,ARF1,SOD2,PLCB1	16	up
response to ionizing radiation	GO:0010212	cellular response to external stimuli	1.152E-03	MYC,DCUN1D3,MAPK14,CLOCK,USP28,TRIM13,SIRT1,YAP1,ATM,TOPBP1,HMGA2,MDM2,CCND2,NET1,INIP,RFWD3,GADD45A,CDKN1A,NUCKS1,TP53,MRN1,P,HUS1,RAD51,FANCD2,NABP2,AEN	26	both
response to ischemia	GO:0002931	cellular response to external stimuli	3.844E-02	REST,PIK3CB,CSF1,HYOU1,MEF2C,TIGAR,AIFM1,CSF1R,CPEB4,PER2	10	up
response to mechanical stimulus	GO:0009612	cellular response to external stimuli	8.727E-04	MAP3K2,BAK1,TNFRSF10B,Fas,NFKB1,FADD,STAT1,TLR4,CHEK1,USP53,SLC9A1,MAPK3,CD40,MAP3K14,MAP3K1,CTNNB1,BNIP3,CASP1,CRADD,GADD45A,TNFRSF10A,KIT,LTBR,TNFRSF1A,BCL10,CASP8,TLR3,F11R,MAP2K4,IRF1,HABP4	31	up
response to nutrient levels	GO:0031667	cellular response to external stimuli	1.663E-04	PMAIP1,VDR,TP53,ZFYVE1,MTMR3,SIK2,CDKN2D,PRKAG1,Fas,FES,CYP24A1,CDKN1A,SPP1,BGLAP,STAT1,SFRP1,LDLR,SIK1,ATG14,SESN3,RPS6KB1,GABARAPL1,FOXK1,OGT,LAMP2,PRKAA1,FLCN,HSPA8,HNRNP1A,WIPI2,GABARAP,PIM1,FOXO3,FOXO1,NCOA1,MAPK3,SIRT1,LARP1,ATG5,RRAGD,RRAGA,EIF4G1,INHBB,AIFM1,RALB,BECN1,SESN2,ATG7,PRKD1,BCL10,PPARA,FNIP1,CPEB4,BMP8A,MAPK1,KCNB1,GHSR,SGIP1,POMC,SESN1,SREBF1	61	up
response to organic cyclic compound	GO:0014070	cellular response to external stimuli	1.805E-02	CBFb,PMAIP1,VDR,STAT3,NCOR2,TNF,CDKN2D,GABRR3,MED1,REST,NP1M1,SMO,STRN3,KMT2D,FES,ABL1,CYP24A1,EGFR,SPP1,BGLAP,STAT1,SFRP1,SMAD2,BRCA1,IL6,CCL5,IFIT1,CASP7,CLOCK,COLEC12,HSP90B1,IGFBP5,GABPA,PDE4D,BCL2L11,GNAL,GNB1,CARM1,PAGR1,ZCCHC3,ABHD2,HEYL,WYHAH,CLU,GSK3B,PIM1,DIAPH1,YAP1,SLC9A1,MEF2C,CFTR,CCL3,HDAC1,MAPK3,SRG,CASP3,SIRT1,AR,TGFB2,LARP1,IFNB1,PER1,CTNNB1,SMARCA4,RAD51,AIFM1,RALB,BMP7,IL10,CASP6,CNOT2,RBFOX2,INSIG1,TLR3,LCOR,TMFI1,PMEP1A,CNOT1,ZBTB7A,MAVS,MAPK1,TRPC3,SSTR2,ESR1,ARID1A,PDGFB,SSTR1,ACTB,ZNF703,THBS1	90	up
response to osmotic stress	GO:0006970	cellular response to external stimuli	3.967E-02	EPO,TNF,MYLK,DDX3X,WNK3,CAB39,ABC11,AKR1B1,SLC12A5,LETM1,TLR3,LRRCD,MAP7,KMO	14	up
response to oxygen levels	GO:0070482	oxygen levels	6.215E-04	MYC,TWIST1,PSMB8,NOTCH1,RORA,EP300,ADAM17,FOXO1,NFE2L2,TERT,SIRT1,HIF1A,ROCK2,HSP90B1,PMAIP1,SUV39H2,PKD3,GATA6,CPEB4,DDIT4,ZFP36L1,BBC3,MMP2,MDM2,REST,VEGFA,VHL,SMAD3,ITPR1,LMNA,NF1,AQP3,HIF3A,TP53,MDM4,TMBIM6,AK4,SRF,SLC11A2,PDPN,PSMC4,ANGPT4,THBS1,PSMD3,BACH1,CREBBP,CITED2	47	both
response to peptide	GO:1901652	cellular response to external stimuli	1.541E-03	PKM,STAT3,IGF2,TP53,JAK2,AKT1,SIK2,SORT1,IGF1R,APC,MMP13,MMP2,PARP1,ABCC1,ROCK1,NFKB1,STAT1,TLR4,SOS1,ICAM1,IRS1,RAB12,IGFBP5,PIK3R3,RPS6KB1,RAB15,OGT,MYO5A,PRKAR2A,NUCKS1,GRB2,EPM2AIP1,KANK1,PRKCD,AGER,CPEB2,INSR,PIK3R1,EIF2B2,TGFB2,APP,GSK3B,FOXO3,FOXO1,MDM2,SLC2A4,STAT5A,VAMP2,HNF4A,SRG,SIRT1,ATP6V1E1,INHBB,RIK2,NOD1,TREM2,NR4A2,AGTR1,INSIG1,STAT2,CREB1,RPL23,SLC39A14,ATP6V1C1,ATP6V1B2,PRNP,GRB10,ATP6V0E1,ZBTB7B,ATP6VOD1,SNX5,ERBIN,CD36,EIF6,RAB31,RAB10	76	up
response to peptide hormone	GO:0043434	endocrine system	8.275E-03	PKM,STAT3,IGF2,AKT1,SIK2,SORT1,IGF1R,APC,PARP1,ROCK1,NFKB1,STAT1,SOS1,IRS1,RAB12,IGFBP5,PIK3R3,RPS6KB1,RAB15,OGT,MYO5A,PRKAR2A,NUCKS1,GRB2,EPM2AIP1,KANK1,PRKCD,AGER,CPEB2,INSR,PIK3R1,EIF2B2,TGFB2,APP,GSK3B,FOXO3,FOXO1,MDM2,SLC2A4,STAT5A,VAMP2,HNF4A,SRG,SIRT1,ATP6V1E1,INHBB,NR4A2,AGTR1,INSIG1,STAT2,CREB1,SLC39A14,ATP6V1C1,ATP6V1B2,GRB10,ATP6V0E1,ZBTB7B,ATP6VOD1,SNX5,EIF6,RAB31,RAB10	60	up
response to radiation	GO:0009314	cellular response to external stimuli	1.275E-02	MYC,DCUN1D3,PARP1,MAPK14,CLOCK,BRSK1,FMR1,GNAQ,USP28,YY1,EP300,METAP1,TRIM13,CCND1,SIRT1,YAP1,AKT1,CCAR2,MMP3,MAP2K7,PPM1D,ATM,NMT2,PER2,TOPBP1,BCL2,HMGA2,RHBD1,COL3A1,ITGB1,PER1,MMP2,MDM2,SPRTN,CCND2,PPP1CB,PPP1CC,SDE2,CHEK1,NET1,FBXL3,INIP,CRY2,RFWD3,GADD45A,CDKN1A,CPT1B,NUCKS1,NF1,TP53,MRNIP,RBM4B,HUS1,RAD51,CREBBP,SCAR3,FANCD2,UBE2B,NABP2,PPP1CA,AEN	61	both
response to starvation	GO:0042594	cellular response to external stimuli	4.559E-04	PMAIP1,TP53,ZFYVE1,MTMR3,SIK2,PRKAG1,Fas,CDKN1A,SFRP1,SIK1,ATG14,SESN3,GABARAPL1,FOXK1,LAMP2,PRKAA1,FLCN,HSPA8,HNRNP1A,WIPI2,GABARAP,FOXO3,FOXO1,MAPK3,SIRT1,LARP1,ATG5,RRAGD,RRAGA,INHBB,RALB,BECN1,SESN2,ATG7,PRKD1,PPARA,FNIP1,CPEB4,MAPK1,SESN1,SREBF1	41	up
response to sterol depletion	GO:0006991	lipid metabolism	2.731E-02	PIP4P1,FBXW7,ERLIN1,ERLIN2,INSIG1,ZBTB7B,SREBF1	7	up
response to temperature stimulus	GO:0009266	cellular response to external stimuli	1.043E-03	AKT1,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,CREBBP,NUP37,HSPD1,NDC1,NOS1,HSP90AA1,MAPKAPK2,HSPA8,BAG4,EIF2B2,NUP50,GSK3B,POM121C,FOXO1,BAG2,TRPV2,ATM,MAPK3,SIRT1,NUP62,IER5,NUP98,DNAJB6,RAE1,BAG3,BAG1,NUP43,MAPK1,POLR2D,NUP54,AKT1S1,THBS1,DNAJB4	37	both
response to topologically incorrect protein	GO:0035966	cellular response to external stimuli	1.005E-02	BBC3,EXTL3,EDEM1,BAK1,YOD1,HDGF,HSPD1,SRPRB,CXCL8,HSP90AA1,HSP90B1,HSPA4L,CREBRF,SRPRA,BCL2L11,CUL3,DNAJA1,HSPA8,TM7SF3,PIK3R1,KLH1L5,CLU,CANX,HYOU1,PDIA6,GFPT1,TATDN2,BAG6,BAX,BAG3,BFAR,HSPA13,FICD,TOR1B,DNAJB9,TMEM33,PPP1R15B,ATP6VOD1,TPP1,DNAJC18,KLHDC3,DERL2,DNAJB4	43	up
response to transforming growth factor β	GO:0071559	TGF signalling	8.326E-05	WNT4,ZFH3X,LIMS1,PPARA,PDE3A,SOX6,EP300,ADAM17,ZNF703,DAB2,PDPK1,PARD3,SIRT1,SOX9,ROCK2,PTK2,NR3C1,FERMT2,TGFB1,TGFB2,ATG5,ARRB2,ZFP36L2,MPP5,NLK,ZFP36L1,COL1A2,COL3A1,FOS,FBN1,IUN,SMAD2,SMAD3,SKI,APPL1,CRKL,RHOA,IL4,ROCK1,HSP90AB1,FOXH1,SPRED3,GIP,C1,ITGA3,LPXN,SMAD9,THBS1,WNT5A,CREBBP,BMPRI1,CITED2	52	both
response to tumor cell	GO:0002347	cellular response to external stimuli	2.335E-02	FBXO38,HSPD1,HLA-A,TXNIP,CD274,HMGB1,ADAM15,CD226,PVR	9	up
response to unfolded protein	GO:0006986	cellular response to external stimuli	1.544E-02	BBC3,EXTL3,EDEM1,BAK1,YOD1,HDGF,HSPD1,SRPRB,CXCL8,HSP90AA1,HSP90B1,HSPA4L,CREBRF,SRPRA,BCL2L11,DNAJA1,HSPA8,TM7SF3,PIK3R1,CLU,CANX,HYOU1,PDIA6,GFPT1,TATDN2,BAX,BAG3,BFAR,HSPA13,FICD,TOR1B,DNAJB9,TMEM33,PPP1R15B,ATP6VOD1,TPP1,KLHDC3,DERL2,DNAJB4	38	up

response to virus	GO:0009615	viral of bacterial infection	2.397E-07	PMAIP1,ZMYND11,BCL3,TNFAIP3,BCL2,TNF,PCBP2,MAPK14,PRKRA,HMGA2,HMGA1,CXCR4,TRIM22,IFI27,IFIT5,IFIT3,FADD,ISG15,IFITM3,IFITM1,IFI44L,STAT1,IRF7,MX2,OASL,IL6,RSAD2,CCL5,IFIT1,IFI44,CXCL12,IL23R,IVNS1ABP,TARBP2,CDK6,CCL4,DDX3X,CHUK,ZCCHC3,USP15,C6orf106,CLU,POU2AF1,STMM1,LGALS8,CFL1,RRP1B,MOV10,BIRC3,IFNLR1,CCL22,PUM2,CD40,MAP3K14,HNRNPUL1,IFN1,TRAF3,BNIP3,FOSL1,ATG7,NLRCS,BCL2L1,BIRC2,NLRP9,ARF1,APOBEC3F,STAT2,TLR3,AGBL5,DDIT4,RPS15A,MAVS,IRF1,SERINC3,RNF125,F2RL1,G3BP1,DTX3L,PPM1B	79	up
retina vasculature development in camera-type eye	GO:0061298	organogenesis	2.111E-02	BMPR2,PDGFRA,COL4A1,PDGFRB,FZD4,CYP11B1	6	down
rev-mediated nuclear export of hiv rna	REAC:R-HSA-165054	viral of bacterial infection	9.986E-03	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,RANGAP1,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,RAN,NUP54	13	up
rho gtpase effectors	REAC:R-HSA-195258	Rho GTPase signalling	4.266E-03	KNTC1,PAK2,MAPK1,NCF1,MAPK14,HIST1H2BJ,CENPN,PRKCD,CDH1,WIPF2,PIK3C3,PDPK1,TAOK1,SCAI,RANGAP1,YWHAG,S100A9,PFN2,ROCK2,PTK2,RHOC,HIST1H2BK,INCCNP,PPP2R5E,KIF2C,TUBB2A,DYNC1L12,RHOG,CENPO,FMNL3,CDCA4,ITGB1,RCC2,PPP1CB,PPP1CC,WASL,CDKN1B,CLIP1,TUBB3,CTTN,BUB1,RHOA,ROCK1,DSN1,CTNNB1,KLK2,PO1,DYNC1H1,KNL1,DVL3,SRF,ACTG1,BIRC5,NUP85,NDELL1,YWHAH,NDE1,YWHAH,PFN1,DVL1,CENPK	61	both
rho gtpases activate formins	REAC:R-HSA-5663220	Rho GTPase signalling	4.593E-02	AURKB,PPP2CA,RANBP2,FMNL3,NUP37,CENPP,RHOA,NSL1,RCC2,KIF2C,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,BIRC5,DYNLL2,TUBB2A,CDCA4,PPP2R5C,DIAPH1,RHOB,ITGB1,RANGAP1,ERCC6L,ACTG1,CDCA2,CKAP5,KIF2A,PPP1CC,NUP43,INCCNP,DYNC1L12,CLIP1,DSN1,ACTB,SKA2	34	both
rho gtpases activate ktn1	REAC:R-HSA-5625970	Rho GTPase signalling	2.727E-02	KLC2,RHOA,KIF5B,CDCA2,KLC1,KTN1	6	up
rho protein signal transduction	GO:0007266	Rho GTPase signalling	2.992E-02	STAR13,RAF1,RHOV,PLEKHG5,ABL1,STAR18,RHOA,ROCK1,ROBO1,NRP1,ABL2,CUL3,FLCN,KANK1,ARHGDI2,CDCA2,STMN1,RHOB,ITGB1,CFL1,MET,ARHGAP1,ARHGDI2,EP8S12,AGTR1,F11R,PDPN,KCTD10,DLCL1,F2RL1	30	both
rhythmic process	GO:0048511	endocrine system	4.624E-02	KMT2A,ZFH3,CLOCK,GNAQ,PPARA,RORA,EP300,GFP1,PDGFRA,CPT1A,SIRT1,EZH2,SERPINE1,ROCK2,CCAR2,PPARG,PTEN,KDM5A,PER2,SUV39H2,JD4,EREG,PER1,D3,HUWE1,PPP1CB,PPP1CC,KLF10,FBXL3,CRY2,PPARGC1A,TP53,RBM4B,TYRO3,GSK3B,KDM2A,PPP1CA	37	down
ribonucleoprotein complex localization	GO:0071166	protein localization	4.047E-03	DHX38,SUPT6H,LTV1,CASC3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NPM1,EIF4E,NSUN2,NDC1,RNPS1,SRSF1,NUP50,POLDIP3,HNRNPA2B1,POM121C,YTHDC1,THOC2,RBM15B,NUP62,RBM26,KHDRBS1,NCBP2,NUP98,RAE1,NUP43,RBM27,RAN,POLR2D,SRSF2,NUP54,SMG1,EIF6,FYTTD1,DDX39A,PABPN1	35	up
ribonucleoprotein complex subunit organisation	GO:0071826	cell organisation	5.260E-03	EIF5,LSM4,RRP7A,RPL3,RPLP0,LUC7L3,SNRNP,RPS28,CDCA7,MDN1,HSP90AA1,AGO3,DICER1,AGO2,TARBP2,SRPK1,KIF5B,CPSF7,AGO1,AGO4,SRSF1,DYRK3,RPL10,RPS5,YTHDC1,ATM,PWP2,GEMIN5,KLC1,STRAP,NOL3,WDR77,EIF2S2,GEMIN2,SNRPD1,RPL24,RPF2,POLR2D,SF3A1,RPS14,EIF6,EIF3A,COIL,BRIX1,SF1	45	up
ribonucleoside diphosphate metabolic process	GO:0009185	metabolic process	2.543E-04	PKM,STAT3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PRKAG1,PFKM,HK2,NDC1,ENTPD5,FOXK1,OGT,PRKAA1,TP1,CBFA2T3,INSR,NUP50,APP,POM121C,NUDT5,LDHA,GPI,NUP62,TIGAR,NUP98,CMKPK1,RAE1,PPARA,NUP43,PGAM4,ZBTB7A,NUP54,EIF6	34	up
rig-i-like receptor signalling pathway	KEGG:04622	signalling pathways	2.970E-03	TNF,MAPK14,TRAF6,NFKB1,FADD,ISG15,SIKE1,IRF7,CXCL8,DDX3X,CHUK,CYLD,MAP3K7,ATG5,IFN1,MAP3K1,TRAF3,TRAF2,CASP8,CASP10,TANK,MAVS,RNF125	23	up
ripk1-mediated regulated necrosis	REAC:R-HSA-5213460	apoptosis	2.485E-05	XIAP,TNFRSF10B,Fas,FADD,BIRC3,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,FASLG,CASP8,BIRC2,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	13	up
rmts methylate histone arginines	REAC:R-HSA-3214858	epigenetic mechanism	2.951E-02	SMARCD2,JAK2,CCND1,CDK4,CARM1,SMARCD1,HIST1H2AC,SMARCC2,RPS2,SMARCA4,SMARCC1,HIST1H2AH,WDR77,ARID1B,ARID1A	15	up
rna export from nucleus	GO:0006405	cellular transport	1.416E-03	DHX38,SUPT6H,LTV1,CASC3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NPM1,EIF4E,NSUN2,NDC1,RNPS1,SRSF1,HNRNPA1,NUP50,POLDIP3,HNRNPA2B1,POM121C,YTHDC1,THOC2,RBM15B,NUP62,RBM26,KHDRBS1,NCBP2,NUP98,RAE1,NUP43,RBM27,RAN,POLR2D,SRSF2,NUP54,SMG1,EIF6,FYTTD1,DDX39A,PABPN1	39	up
rna localization	GO:0006403	protein localization	2.000E-03	DHX38,SUPT6H,LTV1,CASC3,NUP93,NUP205,ZNF385A,RANBP2,NUP37,NPM1,EIF4E,NSUN2,NDC1,CCT6A,RNPS1,SRSF1,HNRNPA1,NUP50,POLDIP3,HNRNPA2B1,SIDT2,POM121C,YTHDC1,ATM,THOC2,RBM15B,TGFB2,NUP62,RBM26,CCT3,KHDRBS1,NCBP2,NUP98,CKAP5,YBX1,RAE1,NUP43,RBM27,RAN,POLR2D,SRSF2,NUP54,ARC,SMG1,EIF6,FYTTD1,DDX39A,MRPL18,PABPN1,HNRNPA3	50	up
rna secondary structure unwinding	GO:0010501	transcription and translation	2.287E-02	AGO3,AGO2,AGO1,DDX3X,AGO4	5	up
rna splicing	GO:0008380	gene expression	2.320E-04	SPEN,DHX38,PABPC1,HNRNPK,LSM4,CASC3,PPP2CA,FUS,THRAPP3,PCBP2,REST,NPM1,SRRM2,FXR1,ESRP2,KHSRP,PTBP1,LUC7L3,SNRNP,PPWD1,ELAVL1,RBM23,SLC38A2,RBM38,RALY,AKAP17A,IVNS1ABP,PP1L1,SRPK1,CPSF7,SNRNP2,RNPS1,SRSF1,HSPA8,PPIG,PLRG1,HNRNPA1,PIK3R1,U2SURP,AHNAK2,POLR2E,HNRNPA2B1,EFTUD2,YTHDC1,NOVA2,PTBP2,RRP1B,SNRPA1,RBM15B,GEMIN5,STRAP,CHERP,SF3B3,IK,AHNAK,HNRNPA1,RBM12,KHDRBS1,SON,NCBP2,CDCA5,NUP98,YBX1,WBP11,NOL3,WDR77,RBFOX2,ESRP1,GEMIN2,SNRPD1,SMU1,GRSF1,ZBTB7A,QQI,PRPF38A,PRPF4,HABP4,RBM20,MBNL1,MBNL3,POLR2D,SF3A1,SRSF2,DYRK1A,DDX39A,SNRNP48,PABPN1,ELAVL2,RBM3,COIL,PAPOLA,HNRNCP,SF1,HNRNPA3	94	up
rna splicing, via transesterification reactions	GO:0000375	transcription and translation	4.138E-03	SPEN,DHX38,PABPC1,HNRNPK,LSM4,CASC3,FUS,THRAPP3,PCBP2,REST,NPM1,SRRM2,FXR1,KHSRP,PTBP1,LUC7L3,SNRNP,PPWD1,ELAVL1,RBM23,RALY,PP1L1,SRPK1,CPSF7,SNRNP2,RNPS1,SRSF1,HSPA8,PLRG1,HNRNPA1,U2SURP,POLR2E,HNRNPA2B1,EFTUD2,YTHDC1,NOVA2,SNRPA1,RBM15B,GEMIN5,STRAP,CHERP,SF3B3,IK,HNRNPA1,KHDRBS1,SON,NCBP2,CDCA5,NUP98,YBX1,WBP11,NOL3,WDR77,RBFOX2,GEMIN2,SNRPD1,SMU1,ZBTB7A,QQI,PRPF38A,PRPF4,MBNL1,MBNL3,POLR2D,SF3A1,SRSF2,DDX39A,SNRNP48,PABPN1,ELAVL2,RBM3,COIL,PAPOLA,HNRNCP,SF1,HNRNPA3	76	up
rna splicing, via transesterification reactions with bulged adenosine as nucleophile	GO:0000377	transcription and translation	4.995E-03	SPEN,DHX38,PABPC1,HNRNPK,LSM4,CASC3,FUS,THRAPP3,PCBP2,REST,NPM1,SRRM2,FXR1,PTBP1,LUC7L3,SNRNP,PPWD1,ELAVL1,RBM23,RALY,PP1L1,SRPK1,CPSF7,SNRNP2,RNPS1,SRSF1,HSPA8,PLRG1,HNRNPA1,U2SURP,POLR2E,HNRNPA2B1,EFTUD2,YTHDC1,NOVA2,SNRPA1,RBM15B,GEMIN5,STRAP,CHERP,SF3B3,IK,HNRNPA1,KHDRBS1,SON,NCBP2,CDCA5,NUP98,YBX1,WBP11,NOL3,WDR77,RBFOX2,GEMIN2,SNRPD1,SMU1,ZBTB7A,QQI,PRPF38A,PRPF4,MBNL1,MBNL3,POLR2D,SF3A1,SRSF2,DDX39A,SNRNP48,PABPN1,ELAVL2,RBM3,COIL,PAPOLA,HNRNCP,SF1,HNRNPA3	75	up
rna stabilization	GO:0043489	transcription and translation	4.380E-02	PABPC1,FUS,THRAPP3,MAPK14,TAF15,NSUN2,ELAVL1,RBM38,MAPKAP2,AXIN2,E2F1,LARP1,YBX1,PAIP1,TIRAP,HNRNCP	16	up
rna transport	GO:0050658	cellular transport	2.160E-04	DHX38,SUPT6H,LTV1,CASC3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NPM1,EIF4E,NSUN2,NDC1,RNPS1,SRSF1,HNRNPA1,NUP50,POLDIP3,HNRNPA2B1,SIDT2,POM121C,YTHDC1,THOC2,RBM15B,TGFB2,NUP62,RBM26,KHDRBS1,NCBP2,NUP98,CKAP5,YBX1,RAE1,NUP43,RBM27,RAN,POLR2D,SRSF2,NUP54,ARC,SMG1,EIF6,FYTTD1,DDX39A,MRPL18,PABPN1,HNRNPA3	46	up
rna transport	KEGG:03013	cellular transport	2.160E-04	DHX38,SUPT6H,LTV1,CASC3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NPM1,EIF4E,NSUN2,NDC1,RNPS1,SRSF1,HNRNPA1,NUP50,POLDIP3,HNRNPA2B1,SIDT2,POM121C,YTHDC1,THOC2,RBM15B,TGFB2,NUP62,RBM26,KHDRBS1,NCBP2,NUP98,CKAP5,YBX1,RAE1,NUP43,RBM27,RAN,POLR2D,SRSF2,NUP54,ARC,SMG1,EIF6,FYTTD1,DDX39A,MRPL18,PABPN1,HNRNPA3	46	up
roof of mouth development	GO:0060021	organogenesis	4.002E-02	BCOR,GABRB3,SMAD4,SMAD2,SKI,WNT7A,TFAP2A,TGFB3,LEF1,TGFB2,SOX11,CHD7	12	up
rora activates gene expression	REAC:R-HSA-1368082	gene expression	9.277E-03	NCOA1,PPARA,RORA,EP300,CPT1A,CHD9,CARM1,TBL1XR1,CREBBP	9	down
runx1 interacts with co-factors whose precise effect on runx1 targets is not known	REAC:R-HSA-8939243	RUNX metabolism	1.052E-02	CBFB,SMARCD2,RYBP,CSNK2A1,CBX2,CBX4,PHC3,CBX6,SMARCD1,SMARCC2,SMARCA4,SMARCC1,ARID1B,ARID1A	14	up
runx2 regulates bone development	REAC:R-HSA-8941326	organogenesis	3.811E-02	CBFB,SMAD4,ABL1,BGLAP,YAP1,MAPK3,SRC,AR,SATB2,MAPK1,WWTR1	11	up

runx2 regulates genes involved in cell migration	REAC:R-HSA-8941332	cell adhesion and migration	1.818E-03	CBFB,AKT1,MMP13,ITGBL1,ITGA5,AKT3	6	up
runx2 regulates osteoblast differentiation	REAC:R-HSA-8940973	cell differentiation	1.671E-02	CBFB,ABL1,BGLAP,YAP1,MAPK3,SRC,AR,SATB2,MAPK1,WWTR1	10	up
runx3 regulates cdkn1a transcription	REAC:R-HSA-8941855	RUNX metabolism	4.447E-02	TP53,SMAD4,CDKN1A,SMAD3	4	up
runx3 regulates wnt signalling	REAC:R-HSA-8951430	Wnt signalling	4.654E-03	CCND1,MYC,LEF1,CTNBB1,TCF7,TCF7L2	6	up
s phase	REAC:R-HSA-69242	cell cycle	8.812E-03	PD55A,AKT1,CCNE1,PSMB1,ANAPC16,LIN52,CDKN1A,CCND1,CCNA2,CDKN1B,CDK4,WEE1,ORC4,CDC25A,CDC27,AKT3,POLE4,CCNE2,GSK3B,PSMB5,CDK2,E2F1,MYC,STAG2,POLD1,MCM4,FZR1,MCM2,MCM7,FEN1,E2F5,PRIM1,ANAPC5,MCM6,MCM3,CDC23,MCM5,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,RFC2,ORC1,CABLES1	43	up
salmonella infection	KEGG:05132	viral of bacterial infection	2.299E-14	KLC2,AKT1,BCL2,TNF,BAK1,MAPK14,TNFRSF10B,PIK3CB,PODXL,EXOC7,DYNC2H1,RAF1,PIK3CD,RHOA,ARL8A,FOS,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,FADD,IRAK1,MYO6,IL6,CXCL8,TLR4,CASP7,HSP90AA1,WASL,KPNA4,HSP90B1,ARL8B,ACTR3B,ACTR2,KIF5B,MAP2K3,DCTN5,CHUK,TUBB,TAB3,AKT3,AHNAK2,NCKAP1,DYNLL2,TUBB2A,CDC42,MAP3K7,KPNA1,KPNA3,RHOB,NLRP3,MYL9,MYC,ACTG1,CYTH1,LEF1,BIRC3,MAPK3,KLC1,CASP3,RRAS,AHNAK,MAP2K1,CTNBB1,NAIP,PIK3CG,CASP1,CYCS,TNFRSF10A,TRAF2,ARF6,CSE1L,BAX,RIK2,NOD1,TNFRSF1A,CYTH3,CASP8,TCF7,BIRC2,ARF1,EXOC5,TIRAP,DYNC1L12,CYTH2,MAP2K4,RAB5B,TCF7L2,MAPK1,ARHGGEF26,FLNC,RHOH,ACTB,TAB2,PAK3,ACTR1A	95	both
secondary palate development	GO:0062009	organogenesis	2.204E-02	SMAD4,SMAD2,WNT7A,TGFBF3,LEF1,TGFBF2,SOX11,CHD7	8	up
sema3a pak dependent axon repulsion	REAC:R-HSA-399954	neuronal architecture	1.599E-02	FES,HSP90AA1,NRP1,PAK2,SEMA3A,CFL1,PLXNA3,PAK3	8	up
semaphorin interactions	REAC:R-HSA-373755	MAPK signalling	9.616E-04	ERBB2,PLXND1,FES,RHOA,ROCK1,HSP90AA1,NRP1,PAK2,GSK3B,RHOB,ITGB1,MYL9,SEMA3A,CFL1,MET,RRAS,TREM2,CDK5R1,PIP5K1C,PLXNA3,DPYSL2,MYH11,ITGA1,PAK3	24	up
senescence-associated secretory phenotype (sasp)	REAC:R-HSA-2559582	senescence	4.317E-05	CDKN2A,RP56KA1,EHMT1,STAT3,CDKN2D,ANAPC16,FOS,NFKB1,CDKN1A,IL6,CXCL8,CCNA2,CDKN1B,CDK4,CDK6,CDC27,RP56KA3,CDK2,FZR1,MAPK3,HIST1H2AC,CEBPB,ANAPC5,HIST1H2BJ,CDKN2C,CDC23,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC	30	up
shc-related events triggered by igf1r	REAC:R-HSA-2428933	signalling pathways	4.447E-02	IGF2,IGF1R,SOS1,NRAS	4	up
shc1 events in egfr signalling	REAC:R-HSA-180336	EGFR signalling	4.207E-02	EGFR,SOS1,TGFA,AREG,NRAS,EREG	6	up
shigellosis	KEGG:05131	viral of bacterial infection	2.615E-14	VCL,TP53,AKT1,BCL2,TNF,MAPK14,VDAC1,PIK3CB,CD44,PIK3CD,EGFR,HK2,RHOA,ROCK1,TRAF6,NFKB1,WASF2,SQSTM1,CCL5,CXCL8,PRKCE,TLR4,WASL,ITGA5,UBE2D3,ATG14,PIK3R3,ACTR3B,UBE2V1,ACTR2,RP56KB1,GABARAPL1,BTRC,CHUK,PRKCD,ITPR1,CRKL,PIK3R1,TAB3,WIPI2,AKT3,GABARAP,CDC42,GSK3B,MAP3K7,CRK,DIAPH1,FOXO3,NLRP3,FOXO1,MDM2,ITGB1,MYL9,ATM,ACTG1,CYTH1,MAPK3,SRC,CBX3,ATG5,RRAGD,IFNB1,RRAGA,SEPT7,PLCG1,NAIP,BNIP3,CASP1,CYCS,TRAF2,ARF6,BECN1,RBCK1,BAX,RIK2,NOD1,TNFRSF1A,CYTH3,CAPN1,CTTN,BCL10,BCL2L1,ARF1,CYTH2,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RP56KA5,UBE2D2,AKT1S1,PLCB1,ACTB,TAB2	94	both
signal attenuation	REAC:R-HSA-74749	signalling pathways	9.795E-03	SOS1,IRS1,INSR,MAPK3,GRB10,MAPK1	6	up
signal transduction by l1	REAC:R-HSA-445144	signalling pathways	1.605E-03	EGFR,CSNK2A1,L1CAM,ITGA5,NRP1,VAV2,ITGB1,MAPK3,MAP2K1,ITGB3,MAPK1	11	up
signal transduction by p53 class mediator	GO:0072331	apoptosis	2.467E-03	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,TP53INP1,E2F7,EHMT1,BCL3,TP53,ARID3A,AKT1,BCL2,AURKB,ZNF385A,PRKAG1,RP57,NPM1,MAPK14,TAF15,BTG2,CD44,DYRK2,TNKS1BP1,MUC1,CSNK2A1,MIF,CDKN1A,MTA2,BRCA1,MYO6,CNOT6L,RBM38,CDKN1B,CNOT4,NDRG1,CHEK1,SUPT16H,SPRED1,TMEM109,PRKAA1,SSRP1,CARM1,TAFA13,CDK1,PPP2R5C,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,HEXIM1,ATM,HDAC1,MRE11,CDC25C,SFN,MDM4,SIRT1,BAG6,CRADD,GADD45A,TP73,SNAI1,SESN2,BAX,TP53BP2,CNOT2,SOX4,USP28,AEN,AURKA,CDK5R1,CCNB1,RPL23,DDIT4,MAPKAPK5,UBB,CHEK2,CNOT1,RPF2,RFC2,JMY,DYRK1A,BRPF1,TWIST1,HIPK1	82	both
signal transduction in absence of ligand	GO:0038034	signalling pathways	3.073E-02	AKT1,BCL2,TNF,BAK1,ERBB3,Fas,MCL1,BCL2A1,GSK3B,RET,CASP3,CASP9,BAX,MOAP1,BCL2L1	15	both
signal transduction in response to dna damage	GO:0042770	cell cycle	2.530E-02	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,E2F7,BCL3,TP53,ARID3A,ZNF385A,NPM1,MAPK14,BTG2,CD44,TNKS1BP1,ABL1,MUC1,MIF,CDKN1A,BRCA1,MYO6,CNOT6L,WNT1,RBM38,CDKN1B,CNOT4,NDRG1,CHEK1,SPRED1,GRB2,CARM1,CDK1,PPP2R5C,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,CDK25C,SFN,MDM4,FZR1,SIRT1,CDK5L,CASP9,CRADD,GADD45A,SNAI1,SESN2,BAX,CNOT2,SOX4,AURKA,CCNB1,CHEK2,CNOT1,DYRK1A,TWIST1	54	both
signal transduction involved in cell cycle checkpoint	GO:0072395	cell cycle	5.886E-10	E2F7,TP53,ARID3A,ZNF385A,BTG2,TNKS1BP1,MUC1,CDKN1A,BRCA1,CNOT6L,RBM38,CDKN1B,CNOT4,CHEK1,CARM1,CDK1,PPP2R5C,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,CDK25C,SFN,MDM4,FZR1,CDK5L,CRADD,GADD45A,BAX,CNOT2,SOX4,AURKA,CCNB1,SOX11,CHEK2,CNOT1	36	up
signal transduction involved in dna integrity checkpoint	GO:0072401	cell cycle	1.796E-09	E2F7,TP53,ARID3A,ZNF385A,BTG2,TNKS1BP1,MUC1,CDKN1A,BRCA1,CNOT6L,RBM38,CDKN1B,CNOT4,CHEK1,CARM1,CDK1,PPP2R5C,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,CDK25C,SFN,MDM4,FZR1,CDK5L,CRADD,GADD45A,BAX,CNOT2,SOX4,AURKA,CCNB1,CHEK2,CNOT1	35	up
signalling by cytosolic fgfr1 fusion mutants	REAC:R-HSA-1839117	FGFR signalling	4.903E-02	STAT3,GAB2,STAT1,PIK3R1,STAT5A,LRIF1,FGFR1OP	7	up
signalling by egfr	REAC:R-HSA-177929	EGFR signalling	2.519E-02	EGFR,SOS1,ADAM17,TGFA,PAG1,PIK3R1,CDC42,SRC,PLCG1,STAM2,AREG,NRAS,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,EREG	16	up
signalling by egfr in cancer	REAC:R-HSA-1643713	EGFR signalling	1.560E-03	EGFR,SOS1,HSP90AA1,TGFA,PIK3R1,PLCG1,AREG,NRAS,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,EREG	12	up
signalling by erbb2	REAC:R-HSA-1227986	ERB signalling	1.113E-04	ERBB2,AKT1,USP8,EGFR,RHOA,PRKCE,SOS1,HSP90AA1,PRKCD,PIK3R1,AKT3,RNF41,DIAPH1,SRC,PLCG1,NRAS,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,EREG,ERBIN	21	up
signalling by erbb2 ecd mutants	REAC:R-HSA-9665348	ERB signalling	6.616E-03	ERBB2,EGFR,SOS1,HSP90AA1,PIK3R1,PLCG1,NRAS,ERBIN	8	up
signalling by erbb2 in cancer	REAC:R-HSA-1227990	cancer	3.512E-02	ERBB2,EGFR,SOS1,HSP90AA1,PIK3R1,PLCG1,NRAS,EREG,ERBIN	9	up
signalling by erbb2 kd mutants	REAC:R-HSA-9664565	ERB signalling	2.698E-02	ERBB2,EGFR,SOS1,HSP90AA1,PIK3R1,PLCG1,NRAS,EREG,ERBIN	9	up
signalling by erbb2 tmd/jmd mutants	REAC:R-HSA-9665686	ERB signalling	3.114E-02	ERBB2,EGFR,SOS1,HSP90AA1,PLCG1,NRAS,EREG,ERBIN	8	up

signalling by erbb4	REAC:R-HSA-1236394	ERB signalling	1.625E-02	GABRB3,EGFR,SOS1,CXCL12,ADAM17,PIK3R1,YAP1,STMN1,STAT5A,SRC,NRAS,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,EREG,ESR1,NCSTN,TAB2	18	up
signalling by erythropoietin	REAC:R-HSA-9006335	signalling pathways	1.560E-03	EPOR,JAK2,EPO,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,SOS1,CRKL,PIK3R1,STAT5A,PLCG1,PIK3CG,NRAS	12	up
signalling by fgfr	REAC:R-HSA-190236	FGFR signalling	1.587E-02	PPP2CA,ESRP2,PTBP1,SOS1,FGF2,SPRED1,FGFR4,HNRNPA1,PIK3R1,POLR2E,MAPK3,KLB,PLCG1,NCBP2,RBFOX2,NRAS,ESRP1,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,POLR2D,FRS2	23	up
signalling by fgfr in disease	REAC:R-HSA-1226099	FGFR signalling	5.017E-03	STAT3,GAB2,FGFR2,STAT1,SOS1,FGFR3,FGF2,BAG4,FGFR4,PIK3R1,POLR2E,STAT5A,ERLIN2,PLCG1,NCBP2,LRRFIP1,NRAS,POLR2D,FGFR1OP,FRS2	20	up
signalling by fgfr1 in disease	REAC:R-HSA-5655302	FGFR signalling	3.662E-03	STAT3,GAB2,STAT1,SOS1,FGF2,BAG4,PIK3R1,STAT5A,ERLIN2,PLCG1,LRRFIP1,NRAS,FGFR1OP,FRS2	14	up
signalling by fgfr2	REAC:R-HSA-5654738	FGFR signalling	2.128E-02	PPP2CA,ESRP2,PTBP1,SOS1,FGF2,HNRNPA1,PIK3R1,POLR2E,MAPK3,PLCG1,NCBP2,RBFOX2,NRAS,ESRP1,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,POLR2D,FRS2	20	up
signalling by fgfr3	REAC:R-HSA-5654741	FGFR signalling	2.591E-02	PPP2CA,SOS1,FGF2,PIK3R1,MAPK3,PLCG1,NRAS,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,FRS2	12	up
signalling by fgfr3 fusions in cancer	REAC:R-HSA-8853334	cancer	2.727E-02	SOS1,FGFR3,PIK3R1,NRAS,FRS2	5	up
signalling by fgfr4	REAC:R-HSA-5654743	FGFR signalling	8.312E-03	PPP2CA,SOS1,FGF2,FGFR4,PIK3R1,MAPK3,KLB,PLCG1,NRAS,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,FRS2	14	up
signalling by fgfr4 in disease	REAC:R-HSA-5655291	FGFR signalling	9.795E-03	SOS1,FGFR4,PIK3R1,PLCG1,NRAS,FRS2	6	up
signalling by hippo	REAC:R-HSA-2028269	signalling pathways	4.686E-02	CASP3,YAP1,SAV1,LATS2,WWTR1,YWHAE,YWHAB,MOB1B	8	both
signalling by interleukins	REAC:R-HSA-449147	interleukin signalling	8.777E-12	MYC,PITPNA,PAK2,OSMR,PDCD4,MAPK1,YES1,MAPK14,IL10RB,TWIST1,IL12RB2,PSMB9,PTPN2,RORA,RPS6KA5,VIM,HMGB1,PTPN14,FOXO1,CCND1,CASP3,IL10RA,LCN2,HIF1A,NFKB1,AKT1,MMP3,UBE2V1,MAP2K7,HSP90B1,CCL22,IL1A,VCAM1,RAP1B,BCL2,RPS6KA3,IL7,IL2,MAP3K3,COL1A2,MCL1,CDC42,FOS,ITGB1,MMP2,FSCN1,JUN,VEGFA,NKIRAS2,SOC5,SMAD3,STAT3,TCP1,CANX,SOX2,HSPA8,HNRNPA2B1,LIFR,FOXO3,TNIP2,CRKL,IL4,PELI1,SOC3,SOD2,CDKN1A,IRAK4,CRK,MAP3K8,ICAM1,TP53,IKBK,CD4,BIRC5,IRAK2,STAT2,PSMC4,TOLLIP,STX4,PSMD3,PTPN9,MIF	82	both
signalling by leptin	REAC:R-HSA-2586552	endocrine system	4.467E-02	STAT3,JAK2,IRS1,STAT5A,SOC53	5	up
signalling by ligand-responsive egfr variants in cancer	REAC:R-HSA-5637815	EGFR signalling	6.489E-03	EGFR,SOS1,HSP90AA1,PIK3R1,PLCG1,NRAS,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	9	up
signalling by met	REAC:R-HSA-6806834	signalling pathways	4.727E-02	PTPN2,COL1A1,PTK2,RAP1B,EP515,ARF6,COL1A2,COL3A1,ITGB1,COL5A2,LAMC2,LAMC1,STAT3,MET,CRKL,CRK,ITGA3,RAB4A,MUC20,SH3GL1	20	down
signalling by nodal	REAC:R-HSA-1181150	signalling pathways	1.999E-02	SMAD4,SMAD2,FURIN,SMAD3,ACVR2A,FOXO3,DAND5,PCSK6,LEFTY1	9	up
signalling by non-receptor tyrosine kinases	REAC:R-HSA-9006927	signalling pathways	4.071E-03	STAT3,ERBB2,AKT1,CCNE1,EGFR,RHOA,CCND1,CDKN1B,CDK4,CRK,CDK2,KHDRBS1,NRAS,PELP1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,EREG,SOC53	19	up
signalling by notch	REAC:R-HSA-157118	NOTCH signalling	4.530E-03	E2F3,NCOR2,SEL1L,TP53,AKT1,CREBBP,PLXND1,PSMB1,TNRC6B,EGFR,STAT1,LFNG,NUMB,CCND1,NOTCH2,NOTCH1,TACC3,AGO3,DTX4,FURIN,ADAM17,TNRC6A,AGO2,SMAD3,AGO1,RBPJ,AGO4,CDK8,TLE4,HEYL,B4GALT1,MIB1,TBL1XR1,PSMB5,E2F1,FABP7,MYC,JAG1,HDAC1,DL11,MOV10,HIST1H2AC,HIST1H2BJ,YBX1,SIRT6,CREB1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,NCSTN,RAB6A,MAMLD1	52	up
signalling by notch1	REAC:R-HSA-1980143	NOTCH signalling	3.492E-02	NCOR2,CREBBP,NUMB,NOTCH1,DTX4,ADAM17,RBPJ,CDK8,TLE4,HEYL,MIB1,TBL1XR1,MYC,JAG1,HDAC1,DL11,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,NCSTN,MAMLD1	21	up
signalling by notch1 hd domain mutants in cancer	REAC:R-HSA-2691230	NOTCH signalling	1.052E-02	NOTCH1,ADAM17,MIB1,JAG1,DL11,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	8	up
signalling by notch1 hd+pest domain mutants in cancer	REAC:R-HSA-2894858	NOTCH signalling	2.698E-02	NCOR2,CREBBP,NOTCH1,ADAM17,RBPJ,CDK8,HEYL,MIB1,TBL1XR1,MYC,JAG1,HDAC1,DL11,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,NCSTN,MAMLD1	18	up
signalling by notch1 in cancer	REAC:R-HSA-2644603	NOTCH signalling	2.698E-02	NCOR2,CREBBP,NOTCH1,ADAM17,RBPJ,CDK8,HEYL,MIB1,TBL1XR1,MYC,JAG1,HDAC1,DL11,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,NCSTN,MAMLD1	18	up
signalling by notch1 pest domain mutants in cancer	REAC:R-HSA-2644602	NOTCH signalling	2.698E-02	NCOR2,CREBBP,NOTCH1,ADAM17,RBPJ,CDK8,HEYL,MIB1,TBL1XR1,MYC,JAG1,HDAC1,DL11,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,NCSTN,MAMLD1	18	up
signalling by notch3	REAC:R-HSA-9012852	NOTCH signalling	4.848E-03	CREBBP,PLXND1,EGFR,STAT1,NOTCH1,TACC3,RBPJ,HEYL,MIB1,FABP7,JAG1,DL11,YBX1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,NCSTN,MAMLD1	18	up
signalling by ntrk1 (trka)	REAC:R-HSA-187037	signalling pathways	8.371E-04	RPS6KA1,STAT3,PPP2CA,DUSP6,REST,MAPK14,PIK3CB,RHOA,FOS,SOS1,IRS1,YWHAB,AP2B1,MAPKAPK2,CRKL,PIK3R1,CRK,RPS6KA3,F3,MEF2C,AP2A1,MAPK3,AP2M1,MAP2K1,AP2A2,PLCG1,FOSL1,RALB,NRAS,CDK5R1,CLTA,CREB1,MAPK1,RPS6KA5,ARC,FRS2	36	up
signalling by ntrk3 (trkc)	REAC:R-HSA-9034015	signalling pathways	4.035E-03	NTRK3,SOS1,IRS1,PIK3R1,SRC,PLCG1,BAX,NRAS	8	up
signalling by ntrks	REAC:R-HSA-166520	signalling pathways	2.250E-04	RPS6KA1,STAT3,PPP2CA,DUSP6,REST,MAPK14,PIK3CB,NTRK3,RHOA,FOS,SOS1,IRS1,FURIN,YWHAB,AP2B1,MAPKAPK2,CRKL,PIK3R1,CRK,RPS6KA3,F3,MEF2C,AP2A1,MAPK3,SRC,AP2M1,MAP2K1,AP2A2,PLCG1,FOSL1,RALB,BAX,DOCK3,NRAS,CDK5R1,CLTA,CREB1,PCSK6,MAPK1,RPS6KA5,ARC,FRS2	42	up
signalling by nuclear receptors	REAC:R-HSA-9006931	gene expression	6.570E-04	MYC,MAPK1,NCOA1,ESR1,HIST1H2BJ,RDH11,AGO3,SP1,YY1,PKC1,ABCG1,EP300,TNRC6B,ZDHHC21,AGO4,PDPK1,POLR2D,CPT1A,CCND1,RARA,AKT1,IGF1R,PTK2,AGO1,MMP3,GNAI2,POLR2E,HIST1H2BK,NCOA3,STAG1,SCD,PKD3,BCL2,CARM1,TBL1XR1,EREG,GNB4,FOS,MMP2,JUN,PDHX,AKT2,AKT3,MYLIP,CDKN1B,UHMK1,DDX5,GREB1,KCTD6,FOXO3,SMC3,HSP90AB1,CPT1B,XPO1,SRF,EGF,CCNT1,GNAI3,CREBBP,JUND	60	both
signalling by pdgf	REAC:R-HSA-186797	PDGF signalling pathway	1.625E-02	STAT3,PIK3CB,SPP1,STAT1,SOS1,FURIN,CRKL,PIK3R1,CRK,STAT5A,SRC,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,PLCG1,NRAS,PDGFB,THBS1,COL4A1	18	up
signalling by pdgfr in disease	REAC:R-HSA-9671555	PDGF signalling pathway	9.906E-03	STAT3,PIK3CB,STAT1,SOS1,KANK1,PIK3R1,KDR,PDGFRA,NRAS	9	up

signalling by pdgfra extracellular domain mutants	REAC:R-HSA-9673770	PDGF signalling pathway	3.238E-03	STAT3,PIK3CB,STAT1,SOS1,PIK3R1,PDGFRA,NRAS	7	up
signalling by pdgfra transmembrane, juxtamembrane and kinase domain mutants	REAC:R-HSA-9673767	PDGF signalling pathway	3.238E-03	STAT3,PIK3CB,STAT1,SOS1,PIK3R1,PDGFRA,NRAS	7	up
signalling by ptk6	REAC:R-HSA-8848021	signalling pathways	4.071E-03	STAT3,ERBB2,AKT1,CCNE1,EGFR,RHOA,CCND1,CDKN1B,CDK4,CRK,CDK2,KHDRBS1,NRAS,PELP1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,EREG,SOCS3	19	up
signalling by receptor tyrosine kinases	REAC:R-HSA-9006934	signalling pathways	2.410E-08	RRAD,KLB,PAK2,THBS2,MAPK1,ADAM12,NCF1,YES1,MAPK14,ESR1,GRAP2,PRKCD,HNRNP1A,PTPN2,COL9A2,GABRB1,EP300,MAP2K2,ADAM17,IGF1,RP56KA5,SH2B3,MEMO1,PDGFRA,PIK3C3,PDFK1,COL1A1,POLR2D,YAP1,ROCK2,AKT1,IGF1R,PTK2,FOSL1,POLR2E,FGF19,CUL5,KIT,TIAL1,HNRNP1H,RAP1B,RP56KA3,EP515,JD4,ARF6,EREG,CTNND1,COL1A2,COL4A1,CDC42,COL3A1,FOS,ITGB1,SGK1,ID3,SPARC,COL6A2,PDGFRB,COL4A2,COL5A2,TIAM1,REST,AKT2,AKT3,VEGFA,LAMC2,LAMC1,STMN1,CHEK1,STAT3,RIT1,FRS2,ITPR1,PTBP1,GALNT3,MET,CRKL,RHOA,ROCK1,CTNNB1,CRK,ITGA3,SRF,EGF,ACTG1,ATP6V0D2,RAB4A,MUC20,SH3GL1,PTK6,ITCH,MEF2D,THBS1,YWHAB,NCSTN,ADCYAP1,EP515L1,JUND	98	both
signalling by rho gtpases	REAC:R-HSA-194315	Rho GTPase signalling	1.605E-02	NF2,KLC2,S100A8,AURKB,PPP2CA,STARD13,RANBP2,FMNL3,NUP37,MAPK14,RHOV,PLEKHG5,ABL1,CENPP,STARD8,RHOA,ROCK1,WASF2,MYLK,SOS1,NSL1,WASL,RCC2,SOS2,KIF2C,CDKN1B,YWHAB,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,ACTR2,KIF5B,VAV2,ARHGAP12,OCRL,PAK2,BIRC5,PRKCD,RACGAP1,NCKAP1,DYNLL2,YWHAQ,ARHGDI1,YWHAH,TUBB2A,CDC42,PPP2R5C,ARHGAP32,DIAPH1,TRIP10,RHOB,ITGB1,MYL9,CFT2,RANGAP1,ECT2,CFL1,VAV3,ARHGAP1,CDC25C,ERCC6L,SFN,ACTG1,CDC20,MAPK3,HIST1H2AC,KLC1,KTN1,AR,ARHGDI1,CTNNB1,HIST1H2B1,CKAP5,GDI1,KIF2A,CTTN,PPP1CC,CYBB,NUP43,INCPEN,DYNC1L1,MAPK1,ARHGFE26,WIPF2,DLCL1,CLIP1,MYH11,DSN1,DEPDC1B,RHOH,ACTB,SKA2,PAK3	92	up
signalling by scf-kit	REAC:R-HSA-1433557	signalling pathways	6.823E-03	STAT3,JAK2,GAB2,FES,GRAP2,STAT1,SOS1,PIK3R3,CHEK1,PIK3R1,STAT5A,KIT,NRAS,SH2B3,GRB10	15	up
signalling by tgfb-receptor complex	REAC:R-HSA-170834	TGF signalling	3.371E-04	NCOR2,CGN,SMAD4,PPP1CA,MTMR4,PARP1,RHOA,SMAD2,FURIN,UBE2D3,SKI,SMAD3,CCNT1,PPM1A,CCNT2,CDK8,FKBP1A,SMAD7,USP15,SMURF1,SP1,MYC,HDAC1,STRAP,E2F5,TGFBR2,TGIF2,PPP1CC,F11R,PMPEA1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,TRIM33,WWTR1,TGIF1	36	both
signalling by tgfb-receptor complex in cancer	REAC:R-HSA-3304351	cancer	6.376E-03	SMAD4,SMAD2,SMAD3,FKBP1A,TGFBR2	5	both
signalling by tgfb family members	REAC:R-HSA-9006936	TGF signalling	4.052E-04	BMPR1B,NCOR2,CGN,SMAD4,PPP1CA,MTMR4,PARP1,RHOA,SMAD2,FURIN,UBE2D3,SKI,SMAD3,CCNT1,PPM1A,CCNT2,CDK8,ACVR2A,FKBP1A,SMAD7,USP15,SMURF1,SP1,MYC,HDAC1,STRAP,E2F5,TGFBR2,INHBB,TGIF2,PPP1CC,BMPR1A,F11R,PMPEA1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,TRIM33,WWTR1,TGIF1	40	both
signalling by vegf	REAC:R-HSA-194138	signalling pathways	1.828E-03	SPHK1,AKT1,CDH5,MAPK14,PIK3CB,RHOA,ROCK1,WASF2,HSP90AA1,NRP1,VEGFA,VAV2,MAPKAP2,PAK2,PRKCD,ITPR1,PIK3R1,AKT3,NCKAP1,CDC42,KDR,CRK,VAV3,ACTG1,ITGB3,PLCG1,CTNNB1,AXL,RICTOR,CYBB,NRAS,ACTB,PAK3	33	up
signalling by wnt	REAC:R-HSA-195721	Wnt signalling	1.783E-02	FZD4,XIAP,FRAT2,AKT1,PPP2CA,CREBBP,KMT2D,PSMB1,APC,FZD6,USP8,TNRC6B,CSNK2A1,RHOA,CDC73,SFRP1,SOX2,WNT2B,AGO3,DKK1,WNT1,FZD5,TNRC6A,AGO2,AP2B1,WNT7A,AGO1,GNB1,BTRC,CUL3,AMER1,CCDC88C,AGO4,ITPR1,TLA4,AXIN2,PPP2R5C,GSK3B,SMURF1,MAP3K7,GNG12,ZNRF3,PSMB5,MYC,AP2A1,HDAC1,LEF1,MOV10,HIST1H2AC,CLTB,SNX3,AP2M1,AP2A2,CTNNB1,SMARCA4,HIST1H2B1,PPP3R1,TLA3,TCF7,SOX4,CLTA,UBB,CYB1,TCF7L2,RPS27A,UBC,KREMN1,PLCB1	68	up
signalling by wnt in cancer	REAC:R-HSA-4791275	cancer	3.811E-02	FZD4,PPP2CA,APC,FZD6,DKK1,FZD5,AMER1,PPP2R5C,GSK3B,CTNNB1,TCF7L2,KREMN1	12	up
signalling pathways regulating pluripotency of stem cells	KEGG:04550	signalling pathways	1.191E-04	WNT4,MYC,DUSP9,MAPK1,MAPK14,ZFX3,APC,RIF1,BMPR2,MAP2K2,IGF1,AKT1,IGF1R,KRAS,JD4,JD3,KLF4,FZD5,REST,FZD4,AKT2,AKT3,ACVR1C,SMAD2,SMAD3,STAT3,PCGF2,SOX2,LIFR,JARID2,CTNNB1,DVL3,FZD7,SMAD9,WNT5A,BMI1,GSK3B,DVL1,BMPR1A	39	both
signalling to erks	REAC:R-HSA-187687	MAPK signalling	1.999E-02	MAPK14,SOS1,YWHAB,MAPKAP2,CRKL,CRK,MAPK3,MAP2K1,RALB,NRAS,MAPK1,FRS2	12	up
sister chromatid segregation	GO:0000819	chromatin organisation	4.351E-03	VPS4B,PDSSA,AURKB,APC,SMC2,KPNB1,DUSP1,HORMAD2,KIF22,NSL1,TACC3,KIF2C,CHMP4B,CUL3,VPS4A,KIF23,RACGAP1,CDC27,AXIN2,FBXW7,CHMP2B,ATM,STAG2,MRE11,CCDC20,FEN1,MCM8,IK,KIF4A,NUP62,ANAPCS,NCAPG,CTNNB1,POG2,BECN1,CDC23,CCNB1,NCAPG2,NCAPD2,RAN,NAAS50,DSN1,PHF13,TOP2A	44	up
skeletal system morphogenesis	GO:0048705	organogenesis	3.997E-02	TWIST1,BMPR2,SOX6,SIX1,PDGFRA,SOX9,FOXC1,MTDFD1,TGFBFR1,TGFBFR2,LRP6,SKI,HOXA9,CTNNB1,RFLNB,HOXB3,EIF4A3,ALX1,BARX2,HOXD3,TFAP2A	21	down
smac (diablo) binds to iaps	REAC:R-HSA-111463	mitochondrial activity	9.186E-05	XIAP,CASP7,CASP3,DIABLO,CASP9,CYCS,APAF1	7	up
smac, xiap-regulated apoptotic response	REAC:R-HSA-111469	apoptosis	9.186E-05	XIAP,CASP7,CASP3,DIABLO,CASP9,CYCS,APAF1	7	up
smac(diablo)-mediated dissociation of iap:caspase complexes	REAC:R-HSA-111464	caspase signalling pathway	9.186E-05	XIAP,CASP7,CASP3,DIABLO,CASP9,CYCS,APAF1	7	up
smad protein complex assembly	GO:007183	protein metabolism	1.281E-02	SMAD4,SMAD2,SMAD3,PPM1A,FKBP1A,PMPEA1	6	up
smad protein signal transduction	GO:0060395	protein metabolism	4.573E-02	JAK2,NUP93,SMAD4,FOS,SMAD2,BMP3,SKI,SMAD3,SMAD7,INHBB,BMP7,GDF5,POU5F1,BMPR1A,SLC33A1,BMP8A,LEFTY1,WWTR1	18	up
smad2/sm3:smad4 heterotrimer regulates transcription	REAC:R-HSA-2173796	SMAD activity	1.839E-02	MYC,E2F5,SP1,SERPINE1,CNCK,CCNT2,TGIF2,WWTR1,SMAD2,SMAD3,CCNT1,TDFP2	12	both
small cell lung cancer	KEGG:05222	cancer	1.965E-11	MYC,CDK6,TRAF3,XIAP,CCND1,CASP3,NFKB1,AKT1,PTK2,PTEN,BCL2,COL4A1,ITGB1,COL4A2,AKT2,ITGA6,AKT3,LAMC2,LAMC1,CDKN1B,SKP2,GADD45A,CDKN1A,TRAF1,ITGA3,TP53,IKBKG,CKS1B,CYCS,E2F3	30	both
small gtpase mediated signal transduction	GO:007264	Rho GTPase signalling	5.541E-06	RRAD,EPHB2,RASSF1,ABL2,MAPK14,DEND4C,GRAP2,USP28,RRAGC,NOTCH1,EP58,FGD4,KCTD10,CDC42EP3,NUP62,IGF1,TIAM2,SPRY4,SCAI,P2RY10,HEG1,ROCK2,ARHGAP31,RHOC,RELN,ARHGFE3,CCDC88C,KRAS,FAM13A,NOTCH2,RHOG,RAP1B,G3BP2,ARF6,SHOC2,COL1A2,CDC42,COL3A1,ITGB1,CCNA2,STK19,JUN,TIAM1,STMN1,RAP2C,GPSM2,RIT1,NET1,ARHGAP12,MET,DLCL1,CRKL,RHOA,ROCK1,MAPRE2,FOXM1,CDKN1A,KANK2,LZTR1,RREB1,NF1,KIAA0355,ITGA3,PLEKHG2,TP53,ARHGDI1,CGNL1,MAPKAPK5,PHACTR4,PDNP,ARHGAP11A,NRAS,PLCE1,APOC3,FAM49B,PRAG1	76	both
small interfering rna (sirna) biogenesis	REAC:R-HSA-426486	miRNA/siRNA biogenesis	1.113E-04	PRKRA,AGO3,DICER1,AGO2,TARBP2,AGO1,AGO4,TSN	8	up
small rna loading onto risc	GO:0070922	mirNA/siRNA biogenesis	6.805E-03	AGO3,DICER1,AGO2,TARBP2,AGO1,AGO4	6	up
smooth muscle cell proliferation	GO:0048659	cell proliferation	1.789E-02	AKT1,TNFAIP3,APLN,TNF,IL6R,MMP2,CDKN1A,STAT1,IL6,CCCL5,DNMT1,FGF2,CDKN1B,IGFBP5,PTEN,PDCC4,ELN,MEF2C,TPM1,PDGFRB,MFN2,CTNNB1,IL10,BMPR1A,TCF7L2,EDN1,EREG,PDGFR,SOD2,THBS1	30	up

snrnp assembly	REAC:R-HSA-191859	transcription and translation	1.391E-02	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,SNRNP,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,GEMINS,NUP62,NCBP2,RAE1,WDR77,NUP43,GEMIN2,SNRPD1,NUP54	17	up
somatic stem cell population maintenance	GO:0035019	cell proliferation	1.827E-02	STAT3,LIN28A,REST,SMAD4,SMAD2,SOX2,FGF2,KLF4,SKI,POLR2E,SALL1,MYC,NANOG,POU5F1,POLR2D	15	up
sphingolipid mediated signalling pathway	GO:0090520	lipid metabolism	2.287E-02	AKT1,PIK3CB,S1PR2,PIK3CG,S1PR1	5	up
sphingolipid metabolism	REAC:R-HSA-428157	lipid metabolism	4.491E-02	GLTP,VAPA,GM2A,KDSR,GLB1L,ARSD,SP TLC2,CERS4,PPM1L,ARSL,SGMS1,PLPP3,SPTLC3,DEGS1,ACER3,PRKD3,ARSK,ARSA,SUMF2,ARSB,GLA,SGMS2	22	down
sphingolipid signalling pathway	KEGG:04071	lipid metabolism	1.900E-04	SPHK1,TP53,AKT1,BCL2,PPP2CA,TF, GAB2,MAPK14,PIK3CB,SGPL1,RAF1,PIK3CD,ABCC1,RHOA,ROCK1,NFKB1,PRKCE,KRAS,PIK3R3,S1PR2,PTEN,PIK3R1,AKT3,PPP2R5C,SPTLC1,ADORA3,SGPP1,DEGS1,MAPK3,MAP2K1,TRAF2,BAX,TNFRSF1A,S1PR1,NRAS,GNAQ,MAPK1,PLCB1	38	both
sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor signalling pathway	GO:0003376	signalling pathways	2.287E-02	AKT1,PIK3CB,S1PR2,PIK3CG,S1PR1	5	up
spindle organisation	GO:0007051	cell organisation	4.442E-02	VPS4B,XIAP,AURKB,GOLGA8B,KPNB1,RHOA,TACC3,CHMP4B,MECP2,HAUS3,KIF23,BIRC5,RACGAP1,KIF3B,STMN1,CHMP2B,KIF11,STAG2,KIF4A,NUP62,TPPP,CKAP5,MAP4,RAE1,KIF2A,AURKA,CCNB1,INCENP,RNF4,TRIM36,CHEK2,SUN2,MAPRE3,RAN,SENP6,TUBGCP4,PCNT	37	up
srebp signalling pathway	GO:0032933	signalling pathways	4.808E-02	FBXW7,ERLIN1,ERLIN2,INSIG1,ZBTB7B,SREBF1	6	up
stem cell population maintenance	GO:0019827	cell proliferation	6.361E-03	STAT3,LIN28A,REST,SMAD4,HMG2A,CDC73,SMAD2,NOTCH2,ELAVL1,NOTCH1,SOX2,FGF2,KLF4,SKI,POLR2E,SALL1,MYC,JAG1,DL1,CTNBN1,NANOG,POU5F1,KIT,CNOT2,CNOT1,POLR2D,TET1,PIWIL2	28	both
steroid biosynthesis	KEGG:00100	endocrine system	9.902E-03	LIPA,LSS,CYP24A1,LBR,MSMO1,DHCR7,CYP51A1,DHCR24,SC5D	9	up
steroid hormone mediated signalling pathway	GO:0043401	signalling pathways	9.539E-03	CBFβ,NCOR2,MED1,STRN3,KMT2D,SFRP1,BRCA1,CLOCK,CARM1,PAGR1,ABHD2,HEYL,YWHAH,YAP1,HDAC1,SRC,SIRT1,AR,PER1,SMARCA4,BMP7,CNOT2,RBF,OX2,TMF1,PMPEA1,CNOT1,ZBTB7A,ESR1,ARID1A	29	up
stress granule assembly	GO:0034063	cell organisation	3.298E-02	DDX3X,RPS23,PRRC2C,G3BP2,DDX6,CSDE1,ATXN2L,DYNC1H1	8	both
stress-activated mapk cascade	GO:0051403	MAPK signalling	4.128E-06	SEMA4C,SPHK1,MAP3K2,ZMYND11,MAP3K11,MAPK14,IGF1R,Fas,RASGRP1,MFHAS1,EGFR,CD40LG,DUSP1,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,MAP3K9,PDCD4,VEGFA,TAOK1,PAFAH1B1,UBE2V1,WNT7A,ZNF622,MAP2K3,BTRC,DNAJA1,CHUK,AGER,CRKL,CYLD,TAB3,KLHDC10,MINK1,APP,MAP4K2,MAP3K7,RASSF2,FOXO1,SEMA3A,MYC,MAPK3,MAP2K1,RAP2A,TRAF3,PER1,HMGB1,GADD45A,TRAF2,RIPK2,NOD1,LTRB,CD27,TIRAP,SASH1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,FKTN,RPS27A,UBC,F2RL1,PLCB1,TAB2,PHLPP1	66	both
stress-activated protein kinase signalling cascade	GO:0031098	protein kinase activity	1.504E-06	MYC,DUSP9,PAK2,PDCD4,MAPK1,NCF1,MAPK14,MAP3K13,DUSP1,DUSP10,TRAF3,MAP2K2,PAK5,TAOK3,HMGB1,MAP3K2,TAOK1,FOXO1,GPS1,MAP3K11,S,EMA4C,NFKB1,IGF1R,ZMYND11,UBE2V1,FGF19,MAP2K7,CCDC88C,ZFP36L1,PER1,VEGFA,TNIP2,CRKL,FOXM1,GADD45A,TRAF1,MAP3K8,ERN1,IKBK6,EIF2AK2,FZD7,PCYCARD,IRAK2,ITCH,SH3RF2,WNT5A,MINK1,TAOK2,PAK4	49	both
stress-induced premature senescence	GO:0090400	senescence	2.440E-02	TP53,MAPK14,CDKN1A,SIRT1,MAPKAPK5	5	both
striated muscle cell proliferation	GO:0014855	cell proliferation	1.680E-02	STAT3,SIX1,GLI1,FGFR2,ERBB4,NOTCH1,FGF2,RBP1,TGFBR3,PIM1,MEF2C,TP73,CFLAR,BMPR1A,AKIRIN1,VGILL4	16	up
striated muscle tissue development	GO:0014706	organogenesis	7.517E-03	NEBL,SIX1,SMAD4,GLI1,FGFR2,MSC,ERBB4,LRP2,KDM6B,NOTCH1,DKK1,SIK1,FGF2,SKI,VEGFA,EFNB2,RBP1,FKBP1A,TGFBR3,SMAD7,KLHL40,PIM1,MEF2C,ZBTB18,ITGB1,DL1,TPM1,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,DSP,PKP2,TP73,BMP7,CFLAR,ACTC1,S1PR1,BMPR1A,CBY1,EDN1,MTPN,ACVR1,MYH11,FRS2,AKIRIN1,VGILL4,ADAMTS9,ACTA1	47	up
substrate adhesion-dependent cell spreading	GO:0034446	cell adhesion and migration	1.241E-02	NTNG2,LIMS1,NTNG1,SPRY4,PTK2,FERMT2,CDC42,FGG,RCC2,FGB,FGA,NEDD9,LAMC1,CRKL,RHOA,PARVB,CRK,RREB1,LPXN,MYADM,TYRO3,BVES,PDPN,ACTN4	24	down
sumo e3 ligases sumoylate target proteins	REAC:R-HSA-3108232	SUMOylation	5.264E-06	PARP1,TRIM27,CBX4,NCOA1,MBD1,ESR1,SUMO2,NR4A2,SATB1,PPARA,RORA,EP300,THRB,NUP62,NUP205,RANGAP1,RARA,SUZ12,RPAL,NR3C1,PPARG,INCEP,STAG1,PHC3,DNMT3A,DNMT3B,TFAP2C,TDG,MDM2,VHL,CBX2,POM121C,PCGF2,PIAS1,DDX5,MIF,NUP50,SMC3,NUP210,PPARGC1A,TP53,IKBK6,BIRC5,NUP35,NUP85,BMI1,CREBBP,AURKA	48	both
sumoylation	REAC:R-HSA-2990846	SUMOylation	2.947E-06	CDKN2A,VDR,SMC6,NCOR2,TP53,HNRNP,K,AURKB,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,CREBBP,NUP37,NPM1,PIAS3,TDG,PARP1,NDC1,BRCA1,DNMT1,MBD1,CBX2,BIRC5,CBX4,PHC3,RNF168,NUP50,POM121C,SP3,MDM2,RANGAP1,HDAC1,STAG2,NCOA1,SENP1,AR,NUP62,SATB2,RAE1,UBA2,NR4A2,PPARA,AURKA,NUP43,INCENP,ESR1,NUP54,HERC2,CBX5,TOP2A,HNRNPC	50	both
sumoylation of chromatin organisation proteins	REAC:R-HSA-4551638	chromatin organisation	2.782E-02	CBX4,SUMO2,SATB1,NUP62,NUP205,SUZ12,PHC3,CBX2,POM121C,PCGF2,PIAS1,NUP50,NUP210,NUP35,NUP85,BMI1	16	both
sumoylation of dna damage response and repair proteins	REAC:R-HSA-3108214	SUMOylation	1.921E-02	CDKN2A,SMC6,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,TDG,PARP1,NDC1,BRCA1,CBX2,CBX4,PHC3,RNF168,NUP50,POM121C,STAG2,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54,HERC2	22	up
sumoylation of dna methylation proteins	REAC:R-HSA-4655427	SUMOylation	4.491E-02	CBX4,PHC3,DNMT3A,DNMT3B,CBX2,PCGF2,BMI1	7	down
sumoylation of dna replication proteins	REAC:R-HSA-4615885	SUMOylation	1.430E-03	AURKB,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,PIAS3,NDC1,BIRC5,NUP50,POM121C,RANGAP1,NUP62,RAE1,AURKA,NUP43,INCENP,NUP54,TOP2A	18	up
sumoylation of intracellular receptors	REAC:R-HSA-4090294	SUMOylation	1.926E-02	ESR1,SUMO2,NR4A2,PPARA,RORA,THRB,RARA,NR3C1,PPARG,PIAS1	10	down
sumoylation of rna binding proteins	REAC:R-HSA-4570464	SUMOylation	9.163E-03	HNRNP,K,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,CBX2,CBX4,PHC3,NUP50,POM121C,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54,HNRNPC	16	up
sumoylation of transcription cofactors	REAC:R-HSA-3899300	SUMOylation	4.727E-02	CBX4,NCOA1,MBD1,SUMO2,EP300,PHC3,CBX2,PCGF2,PIAS1,DDX5,PPARGC1A,BMI1,CREBBP	13	down
sumoylation of ubiquitinylation proteins	REAC:R-HSA-3232142	ubiquitination	4.503E-02	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,MDM2,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54	12	up
synthesis of pips at the plasma membrane	REAC:R-HSA-1660499	cell organisation	4.974E-03	PLEKHA8,MTMR3,PIK3CB,RAB4A,PIK3CD,PIP4K2C,RAB14,PIK3R3,PTEN,PI4K2B,OCRL,PIK3R1,PLEKHA1,MTMR2,PIK3CG,MTMR9,ARF1,PIPSK1C,PLEKHA6	19	up
t cell activation	GO:0042110	leukocyte activation	2.076E-03	CDKN2A,SLC7A1,CBFβ,IRF4,STAT3,IGF2,AKT1,PROM1,CD44,PIK3CD,RASGRP1,ABL1,HSPD1,CD40LG,FADD,GRAP2,CD80,LFNG,BTN2A2,IL6,RSAD2,CCL5,ICAM1,IL23R,HLA-A,HLA-	79	up

				G,ADAM17,CD274,VSIR,PDCD1,TNFSF9,PAG1,GRB2,PAK2,FLOT2,AGER,PIK3R1,MYB,FKBP1A,SMAD7,CDC42,SOCS5,IL6ST,NLRP3,TOX,LEF1,ZAP70,SRC,TGFB2,CEBPB,TFRC,IFNB1,PIK3CG,HMGB1,CD24,TNFRSF21,PLA2G2D,KIT,IL10,CD70,CASP8,TCF7,SOX4,LAX1,TNFRSF13C,NKAP,DLG5,RAG1,PRNP,CHD7,IRF1,ZBTB7B,CCR6,F2RL1,RHOH,SDC4,PAK3,ATP7A,IL15		
t cell differentiation	GO:0030217	cell differentiation	3.124E-02	CDKN2A,CBFB,IRF4,STAT3,PRDM1,PIK3CD,ABL1,FADD,CD80,LFNG,IL6,RSAD2,IL23R,HLA-G,ADAM17,VSIR,TNFSF9,MYB,SMAD7,SOCS5,NLRP3,TOX,LEF1,ZAP70,TGFB2,IFNB1,HMGB1,KIT,TCF7,SOX4,NKAP,RAG1,CHD7,IRF1,ZBTB7B,CCR6,RHOH,ATP7A	38	up
t cell mediated immune response to tumor cell	GO:0002424	cellular response to external stimuli	3.967E-02	FBXO38,HSPD1,HLA-A,HMGB1	4	up
t cell mediated immunity	GO:0002456	leukocyte activation	9.502E-03	FBXO38,HSPD1,TRAF6,FADD,IL6,RSAD2,IL23R,HLA-A,HLA-G,FZD5,AGER,SMAD7,BTN3A3,MAP3K7,NLRP3,JAG1,IFNB1,HMGB1,TRAF2,CD70,EMP2,B2M,PVR	23	up
t cell proliferation	GO:0042098	cell proliferation	1.481E-02	CDKN2A,SLC7A1,IGF2,RASGRP1,CD40LG,FADD,CD80,BTN2A2,IL6,CCL5,IL23R,HLA-A,HLA-G,CD274,VSIR,TNFSF9,AGER,IL6ST,TGFB2,CEBPB,TFRC,PIK3CG,HMGB1,CD24,TNFRSF21,PLA2G2D,IL10,CD70,TNFRSF13C,DLG5,PRNP,IRF1,ZBTB7B,SDC4,IL15	35	up
t cell receptor signalling pathway	KEGG:04660	leukocyte activation	1.434E-03	AKT1,TNF,MAPK14,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,RASGRP1,RHOA,CD40LG,FOS,NFKB1,GRAP2,SOS1,KRAS,SOS2,PIK3R3,CDK4,VAV2,PDCD1,GRB2,PAK2,CHUK,PIK3R1,AKT3,CD42,GSK3B,MAP3K7,VAV3,MAPK3,ZAP70,MAP3K14,MAP2K1,PLCG1,PPP3R1,IL10,BCL10,NRAS,MAPK1,PAK3	39	both
telomere maintenance via telomere lengthening	GO:0010833	telomere	2.539E-02	AURKB,TNKS1BP1,PAWR1,HSP90AA1,CCT6A,HNRNPA1,HMBOX1,HNRNPA2B1,ATM,MRE11,MAPK3,SRC,CCT3,XRN1,RAD51,SLX4,MAPKAPK5,MAPK1,TERF2,ERRCC4,CTC1,HNRNPC	22	up
temperature homeostasis	GO:0001659	homeostasis	1.666E-03	IRF4,EHMT1,STAT3,PCTP,IAK2,PTGES,IP6K1,TNF,NRDC,IGF1R,APC,CXCR4,PTGS2,DECR1,KDM6B,TLR4,NOTCH1,LNPEP,ADAM17,VEGFA,OGT,FLCN,RBP1,FOXO1,NOVA2,TRPV2,CPT2,CEBPB,ACSL1,FM,MFN2,CIDEA,SIRT6,TLR3,PER2,GRB10,ZBTB7B,THRA,CD36,ADAMTSS,IL15,FFAR4	42	up
tfap2 (ap-2) family regulates transcription of growth factors and their receptors	REAC:R-HSA-8866910	signalling pathways	2.113E-03	ERBB2,EGFR,TGFA,VEGFA,TFAP2A,YY1,KIT,ESR1	8	up
tgf-beta receptor signalling activates smads	REAC:R-HSA-2173789	TGF signalling	2.485E-05	SMAD4,PPP1CA,MTMR4,SMAD2,FURIN,SMAD3,FKBP1A,SMAD7,USP15,SMURF1,STRAP,TGFB2,PPP1CC,PMPEA1,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	17	up
tgf-beta receptor signalling in emt (epithelial to mesenchymal transition)	REAC:R-HSA-2173791	TGF signalling	2.428E-03	CGN,RHOA,FKBP1A,SMURF1,TGFB2,F11R,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	9	up
tgf-beta signalling pathway	KEGG:04350	TGF signalling	1.493E-04	MYC,E2F5,MAPK1,SP1,FST,BMPR2,EP300,RGMB,TGFB1,TGFB2,ID4,TGIF2,ID3,FBN1,ACVR1C,SMAD2,SMAD3,RHOA,ROCK1,SMAD9,THBS1,CREBBP,BMPR1A	23	both
thyroid cancer	KEGG:05216	cancer	8.829E-06	TP53,BAK1,CDKN1A,CCDC6,CCND1,KRAS,TPM3,RET,MYC,LEF1,MAPK3,MAP2K1,CTNNB1,GADD45A,BAX,TCF7,NRAS,TCF7L2,MAPK1	19	both
thyroid hormone signalling pathway	KEGG:04919	signalling pathways	5.450E-05	WNT4,MYC,MAPK1,NCOA1,ESR1,NOTCH1,EP300,MAP2K2,THRB,PDPK1,FOXO1,CCND1,HIF1A,AKT1,NOTCH4,NCOA3,KRAS,NOTCH2,MDM2,AKT2,AKT3,ATP1A1,RCAN2,MED17,CTNNB1,TP53,MED16,ACTG1,PLCD3,PLCE1,GSK3B,CREBBP	32	both
ticam1-dependent activation of irf3/irf7	REAC:R-HSA-9013973	IRF signalling	1.059E-02	IRF7,TRAF3,TLR3,TANK,UBB,RPS27A,UBC	7	up
ticam1, rip1-mediated ikk complex recruitment	REAC:R-HSA-168927	interferon signalling	9.655E-04	TRAF6,UBE2D3,UBE2V1,CHUK,BIRC3,BIRC2,TLR3,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,UBE2D2	11	up
ticam1,traf6-dependent induction of tak1 complex	REAC:R-HSA-9014325	interferon signalling	1.023E-03	TRAF6,TAB3,MAP3K7,TLR3,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,TAB2	8	up
tissue migration	GO:0090130	cell adhesion and migration	4.995E-03	ETS1,AKT1,ANGPT2,TNF,STARD13,CDH5,PLXND1,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,PLEKHG5,ABL1,RHOA,ROCK1,PTGS2,CARD10,PRKCE,ROBO1,NOTCH1,ADAM17,FGF2,KLF4,NRP1,PIK3R3,PTEN,VEGFA,MECP2,MAP2K3,EFNB2,KANK1,AMOT,AKT3,KDR,PLPP3,RTN4,BSG,RHOB,MEF2C,SP1,LGALS8,ITGB1,STAT5A,SCARB1,MET,CORO1B,SRC,STRAP,S100A2,GPI,SIRT1,RRAS,CD40,ITGB3,PLCG1,PIK3CG,HMGB1,GADD45A,ARF6,EPHA2,KIT,PRKD1,S100P,ZEB2,ACTC1,SASH1,EDN1,MCC,PTPRG,NUS1,PRKD2,PDGFB,EMP2,THBS1,EPB41L4B,ADAMTSS9,ACTA1	75	both
tissue morphogenesis	GO:0048729	organogenesis	2.535E-02	VKL,SEMA4C,FZD4,TNF,STARD13,SIX1,SMO,PODXL,PSMB1,UF,NRARP,CD44,PIK3CD,FZD6,SMAD4,LBX2,HMGA2,FGFR2,RHOA,KDM2B,MICAL2,LRP2,STAT1,MYLK,SMAD2,KDM6B,ROBO1,NOTCH1,DKK1,PHLDDB2,WNT1,ITGA5,CD151,ADAM17,FZD5,FGF2,KLF4,NRP1,PTEN,SKI,AP2B1,VEGFA,PAFAH1B1,WNT7A,ARHGAP12,TFAP2A,RBP1,LUZP1,PRICKLE2,NKD1,ITGA2,HEYL,FKBP1A,TGFB2,SMAD7,CDC42,KDR,SMURF1,RET,SALL1,MTHFR,PSMB5,BSG,RHOB,MEF2C,ITGB1,MYC,AP2A1,MET,DLL1,TPM1,MDM4,ACTG1,TGFB2,AP2M1,DSP,AP2A2,GATA4,ITGB3,CTNNB1,PKP2,SNAIL1,BMP7,EPHA2,CSF1R,SIRT6,BCL10,SOX4,ACTC1,S1P1,R1,BMPR1A,PDPR,SOX11,HOXD11,ACVR1,DLCL1,AH1,PRKD2,PLET1,ACTB,SIX3,COL4A1,MTSS1,RAB10,ATP7A,ACTA1	106	both
tnf receptor superfamily (tnfsf) members mediating non-canonical nf-kb pathway	REAC:R-HSA-5676594	Nfk	4.100E-03	CD40LG,BIRC3,MAP3K14,TRAF3,TRAF2,LTBR,LTA,BIRC2,TNFRSF13C	9	up
tnf signalling	REAC:R-HSA-75893	signalling pathways	5.016E-06	XIAP,TNFAIP3,TNF,FADD,ADAM17,CHUK,BAG4,CYLD,TAB3,MAP3K7,SPPL2A,BIRC3,TRAF2,RBCK1,TNFRSF1A,CASP8,BIRC2,OTUD7B,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,TAB2	22	up
tnf signalling pathway	KEGG:04668	signalling pathways	2.606E-02	MAPK1,MAPK14,TRAF3,RPS6KA5,CASP3,BAG4,NFKB1,AKT1,MMP3,MAP2K7,VCAM1,FOS,JUN,AKT2,CREB5,AKT3,CASP8,SOCS3,TRAF1,MAP3K8,ICAM1,IKBKKG,IPGAM5,ITCH,CXCL5	25	both
tnfr1-induced nfkb signalling pathway	REAC:R-HSA-5357956	Nfk	2.485E-05	XIAP,TNFAIP3,TNF,CHUK,CYLD,TAB3,MAP3K7,BIRC3,TRAF2,RBCK1,TNFRSF1A,BIRC2,OTUD7B,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,TAB2	17	up
tnfr1-induced proapoptotic signalling	REAC:R-HSA-5357786	apoptosis	4.035E-03	TNFAIP3,TNF,FADD,CYLD,TRAF2,TNFRSF1A,CASP8,OTUD7B	8	up
toll like receptor 10 (tlr10) cascade	REAC:R-HSA-168142	TLR signalling	2.590E-07	RPS6KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,S100A12,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,RPS6KA3,MEF2C,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAP3K1,SAI1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RPS6KA5,TAB2	37	up
toll like receptor 2 (tlr2) cascade	REAC:R-HSA-181438	TLR signalling	6.484E-08	RPS6KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,IRAK1,TLR4,S100A12,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,RPS6KA3,MEF2C,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAP3K1,SAI1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,TIRAP,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RPS6KA5,SFTPA1,CD36,TAB2	42	up
toll like receptor 3 (tlr3) cascade	REAC:R-HSA-168164	TLR signalling	5.151E-11	RPS6KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,FADD,IRAK1,IRF7,S100A12,UBE2D3,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,RPS6KA3,MEF2C,BIRC3,MAPK3,MAP2K1,TRAF3,SAI1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,CASP8,BIRC2,TLR3,TANK,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RPS6KA5,UBE2D2,TAB2	46	up
toll like receptor 4 (tlr4) cascade	REAC:R-HSA-166016	TLR signalling	5.872E-10	RPS6KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,FADD,IRAK1,IRF7,ITGB2,TLR4,S100A12,UBE2D3,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,CD180,RPS6KA3,MEF2C,BIRC3,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAP3K1,TRAF3,SAI1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,CASP8,BIRC2,TIRAP,TANK,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,PTPN4,RPS27A,UBC,RPS6KA5,SFTPA1,UBE2D2,CD36,TAB2	54	up

toll like receptor 5 (tlr5) cascade	REAC:R-HSA-168176	TLR signalling	2.590E-07	RP56KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,S100A12,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,RP56KA3,MEF2C,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAP3K1,SA1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RP56KA5,TAB2	37	up
toll like receptor 7/8 (tlr7/8) cascade	REAC:R-HSA-168181	TLR signalling	2.590E-07	RP56KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,IRF7,TLR4,S100A12,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,RP56KA3,MEF2C,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAP3K1,SA1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RP56KA5,TAB2	39	up
toll like receptor 9 (tlr9) cascade	REAC:R-HSA-168138	TLR signalling	8.739E-07	RP56KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,IRF7,TLR4,S100A12,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,RP56KA3,MEF2C,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAP3K1,SA1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RP56KA5,TAB2	39	up
toll like receptor tlr1:tlr2 cascade	REAC:R-HSA-168179	TLR signalling	6.484E-08	RP56KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,IRAK1,TLR4,S100A12,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,RP56KA3,MEF2C,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAP3K1,SA1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,TIRAP,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RP56KA5,SFTPA1,CD36,TAB2	42	up
toll like receptor tlr6:tlr2 cascade	REAC:R-HSA-168188	TLR signalling	7.240E-08	RP56KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,IRAK1,TLR4,S100A12,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,RP56KA3,MEF2C,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAP3K1,SA1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,TIRAP,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RP56KA5,CD36,TAB2	41	up
toll-like receptor cascades	REAC:R-HSA-168898	TLR signalling	6.451E-08	RP56KA1,S100A8,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,FADD,IRAK1,IRF7,ITGB2,TLR4,S100A12,UBE2D3,HSP90B1,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,CD180,RP56KA3,MEF2C,BIRC3,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAP3K1,TRAF3,SA1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,CASP8,BIRC2,TIRAP,GRAMD4,TLR3,TANK,UBB,IRF1,RP527A,UBC,CXorf21,SFTPA1,UBE2D2,F2RL1,CD36,TNIP3,TAB2	57	up
toll-like receptor signalling pathway	GO:0002224	TLR signalling	5.504E-08	S100A8,TNFAIP3,MFHAS1,HSPD1,IRAK2,TRAF6,TLR2,FADD,IRAK1,IRF7,RSAD2,ITGB2,PRKCE,TLR4,OTUD4,UBE2D3,COLEC12,HSP90B1,MAPKAPK2,DDX3X,CHUK,TAB3,RAB11FIP2,MAP3K7,RTN4,RP56KA3,BIRC3,CD40,MAP3K1,TRAF3,HMGB1,RIK2,BCL10,CASP8,BIRC2,LILRA2,TIRAP,GRAMD4,TLR3,TANK,UBB,IRF1,RP527A,UBC,CXorf21,SFTPA1,UBE2D2,F2RL1,CD36,TNIP3,TAB2	51	up
toll-like receptor signalling pathway	GO:0002224	TLR signalling	5.504E-08	S100A8,TNFAIP3,MFHAS1,HSPD1,IRAK2,TRAF6,TLR2,FADD,IRAK1,IRF7,RSAD2,ITGB2,PRKCE,TLR4,OTUD4,UBE2D3,COLEC12,HSP90B1,MAPKAPK2,DDX3X,CHUK,TAB3,RAB11FIP2,MAP3K7,RTN4,RP56KA3,BIRC3,CD40,MAP3K1,TRAF3,HMGB1,RIK2,BCL10,CASP8,BIRC2,LILRA2,TIRAP,GRAMD4,TLR3,TANK,UBB,IRF1,RP527A,UBC,CXorf21,SFTPA1,UBE2D2,F2RL1,CD36,TNIP3,TAB2	51	up
toll-like receptor signalling pathway	KEGG:04620	TLR signalling	5.504E-08	S100A8,TNFAIP3,MFHAS1,HSPD1,IRAK2,TRAF6,TLR2,FADD,IRAK1,IRF7,RSAD2,ITGB2,PRKCE,TLR4,OTUD4,UBE2D3,COLEC12,HSP90B1,MAPKAPK2,DDX3X,CHUK,TAB3,RAB11FIP2,MAP3K7,RTN4,RP56KA3,BIRC3,CD40,MAP3K1,TRAF3,HMGB1,RIK2,BCL10,CASP8,BIRC2,LILRA2,TIRAP,GRAMD4,TLR3,TANK,UBB,IRF1,RP527A,UBC,CXorf21,SFTPA1,UBE2D2,F2RL1,CD36,TNIP3,TAB2	51	up
toll-like receptor signalling pathway	KEGG:04620	TLR signalling	5.504E-08	S100A8,TNFAIP3,MFHAS1,HSPD1,IRAK2,TRAF6,TLR2,FADD,IRAK1,IRF7,RSAD2,ITGB2,PRKCE,TLR4,OTUD4,UBE2D3,COLEC12,HSP90B1,MAPKAPK2,DDX3X,CHUK,TAB3,RAB11FIP2,MAP3K7,RTN4,RP56KA3,BIRC3,CD40,MAP3K1,TRAF3,HMGB1,RIK2,BCL10,CASP8,BIRC2,LILRA2,TIRAP,GRAMD4,TLR3,TANK,UBB,IRF1,RP527A,UBC,CXorf21,SFTPA1,UBE2D2,F2RL1,CD36,TNIP3,TAB2	51	up
tor signalling	GO:0031929	signalling pathways	4.552E-02	LIN28A,AKT1,EIF4EBP1,SESN3,RP56KB1,PRKAA1,FLCN,SH3BP4,DYRK3,PIP41,ATM,SIRT1,LARP1,RRAGD,RRAGA,RICTOR,SESN2,TREM2,FNIP1,EIF4EBP2,DDIT4,SLC38A9,MAPKAPK5,TNFAIP8L1,SMG1,AKT1S1,SESN1	28	up
toxoplasmosis	KEGG:05145	viral of bacterial infection	1.151E-02	STAT3,XIAP,JAK2,AKT1,BCL2,TNF,MAPK14,ALOX5,LAMC2,CD40LG,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,IRAK1,STAT1,TGFB1,TLR4,LDLR,MAP2K3,CHUK,HSP88,AKT3,LAMC1,MAP3K7,ITGB1,ITGA6,BIRC3,MAPK3,CASP3,CD40,PIK3CG,CASP9,CYCS,TNFRSF1A,IL10,CASP8,BCL2L1,BIRC2,MAPK1,TAB2	40	both
tp53 regulates metabolic genes	REAC:R-HSA-5628897	P53 signalling	4.957E-05	PRDX2,TP53,AKT1,COX7C,PRKAG1,TNRC6B,COX2,AGO3,TNRC6A,AGO2,SESN3,YWHAB,PTEN,LRPPRC,PRKAA1,AGO1,AGO4,AKT3,YWHAQ,YWHAH,SFN,MOV10,GPI,RRAGD,RRAGA,TIGAR,TXNRD1,CYCS,SESN2,COX20,DDIT4,SLC38A9	32	both
tp53 regulates transcription of additional cell cycle genes whose exact role in the p53 pathway remain uncertain	REAC:R-HSA-6804115	cell cycle	2.698E-02	TP53,NPM1,BTG2,TNKS1BP1,CNOT6L,CNOT4,CDC25C,CNOT2,CNOT1	9	up
tp53 regulates transcription of caspase activators and caspases	REAC:R-HSA-6803207	caspase signalling pathway	2.113E-03	TP53,ATM,CASP1,CRADD,TP73,CASP6,APAF1,CASP10	8	up
tp53 regulates transcription of cell cycle genes	REAC:R-HSA-6791312	cell cycle	3.961E-07	E2F7,TP53,ARID3A,CCNE1,ZNF385A,NPM1,BTG2,TNKS1BP1,CDKN1A,CNOT6L,CCNA2,CDKN1B,CNOT4,CARM1,CDK1,CCNE2,CDK2,E2F1,CDC25C,SFN,GADD45A,BAX,CNOT2,AURKA,CCNB1,CNOT1	26	up
tp53 regulates transcription of cell death genes	REAC:R-HSA-5633008	apoptosis	6.290E-04	PMAIP1,TP53INP1,TP53,BBC3,CREBBP,TNFRSF10B,Fas,NDRG1,BIRC5,ATM,CASP1,CRADD,TP73,TNFRSF10A,BAX,CASP6,APAF1,TP53BP2,CASP10	19	up
tp53 regulates transcription of death receptors and ligands	REAC:R-HSA-6803211	apoptosis	4.207E-02	TP53,TNFRSF10B,Fas,TP73,TNFRSF10A,TP53BP2	6	up
tp53 regulates transcription of genes involved in cytochrome c release	REAC:R-HSA-6803204	P53 signalling	1.999E-02	TP63,TP53INP1,BID,PPP1R3B,ATM,PMAIP1,BBC3,TP53,CREBBP	9	both
tp53 regulates transcription of genes involved in g1 cell cycle arrest	REAC:R-HSA-6804116	cell cycle	2.064E-05	E2F7,TP53,ARID3A,CCNE1,ZNF385A,CDKN1A,CCNA2,CDKN1B,CCNE2,CDK2,E2F1	11	up
tp53 regulates transcription of genes involved in g2 cell cycle arrest	REAC:R-HSA-6804114	cell cycle	2.526E-03	TP53,ZNF385A,CARM1,CDK1,CDC25C,SFN,GADD45A,BAX,AURKA,CCNB1	10	up
traf6 mediated induction of nfkb and map kinases upon tlr7/8 or 9 activation	REAC:R-HSA-975138	MAPK signalling	5.836E-07	RP56KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,TLR4,S100A12,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,RP56KA3,MEF2C,MAPK3,MAP2K1,MAP3K1,SA1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RP56KA5,TAB2	38	up
traf6 mediated irf7 activation in tlr7/8 or 9 signalling	REAC:R-HSA-975110	IRF signalling	2.644E-02	TRAF6,IRAK1,IRF7,UBE2V1,UBB,RP527A,UBC	7	up
traf6 mediated nf-kb activation	REAC:R-HSA-933542	Nfk	2.311E-03	NKIRAS2,TRAF6,NFKB1,S100A12,CHUK,AGER,APP,MAP3K1,SA1,HMGB1,TRAF2,MAVS	12	up
traf6-mediated induction of tak1 complex within tlr4 complex	REAC:R-HSA-937072	TLR signalling	2.428E-03	IRAK2,TRAF6,TLR4,TAB3,MAP3K7,UBB,RP527A,UBC,TAB2	9	up
trail signalling	REAC:R-HSA-75158	signalling pathways	4.654E-03	TNFRSF10B,FADD,TNFRSF10A,CFLAR,CASP8,CASP10	6	up
transcription elongation from rna polymerase ii promoter	GO:0006368	transcription and translation	4.040E-02	ZMYND11,SUPT6H,ADRM1,CD373,ELP2,AF4,SUPT16H,CCNT1,SSRP1,CCNT2,RNF168,POLR2E,HEXIM1,NELFCD,SUPT5H,NCBP2,MLLT1,ELOA,ELL2,POLR2D,ELL	21	up
transcription initiation from rna polymerase ii promoter	GO:0006367	transcription and translation	2.284E-03	ESR1,HNF4G,NR4A2,TEAD3,ETF2H5,PPARA,NOTCH1,ETF2H1,RORA,THR9,HMGB1,POLR2D,CCND1,YAP1,SOX9,RARA,POLR2E,NR3C1,PPARG,PPM1D,MECP2,NOTCH4,PTEN,NOTCH2,NR6A1,MAZ,WWTR1,ZNF45,TAF13,DR1,MED17,CDKN1A,PPARGC1A,TP53,MED16,TAF8,SRF,MED7,NR2F6,PSM4,CREBBP,E2F3	42	both
transcriptional activity of smad2/smad3:smad4 heterotrimer	REAC:R-HSA-2173793	SMAD activity	3.151E-06	MYC,PARP1,E2F5,SP1,SERPINE1,CCNK,CCNT2,TGIF2,WWTR1,SMAD2,SMAD3,SKI,CCNT1,TDFP2,UBE2D3	15	both

transcriptional misregulation in cancer	KEGG:05202	cancer	4.566E-04	CEBPA,TP53,DUSP6,FUS,SIX1,BAK1,JGF1R,TAF15,HMGA2,NFKB1,CDKN1A,BCL2A1,IL6,CXCL8,CCND2,CCNA2,ETV7,CDKN1B,CCNT1,RUNX2,ELK4,CCNT2,REL,ZBTB16,HOKA10,TCF3,RUNX1T1,MEF2C,ZEB1,LMO2,FOXO1,SP1,MDM2,ATM,MYC,MET,HDAC1,MYCN,BIRC3,SP1,TGFBR2,CEBPB,CD40,GADD45A,FUT8,CDKN2C,BAX,CSF1R,MLLT1,BCL2L1,BIRC2,BCL11B,PER2	53	both
transcriptional regulation by e2f6	REAC:R-HSA-8953750	gene expression	1.092E-02	RBBP4,RYBP,EPC1,EED,EZH2,SUZ12,PHC3,CHEK1,PCGF2,CBX3,TFDP2,BMI1,RADS1	13	down
transcriptional regulation by mecp2	REAC:R-HSA-8986944	signalling pathways	2.415E-04	NCOR2,GRIN2A,AURKB,GPRIN1,TNRC6B,IRAK1,LBR,SOX2,AGO3,TNRC6A,AGO2,PTEN,SLC2A3,AGO1,AGO4,TBL1XR1,MEF2C,MET,HDAC1,DLL1,MOV10,CREB1,PTPN4,TRPC3	24	up
transcriptional regulation by runx1	REAC:R-HSA-8878171	RUNX metabolism	9.773E-03	CBFB,SMARCD2,LIFR,RYBP,CREBBP,KMT2D,PSMB1,ABL1,TNRC6B,CSNK2A1,CCND1,CCND2,AGO3,TNRC6A,AGO2,CCND3,CDK6,AGO1,CBX2,AGO4,CBX4,PHC3,MYB,SETD1B,TCF3,CBX6,PSMB5,YAP1,LMO2,SMARCD1,MYL9,TAL1,HDAC1,MOV10,HIST1H2AC,SP1,SMARCC2,SRC,SOC5A,SMARCA4,SMARCC1,HIST1H2BJ,TP73,ARID1B,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,ESR1,SOC3,ARID1A,THBS1	51	up
transcriptional regulation by runx2	REAC:R-HSA-8878166	RUNX metabolism	2.131E-02	CBFB,AKT1,PSMB1,MMP13,SMAD4,ABL1,CDKN1A,ITGBL1,BGLAP,STAT1,CCND1,ITGA5,CDK4,CDK1,AKT3,GSK3B,SMURF1,PSMB5,YAP1,MAPK3,SRC,AR,SATB2,BAX,CCNB1,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,ESR1,WWTR1,TWIST1	32	up
transcriptional regulation by runx3	REAC:R-HSA-8878159	RUNX metabolism	1.441E-03	CDKN2A,CBFB,TP53,CREBBP,PSMB1,SMAD4,CDKN1A,SPP1,CCND1,NOTCH1,KRAS,SMAD3,BCL2L11,RBP1,SMURF1,PSMB5,YAP1,FOXO3,MDM2,MYC,JAG1,LEF1,SRC,CTNNB1,TCF7,UBB,TCF7L2,RPS27A,UBC,WWTR1,MAMLD1	31	up
transcriptional regulation by the ap-2 (tfap2) family of transcription factors	REAC:R-HSA-8864260	gene expression	1.273E-03	ERBB2,CREBBP,NPM1,HSPD1,EGFR,KCTD15,CDKN1A,TGFA,VEGFA,TFAP2A,MYC,YY1,KIT,ESR1	14	both
transcriptional regulation by tp53	REAC:R-HSA-3700989	P53 signalling	3.813E-11	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,TP53INP1,E2F7,PRDX2,EHMT1,TP53,BBC3,ARID3A,AKT1,COX7C,CCNE1,AURKB,PPP2CA,ZNF385A,CREBBP,PRKAG1,NPM1,MAPK14,TNFRSF10B,TAF15,PRDM1,BTG2,Fas,DYRK2,TNKS1BP1,TNRC6B,PIP4K2C,CSNK2A1,FOS,COX2,CDKN1A,MTA2,BRCA1,CNOT6L,CCNA2,AGO3,TNRC6A,CDKN1B,AGO2,CNOT4,SESN3,YWHAB,NDRG1,PTEN,CHEK1,LRPPRC,SUPT16H,CCNT1,PRKAA1,AGO1,SSRP1,AGO4,CARM1,BIRC5,TAF13,GATAD2A,CDK1,CCNT2,AKT3,YWHAQ,Q,YWHAH,POLR2E,CCNE2,PPP2R5C,PIP4P1,CDK2,MDM2,E2F1,ATM,HDAC1,NELFCD,SUPT5H,MRE11,CDK25C,SFN,MDM4,MOV10,GPI,RRAGD,RRAGA,TIGAR,TXNRD1,CASP1,CRADD,CYCS,GADD45A,RICTOR,TP73,TNFRSF10A,SESN2,BAX,CASP6,APAF1,TP53BP2,CASP10,CNOT2,ELOA,AURKA,CDK5R1,CCNB1,COX20,DIT4,GATAD2B,SLC38A9,MAPKAPK5,UBB,CHEK2,CNOT1,RPS27A,UBC,RFC2,JMY,POLR2D,BRPF1,ELL,HIPK1	117	both
transcriptional regulation by ventx	REAC:R-HSA-8853884	signalling pathways	6.008E-07	CDKN2A,EHMT1,TP53,TNRC6B,ANAPC16,NFKB1,IL6,CCND1,AGO3,TNRC6A,AGO1,AGO4,CDK27,FZR1,LEF1,MOV10,CEBPB,ANAPC5,CTNNB1,CSF1R,CDK23,TCF7L2	22	up
transcriptional regulation of granulopoiesis	REAC:R-HSA-9616222	cell proliferation	2.727E-02	CBFB,STAT3,CEBPA,IL6R,CDKN1A,CDK4,MYB,CDK2,E2F1,TAL1,MYC,LEF1,HIST1H2AC,SP1,CEBPB,HIST1H2BJ,CREB1	17	up
transcriptional regulation of pluripotent stem cells	REAC:R-HSA-452723	cell proliferation	1.240E-02	STAT3,LIN28A,SMAD4,SMAD2,SOX2,FGF2,KLF4,SALL1,NANOG,POU5F1	10	up
transcriptional regulation of white adipocyte differentiation	REAC:R-HSA-381340	cell differentiation	2.619E-03	MED28,NCOA1,PPARA,EBF1,NR2F2,PKC1,EP300,CEBPA,NFKB1,LPL,CCND3,FABP4,PPARG,NCOA3,CHD9,CARM1,TBL1XR1,KLF4,MED17,PPARGC1A,CDK19,ME D16,MED7,ZNF638,CREBBP	25	both
transforming growth factor beta receptor signalling pathway	GO:0007179	TGF signalling	6.822E-04	PPARA,EP300,ADAM17,ZNF703,DAB2,PDPK1,PARD3,SIRT1,PTK2,FERMT2,TGFBRI1,TGFBRAP1,TGFBRI2,LATS2,ARRB2,MPP5,NLK,COL1A2,COL3A1,FOS,FBN1,JUN,SMAD2,SMAD3,SKI,APPL1,RHOA,HSP90AB1,FOXH1,SPRED3,GIPCI1,ITGA3,LPXN,SMAD9,THBS1,CREBBP,BMPRI1A,CITED2	38	both
translational initiation	GO:0006413	transcription and translation	2.083E-03	EIF5,PABPC1,RPL29,RPS12,RPL3,EIF4EBP1,RPS7,NPM1,EIF4E,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,PPP1CA,RPS28,CCLS,AGO2,RPS6KB1,DDX3X,EIF1AX,RPL14,EIF2B2,RPL10,RPL36,RPS5,LARP1,RPL37,KHDRBS1,RPS2,NCBP2,EIF4G1,CTIF,EIF252,RPL9,EIF1,PAIP1,RPL23,RPL24,EIF4EBP2,RPS15A,RPL4,RPS27A,PPP1R15B,HABP4,POLR2D,RPS14,EIF3A	46	up
translocation of slc2a4 (glut4) to the plasma membrane	REAC:R-HSA-1445148	signalling pathways	4.805E-03	AKT1,PRKAG1,EXOC7,RAB4A,TBC1D1,LNPEP,RAB14,YWHAH,MYO5A,KIF3B,RALGAPB,YWHAQ,YWHAH,TUBB2A,STXBP3,SLC2A4,VAMP2,SFN,ACTG1,SNAP23,MYO1C,EXOC5,ACTB,RAB10	24	up
transmembrane receptor protein serine/threonine kinase signalling pathway	GO:0007178	protein kinase activity	6.133E-05	BMPRI1B,CGN,XIAP,JAK2,NUP93,CREBBP,CDH5,SMAD4,MTMR4,FBN1,DKK3,RHOA,FOS,LRP2,SMAD2,NOTCH1,DKK1,FURIN,WNT1,UBE2D3,ADAM17,BMP3,SKI,PDCD4,SMAD3,SPRED1,CRIM1,RUNX2,PPM1A,FLCN,RBP1,ACVR2A,TMEM100,FKBP1A,TGFBRI3,SMAD7,USP15,SMURF1,MAP3K7,LATS2,VASN,MAPK3,SRC,STRAP,SIRT1,TGFBRI2,PEG10,INHBB,BMP7,GDF5,CIDEA,POU5F1,PPARA,HIVEP1,BMPRI1A,SLC33A1,F11R,BMP8A,SOX11,PMPEA1,DAND5,ZFYVE9,UBB,PCSK6,ZBTB7A,SPART,RPS27A,UBC,ACVR1,LEFTY1,TRIM33,WWTR1,ZNF703,THBS1	74	both
transport of mature mrna derived from an intron-containing transcript	REAC:R-HSA-159236	cellular transport	2.368E-02	DHX38,CASC3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,RNPS1,SRSF1,NUP50,POLDIP3,POM121C,THOC2,NUP62,NCBP2,RAE1,NUP43,SRSF2,NUP54,FYTTD1,DX39A	21	up
transport of mature mrna derived from an intronless transcript	REAC:R-HSA-159231	cellular transport	3.766E-02	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,EIF4E,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,NUP62,NCBP2,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54	13	up
transport of mature mRNAs derived from intronless transcripts	REAC:R-HSA-159234	cellular transport	4.467E-02	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,EIF4E,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,NUP62,NCBP2,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54	13	up
transport of mature transcript to cytoplasm	REAC:R-HSA-72202	cellular transport	4.207E-02	DHX38,CASC3,NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,EIF4E,NDC1,RNPS1,SRSF1,NUP50,POLDIP3,POM121C,THOC2,NUP62,NCBP2,RAE1,NUP43,SRSF2,NUP54,FYTTD1,DX39A	22	up
transport of ribonucleoproteins into the host nucleus	REAC:R-HSA-168271	cellular transport	4.101E-03	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,KPNB1,NUP50,KPNA1,POM121C,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54	13	up
transport of the slbp dependant mature mrna	REAC:R-HSA-159230	cellular transport	9.986E-03	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,EIF4E,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,NUP62,NCBP2,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54	13	up
transport of the slbp independent mature mrna	REAC:R-HSA-159227	cellular transport	7.580E-03	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,EIF4E,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,NUP62,NCBP2,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54	13	up
transport of virus	GO:0046794	viral of bacterial infection	2.440E-02	NUP98,FMR1,NUP62,NUP205,RAN,NMT2,KPNA1,EP515,TSGL1,POM121C,NUP50,NUP210,XPO1,CD209,NUP35,NUP85,TPCN2	17	both
tricuspid valve development	GO:0003175	organogenesis	4.578E-02	BMPR2,TGFBRI2,ZFPM1,BMPRI1A	4	down
trif-dependent toll-like receptor signalling pathway	GO:0035666	TLR signalling	2.614E-05	FADD,IRF7,TLR4,UBE2D3,CHUK,BIRC3,CD40,TRAF3,CASP8,BIRC2,TLR3,TANK,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,UBE2D2	16	up
trif(ticam1)-mediated tlr4 signalling	REAC:R-HSA-937061	TLR signalling	2.098E-10	RPS6KA1,PPP2CA,DUSP6,MAPK14,NKIRAS2,FOS,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,FADD,IRAK1,IRF7,TLR4,S100A12,UBE2D3,UBE2V1,MAPKAPK2,MAP2K3,BTRC,CHUK,AGER,TAB3,APP,MAP3K7,RPS6KA3,MEF2C,BIRC3,MAPK3,MAP2K1,TRAF3,SAI1,HMGB1,RIK2,NOD1,CASP8,BIRC2,TANK,CREB1,MAP2K4,UBB,MAPK1,RPS27A,UBC,RPS6KA5,UBE2D2,TAB2	46	up
trna transport	GO:0051031	cellular transport	6.173E-03	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,NUP62,NUP98,YBX1,RAE1,NUP43,RAN,NUP54	14	up

trna-containing ribonucleoprotein complex export from nucleus	GO:0071431	protein metabolism	8.092E-03	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,NDC1,NUP50,POM121C,NUP62,NUP98,RAE1,NUP43,RAN,NUP54	13	up
tube formation	GO:0035148	organogenesis	2.036E-02	SEMA4C,SIX1,PODXL,PIK3CD,FGFR2,KDM2B,LRP2,NOTCH1,DICER1,FGF2,SKI,VEGFA,LUZP1,MTHFR,BMP7,BCL10,SOX4,SOX11,DLC1	19	both
tuberculosis	KEGG:05152	viral of bacterial infection	1.358E-03	VDR,SPHK1,IAK2,AKT1,BCL2,TNF,CREBBP,MAPK14,RAF1,CEBPB,HSPD1,RHOA,IRAK2,TRAF6,NFKB1,TLR2,FADD,IRAK1,STAT1,TGFB1,IL6,ITGB2,TLR4,LAMP2,A,KT3,MAPK3,SRC,CASP3,CEBPB,IFNB1,CASP9,CYCS,BAX,RIK2,PPP3R1,TNFRSF1A,IL10,BCL10,CASP8,APAF1,CASP10,TIRAP,CREB1,NFYB,RAB5B,FXFAP,MAPK1,ATP6V0D1	48	up
tumor necrosis factor-mediated signalling pathway	GO:0033209	signalling pathways	1.981E-02	SPHK1,TP53,IAK2,TNFAIP3,TNF,PSMB1,CD40LG,TRAF6,STAT1,ADAM17,TNFSF9,CPNE1,CHUK,BAG4,CYLD,PSMB5,FOXO3,SPPL2A,TRAIIP,TNFRSF6B,BIRC3,CD40,MAP3K14,TRAF3,HIST1H2BJ,CASP1,TRAF2,RBCK1,LTBR,FASLG,TNFRSF1A,ILTA,CD70,CASP8,CD27,BIRC2,TNFRSF13C,F2RL1,HIPK1	39	up
type i interferon production	GO:0032606	interferon signalling	1.575E-04	TNFAIP3,DHX33,PCBP2,CREBBP,HSPD1,NFKB1,TLR2,IRAK1,ISG15,STAT1,IRF7,TLR4,DTX4,DDX3X,CHUK,CYLD,REL,POLR2E,C6orf106,POLR3G,MRE11,YY1,POLR3E,TRAF3,CTNFB1,RIK2,NLRCS,IL10,LRFP11,TRIP,TLR3,MAVS,IRF1,RNF125,UBA7,G3BP1,PPM1B	37	up
type i interferon signalling pathway	GO:0060337	interferon signalling	4.002E-02	IRF4,IFI27,IFI27,FADD,IRAK1,ISG15,IFITM3,IFITM1,STAT1,IRF7,MX2,OASL,RSAD2,IFI1,HLA-A,HLA-G,HLA-C,TLT1L12,IFNB1,NLRCS,STAT2,MAVS,IRF1	23	up
type ii diabetes mellitus	KEGG:04930	endocrine system	6.532E-03	PKM,TNF,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,HK2,PRKCE,IRS1,PIK3R3,PRKCD,INSR,PIK3R1,SLC2A4,MAPK3,SOCS4,MAPK1,SOCS3	16	up
tyrosine phosphorylation of stat protein	GO:007260	phosphorylation	3.645E-02	NF2,STAT3,IAK2,EPO,PPP2CA,TNF,IL6R,ERF,ERBB4,IL6,CCL5,IL23R,FGFR3,IL6ST,CD40,CSF1R,KIT,TNFRSF1A,SH2B3,SOCS3,IL15	21	up
ubiquitin mediated proteolysis	KEGG:04120	ubiquitination	1.259E-03	XIAP,HUWE1,PIAS3,UBA6,TRAF6,BRCA1,UBE2D3,BTRC,CUL3,UBE2Q1,UBE4A,UBE3C,CUL2,ANAPC13,CDC27,UBE2Q2,SMURF1,UBE2H,FBXW7,MDM2,UBE2S,CD20,FZR1,BIRC3,ANAPC5,BIRC6,MAP3K1,UBA2,CD23,BIRC2,UBE2Z,UBB,TRIM37,RPS27A,UBC,UBE2D2,MGRN1,SOCS3,UBA7,HERC2	40	up
unwinding of dna	REAC:R-HSA-176974	cell cycle	4.207E-02	MCM4,MCM2,MCM7,MCM6,MCM3,MCM5	6	up
urogenital system development	GO:0001655	organogenesis	4.977E-02	ANGPT2,SIX1,ENPEP,IL6R,SMO,PODXL,LIF,FGFR2,STAT1,FGF2,VEGFA,TFAP2A,FLCN,SEC61A1,ZBTB16,RET,SALL1,MEF2C,MYC,JAG1,DLL1,PDGFRB,PDGFRA,CTNNB1,BAG6,CD24,BMP7,WDR77,AGTR1,SOX4,HOXD11,AHI1,PDGFB,HAS2,COL4A1,MTSS1	36	up
vacuolar transport	GO:0007034	cellular transport	4.445E-02	VPS4B,SCARB2,CHMP3,VPS51,SORT1,VPS37B,SNAPIN,RAB12,ATG14,VPS37A,CHMP4B,LAMP2,VPS4A,HSPA8,AP3M1,TRAK1,GGA3,CLU,SMURF1,SNX16,RHOB,CACNG8,CHMP2B,ALS2,VPS37D,BECN1,GNPTAB,KIF13A,ATP6V0D1,MGRN1,DTX3L,TMEM50B	32	up
vacuole organisation	GO:0007033	cell organisation	3.073E-02	TP53INP1,SCARB2,TMEM9,MTMR3,PIP4K2C,ATG9A,PACS2,RAB14,RAB34,SNAPIN,ATG14,RAB18,CHMP4B,GABARAPL1,STX17,RAB23,VPS4A,TBC1D14,WIPI2,GABARAP,SMURF1,TPCN2,RAB3GAP2,ATG5,UBQLN2,MFN2,RALB,BECN1,ATG7,UBXN2B,GNPTAB,CXorf21,TPP1,FIG4,CCDC115,RAB1A	36	up
vascular endothelial growth factor receptor signalling pathway	GO:0048010	signalling pathways	1.576E-02	MAPK14,PIK3CB,RHOA,ROCK1,WASF2,HSP90AA1,ITGA5,NRP1,VEGFA,VAW2,MAPKAPK2,PAK2,PIK3R1,NCKAP1,CDC42,KDR,CRK,VAV3,SRC,ITGB3,AXL,PRKD1,CYBB,GRB10,PRKD2	25	up
vegf signalling pathway	KEGG:04370	signalling pathways	6.578E-05	SPHK1,PLA2G4F,AKT1,MAPK14,PIK3CB,RAF1,PIK3CD,PTGS2,KRAS,PIK3R3,VEGFA,MAPKAPK2,PIK3R1,AKT3,CDC42,KDR,MAPK3,SRC,MAP2K1,PLCG1,CASP9,PPP3R1,NRAS,MAPK1	24	up
vegfa-vegfr2 pathway	REAC:R-HSA-4420097	EGFR signalling	1.441E-03	SPHK1,AKT1,CDH5,MAPK14,PIK3CB,RHOA,ROCK1,WASF2,HSP90AA1,VAW2,MAPKAPK2,PAK2,PRKCD,ITPR1,PIK3R1,AKT3,NCKAP1,CDC42,KDR,CRK,VAV3,ACTG1,ITGB3,PLCG1,CTNNB1,AXL,RICTOR,CYBB,NRAS,ACTB,PAK3	31	up
vegfr2 mediated vascular permeability	REAC:R-HSA-5218920	EGFR signalling	4.503E-02	AKT1,CDH5,HSP90AA1,VAW2,PAK2,AKT3,VAV3,CTNNB1,RICTOR,PAK3	10	up
ventricular cardiac muscle tissue development	GO:0003229	organogenesis	1.039E-02	SMAD4,FGFR2,LRP2,NOTCH1,RBPJ,FKBP1A,TGFB3,SMAD7,TPM1,DSP,PKP2,BMPR1A,ADAMTS9	13	up
ventricular compact myocardium morphogenesis	GO:0003223	organogenesis	3.967E-02	LRP2,TGFB3,DSP,BMPR1A	4	up
ventricular septum development	GO:0003281	organogenesis	4.664E-03	SMAD4,FGFR2,ROBO1,NOTCH1,HEYL,TGFB3,SMAD7,SALL1,MDM4,TGFB2,GATA4,SOX4,SOX11,DAND5,ACVR1	15	up
ventricular septum morphogenesis	GO:0060412	organogenesis	1.831E-02	SMAD4,FGFR2,ROBO1,NOTCH1,HEYL,TGFB3,SMAD7,TGFB2,SOX4,SOX11,ACVR1	11	up
viral carcinogenesis	KEGG:05203	viral of bacterial infection	2.959E-06	CDKN2A,PMAIP1,PKM,STAT3,TP53,HNRNP,KCNE1,BAK1,CREBBP,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,RHOA,NFKB1,CDKN1A,IRF7,CCND1,CCND2,CCNA2,HLA-A,KRAS,HLA-G,CDKN1B,HLA-C,PIK3R3,YWHAB,CDK4,CHEK1,CCND3,CDK6,MAPKAPK2,DDX3X,GRB2,RBPJ,CDK1,PIK3R1,REL,TBPL1,YWHAQ,YWHAH,CCNE2,CDC42,IL6ST,CDK2,MDM2,STA T5A,HDAC1,CCDC20,MAPK3,SRC,CASP3,UBR4,TRAF3,HIST1H2BJ,TRAF2,BAX,LTBR,CASP8,NRAS,GTF2A1,CREB1,GTF2E1,MAPK1,ATP6V0D1	63	both
viral gene expression	GO:0019080	gene expression	5.899E-07	MON1B,NUP93,RPL29,RPS12,RPL3,NUP205,PCBP2,RANBP2,REST,NUP37,RPS7,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,PTBP1,HMGA2,NDC1,RPS28,IFITM3,CCL5,FURIN,TARB P2,CCL4,CCNT1,NUCKS1,CCNT2,RPL14,NUP50,POLR2E,RPL10,RPL36,POM121C,RPS5,SP1,HEXIM1,CCL3,HDAC1,NELFCD,SUPTSH,RRP1B,LEF1,NUP62,UBP1,R PL37,RPS2,NUP98,SMARCA4,RAE1,RPL9,NUP43,SPCS3,RPL23,RPL24,RPS15A,RPL4,RPS27A,POLR2D,NUP54,RPS14,EIF3A	60	up
viral genome replication	GO:0019079	viral of bacterial infection	2.988E-02	PABPC1,TNF,PCBP2,HMGA2,IFI27,IFI27,IFI27,ISG15,IFITM3,IFITM1,SLPI,OASL,RSAD2,CCL5,IFI1,CXCL8,SETDB1,TARB2,SRPK1,NUCKS1,DDX3X,TBC1D20,CDC42,N FIA,LARP1,IFNB1,ADARB1,PPARA,APOBEC3F,MAVS,TP2A	30	up
viral life cycle	GO:0019058	viral of bacterial infection	1.192E-04	LARP1,TRIM27,NUP98,DDX3X,FBXL2,PDE12,VAPA,FMR1,CHMP3,ZNF502,PPARA,SPCS1,USP6NL,NUP62,APOBEC3C,NUP205,TRIM13,TRIM38,PLSCR1,DEK,RO CK2,RAN,CCNK,NMT2,KPNA1,CHMP2B,GRK2,HMGA2,EP515,TSG101,CDC42,DDX6,POM121C,NUP50,CHMP4B,NUP210,HSP90AB1,LRSAM1,NUCKS1,RAB7A,I CAM1,XPO1,CHMP1B,TMPRSS4,EIF2AK2,CD209,CD4,SLPI,NUP35,PABPC1,APOBEC3F,ZNF639,NUP85,ITCH,TPCN2,ZC3HAV1,ILF3	57	both
viral myocarditis	KEGG:05416	viral of bacterial infection	1.467E-02	ABL1,CD40LG,CD80,ITGB2,CCND1,ICAM1,HLA-A,HLA-G,HLA-C,ABL2,ACTG1,CASP3,CD40,EIF4G1,CASP9,CYCS,CASP8,ACTB	18	up
viral process	GO:0016032	viral of bacterial infection	4.590E-03	MON1B,VPS4B,TP53,CHMP3,PABPC1,NUP93,TNF,RPL29,RPS12,RPL3,NUP205,PCBP2,RANBP2,REST,NUP37,RPS7,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,PTBP1,HMGA2,HMG A1,NDC1,RPS28,KPNB1,CXCR4,TRIM22,IFI27,IFI27,ISG15,IFITM3,IFITM1,SLPI,STAT1,IRF7,OASL,RSAD2,CCL5,IFI1,CXCL8,ICAM1,KPNA4,FURIN,VPS37B,DDX6,SETDB1,RAB1B,VPS37A,TARB2,AP2B1,SRPK1,CHMP4B,CCL4,CCNT1,TRIM35,NUCKS1,DDX3X,PAK2,HCFC2,VPS4A,CCNT2,RPL14,INSR,NUP50,POLR2E,TBC1D 20,CDC42,RPL10,RPL36,KPNA1,KPNA3,BSG,POM121C,RPS5,SP1,NFIA,HEXIM1,CCL3,CHMP2B,CFL1,AP2A1,HDAC1,NELFCD,SUPTSH,RRP1B,LEF1,SNX3,VPS37 D,TPCN2,NUP62,AP2M1,UBP1,LARP1,RPL37,RPS2,IFNB1,AP2A2,RRAGA,ITGB3,NUP98,SMARCA4,AXL,RAE1,ATG7,ADARB1,PPARA,CASP8,BCL2L1,ARF1,RPL9, APOBEC3F,NUP43,SPCS3,RPL23,RPL24,UBB,RPS15A,RPL4,MAVS,RPS27A,IGF2R,UBC,RAN,POLR2D,NUP54,RPS14,EIF3A,PABPN1,B2M,KPNA2,RAB1A,TP2A	132	both
viral transcription	GO:0019083	viral of bacterial infection	1.843E-06	MON1B,NUP93,RPL29,RPS12,RPL3,NUP205,RANBP2,REST,NUP37,RPS7,RPS3A,RPLP0,RPL35A,HMGA2,NDC1,RPS28,IFITM3,CCL5,TRAF2,CCL4,CCNT1,NUCK S1,CCNT2,RPL14,NUP50,POLR2E,RPL10,RPL36,POM121C,RPS5,SP1,HEXIM1,CCL3,HDAC1,NELFCD,SUPTSH,RRP1B,LEF1,NUP62,UBP1,RPL37,RPS2,NUP98,SM ARCA4,RAE1,RPL9,NUP43,RPL23,RPL24,RPS15A,RPL4,RPS27A,POLR2D,NUP54,RPS14	55	up

virion assembly	GO:0019068	viral of bacterial infection	4.664E-03	VP54B,CHMP3,VP537B,DDX6,RAB1B,VP537A,CHMP4B,VP54A,TBC1D20,CHMP2B,VP537D,UBB,RPS27A,UBC,RAB1A	15	up
vitamin metabolic process	GO:0006766	metabolic process	4.428E-02	CD320,VDR,SHMT1,PSAT1,TFN,SLC19A1,MMAB,PDZD11,CYP24A1,ABCC1,NFKB1,LRP2,SLC2A3,RFK,PNPO,CYP26B1,TKTL1,MTHFR,CYB5A,PDXK,SNAI1,RBP2,AASDHPPT,SLC25A32,SLC46A1,PCCB,PCCA,CYP4F11,MTHFD2	29	up
vldlr internalisation and degradation	REAC:R-HSA-8866427	lipid metabolism	4.207E-02	AP2B1,AP2A1,AP2M1,AP2A2,MYLIP,CLTA	6	up
vpr-mediated nuclear import of pics	REAC:R-HSA-180910	cellular transport	7.580E-03	NUP93,NUP205,RANBP2,NUP37,HMGA1,NDC1,NUP50,KPNA1,POM121C,NUP62,RAE1,NUP43,NUP54	13	up
wnt signalling pathway	KEGG:04310	Wnt signalling	3.757E-03	WNT4,SOX4,R5PO1,DDX3X,ESR1,NR4A2,APC,GNAQ,PSMB9,CPE,AGO3,TRABD2A,XIAP,KREMEN1,TNRC6B,ZNF703,DAB2,HMGXB4,AGO4,BICC1,COL1A1,GID8,TERT,ADGRA2,SOX9,NFKB1,CBY1,CCAR2,SNAI2,AGO1,FERMT2,FOXLI1,PTEN,CCDC88C,CAPRIN2,CSNK1A1,LATS2,ARRB2,PLPP3,GSKIP,TBL1XR1,NLK,CTNND1,IGFBP1,CDC42,HECW1,AMFR,AMER1,WVTR1,OTULIN,CTNNBIP1,LRP6,FZD5,TIAM1,FZD4,FRAT2,TMEM237,PPP3R1,SKI,SOX2,PRICKLE1,RHOA,CTNNB1,CSN K2A1,ITGA3,CDC73,DVL3,EGF,FZD7,USP34,WNK1,SHISA2,PSMC4,MAGI2,WNT5A,TMEM170B,GSK3B,PSMD3,UBE2B,PPP1CA,PFN1,DVL1	82	both
wnt signalling pathway	GO:0016055	Wnt signalling	3.757E-03	WNT4,SOX4,R5PO1,DDX3X,ESR1,NR4A2,APC,GNAQ,PSMB9,CPE,AGO3,TRABD2A,XIAP,KREMEN1,TNRC6B,ZNF703,DAB2,HMGXB4,AGO4,BICC1,COL1A1,GID8,TERT,ADGRA2,SOX9,NFKB1,CBY1,CCAR2,SNAI2,AGO1,FERMT2,FOXLI1,PTEN,CCDC88C,CAPRIN2,CSNK1A1,LATS2,ARRB2,PLPP3,GSKIP,TBL1XR1,NLK,CTNND1,IGFBP1,CDC42,HECW1,AMFR,AMER1,WVTR1,OTULIN,CTNNBIP1,LRP6,FZD5,TIAM1,FZD4,FRAT2,TMEM237,PPP3R1,SKI,SOX2,PRICKLE1,RHOA,CTNNB1,CSN K2A1,ITGA3,CDC73,DVL3,EGF,FZD7,USP34,WNK1,SHISA2,PSMC4,MAGI2,WNT5A,TMEM170B,GSK3B,PSMD3,UBE2B,PPP1CA,PFN1,DVL1	82	both
wnt signalling pathway, calcium modulating pathway	GO:0007223	Wnt signalling	3.204E-05	FZD4,FZD6,TNRC6B,AGO3,DKK1,FZD5,TNRC6A,AGO2,AGO1,GNB1,AGO4,MAP3K7,LEF1,MOV10,CTNNB1,PPP3R1,TCF7L2,PLCB1	18	up
wnt5a-dependent internalization of fzd2, fzd5 and ror2	REAC:R-HSA-5140745	Wnt signalling	1.704E-02	FZD5,AP2B1,AP2A1,CLTB,AP2M1,AP2A2,CLTA	7	up
wnt5a-dependent internalization of fzd4	REAC:R-HSA-5099900	Wnt signalling	3.715E-02	FZD4,AP2B1,AP2A1,CLTB,AP2M1,AP2A2,CLTA	7	up
wound healing	GO:0042060	diseases	1.226E-05	VCL,ERBB2,JAK2,PABPC4,TNFAIP3,TFN,PIK3CB,ERBB3,CD44,RAF1,ALOX5,EHD1,RHOA,CD40LG,MYLK,IL6,PRKCE,TLR4,PLAUR,PHLDB2,ITGA5,CD151,ADAM17,FGF2,PTEN,VEGFA,SMAD3,WNT7A,VAV2,ALOX12,DOCK11,RCOR1,PRKAR2A,GNB1,MAFK,KANK1,PRKCD,ENTPD1,ITPR1,CASK,PIK3R1,ITGA2,CDC42,KDR,STXB P3,CRK,CAPZA2,PLPP3,F3,ITGB1,MYL9,SCARB1,HDAC1,VAV3,HNF4A,TPM1,ACTG1,CORO1B,VP545,MAPK3,SRG,PDGFRA,CAPZB,METAP1,DSP,CD40,MYOF,IF NB1,GATA4,ITGB3,MFN2,AXL,PIK3CG,SAI1,DGKZ,FUT10,CFLAR,GGCX,SH2B3,GATA6,F11R,PDPN,AKAP10,GNAQ,DCBLD2,MAPK1,EDN1,IRF1,ENPP4,TRPC3,E REG,F2RL1,CD36,UBASH3B,PDGFB,CBX5,PLET1,CSR1,CYP4F11,TRIM72,ACTB,THBS1,DGKB,DGKI,LMAN1,EPB41L4B	106	up
yersinia infection	KEGG:05135	viral of bacterial infection	6.143E-09	RPS6KA1,AKT1,TFN,MAPK14,PIK3CB,PIK3CD,RHOA,FOS,ROCK1,TRAF6,NFKB1,IRAK1,WASF2,IL6,CXCL8,TLR4,WASL,ITGA5,PIK3R3,ACTR3B,ACTR2,VAV2,MAP2 K3,CHUK,CRKL,PIK3R1,AKT3,CDC42,GSK3B,MAP3K7,CRK,RPS6KA3,NLRP3,ITGB1,VAV3,ACTG1,MAPK3,ZAP70,SRC,MAP2K1,IFNB1,PLCG1,CASP1,TRAF2,ARF6,I L10,MAP2K4,GNAQ,PIPSK1C,MAPK1,WIPF2,ACTB,TAB2	53	both
*for pathways enriched by both gene lists, the P values represents the lower P value of both genes list						

Supplementary Table 3: Pathway enrichment analysis of the six significantly dysregulated miRNAs in the blood for targeted genes highly expressed in the brain						
database code	pathway name	P value (FDR)	genes intersection	cluster	mirnas	# mirnas
GO:1905710	positive regulation of membrane permeability	0.005	GSK3B,SLC25A5,YWHAE,BLOC1S2	cellular architecture	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-975110	TRAF6 mediated IRF7 activation in TLR7/8 or 9 signaling	0.006	IRAK1,IRF7	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
GO:0006476	protein deacetylation	0.006	RCOR1,PHB,SFPQ,MTA3	protein synthesis	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
GO:0090559	regulation of membrane permeability	0.006	GSK3B,SLC25A5,YWHAE,BLOC1S2	cellular architecture	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-9006925	Intracellular signaling by second messengers	0.007	GSK3B,RPS27A,TNRC6B,RCOR1,MDM2,PPP2R5D,MTA3,PRKX	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-146a-5p, hsa-miR-146a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-9006925	Intracellular signaling by second messengers	0.007	GSK3B,RPS27A,TNRC6B,RCOR1,MDM2,PPP2R5D,MTA3,PRKX	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-146a-5p, hsa-miR-146a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
GO:0098732	macromolecule deacylation	0.007	RCOR1,PHB,SFPQ,MTA3	protein synthesis	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
GO:1905214	regulation of RNA binding	0.009	CDK9,NUCKS1	transcription and splicing	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-1257604	PIP3 activates AKT signaling	0.009	GSK3B,RPS27A,TNRC6B,RCOR1,MDM2,PPP2R5D,MTA3	tyrosine kinase signaling	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-212165	Epigenetic regulation of gene expression	0.009	GSK3B,UBTF,TDG,MTA3,POLR2E	epigenetic changes	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-3700989	Transcriptional Regulation by TP53	0.009	CCNE1,RPS27A,YWHAE,TNRC6B,MDM2,CDK9,POLR2E,COX5A	transcription and splicing	hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-29c-3p	2
GO:0016032	viral process	0.013	RPS27A,DDB1,PDE12,PHB,CDK9,POLR2E,NUCKS1	viral processes	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
GO:0031570	DNA integrity checkpoint	0.014	MDM2,CNOT4,CDC5L,CNOT2	cell cycle	hsa-miR-363-3p	1
GO:0044783	G1 DNA damage checkpoint	0.015	MDM2,CNOT4,CNOT2	cell cycle	hsa-miR-363-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-198323	AKT phosphorylates targets in the cytosol	0.017	AKT3,MDM2	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-29c-3p	2
REAC:R-HSA-6804759	Regulation of TP53 Activity through Association with Co-factors	0.017	PPP1R13B,AKT3	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-29c-3p	1
GO:0006283	transcription-coupled nucleotide-excision repair	0.021	RPS27A,DDB1,POLR2E	cell cycle	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
GO:0090305	nucleic acid phosphodiester bond hydrolysis	0.021	RPS27A,DDB1,PDE12,CPSF2	cell cycle	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
GO:0019058	viral life cycle	0.023	RPS27A,DDB1,PDE12,PHB,NUCKS1	viral processes	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-8849470	PTK6 Regulates Cell Cycle	0.024	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
GO:0046677	response to antibiotic	0.026	MDM2,RPL23	response to external stimuli	hsa-miR-363-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-166166	MyD88-independent TLR4 cascade	0.026	IRAK1,IRF7	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1

REAC:R-HSA-168138	Toll Like Receptor 9 (TLR9) Cascade	0.026	IRAK1,IRF7	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-168164	Toll Like Receptor 3 (TLR3) Cascade	0.026	IRAK1,IRF7	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-168181	Toll Like Receptor 7/8 (TLR7/8) Cascade	0.026	IRAK1,IRF7	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-9006925	Intracellular signaling by second messengers	0.026	IRAK1,MTA2,PRKCE	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-146a-5p, hsa-miR-146a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-9006925	Intracellular signaling by second messengers	0.026	IRAK1,MTA2,PRKCE	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-146a-5p, hsa-miR-146a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-937061	TRIF(TICAM1)-mediated TLR4 signaling	0.026	IRAK1,IRF7	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
GO:0000956	nuclear-transcribed mRNA catabolic process	0.027	CNOT4,CNOT2,RPL23,RPL24	cell cycle	hsa-miR-363-3p	1
GO:0002221	pattern recognition receptor signaling pathway	0.029	IRAK1,IRF7,PRKCE	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
GO:0002224	toll-like receptor signaling pathway	0.029	IRAK1,IRF7,PRKCE	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
GO:0002755	MyD88-dependent toll-like receptor signaling pathway	0.029	IRAK1,IRF7	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
GO:0002756	MyD88-independent toll-like receptor signaling pathway	0.029	IRF7,PRKCE	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
GO:0034142	toll-like receptor 4 signaling pathway	0.029	IRAK1,PRKCE	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-166016	Toll Like Receptor 4 (TLR4) Cascade	0.030	IRAK1,IRF7	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
GO:0051702	biological process involved in interaction with symbiont	0.031	DDB1,PHB,NUCKS1	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-110357	Displacement of DNA glycosylase by APEX1	0.033	MBD4	cell cycle	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-168898	Toll-like Receptor Cascades	0.033	IRAK1,IRF7	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-3134963	DEx/H-box helicases activate type I IFN and inflammatory cytokines production	0.033	IRF7	cytokine	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-3304351	Signaling by TGF-beta Receptor Complex in Cancer	0.033	SMAD2	cytokine	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-2559585	Oncogene Induced Senescence	0.033	RPS27A,TNRC6B,MDM2	senescence	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
GO:0019080	viral gene expression	0.033	RPS27A,CDK9,POLR2E,NUCKS1	viral processes	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
GO:0070911	global genome nucleotide-excision repair	0.033	RPS27A,DDB1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-114452	Activation of BH3-only proteins	0.034	PPP1R13B,AKT3	apoptosis and senescence	hsa-miR-29c-3p	1

REAC:R-HSA-2173796	SMAD2/SMAD3:SMAD4 heterotrimer regulates transcription	0.034	CCNT2,WWTR1	transcription and splicing	hsa-miR-29c-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-3700989	Transcriptional Regulation by TP53	0.034	PPP1R13B,AKT3,CCNT2,MDM2	transcription and splicing	hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-29c-3p	2
REAC:R-HSA-5633007	Regulation of TP53 Activity	0.034	PPP1R13B,AKT3,MDM2	apoptosis and senescence	hsa-miR-29c-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-5674400	Constitutive Signaling by AKT1 E17K in Cancer	0.034	AKT3,MDM2	signaling activity	hsa-miR-29c-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-6804757	Regulation of TP53 Degradation	0.034	AKT3,MDM2	apoptosis and senescence	hsa-miR-29c-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-6806003	Regulation of TP53 Expression and Degradation	0.034	AKT3,MDM2	apoptosis and senescence	hsa-miR-29c-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-1538133	G0 and Early G1	0.034	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-1638091	Heparan sulfate/heparin (HS-GAG) metabolism	0.034	HS3ST1	hormone and metabolites	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-2022928	HS-GAG biosynthesis	0.034	HS3ST1	hormone and metabolites	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-2559586	DNA Damage/Telomere Stress Induced Senescence	0.034	CCNE1	apoptosis and senescence	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-390471	Association of TriC/CCT with target proteins during biosynthesis	0.034	CCNE1	protein synthesis	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-6791312	TP53 Regulates Transcription of Cell Cycle Genes	0.034	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-6804116	TP53 Regulates Transcription of Genes Involved in G1 Cell Cycle Arrest	0.034	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-69017	CDK-mediated phosphorylation and removal of Cdc6	0.034	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-69205	G1/S-Specific Transcription	0.034	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-69563	p53-Dependent G1 DNA Damage Response	0.034	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-69563	p53-Dependent G1 DNA Damage Response	0.034	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-69580	p53-Dependent G1/S DNA damage checkpoint	0.034	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-69580	p53-Dependent G1/S DNA damage checkpoint	0.034	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-69615	G1/S DNA Damage Checkpoints	0.034	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4

REAC:R-HSA-69615	G1/S DNA Damage Checkpoints	0.034	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-8848021	Signaling by PTK6	0.034	CCNE1	tyrosine kinase signaling	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-8848021	Signaling by PTK6	0.034	CCNE1	tyrosine kinase signaling	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-9006927	Signaling by Non-Receptor Tyrosine Kinases	0.034	CCNE1	tyrosine kinase signaling	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-9006927	Signaling by Non-Receptor Tyrosine Kinases	0.034	CCNE1	tyrosine kinase signaling	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
GO:0016311	dephosphorylation	0.036	GSK3B,YWHAE,PTPN13,PPP2R5D,MTMR12	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-69202	Cyclin E associated events during G1/S transition	0.036	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-69656	Cyclin A:Cdk2-associated events at S phase entry	0.036	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-69052	Switching of origins to a post-replicative state	0.037	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-390466	Chaperonin-mediated protein folding	0.037	CCNE1	protein synthesis	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-112382	Formation of RNA Pol II elongation complex	0.037	RTF1,CDK9,POLR2E	transcription and splicing	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-198323	AKT phosphorylates targets in the cytosol	0.037	GSK3B,MDM2	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-29c-3p	2
REAC:R-HSA-4839735	Signaling by AXIN mutants	0.037	GSK3B,PPP2R5D	Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-4839743	Signaling by CTNNB1 phospho-site mutants	0.037	GSK3B,PPP2R5D	Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-4839744	Signaling by APC mutants	0.037	GSK3B,PPP2R5D	Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-4839748	Signaling by AMER1 mutants	0.037	GSK3B,PPP2R5D	Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-5339716	Signaling by GSK3beta mutants	0.037	GSK3B,PPP2R5D	Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-5358747	S33 mutants of beta-catenin aren't phosphorylated	0.037	GSK3B,PPP2R5D	Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-5358749	S37 mutants of beta-catenin aren't phosphorylated	0.037	GSK3B,PPP2R5D	Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-5358751	S45 mutants of beta-catenin aren't phosphorylated	0.037	GSK3B,PPP2R5D	Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-5358752	T41 mutants of beta-catenin aren't phosphorylated	0.037	GSK3B,PPP2R5D	Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1

REAC:R-HSA-5467337	APC truncation mutants have impaired AXIN binding	0.037	GSK3B,PPP2R5D	Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-5467340	AXIN missense mutants destabilize the destruction complex	0.037	GSK3B,PPP2R5D	Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-5467348	Truncations of AMER1 destabilize the destruction complex	0.037	GSK3B,PPP2R5D	Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-6781823	Formation of TC-NER Pre-Incision Complex	0.037	RPS27A,DDB1,POLR2E	cell cycle	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-73762	RNA Polymerase I Transcription Initiation	0.037	UBTF,MTA3,POLR2E	transcription and splicing	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-75955	RNA Polymerase II Transcription Elongation	0.037	RTF1,CDK9,POLR2E	transcription and splicing	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-8848021	Signaling by PTK6	0.037	CCNE1,RPS27A,SFPQ	tyrosine kinase signaling	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-8848021	Signaling by PTK6	0.037	CCNE1,RPS27A,SFPQ	tyrosine kinase signaling	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-9006927	Signaling by Non-Receptor Tyrosine Kinases	0.037	CCNE1,RPS27A,SFPQ	tyrosine kinase signaling	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-9006927	Signaling by Non-Receptor Tyrosine Kinases	0.037	CCNE1,RPS27A,SFPQ	tyrosine kinase signaling	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-391251	Protein folding	0.037	CCNE1	protein synthesis	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-2468052	Establishment of Sister Chromatid Cohesion	0.038	STAG1,PDS5A	cell cycle	hsa-miR-128-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-2470946	Cohesin Loading onto Chromatin	0.038	STAG1,PDS5A	cell cycle	hsa-miR-128-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-2555396	Mitotic Metaphase and Anaphase	0.038	STAG1,LMNB1,KPNB1,PDS5A,TNPO1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-128-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-447115	Interleukin-12 family signaling	0.038	LMNB1,HNRNPF,CANX	cytokine	hsa-miR-128-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-68882	Mitotic Anaphase	0.038	STAG1,LMNB1,KPNB1,PDS5A,TNPO1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-128-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-68884	Mitotic Telophase/Cytokinesis	0.038	STAG1,PDS5A	cell cycle	hsa-miR-128-3p	1
GO:0044788	modulation by host of viral process	0.039	PHB,NUCKS1	viral processes	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
GO:0072331	signal transduction by p53 class mediator	0.040	MDM2,CNOT4,CNOT2,RPL23	cell cycle	hsa-miR-363-3p	1
GO:0097168	mesenchymal stem cell proliferation	0.041	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-1630316	Glycosaminoglycan metabolism	0.041	HS3ST1	hormone and metabolites	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-69206	G1/S Transition	0.041	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-69306	DNA Replication	0.041	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1

REAC:R-HSA-196299	Beta-catenin phosphorylation cascade	0.041	GSK3B,PPP2R5D	Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-6782135	Dual incision in TC-NER	0.041	RPS27A,DDB1,POLR2E	cell cycle	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-6782210	Gap-filling DNA repair synthesis and ligation in TC-NER	0.041	RPS27A,DDB1,POLR2E	cell cycle	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-6807070	PTEN Regulation	0.041	RPS27A,TNRC6B,RCOR1,MTA3	cell cycle	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-69563	p53-Dependent G1 DNA Damage Response	0.041	CCNE1,RPS27A,MDM2	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-69563	p53-Dependent G1 DNA Damage Response	0.041	CCNE1,RPS27A,MDM2	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-69580	p53-Dependent G1/S DNA damage checkpoint	0.041	CCNE1,RPS27A,MDM2	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-69580	p53-Dependent G1/S DNA damage checkpoint	0.041	CCNE1,RPS27A,MDM2	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
GO:0032606	type I interferon production	0.041	IRAK1,IRF7	cytokine	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-5663202	Diseases of signal transduction by growth factor receptors and second messengers	0.041	GSK3B,RPS27A,PHB,MDM2,PPP2R5D,POLR2E	diseases	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-69615	G1/S DNA Damage Checkpoints	0.041	CCNE1,RPS27A,MDM2	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-69615	G1/S DNA Damage Checkpoints	0.041	CCNE1,RPS27A,MDM2	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	4
REAC:R-HSA-5250913	Positive epigenetic regulation of rRNA expression	0.041	GSK3B,MTA3,POLR2E	epigenetic changes	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
GO:0000377	RNA splicing, via transesterification reactions with bulged adenosine as nucleophile	0.041	HNRNPU,SFPQ,POLR2E,HNRNPA0,CPSF2	transcription and splicing	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
GO:0006289	nucleotide-excision repair	0.041	RPS27A,DDB1,POLR2E	cell cycle	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-6804760	Regulation of TP53 Activity through Methylation	0.041	RPS27A,MDM2	epigenetic changes	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
GO:0000375	RNA splicing, via transesterification reactions	0.042	HNRNPU,SFPQ,POLR2E,HNRNPA0,CPSF2	transcription and splicing	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
KEGG:04110	Cell cycle	0.043	GSK3B,CCNE1,YWHAE,MDM2	cell cycle	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
KEGG:04120	Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis	0.043	UBA2,RPS27A,DDB1,MDM2	protein synthesis	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-109606	Intrinsic Pathway for Apoptosis	0.044	PPP1R13B,AKT3	apoptosis and senescence	hsa-miR-29c-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-202131	Metabolism of nitric oxide: NOS3 activation and regulation	0.044	WASL,DDAH1	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-128-3p	1

GO:0031109	microtubule polymerization or depolymerization	0.044	ZNF207,BLOC1S2,TUBGCP5	cellular architecture	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
GO:0044843	cell cycle G1/S phase transition	0.044	MDM2,CNOT4,CNOT2,FBXW7	cell cycle	hsa-miR-363-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-453279	Mitotic G1 phase and G1/S transition	0.044	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-2995383	Initiation of Nuclear Envelope (NE) Reformation	0.045	LMNB1,KPNB1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-128-3p	1
REAC:R-HSA-2559583	Cellular Senescence	0.045	CCNE1	senescence	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	2
REAC:R-HSA-69242	S Phase	0.045	CCNE1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-144-5p	1
KEGG:04064	NF-kappa B signaling pathway	0.046	IRAK1,CARD10	NF kappa beta signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
KEGG:04620	Toll-like receptor signaling pathway	0.046	IRAK1,IRF7	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
KEGG:04933	AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications	0.046	SMAD2,PRKCE	signaling activity	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
KEGG:05142	Chagas disease	0.046	IRAK1,SMAD2	diseases	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-73854	RNA Polymerase I Promoter Clearance	0.047	UBTF,MTA3,POLR2E	cell cycle	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-73864	RNA Polymerase I Transcription	0.047	UBTF,MTA3,POLR2E	cell cycle	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-2559583	Cellular Senescence	0.047	CCNE1,RPS27A,TNRC6B,MDM2	senescence	hsa-miR-144-5p, hsa-miR-26a-5p	2
REAC:R-HSA-1502540	Signaling by Activin	0.048	SMAD2	hormones	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-209543	p75NTR recruits signalling complexes	0.048	IRAK1	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-209560	NF-kB is activated and signals survival	0.048	IRAK1	nF kappa beta signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-9013973	TICAM1-dependent activation of IRF3/IRF7	0.048	IRF7	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-918233	TRAF3-dependent IRF activation pathway	0.048	IRF7	cellular signaling	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-975144	IRAK1 recruits IKK complex upon TLR7/8 or 9 stimulation	0.048	IRAK1	toll like receptor signaling pathway	hsa-miR-146a-5p	1
GO:0034504	protein localization to nucleus	0.048	GSK3B,HNRNPU,YWHAE,MDM2	cellular architecture	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-6781827	Transcription-Coupled Nucleotide Excision Repair (TC-NER)	0.048	RPS27A,DDB1,POLR2E	transcription and splicing	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1
REAC:R-HSA-2995410	Nuclear Envelope (NE) Reassembly	0.050	LMNB1,KPNB1,TNPO1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-128-3p	1
GO:0006296	nucleotide-excision repair, DNA incision, 5'-to lesion	0.050	RPS27A,DDB1	cell cycle	hsa-miR-26a-5p	1