Supplementary Text S1: An illustration of the effects of a preprocessing procedure from the supplementary software of Zaas et al. [1]

The original data of Zaas et al. [1] (i.e., raw probe data after RMA normalization [2,3]) is particularly suitable for an illustration of the effects of a preprocessing procedure implemented in their supplementary software. This dataset exhibits significant differences between the unexposed (uninfected and healthy) subjects from the three viral cohorts. Figure (a) shows gene expression profiles of the unexposed subjects in the space of the first two principal components of the original data. The three clearly distinct groups of subjects marked with diamonds, crosses and triangles in Figure (a) correspond exactly to the unexposed subjects in HRV, RSV and influenza cohorts, respectively. One can only hypothesize about the causes of differences between the unexposed subjects, as these differences were not discussed in the primary study [1]. When applied to this data, the preprocessing procedure fused gene expression profiles of the unexposed subjects into a single group (see Figure (b)) resulting in reduction of variance of gene expression across these subjects. The profiles of the infected subjects were similarly affected.
Figure: An illustration of a preprocessing method from the supplementary software of *Zaas et al.* (a) Plot of gene expression profiles of the unexposed subjects in the space of the first two principal components using *original data* from [1]. (b) Plot of gene expression profiles of the unexposed subjects in the space of the first two principal components of the original data after preprocessing using the supplementary software of *Zaas et al.* [1]

References

