# T1000: A reduced toxicogenomics gene set for improved decision making

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Supplementary Information 2

For building a binary classification model, the target variable of decision should be scaled to binary values. In the case of *in vitro* experiments, LDH% scores are provided in a continuous scale. When examining the values of LDH% across different doses as illustrated in Supplementary Information Figure 1 and Supplementary Information Figure 2, we notice that LDH% dramatically increases and decreases when dose becomes high, in general. Since LDH% reflects the relative survival rate, one expects drops in LDH% with high dose. The increase in LDH% with high doses could be the result of uncommon conditions or experimental error. So, we decided to consider all of these cases as part of the selection of profiles that represent dysregulated values of LDH%. As a result, we applied a threshold to convert LDH% from continuous scale to binary one (i.e. dysregulated vs. non-dysregulated). In machine learning, regression models can handle continuous values. Given that we wanted i*n vitro* models that can integrate with *in vivo* experiments which are discrete in nature, we gave preference to the binarization of LDH%. LDH% below 95% and higher than 105% were considered as the dysregulated cases.

Regardless of the specific choice of the binarization thresholds, it should be noted that LDH response were not used for performance evaluation in any stage. The LDH variable server only the selection process and was not used in evaluation to avoid potential bias after the binarization applied.



Supplementary Information Figure : LDH vs Dose in Human



Supplementary Information Figure : LDH vs Dose in Rat