

Supplement A. Local false discovery rate (locfdr) in one dimension

A local false discovery rate (locfdr) is defined from a mixture of distributions. Suppose that we have k tests each with p-value p_i , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$. Let z be the test statistic of interest (pathways in the manuscript). Each case (or test) can be considered from either null (H_0) or alternative (H_1) with the prior probabilities of

$$p_0 = \text{probability}(H_0) \text{ and } p_1 = \text{probability}(H_1) = 1 - p_0.$$

Then, z values have the following mixture density

$$f(z) = p_0 f_0(z) + p_1 f_1(z),$$

where $f_0(z)$ and $f_1(z)$ are the null and alternative densities, respectively.

Then, the locfdr is defined as $\text{locfdr}(z) = \text{probability}\{H_0 \mid Z=z\}$, where Z is a test statistic. Under the mixture model above, it is straightforward to show (S1, S2)

$$\text{locfdr}(z) = p_0 f_0(z) / f(z).$$

There can be several different choices of f_0 and f_1 , and ways to estimate them. In our approach, f_0 is a normal distribution and f_1 is a log-concave density function. Then, we estimate p_0 , f_0 and f_1 by the EM algorithm that is most widely used to estimate a mixture density.

The above is the description of one-dimensional case and the technical report (S1) presents the extension to multi-dimensional cases and simulation studies to show how well our approach can estimate locfdr under various settings and performs better than other existing methods.

References:

- S1. Jeong S-O, Choi, D., Jang, W. A semiparametric mixture method for local false discovery rate estimation. Arxivorg 2016; Available from: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1604.04264>.
- s2. Efron B. Microarrays, empirical bayes and the two-groups model. *Statist Sci* 2008;23:1-22.

Supplementary Table 1: Individual genes associated with AAV pathways.				
Pathway	Peripheral leukocyte genes	Nasal sinus brushing genes	Orbital tissue genes	md-locfdr*
Innate Immunity				
Neutrophil degranulation(R)	<i>SLC11A1,SLPI,RAB5C,S100A12,DEFA4,VNN1,TCN1,LCN2,TNFAIP6,PYGL,HK3,CAMP,SERPINB1,ARG1,NFAM1,MMP9,CKAP4,CEACAM8,LTF,TLR2,CD59,MAPK14,LRG1,QPCT,PTX3</i>	<i>GMFG,C3AR1,SLC11A1,FPR1,FPR2,S100A12,CD14,SIGLEC9,SERPINA1,HBB,MMP25,TIMP2,OLR1,CD53,FCER1G,MME,TLR2,CXCR1,ALOX5,CXCR2,LILRB2,LILRB3,QPCT,SIGLEC5,PLAU,COTL1,CD93,CD300A,CLEC4D,TYROBP,A DAM8,S100A9,S100A8,C5AR1,HSPA6,PTPRC,SELL,ITGAM,TNFAIP6,ITGB2,LRMP,FCAR,ITGAX,CR1,PLAUR,TNFRSF1B,MMP9,FGR,CHI3L1,DOCK2,FCGR2A,MNDA</i>	<i>FCN1,CLEC5A,SLC11A1,CLEC4D,ADAM8,LYZ,ARHGAP9,SERPINA1,ITGB2,TCIRG1,SLC2A5,ITGAL,SIRPB1,ITGAX,KCNAB2,MMP9,CHI3L1,TLR2,LILRA3,ALOX5</i>	1.05x10 ⁻¹²
		p=3.14x10 ⁻¹³	p= 1.11x10 ⁻¹⁶	
Antimicrobial peptides(R)	<i>SLC11A1,DEFA4,LCN2,CAMP,LTF,TLR2</i>	<i>SLC11A1,TLR2,S100A9,S100A8,DEFA3</i>	<i>SLC11A1,LYZ,CCR2,TLR2</i>	8.23x10 ⁻⁰³
		p=7.69x10 ⁻⁰⁶	p=1.13x10 ⁻⁰³	
Toll-Like Receptors Cascades(R)	<i>MEF2A,LY96,S100A12,PELI1,TLR10,TLR5,TLR2,MAPK3,MAPK14</i>	<i>S100A12,CD14,FOS,TLR8,TLR4,TLR2,S100A9,S100A8,ITGAM,ITGB2</i>	<i>RPS6KA1,ITGB2,IKBKE,TLR8,TLR2,PTPN11</i>	0.026
		p=1.85x10 ⁻⁰⁵	p=2.78x10 ⁻⁰⁴	
Phagosome(K)	<i>RAB5C,TLR2</i>	<i>CD14,OLR1,TLR4,TLR2,NCF2,NCF4,CORO1A,CLEC7A,ITGAM,ITGB2,</i>	<i>COMP,CLEC7A,ITGB2,TCIRG1,TLR2</i>	3.17x10 ⁻⁰³

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		<i>FCAR,FCGR3A,ITGA5,T HBS1,FCGR2A,FCGR2B</i>		
	p=0.477	p=2.88x10 ⁻⁰⁸	p=0.021	
Interferon gamma signaling(R)	<i>SOCS3</i>	<i>SOCS3</i>	<i>CIITA,IRF8,PTPN1 ,PTPN11</i>	0.134
	p=0.533	p=0.733	p=6.9x10 ⁻⁰³	
Adaptive Immunity				
Signaling by the B Cell Receptor (BCR)(R)	<i>IRS2,MAPK3</i>	<i>PRKCB,EREG,HBEGF</i>	<i>IER3,ITPR1,DAPP 1,IGHM,IGLC1,IG HD,IGKC,PTPN11</i>	0.022
	p=0.774	p=0.867	p=6.68x10 ⁻⁰³	
Vascular wall interactions				
Cell surface interactions at the vascular wall(R)	<i>CEACAM8</i>	<i>FN1,OLR1,FCER1G,SLC 7A5,SELPLG,SELL,ITGA M,ITGB2,TREM1,THB D,ITGAX,ITGA5</i>	<i>CD84,SLC16A3,F N1,IGHM,ITGB2,I TGAL,ITGAX,IGLC 1,IGKC,PTPN11</i>	4.19x10 ⁻⁰⁴
	p=0.887	p=4.49x10 ⁻⁰⁴	p=5.86x10 ⁻⁰⁵	
amb2 Integrin signaling(N)	<i>MMP9</i>	<i>HCK,SELPLG,PLAT,PLA U,ITGAM,ITGB2,MMP 9</i>	<i>ITGB2,MMP9</i>	0.086
	p=0.276	p=1.90x10 ⁻⁰⁶	p=0.041	
Leukocyte transendothelial migration(K)	<i>MMP9,MAPK14</i>	<i>PRKCB,PIK3R5,RAC2,C XCR4,NCF2,NCF4,ITGA M,ITGB2,MMP9</i>	<i>ITGB2,ITGAL,MM P9,CXCR4,PTPN1 1</i>	0.178
	p=0.34	p=2.94x10 ⁻⁰⁴	p=6.98x10 ⁻⁰³	
Cellular signaling				
Signaling by Interleukins(R)	<i>IL1RN,IRS2,IL18RAP,I L1R1,IL1R2,CSF2RA,R</i>	<i>IL1RN,IL36A,JUNB,IL1 R2,EREG,FPR1,FN1,IL3</i>	<i>IL1RN,IGHG1,FN 1,IL7R,ITGB2,ITG</i>	6.13x10 ⁻⁰⁴

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	<i>ASGRP4,SOCS3,LCN2,RASGEF1A,MMP9,PELI1,MAPK3,OSM,IL18R1</i>	<i>6G,FOS,IL1B,HBEGF,PTGS2,ALOX5,IL10RA,OSM,CSF3R,IL18RAP,CSF2RB,RASGRP4,SOCS3,ITGAM,ITGB2,ITGAX,TNFRSF1B,MMP9,CCL4,CCL3</i>	<i>AX,JAK3,CCR2,MMP9,IL17RA,CCL11,IL2RG,ALOX5,CCL19,IL12RB1,PTPN11</i>	
	p=8.91x10 ⁻⁰⁵	p=8.24x10 ⁻⁰⁸	p=1.88x10 ⁻⁰⁵	
Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction(K)	<i>CXCL16,IL18RAP,IL1R1,IL1R2,CSF2RA,FLT1,OSM,IL18R1</i>	<i>IL1R2,IL1B,CXCR4,CXCR1,CXCR2,CCL18,CCL24,IL10RA,OSM,CSF3R,CXCL13,IL18RAP,CSF2RB,TNFRSF10C,TNFRSF1B,CCL4,CCL3</i>	<i>IL7R,CCR2,IL17RA,LTB,CCL11,CXCR4,IL2RG,IL21R,CCL19,IL12RB1</i>	0.036
	p=6.66x10 ⁻⁰³	p=7.78x10 ⁻⁰⁶	p=4.08x10 ⁻⁰⁴	
Chemokine signaling pathway(K)	<i>CXCL16,WAS,MAPK3</i>	<i>PREX1,PRKCB,PIK3R5,RAC2,HCK,CXCR4,CXCR1,CXCR2,CCL18,CCL24,CXCL13,FGR,DOCK2,CCL4,CCL3</i>	<i>GRK6,JAK3,CCR2,CCL11,CXCR4,CCL19</i>	0.041
	p=0.308	p=1.97x10 ⁻⁰⁶	p=0.013	
IL4-mediated signaling events(N)	<i>SPI1,IRS2,SOCS3,ARG1,MAPK14</i>	<i>SPI1,EGR2,SOCS3</i>	<i>IGHG1,HMGA1,JAK3,CCL11,IL2RG</i>	0.021
	p=5.47x10 ⁻⁰⁴	p=0.107	p=5.04x10 ⁻⁰⁴	
Complement Activation				
Complement and coagulation cascades(K)	<i>F5,CD59</i>	<i>C3AR1,SERPINA1,PLAT,PLAU,C5AR1,ITGAM,ITGB2,THBD,ITGAX,CR1,PLAUR</i>	<i>SERPINA1,ITGB2,ITGAX</i>	0.044
	p=0.199	p=2.70x10 ⁻⁰⁷	p=0.048	
Tissue Damage/Tissue Repair				
Urokinase-type plasminogen	<i>MMP9</i>		<i>FN1,ITGB2,MMP9</i>	7.77x10 ⁻⁰³

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activator (uPA) and uPAR-mediated signaling(N)		<i>FPR1,FPR2, FN1,PLAU,ITGAM,ITGB2,PLAUR,MMP9,ITGA5</i>		
	p=0.354	p=9.81x10 ⁻⁰⁸	p=9.39x10 ⁻⁰³	
Extracellular matrix organization(R)	<i>COL9A2,MMP9,CEACAM8</i>	<i>SPARC,ICAM3,KLK7, FN1,TIMP2,SPP1,ADAM8,ITGAM,ITGB2,ITGAX,MMP9,ITGA5,THBS1,LUM</i>	<i>DMP1,COMP,ADAM8, FN1,ITGB2,ITGAL,ITGAX, MMP9,SPP1</i>	0.024
	p=0.497	p=2.51x10 ⁻⁰⁴	p=1.27x10 ⁻⁰³	
Platelet Activation				
Response to elevated platelet cytosolic Ca ²⁺ (R)	<i>F5</i>	<i>SPARC,PRKCB,CD109, FN1,FERMT3,ECM1,SERPINA1,FLNA,PLEK,SRGN,THBS1</i>	<i>STXBP2, FN1,SERPINA1</i>	0.038
	p=0.670	p=4.50x10 ⁻⁰⁶	p=0.095	
GPVI-mediated activation cascade(R)	<i>CSF2RA</i>	<i>PIK3R5,RAC2,FCER1G, CSF2RB,LCP2</i>	<i>JAK3,IL2RG,PDPN,PTPN11</i>	0.079
	p=0.400	p=2.1x10 ⁻⁰³	p=1.69x10 ⁻⁰³	
Platelet homeostasis(R)	<i>SLC8A1,MRVI1,MAPK14</i>	<i>FGR</i>	<i>SLC8A1,ITPR1,ATP2A3,PTPN11</i>	0.091
	p=0.024	p=0.656	p=3.28x10 ⁻⁰³	
Infectious Disease Pathways				
Leishmaniasis(K)	<i>TLR2,MAPK3,MAPK14</i>	<i>PRKCB,FOS,IL1B,TLR4, TLR2,PTGS2,NCF2,NCF4,ITGAM,ITGB2,FCGR3A,CR1,FCGR2A</i>	<i>ITGB2,TLR2</i>	3.54x10 ⁻⁰³
	p=0.041	p=1.22x10 ⁻⁰⁹	p=0.172	
Malaria(K)	<i>TLR2</i>	<i>HBB,HBA1,IL1B,TLR4, TLR2,ITGB2,CR1,THBS1</i>	<i>COMP,ITGB2,ITGAL,TLR2</i>	0.012
	p=0.400	p=3.77x10 ⁻⁰⁶	p=1.69x10 ⁻⁰³	

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Tuberculosis(K)	<i>RAB5C,CAMP,TLR2,MAPK3,MAPK14</i>	<i>CD14,PLK3,FCER1G,IL1B,TLR4,TLR2,IL10RA,CLEC4E,CORO1A,CLEC7A,ITGAM,ITGB2,FCGR3A,ITGAX,CR1,FCGR2A,FCGR2B</i>	<i>CLEC7A,VDR,CIITA,ITGB2,TCIRG1,ITGAX,TLR2</i>	0.019
	p=0.040	p=3.79x10 ⁻⁰⁸	p=2.52x10 ⁻⁰³	
Measles(K)	<i>TLR2</i>	<i>PIK3R5,IL1B,TLR4,TLR2,HSPA6,TNFRSF10C,FCGR2B</i>	<i>SLAMF1,SH2D1A,JAK3,IKBKE,TLR2,IL2RG</i>	0.035
	p=0.759	p=0.012	p=2.84x10 ⁻⁰³	
Amoebiasis(K)	<i>IL1R1,IL1R2,RAB5C,SERPINB1,ARG1,TLR2</i>	<i>PRKCB,IL1R2,PIK3R5,CD14,FN1,IL1B,TLR4,TLR2,ITGAM,ITGB2</i>	<i>FN1,ITGB2,TLR2</i>	0.142
	p=5.97x10 ⁻⁰⁴	p=1.42x10 ⁻⁰⁵	p=0.080	
Other				
Osteoclast differentiation(K)	<i>SPI1,IL1R1,SOCS3,MAPK3,MAPK14</i>	<i>SPI1,JUNB,PIK3R5,FOS,IL1B,LILRA1,LILRA2,LILRA5,LILRB2,LILRB3,FOSB,NCF2,NCF4,TYROBP,SOCS3,FCGR3A,LCP2,FCGR2A,FCGR2B</i>	<i>SIRPB1,LILRA3*</i>	3.75x10 ⁻⁰⁵
	p=0.013	p=6.19x10 ⁻¹²	p=0.391	
Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)(K)	<i>IL18RAP,TLR5,TLR2,IL18R1</i>	<i>IL1B,TLR4,TLR2,IL18RAP</i>	<i>FOXP3,TLR2,IL2RG,IL21R,IL12RB1</i>	0.093
	p=4.91x10 ⁻⁰³	p=0.031	p=5.8x10 ⁻⁰⁴	
Transport of glucose and other sugars, bile salts and organic acids, metal ions and amine compounds(R)	<i>SLC11A1,SLC22A4,SLC40A1,SLC18A2</i>	<i>SLC11A1</i>	<i>SLC16A3,SLC11A1,SLC2A5</i>	0.124
	p=1.12x10 ⁻⁰³	p=0.540	p=0.01	

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Syndecan-4-mediated signaling events(N)	<i>MMP9</i>	<i>FN1,CXCR4,MMP9,ITGA5,THBS1</i>	<i>FN1,MMP9,CXCR4</i>	0.155
	p=0.283	p=3.18x10 ⁻⁰⁴	p=4.47x10 ⁻⁰³	
<p>*md-localFDR = multi-dimensional local false discovery rate, which can be thought of as the probability of individual pathway being a false discovery in <i>all three</i> tissues.</p> <p>C = CellMap, R = Reactome, K = Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG), N = National Cancer</p>				

Supplementary Table 2: Downregulated pathways associated with two out of three tissues.		
Orbit and nasal sinus brushings	Orbit and leukocytes	Nasal sinus brushings and leukocytes
Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450(K) Orbit p=2.40x10 ⁻⁰³ , FDR=0.077 Nasal p=2.00x10 ⁻⁰⁴ , FDR=5.20x10 ⁻⁰³	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction(K) Orbit p=0.069, FDR=0.162 Leukocyte p=3.05x10 ⁻⁰⁴ , FDR=8.53x10 ⁻⁰³	IL12-mediated signaling events(N) Nasal p=0.091, FDR=0.113 Leukocyte p=8.68x10 ⁻⁰³ , FDR=0.069
Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450(K) Orbit p=0.026, FDR=0.162 Nasal p=1.70x10 ⁻⁰⁴ , FDR=5.20x10 ⁻⁰³	Response to elevated platelet cytosolic Ca ²⁺ (R) Orbit p=6.53x10 ⁻⁰³ , FDR=0.127 Leukocyte p=0.217, FDR=0.217	NOD-like receptor signaling pathway(K) Nasal p=0.235, FDR=0.235 Leukocyte p=0.058, FDR=0.117
Tyrosine metabolism(K) Orbit p=7.10x10 ⁻⁰³ , FDR=0.127 Nasal p=0.053, FDR=0.113	Caspase cascade in apoptosis(N) Orbit p=0.171, FDR=0.171 Leukocyte p=6.38x10 ⁻⁰³ , FDR=0.060	Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis)(K) Nasal p=0.011, FDR=0.091 Leukocyte p=0.214, FDR=0.214
Retinol metabolism(K) Orbit p=0.209, FDR=0.209 Nasal p=1.37x10 ⁻⁰⁴ , FDR=5.20x10 ⁻⁰³	Malaria(K) Orbit p=0.162, FDR=0.162 Leukocyte p=0.107, FDR=0.117	Pathways in cancer(K) Nasal p=0.126, FDR=0.126 Leukocyte p=0.062, FDR=0.117
Chemical carcinogenesis(K) Orbit p=0.035, FDR=0.162 Nasal p=2.70x10 ⁻⁰⁴ , FDR=5.67x10 ⁻⁰³	Signaling events mediated by PTP1B(N) Orbit p=0.015, FDR=0.162 Leukocyte p=0.113, FDR=0.117	Signaling by Interleukins(R) Nasal p=0.160, FDR=0.160 Leukocyte p=0.087, FDR=0.117
Steroid hormone biosynthesis(K) Orbit p=0.188, FDR=0.188 Nasal p=3.67x10 ⁻⁰³ , FDR=0.029	Adherens junction(K) Orbit p=0.228, FDR=0.228 Leukocyte p=0.153, FDR=0.153	Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway(K) Nasal p=0.096, FDR=0.113 Leukocyte p=0.137, FDR=0.137
Fatty acid degradation(K) Orbit p=0.146, FDR=0.162 Nasal p=0.067, FDR=0.113	Viral myocarditis(K) Orbit p=0.191, FDR=0.191 Leukocyte p=0.127, FDR=0.127	Circadian entrainment(K) Nasal p=0.14, FDR=0.14 Leukocyte p=0.199, FDR=0.199
AP-1 transcription factor network(N) Orbit p=0.223, FDR=0.223	Integration of energy metabolism(R) Orbit p=0.043, FDR=0.162	Melanogenesis(K) Nasal p=0.147, FDR=0.147 Leukocyte p=0.208, FDR=0.208

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Nasal p=0.104, FDR=0.113	Leukocyte p=0.192, FDR=0.192	
Phase 1 - Functionalization of compounds(R) Orbit p=0.031, FDR=0.162 Nasal p=0.113, FDR=0.113		Retrograde endocannabinoid signaling(K) Nasal p=0.147, FDR=0.147 Leukocyte p=0.208, FDR=0.208
Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis(K) Orbit p=0.214, FDR=0.214 Nasal p=0.010, FDR=0.113		Cholinergic synapse(K) Nasal p=0.160, FDR=0.160 Leukocyte p=0.226, FDR=0.226
Signaling by Retinoic Acid(R) Orbit p=0.115, FDR=0.162 Nasal p=0.052, FDR=0.113		Serotonergic synapse(K) Nasal p=0.163, FDR=0.163 Leukocyte p=0.23, FDR=0.23
Long-term potentiation(K) Orbit p=0.214, FDR=0.214 Nasal p=0.010, FDR=0.113		Glutamatergic synapse(K) Nasal p=0.164, FDR=0.164 Leukocyte p=0.232, FDR=0.232
		Sphingolipid signaling pathway(K) Nasal p=0.172, FDR=0.172 Leukocyte p=0.242, FDR=0.242
R = Reactome, K = Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG), N = National Cancer Institute Pathway Interaction Database (NCI PID), FDR = false discovery rate		