

Index

Note: page numbers in *italics* refer to figures and tables

- 5'/3' ratio 58
- α_{1b} -adrenergic receptor 83
- α_{2a} -adrenergic receptor 201
- absolute difference 60
- acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) 106–7
 - adults 216–24
 - blast expression patterns 218
 - B-precursor 121–5
 - characterization 121–5
 - class discriminator genes 125
 - continuous complete remission 219–20, 220
 - cytogenetic aberrations 124
 - cytotoxic agent response 221–4
 - diagnosis 118–19
 - distinction from acute myeloid leukemia 108, 118
 - drug resistance genes 222, 223
 - drug sensitivity 222
 - gene expression
 - patterns 121–4
 - signatures 219
 - gene signature of relapse 219
 - immunologic classification combination with
 - cytogenetic findings 123–4
 - individual risk assignment 217
 - minimal residual disease measurements 216, 218, 219
 - MLL gene aberrations 121–2, 123
 - molecular marker expression 216–17
 - pediatric 216–24
 - predictor genes 219–20
 - principal component analysis 222
 - protein expression data 118–19
 - relapse
 - gene signature 219
 - prediction models 216–24
 - response prediction 124–5, 219
 - risk assignment 218
 - RNA abundance correlation with protein expression 118–19
 - subclassification 118–19
 - subgroup heterogeneity 218
 - subtypes 121–4, 217
 - supervised hierarchical clustering 222
 - T-precursor 121–5
 - treatment response models 216–24
 - acute megakaryocytic leukemia 113–14
 - acute myeloid leukemia (AML) 106–7
 - biologic heterogeneity 121
 - class discovery 107, 117–18
 - class prediction 108–17
 - with complex aberrant karyotype 114–15
 - cytochemistry 109
 - cytogenetic aberrations 111–15, 120
 - diagnosis 118–19
 - distinction from acute lymphoblastic leukemia 108, 118
 - FLT3 gene 115, 116–17, 120, 121
 - gene expression profiling 109, 110–11
 - disease with genetic aberrations 115–18
 - genetic abnormalities 111–15
 - with genetic aberrations 115–18
 - genetic abnormality identification 111–15
 - genetic clustering 121
 - genetic profiling 119–21
 - HOX genes 111, 114, 115–16
 - M3 subtype 110
 - M3v subtype 110
 - M5a and b 110–11
 - microarray analyses 107–21
 - MLL gene 113–14, 115, 116, 121
 - mRNA correlation with protein levels 119
 - principal components analysis 113, 116
 - prognostication based on genetic profiling 119–21
 - protein correlation with mRNA levels 119
 - RAD genes 114–15
 - RNA abundance correlation with protein expression 118–19
 - subclassification 118–19

239 Index

- subtypes 110–11, 114–15
 - cytogenetically defined 111–12, 120
 - therapy-induced 217, 218
 - trisomy 8 114
 - U133A microarrays 111–12
- acute promyelocytic leukemia 113–14
- adaptive shape method 51
- Affymetrix oligonucleotide microarrays 10–12, 57
 - accuracy 18
 - data analysis 52, 53
 - data quality 42
 - probe redundancy 205–6
 - target-labeling 13, 15–16
- Agilent oligonucleotide microarrays 11–12
 - comparison with other platforms 19
 - data quality 42
 - target-labeling 13–15
- Akt serine-threonine kinase 81–2
- amino-allyl deoxyuridine triphosphate (AA-dUTP) 13–14
- cAMP response element modulator (CREM) 190
- angiotensin II 86–7
- anti-apoptotic genes 94–5
- antibiotics, bacterial sensitivity testing 212
- apelin-angiotensin receptor-like 1 (APJ) 94
- APLP2 gene 123
- apoptosis 81–2
 - impaired 234
- Applied Biosystems Expression Array System,
 - target-labeling 16–17
- aromatase inhibitors 151–2
- array-based Klenow enzyme (RAKE) assay 21–2
- asparaginase 221–3
- ATM* gene, DNA damage in B-CLL 167–8
- atrial fibrillation, animal models 87
- atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) 89–90
 - ablation 83
 - cardiomyopathy 90–1
 - precursor 89–90
- bacteria sensitivity testing to antibiotics 212
- β -adrenergic receptor (β -AR) signaling system 81
 - abnormalities 83–4
- β -AR kinase (β ARK) 83–4
- B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL)
 - 163–7
 - ATM* gene 167–8
 - fludarabine therapy 168
 - gene expression profiling 164–7, 166
 - gene expression signatures in response to DNA damage 167–8
 - heterogeneity 163
 - IgV_H gene mutations 163–6
 - p53* gene 167–8
 - ZAP-70 gene 164–7
- B-cell receptor signaling 181
- BCL2 overexpression in follicular lymphoma 173
- between slide normalization 51–2
- binary trees 64–6
- Bioconductor program 49
 - hierarchical clustering 64
- bladder cancer 232–3
- BNIP3 gene 230–2
- bone natriuretic protein 89–90
- Bonferroni correction 62
- BRCA1* gene 136–41
 - estrogen receptor interactions 139
 - gene expression profiling 137
 - gene expression signature 138–9
 - hypermethylation 137–8
 - methylation analysis 138
 - mutations
 - carriers 138–9
 - frequency in hereditary breast cancers 139–41
 - screening 136–7
- BRCA1*-like tumors 137–8
- BRCA2* gene 136–41
 - gene expression profiling 137
 - mutations
 - frequency in hereditary breast cancers 139–41
 - screening 136–7
- BRCAX* families 139–41
 - class discovery 140
- breast, cell-type expression profiles 144–6
- breast cancer 132, 224–7
 - adjuvant chemotherapy eligibility 225
 - basal tumors 138–9
 - basal-like subgroup 143–6
 - biological characteristics at diagnosis 142
 - biomarkers 142–3
 - classification 143
 - clinical outcome prediction 142–53
 - clinico-genomic model 146–7
 - comparative genomic hybridization arrays 154
 - data integration from other genomic technologies 153–4
 - discriminator genes 227
 - estrogen receptor positivity/negativity 147–8
 - 76-gene signature 148–9
 - response prediction to hormonal treatment 149
 - tamoxifen biomarker need 151–2
- gene expression profiling 132, 133–41, 135, 143–4
 - lymph nodes metastases 147
 - gene expression signature assay in tamoxifen treatment 150–1
- 70-gene prognostic classifier 146, 147, 155
 - clinical trial 155–6
- gene signatures 224–5
- 2-gene test 150
- hereditary 136–41
 - comparative genomic hybridization 139–41
 - subgroups 139–41

- breast cancer (cont.)
 - histological type correlation with transcriptional profiles 141
 - host immune system in tumor eradication 227
 - inflammatory 227
 - intrinsic gene set 147
 - invasive ductal 133–6, 141
 - invasive lobular 141
 - luminal-like subgroup 143–6
 - lymph node status prediction 146–7
 - metastatic potential 141–2
 - methylation patterns 154
 - microarrays in clinical practice 154–6
 - molecular signatures 143
 - multigene predictor of pathologic complete response 226
 - mutation screening 136–7
 - neoadjuvant chemotherapy response 224, 225–6
 - phenotypes
 - gene expression profile associations 133–41
 - somatic genetic changes 153–4
 - prognosis 143–9, 224–5
 - predictors 155
 - protein spectra 154
 - proteomics 154
 - recurrence risk 143
 - likelihood quantification in tamoxifen therapy 150–1
 - relapse
 - prediction 146–7
 - prevention 224
 - response to therapy 149–53
 - SNP identification 154
 - sporadic 133–6
 - sporadic *BRCA1*-like tumors 137–8
 - subgroups 136, 143–6, 154
 - survival 143, 145, 224
 - treatment
 - gene expression-based response predictor 149–50
 - response predictor 226
 - tumor aggressiveness 141–2
 - wound response signature 147
- brightness/dimness metric 58
- calsequestrin (CSQ) 83–4
- cAMP response element modulator (CREM) 190
- cardiac conductance abnormality, animal models 87
- cardiac development, heart failure 88–9
- cardiac dilation 81
- cardiac hypertrophy 81
 - heart failure 81
 - pharmacologic induction 86–7
- cardiac phenotype prediction 84
- cardiac signal transduction cascade aberrations 81
- CardioChip 90
- cardiomyocytes, apoptosis 82
- cardiomyopathy
 - animal models 81
 - apoptotic 81
 - dilated 83–4, 90–1
 - anti-apoptotic genes 94–5
 - differential gene expression 91
 - hypertrophic 90–1
 - ischemic 90–1, 95–7
 - non-ischemic 95–7
 - types 90–1
- cardiovascular disease
 - see* heart failure
- CART program 70–1
- CD14 gene 121
- CD20 cluster 174
- CD22 gene, acute lymphoblastic leukemia 122
- CDKN1B gene 227
- cDNA microarrays, spotted 9–10, 51–2
 - cardiovascular-based 90
 - comparison with other platforms 19–20
 - data quality 42
 - gene expression
 - accuracy measurements 43
 - developing mouse heart 88–9
 - left ventricular assist device 94
 - peripheral blood mononuclear cell profiling 97–8
 - target-labeling 13–14
- CDw52 cluster 174
- charge-coupled device (CCD) cameras 17
- chemiluminescence, target-labeling 17
- cisplatin, bladder cancer response 232–3
- classification and regression trees (CART) 70–1
- classification techniques 69–75
 - K-nearest neighbor 71
 - logistic regression 70
 - model assessment/validation 73–5
- classification trees 69
- CLN2 gene 123
- CLUSTER program for hierarchical clustering 64
- clustering methods 63–9
 - hierarchical 63–6, 110
 - acute lymphoblastic leukemia 222
 - data sets 65
- c-myc expression in follicular lymphoma 173–4
- CodeLink bioarray platform 12
 - target-labeling 13, 15
- colorectal cancer 228–9
 - class prediction 229
 - lymph node involvement 228
 - preoperative chemotherapy 229
 - subgroups 228
- comparative genomic hybridization (CGH)
 - arrays 21
 - breast cancer 154
 - hereditary 139–41

- computation expression indices 50–1
- CREM-17X 190
- cross-validation 73–4
- CST3 gene 123
- Cy3 and Cy5 dyes 13–14
- cyanine dyes 13–14, 30
- cyanine images
 - comparison with third dye images 30
 - quality measures 32–3
- cyclin D1 gene in mantle cell lymphoma 168–72
- cyclophosphamide, neoadjuvant chemotherapy 226
- cytogenetics 106
- cytokeratins (CKs) 135, 144
- cytokines, pancreatic beta-cell toxicity 191
- cytotoxic treatment sensitivity 234
- data acquisition 37
 - microarrays 28–31, 50–1
- data filtering
 - logR-Q plot 35–6, 44
 - quantitative 31–6
- data normalization 37
 - logR-Q plot 35–6
 - process 51–2
 - quantitative 31–6
- data processing 50–8
- data sets 8
 - hierarchical clustering 65
- data visualization 63–9
- daunorubicin 221–3
- D-binding protein (DBP) 84
- dChip algorithm 49, 52, 53–4, 55
 - hierarchical clustering 64
 - outliers 56
- decision trees 70–1
- dendograms 64–6
- dendrimer detection (3DNA) reagents 14
- dendrimers 14
- diabetes 187–8
 - type 1 187
 - type 2 187–8
- differential expression of genes 33
- diffuse large B-cell lymphoma 174–5, 178–81
 - activated B-cell-like type 178–81
 - biodiversity 213–16
 - gene expression profiling 178–81
 - germinal center B-cell signature 178
 - germinal center-like type 178–81
 - heterogeneity 178
 - microenvironment role 181
 - outcome prediction 214, 215–16
 - predictor model 216
 - prognostic groups 180–1
 - subgroups 180, 214, 215
 - type 3 cells 214
- Digital Micromirror Device (DMD) 12–13
- Digoxigenin (DIG) RT Labeling Kit 17
- disease
 - gene expression profiles 212
 - prognostic assessment 212
- DNA damage
 - B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia gene expression signatures 167–8
 - repair pathways 229
- DNA microarray technology 9
- DNA-Chip Analyzer (dChip) program 49
 - see also* dChip algorithm
- docetaxel
 - response predictor 226
 - therapeutic response prediction with gene expression profiling 152–3
- doxorubicin
 - bladder cancer response 232–3
 - neoadjuvant chemotherapy 226
- drug resistance genes 223, 234
- drug therapy 212–13
 - prognostic assessment 212
- dye-swap design 76
- endothelial progenitor cells in heart failure 98
- ERBB2 overexpression 135
- ERK signaling 94
- estrogen receptors (ER) 132, 133
 - BRCA1 interactions 139
 - breast cancer positivity/negativity 147–8
 - 76-gene signature 148–9
 - response prediction to hormonal treatment 149
 - expression 133–5
- Euclidean distance 71, 72
- experimental design, statistical analysis 75–7
- expressed sequence tags (ESTs) 8, 9
 - CardioChip 90
 - Mouse Transcriptome Microarray 87–8
- false discovery correction 62–3
- family wise error rate (FWER) 62
- FAS ligand upregulation 230
- fetal gene program in heart failure 88–9
- fixed circle method 51
- flow cytometry, multiparameter 118–19
- FLT3 gene 115, 116–17
 - length mutation 116–17, 120, 121
 - point mutation 121
- fludarabine 168
- fluorescein non-invasive third dye 28, 30
- fluorescent *in situ* hybridization (FISH) 106
- 5-fluorouracil
 - hepatocellular carcinoma response 229–30
 - neoadjuvant chemotherapy 226
- FN1 gene in gastric cancer 228
- fold change statistic 59–60
 - confidence interval 60–1

242 Index

- follicular lymphoma 173–7
 - BCL2 overexpression 173
 - cell cycle control genes 177
 - clinical aggressiveness 177
 - c-myc expression 173–4
 - DNA synthesis genes 177
 - gene expression profiling 173–7
 - gene expression signatures in survival
 - prediction 175
 - immune-response signatures 175, 176, 176–7
 - metabolic activity genes 177
 - p38/ β MAPK overexpression 174–5
 - survival 173
 - prediction 175
- Framingham risk score 96
- G $_{\alpha}\theta$ coupled receptor 81
- gastric cancer
 - lymph node dissemination 228
 - response predictors 227–8
- GCRMA algorithm 52
- gemcitabine 230–2
- gene expression accuracy measurements 40–2, 41, 42, 43
- gene filtering 58–63
 - hierarchical clustering 66
 - linear discriminant analysis 72
 - observational metrics 59–60
 - permutation tests 75
 - principal components analysis 68, 69
- gene shaving 69
- GeneChips 10–11
 - leukemia diagnosis 126
 - target-labeling 13, 15–16
- GENECLUSTER program 67
- GenMAPP program 81
- germinal center B-cell signature, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma 178
- glucagon receptor, hybridization signals 198–201
- glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) 188, 201
- glucolipotoxicity response 190
- glucose-dependent insulintropic peptide (GIP) 188
- glucose-dependent insulintropic peptide (GIP) receptors 201
- G-protein coupled receptors 201
- HCK gene 121
- heart failure 80
 - adrenergic receptors 83
 - animal models 81, 83–4
 - apoptosis 81–2
 - atrial natriuretic peptide ablation 83
 - cardiac gene expression 84
 - cardiac hypertrophy 81
 - classification 85
 - endothelial progenitor cells 98
 - end-stage 91–2
 - final common pathway 96
 - expression profiling by microarrays 99
 - fetal gene program 88–9
 - gene expression 89–90, 96–7
 - human 89–91
 - left ventricular assist devices 91–8
 - microarray analysis 99
 - molecular profile definition 89
 - peripheral blood mononuclear cell profiling 97–8
 - pharmacologic induction 86–7
 - prediction 84, 85
 - pressure overload 86
 - risk score 96
- heart gene expression database, mouse 87–8
- heat maps 64–6
- hepatocellular carcinoma 229–30
 - predictive genes 231
- HER2/neu overexpression 132
- Herceptin[®] 132
- hierarchical cluster analysis 110
 - see also* clustering methods, hierarchical
- Holm step-down method 62
- homotypic experiments 31
- host immune system in breast cancer tumor eradication 227
- HOX genes in acute myeloid leukemia 111, 114, 115–16
- HOXB13 gene 150
- HuGeneFL arrays
 - acute lymphoblastic leukemia 124
 - acute myeloid leukemia with trisomy 8 114
- Human Genome Survey Microarray 12
- ICER-1 190
- IGFB-P5 82
- IGHM gene in acute lymphoblastic leukemia 122
- IL-10 receptor gene 172
- IL17BR gene 150
- imatinib 106–7, 124
 - acute lymphoblastic leukemia response 223–4
- immune-response signatures 175, 176, 176–7
- immunoglobulin heavy chain (IgV_H) genes 163–4
 - mutations 163–6
- immunophenotyping, multiparameter 106
- INK4a/ARF locus deletions in mantle cell lymphoma 170–2
- INS1 cells 195–8
- insulin mRNA 201–2
- insulin production 188
- intensity ratio measurements, bias 31–2
- interferon α (IFN- α), hepatocellular carcinoma response 229–30
- International Prognostic Indicator (IPI) 214

243 Index

- intrinsic gene set 147
- islets of Langerhans 193
 - contaminating cells 195–8
- isoproterenol 86–7
- Klenow enzyme, array-based (RAKE) assay 21–2
- K-nearest neighbor classification 71
- learning
 - supervised 69–75
 - unsupervised 63–9
- left ventricular assist devices 93
 - bridge-to-transplant/recovery 91–2
 - gene expression profiling 92–4
 - human heart failure 91–8
- leukemia 106–7
 - acute megakaryocytic 113–14
 - class prediction with Support Vector Machines 126
 - diagnosis 106–7, 125–6
 - gene expression profiling 125–6
 - see also* acute lymphoblastic leukemia; acute myeloid leukemia; B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL)
- leukemogenesis, RRAS2 gene 122
- LHFPL2 genes 122
- linear discriminant analysis (LDA) 69, 72
- Li-Wong algorithm 52, 53–4
- logistic regression technique 70
- logR-Q plot 34, 35–6, 44
- LOWESS technique 32
 - R-Q normalization 35–6
- lymph nodes
 - metastases 147
 - status prediction in breast cancer 146–7
- Lymphochip cDNA microarrays 164, 214
- lymphoid malignancies 162–3
- lymphoma
 - gene expression-based survival predictors 162–3
 - molecular classification 162–3
 - primary mediastinal B-cell 216
 - see also* diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; follicular lymphoma; mantle cell lymphoma
- malignant disease
 - aggressiveness 234
 - class membership prediction 213
 - clinical course 212–13
 - diagnosis 106–7
 - response prediction 213
 - treatment response 212–13
 - see also* metastases
- MA-LOWESS normalization 32, 36
- MammaPrint® 155
- mantle cell lymphoma 162–3, 168–72
 - clinical heterogeneity 169
 - cyclin D1 gene 168–72
 - gene expression profiling 169–72
 - IL-10 receptor gene 172
 - INK4a/ARF locus deletions 170–2
 - prognostic information at diagnosis 170
 - proliferation signature 170–2
 - SPARC gene overexpression 172
 - subgroups 169–70
 - survival predictor 170, 171
- MAS4 algorithm 52, 52
- MAS5 algorithm 52, 52, 53
 - brightness/dimness metric 58
- Maskless Array Synthesizer (MAS) technology 12–13
- Matarray* 30–1
 - cyanine image analysis 32
 - third dye images 35
- matrix metalloproteinase 2 (MMP-2) 82
- matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP-9) 82
- mercaptapurine 124–5
- meta-genes in breast cancer 146–7
- metastases
 - breast cancer 141–2
 - lymph nodes 147
- metastatic potential 234
- methotrexate
 - acute lymphoblastic leukemia 124–5
 - bladder cancer response 232–3
- methylation analysis, *BRCA1* 137–8, 138
- microarray(s) 8–9
 - accurate information acquisition 28–31
 - breast cancer clinical practice 154–6
 - data acquisition 28–31, 50–1
 - data variability 27–8
 - gene expression accuracy measurements 40–2, 42, 43
 - heart failure gene expression 96–7
 - known RNA input ratios 38
 - measured output ratios 38
 - noise 27–8
 - protocol 8–9
 - quantitative quality control 27–8
 - secondary validation 99
 - uses 43
 - weighted *t*-test 38–40
 - whole genome 21
- microarray data analysis 47
 - acute myeloid leukemia 107–21
 - components 48
 - data processing 50–8
 - heart failure 99
 - software packages 48–9
 - statistical models 61
- Microarray for Node-Negative Disease may Avoid Chemotherapy (MINDACT) trial 155–6
- microarray image analysis 17–18
 - probe information 19

- microarray mRNA expression analysis
 - 188–90
 - glucose-regulated 190–1
 - linking of independent data sets 202–4
 - murine clonal cell line MIN6 190
 - systematic false positives 192–8
- microarray platforms 9–10
 - accuracy 18–20
 - choosing 20–1
 - comparability 16, 19–20
 - genetic information source/annotation 20–1
 - manufacturing trends 21
 - novel applications 21–2
 - probes 21
 - reliability 18–20
- microarray readers 17
- microRNA profiling, high-throughput 21–2
- microtubule organization 229
- minimal information about a microarray
 - experiment (MIAME) 8
 - probe information 19
- mismatch (MM) probe 11, 52, 54, 55
 - insulins 1 and 2 201–2
- mitogen activated protein kinases (MAPK) 91
- MLL gene 113–14, 115
 - acute lymphoblastic leukemia 121–2, 123
 - acute myeloid leukemia 116
 - partial tandem duplication 115, 121
- monocrotaline (MCT) 87
- mouse heart gene expression database 87–8
- Mouse Transcriptome Microarray 87–8
- multiple comparison problem 49
- multiple testing problem 49
 - correction 62–3
- murine clonal cell line MIN6, microarray mRNA
 - expression studies 190
- muscle LIM protein (MLP) 83–4
- MYCN gene 121
- myeloperoxidase 106
- myocardial infarction, animal models 84–6
- myosin regulatory light chain (MLC-2V) 87
- nearest neighbor prediction 69
- NetAffx program 122
- neural networks (NN) 69, 72–3
- NFκB signaling pathway 191
- NIX mitochondrial death protein 81
- NM23 gene 228
- non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, B-cell 162–3
- non-specific esterase 106
- nQuery Advisor program 77
- Nucleic Acid Sample Amplification/Labeling
 - procedures 14–15
- OASL gene 230
- Oct-2 gene in gastric cancer 228
- oligonucleotide microarrays 10–12
 - quality control 44
 - spotted 51–2
- Oncotype DX™ 155
- oxidative phosphorylation 181
- p38MAPK overexpression 174–5
- p53 gene, DNA damage in B-CLL 167–8
- pancreatic alpha cells 188
 - molecular phenotype 191–2
- pancreatic beta-cells 187–8
 - cell line surrogate use 193–5
 - contaminating cells 195–8
 - cytokine-induced toxicity 191
 - data sets 202–6
 - linking of independent 202–4, 204
 - enriched preparations 193
 - experimental systems 192–8
 - FAC purified 198
 - glucagon receptor hybridization signals 198–201
 - G-protein coupled receptors 201
 - molecular phenotype 191–2
 - mRNA expression 194–195, 203–4
 - differential islet hormone detection 200
 - false positive signals 196
 - G-protein-couple receptor 199
 - mRNA marker variation 197
 - PPARγ1 192
 - primary cells 193–5
 - clonal 188–92
 - probe redundancy on Affymetrix expression arrays 205–6, 206
 - prolactin effects 192
 - random false positive avoidance 202–4
 - systematic false negatives 198–202
 - systematic false positives 192–8
 - total pancreatic RNA preparation 193
- pancreatic carcinoma 230–2
 - gene predictive of lymph node metastases 230
- pancreatic islets
 - microarray analysis 188–92
 - microarray mRNA expression studies 188–90
- PARK gene 233
- pathologic complete response, multigene predictor 226
- PAX5 gene in acute lymphoblastic leukemia 122
- PCOLCE gene in gastric cancer 228
- PDNN algorithm 52
- PDX1 beta-cell transcription factor 190–1
- per comparison error rate (PCER) 62
- perfect match (PM) probe 52, 54, 55
 - insulins 1 and 2 201–2
- peripheral blood mononuclear cell profiling in heart failure 97–8
- permutation tests 73, 74–5

245 Index

- peroxisome proliferator activator receptor- γ 1 (PPAR γ 1) activation 192
- PFN2 gene in gastric cancer 228
- phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/Akt pathway 230–2
- pin-and-ring array technology 17
- plaid models 69
- PMonly expression metric 52
- polymerase chain reaction (PCR) 106
- prediction models 70–3, 233–4
 - acute lymphoblastic leukemia relapse 216–24 *see also named cancers*
- prediction techniques 69–75
 - model assessment/validation 73–5
 - properties 74
- prednisolone 221–3
- preproinsulin mRNA 201–2
- present/absent percentage 56–8, 59
- pressure overload 86
- principal components analysis (PCA) 64, 67–9, 110
 - acute lymphoblastic leukemia 222
 - acute myeloid leukemia 113, 116
 - plot 68
- probes
 - doublets 205–6
 - microarray platforms 21
 - mismatch 11, 52, 55
 - perfect match 52, 55
 - singles 205–6
 - specific effect consistency 54
 - triplet 205–6
 - see also* mismatch (MM) probe; perfect match (PM) probe
- prolactin, pancreatic beta-cell effects 192
- protein expression data 118–19
- proteomics in breast cancer 154
- PTPRM genes 122
- p*-value 61
 - permutation 75
 - thresholds 62
- quality control 43–4
 - chip metrics 56–8
 - data 34
 - gene expression accuracy measurements 43
 - oligonucleotide microarrays 44
 - quality score Q_F -weighted mean 37–40, 39, 43
 - quantitative of microarrays 27–8
 - statistical analysis 55–8
- quality score
 - approach 31–6
 - Q_F -weighted mean 37–40, 39, 43
- RAD genes in acute myeloid leukemia 114–15
- Rand index 66
- random forests 71
- receiver operating characteristic (ROC), area under the curve (AUC) 73
- redox environment, overexpression of genes controlling 153
- regression techniques 69
- RELA anti-apoptotic factor 233
- remodeling, reverse 91, 92
- all-trans* retinoic acid 106–7
- reverse remodeling 91, 92
- ribonuclease, pancreatic 193
- RMA algorithm 52, 52, 55
- RNA abundance, protein expression correlation in AML and ALL 118–19
- RNA microarray design 9
- RRAS2 gene in acute lymphoblastic leukemia 122
- SAM program 63, 87–8, 122
- sarcomplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum calcium-ATPase (SERCA) 90–1
- ScanAlyze program 51
- seeded region growing (SRG) 51
- self-organizing maps (SOM) 64, 66–7
- signal-background segmentation 29
- significance analysis of microarrays (SAM) 63, 87–8, 122
- significance level 49–50
- single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in breast cancer 154
- SLC16A3 gene 233
- SLIMI1 gene 89
- SMC1 gene 229
- SPARC gene overexpression 172
- splice isoforms 21
- Spot program 51
- spotted array
 - two-color 76
 - see also* cDNA microarrays, spotted
- Sprouty 1 94
- SPTBN1 gene 121
- statistical analysis 47–9
 - challenges 49–50
 - classical testing 61
 - experimental design 75–7
 - method development 47–9
 - models for microarray data 61
 - quality control 55–8
 - sample allocation 76
 - sample size 76–7
- statistical filtering metrics 60–1
- statistical power 50
- STI571
 - see* imatinib
- Support Vector Machines (SVM) 69, 72, 112, 123, 126
- tamoxifen 133, 149–52
 - biomarker need 151–2
 - breast cancer recurrence risk likelihood quantification 150–1

246 **Index**

- tamoxifen (cont.)
 - gene expression signature assay 150–1
 - gene expression-based response predictor 149–50
- target-labeling 13–17
- taxanes 152–3
 - neoadjuvant chemotherapy 226
 - therapeutic response prediction 152–3
- third dye array visualization (TDAV) technology 28, 29–31
 - gene expression accuracy measurements 43
- third dye images 29–31
 - comparison with cyanine 30
 - quality measures 33–5
- thresholding 56
- topoisomerase IIa (TOP2a) gene 233
- training/test technique 73, 75
- trans-aortic coarctation (TAC) 83
 - pressure overload 86
- transplantation, allogenic 106–7
- TREEVIEW program 64
- trisomy 8, acute myeloid leukemia 114
- t*-test, weighted 38–40
- tubulin overexpression 153
- tumour necrosis factor α (TNF- α) 82
- tumour necrosis factor (TNF)–NF κ B signaling pathway 94–5
- U95A arrays 119–20
- U133A microarrays 111–12, 126
- vinblastin 232–3
- vincristine 221–3
- VPREB1 gene in acute lymphoblastic leukemia 122
- Westfall-Young method 62
- within-slide normalization 51–2
- wound response signature 147
- WT1 gene 121
- ZAP-70 gene 164–7, 166
 - flow cytometry 165