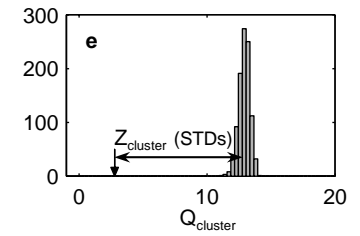
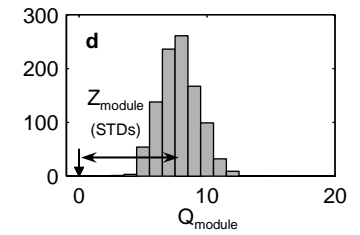
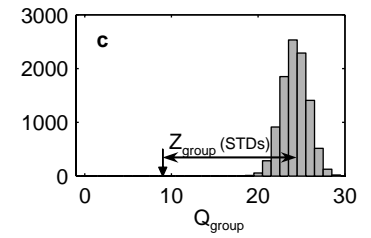
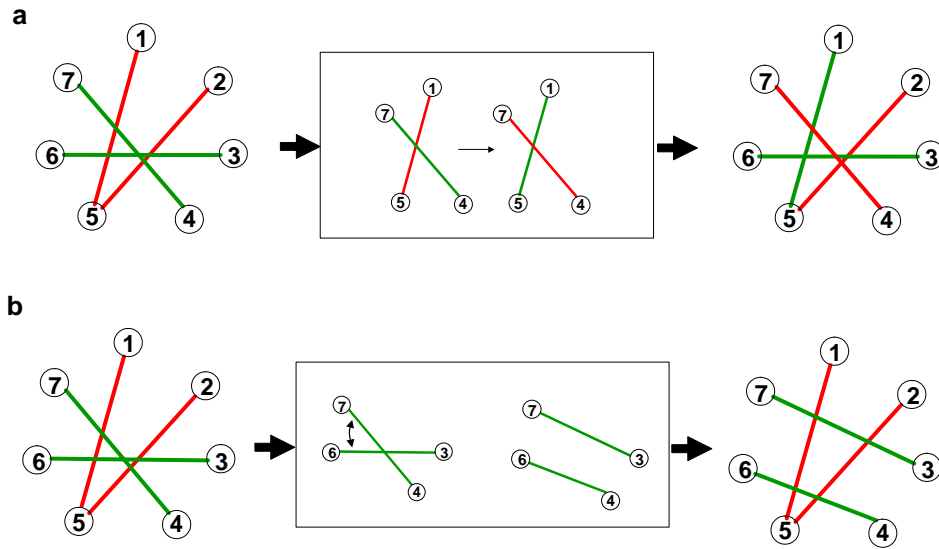


Supplementary Figure 7



Supplementary Fig. 7: Randomization algorithms and statistical tests for monochromaticity in the epistasis network. Randomized networks were generated assuming a fixed topology and permuted link types **(a)**, or by fixing the number of buffering and aggravating links per node, while varying the topology **(b)**³⁸⁻⁴⁰. The number of monochromatic violations in the real network (down pointing arrows in **c**, **d** and **e**) is shown relative to the distribution of such violations in the random networks generated according to the randomization scheme depicted in (a) (similar results are obtained for the randomization scheme of (b); data not shown). **(c)** Supervised analysis calculating the number of non-monochromatic off diagonal elements between the pre-assigned annotation groups of **Fig. 2**. **(d)** Number of monochromatic violations generated by Prism. **(e)** Average number of monochromatic violations generated by a less biased clustering algorithm Prism-R (see Methods).