

Table SI. Significant pathways in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma.

Pathway	P-value
ECM-receptor interaction	0.048x10 <sup>-11</sup>
Focal adhesion	0.061x10 <sup>-8</sup>
Protein digestion and absorption	0.011x10 <sup>-5</sup>
Phagosome	0.064x10 <sup>-5</sup>
PI3K-Akt signaling pathway	0.010x10 <sup>-4</sup>
Amoebiasis	0.015x10 <sup>-4</sup>
Human papillomavirus infection	0.013x10 <sup>-3</sup>
Proteoglycans in cancer	0.015x10 <sup>-3</sup>
Small cell lung cancer	0.046x10 <sup>-3</sup>
Regulation of actin cytoskeleton	0.009x10 <sup>-2</sup>
AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications	0.038x10 <sup>-2</sup>
Dilated cardiomyopathy	0.011x10 <sup>-1</sup>
Lysosome	0.014x10 <sup>-1</sup>
Olfactory transduction	0.015x10 <sup>-1</sup>
Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy	0.018x10 <sup>-1</sup>
Relaxin signaling pathway	0.020x10 <sup>-1</sup>
Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	0.034x10 <sup>-1</sup>
Leukocyte transendothelial migration	0.035x10 <sup>-1</sup>
Pathways in cancer	0.044x10 <sup>-1</sup>
Leishmaniasis	0.096x10 <sup>-1</sup>

P≤0.01 is considered to indicate a significant pathway.