Supplementary Table 6. Gene Ontology term full text of a dendritic cell exemplary module.

| Enrichment | BonferoniP | termID | termName | termDefinition |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.94E-24 | 1.07E-19 | GO:0035456 | response to interferon-beta | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of an interferon-beta stimulus. Interferon-beta is a type I interferon. |
| 2.15E-20 | 3.89E-16 | GO:0006952 | defense response | Reactions, triggered in response to the presence of a foreign body or the occurrence of an injury, which result in restriction of damage to the organism attacked or prevention/recovery from the infection caused by the attack. |
| 3.99E-20 | 7.21E-16 | GO:0045087 | innate immune response | Innate immune responses are defense responses mediated by germline encoded components that directly recognize components of potential pathogens. |
| 1.61E-19 | 2.91E-15 | GO:0035458 | cellular response to interferon-beta | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of an interferon-beta stimulus. Interferon-beta is a type I interferon. |
| 4.47E-19 | 8.08E-15 | GO:0043207 | response to external biotic stimulus | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of an external biotic stimulus, an external stimulus caused by, or produced by living things. |
| 4.47E-19 | 8.08E-15 | GO:0051707 | response to other organism | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a stimulus from another living organism. |
| 1.96E-15 | 3.55E-11 | GO:0098542 | defense response to other organism | Reactions triggered in response to the presence of another organism that act to protect the cell or organism from damage caused by that organism. |
| 9.01E-15 | 1.63E-10 | GO:0006955 | immune response | Any immune system process that functions in the calibrated response of an organism to a potential internal or invasive threat. |
| 2.10E-14 | 3.80E-10 | GO:0034097 | response to cytokine | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a cytokine stimulus. |
| 3.64E-14 | 6.57E-10 | GO:0002376 | immune system process | Any process involved in the development or functioning of the immune system, an organismal system for calibrated responses to potential internal or invasive threats. |
| 3.52E-13 | 6.37E-09 | GO:0051607 | defense response to virus | Reactions triggered in response to the presence of a virus that act to protect the cell or organism. |
| 6.09E-13 | 1.10E-08 | GO:0071345 | cellular response to cytokine stimulus | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a cytokine stimulus. |
| 1.21E-12 | 2.19E-08 | GO:0009617 | response to bacterium | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a stimulus from a bacterium. |
| 2.20E-11 | 3.98E-07 | GO:0009615 | response to virus | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a stimulus from a virus. |
| 3.36E-11 | 6.06E-07 | GO:0034340 | response to type I interferon | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a type I interferon stimulus. Type I interferons include the interferon-alpha, beta, delta, episilon, zeta, kappa, tau, and omega gene families. |
| 1.47E-10 | 2.65E-06 | GO:0060337 | type I interferon signaling pathway | A series of molecular signals initiated by the binding of a type I interferon to a receptor on the surface of a cell, and ending with regulation of a downstream cellular process, e.g. transcription. Type I interferons include the interferon-alpha, beta, delta, episilon, zeta, kappa, tau, and omega gene families. |
| 1.47E-10 | 2.65E-06 | GO:0071357 | cellular response to type I interferon | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of a type I interferon stimulus. Type I interferons include the interferon-alpha, beta, delta, episilon, zeta, kappa, tau, and omega gene families. |
| 5.29E-10 | 9.56E-06 | GO:0045088 | regulation of innate immune response | Any process that modulates the frequency, rate or extent of the innate immune response, the organism's first line of defense against infection. |
| 1.25E-09 | 2.25E-05 | GO:0002682 | regulation of immune system process | Any process that modulates the frequency, rate, or extent of an immune system process. |
| 1.47E-09 | 2.66E-05 | GO:0035455 | response to interferon-alpha | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of an interferon-alpha stimulus. Interferon-alpha is a type I interferon. |
| 2.82E-08 | 0.000509 | GO:0045089 | positive regulation of innate immune response | Any process that activates or increases the frequency, rate or extent of the innate immune response, the organism's first line of defense against infection. |
| 1.87E-07 | 0.00338 | GO:0019221 | cytokine-mediated signaling pathway | A series of molecular signals initiated by the binding of a cytokine to a receptor on the surface of a cell, and ending with regulation of a downstream cellular process, e.g. transcription. |
| 2.25E-07 | 0.004067 | GO:0010033 | response to organic substance | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of an organic substance stimulus. |
| 2.69E-07 | 0.004861 | GO:0034341 | response to interferon-gamma | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell or an organism (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of an interferon-gamma stimulus. Interferon-gamma is also known as type II interferon. |
| 3.63E-07 | 0.006562 | GO:0002684 | positive regulation of immune system process | Any process that activates or increases the frequency, rate, or extent of an immune system process. |
| 5.33E-07 | 0.009637 | GO:0035457 | cellular response to interferon-alpha | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of an interferon-alpha stimulus. Interferon-alpha is a type I interferon. |
| 7.74E-07 | 0.013989 | GO:0071310 | cellular response to organic substance | Any process that results in a change in state or activity of a cell (in terms of movement, secretion, enzyme production, gene expression, etc.) as a result of an organic substance stimulus. |
| 1.40E-06 | 0.025287 | GO:0060760 | positive regulation of response to cytokine stimulus | Any process that increases the rate, frequency, or extent of a response to cytokine stimulus. |