

Supplementary information for:

**Model selection emphasises the importance of non-chromosomal information in genetic studies**

Reda Rawi<sup>1</sup>, Mohamed El Anbari<sup>1,2</sup>, Halima Bensmail<sup>1,\*</sup>

**1 Computational Science and Engineering Center, Qatar Computing Research Institute, Doha, Qatar**

**2 Division of Biomedical Informatics, Sidra Medical and Research Center, Doha, Qatar**

**\* E-mail: hbensmail@qf.org.qa**

**Table S3: Frequency of predictors ( $X_1, X_2$  and  $X_1X_2$ .) within 1000 modelling repeats using LASSO for hierarchical interactions.**

Gene deletion	$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_1X_2$
<i>MCM22</i>	57	2	1
<i>PEP12</i>	1000	1000	1000
<i>PEP7</i>	1000	1000	1000
<i>PHO88</i>	640	626	467
<i>SKI8</i>	1000	997	997
<i>VPS16</i>	1000	874	870
<i>PHO88(killer)</i>	1000	956	953
<i>PHO88(non-killer)</i>	7	3	1
<i>SKI8(killer)</i>	1000	988	988
<i>SKI8(non-killer)</i>	998	995	995

Aside from the *MCM22* and *PHO88(non-killer)* gene deletion experiments, all variables ( $X_1, X_2$  and  $X_1X_2$ ) are selected in most modelling repeats. An exception is the *PHO88* deletion experiment where the interaction predictor ( $X_1X_2$ ) is selected in only half of the 1000 repeats.