Table 1. Statistical analysis of the kinetics of DNA replication for both the normal and cancer keratinocyte populations

	Primary normal	Cancer IC1	Two-sided *t* test t(0.05) = 1.96
Fork velocity (kb/min)			
Mean	1.46	1.67	t(calc) = −7.07
SEM	0.01	0.03	
SD	0.81	0.72	
Median	1.30	1.54	
N	5460	657	
Inter-origin distance (kb)			
Mean	124	120	t(calc) = 0.70
SEM	3	7	
SD	73	71	
Median	111	104	
N	606	111	
Outgoing fork velocity (kb/min)			
R	0.53; $p < 0.001$	0.86; $p < 0.001$	r = 2.5
R^2	0.29	0.74	
Corr. forks (%)	63	83	
b	0.87	0.97	
Mean	1.08	1.04	t(calc) = 1.93
SEM	0.02	0.02	
SD	0.64	0.27	
Median	0.98	1.01	
N	1518	247	
Incoming fork velocity (kb/min)			r = 1.8
R	0.50; $p < 0.001$	0.68; $p < 0.001$	
R^2	0.25	0.46	
Corr. forks (%)	63	65	
b	0.93	0.97	
Mean	1.11	1.14	t(calc) = 0.52
SEM	0.02	0.06	
SD	0.65	0.41	
Median	1.00	1.03	
N	1172	49	
Inter-origin distance vs. average incoming fork velocity			
R	0.54; $p < 0.001$	0.65; $p < 0.01$	r = 1.4
R^2	0.30	0.42	
N	219	15	

N, total number of measurements; b, linear regression coefficient; R, linear correlation coefficient; R^2, coefficient of determination (percentage of the total variation due to the relationship between the two fork velocities); $r = R^2_{cancer}/R^2_{normal}$ (difference in relative strength of the two correlation coefficients); correlated forks (corr. forks) are defined for $0.75 <$ right/left fork speed < 1.33. A two-sided *t* test or a Wilcoxon (Mann-Withney) U test for unpaired data was used for normal or nonnormal distributions, respectively. Values $-1.96 <$ t(calc) < 1.96 indicate no significant difference between the two populations (significance level: $\alpha = 0.05$).