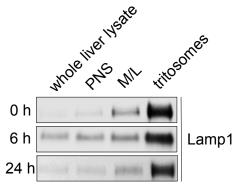
Starvation-induced metabolic rewiring affects mTORC1 composition in vivo

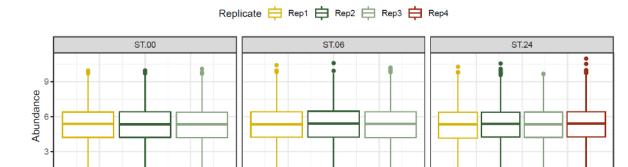
Kaade, Edgar¹; Mausbach, Simone¹; Erps, Nina²; Sylvester, Marc^{1,3}; Shakeri, Farhad^{4,5}; Jachimowicz, Ron D. ^{2,6,7}; Gieselmann, Volkmar¹; Thelen, Melanie^{1,2,6}*

- ¹ Institute for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Medical Faculty, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-University of Bonn, 53115 Bonn, Germany
- ² Max-Planck Institute for Biology of Ageing, 50931 Cologne, Germany
- ³ Core Facility Analytical Proteomics, Medical Faculty, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-University of Bonn, 53115 Bonn, Germany
- ⁴ Institute for Medical Biometry, Informatics and Epidemiology, Medical Faculty, University of Bonn, Venusberg-Campus 1, 53127 Bonn, Germany
- ⁵ Institute for Genomic Statistics and Bioinformatics, Medical Faculty, University of Bonn, Venusberg-Campus 1, 53127 Bonn, Germany
- ⁶ Department I of Internal Medicine, Center for Integrated Oncology Aachen Bonn Cologne Duesseldorf (CIO ABCD), University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany
- ⁷ Cologne Excellence Cluster on Cellular Stress Response in Aging-Associated Diseases, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure 1: Verification of comparable lysosomal enrichment after tritosome isolation by LAMP1 immunoblotting of different fractions. Equal protein amounts of each fraction were loaded. PNS= postnuclear supernatant, M/L=mitochondria/lysosome fraction.



Supplementary Figure 2: Distribution of replicates after normalization. ST=Starvation. Proteomic data were normalized by the variance stabilizing normalization method (VSN). Normalized values were used to display boxplot by ggplot2 3.2.0 software. Boxplots represent every replicate of control (n=3), 6 (n=3) and 24 (n=24) hours starved mice. Summarized proteins of each replicate were represented by abundance values. Outliers are displayed as additional dots at the appropriate replicates.

