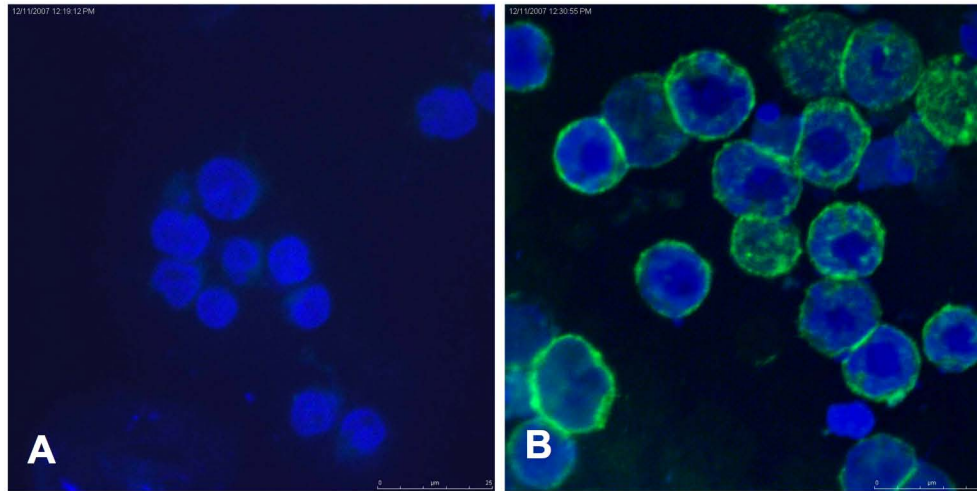




Figure S2

Jurkat T cells



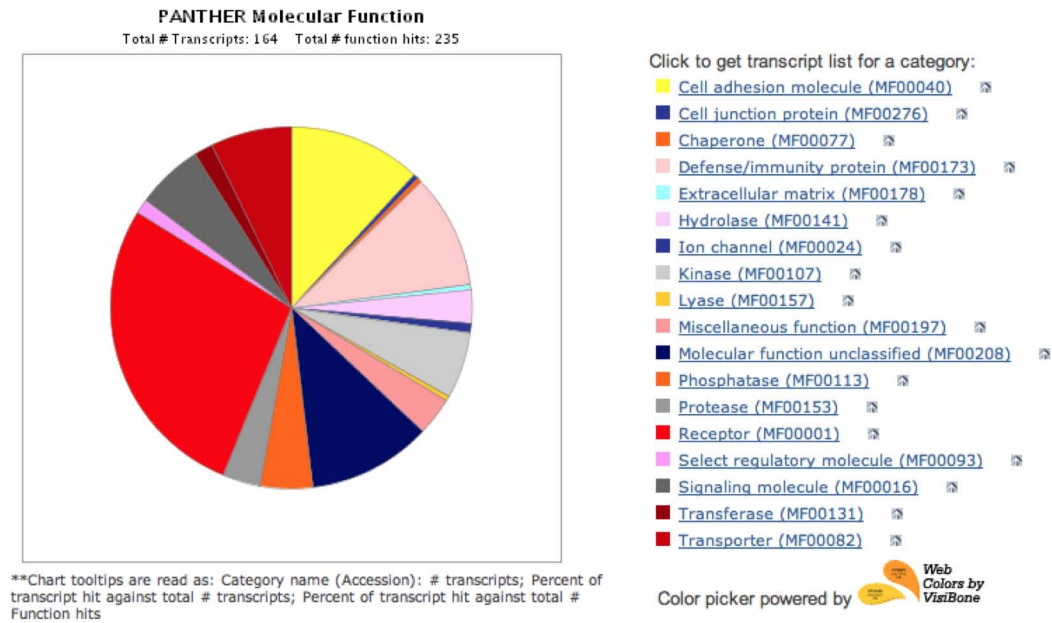
blue: DAPI  
green: Peanut agglutinin-FITC

untreated cells

100nM NANase

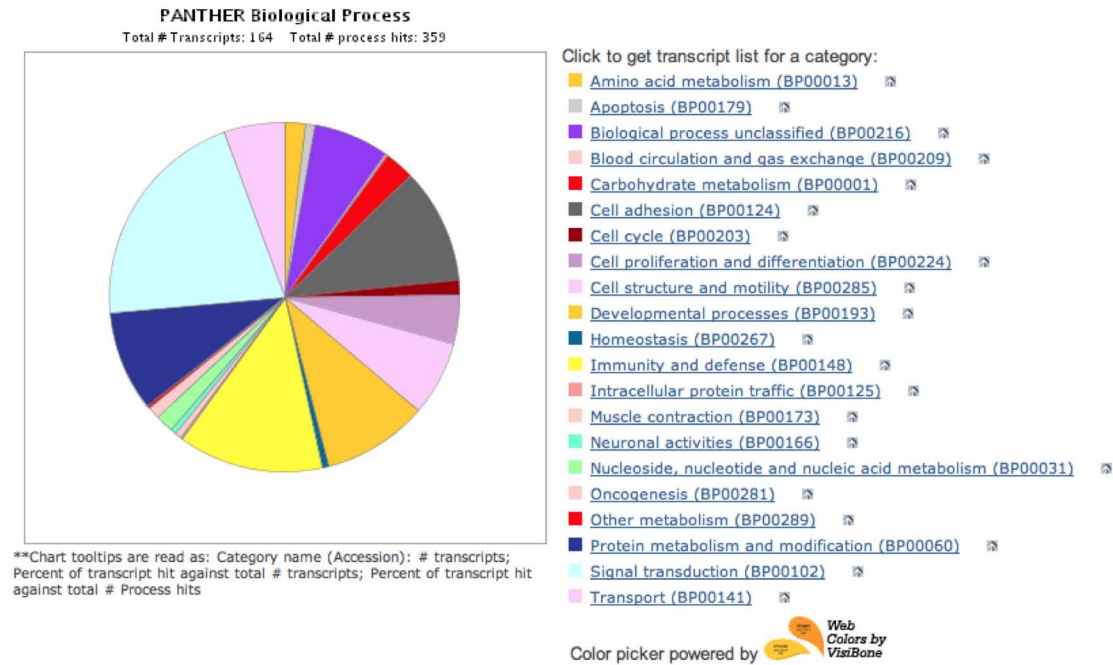
**Figure S2:** Neuramidase treatment removes terminal sialic acid residues and enables peanut agglutinin binding. Jurkat T cells were left untreated (A) or treated with 100mU Neuraminidase (B), fixed and stained with DAPI (blue) and peanut agglutinin (green).

Figure S3A



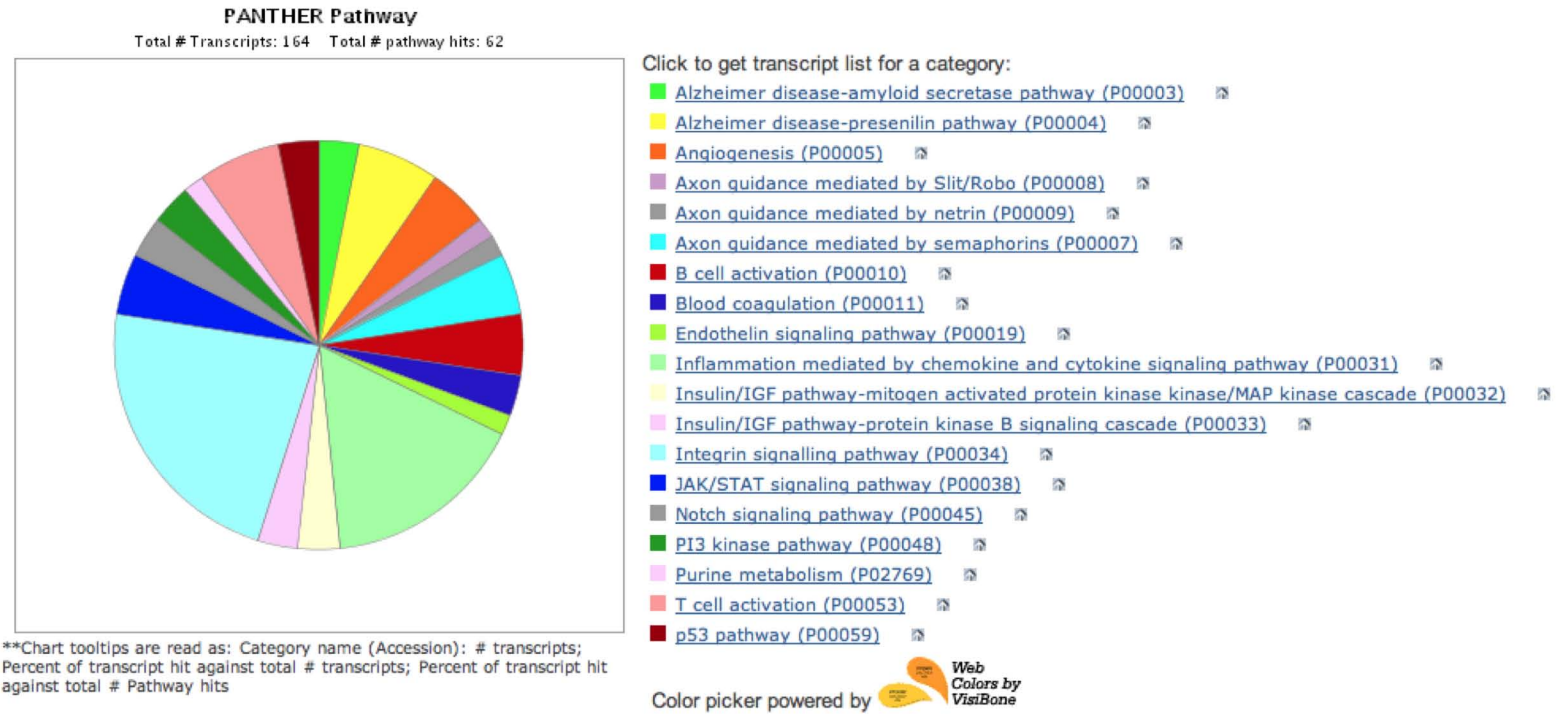
**Figure S3:** PANTHER classifications (Molecular Function (A), Pathways (B), Biological Process (C)) of identified CSC Jurkat T lymphocyte proteins. 115 ENTREZ gene identifiers from CSC identified cell surface proteins matched to 178 PANTHER transcripts and were classified.

Figure S3B



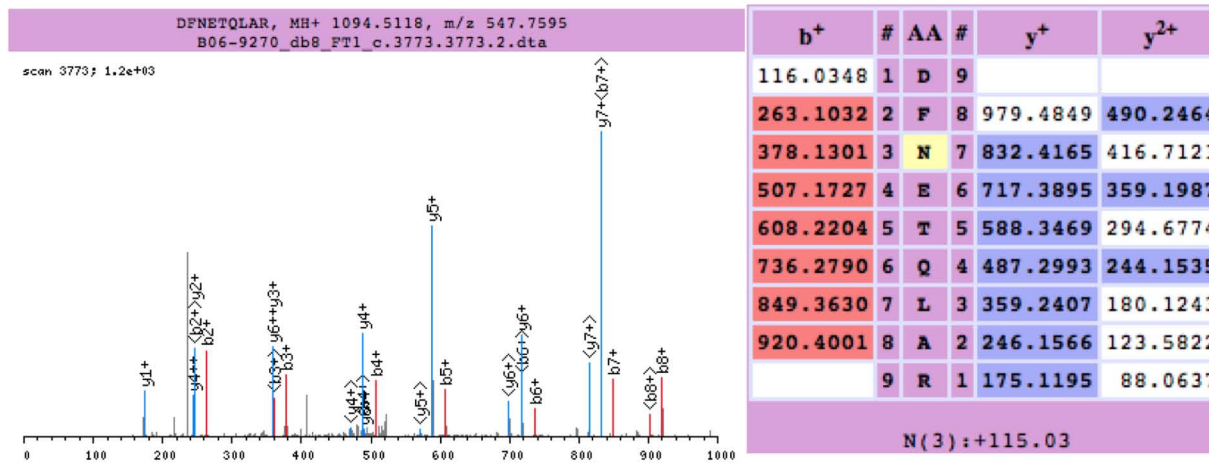
**Figure S3:** PANTHER classifications (Molecular Function (A), Pathways (B), Biological Process (C)) of identified CSC Jurkat T lymphocyte proteins. 115 ENTREZ gene identifiers from CSC identified cell surface proteins matched to 178 PANTHER transcripts and were classified.

Figure S3C



**Figure S3:** PANTHER classifications (Molecular Function (A), Pathways (B), Biological Process (C)) of identified CSC Jurkat T lymphocyte proteins. 115 ENTREZ gene identifiers from CSC identified cell surface proteins matched to 178 PANTHER transcripts and were classified.

Figure S4



**Figure S4:** Specific MS-based identification of cell surface glycoprotein N-glycosylation sites. Shown is the N-glycosite identification of the CSC peptide DFNETQLAR derived from the Anthrax toxin receptor detected on Jurkat T lymphocytes. Peptide MS CID spectrum is depicted on the left side. SEQUEST matched fragmentation ions are depicted on the right side. The experimentally identified cell surface N-glycosite is highlighted in yellow.