



## Supplementary Materials for Decoding human cytomegalovirus

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## **Materials and Methods**

### Cells and virus

Human fibroblasts (CRL-1634) and the HCMV Merlin strain (VR-1590) were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC). The virus was propagated twice on HFF cells before the preparations of samples for sequencing. We chose the Merlin strain because it has been reported to contain the complete set of HCMV ORFs, only two of which (RL13 and UL128) are mutated (1-3). Cells were grown on 15cm plates and were infected at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 5. To achieve maximum synchronization cells were infected for 1 hour, then the medium containing the virus was removed and fresh medium was added.

### Ribosome profiling samples preparation

Cylcoheximide and harringtonine drug treatments were carried out as previously described(4). Cells were lysed in lysis buffer (20mM Tris 7.5, 250mM NaCl, 15mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1mM dithiothreitol , 8% glycerol) supplemented with 0.5% triton, 30 U/ml Turbo DNase (Ambion) and 100µg/ml cycloheximide, ribosome protected fragments were then generated as previously described(4). We also lysed cells in a lysis buffer containing lower concentrations of salt and lower concentrations of Magnesium (20mM Tris 7.5, 150mM KCl, 5mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1mM dithiothreitol , 8% glycerol). The read densities we got agreed very well between the two lysis conditions ( $R^2 = 0.996$ ) (Fig.S5). The lower-salt and lower-magnesium lysis buffer, however gave footprints that had stronger frame bias, and the frame analysis was done on this sample.

For the LTM (50 µM for 30min) and PateamineA (200nM for 5 min) treatments cells were lysed with the lower-salt and lower-magnesium lysis buffer.

### mRNA-Seq samples preparation

Total RNA was isolated from infected cells using Tri-Reagent (Sigma). Polyadenylated RNA was purified from total RNA sample using Oligotex mRNA mini kit (Qiagen). The resulting mRNA was modestly fragmented by partial hydrolysis in bicarbonate buffer so that the average size of fragments would be ~ 100bp. The fragmented mRNA was separated by denaturing PAGE and fragments 50-80 nt were selected as previously described (4).

Typically the mRNAs samples were fragmented to give an average size of 100bp. Thus theoretically (if there are no other effects) our procedure could have generated upto a 100-fold enrichment of the mRNAs 5' termini (as breaks along the body will accrue randomly every 100 bp). The observed enrichment of reads is not as large as this theoretical value (~10 fold enrichment for most viral messages), perhaps because the 5' cap makes the mRNA 5' end less likely to be captured since it is known to cause untemplated addition of nucleotide during reverse transcription reactions. Additionally, there may be multiple closely spaced 5' transcription starts associated with each transcript. In all figures where mRNA profiles are presented only the 5' end of the sequencing read is presented in the figure. To assess significance of 5' end enrichment we also measured the ratio of mRNA reads compared to a downstream 10 bp window in every position (with more than 7 reads) along the HCMV genome. The observed mean of this distribution is 1.2 and standard deviation is 1.6 and since all the 5' end peaks mentioned in the paper (Fig.1A, Fig.2C and Fig.4) show >5 enrichment they

are statistically significant.

#### Library generation and sequencing

The sequencing libraries were prepared and sequenced as in(4) with the following oligos used for rRNA subtraction:

oNTI298: (biotin)-GGGGGGATGCGTGCATTATCAGATCA  
oNTI299 : (biotin)-TTGGTGACTCTAGATAACCTCGGGCCGATCGCACG  
oNTI300: (biotin)-AGCCGCCTGGATACCGCAGCTAGGAATAATGGAAT  
oNTI301: (biotin)-TCGTGGGGGCCAAGTCCTCTGATCGAGGCC  
oNTI302h: (biotin)-GCACTCGCCGAATCCCAGGGCCGAGGGAGCGA  
oNTI303h : (biotin)-GGGCCGGGCCACCCCTCCCACGGCGCG  
oNTI305: (biotin)-TCCGCCAGGGCGCACCAACCGGCCGTCTGCC  
oNTI306: (biotin)-AGGGGCTCTCGCTTCTGGCGCCAAGCGT  
oNTI307h: (biotin)-GAGCCTCGGTTGGCCTCGGATAGCCGGTCCCCGC  
oNTI308: (biotin)-TCGCTGCGATCTATTGAAAGTCAGCCCTGACACA  
oNTI309: (biotin)-TCCTCCCAGGGCTACGCCTGTCTGAGCGTCGCT  
NG30h: (biotin)-CCCAGTGCGCCCGGGCGGGTCGCGCCGTGG  
NG31h: (biotin)- CCGCCGGTGAAATACCACTACTCTGATCGTTTTTC

#### Sequence alignments and normalization

Prior to alignment, linker and polyA sequences were removed from the 3' ends of reads. Bowtie v0.12.7 (5) (allowing up to 2 mismatches) was used to perform the alignments. First, reads that aligned to human rRNA sequences were discarded. All remaining reads were aligned to the concatenated viral (NC\_006273.2) and human (hg19) genomes. Finally, still-unaligned reads were aligned to 200bp sequences that spanned splice junctions (see below). Reads with unique alignments (Table S1) were used to compute the total number of reads at each position in the viral genome. Footprint densities were calculated in units of reads per kilobase per million (rpkm) in order to normalize for gene length and total viral reads per sequencing run.

The PatA and parallel CHX treated samples were sequenced without rRNA subtraction and absolute footprints read densities were calculated relative to the amounts of rRNA reads (Table S1). Note that there is some degree of variability (<50%) of rRNA between independent CHX treated samples but these differences are far less than the 8-fold increase in rRNA levels seen with PatA treated sample.

#### Splice junction mapping

De novo splice junction discovery was performed by running two radically different detection algorithms- TopHat v1.1.4 (which compute initial consensus of mapped regions and sequences flanking potential donor/acceptor splice sites within neighboring regions are then joined to form potential splice junctions which are used to try and align unaligned reads(6)) and HMMSplicer v0.9.5 (which uses half reads alignments to train a Hidden Markov Model (HMM) to detect the most probable splice position (7) – on mRNA reads from each time point. Both tools were executed with default options except the minimum and maximum allowed splice junction sizes which were set to 5 and 500K respectively. Splice junctions were kept only if they obtained (in at least one time point) both an HMMSplicer score of at least 1200, and a TopHat score of at least 7. These thresholds were chosen by looking at TopHat and HMMSplicer scores

distribution for the 17 known CMV splice junctions (at the time the analysis was performed), as well as at the overall distribution of HMMSplicer scores(7). The one known splice junction that didn't pass thresholds – a splice variant of UL37 - was manually added to the list as it was detected with lower scores (Table S3). The default output of these aligners is not restricted to canonical sites but no non canonical sites passed the required thresholds. Out of the 88 splice junction we identified all but 6 were recently independently identified by Gatherer et al. (Table S3). It should be noted that RNA processing into deep sequencing libraries involves a reverse transcription step during which template switching can occur and this could lead to false positives. Although in our protocol the reverse transcription step is done only after the messages are fragmented into small pieces (which significantly reduces the likelihood of template switching) we cannot exclude the possibility that some of the identified splice junctions are false positive identifications.

#### Translation initiation sites prediction

To identify translation initiation sites we applied machine learning approach as described before (4) with minor modifications. Initiation site scoring vectors were constructed using the normalized footprint profiles of the harringtonine and cycloheximide samples and were computed separately for 5hpi and 72hpi. Each vector was further normalized to have magnitude 1. In the training step, canonical ORF start codons that contained at least 6 normalized harringtonine read counts were used as positive examples, yielding 66 and 122 positive example vectors at 5hpi and 72hpi respectively. 10 negative examples were computed for each positive example as in (4). The SVMLight21 program was trained on 2/3 of the combined set of 188 positive and 1880 negative examples, using a radial basis kernel,  $\gamma = 0.5$ ,  $C = 100$ , relative positive example weighing of 1.0, and without iterative removal and retraining. Cross-validation using the remaining 1/3 of examples showed 6 / 62 (13%) false negatives and 5/626 (1%) false positives. The trained classifier was then run on all plus and minus strand codons that had at least 6 normalized harringtonine read counts (5574 (1.2%) and 36931 (7.8%) of all possible codons at 5hpi and 72hpi respectively). Initiation sites that scored less than 0 were discarded. Contiguous blocks of initiation site nucleotide positions were then collected into single initiation sites as in (4). ORFs were then defined by extending each initiating codon to the next in-frame stop codon, and incorporating any intervening splice junctions detected within that time point. The 5hpi and 72hpi ORFs were then combined into one list of ORFs, and further processed to discard internal ORFs with non-AUG start codons and to include the manual ORFs (table S5 and table S6).

The manual curation was done on ORFs that included at list 10 harringtonine reads at the initiating codon and was focused mainly on the ORFs that have been previously annotated.

When running the trained SVM classifier on a biological replicate we obtained high agreement between replicates with 86% of the original ORFs being predicted by the biological replicate (Table S5, Table S6 and Fig.S4). Given our estimate of 1% false positive rate (from cross-validation), the primary reason for reduced agreement between replicates is the presence of false negatives in each replicate. In this light, our estimate of 13% false negatives agrees well with the 86% overlap we report between replicates.

#### Transcript 3' end detection

Prior to alignment, polyA sequences were removed from the 3' ends of mRNA reads. These sequences were defined as 5 or more consecutive A's at the 3' end of a read (after linker removal), allowing for 1 non-A base for every 5 A's (to account for sequencing errors). Then the reads were aligned to the viral genome, and 3' ends of polyA-containing reads were counted. To prevent long stretches of A's in the genome from causing false positives, the polyA sequences that were removed from the reads prior to alignment were compared to the underlying reference sequence after alignment. If the polyA sequence was found to have fewer than 3 mismatches with the reference, this read was not used as evidence for the 3' end of a transcript.

#### Analysis of LTM enrichment

The ribosome footprints density at each start codon relative to the median density across 20 bp downstream was calculated for every ORF. As a control, the occupancy of a codon five positions downstream of the start codon was calculated in the same way. ORFs were binned according to the level of enrichment and new ORFs that fell into bins that were likely to have more than one false positive (estimated by the distribution of the control positions) were removed (13 ORFs).

#### Clustering

Clustering was performed using Cluster 3.0 (8). Ribosome footprints were normalized to the total number of viral reads at each time point (RPMK). Genes were then centered so that the median value of each row is 0, and normalized such that the square root of the sum of the squares (ie. the magnitude) of the row was 1. Clustering data were then visualized using TreeView (9).

#### ORFs analysis and nomenclature

The analysis and figures in the manuscript were done using the GenBank accession NC\_006273.2 (24 February 2011 version) that contained 165 annotated ORFs in the Merlin genome. During the preparation of this manuscript Gatherer et al(3) have added 6 new ORFs to these annotations (GenBank accession AY446894), 5 of which were also identified here and their names were revised according to Gatherer et al. nomenclature(3).

We named the ORFs we have identified in a way that does not overlap with the established nomenclature but still provides information about their location in the genome.

ORFs longer than 20aa were named:

*ORF (L/S) (number) (W/C)*

L/S indicates the location in the genome (long or short region)

W/C indicates the strand + (Watson) or - (Crick).

For the previously annotated ORFs we added the official names in brackets.

ORFs that are shorter than 20 amino acids were named: rORF (*number*) (table S6).

#### Conservation analysis:

Each ORF was used as a query sequence in a tBlastN search against a database of sequenced HCMV strains (GQ221973.1, GQ466044.1 ,AC146904.1, GQ221974.1, GU179290.1, GU179291.1, GQ221975.1, X17403.1, GQ396662.1, HQ380895.1,

GU937742.1, FJ616285.1, GU179289.1, AC146907.1, EF999921.1, AF480884.1). An alignment with e-value > 10<sup>-4</sup> was scored as an orthologue. The analysis included only ORFs were longer than 20 amino acids and internal in-frame ORFs were discarded. For spliced ORFs only the sequence of the 1st exon was used.

#### Construction of recombinant HCMV viruses

For generation of the HCMV mutants expressing HA-tagged forms of ORF370W\_(US33A) and ORFL49W\_(UL16) PCR fragments were amplified using the plasmid pSLFRTKn (10) as template DNA. The PCR fragments containing a kanamycin resistance gene were inserted into the parental TB40 BAC (11) by homologous recombination in E. coli. The kanamycin cassette was excised from both BACs by FLP-mediated recombination (12). Correct mutagenesis was confirmed by southern blot and PCR analysis (data not shown). Recombinant parental and mutant HCMVs were reconstituted from HCMV BAC DNA by Superfect (Qiagen) transfection into MRC-5 cells.

Primer sequences (TB40 tagged viruses):

KL-ORF370W\_(US33A)-Kana1

TTCGTCCCAAGCGGGTTCTCATGGGCCATGTTGCAATTATCAGCGTCACCAC  
TGACGTGCCAGTGAATTGAGCTCGGTAC

KL-ORF370W\_(US33A)-Kana2

CAACTCATGATGTACCCGCTGGTGGCCGTTCACTTTCCGTTTACGTGCCG  
CGGTCCGGTGGTGGTTACCCATACGATGTTCCAGATTACGCTTAGGACCATGA  
TTACGCCAAGCTC

KL-UL16-Kana1

GGGGGACATGGCCTTCTTATAGCAGCGTAACGTTGCACGTGGCCTTGC  
GGTTATCCGTCCAGTGAATTGAGCTCGGTAC

KL-UL16-Kana2

CTGTGTCAGCGGCTGCGCATTGCGCTGCCGCATCGATACCAGCGGTTACGCA  
CCGAGGACTACCCATACGATGTTCCAGATTACGCTTAAGACCATGATTACGC  
CAAGCTCC

Primer sequences (pIRES-EGFP expression plasmids):

KL-UL16-49aa-1

CGgaattcCCTCCGTAAGCGCCGACGAGG

KL-UL16-49aa-2

CGgaattcTTAACCGTAATCTGGAACATCGTATGGTAGTCCTCGGTGCGTAACC  
GCTG

KL-ORF370W\_(US33A)-1

CGgaattcGGAGTCTCTGGCGCAAAAGCAC

KL-ORF370W\_(US33A)-2

CGgaattcTTAACCGTAATCTGGAACATCGTATGGTAACCACCGACCGCG  
GCACGTAAAACG

#### UL138 Immunoprecipitation

MRC-5 cells were infected for 48hr were labeled with 35S methionine/cysteine for 2hr before lysis. Cells were lysed (0.1 mM EDTA, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM KCl, 10

mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 10% [vol/vol] glycerol, 20 mM HEPES [pH 7.4], 0.5% [vol/vol] IGEPAL, 0.1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 0.4 mM pepstatin A, 0.1 mM Na-vanadate, Complete protease inhibitor [Roche]). Lysates were spun for 30 min at 4°C and 16,000 × g. Immunoprecipitation was done using an anti-UL138 rabbit serum that was generated by peptide immunization (sequence: VRRESDRRYRFSER) by Coring Systems Diagnostix. The varL and varS AD169 variants used in this experiment are described in (13).

#### Northern blotting

Total RNA was isolated from infected cells using Tri-Reagent (Sigma) and Northern blotting was performed using the NorthernMax system (Ambion). The transcripts were detected using strand-specific RNA probes to the ~200 base pairs at the 3' end of each ORF. Probes were synthesized using the T7 Maxiscript kit (Ambion) and P32 labeled UTP. Methylene blue staining was used as a loading control.

#### DNA constructs

For N terminal fusion to luciferase we used the firefly luciferase from the pSP-luc-N1 (promega) and cloned it into the pGL3 control vector (Promega) using the HindIII and XbaI sites. The 5'UTR and part of the coding region of UL119 and US9 were amplified by PCR and cloned to the vector using HindIII and BstEII sites. The inserts and their proper orientation were confirmed by sequencing. The primers used to amplify the various UTR and coding regions were:

For UL119-long forward; AAGCTTTAGGCGTCACAAGAGGTGAC, UL119-short forward;

AAGCTTATAGCTCGTCCACACGCCG and

GGTGACCCCGGCCAGCATGTAGGTCA as a reverse primer.

US9-long forward; 5'- AAGCTTACGTCGGGCTGACGCG -3', US9-short forward;

5'- AAGCTTCGGCGGCTTCCTGCGG -3' and reverse;

GGTGACCTCAGTTCGTAACGTAGAG

For making the mutated UL119 plasmid we used the quikchange site-directed mutagenesis kit (Agilent) with the following primers; GACCTCCTGC CACAGATACC TCGTCCACAC GCC, GGC GTG TGGA CGAGGT ATCT GTGG CAGG AGGTC

For making the mutated US9 plasmid we used the multi site-directed quikchange directed mutagenesis kit (Agilent) with the following primers;

GCGGATCGGACATCCTACAGTCGTGAGGCGCTCCG, ACGGGGGTTCCCCAGA CACGTAATACTCG, ATAAAGAGGCACGGAGTTCGGCTCCGC

For GFP fusion the ORFs and their 5' UTRs were amplified by PCR and cloned into pEGFP-N1 vector (Clontech) using XhoI and EcoRI sites using the following primers were used (forward; reverse): For ORFL88C;

GCGCCTCGAGCGCGCCGGGGAGAAGAAT,

GCGCGAATTGACCGCCGTGACACATCAGG. For ORFL88C.2;

GCGCCTCGAGCGCGCCGGGGAGAAGAAT,

GCGCGAATTGCGCTGCCGAGAGGGTGCAT. For ORFS362W;

GCGCCTCGAGTGTTCACGTCGTTCTGGGG, GCGCGAATTG GAAGCCACGT

GCTATTCTGAC; For ORFS370W;

GCGCCTCGAGAGGGAGTCTCTGGCGCAAAAG,

GCGCGAATTGGGACCGCGGCACGTAAAAC For ORFL167W;

GCGCCTCGAGCGCACCTGCCGCCGTG,  
GCGCGAATTGCAGACGCAAAAGTGTGCGGA

For making the mutated plasmids a nucleotide was inserted down stream of the predicted start site using quikchange site-directed mutagenesis kit (Agilent) with the following primers: For ORFL88C and ORFL88C.2;

GTCCGCTTCATCAGAGCTGCGTACGCTTGG  
CCAAAGCGTACGCAGCTCTGATGAAGCGGAC. For ORFS362W;  
AGACTCACGTAATTGGAACATGTGCGACCGCAA,  
TTGCGGTCGCACATGTTGCCAAATTACGTGAGTCT. For ORFS370W;  
TTCCCCGAGCAGGGCGGGTTACG, CGTAACCCGCCCTGCTCGGGAACCTG.  
For ORFL167W; GTAGAGCGGCCGACGTCTCGGCCTC,  
GAGGCCGAGACGTGGCCGCTCTAC.

For GFP fusion for microscopy experiments the ORFs were amplified from start to stop codon (excluding the actual stop codon) and cloned into pEGFP-N1 vector (Clontech) using XhoI and EcoRI sites.

#### Luciferase assay, real time PCR and western

HeLa were grown to 70% confluence in 24-well plates. Cells were transfected using FuGene6 (Roche) with 600 ng of the *firefly* luciferase reporter vector and 10ng of the control vector containing *Renilla* luciferase, pRL-CMV (Promega), in a final volume of 0.5 ml. *Firefly* and *Renilla* luciferase activities were measured using the Dual-luciferase assays (Promega), 36 hr after transfection.

For real time PCR analysis cells were transfected in 6-well plates using 1.8 $\mu$ g of the firefly luciferase reporter vector and 30ng *Renilla* luciferase vector. Total RNA was then extracted using the QIAGEN RNeasy Mini Kit and RNA was treated with DNase I. 1  $\mu$ g of purified total RNA was combined with 2  $\mu$ l of 50  $\mu$ M random hexamer solution (ABI), 1  $\mu$ l of 20 U/ $\mu$ l Superase · In (Ambion), 1  $\mu$ l of 10 mM dNTPs (NEB), 2  $\mu$ l of 10x M-MuLV buffer (NEB) and 1  $\mu$ l of 200 U/ $\mu$ l M-MuLV reverse transcriptase (NEB). This mixture was incubated at room temperature for 10 min, next at 42°C for 1 hr and finally at 90°C for 10 min. Real time PCR was performed using the DyNAamo HS SYBR Green qPCR Kit (Finnzymes) on a DNA Opticon Real Time Cycler (MJ Research) with the following primers;

Firefly-FW; TCGCCAGTCAAGTAACAAAC  
Firefly-REV; 5'-ACTTCGTCCACAAACACAA  
Renilla-FW; AACGCGGCCTTCTTATT  
Renilla-REV; GTCTGGTATAATACACCGCG

For western, HeLa cells were grown to 70% confluence in 6-well plates. Cells were transfected with 2.5 $\mu$ g of the different plasmids. 48hr after transfection cells were lysed using 250 $\mu$ l of RIPA buffer. Lysates were placed on ice for 30 min and then centrifuged at 20,000  $\times$  g for 15 min at 4°C. Samples were then separated by 4-12% Bis-tris gel (Invitrogen), blotted onto nitrocellulose membranes and immunoblot with anti-GFP antibody (Roche) or anti-Flag (Sigma).

#### Fluorescence microscopy and subcellular localization

HeLa cells were transfected with 2 µg of the various GFP tagged plasmids. For ER co-localization cells were cotransfected with 1 µg mCherry-KDEL (mCherry with KDEL-ER retention sequence). For mitochondria staining cells were incubated in 250nM MitoTracker Red CM-H2XRos (Invitrogen) for 30 min at 37°C, for nucleus staining cells were incubated in 2 µg/mL Hoechst 33342 stain for 30 min at 37°C. Cells were imaged 48 hours post transfection using a spinning disk confocal microscope.

#### Affinity-Purification, Mass Spectrometry and western

HeLa expressing the different GFP tagged proteins were cultured in standard cell culture conditions, expanded to 3 × 15 cm cell culture dishes in triplicate experiments, harvested with Trypsin, and flash frozen in liquid nitrogen. Cells were lysed with 1 ml per plate of 1.5% Digitonin containing IP buffer (50 mM HEPES-KOH, 150 mM KOAc, 2 mM MgOAc, 1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 15% glycerol, protease inhibitor). After a 45 min incubation step the cell lysate was clarified by a ultracentrifugation spin at 20 min, 58,000 g, 4°C. The supernatant was incubated with a 10 µl bed volume of anti-GFP antibody coupled agarose beads (trapA beads, Chromotek) for 3 hr at 4°C. The beads were then washed five times with 10 ml of wash buffer I (0.1% Digitonin, 50 mM HEPES-KOH, 150 mM KOAc, 2 mM MgOAc, 1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 15% glycerol), washed once with 10 ml of wash buffer II (50 mM HEPES-KOH, 150 mM KOAc, 2 mM MgOAc, 1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 15% glycerol) and once with 1 ml of wash buffer II for transfer of the beads to 1 ml snap lid tubes. Proteins recovered by the immunoaffinity purification were trypsin digested on the agarose beads and peptides eluted and treated as previously described (14). Resulting peptides were subjected to reverse phase liquid chromatography on a Proxeon easy-nLC system (Thermo Fisher) and directly sprayed into an LTQ-Orbitrap mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher). Raw files were processed with MaxQuant, version 1.2.6.20 (15), using the label free protein quantification algorithm and matching of peptide identifications between runs.

For western analysis the same affinity purification protocol was used. Proteins were eluted from the beads by boiling with SDS sample buffer. Samples were then separated by 4-12% Bis-tris gel (Invitrogen), blotted onto nitrocellulose membranes and immunoblot with anti-GFP antibody (Roche), anti-TIMM8A (Sigma), anti-TIMM22 (Abcam) and anti TAP1 (Millipore)

#### Mass spectrometry sample preparation and analysis

HFF cells were infected at MOI of 5 for 72 hr. 5hr prior to lysis, cells were either treated with MG132 (Sigma) at a final concentration of 10 µM or left untreated. Cells were lysed with 4% (w/v) SDS, 100mM DTT in 100mM Tris pH 7.6 as previously described(16). Samples were then separated on 4-12% Bis-Tris gels and were then subjected to in-gel digestion (17). The peptide mixtures were desalted on reversed phase C18 StageTips (18) directly before analysis, peptides were eluted with 50 µL buffer B (80% ACN in 0.5% acetic acid). Organic solvent was removed in a SpeedVac concentrator and the final sample volume was adjusted with buffer A\* (2% ACN in 0.1 % TFA) to 6 µL. To capture a larger fraction of the small proteins we also tested other approaches such as 10 kDa size exclusion filters to filter the lysate before digestion, but the LC-MS data contained few peptides and high amounts of contaminants. We found

that gel-based separation provided the best results and that the main limitation for detection was length (Fig. S22).

#### LC MS/MS analysis

Each peptide fraction was separated by nanoflow HPLC (Easy nLC 1000, Thermo Scientific) on a C<sub>18</sub>-reversed phase column (20 cm long, 75 µm inner diameter; packed in-house with ReproSil-Pur C<sub>18</sub>-AQ 1.8 µm resin (Dr. Maisch GmbH) with a linear gradient of 5–30% buffer B (80% ACN and 0.5% formic acid) at a flow rate of 250 nL/min and at 40 °C over 120 min. The HPLC was on-line coupled to a Q Exactive mass spectrometer (Thermo Scientific) via a nanoelectrospray ion source (Proxeon). The MS data was acquired with a data-dependent top10 method that automatically selects the most abundant precursor ions for HCD fragmentation. Full scans were acquired with target value 3e6 and resolution 70,000 at m/z 200 and MS/MS scans with target value 1e6 and resolution 17,500 at m/z 200 in a 1.6 Th isolation window. The injection time for MS spectra was restricted to 20 ms and for MS/MS spectra to 60 ms.

#### Proteomics data analysis

The RAW files were analyzed with the MaxQuant software (version 1.2.2.6) (19). Scoring of the peptides for identification was carried out with an initial allowed mass deviation of the precursor ion of up to 7 ppm for the search for peptides with a minimum length of 7 amino acids. The allowed fragment mass deviation was 20 ppm. The false discovery rate (FDR) was set to 0.01 for proteins and peptides. The Andromeda search engine with the 2nd peptide function enabled (15) was used to simultaneously search the MS/MS spectra against the IPI human data base (version 3.68, 87,061 entries) and an HCMV database, containing the officially annotated proteins as well as the predicted novel proteins combined with 262 common contaminants. Enzyme specificity was set as C-terminal to Arg and Lys and a maximum of two missed cleavages. Carbamidomethylation of cysteine was set as fixed modification and N-terminal protein acetylation and methionine oxidation were specified as variable modifications. The mass accuracy of the precursor ions was improved by the MaxQuant time-dependent recalibration algorithm. Furthermore, we manually verified the identity each of these high mass accuracy spectra (fragment mass deviation < 20 ppm), which also revealed that the majority of them contained complete sequence information (supplementary file 2)

#### MochiView database file

File S1 is a MochiView database file (20) that contains our annotations together with all the footprints (from cycloheximide, harringtonine, LTM treated samples) and mRNA data.

This file could be viewed by downloading MochiView from:

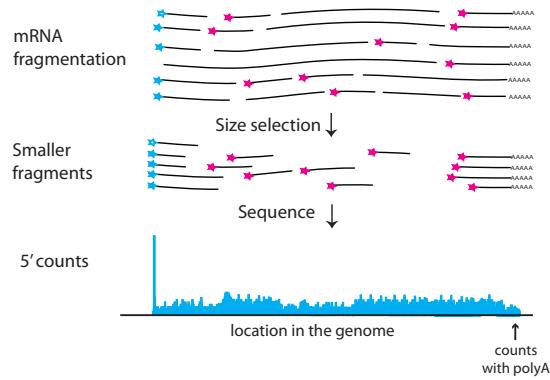
(<http://johnsonlab.ucsf.edu/sj/mochiview-start/>).

After opening MochiView go to the menu

Database → Manage Databases → import ; Choose the file and give a name to the database when prompted. Next choose the database you loaded → Activate and allow the program to restart. After the restart, 3 plots will be displayed. Each one contains; the merlin annotations (NC\_006273.2), our footprints-based annotations, ribosome occupancy profiles and mRNA profile for each of the time points (5 hpi, 24 hpi and 72

hpi). The ribosome occupancy profiles at 5 hpi and 72 hpi are composed of four tracks (CHX, Harr, LTM and no drug) whereas the 24 hpi ribosome occupancy profile contains only the CHX track. Note that this genomic browser does not illustrate the splice junctions within ORFs.

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**Fig. S1.**

Schematic representation of RNA-Seq protocol that leads to mRNA 5' end enrichment. Isolated mRNA is subjected to partial fragmentation followed by size selection of small fragments (50 to 80bp, marked with a star). This procedure generates enrichment in fragments that start at the 5' end of transcripts that is illustrated by plotting the 5'end of each sequencing read. We identified the 3' end of messages by searching for the final nucleotide preceding the start of polyadenylation tracks from the sequenced mRNA fragments.

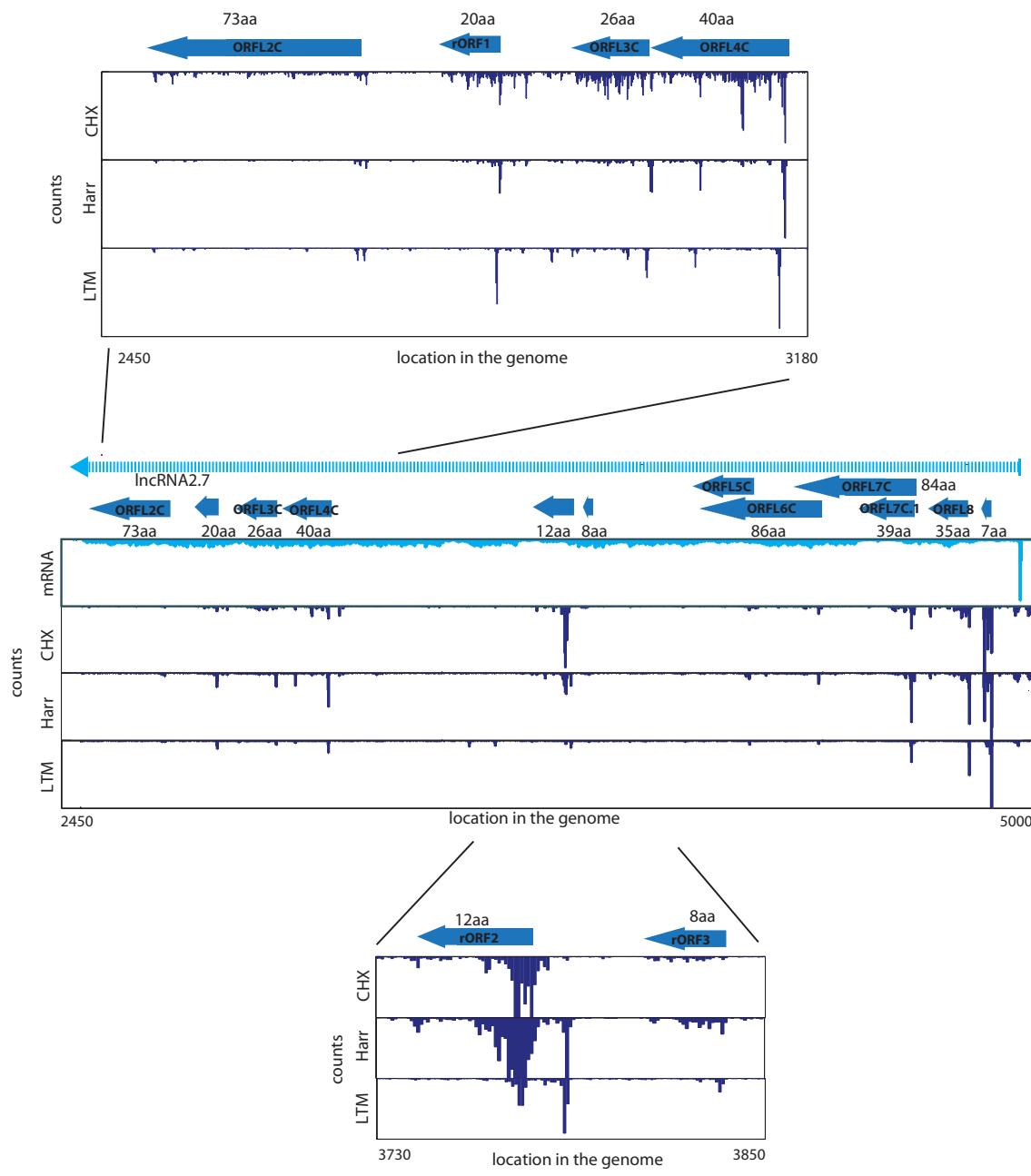
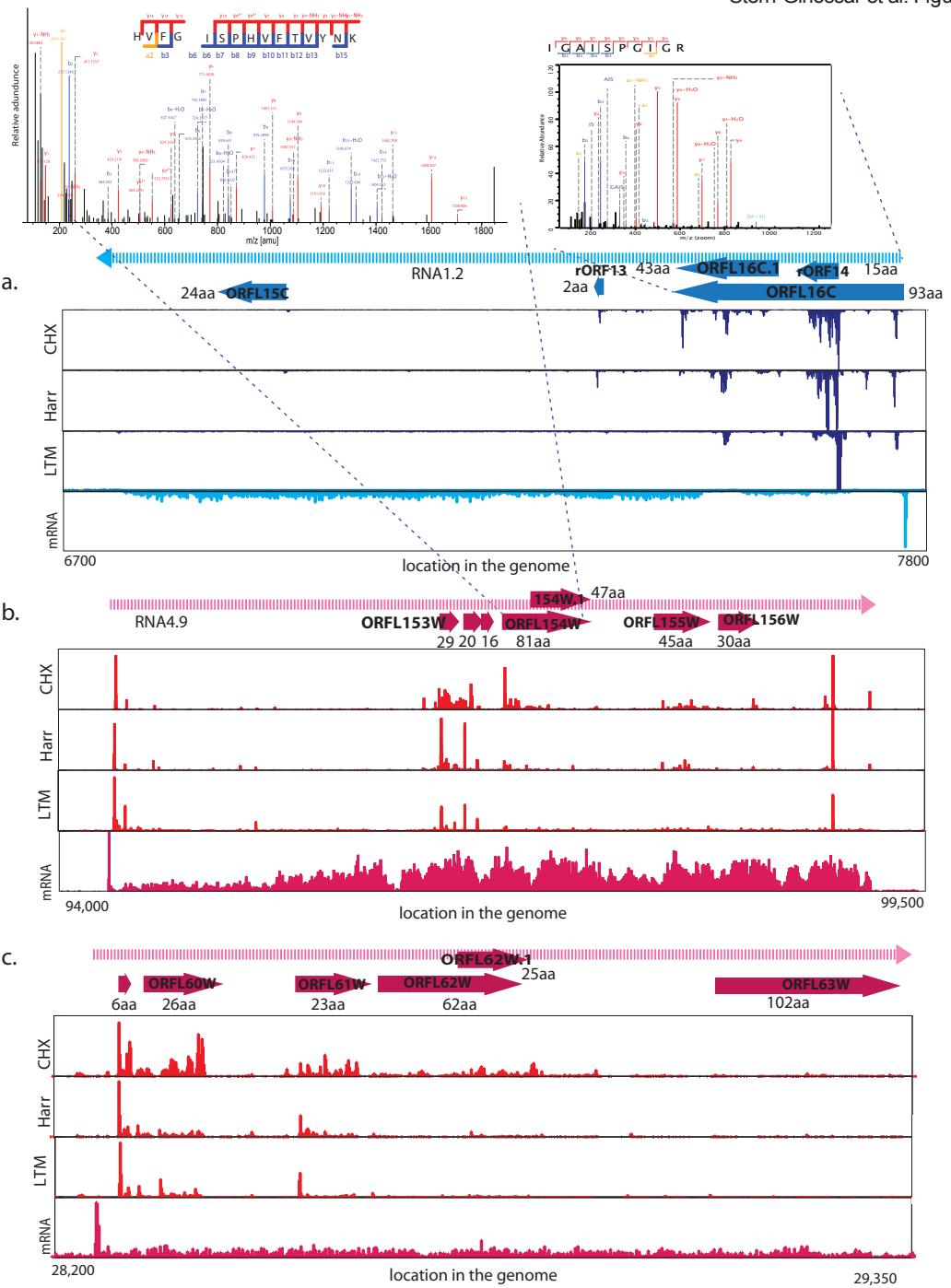


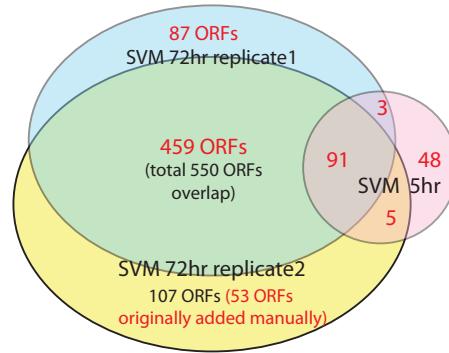
Fig. S2

The ribosome occupancy and mRNA profiles are shown around RNA β2.7. The lower and upper panels show expanded views for some of the ORFs.

**Fig. S3**

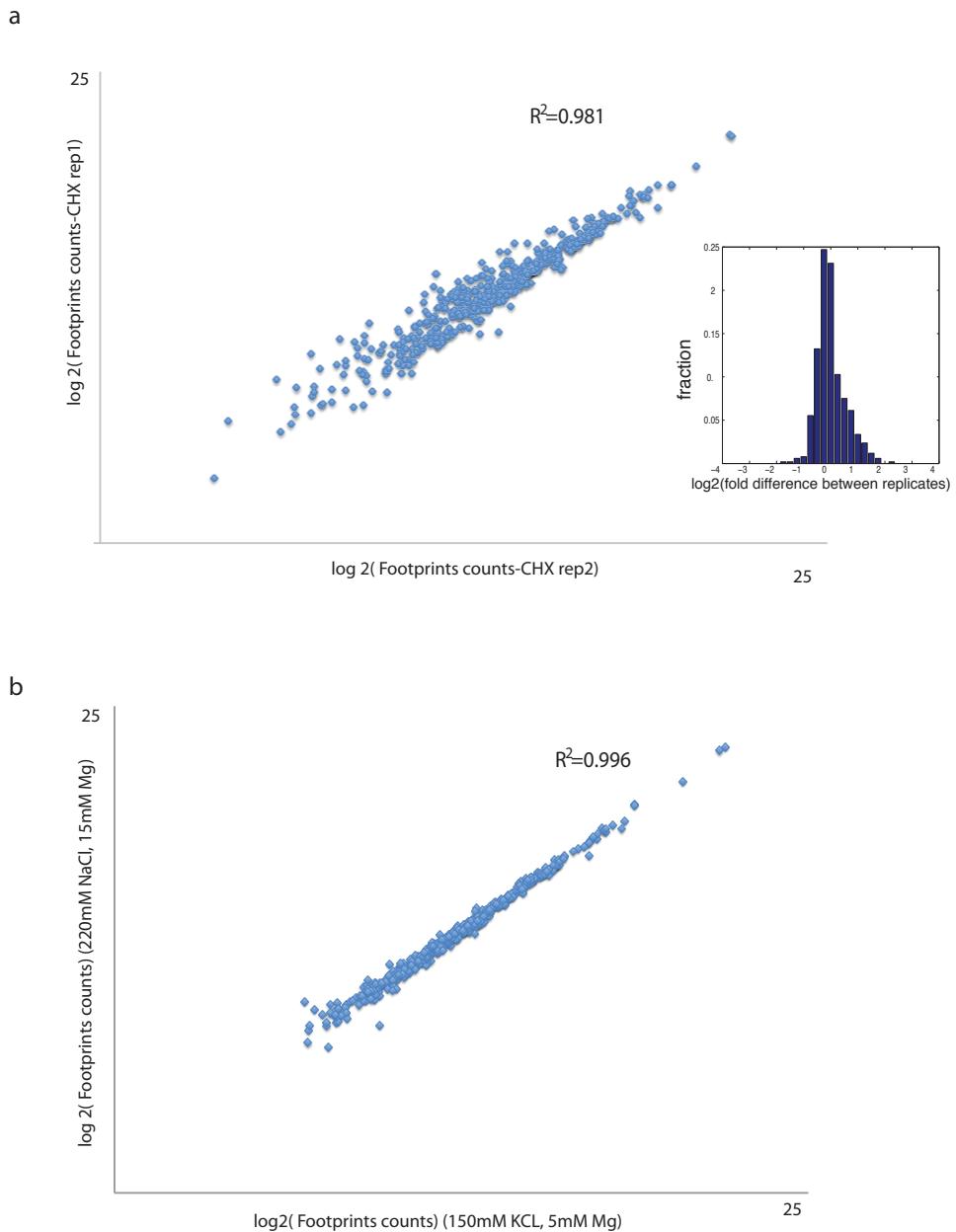
Examples of translation from long RNAs that lack canonical ORFs. The ribosome occupancies and mRNA profiles at 72 hpi are shown around three different genomic loci (a, b, c). Note that from each of the RNAs there are multiple short ORFs that are being translated. The upper panels show the annotated MS/MS spectra of two unique peptides,

(a) IGAISPGIGR, originating from the 93aa protein encoded by RNA1.2 and (b) ISPHVFTVYNK that originated from the 81aa protein encoded by RNA4.9.



**Fig. S4**

Venn diagram summarizing the reproducibility of the SVM predictions. ORFs labeled in red are the ORFs that were included in our annotations. Note the diagram presents only the 751 ORFs that were supported by the LTM analysis (excluding the 12 ORFs that were predicted by the SVM but were not supported by the LTM data).

**Fig. S5**

Analyses of independent biological replicates and different lysis conditions reveal high reproducibility in footprints densities. Correlation between footprints densities obtained for HCMV ORFs from (a) independent biological replicates generated from cells 72hpi treated with CHX (Inset) histogram of ratios between replicates (calculated for each ORF) or (b) cells 72hpi treated with CHX and then lysed with different lysis buffers containing different concentration of Magnesium and salts.

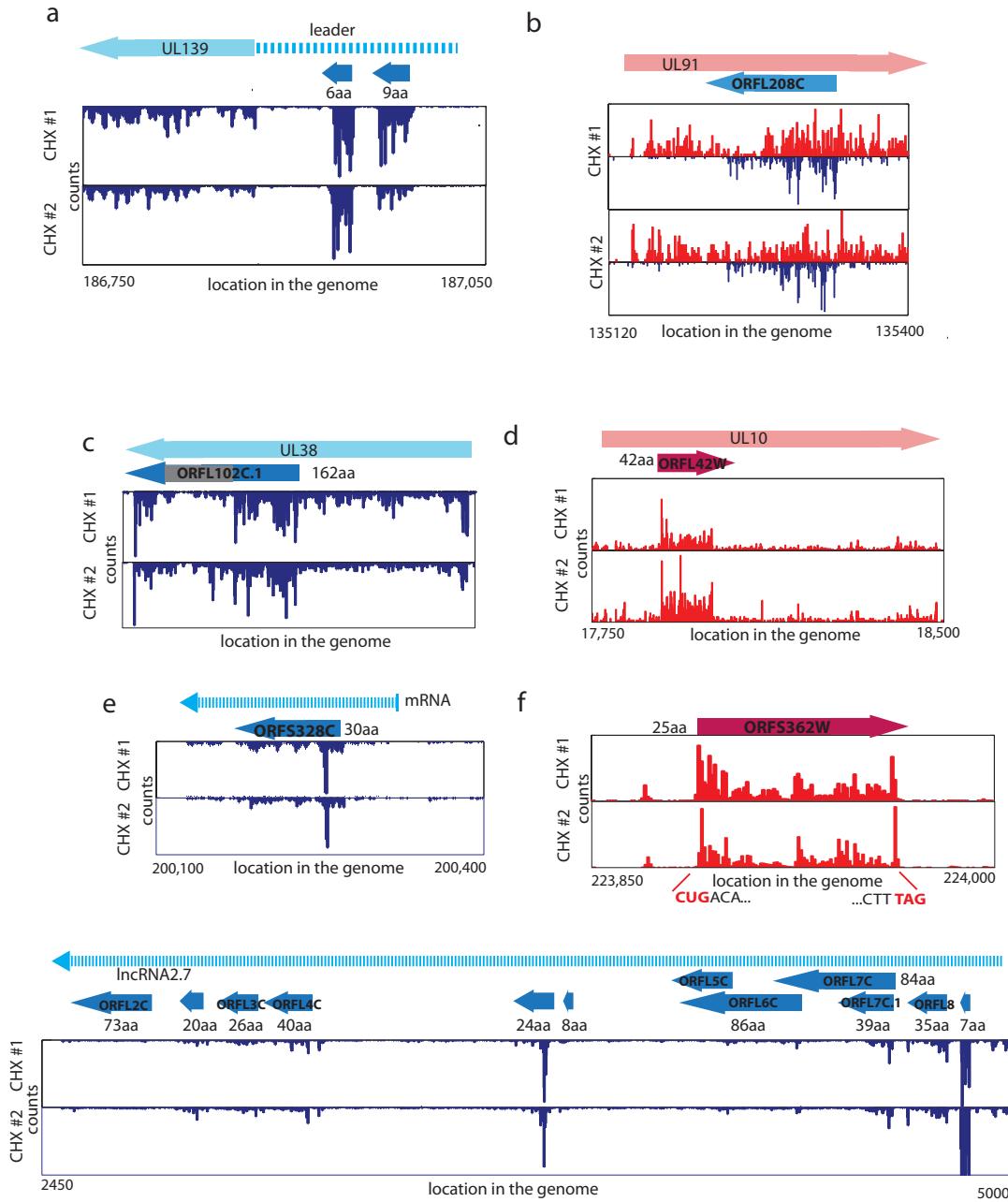
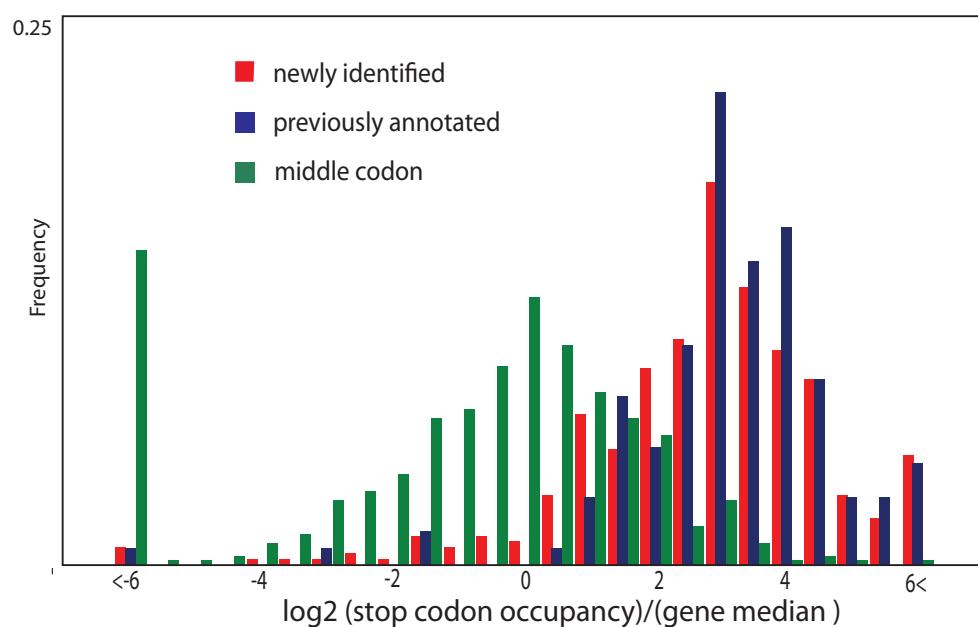
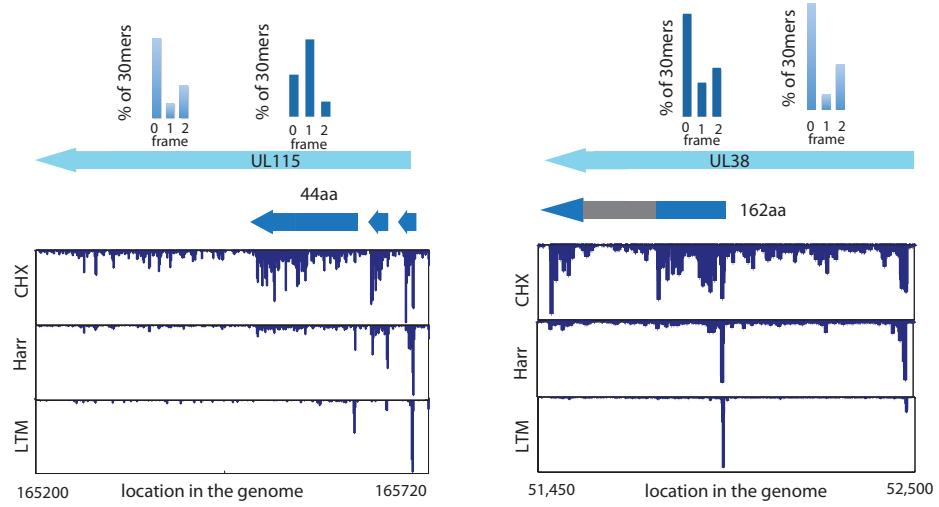


Fig. S6

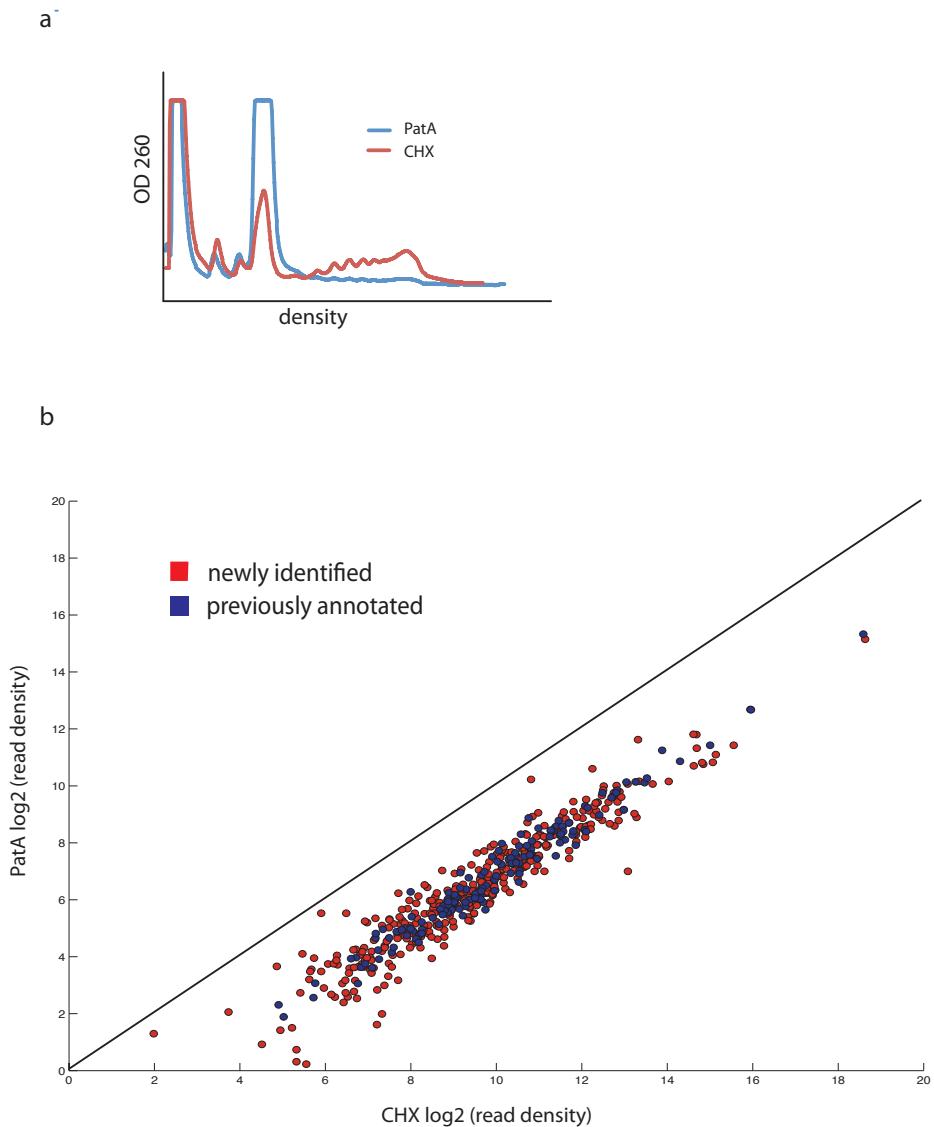
Reproducibility between biological replicates of footprints that do not correspond to previously annotated viral ORFs. The ribosome occupancy profiles of two independent biological replicates are shown for (a) the leader region of UL139 gene, (b) the region of UL91 gene, (c) and regions of UL38 and (d) UL10 genes. (e) The ribosome occupancies around a short ORF that initiates at a CUG. (f) The ribosome occupancy profiles are shown around RNA $\beta$  2.7.

**Fig. S7**

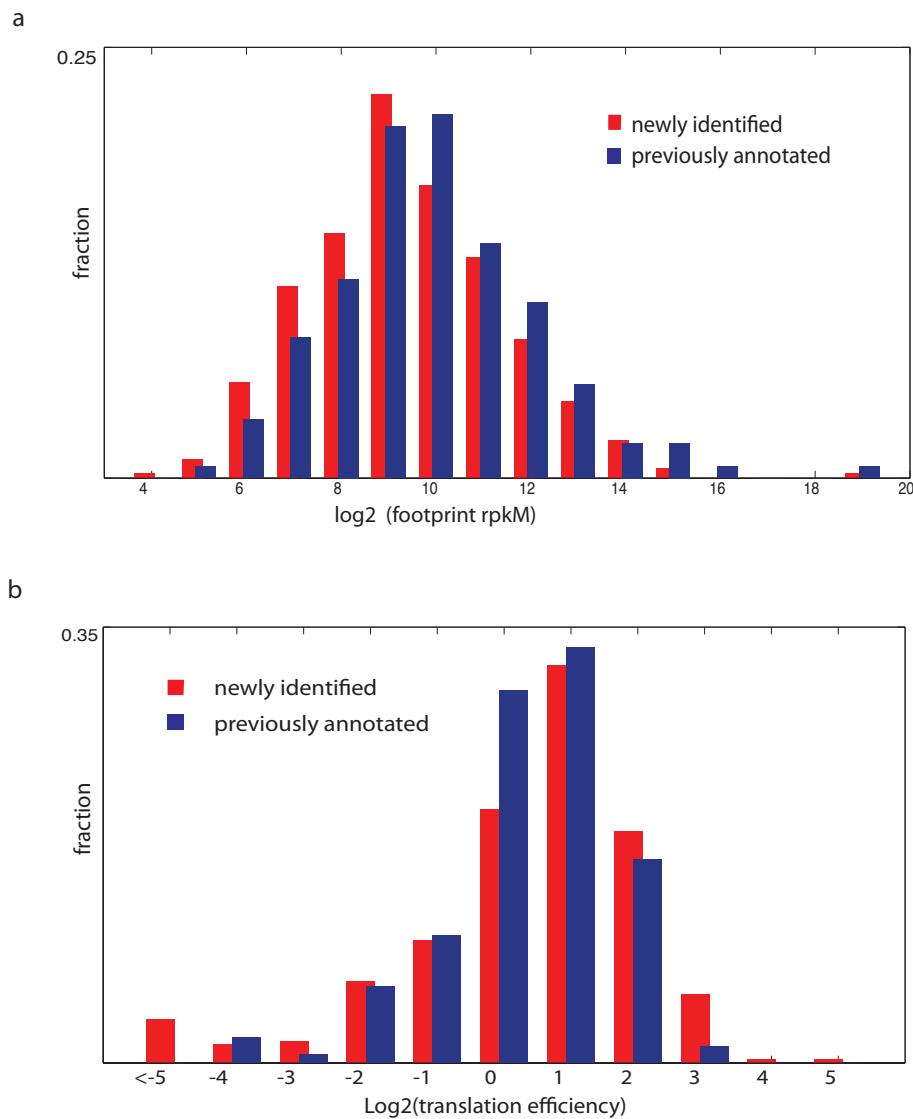
The distribution of ribosome occupancy at stop codons. The ribosome footprints density at each stop codon (relative to the median density across the gene) is depicted for the previously annotated ORFs (blue) and for the newly identified ORFs (red). As a control, the occupancy of the middle codon of each ORF was calculated in the same way (green). The analysis was done on the no-drug sample.

**Fig. S8**

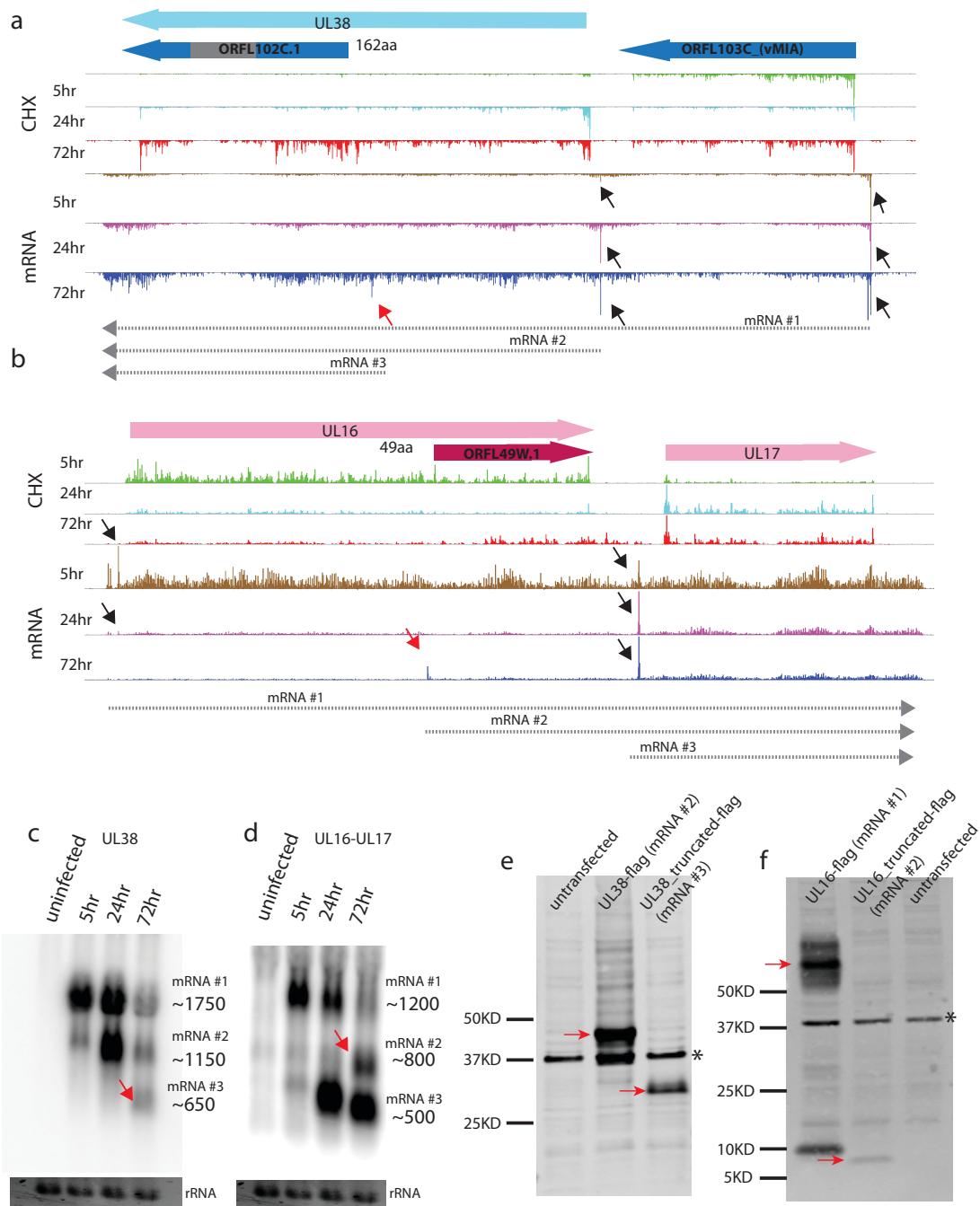
The position of 30-nt ribosome footprints relative to the reading frame within (a) an ORF that contains an out frame overlapping ORF, where a shift in the translated frame is observed (compare light blue to dark blue upper panels) or (b) within an ORF that contains an in-frame overlapping ORF in which no shift is observed.

**Fig. S9**

Ribosomes run-off after a brief Pateamine A treatment. (a) Cells were treated with CHX (100  $\mu$ M) or Pateamine A (PatA) (200nM) for 5 min before lysis. Cell lysates were subjected to centrifugation through a 10–50% sucrose gradient and their polysome profiles are presented showing that after treatment with PatA the polysomes collapse. (b) Correlation between absolute footprints densities of libraries prepared from cells treated with either CHX or with PatA. The absolute footprints densities were calculated relative to rRNA levels in the sample. Both newly identified (red) and previously annotated (blue) HCMV ORFs show a drop in footprints densities after PatA treatment demonstrating that the majority of the ORFs chase following a short inhibition of translation initiation.

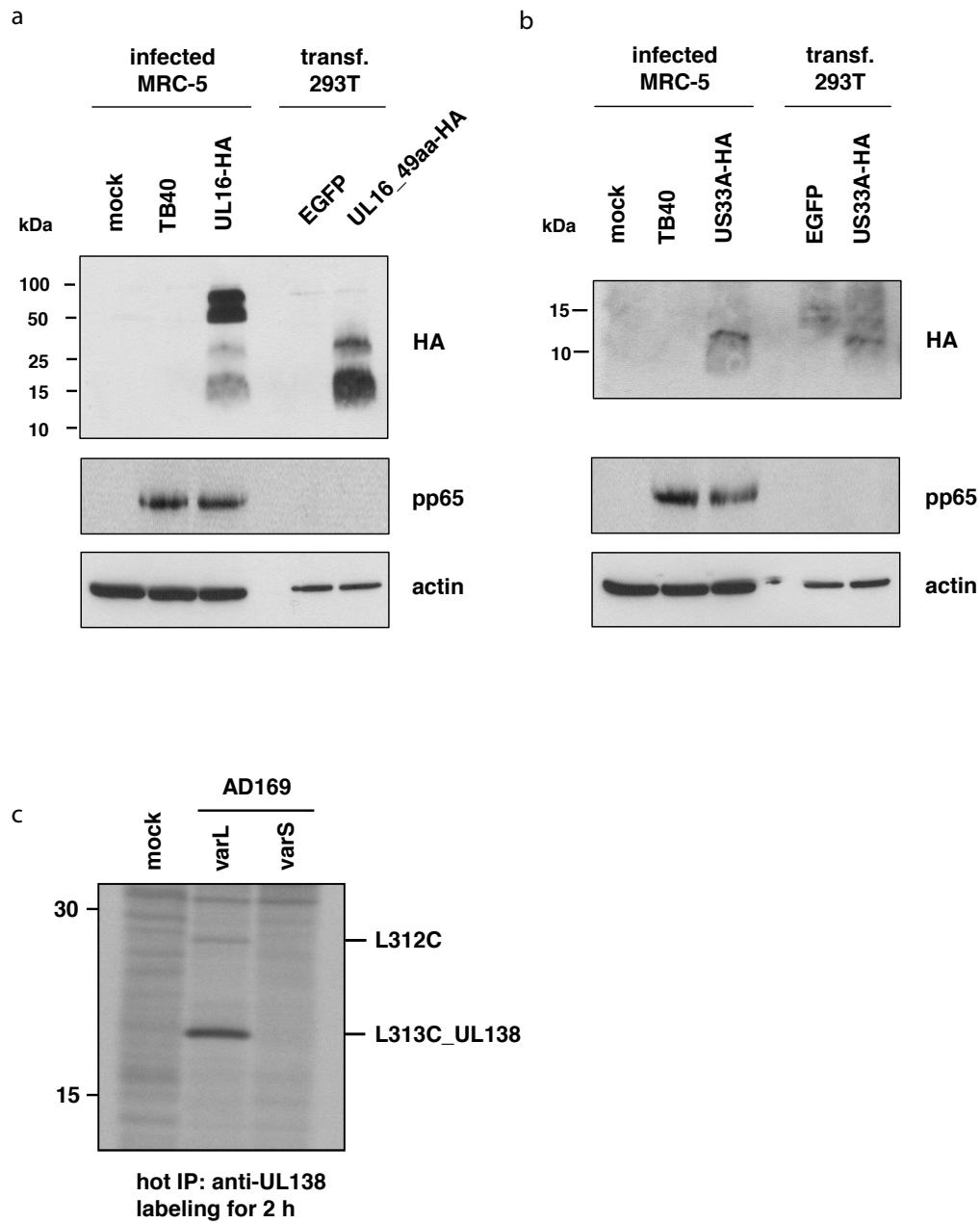
**Fig. S10**

The expression and translation efficiency of HCMV translated ORFs. (a) The expression distribution of HCMV translated ORFs at 72hpi. The newly identified ORFs (red) and the previously annotated ORFs (blue) are binned by their normalized footprints density, reads per kilobase per million (rpkm). The difference between distributions was not statistically significant ( $P = 0.199$ ,  $K_s$  test).

**Fig. S11**

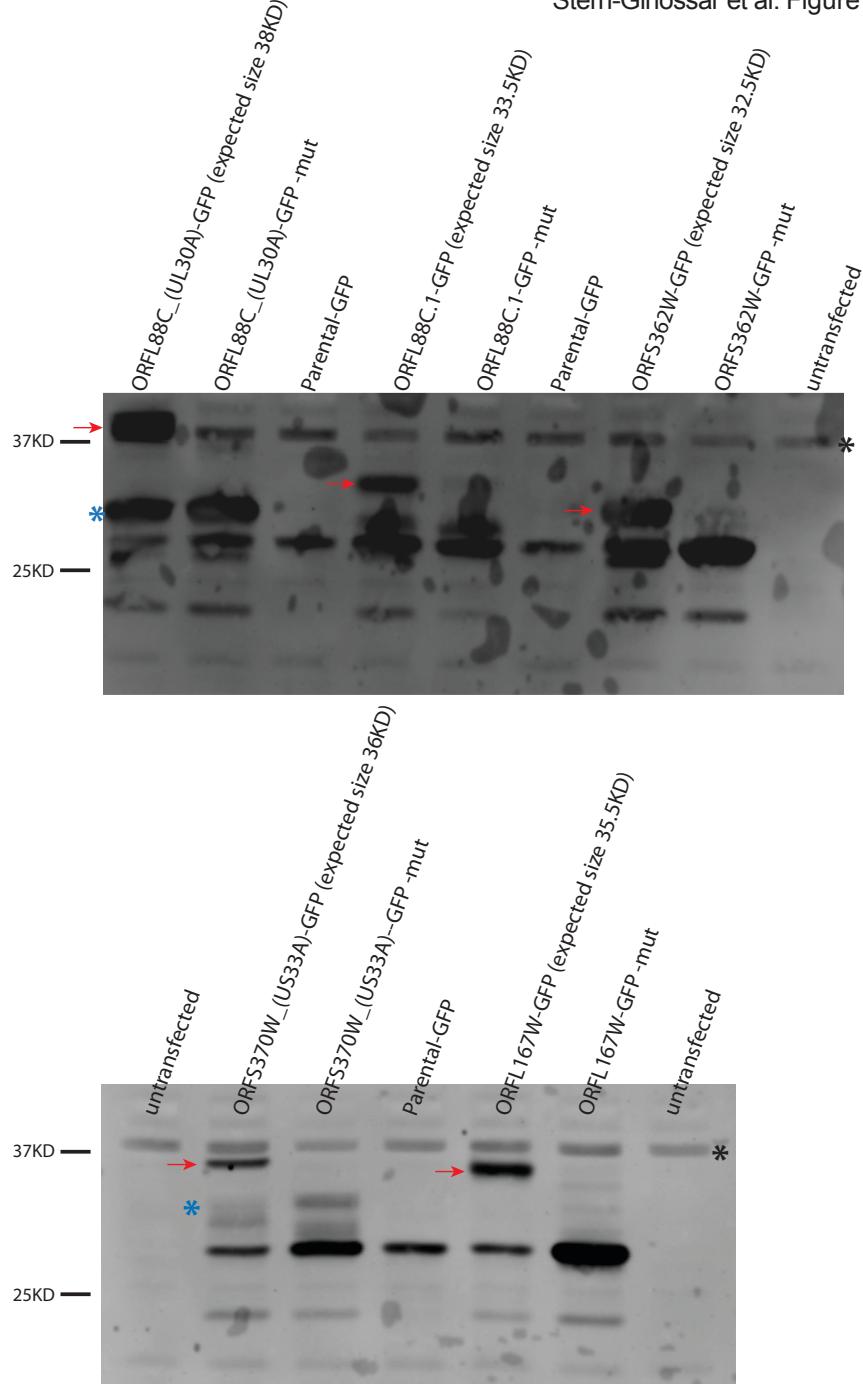
Expression of N-terminally truncated viral proteins. (a, b) Changes in transcripts 5' ends during infection that lead to N-terminally truncated protein product. The mRNA and ribosome occupancy profiles are shown around (a) UL38 and (b) UL16-UL17 loci at different time points during infection (marked on the left). Small arrows denote the

different mRNA starts and the corresponding mRNAs are illustrated (lower part). Note that the changes in the transcript 5' ends (marked by red arrows) expose internal ORFs. (c, d) Total RNA extracted at different time points along infection was subjected to Northern blotting using a probe against the 3' end of the message; the transcripts in which the 5' end is just upstream of the internal ORFs are marked with red arrows. (e, f) Expression of the transcripts with a c-terminal tag results in the expected full and truncated protein products (marked by red arrows). Unspecific products are marked with a black asterisk.

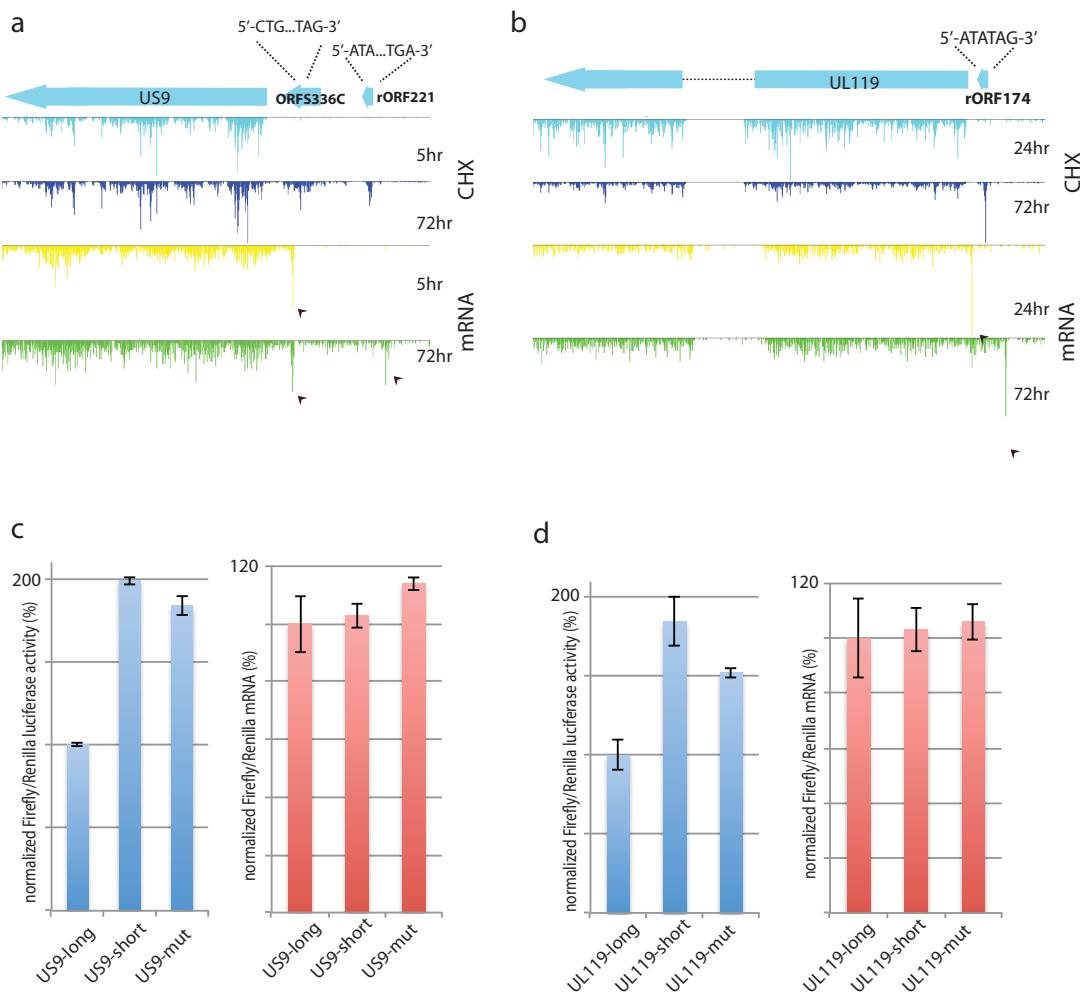
**Fig. S12**

MRC-5 cells were infected with the parental TB40 and (a) TB40-UL16-HA or (b) TB40-US33A-HA for 72 hr. Protein lysates were subjected to westernblotting for detection of indicated proteins. Control samples were generated by transfection of 293T cells. (c) MRC-5 cells were infected with AD169-varL (an AD169 variant that contain the ULb' region [including UL138]) or AD169-varS (an AD169 variant in which the ULb' is

deleted [ $\Delta$ UL138]) and labeled with 35S methionine/cysteine for 2hr before lysis. The IP was done with anti-UL138 serum. The observed protein sizes of ORFL312C and ORFL313C\_UL138 fit the predicted sizes (Table S5).

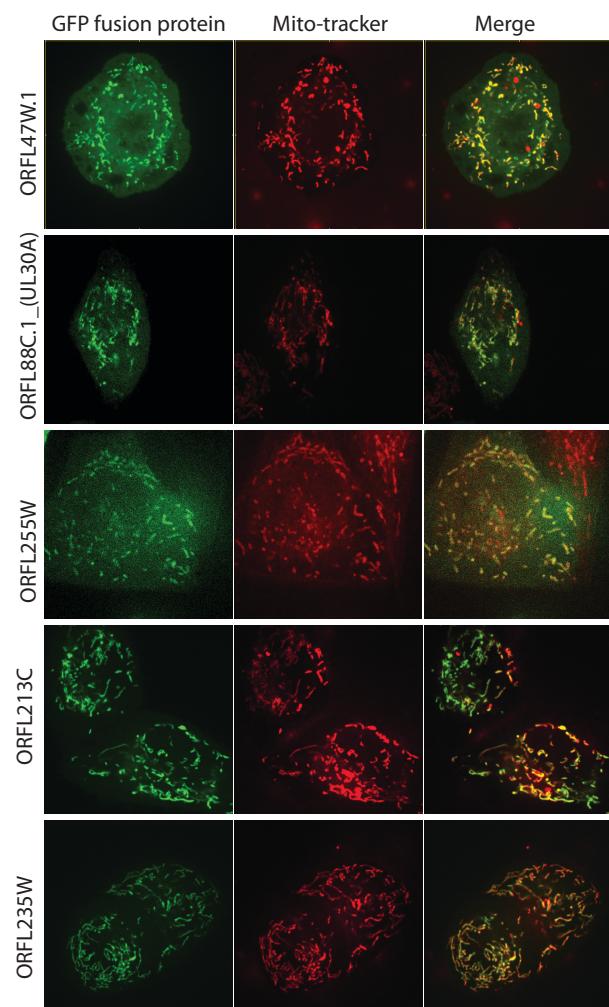
**Fig. S13**

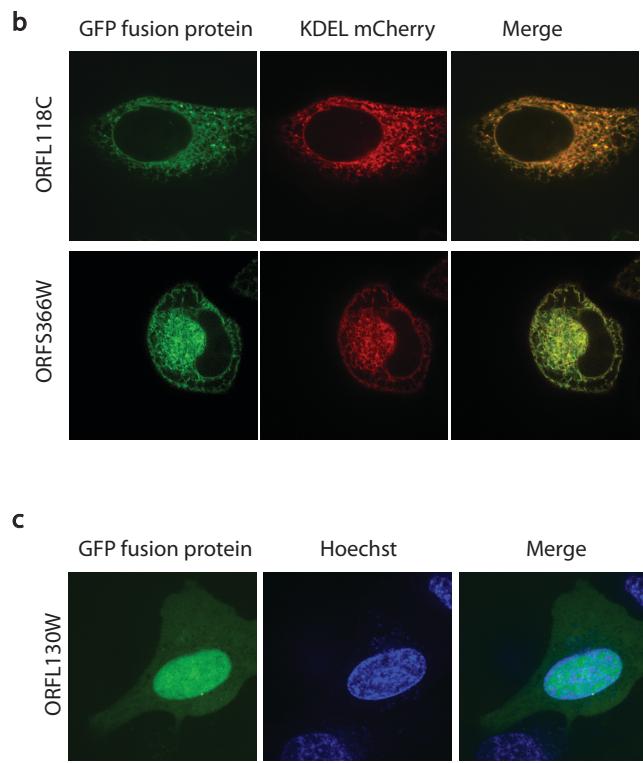
Fusion of HCMV short ORFs to a GFP-tag. Five newly annotated short ORFs were tagged with a GFP using their natural transcript context or a mutated version in which the predicted initiation site was out of frame (by insertion of an extra nucleotide). The expected protein fusion products are marked with red arrows. Additional expected products that result from alternative in frame initiation are marked with blue asterisk and unspecific products are marked with a black asterisk.

**Fig. S14**

Near cognate uORFs affect downstream translation. (a, b) Changes in transcripts 5' ends during infection that lead to inclusion of uORFs upstream of (a) US9 or (b) UL119. (c, d) The long, short (the mRNA isoform that does not include uORFs) and mutated (a long UTR in which the near cognate codons were mutated) versions of the 5'UTR together with a portion of the coding region of (c) US9 or (d) UL119 were fused to a *firefly* luciferase ORF. HeLa cells were transiently co-transfected with the cloned *firefly* reporter plasmid together with a *Renilla* plasmid (as a control for transfection efficiencies). The left panels demonstrate luciferase activity normalized to the average activity of the long 5'UTR. The right panels show the relative mRNA levels measured by real time PCR. Values are mean  $\pm$ s.d. for triplicate samples.

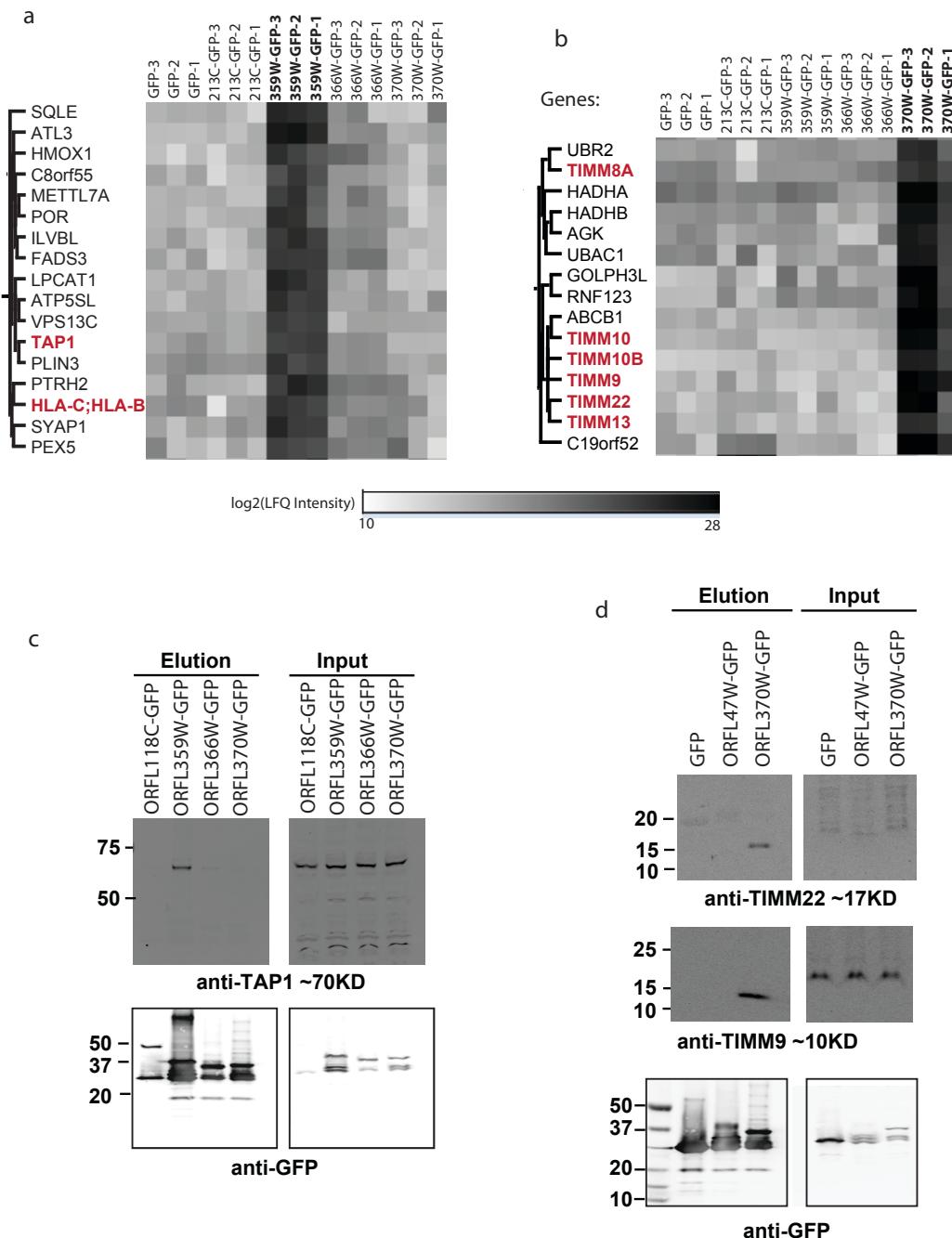
a





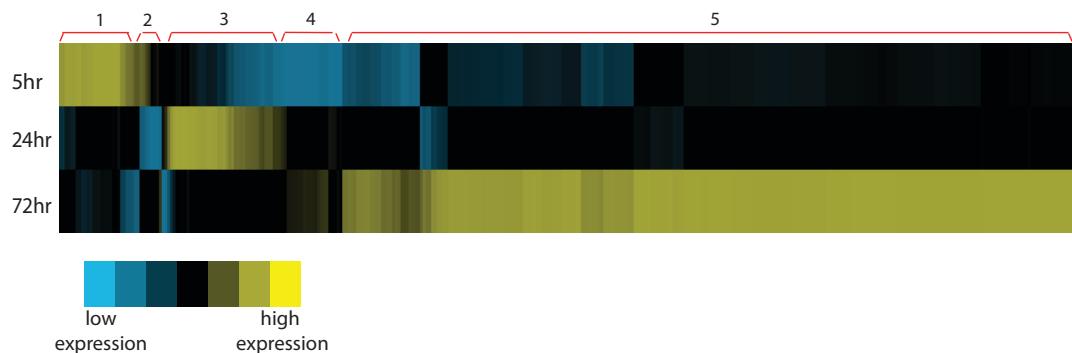
**Fig. S15**

Subcellular localization of HCMV GFP-tagged short ORFs. HeLa cells were transfected with GFP fusion proteins together with an ER marker (KDEL-mCherry) or stained with either MitoTracker Red or with Hoechst and imaged by spinning disk confocal microscopy.

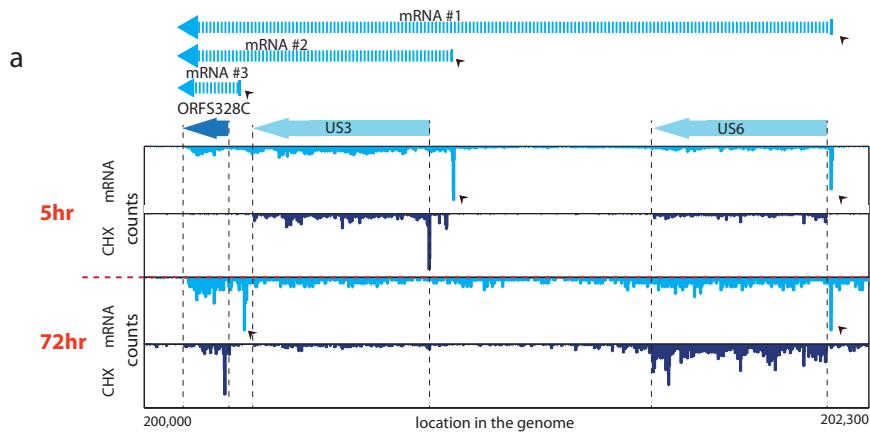
**Fig. S16**

HCMV short proteins Co-IP specific host proteins. (a,b) Heat map representation of interacting proteins identified by IP-MS. Four short HCMV proteins fused to GFP were used as baits; a GFP-only construct served as control. Each IP was done in triplicate. The heat map shows proteins specifically enriched along with (a) ORFL359W (ER-localized)

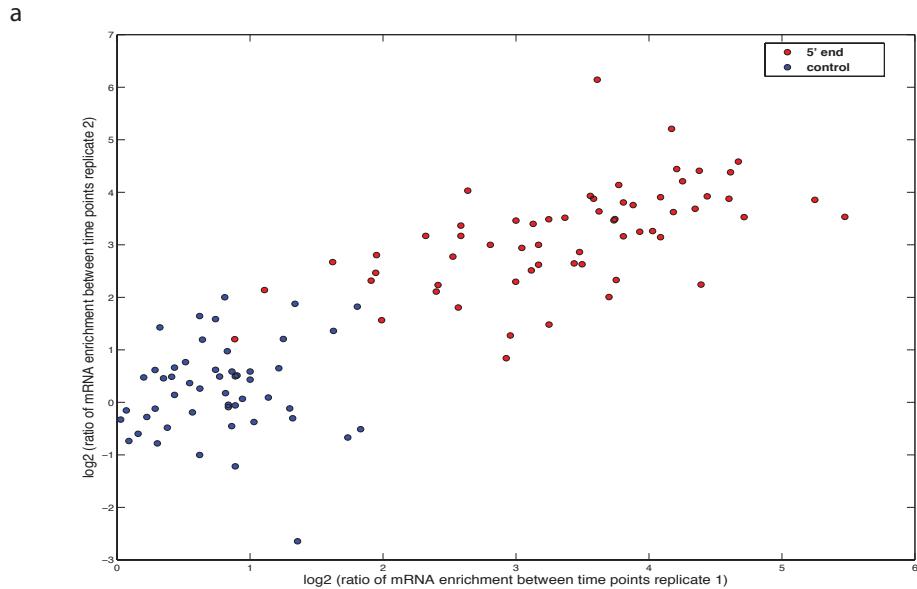
and (b) ORFS370W\_(US33A) (mitochondria-localized). Colors in the heat map represent the intensities of the proteins in the respective samples as calculated by the label-free quantification (LFQ) algorithm of the MaxQuant software (15). The genes labeled in red are part of a complex for which the interaction was confirmed by western.

**Fig. S17**

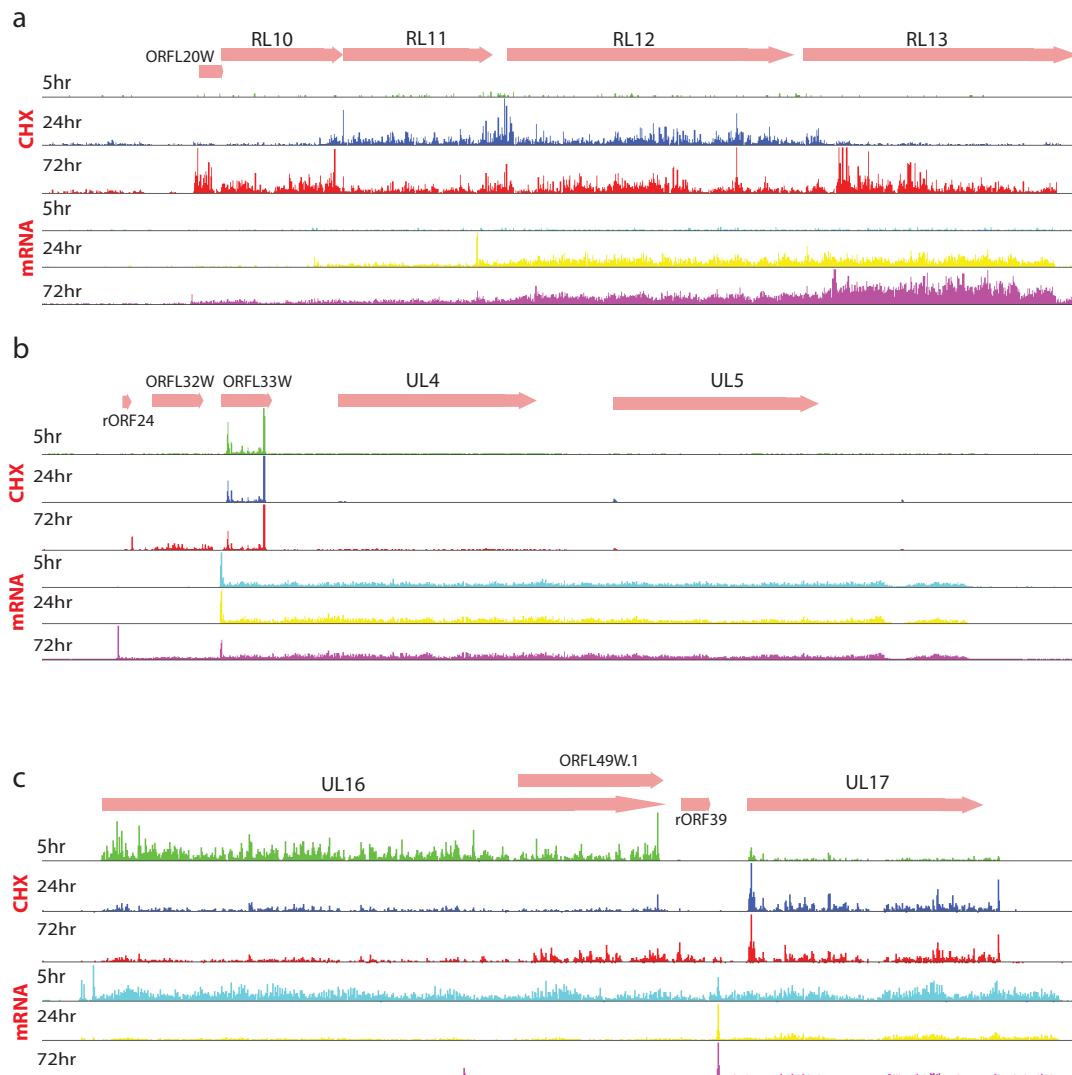
Strong temporal control of viral proteins synthesis during infection. Normalized ribosome counts were calculated for each previously annotated ORFs and newly identified ORFs (for which we had non-overlapping measurements of ribosome densities). The footprint counts of each ORF across the three time points was normalized and then the ORFs were subjected to hierarchical average clustering based on uncentered correlation. Data is represented using colorimetric scale. The five main clusters are marked.

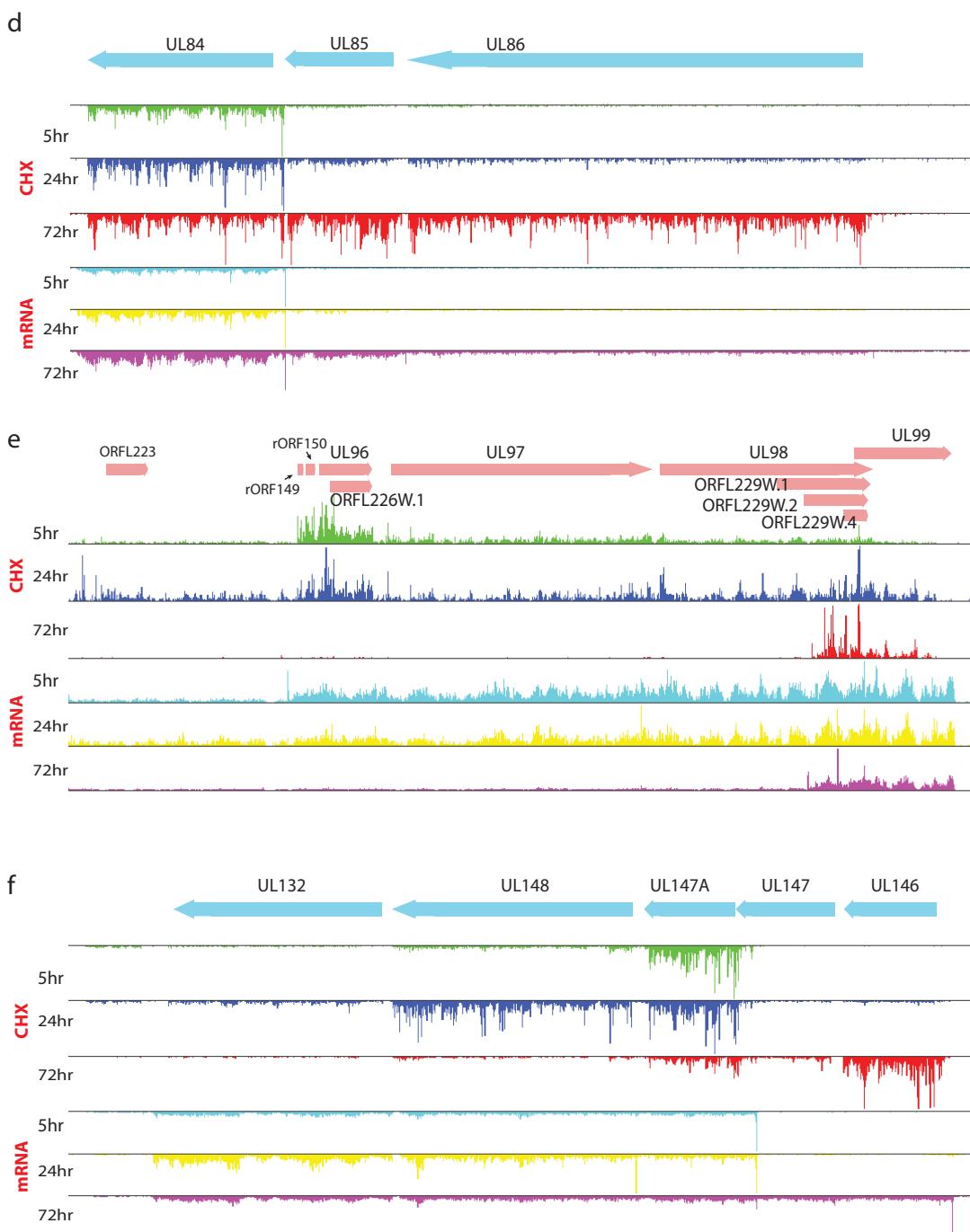
**Fig. S18**

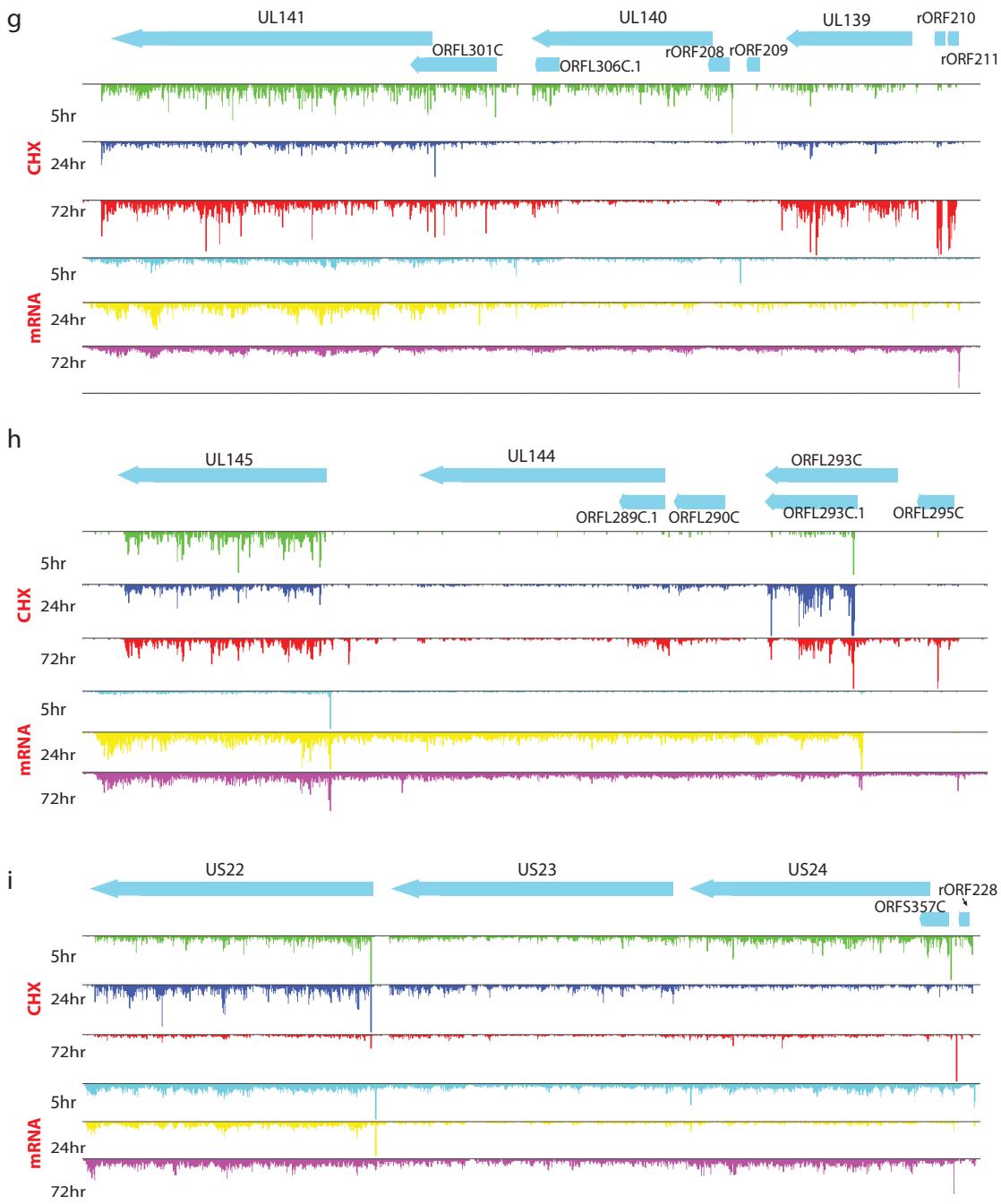
The mRNA and ribosome occupancy profiles are shown around US3-US6 loci at different time points during infection (marked on the left). Small arrows denote the different mRNA starts and the corresponding mRNAs are illustrated (upper part). Note that in the change in the transcript 5' end reveals a downstream short ORF (ORFS328C).

**Fig. S19**

Analysis of reproducibility in changes of mRNA 5' ends during infection. The ratio of mRNA 5' end enrichment between two time points is depicted for 61 5' end positions we report as changing (blue, table S10) and for a control position (10bp downstream) for the two mRNA biological replicates.

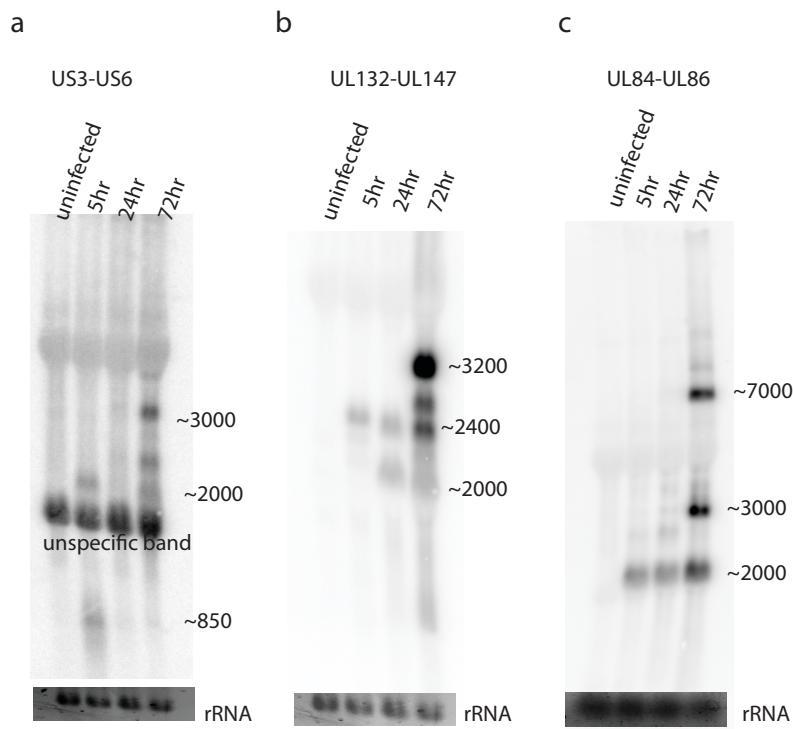






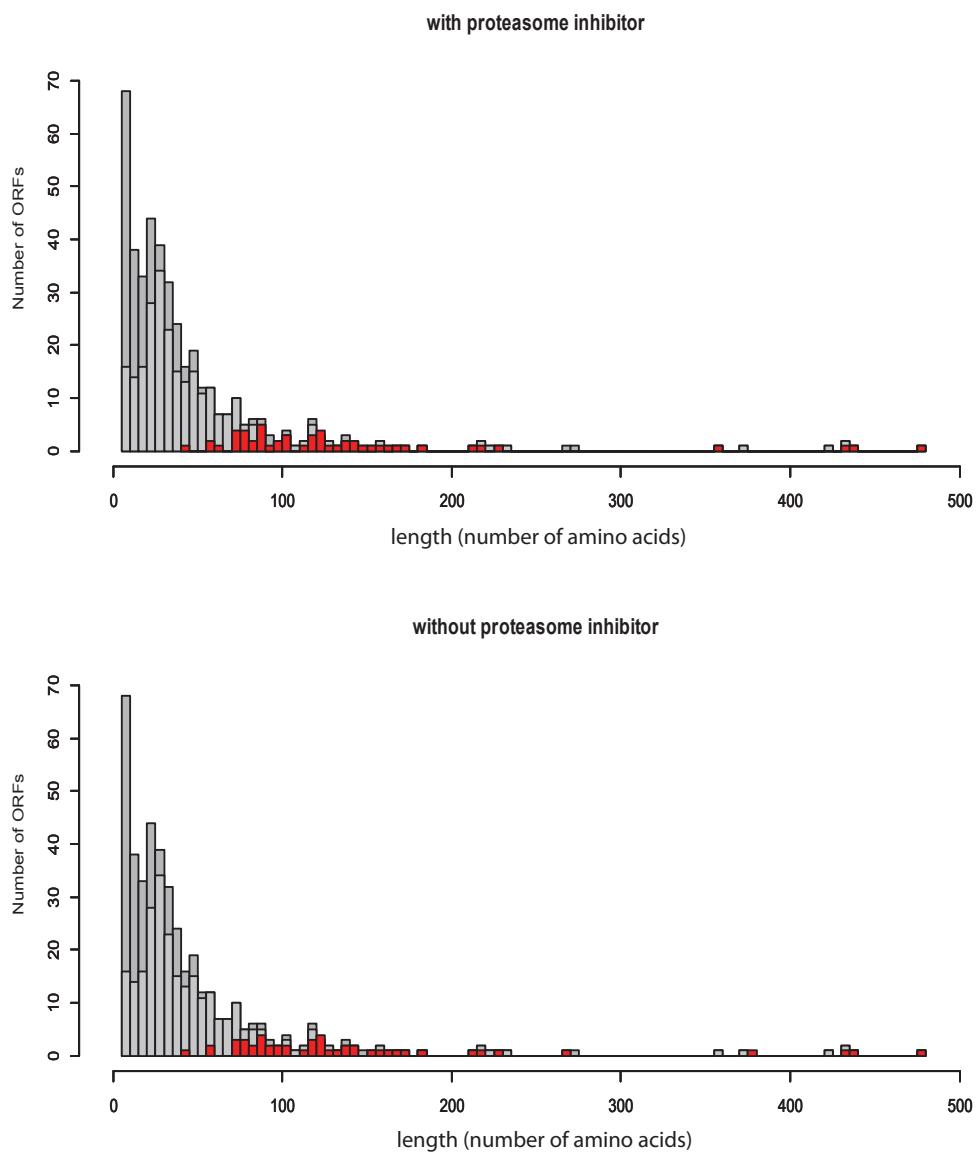
**Fig. S20**

Examples of nine genomic loci that show changes in the transcripts 5' ends during infection. (a-i) The mRNA and ribosome occupancy (CHX) profiles at 5, 24 and 72 (hpi) for each genomic locus are shown. The most highly expressed ORFs in each loci are illustrated in each panel.



**Fig. S21**

Northern blot analysis showing the changes in transcripts 5' ends during infection. Total RNA extracted at the different time points along infection was subjected to Northern blotting using a probe against the 3' end of (a) US3, (b) UL132 and (c) UL84.

**Fig. S22**

All non-overlapping novel ORFs were binned by length (dark grey) and filtered according to presence of at least one tryptic peptide ( $> 6$  aa) after *in-silico* digestion of the protein sequence (light grey); Non-overlapping ORFs that were identified by mass-spectrometry are marked in red.

sample	total reads	reads >= 25bp after linker & polyA removed	reads after rrna removed	total viral reads	subset of viral reads that aligned uniquely	total human reads	length of rawreads (mean and stdev)	length aligned reads (mean and stdev)
mRNA 5hr	25171983	25099258	15830591	882080	879063	12487354	$\mu=56, \sigma=7.7$	$\mu=54.94, \sigma=6.52$
mRNA 24hr	23852532	23758082	14543666	1288522	1283493	10864037	$\mu=56, \sigma=7.3$	$\mu=54.95, \sigma=5.77$
mRNA 72hr	19704160	19335706	10974346	3933717	3926633	4771572	$\mu=57, \sigma=7.8$	$\mu=55.5, \sigma=5.84$
Footprints CHX 5hr	23804050	21828252	11139771	507841	505173	7718906	$\mu=31, \sigma=3.2$	$\mu=30.5, \sigma=2.12$
Footprints CHX 24hr	23192119	18803120	12961846	864060	856464	7436294	$\mu=33, \sigma=3.6$	$\mu=31.5, \sigma=1.84$
Footprints CHX 72hr	26395689	25687165	18667511	8142886	8127748	8565081	$\mu=31, \sigma=2.5$	$\mu=31.2, \sigma=2.02$
Footprints Harr 5hr	25038467	24534819	6566917	191974	190857	4563399	$\mu=31.8, \sigma=2.52$	$\mu=31.8, \sigma=2.52$
Footprints Harr 72hr	26145020	25583705	9822847	3132481	3122138	5345658	$\mu=31.43, \sigma=2.29$	$\mu=31.43, \sigma=2.29$
Footprints No_drug 5hr	21624068	21164526	15097553	669201	665577	12292199	$\mu=31.28, \sigma=2.35$	$\mu=31.03, \sigma=1.93$
Footprints No_drug 72hr	20673613	19401500	8957410	2755833	2750338	4677701	$\mu=30.22, \sigma=2.48$	$\mu=29.8, \sigma=1.90$
Footprints LTM 5hr	55983543	53921028	10534812	729639	724531	6019751	$\mu=29.44, \sigma=2.97$	$\mu=29.48, \sigma=2.02$
Footprints LTM 72h	46160824	43927410	12819689	4745464	4731572	4680448	$\mu=30.45, \sigma=3.1$	$\mu=30.57, \sigma=1.98$
Footprints CHX 72h no rRNA_subtraction	73590982	71201049	25070597	5962970	5949176	6177136	$\mu=32.54, \sigma=4.6$	$\mu=30.44, \sigma=2.25$
Footprints PatA 72hr no rRNA_subtraction	19643696	19286069	2101388	262250	261586	1054893	$\mu=32.35, \sigma=3.5$	$\mu=32.69, \sigma=3.5$

**Table S1.**

A list of the number of sequencing reads we obtained from each sample. The first column indicates the sample identity, the second column lists the total number of reads we obtained from the sequencer, the third column lists all the reads that passed the process of linker sequence and polyA removal and that were greater than 25bp, the fourth column lists the number of reads after removing reads that aligned to the rRNA, the fifth column lists the reads that aligned to the Merlin genome, the sixth column lists the number of reads that mapped uniquely to viral genome, the seventh column lists the reads that aligned to the human genome, the eighth lists the mean ( $\mu$ ) and standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) of raw reads length, the ninth column lists the mean ( $\mu$ ) and standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) of aligned reads length.

Name	5' position in the genome	3' position in the genome
rORF20	13086	13139
ORFL33W	13612	13680
ORFL35W_(UL5)	14358	14858
ORFL36W_(UL6)	14965	15807
ORFL37W_(UL7)	15865	16533
ORFL40W_(UL8)	16573	16941
ORFL45W_(UL11)	18642	19460
ORFL66W.iORF1	29324	29416
rORF49	29900	29929
rORF59	38009	38029
ORFL97W	46408	46566
ORFL116W_(UL47)	61677	64628
ORFL120W_(UL48)	64625	71350
ORFL137W.iORF2	76968	77093
ORFL141W_(UL53)	77086	78216
rORF91	78202	78216
ORFL189W_(UL77)	112227	114137
ORFL199W.iORF1	117410	117520
rORF130	118582	118626
ORFL215W_(UL88)	132484	133773
ORFL229W.iORF2	145365	145769
ORFL243W_(UL105)	153233	156103
rORF215	191906	191938
ORFL321W.iORF2	192023	192325
ORFS362W	223890	223967
rORF174	169344	169349
rORF221	205109	205120
ORFL122C	66722	66814
ORFL129C.iORF1	71792	71872
ORFL143C_(UL54)	78194	81922
ORFL145C_(UL55)	82066	84789
rORF0094	85108	85113
ORFL185C	111134	111490
ORFL212C_(UL86)	125490	129602
ORFL213C	131254	131436
ORFL224C.iORF2_(UL89)	133770	139697
ORFL237C	149340	149699
ORFL255C_(UL115)	165022	165858
ORFL265C.iORF2	170689	171873
ORFL297C_(UL142)	183406	184323
ORFL313C_(UL138)	187441	187950
ORFL319C_(UL148B)	191190	191432
ORFS326C.iORF1_(US1)	198543	199013
ORFS329C_(US3)	200345	200905
ORFS347C_(US19)	213551	214273
ORFS351C_(US21)	215191	215922
ORFL104C_(UL37)	50262	53060
ORFL253W_(UL112)	161917	164128
ORFL248W_(UL111A)	161003	161692
ORFL53W_(UL20)	25640	26656
ORFL107C_(UL41A)	54401	54637
ORFL184C_(UL75)	109224	111457
ORFL229W_(UL98)	144015	145769

**Table S4.**

ORFs that were manually added to the SVM-based annotations are listed by their names and positions in the genome.

<b>ORF name</b>	<b>Comments</b>
RL5A	ORFL11C has an alternative 5' end
RL6	Weak expression, the LTM treatment marks a clear initiation at the predicted ATG
RL9A	Weak expression, the LTM treatment marks a clear initiation at the predicted ATG
UL1	Very weak expression.
UL9	Very weak expression
UL10	Very weak expression
UL18	Very weak expression
UL24	ORFL71 has an alternative 5' end
UL31	ORFL87 has an alternative 5' end
UL49	
UL70	ORFL166C has an alternative 5' end
UL79	Very weak expression
UL87	Very weak expression
UL92	Very weak expression
UL93	ORFL221W has an alternative 5' end
UL95	Very weak expression
UL102	Very weak expression
UL117	ORFL257C has an alternative 5' end
UL120	
UL148C	Very weak expression
IRS1	Repeat region
US29	Very weak expression
US34A	
TRS1	Repeat region

**Table S7.**

This table lists all the ORFs that were previously suggested to be coding and we did not detect in the current work. The first column lists the ORF name, the second column contains comments regarding these ORFs; indicating whether a weak expression is observed, pointing out to an ORF with an alternative 5' end that contains the main translation initiation or indicating whether this ORF is located in repeat regions and was therefore not detected due to alignment issues.

Without proteosome inhibitor

	Name	Protein sequence	Length (aa)	Sequence coverage [%]	Identified peptides	Andromeda Score	PEP
1	ORFL103C_(vMIA)	MSPVYVNLLGSVGLAFWYFSYRWIQRKRLDEPLPWLRLKKACALTRRSRHLRRQHGVDGENSET RSVFLWAAALAEAESESTEDTERDTEEEEREEDEEEAARTPEVNPDAEGLSLARECAALKLRR HIFLWLWRRRARRLQHNGPQOSH*	163	9.3	IHQHNGPQSHQ	200	3.71E-24
2	ORFL106C	MANSLWHLRLTLVNSNRQNEIOQH5YRLRGYGSADFNSDGVPTVVEDQEFIVFSCRDDGNRRR DVRSRSSAMSARVPLGLVRRVPRRHGDHADRVLLPPDLQHQRHRVLAASSCR*	119	31.9	ANSIWHR QNEQIQHSYR RVIPPDIOQHR VIIPPDIOQHR VIIPPDIOQHR VPGIGVR	177 92 211 147 45 167	2.41E-05 1.11E-03 5.55E-26 3.28E-07 1.55E-02 6.42E-04
3	ORFL114W	MTLFIAHOAHASLYRRYFAERSPEIVLNLTVQLHPIGRAGRIKAQTAHASTATGHGGTAVTRQQRH RRAVGRRRLGTPTDAAATTKTRYTCYTARYGIGSGRLVTPTGQRPPLLEAVISPSISGDLCRRLRGF RAAAWNPTWPAAMCGHRHGPFLFLVRSRHKTRIKTKSGRFQ*	185	16.8	IKGAAQTATHASTATGHGGTAVTR GAQTAHASTATGHGGTAVTR GHPHIVR	102 122 93	9.98E-13 3.07E-13 8.20E-03
4	ORFL118C	MHQKHVRQFGVGVAPKQHIVGERAGPVDEPLVGVQFEGHGATIDVGVRGRSGRFLQRLHDAPDQL LAGPTRTALLAALGRRVVTGDKVRRGAAALAFYGLDQALQQLLESQRGPVVERQPVLVS AVVLSVQEAVQLVQVLLGGVQVDRGQVYRIGYARHELGGQVHHRGDTQYAEVLERGQDVEDAIALYR KNRGDVVLDEGGVQVVDGDQVVLQRHLLGGQVTAQNLNECEKTRTHGLQLRDLKDRLRELSYHQURE DAGEGLMMAEQT	166	27.7	AGPVDEPVGQVQEFGHGATIDVGR TAIAAAIRG VQFGVGVAPK	198 107 102	4.36E-74 4.82E-04 7.29E-04
5	ORFL119C	MSQIVSQTAGAAAHHVLDQRVDDGVGVMYRGYARHELGGQVHHRGDTQYAEVLERGQDVEDAIALYR KNRGDVVLDEGGVQVVDGDQVVLQRHLLGGQVTAQNLNECEKTRTHGLQLRDLKDRLRELSYHQURE DAGEGLMMAEQT	145	65.5	EISYHIIQIR GDVEADAIRY GIVDQVHIGR HEIGOQVHIGR IIHQOQYTAQNECEK SQIVSQTAGAAAHHVIDQR VDDGGVQVMR	97 112 125 165 233 172 118	1.46E-03 2.93E-04 1.54E-14 2.33E-09 6.40E-68 4.78E-36 5.67E-04
6	ORFL121C	MDELLELTIGEESFVEGRRGRCRVSAFGTRVRQRPQAGVGRQRQRQSLQLLYLVQDQLLVAAQGR QGPFAAVGRWVGRGRGRVY*	90	20.0	SVAFAFGTR QGPFAAVGR	136 98	3.30E-05 2.90E-03
7	ORFL130W	MALALESTQTPERQVDDAADEAAQRGAECKEDLGLGYVMRLLSGARVSVRSRSCRRASSARLVTQ QCPRQRQSUTRVAKRHLRLSGQVVERVSAGYLGVPTQGCEAQPQRLRPLPVLTVVYQJASAG VEALGA*	143	72.7	AIAEISTOPTPER AIAEISTOPTPERQVDDAADEAAQQR EDDIGIVMVR GAECKEDDGGIYVMR IPVTPITVTVYQJASAGVEAIGA ISGQYVQPR IVVQTQCPQR QVDDAADEAAQQR VSAGVTPGVTQGCEAPQR	161 226 85 190 120 101 210 149 132	2.91E-12 3.20E-101 2.50E-37 1.76E-03 2.50E-37 1.95E-18 5.05E-03 5.83E-20 2.00E-11 1.43E-10
8	ORFL131W	MKDARTVHMHQMLLEDRRLRKRLRWRLLRPFYRFLRQTAHDHQHMEMVLMVNAEGREETAOSL VELUSGRVRSSETTIGHDRATAPEAPEEPAGPESQSSARAATAQTAVAMARSALATTMTVPNDQ SAPRATCTAEDADGGSTPLADDSSRAPPEADARTLRCGPPPLPSSLPPEPATPPPLQHQLRPLRURIV PYRPNHTAATTPPPVAAAEARQRRRQRPPWWENSNSDDEEEEEMRSEGTAFPPA*	266	19.5	AATAEPAEPAEPAGPESQSR AATAEPAEPAEPAGPESQSR AATAEPAEPAEPAGPESQSR SAIATMTVNPNDQNSAPR	137 222 137 118	9.97E-21 6.65E-32 9.97E-21 1.12E-08
9	ORFL137W.iORF1	MARAPASSTYGRSAGRGGRLIPGEESPTRQLPLSLRIDPAQRLHGRRTAQLLCGRNHVRHAIHRT HQCDQHH*	76	34.2	IIPGESPTR QIPISIR RTAQICGR TAQICGR	67 91 56 129	1.65E-02 4.42E-02 4.76E-02 7.90E-04
10	ORFL142W	MSLESTDESTRSSTRTRCYRSSLRACTRRKIRQPKRGTPYFLTSSSERDRRTAASETSRSSKSSERTSRVT PLTNSQAVLRLTRSTPMLRPEAPSTLP*	101	49.5	GTPYITSSER SIESTDSTR STPMIREAPSTIPM VTPITNSQAVIR	123 66 118 125	1.70E-05 1.83E-02 8.97E-08 1.35E-06
11	ORFL147C	MSLAGARPDDSVSYSESSHGDEFVTETMRSVFEMQIRHAGGVSKLRSERVGGHVAVQERGGYS	476	42.6	AIPVUNEIR AAAGAPSPMR CVSPAVPGHER DDMRPMIR DPGAGGRPGGIR DVHQNOAYSRGDSSTAAR GADHHPESPIAEQAAAGIAVQPSGPPSVKPR GAPVVGQRFQQR QGPVQQAQPR GYFGAGSGADGIIAPAGPGGIIPYRPPFGSIR HIAGGASGSV HIAGGASGSV IRHAGGVS SERVTTGGHVAVQEK SERVTTGGHVAVQEK SVFEMQR VRDGGAGGRPGGIR VTGGVHVAVQEK VTGGVHVAVQEK	125 131 148 101 138 59 106 230 126 81 199 123 112 107 107 152 114 150 180 150	3.98E-04 1.99E-05 4.12E-09 6.37E-03 1.33E-07 4.22E-02 5.09E-05 1.19E-03 2.53E-05 1.27E-14 1.63E-02 3.96E-12 1.09E-11 1.78E-09
12	ORFL149C.iORF2	MRPFLERGDRSSVGGAHGGGGFRRLCAYAACLLRRGAHESHVLSFCALLSSYARHGRGYRGSRRAS AVRGRPEVRYGGUHARGGSAYRSGGVVRGGGLSGVRDDCARGGGQRLLEGVSCLRSADMGRGGD HGATARRRGGARAVPAYAL*	155	37.4	GGGIGSVRDDCAR GGGORIEGVSCIR ICAYACAIR IEGVSICR SSVCGAHGGGFR SSVGGAHGGGFR	110 103 104 81 124 73 64	3.79E-03 1.50E-04 1.39E-04 3.70E-03 1.02E-03 3.86E-03 7.74E-03
13	ORFL151C	MALVDQESCLRGFYSVFLRHDVEPAIATFDGVRSPPDVRLYPKRPyDYLTAASFLGTAVGSYTSSRD NAPNKTNTCHRYYTTSILUAVTVSDTQHRSRSCFMAMGESFLQDEKECFVW*	123	14.6	AIVDQEESIR GFYVSFIR	133 108	4.58E-05 3.95E-04
14	ORFL154W	MYTELSSLLYKKKKLFIISSEFLDRLRVFGTLPSPHFTVYNKNCMFSLKDEVFENGNNLRGLSPGLGRSR BPAPIFFYETKYMIMQEE*	90	24.4	DIEVFENGGNIR IGASIGCR	68 89	7.27E-03 1.97E-03
15	ORFL159W	IVFVAVGSCGDAVGMMRGRGADGIFREMVFAAGGCVSPCRRGWTSIASELPLWIGGGDPAPSVCL VWVFCAVSLLSLLVLLYRCGICHDQDLVSLTAVRACIQGPICNQTHN15*	121	41.3	ENVFAGGCSVPCRR GGADGIR	71 102	8.01E-06 5.02E-03
16	ORFL161C.iORF2	MIPKAITTILLPHPPPAHTSGAPADTSSWALRASDAGRPPLSSDWAPRPRPCTPTVSLTTMTA NRTITAIRRIFTVAEPVFLVRLSLLTPQQPIIERTDPRDNNNNCRWLTTNWTPWTRTYNSNAV*	138	84.1	ASVADPSPVPSIDAWPRPPR CPTPTVTSITTTMTANR IITTNWTPWT ISVITTPQPHIITDRPPDR RIFVAEFPVIR TITAIRR TTIIPPHPPPAHTSGAPADTSSWAI	195 123 135 63 84 104 195	1.79E-49 2.99E-09 1.15E-05 4.78E-03 7.99E-04 3.12E-03 3.56E-71
17	ORFL174C.iORF1	MPGRAIRLHARAAGIRAASPASVGCRCPORHFSVSHLGHGRRYRFLPFLCARLAAHAAQRTPLF TYPSDAGDGRSGSHANRLE*	88	38.6	FPIFCAR TIAAEIAAQR TPFIFIYPSDAGR	75 119 120	7.37E-02 3.80E-05 2.13E-07
18	ORFL174C.iORF2	MKRRRHYRSKFTPSGLCPVSSNNATRSPFTINTSFYGHASAKCPRPWASASISPKVFSALPFTNA WTRNSFCPSWCNPGCKSRSWMSSTSLLTFSPRSFRPSKAISAFSPVLCQNPGS*	124	70.2	AISAFSPVCPNPQGSS NSFCPSWCNPNGK SKPTPSGCPVSSNNATR SWMSSTSLLTFSPSFR VFSAIPTNAWTR WASASISPK	87 128 132 114 167 57	3.44E-04 1.91E-08 1.97E-13 1.10E-07 4.42E-16 6.83E-02
19	ORFL185C	LDHAEPSAAALCGQASPTSSSPSVSATYFRHOMAKPYPNWRKRTYCTPTGDPASCVKPP SVPTTAASVTARSGKTPSVTSFKAIINTMYSICLDVFLRVLWRSS*	118	48.3	HDMAOKPYPNIR FTYCSTPTGDPASCVK IIPSPVTTAASVT RFTYCSTPTGDPASCVK SSSKTPVSTFSK TPSVSTFSK	82 110 110 86 54 130	2.47E-03 3.21E-06 1.34E-10 3.08E-05 3.55E-02 4.09E-04
20	ORFL18W	MRQSIGLDERDAATPLHGRLVVVKEEHQSQEEQOALTCPGGRGEGLSEMAVRHHVRQLRNGEER KITVGRGGSY*	77	13.0	GEIGISEMAVR	79	3.43E-03
21	ORFL190C	MSTSSRQPPPRIATAASSNNR5TRSGQSRSTTSGSKKTTATGSRQCNRLITPSQJVNRIGTQVETA RAKSQPKRVAIGLLKKNNQTRHYPADLTATARQRTQKIVHVGALLEAQLGLVDOAVGGVPHGLVGV*	139	23.0	HYADPITATAR IGTQVETAR IIITPSQIVQNR	163 84 105	4.22E-09 5.43E-03 2.53E-04
22	ORFL206W	MARVTLGVFSVVFVSLQSCSGRVSGDASRMGSRSSSAMAPSTESCCCGEWDWVRECSVDTLWCVI ADRPQPFSCVCFDEIK*	82	11.0	FSVCFDEIK	99	1.34E-03
23	ORFL211W	MSGVVEYQAQTAGLRLGPVVCGRGSLCVRAMVVDLGGLRLVRIDQHAGGTPARVVGDLKVIN VHRHRKD*	74	36.5	FMVMDVQIGGGIR SGVVEYVQATAGIR	78 191	2.31E-03 2.05E-30
24	ORFL223W	LAFLGRRVVVAAAEGHERQEGLVARVQPEFGVHLVLAQQRHIGERGDAAGGGVALALQLLRL ALLDLGGRISAQHGGGGGASGG*	90	68.9	GDAGGGVAAIAQIR VAIDIGGR VGGPFEVGIVHIAAQAQ VVAVAAAEGHER VVAVAAAEGHERQEGIVAR	179 144 114 165 85	2.87E-06 4.44E-04 1.83E-08 1.51E-15 4.31E-06



				MRPGSDAPK MRPGSDAPKR QIHGAAVTAARV RDPYGGQAHCADPVR RDPYGGQAHCADPVR RTGDEADPSSVTAR RVVAATVAAAAR TQSDEADPSSVTAR VVAATVAAAAR	64 71 196 178 134 84 128 75 126	2.91E-02 1.44E-02 3.80E-20 1.29E-29 3.63E-12 3.09E-04 1.46E-07 2.19E-03 1.00E-06
47	ORFL88C_(UL30A)	TACRDARWVRFIRRTLWSVRPRAHVADLEDFAAFYRTLSDSEQEEQEAEALASRSQRVRDLREARRQ LKMDLMCHGG*	79	62.0 AHADIEDFAAFYR TISDSEQQEFEQEAEIASR TIWSVRPR MDIMCHGG	151 64 128 86	1.84E-12 1.28E-07 9.89E-04 9.10E-03
48	ORFS343C_IORF1	MKRPWWPCKWAGCIASRLSSES PACSSSKSPRRWPSWVASLWSSLORLSSRRAFLVTLSGRPRCSSWC LWPPRSSCISAMSDRFSLETGTRA AVVRSDSWCYSPASWRSTSRR*	114	28.9 AFIVTISGRPR FSISETGTR SDSWCYSPASWR	138 71 63	5.30E-06 1.63E-02 1.69E-02
49	ORFS365W	MYDRURLRLRGQPDHPORRTHARCFRDPAQRHQLLPHFQNRGVSIAPORSHTCTGYSGRACLYHLL AAVPPDAVCGHV/KTPOMDLOLQRVKIAQTCAYLDRVARLSSLSOSAAVRLRHQVSARTALSACRVS PATLFRCRLVPQ/HELFAGSLAESKRDFRMAVRRGVSRLTNTYVIKRKLGLFQTCPCPLESPCCYTYILNPR PPFCO*	218	30.7 CIVNPOHEIFASGIAESK IAQTCAYIDR IIISIGOSAAVR ITNVTVIK TPQMDIQQIR VSPATIFPR	94 116 178 66 120 99	1.51E-05 2.33E-04 2.10E-15 4.35E-02 1.91E-04 1.32E-03
50	ORFS366W	MAAQTLAVAIPIPKCISTVSYVLSNWLSPPATAWVCAAALPALVPPRPGBTGMTWRTSYMVCVWIFWC ASFY*	71	16.9 AAQTIAVAIPTK	175	2.20E-15

With proteosome inhibitor

	Name	Protein sequence	Length (aa)	Sequence coverage [%]	Identified peptides	Andromeda Score	PEP
1	ORFL103C_(vMIA)	MSPVVVNLGSVGLLAPWVFSYRWIQRKLEDPPLPPWLRRKKACALTRRSRHLRLRRQHGVIDGENSETER SVDLVAALLAEAGEESVTEDETERDTEEREDEEENEARTPEVNPMDAEGLSGLAREACEALKALRRH RFLWQRRRRARLRLQHNGPQOSHQ*	163	8.6	AIRIQHNGPQOSHQ IIQHNGPQOSHQ	77 221	1.74E-03 1.23E-40
2	ORFL106C	MANSLWHLRLTLYNSNRSNEQIQQHSYRLHRYGSAFNSDGHPTVPEYDQEIVFSCRDGNRRR D VRSRSSAMSARVPGLGVRRVPPRHRGPHDARRVLLPDLQHQRRLRVLASSCR*	119	39.5	ONEQIQHQHSYR ANSIWHR IRTIVSNR RVIIPPDIDQHQR VIIPPDIDQHRR VPGIGVR	128 177 78 162 155 76 157	7.94E-06 2.42E-03 8.01E-03 7.81E-11 3.89E-14 3.37E-03 1.99E-03
3	ORFL114W	MILFAHQAHASLYRYYRFYAFERSPEVILLDTOLHPIGRAGRIKAQATATHASTATGHGTAVTRQRQRH RIRAVGRRRLPTTDAAITRKTRYTCYARYGIGSSGRFLVTGPQRILLEAVISPDISGDLCRFLRLGFR AAIAWNPWTWAPMPCGHRGPFLVRSRHKFTKTKSQR*	185	23.2	GHPFIVR IGTPDIDAACTR IKGAQTATHASTATGHGGTAVTR	108 66 161	3.95E-03 1.64E-02 1.74E-32
4	ORFL118C	MHQKHRVQFGVGVAPKQHVGHEAGRAGPVDPLVQVQFQHGATIDVGPRLGRGSRFQLRDHPADQRL LAPTRTALLAALGRVVVTGDDQVURRRGAAFLGYYGLDAQGLQQLLESQRQGPVVERQPVLSA AVLVSQEAVOLFVQLLGGVQVRARRLYRGVA*	166	27.7	AGFVDEPIVQGVQEFQHGATIDVGPR VQFGVGVAPK TAJAAAQIA VDSGVQVMR	169 92 116	2.18E-41 1.64E-03 1.30E-04
5	ORFL119C	MSQIVSQTAGAAAHVLDQQRDGGGVQVMRYGARHELGQQVHIGDGYTAELSERGDVEADAYRLK NRGVDVLDQEGGVQVDDGQVLVQHLLGQQYTAQNECEKTRTHGLKQALRDTKLRELSYHQLRED AGEGLGMAEG*	145	73.1	DGTYAEVIESRGDVEDAIAYR EISYHHIQIN GVEDAAIAYR GVDVIDEQQGVQDGQVIVQR HEIQOQVHIGR IIHQQYTAQINECEK SQVSGTAGAAAHHVIDQR VDSGVQVMR	115 106 137 223 186 182 161 168	5.75E-11 6.69E-04 5.61E-05 8.07E-57 1.30E-29 3.70E-18 7.50E-21 2.05E-07
6	ORFL121C	MDEDELLETGEESFVEGRRRGCRVSAAFGTRRVQRPAGVGRRRQRQSLQLLLYLVDQLLVAAQGRQ GPFAAAVGRWYRRRRGRRY*	90	23.3	GQPFAAAVGR RVORPGAGVGR	108 58	3.26E-04 1.12E-01
7	ORFL130W	MAALESTQTPERQVDAADEAAQRAQECKEDDLGLYVMRLLSGARVSYRSRCSRASSARLWQQT QCPQRHQVSRTVAKRLHRLSGQYVERVAGLYPQVTPQCDAPQLRRLPVLPTVYQGQISAG VEALGA*	143	72.7	AIAIESTQTPER AIAIESTQTPERQVDDAEEAAQR EDDGGIVVMR GAECKEDDIGGIYVMR IPIVTPIVTVVYQGQISAGVEAIGA ISGGYQV IVVQTQCPQR QVDDAADEAAQR VSAGYIPIGVPTQGCDAPQIR	207 219 144 266 142 87 208 179 132	5.44E-31 1.64E-06 5.68E-07 2.27E-81 3.19E-24 1.21E-02 5.64E-20 4.46E-24 2.96E-14
8	ORFL131W.IORF2	MARSALATTMTVPNDNQSAPRTACTAETADDGDGTLADDSSRAPPEADARTLCPPGPPPLPPSLPP	148	63.2	AATAQTAVALAMAR ATAEPAPEAPAPAGPESQSR EETAQSEIVEISR SVSETTIGHDR CPGPPPIPSPSIIPPEPATPPPIHQR IVPYRPHNDTAATTTPPWVAAAEAR SIAIATTMTVPNDNQSAPR SEGTAFFPFA TACTAETADDGDGDTPIADDSSR TACTAETADDGDGDTPIADDSSR	177 253 111 93 85 129 213 68 200 192	5.35E-16 3.40E-86 1.10E-04 7.82E-04 1.40E-05 1.44E-17 7.37E-37 2.05E-02 7.26E-45 1.50E-71
9	ORFL137W.IORF1	MARAPASSTYGRSAGRRGGRLIPGESSTPRQPPLSIRPDAOPRHGGRTAQLLCGRNHVRRHAIHRT QCDQH*	76	22.4	IPIGEESTPR QIPPSIR	85 124	3.45E-03 8.79E-03
10	ORFL142W	MSLESTEDESTRSSTRCRYRSSRACTRRKIRQPKRPTVYFLTSSSERDRRTAASETSRSSKSETRSRTV PTINSAVLRTRSTPFLRPEAPSTLPM*	101	40.6	GTPYFITSSEER GTPYFITSSEERR STPFMIRPEAPSTIPM VTPITNSCAVIR	107 83 55 155	1.73E-04 1.41E-03 1.98E-02 7.42E-08
11	ORFL147C	MSLAGARPDDSVSYSESSHDEFVTETMRSVEMQIRHAGGVSKVLSRERVTGGHVAVQEKGCGY VSVSPEDPLGGGAAEYAEFAADSLGDAEAGARGYFAGSGADGGLPAPGGPLLPPFLSPS HRGAPVYQORPQFQSGHTORHRLPVRDGPAGGGRGGLRAAAGAPPSPMRHLAGGASS VIRRNDMRMLRGAHDHPPESGLPLAEQAAGLAQVYDQSPVSKVPRCEYDGGAGPAPDNAPHL GWSPFPGPKPMLFIFGLPQLHGGGGGAEVQPVYQGTYTNIFLVGFYLLVYPLGGYRQAGHHHPAAK CVSPAVPGAAHERHOSPVGRGRRGHLARIGKVGRGAAHVRGVGLCPQDQDHPRHPIHOPHSFRQQ PGVQQAAPRKQRDVHQNOQYRSRGDSTSARWHGGRPRGRGSPAWTGGDVGDDQDQQQQ QQYSQSE*	476	38.4	AAAGAGPSPMR AIYPVNEIR CVSPAVPVGGAHER DDMRPMIR DPGAGGRPGIR DVHQNQAYSRGDSSTAAR GADHHPGAGDPIAAGAQYDQVPSGPPSVKVR GAPVYQORPFOR GYFAGSGADGIIAPAGPGGIIYRPPFGSIR HIAAGGASGSV SERVTGGVHAVQEKR SVFEMQR VRDPGAGGRPGIR VTGGVHAVQEKR VTGGVHAVQEKR	131 130 165 100 115 89 83 193 95 177 167 131 142 143 140 123	6.62E-06 5.01E-05 7.01E-11 6.18E-03 9.15E-05 1.92E-03 2.67E-04 1.67E-77 8.97E-04 4.20E-60 2.55E-10 1.31E-06 4.71E-03 8.84E-06 2.23E-06 3.82E-05
12	ORFL149C.IORF2	MIRPFLERGDRSSVGAHGGGGFRLCAYACALLRRGAHESHVLLFCALLSSYARHGRGYRSRRRASA VGRPPEVVRVGLHLARGGSAYRSGGVVRGGGLSGVRDDCARGGQRLLEGWSLCSRSDSMRGDDH GATARRGGARAVPAYAL*	155	54.8	AVVPPAY GAHESHVISFCIAISSYAR GGGSGVIRDCA GGGRIEGVSI ICAYACAIR IEGVSI MRPIER RICAYACAIR SSVGGAHGGGFR	100 122 102 143 65 127 97 91 65	6.00E-03 2.27E-11 2.02E-04 8.10E-06 2.58E-02 1.74E-03 3.44E-02 7.35E-04 1.17E-02
13	ORFL151C	MALVDQESCLRGFYSVFLRHCDEVPAIAFTDGVRSPPDVYRLPKPRDYTLASAFLGTAVSGYTTSRDN ANPNKNTGTHRVTYTTSILAVTTSVTDQHRSRSPCFMAMGESYFLQDCVKFW*	123	26.8	AVVQDESCIR GFYFSVIR HDCVPEAIAFTDGV	137 132 119	4.39E-05 1.39E-03 3.63E-06
14	ORFL154W	MYTELISLYKKKKLISFISSEFLDRHVGFTLSPHFTVFTVYKNMCFSKDLEVENGNNLRLGSPGLGSR PAPIFYFVFTKYMMNC*	90	28.9	HVGFTISPHFTVYVK IGAISPIGIR	192 64	6.56E-24 2.79E-02
15	ORFL159W	INFAVAGSSCGDAGSV/MMRGGADGIFREMVFAGGSVPCCRGGWTSLASLPEWVHGGDPAPSVCV LWVFACTVYLLILVLLUYRCIGFQDDLSRTLAVYRCIQGPICQNQTHNSTS*	121	40.5	EMVFAGGCSVPCR GGADGIFR ACIQGQPCQNTHNSTS CCIGFQDDIVSR	132 102 126 165	3.76E-46 5.01E-03 1.88E-06 7.01E-11
16	ORFL161C.IORF2	MIPKAIRTTILLPFHPPPATHSGAPADTSWALRASADIGRPLSSDAWPRPPCPLPTVSLTTMTA	138	84.1	ASVADIGRGPSSDAWPRPPR CIPITPTVSIITMTANR IFVAEFPVIR IITNWTPWTR ISVIITPPQPHITDRPPDR RIFVAEFPVVIR TITAAIR TTIIPHPHPPATHSGAPADTSWAIR	127 160 140 150 95 89 99 194	2.28E-12 1.27E-18 2.30E-06 3.16E-07 1.98E-06 1.01E-03 2.84E-02 2.36E-63
17	ORFL172W	LSRRRHLRPARVSVAATRARRRRPTVRLPCGLVCLRLTADSGRFAAHPLLRLRPPSLPHLCVPSLY TGPDPM*	77	24.7	RPSIPHICGVPSPYTGPDPM	81	1.40E-04
	ORFL174C.IORF1	MIPGRAIRLHARAAGIRAAASPAGCRQPRHFVSHLSGHHRRLRRYRFLPCARTLAHELAAQRTPLFI	88	39.8	PIPICAR HFSVHSGHHR RFPICAR TIAAHEIAAQQR TPFIFITPDAGDR	90 41 89 132 87	4.06E-02 1.23E-01 1.96E-02 1.75E-05 2.65E-04
18	ORFL174C.IORF2	MKRRRHRRRSKFTSGCPLPVSSSSNNAUTSWPFTINTSFYGHASAKCPRPWRASASISPKVFSALPFTNAW TRNSFACPSWCNPCKSRSWMSSTTFLSPSKFRAPSKAISAFSPVLCQNPQGSS*	124	83.9	AISAFSPVICONPGSS NISFACPSWCNPCK SKFTSGCIPVSSSNATR SWMSSTTFLSPSF SWPTINTSFYGHASAK VFSAIPTFWTR WASASIPK	128 158 129 106 90 152 67	9.47E-07 5.34E-08 2.81E-09 1.02E-04 1.45E-04 8.80E-07 2.60E-02
19	ORFL185C	LDHAAEPSGAALCGQASPPTSSSSPVSSATYFRHDMAQKPYPNRWTKRFYCTSTPTGDPSCAVKIPP SVPTTAASVTRASSGKTPSFTSKAIINTMYSICLDFVRLWRSS*	118	44.9	HDMAQKPYPNR FTYCSTPTGDPSCAVK IP95VPTAAVSSTAR RFTYCSTPTGDPSCAVK TPSVSTFSK	55 120 77 93 148	7.30E-02 4.28E-06 8.66E-05 3.68E-05 1.41E-05
20	ORFL18W	IMRQSIGLDERAATPLHGRLVVKEEHQSQEEQQALTCPPGREGLESEMRAVHHVRQLRRNGEER	77	13.0	GEIGESEM AVR	89	1.42E-03



				EIIIPGAIGPARPTR FIVTSDGGTPSPR MRPGSDAPK MRPGSDAPKR QIHGAAVTAAVR RPDYGGQAHACDPVDR RPDYGGQAHACDPVDR RTQSDEADPSSVTAR RVVAATVAAAAR TOSDEADPSSVTAR TOSDEADPSSVTARR VVAATVAAAAR	236	7.11E-53 9.31E-10 1.74E-04 8.08E-04 4.05E-16 5.90E-20 1.23E-21 1.03E-04 1.27E-02 2.42E-04 3.71E-02 8.78E-06
47	ORFL88C_(UL30A)	TACRDARWVRFIRLRTLWSVRPRAHVADLEDFAAFYRTLSDEQQEFEQEAEALASRSQRVRLREARRQL KMIDLMCHGG*	79	62.0 AHADIEDFAAFYR TISDSEQEEQEAEIASR TIWSVRPR MDIMCHGG	208 216 119 86	5.02E-30 3.24E-49 2.46E-03 1.31E-02
48	ORFS334W	MSGSVSPQTAVPSLRALPAAATRAAWTPAGNGARSGYRHCRGKRLTSRKVRPPVGAFQRNVEPRHF PAGVRP*	75	33.3 SGGSVSPQTAVPSIR VVRPPVGAQFR	85 167	5.48E-04 3.07E-10
49	ORFS343C;ORF1	MKRPWWPCWAGCIASRLSSES PACSSSKSPRRWPSPVASLWSSLQRSSRVRAFLVTLSGRPRCSSWC LWPPRSSCISAMSDRFSISETGTRAAVVRSDSWCYSPASWRTSRR*	114	58.8 AFIVITISGR AFIVITISGRPR CSSWCWIPPR FSISETGTR RPWWPCWAGCIASR SDSWCYSPASWR SSCISAMSDR SSCISAMSDRFSISETGTR	81 199 79 80 89 107 88 66	6.14E-03 2.86E-22 5.76E-03 6.35E-03 3.11E-04 1.45E-04 2.08E-03 3.43E-03
50	ORFS359W	MRHGRFGRGAALQHGGPGRPAGEHPALRRIYLFLCLPILFRDGLFHVVQHAFLDALQGSWGGGSPS EASNVLWLWIFGLFLVIVGRRVFLILFFVRVDA*	105	20.0 GAAIQHGGPGRPAGEHPAIR GAAIQHGGPGRPAGEHPAIR	176 82	2.94E-30 2.73E-18
51	ORFS36SW	MYDRILLRGOLPDHPQRRTTHARCFRDPAQRHQILLPHFONRCGVSIAQRSHCTGTYSGRACLYHII AAVPPDAVGHVKHTPQMDLQLRVRKIAQTCAYLDRVARLSSLQSAAWRLRGHQVSARTALSACRVS PATLFPRCILVPQHEFLASKEKDIFRHAVRGVSLNTYTVIKKRYLGLIQTCPPLFSPCPYIYLNLPR PFPCD*	218	30.7 CIVVPOHEIFASGIAESK IAQTCAYIDR IISISQSAAVR ITNYTVIK TPQMDIQIQR VSPATIFPR	104 146 178 92 122 63	1.41E-05 3.17E-06 5.03E-16 9.16E-03 1.19E-04 3.51E-02
52	ORFS366W	MAAQTLAVAIPPTKICSTVSVLSNWLSPPATAWWCAALPALVPPRPGPTGMTWRTSYVMCVWIFWC ASFY*	71	16.9 AAQTTIAVAIPTK	181	2.06E-16

**Table S8.**

Novel HCMV ORFs that were detected by mass spectrometric analysis. This table is divided to two parts and lists the ORFs that were detected by mass spectrometric analysis of samples treated or untreated with proteasome inhibitor. The first column gives the name of the ORF, the second column lists the protein sequence, the third column gives the length of the protein, the forth gives the protein sequence coverage, the fifth column lists the peptide sequences with Ile and Leu both represented by an “I” due to their indistinguishability to our MS/MS analysis, the sixth column provides the Andromeda score (*19*) of the peptide identification and the seventh column lists the PEP value giving the probability of an incorrect sequence assignment. Note we did not double count peptides mapping to overlapping novel ORFs and in these cases only the longest ORF is being reported in this table.

ORF name	sequence	length	mass spectrometry	GFP expression	localization
ORFL27C.iORF1_(RL8A)	MPHGHRLRQLSPTSWTCGELLLLGLLVLFFFHHN QSVERRRRVSPVEADRLPHESGWY SSDDDGDRDGDEETGEHNRNSVGLSAVFS*	90	detected	yes	not specific
ORFL47W.iORF1	MIRLRWCVRPCSRCATATAAGSTRAHRSCLTATT WRWPASSPRTTGQRSLESTSATGPR SCVRWWVWTHAAVRCYTTPAVTSPAGAGVSRTA ARRSG*	98	detected	yes	Mitochondria
ORFL66W	MPQASSSLVASQSTVLTSGAVGHAIVDAVVA ETSVFKQQVKSQTHERVEISHPDVA VVAHVAGVDPGIGDDDGDKVDPGAQVRKGRV LALEADGSQAENAHSESGFDVAAQVQTAF HAVFETPEVA*	130	not detected	yes	not specific
ORFL80W	MSSASPTRTKPLRSRDSRTNLSCPSTAAYTVPSVSPQ	41	not detected	yes	not specific
ORFL88C_(UL30A)	TACRDARWVRFIRLTLWSVRPRAHVADLEDFAA FYRTLSDEQQEFEQEAELSRQRV RDLREARRQLKMDLMCHGG*	79	detected	yes	not specific
ORFL88C.iORF1	MGPILHQTALEYERTQGACSLRLGCRLLSHPLG Q*	35	not detected	yes	Mitochondria
ORFL118C	MHQKHVRQFGVGVAPKQHVGHERAGPVDEPLV GQVQEFHGATIDVGPRRLRGSRFQLRDH PADQRLAPGTRTALLAAALGRVRVTGDQVRRRR GAAALFGYGYGLDLAGLQLLESQR GPVVERQPVLVSAAVVLVSQEAVQLFVQLLGGV QRVARLYRGVA*	166	detected	yes	ER
ORFL129C	LLALRQSAGSAAAARLARLRLDALWTAIRTRGLES AGPQRGLCRVRSPAGFRRHSAALRG HLRLHCGGTTRDGPASPASHIFARARPRAVRLSDG RVPRLQFGKRRRRPAVSLRAG*	116	not detected	yes	not specific
ORFL130W	MALALESTQTPERQVDDAADEAAAQRGAECDED DLGGLYVMRLLSGARVSYRRCRRRAS SARLVQTCPPQHQVSRTRVAKRLHRLSGQVVE RVSAGYLPVPTQGCDEAPQLRPRPL PLVTPLVTVVQGSAEVALGA*	143	detected	yes	nucleus
ORFL211W	MSGVVEYVAQTAGLRGPVGVCRESLCVRFAMV VDGLGGGLRVRIDQHAGGTPARVVG DLKVINVHRHKD*	74	detected	yes	not specific
ORFL213C	MFLGSRGARTPRPDAAMDESAFILTRLVALKLT AMRSRLTVTSANIPPMSSLRRHGA *	60	not detected	yes	Mitochondria
ORFL234C	MSTRCSVASRTCTVKVASSLGGCAPPVLLTSTLF SPSPSSRGSGGNQRSPPGRSR KAVALRRTAPPASVPKTCHSSGTPSESAQGSTSS LPAEPTMSGRPHHESTAAASNAV SRINVCRPWTAA*	131	detected	no expression	
ORFL235W	MIRFKSSLKICVFARDAPSRSRVCWVTPSTLRLQ PALRPAFCFGCRVATASFMSSTTAIR VTDPSRPKCACGLWLSTVIGANFLAATIRPVVVFK RARPACCWSGATSGWVLLRGRWRWL ALGRGSCCPGPAAGAVTGAERVRAGSRVSDPLS LRGSPQRGGLLVTALPAR*	172	detected	yes	Mitochondria
ORFL255C.iORF1	MARYRNLSVTPLRRRPTCCWTRLSWTLWPC CTTIRINGCGPC*	44	not detected	yes	Mitochondria
ORFL245C	MVLTCERVRRLIALRCAAITVPVITQSRLAAT WMLEVLPAPAVPVTSARKKGKQ RSTQGTRVPPASDEAAAAEEETEE*	85	not detected	no expression	
ORFS359W	MRHGRFGRGAALQHGGPGRPAGEHPALRRIYL FLCLCPILFRDGLFHVVQHAFLDALQ GSWGGGPSEASNVVLWIFGFLFLVIVGRVVFLLI LFVFRVVDAA*	105	detected	yes	ER
ORFS366W	MAAOTLAVAIPTKCISTVSVLSNWLSPTAACAWVC AAALPALVPPRPGPTGMTRTSYMV CVVIFWCAFY*	71	detected	yes	ER
ORFS370W_(US33A)	MSLRFPERAGYEKLGYRPHAKRWWVHDPLGLTRFI MRQLMMYPLVLPFTFPFYVPRS*	57	not detected	yes	Mitochondria

**Table S9.**

A list of ORFs that were GFP-tagged and examined by microscopy. The first column gives the name of the ORF, the second column lists the protein sequence, the third column gives the length of the protein, the fourth column indicate whether the ORF was detected by mass spectrometry, the fifth column indicates whether GFP expression could be observed and the sixth column indicates the subcellular localization.

official and/or new ORFs within the transcript	An example of 5' position	strand
RL10-RL11-RL12-RL13	9692	+
UL2	13122	-
UL4-UL5	13390	-
UL11-UL13	19622	+
ORFL41C-ORFL43C	17265	-
UL16-UL17	22598	+
UL19-UL20	25629	+
UL23-UL24	30434	-
UL25	28247	+
UL26-UL27-UL28-UL29	33138	-
UL30	38174	-
UL31	38056	+
UL32	43448	-
UL33-UL34	43359	+
UL35	46389	+
UL37-UL38	52501	-
UL40-UL41-UL42-UL43-UL44-UL45-UL46	55490	-
ORFL123C-ORFL124C	69441	-
UL47-UL48	64552	+
UL148A-UL149-UL50-UL51	72165	-
UL52-UL53	76942	+
UL54	82306	-
UL55-UL56-UL57	85152	-
UL69-UL70	102545	-
UL71-UL73-UL74A	105894	+
UL72-UL74	107680	-
UL75	111563	-
UL76-UL77-UL78	114106	+
UL80-UL80.5	117324	+
UL82-UL83	120594	-
UL84-UL85-UL86	125471	-
UL89	135810	-
UL92-UL93-UL94	137321	+
UL95-UL96	140982	+
UL97-UL99	145473	+
UL100	147696	-
UL102	146559	+
ORFL236C-ORFL239C-UL103	151413	-
RNA5	161789	-
UL111	161475	+
UL112	161862	+
UL114	165089	-
UL115-UL116-UL117-UL119	169384	-
UL122-UL123	171924	-
UL124	165146	+
ORFL286	181420	+
UL128-UL130-UL131A	176999	-
UL132-UL148-UL147A-UL147-UL146	181366	-
UL144-UL145-UL142	183236	-
UL141-UL140-UL139	186339	-
UL138-UL136-UL135-UL133-UL148A-UL148B-UL148C-UL148D	191100	-
ORFL321W	192630	+
US3-US6-US7	200982	-
US8-US9	205148	-
US12-US13-US14-US15-US16-US17	209540	-
US18-US19-US20-US21	212759	-
US22-US23	217858	-
US27-US28	223831	+
US30-US31-US32	227818	+
US34-US34A	230686	+

**Table S10.**

A list of ORFs that were GFP-tagged and examined by microscopy. The first column gives the name of the ORF, the second column lists the protein sequence, the third column gives the length of the protein, the fourth column indicate whether the ORF was detected by mass spectrometry, the fifth column indicates whether GFP expression could be observed and the sixth column indicates the subcellular localization.

### **Additional Data table S2 (separate file)**

Conservation of the Merlin ORFs in other HCMV strains. The first column gives the ORF name, the second column lists the ORF length, the third column indicates whether the ORF correspond throughout most of its length to a canonical ORF(5' end extension), columns 4-20 list the percentage of identity to orthologs in other HCMV strains and in chimp CMV (found by tblastn, see description in material and methods) and the corresponding genomic coordinates (in parentheses). N.C indicates that no ortholog was found. M, L, T, V indicates that the corresponding initiating codon is conserved, \* indicates that the corresponding stop codon is conserved.

Although interpretation of conservation analysis is complicated since many of the newly identified ORFs are antisense or overlapping with canonical ORFs, 52% of the novel ORFs (excluding internal in-frame ORFs) were conserved from start to stop (with above 80% amino acid identity) across all the 16 sequenced HCMV strains and 12 ORFs showed high conservation (including conservation of the start and stop codon) in chimp CMV (labeled in yellow).

### **Additional Data table S3 (separate file)**

A list of identified splice junctions. The first column lists the splice junction name, the second column lists any known canonical ORF that is affected by the given splice junction, the third column lists any newly-identified ORFs that is affected by this splice junction, the fourth and fifth columns list the genomic coordinates that denote the 5 prime and the 3 prime positions of the intron, the sixth column lists the strand in which the splice junction was identified, the seventh, eighth and ninth columns list the HMMSplicer score that was obtained for this junction at 5hpi, 24hpi and 72hpi respectively, the tenth, eleventh and twelve columns list the TopHat score that was obtained for the junction at 5hpi, 24hpi and 72hpi respectively. The thirteenth column indicates whether the splice junction was also supported by Gatherer et al. (3) findings.

### **Additional Data table S5 (separate file)**

This table lists all the HCMV translated ORFs >20 amino acids and their expression levels. The first column gives the ORF name. The second column gives the strand on which the ORF is located, the third column lists the coordinates in the genome, the fourth column lists the ORF's length, the fifth column gives the start codon sequence, the sixth column indicates for internal ORFs whether they are in-frame (I) or out of frame (O), the seventh column indicates whether the ORF was added manually, the eighth, ninth and tenth columns indicate whether the ORF was detected by the SVM at 5hr, 72hr and the 72hr replicate respectively, the eleventh column indicates whether the ORF was unambiguously detected by mass spectrometry (this is indicated only for the new ORFs which are non overlapping), the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth columns give the mRNA reads density (rpkm) that was obtained for the whole ORF(including regions that overlap with other ORFs) at 5hpi, 24hpi and 72hpi respectively. The fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth columns give the number of footprints reads density (rpkm) that was obtained for the whole ORF (including regions that overlap with other ORFs) at 5hpi, 24hpi and 72hpi respectively, the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth columns give (where possible) the mRNA reads density (rpkm) for regions of the ORF which are not overlapping with any other ORF at 5hpi, 24hpi and 72hpi respectively. The twenty one,

twenty two and twenty three columns (where possible) give the footprints reads density for regions of the ORF which are not overlapping with any other ORF at 5hpi, 24hpi and 72hpi respectively.

#### **Additional Data table S6 (separate file)**

This table lists all the HCMV translated ORFs  $\leq$ 20 amino acids. The columns description is similar to that table S5. The mRNA and footprints reads density (rpkm) are presented only for ORFs  $>$  10aa.

#### **Additional File S1 (separate file)**

A genome browser file that includes our annotations together with the footprints (CHX, Harr, LTM and no drug), mRNA data and predicted 3' ends for each time point. We include explicit directions for how to load and view the file in the materials and methods section.

#### **Additional File S2 (separate file)**

This file contains the complete set of annotated MS/MS spectra of the identified peptides that correspond to the proteins presented in table S8.

#### **Additional File S3 (separate file)**

This file contains two sheets that list the full data about the ORFs that were detected by mass spectrometry analysis; of samples treated or untreated with proteasome inhibitor. The first column lists the protein sequence, the second column gives the name of the ORF, the third column gives the length of the protein, the forth gives the protein sequence coverage, the fifth column lists all the ORFs from which an identified peptide could be derived, the sixth column lists the RAW file that contains the identified MS/MS spectrum, the seventh column lists the peptide sequence with Ile and Leu both represented by an "I" due to their indistinguishability to MS/MS analysis, the eighth column provides the peptide length (number of amino acids), the ninth column lists the charge state of the peptide, the tenth column lists the m/z ratio, the eleventh column provides calculated mass of the peptide, the twelfth column lists the scan number of the MS/MS scan that the identification is based on, the thirteenth column gives the Andromeda score (19) of the peptide identification and the fourteenth column lists the PEP value giving the probability of an incorrect sequence assignment.

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