

Quantitative network mapping of the human kinome interactome reveals new clues for rational kinase inhibitor discovery and individualized cancer therapy

Supplementary Material

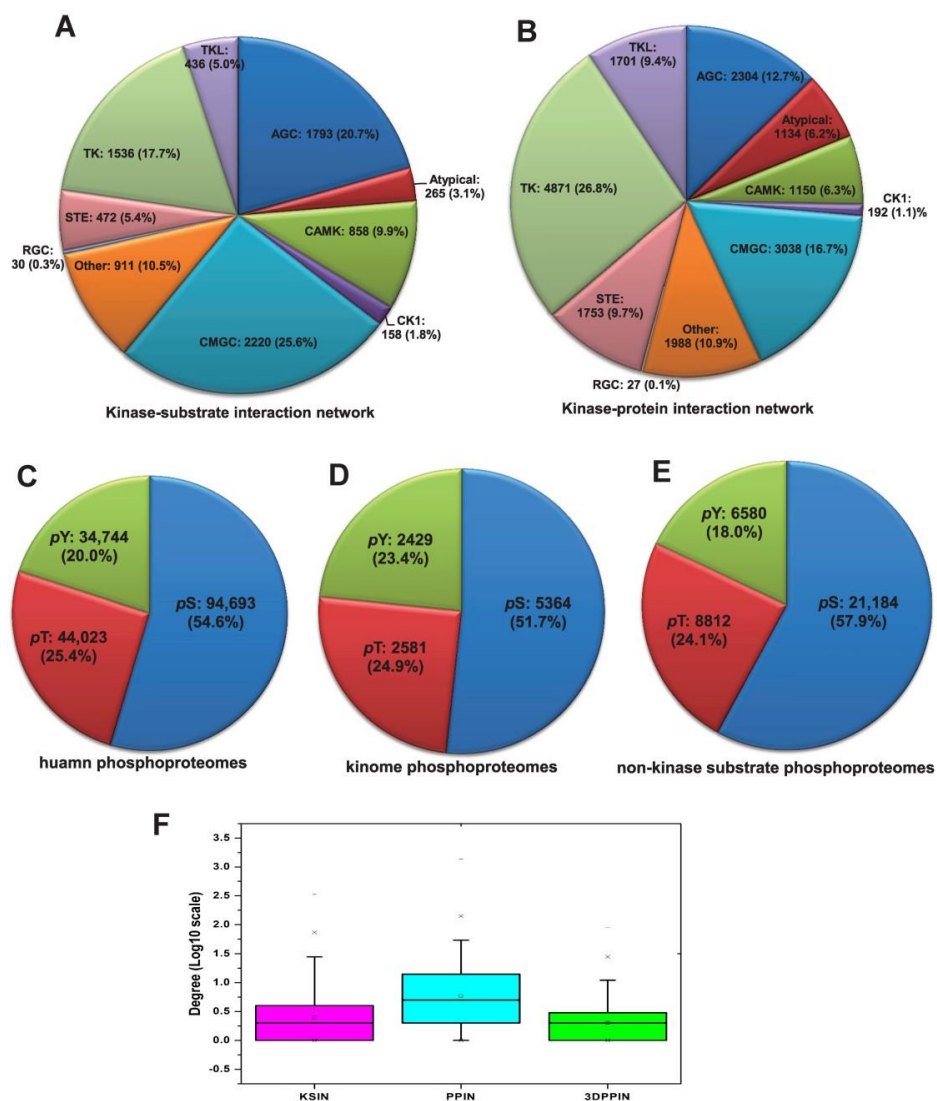
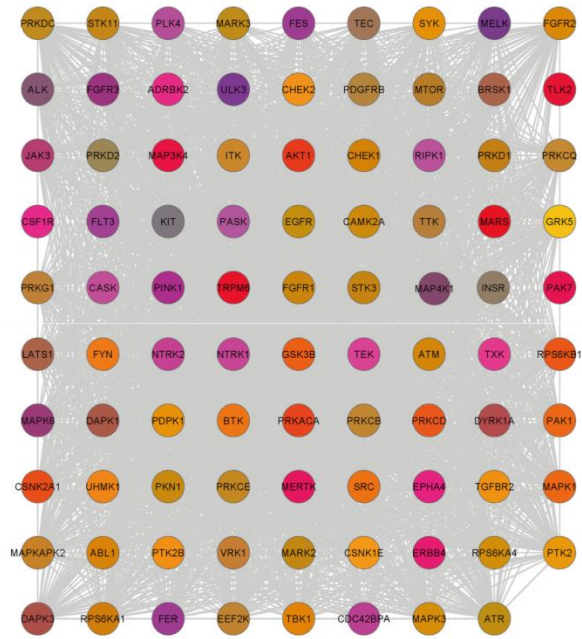


Figure S1: The distribution of kinase-substrate interactions, kinase-protein interactions, phosphorylation sites, and protein connectivity in three networks. A and B: The distribution of kinase-substrate interaction and kinase-protein interaction subnetwork grouped by 10 kinase groups. **C, D and E:** The distribution of phosphorylation sites (Threonine, Tyrosine and Serine) for the human phosphoproteomes (**C**, 18,610 proteins), kinome (**D**, 490 kinases) and non-kinase substrate proteins (**E**, 1,919 proteins). **F:** The blot plots of protein connectivity distribution in three networks: kinase-substrate interaction network (KSIN), protein-protein interaction network (PPIN), and three-dimensional structural protein-protein interaction network (3DPPIN). The detailed data are provided in Supplementary Table S1 and S2.

A



B

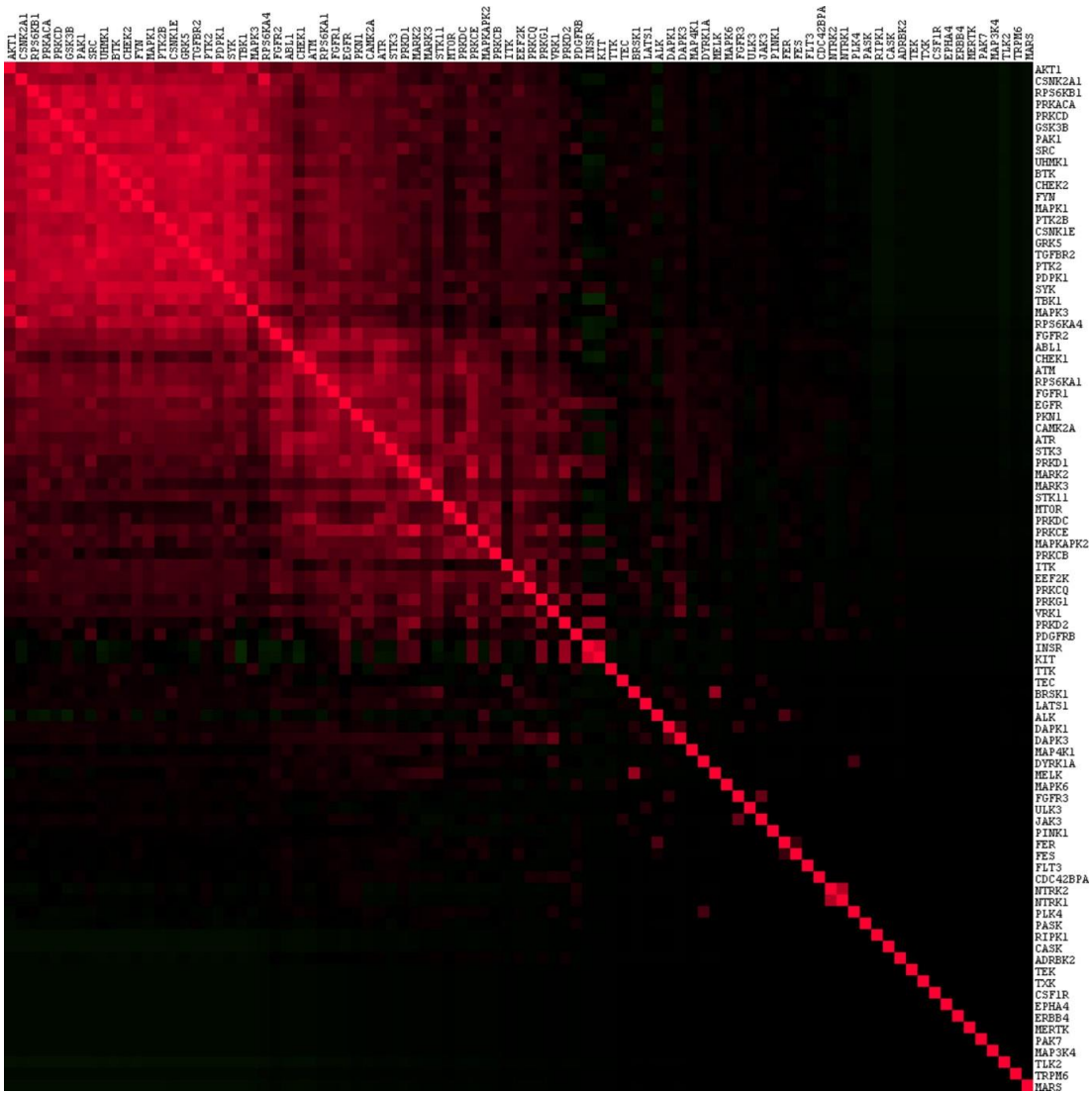
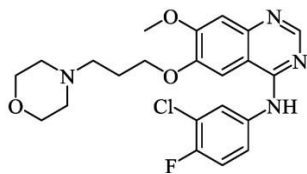
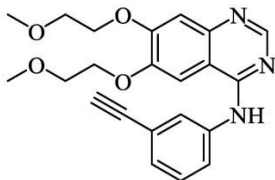


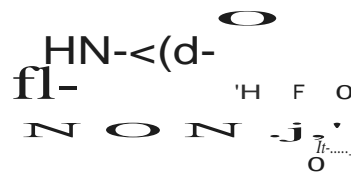
Figure S2: The first-level network module of the kinase-substrate interaction network (KSIN) and heat map of module correlation (similarity) matrices identified by the ModuLand algorithm [1, 2]. (A) The first-level network module of the KSIN. Each of the meta-nodes represents a module, and its name identifies the module central node. (B) The heat map of module correlation (similarity) matrices. The high correlation denotes that two modules are similar.



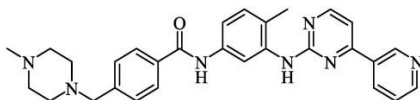
Gefitinib (DB00317)
Target: EGFR
Clinical use: NSCLC



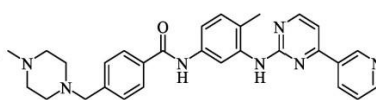
Erlotinib (DB00530)
Target: EGFR
Clinical use: NSCLC



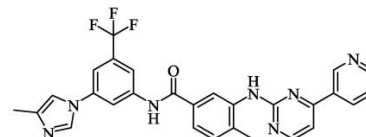
Lapatinib (DB01259)
Target: EGFR, ERBB2
Clinical use: BC



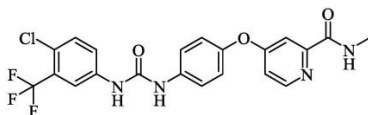
Imatinib (DB00619)
Target: ABL, KIT, PDGFR
clinical use: CML, GIST



Dasatinib (DB01254)
Target: ABL, SRC, KIT, PDGFR
Clinical use: CML



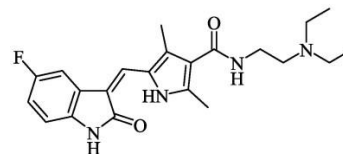
Nilotinib (DB04868)
Target: ABL
Clinical use: CML



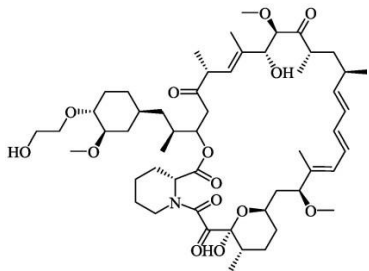
Sorafenib (DB00398)
Target: RAF, PDGF
Clinical use: RCC



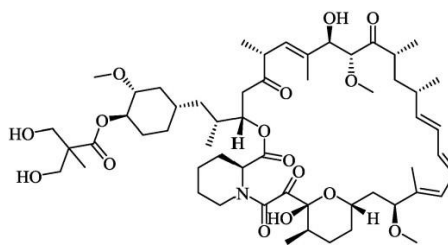
Pazopanib (DB06589)
Target: VEGFR, PDGFRA,
PDGFRB, KIT
Clinical use: RCC



Sunitinib (DB01268)
Target: PDGFRA, PDGFRB,
FLT3, VEGFR(KDR), KIT,
Clinical use: RCC, GIST



Everolimus (DB01590)
Target: MTOR
Clinical use: BC



Temsirolimus (DB06287)
Target: MTOR
Clinical use: RCC

Figure S3: The chemical structure, target proteins, and FDA approved clinical usages of 11 molecularly targeted kinase inhibitors.

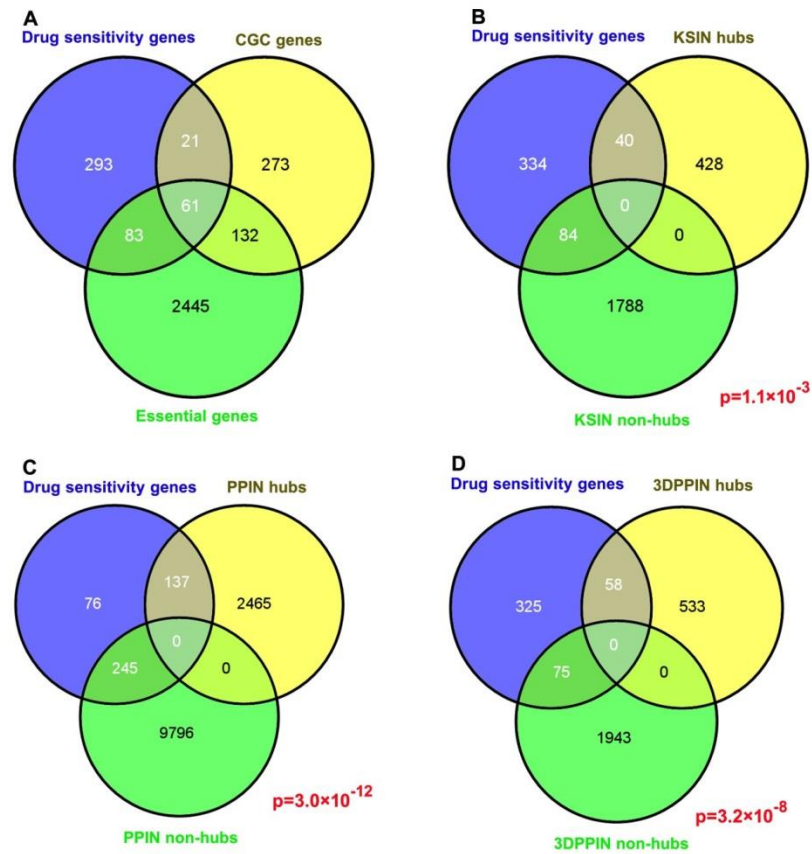


Figure S4: The Venn diagram of overlaps between hubs versus non-hubs in the protein interactome for drug response genes. (A) The overlap of drug resistance or sensitivity genes, Cancer Gene Census (CGC) genes, and essential genes. (B) The overlap of drug resistance genes in kinase-substrate interaction network (KSIN) hubs *versus* non-hubs. (C) The overlap of drug resistance genes in protein-protein interaction network (PPIN) hubs *versus* non-hubs. (D) The overlap of drug resistance genes in three-dimensional structural protein-protein interaction network (3DPPIN) hubs *versus* non-hubs.

REFERENCES

1. Szalay-Beko M, Palotai R, Szappanos B, Kovacs IA, Papp B, Csermely P. ModuLand plug-in for Cytoscape: determination of hierarchical layers of overlapping network modules and community centrality. *Bioinformatics*. 2012; 28: 2202-2204.
2. Kovacs IA, Palotai R, Szalay MS, Csermely P. Community landscapes: an integrative approach to determine overlapping network module hierarchy, identify key nodes and predict network dynamics. *PLoS One*. 2010; 5: e12528.