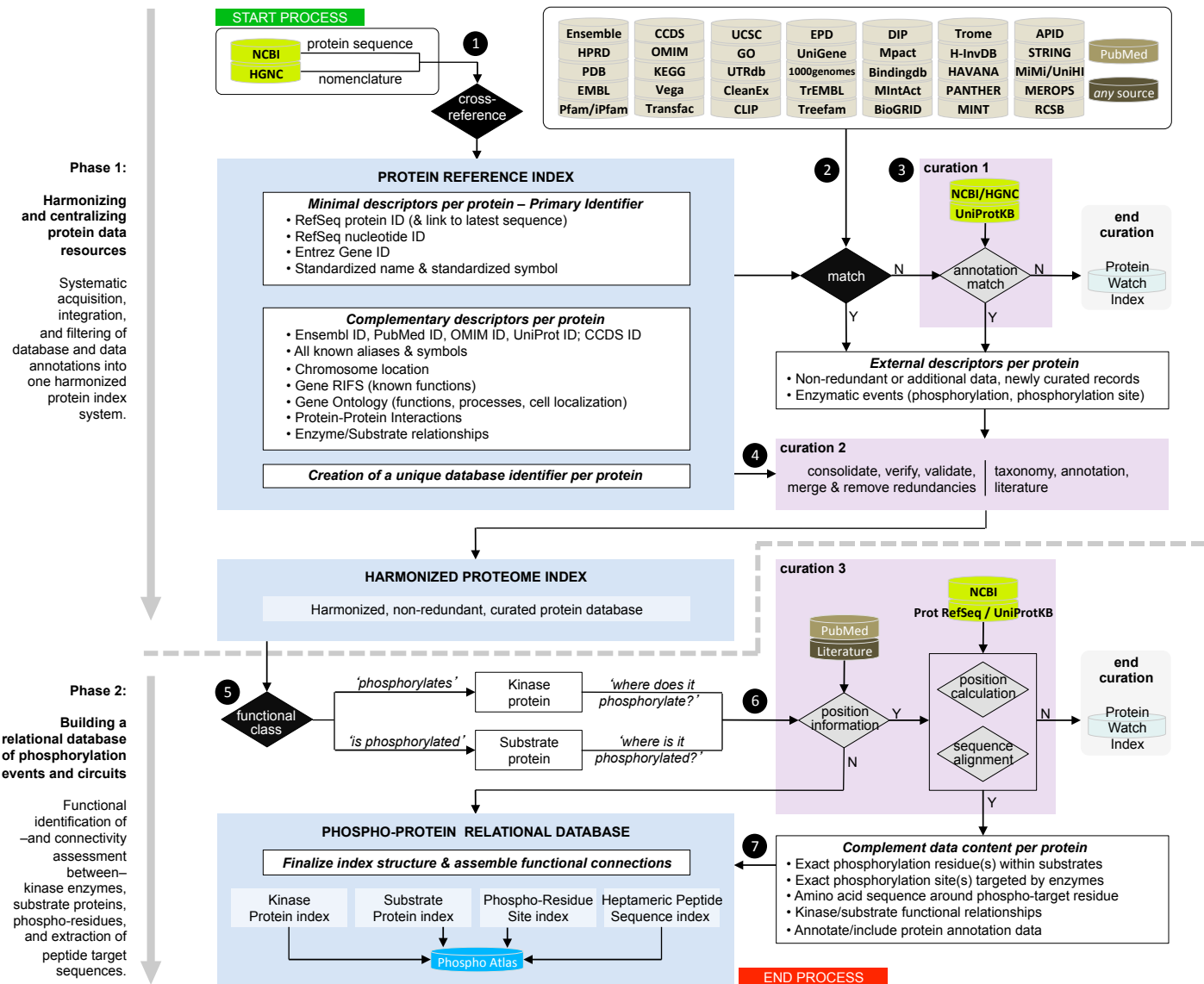
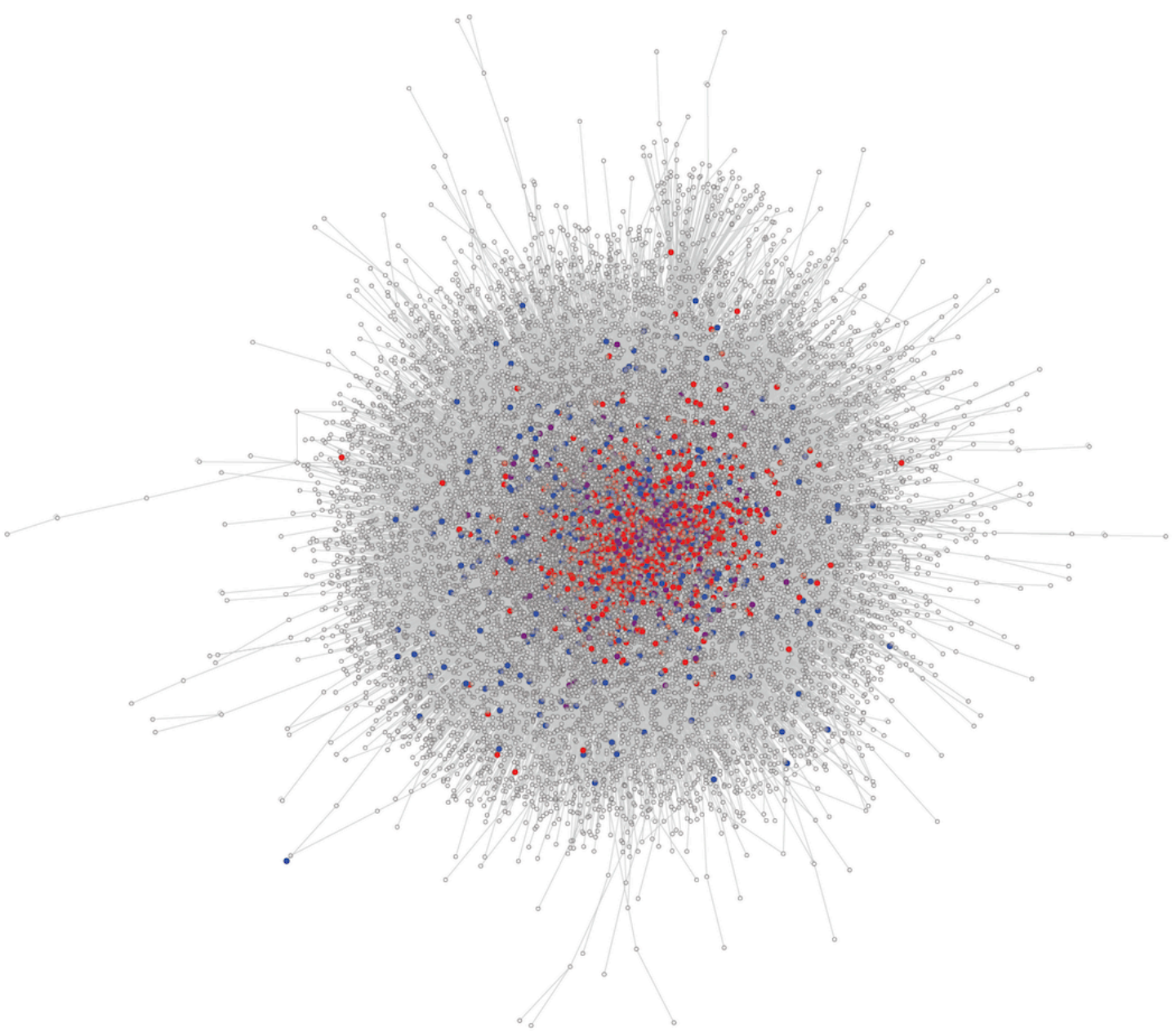


**An atlas of the human kinome reveals the mutational
landscape underlying dysregulated phosphorylation
cascades in cancer**

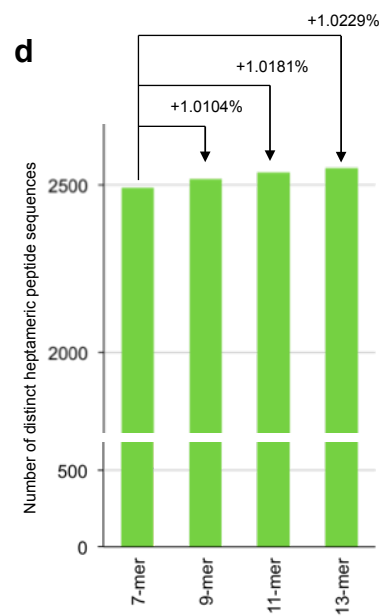
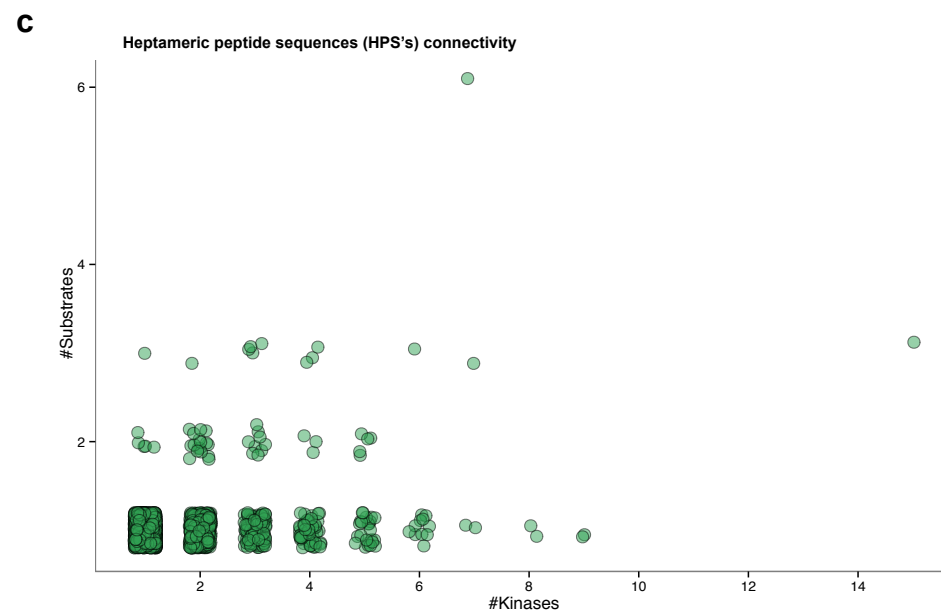
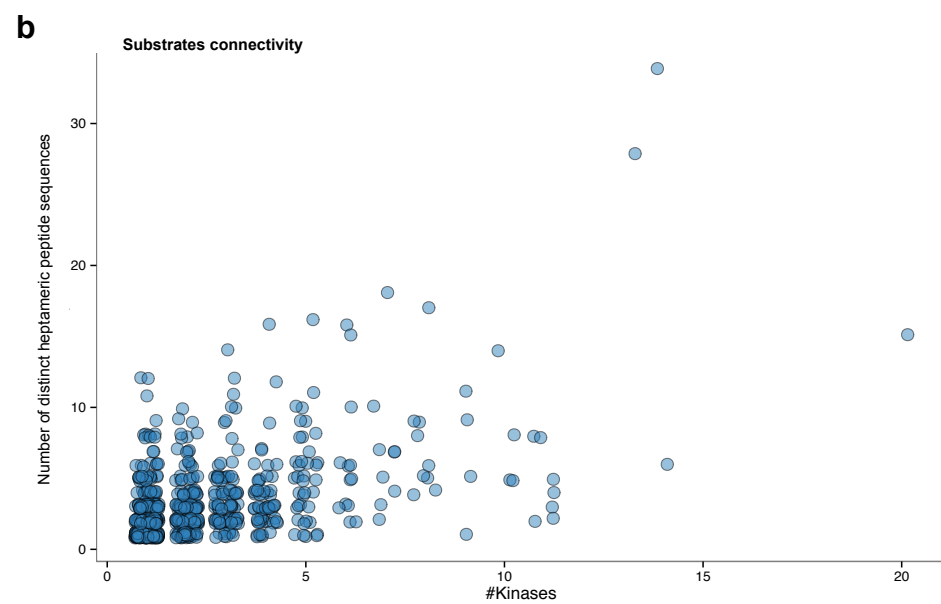
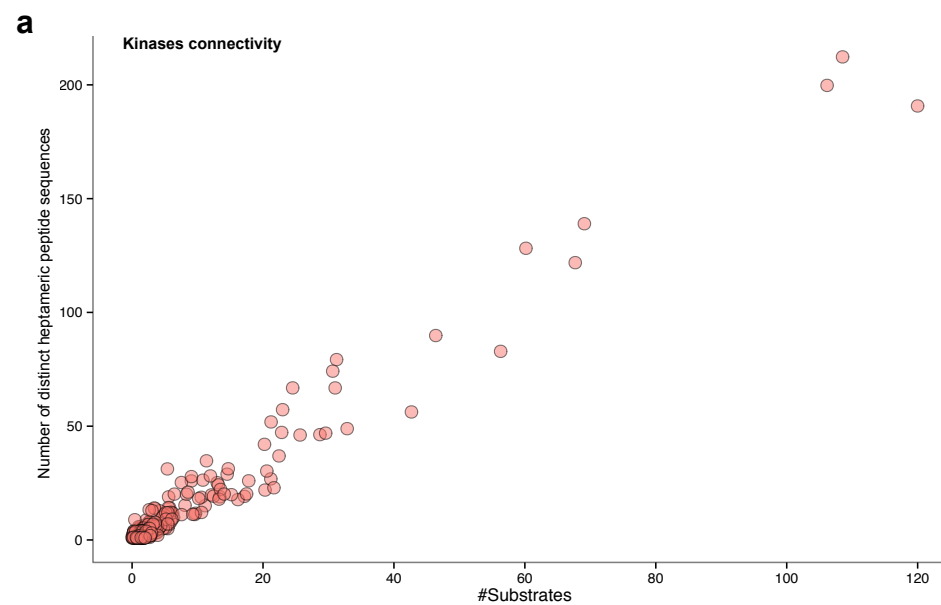
Aleksandra Olow*, Zhongzhong Chen*, R. Hannes Niedner, Denise M.
Wolf, Christina Yau, Aleksandr Pankov, Evelyn Pei Rong Lee, Lamorna
Brown-Swigart, Laura J. van 't Veer, and Jean-Philippe Coppé

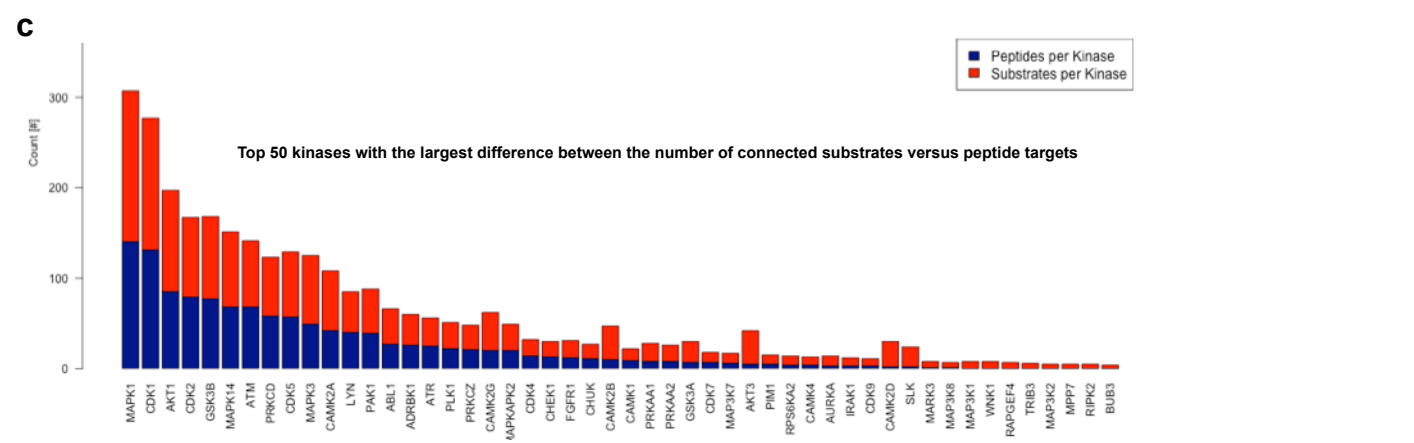
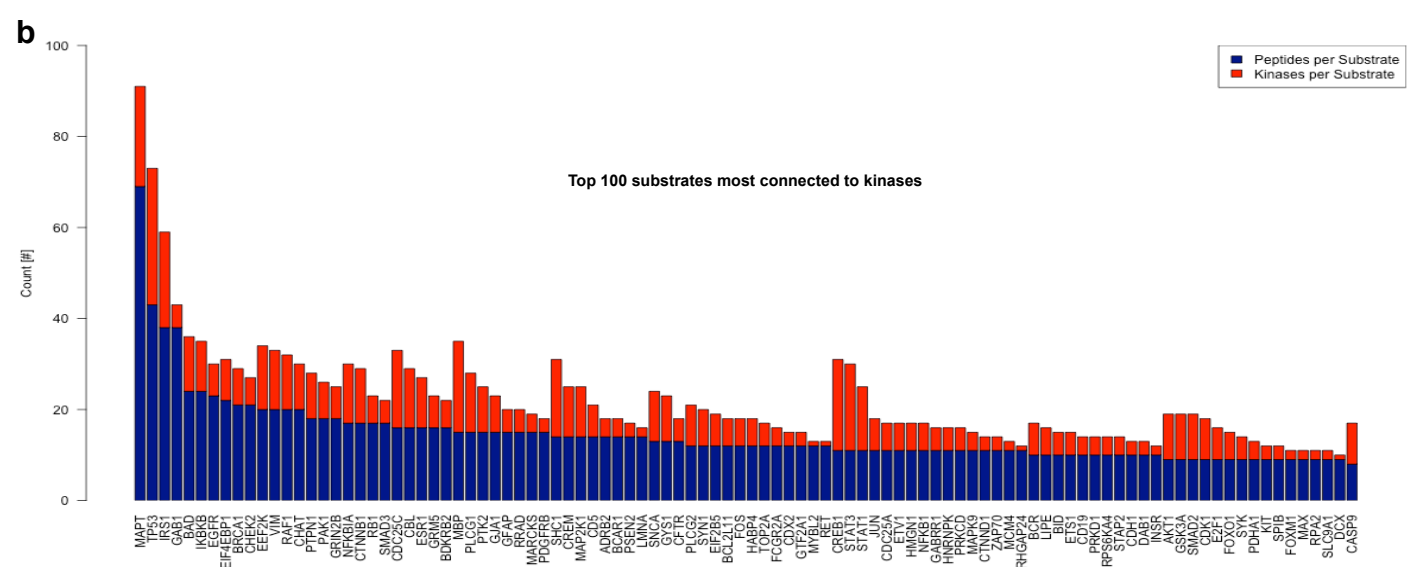
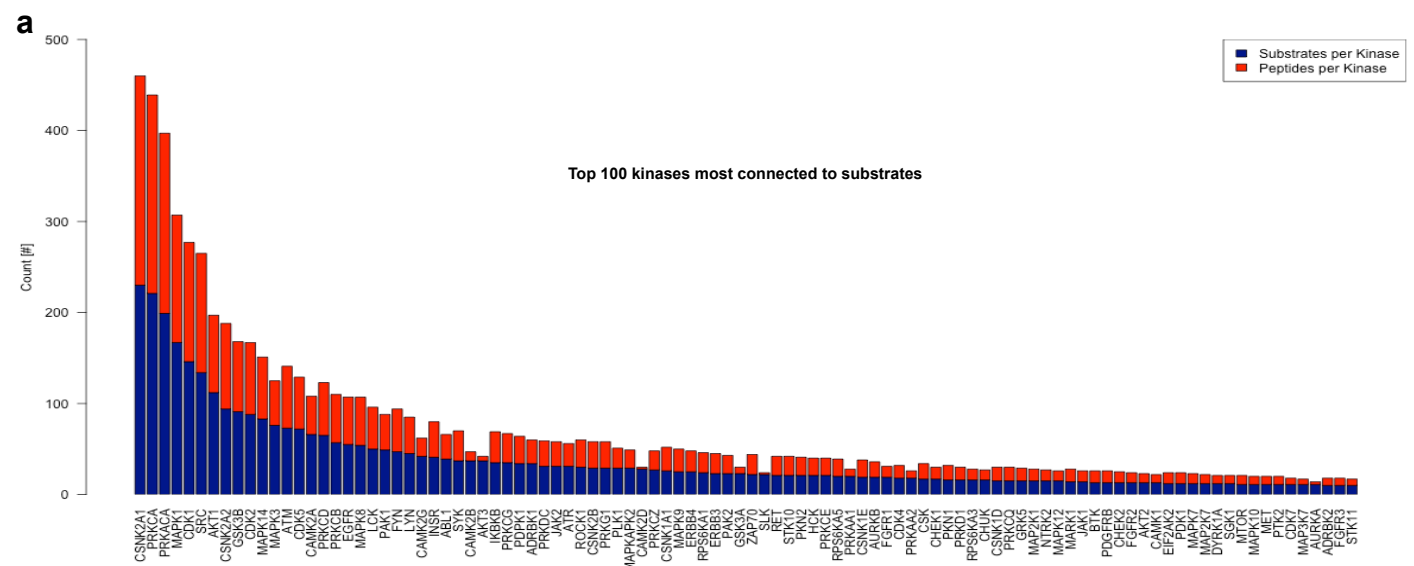
**SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES
S1 to S17**

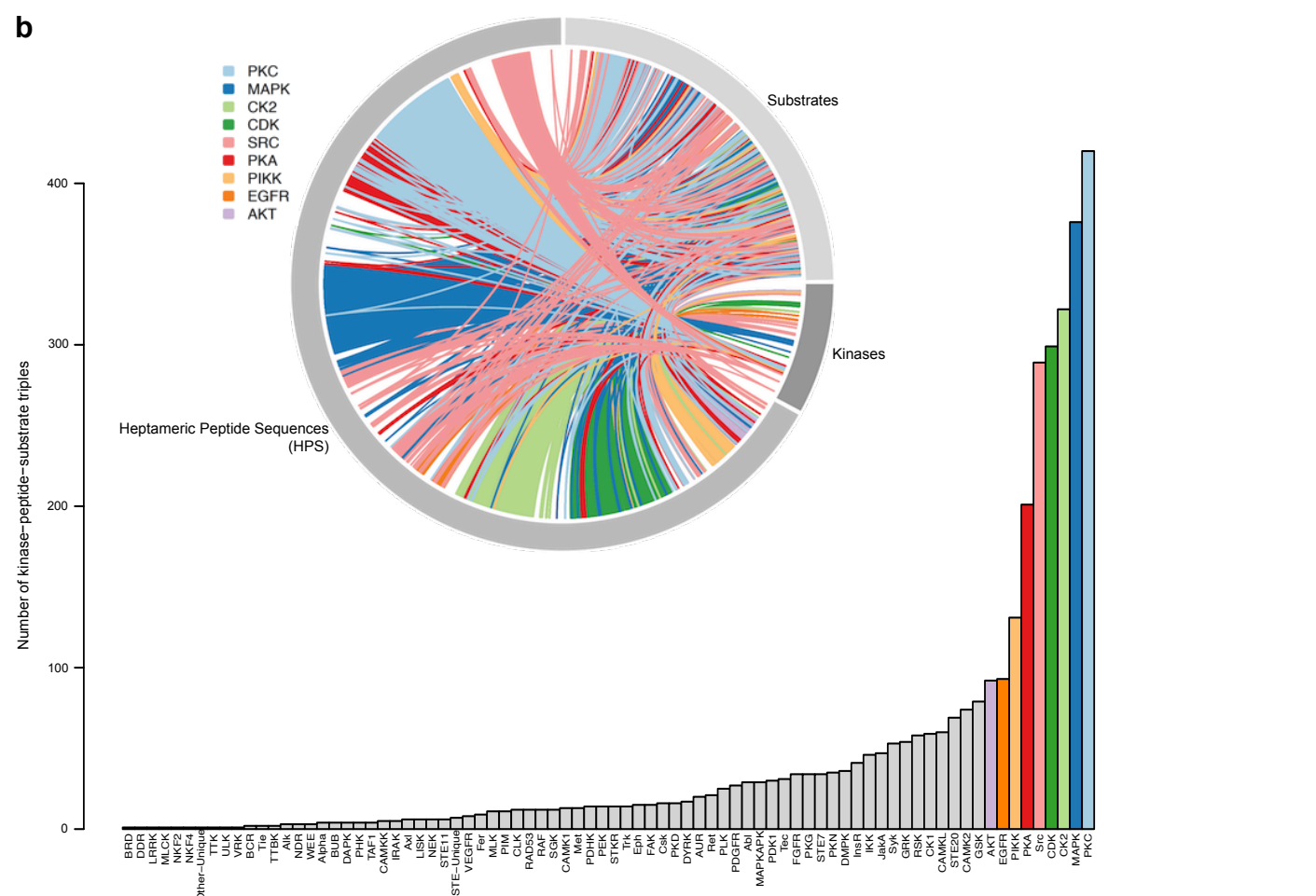
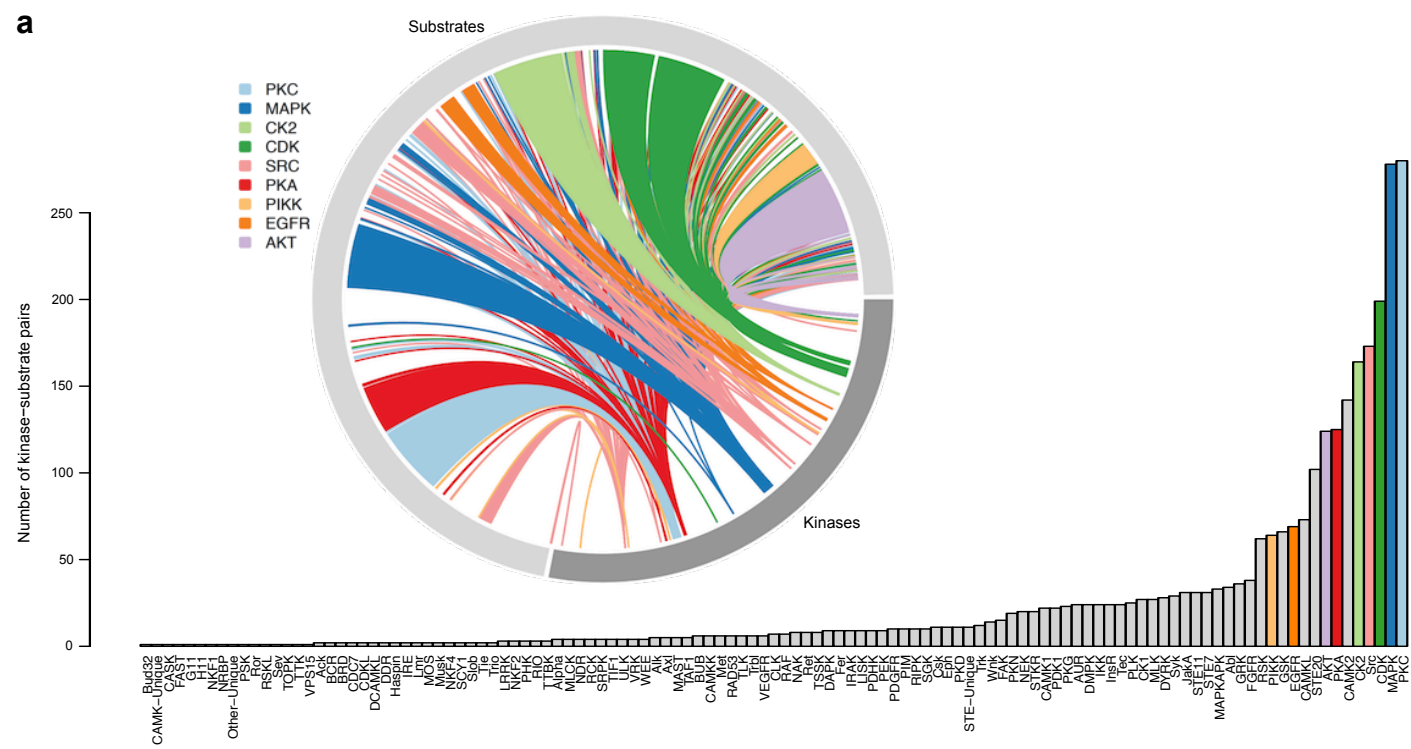




Supplement Figure S2



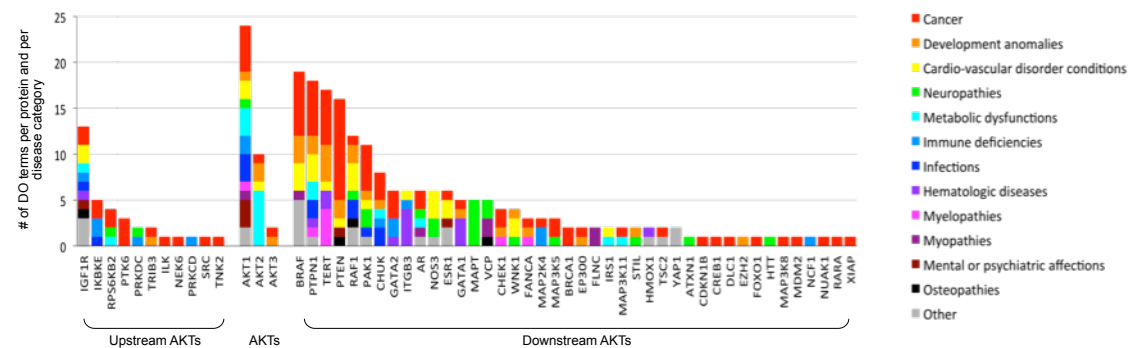




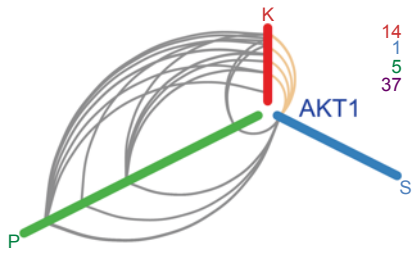
Supplement Figure S5

a

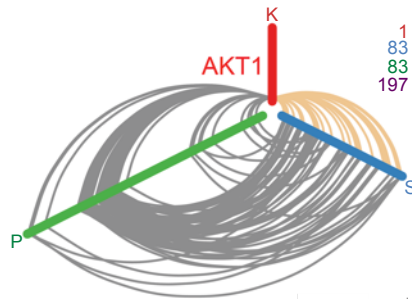
Disease category (Disease Ontology-terms were classified under 13 categories)	# of different DO terms per category	# of associated proteins per category	ontology details
Cancer	63	40	including malignant cancers, neoplasms, or hamartomas, across all tissue or cell types
Development anomalies	26	18	including congenital disorders, multisystem diseases, growth defects, mental retardation, intellectual disability
Cardio-vascular disorder conditions	23	14	including atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease, hypertension, cardiopathies
Neuropathies	18	14	including neurodegenerative disorders
Metabolic dysfunctions	11	9	including diabetes, obesity, insulin and glycoemic dysregulation
Immune deficiencies	12	10	including auto-immune disorders
Infections	9	8	both viral & bacterial
Hematologic diseases	13	7	including anemic and bleeding disorders
Myelopathies	8	5	including bone marrow disorders
Myopathies	7	5	including muscular degenerative diseases
Mental or psychiatric affections	6	4	-
Osteopathies	4	4	-
Other	23	13	including disorders of eye, kidney, lung, skin, thyroid, digestive and reproductive system

b

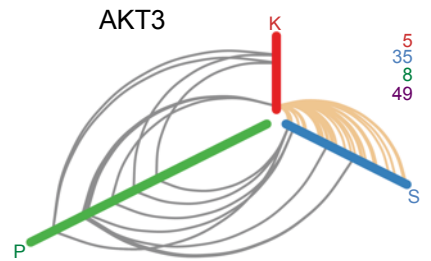
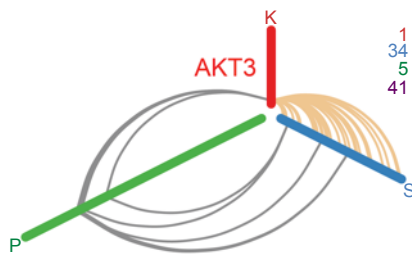
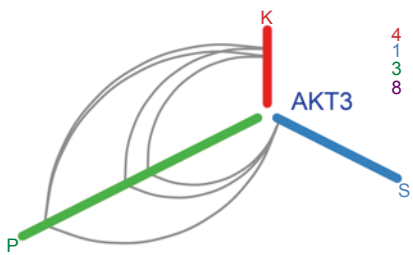
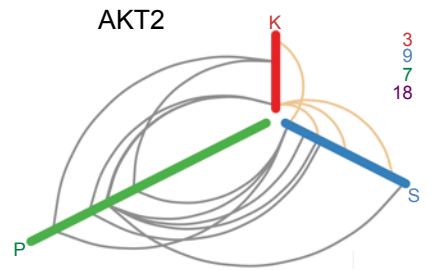
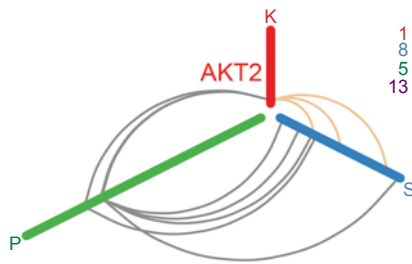
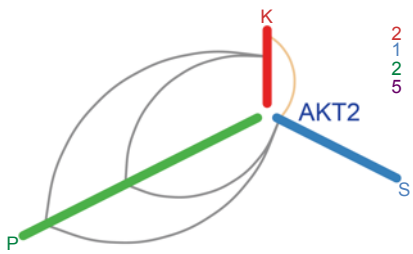
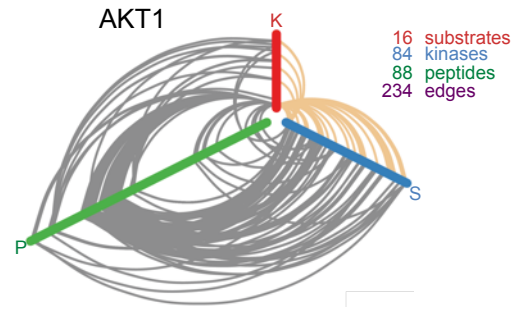
AKTs as substrate



AKTs as kinase



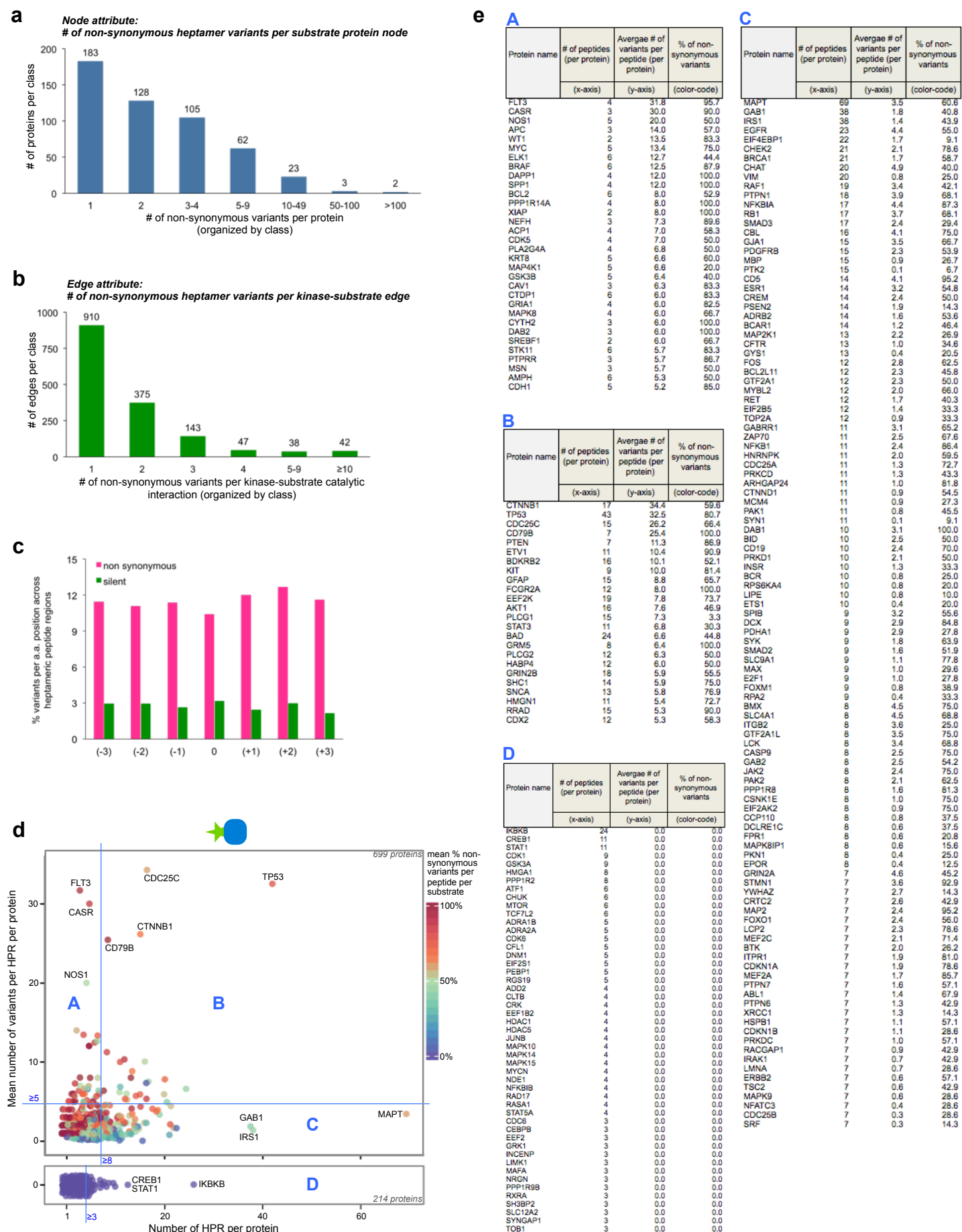
AKT-centric



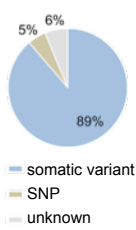
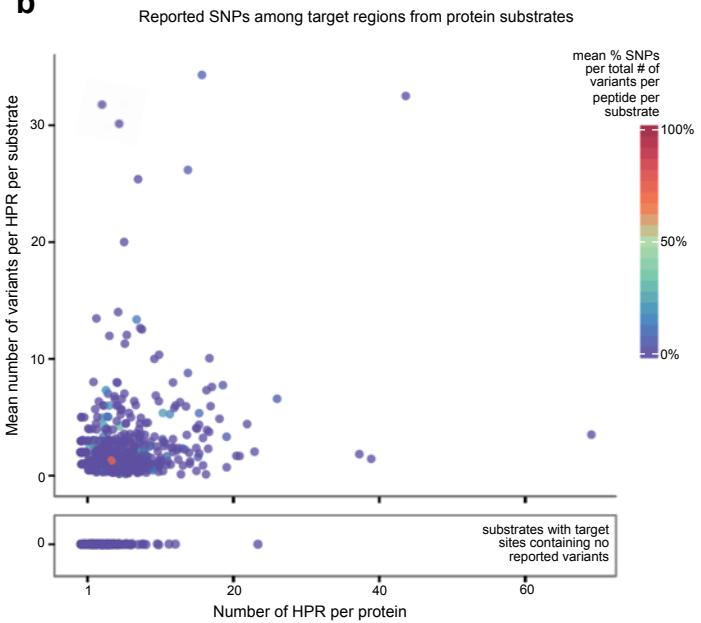
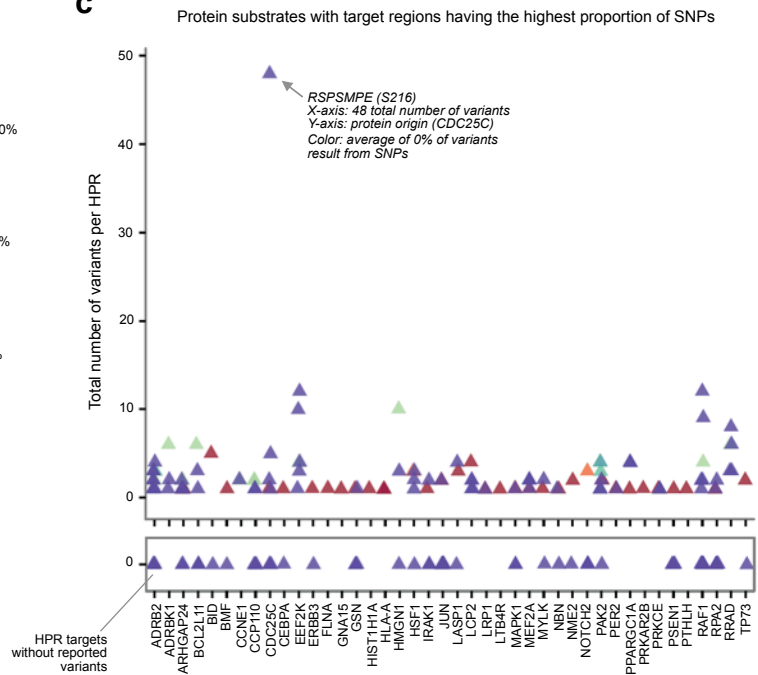
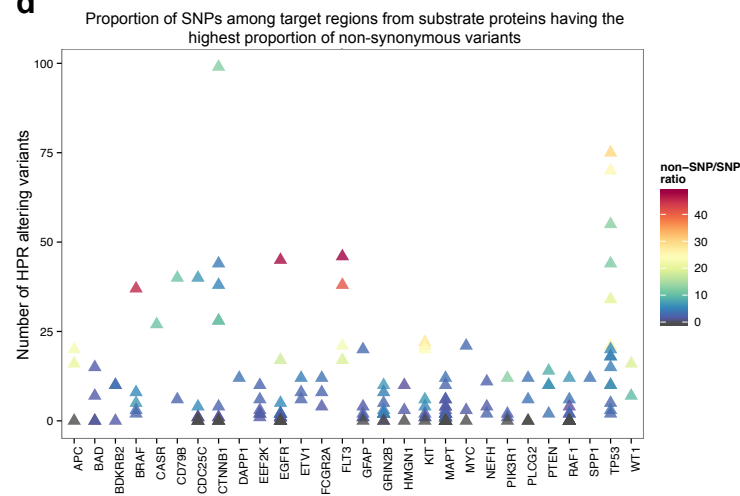
— Edges connecting a kinase to a substrate via a peptide target sequence

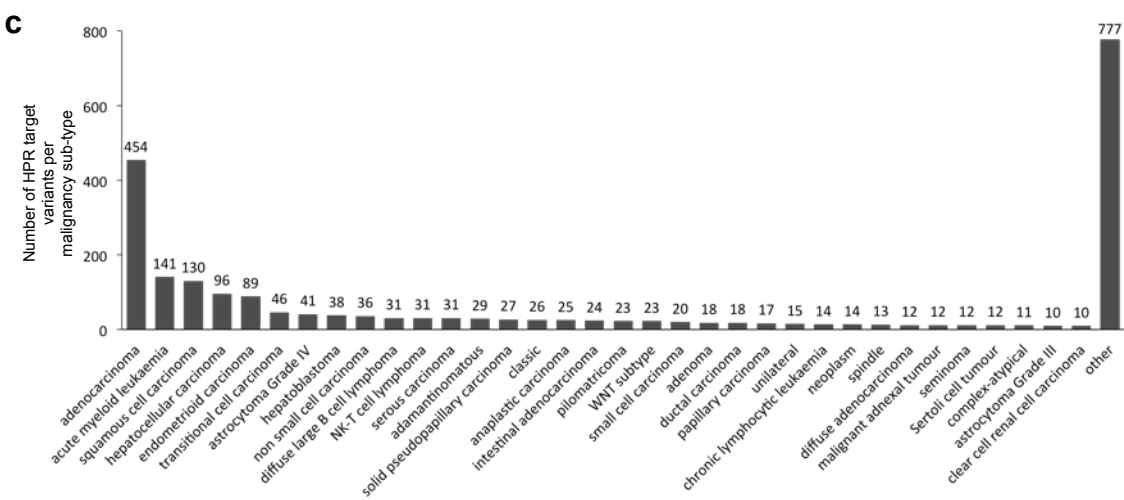
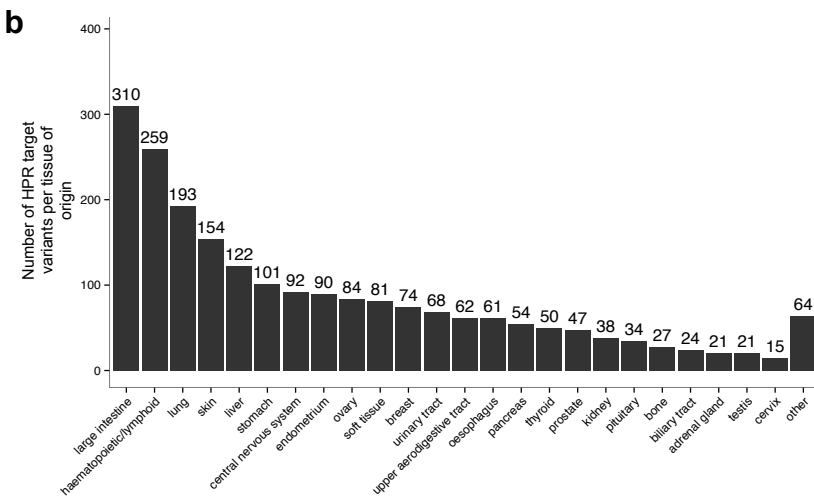
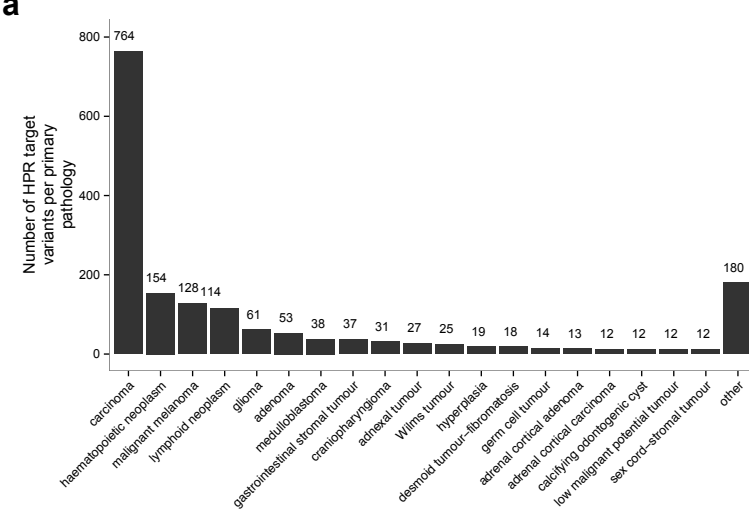
— Edges connecting kinase to substrates without a known/verified residue target site

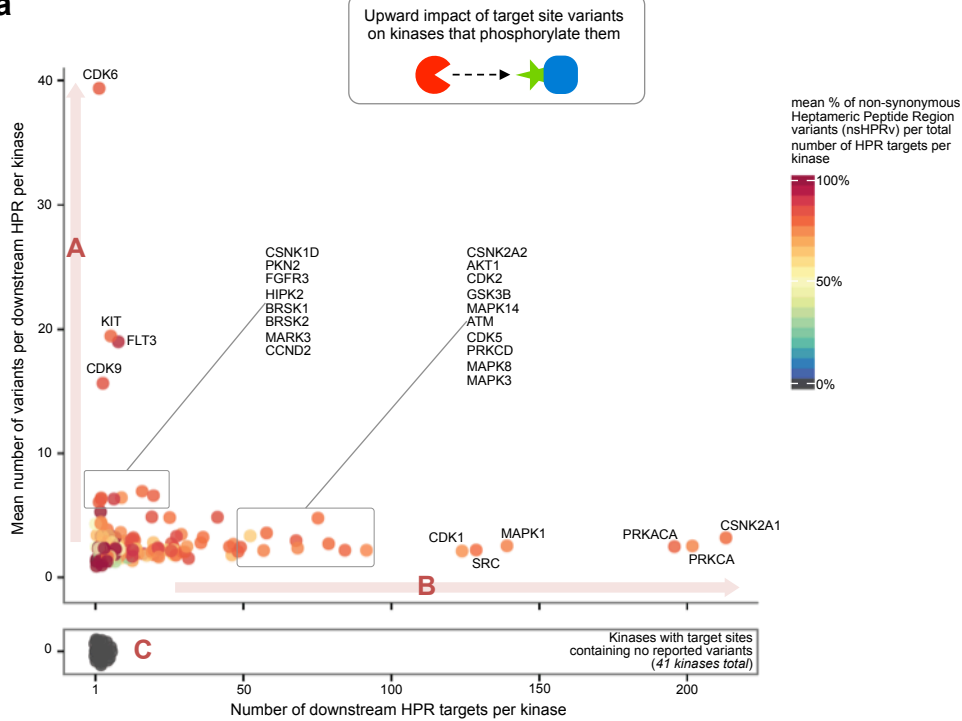
} total # of edges



Supplement Figure S9

a**b****c****d**



a**b**

Kinases with the highest average of non-synonymous HPR variants per targeted HPR

Kinase name	# of distinct heptameric peptide regions phosphorylated by the listed kinase	mean # of variants per HPR target per kinase	mean % non-synonymous variants per HPR target per kinase (% nsHPRv)
CHUK	11	1.7	100.0
TEC	7	2.0	100.0
GSK3A	7	1.8	100.0
GRK1	6	3.0	100.0
MAP3K7	6	2.8	100.0
PTK6	6	1.5	100.0
BUB1	6	1.0	100.0
PAK3	5	2.3	100.0
MAP3K5	5	1.8	100.0
BMPRI1B	5	1.0	100.0
ERBB2	5	1.0	100.0
OXSRI	4	3.0	100.0
BLK	4	2.0	100.0
RPS6KA2	4	1.5	100.0
TAF1	4	1.5	100.0
FER	4	1.3	100.0
STK4	4	1.3	100.0
ABL2	4	1.0	100.0
MAPKAPK3	4	1.0	100.0
CAMKK1	3	2.0	100.0
RPS6KA4	3	2.0	100.0
SIK1	3	2.0	100.0
SIK3	3	2.0	100.0
FGR	3	1.5	100.0
AURKA	3	1.0	100.0
AXL	3	1.0	100.0
CLK2	3	1.0	100.0
FGFR4	3	1.0	100.0
IRAK1	3	1.0	100.0
PRKAR1A	3	1.0	100.0
TYK2	3	1.0	100.0
EPHB1	2	2.0	100.0
PKM	2	2.0	100.0
RPS6KB1	2	2.0	100.0
SIK2	2	2.0	100.0
TGFBR1	2	2.0	100.0
WEE1	2	2.0	100.0
DAPK1	2	1.5	100.0
DYRK1B	2	1.5	100.0
BCR	2	1.0	100.0
CAMK2D	2	1.0	100.0
CDK3	2	1.0	100.0
EPHB2	2	1.0	100.0
FRK	2	1.0	100.0
IRAK4	2	1.0	100.0
MAP2K3	2	1.0	100.0
NME1-NME2	2	1.0	100.0
NME2	2	1.0	100.0
RAD17	2	1.0	100.0
CAND2	1	5.0	100.0
NEK8	1	3.0	100.0
ACVR1B	1	2.0	100.0
CSF1R	1	2.0	100.0
MAP4K1	1	2.0	100.0
MATK	1	2.0	100.0
NUAK1	1	2.0	100.0
PKD1	1	2.0	100.0
PTPN11	1	2.0	100.0
STK3	1	2.0	100.0
BCAT2	1	1.0	100.0
CCNE1	1	1.0	100.0
CSNK1G1	1	1.0	100.0
DAPK3	1	1.0	100.0
DMPK	1	1.0	100.0
HIPK3	1	1.0	100.0
NEK2	1	1.0	100.0
PRKCI	1	1.0	100.0
PRKY	1	1.0	100.0
TAOK1	1	1.0	100.0
TTK	1	1.0	100.0
TTN	1	1.0	100.0
ZRANB2	1	1.0	100.0

c

A Kinases with the highest average # of variants per targeted HPR (y-axis extremes)

Kinase name	# of distinct heptameric peptide regions phosphorylated by the listed kinase	mean # of variants per HPR target per kinase	mean % non-synonymous variants per HPR target per kinase (% nsHPRv)
	(x-axis)	(y-axis)	(color-code)
CDK6	1	39.0	84.6
KIT	5	19.0	82.5
FLT3	7	18.7	95.4
CDK9	3	15.3	87.0
CSNK1D	15	6.6	81.1
PKN2	19	6.3	84.1
FGFR3	8	6.0	75.0
HIPK2	5	6.0	91.7
BRSK1	2	6.0	83.3
BRSK2	2	6.0	83.3
MARK3	1	6.0	83.3
CCND2	1	5.0	100.0
CSNK1E	19	4.5	87.0
CAMK2A	42	4.5	87.2
GSK3B	75	4.5	79.4
CSNK1A1	25	4.4	79.0
PLK3	3	4.0	75.0
FCGR3A	1	4.0	75.0
TAOK2	1	4.0	50.0
VRK1	1	4.0	75.0
KDR	4	3.5	78.6
SGK1	9	3.2	75.0
CDK5	57	3.2	81.0
CSNK2B	29	3.2	75.9
GRK1	6	3.0	100.0
AKT3	5	3.0	66.7
OXSRI	4	3.0	100.0
PHKA1	4	3.0	66.7
EPHB4	3	3.0	66.7
STK38	3	3.0	66.7
NEK8	1	3.0	100.0
SHC1	1	3.0	66.7

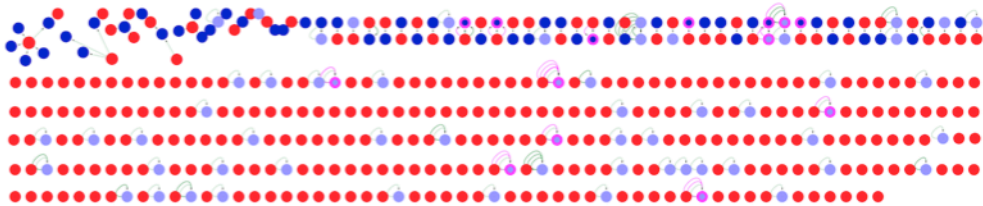
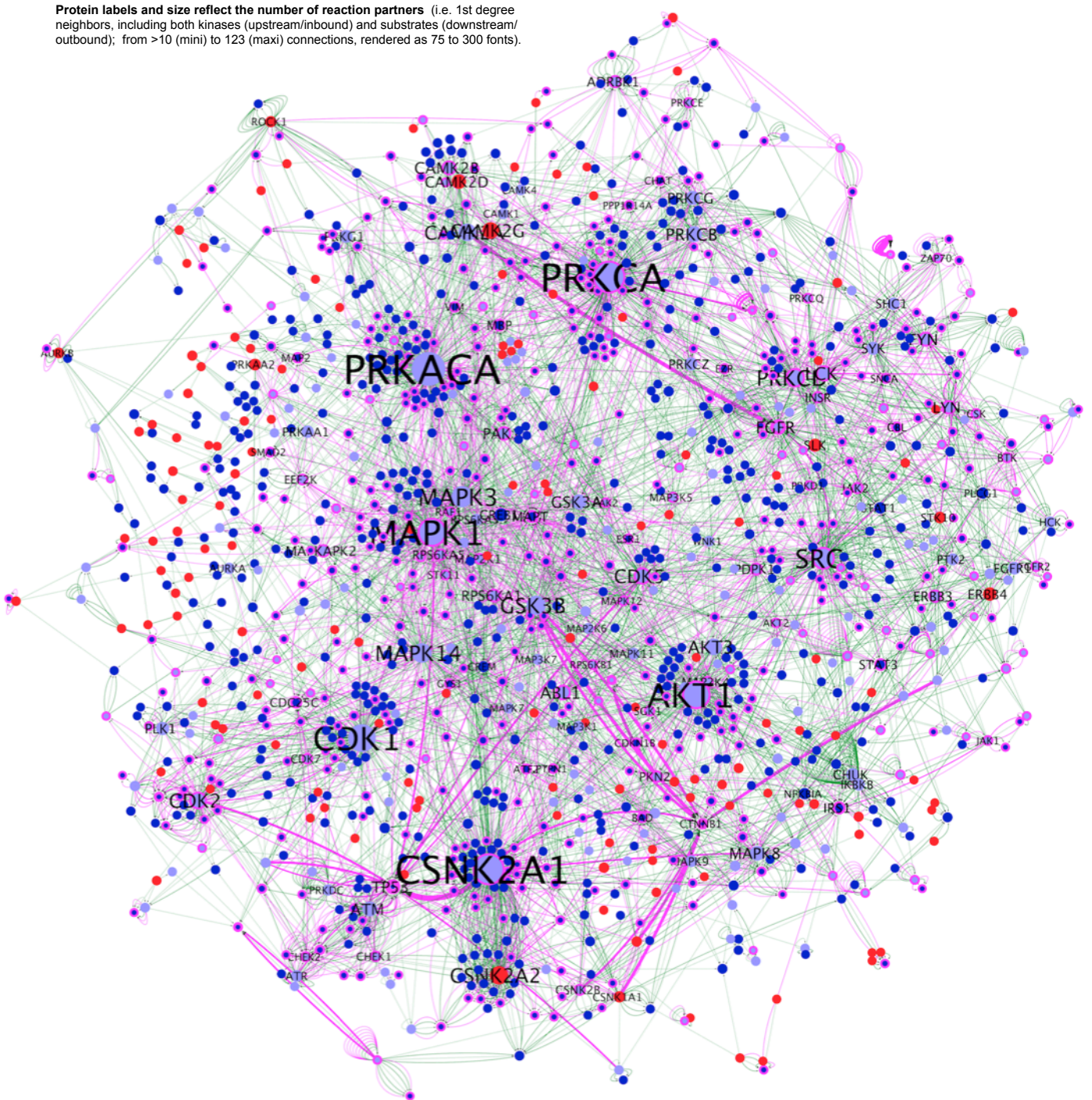
B Kinases with the highest # of targeted HPRs (x-axis extremes)

Kinase name	# of distinct heptameric peptide regions phosphorylated by the listed kinase	mean # of variants per HPR target per kinase	mean % non-synonymous variants per HPR target per kinase (% nsHPRv)
	(x-axis)	(y-axis)	(color-code)
CSNK2A1	213	2.8	81.3
PRKCA	201	2.2	76.6
PRKACA	195	2.1	83.1
MAPK1	140	2.1	76.9
SRC	128	1.9	80.3
CDK1	124	1.7	74.8
CSNK2A2	91	1.9	75.7
AKT1	85	1.8	82.1
CDK2	79	2.4	80.8
GSK3B	75	4.5	79.4
MAPK14	68	1.9	76.3
ATM	67	2.6	84.8
CDK5	57	3.2	81.0
PRKCD	56	1.8	77.1
MAPK8	53	2.9	63.4
MAPK3	49	2.0	83.8
PRKCB	48	1.8	83.1
FYN	47	2.3	76.1
EGFR	47	1.4	67.6
LCK	46	2.1	81.3
CAMK2A	42	4.5	87.2
LYN	37	2.6	79.7
INSR	35	2.5	79.6
SYK	31	1.9	73.8
IKKBK	31	1.2	87.5
ROCK1	30	1.7	83.9
PRKCG	30	1.7	79.5
CSNK2B	29	3.2	75.9
PRKDC	28	2.9	88.0
PDPK1	28	1.3	80.0
ABL1	27	1.5	61.9
ADRBK1	26	2.1	82.6
JAK2	26	1.9	63.0
PRKG1	26	1.8	85.7
CSNK1A1	25	4.4	79.0
ATR	25	2.4	85.4
MAPK9	25	1.8	71.4
ERBB4	23	1.8	60.0
ERBB3	22	2.0	66.7
RPS6KA1	22	2.0	87.5
PLK1	22	1.5	84.2
STK10	21	2.1	87.9
RET	21	2.0	54.2
ZAP70	21	1.3	75.0

C Kinases with the lowest # of variants per targeted HPR

Kinase name	# of distinct heptameric peptide regions phosphorylated by the listed kinase	mean # of variants per HPR target per kinase	mean % non-synonymous variants per HPR target per kinase (% nsHPRv)
	(x-axis)	(y-axis)	(color-code)
MAP3K14	6	0.0	0.0
PRKACG	4	0.0	0.0
EEF2K	3	0.0	0.0
MNAT1	3	0.0	0.0
IGF1R	2	0.0	0.0
MAPK15	2	0.0	0.0
NLK	2	0.0	0.0
PKMYT1	2	0.0	0.0
TESK1	2	0.0	0.0
TESK2	2	0.0	0.0
ACVR1	1	0.0	0.0
BRD4	1	0.0	0.0
CAD	1	0.0	0.0
CCNA2	1	0.0	0.0
CDK16	1	0.0	0.0
CDK19	1	0.0	0.0
CDK20	1	0.0	0.0
CLK4	1	0.0	0.0
CRK	1	0.0	0.0
DAPK2	1	0.0	0.0
DDR1	1	0.0	0.0
EIF2AK1	1	0.0	0.0
EIF2AK3	1	0.0	0.0
LIMK2	1	0.0	0.0
MAP3K10	1	0.0	0.0
MAP3K11	1	0.0	0.0
MAP3K3	1	0.0	0.0
MAP3K9	1	0.0	0.0
MAPK4	1	0.0	0.0
MAPK6	1	0.0	0.0
MELK	1	0.0	0.0
MYT1	1	0.0	0.0
NRK	1	0.0	0.0
PEG3	1	0.0	0.0
PINK1	1	0.0	0.0
PRKAR2A	1	0.0	0.0
PRKD3	1	0.0	0.0
PRKRII	1	0.0	0.0
TRPM7	1	0.0	0.0
UHMK1	1	0.0	0.0
WEE2	1	0.0	0.0

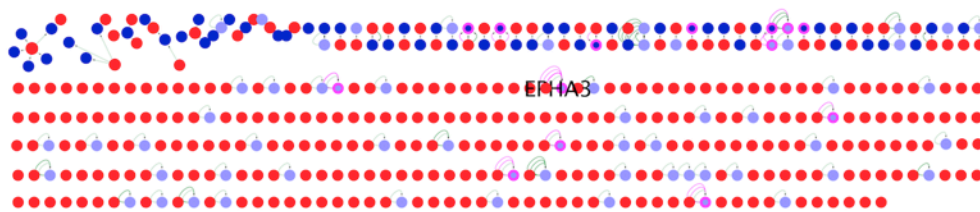
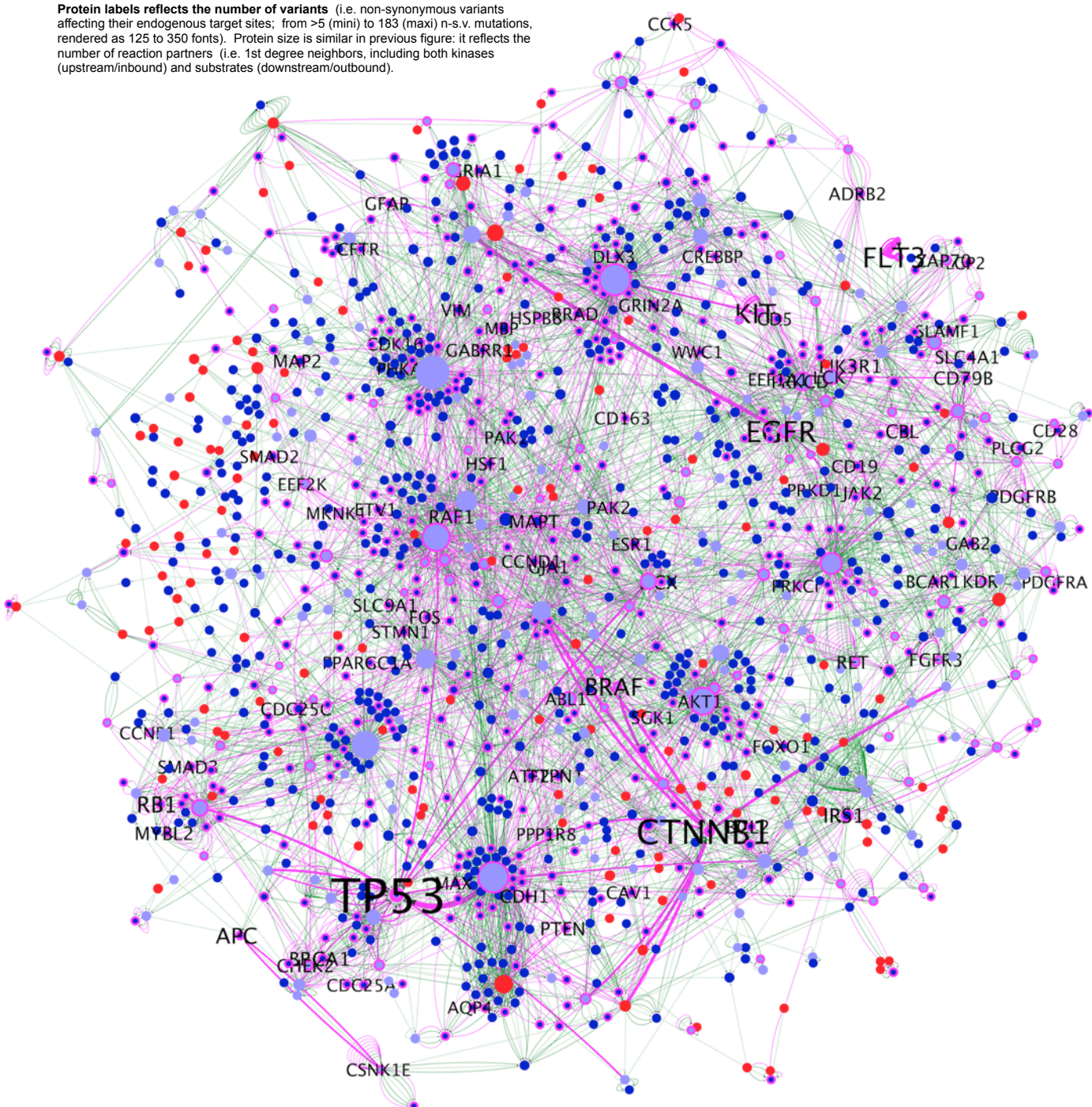
Protein labels and size reflect the number of reaction partners (i.e. 1st degree neighbors, including both kinases (upstream/inbound) and substrates (downstream/outbound)); from >10 (mini) to 123 (maxi) connections, rendered as 75 to 300 fonts).



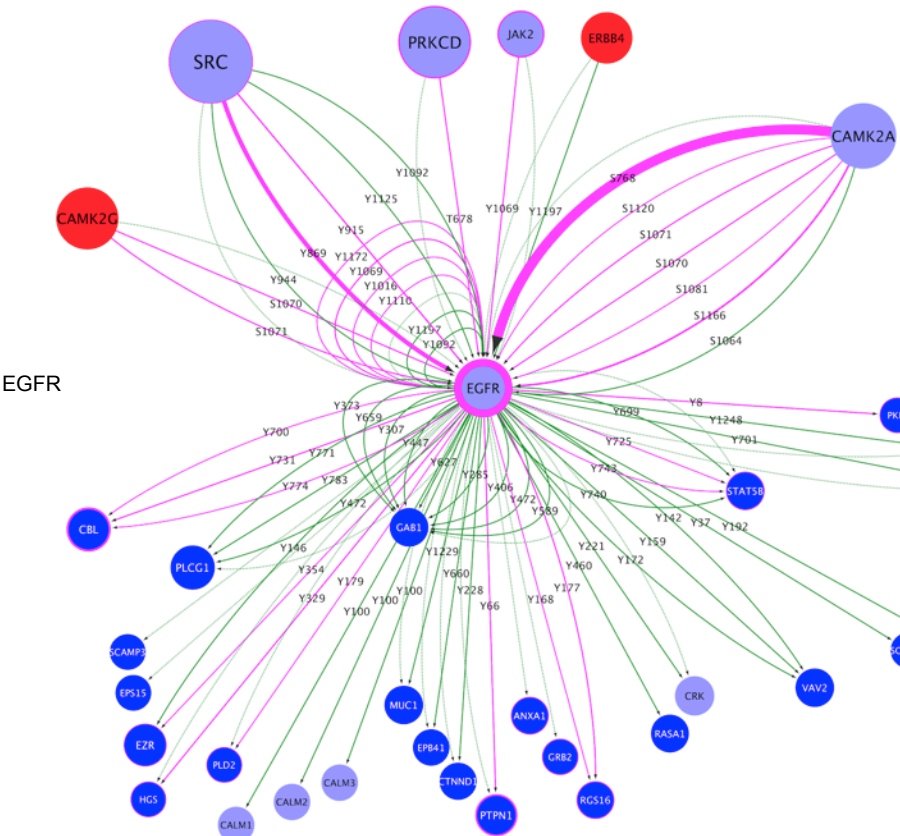
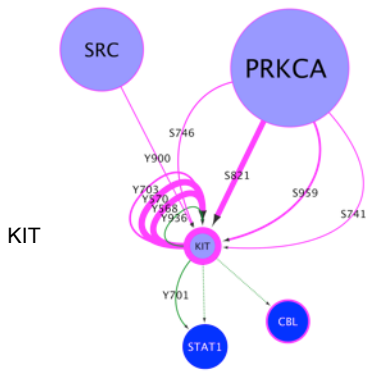
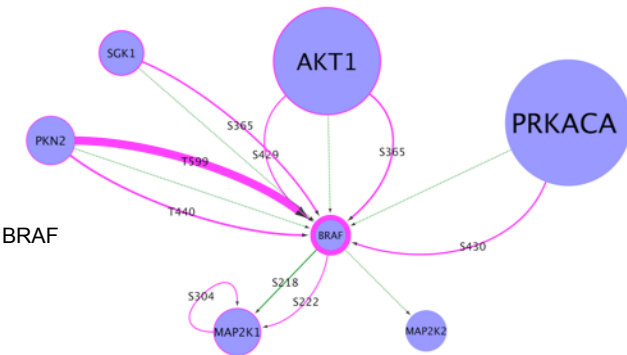
419 proteins not interconnected to the main network
(158 edges)

- Protein that functions as a kinase only; the diameter increases proportionally with the number of substrates it phosphorylates.
- Protein that functions both as a kinase and a substrate; the diameter increases proportionally to the sum of all of kinases phosphorylating it and all substrates it phosphorylates.
- Protein that functions as a substrate only; the diameter increases proportionally with the number of kinases phosphorylating it
- phosphorylation with unknown target site
- individual phosphorylation on a known target site (with no known non-synonymous mutation within the immediate target site range); residue target sites are annotated in the middle of each connector
- individual phosphorylation on a known target site with one or more known non-synonymous mutation(s) within the immediate target site range; the line width increases with the number of mutations
- margin increases proportionally with the number of known non-synonymous mutations within the immediate range of any target site

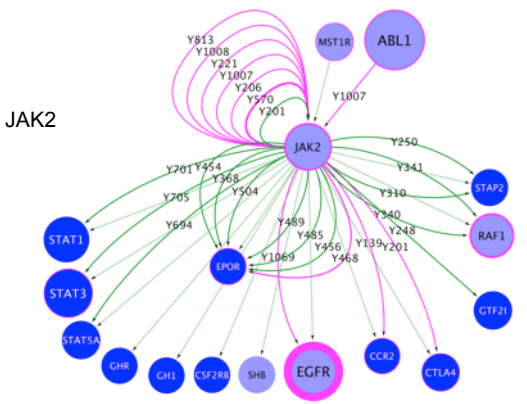
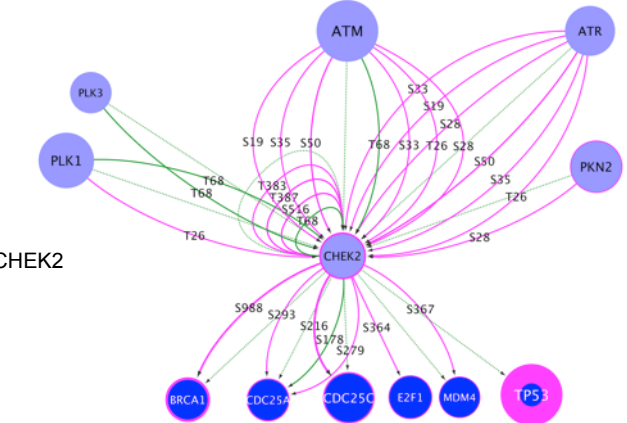
Protein labels reflects the number of variants (i.e. non-synonymous variants affecting their endogenous target sites; from >5 (mini) to 183 (maxi) n.s.v. mutations, rendered as 125 to 350 fonts). Protein size is similar in previous figure: it reflects the number of reaction partners (i.e. 1st degree neighbors, including both kinases (upstream/inbound) and substrates (downstream/outbound)).



- Protein that functions as a kinase only; the diameter increases proportionally with the number of substrates it phosphorylates.
- Protein that functions both as a kinase and a substrate; the diameter increases proportionally to the sum of all of kinases phosphorylating it and all substrates it phosphorylates.
- Protein that functions as a substrate only; the diameter increases proportionally with the number of kinases phosphorylating it
- phosphorylation with unknown target site
- individual phosphorylation on a known target site (with no known non-synonymous mutation within the immediate target site range); residue target sites are annotated in the middle of each connector
- phosphorylation on a known target site with one or more known non-synonymous mutation(s) within the immediate target site range; the line width increases with the number of mutations
- margin increases proportionally with the number of known non-synonymous mutations within the immediate range of any target site



- Protein that functions as a kinase only; the diameter increases proportionally with the number of substrates it phosphorylates.
- Protein that functions both as a kinase and a substrate; the diameter increases proportionally to the sum of all of kinases phosphorylating it and all substrates it phosphorylates.
- Protein that functions as a substrate only; the diameter increases proportionally with the number of kinases phosphorylating it
- phosphorylation with unknown target site
- individual phosphorylation on a known target site (with no known non-synonymous mutation within the immediate target site range); residue target sites are annotated in the middle of each connector
- individual phosphorylation on a known target site with one or more known non-synonymous mutation(s) within the immediate target site range; the line width increases with the number of mutations
- margin increases proportionally with the number of known non-synonymous mutations within the immediate range of any target site



Supplement Figure S15

