SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Proteome-scale binary interactomics in human cells

Sam Lievens^{1,2,§}, José Van der Heyden^{1,2}, Delphine Masschaele^{1,2}, Leentje De Ceuninck^{1,2}, Ioanna Petta^{1,2,4,5}, Surya Gupta^{1,2}, Veronic De Puysseleir^{1,2}, Virginie Vauthier^{1,2,§§}, Irma Lemmens^{1,2}, Dries De Clercq^{3,§§§}, Dieter Defever^{1,2}, Nele Vanderroost^{1,2}, Anne-Sophie De Smet^{1,2}, Sven Eyckerman^{1,2}, Serge Van Calenbergh³, Lennart Martens^{1,2}, Karolien De Bosscher^{1,2}, Claude Libert^{4,5}, David Hill^{6,7}, Marc Vidal^{6,7} and Jan Tavernier^{1,2 *}

¹Medical Biotechnology Center, VIB, Ghent, Belgium

² Department of Biochemistry, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

³ Laboratory for Medicinal Chemistry, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

⁴ Inflammation Research Center, VIB, Ghent, Belgium

⁵ Department of Biomedical Molecular Biology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

⁶Center for Cancer Systems Biology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, USA

⁷ Department of Genetics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA

Current address:

§ Orionis Biosciences, Ghent, Belgium

§§ Sorbonne Universités, UPMC, INSERM, Centre de Recherche Saint-Antoine, Paris, France

§§§ Department of Cancer Biology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, USA and Department of

Biological Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA

Supplementary Table legends

Table S1. Quality and performance of the cell microarray screening approach. Raw data corresponding to the graphs shown in Figure 2b. Fluorescence intensities (II, log2 Integral Intensity) are provided for each of the 1728 spots of a well, which were used to generate the graphs in Figure 2b and to calculate the Pearson's correlation coefficient.

Table S2. A MAPPIT cell microarray screen identifies known and novel RNF41 interaction partners. Raw data corresponding to the graph depicted in Figure 3a. For each of the 14,816 screened ORF clones, this table contains the Integral Intensity (II, log2 transformed) and Particle Count (PC) values for each of the four unstimulated (NS) and leptin-stimulated (S) replicate spots, as well as the normalized Integral Intensity values (res) for each of the replicate spots which were used to calculate the q-values (II.rankprod.q) and the ratio of the median value of the Particle Count of stimulated versus unstimulated spots (PC.fold.change).

Table S3. Identification of dexamethasone-modulated interactions with GR in a MAPPIT cell microarray screen. Raw data corresponding to the graph depicted in Figure 4a. Data is provided in the same format as described for Table S2. For identification of signals upregulated by treatment with dexamethasone, leptin-stimulated (NS) spots were compared with leptin and dexamethasone costimulated (S) samples (first datasheet). For detection of downregulated signals, leptin and dexamethasone co-stimulated (NS) and leptin-stimulated (S) values were compared (second datasheet).

Table S4. A MASPIT cell microarray screen detects tamoxifen target proteins. Raw data corresponding to the graph depicted in Figure 5a. Data is provided in the same format as described for Table S2, for leptin-stimulated (NS) and leptin and TMP-tamoxifen co-stimulated (S) replicate spots.

Table S5. A MASPIT cell microarray screen detects tamoxifen target proteins. Raw data corresponding to the graph depicted in Figure 6a. Data is provided in the same format as described for Table S2, for leptin-stimulated (NS) and leptin and TMP-reversine co-stimulated (S) replicate spots.