

Supplemental data legends

Figure S1. (A) A representative labeling efficiency example of a peptide containing a lysine residue. Red line indicates position of the unlabeled peptide. (B) Confirmation of the effective stimulation of the cells for the proteome by Western blot (right) and the Western Blot results (semi-quantitative densitometry) compared to the quantitative mass spectrometry results for each ligand at both timepoints using MARCKSL1 as a representative protein. (C) Confirmation of the effective stimulation of the cells for the secretome by the measurement of TNF levels in the conditioned media. The statistical analysis was performed using a two-way ANOVA, and the resulting p-value was less than 0.0001. The horizontal bars indicate statistically significant differences resulting from post-hoc multiple comparisons (significance level = 0.05).

Figure S2. Results overview for the proteome and secretome analysis. Overlap between the four replicates of the proteome (top) and secretome (bottom) analyses of cells stimulated with (from left to right) LPS, P3C and R848.

Figure S3. (A) Determination of the stress effect on the cells after culture in the serum-free media. (B). The visual timeline of the controls versus treated samples.

Figure S4. (A) Determination of the significant fold change thresholds. (B) Assessment of cell death in the serum-supplemented (left) and serum-free (right) media without (black and gray) and with (dark and light blue) LPS stimulation.

Figure S5. Gene Ontology Cellular Compartment assignments of the proteins found in the proteome (black bars) and secretome (gray bars).

Figure S6. Changes in the proteins common to all the datasets. The heatmap represents the hierarchical clustering of the common proteins in the proteome and secretome for all the treatments and timepoints. The color key below represents the changes (log₂ scale), from dark blue representing the largest decrease, to red representing the largest increase. Cells colored gray represent missing data. Each row is a protein and each column is a sample. Samples are named based on data type, treatment type, timepoint and replicate as described in “Data analysis”.

Figure S7. Principal component analysis performed using the MeV software. For proteome (A and B) and secretome (C and D) samples, PCA analysis was carried out separately. Samples were projected onto two different two-dimensional planes, consisting of PC1 vs. PC2 (A and C) and PC2 vs. PC3 (B and D).

Table S1. Proteins identified and quantified in each stimulation in the proteome dataset.

Table S2. Proteins identified and quantified in each stimulation in the secretome dataset.

Table S3. Proteins identified in all of the analyses.

Table S4. Proteins identified as containing a signal peptide by SignalP software (Sheet 1) and proteins predicted to be secreted via the non-classical secretory pathway by SecretomeP software (Sheet 2).

Table S5. Proteins that exhibit significant changes in expression level at the protein level, but not at the transcript level for the LPS (Sheet 1), P3C (Sheet 2), and R848 (Sheet 3) stimulations.

Table S6. List of proteins used for the targeted proteomic analysis after the stimulation of cells with heat-killed whole pathogens.

A

Sequence: TEDPSDSGGLGSTADAVGSSSLK, K22-Label:13C(6)15N(2) (8.01420 Da)
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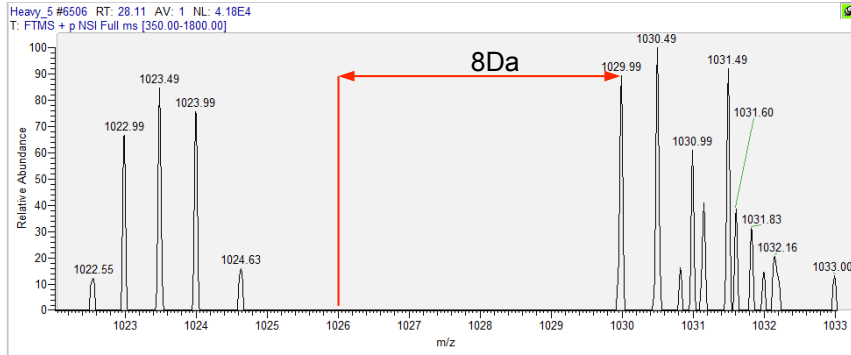
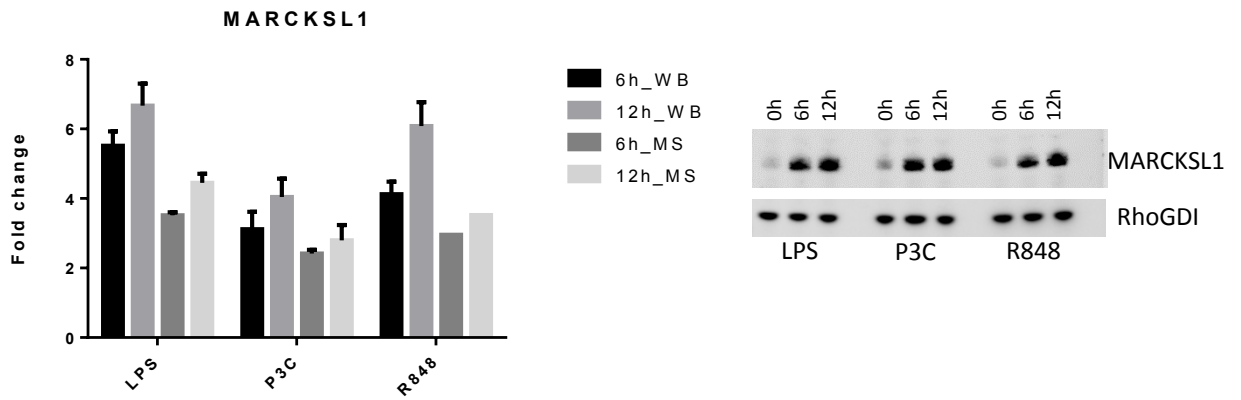
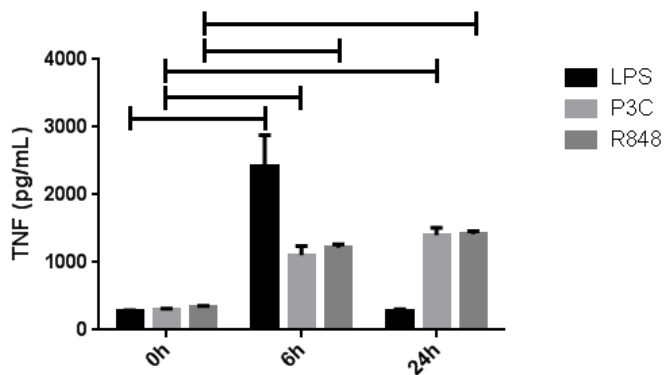
**B****C**

Figure S1

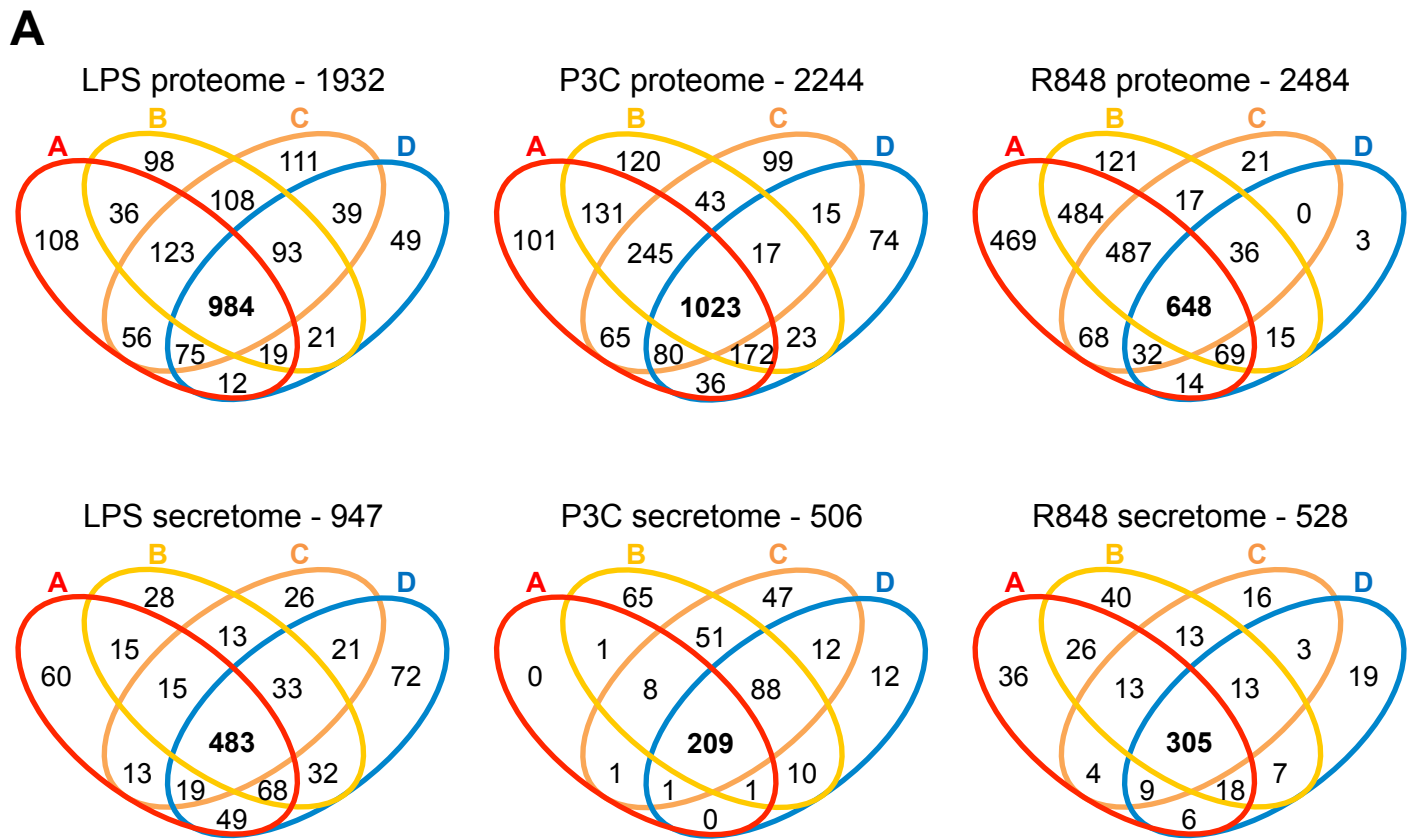


Figure S2

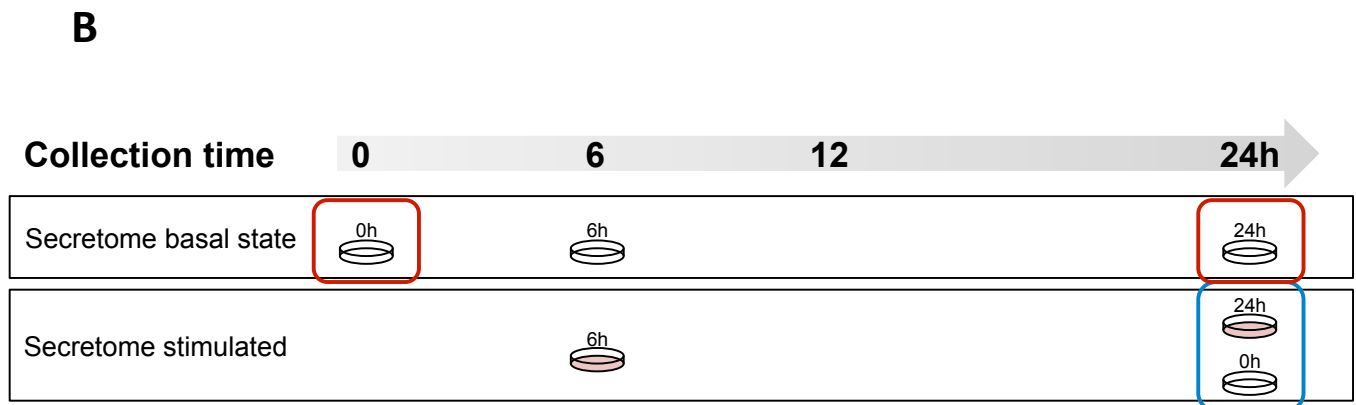
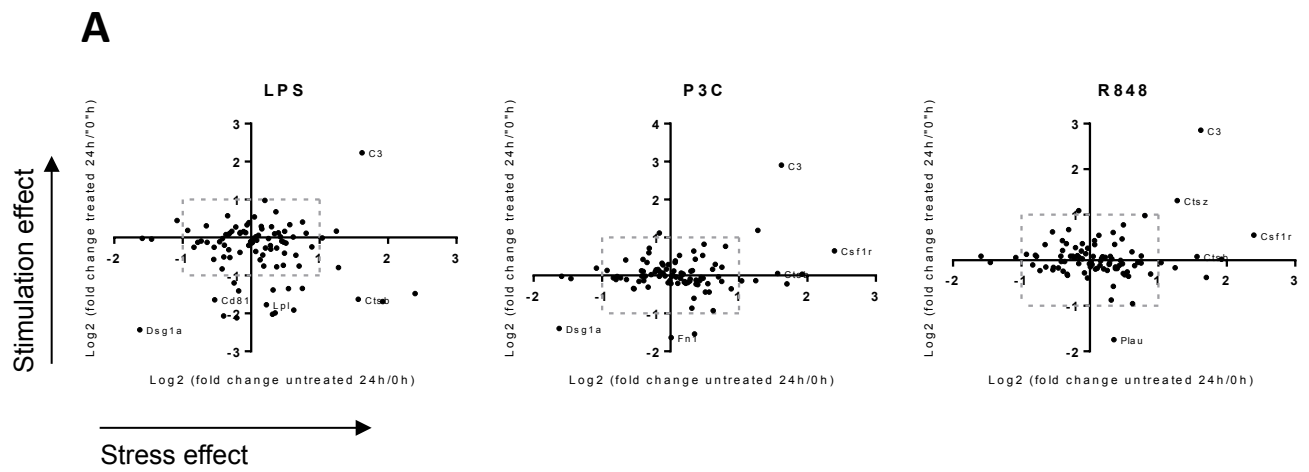
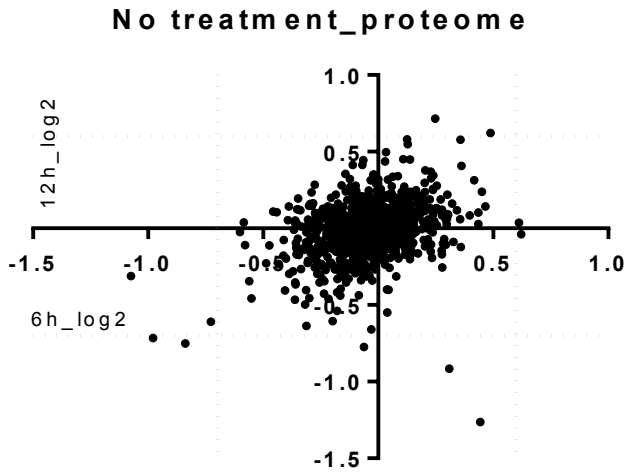
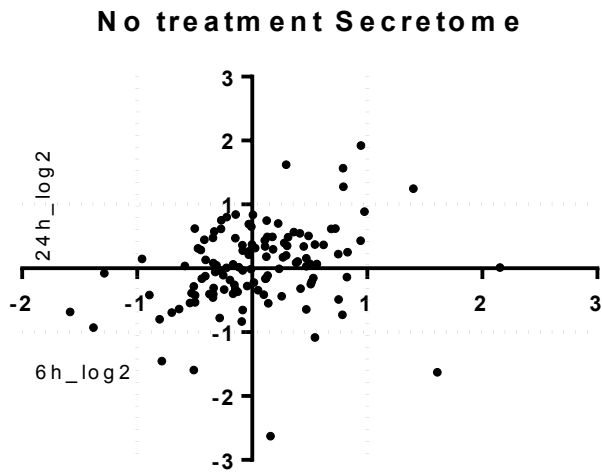


Figure S3

A

Fold change 1.5
99% proteins within boundaries in
time course



Fold change 2
88% proteins within boundaries in
time course

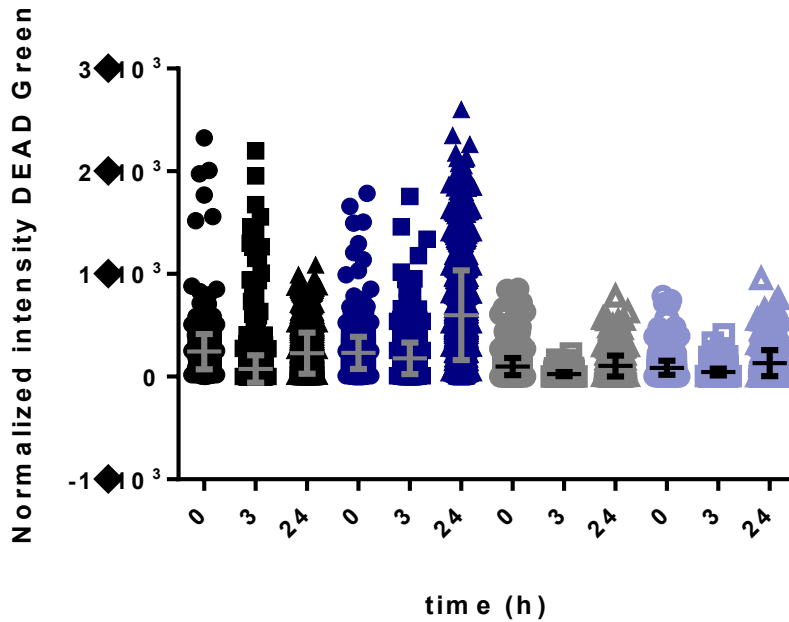
B

Figure S4

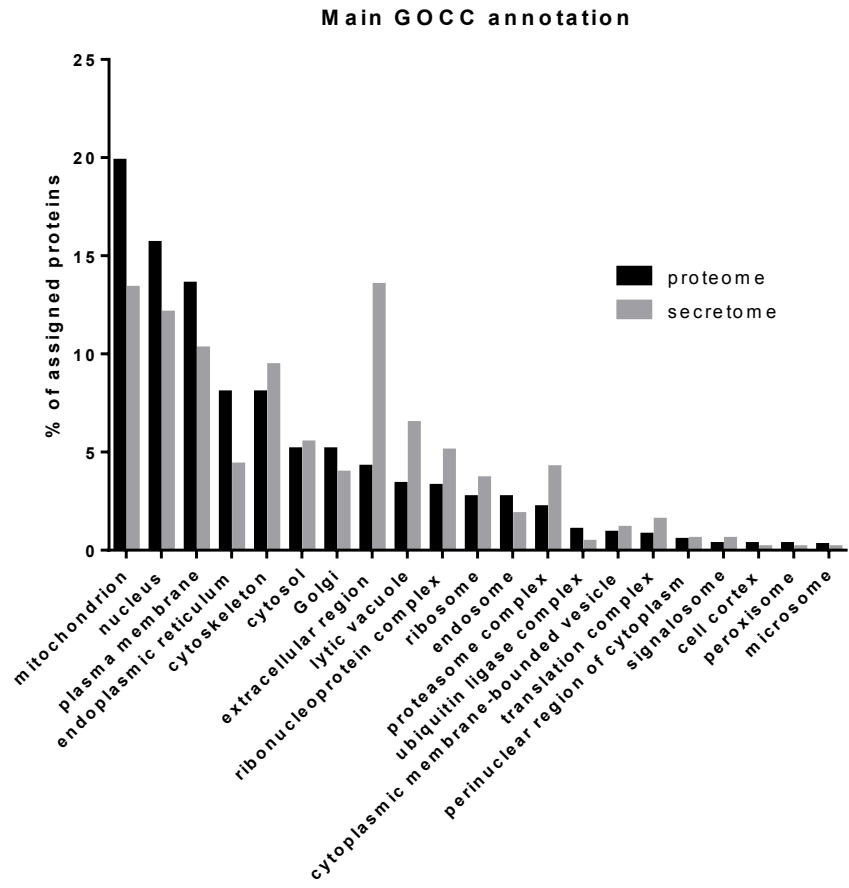


Figure S5

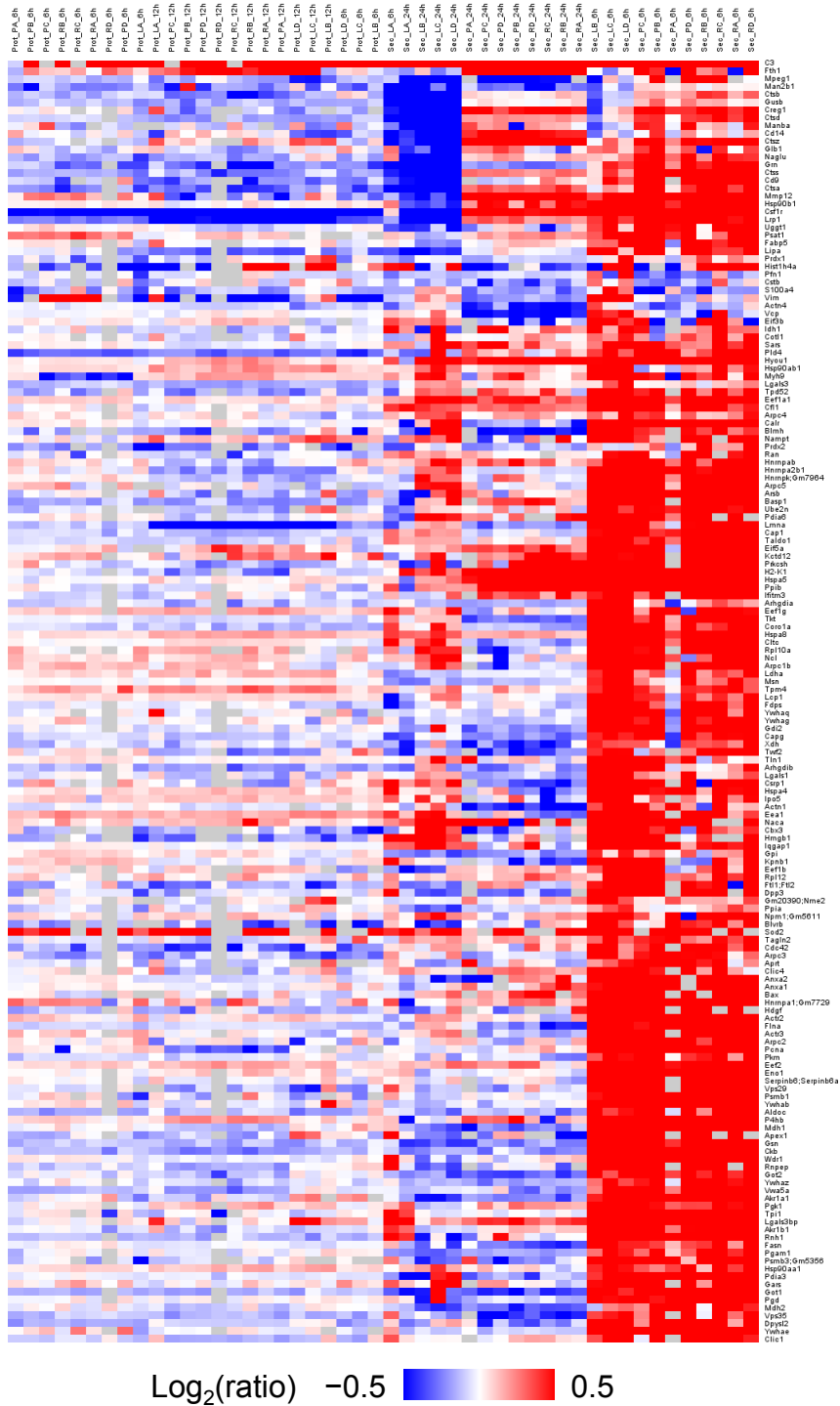


Figure S6

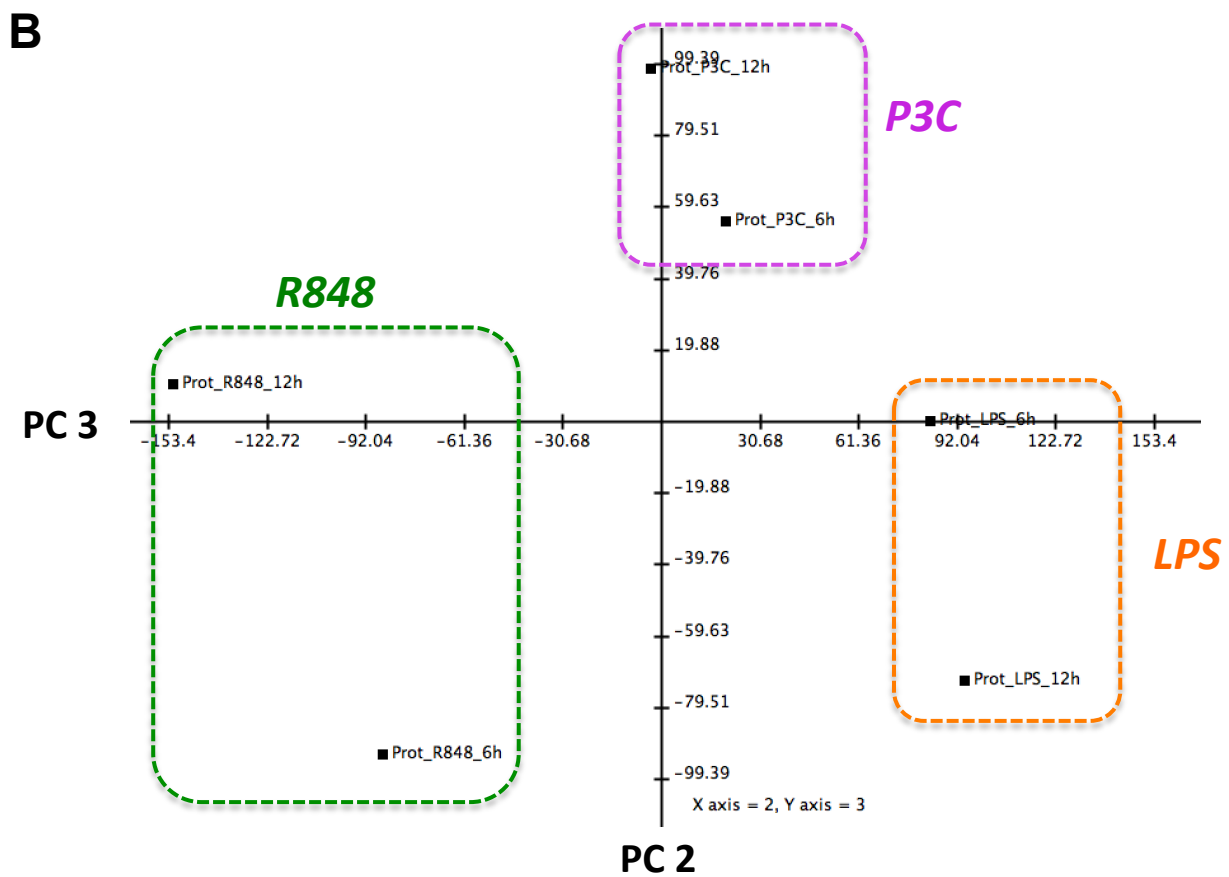
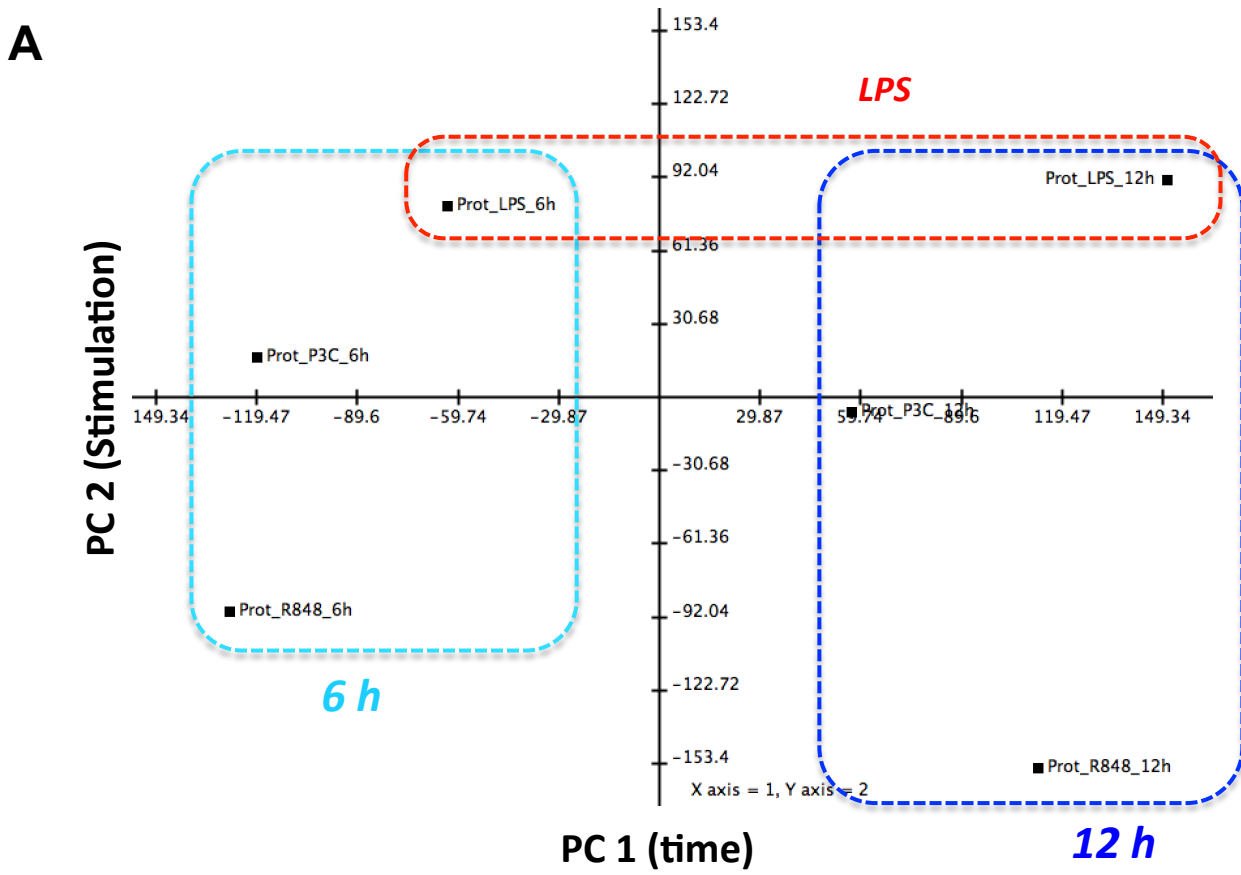
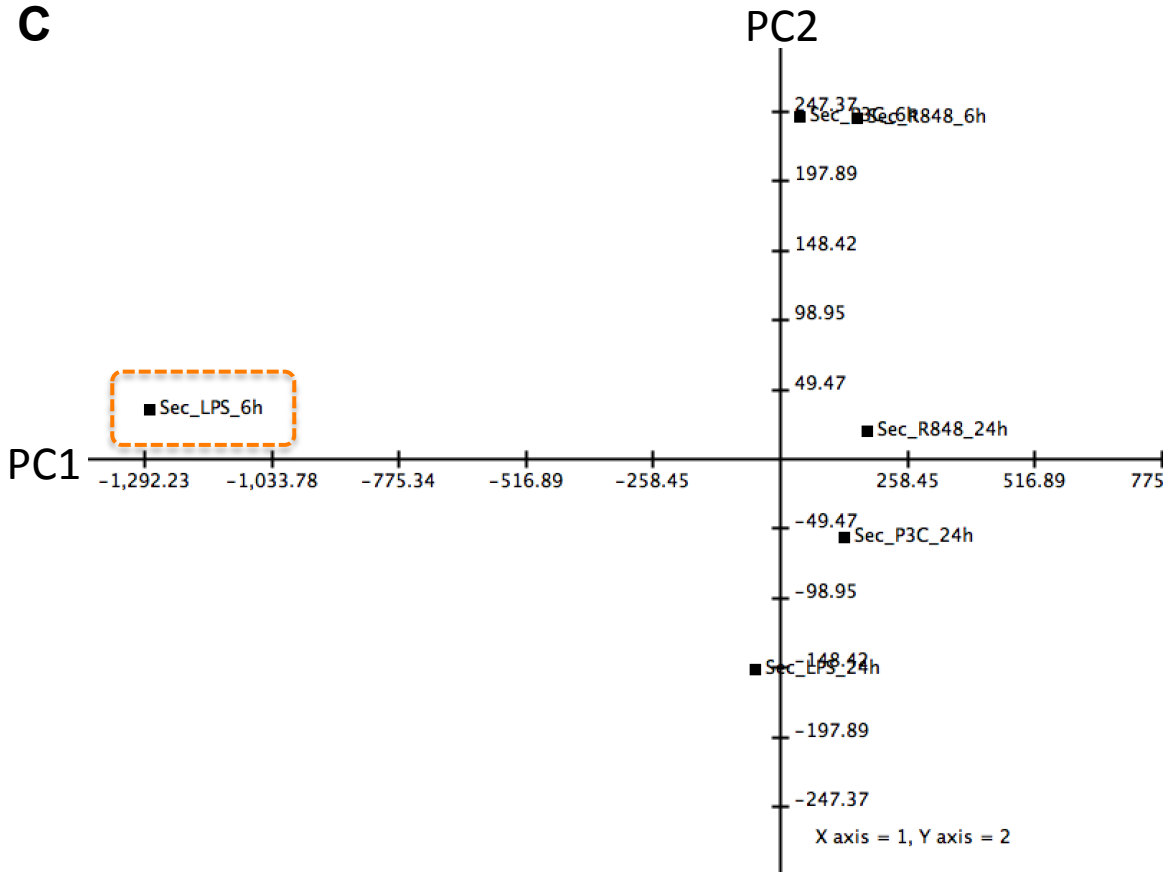


Figure S7

C



D

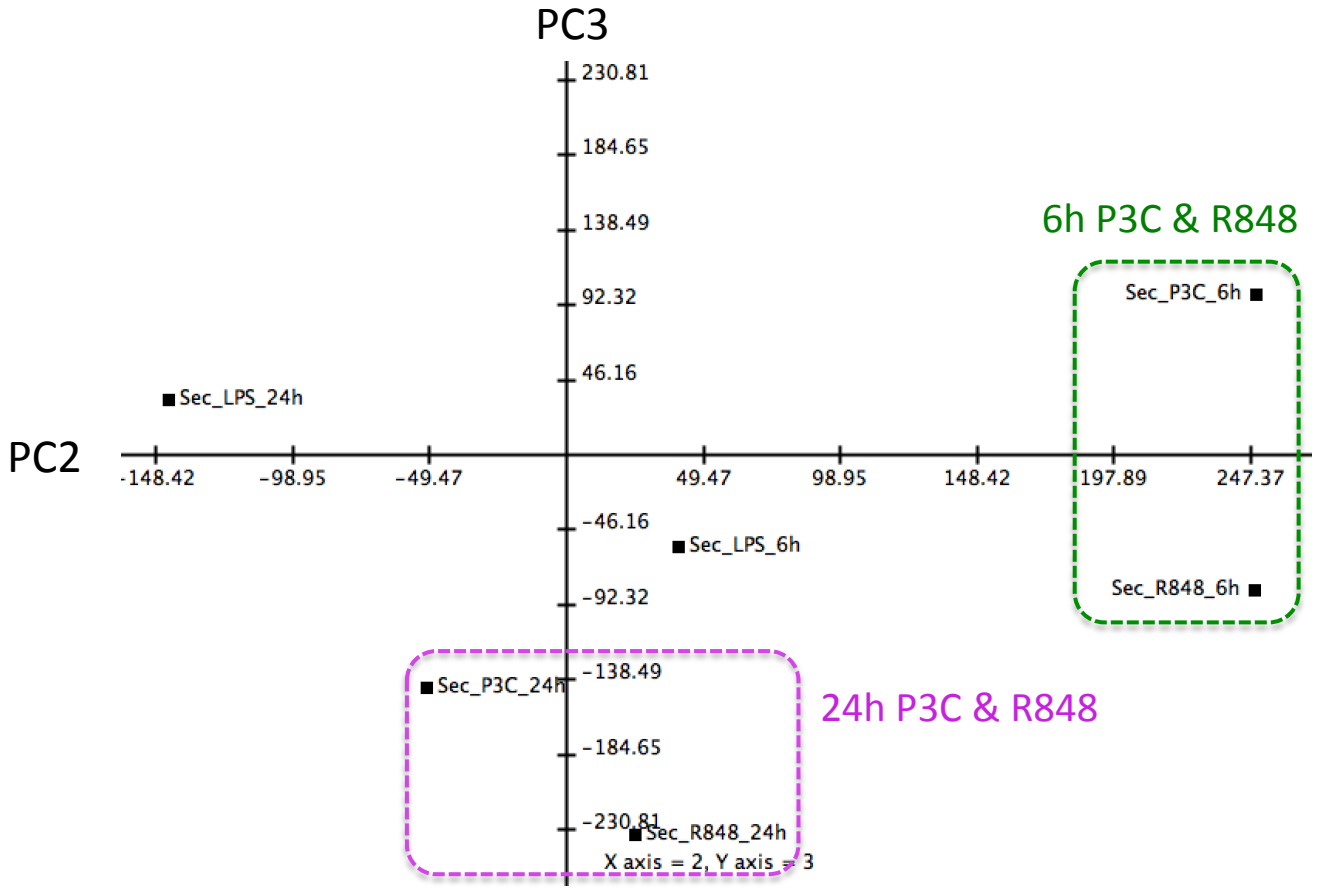


Figure S7