Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry

Electronic Supplementary Material

Quantitative proteomic analysis of murine white adipose tissue for peritoneal cancer metastasis

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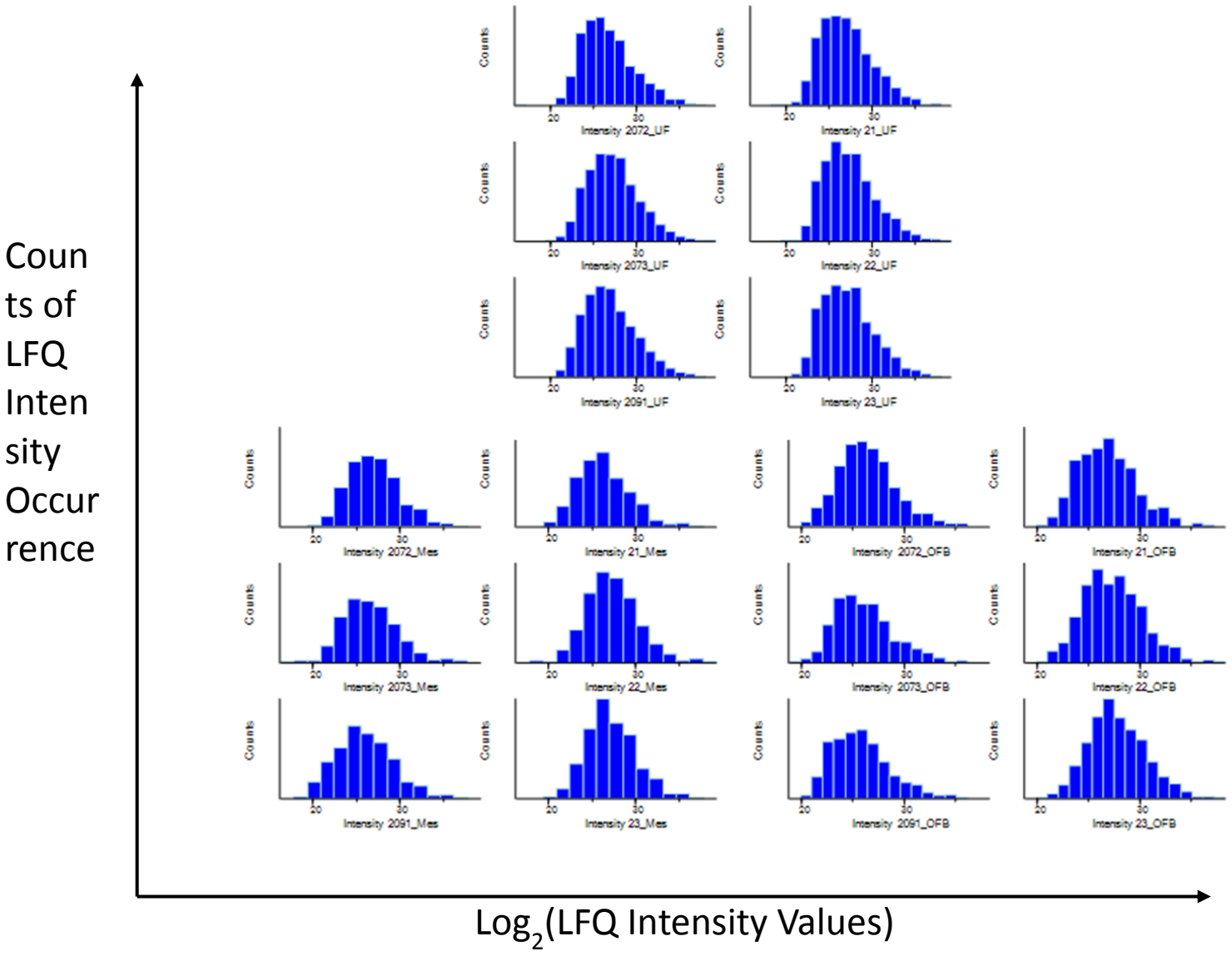

Fig S1 Distribution of LFQ intensities in each replicate. Each biological replicate for each tissue groups forms a roughly normal distribution for LFQ intensities. The low-fraction gelLC-MS produced a normal distribution of LFQ intensities and provides a good option for contaminant removal, pre-fractionation, and instrument throughput

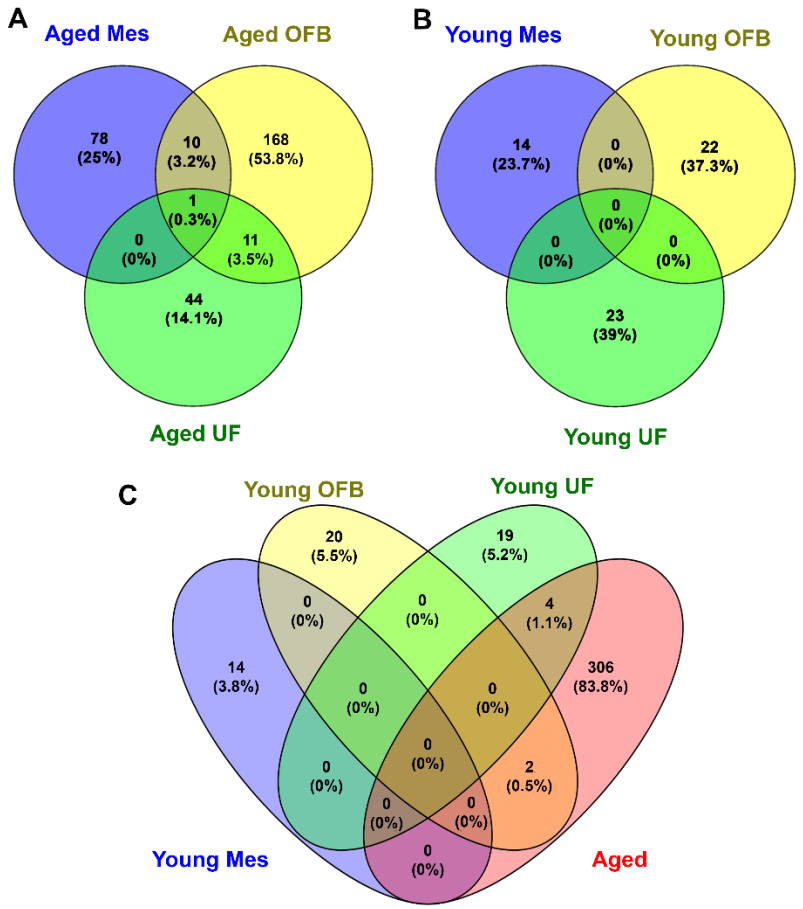

Fig S2 Breakdown of unique protein groups from each cohort and tissue group. The unique identifications in the cohort groups in this study were mostly isolated from individual tissue groups. Only one identification was held in common among all the aged tissue groups (A), and essentially no overlap occurred between young animals (B) or between the aged group and young animals (C)

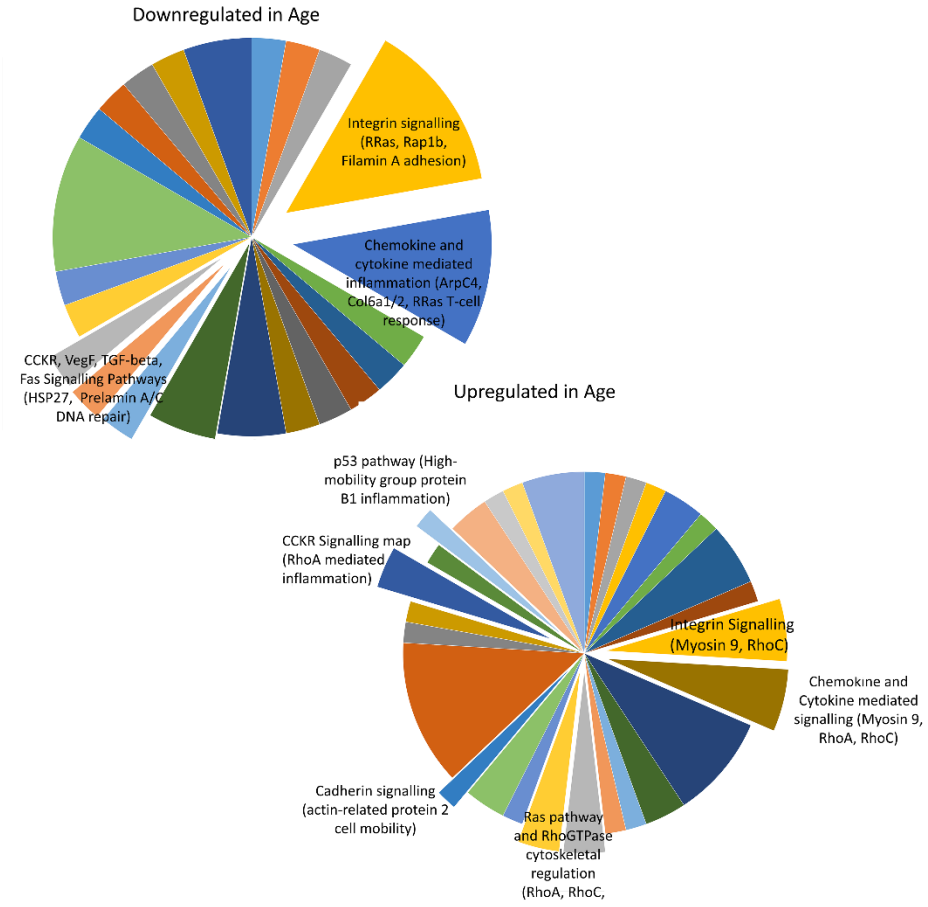

Fig. S3 PANTHER pathway analysis of aged and young adipose tissue. Multiple pathways show differential regulation between mouse age cohorts. Pathways related to cancer are highlighted by relation to inflammation. Several protein groups are shared between pathways, which may suggest regulatory elements in common between the pathways