

Supplemental tables:

Supplemental table 1: Raw protein and peptide abundance data

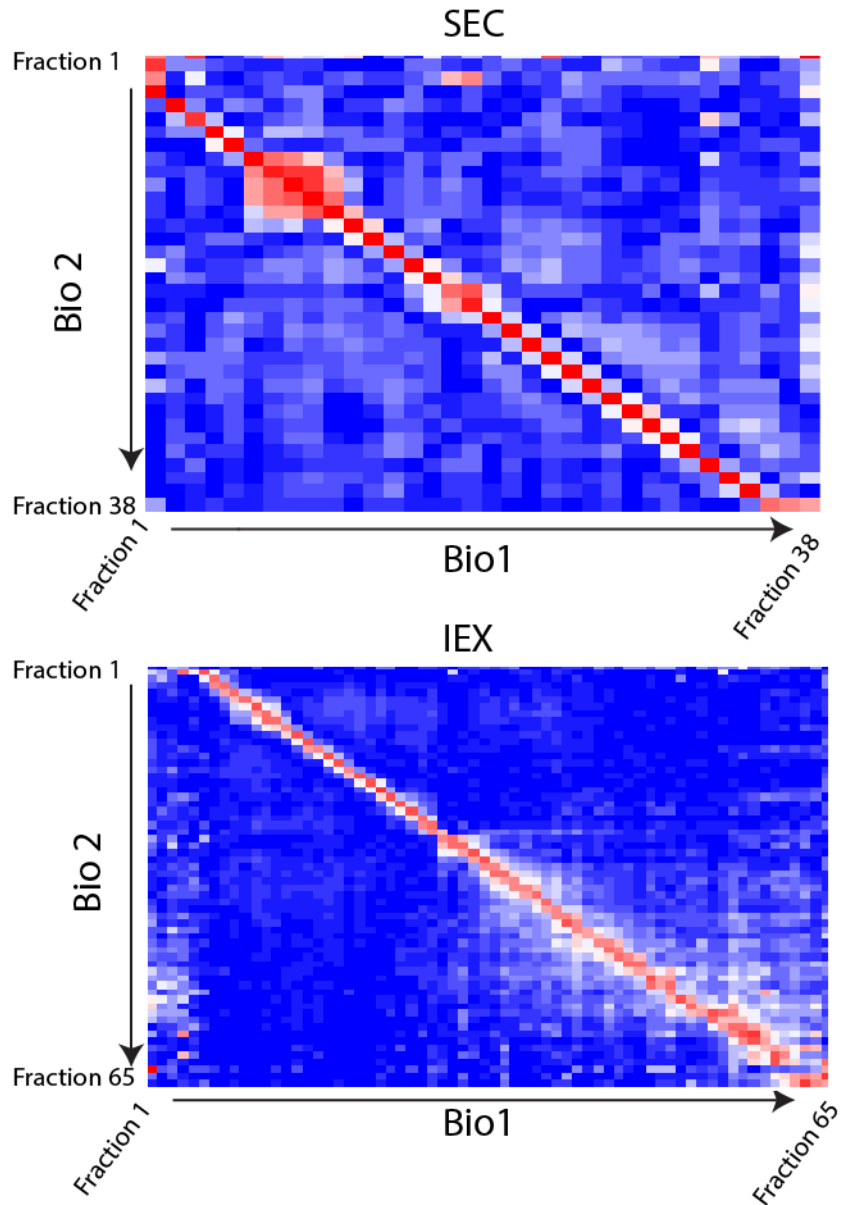
Supplemental table 2: Protein complex predictions

Supplemental table 3: Clustering results using the combined cytosol and chloroplast protein profile data

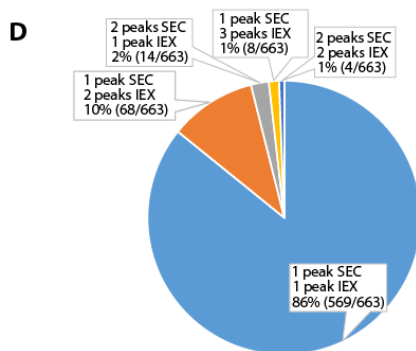
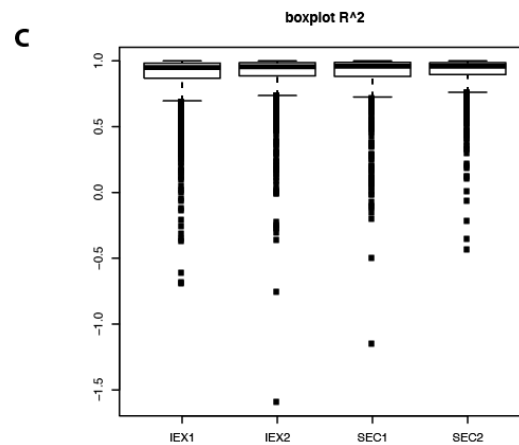
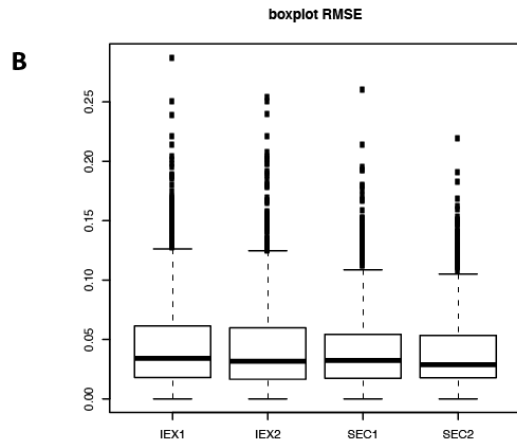
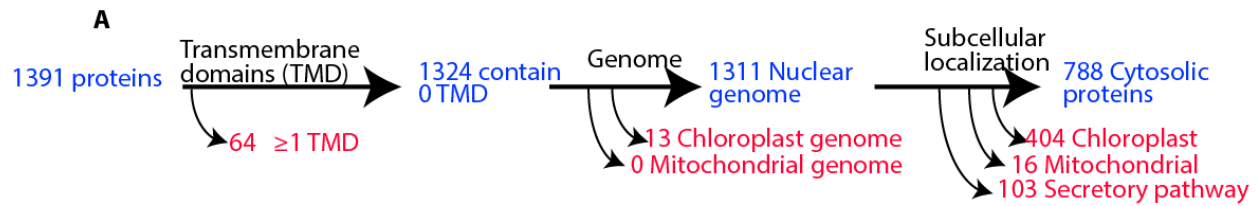
Supplemental table 4: Purity of protein predictions using the combined cytosol and chloroplast protein profile data

Supplemental table 5: Cluster IDs of known protein interaction pairs in Biogrid that were present in the cytosol clustering analysis.

Supplemental figures:

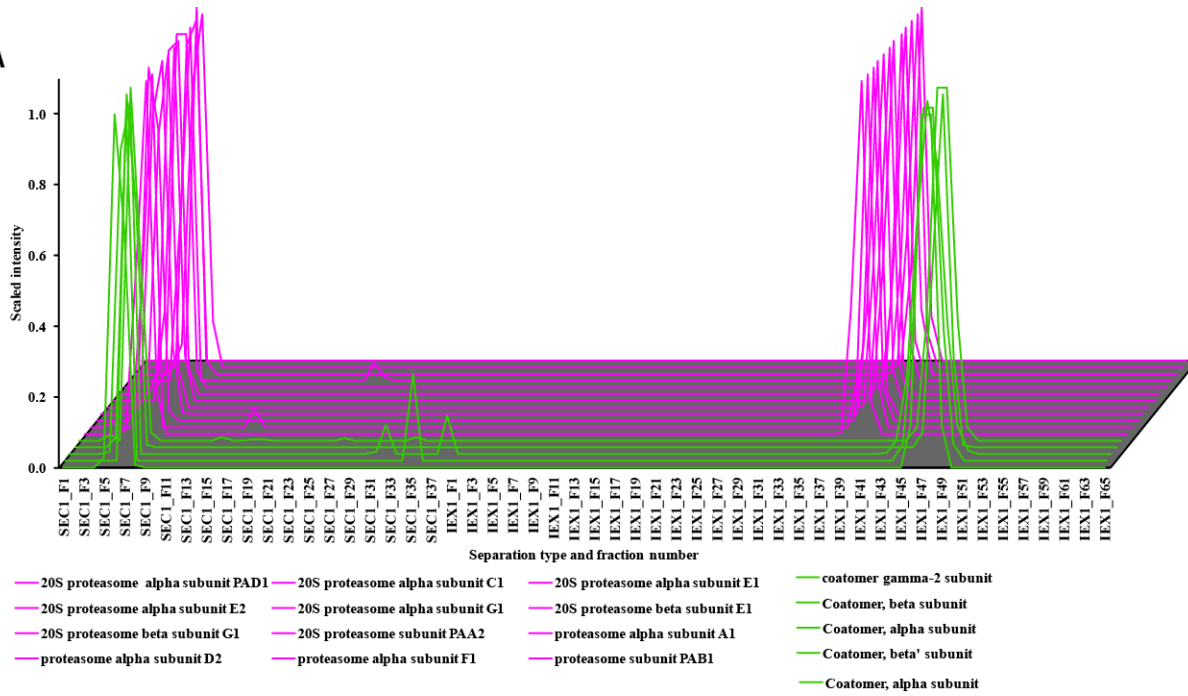
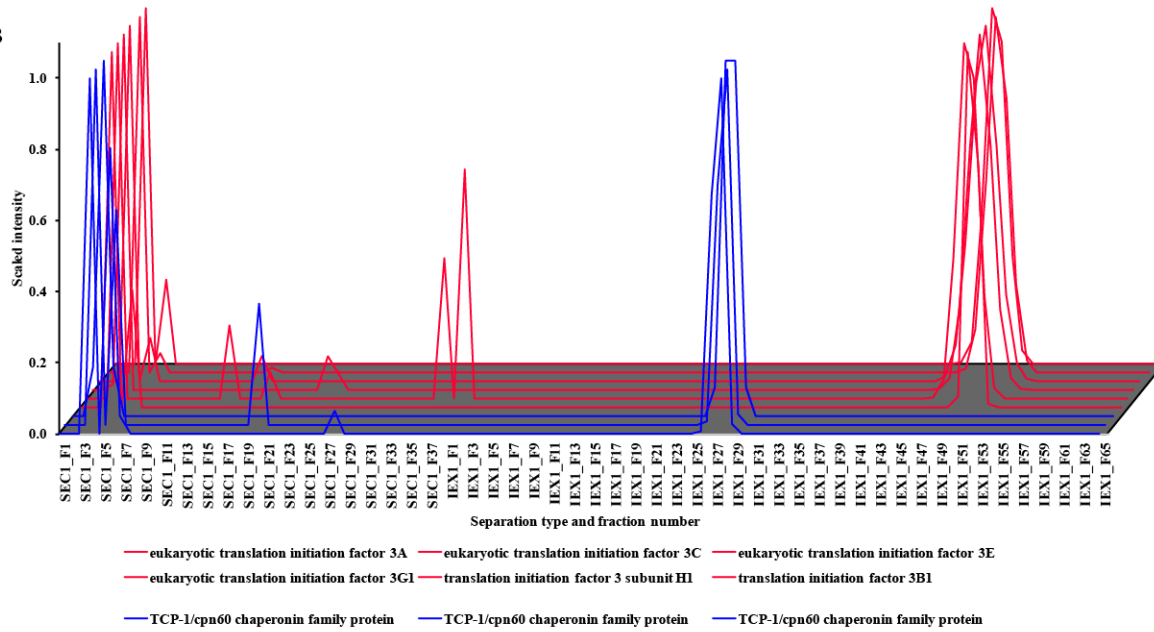


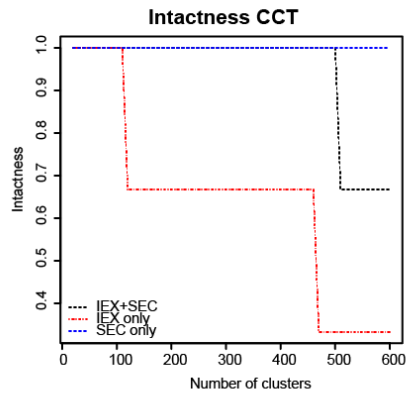
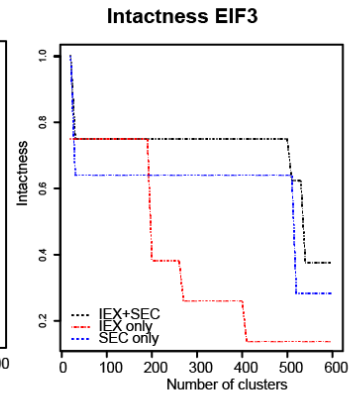
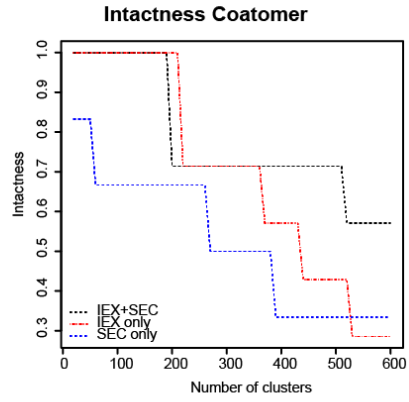
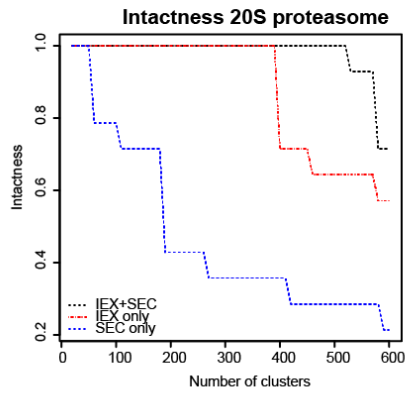
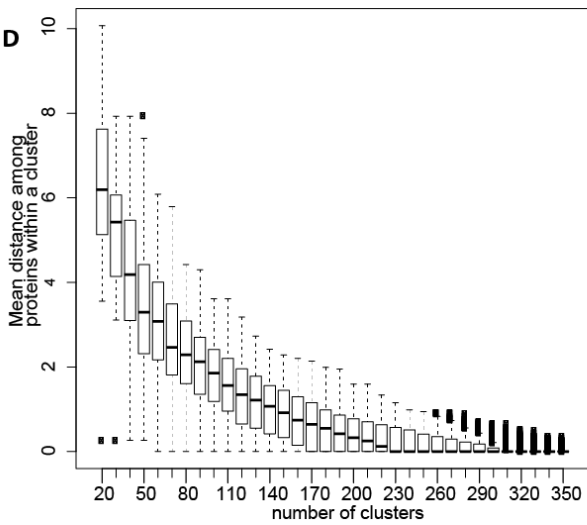
Supplemental Figure 1: Pearson correlation coefficient (PCC) matrices among all column fractions for two biological replicates. PCCs were calculated for the SEC (upper) and IEX (lower) separations using raw protein quantification values normalized to 1. The red indicates maximal PCC values and blue the minimum. Identical column fractions fall on the diagonal.



Supplemental Figure 2: Peak identification of reproducible cytosolic proteins

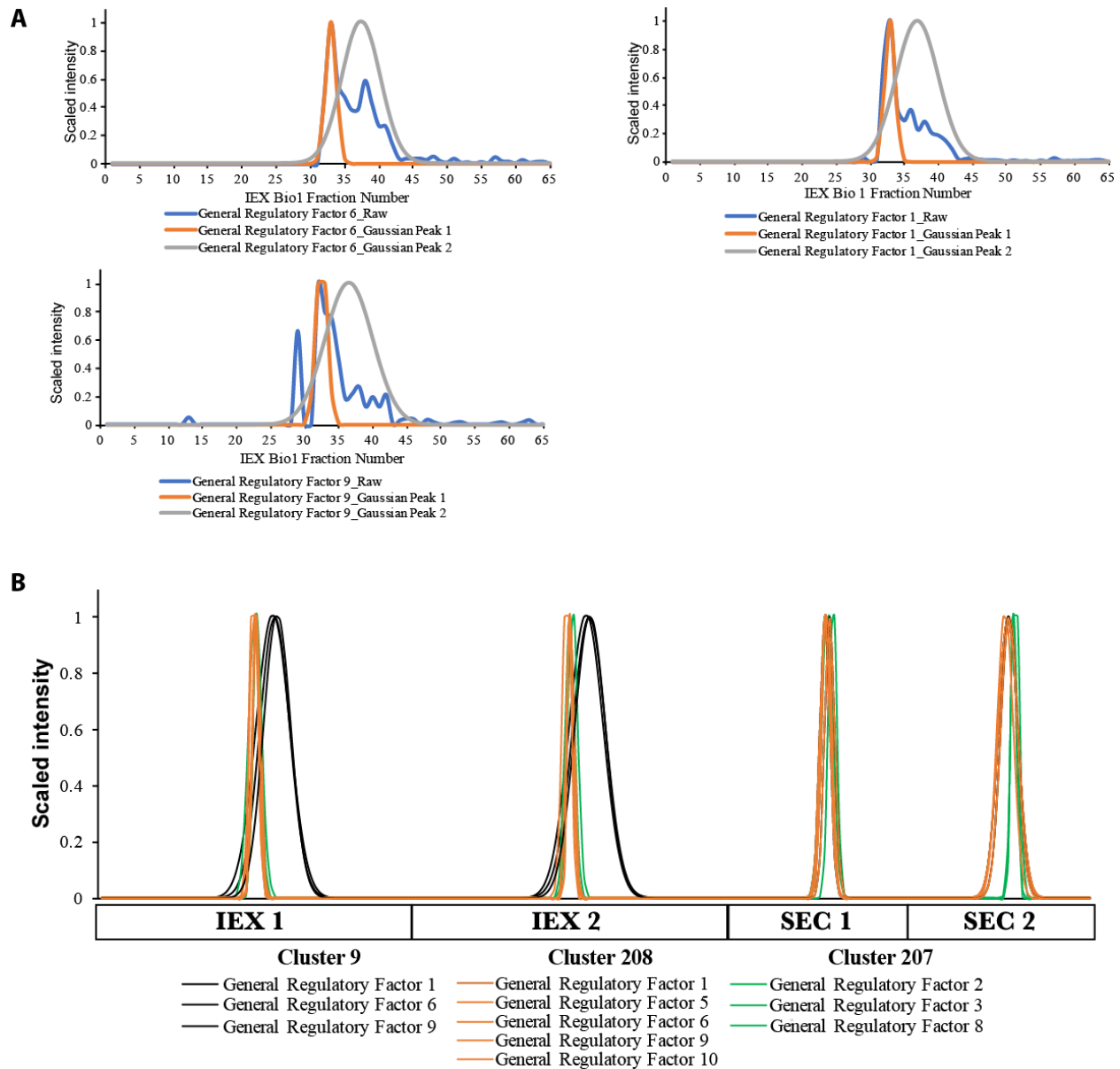
- (A) Cytosolic proteins were predicted by filtering proteins that contained a transmembrane domain predicted by (THMM), were encoded in the nuclear genome, and were predicted to localize to the cytosol by TargetP.
- (B) A boxplot of the Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), which measures the average fitting error in the Gaussian peaks for both biological replicates for SEC and IEX.
- (C) A boxplot for the R-square is the square of the correlation between the observed values and the fitted Gaussian peak values.
- (D) The pie chart shows the number and percentage of proteins that contained a single or multiple reproducible peaks in SEC or IEX

A**B**

C**D**

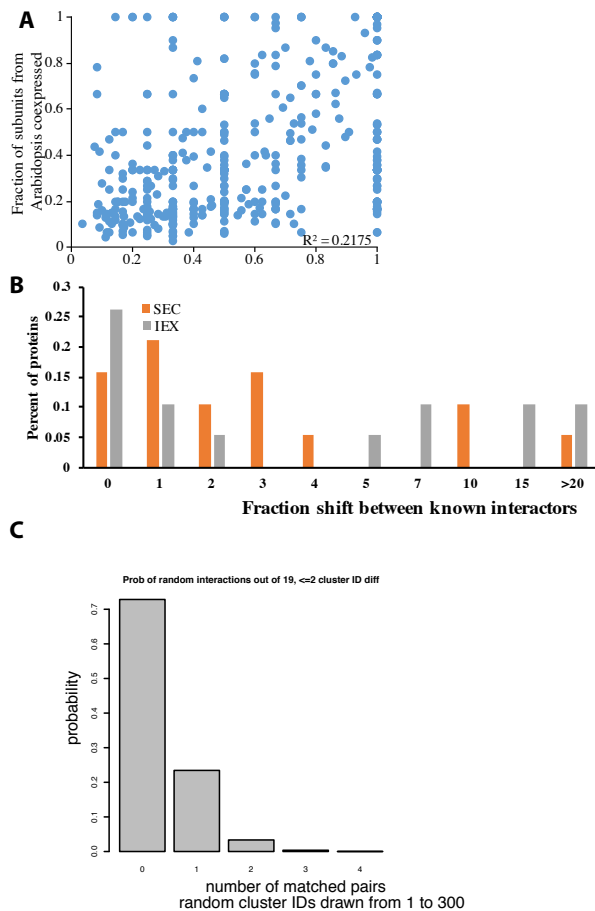
Supplemental Figure 3: Concatenating SEC and IEX profiles increases the resolution of the protein complex prediction.

- (A) The SEC and IEX fitted elution profiles for biological replicate one were plotted for the 20S proteasome and coatamer subunits. The 20S proteasome subunits are plotted in magenta and the Coatamer subunits are plotted in green. Coatamer subunit peaks are clearly separated from those of the 20S proteasome in the IEX. Locus IDs for all proteins are provided in Supplemental Table 2.
- (B) The SEC and IEX fitted elution profiles for biological replicate one were plotted for the EIF3 and CCT subunits. EIF3 subunits are plotted in red and the CCT subunits are plotted in blue. Separation of the different complex subunits is obvious in the IEX. Locus IDs for all proteins are provided in Supplemental Table 2.
- (C) The intactness of the known complexes was plotted for SEC only (blue lines), IEX only (red lines), and concatenated SEC and IEX profiles (black lines). Intactness is the measure of the number of subunits in a single cluster divided by the total number of subunits identified for the complex.
- (D) A box plot for the distance within each cluster as a function of cluster number for the chloroplast dendrogram obtained using the combined SEC and IEX profile data. The box plot represents the first and third quartile of the data with whiskers at 1.5 of the IQR.



Supplemental Figure 4: A subset of GRF/14-3-3 proteins have distinct profiles on the IEX that drive their inclusion into a distinct sub-group.

- (A) The raw profiles and fitted peaks for the 14-3-3/GRF proteins that had multiple peaks in the IEX (biological replicate 1 shown). Three GRF's GRF6 (AT5G10450), GRF1 (AT4G0900), and GRF9 (AT2G42590) contained a sharp peak at ~33 and a broad peak centered near fraction 37.
- (B) The fitted profiles are shown for GRFs and multiple peak GRFs that were placed into distinct clusters. Cluster 9 included GRF 1, GRF 6, GRF 9. Cluster 207 contained GRF 2 (AT1G78300), GRF3 (AT5G38480), GRF 8 (AT5G65430). Cluster 208 contained GRF 1, GRF 5 (AT5G16050), GRF 6, GRF 9, and GRF 10 (AT1G22300).



Supplemental Figure 5: Evaluation of orthogonal gene co-expression and predicted protein-protein interaction datasets as a potential datatype to refine co-elution-based protein complex predictions.

- (A) Gene expression was tested to determine if it was a useful predictor of protein complex composition. The fraction of subunits that were coexpressed from known human complexes and conserved Arabidopsis complexes was plotted. Gene coexpression was taken from ATTED-II for Arabidopsis and COEXPRESSdb for human proteins.
- (B) The degree of coelution of predicted protein interactors taken from Biogrid was tested. For each unique interacting pair in Biogrid, the difference in mean peak location for the SEC and IEX column separation was calculated. For example, ~15% of the pairs co-eluted in the same column fraction in the SEC separation and ~25% of the pairs co-eluted in the same column fraction in the IEX separation.
- (C) Biogrid predicted interactors are enriched in our clustering prediction compared to randomly selected cluster numbers. Among the 19 protein pairs, 9 had very similar cluster IDs (cluster IDs that had a difference of less than or equal to 2, Supplemental table 5). This

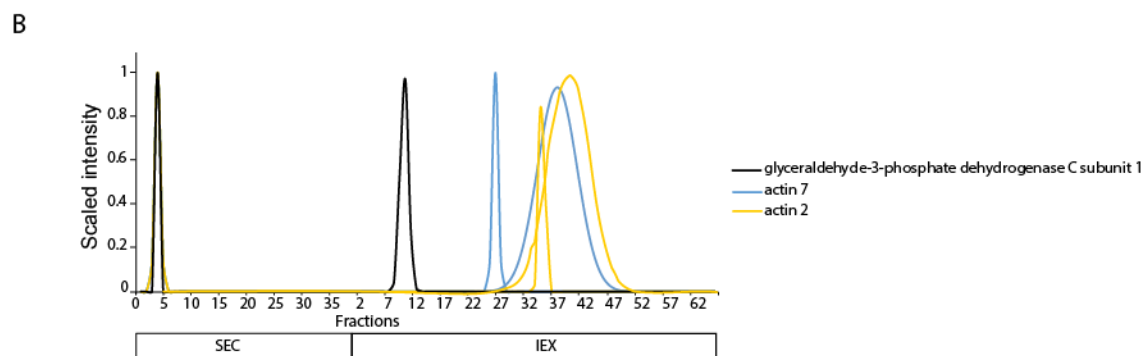
level of similarity is not due to chance, because when cluster IDs were randomly drawn for the predicted interactors zero pairs were matched in over 70 percent of the simulations (n =10,000 simulations), and we never observed more than 4 matched pairs in any of the simulations.

Supplemental Figure 6: AIMP1L domain organization and sequence comparisons with homologs and tRNA synthetases.

- (A) Schematic alignment of At2G40660 with yeast ARC1p (Sc ARC1p) and human AIMP1 (Hs AIMP1) shows homologous superfamily domains identified by InterProScan (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/interpro/search/sequence-search>). All proteins contained Nucleic acid-binding, OB-fold (IPR012340), which contains a specific tRNA-binding domain (IPR002547). At2G40660 and Sc ARC1p possessed a Glutathione S-transferase, C-terminal domain superfamily (IPR036282).
- (B) Deduced amino acid sequences of AIMP1L/At2G40660, yeast ARC1p, and human AIMP1 were aligned with MUSCLE algorithm using default program parameters on Geneious Prime software (2019.0.4). Conserved amino acids were highlighted with colors unique to each individual amino acid. According to this multiple sequence alignment, the region spanning amino acids 227 to 381 (C-terminal domain) of AT2G40660 is homologous to the C-terminal domain of the yeast ARC1p, and human AIMP1.
- (C) The dendrogram reflecting the relationship of a At2G40660 to yeast ARC1p and human AIMP1, and to aaRS proteins identified in this study. The distances between clades are indicated on the branches. This result was drawn with Geneious Prime software (2019.0.4).

A

Protein Pulled down	ATG	Fasta headers	Cluster number Cyto
Actin	AT5G09810	actin 7	69, 44
Actin	AT3G18780	actin 2	50, 4
Actin	AT1G42970	glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase B subunit	27, 16
Actin	AT5G14740	carbonic anhydrase 2	192
Actin	AT5G02500	heat shock cognate protein 70-1	55, 54
Actin	AT3G14415	Aldolase-type TIM barrel family protein	273
Actin	AT3G13920	eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4A1	54
Actin	AT5G28840	GDP-D-mannose 3',5'-epimerase	265
Actin	AT3G17390	S-adenosylmethionine synthetase family protein	264
Actin	AT5G12250	beta-6 tubulin	64, 53
Actin	AT1G14810	semialdehyde dehydrogenase family protein	62
Actin	AT1G20010	tubulin beta-5 chain	53
GAPC2	AT3G04120	glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase C subunit 1	66
GAPC2	AT3G18780	actin 2	50, 4
GAPC2	AT5G09810	actin 7	69, 44



Supplemental Figure 7: Coimmunoprecipitation of actin and GAPC-binding proteins that were detected in the clustering analysis

- (A) A table listing the proteins identified by CoIP and the cluster number of the identified protein.
- (B) Profiles SEC and IEX profiles of the GAPC2-interactors.