

Supporting information

"The Personalized Proteome: Comparing Proteogenomics and Open Variant Search Approaches for Single Amino Acid Variant Detection"

Renee Salz¹, Robbin Bouwmeester^{2,3}, Ralf Gabriels^{2,3}, Sven Degroeve^{2,3}, Lennart Martens^{2,3}, Pieter-Jan Volders^{2,3}, Peter A.C. 't Hoen^{1,*}

¹*Centre for Molecular and Biomolecular Informatics, Radboud Institute for Molecular Life Sciences, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, 6525 GA, The Netherlands*

²*VIB-UGent Center for Medical Biotechnology VIB, Technologiepark-Zwijnaarde 75, 9052 Ghent, Belgium*

³*Department of Biomolecular Medicine, Ghent University, Technologiepark-Zwijnaarde 75, 9052 Ghent, Belgium*

Table of contents

- Figure S1. Detailed workflow schematic.
- Figure S2. Distribution of target and decoy variant peptides.
- Figure S3. Annotated variant peptide spectra in mirror plots, with theoretical spectra (as predicted by MS2PIP) in the bottom half for reference.
- Figure S4. Investigation of false negative ('mislabeled') identifications by *ionbot*TM
- Table S1: Side-by-side comparison of the contents of the search database
- Table S2. Absolute numbers of PSMs and peptides detected per method.
- PSM zip file
 - Variant PSMs from the Variant-Free search database
 - Variant PSMs from the Variant-Containing search database

- o Reference counterpart PSMs from the Variant-Free search database
- o Reference counterpart PSMs from the Variant-Containing search database

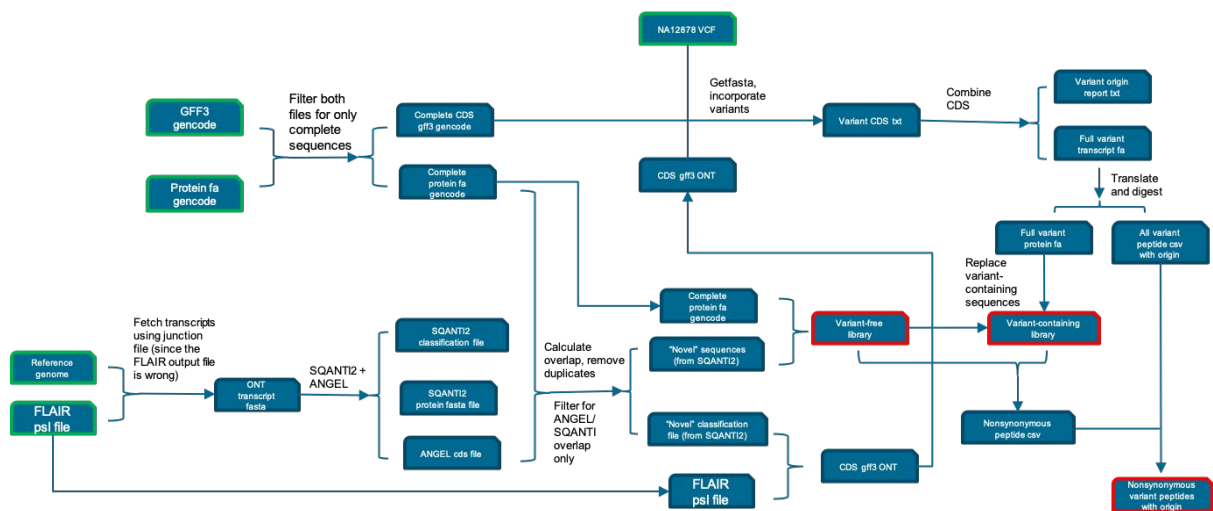


Figure S1. Detailed workflow schematic.

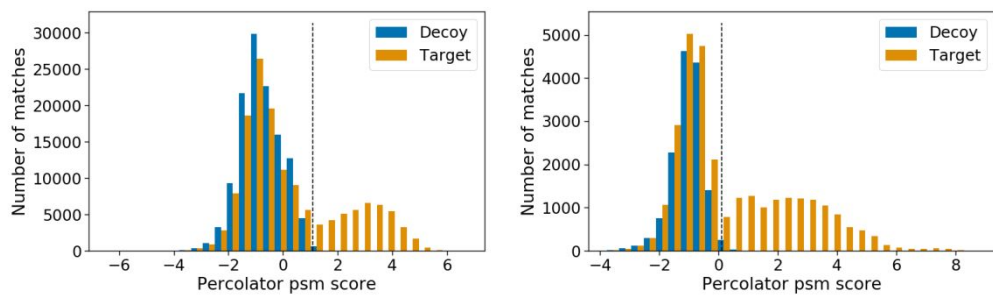
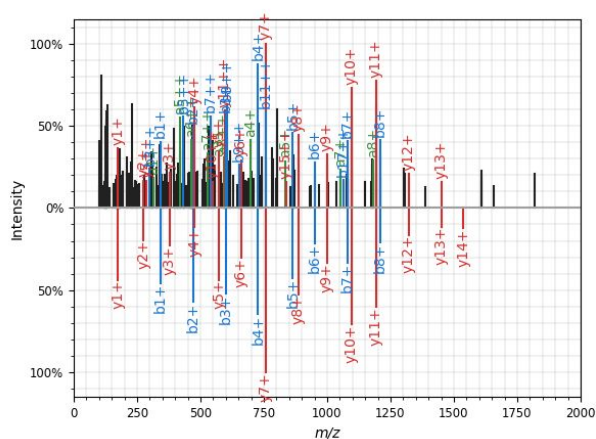


Figure S2. Distribution of target and decoy variant peptides. Variant-containing distribution is on the left, and variant-free is on the right. Separation was made at the dotted line ($q < 0.01$).



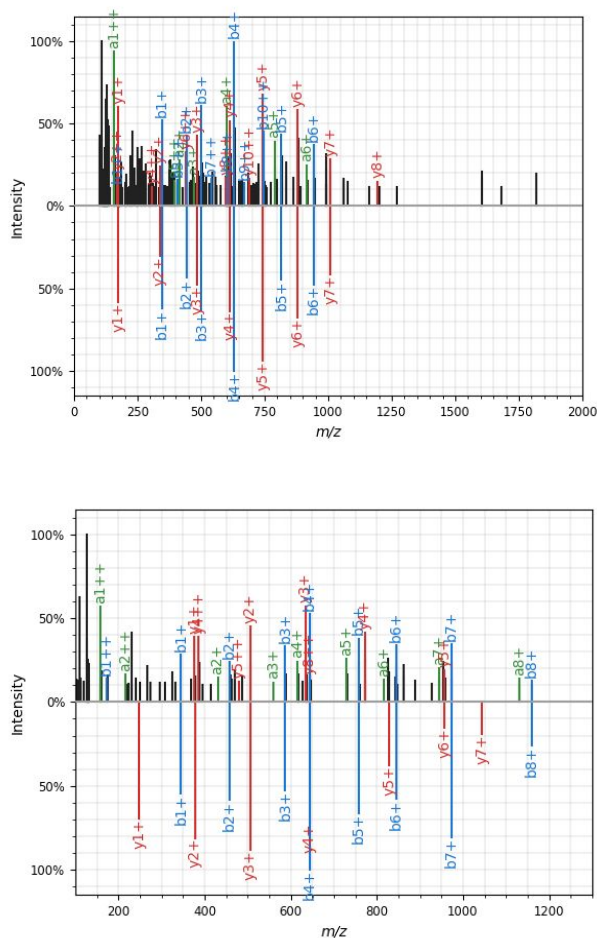


Figure S3. Annotated variant peptide spectra in mirror plots, with theoretical spectra (as predicted by MS2PIP) in the bottom half for reference. Plots made with spectrum_utils python package. Top: variant peptide LQQQHSEQPPLQPSPVTTR, substitution M \rightarrow T, on chromosome 1 pos 179882939, scan id Linfeng_012511_HapMap39_6.8739.8739.3. Middle: variant peptide DVGEWQHEEFYR, substitution R \rightarrow G, on chromosome 16 pos 3674464, scan id Linfeng_030911_HapMap46_2.12742.12742.3. This is one of the peptides where no reference counterparts were detected (while 90 variant peptides were identified). Bottom: variant peptide DLEGLSQWHEEK, substitution W \rightarrow R, on chromosome 22 pos 36292132, scan id Linfeng_080711_HapMap59_5.15580.15580.3. This is one of the rare variant peptide identifications (AF = 0.001).

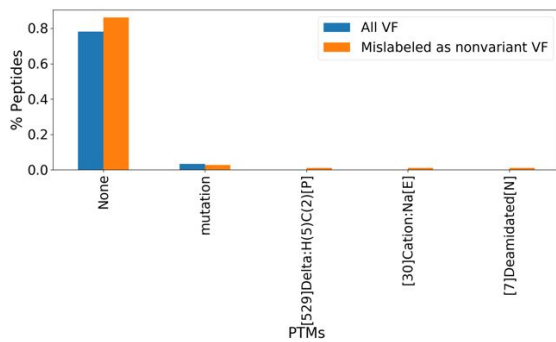
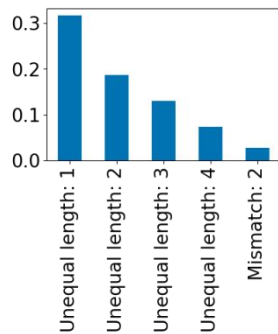
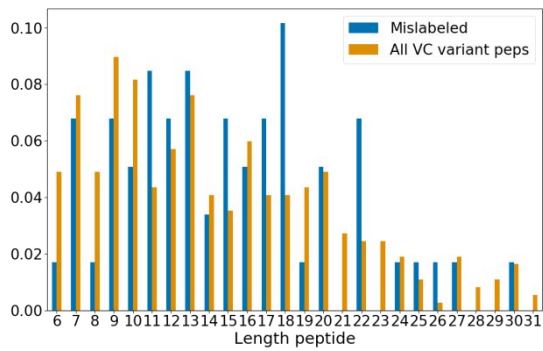


Figure S4. Investigation of false negative ('mislabeled') identifications by *ionbot*TM. Top figure shows the density of mislabeled peptides per length, as compared to lengths of all variant peptides identified by the VC method. Middle figure shows the 5 most common causes of misidentification of variant peptides by *ionbot*TM. Bottom figure shows unexpected modifications of the false negatives versus the unexpected modifications by all VF identifications. Unlabeled y axes refer to density.

Search database contents	Sequences in GENCODE	Sequences in the ONT transcriptome	NA12878-specific variants
ONT	No	Yes	No
Ref	Yes	No	No
VF	Yes	Yes	No
VC	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table S1: Side-by-side comparison of the contents of the search database

	ONT	Ref	Combi variant-free	Combi variant-containing
PSM	4,596,878	4,606,449	4,612,250	4,788,215
Peptide	1,746,226	1,767,538	1,769,514	1,848,787

Table S2. Absolute numbers of PSMs and peptides detected per method.