

Supporting Information

Single Cell Chemical Proteomics (SCCP) Interrogates the Timing and Heterogeneity of Cancer Cell Commitment to Death

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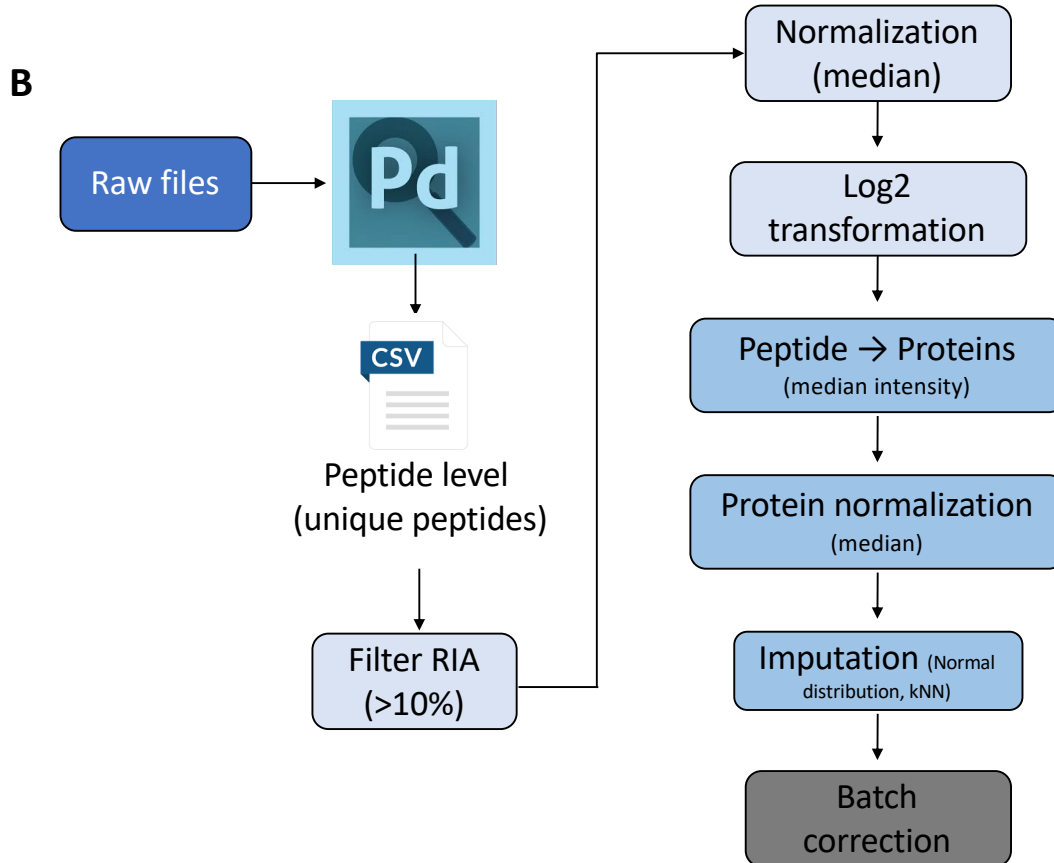
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Supplementary figures

Figure S1. A) Summary table with the number of peptides and proteins identified in the raw data before filtering and after applying the data analysis workflow. B) Schematic representation of the bioinformatic workflow applied to the data acquired with single cells. C) As an example, PCA of eight TMT-sets are depicted before and after the batch correction.

A

	Before filtering		After filtering	
	Peptide	Protein	Peptide	Protein
MTX_3h	17757	2325	12910	1931
MTX_6h	13731	1988	9767	1625
MTX_12h	20415	2481	19405	1585
MTX_24h	17874	2240	17074	1627
MTX_48h	19664	2397	11692	1738
CPT_12h	18055	2188	9945	1487
CPT_24h	16099	1958	10802	1570
CPT_48h	17710	2244	10940	1662
TDX_12h	17744	2169	12808	1786
TDX_24h	15790	2037	15212	1746
TDX_48h	16464	2132	12076	1833



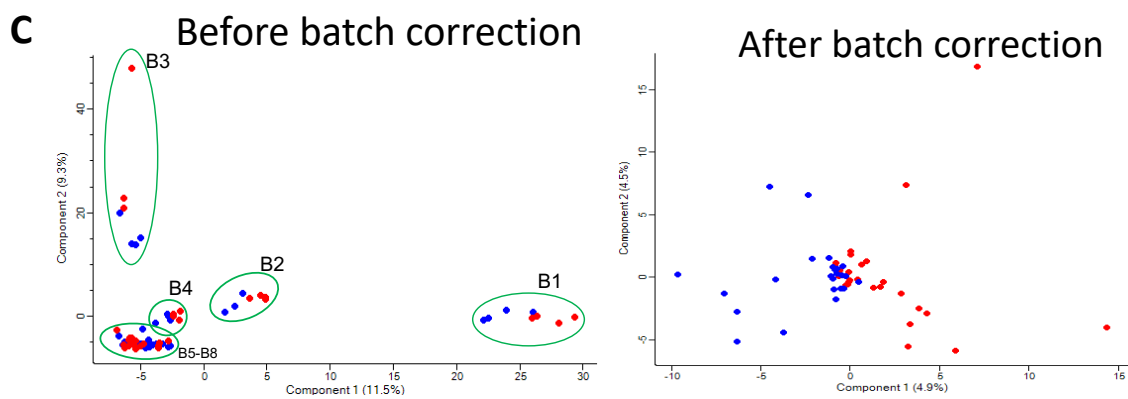


Figure S2. Cell viability diagrams for three drugs (methotrexate, MTX; camptothecin, CPT; tomudex, TDX) used with A549 cells.

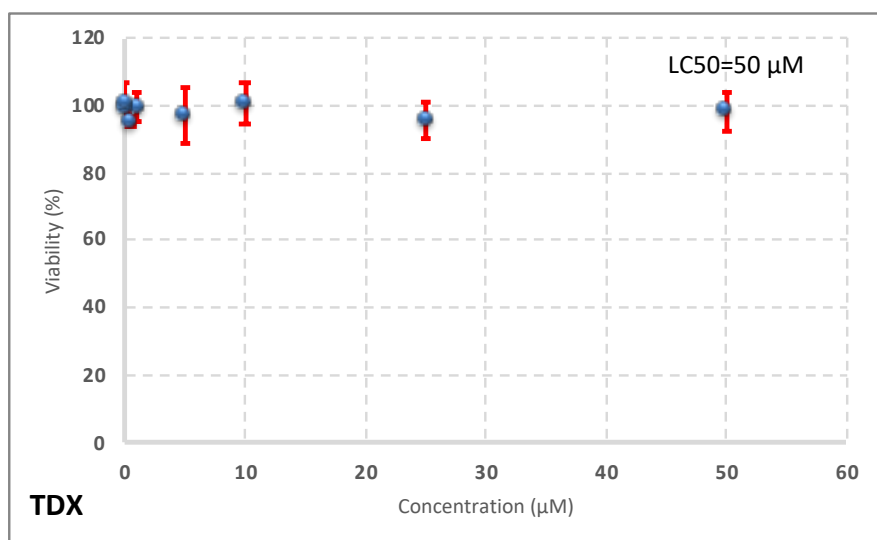
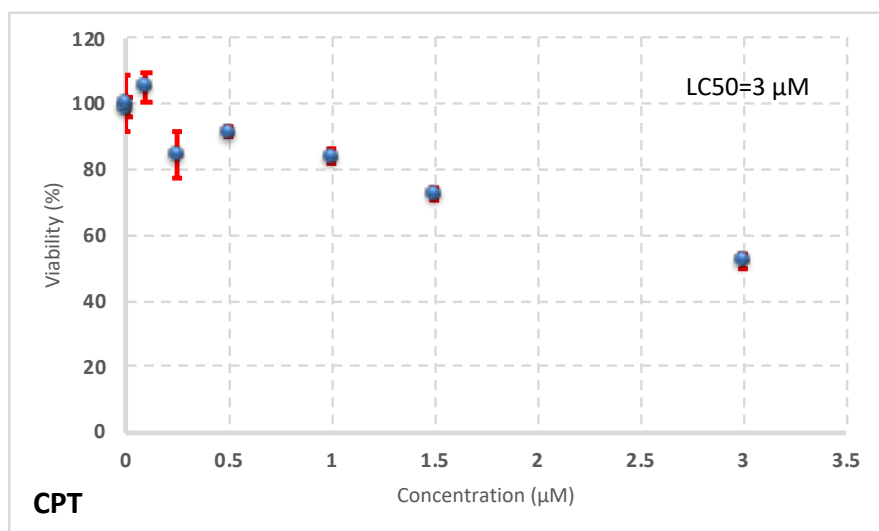
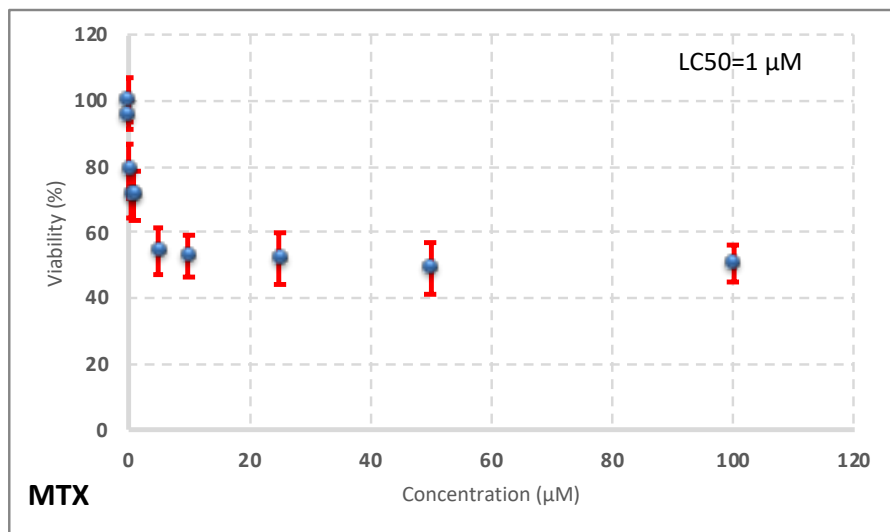


Figure S3. FACS diagrams with gating conditions for isolating individual DMSO-treated (A) and MTX-treated (B) A549 cells after 48 h.

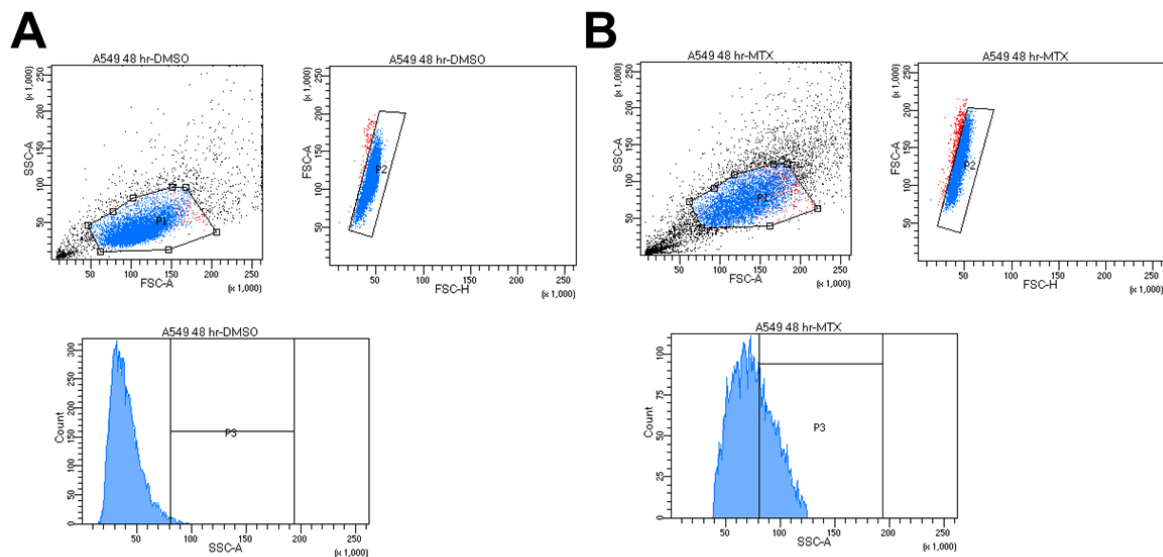
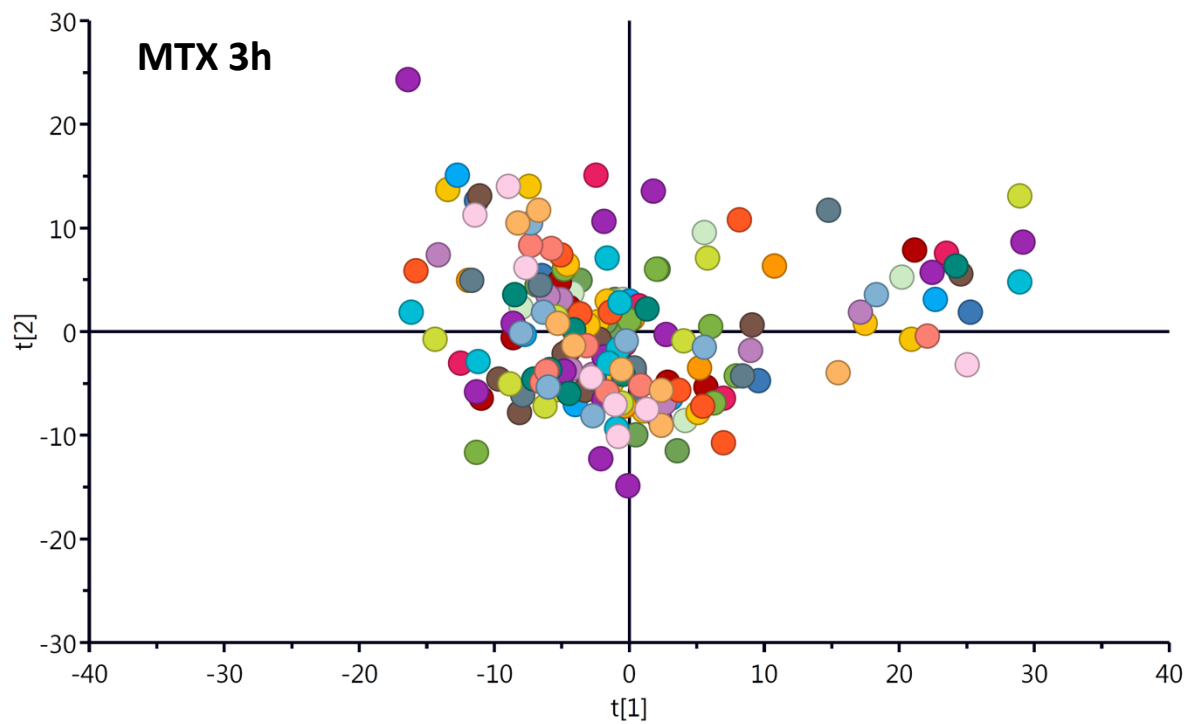
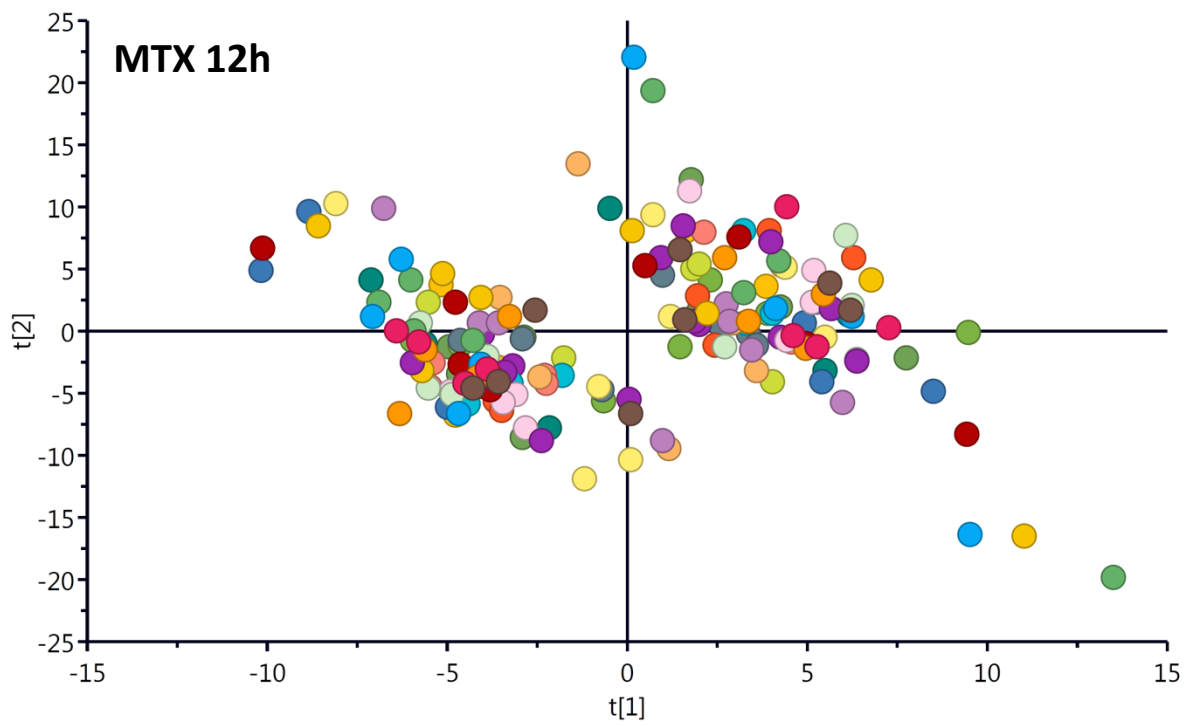
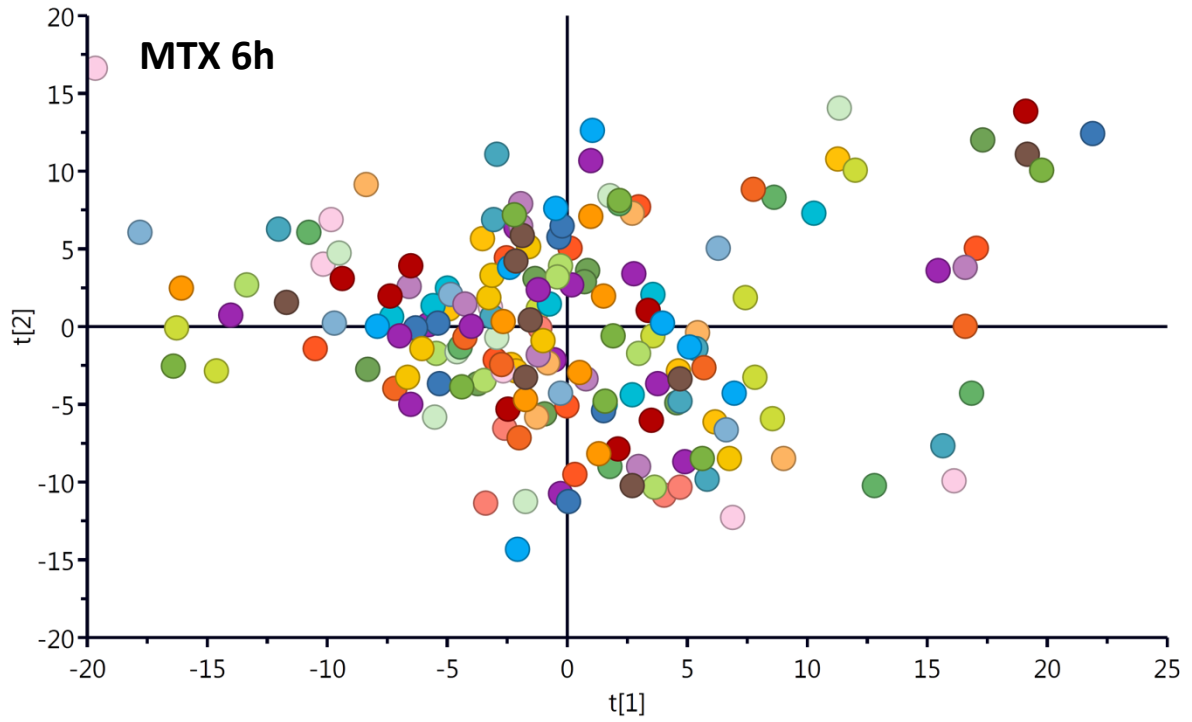


Figure S4. PCA plots of the proteomics results on MTX treated single cell presented in *Figure 2*, coloring the cells after the batches.





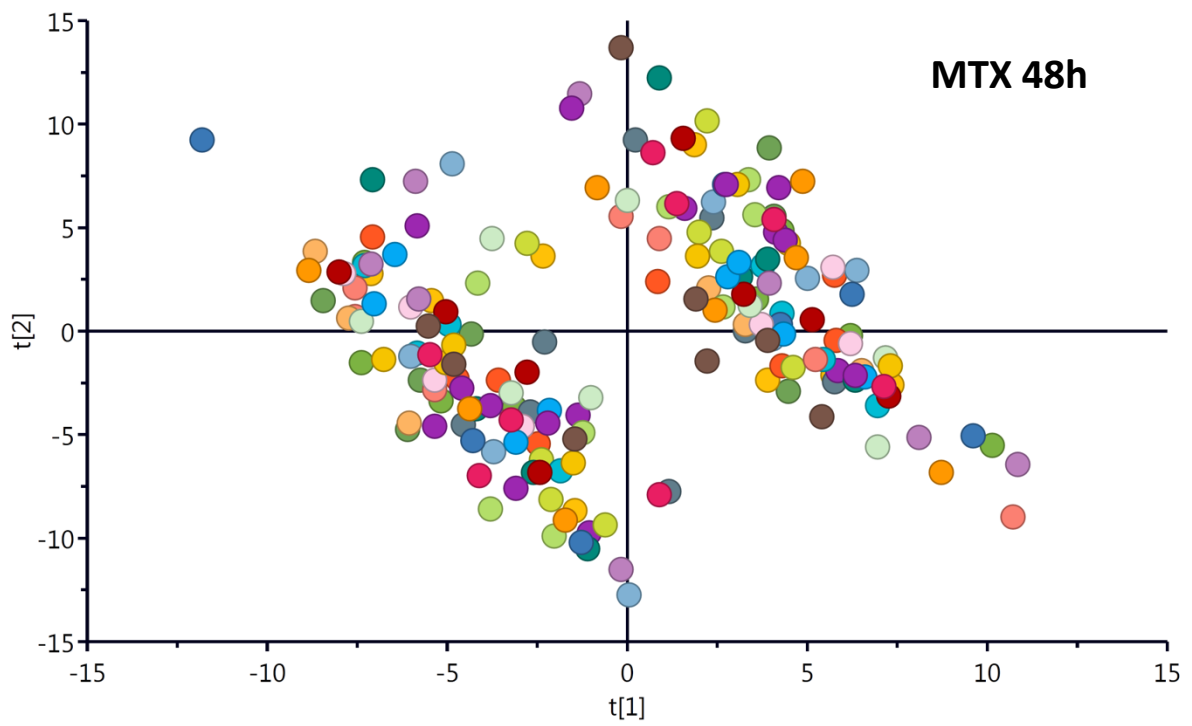
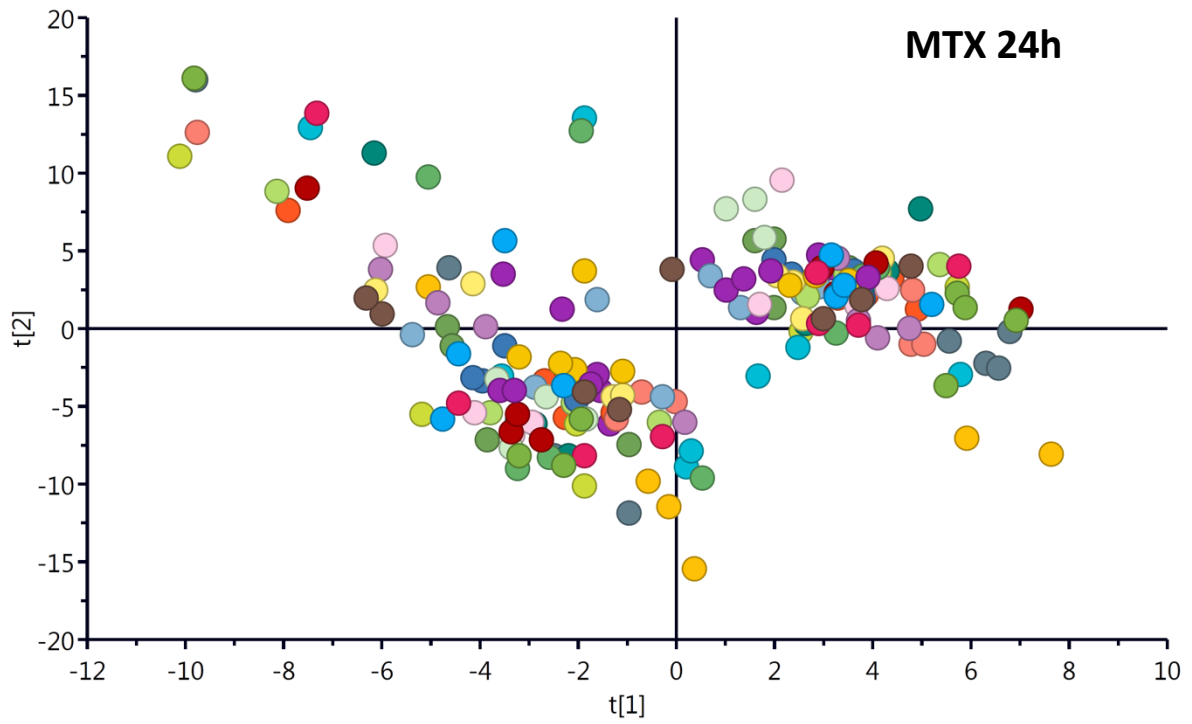
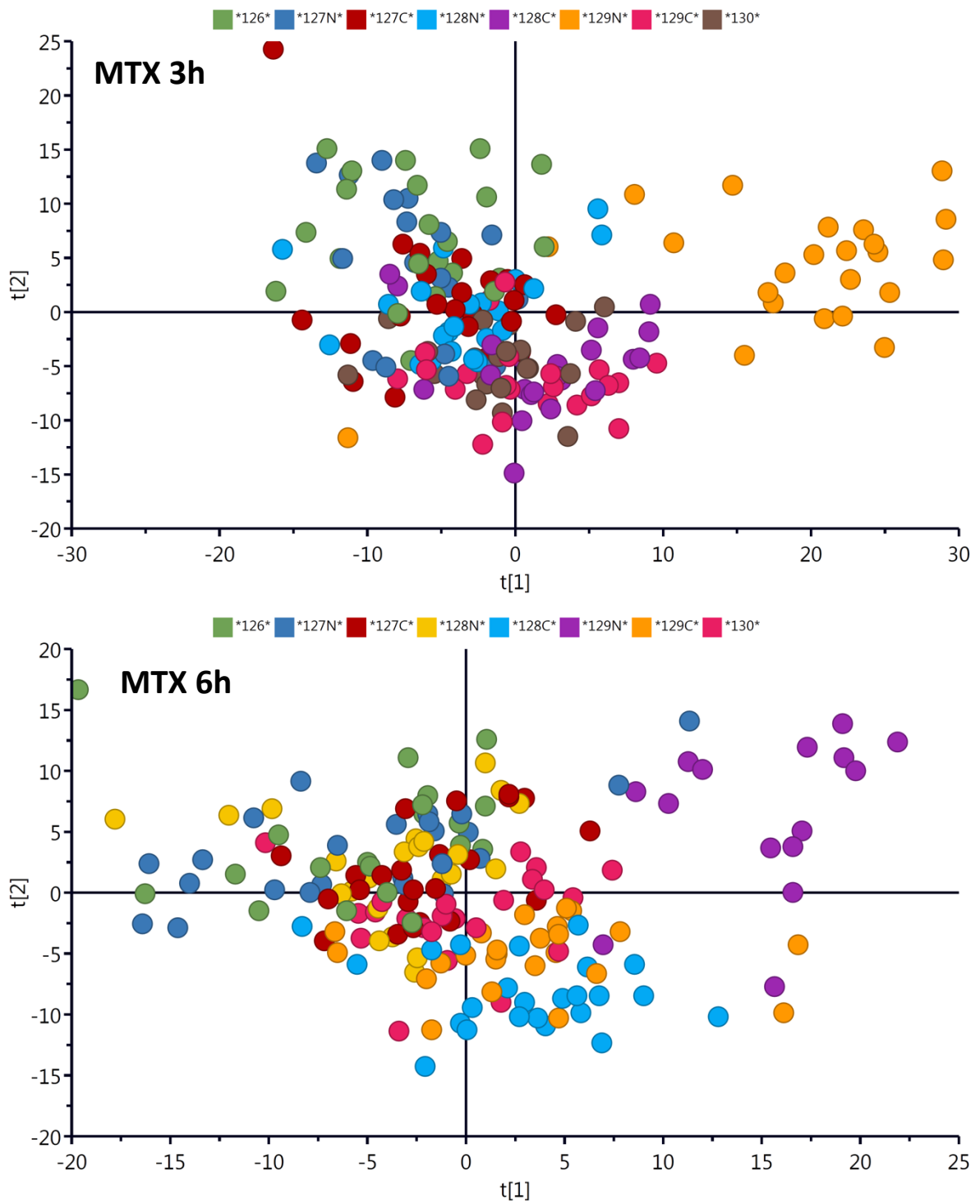
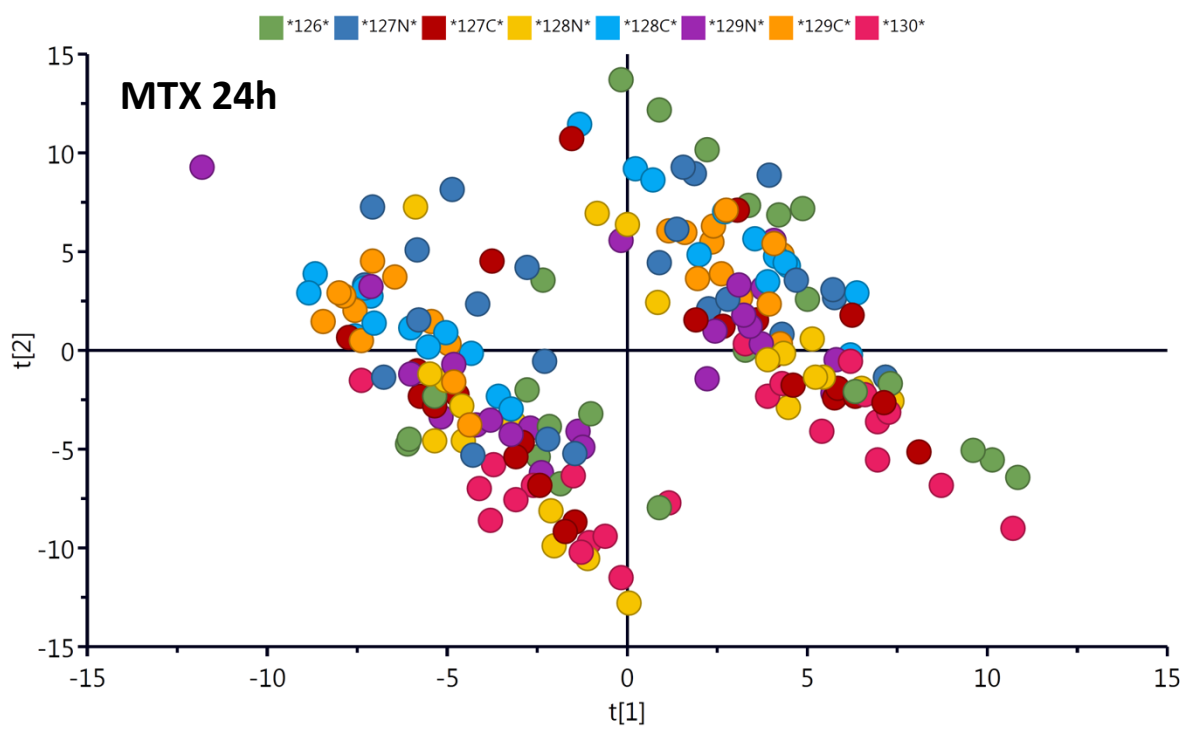
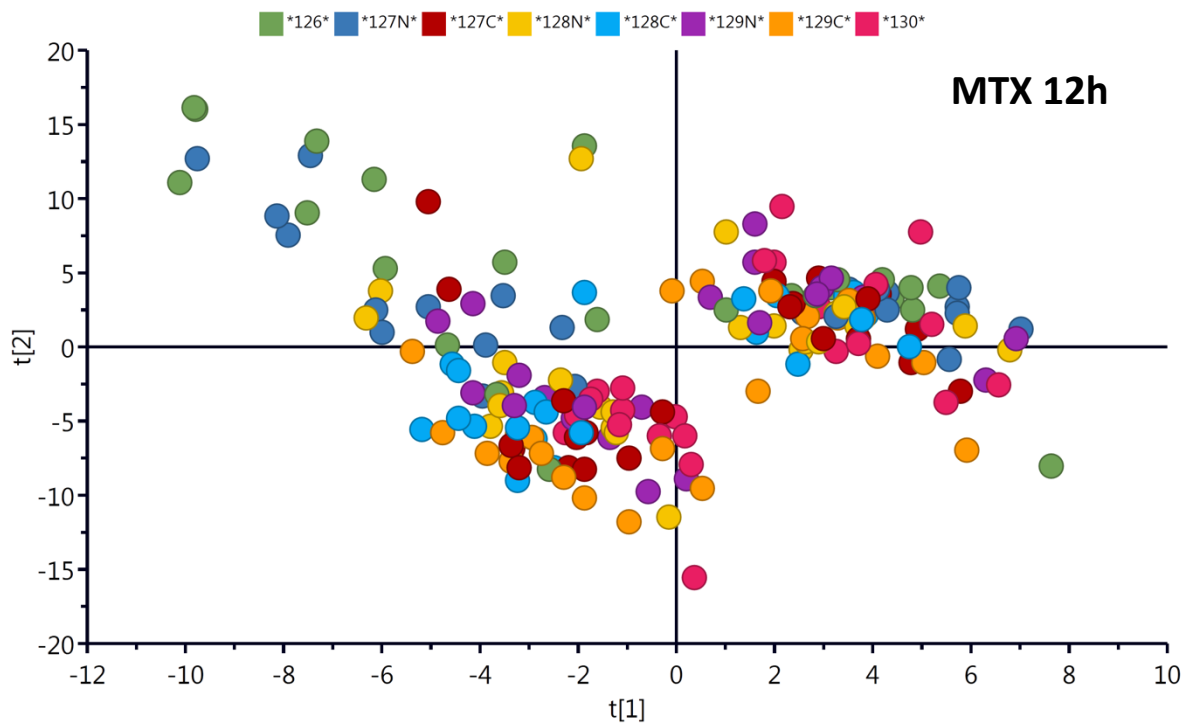


Figure S5. Same as in Figure S4, coloring the cells after the TMT channels.





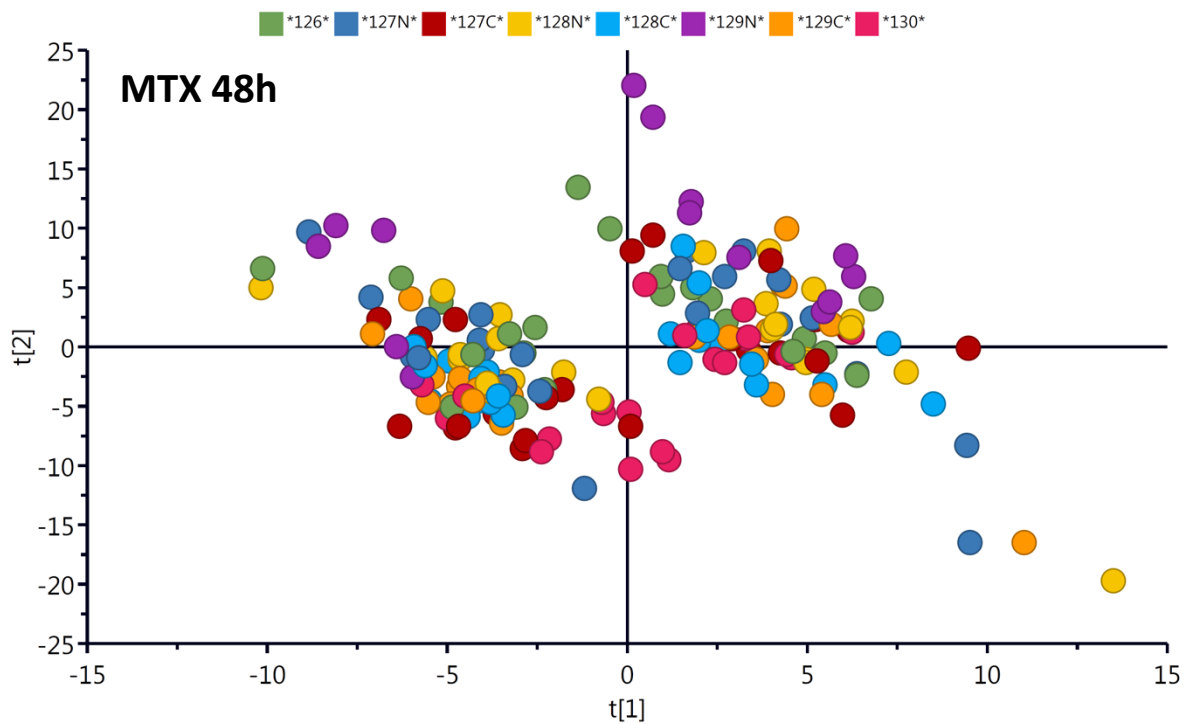


Figure S6. Clustering of the proteomes of attached treated single cells provides two groups of cells, G1 and G2.

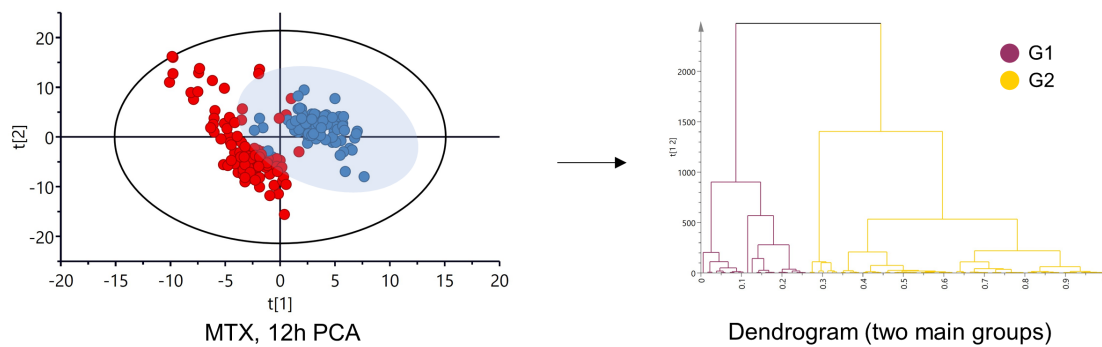
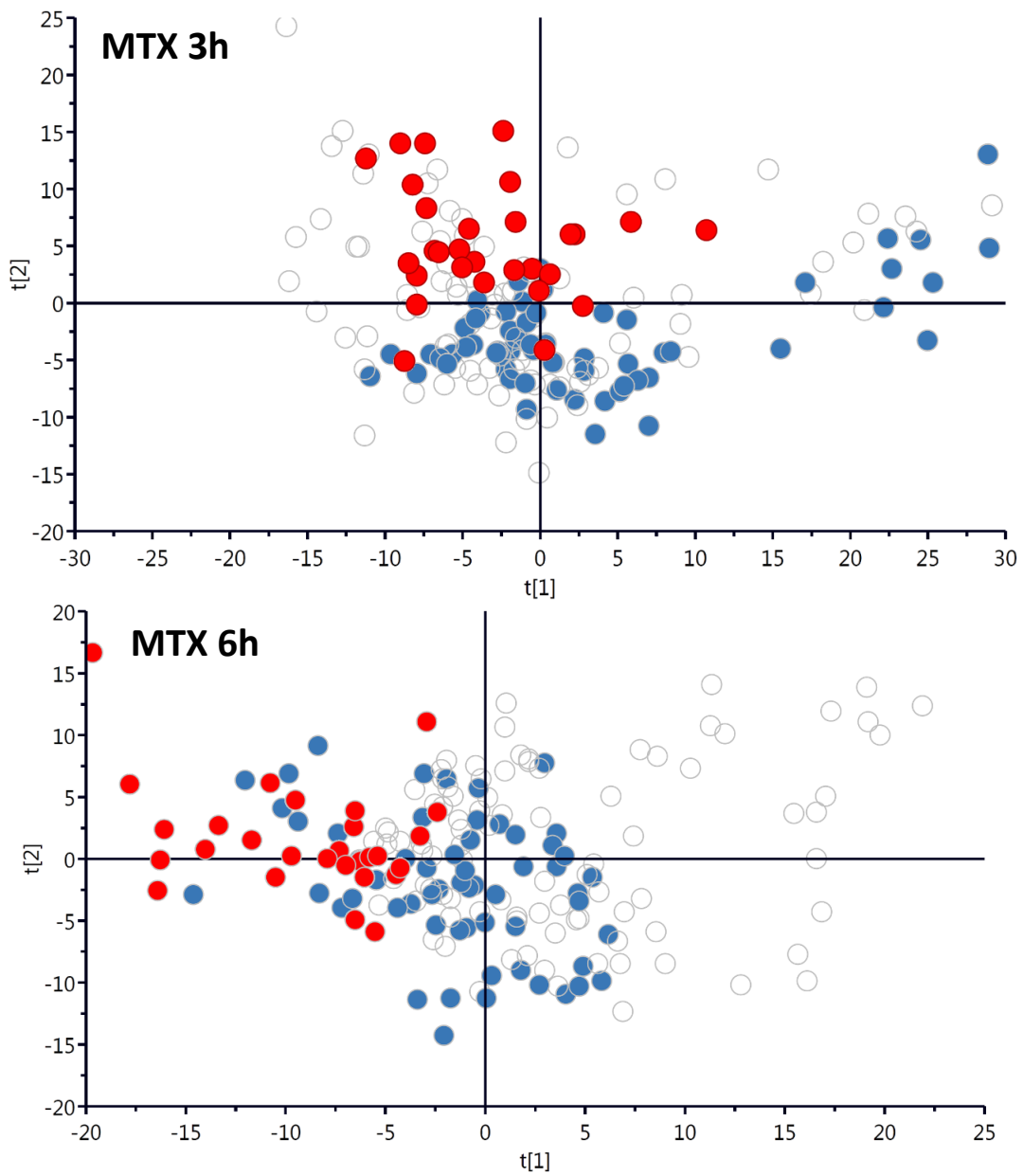
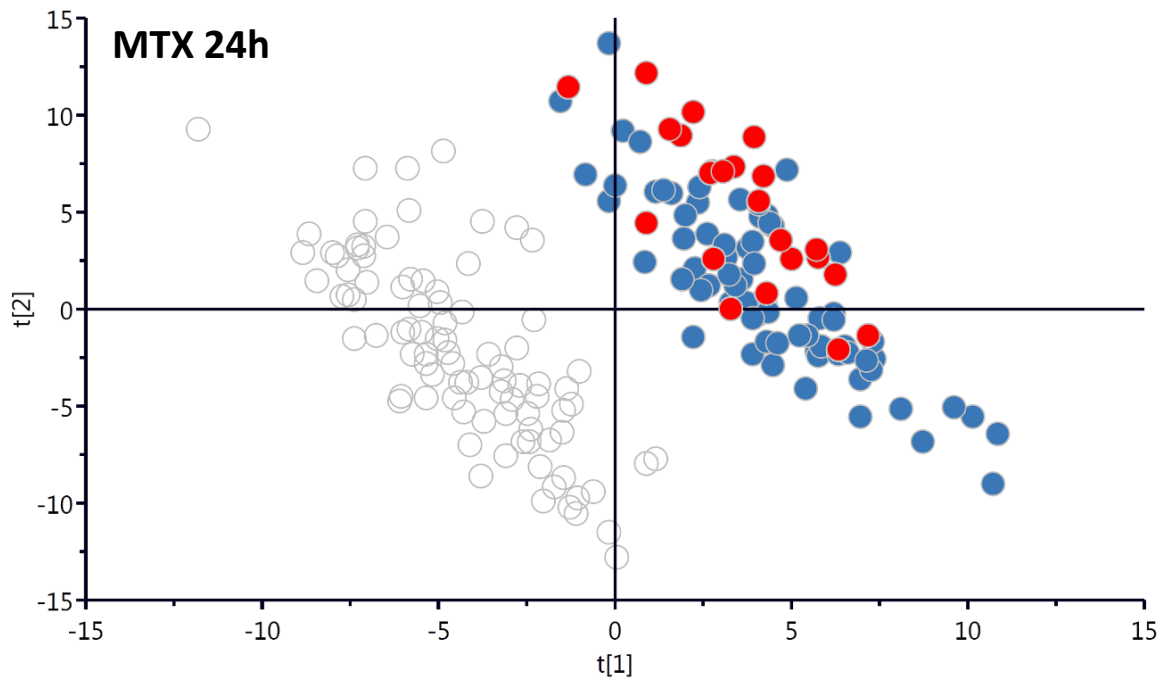
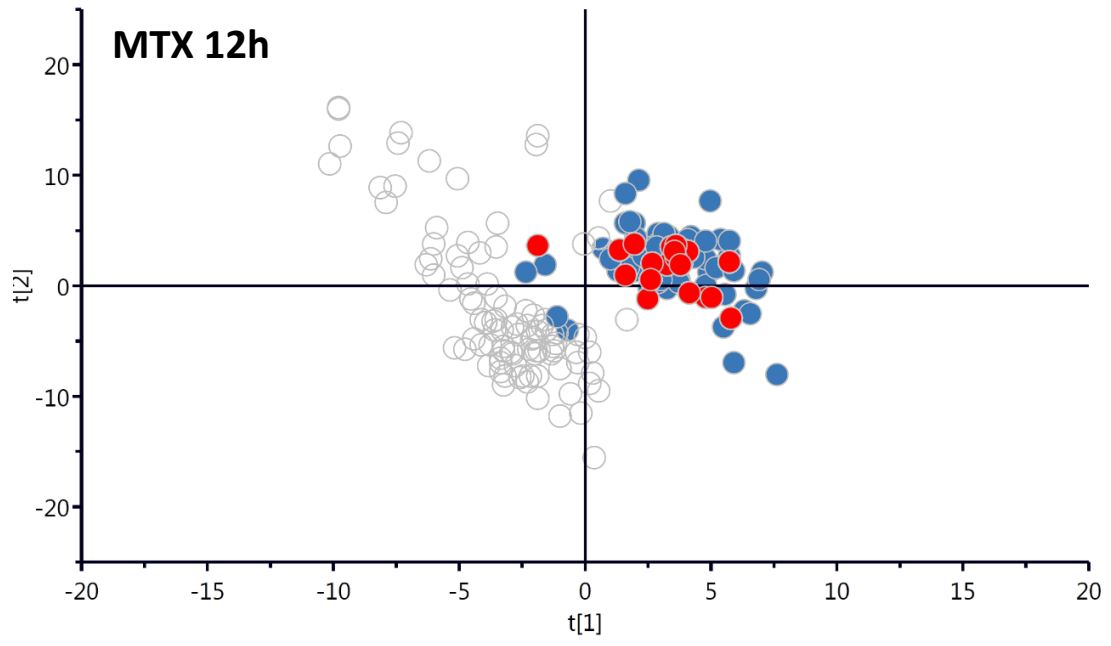


Figure S7. Same as in Figure S4, coloring the treated cells after the G1 and G2 subpopulations (depicted in red and blue colors, respectively; while untreated cells are shown as empty circles).





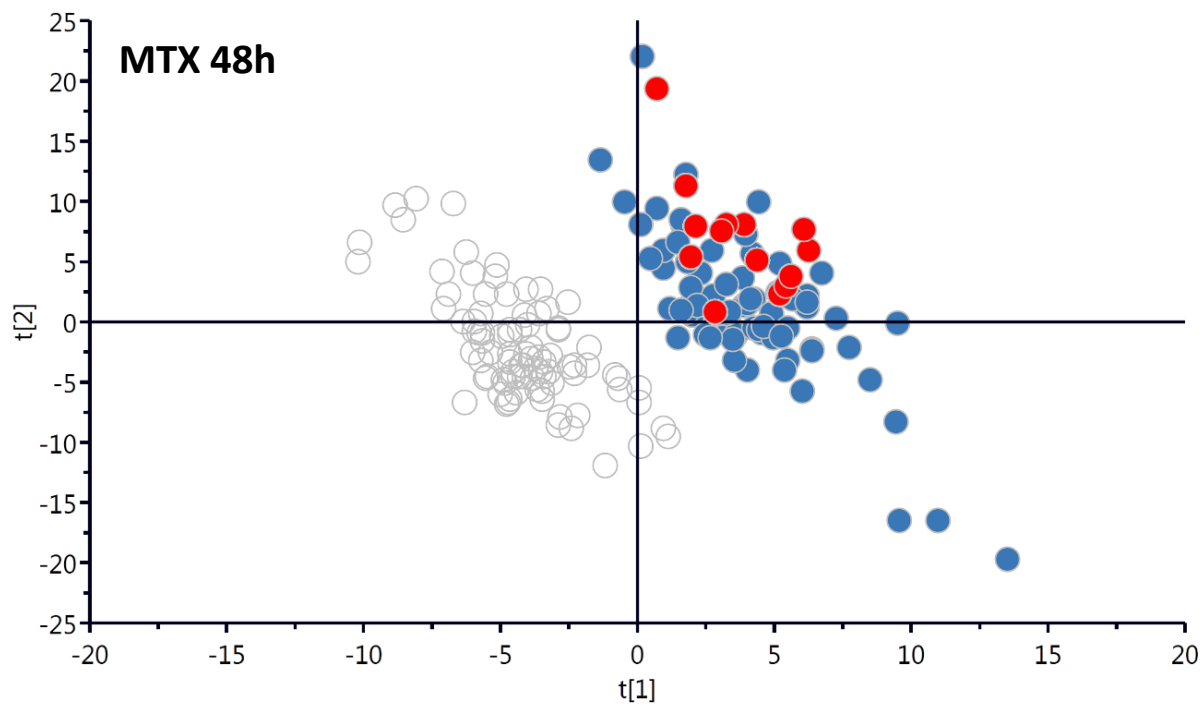
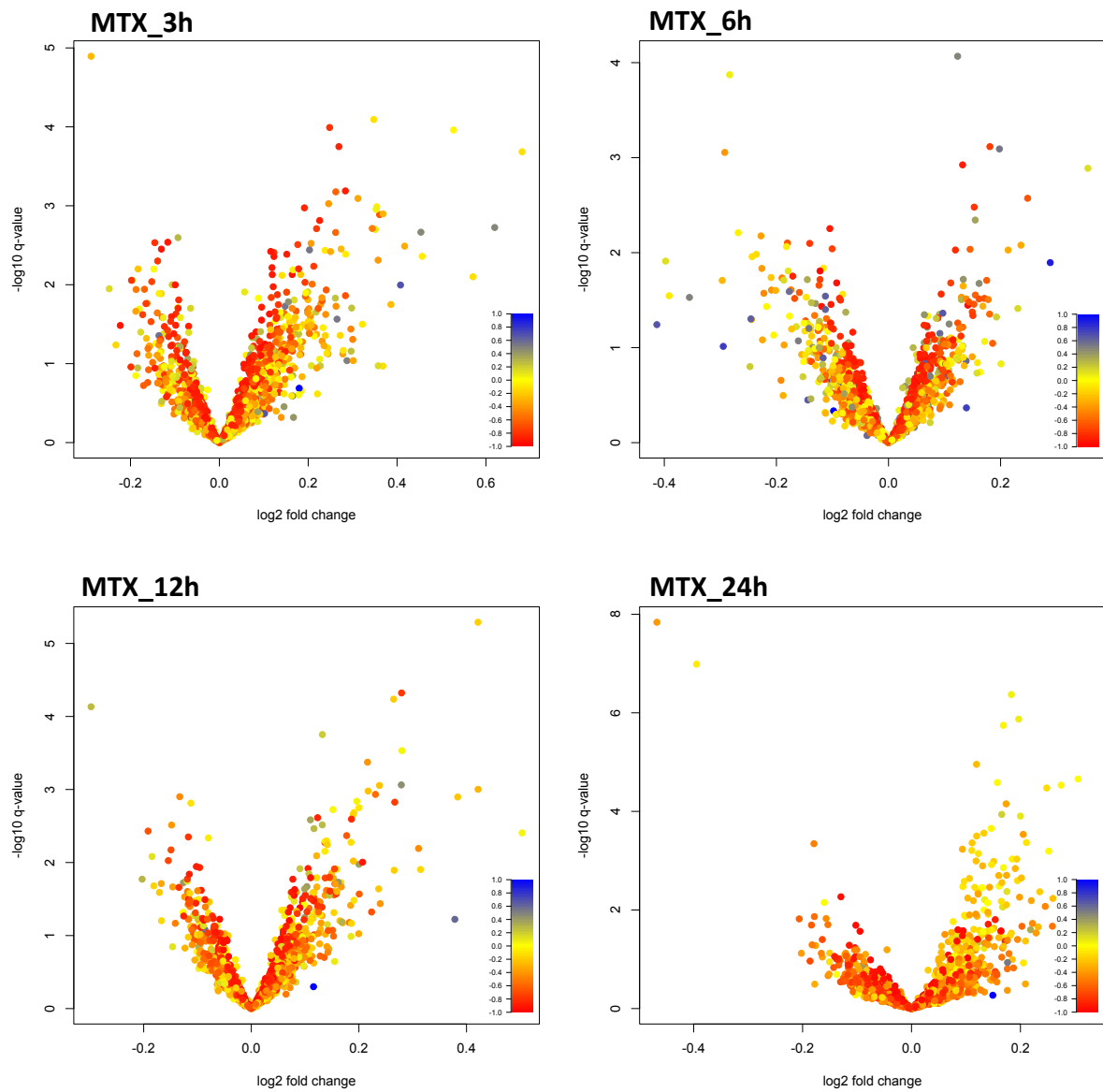
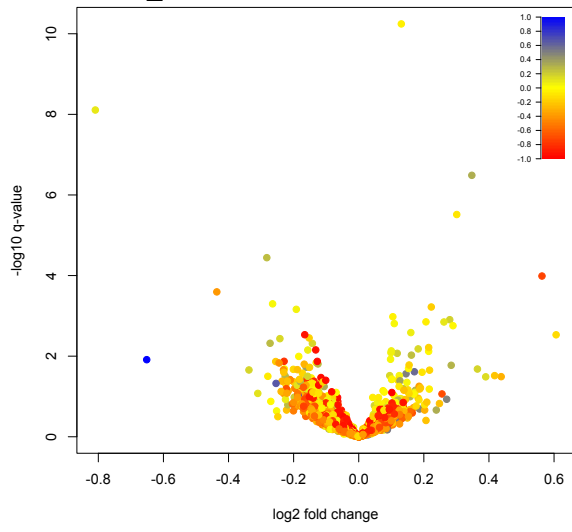


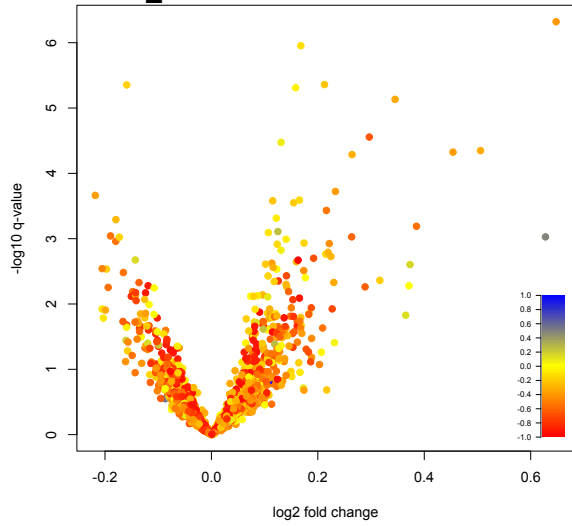
Figure S8. Volcano plots of data presented in *Figures 2 and 4*, with proteins re-colored according to their relative abundance in the sample (low to high proteins abundance = red-yellow-blue).



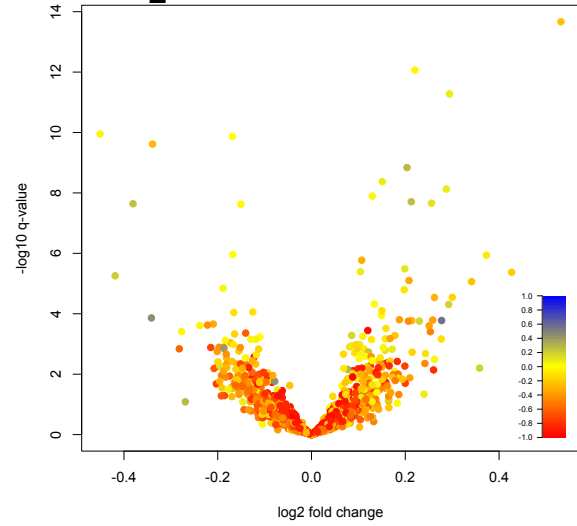
MTX_48h



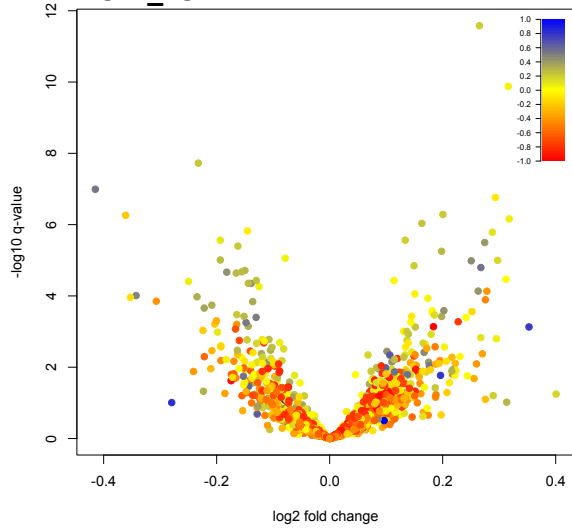
CPT_12h



CPT_24h



CPT_48h



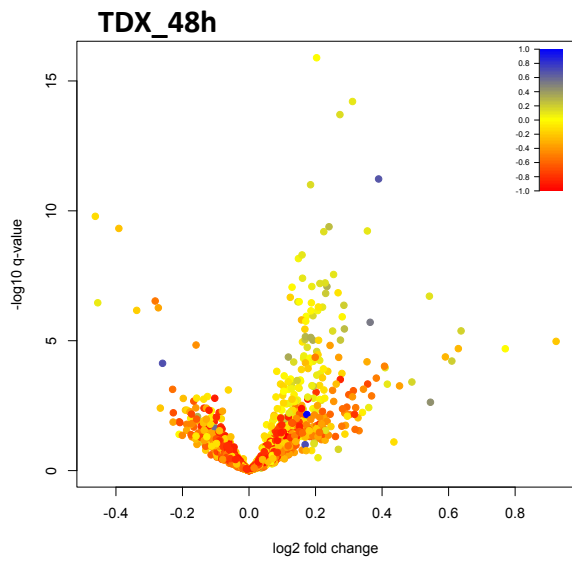
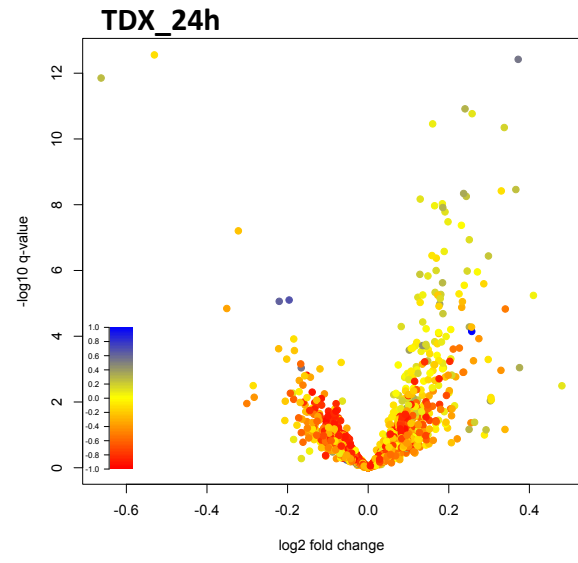
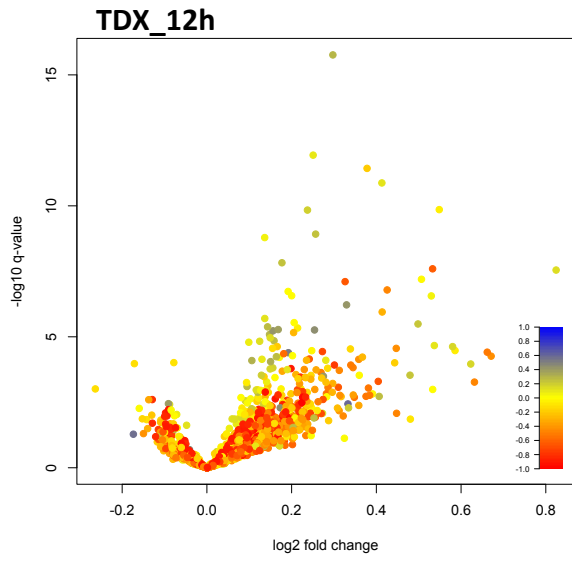
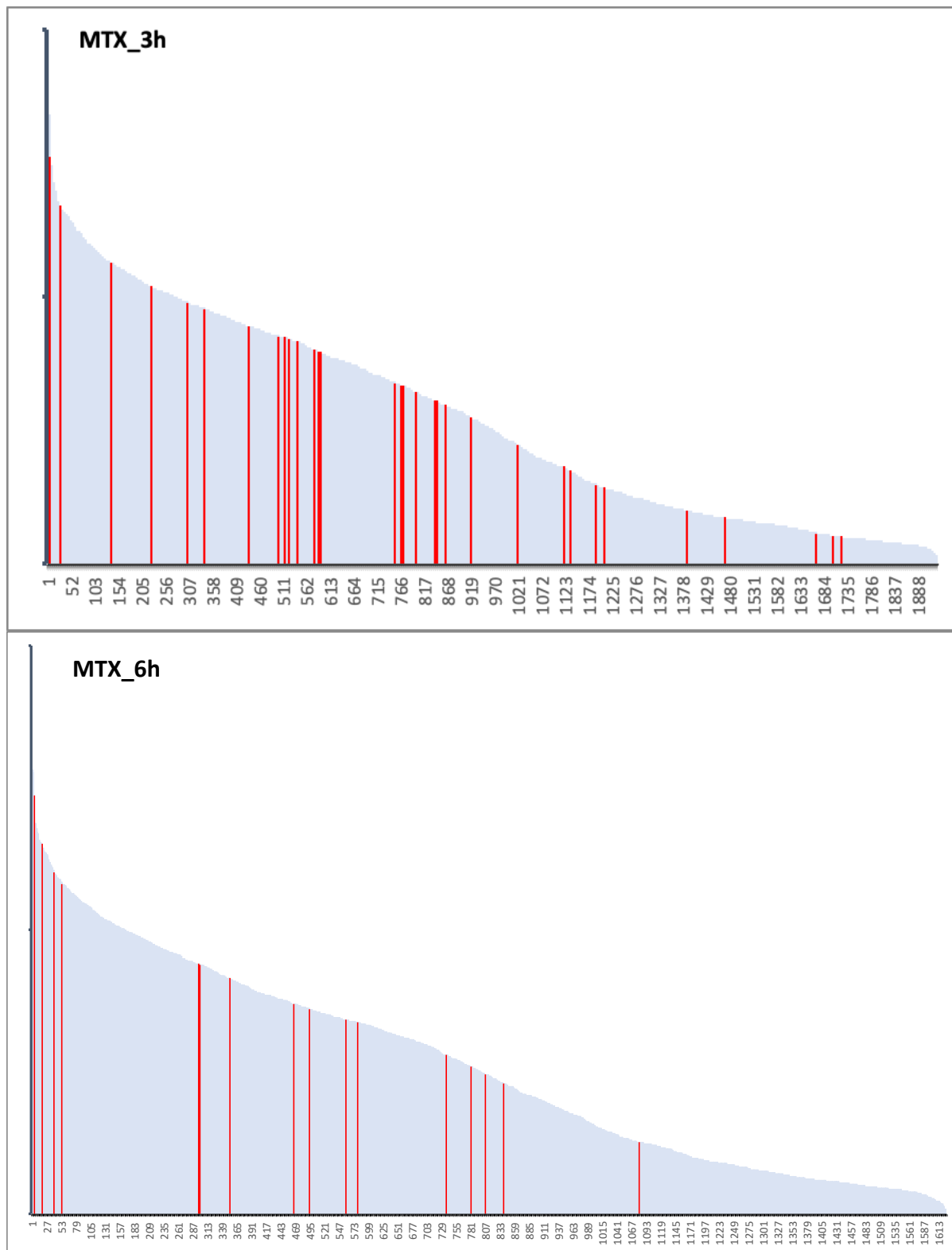
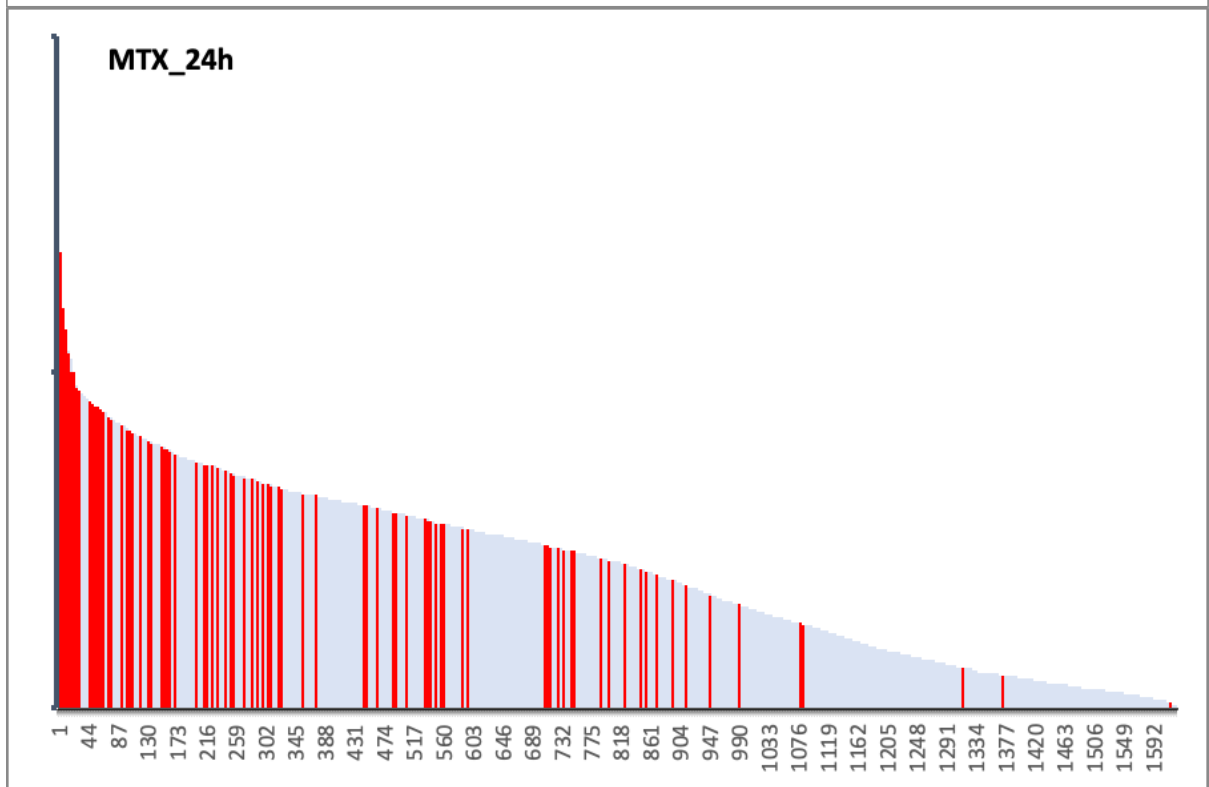
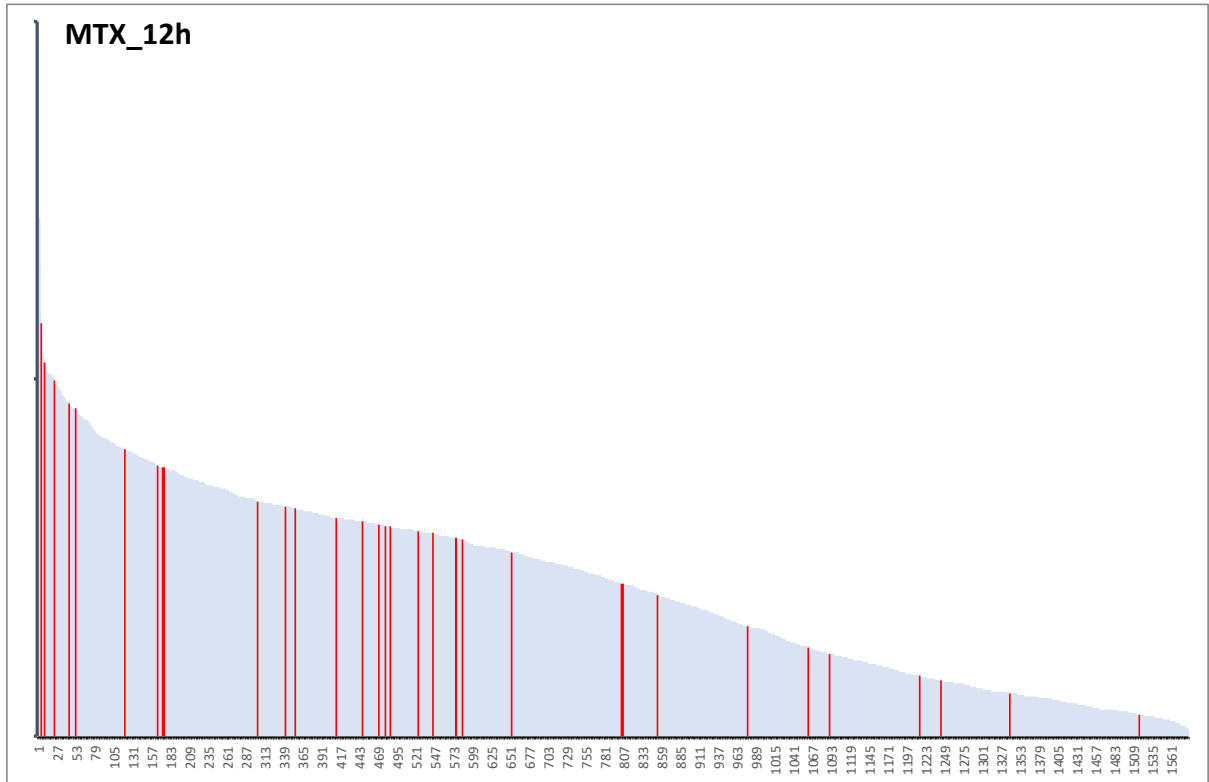
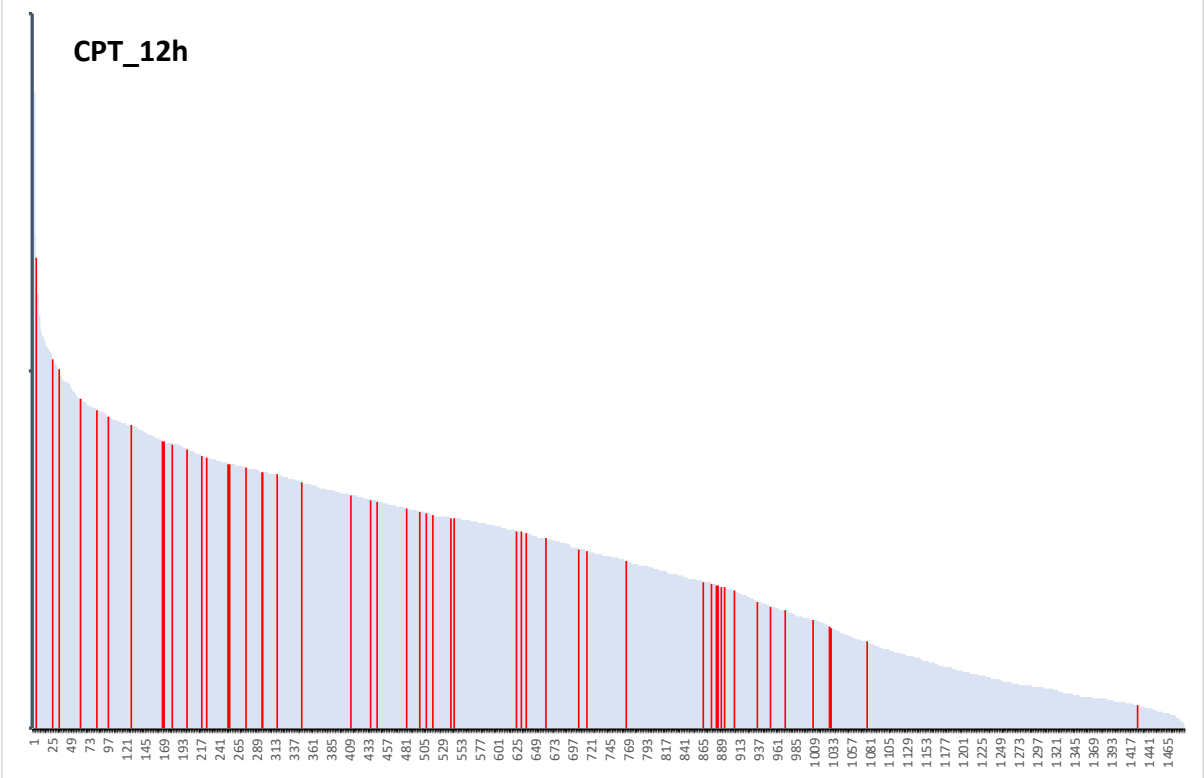
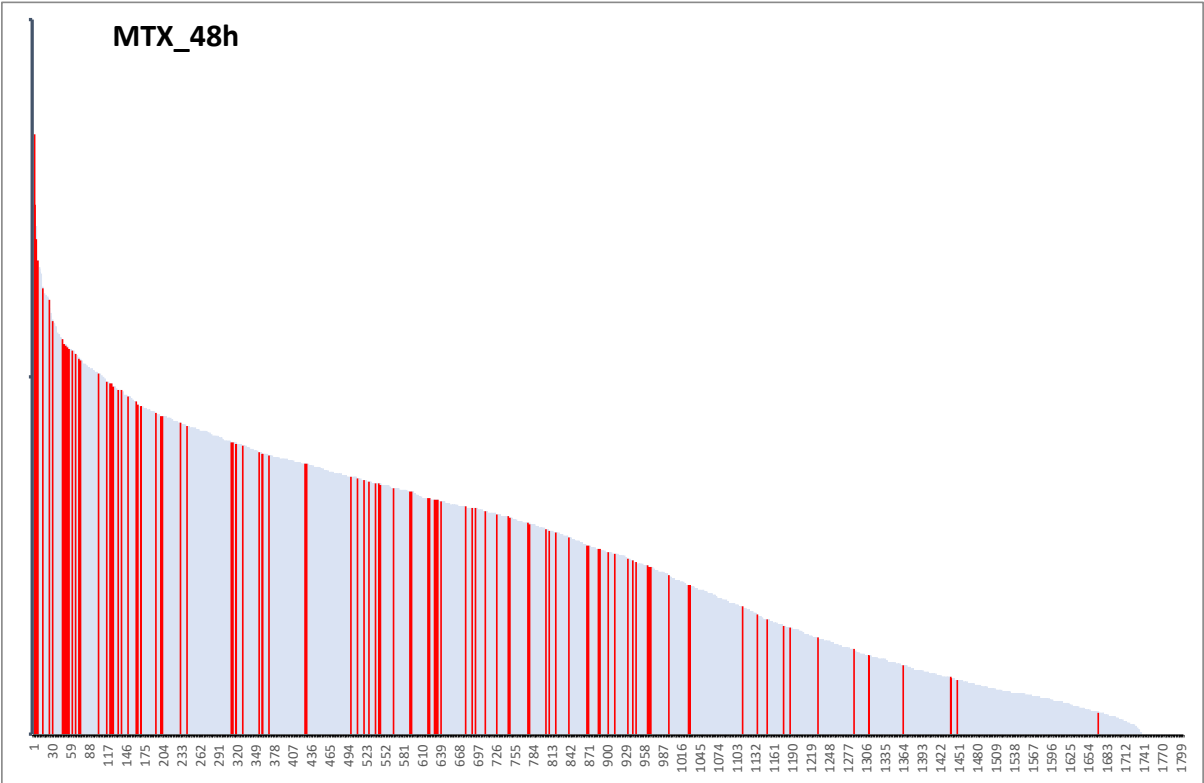
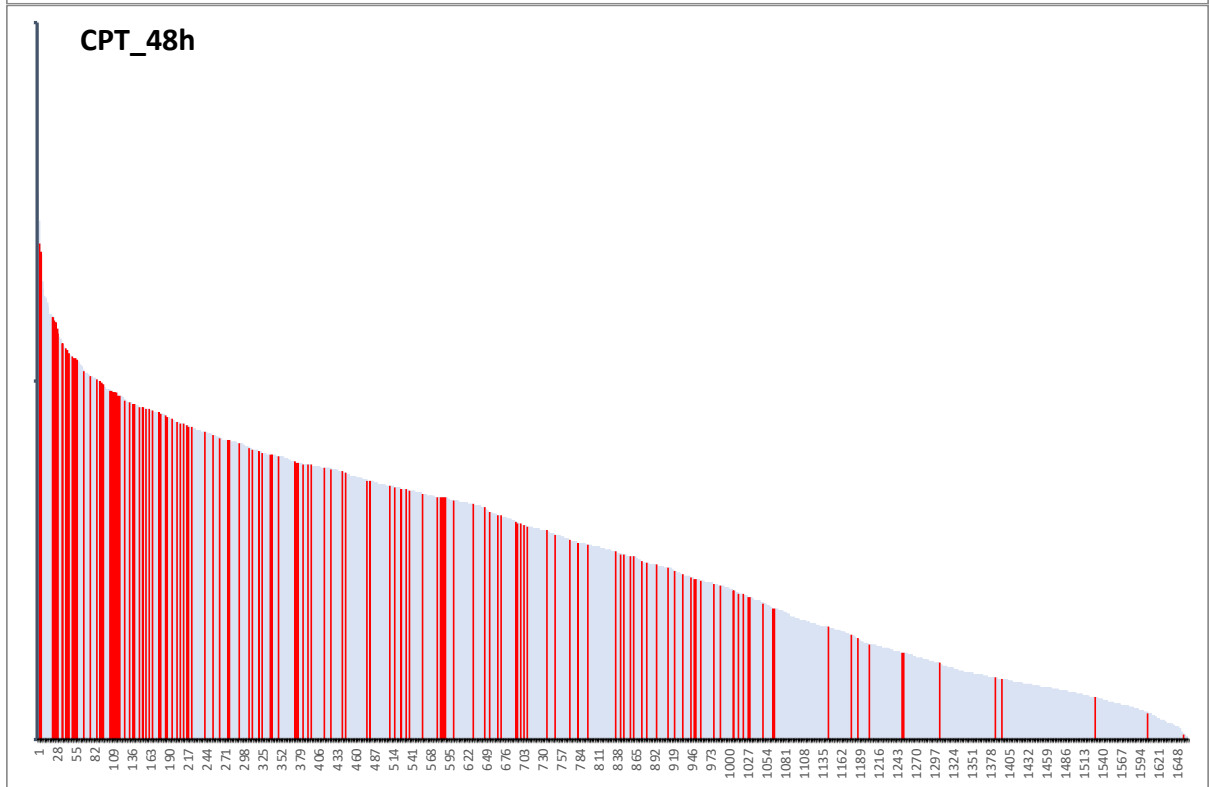
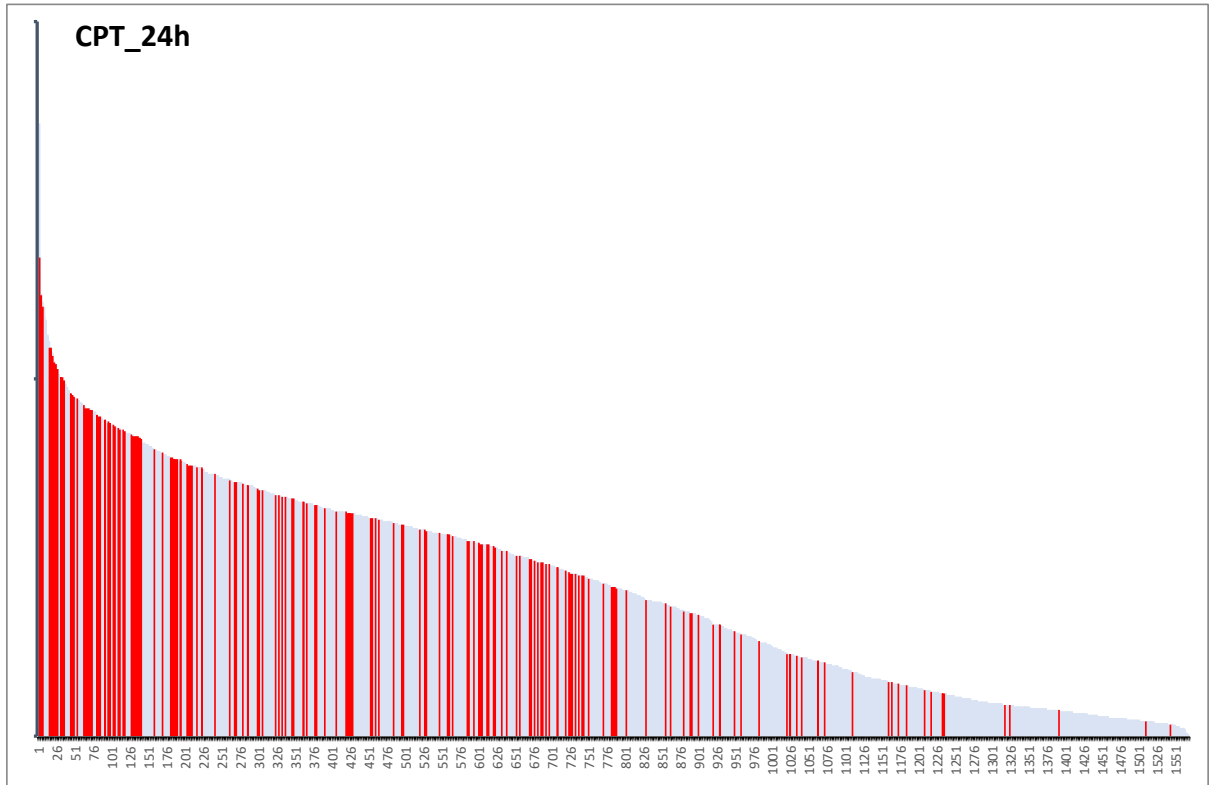


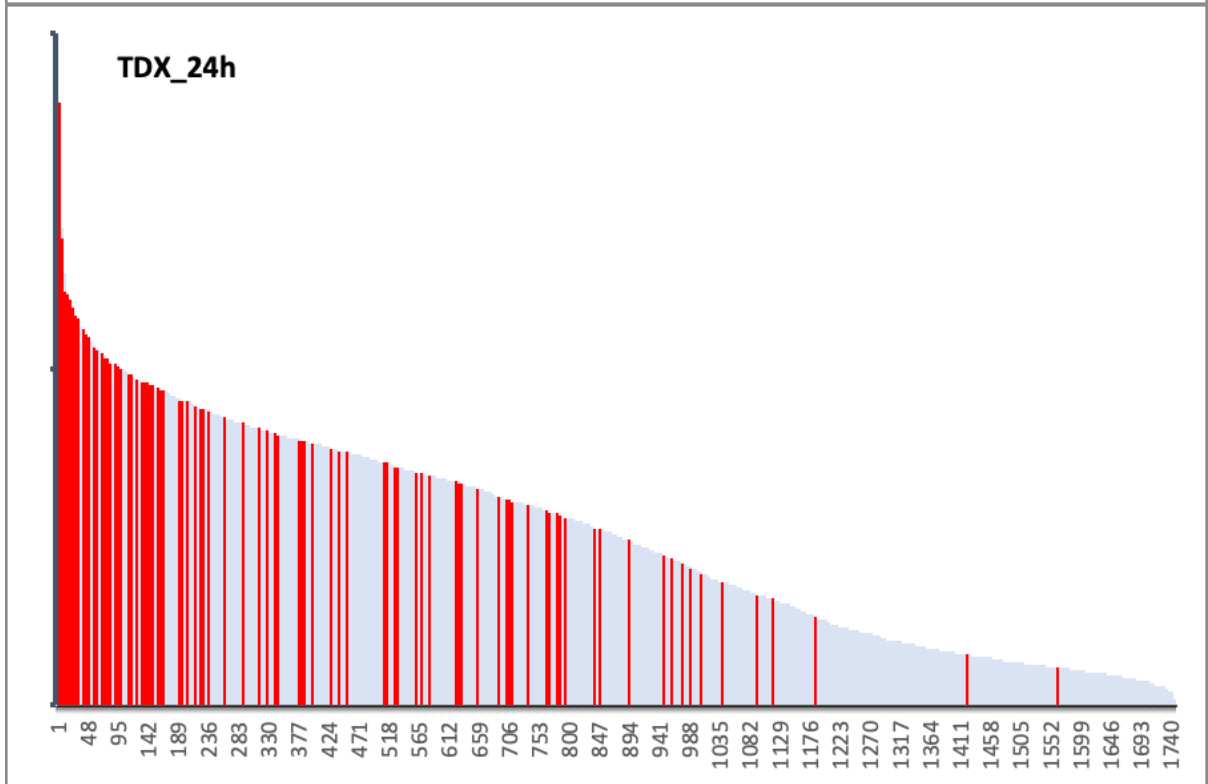
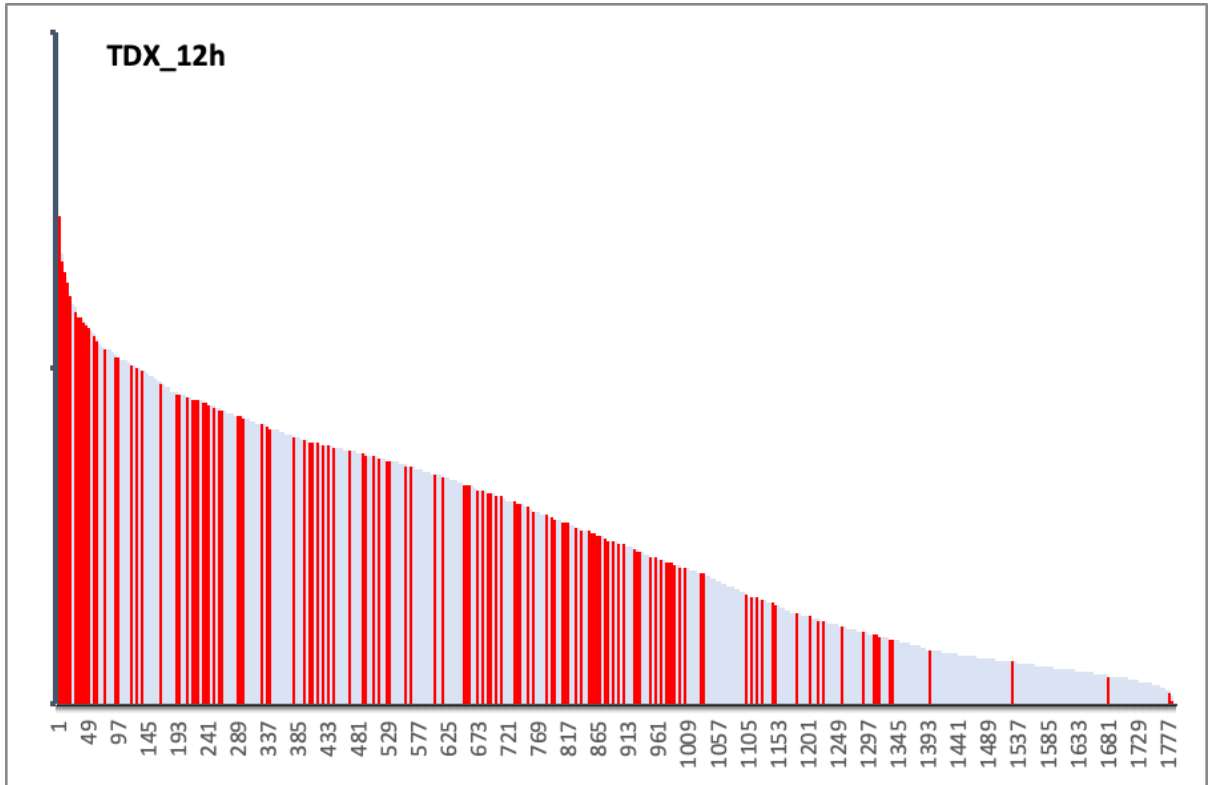
Figure S9. Proteins ranked after their abundances in data sets shown in *Figures 2 and 4*. The significantly regulated proteins are depicted in red color.











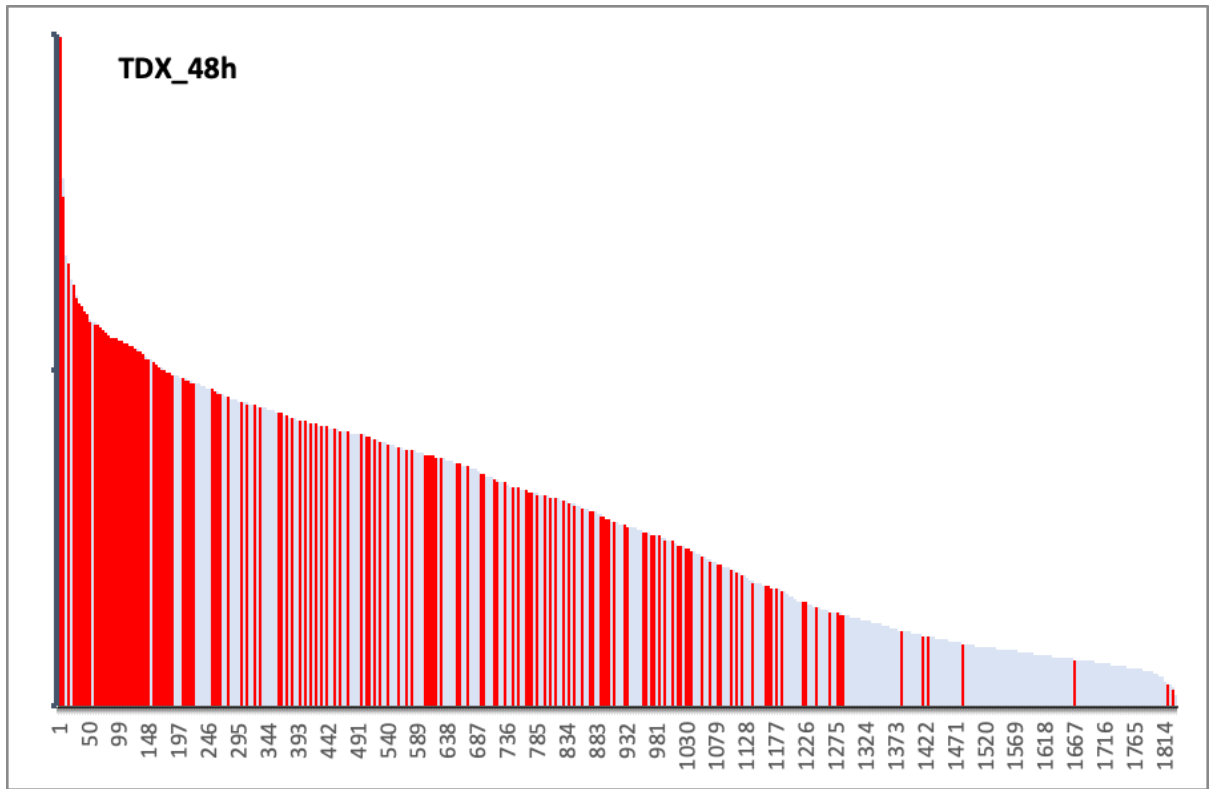


Figure S10. A) PCA plot of all single cell proteomics data acquired with MTX-treated and control cells. The cells were color-coded according to their treatment time and treatment status (see legend). B) The histogram of cells' first principal component (t[1]) for different treatment times.

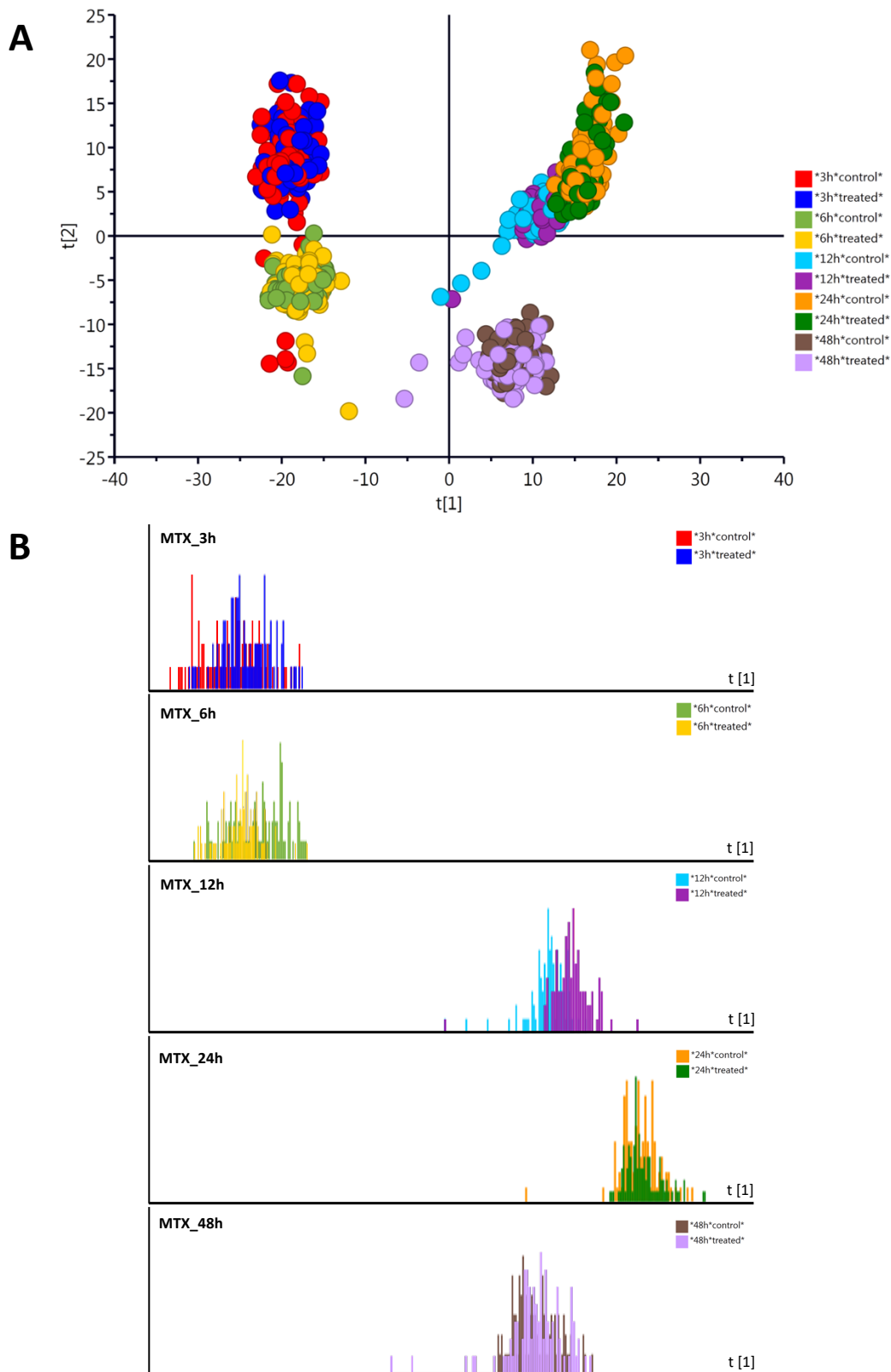


Figure S11. Pathway analysis of 179 proteins with significantly different abundances in G1 versus G2 subpopulations at 12 h past MTX treatment revealed that they preferentially belong to metabolic pathways and carbon metabolism (enriched in G2), as well as ribosome- and proteasome-related pathways (enriched in G1).

