

Supplementary Material

Supplementary Table 1. Number of proteins with different stoichiometric ratios and their classification as even and uneven in each cohort.



Supplementary Figure 1. Protein abundance changes in cancer. (A) Differential protein abundance changes in COAD, HCC and LUAD cohorts. (B) The expected and observed number of complex subunits in up- and down-regulated proteins in LUAD cancer. The chi-square test was used to determine if the difference between expected and observed values is statistically significant (****: P < 0.0001).



Supplementary Figure 2. Protein-protein interaction types and protein level correlations between proteins across tumor samples for five cohorts (BRCA, COREAD, OV, COAD, LUAD). (A) Stoichiometric ratio between proteins. (B) Co-occurrence frequency of proteins. (C) Context-specific vs general interactions. (D) Competitive vs cooperative interactions. (E) Permanent vs transient interactions. Wilcoxon test was used to compare correlations between different protein interaction types.



Supplementary Figure 3. Linear regression analysis for protein abundances. Comparison of distributions of slopes from the linear regression analysis between protein pairs with even and uneven stoichiometric ratios for each cohort (BRCA, COREAD, OV, COAD, HCC, LUAD). (A) Positively correlated proteins and (B) negatively correlated proteins. After regression analysis, only the significant results (p < 0.05, linear regression model) were considered.



Supplementary Figure 4. Comparison of protein abundance correlations between competitive and cooperative interactions when they were grouped based on different binding similarity score cut-offs. Each panel shows the comparison between groups categorized based on a certain cut-off for all cohorts (BRCA, COREAD, OV, COAD, HCC, LUAD). The interaction between two proteins is competitive, if the binding similarity score is equal to or larger than (A) 0.2, (B) 0.3, (C) 0.4, (D) 0.5, and (E) 0.6, otherwise cooperative.