Surveying the vampire bat (*Desmodus rotundus*) serum proteome: a resource for identifying immunological proteins and detecting pathogens

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Supplemental Figure S1. Distribution of relative standard deviations in technical

replicate. One sample was injected in triplicate to evaluate technical performance of the method. Of the 361 proteins detected across the experiment, between 25 and 30 were filtered out, in total only 322 proteins were identified in all three injections. Using relative abundance from these 322 proteins, relative standard deviation (RSD) was calculated. The average RSD was 10.6 %, median RSD was 5.1 %, and 270 proteins (83.9 % of 322 proteins) had an RSD < 20 %.



Supplemental Figure S2. Rh186 viral peptide identification. A. Fragmentation ions matching to PRSGIPDR from Rh186 protein in *Macacine herpesvirus 3* (i.e., Rhesus cytomegalovirus); UniProt IDs A0A1L6Z265; A0A1L6Z360; I3WF26; Q2FAB1; Q7TFF6. **B.** Matched b- and y-ions are shown along with mass errors. **C.** Precursor isotope pattern. Spectra are from Bat_14.



Supplemental Figure S3. ORF1a viral peptide identification. A. Fragmentation ions matching to LVTTEVK from Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus (MERS-CoV), UniProt ID W6A0R5. **B.** Matched b- and y-ions are shown along with mass errors. **C.** Precursor isotope pattern. Spectra are from Bat_14.



Supplemental Figure S4. Viral peptide quantities. Violin plots with jittered points for each of the viral peptides (shown in Supplemental Figures S3 and S4) plotted by location. The "quantity" value exported from Spectronaut is the sum of the fragment ion MS2 extracted ion current chromatogram (XIC) areas. These data can be found in "2020-11-23 bat all viril directDIA tryp.sne" (available in PRIDE submission PXD022885). The two sites are two adjacent localities in the Orange Walk District of Belize: Lamanai Archeological Reserve (LAR, 450 hectares) and Ka'Kabish (KK, 45 hectares).