Note: This is Supplementary Document Figures S1 and S2 of Rossouw S, Bendou H, Bell L, Rigby J, Christoffels A. Effect of polyethylene glycol 20 000 on protein extraction efficiency of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues in South Africa. Afr J Lab Med. 2021;10(1), a1122. https://doi.org/10.4102/ajlm.v10i1.1122

Supporting Information

The effect of polyethylene glycol 20,000 on protein extraction efficiency

of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues

Sophia C. Rossouw1, Hocine Bendou1, Liam Bell2, Jonathan Rigby3, Alan

Christoffels1*

1 South African Medical Research Council Bioinformatics Unit, South African National Bioinformatics Institute, University of the Western Cape, South Africa.

2 Centre for Proteomic and Genomic Research, Observatory, Cape Town, South Africa.

3 Department of Anatomical Pathology, National Health Laboratory Service, Tygerberg Hospital, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa.

* Corresponding Author

Prof Alan Christoffels South African Medical Research Council Bioinformatics Unit South African National Bioinformatics Institute, University of the Western Cape, Bellville, 7535, South Africa Telephone: +27 21 959 3645 Fax: +27 21 959 2512 Email: alan@sanbi.ac.za

Table of contents

Page	S-Figure	Title/Description
3	S1	Comparison of the qualitative reproducibility of the experimental conditions with regard to peptide identification overlap
4	S2	PCC plots of protein abundance for all conditions per patient sample

Supplementary Figures

Rossouw, Bendou, Bell, Rigby, Christoffels, "The effect of polyethylene glycol 20,000 on protein extraction efficiency of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues"



Supplementary Figure 1: Comparison of the qualitative reproducibility of the experimental conditions with regard to peptide identification overlap. (A) Venn diagrams depicting the distribution of identified peptides for all three sample pellets, extracted with or without PEG (B) Venn diagrams depicting the distribution of identified peptides for all three WCPLs, extracted with or without PEG (C) Venn diagrams showing the overlap of identified peptides between sample pellets and their respective WCPLs for each sample set analysed (top panel – extracted without PEG; bottom panel – extracted with PEG). -PEG refers to protein extraction without PEG and +PEG refers to protein extraction with PEG.



Supplementary Figure 2: PCC plots of protein abundance for all conditions per patient sample. (A) Correlation of protein abundance for pellet samples (extracted with or without PEG and 4% SDS) for each patient sample 1 - 3 (B) Correlation of protein abundance for WCPL samples (extracted with or without PEG and 2% SDS) for each patient sample 1 - 3 (C) Correlation of protein abundance for samples extracted with 2% SDS) for each patient sample 1 - 3 (D) Correlation of protein abundance for samples extracted with PEG; pellet samples (extracted with 4% SDS) vs WCPLs (extracted with PEG; pellet samples (extracted with 2% SDS) for each patient sample 1 - 3 (D) Correlation of protein abundance for samples extracted with PEG; pellet samples (extracted with 2% SDS) for each patient sample 1 - 3 (D) Correlation of protein abundance for samples extracted with PEG; pellet samples (extracted with 2% SDS) for each patient sample 1 - 3 (D) Correlation of protein abundance for samples extracted with PEG; pellet samples (extracted with 2% SDS) for each patient sample 1 - 3 (D) Correlation of protein abundance for samples extracted with PEG; pellet samples (extracted with 2% SDS) vs WCPLs (extracted with 2% SDS) for each patient sample 1 - 3. The Pearson correlation coefficients (r2) are indicated on each plot and plot axes values are the normalised NSAF values for proteins present in both condition compared per plot. (-PEG) refers to protein extracted without PEG and (+PEG) refers to protein extracted with PEG.