

Comparative Differential Cuproproteomes of *Rhodobacter capsulatus* Reveal Novel Copper Homeostasis related Proteins

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Running Title: *Rhodobacter capsulatus* Copper-Responsive Proteome

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Files in this Data Supplement:

Supplemental Information and Table S3 (Excel file)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Experimental Procedures

ProteaseMAX™ Extraction/Trypsin Digestion (protocol B). Each 100 mg aliquot from the resulting wet pellets was washed with ultrapure water, centrifuged and the supernatant discarded. Solubilization and extraction of proteins was performed using ProteaseMAX™ Surfactant Trypsin Enhancer (Promega Inc.), followed by trypsin digestion as follows (1). The pellet was resuspended in 0.5 ml of ProteaseMAX™ solution (1 mg/ml in 10% acetonitrile and 90% 50mM NH₄HCO₃), and 10 min of rigorous vortexing was followed by incubation in a 95 °C water bath for 10 min. Following 15 min of sonication at 4 °C (Bioruptor[®], Diagenode), the sample was vortexed at room temperature for 30 min. Estimates from separate BCA analysis of similar samples indicated that ~ 400-500 µg protein was solubilized at this stage. Further reduction/alkylation and digestions steps were completed without separating the insolubilized solid fraction. Proteins were reduced by adding dithiothreitol (DTT) to a final concentration of 5mM and incubating for 30 min at 37 °C, and alkylated by adding iodoacetamide to a final concentration of 15 mM and incubating for 30 min at room temperature in the dark. Trypsin (Promega, Sequencing Grade Modified Trypsin) was added to the mixture at a 1/100 w/w ratio of enzyme/protein, and the extract was digested overnight at 37 °C, pH 7. Digested mixtures were vortexed for 10 min and acidified with 10% formic acid to pH 3-4 to halt digestion, vortexed and placed in a 45 °C shaker for 30 min to degrade ProteaseMAX™. Following a 15 min centrifugation at 15,000 x g, the supernatants were removed and dried to completeness in a vacuum centrifuge at 45 °C. The digested peptide samples were resuspended in 50 µL 5% acetonitrile/0.1% formic acid solution, and desalted using ZipTips (Milipore U-C18 P10), eluted, lyophilized and stored at -80 °C. Samples were resuspended in 10 µL (5% acetonitrile/0.1% formic acid) prior to MS analysis.

The efficacy of the extraction/digestion protocols A (thiourea/urea/trypsin/LysC) and B (ProteaseMax/trypsin) was determined using the nano-LC-MS/MS Thermo Orbitrap Velos Pro system described below. Protocol A yielded ~40% more identified proteins than protocol B (1784 versus 1244 in triplicate samples), indicating that the former with multiple digestion steps was more effective than the latter. In addition, a further 15-20% increase in the number of identified proteins was observed when the samples prepared by protocol A were analyzed using the higher sensitivity Q-Exactive MS, rendering it the method of choice for the quantitative aspects of this study. The qualitative data for the protein identification included all datasets, including those treated by the procedure A or B, analyzed using Orbitrap Velos (*c.f.* below) as well as the Q-Exactive MS runs (*c.f.* main text).

Data acquisition using nano-LC-MS/MS Thermo Orbitrap Velos Pro. Prepared digests were loaded without pre-fractionation onto a 20 cm column (packed in-house, 75 μ m ID, 3 μ m C18, RepoSil-Pur Q18-AQ (Dr.Maisch GmbH)) with buffer A (0.1% formic acid). Peptides were separated and eluted by nano-HPLC (EASY-nLC 1000, Thermo Inc.) using a 85 min linear gradient from 4% to 40% buffer B (0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile), followed by a 20 min linear gradient from 40% to 90% B, followed by 15 min washing with 90% B (flow rate 300 nL/min), and re-equilibration with buffer A. The nLC system was coupled to an Orbitrap Velos Pro mass spectrometer (Thermo Scientific), programmed to acquire spectra in data-dependent mode, with high resolution full survey scans followed by the top 15 most abundant ions fragmented for MS² (Thermo Xcalibur 2.2 software). The resolution for full MS scans (300-2000 m/z) was 60,000 (at 400 m/z) and dual lock mass was enabled with 371.101233 m/z and 445.120024 m/z polysiloxane background ions. The 15 most intense ions were selected for fragmentation by collision induced

dissociation (CID) with collision energy set at 35%, and with dynamic exclusion enabled to minimize repeat fragmentation (repeat count: 3, repeat duration: 30 sec, exclusion duration: 90 sec; exclusion list: 500). Unassigned charge states and singly charged species were rejected. The raw data were analyzed as described in the main text.

REFERENCES

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Table S1. Strains and plasmids used in this work.

Strain or plasmid	Description	Phenotype	Reference
<i>Strains</i>			
<i>E. coli</i>			
HB101	F ⁻ $\Delta(gpt-proA)62 leuB6 supE44 ara-14 galK2 lacY1$	Str ^r	(2)
S17-1	$\Delta(mcrC-mrr) rpsL20$ (Str ^R) <i>xyl-5 mtl-1recA13</i> <i>recA pro hsdR, RP4(Tc::Mu, Km::Tn7)</i>		(3)
<i>R. capsulatus</i>			
^a MT1131	<i>crtD121</i>	wild type (Rif ^r)	(4)
Y262	GTA overproducer		(5)
YO- Δ 00098	$\Delta(rcc00098)$	In-frame, markerless	This work
YO- Δ 00738	$\Delta(rcc00738::Gm)$	Gm ^r	This work
YO- Δ 00885	$\Delta(rcc00891-rcc00885::Gm)$	Gm ^r	This work
YO- Δ 01027	$\Delta(rcc01027-rcc01031::Gm)$	Gm ^r ,	This work
YO- Δ 01423Su	$\Delta(rcc01423)$	In-frame, markerless	This work
YO- Δ 01423	$\Delta(rcc01423::Gm)$	Gm ^r	This work
YO- Δ 01445	$\Delta(rcc01445::Gm)$	Gm ^r	This work
YO- Δ 02109	$\Delta(rcc02109::Gm)$	Gm ^r	This work

YO-Δ02111	$\Delta (rcc02111)$	In-frame, markerless	This work
YO-Δ03065	$\Delta(rcc03065- rcc03067:: Gm)$	Gm ^r	This work
Plasmids			
pRK2013	Conjugation helper	Kan ^r	(6)
pRK415	Broad host-range vector	Tet ^r	(6)
pZDJ	Puc promoter replaced with <i>tetA</i> promoter on the suicide plasmid pZJD29a	<i>sacB</i> , Gm ^R	(7)
pYO98	$\Delta(rcc01423:: Gm)$ on pRK415	Gm ^r	This work
pYO-Δ00738	$\Delta(rcc00738:: Gm)$ on pRK415	Tet ^r	This work
pYO-Δ00885	$\Delta(rcc00891- rcc00885:: Gm)$ on pRK415	Tet ^r , Gm ^r	This work
pYO-Δ01027	$\Delta(rcc01027- rcc01031:: Gm)$ on pRK415	Tet ^r , Gm ^r	This work
pYO-Δ01445	$\Delta(rcc01445:: Gm)$ on pRK415	Tet ^r , Gm ^r	This work
pYO-Δ03065	$\Delta(rcc03065- rcc03067:: Gm)$ on pRK415	Tet ^r , Gm ^r	This work
pYO-Δ02109	$\Delta(rcc02109:: Gm)$ on pRK415	Tet ^r , Gm ^r	This work
pYO97	$\Delta(rcc01423)$ on pZDJ; in-frame deletion of <i>rcc01423</i> without its first 4 and last 4 codons.	Gm ^r	This work
pYO-Δ00098	$\Delta(rcc00098)$ on pZDJ; in-frame deletion of <i>rcc02111</i> without its first 4 and last 4 codons.	Gm ^r	This work
pYO-Δ02111Su	$\Delta(rcc02111)$ on pZDJ; in-frame deletion of <i>rcc02111</i> without its first 4 and last 4 codons.	Gm ^r	This work

^a*R.capsulatus* strain MT1131 is derived from SB1003 in multiple steps, as described in Zannoni *et al.* (1980): first a Ps-deficient mutant (TL1) was obtained using tetracycline suicide, then its *crtD* derivative was constructed by GTA cross to yield MT113, and then its Ps-proficient derivative was obtained via a second GTA cross.

Table S2. Primers used in this work.

Gm-F	5-AAGCTTGTCGACCCGATCTGAGC-5
Gm-R	5- TCTAGAACTAGTGGATCCCCCG-3
01423-F1	5-CGGCCAGTGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACATGCGCAGGGTATAGGTGACGCC-3
01423-R1	5-TCATTTTTCGAACTGCGGGTGGCTCCAGGCGTTTTTCTTCTTCGAAGTGCC-3
01423-F2	5-GAGCCACCCGCAGTTCGAAAAATGATCCGACTTCGCAAGCCAGGTCC-3
01423-R2	5-AAGCTTGCATGCCTGCAGGTGCGACTGCGATCGTCTTTGCCGATCTGGC-3
01423Gm-R1	5-GAAAATGGCTCAGATCGGGTTCGACAAGCTTAAGTGGCAGACATGACATGTCTCC-3
01423Gm-F3	5-TTCCCGGCCGGGGGATCCACTAGTTCTAGAGAAGAAAACGCCTGATCCGACTTCG -3
01423Su-F1	5-TACGCCAAGCTTGCATGCCTGCAGGGTCTGTTGCGCCAGCACGGCTTTGC-3
01423Su-R1	5-AGTGGCAGACATGACATGTCTCCTC-3
01423Su-F2	5-GAGGAGACATGTCATGTCTGCCACTGAAGAAAACGCCTGATCCGACTTCG-3
01423Su-R2	5-AAACGACGGCCAGTGAATTCGAGCTGGCGACGGACAATTGCCGGGGCTG-3
00738-F1	5-CGGCCAGTGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACACTGCGCCAAGACCTGCCCAAGG-3
00738-R1	5-AAAAATGGCTCAGATCGGGTTCGACAAGCTTAGACGATGCGGAAGAAGCAGCCCCG -3
00738-F2	5-TTCCCGGCCGGGGGATCCACTAGTTCTAGAGATCTGGGCGGCGCGCTCTCGGC-3
00738-R2	5-AAGCTTGCATGCCTGCAGGTGCGACTTGACCATGCTGCTGGAAGACGAC-3
00891-F1	5-CGGCCAGTGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACAGATGGTGATCCGCGCCATCGCG-3
00891-R1	5-AAAAATGGCTCAGATCGGGTTCGACAAGCTTCGCCGAGGCCGAGAGATGTTCCG -3
00885-F2	5-TTCCCGGCCGGGGGATCCACTAGTTCTAGAACCCGAACCATCACTGCCCTTCTG-3
00885-R2	5-AAGCTTGCATGCCTGCAGGTGCGACTACGCCGCCGGATGGCATTCAAAGG-3
01027-F1	5-CGGCCAGTGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACCCGCCCGAAAGCGCCAGAAGCGC-3
01027-R1	5-AAAAATGGCTCAGATCGGGTTCGACAAGCTTGCTGCCCGTAGGCGTCGGCAACC-3
01031-F2	5-TTCCCGGCCGGGGGATCCACTAGTTCTAGAGCCGACCGGGTTCTGGTGCTGGC-3
01031-R2	5-AAGCTTGCATGCCTGCAGGTGCGACTGCGATCGCGCAATTCGGCCTTGGC-3
02111Su-F1	5-TACGCCAAGCTTGCATGCCTGCAGGATCGAGCTGTGGCAGGTGATGCGC-3
02111Su-R1	5-CAGAATCCGCATGGGAGGAGCATGGC-3
02111Su-F2	5-CCATGCTCCTCCCATGCGGATTCTGCCGCCCGCCTCTGATCTTCGCC-3
02111Su-R2	5-AAACGACGGCCAGTGAATTCGAGCTGGCAGCGGCACCACCGGGTTGCC-3
02109-R1	5-AAAAATGGCTCAGATCGGGTTCGACAAGCTTAAGGCACCCGGCGACAAGGGCC-3

02109-F2 5-TTCCCGGCCGGGGGATCCACTAGTTCTAGACTGATCACGGCGGACGGGCAAACC-3
02109-R2 5-AAGCTTGCATGCCTGCAGGTTCGACTGTTCTAACCTTAGGCCGCCAGAC-3
00098Su-F1 5-TACGCCAAGCTTGCATGCCTGCAGGCGACGCTGGGCCTTGACCCGGAG-3
00098Su-R1 5-AAGGCGGCATGGGTGTCTCCAG-3
00098Su-F2 5-ACTGGAGACACCCATGCGCCGCCTTATCCGTTTCTGAGATCCGTTTCC-3
00098Su-R2 5-AAACGACGGCCAGTGAATTCGAGCTTCGTCCATGCGCAGATGCAGATC-3
01445-F1 5-CGGCCAGTGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACCGCTGGTGGCAGAACCGATCAGC-3
01445-R1 5-AAAAATGGCTCAGATCGGGTCGACAAGCTTGGTGATGACGATCGTGCCCAGCG-3
01445-F2 5-TTCCCGGCCGGGGGATCCACTAGTTCTAGAGACGGCGCTTTTGATCGACGCGC-3
01445-R2 5-AAGCTTGCATGCCTGCAGGTTCGACTTGGCATGGATGCGATGCTGATCG-3
03065-F1 5-CGGCCAGTGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACTCCAGCGGCAGATGCGTGGCGGC-5
03065-R1 5-AAAAATGGCTCAGATCGGGTCGACAAGCTTCGGCGGCGCGCATCCAGAACACC-3
03067-F2 5-TTCCCGGCCGGGGGATCCACTAGTTCTAGATTCGGCCCGATGGTCGAGGACCGC-3
03067-R2 5-AAGCTTGCATGCCTGCAGGTTCGACTCCAGCCGATGCGCGATGACATTTCG-3

Table S3. Excel spreadsheet compiled datasets. Data related to the identification, annotations, quantitation and statistics of *R. capsulatus* proteins are cumulated in **Table S3. Sheet 1 (*R. capsulatus* Proteins)**: Full genome listing of *R. capsulatus* (3632 entries, UniprotKB). Various annotations are included: PsortB localizations, TIGRFAM and TIGR roles, GO annotations, Interpro, and KEGG classifications, as well as protein identifiers. Those proteins experimentally identified in the current study are marked with asterisks (first column), and those unidentified are designated in gray colored rows. **Sheet 2 (Identified Proteins)**: Proteins experimentally identified in the current study (2430 entries), with the number of unique peptides, MS/MS counts and sequence coverage listed along with other information. **Sheet 3 (Unidentified Proteins)**: Proteins unidentified in the present study are listed along with functional annotations where available. **Sheet 4 (Single Peptide-ID)**: List of proteins identified with only one unique peptide (59 entries). Those proteins identified with single MS/MS spectra are highlighted in yellow (13 entries). Annotated spectra for all single peptides are provided in **Figure S4**. **Sheet 5 (Quantified-Statistics)**: The 1926 proteins quantified in this study are listed, along with T-test p-values and Fold-changes for +Cu vs control and for +BCS vs control (see Experimental Procedures). The 75 proteins that were significantly affected by changes in Cu levels (i.e., surpassed the criteria of $p < 0.05$ and $FC > 2.0$) are highlighted as noted in the table headings.

Supplemental FIGURES

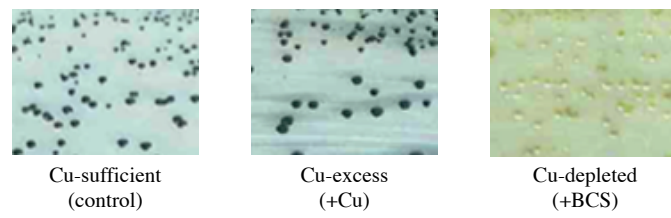


Figure S1. Selamoglu et al.

Figure S1. Nadi staining of *R. capsulatus* colonies grown under different Cu concentrations. Cu-sufficient (control), Cu-excess (+Cu) and Cu-depleted (+BCS) refer to MedA medium containing 0.3 μM Cu, 5 μM Cu and 5mM BCS, respectively.

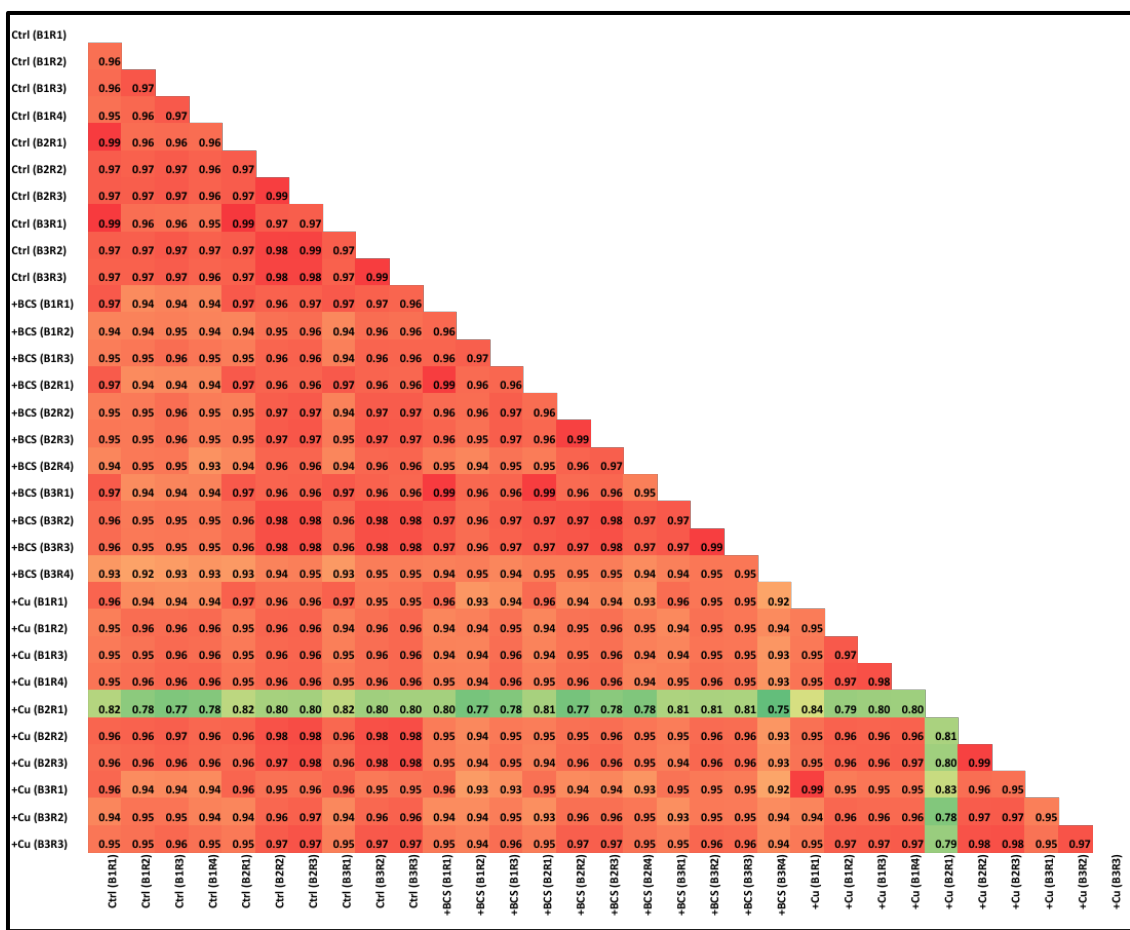


Figure S2. Pearson correlation for individual experimental runs. Color-coded Pearson r-values are shown for the 31 individual runs using lysis/digestion protocol A and Q-Exactive mass spectrometer (Experimental Procedures). The samples are identified by Cu condition (Ctrl, +Cu and +BCS), biological repeat (B1, B2, B3) and technical repeat (R1, R2, R3, R4). All r values were consistently high, within 0.92 to 0.99, except the sample +Cu(B2R1) that had r-values between 0.75-0.83 and was subsequently discarded.

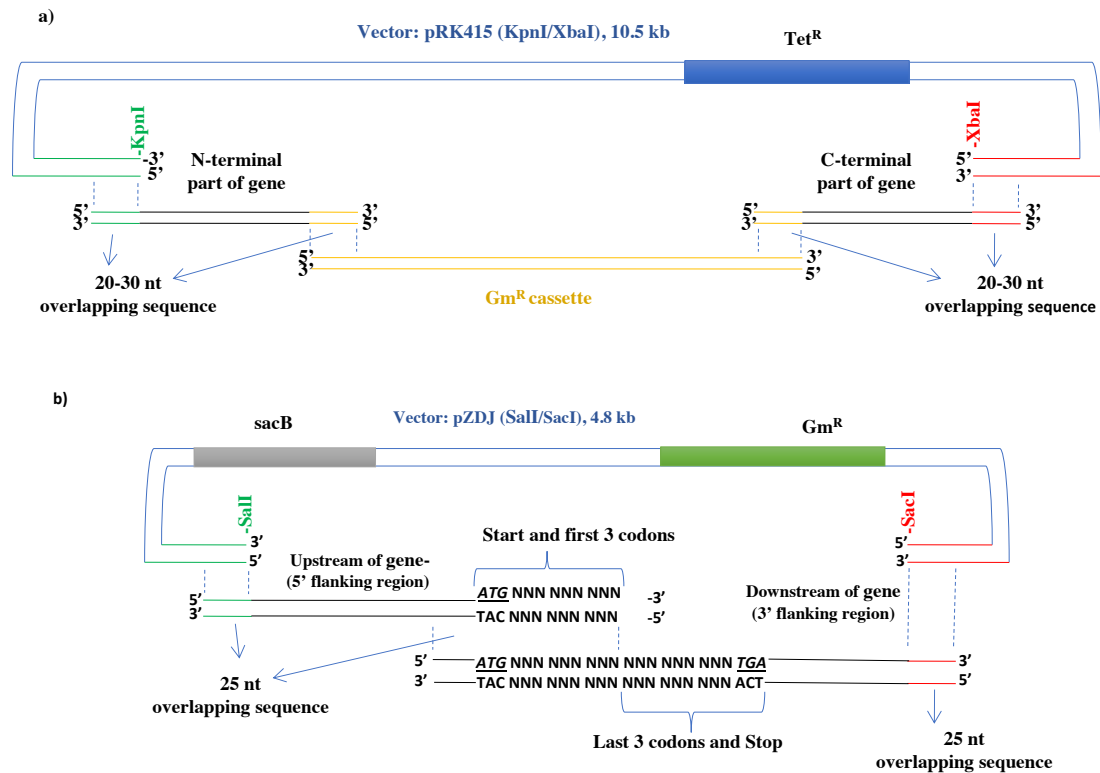
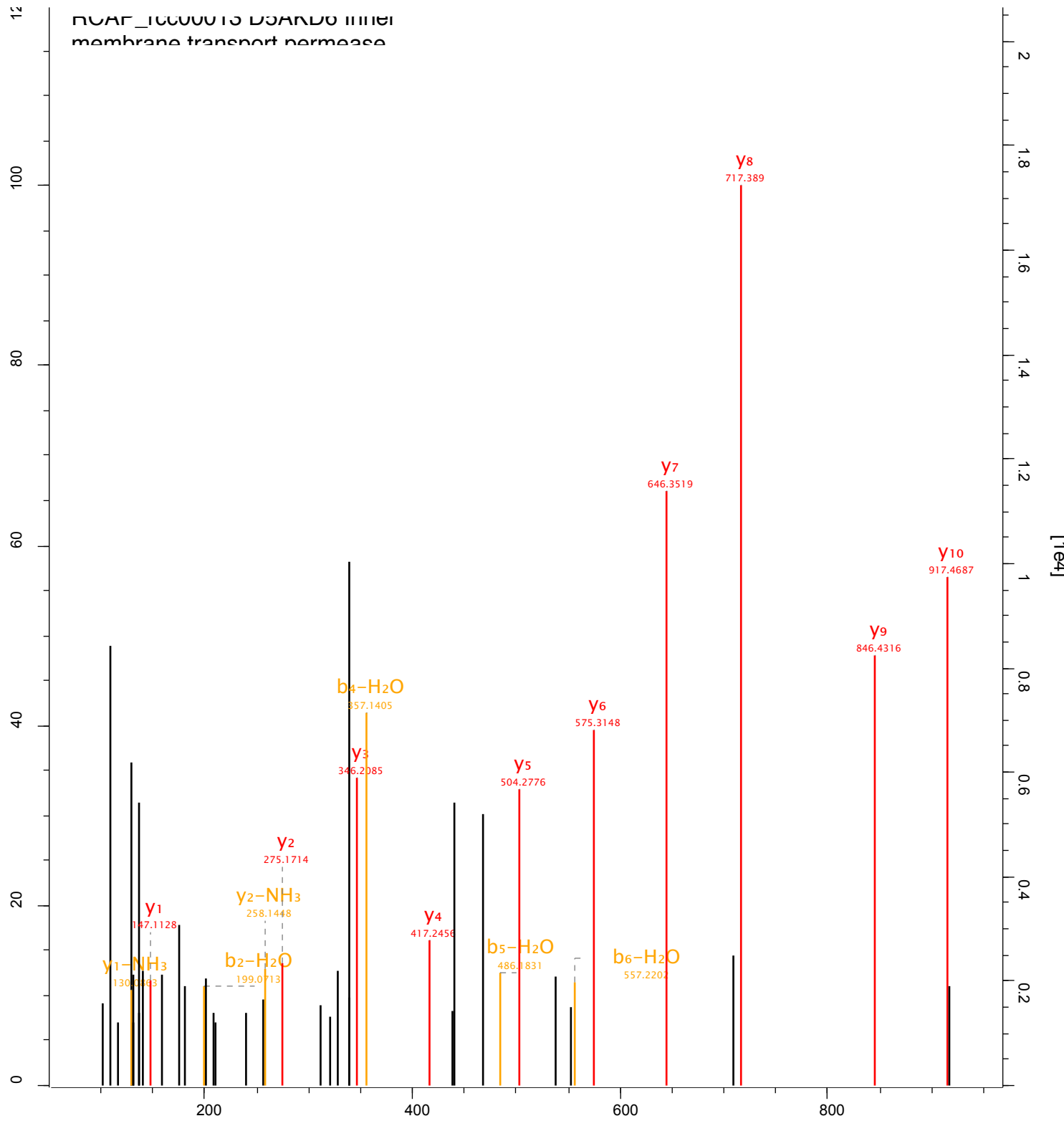


Figure S3. Selamoglu et al.

Figure S3. The NEBuilder HiFi DNA Assembly Method. (a) the version used for GTA mediated chromosomal inactivation, and (b) that used for construction of chromosomal in-frame seamless deletions of *R. capsulatus* chromosomal genes. The dotted lines indicate the overlapping regions between the vector arms and the DNA fragments being inserted.

Figure S4. Annotated spectra corresponding to proteins identified by a single unique peptide (see Sheet 4 (Single Peptide-ID) in **Table S3**).

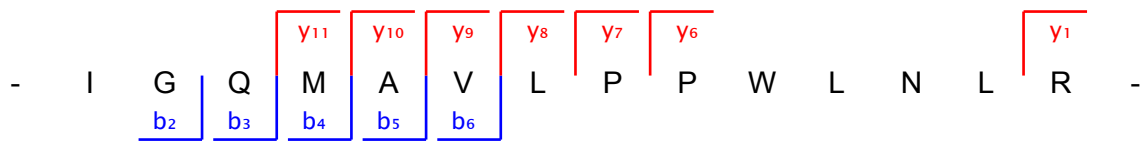
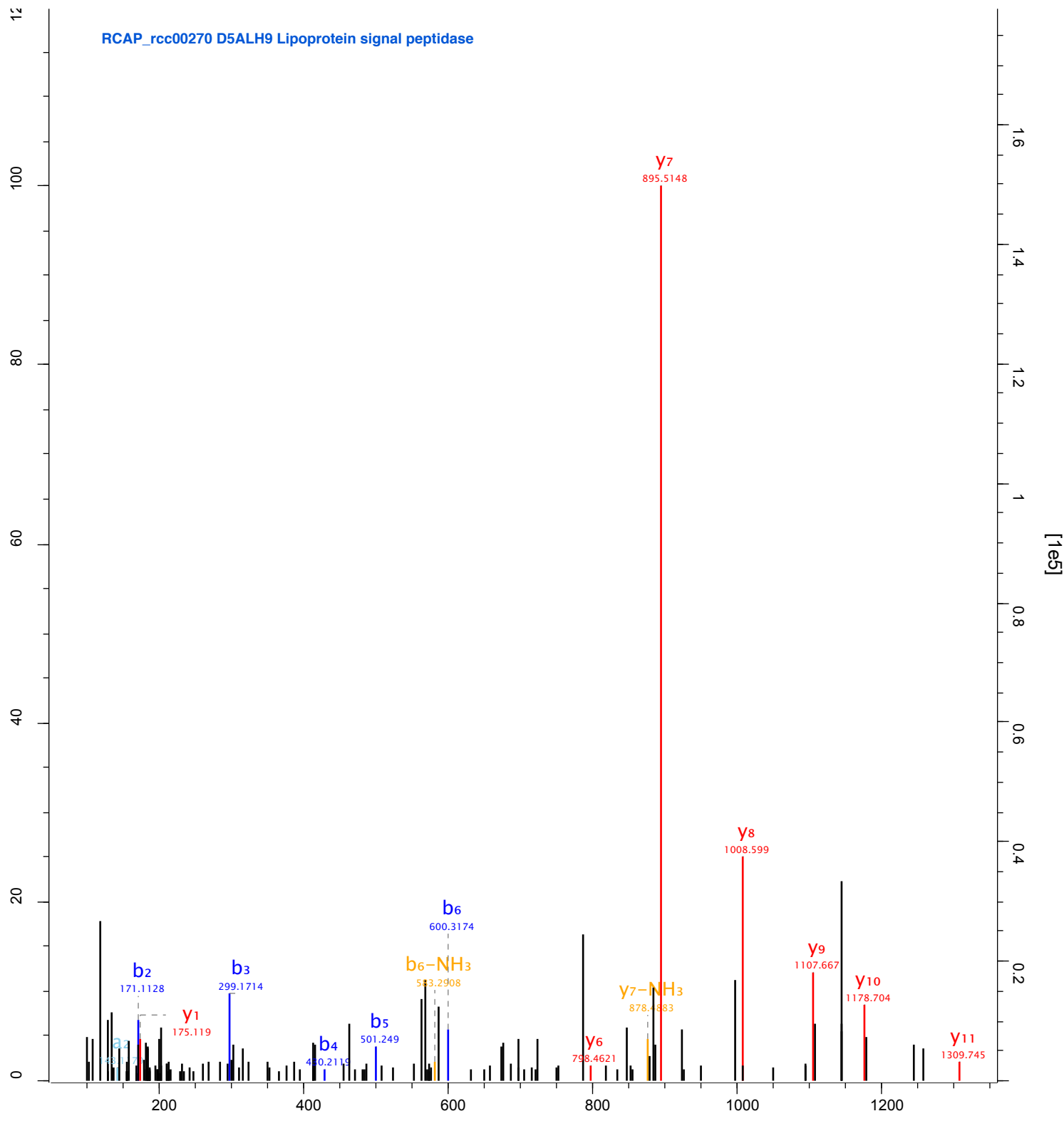
NCAP_1000015.DSARDO.HHHEI
 membrane transport permease



- E S G T E A E A A A S A A Q K -

y10
y9
y8
y7
y6
y5
y4
y3
y2
y1

RCAP_rcc00270 D5ALH9 Lipoprotein signal peptidase



MT1131-minusCu-plusBC-Set2-02

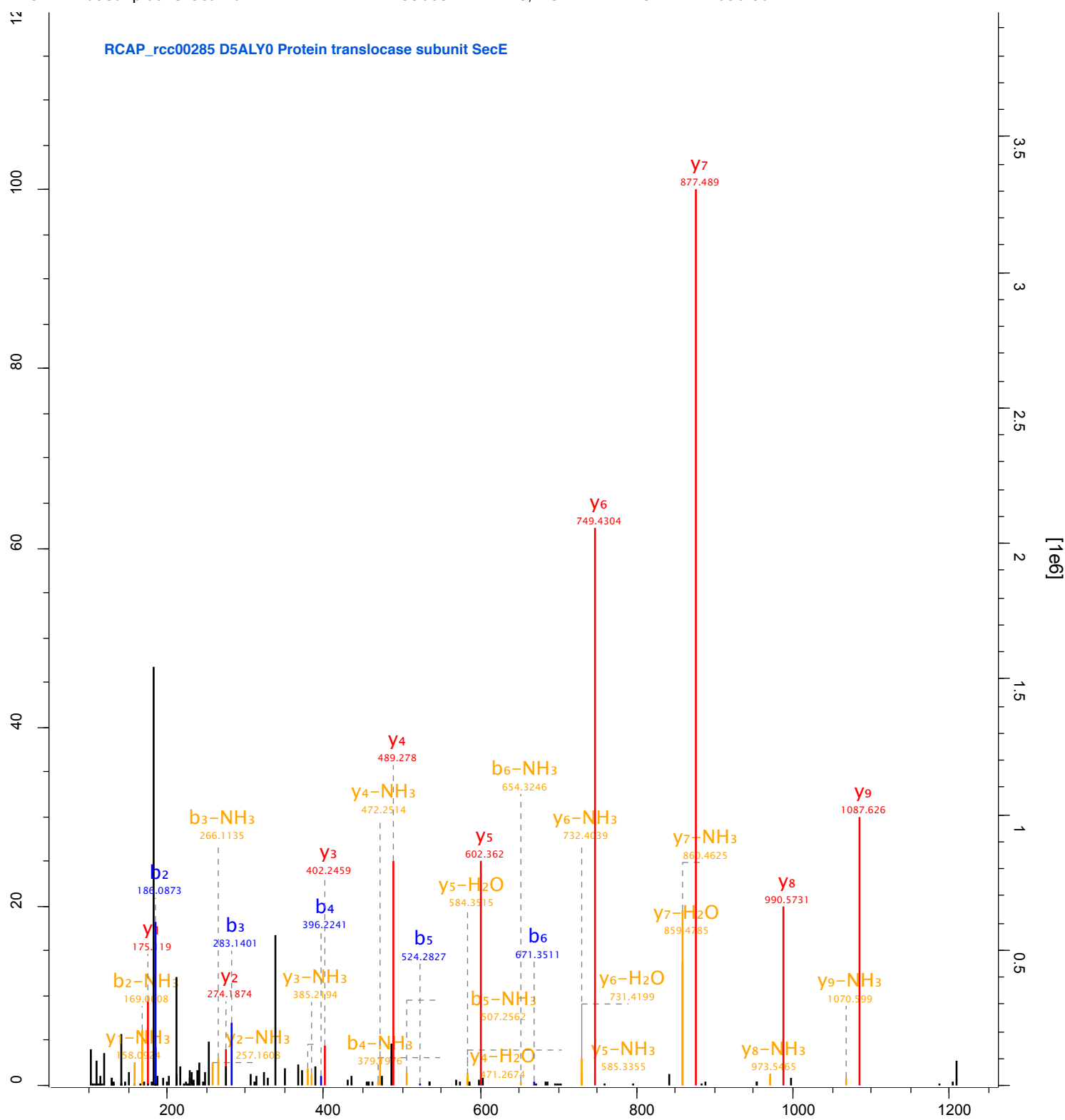
33683

FTMS; HCD

215.14

636.86

RCAP_rcc00285 D5ALY0 Protein translocase subunit SecE

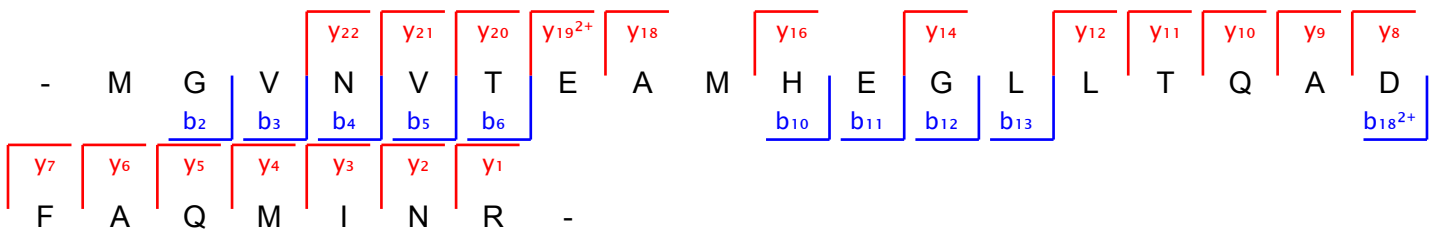
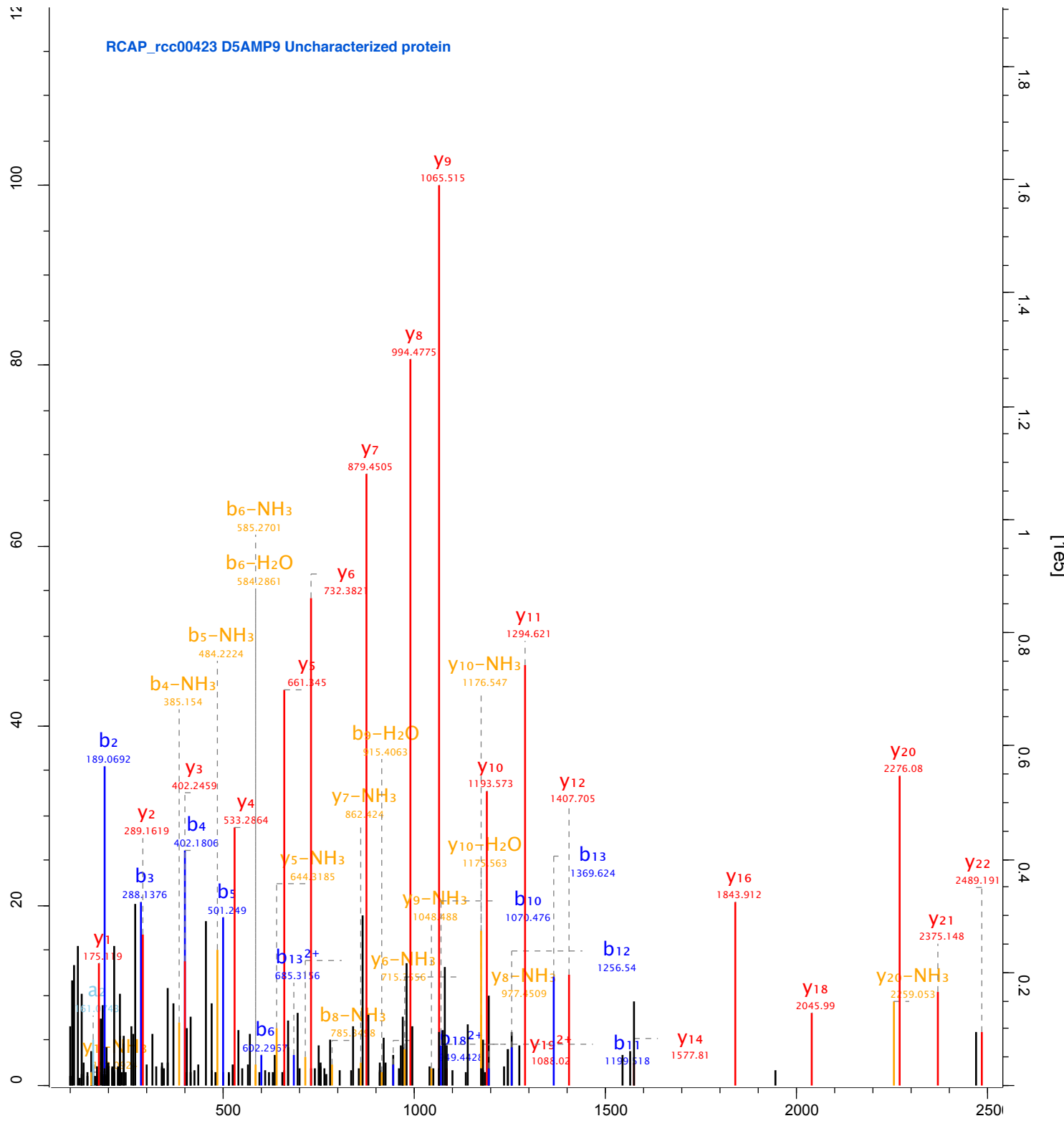


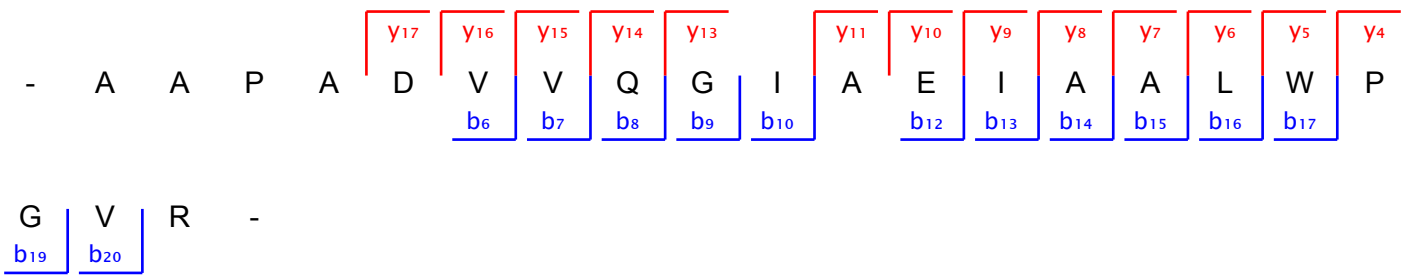
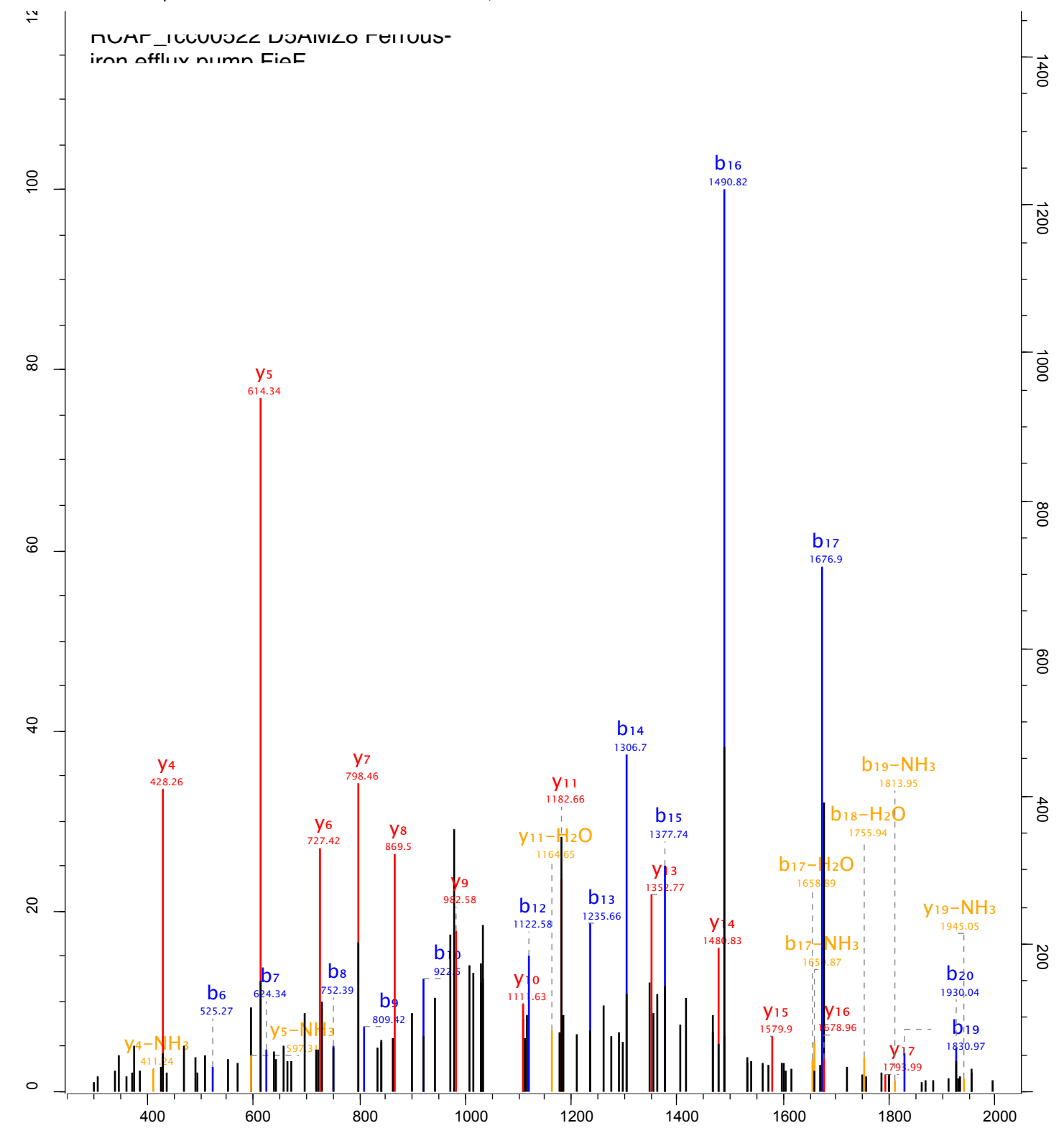
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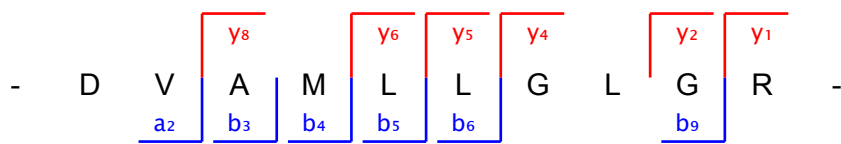
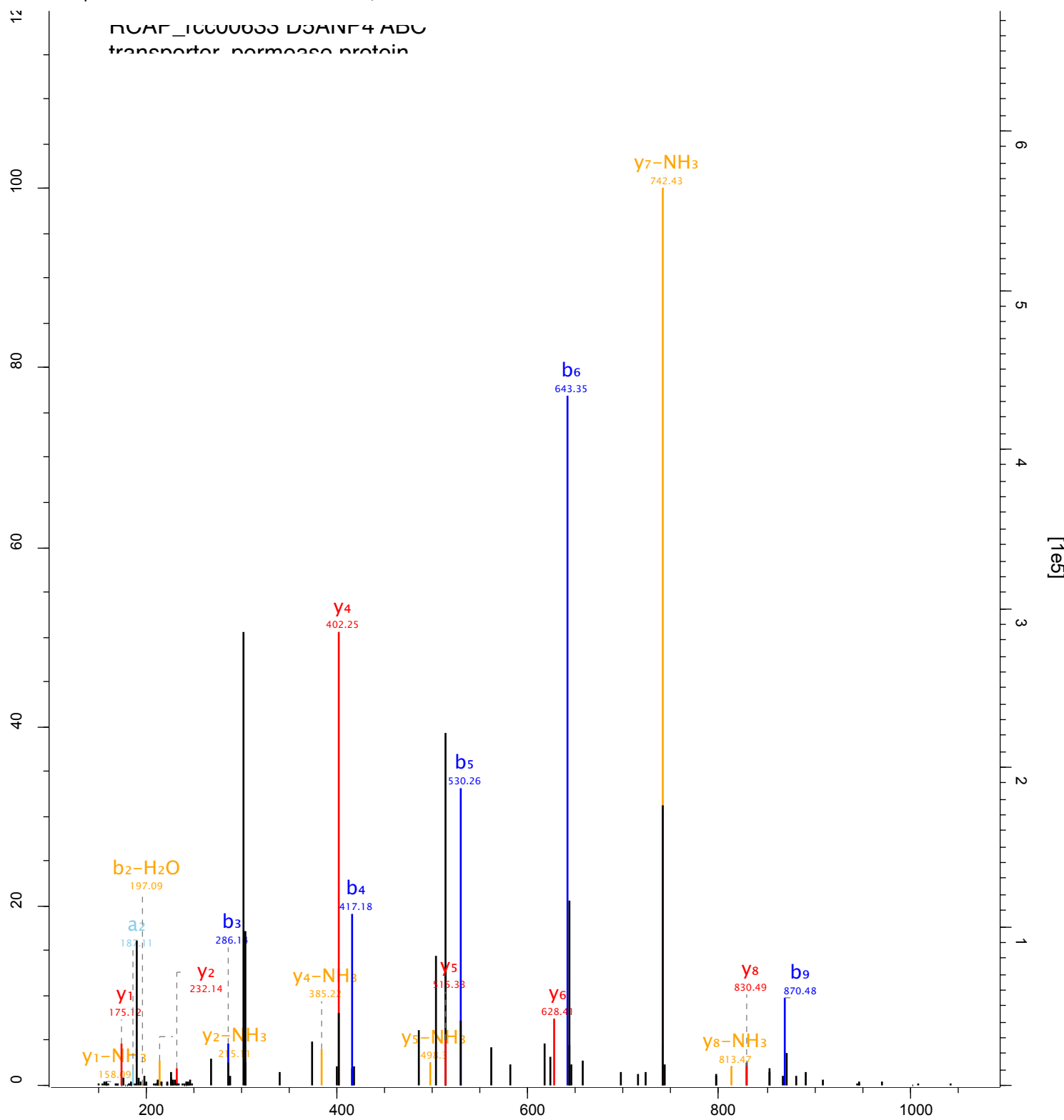
y₉ y₈ y₇ y₆ y₅ y₄ y₃ y₂ y₁

RCAP_rcc00423 D5AMP9 Uncharacterized protein

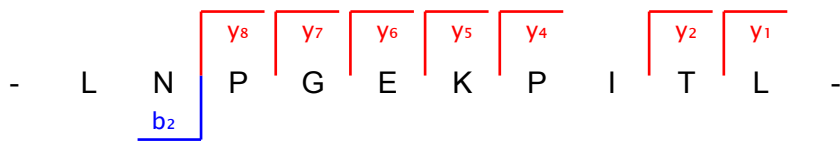
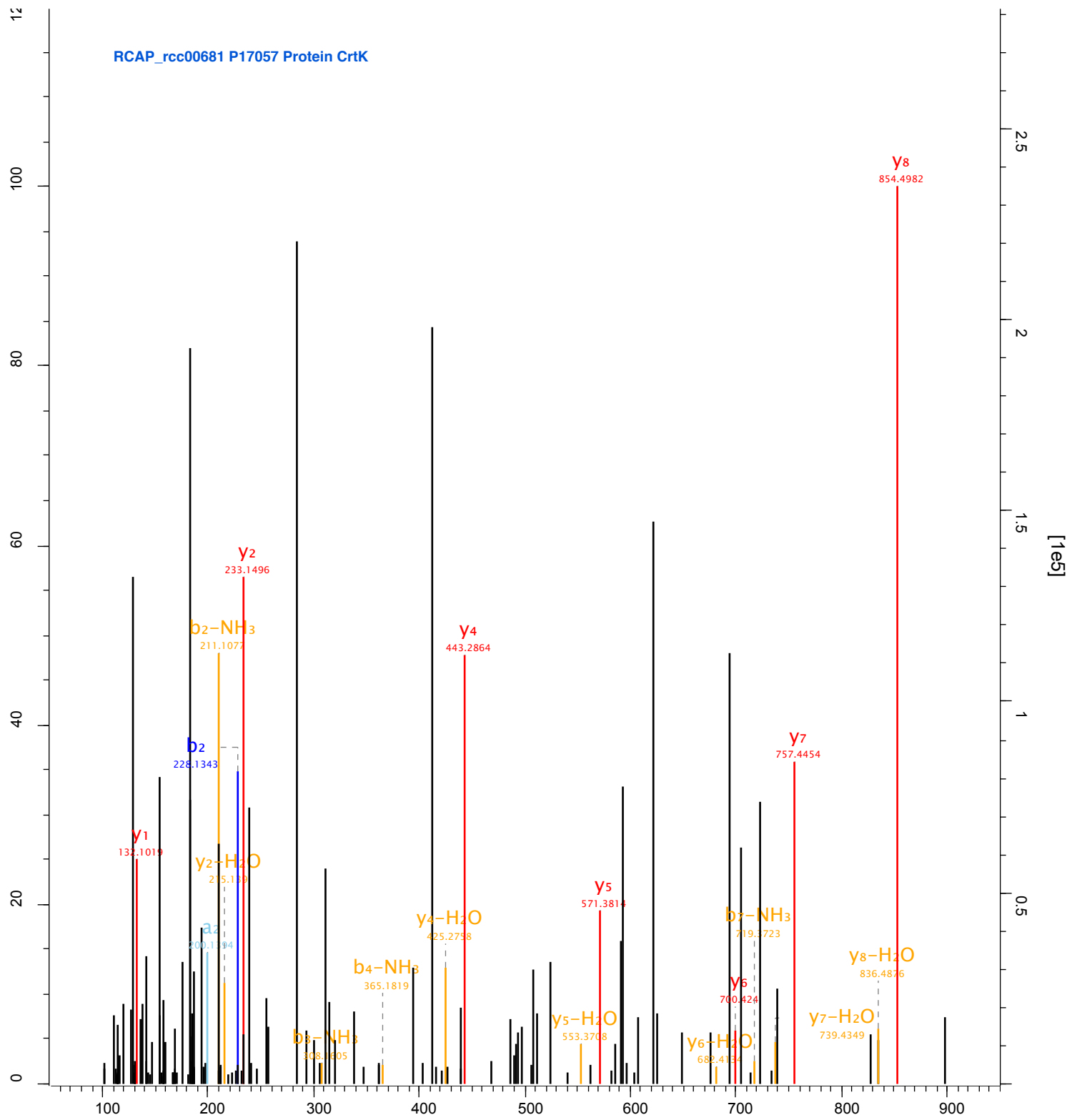




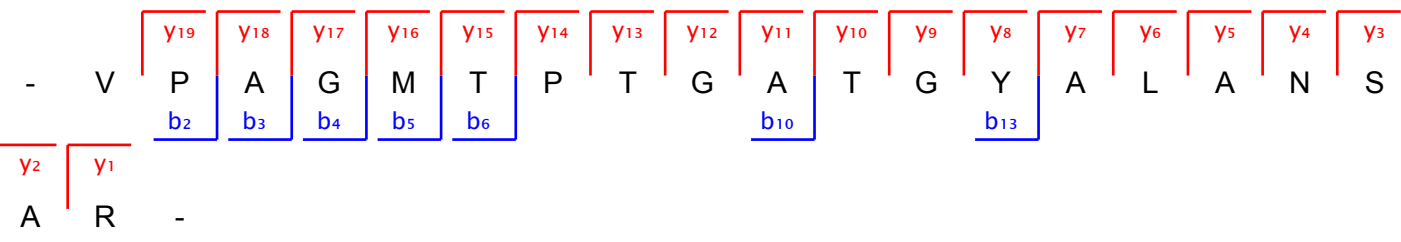
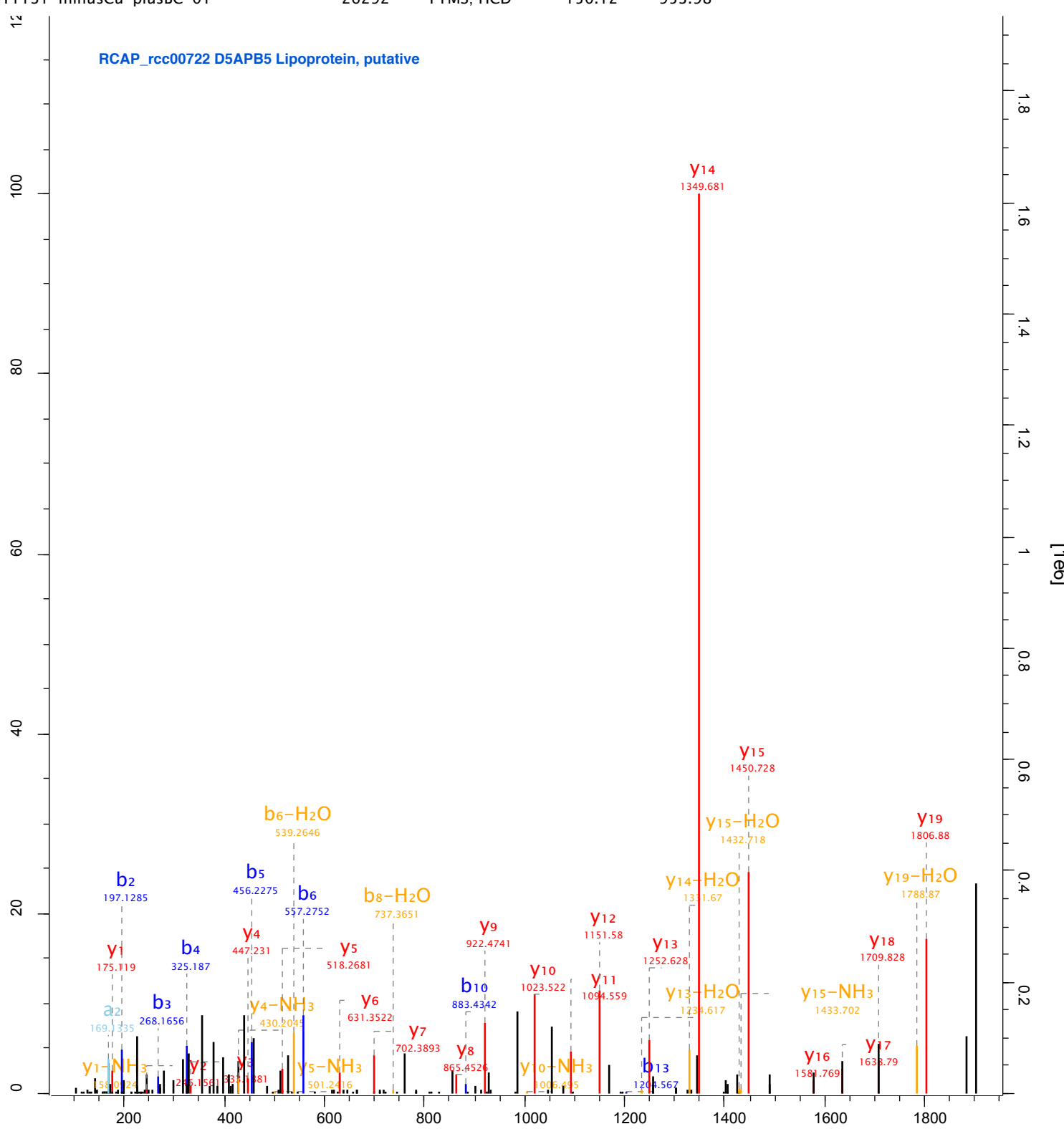
NCAT_1000055 DJANF4 ABC transporter permease protein



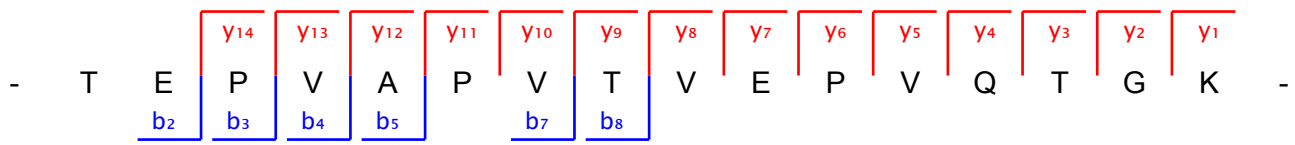
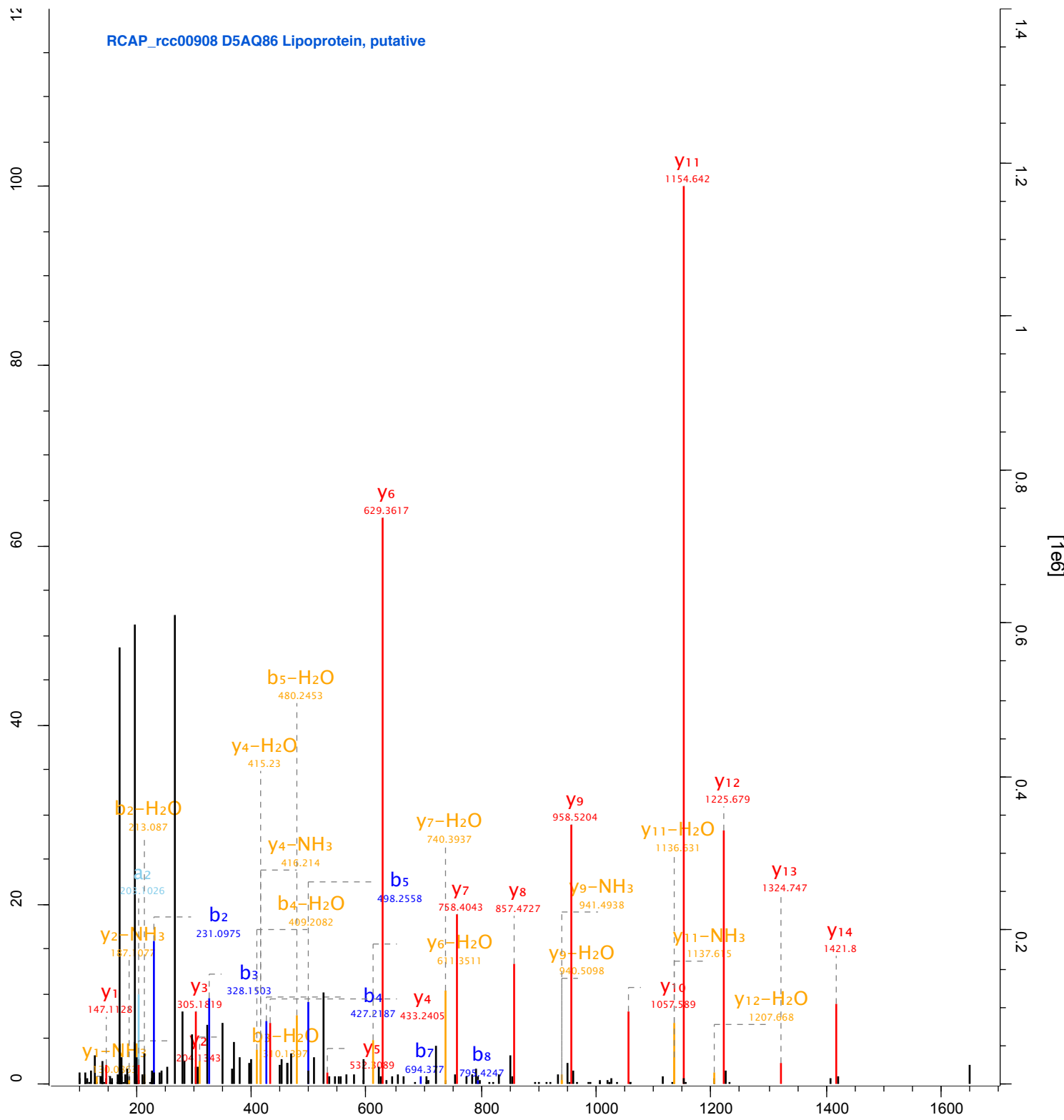
RCAP_rcc00681 P17057 Protein CrtK

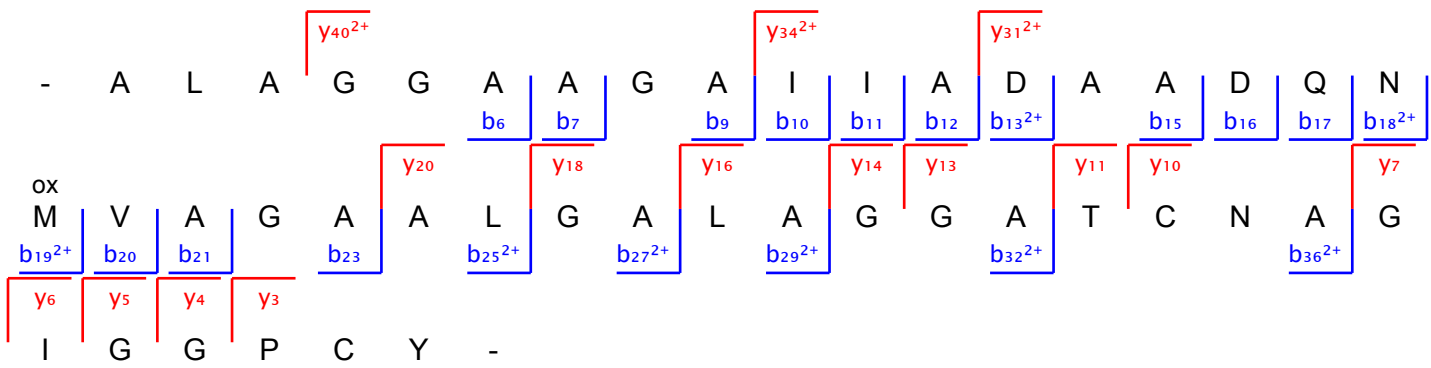
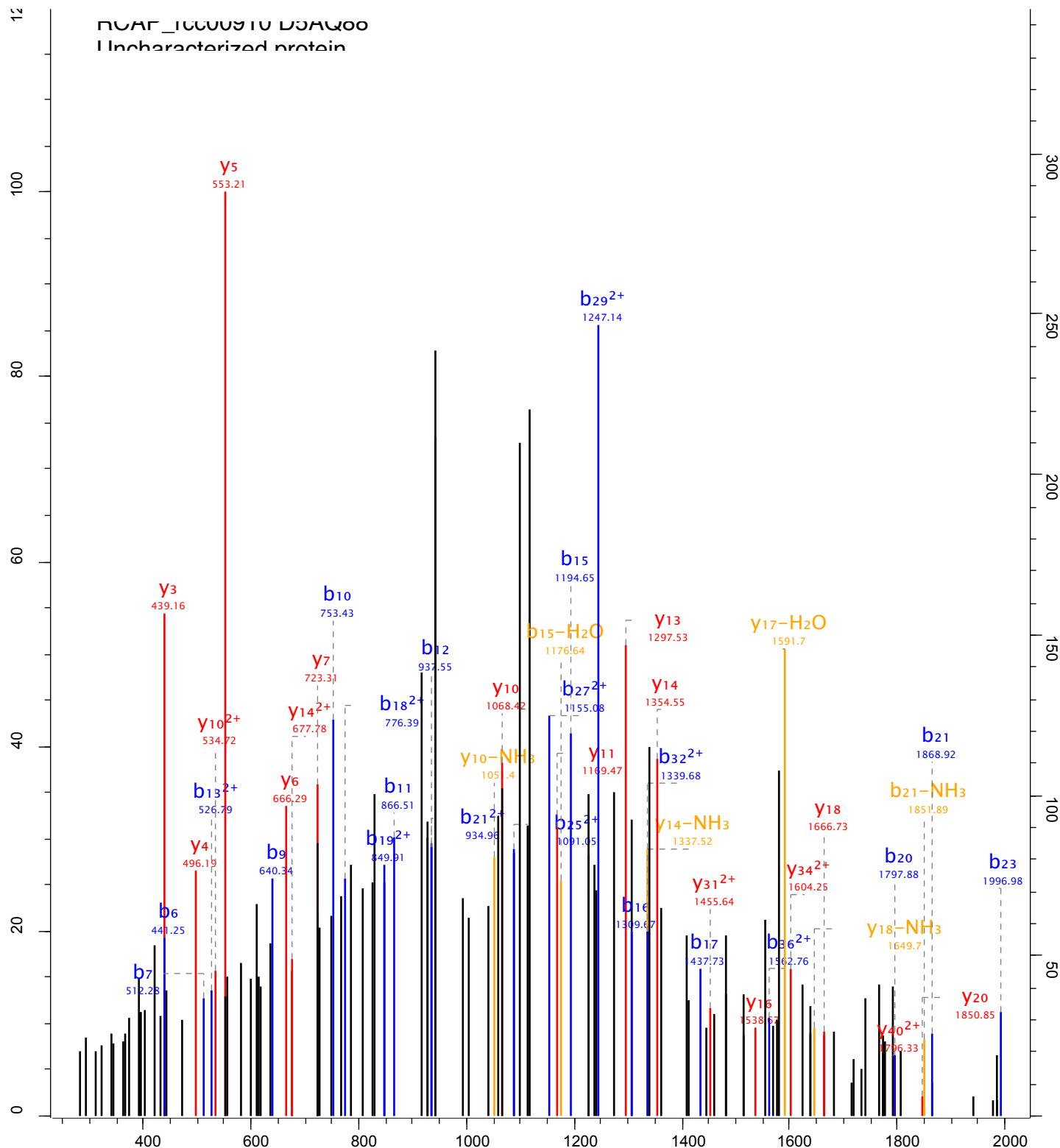


RCAP_rcc00722 D5APB5 Lipoprotein, putative

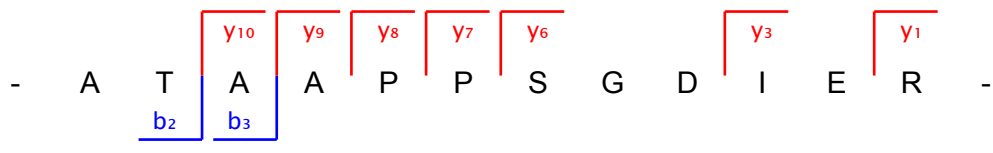
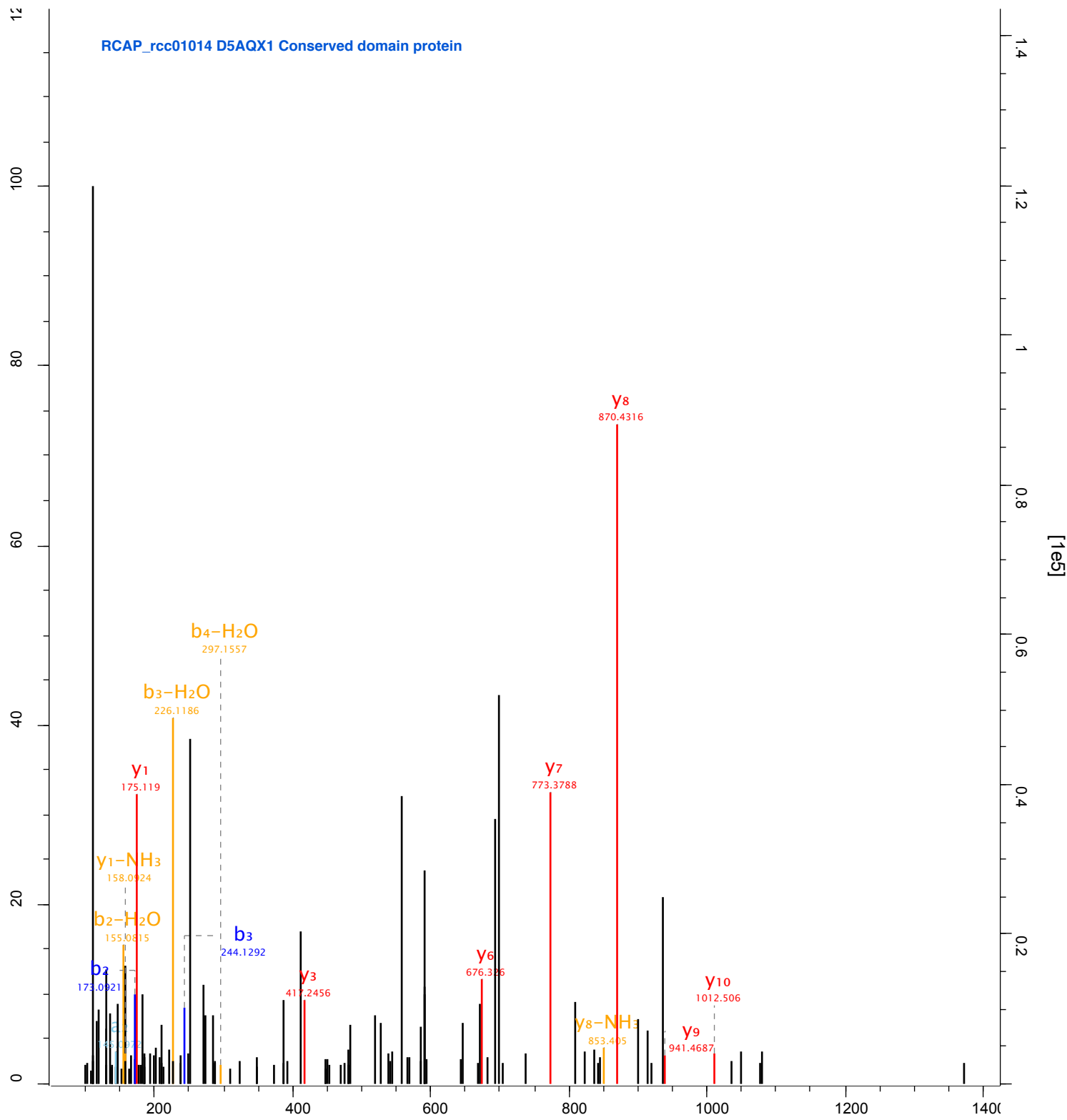


RCAP_rcc00908 D5AQ86 Lipoprotein, putative

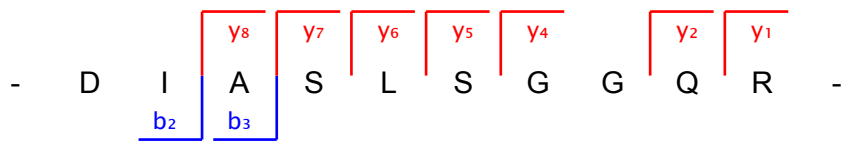
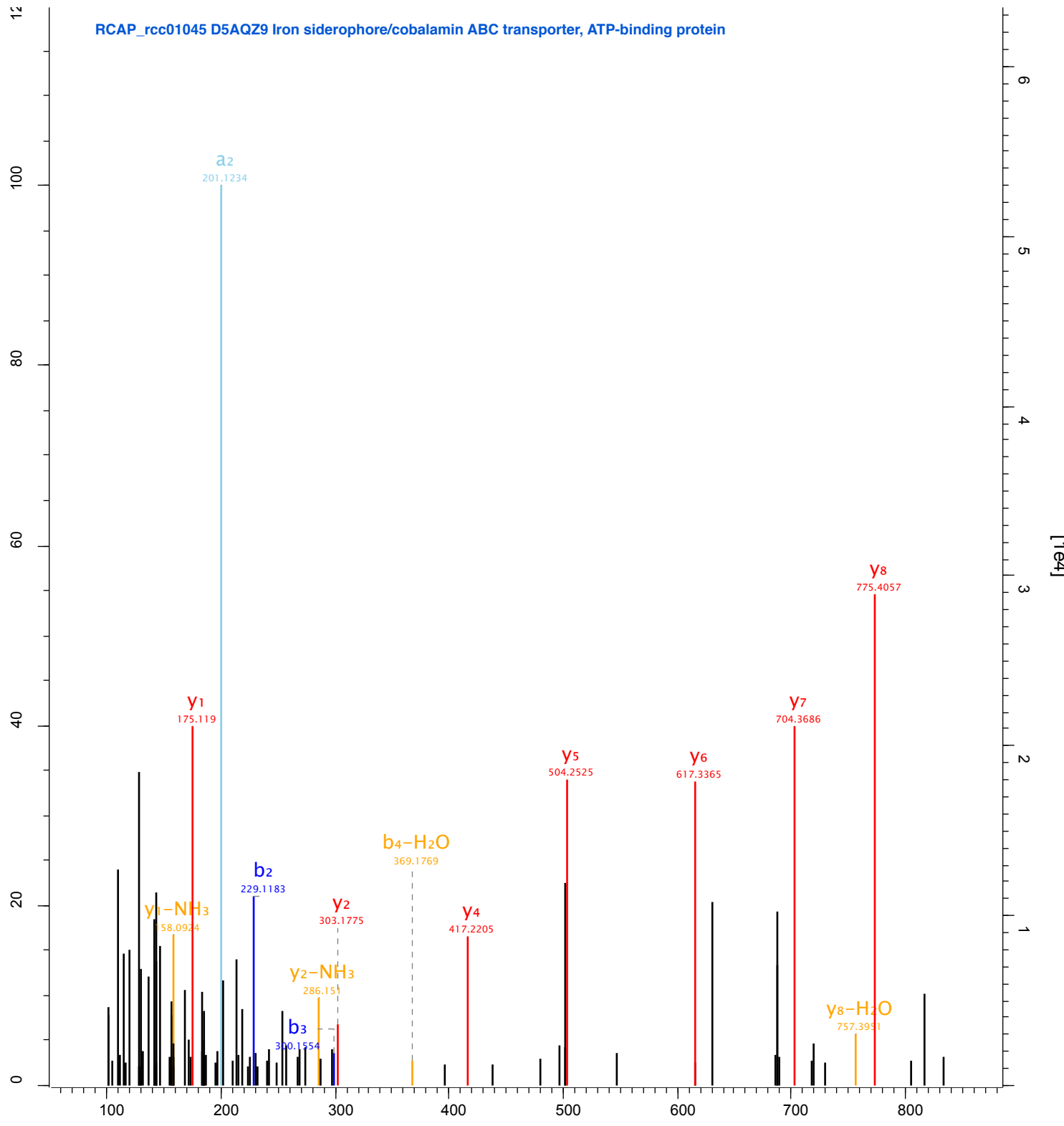




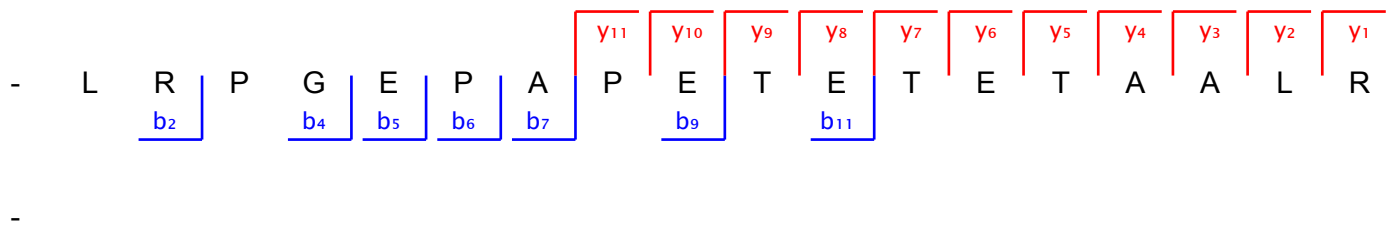
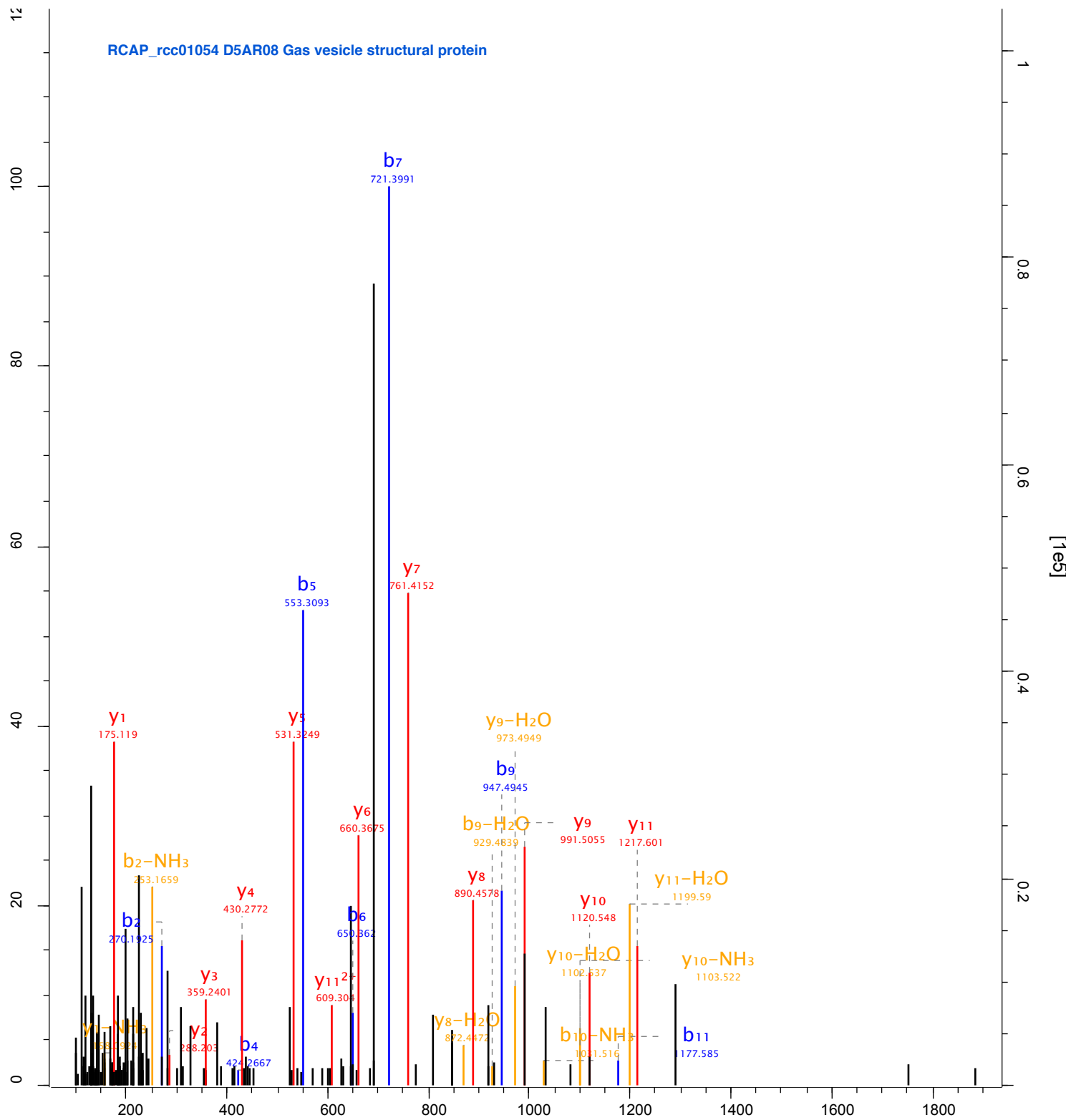
RCAP_rcc01014 D5AQX1 Conserved domain protein



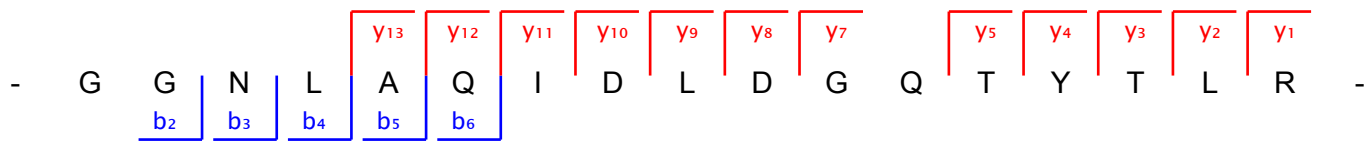
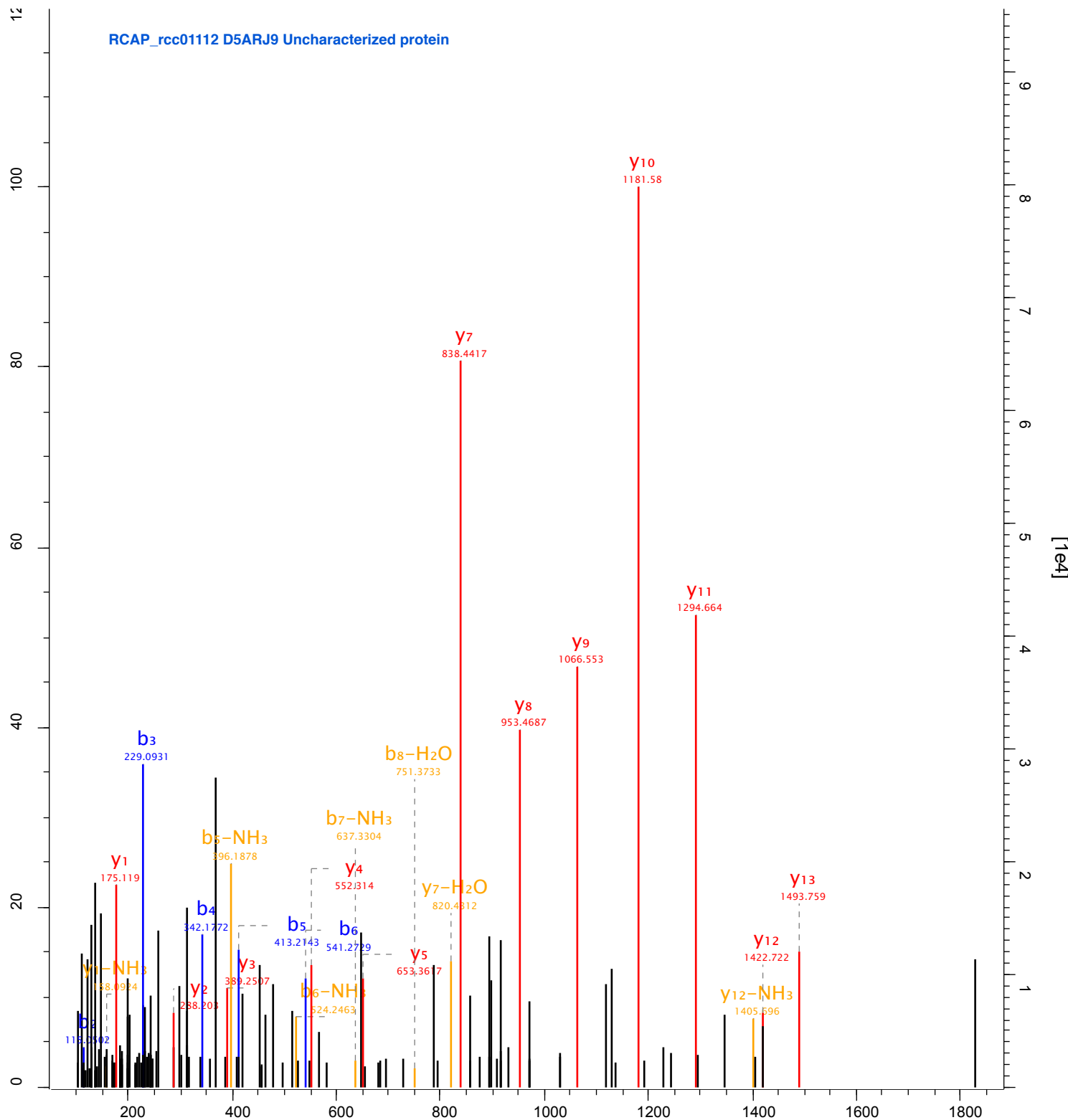
RCAP_rcc01045 D5AQZ9 Iron siderophore/cobalamin ABC transporter, ATP-binding protein



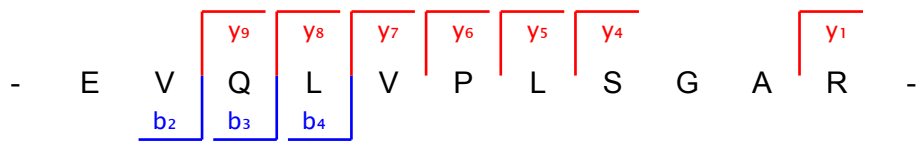
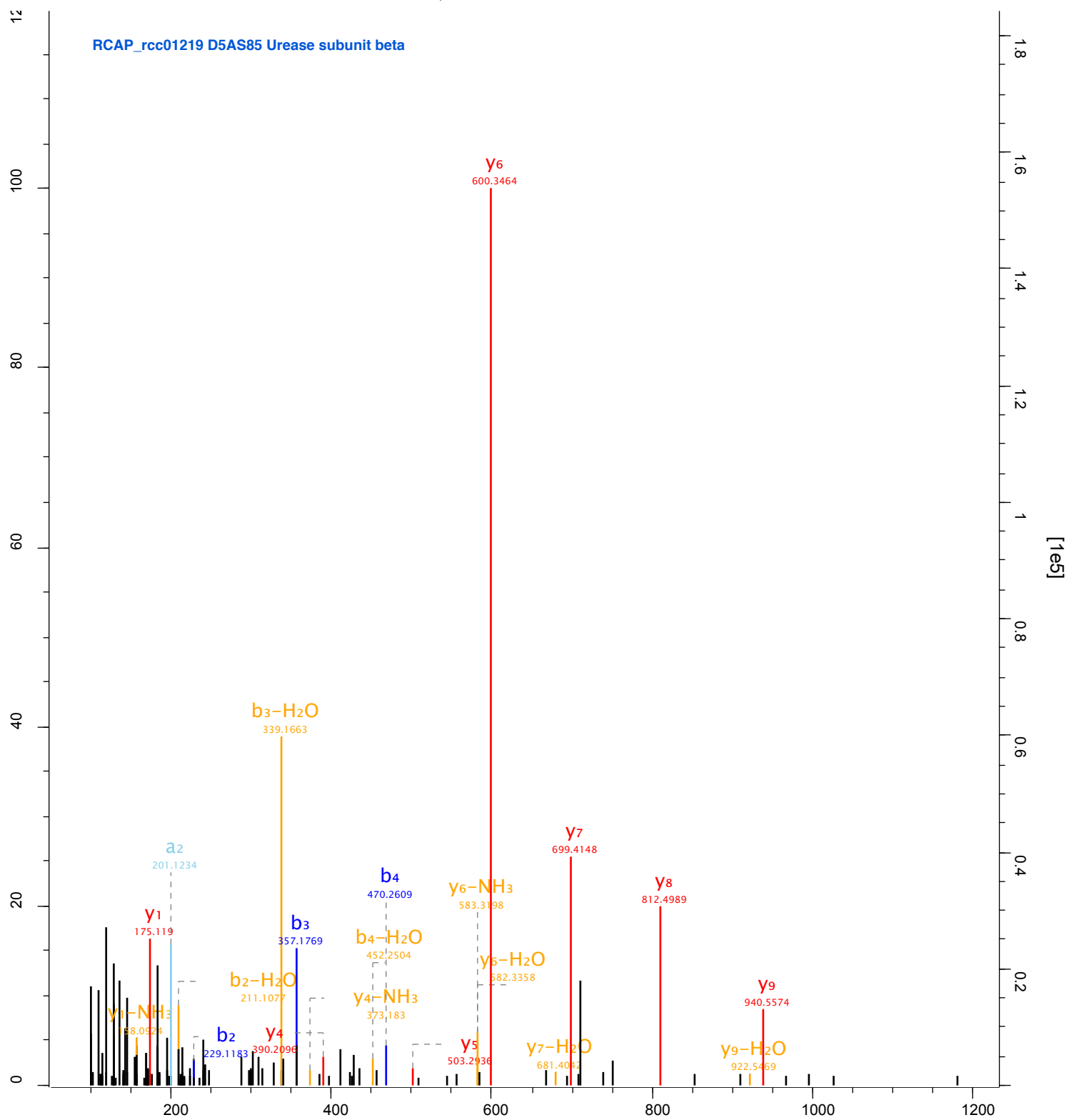
RCAP_rcc01054 D5AR08 Gas vesicle structural protein



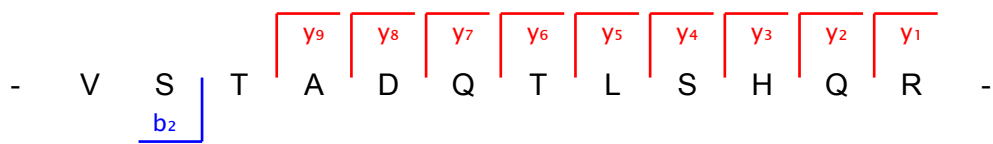
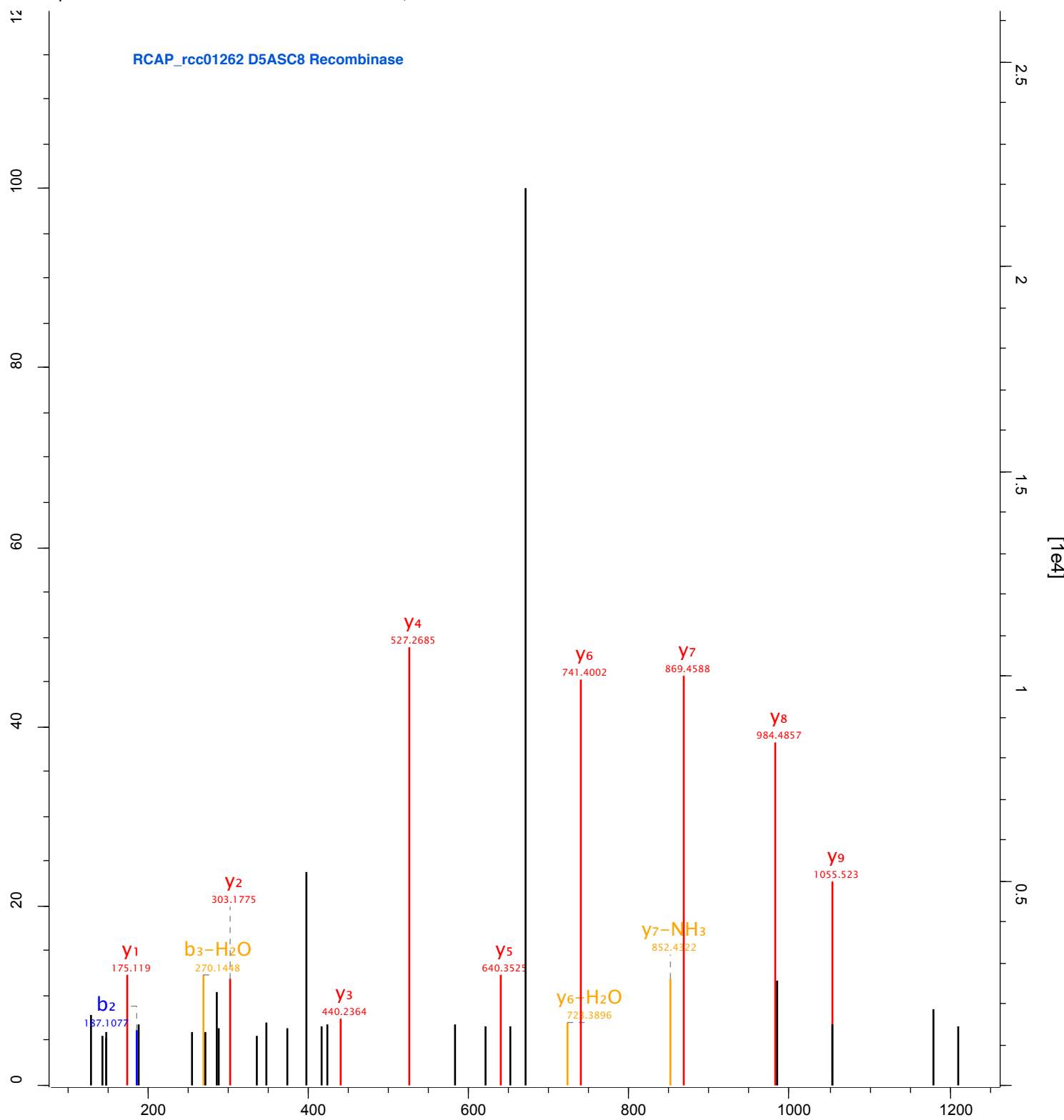
RCAP_rcc01112 D5ARJ9 Uncharacterized protein



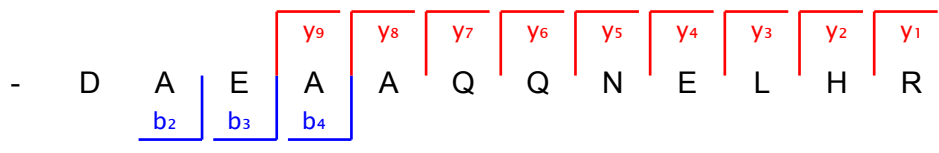
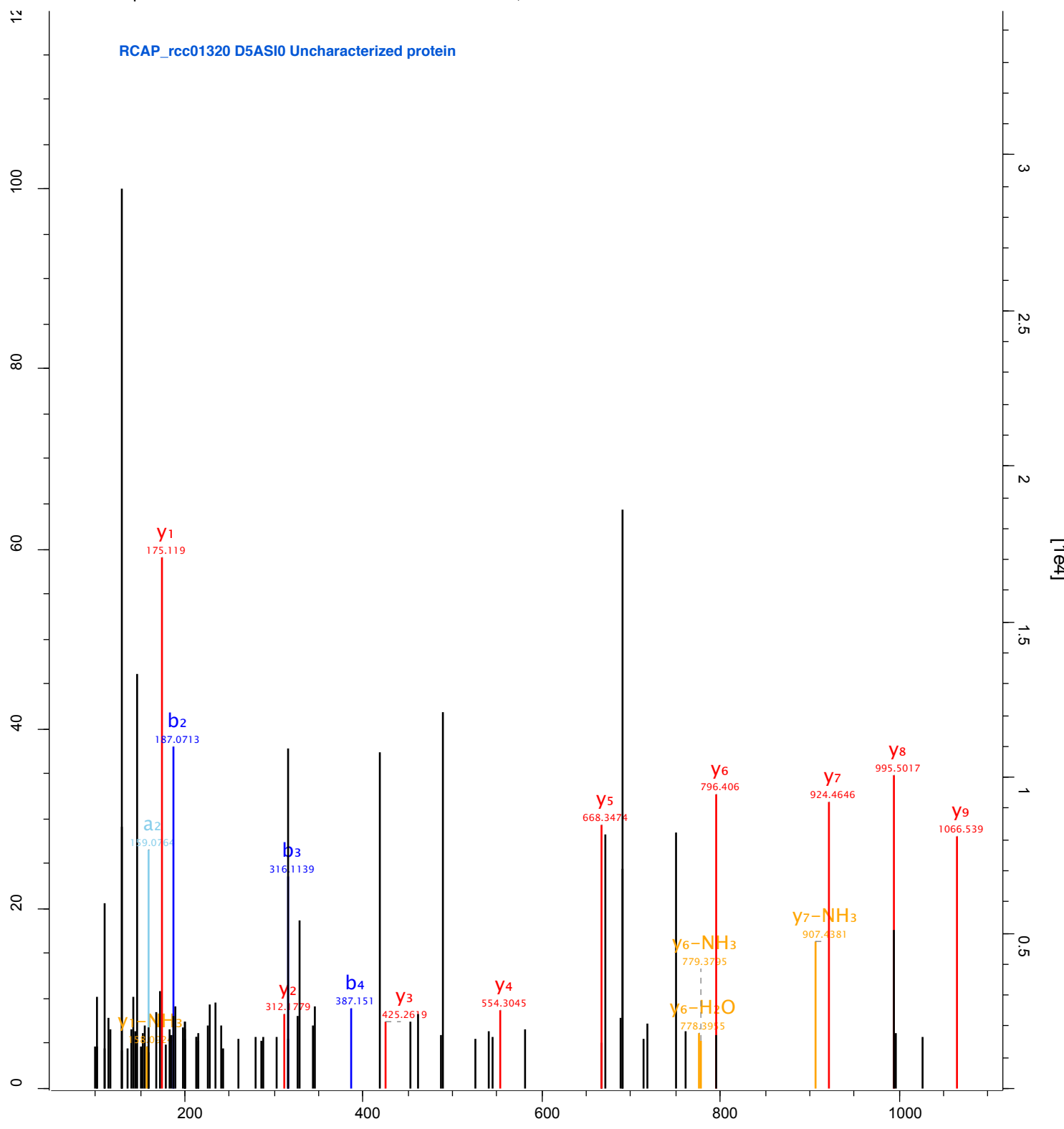
RCAP_rcc01219 D5AS85 Urease subunit beta



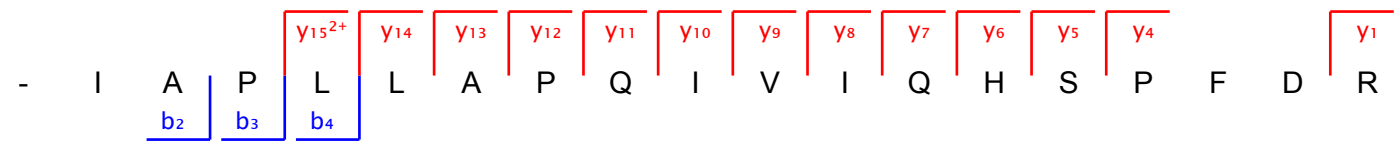
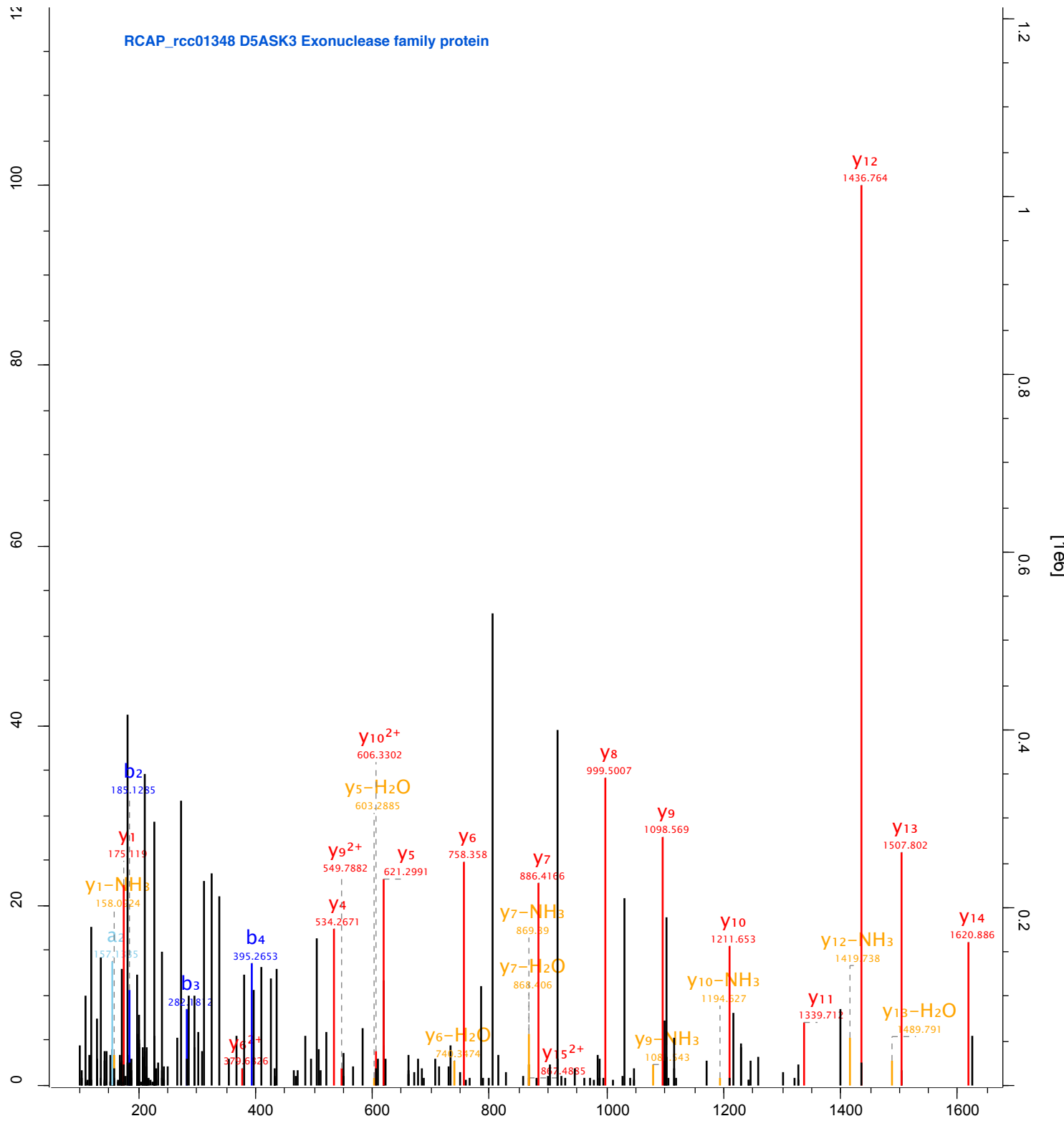
RCAP_rcc01262 D5ASC8 Recombinase



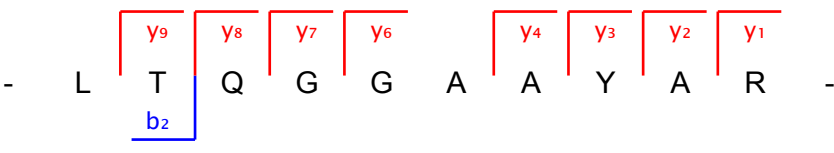
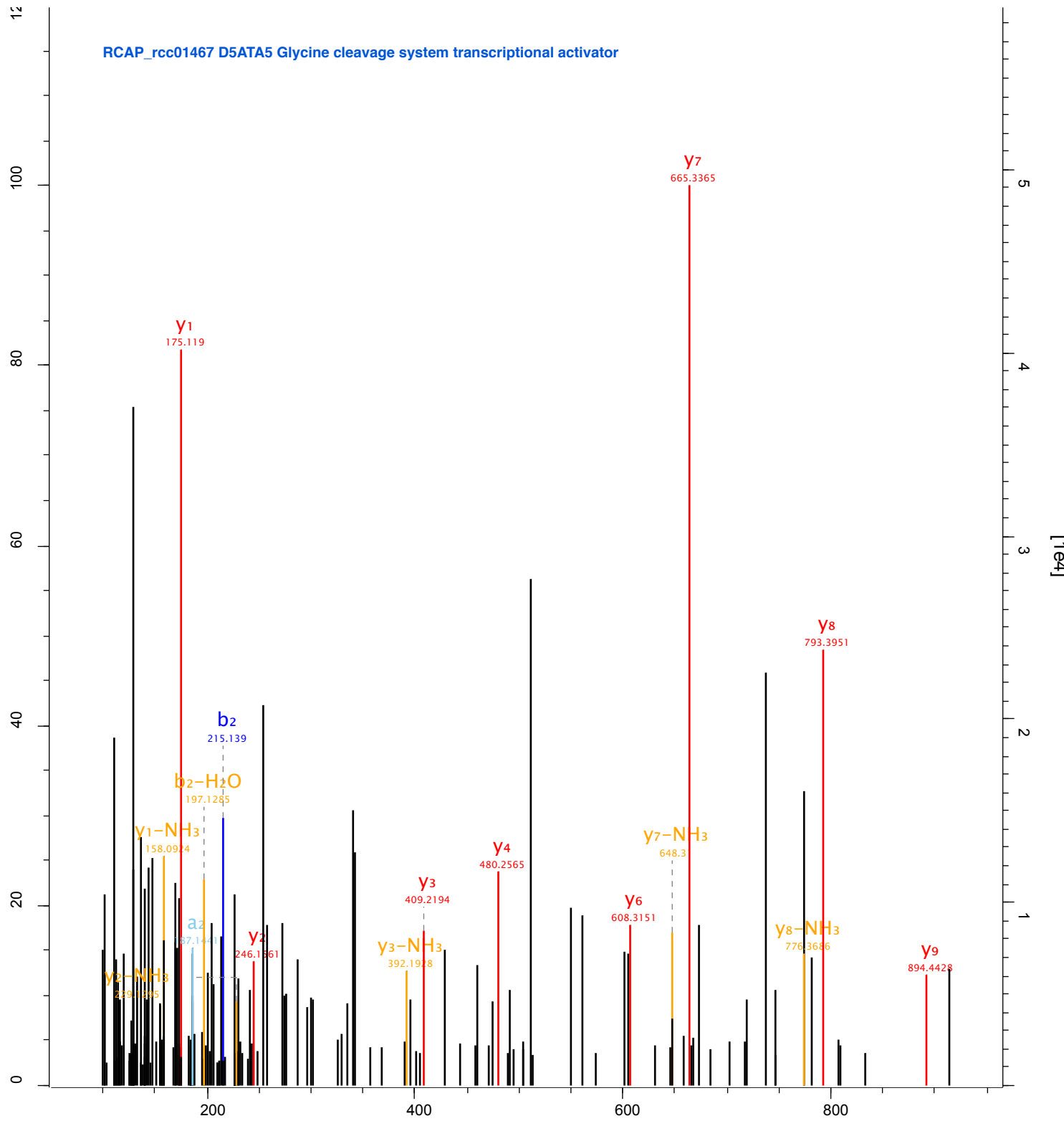
RCAP_rcc01320 D5ASI0 Uncharacterized protein



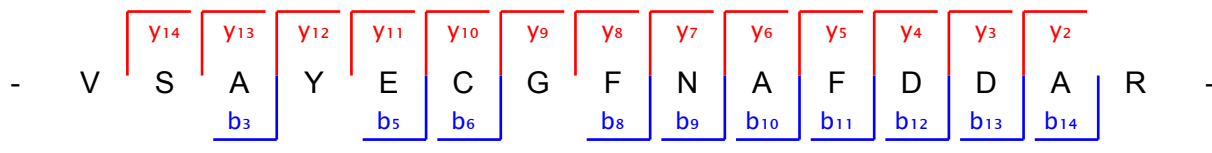
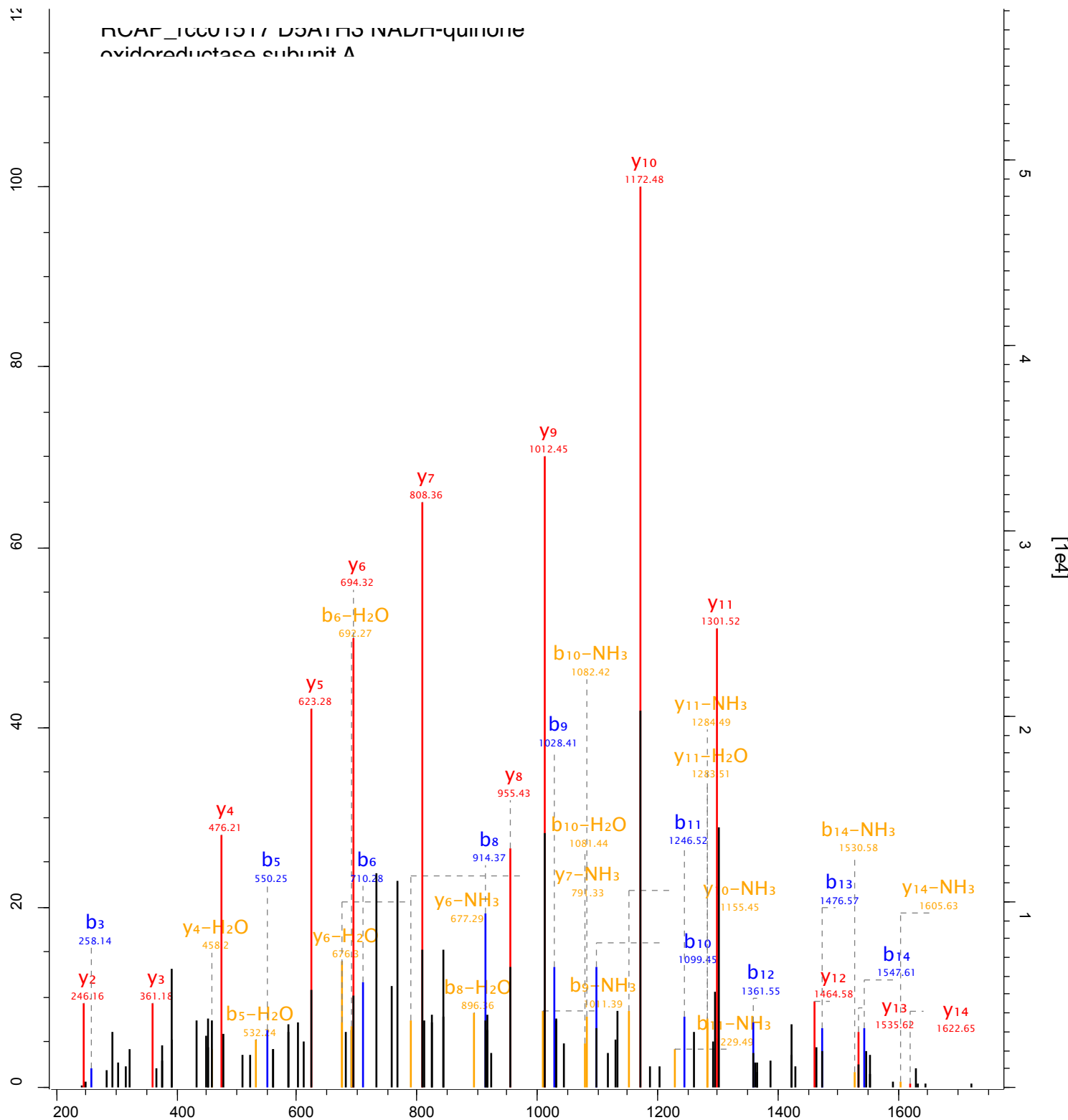
RCAP_rcc01348 D5ASK3 Exonuclease family protein



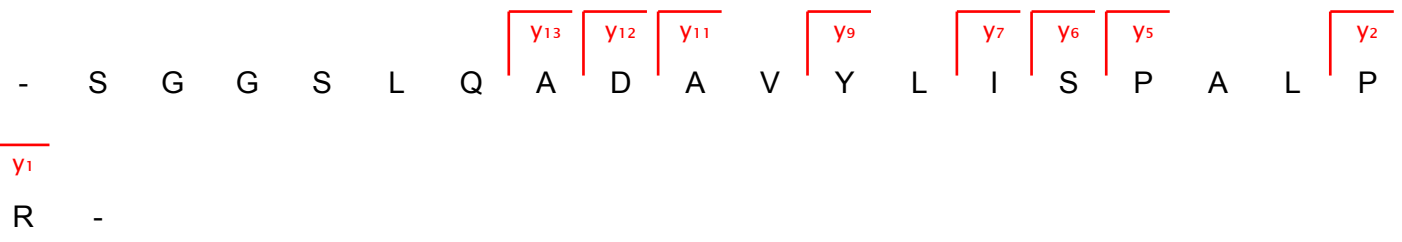
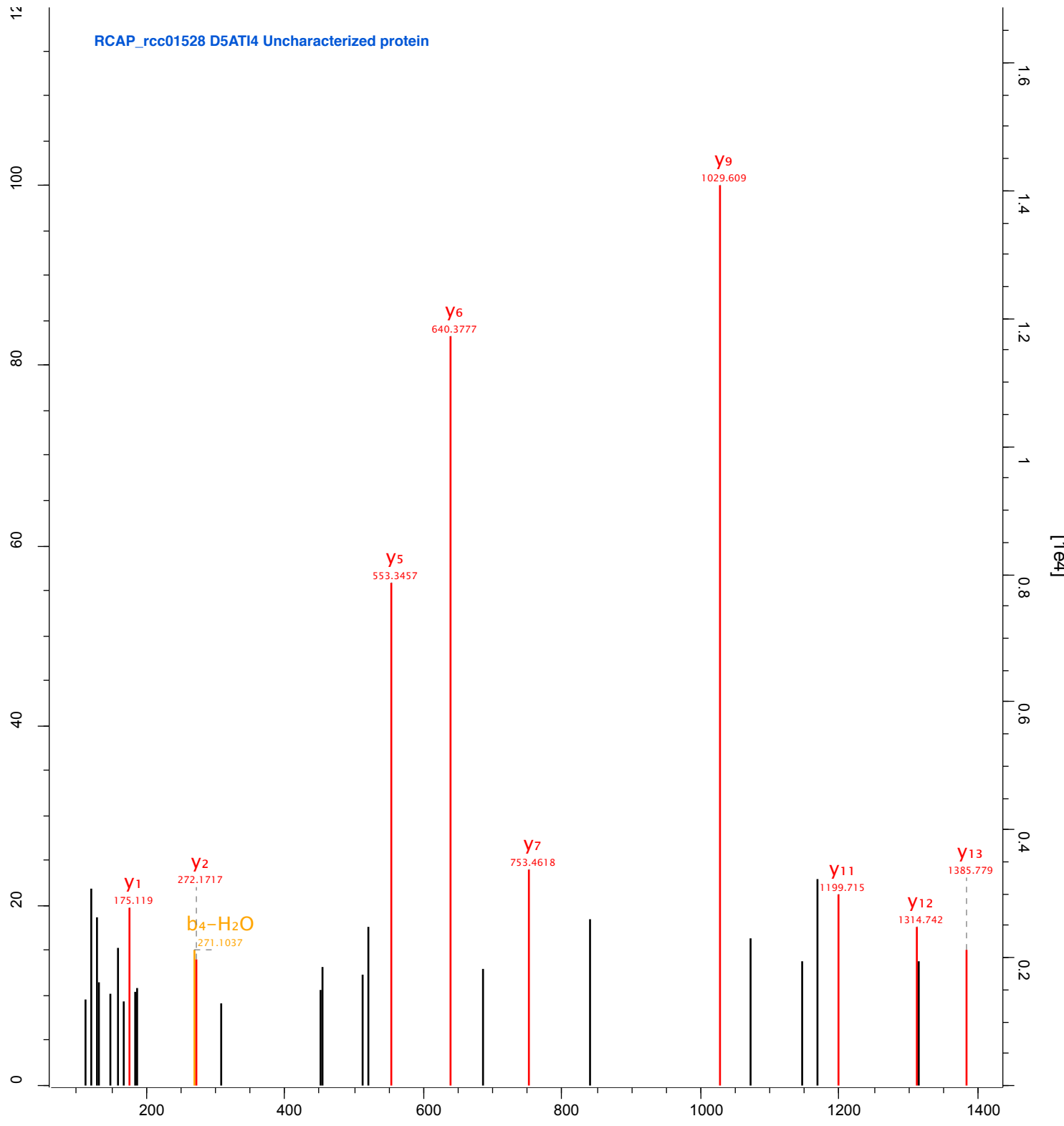
RCAP_rcc01467 D5ATA5 Glycine cleavage system transcriptional activator



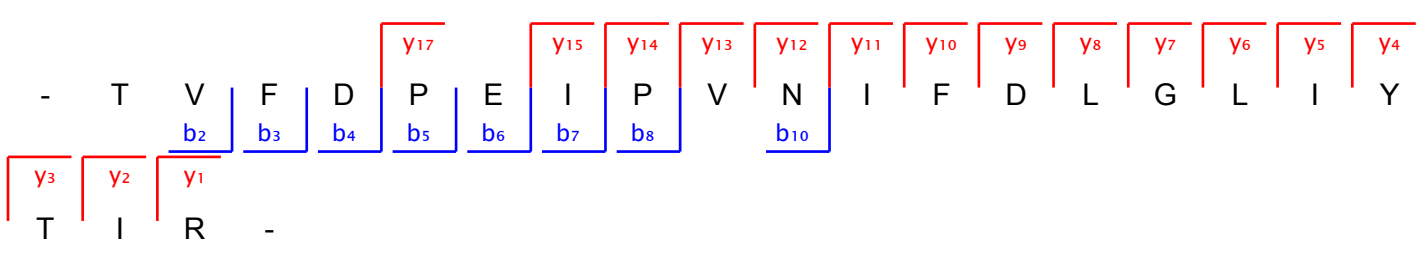
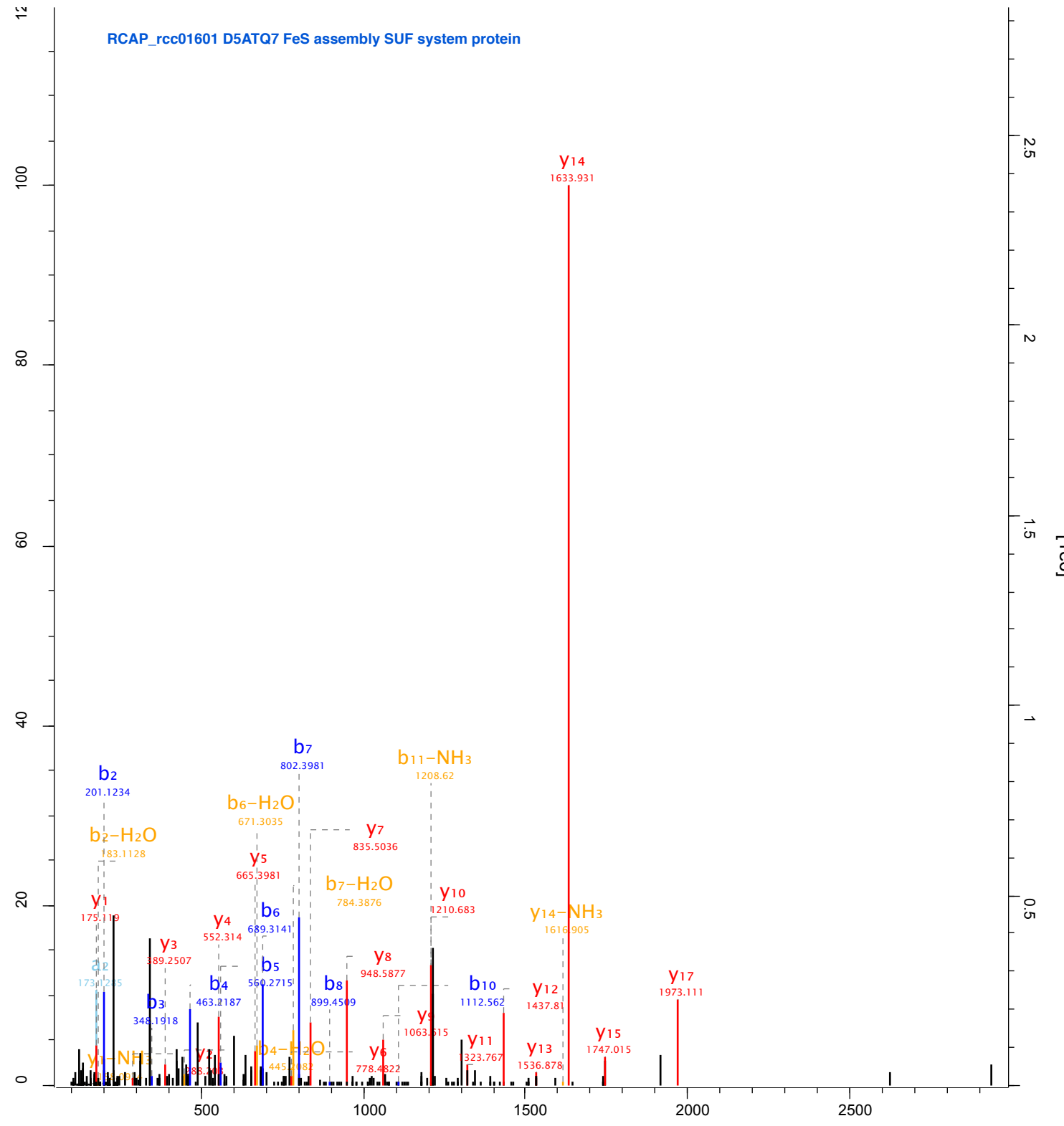
NCAP_10001317_D5A113_NADH-quinone
 oxidoreductase subunit A



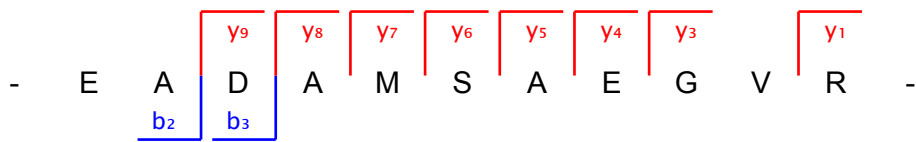
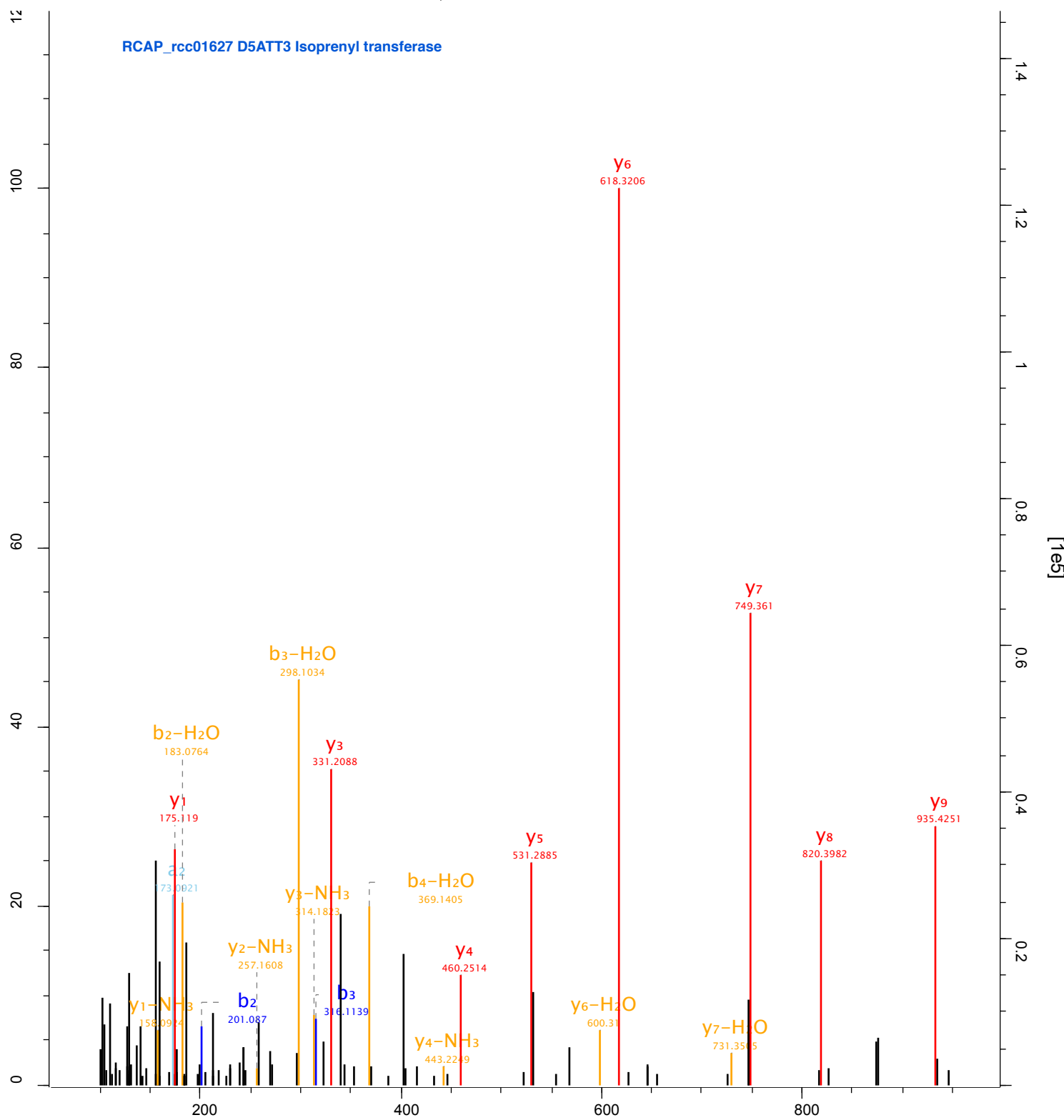
RCAP_rcc01528 D5AT14 Uncharacterized protein



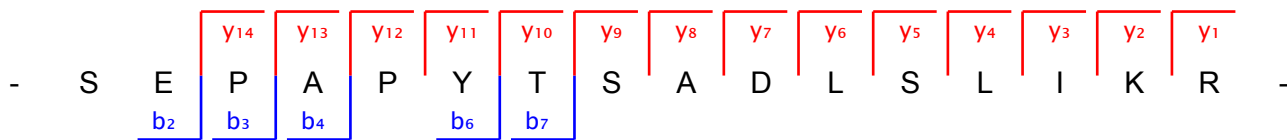
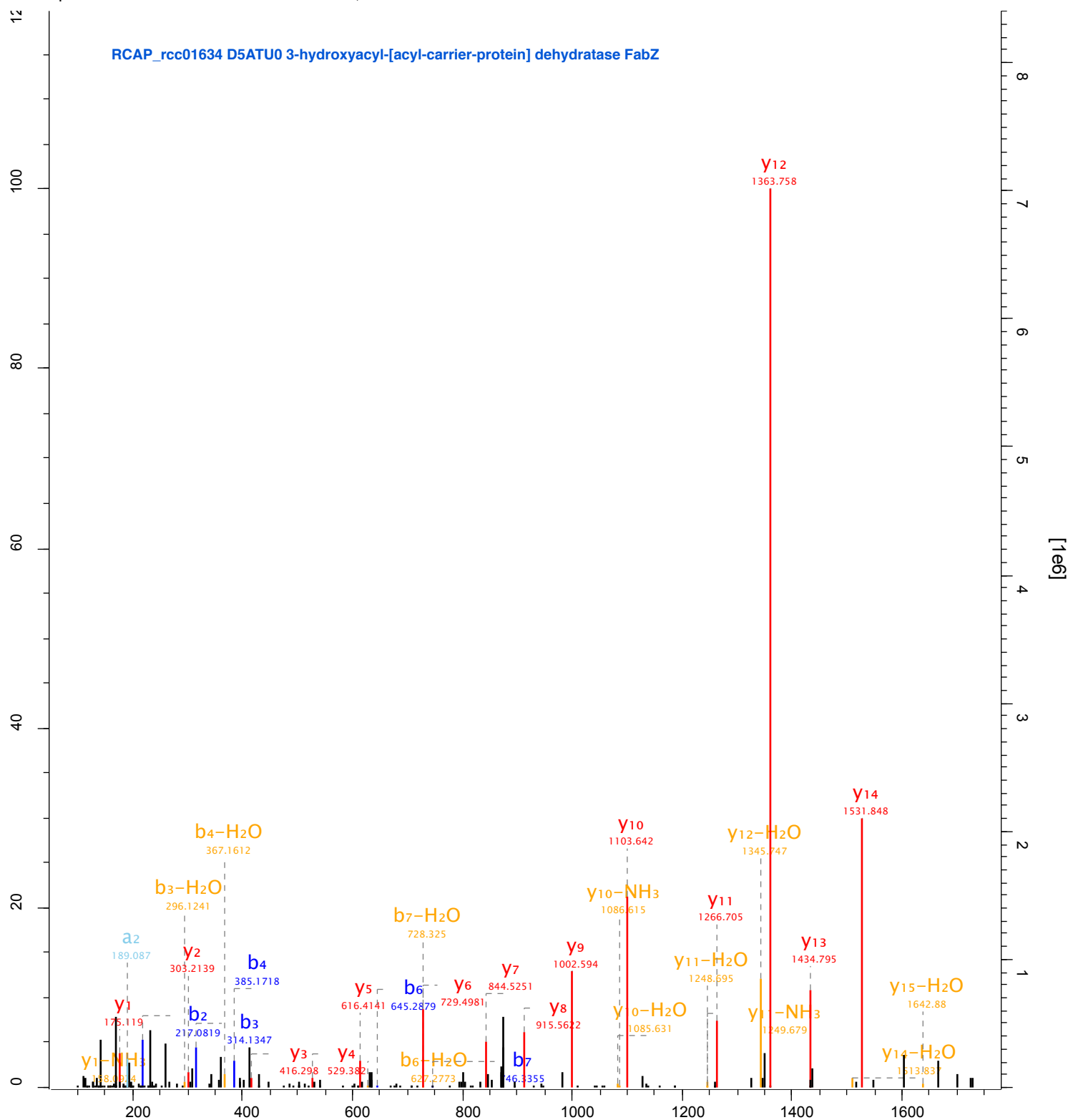
RCAP_rcc01601 D5ATQ7 FeS assembly SUF system protein



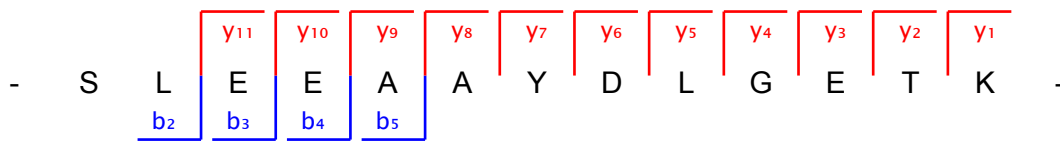
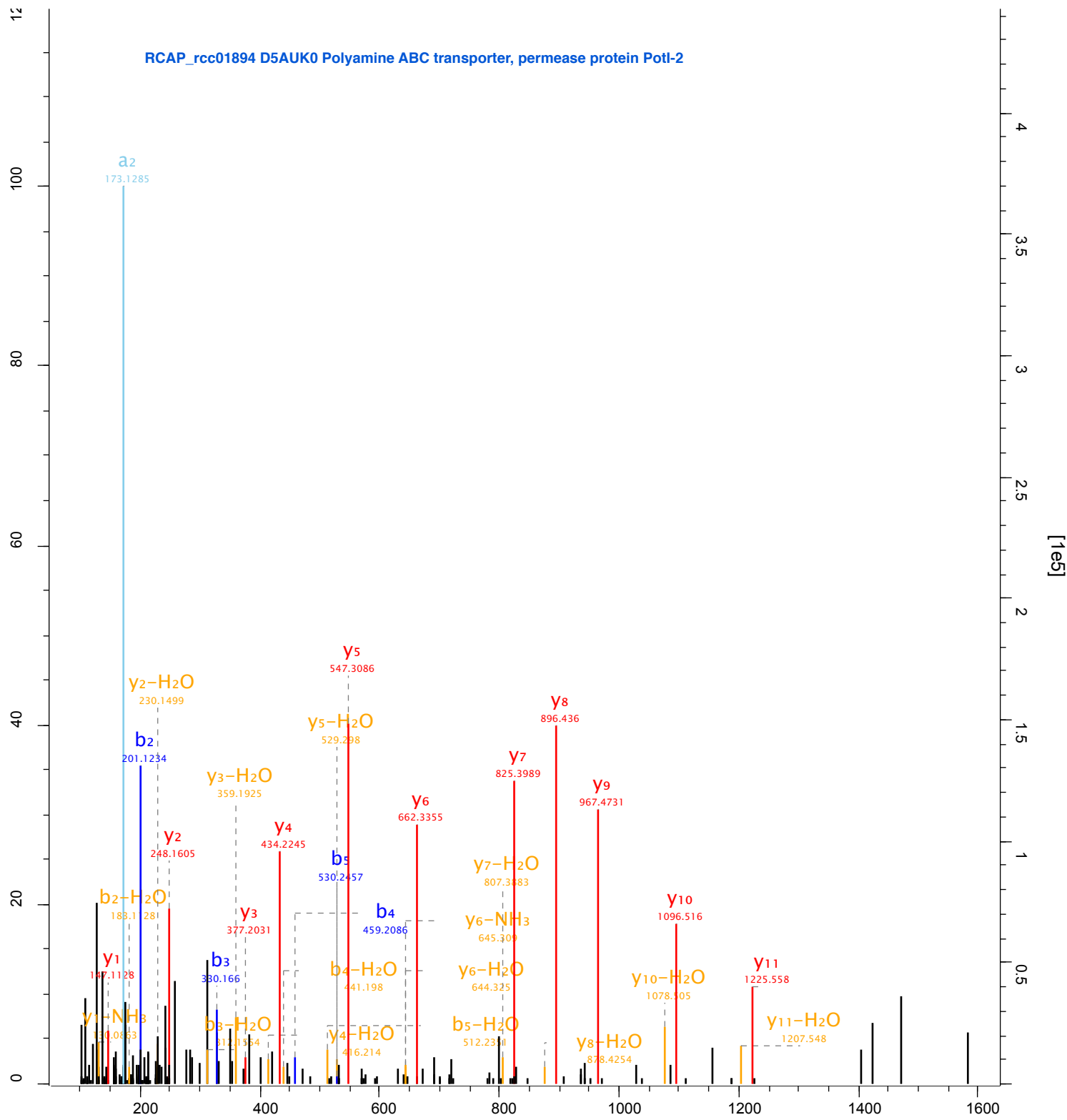
RCAP_rcc01627 D5ATT3 Isoprenyl transferase



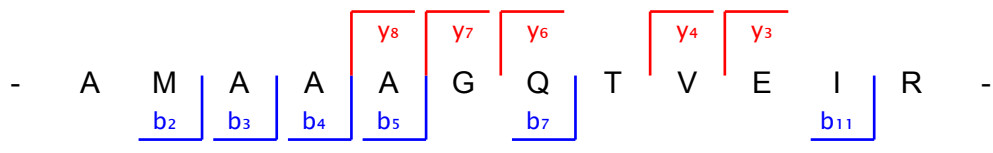
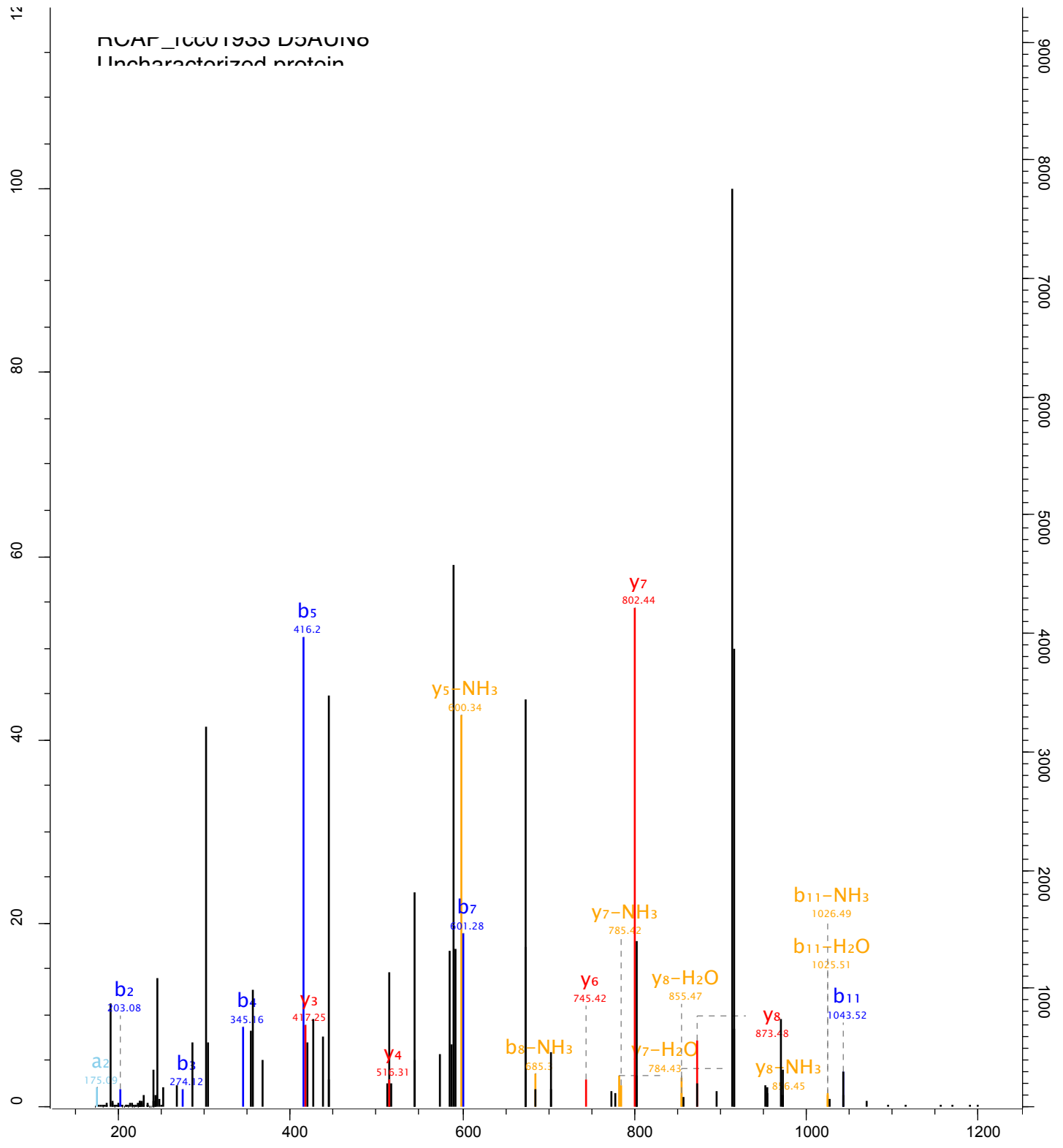
RCAP_rcc01634 D5ATU0 3-hydroxyacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] dehydratase FabZ



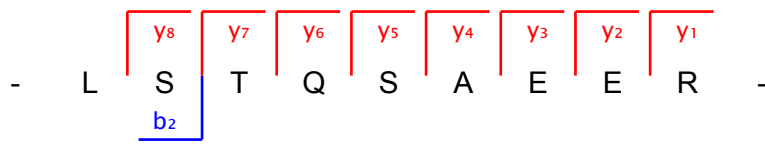
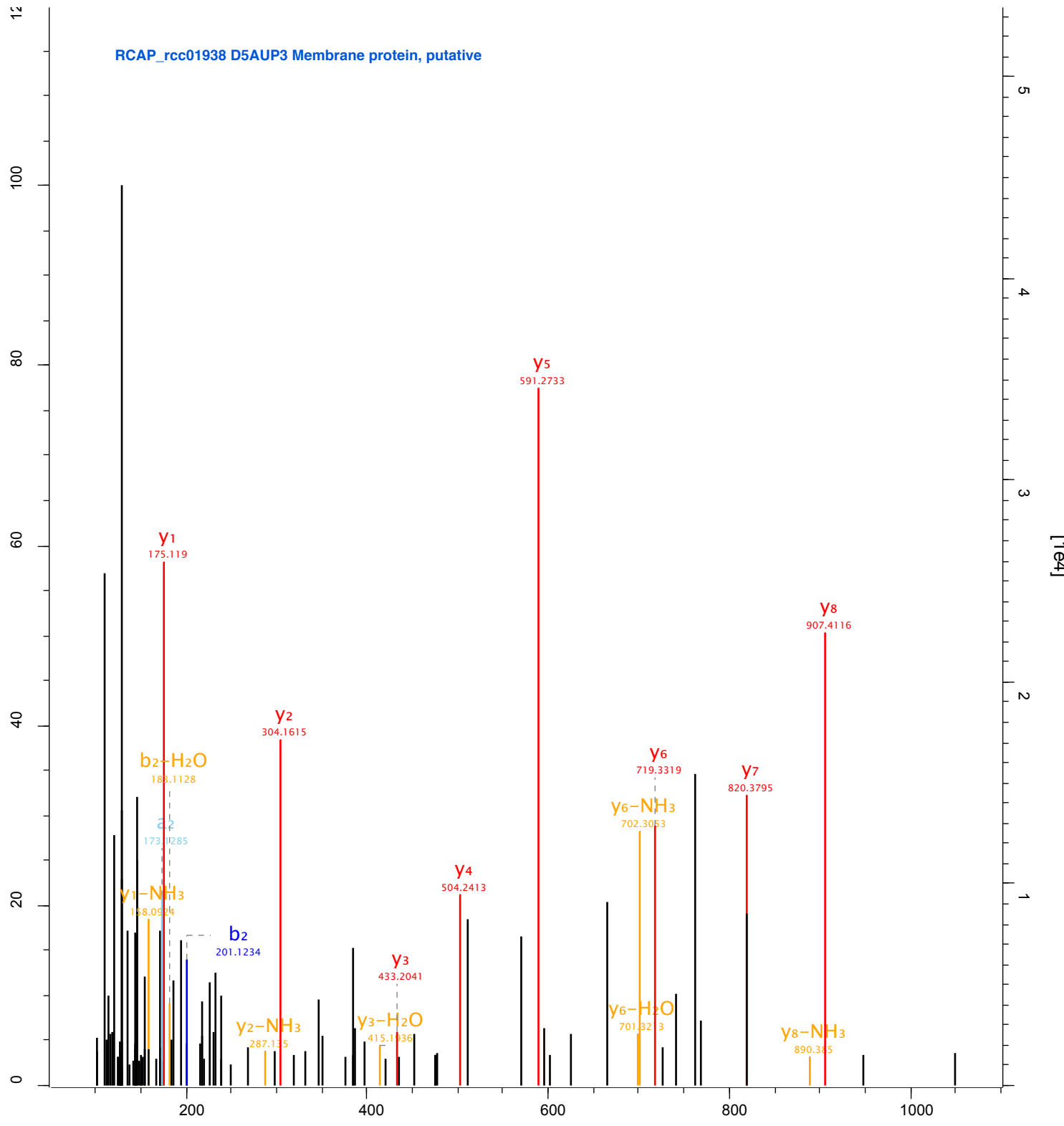
RCAP_rcc01894 D5AUK0 Polyamine ABC transporter, permease protein PotI-2



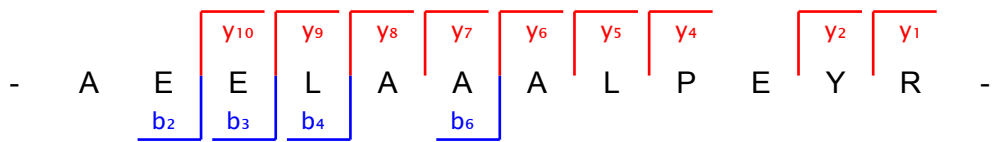
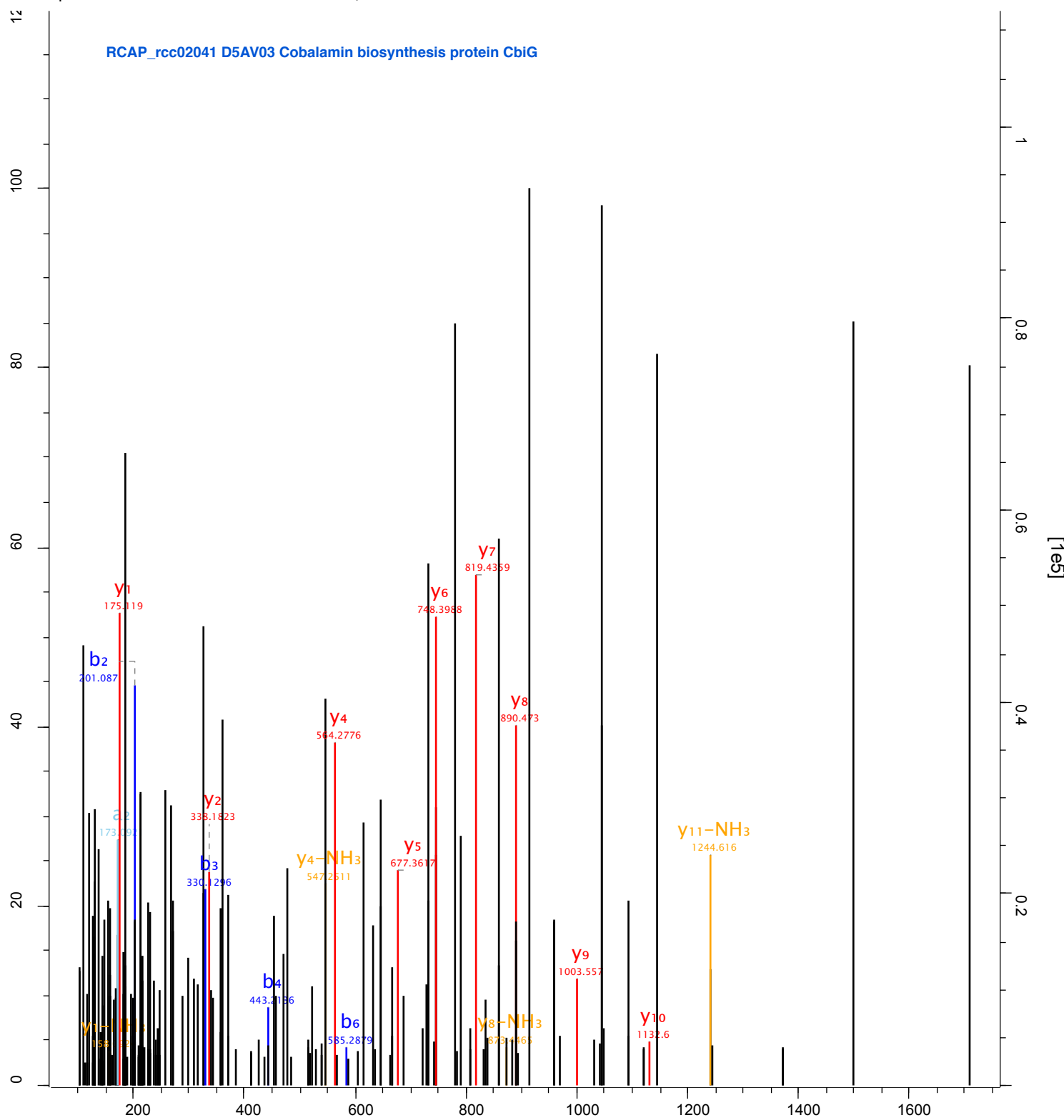
NCAP_10001933_DSAU10
 Uncharacterized protein



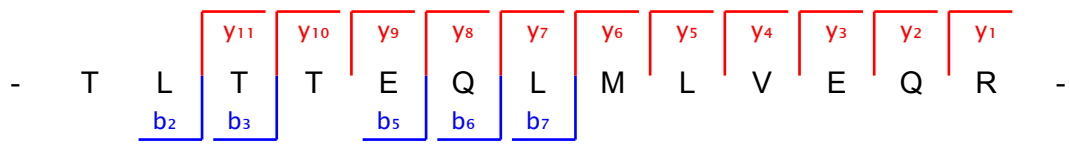
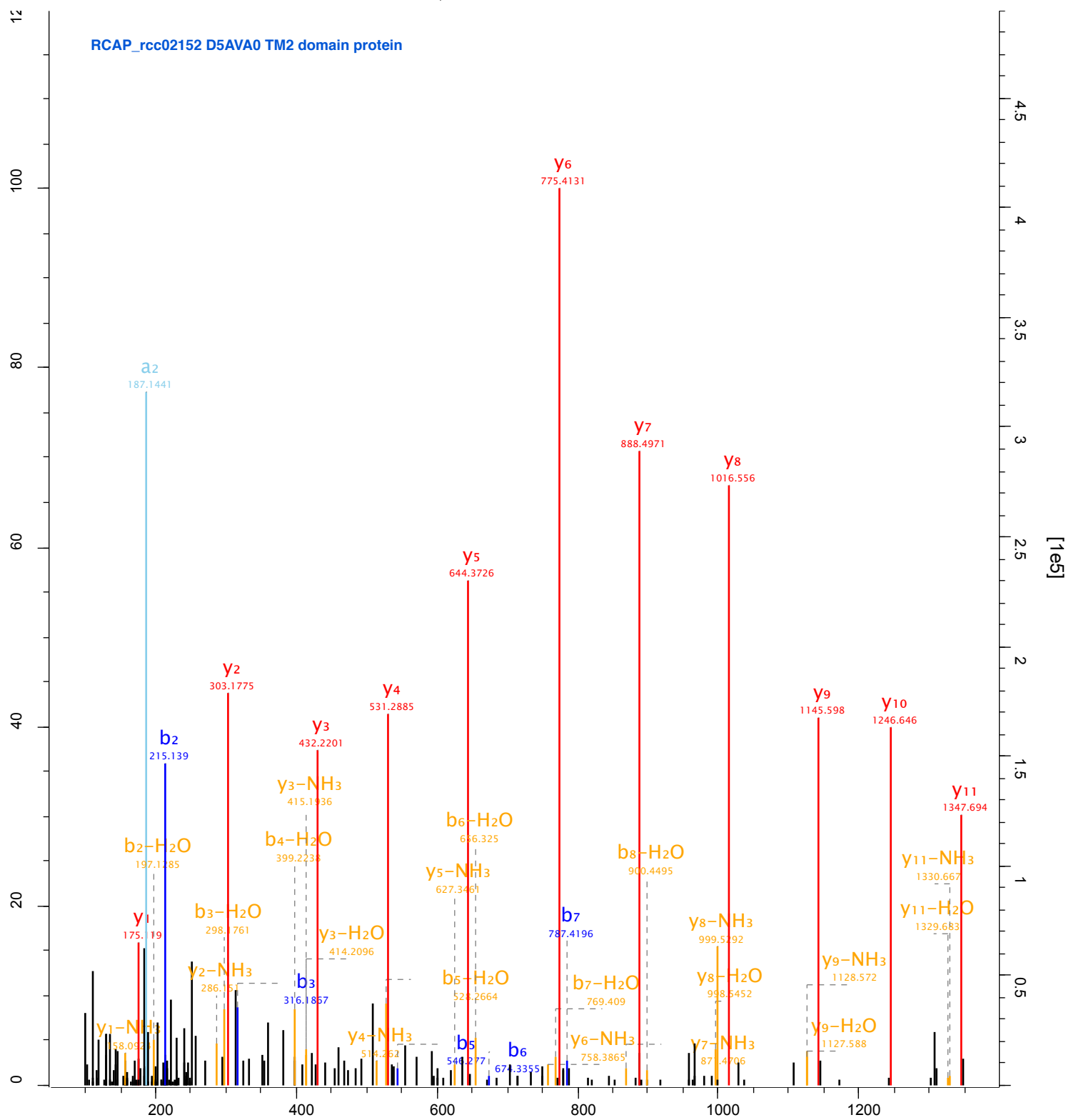
RCAP_rcc01938 D5AUP3 Membrane protein, putative



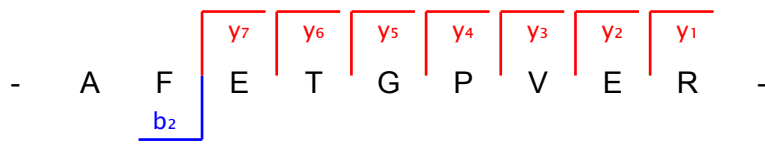
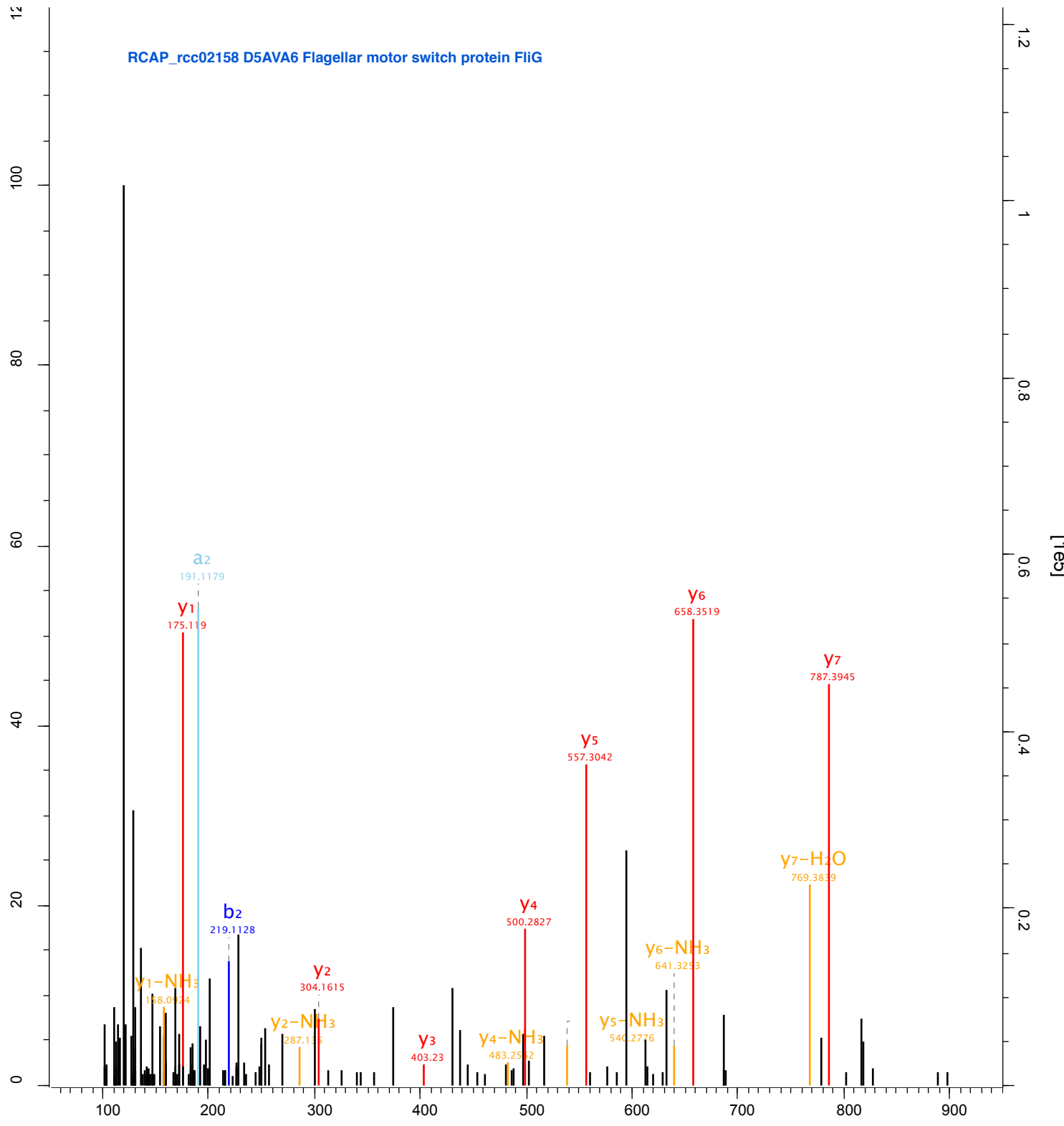
RCAP_rcc02041 D5AV03 Cobalamin biosynthesis protein CbiG



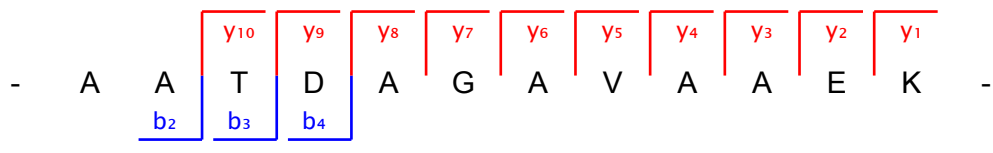
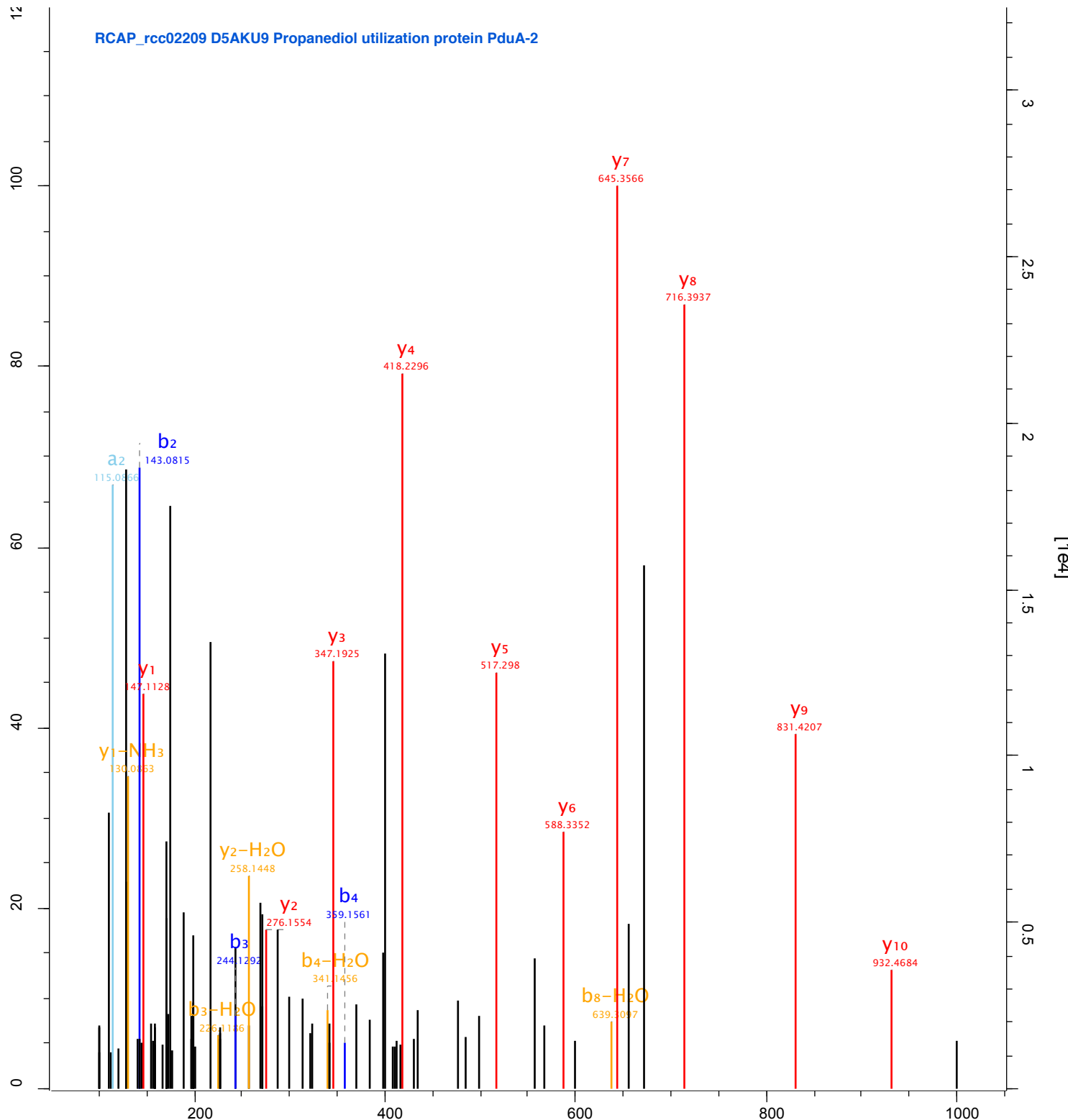
RCAP_rcc02152 D5AVA0 TM2 domain protein



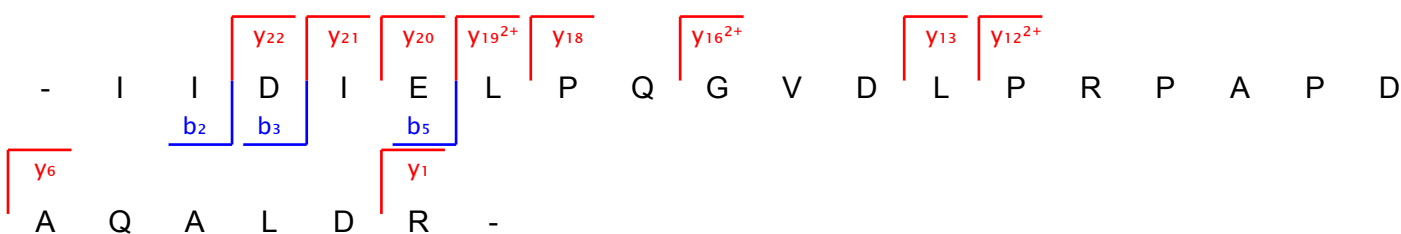
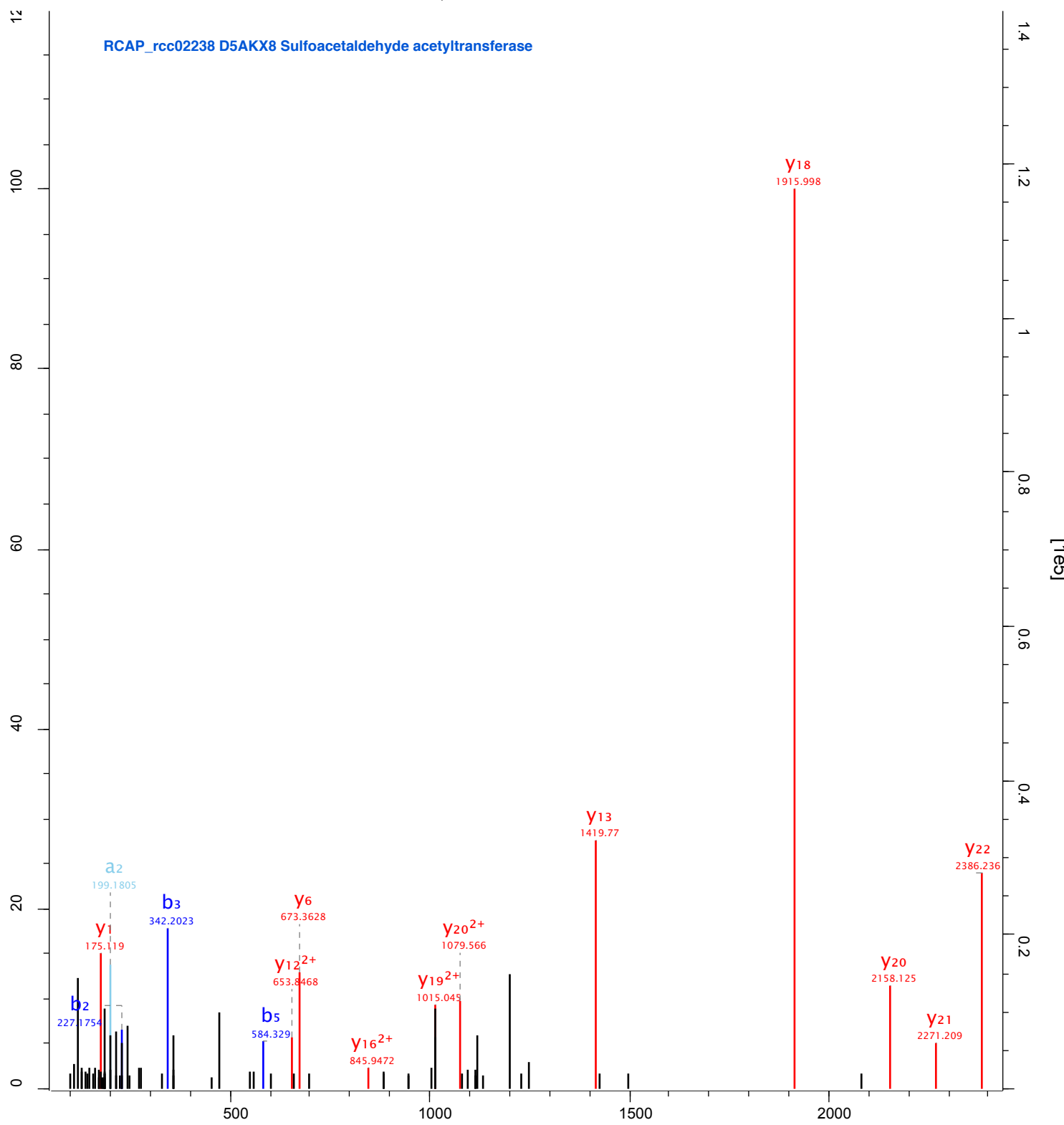
RCAP_rcc02158 D5AVA6 Flagellar motor switch protein Flg



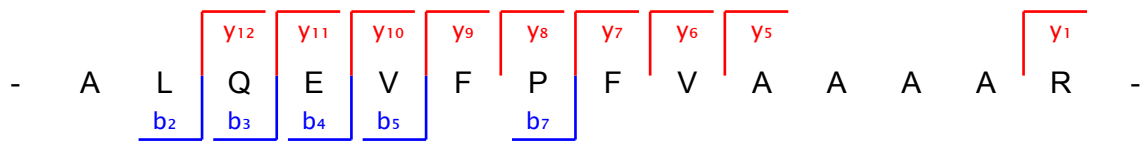
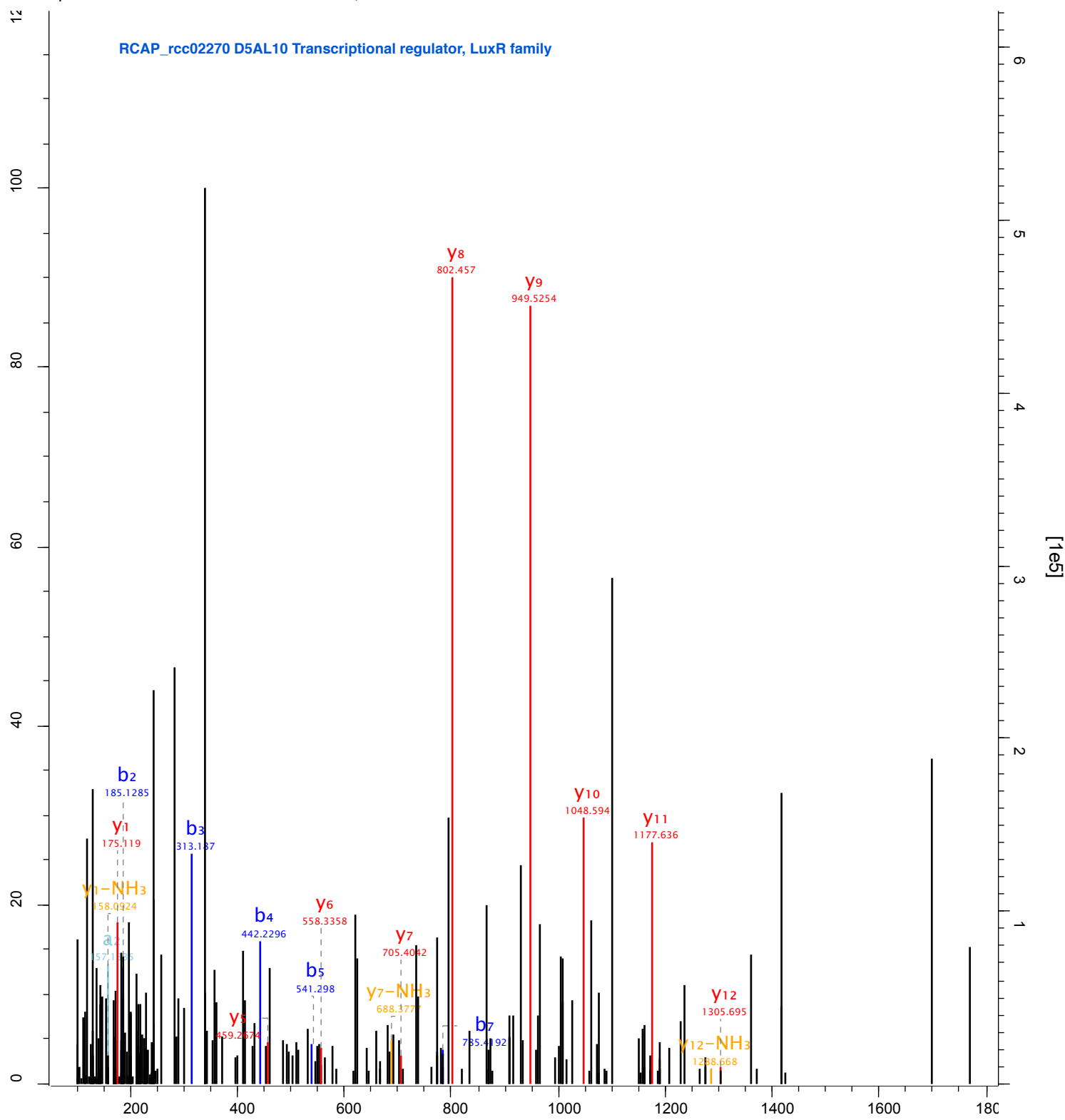
RCAP_rcc02209 D5AKU9 Propanediol utilization protein PduA-2



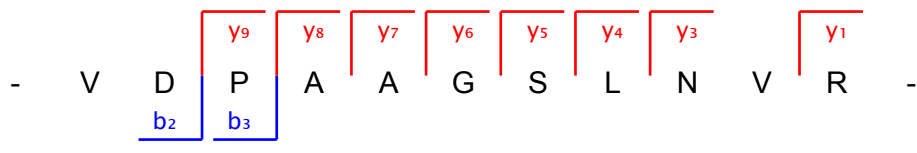
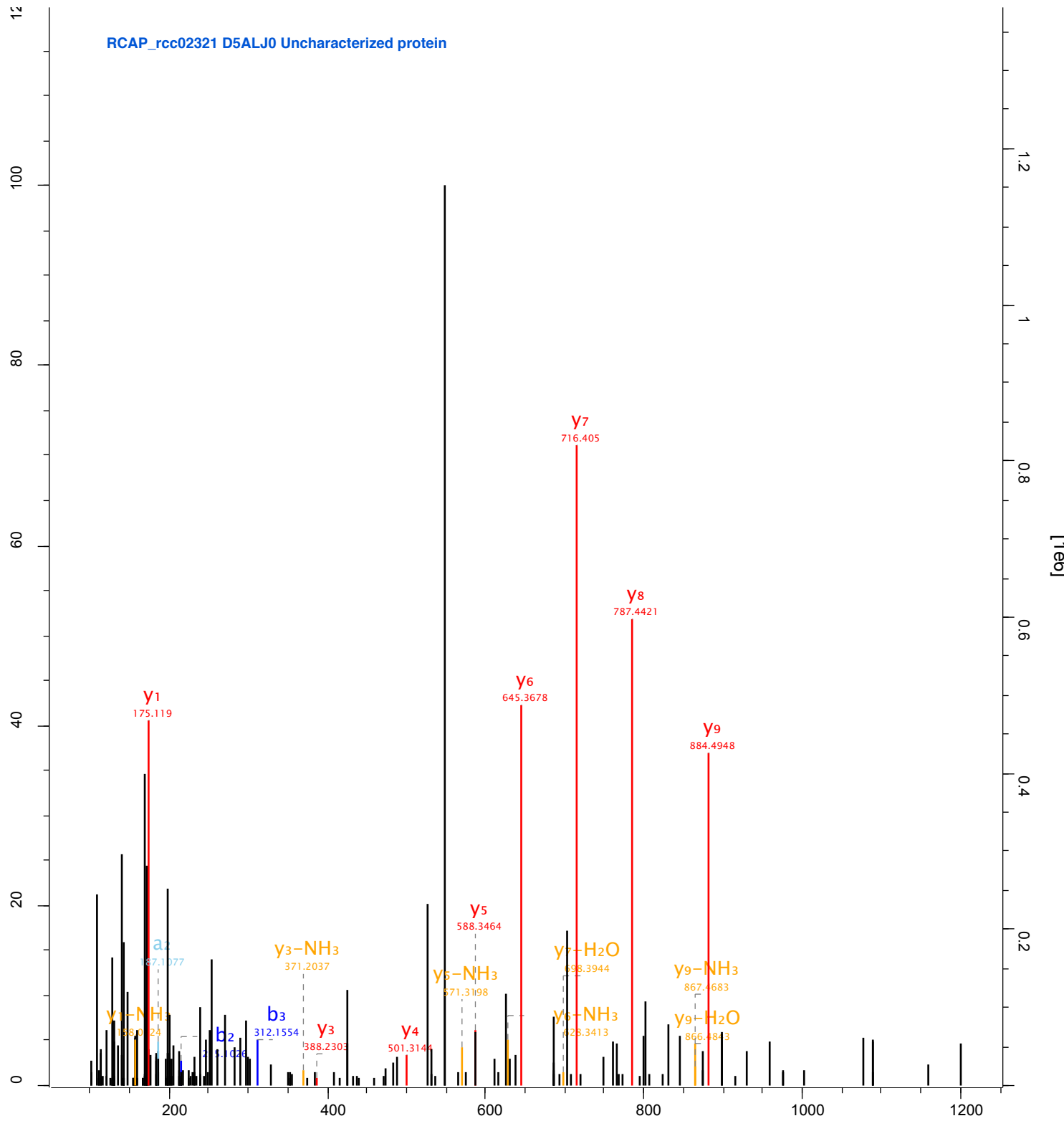
RCAP_rcc02238 D5AKX8 Sulfoacetaldehyde acetyltransferase



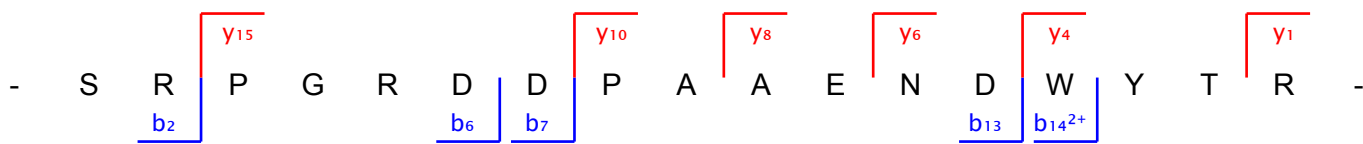
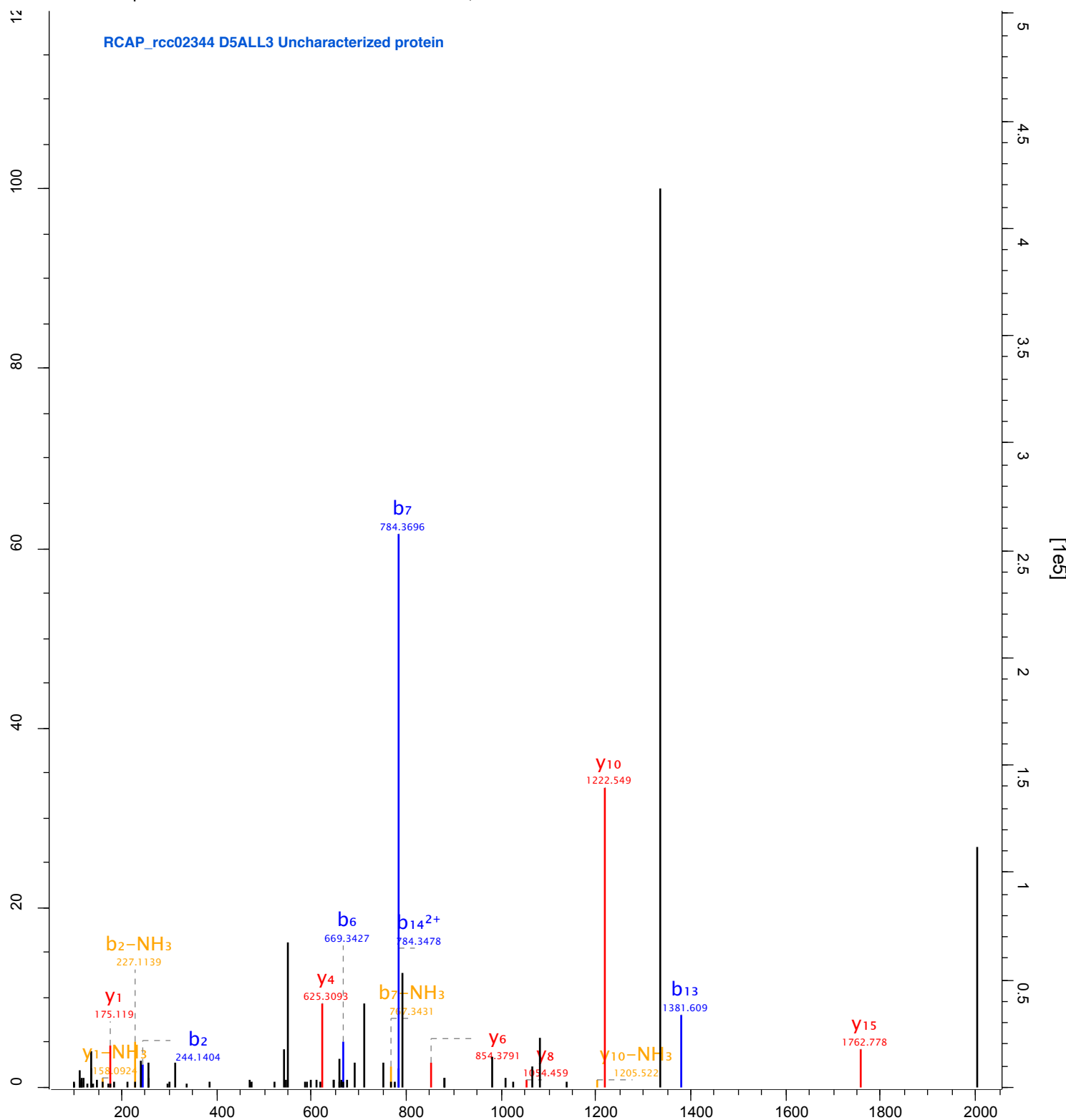
RCAP_rcc02270 D5AL10 Transcriptional regulator, LuxR family



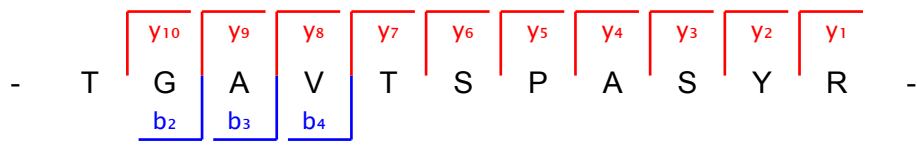
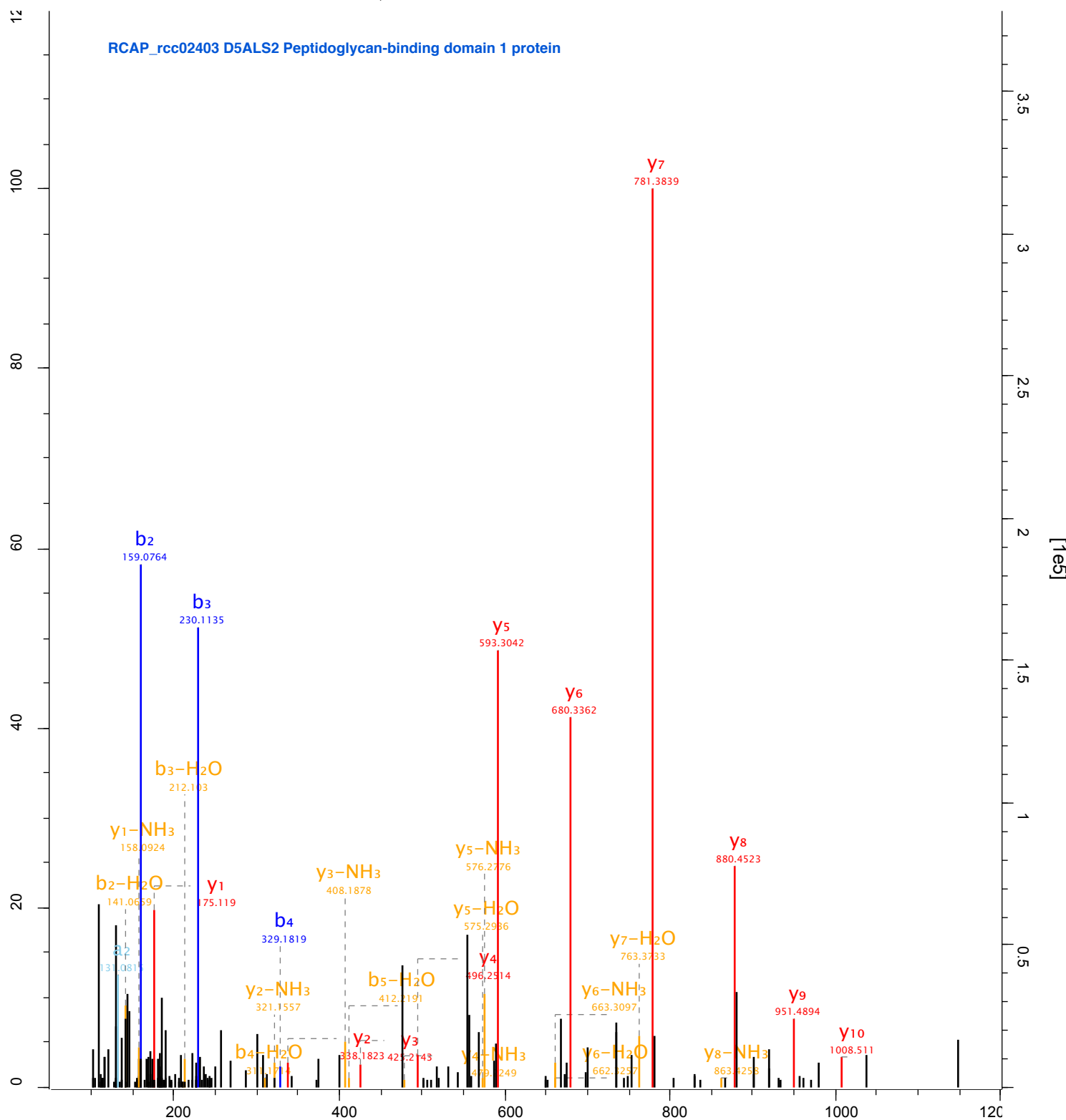
RCAP_rcc02321 D5ALJ0 Uncharacterized protein



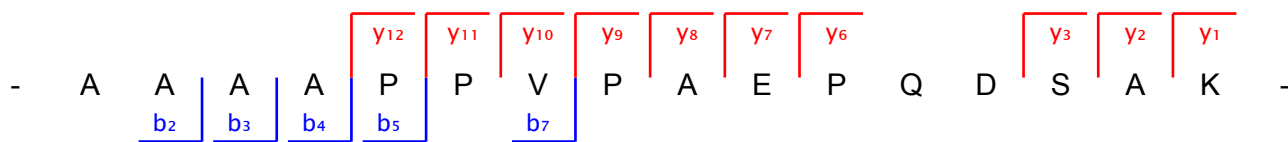
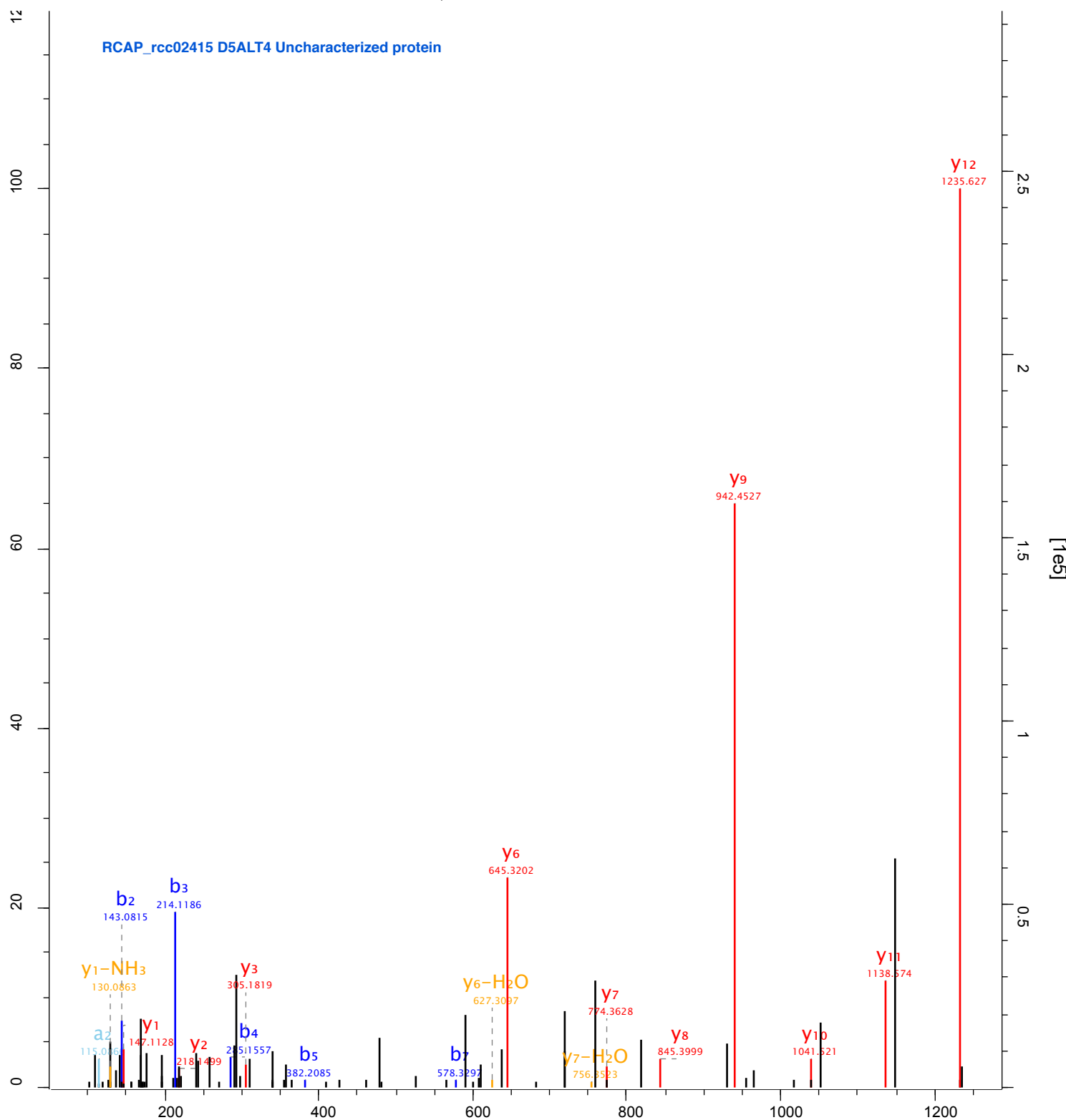
RCAP_rcc02344 D5ALL3 Uncharacterized protein



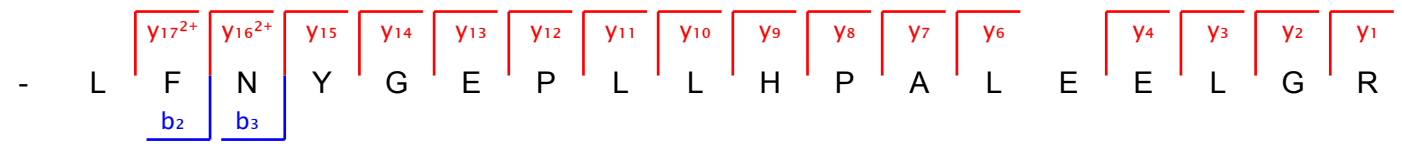
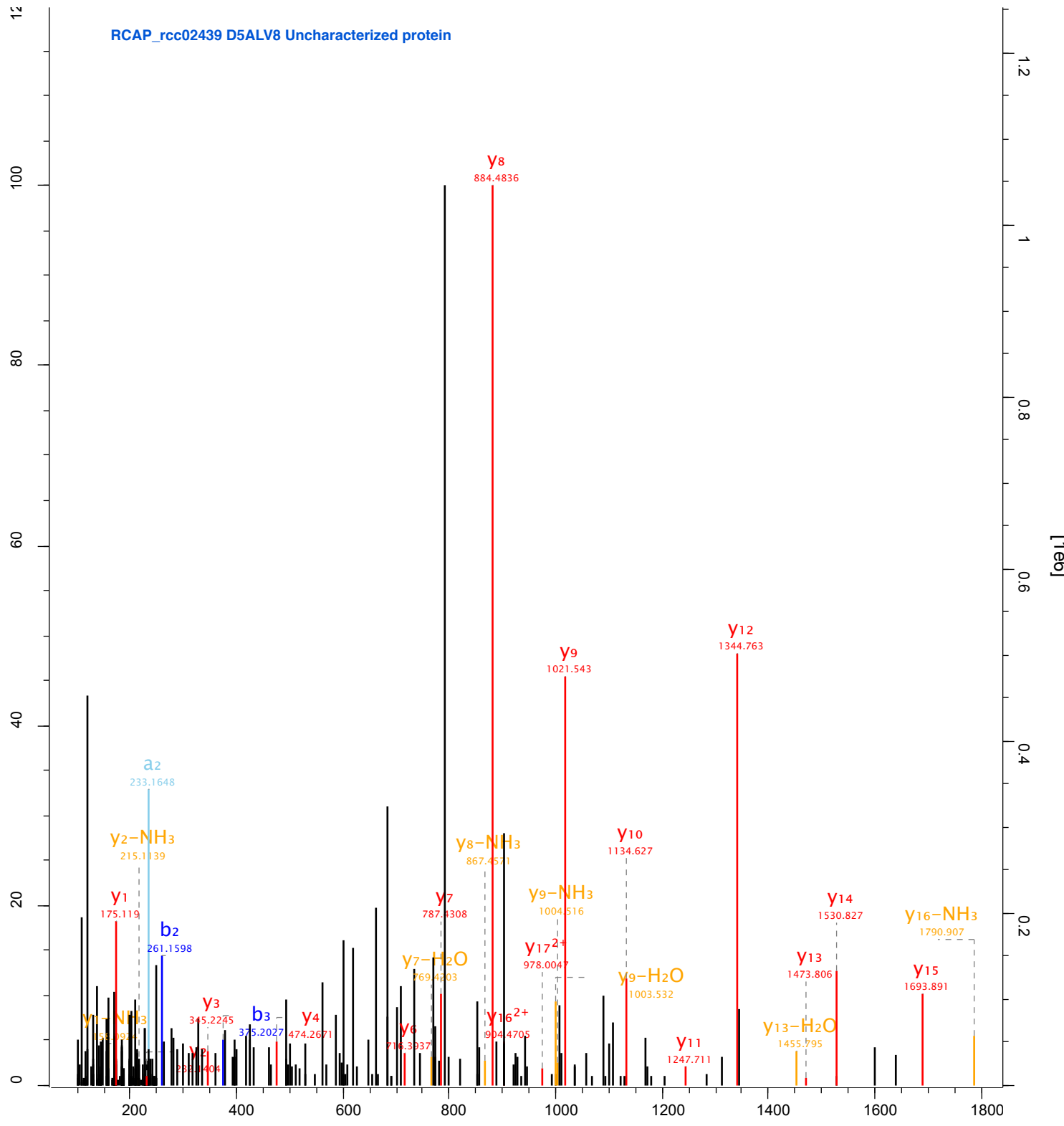
RCAP_rcc02403 D5ALS2 Peptidoglycan-binding domain 1 protein



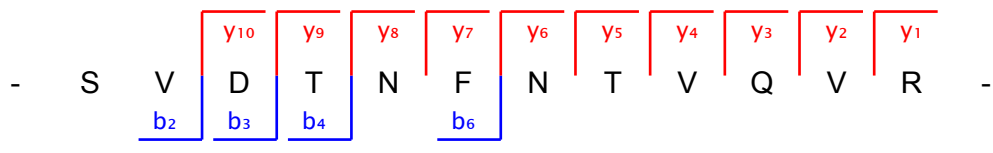
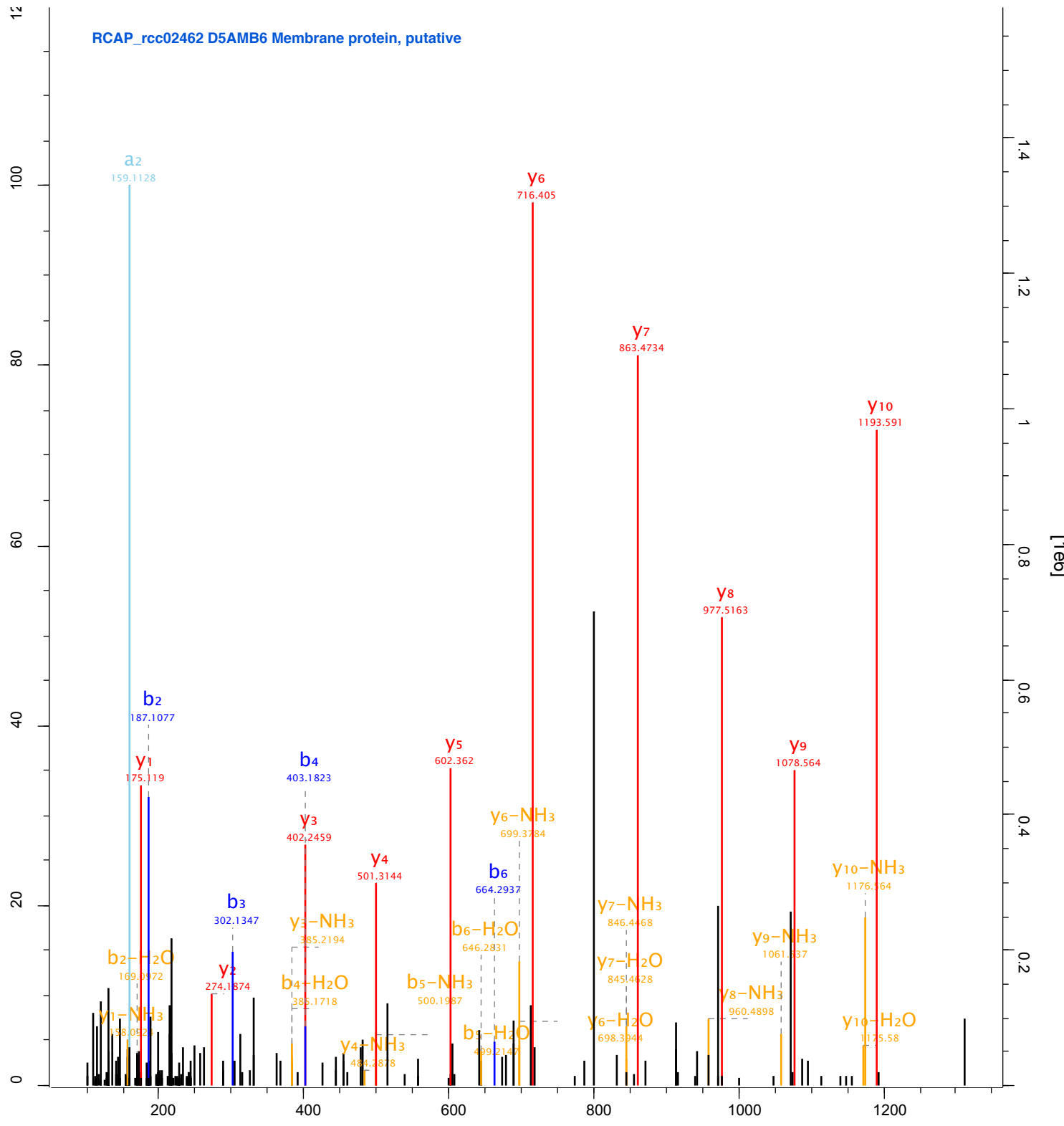
RCAP_rcc02415 D5ALT4 Uncharacterized protein



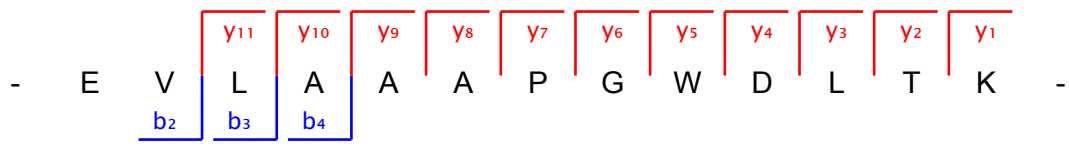
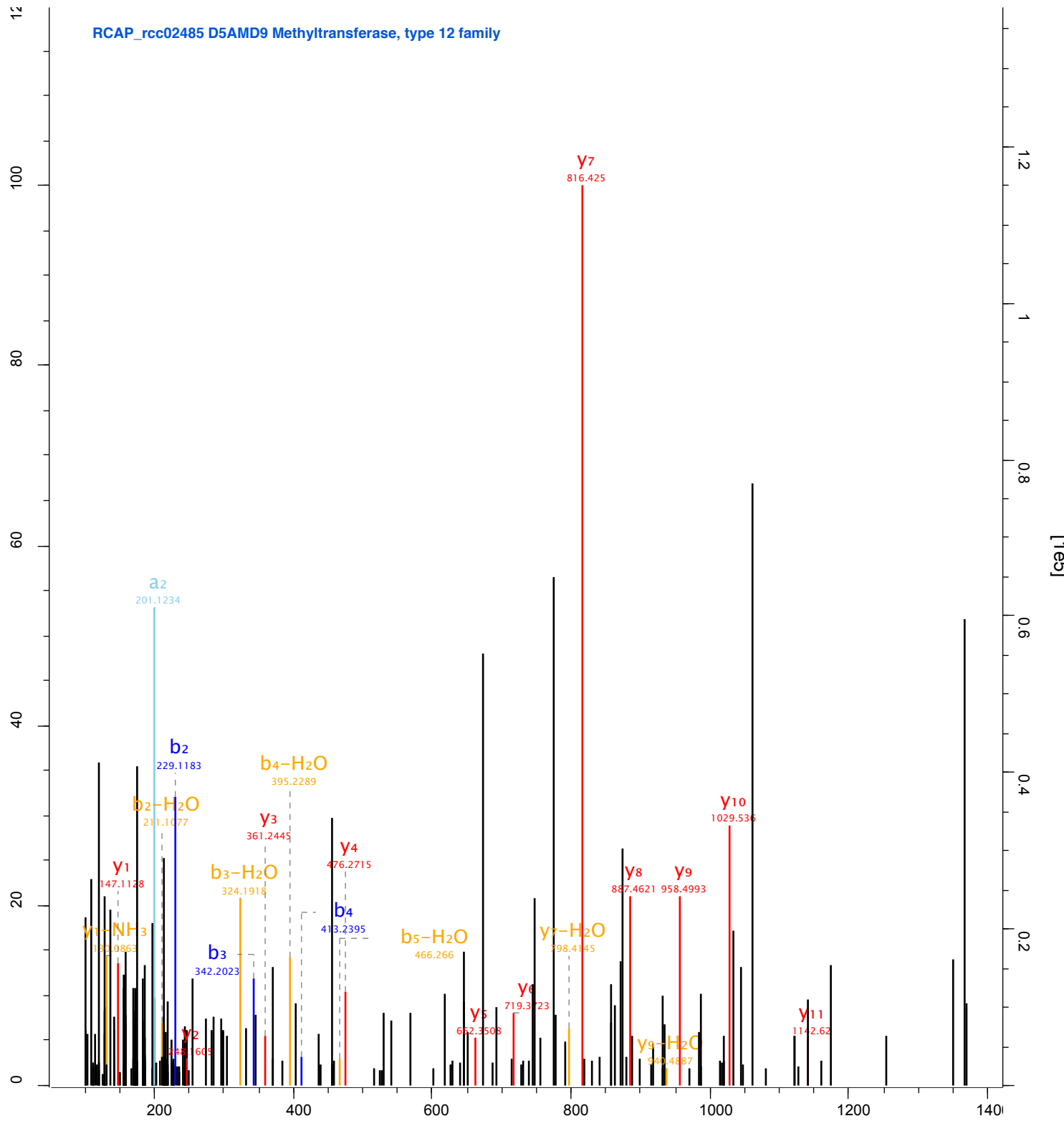
RCAP_rcc02439 D5ALV8 Uncharacterized protein



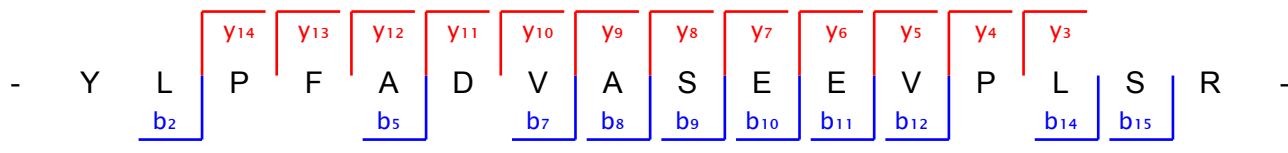
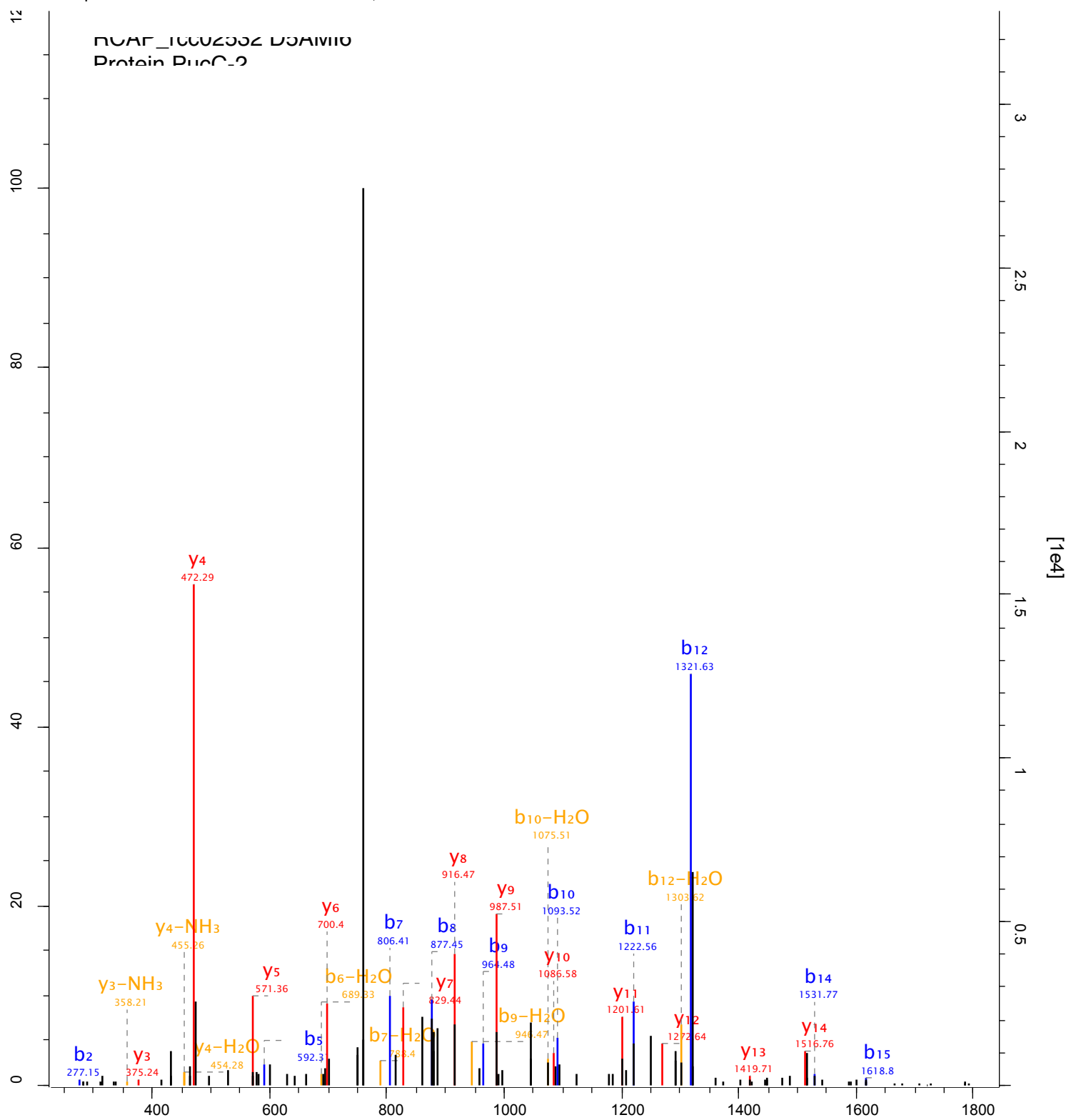
RCAP_rcc02462 D5AMB6 Membrane protein, putative



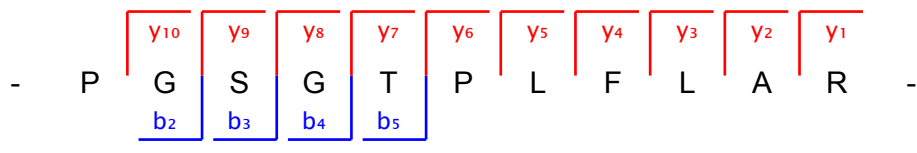
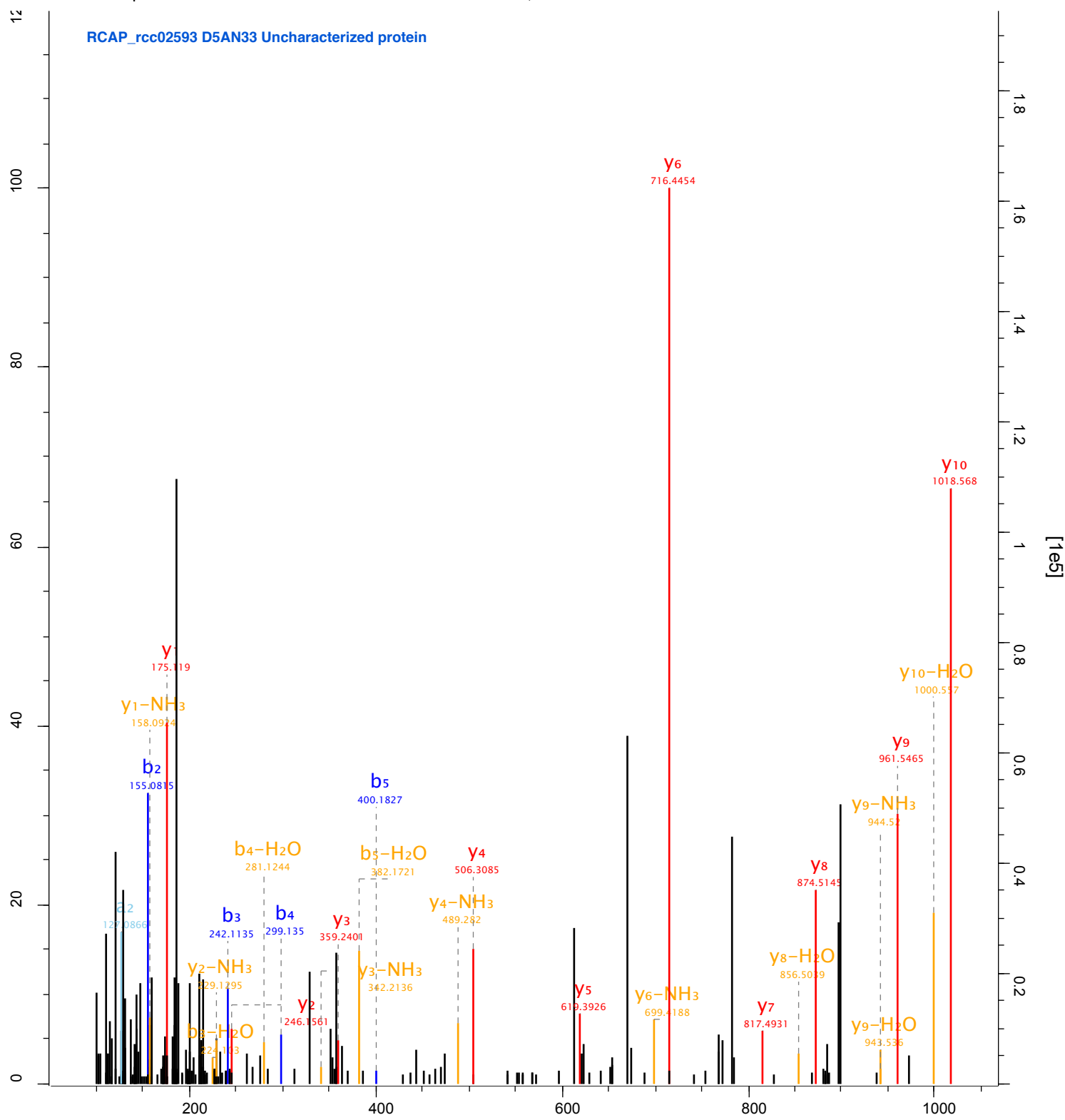
RCAP_rcc02485 D5AMD9 Methyltransferase, type 12 family

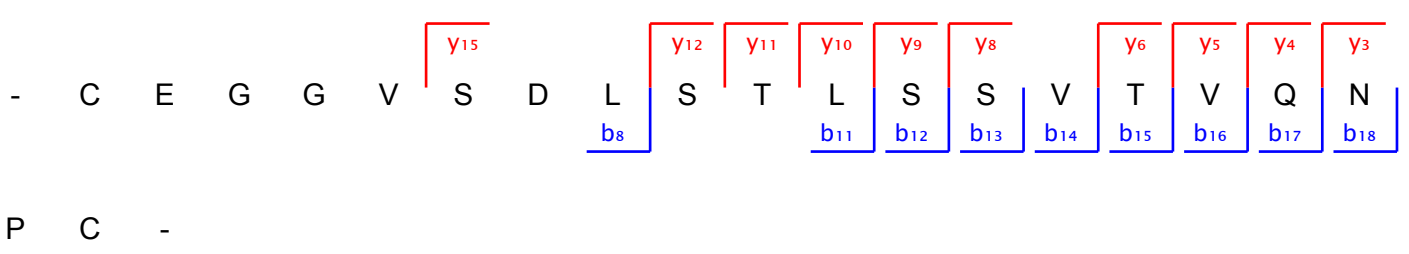
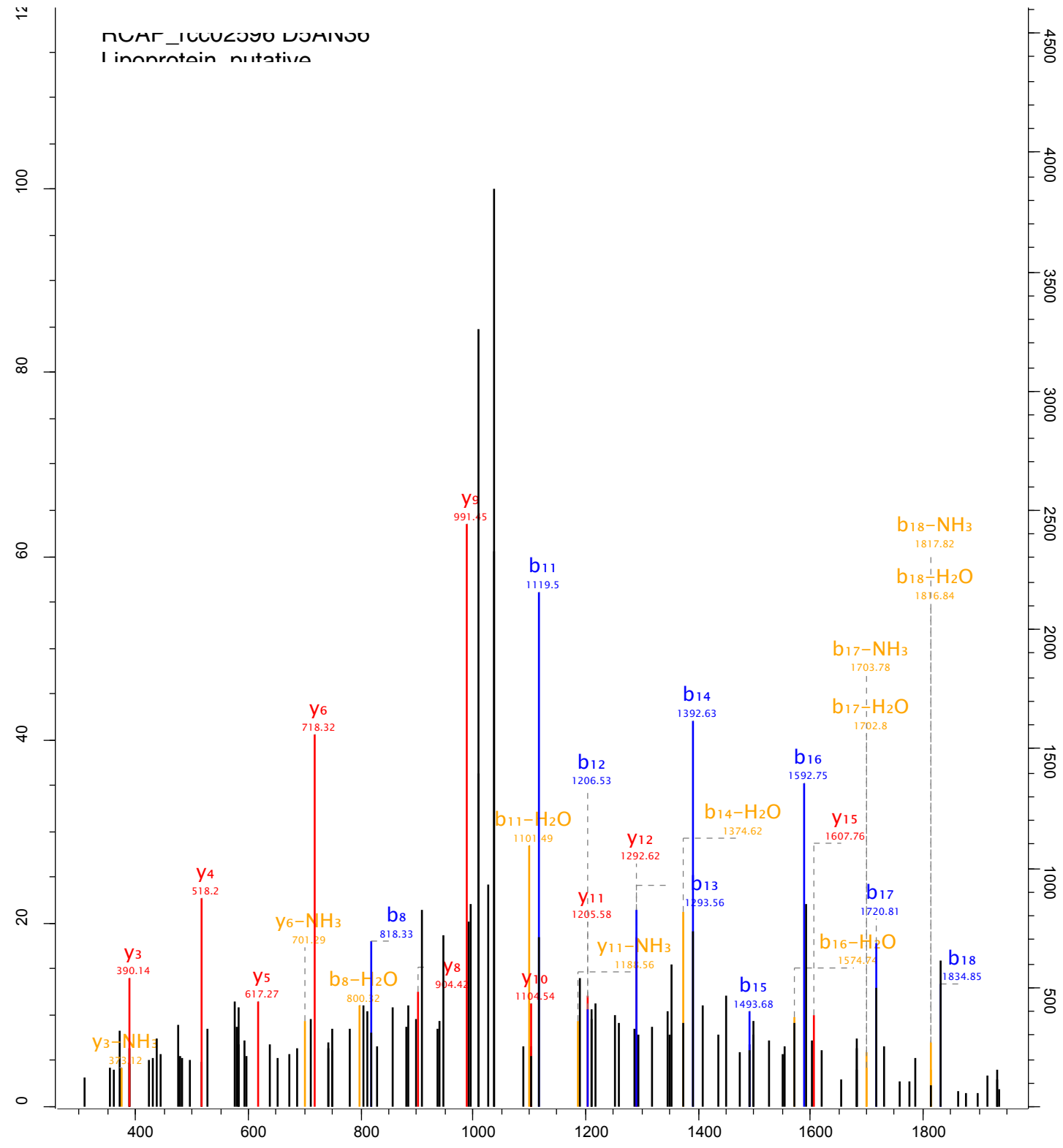


NCAP_10002352 D3AM10
 Protein PlusC_2

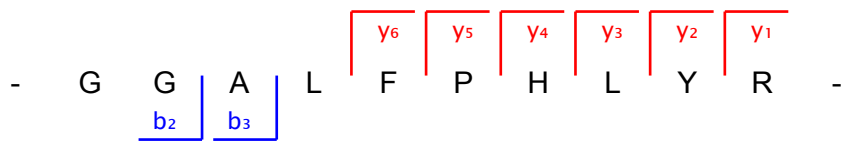
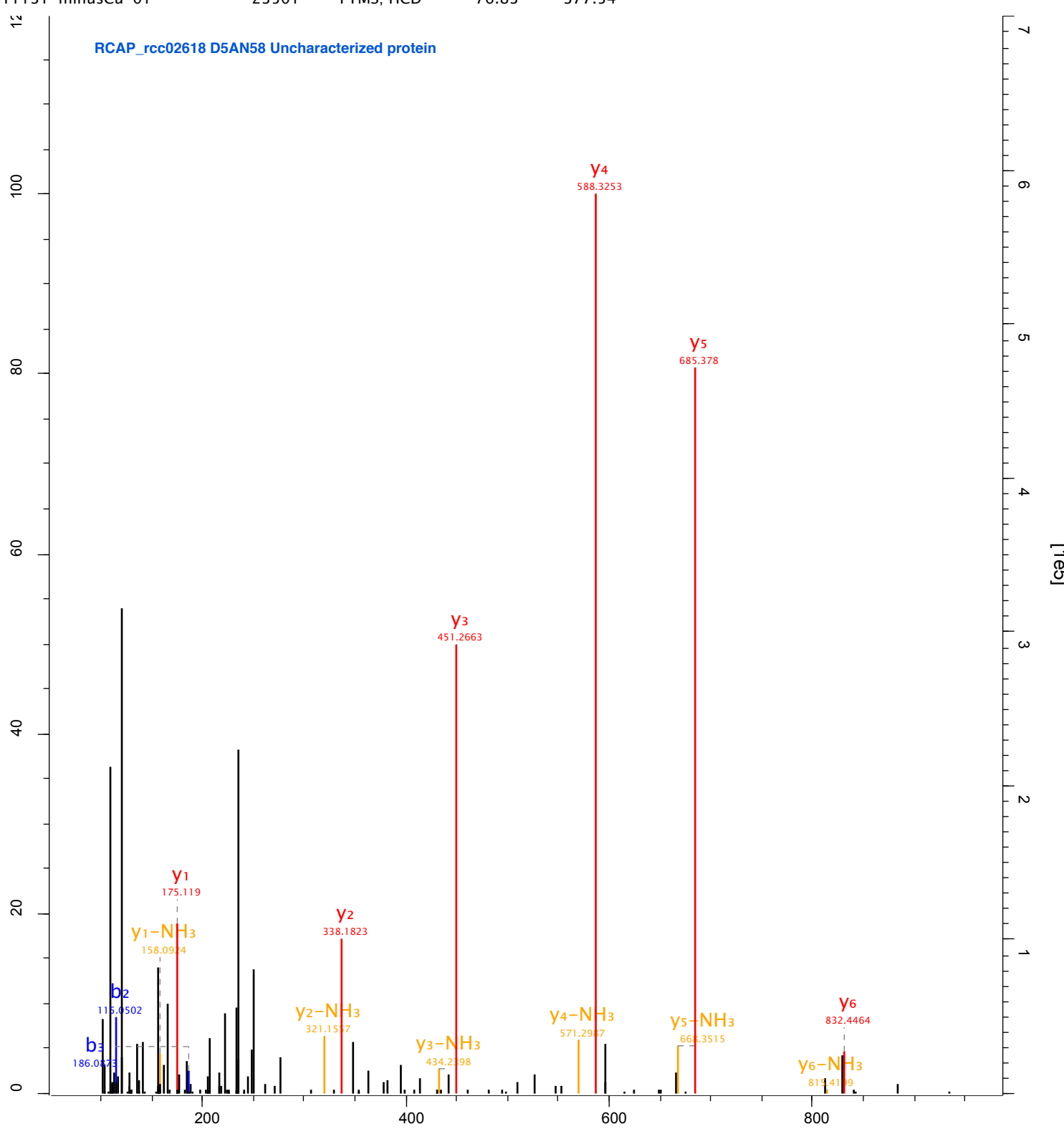


RCAP_rcc02593 D5AN33 Uncharacterized protein

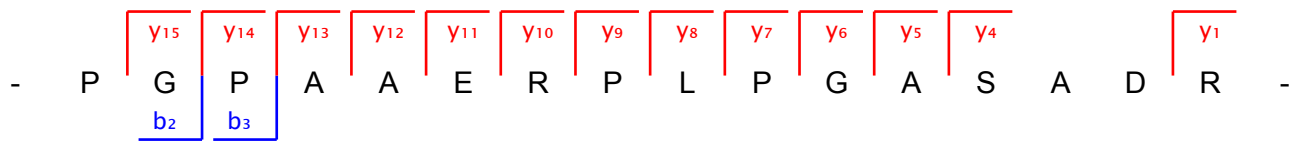
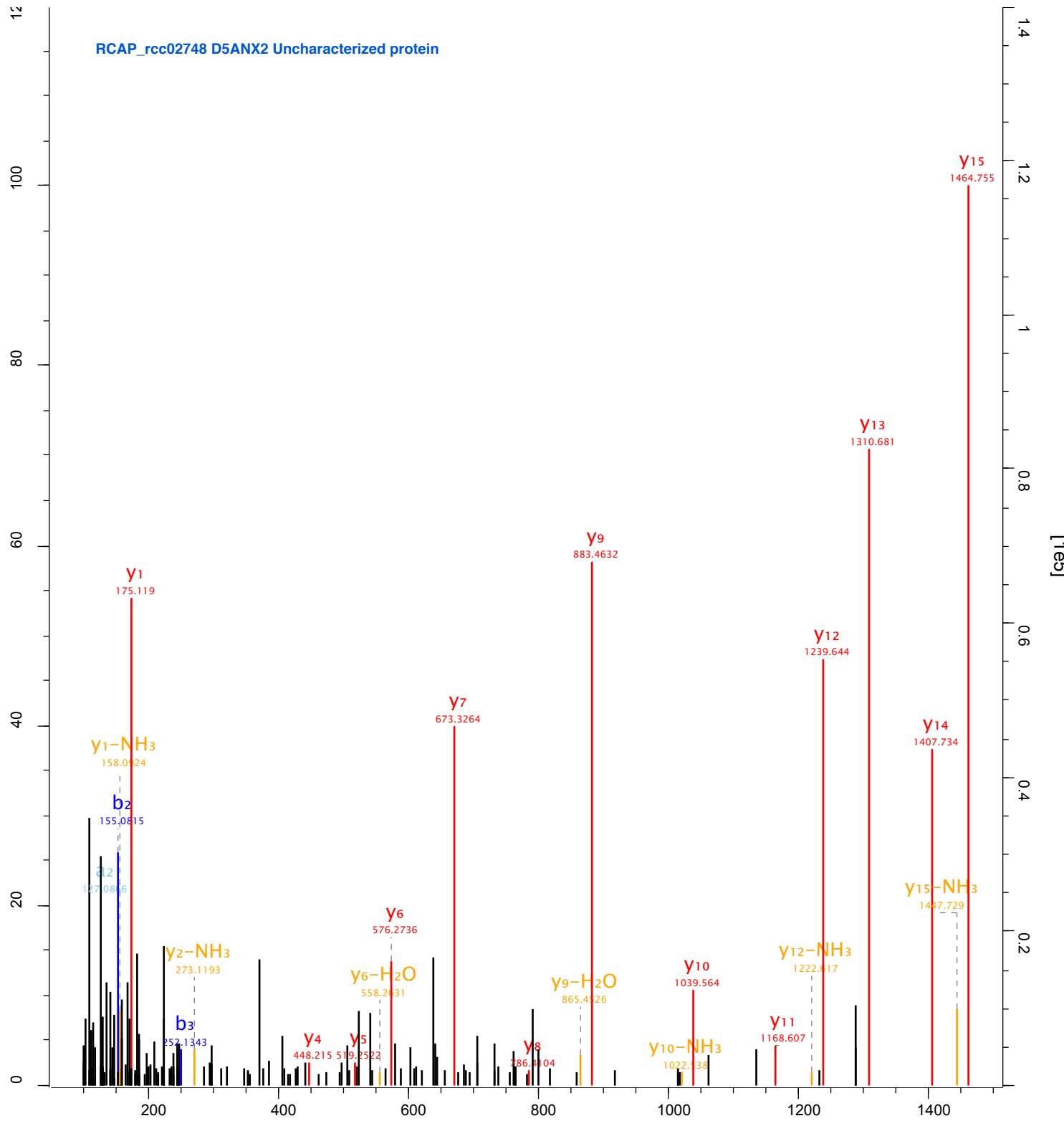




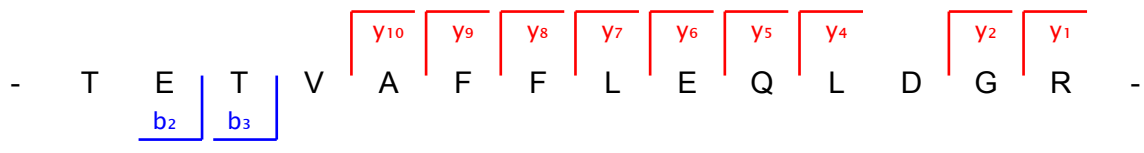
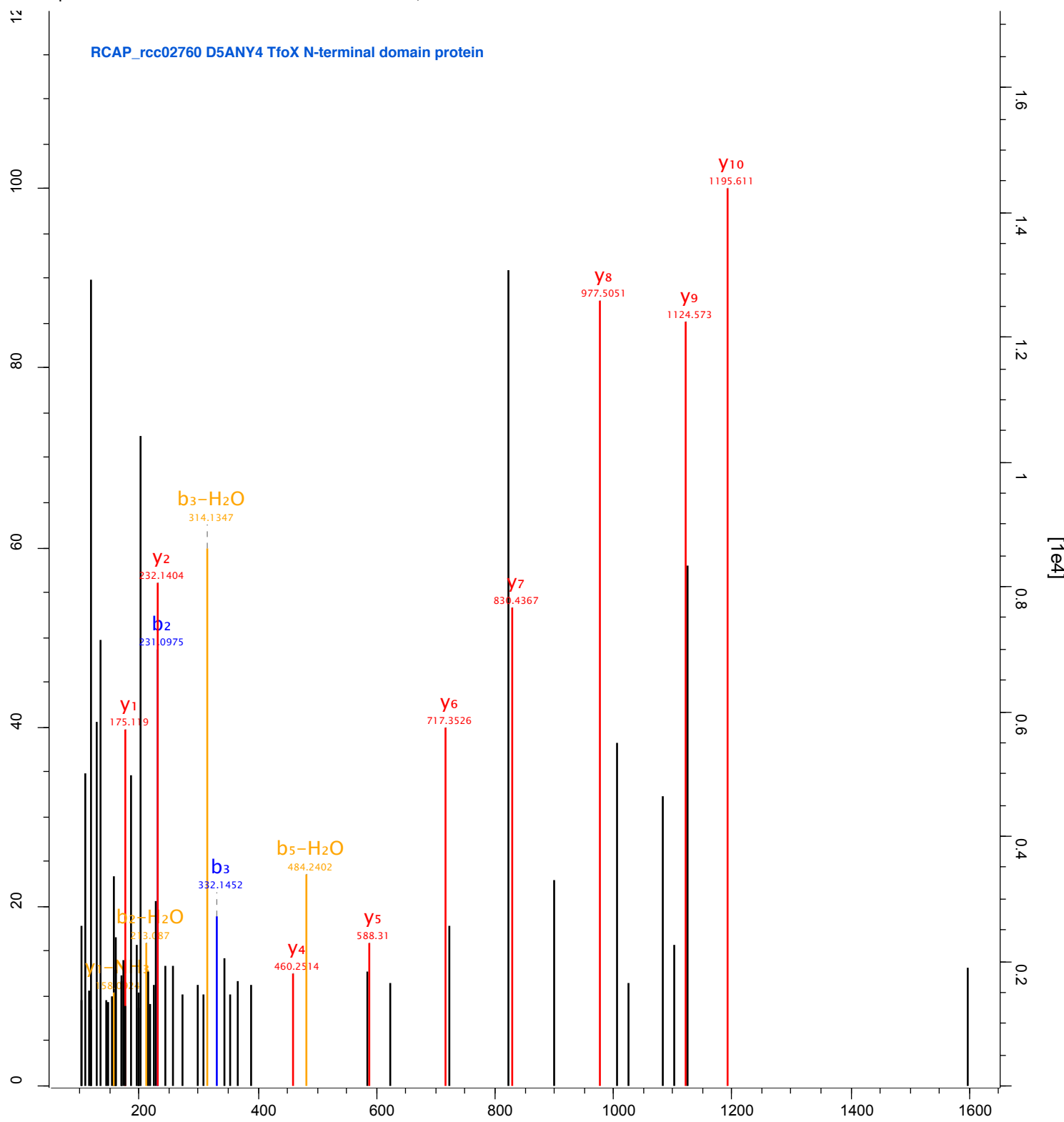
RCAP_rcc02618 D5AN58 Uncharacterized protein



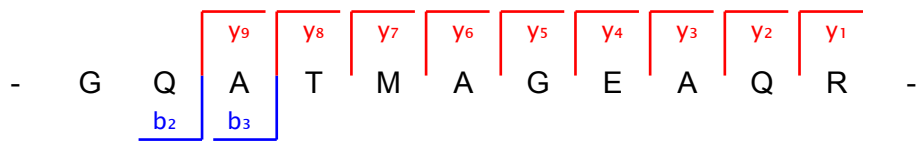
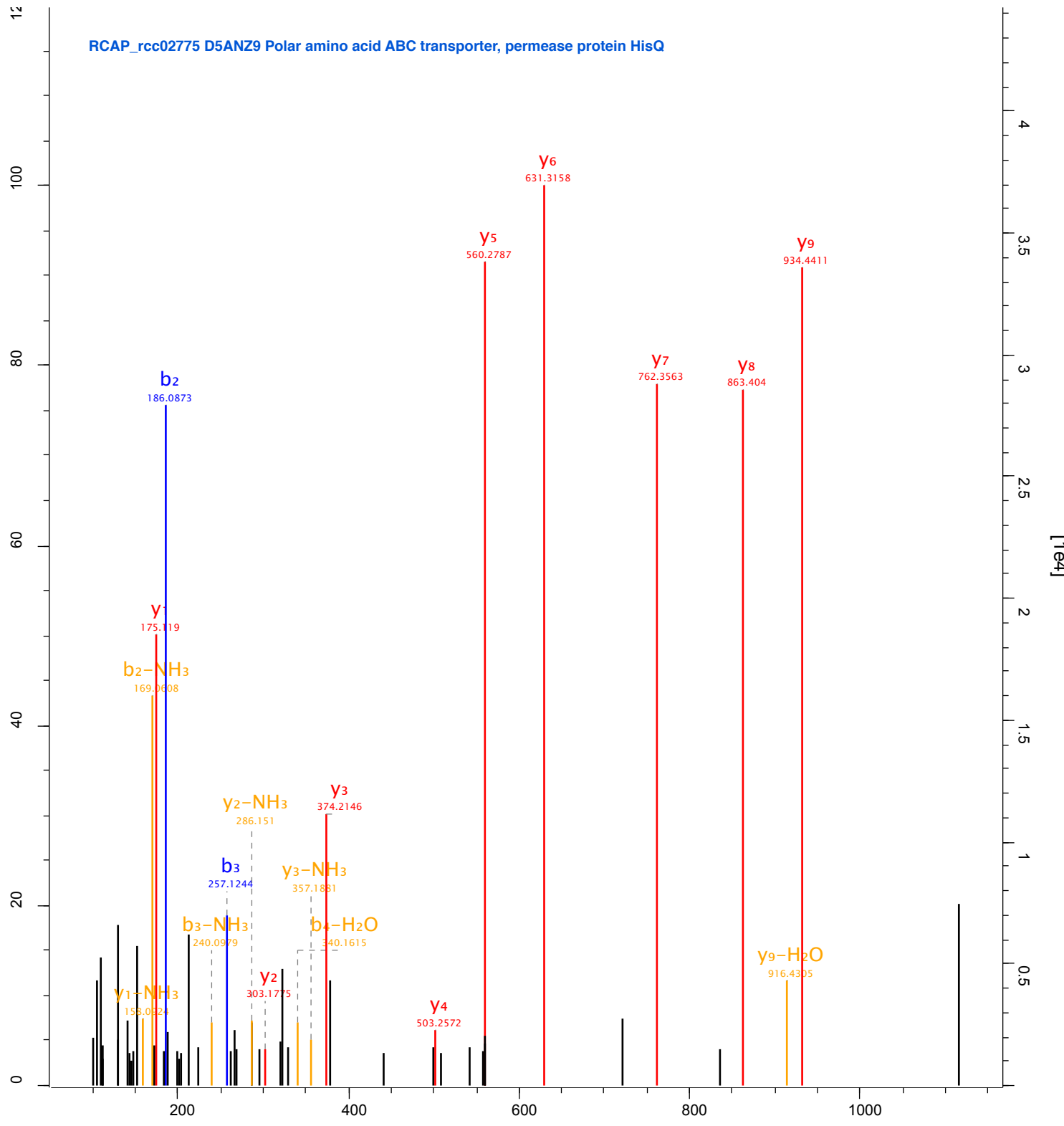
RCAP_rcc02748 D5ANX2 Uncharacterized protein



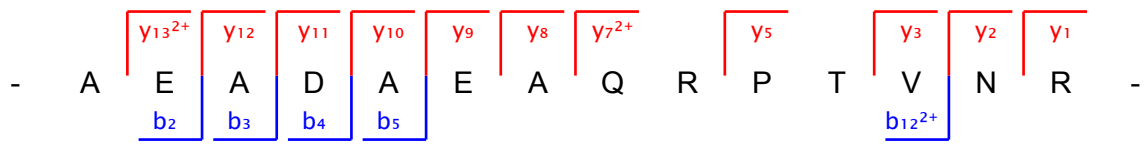
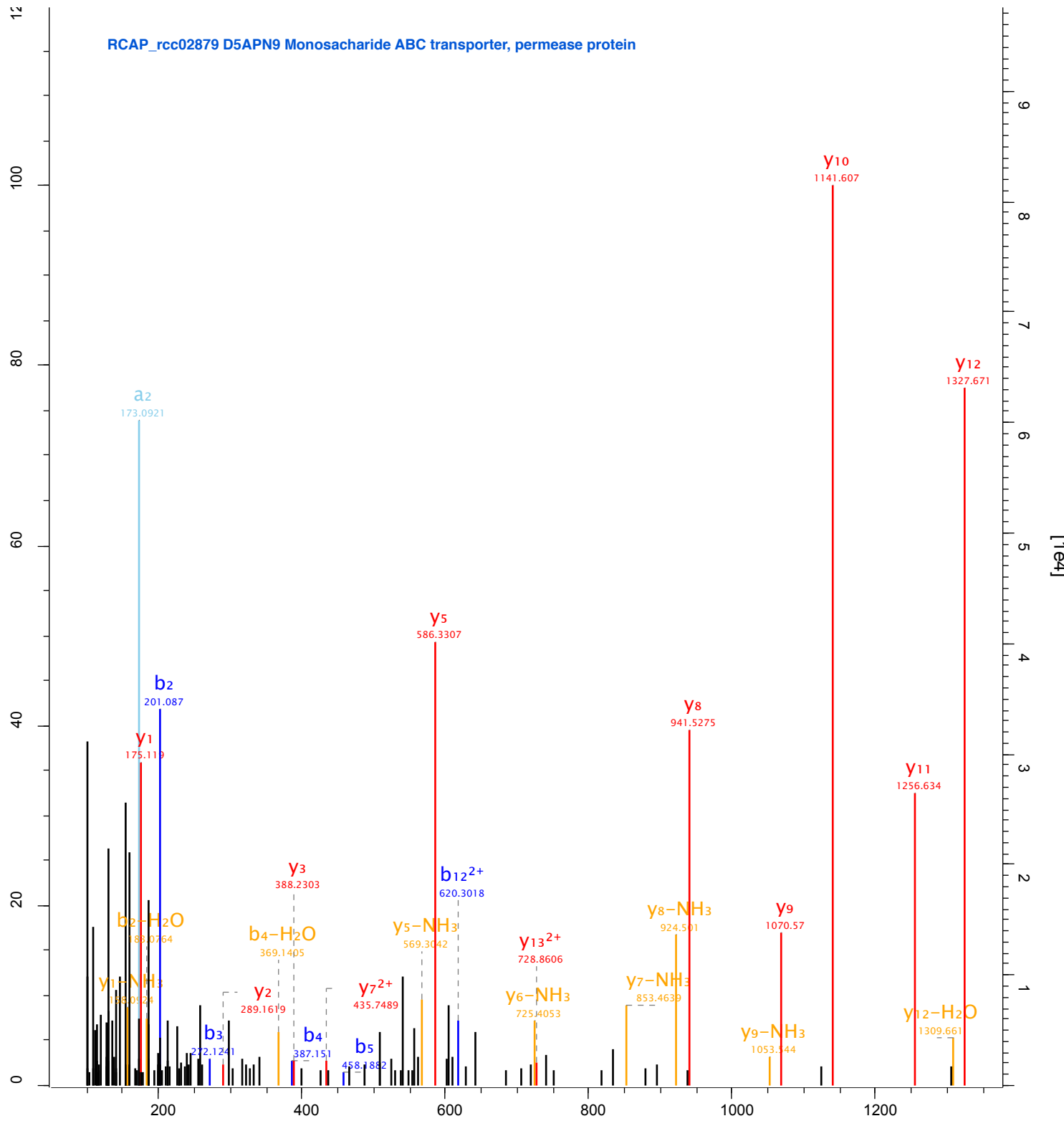
RCAP_rcc02760 D5ANY4 TfoX N-terminal domain protein



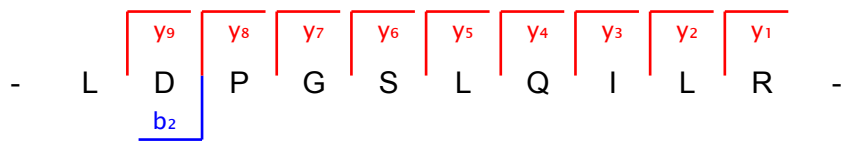
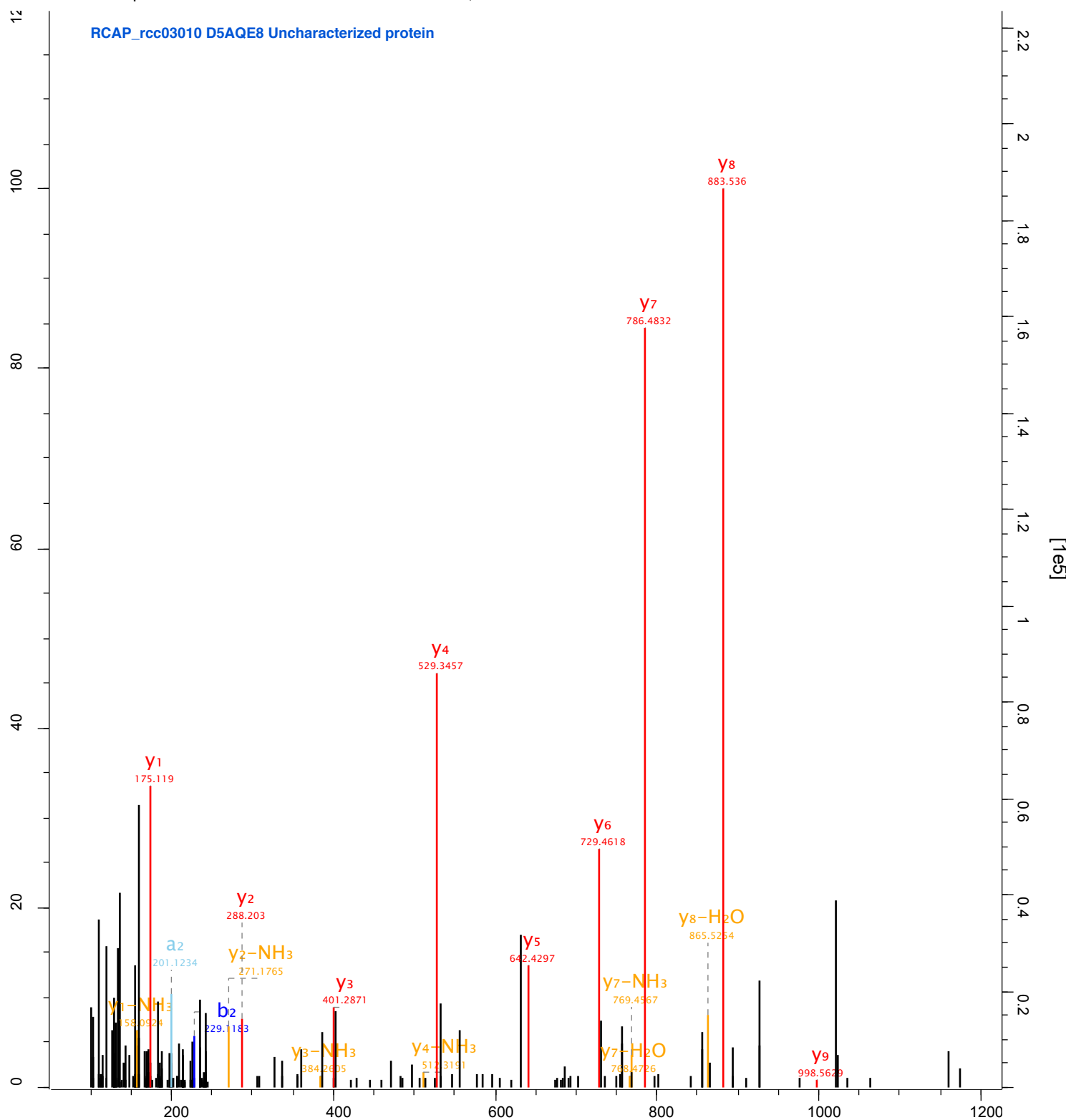
RCAP_cc02775 D5ANZ9 Polar amino acid ABC transporter, permease protein HisQ



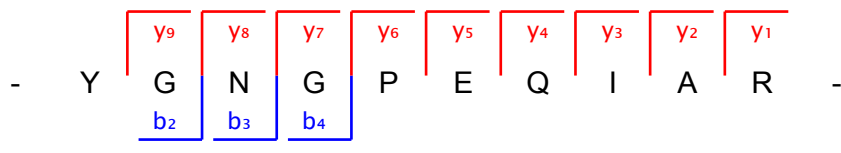
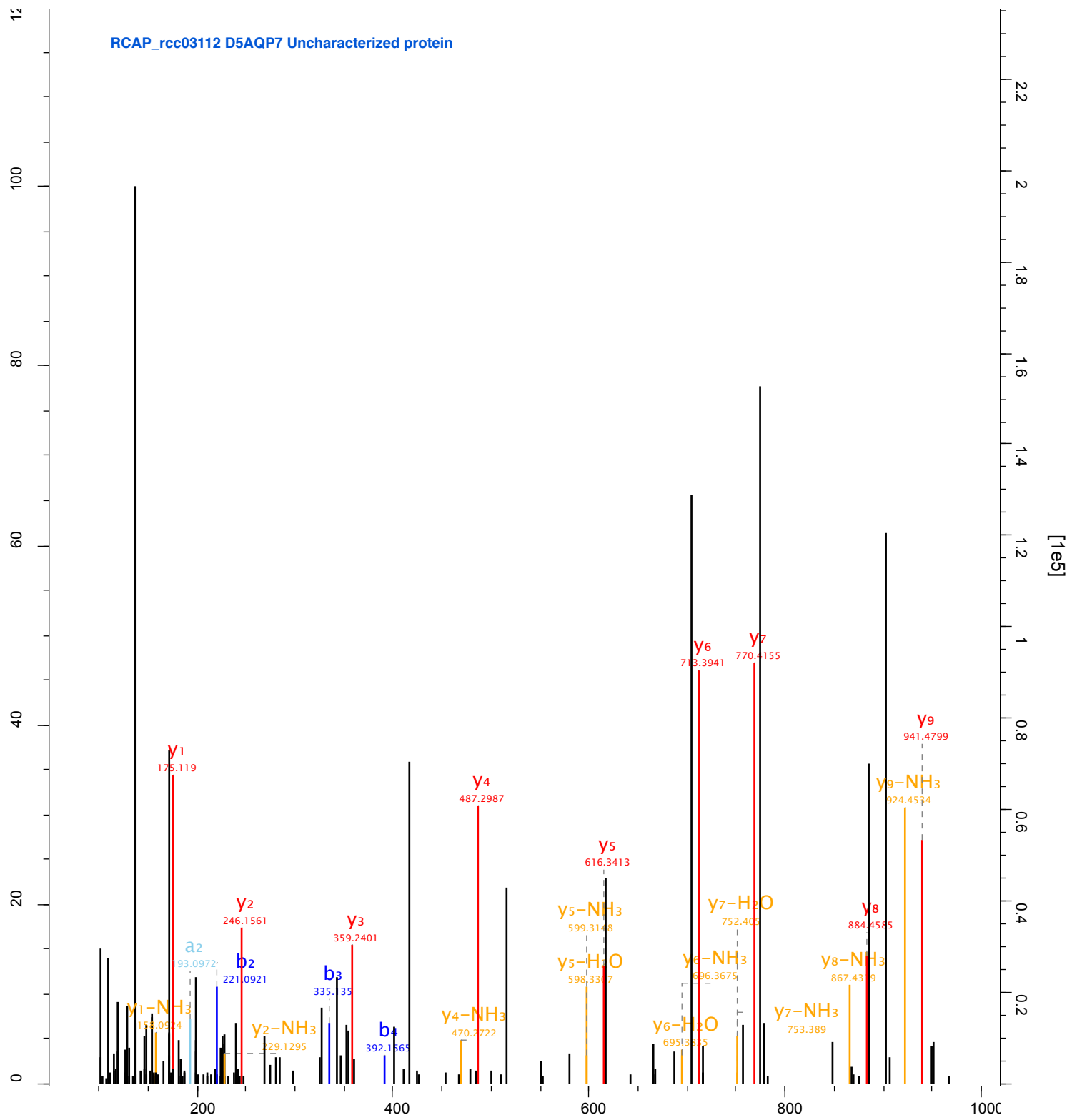
RCAP_rcc02879 D5APN9 Monosaccharide ABC transporter, permease protein



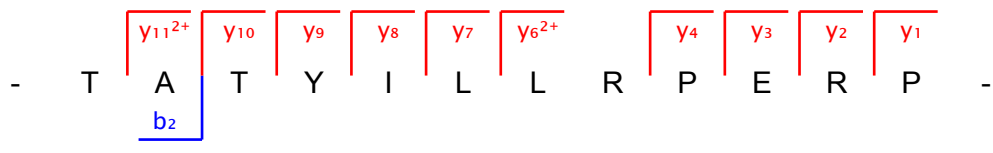
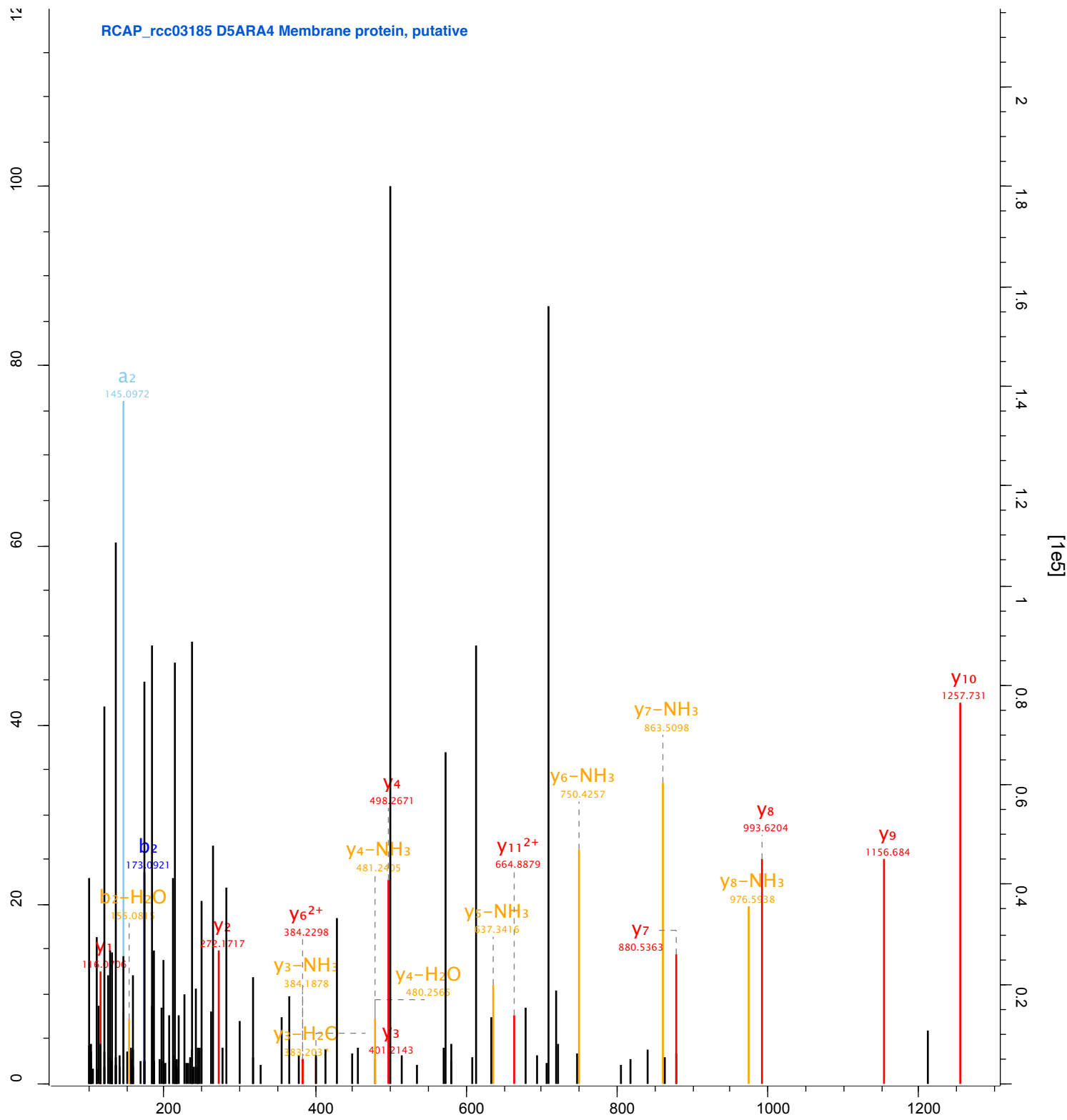
RCAP_rcc03010 D5AQE8 Uncharacterized protein



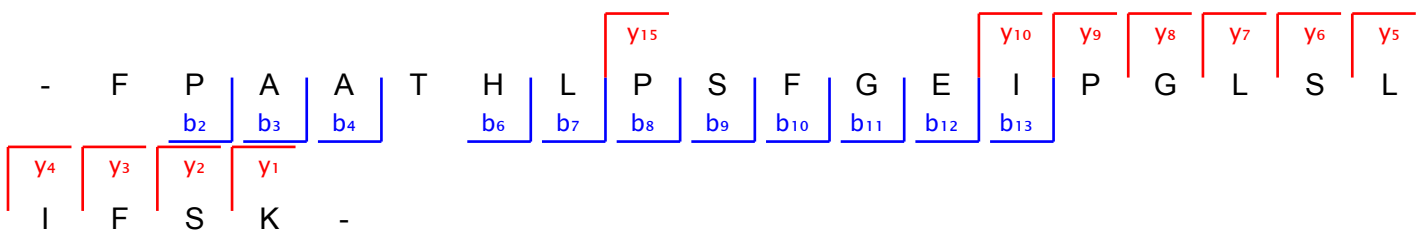
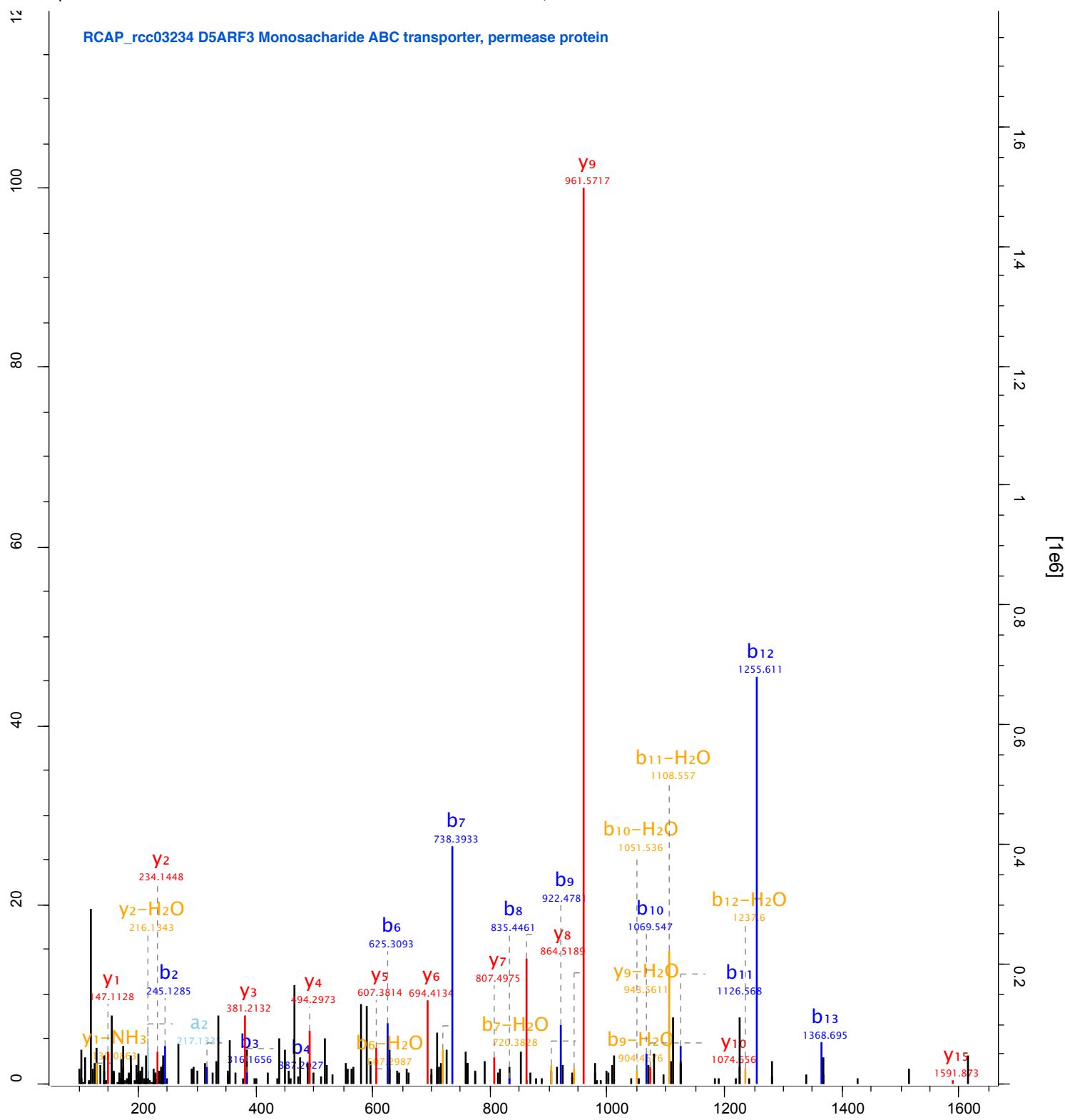
RCAP_rcc03112 D5AQP7 Uncharacterized protein



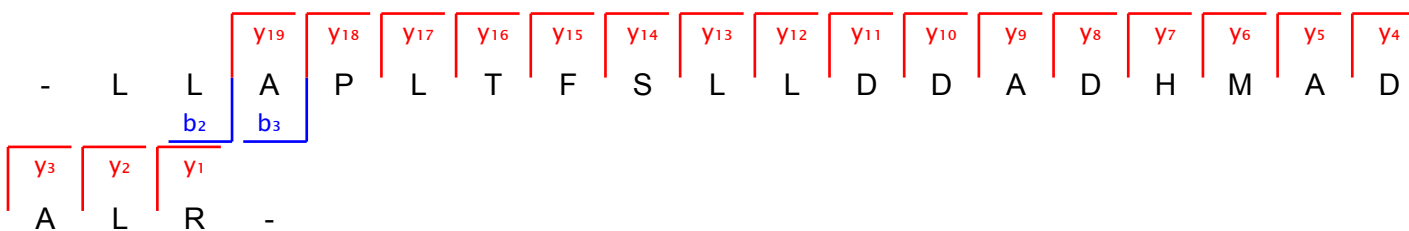
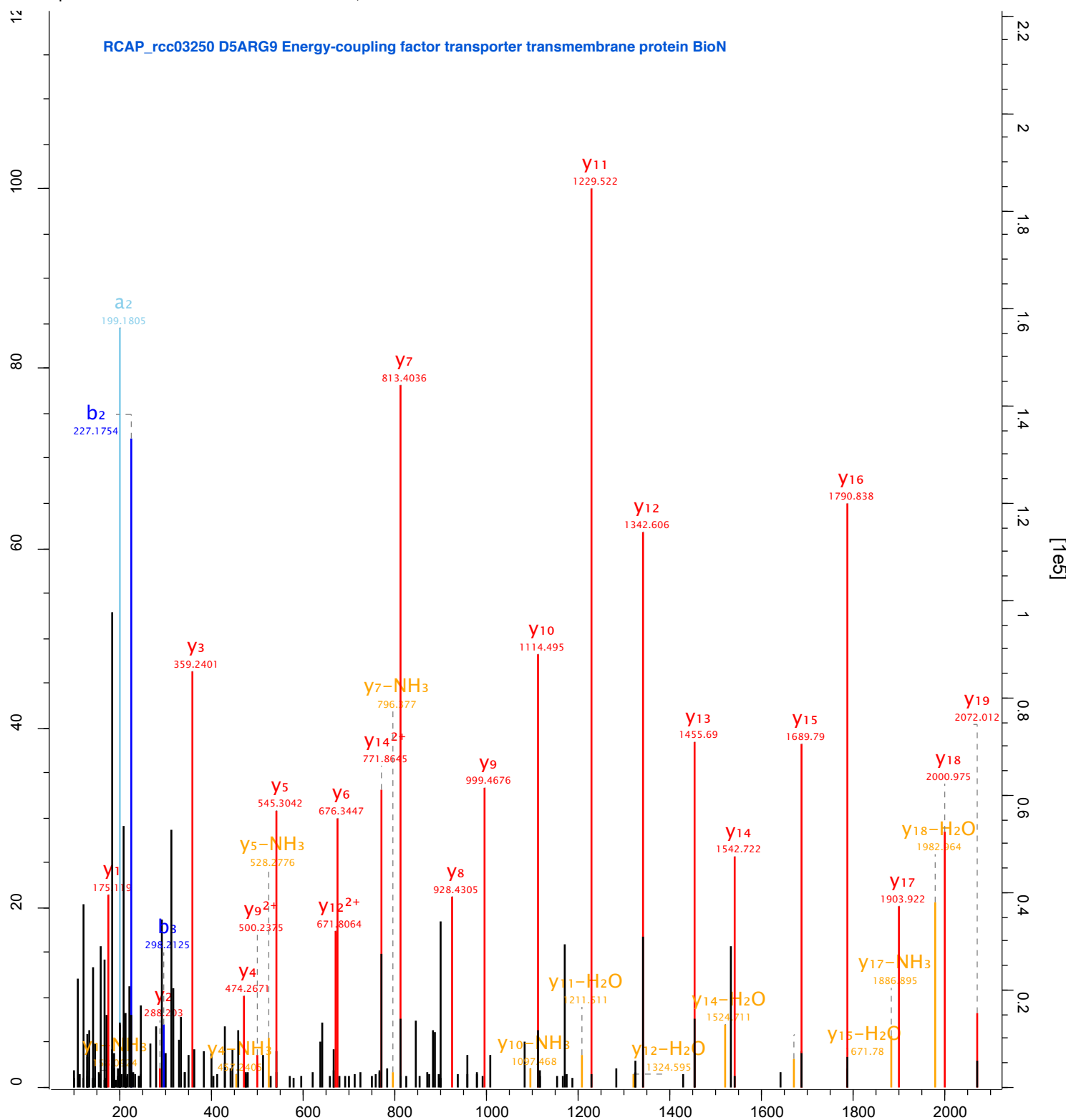
RCAP_rcc03185 D5ARA4 Membrane protein, putative



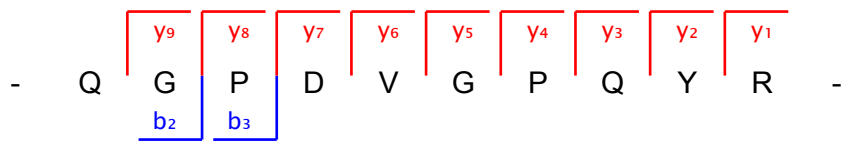
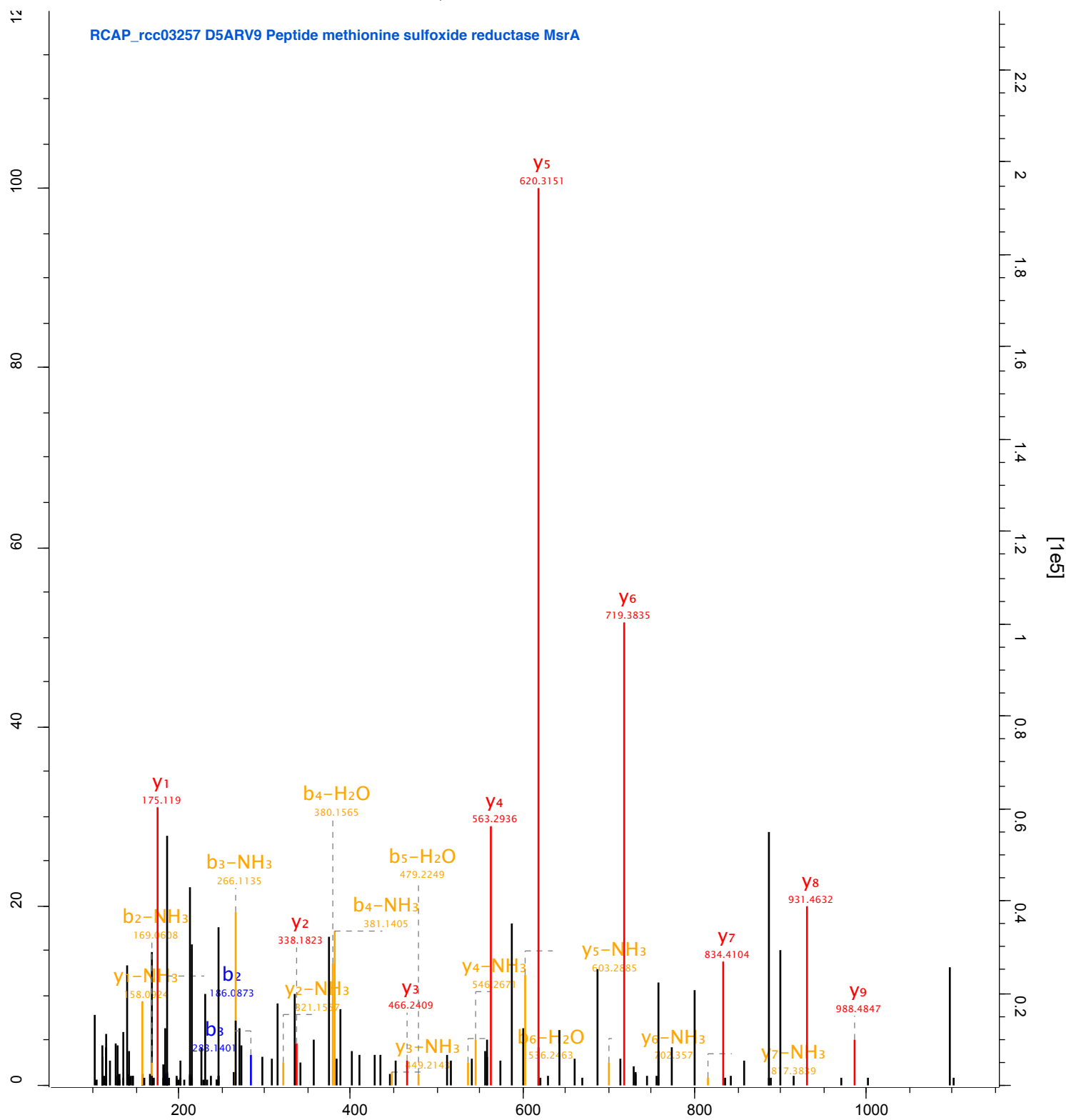
RCAP_rcc03234 D5ARF3 Monosaccharide ABC transporter, permease protein



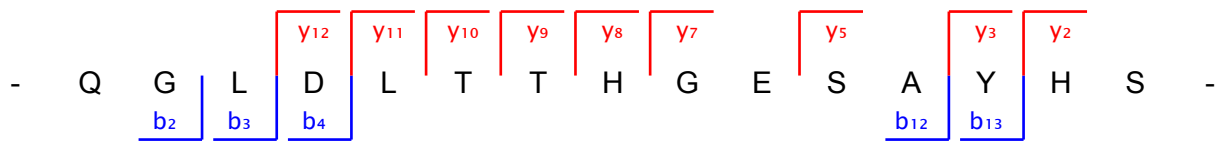
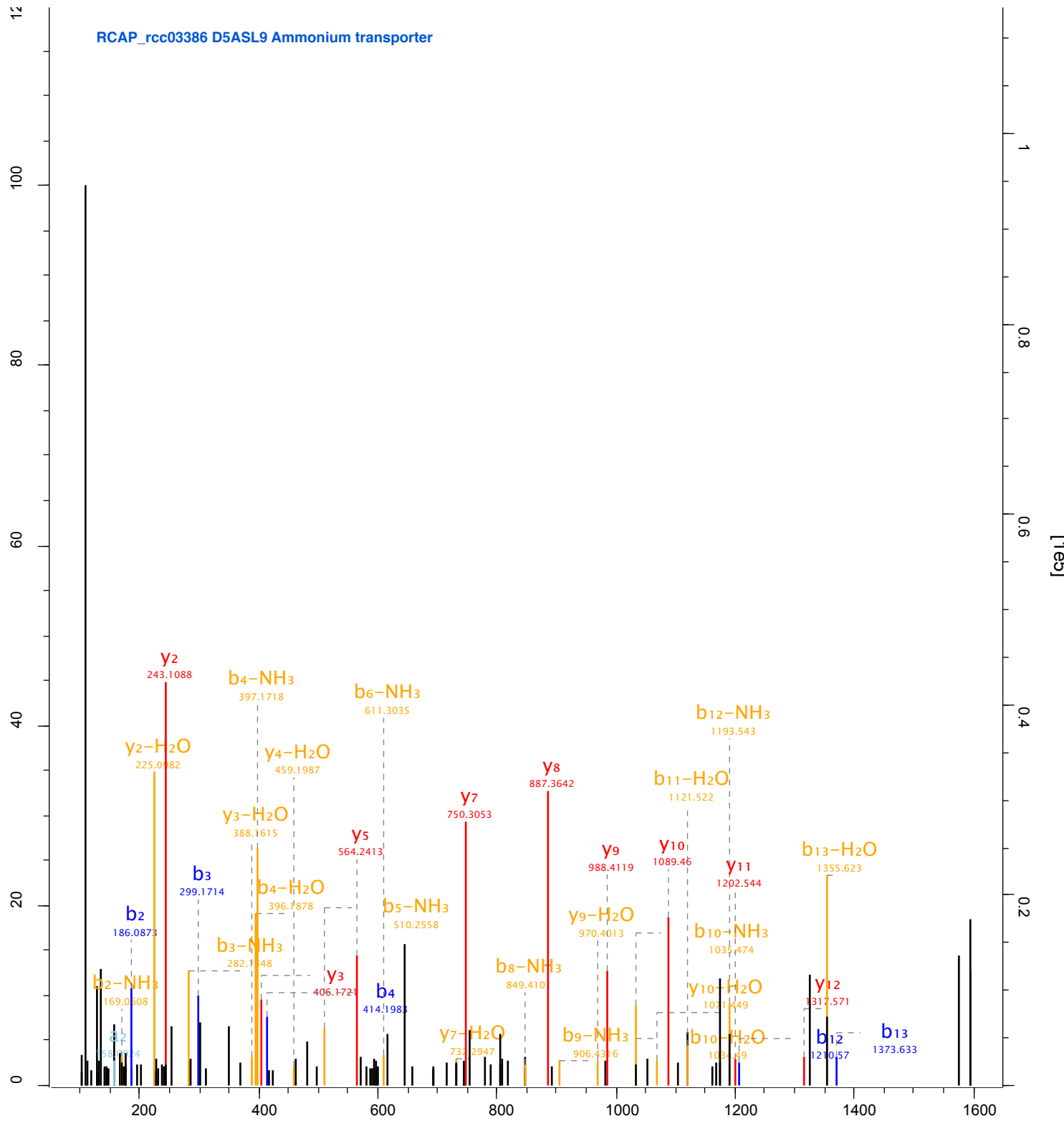
RCAP_rcc03250 D5ARG9 Energy-coupling factor transporter transmembrane protein BioN



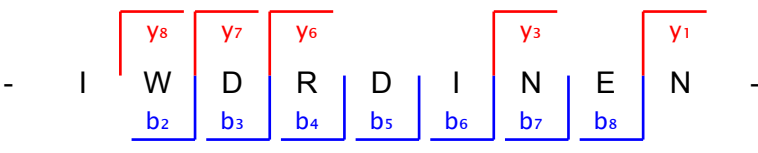
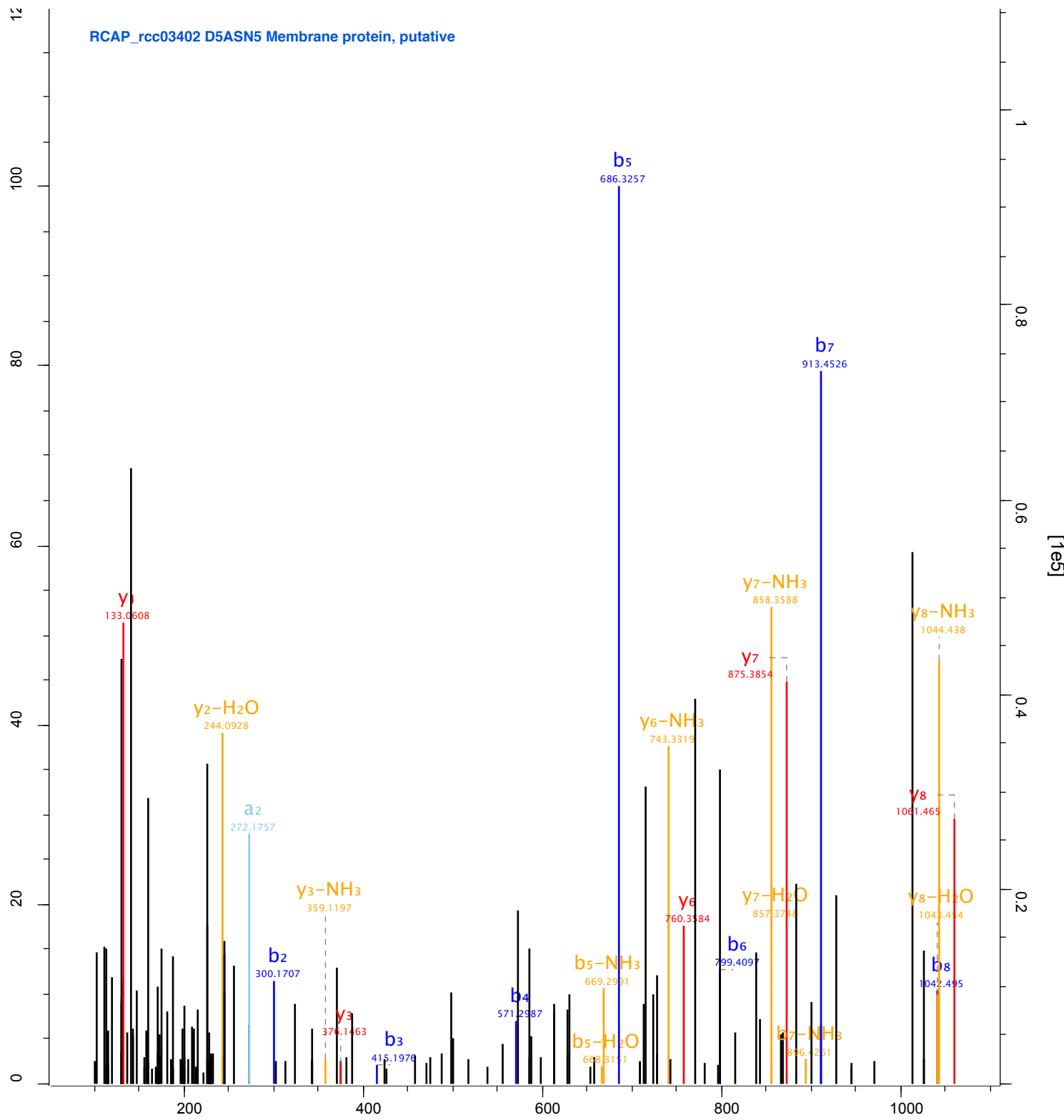
RCAP_rcc03257 D5ARV9 Peptide methionine sulfoxide reductase MsrA



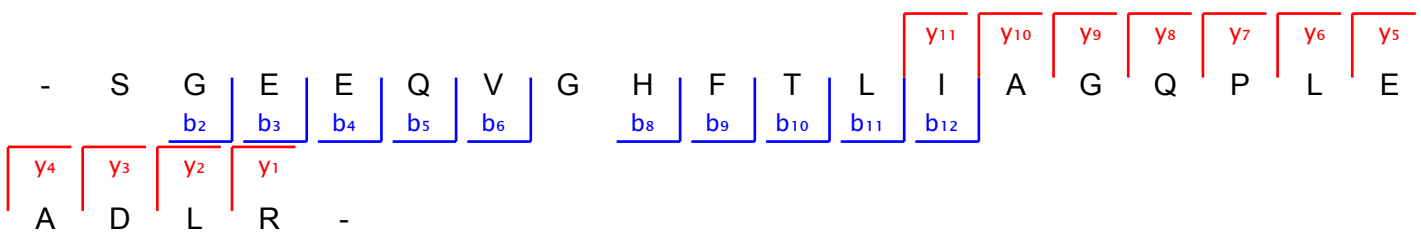
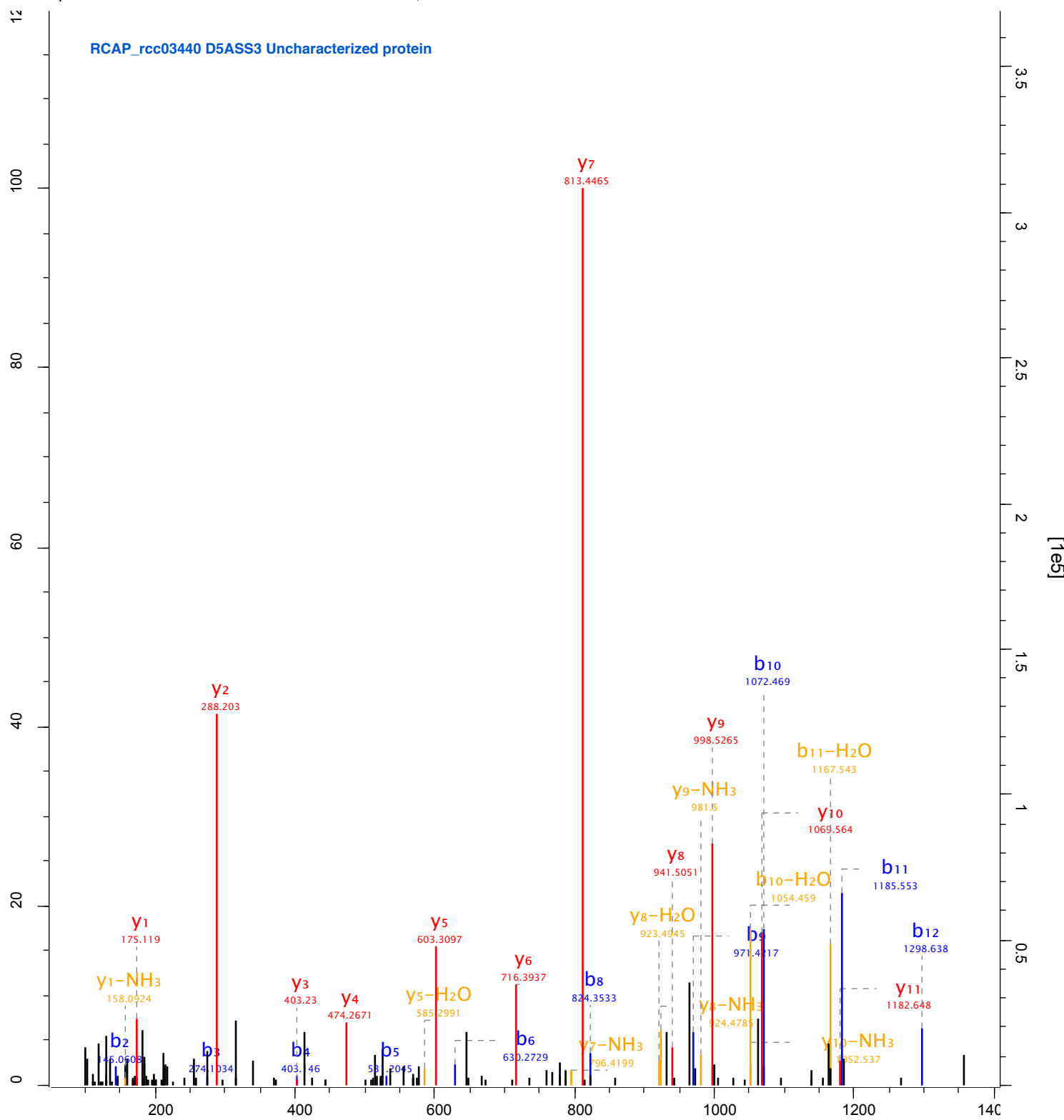
RCAP_rcc03386 D5ASL9 Ammonium transporter



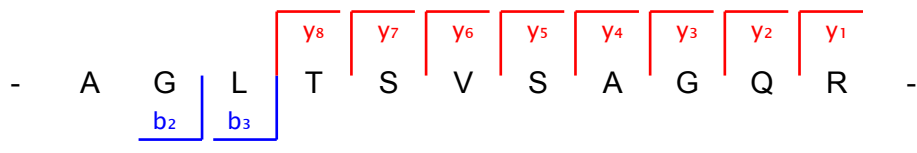
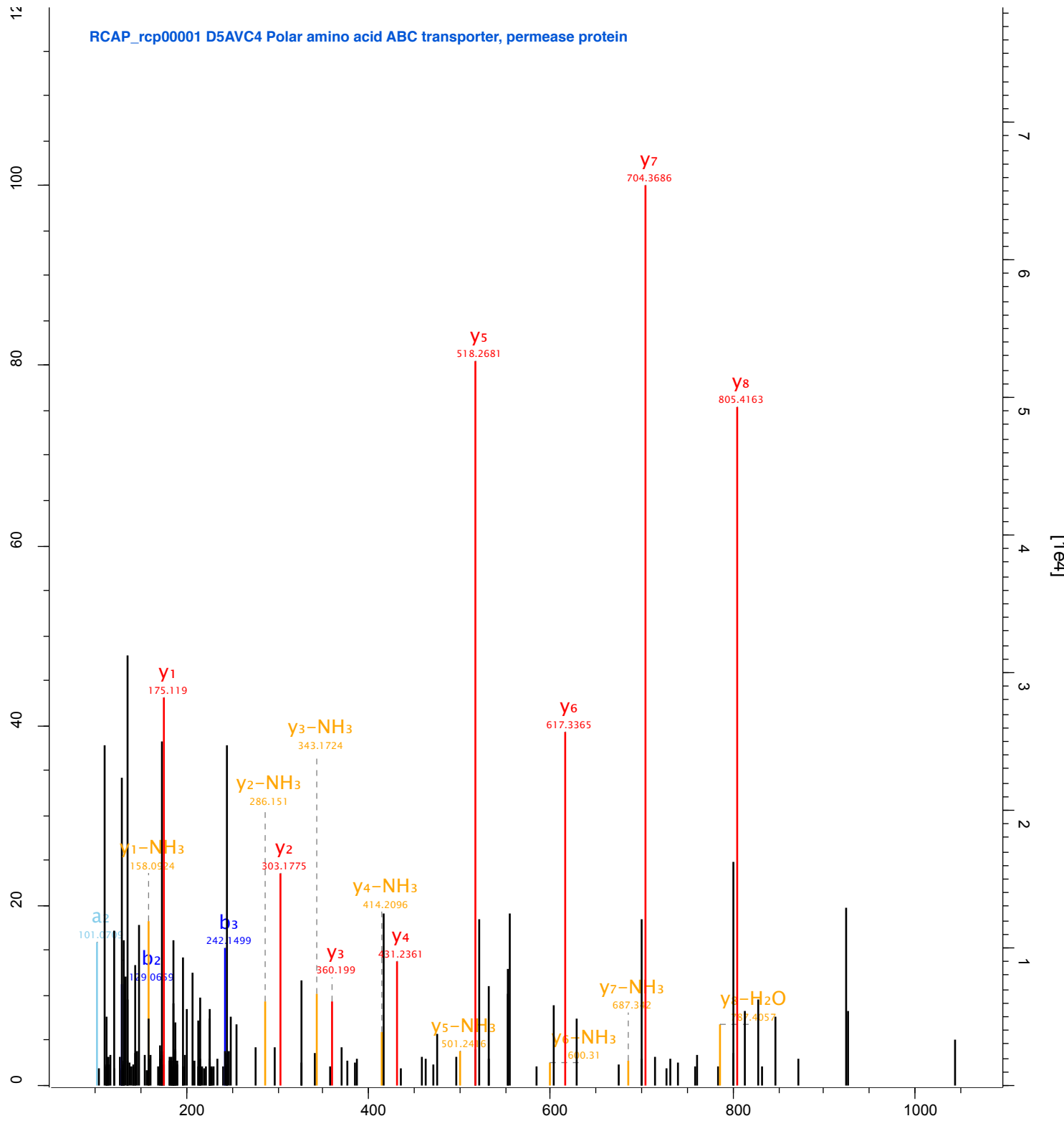
RCAP_rcc03402 D5ASN5 Membrane protein, putative



RCAP_rcc03440 D5ASS3 Uncharacterized protein



RCAP_rcp00001 D5AVC4 Polar amino acid ABC transporter, permease protein



Raw File Scan Method Score m/z
 MT1131-minusCu-03 44031 FTMS; HCD 86.13 928.79

RCAP_rcp00141 D5AVR1 Uncharacterized protein

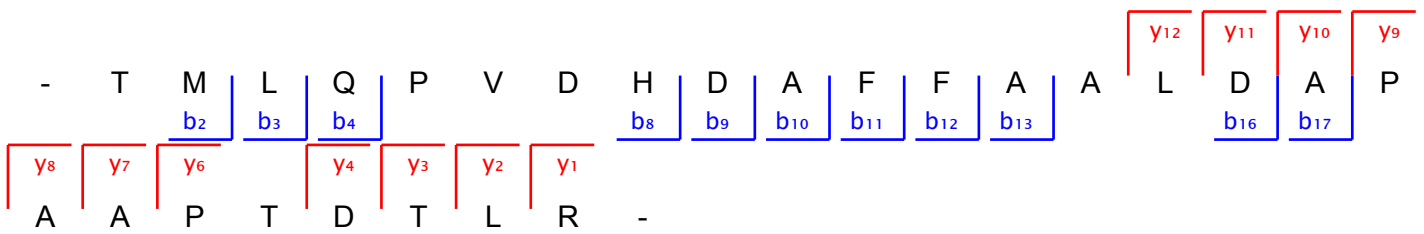
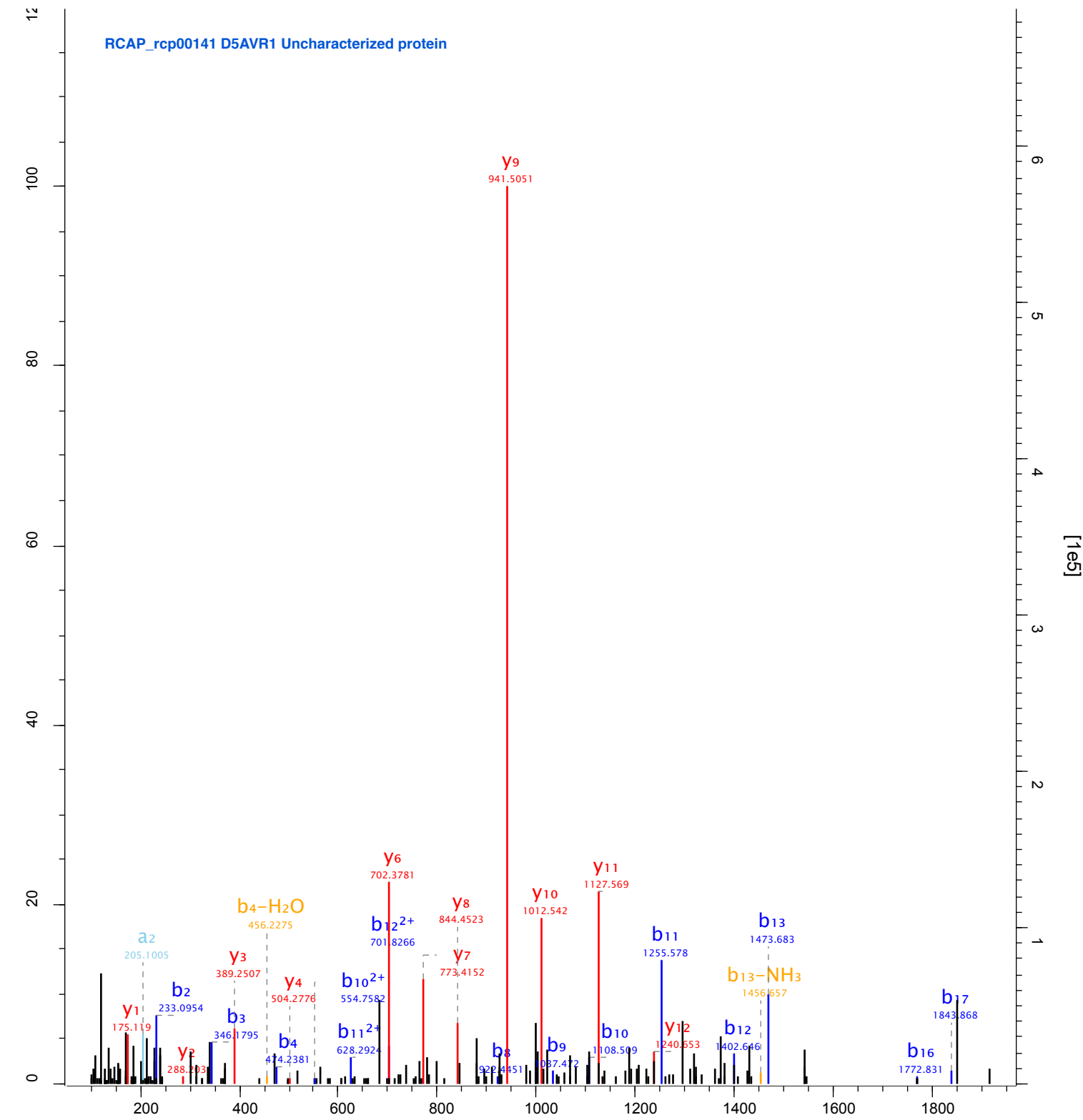


Figure S5. Total cellular metal contents of cells grown in Cu-sufficient control (-Cu), or + Cu (5 μ M), or +BCS (5 mM) medium, determined by ICP-MS as described earlier (8, 9) (note the logarithmic scale of y axis).

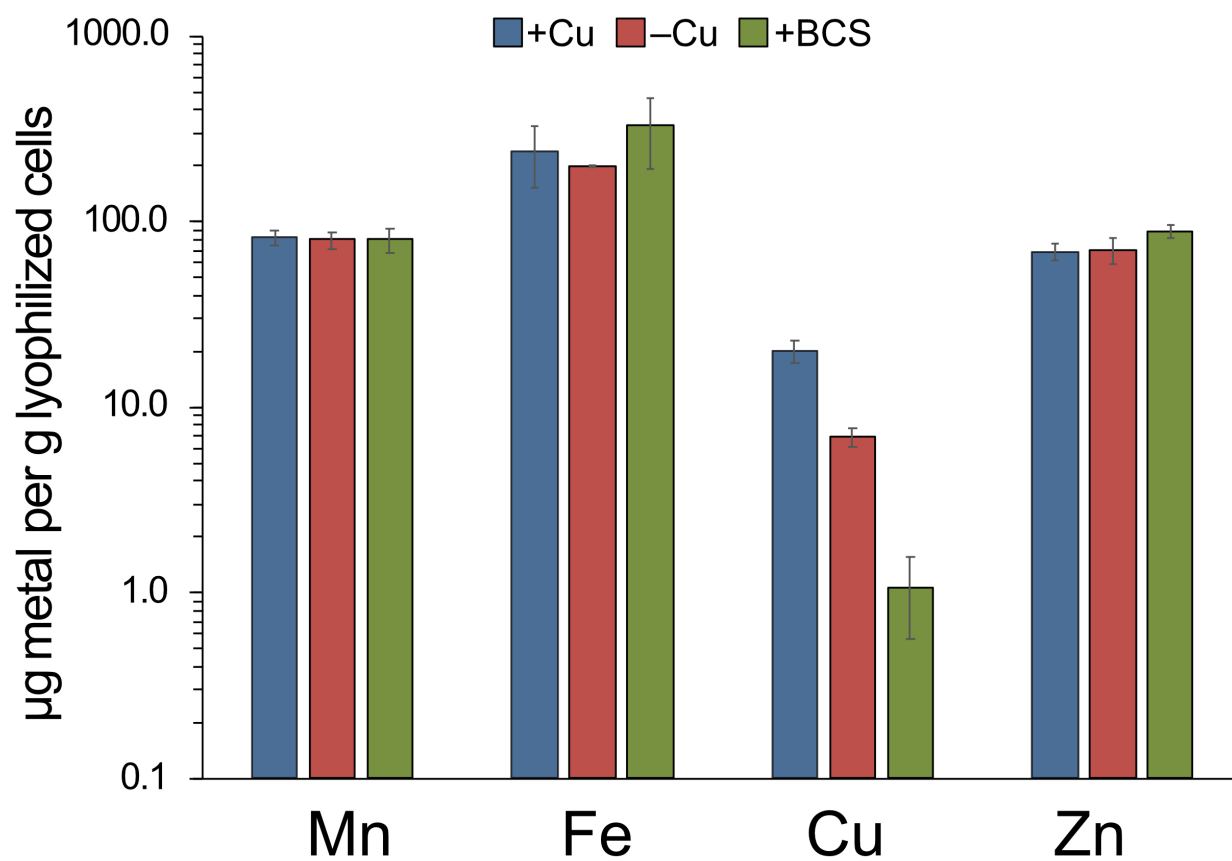


Figure S5. Selamoglu et al.