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## 1 Overview of proposed approach and notation

This study addresses three major goals in the characterization of post-translational modifications (PTMs): a) relative PTM quantification, b) PTM significance analysis, i.e., to detect PTM sites that are differentially modified across experimental conditions, and c) statistical design of PTM experiments.

### 1.1 Data structure of PTM quantification experiments.

A set of fully-cleaved and/or partially-cleaved peptides containing a same PTM (e.g., ubiquitination/phosphorylation) at one site are considered together. There are  $I$  conditions and  $J$  mass spectrometry runs (technical replicates) per condition in the experiment. The PTM site is represented by  $K$  spectral features (peptide ions, distinguished by their cleavage residues and charge states). The log-intensity (base 2) of Feature  $k$ , in Run  $j$  of Condition  $i$  is denoted by  $y_{ijk}^*$ . To account for the underlying protein abundance, features corresponding to the unmodified peptides from the same protein are considered together, except those unmodified peptides containing a modified site to avoid the confounding effect due to the PTM. The log-intensity of Feature  $l$  from the unmodified peptides in the same run is denoted by  $y_{ijl}$ . Figure S1 shows an example data representation of modified peptide ions at one site and unmodified peptide ions of the same protein. Unmodified peptides from the same protein provide additional evidence on the underlying protein abundance, which needs to be integrated for PTM characterization. To address the goals of PTM characterization, statistical analysis needs to summarize values in this table using appropriate statistical models, translate the goal into a model-based quantity of interest, and draw inference (i.e., characterize the uncertainty) about the quantity.

		Condition 1				...	Condition $I$			
		Run 1	Run 2	...	Run $J$	...	Run 1	Run 2	...	Run $J$
Modified	Feature 1	$y_{111}^*$	$y_{121}^*$	...	$y_{1J1}^*$	...	$y_{I11}^*$	$y_{I21}^*$	...	$y_{IJ1}^*$
	Feature 2	$y_{112}^*$	—	...	$y_{1J2}^*$	...	$y_{I12}^*$	$y_{I22}^*$	...	$y_{IJ2}^*$
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Feature $K$	$y_{11K}^*$	$y_{12K}^*$	...	$y_{1JK}^*$	...	$y_{I1K}^*$	$y_{I2K}^*$	...	$y_{IJK}^*$
Unmodified	Feature 1	$y_{111}$	$y_{121}$	...	$y_{1J1}$	...	$y_{I11}$	$y_{I21}$	...	$y_{IJ1}$
	Feature 2	$y_{112}$	$y_{122}$	...	$y_{1J2}$	...	—	—	...	—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Feature $L$	$y_{11L}$	$y_{12L}$	...	$y_{1JL}$	...	$y_{I1L}$	$y_{I2L}$	...	$y_{IJL}$

Figure S1: Representation of the data of modified peptides at one site and unmodified peptides of the same protein, with  $I$  conditions and  $J$  replicate runs. Abundances of the PTM and protein are quantified by multiple spectral features (peptide ions,  $K$  for modified peptides and  $L$  for unmodified peptides). Some spectral features can be missing (shown as —), either randomly in individual runs or completely in certain conditions. In real practice, the number of runs can vary across conditions.

## 2 Existing methods

### 2.1 Two-sample $t$ -test

Two-sample  $t$ -test is based on the null hypothesis that there is no difference in mean PTM abundance between Conditions  $i$  and  $i'$ . The abundance in each run is taken as input and is often estimated by sum of peak intensities. The  $t$ -test is typically performed based on the log of summarized value. For example, the log-abundance estimate for the PTM in Run  $j$  of Condition  $i$  is given by

$$\log \left( \sum_{k=1}^K 2^{y_{ijk}^*} \right).$$

For adjustment with respect to unmodified peptides, the estimate of PTM abundance is divided by the protein abundance estimate, and the  $t$ -test for the adjusted PTM abundance on log scale takes as input the difference of their log-estimates. The quantity is denoted by  $d_{ij}$  and is given by

$$d_{ij} = \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^K 2^{y_{ijk}^*} \right) - \log \left( \sum_{l=1}^L 2^{y_{ijl}} \right).$$

Alternatively, run-level summary to be described can also be used. The difference between the means of PTM abundance in Conditions  $i$  and  $i'$  are estimated as

$$\hat{\Delta} = \frac{1}{J} d_{i+}^* - \frac{1}{J} d_{i'+},$$

where  $d_{i+}^* = \sum_{j=1}^J d_{ij}^*$  and the test statistic for the  $t$ -test is given by  $\hat{\Delta}/\text{SE}(\hat{\Delta})$ . The statistical significance of the difference is determined by comparing the test statistic against the  $t$  distribution, with degrees of freedom  $df = 2J - 2$  in balanced designs.

### 2.2 Limma

Limma uses linear models to test the null hypothesis that there is no difference in mean PTM abundances between conditions. Additionally, it leverages Empirical Bayes moderation to share pooled variance information across individual modification models and moderate the individual residual variances. Using a linear model allows Limma to share variance information across conditions, providing a more accurate estimate.[3]

With respect to PTM analysis, feature level summarization is done in the same way as  $t$ -test. The log-abundance estimate for PTM in Run  $j$  of Condition  $i$  is given by

$$\log \left( \sum_{k=1}^K 2^{y_{ijk}^*} \right).$$

Adjustment for changes in the unmodified peptides is performed by taking the difference of log estimates, as follows

$$d_{ij} = \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^K 2^{y_{ijk}^*} \right) - \log \left( \sum_{l=1}^L 2^{y_{ijl}} \right).$$

Alternatively run level summarization can be performed given by

$$\hat{\Delta} = \frac{1}{J} d_{i+}^* - \frac{1}{J} d_{i'+},$$

After fitting a linear model, the final variance is moderated using Empirical Bayes and the global variance across all modified peptides. This is done as  $s_i = P(v_i | v_\Theta)$  where  $v_i$  is the resulting variance when modeling peptide  $i$  and  $v_\Theta$  is the global variance.

### 3 Proposed approach

To characterize the observed feature intensities, different levels of variations are expressed using linear mixed models in consideration of the following factors in a simple experimental design: modification, condition, run, and feature. As different degrees of variability are present in the feature intensities of modified and unmodified peptides, they are expressed by separate models.

#### 3.1 Design of PTM experiments

The proposed approach applied to experiments with complex designs still allows for sample size calculation and power analysis. To make the calculation the standard deviation and degrees of freedom are needed. The estimation of these quantities is dependent on the experimental design. In Figure S2 different experimental designs that the proposed approach can be applied to, along with their estimation of standard error and degrees of freedom is shown.

The standard error and degrees of freedom are estimated separately for both the PTM and unmodified protein models. Once this is done we can use these values to calculate the sample size and perform power analysis. Given  $q$ , the desired false discovery rate,  $\beta$ , the average Type II error rate,  $m_0/(m_0 + m_1)$ , the fraction of truly differentially modified PTM sites in the comparison. The minimal number of replicates is determined by the variance of the estimated log-fold change  $SE^2(\hat{\Delta})$  as

$$SE^2(\hat{\Delta}) = [(\hat{\sigma}_{\gamma^*}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{\gamma}^2)] \leq \left( \frac{\Delta}{t_{1-\beta, df} + t_{1-\alpha/2, df}} \right)^2,$$

where

$$\alpha = (1 - \beta) \cdot \frac{q}{1 + (1 - q) \cdot m_0/m_1},$$

and  $t_{1-\beta, df}$  and  $t_{1-\alpha/2, df}$  are the  $100(1 - \beta)^{\text{th}}$  and the  $100(1 - \alpha/2)^{\text{th}}$  percentiles of the  $t$  distribution. The degrees of freedom are estimated for the appropriate model using restricted maximum likelihood.

		Model	Log2 fold change	Standard error	Degrees of freedom
<b>Label-free</b> ( $Y_{cs}$ is $\log_2$ intensity in Condition $c$ and Subject $s$ )	<b>Group comparison</b>	$Y_{cs} = \mu + \text{Condition}_c + \varepsilon_{cs}$ $\sum_{c=1}^C \text{Condition}_c = 1$ $\varepsilon_{cs} \sim \text{iid } N(0, \sigma^2)$	$\bar{Y}_c - \bar{Y}_{c'}$	$\frac{2S \sum_{c=1}^C (Y_{cs} - \bar{Y}_c)^2}{S(CS - C)}$	$CS - C$
	<b>Time course</b>	$Y_{cs} = \mu + \text{Condition}_c + \text{Subject}_s + \varepsilon_{cs}$ $\sum_{c=1}^C \text{Condition}_c = 1$ $\text{Subject}_s \sim \text{iid } N(0, \sigma_s^2)$ $\varepsilon_{cs} \sim \text{iid } N(0, \sigma^2)$	$\bar{Y}_c - \bar{Y}_{c'}$	$\frac{2 \sum_{c=1}^C \sum_{s=1}^S (Y_{cs} - \bar{Y}_c - \bar{Y}_s + \bar{Y}_{..})^2}{S(C-1)(S-1)}$	$(C-1)(S-1)$
<b>TMT</b> ( $Y_{mcs}$ is $\log_2$ intensity in Condition $c$ and Subject $s$ from Mixture $m$ )	<b>Group comparison</b>	$Y_{mcs} = \mu + \text{Condition}_c + \text{Mixture}_m + \varepsilon_{mcs}$ $\sum_{c=1}^C \text{Condition}_c = 1$ $\text{Mixture}_m \sim \text{iid } N(0, \sigma_m^2)$ $\varepsilon_{mcs} \sim \text{iid } N(0, \sigma^2)$	$\bar{Y}_{c..} - \bar{Y}_{c'..}$	$\frac{2S \sum_{c=1}^C \sum_{m=1}^M (Y_{mcs} - \bar{Y}_{m..} - \bar{Y}_{c..} + \bar{Y}_{...})^2}{MS(MCS - C - M + 1)}$	$MCS - C - M + 1$
	<b>Time course</b>	$Y_{mcs} = \mu + \text{Condition}_c + \text{Subject}_{sm} + \varepsilon_{mcs}$ $\sum_{c=1}^C \text{Condition}_c = 1$ $\text{Subject}_{sm} \sim \text{iid } N(0, \sigma_s^2)$ $\varepsilon_{mcs} \sim \text{iid } N(0, \sigma^2)$	$\bar{Y}_{c..} - \bar{Y}_{c'..}$	$\frac{2S \sum_{c=1}^C \sum_{m=1}^M (Y_{mcs} - \bar{Y}_{ms..} - \bar{Y}_{c..} + \bar{Y}_{...})^2}{MS(C-1)(MS-1)}$	$(C-1)(MS-1)$

Figure S2: Different models that are fit depending on the experimental design. Models are fit for Label-free and TMT acquisition methods, as well as group comparison and time course experimental designs. The estimation of standard error and degrees of freedom for each model is shown.

## 4 Experiments with known ground truth

The proposed statistical approach was evaluated and compared to the  $t$ -test and Limma methods using computer simulation. Specifically, their statistical properties with respect to protein-level adjustment and real world experimental conditions were evaluated.

### 4.1 Computer simulation

Differential levels of modified peptides may be due to differential modifications and/or changes in protein abundance. The proposed approach adjusts the PTM abundance with respect to protein abundance as introduced in Section 3. Alternatively, two-sample  $t$ -test or Limma taking as input the ratio between feature intensities of modified and unmodified peptides is commonly applied for the same purpose (Section 2). Approaches without considering protein-level adjustment lose track of an important aspect in interpreting observed changes in PTM abundance, which may result in misleading conclusions. To highlight the necessity of the adjustment, we compared six different approaches as follows: a) proposed approach, b) proposed approach without adjusting for unmodified peptides c)  $t$ -test (with adjustment), d)  $t$ -test (no adjustment), e) Limma (with adjustment), and f) Limma (no adjustment).

In experiments of complex designs, multiple inter-related conditions are often compared together. The proposed approach and Limma leverage measurements in all conditions for the inference of the underlying abundance, whereas  $t$ -test uses measurements from the two conditions being compared. To highlight this distinction, multiple conditions of data were generated. Two simulations were generated based on the following parameters:

#### 4.1.1 Dataset 1 : Computer simulation 1 - Label-free

In the first simulation an experiment with many features per PTM and unmodified protein was created. Additionally this simulation contained no missing data. These attributes are not representative of a real experiment, but provide a baseline for model performance.

- Mean of log-intensity: 25
- Standard deviations of log-intensities for modified and unmodified peptides: 0.2, 0.3
- Difference in PTM abundance between conditions: 0, 0.75, 1.5, 2.25
- Difference in protein abundance between conditions: 0, 0.75, 1.5, 2.25
- Number of replicates: 2, 3, 5, 10
- Number of conditions: 2, 3, 4
- Number of realizations: 1000
- Number of features per PTM: 10
- Number of features per unmodified protein: 10

- Missing data: no missing value

The results are summarized from Figure S3 to Figure S4. These results include the false discovery rate with and without adjusting for changes in unmodified protein abundance, false positive rate, and overall accuracy. Additionally, the results are compared to simulation 2 described in the next section.

When simulating the data, 500 of the 1000 peptides were simulated as true positives with a differential fold change between conditions, while the other 500 were not differential and treated as true negatives. In terms of the true negatives, 250 were simulated such that any abundance changes were entirely driven by changes in the unmodified peptide. We would expect any model without performing protein adjustment to treat these as false positives. The other 250 were simulated with no significant change in either PTM or overall protein abundance.

#### 4.1.2 Dataset 2 : Computer simulation 2 - Label-free missing values and low replicates

In the second simulation we introduced limited feature observations per PTM as well as masking a portion of the observation to simulate missing values. This is more in line with what we would expect in a biological experiment and provides a more realistic expectation of model performance. The number of PTM features and missing data percentage were determined by looking at the features and missing data in the biological experiments in this paper.

- Mean of log-intensity: 25
- Standard deviations of log-intensities for modified and unmodified peptides: 0.2, 0.3
- Difference in PTM abundance between conditions: 0, 0.75, 1.5, 2.25
- Difference in protein abundance between conditions: 0, 0.75, 1.5, 2.25
- Number of replicates: 2, 3, 5, 10
- Number of conditions: 2, 3, 4
- Number of realizations: 1000
- Number of features per PTM: 2
- Number of features per unmodified protein: 10
- Missing data: 20% of the observations for PTMs and Proteins were masked with NA at random

The results are summarized from Figure S5 to Figure S6.

The portion of significant peptides were done in the same way as described in simulation 1.

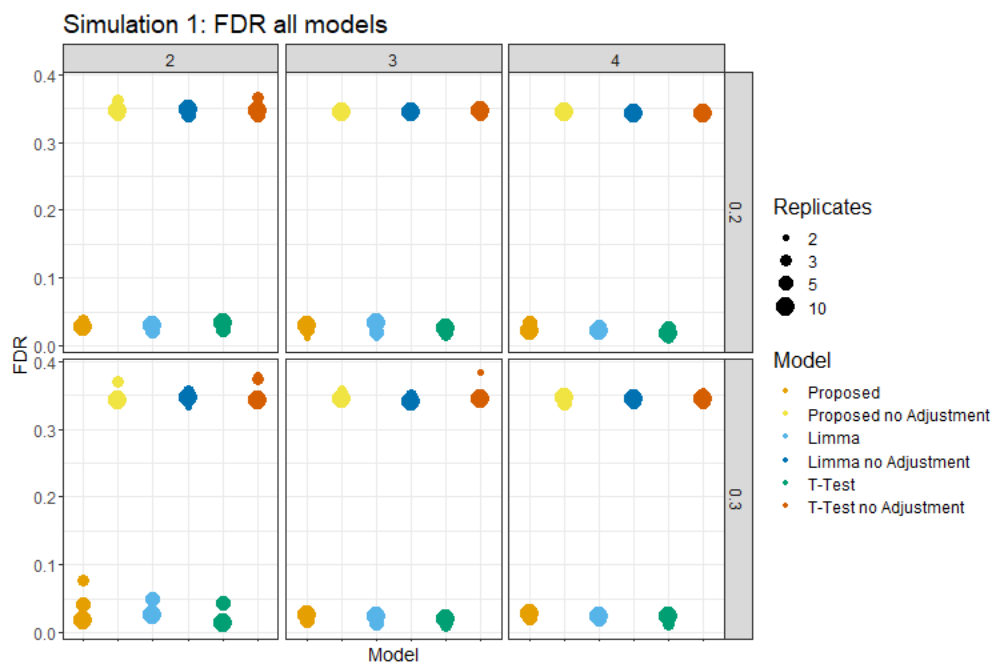


Figure S3.a: All the considered methods in simulation 1 correctly calibrated FDR when adjusting for changes in protein abundance. In comparison, the methods without accounting for the protein-level changes resulted in off-target, high false discovery rates. The performance of the models without adjustment was much lower than those with adjustment, thus only models with adjustment are compared going forward.

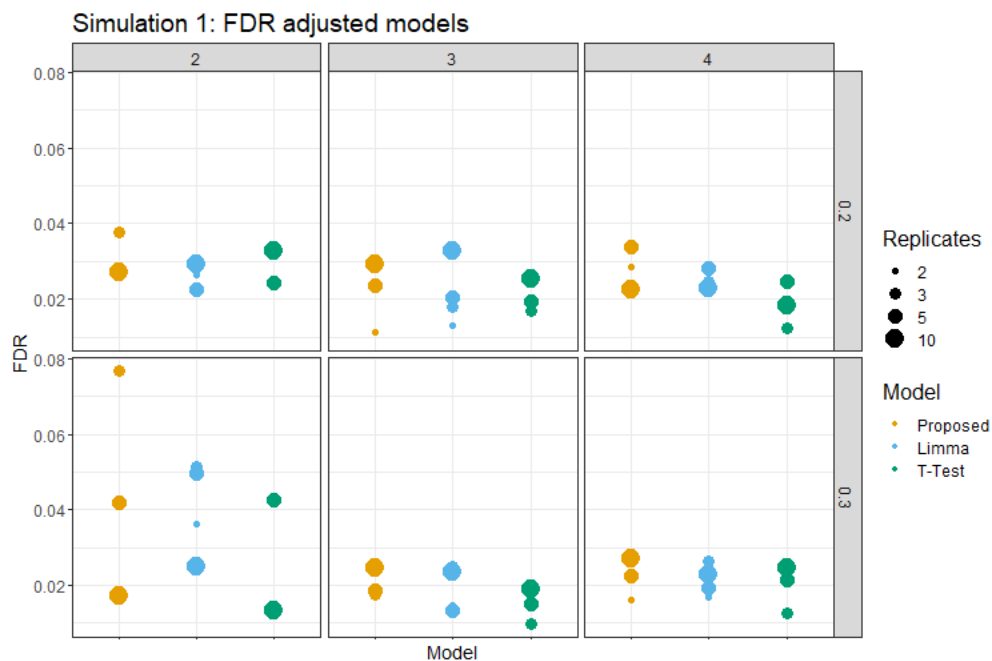


Figure S3.b: The considered methods with protein adjustment are compared in detail. All three methods with adjustment generally performed similarly in terms of FDR.

Figure S3: FDR of Simulation 1.



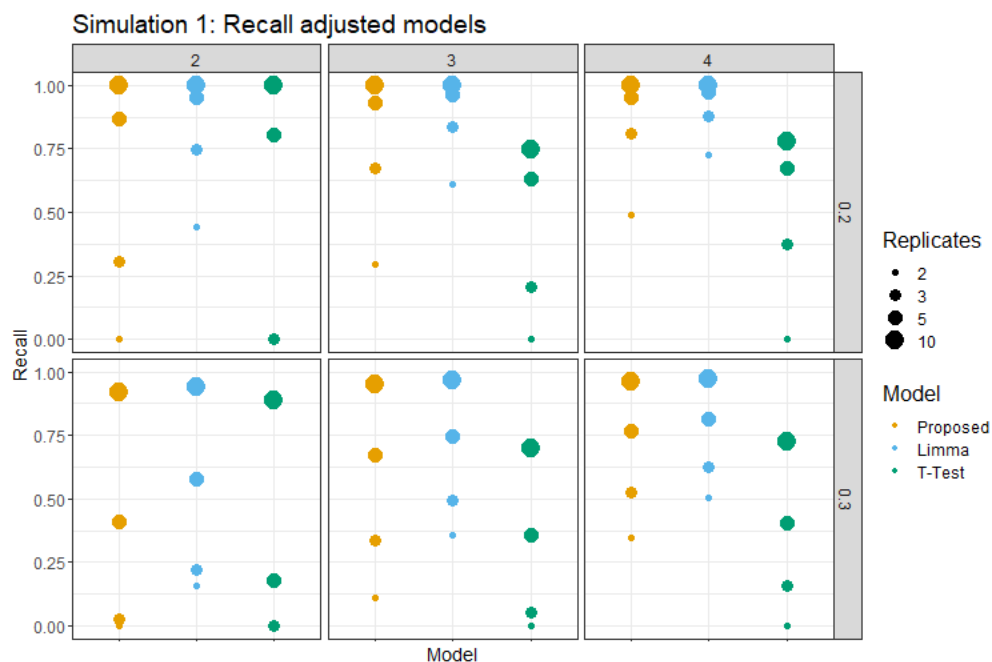


Figure S4.a: The recall for simulation 1 methods with adjustment were compared. It is clear that Limma performs the strongest here when the number of replicates were low. At higher replicates the performance of the proposed methods and Limma are comparable. *t*-test clearly performs worse across all methods.

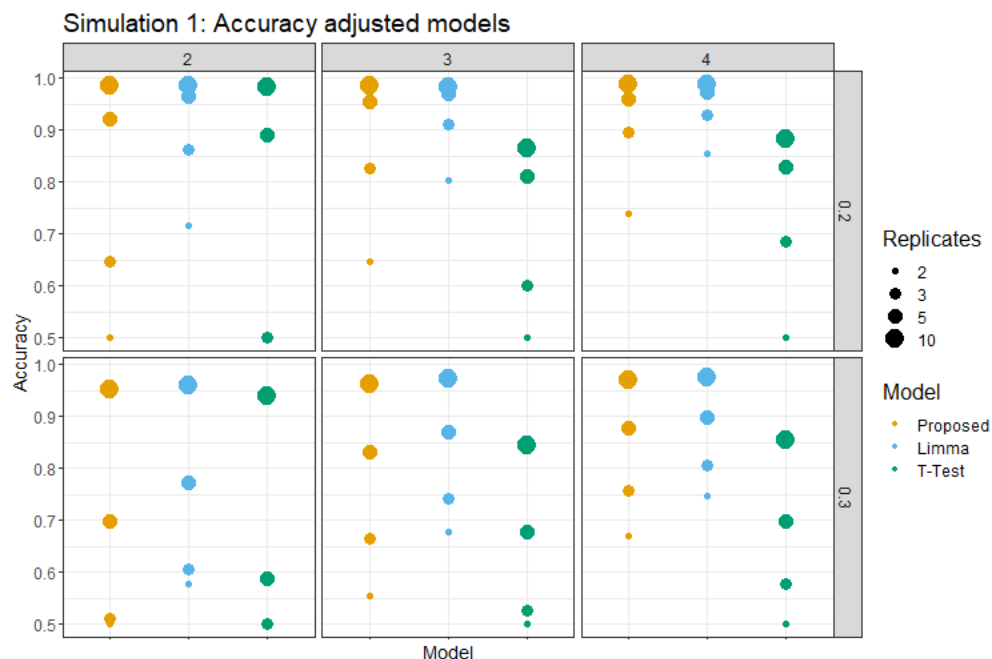


Figure S4.b: The overall accuracy plot mimics the observations in the recall plot. Limma performs stronger than the proposed method at lower replicates, while at higher they are comparable.

Figure S4: Recall and Accuracy results of Simulation 1.

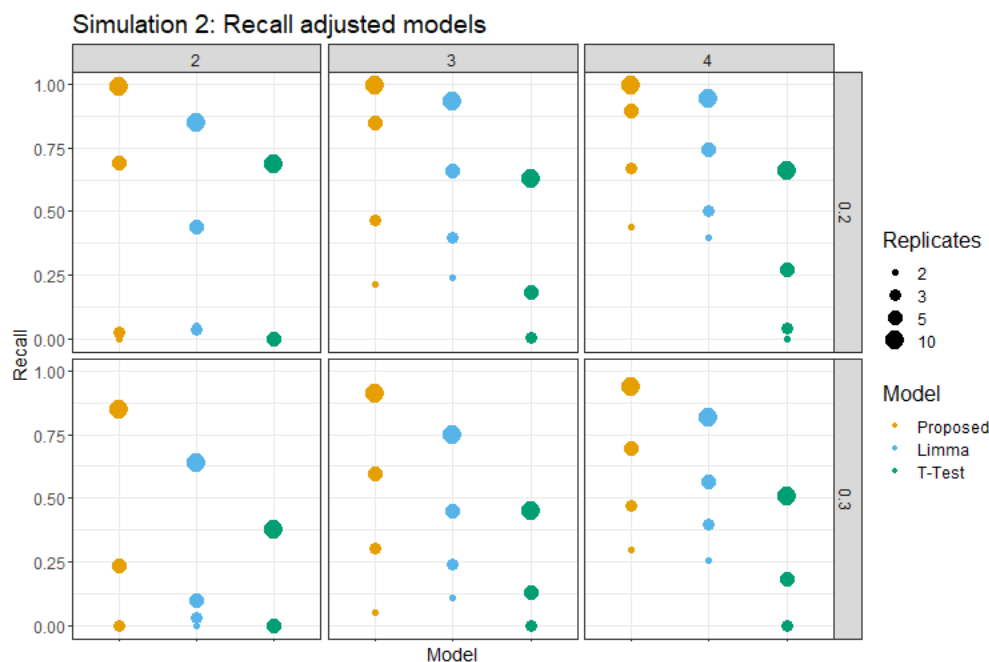


Figure S5.a: The advantage of using the proposed approach is apparent when looking at simulation 2, which includes limited observations and the presence of missing values. In the case of recall the proposed method performs stronger than Limma and  $t$ -test in nearly every model. Even at lower replicates the proposed method still outperformed Limma. Again the lowest performing method was  $t$ -test.

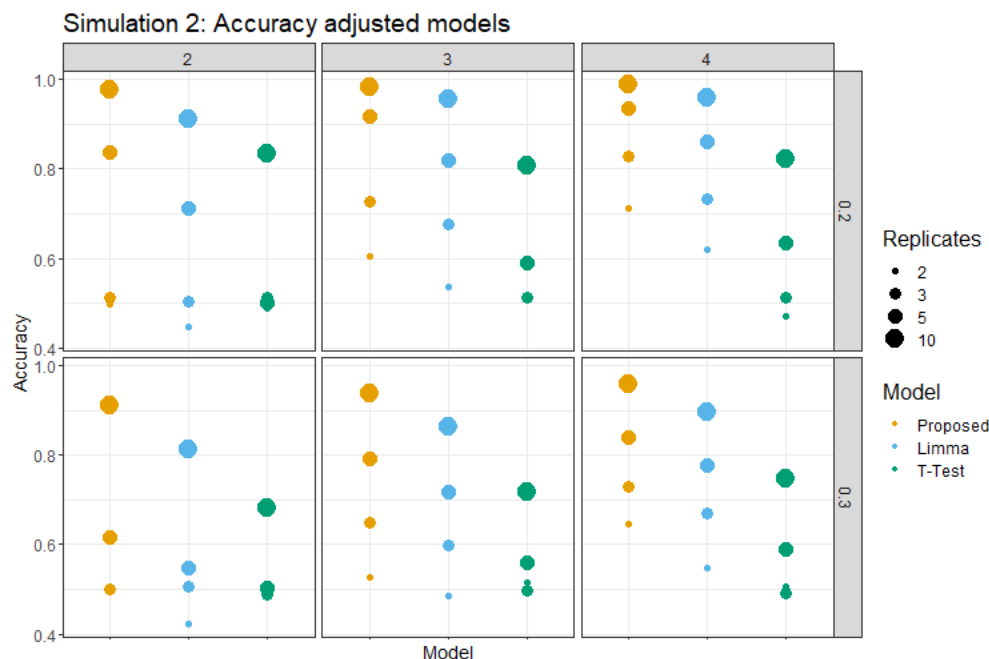


Figure S5.b: The overall accuracy plots show similar results to recall. The proposed method performed the strongest across all methods, even when replicates were low. Limma shows strong performance in a clean experiment, however when real world data problems are introduced it is clear the proposed method is more robust.

Figure S5: Recall and Accuracy results of Simulation 2.

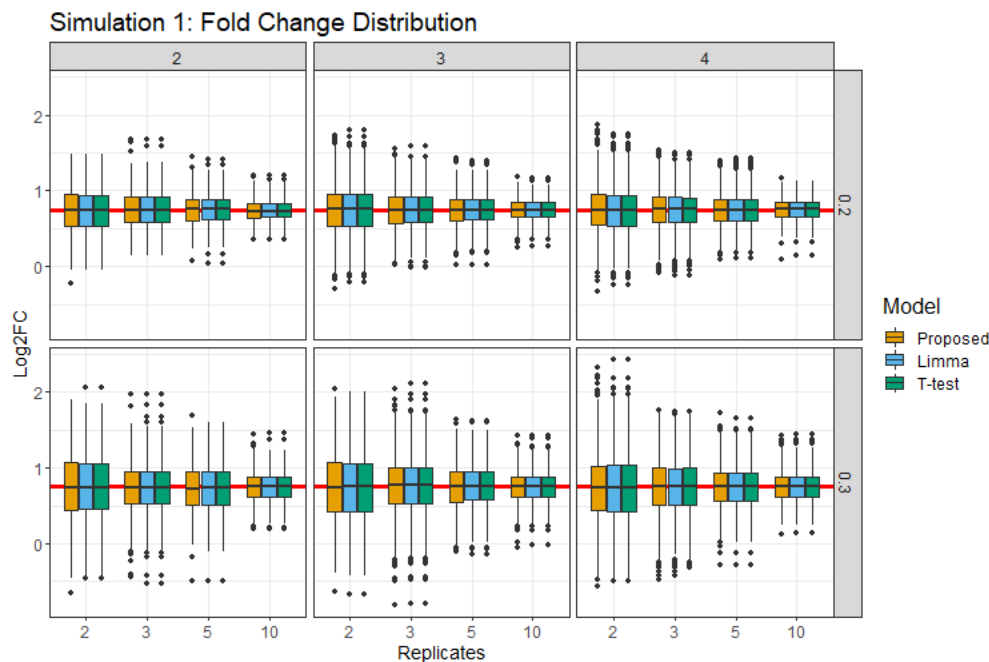


Figure S6.a: In simulation 1 all considered methods correctly estimated the fold change between conditions, with a median fold change estimation of .75. The distributions around the median were also consistent across all methods. Predictably the distribution quantiles decrease as the number of replicates increases.

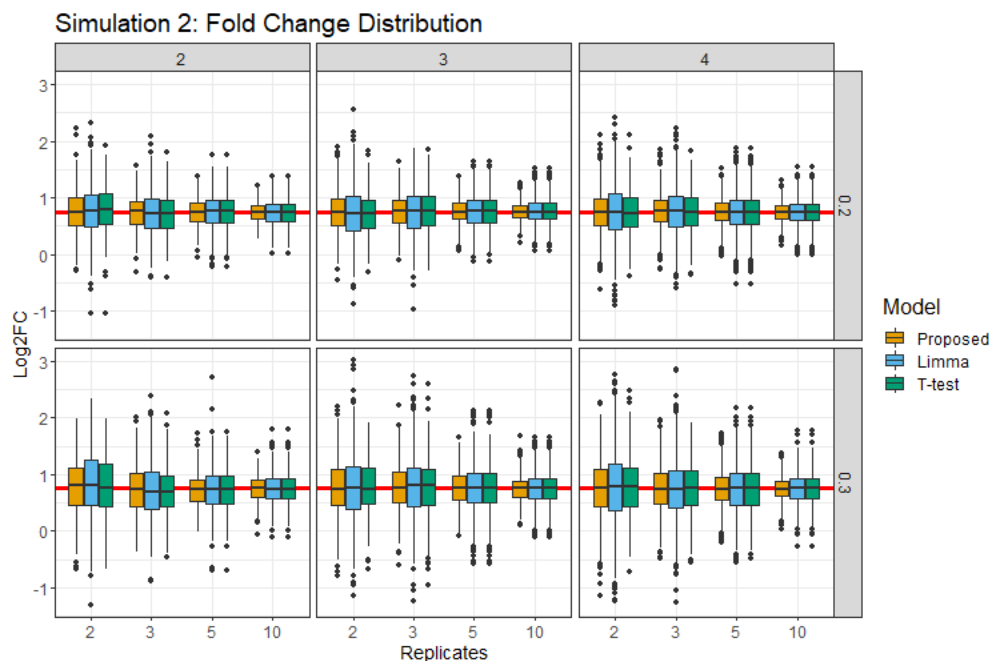


Figure S6.b: In simulation 2 all methods correctly estimated the fold change with a median log change of .75. The proposed method in this simulation had a visibly tighter distribution around the median. Both Limma and  $t$ -test showed a wider range around the fold change. In this case the proposed method showed a stronger performance in correctly estimating the fold change for all peptides.

Figure S6: Fold change distribution comparison between Simulations 1 and 2.

## 4.2 Dataset 3 : SpikeIn benchmark - Ubiquitination - Label-free

A custom designed experiment with labeling was used to assess the performance of the proposed method in a real experimental setting. Heavy-labeled KGG modified peptides were used as spike-in peptides. The spike-in peptides were mixed with human lysate to create four mixture conditions. Two sets of data were acquired for each mixture: KGG enriched + LC-MS, and LC-MS only. The KGG enriched dataset included the spike-in peptides, as well as modified and unmodified human lysate. The LC-MS dataset included only unmodified peptides. The spike-in peptides have a known fold change between conditions and are expected to be differential in most cases, whereas the human lysate modified peptides were treated as controls and are not expected to be differential in any comparison.

Again we consider three different methods and assess their performance: the method proposed in this paper, Limma, and two sample  $t$ -test. All methods are analyzed after adjusting for changes in overall protein level. The proposed method summarizes feature intensities up to the run level using Tukey's Median Polish, while the other methods use the log of summed feature intensities. The results are summarized from Figure S7 to Figure S11, including volcano plots, model summary statistics, and fold change analysis.

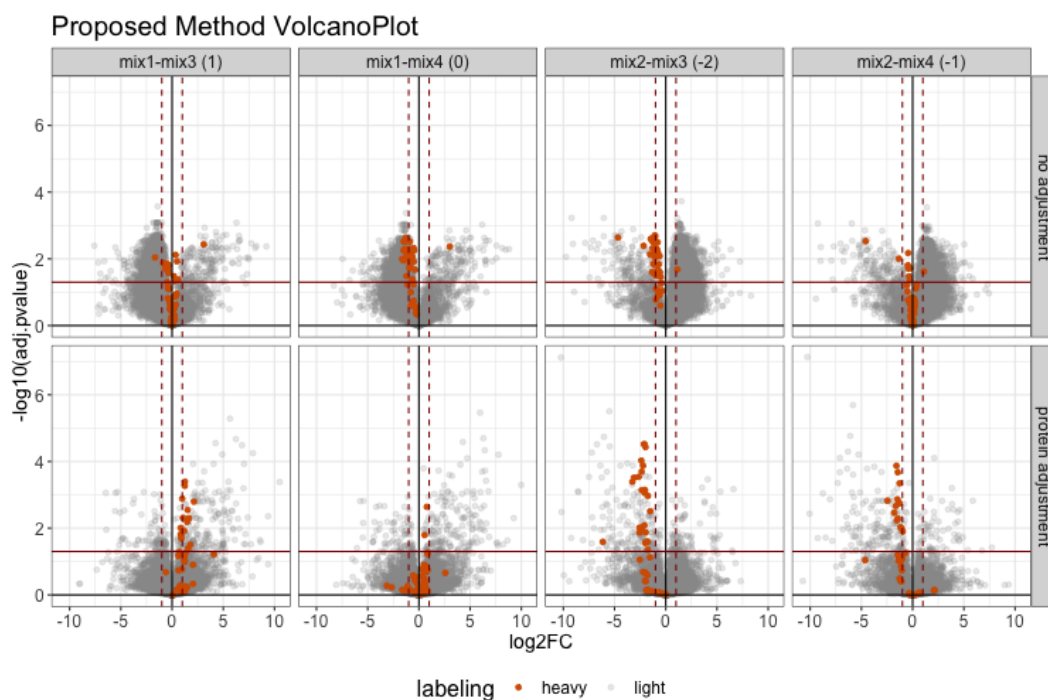


Figure S7: The modeling results of the proposed method both before and after adjustment. The spike in peptides are colored red and the background peptides are colored grey. All grey peptides are expected to be insignificant. Using the proposed method to model the benchmark experiment, the spike in peptides (colored red) do not follow the expected log fold change before adjustment. After adjusting for changes in overall protein abundance the spike in peptides are more in line with expectation. Additionally the background grey colored peptides show many false positives before adjustment. After adjustment these false positives were decreased considerably.

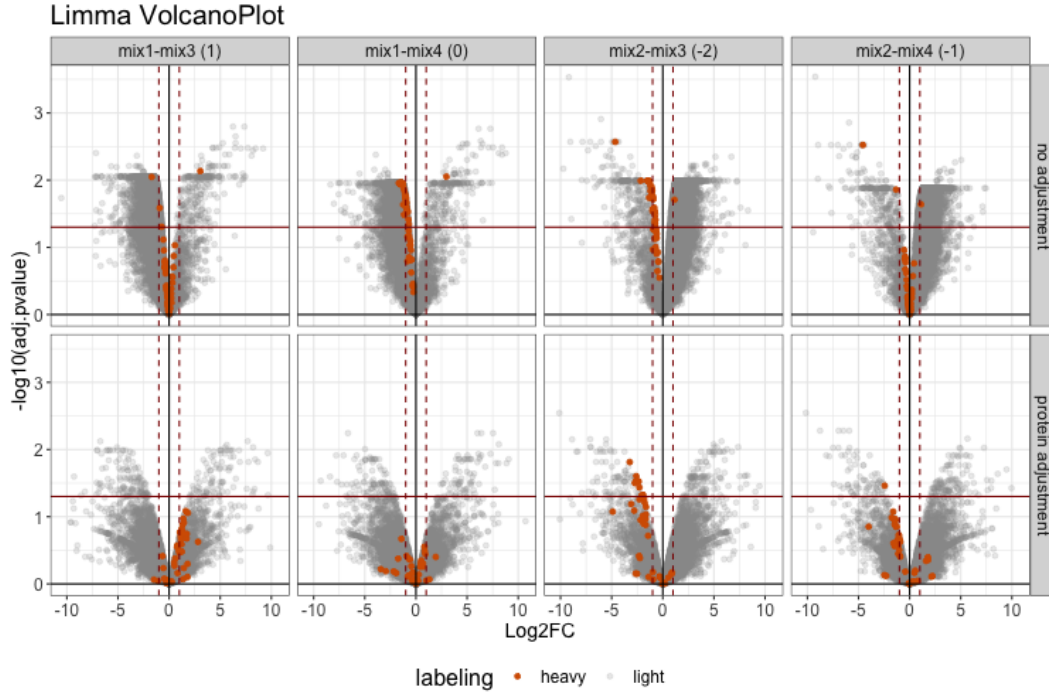


Figure S8: When modeling the experiment with the Limma method, the spike in peptides again follow the expected log fold change better after adjusting for changes in protein level. However, while the fold change is much more accurate, the majority of spike in peptides do not have a significant adjusted pvalue. In this case, the known differential peptides are missed by the model. In terms of false positives, the results are very similar to the proposed method, with many false positives before adjustment and much fewer after.

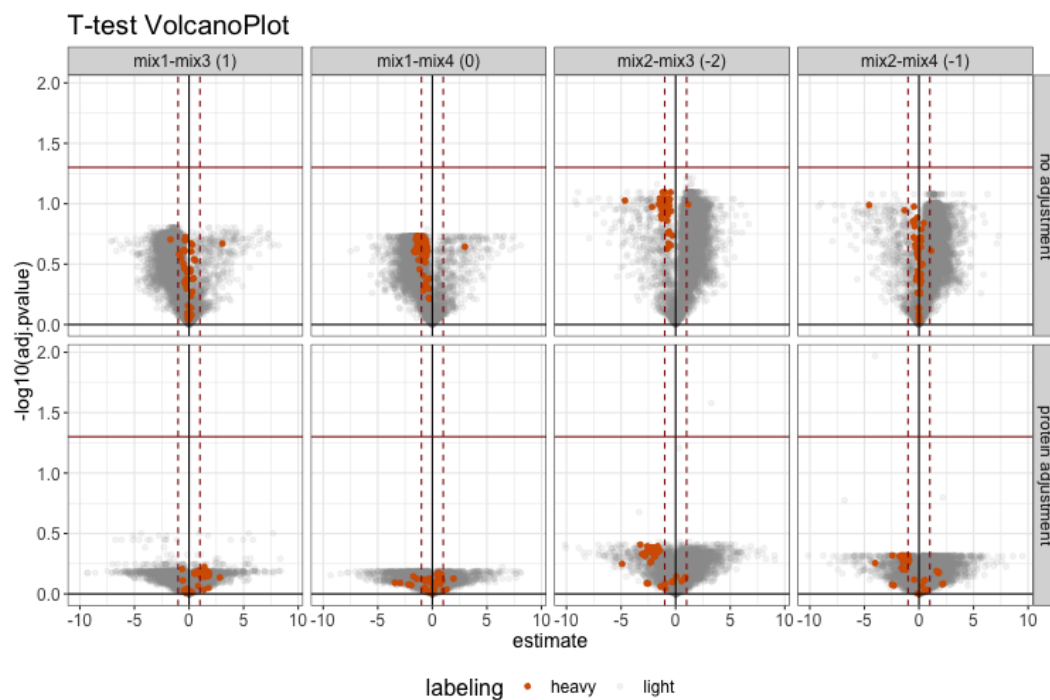


Figure S9: Using the two sample  $t$ -test, none of the comparisons either before or after adjustment show any significant peptides. With that being said, the fold change of the spike in peptides is much closer to expectation after adjusting for global protein abundance.

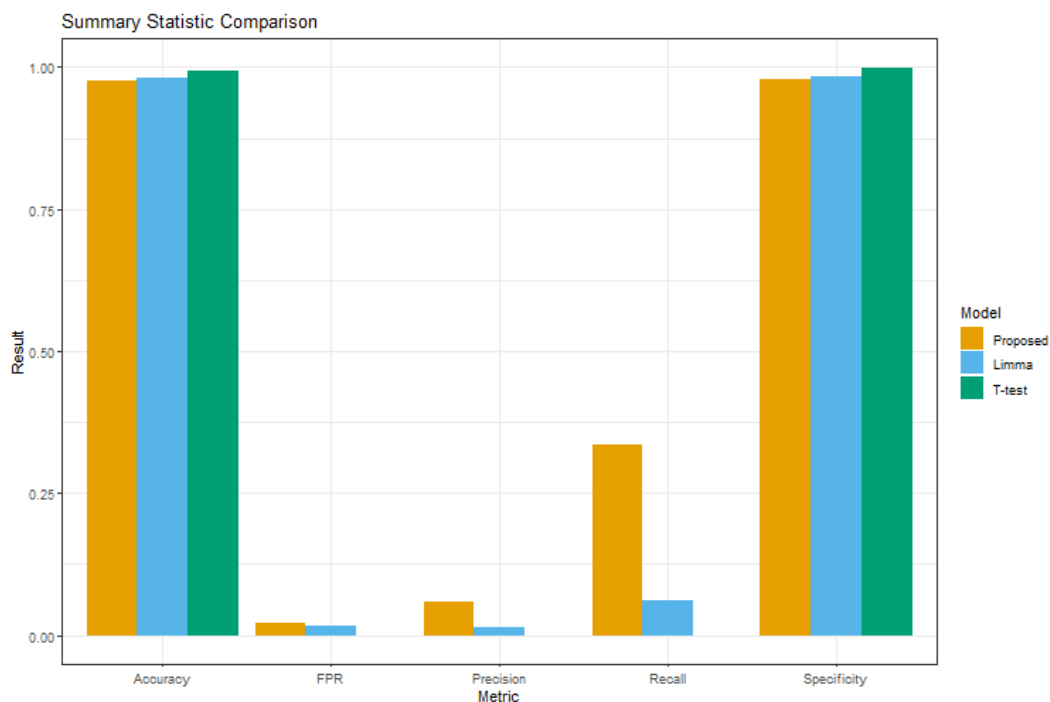


Figure S10: Comparing the summary statistics between methods it is clear that the proposed method performs the strongest. In terms of accuracy and specificity the three methods are close, with Limma and  $t$ -test showing slightly higher values. Accuracy and specificity are dominated by the large number of true negatives (background peptides) compared to the true positives (spike in peptides). In terms of recall, the proposed approach far out performed the other two methods, showing that it correctly labeled the most spike in peptides.



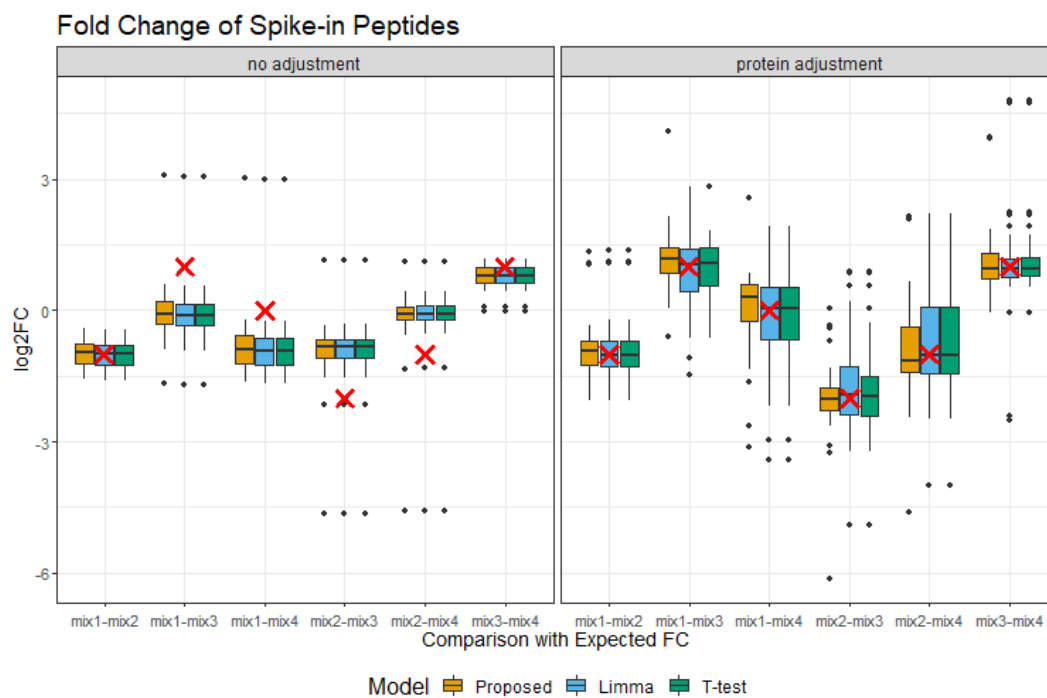


Figure S11: The fold change misalignment before adjustment is illustrated in the boxplots. The true log fold change is indicated by the red 'X' marks. Before adjustment the boxplots are not close to the true fold change. After adjustment all three models generally have a median near the true fold change. In terms of model comparison, the proposed method shows a much tighter distribution around the true fold change, while both Limma and *t*-test are much wider.

## 5 Biological investigations

### 5.1 Dataset 4 : Human - Ubiquitination - 1mix-TMT

In this experiment *Shigella* ubiquitin ligase IpaH7.8 was shown to inhibit the protein gasdermin D (GSDMD). [1] Multiplex proteomics was used to quantify the abundance of total protein, and ubiquitination in human epithelial cells. Cells were either infected or uninfected with IpaH7.8-deficient *Shigella flexneri* and measurements were taken at different time periods. Uninfected cells were measured at 0 and 6 hours, while infected cells were measured at 1, 2, 4, and 6 hour increments, resulting in six total conditions. The experiment was imbalanced with two bioreplicates per condition for all conditions except for infected 1 hour. The experiment was modeled as a group comparison, with different replicates measured at each time point. The experimental design can be seen in Table S1.

Condition	BioReplicate	Channel
Dox1hr	Dox1hr_1	127C
Dox2hr	Dox2hr_1	128N
Dox2hr	Dox2hr_2	130C
Dox4hr	Dox4hr_1	128C
Dox4hr	Dox4hr_2	131C
Dox6hr	Dox6hr_1	129N
Dox6hr	Dox6hr_2	131N
NoDox0hr	NoDox0hr_1	126C
NoDox0hr	NoDox0hr_2	129C
NoDox6hr	NoDox6hr_1	127N
NoDox6hr	NoDox6hr_2	130N

Table S1: The experimental design of the IpaH7.8 experiment

A model was fit for the total protein and ubiquitination separately. The model formula can be seen below.

$$Y_{mcb} = \mu + Condition_c + Subject_{mcb} + \epsilon_{mcb}$$

$$\sum_{c=1}^C Condition_c = 0, Subject_{mcb} \sim N(0, \sigma_S^2), \epsilon_{mcb} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

The results of the proposed method to this experiment can be seen in Figure S12 and Figure S13.

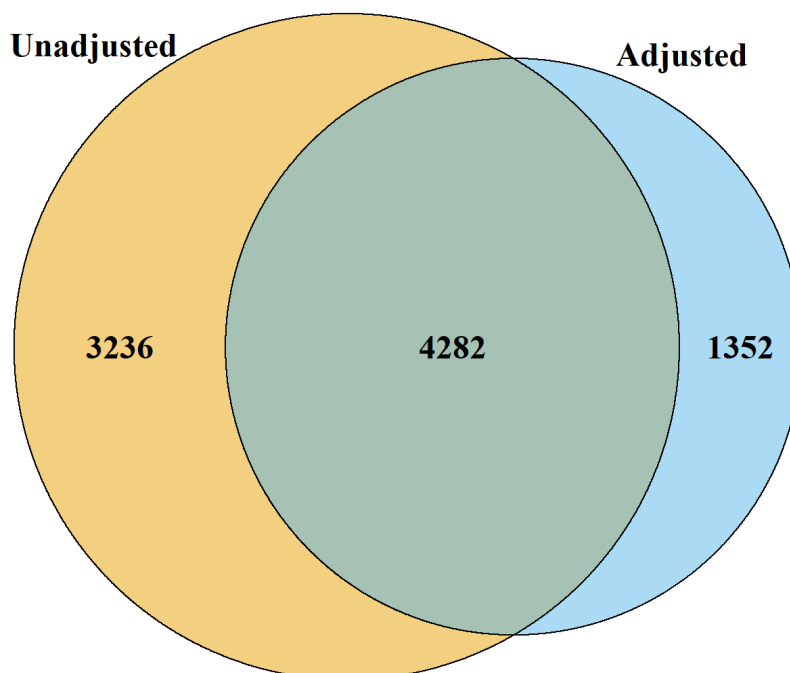
**Overlap between significant adjusted and unadjusted PTMs**

Figure S12: The overlap of differential modified peptides for the PTM model with and without global protein level adjustment. More PTMs became insignificant after adjustment then became significant. For the peptides that became insignificant in the adjusted model, their change in abundance was mainly due to changes in global protein abundance. In contrast, for peptides that became significant after adjustment, their true abundance change was masked by underlying changes in the unmodified protein. An additional question that must be addressed is if the decrease in significant peptides is due to the increased variance that comes from adjustment. This was tested by looking for modified peptides who's adjusted log fold change was within 10% of the unadjusted log fold change but became insignificant after adjustment. In other words, the fold change was the same between models but variance increased. When this test was applied on this experiment, only one peptide became insignificant due to an increase in variance. Thus we can conclude that the drop off in significant peptides was truly due to changes in global protein abundance.

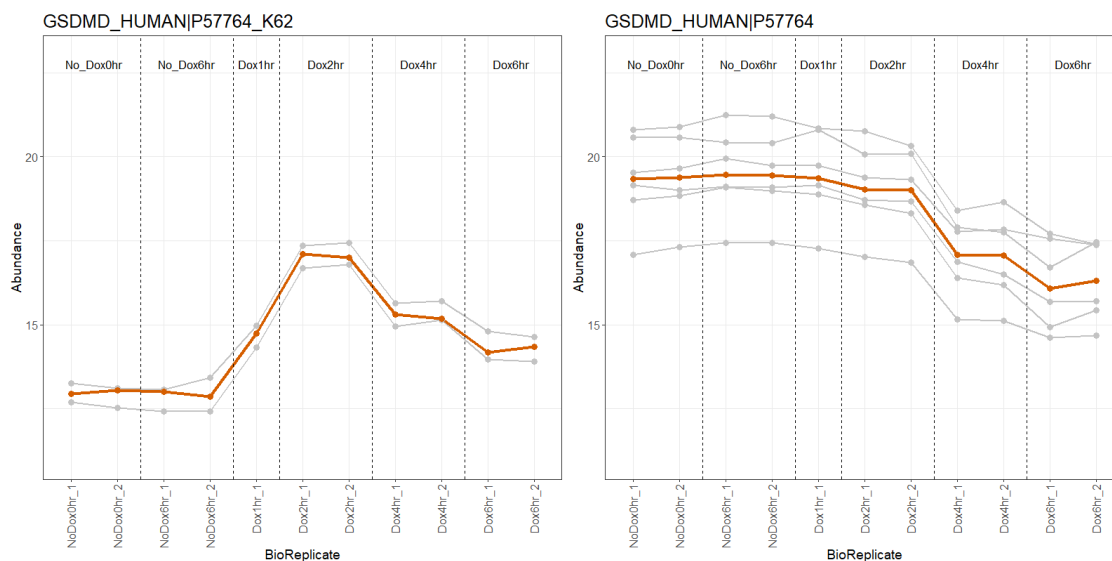


Figure S13.a: Comparing the global profiling of protein *GSDMD\_HUMAN|P57764* with the ubiquitination of the protein at site *K62*. The individual PSM features are shown in grey, while the feature summarization is shown in red. When looking at the summary of the modification and global protein it is clear the conditions follow different trends. Specifically, there appears to be no change in abundance between Dox1hr and Dox4hr in the modified plot, however there is a large negative change when looking at the unmodified plot. This indicates the modification is confounded with changes in the unmodified protein.

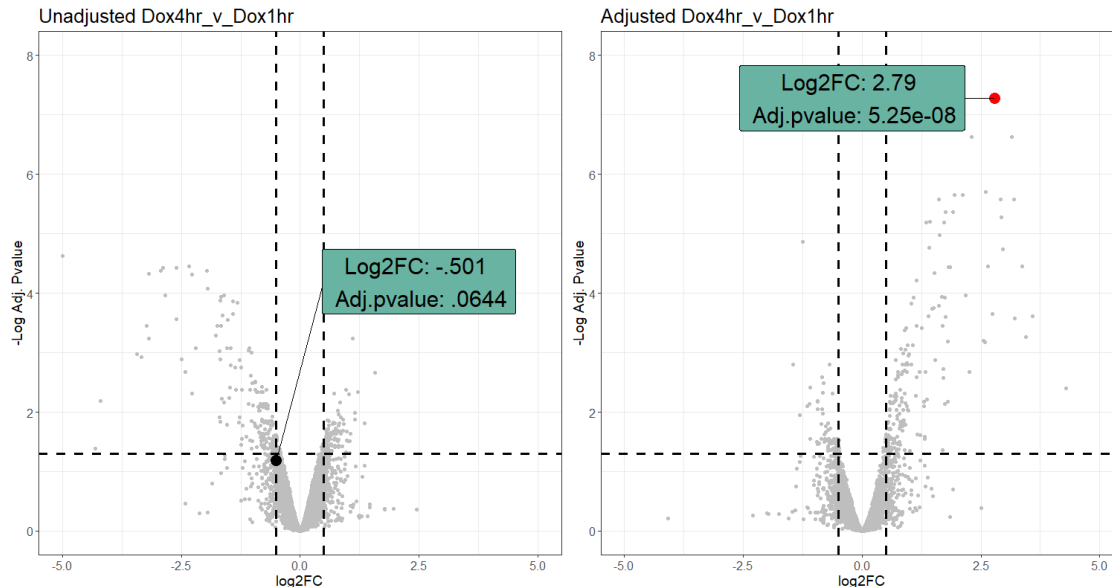


Figure S13.b: Volcano plots of Dox4hr vs Dox1hr both before and after protein adjustment. The *GSDMD\_HUMAN|P57764\_K62* modification is highlighted. Before adjustment the modification has a small fold change and insignificant adjusted pvalue. After adjustment the fold change is much larger and the adjusted pvalue is very significant. In this case the proposed method allows us to identify a differential modified peptide that could have otherwise been missed.

Figure S13: Summary plots for modification of protein GSDMD at site K62.

## 5.2 Dataset 5 : Mouse - Phosphorylation - 2mix-TMT time series

In this study, the correlation between the gene Atg16L1 and killing of *Shigella flexneri* (*S.flexneri*) was assessed. [2] Multiplex proteomics was used to quantify the abundance of total protein, phosphorylation, and ubiquitination in wild type (WT) and ATG16L1-deficient (cKO) samples, uninfected and uninfected with *S.flexneri*. The abundance of total protein and post-translation modifications were quantified at three time points, uninfected, early infection (45-60 minutes), and late infection (3-3.5 hours). The experiment was modeled as a time series, with the same bioreplicate being measured at each time point. Quantifying the total protein along with the post-translational modifications allowed us to adjust for changes in total protein and see the true impact of the site specific modifications. Two mixtures using 11-plex were ran over the six conditions. The six conditions were split between 11 channels leading to the experimental design being unbalanced. Each mixture contained two replicates per early and late WT and KO conditions. Mixture one contained one replicate of uninfected WT and two replicates of uninfected KO. Mixture two contained one replicate of uninfected KO and two uninfected WT. The experimental design can be seen in Table S2.

	Mixture 1		Mixture 2		Condition
Uninfected	128C		128C	131C	
Early (1 Hour)	126C	129C	126C	129C	WT
Late (3 Hour)	127C	130C	127C	130C	
Uninfected	129N	131C	129N		
Early (1 Hour)	127N	130N	127N	130N	KO
Late (3 Hour)	128N	131N	128N	131N	

Table S2: The experimental design of the *Shigella flexneri* experiment

A model was fit for the total protein, phosphorylation, and ubiquitination separately, as described previously for TMT experiments. The model formula can be seen below.

$$Y_{mcb} = \mu + Mixture_m + Condition_c + Subject_{mcb} + \epsilon_{mcb}$$

$$Mixture_m \sim N(0, \sigma_M^2), \sum_{c=1}^C Condition_c = 0, Subject_{mcb} \sim N(0, \sigma_S^2), \epsilon_{mcb} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

The results of the proposed method to this experiment can be seen in Figure S14, Figure S15, and Figure S16.

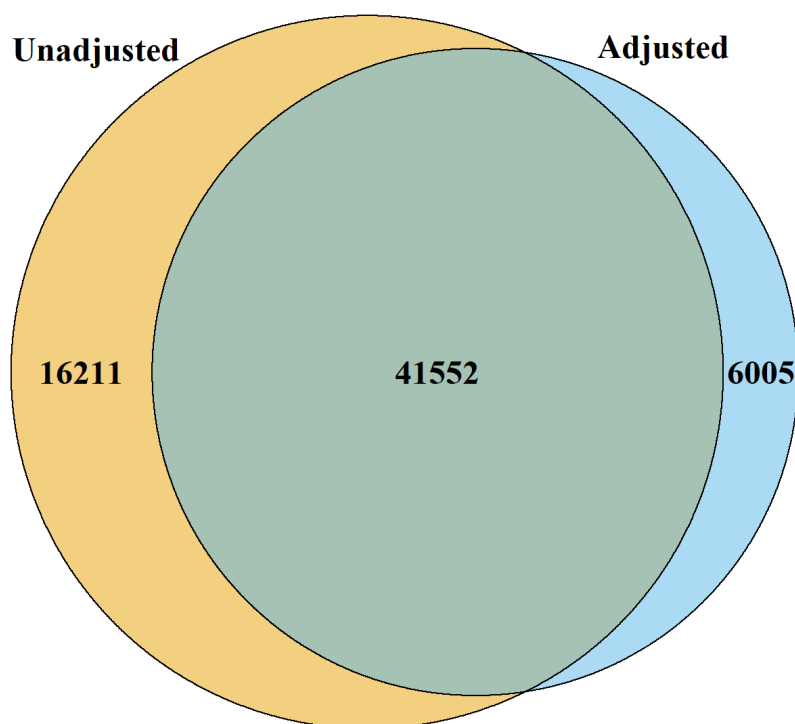
**Overlap between significant adjusted and unadjusted PTMs**

Figure S14: The overlap of differential modified peptides between the PTM model with and without global protein level adjustment. Much like in Figure S12, more PTMs became insignificant after adjustment then became significant. This indicates that for the peptides that became insignificant in the adjusted model, their change in abundance was mainly due to changes in global protein abundance. Again we tested if the decrease in significant peptides was due to the increased variance that comes from adjustment. This was tested by looking for modified peptides who's adjusted log fold change was within 10% of the unadjusted log fold change but became insignificant after adjustment. When this test was applied on this experiment, 548 peptides became insignificant due to an increase in variance. This is higher than in Figure S12, however it is still a very small portion (3.4%) of the peptides that became insignificant after adjustment. Thus we can conclude that the drop off in significant peptides was mainly due to changes in global protein abundance.

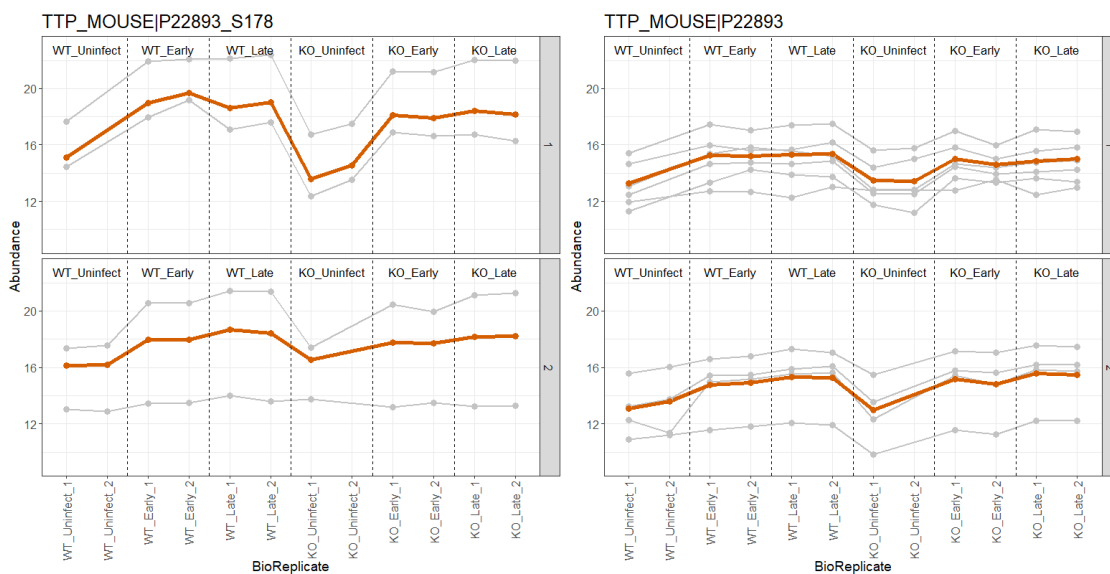


Figure S15.a: Comparing the global profiling of protein *TTP\_MOUSE|P22893* with the modification of the protein at site *S178*. The individual PSM features are shown in grey, while the feature summarization is shown in red. When looking at the summary of the modification and global protein it is clear the difference between conditions follow the same trend. Specifically, there is a positive adjustment in abundance when comparing WT\_Uninfected to WT\_Late in both the modification and global profiling run. This indicates the movement is driven by changes in global protein.

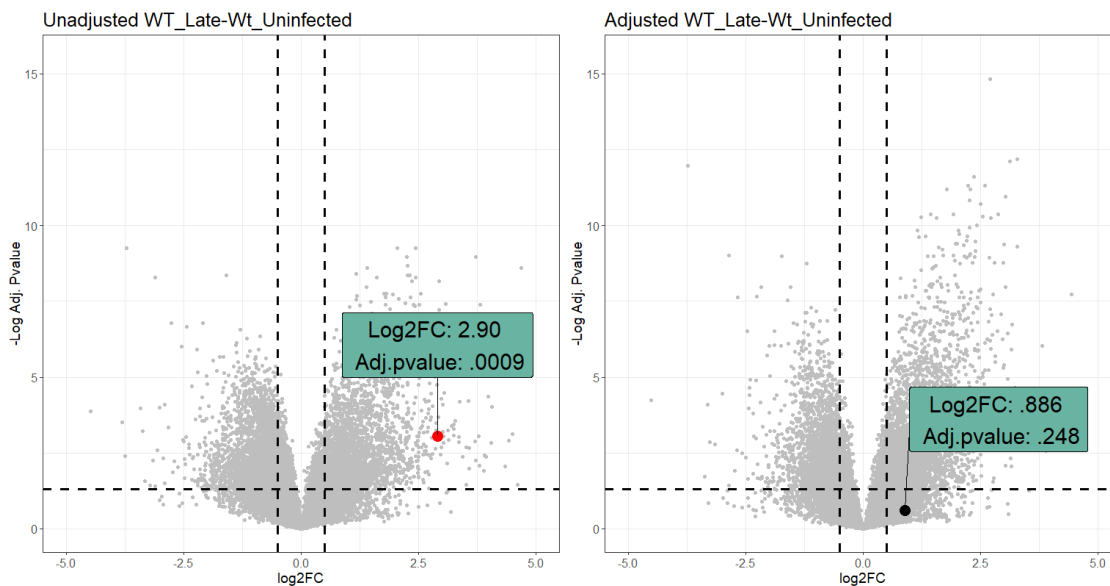


Figure S15.b: Volcano plots of WT\_Late vs WT\_Uninfected both before and after protein adjustment. The *TTP\_MOUSE|P22893\_S178* modification is highlighted. Before adjustment the modification has a large fold change and significant adjusted pvalue. After adjustment the fold change is much smaller and the adjusted pvalue is insignificant.

Figure S15: Summary plots for modification of protein TTP at site S178.

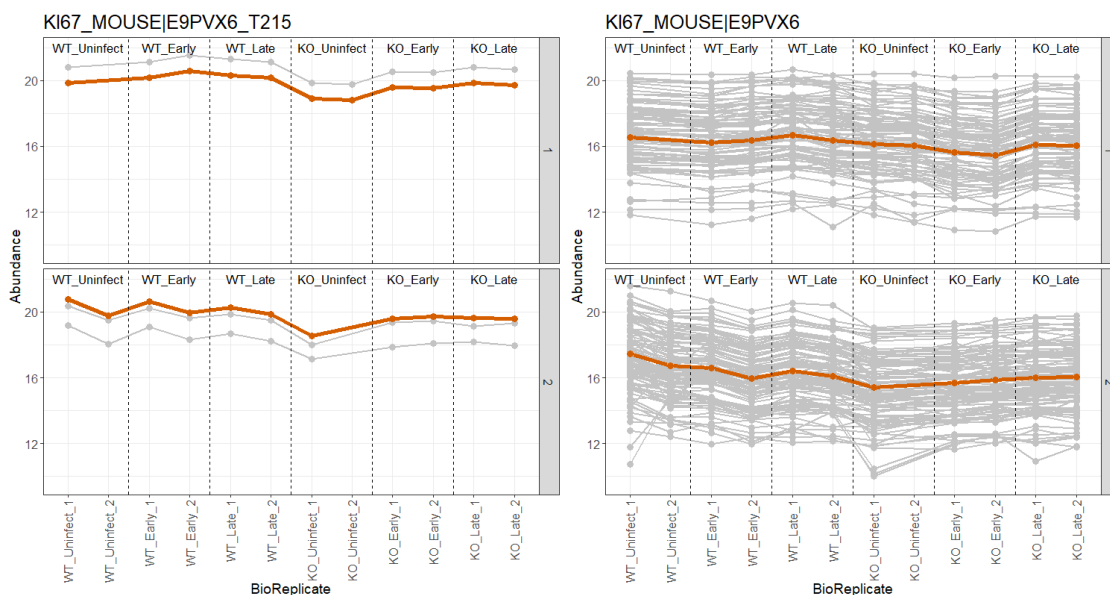


Figure S16.a: Comparing the global profiling of protein *KI67\_MOUSE|E9PVX6* with the modification of the protein at site T215. In this case the modification and global protein trend in different directions. Specifically, comparing WT\_Uninfected and WT\_Early there is a slightly positive change in abundance, however in the global profiling there was a negative change. In this case the profile plot indicates the effect of the modification is masked by the change in global protein abundance. Additionally this profile plot shows the large difference in available features between modified peptides and global proteins.

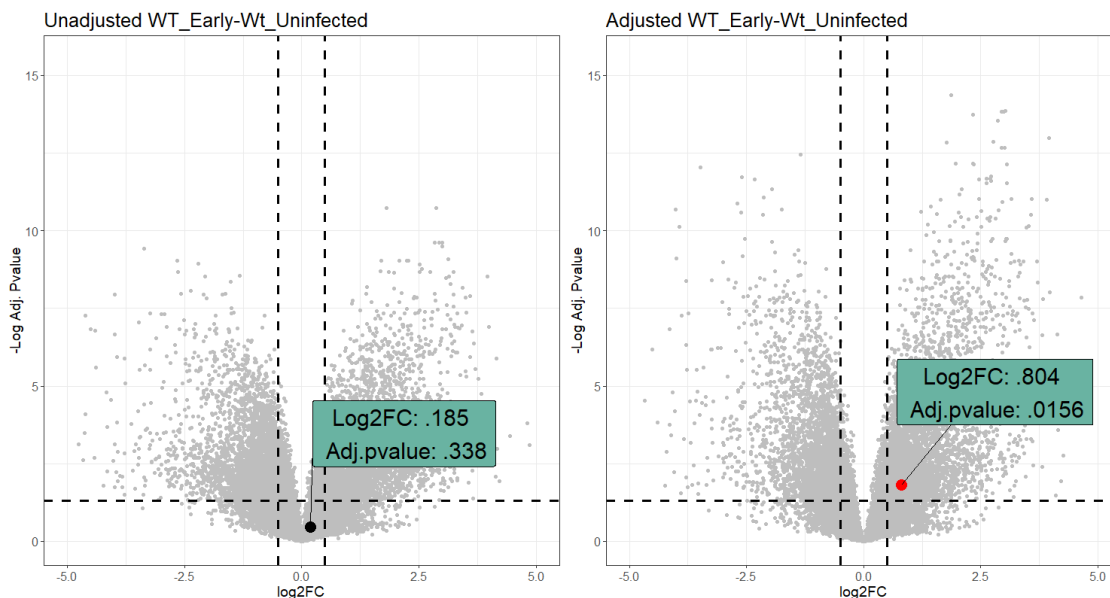


Figure S16.b: Volcano plots of WT\_Early vs WT\_Uninfected both before and after protein adjustment. The *KI67\_MOUSE|E9PVX6* modification is highlighted. Before adjustment the modification has a small positive fold change and insignificant adjusted pvalue. After adjustment the fold change increases and the adjusted pvalue is now significant.

Figure S16: Summary plots for modification of protein KI67 at site T215.



### 5.3 Dataset 6 : Human - Ubiquitination - Label-free no global profiling run

This experiment looked into the relationship between USP30 and protein kinase PINK1, and their association with Parkinson’s Disease. Ubiquitination site profiling was performed and the modified site abundance was analyzed. Four conditions were tested with two biological replicates per condition. The conditions were as follows: CCCP, USP30 overexpression (USP30\_OE), Combo, and Control. Label-free mass spectrometry quantification was used to quantify the abundance of modified peptides. A corresponding mixed effects model was fit per modification and global protein as described previously in this supplementary. The experiment was modeled as a group comparison.

In contrast to other experiments analyzed in this paper, there was no unmodified global protein profiling run performed in this experiment. Once identification and quantification of the Ubiquitinated profiling was performed, peptides which were unmodified were extracted and used in place of a global profiling run. This resulted in a significant lack of overlap between modified and unmodified peptides. Any modified peptide without a corresponding unmodified protein could not be adjusted. Of the 10,799 modified peptides identified, only 4526 had a corresponding unmodified run and could be adjusted. Not having a separate global profiling run resulted in very low feature counts for the unmodified protein model.

An example profile plot for this experiment can be seen in Figure S17 and Figure S18.

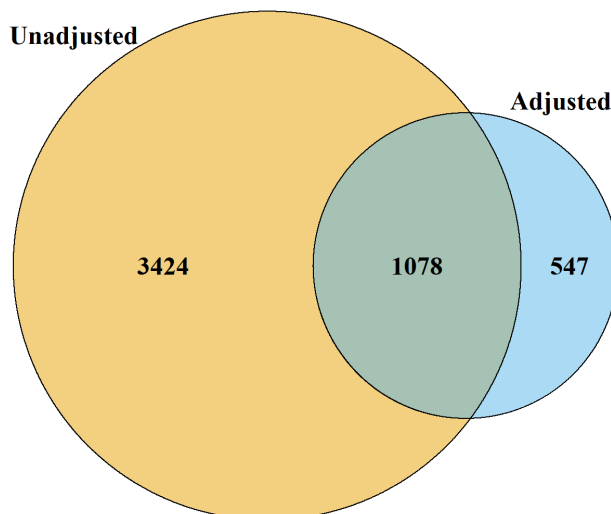
**Overlap between significant adjusted and unadjusted PTMs**

Figure S17.a: The overlap of differential modified peptides for the PTM model with and without global protein level adjustment. Here many more PTMs became insignificant then became significant after adjustment. This is due to not having a global profiling run, resulting in a large lack of overlap between the modified peptides and unmodified proteins.

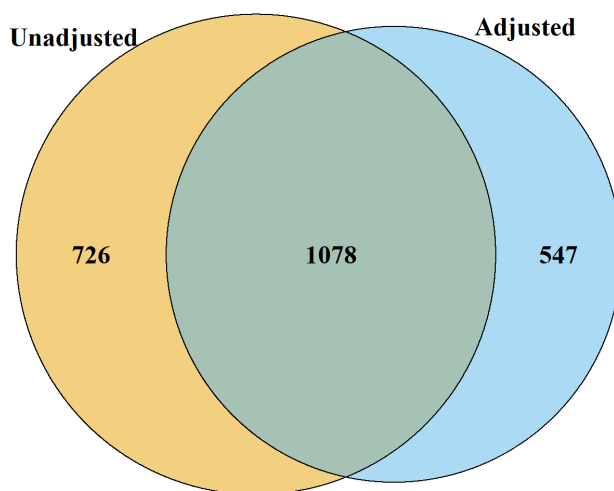
**Significant adjusted and unadjusted PTMs (matching only)**

Figure S17.b: Here we make the same comparison but only for modified peptides with a matching unmodified protein, so adjustment can be performed. In this case we see significantly less peptides become insignificant after adjustment. This highlights the need for a global profiling run if protein adjustment is going to be performed. As in the previous experiments, we can check if peptides are becoming insignificant due to an increase in variance. To check this we look at modified peptides whose adjusted fold change is within 10% of their unadjusted fold change and they become insignificant after adjustment. In this experiment there are only 25 peptides that meet this criteria, a very small percentage of all modified peptides.

Figure S17: Overlap of significant PTMs before and after protein adjustment.

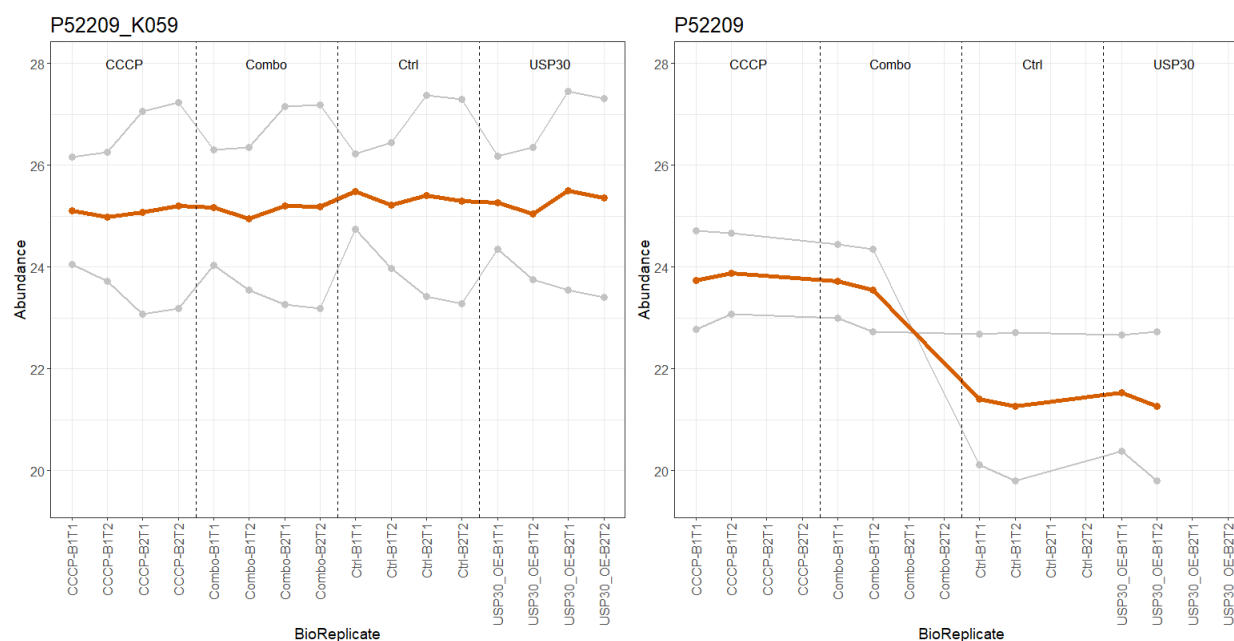


Figure S18: Comparing the global profiling of protein *P52209* with the modification of the protein at site *K059*. The modification appears generally unchanged between all conditions, whereas the global profiling run shows the CCCP and Combo conditions have a higher relative abundance compared to the Control and USP30\_OE. This indicates that the modification actually had a major effect when comparing CCCP and Combo to Control and USP30\_OE. This would have been missed without adjusting for global protein changes.

## References

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- [2] Timurs Maculins et al. “Proteomics of autophagy deficient macrophages reveals enhanced antimicrobial immunity via the oxidative stress response”. In: *bioRxiv* (2020). DOI: 10.1101/2020.09.10.291344. eprint: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/early/2020/09/12/2020.09.10.291344.full.pdf>. URL: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/early/2020/09/12/2020.09.10.291344>.
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