

first set, second set	
Binaries	1007
Mean	13.7
Std. Dev.	18.2

Figure 1 is a histogram showing the distribution of the number of clusters (N) for the 1000 most abundant proteins. The x-axis represents the number of clusters (N) from -200 to 200. The y-axis represents the frequency on a logarithmic scale from 1 to 10<sup>4</sup>. The distribution is centered around N=0, with a sharp peak at N=0 reaching a frequency of approximately 10<sup>4</sup>. The distribution is skewed to the right, with a long tail extending to N=200. A legend in the top right corner provides summary statistics: Average (number) 10820, Median 14.78, and Std Dev 27.15.

Figure 1 is a histogram showing the distribution of the difference in the number of reads between the two replicates. The x-axis represents the difference in reads, ranging from -200 to 200. The y-axis represents the frequency on a logarithmic scale from 1 to  $10^5$ . Two distributions are shown: a red line for 'Reads' and a blue line for 'Reads - Reads\_2'. Both distributions are centered around 0, with a sharp peak at 0. Vertical dashed lines indicate the 'Mean' (13.85) and 'Std Dev' (37.35).

Figure 1 is a histogram showing the frequency distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the sparse matrix  $A$ . The x-axis represents the 'Number of non-zero elements' ranging from -200 to 200. The y-axis represents the 'Frequency' on a logarithmic scale from  $10^0$  to  $10^3$ . The distribution is highly concentrated at 0, with a peak frequency exceeding  $10^3$ . There are smaller peaks around -150 and -100. A legend in the top right corner provides summary statistics: Mean: 378.0, Std. Dev.: 14.7, Std. Error: 38.0.