High-Reynolds Microfluidic Sorting of Large Yeast Populations

Eliezer Keinan¹, Ayelet Chen Abraham², Aaron Cohen¹, Alexander I. Alexandrov^{2,4}, Reshef Mintz³, Merav Cohen^{1,2}, Dana Reichmann³, Daniel Kaganovich^{2,*}, Yaakov Nahmias^{1,2,*}

- 1. Alexander Grass Center for Bioengineering, Benin School of Computer Science and Engineering, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, ISRAEL
- 2. Department of Cell and Developmental Biology, Silberman Institute of Life Sciences, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, ISRAEL
- 3. Department of Biological Chemistry, Silberman Institute of Life Sciences, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, ISRAEL
- 4. Current address: Fundamentals of Biotechnology Federal Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Bach Institute of Biochemistry RAS

* Correspondence should be addressed to: Yaakov Nahmias: <u>ynahmias@cs.huji.ac.il</u> Daniel Kaganovich: <u>dan@cc.huji.ac.il</u>

Supporting Information

Figure S1. Proteomic analysis of three sample sets, young, adult and mix. **(A)** clustering analysis of all 932 proteins identified in this analysis. Clustering done on median LFQ intensity values using the Perseus software⁵². **(B)** Clustering analysis of significantly different proteins identified by the ANOVA test (P-value <0.05). The LFQ values were normalized using z-scoring ranging from -2 (low LFQ intensity) to 1.8 (high LFQ intensity).

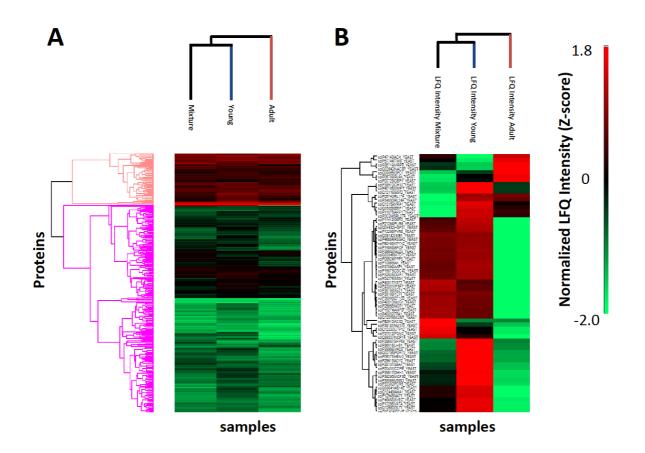


Table S1. Proteins which are present in all yeast groups: young (0-2 scars), adult (3-10 scars) and heterogeneous mixture.

Table S2. The cellular distribution of the proteins according to GO based cellular localization.

Table S3. ANOVA test which identifies a subset of 64 proteins showing significantly different expression levels between all three yeast groups: young (0-2 scars), adult (3-10 scars) and heterogeneous mixture.

Table S4. Distribution of biological functions within the group of significantly different proteins.