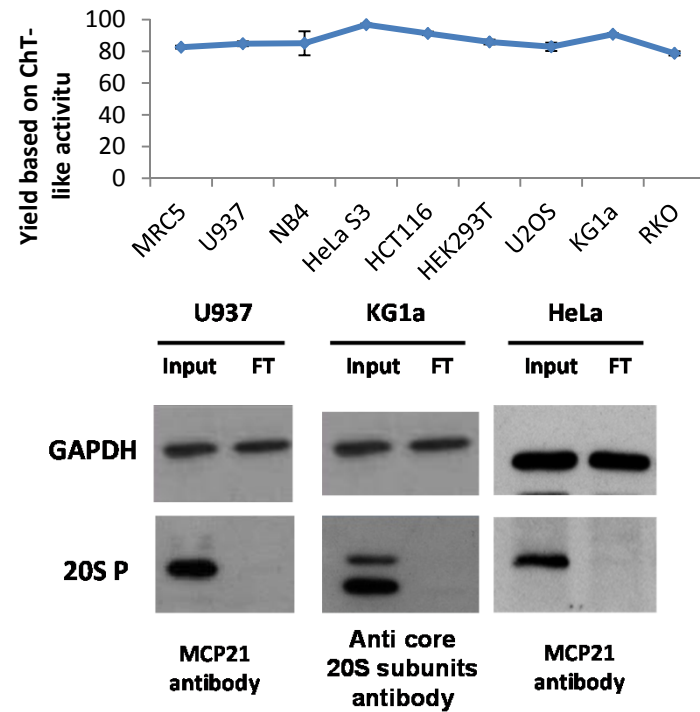
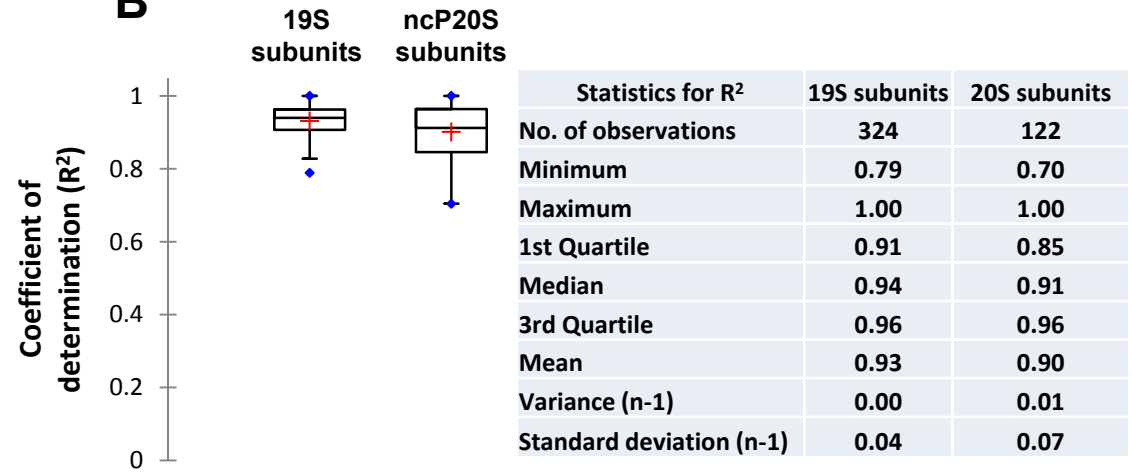


Figure S1

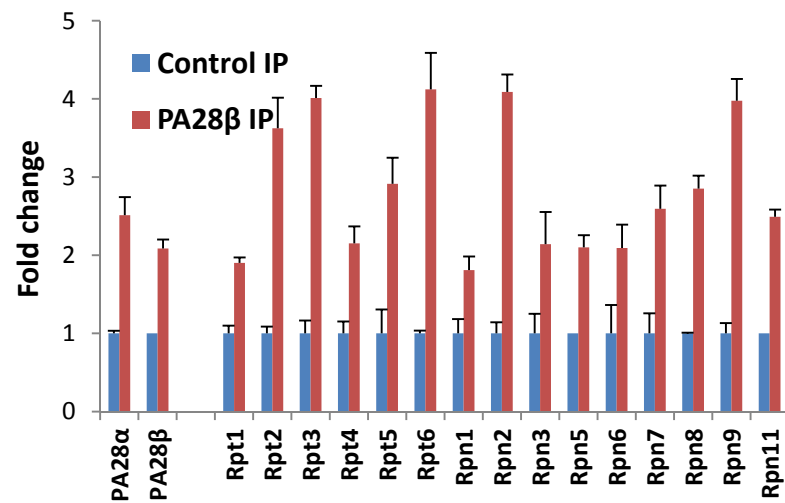
A



B



C



D

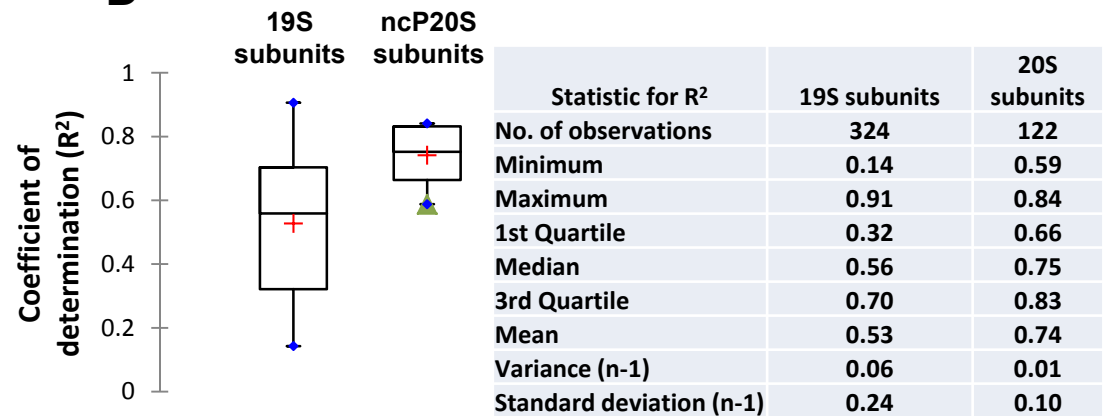


Figure S1: A- The total pool of 20S proteasome is immunopurified using the MCP21

antibody. Upper: Chymotrypsin-like (ChT-like) activity measured in the total cell lysate and in the flowthrough after immunopurification (n=3). Lower: Western-blot analyses in the total lysate (Input) and in the flowthrough after proteasome immunopurification (FT) using antibodies directed against GAPDH and 20S proteasome (MCP21 and anti-core alpha subunits).

B- Box-and-whisker plots showing the correlations of abundances, quantified with the R^2 , between the different subunits of the 19S regulator and of the 20S proteasome in proteasome immuno-precipitates. The R^2 are obtained from the pair wise comparison of protein abundances of core subunits of the 19S regulator (represented by Rpt1-6, Rpn1-3, 5-14) and of the non-catalytic 20S proteasome subunits (ncP20S) (represented by the 11 subunits constitutively found in the 20S CP, α 1- α 7, β 3, β 4, β 6, and β 7). Results were obtained from 324 (19S RP) and 122 (20S CP) observations. Red + and blue dots represent the mean values and the extreme values, respectively. In the table below the graph, detailed statistics for R^2 values are indicated.

C- Detection of hybrid proteasome in U937 cells.

Proteins were purified using an antibody directed the PA28 β subunit (Cell signaling) and analyzed using quantitative label-free mass spectrometry. The contents of PA28 β , PA28 α , and 19S RP subunits in the immunopurification with the anti-PA28 β antibody were compared with the ones in the control experiment (immunopurification with pre-immunized rabbits antibodies) to obtain a fold change relative to the control.

D- Box-and-whisker plots showing the correlations of abundances, quantified with the R^2 , between the different subunits of the 19S regulator and of the 20S proteasome non catalytic subunits in the total cell lysates. The same method as for B- was used.