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SUPPLEMENTARY TEXT

EGF concentration selection and optimization

EGF levels vary greatly in various bodily fluids, from low (1–5 ng/ml) in plasma, serum, and saliva to medium (5–50 ng/ml) in tears, follicular fluid, sperm, and seminal plasma, to high $(50-500 \text{ ng/ml})$ in bile, urine, milk, and prostate fluid¹⁻³. To select an optimal EGF concentration for Shc1 signaling analysis by sMRM, we stimulated Rat-2 fibroblasts with increasing amounts of EGF and quantified the levels of Shc1 phosphopeptides and Shc1-interacting proteins by sMRM. The results confirmed that the measured Shc1-interaction network is EGF-dependent. In general, both Shc1 phosphorylation and levels of interacting proteins showed typical Michaelis–[Menten kinetics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enzyme_kinetics#Michaelis.E2.80.93Menten_kinetics) with a saturating concentration of 100 ng/ml (Supplementary Fig. 1), which is on the high end of physiological concentrations. Different concentrations of EGF can result in different kinetics of protein interactions and physiological responses. Indeed, stimulating cells with 1 ng/ml or 10 ng/ml EGF resulted in slower rates of protein-protein interactions and phosphorylation, yet the sequence of Shc1 phosphorylation and the nature and kinetics of Shc1 protein interactions were very similar to those observed upon stimulation with 100 ng/ml (data not shown). However, stimulating cells with very low EGF doses only allowed us to detect a subset of Shc1-interacting proteins, likely because the signal intensity for some binders was out of the sensitivity range of our sMRM assay. Thus, to ensure reproducibility across different biological repeats as well as the linearity of our quantification, we chose to use 100 ng/ml EGF in all subsequent studies.

Reference

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Rationale for using Rat-2 fibroblasts as the model system

Although Rat-2 fibroblasts are immortalized, they are still considered to be phenotypically normal, non-transformed cells for studying receptor tyrosine kinase signaling. They have previously been shown to respond to EGF simulation⁴⁻⁸. We also chose Rat-2 fibroblasts for a number of technical reasons. Firstly, Rat-2 fibroblasts are highly transfectable and easy to handle in large-scale tissue culture. More importantly, Rat-2 fibroblasts provide much higher concentration of proteins compared to MEFs, allowing for a higher coverage of the Shc1 protein interaction network and better data quality for sMRM quantifications. Finally, the sMRM assay we have designed using Rat-2 fibroblasts can be easily applied to mouse cell lines due to high sequence homology between rat and mouse, facilitating later studies in the various MEF cell lines that we have constructed.

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- 7 Haley, J.D. et al. Analysis of mammalian fibroblast transformation by normal and mutated human EGF receptors. *Oncogene* **4**:273-283 (1989).
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Choosing Shc1 normalizing peptides for data normalization

The abundance of proteins and phosphopeptides measured by sMRM was normalized to the protein level of Shc1 using five Shc1 normalizing peptides as references. Ideally, peptides without any post-translational modifications should be used as references for normalization. However, due to limited availability of such peptides, we used Shc1 peptides with Met, Trp, or His residues, which may undergo oxidation (peptide 1, 2, and 5 in Supplementary Fig. 2). To increase the accuracy of sMRM quantification, we measured the major oxidized forms, as well as unmodified forms of these peptides in all experiments. For data normalization, we then used the summed extracted ion chromatograms (XICs) for any given Shc1 peptide as the reference.

Phosphorylation on Shc1 Y239/240 motif

We only detected the Y239/240 motif of Shc1 as a singly phosphorylated species in our survey scans due to the weak ion intensity of the corresponding peptide. In order to determine if this motif can be doubly phosphorylated, we specifically targeted the doubly-phosphorylated form by sMRM using electronically predicted MS properties and confirmed the presence of both singly and doubly phosphoforms only in EGF-stimulated samples. This observation may represent different activation states, as indicated by differentially phosphorylated forms of Shc1 during signal transduction. The temporal profile of the doubly phosphorylated Y239/240 site is similar to that of the singly phosphorylated form, although higher background interference was observed due to low signal to noise ratio. Therefore, the subsequent analyses were conducted on the singly phosphorylated Y239/240 motif (termed 1pY239/240).

Time control of immunoprecipitation experiments

Analysis of signaling complexes by mass spectrometry typically relies on immunoprecipitations, as is the case for our study. Given the dynamic nature of protein interactions, proteins often associate and disassociate from a complex during isolation *in vitro*, making the final composition of immunoprecipitates dependent on the amount of time the proteins in the complex had to exchange during cell lysate processing. As a result, there may be a subset of proteins that are lost or gained during our analysis. However, this issue should not affect our comparison between samples since each set of samples were processed at the same time under the same conditions. To further ensure consistency and minimize potential artifacts, we implemented several quality control steps in our experimental protocol including a defined 6-hour antibody incubation, timed buffer washes and a consistent amount of antibody.

Technical and biological replicates

For each MRM quantification experiment, we used 2-3 technical replicates, depending on the amount of available sample. We also performed a minimum of three biological replicates for each experiment. The error bars shown in the results were standard deviations from technical replicates within one biological experiment.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Supplementary Table 1

EGF-induced phosphorylation in Shc1-mediated signaling networks. Phosphorylated

residues are highlighted in red. Novel sites are marked by asterisks. Residue numbers are based on Rat sequence.

References for Supplementary table 1

- 1. Faisal A, *et al.* Serine/threonine phosphorylation of ShcA. Regulation of protein-tyrosine phosphatase-pest binding and involvement in insulin signaling. *J Biol Chem.* **277**, 30144-52 (2002).
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- 4. Xin Li, *et al.* ERK-dependent threonine phosphorylation of EGF receptor modulates receptor downregulation and signaling. *Cell Signal*. **20**, 2145–2155 (2009).
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List of identified EGF-dependent Shc1-interacting proteins targeted by sMRM.

Novel interactors are marked by asterisks.

sMRM transitions used in this study. Q1 - mass-to-charge ratio (m/z) for the peptide ion selected in Q1; Q3 - m/z for the fragment ion selected in Q3; CE - collision energy; [Oxi] oxidation; [Pho] - phosphorylation; [Dea] - deamination; y - y ion; b - b ion.

sMRM transitions from αCasein spiked in as the internal control.

Summary of Ser/Thr phosphorylation sites in Shc1 signaling network.

Data extracted from the phosphositeplus.org database at Cell Signaling Technology. All proteins are human.

References for Supplementary Table 5

- 1. Zhang H, *et al.* RIP1-mediated AIP1 phosphorylation at a 14-3-3-binding site is critical for tumor necrosis factor-induced ASK1-JNK/p38 activation. *J Biol Chem* **282**, 14788-96 (2007).
- 2. Brummer T, *et al.* Phosphorylation-dependent binding of 14-3-3 terminates signaling by the Gab2 docking protein. *EMBO J* **27**, 2305-16 (2008).
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SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

Supplementary Figure 1. Workflow for sMRM analysis. a, Expression level of dt-Shc1 in a stable Rat-2 fibroblast cell line. Lysates prepared from Rat-2 fibroblasts stably expressing dt-Shc1 were immunoblotted with anti-Shc1 antibodies. **b,** Workflow for sMRM analysis. dt-Shc1 was affinity purified from EGF-stimulated cells and digested with trypsin. The peptides were analyzed by LC/MS in discovery mode to identify a Shc1 based interaction network. This information was used to build an sMRM method, which was employed to quantify dynamic changes in the Shc1 network.

Supplementary Figure 2. EGF dose optimization. a-b, Cells were stimulated with increasing concentrations of EGF for 5 min. Interacting proteins and Shc1 phosphopeptides in purified dt-Shc1 complexes were quantified by sMRM. **c,** Normalized Shc1 levels. Error bars are $+/-$ s.d. (n=3).

a

Supplementary Figure 3. Normalization peptides and linearity of sMRM assay for Shc1 complexes. **a,** Relative positions and sequences of dt-Shc1 peptides used for normalization. **b,** Linearity plot of dt-Shc1 normalizing peptides. Tryptic digested dt-Shc1 immunoprecipitates were prepared as described in **Fig. 1b** and the indicated volumes were injected. Relative abundance of dt-Shc1 normalizing peptides were measured by sMRM. dt-Shc1 peptides are numbered as in **a** and the transitions for each peptide are graphed**.**

Log (injection A, 10)

Supplementary Figure 4. Reproducibility of sMRM technical repeats. a, The overlay of three LC-sMRM chromatographs from three consecutive injections of the same biological sample (pink: injection a; blue: injection b; orange: injection c). Each chromatograph consists of the whole set of sMRM-targeted proteins for the Shc1 interactome. Each peak represents a detected peptide fragment (transition) from the Shc1 interactome. The peak areas for major peaks are labeled. The LC gradient for peptide elution is also shown by dotted lines (Blue: H2O %; Red: ACN %). cpm=count per minute. **b,** Verification of the linear regression of sMRM data in **a**. The Log₁₀ values of all data points (circles) from the first two injections (injection a and injection b) are plotted against each other. Each data point represents the ion intensity of a given peptide transition (peak area) quantified by the sMRM assay.

Supplementary Figure 5. Temporal profiles of dt-Shc1 phosphotyrosine sites after EGF stimulation. a, dt-Shc1 was affinity purified from EGF-stimulated fibroblasts. Dynamic phosphorylation on tyrosine 313 (Y313) and tyrosine 239/240 (1pY239/240, as singly phosphorylated form; see supplementary text for details) was measured by sMRM (left panel). Phosphorylation kinetics were plotted using a quasi-logarithm time scale to expand the early time points (right panel). **b,** Dynamics of all Shc1 phosphorylation sites plotted on a real time scale. **c,** Normalized dt-Shc1 levels. Results are representative of three independent biological repeats. Error bars are +/- s.d. from all transitions for each phosphopeptide from all technical repeats.

Supplementary Figure 6. Principle component analysis (PCA) of the dynamic profiles of phosphorylation sites from the Shc1-signaling network shown in Fig. 2b. a, Distribution of eigenvalues among PCA components, showing components 1 and 2 (in blue) with the highest contributions among all variances. **b,** PCA of analyzed phosphorylation sites in the Shc1-signaling network. The centre of the open circles marks the mean PCA values for each phosphorylation site. Open circles: red, tyrosine sites; blue, serine/threonine sites.

Supplementary Figure 7. Monitoring kinase inhibitor activity by immunoblotting. The inhibition efficiencies of indicated kinase inhibitors were monitored by immunoblotting for Erk and Akt (S473) phosphorylation. Inhibitor used for EGFR is AG1478; Mek is PD98059; PI3K is LY294002. Results are representative of three independent biological repeats.

Supplementary Figure 8. EGF-induced phosphorylation of Shc1 Ser29 is sensitive to Akt inhibition and requires PI3K p110α. a, Effects of indicated inhibitors on dt-Shc1 S29 phosphorylation. Fibroblasts were pretreated for 20 min with isoform-specific PI3K inhibitors. Phosphorylation on dt-Shc1 S29 was quantified by sMRM (left panel). The efficiency of PI3K inhibition was monitored by measuring the phosphorylation on Akt and S6k using immunoblotting (right panel). **b,** Effects of an Akt-specific inhibitor (Akt inhibitor IV) on dt-Shc1 phosphorylation compared to Mek and EGFR inhibitors (left panel) as monitored by sMRM. The inhibition efficiency was monitored by immunoblotting for phospho-Akt (right panel). GDC: pan-PI3K inhibitor; PIK90: PI3K p110α isoform-specific inhibitor; TGX: PI3K p110β isoform-specific inhibitor, LY: pan-PI3K inhibitor (LY294002). To inhibit Akt, we used Akt inhibitor IV; Mek, PD98059; EGFR, AG1478. Results are representative of three independent biological repeats. Error bars are s.d. from all transitions for each phosphopeptide from all technical repeats. Data are the representative of three biological replicates.

Supplementary Figure 9. Temporal profiles of Akt and Erk phosphorylation upon EGF stimulation. a, EGF-induced Akt and Erk phosphorylation kinetics were quantified by quantitative immunoblotting (Odyssey infrared imaging system, LI-COR Biosciences). **b,** Overlay of temporal phosphorylation profiles, showing the difference in kinetics of Akt activation (pAkt) versus Shc1 T214 phosphorylation (pT214), and between Erk activation (pErk) and Shc1 S29 phosphorylation (pS29) (compare with Fig. 2e).

Supplementary Figure 10. Conversion of sMRM quantification data into pseudo-3D plots to generate temporal profiles for Shc1 binding proteins using Grb2 as an example. The abundance (ion intensity) of each Grb2 transition (peptide fragment) was first converted into relative abundance using the highest value of that transition across all time points as 1.0. The mean transitions from Grb2 were then plotted as a 2D kinetic curve, which was then converted into a pseudo-3D view. The sizes of the dots are proportional to the relative abundance of Shc1-associated Grb2 at the indicated time points.

Supplementary Figure 11. Dynamic profiles of Cluster 1a Shc1-interacting proteins. The individual temporal profiles of selected Shc1-interacting proteins are shown (see Fig3b). Y-axis: relative abundance; X-axis: time after EGF addition (minutes). Results are representative of three biological replicates. Error bars are s.d. from all transitions for each protein from all technical repeats.

Supplementary Figure 12. Dynamic profiles of Cluster 1b Shc1-interacting proteins. The individual temporal profiles of Shc1-interacting proteins from Cluster 1b are shown (see Fig3b). Y-axis: relative abundance; X-axis: time after EGF addition (minutes). Results are representative of three biological replicates. Error bars are s.d. from all transitions for each protein from all technical repeats.

Supplementary Figure 13. Dynamic profiles of Cluster 2 Shc1-interacting proteins. The individual temporal profiles of Shc1-interacting proteins from Cluster 2 are shown (see Fig3b). Y-axis: relative abundance; X-axis: time after EGF addition (minutes). Results are representative of three biological replicates. Error bars are s.d. from all transitions for each protein from all technical repeats.

SgK269

Ppp1cc

Ppp1ca

Supplementary Figure 14. Dynamic profiles of Shcbp1 and Cluster 3 Shc1 interacting proteins. The individual temporal profiles of Shc1-interacting proteins are shown (see Fig3b). Y-axis: relative abundance; X-axis: time after EGF addition (minutes). Results are representative of three biological replicates. Error bars are s.d. from all transitions for each protein from all technical repeats.

Asap2

Supplementary Figure 15. Comparison of EGF-induced phosphorylation kinetics of endogenously expressed Shc1 vs. ectopically expressed dt-Shc1. a, Primary MEFs prepared from FLAG-tagged Shc1 knock-in (Shc KI) mice were stimulated with EGF for the indicated times. Phosphorylation kinetics of Shc1 KI were quantified by sMRM and compared with those from dt-Shc1 purified from stably expressing Rat-2 cells. Error bars are s.d. from all transitions for each protein from all technical repeats. Results are representative of three biological replicates. **b,** Overlay of phospho-kinetic curves of individual Shc1 sites.

Supplementary Figure 16. Comparison of the temporal profiles of EGF-induced phosphorylation of the endogenous Shc1 complex as compared with the dt-Shc1 complex. a, Primary MEFs prepared from FLAG-Shc1 knock-in (Shc1 KI) mice were stimulated with EGF for the indicated times. Dynamic phosphorylation of the Shc1 complex purified from Shc1 KI cells was quantified by sMRM and compared with that from dt-Shc1 expressing cells. **b,** Temporal profiles of Shc1-associated proteins were compared from FLAG-Shc1 KI MEFs and dt-Shc1 Rat-2 cells stimulated with EGF.

b c Red: Grb2 vs. Blue: cluster 3 Red: Grb2 vs. Green: cluster 2

X-axis: time after EGF addition (minutes) as described in Fig. 2a. Y-axis: relative abundance.

Supplementary Figure 17. Temporal profile comparisons. a, Shc1-associated Grb2 vs. Cluster 1a and 1b proteins. **b,** Shc1-associated Grb2 vs. Cluster 2 proteins. **c,** Shc1-associated Grb2 vs. cluster 3 proteins.

Supplementary Figure 18. Targeting of the mouse Grb2 gene with a conditional floxed allele. a, Diagrammatic representations of the wild-type mouse Grb2 gene. **b,** Cre-mediated deletion of exon 2 introduces a frameshift mutation. **c,** Grb2 levels after 4-OH-tamoxifeninduced excision in MEFs homozygous for the Grb2flox/flox allele and ectopically expressing dt-Shc1 (WT – wild-type MEFs, KO – Grb2-excised MEFs).

Supplementary Figure 19. EGF-induced Shc1-mediated signaling network consists of Grb2-dependent and -independent sub-networks. Experiments were performed as described in **Fig. 4b.** WT or Grb2 KO cells were stimulated with EGF for 5 minutes. Shc1 complexes were analyzed by sMRM. A summary view of the data is shown in which proteins are separated based on their requirement for or independence of Grb2 for Shc1 binding.

Supplementary Figure 20. Increased tyrosine phosphorylation on Shc1 and EGFR in Grb2-deficient cells. a, Grb2-deficient cells expressing dt-Shc1 were stimulated with EGF for the indicated times. The phosphorylation status of dt-Shc1 was analyzed by sMRM. **b,** Increased and sustained phosphorylation on various EGFR tyrosine sites in Grb2-deficient MEFs was analyzed by immunoblotting using phospho-specific antibodies.

Supplementary Figure 21. Grb2-independent, serine/threonine-dependent Shc1 protein interactions. a, sMRM analysis of Shc1-interacting proteins in Shc1-deficient fibroblasts stably expressing wild-type dt-Shc1 (WT) or its mutants**. b,** Cluster 3 proteins were also plotted with dynamic curves for ease of comparison. 3F: Y239/240/313F; 3A: S29/335/T214A. Error bars are s.d. from all transitions for each protein from all technical repeats. Results are representative of two biological replicates.

Supplementary Figure 22. Effect of alanine substitution of Shc1 Ser29 on EGFinduced Shc1 signaling complex assembly. sMRM analysis of Shc1-interacting proteins in Shc1-deficient fibroblasts stably expressing wild-type dt-Shc1 (WT) or S29A mutant. Note: For each protein, the highest value for association with WT Shc1 is set as 100%.

Supplementary Figure 23. Effect of alanine substitution of Shc1 Ser335 on EGFinduced Shc1 signaling complex assembly. sMRM analysis of Shc1-interacting proteins in Shc1-deficient fibroblasts stably expressing wild-type dt-Shc1 (WT) or S335A mutant. Note: For each protein, the highest value for association with WT Shc1 is set as 100%.

Supplementary Figure 24. Effect of alanine substitution of Shc1 Thr214 on EGFinduced Shc1 signaling complex assembly. sMRM analysis of Shc1-interacting proteins in Shc1-deficient fibroblasts stably expressing wild-type dt-Shc1 (WT) or T214A mutant. Note: For each protein, the highest value for association with WT Shc1 is set as 100%.

Bait proteins

Supplementary Figure 25. SgK269 specifically associates with Ppp1ca and Ppp1cc. a, Normalized spectral counts (across all replicates and conditions) for the interactions of SgK269 and Ppp1r10 with each of the three catalytic subunits of PP1 and with the negative control GFP. FLAG-tagged Ppp1ca, Ppp1cb, Ppp1cc and GFP were purified from stablytransfected HEK293 cells and then analyzed by LC/MS. SgK269 is highly enriched with Ppp1ca and Ppp1cc, but not detected as an interaction partner for Ppp1cb. By contrast, Ppp1r10 (also known as PNUTS) interacts with all three of the catalytic subunits (n≥13). **b,** SgK269, but not SgK223, associates with Ppp1ca and Ppp1cc. FLAG-tagged SgK269, SgK223 and GFP were overexpressed and purified from EGF-stimulated HEK293 cells, then analyzed by LC/MS. Normalized spectral counts of Ppp1ca, Ppp1cc and Ppp1r10 are shown. n=3. Error bars indicate s.d. from all transitions of each protein from all technical repeats.

Supplementary Figure 26. SgK269 contains multiple motifs involved in proteinprotein interactions. Potential motifs are predicted based on experimental data, literature searches and bioinformatics analyses. SgK269 lacks the conserved Asp residue within the conserved DFG motif, critical for binding Mg2+ ions in protein kinases. This is replace by a Gly residue (highlighted in red). Phosphorylated tyrosine sites are highlighted in red.

Supplementary Figure 27. Lentiviral-mediated knock-down of SgK269 effectively decreases EGF-dependent binding of Ppp1ca and Ppp1cc to Shc1 in HeLa cells. Cells infected with SgK269 shRNA1 (black bars), SgK269 shRNA2 (blue bars), or luciferase shRNA (open bars) were stimulated with EGF. Endogenous Shc1 complexes were purified by immunoprecipitation using an anti-Shc antibody. The relative abundances of Shc1 interacting proteins were quantified by sMRM. Error bars are s.d. from all transitions for each protein from all technical repeats. Results are representative of three biological replicates.

Supplementary Figure 28. Lentiviral-mediated knockdown of Dab2ip protein expression does not affect EGF-dependent association of SgK269-Ppp1ca/cc complex to the Shc1 complex. HeLa cells infected with lentiviruses expressing shRNAs for luciferase, SgK269, or Dab2ip were stimulated with EGF. The Shc1 signaling complex was affinity purified with anti-Shc antibody. The indicated Shc1-interacting proteins were quantified by sMRM. Striped bars identify proteins that are the targets of shRNA knockdown. Ratio over wild type=Relative abundance of Shc1 binding partners in SgK269 or Dab2IP knockdown cells/Relative abundance of Shc1 binding partners in control knockdown cells. Error bars are s.d. from all transitions for each protein from all technical repeats. Results are representative of two biological replicates.

Supplementary Figure 29. SgK269 is tyrosine phosphorylated upon EGF stimulation. a, Shc1 interacts with SgK269 with delayed kinetics following EGF stimulation. EGF-stimulated MCF10A cells stably expressing myc-SgK269-HA (SgK269) or empty vector were immunoprecipitated with anti-Shc1 antibodies and immunoblotted as indicated. **b,** MCF10A cells stably expressing myc-SgK269-HA (SgK269) or empty vector were serum-starved and stimulated with EGF for the indicated times. HA-tagged SgK269 was affinity purified. Tyrosine phosphorylation of SgK269 was examined using pTyr-specific antibodies (top panel), and associated Shc1 identified by blotting with anti-Shc antibodies (lower panel). **c**, EGF-induced association of the SgK269 Y1188F mutant with Shc1 was examined using immunoprecipitation and immunoblotting.

a

Supplementary Figure 30. Morphology of SgK269-induced MCF10A acini. MCF10A cells stably expressing empty vector (pRetroX) or SgK269 were grown in Matrigel for 12 days and photographed. Overexpression of WT SgK269 within this model system generates acini with a two-fold increase in diameter over those of control acini. Furthermore, these enlarged acini present with a multi-lobular morphology and non-cleared lumens, distinct from those of the rounded, hollow control acini. Both of these phenotypes induced by over-expression of WT SgK269 are rescued by mutation of Y1188 to phenylalanine. This tyrosine residue sits within a canonical NPXY motif, responsible for the interaction between SgK269 and Shc1.