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## Data article

## Proteome-wide dataset supporting the study of ancient metazoan macromolecular complexes



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## ABSTRACT

Our analysis examines the conservation of multiprotein complexes among metazoa through use of high resolution biochemical fractionation and precision mass spectrometry applied to soluble cell extracts from 5 representative model organisms *Caenorhabditis elegans*, *Drosophila melanogaster*, *Mus musculus*, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*, and *Homo sapiens*. The interaction network obtained from the data was validated globally in 4 distant species (*Xenopus laevis*, *Nematostella vectensis*, *Dictyostelium discoideum*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) and locally by targeted affinity-purification

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Biochemical  
Fractionation

experiments. Here we provide details of our massive set of supporting biochemical fractionation data available via ProteomeXchange (PXD002319–PXD002328), PPIs via BioGRID (185267); and interaction network projections via (<http://metazoa.med.utoronto.ca>) made fully accessible to allow further exploration. The datasets here are related to the research article on metazoan macromolecular complexes in Nature [1].

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## Specifications Table

Subject area	Biology
More specific subject area	Metazoan proteomics
Type of data	Set of tables
How data was acquired	Biochemical fractionation combined with quantitative mass spectrometry using LTQ XL; LTQ Orbitrap Velos
Data format	Raw and processed data
Experimental factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whole body lysate from worm (<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>)</li> <li>• AX4 cells from amoeba (<i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i>)</li> <li>• 2 cell types in fly (<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>),</li> <li>• 5 cell lines in human (<i>Homo sapiens</i>),</li> <li>• Embryonic stem cells from mice (<i>Mus musculus</i>)</li> <li>• Unfertilized sea anemone eggs (<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>)</li> <li>• Log-phase culture of wild type yeast W303 strain (<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>)</li> <li>• 5 different development stages in sea urchin (<i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i>),</li> <li>• Stage 15–19 embryos, adult male heart and liver from frog (<i>Xenopus laevis</i>)</li> </ul>
Experimental features	Combination of biochemical fractionation with quantitative mass spectrometry for 6387 fractions obtained from 69 different experiments, to examine the composition of soluble multiprotein complexes among diverse animal models.
Data source location	Toronto, Canada
Data accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biochemical fractionations – ProteomeXchange (PXD002319–PXD002328)</li> <li>• PPIs – BioGRID (185267)</li> <li>• Complexes and interaction network projections – <a href="http://metazoa.med.utoronto.ca">http://metazoa.med.utoronto.ca</a></li> <li>• MS1 and MS2 elution profiles, correlation scores and ortholog mappings – <a href="http://metazoa.med.utoronto.ca">http://metazoa.med.utoronto.ca</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Supplementary data</a> with research article.</li> </ul>

## Value of the data

- Macromolecular complexes drive essential biological processes, yet their ubiquity across phyla is unclear. By applying a human-centric approach on the merged data for 5 species obtained through fractionation and mass spectrometry, and subsequent computational analysis we identified 16,655 high confidence protein–protein interactions and 981 putative functional modules encompassing 2153 broadly-conserved proteins found in virtually all multicellular eukaryotes.

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