

Figure S1. Length distribution of peptide sequences. The abscissa is the number of amino acid residues in the peptide, and the ordinate is the number of peptides of this length.

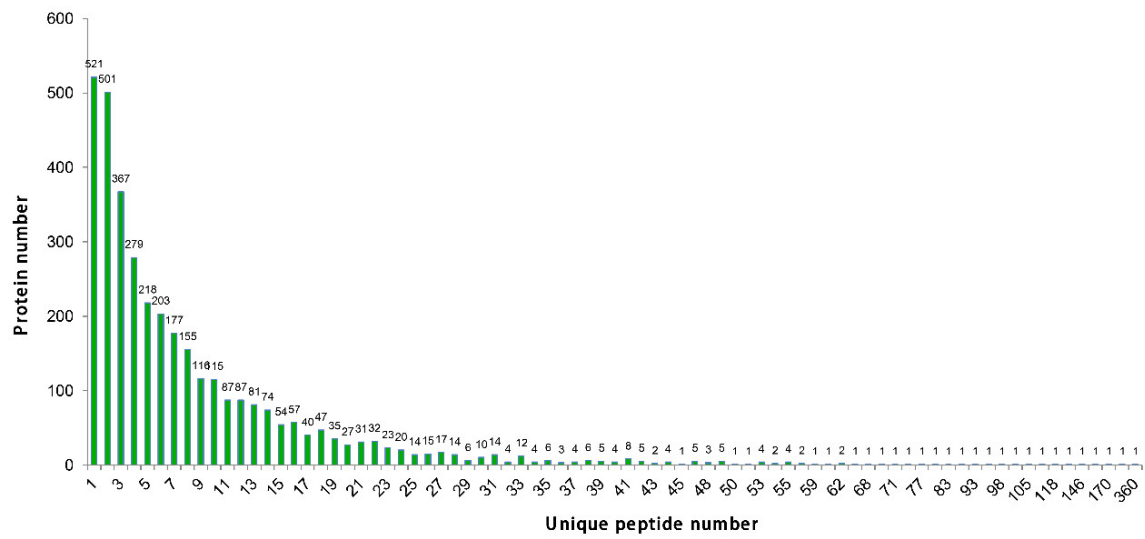


Figure S2. Number distribution of unique peptides. The abscissa is the number of unique peptides, and the ordinate is the number of proteins containing the unique peptide.

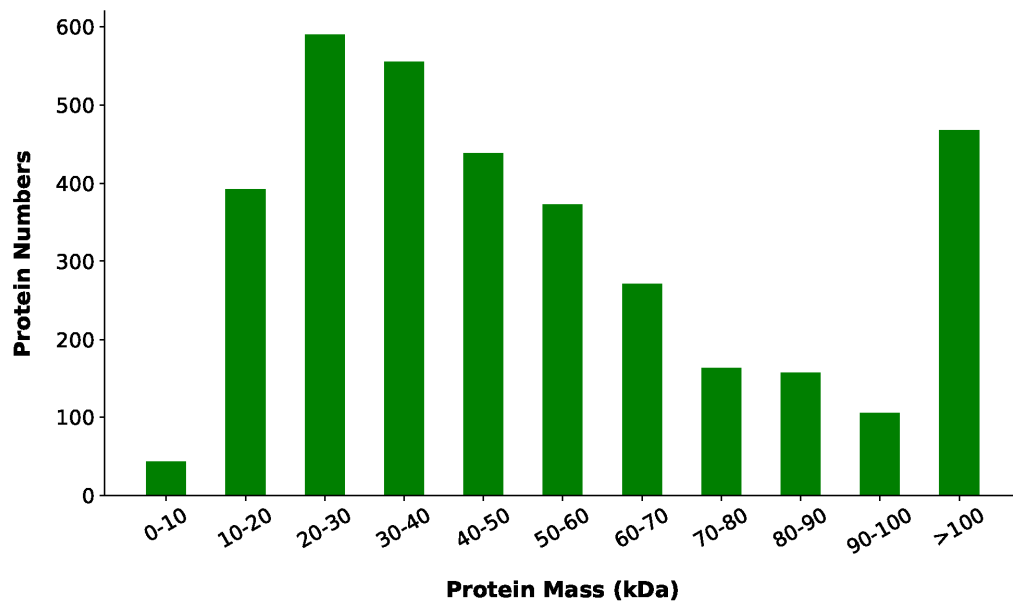


Figure S3. Protein molecular weight distribution. The abscissa is the molecular mass of the identified protein (unit: kilodalton, kDa), and the ordinate is the number of the identified protein.