Supplementary Figure Legends

Fig S1. Work-flow describing the methodology used to identify sites of endogenous Ser/Thr and Lys ubiquitylation in cells in a single experiment.

Fig S2. Isopeptide-linked ubiquitylation sites in MyD88 formed in response to R848 in mouse RAW cells.

Mass fragmentation patterns of the indicated tryptic peptides from MyD88. "GG" represents the remnant of Ubiquitin attached to the specified amino acid in the target protein generated after trypsin digestion. Data information: the spectra shown were obtained 20 min after stimulation with R848.

Fig S3. Isopeptide-linked ubiquitylation sites in IRAK4 formed in response to R848 in mouse RAW cells.

Mass fragmentation patterns of the indicated tryptic peptides from IRAK4. "GG" represents the remnant of Ubiquitin attached to the specified amino acid in the target protein generated after trypsin digestion. Data information: The spectra shown were obtained 20 min after stimulation with R848 except for the peptide containing Lys321 which was obtained after stimulation for 6 h.

Fig S4. Isopeptide-linked ubiquitylation sites in IRAK2 formed in response to R848 in mouse RAW cells.

Mass fragmentation patterns of the indicated tryptic peptides from IRAK2. "GG" represents the remnant of Ubiquitin attached to the specified amino acid in the target protein generated after trypsin digestion. Data information: The spectra shown were obtained 20 min after stimulation with R848.

Fig S5. Isopeptide-linked ubiquitylation sites in IRAK1 formed in response to R848 in mouse RAW cells.

Mass fragmentation patterns of the indicated tryptic peptides from IRAK1. "GG" represents the remnant of Ubiquitin attached to the specified amino acid in the target protein generated after trypsin digestion. Data information: The spectra shown were obtained 20 min after stimulation with R848









