

Voronoi-like treemaps from

**“Proteomic characterization of host-pathogen
interactions
using human cell lines infected with
Staphylococcus aureus HG001 as a model”**

Kristin Surmann

Figures are provided in high resolution quality to allow zooming.
The figure legends are according to the manuscript.

Figure 37

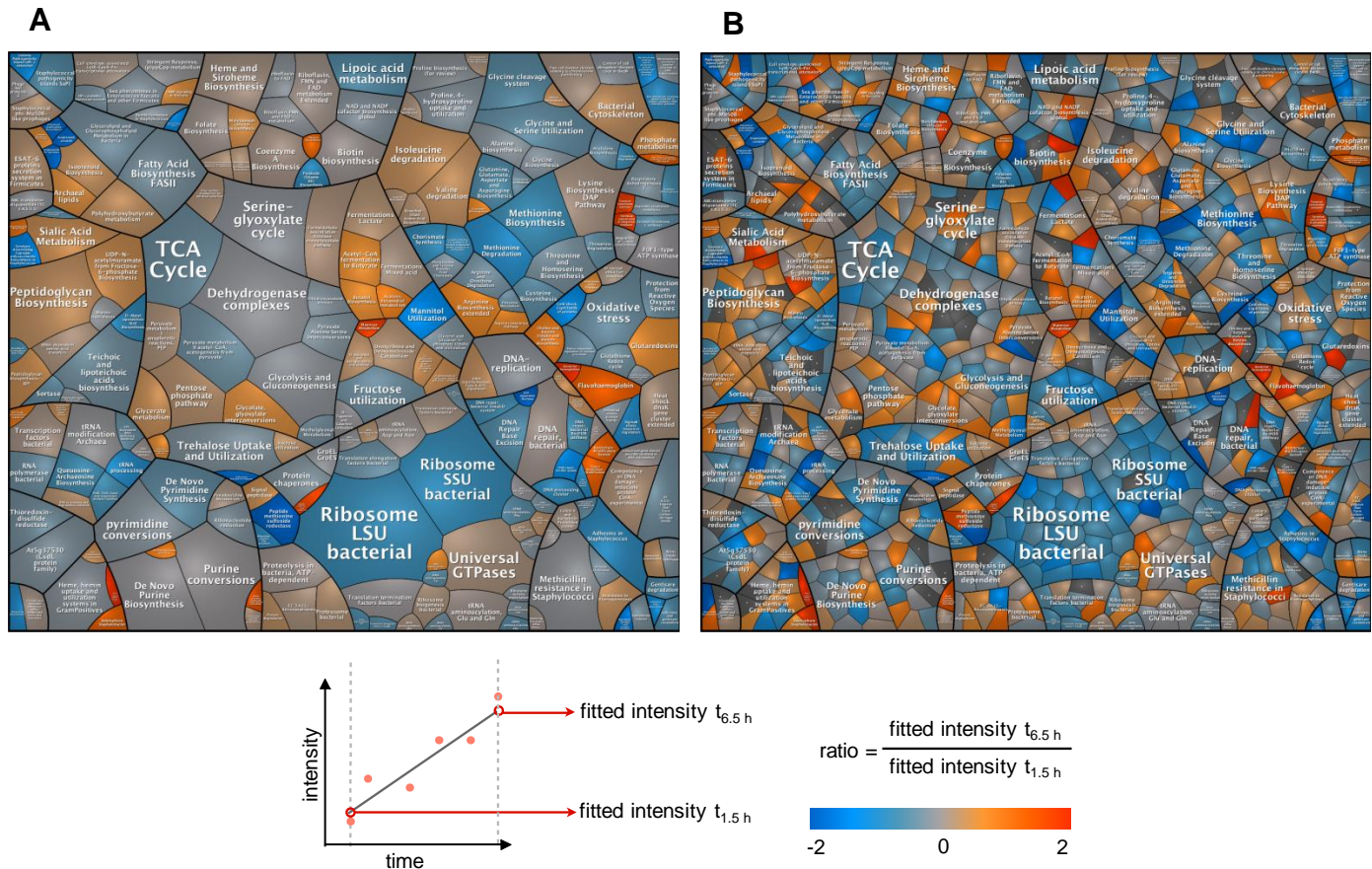


Figure 37. Voronoi-like treemap of functional categories of *S. aureus* HG001. Ratios (\log_2) of trend fitted protein intensities (6.5 h vs. 1.5 h p.i.) are illustrated: (A) mean ratios of the proteins of a pathway cluster; (B) single protein ratios of a pathway cluster. Bluish colors indicate levels which decrease; reddish colors indicate increased amounts of proteins due to internalization effects. Light gray cells indicate proteins, which were not regulated during infection, and cells in dark gray illustrate proteins, which were not detected in this approach.

Figure 52

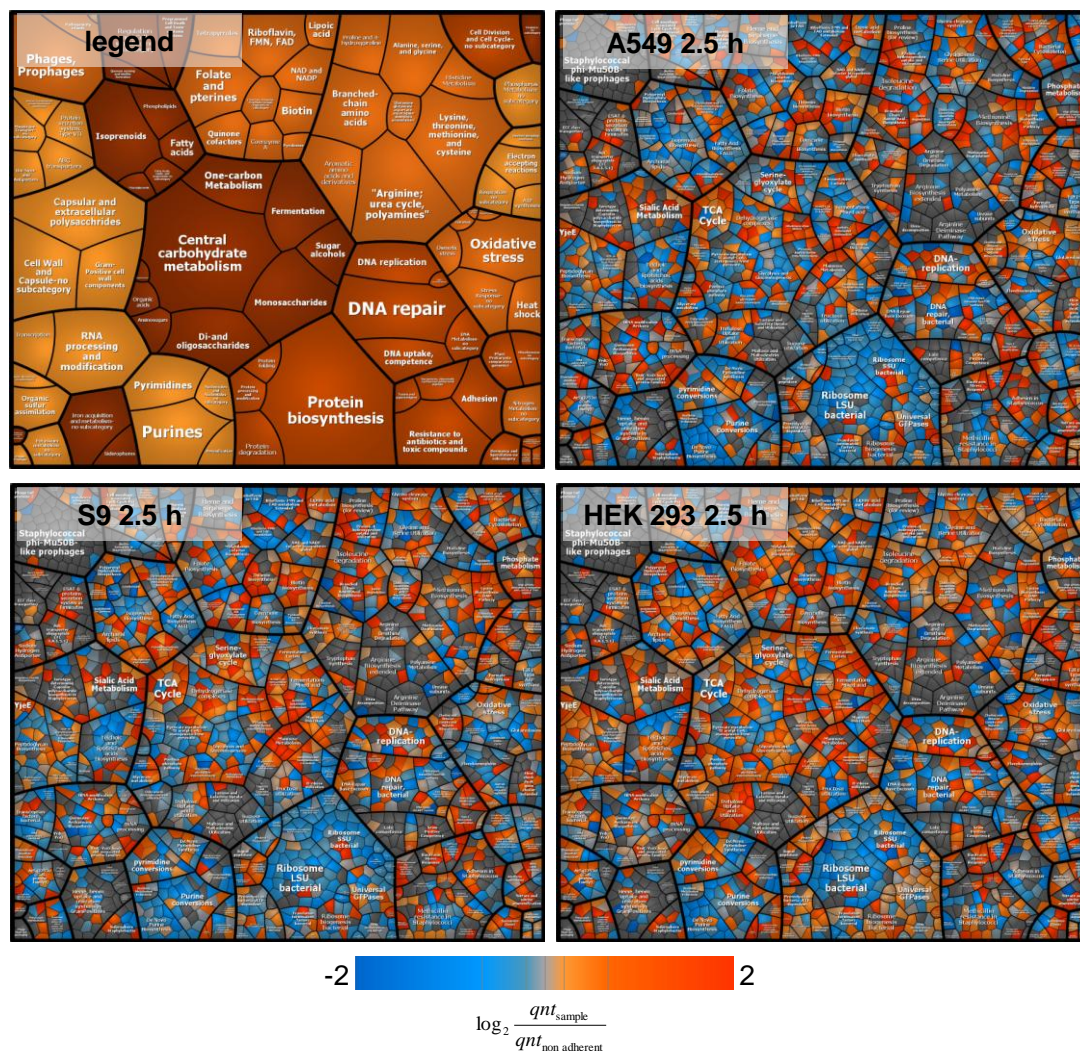


Figure 52. Voronoi-like treemap analysis of *S. aureus* HG001 proteins 2.5 h after internalization. Ratios from intensity values 2.5 h p.i. compared to the non-adherent control are depicted. All pictures represent data on protein level clustered by pathways. Blue spots indicate lower levels in the internalized bacteria compared to the non-adherent control; red colors represent higher levels of proteins in response to internalization compared to the non-adherent control. Average values from three independent biological samples are displayed (Surmann et al., 2014b).

Figure 53

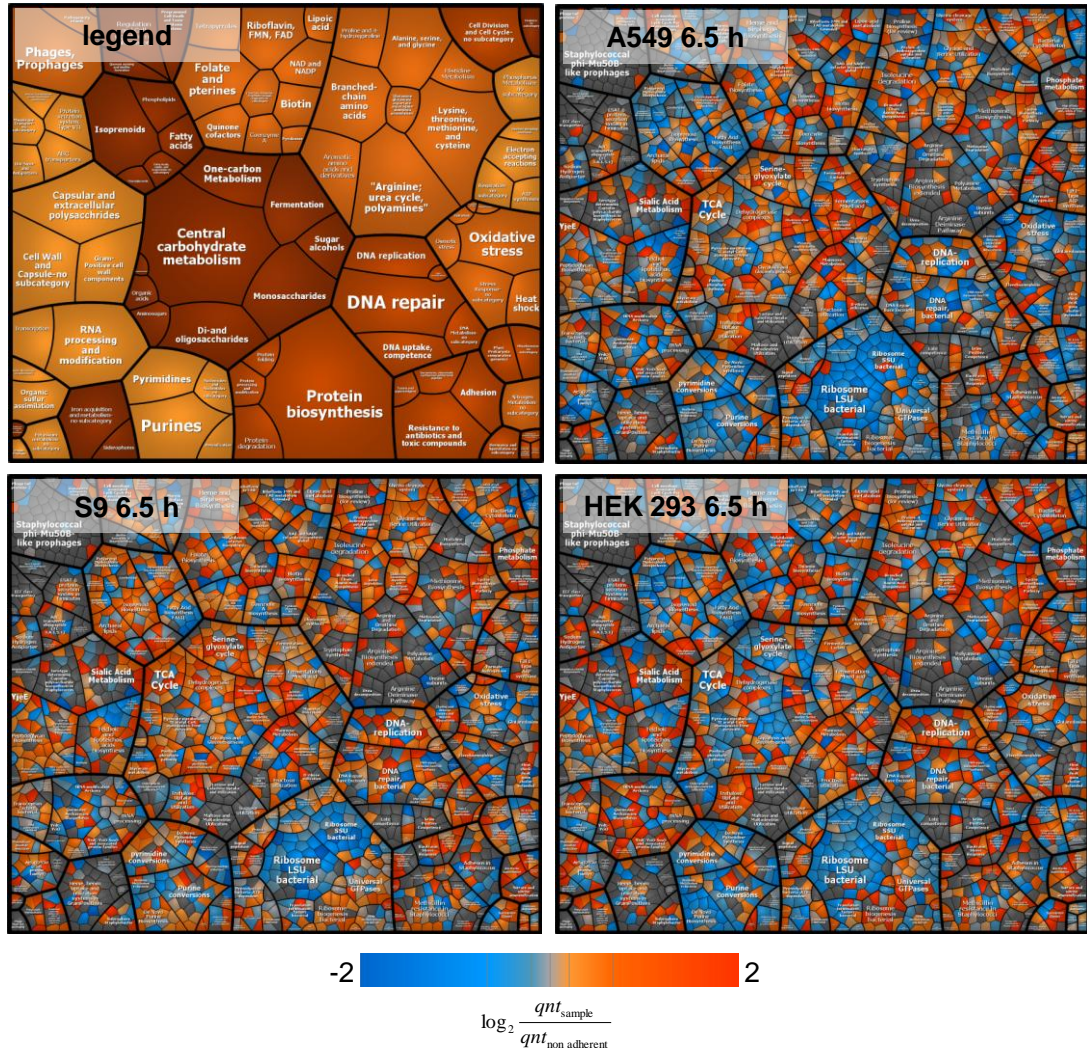


Figure 53. Voronoi-like treemap analysis of *S. aureus* HG001 proteins 6.5 h after internalization. Ratios from intensity values 6.5 h p.i. compared to the non-adherent control are depicted. All pictures represent data on protein level clustered by pathways. Blue spots indicate lower levels in the internalized bacteria compared to the non-adherent control; red colors represent higher levels of proteins in response to internalization compared to the non-adherent control. Average values from three independent biological samples are displayed (Surmann et al., 2014b).

Figure 64

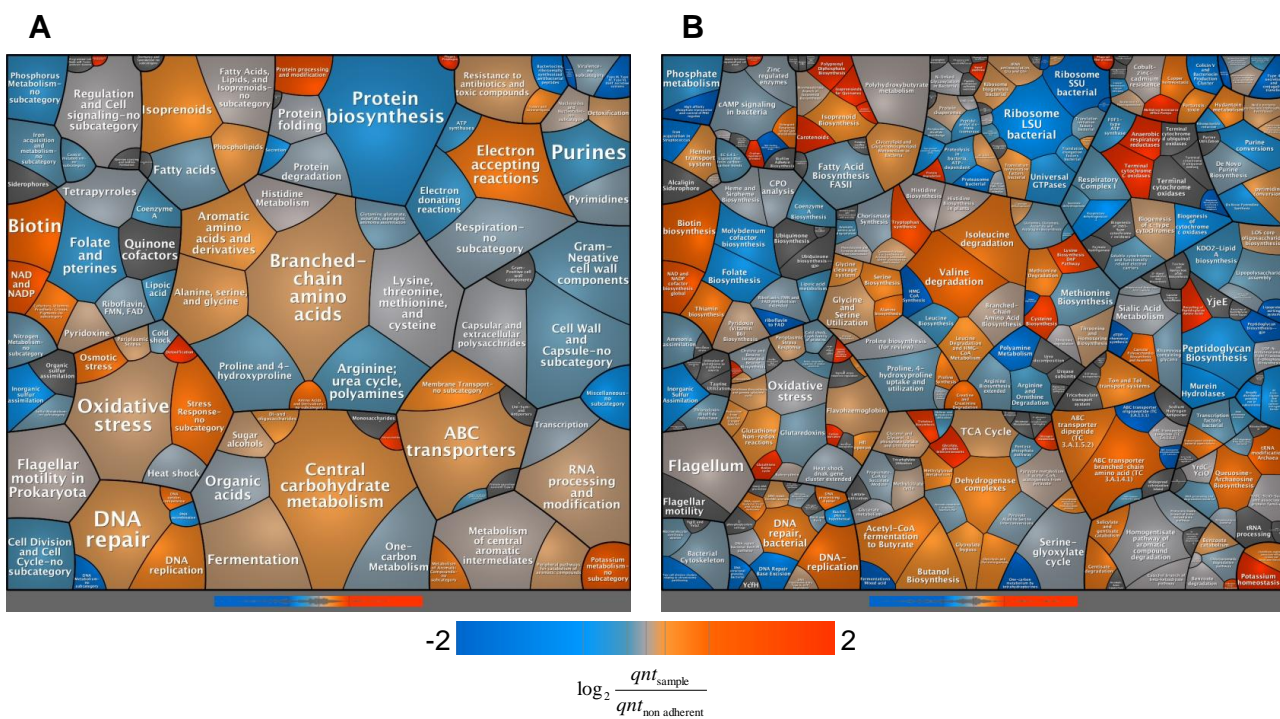


Figure 64. Voronoi-like treemap of *B. pertussis* Tohama I presenting ratios 48 h/2 h after infection by macrophages. Mean data from three biological replicates for two functional category levels [(A) level 2, (B) level 3] from the SEED (Overbeek et al., 2005) are displayed. Red colored indicate increased protein levels 48 h p.i., blue colors indicate decreased protein levels, and gray colors show pathways whose proteins were not changed in level during ongoing infection.