

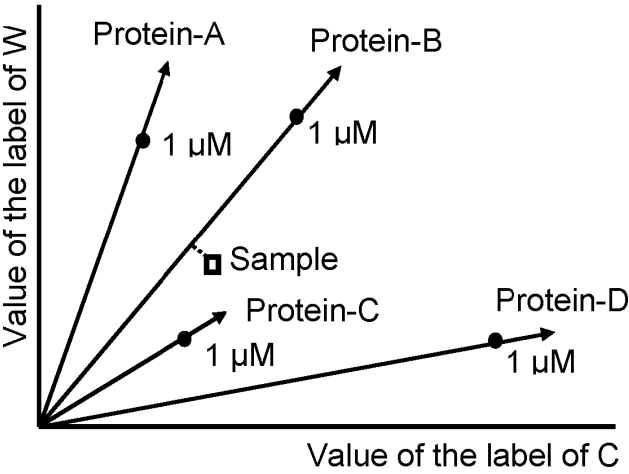


Figure 1

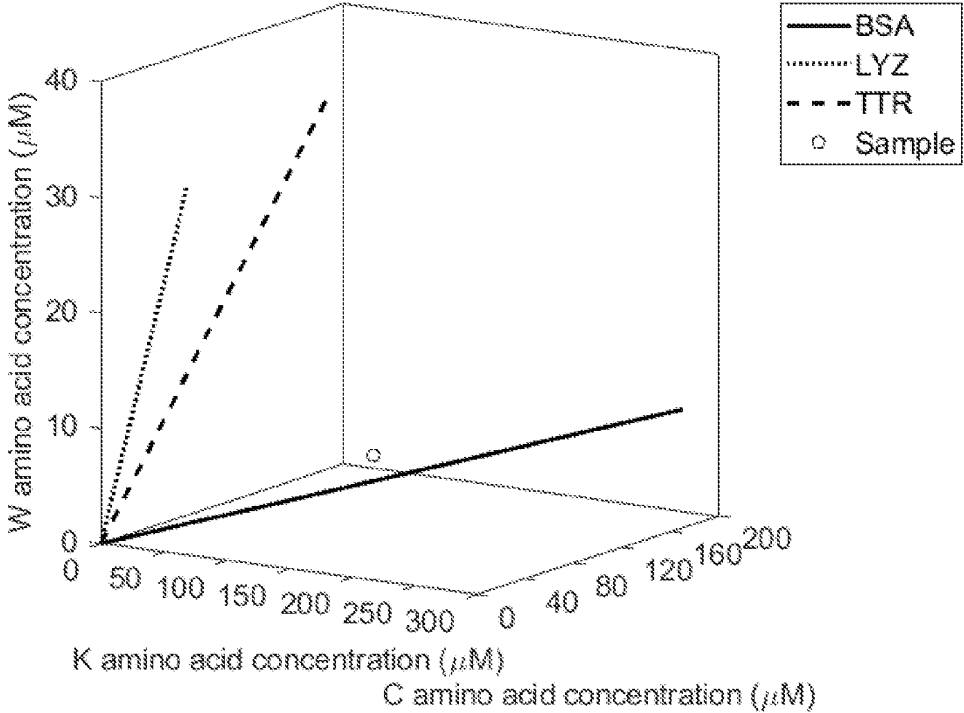


Figure 2

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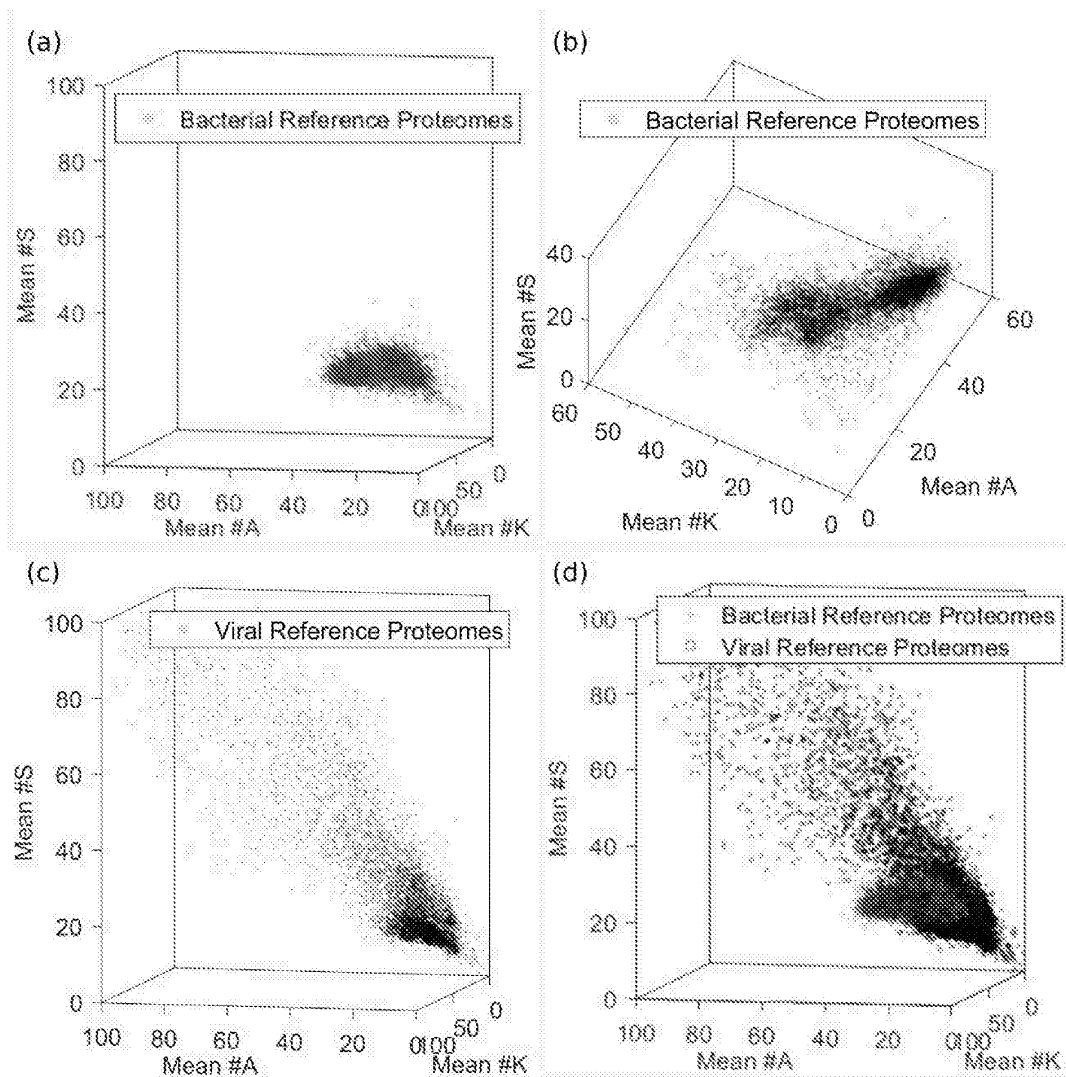


Figure 3

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Benford's Law applied to number of amino acids of proteins
within the Human Plasma Proteome

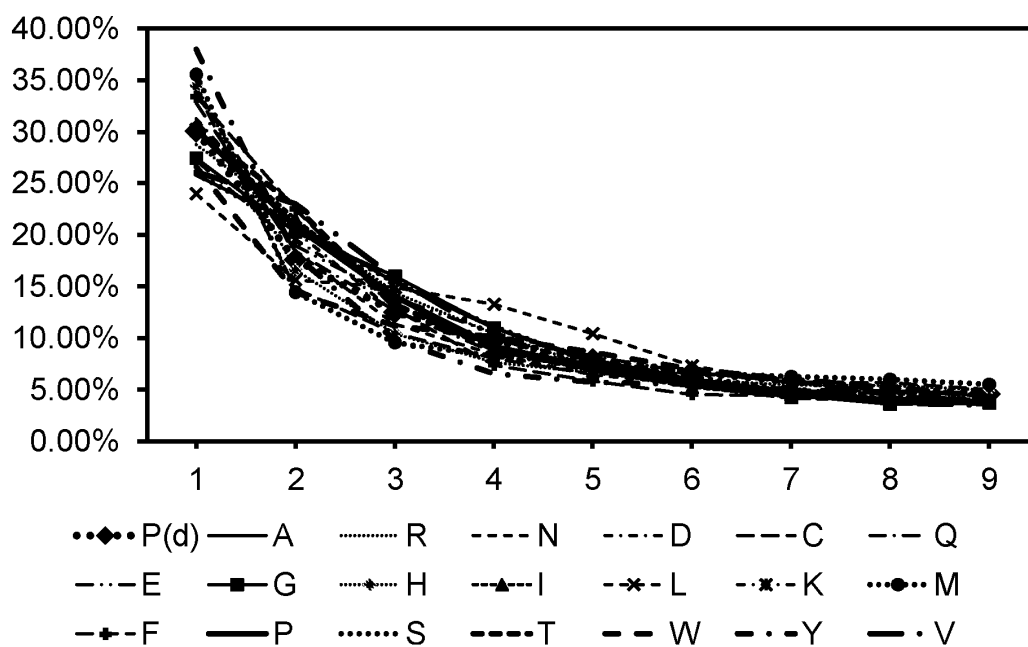


Figure 4

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Benford's Law applied to number of amino acids of proteins
within Viral Proteomes

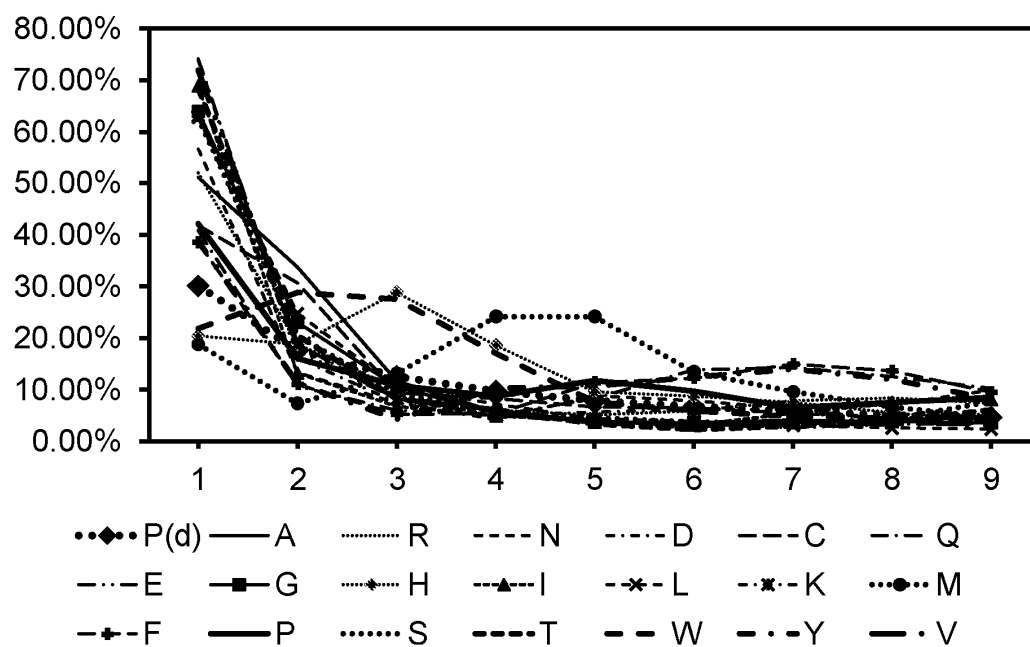


Figure 5

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Benford's Law applied to number of amino acids of proteins
within Bacterial Proteomes

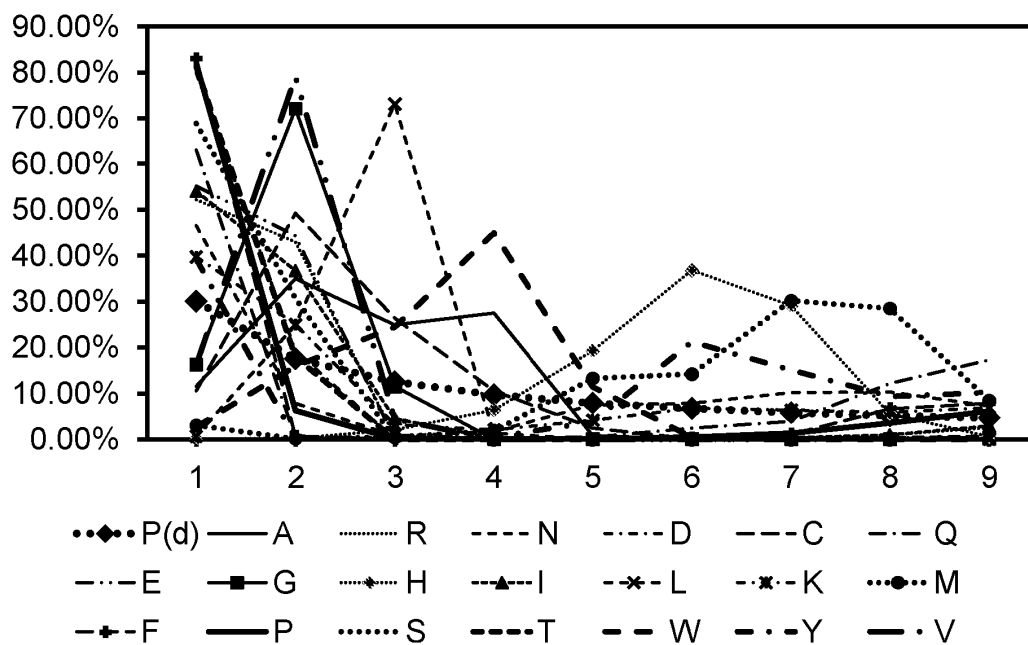


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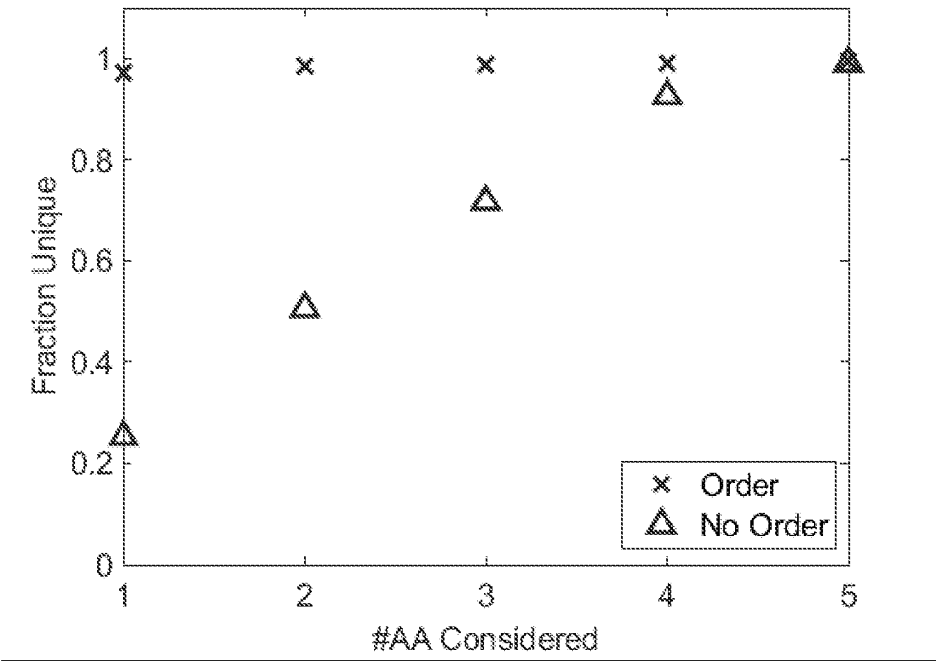


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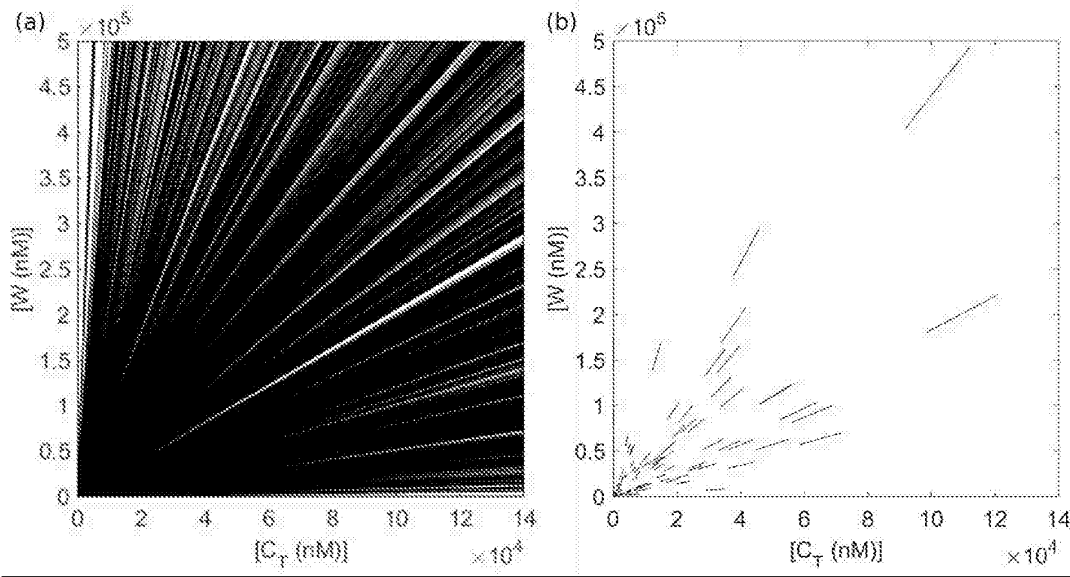


Figure 8

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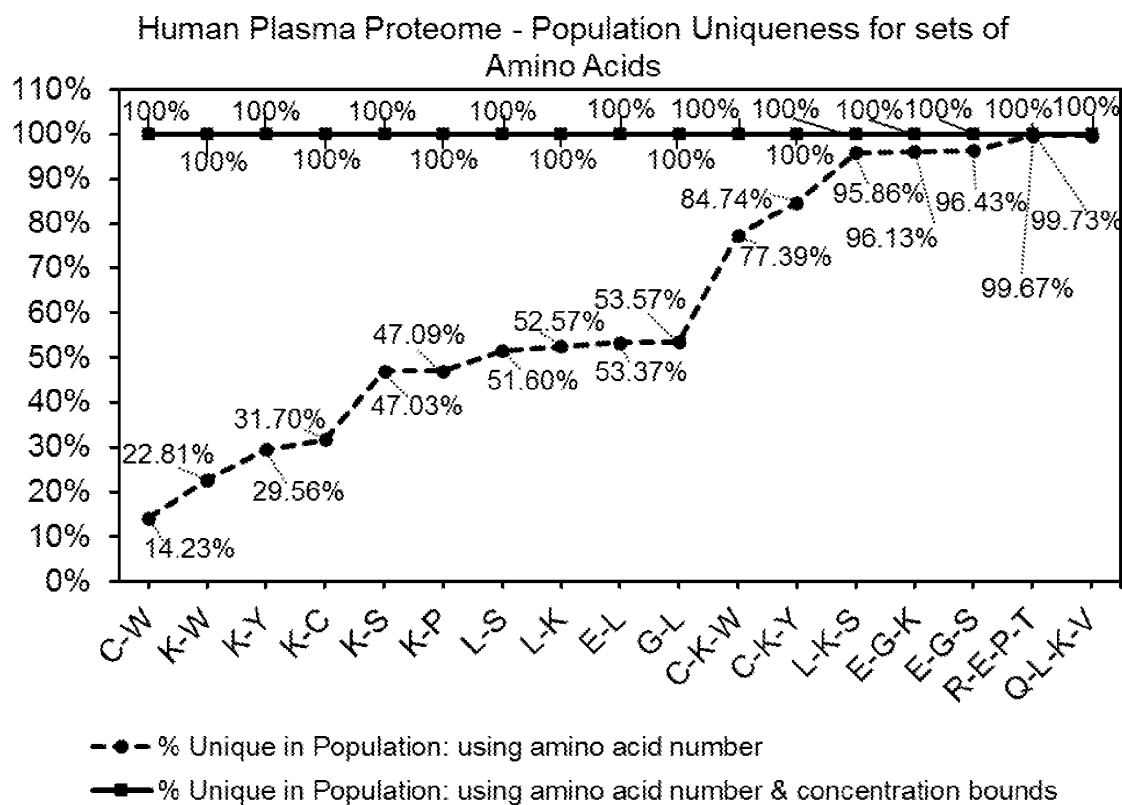


Figure 9

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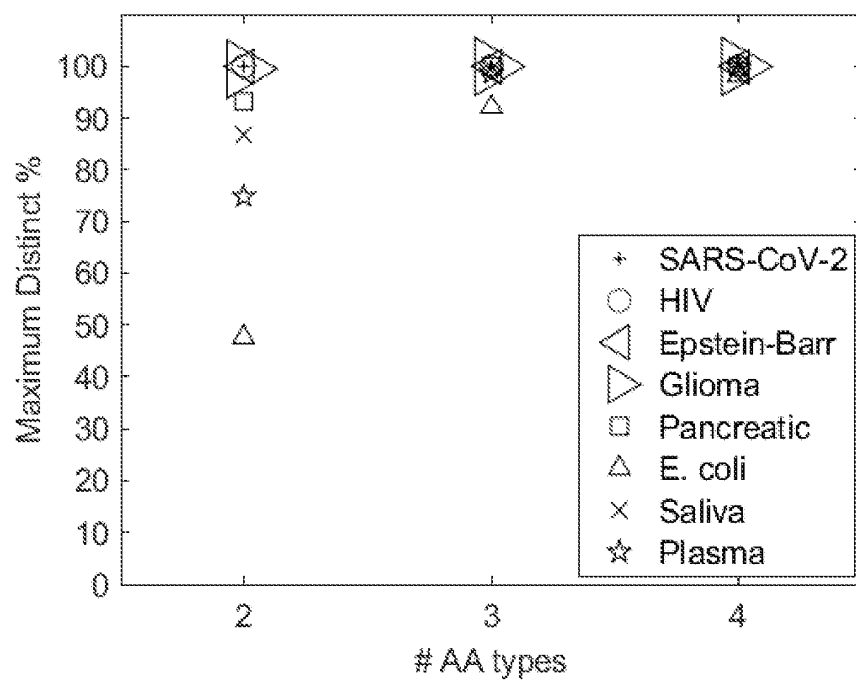


Figure 10



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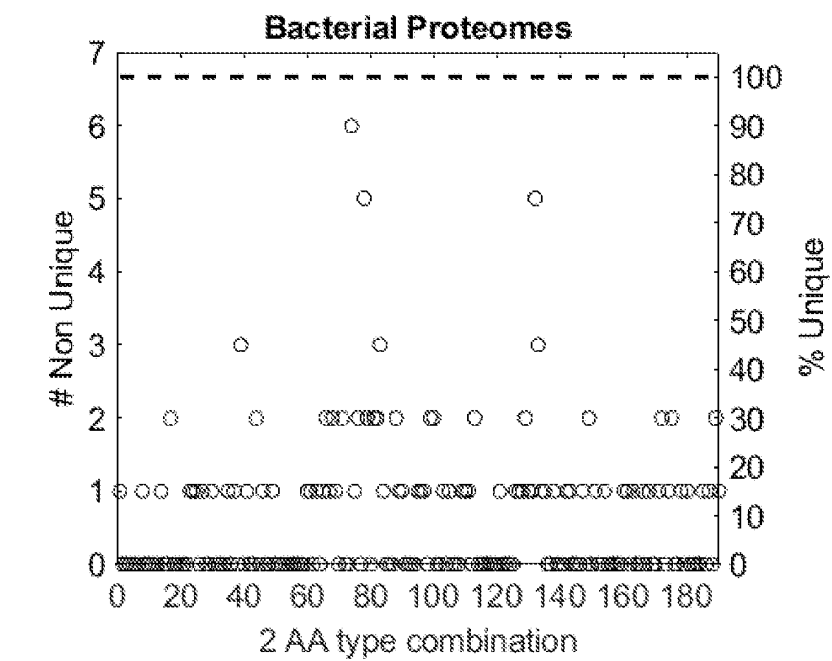
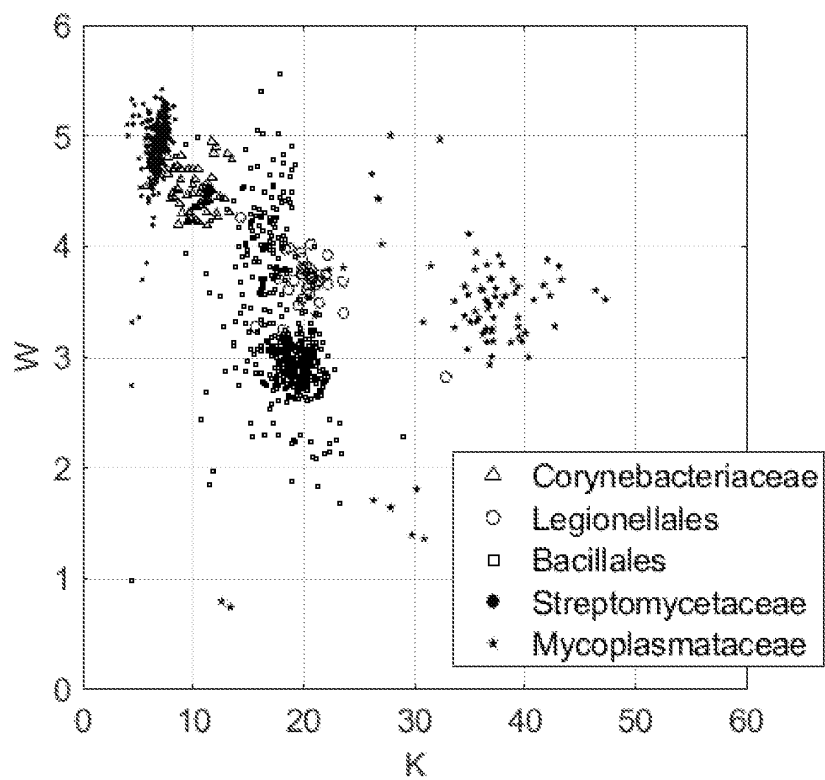


Figure 12

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Figure 13

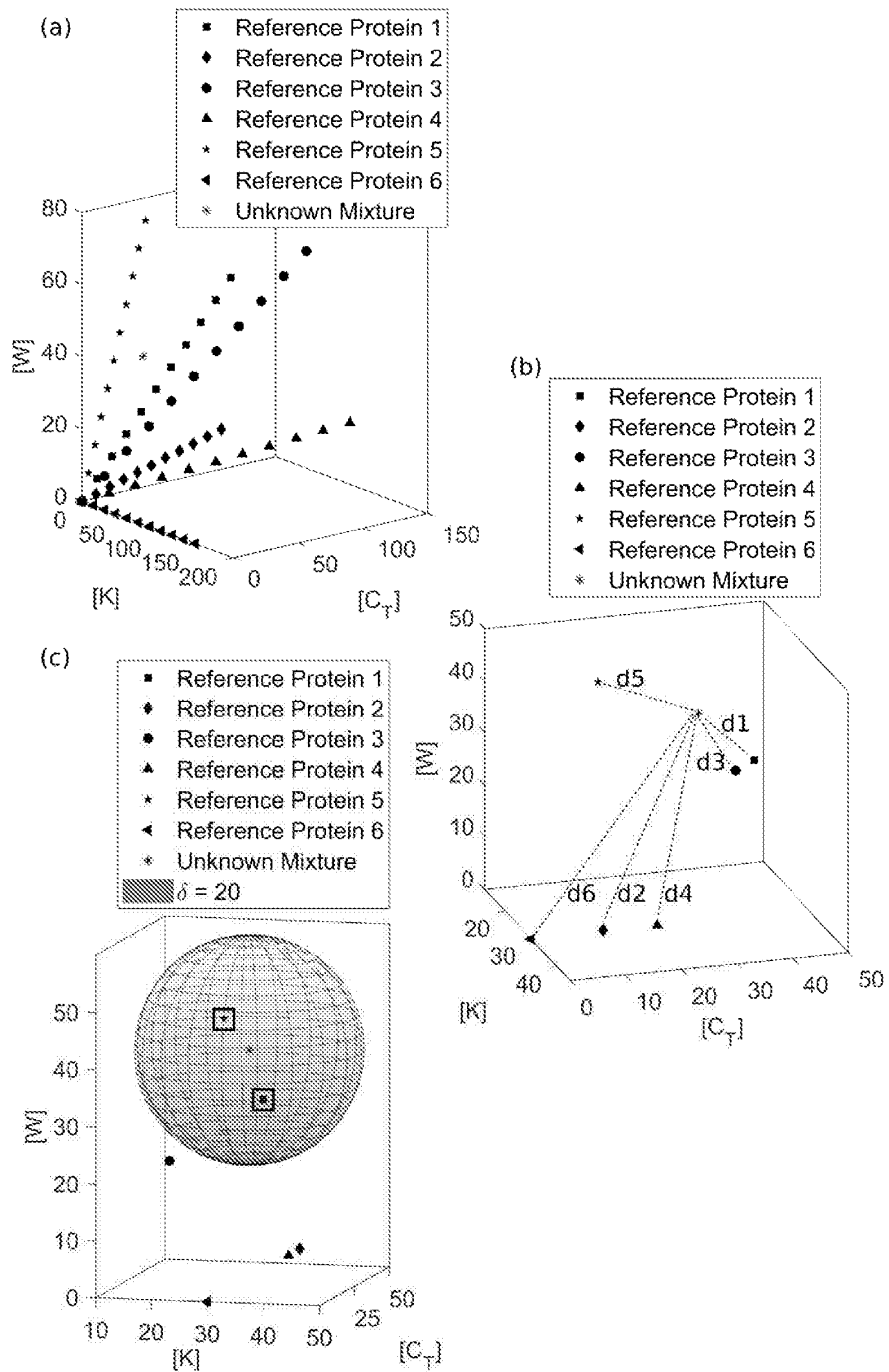
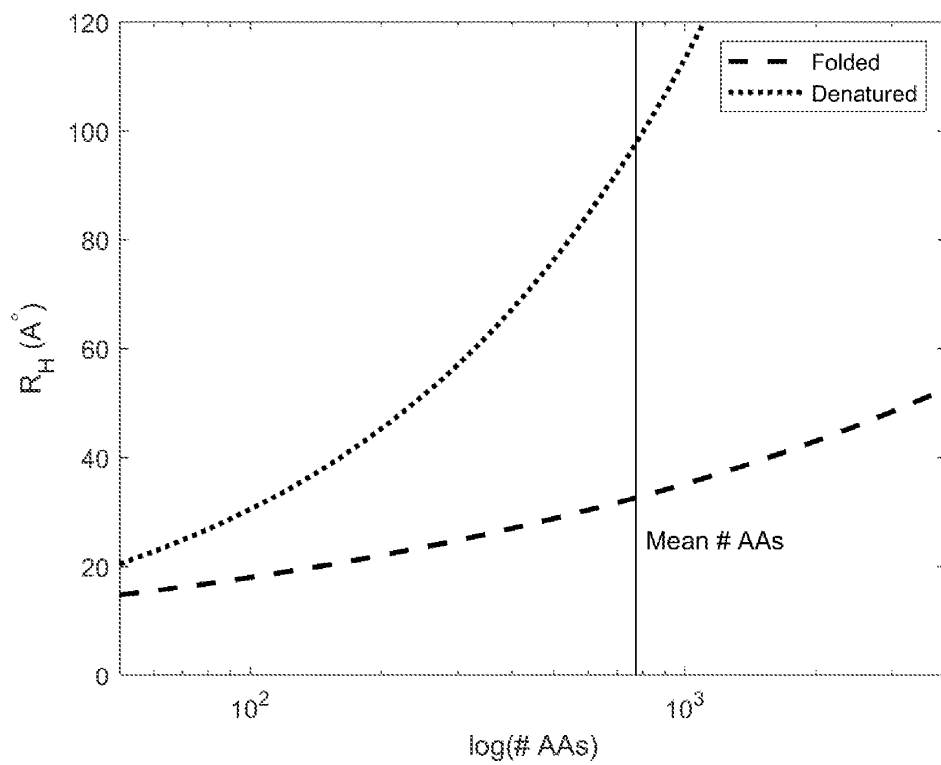
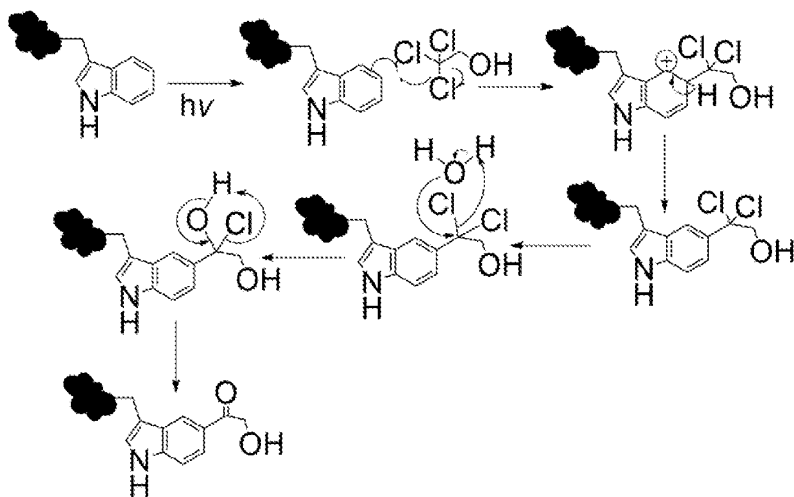


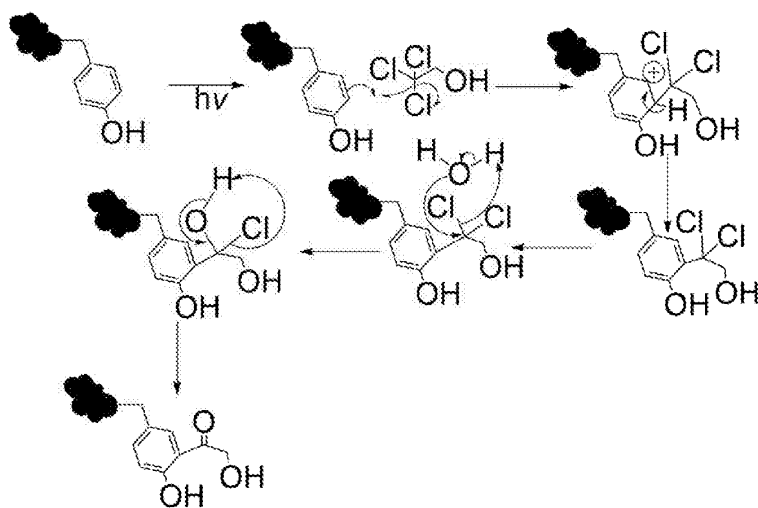
Figure 14

Figure 15

(a) Tryptophan



(b) Tyrosine



(c) Cysteine reduced (C_R)

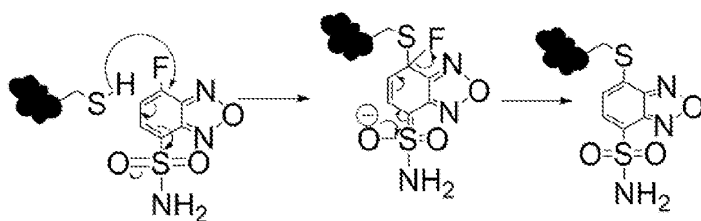
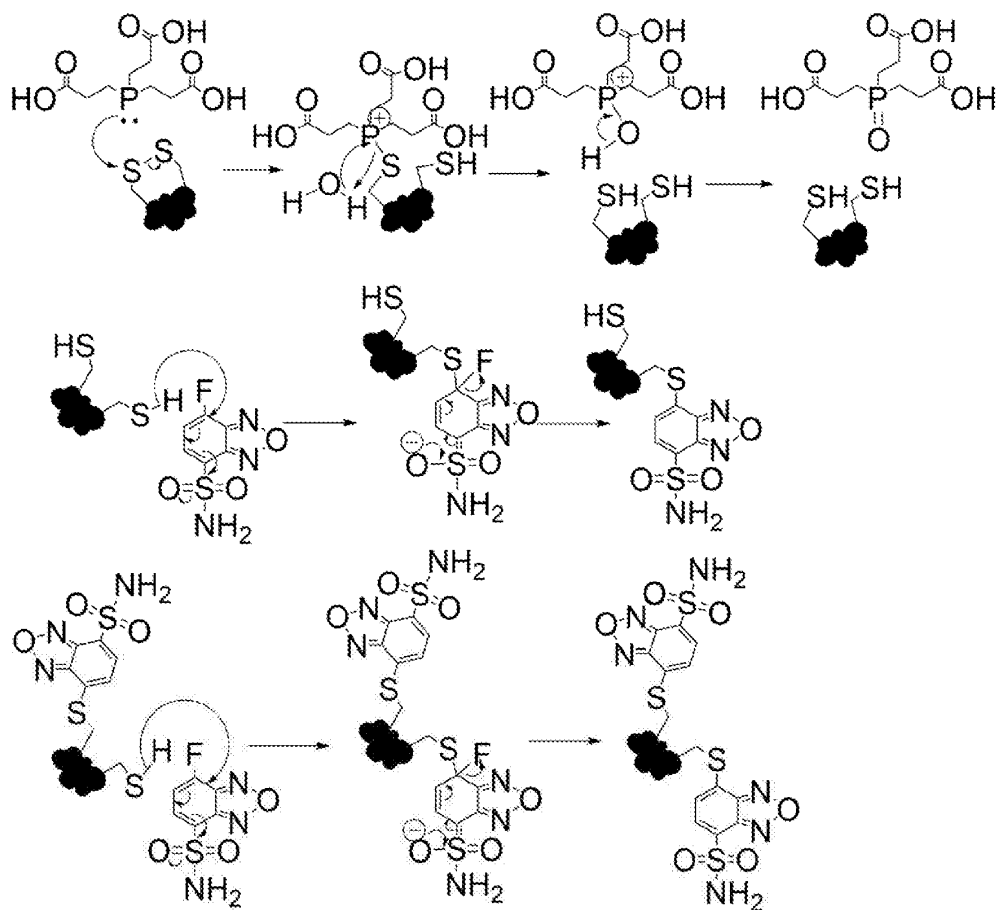


Figure 16a-c

(d) Cysteine



(e) Lysine

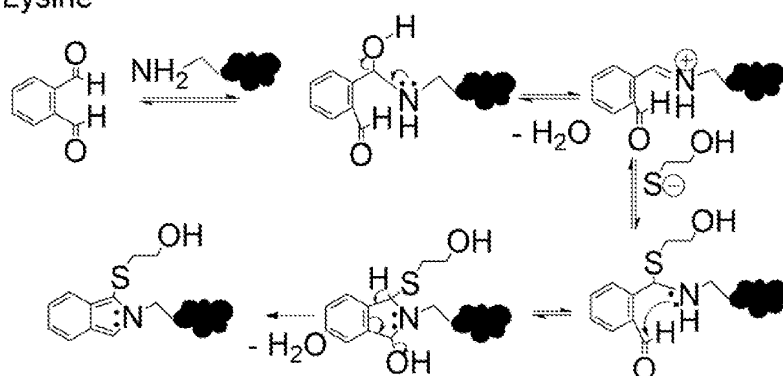


Figure 16d-e

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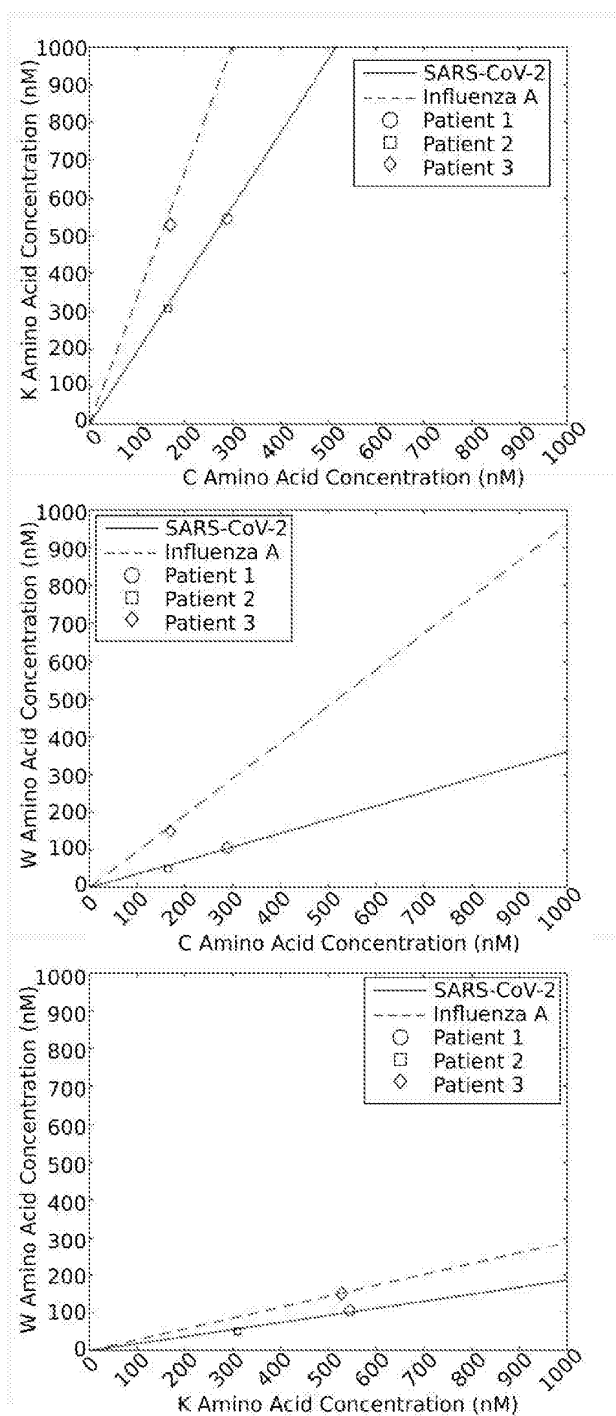


Figure 17

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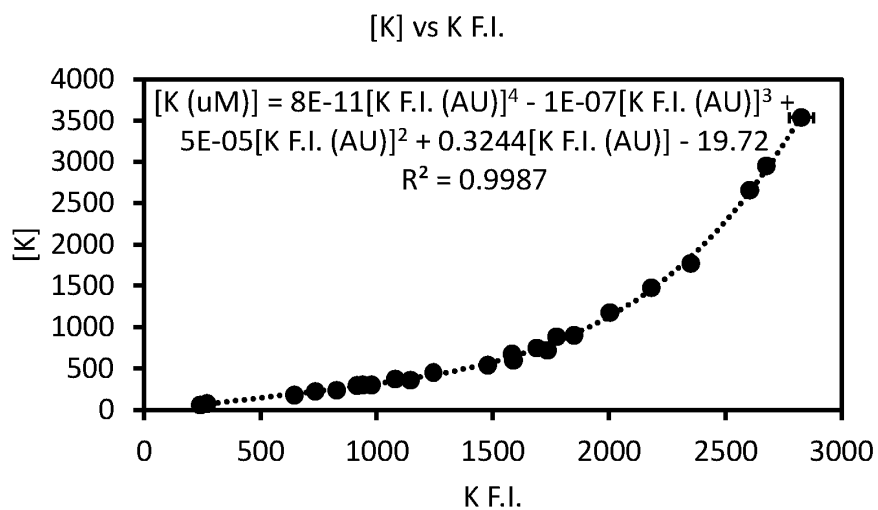


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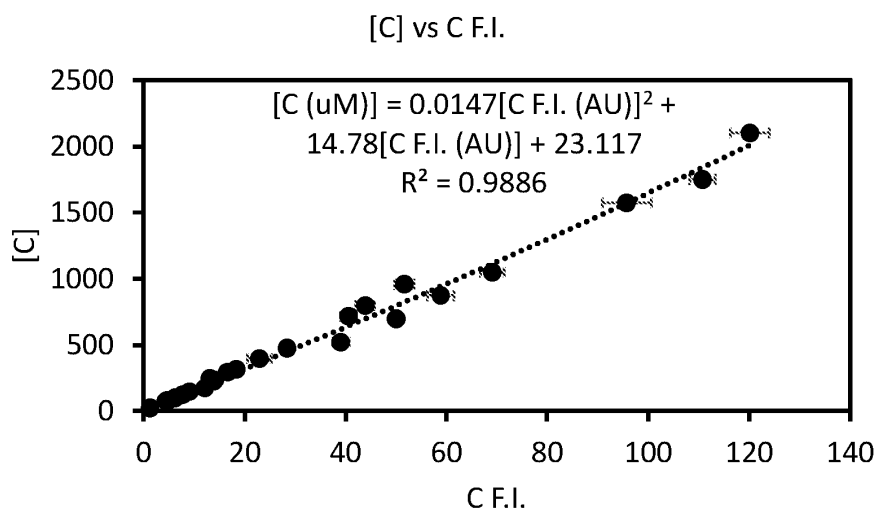


Figure 19

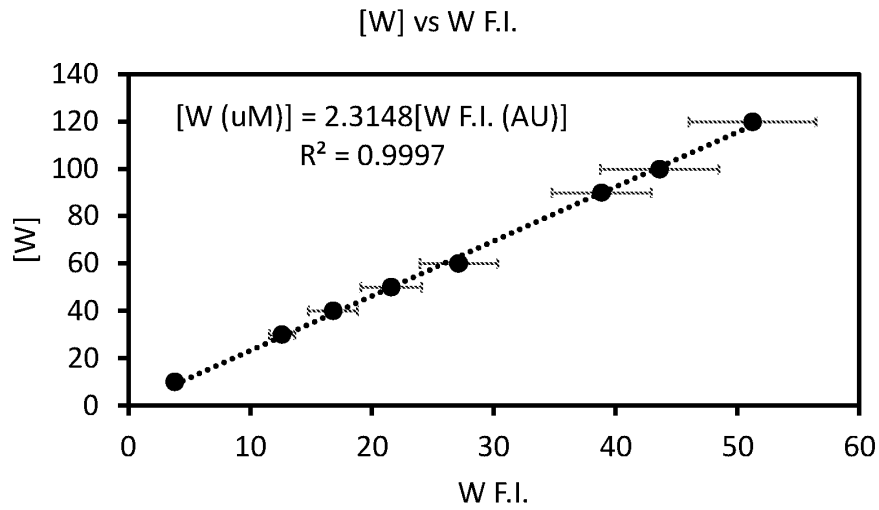


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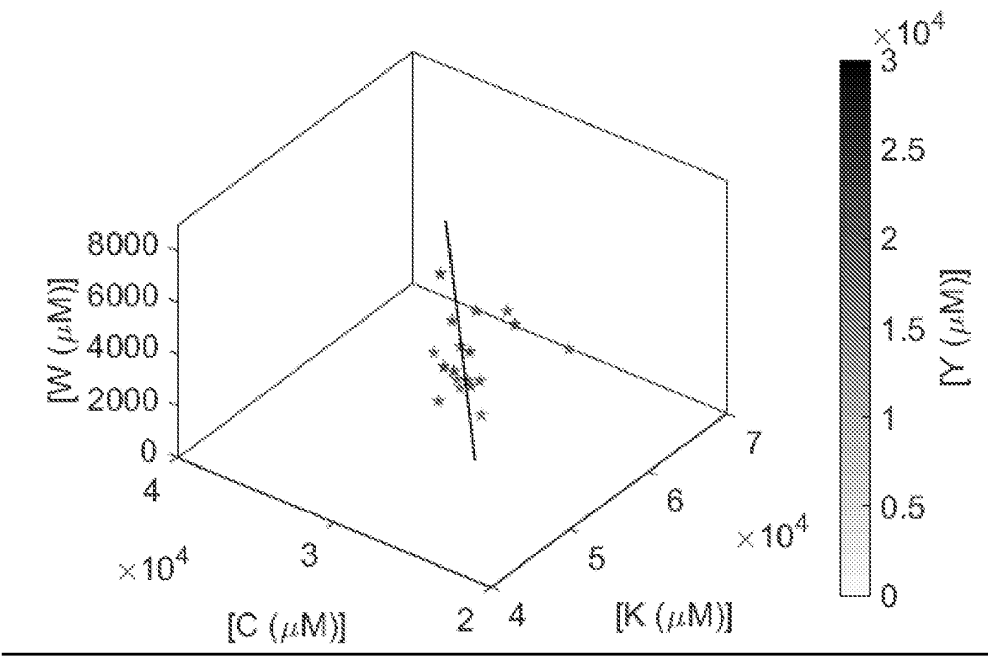


Figure 21

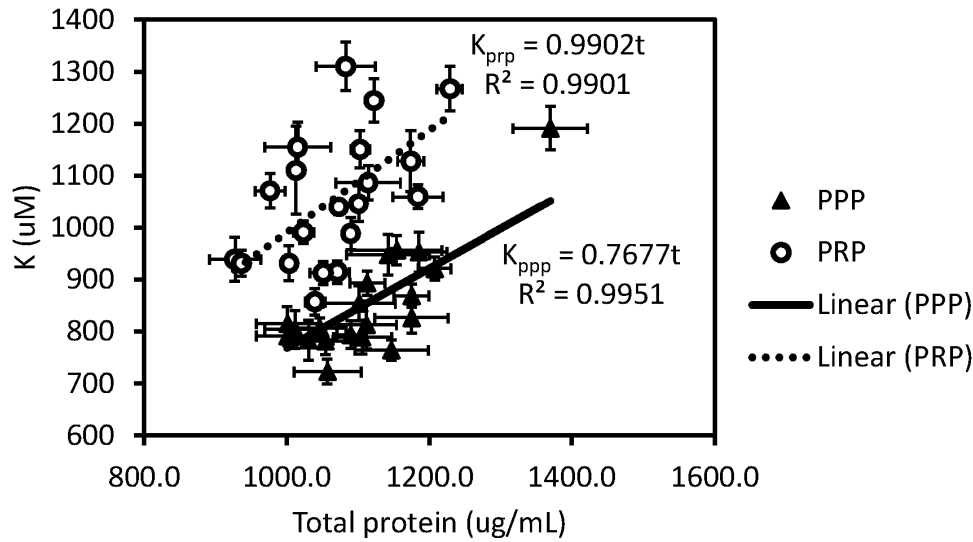


Figure 22

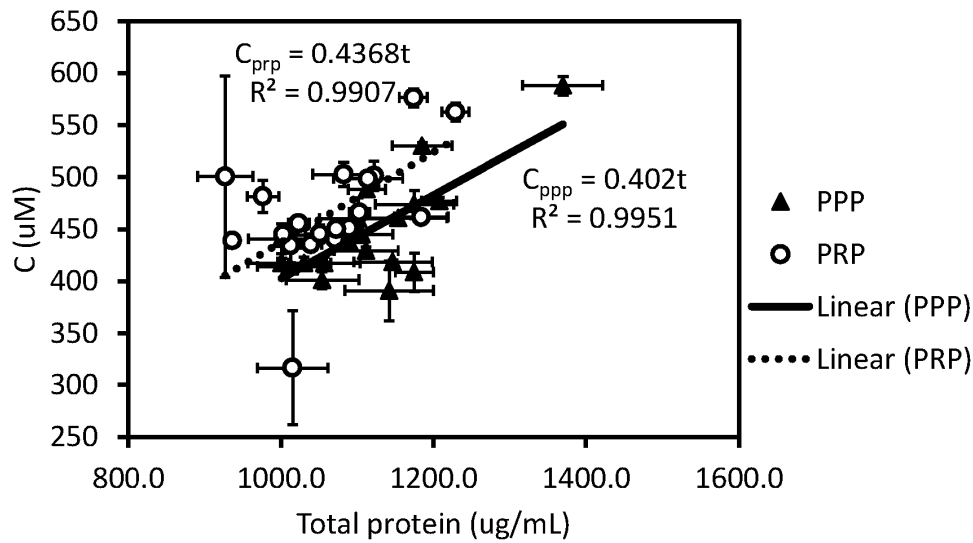


Figure 23

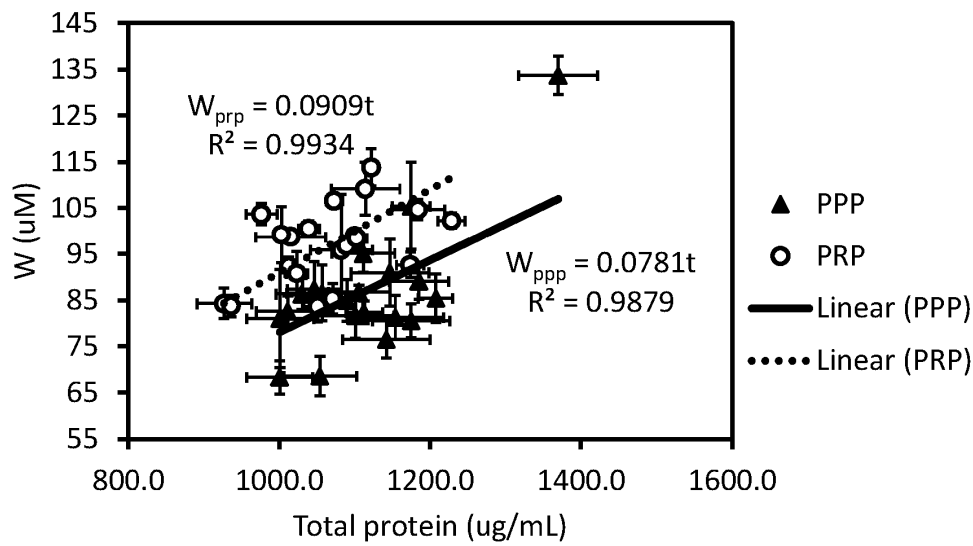


Figure 24

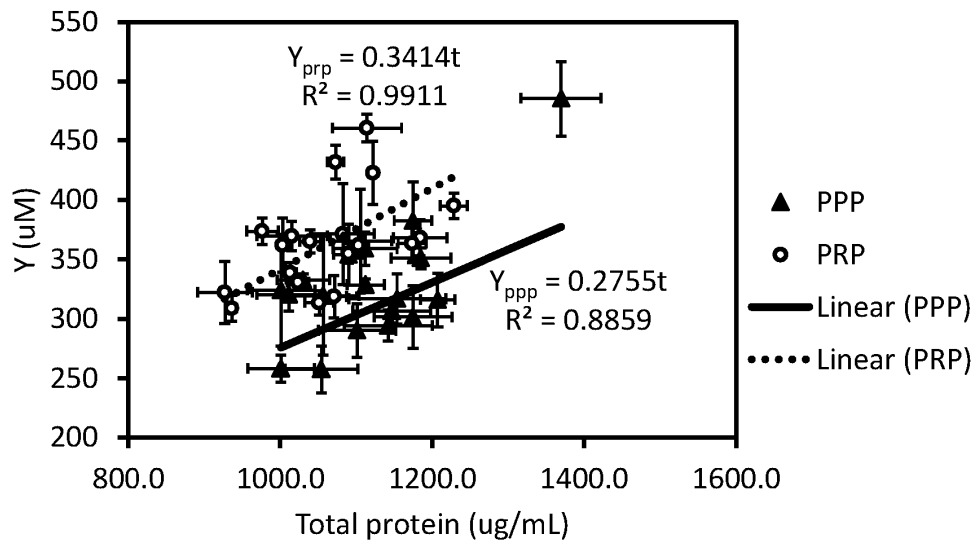


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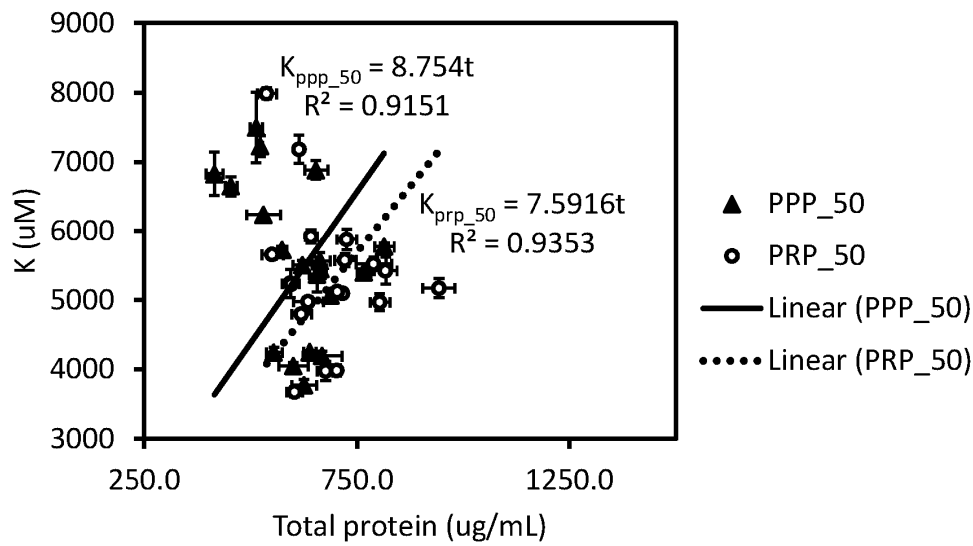


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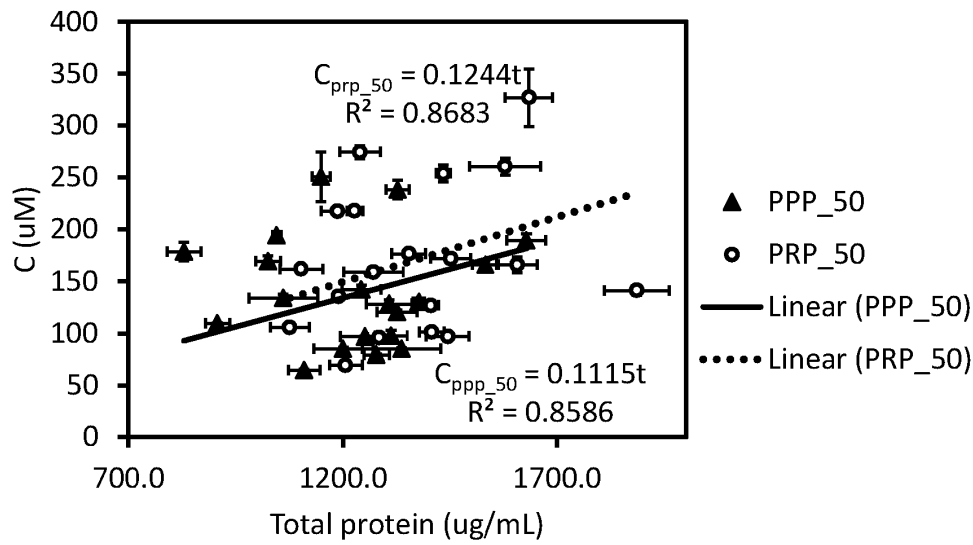


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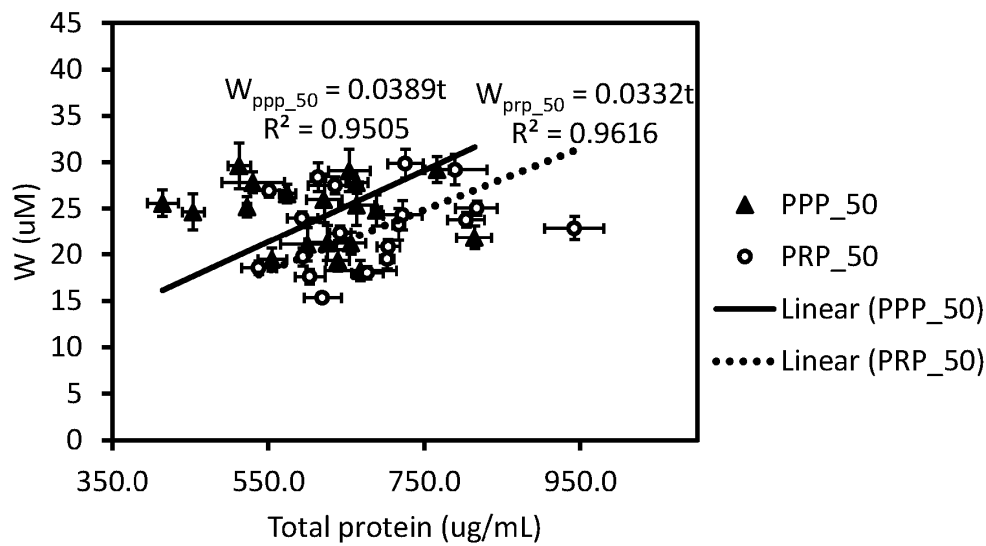


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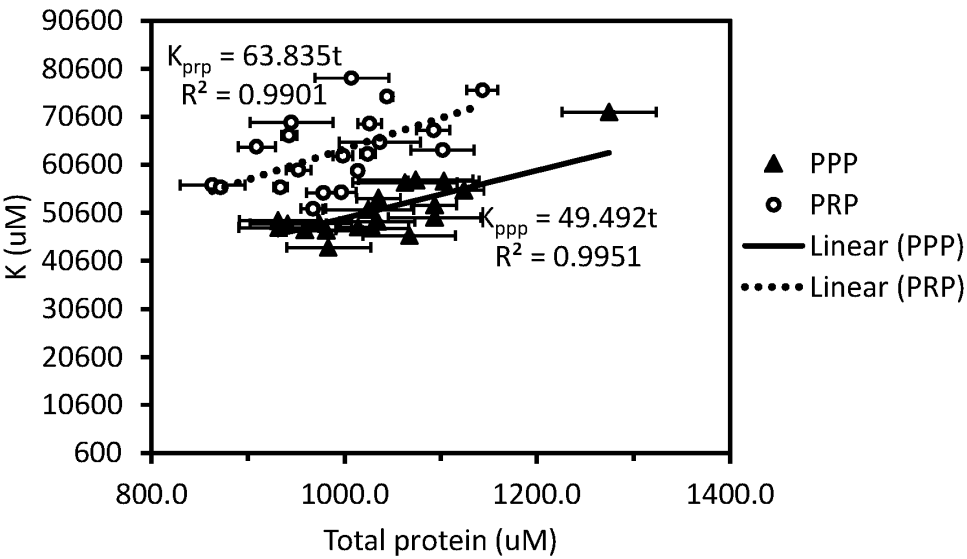


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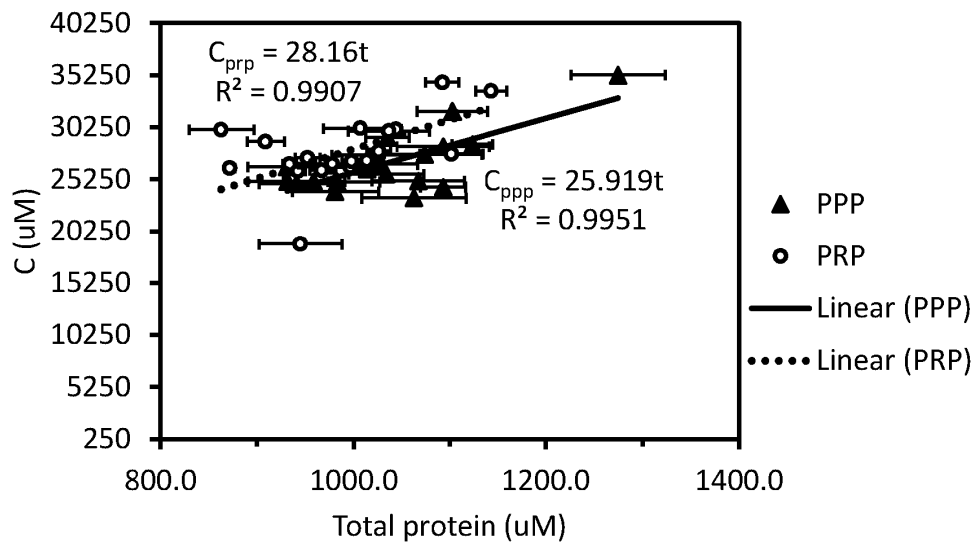


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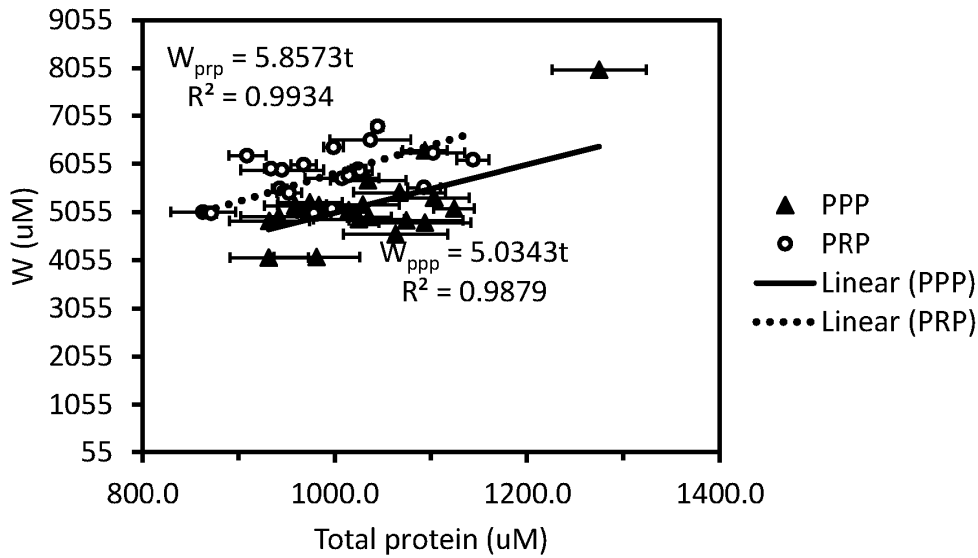


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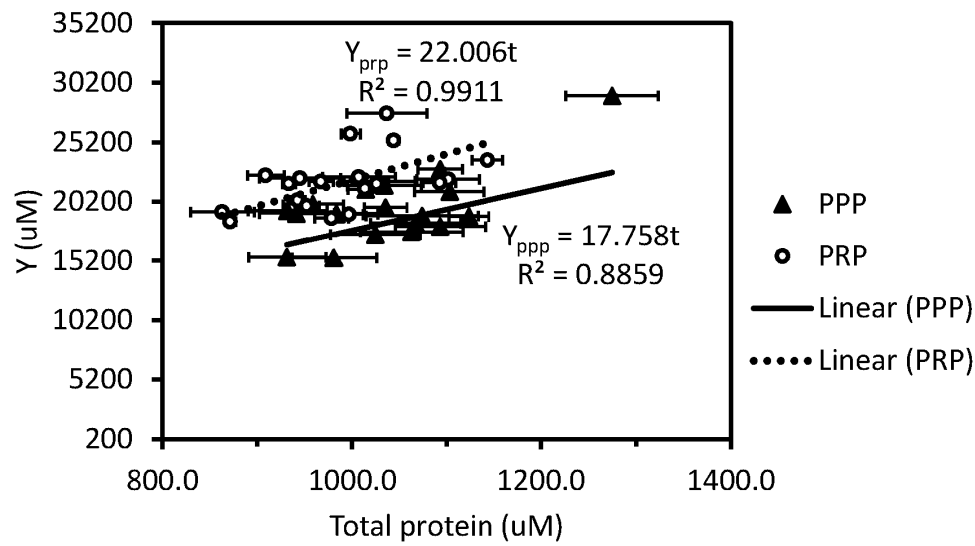


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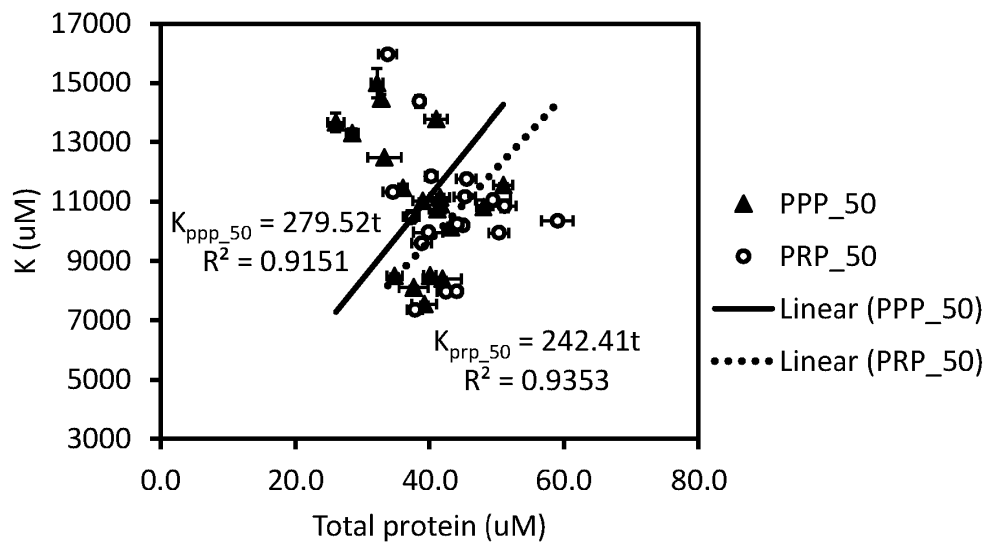


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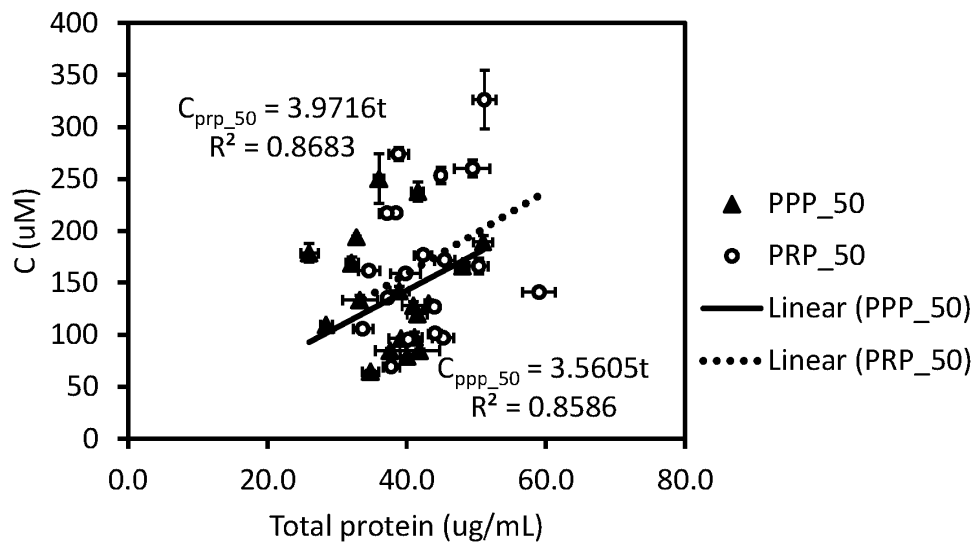


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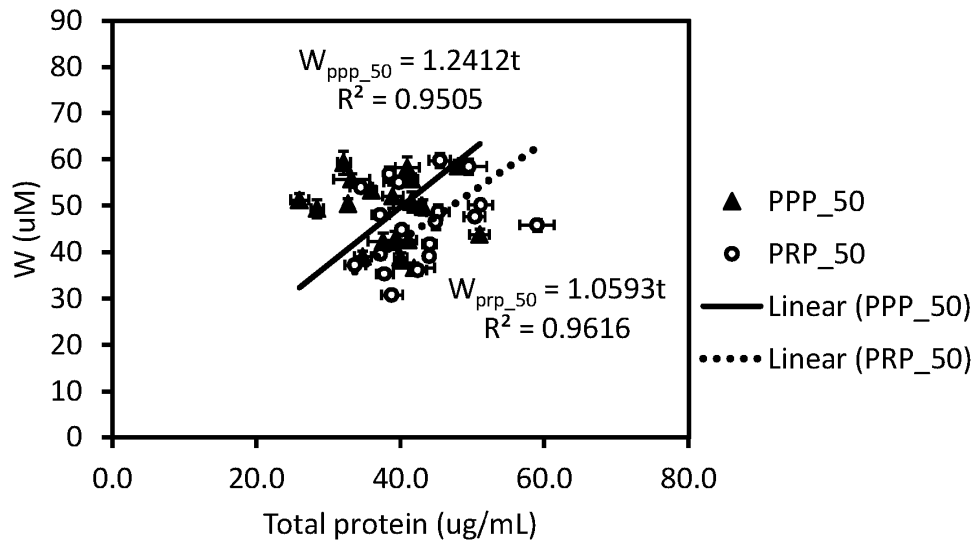


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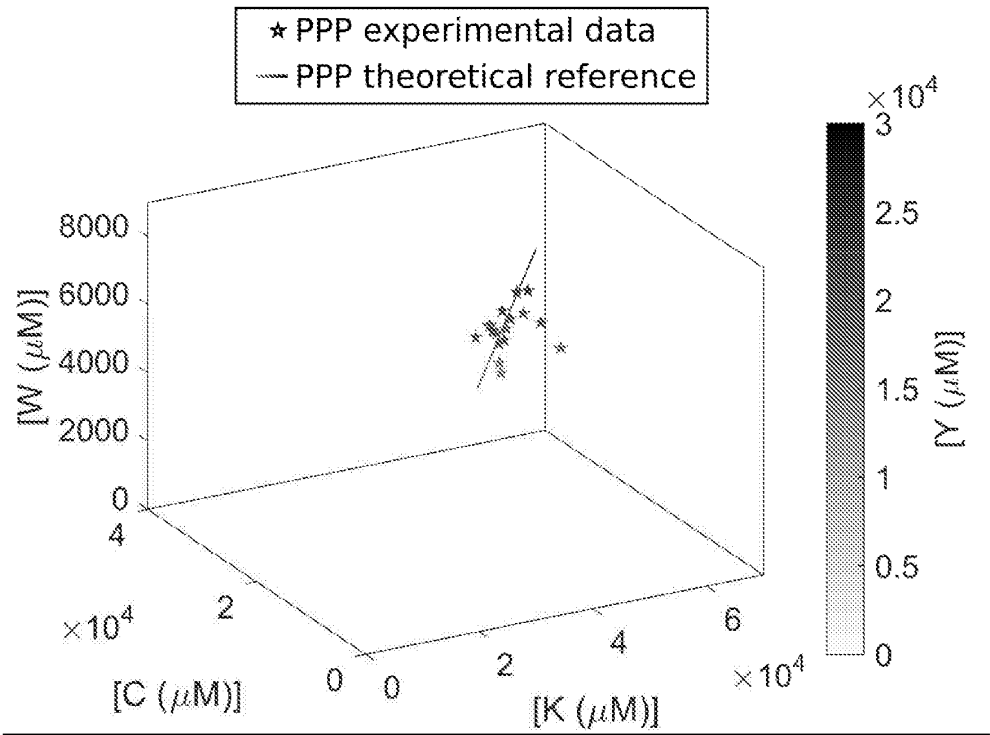


Figure 36

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**Identification of a Proteome of Interest Within a Patient Sample
using the Methods Disclosed Herein and 2 Labelled Amino Acid Types (Dataset)**

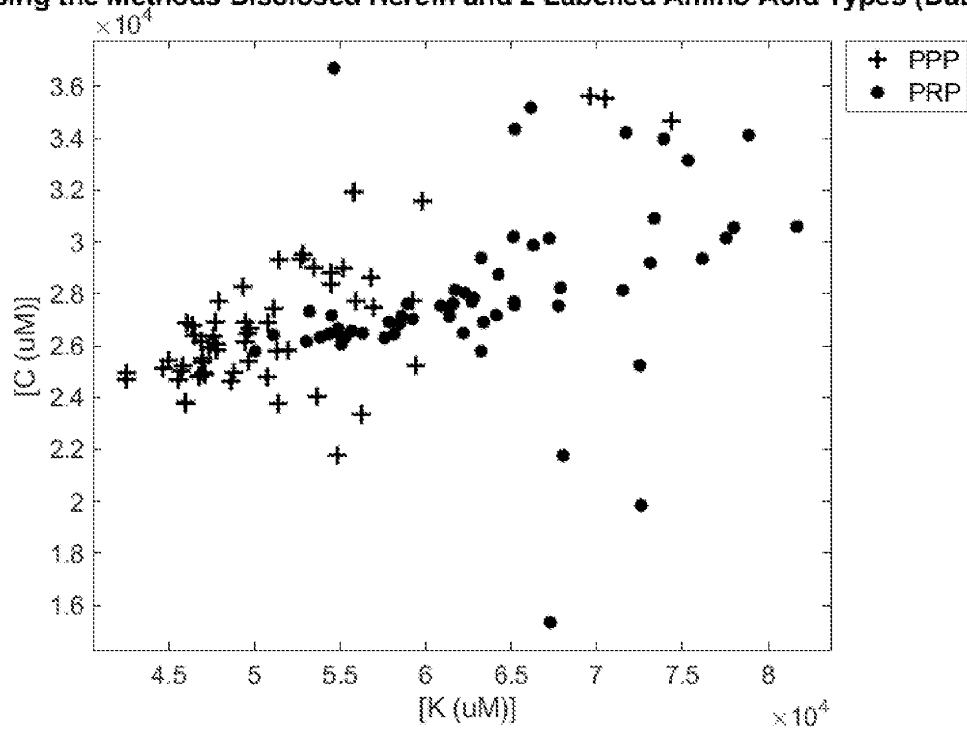


Figure 37

Identification of a Proteome of Interest Within a Measured Patient Sample
using the Methods Disclosed Herein and 2 Labelled Amino Acid Types (Predictions)

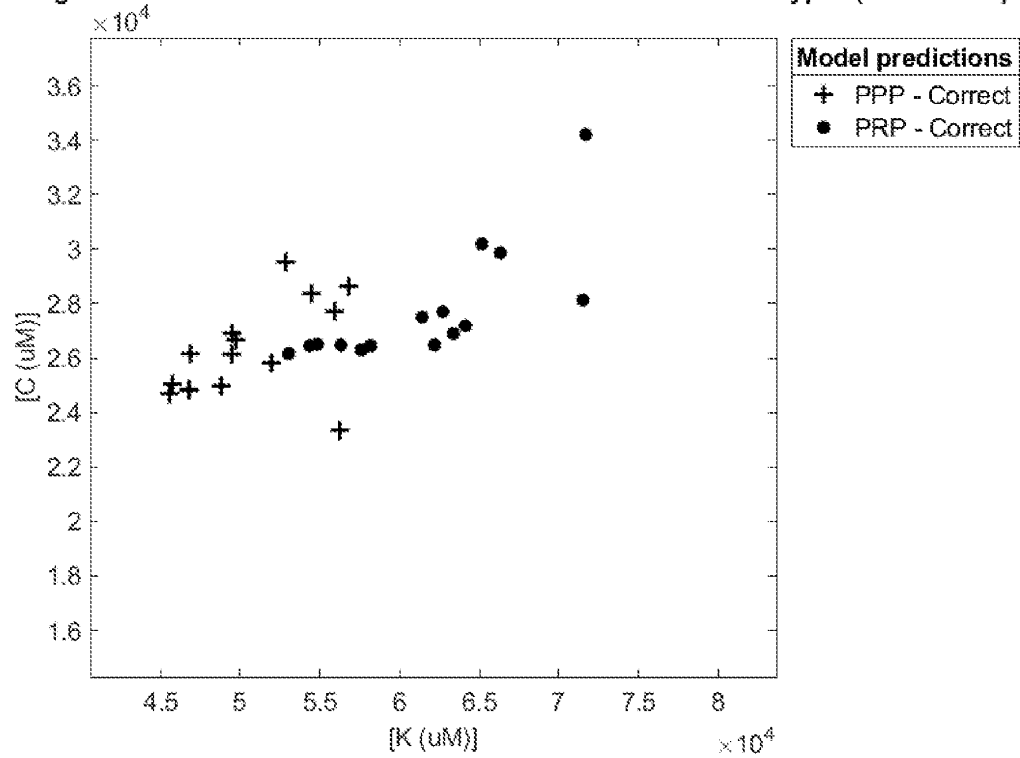


Figure 38

Identification of a Proteome of Interest Within a Measured Patient Sample
using the Methods Disclosed Herein and 2 Labelled Amino Acid Types (Fine KNN)

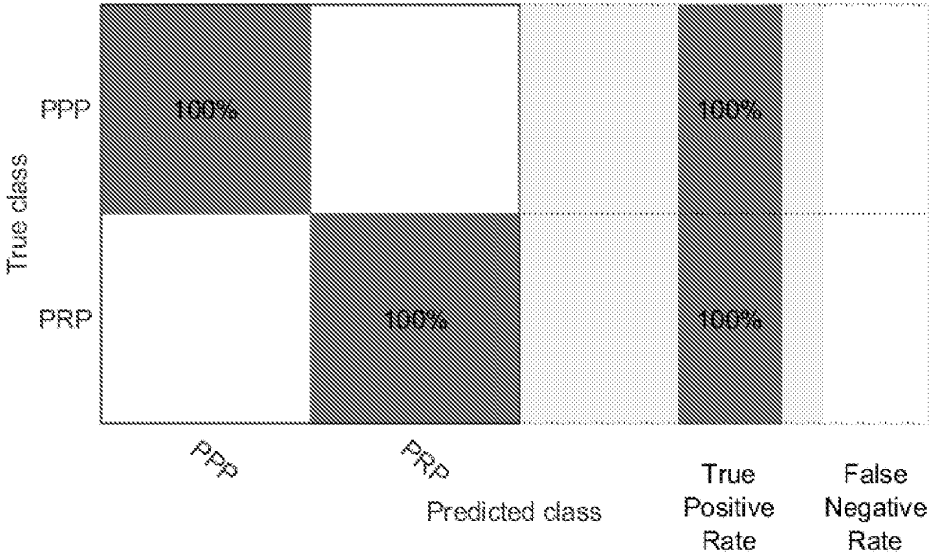


Figure 39

Identification of a Proteome of Interest Within a Measured Patient Sample
using the Methods Disclosed Herein and 2 Labelled Amino Acid Types
(Bagged DecisionTrees)

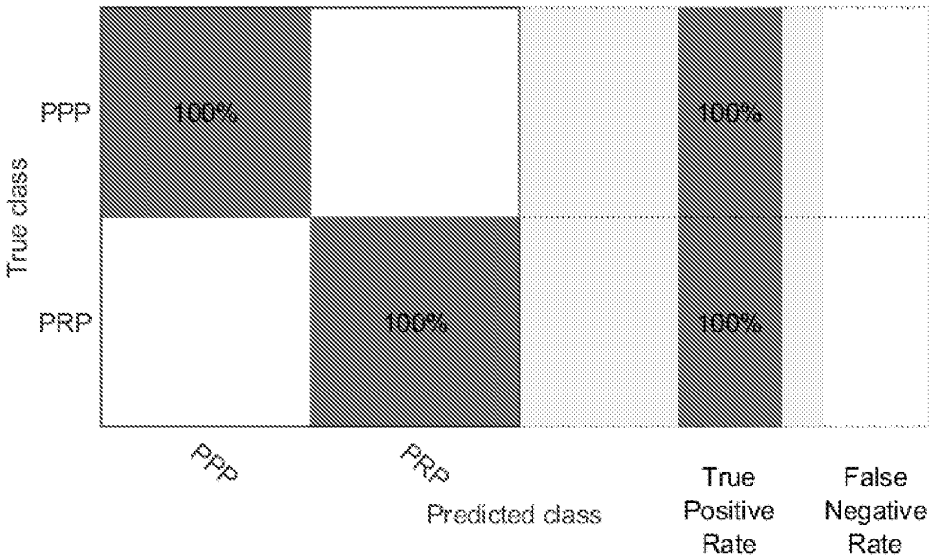


Figure 40

Identification of a Proteome of Interest Within a Measured Patient Sample
using the Methods Disclosed Herein and 2 Labelled Amino Acid Types (Bagged DecisionTrees)

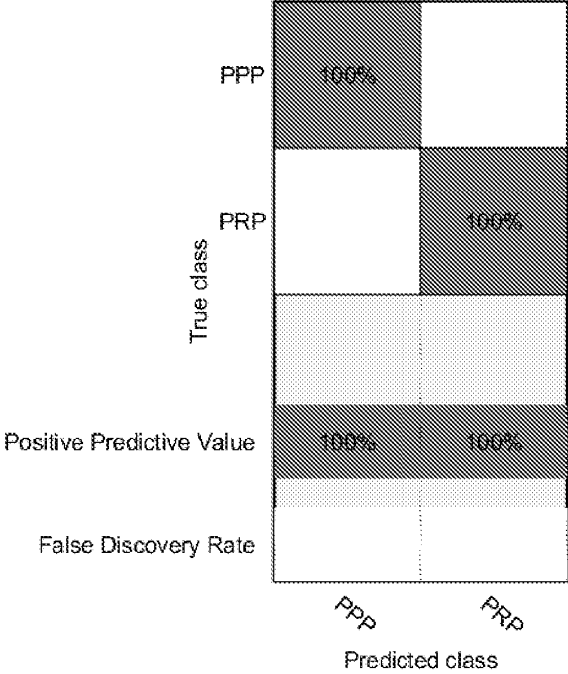


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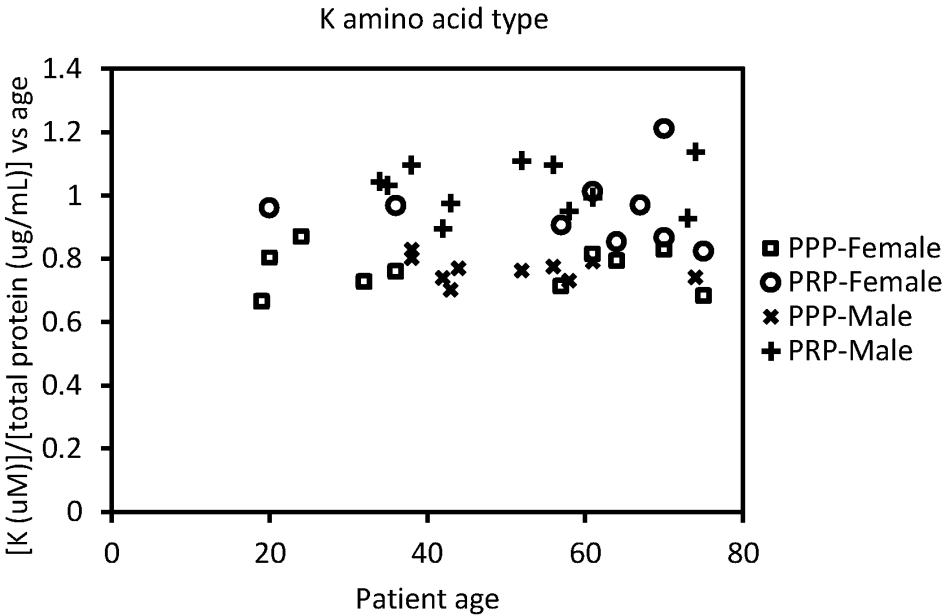


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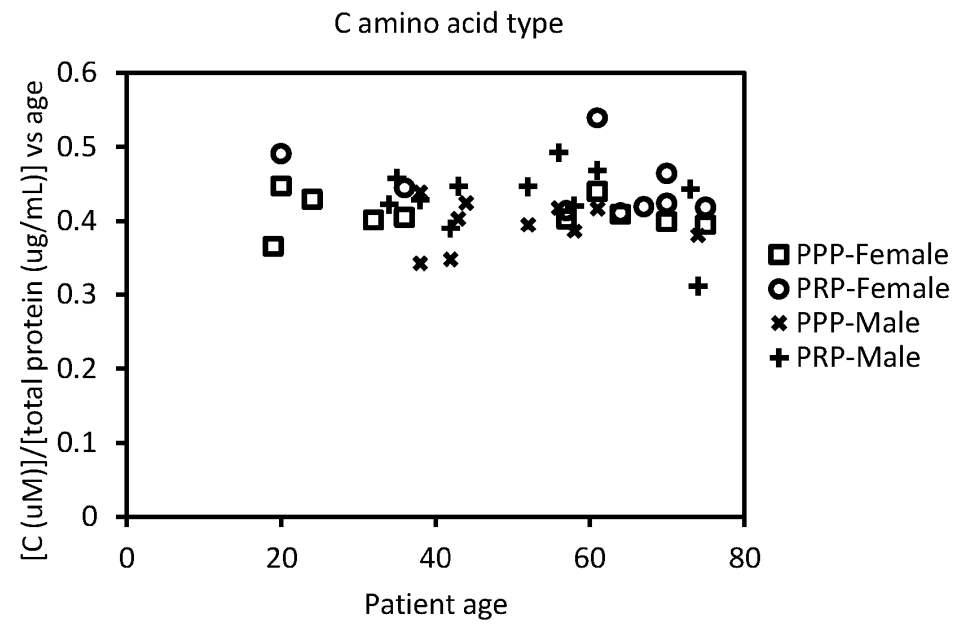


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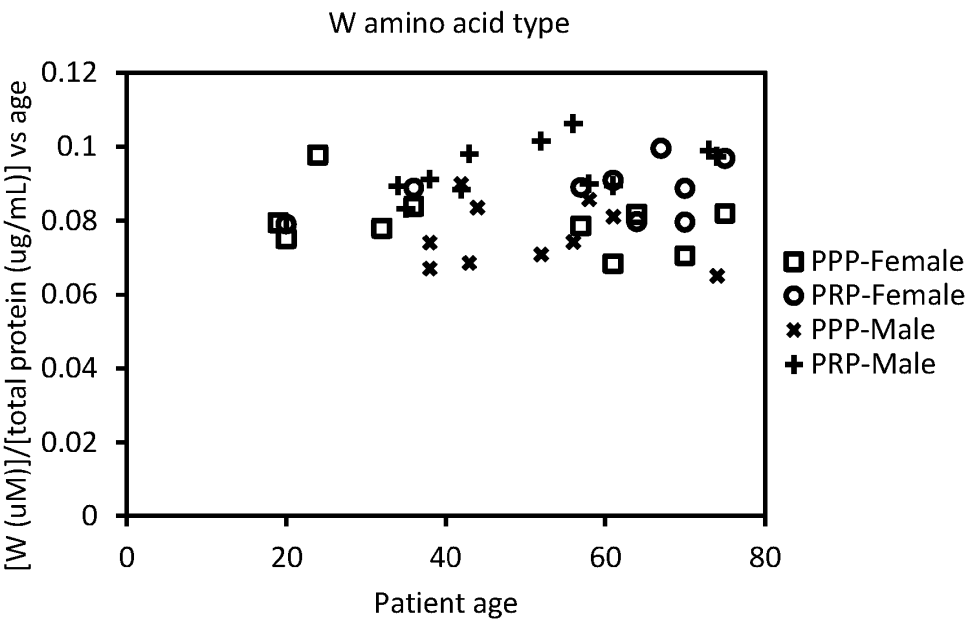


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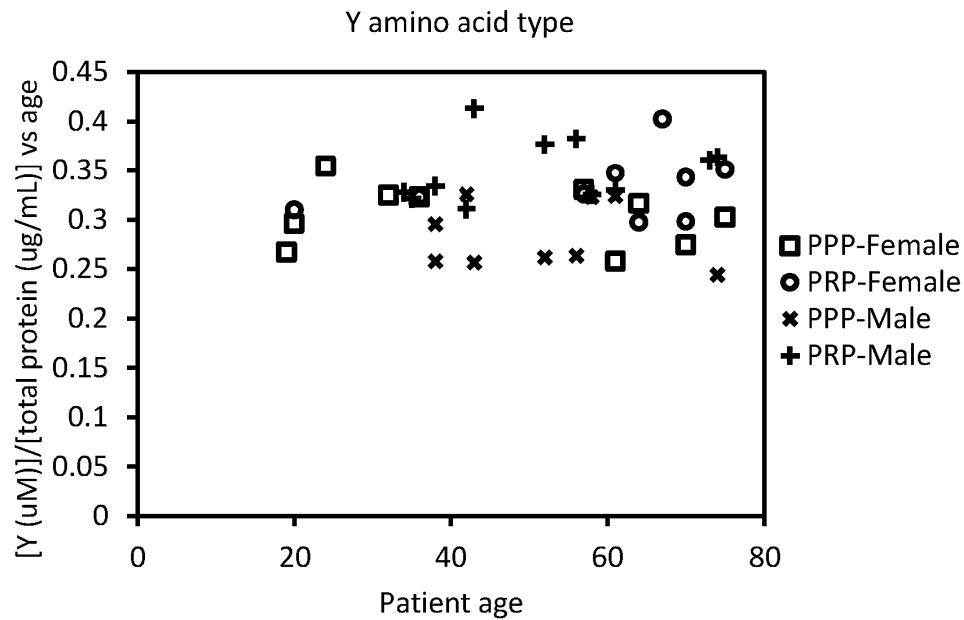


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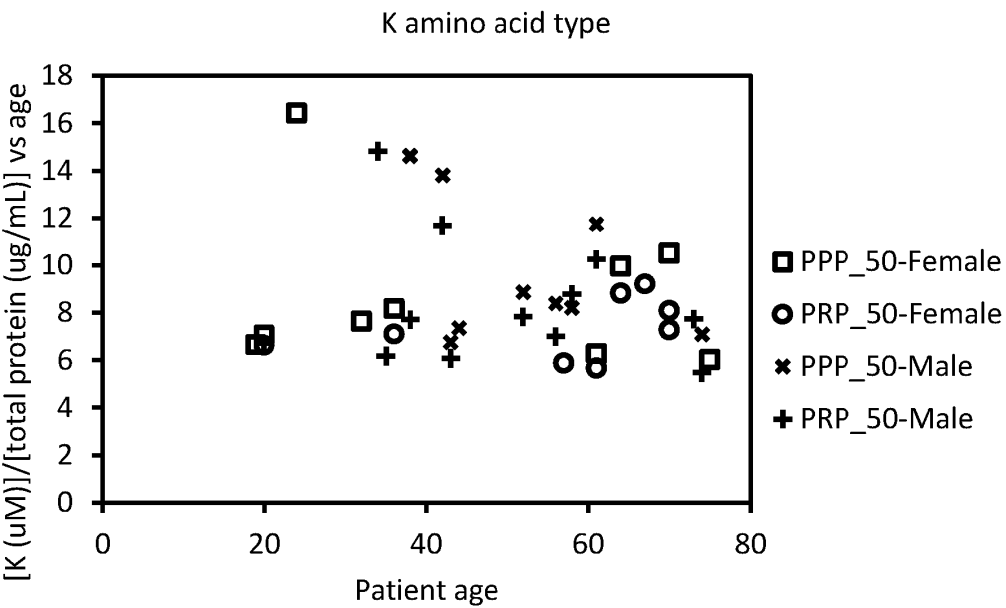


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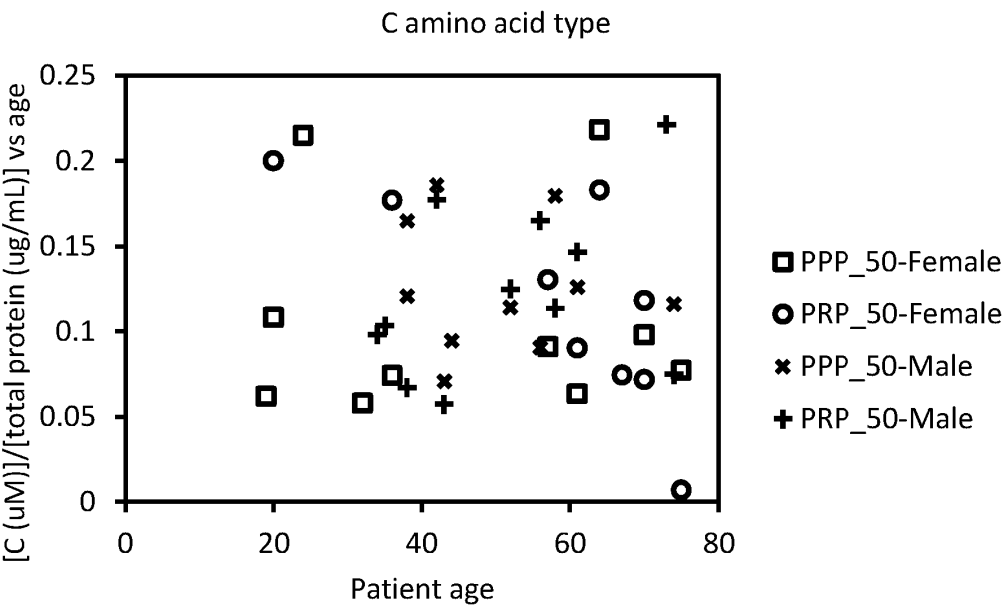


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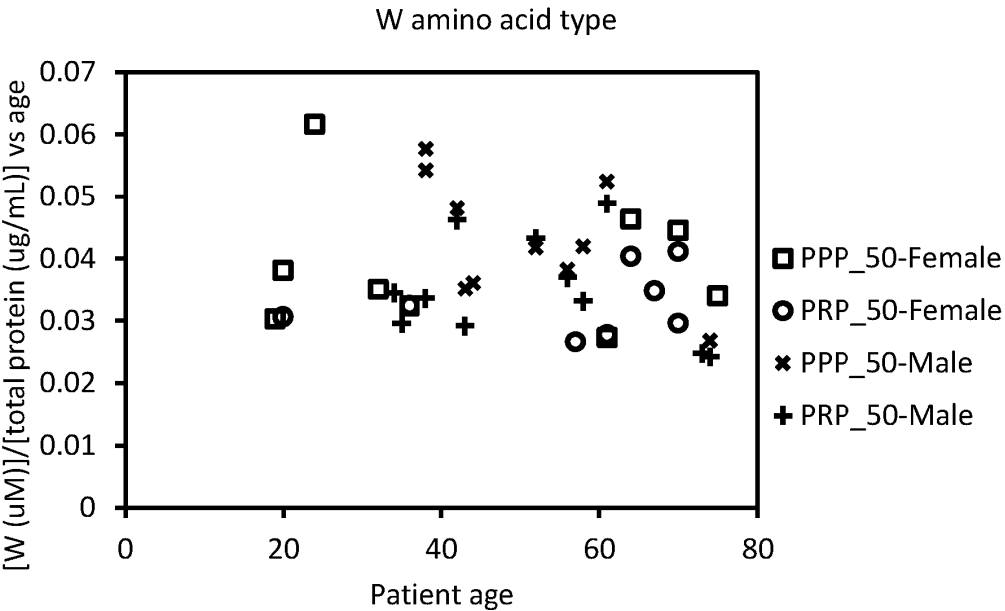


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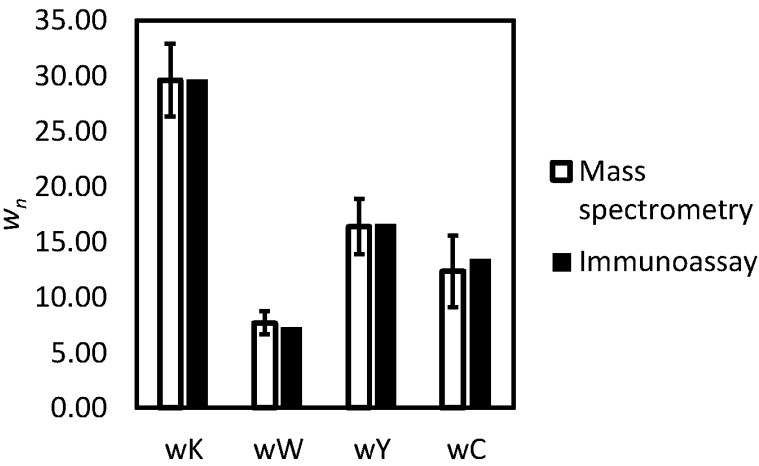


Figure 49

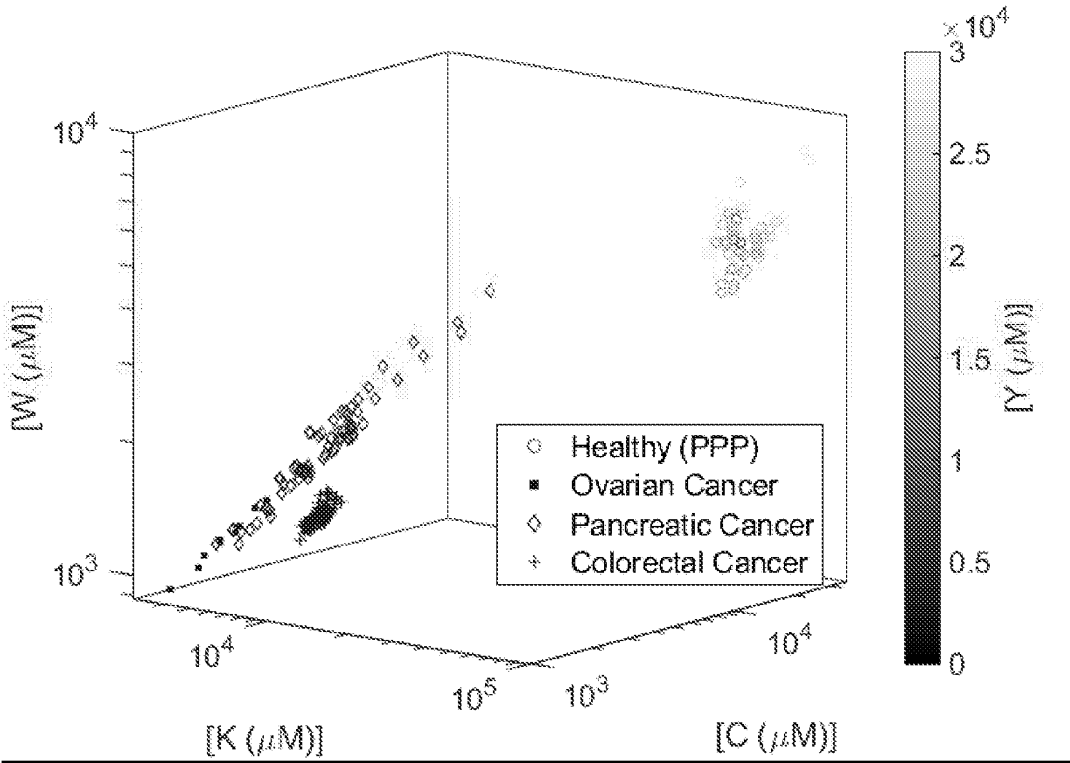
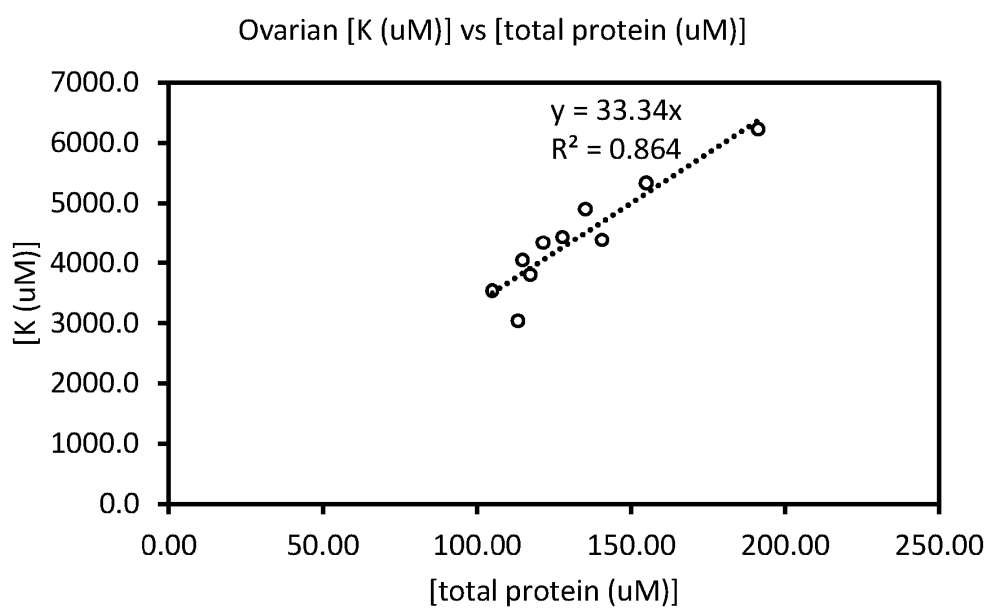
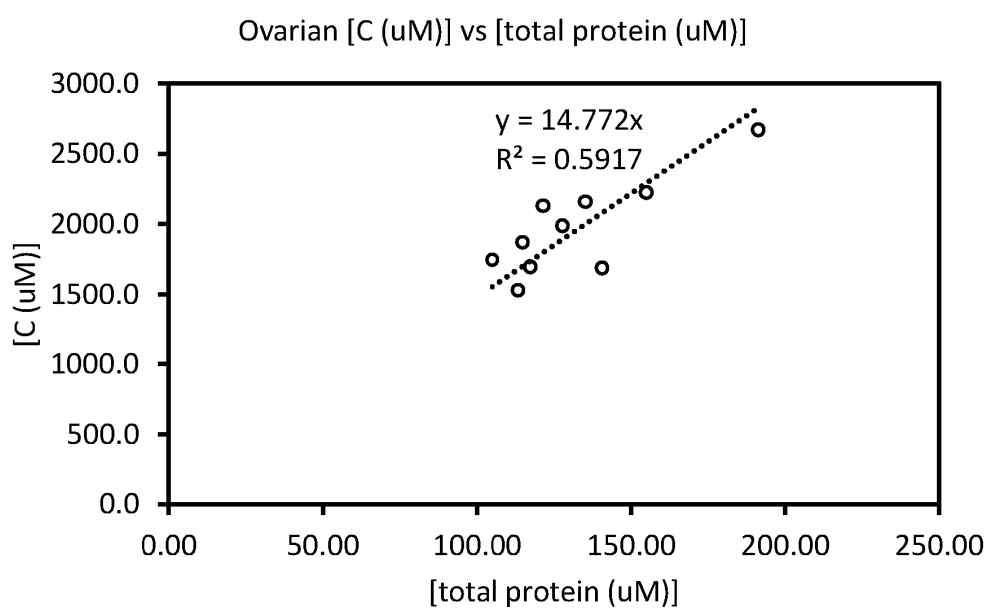
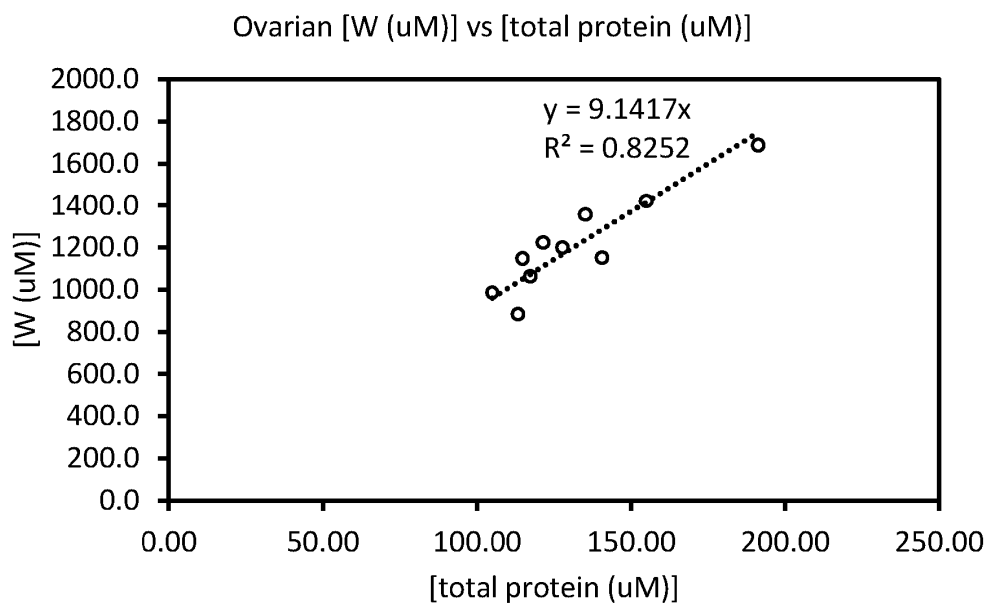
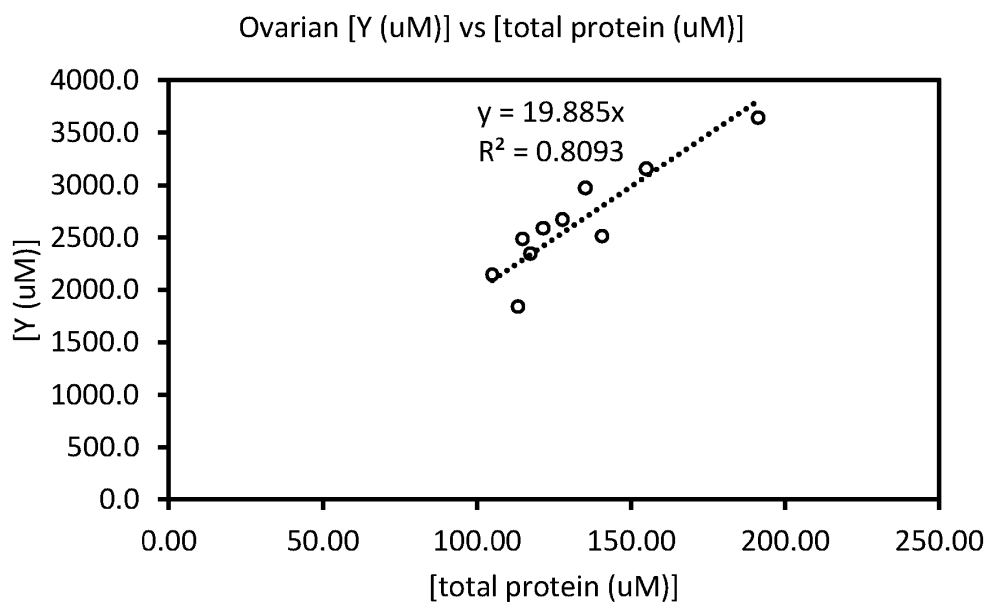


Figure 50

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Figure 51Figure 52

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Figure 53Figure 54

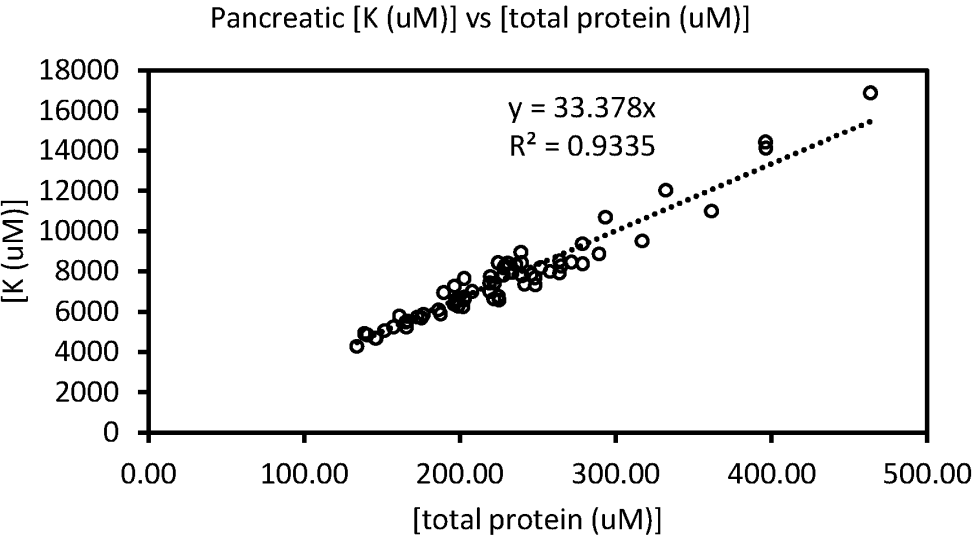


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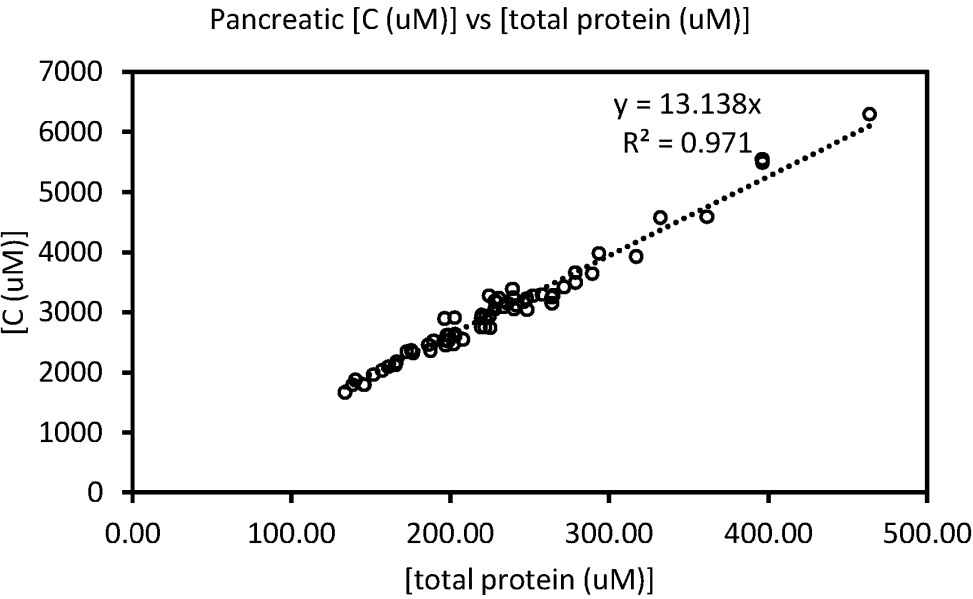
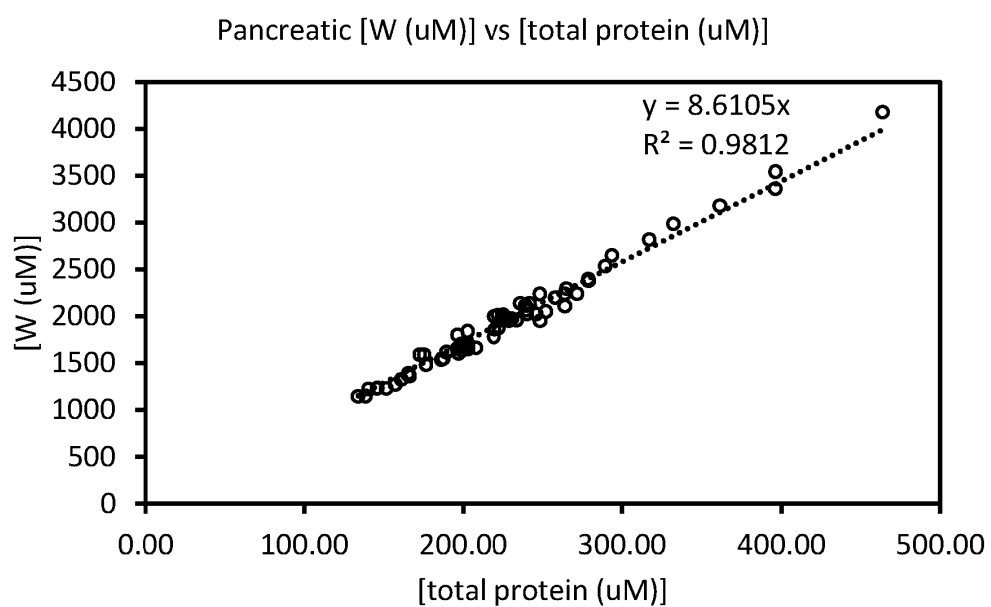
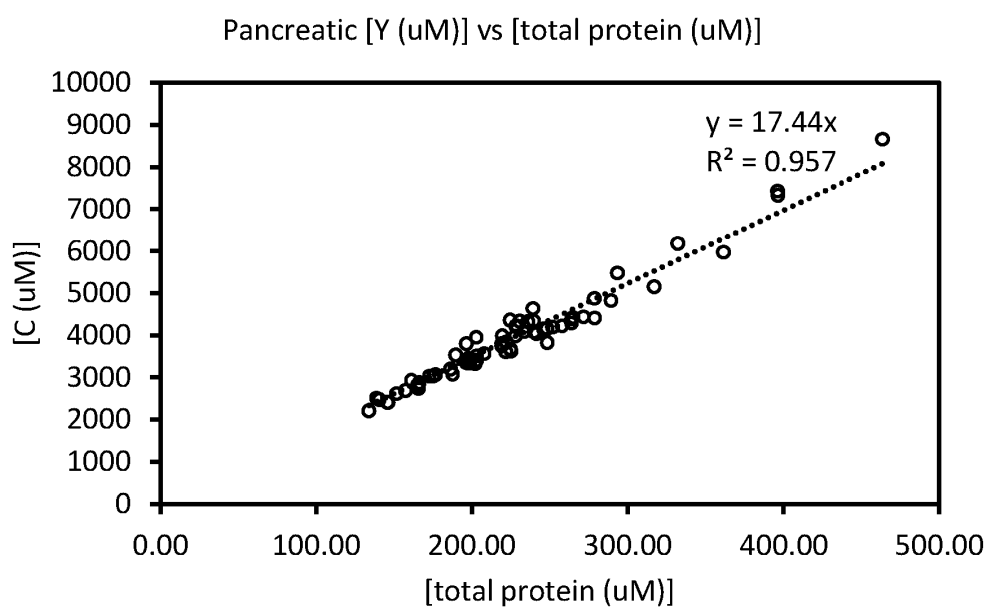
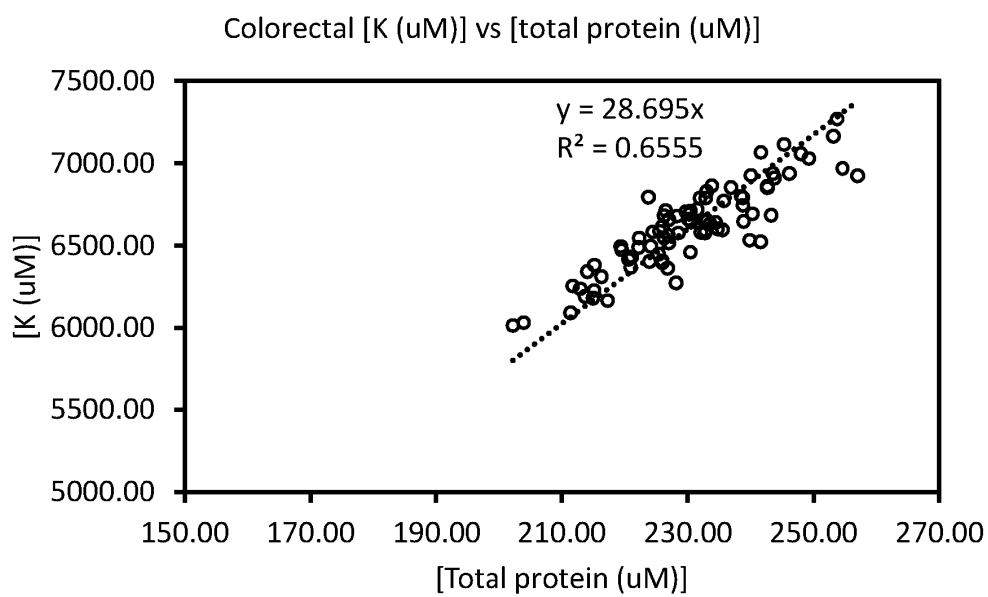


Figure 56

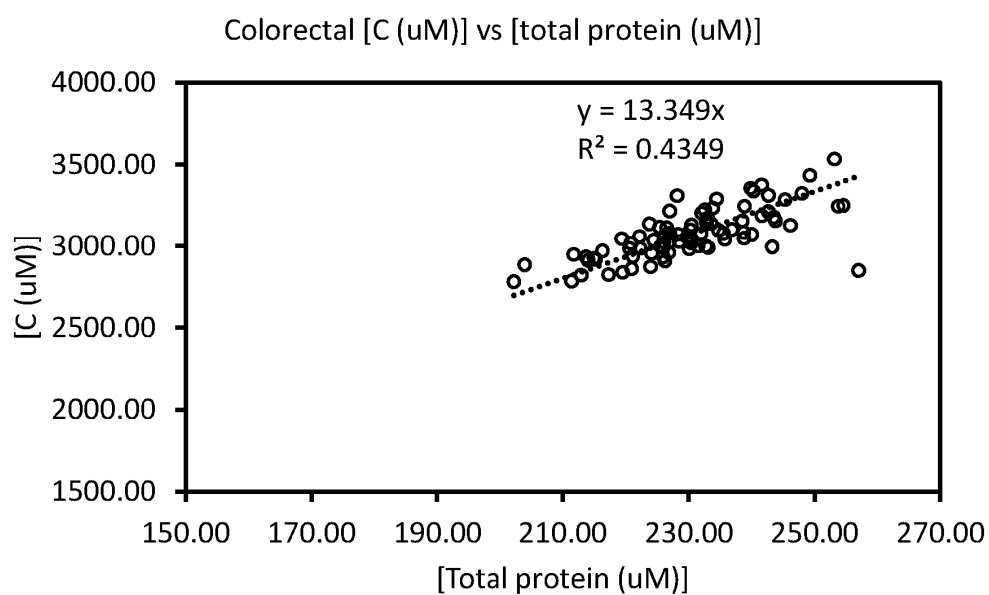
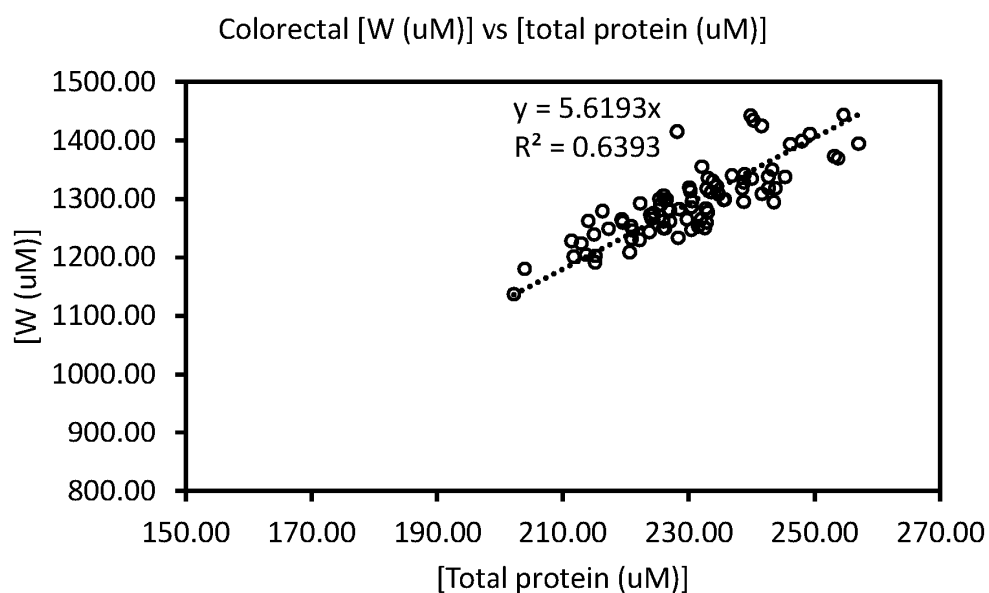
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Figure 57

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Figure 58Figure 59

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Figure 60Figure 61

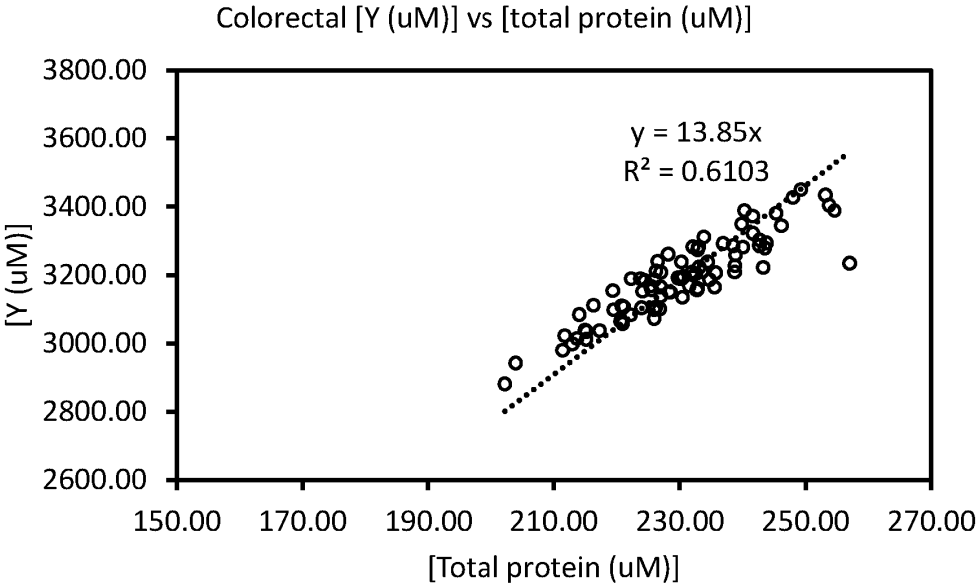


Figure 62

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True Class	Colorectal Cancer	83				100.0%	
	Healthy (PPP)	3	57			95.0%	5.0%
	Ovarian Cancer			9	1	90.0%	10.0%
	Pancreatic Cancer				66	100.0%	
		96.5%	100.0%	100.0%	98.5%		
		3.5%			1.5%		
		Colorectal Cancer	Healthy (PPP)	Ovarian Cancer	Pancreatic Cancer		
		Predicted Class					

Figure 63

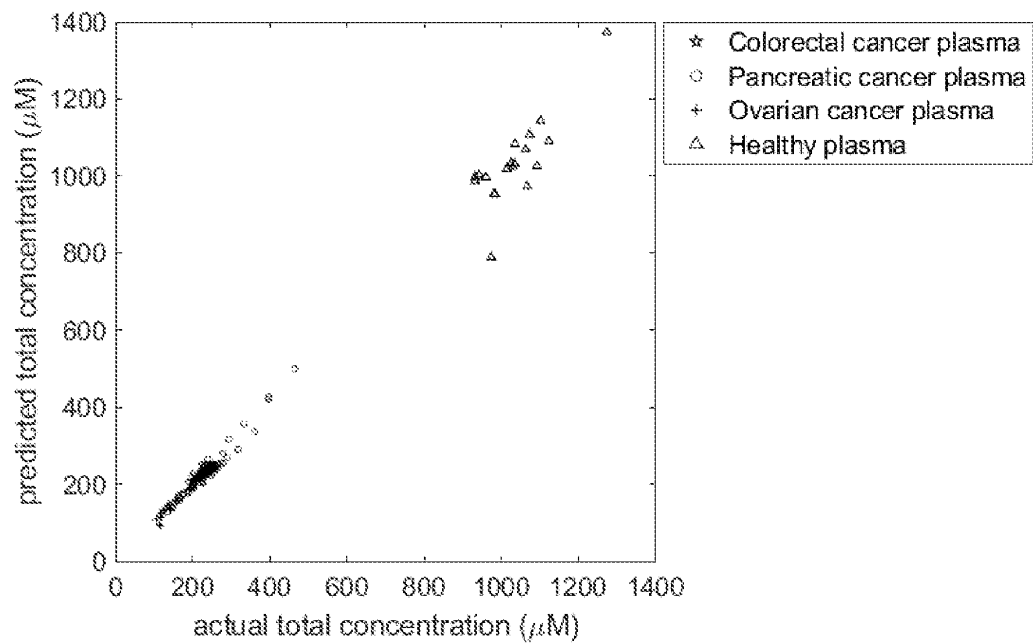


Figure 64

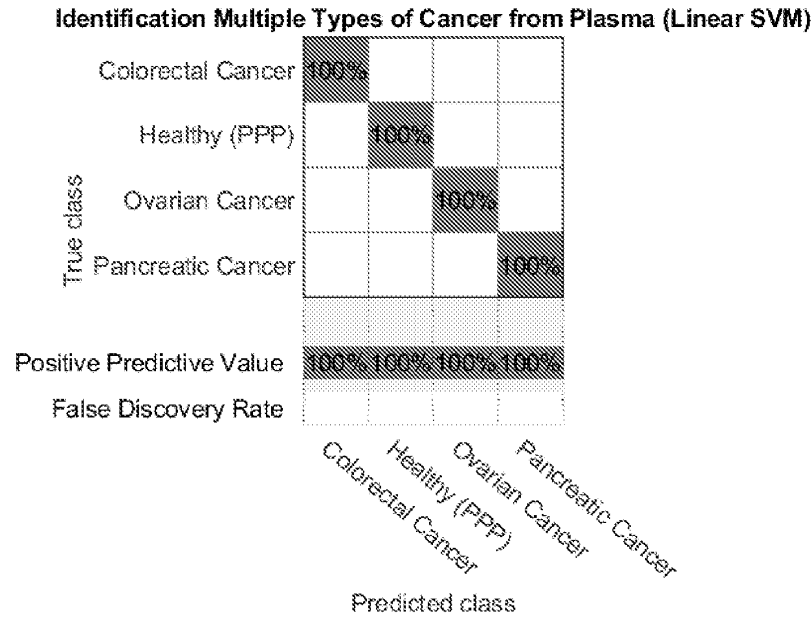


Figure 65

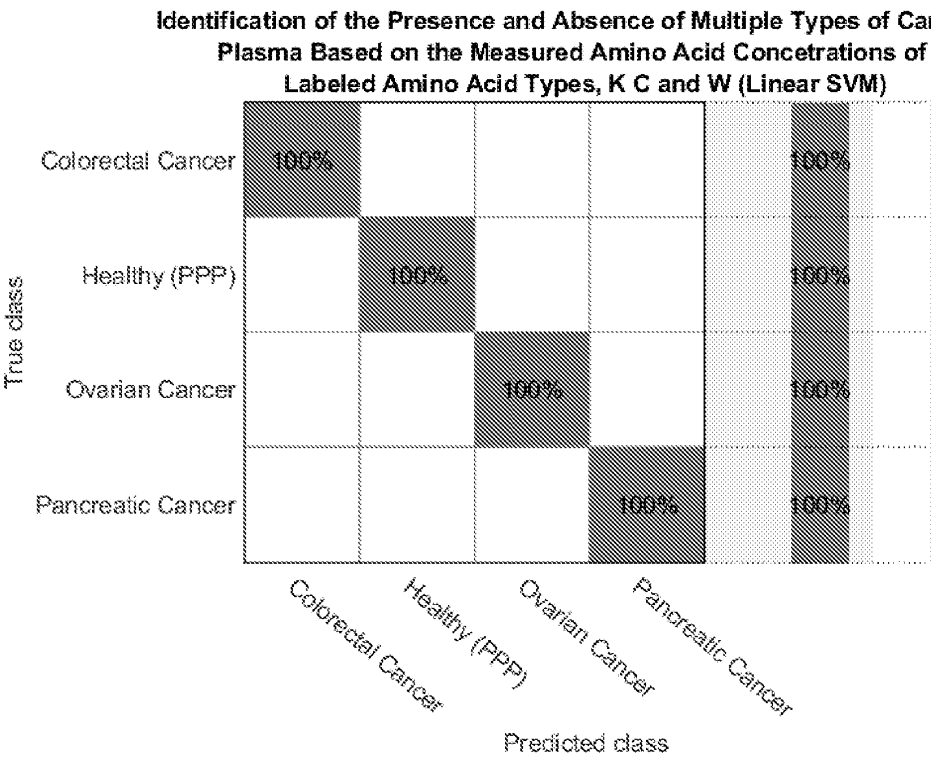


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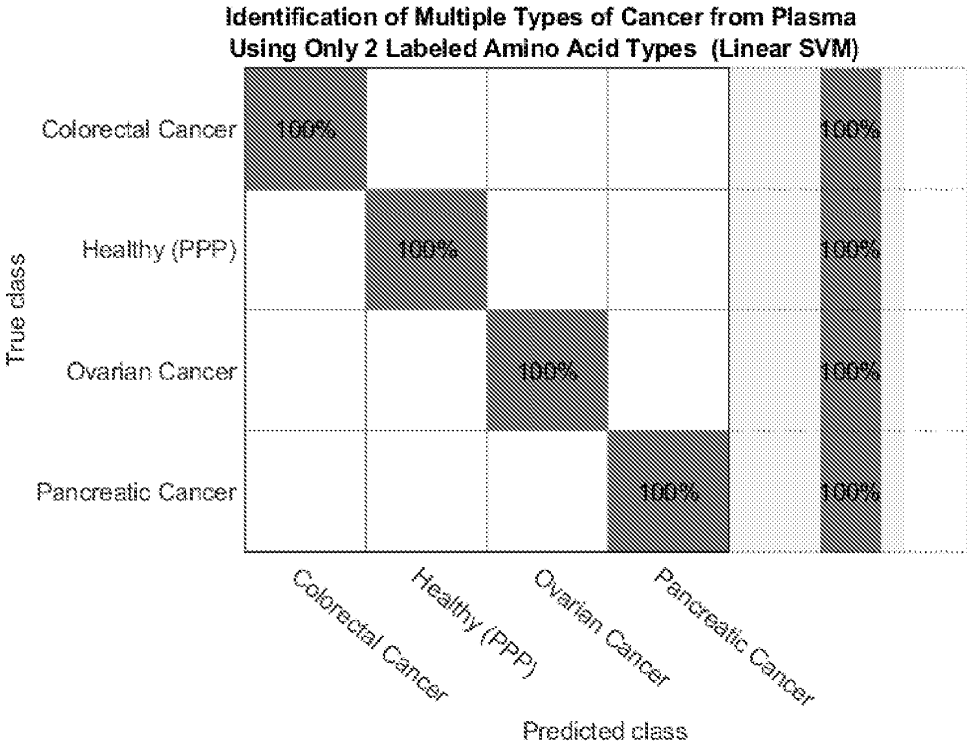


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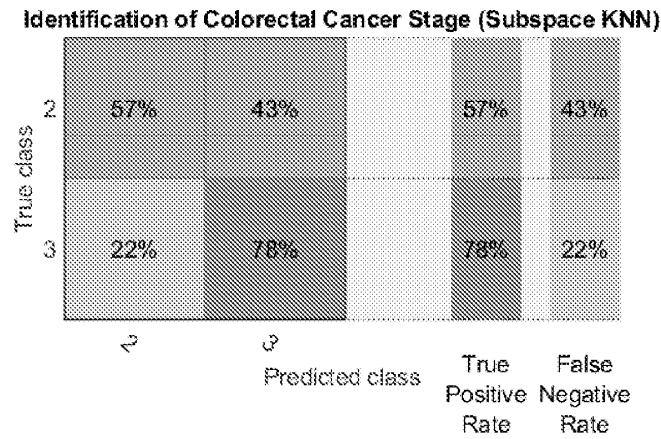


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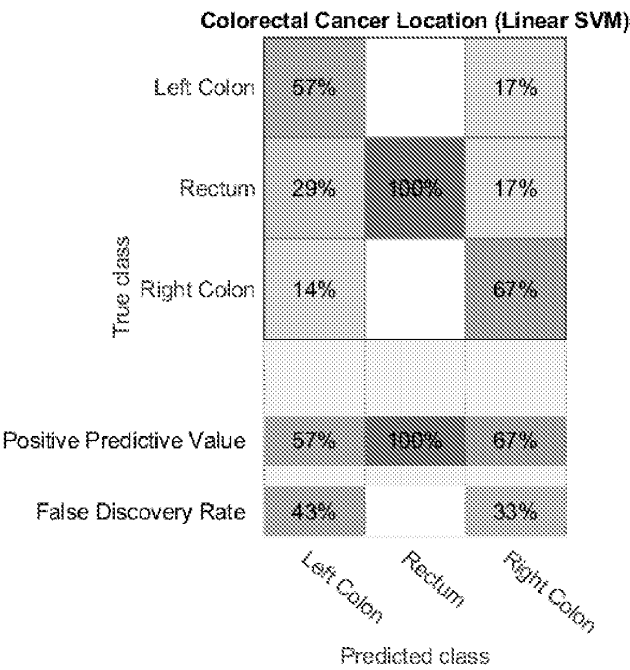


Figure 69

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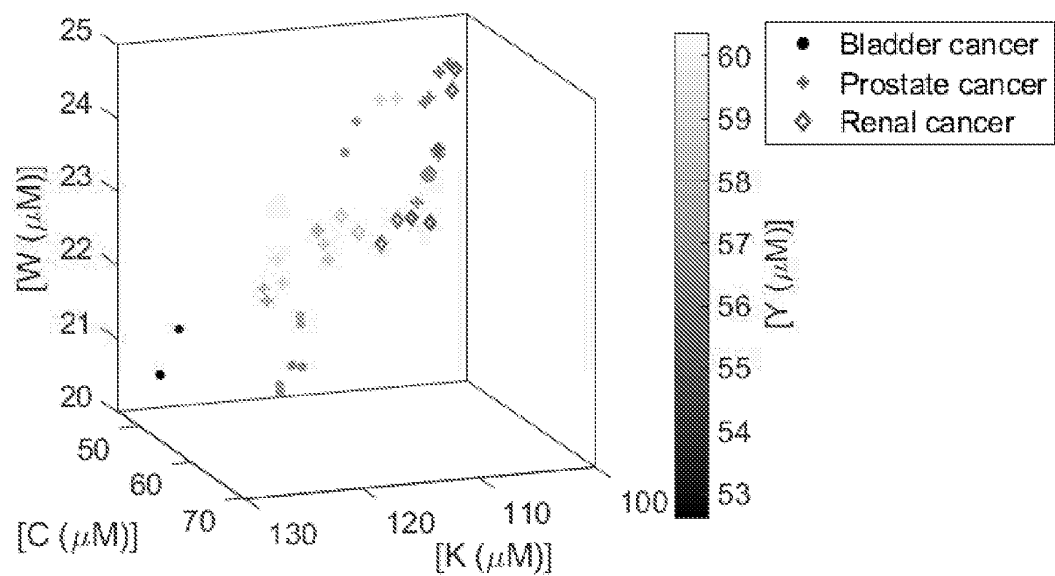


Figure 70

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**Identification of Three Cancer Types from Urine
Using the Amino Acid Concentrations of 4 Labeled Amino Acid Types (Cubic SVM)**

True class	Bladder cancer	100%		
	Prostate cancer		100%	
	Renal cancer			100%
Positive Predictive Value		100%	100%	100%
False Discovery Rate				
		Bladder cancer	Prostate cancer	Renal cancer
		Predicted class		

Figure 71