

# Supplementary Figure 1

Each sample requires raw data for a signal of interest (e.g. known protein binding site) and for a control signal (e.g. spike-in control).

Sample	Signal of interest	Control signal (e.g. spike-in)
1	x	a
2	y	b
3	z	c
4	...	...
...	...	...

Normalisation factors for each sample are created by dividing one of the control values (a nominal reference value, ideally in an experimental control group) by the control value for each sample.

Sample	Signal of interest	Control signal (e.g. spike-in)	Normalisation factor
1	x	a	a/a
2	y	b	a/b
3	z	c	a/c
4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

The signal of interest for each sample is then multiplied by its respective normalisation factor, to produce a normalised signal of interest.

Sample	Signal of interest	Control signal (e.g. spike-in)	Normalisation factor	Normalised signal of interest
1	x	a	a/a	$x(a/a)$
2	y	b	a/b	$y(a/b)$
3	z	c	a/c	$z(a/c)$
4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...