

Glycation Isotopic Labelling (GIL) with ¹³C-reducing Sugars for Quantitative Analysis of Glycated Proteins in Human Plasma*

Feliciano Priego-Capote¹, Alexander Scherl¹, Markus Müller², Patrice Waridel³, Frédérique Lisacek², Jean-Charles Sanchez¹

¹Biomedical Proteomics Research Group (BPRG), Department of Structural Biology and Bioinformatics, University Medical Centre, University of Geneva, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland.

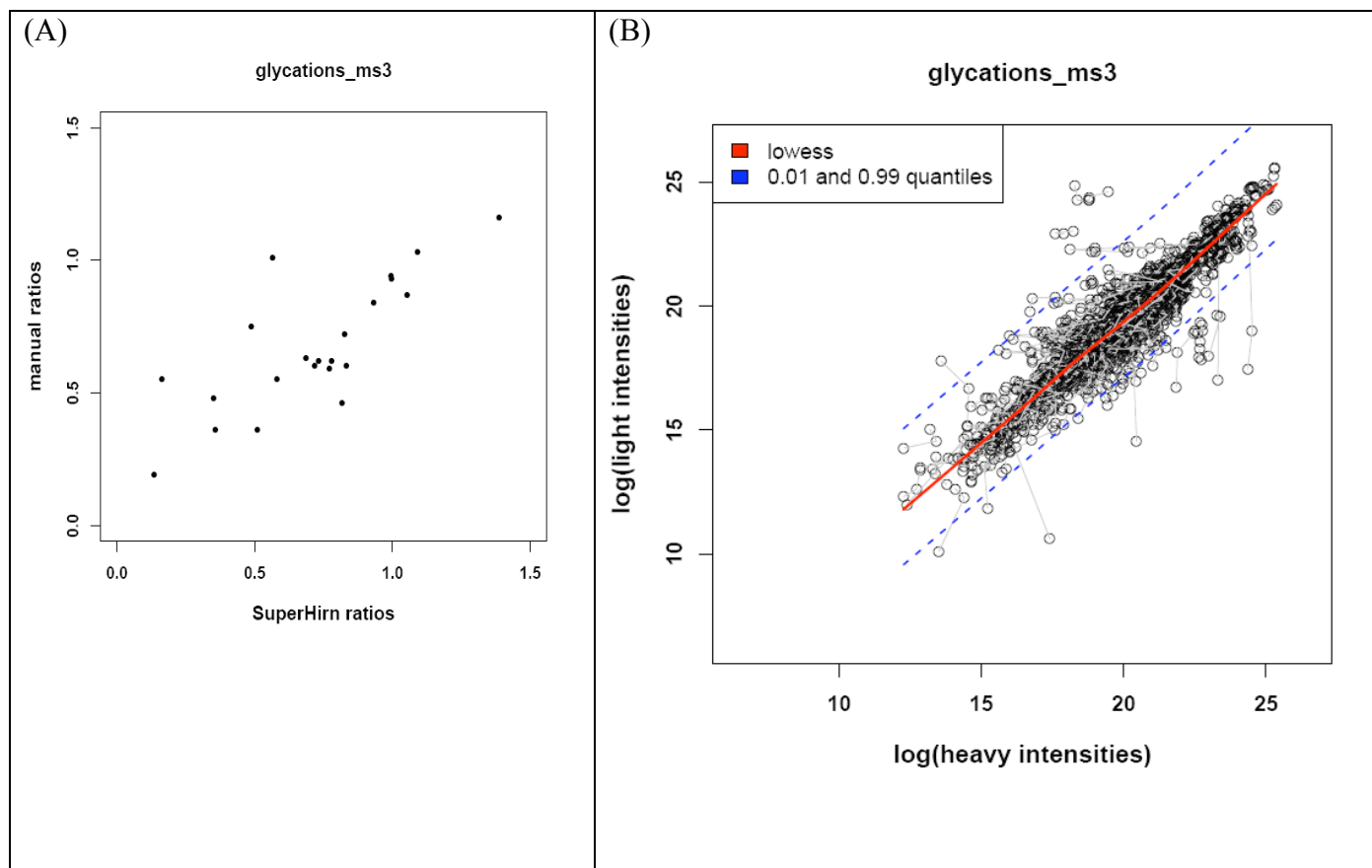
²Proteome Informatics Group (PIG), Department of Structural Biology and Bioinformatics, University Medical Center, University of Geneva, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland.

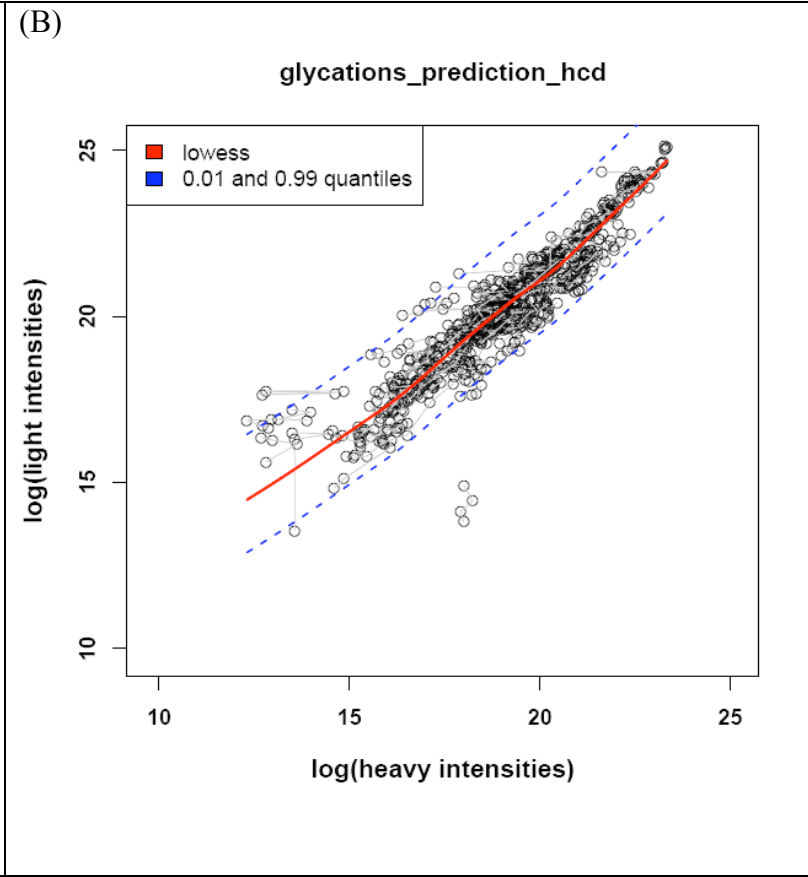
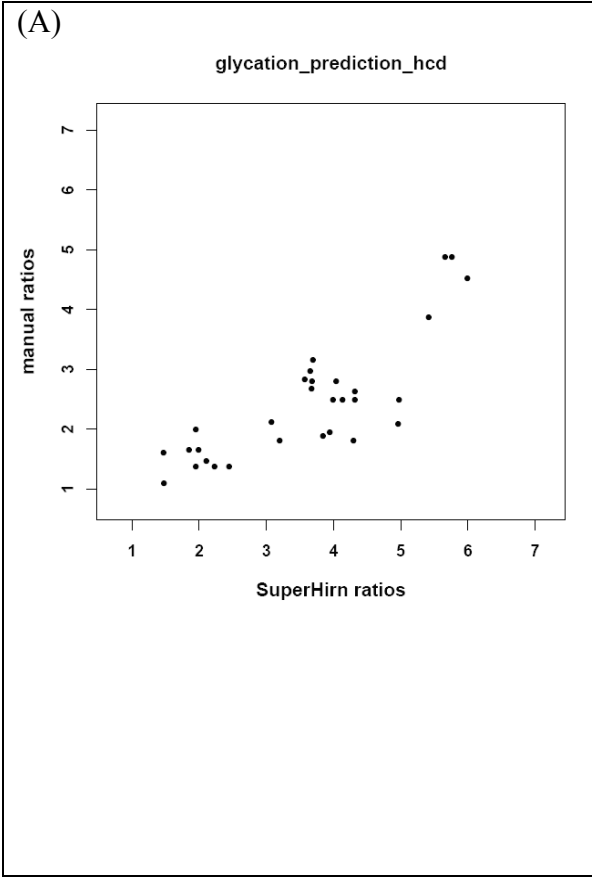
³Center for Integrative Genomics, University of Lausanne, Quartier Sorge, 1015 Lausanne-Dorigny, Switzerland.

Correspondence to: Jean-Charles Sanchez, Biomedical Proteomics Research Group, DBSB/CMU, Rue Michel Servet, 1, CH-1211

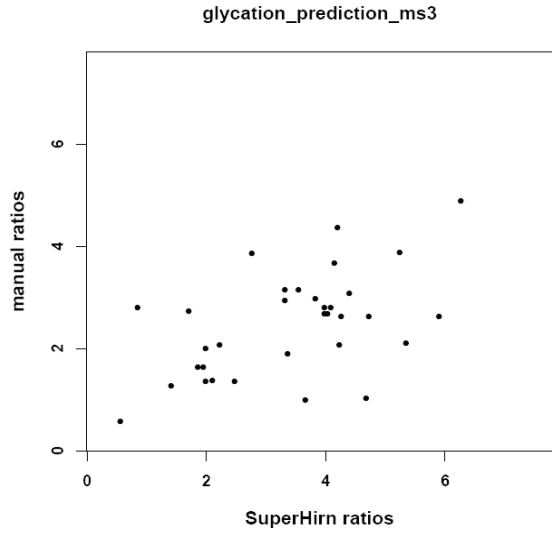
Geneva 4, Switzerland. Tel: +41 (0) 22 379 59 06, Fax: +41 (0) 22 379 59 84, jean-charles.sanchez@unige.ch

Supplementary Figure 1: Scatterplots obtained after application of SuperHirn for the experiments CID-MS3 assessing the real glycaemic state, HCD-MS2 for predictive analysis and CID-MS3 for predictive analysis. (A) Scatterplot for the SuperHirn and manually determined ratios between peak areas provided by the *in vivo* and *in vitro* labelled peptides for the experiment assessing the real glycaemic state. B) Scatterplot of the log-intensities of the light and heavy features, which can be detected in all 3 replicates. Replicates of the same features are connected by a light grey line. The regression lines show the lowest fit and the dashed lines above and below it indicate the 0.01 and 0.99 quantiles of the residues to the lowest fit.

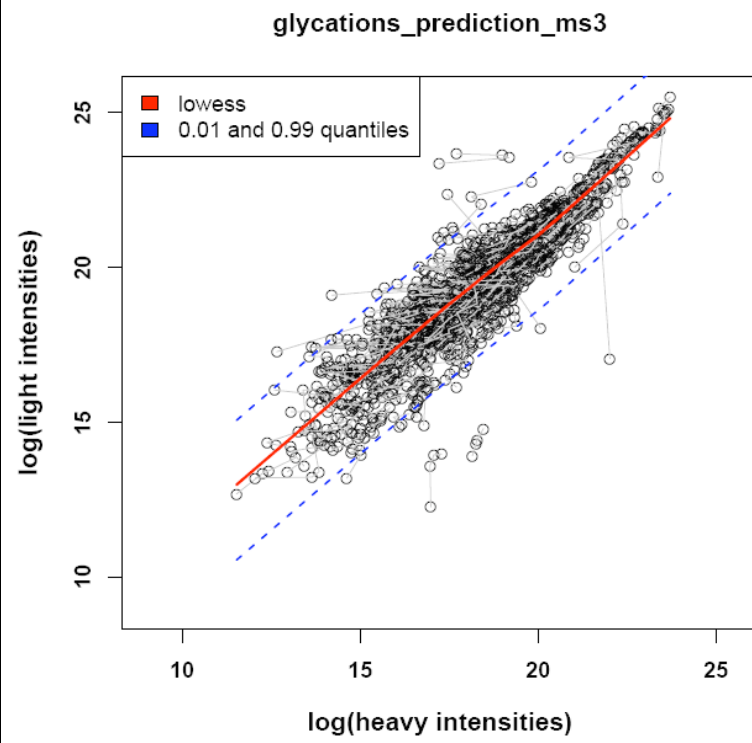




(A)



(B)



Supplementary Figure 2: Approach used for predictive analysis of the glycation site state as response to glucose stimuli.

Predictive analysis of perturbations of the glycaemic control

