

## Supporting Information for

# Peripherin-Reactive Antibodies in Mouse, Rabbit and Human Blood

Alexander Strom,<sup>†</sup> Brigitte Sonier,<sup>†,‡</sup> Harold D. Chapman,<sup>§</sup> Majid  
Mojibian,<sup>†,‡</sup> Gen-Sheng Wang,<sup>†</sup> Cristina R. Slatculescu,<sup>†,‡</sup> David V.  
Serreze,<sup>§</sup> and Fraser W. Scott<sup>\*,†,‡,||</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Chronic Disease Program, Ottawa Hospital Research Institute; <sup>‡</sup>Department of  
Biochemistry, Microbiology and Immunology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON,  
Canada; <sup>§</sup>The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME, USA and <sup>||</sup>Department of Medicine,  
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada

## Supplementary Figures

**Figure S1.** Identification of the 58 kDa proteins as peripherin by mass spectrometry. MS analyses revealed that peptide masses from all three proteins (Spots a, b, and c) matched the rat protein peripherin. The identified peptides covered up to 57 % (spot b) of the total protein sequence resulting in scores > 1500 (score of > 69 is significant).



and in neuroinsular complexes (NIC). However, no cells were positive for both PRPH and insulin. Bars = 20  $\mu$ m.

**Figure S2**

