

Isotope-Coded Dimethyl Tagging for Differential Quantification of Posttranslational Protein Carbonylation by 4-Hydroxy-2-nonenal, an End-Product of Lipid Peroxidation

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Supplementary Figures:

Figure S1. Linearity of relative quantitation of the peptide FVNQHLC[#]GSHLVE (where # represents cysteine residue oxidized to cysteine-sulfonic acid, Cys-SO₃H), Glu–C fragment of the oxidized insulin β-chain, by dimethyl tagging strategy using isotopic variants of formaldehyde. Two identical solutions of the peptide were dimethylated using light (H¹²CHO) or heavy (D¹³CDO) isotopes of formaldehyde, respectively. As summarized in chart **a**, the differentially tagged peptides were combined in various molar ratios (1:1, 1:5, 5:1, 1:10 and 10:1), desalted and analyzed by LC–MS for relative quantification of the isotopic pairs from XICs of the doublet ions at m/z 779.87 (2+) and 782.89 (2+), respectively, which corresponded to the light and heavy dimethyl-labeled FVNQHLC[#]GSHLVE. The peptide was tagged only at its N-terminus as it contains a single amine group and, hence, Δ was 6 Da (3 Th for the doubly-charged ions). Averaged over the elution of the differentially labeled peptides, chart **b** displays the [M+2H]²⁺ molecular-ion region of the recorded high resolution ESI mass spectra (full scan: from m/z 350 to m/z 1500).

Figure S2. CID-MS/MS spectra of the doubly charged (a) unlabeled (m/z 904.02), (b) light (m/z 918.03), and (c) heavy (m/z 921.04) dimethyl-labeled HNE-modified peptide fragment of ATP synthase subunit beta peptide, LVLEVAQH*LGESTVR (21-34).

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Figure S3. LC–ESI-MS analysis of plasma protein tryptic digest spiked with differentially dimethyl-labeled HNE-modified angiotensin I, DRVYIHPFHL, in a ratio of 3:1 (without prior enrichment of HNE-modified peptides) (a) Base-peak chromatogram and (b) averaged full-scan mass spectrum from acquisitions in the 0 to 90-min retention time window. The inset shows mass spectrum of ions mostly corresponding to peptides from plasma protein and the relative abundance of angiotensin I, that is ~2% in the mixture.

Figure S4. LC–ESI-MS analysis of the ‘eluate’ fraction obtained after acid-catalyzed hydrolysis of the captured hydrazones during enrichment of spiked dimethylated HNE-modified angiotensin I from plasma protein tryptic digest using hydrazide-coated glass beads for chemoprecipitation. (a) Base-peak chromatogram and (b) averaged full-scan mass spectrum of the ‘eluate’ fraction from acquisitions in the 0 to 90-min retention time window. Expanded view of full-scan mass spectrum of isotomeric pair corresponding to $(M+3H)^{3+}$ ions of differentially dimethylated HNE-modified DRVYIHPFH*L (* indicate HNE moiety attached to the corresponding histidine) present in a ratio of 3:1 is shown in the inset.

Figure S5. (a) XICs and full-scan MS spectra of differentially dimethyl-labeled, triply-charged precursor ions of HNE-modified angiotensin I, $^{\textcircled{a}}$ DRVYPHIFH*L (where, $^{\textcircled{a}}$ = dimethylated residue and * = HNE-modified residue), at m/z 494.28 and 496.29 spiked in a ratio of 1:3, 1:1 or 3:1 into plasma protein tryptic digest and reisolated from the complex matrix by hydrazide-based chemoprecipitation strategy. The observed ratios (i) 1:3, (ii) 1:1 and (iii) 3:1 of the $[M+3H]^{3+}$ isotopic peptide pairs after enrichment were in close agreement to the expected ratios.

(b) XICs and full-scan MS spectra of differentially dimethyl-labeled, triply-charged precursor ions of doubly HNE-modified angiotensin I, $^{\textcircled{a}}$ DRVYPH*IFH*L (where, $^{\textcircled{a}}$ = dimethyl label and * = HNE-modified residues), at m/z 546.32 and 548.33 obtained after enrichment and depicting the observed light/heavy ratios (i) 1:3, (ii) 1:1 and (iii) 3:1 of the isotopic peptide pairs were in close agreement to the spiked ratios.

Figure S6. XICs and full-scan MS spectra of differentially dimethyl-labeled, doubly-charged precursor ions of HNE-modified vimentin tryptic peptide, $^{\textcircled{a}}$ QVQSLTC*EVDALK $^{\textcircled{a}}$ (where, $^{\textcircled{a}}$ = dimethylated residue and * = HNE-modified residue) at m/z 823.46 and 829.49, mixed in a ratio of 1:3, 1:1 or 3:1 and subsequently isolated by hydrazide-based chemoprecipitation strategy for

LC–MS analyses. The observed ratios (i) 1:3, (ii) 1:1 and (iii) 3:1 of the $[M+2H]^{2+}$ isotopic peptide pairs after enrichment were in close agreement to the expected ratios.

Figure S7. XICs of mono-dimethyl labeled, doubly charged precursor ions of HNE-modified ATP synthase subunit beta peptide fragment, $^{\textcircled{a}}\text{LVLEVAQH}^*\text{LGESTVR}$ (where, $^{\textcircled{a}}$ = dimethylated and * = HNE-modified residue).

Figure S8. XICs and CID-MS/MS spectra of dimethyl-tagged, doubly-charged precursor ions of Glu–C fragment of HNE-modified oxidized insulin beta chain, $^{\textcircled{a}}\text{FVNQH}^*\text{LC}^{\#}\text{GSHLVE}$ (where, $^{\textcircled{a}}$ = dimethylated, * = HNE-modified residue and $^{\#}$ = cysteine-sulfonic acid, Cys-SO₃H).

Figure S9. XICs and CID-MS/MS spectra of dimethyl-tagged, triply-charged precursor ions of HNE-modified peptide [$^{\textcircled{a}}\text{LGFLGSNTPHVNHHMPPH}$]* (where, $^{\textcircled{a}}$ = dimethylated). The neutral loss of HNE from the fragment ions during collision induced dissociation tandem mass spectrometry precluded the localization of the site of HNE modification (*).

Figure S10. XICs and CID-MS/MS spectra of bis-dimethyl-tagged, doubly-charged precursor ions of HNE-modified apomyoglobin tryptic fragment, $^{\textcircled{a}}\text{H}^*\text{PGDFGADAQGAMTK}^{\textcircled{a}}$ (where, $^{\textcircled{a}}$ = dimethylated and * = HNE-modified residue).

Figure S11. XICs and CID-MS/MS spectra of bis-dimethyl-tagged, doubly-charged precursor ions of HNE-modified apomyoglobin tryptic fragment, $^{\textcircled{a}}\text{LFTGH}^*\text{PETLEK}^{\textcircled{a}}$ (where, $^{\textcircled{a}}$ = dimethylated and * = HNE-modified residue).

Figure S1a



Expt ratios	Obs ratios
0.1	0.08
0.2	0.18
1	1.005
5	5.36
10	11.16

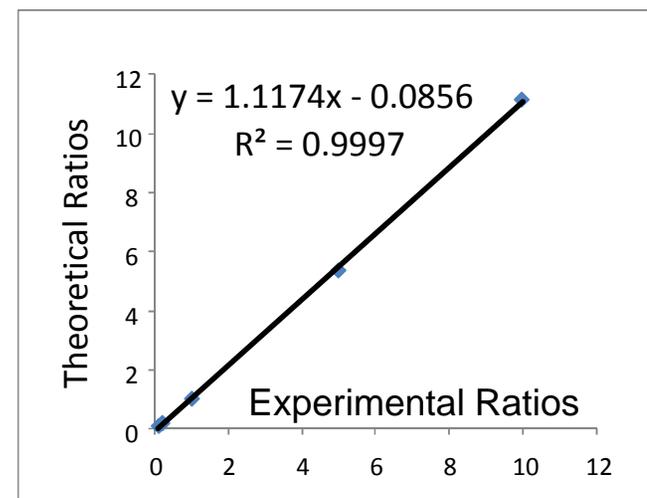
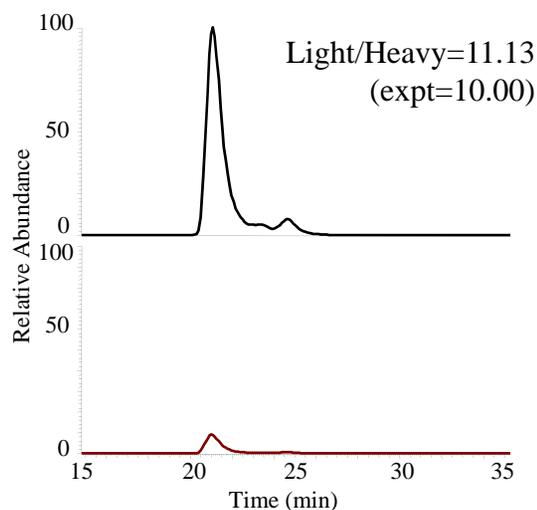
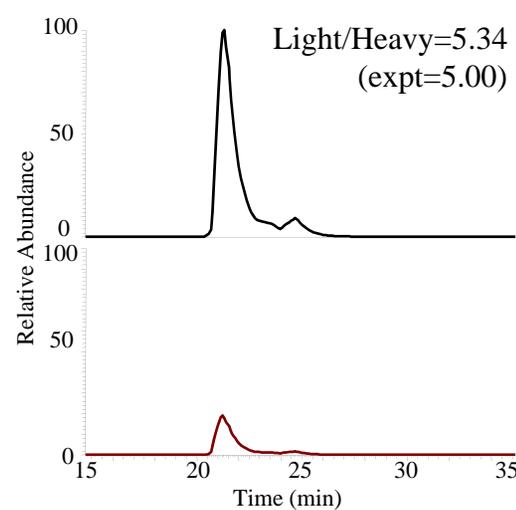
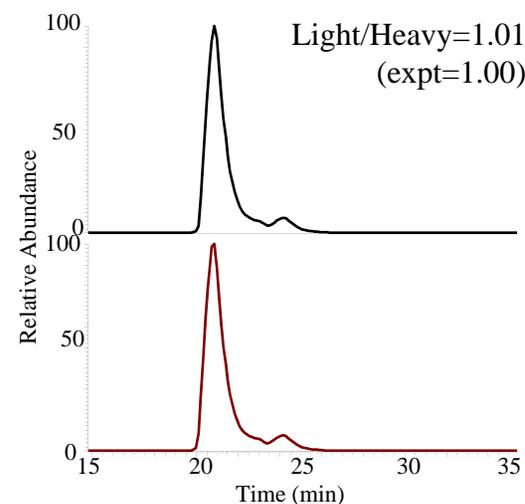
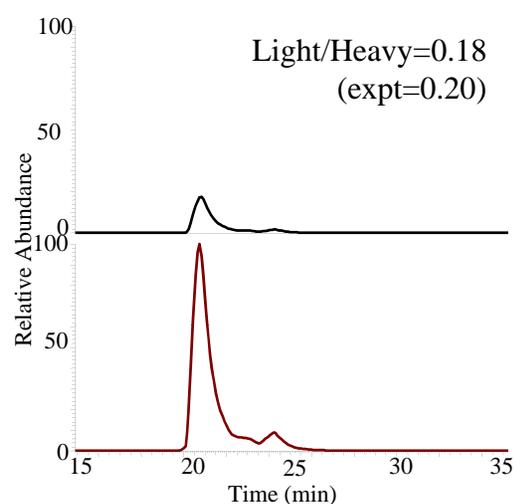
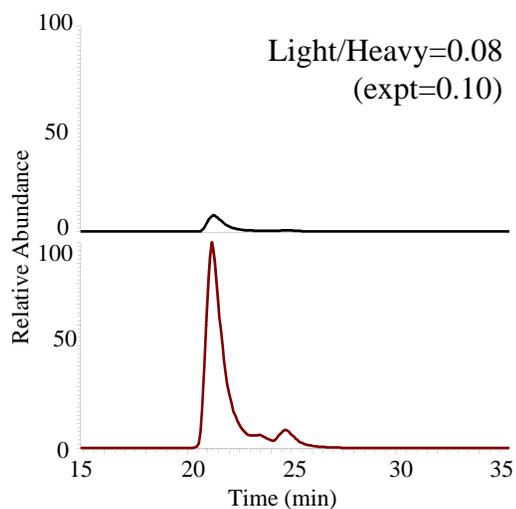


Figure S1b

$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-FVNQHLC\#GSHLVE}$

$(^{13}\text{CD}_2\text{H})_2\text{-FVNQHLC\#GSHLVE}$

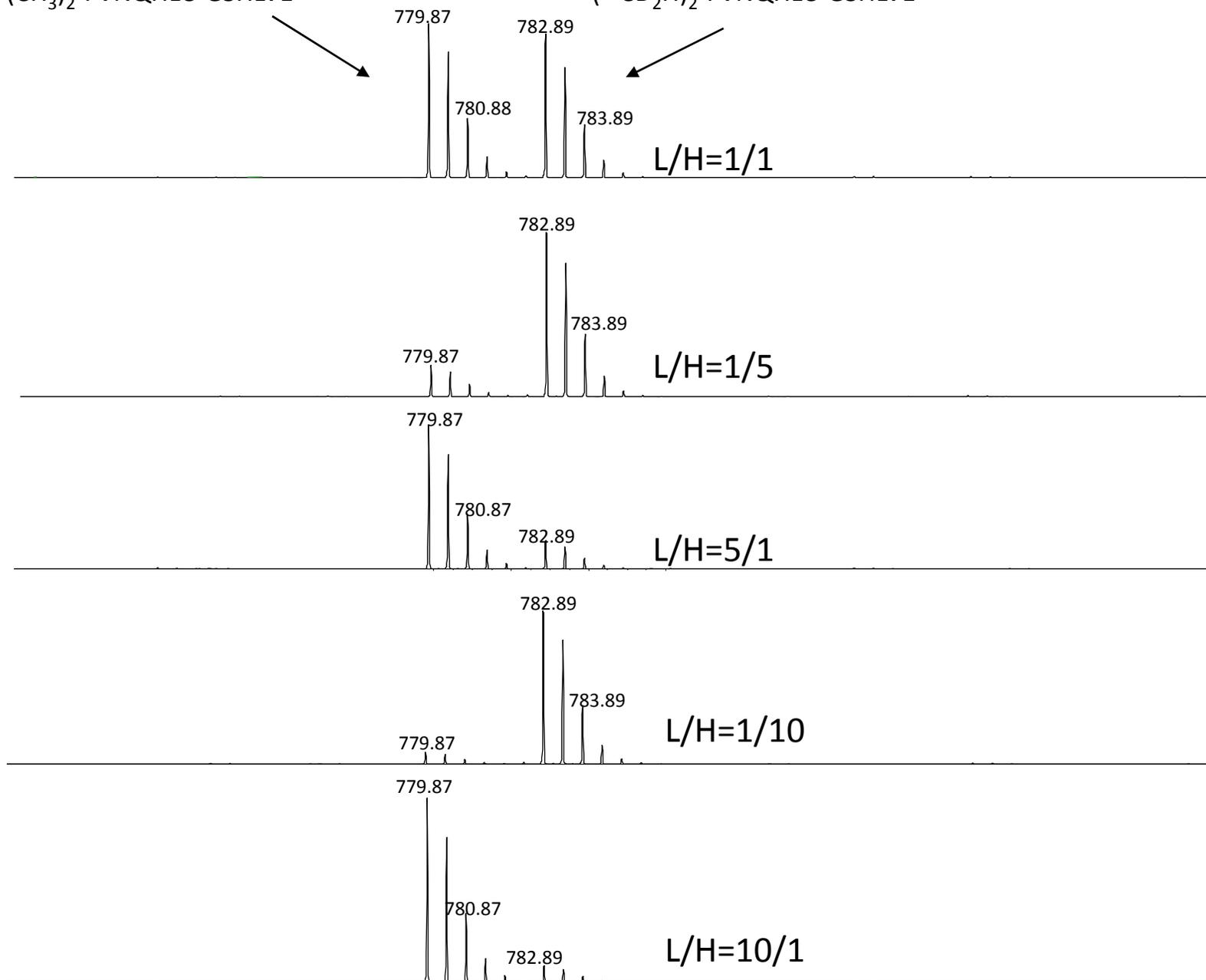


Figure S2

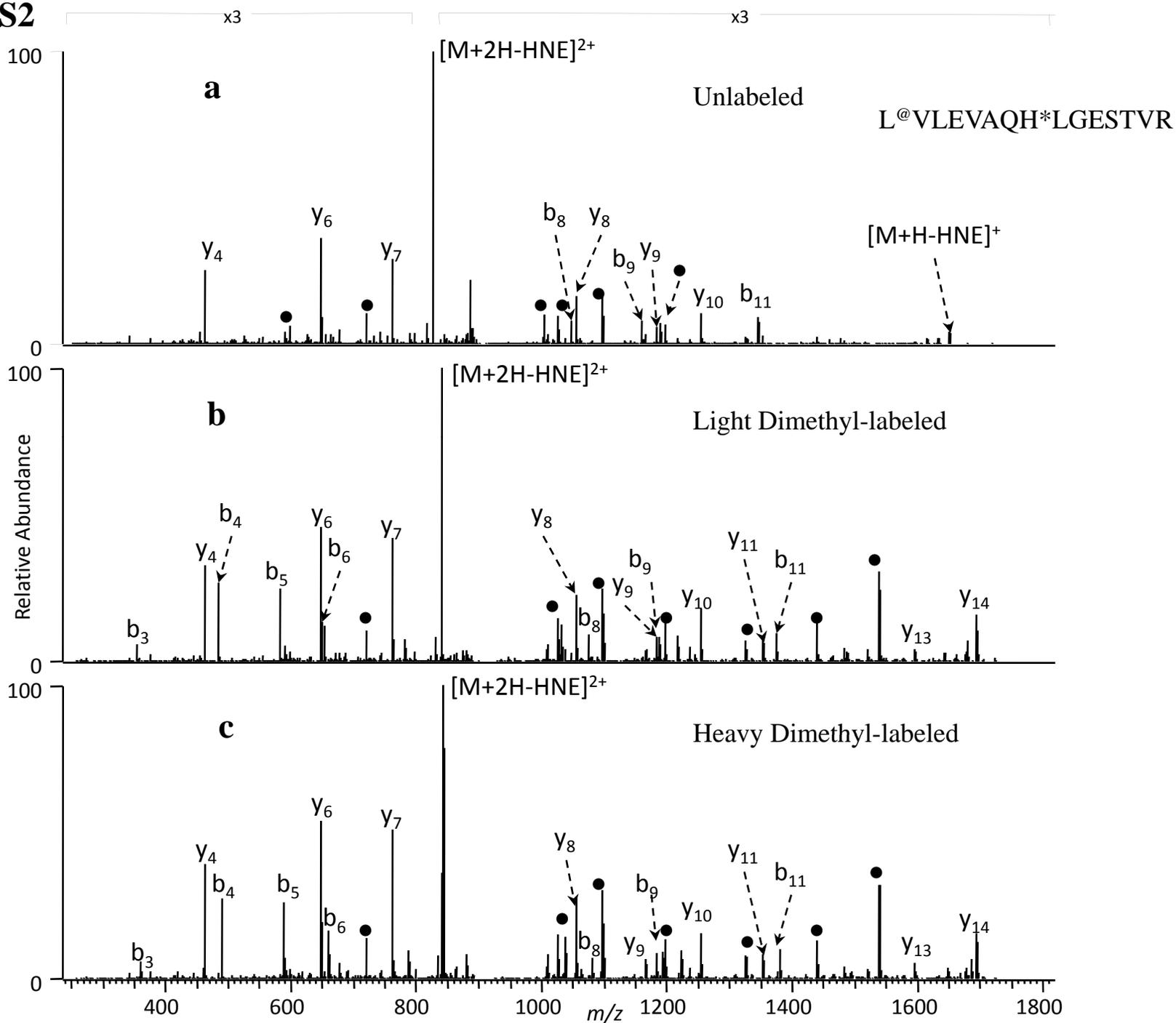


Figure S3

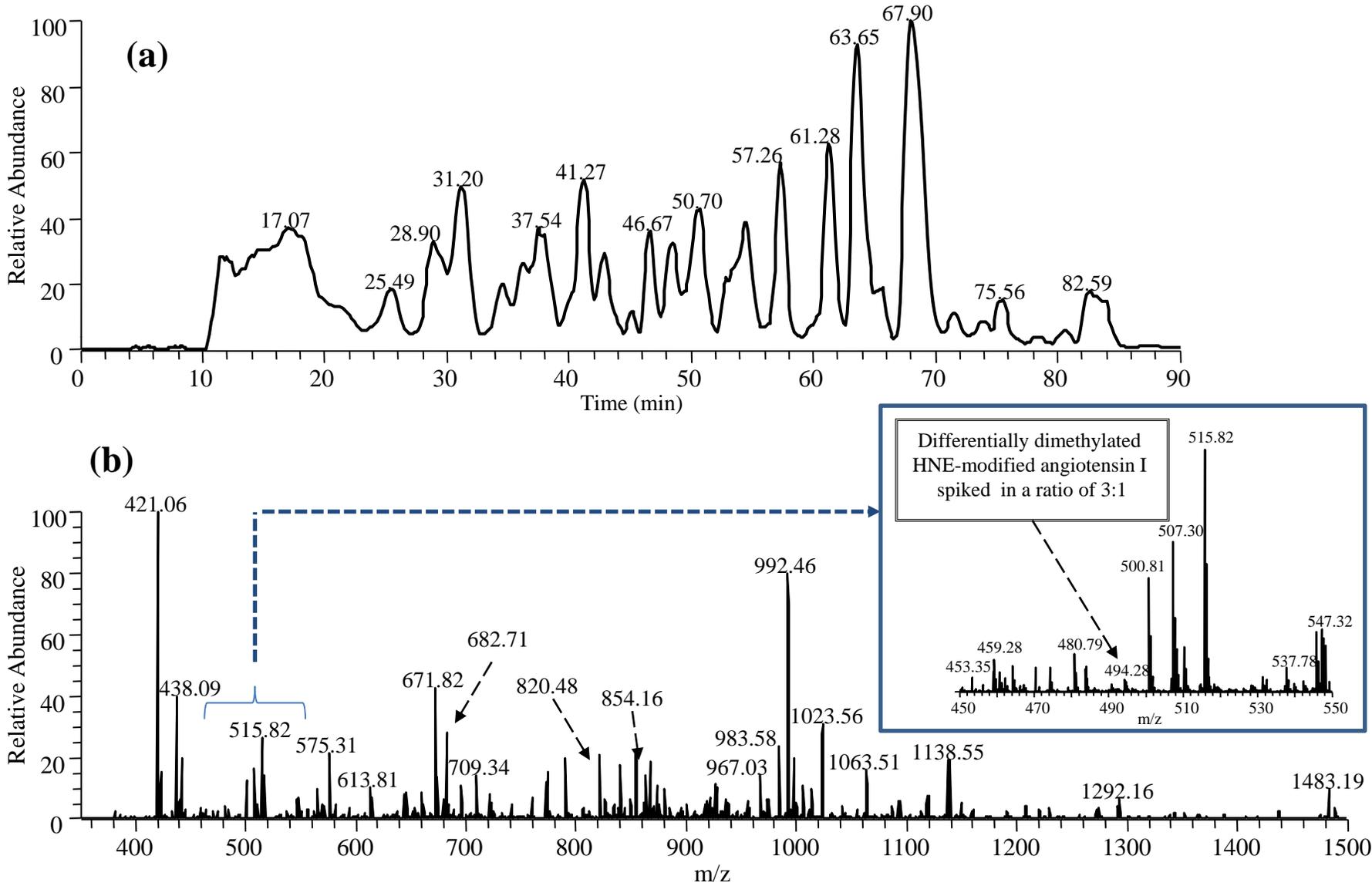


Figure S4 $(C^{12}H_3)_2 - DRVYIHPFH^*L$
&
 $(C^{13}HD_2)_2 - DRVYIHPFH^*L$

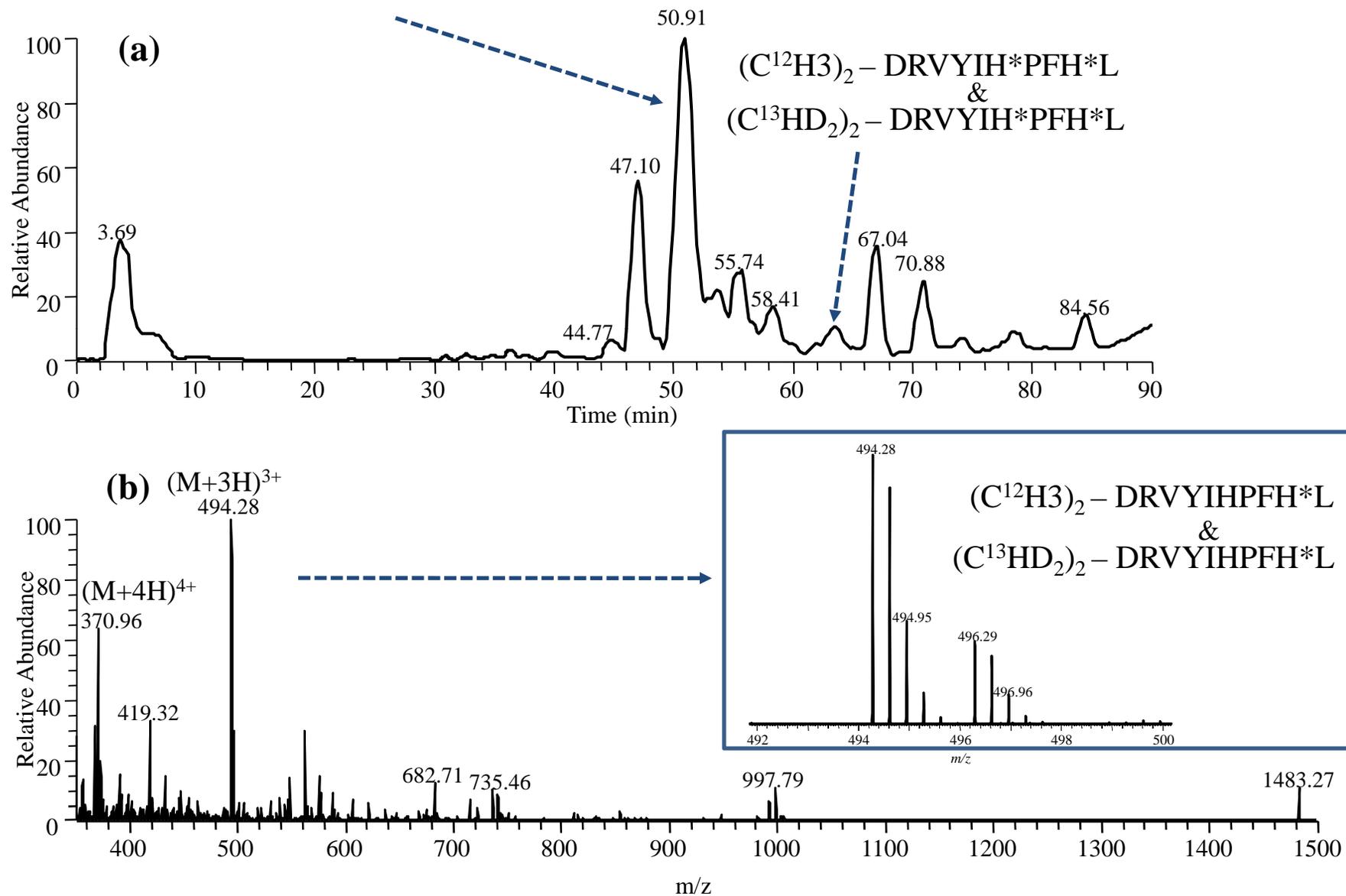
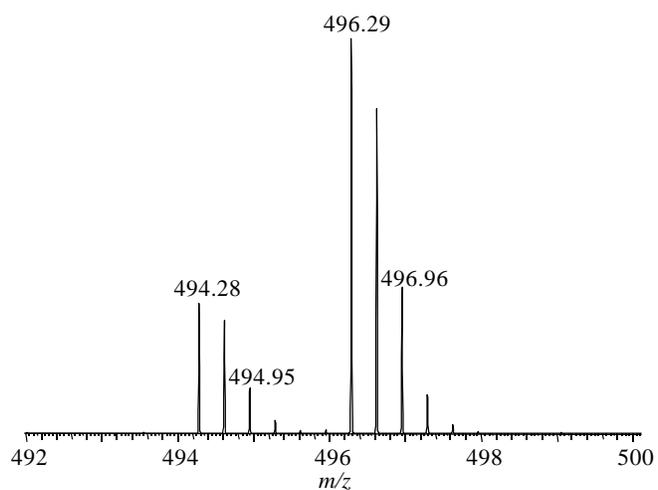
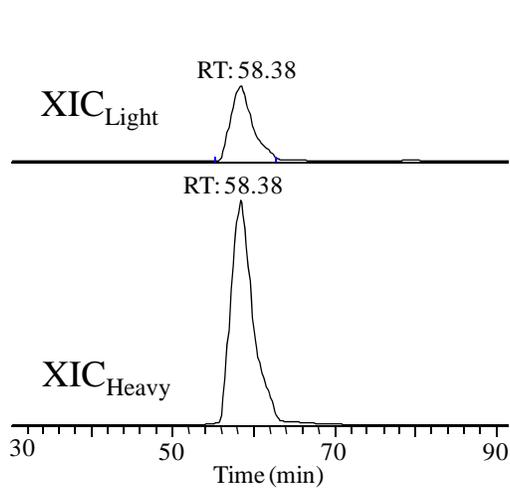
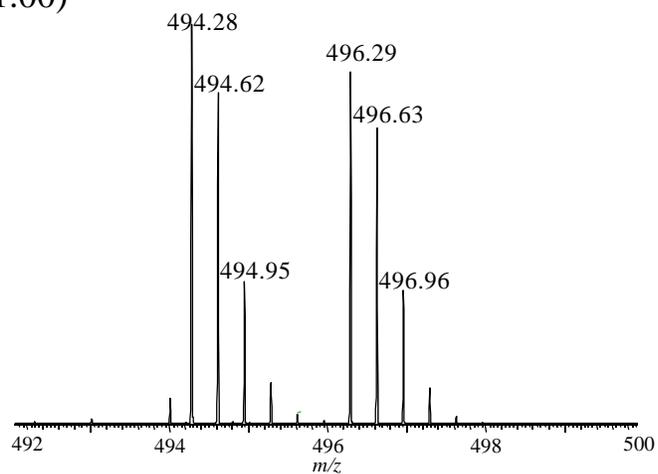
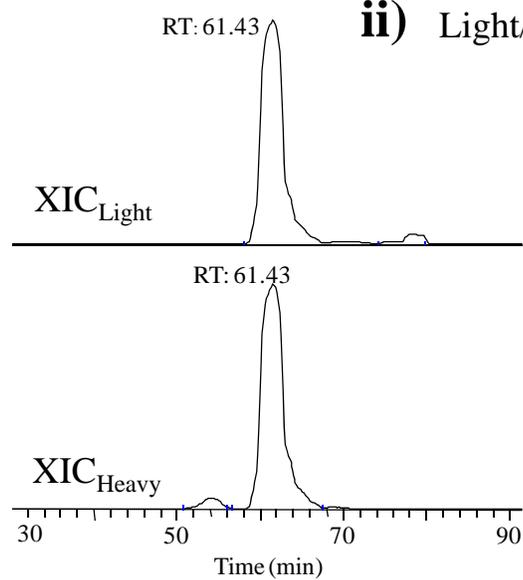


Figure S5 (a)

i) Light/Heavy=0.33
(expt=0.33)



ii) Light/Heavy=1.10
(expt=1.00)



iii) Light/Heavy=3.35
(expt=3.00)

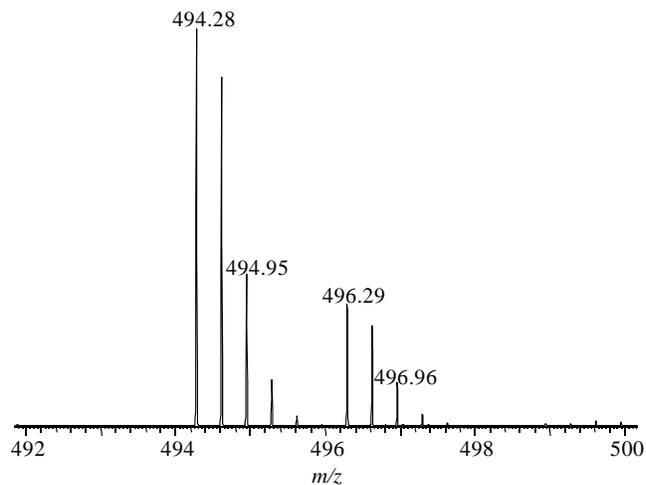
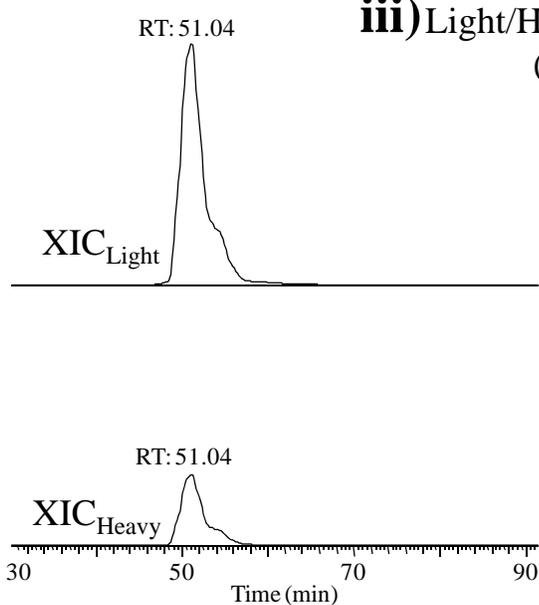
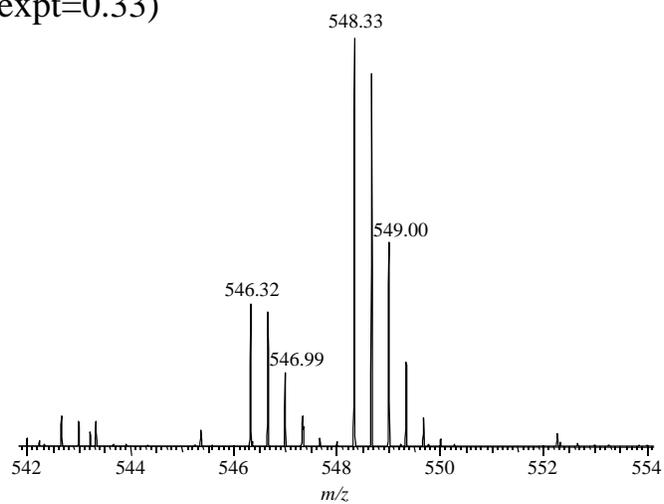
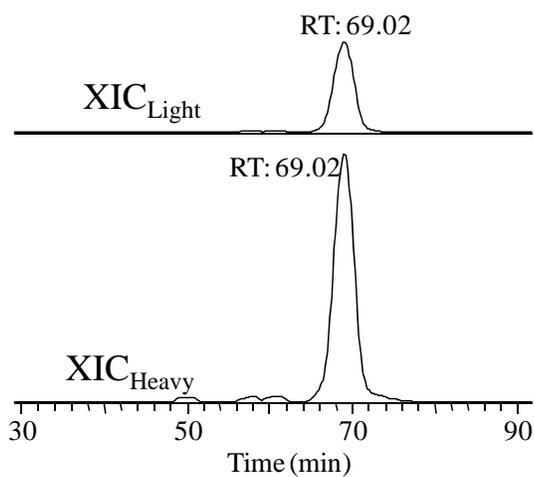
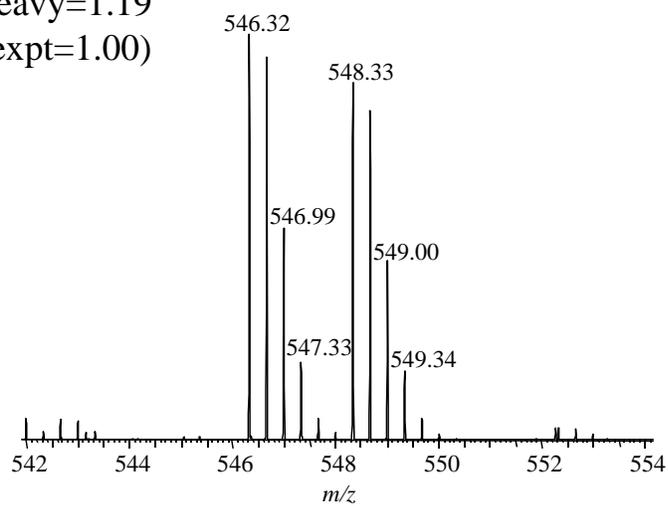
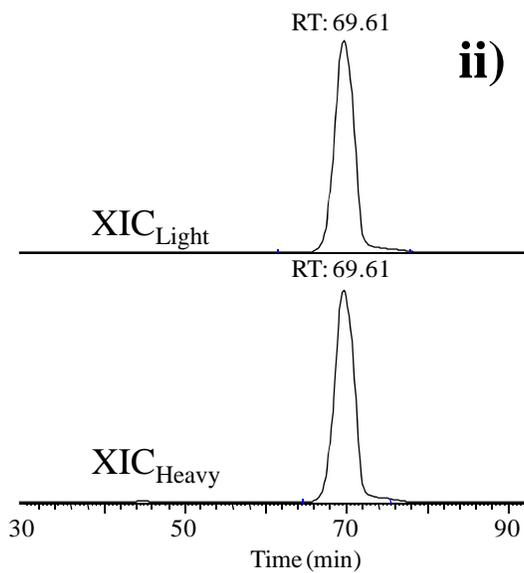


Figure S5 (b)

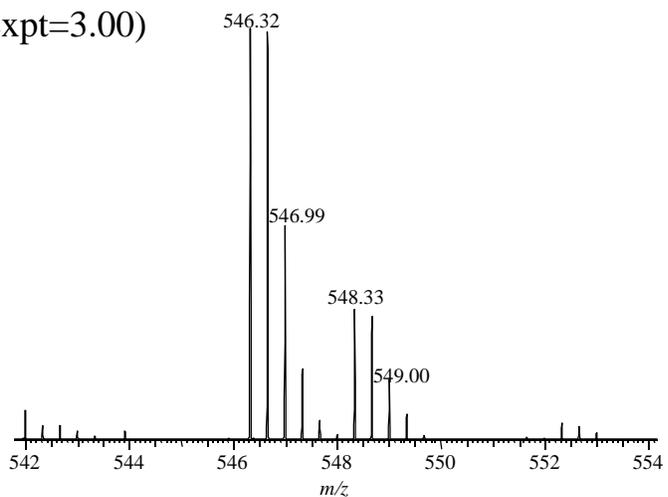
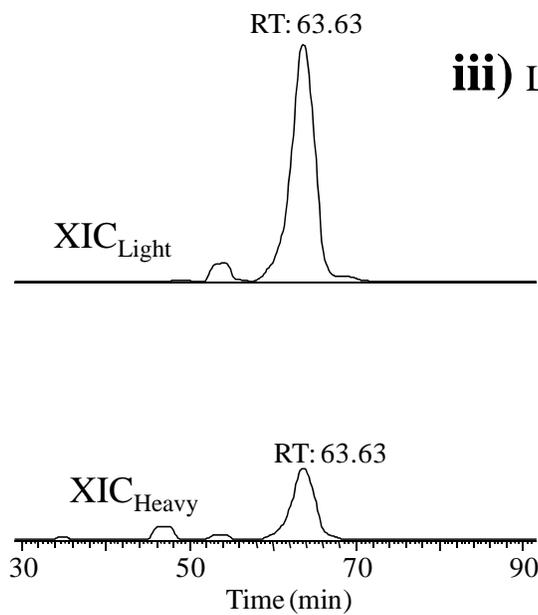
i) Light/Heavy=0.36
(expt=0.33)



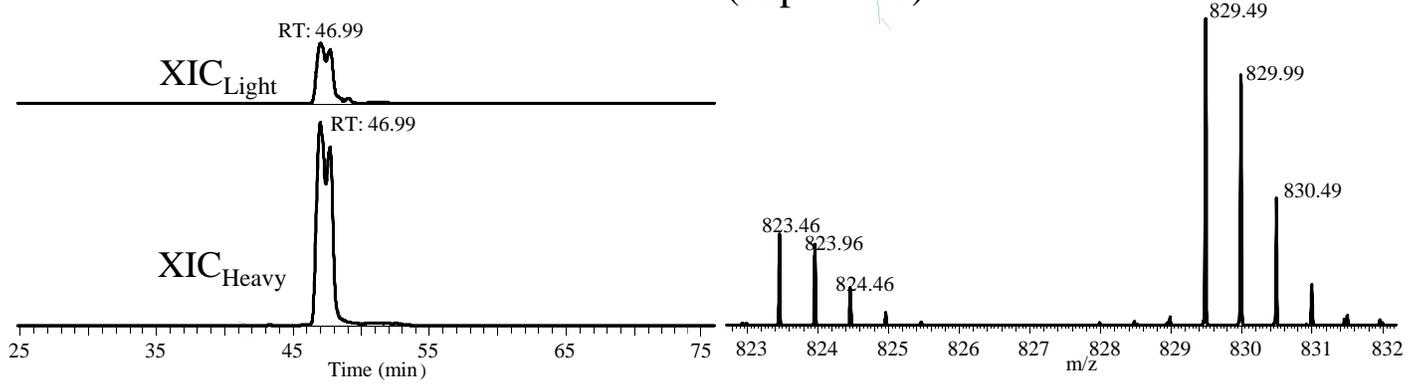
ii) Light/Heavy=1.19
(expt=1.00)



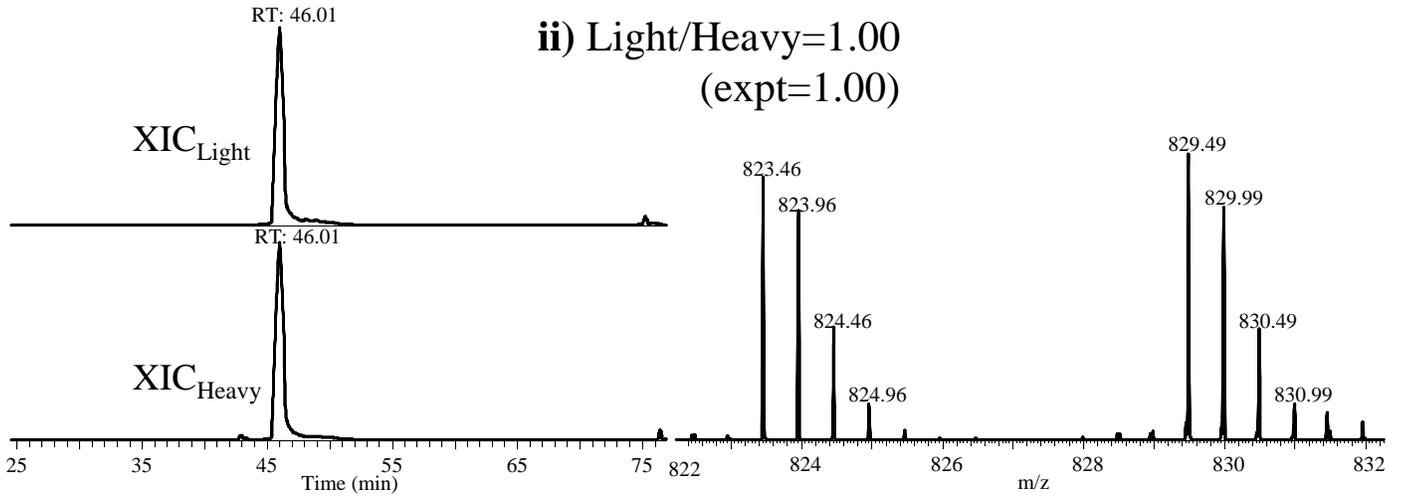
iii) Light/Heavy=3.40
(expt=3.00)



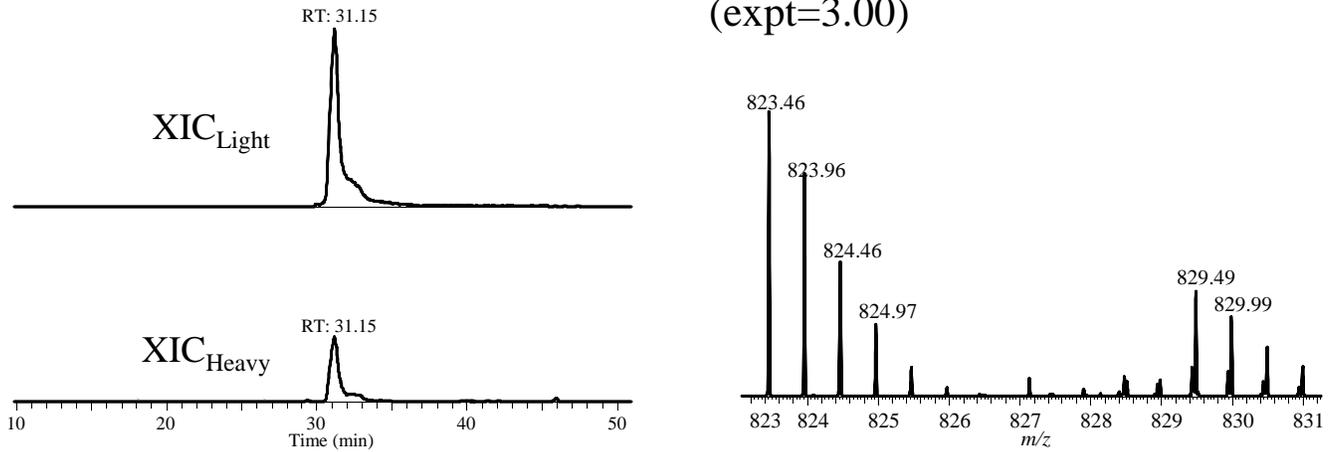
i) Light/Heavy=0.31
(expt=0.33)



ii) Light/Heavy=1.00
(expt=1.00)



iii) Light/Heavy=2.86
(expt=3.00)



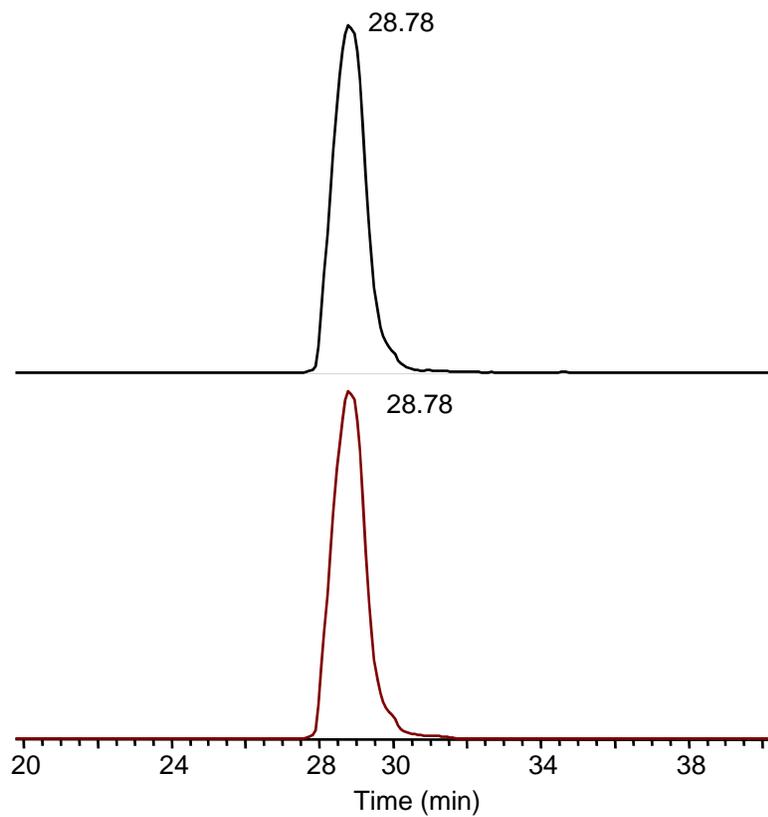
Supplementary Figure S7

$[M+2H]^{2+}$, m/z 918.03, **921.05**

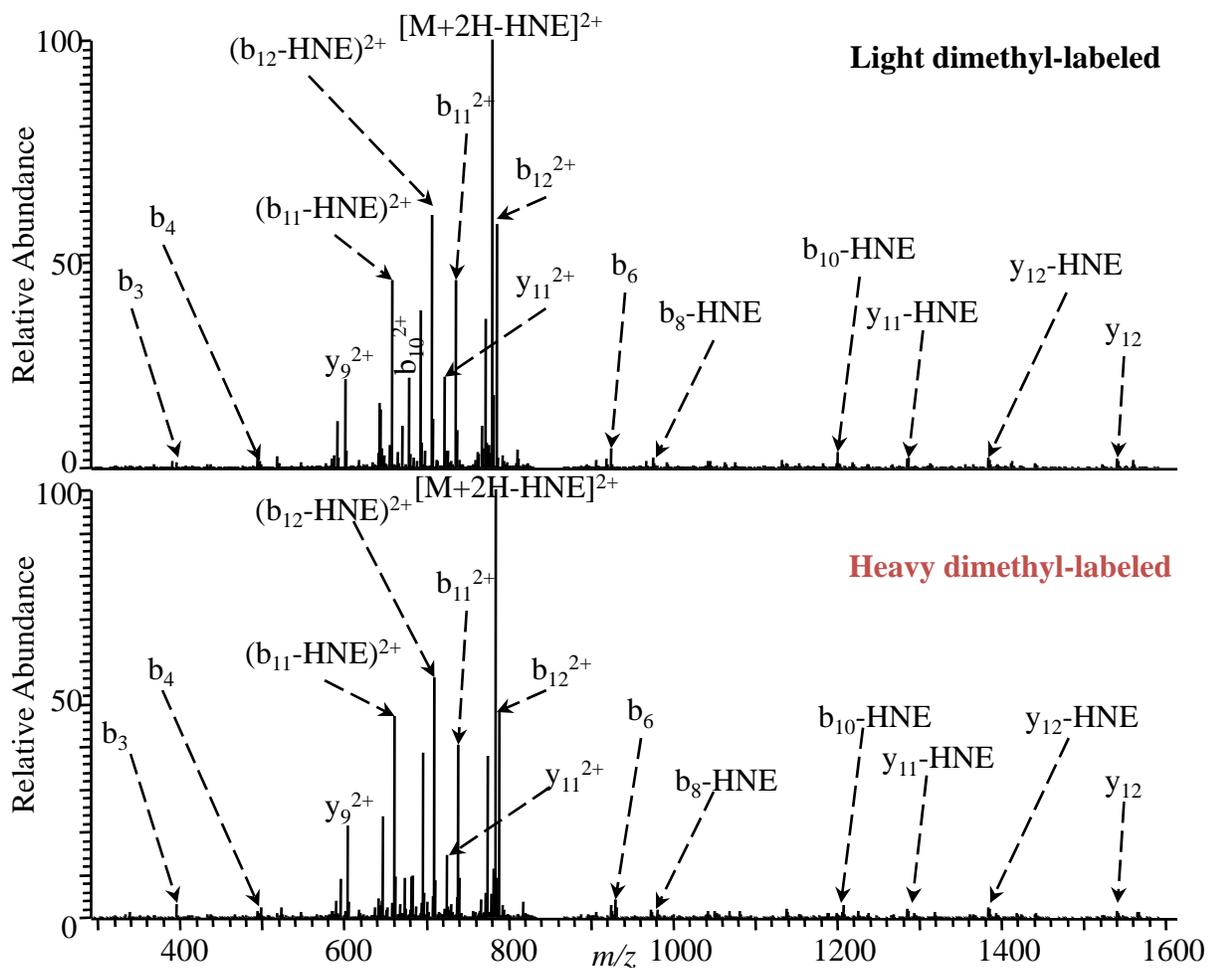
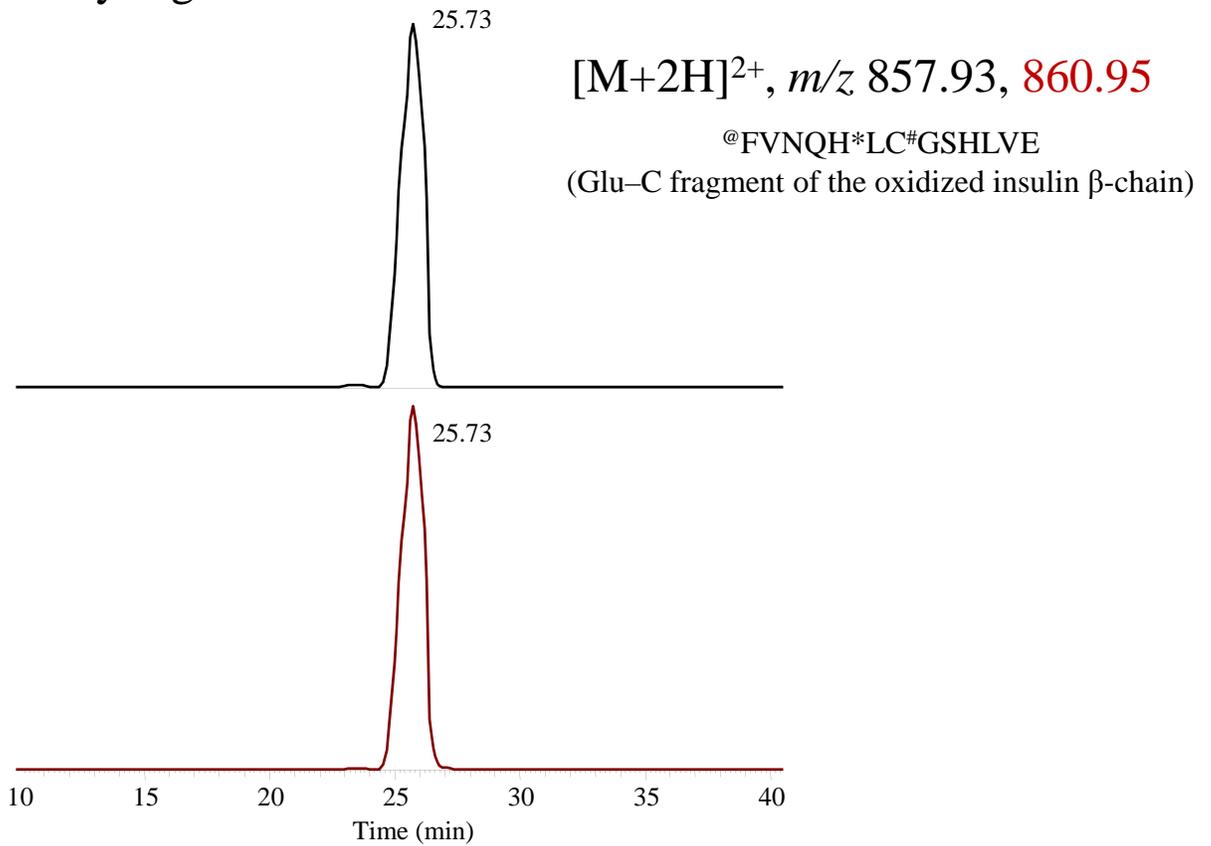
@LVLEVAQH*LGESTVR

(HNE-modified ATP synthase β -subunit peptide:

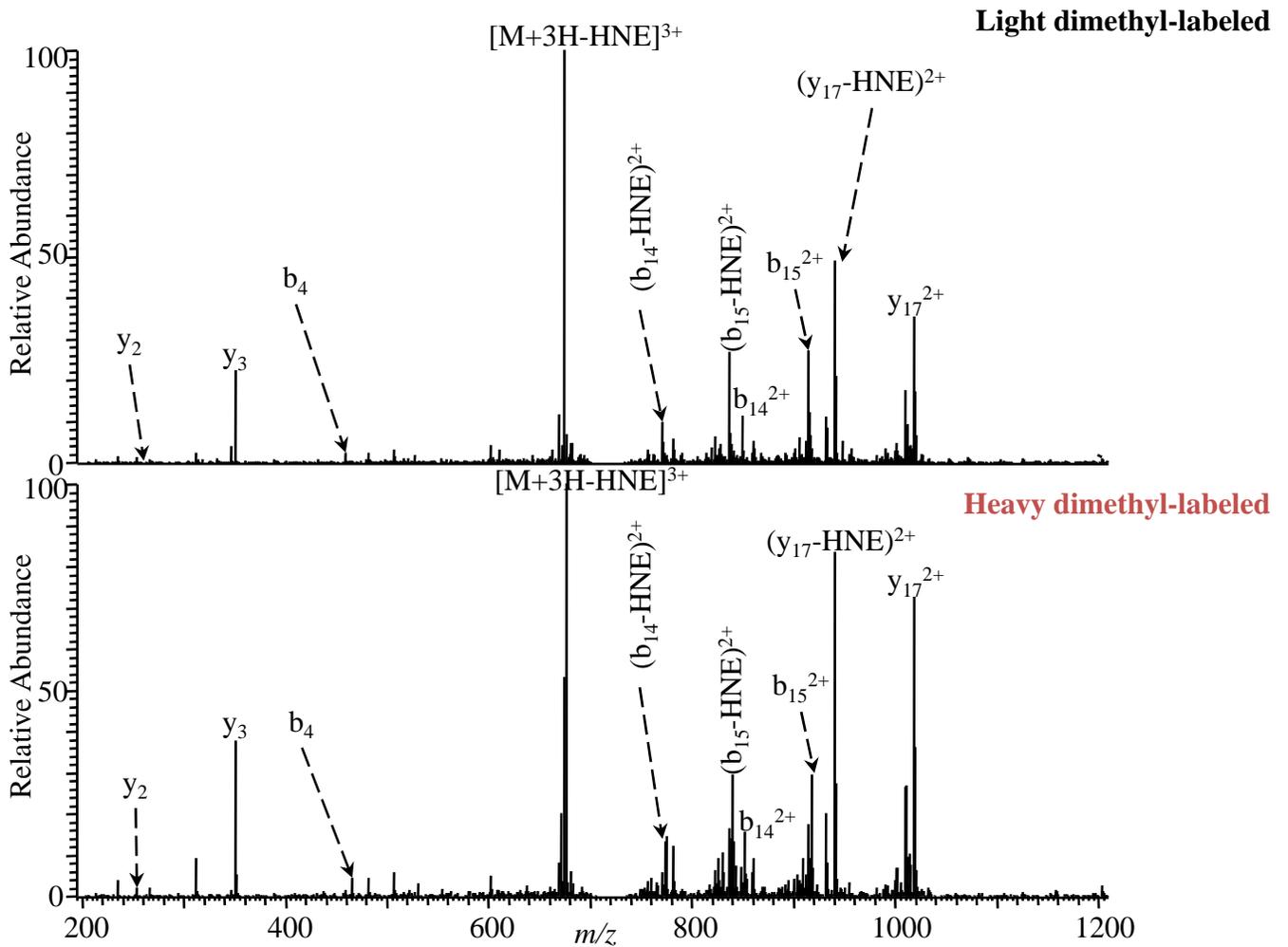
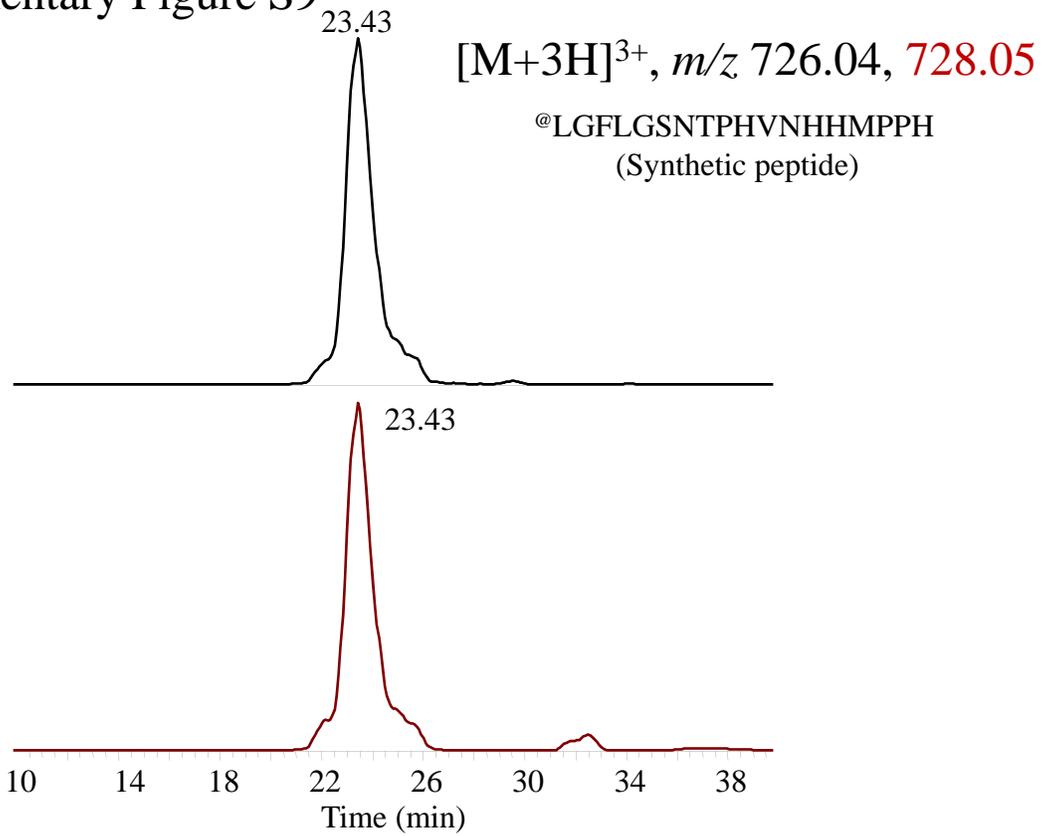
MS/MS spectra shown in Fig. S2)



Supplementary Figure S8



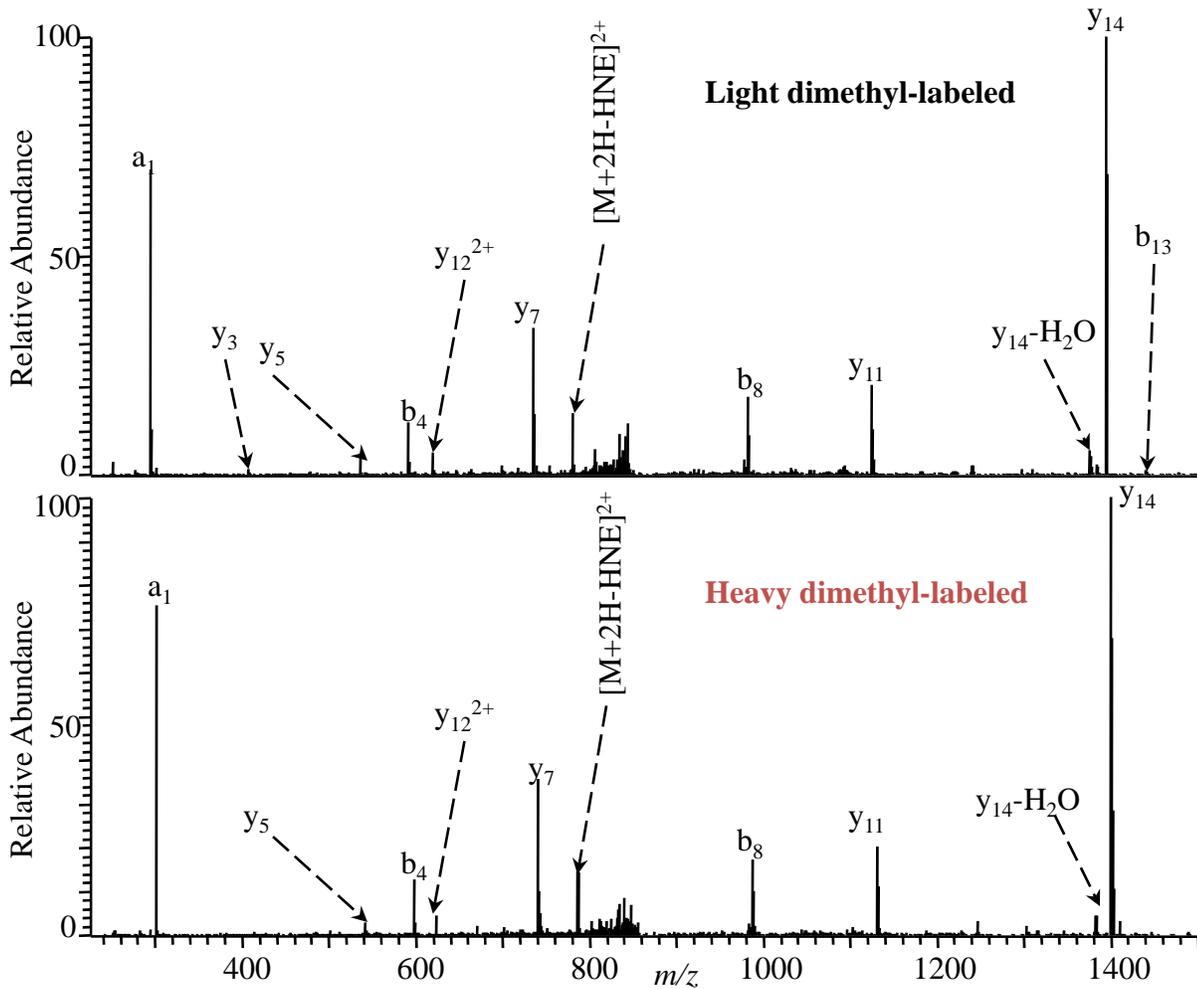
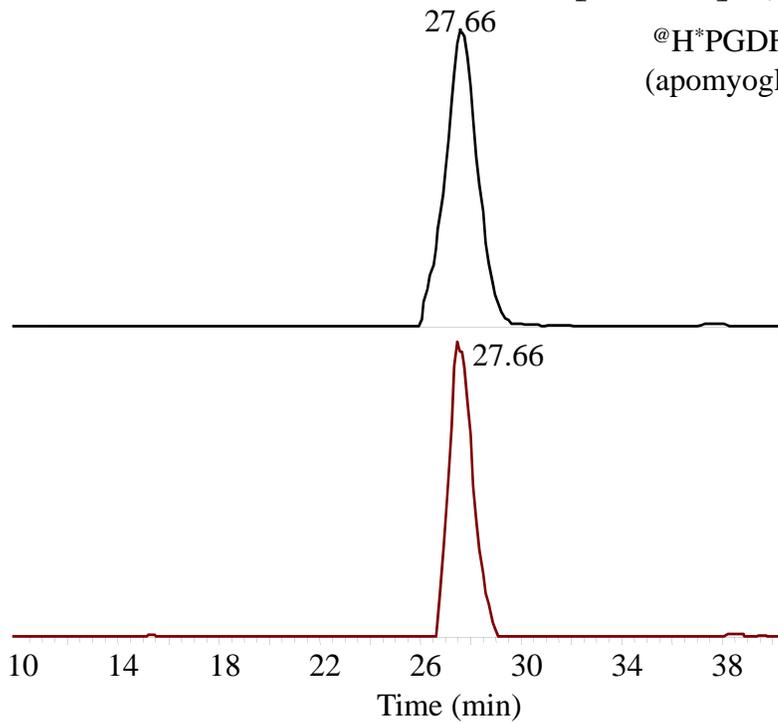
Supplementary Figure S9



Supplementary Figure S10

$[M+2H]^{2+}$, m/z 857.93, 863.96

@H*PGDFGADAQGAMTK@
(apomyoglobin tryptic peptide)



Supplementary Figure S11

