

Supporting Information

Nuclear oxidation of a major peroxidation DNA adduct, M₁dG, in the Genome

Orrette R. Wauchope[¶], William N. Beavers[#], James J. Galligan[¶], Michelle M. Mitchener[#],
Philip J. Kingsley[#], and Lawrence J. Marnett^{*¶#§}

*A. B. Hancock, Jr., Memorial Laboratory for Cancer Research, Departments of [¶]Biochemistry,
[#]Chemistry, and [§]Pharmacology, Vanderbilt Institute of Chemical Biology, Center in Molecular
Toxicology, Vanderbilt-Ingram Cancer Center, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine,
Nashville, TN, 37232-0146*

Supplemental Figures:

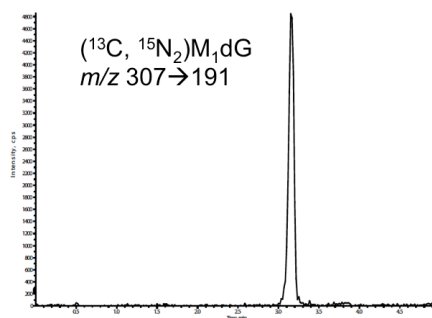
Supplemental Figure 1. (A) Representative LC-MS (SRM) chromatogram of the [^{13}C , $^{15}\text{N}_2$]-M₁dG internal standard. (B) Representative LC-MS (SRM) chromatogram of the M₁dG channel of the [^{13}C , $^{15}\text{N}_2$]-M₁dG internal standard. (C). Representative LC-MS (SRM) chromatogram of the [$^{15}\text{N}_5$]-6-oxo-M₁dG internal standard. (D). Representative LC-MS (SRM) chromatogram of the 6-oxo-M₁dG channel of the [$^{15}\text{N}_5$]-6-oxo-M₁dG internal standard.

Supplemental Figure 2. Representative CID of the M₁dG peak from a representative sample from RKO cells treated with adenine propenal showing its fragmentation pattern. Fragment at 188.1 corresponds to the loss of deoxyribose. The CID pattern confirms that the peak detected in the cellular samples is M₁dG.

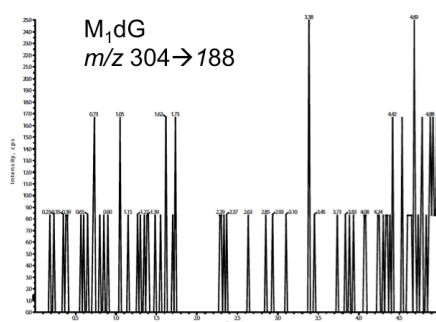
Supplemental Figure 3. Representative CID of the 6-oxo-M₁dG peak from a representative sample from RKO cells treated with adenine propenal showing its fragmentation pattern. Fragment at 204.1 corresponds to the loss of deoxyribose. The CID pattern confirms that the peak detected in the cellular samples is 6-oxo-M₁dG.

Figure S1.

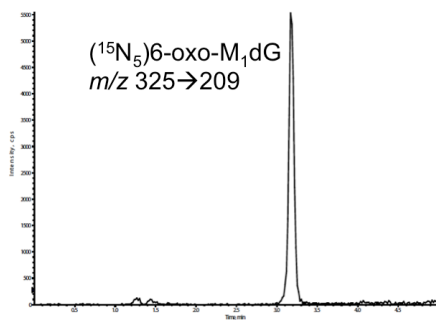
A.



B.



C.



D.

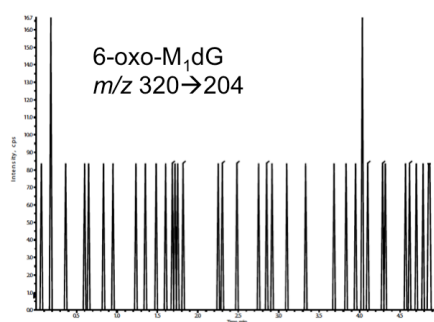


Figure S2.

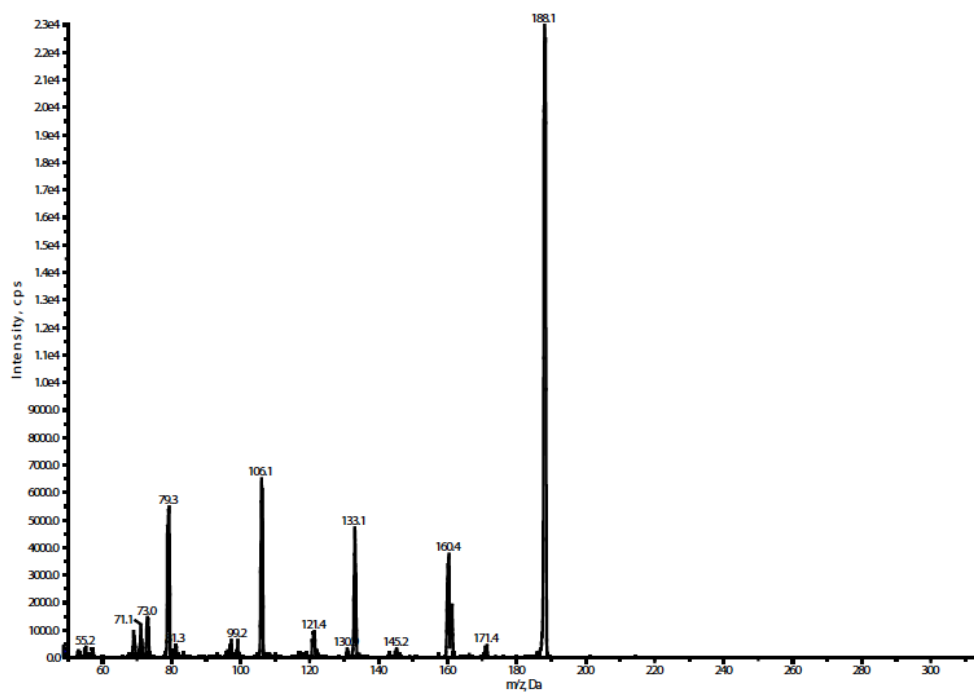


Figure S3.

