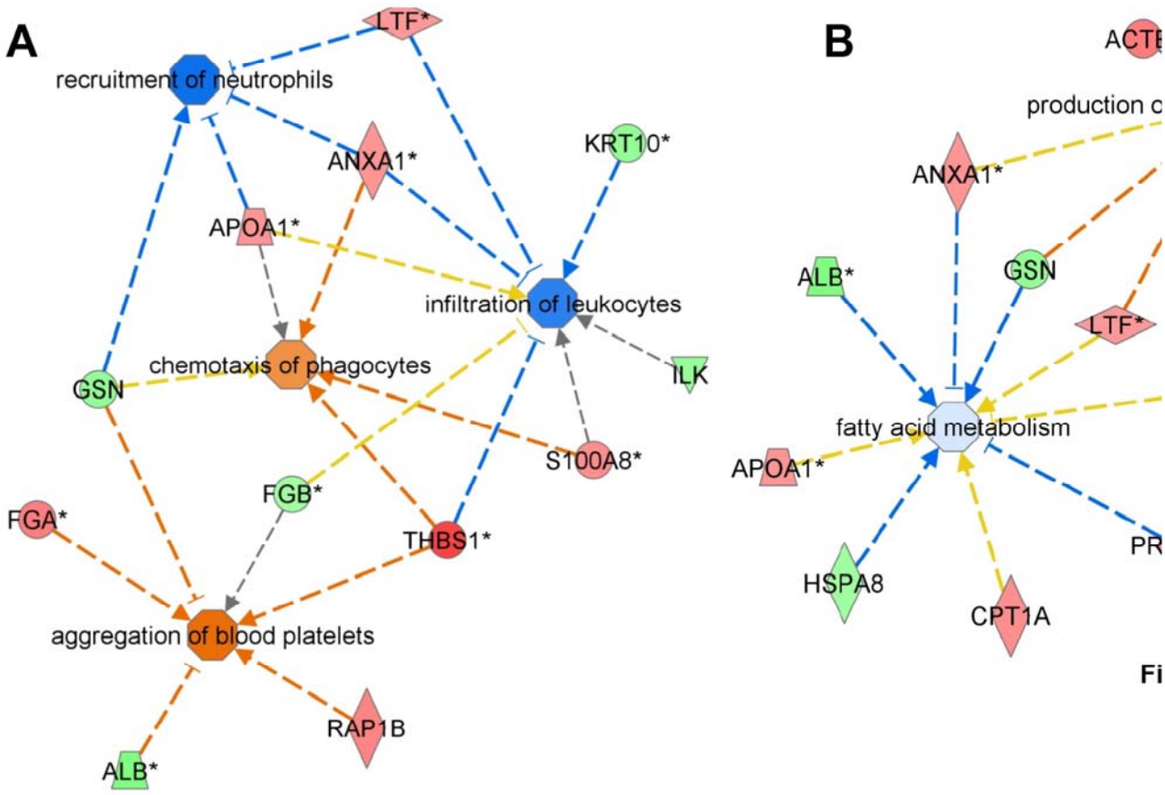

Fig.S1. PBMC proteome of heart failure (HF) subjects (versus normal healthy (NH) controls) was de
Materials and Methods, and protein spots that were differentially abundant in HF subjects (fold chang
identified by mass spectrometry. Shown are **(A)** disease and disorder network of inflammation in
aggregation of platelets and migration of phagocytes and a decline in recruitment/infiltration of neut
and **(B)** disease and bio-function network suggesting increase in ROS production and a decline in f
HF subjects. These networks were developed by Ingenuity pathway analysis of differential PBMC p
1). In Figs.S1&S2, the intensity of red and green colors show the extent of increase and decrease
respectively, in HF individuals as compared to that noted in NH controls. Gray lines indicate putative e
or findings inconsistent with state of downstream molecule. Brown/orange node/lines and blue noc
activation and inhibition, respectively, of a pathway.

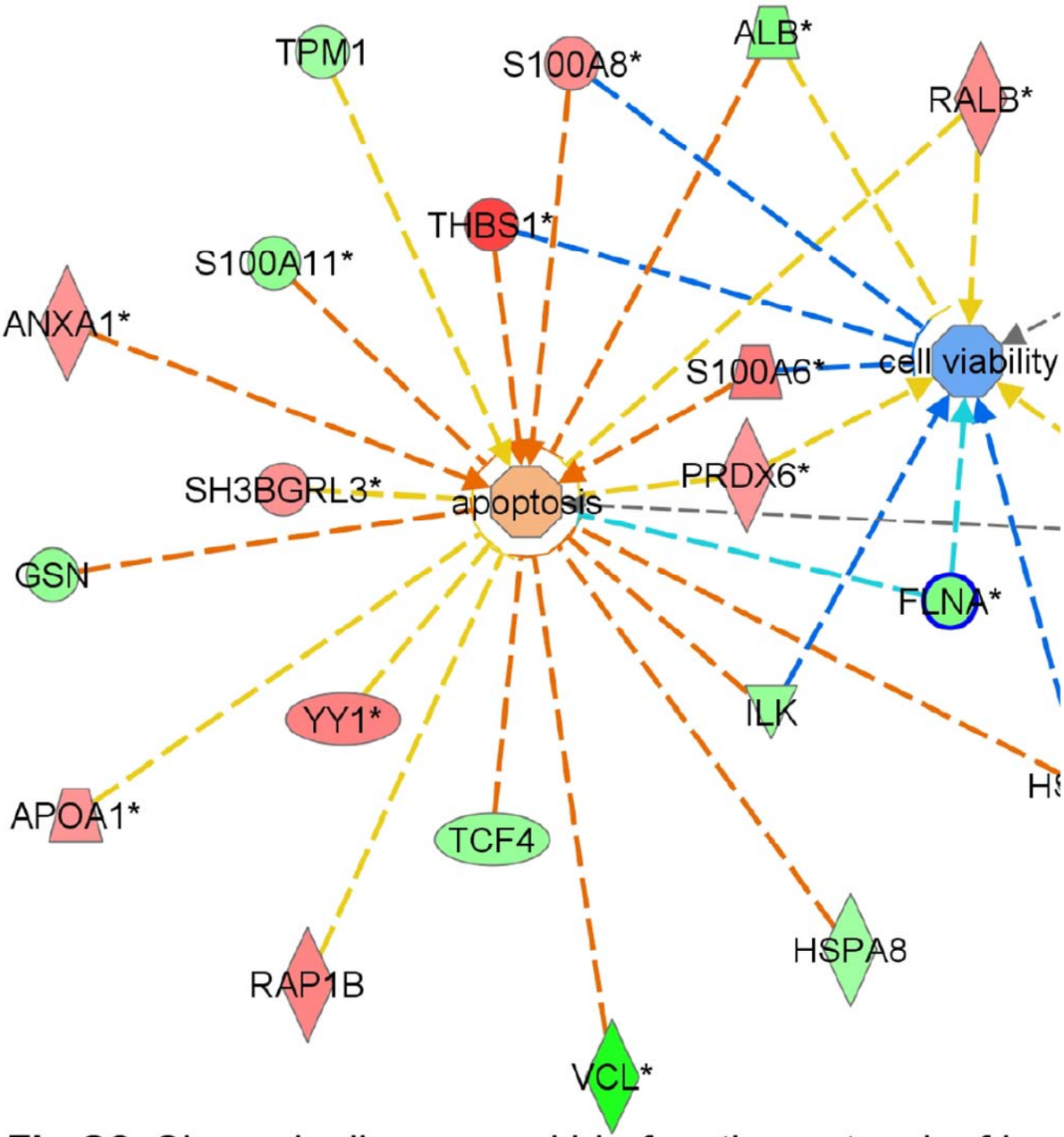

Fig.S2. Shown is disease and bio-function network of incr
death and decreased cell survival in HF subjects versus r
healthy controls; developed by Ingenuity pathway analysi
differential PBMC proteome abundance dataset (Table 1).

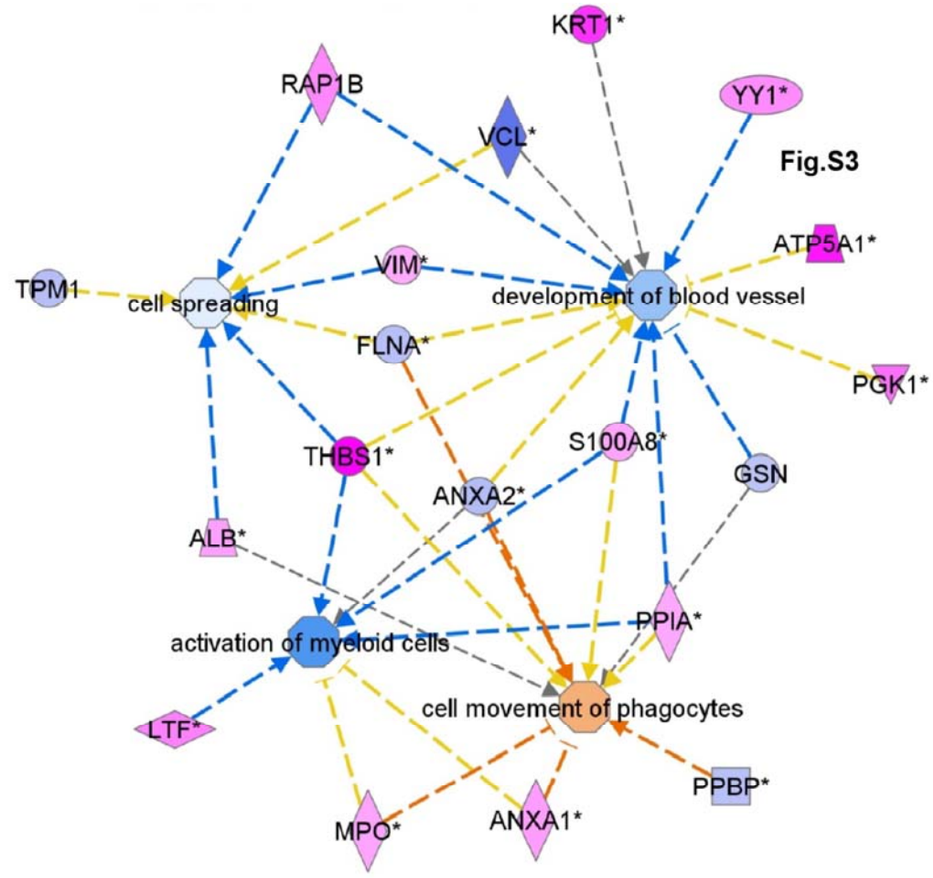

Fig.S3. PBMC pr
(HF) subjects (\
(NH) controls)
described in Mate
protein spots tha
NO modified
change: |≥1.5|, p<
mass spectrome
and disorder ne
increased S-nitro
involved in migra
inhibition of
development of
versus normal
pathways were
pathway analysis
PBMC proteome
Figs.S3&S4, the
and blue colors
increase and dec
respectively, in
compared to that
Gray lines indica
predicted. Brown
blue node/lines sh
and inhibition, res

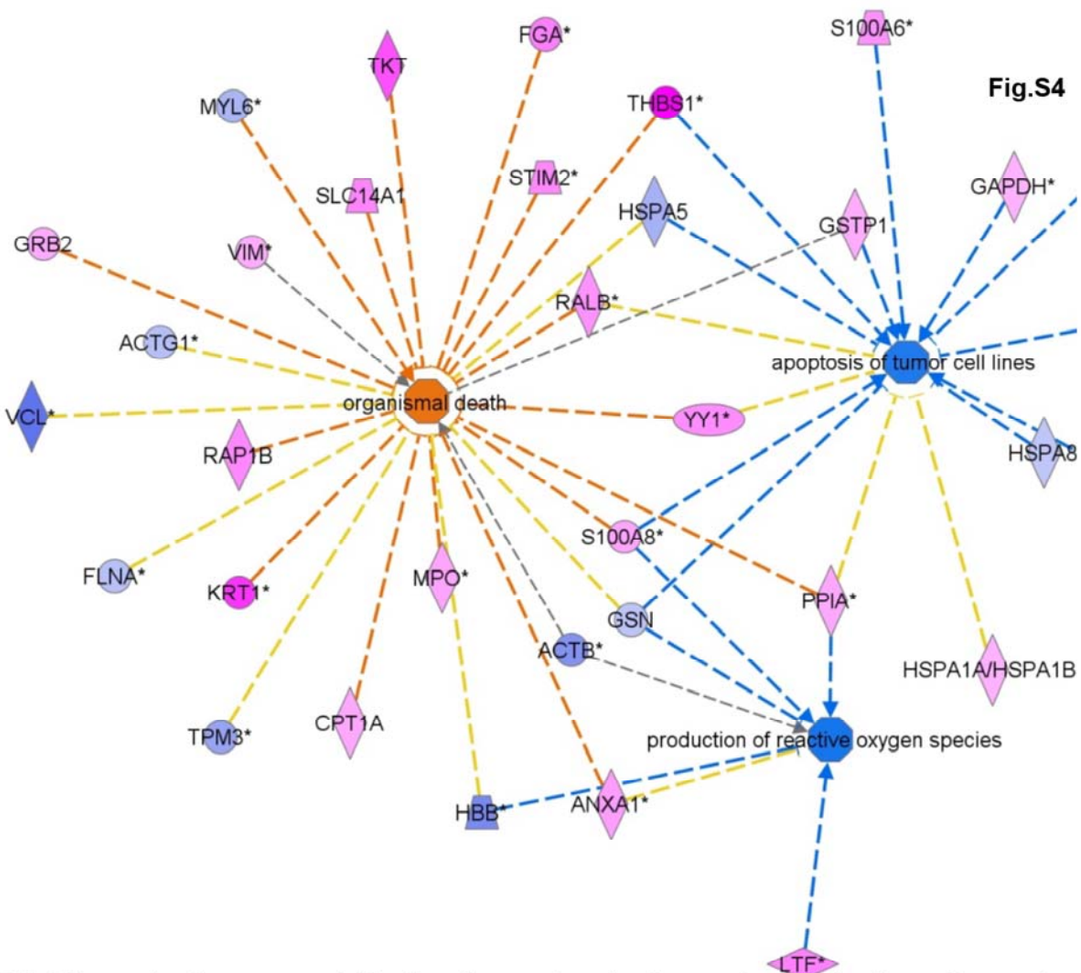

Fig.S4. Shown is disease and bio-function network of organismal death, cell apoptos
of free radicals in HF subjects versus normal healthy controls; developed by In
analysis of differential PBMC proteome S-NO dataset (Table 1). Note that a majority
inhibit apoptosis and free radical production as well activate organismal death were
suggesting that S-NO modification serves as an important mechanism in regulating ce