

1 Supplementary Information

2 **Biofluid metabotyping of occupationally exposed subjects to air pollution demonstrates**
3 **high oxidative stress and deregulated amino acid metabolism.**

4 Surya Narayan Pradhan^{1,2}, Aleena Das³, Ramovatar Meena¹, Ranjan Kumar Nanda^{3,*}, Paulraj
5 Rajamani^{1,*}

6 ¹School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

7 ²School of Life Sciences, Sambalpur University, Sambalpur, India

8 ³Immunology Group, International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB),
9 New Delhi, India

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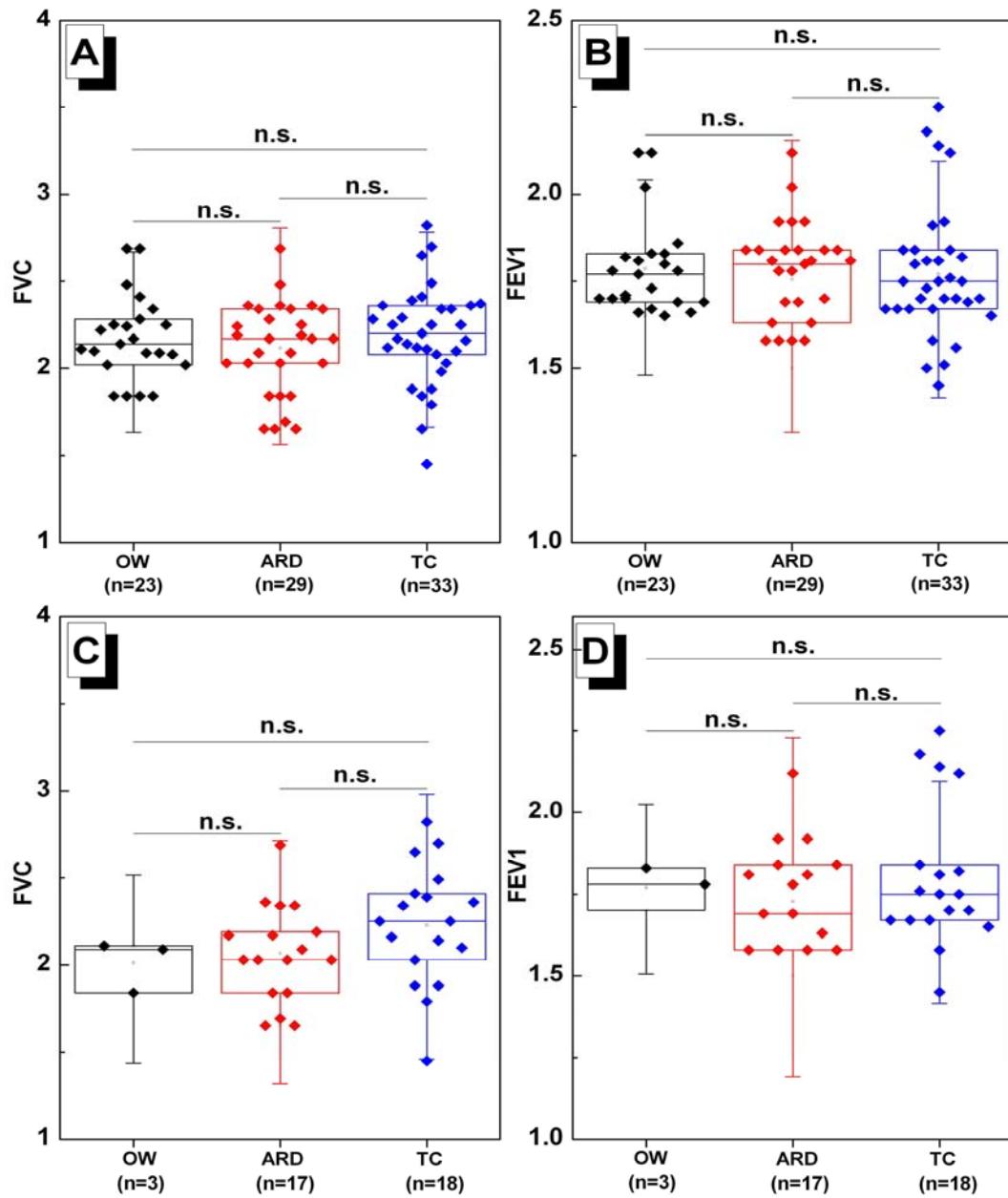
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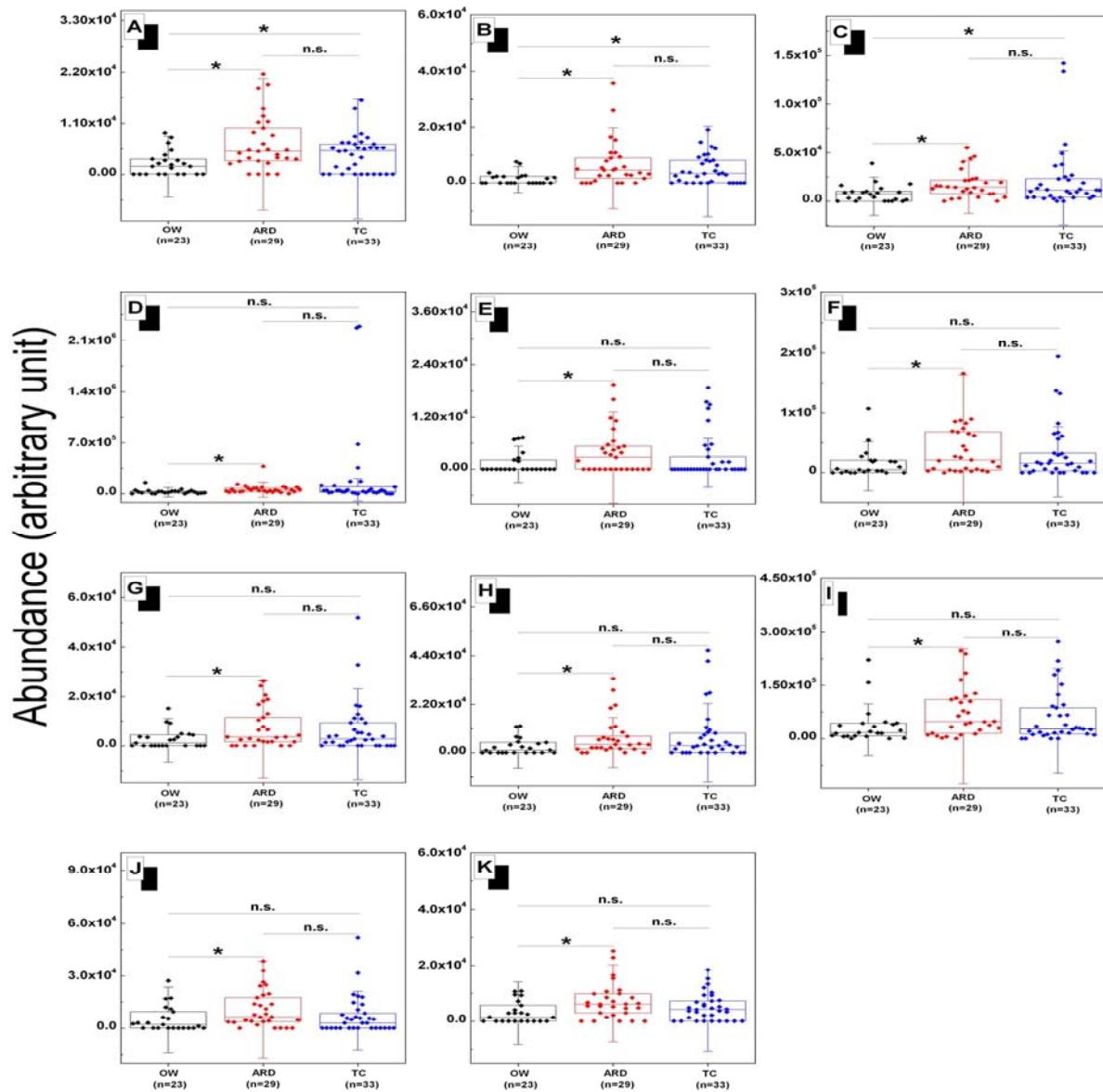
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42 **Figure S1:** Respiratory parameters of all study subjects belonging to office worker (OW), auto
 43 rickshaw driver (ARD), and traffic cop (TC) groups showed similar profile. Box and whisker
 44 plot of (A) Forced Vital Capacity (FVC); (B) Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 sec (FEV₁) of OW
 45 (n=23), ARD (n=29) and TC (n=33); (C) FVC and (D) FEV₁ of Smokers OW (n=3), ARD
 46 (n=17) and TC (n=18) shows insignificant difference between the study groups (n.s.: not
 47 significant at 95% confidence of Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test. Black diamond shows OW
 48 subjects, red for ARD and blue diamond's for TC. Number of subjects used in this study is
 49 presented in parenthesis.



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51 **Figure S2:** Difference in abundances of individual important metabolites in all study subjects
 52 belonging to three study groups (office worker: OW; auto rickshaw driver: ARD; and traffic cop:
 53 TC). Box and whisker plots showing difference in abundances of 11 important metabolites (A)
 54 2-hydroxy valerate, (B) Histidine, (C) Cis-aconitic acid, (D) Kynurenone, (E) 4-amino hippuric
 55 acid, (F) Phenylalanine, (G) Isoleucine, (H) Alanine, (I) Proline, (J) P-cresol sulfate and (K)
 56 Benzoic acid in all three study groups (*: p value < 0.05 of Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test and
 57 n.s. are not significant at 95% confidence). Black diamond shows OW subjects, red for ARD and
 58 blue diamond's for TC. Number of subjects used in this study is presented in parenthesis.

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61 **Table S1.** Annual (Aug 2013 to July 2014) PM_{2.5} concentration as tabulated from one of the
62 station of the study area.

63 **Table S2.** Annual (Aug 2013 to July 2014) PM₁₀ concentration as tabulated from one of the
64 station of the study area.

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