

Pathological hydrogen peroxide triggers the fibrillization of wild-type SOD1 via sulfenic acid modification of Cys-111

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Supplemental Data

Figure S1. Hydrogen peroxide at high concentrations induces wild-type human SOD1 to form non-amyloid aggregates. Negative-stain TEM graphs of non-amyloid aggregates of 30 μM apo wild-type SOD1 treated with 1.0-2.0 mM H_2O_2 (**a**, 1.0 mM; and **b**, 2.0 mM) at 37°C for 72 h. The scale bars represent 200 nm.

Figure S2. Cys-111 in wild-type SOD1 is over-oxidized to C-SO₂H and C-SO₃H by H_2O_2 at high concentrations. We clearly observed over-oxidized forms of wild-type SOD1 (SOD1-SO₂H/-SO₃H) (upper shifted band) when SOD1 was treated with 1.0-10.0 mM H_2O_2 for 30 min (**a**). 13.5% SDS-PAGE of 15 μM apo-SOD1 treated with 0-10.0 mM H_2O_2 for 30 min at 25°C (**a**). H_2O_2 concentration from left to right was zero, 0.1, 1.0, 5.0, and 10.0 mM, respectively. 30 μM apo SOD1 was treated with 10.0 mM H_2O_2 for 30 min, applied to 13.5% SDS-PAGE, and then stained with Coomassie Blue R250. The upper shifted band in the gels was scissored out, chopped, trypsinized, and analyzed with LC MS/MS. H⁸⁰VGDLGNVTADKDG VADVSIE DSVISLSGDHCIIGR¹¹⁵, a MS² analysis of the parent peptide digested by trypsin (**b** and **c**). Analysis of the y-ions indicates both sulfinic acid modification (+31.99 Da) (**b**) and sulfonic acid modification (+47.98 Da) (**c**) of Cys-111 in wild-type SOD1 by H_2O_2 at high concentrations.

Figure S3. Effect of dimedone on the fibrillization of wild-type SOD1 induced by

H₂O₂ at a low concentration. 1.0 mM dimedone added at 6 h in the lag phase almost blocked the fibrillization of apo wild-type SOD1 *in vitro*. 30 μM apo-SOD1 was treated with 100 μM H₂O₂ but without dimedone (open square) and then titrated with 1.0 mM dimedone (solid circle). Black arrows indicate the beginning of titrations. Solid lines show the best sigmoidal fit for the ThT intensity-time curves. Thioflavin T binding assays were performed at 37°C.

Figure S4. Sulfenic acid modified SOD1 oligomers induce the fibrillization of endogenous human SOD1 in neuronal cells. SH-SY5Y cells treated with 1 μM biotinylated sulfenic acid modified SOD1 oligomers (+) (**a-d**), compare with SH-SY5Y cells when treated without SOD1 oligomers (-) (**e-h**). SH-SY5Y cells were incubated with 0 μM or 1 μM biotinylated sulfenic acid modified SOD1 oligomers for 3 days at 37°C, fixed, ruptured, detected by streptavidin DyLight-405 dye (blue), subsequently immunostained by anti-SOD1 antibody and IgG conjugated with Alexa Fluo-546 (red), and observed with confocal microscopy.

Figure S5. Sulfenic acid modified SOD1 oligomers induce the fibrillization of endogenous human SOD1 in neuronal cells. SH-SY5Y cells were treated at 37°C with 0-5 μM sulfenic acid modified SOD1 oligomers for 3 days, and then probed by Western blot. The experiments were repeated 3 times (**a-c**). The Sarkosyl-insoluble ultracentrifugation pellets from SH-SY5Y cells (**a-c**) were probed by rabbit anti-SOD1 antibody, and the total cell lysates from the cells were probed by mouse

anti- β -actin antibody. The concentrations of SOD1 oligomers from left to right (**m**) were 0 and 5 μ M, respectively. Untreated cells were the control (**a-c**).

Figure S6. Total wild-type SOD1 level in CSF of 15 sporadic ALS patients is not significantly increased compared with 6 age-matched control patients ($F = 0.0320$ and $p = 0.079$). Normalized amount of total SOD1 in CSF samples of 15 patients with sporadic ALS (red solid circle) and 6 age-matched non-ALS control patients (blue solid circle) was calculated by the densitometry of the total SOD1 bands (WB: SOD1, the lower lane, Fig. 7a-e) divided by that of the total SOD1 band of control patient C1 (WB: SOD1, the lower lane, Fig. 7a).

Figure S1

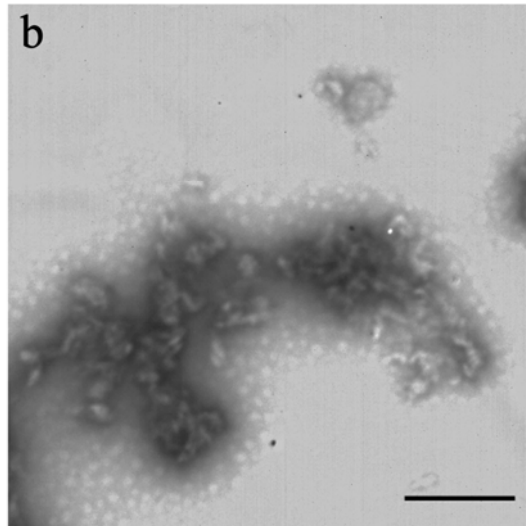
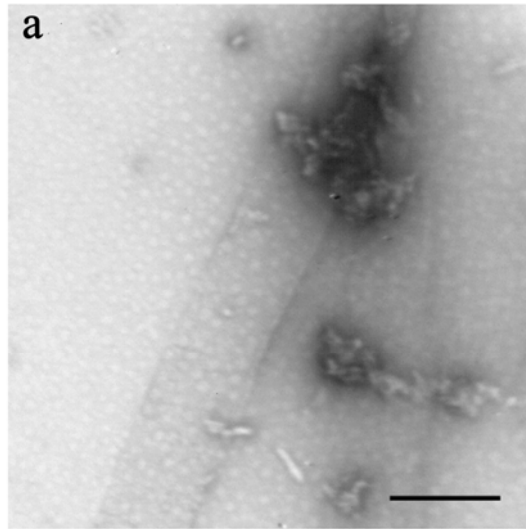


Figure S2

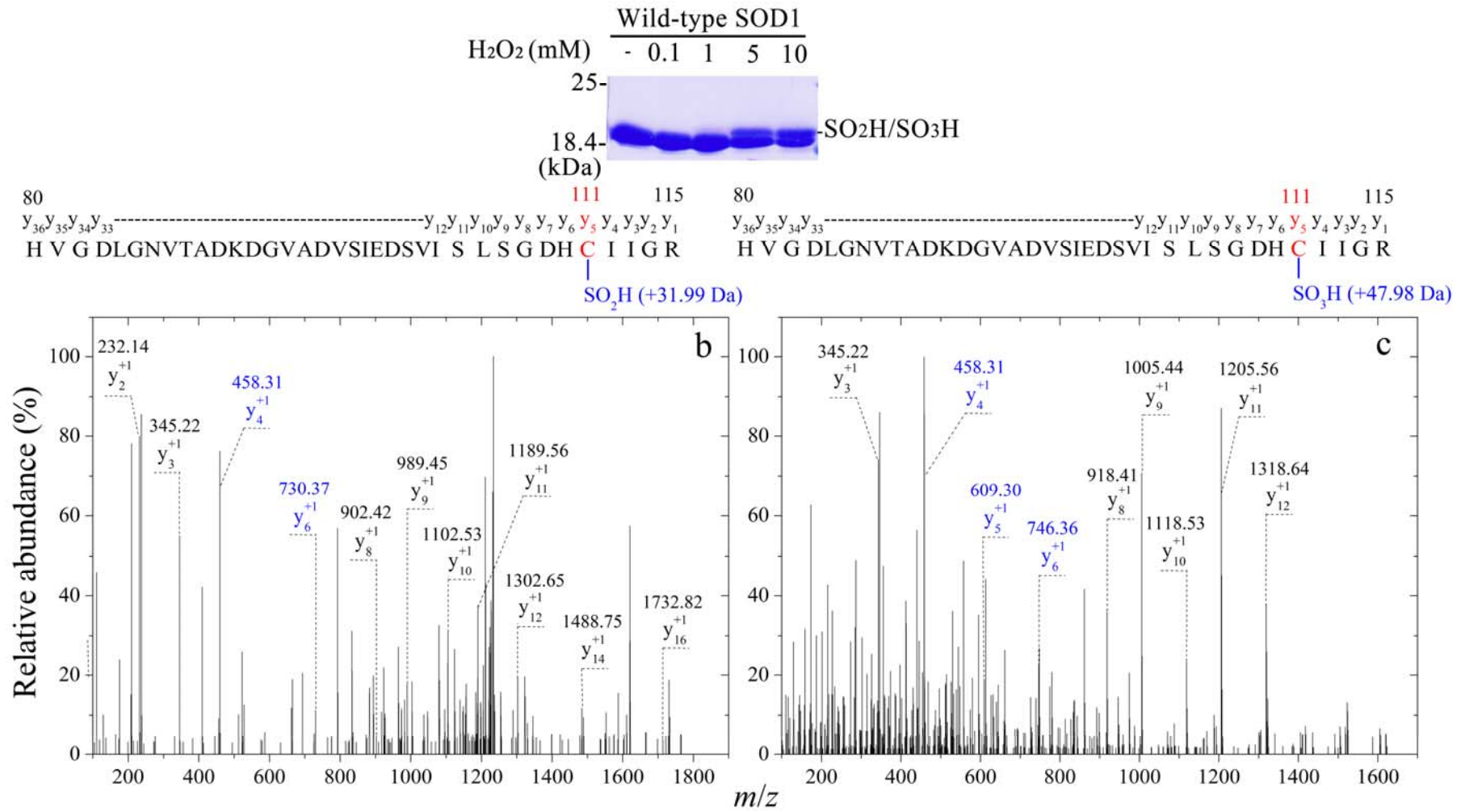


Figure S3

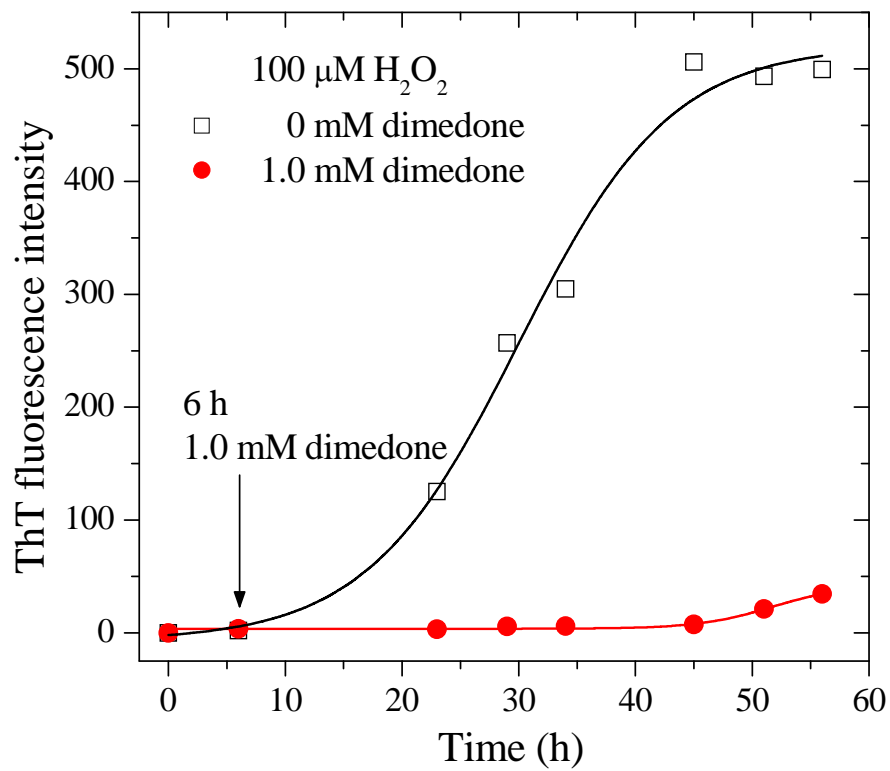


Figure S4

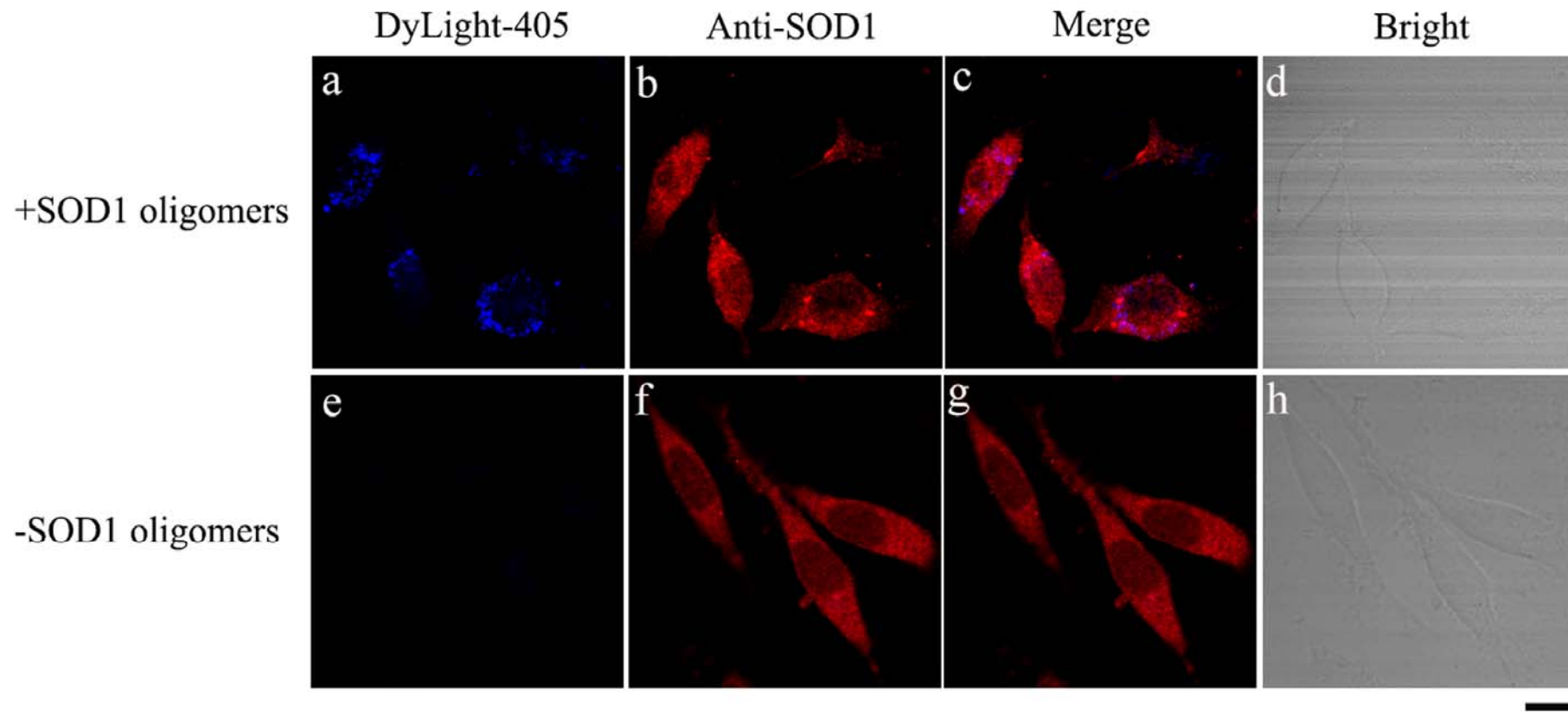


Figure S5

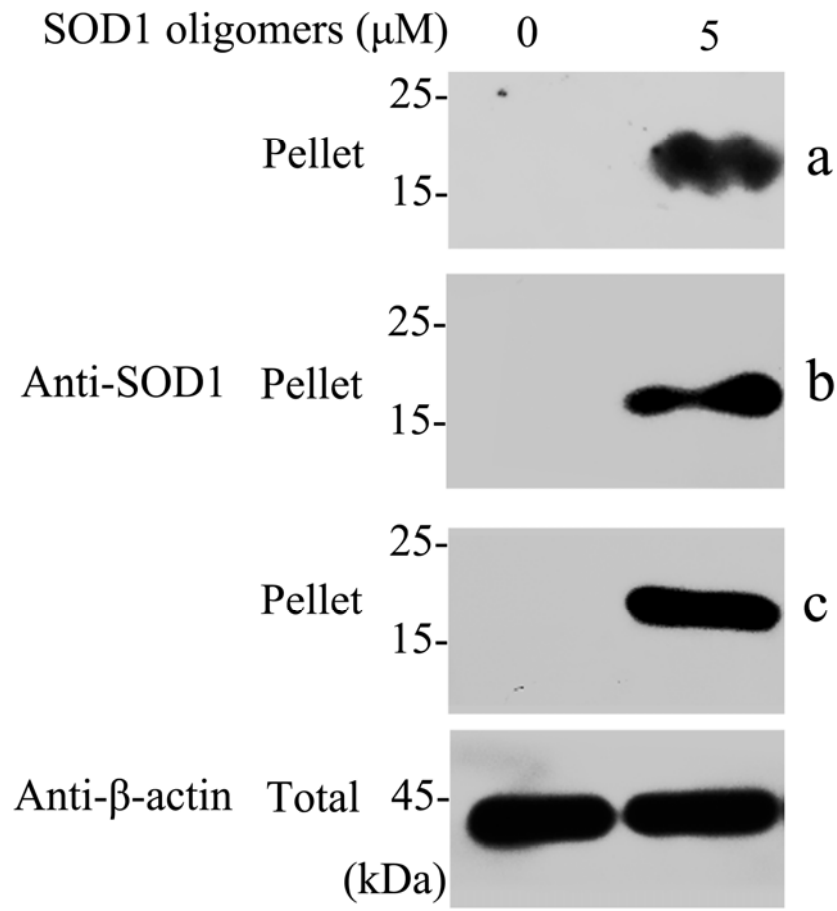


Figure S6

