

Supplementary Information

Proteomics and multivariate modelling reveal sex-specific alterations in distinct regions of human carotid atheroma

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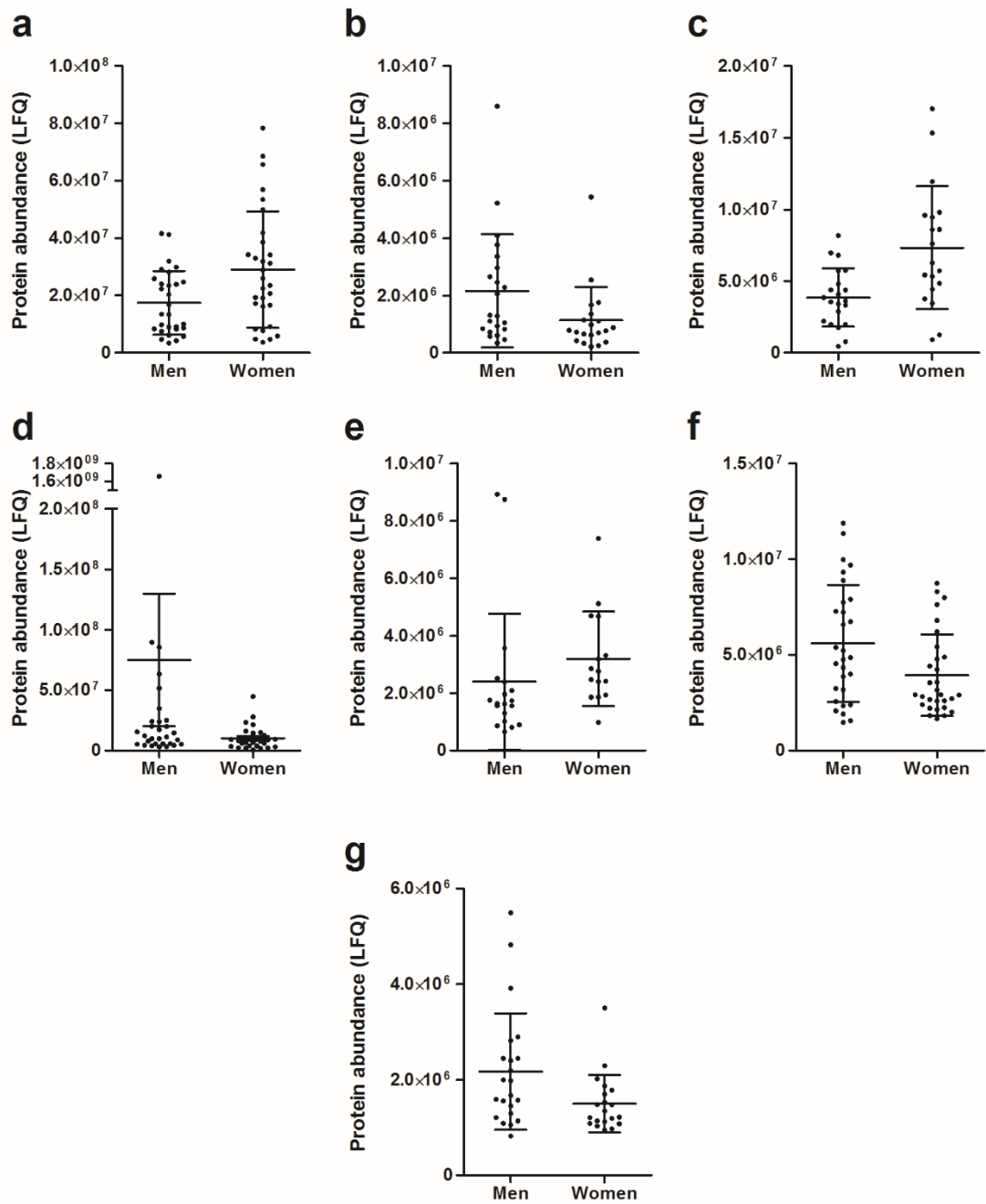
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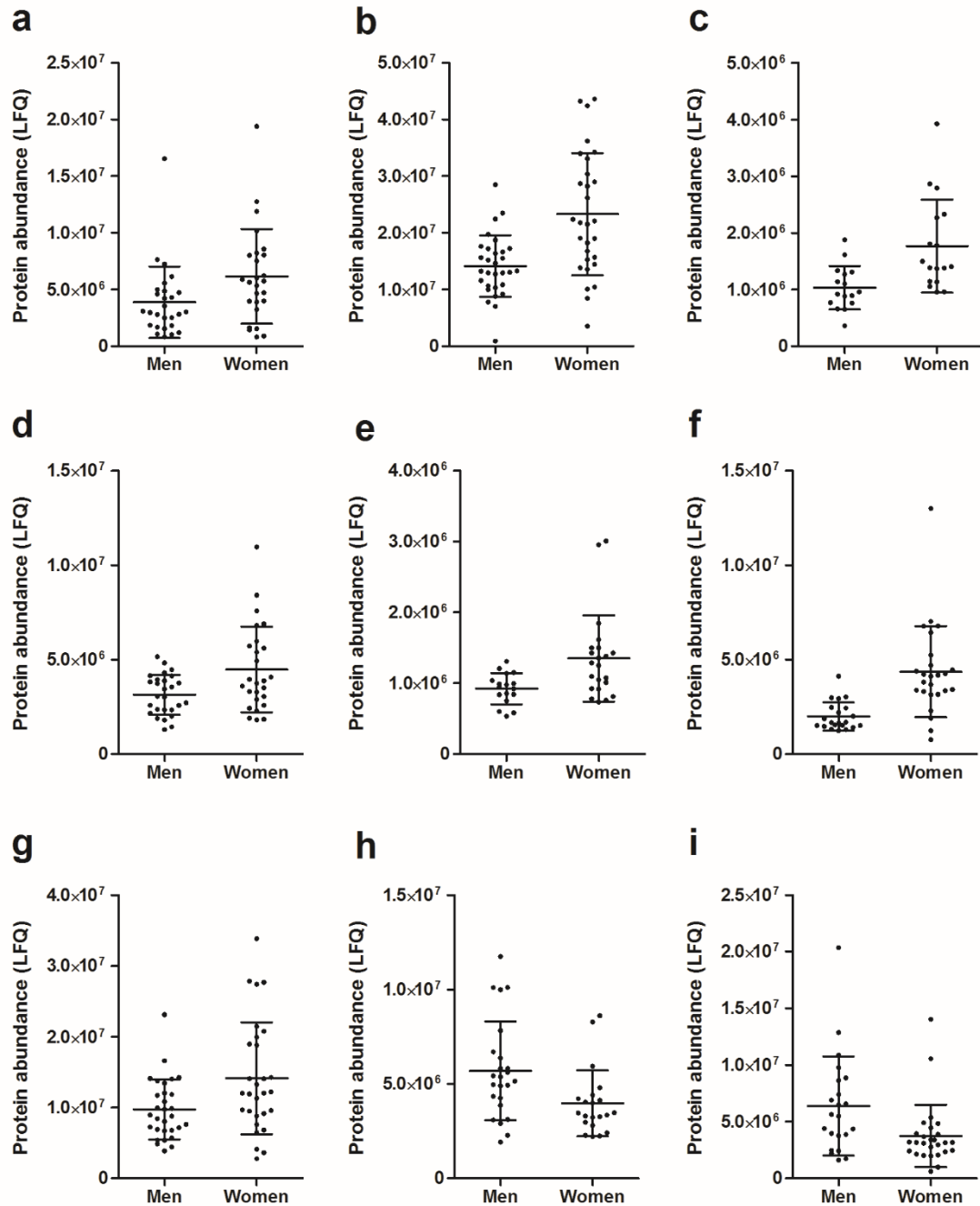
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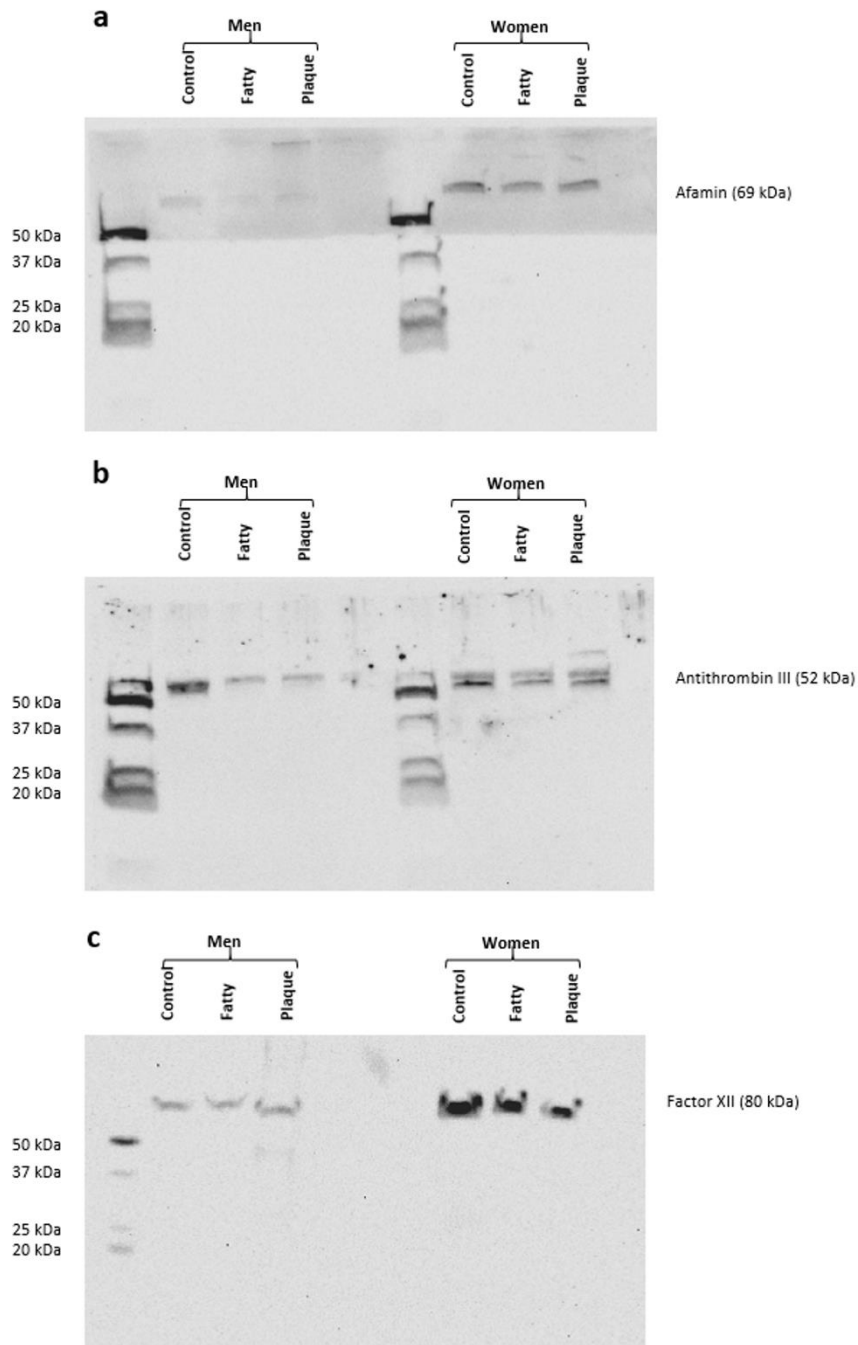
Liam J. Ward, MSc. Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Linköping University, SE-581 85 Linköping, Sweden, +46-10-1032478, E-mail: liam.ward@liu.se



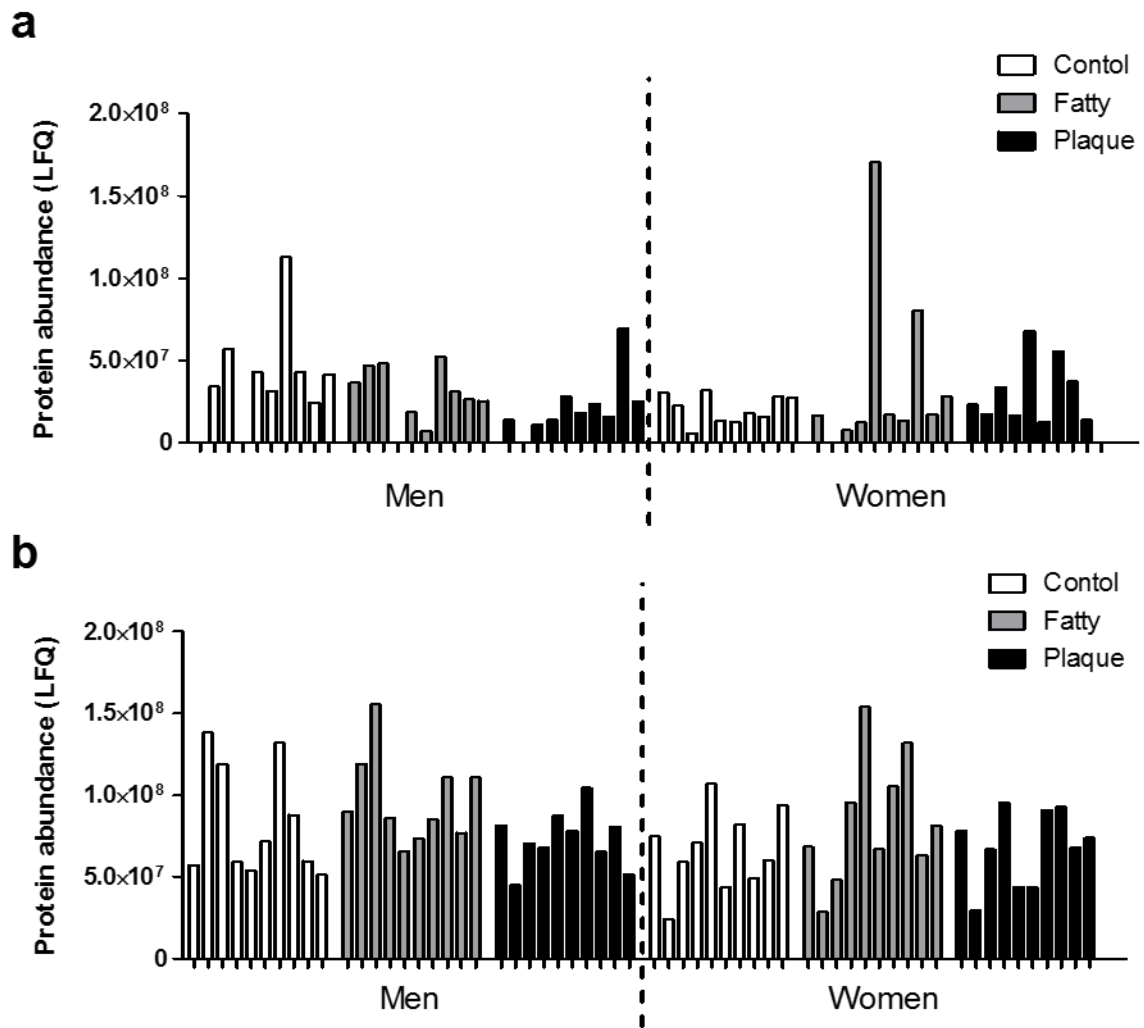
Supplementary Figure S1. Individual scatter plots (mean \pm SD) for those proteins that show significant differences in abundance between men and women, displayed in main manuscript Figure 2. (a) alpha-1-antichymotrypsin, (b) phospholipase A2, membrane associated, (c) alpha-1-acid glycoprotein 2, (d) lysozyme C, (e) glutathione-S-transferase omega-1, (f) ubiquitin-60S ribosomal protein L40, (g) heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein K.



Supplementary Figure S2. Individual scatter plots (mean \pm SD) for those proteins that show significant differences in abundance between men and women, displayed in main manuscript Figure 3. (a) heparin cofactor 2, (b) antithrombin-III, (c) coagulation factor XII, (d) zinc-alpha-2-glycoprotein, (e) corticosteroid-binding globulin, (f) afamin, (g) complement factor B, (h) Ig kappa chain V-II region TEW, (i) phosphatidylethanolamine-binding protein 1.



Supplementary Figure S3. Full-length western blot images of the analyses of (a) afamin, (b) antithrombin-III, and (c) coagulation factor XII abundances in atherosclerotic lesions regions from men and women. Note in blot image (a) the PVDF membrane was cut below 50 kDa for the probing of another primary antibody, hence the differences in contrast, though this test was unsuccessful.



Supplementary Figure S4. Protein abundances of (a) beta-actin and (b) GAPDH across the study sample cohort. Both proteins were tested for use as house-keeping protein for quality control of western blot experiments, however due to the unstable abundance across the study sample cohort adequate quality control could not be performed.