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Human Leukaemia cells (HL-60) proteomic and biological signatures underpinning cryo-damage are differentially modulated by novel cryo-additives.

--Manuscript Draft--

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Abstract:	Abstract Background: Cryopreservation is a routinely used methodology for prolonged storage of viable cells. The use of cryo-protective agents (CPAs) such as dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), glycerol or trehalose is paramount to reduce cellular cryo-injury but their effectiveness is still limited. The current study focuses on establishing and modulating the proteomic and the corresponding biological profiles associated with the cryo-injury of human leukaemia (HL-60) cells cryopreserved in DMSO alone or DMSO +/- novel CPAs [e.g. nigerose (Nig) or salidroside (Sal)]. Findings: To reduce cryo-damage, HL-60 cells were cultured prior and post cryopreservation in RPMI-1640 media +/- Nig or Sal. Shotgun proteomic analysis showed significant alterations in the levels of proteins in cells cryopreserved in Nig or Sal compared to DMSO. Nig mostly affected cellular metabolism and energy pathways, whereas Sal increased the levels of proteins associated with DNA repair/duplication, RNA transcription and cell proliferation. Validation testing showed that the proteome profile associated with Sal was correlated with a 2.8 fold increase in cell proliferative rate. At the functional level, both Nig and Sal increased glutathione reductase (0.0012±6.19E-05 and 0.0016±3.04E-05 mU/mL, respectively) compared to DMSO controls (0.0003±3.7E-05 mU/mL) and reduced cytotoxicity by decreasing lactate dehydrogenase activities (from -2.5 to -4.75 fold) and lipid oxidation (-1.6 fold). In contrast, only Nig attenuated protein carbonylation or oxidation. Conclusions: We have identified key molecules and corresponding functional pathways underpinning the effect of cryopreservation (+/- CPAs) of HL-60 cells. We also validated the proteomic findings by identifying the corresponding biological profiles associated with promoting an anti-oxidative environment post cryopreservation. Nig or Sal in comparison to DMSO showed differential or additive effects in regards to reducing cryo-injury and enhancing cell survival/proliferation post thaw. These results can provide useful insight to cryo-damage and the design of enhanced cryomedia formulation.
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Response to Reviewers:	Dear Dr. Scott Edmunds, Thank you for facilitating the review of our paper (Ref. GigaScience - GIGA-D-18-00064). You will find below that we agree with all of the reviewers' points, as indicated stepwise below. We have subsequently made the corresponding changes in the revised manuscript- See the 'Revised Manuscript with Track Changes' file. We have also carried out a carful proof reading of our manuscript and amend it prior submitting the present revised version. Kind regards, Dr. Hassan Rahmoune Comments to the Author Reviewer #1 Author response: we thank the referee for his/her comments and this has been altered accordingly as stated below: So the authors should checked the following issues: 1)even if authors well summarized the changes that up to date have modified the cryopreservation technique, in the background section (line 70 pg 3), more detailed literature data on stem cell studies should be reported, considering their possible use in regenerative medicine; Author response: The requested information has been included from line 70 up to line 78 and three references were also added. See the uploaded version entitled 'Revised Manuscript with Track Changes' file 2)at line 265 pg 10, for the sentence For example,……it's necessary delete the article OF; this should be checked; Author response: we agree and the requested information has been included in line 314 in the uploaded version entitled 'Revised Manuscript with Track Changes' file 3) how many replicates for proteomic experiment were used ? The authors should specify it. Author response: we have now added further information on this issue in the text lines 137, 706 and 713-714. The requested information has also been included in Table 1, Tables S1, S2 and S3 legends. See the uploaded version entitled 'Revised Manuscript with Track Changes' file 4)Trypan blue assays for cell viability were carried out on HL-60 cell at 1 h, 24 h and 48 h post thaw. No description were reported in the results section, though in the Figure S1 for each novel cryo-agents cell viability rate are showed; Author response: we agree and we have now added further information on this issue in the text on lines 243-245. Cell viability was not reported here as HL-60 cells were washed centrifuged at 100 x g for 5 min and washed immediately three times with RPMI media (the changes in cell viability post thaw was negligible (<2%). 5)also no cytotoxicity tests were performed; these results could strongly validate the proteome finding related to HL-60 cryopreservation in DMSO +/- Nig or Sal. The authors should consider this suggestion. Author response: we thank the referee for his/her comments and this has been altered accordingly. The lactate dehydrogenase assay was used as a measurements of cellular cytotoxicity

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and the requested information has been included in line 366-368 and the corresponding reference has also been added.

Reviewer #2:
1.I also miss tables that summarize the quantitative data, which is a must-have for quantitative proteomics manuscripts.
Author response: we thank the referee for his/her comments and this has been altered accordingly. The quantitative proteomics data analysis representing Arm 1, 2 & 3 were added as supplementary Tables S1, S2 and S 3, respectively.

2.Also, the authors out-of-a-sudden study carbonylation but do not give a rationale for this. To me it is unclear why they decided to look for this out of so many modifications.
Author response: this has been clarified and the requested information has been included on lines 39, 262, 272-274, 276, 278 and 732 (Figure 7 legend).

3.It is also unclear what the authors mean with "significantly quantified proteins", first I thought they meant significantly differential, however, the different numbers between the figures and table 1 make me wonder if I got that right. Thus, it is unclear what the total numbers of identified, quantified and significantly differentially expressed proteins are.

Author response: we agree and the requested information has been amended and included in lines 141-143 and 161-167.
The quantitative proteomics data representing Arm 1, 2 & 3 were added as a supplementary table S1, S2 and S 3 respectively. The biologically relevant proteome data summarised in table 1 now can be found in the supplementary tables S1, S2 and S3.

4.The discussion needs to be expanded, for instance addressing the question about the dynamic range of this study and the regulated proteome, if possible in the light of other studies on that cell line or at least compared to other cell lines.
5.Author response: we agree and the requested information has been amended and included in lines 305-308.

Some other issues:

1)The methods part is incomplete and important steps are not clear. The search algorithm is not clearly mentioned, it is also unclear what "default parameters for ion accounting" means. The authors should stick to standard guidelines for reporting proteomic MS data. The whole part is a bit hard to follow, I wonder why the authors not report things step-by-step, which is first Progenesis alignment and peak detection, then export of peaklists and then a clearly described search strategy. Also it is unclear what the "Ion-matching requirements" mean, for instance 1 fragment per peptide and 3 fragments per protein. Why was O-GlcNac searched as PTM, this is not a common PTM one would include in the database search. On what level was the FDR, protein, peptide, PSM, all of them? Were all proteins that had an ANOVA below 0.05 considered as regulated, without an additional fold-change cut-off? I would expect high shares of false positives here. The authors should use a correctedp-value to compensate for that. Tables summarizing the quantitative data are missing as supplements.
Author response: we thank the referee for his/her comments and the missing tables summarizing the quantitative data representing Arm 1, 2 & 3 were added as Supplementary Table S1, S2 &S3 respectively.
The changes were also made accordingly in the text of the manuscript – See revised section “Proteomic analysis” – Page 6 and7.
We have also introduced the necessary changes in:
•“Sample preparation” section and introduced/updated the “data processing and database searches” – See page 16-18 in the revised version.
•The data processing and database searches sections were amended accordingly –

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	See revised version of the manuscript: lines 448-469 (Page 17-18). 2)It is confusing to have the chapter on "data description" that contains incomplete information about database searches and quantification in the beginning of the manuscript and the actual part on M&M including the MS analysis in the end. The M&M part is not always clear. For instance what is "cooled acetone"? Author response: we thank the referee for his/her comments and the "data description" section has been altered accordingly – See Line 449-469 (Page 17-18) in the revised version 3)Table 1: Fold changes are log2 I presume from looking at negative fold-changes, but it is not mentioned in the table. Or is -1.2 a 1.2-fold downregulation, which normally then would be 0.83? Author response: we thank and agree with the referee for his/her comments and the table 1 have been amended in the revised version as the fold change is indeed a log2.
Additional Information:	
Question	**Response**
Are you submitting this manuscript to a special series or article collection?	No
Experimental design and statistics Full details of the experimental design and statistical methods used should be given in the Methods section, as detailed in our Minimum Standards Reporting Checklist. Information essential to interpreting the data presented should be made available in the figure legends. Have you included all the information requested in your manuscript?	Yes
Resources A description of all resources used, including antibodies, cell lines, animals and software tools, with enough information to allow them to be uniquely identified, should be included in the Methods section. Authors are strongly encouraged to cite Research Resource Identifiers (RRIDs) for antibodies, model organisms and tools, where possible. Have you included the information requested as detailed in our Minimum	Yes

Standards Reporting Checklist?	
Availability of data and materials All datasets and code on which the conclusions of the paper rely must be either included in your submission or deposited in publicly available repositories (where available and ethically appropriate), referencing such data using a unique identifier in the references and in the “Availability of Data and Materials” section of your manuscript. Have you have met the above requirement as detailed in our Minimum Standards Reporting Checklist?	Yes

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Human Leukaemia cells (HL-60) proteomic and biological signatures underpinning cryo-damage are differentially modulated by novel cryo-additives

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Running Title: Modulating molecular profiles underpinning HL-60 cryo-damage

Abstract

Background: Cryopreservation is a routinely used methodology for prolonged storage of viable cells. The use of cryo-protective agents (CPAs) such as dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), glycerol or trehalose is paramount to reduce cellular cryo-injury but their effectiveness is still limited. The current study focuses on establishing and modulating the proteomic and the corresponding biological profiles associated with the cryo-injury of human leukaemia (HL-60) cells cryopreserved in DMSO alone or DMSO +/- novel CPAs [e.g. nigerose (Nig) or salidroside (Sal)].

Findings: To reduce cryo-damage, HL-60 cells were cultured prior and post cryopreservation in RPMI-1640 media +/- Nig or Sal. Shotgun proteomic analysis showed significant alterations in the levels of proteins in cells cryopreserved in Nig or Sal compared to DMSO. Nig mostly affected cellular metabolism and energy pathways, whereas Sal increased the levels of proteins associated with DNA repair/duplication, RNA transcription and cell proliferation. Validation testing showed that the proteome profile associated with Sal was correlated with a 2.8 fold increase in cell proliferative rate. At the functional level, both Nig and Sal increased glutathione reductase (0.0012±6.19E-05 and 0.0016±3.04E-05 mU/mL, respectively) compared to DMSO controls (0.0003±3.7E-05 mU/mL) and reduced cytotoxicity by decreasing lactate dehydrogenase activities (from -2.5 to -4.75 fold) and lipid oxidation (-1.6 fold). In contrast, only Nig attenuated protein carbonylation or oxidation.

Conclusions: We have identified key molecules and corresponding functional pathways underpinning the effect of cryopreservation (+/- CPAs) of HL-60 cells. We also validated the proteomic findings by identifying the corresponding biological profiles associated with promoting an anti-oxidative environment post cryopreservation. Nig or Sal in comparison to DMSO showed differential or additive effects in regards to reducing cryo-injury and enhancing cell survival/proliferation post thaw. These results can provide useful insight to cryo-damage and the design of enhanced cryomedia formulation.

Keywords: Cryopreservation, Oxidative stress, Dimethylsulfoxide, Nigerose, Salidroside.

49 **Background**

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2
3 50 Cryopreservation of viable cells and tissues is a powerful approach to ensure cell longevity and integrity
4
5 51 and facilitate cell/tissue engineering therapy [1]. Cell-based therapy is a rapidly emerging industry and
6
7 52 is estimated to be worth around $5 billion in the USA alone [2]. Despite well-established
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9 53 cryopreservation protocols, cells remain subject to a high level of cryo-damage leading to compromised
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11 54 cell function and necrosis [3]. The cellular damage is generally seen as lipid and protein oxidation,
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13 55 which can severely affect cell stability [4] and ability to proliferate [5]. Thus, reducing the impact of
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15 56 cryo-damage is paramount to enhance cell recovery rate post freeze/thaw cycles.
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17 57
18
19 58 Despite their reported toxic properties, DMSO and glycerol are the most commonly used cryo-
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21 59 protective agents (CPAs) to reduce cryo-injury and increase cell viability [5]. Other CPAs such as
22
23 60 trehalose have been used for their cryo-protective properties against intracellular ice crystal formation
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25 61 [6]. However, the protective effect of these compounds is still limited [7] with low cell viability and
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27 62 recovery rates post cryopreservation [8]. The use of CPAs can also lead to production of reactive oxygen
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29 63 species, whereby cells are subjected to oxidative damage during freeze-thaw cycles [9]. Moreover, the
30
31 64 effectiveness of intracellular or auto anti-oxidative response to cryo-insult is limited as cell survival is
32
33 65 reduced [10]. Attempts to promote cellular anti-oxidative status have been reported before and these
34
35 66 showed an improved cell survival rate [11]. For example, the use of arabidopsis thaliana containing
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37 67 high levels of ascorbic acid increased intracellular catalase activity leading to a higher cell survival rate
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39 68 post thaw [11].
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41 69
42
43 70 The majority of studies on cryopreservation have focused on either fertility [12-14] or more recently
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45 71 on stem cells [5]. The potential clinical use of Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells in regenerative
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47 72 medicine and/or cell-based therapy has led to a sharp focus on enhancing the cryopreservation process
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49 73 of these cells. Martín-Ibáñez et al have succinctly summarised the current use of CPAs as additive (e.
50
51 74 g. DMSO/ Glycerol +/- cryo-additive agents) to slightly improve the cryopreservation of human
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53 75 Pluripotent stem cells [15]. More recently, Haritz Gurruchaga et al have demonstrated that the
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combination of CPAs such as DMSO/Sucrose has significantly improved the quality of Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells post cryopreservation [16]. Tissue cryopreservation of the umbilical cord has also been attempted which is crucial to the future success regenerative medicine [17]. A~~a~~lthough limited attempts have been carried out to improve cryopreservation of cell lines (e. g. Hepatocytes) [~~15~~18]. Moreover, the bulk of empirical studies attempting to decipher molecular profiles associated with cryo-injury have been conducted mainly on fertility-related specimens [~~16~~19, ~~17~~20], plant cells [~~18~~21] or stem cells [~~19~~22]. Likewise, attempts to modify cryo-proteomic profiles using CPAs or DMSO +/- antifreeze have been made mainly in the field of reproductive medicine [~~20~~23, ~~21~~24]. In contrast, only a limited number of molecular/functional studies have been conducted on nucleated-human cell lines to decipher and modulate biological pathways underpinning cryo-damage.

Here, we have used human leukemia (HL-60) cells as a nucleated cellular model to establish the biomolecular profiles associated with cryo-damage in the presence of DMSO alone or with the addition of salidroside (Sal) or the novel CPA nigerose (Nig) [4]. The addition of Sal with the tyrosol glucoside, as the active component of the herb Rhodiolarosea, was used previously to prevent high altitude sickness [~~22~~25]. Sal has also been found to act as antioxidant against hydrogen peroxide-induced apoptosis of human red blood cells [~~23~~26] and as a CPA for red blood cell cryopreservation [4]. However, this is the first investigation to test the potential cryoprotective properties of Nig. Nig is an un-fermentable sugar obtained by partial hydrolysis of nigeran and is polyol extracted from fermentation of microorganisms such as black mold or dextrans [~~24~~27] as well as honey [~~25~~28]. A hypothesis driven approach is clearly needed here to elucidate and modify cell-specific molecular and biological pathways associated with cyo-injury. Here we have employed a shotgun proteomics approach to profile and modulate the molecular pathways underpinning human nucleated cell cryo-damage. The present study also offers the opportunity to enhance future cryomedia formulation, minimize losses of cell viability and maximize cell recovery post freeze-thaw cycle.

Data Description

Human leukaemia (HL-60) cells were used nucleated cellular model to establish the biomolecular profiles associated with cryo damage in the presence of DMSO alone or with novel CPAs [e.g. nigerose (Nig) or salidroside (Sal)]. The cells were culture in RPMI media with proper conditions (37°C under 5% $C0_2$/ 95% air). The experimental design was done in three main arms. In Arm 1, the cells were cultured in RPMI media, crio-preserved in freezing media (10% DMSO and 90% FBS) and recovered in RPMI media. For Arm 2 and Arm 3, 300 µM Nig and 200 µM Sal was added respectively in all media used in 24 h prior to cryopreservation, during cryopreservation and up to 48 h post thaw. Cells from each Arm were collected (24 h prior freeze and 24h post thaw) and their proteins were extracted for proteomic and analyses. For proteomic analysis sSamples were analysed using hi-resolution mass spectrometry on a Synapt G2-Si HDMS mass spectrometer (Waters). Data processing, database searches and label free quantification were performed using Progenesis QI for Proteomics. The mass spectrometry raw data files, database search and quantification results have been deposited and can be accessed via ProteomeXchange with identifier PXD007183. The resulting HL-60 cell proteome profiles has led us to investigate the corresponding biological activityies of these cells by means of(e. g. enzymatic, protein and/ lipid oxidation, and cell proliferation assays) post cryopreservation. Proteins were identified and quantified by using dedicated algorithms and searching against the Uniprot proteomic database of *Homo sapiens* (version 2016/09), with the default parameters for ion accounting [26]. The databases used were reversed “on the fly” during the database queries and appended to the original database to assess the false positive identification rate. For proper spectral processing and database searching conditions, we used Progenesis QI for Proteomics software package with Apex3D, Peptide 3D, and Ion Accounting informatics (Waters Corporation). The label free protein quantitation was done using Hi-N (N=3) method [27]. This software starts with LC-MS data loading and then performs alignment and peak detection, which creates a list of interesting peptide ions (peptides) that are explored within Peptide Ion Stats by multivariate statistical methods. The initial ion matching requirements were ≧1 fragment per peptide, ≧3 fragments per protein and ≧1 peptide per protein. The following parameters were considered in identifying peptides: 1) digestion by trypsin with at most two missed cleavages; 2) variable modifications by oxidation (M) and glycosylation (-O-GlcNac ST) and fixed modification by carbamidomethyl (C); and 3) false discovery rate (FDR) less than 1%.

130 Identifications that did not satisfy these criteria were rejected. The Shapiro–Wilk W test analysis of
131 variance (ANOVA) was used to identify proteins that were present at different levels. Only those
132 findings with *p*-values <0.05 were considered as significant.

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134

135 **Analyses**

136 Proteins found to present at significantly different levels in HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO
137 alone (n=5 replicates), DMSO+Nig (n=5 replicates) or DMSO+Sal (n=5 replicates) were classified
138 according to their biological and functional pathways. The Uniprot accession codes of differentially
139 expressed proteins or genes were mapped to Gene Ontology Annotation using a softwaresoftware
140 linked to Funrich database. (http:// www.funrich.org) [2829]. Unique The number of significantly
141 changing proteins ($P<0.05$) that are expressed in HL-60 cryopreserved is DMSO, DMSO + Nig or
142 DMSO + Sal are illustrated in a Venn diagram (**Figure 2A**). and Thus, the overlapping as well as the
143 uniquely expressed proteins (e. g. up/down-regulated) between the different arms of the study (Figure
144 1) are shown in **Figure 2A**. overlapping differentially expressed proteins of HL-60 cells
145 cryopreserved in DMSO +/- Nig or Sal are illustrated in -(**Figure 2**).

146

147 **Proteomic Analyses**

148 Label-free quantitative shotgun proteomic analysis was used to identify HL-60 cell proteins found at
149 different levels in a comparison of post cryopreservation in DMSO alone, DMSO +Nig or DMSO +
150 Sal..

151 Label-free quantitative shotgun proteomic analysis was used to identify HL-60 cell proteins found at
152 different levels post cryopreservation in DMSO alone, DMSO +Nig or DMSO + Sal (n= 5
153 replicates/arm). In this study, cryopreservation has significantly induced changes in the abundances of
154 many proteins of HL-60 cryopreserved in DMSO +Nig group 1140 proteins (**Table S2**), DMSO + Sal
155 group 1032 proteins (**Table S 3**) and with only 886 proteins found changing for HL-60 cryopreserved

DMSO alone (**Table S1**). Some of the biologically relevant proteins expressed by HL-60 (i. e. identified, quantified and differentially expressed) are summarised in **Table 1**.

Using the Funrich database, the *In silico* functional analysis of the proteomes has revealed the following:

1) The effect of cryopreservation showed a higher number of ~~significantly quantified~~differentially expressed 1,140 proteins proteins (with P<0.05) for DMSO +Nig (~~1,140 proteins~~ **Figure 2A**) and DMSO + Sal (1,032 proteins; **Figure 2A**), with only 88~~7~~6 proteins found for DMSO alone (**Figure 2A**). In addition, the Venn diagram analysis (**Figure 2A**) has shown that the highest number of uniquely identified proteins was found in DMSO + Sal (n=231). Cells cryopreserved DMSO + Nig showed 224 proteins that are specifically expressed in the presence of Nig while the lowest number (n=158) of uniquely expressed proteins (not found in DMSO + Sal or Nig treated cells) is in HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO.

2) T~~t~~he nature of biological pathways associated with cryo-damage of HL-60 cryopreserved in DMSO alone and those which were differentially modulated by the CPAs post thaw. A proportionately high number of proteins (21.05%) engaged in nucleotide and nucleobase regulation or DNA binding were identified in HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO + Sal. In contrast, the DMSO + Nig arm showed the highest proportion of changes (16.8%) in proteins associated with energy pathways and protein metabolism (**Figure 3A**). Supplementing DMSO with Nig or Sal as CPAs also led to an increased level of proteins with oxidoreductase activities, especially in the case of Nig (**Figure 3B**). The level of proteins linked to cell maintenance was the highest in HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO alone (12.5%) when compared to DMSO +Nig (8%) and DMSO + Sal (6.4%).

3) The percentage of recognised DNA binding proteins were estimated at 8.09% for cells cryopreserved in DMSO + Sal while this did not exceed 2% in cells cryopreserved in DMSO +Nig and DMSO alone (**Figure 3B**). HL-60 protease activity-associated proteins were estimated at 4.4% in

184 DMSO +Nig, 3.1% in DMSO alone, while only reaching 2.02% in DMSO + Sal (**Figure 3B**). With
185 regards to cryo-stress, heat shock proteins were differentially expressed in HL-60 cells cryopreserved
186 in DMSO + Sal (1.2%) and DMSO alone (0.6%), whereas these proteins were not detected in cells
187 cryopreserved in the presence of Nig. The proteome profile reflecting the effect of freeze/thaw cycle
188 on HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO alone and DMSO + Nig or Sal are summarised in **Table 1**.

189

190 ***Oxido-redox functions (Table 1)***

191 Reduction in HL-60 cryo-oxidation was shown by an increased level of glutathione reductase and
192 superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn] by 3.2 ad 1.4 fold, respectively, in DMSO alone (**Table 1**). However, no
193 significant change was detected in the levels of either of these markers for cells preserved in the
194 presence of Nig or Sal. In contrast, the levels of thioredoxin reductase-1 were increased up to 35 fold
195 when Nig was added and by 15 fold with the addition of Sal. A similar pattern was seen with the NADH-
196 ubiquinone oxidoreductase 75 kDa subunit. The level of pro-oxidative enzymes were all reduced in the
197 presence of CPAs such as peroxiredoxin (not detected in DMSO, downregulated by 2.0-fold in DMSO
198 + Nig and by 3.5-fold in DMSO + Sal), glutathione S-transferase Kappa-1 (decreased by 8-fold in
199 DMSO, decreased 13.6-fold in DMSO + Nig and decreased 3.5-fold in DMSO +Sal) and thioredoxin-
200 dependent peroxide reductase [decreased3.0-fold in DMSO, decreased 5.2 fold in DMSO + Nig and
201 decreased 8.8-fold in DMSO + Sal). Very long-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase (involved in
202 fatty acid β-oxidation) showed a 4-fold decreased level in HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO + Nig
203 and a 5-fold decrease in DMSO + Sal compared to the levels in cells cryopreserved in DMSO alone. A
204 similar anti-oxidative pattern was observed in the presence of CPAs with increased levels of acyl-
205 coenzyme A oxidase (16.8 fold in DMSO + Nig and 42.7-fold in DMSO + Sal) and carbonyl oxidase
206 (5.5 fold in the presence of DMSO + Sal).

207 A differential response to cryo-stress was identified when Nig or Sal were added to media prior to and
208 post cryopreservation of HL-60 cells. For example, the stress-related protein Hsp 70-binding protein 1
209 was increased 14.4-fold in HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO alone but its level decreased by 71-
210 and 77-folds in the presence of Nig or Sal respectively. In contrast, cytosolic stress response proteins

such as the heat shock 70 kDa protein 4 was not detected in DMSO +/- Nig and was increased by 2.3-fold in DMSO + Sal. Finally, microsomal Hsp 70 protein-13 was not detected in HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO +/- Sal while this same protein was increased 15.8-fold in the presence of DMSO + Nig.

Nuclear and cellular functions *(Table 1)*

Twenty-four hours post thaw, incubation of HL-60 cell in Sal led to a marked increase in its nuclear proteins as shown in **Table 1**. In the presence of Sal, the levels of proteins associated with DNA repair were relatively increased such as DNA excision repair protein ERCC-6-like (- 8.8-fold in Sal, while ~~not detected~~decreased by 13.8 in the presence of DMSO + Nig and ~~decreased~~ by 14.4-fold in DMSO alone), mini-chromosome maintenance complex-binding protein (increased by 71-fold in DMSO + Sal, 11-fold in DMSO +Nig and not detected in DMSO alone). Sal also enhanced the levels of proteins involved in transcriptional regulation such as transcription factor TFIIIB component B protein (increased by 11-fold in DMSO + Sal, 8-fold in DMSO + Nig, and by 2-fold in DMSO alone).

In the presence of CPAs, the significantly altered levels of proteins associated with nuclear activities were reflected by the changes in proteins associated with cell growth and cytosolic functions. For example, the presence of Sal and Nig doubled the fold change of cyclin-G-associated kinase from a 4-fold increase in DMSO alone, up to 8 or 9-fold increase in Nig and Sal, respectively. TBC1 domain family member 2A, known to be involved in the regulation of GTPase activities and vesicle fusion, was ~~not detected~~only increased by 10.5 fold post thaw for HL-60 cryopreserved in DMSO alone while it was increased in the presence of Nig by 11.2-fold and up to 39-fold in Sal. The levels of cytoskeletal proteins were also increased by the CPAs such as ankyrin-2, microtubules-associated protein and echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 1) which are known to be associated with cell shape. Functions such as cell re-organisation and division were also increased in the presence of Nig and Sal compared to DMSO alone (Table1).

HL-60 cell proliferation post thaw *(Table 1)*

The number of HL-60 cells 24 h post thaw was estimated at 265 x 10^4, 130 x 10^4 and 180 x 10^4 cells/mL for DMSO alone, DMSO + Nig and DMSO + Sal respectively (**Figure 4**). At 48 h, Sal increased the proliferative rate by 2.84-fold compared to cells cryopreserved in DMSO alone and this was 1.3-fold for DMSO + Nig compared to cells cryopreserved in DMSO alone (640 x 10^4 cells/mL). The direct comparison between the effect of Nig and Sal on cell growth rate at 48 h showed that the number of HL-60 cells in the presence Sal was at 1820 x 10^4 cells/mL while this only reached 860 x10^4 cells/mL in the presence of Nig. Such an increase in the HL-60 cell proliferative rate post thaw in the presence of Sal was paralleled by the increase in the protein levels of ~~epidermal growth factor receptor (2.1-fold) and~~ cyclin-G-associated kinase (9.8-fold) (**Table 1**). Finally, post thaw HL-60 cells were immediately centrifuged, washed three times with culture media and the resulting changes in cell viability during the recovery period up to 48 were negligible (<2%).

Biological profiles of HL-60 cryopreserved in DMSO +/- Nig or Sal

HL-60 cell intracellular glutathione reductase (GR) activity was measured [n=5 replicates] prior to freezing and 24 h post thaw. GR activity was significantly increased in all cases. The presence of CPAs in the media significantly boosted GR activity from 0.0003 mU/mL prior to cryopreservation to 0.0005 mU/mL in the presence of DMSO alone. The addition of Nig boosted GR activity post thaw even further reaching 0.0013±0.00006 mU/mL. Sal had the biggest effect on HL-60 cell GR activity with a reading of 0.0016 mU/mL (i.e. 3 times more increased compared to HL-60 cells cryopreserved in the standard DMSO cryomedia). HL-60 cell intracellular Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) activities were also measured prior to freezing and 24 h post thaw [n=5 replicates]. Adding Sal to the culture or cryomedia lowered LDH readouts from 0.1±0.03 mU/mL in DMSO alone to 0.04±0.01 mU/mL in DMSO + Sal. Moreover, the addition of Nig had the biggest effect on lowering LDH activity by bringing this to 0.02±0.044 mU/mL (3 times lower than prior to cryopreservation, 5 times less than DMSO alone and 2 time less than DMSO + Sal).

264 Oxidation assays were conducted to investigate Nig and Sal cryo-protective properties agianst HL-60
265 cells lipid (e. g. lipid peroxidation) and protein (e. g. Carbonylation) oxidation. HL-60 lipid
266 peroxidation level was measured in triplicate prior to freezing, and 1 h and 24 h post thaw in the presence
267 and absence of Nig or Sal. Measurement of MDA levels 1 h post thaw showed a significant increase in
268 lipid oxidation with HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO alone reaching an level of 7.31±0.16 nmol/mL
269 (**Figure 5**). In contrast, this was approximately 40% lower in the presence of Nig (4.35±0.02 nmol/mL)
270 or Sal (4.53±0.09 nmol/mL). In the recovery phase (e.g. 24 h post thaw), HL-60 cell lipid peroxidation
271 levels reached control levels (e.g. prior to cryopreservation ~ 2.1 nmol/mL). One day post thaw, lipid
272 oxidation levels for HL-60cells cryopreserved in DMSO +/- Nig or Sal reversed back to its prior
273 cryopreservation level (**Figure 5**).
274

275 As an indicator of oxidative stress, protein carbonylation assessment is widely used to reflect a major
276 form of protein oxidation. Carbonylation assays were performed to assess the effect of CPAs on
277 protein oxidation level post thaw. The results showed that protein carbonylation level for HL-60 cells
278 cryopreserved in DMSO + Nig was kept at the level prior to freezing the cells and averaged
279 0.107±0.007 nmol/mL (**Figure 6**) while Sal had no significant effect on protein oxidation level (~
280 0.23±0.048 nmol/mL). In the absence of cryo-additives, HL-60 cell levels of protein
281 carbonylation/oxidation post freeze-thaw in DMSO alone were approximately 0.26±0.016 nmol/mL
282 (**Figure 7**). Finally, Nig at 300 μM showed an anti-oxidative effect by reducing non-cryopreserved
283 HL-60 proteins carbonylation levels from 0.16 nmol/mL to 0.1 nmol/mL for cells growing in RPMI +
284 300 μM Nig, while this was only reduced to 0.13 nmol/mL in the presence of 200 μM Sal (**Figure 7**).
285

286 **Discussion**

287 This is the first study aimed at establishing the proteomic and biological responses of HL-60 cells
288 subjected to storage freezing in the presence of DMSO +/- novel CPAs. Many of the proteomic findings
289 were validated by carrying out functional/biological assays targeting the main proteomic pathways
290 identified. The major issue with the most commonly used permeating CPAs such as DMSO is their

cytotoxicity [2930], leading to low cell recovery. In the present study, HL-60 cells were incubated with Nig or Sal prior to and during cryopreservation. We subsequently identified differential proteome profiles associated with HL-60 cryopreservation in DMSO +/- CPAs. For example the highest total number of differentially expressed proteins was found in cells cryopreserved in a combination of DMSO and Nig (37%), followed by 34% in DMSO and Sal, compared to only 29% for cells cryopreserved in DMSO alone. This suggests that these two CPAs helped to preserve cellular proteins. The bulk of previous proteome profiling studies investigating nucleated cell lines were either performed on the cells without cryopreservation [3031], assessing pharmacological agent effects on specific cells [3132] or comparison of cellular proteome profiles of healthy versus diseased patients [3233].

The current finding demonstrated that the HL-60 cell line cryopreserved in DMSO alone exhibited an increased level of proteins associated with oxidative stress (e. g. superoxide dismutase, acyl coA oxidase or Hsp 70-binding protein 1) was interesting as these were mostly reversed in the presence of Nig or Sal. Furthermore, protein deglycase, a protein known to play an important role as an oxidation sensor [3334], was increased in the presence of DMSO + Sal only, suggesting the promotion of an anti-oxidative environment. These findings are in line with reports of putative stress factors related to cryopreservation [3435]. Furthermore, HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO only showed a higher level of lipid and protein oxidation, consistent with our proteome findings. Nevertheless, further proteomic studies on nucleated cell lines are needed to address the issues of the proteome dynamic range or the proteome profiles post cryopreservation. At this stage the most comprehensive proteomic analysis wan only performed on human nucleated cell lines prior their cryopreservation [31].

The present proteomic study showed that Nig or Sal used as CPAs for the cryopreservation of HL-60 cells can either have additive or counter-regulatory effects in comparison to DMSO. For example, in response to cryo-stress, the level of NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase 75 kDa subunit, known to be involved with cellular oxidative metabolism [3536], was upregulated in DMSO +/- Sal and even reached higher levels in the presence of Nig. This suggests that the Nig effect is more likely to target the mitochondrial machinery and reduce apoptosis as suggested by Ricci et al [3637]. We also found a

319 differential effect of Sal and Nig (when added to DMSO) on key enzymes associated with cryo-stress.
320 For example, ~~of~~ LDH protein level was reduced when HL-60 cells were cryopreserved in DMSO alone
321 and the addition of Sal reversed its levels by increasing it up to 1.6 times.

322

323 Differential effect of CPAs on the proteomic outcome of HL-60 cell cryopreservation was also reflected
324 in the correlation between the increases in protein levels of glutathione reductase in the presence of
325 DMSO alone. Glutathione reductase is a critical enzyme known to promote the reductive environment
326 by protecting cells against the damaging effects of free radicals. Surprisingly, its protein levels were
327 not correlated with its activity, which was increased in the presence of Nig or Sal. Similar findings of
328 poor correlation between GR or LDH activities and protein levels have been reported elsewhere by
329 Glanemann et al [~~37~~38].
330 The heat shock 70 subunits reacted differentially to cryo-stress +/- CPAs. For example, Hsp70-binding
331 protein 1 decreased in the presence of CPAs and increased in the presence of DMSO. In contrast, Heat
332 shock 70 kDa protein 13 was not detected when HL-60 was cryopreserved in DMSO +/- Sal. The reason
333 for such differential expression patterns of Hsps is not clear but might be due to post-translational
334 modifications (e.g. carbonylation) and differential interactions with co-chaperones which might alter
335 their functions during cryo-stress [~~38~~39].

336

337 The current findings also support the role of Sal in reducing oxidative damage by promoting oxidative
338 DNA repair as shown for hematopoietic stem cells via the regulation of the base excision repair pathway
339 (e.g. poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1) [~~39~~40]. Post thaw, the level of expression of proteins associated
340 with transcriptional activities such as Rho GTPase activating protein 27 and Ras GTPase-activating-
341 like protein IQGAP2 were also increased by Sal in comparison to cells cryopreserved in DMSO alone.
342 This increase in the level of proteins associated with DNA repair/replication and transcriptional
343 activities in the presence of CPA also appeared to be mirrored by an increase in the level of proteins
344 associated with cellular growth. ~~For example, t~~The levels of epidermal growth factor receptor were
345 ~~increased~~ decrease here by 2.1-fold in the presence of Sal, while it was undetected in the recovery phase
346 of HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO +/- Nig. This receptor is generally known to be crucial in DNA

replication and cell division [4041] while its levels are unchanged when cryo-preserving human ovarian tissue [42]. Such a regulatory element of the DNA damage signalling pathways is paramount for cell survival by controlling passage from the S to the G2/M phases of the cell cycle [4143]. In line with our proteomic findings, Sal has shown a noticeable promoting effect on HL-60 cell proliferation during the recovery phase. A similar elevation in proliferative proteins was found in hepatocyte cells in response to the proliferation promoter compound perfluorooctane sulfonate [424]. On the other hand, our findings conflict with the reported effect of Sal on inducing breast cancer cell cycle arrest [4345]. Such an anti-proliferative effect was previously attributed to Sal being used as anti-hypoxia agent leading to suppression of hypoxia-induced cell proliferation [4446]. Finally, in the present study we have also identified an additive effect of DMSO with Sal or Nig in enhancing some cellular functions by increasing the level of cytoskeleton proteins such as ankyrin-2, synaptotagmin-like or microtubules (**Table 1**) leading to a better HL-60 cell recovery and growth post thaw.

This is the first and largest targeted study aimed at deciphering proteomic profiles associated with the cryopreservation of the nucleated human cell line (HL-60) in DMSO with and without novel cryo-additives agent such as Nig. The proteome profiles associated with HL-60 cryopreservation in DMSO +/- Nig or Sal were mostly validated at the biological level as these correlated with the corresponding biological readouts (e.g. enzymatic, oxidation and proliferative assays). HL-60 cryopreservation in DMSO only has led to oxidative damage and subsequently validating the already known biological features associated with cryo-stress. More importantly, the addition of novel CPAs has identified a potential synergistic or differential cryoprotective effect of these CPAs in comparison to cryopreserving HL-60cells in DMSO only. Predominantly, this study has clearly shown that Nig reduces specifically protein oxidation while Nig or Sal both reduce lipid cryo-oxidation. The presence The most striking finding generated by the current proteomic profiling study is that post thaw, Sal increased the level of proteins that are associated with nuclear activities and subsequently increased cell proliferation in the recovery phase. The presence of CPAs (e. g. Nig or Sal) not only enhanced HL-60 cell recovery post thaw but also significantly reduced cytotoxicity by decreasing the level of LDH activity (**Figure 6**) genearlly used as a cytotoxicity marker [47].

375 In summary, identifying the relevant molecular (Proteomic analysis) and functional (biological
376 readouts) pathways affected by cryopreservation and successfully targeting the compromised pathways
377 with novel cryoprotective agents is a way forward to limit cryo-damage. The present findings will
378 contribute to enhancing cryo-media formulation and potentially lead to improving future cell and
379 regenerative tissue based therapies.
380

381 **Methods**

382 ***Materials***

383 HL-60 cells, RPMI-1640 media, fetal Bovine bovine serum (FBS), pencillin –streptomycin, nigerose,
384 salidroside, sterilised filtered dulbecco's phosphate buffer saline (DPBS), trypan blue solution cell
385 culture, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), isopropanol, Tris base, urea, HCL, ammonium biocarbonate,
386 acetonitrile, dithiotheritol (DTT), iodoacetamine (IAA), formic acid, radio immunoprecipitation assay
387 (RIPA) buffer, protease inhibitor cocktail and milli-Q water were all purchased from Sigma-Aldrich
388 (Poole. UK). Mr. Frosty™ Freezing Container was purchased from ThermoFisher scientific
389 (Waltham, MA, USA). Certified Sep-Pak C18 cc vac cartridge was purchased from (Waters, UK).
390 Sequence grade modified trypsin purchased from Promega (Southampton, UK). Glutathione
391 reductase, lactate dehydrogenase and lipid peroxidation (MDA) assay kits were purchased from
392 Abcam (Cambridge, UK). Protein carbonyl colorimetric assay kit was purchased from Cayman
393 Chemical Company (Ann Arbor, MI, USA).
394

395 ***Experimental design***

396 The study was divided into three arms (**Figure 1**). **Arm 1** involved culturing HL-60 cells up to 70%
397 confluence in RPMI 1460 media, containing 10% (v/v) FBS and 50 U/mL penicillin-streptomycin. HL-
398 60 cells were centrifuged at 100 x g for 5 min and the medium was immediately removed. HL-60 cells
399 were re-suspended in freezing media (10% DMSO and 90% FBS) at 10^6 cells/mL, slowly frozen in
400 cryogenic tubes and stored at -80°C overnight. Next, cells were cryopreserved either in the freezing

media in liquid nitrogen. HL-60 cells were thawed in a water bath at 37°C, centrifuged at 100 x g for 5 min and washed three times with RPMI media. Post thawing, HL-60 cells were cultured in a recovery medium containing RPMI, 20% FBS, 5 U/mL penicillin-streptomycin and the FBS concentration was reduced to 10% 24 h post thaw. HL-60 cells were cultured as described above for **Arm 1** with exception of adding 300 µM Nig (**Arm 2)** or 200 µM Sal (**Arm 3)** for 24 h prior to cryopreservation, during cryopreservation and up to 48 h post thaw. The selected concentrations of the cryo-additive agents (e.g. Nig or Sal) were optimised as described in Supplement ~~S1~~S4. Cells were maintained at all times in culture at 37°C under 5% $C0_2$/ 95% air.

For proteomic and biochemical analysis (~~n = 5 batches of cells~~Five replicates per arm), HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO +/- Nig or Sal were harvested at approximately 70% confluence prior to freezing and at 24h or 48 h post thaw.

Sample preparation for ~~mass spectrometry~~NanoLC-MS/MS analyses

Human leukaemia (HL-60) cells were used as a nucleated cellular model to establish its proteome profiles when cryo-preserved in DMSO with or without novel CPAs. The experimental design was set up as described in **Figure 1**. Briefly, HL-60 cells were cultured in RPMI media, cryo-preserved in freezing media (10% DMSO and 90% FBS) and recovered in RPMI media (Arm 1). For Arm 2 and 3, 300 µM Nig and 200 µM Sal were added respectively to the culture media 24 h prior, during cryopreservation and up to 48 h post thaw. ~~Extracted~~ HL-60 proteins ~~from HL-60 cells prior to and 24 h post cryopreservation~~ were ~~precipitated~~ extracted by acetone precipitation ~~mixing cell pellets with cooled acetone~~. ~~The cells~~Cell pellets were mixed with 100 µL cold (-20°C) acetone ~~vortexed~~and ~~,~~ ~~incubated~~kept ~~for 60 min~~ at -20°C for 60 min to allow protein precipitation. The samples were ~~and~~ centrifuged at 13,000 x *g* for 10 min~~. -~~, pellets and air-dried at room temperature ~~The supernatants were decanted and tubes were uncapped to let the acetone evaporate at room temperature~~ for 30 min. Pelleted proteins were homogenised in 6 M urea buffer, vortexed and sonicated for 2 min. 70 mM DTT was added to samples and incubated 30-60 min at room temperature. Next 140 mM Iodoacetic acid alkylating reagent was added, followed by vortexing and incubation for 30-60 min at room temperature. The urea concentration was reduced by adding 775 µL milliQ water and vortexing.

Protein concentrations were determined using the Bradford method. After this, 60 µg of extracted proteins were trypsinized in a 1:50 ratio, mixed carefully and left overnight at 37°C for digestion. The next day, the reactions were stopped via adjusting the pH to <6 by adding concentrated acetic acid. The digested peptides were purified using SEP-PAK C18 purification columns.

~~Nano-high-performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry p~~NanoLC-MS/MS Analyses

~~Qualitative and quantitative proteomic~~Proteomic analyses were performed in a bi-dimensional microUPLC tandem nanoESI-HDMS^E platform by multiplexed data-independent acquisition experiments [27]. A 2D-RP/RP Acquity UPLC M-Class System (Waters Corporation~~; Milford, MA~~) coupled to a Synapt G2-Si HDMS mass spectrometer (Waters Corporation) platform was used. The samples were fractionated using a one-dimension reversed-phase approach. Peptide samples (0.5 µg) were loaded into a 100 Å, 1,8µm, 75 µm × 150 mm M-Class HSS T3 column (Waters Corporation). The fractionation was achieved by using an acetonitrile gradient from 7% to 40% (v/v) over 95 min at a flow rate of 0.4 µL/min directly into a Synapt G2-Si mass spectrometer. For every measurement, the mass spectrometer was operated in resolution mode with an m/z resolving power of about 2~~4~~0,000 FWHM, using ion mobility with a cross-section resolving power of at least 40 Ω /ΔΩ. MS and MS/MS data were acquired in positive ion mode using ion mobility separation of precursor ions (HDMS^E) over a range of 50-2000 m/z. The lock mass channel was sampled every 30 s. The mass spectrometer was calibrated with a MS/MS spectrum of [Glu1]-fibrinopeptide B human (Glu-Fib) solution delivered through the reference sprayer of the NanoLock Spray source.

Data processing and database searches

Proteins were identified and quantified by using dedicated algorithms and searching against the Uniprot proteomic database of *Homo sapiens* (version 2016/09) [~~26~~48]. The databases used were reversed "on the fly" during its queries and appended to the original database to assess the false-positive identification rate. For proper spectral processing, database searching and label free quantification, we used Progenesis QI for Proteomics software package with Apex3D, Peptide 3D, and Ion Accounting

informatics (Waters Corporation). This software starts with loading of the LC-MS data, followed by alignment and peak detection, which creates a list of interesting peptide ions that are explored within Peptide Ion Stats by multivariate statistical methods. The processing parameters used were 150 counts for the low-energy threshold, 50.0 counts for the elevated energy threshold, and 750 counts for the intensity threshold. Automatic alignment of the runs (all runs in the experiment was assessed for suitability) was used for the processing. In peak picking, was used 8 as maximum ion charge and the sensitivity value was set ~~ted~~ as 4. Moreover, the following parameters were considered in identifying peptides: 1) digestion by trypsin with at most two missed cleavages; 2) variable modifications by oxidation (M) and fixed modification by carbamidomethyl (C); 3) false discovery rate (FDR) less than 1 %. One or more ion fragments per peptide, three or more fragments per protein and one or more peptides per protein were required for ion matching. Identifications that did not satisfy these criteria were rejected. The experiment design was ~~defined~~ summarized in **figure 1** (See Arm1, Arm2 and Arm3) and the label free protein quantitation was done using Hi-N (N=3) method [~~27~~49]. The Shapiro–Wilk W-test analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to identify proteins that were present at different levels. Only those findings with p-values <0.05 were considered as significant. ~~Moreover~~Finally, proteins with mean changes of 1.5-fold were considered as differentially expressed,

Validation assays

Enzymatic activities

HL-60 cell pellets were collected and washed in cold PBS once as described above and lysed in 350 µL RIPA buffer and 2.85 µL protease inhibitors and kept on ice for 30 min. Cell lysates were centrifuged at 100 x g for 5 min and enzymatic assays were performed using an amount equivalent to 1 x 10^6 HL-60 cells according to the manufacturer's instructions. The glutathione reductase (GR) assay is based on measuring spectrophotometrically the resulting chromophore (TNB) [e.g. sulfhydryl-glutathione and 5,5'-dithiobis (2-nitrobenzoic acid) (DNTB)] at 405 nm. The first and second readouts were measured at 5 and 10 min intervals using the Spectrostar Nano plate reader (Promega). Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) assays were also performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. The quantity of NADH was detected spectrophotometrically at 450 nm by mixing NADH detection buffer with the cell

supernatant and lysate. The first readout was taken immediately and the samples were incubated in the dark at 37°C with a final colorimetric reading at 30 min.

Protein and lipid oxidation assays

Protein oxidation or carbonylation was measured in two sets of samples (each sample is composed of 3 sets of HL-60 cells pooled together) prior to cryopreservation and 24 h post thaw. The carbonylation assay was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, a reaction between 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) and oxidized carbonyl groups on proteins was conducted using Cayman's protein assay kit. The derivatized carbonyl groups were quantitated by reading spectrophotometrically at 375 nm. For lipid peroxidation, measurements were carried out in triplicate on amounts equivalent to 10^6 cells/mL by identifying the formation of malondialdehyde-thiobarbituric acid (MDA-TBA) adduct in acidic condition at 95°C for 1 h. Samples absorbance's were measured at 532 nm using the Spectrostar nano plate reader following the manufacturer's instructions. Malondialdehyde (MDA) concentration was expressed in nmol.

Cell proliferation

HL-60 cell viability and proliferation were assessed at1 h, 24 h and 48 h post thaw. Cells were mixed with trypan blue and placed on haemocytometer slides for counting under light microscope in duplicate at each time point.

Statistical analysis

All enzymatic assays were performed using five biological replicates. The lipid oxidation assay was performed in triplicate and the protein carbonylation assay was carried out in duplicate. Results were presented as mean ± standard deviation. Significant differences between groups were determined using Student's t-test for paired and unpaired observations. *P* values <0.05 were considered significant.

Availability of data materials

The mass spectrometry proteomics data have been deposited to the ProteomeXchange Consortium via the PRIDE partner repository with the dataset identifier PXD006998.

511 **Abbreviations**

512 ANOVA: Analysis of variance

513 CPAs: Cryo-protective agents

514 DMSO: Dimethylsulfoxide

515 DNPH: Dinitrophenylhydrazine

516 DTT: Dithiotheritol

517 DPBS: Dulbecco's phosphate buffer saline

518 FDR: False discovery rate

519 FBS: Fetal Bovine Serum

520 FC: Fold Changes

521 Glu-Fib: Glu1-fibrinopeptide B human

522 GR: Glutathione reductase

523 HL-60: Human Leukaemia cells

524 LDH: Lactate dehydrogenase

525 MDA: Malondialdehyde

526 MDA-TBA: Malondialdehyde-thiobarbituric acid

527 Nig: Nigerose

528 ND: Not Detected

529 PT: Post thaw

530 PC: Prior cryopreservation

531 RIPA: Radio immunoprecipitation assay

532 Sal: Salidroside

533 DNTB: Sulfhydryl-glutathione and 5, 5'-dithiobis [2-nitrobenzoic acid]

534 UP: Unique peptides

535

536 **Declarations**

537 ***Ethics approval and consent to participate***

538 Not applicable.

539

540 ***Consent for publication***

541 Not applicable

542

543 ***Competing interests***

544 The authors declare no competing interests.

545

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551

552 ***Author contributions***

553 NASA performed all experimental manipulations, sample preparation for mass spectrometry and

554 prepared the tables and figures and performed bioinformatic analysis. JSC performed sample

555 acquisition ~~sample acquisition~~ and data analysis mass spectrometry. DM supervised the proteomics

556 pipeline. NKHS co-supervised the project. HR designed and supervised the project, performed
557 biological interpretation of the data. NASA, JSC, DM, NKHS and HR wrote the manuscript. All
558 authors edited otherwise approved the final version of the manuscript**.**

559

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Figure. 1. Schematic diagram. Experimental design of HL-60 cryopreserved in Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) [n=5] +/- Nigerose (Nig) [n=5 replicates] or Salidroside (Sal) [n=5 replicates]. Proteomic analysis and corresponding biological assays were conducted 24 h prior and post cryopreservation of HL-60 cell cultures grown in RPMI-1640 media (RPMI) +/- Nig or Sal.

Figure. 2. **Proteome analysis**. HL-60 total number of differentially expressed proteins cryopreserved in DMSO +/- Nig or Sal [n=5 per arm]. **A)** Venn diagram illustrating HL-60 cells unique and overlapped number of significantly changing proteins 24 h prior and post thaw. The numbers in the circles represent the number of identified genes significantly changing prior/post HL-60 cryopreserved in DMSO only [n=5 replicates], DMSO + Nig [n=5 replicates] or DMSO + Sal [n=5 replicates]. **B)** Table representing the total number of number of identified genes representing HL-60 upregulated (blue arrow) and downregulated (red arrow) proteins in each of the above cryo-condition.

Figure. 3. Biological pathways analysis. Comparative overview of the biological processes (**A**) and functional functions (**B**) representing mammalian HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO +/- Nig or Sal. The percentage of proteins extracted from HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO alone, DMSO/Nig or DMSO/Sal were identified using FunRich software.

725 **Figure 4. Cell growth**. HL-60 cell proliferation was measured in duplicate at 1h, 24 h and 48 h post
726 thaw. Cells were initially either cultured in RPMI media containing Nig (300 µM) or Sal (200 µM)
727 and cryopreserved in DMSO +/- Nig or Sal. HL-60 cells were thawed, washed and cultured in RPMI
728 media containing Nig (300 µM) or Sal (200 µM) for up to 48 h. Data are expressed as mean.

729 **Figure 5. Oxido-Redox enzymatic assays.** Intra-cellular enzymatic activities of HL-60 were measured
730 prior freezing (Control). Cells were frozen in DMSO +/- Sal or Nig and HL-60 GR and LDH activities
731 were measured in RPMI media only, RPMI +Nig (300 µM) or in RPMI + Sal (200 µM) 24 h post thaw.
732 **A)** Glutathione reductase (GR) activity (mU/ml). **B)** LDH activity (mU/ml). Data are presented as a
733 mean [n=5 replicates] ± SD. (* P value < 0.05).

734 **Figure 6. Lipid peroxidation (MDA) assay**. Lipid oxidation of HL-60 incubated prior and post thaw
735 in media +/- Nig or Sal and cryopreserved in DMSO +/- Nig (300 µM) or Sal (200 µM). The data are
736 represented in mean [n=3 replicates] ± SD (* P value <0.05).

737 **Figure 7. Protein carbonylation or oxidation of cryopreserved HL-60 cells.** The control represents
738 protein carbonylation level prior HL-60 cryopreservation in RPMI only, RPMI + 300 µM Nig or
739 RPMI + 200 µM Sal. Cells were cryopreserved in RPMI/DMSO +/- Nig or Sal and protein
740 carbonylation was measured in duplicate (each sample is composed of 3 sets of HL-60 cells pooled
741 together) 1 h post thaw in RPMI media containing Sal or Nig. Data are expressed as mean ± SD (* P
742 value <0.05).

743 **Table S1.** Label-free LCMS/MS proteome analysis of Human promyelocytic leukemia HL-60 cells
744 cryopreserved in DMSO [n=5 replicates].

Table S2. Label-free LCMS/MS proteome analysis of Human promyelocytic leukemia HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO + Nig [n=5 replicates].

Table S3. Label-free LCMS/MS proteome analysis of Human promyelocytic leukemia HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO + Sal [n=5 replicates].

Figure ~~S1~~S4. CPAs dose response. The effect of Nig and Sal at different concentrations on HL-60 cell viability post cryopreservation in 10% DMSO +/- Nig or Sal. HL-60 cell cryosurvival was measured in triplicate using trypan blue.

Table 1: Proteins found at significantly different levels ($p<0.05$) using label-free LCMS/MS profiling of the human promyelocytic leukemia HL-60 cells cryopreserved in DMSO [n=5 replicates] +/- Sal [n=5 replicates] or Nig [n=5 replicates].

Uniprot entry	Protein name	DMSO alone UP	DMSO alone FC (log2 PC/PT)	DMSO/nigerose UP	DMSO/nigerose FC (log2 PC/PT)	DMSO/salidroside UP	DMSO/salidroside FC (log2 PC/PT)
	Oxido-Redox						
Q99497	Protein deglycase DJ-1	ND		ND		12	1.4
P00338	Lactate dehydrogenase A chain	11	-1.6	ND		11	-1.6
P00390	Glutathione reductase	7	3.2	ND		ND	
P00441	Superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn]	8	1.4	ND		ND	
Q16881	Thioredoxin reductase 1	2	14.6	2	35.0	2	15
P28331	NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase 75 kDa subunit	4	4.9	4	46.0	4	16
Q9Y2Q3	Glutathione S-transferase kappa 1	2	-8.0	2	-13.6	2	-3.5
P30048	Thioredoxin-dependent peroxide reductase, mitochondrial	2	-3.0	2	-5.2	2	-8.8
C9J0G0	Acyl-coenzyme A oxidase (ACOX)	2	32.0	2	16.8	2	42.7
P49748	Very long-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase	5	-2.7	5	-11.6	5	-14.8
P16152	Carbonyl reductase	ND		ND		5	-1.5
P49368	T-complex protein 1 subunit gamma	ND		17	1.2	ND	
P40227	T-complex protein 1 subunit zeta	ND		7	1.4	ND	
Q9NZL4	Hsp70-binding protein 1	3	14.4	3	-71	3	-77.0
P48723	Heat shock 70 kDa protein 13	ND		2	15.8	ND	
P34932	Heat shock 70 kDa protein 4	ND		ND		17	1.3
Q53EL6	Programmed cell death protein 4	ND		ND		4	-1.6
P08758	Annexin A5 (Annexin-V)	6	-6.6	6	-9.2	6	-4.5
Q5VT06	Centrosome-associated protein 350	29	88.9	29	61.2	29	81.2
P25787	Proteomsome subunit alpha type-2 (PSAT2)	ND		3	34.4	ND	
	Nuclear activities regulation						
Q9BTE3	Mini-chromosome maintenance complex-binding protein	ND		2	11.0	2	70.0
P33993	DNA replication licensing factor MCM7	ND		9	-3.5	9	-2.4
P35658	Nuclear pore complex protein Nup214	ND		ND		6	1.6
Q86YP4	Transcriptional repressor p66-alpha	ND		ND		11	2.5
Q5T890	DNA excision repair protein ERCC-6-like	4	-14.4	4	-13.8	4	-8.8
Q99973	Telomerase protein component 1	ND		3	-2.3	3	-2.3
Q8WXI9	Transcriptional repressor p66-beta	4	-2.6	ND		ND	
O14980	Exportin-1	5	3.0	ND		5	3.7

A6H8Y1	Transcription factor TFIIIB component B	9	2.1	9	7.9	9	10.6
Q15054	DNA polymerase delta subunit 3	2	-3.4	2	-30.0	2	-22.3
	Cell growth and function						
P00533	Epidermal growth factor receptor	ND		ND		4	- 2.1
Q14676	Mediator of DNA damage checkpoint protein 1	ND		5	17.0	5	21.4
Q6ZUM4	Rho GTPase-activating protein 27	2	13.7	2	39.5	2	75.4
Q9BYX2	TBC1 domain family member 2A	~~ND~~3	10.5	3	11.2	3	39.0
O14976	Cyclin-G-associated kinase	4	4.1	4	8.5	4	9.8
Q8N163	Cell cycle and apoptosis regulator protein 2	~~ND~~9	1.5	9	1.8	9	2.3
O94986	Centrosomal protein 152 KDa	ND		7	59.8	7	19.0
Q13576	RasGTPase-activating-like protein IQGAP2	4	15.2	4	65.7	4	40.9
Q14789	Golgin subfamily B member	14	18.9	14	37.2	14	21.3
P49327	Fatty acid synthase	ND		39	10.4	39	9.0
Q01484	Ankyrin-2	17	32.0	17	39.7	17	48.8
O00423	Echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 1	4	23.0	4	42.0	4	32.2
A0A0U1RR07	Synaptotagmin-like protein 2	4	4.1	4	9.0	4	22.0
Q15691	Microtubule-associated protein RP/EB family member 1	10	7.1	10	3.2	10	7.1
E9PNZ4	Microtubule-actin cross-linking factor 1, isoforms 1/2/3/5	2	12.6	2	12.3	2	4.4

Abbreviations: UP = unique peptides, ND = Not Detected, FC = Fold Changes indicating the ratio of differentially expressed proteins identified prior cryopreservation (PC) and post thaw (PT).

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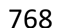
Figure. 1



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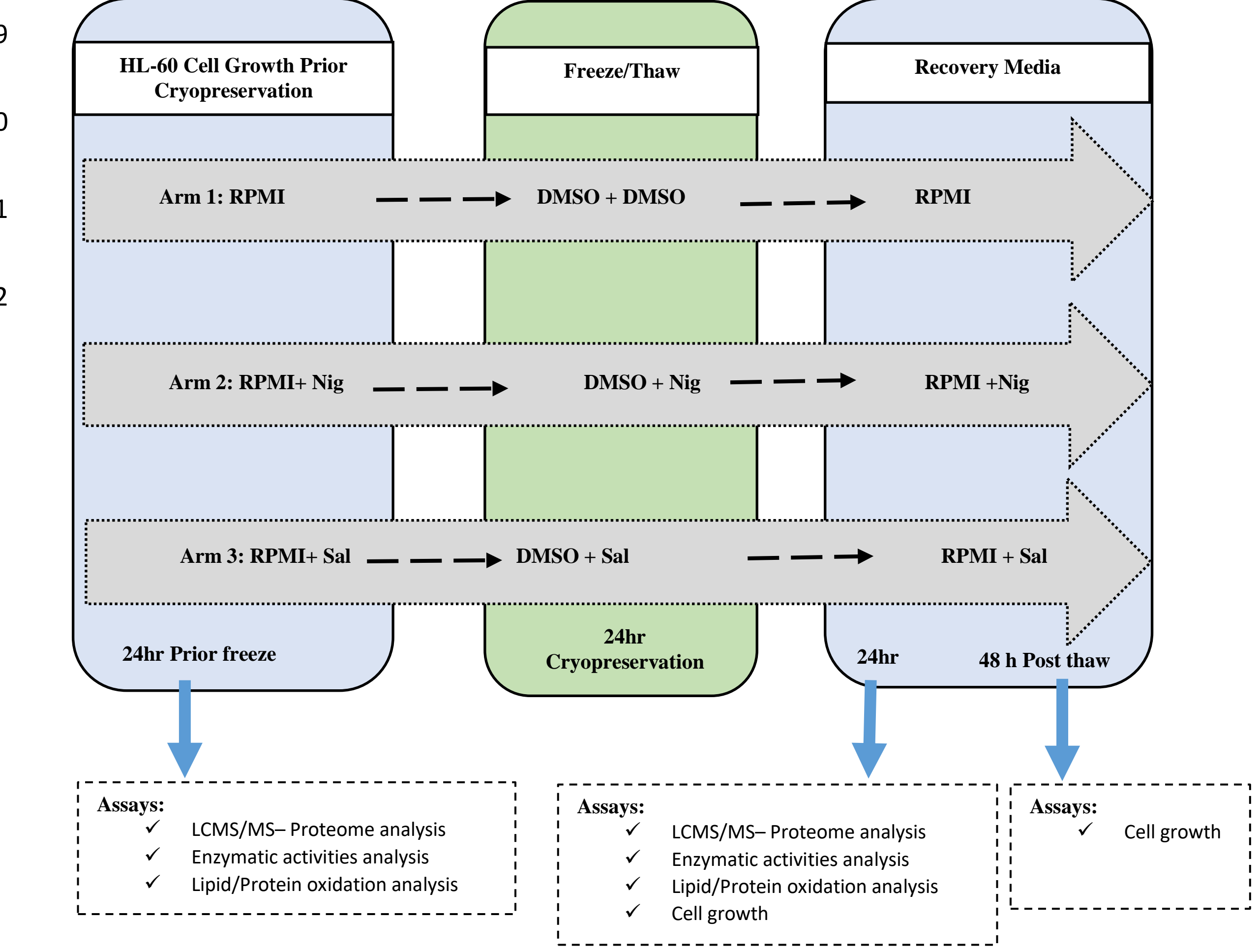

Figure 2.

A)

Conditions	DMSO only	DMSO/Nig	DMSO/Sal
No. of identified proteins	~~887~~886	1140	1032
No. of identified genes	892	1152	1059

DMSO/ Sal
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272
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478
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DMSO/Nig
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DMSO

B)

Up/down regulated	DMSO only	DMSO/Nig	DMSO/Sal
⇧	484	536	491
⇩	403	604	541

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18 **Figure 3.**

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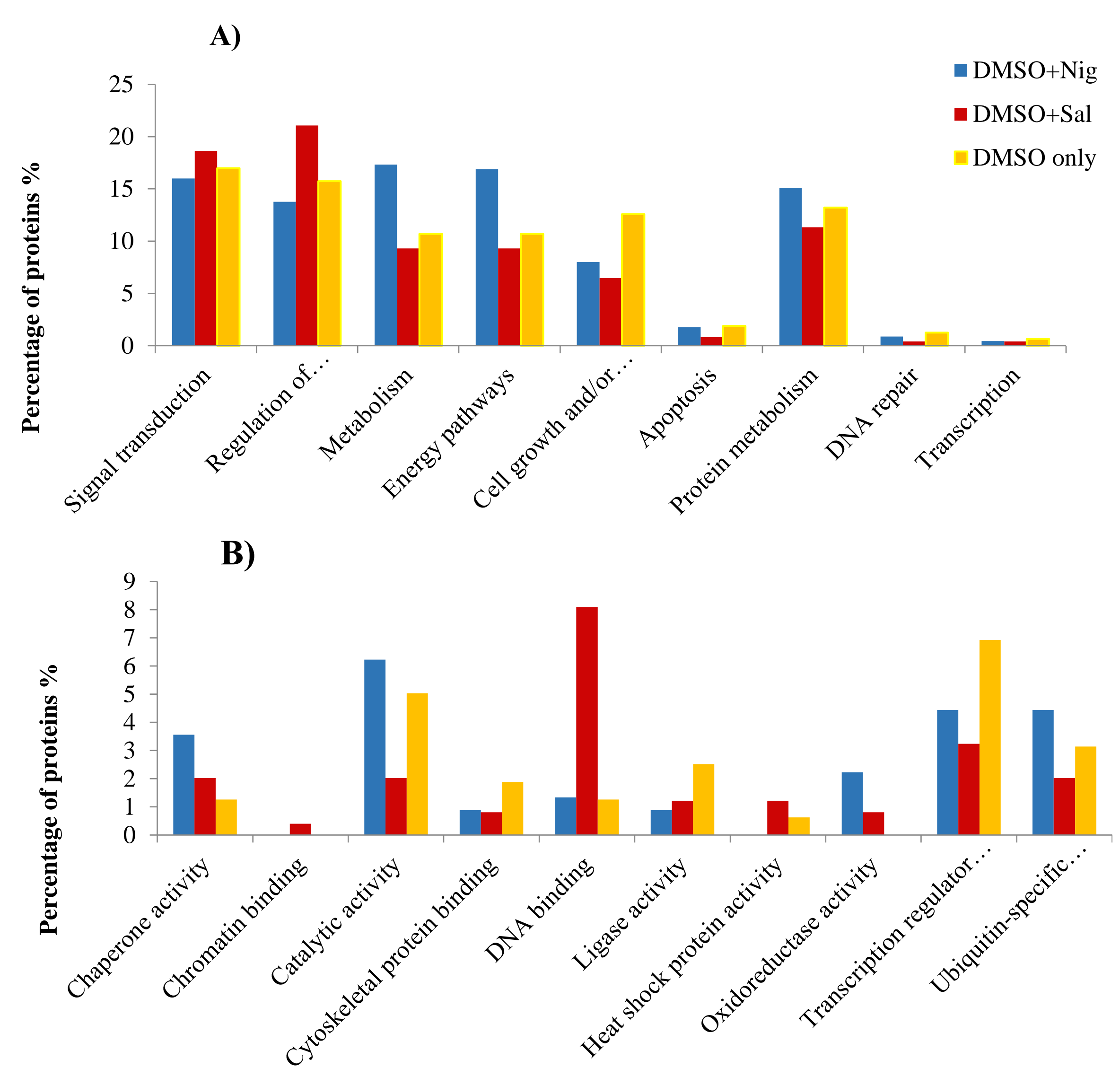

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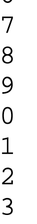

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791 **Figure 4.**

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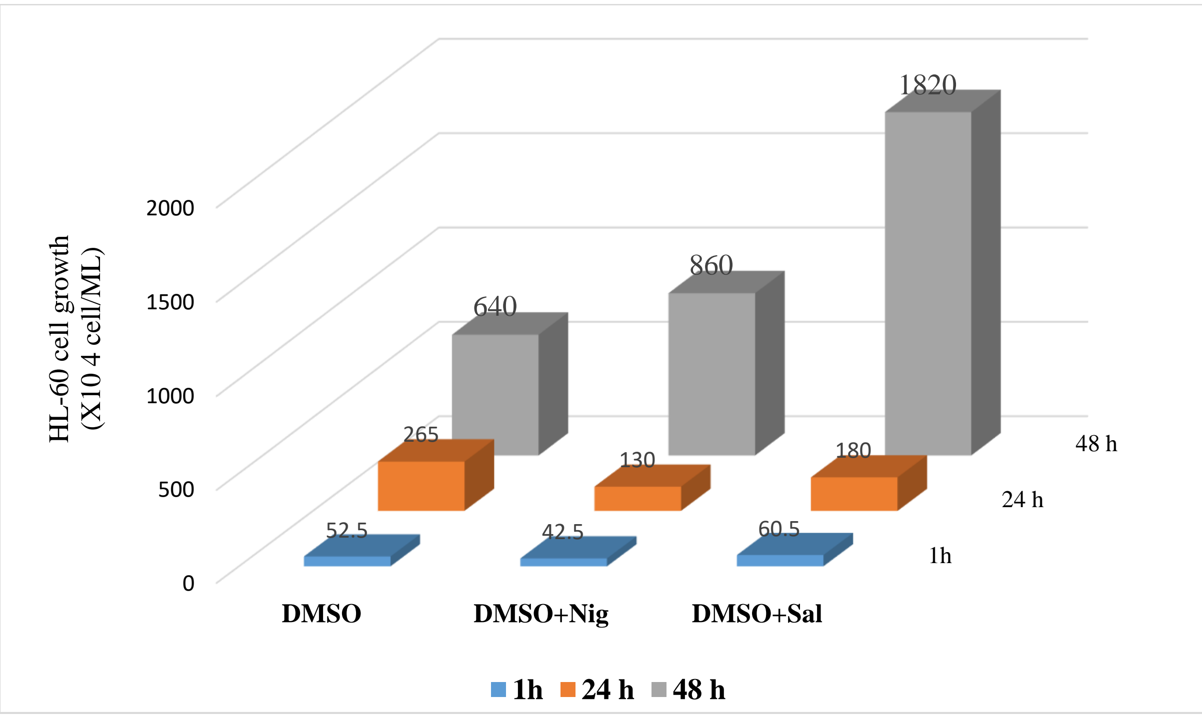

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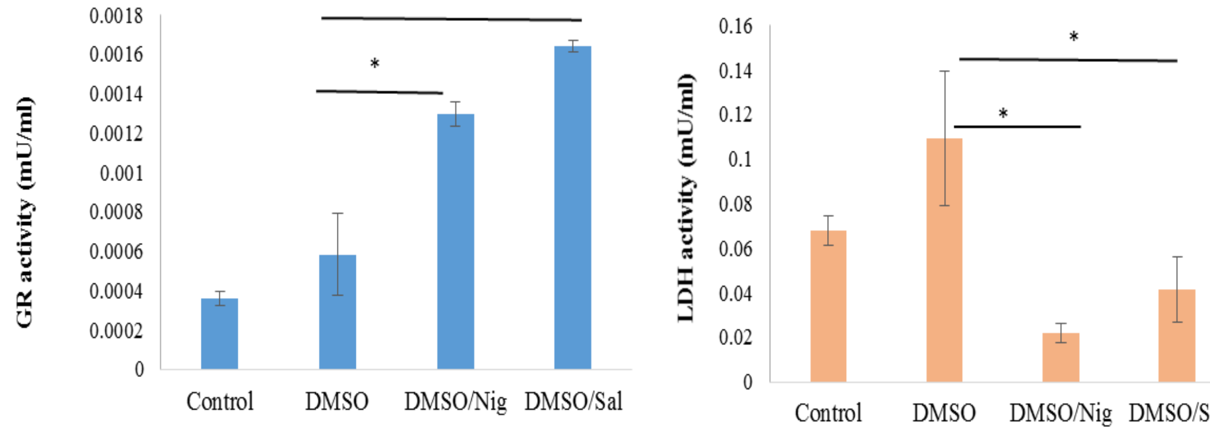
FIG.5



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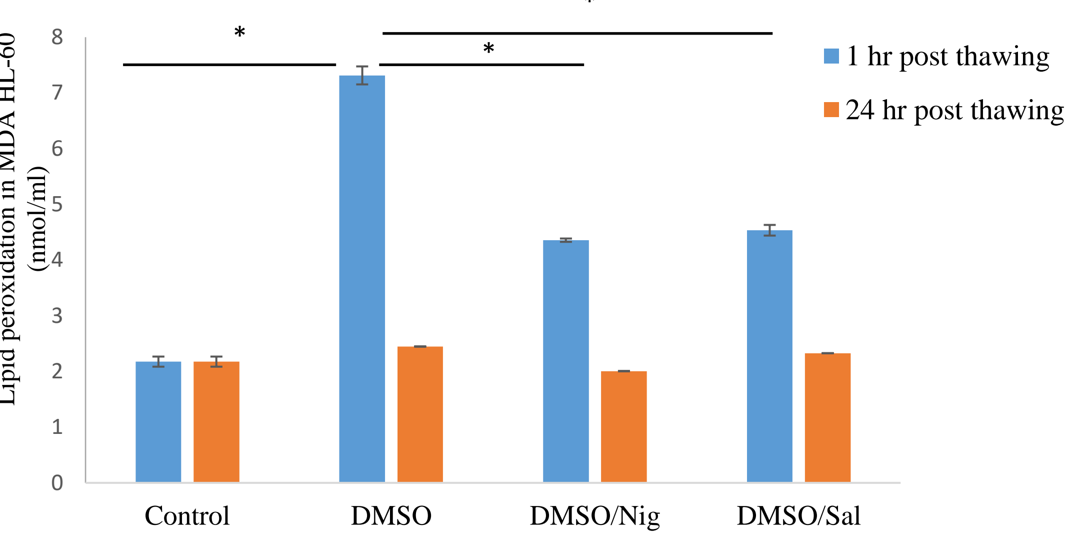
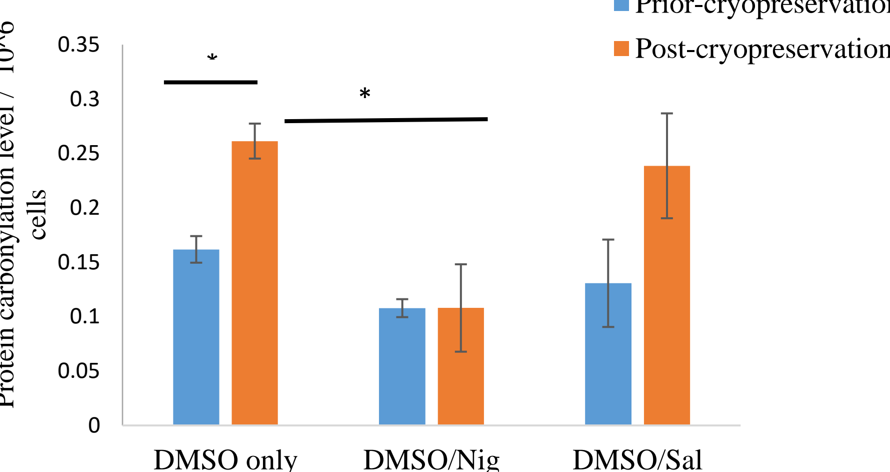


Figure 7.



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848 **Supplement ~~S1~~S4**

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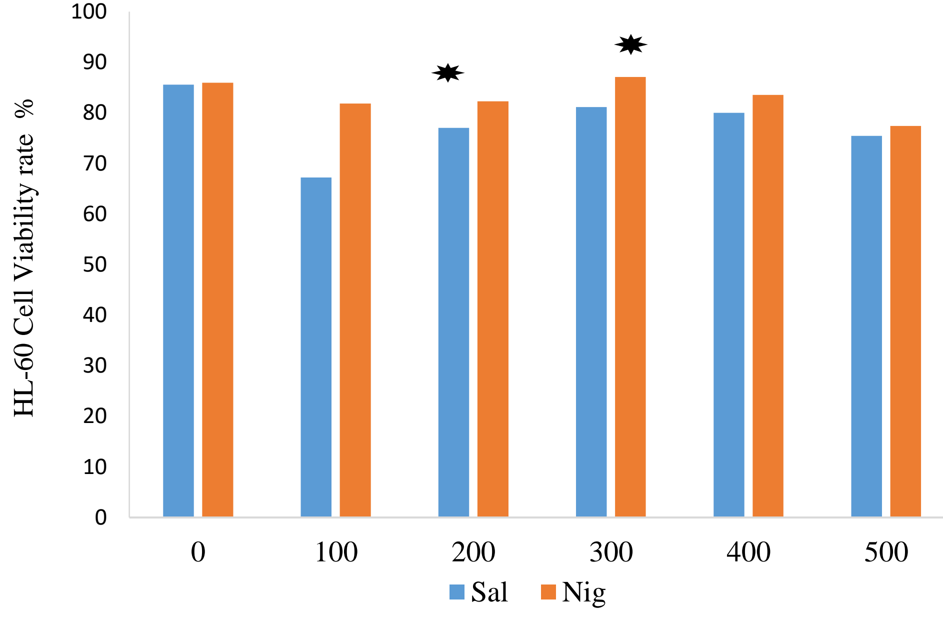

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Table 1 Click here to access/download;Table;Revised Table-1.pdf

Uniprot entry	Protein name	DMSO alone		DMSO/nigerose		DMSO/salidroside	
		UP	FC (log2PC/PT)	UP	FC (log2 PC/PT)	UP	FC (log2 PC/PT)
	Oxido-Redox						
Q99497	Protein deglycase DJ-1	ND		ND		12	1.4
P00338	Lactate dehydrogenase A chain	11	-1.6	ND		11	-1.6
P00390	Glutathione reductase	7	3.2	ND		ND	
P00441	Superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn]	8	1.4	ND		ND	
Q16881	Thioredoxin reductase 1	2	14.6	2	35.0	2	15
P28331	NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase 75 kDa subunit	4	4.9	4	46.0	4	16
Q9Y2Q3	Glutathione S-transferase kappa 1	2	-8.0	2	-13.6	2	-3.5
P30048	Thioredoxin-dependent peroxide reductase, mitochondrial	2	-3.0	2	-5.2	2	-8.8
C9J0G0	Acyl-coenzyme A oxidase (ACOX)	2	32.0	2	16.8	2	42.7
P49748	Very long-chain specific acyl-CoA dehydrogenase	5	-2.7	5	-11.6	5	-14.8
P16152	Carbonyl reductase	ND		ND		5	-1.5
P49368	T-complex protein 1 subunit gamma	ND		17	1.2	ND	
P40227	T-complex protein 1 subunit zeta	ND		7	1.4	ND	
Q9NZL4	Hsp70-binding protein 1	3	14.4	3	-71	3	-77.0
P48723	Heat shock 70 kDa protein 13	ND		2	15.8	ND	
P34932	Heat shock 70 kDa protein 4	ND		ND		17	1.3
Q53EL6	Programmed cell death protein 4	ND		ND		4	1.6
P08758	Annexin A5 (Annexin-V)	6	-6.6	6	-9.2	6	4.5
Q5VT06	Centrosome-associated protein 350	29	88.9	29	61.2	29	81.2
P25787	Proteomsome subunit alpha type-2 (PSAT2)	ND		3	34.4	ND	
	Nuclear activities regulation						
Q9BTE3	Mini-chromosome maintenance complex-binding protein	ND		2	11.0	2	70.0
P33993	DNA replication licensing factor MCM7	ND		9	-3.5	9	- 2.4
P35658	Nuclear pore complex protein Nup214	ND		ND		6	1.6
Q86YP4	Transcriptional repressor p66-alpha	ND		ND		11	2.5
Q5T890	DNA excision repair protein ERCC-6-like	4	-14.4	4	-13.8	4	-8.8
Q99973	Telomerase protein component 1	ND		3	-2.3	3	-2.3
Q8WXI9	Transcriptional repressor p66-beta	4	-2.6	ND		ND	
O14980	Exportin-1	5	3.0	ND		5	3.7
A6H8Y1	Transcription factor TFIIIB component B	9	2.1	9	7.9	9	10.6
Q15054	DNA polymerase delta subunit 3	2	- 3.4	2	- 30.0	2	-22.3

	Cell growth and function						
P00533	Epidermal growth factor receptor	ND		ND		4	- 2.1
Q14676	Mediator of DNA damage checkpoint protein 1	ND		5	17.0	5	21.4
Q6ZUM4	Rho GTPase-activating protein 27	2	13.7	2	39.5	2	75.4
Q9BYX2	TBC1 domain family member 2A	3	10.5	3	11.2	3	39.0
O14976	Cyclin-G-associated kinase	4	4.1	4	8.5	4	9.8
Q8N163	Cell cycle and apoptosis regulator protein 2	9	1.5	9	1.8	9	2.3
O94986	Centrosomal protein 152 KDa	ND		7	59.8	7	19.0
Q13576	RasGTPase-activating-like protein IQGAP2	4	15.2	4	65.7	4	40.9
Q14789	Golgin subfamily B member	14	18.9	14	37.2	14	21.3
P49327	Fatty acid synthase	ND		39	10.4	39	9.0
Q01484	Ankyrin-2	17	32.0	17	39.7	17	48.8
O00423	Echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 1	4	23.0	4	42.0	4	32.2
A0A0U1RR07	Synaptotagmin-like protein 2	4	4.1	4	9.0	4	22.0
Q15691	Microtubule-associated protein RP/EB family member 1	10	7.1	10	3.2	10	7.1
E9PNZ4	Microtubule-actin cross-linking factor 1, isoforms 1/2/3/5	2	12.6	2	12.3	2	4.4

Abbreviations: UP = unique peptides, ND = Not Detected, FC = Fold Changes indicating the ratio of differentially expressed proteins identified prior cryopreservation (PC) and post thaw (PT).

Figure 1 Click here to access/download;Figure;Figure 1 pdf.pdf

Figure. 1

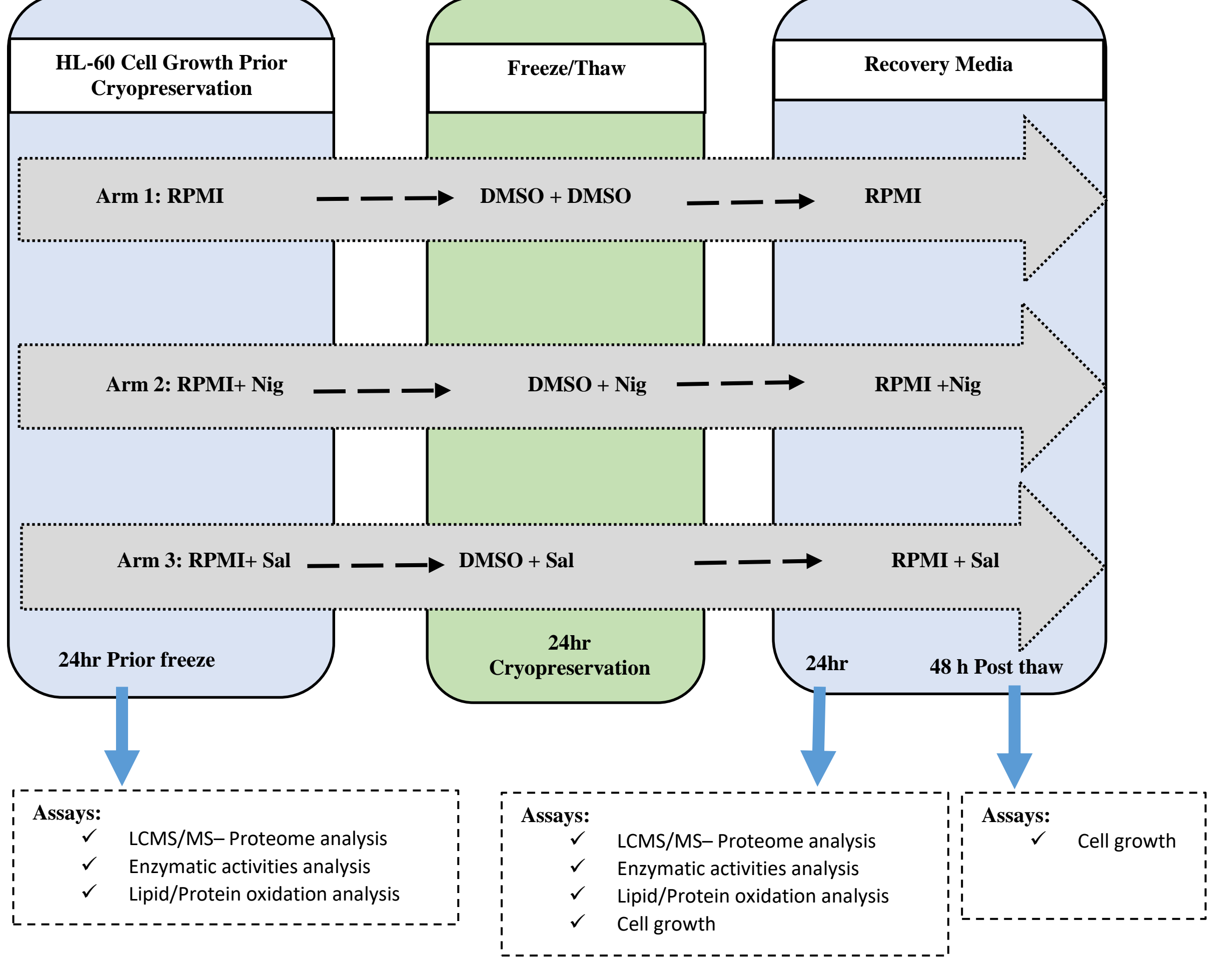

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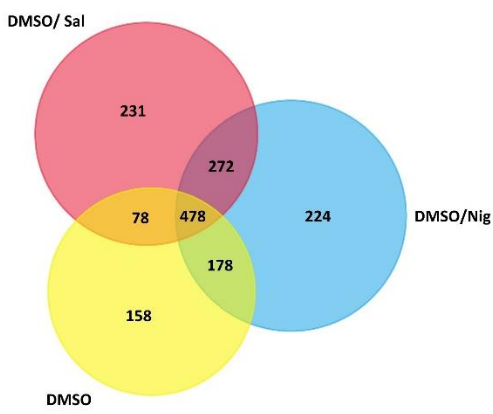
Figure 2.

A)

Conditions	**DMSO only**	**DMSO/Nig**	**DMSO/Sal**
No. of identified proteins	887	1140	1032
No. of identified genes	892	1152	1059



B)

Up/down regulated	**DMSO only**	**DMSO/Nig**	**DMSO/Sal**
⇧	484	536	491
⇩	403	604	541

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Figure 3.

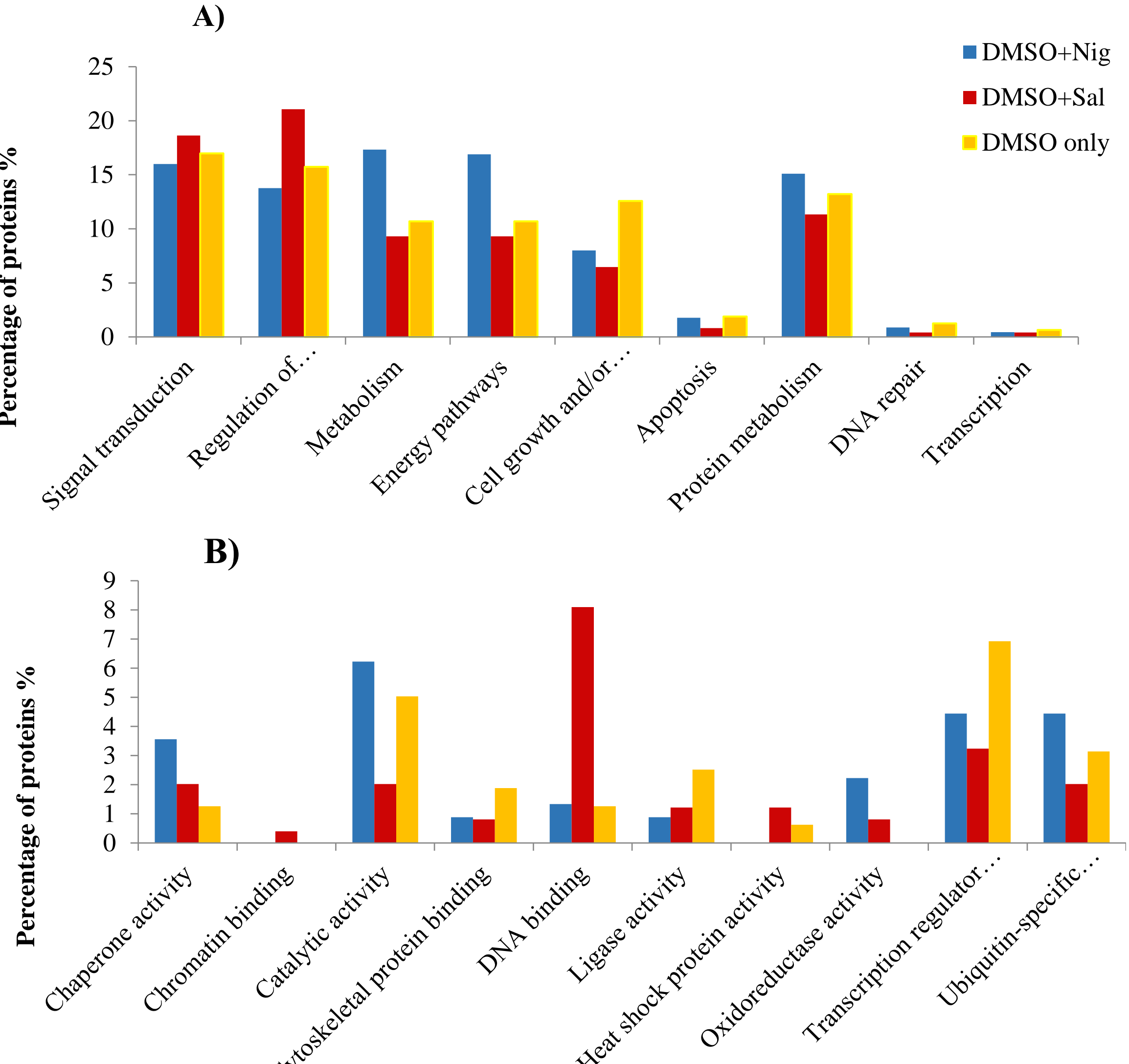

Figure 4.

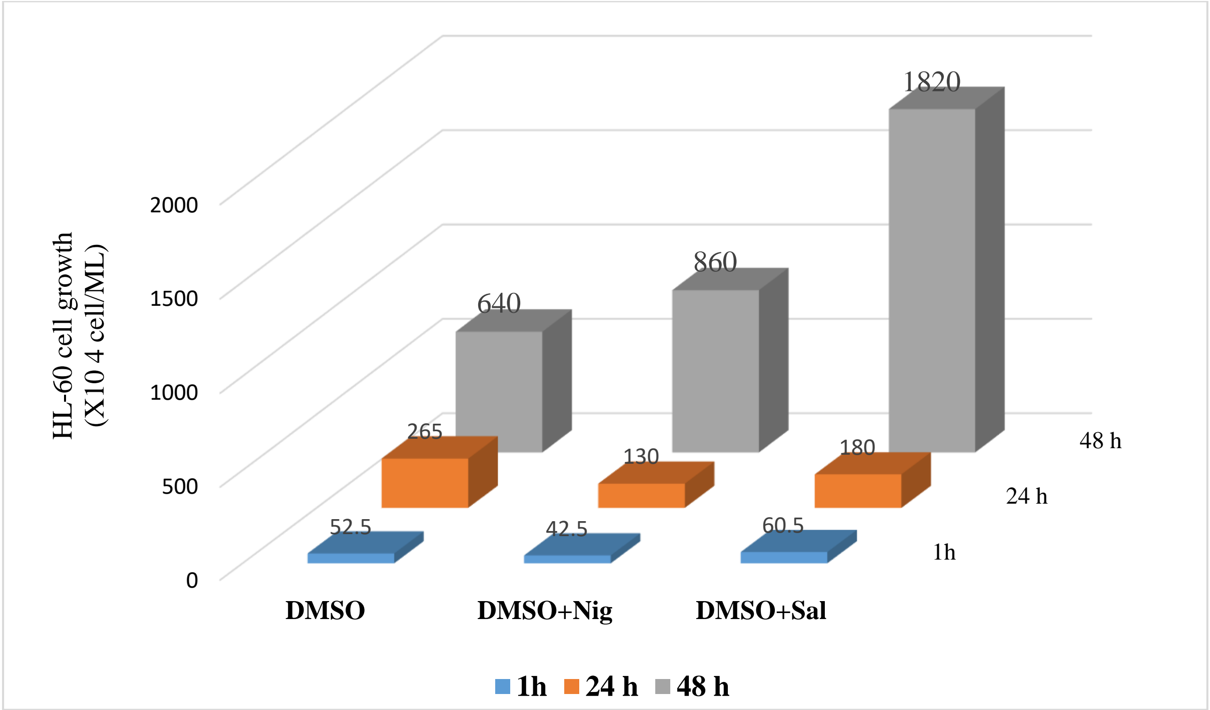

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Figure 5

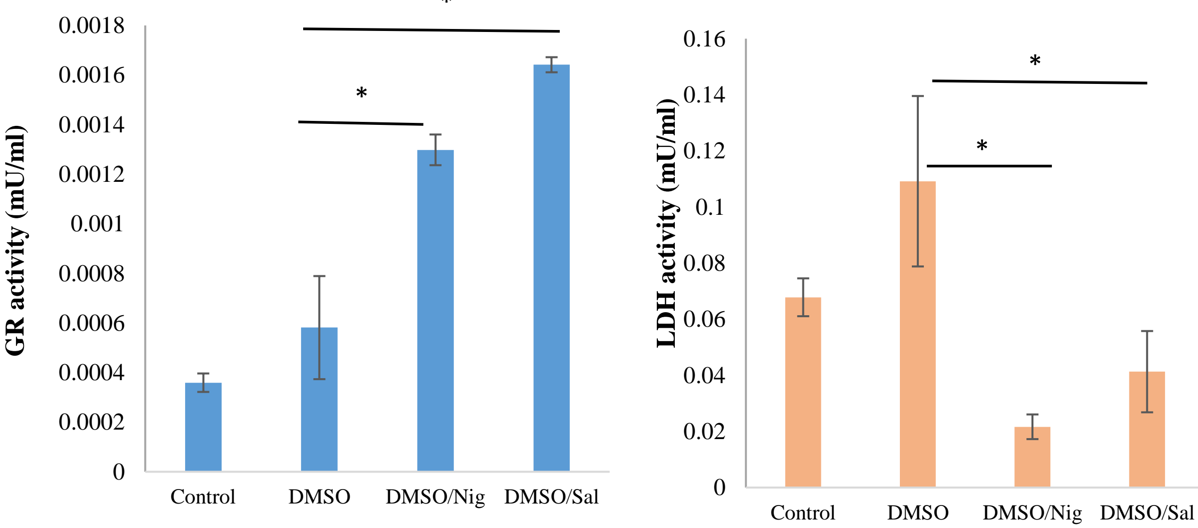

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Figure 6.

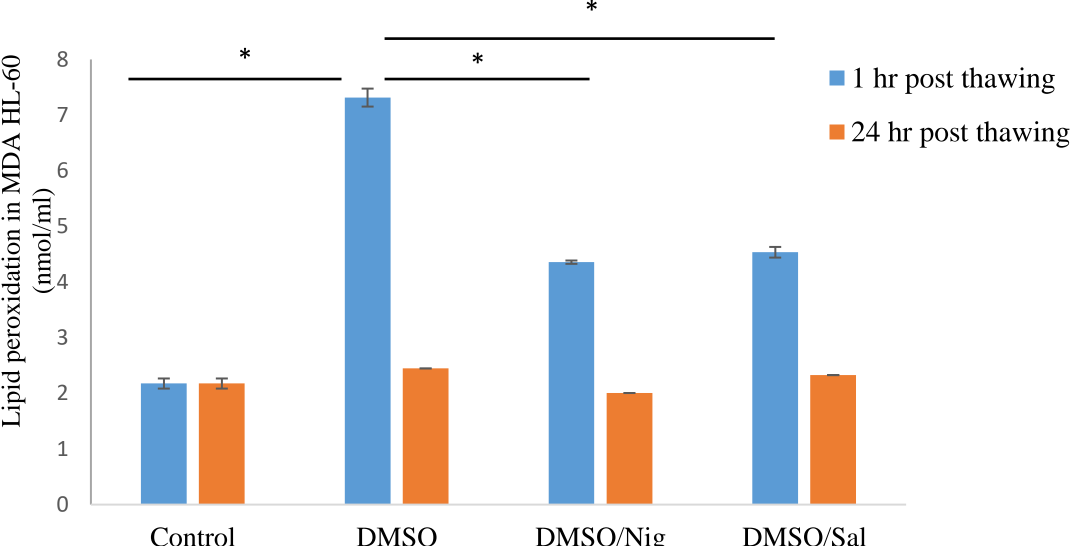

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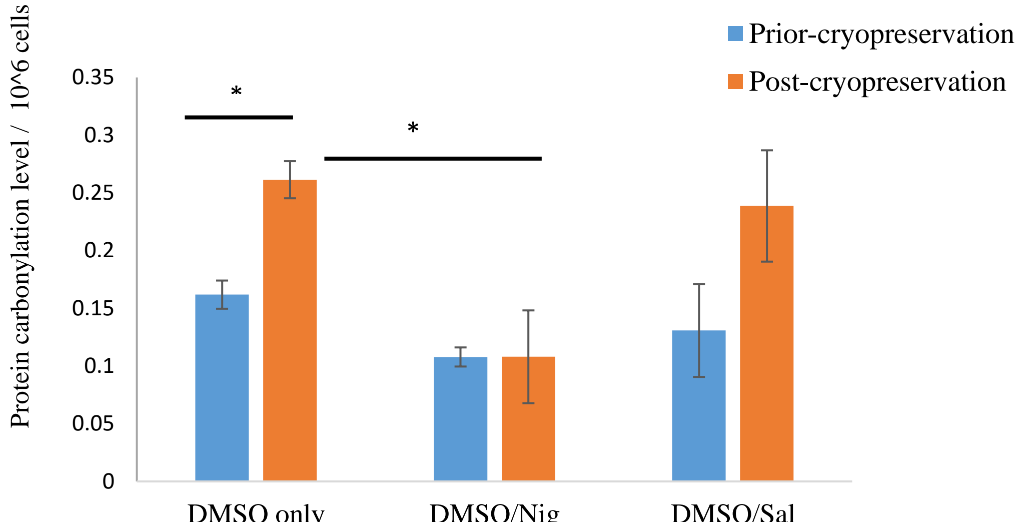
Figure 7.



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