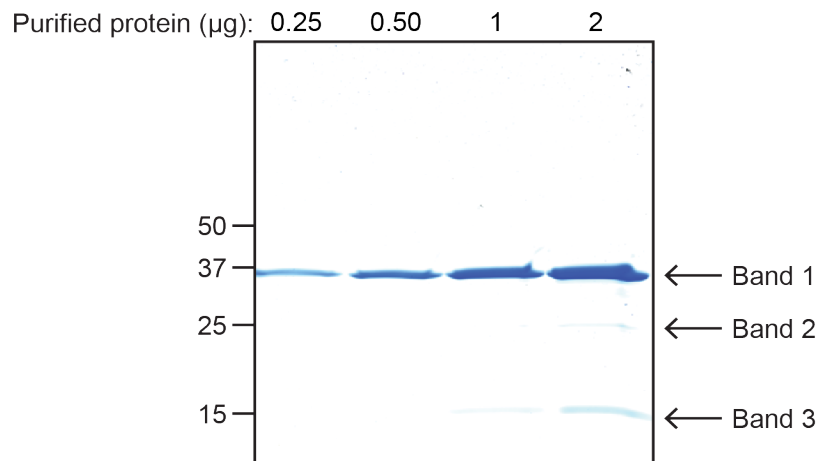


## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

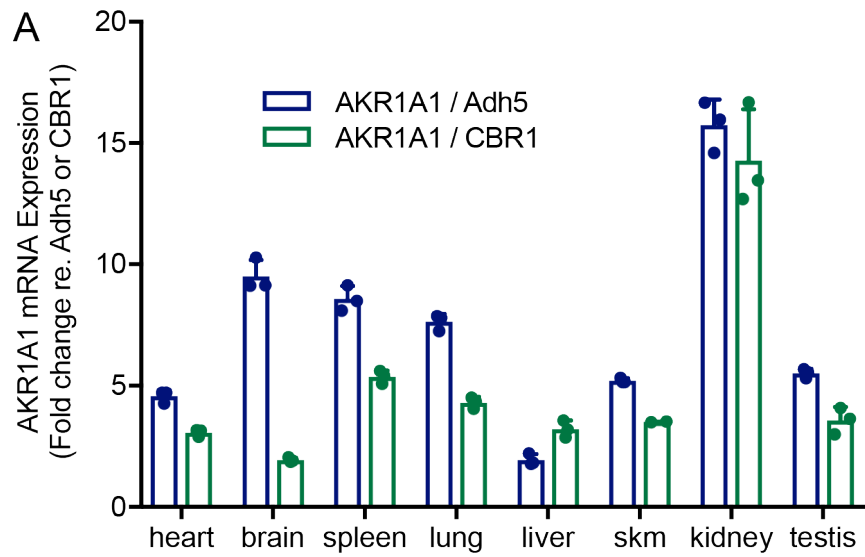
A



**Figure S1.** Assessment of the purity of AKR1A1. Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE gel illustrating serial dilution of the purified protein. The identity of the highlighted bands is shown in Table S1.

**Table S1. Results of protein identification from three bands in Fig. S1**

<b>Protein name</b>	<b>Database accession ID</b>	<b>Molecular weight (Da)</b>
AKR1A1 protein.- Bos taurus (Bovine) Band 1; major band	Q3ZCJ2_BOVIN	36594
AKR1A1 protein.- Bos taurus (Bovine) Band 2	Q3ZCJ2_BOVIN	36594
hemoglobin beta chain [validated] – Bos Taurus (Bovine) Band 3	HBBOB	15944.3



**Figure S2.** Fold difference in basal *AKR1A1* mRNA expression compared relative to *ADH5* or *CBR1*. qRT-PCR analysis was performed using indicated mouse tissues and expression of *AKR1A1*, *CBR1*, and *ADH5* was analyzed with normalization to expression of 18S rRNA. Data are represented as a ratio of normalized expression.



**Figure S3.** Product analysis of GSNO reduction by AKR1A1. (A and B) Electron-spray ionization mass spectra of the reactants (A) and products (B) of assay of AKR1A1 purified from bovine kidney (for clarity, the range of  $m/z$  spectra shown is from 300 to 500). In A and B, clusters of peaks at 22 atomic mass unit intervals represent sodiated species. In B, peaks at  $m/z$  339 and 361 correspond to glutathione-sulfinamide and its  $\text{Na}^+$  adduct, respectively. Inset shows the MS/MS spectra of the peak at  $m/z$  339. Presence of a peak at  $m/z$  322 indicates a loss of  $\text{NH}_3^+$ , confirming glutathione-sulfinamide as the major product. (C) Enzymatic reaction carried out by AKR1A1.

**Table S2****Table S2. Enzyme Kinetics for SCoR and mutants.**

Substrate	Enzyme	$K_m^a$ ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	$k_{cat}^a$ ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ )
<b>GSNO</b>	WT	$184 \pm 8$	959
	W22A	$169 \pm 19$	493
	K23A	$122 \pm 28$	1161
	K127A	$336 \pm 24$	953
	W220A	$143 \pm 17$	824
	R312	$943 \pm 104$	383

<sup>a</sup> $K_m$  and  $V_{max}$  were determined from Michaelis-Menten curves using GraphPad Prism 7.  $k_{cat}$  was calculated by dividing  $V_{max}$  by the enzyme concentration in each assay. Enzyme assays were performed in triplicate.