Supplementary Material

Glycan analysis of human neutrophil granules implicates a maturation-dependent glycosylation machinery

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Short title: Glycomic characterization of neutrophil granules

Representative mass spectral profile of AG N-glycans illustrating the presence of the six paucimannosidic glycans (m/z 587.2¹⁻, 733.2¹⁻, 749.2¹⁻, 895.3¹⁻, 911.3¹⁻ and 1057.3¹⁻) and the most abundant complex *N*-glycan (m/z 856.3²⁻).



Representative mass spectrum of SV+PM fraction showing the presence of the abundant high mannose (marked in boxes) and the high m/z region illustrating the elongated complex glycans as observed in SG+GG fraction.



MS/MS fragmentation spectrum of m/z 1367 corresponding to an *N*-glycan containing three LacNAc units with fucose and sialic acid, showing the presence of LacNAc repeats on the 6' arm.



Figure shows the relative MS intensities (in %) of structures containing LacNAcs (3 to 10) and d) Lewis epitopes (0 to 7), which are identified in the SG+GG and SV+PM fraction, respectively.



Mass spectral profile of O-glycans analyzed from SV+PM fraction, illustrating i) abundant O-glycans identified and ii) the similarity between SG+GG and SV+PM O-glycosylation. Some of the abundant O-glycans identified are represented.



The mRNA expression profiles of various glycosidases and glycosyl transferases at different stages during neutrophil maturation in bone marrow. The different stages are referred as MB/PM (myeloblast/promyleocyte), MY/MM (myelocyte/metamyelocyte) and BC/PMN (band cell stae/mature PMN). The data represented here were obtained from publicly available database "Bloodspot".

