

Supporting Information

Identification of new markers of alcohol-derived DNA damage in humans.

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Evaluation of the removal of NaBH₃CN and acetaldehyde from the sample

NaBH₃CN may negatively impact enzyme activity, yielding low hydrolysis rates. For this reason, 3 different protocols for the removal of NaBH₃CN were evaluated. In the first protocol, samples were filtered using double filtration membranes (Amicon Ultra, 30K cut-off) before addition of the enzymes. In the second protocol, the DNA was first precipitated with cold IPA and subsequently filtered using double filtration membranes (Amicon Ultra, 30K cut-off). Finally, in the third protocol, the DNA was precipitated with cold 100% IPA and washed with 75% cold IPA and 100% cold IPA. DNA recovery and levels of acetaldehyde and NaBH₃CN left in the sample were considered as criteria for final protocol selection. Acetaldehyde removal from the sample was evaluated by measuring the level of acetaldehyde in the solution from which the DNA was extracted. Acetaldehyde was derivatized with DNPH [1]. Subsequently, it was quantified by UPLC. The instrument was operated at 40°C, performing a multi-step gradient using H₂O and MeOH as mobile phase A and B, respectively, with a flow rate of 10 µL/min. The autosampler was set up to inject 1 µL of sample. The eluent was held at 2% B for 5 min, increased to 30% B in 5 min followed by a 2 min hold, then increased to 50% in 8 min followed by a 5 min hold, further increased to 70% B in 5 min followed by a 5 min hold, increased to 80% in 4 min followed by a 4 min hold, and finally increased to 95% B in 1 min. This step was followed by a wash at 95% B for 5 min and re-equilibration of the column. Detection was accomplished using the UV-Vis detector set at 360 nm. NaBH₃CN removal from the sample was evaluated by drying and weighing the vial in which the DNA was precipitated or filtered. DNA recovery was assessed by absorbance using a UV/Vis-spectrophotometer. (Eppendorf, Hauppauge, NY, USA). The spectrophotometer was used in the absorbance optical mode, monitoring the 260 nm and the 280 nm wavelengths. The third protocol, in which the DNA was precipitated with cold 100% IPA and then washed with 75% cold IPA and 100% cold IPA, was demonstrated to be the most effective for the parameters considered leading to a complete removal of NaBH₃CN, acetaldehyde and full DNA recovery.

Quantification of dG by LC/UV

The chromatographic separation was performed on a C18-column (0.3 x 100 mm, 100 Å, 2 µm Acclaim-Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA) operating at 40 °C with a flow rate of 5 µL/min. The mobile phase consisted of H₂O and MeOH. The autosampler was set to inject 1 µL of sample. The elution program involved an isocratic step at 2 % MeOH (5 min), followed by a linear gradient of 1.5 %/min (25 min, MeOH) and a second isocratic step at 95 % of MeOH (5 min). At the end of the elution program, the LC-system was equilibrated at isocratic conditions (2 % MeOH) for 20 min. The UV detector operated at 10 Hz, probing the absorbance of dG at 254 nm wavelength.

Human samples and alcohol study

Healthy volunteers between the ages of 21 and 50 years old, were recruited to participate in an alcohol hangover pilot study. Participants had to be non-smokers, had not to have used any tobacco products (cigarettes, cigars, pipe, or smokeless tobacco), marijuana, or e-cigarettes in the last six months and not be of East Asian ethnicity or descent (Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans) [2,3]. They also had to drink alcohol on a regular basis, but could not have a history of alcohol abuse or a family history of alcoholism. On average, they had to consume at least one alcoholic drink per week and had consumed four drinks over a 4 h period

in the last six months. Since participants were going to be given a dose of alcohol that would lead to legal intoxication, it was necessary that they have experience consuming a similar dose of alcohol prior to their participation in the study. Participants also had to be of stable mental and physical health, could not have insulin-dependent diabetes, could not be taking any medications that interacted with alcohol, and could not have lesions or cuts in their mouth or other periodontal issues. They also had to agree to refrain from the use of street drugs and the consumption of alcohol outside of the study for the five days duration of the study. Urine samples were used to perform pregnancy tests for female participants to ensure they were not pregnant.

Eligible participants were asked to attend an orientation visit on Day 1 of the study, where they filled out questionnaires regarding their demographics, medical/medication use, alcohol use, tobacco use history, and typical hangover symptoms. They also completed a battery of cognitive tests (Trail A, Trail B, 2 Letter Search, Arithmetic, Zero N-back, 2 N-back) twice. Participants were provided a pre-pasted toothbrush to brush their teeth 20 min prior to giving an oral rinse sample. Oral rinse samples were collected by swishing 15 mL of 0.9% saline solution from cheek to cheek 30 times and spitting the wash into a collection tube. Blood and urine samples were also collected, and blood pressure, heart rate and weight were measured. The weight and sex of the participants were used to calculate their alcohol dose (Figure S1).

Participants had to refrain from drinking alcohol for Days 2 and 3, and then report to the clinic on the morning of Day 4 for a 14-h session. Participants were asked to brush their teeth prior to arriving at the clinic and to only have water after brushing. Baseline samples of saliva, oral rinse, urine, blood, and cheek brushing were collected, and the battery of cognitive tests was performed. The dose was a mixture of vodka/tonic water (1:2 w/w) containing 10 mL of lime juice. Participants were given 1 h to drink the dose but were encouraged to drink it in about 45 min because the longer participants took to consume their dose the less likely they were to reach the target blood alcohol concentration (0.11%). However, participants were never encouraged to drink faster than what they felt was comfortable. The alcohol dose was administered to 18 participants, and three participants received a placebo drink of tonic water and lime juice.

One h after finishing their dose of alcohol, participants were given a breathalyzer test to measure their blood alcohol concentration (BAC) and were asked to provide a saliva sample. Cheek brushing samples were collected at 2 and 6 h post alcohol dose, and blood and urine samples were collected at 2, 6, 12, and 24 h post dose. Oral rinse samples were collected at 2, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, and 36 h after dosing. Participants were given a hangover self-assessment and the final battery of cognitive tests at 12 h post dose. At this time they were also given a breathalyzer test to confirm that their blood alcohol concentration had returned to zero and that they could therefore be released from the clinic.

Exclusion List from LC-MS methods

Ions present in the exclusion list used for the mass spectrometry method for screening DNA adducts: 228.0979, 243.0975, 245.1244, 250.0798, 252.1091, 260.1241, 265.0795, 266.0538, 268.104, 269.1357, 274.0911, 281.0534, 285.1306, 290.065, 290.086, 306.0599, 356.1677, 361.1231, 371.1674, 376.1228, 377.0971, 380.179, 385.1344386.1671, 391.1225, 392.0967, 395.1786, 396.1739, 400.134, 401.1083, 401.1293, 404.1902, 407.0964, 409.1456, 411.1735, 416.108, 416.1289, 417.1032, 419.1535, 420.1851, 425.1195, 425.1405, 432.1029, 436.18, 441.1144, 441.1354, 455.1885, 457.1094, 470.1881, 470.1881, 472.215, 477.1704, 479.1997, 479.1997, 485.1878, 485.1878, 487.2147, 492.1701, 493.1444, 494.1994, 494.1994, 495.1946, 495.1946, 496.2263, 501.1817, 502.2144, 503.211, 503.211, 507.1698, 508.144, 510.1943, 510.1943, 511.2259, 512.2212, 516.1813, 517.1556, 517.1766, 519.2059, 519.2059, 520.2375, 523.1437, 525.1929, 527.2208, 532.1553, 532.1762, 533.1505, 535.2008, 536.2324, 541.1668, 541.1878, 548.1502, 552.2273, 557.1617, 557.1827, 573.1567.

DDA-CNL/MS³ gas-phase fractionation method testing

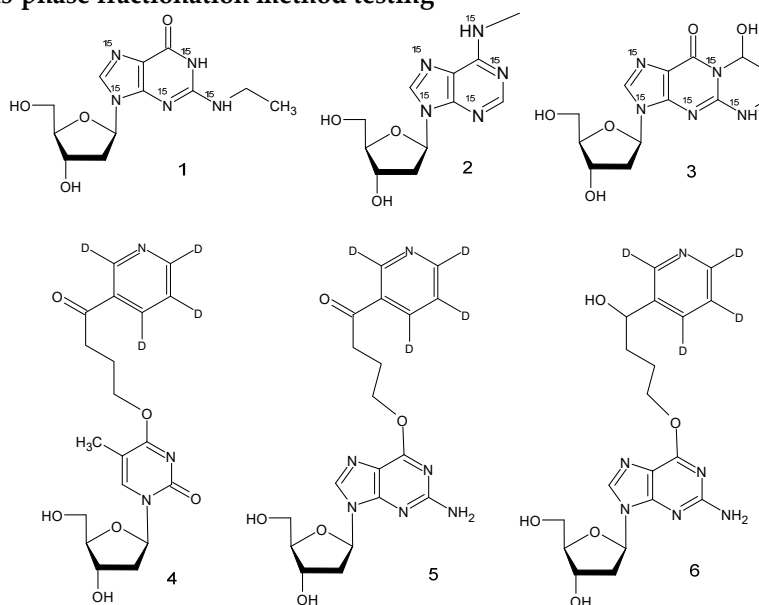


Figure S1. Structures of isotopically-labelled standards used for method testing: [¹⁵N₅]N²-ethyl -dG, 1; [¹⁵N₅]N⁶-methyl-dA, 2; [¹⁵N₅]8-OH-PdG, 3; [D₄]O⁴-POB-dT, 4; [D₄]O⁶-POB-dG, 5; [D₄]O⁶-PHB-dG, 6.

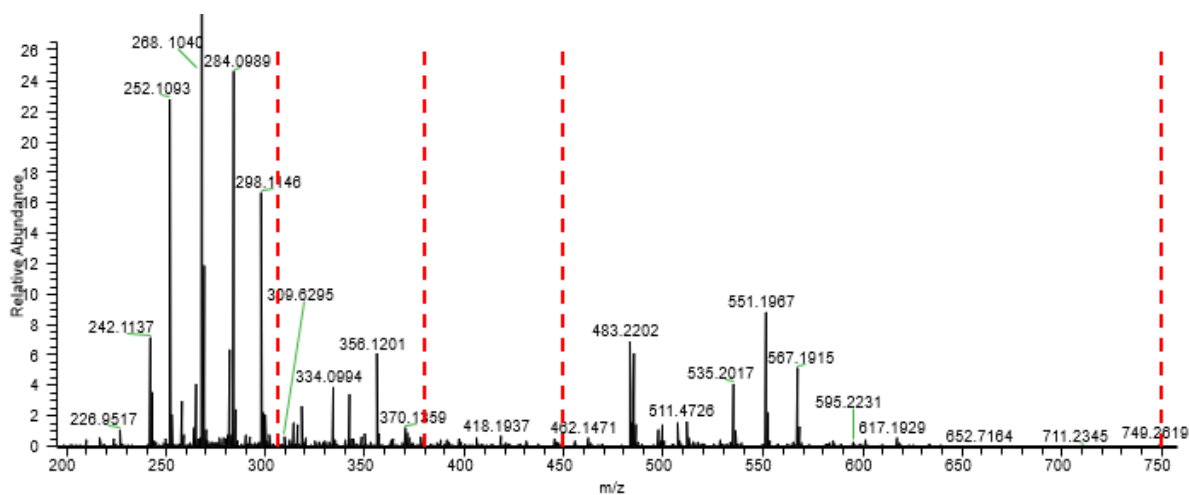
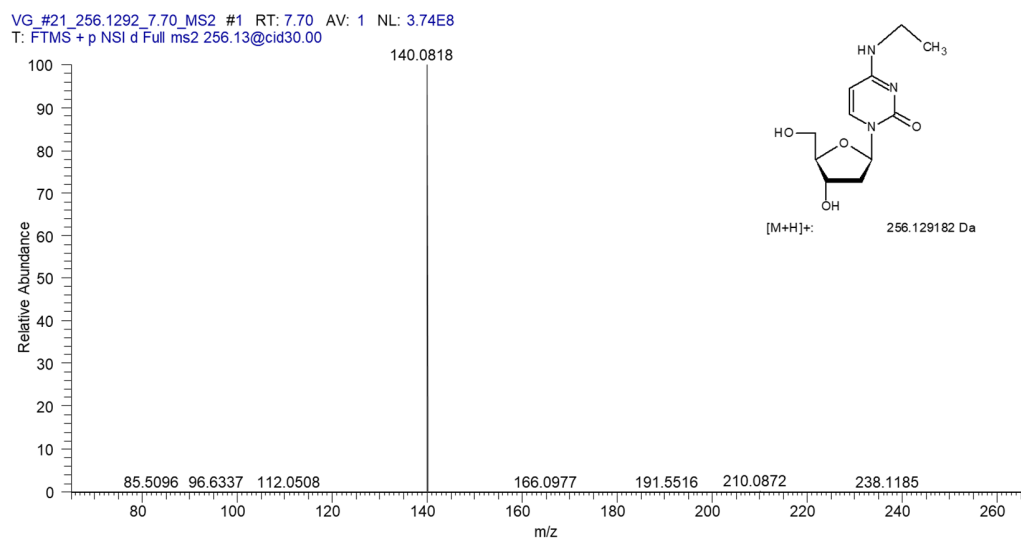


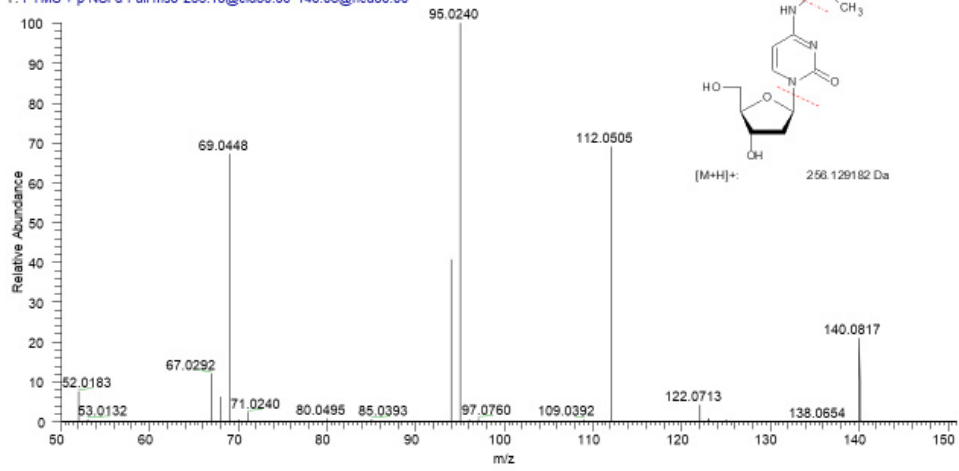
Figure S2. Sample mass spectrum acquired with a DDA-CNL/MS³ and mass ranges (red lines) chosen for 4 *m/z* windows GPF test (*m/z* 197-310, 305-380, 375-450, 445-750).

MS², MS³ spectra and possible structures of DNA adducts detected using LC-HRMS in GPF-DDA-CNL/MS³ scan mode in acetaldehyde-exposed CT-DNA, after NaBH₃CN treatment.

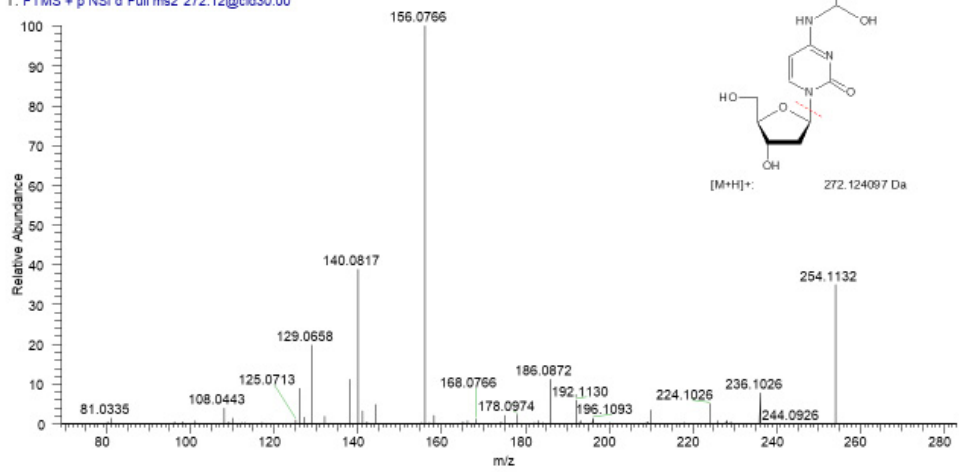
Only the structures of *N*⁴-ethyl-dC, *N*⁶-ethyl-dA, and *N*²-ethyl-dG were confirmed by comparison to synthetic standards in this study. The other structures are proposals only and require confirmation by comparison to independently synthesized standards and/or further spectral data.



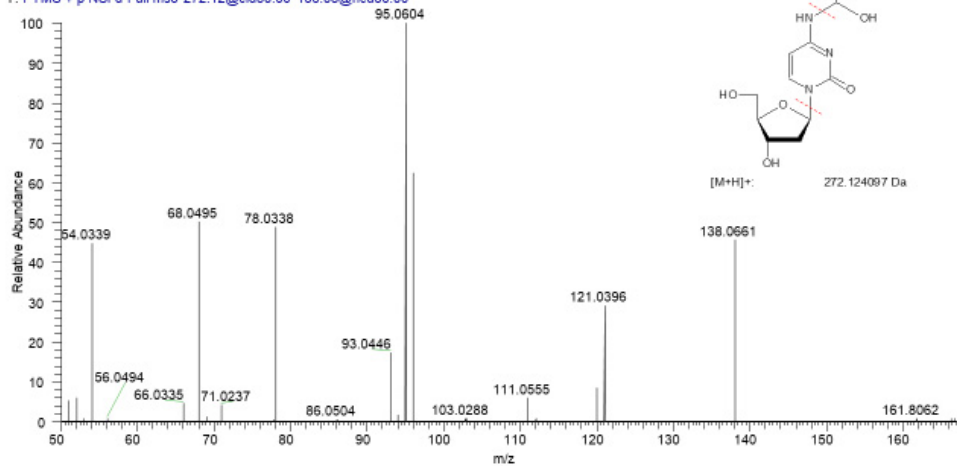
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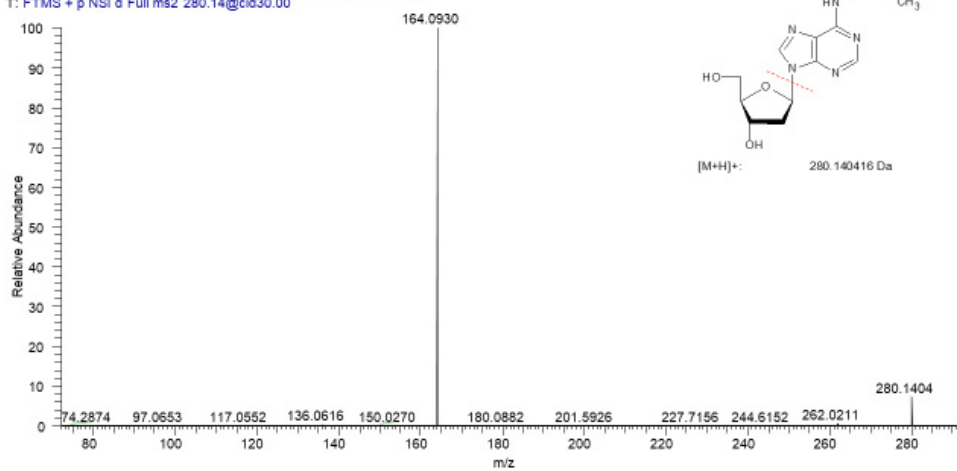
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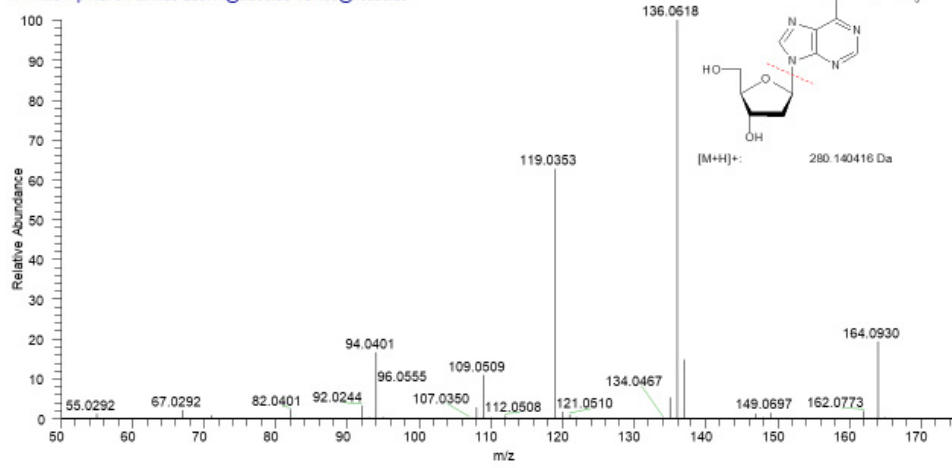
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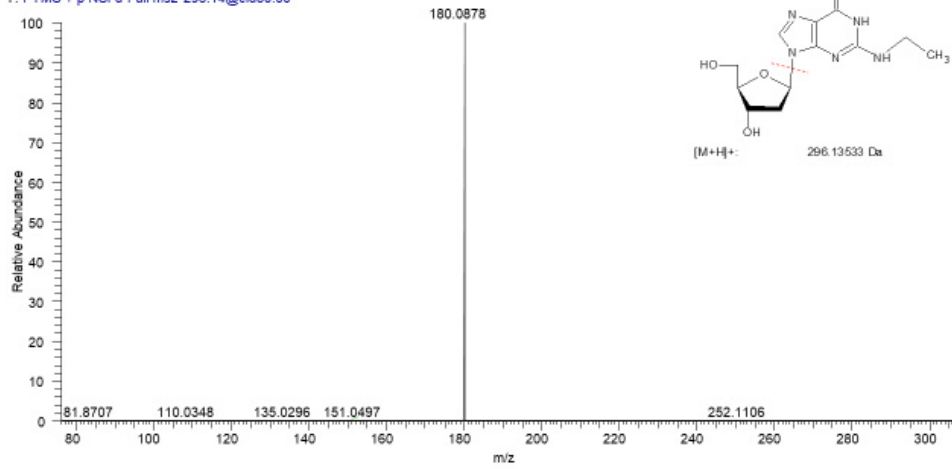
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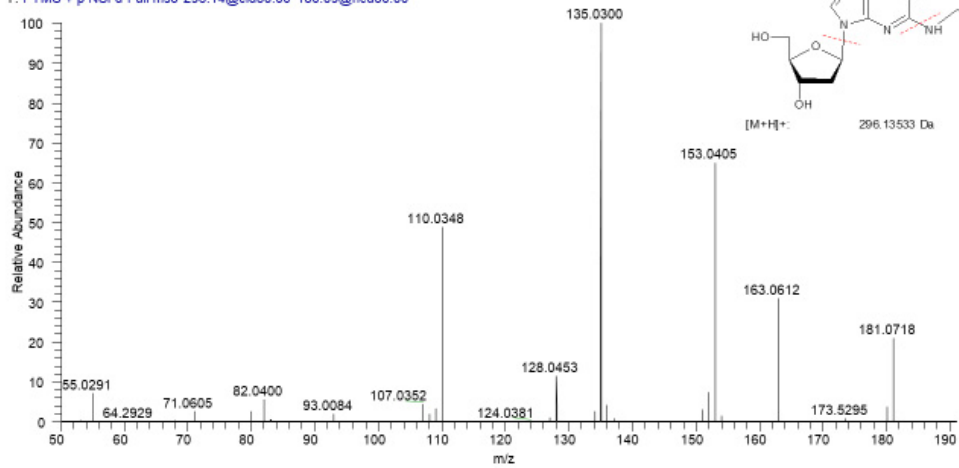
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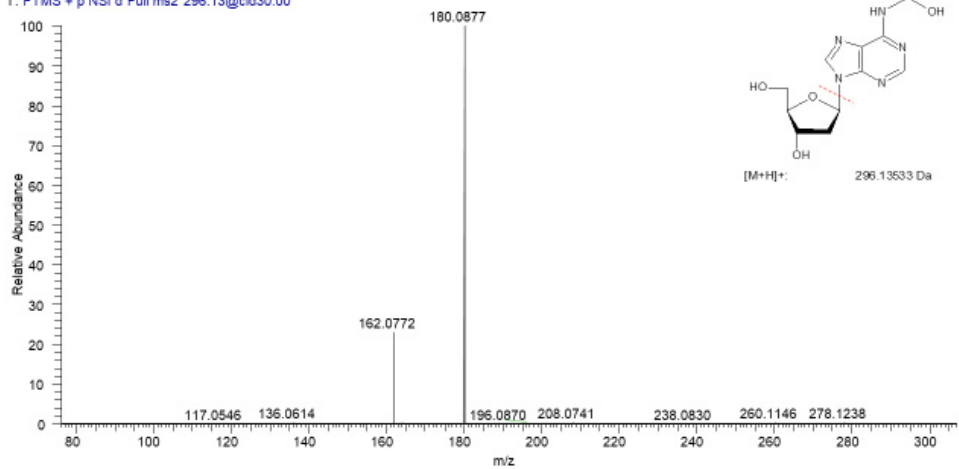
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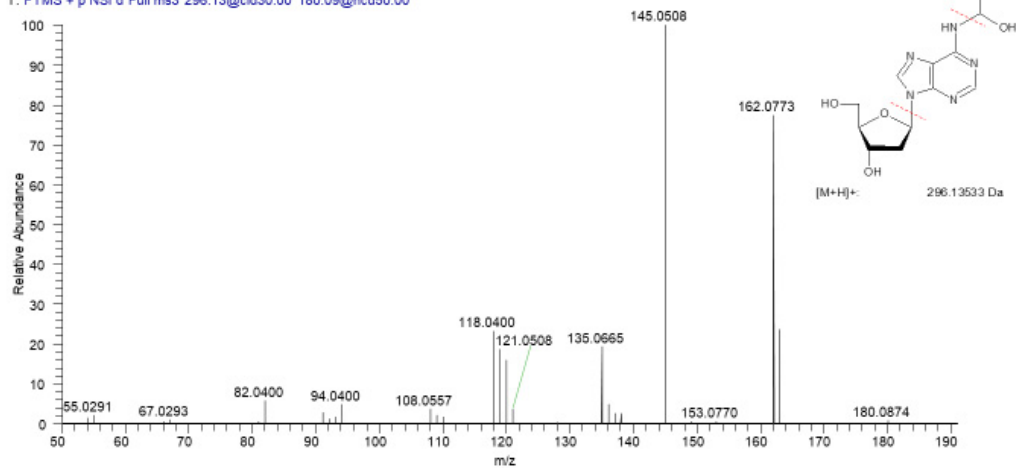
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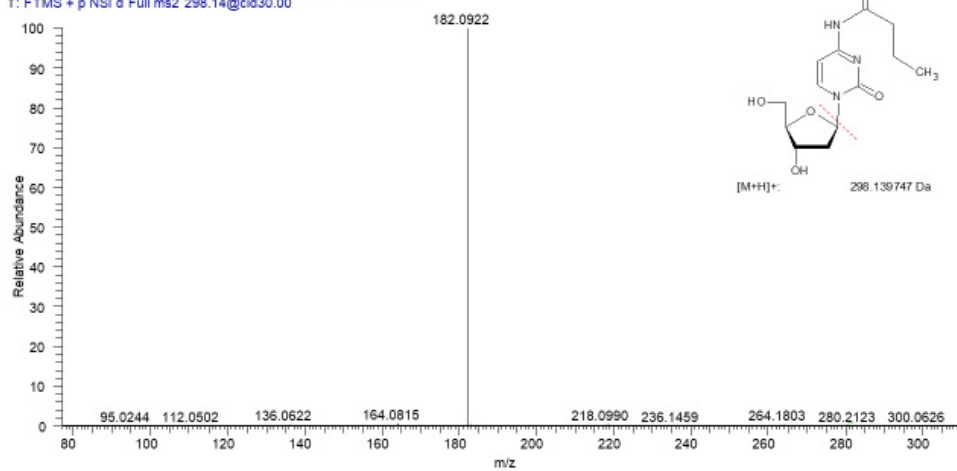
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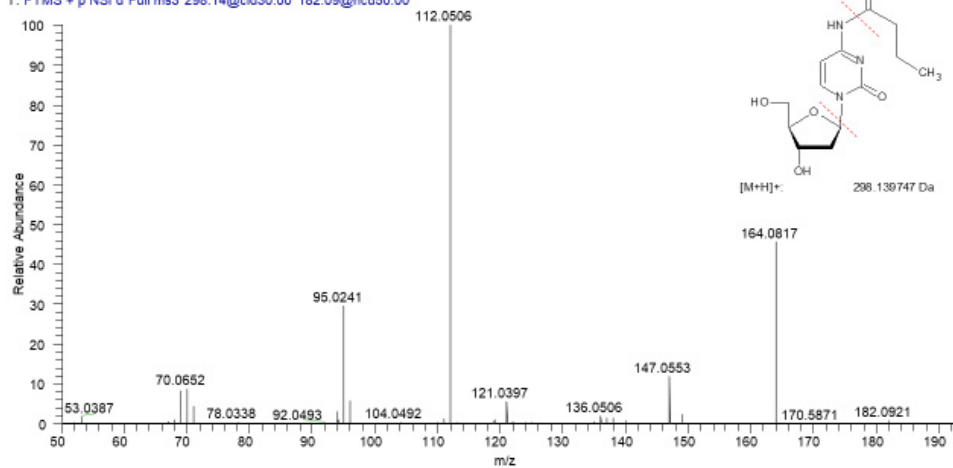
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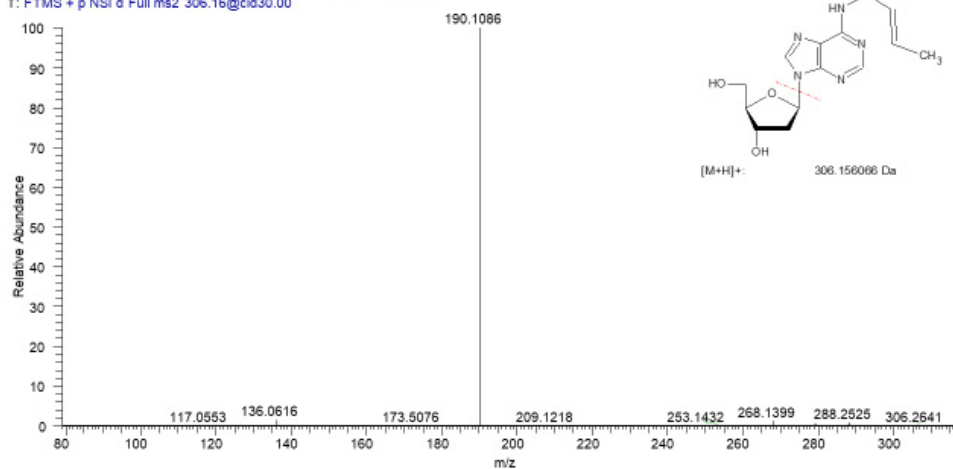
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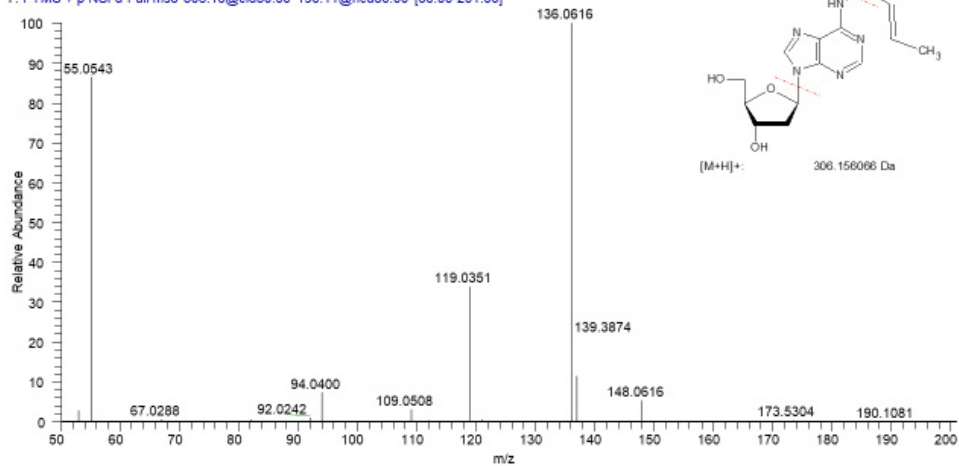
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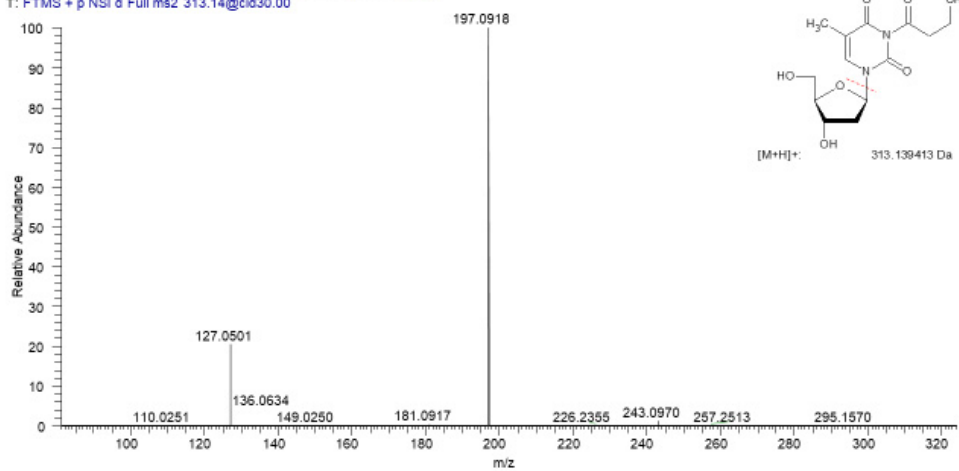
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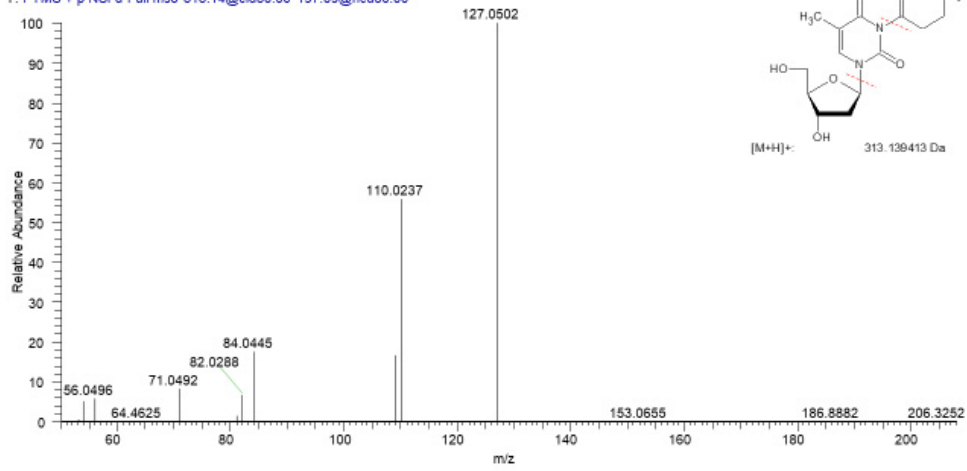
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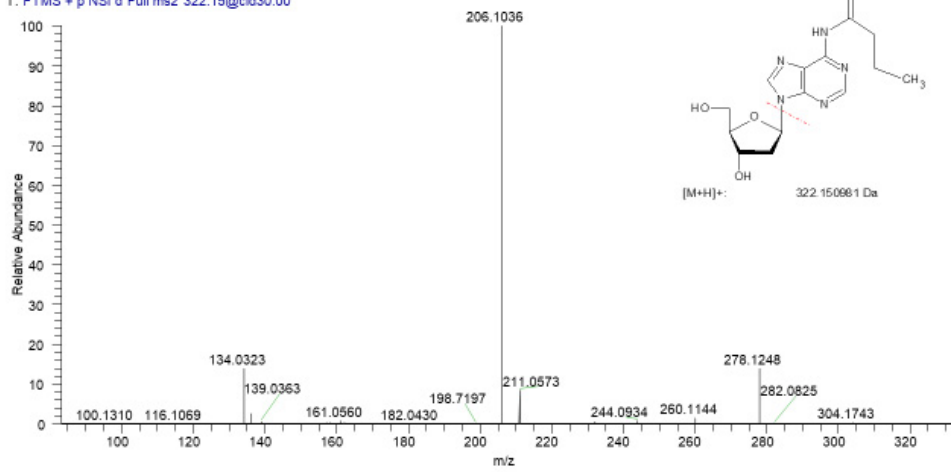
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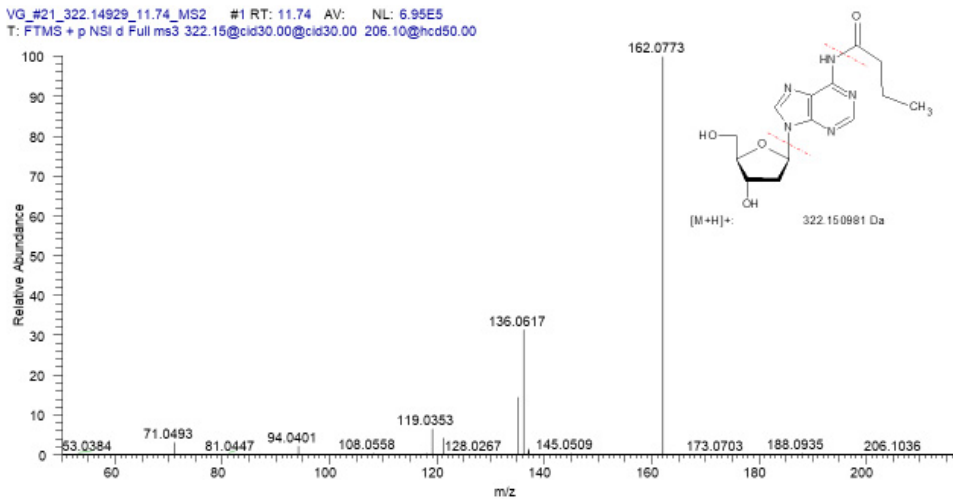
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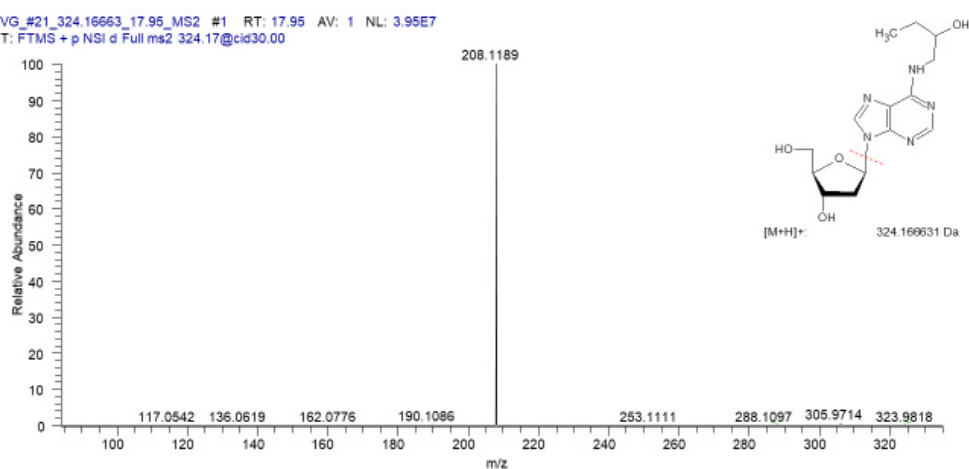
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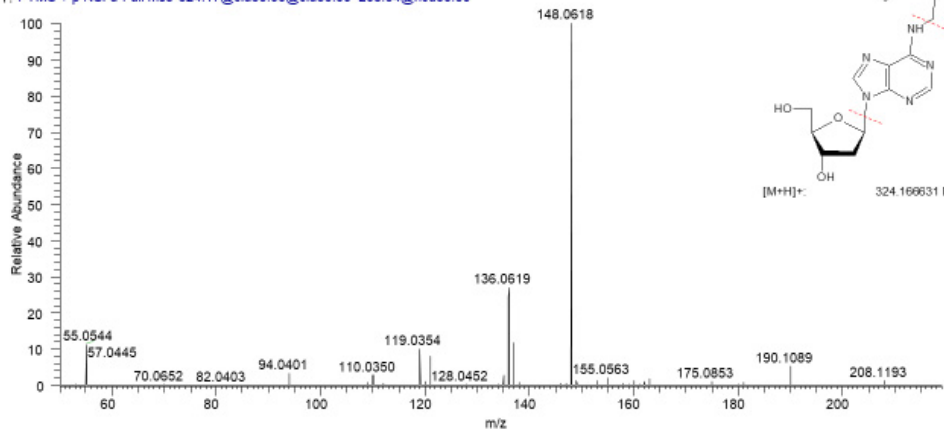
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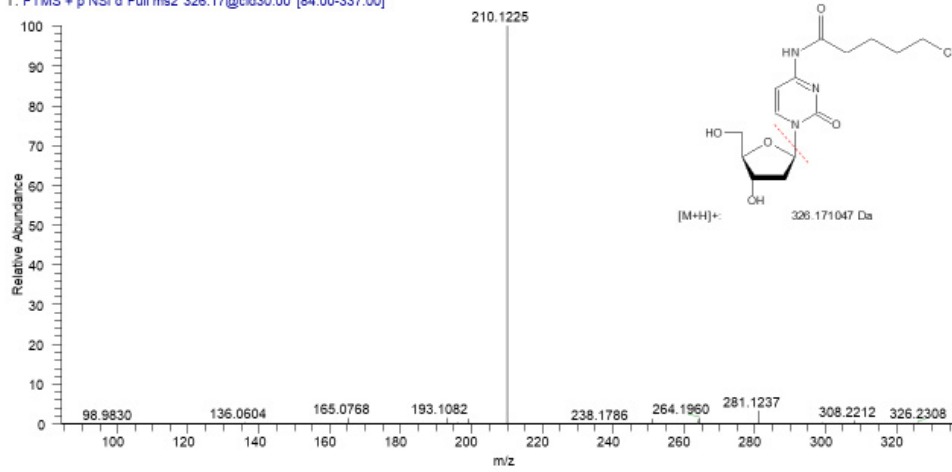
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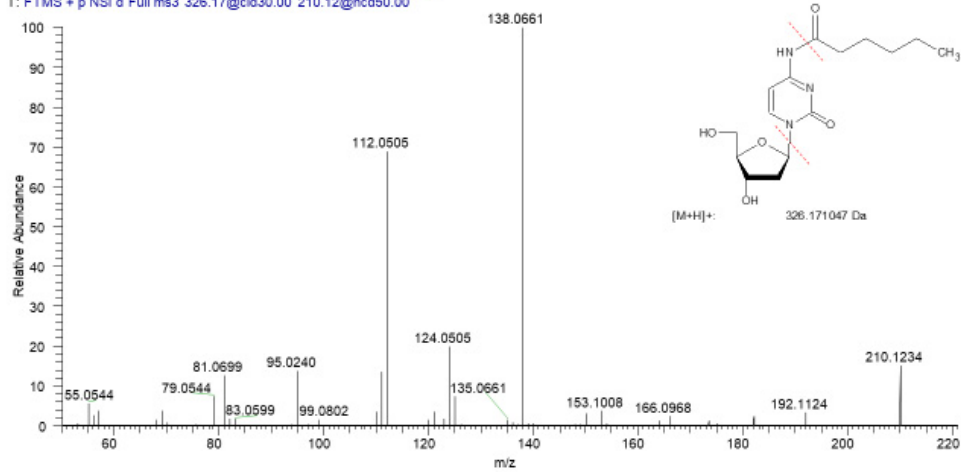
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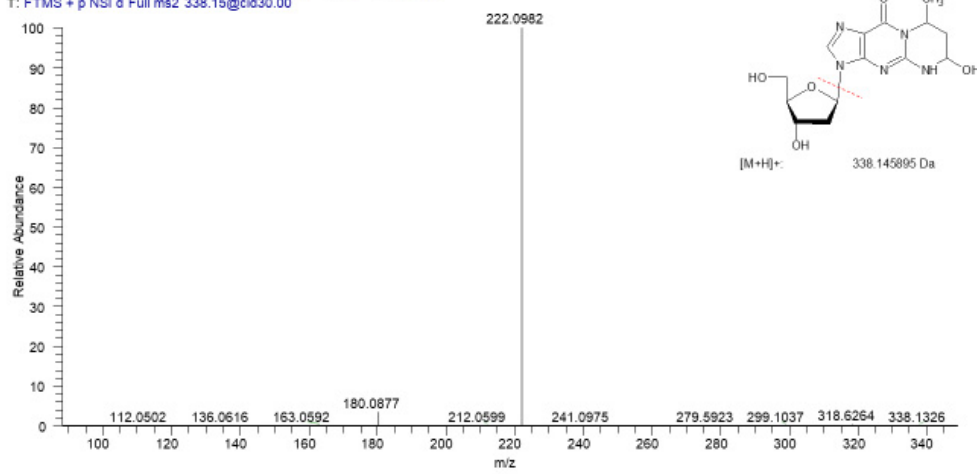
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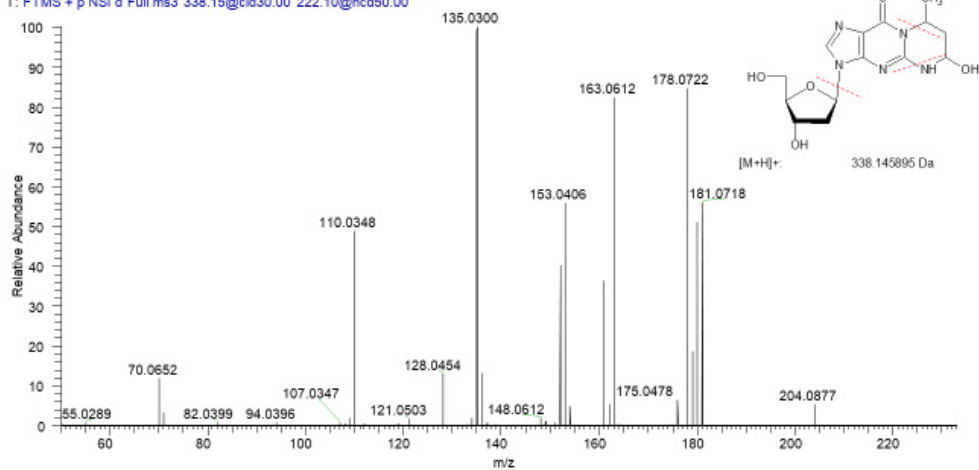
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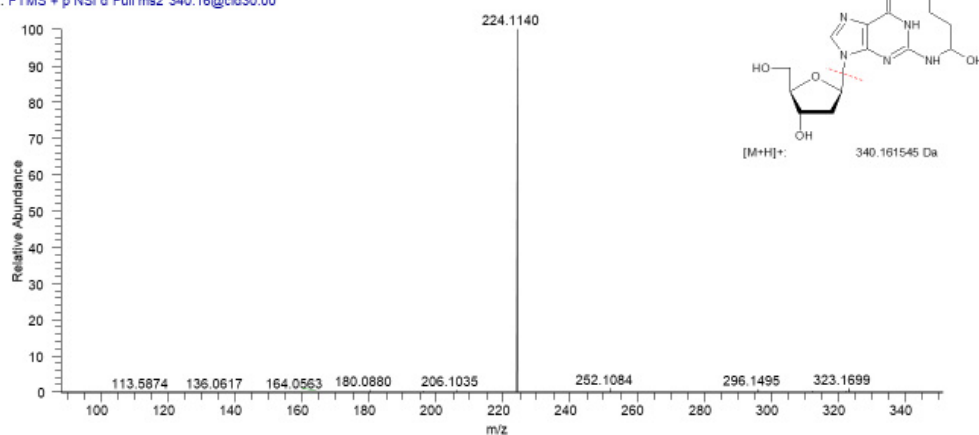
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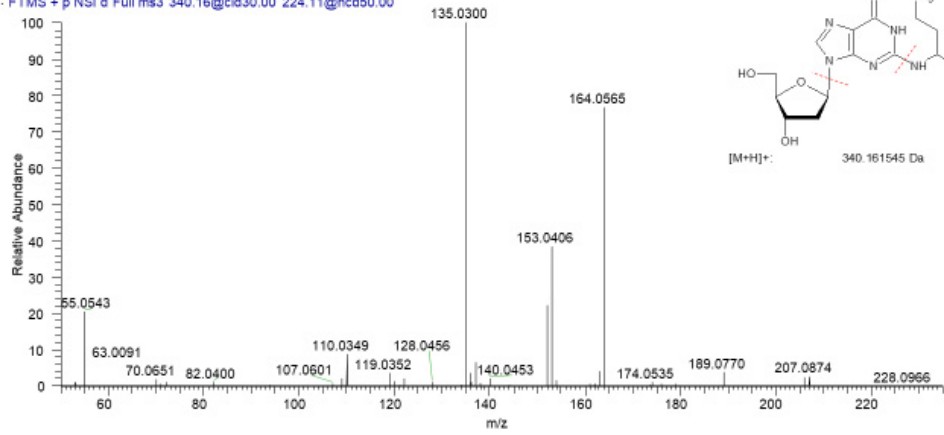
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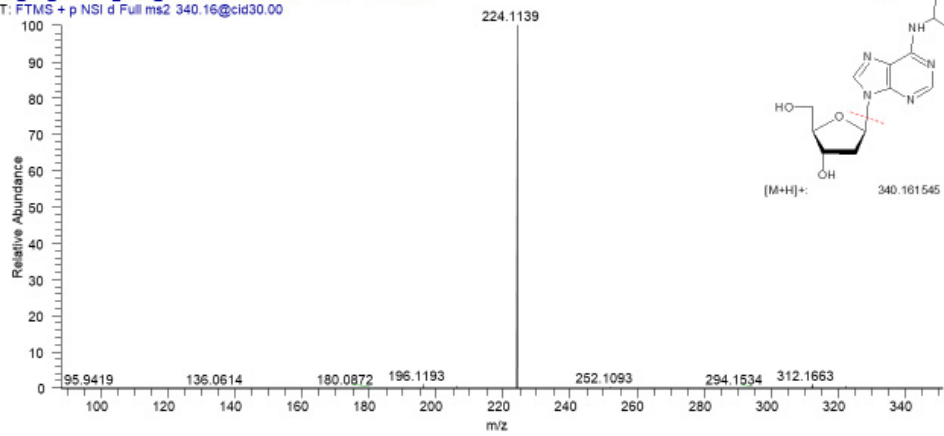
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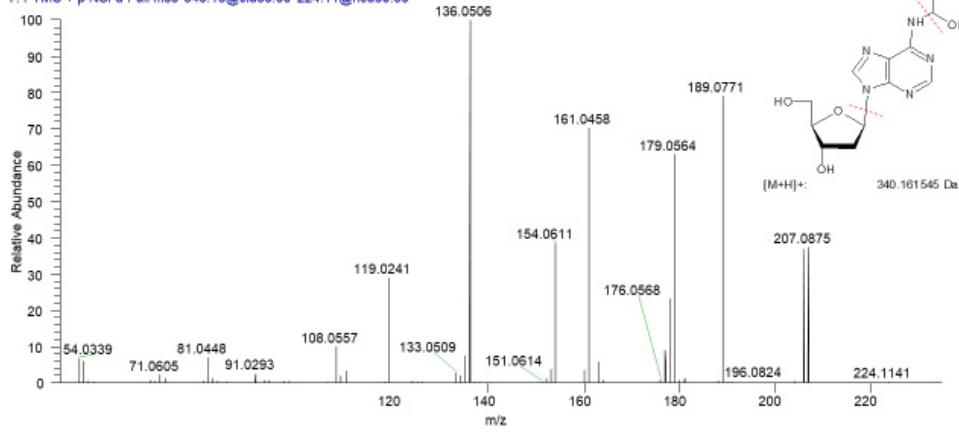
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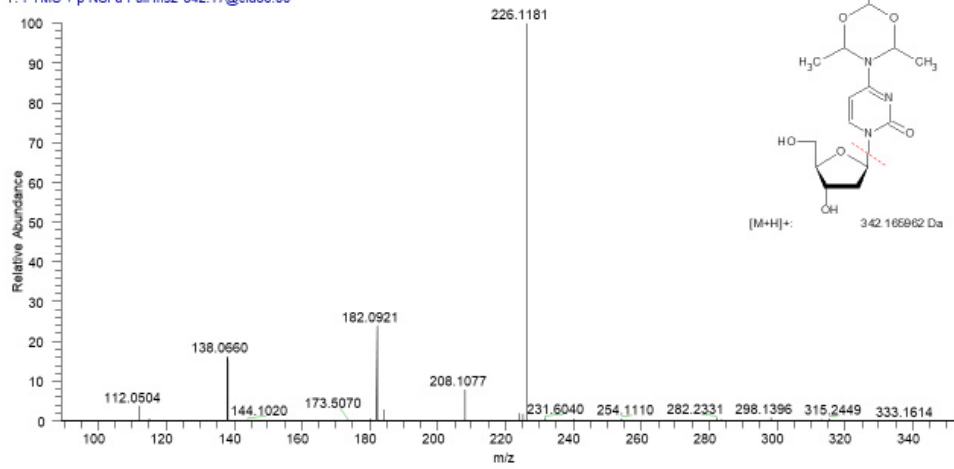
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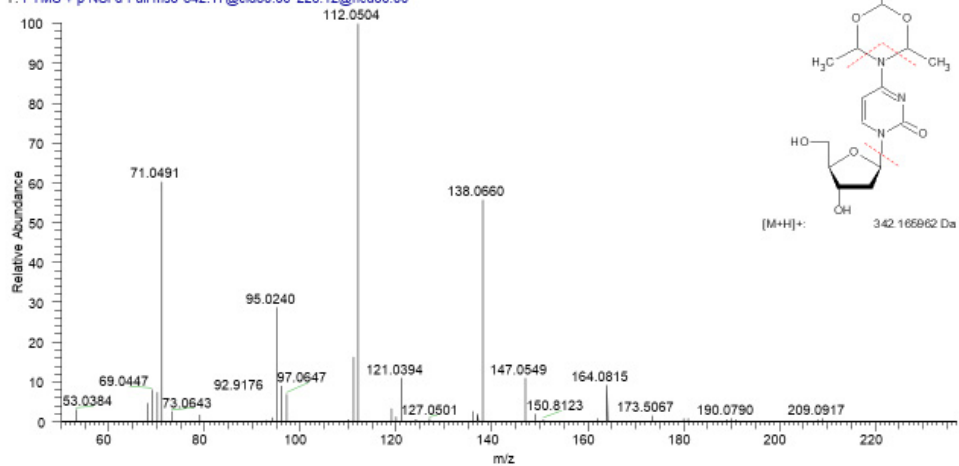
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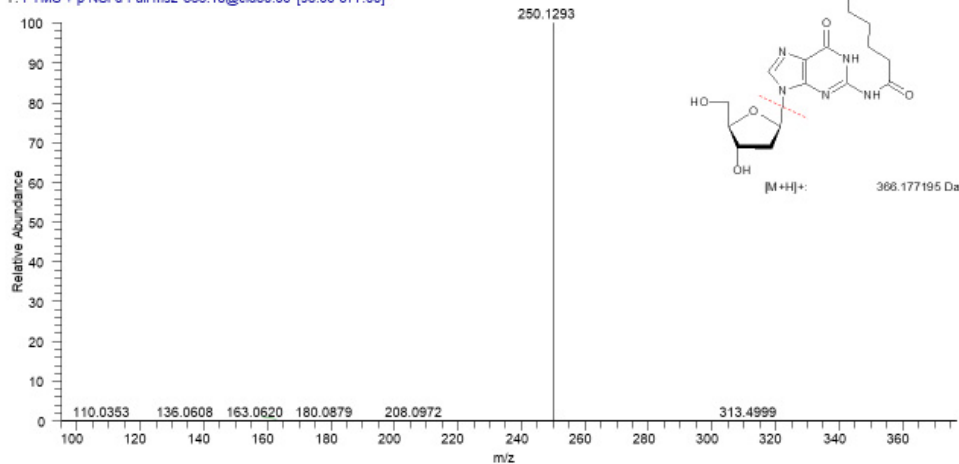
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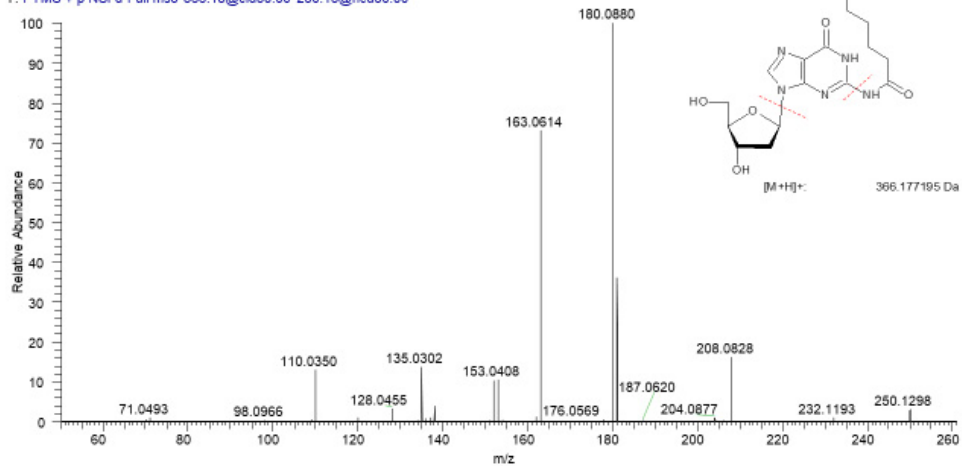
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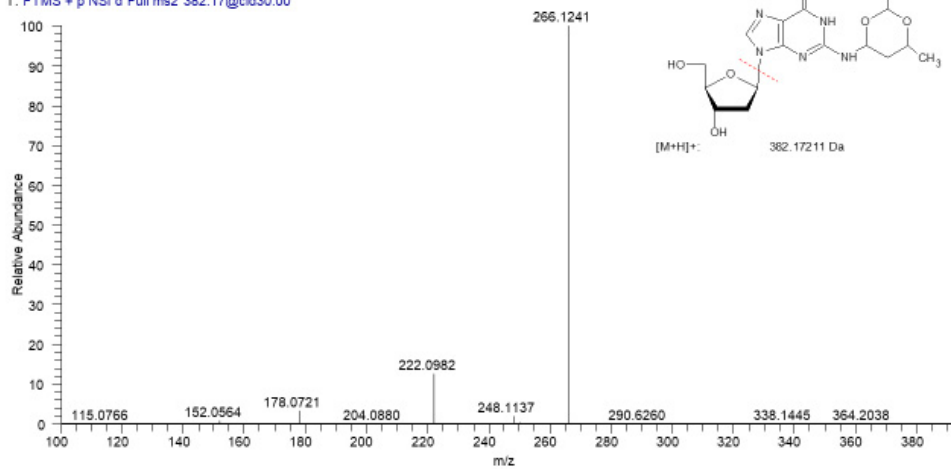
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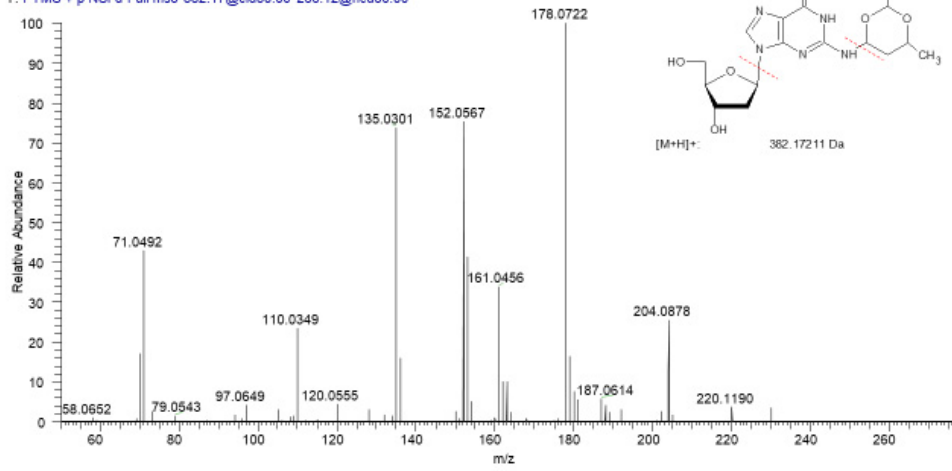
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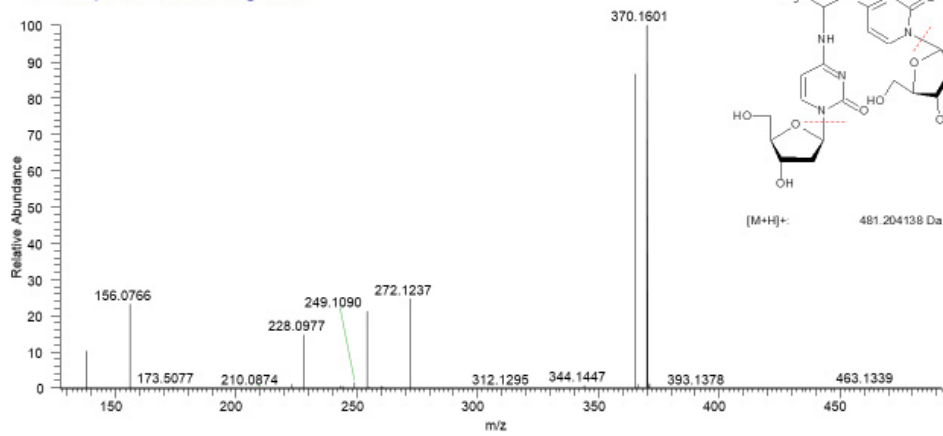
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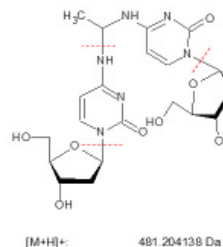
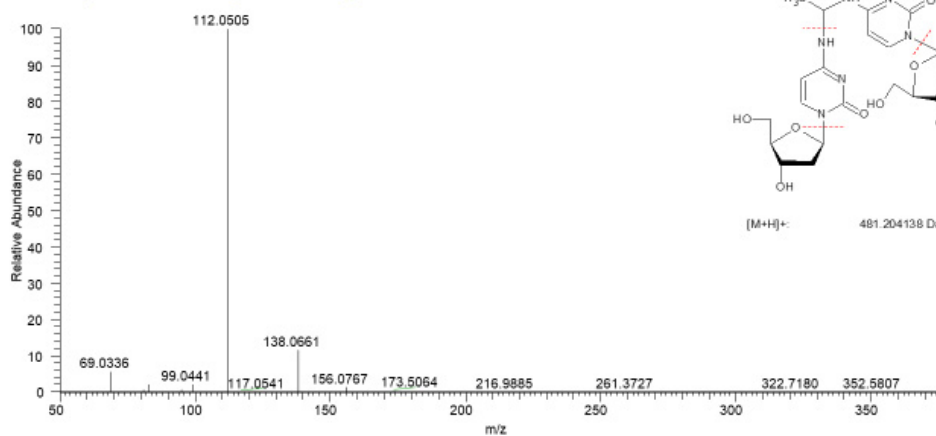
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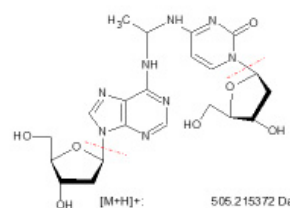
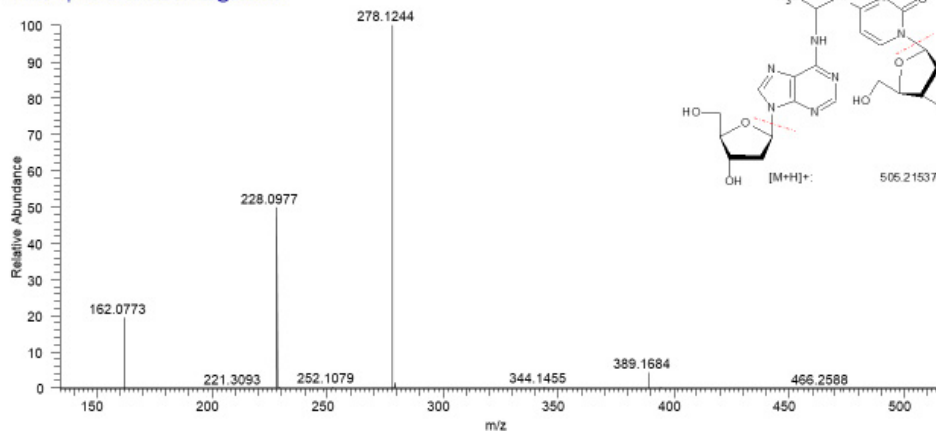
VG_#21_481.2041_16.99_MS2 #1 RT: 16.99 AV: 1 NL: 1.42E6
T: FTMS + p NSI d Full ms2 481.20@cid30.00



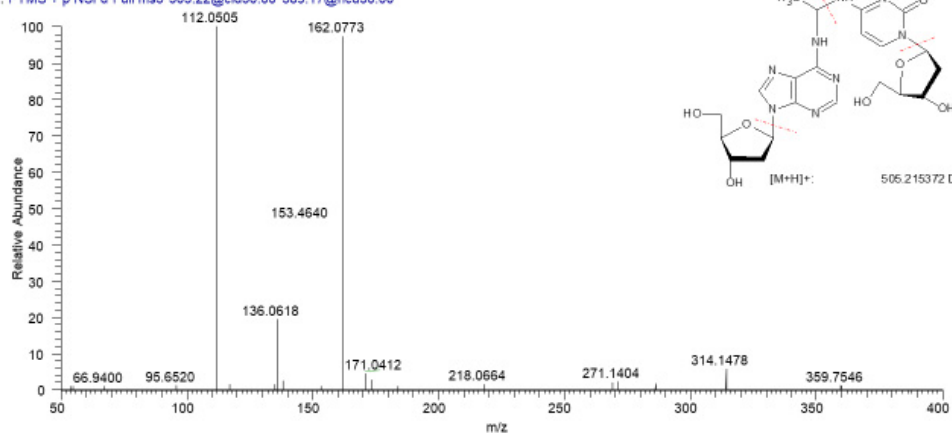
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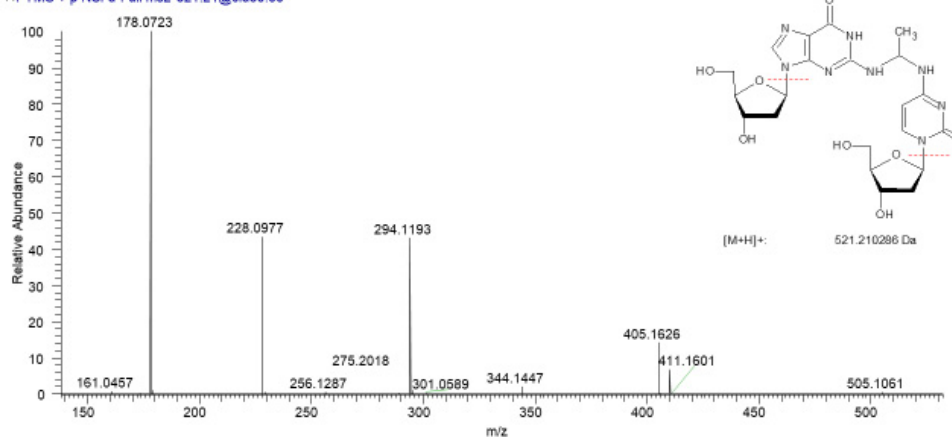
VG_#21_505.2157_23.66_MS2 #1 RT: 23.66 AV: 1 NL: 1.39E7
T: FTMS + p NSI d Full ms2 505.22@cid30.00



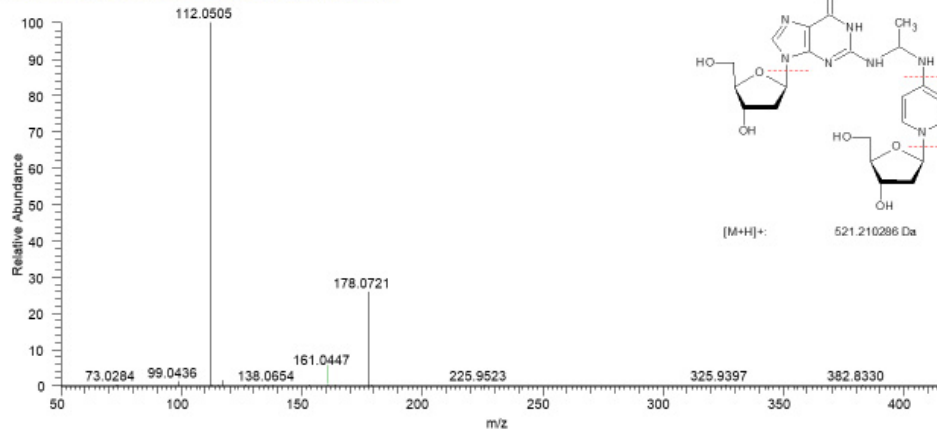
VG_#21_505.2162_22.67_MS3 #1 RT: 22.67 AV: 1 NL: 4.77E4
T: FTMS + p NSI d Full ms3 505.22@cid30.00 389.17@hcd50.00



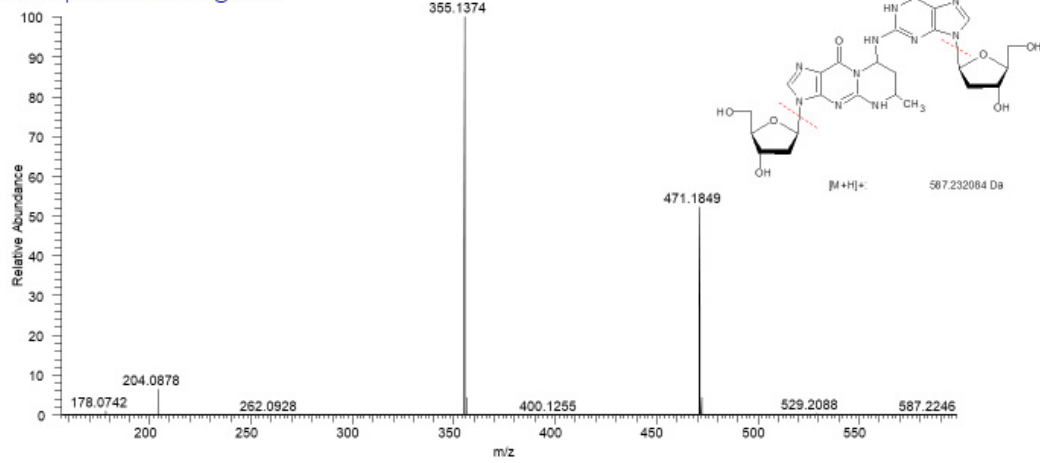
VG_#21_521.2102_15.76_MS2 #1 RT: 15.76 AV: 1 NL: 2.91E6
T: FTMS + p NSI d Full ms2 521.21@cid30.00



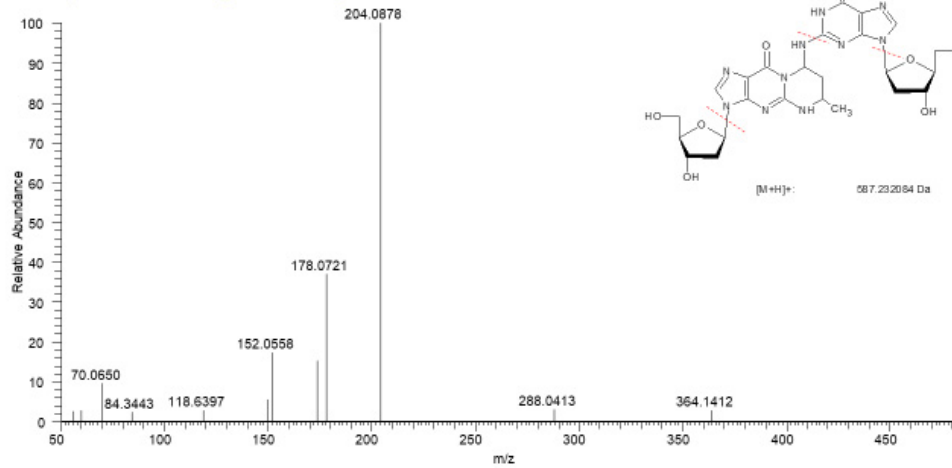
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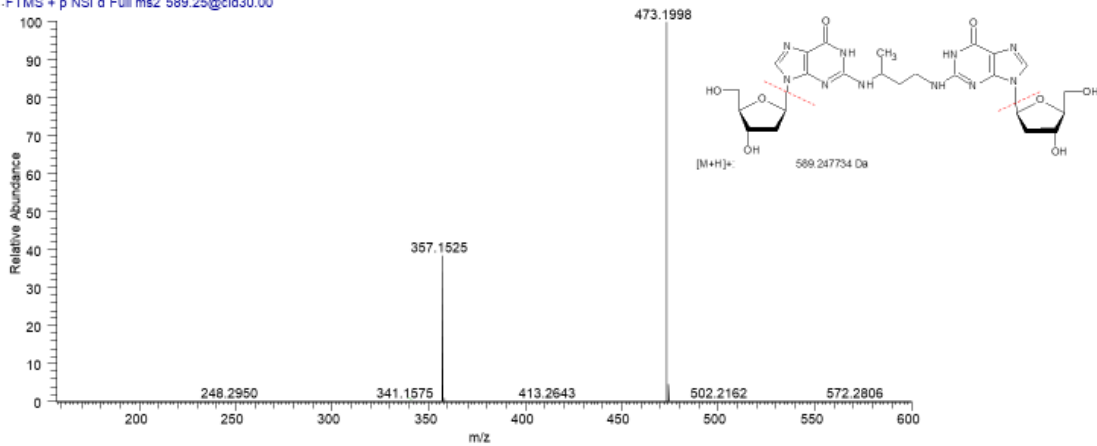
VG #21_587.2324_16.98_MS2 #1 RT: 16.98 AV: 1 NL: 6.09E6
T: FTMS + p NSI d Full ms2 587.23@cid30.00



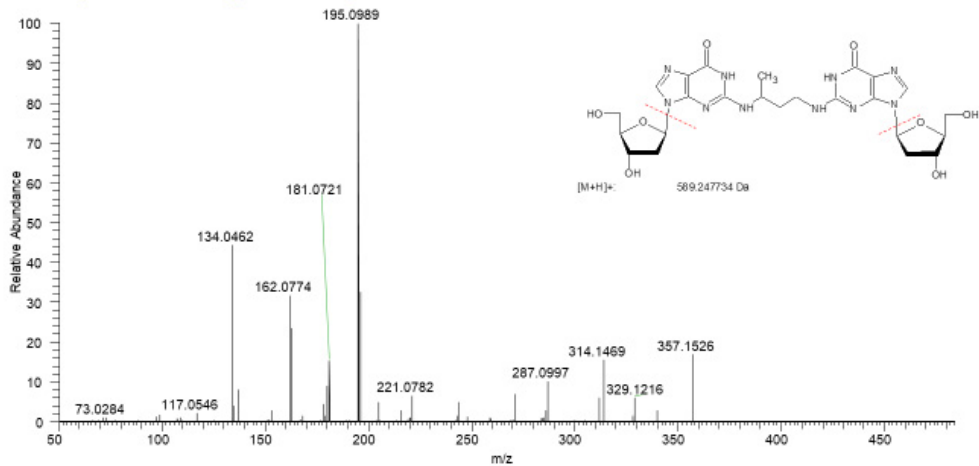
VG_#21_587.2324_16.99_MS3 #1 RT: 16.99 AV: 1 NL: 2.02E5
T: FTMS + p NSI d Full ms3 587.23@cid30.00 471.18@hcd50.00



VG_#21_589.2490_26.82_MS2 #1 RT: 26.82 AV: 1 NL: 2.27E6
T: FTMS + p NSI d Full ms2 589.25@cid30.00



VG_#21_589.2490_26.83_MS3 #1 RT: 26.83 AV: 1 NL: 2.25E5
T: FTMS + p NSI d Full ms3 589.25@cid30.00 473.20@hcd50.00



Concentration-dependent DNA adduct generation

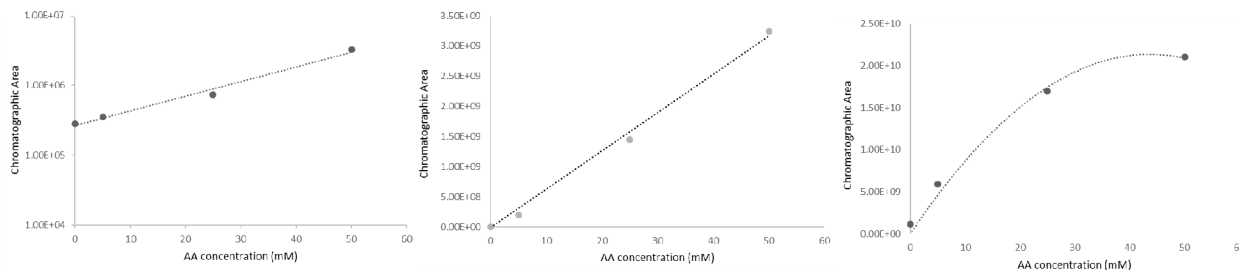


Figure S3. Concentration-dependent formation of adducts (from left to right N⁴-ethyl-dC, N⁶-ethyl-dA and N²-ethyl-dG) in the reaction of acetaldehyde with CT-DNA. Data are based on area of each adduct peak as determined by DDA-CNL/MS³.

NMR characterization of *N*⁶-ethyl-dA, [D₅]*N*⁶-ethyl-dA, *N*⁴-ethyl-dC and [D₅]*N*⁴-ethyl-dC

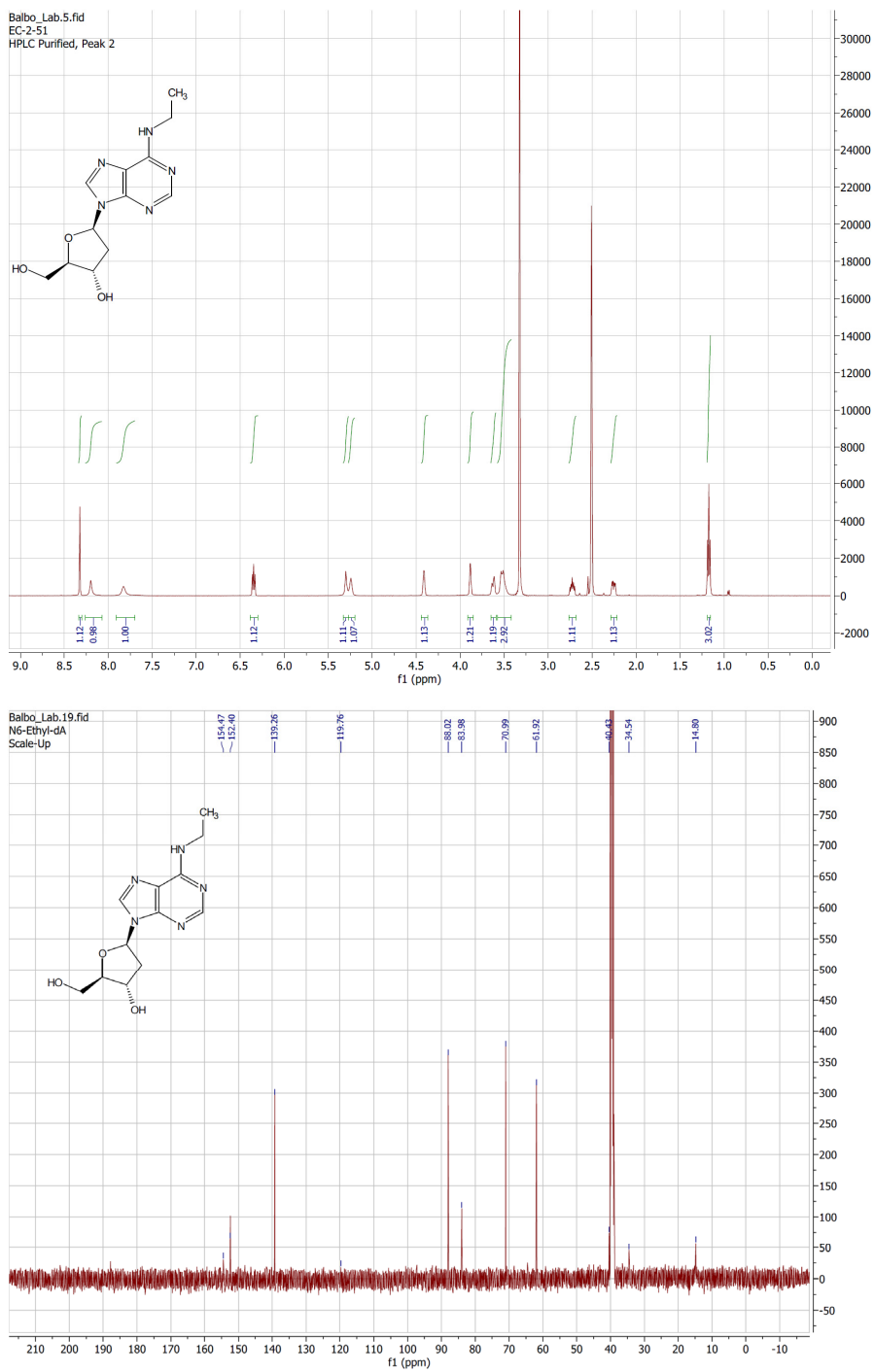


Figure S4. ¹H (top) and ¹³C (bottom) NMR spectra of *N*⁶-ethyl-dA.

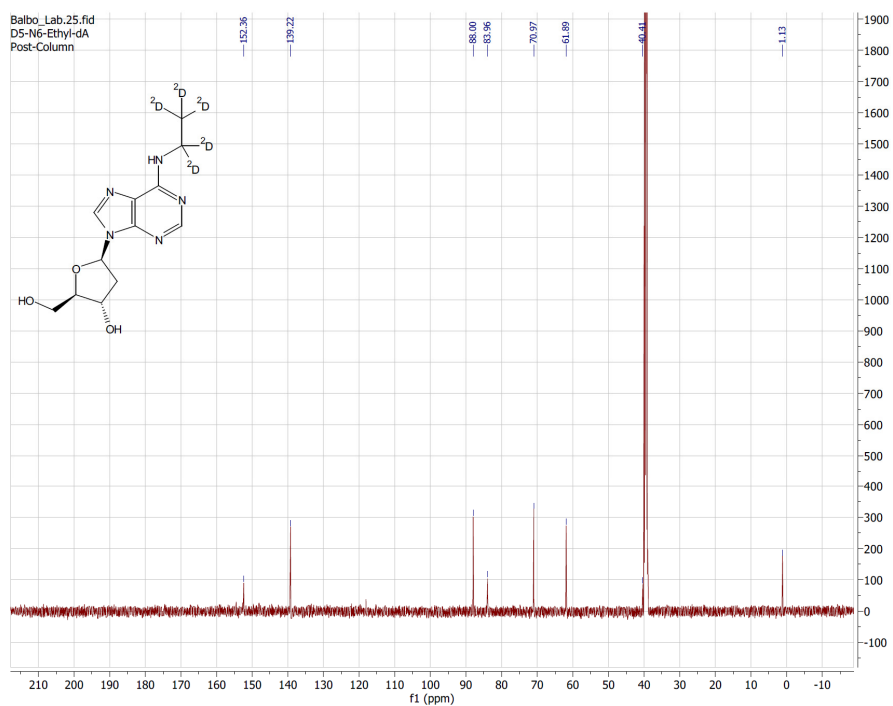
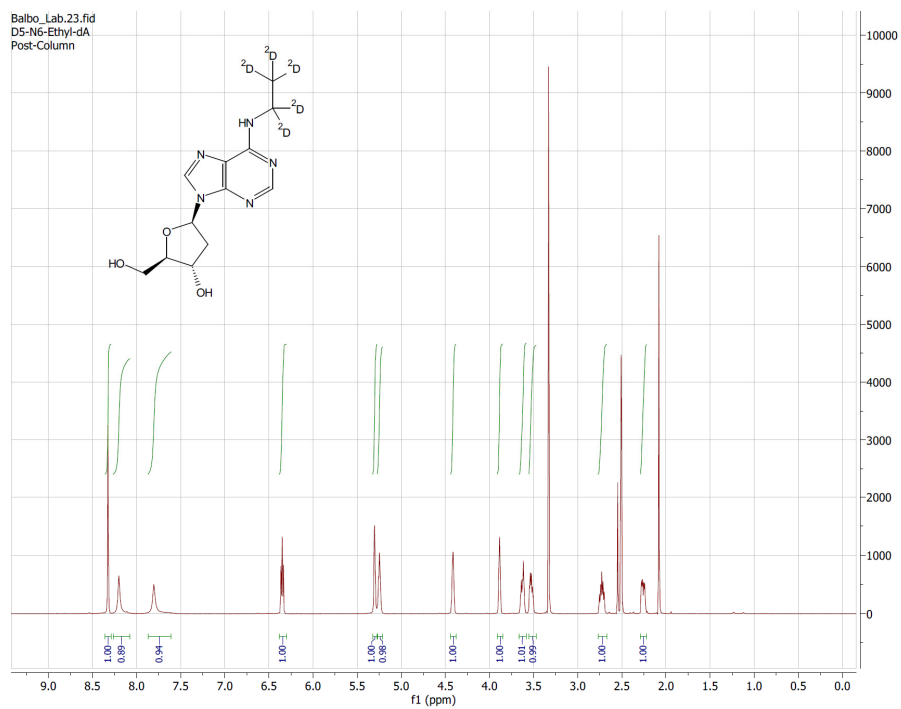


Figure S5. ^1H (top) and ^{13}C (bottom) NMR spectra of $[\text{D}_5]\text{N}^6\text{-ethyl-dA}$.

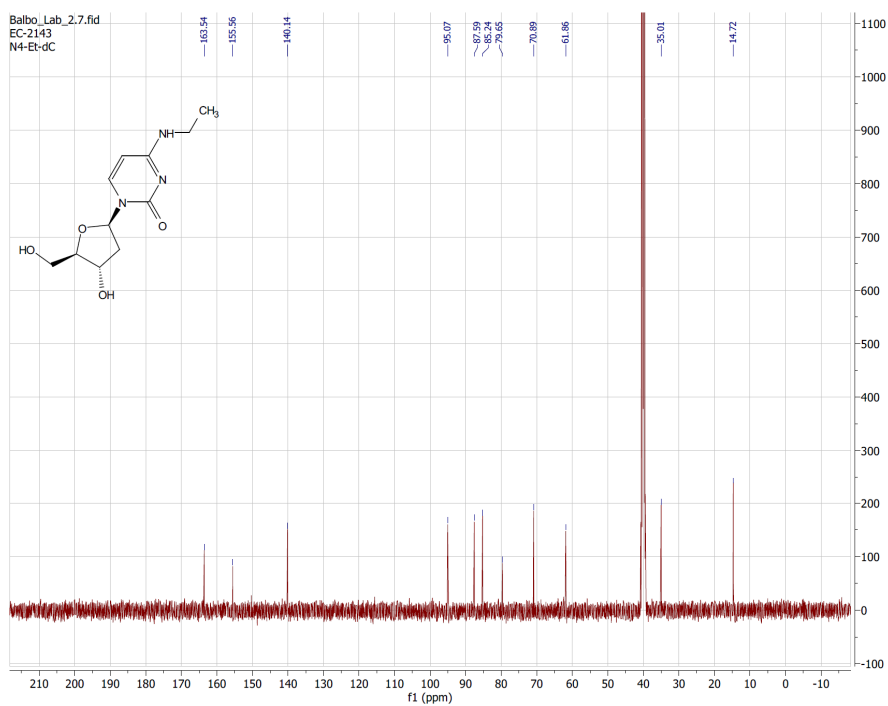
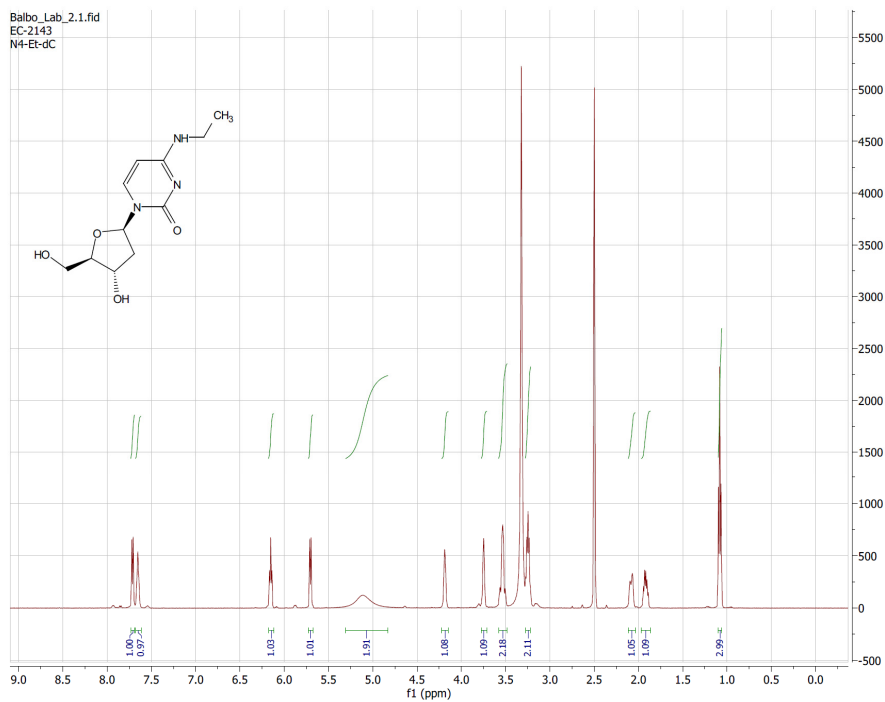


Figure S6. ^1H (top) and ^{13}C (bottom) NMR spectra of N^4 -ethyl-dC.

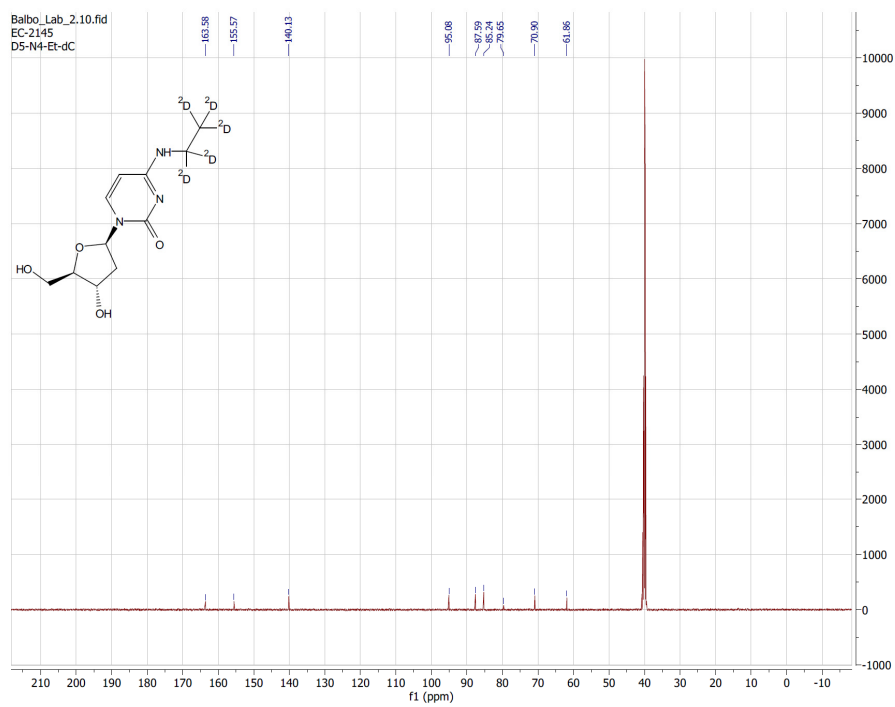
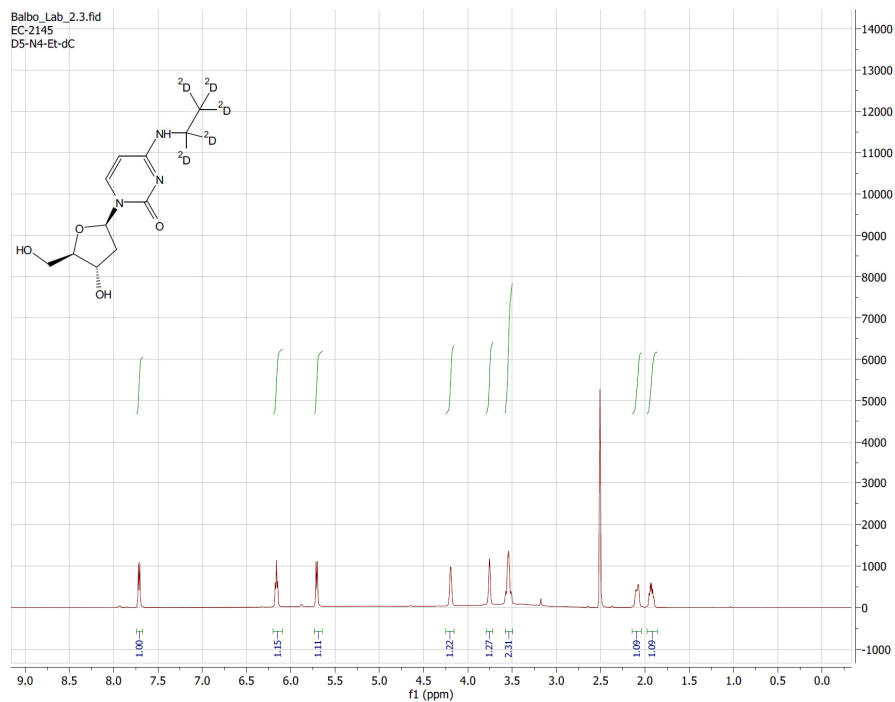


Figure S7. ^1H (top) and ^{13}C (bottom) NMR spectra of $[\text{D}_5]\text{N}^4\text{-ethyl-dC}$.

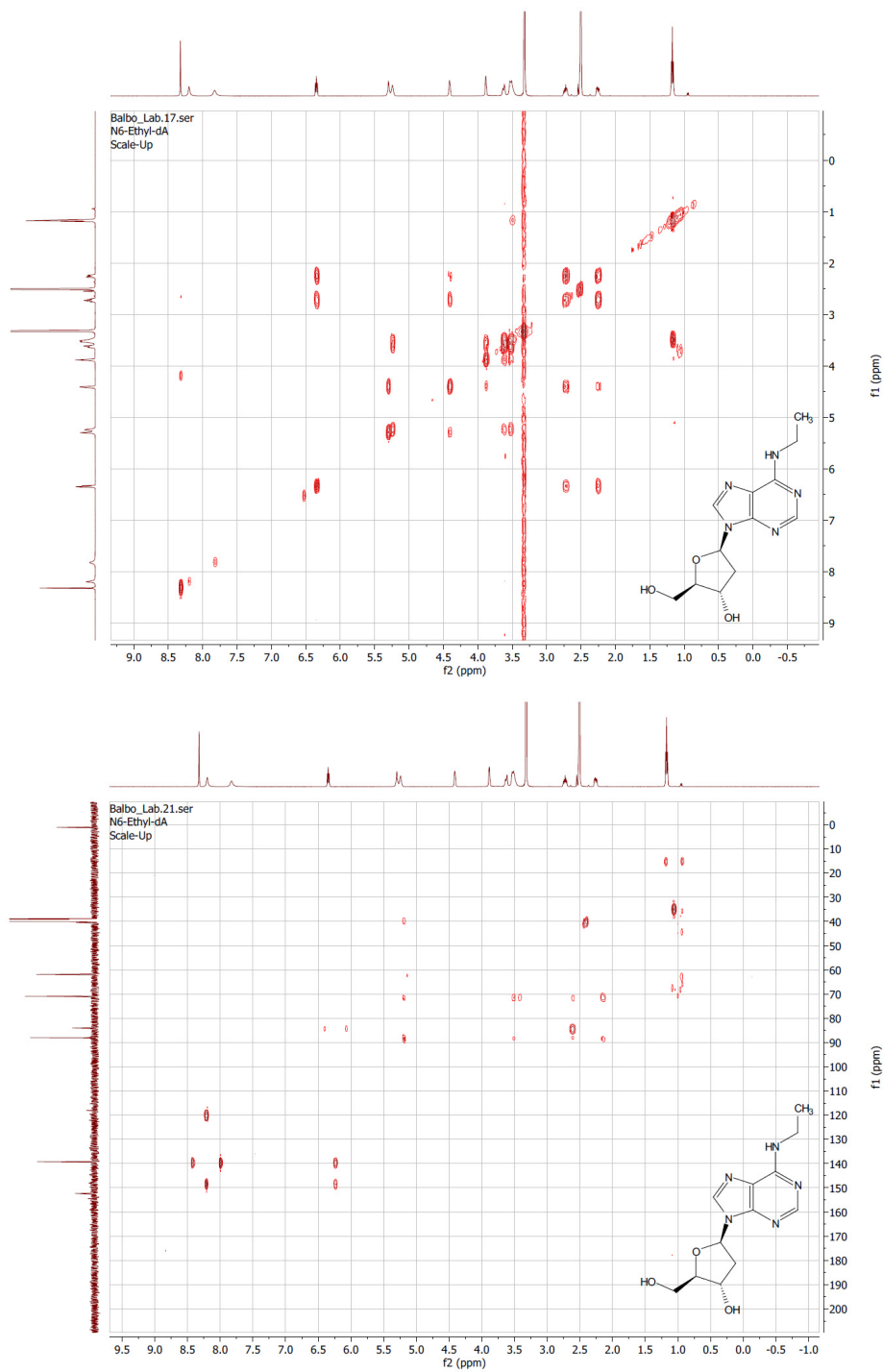


Figure S8. COSY (top) and HSQC (bottom) NMR spectra of *N*⁶-ethyl-dA.

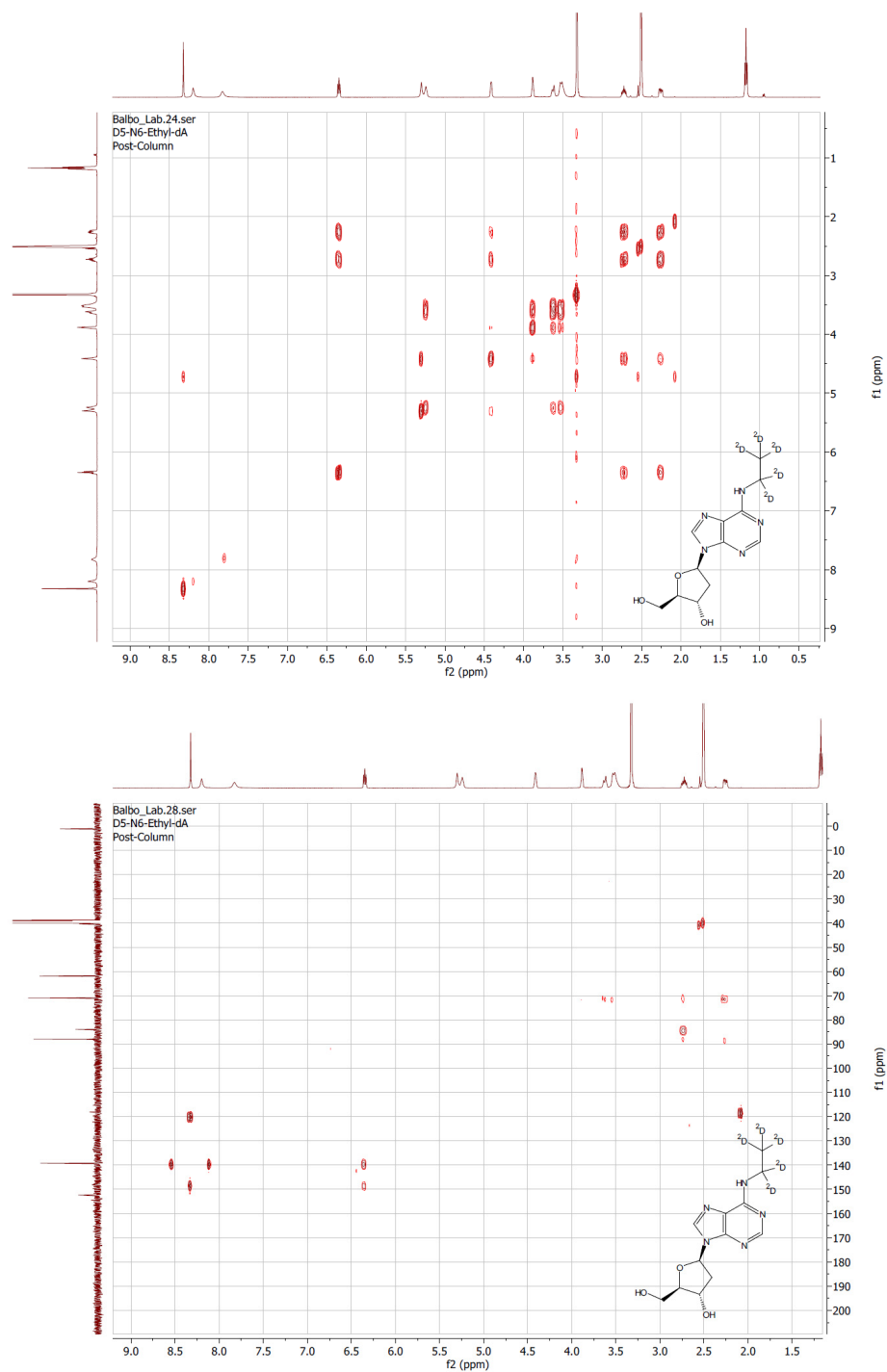


Figure S9. COSY (top) and HSQC (bottom) NMR spectra of $[D_5]N^6$ -ethyl-dA.

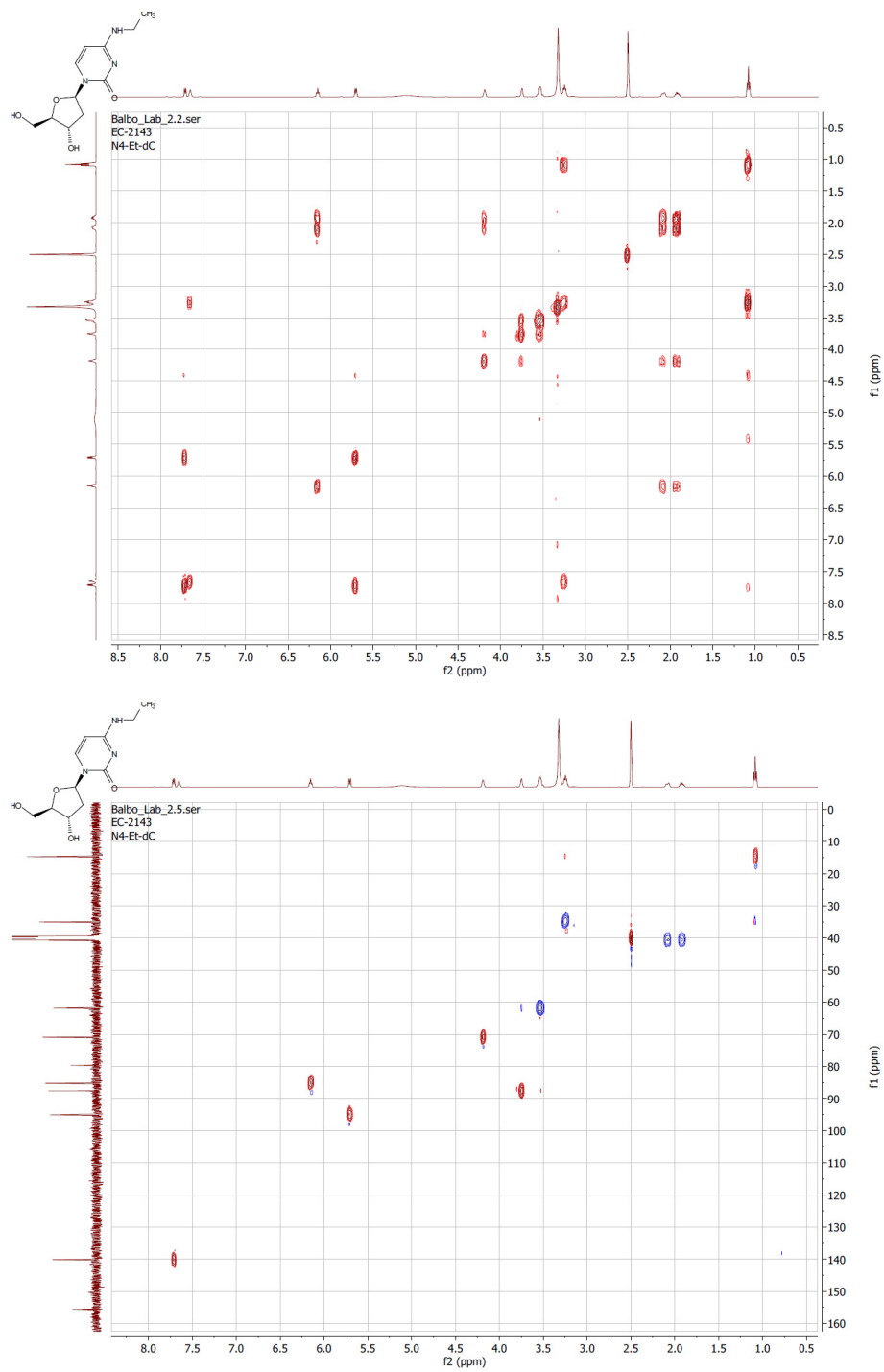


Figure S10. COSY (top) and HSQC (bottom) NMR spectra of *N*⁴-ethyl-dC.

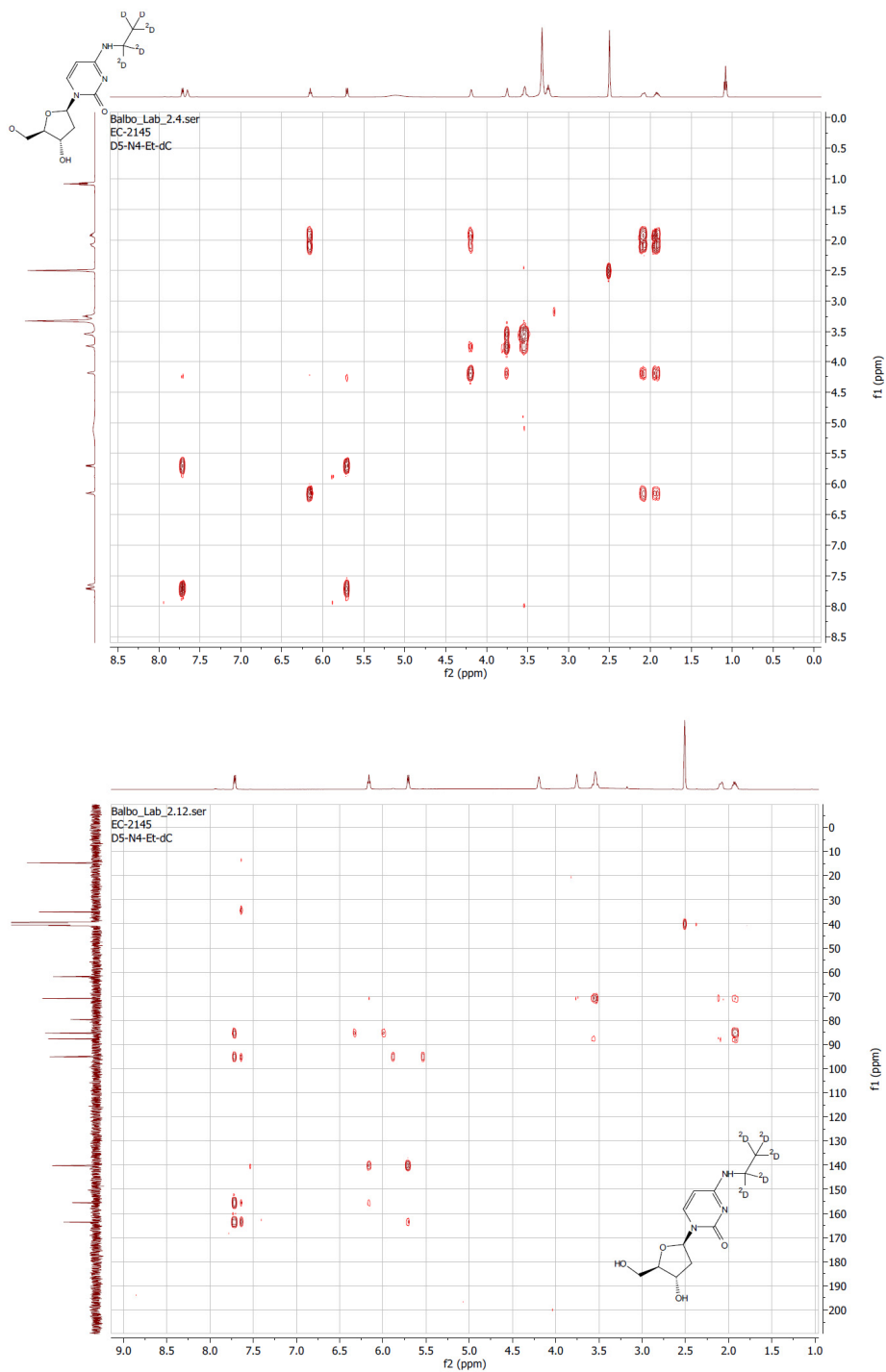


Figure S11. COSY (top) and HSQC (bottom) NMR spectra of $[D_5]N^4$ -ethyl-dC.

Table S1. *N*⁴-ethyl-dC, [D₅]*N*⁴-ethyl-dC, *N*⁶-ethyl-dA, [D₅]*N*⁶-ethyl-dA proton and carbon NMR signals in DMSO-d₆.

Compound	¹ H-NMR (500 MHz; DMSO-d ₆)	¹³ C-NMR (126 MHz; DMSO)
<i>N</i> ⁴ -ethyl-dC	δ 7.71 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 6.16 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.71 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.20-5.03 (m, 2H), 4.19-4.19 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 1H), 3.55-3.53 (m, 2H), 3.25 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.10-2.06 (m, 1H), 1.94-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.08 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).	δ 163.1, 155.1, 139.7, 94.6, 87.1, 84.8, 70.4, 61.4, 40.3, 34.5, 14.3
[D ₅] <i>N</i> ⁴ -ethyl-dC	δ 7.71 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 6.17-6.14 (m, 1H), 5.70 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.17-4.97 (m, 2H), 4.19-4.18 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 1H), 3.57-3.50 (m, 2H), 2.10-2.06 (m, 1H), 1.94-1.89 (m, 1H)	δ 163.1, 155.1, 139.6, 94.6, 87.1, 84.8, 70.4, 61.4, 40.3, 34.1, 13.2
<i>N</i> ⁶ -ethyl-dA	δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 6.34 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (d, J = 22.0 Hz, 2H), 4.40 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (m, J = 3.7 Hz, 4H), 2.74-2.69 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.23 (m, 1H), 1.16 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H)	δ 154.9, 152.8, 148.8, 139.7, 120.4, 88.5, 84.4, 71.4, 62.4, 40.1, 35.0, 15.2.

[D ₅]N ⁶ -ethyl-dA	<p>δ 8.32 (s, 1H), 8.19 (t, J = 0.3 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (t, J = 0.5 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.30-5.29 (m, 1H), 5.25-5.23 (m, 1H), 4.41 (dt, J = 1.1, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64-3.60 (m, 1H), 3.54-3.50 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.69 (m, 1H), 2.25 (ddd, J = 13.1, 5.9, 2.5 Hz, 1H)</p>	<p>δ 154.9, 152.8, 148.5, 120.3, 139.7, 88.5, 84.4, 71.5, 62.4, 40.9</p>
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Table S2. 3',5'-bis-O-acetyl-2'-deoxyuridine, 4-chloro-1-N-(3',5'-bis-O-acetyl-2'-deoxyribosyl)-2-pyrimidinone proton and carbon NMR signals in CDCl₃.

Compound	¹ H-NMR (500 MHz; CDCl ₃)	¹³ C-NMR (126 MHz; CDCl ₃)
3', 5'-bis-O-acetyl-2'-deoxyuridine	<p>δ 9.48 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (dd, J = 8.0, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (m, J = 3.4 Hz, 3H), 2.52 (dd, J = 14.2, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.15 (dt, J = 14.5, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.12 (s, 6H).</p>	<p>δ 170.28, 163.53, 150.51, 138.99, 103.0, 85.3, 82.3, 74.1, 63.8, 37.7, 20.88, 20.78</p>
4-chloro-1-N-(3', 5'-bis-O-acetyl-2'-deoxyribosyl)-2-pyrimidinone	<p>δ 8.00 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 6.43 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (dd, J = 7.4, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (dd, J = 4.2, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.39-4.36 (m, 3H), 2.91 (ddd, J = 14.5, 5.6, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.07 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 4H)</p>	<p>δ 170.33, 170.15, 167.0, 153.0, 142.7, 105.2, 88.1, 83.5, 74.0, 63.6, 39.1, 20.86, 20.78</p>

HRMS characterization of N⁶-ethyl-dA, [D₅]N⁶-ethyl-dA, N⁴-ethyl-dC and [D₅]N⁴-ethyl-dC

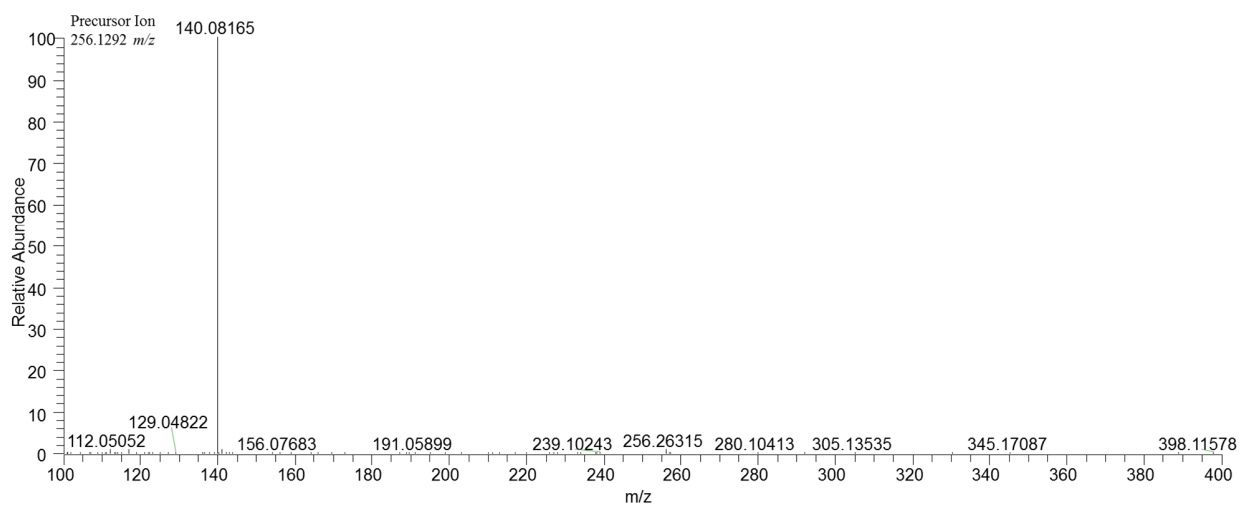


Figure S12. MS² spectrum of *N*⁴-ethyl-dC (256.1292 *m/z*).

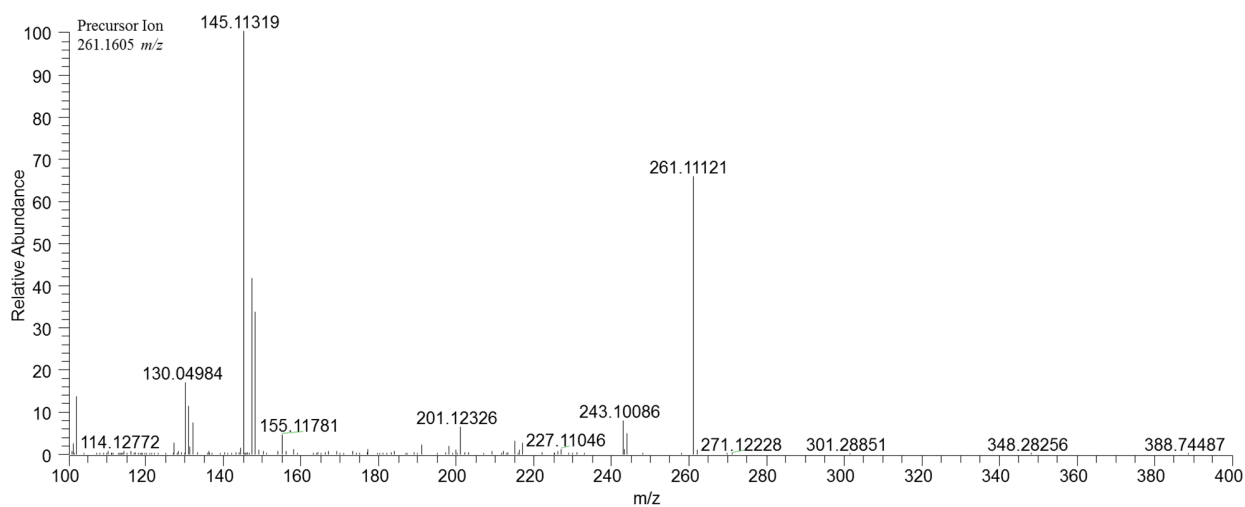


Figure S13. MS² spectrum of [*D*₅]*N*⁴-ethyl-dC (261.1605 *m/z*).

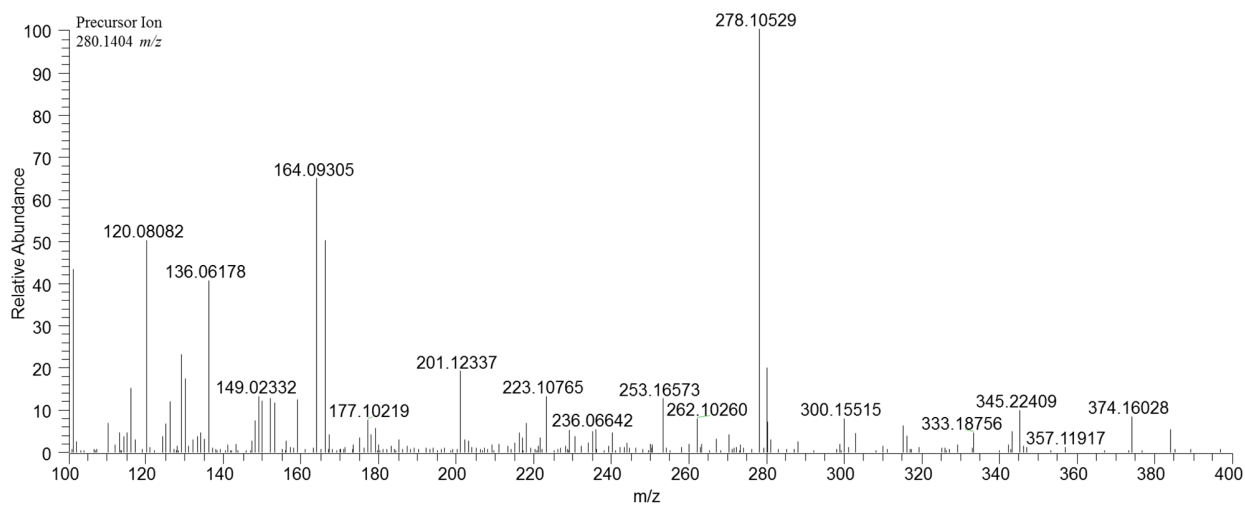


Figure S14. MS² spectrum of *N*⁶-ethyl-dA (280.1404 *m/z*).

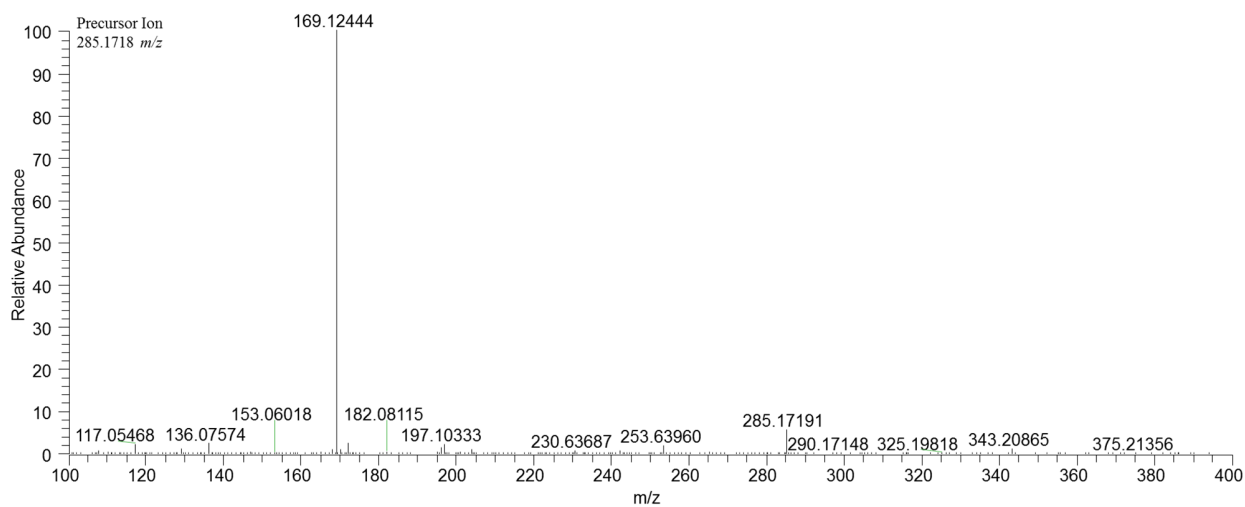


Figure S15. MS² spectrum of [*D*₅]*N*⁶-ethyl-dA (285.1718 *m/z*).

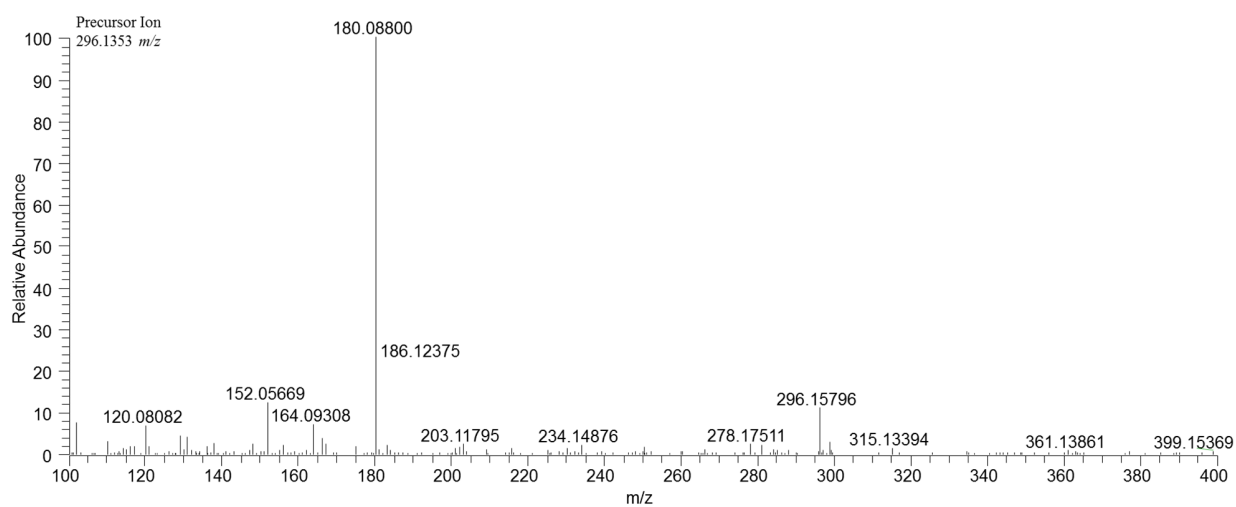


Figure S16. MS² spectrum of *N*²-ethyl-dG (296.1353 *m/z*)

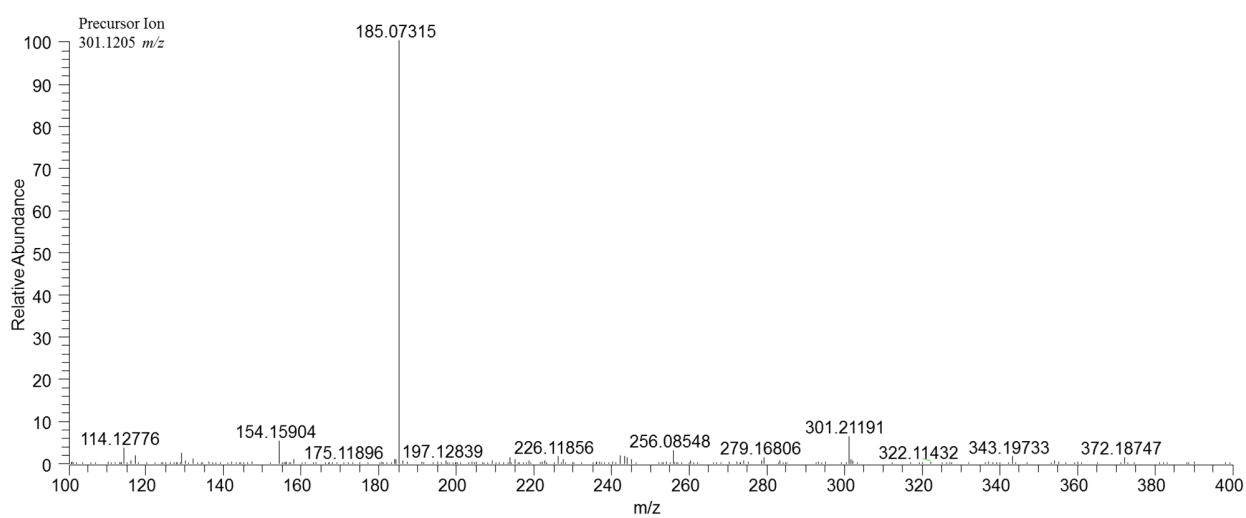


Figure S17. MS² spectrum of [¹⁵N₅]*N*²-ethyl-dG (301.1205 *m/z*).

Quantitation of N^4 -ethyl-dC, N^6 -ethyl-dA and N^2 -ethyl-dG in human oral cells

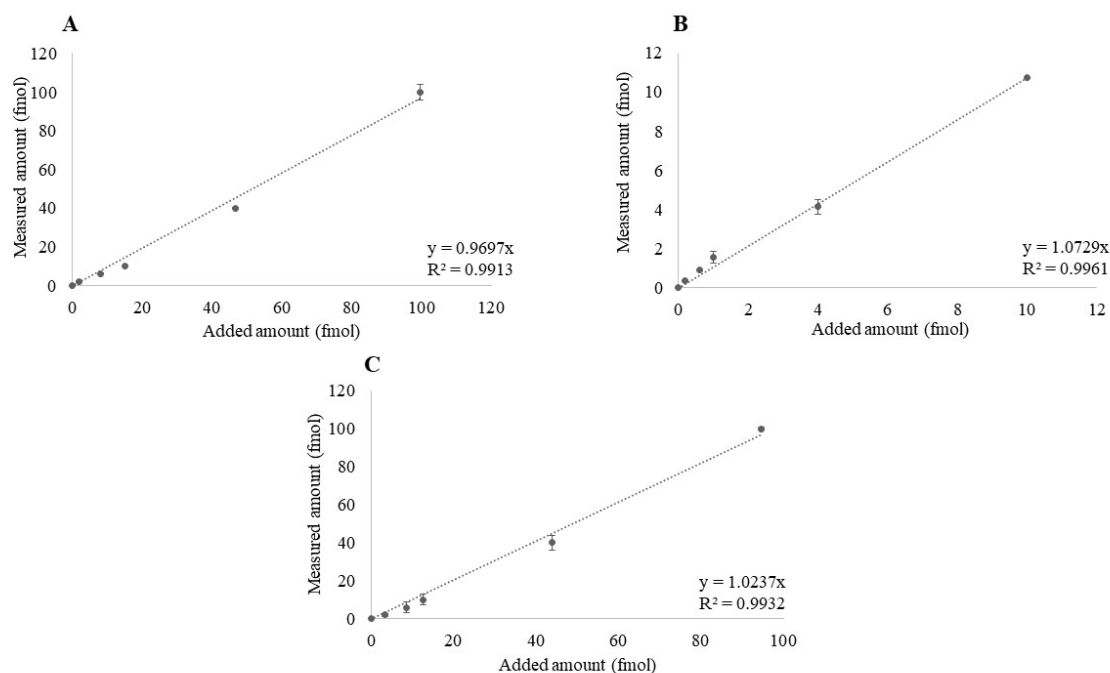


Figure S18. Relationship between added amount and measured amount in CT-DNA of A: N^2 -ethyl-dG, B: N^6 -ethyl-dA and C: N^4 -ethyl-dC.

Table S3. Peak area of ethyl-adducts in alcohol-exposed and non-exposed oral cells.

	Alcohol	Alcohol	Alcohol	CTRL	CTRL	CTRL
N^4 -ethyl-dC	2.85E+04	6.29E+04	3.13E+04	1.03E+05	1.41E+04	2.39E+04
[D ₅] N^4 -ethyl-dC	3.00E+03	6.02E+03	2.72E+05	1.81E+04	9.43E+04	1.76E+05
N^6 -ethyl-dA	5.22E+04	8.00E+04	4.36E+04	6.20E+04	3.02E+04	1.04E+05
[D ₅] N^6 -ethyl-dA	5.48E+05	6.29E+05	4.61E+06	5.56E+05	1.82E+06	1.01E+07
N^2 -ethyl-dG	7.80E+05	1.99E+06	1.67E+06	2.86E+06	4.39E+05	3.30E+06
[¹⁵ N ₅] N^2 -ethyl-dG	7.33E+03	1.41E+04	8.67E+05	1.40E+04	3.69E+05	1.11E+06

Table S4. Average (fmol/ μ mol dG), standard deviation (STD) and p-value of ethyl-adducts in alcohol-exposed and non-exposed oral cells (CTRL).

	Alcohol (fmol/ μ mol dG)	CTRL (fmol/ μ mol dG)	STD Alcohol	STD CTRL	p- value
N^4 -ethyl-dC	1.18E+04	8.01E+01	4.17E+03	2.16E+01	0.0166
N^6 -ethyl-dA	1.55E+02	7.06E+00	4.57E+01	1.80E+00	0.0103
N^2 -ethyl-dG	2.08E+05	1.30E+03	6.92E+04	7.59E+02	0.0134

References

1. Dator, R.; Carrà, A.; Maertens, L.; Guidolin, V.; Villalta, P.W.; Balbo, S. A High Resolution/Accurate Mass (HRAM) Data-Dependent MS. *J Am Soc Mass Spectrom* **2017**, *28*, 608-618, doi:10.1007/s13361-016-1521-y.
2. Brooks, P.J.; Enoch, M.A.; Goldman, D.; Li, T.K.; Yokoyama, A. The alcohol flushing response: an unrecognized risk factor for esophageal cancer from alcohol consumption. *PLoS Med* **2009**, *6*, e50, doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1000050.
3. Nakano, Y.; Ochi, H.; Onohara, Y.; Sairaku, A.; Tokuyama, T.; Matsumura, H.; Tomomori, S.; Amioka, M.; Hironomobe, N.; Motoda, C., et al. Genetic variations of aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 and alcohol dehydrogenase 1B are associated with the etiology of atrial fibrillation in Japanese. *J Biomed Sci* **2016**, *23*, 89, doi:10.1186/s12929-016-0304-x.