

Cell Chemical Biology, Volume 28

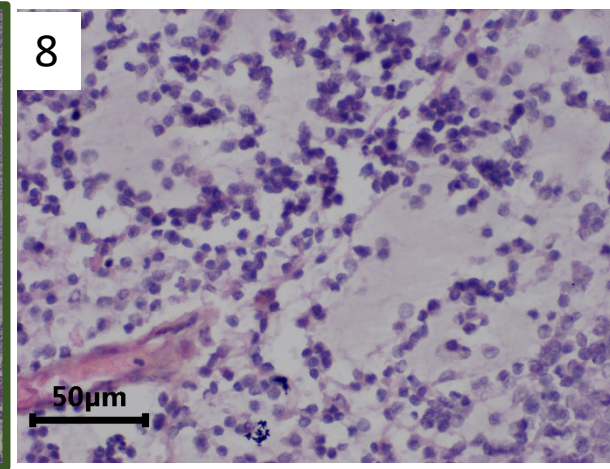
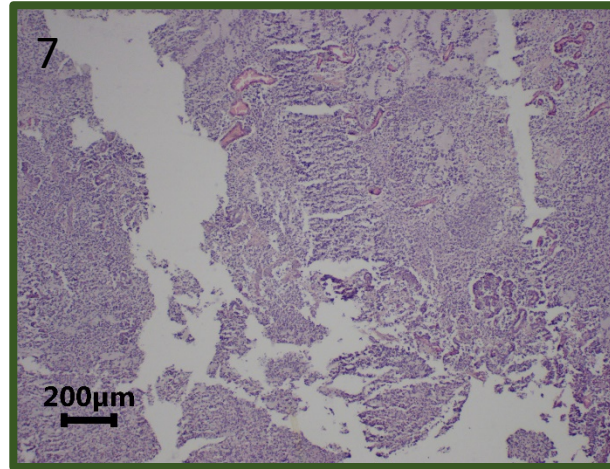
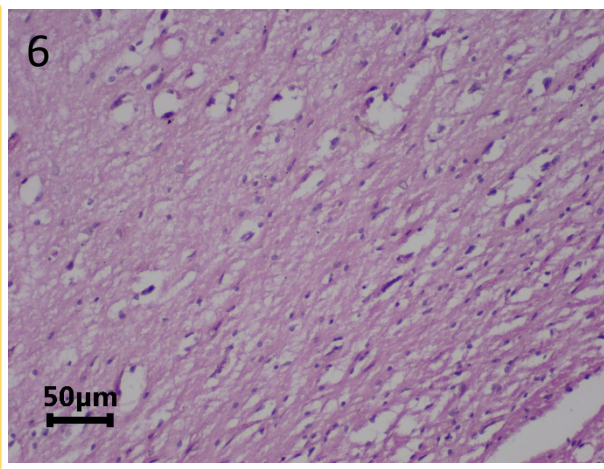
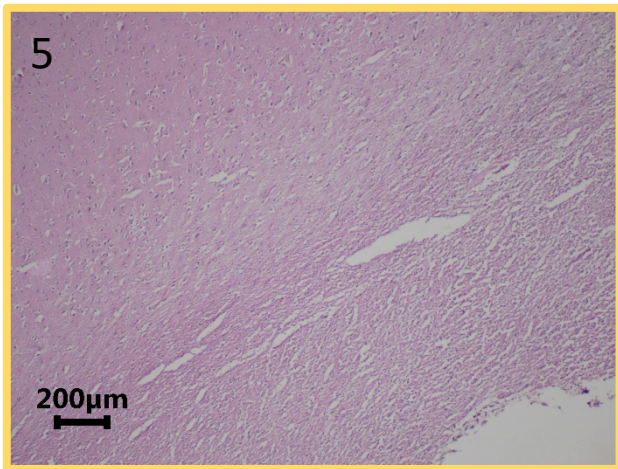
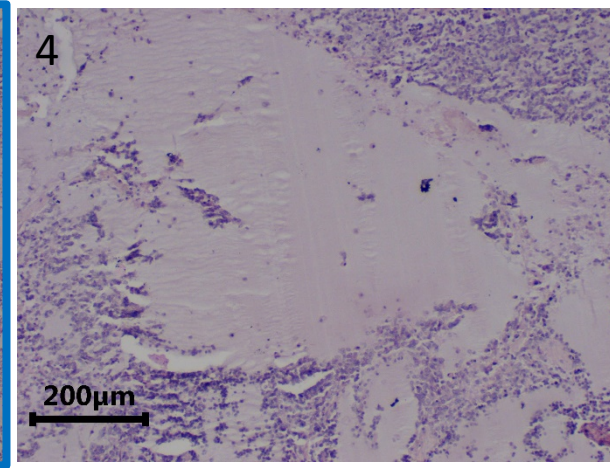
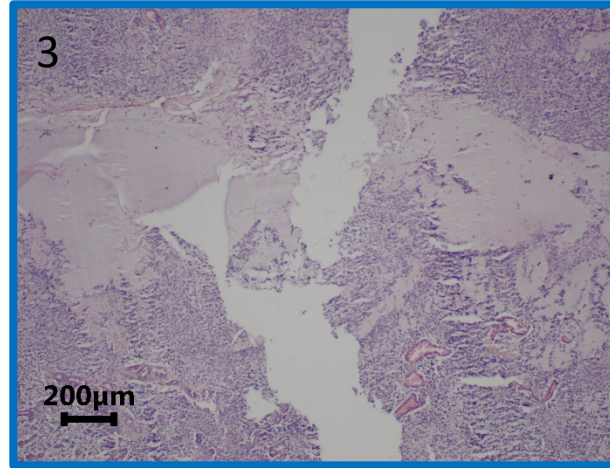
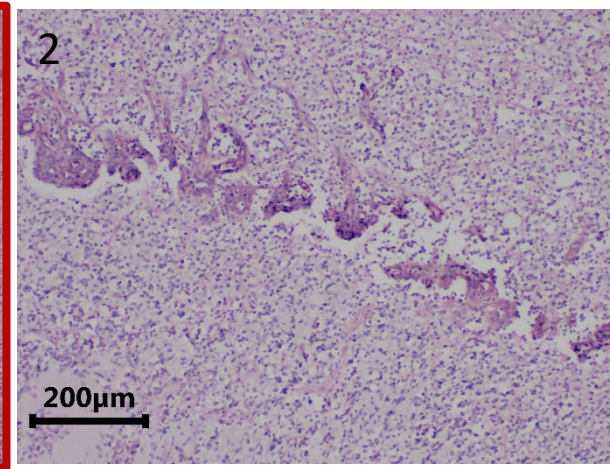
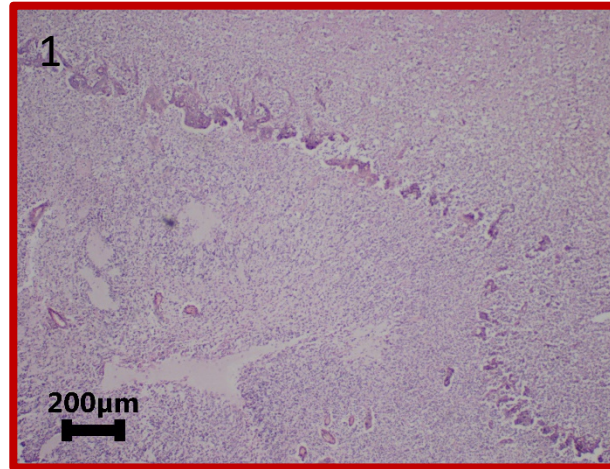
Supplemental information

**On-tissue spatially resolved glycoproteomics guided
by N-glycan imaging reveal global dysregulation
of canine glioma glycoproteomic landscape**

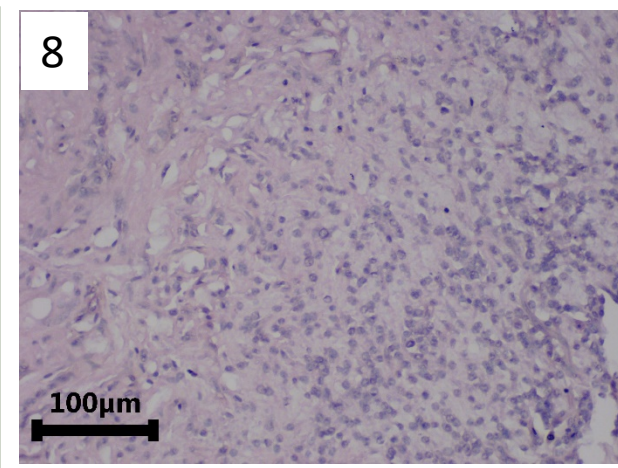
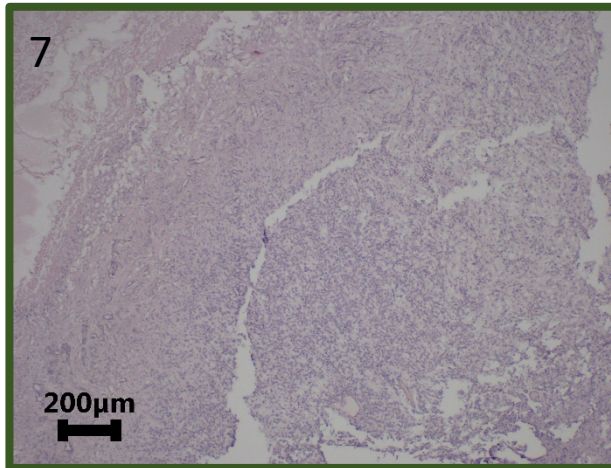
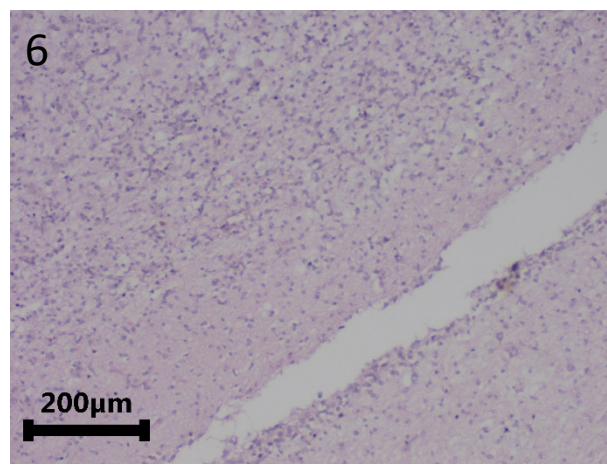
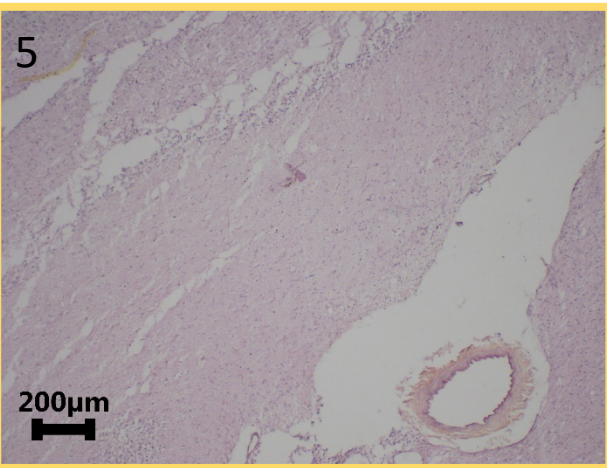
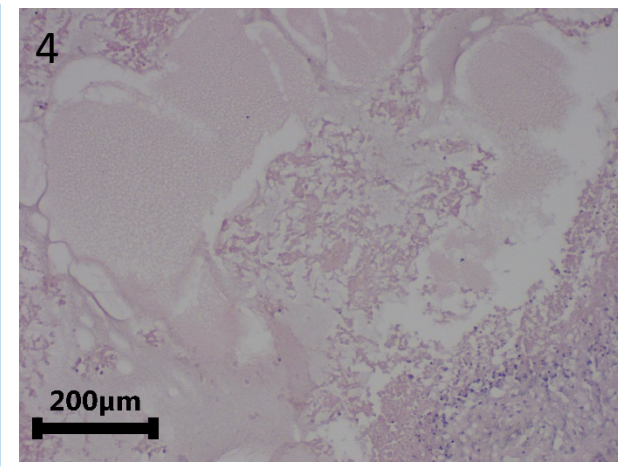
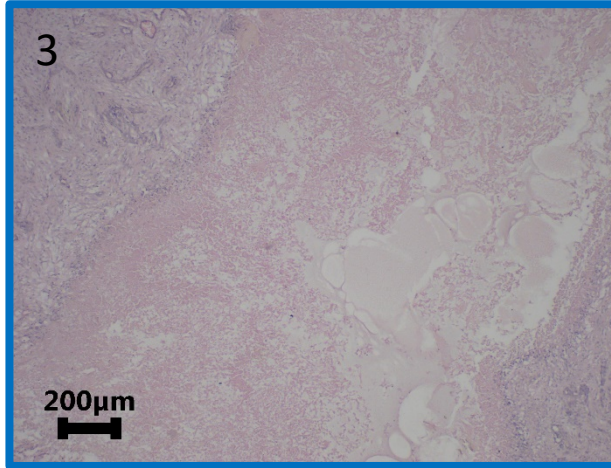
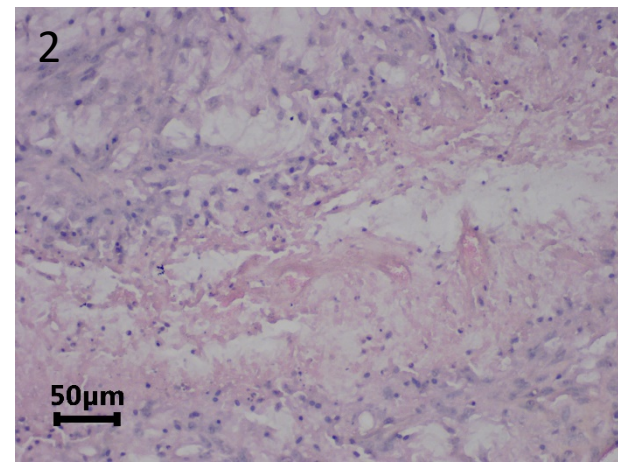
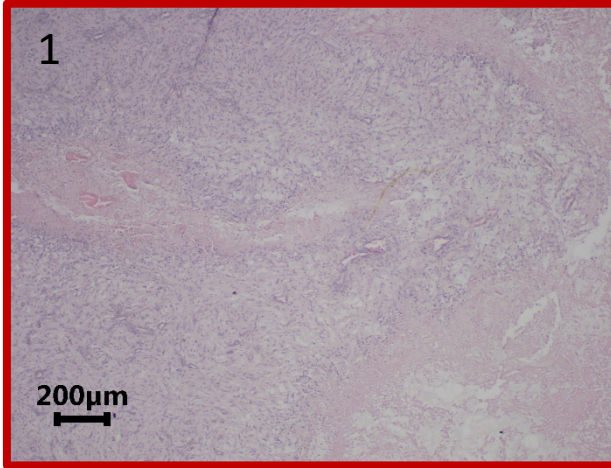
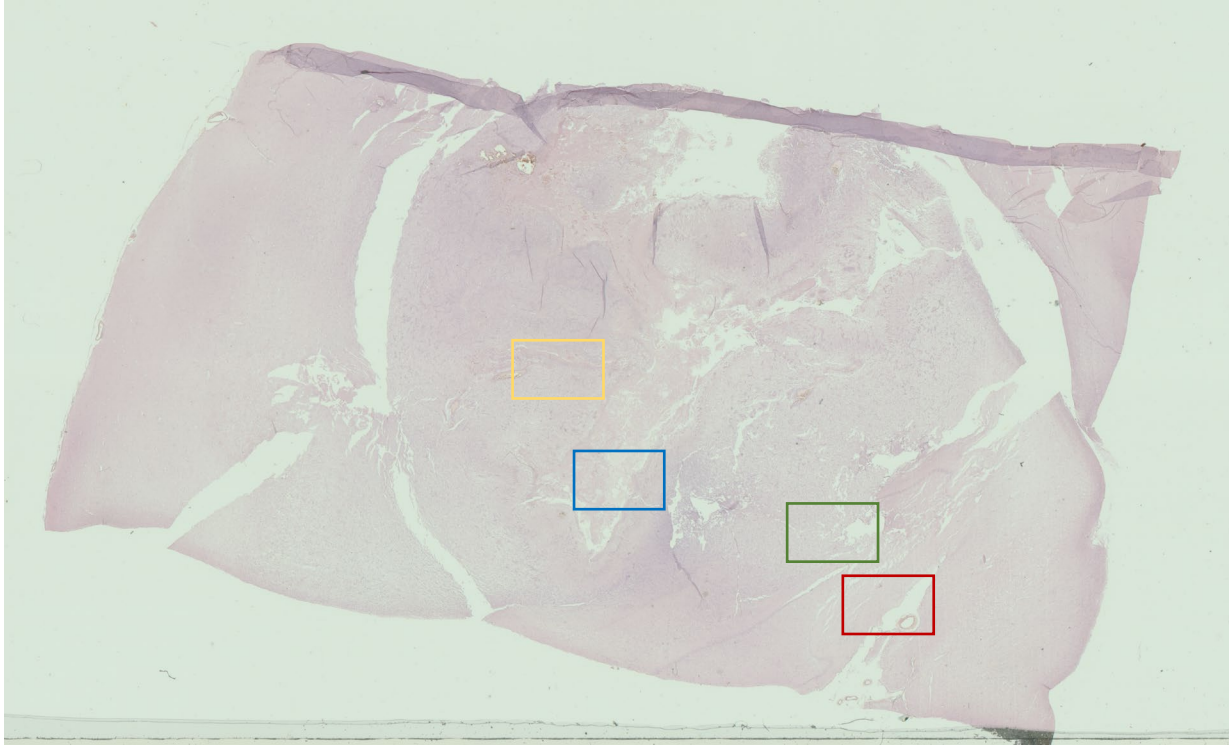
Stacy Alyse Malaker, Jusal Quanico, Antonella Raffo-Romero, Firas Kobeissy, Soulaymane Aboulouard, Dominique Tierny, Carolyn Ruth Bertozzi, Isabelle Fournier, and Michel Salzet

Supplementary Data 1. Magnified H&E stained images of anaplastic oligodendroglioma and glioblastoma specimens. A: Magnified images of the pseudo-glomerular vessels (panels 1-2), necrotic region (3-4), margin (5-6) and tumor+necrotic region (7-8) taken at 40X, then at 100X, 200X or 400X magnification, in an anaplastic oligodendroglioma biopsy. Colored boxes indicate magnified regions in relation to the whole section. B: Magnified images of the pseudopalisading necrosis (panels 1-2), necrotic region (3-4), margin (5-6) and tumor+necrotic region (7-8), taken at 40X, then at 100X or 200X magnification. Colored boxes indicate magnified regions in relation to the whole section. Related to Figures 1 and 2.

SD.1A

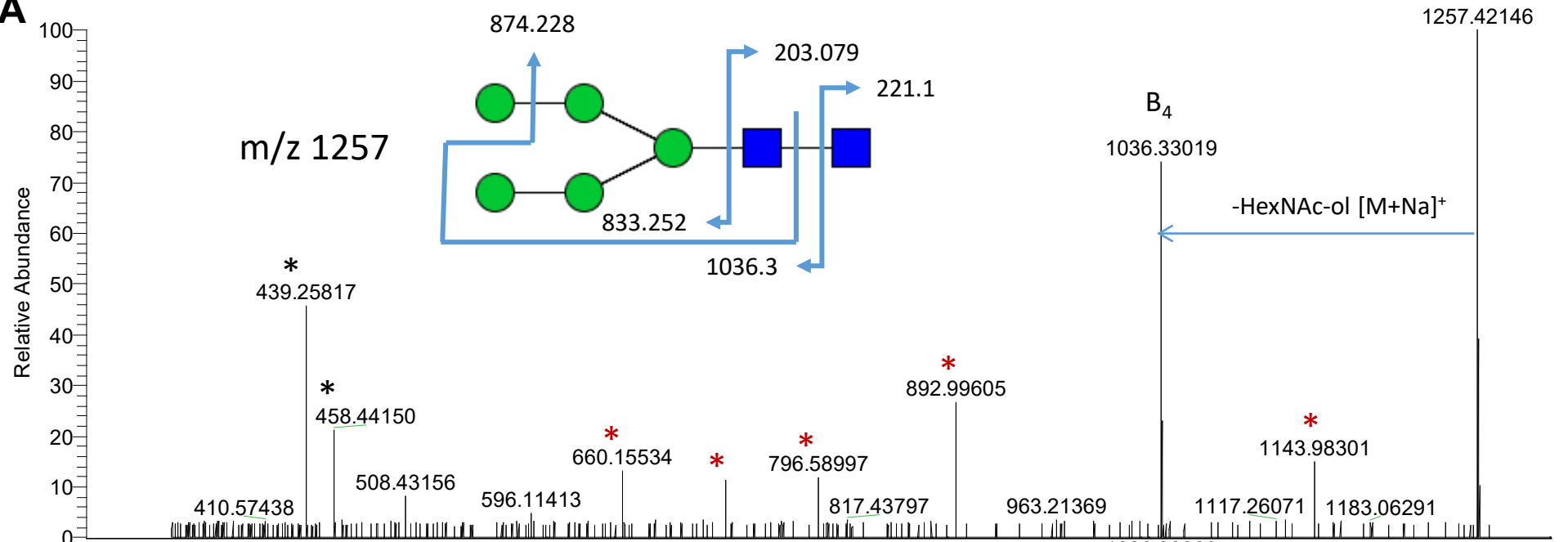


SD.1B

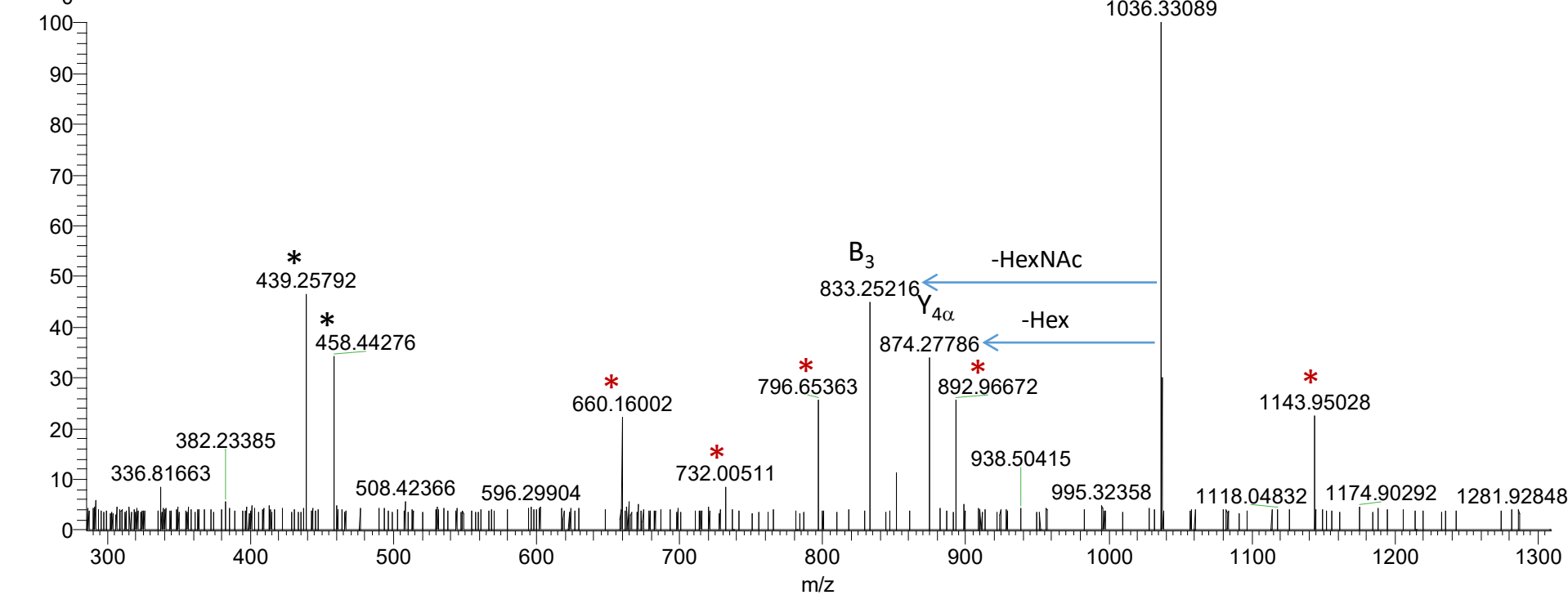


Supplementary Data 2. MS_n assignments. MS_n spectra were acquired directly on tissue using a MALDI LTQ Orbitrap instrument after images had been obtained. The MALDI LTQ Orbitrap XL is equipped with a commercial N₂ laser (LTB Lasertechnik, Berlin, Germany) operating at $\lambda = 337$ nm with a maximum repetition rate of 60 Hz. The hybrid configuration replaces the heated capillary of the electrospray source with a q00 that sends packets of ions into a linear trap for collision-induced fragmentation (CID), with the fragment ions then being concentrated in a C-trap and transferred to the orbitrap for high-resolution mass analysis. The maximum energy per pulse was set to 12 μ J. Precursor ion isolation was performed using an isolation window between ± 1 and ± 3 Da and the fragments scanned with a maximum accumulation time of 120 ms. Succeeding MS_n of the daughter ions were performed with a maximum accumulation time of 180 ms. External calibration was performed using the ProteoMass MALDI Calibration Kit (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Quentin-Fallavier, France). Related to Figure 1.

SD 2A

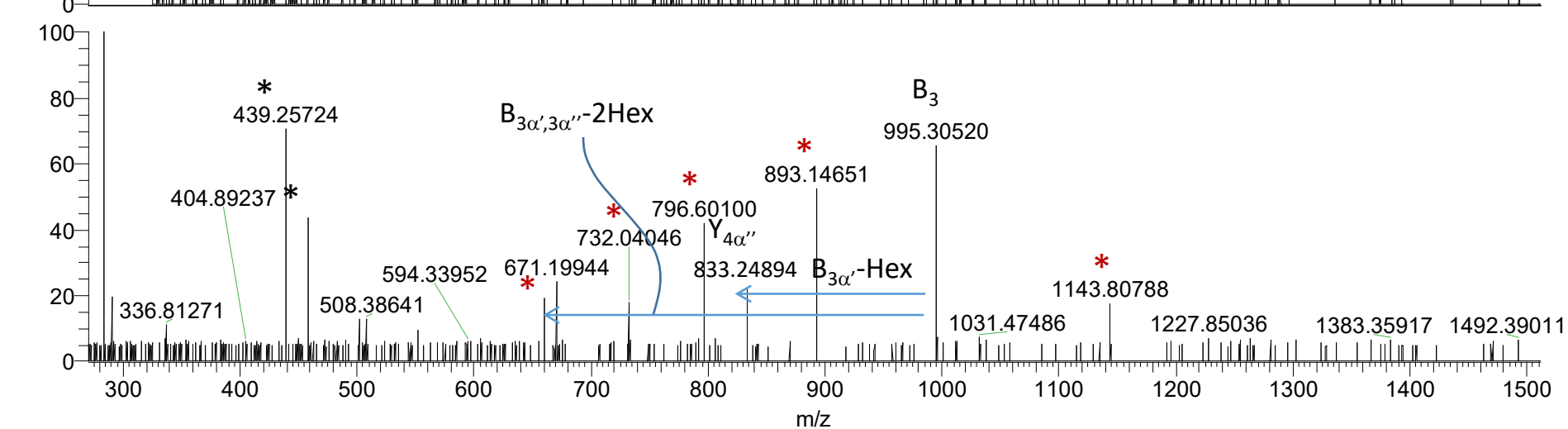
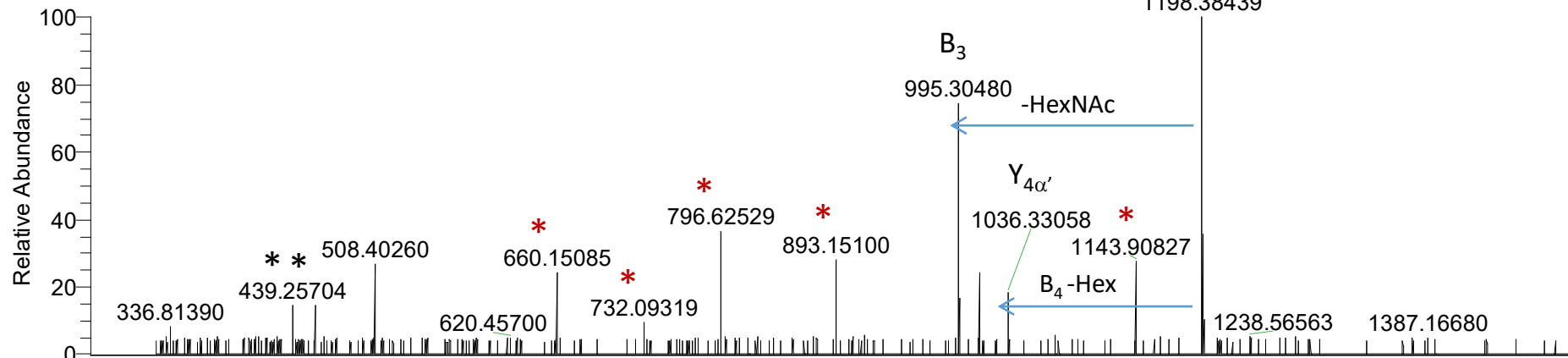
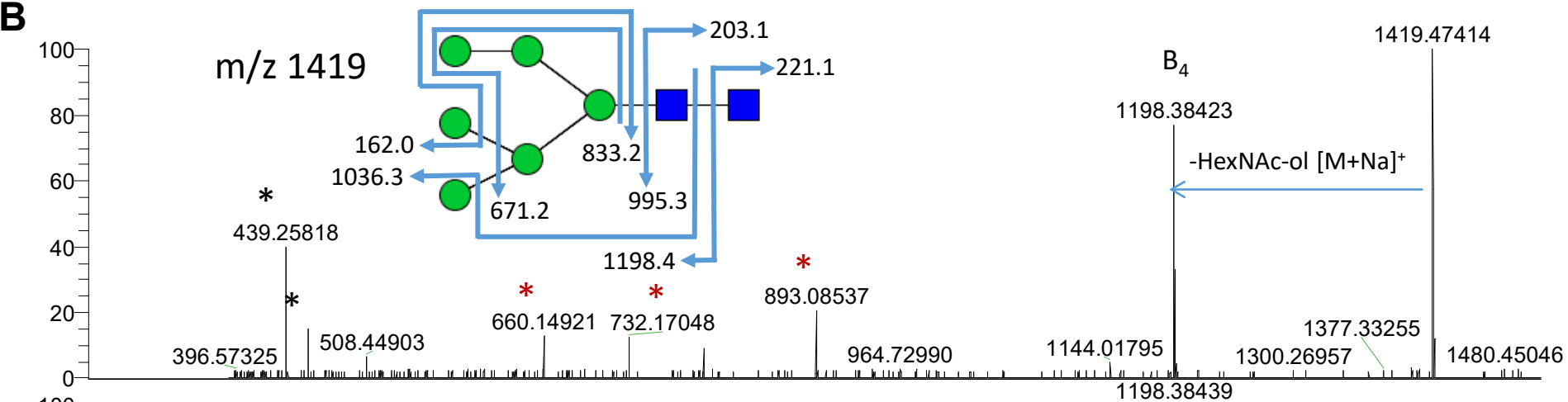


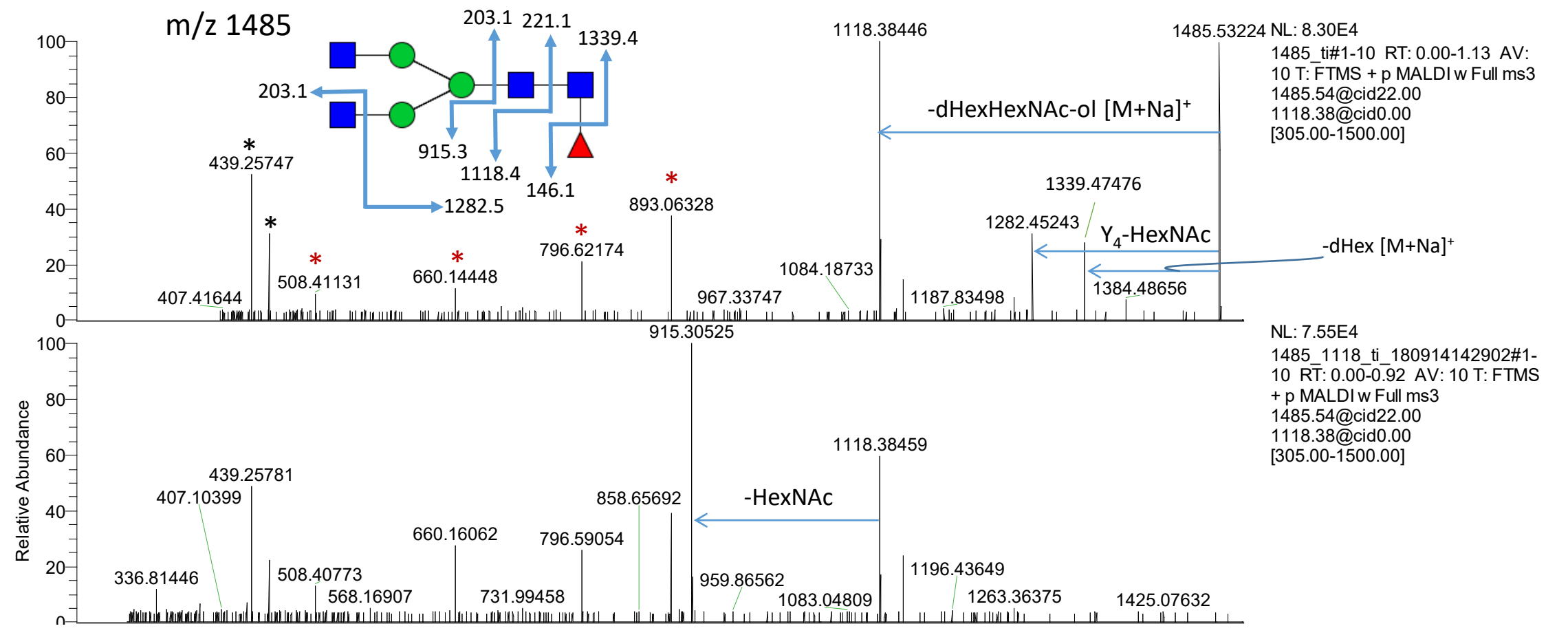
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10 T: FTMS + p MALDI w Full ms2
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[345.00-1300.00]



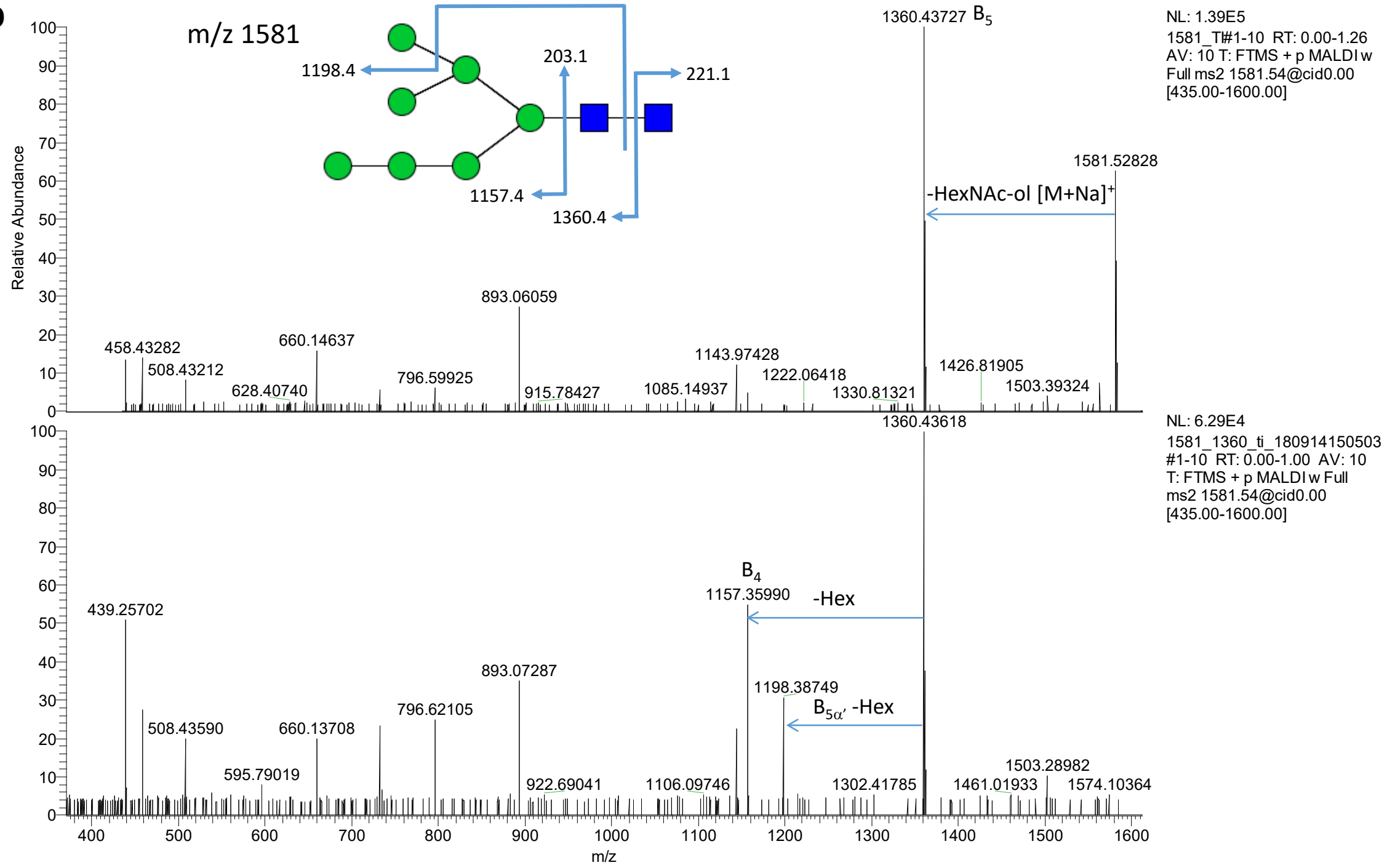
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+ p MALDI w Full ms3
1257.43@cid23.00
1036.33@cid0.00
[285.00-1300.00]

SD 2B

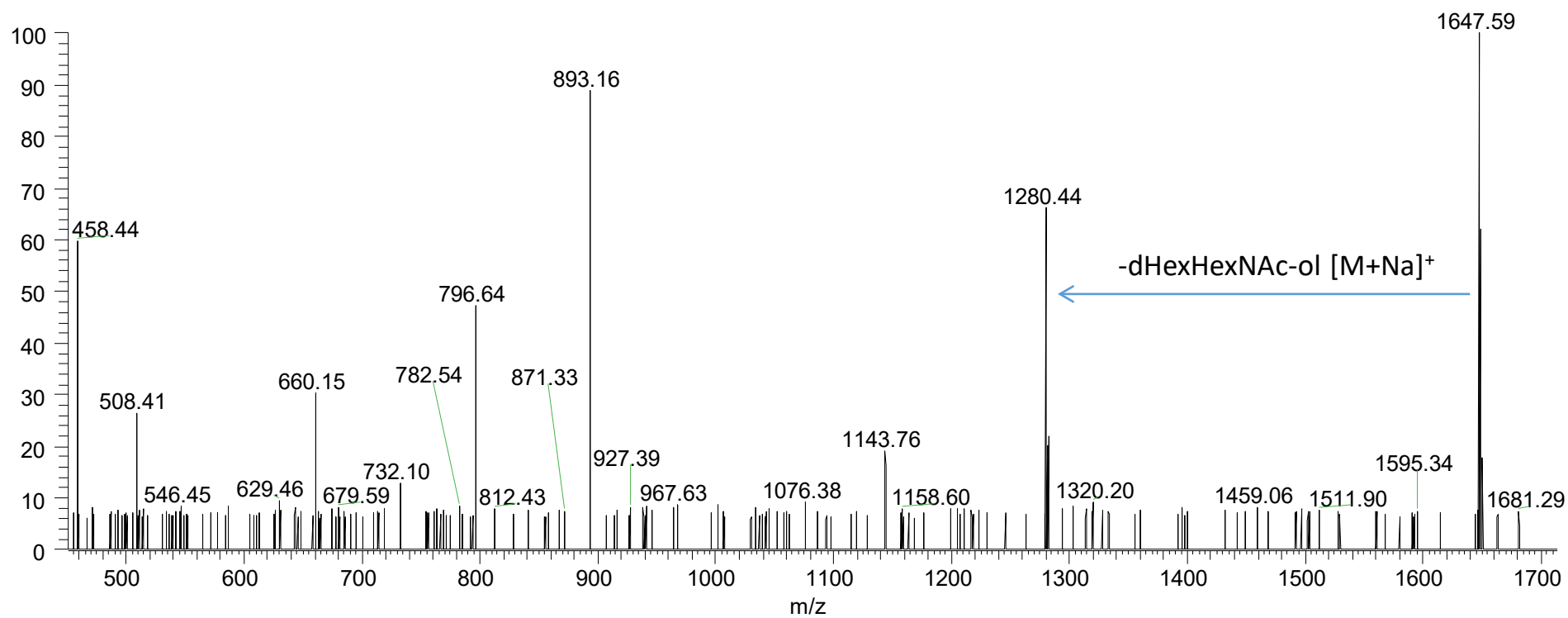
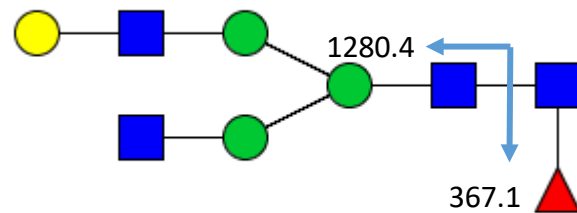




SD 2D

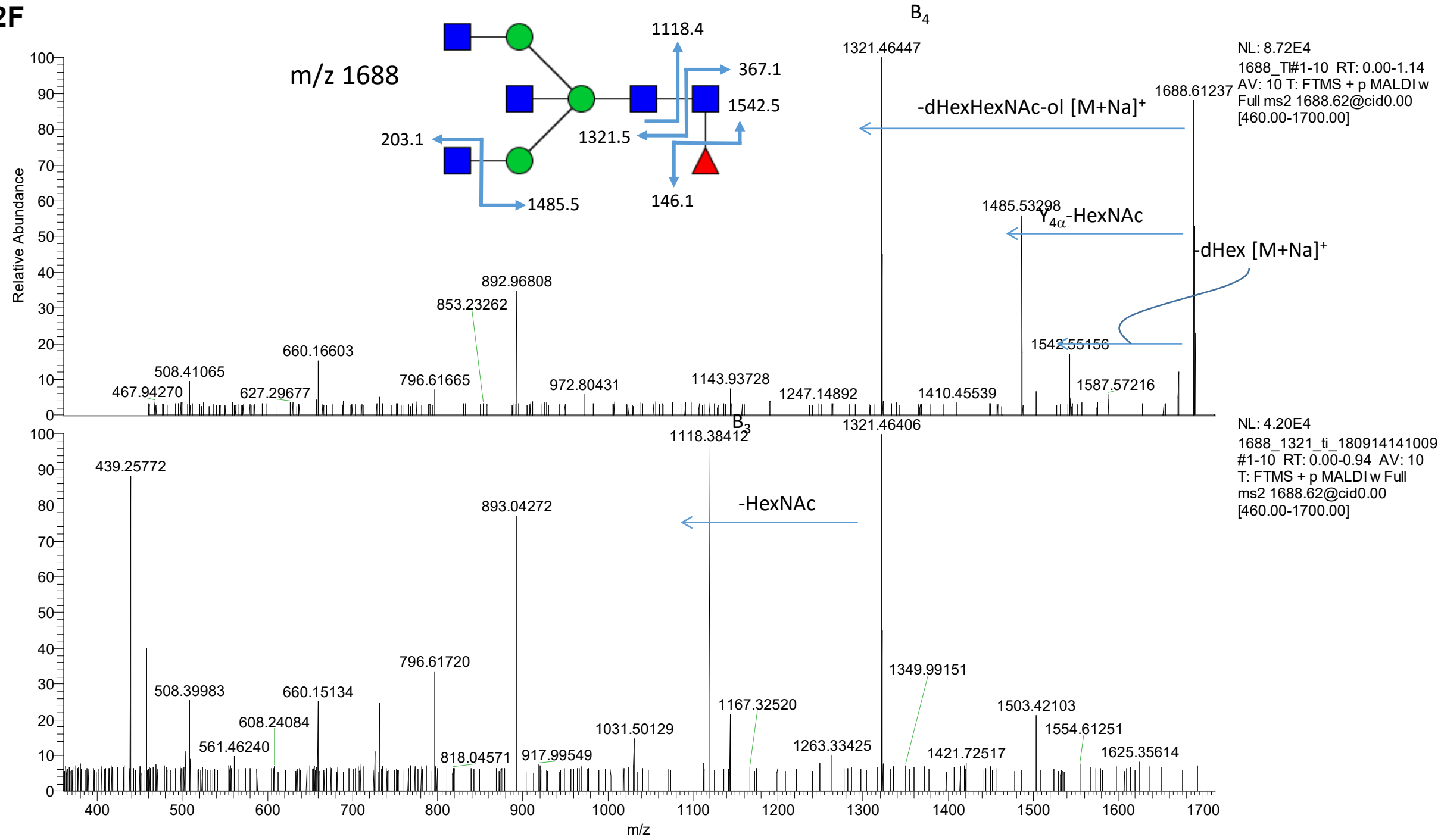


m/z 1647

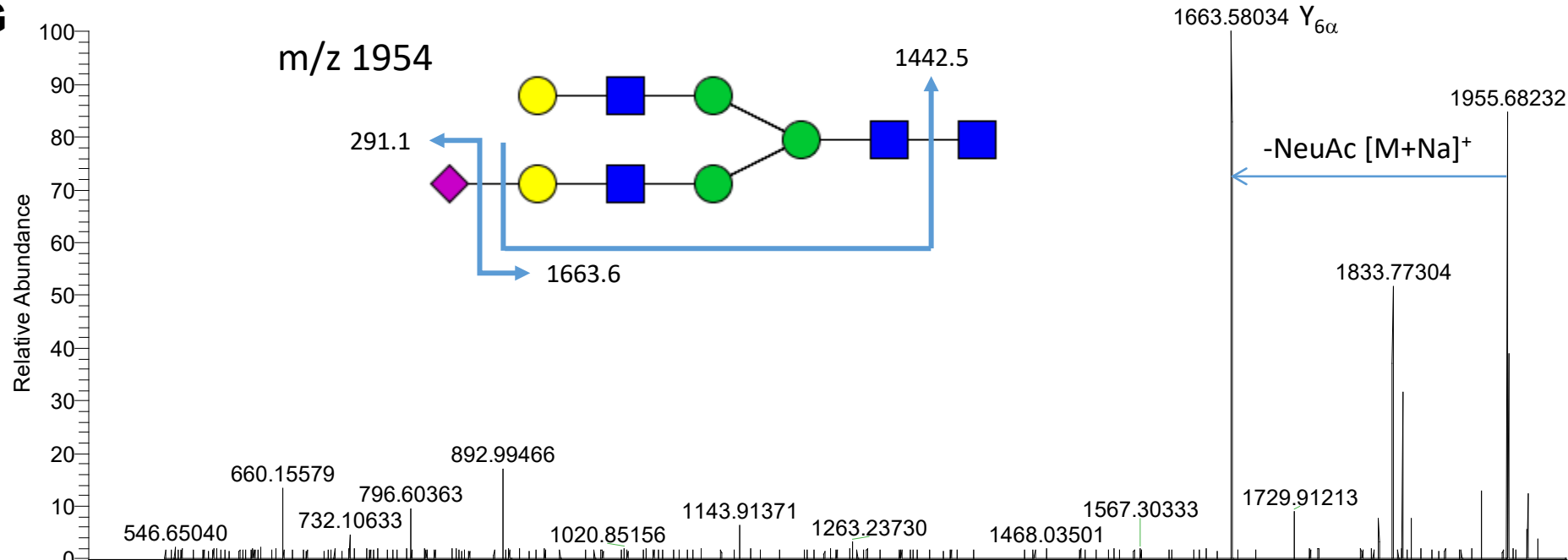


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ms2 1647.59@cid0.00
[450.00-1700.00]

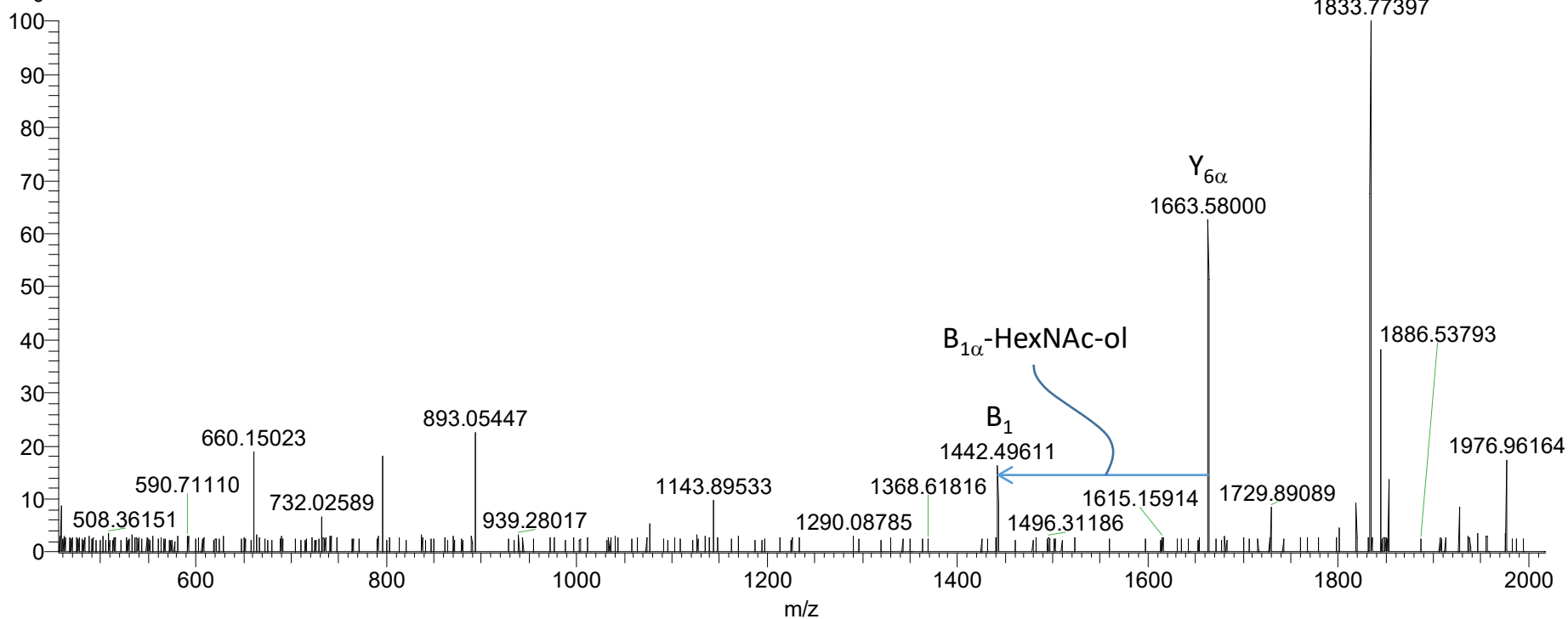
SD 2F



SD 2G



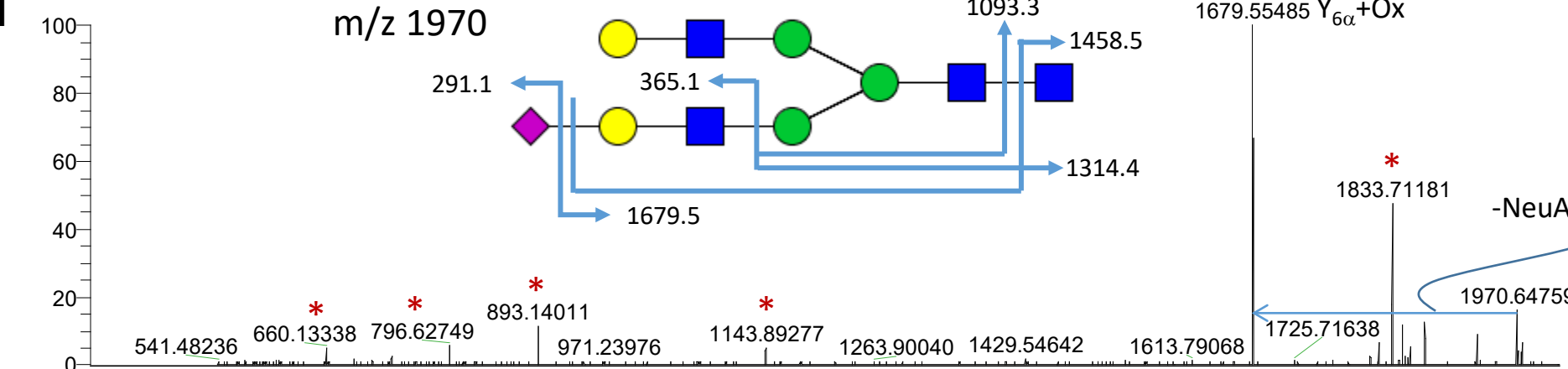
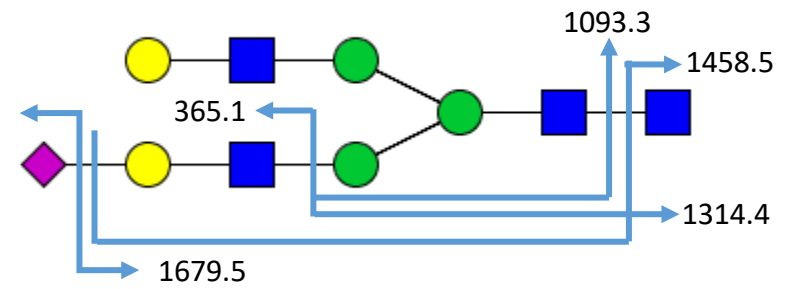
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AV: 10 T: FTMS + p MALDI w
Full ms2 1954.68@cid0.00
[535.00-2000.00]



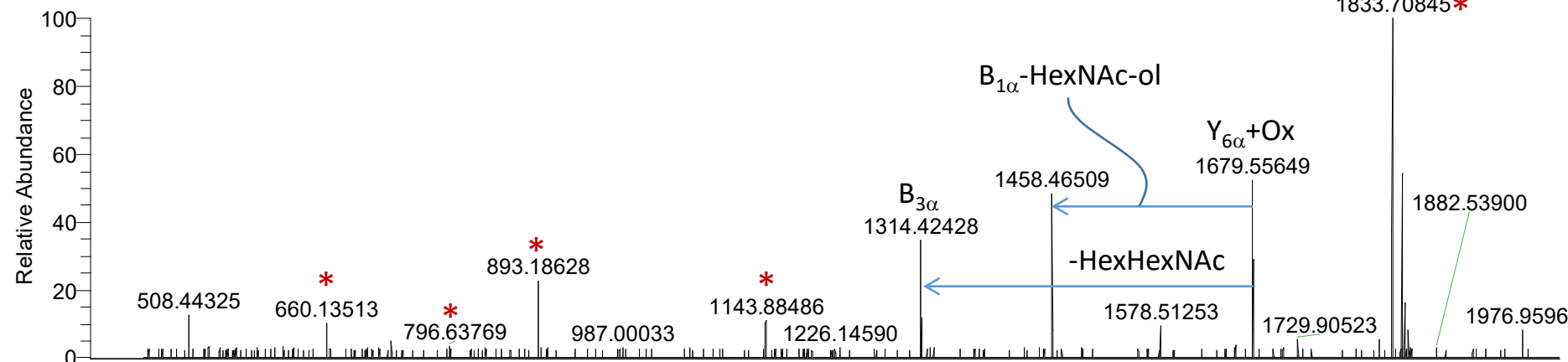
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ms2 1954.68@cid0.00
[535.00-2000.00]

SD 2H

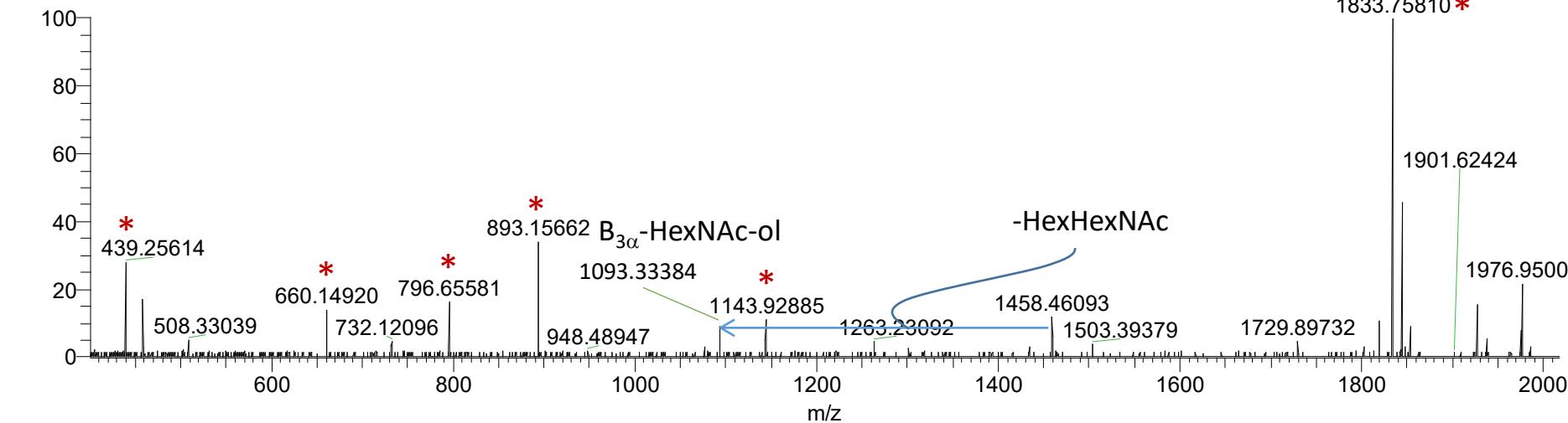
m/z 1970



NL: 2.66E5
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 1970.66@cid0.00
 [540.00-2000.00]

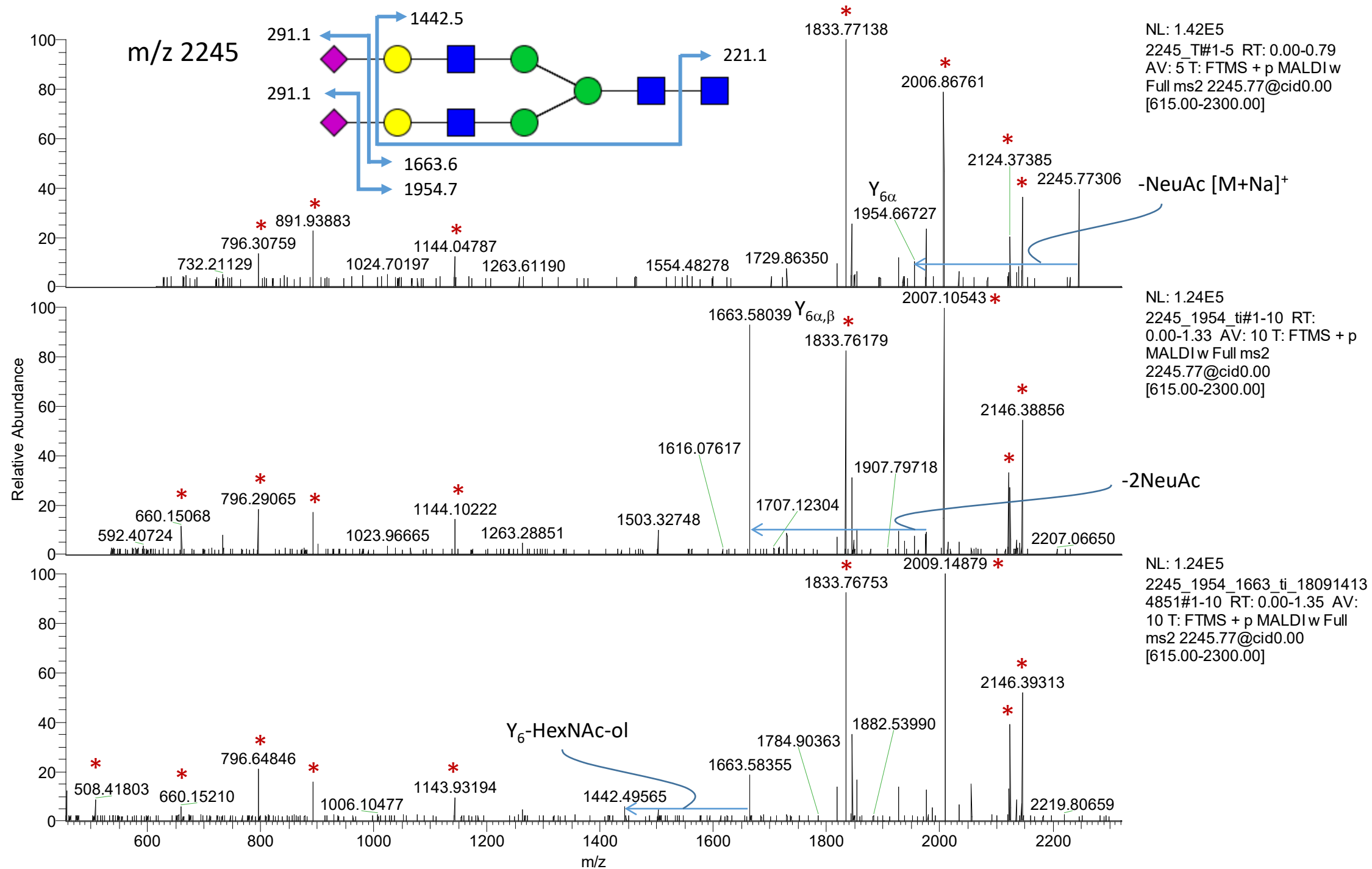


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 [540.00-2000.00]



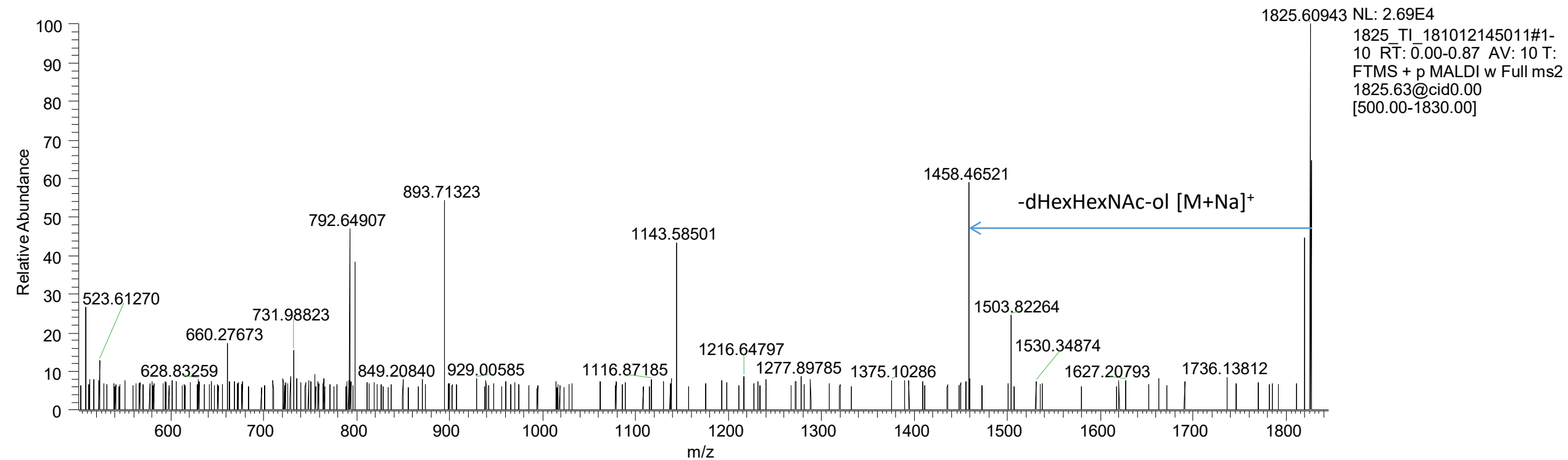
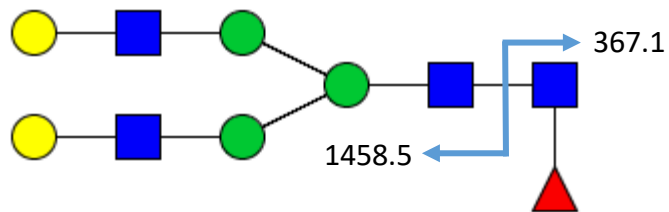
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SD 21



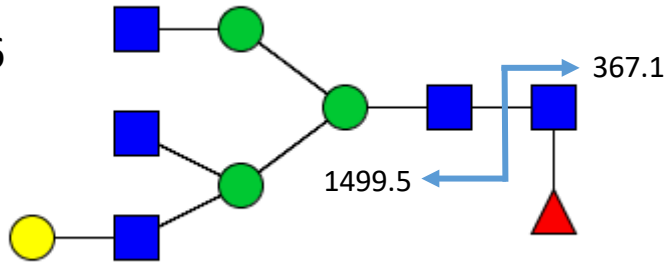
SD 2J

m/z 1825

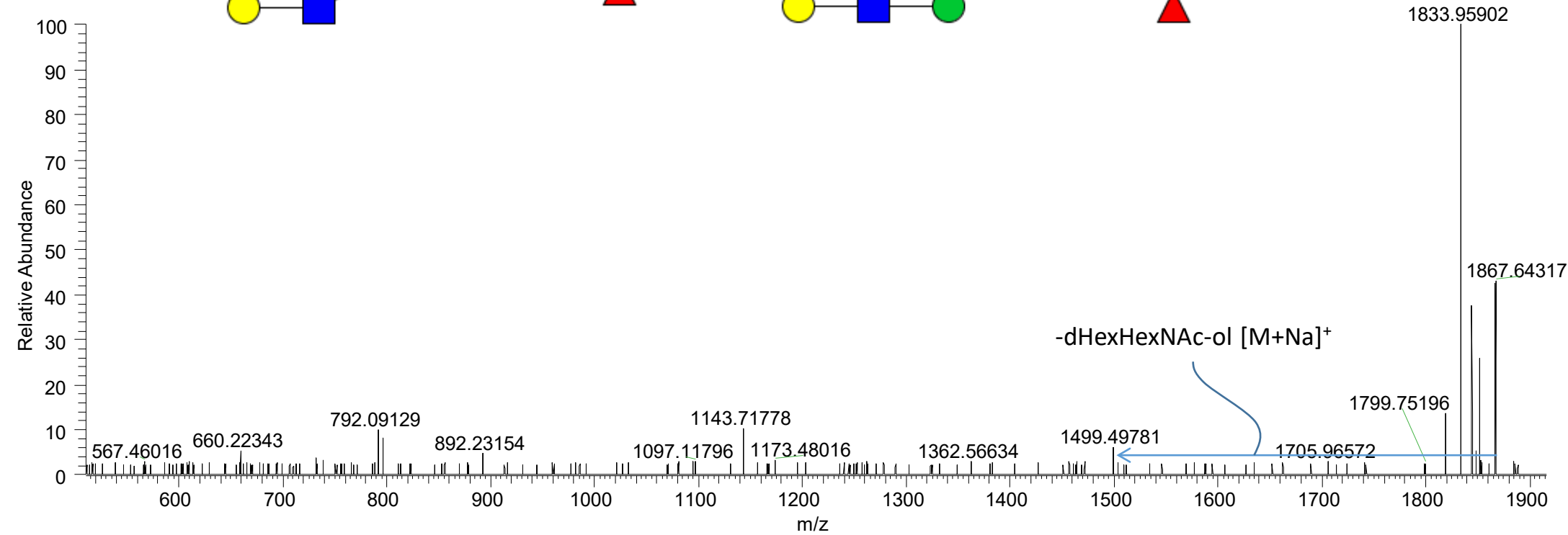
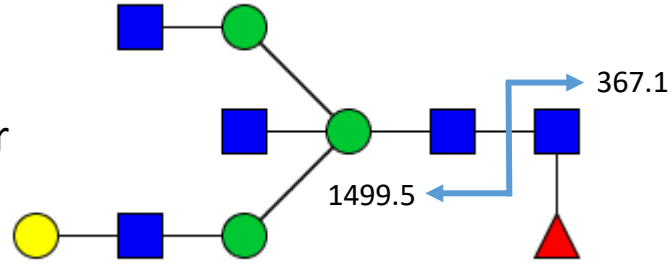


SD 2K

m/z 1866



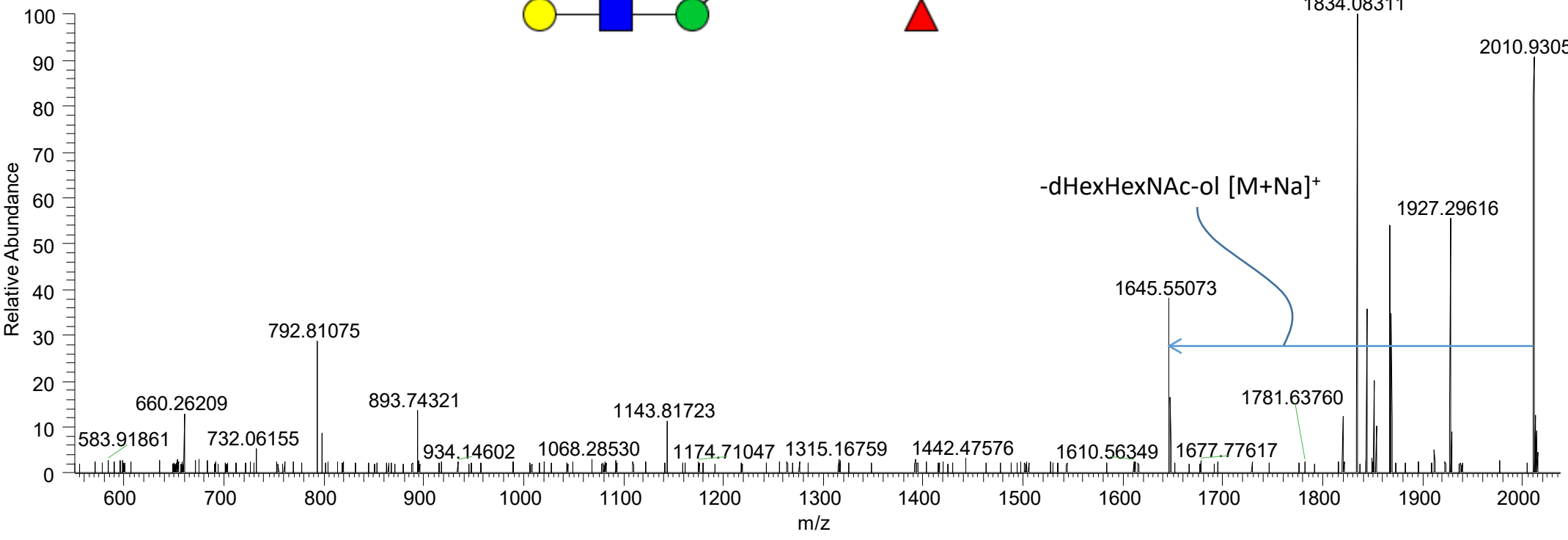
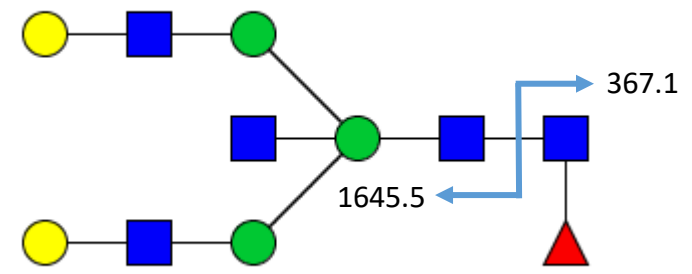
or



NL: 7.61E4
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FTMS + p MALDI w Full ms2
1866.66@cid0.00
[510.00-1900.00]

SD 2L

m/z 2012



-dHexHexNAc-ol [M+Na]⁺

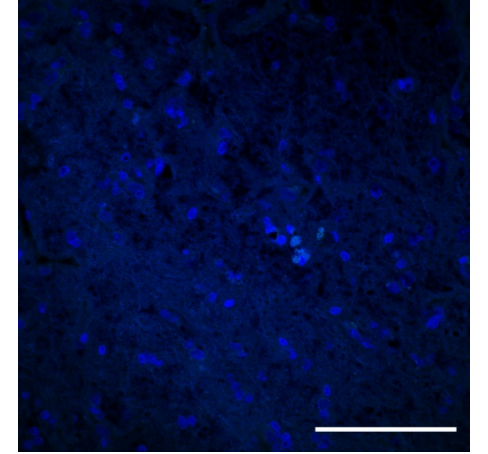
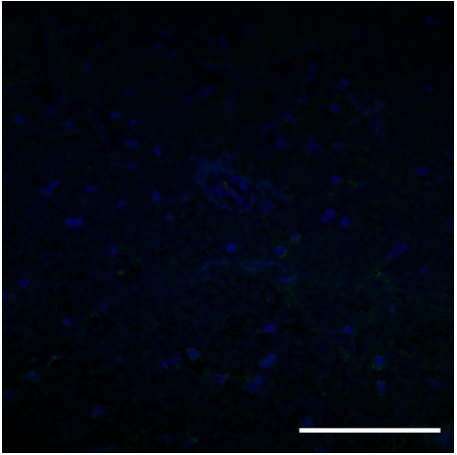
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2012_TI_181012151136#1-
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FTMS + p MALDI w Full ms2
2012.72@cid0.00
[550.00-2020.00]

Supplementary Data 4. Lectin staining. Using a Dako delimiting pen (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA), dams were created around tissue sections. The sections were then incubated in 1% BSA (w/v) in approximately 300 μ L of PBS for 30 min at room temperature, then incubated in 10 μ g/mL of SNA lectin for 2 h. They were then rinsed for 10 min three times with 1% BSA in PBS. The sections were then incubated in approximately 300 μ L of DAPI for 20 min and rinsed with PBS for 5 min. Finally, two drops of Vectashield fluorescence mounting medium (Dako, Agilent Technologies) was added and the sections were cover-slipped and sealed with nail polish. Confocal images were obtained using a fluorescence microscope (Leica Biosystems). Adjacent tissue sections incubated in 1% BSA in PBS served as controls. Zeiss LSM700 confocal microscope connected to a Zeiss Axiovert 200 M with an EC Plan-Neofluar 40x/1.30 numerical aperture oil immersion objective (Carl Zeiss AG, Oberkochen, Germany). Processing of the images was performed using Zen software and applied on the entire images as well as on controls. Scale bar = 100 μ m. Related to Figure 2.

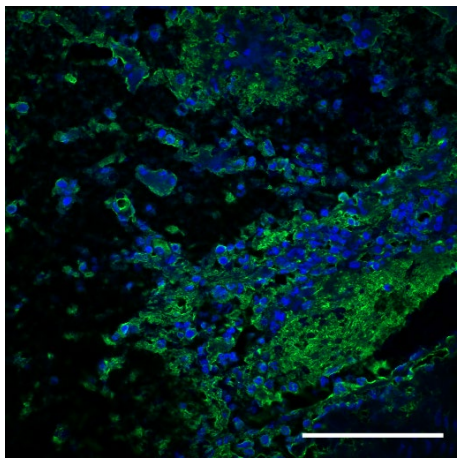
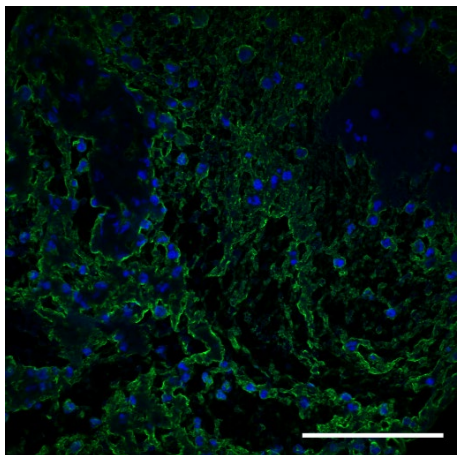
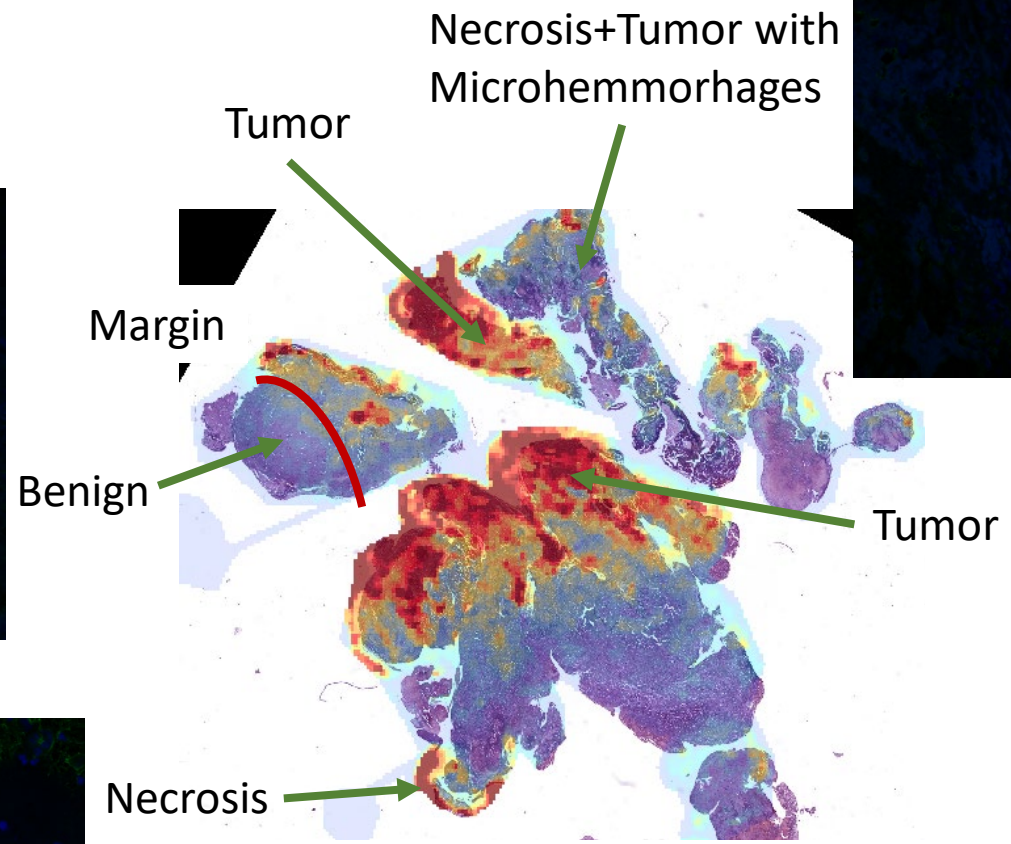
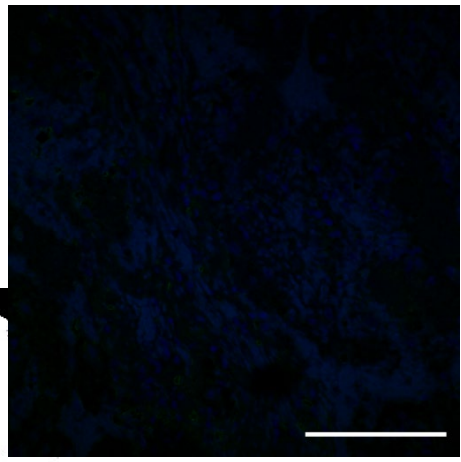
SD 4A

VH14-0622

Glioblastoma (Grade IV WHO)



Control: separate section

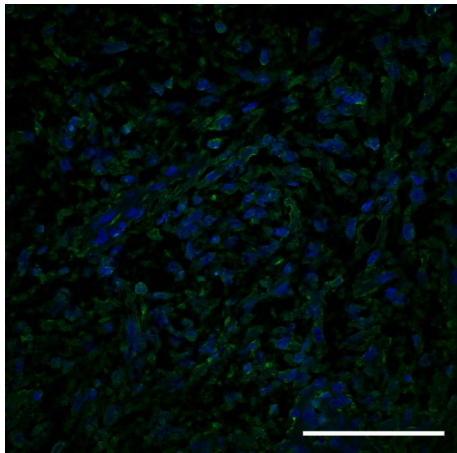


Green=positive for SNA lectin staining
Blue=DAPI

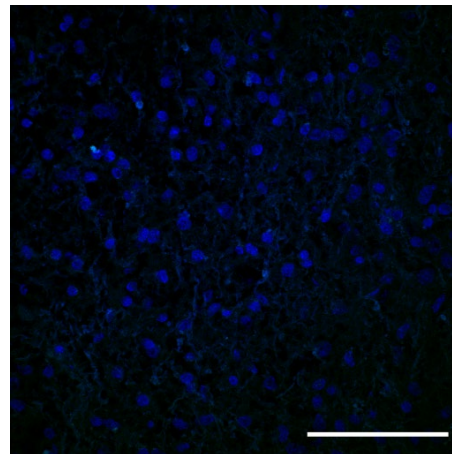
SD 4B

VH15-1139A

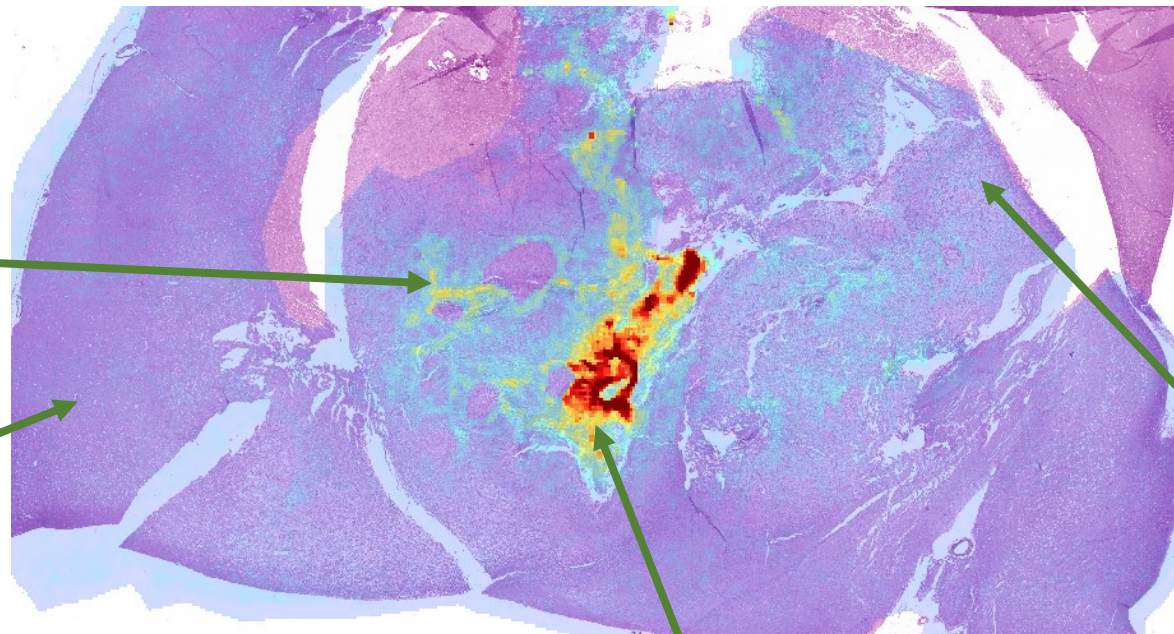
Glioblastoma (Grade IV WHO)



Pseudopalisading



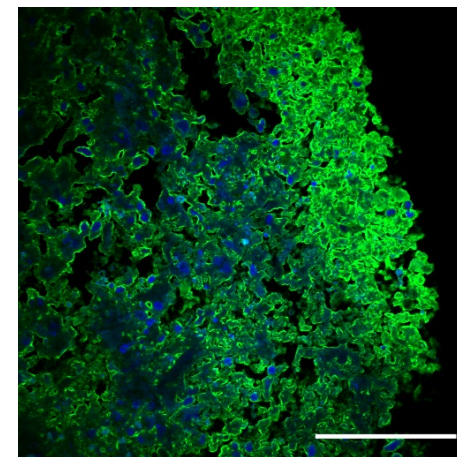
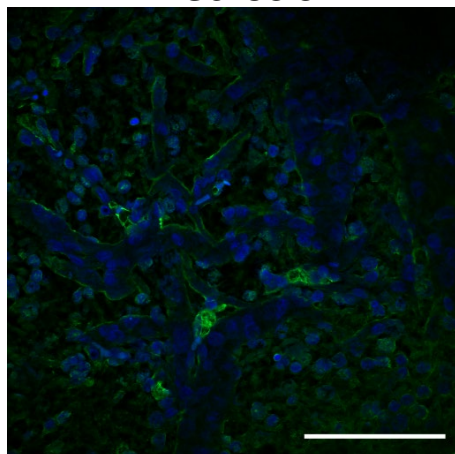
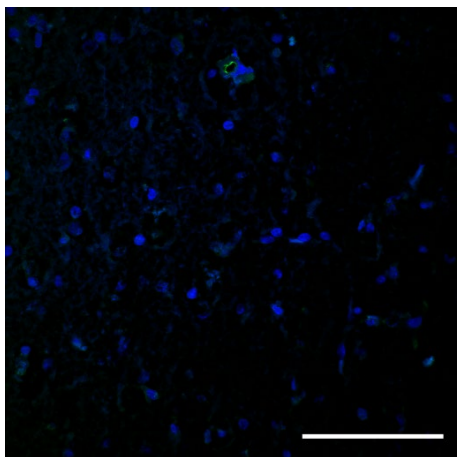
Control: separate section



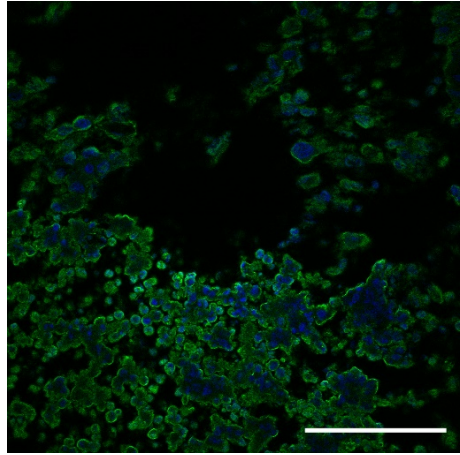
Benign cortex

Necrosis

Tumor



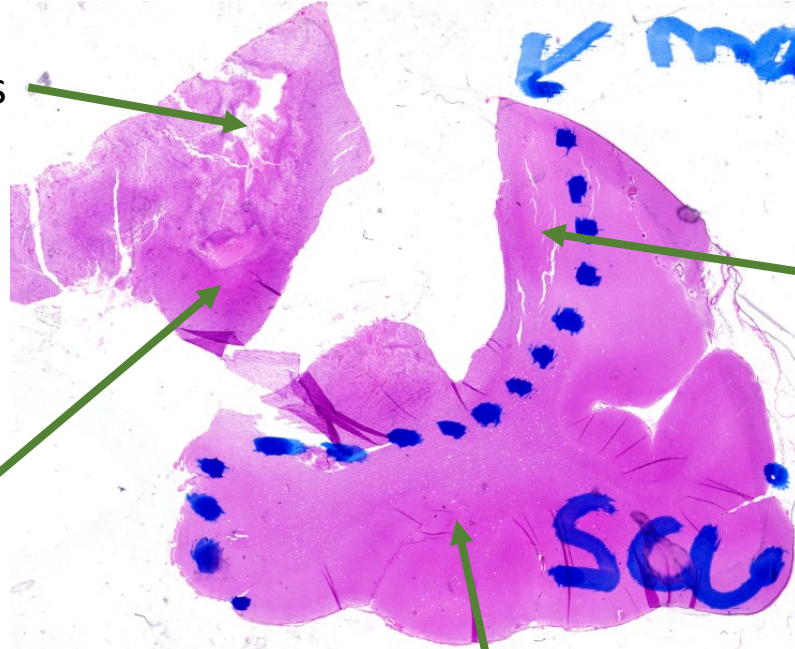
SD 4C



VH15-1139D

Glioblastoma (Grade IV WHO)

Necrosis

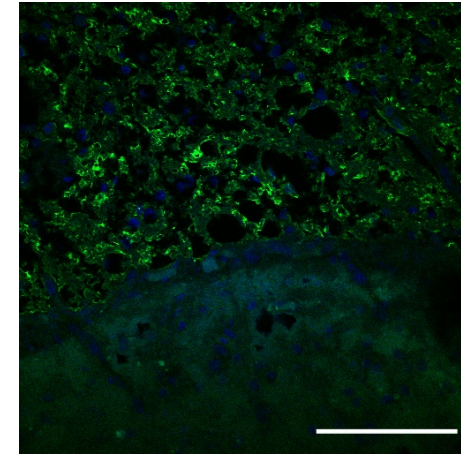
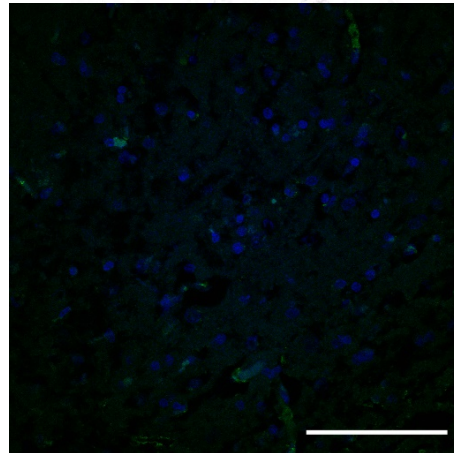
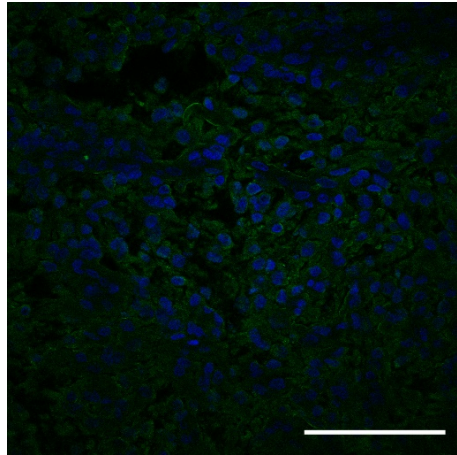
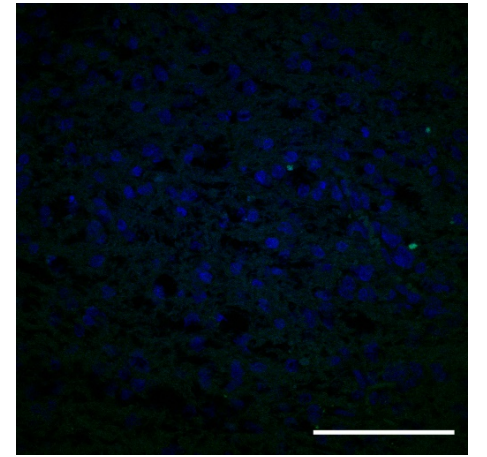


Tumor

Margin

Benign

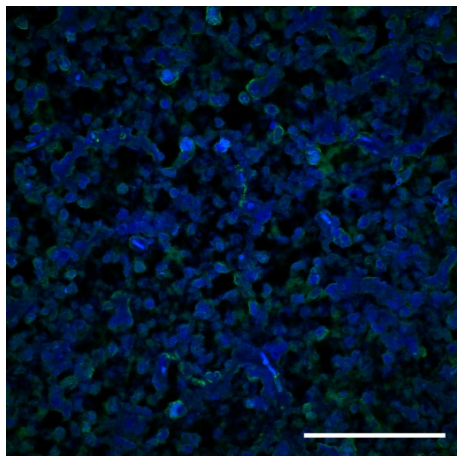
Control: separate section



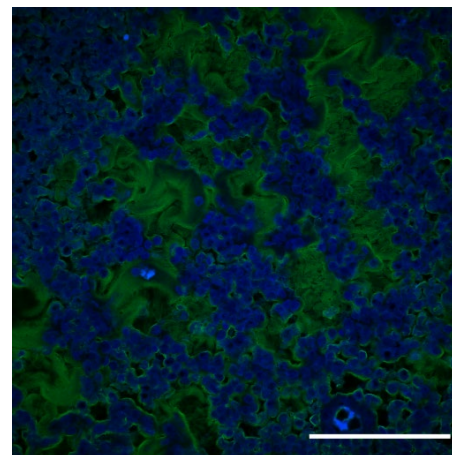
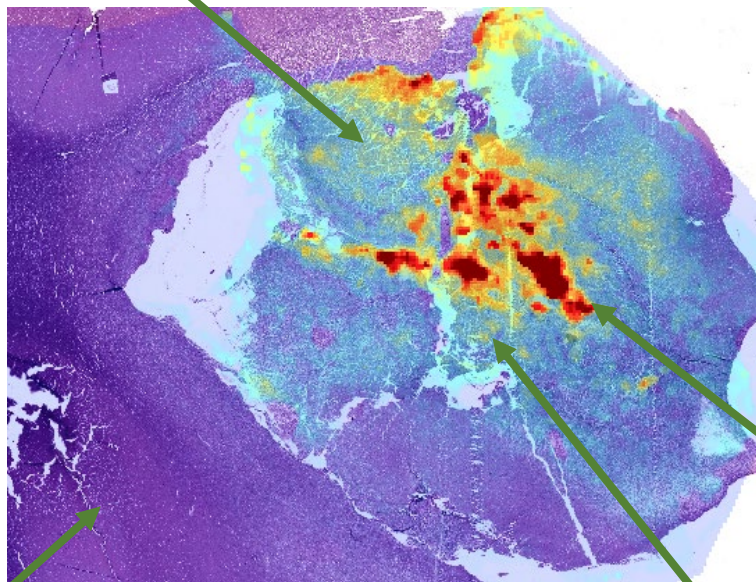
SD 4D

VH15-3520A

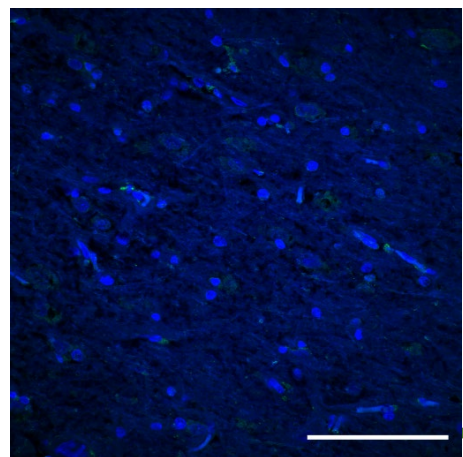
Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma (Grade III WHO)



Tumor



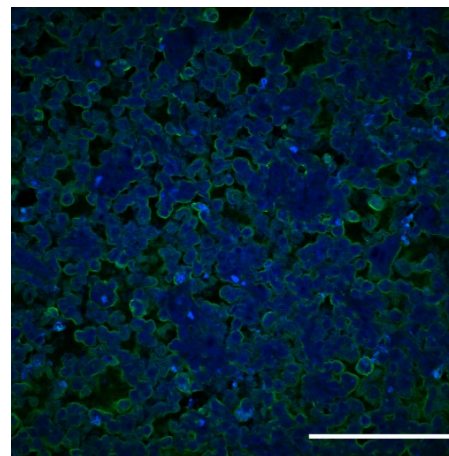
Control: separate section



Benign cortex

Necrosis+Tumor

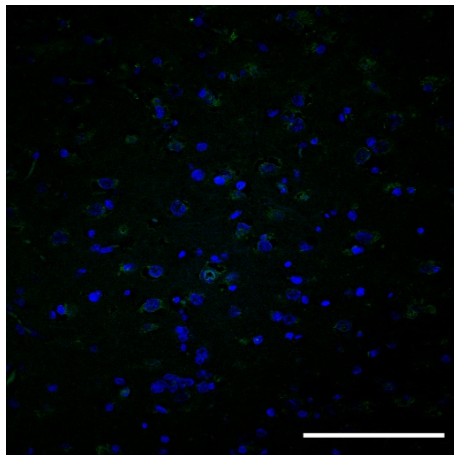
Signal fills empty spaces on necrotic zones



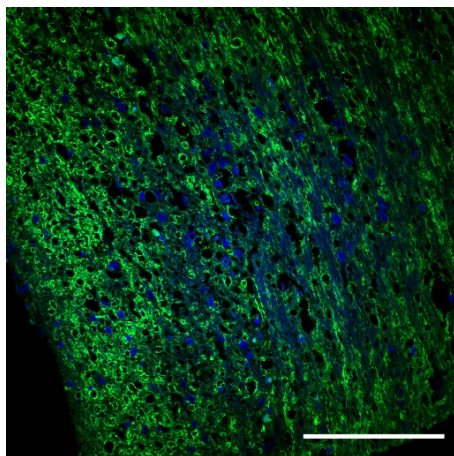
SD 4E

VH16-0703A

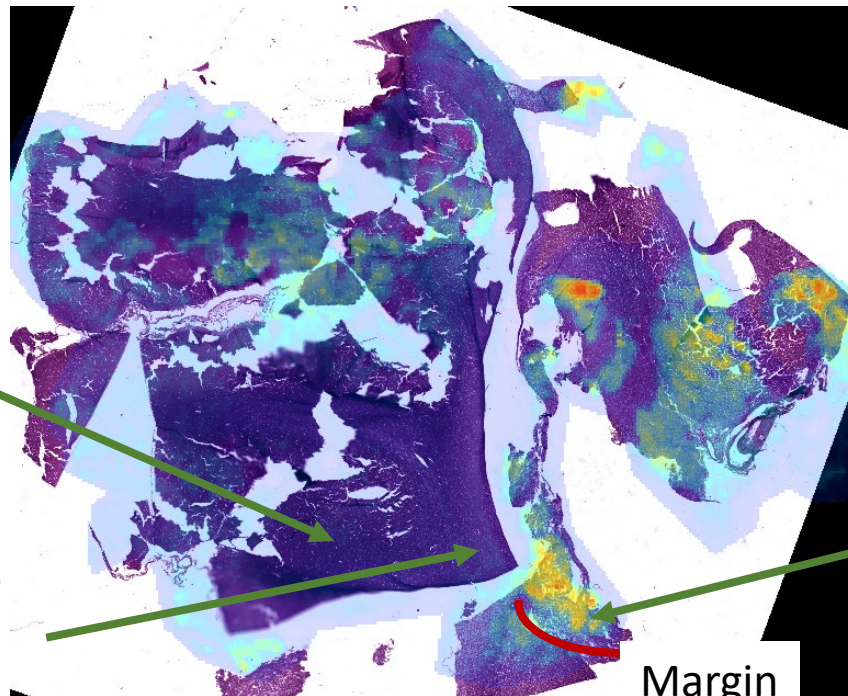
Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma (Grade III WHO)



Benign – No signal on Cortex

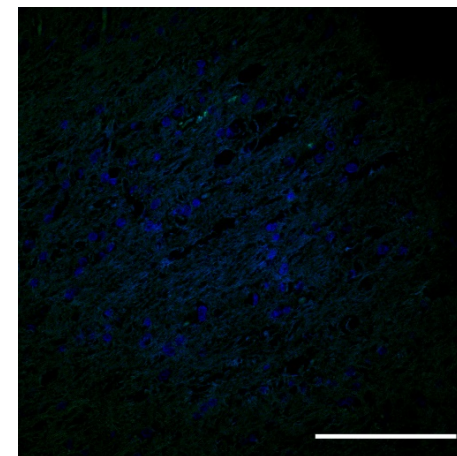


Benign – Intense signal on corpus callosum

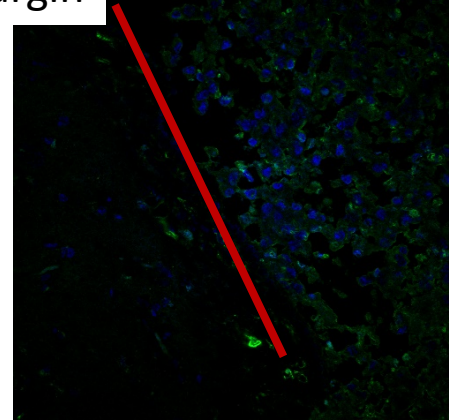
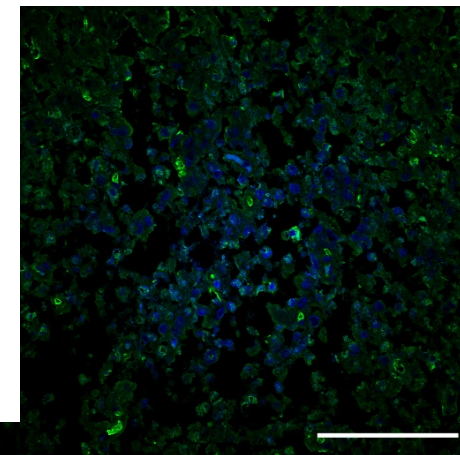


Necrosis

Margin



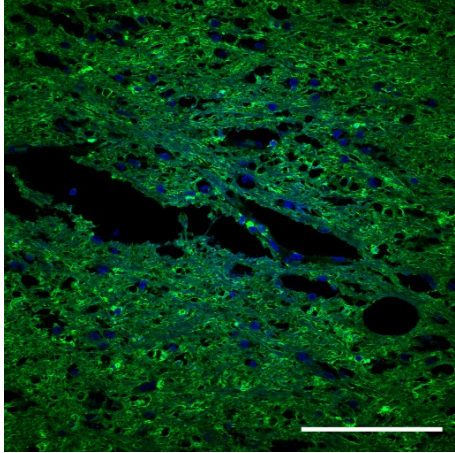
Control: separate section



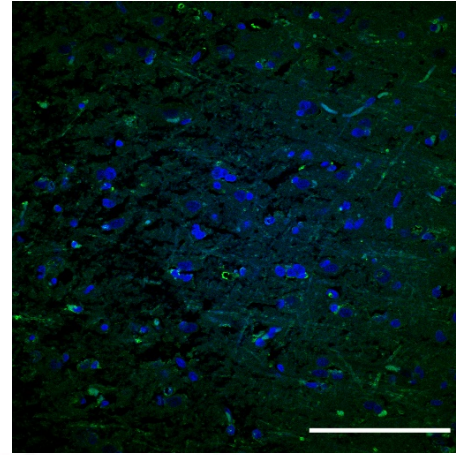
SD 4F

VH16-0703B

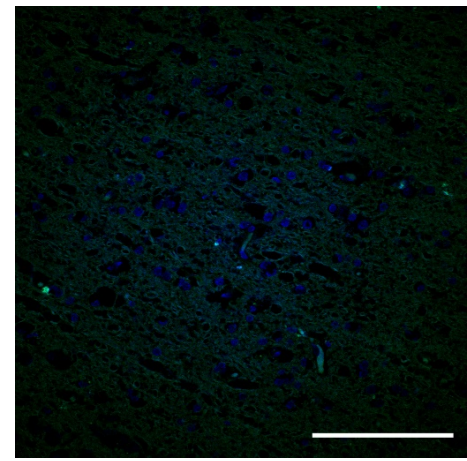
Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma (Grade III WHO)



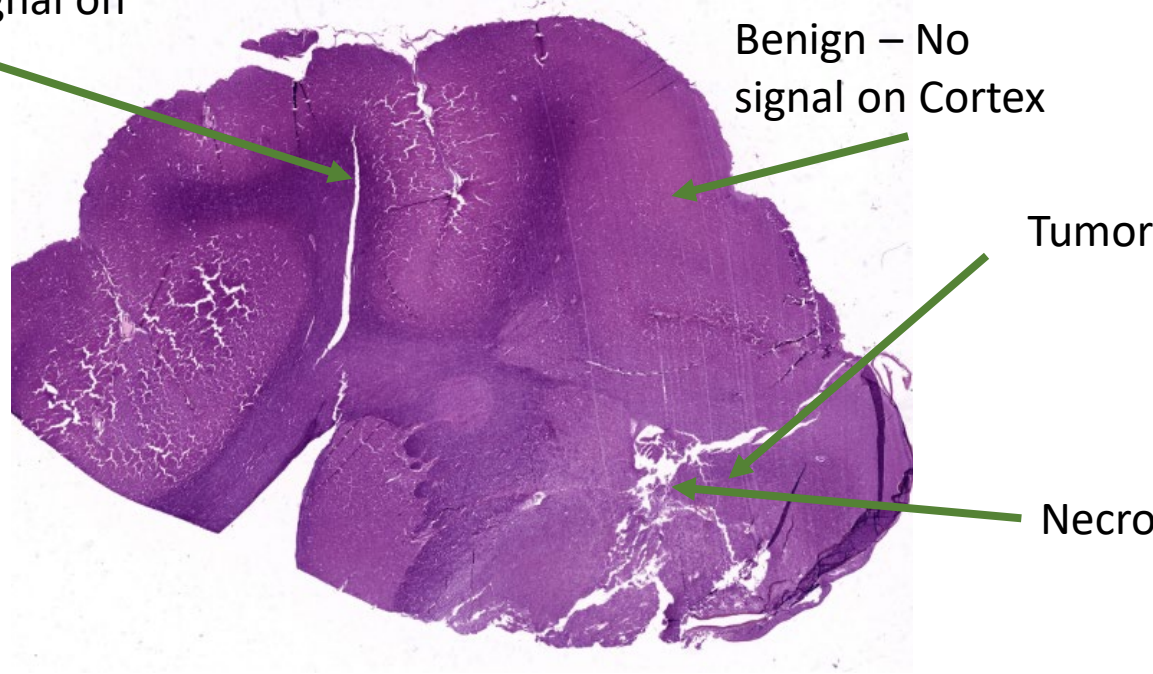
Benign – Intense signal on corpus callosum



Benign – No signal on Cortex

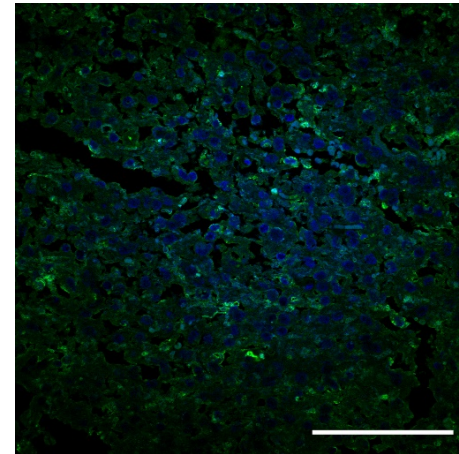
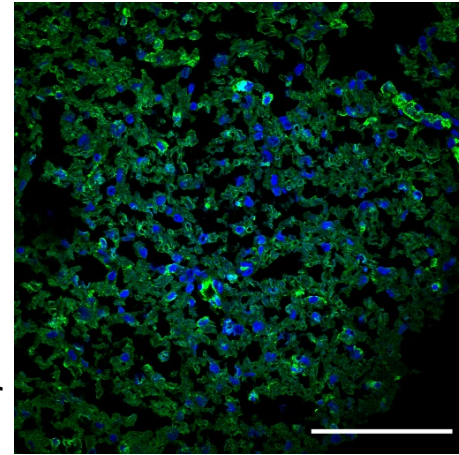


Control: separate section



Tumor

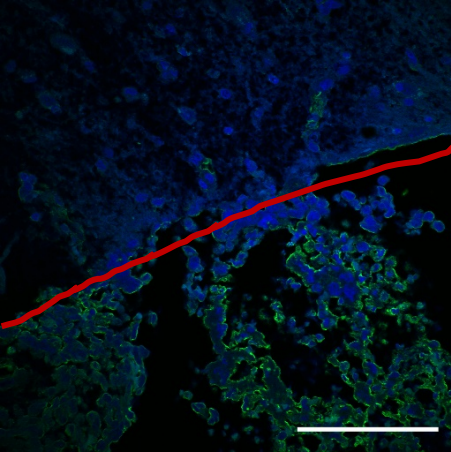
Necrosis



SD 4G

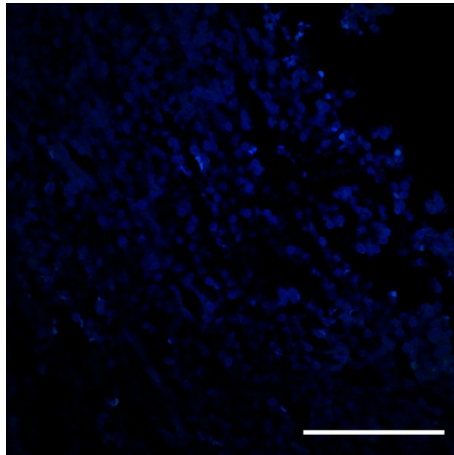
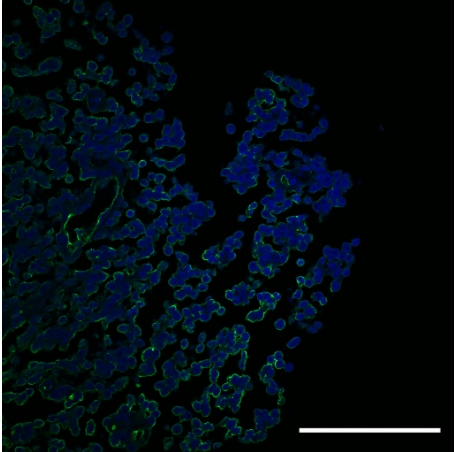
VH13-0935

Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma (Grade III WHO)



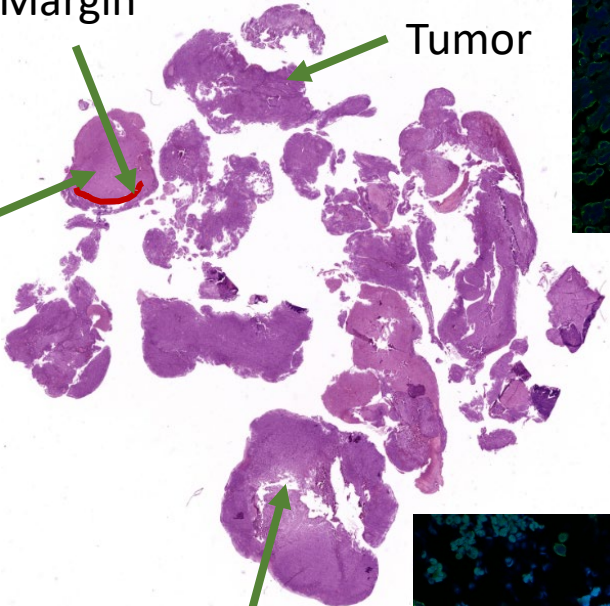
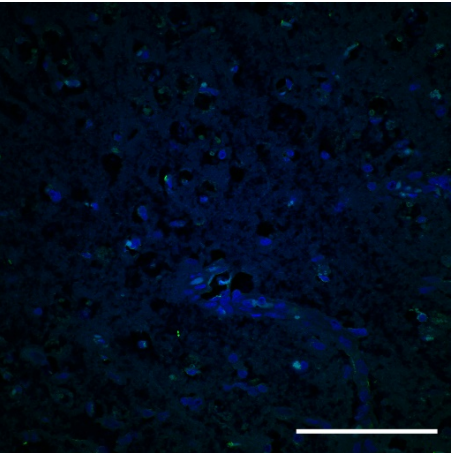
Margin

Tumor

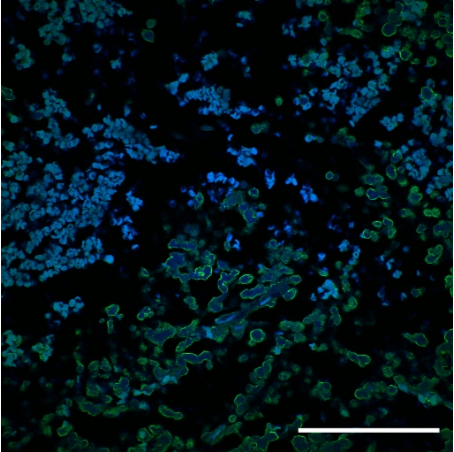


Control: separate section

Benign



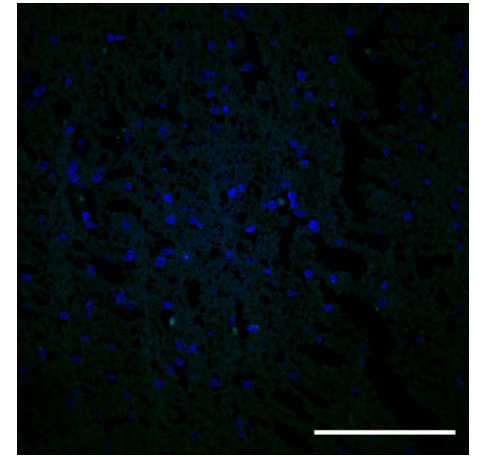
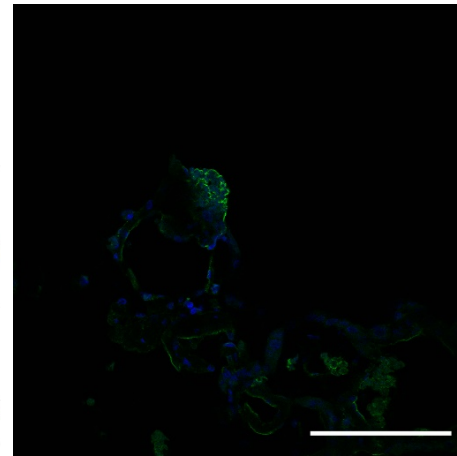
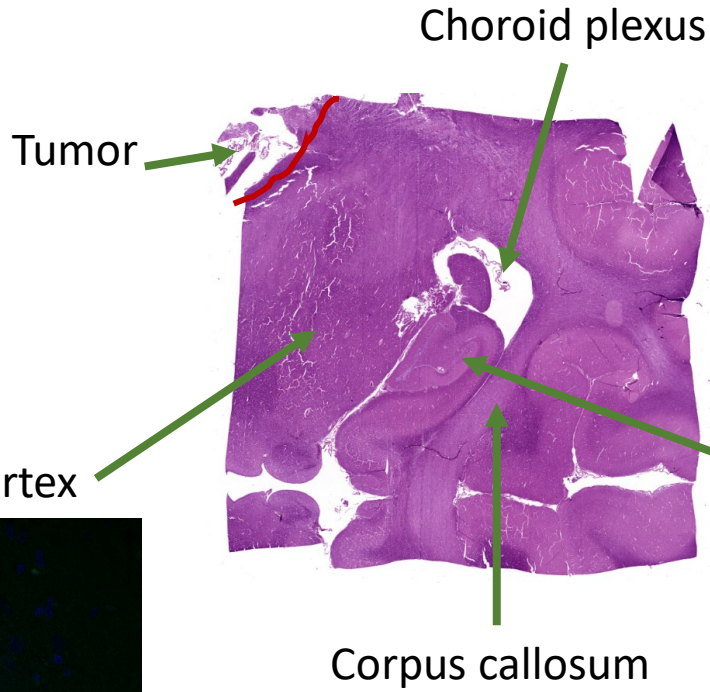
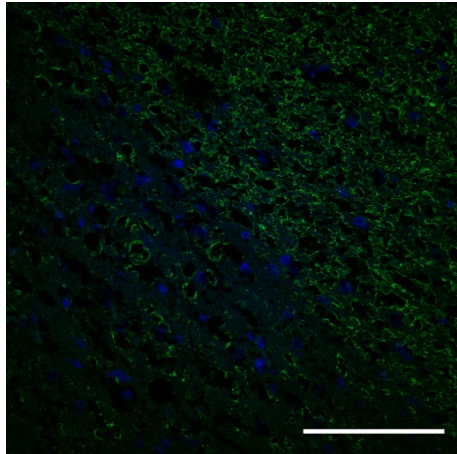
Necrosis



SD 4H

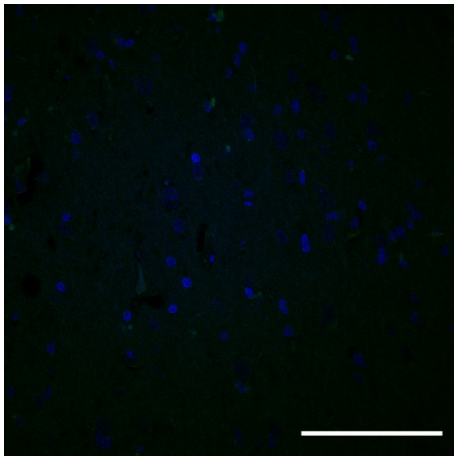
VH16-0440C

Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma (Grade III WHO)

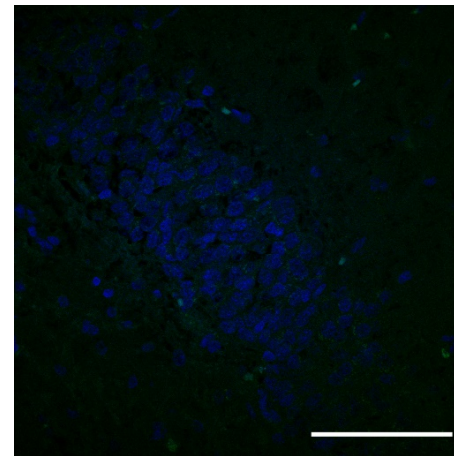


Control: separate section

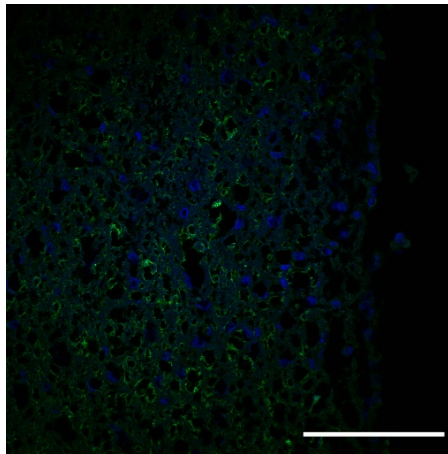
Cortex



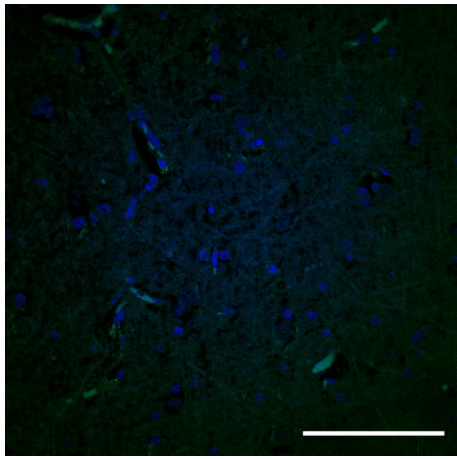
Hippocampus



Corpus callosum



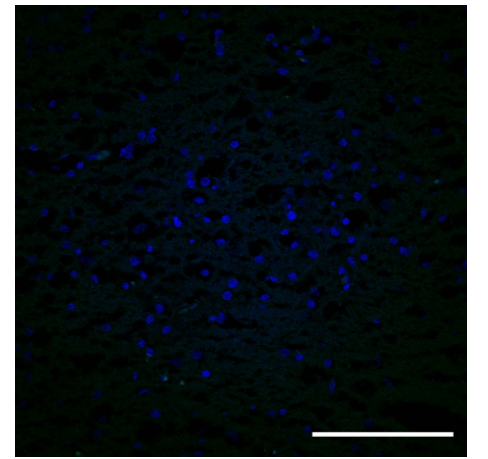
SD 4I



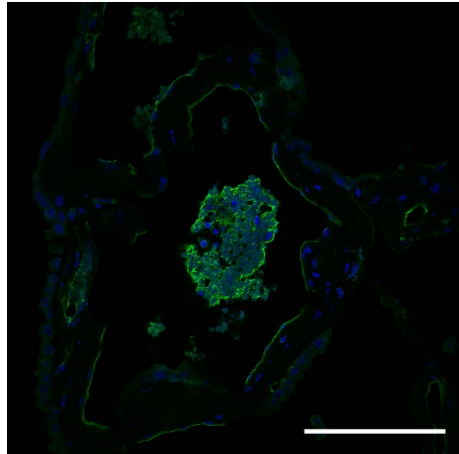
VH16-0440D

Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma (Grade III WHO)

No visible tumor/necrotic zone

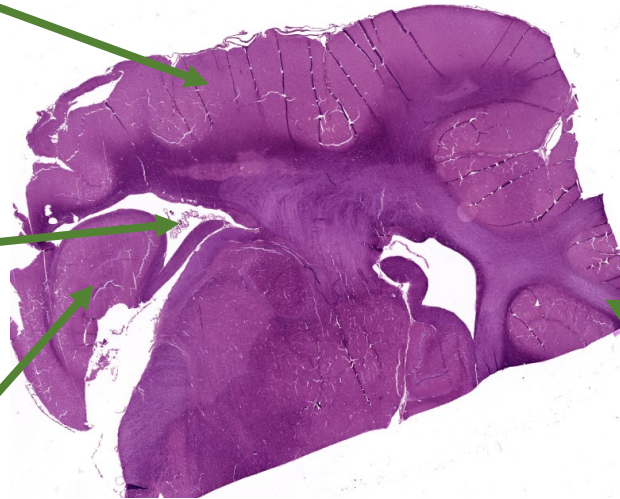
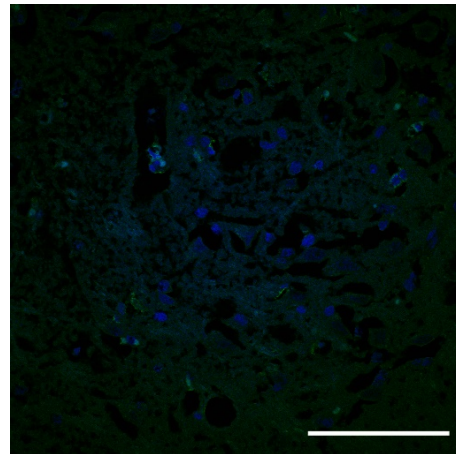


Control: separate section



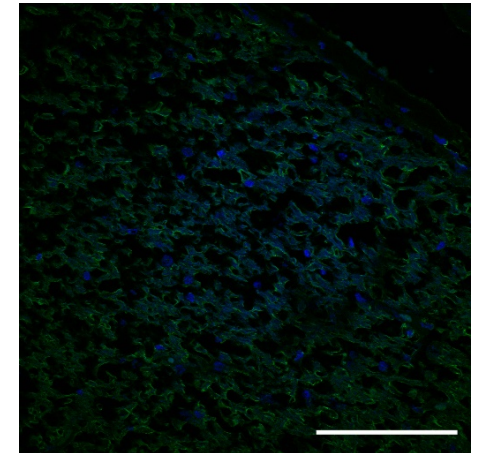
Choroid plexus

Hippocampus



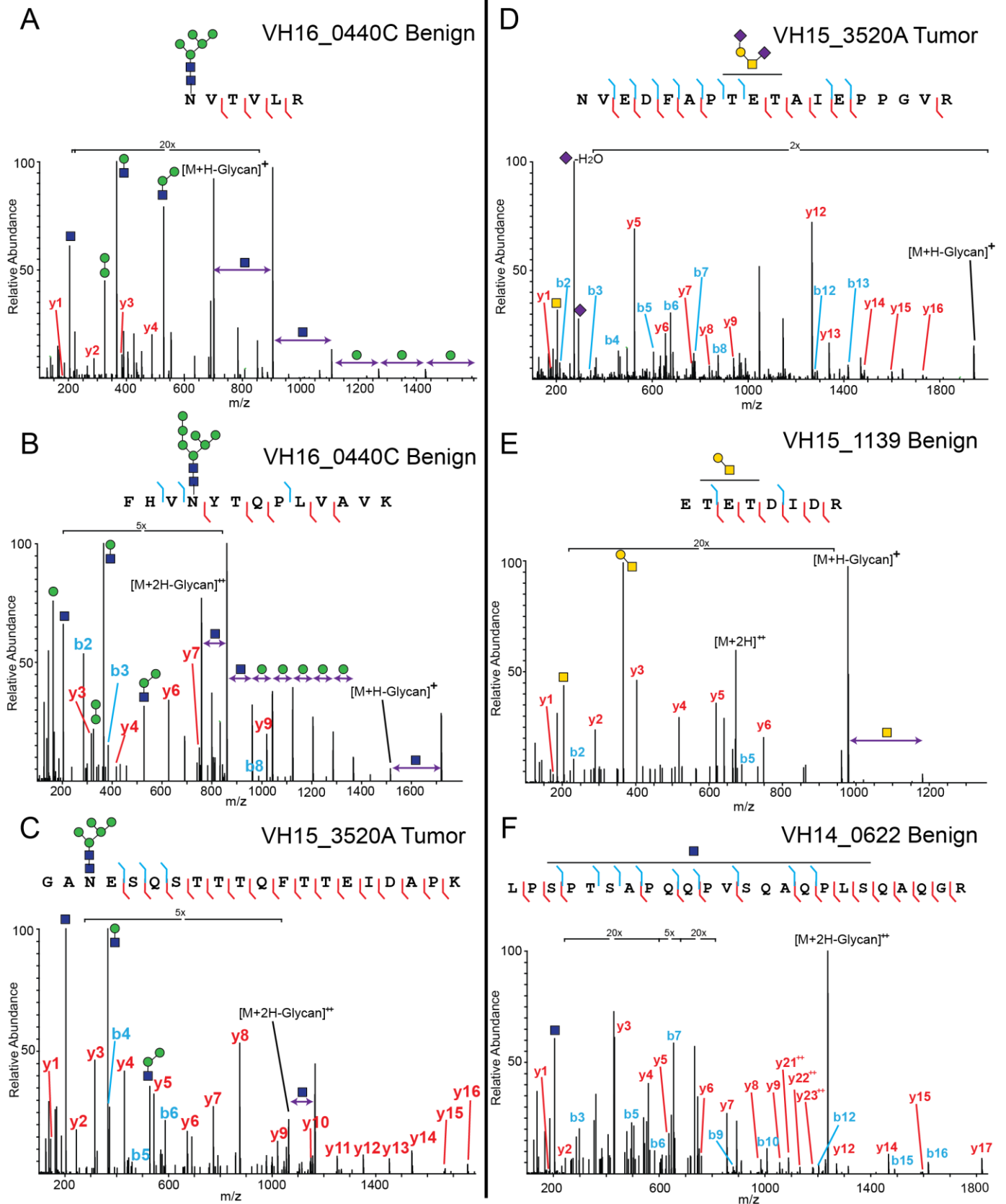
Cortex

Corpus callosum



N-linked Glycans

O-linked Glycans

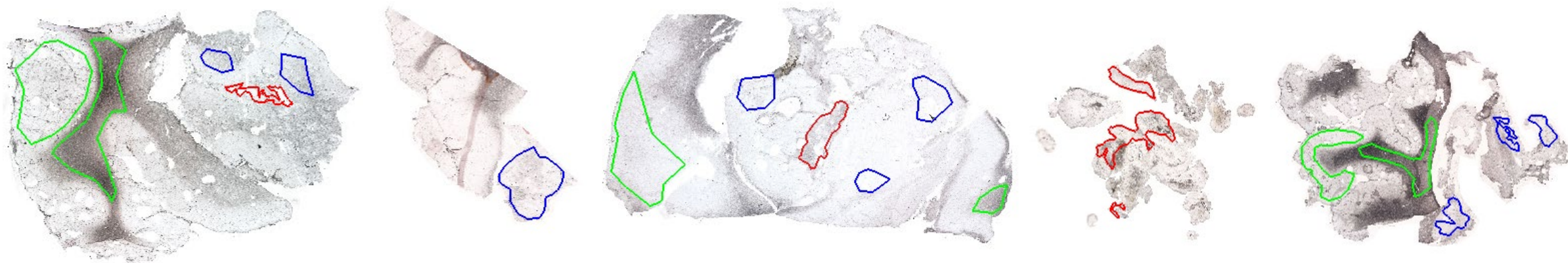
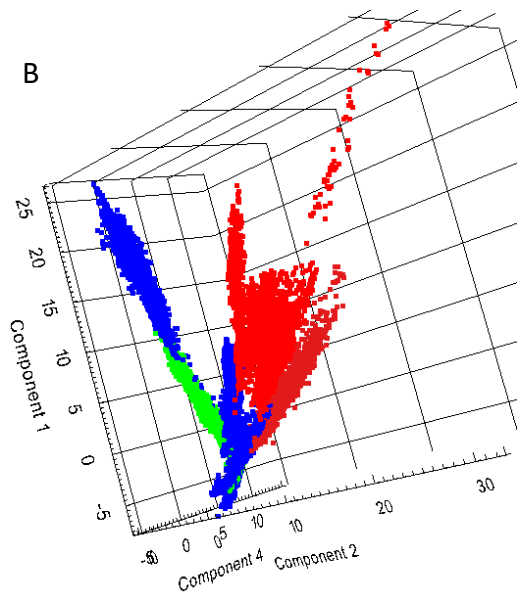
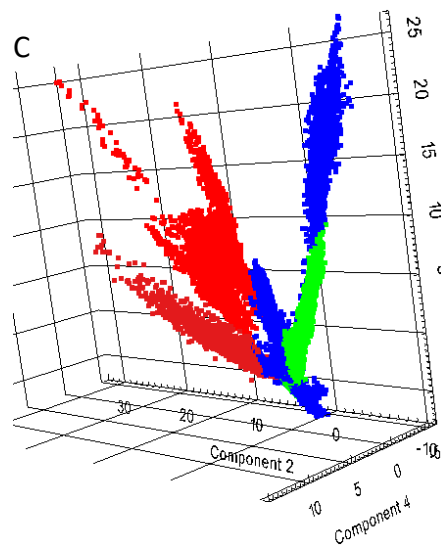
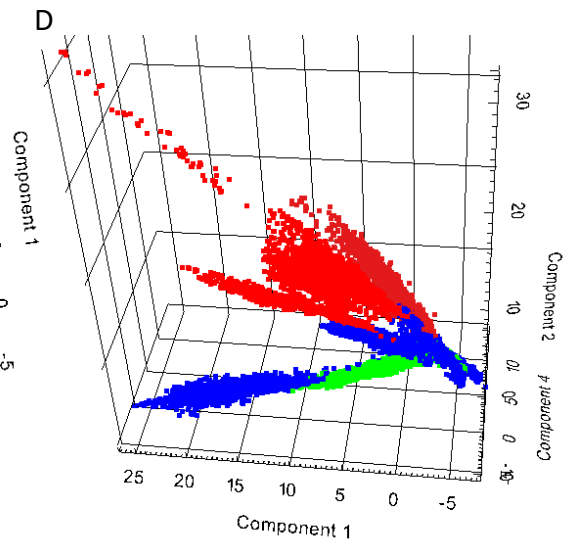


Supplementary Data 5. Additional annotated glycopeptide MS2 spectra. All microdigested samples were subjected to LC-MS/MS analysis on a Thermo Orbitrap Fusion Tribrid, and peptides were subjected to HCD fragmentation. Spectra were annotated manually to confirm glycan composition, peptide sequence, and (if possible) site localize the glycan. (Left) N-glycopeptide spectra, (right) O-glycopeptide spectra. Related to Figure 4.

Supplemental Data 7: Clinical data of Glioma Samples, Related to Figures 1-5

Code	Breed	Age (years)	Sex	N/US	Type of Cancer	Area of brain
VH 15 1139A	Boxer	9	F	Neutered	Glioblastoma (Grade IV WHO)	Cortex left hemisphere
VH 15 1139D						
VH 16 0440C	French bulldog	7	M	Unspayed	Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma (Grade III WHO)	Cortex left hemisphere
VH 16 0440D						
VH 16 0703A	French bulldog	8	M	Unspayed	Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma (Grade III WHO)	Cortex Right hemisphere
VH 16 0703B						
VH 13 0935	French bulldog	8	F	Neutered	Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma (Grade III WHO)	Left parietal lobe (cranial aspect)
VH 14 0622	Border Collie	13	F	Unspayed	Glioblastoma (Grade IV WHO)	junction between parietal and frontal lobe left hemisphere
VH 15 3520A	English bulldog	5	F	Unspayed	Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma (Grade III WHO)	Left rhinencephalus

Supplementary Data 8. Principal component analysis results. H&E images were uploaded on SCiLS software and co-registered with the ion images to help define the regions of interest (ROIs). The ROIs are shown in **A**, marked with green, red and blue outlines corresponding to benign, necrosis and tumor regions, respectively. Spectra from these ROIs were extracted and subjected to PCA. Panels in **B** show different views of the 3D scores plot using PC1, PC2 and PC4. The first five principal components explain about 90% of the variance observed, more than 50% of which are explained by the first component (**C**). Related to Figure 1.

A**B****C****D****E**