Supplementary figures

Integrated glycoproteomics identifies a role of *N*-glycosylation and galectin-1 on myogenesis and muscle development

Ronnie Blazev¹, Christopher Ashwood^{2,3}, Jodie L. Abrahams², Long H. Chung⁴, Deanne Francis⁴, Pengyi Yang^{5,6}, Kevin I. Watt^{1,7}, Hongwei Qian¹, Gregory A. Quaife-Ryan^{8,9}, James E. Hudson^{8,9}, Paul Gregorevic^{1,10,11}, Morten Thaysen-Andersen², Benjamin L. Parker^{1,4*}



Supplementary Figure S1. Released *N*-glycans from membrane-associated proteins enriched from L6 myoblasts. The glycan identifiers refer to Supplementary Table S2.



Supplementary Figure S2. Exoglycosidase treatment of released *N*-glycans from membraneassociated proteins enriched from L6 myoblasts. (A) Digestion pathways. (B) Digestion with broad specificity sialidase, α -galactosidase or β -galactosidase. (C) Digestion with broad specificity sialidase, β -1,4-galactosidase or β -1,3/4-galactosidase.



Supplementary Figure S3. Quantification of (**A**) α -2,3-NeuAc-, (**B**) α -2,6-NeuAc-, (**C**) LacNAc-, (**D**) terminal GlcNAc, or (**E**) α -1,3-diGal-containing *N*-glycans. (**F**) Transcriptomic analysis of *Ggta1* during differentiation of C2C12 cells adapted from (37). Quantification of (G) N-glycan capping features, (**H**) distribution of all glycan groups, or (**I**) Pauci- and oligomannose verses complex and hybrid N-glycans.



Supplementary Figure S4. Released *N*-glycans from mouse skeletal muscle. Glycan identifiers refer to Supplementary Table S5.