

Modifications of superoxide dismutase (SOD1) in human erythrocytes: a possible role in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)

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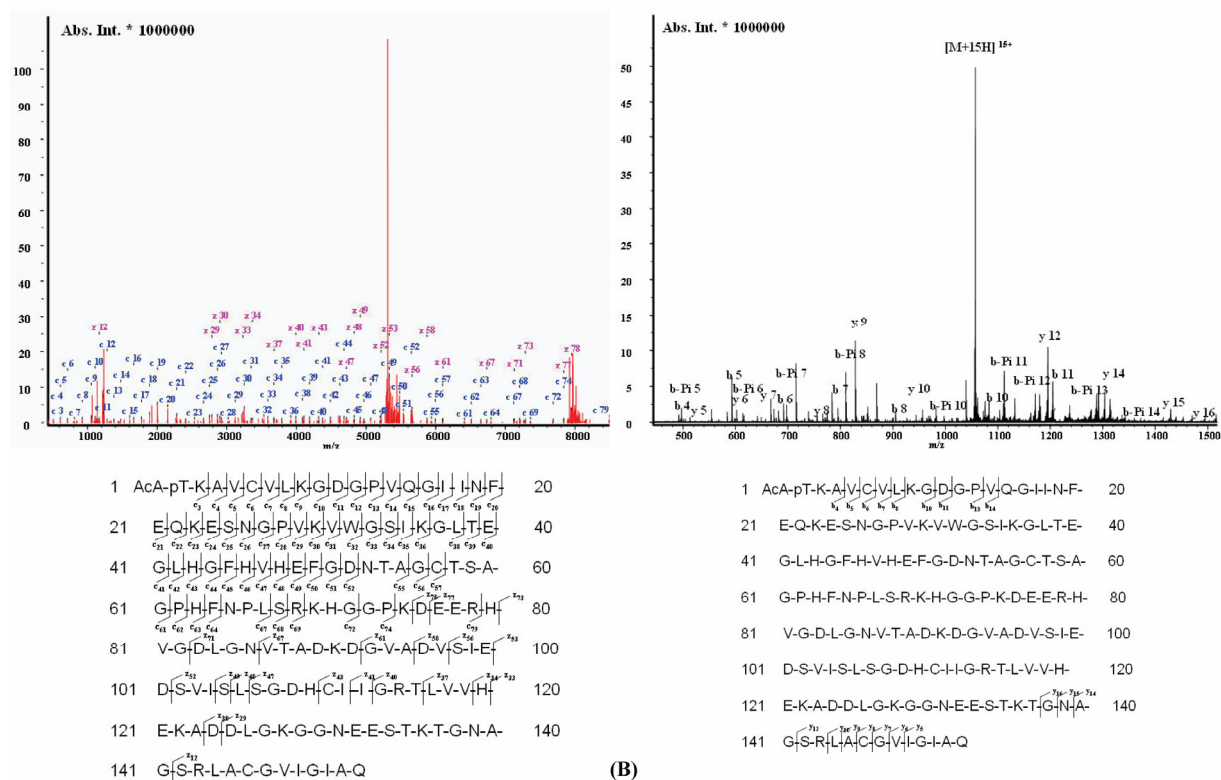
Running head: SOD1 modification pattern in erythrocytes

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Supplemental Figure 1:

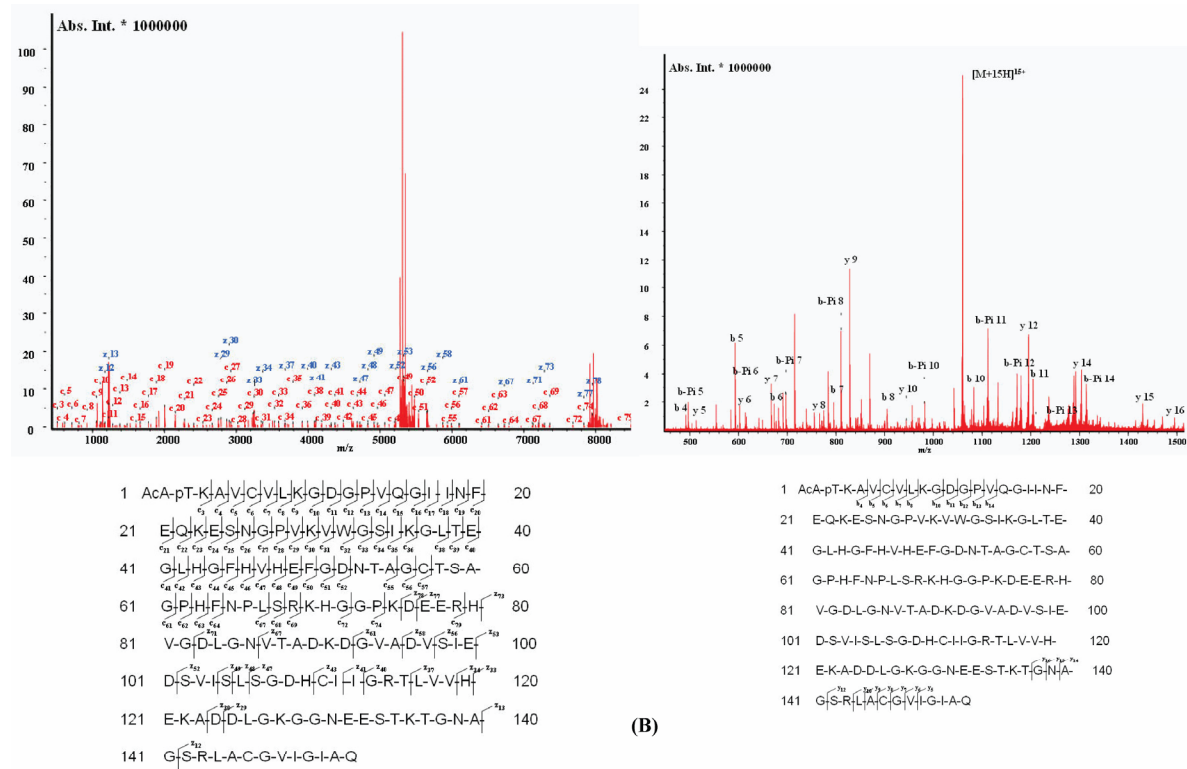


(A)

Supplemental Figure 1 – MS/MS identification of singly-phosphorylated SOD1.

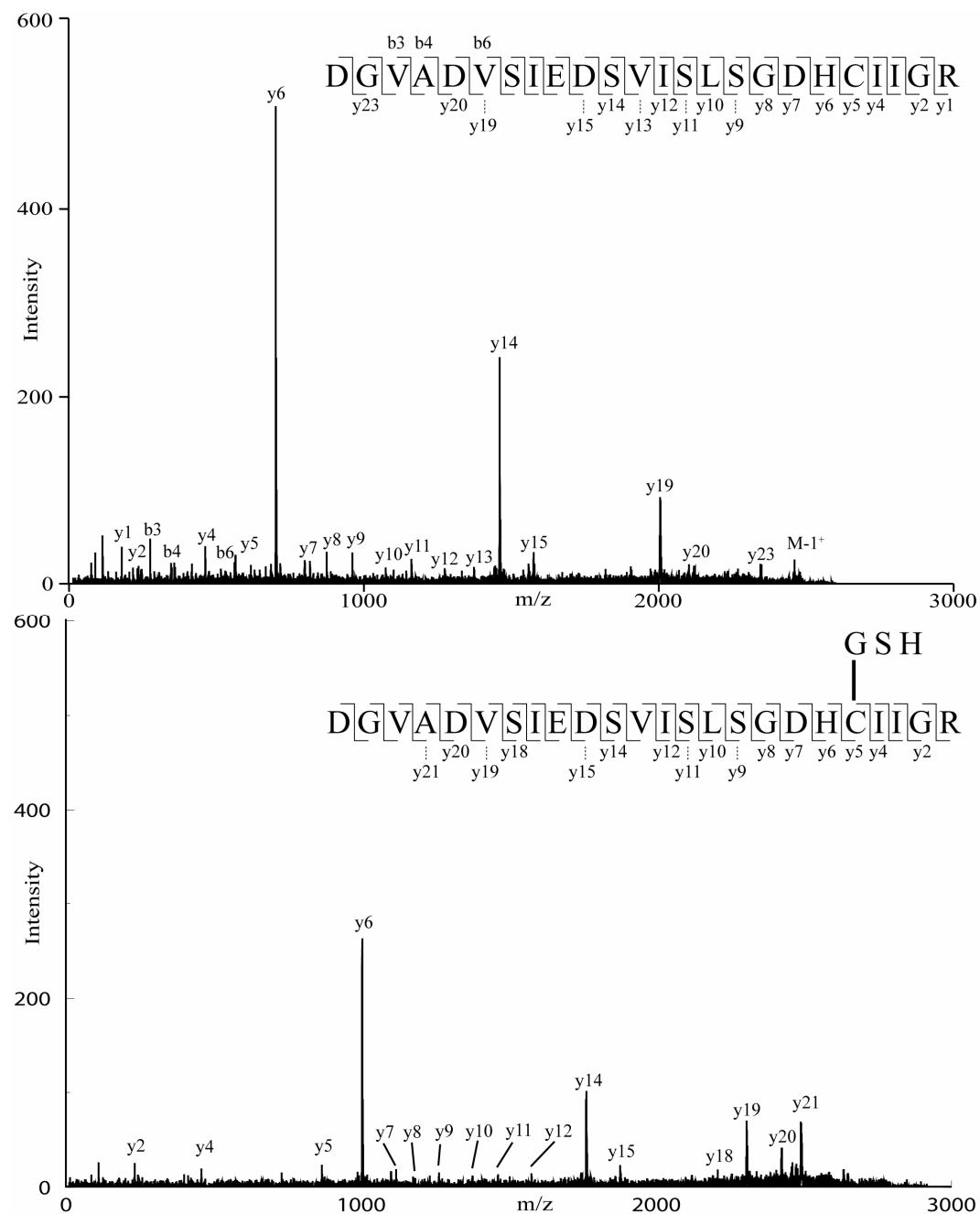
MS/MS analysis showing ions resulting from the fragmentation of SOD1 containing phosphorylated Thr2. Ion signals corresponding to singly phosphorylated human SOD1 (precursor: m/z 1063.8 Da, 15+ charge state), are isolated for top-down experiments by μ ESI-FTICR-MS with (A) electron-capture dissociation (ECD) and (B) collision-induced dissociation (CID) respectively. Inspection of the fragment ions from the CID MS/MS spectrum of singly-phosphorylated human SOD1 (Figure 2 B) reveals the neutral losses of 80 or 98 Da in b_5 , b_6 , b_7 , b_8 , b_{10} and b_{11} . The ECD MS/MS spectrum of singly-phosphorylated SOD1 indicates 100% amino acid sequence coverage. 50 scans.

Supplemental Figure 2:

**Supplemental Figure 2 – MS/MS identification of hydrated singly-phosphorylated SOD1.**

MS/MS analysis showing ions resulting from the fragmentation of hydrated SOD1 containing phosphorylated Thr-2. Ion signals corresponding to hydrated singly-phosphorylated human SOD1 (precursor: m/z 1139.6 Da, 14+ charge state), are isolated for top-down experiments by μ ESI-FTICR-MS with (A) electron-capture dissociation (ECD) and (B) collision-induced dissociation (CID) respectively. Inspection of the fragment ions from the CID MS/MS spectrum of hydrated singly-phosphorylated human SOD1 (Figure 2 B) reveals the neutral loss of 80 or 98 Da in b_5 , b_6 , b_7 , b_8 , b_{10} and b_{11} . The ECD MS/MS spectrum of hydrated singly-phosphorylated SOD1 indicates 100% amino acid sequence coverage. 50 scans.

Supplemental Figure 3:

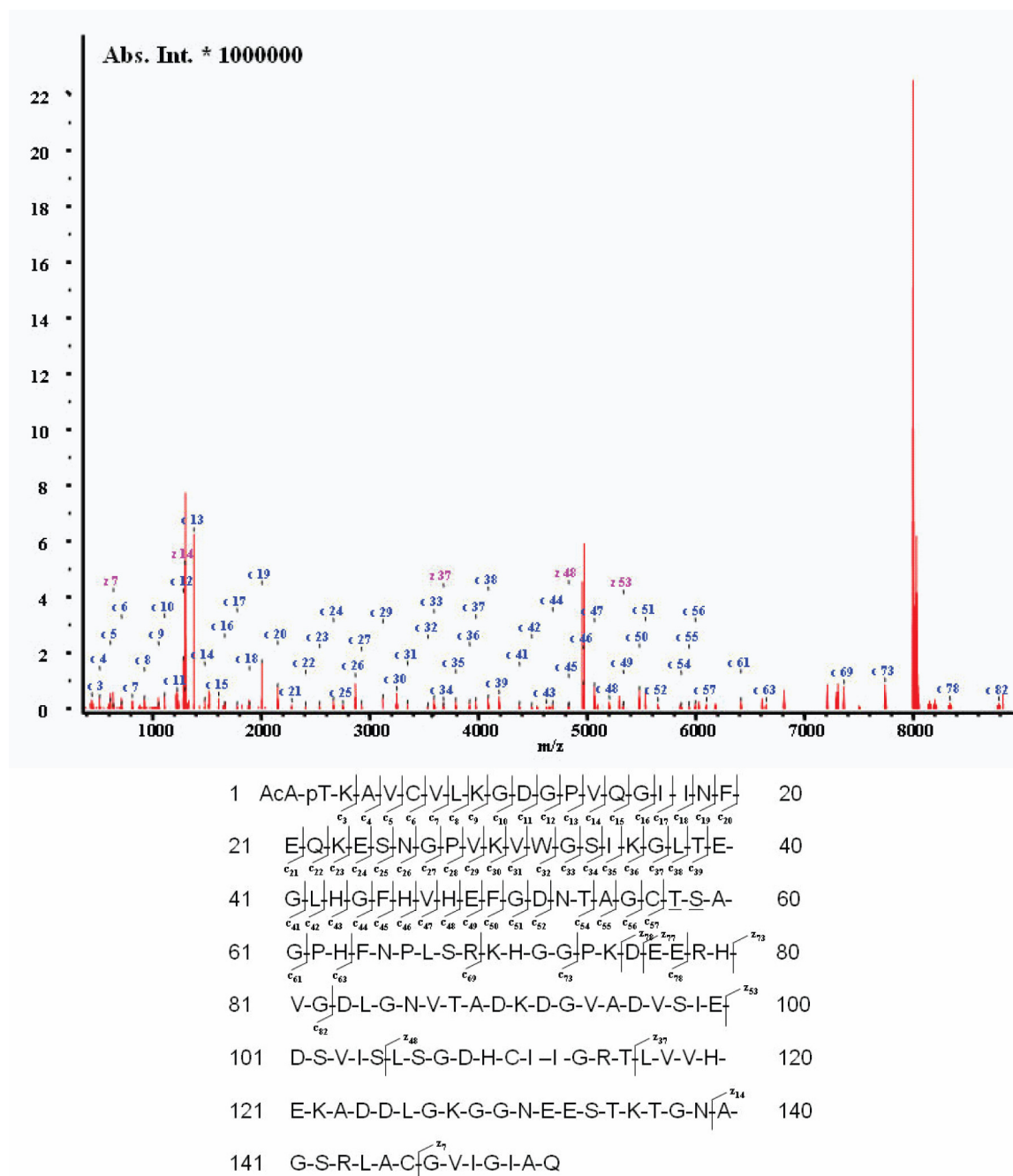


Supplemental Figure 3. MS/MS spectrum showing the fragmentation products of the D92-R115 parent peptide ± glutathione.

Upper panel: Observed y- and b-ions are identified in the spectrum and the sequence diagram. The parent peptide, DGVADVSIEDSVISLSGDHCCIIGR, has a mass of 2457.24 Da.

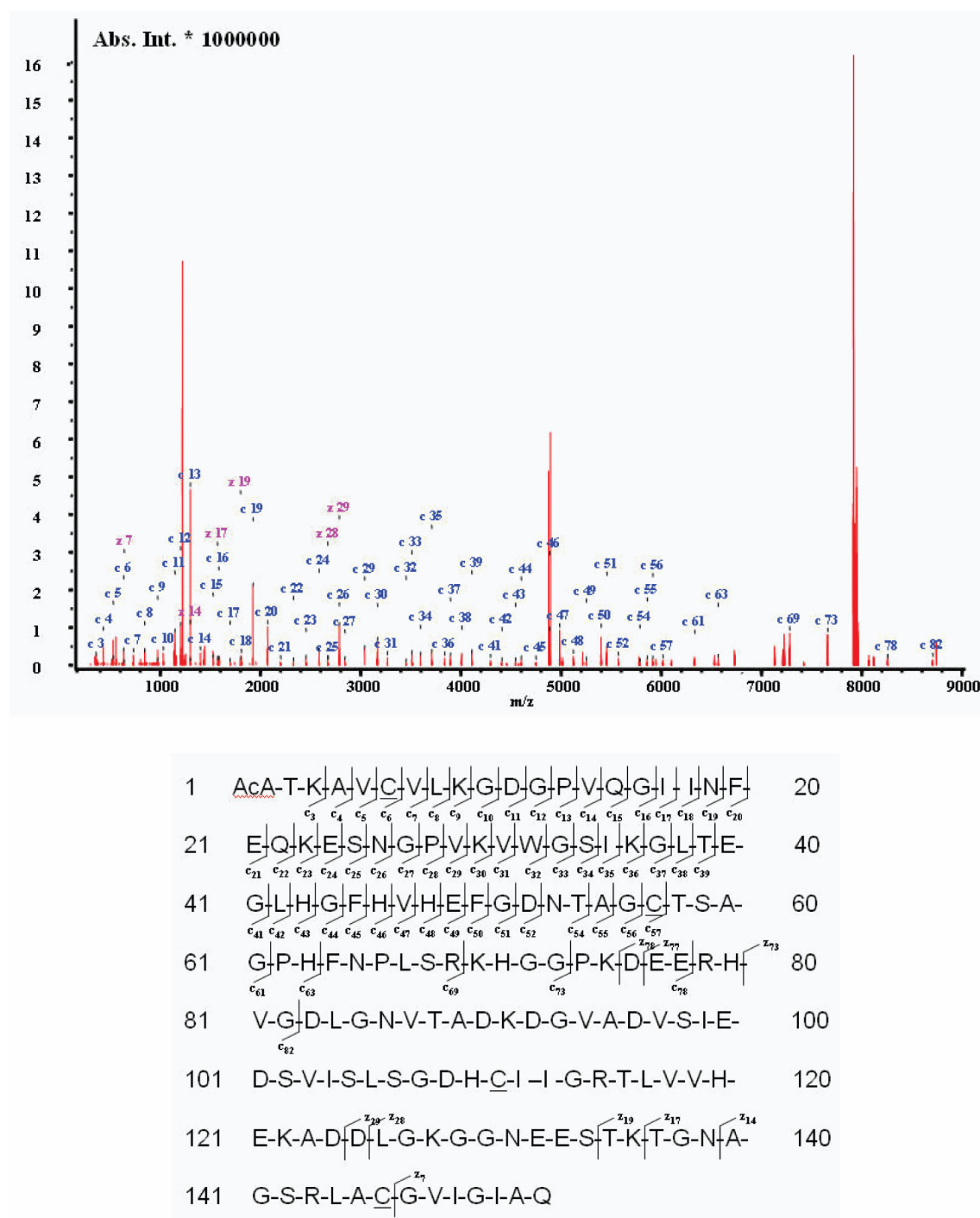
Lower panel: Observed y- and b-ions are identified in the spectrum and the sequence diagram. The parent peptide DGVADVSIEDSVISLSGDHCCIIGR, (glutathionylated at Cys-111), has a mass of 2762.29 Da.

Supplemental Figure 4:

**Supplemental Figure 4 – MS/MS identification of hydrated doubly-phosphorylated SOD1.**

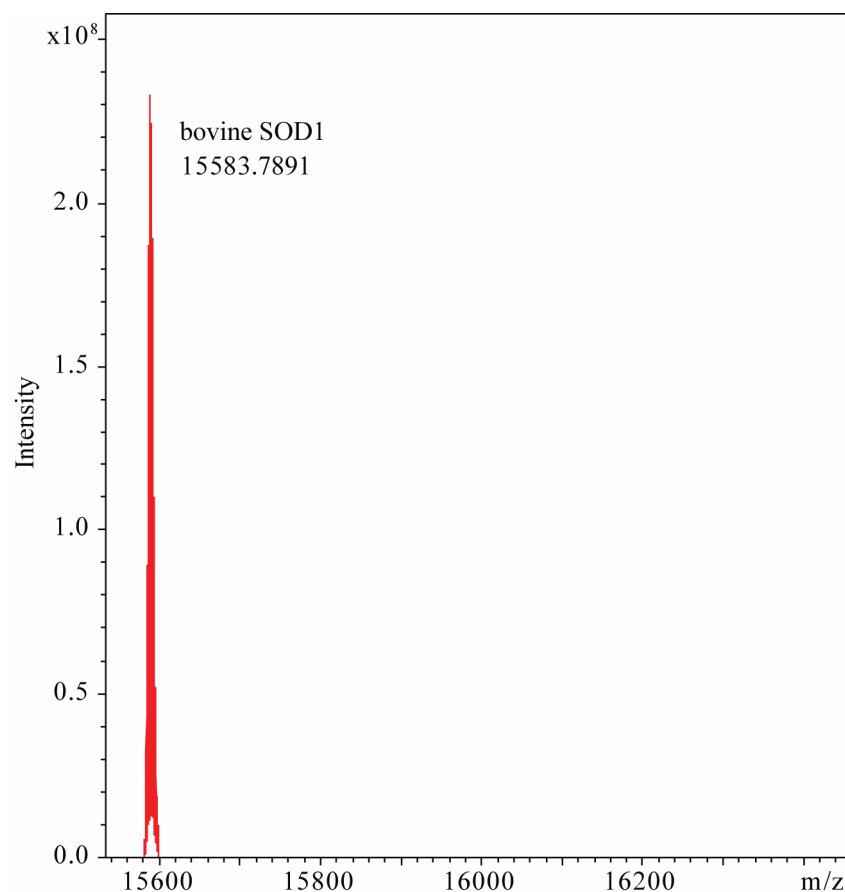
MS/MS analysis showing ions resulting from the fragmentation of hydrated SOD1 containing phosphorylated Thr-2 and Thr-58/Ser-59. Ion signals corresponding to hydrated singly-phosphorylated human SOD1 (Precursor: m/z 1145.6 Da, 14+ charge state.), are isolated for top-down experiments by μ ESI-FTICR-MS with electron-capture dissociation (ECD). The ECD MS/MS spectrum of hydrated singly-phosphorylated SOD1 indicates 100% amino acid sequence coverage. 50 scans.

Supplemental Figure 5:

**Supplemental Figure 5 – MS/MS identification of glutathionylated SOD1.**

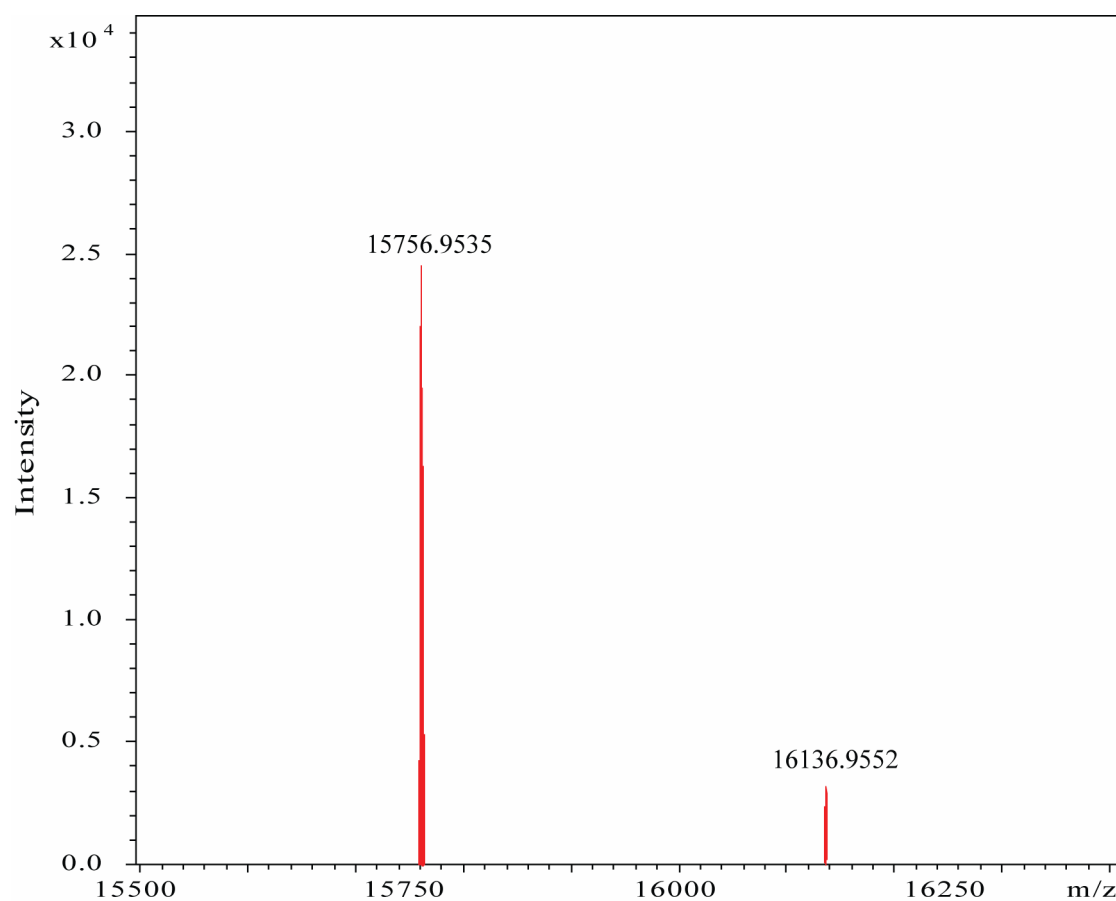
MS/MS analysis showing ions resulting from the fragmentation of Glutathionylated SOD1. Ion signals corresponding to hydrated singly-phosphorylated human SOD1 (Precursor: m/z 1794.1 Da, 9+ charge state.), are isolated for top-down experiments by μ ESI-FTICR-MS with electron-capture dissociation (ECD). The ECD MS/MS spectrum of hydrated singly-phosphorylated SOD1 indicates 73% amino acid sequence coverage. 50 scans.

Supplemental Figure 6:



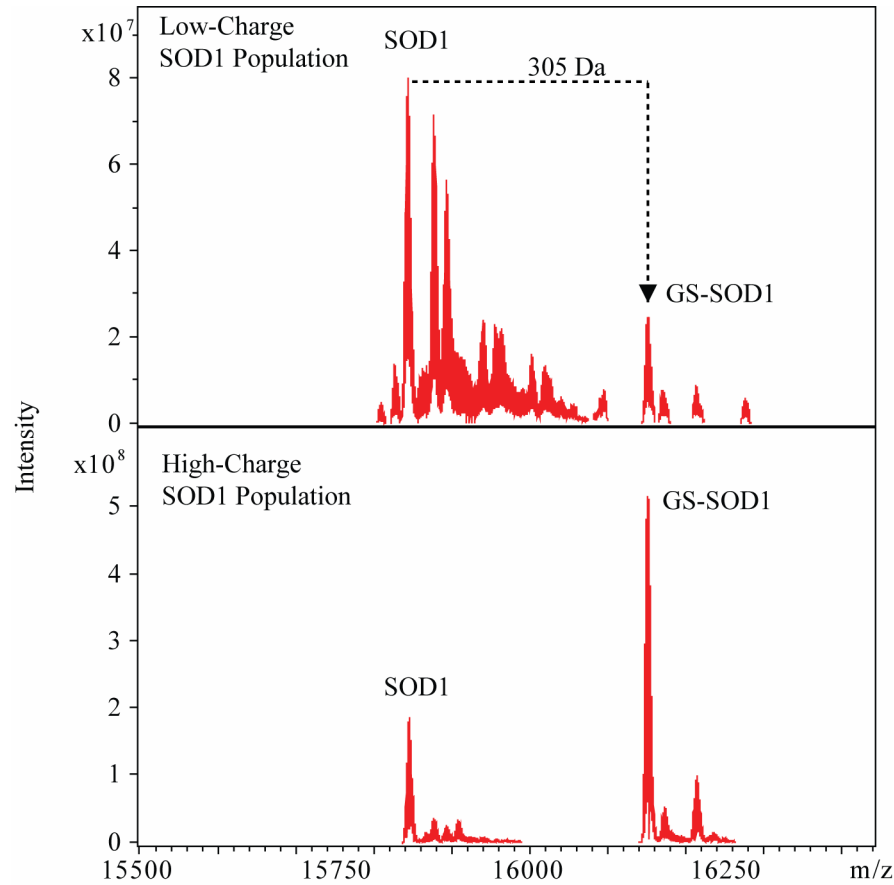
Supplemental Figure 6. Mass spectrum of bovine erythrocyte SOD1. Deconvoluted μ ESI-FTICR mass spectrum of bovine erythrocyte SOD1. We observe a single peak at a monoisotopic mass of 15583.7891 Da (calculated mass is 15583.7930 Da).

Supplemental Figure 7:



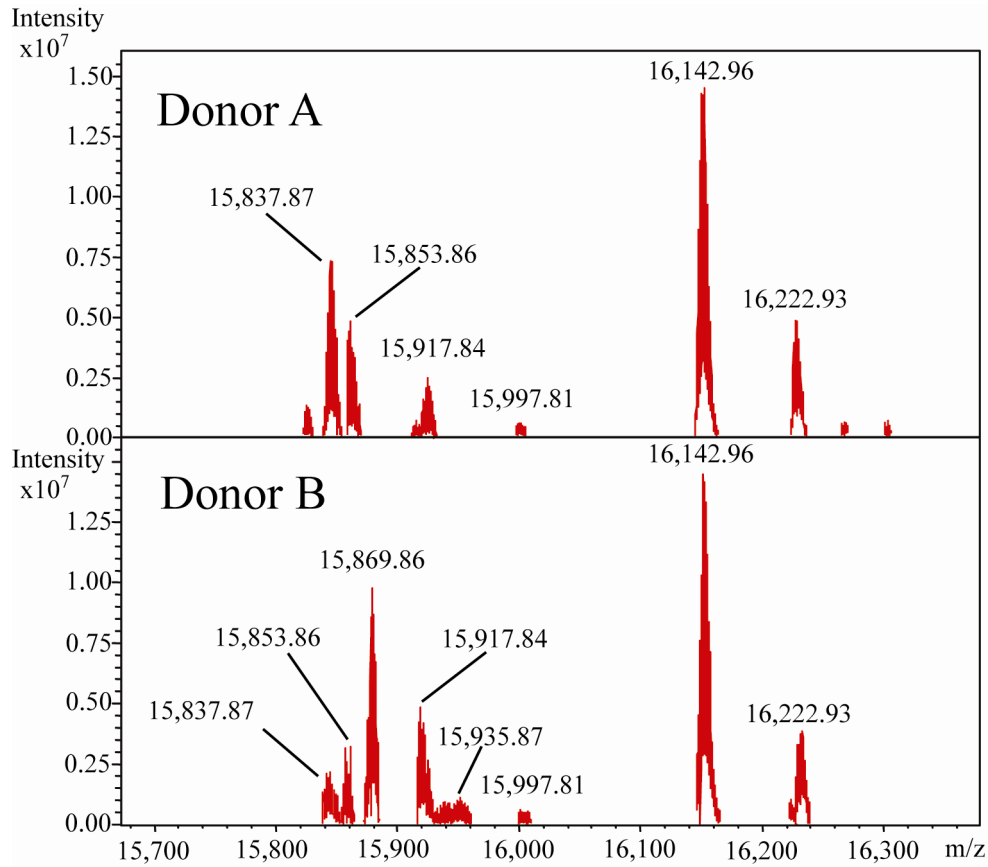
Supplemental Figure 7. Mass spectrum of endogenous SOD1 from *S. cerevisiae*. Deconvoluted μ ESI-FTICR mass spectrum of endogenous SOD1 isolated from *S. cerevisiae*. We observe monoisotopic mass peaks of 15756.9535 Da (calculated mass is 15756.8339 Da).

Supplemental Figure 8:



Supplemental Figure 8. Mass spectra of high/low charge SOD1 populations in yeast-isolated SOD1. Deconvoluted μ ESI-FTICR mass spectra of human SOD1 isolated from *S. cerevisiae* separated into high- and low-charge populations using anion exchange chromatography. We observe a shift due to glutathionylation in the highly-charge SOD1 population relative to the low-charge SOD1 population as in Fig. 1E. We do not observe phosphorylation.

Supplemental Figure 9:



Supplemental Figure 9. Mass spectra of SOD1 isolated from freshly-drawn human erythrocytes. Deconvoluted FTICR-MS spectra of SOD1 isolated from human erythrocytes processed immediately following removal from donors.