Table S1. Amino acids that are most susceptible to oxidation (adopted from [1]).

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| --- | --- |
| Amino acids | Oxidation product |
| Cysteine (Cys) | Disulfides, cysteic acid |
| Methionine (Met) | Methionine sulfoxide, methionine sulfone |
| Tryptophan (Trp) | 2-, 4-, 5-, 6-, and 7-Hydroxytryptophan, nitrotryptophan, kynurenine, 3-hydroxykynurinine, formylkynurinine |
| Phenylalanine (Phe) | 2,3-Dihydroxyphenylalanine, 2-, 3-, and 4-hydroxyphenylalanine |
| Tyrosine (Tyr) | 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine, tyrosine-tyrosine cross-linkages, Tyr-O-Tyr, cross-linked nitrotyrosine |
| Histidine (His) | 2-Oxohistidine, asparagine, aspartic acid |
| Arginine (Arg) | Glutamic semialdehyde |
| Lysine (Lys) | a-Aminoadipic semialdehyde |
| Proline (Pro) | 2-Pyrrolidone, 4- and 5-hydroxyproline pyroglutamic acid, glutamic semialdehyde |
| Threonine (Thr) | 2-Amino-3-ketobutyric acid |
| Glutamyl (Glu) | Oxalic acid, pyruvic acid |

[1] B.S. Berlett, E.R. Stadtman, Protein oxidation in aging, disease, and oxidative stress, Journal of Biological Chemistry 272(33) (1997) 20313-20316.