

Supplementary Material

Insights into stoichiometry of arginine modification by phenylglyoxal and 1,2-cyclohexanedione probed by LC-ESI-MS

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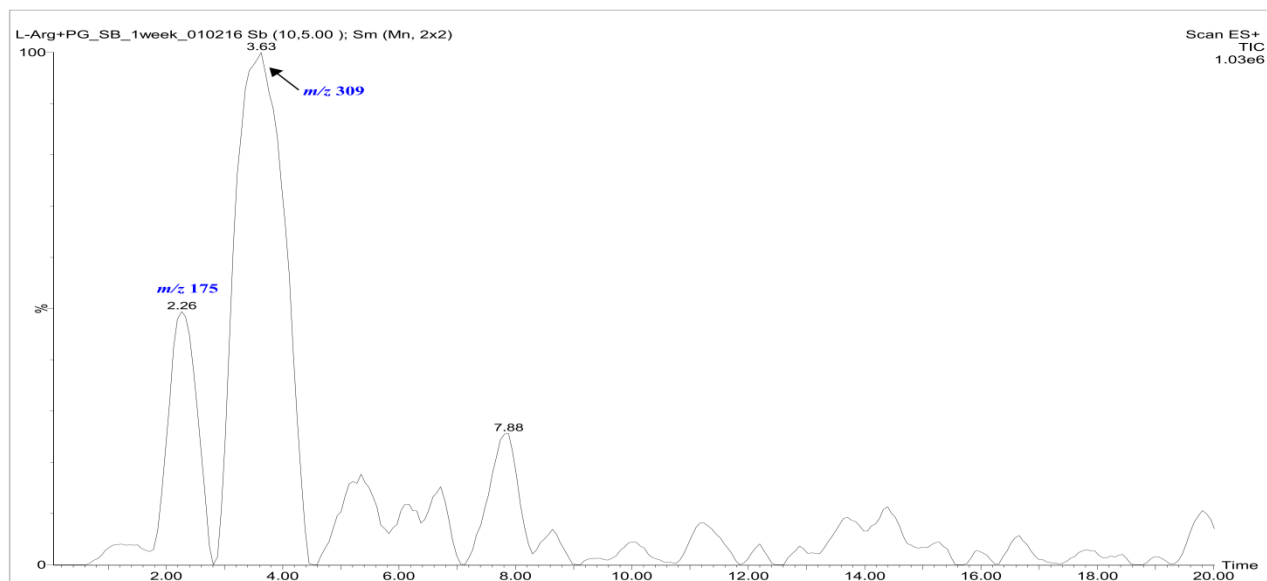
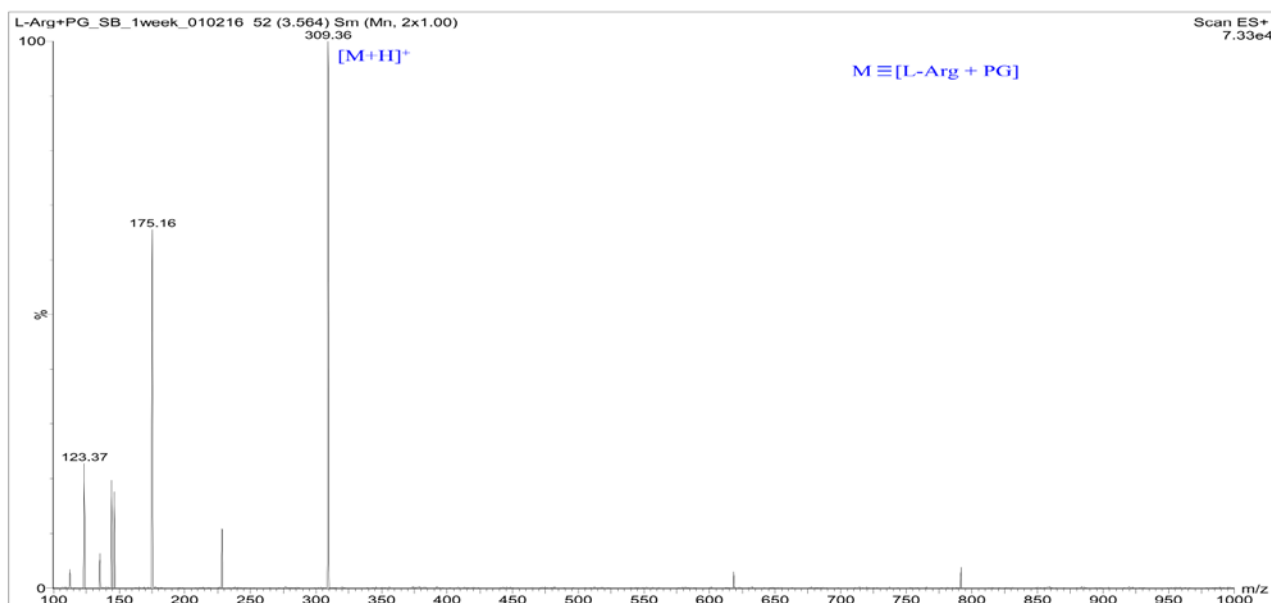
(a)**(b)****(c)**

Figure S1. LC-ESI-MS of PG-modified L-Arg (equimolar, working conc. $\sim 5 \mu\text{mole}$), recorded after about one week: **(a)** Total Ion Chromatogram; **(b)** Extracted Ion chromatogram for m/z 309; **(c)** Mass Spectrum at t_R : 3.56 min. This indicates better stability of the product at m/z 309 in borate buffer.

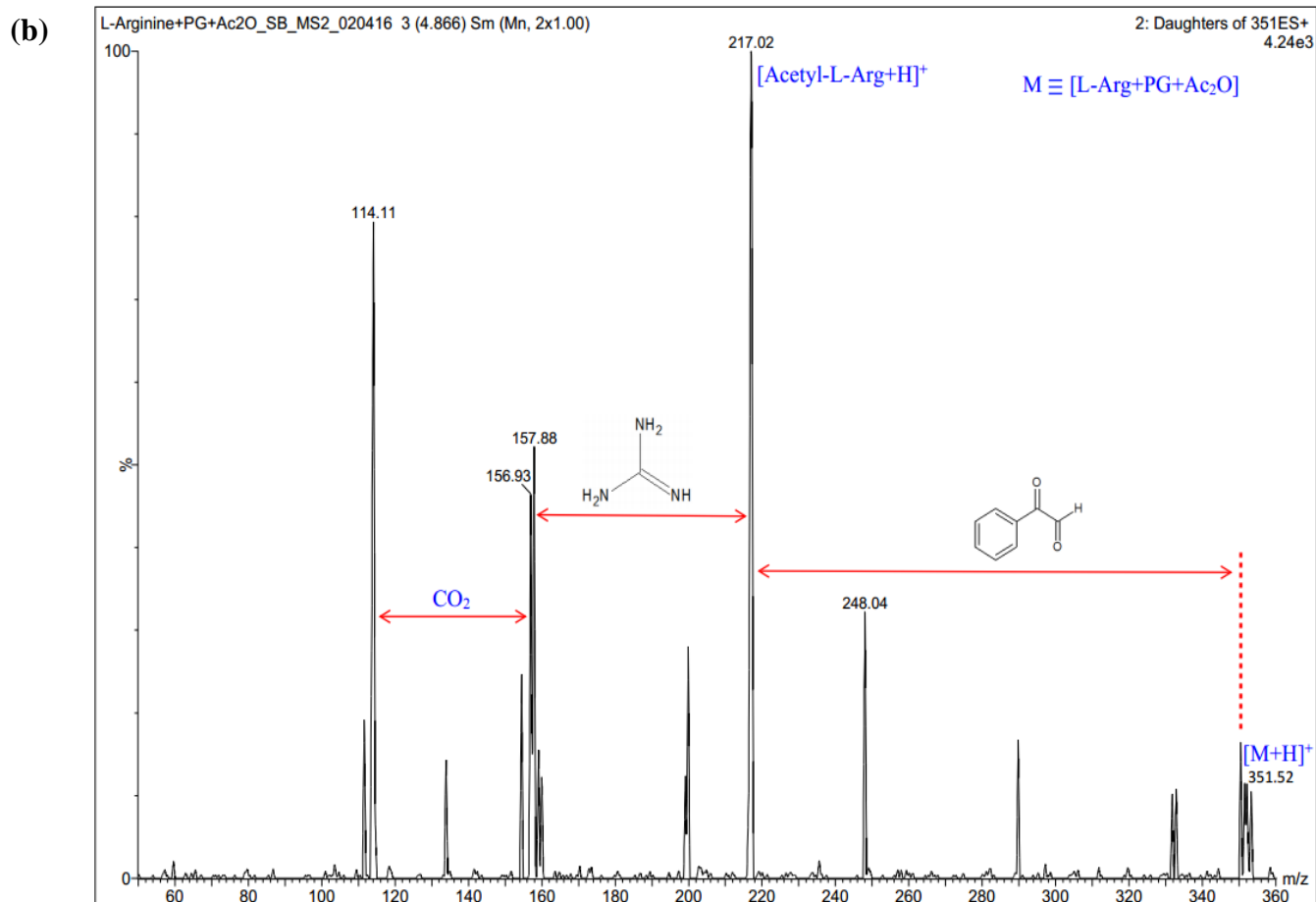
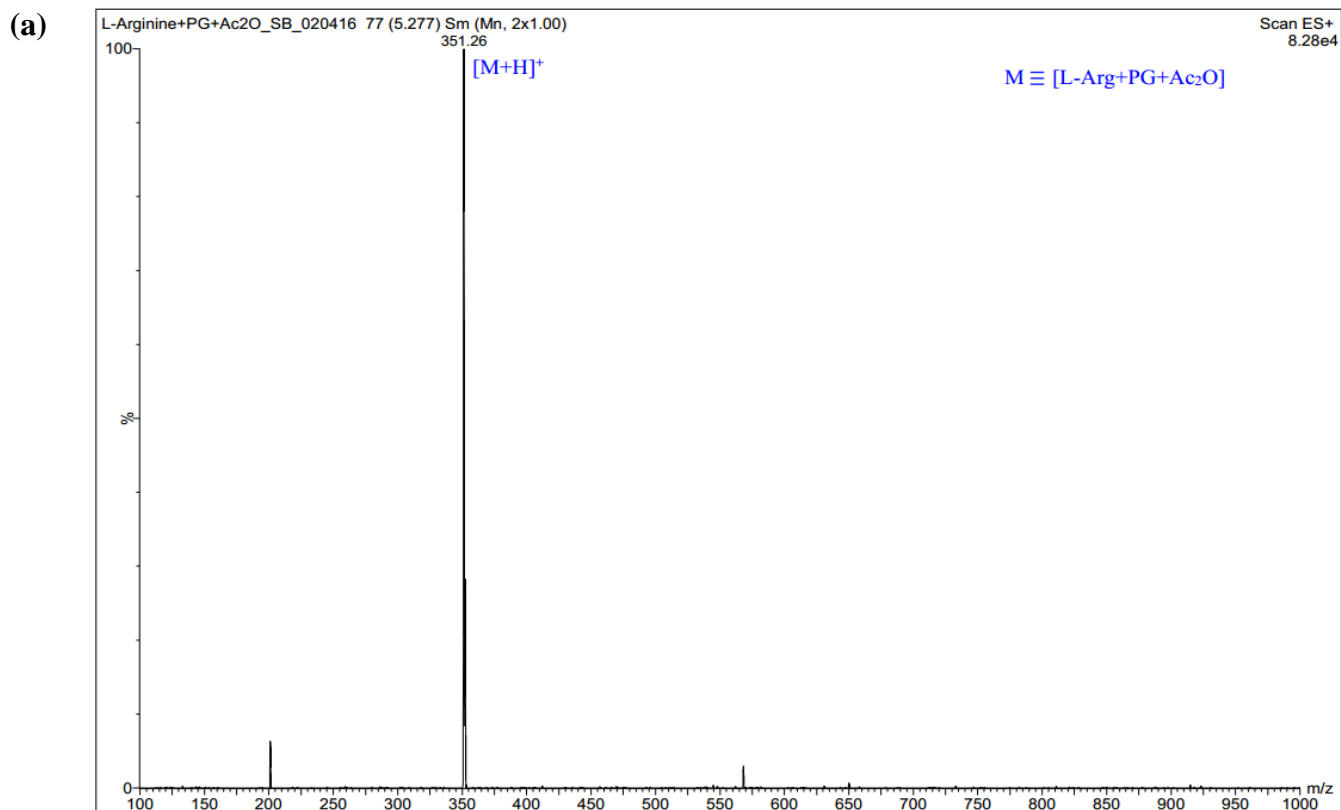


Figure S2. Acetylation of PG-modified L-Arg in borate (buffer 1): **(a)** The peak at m/z 351.26, in LC-ESI mass spectrum is indicative of acetylated product; **(b)** LC-ESI-MS/MS spectrum of precursor ion m/z 351, acquired at collision energy 30 eV.

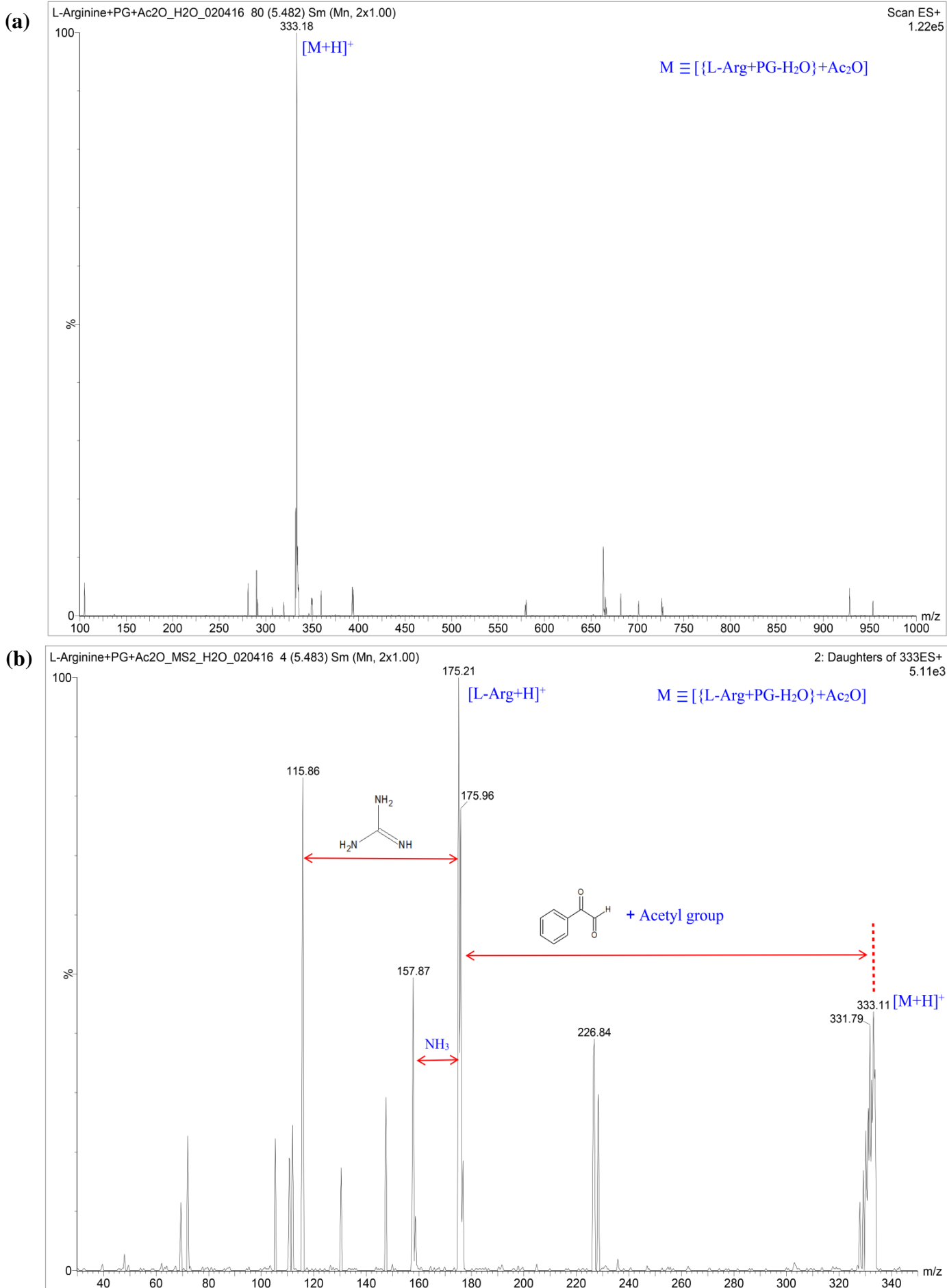


Figure S3. Acetylation of PG-modified L-Arg in H₂O (solvent **6**): **(a)** The peak at m/z 333.18 in LC-ESI mass spectrum is suggestive of acetylated product; **(b)** LC-ESI-MS/MS spectrum of precursor ion m/z 333, acquired at collision energy 30 eV

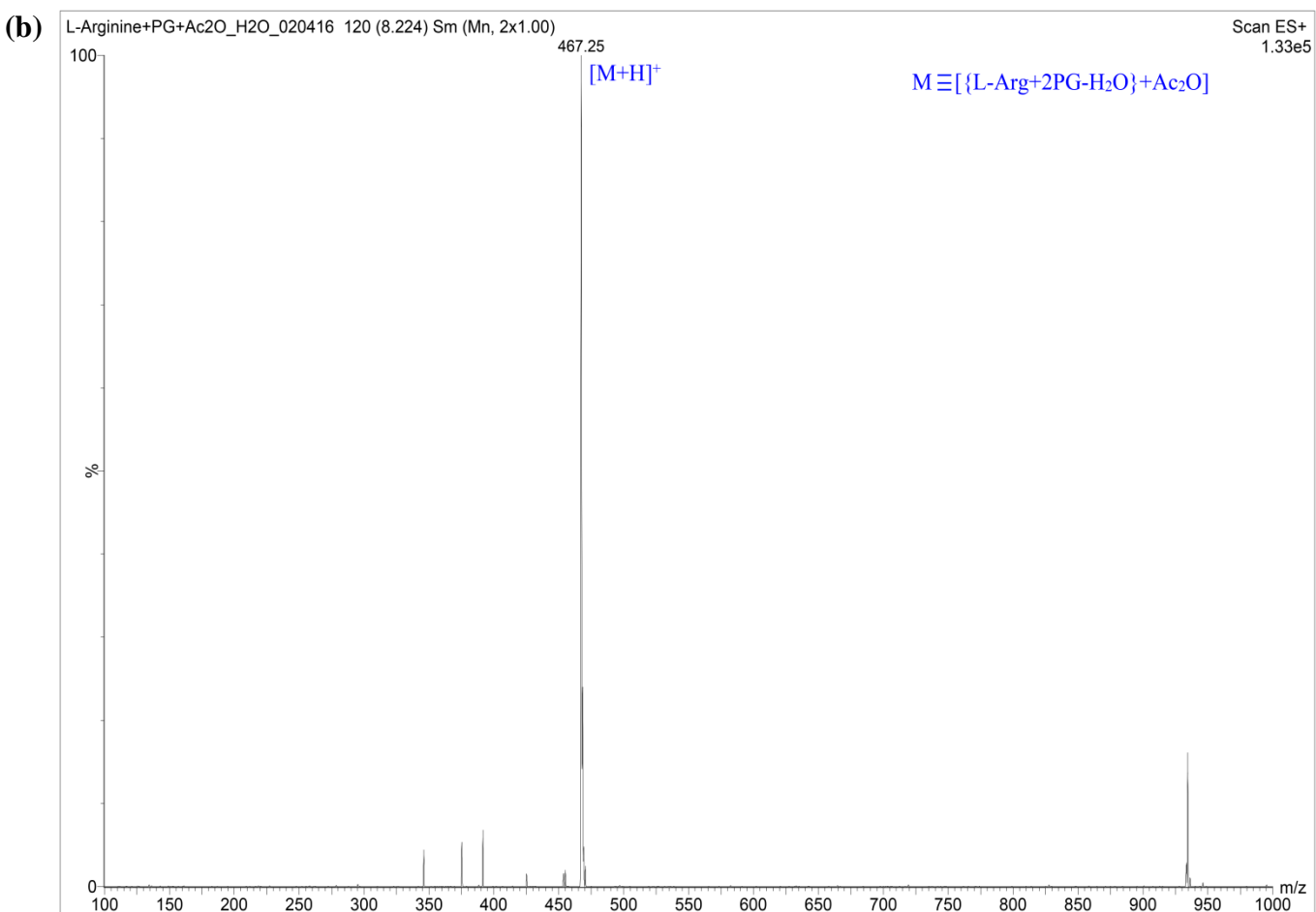
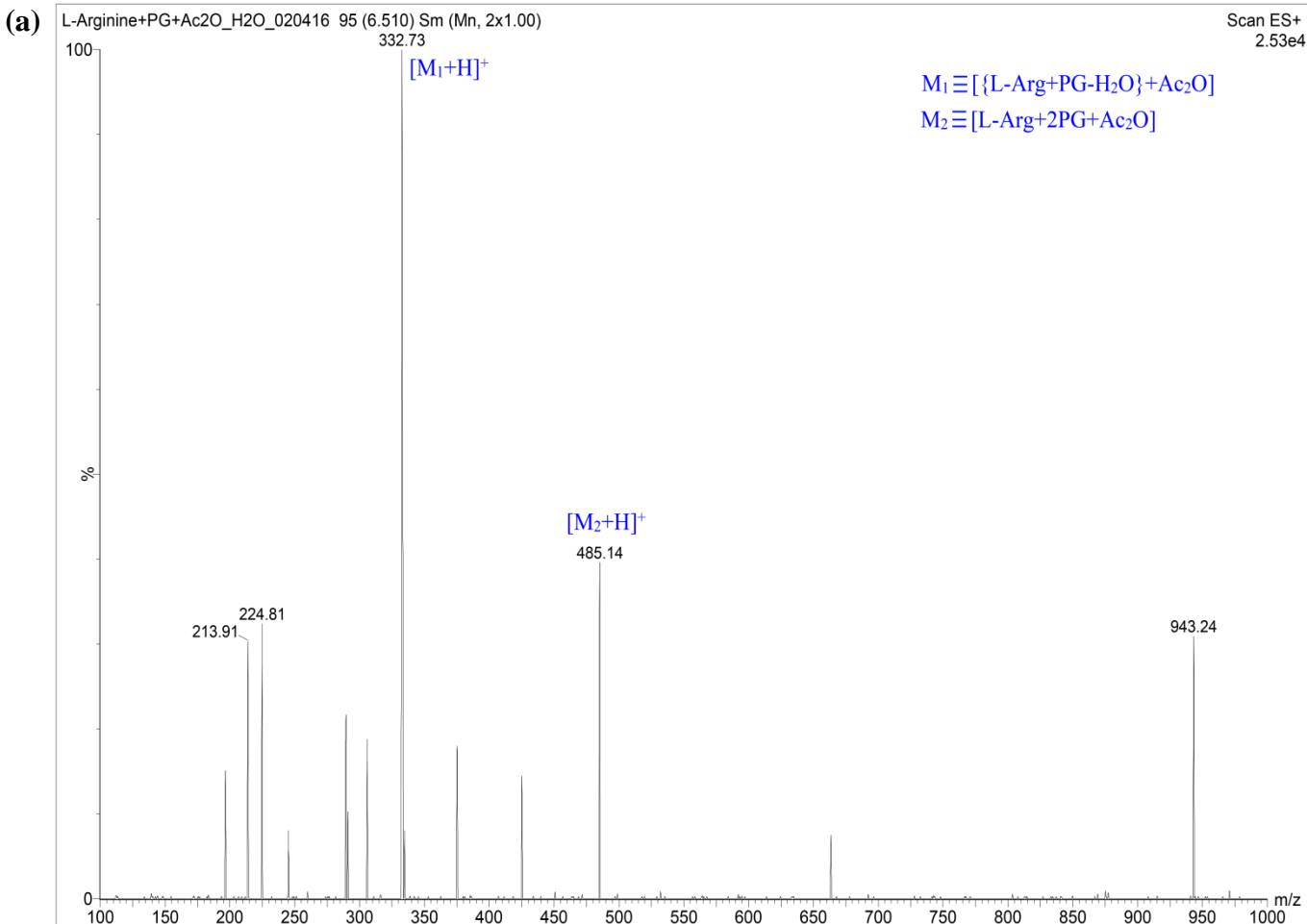


Figure S4. LC-ESI mass spectrum of **(a)** Acetylated [L-Arg+2PG], m/z 485.14; **(b)** Acetylated [L-Arg+2PG-H₂O], m/z 467.25: detected in H₂O (solvent **6**). Same products were observed from the reaction samples performed in buffers **2** & **3**.

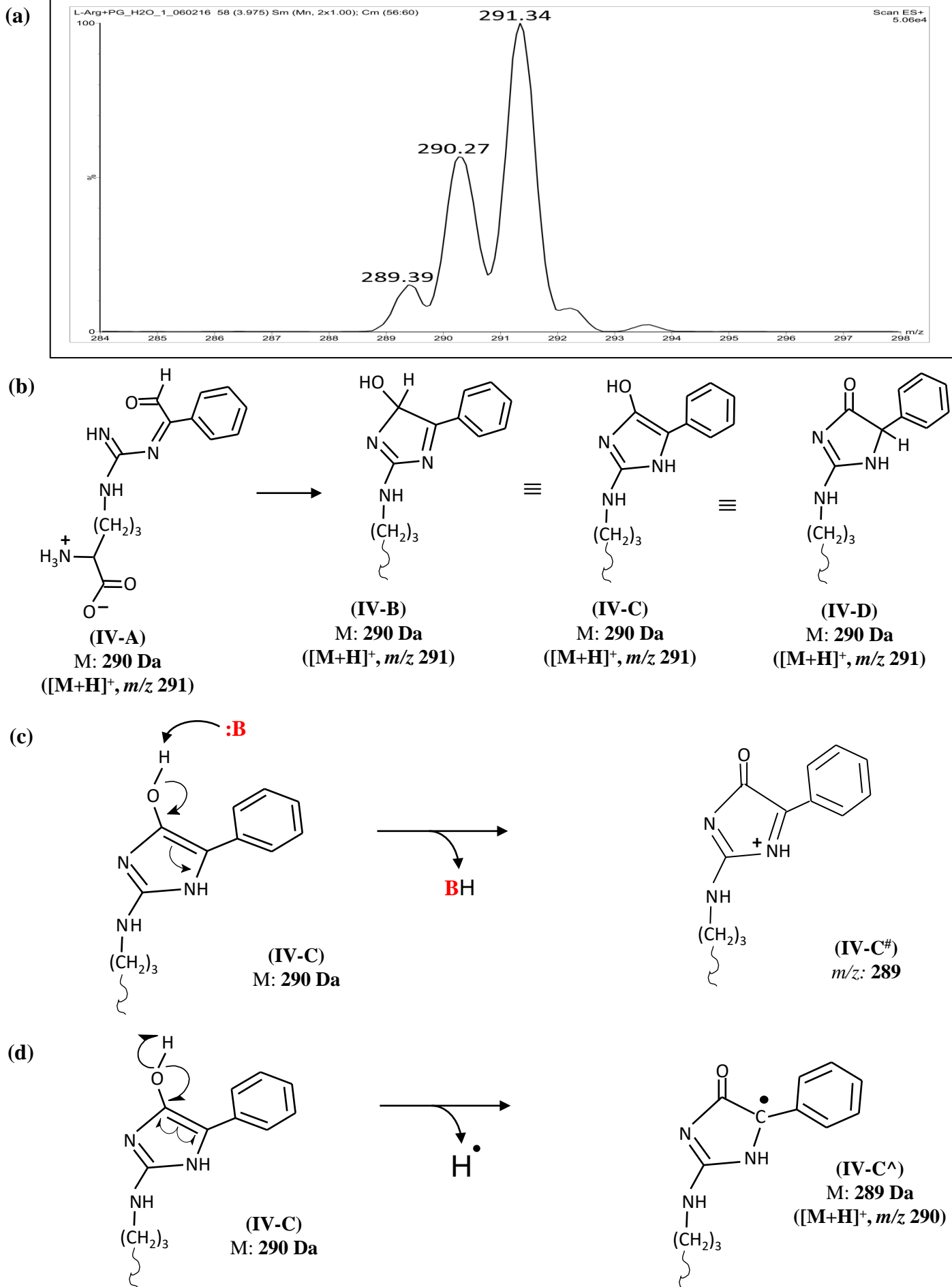


Figure S5. (a) LC-ESI mass spectrum of PG-modified L-Arg in H₂O (solvent **6**). The molecular structures and the mechanisms illustrated in **(b)**, **(c)** and **(d)** may provide rationale for the consistent detection of peaks at m/z 289 and m/z 290, from the buffers **2** - **5** and solvents **6** & **7**.

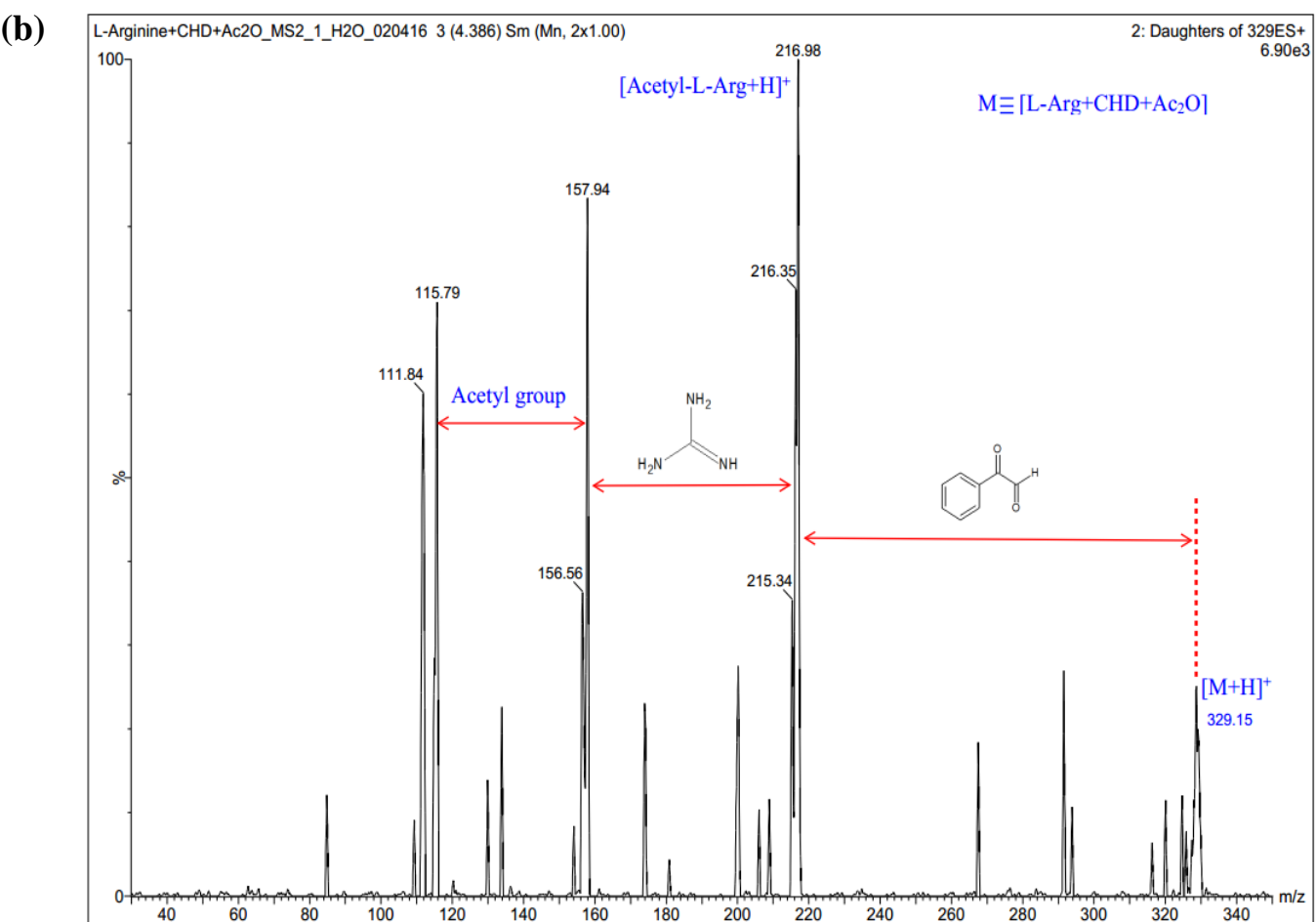
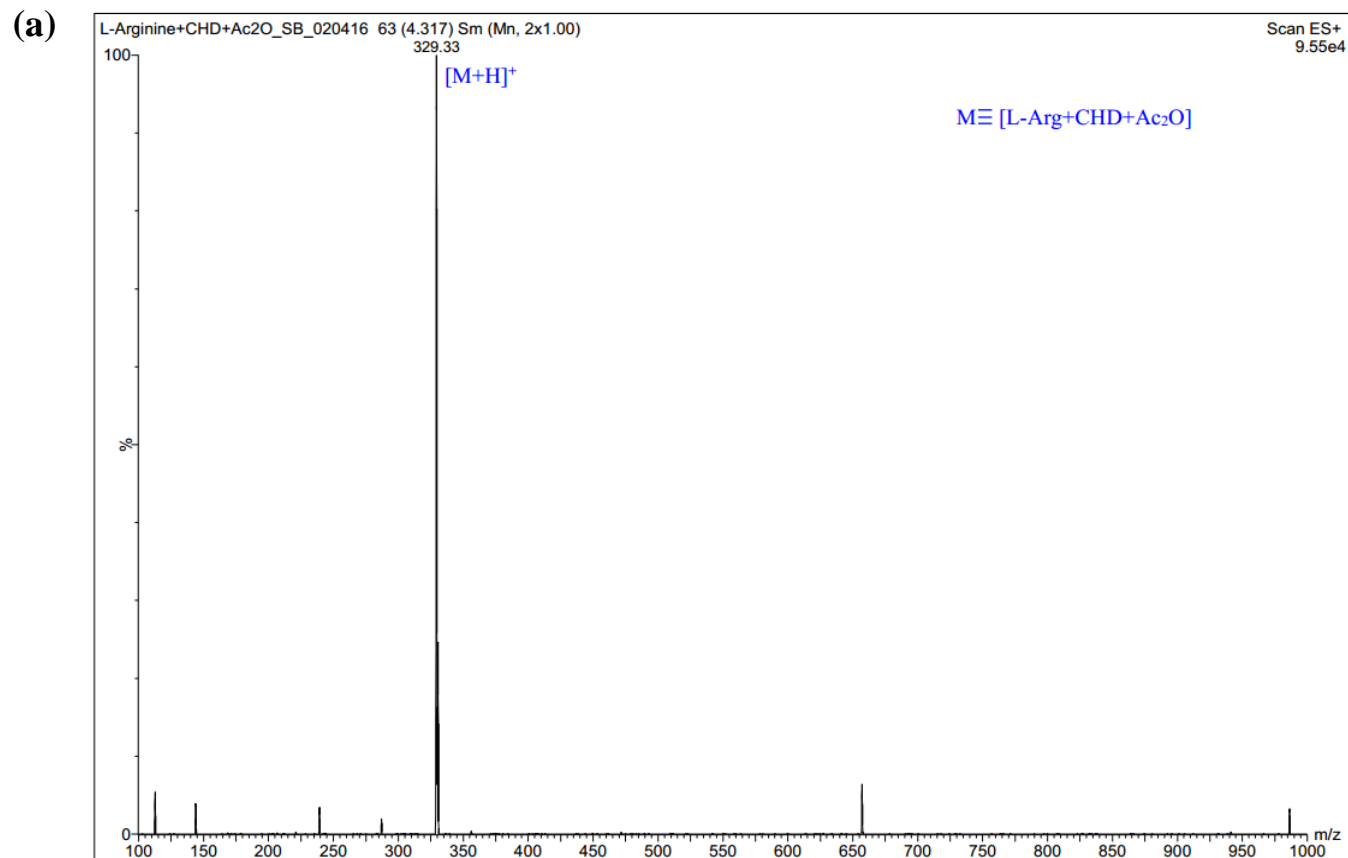


Figure S6. Acetylation of CHD- modified L-Arg in borate (buffer **1**): **(a)** The peak at m/z 329.33 in LC-ESI mass spectrum is illustrative of acetylated product; **(b)** LC-ESI-MS/MS spectrum of precursor ion m/z 329, recorded at collision energy 35 eV.

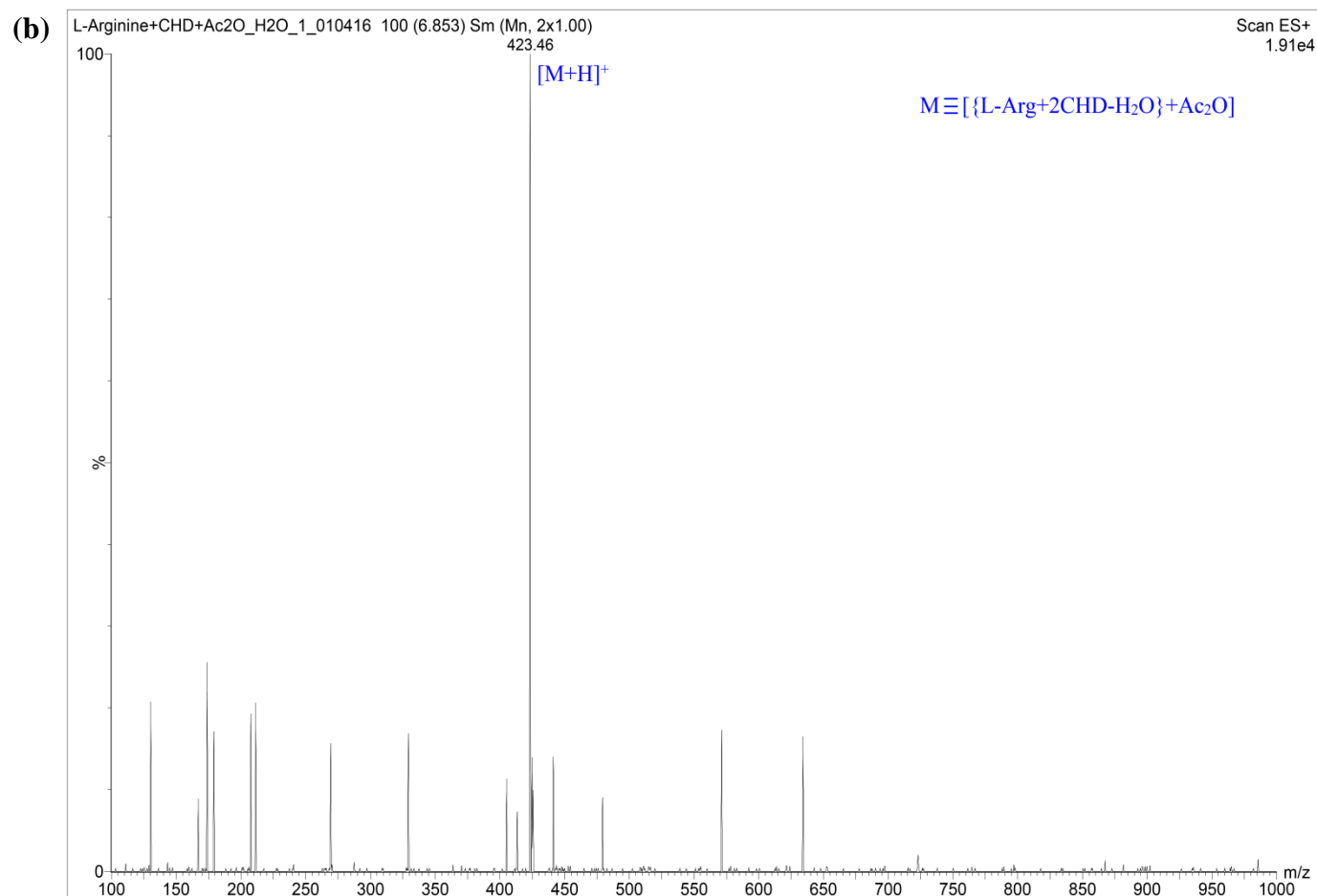
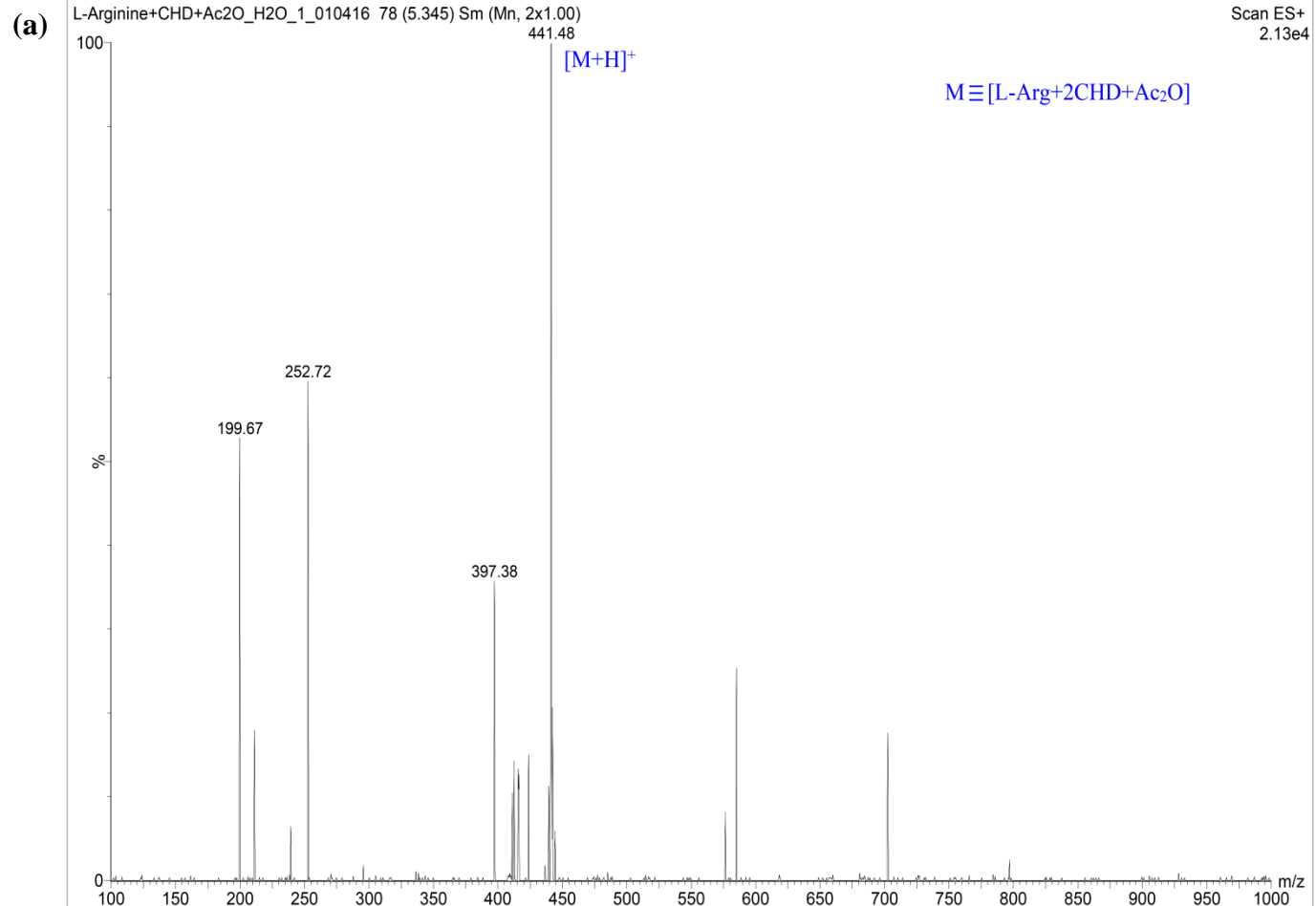


Figure S7. LC-ESI mass spectrum of **(a)** Acetylated [L-Arg+2CHD], m/z 441.48; **(b)** Acetylated [L-Arg+2CHD-H₂O], m/z 423.46: detected in H₂O (solvent **6**). Same products were observed from the reaction samples performed in buffers **1** & **2**.

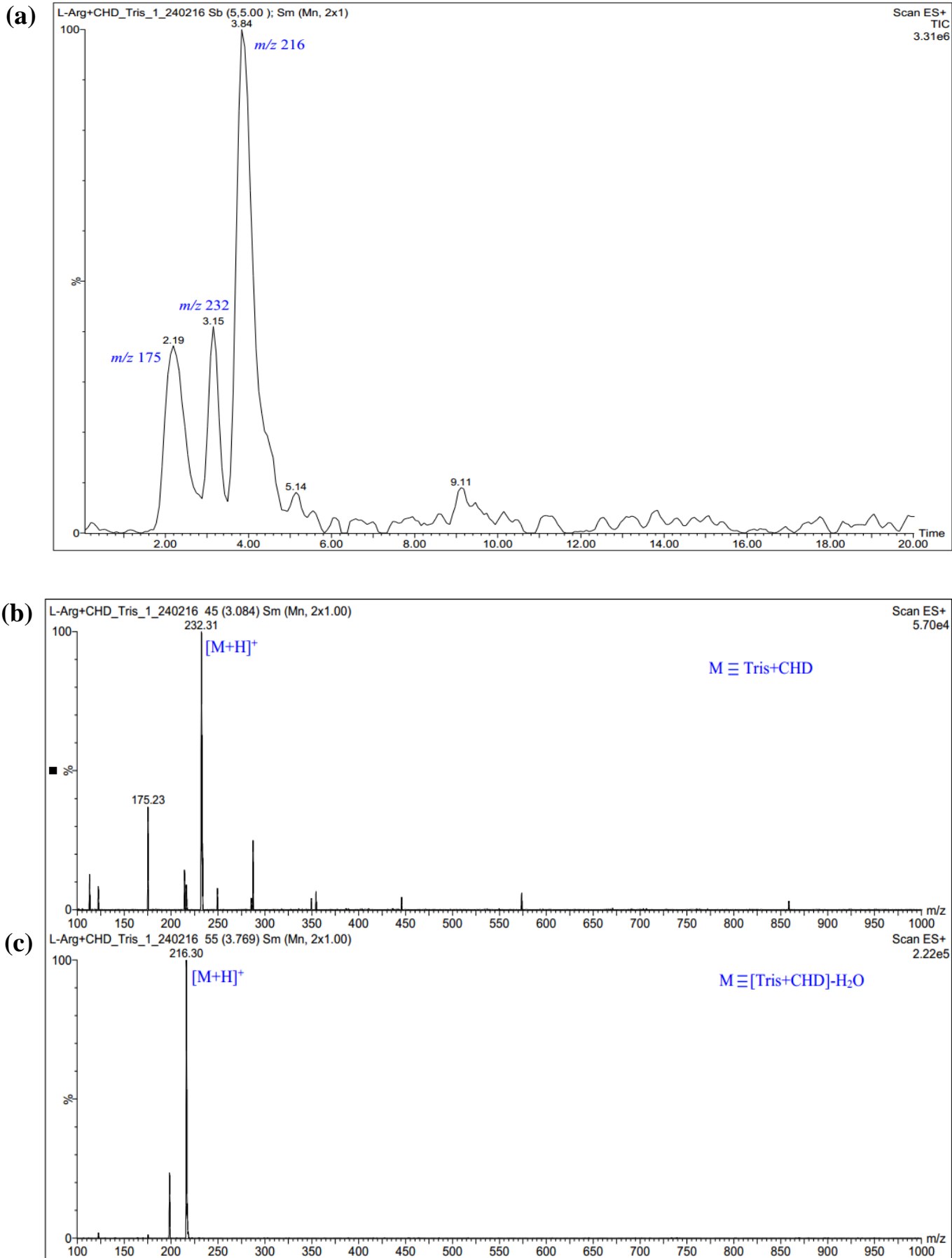


Figure S8. (a) Total Ion Chromatogram (TIC) of [L-Arg + CHD] reaction mixture in Tris-HCl (buffer **3**); Mass spectrum at t_R : 3.08 min (b) and at t_R : 3.77 min (c), showing peaks that may be ascribed to the products formed due to reaction between Tris and CHD.

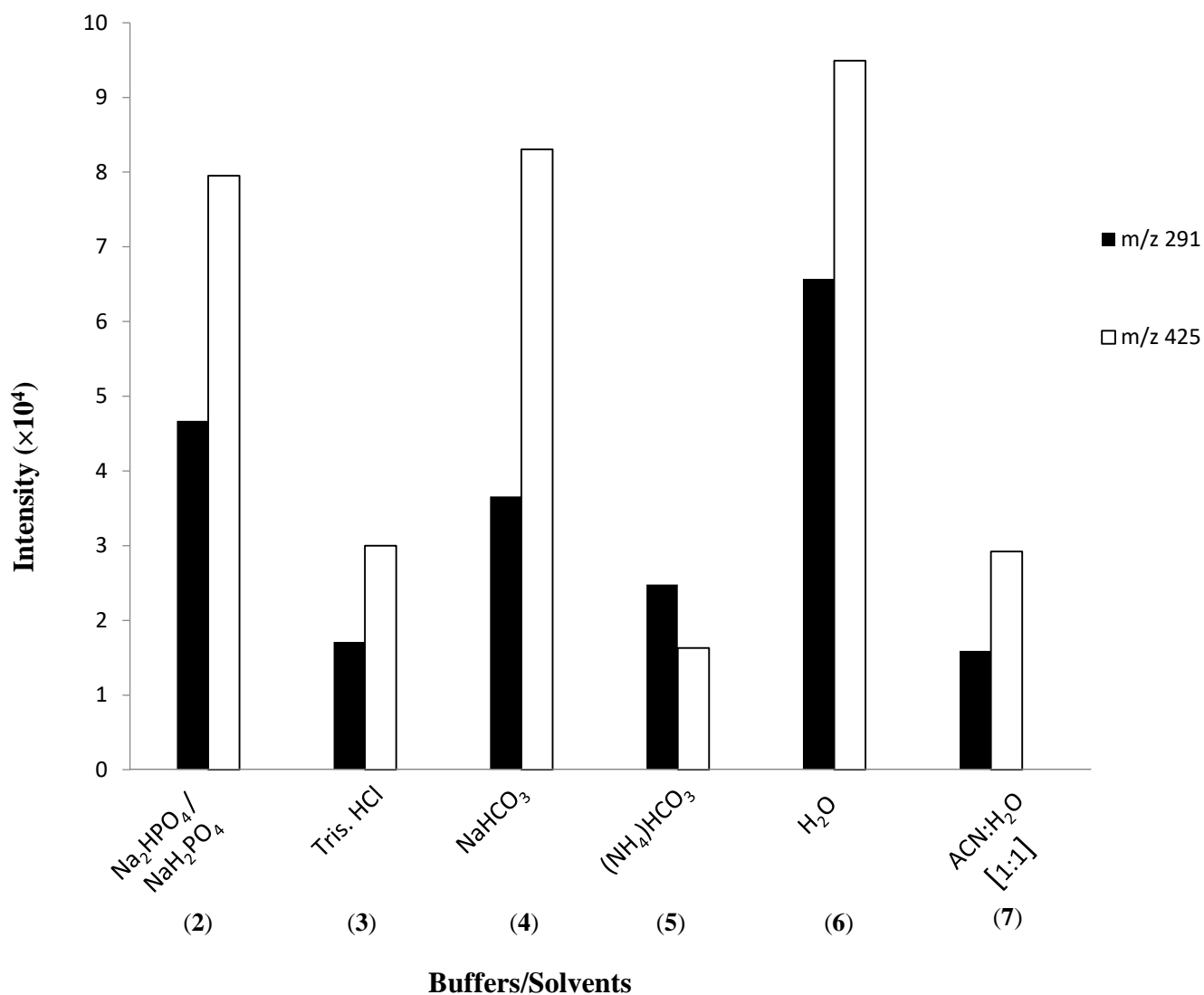


Figure S9. Comparison of populations of ‘water condensed 1:1 adduct’ (m/z 291) and ‘water condensed 1:2 adduct’ (m/z 425) in buffers **2** - **5** and solvents **6** and **7** (equimolar working conc. ~ 5 μ mole). In each medium, PG modification of L-Arg was performed three times separately and LC-ESI-MS data were recorded for each of those three reaction mixture. Peak intensities of m/z 291 and m/z 425 noted after 1 hour from each of those three LC-ESI-MS data were averaged to plot bar graph for every medium.