SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Metabolomic Response of Human Skin Tissue to Low Dose Ionizing Radiation

Ze-Ping Hu, Young-Mo Kim, Marianne B. Sowa, R. Joe Robinson, Xiaoli Gao, Thomas O. Metz,
William F. Morgan and Qibin Zhang*

Biological Sciences Division, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA, 99352,
USA
I.

Figure 1. PCA scores plots for water-soluble metabolite samples extracted from sham and X-ray irradiated human skin tissues. Each panel shows a different irradiation dose (3, 10 and 200 cGy) at different time point post-irradiation (3, 24 and 48 hr). Each biological sample (n = 12 for each group) was analyzed by GC-MS in duplicate. Outlier samples were removed prior to PCA analysis. The IR-associated metabolic perturbations in human skin manifested at dose-(vertically) and time- (horizontally) dependent manner. Red dot: sham; Black square: irradiated. 

A1, scores plot from sham vs 3 cGy datasets, 3 hr post irradiation (6 components, $R^2_X = 0.69$, $Q^2_Y = 0.409$); B1, scores plot from sham vs 10 cGy datasets, 3 hr post irradiation (6 components, $R^2_X = 0.719$, $Q^2_Y = 0.428$); C1, scores plot from sham vs 200 cGy datasets, 3 hr post irradiation (7 components, $R^2_X = 0.745$, $Q^2_Y = 0.393$); A2, scores plot from sham vs 3 cGy datasets, 24 hr post irradiation (8 components, $R^2_X = 0.566$, $Q^2_Y = 0.0558$); B2, scores plot from sham vs 10 cGy datasets, 24 hr post irradiation (4 components, $R^2_X = 0.378$, $Q^2_Y = 0.103$); C2, scores plot from sham vs 200 cGy datasets, 24 hr post irradiation (7 components, $R^2_X = 0.55$, $Q^2_Y = 0.114$); A3, scores plot from sham vs 3 cGy datasets, 48 hr post irradiation (9 components, $R^2_X = 0.68$, $Q^2_Y = 0.226$); B3, scores plot from sham vs 10 cGy datasets, 48 hr post irradiation (8 components, $R^2_X = 0.689$, $Q^2_Y = 0.311$); C3, scores plot from sham vs 200 cGy datasets, 48 hr post irradiation (8 components, $R^2_X = 0.679$, $Q^2_Y = 0.289$).
II.

Figure 2. Validation results by performing a 999 random permutation test for the PLS-DA models generated from sham and irradiated human skin tissues. Each panel shows a different irradiation dose (3, 10 and 200 cGy) at different time point post-irradiation (3, 24 and 48 hr). Each biological sample (n = 12 for each group) was analyzed by GC-MS in duplicate. Outlier samples were removed prior to PLS-DA analysis. A1, permutation test for the PLS-DA model of 3 hr, sham vs 3 cGy datasets, Y-axis intercepts: $R^2 = (0, 0.425), Q^2 = (0, -0.206)$; B1, permutation test for the PLS-DA model of 3 hr, sham vs 10 cGy datasets, Y-axis intercepts: $R^2 = (0, 0.386), Q^2 = (0, -0.148)$; C1, permutation test for the PLS-DA model of 3 hr, sham vs 200 cGy datasets, Y-axis intercepts: $R^2 = (0, 0.404), Q^2 = (0, -0.226)$; A2, permutation test for the PLS-DA model of 24 hr, sham vs 3 cGy datasets, Y-axis intercepts: $R^2 = (0, 0.864), Q^2 = (0, -0.41)$; B2, permutation test for the PLS-DA model of 24 hr, sham vs 10 cGy datasets, Y-axis intercepts: $R^2 = (0, 0.603), Q^2 = (0, -0.211)$; C2, permutation test for the PLS-DA model of 24 hr, sham vs 200 cGy datasets, Y-axis intercepts: $R^2 = (0, 0.722), Q^2 = (0, -0.309)$; A3, permutation test for the PLS-DA model of 48 hr, sham vs 3 cGy datasets, Y-axis intercepts: $R^2 = (0, 0.644), Q^2 = (0, -0.413)$; B3, permutation test for the PLS-DA model of 48 hr, sham vs 10 cGy datasets, Y-axis intercepts: $R^2 = (0, 0.407), Q^2 = (0, -0.28)$; C3, permutation test for the PLS-DA model of 48 hr, sham vs 200 cGy datasets, Y-axis intercepts: $R^2 = (0, 0.612), Q^2 = (0, -0.422)$.