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Supporting Information for

Analysis of Pancreatic Extracellular Matrix Protein Post-Translational Modifications via Electrostatic Repulsion-Hydrophilic Interaction Chromatography Coupled with Mass Spectrometry

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KEYWORDS

electrostatic repulsion-hydrophilic interaction chromatography (ERLIC), post-translational modifications (PTM), phosphopeptide, glycopeptide, mass spectrometry, pancreas, extracellular matrix

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Supplemental Data S1. Excel file with sheets detailing the identified proteins and whether they are ECM, glycosylated, or phosphorylated; glycan compositions; glycosites and glycoforms; and phosphosites.

Table S1. UPLC-MS/MS method details.

	Chromatography and ESI-MS Instru	ıment Acquisition		
Resuspension volume	13 μL (E1 and E2, 3% ACN,	MS1 Maximum	100 ms	
_	0.1% FA); 20 μL (W, 3% ACN,	IT		
	0.1% FA); 400 μL (FT, 0.1% FA)			
Injection volume	1.5 μL (E1, E2), 2 μL (FT, W)	RF Lens (%)	30	
Stationary phase	Bomb-packed BEH C18 column	Isolation	Quadrupole	
	(75 μm i.d. x 360 um o.d., ~15			
	cm of 1.7 µm beads, capped with			
	3 μm beads)			
LC solvent A	0.1% FA in H2O	Isolation	1.6 <i>m/z</i>	
		window		
LC solvent B	0.1% FA in 100% ACN (E1 and	Charge states	2-8, undetermined	
	E2) or 95% ACN (FT and W)			
Gradient ramp and	3-30% B in 90 min	Dynamic	30 s	
duration		exclusion		
		duration (after 1		
		time)		
Flow rate	0.3 μL/min	MS2 resolution	30000	
Mass spectrometer	Thermo Orbitrap Fusion Lumos	MS2 AGC target	5E4	
	Tribrid			
Spray voltage	2 kV	Minimum	2.5E4	
		intensity		
		requirement		
MS1 detection	Orbitrap	MS2 acquisition	Data dependent,	
			centroid, top 20	
MS1 scan range	400-2000 m/z	MS2	Stepped HCD (22,	
		fragmentation	30, 38%)	
MS1 resolution	120000	MS2 detection	Orbitrap	
MS1 AGC target	2E5	MS2 fixed first	120 m/z	
		mass		

Table S2. Proteome Discoverer 2.1 data analysis method details.

Data analysis settings							
Precursor mass	10 ppm	Static modifications	Carbamidomethylation				
tolerance			(+57.02146 Da) @ C				
Fragment mass	0.01 Da	Dynamic modifications	Oxidation (+15.99492 Da,				
tolerance			rare1) @ M; deamidation				
			(+0.984016 Da, rare1) @ N, Q;				
			glycosylation (common1) @				
			N; phosphorylation				
			(+79.96633, common2) @ S,				
			T, Y				
Target FDR	1%	Total common mods max.	1				
Min. peptide length	4 residues	Total rare mods max.	2				
Enzyme	Trypsin	Missed cleavages	<3				

 Table S3. Donor information.

Pancreas	Gender	Donor age (years)	DCD/DBD	BMI (kg/m ²)	CIT (hours)
20	Female		DBD		
21	Female	Range: 7-61,	DBD	Range: 14.7 - 27.2,	Average:
22	Male	Average: 47	DCD	Average: 22.4	10.5
24	Female		DBD		

Fig. S1. ERLIC enrichment comparison of PSMs between fractions and enrichment specificities. The ERLIC enrichment proceeded with two separate elutions (E1 and E2), with the flow-through (FT) and wash (W) fractions also analyzed. Error bars reflect standard deviations of four biological replicates per tissue condition. PSMs were compared in each fraction between native and decellularized samples in terms of A) N-glycopeptides, B) phosphopeptides, and C) "other" peptides without glyco- or phospho- modifications. D) compares the enrichment specificity (PSM count for a specific PTM/total PSMs) between tissue condition and PTM among fractions.

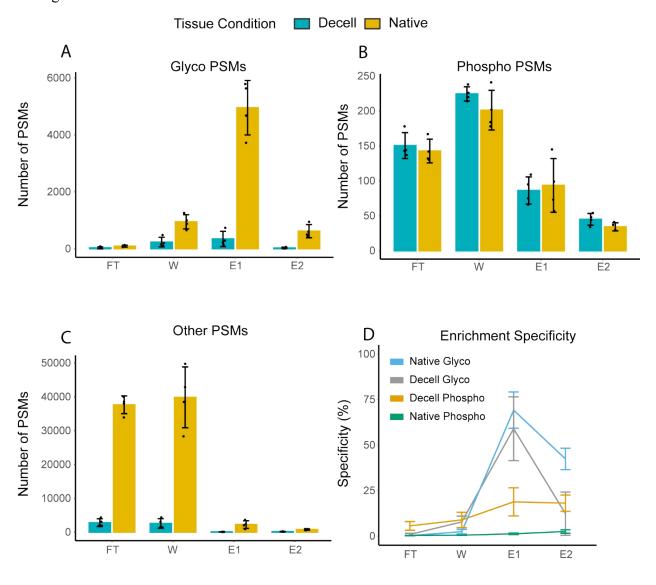
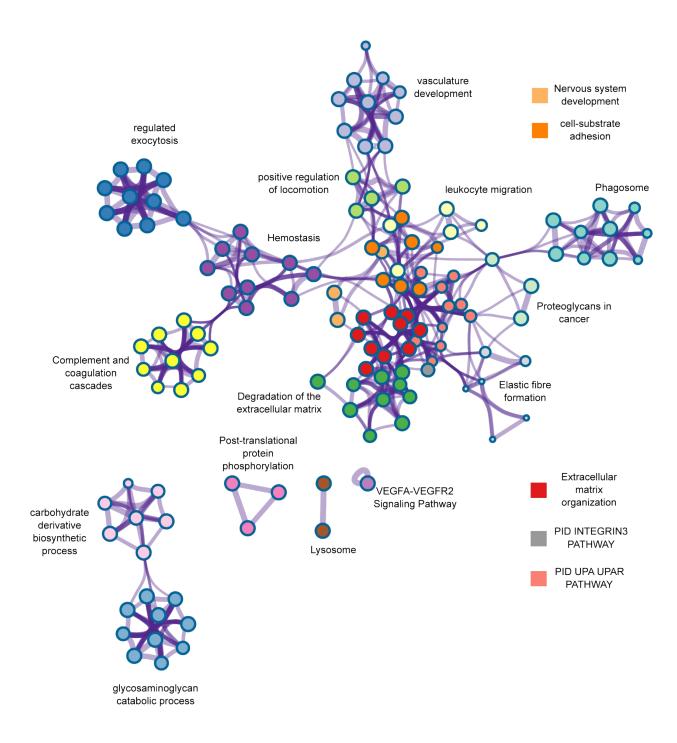
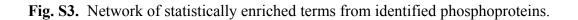


Fig. S2. Network of statistically enriched terms from identified glycoproteins generated using Metascape ([http://metascape.org]).¹





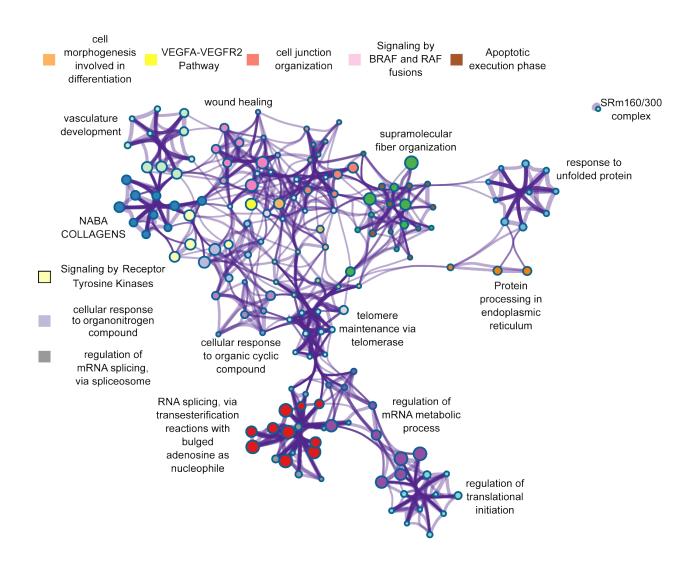


Fig. S4. Network of statistically enriched terms from identified proteins bearing both glycosylation and phosphorylation.

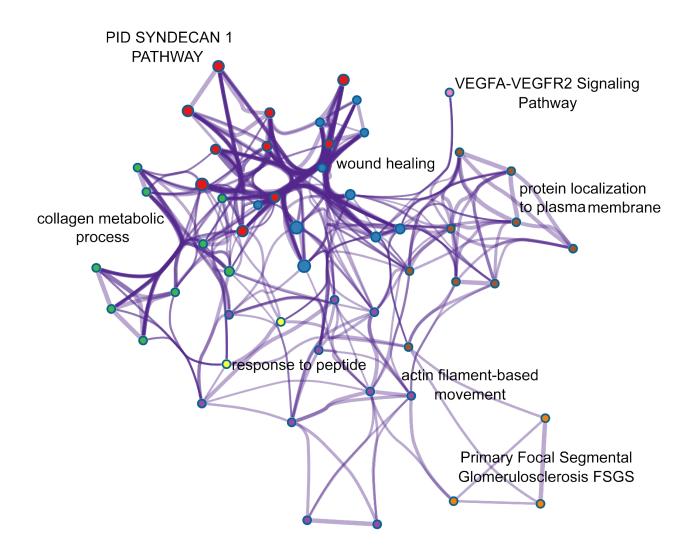


Fig. S5. Network of statistically enriched terms from identified M6P-containing glycoproteins.

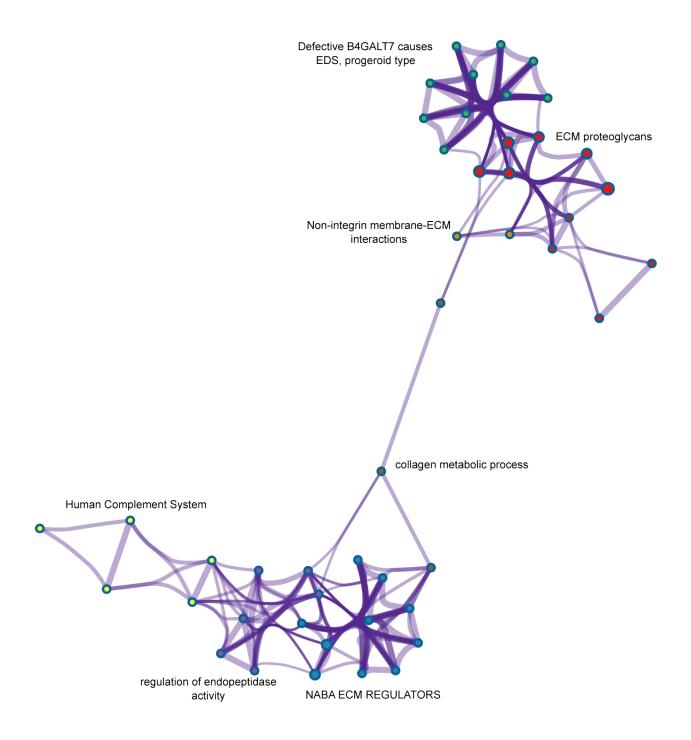


Fig S6. Comparison of hydrophobicity of peptide sequences via grand average of hydropathicity (GRAVY) scores of peptide sequences identified in native samples versus decellularized samples using the Kidera² and Kyte-Doolittle³ hydrophobicity scales.

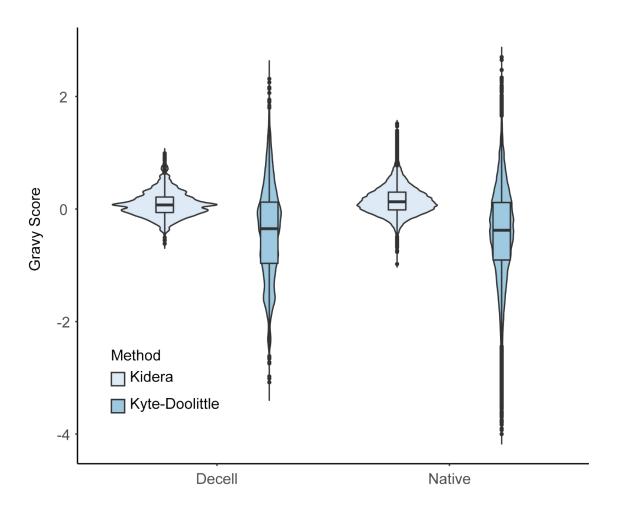
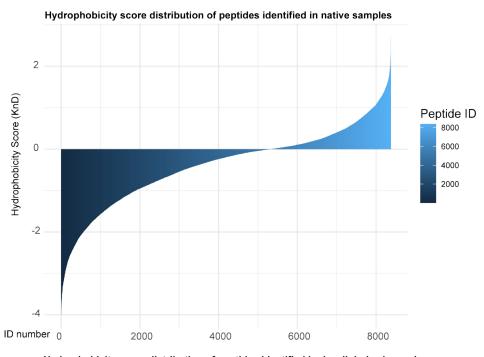
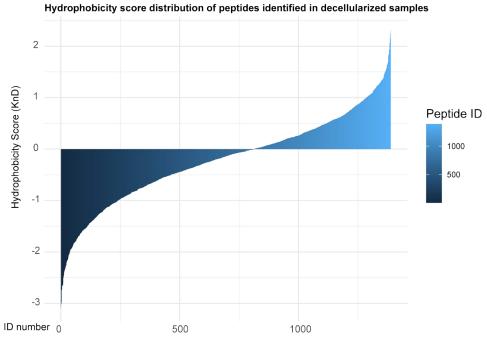


Fig S7. Comparison of hydrophobicity scores (Kyte-Doolittle; KnD) of peptide sequences identified in native samples versus decellularized samples plotted against peptide ID number (ranked from least to most hydrophobic).





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