

Conversion of S-phenylsulfonylcysteine residues to mixed disulfides at pH 4.0: Utility in Protein thiol blocking and in Protein-S-nitrosothiol detection.

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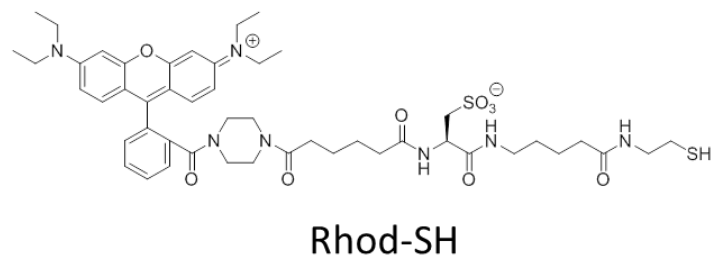
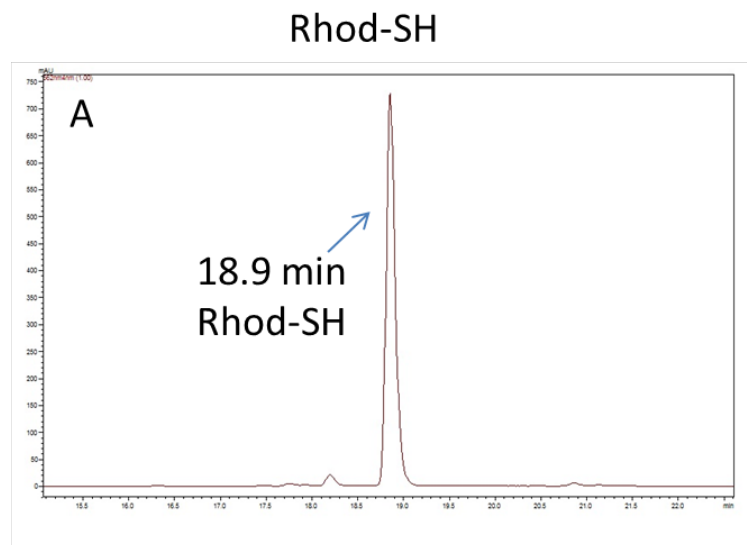
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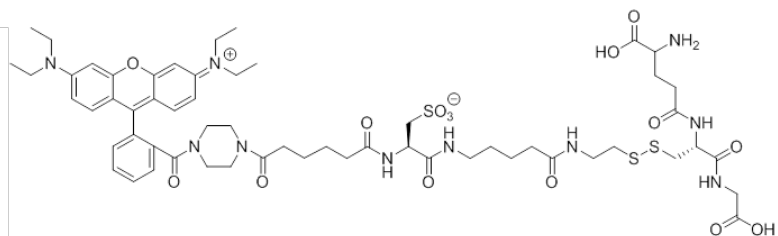
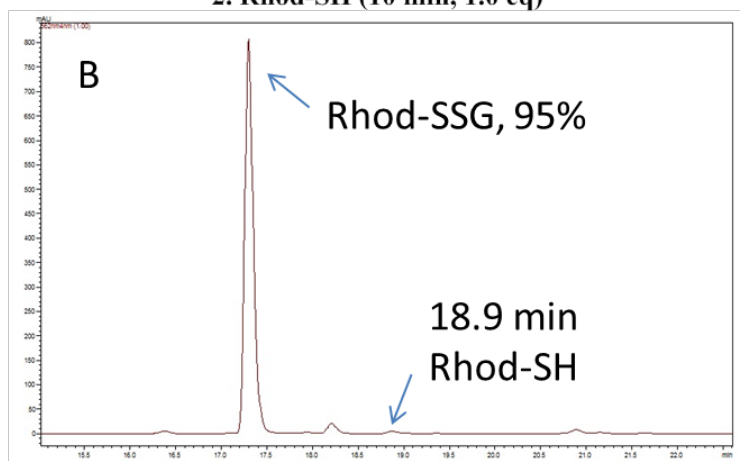
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GSNO $\xrightarrow{\text{1. PhSO}_2\text{Na (30 min, 250 eq)}}$ GSSDye
 $\xrightarrow{\text{2. Rhod-SH (10 min, 1.0 eq)}}$



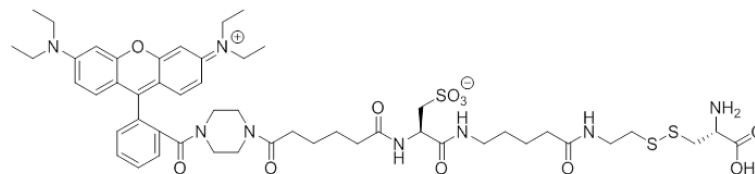
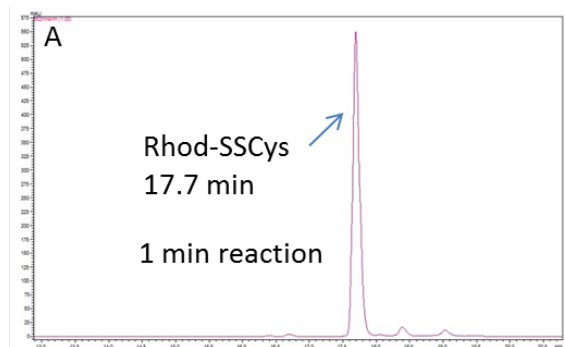
Rhod-SSG

Rt= 17.3 min

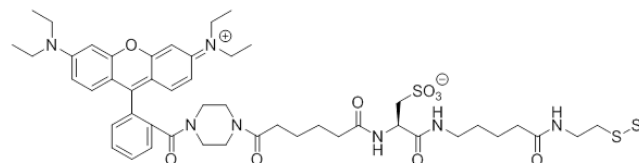
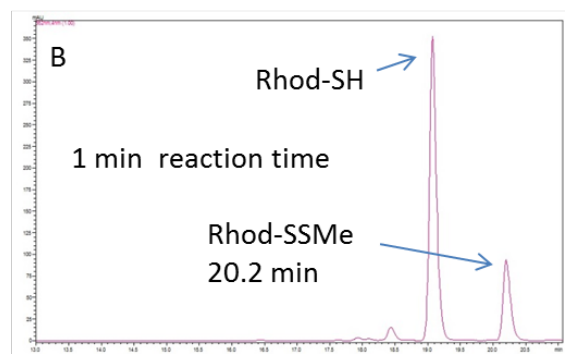
HRMS-EI (m/z): calcd C₅₈H₈₀N₁₀O₁₅S₃

[M+H]⁺ 1254.5040, found 1254.5031.

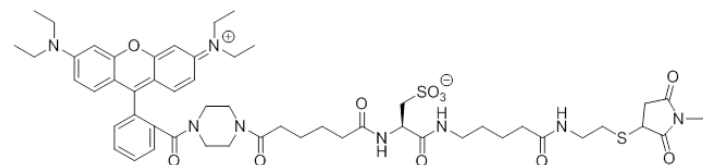
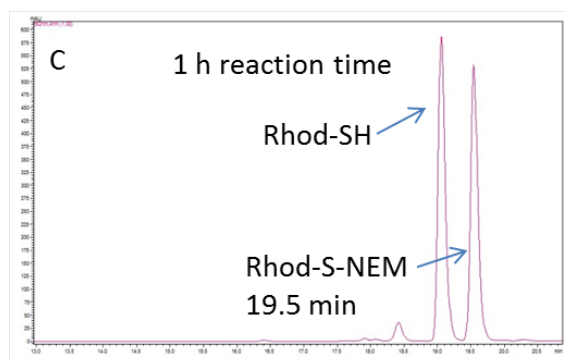
Fig. S1. HPLC traces ($\lambda = 562$ nm) of (A) Rhod-SH (**1**), and (B) a reaction solution of GSNO after addition of PhSO₂Na (30 min) and Rhod-SH(**1**) (10 min).



Rhod-SSCys: Rt= 17.7 min
 HRMS (m/z): calc for $C_{51}H_{70}N_8O_{11}S_3$
 $[M+H]^+$ 1067.4399, found 1067.4375



Rhod-SSMe: Rt= 20.2 min
 HRMS (m/z): calc for $C_{49}H_{67}N_7O_9S_3$
 $[M+H]^+$ 994.4235, found 994.4200



Rhod-S-NEM: Rt= 19.5 min
 HRMS (m/z): calc for $C_{54}H_{72}N_8O_{11}S_2$
 $[M+H]^+$ 1073.4835, found 1073.4808

Fig. S2. HPLC traces ($\lambda = 562$ nm) of reactions of Rhod-SH (**1**) with (A) SPSC, (B) MMTS, and (C) NEM.

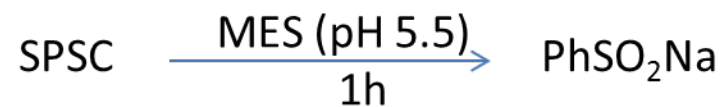
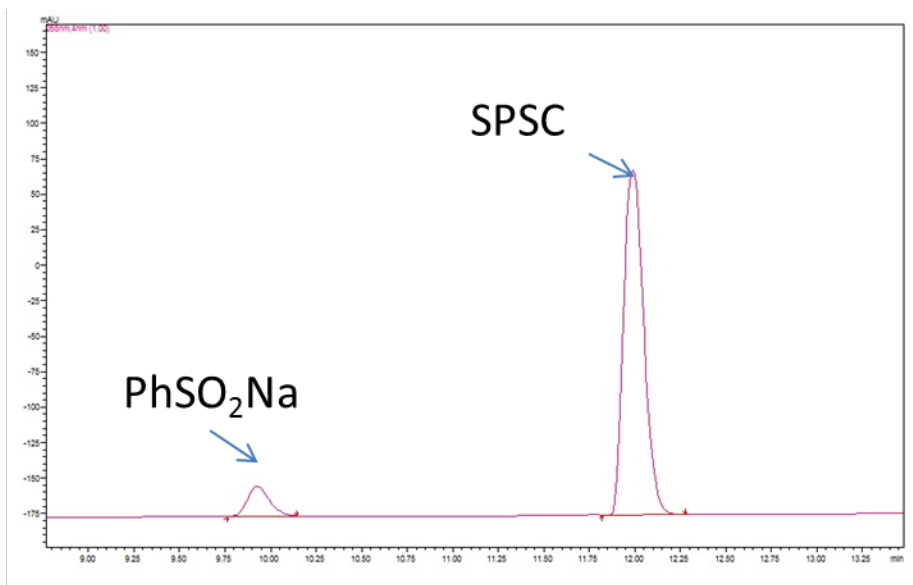


Fig. S3. HPLC trace ($\lambda = 265$ nm) of a solution of SPSC (2 mM) in MES (100 mM, 1 mM EDTA, pH 5.5) after 1h.

Table S1. Theoretical vs actual masses of compounds from digests.

	Compound (elution time)		Mass (amu)
Figure 4: BSA-SS-Rhod digest	FKDLGEEHFKGLVLIQFSQYLQQ C(SSRhod)PFDEHVK ⁺⁶ (3.7 min)	Th	769.3826, 769.5497, 769.7168, 769.8838, 770.0509, 770.2178, 770.3848, 770.5518, 770.7188.
		Actual	769.3911, 769.5609, 769.7225, 769.8898, 770.0550, 770.2207, 770.3838, 770.5471, 770.7094
	GLVLIQFSQYLQQ C(SSRhod)PFDEHVK ⁺³ (3.85 min)	Th	1127.5567, 1127.8910, 1128.2255, 1128.5599, 1128.8944, 1129.2289, 1129.5598
		Actual	1127.5512, 1127.8867, 1128.2192, 1128.5535, 1128.8840, 1129.2197, 1129.5514,
	GLVLIQFSQYLQQ C(SSRhod)PFDEHVK ⁺⁴ (3.85 min)	Th	845.9194, 846.1701, 846.4207, 846.6711, 846.9215, 847.1719, 847.4223
		Actual	845.9240, 846.1748, 846.4239, 846.6744, 846.9241, 847.1736, 847.4232
	Rhod-SSMe ⁺¹ (4.35 min)	Th	994.4236, 995.4268, 996.4295, 997.4228
		Actual	994.4111, 995.4203, 996.4112, 997.4112
	Rhod-SSRhod ⁺² (4.68 min)	Th	947.428, 947.9295, 948.4299, 948.9303,
		Actual	947.4277, 947.9293, 948.4300, 948.9286
	RhodSSRhod (-Et) ⁺² (4.5 min)	Actual	622.6106, 622.9450, 623.2793, 623.6106, 623.9449
		Th	622.6205, 622.9442, 623.2832, 623.6112, 623.9528
Figure S8-A: BSA-SS-Rhod Digest	LQQC(SSRhod)PF ⁺² (15.3 min)	Th	840.8848, 841.3863, 841.8866, 842.387, 842.8874,
		Actual	840.8743, 841.3811, 841.8846, 842.3793, 842.8869
	QQC(SSRhod)PF (14.6 min)	Th	784.3428, 784.8442, 785.3445, 785.8448, 786.3451,
		Actual	784.3383, 784.8316, 785.3378, 785.8434, 786.3346
Figure S8-B: AdhR-SS-Rhod digest	C(SSRhod)MR ⁺² (9.2 min)	Th	677.7944, 678.2958, 678.7954, 679.2956
		Actual	677.7856, 678.2901, 678.7923, 679.2922
	C(SSRhod)MR ⁺³ (9.2 min)	Th	452.1987, 452.533, 452.866, 453.1995
		Actual	452.1965, 452.5309, 452.8636, 453.1978
	C(SSRhod)M ⁺² (13.4 min)	Th	599.7438, 600.2453, 600.7446, 601.2449, 601.7447
		Actual	599.7400, 600.2376, 600.7399, 601.2314, 601.7334
	C(SSRhod) ⁺² (12.6 min)	Th	534.2236, 534.7251, 535.2245, 535.7248,
		Actual	534.2193, 534.7196, 535.2185, 535.7168
AdhR-SS-Rhod Glu-C digest	FIKC(SSRhod)MRNAGLSIE ⁺³ (6.2 min)	Th	809.7292, 810.0635, 810.3973, 810.731, 811.0646, 811.3982, 811.7318
		Actual	809.7371, 810.0702, 810.4053, 810.7385, 811.0735, 811.4062, 811.7391

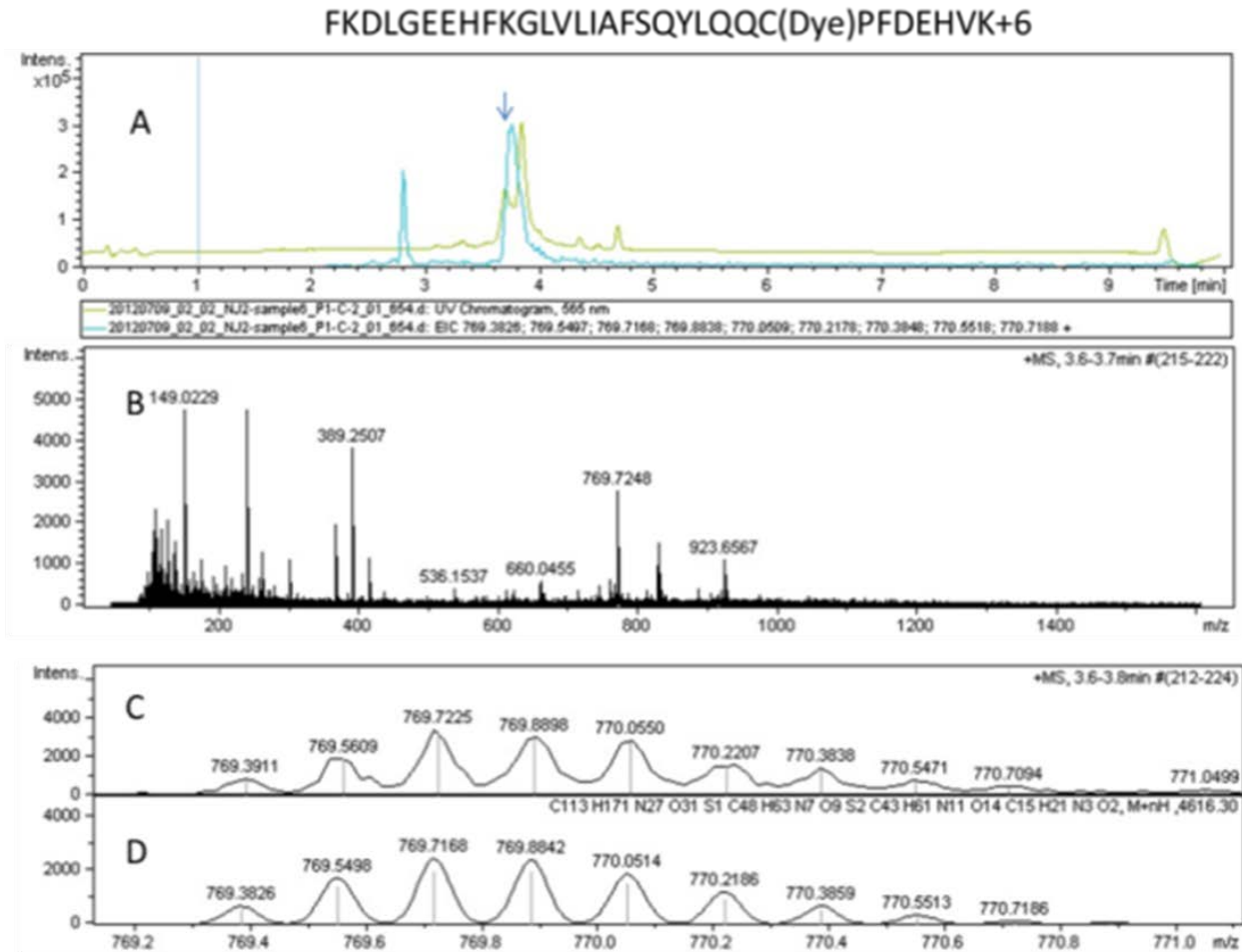


Fig. S4. Representative mass spectrometry identification of Rhod-SH labeled peptide FKDLGEEHFKGLVLIAFSQYLQQC(SSRhod)PFDEHVK⁺⁶. A) Green= HPLC absorbance trace @ 565 nm, blue= extracted ion content for 769.3826, 769.5497, 769.7168, 769.8838, 770.0509, 770.2178, 770.3848, 770.5518, 770.7188. B) Mass spectrum of selected region under arrow in A. C) Expanded mass spectrum of selected area in B. D) Simulated pattern for FKDLGEEHFKGLVLIAFSQYLQQC(Dye)PFDEHVK⁺⁶.

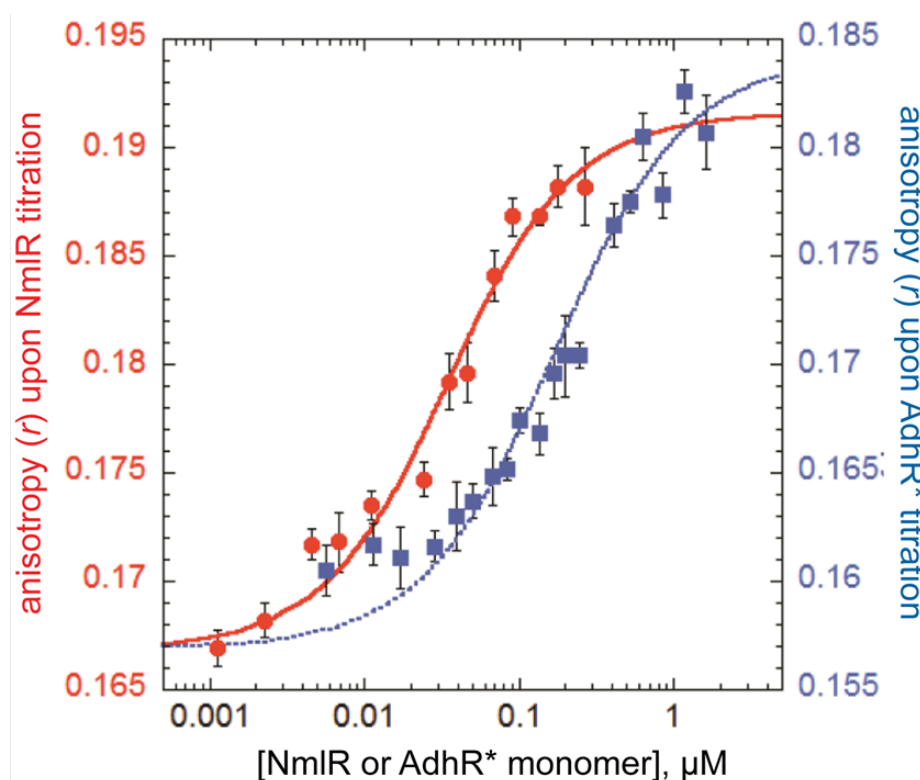


Fig. S5. Recombinant *S. pneumoniae* NmlR and *B. subtilis* AdhR* bind to NmIO-containing DNA. The anisotropy (r_i) of the fluorescein fluorescence is shown as a function of added NmlR (red circles) or AdhR* (blue squares) monomer, with the continuous line a fit to a nondissociable dimer binding model (K_{dim} fixed at a value of 10^{12} M^{-1}) using DynaFit.¹ The parameters obtained for NmlR are $K_{\text{DNA}}=6.7 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1}$, $r_{\text{DNA}}=0.167$; $r_{\text{P2}\cdot\text{D}}=0.192 \pm 0.001$ and AdhR*, $K_{\text{DNA}}=1.2 (\pm 0.2) \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1}$, $r_{\text{DNA}}=0.157$; $r_{\text{P2}\cdot\text{D}}=0.184 \pm 0.001$. The sequence of the NmIO is 5'-CTTGACTTGGAGTCAACTCAAAGTTATATG[F]-3' which was annealed to a complementary ssDNA, synthesized and purified as previously described.² The pseudo 2-fold symmetric operator is highlighted in bold, with the [F] is fluorescein. The 18-bp *nml* and *adh* operator core sequences are very similar to one another: 5'-CTTXGAGXXXCTCXAAG-3'; *adh* core, 5'-CTTAAAGXXXCTTTAAG-3'), respectively. Conditions: 10 mM Hepes, 0.2 M NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 5 nM 30-bp NmIO DNA, pH 7.0, 25 °C.

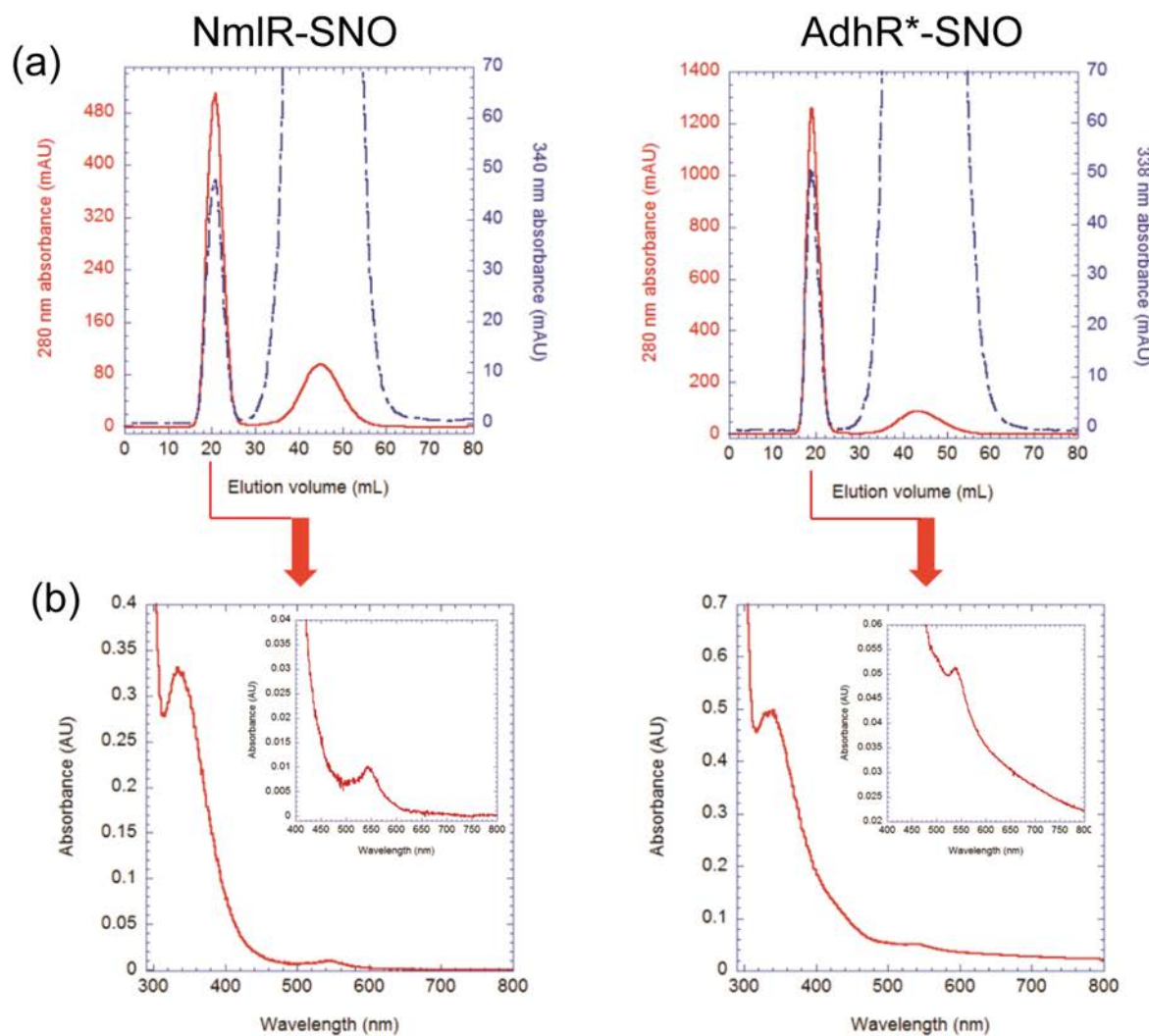


Fig. S6. *S. pneumoniae* NmlR and *B. subtilis* AdhR* form C52 SNO adducts. Both proteins were reacted with a 10-fold excess of GSNO (see Methods) for 1 h anaerobically and in darkness followed by (a) injection onto a HiPrep 26/10 desalting column. This results in elution of AdhR*-SNO or NmlR-SNO (first peak), followed by excess GSNO (second peak). (b) Following desalting, fractions in the first peak on each chromatogram were concentrated to ≈ 400 -500 μ L and the UV-Vis spectrum was measured. S-NO bonds possess a characteristic 330-350 nm absorbance band with an extinction coefficient, $\epsilon \approx 1,000 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$.³ Inset, expanded view of the 400-800 nm region of the spectra. S-NO bonds also exhibit a weak 550-600 nm absorbance band with an extinction coefficient, $\epsilon \approx 20 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$.³ NmlR and AdhR* possess 280 nm molar absorptivities of 7,450 and 12,950 $\text{M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$, respectively.

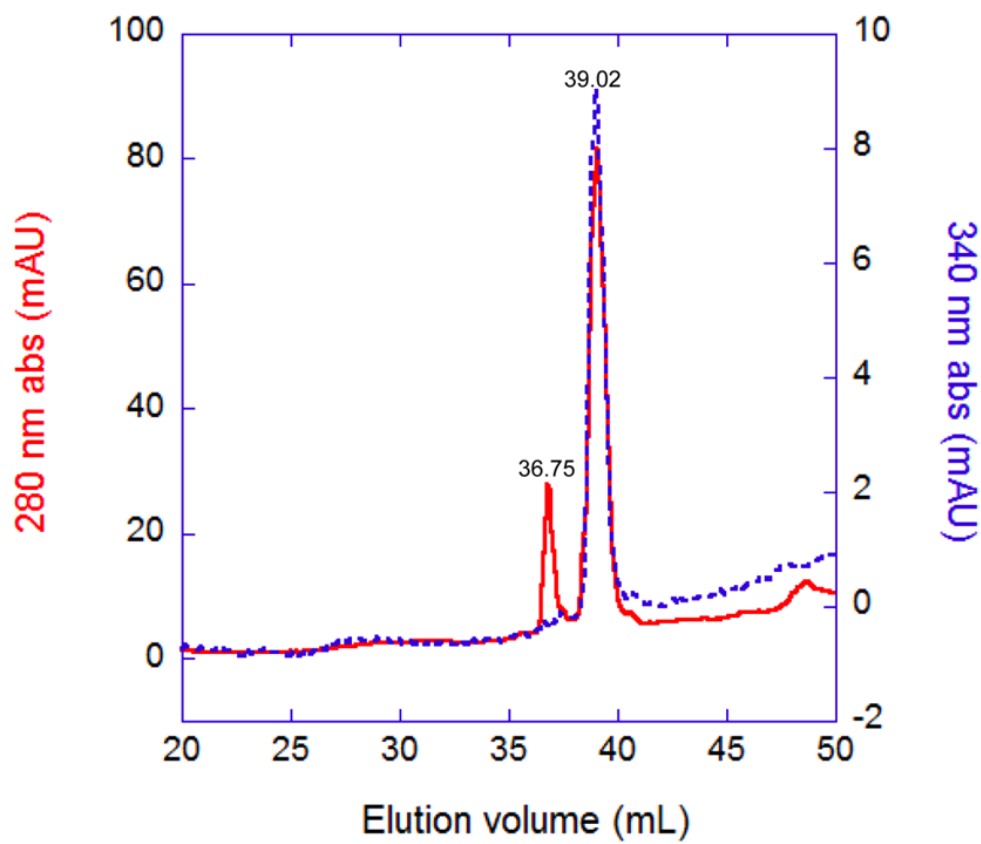


Fig. S7. Reverse-phase (μ RPC C2/C18) chromatogram of NmlR reacted with GSNO. The first peak (Ev=36.75 mL) exhibits only 280 nm absorbance, and ESI/MS showed that this peak is NmlR-S-S-G, where G is glutathione (13,767.5 D observed). The second peak (Ev=39.02 mL) exhibits both 280 nm and 340 nm absorbance, and ESI/MS showed that this peak is NmlR-SNO (13,492.3 D obs) and NmlR-SH (13,461.8 D obs). Buffers were 0.1% formic acid (Buffer A) and 0.1% formic acid, 60% acetonitrile (Buffer B) with a very shallow gradient was run to Buffer B to produce the chromatogram shown.

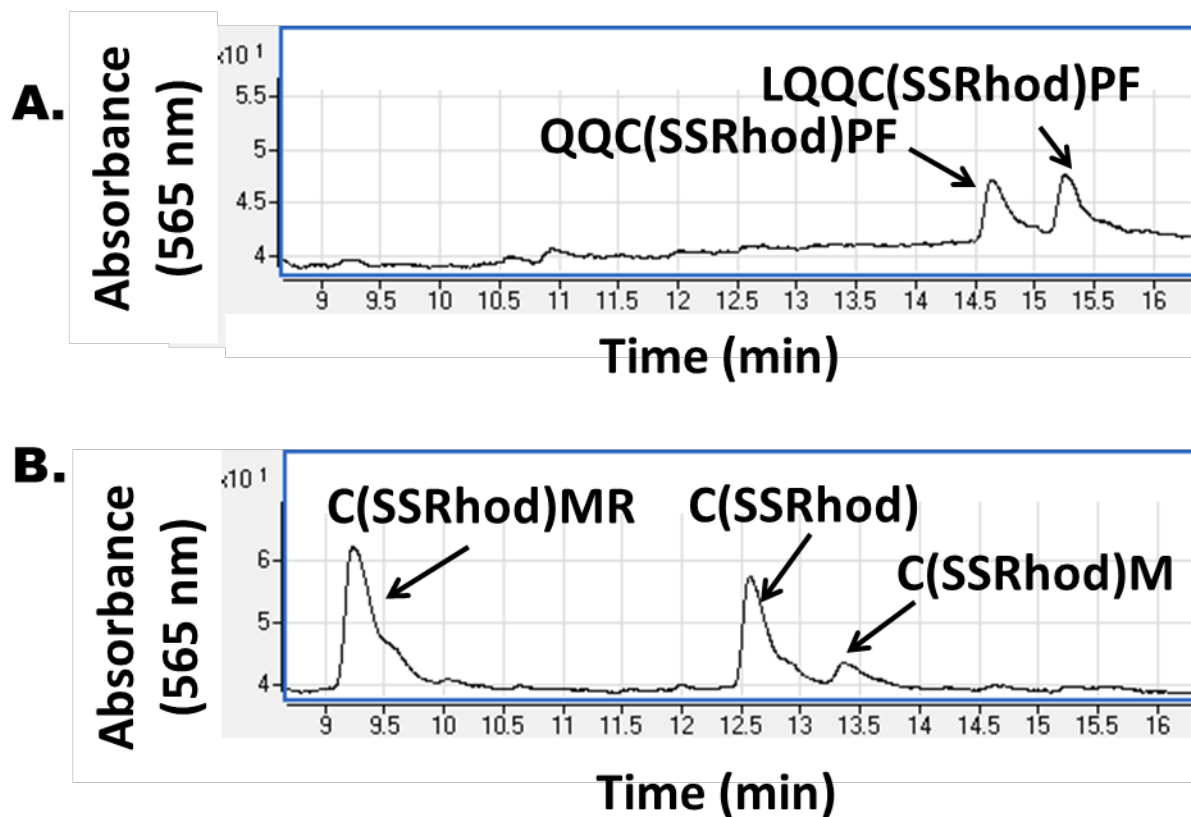


Fig. S8. (A) Absorbance (565nm) vs time (min) for peptides obtained after labelling a mixture of BSA-SNO and AdhR*-SH (50 μ M each) by the thiosulfonate switch followed by trypsinolysis (B) Absorbance (565nm) vs time (min) for peptides obtained after labeling a mixture of BSA and AdhR*-SNO (50 μ M each) by TST followed by trypsinolysis. Note that the C(SSRhod) observed from the tryptic digestion is an artifact from Rhod-SH (1) reacting with residual SPSC.

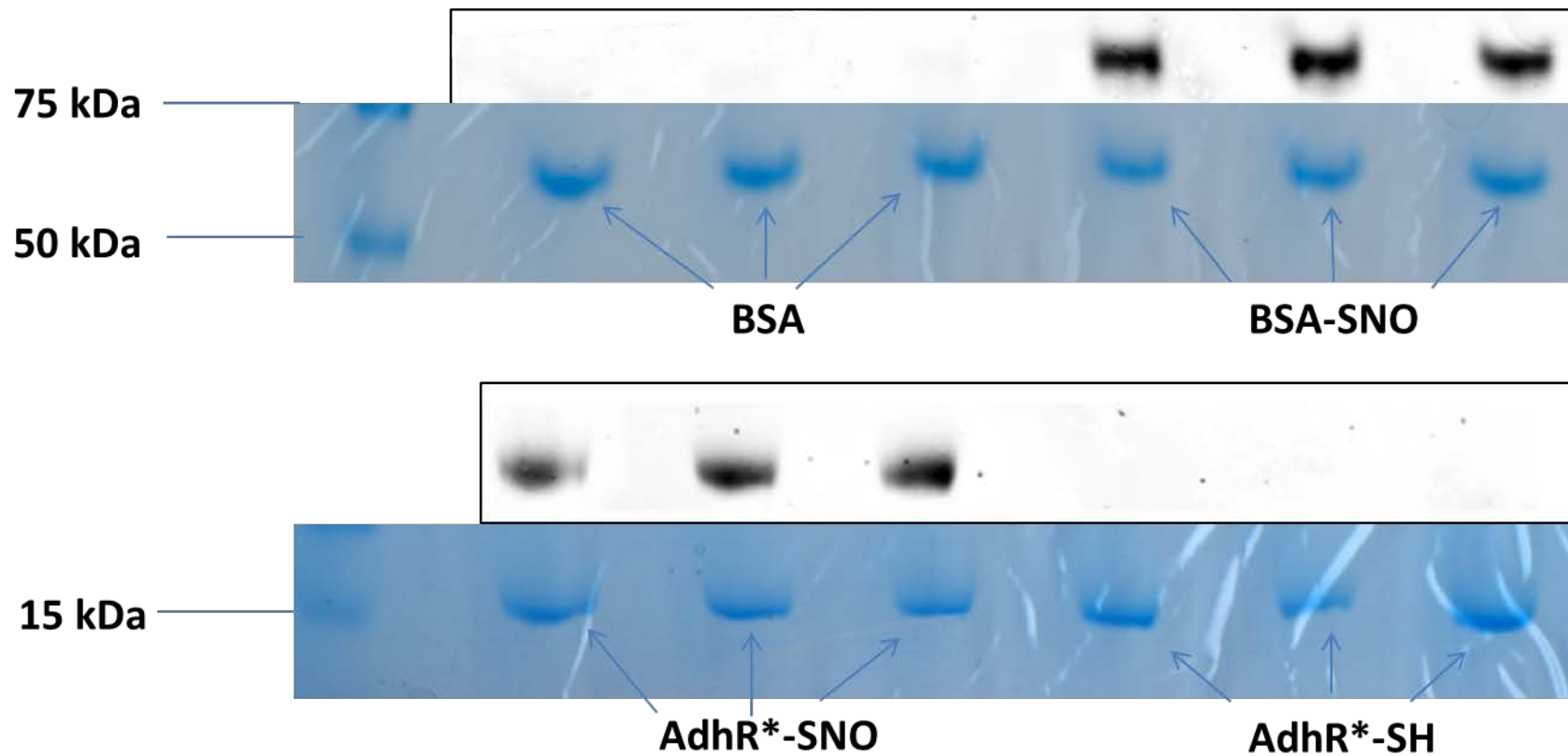


Fig. S9. 1DGE gel fluorescent images and loading controls from Coomassie staining for Fig 8 and 9.

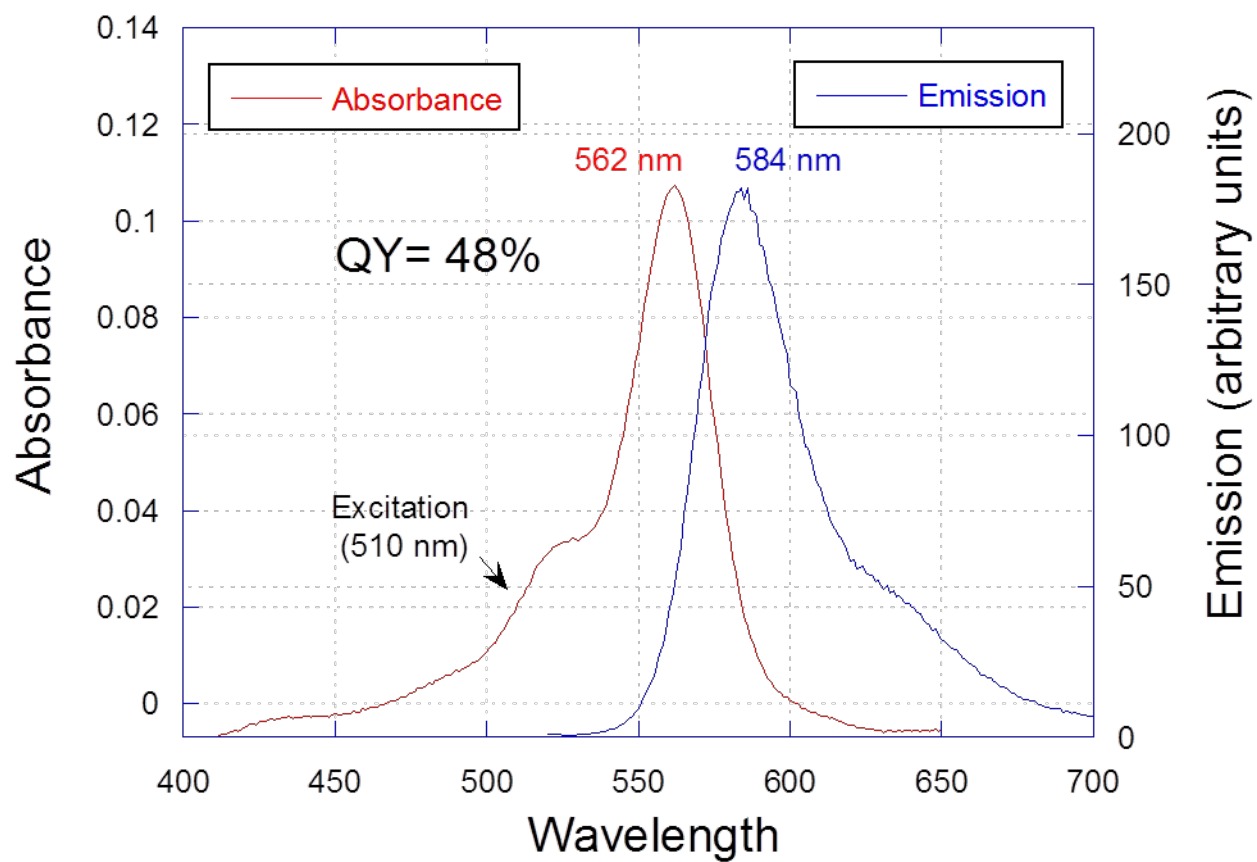
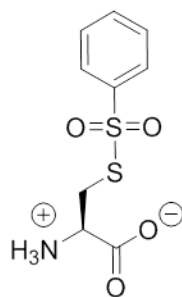


Fig. S10. Absorbance (red) and emission (blue, excitation= 510 nm) of a solution of Rhod-SH, **1**, in ethanol.

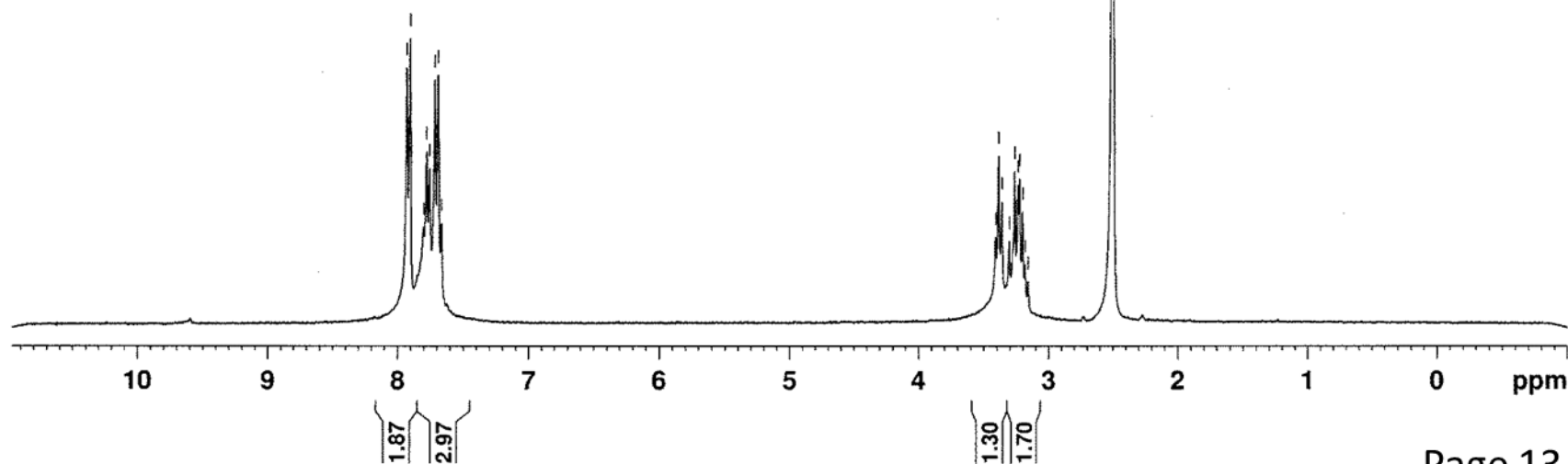
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7.777
7.755
7.714
7.688
7.664

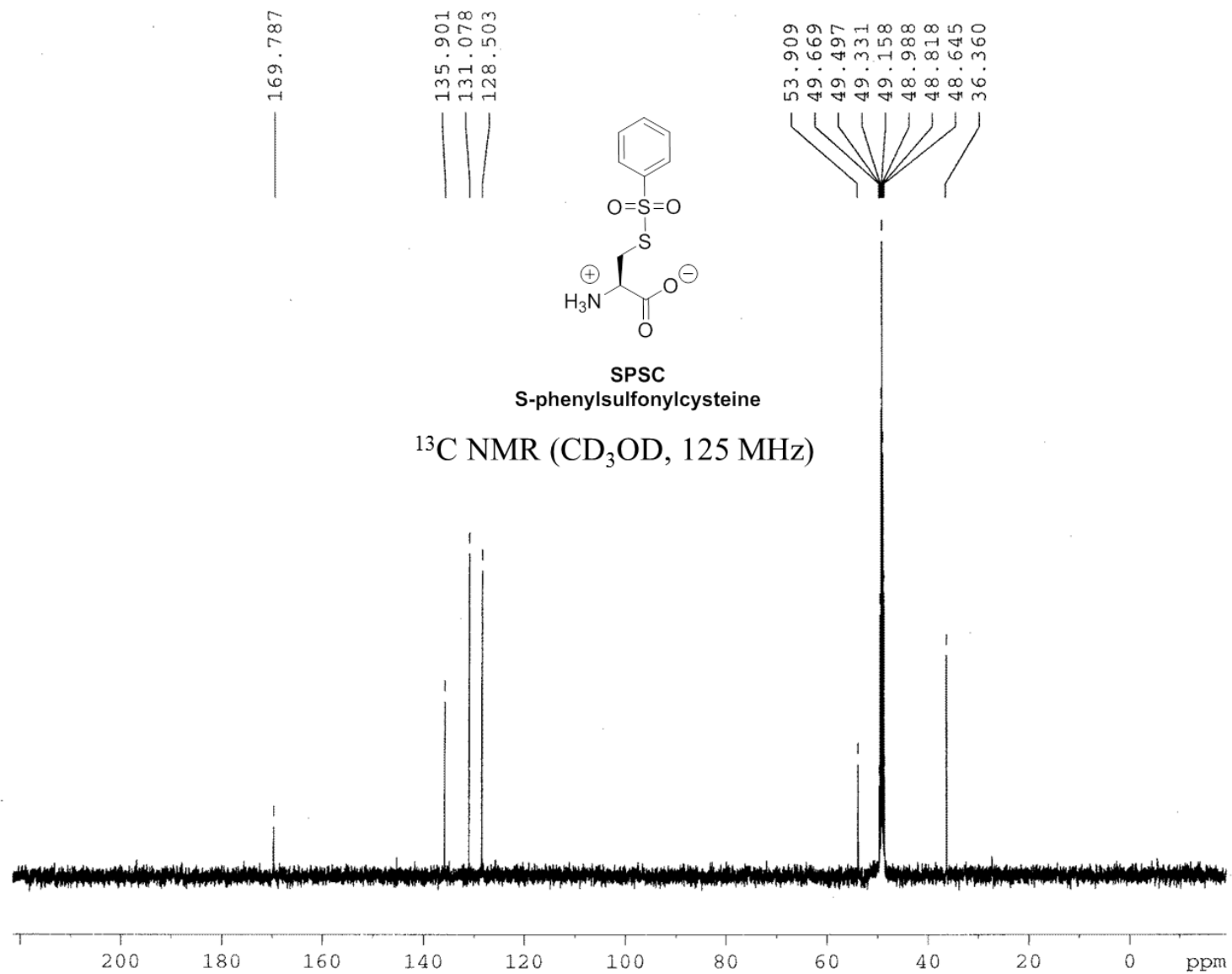
3.407
3.383
3.360
3.302
3.260
3.235
3.222
3.199
3.180
3.157
2.502
2.498

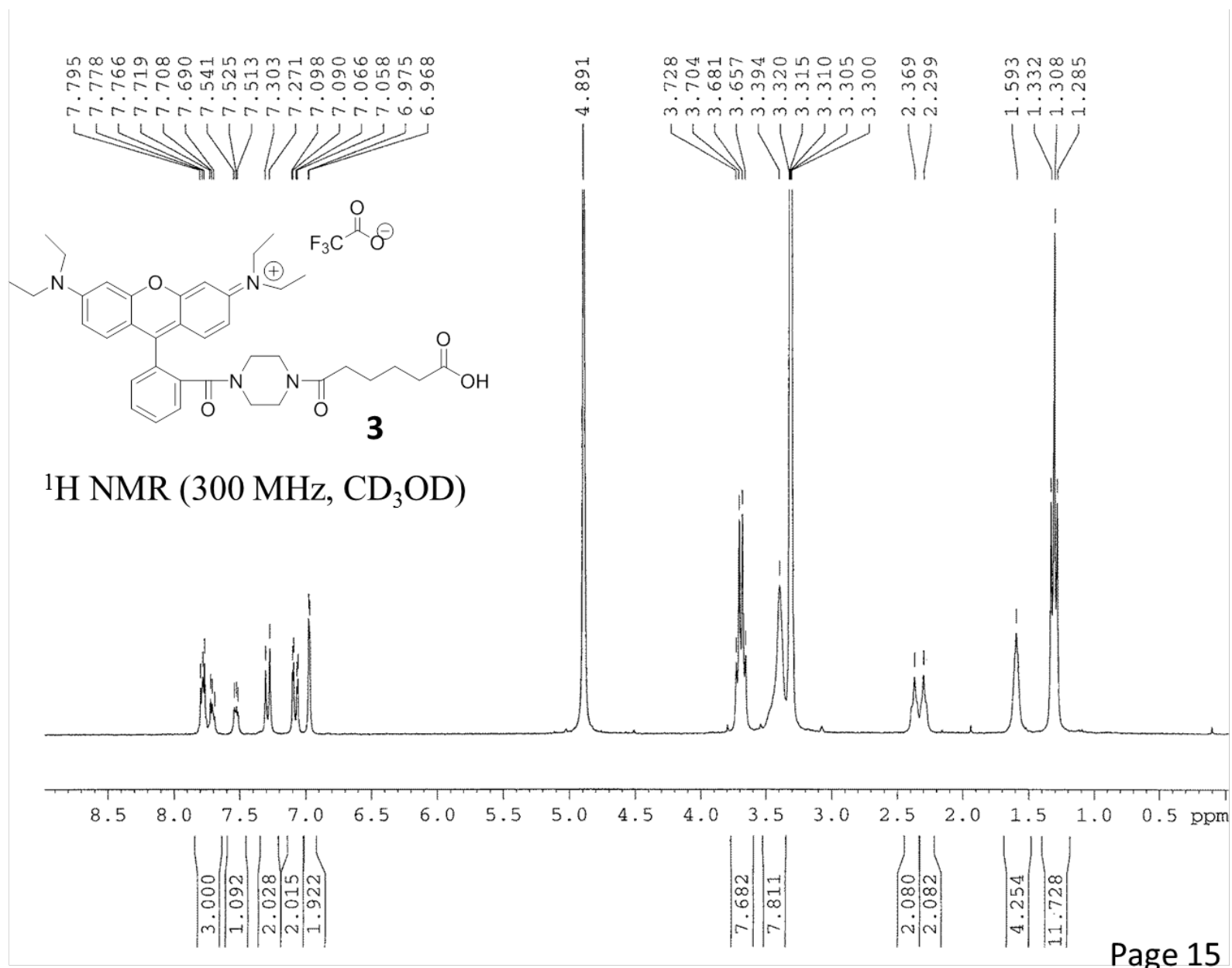


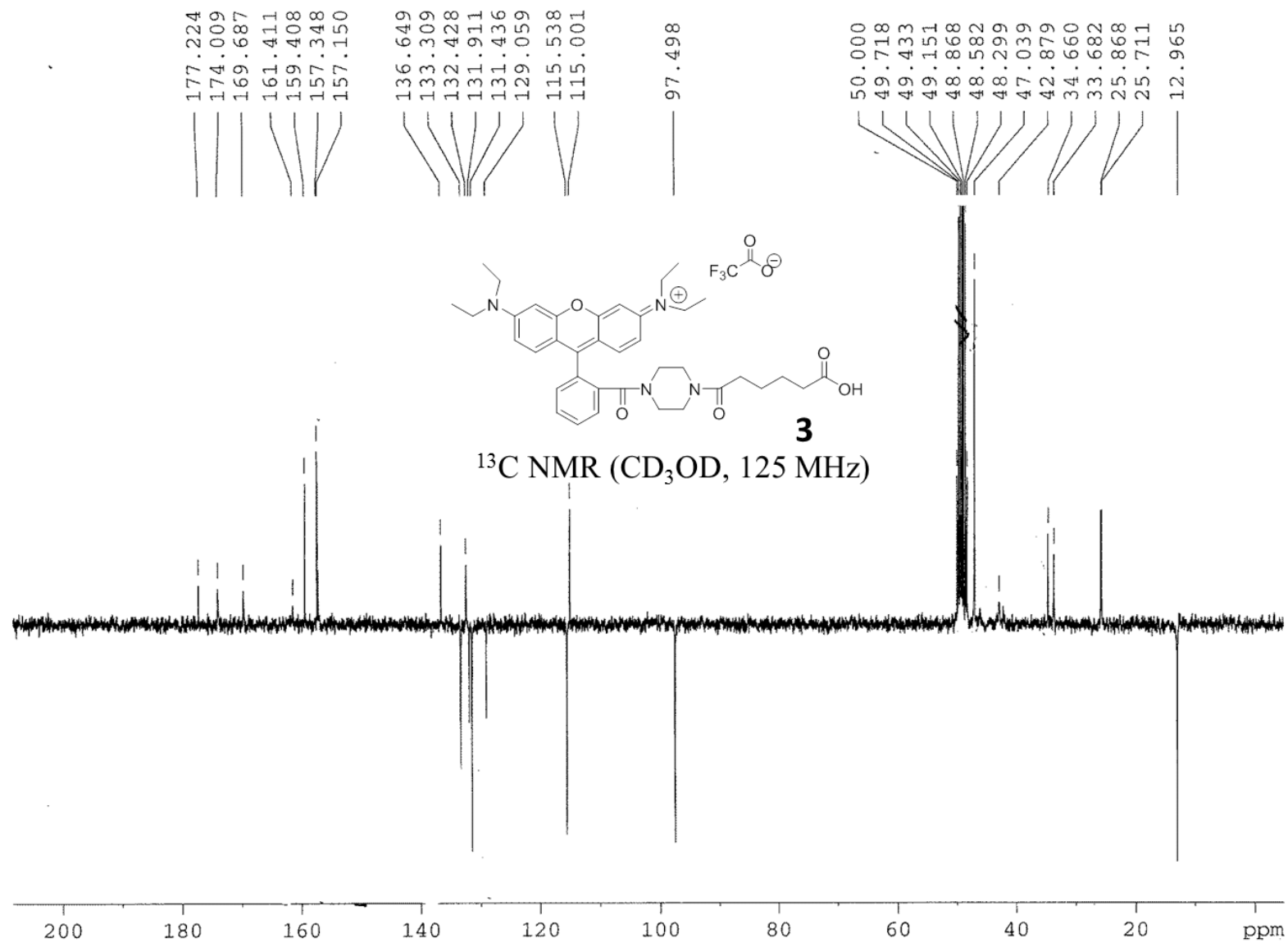
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S-phenylsulfonylcysteine

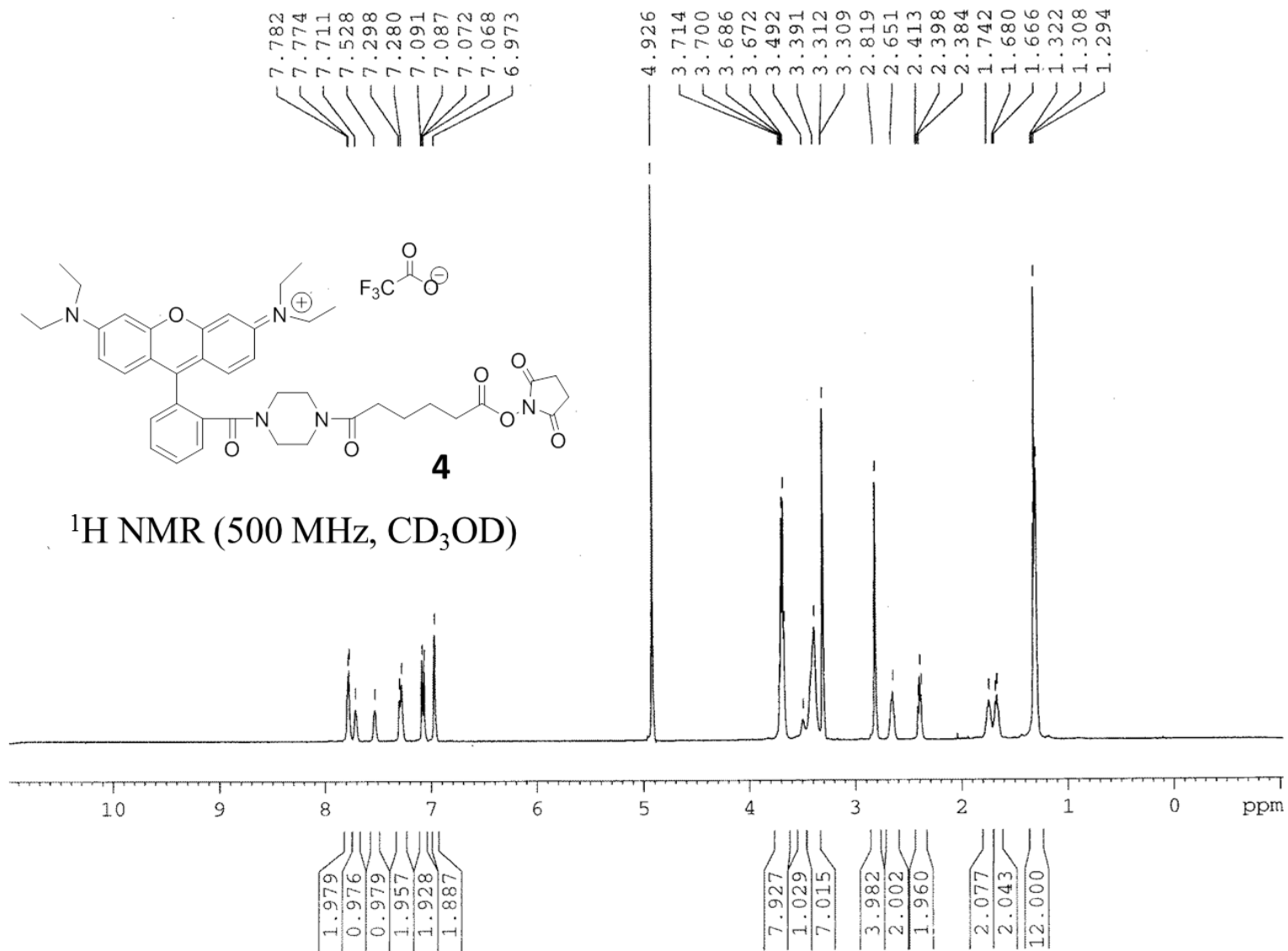
^1H NMR (*d*-DMSO, 300 MHz)

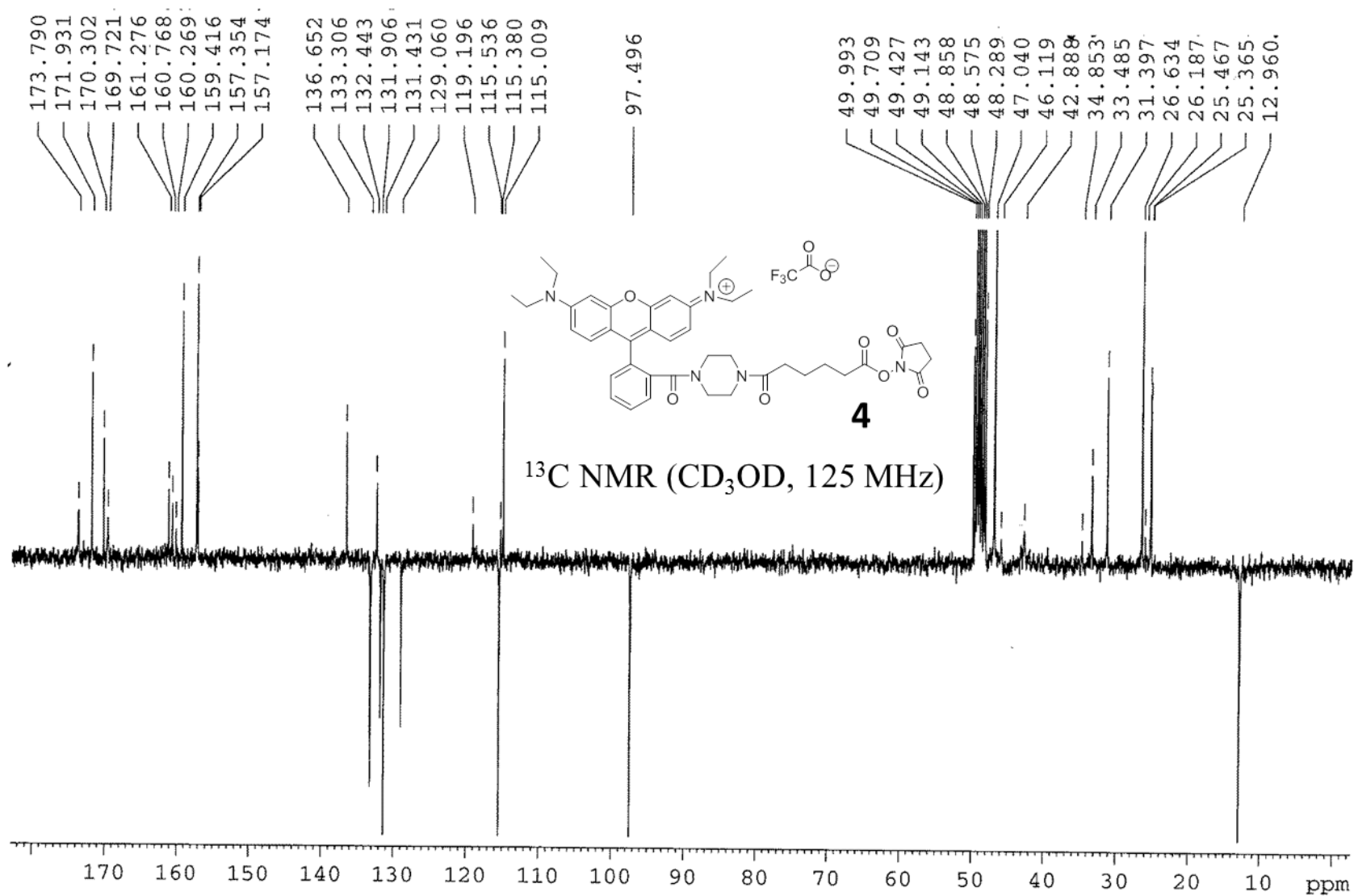


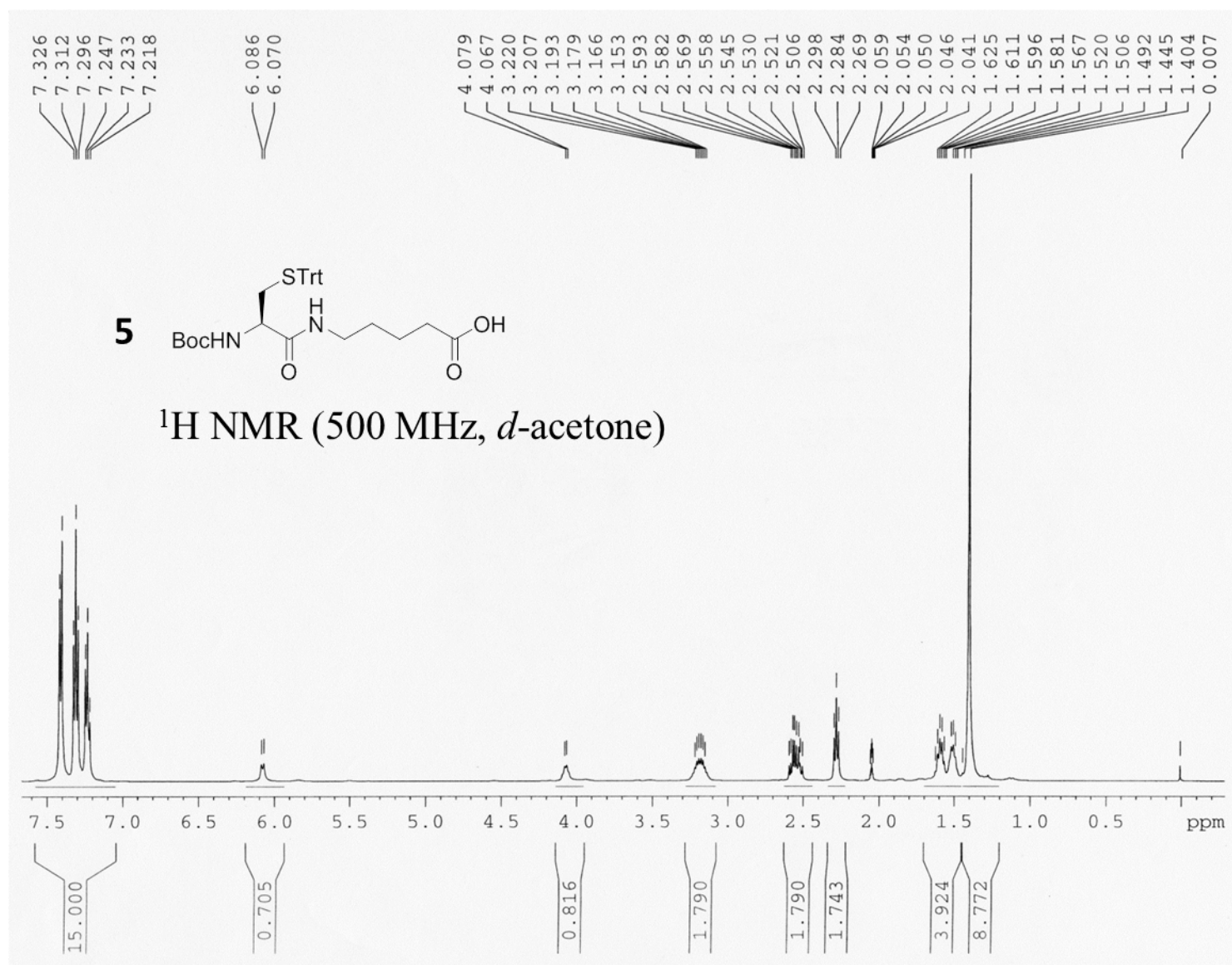


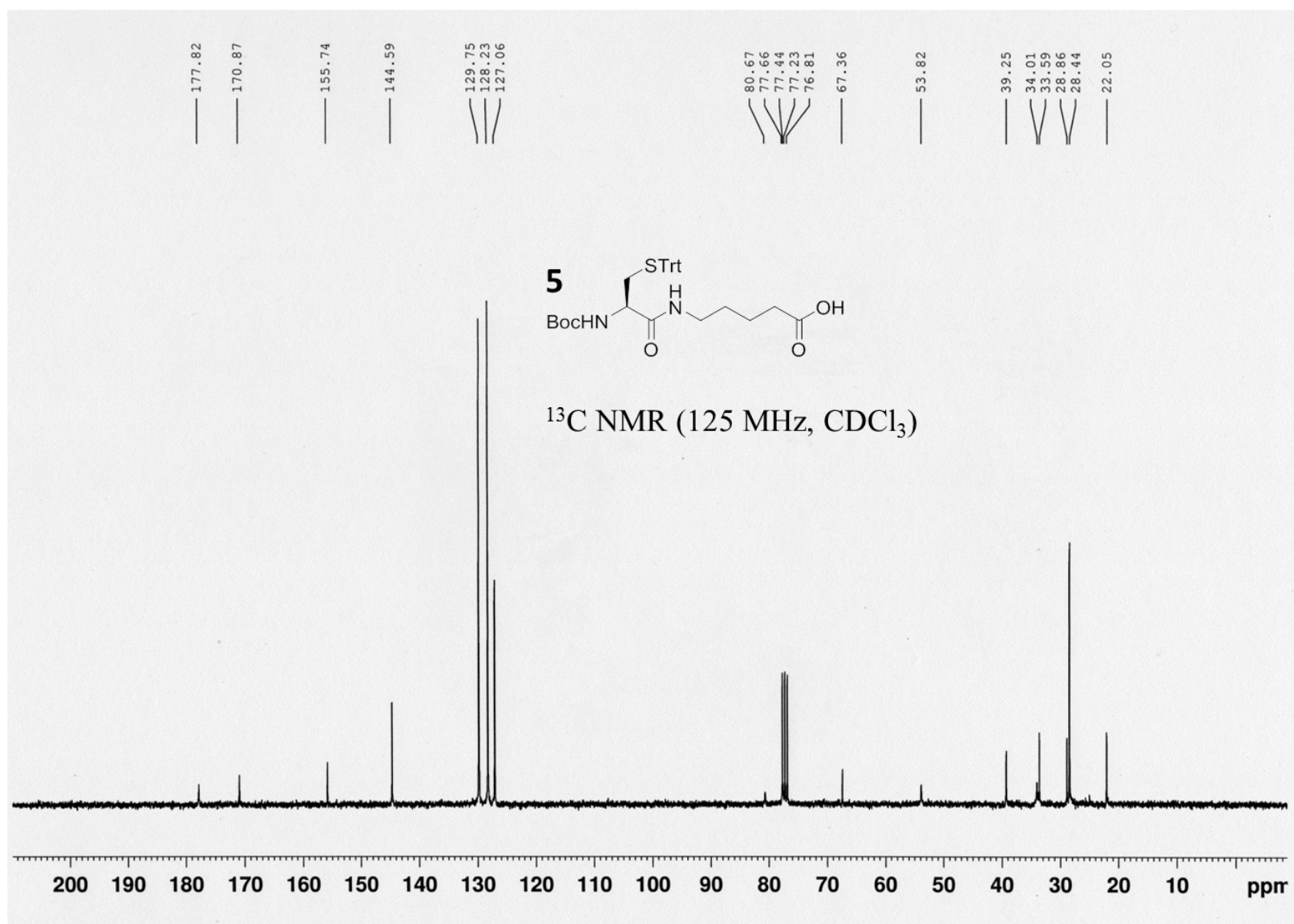




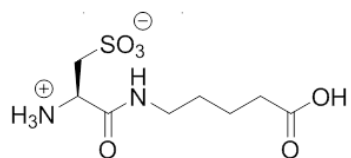




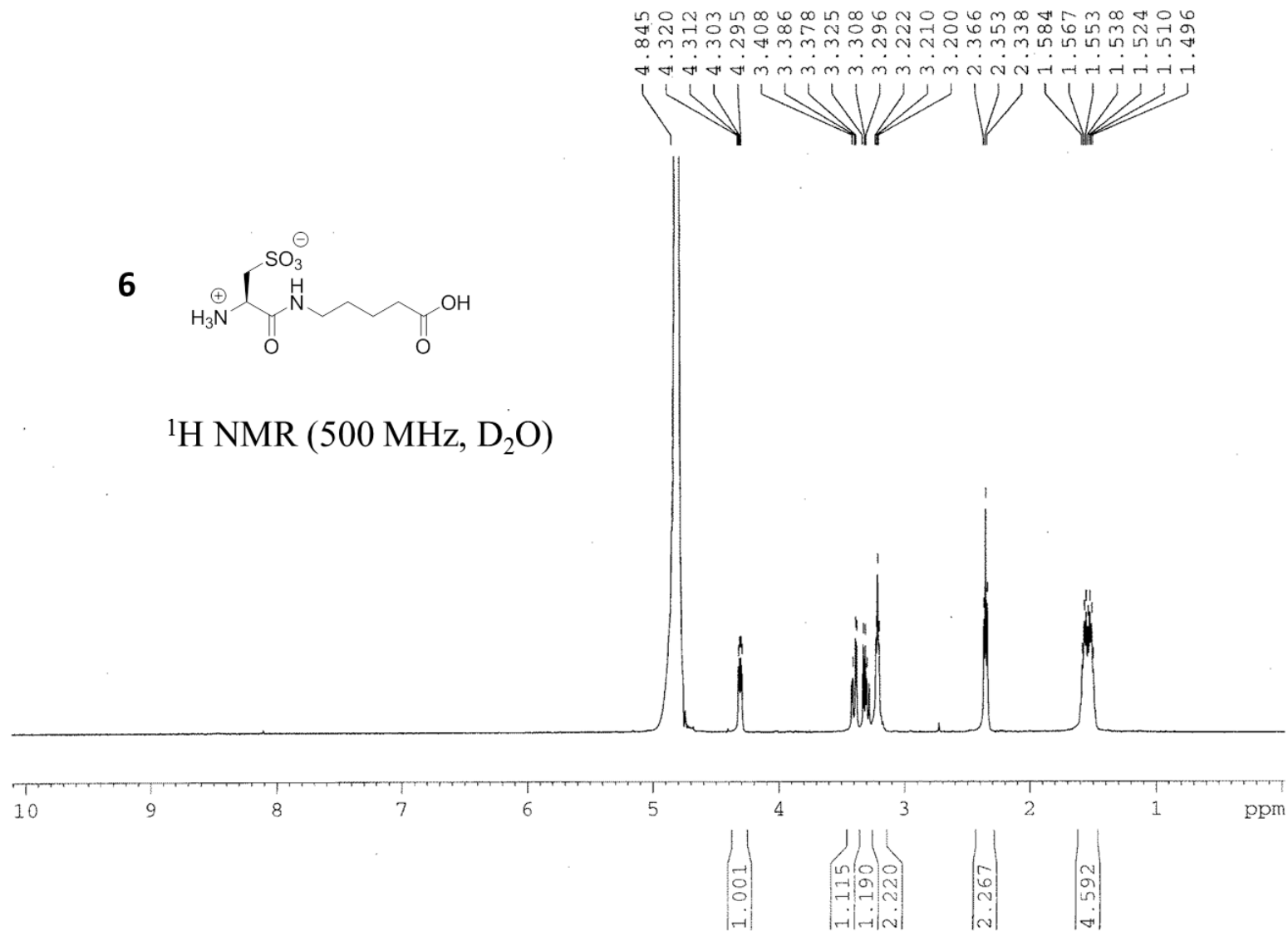




6



^1H NMR (500 MHz, D_2O)



178.57

167.15

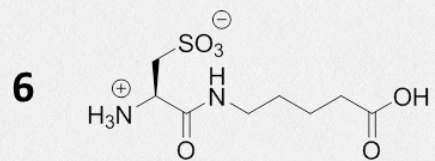
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49.95

39.29

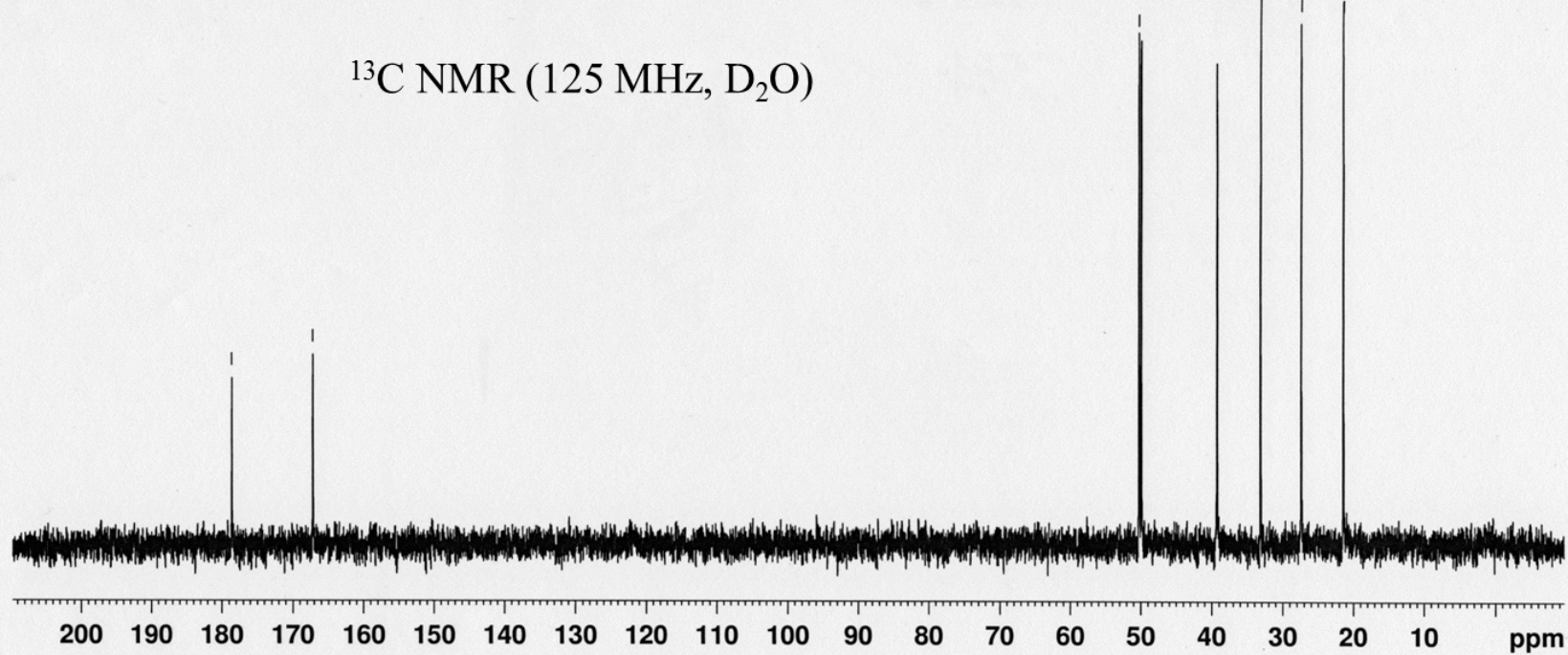
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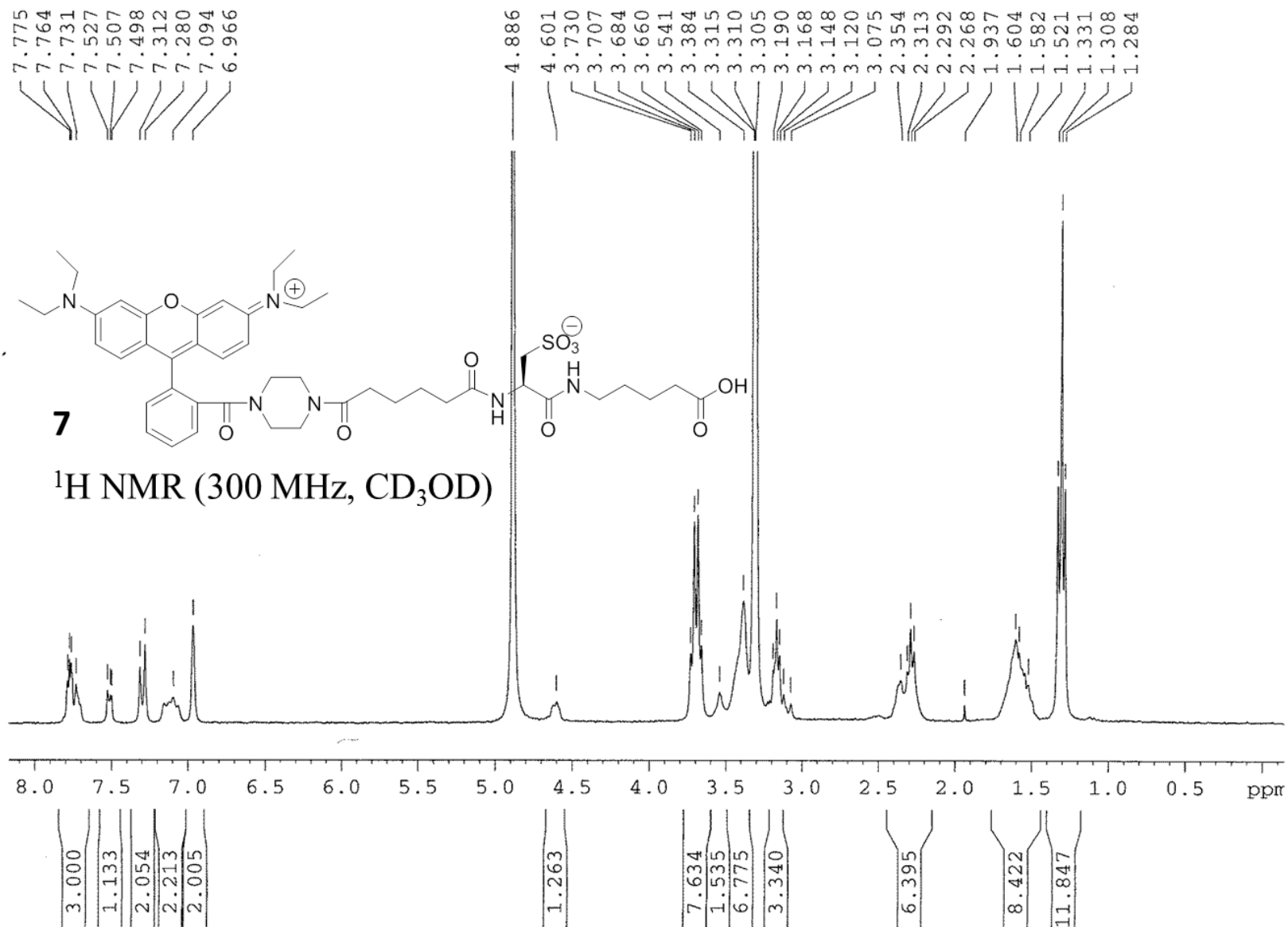
27.42

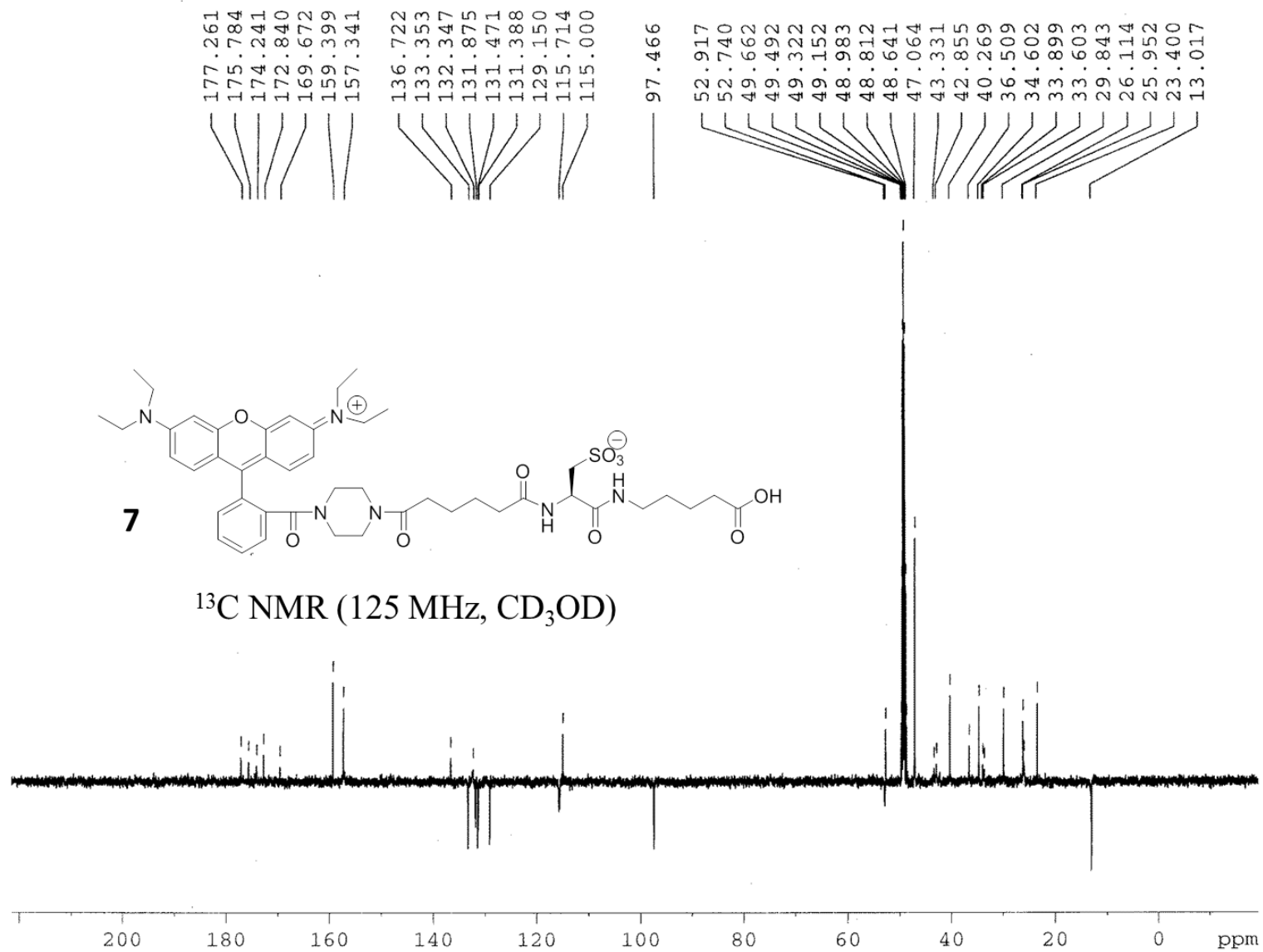
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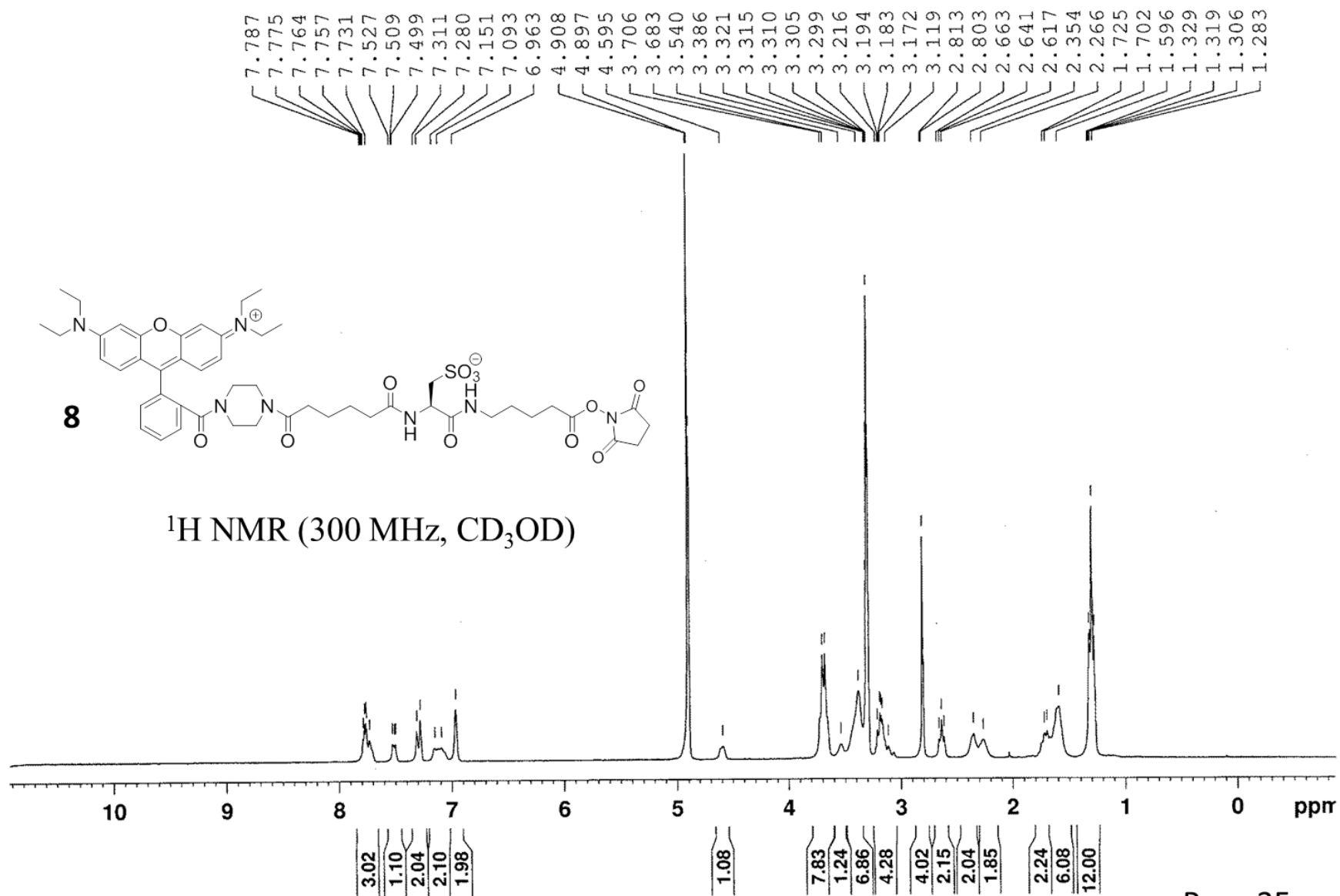


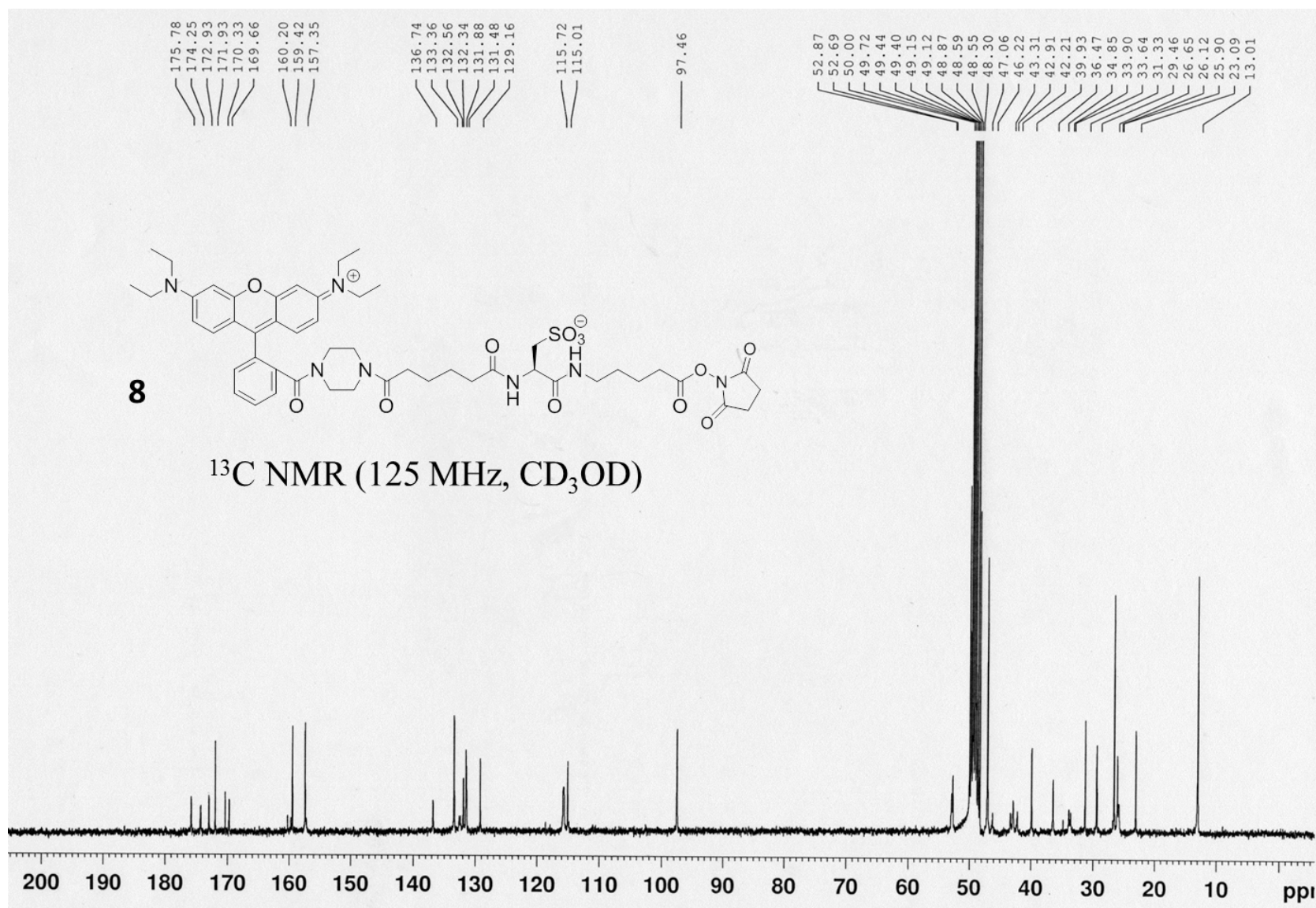
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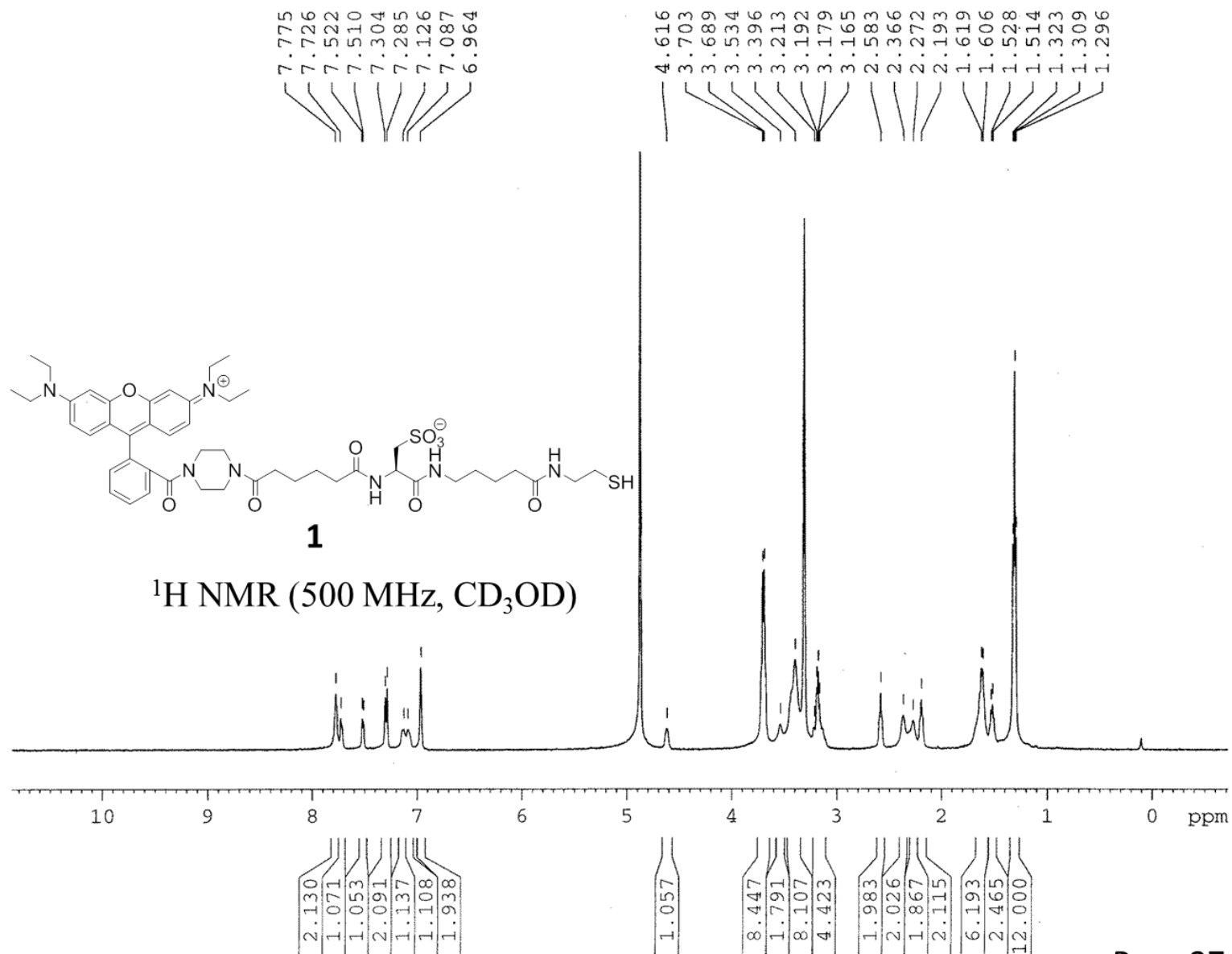


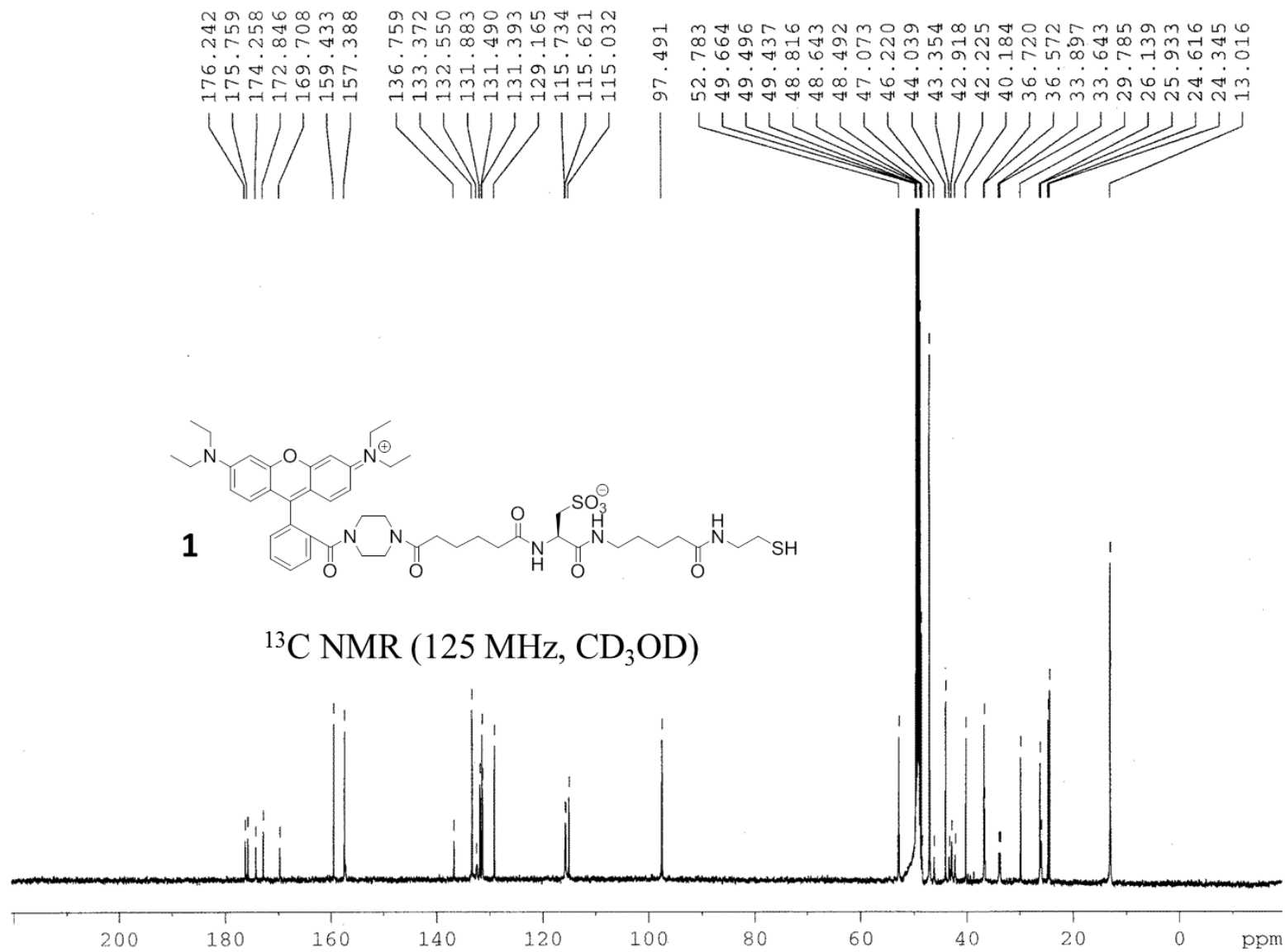












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1. P. Kuzmic, *Anal. Biochem.*, 1996, **237** (2), 260-273.
2. G. C. Campanello, Z. Ma, N. E. Grossoehme, A. J. Guerra, B. P. Ward, R. D. Dimarchi, Y. Ye, C. E. Dann and D. P. Giedroc, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 2013 **425**, 1143-57.
3. D. L. Williams, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 1999, **32**, 869-876.