## Supporting Information

Human 15-lipoxygnenase-2 role in the biosynthesis of the lipoxin intermediate, $5 \mathrm{~S}, 15 \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{diHpETE}$, implicated with altered positional specificity of human 15-lipoxygenase-1

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Figure S1. SDS-PAGE
Lane 1: Protein standards.
Lane 2: 380 ugs total protein ammonium sulfate h5-LOX fraction.
Lane 3: 190 ugs total protein ammonium sulfate h5-LOX fraction.
Lane 4: 95 ugs total protein ammonium sulfate h5-LOX fraction.
Lane 5: 48 ugs total protein ammonium sulfate h5-LOX fraction.
Lane 6: 24 ugs total protein ammonium sulfate h5-LOX fraction.
Lane 7: 5 ugs Hig-tag purified Stable h5-LOX.
Lane 8: 2.5 ugs Hig-tag purified Stable h5-LOX.
Lane 9: 1.3 ugs Hig-tag purified Stable h5-LOX.
Lane 10: 0.61 ugs Hig-tag purified Stable h5-LOX.
The h5-LOX protein band is indicated on the SDS-PAGE. Measuring band density with ImageJ software, h5-LOX was estimated to be approximately $1 \%$ of the total protein based on a Stable h5-LOX standard. From this estimation, the kinetic parameters were calculated. It should also be emphasized that we assumed that $100 \%$ of the h5-LOX was loaded with iron, therefore, the estimation of active h5-LOX concentration could be lower.


Figure S2. h15-LOX-1 primarily synthesizes 5S,12S-diHETE from 5S-HETE. (A) Selected ion chromatogram at $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z}$ of 335 . Larger peak at 8.5 min is $5 \mathrm{~S}, 12 \mathrm{~S}$-diHETE. Smaller peak at 9.5 min is $5 \mathrm{~S}, 15 \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{diHETE}$. (B) MS/MS spectra of $5 \mathrm{~S}, 15 \mathrm{~S}$-diHETE prepared from reaction of h15-LOX-1 with 5 S -HETE. (C) MS/MS spectra of $5 \mathrm{~S}, 15 \mathrm{~S}$ diHETE prepared from reaction of h15-LOX-1 with 5S-HETE. Samples were reduced to form the di-alcohol products


Figure S3. Chiral chromatograms and UV-maxima of 5,12-diHETE and 5,15-diHETE isomers. The products formed by h15-LOX-1 and h15-LOX-2 from 5S-HETE and 5RHETE were analyzed using Chiral LC-MS/MS and UV-vis spectroscopy and compared to $\mathrm{LTB}_{4}$ and 6-trans-7-epi-LTB ${ }_{4}$ standards. All 5,12-diHETE isomers contained a central peak at $\sim 270 \mathrm{~nm}$, flanked by shoulders at $\sim 260 \mathrm{~nm}$ and $\sim 280 \mathrm{~nm}$, consistent with the presence of a conjugated triene. Shoulders of equal intensity at 281 nm and 261 nm are indicative of an EEZ configuration, while a more intense shoulder at 260 nm compared to 280 nm indicates the EZE configuration. 5,15-diHETE isomers contain two conjugated dienes separated by a methylene, indicated by a UV-maxima of 247 nm .

| compound | stereochemistry | source | RT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5S,15S-diHETE | 5(S),15(S)-6E,8Z,11Z,13E | standard | 27.5 min |
|  | 5(S),15(S)-6E, 8Z, 11Z,13E | h5-LOX +15S-HETE | 27.2 min |
|  | 5(S),15(S)-6E, 8Z, 11Z,13E | h12-LOX + 5S-HETE | 27.9 min |
|  | 5(S),15(S)-6E, 8Z, 11Z,13E | h15-LOX-1+ 5S-HETE | 27.9 min |
|  | 5(S),15(S)-6E, 8Z, 11Z,13E | h15-LOX-2+ 5S-HETE | 27.8 min |
| 5R, 15S-diHETE | 5(R),15(S)-6E, $8 \mathrm{Z}, 11 \mathrm{Z}, 13 \mathrm{E}$ | h15-LOX-2+ 5R-HETE | 17.5 min |
| 6-trans-12-epi-LTB ${ }_{4}$ | 5(S),12(S)-6E,8E, 10E,14Z | standard | 11.6 min |
| $\mathrm{LTB}_{4}$ | 5(S),12(R)-6Z, 8E, 10E, 14Z | standard | 6.6 min |
| 5R,12S-diHETE | 5(R),12(S)-6E, 8Z, 10E, 14Z | h15-LOX-1+ 5R-HETE | 5.5 min |
| 5S,12S-diHETE | 5(S),12(S)-6E, 8Z, 10E, 14Z | standard | 4.2 min |
|  | 5(S),12(S)-6E, 8Z, 10E, 14Z | h5-LOX +12S-HETE | 4.2 min |
|  | 5(S),12(S)-6E, 8Z, 10E, 14Z | h12-LOX + 5S-HETE | 4.3 min |
|  | 5(S),12(S)-6E, 8Z, 10E, 14Z | h15-LOX-1+ 5S-HETE | 4.2 min |

Figure S4. 5,15-diHETE and 5,12-diHETE isomers produced through different LOX pathways were compared to 5S,15S-diHETE, $5 \mathrm{~S}, 12 \mathrm{~S}$-diHETE, $\mathrm{LTB}_{4}$ and 6 -trans-12-epi-LTB 4 standards using LC-MS/MS with a reverse-phase chiral column.

