

Supporting information

Identification of arsenic-binding proteins in human cells by affinity chromatography and mass spectrometry

Huiming Yan¹, Nan Wang¹, Michael Weinfeld², William R. Cullen³, X. Chris Le^{1,4*}

¹Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6G 2G3

²Department of Oncology, University of Alberta, Cross Cancer Institute, 11560 University Avenue, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6G 1Z2

³Department of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, 2036 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6T 1Z1

⁴Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, 10-102 Clinical Sciences Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6G 2G3

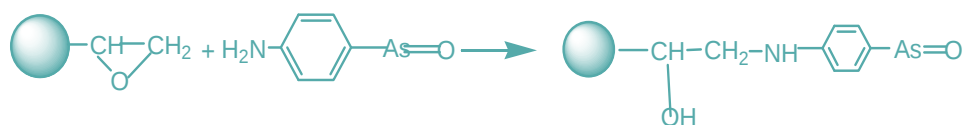


Figure S1. The reaction involved in the immobilization of NPAO to a solid support



NPAO^{III} on the affinity column.

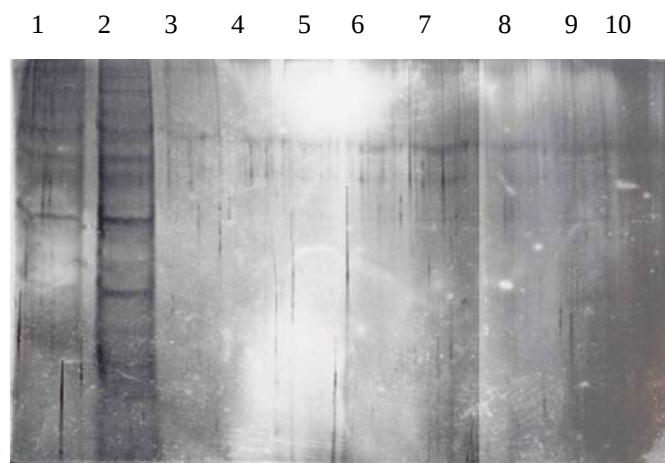


Figure S3. Electrophoresis image of Membrane/organelle extraction fraction of A549 cells applied to non affinity control column. lane1: unbound protein fraction washed off by buffer A; lane 2 to 7: 6 round washes by buffer B; lane 8: eluted by 50 mM DDT in buffer A; lane 9 & 10: eluted by 100 mM DTT in buffer B

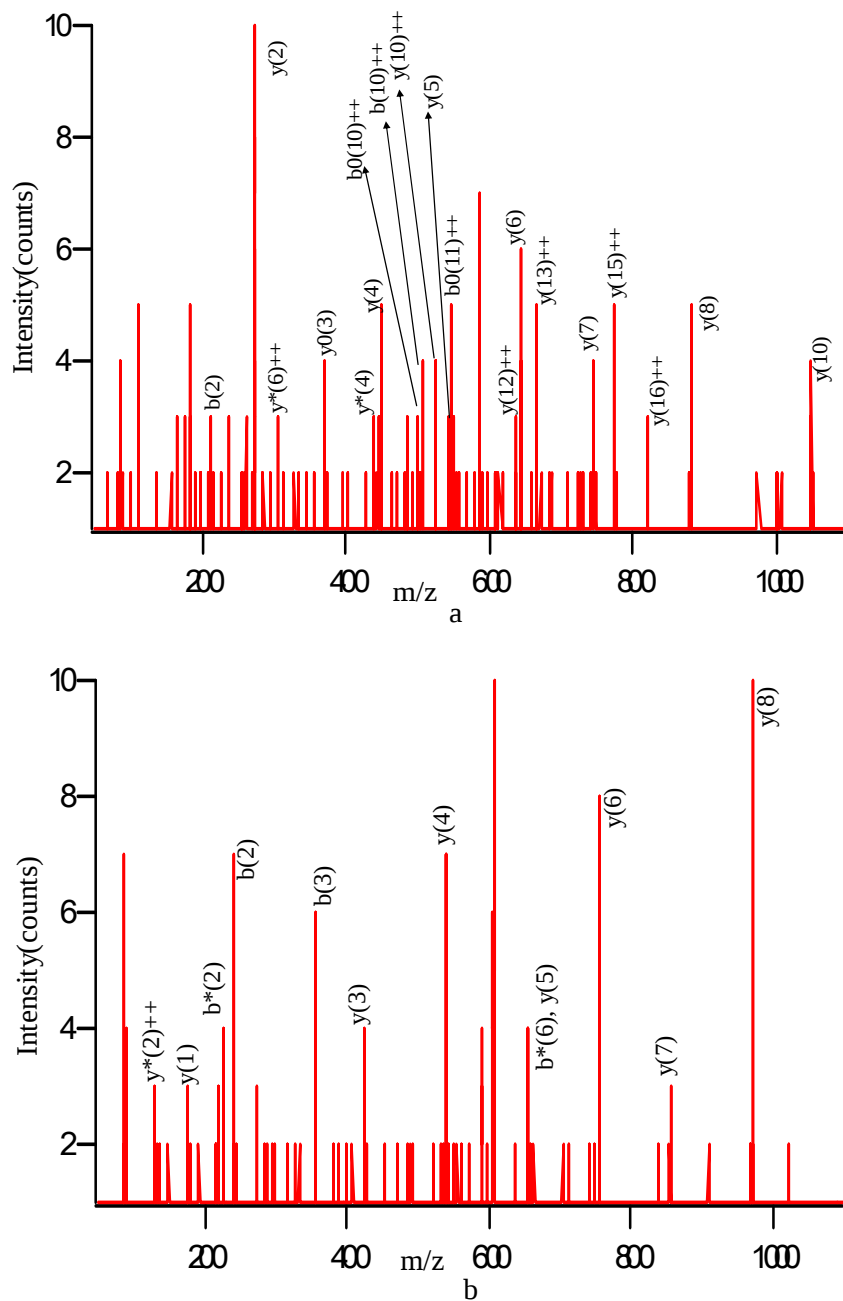


Figure S4. Tandem spectra of peptide (a) m/z 586 (+3), identified as LPSEGPQPAHVVGVDVR, (b) m/z 606 (+3), identified as LQDVTDDHIR. Both peptides belong to bovine biliverdin reductase B (Bovine BLVRB), an impurity present in the carbonic anhydrase II sample.