

# **A Role of Nitroxide Drugs in Mitigating Neutrophil Mediated Damage to the Heart after Experimental Myocardial Infarction?**

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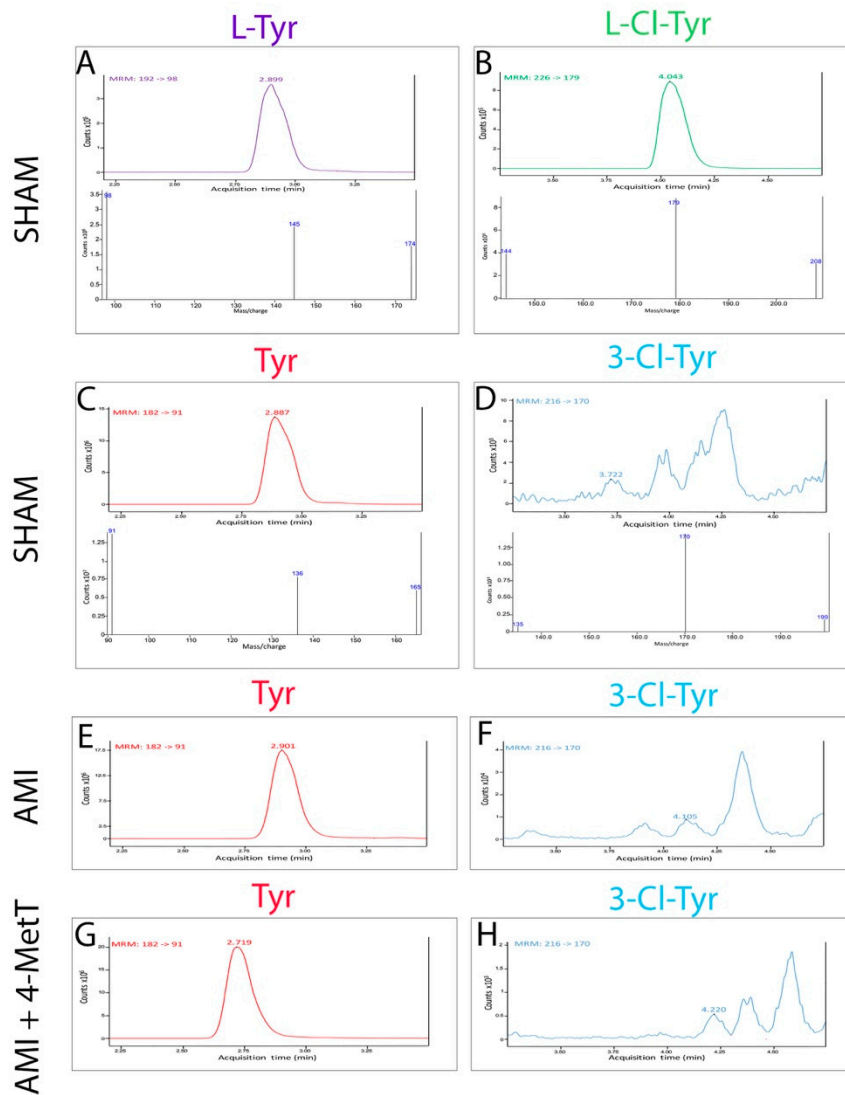
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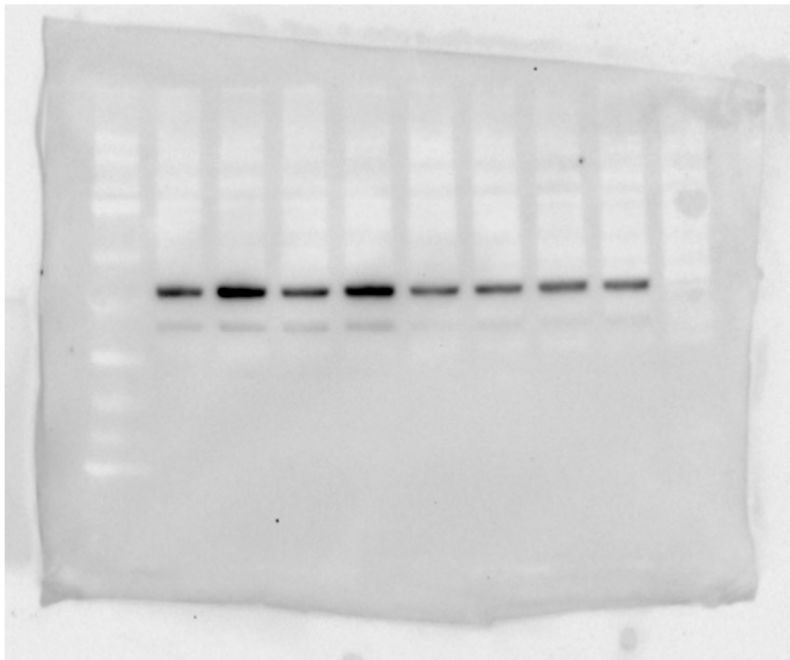
**Key words:** heart attack, neutrophil, host damage, cardiac damage

## **Supplementary Data**



### Supplementary Figure 1: Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis of 3-chlorotyrosine/Tyrosine ratio in rat hearts subjected to experimental AMI

The ratio 3-chlorotyrosine/Tyrosine was assessed by LC-ms. Internal standards, labelled tyrosine (13C9, 15N, L-Tyr) and 3-chlorotyrosine (13C9, 15N, L-ClTyr) were added to each sample for ratio calculations. Panels A-D show ion chromatograms for a SHAM sample where typically: L-Tyr eluted at ~2.9 min (Panel A, top image) with multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) transitions of mass to charge (m/z): 192 -> 98; 192->145; 192-> 174 (Panel A, bottom image). L-Cl-Tyr eluted at ~4.0 min (Panel B, top image) with MRM transitions of m/z: 226->179; 226->144; 226->208 (B, bottom image). Representative tyrosine ion chromatograms for a CON and a 4-MetT sample are shown in panels E and G, respectively and corresponding 3-Cl-Tyr chromatograms in panels F and H, respectively. Tyrosine eluted at different acquisition times for different samples however, the MRM remained consistent m/z: 182 -> 91; 182->136; 182->165 (C, bottom image). Representative tyrosine ion chromatograms for a SHAM, CON and a 4-MetT sample are shown in panels C, E and G respectively and corresponding 3-Cl-Tyr chromatograms in panels D, F and H respectively. Similarly, 3-Cl-Tyr eluted at various acquisitions times, but the corresponding MRM transitions remained consistent m/z: 216->170; 216->135; 216->199 (D, bottom image). Abbreviations: L-Tyr, Labelled-tyrosine.



**Supplementary Figure 2: Exemplar complete western blot for Figure 6 in the accompanying main manuscript.**

For explanation of loading into lanes for this gel refer to figure 6 in the main manuscript.