

Supporting Information for

# O-methylated N-glycans Distinguish Mosses from Vascular Plants

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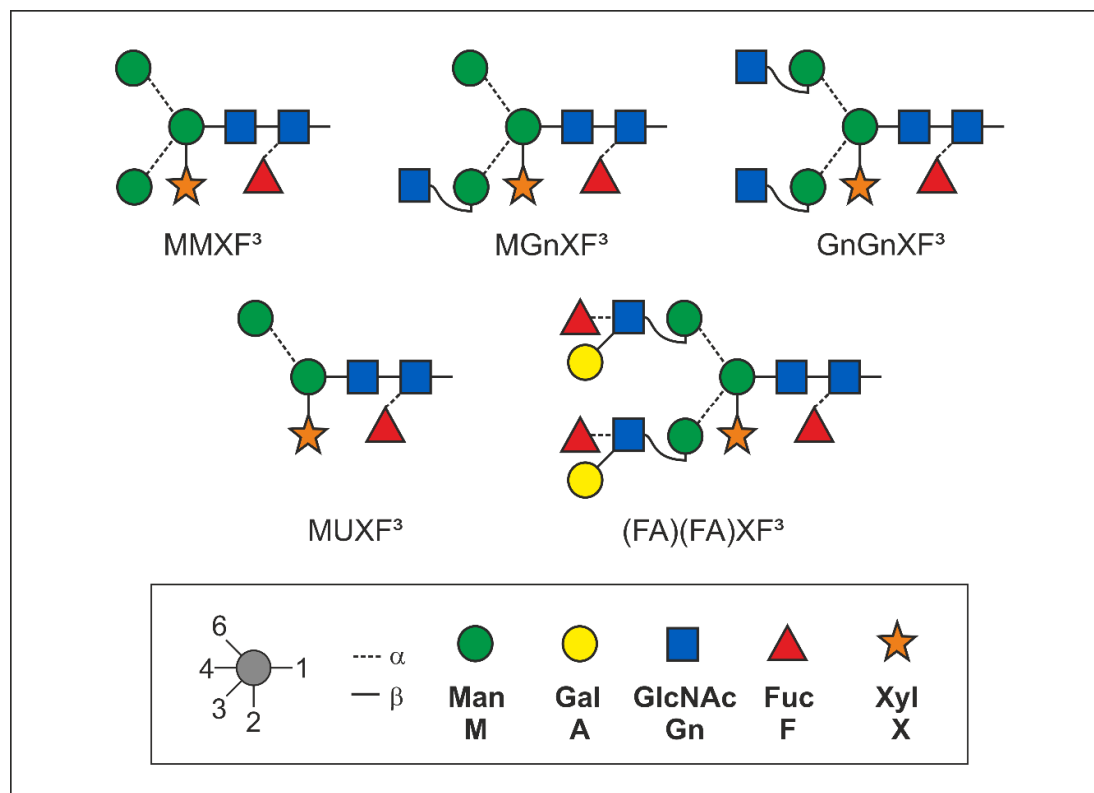
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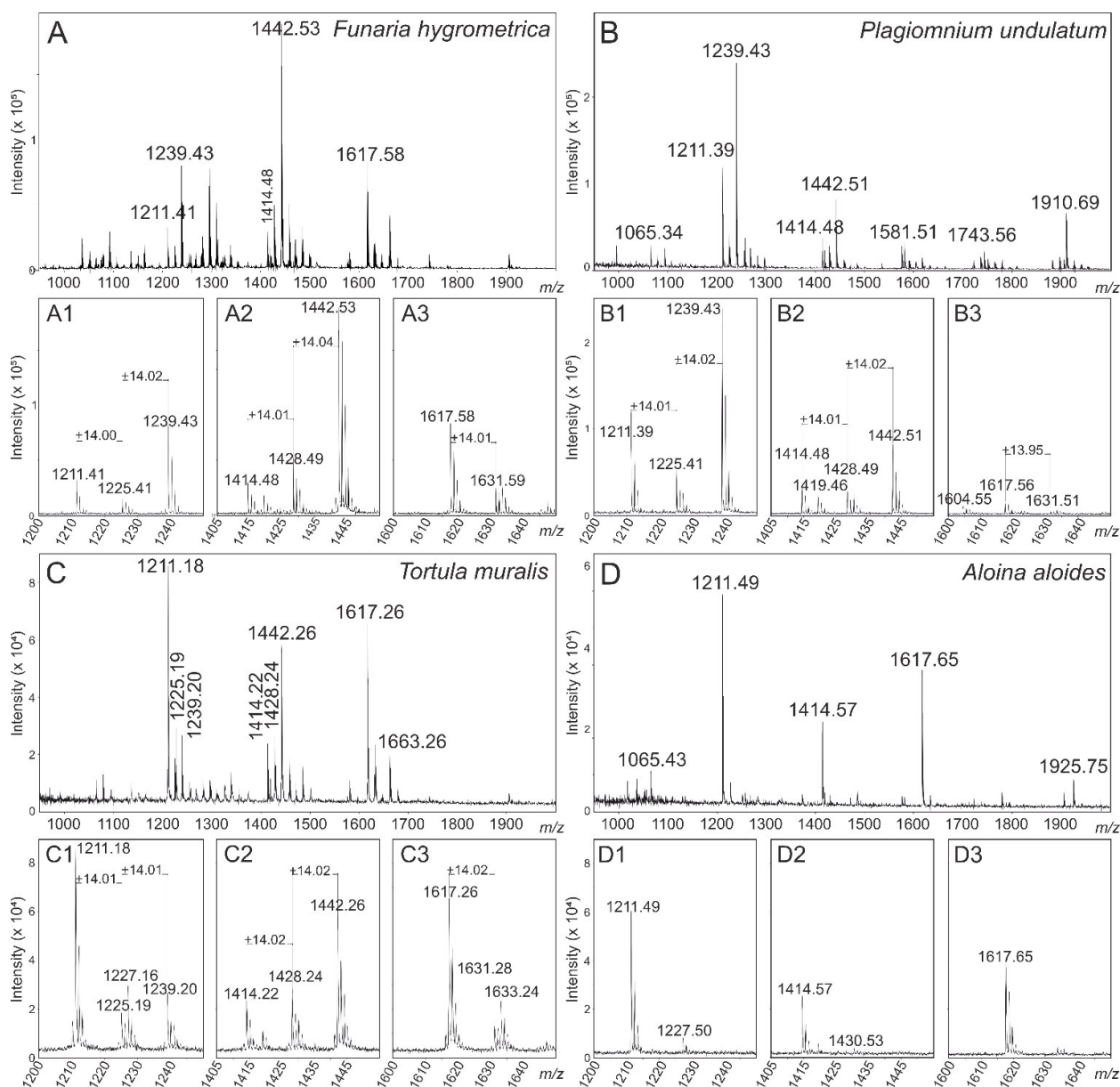
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**Table S1: Identification of the 14 Da mass increment as methyl group rather than oxidation.** The measured and calculated mass increments are given. The 0.01 % (p = 0.0001) confidence interval was calculated from the eight values.

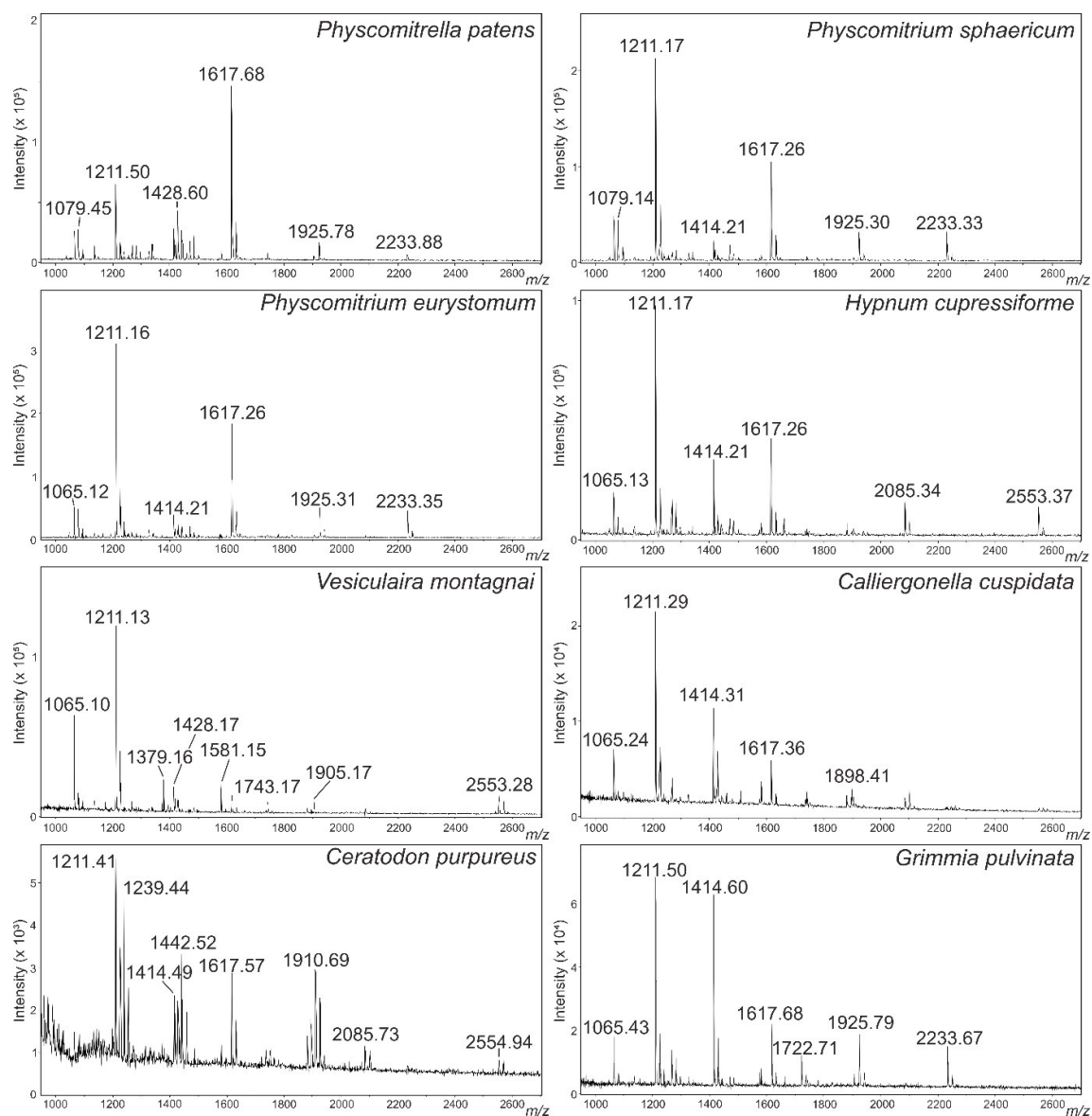
Glycan	m/z	delta		Statistics	
MMX	<b>1065.358</b>			average	14.020
	1079.380	14.022		std. dev.	0.008
	1093.390	14.010		conf. int 0.01 %	+/- 0.015
MMXF	<b>1211.422</b>				
	1225.438	14.016		upper limit	14.035
	1239.466	14.028		lower limit	14.005
MGNX	<b>1268.446</b>			of 0.01 %	
	1282.463	14.017		conf.-interval	
	1296.474	14.011			
MGNXF	<b>1414.498</b>			calc. increment	
	1428.519	14.021		methyl	14.016
	1442.551	14.032		oxidation	13.979



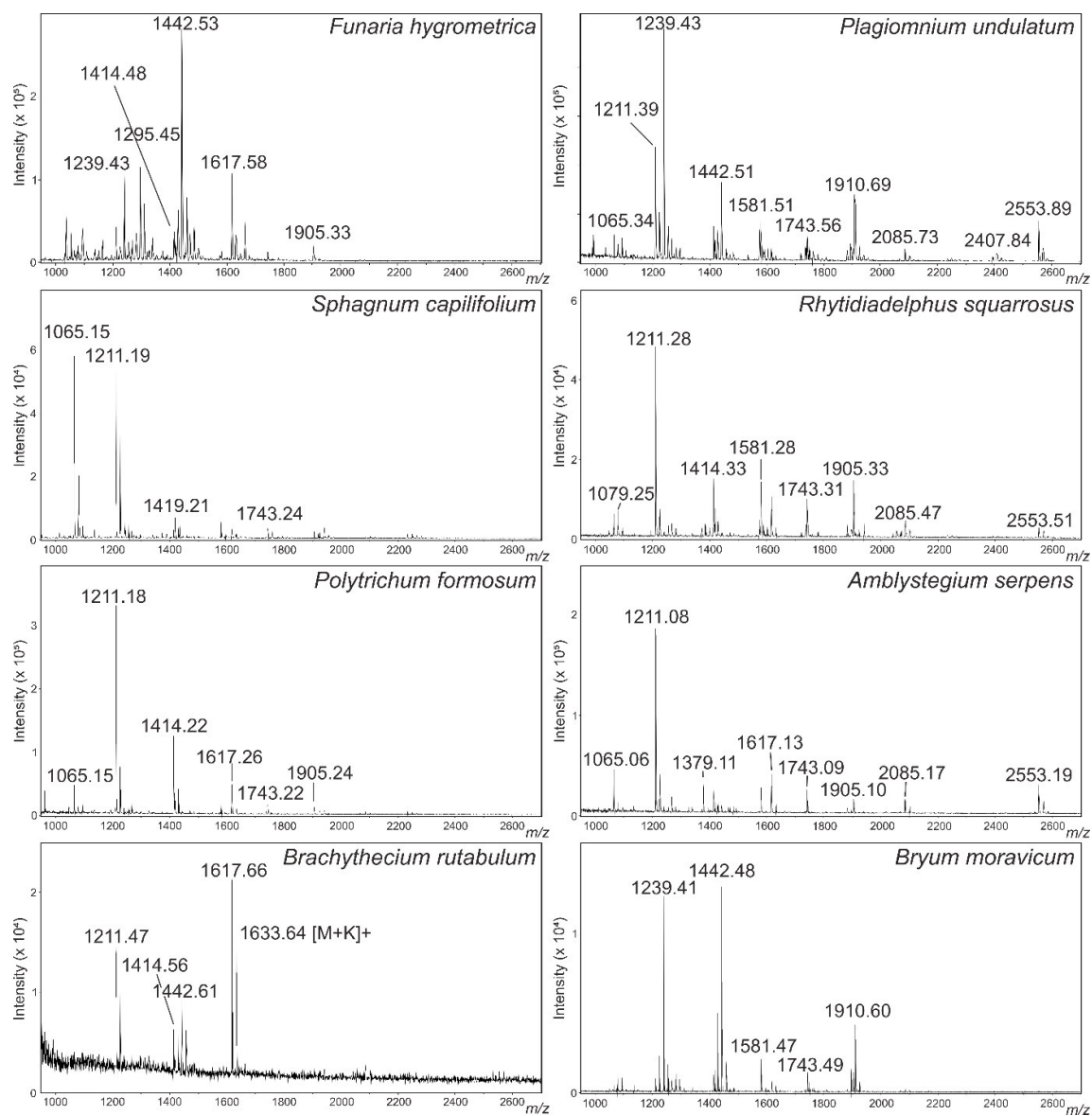
**Figure S1: Structures of plant N-glycans.** The proglycan nomenclature lists the terminal residues in a counter clockwise manner.



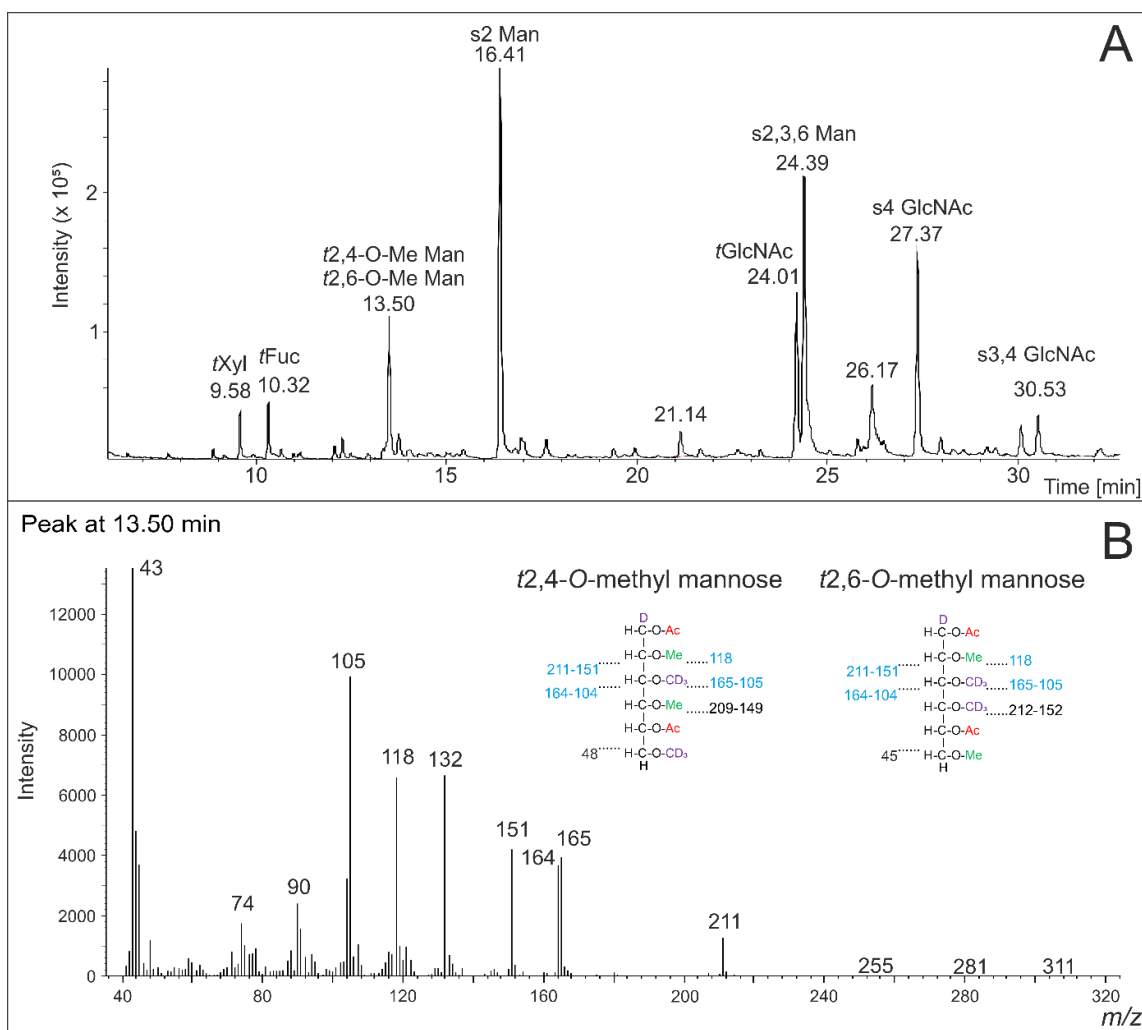
**Figure S2: MALDI-TOF measurements from different mosses.** MALDI-TOF measurements from native N-glycan pools from *Funaria hygrometrica* (A), *Plagiomnium undulatum* (B), *Tortula muralis* (C) and *Aloina aloides* (D). A1-D3 show zoomed in areas of the overall spectra.



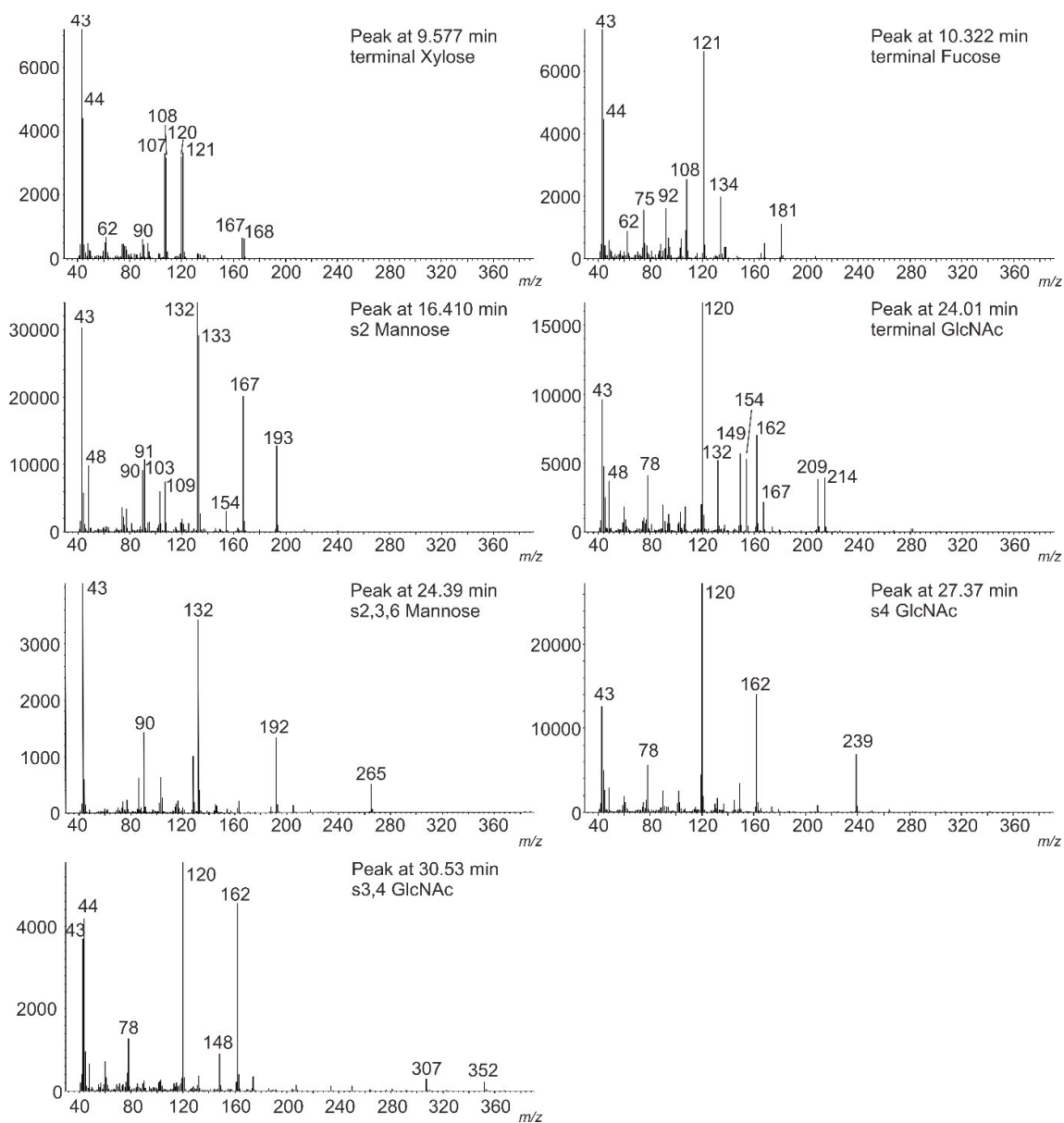
**Figure S3A: MALDI-TOF-MS of different moss species. Whole glycan pools from the analysed moss species.**



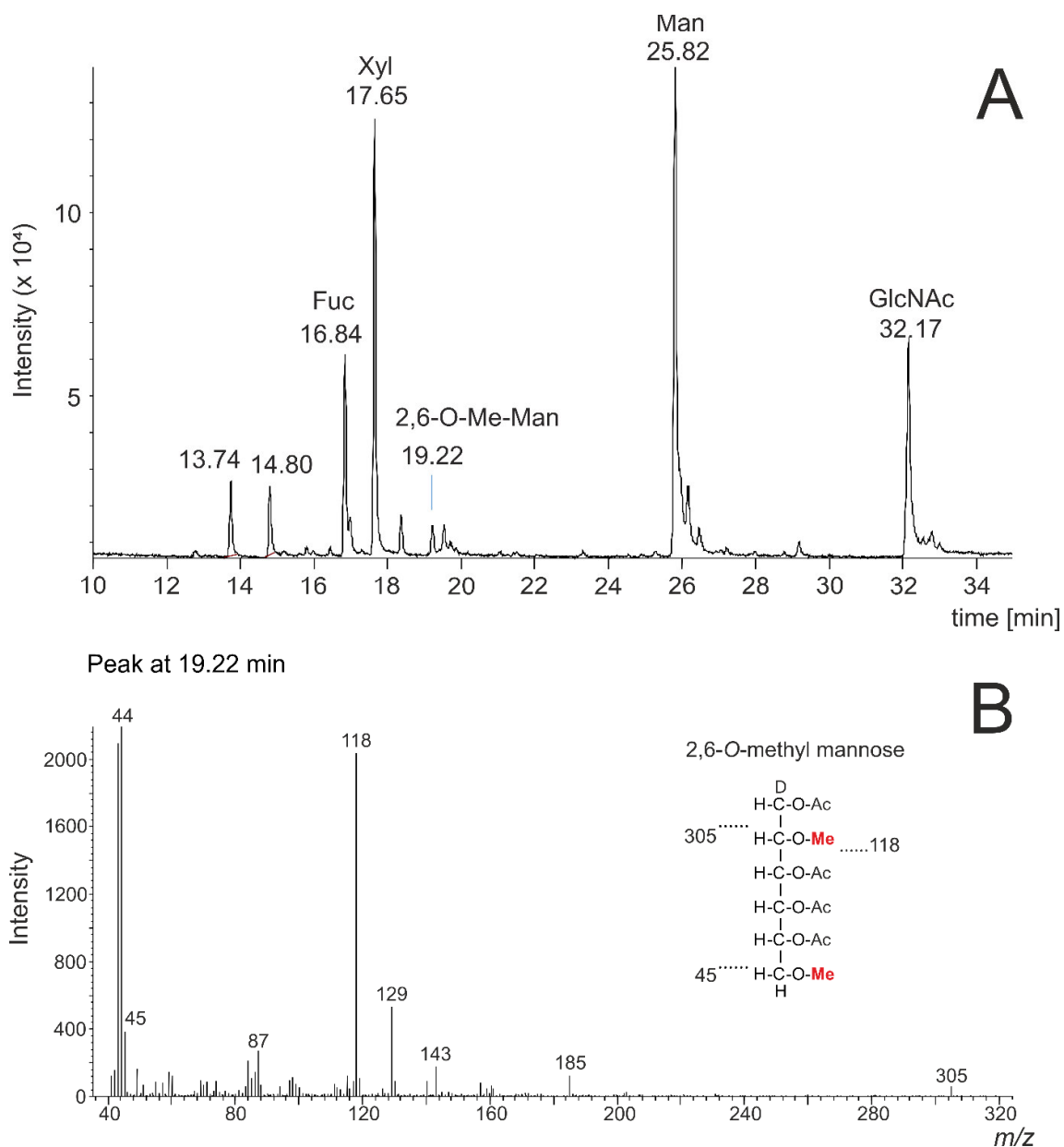
**Figure S3B: MALDI-TOF-MS of different moss species. Whole glycan pools from the analysed moss species.**



**Figure S4A: (A): GC-MS measurements of the HILIC-fractionated main glycan from *Funaria hygrometrica*. The chromatogram from the first measurement of the sample treated with iodomethane-d<sub>3</sub> revealed the doubly methylated mannose in a MGnXF. (B): The MS spectrum of this experiment could not clearly distinguish between 2,4-methylated mannose or a 2,6-methylated mannose.**

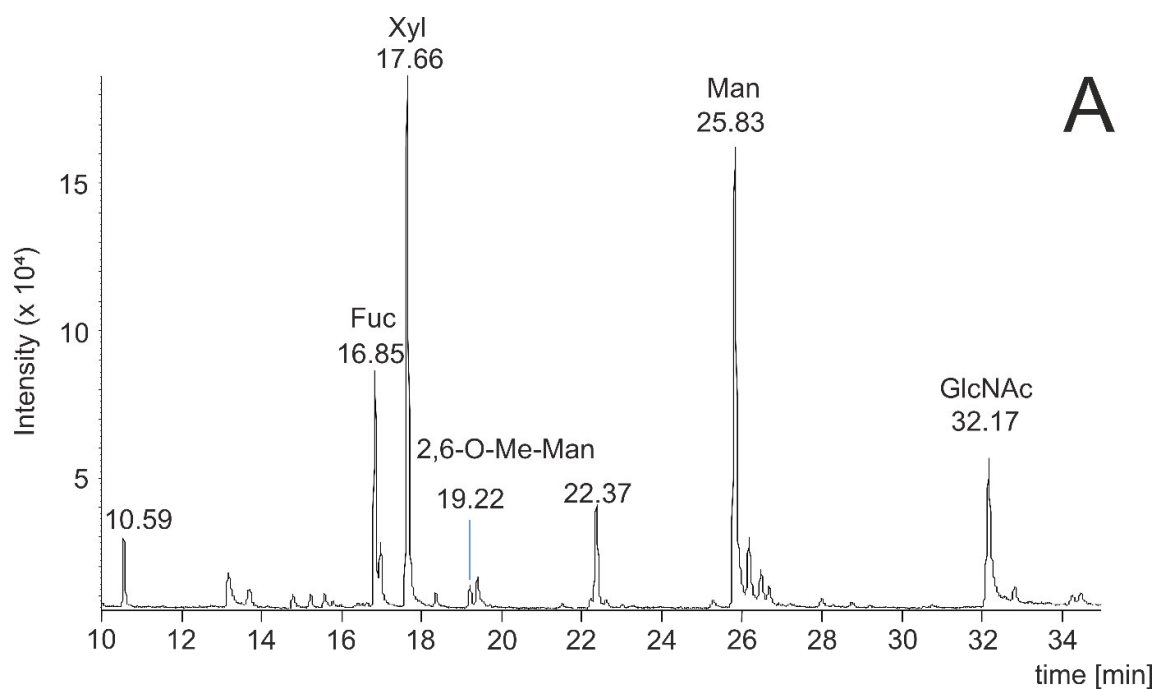


**Figure S4B: GC-MS measurements of the hydrolysed, peracetylated main glycan from *Funaria hygrometrica* treated with iodomethane- $d_3$  before hydrolysis. The resulting MS-spectra revealed the linkages between the monosaccharides as well as the possible methylation sites.**

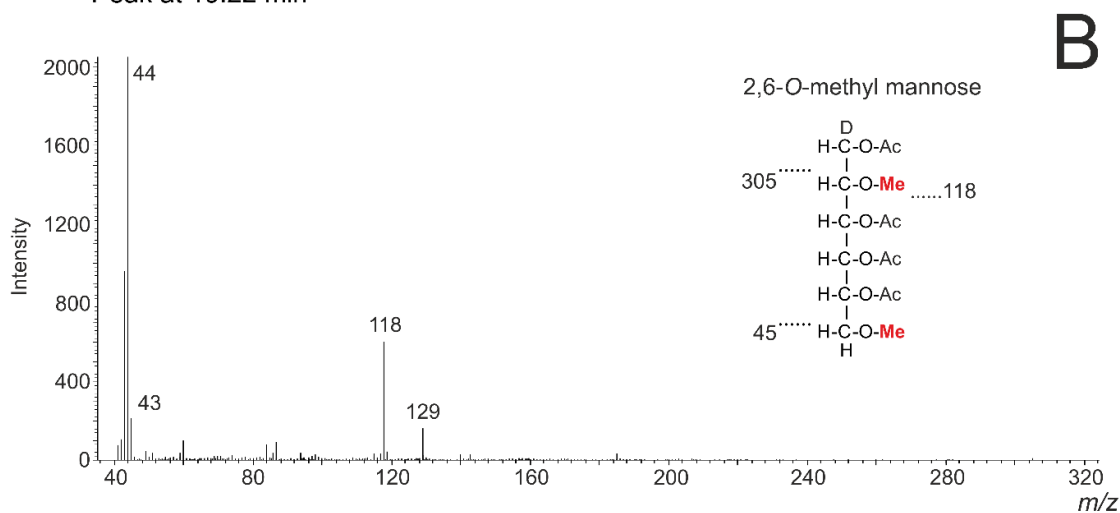


**Figure S5A: Localization of the methyl groups on the mannose of MGnXF of *Funaria hygrometrica*.** (A): GM-MS chromatogram of the hydrolysed and peracetylated main glycans from *Funaria hygrometrica* without the treatment of iodomethane-d3. (B): MS spectrum of the peak “19.22 min”. With these measurements the methylation sites of the mannose were shown.

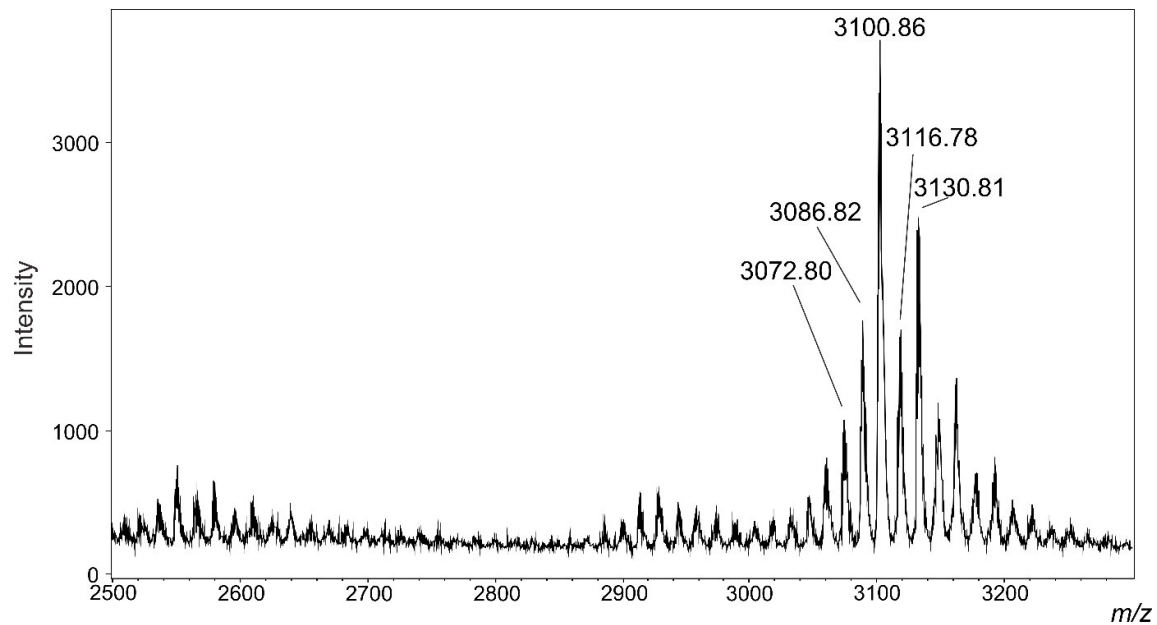




Peak at 19.22 min



**Figure S5B: Localization of the methyl groups on the mannose of MMXF of *Plagiomnium undulatum*.** (A): GM-MS chromatogram of the hydrolyzed and peracetylated main glycans from *Plagiomnium undulatum* without the treatment of iodomethane- $d_3$ . (B): MS spectrum of the peak “19.22 min”. With these measurements the methylation sites of the mannose were shown.



**Figure S6: MALDI-MS spectrum of permethylated 2553 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> of *Plagiomnium undulatum*. 3100.86 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> represents the permethylated glycan.**