

Supplementary Materials

Resveratrol, a New Allosteric Effector of Hemoglobin, Enhances Oxygen Supply Efficiency and Improves Adaption to Acute Severe Hypoxia

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Supplementary methods and results

● Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) assays

Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) assays were performed using an OpenSPR instrument (Nicoya Life Science, Inc., Kitchener, Canada). The COOH sensor chip (Nicoya SEN-AU-100-12-COOH, Kitchener, Canada) was prepared prior to the experiment. HEPES running buffer (with 1% DMSO, pH7.4), immobilization buffer (10 mM sodium acetate, pH4.5), 400 mM of 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC), 100 mM of N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS), and blocking buffer (1 M ethanolamine) were prepared using reagents obtained from Sigma Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA. We mixed 400 mM of EDC with 100 mM of NHS immediately after preparation of solutions to activate the COOH chip, then diluted HbA in immobilization buffer (6 mg/mL). Then, the HbA solution was injected at a flow rate of 20 μ L/min for 420 s. The chip was blocked using 1 M ethanolamine hydrochloride at a flow rate of 20 μ L/min for 240 s. 2,3-DPG was diluted in running buffer to 400 μ M and injected into the flow cell of the channel at a flow rate of 20 μ L/min for an association period of 240 s, followed by 240 s for dissociation. The association and dissociation processes were handled in the running buffer. The analysis software used in this experiment was TraceDrawer (Ridgeview Instruments lab, Sweden). The data were analyzed using the one-to-one analysis model [26]. As shown in figureS2, HbA captured on COOH chip can bind 2,3-DPG with an affinity constant of 462 μ M as determined in a SPR assay.

Table S1. K_a , K_d , and K_D values of HbA and 2,3-DPG calculated using SPR assays.

| Parameter | Value |
|---|----------------|
| K_a (association constant) | $2.32e^1$ |
| K_d (dissociation constant) | $1.07e^{-2}$ |
| K_D (dissociation equilibrium constant) | $4.62e^{-4}$ M |

- Molecular docking of 2,3-DPG to hemoglobin based on 1B86

Mauguen, Y. et al proved that 2,3-diphosphoglycerate (2,3-DPG) was able to bind to hemoglobin and formed the hemoglobin-2,3-diphosphoglycerate complex, which was solved by x-ray (1). In order to test the feasibility of the molecular docking procedure, compound 2,3-DPG was docked to the experimental determined area of hemoglobin by using the flexible docking protocol as described in methods and materials of molecular docking. Top five docked poses were reserved and the docking scores were shown in Figure S2, where RMSD value is the root mean square deviation of the compound 2,3-DPG between the docked pose and the crystal structure (1B86). The final docking score was calculated as S value, where the smaller of S, the stronger of the binding affinity.

Based on the molecular docking results, the RMSD value of the compound 2,3-DPG between the five docked poses and the crystal structure (1B86) were 4.84, 2.25, 2.89, 2.77, 6.32 Å respectively. The differences between RMSD values may be caused by water solvents, which were not included in the docking process. The docking scores were -6.21, -6.20, -5.99, -5.80, -5.77 kcal/mol in each docked pose (Figure S2).

Supporting Figures

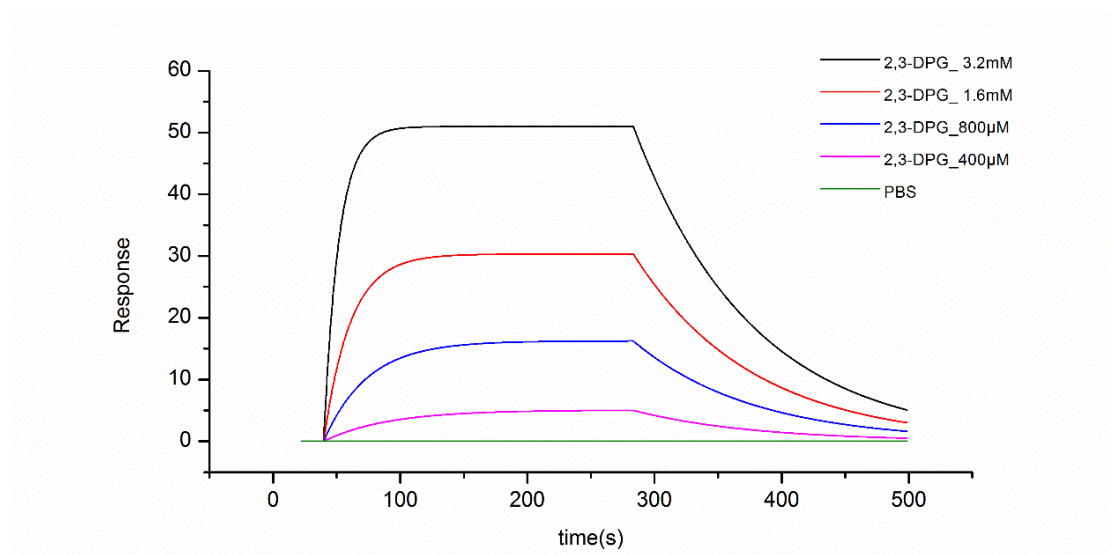


Figure S1. SPR assay results for 2,3-DPG and HbA.

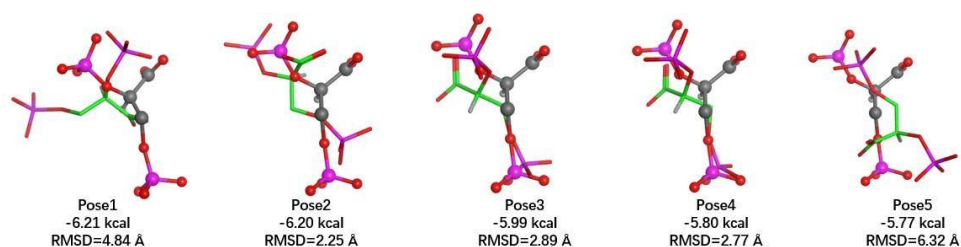


Figure S2. the 3D structures of 2,3-DPG in the docked pose and the crystal structure (PDBID: 1B86). The RMSD value and the docking score were indicated.

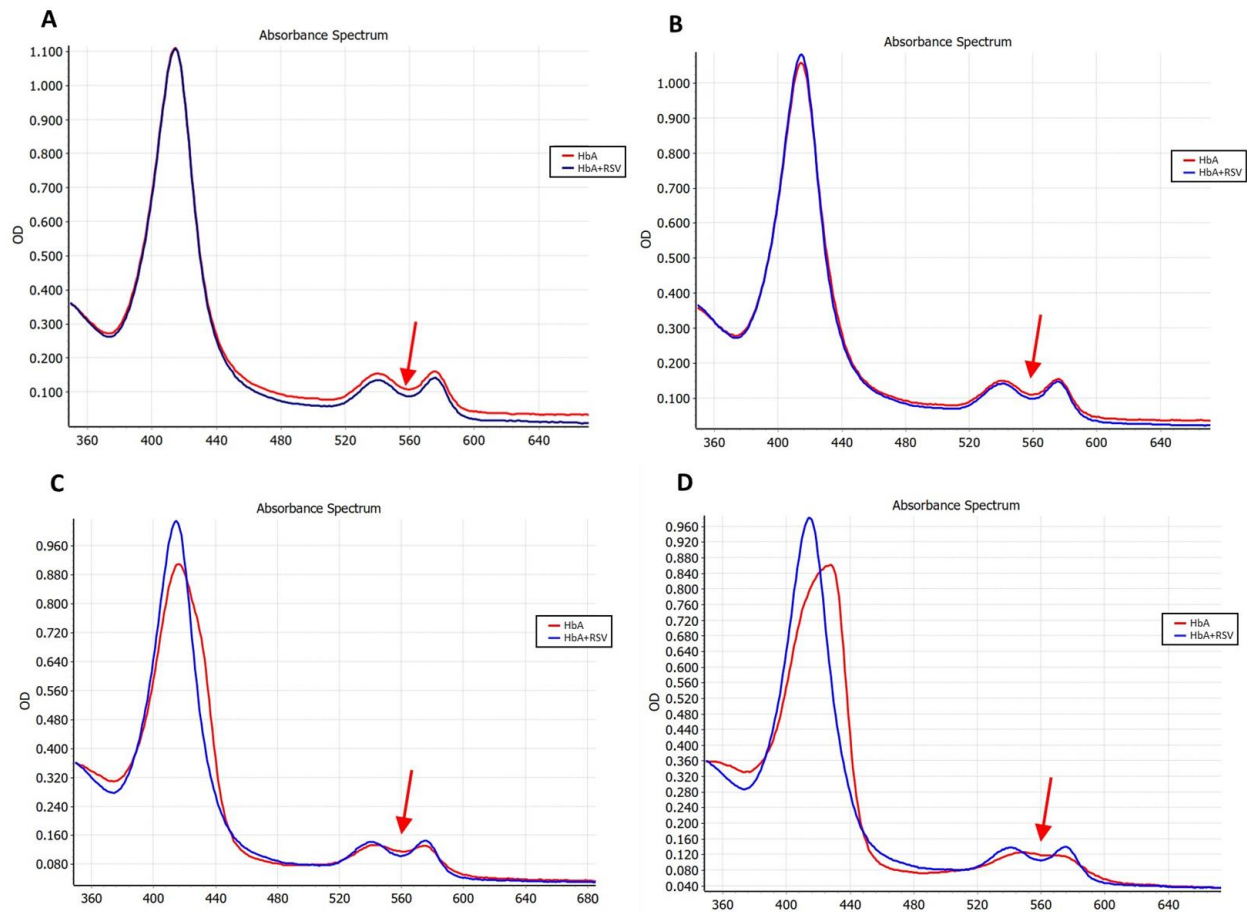


Figure S3. Spectra of HbA with RSV over 4 hours of deoxygenation: (A) spectra of HbA (red) and HbA+RSV (blue) over 1 hour (10 cycles) of deoxygenation; (B) spectra of HbA (red) and HbA+RSV (blue) over 2 hours (20 cycles) of deoxygenation; (C) spectra of HbA (red) and HbA+RSV (Blue) over 3 hours (30 cycles) of deoxygenation; (D) spectra of HbA (red) and HbA+RSV (blue) over 4 hours (40 cycles) of deoxygenation. The red arrows point out the change in the characteristic spectrum of oxyhemoglobin during deoxygenation.

