

Supplementary Material

Differential Association of 4E-BP2–Interacting Proteins Is Related to Selective Delayed Neuronal Death after Ischemia

Emma Martínez-Alonso^{1,2}, Natalia Guerra-Pérez^{1,3}, Alejandro Escobar-Peso¹, Ignacio Regidor⁴, Jaime Masjuan^{5,6} and Alberto Alcázar^{1,2,*}

¹ Department of Research, Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal, IRYCIS, Ctra. Colmenar km 9.1, Madrid 28034, Spain; emma.martinez@hrc.es (E.M.-A.); natalgue@ucm.es (N.G.-P.); alejandro.escobar@hrc.es (A.E.-P.); alberto.alcazar@hrc.es (A.A.)

² Proteomics Unit. Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal, IRYCIS, Ctra. Colmenar km 9.1, Madrid 28034, Spain

³ Department of Genetics, Physiology and Microbiology, Faculty of Biological Sciences, Complutense University of Madrid, Av. Complutense, 28040 Madrid, Spain

⁴ Department of Neurophysiology, Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal, IRYCIS, Ctra. Colmenar km 9.1, Madrid 28034, Spain; ignacio.regidor@salud.madrid.org (I.R.)

⁵ Department of Neurology, Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal, IRYCIS, Ctra. Colmenar km 9.1, Madrid 28034, Spain; jaime.masjuan@salud.madrid.org (J.M.)

⁶ Department of Neurology, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Alcalá, Ctra. Madrid-Barcelona km 33.6, Alcalá de Henares 28871, Spain

* Correspondence: alberto.alcazar@hrc.es

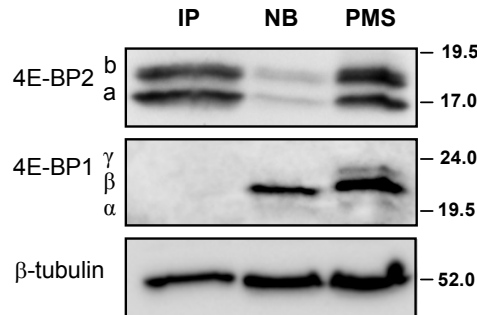


Figure S1. Specific immunoprecipitation of 4E-BP2 in brain tissue samples. Postmitochondrial supernatant (PMS) samples of cerebral cortex from 3-day sham control animals (SHC3dC) were immunoprecipitated with anti-4E-BP2 antibody (from Sigma-Aldrich) and subsequent incubation with Protein G-Agarose for 4E-BP2 immunoprecipitation (IP); the non-bound fraction to Protein G-Agarose was recovered as NB fraction. IP and NB samples, and the immunoprecipitated PMS (lanes IP, NB and PMS, respectively) were analyzed by western blotting with anti-4E-BP2 antibody (from Cell Signalling), and after stripping, re-blotted with anti-4E-BP1 antibody. The figure shows representative blots of 4E-BP2 (upper image) and 4E-BP1 (middle image), detecting the subunits *a* and *b*, and α , β and γ , of 4E-BP2 and 4E-BP1 proteins, respectively. No 4E-BP1 was detected in 4E-BP2 immunoprecipitates (lane IP), but was detected in the non-bound fraction (lane NB). On the contrary, 4E-BP2 was almost undetected in the non-bound fraction. Blot developed with anti- β -tubulin antibody is shown as loading control (lower image). Numbers on the right indicate the apparent molecular weight (in kDa). Full original images of the western blots are shown at the end of this Supplementary Material (Figure S6).

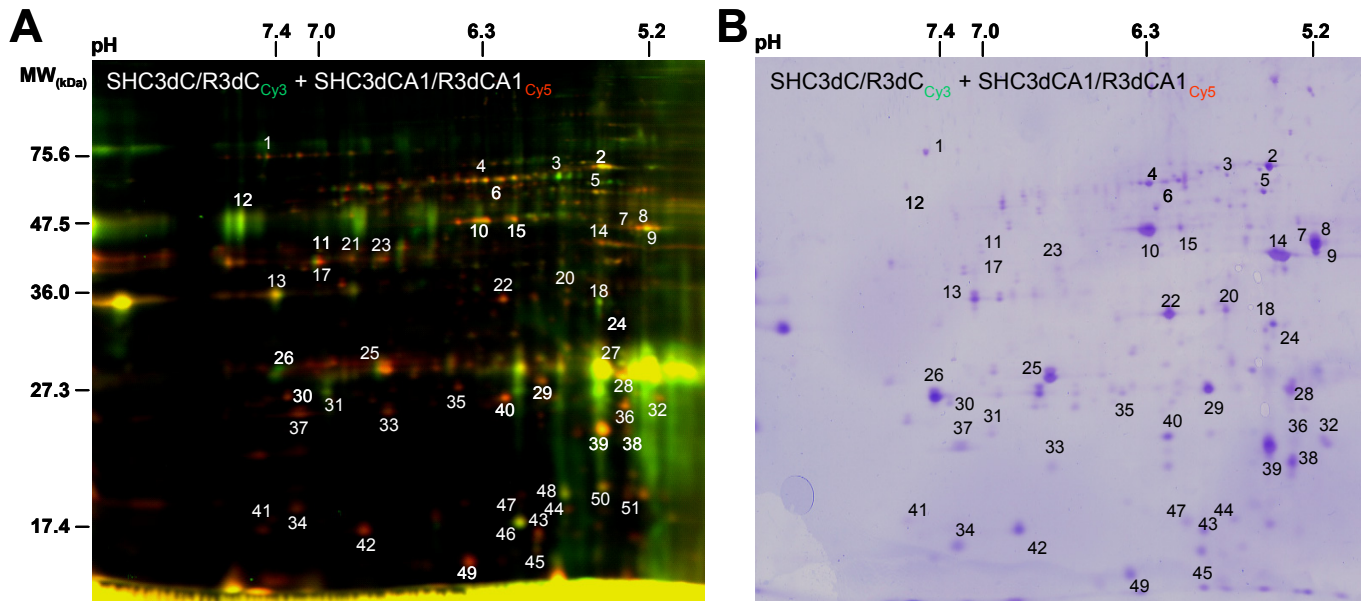


Figure S2. Identification of 4E-BP2-interacting proteins. (A) Preparative 2-D DIGE scanned image shows the overlay of the 4E-BP2 immunoprecipitates of PMS samples (1200 μ g) from the cerebral cortex (SHC3dC and R3dC), labelled with Cy3 (green), and from the CA1 region (SHC3dCA1 and R3dCA1) labelled with Cy5 (red). After scanning, the gel was stained with Coomassie blue (B). Protein spots were matched between the fluorescence scanned image (A) and the Coomassie stained gel (B). Matched 4E-BP2-associated proteins (spots) were tagged with numbers and subsequently excised for identification by MALDI-TOF/TOF MS. Gel images are full original images; the horizontal axis represents pH and vertical axis represents molecular weight (MW, in kDa).

Table S1. 4E-BP2–interacting proteins identified by MALDI-TOF MS without significant changes.

No.	Protein Identification /Synonyms	Abbreviation ^a	Accession No. ^b	Gene Name	Theoretical / Apparent Mass (Da)	Theoretical/ Apparent pI	Score ^c	Coverage (%)	LIFT (Score) ^{c,d}
1	Aconitate hydratase /Aconitase /ACON	Aconitase	Q9ER34	<i>Aco2</i>	86121/ 75634	7.87/ 7.4	216	31	1667.78 (109)
7	Tubulin alpha-1B chain /Tubulin alpha-2 chain /TBA1B	Tubulin α 1B	Q6P9V9	<i>Tuba1b</i>	50804/ 50970	4.94/ 5.2	112	41	2415.17 (97)
14	Actin, cytoplasmic 1 /Beta-actin/ACTB	β -Actin	P60711	<i>Actb</i>	42052/ 45931	5.29/ 5.4	168	55	2215.05 (144)
20	L-lactate dehydrogenase B chain /LDH-H /LDHB	LDHB	P42123	<i>Ldhb</i>	36874/ 37299	5.7/ 5.6	52	18	2296.16 (60)
22	Malate dehydrogenase, cytoplasmic /MDHC	MDHC	O88989	<i>Mdh1</i>	36631/ 37299	6.16/ 6.1	70	25	1706.85 (61)
31	GTP-binding nuclear protein Ran/Ras–related nuclear protein /RAN	RAN	P62828	<i>Ran</i>	24579/ 24596	7.01/ 7.0	113	34	1784.89 (83)
36	Peroxiredoxin-2 /PRDX2	PRDX2	P35704	<i>Prdx2</i>	21941/ 22947	5.34/ 5.4	143	68	1211.68 (56)
40	Protein DJ-1 /PARK7	PARK7	O88767	<i>Park7</i>	20190/ 25464	6.32/ 6.3	125	62	1230.72 (58)
42	Nucleoside diphosphate kinase B /NDKB	NDKB	P19804	<i>Nme2</i>	17386/ 17385	6.92/ 6.9	136	73	1175.67 (64)
44	Stathmin /Proslin/pp17 /STMN1	STMN1	P13668	<i>Stmn1</i>	17278/ 17998	5.76/ 5.7	38	16	1388.70 (55)
49	Histidine triad nucleotide-binding protein 1 /HINT1	HINT	P62959	<i>Hint1</i>	13882/ 14871	6.36/ 6.2	98	47	2545.25 (156)

^a, Abbreviations used in this manuscript. ^b, Accession number in the UniProt database (<https://www.uniprot.org/>, accessed on 24 June 2021).

^c, Protein scores > 51 were significant ($p < 0.05$) by peptide mass fingerprint in the MASCOT database search algorithm (Matrix Science, London, UK, <http://www.matrixscience.com/>, accessed on 24 June 2021). ^d, MALDI LIFT-TOF/TOF identification mode; scores > 24 were significant ($p < 0.05$) by MS/MS ions search performed in MASCOT; the fragmented parental peptide and the score (in parenthesis) are indicated.

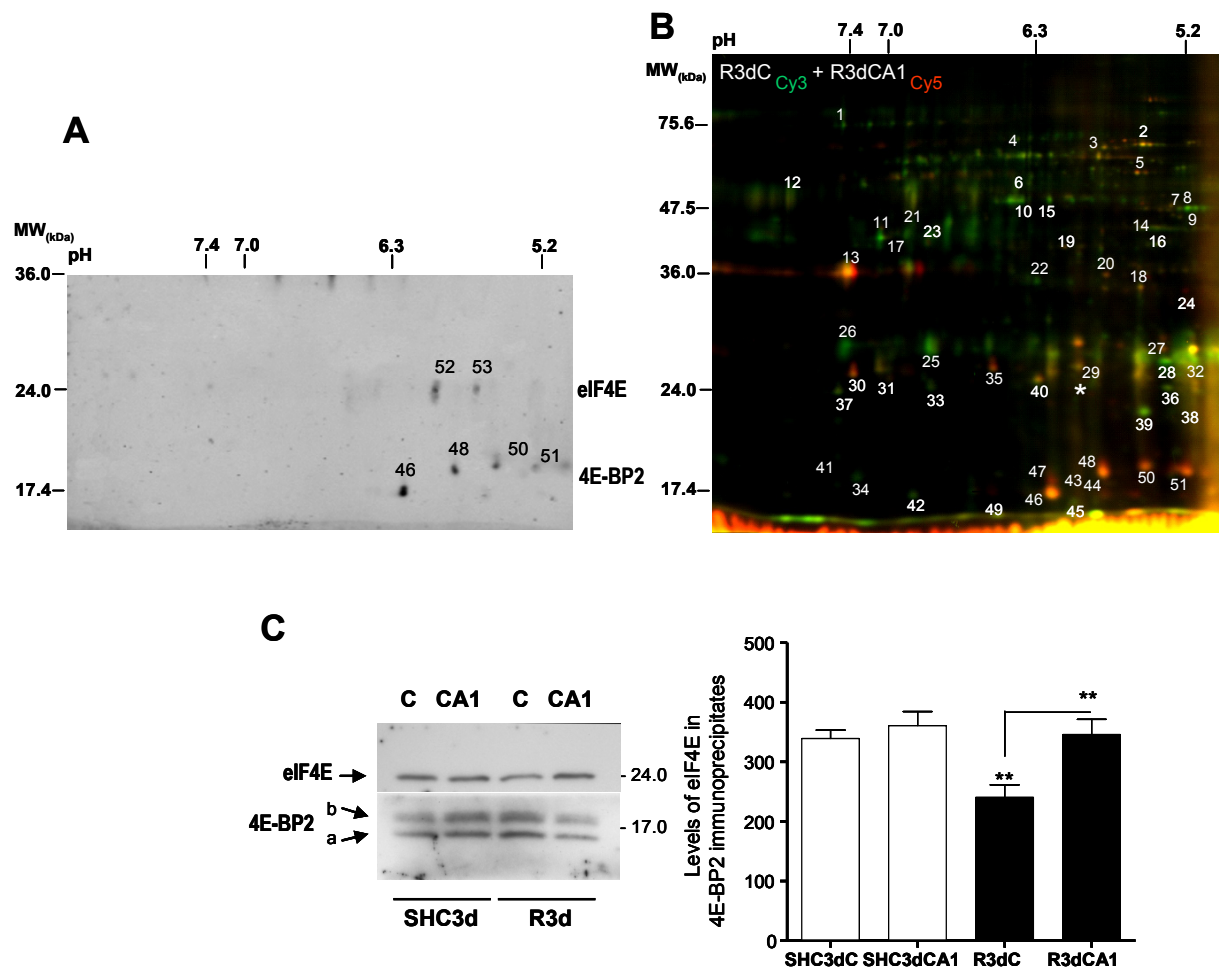


Figure S3. Detection of 4E-BP2 and eIF4E proteins in 2-D gel electrophoresis of 4E-BP2 immunoprecipitates. (A) 4E-BP2 immunoprecipitate of the cerebral cortex from control and ischemic samples (SHC3dC and R3dC; 600 µg) were resolved by 2-D gel electrophoresis run in parallel to the experiment shown in Figure 2, and incubated, after gel blotting, with anti-eIF4E antibody and anti-mouse IRDye 680LT-conjugated secondary antibody, and with anti-4E-BP2 antibody and anti-rabbit IRDye 800CW-conjugated antibody, for simultaneous detection of eIF4E and 4E-BP2, respectively. Blotted membrane was cut in 36-kDa region before antibody incubation. Images (A) and (B) are full original images; the horizontal axis represents pH and the vertical axis represents molecular weight (MW, in kDa). 4E-BP2 protein was identified as protein spots 46, 48, 50 and 51 by the exact matching with 2-D DIGE gel from Figure 2A (B). eIF4E protein spots (52 and 53) were identified with the anti-eIF4E antibody (A), and they were absent in the DIGE gel (B). In (B), the position of spot 52 is marked by an asterisk. (C) eIF4E and 4E-BP2 detection by western blotting in 4E-BP2 immunoprecipitates of the cerebral cortex, C, and CA1 region, from SHC3d control and R3d ischemic samples using the same primary antibodies as in (A) and peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies. The figure shows representative blots of eIF4E (upper image) and 4E-BP2 (lower image), detecting the subunits *a* and *b* of 4E-BP2. Numbers on the right indicate the apparent molecular weight (in kDa). Full original images of western blots are shown, and they were cut in ~21-kDa region to avoid immunoglobulin light chain signal from immunoprecipitation procedure. The bar graph shows the levels of eIF4E quantified in the immunoprecipitates. Error bars indicate SE. Statistical significance was performed by Newman-Keuls post-test (***p* < 0.01) after significant ANOVA (*p* < 0.05), compared with control, or between the cerebral cortex and CA1 samples (line). The vertical axis indicates the quantification values in arbitrary units.

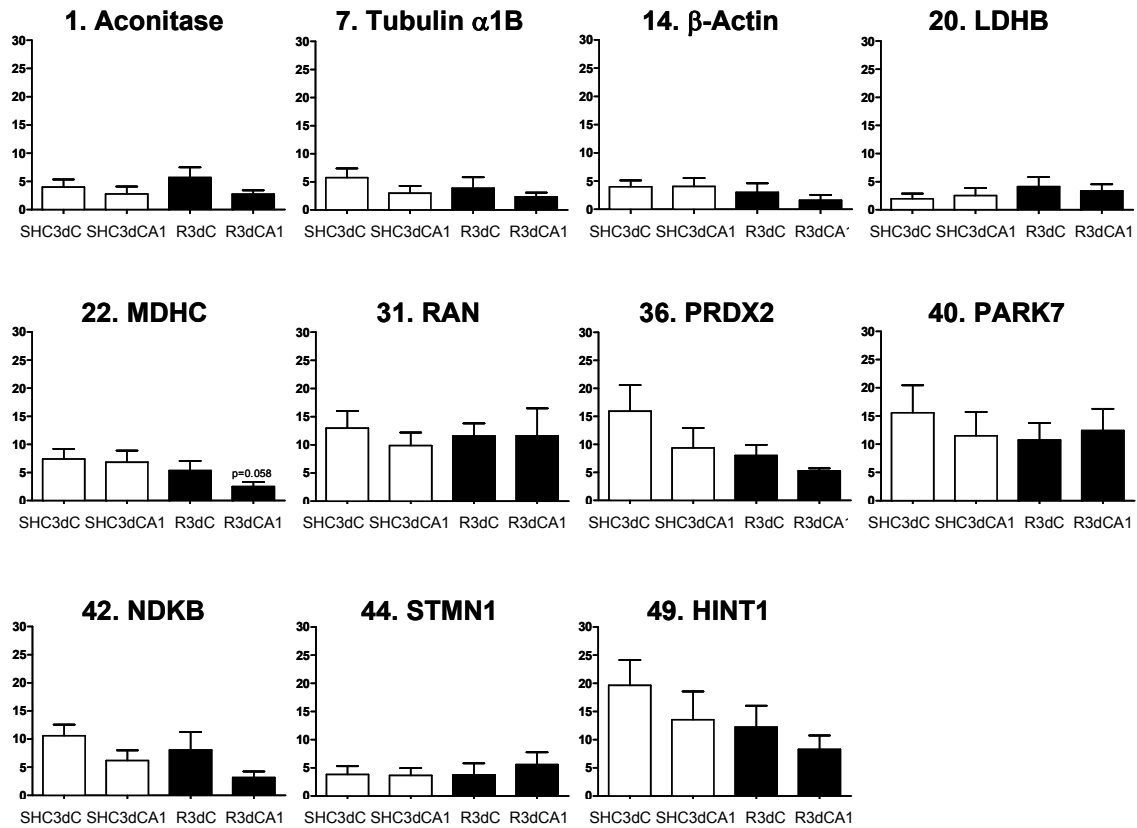


Figure S4. Levels of identified 4E-BP2–interacting proteins without significant changes. Bar graphs show the 4E-BP2–associated protein levels as described in Figure S4. Statistical analysis was not significant (ANOVA, $p > 0.05$). The vertical axis indicates the quantification values of the spot intensity in arbitrary units. Graphs are numbered and named according to the proteins listed in Table 1.

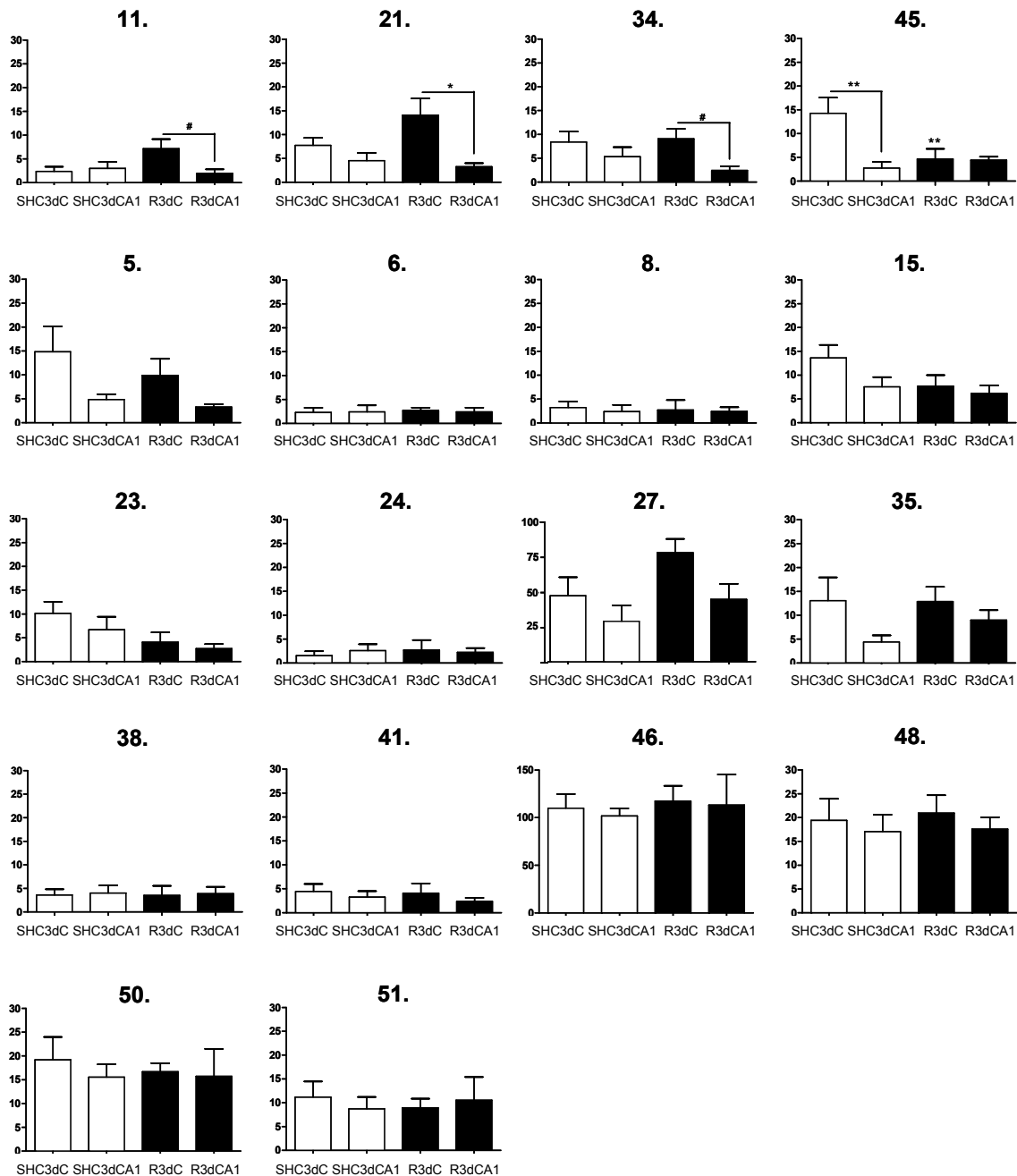


Figure S5. Levels and statistical analysis of unidentified 4E-BP2-interacting proteins. Bar graphs show the 4E-BP2-associated protein levels as described in Figure S4. Statistical analysis was performed as in Figure S4. Only proteins 11, 21, 34 and 45 were significant (ANOVA, $p < 0.05$) and post-test were performed by Newman-Keuls (* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$) or by Student's t-test (# $p < 0.05$; ## $p < 0.01$), compared with their respective control, or between the cerebral cortex and CA1 samples (indicated by lines). The vertical axis indicates the quantification values of the spot intensity in arbitrary units. Graphs are numbered and named according to the proteins listed in Table S1. Note that proteins 46, 48, 50 and 51 were later identified as 4E-BP2 protein (Figure S3).

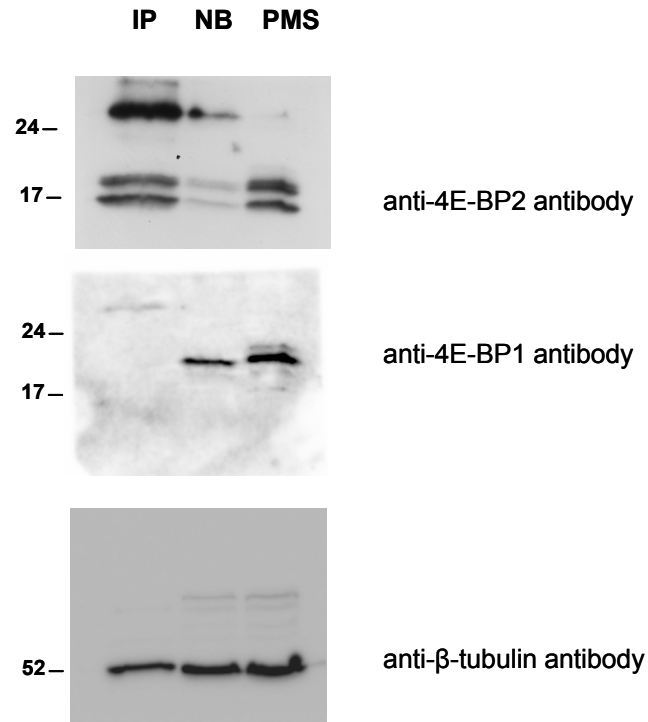
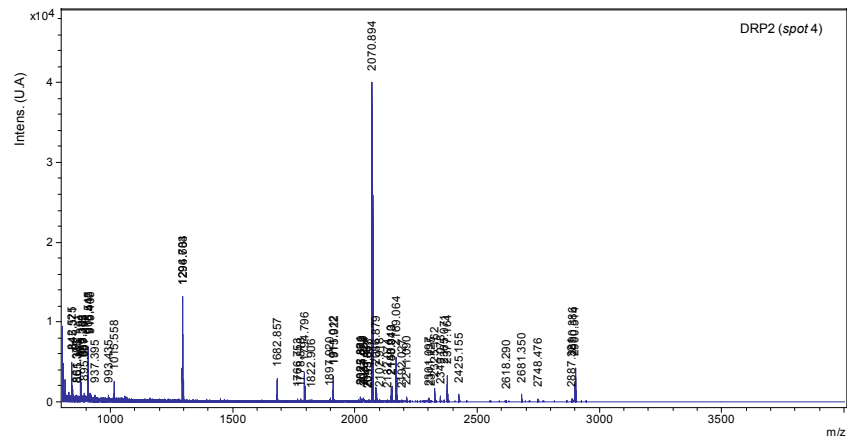
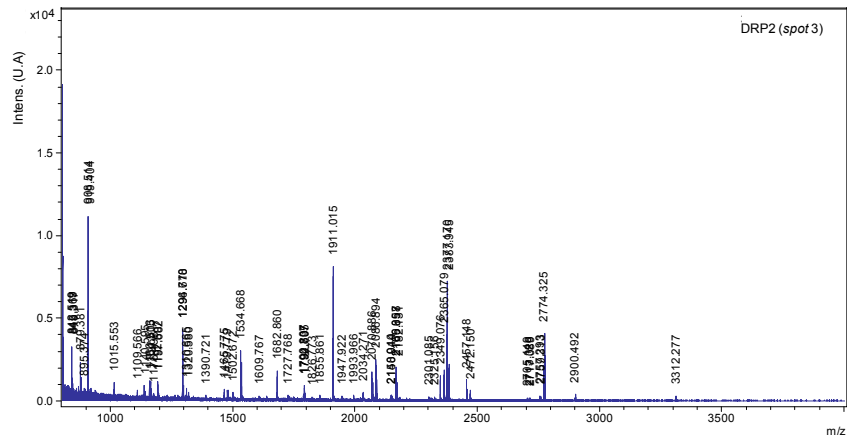
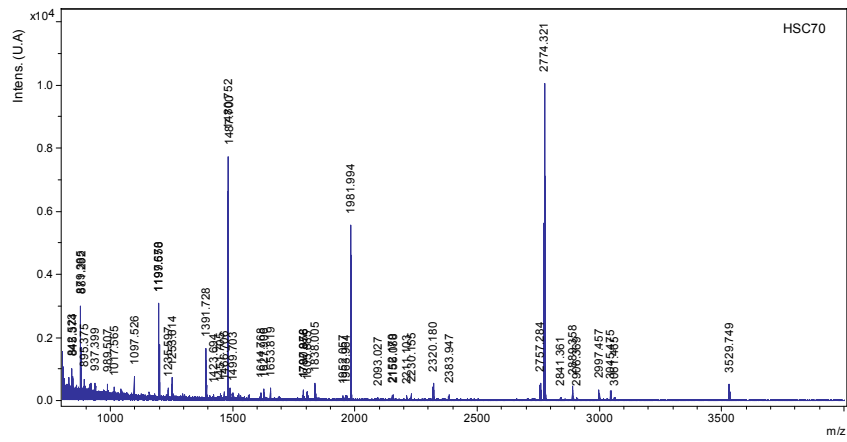
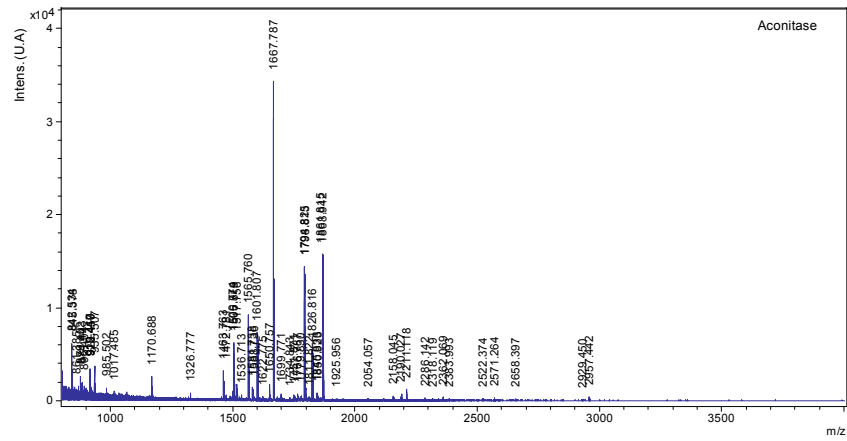
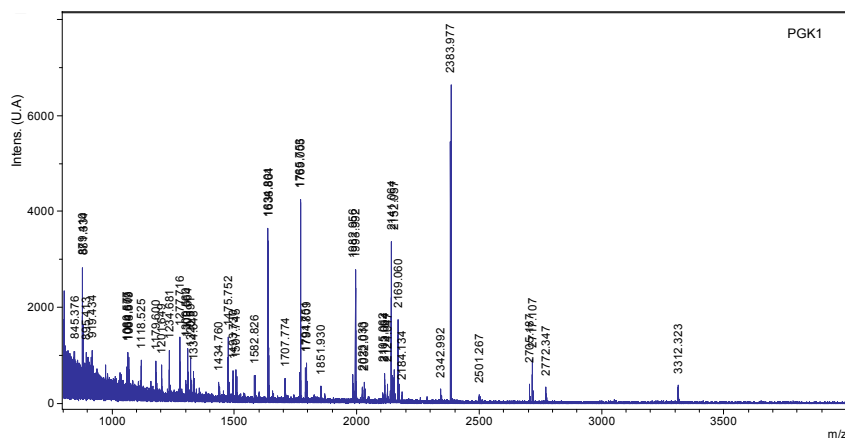
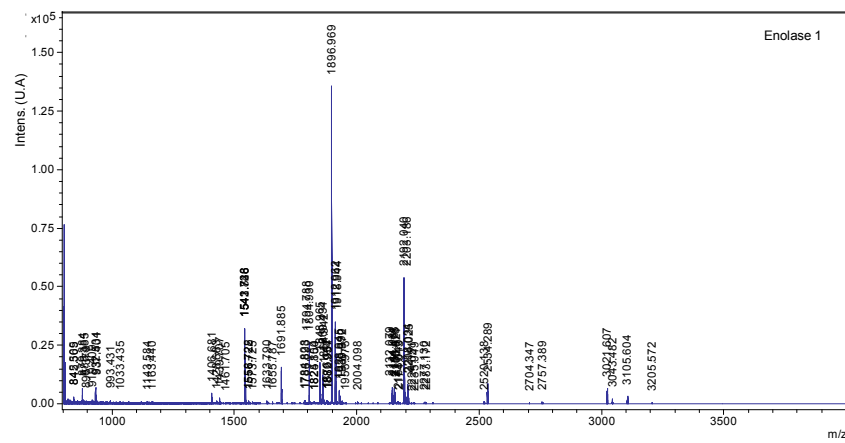
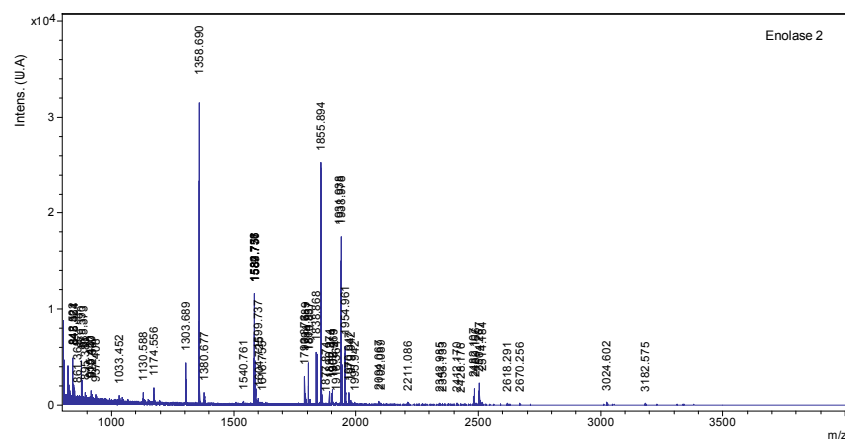
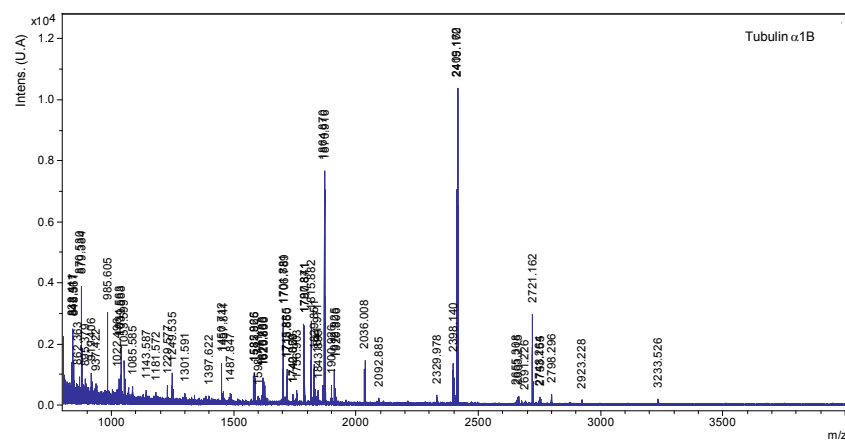
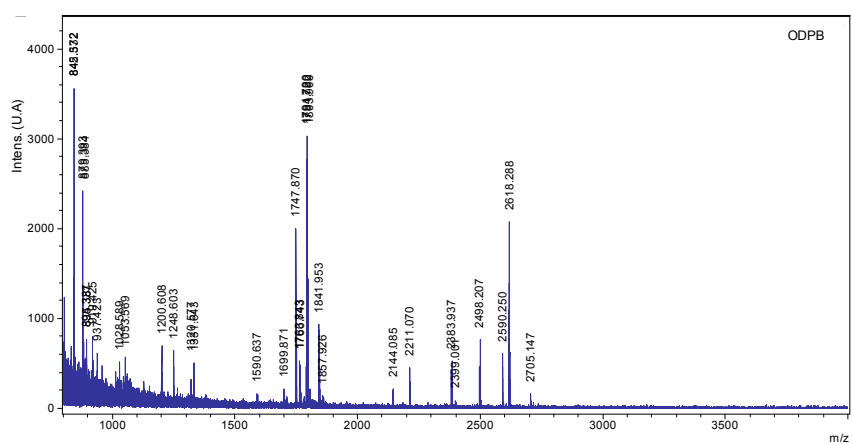
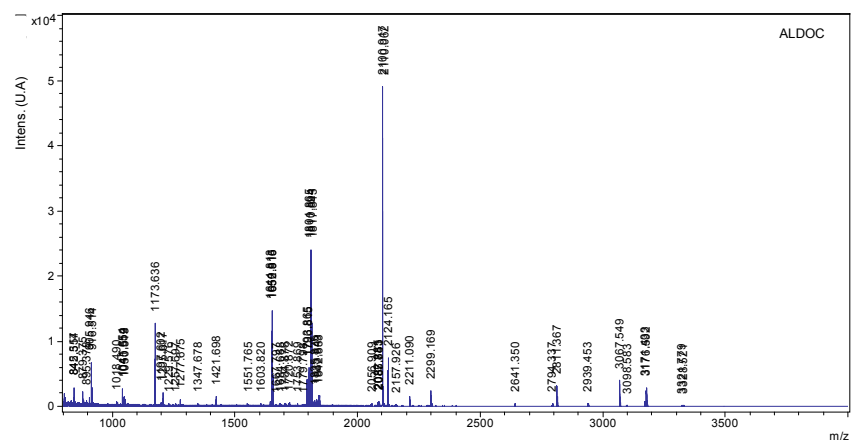
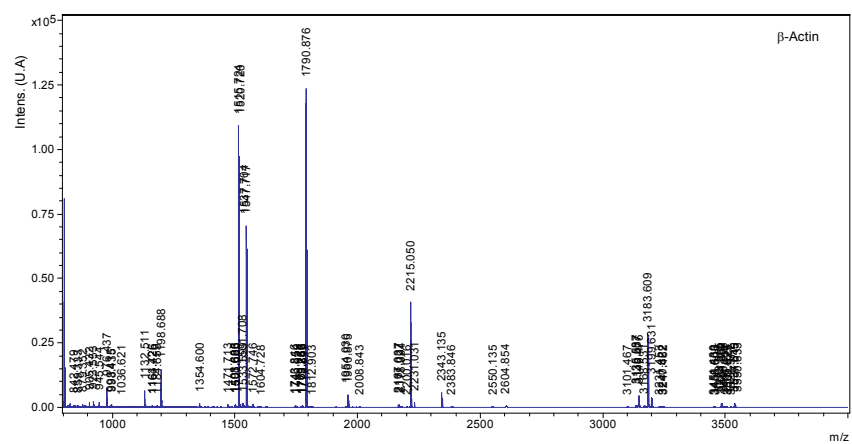
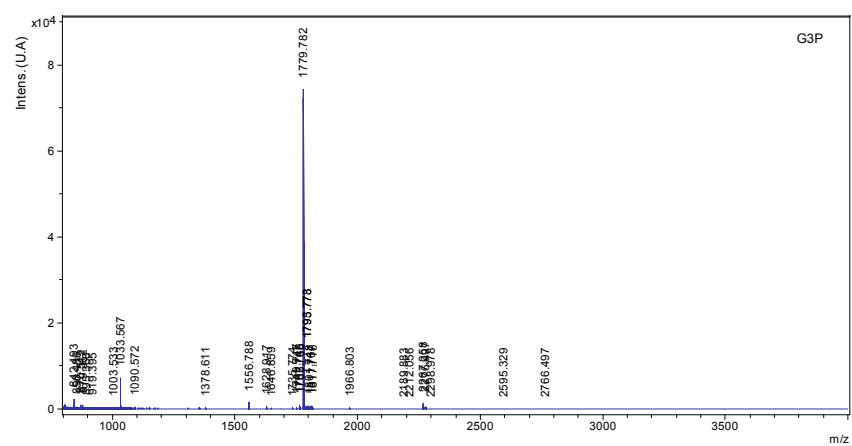


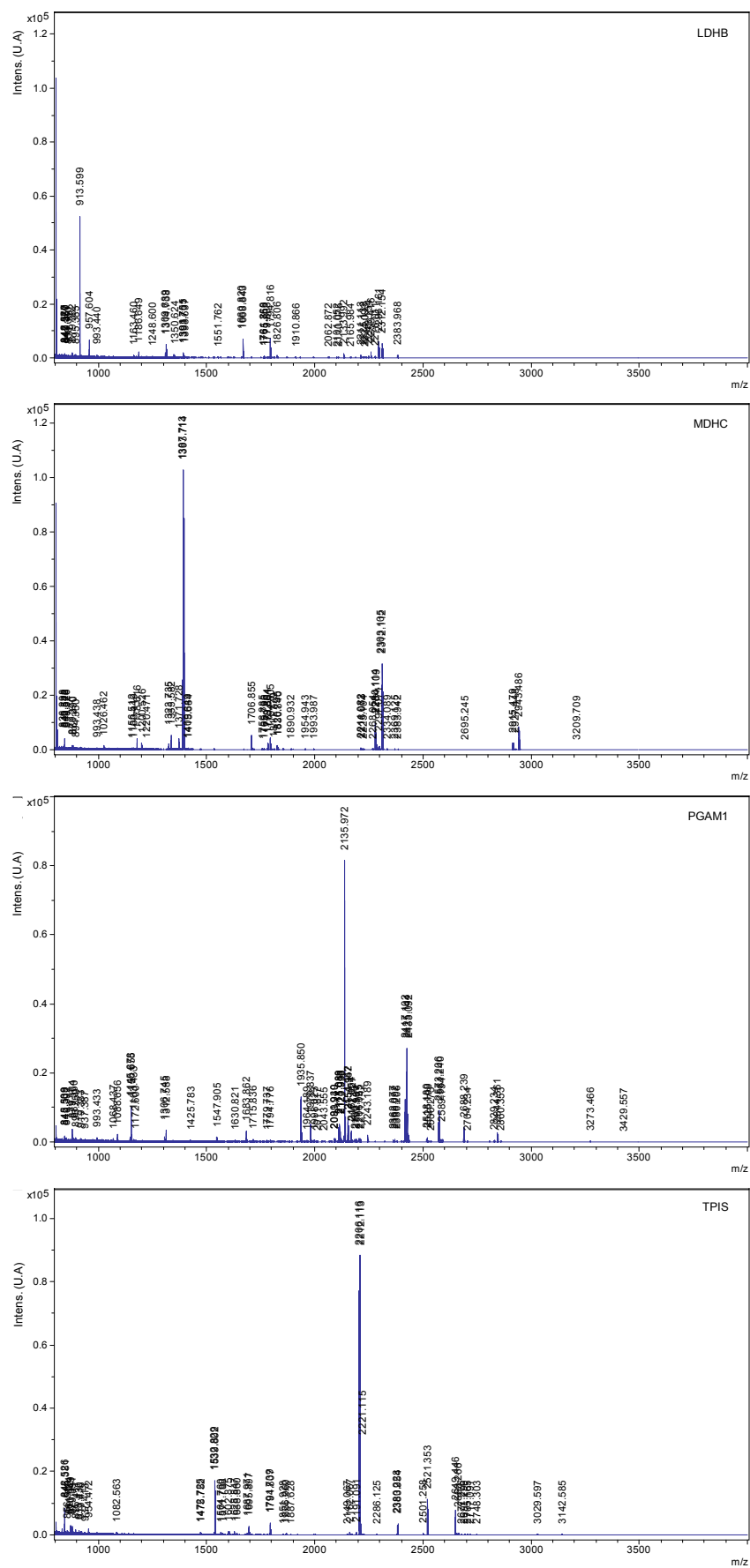
Figure S6. Full original images (uncropped) of western blots of the Figure S1, incubated with anti-4E-BP2, anti-4E-BP1 and anti- β -tubulin antibodies. Numbers on the left indicate the apparent molecular weight (in kDa). In the upper image, the band above 24 kDa corresponds to immunoglobulin light chains from immunoprecipitation procedure.

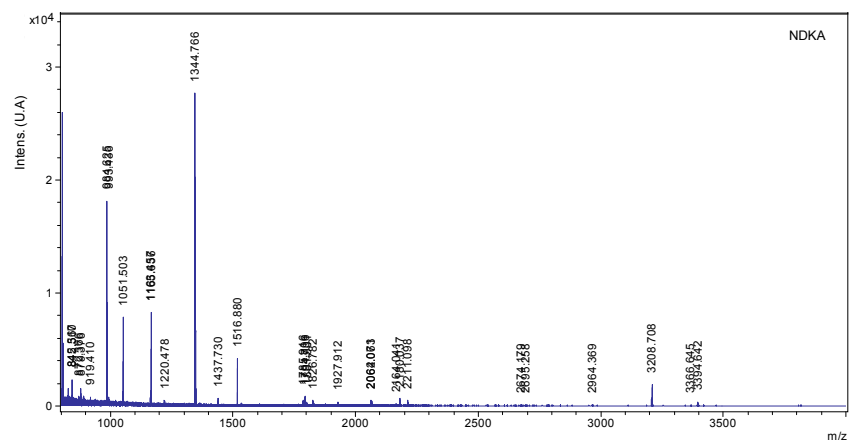
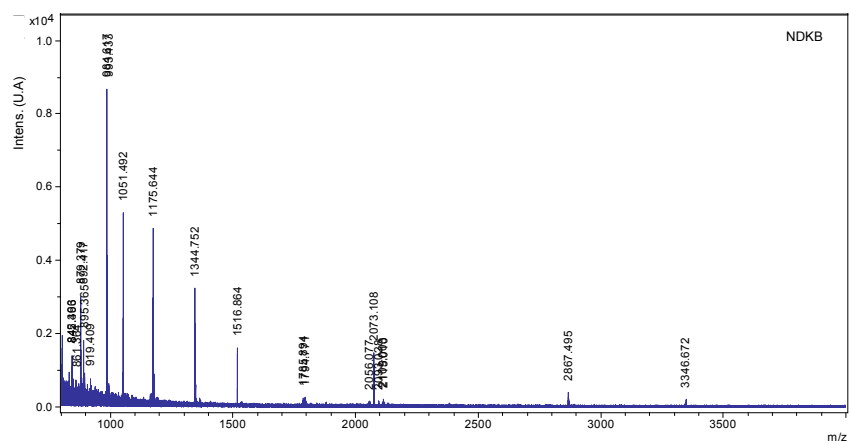
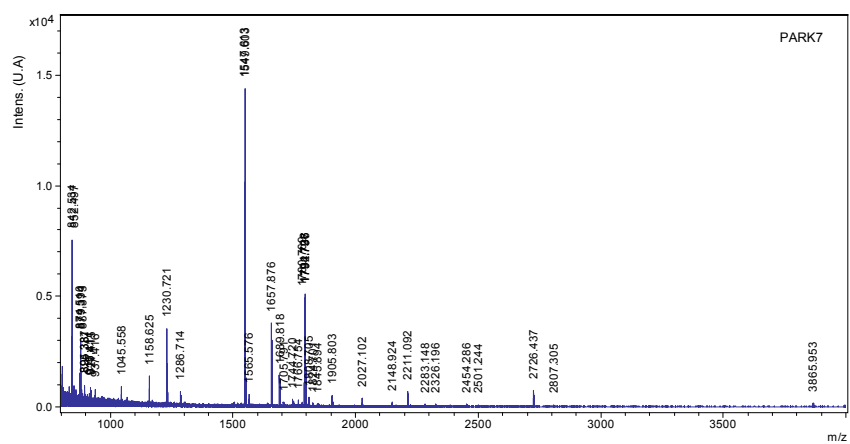
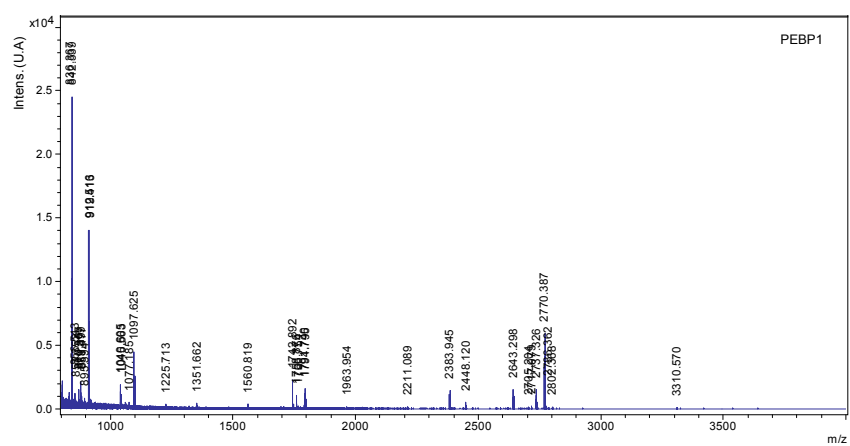
MALDI-TOF MS spectra

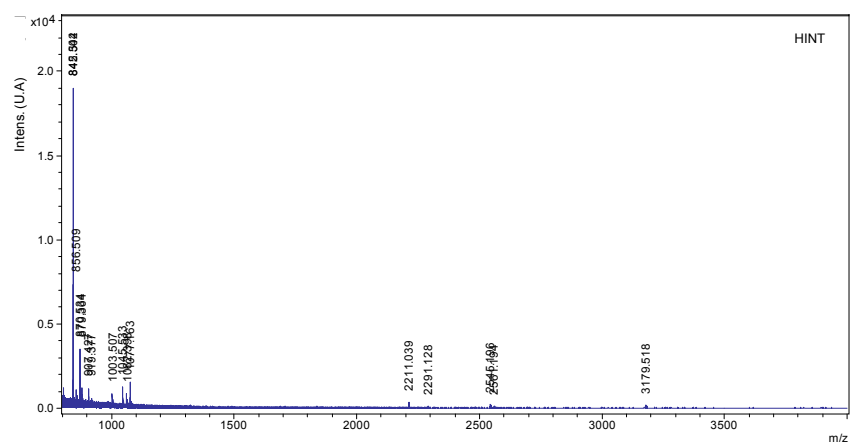
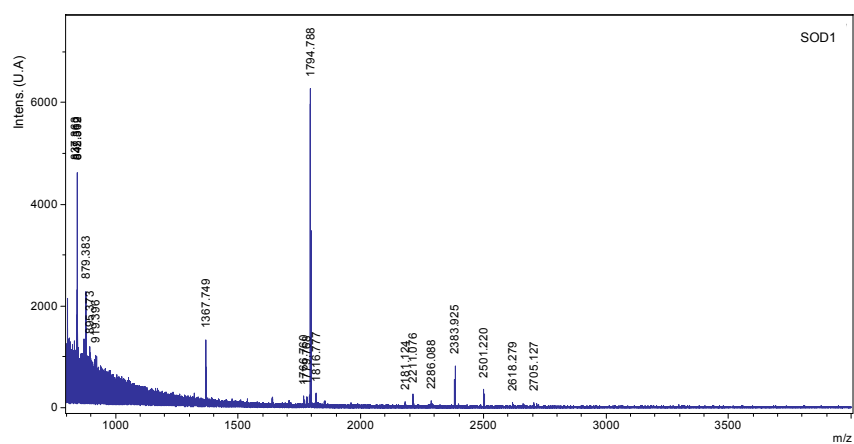
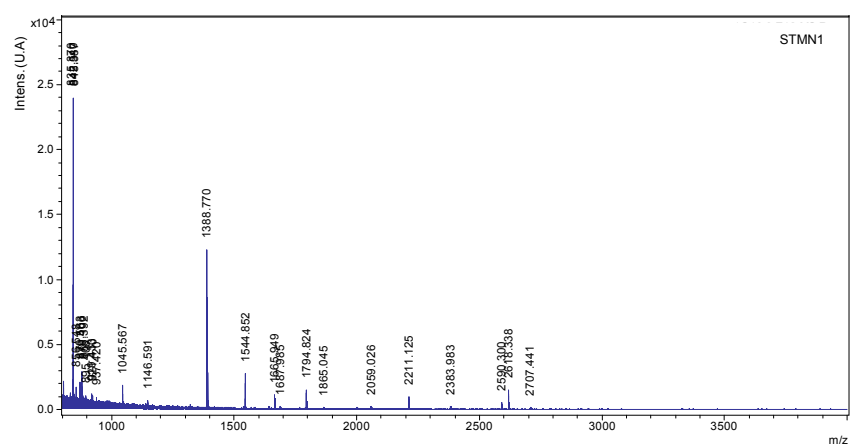












MALDI LIF-TOF/TOF MS/MS spectra

