Supporting Information

Facile Synthesis of Hydrophilic Magnetic Graphene *<u>@Metal-organic Framework for Highly*</u> **Enrichment of Phosphopeptides**

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Part 1 Synthesis and characterizations

1.1 Materials and chemicals. Graphene was purchased from Shanghai Boson Technology Co., Ltd. Dopamine hydrochloride and zirconium chloride $(ZrCl₄)$ were purchased from Aladdin Chemistry Co., Ltd. (USA). 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid was purchased from Ourchem Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). The NdFeB magnet was purchased from PCCW (Beijing, China), 2 cm long, 2 cm wide, 1 cm high, with surface magnetic field strength of 1000 Gauss. All other chemicals and reagents are of the highest grade commercially available and used as received.

1.2 Synthesis of magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs. Firstly, 400 mg of graphene was

dispersed in 50 mL of HNO₃, and the dispersion was mechanically stirred at 60 °C for 7 hours. The HNO₃-treated graphene obtained was washed with deionized water until the supernatant turned into neutral, and was then dried in vacuum at 50 ℃.

Magnetic graphene sheets (magG) were prepared via a solvothermal reaction, in which the ethylene glycol solution of HNO_3 -treated graphene and $FeCl_3·6H_2O$ was heated at 200 ℃ for 10 hours. In detail, 300 mg of the pretreated graphene and 405 mg of FeCl3·6H2O were dispersed in 40 mL of ethylene glycol under ultrasonication. Then, 0.15 g of trisodium citrate, 1.8 g of sodium acetate and 1.0 g of poly(ethylene glycol)-20000 were dissolved in the precursor under magnetic stirring for 2 hours. After that, the mixture was sealed in a Teflon-lined stainless-steel autoclave and was submitted to a solvothermal reaction. The intermediate product was collected by magnetic separation and washed with deionized water. The as-synthesized magG was dried in vacuum at 50 ℃.

Polydopamine-coated magG was synthesized through an oxidative polymerization reaction. First of all, 10 mg of magG was dispersed in 20 mL of Tris buffer (10 mM, pH=8.5), and 20 mL of ethanol was added afterwards. The aqueous solution was adequately blended under ultrasonication. After that, 80 mg of dopamine hydrochloride was added into the dispersion, and the polymerization of dopamine was performed under continuous mechanical stirring for 6-20h at room temperature. The

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as-prepared magG@PDA was isolated by magnetic separation, and washed with deionized water and ethanol several times. Eventually, the mag $G(\widehat{a})PDA$ composites were dried in vacuum at 50 ℃.

The magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs composites were fabricated according to a previous report with minor modifications¹. A solid mixture of 0.156 g zirconium chloride, 0.1g 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid and 0.054 g ammonium formate was dissolved in N,Ndimethylformamide (DMF) by ultrasonication treatment. The magG@PDA nanosheets were placed in a Teflon-lined stainless steel autoclave which was filled with 75 mL of the synthesis solution, and heated at 85 °C in an air oven for 24 h. After the solvothermal reaction and cooling to room temperature, the resulting magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs were washed with ethanol several times, and then dried in vacuum at 50 ℃.

1.3 Characterizations of magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs. Transmission electron microscope (TEM) images and energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectra were recorded on a JEOL 2011 microscope (Japan) operated at 200 kV. Samples were dispersed in ethanol beforehand and were then collected by carbon-film-covered copper grids for analysis. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) images were acquired with a Philips XL30 electron microscope (Netherlands) operating at 20 kV. A thin gold film was sputtered on samples before measurement. Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were taken on a Bruker D4 X-ray diffractometer with Ni-filtered Cu K_{α} radiation (40) kV, 40 mA). Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms were measured at 77 K with a Micrometrics Tristar 3000 analyzer (USA). The samples were degassed in vacuum at 200 ℃ for 8 h prior to measurement. The Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) method was utilized to calculate the specific surface area using adsorption data in a relative pressure range from 0.01 to 0.38. Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra were collected on Nicolet Fourier spectrophotometer (USA) using KBr pellets. Raman spectra were measured on a LabRam-1B Raman spectrometer with a laser at an excitation wavelength of 632.8 nm at room temperature. Zeta potential measurements were performed on a Nano ZS90 zeta analyzer (Malvern Instruments Ltd.).

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Part 2 Enrichment experiments

2.1 Materials and chemicals. L-1-tosylamido-2-phenylethylchloromethyl ketone (TPCK) treated trypsin (from bovine pancreas) and 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (DHB) were purchased from Sigma Chemical (St. Louis, MO, USA). Bovine β-casein and bovine serum albumin (BSA) were obtained from Bio Basic (Toronto, Canada). The human serum sample originated from a hepatocellular carcinoma patient was offered by Shanghai Zhongshan Hospital. Acetonitrile (ACN) and trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) were purchased from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany). Distilled water was purified by a Milli-Q system (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA). All other chemicals and reagents are of the highest grade commercially available and used as received.

2.2 Preparation of standard protein tryptic digests. Bovine β-casein and bovine serum albumin (BSA) were dissolved in 25 mM ammonium bicarbonate ($NH₄HCO₃$) buffer ($pH = 8.3$) and treated with trypsin (2.5%, w/w) for 16 h at 37 °C, respectively. The tryptic digests were diluted with $25 \text{ mM } NH_4HCO_3$ for subsequent enrichment and MS analysis. Before the digestion, BSA was reduced with DTT and carboxamidomethylated with iodoacetamide. Bovine β-casein was digested directly.

2.3 Preparation of the human serum sample and the lysate of mouse liver. The human serum originated from a hepatocellular carcinoma patient was diluted 10 fold with deionized water before the enrichment of phosphopeptides.

Mice were sacrificed and the livers were quickly removed and placed in an ice-cold homogenization buffer consisting of 7 M urea, 2 M thiourea and a mixture of protease inhibitor (1mM phenylmethanesulfonylfluoride) and phosphatase inhibitors (0.2 mM Na3VO4, 1 mM NaF). After mincing with scissors and washing to remove blood, the livers were homogenized in a Potter-Elvejhem homogenizer with a Teflon piston, and 1 g of tissue required 5 mL of the homogenization buffer. The suspension was homogenized for approximately 2 min, vortexed at 0 °C for 30 min, and centrifuged at 22 000 g for 1.5 h. As a result, the supernatant contained the total liver proteins. Appropriate volume of protein sample was precipitated as above, lyophilized to dryness, and redissolved in reducing solution (6 M guanidine hydrochloride, 100 mM

 $NH₄HCO₃$, pH = 8.3) with the protein concentration adjusted to 2 μ g/ μ L. Then, 500 μg of this protein sample (with a volume of 20 μL) were mixed with 50 μL of 50 mM DTT. The mixture was incubated at 60 °C for 1 h, and 50 μL of 125 mM 2 iodoacetamide was added and incubated for an additional 30 min at 37 °C in darkness afterwards. The resulting protein mixtures were exchanged into 50 mM $NH₄HCO₃$ buffer (with the final $pH = 8.3$), and incubated with trypsin (2.5%, w/w) at 37 °C for 16 h.

2.4 Enrichment of phosphopeptides. Before the enrichment of β-casein tryptic digests, 10 mg of magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs composites were suspended in 1 mL of deionized water with the help of a vortex. Firstly, β-casein tryptic digests were diluted with 50%ACN/0.1%TFA (V/V) and 10 μL of magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs suspension was added into 200 μL of the dilution in a 0.6 mL centrifuge tube. The mixtures were then vibrated in a shaker at 37 °C for 30 min to ensure equilibrium. After magnetic separation and the removal of the supernatant, the magnetic MOF materials were rinsed with 200 μL of 50% ACN/0.1% TFA (V/V) buffer three times. After that, 10 μL of 0.4 M ammonia was added into the tube and vibrated for 10 min to elute the captured peptides. The supernatant of the eluent was pipetted onto a MALDI sample target and dried. Later on, 0.8 μL of DHB matrix was pipetted on it. The sample target was left at room temperature for the evaporation of the solvent. Eventually, the substrates were submitted to MALDI-TOF MS for analysis.

To enrich phosphopeptides from tryptic digest mixtures of β-casein and BSA, a suspension of mag G @PDA@Zr-MOFs (10 mg/mL, 10 μ L) was added into 200 μ L of the tryptic digest mixture of β-casein and BSA at a certain molar ratio. After similar enrichment, washing and elution procedure was followed, the eluent was deposited on a MALDI target using dried droplet method and 0.8 μL of DHB matrix was introduced in the same way. Finally, the adduct was analyzed by MALDI-TOF MS.

To identify endogenous phosphopeptides originated from human serum, 10 μL of magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs dispersion was added into 200 μL of 50%ACN/0.1% TFA solution which contained 2 μL of human serum dilution. After conventional enrichment and washing protocol was followed, the nanocomposites were eluted by

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0.4 M ammonia. The eluent was pipetted onto a MALDI target and dried, followed by the introduction of DHB matrix. The substrates were subjected to MALDI-TOF MS for phosphopeptides identification at last.

The tryptic digest of mouse livers was lyophilized and then dissolved in 50% ACN/0.1% TFA (V/V) buffer. Approximately 400 μL of diluted mouse liver digest was incubated with 2.0 mg of magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs at 37 °C for 30 min. Then, the magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs containing adsorbed phosphopeptides were washed with 50% ACN/0.1% TFA (V/V) buffer three times and eluted by 0.4 M ammonia. The eluent was lyophilized and dissolved in 35 μL of loading phase. Finally, the solution was submitted to Nano-LC–ESI-MS/MS analysis.

2.5 MALDI-TOF-MS analysis. Mass spectra were acquired in positive reflective mode on a 5800 Proteomics Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Framingham, MA, USA) with the Nd: YAG laser at 366 nm, the repetition rate of 200 Hz and the acceleration voltage of 20 kV. All the spectra were taken from signal-averaging of 800 laser shots with the laser intensity kept at a proper constant.

2.6 Nano-LC-ESI-MS/MS analysis and database searching. The peptides eluted from magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs was thoroughly lyophilized and redissolved in 5%ACN/0.1%TFA (V/V) aqueous solution, and was then separated by nano-LC and analyzed by online electrospray tandem mass spectrometry. The experiments were performed on a Nano Aquity UPLC system (Waters Corporation, MA, USA) connected to a quadrupole-Orbitrap mass spectrometer (Q-Exactive) (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Bremen, Germany) equipped with an online nano-electrospray ion source (Haochuang Biotech Corporation, Zhejiang, China). An amount of 10 μL peptide sample was loaded onto the Thermo Scientific Acclaim PepMap C18 column (100 μm \times 2 cm, 5 μm, Thermo) with a flow of 10 μL/min for 3 min, and was separated by the analytical column (Acclaim PepMap C18, 75 μ m × 15 cm, 2 μ m, 100 Å) with a linear gradient from 2% D to 45% D in 105 min subsequently. The column was reequilibrated under initial conditions for 15 min. The column flow rate was maintained at 300 nL/min and the column temperature was maintained at 40℃. The electrospray

voltage of 1.5 kV versus the inlet of the mass spectrometer was used. The Q-Exactive mass spectrometer was operated in the data-dependent mode to switch automatically between MS and MS/MS acquisition. Survey full-scan MS spectra (m/z 350-1200) were acquired with a mass resolution of 70K, followed by 15 sequential high energy collisional dissociation (HCD) MS/MS scans with a resolution of 17.5 K. In all cases, one microscan was recorded by using dynamic exclusion of 30 s. Thermo Scientific Proteome Discoverer software version 1.4.0.288 with the MASCOTTM v2.3.2 searching engine was used for the searching of the database. The database was Mouse UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot database (Release 2012_12, with 16,648 sequences). Raw files generated by the Q-Exactive instrument were searched directly using a 10 ppm precursor mass tolerance and a 20 mmu fragment mass tolerance. The enzyme specificity with trypsin was used. Up to two missed cleavages were allowed and peptides with at least 7 amino acids were retained. Oxidation (M), phosphorylation (STY), acetylization (protein N-term) and deamidation (NQ) were set as variable modifications. The phosphoRS 3.0 algorithm was used to calculate the probability of phosphorylation site. Based on the above parameters, the target-decoy-based strategy was applied to control peptide level false discovery rates (FDR) lower than 1%, demonstrating the reliability of the identified results in this investigation.

Scheme S1 a) The workflow of phosphopeptides enrichment by using magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs; b) The schematic illustration for the enrichment of phosphopeptides from mouse livers by using magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs.

Fig. S1 The SEM images of (a) $HNO₃$ -treated graphene, (b) magG, (c) magG@PDA and (d), (e) magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs.

Fig. S2 The energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectrum of magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs.

Fig. S3 The XRD patterns of a) magG@PDA and b) magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs. Peaks originated from Zr-bdc MOFs are marked with the symbol ◆ in blue, those originated from Fe3O⁴ are marked with miller indexes and the one assignable to graphene is

marked with the symbol ■.

Fig. S4 The N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs measured at 77 K. The inset shows corresponding pore size distribution analysis obtained using the Barrett-Joyner-Halenda (BJH) method.

Fig. S5 The FT-IR spectra of HNO₃-treated graphene, magG, magG@PDA and magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs.

Fig. S6 The Raman spectra of HNO₃-treated graphene, magG, magG@PDA and magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs.

Fig. S7 The zeta potential distributions of HNO₃-treated graphene, magG, magG@PDA and magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs.

Fig. S8 The photos of the aqueous dispersion of magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs composites:

(a) before and (b) after separation with a magnet for 5s.

Fig. S9 MALDI-TOF mass spectra of the peptides derived from β-casein tryptic digest with various concentrations enriched by magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs: a) 10^{-6} M, b) 10^{-7} M, c) 10^{-8} M, d) 10^{-9} M and e) 10^{-10} M. Phosphopeptides identified are marked with numbers and dephosphorylated fragments of phosphopeptides through loss of H₃PO₄ are marked with the symbol Δ .

Fig. S10 MALDI-TOF mass spectra for the peptides derived from 10-6 M β-casein tryptic digest after treatment with magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs used: a) for the first time, b) the $2nd$ time, c) the $3rd$ time, d) the $4th$ time and 5) the $5th$ time. Phosphopeptides identified are marked with numbers and dephosphorylated fragments of phosphopeptides are marked with the symbol $Δ$.

Fig. S11 MALDI-TOF mass spectra for the peptides derived from 10^{-6} M β-casein tryptic digests after treatment with magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs used: a) for the first time, and c) the $3rd$ time; MS spectra for the peptides derived from $7.5 \times 10⁻⁴$ M BSA tryptic digests after treatment with magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs used: b) the 2nd time and d) the 4 th time. Phosphopeptides identified are marked with numbers or captical P, and dephosphorylated fragments of phosphopeptides are marked with the symbol Δ. Peptides originated from BSA are marked with the symbol *.

Fig. S12 MALDI-TOF mass spectra for the peptides derived from the tryptic digest mixtures of β-casein and BSA (at molar ratio of 1:100, 1:200, 1:500 and 1:1000): (a), (b), (e) and (f) before; (c), (d), (g) and (h) after enrichment with mag $G@PDA@Zr$ -MOFs. Phosphopeptides identified are marked with numbers and dephosphorylated fragments of phosphopeptide peaks are marked with the symbol Δ.

Fig. S13 MALDI-TOF mass spectra of peptides derived from human serum dilution in one trial: (a) before, (b) after enrichment with mag $G(\partial PDA(\partial Zr-MOFs$ and (c) after enrichment with $Fe₃O₄(QPDA(QZr-MOFs. The peaks marked with asterisks)$ represent phosphopeptides and that marked with pound sign represent a dephosphorylated fragment.

Table S1. The Zeta potential changes throughout the fabrication of magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs

Sample	Zeta potential $/mV$		
$HNO3$ - treated graphene	-596		
magG	11.3		
$magG(\widehat{a})PDA$	-268		
magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs	38.2		

Table S2. Detailed information for the phosphopeptides identified from tryptic digests of β-Casein after enrichment with magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs

Sequence	Modifications	Ion Score	Exp Value	Charge	$MH+[Da]$	ΔM [ppm]
EGEEPTVySDDEEPKDET	26 Y8(Phospho)		0.059322077	$\overline{3}$	2504.03647	0.61
ARK						
yMLVRYEDLAR	Y1(Phospho)	33	0.005296584	$\overline{2}$	1508.68657	-6.77
yRSmLKR	Y1(Phospho)	28	0.019201092	$\overline{2}$	1049.50591	9.23
mFMSELSGNVIDIcPVGA	T33(Phospho)	45	0.002076717	$\overline{4}$	4020.85805	11.03
LTSKPYAFtARPWEtR	T27(Phospho)					
cGtMIDFGRDEAPEPtQFP	T16(Phospho)	25	0.086123272	$\overline{2}$	2666.13091	9.00
IPK	T3(Phospho)					
LPAPQEDTASEAGtPQGE	T14(Phospho)	64	8.03818E-06	$\overline{2}$	2362.05718	0.52
VQTR						
LARHStGLQSLGFtLR	T14(Phospho)	32	0.013024276	$\overline{3}$	1916.92636	6.23
	T6(Phospho)					
GIPLPTGDtsPEPELLPGD	T9(Phospho)	39	0.001889211	$\overline{3}$	2694.28562	5.18
PLPPPK	S10(Phospho)					
KSYGLsLTtAALGNEEKK	T9(Phospho)	39	0.00538339	$\overline{3}$	2069.94870	-3.37

Table S3. Detailed information for the phosphopeptides enriched from the tryptic digest of mouse livers using magG@PDA@Zr-MOFs

References

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