Supporting Information

Hydrosulfide-methemoglobin-albumin cluster: A hydrogen sulfide donor

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Materials and Methods

Measurement of physicochemical characteristics

Diameter and polydispersity index (PD-index) were measured using a dynamic light scattering (DLS) instrument (Mobius, Wyatt Technology Corp., Santa Barbara, CA, USA). The zeta-potential was determined using a zeta-potential analyzer (ELSZ2KOP, Otsuka Electronics, Osaka, Japan).

Size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

SEC was performed using a YMC-Pack Diol-300 column (8.0 mm \times 300 mm, 5 μ m, YMC Co. Ltd., Kyoto, Japan) with 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) as the mobile phase. The flow rate was 0.5 mL/min. UV wavelength was 280 nm.

Circular dichroism (CD)

CD spectra were measured at 0.2µM (as metHb) from 260 to 200 nm using a spectropolarimeter (J-1100, JASCO Corp., Tokyo, Japan).

Electrophoresis

Native-PAGE was performed by loading samples onto a 6% native polyacrylamide gel (SuperSep Ace; FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical, Osaka, Japan). Gel was stained with Coomassie Blue R-250 (CBB Stain One Super, Nacalai Tesque, Kyoto, Japan), and images were recorded by an Amersham Imager 600 (Cytiva, Marlborough, MA, USA).

Measurement of glutathione (GSH) and GSH-to-oxidized GSH (GSH/GSSG) in the liver

The collected livers were homogenized, and GSH and GSH/GSSG in the liver were measured using GSSG/GSH Quantification Kit (Dojindo, Japan) according to manufactures instruction.

Measurement of malondialdehyde (MDA) levels

The collected livers were homogenized, and MDA levels were measured using TBARS Assay Kit (Cayman Chemical, Ann Arbor, MI, USA) according to manufactures instruction.

Measurement of inflammatory cytokine

Cytokines (IL-1 β , IL-6, TNF- α , IFN- γ) in plasma were measured using Quantikine ELISA Kit (R&D Systems, Inc., Minneapolis, MN, USA) according to manufacturer's instruction.





Fig. S1. The dose-dependent therapeutic efficacy of H₂S-metHb-albumin cluster against a mouse model of hepatic ischemia-reperfusion injury.

Plasma levels of **a**) aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and **b**) alanine aminotransferase (ALT). n = 6 per group, mean + S.D. **p < 0.01 vs. sham, +p < 0.05, ++p < 0.01 vs. Saline.



Fig. S2. Inflammatory responses after administering metHb-albumin cluster in healthy mice.

a) IL-1 β , b) IL-6, c) TNF- α , and d) IFN- γ . n = 4 per group, mean + S.D. S: saline



Fig. S3. Metabolic acidosis-related blood gas parameters after an administration of H₂SmetHb-albumin cluster in healthy mice.

a) pH, b) bicarbonate (HCO^{3–}), c) lactate, and d) bae excess in venous blood were determined at 10-, 30-, 60-, and 180-min after 300 mg metHb/kg H₂S–metHb-albumin cluster administration to healthy mice. n = 3, mean + S.D. **p < 0.01 vs. control.



Fig. S4. Cytochrome c oxidase (CcO) activity after an administration of H₂S-metHbalbumin cluster in healthy mice.

Cytochrome *c* oxidase activity in **a**) heart, **b**) lung, **c**) liver, and **d**) kidney and **e**) brain were measured at 10-, 30-, 60-, and 180-min after 300 mg metHb/kg H₂S-metHb-albumin cluster administration to healthy mice. n = 3, mean + S.D.





H₂S-metHb-albumin cluster (300 mg metHb/kg) was administered to healthy mice (n = 20). Four mice each were sacrificed to blood samples for evaluations of a) total protein (TP), albumin, and albumin/globulin (A/G) ratio on day 1, 3, 7, and 14. Mice received saline were sacrificed on day 14 (n = 4). *p < 0.05 vs. saline. S: saline