Adductome-based identification of biomarkers for lipid peroxidation

Received for publication, October 9, 2016, and in revised form, March 1, 2017 Published, Papers in Press, March 24, 2017, DOI 10.1074/jbc.M116.762609

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Edited by Dennis R. Voelker

Lipid peroxidation is an endogenous source of aldehydes that gives rise to covalent modification of proteins in various pathophysiological states. In this study, a strategy for the comprehensive detection and comparison of adducts was applied to find a biomarker for lipid peroxidation-modified proteins in vivo. This adductome approach utilized liquid chromatography with electrospray ionization tandem mass spectrometry (LC-ESI-MS/MS) methods designed to detect the specific product ions from positively ionized adducts in a selected reaction monitoring mode. Using this procedure, we comprehensively analyzed lysine and histidine adducts generated in the in vitro oxidized low-density lipoproteins (LDL) and observed a prominent increase in several adducts, including a major lysine adduct. Based on the high resolution ESI-MS of the adduct and on the LC-ESI-MS/MS analysis of the synthetic adduct candidates, the major lysine adduct detected in the oxidized LDL was identified as N⁶-(8-carboxyoctanyl)lysine (COL). Strikingly, a significantly higher amount of COL was detected in the sera from atherosclerosis-prone mice and from patients with hyperlipidemia compared with the controls. These data not only offer structural insights into protein modification by lipid peroxidation products but also provide a platform for the discovery of biomarkers for human diseases.

This work was supported in part by Grant-in-aid for Scientific Research (A) 26252018 (to K. U.), Grant-in-aid for Scientific Research on Innovative Areas “Oxygen Biology: a new criterion for integrated understanding of life” 26110111 (to K. U.), and the Japan Science and Technology Agency PRESTO program (JPMJPR1334 to T. S.) of the Ministry of Education, Sciences, Sports, Technology (MEXT), Japan. The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest with the contents of this article.

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Figure 1. Strategy of histidine and lysine adductome analysis.

Figure 2. Collision-induced dissociation of the [M + H]+ of histidine and lysine adducts at the collision energy of 25 V and proposed structures of individual ions. A, reduced 2-heptenal-His (m/z 270). B, reduced 2-octenal-His (m/z 284). C, reduced 2-nonenal-His (m/z 298). D, reduced 2-nonenal-Lys Michael adduct (m/z 289). E, reduced 2-nonenal-Lys Schiff base (m/z 273). F, 2-nonenal-Lys pyridinium adduct (m/z 389).

Results

Strategy for adductome analysis of aldehyde-modified proteins

The histidine and lysine residues in proteins are two representative targets of covalent modification by lipid peroxidation-derived aldehydes (3). Therefore, we focused on adducts originating from these amino acids and attempted to identify a common fragment ion from the MS/MS product-ion analysis of the authentic adducts. When we analyzed the product ions of three authentic 2-alkenal-histidine adducts (2-hexenal-histidine, 2-octenal-histidine, and 2-nonenal-histidine Michael addition-type adducts), a common fragment ion at m/z 110, corresponding to a histidine immonium ion, was detected (Figs. 1 and 2, A–C). Similarly, the authentic lysine adducts (2-nonenal-lysine Michael addition-type, 2-nonenal-lysine Schiff base-type, and 2-nonenal-lysine pyridinium-type adducts) gave a common fragment ion at m/z 84, corresponding to the loss of

aa 2 The abbreviations used are: LC-ESI-MS/MS, high performance liquid chromatography with on-line electrospray ionization tandem mass spectrometry; COL, N’-(8-carboxyoctanyl)lysine; HNA, 4-hydroxynonanoic acid; HNE, 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal; HPNE, 4-hydroperoxy-2-nonenal; SRM, selected reaction monitoring.
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NH₃ from the lysine immonium ion (Figs. 1 and 2, D–F). It was expected that these characteristic common fragment ions might allow the comprehensive analysis of histidine and lysine adducts using LC-ESI-MS/MS. To test the validity of this procedure, native and modified BSA with the lipid peroxidation-derived aldehydes, such as 2-alkenals, 4-hydroxy-2-alkenals, and 4-hydroperoxy-2-nonenal, were treated with NaBH₄ to stabilize the adducts, hydrolyzed under the conditions of conventional acidic hydrolysis, and then subjected to the LC-ESI-MS/MS analyses. As shown in Fig. 3, the MS data could be visualized as a two-dimensional image, in which the x axis represents the LC retention time, and the y axis represents the mass-to-charge ratio (m/z) for the individual detected adducts.

**Adductome analysis of oxidized LDL**

An important part of the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis has been implicated by the oxidative modification of low-density lipoproteins (LDL) (4, 5). The modification of LDL involves the peroxidation of PUFAs included in the LDL particle along with the appearance of lipid peroxidation products, such as aldehydes (2, 6). Hence, we applied the adductome analysis to the native and Cu²⁺-oxidized LDL to simultaneously detect a variety of histidine and lysine adducts. Fig. 4 shows the adductome maps of the putative histidine adducts generated in the native and oxidized LDL. The adductome maps are shown with a color gradient encoding the relative abundance from blue (low) to red (high). Product identification was tentatively made.
by comparison of the retention time and the mass-to-charge ratio of each adduct detected in the aldehyde-modified proteins (Fig. 3). The most abundant product H1 was suggested to be identical to the reduced form of the 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal (HNE)-histidine Michael adduct (Fig. 4). In addition, products H2, H3, H4, and H5 were putatively identified as the reduced form of 2-octenal-histidine, 2-nonenal-histidine, 2-decanal-histidine, and 2-undecanal-histidine Michael addition-type adducts, respectively (Fig. 4). The adductome maps suggested that these 2-alkenal-histidine adducts might be relatively minor products. It was also suggested that product H6 was one of the major histidine adducts with an M + H+ at 310, representing an increase of m/z 155. This change in the molecular weight was previously observed in an aldehyde-oxidized product, N^+4-hydroxynonanoic acid-lysine, originating from the reaction of lysine with 4-hydroperoxy-2-nonenal (HPNE), the 4-hydroperoxy analog of HNE (7). Indeed, the hydroxynonanoic acid-histidine adduct was detected as one of the major products in the reaction of histidine with HPNE (data not shown). Thus, it was revealed that histidine residues could be converted to the HNE- and HPNE-derived adducts during oxidative modification of the LDL (Fig. 5).

In contrast, the profile of lysine adducts generated in the oxidized LDL was much more complex than that of the histidine adducts (Fig. 6). In contrast to the histidine adducts, the 4-hydroxy-2-alkenal-derived lysine adducts were barely detected in the oxidized LDL. At least six minor products were putatively identified as the 2-alkenal-lysine adducts, such as the acrolein-lysine (K1), 2-heptenal-lysine (K2), 2-hexenal-
lysine (K3), 2-octenal-lysine (K4 and K5), and 2-noxenal-lysine (K6) adducts. In addition, an HPNE-derived N^-(4-hydroxynonanoic acid)-lysine adduct (HNA-lactone-Lys) was also detected as the minor product (K7). In addition to these minor products, we detected K8 as one of the most abundant lysine adducts generated in the oxidized LDL. However, the product showed no identity to any of the putative adducts detected in the modified proteins with authentic aldehydes (Fig. 3B). Therefore, we sought to identify the adduct K8.

**Identification of a major lysine adduct**

The LC-MS of the most abundant lysine adduct K8 in the positive ion mode showed a molecular ion at m/z of 303 ([M + H]^+), corresponding to a 157-Da increase in the mass value of the unmodified lysine. The high resolution ESI-MS showed a molecular ion peak at m/z 303.22783, [M + H]^+ corresponding to the molecular formula of C_{15}H_{31}N_{2}O_{4}. These data suggest that the adducted moiety may have the molecular formula of C_{9}H_{17}O_{2}. Because this moiety was likely to be originated from lipid peroxidation, the structure of the adduct was speculated to be either N^-(1-carboxyoctan-2-yl)-lysine, a Michael addition adduct of lysine with 2-nonenoic acid, or N^-(8-carboxyoctanoyl)lysine, a Schiff base adduct of lysine with 9-oxononanoic acid (Fig. 7A). To confirm the structure, both adducts were chemically prepared and analyzed by LC-ESI-MS/MS. The data revealed that K8 was indistinguishable from N^-(8-carboxyoctanoyl)lysine (hereinafter referred to as “COL”) (Fig. 7, B and C).

**Identification of a lipid-derived aldehyde responsible for the formation of COL**

We next sought to identify the lipid-derived aldehyde responsible for the formation of COL in the oxidized LDL. The presence of a carboxyl group suggested that it might have originated from the reaction of lysine with aldehydes still esterified to the parent molecules of lipid esters, namely core aldehydes. Hence, we attempted to identify an oxidized fatty acid moiety in the core aldehydes. The most likely candidates might be the 9-oxo-7-nonenoic and 9-oxononanoic acids. Upon reaction with lysine, they form distinct Schiff base adducts but could be converted to the same product (COL) via reduction with NaBH₄ (Fig. 8A). Hence, to determine which adducts are actually formed in the oxidized LDL, we performed the deuterium incorporation experiments using sodium borodeuteride (NaBD₄). It was anticipated that reduction with NaBD₄ allowed us to discriminate between the 9-oxononanoic acid-lysine and 9-oxo-7-nonenoic acid-lysine adducts (Fig. 8A). This approach using NaBD₄ was then applied to the oxidized LDL to confirm the identity of the major adducts.
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LDL. The oxidized LDL was reduced with NaBD₄, hydrolyzed, and analyzed by LC-ESI-MS/MS for the detection of COL. As shown in Fig. 8B, both deuterided COLs were detected; however, a monodeuterided product was detected much more prominently than the dideuterided product. These data strongly suggest that COL generated in the oxidized LDL mainly originated from the 9-oxononanoic acid-dideuterided product.

**Determination of COL in the oxidized LDL**

We then sought to determine whether COL could be a biomarker for the lipid peroxidation modification of proteins in vivo. To this end, we established a highly sensitive and specific method for the measurement of COL using LC-ESI-MS/MS coupled with a stable isotope dilution method. The collision-induced dissociation of COL produced relevant daughter ions at m/z 156, 130, and 84 (Fig. 9, A and B). The amount of COL was quantified by the ratio of the peak area of the target products and of the stable isotope-labeled internal standard (Fig. 9, C and D). We then attempted to detect COL in the Cu²⁺-oxidized LDL using LC-ESI-MS/MS. When the isolated human plasma LDL (1 mg/ml) was incubated at 37 °C with Cu²⁺ (5 μM), the formation of COL steadily increased up to 4 h and thereafter decreased (Fig. 9, E and F). Strikingly, the maximum yield of the adduct was 36 mol/mol LDL. This exceptionally high yield was in good agreement with the observation that COL was detected as one of the most abundant lysine adducts in the adductome analysis (Fig. 6). In contrast, the yields of the most abundant histidine adducts, i.e. the HNE-histidine and HPNE-histidine (HNA-lactone-His) adducts, were less than 5 mol/mol LDL (Figs. 10 and 11). COL was also detected in the minimally oxidized LDL with isolated lipoygenase (2.40 ± 0.10 mol/mol LDL).

**Determination of COL in the sera from spontaneously hyperlipidemic mice and hyperlipidemia patients**

To evaluate the clinical utility of COL as a biomarker for human diseases, we determined the adduct in the sera from apoE-deficient C.KOR/StmSlc-Apoe<sup>−/−</sup> mice, spontaneously hyperlipidemic mice with a genetic background of BALB/c. We confirmed that the total cholesterol and triglyceride levels were significantly increased in the hyperlipidemic mice compared with that in the wild-type controls, although there were no significant differences in the glucose level and body weight (Table 1). The sera from the control BALB/c and hyperlipidemic mice were analyzed for COL using a stable isotope dilution-based LC-ESI-MS/MS technique. As shown in Fig. 12, A and B, consistent with the importance of the oxidation in the hyperlipidemic mice, the COL levels in the sera of hyperlipidemic mice were significantly higher than those of the normal mice. The average amount of COL in the control and hyperlipidemic mice was about 473 and 748 pmol/mg serum protein, respectively (Fig. 12B). In addition, we separated lipoprotein fractions from pooled fresh sera of hyperlipidemic mice and analyzed COL by LC-ESI-MS/MS. The amount of COL in the lipoprotein fractions was about 90.1 pmol/mg protein, whereas the adduct in lipoprotein-depleted fractions was only about 3.6 pmol/mg protein (Fig. 12C).

We then measured COL in the sera from patients with hyperlipidemia. Hyperlipidemia was defined as the total cholesterol level >220 mg/dl, an LDL level >140 mg/dl, and triglycerides >150 mg/dl (Table 2). Fourteen hyperlipidemia patients meeting these specific criteria and 14 healthy individuals were analyzed to measure the COL. The COL was detected in both the normal and hyperlipidemia individuals, but significantly higher amounts were present in the hyperlipidemia group (normal (n = 14), 3.94 ± 0.39 pmol/mg protein; hyperlipidemia (n = 14), 5.36 ± 0.21 pmol/mg protein (mean ± S.E.), p < 0.01 by Student’s unpaired t test) (Fig. 12D). In addition, a significant but moderate correlation between the levels of COL and those of LDL was observed (Fig. 12E). This finding is consistent with the data that the exceptionally high yield of COL was detected as one of the most abundant lysine adducts in the adductome analysis of the in vitro-oxidized LDL. These clinical data suggest that COL could be a candi-
date biomarker for hyperlipidemia-related diseases, such as atherosclerosis.

**Discussion**

In this study, to discover new biomarkers for the systematic detection and monitoring of lipid peroxidation-specific products, we adapted a mass spectrometry-based adductome approach. The major advantage of this approach was to facilitate the visualization of putative adduct patterns and their relative levels of incidence, differentiating between various modes of modification and assessing the contributions of a given mode to a particular disease state. By comparing adduct spots across parallel samples, this approach may lead to the identification of unique adduct spots capable of distinguishing different samples, a feature that has the potential use for biomarker discovery. The adductome approach was first applied by Matsuda and co-workers (8) for a survey of DNA adducts with lipid peroxidation products. They designed a strategy based on the principle that DNA adducts are prone to lose 2-deoxyribose from positively ionized 2-deoxynucleoside adducts during the fragmentation process, *i.e.* fragment ion peaks showing a loss of the 2-deoxyribose moiety from a precursor ion in the MS spectrum were presumed to be derived from the DNA adducts. Using this procedure, they performed a comprehensive analysis of the DNA adducts generated in human tissues (9–11).

Based on the fact that the generation of covalently modified proteins with lipid peroxidation products is associated with a number of pathological conditions (12), we expected that the adductome approach might also be useful for the discovery of new biomarkers for the lipid peroxidation modification of proteins. Taking advantage of the fact that the authentic histidine and lysine adducts gave the specific fragment ions that were observed at *m/z* 110 and 84, respectively, we analyzed modified proteins with the lipid peroxidation-derived aldehydes, such as 2-alkenals, 4-hydroxy-2-alkenals, and 4-hydroperoxy-2-nonenal, and we demonstrated that the data obtained from analyz-

**Figure 9. Quantification of COL adduct in Cu^{2+}-oxidized LDL.** A and B, collision-induced dissociation of the [M + H]^+ of COL adduct at the collision energy of 25 V. A, proposed structures of individual ions. C, LC-ESI-MS/MS analysis of [13C6,15N3]COL adduct. Upper, SRM for [13C6,15N3]COL adduct (*m/z* 311 > 90); lower, SRM for COL adduct (*m/z* 303 > 84). D, calibration curves for COL adduct. E and F, time-dependent formation of COL adduct in the Cu^{2+}-oxidized LDL. The LDLs were analyzed by LC-ESI-MS/MS in the SRM mode following NaBH4 reduction and acid hydrolysis.
ing the complex adduct mixtures by LC-ESI-MS/MS could be visualized as a two-dimensional plot (Fig. 3). The identification of these fragment ions and the visualization of the adduct patterns were crucial because they allowed the comprehensive and comparative analysis of histidine and lysine adducts for the analysis of more complex biological samples.

The oxidative modification of LDL in the artery wall has been implicated as one of the major physiologically relevant mechanisms for the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. There is widespread evidence supporting the role for lipid peroxidation in the molecular mechanism of the formation of the oxidized LDL as a pathogenic factor. Many of the lipid peroxidation products exhibit a high reactivity with proteins, generating a variety of inter- and intramolecular covalent adducts. Significant fractions of the lysine and histidine residues are modified during the Cu²⁺/H₂O₂-catalyzed oxidation of the LDL (13). The PUFA-derived reactive aldehydes are thought to be responsible for such modifications by formation of adducts to the imidazole groups of the histidine residues and the ε-amino groups of the lysine residues. However, a large fraction of lysine residues modified during the LDL oxidation remains unquantified and even unidentified. Because of the extensively recognized biological

### Table 1

Fasting serum biochemistry in BALB/c and spontaneously hyperlipidemic mice

|                | BALB/c (n = 20) | Hyperlipidemic mice (n = 15) |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| COL (pmol/mg protein) | 473.2 ± 27.3   | 748.3 ± 107.9*             |
| Total cholesterol (mg/dl) | 90.8 ± 2.4     | 1018 ± 24***              |
| Triglyceride (mg/dl)       | 36.3 ± 1.9     | 161.2 ± 9.9***            |
| Glucose (mg/dl)            | 30.4 ± 3.1     | 27.4 ± 2.2                |
| Body weight (g)            | 23.1 ± 0.3     | 23.5 ± 0.3                |

Data are shown as mean ± S.E., *p < 0.05; ***, p < 0.005.
effects of the oxidized LDL, identification and quantification of the adducts, especially the lysine adducts, are essential for clarifying the role of the oxidized LDL in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis and other diseases. Hence, to find a biomarker for assessing the lipid peroxidation modification of protein in vivo, we analyzed the oxidized LDL by the adductome approach and identified 14 putative adducts (6 histidine and 8 lysine adducts) as biomarker candidates (Figs. 4 and 6). Although the identities of many other formed products remain to be determined, the adductome analysis of the in vitro oxidized LDL enabled the identification of the majority of the major histidine and lysine adducts.

The histidine adductome of the oxidized LDL revealed that HNE is mainly responsible for modification of the histidine residues in the LDL apoB (Fig. 4). This result is consistent with the previous finding that the yield of the HNE-histidine adducts generated in the oxidized LDL was about 6 mol/mol LDL, accounting for nearly 70% of the histidine residues lost (14). The adductome analysis of the oxidized LDL also allowed detection of a histidine adduct with a five-membered lactone ring (H6). The origin was speculated to be an HPNE adduct, 4-hydroxynonenoic acid-histidine. HPNE indeed reacted by a Michael addition mechanism with the imidazole ring of a histidine analog to generate the 4-hydroxynonenoic acid-histidine adduct, which was further converted to the lactone ring-containing product after acid hydrolysis (Fig. 5). Other adducts identified by the adductome included the reduced form of the 2-alkenal-histidine adducts, such as 2-octenal-histidine, 2-nonenal-histidine, 2-decanal-histidine, and 2-undecanal-histidine Michael addition-type adducts (Fig. 4).

Based on the lysine adductome analysis of the oxidized LDL, we putatively identified COL as a potential biomarker for the lipid peroxidation modification of proteins. Strikingly, the maximum yield of COL was 36 mol/mol LDL, which is probably the most abundant among the adducts that had been detected in the in vitro oxidized LDL. In addition, COL was also detected in the lipoxygenase-catalyzed minimally oxidized LDL, suggesting that COL could be formed under a biologically relevant lipid oxidation state. Using the deuterium incorporation experiments (Fig. 8), we identified 9-oxononanoic acid as a source of COL. It has been reported that this aldehyde can be formed by the Hock cleavage reaction during the peroxidation of linoleic acid (15), the most abundant fatty acid at the sn-2 position of the membrane phospholipids (16). The presence of a carboxyl group suggested that the origin of COL might be lysine adducts with phospholipid and/or cholesterol core aldehydes. Several previous studies have indeed demonstrated the covalent binding of oxidized phospholipids to lysine residues of the LDL apoB (17, 18). Itabe et al. (19) reported that oxidized phospho-

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**Table 2**

**Serum biochemistry in control and hyperlipidemia patients**

Data are shown as mean ± S.E. *, p < 0.05; **, p < 0.01; ***, p < 0.005.

|                      | Control (n=14) | Hyperlipidemia (n=14) |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Female/male          | 6/8           | 5/9                   |
| COL (pmol/mg protein)| 3.94 ± 0.39   | 5.36 ± 0.21**         |
| Age                  | 67.3 ± 2.7    | 66.1 ± 2.2            |
| LDL (mg/dl)          | 89.2 ± 5.0    | 151.9 ± 29.3***       |
| Triglyceride (mg/dl) | 95.1 ± 7.7    | 168.6 ± 12.7***       |
| Total cholesterol    | 167.4 ± 6.99  | 246.6 ± 6.3**         |
| Glucose (mg/dl)      | 90.9 ± 2.6    | 168.9 ± 13.8***       |

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**Figure 12. Quantification of COL adduct in vivo.** A and B, formation of COL adduct in the sera from control and spontaneously hyperlipidemic mice. *, p < 0.05. C, formation of COL adduct in lipoproteins fractions from spontaneously hyperlipidemic mice. ***, p < 0.005. D, formation of COL adduct in the sera from normal subjects and patients with hyperlipidemia. ***, p < 0.01. E, correlation between the levels of COL and those of LDL.
lipids form complexes with lysine residues on proteins due to the presence of 9-oxononanoylphosphatidylcholine. Gillotte et al. (20) proved by measuring the phosphorus incorporated into the LDL apoB that the majority of adducts generated in the oxidized LDL was attributed to oxidized phospholipids. In addition to the addition of oxidized phospholipids to apoB, the formation of the lysine Schiff-base adduct with oxidized cholesteryl esters during the LDL oxidation was also confirmed by LC-MS analysis (21) and by an immunochromical procedure (22).

Hyperlipidemia is a major risk factor for atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (23). It is caused by impaired lipid metabolism and is marked by elevation of the serum total cholesterol, triglycerides, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and relative reduction of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (24). Lipid-lowering drugs, such as statins, fibrates, and nicotinic acid, are commonly used for the treatment of hyperlipidemia. Using LC-ESI-MS/MS coupled with a stable isotope dilution method, a significantly higher amount of COL was detected in the sera from the atherosclerosis-prone, spontaneously hyperlipidemic mice. In addition, significantly higher amounts of COL were present in the patients with hyperlipidemia. Interestingly, the COL level in the sera from the mice was 100-fold higher than that of the human samples (Fig. 12). Although we have no data to explain the difference, this might be associated with the differences in the composition and/or metabolism of lipoproteins between mouse and human.

A correlation between the COL and LDL (Fig. 12) suggests that COL may arise from the peroxidation of lipoproteins, such as LDL. This speculation is also supported by our following observations: (i) the exceptionally high yield of COL was detected as one of the most abundant lysine adducts in the adductome analysis of the in vitro-oxidized LDL (Fig. 6), and (ii) COL was mainly detected in the lipoprotein fractions from sera of hyperlipidemic mice (Fig. 12). The oxidative modification of LDL-associated lipids is directly involved in the initiation of the atherosclerotic process, and the LDL quality directly influences the cardiovascular risk (25). Thus, COL may serve as a useful biochemical index of lipoprotein peroxidation and/or LDL quality in vivo. COL measurements may also facilitate a variety of investigations into the pathophysiology of both atherosclerosis and age-related complications. These would include clinical studies aimed at elucidating the benefit of strict LDL control in preventing hyperlipidemia and atherosclerosis, as well as experimental investigations of the role of the lipid peroxidation modification of proteins in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis.

We also attempted to detect COL in the athero-prone legions from hyperlipidemic mice. Although COL was detectable in both control and athero-prone legions, a significant difference between control and athero-prone legions was not observed (data not shown). The COL levels in the tissues were extremely low (~10 pmol/mg protein or less) in comparison with those detected in the sera from hyperlipidemic mice (~700 pmol/mg protein) (Fig. 12). Although details remain unclear, these data suggest the presence of a specific production mechanism of COL in the circulating system and the utility and importance of COL as a serum biomarker for hyperlipidemia.

We hypothesized that if the lipid content is higher, more adducts are likely to be formed even when there is a “normal level” of lipid peroxidation. To confirm this, we normalized the amounts of COL to the triglyceride content. However, the normalization showed a significant decline of the COL levels in the hyperlipidemic mice compared with the control mice (data not shown). Similar results were also obtained in the hyperlipidemic patients (data not shown). These results suggest that although hyperlipidemia results in increased accumulation of lipids and thereby elevated plasma lipid peroxidation product levels, which in turn are responsible for the increase in COL, the individual lipids in the hyperlipidemic mice are less prone to lipid peroxidation. It may be associated with the fact that fatty acid composition can be changed in both plasma and liver samples in hyperlipidemia mice. In fact, the increase in the percentages of myristic acid (C14:0), palmitoleic acid (C16:1), and oleic acid (C18:1) has been reported in hyperlipidemia (26).

To examine the effect of high-fat diet on the COL adduct formation, we attempted to analyze the COL level in sera from a high-fat diet-fed hyperlipidemic mice. Contrary to expectations, the COL adduct was significantly reduced in the high-fat diet-fed hyperlipidemic mice compared with control diet-fed hyperlipidemic mice.3 These results may be ascribed to the high amounts of saturated and monounsaturated fatty acids (~89%) and relatively low amounts of polyunsaturated fatty acids, including linoleic acid, a precursor of COL, in the high-fat diet. This can be the reason why the COL level was significantly reduced in the sera from the high-fat diet-fed hyperlipidemic mice. Although these results are very interesting, we would like to investigate more about this phenomenon in our future study.

In summary, to assess the totality of the covalent modification of histidine and lysine residues in protein, we developed a novel method for the comprehensive analysis of histidine and lysine modification based on LC-ESI-MS/MS. The adductome analysis of the oxidized LDL in this study allowed the identification of the most abundant lysine adduct, COL. In addition, a significantly higher amount of COL was detected in the sera from the atherosclerosis-prone mice and from the patients with hyperlipidemia, compared with the controls. These data not only offer structural insights into protein modification by lipid peroxidation products but also provide a platform for the discovery of biomarkers for human diseases.

**Experimental procedures**

**Materials**

HPNE was prepared by the autoxidation of (3Z)-nonenal as described previously (7). All of the other reagents used in the study were of analytical grade and obtained from commercial sources.

**Preparation aldehyde-modified protein**

Human serum albumin or BSA (1.0 mg/ml) was incubated with 1.0 mM each aldehyde in PBS at 37 °C for 24 h under atmospheric oxygen.

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3 T. Shibata, K. Shimizu, and K. Uchida, unpublished observations.
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**In vitro peroxidation of LDL**

LDL (1.019–1.063 g/ml) was prepared from the plasma of healthy humans by sequential ultracentrifugation and then extensively dialyzed against PBS (pH 7.4) containing 100 µM EDTA at 4 °C. The LDL used for the oxidative modification by Cu²⁺ was dialyzed against a 1000-fold volume of PBS at 4 °C. It was sterilized with a Mille-GV filter (Millipore) after dialysis. The protein concentration of LDL was measured using the bicinchoninic acid protein assay reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The oxidation of LDL (1 mg of protein/ml) by 5 µM Cu²⁺ was carried out at 37 °C under air in PBS (pH 7.4). Enzymatically modified LDL was prepared using soybean lipoygenase (Sigma). LDL (1 mg of protein/ml) was incubated with or without lipoygenase (1000 units/ml) for 8 h at 37 °C in PBS (pH 7.4) containing EDTA (1 mM).

**Sample reduction and hydrolysis**

The protein samples were reduced with 100 mM NaBH₄ at room temperature for 3 h and then treated with an equal volume of 20% trichloroacetic acid on ice for 1 h. After centrifugation at 4000 × g for 30 min at 4 °C, the proteins were hydrolyzed in vacuo with 2 ml of 6 N HCl for 24 h at 110 °C.

**Protein adductome analysis using LC-ESI-MS/MS**

Acid-hydrolyzed protein used for the adductome analysis was redissolved in ethanol and then subjected to the protein adductome analysis using a TQD triple stage quadrupole mass spectrometer (Waters) equipped with an ESI probe and interfaced with a UPLC system (Waters). The sample injection volumes of 10 µl each were separated on a Develosil HB-C30-UG 3-µm column (100 × 2.0 mm) (Nomura Chemical) at the flow rate of 0.3 ml/min. A discontinuous gradient was used by solvent A (H₂O containing 0.1% formic acid) with solvent B (methanol) as follows: 1% B at 0 min, 99% B at 20 min. Selected reaction monitoring (SRM) was performed in the positive ion mode using nitrogen as the nebulizing gas. The experimental conditions were as follows: ion source temperature, 120 °C; desolvation temperature, 350 °C; cone voltage, 25 V; collision energy, 25 eV; desolvation gas flow rate, 700 liters/h; cone gas flow rate, 50 liters/h; collision gas, argon. The strategy was designed to detect the product ion (m/z 84.0, for lysine adducts; m/z 110.0, for histidine adducts) from positively ionized lysine and histidine adducts by monitoring the samples transmitting their [M + H]⁺ >84.0 (for lysine adducts) and [M + H]⁺ >110.0 (for His adducts) transitions.

**Preparation of COL**

The 9-oxononanoic acid was prepared using the Grubbs catalyst second generation (Sigma). To a solution of 7-oxoenoic acid (2.5 mmol, 1 eq) and acrolein (7.4 mmol, 3 eq) in dry oxygen-free CH₄Cl₂ (12.5 ml) was added the Grubbs catalyst second generation (21.2 mg, 0.01 eq). After stirring for 3 h at room temperature, the solvent was evaporated, and the residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate, 50:50) to give the 9-oxononanoic acid. N⁺-Acetyl-l-lysine (10 mM) was incubated with oxononanoic acid (10 mM) in PBS at 37 °C for 24 h. After incubation, the resulting reaction solution was reduced with 100 mM NaBH₄ at room temperature for 3 h and then hydrolyzed with HCl for 24 h at 110 °C. After acid hydrolysis, the COL was purified by reverse-phase HPLC.

**Preparation of N⁺-(1-carboxyoctan-2-yl)-lysine**

The N⁺-(1-carboxyoctan-2-yl)-lysine adduct was prepared by the oxidation of the trans-2-nonenal-lysine Michael adduct as described previously (27). Briefly, trans-2-nonenal-treated HSA was treated with NaClO₂ for oxidation of the aldehyde group to the carboxylic acid.

**Quantification of COL adduct by LC-ESI-MS/MS**

The sample injection volumes of 10 µl each were separated on a Develosil HB-C30-UG 3-µm column (100 × 2.0 mm) (Nomura Chemical) at the flow rate of 0.3 ml/min. A discontinuous gradient was used by solvent A (H₂O containing 0.1% formic acid) with solvent B (methanol) as follows: 1% B at 0 min, 99% B at 20 min. Mass spectrometric analyses were performed on line using ESI-MS/MS in the positive ion mode with the SRM mode (cone potential 30 eV/collision energy 30 eV for HNE-histidine; cone potential 35 eV/collision energy 30 eV for HNA-lactone-His). The monitored SRM transitions were as follows: [¹⁵N₃]HNE-histidine, m/z 317.0 > 110.0, and HNE-histidine, m/z 314.0 > 110.0; [¹⁵N₃]HNA-lactone-histidine, m/z 313.0 > 113.0, and HNA-lactone-histidine, m/z 310.0 > 110.0. The amounts of the adducts were quantified by the ratio of the peak area of the target adducts and of the stable isotope. QuanLynx software (Waters) was used to create the standard curves and to calculate the adduct concentrations.

**Quantification of HNE-histidine and HNA-lactone-histidine adducts by LC-ESI-MS/MS**

Mass spectrometric analyses were performed using an ACQUITY TQD system (Waters) equipped with an ESI probe and interfaced with a UPLC system (Waters). The sample injection volumes of 10 µl each were separated on a Waters BEH C18 1.7-µm column (100 × 2.1 mm) at a flow rate of 0.3 ml/min. A discontinuous gradient was used by solvent A (H₂O containing 0.1% formic acid) with solvent B (acetonitrile containing 0.1% formic acid) as follows: 5% B at 0 min, 95% B at 6 min, and 95% B at 7 min. Mass spectrometric analyses were performed on line using ESI-MS/MS in the positive ion mode with the SRM mode (cone potential 30 eV/collision energy 30 eV for HNE-histidine; cone potential 35 eV/collision energy 30 eV for HNA-lactone-His). The monitored SRM transitions were as follows: [¹⁵N₃]HNE-histidine, m/z 317.0 > 110.0, and HNE-histidine, m/z 314.0 > 110.0; [¹⁵N₃]HNA-lactone-histidine, m/z 313.0 > 113.0, and HNA-lactone-histidine, m/z 310.0 > 110.0. The amounts of the adducts were quantified by the ratio of the peak area of the target adducts and of the stable isotope. QuanLynx software (Waters) was used to create the standard curves and to calculate the adduct concentrations.
target adducts and of the stable isotope. QuanLynx software (Waters) was used to create the standard curves and to calculate the adduct concentrations. The intra-assay precision was determined in five repeats within one LC-MS/MS run using the hydrolyzed sample from serum of a single hyperlipidemic mouse. The variations in inter-assay experiments for the COL adduct was 5.3%.

**Animal experiments**

Male BALB/c and male spontaneously hyperlipidemic mice (C.KOR/StmSlc-Apoehshl), a line of apoE-deficient spontaneously hyperlipidemic mice with a genetic background of BALB/c, were purchased from Japan SLC (Hamamatsu, Japan). The mice were housed in a temperature-controlled pathogen-free room with light from 7:00 to 19:00 h (daytime) and had free access to standard food and water. All procedures were approved by the Animal Experiment Committee in the Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences, Nagoya University. Twenty BALB/c and 20 spontaneously hyperlipidemic mice were used as serum donors at 10 weeks of age. Among them, five of the hyperlipidemic mice, which were housed in the same cage, were excluded because of significant loss of body weight. Blood was collected from the tail vein and allowed to stand for 3 h and then treated with an equal volume of 20% trichloroacetic acid on ice for 1 h. After centrifugation at 4000 × g for 30 min at 4 °C, the proteins mixed with the internal standard (1 nmol) were hydrolyzed in vacuo with 2 ml of 6 N HCl for 24 h at 110 °C. The resulting hydrolysates were dissolved with 400 µl of ethanol and analyzed by LC-MS/MS.

**Human serum samples**

Serum samples were obtained from 14 healthy individuals and 14 patients with hyperlipidemia who underwent diagnostic evaluation at the Nagoya University Hospital (Nagoya, Japan). This study was approved by the Ethical Committee of the Nagoya University School of Medicine. Patients were considered to have this lipid disorder based on clinical and biochemical criteria as follows: high total cholesterol (>220 mg/dl), triglyceride (>150 mg/dl), and LDL (>140 mg/dl) levels at the baseline.

The human frozen sera (10–30 µl, 1 mg of protein/sample) were thawed and reduced with 100 mM NaBH₄ at room temperature for 3 h and then treated with an equal volume of 20% trichloroacetic acid on ice for 1 h. After centrifugation at 4000 × g for 30 min at 4 °C, the proteins mixed with the internal standard (1 nmol) were hydrolyzed in vacuo with 2 ml of 6 N HCl for 24 h at 110 °C. The resulting hydrolysates were dissolved with 400 µl of ethanol and analyzed by LC-MS/MS.

**Acknowledgments**—We thank Yuki Hondo and Emi Inuzuka for their excellent editorial and technical support.

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