Here, we provide the dataset associated with our research article on the potential effects of ocean acidification on antimicrobial peptide (AMP) activity in the gills of *Mytilus edulis*, “Impact of ocean acidification on antimicrobial activity in gills of the blue mussel (*Mytilus edulis*)” [1]. Blue mussels were stimulated with lipopolysaccharides and samples were collected at different time points post injection. Protein extracts were prepared from the gills, digested using trypsin and a full in-depth proteome investigation was performed using liquid chromatography coupled to tandem mass spectrometry (LC–MS/MS). Protein identification and quantification was performed using the MaxQuant 1.5.1.2 software, "MaxQuant enables high peptide identification rates, individualized p.p.b.-range mass accuracies and proteome-wide protein quantification" [2].

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### Specifications Table

| Subject area | Biology |
|--------------|---------|
| More specific subject area | Protein expression in *Mytilus edulis* |

| Type of data | Table,.xlsx file |
|--------------|-------------------|
| How data was acquired | Data dependent LC-MS/MS acquired on a Q Exactive instrument (Thermo Fisher Scientific) coupled to a ultra nano high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) system (EASY-nLC™ 1000, Thermo Fisher Scientific) |
| Data format | Processed, analyzed |
| Experimental factors | a) Lipopolysaccharide stimulation of blue mussels and protein extraction from gills |
| | a) LC-MS/MS analysis for protein identification and quantification |
| Experimental features | Blue mussels were stimulated with lipopolysaccharides and samples were collected at different time points post injection. Protein extracts were prepared from the gills, digested using trypsin and a full in-depth proteome investigation was performed using LC-Orbitrap MS/MS technique. The spectra (.RAW) were acquired using Xcalibur software 3.0.63 and further database searches were performed using MaxQuant 1.5.1.2. The search results were stored as.xls-files. |
| Data source location | Uppsala, Sweden |
| Data accessibility | Data are within this article (Supplementary Table 1) |

### Value of the data

- The data further validate the protein expression changes presented in Hernroth et al. [1].
- The data can be used to validate protein identification in *Mytilus edulis* from other studies.
- The in depth proteomic data enables comparison with RNA expression data.

### 1. Data

This dataset comprise the output file (Supplementary Table 1, available online) from the database search of LC–MS/MS raw files obtained from bottom-up MS analysis of gills from *Mytilus edulis* immune-challenged by lipopolysaccharide injection. Samples were collected at five time points post injection of lipopolysaccharide (Table 1). One control group of mussels injected with only *Mytilus* physiological saline (PS)-buffer was included. Each group included five individual mussels.

### 2. Experimental design, materials and methods

#### 2.1. Experimental set up

Thirty mussels were kept in the running seawater system of SLC-Kristineberg (∼32 PSU, 14 °C) and divided into six 15 L basins with five individuals in each. Bacterial contamination was avoided by pre-challenging with lipopolysaccharide (LPS; #L7261, Sigma Aldrich) dissolved in PS-buffer [3]. One control group of mussels was injected with only PS-buffer and the other five groups were injected with 0.2 μg LPS g⁻¹ mussel (wet weight), into the adductor muscle. The gills of mussels from the control group were dissected at time 0 followed by dissection of one group at a time after 0.5, 1.5, 3, 5 and 8 h post injection. The dissected gill tissues were immediately put on dry ice before being stored at −80 °C until further prepared.
2.2. Sample preparation

The samples were homogenized in 9 M urea, 20 mM HEPES using a micro pestle. Proteins were extracted by sonication using a probe with a 3 mm tip (10 × 1 s, amplitude 30%) followed by centrifugation at 16,000 g for 20 min at 4 °C. The total protein concentration in the samples was analyzed using Coomassie assay, with bovine serum albumin (BSA) as standard [4]. Aliquots corresponding to 20 μg protein were reduced with dithiothreitol (DTT) and alkylated with iodoacetamide (IAA). After four times dilution with 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate, trypsin was added in a trypsin:protein ratio of 1:20 and digestion was performed overnight. Thereafter the samples were purified by Pierce C18 Spin Columns (Thermo Scientific), dried and resolved in 60 μL 0.1% formic acid.

2.3. LC–MS/MS

The samples were analyzed using a QExactive Plus Orbitrap mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Bremen, Germany) equipped with a nano electrospray ion source. The peptides were separated by reversed phase liquid chromatography using an EASY-nLC 1000 system (Thermo Fisher Scientific). A set-up of pre-column and analytical column was used. The pre-column was a 2 cm EASY-column (1D 100 μm, 5 μm C18) (Thermo Fisher Scientific) while the analytical column was a 10 cm EASY-column (ID 75 μm, 3 μm, C18; Thermo Fisher Scientific). Peptides were eluted with a 90 min linear gradient from 4% to 100% acetonitrile at 250 nL min⁻¹. The mass spectrometer was operated in positive ion mode acquiring a survey mass spectrum with resolving power 70,000 (full width half maximum), m/z = 400-1750 using an automatic gain control (AGC) target of 3 × 10⁶. The 10 most intense ions were selected for higher-energy collisional dissociation (HCD) fragmentation (25% normalized collision energy) and MS/MS spectra were generated with an AGC target of 5 × 10⁵ at a resolution of 17,500. The mass spectrometer worked in data-dependent mode.

2.4. Mass spectrometry data handling

The acquired data (.RAW-files) were processed by MaxQuant 1.5.1.2 [2] and database searches were performed using the implemented Andromeda search engine. MS/MS spectra were correlated to a FASTA database containing proteins from *Mytilus* extracted from the NCBI database (release June 2015). A decoy search database, including common contaminants and a reverse database, was used to estimate the identification false discovery rate (FDR). An FDR of 1% was accepted. The search parameters included: maximum 10 ppm and 0.6 Da error tolerances for the survey scan and MS/MS analysis, respectively; enzyme specificity was trypsin; maximum one missed cleavage site allowed; cysteine carbamidomethylation was set as static modification and oxidation (M) was set as variable modification. For protein identification, only peptides with a minimum of seven amino acids and at least one unique peptide were accepted.

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Table 1. Samples included for each time point post injection.

| Sample number | Time post injection (h) |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1-5           | Ctrl                    |
| 6-10          | 0.5                     |
| 11-15         | 1.5                     |
| 16-20         | 3                       |
| 21-25         | 5                       |
| 26-30         | 8                       |
Acknowledgments

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Transparency document. Supplementary material

Transparency document associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2016.05.073.

Appendix A. Supplementary material

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2016.05.073.

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