Supplementary Data

Prediction of *S*-glutathionylated Proteins Progression in Alzheimer's Transgenic Mouse Model Using Principle Component Analysis

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CALIBRATION CURVE FOR DETERMINATION OF MOLECULAR WEIGHT

Here, μ is electrophoretic mobility; L is capillary length (30 cm); T is migration time; and V is applied voltage (–17.1KV).

$$\mu = \frac{L^2}{V \cdot T} \qquad (3)$$

Equation (3) shows a relationship between the logarithm of molecular mass and electrophoretic mobility for the five standard proteins indicating that the dextrin separation system described in this study is a size-based separation.

$$y = -16.414x + 6.4574 (R^2 = 0.9079) \qquad (4)$$

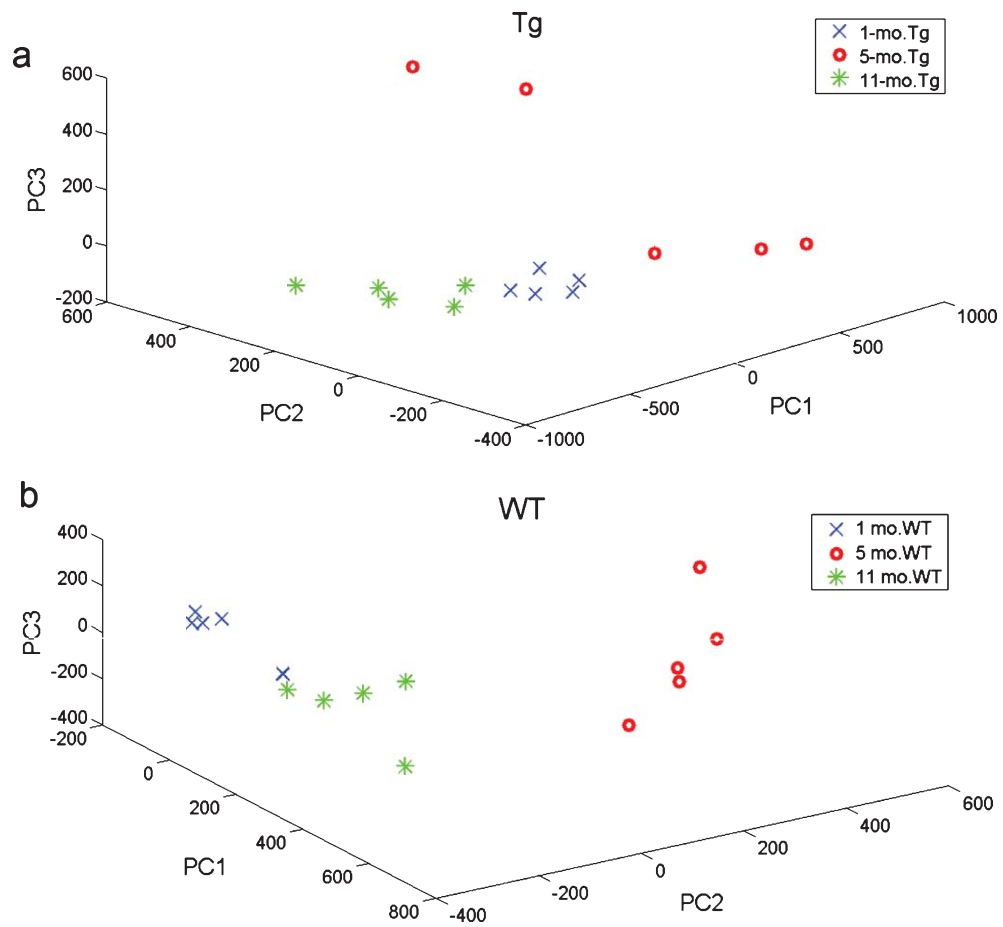In hence, the Mw range of protein can be estimated with the calibration curve and migration time.

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Supplementary Figure 1. A schematic block diagram describing overall experimental procedure.
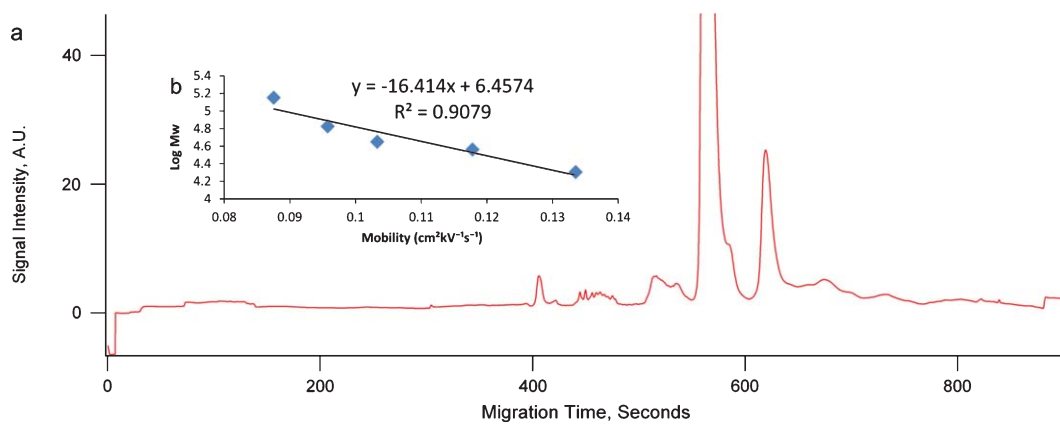
Supplementary Figure 2. Transformation of migration time (a) to molecular weight (Mw) value (b). Log of molecular mass of standard proteins as a function of their electrophoretic mobility.

Supplementary Table 1
PCA variance in brain tissues and blood samples

Brain	Variance (%)	Cumulative variance (%)	Blood	Variance (%)	Cumulative variance (%)
PC1	53.22	53.20	PC1	56.84	56.84
PC2	20.71	73.90	PC2	16.53	73.37
PC3	6.56	80.10	PC3	9.00	82.37
PC4	5.17	85.20	PC4	6.06	88.43
PC5	4.59	89.80	PC5	3.07	91.51
PC6	2.15	92.40	PC6	1.80	93.31