

Serum proteins differentially expressed in early- and late-onset preeclampsia assessed using iTRAQ proteomics and bioinformatics analyses

Chengcheng Tu^{Equal first author, 1}, Feng Tao^{Equal first author, 1}, Ying Qin², Mingzhu Wu¹, Ji Cheng¹, Ming Xie¹, Bing Shen², Junjiao Ren³, Dayan Huang^{Corresp., 3}, Hongbo Chen^{Corresp. 1}

¹ Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Maternal and Child Health Hospital Affiliated to Anhui Medical University, Hefei, Anhui, China

² School of Basic Medicine, Anhui Medical University, Hefei, Anhui, China

³ Department of Science and Education, Maternal and Child Health Hospital Affiliated to Anhui Medical University, Hefei, Anhui, China

Corresponding Authors: Dayan Huang, Hongbo Chen

Email address: ahfykj@163.com, chen hongbo@ahmu.edu.cn

Background. Preeclampsia remains a serious disorder that puts at risk the lives of perinatal mothers and infants worldwide. This study assessed potential pathogenic mechanisms underlying preeclampsia by investigating differentially expressed proteins (DEPs) in the serum of patients with early-onset preeclampsia (EOPE) and late-onset preeclampsia (LOPE) compared with healthy pregnant women. **Methods.** Blood samples were collected from four women with EOPE, four women with LOPE, and eight women with normal pregnancies, with four women providing control samples for each preeclampsia group. Serum proteins were identified by isobaric tags for relative and absolute quantitation combined with liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry. Serum proteins with differences in their levels compared with control groups of at least an absolute \log_{10} fold change (i.e., >1.2 difference) and that were also statistically significantly different between the groups at $P < 0.05$ were further analyzed. Bioinformatics analyses, including gene ontology and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes signaling pathway analyses, were used to determine the key proteins and signaling pathways associated with the development of PE and to determine those DEPS that differed between women with EOPE and those with LOPE. **Results.** Compared with serum samples from healthy pregnant women, those from women with EOPE displayed 70 proteins that were differentially expressed with significance. Among them, 51 proteins were significantly upregulated and 19 proteins were significantly downregulated. In serum samples from women with LOPE, 24 DEPs were identified, with 10 proteins significantly upregulated and 14 proteins significantly downregulated compared with healthy pregnant women. Bioinformatics analyses indicated that DEPs in both the EOPE and LOPE groups were associated with abnormalities in the activation of the coagulation cascade and

complement system as well as with lipid metabolism . In addition, 19 DEPs in the EOPE group were closely related to placental development or invasion of tumor cells.

Conclusion. The pathogenesis of EOPE and LOPE appeared to be associated with coagulation cascade activation, lipid metabolism, and complement activation. However, the pathogenesis of EOPE also involved processes associated with greater placental injury. This study provided numerous biomarkers that may be useful for the clinical diagnosis of EOPE and LOPE and offered potential mechanisms underpinning the development of these disorders.

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Chengcheng Tu^{1,#}, Feng Tao^{1,#}, Ying Qin², Mingzhu Wu¹, Ji Cheng¹, Min Xie², Bing Shen², Junjiao Ren³, Dayan Huang^{3,*}, Hongbo Chen^{1,*}

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Maternal and Child Health Hospital Affiliated to Anhui Medical University, Hefei, Anhui, China

²School of Basic Medicine, Anhui Medical University, Hefei, Anhui, China

³Department of Science and Education, Maternal and Child Health Hospital Affiliated to Anhui Medical University, Hefei, Anhui, China

#Authors contributed equally in this work

*, Address correspondence:

Hongbo Chen, Ph.D., Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Maternal and Child Health Hospital Affiliated to Anhui Medical University, 15 Yimin Road, Hefei, Anhui 230001, China, Tel: +86-18056076983, Email address: chenhongbo@ahmu.edu.cn.

Dayan Huang, Department of Science and Education, Maternal and Child Health Hospital Affiliated to Anhui Medical University, 15 Yimin Road, Hefei, Anhui 230001, China, Tel: +86-13856047630, Email address: ahfykj@163.com.

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Keywords: preeclampsia, early-onset preeclampsia, late-onset preeclampsia, proteomics, LC–MS/MS, iTRAQ

Introduction

Preeclampsia (PE), a hypertensive disorder complicating pregnancy, is the main cause of increased perinatal mortality among mothers and infants worldwide. The rate of PE in the United States is approximately 3.4% (Ghulmiyyah & Sibai 2012), and it is higher in developing countries (Ananth et al. 2013). PE is marked by new-onset hypertension occurring after 20 weeks of gestation, accompanied by either new-onset proteinuria or systemic multiple organ damage (Committee on Practice Bulletins—Obstetrics 2019). Severe PE may lead to convulsions, coma, cerebral hemorrhage, heart failure, placental abruption, disseminated intravascular coagulation, and even death (Bibbins-Domingo et al. 2017). Fetal delivery is the most effective treatment for PE, with other treatments of relieving symptoms used only as an attempt to gain time for enabling further maturity of the fetus. As a result, PE is the leading cause of premature birth and low birth weight, especially severe PE (Ananth & Vintzileos 2006).

The exact pathogenesis of PE remains unclear. However, PE is considered a placenta-derived disease because the syndrome resolves once the placenta is removed. There are two subtypes of PE: early- and late-onset preeclampsia. Their pathogeneses are not identical. Early-onset preeclampsia (EOPE) has a higher degree of placental damage, whereas late-onset preeclampsia (LOPE) may focus on the interaction between the normal senescence of the placenta and a maternal genetic susceptibility to cardiovascular and metabolic disease (Burton et al. 2019). However, pathophysiological changes of the placenta further lead to endothelial dysfunction and systemic inflammatory response, which are their common pathogenesis link. (Young et al. 2010).

The placenta is in direct contact with the maternal circulation. Therefore, any changes in the protein expression of placental tissue are reflected in maternal serum proteins (Norwitz 2007). If the types and levels of differentially expressed proteins (DEPs) in the serum of patients with PE can be researched quantitatively and holistically, specific serum biomarkers may be found for predicting PE and for further study of its pathogenesis. Compared with other proteomics methods, isobaric tags for relative and absolute quantitation (iTRAQ) combined with liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) is considered more effective for searching for serum or plasma biomarkers (Moulder et al. 2018). Therefore, in the present study, we used iTRAQ and LC-MS/MS methods to identify serum proteins differentially expressed between EOPE and LOPE and between women with PE and healthy pregnant women. We then used bioinformatics analyses to determine the key proteins and related signaling pathways associated with the development of EOPE and LOPE.

Materials & Methods

Participants and clinical samples

The Medical Research Ethics Committee of Anhui Medical University reviewed and approved our research protocol and an informed patient consent form (Anhui Medical Ethics approval No. 20150192). All patients signed the approved written informed consent form prior to being included in the study.

Blood samples were collected from December 2018 to May 2019 from 16 pregnant women, 8 of whom had received a diagnosis of PE, and were in the Maternal and Child Health Hospital Affiliated with Anhui Medical University. A PE diagnosis was made consistent with the 2019

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists pregnancy hypertension guidance (Committee on Practice Bulletins—Obstetrics 2019). All included pregnant women were primipara and without a disease that may have affected their serum protein levels, such as infection, multiple pregnancy, or gestational diabetes mellitus. Four serum samples were obtained from and allocated to each of the following four groups: EOPE, the EOPE control, LOPE, and the LOPE control groups.

Protein extraction and quality testing

High-abundance proteins were removed from the serum samples using Pierce Top 12 Abundant Protein Depletion Spin Columns (Thermo Fisher). The protein concentration was determined by the Bradford method. Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) was performed to separate the proteins and evaluate the quality of samples.

Trypsin enzymatic hydrolysis and peptide iTRAQ isobaric labeling

After protein quantification, a centrifuge tube containing 60 µg of protein solution was mixed with 5 µL dithiothreitol at 37°C for 1 h. Then 20 µL of iodoacetamide was added and the solution allowed to react for 1 h at room temperature. All samples were pipetted into ultrafiltration tubes, and the filtrate was discarded after centrifugation. UA buffer (100 µL) was added and the sample centrifuged at 14,000 g for 10 min; this step was repeated twice. Then, 50 mM NH₄HCO₃ (50 µL) was added and the filtrate discarded after centrifugation; this step was repeated three times. Trypsin buffer (40 µL) was added and mixed, and the samples were centrifuged at 600 rpm for 1 min. The samples were then subjected to enzymatic hydrolysis at

37°C for 12–18 h. A 75-μg sample was obtained. After labeling, the same volume of each sample was mixed together and desalted using a C18 cartridge.

LC-MS/MS analysis

The labeled samples were redissolved in 40 μL of 0.1% formic acid aqueous solution. The peptides were loaded onto a C18-reversed phase column (3 μm C18 resin, 75 μm × 15 cm). The mobile phases consisted of 2% methyl cyanide/0.1% formic acid/98% water and 80% methyl cyanide/0.08% formic acid/20% water. The gradient for the B phase increased linearly at 0–68 min from 7% to 36% and at 68–75 min, from 36% to 100%. Each sample was separated by capillary high-performance liquid chromatography and was analyzed by an Orbitrap Fusion Lumos mass spectrometer (Thermo Science). After the data were collected, they were processed according to the flowchart shown in Fig. 1. ProteinPilot Software, version 4.2 (Sciex), was used to search the human UniPro database using the FASTA format. Serum proteins with fold changes in their levels compared with control groups of at least 1.2 (in two of two replicates) and that were also statistically significantly different between the groups at $P < 0.05$ were further analyzed.

Gene ontology (GO) and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) signaling pathway analyses

Metascape, a web-based resource (<http://metascape.org>) for gene and protein annotation, visualization, and integration discovery (Fang et al. 2019; Soonthornvacharin et al. 2017) was used to perform GO analyses. The KOBAS online analysis database

(<http://kobas.cbi.pku.edu.cn/>) was used to performed KEGG pathway analyses (Kanehisa & Goto 2000). A two-sided $P < 0.05$ was regarded significantly different.

Results

Participants

The mean and standard deviation (SD) age of the patients in the EOPE group was 31.8 ± 5.0 years, and they were at a mean (SD) gestation of 31.9 ± 2.9 weeks; the mean (SD) age of the participants in the EOPE control group was 30.0 ± 1.0 years, with a mean (SD) gestation of 31.5 ± 1.4 weeks. No significant difference was found in age ($P = 0.57$) or gestational weeks ($P = 0.84$) between these two groups. The mean (SD) age of the patients in the LOPE group was 24.8 ± 1.5 years, with 37.8 ± 1.5 weeks' gestation; the mean (SD) age of the participants in the LOPE control group was 27.0 ± 1.3 years, with a mean (SD) of 38.9 ± 1.3 weeks' gestation. No significant difference was found in age ($P = 0.15$) or gestation ($P = 0.37$) between these two groups.

SDS-PAGE

The total proteins in the molecular weight range of 10–220 kDa from 16 samples were effectively separated by SDS-PAGE. The proteins were not degraded, and the high-abundance proteins were obtained (Fig. 2).

MS/MS spectrum analysis and Identification of DEPs

LC-MS/MS is a powerful tool for identifying proteins in serum samples. We identified 413 serum proteins in the EOPE and EOPE healthy control groups, of which 70 were significantly

and differentially expressed between the two groups, with 51 upregulated and 19 downregulated (Table 1, Fig. 3). We also identified 470 proteins in the LOPE and LOPE control groups, of which 24 proteins were significantly and differentially expressed between the two groups, with 10 upregulated and 14 downregulated (Table 2, Fig. 3). Clustergrams generated describing the expression of these DEPs indicated that the expression patterns between the patient EOPE or LOPE groups obviously differed from their control groups, but the two patient groups, EOPE and LOPE, clustered together (Fig. 3B and 3D).

GO functional annotation and enrichment analysis

GO analysis is an important method and tool in the field of bioinformatics. It includes three categories: cellular component, molecular function, and biological process. GO functional annotation analysis results show the number of DEPs under each item in the three categories. GO functional enrichment analysis provides significant GO functional terms associated with the DEPs, that is, those biological functions significantly correlated with the DEP. In vivo, different proteins coordinate with one another to generate a biological behavior, and a pathway-based analysis helps to further understand those biological functions. A significant pathway enrichment analysis can determine the most important biochemical and metabolic pathways and signal transduction pathways associated with the DEPs.

The GO functional annotation analysis results for the EOPE group are shown in Fig. 4. For the biological process category, the highest percentages of the proteins were associated with the term *biological regulation* (n = 43 proteins; with the top 3 upregulated proteins in this process being CHL1, LRP1, and CNTN1). For the cellular component category, the highest percentages of the proteins were associated with the term *extracellular region* (n = 49 proteins; with the top 2

upregulated proteins in this process being MMP2 and CHL1). For the molecular function category, the highest percentages of the proteins were associated with the term *binding* (n = 45 proteins; with the top 3 upregulated proteins in this process being MMP2, CHL1, and PEPD). For the LOPE group vs. their controls, the highest percentages of the proteins in the biological process category were associated with the term *biological regulation* (n = 17; with the top 3 upregulated proteins in this process being PAPP2, F7, and vWF). The highest percentages of the proteins in the cellular component category were associated with term *extracellular region* (n = 18; with the top 3 upregulated proteins in this process being PAPP2, CETP, and F7). The highest percentages of the proteins in the molecular function category were associated with the term *binding* (n = 13; with the top 3 upregulated proteins in this process being APPA2, CETP, and F7). The terms in the GO functional enrichment analysis for the EOPE group vs. their controls mainly included response to stress, defense response, and negative regulation of catalytic activity, whereas the terms in the GO functional enrichment analysis for the LOPE group vs. their controls included enzyme inhibitor activity and serine-type endopeptidase inhibitor activity (Fig. 5).

KEGG signaling pathway analysis

The KOBAS online analysis tool was used to identify the functions associated with the DEPs and the KEGG signaling pathways. Results of the KEGG pathway enrichment analysis showed that complement and coagulation cascades, proteoglycans in cancer, and metabolic pathways were the main signaling pathways associated with the EOPE group, whereas complement and coagulation cascades were the main signaling pathways associated with the LOPE group (Fig. 6).

Thus, the results indicated that a functional change in coagulation was the main finding for both EOPE and LOPE.

Discussion

Proteomics methods have provided some important information regarding PE. For example, Blumenstein et al. (2009) used a differential in gel electrophoresis–based approach to identify changes in the plasma proteome of pregnant women who subsequently developed PE. They found that those DEPs are mainly involved in lipoprotein metabolism, the blood coagulation system, and the complement system. The results of the present study were consistent with those of Blumenstein et al. (2009), but we also made some new discoveries (discussed below). These results suggest that the pathogenesis of PE is complex and is associated with multiple proteins and signaling pathways.

To maintain pregnancy and fetal growth progress within normal reference ranges, healthy pregnant women develop physiological hyperlipidemia. However, they do not experience angiopathy because high-density lipoprotein (a vascular protection factor) and low-density lipoprotein (LDL, an atherogenic factor) also increase to protect the vascular endothelium from injury (Jin et al. 2016; Wang et al. 2017). Compared with healthy pregnant women, pregnant women with PE display significantly increased serum triglycerides and LDLs, which may enhance oxidative stress and ultimately lead to vascular endothelial cell injury (Huda et al. 2009; Pohanka 2013). Our study found that there were six DEPs associated with lipid regulation increased in the PE groups, including ApoB, LRP1, ApoL3, ApoC-I, CETP, and ApoM. ApoB, the main carrier protein of LDL, is an atherogenic risk factor. Much evidence supports that ApoB

is significantly upregulated in the plasma of patients with PE (LIN et al. 2019). CETP plays an important role in high-density lipoprotein metabolism and reverse cholesterol transport and is upregulated in the third trimester of pregnancy. Another study has reported that the TaqIB polymorphism of the *CETP* gene is significantly correlated with the triglyceride and total cholesterol levels in patients with severe PE (Belo et al. 2004). Here, we reported for the first time, to our knowledge, that LRP1, ApoC1, and ApoL3 are increased in PE. LRP1 and ApoC1 accelerate the development of atherosclerosis through different pathways (Mueller et al. 2018; Westerterp et al. 2007). Endothelial function decreases during PE, and endothelial dysfunction is a characteristic of atherosclerosis. ApoL3, as a regulator of MAPK and FAK signaling in endothelial cells, has been shown to be involved in angiogenesis in vitro (Khalil et al. 2018). Increased ApoL3 in PE may be a compensatory response to endothelial dysfunction. Therefore, the current evidence suggests that dyslipidemia may be related to the development of PE, but the specific pathogenesis remains to be explored in future studies.

Physiological hypercoagulability in healthy pregnant women can prevent intrapartum and postpartum hemorrhage. However, abnormalities in coagulation, the anti-coagulation system, and the fibrinolytic system lead to pathological hypercoagulability in PE (Dusse et al. 2011). In the LOPE group of the present study, coagulation factors VII, vWF, and SRPIND1 were upregulated group, whereas AAT and ATIII were downregulated compared with healthy controls. In the EOPE group, coagulation factor V, plasminogen, and ADAMTS13 were upregulated. These results are consistent with those of many previous trials (discussed below). The level of plasma FVII in patients with severe PE is significantly higher than that in healthy pregnant women; therefore plasma FVI levels may show high sensitivity and specificity in

differentiating between PE and normal pregnancy (Dusse et al. 2016). The coagulation factor vWF is a specific marker that reflects damage of endothelial cells; thus, damaged microvascular endothelial cells in PE promote the expression of vWF. Owing to the activation of the intrinsic and exogenous coagulation pathways by damaged endothelial cells, a large number of coagulation factors are activated. This leads to a massive generation of thrombin, which consumes a large amount of anti-thrombin III, resulting in a significant decrease in its level (Demir & Dilek 2010; Pottecher et al. 2009). In response to abnormalities in the coagulation mechanism of PE, evidence-based medical study has also shown that oral administration of low-dose aspirin during early pregnancy can significantly reduce the incidence rate of PE (Rolnik et al. 2017).

A growing number of studies have shown that abnormal expression with the complement system is associated with PE (Agostinis et al. 2010; Derzsy et al. 2010). Our results add to this evidence, showing that expression levels of CFD, CIQC, C1RL, C9, C1S, and C1R were significantly increased, while expression levels of C4B, FCN2, and FCN3 were significantly decreased in the EOPE group compared with their control group. Moreover, the expression levels of complement C1RL and C4B were decreased in the LOPE group compared with their controls.

Downregulation of PSG1 and PSG9 expressed in the PE groups is an interesting finding in our study. PSG is a pregnancy-specific glycoprotein that is synthesized and secreted into the blood by placental syncytiotrophoblast cells. Rong et al. (2017) found that PSG9 significantly promotes the angiogenesis of human umbilical vein endothelial cells. Chang et al. (2016) found a significant increase in the number of cases with deletions in the PSG gene locus among patients

with PE. We hypothesize that downregulation of the PSG protein family may be involved in the pathogenesis of PE by affecting the proliferation of endothelial cells although no specific experimental evidence currently supports or disproves this hypothesis.

PE is considered a placenta-derived disease. In the classic two-stage model, placental stress leads to dysfunction of maternal peripheral endothelial cells, systemic inflammatory response, and the clinical syndrome of PE (Staff 2019). This model is also reflected in our mass spectrometry results. In both the EOPE and LOPE groups, abnormalities of coagulation cascade activation, lipid metabolism, and complement activation were found. However, the main stressor associated with EOPE is placental hypoperfusion secondary to impaired spiral artery remodeling; by contrast, in LOPE, the cause is more likely attributable to a mismatch between normal maternal perfusion and the metabolic demands of the placenta and fetus (Burton et al. 2019). Spiral artery remodeling is completed by the placental trophoblast cells continuously invading and destroying the uterine spiral arterial wall and gradually replacing the endothelial cells. Many studies have focused on the control of this invasion (Pollheimer et al. 2018; Wagner et al. 2011; Wu et al. 2016).

Unexpectedly, we also found 19 DEPs in the EOPE group that were closely related to placental development or invasion of tumor cells. This result was not detected in the LOPE group, which showed an increase only in PAPP2, which affects the invasion and metastasis of placental trophoblasts and leads to a gradual decline in placental function (Wagner et al. 2011). LYVE1, CST3, and NCAM1 are also reportedly involved in placental vascular remodeling (Pawlak et al. 2019; Song et al. 2010; Zhang et al. 2019). GRN, CD5L, ENO1, CHL1, CRISP3, VASN, and

TNIK promote the invasive ability of tumor cells (Aran et al. 2018; Bhandari et al. 2019; Buhusi et al. 2003; Chon et al. 2016; Song et al. 2014; Voshtani et al. 2019; Wang et al. 2019). By contrast, SEMA4B, KRT1, KRT9, FBLN1, and PTGDS are involved in the anti-invasive activity of tumor cells (Blanckaert et al. 2015; Jian et al. 2015; Marano et al. 2018; Zhang et al. 2018). MMP2 plays an important role in trophoblast invasion and is generally thought to be downregulated in PE (Wu et al. 2016). We found the opposite result, that is, the expression of MMP2 was upregulated in EOPE; however, expression of PI16, which inhibits MMP2 activity (Hazell et al. 2016), was also upregulated. PEPD is a hydrolase that affects collagen biosynthesis, cell proliferation, and matrix remodeling. Pehlivan et al. (2017) have shown that PEPD activity in the plasma, umbilical cord, and placental tissue of women with pregnancy-induced hypertension is higher than that of healthy pregnant women. Our results also indicated an upregulation of PEPD in the EOPE group. The dysregulation of the expression of these proteins may be an important cause of placental dysfunction in EOPE.

Conclusions

In summary, the use of iTRAQ combined with LC-MS/MS was effective for screening serum for DEPs in PE. We used bioinformatics to analyze the DEPs that showed significant changes in their expression levels to provide potential indicators for detecting PE and ideas for the study of pathogenesis in PE. In conclusion, the pathogenesis of EOPE and LOPE appeared to be related to dysfunctions in coagulation cascade activation, lipid metabolism, and complement activation. However, compared with that in LOPE, the pathogenesis of EOPE was associated with greater placental injury. This study provides numerous biomarkers that may be useful in the clinical

diagnosis of EOPE and LOPE and offers potential mechanisms for the development of these disorders, contributing to the future research on prediction, prevention, and pathogenesis of PE.

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497 **Figure Legends**

498

499 **Figure 1: Flowchart of the data analysis procedure.**

500

501 **Figure 2. Removal of high-abundance proteins.** (A) Lane E is the original sample from the
 502 early-onset preeclampsia (EOPE) group. Lane M contains markers. Lanes 1–4 are from serum
 503 samples obtained from the EOPE group after removing the highly abundant proteins, whereas
 504 lanes 5–8 are from the EOPE control group after removing the highly abundant proteins. (B)
 505 Lane L is the original sample from the late-onset preeclampsia (LOPE) group. Lane M contains
 506 markers. Lanes –1 to –4 are from the LOPE group after removing the highly abundant proteins,
 507 whereas lanes –5 to –8 are from the LOPE control group after removing the high-abundance
 508 proteins. The bands are clear and uniform and without protein degradation.

509

510 **Figure 3. Differential protein expression.** (A and C) Volcano plots with red dots on the right-
 511 hand side indicating upregulation, green dots on the left-hand side indicating downregulation,
 512 and black dots indicating no significant change in protein expression levels based on the criteria
 513 of an absolute \log_{10} fold change (FC; i.e., >1.2 difference) and $P < 0.05$ between early-onset
 514 preeclampsia and its control group (A), and between late-onset preeclampsia and its control
 515 group (C). (B and D) Clustergram for the expression of the DEPs between early-onset
 516 preeclampsia and control (B) and between late-onset preeclampsia and control (D).

517

518 **Figure 4. Gene ontology functional annotation.** The upregulated and downregulated proteins
 519 in the three categories of biological process, cellular component, and molecular function in (A)

520 the early-onset preeclampsia group vs. its control group and (B) the late-onset preeclampsia
521 group vs. its control group.

522

523 **Figure 5: Gene ontology (GO) functional enrichment.** Enriched GO terms for the upregulated
524 and downregulated proteins and the associated protein numbers in (A) early-onset preeclampsia
525 vs. its control and (B) late-onset preeclampsia vs. its control.

526

527 **Figure 6. Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway enrichment.** KEGG
528 pathways enriched for the upregulated and downregulated proteins and the associated protein
529 numbers in (A) early-onset preeclampsia vs. its control and (B) late-onset preeclampsia vs. its
530 control.

Table 1 (on next page)

List of differentially expressed proteins in the early-onset preeclampsia group.

Table 1: List of differentially expressed proteins in the early-onset preeclampsia group.

Regulated type	Protein accession	GENE NAME	PROTEIN DESCRIPTION	FC
UP	A0A024R6R4	MMP2	Matrix metalloproteinase 2	21.48
UP	A8K2X4	-	cDNA FLJ75401	12.87
UP	O00533	CHL1	Neural cell adhesion molecule L1-like protein	7.69
UP	J3K000	PEPD	PEPD protein	6.6
UP	A8K3I0	-	cDNA FLJ78437	6.31
UP	Q6UXB8	PI16	Peptidase inhibitor 16	5.76
UP	Q07954	LRP1	Prolow-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 1	4.82
UP	Q12860	CNTN1	Contactin-1	4.64
UP	V9HWB4	HEL-S-89n	Epididymis secretory sperm binding protein Li 89n	4.63
UP	P35527	KRT9	Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 9	4.51
UP	P14543	NID1	Nidogen-1	3.86
UP	O95236	APOL3	Apolipoprotein L3	3.4
UP	A6XNE2	-	Complement factor D preproprotein	3.34
UP	P41222	PTGDS	Prostaglandin-H2	3.17
UP	V9H1C1	-	Gelsolin exon 4 (Fragment)	2.95
UP	Q9Y5Y7	LYVE1	Lymphatic vessel endothelial hyaluronic acid receptor 1	2.95
UP	Q13201	MMRN1	Multimerin-1	2.83
UP	B3KQF4	-	cDNA FLJ90373	2.74
		DKFZp686M		
UP	Q6MZL2	0562	Uncharacterized protein DKFZp686M0562 (Fragment)	2.71
UP	J3KPA1	CRISP3	Cysteine-rich secretory protein 3	2.65
UP	P01034	CST3	Cystatin-C	2.64
UP	A0A0S2Z4F1	EFEMP1	EGF Containing Fibulin Extracellular Matrix Protein 1	2.62
UP	P23142	FBLN1	Fibulin-1	2.57
UP	A0A384N669	-	Epididymis secretory sperm binding protein	2.48
UP	J3KNB4	CAMP	Cathelicidin antimicrobial peptide	2.47
UP	B7Z544	-	cDNA FLJ51742	2.43
UP	A8K061	-	cDNA FLJ77880	2.42
UP	A0A087WV75	NCAM1	Neural cell adhesion molecule 1	2.37
UP	Q9NQ79	CRTAC1	Cartilage acidic protein 1	2.24
UP	B2RBW9	-	cDNA, FLJ95746	2.23
UP	A0A024RAA7	C1QC	Adiponectin B	2.15
UP	P16070	CD44	CD44 antigen	2.01
UP	Q76LX8	ADAMTS13	Von Willebrand Factor-Cleaving Protease	2.01
UP	Q6EMK4	VASN	Vasorin	2

UP	D6RE86	CP	Ceruloplasmin (Fragment)	1.88
UP	H6VRG1	KRT1	Keratin 1	1.87
UP	Q86U17	SERPINA11	Serpin A11	1.81
UP	Q9UKE5	TNIK	TRAF2 and NCK-interacting protein kinase	1.75
UP	P61626	LYZ	Lysozyme C	1.74
UP	P02743	APCS	Serum amyloid P-component	1.74
UP	Q16853	AOC3	Membrane primary amine oxidase	1.73
UP	Q9NZP8	C1RL	Complement C1r subcomponent-like protein	1.73
UP	A0A024R035	C9	Complement C9	1.71
UP	A0A0A0MRJ7	F5	Coagulation factor V	1.66
UP	P09871	C1S	Complement C1s subcomponent	1.65
UP	Q6PIL8	IGK@	IGK@ protein	1.63
UP	P49908	SELENOP	Selenoprotein P	1.55
UP	P02654	APOC1	Apolipoprotein C-I	1.55
UP	D3DRR6	ITIH2	Inter-alpha (Globulin) inhibitor H2	1.54
UP	B4DPQ0	C1R	Complement C1r subcomponent	1.52
UP	J3KNP4	SEMA4B	Semaphorin-4B	1.51
DOWN	Q6GMX6	IGH@	IGH@ protein	0.56
DOWN	A0A0X9TD47	-	MS-D1 light chain variable region (Fragment)	0.43
DOWN	Q9UNU2	C4B	Complement protein C4B frameshift mutant (Fragment)	0.43
DOWN	P01591	JCHAIN	Immunoglobulin J chain	0.34
DOWN	Q14213	EBI3	Interleukin-27 subunit beta	0.34
DOWN	P28799	GRN	Granulins	0.33
DOWN	B2R7N9	-	cDNA, FLJ93532	0.32
DOWN	P00709	LALBA	Alpha-lactalbumin	0.29
DOWN	G5E9F7	PSG1	Pregnancy specific beta-1-glycoprotein 1	0.25
DOWN	A0A1B0GUU9	IGHM	Immunoglobulin heavy constant mu (Fragment)	0.23
DOWN	A0A075B6R9	IGKV2D-24	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 2D-24	0.23
DOWN	O75636	FCN3	Ficolin-3	0.22
DOWN	O43866	CD5L	CD5 antigen-like	0.2
DOWN	P06733	ENO1	Alpha-enolase	0.16
DOWN	P09172	DBH	Dopamine beta-hydroxylase	0.16
DOWN	Q15485	FCN2	Ficolin-2	0.13
DOWN	Q86TT1		Full-length cDNA clone CS0DD006YL02 of Neuroblastoma	0.08
DOWN	P00739	HPR	Haptoglobin-related protein	0.06
DOWN	P00738	HP	Haptoglobin	0.01

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Table 2(on next page)

List of differentially expressed proteins in the late-onset preeclampsia group.

Table 2: List of differentially expressed proteins in the late-onset preeclampsia group.

Regulated type	Protein accession	GENE NAME	PROTEIN DESCRIPTION	FC
UP	Q9BXP8	PAPPA2	Pappalysin-2	5.27
UP	A0A0S2Z3F6	CETP	Cholesteryl ester transfer protein plasma isoform 1	3.51
UP	P08709	F7	Coagulation factor VII	2.8
UP	Q6NS95	IGL@	IGL@ protein	2.67
UP	P04275	VWF	von Willebrand factor	2.46
UP	C0JYY2	APOB	Apolipoprotein B	1.93
UP	A0A140VK24	-	Testicular secretory protein Li 24 protein 1	1.74
UP	P05546	SERPIND1	Heparin cofactor 2	1.52
UP	O95445	APOM	Apolipoprotein M	1.34
UP	P80108	GPLD1	Phosphatidylinositol-glycan-specific phospholipase D	1.26
DOWN	P05543	SERPINA7	Thyroxine-binding globulin	0.82
DOWN	Q9NZP8	C1RL	Complement C1r subcomponent-like protein	0.63
DOWN	A8K2T7	-	Receptor protein-tyrosine kinase	0.61
DOWN	Q00887	PSG9	Pregnancy-specific beta-1-glycoprotein 9	0.6
DOWN	P07333	CSF1R	Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor	0.56
DOWN	Q2L9S7	AAT	Alpha-1-antitrypsin MBrescia variant receptor 1	0.53
DOWN	A0A2S0BDD1	ATIII-R2	Antithrombin III isoform	0.49
DOWN	Q8WW79	SELL	L-selectin	0.48
DOWN	P40189	IL6ST	Interleukin-6 receptor subunit beta (Fragment)	0.47
DOWN	B2R7Y0	-	cDNA, FLJ93654	0.41
DOWN	Q12860	CNTN1	member 2 (SERPINB2)	0.36
DOWN	Q8WWZ8	OIT3	Oncoprotein-induced transcript 3 protein	0.31
DOWN	A0A140TA29	C4B	Complement C4-B	0.21
DOWN	B2R950	-	cDNA, FLJ94213	0.18

Table 3(on next page)

Flowchart of the data analysis procedure.

Figure 1

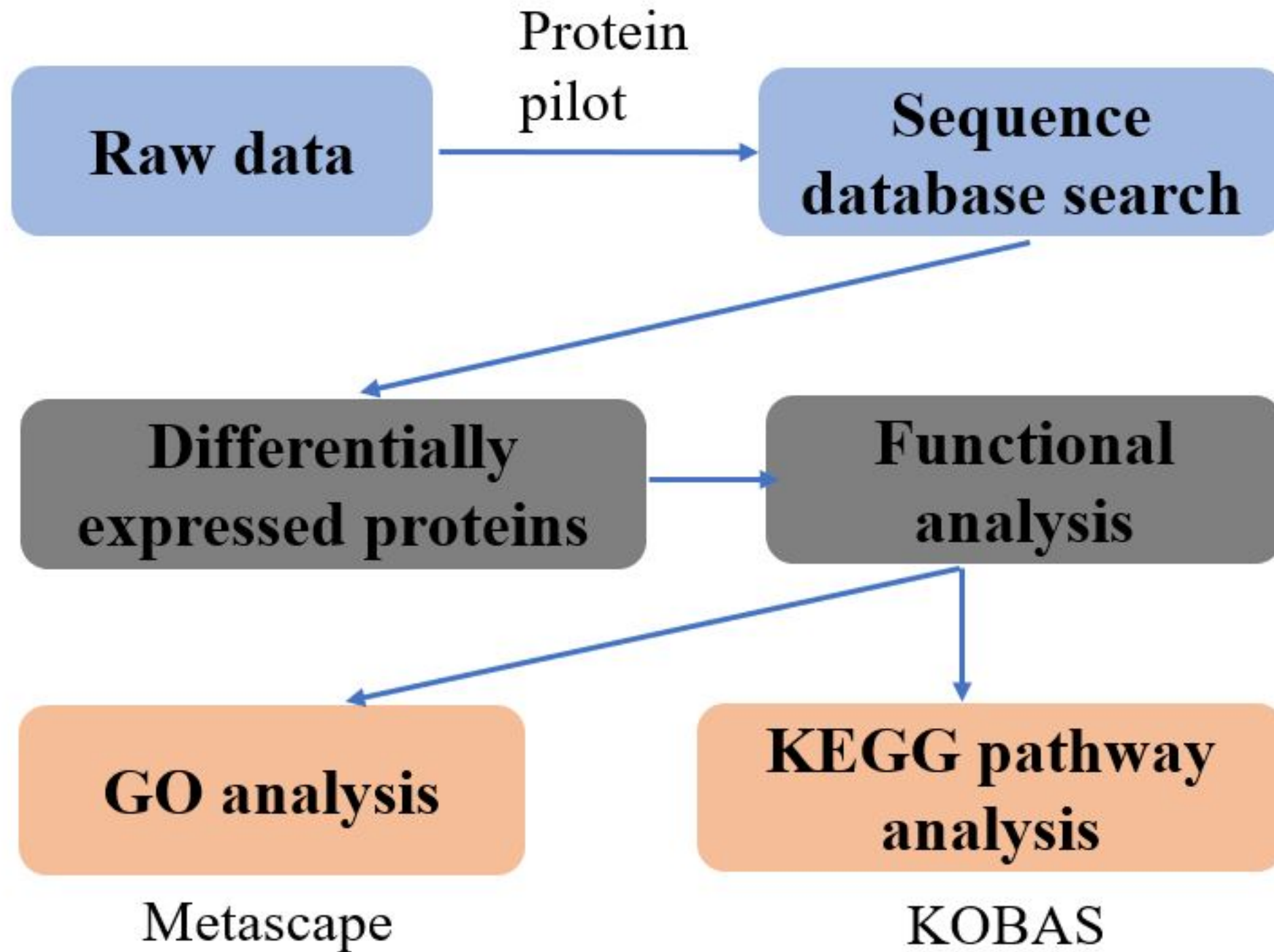


Table 4(on next page)

Removal of high-abundance proteins

Figure 2

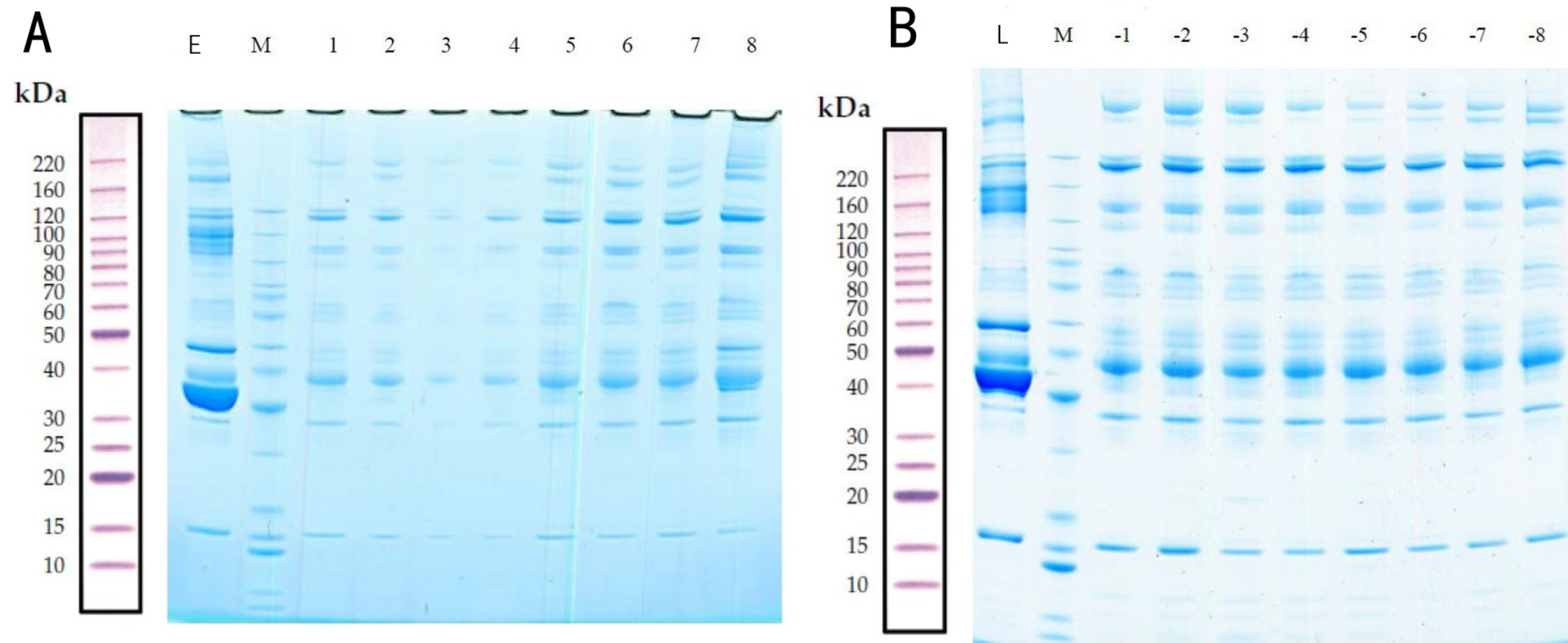


Table 5(on next page)

Differential protein expression a

Figure 3

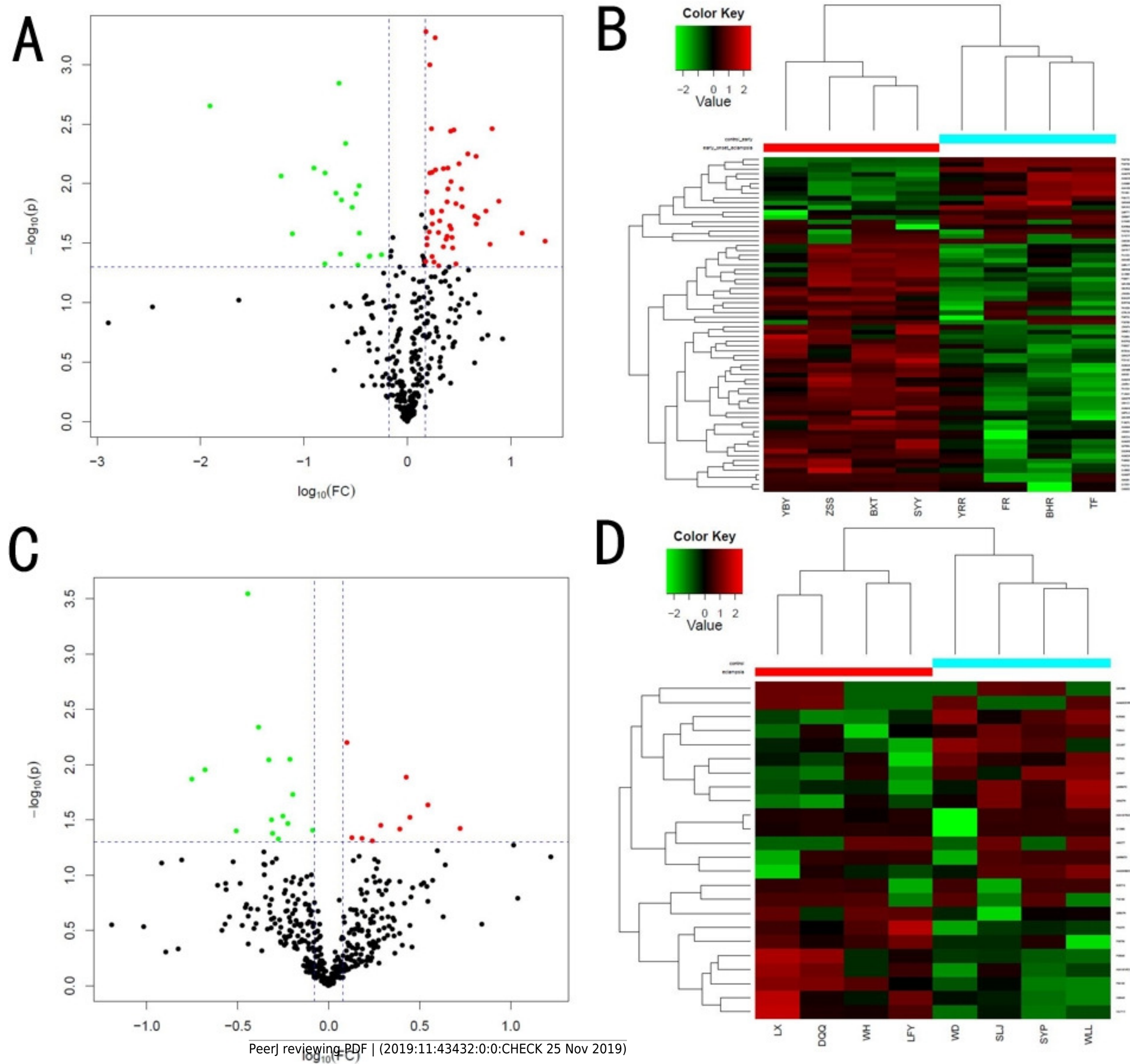


Table 6(on next page)

Gene ontology functional annotation(early-onset preeclampsia)

Figure 4

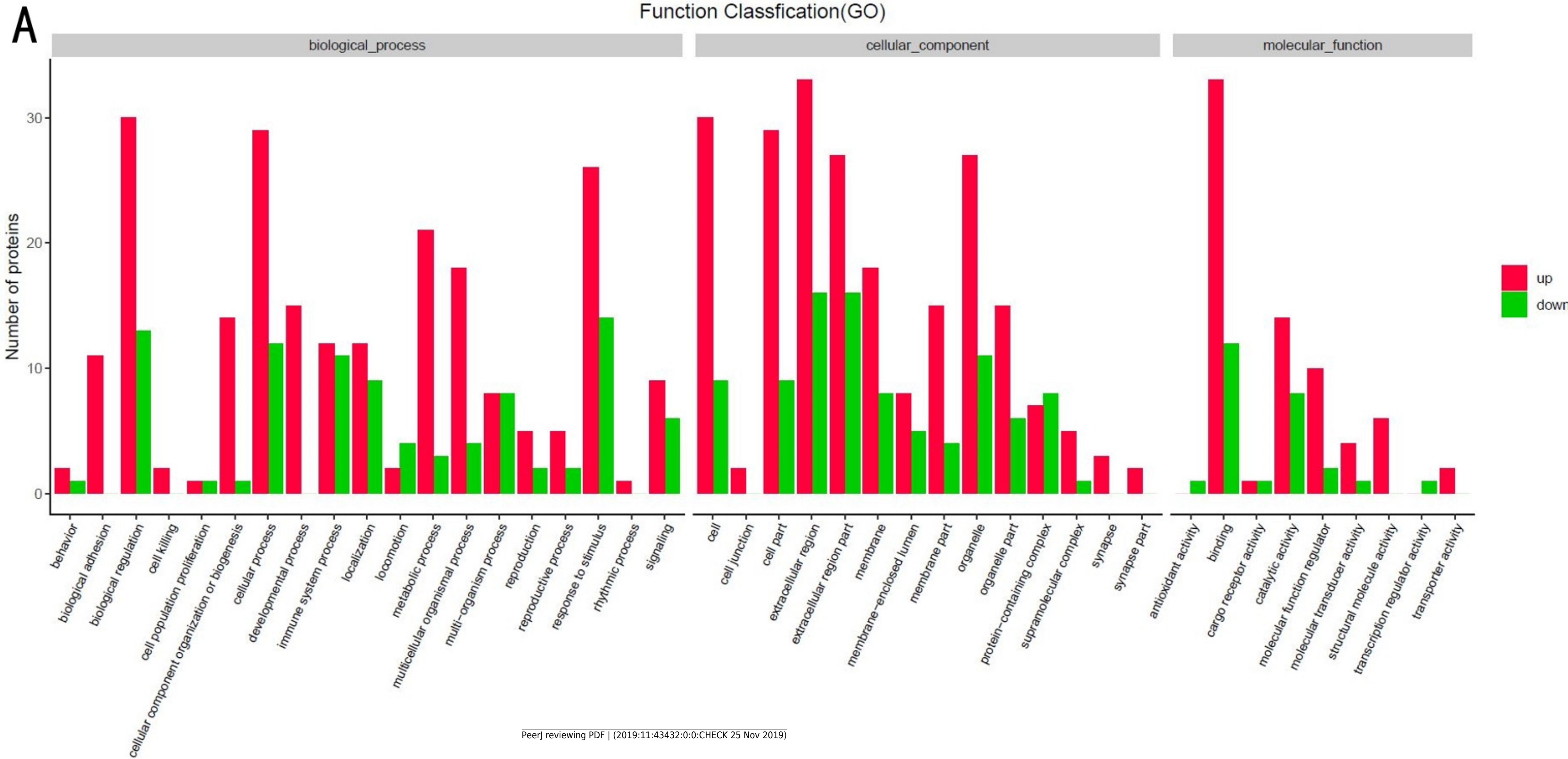


Table 7 (on next page)

Gene ontology functional annotation(late-onset preeclampsia)

B

Function Classification(GO)

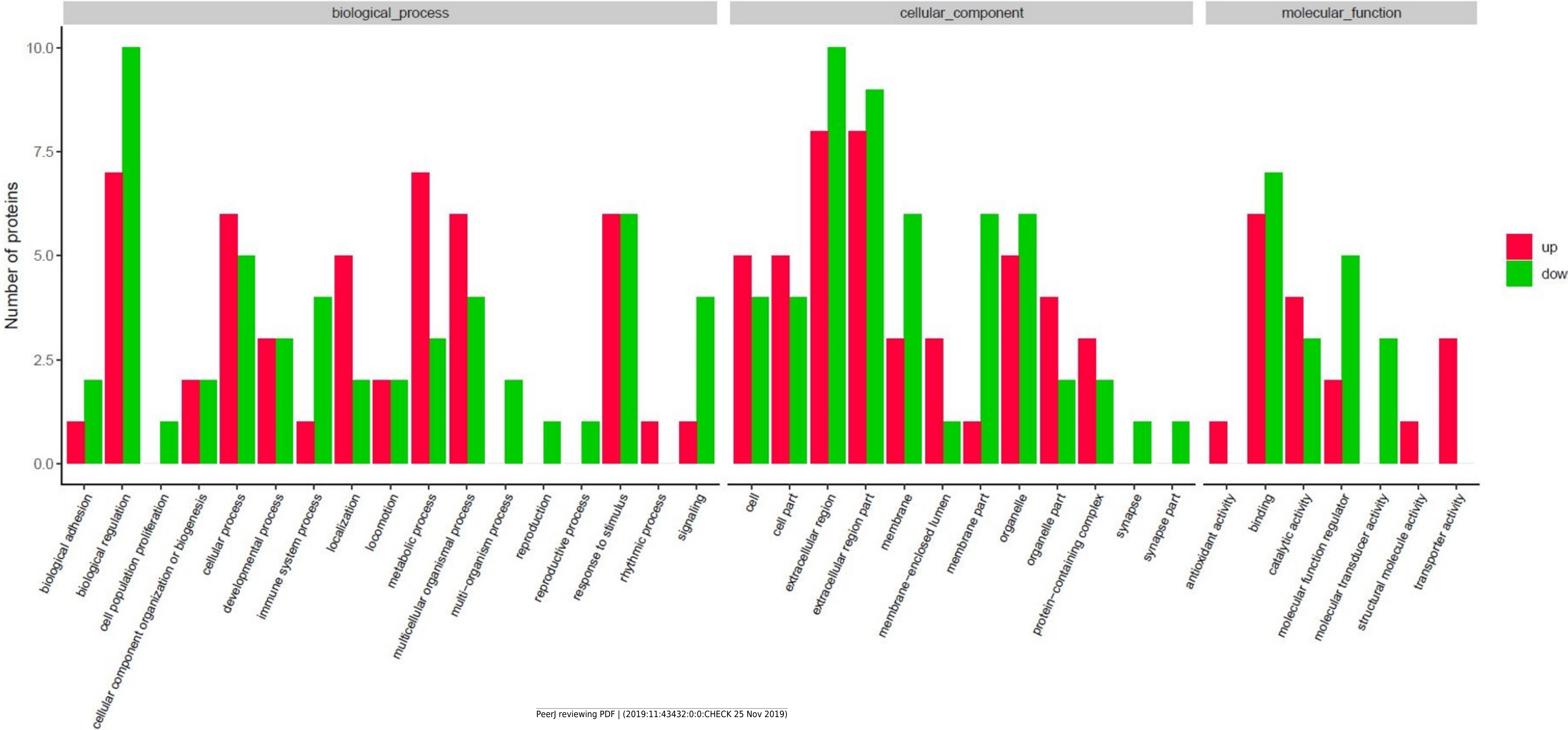


Table 8(on next page)

Gene ontology (GO) functional enrichment(early-onset preeclampsia)

A

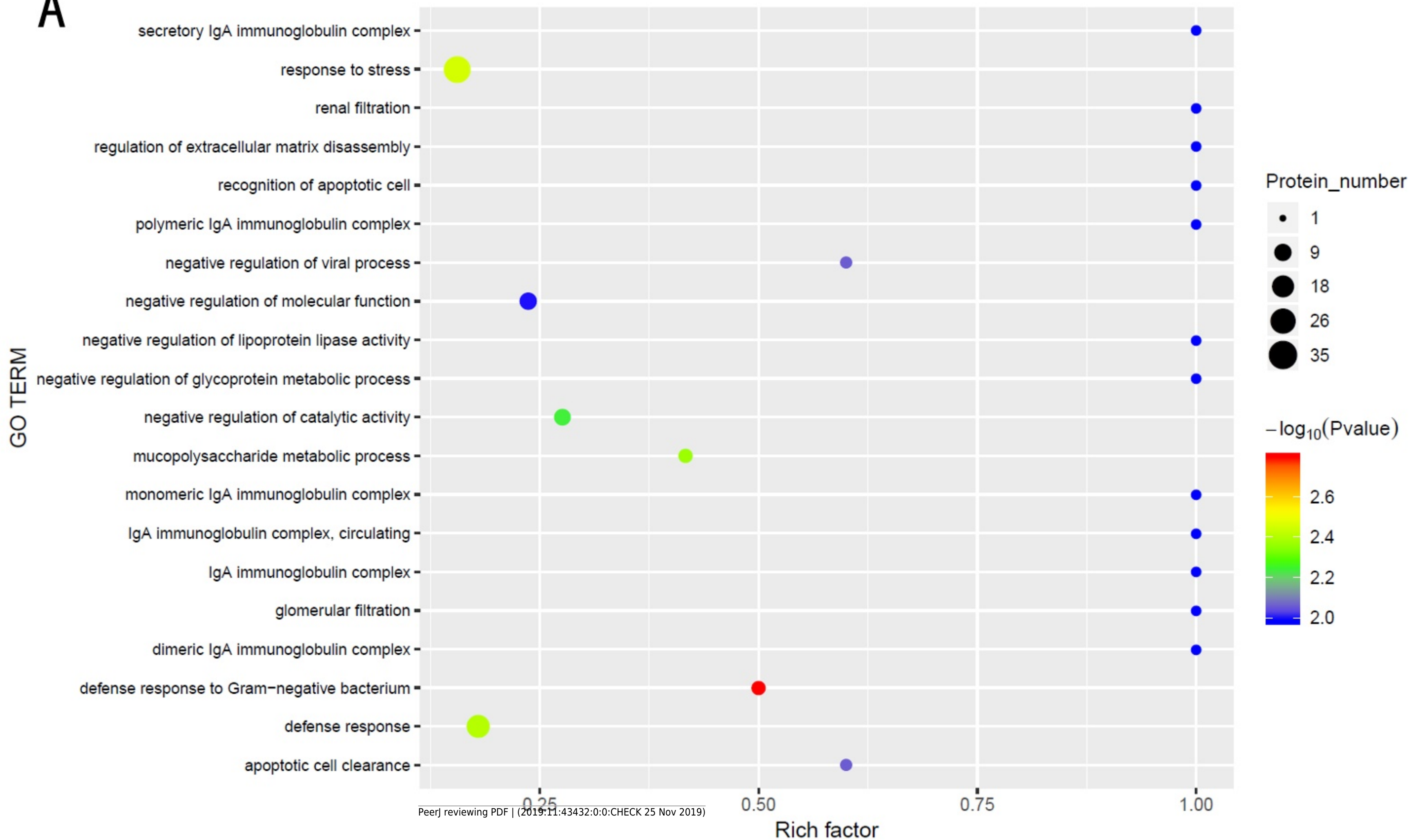


Table 9(on next page)

Gene ontology (GO) functional enrichment(late-onset preeclampsia)

B

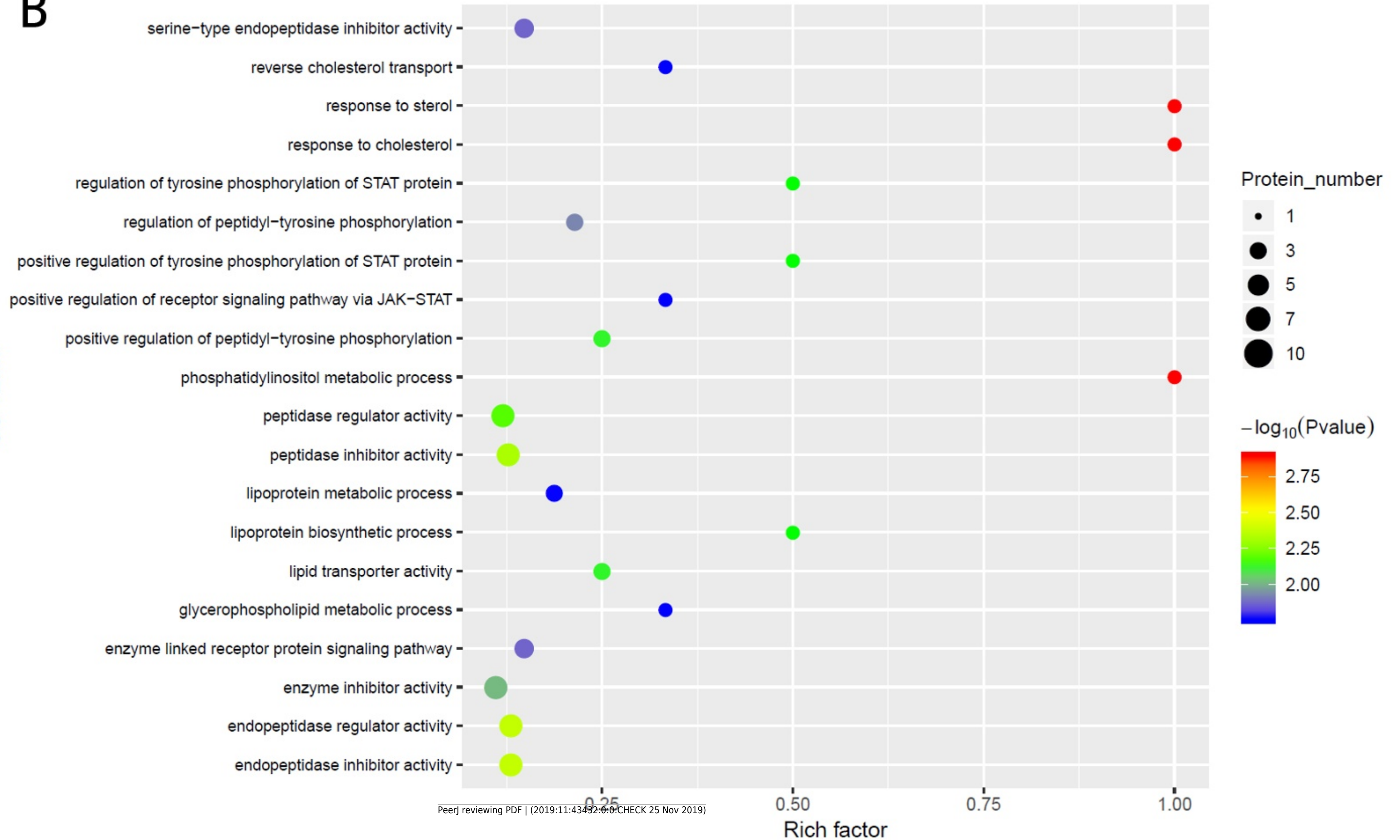


Table 10(on next page)

Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway enrichment (early-onset preeclampsia)

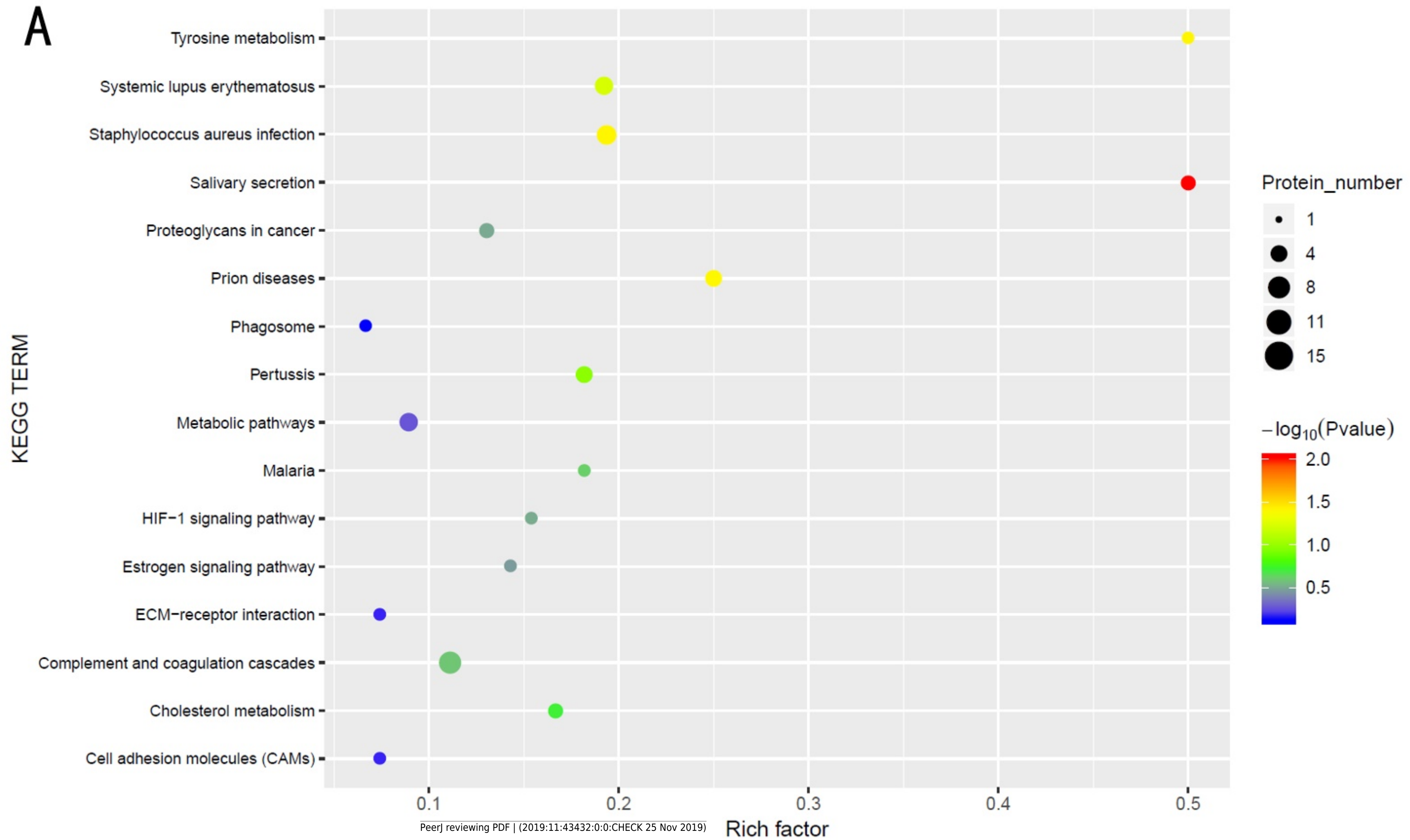


Table 11(on next page)

Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway enrichment (late-onset preeclampsia)

B

KEGG TERM

