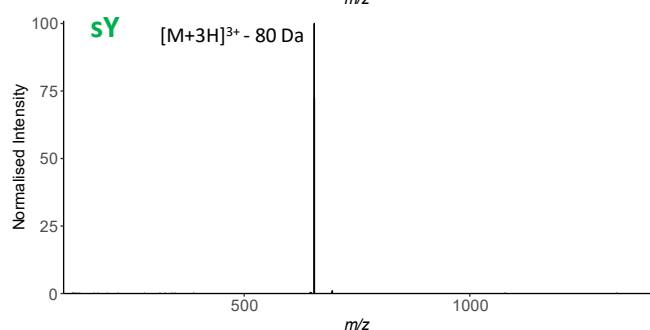
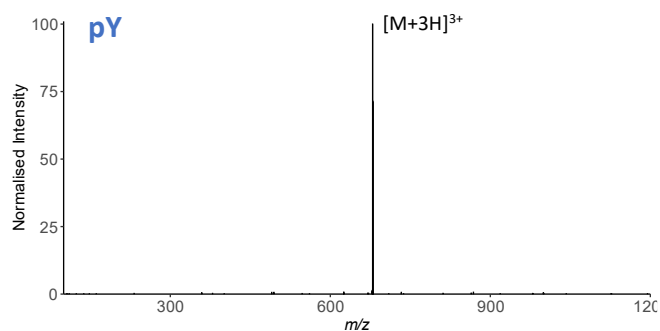
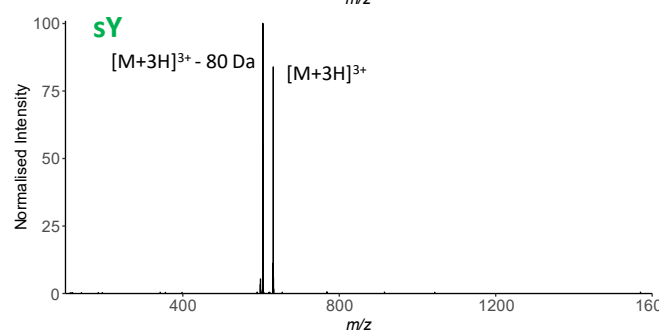
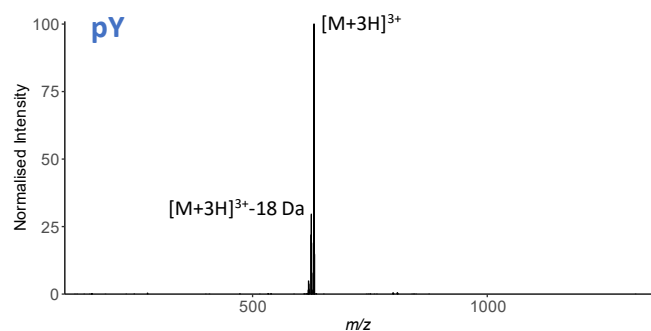
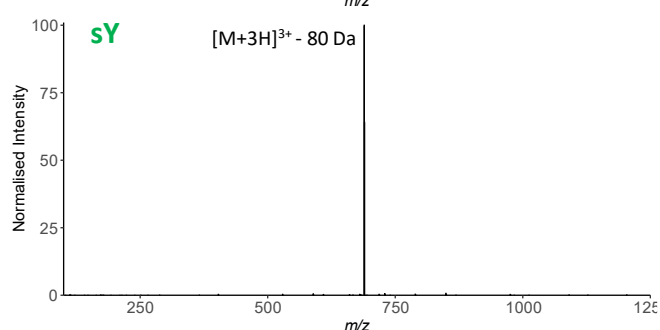
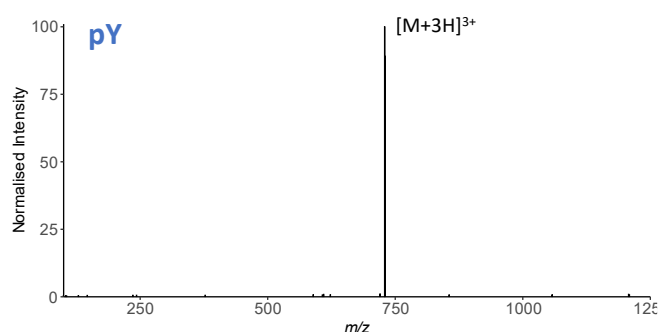




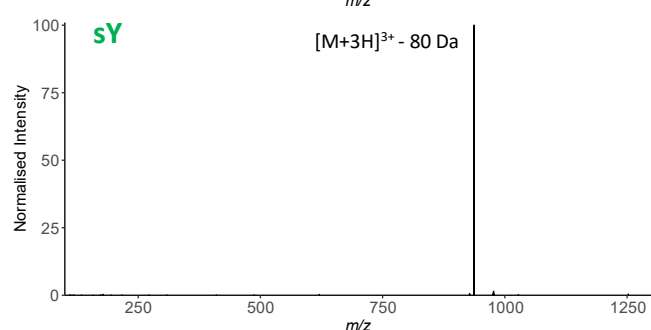
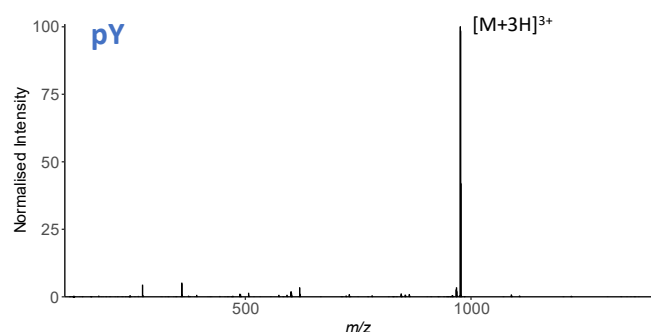
SYD[Y]MEGEDIR²⁺



QFPTD[Y]DEGQDDRPK³⁺

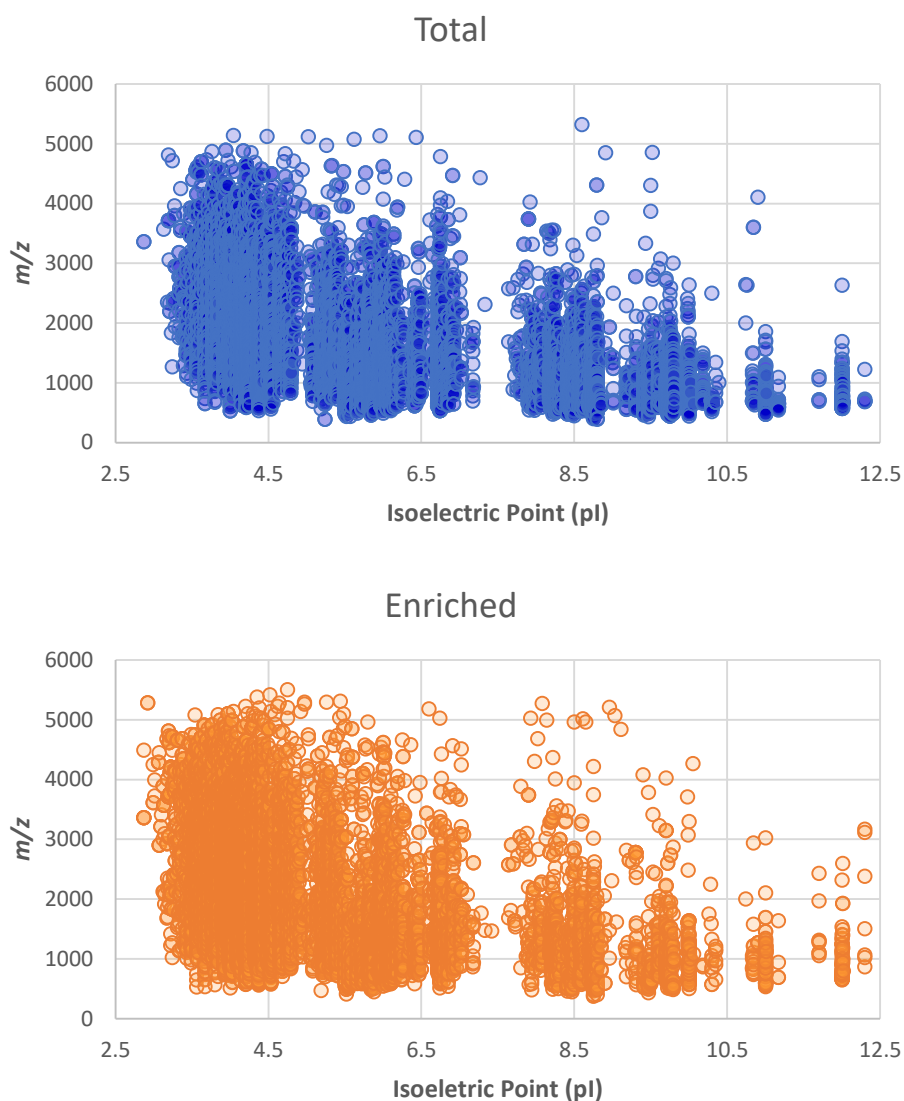


D[Y]MGWMDFGR²⁺

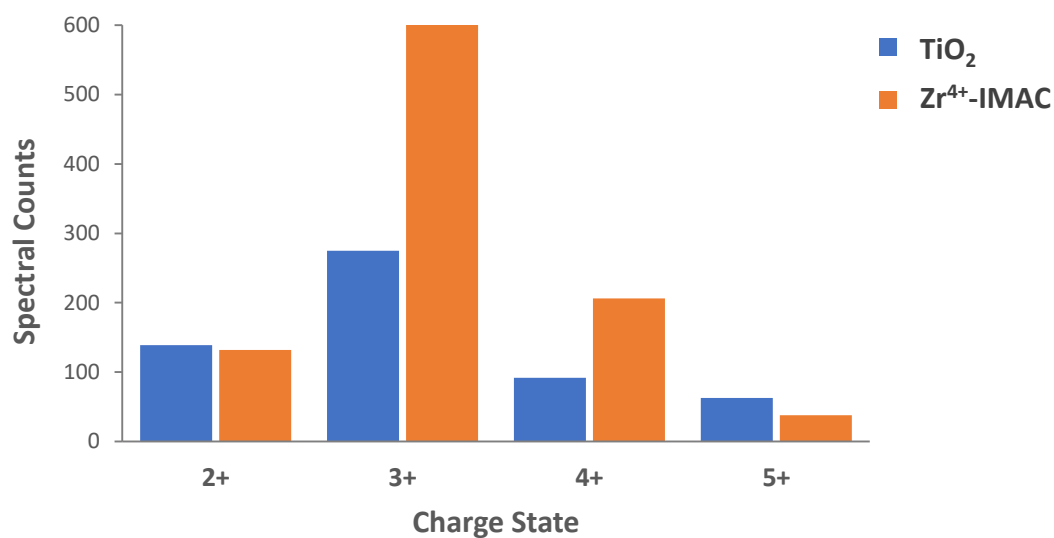
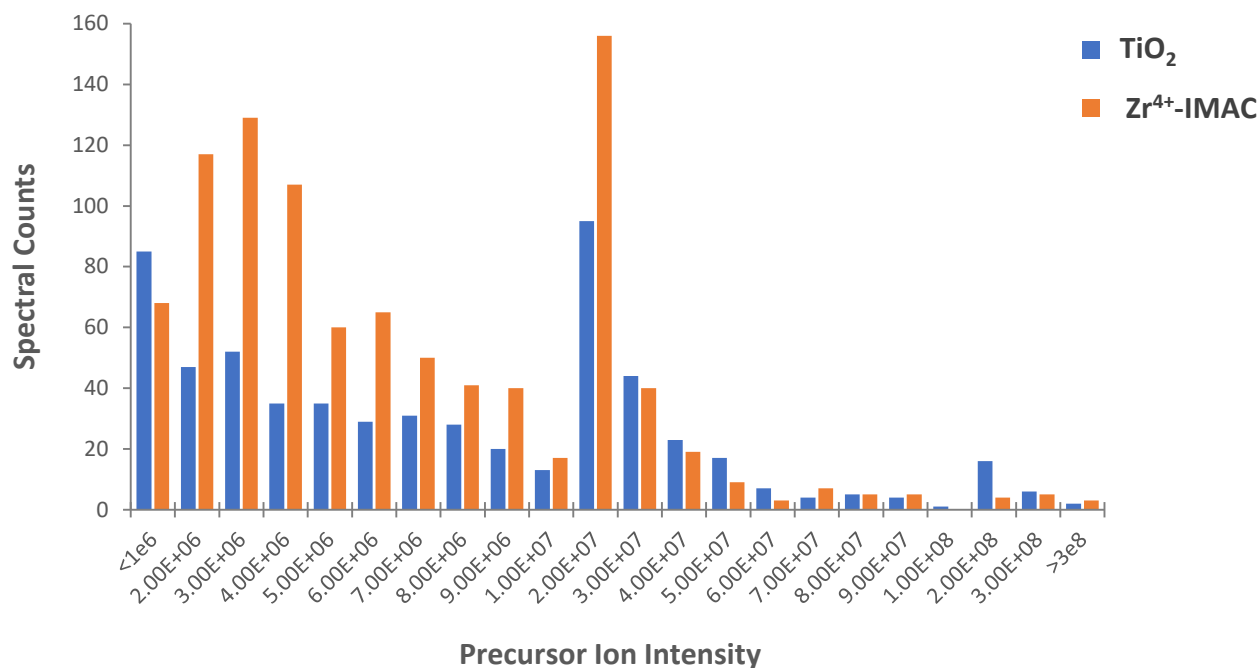


EDFDI[Y]DEDENQSPR²⁺

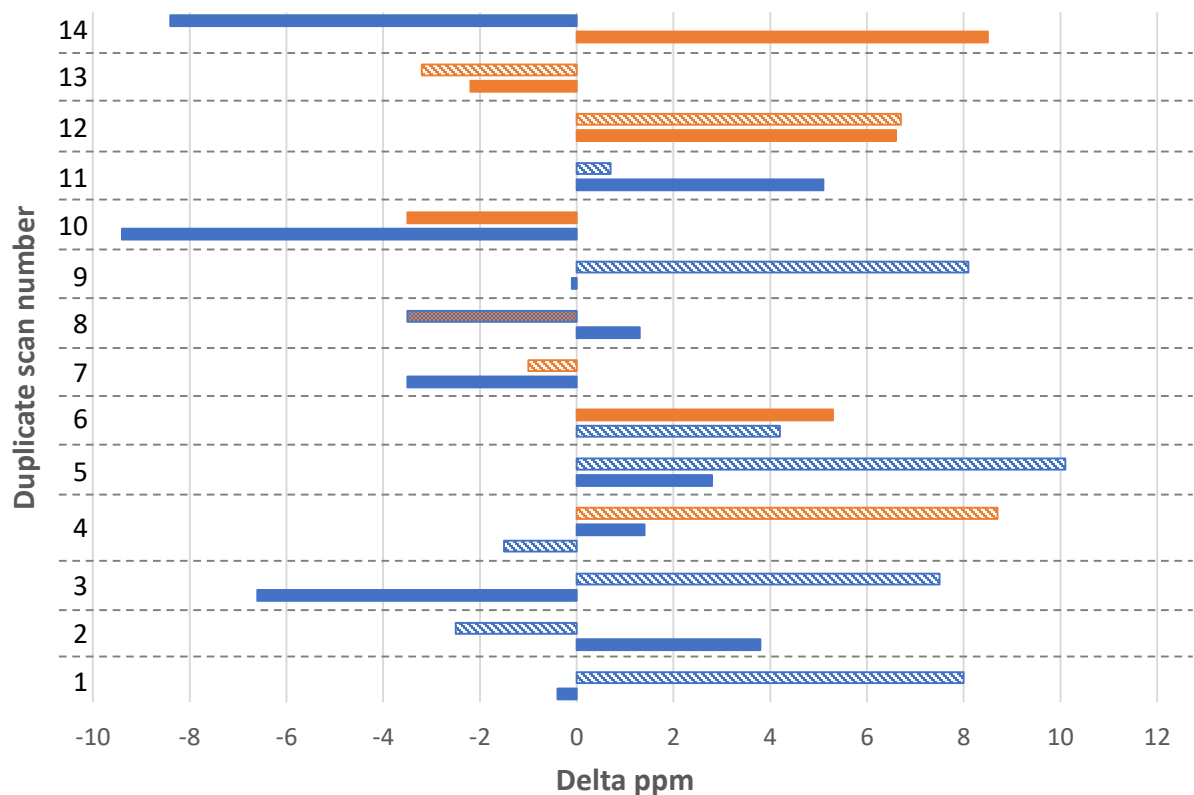
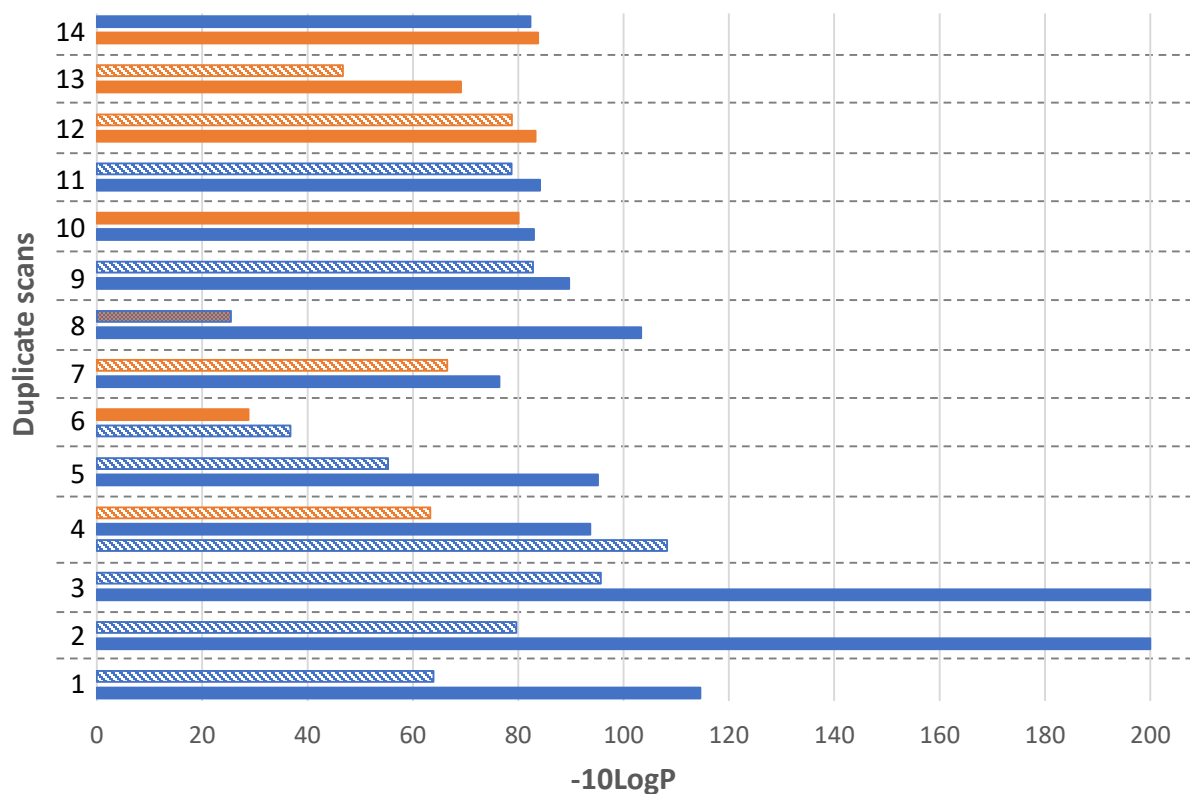
Supp. Fig. 1: Neutral loss propensity of sY versus pY-containing peptides at 10% HCD. MS2 spectra of identical peptides containing either sY or pY were subjected to 10% HCD fragmentation. Sequence and charge state of exemplar peptides are displayed, the identification of the m/z peaks are annotated. Spectra redrawn using a custom R script from the .mgf file.



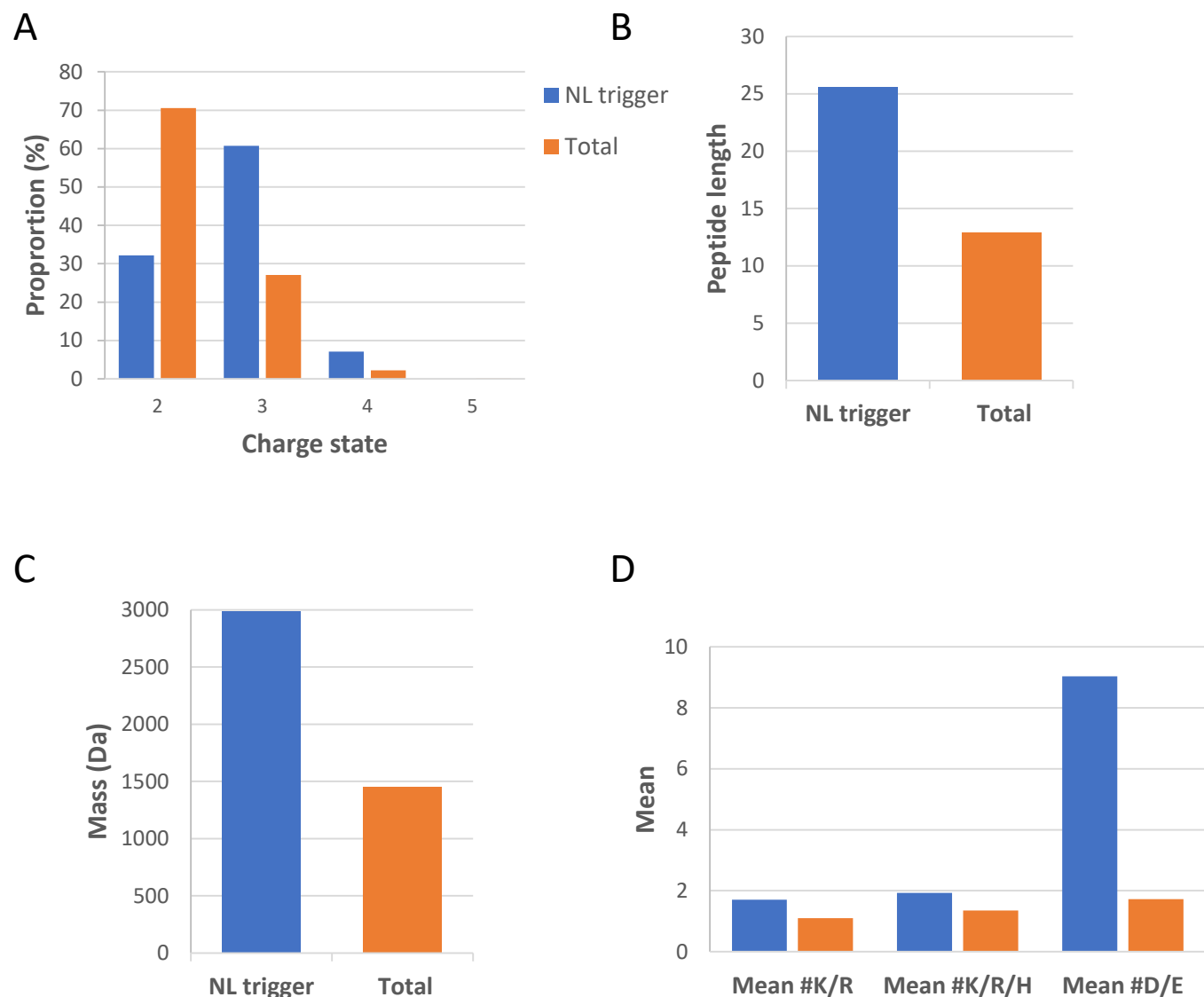
Supp. Fig. 2: Isoelectric point versus m/z distribution of the peptides identified from either the total DDA unenriched HEK-293 secretome sample (top; blue), or following enrichment with TiO₂ or Zr⁴⁺-IMAC (bottom; orange). m/z data was extracted from PEAKs11 analysis. Identified peptide sequences were input into the ExPASy compute_pi tool to determine pI (https://web.expasy.org/compute_pi/) [accessed June 2023].



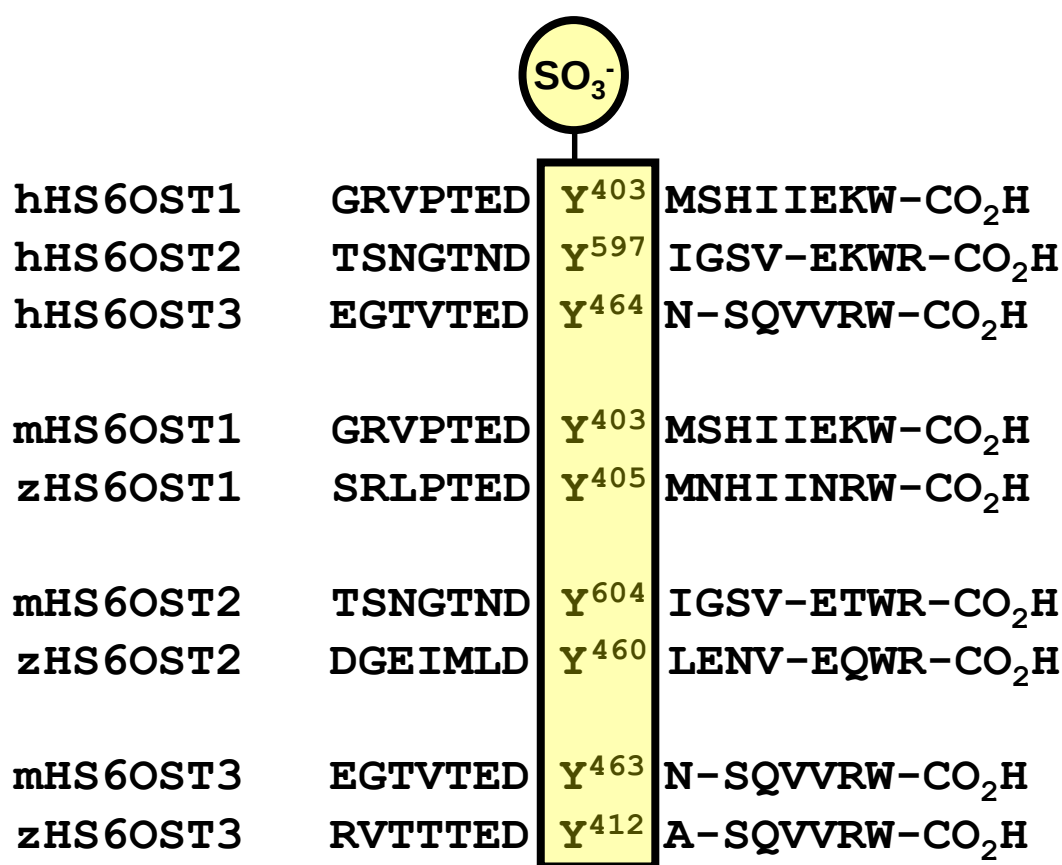
Supp. Fig. 3: Characteristics of precursor ions that triggered 32% NCE HCD following 10% NCE HCD -80 Da neutral loss. Precursor ion intensity distribution (top) or charge states (bottom) for either the TiO₂ (blue) or Zr⁴⁺-IMAC (orange) enriched HEK-293 cell secretome samples. Data was extracted from .mgf files where the MSconvert “HCD energy = 32” filter was set to specifically identify triggered scans.



Supp. Fig. 4: Distinguishing duplicated scan PSMs. -10LogP value (top) and Δppm (bottom) for 14 representative duplicate scans from the neutral loss triggered enriched dataset with different PTMs assigned to the same peptide sequence. Sulfation - blue; phosphorylation – orange; deamidation – check boxes. Better score often, but does not always, correlate with a lower Δppm .



Supp. Fig. 5: Properties of peptides from enriched HEK293 secretome. All non-duplicated PSMs from either the neutral loss triggered enriched (blue) or the total unenriched protein DDA (orange) analyses were interrogated for (A) charge state; (B) peptide length; (C) average mass; (D) average (mean) number of K/R/H or D/E residues per peptide. All data was extracted from the PEAKs11 output.



Supp. Fig. 6: Conservation (shaded) of a validated sulfated Tyr residue in an acidic C-terminal motif in human (h) Heparan Sulfate 6OST1, 2 and 3. The aligned sequence of the equivalent C-terminal region from mouse (m) and zebrafish (z) is also shown.

Supp. Table 3: *In vitro* TPST1/2 sulfation assay. H6ST1, H6ST2 or H6ST3 were overexpressed in HEK-293 cells, immunoprecipitated and subjected to *in vitro* sulfation with TPST1/2. Samples were digested with trypsin and subjected LC-MS/MS analysis, using either data-dependent acquisition (DDA) or the low energy (10% NCD HCD) neutral loss (NL) triggering strategy. Detailed are the conditions for the assay, identified proteins of interest, protein sequence coverage (%) and Mascot score, sulfopeptide sequence, region in the protein and peptide score. Putative site of sulfation in the peptide sequence is underlined. No modified peptides were observed in the absence of TPST1/2.

Condition	Gene name	Protein name	% Coverage	Mascot Score	Sulfopeptide Sequence	Region in protein	Ion Score
H6ST1 no TPST1/2 (DDA)	HS6ST1	Heparan-sulfate 6-O-sulfotransferase 1	52	1530			
	HS6T3	Heparan-sulfate 6-O-sulfotransferase 3	22	548			
H6ST1 +TSPST1/2 (DDA)	HS6ST1	Heparan-sulfate 6-O-sulfotransferase 1	59	1599	EDADEPGRVPTED <u>Y</u> MSHII EK	390-410	44
					EDADEPGRVPTED <u>Y</u> MSHII EKW	390-411	28
H6ST1 + TPST1/2 (NL)	HS6T3	Heparan-sulfate 6-O-sulfotransferase 3	9	381			
	HS6ST1	Heparan-sulfate 6-O-sulfotransferase 1	7	120	EDADEPGRVPTED <u>Y</u> MSHII EK	390-410	59
					EDADEPGRVPTED <u>Y</u> MSHII EKW	390-411	51
					EDADEPGRVPTED <u>Y</u> MSHII EKW	390-411	27
	TPST1	Protein-tyrosine sulfotransferase 1	9	61	LG <u>Y</u> DPYANPPNYGKDPK	324-341	52
H6ST2 no TPST1/2 (DDA)	HS6ST2	Heparan-sulfate 6-O-sulfotransferase 2	30	627			
	HS6T3	Heparan-sulfate 6-O-sulfotransferase 3	19	197			
H6ST2 + TPST1/2 (DDA)	HS6ST2	Heparan-sulfate 6-O-sulfotransferase 2	43	1395	EQNDNTSNGTND <u>Y</u> IGSVEK	585-603	95
	GEMIN5	Gem-associated protein 5	1	32	V <u>Y</u> EAVELLK	991-999	32
	TPST1	Protein-tyrosine sulfotransferase 1	53	2821	LG <u>Y</u> DPYANPPNYGKDPK	324-341	48
H6ST2 + TPST1/2 (NL)	HS6ST2	Heparan-sulfate 6-O-sulfotransferase 2	3	105	EQNDNTSNGTND <u>Y</u> IGSVEK	585-603	106
	TPST1	Protein-tyrosine sulfotransferase 1	5	83	LG <u>Y</u> DPYANPPNYGKDPK	324-341	42
	TUBA1A	Tubulin alpha-1A chain	6	48	EDMAALEKD <u>Y</u> EEVGVD SVEGEGEEGEEY	423-451	48
H6ST3 + TPST1/2 (DDA)	HS6ST3	Heparan-sulfate 6-O-sulfotransferase 3	63	2453	SPTDELPTC <u>Y</u> PGDDWSGVSLR	275-296	42
					EDGAAEGTVTED <u>Y</u> NSQVVR	452-470	59
					DHQWPKEDGAAEGTVTED <u>Y</u> NSQVVR	446-470	71
	TPST2	Protein-tyrosine sulfotransferase 2	60	3709	VLKGD <u>Y</u> K	348-354	33
	TUBA1B	Tubulin alpha-1B chain	65	1713	LSVD <u>Y</u> GKK	157-164	30
					EDMAALEKD <u>Y</u> EEVGVD SVEGEGEEGEEY	423-451	44
	TUBA1C	Tubulin alpha-1C chain	60	1249	LSVD <u>Y</u> GKK	157-164	30
	HNRNPH1	Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein H	22	225	DLN <u>Y</u> CFSGMSDHR	263-275	31
H6ST3 + TPST1/2 (NL)	HS6ST3	Heparan-sulfate 6-O-sulfotransferase 3	10	475	DHQWPKEDGAAEGTVTED <u>Y</u> NSQVVR	446-470	104
					EDGAAEGTVTED <u>Y</u> NSQVVR	452-470	77
					SPTDELPTC <u>Y</u> PGDDWSGVSLR	275-296	43
	IRS4	Insulin receptor substrate 4	1	128	EADSSSD <u>Y</u> VNMDFTK	914-928	49
					EADSSSD <u>Y</u> VNMDFTKR	914-929	97
	TUBB	Tubulin beta chain	8	108	ISV <u>Y</u> YNEATGGK	47-58	65
					NSS <u>Y</u> FVEWIPNNVK	337-350	59
	TUBA1A	Tubulin alpha-1A chain	8	69	EDMAALEKD <u>Y</u> EEVGVD SVEGEGEEGEEY	423-451	50
					LSVD <u>Y</u> GKK	157-164	39
	TPST1	Protein-tyrosine sulfotransferase 1	5	55	LG <u>Y</u> DPYANPPNYGKDPK	324-341	47
	HNRNPH1	Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein H	3	43	DLN <u>Y</u> CFSGMSDHR	263-275	43