



Functional Genomics and Proteomics
National Centre for Biomolecular Research
Faculty of Science Masaryk University



CEITEC



Protein characterization by mass spectrometry

C7250

Part V

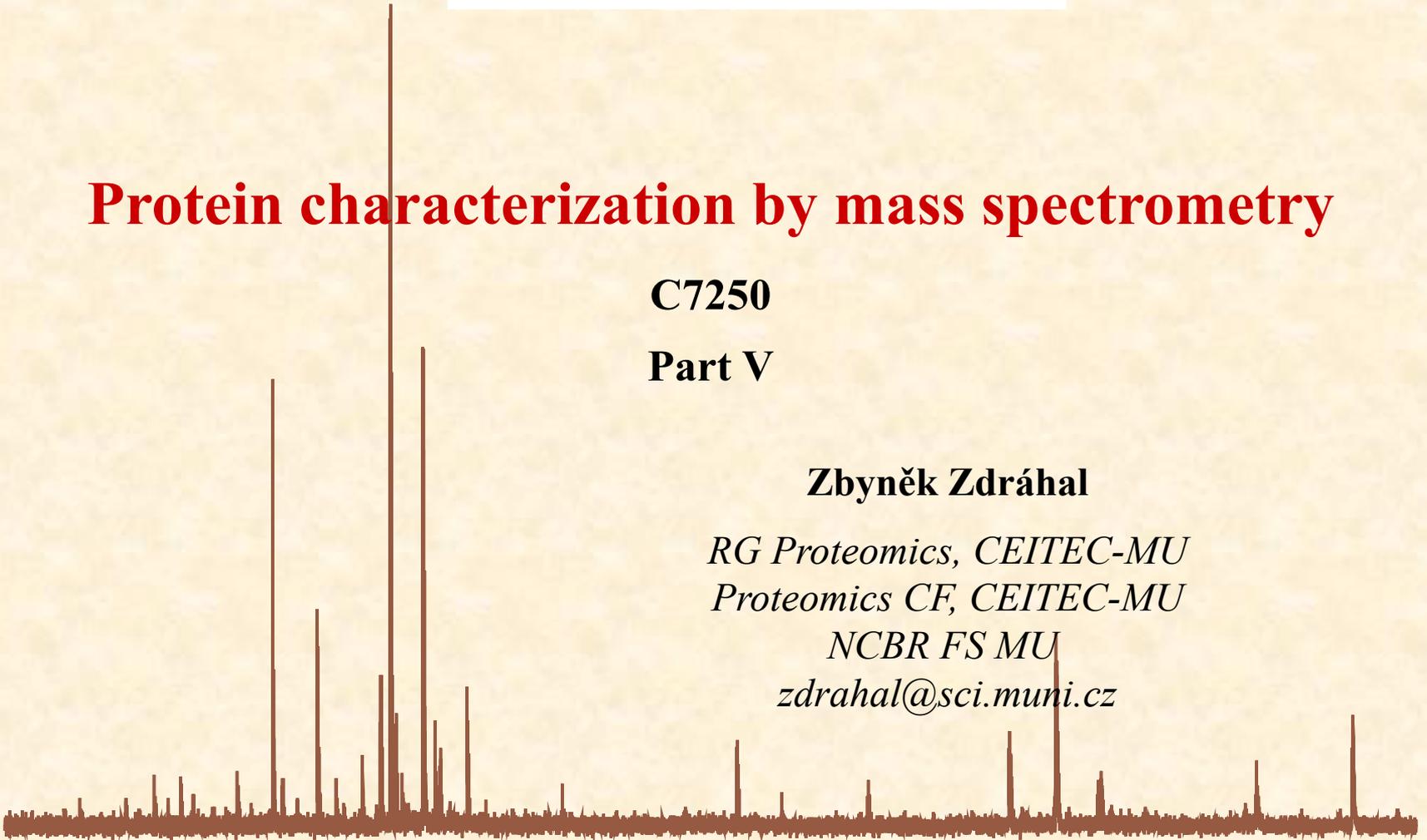
Zbyněk Zdráhal

RG Proteomics, CEITEC-MU

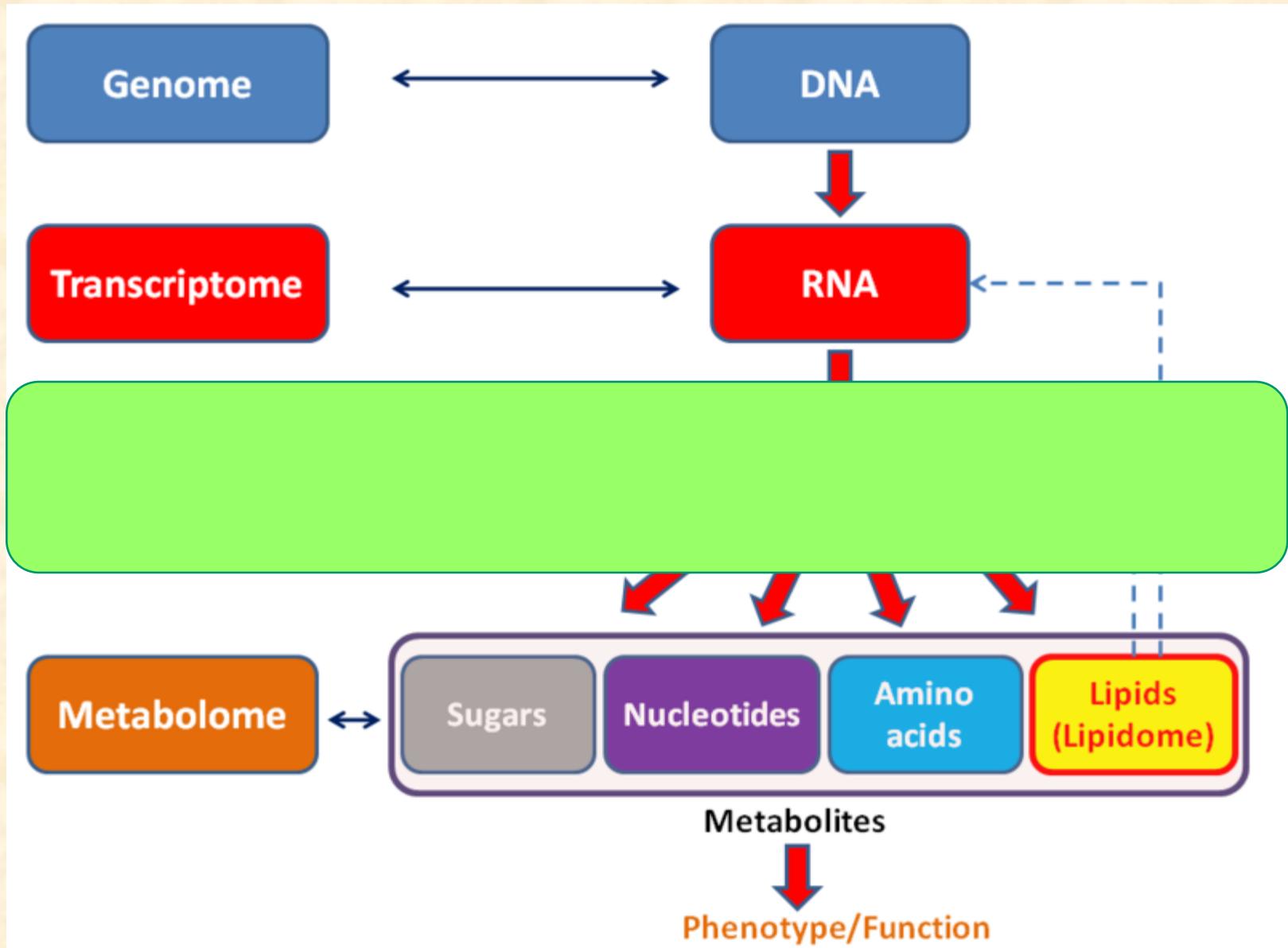
Proteomics CF, CEITEC-MU

NCBR FS MU

zdrahal@sci.muni.cz



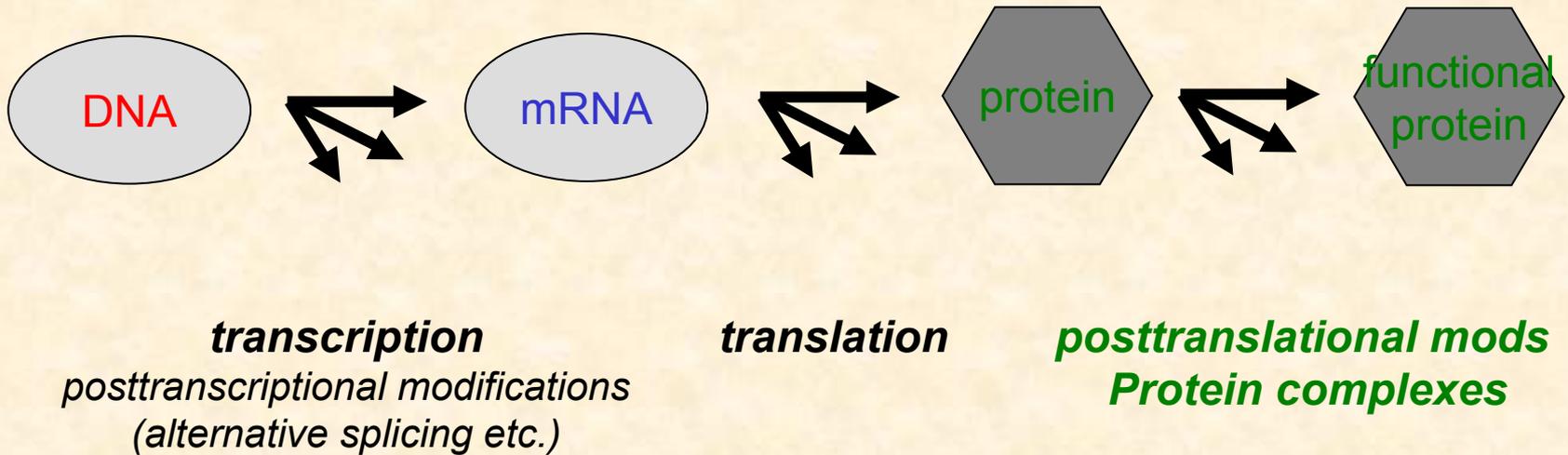
Proteomic MS applications



Proteomics – discipline dealing with proteome analysis

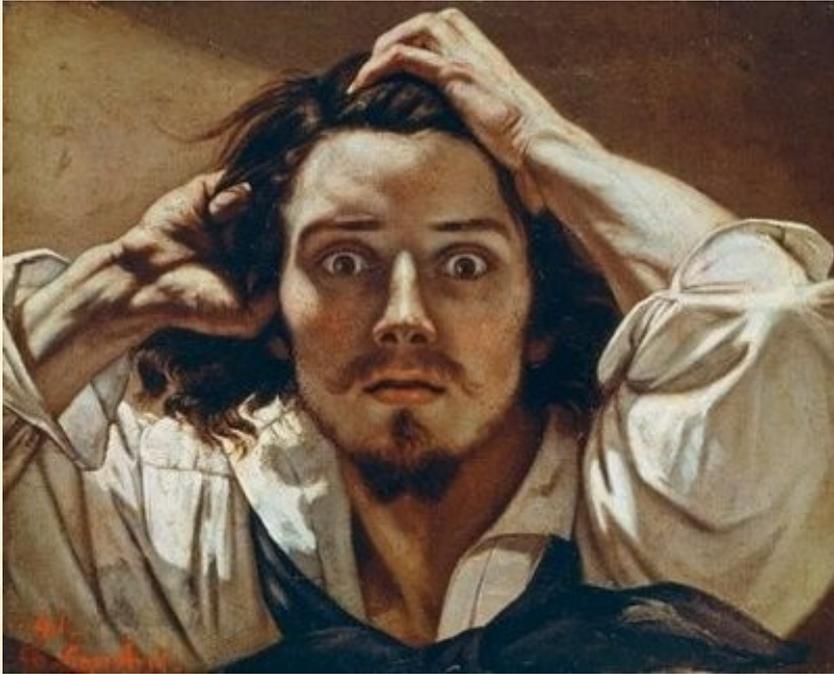
what might happen

what is really happening



Proteomics - Why?

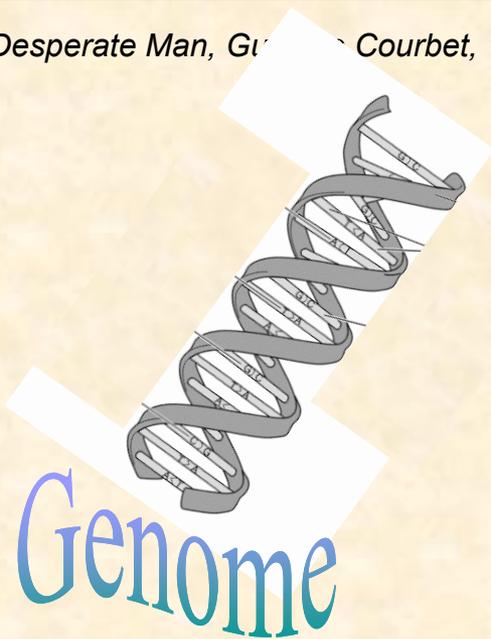
- several proteins/proteoforms might form from each gene, not possible to indicate them by DNA/RNA analysis
- there no direct correlation between mRNA content and final content of proteins
- functionality of protein depends frequently on its interaction with other proteins or DNA/RNA
- only at protein level epigenetics factors of gene expression regulation are detectable



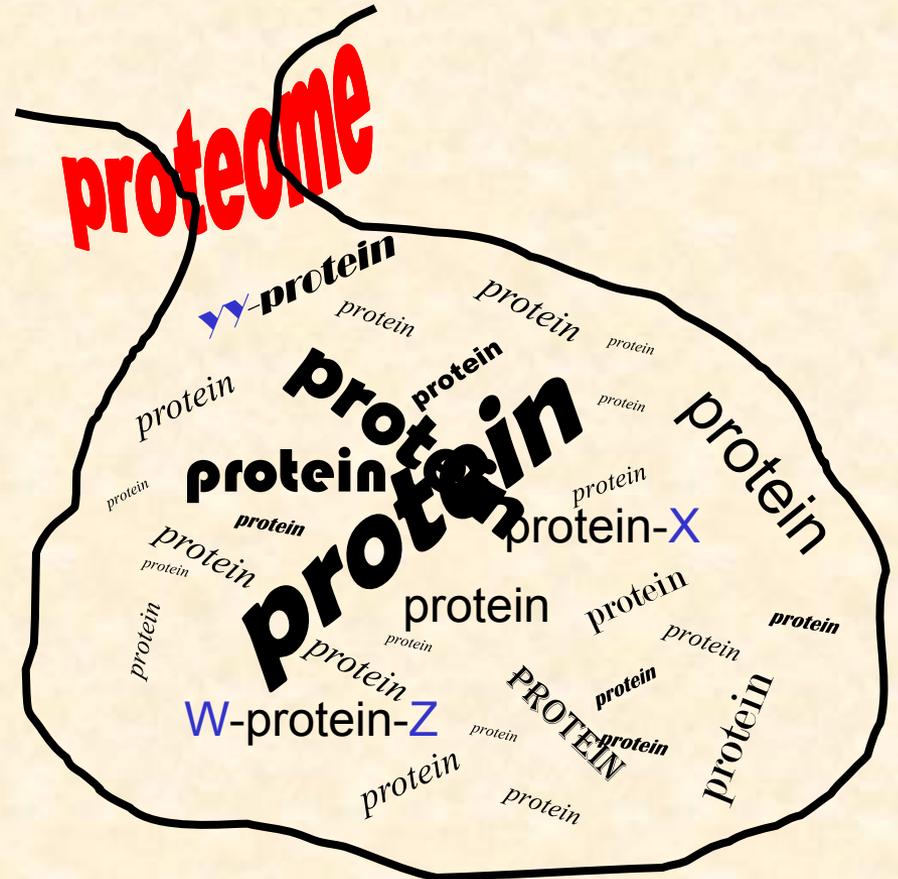
The Desperate Man, Gustave Courbet, 1844-45

Proteome analysis

characterization of all proteins including all their forms in cell (tissue, organisms) at given time under given conditions



X



Genome

versus

Proteome

relatively stable
DNA sequence

4 basic building units

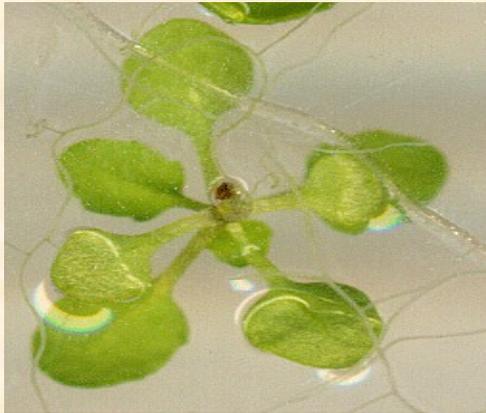
efficient analytical techniques
developed (PCR, NGS)

all proteins including
all their forms in cell
(tissue, organisms) at given
time under given conditions

20 basic building units

necessity of development of
sensitive and reliable techniques
for identification and quantitation

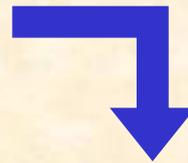
Arabidopsis thaliana



Mouse-ear cress



Genome 0.135×10^9 bp, ~ 27 000 genes



32 000 proteins

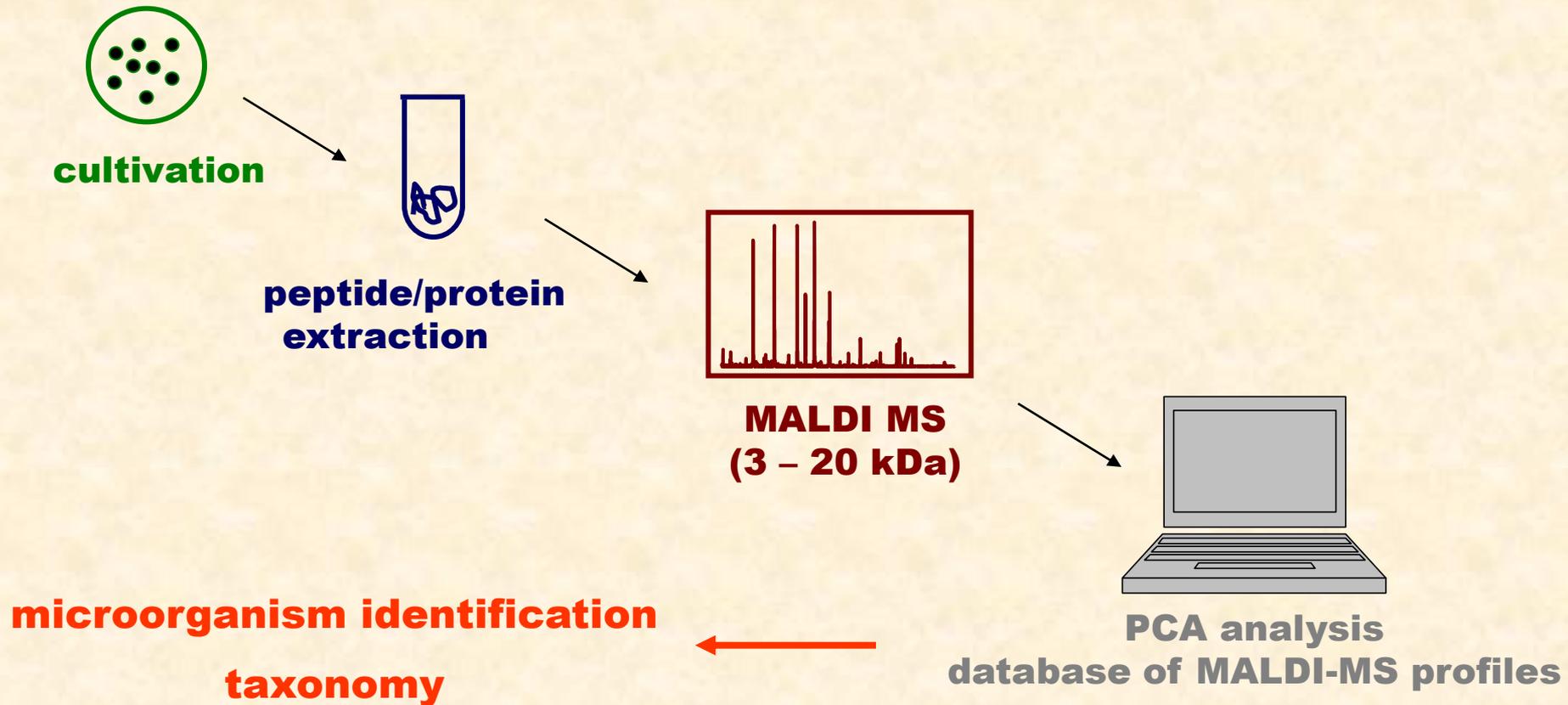
human genome - 3.3×10^9 bp, ~ 21 000 genes

„Evolution is strictly prohibited in this district“



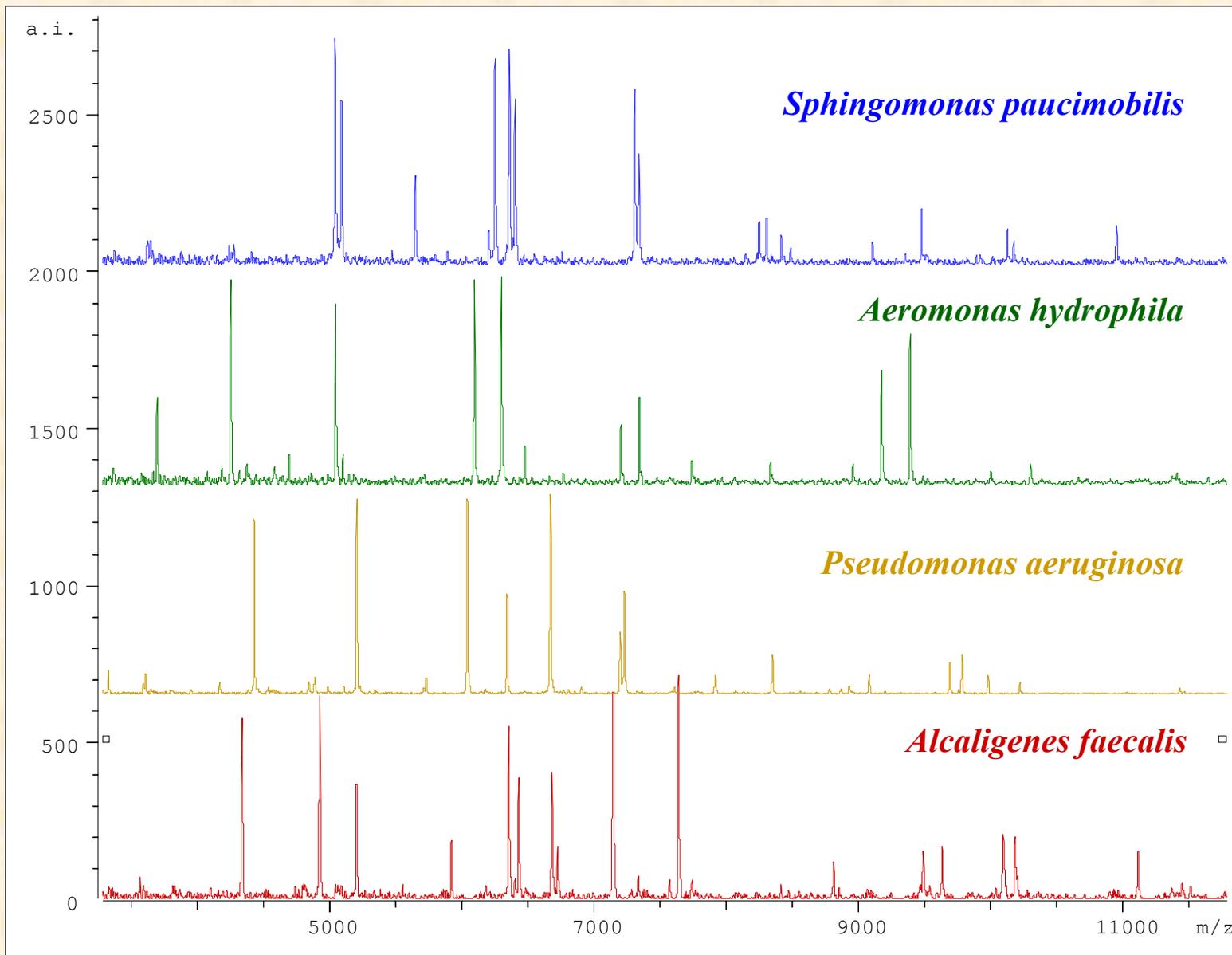
MALDI-MS profiling

Identification of microorganisms by MALDI-MS

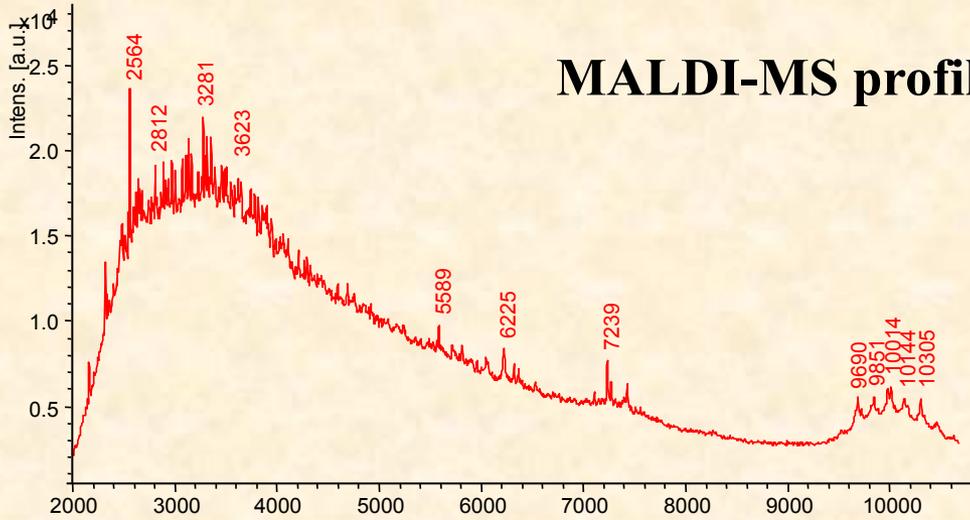


MALDI-MS spectra (profiles) of selected bacteria

C7250

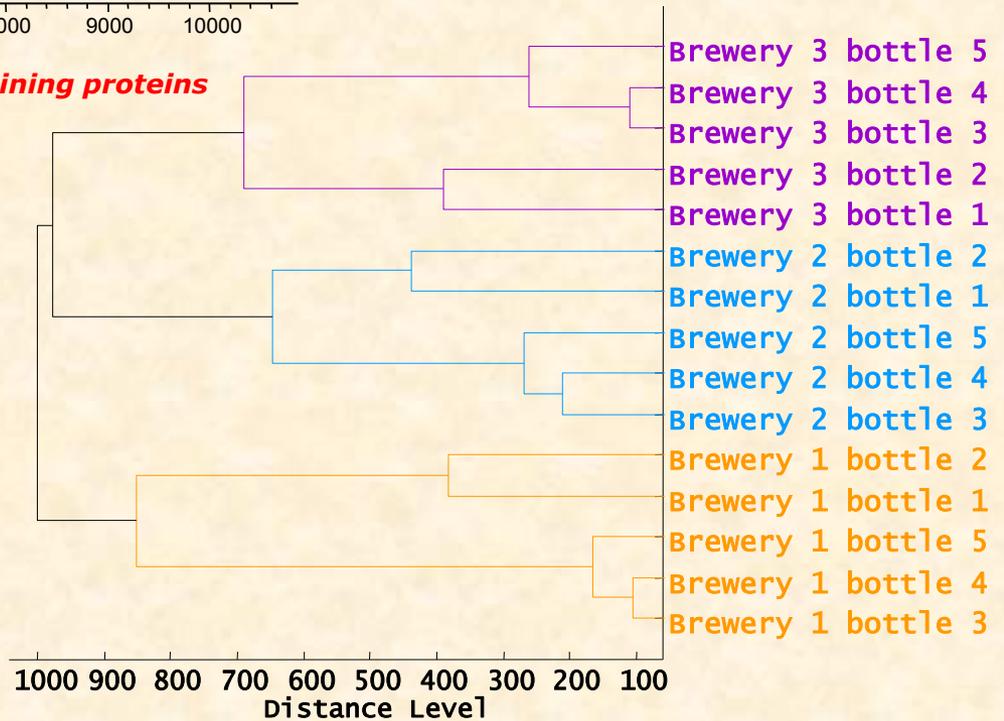


MALDI-MS profiling of beer



MALDI-TOF MS fingerprint containing proteins

cooperation with FCH BUT Brno
 prof. Márová

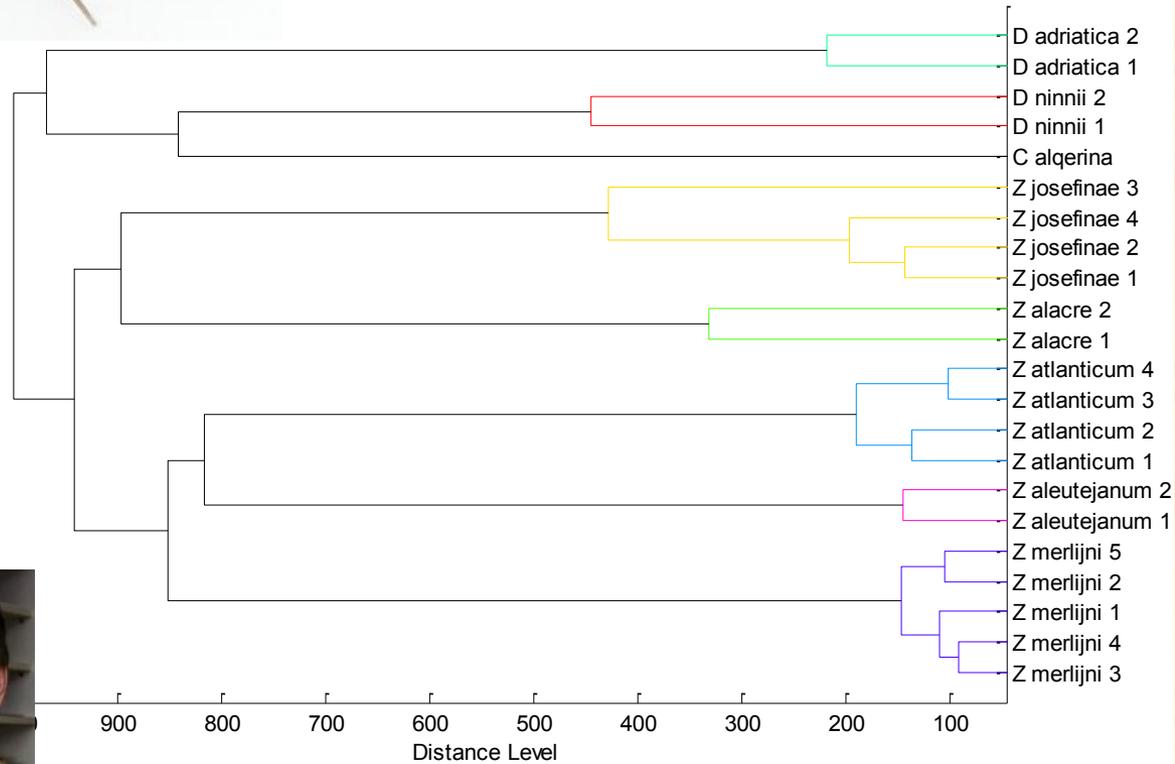


MALDI-MS profiling of spider venoms

- evolution of food specialisation in spiders
- species adaptations
- ant-eating spiders



MSP Dendrogram



Z. merlijni



cooperation with prof. Pekar, FS MU

Pekár S. et al., J. Anim. Ecol., 81 (4), 838-848 (2012)

Bočánek O. et al., Toxicon, 133, 18-25 (2017)

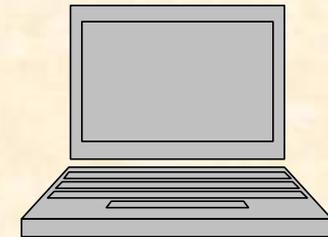
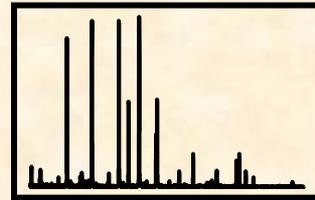
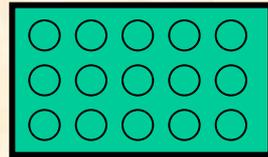
Pekár S. et al. Mol. Ecol., 27 (4), 1053-1064 (2018)

MALDI-MS profiling—early detection of diseases

(peptide profiling, pattern profiling)

C7250

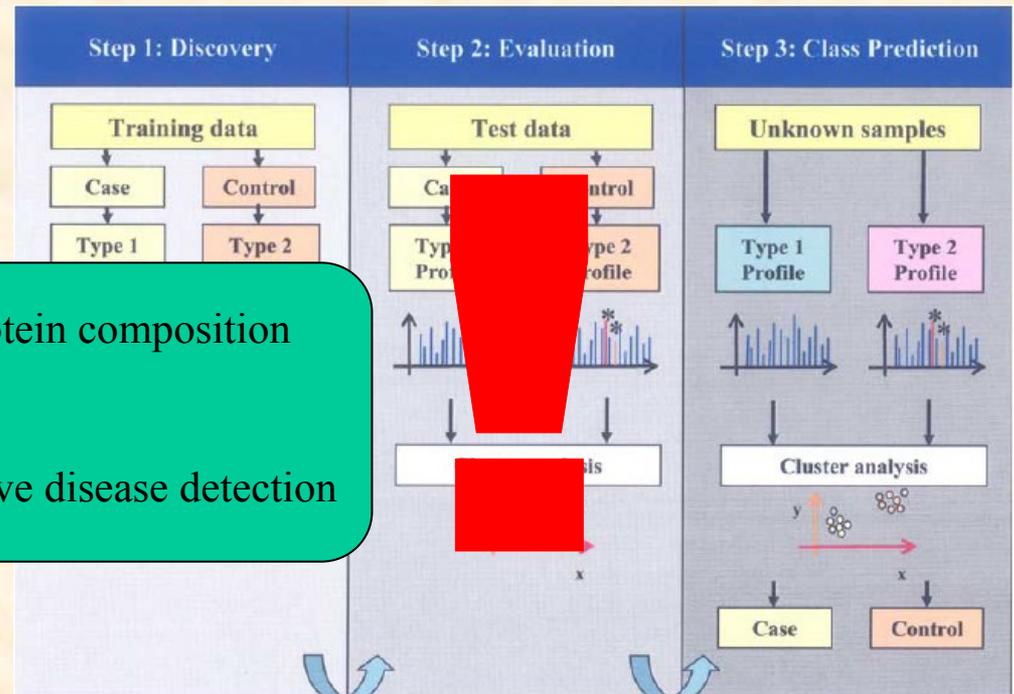
Patient



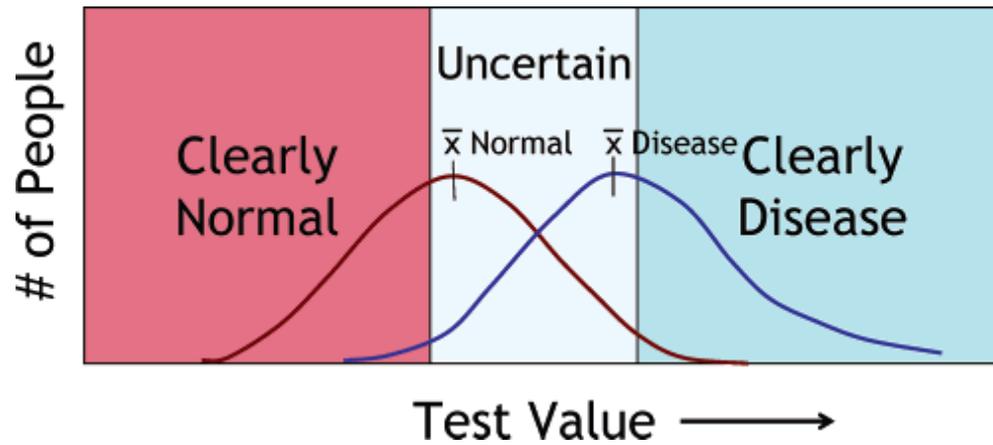
**no or minimal
sample prep**
*(ionex, IMAC, affinity
sorbents)*

MALDI MS, SELDI MS
(3 – 20 kDa)

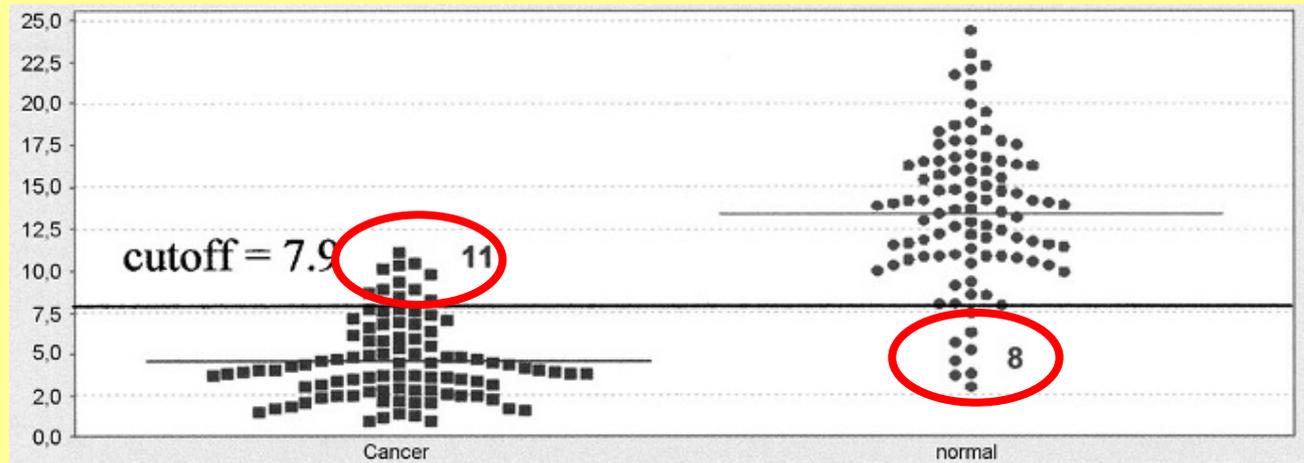
profile analysis



- high number of factors influencing protein composition not related with diagnosed disease
high profile variability
- no strict limits for clear positive/negative disease detection



J. LaBaer et al., J. Proteome Res., 4 (4) 1053-1059 (2005).



M. Ehmann et al., Pancreas, 34 (2) 205-214 (2007).

MS-based approaches for biomarker searching

direct MS analysis
(MALDI MS, SELDI MS)

Pattern profiling

comparison of peptide (protein) profile of
sample „healthy“ vs. patient
(bez identifikace, statistická analýza)

early disease detection

biomarker specificity!!!

biomarker identification

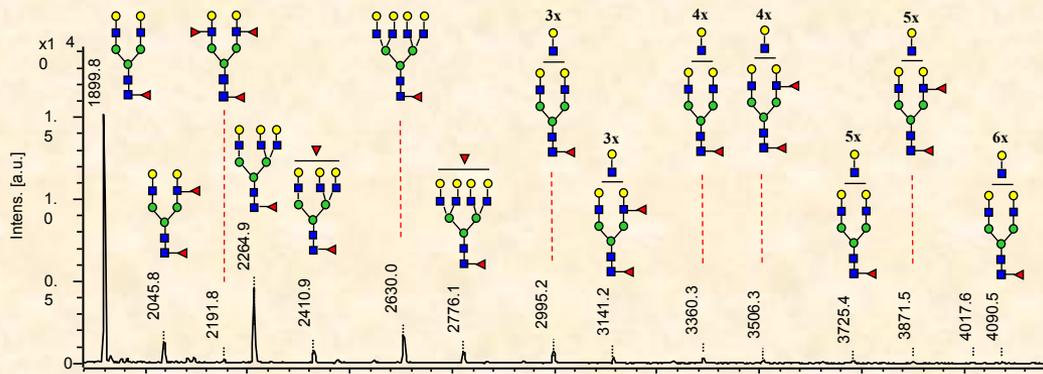
**Separation
GE, LC**

comparison of protein (peptide) content of
sample „healthy“ vs patient

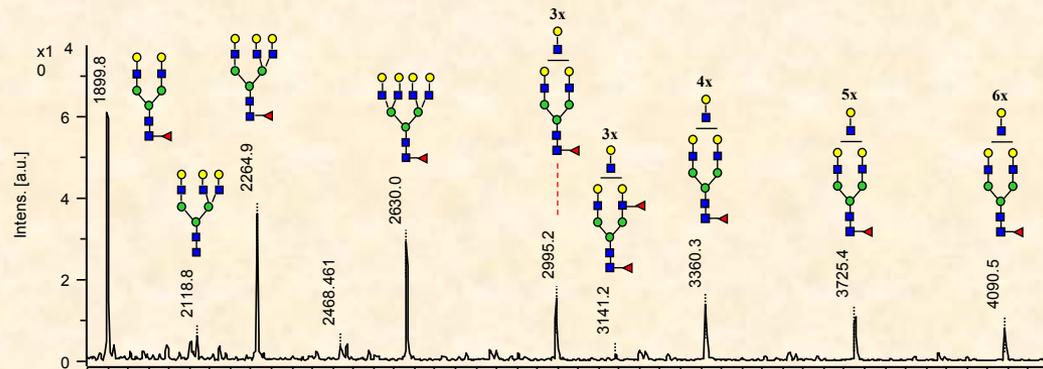
**MS
MS/MS**

identification of differentially regulated
proteins

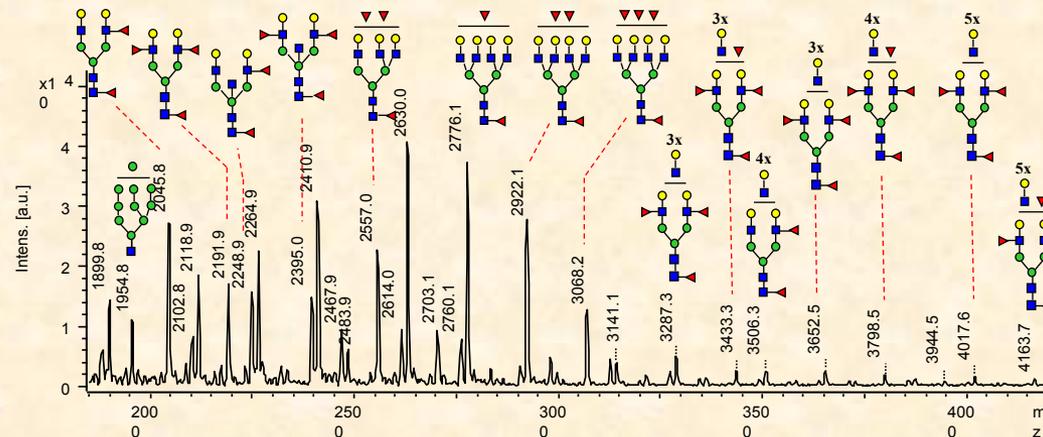
specific antibody
Immunodetection
SRM, SWATH/Protein arrays



NSCLC - Bronchoalveolar Carcinoma



Bronchoalveolar Adenocarcinoma



Large Cell Carcinoma

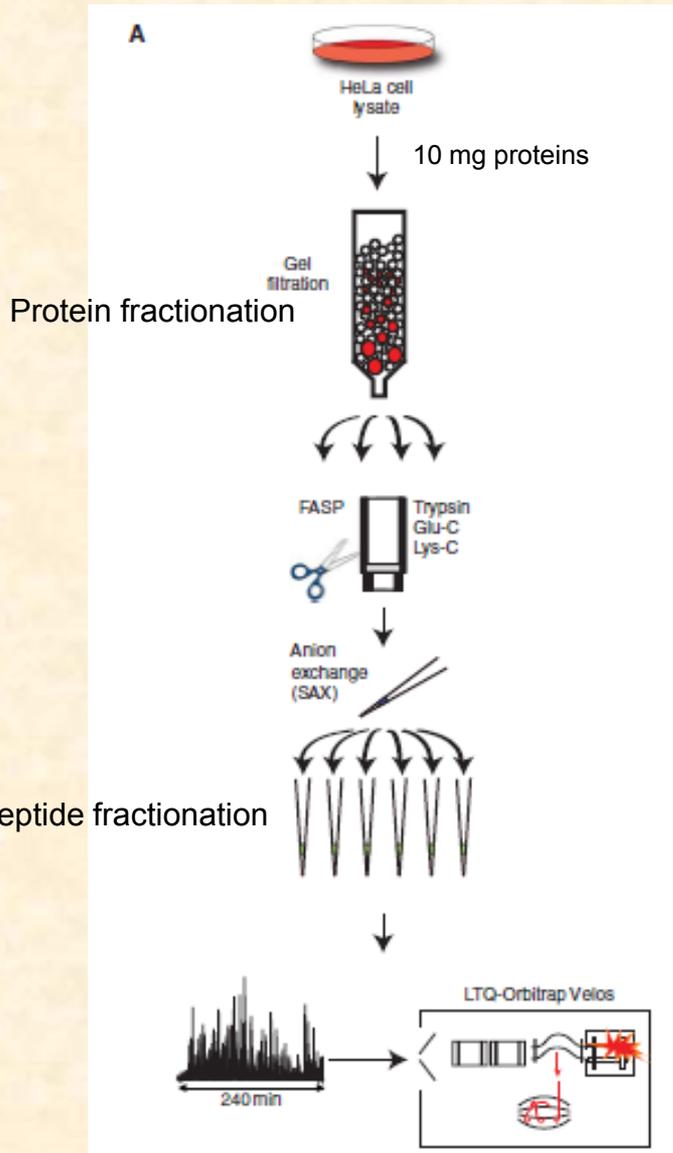
MALDI-TOF-MS spectra of N-glycans after desialylation

- Man;
- Gal;
- GlcNAc;
- ▼ Fuc

Lattová E., J. Proteome Res., 15 (8), 2777-2786 (2016)



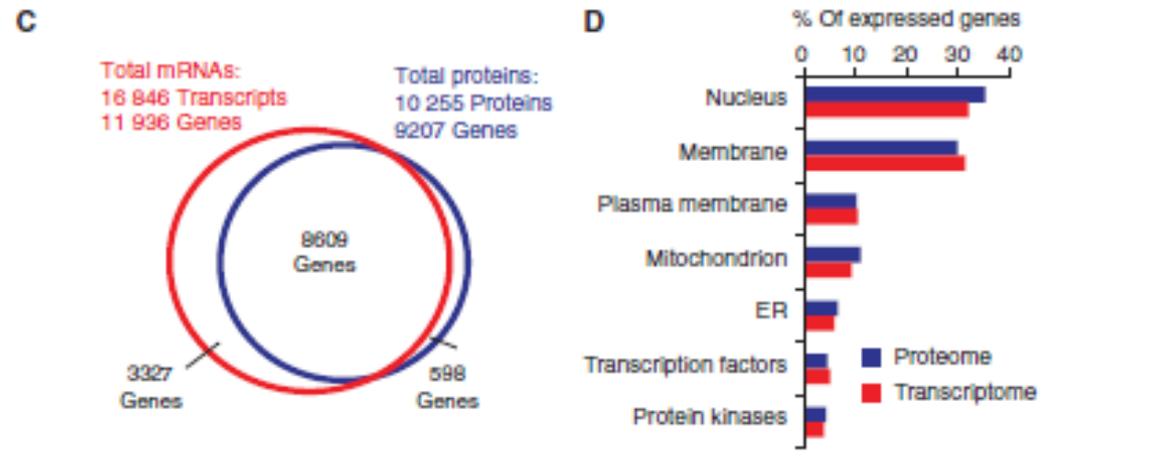
Comparison of human cancer cell line proteome and transcriptome



B

Experiment	Proteins	Peptides	MS measurement time
Exp 1	10 596	187 006	21 days
Exp 2	10 255	163 784	12 days

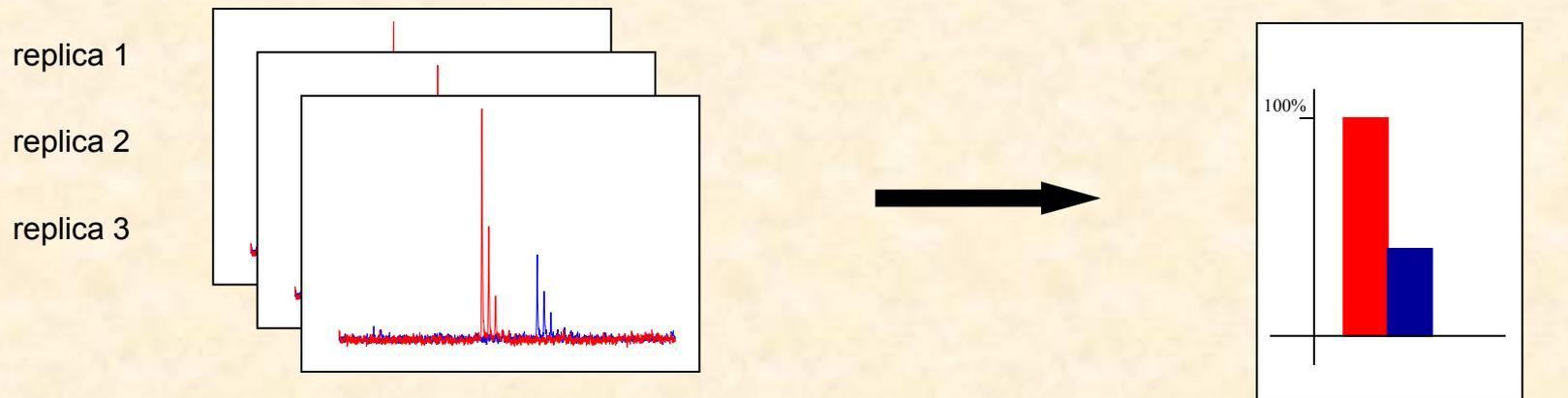
126 frakci
72 frakci





Relative quantification by MS

- ☀ **isotopically labeled tag approaches**
(comparison of limited number of samples, up to 10)



- ☀ **label-free approaches**
(comparison of unlimited number of samples, lower accuracy)

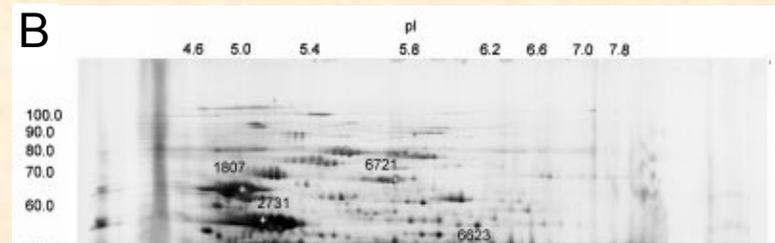
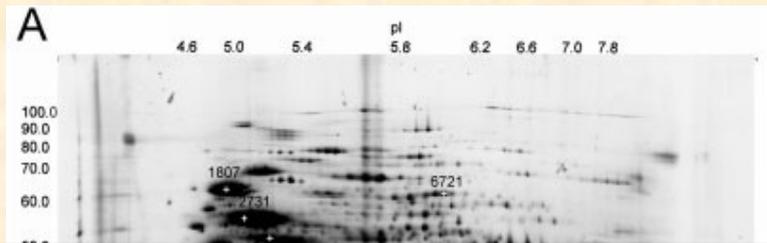
Targeted quantification of selected proteins by MS

- ☀ MRM, SWATH

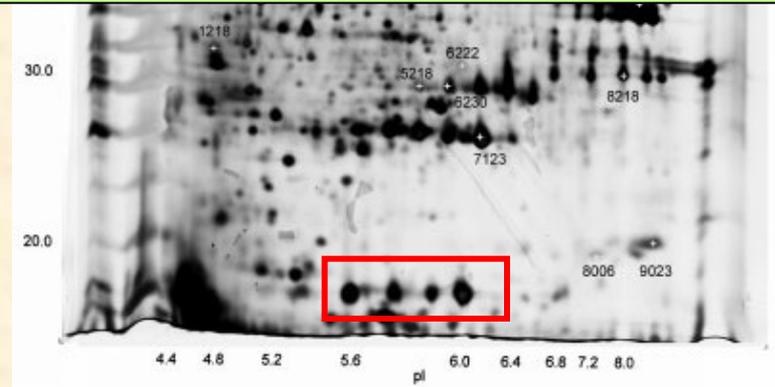
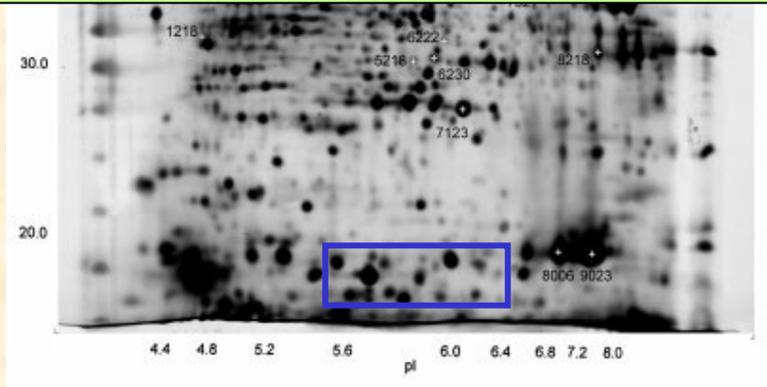
Characterization of proteome changes *differential (expression) proteomics*

image analysis of 2-D gels

LC-MS/MS of selected spots with different intensity



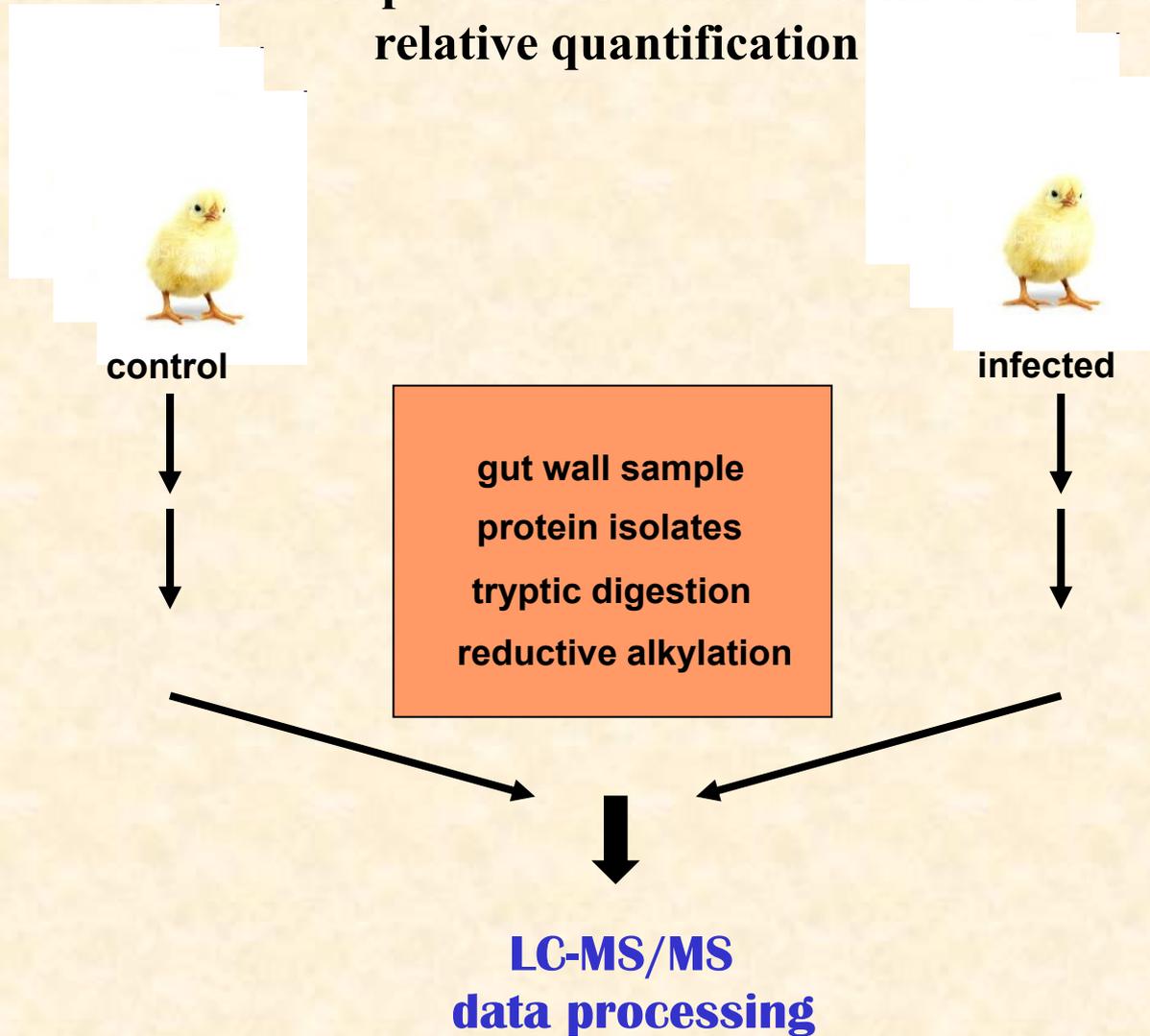
identification (MS) separated from quantification (spot intensity on gel)
mixed spots



Acidithiobacillus ferrooxidans grown on ferrous iron (A) and elemental sulfur (B)

cooperation with Department of Biochemistry, FS MU
P. Bouchal et al., *Proteomics* 2006, 6, 4278–4285.

Search for marker proteins for chicken salmonella infection relative quantification



- identification more than 2300 protein
- quantification for more than 1900

Accession	Description	infected/ control
363741657	PREDICTED: syntenin-2-like [Gallus gallus]	41.032
118095649	<p>clarifying of mechanisms of molecular processes</p> <p>search for marker proteins for early detection</p>	34.036
4927286		33.575
112491068		30.221
56118294	ribonuclease homolog precursor [Gallus gallus]	25.497
363741459	PREDICTED: protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase E [Gallus gallus]	24.786

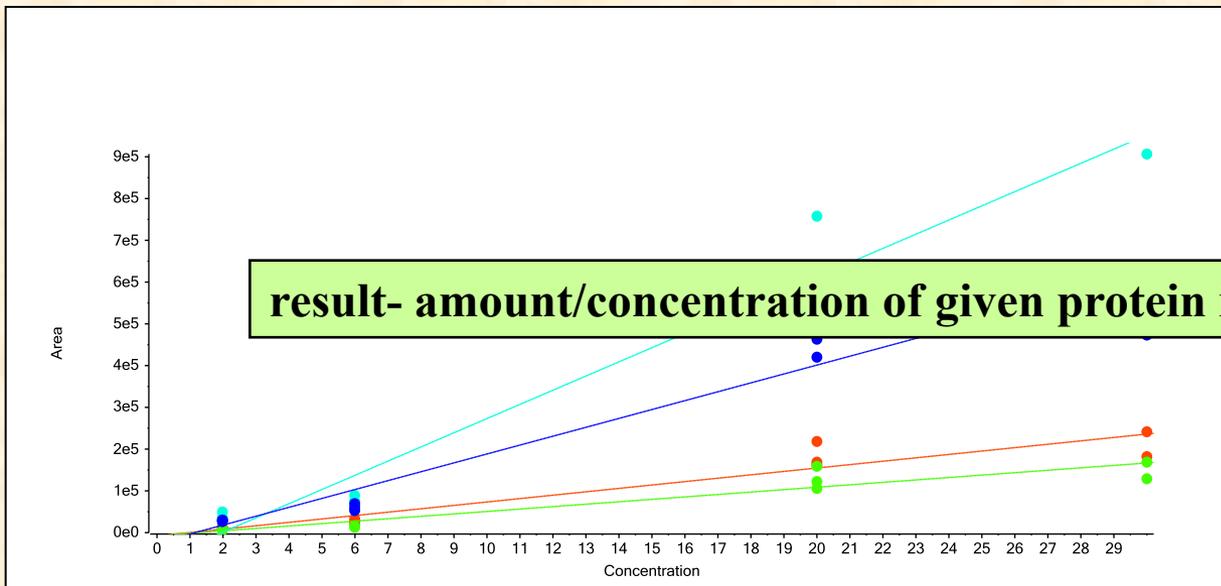
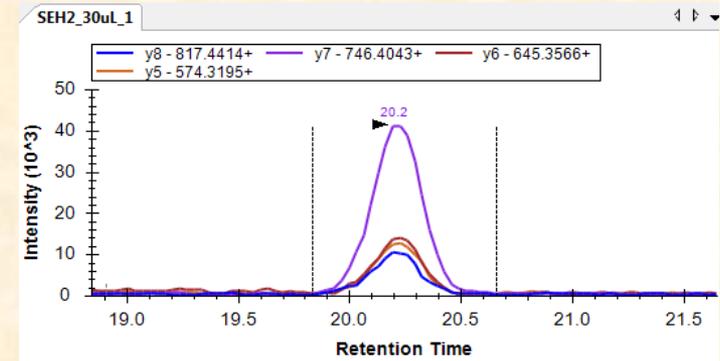


confirmation by real-time PCR

cooperation with VRI Brno
Matulova M. et al., Vet. Res., 44:37 (2013)

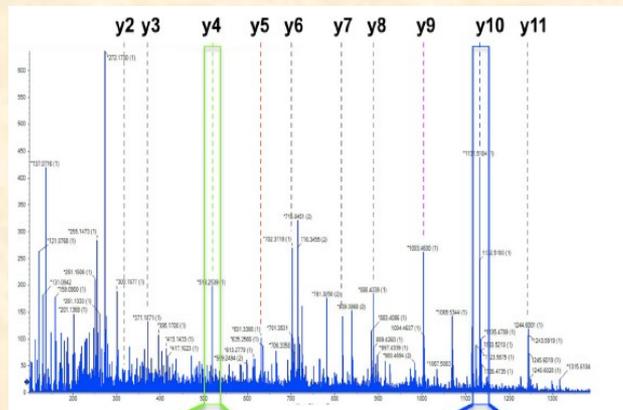
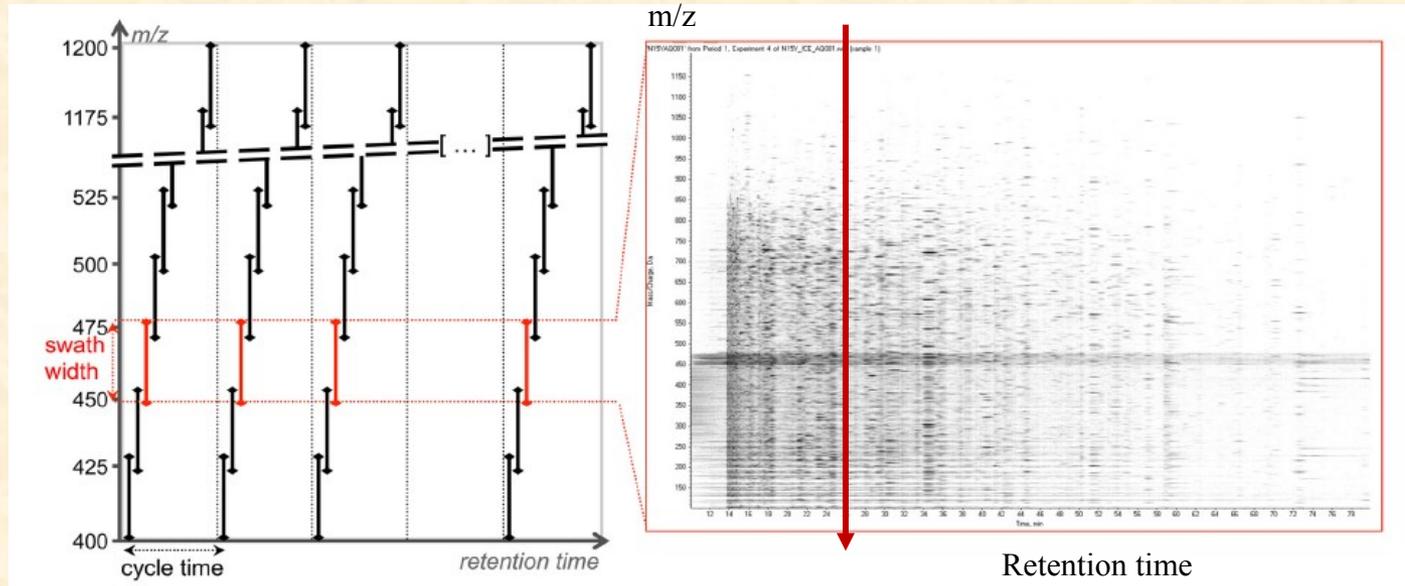
Quantification of enterotoxins *targeted analysis of selected protein* *MRM*

- selection of peptides suitable for MRM
- absolute quantification by AQUA peptides



SWATH MS

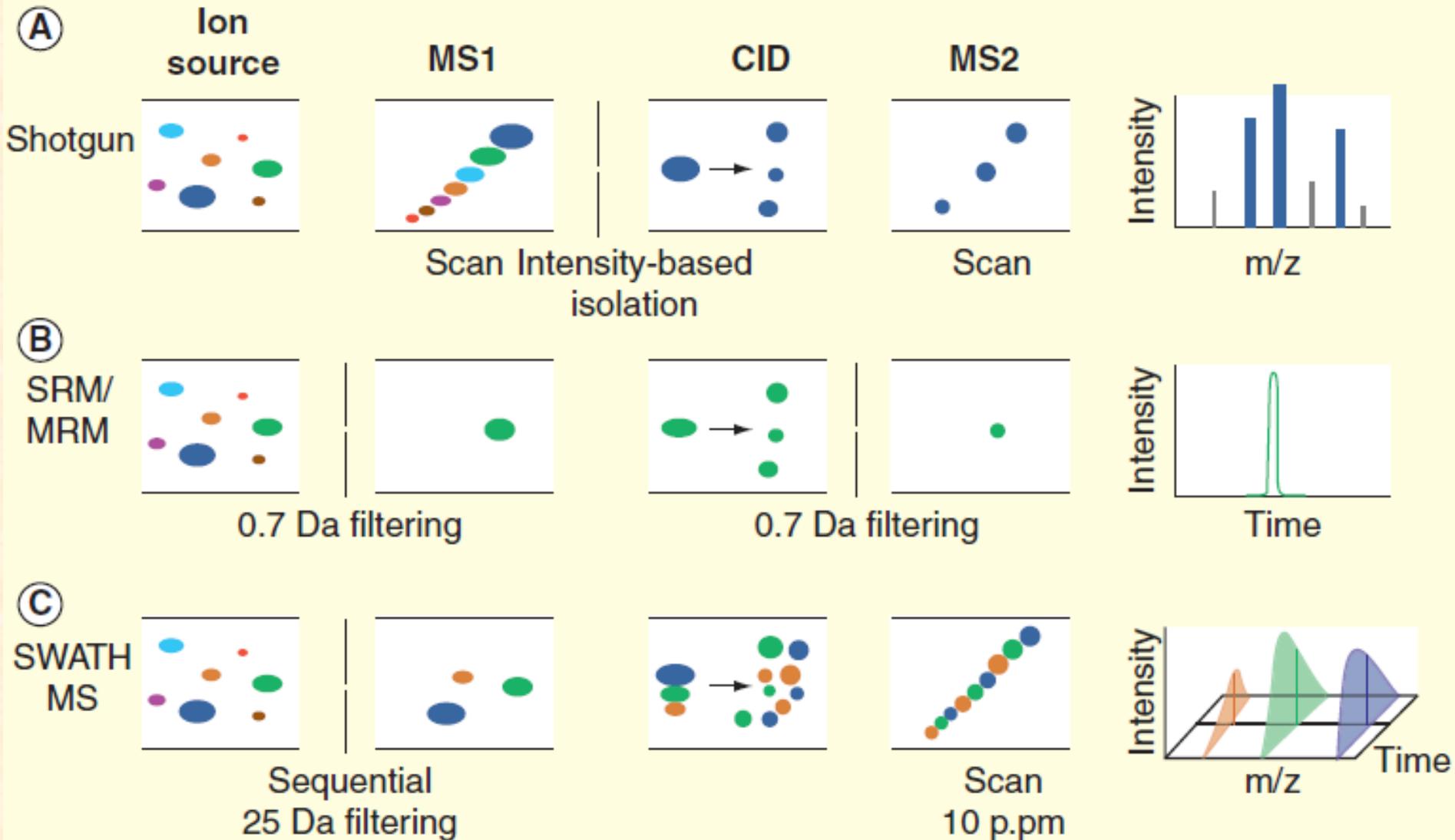
Q-TOF, MS/MS < 10 ppm



all MS/MS spectrum

- classic DB searching **not possible**
- comparison with libraries of ref. MS/MS spectra
- Relative and absolute quantification

Shotgun vs SRM vs SWATH



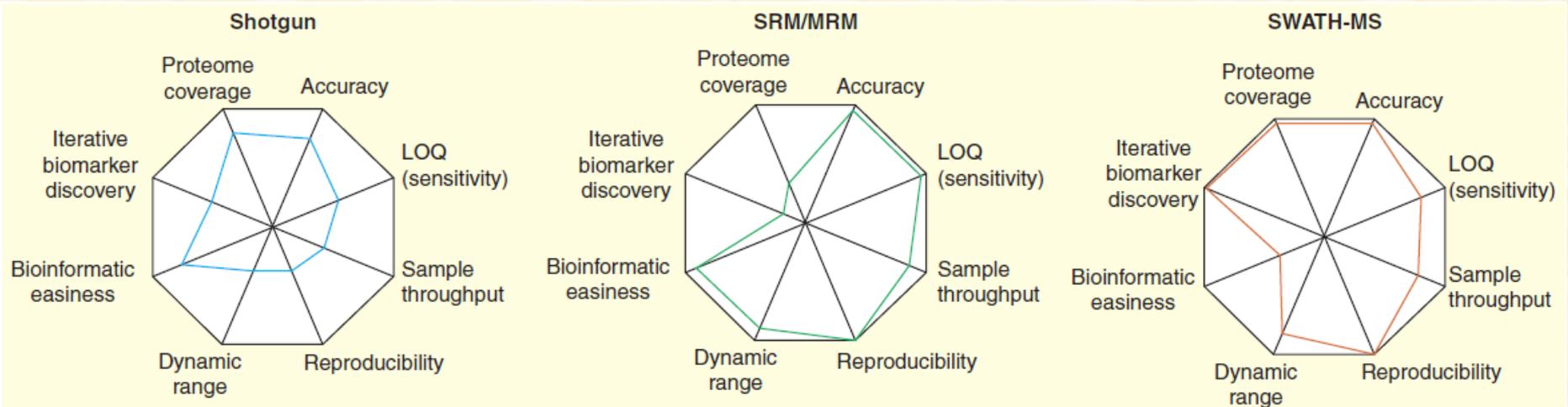
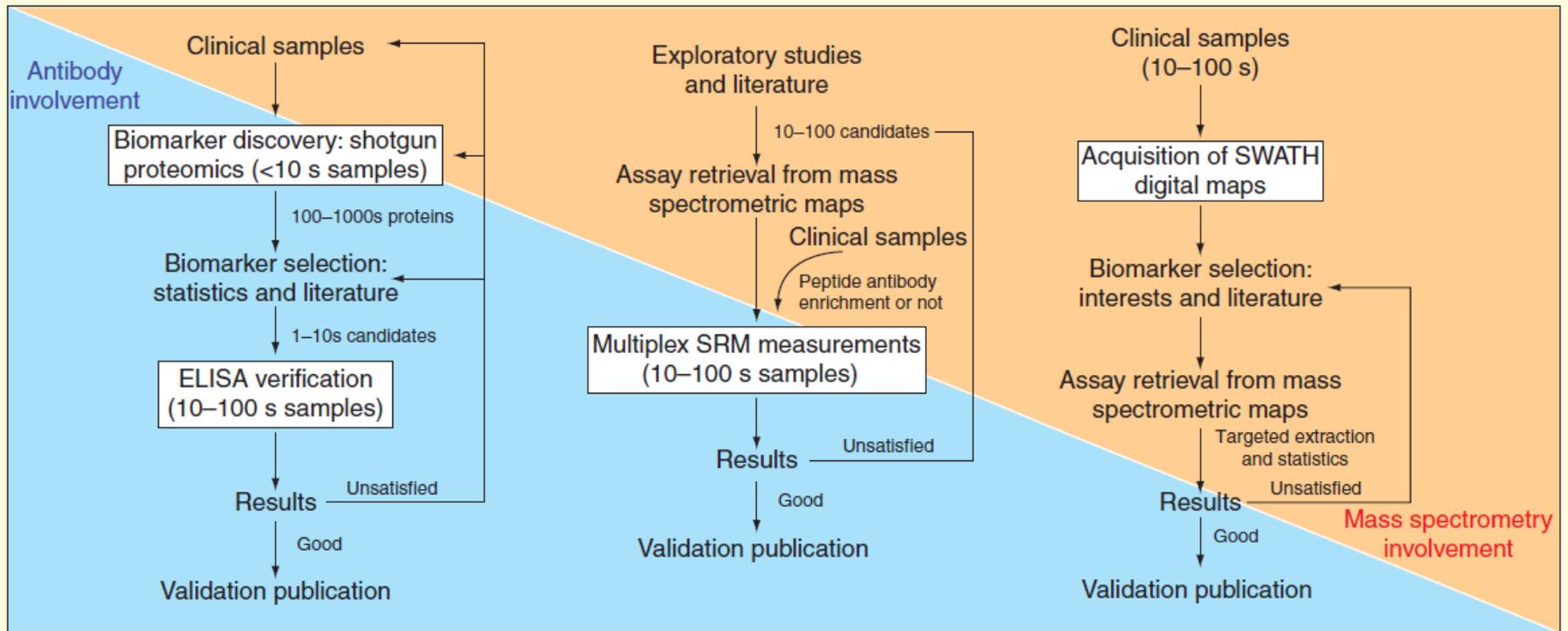


Figure 3. Performance profiles comparing technical advantages and disadvantages of shotgun proteomics, SRM and SWATH MS. In the radar chart, analytical variables are presented on axes starting from the same point and each variable is represented by a spoke. The length of a spoke indicates the magnitude of the variables. Note that SWATH-MS combines the strengths of shotgun and SRM technologies; however, requires more powerful bioinformatic tools for data analysis. LOQ: Limit of quantification; MRM: Multiple reaction monitoring; MS: Mass spectrometry; SRM: Selected reaction monitoring.

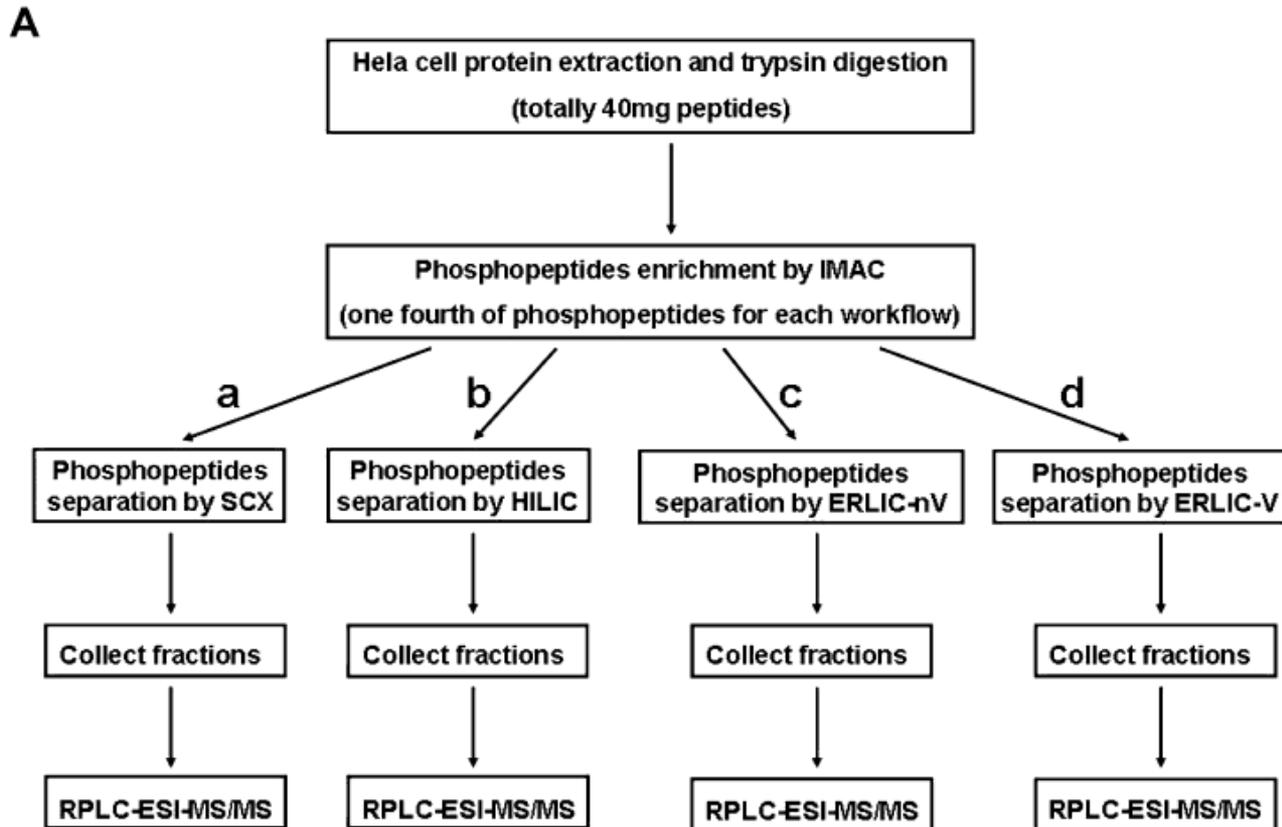




COPYRIGHT JOHN GREGORY

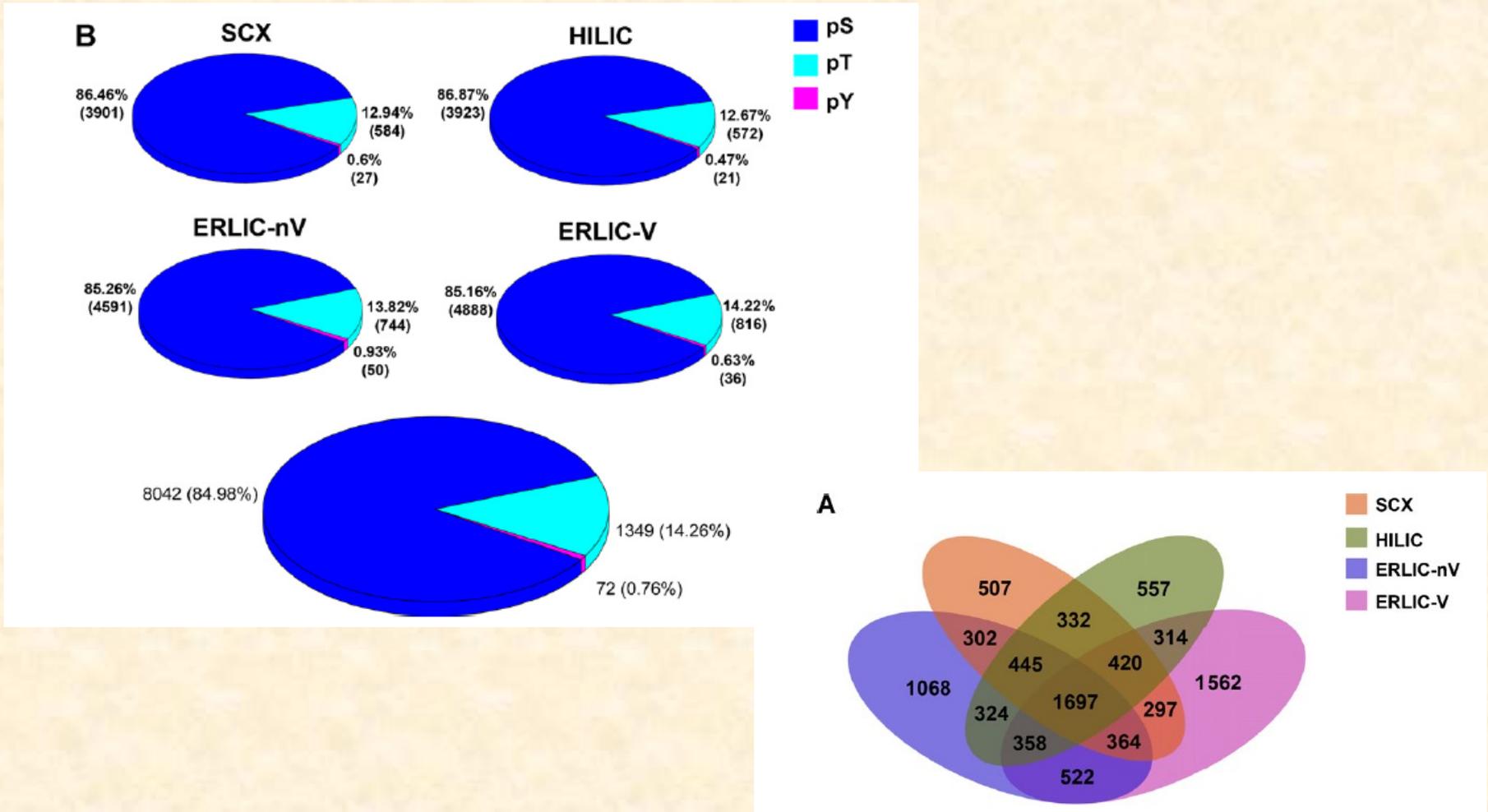
AIRLINERS.NET

Phosphoproteome analysis – four fractionation approaches



ERLIC - Electrostatic Repulsion-Hydrophilic Interaction Chromatography

Phosphoproteome analysis – four fractionation approaches

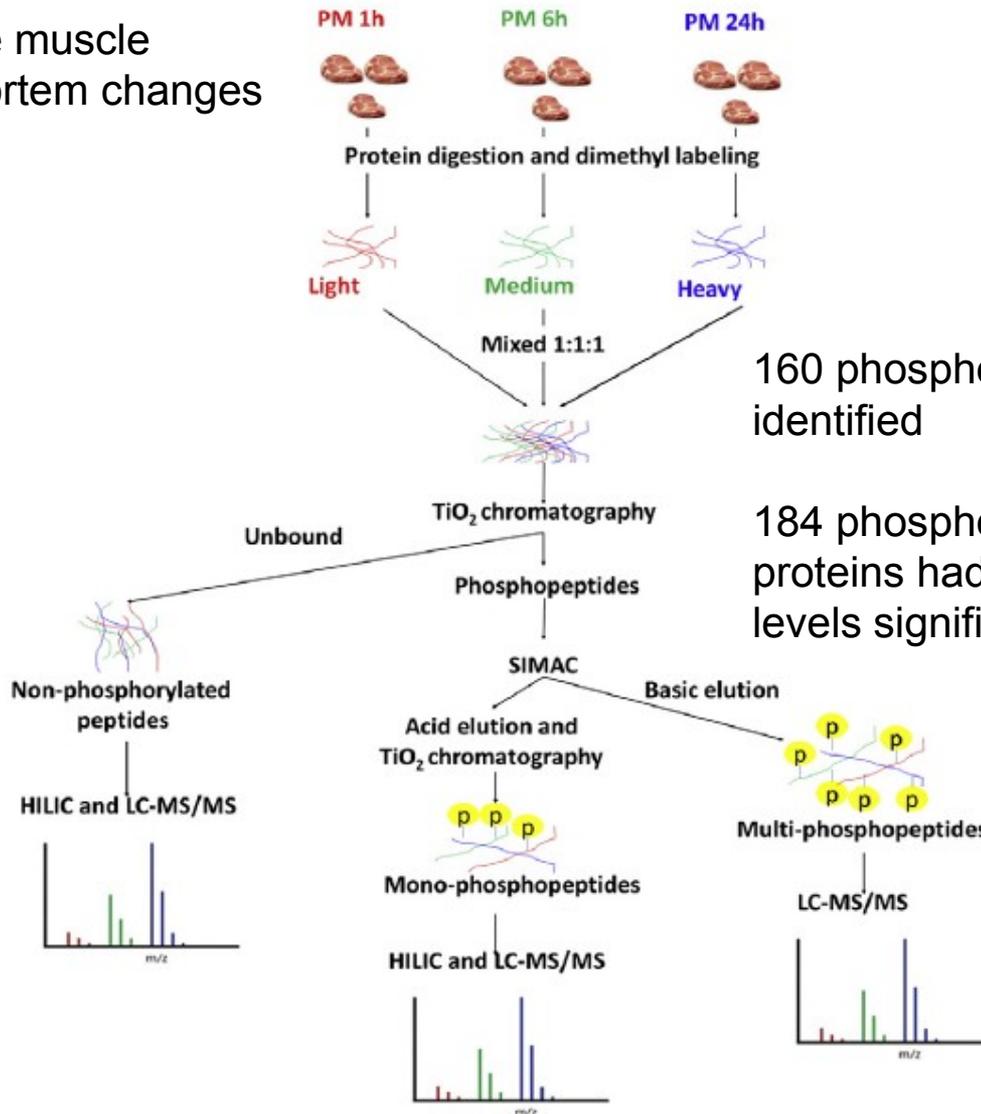


Each method – over 4000 phosphopeptides
 In total – 9069 phosphopeptides – 9463 sites / 3260 proteins

Phosphoproteome analysis– quality and quantity

C7250

Porcine muscle
Postmortem changes

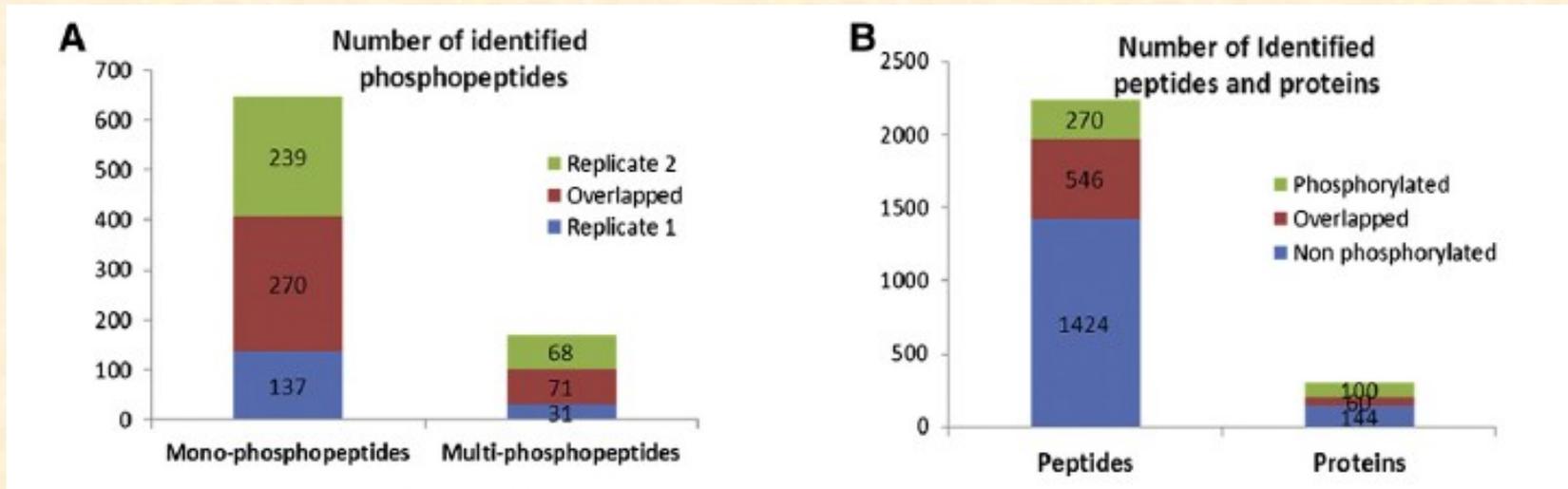


160 phosphoproteins with 784 sites identified

184 phosphorylation sites on 93 proteins had their phosphorylation levels significantly changed.

Phosphoproteome analysis– quality

Comparison of identified peptides in replicas

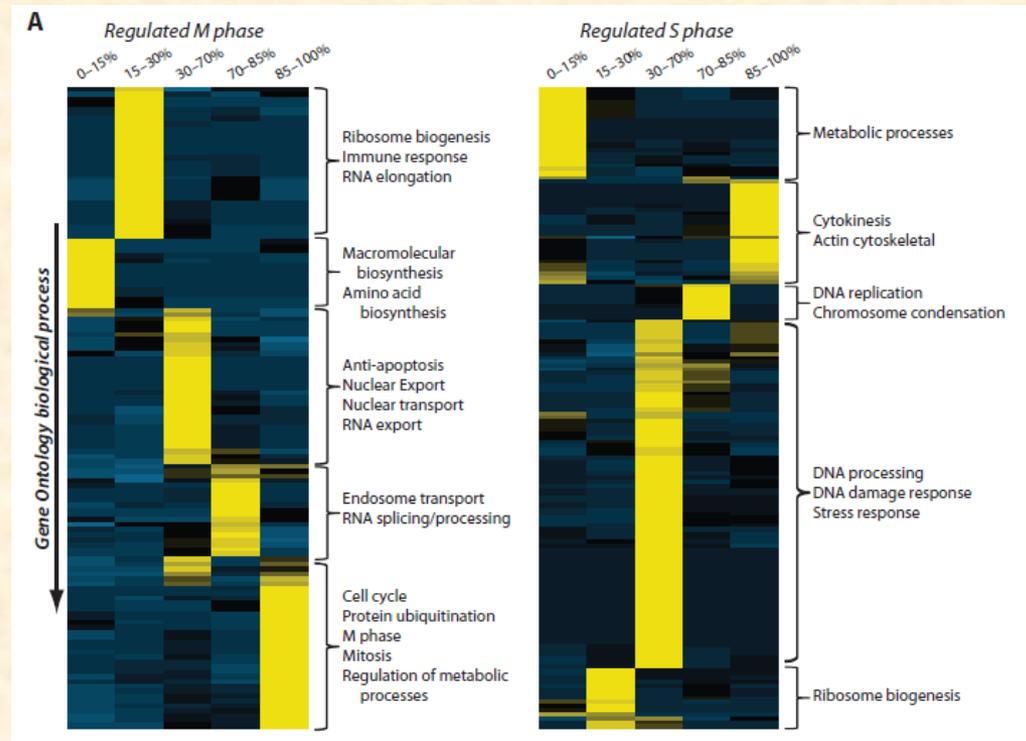


Phosphoproteome analysis

Olsen J.V. et al., *Sci. Signal.*, 3 (104) ra3 (2010)

-  quantified 6027 proteins
-  quantified 20,443 unique phosphorylation sites

- HELA cells
- SILAC labeling
- TiO₂ enrichment
- LC-MS/MS (Orbitrap)



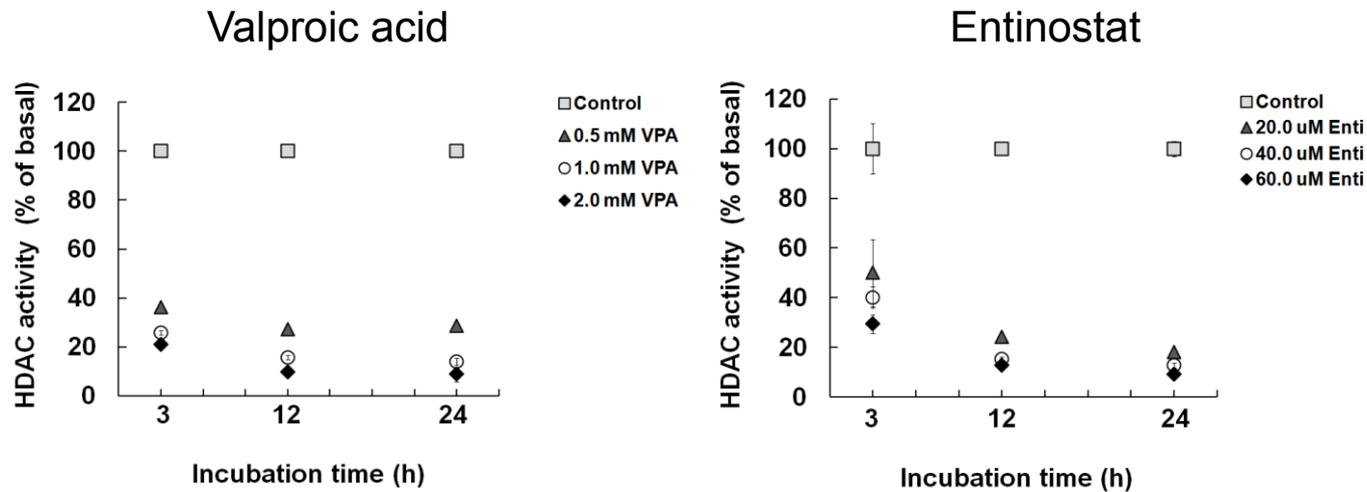
The panels show the phenotypic phosphoproteome comparison organized by GO biological process for mitotic (left) and S phase (right) cells. Proteins involved in metabolic processes have high-occupancy phosphorylation sites during mitosis, but low-occupancy sites during S phase (color scale: yellow, high overrepresentation; dark blue, high underrepresentation).

Characterization of effect of histone deacetylase inhibitors

● to establish a set of methods

- HDAC Fluorimetric Cellular Activity Assay Kit
- MALDI-MS of N-terminal part of histones (after Glu-C digestion)
- AUT-AU 2-D GE combined with LC-MS/MS analysis

Total HDAC inhibition effect



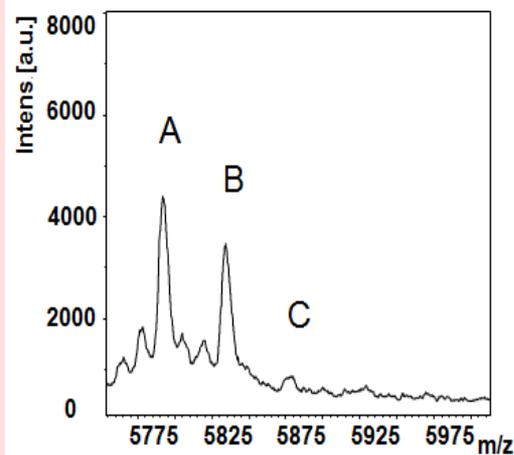
B-CLL MEC-1 cells

Činčárová et al, Mol. Biosyst. (2012)

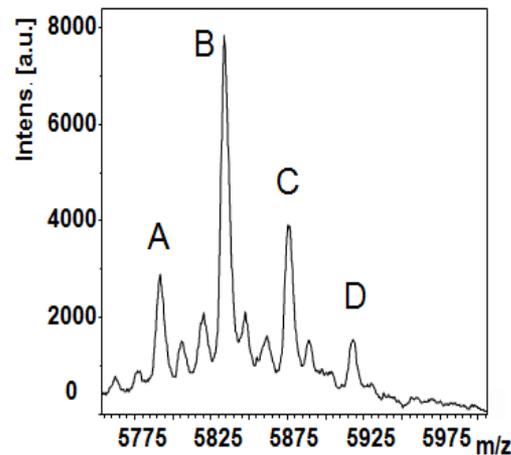
Characterization of effect of histone deacetylase inhibitors

MALDI-MS of Histone H4 acetylated forms N-terminal fragment (1-53 AA)

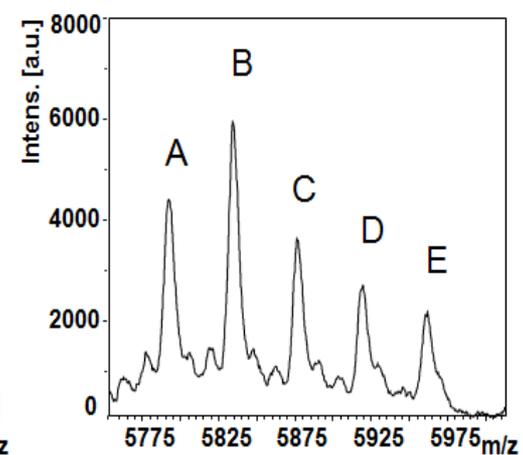
control



Valproic acid



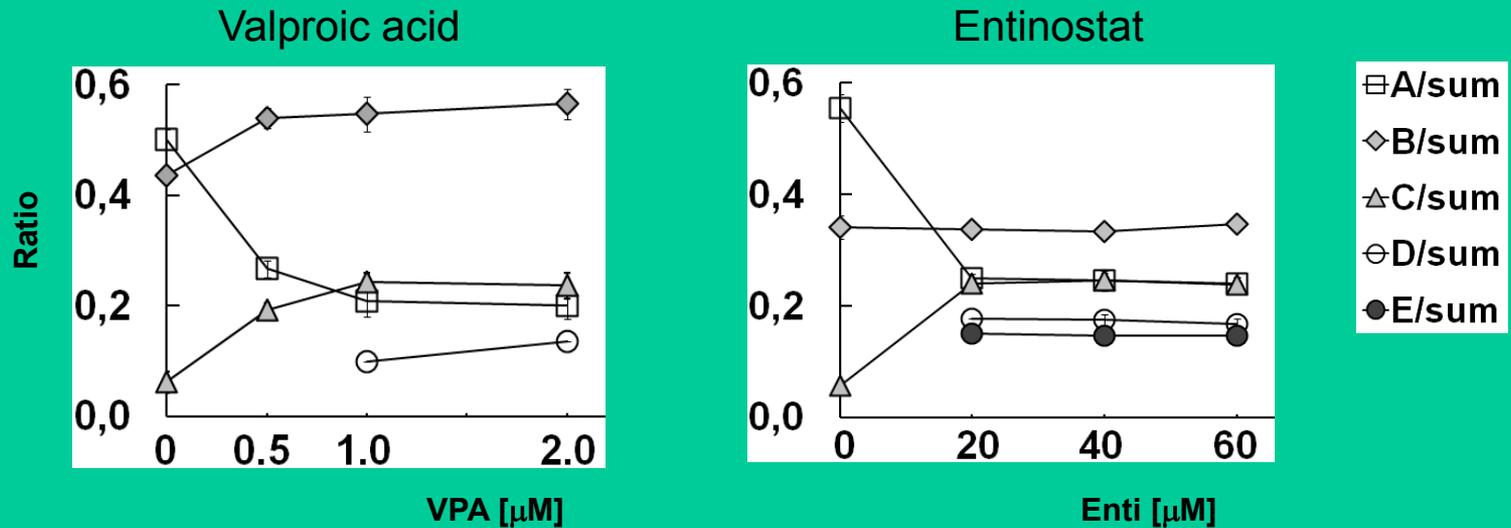
Entinostat



A → E 0 → 4 acetylations

Characterization of effect of histone deacetylase inhibitors

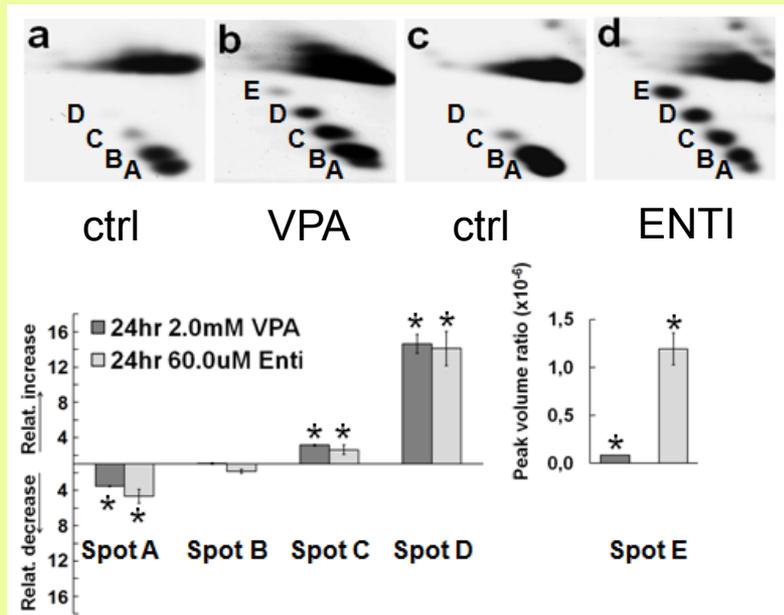
Changes of particular H4 acetylated forms vs inhibitor concentration (24h treatment)



A → E 0 → 4 acetylations

Characterization of effect of histone deacetylase inhibitors

AUT-AU 2-D GE of histone extract



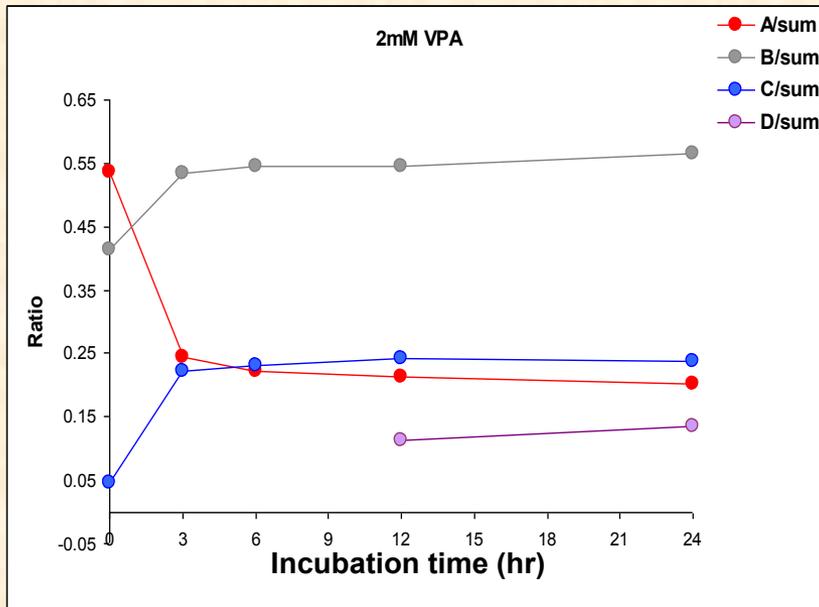
Spot	Relative change	Peptide observed
	VPA	
	Entinostat	
A	-3.53 ± 0.06 -3.60 ± 0.08	GKGGKGLGKGGAK ¹⁷
B	1.06 ± 0.09 -0.80 ± 0.02	GKGGKGLGKGGaAcK ¹⁷
C	3.14 ± 0.10 1.60 ± 0.50	GKGGKGLGacKGGaAcK ¹⁷ GKGGacKGLGKGGaAcK ¹⁷ GacKGGKGLGKGGaAcK ¹⁷
D	14.65 ± 1.07 13.10 ± 1.90	GKGGacKGLGacKGGaAcK ¹⁷ GacKGGacKGLGKGGaAcK ¹⁷ GacKGGacKGLGKGGaAcK ¹⁷
E	> 100 > 100	GacKGGacKGLGacKGGaAcK ¹⁷

A → E 0 → 4 acetylations

Characterization of effect of histone deacetylase inhibitors

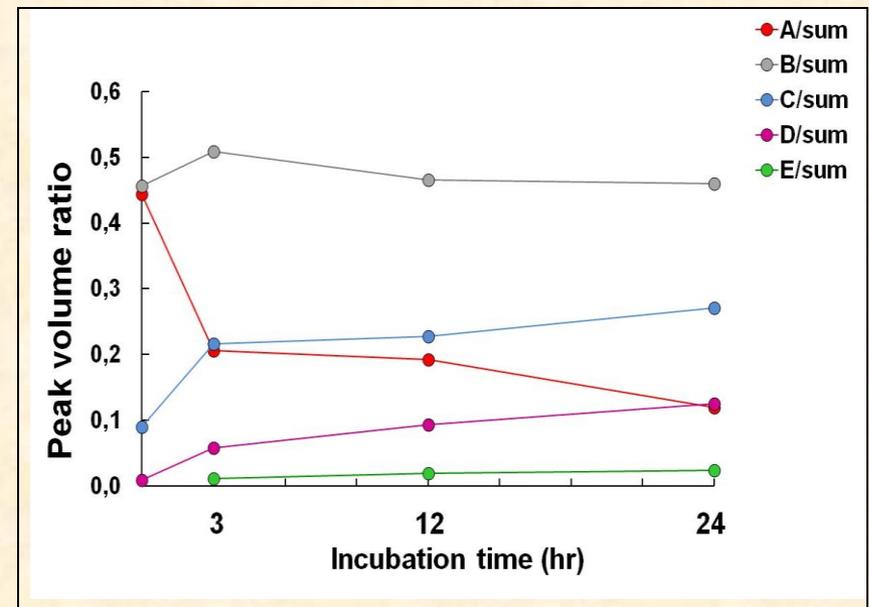
Changes of histone H4 acetylated forms in dependence on incubation time
(2 mM VPA)

MALDI-MS



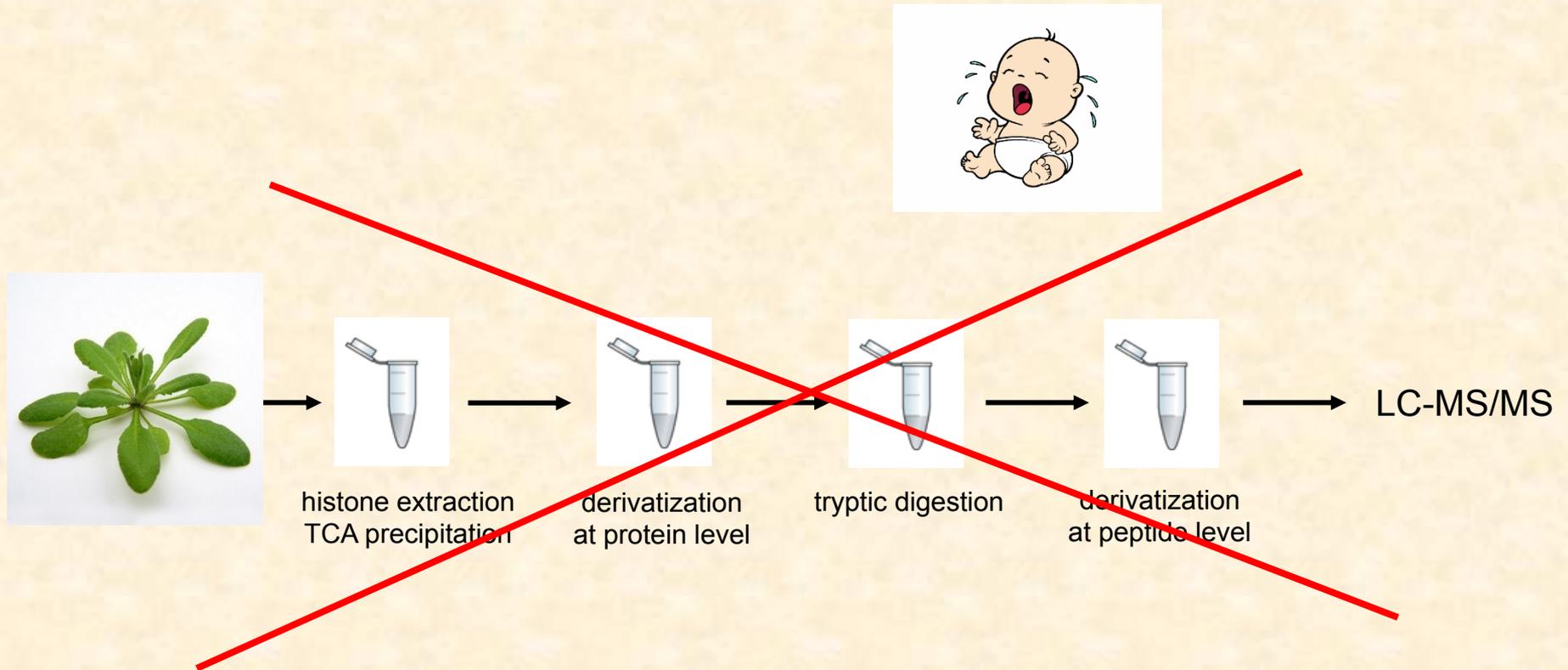
peak intensity

2-D AUT-AU GE



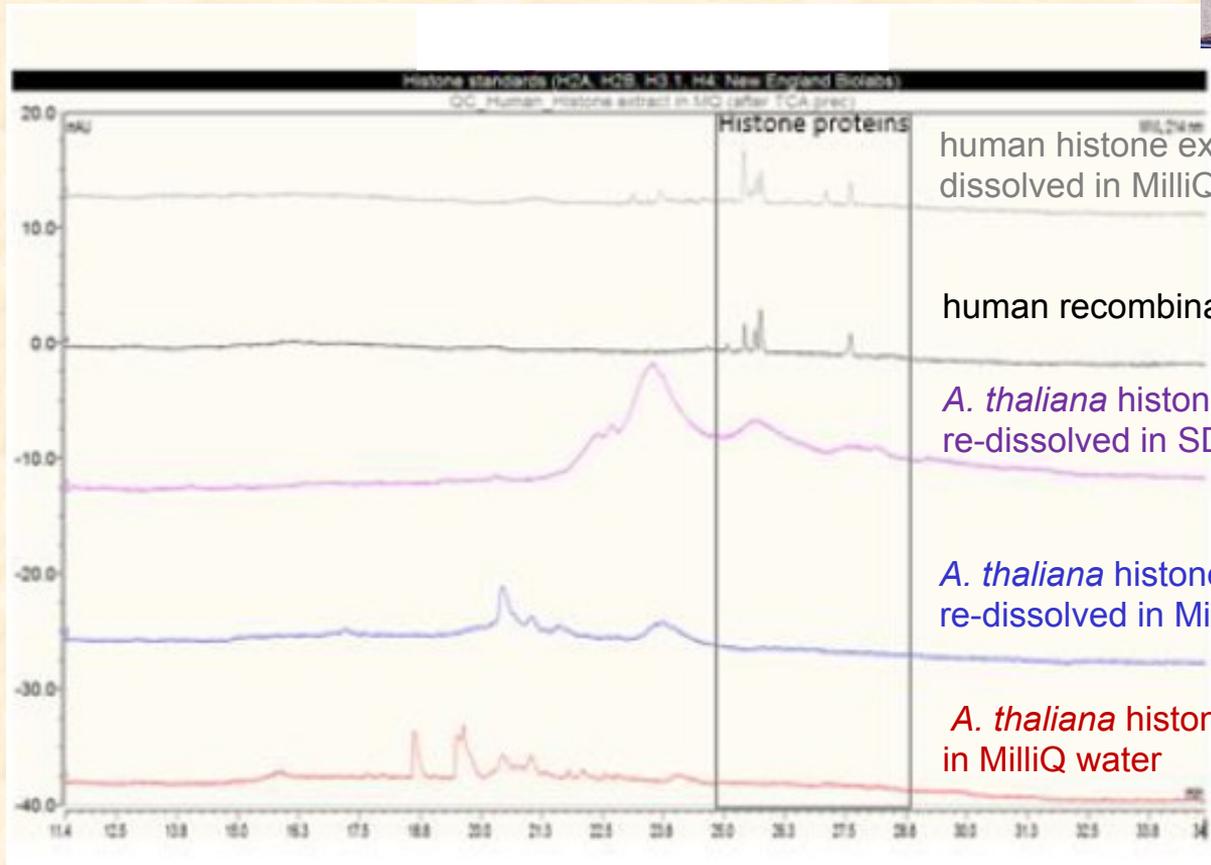
spot intensity

Characterization of Post-Translational Modifications of Histones



e.g. in Sidoli S. et al., J. Vis. Exp. 111:e54112 (2016).

Filter-Aided Sample Preparation Procedure for Mass Spectrometric Analysis of Plant Histones



human histone extract after TCA precipitation re-dissolved in MilliQ water

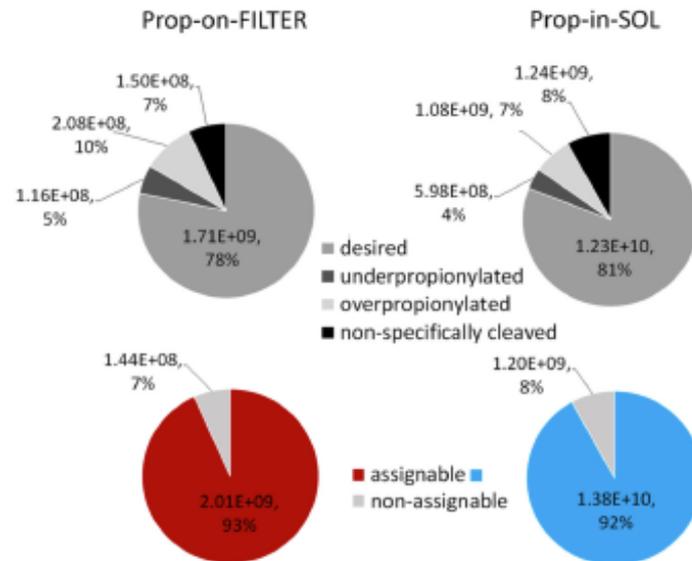
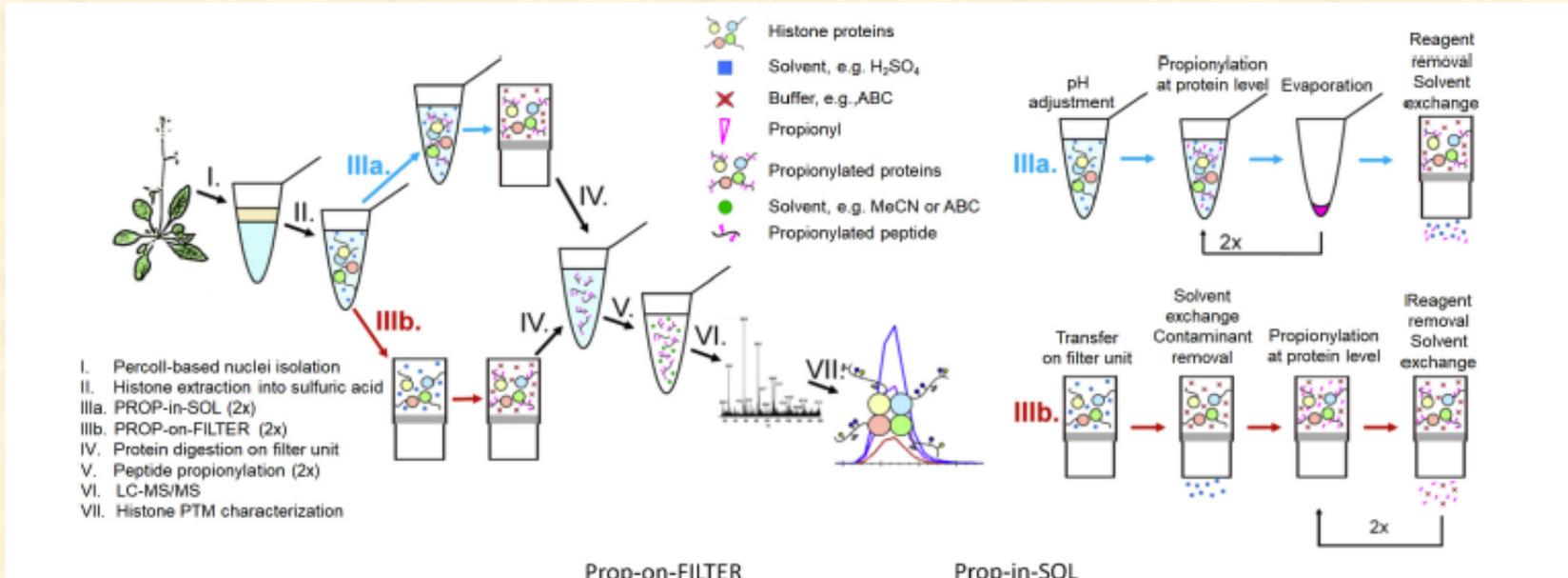
human recombinant histone standards

A. thaliana histone extract after TCA precipitation re-dissolved in SDS

A. thaliana histone extract after TCA precipitation re-dissolved in MilliQ water

A. thaliana histone extract in sulfuric acid diluted in MilliQ water

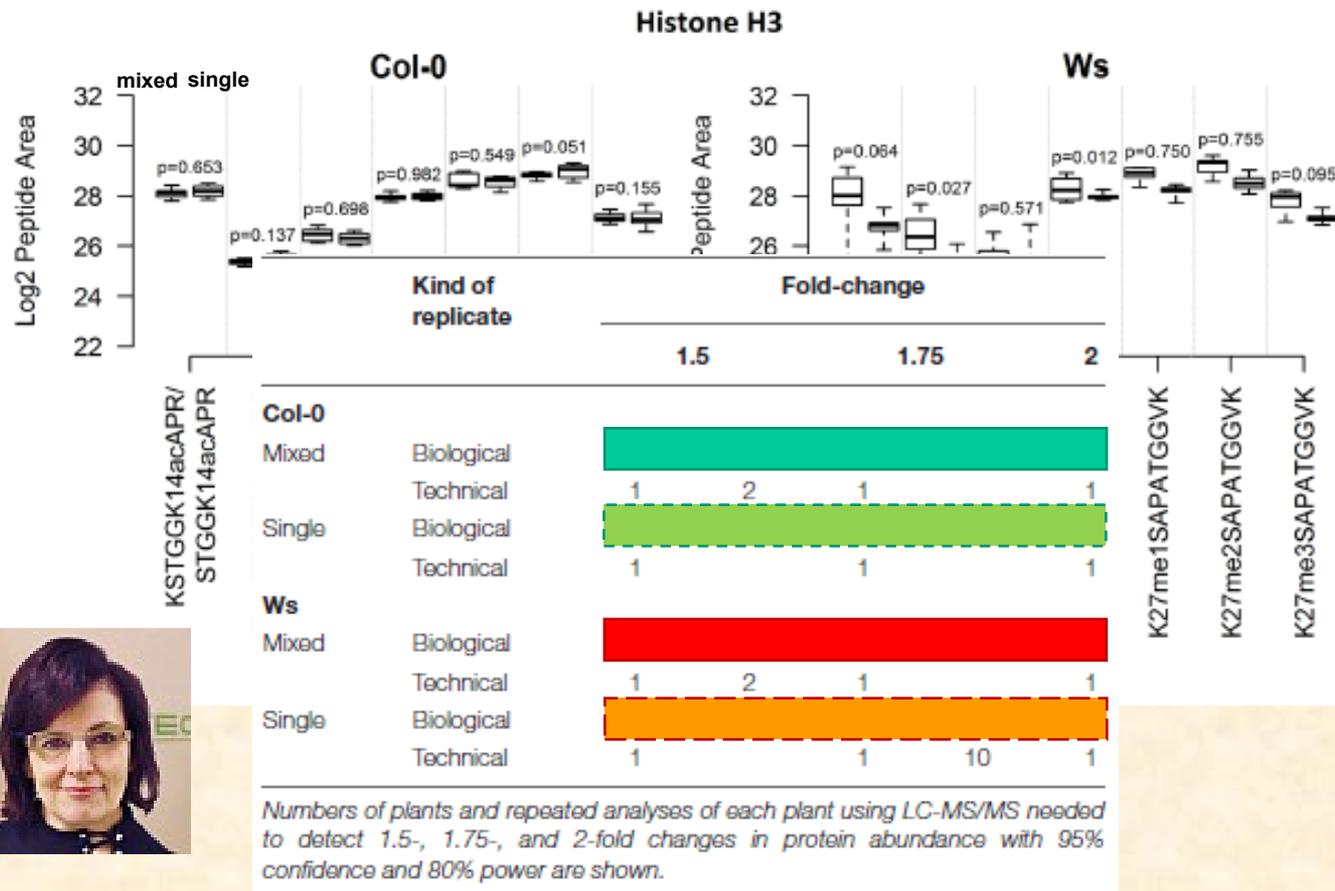
Filter-Aided Sample Preparation Procedure for Mass Spectrometric Analysis of Plant Histones



Inter-individual variations of Histone Modification Patterns

cooperation with Prof. Fajkus group, CEITEC-MU

two *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotypes **Columbia 0 (Col-0)** and **Wassilewskija (Ws)** grown from seeds collected from a **single parent plant (Single)** and a **set of parent plants (Mixed)**.





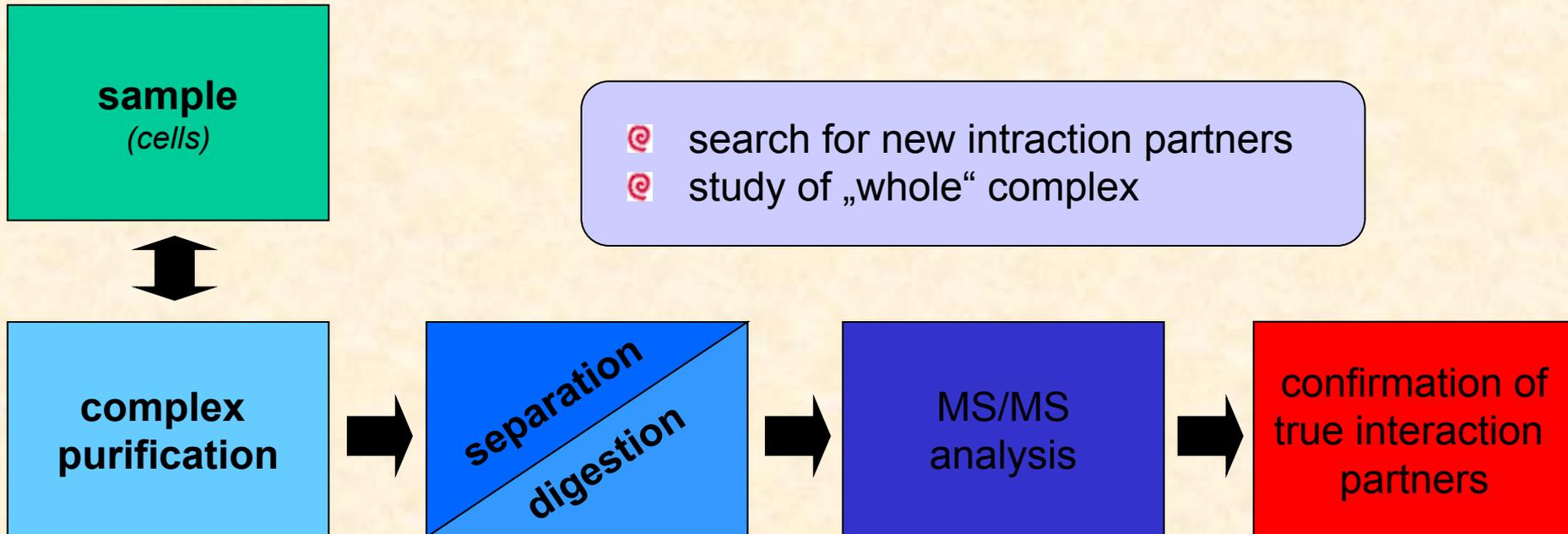
Charakterization of protein complexes

functional proteomics

Ⓢ > 80% proteins is functional only as a part of complex

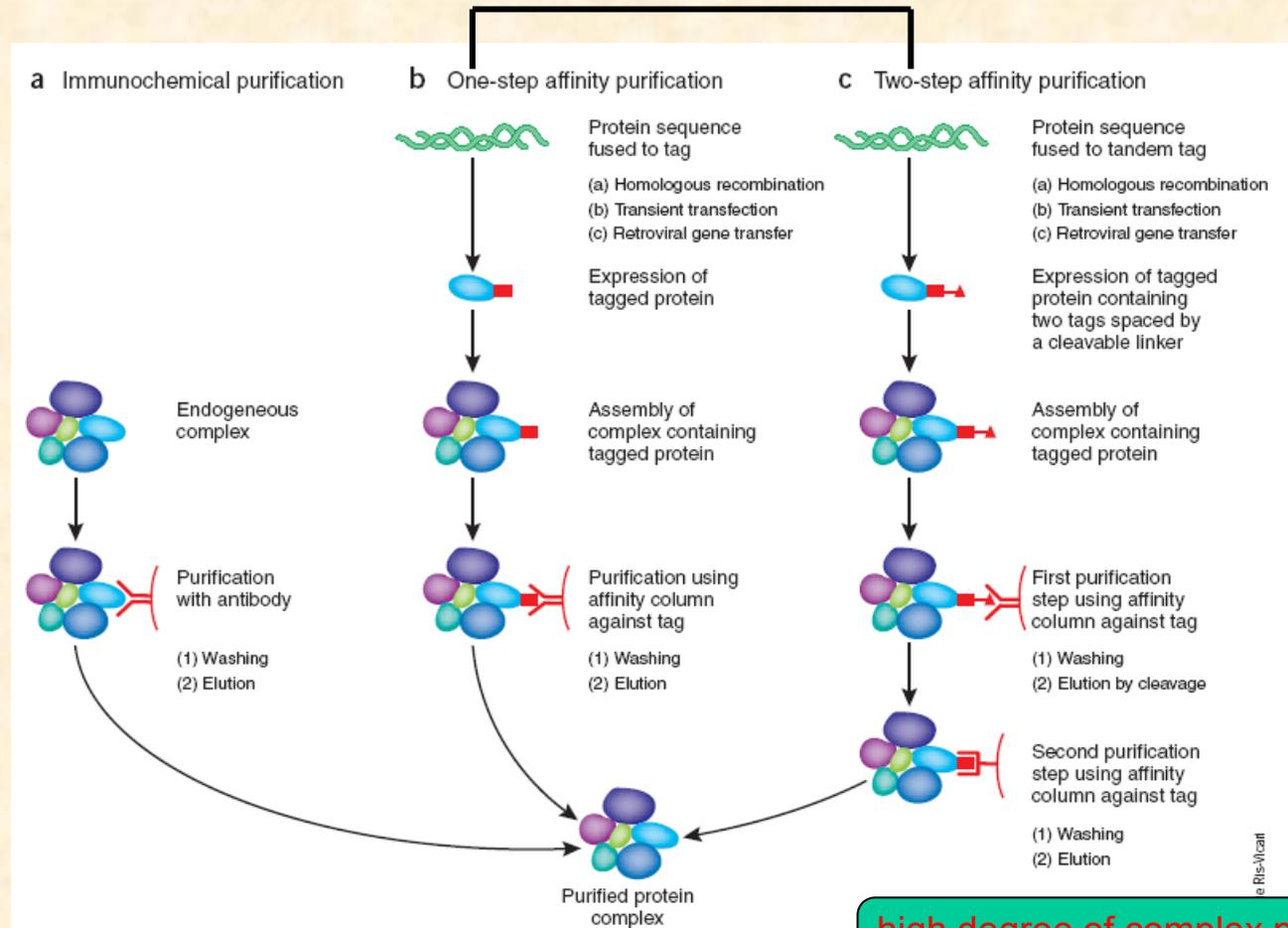
Ⓢ ~ 10000 types of interactions

Aloy P., Russell R. B.: Nat. Biotechnol. 22 (10), 1317-1321 (2004)



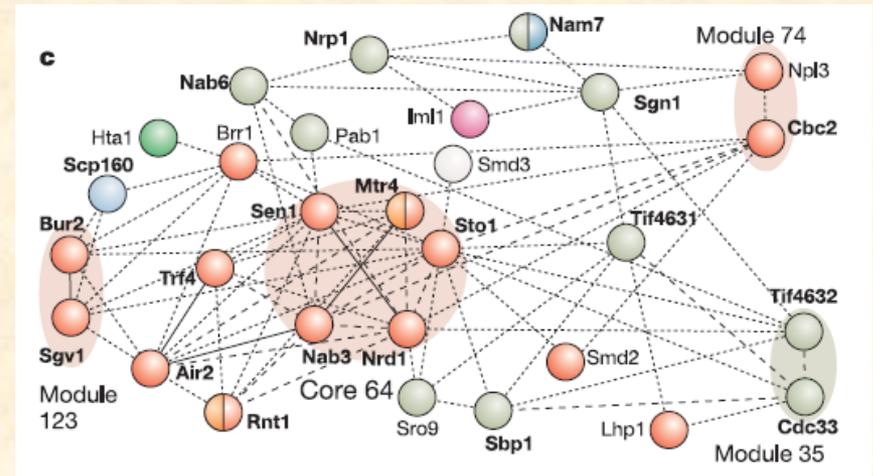
Purification of protein complexes

in vivo expression of bait protein with a tag

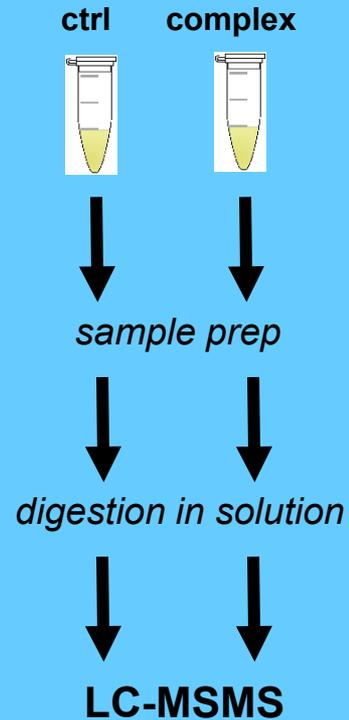
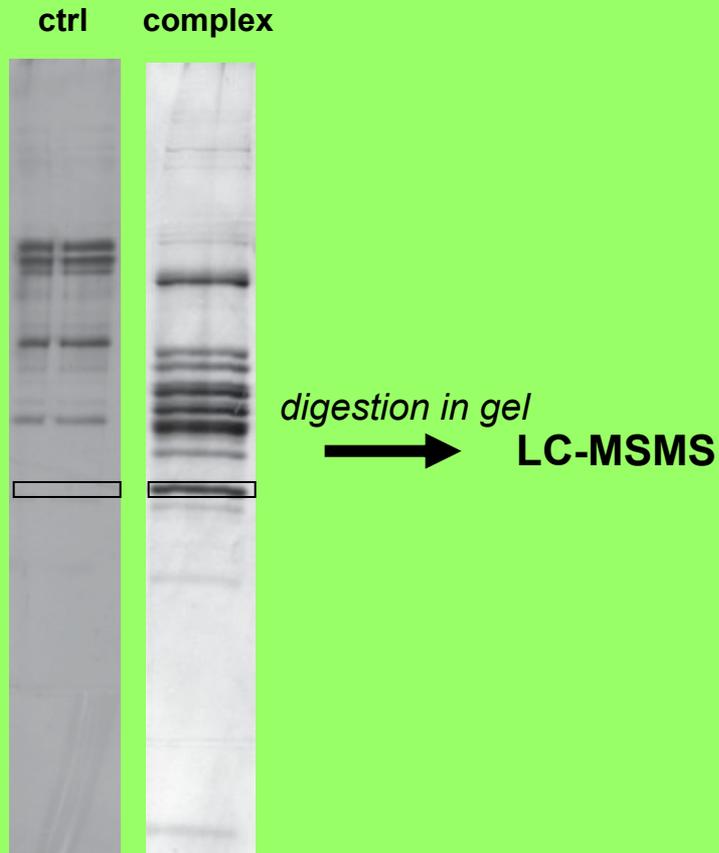


MS capabilities in protein complex analysis

- identification of individual complex members including their PTMs
- confirmation of interaction partners (exclusion of nonspecific interactors)
- determination of complex stoichiometry
- determination of 3D structure of complex (cross-linking)

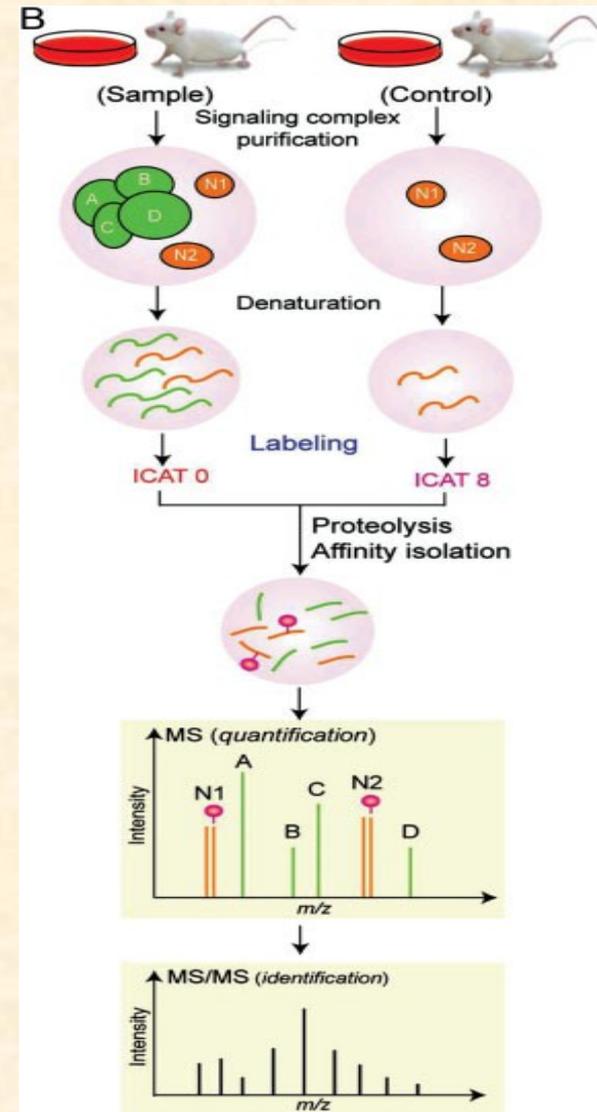
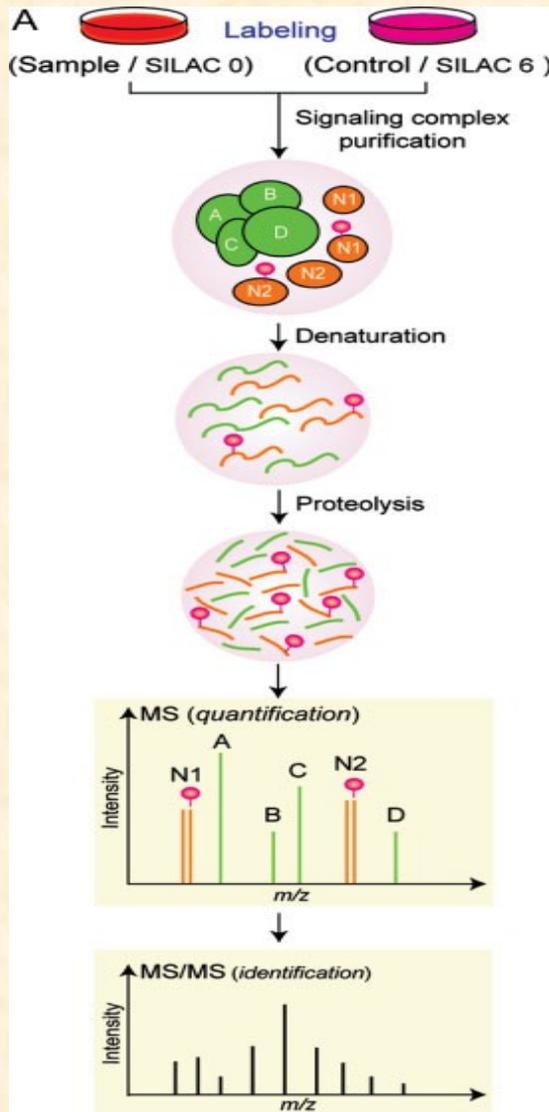


Identification of individual interaction partners



*possibility to label samples by tags for relative quantification
and to pool the samples for further processing*

Confirmation of true interaction partners



non-specific interaction 1:1



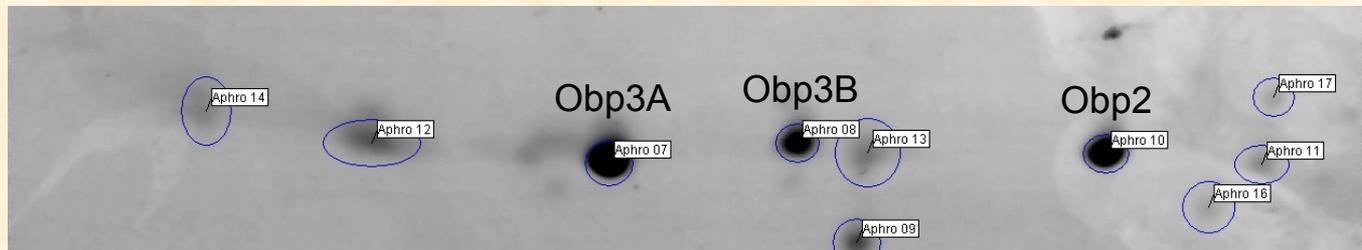
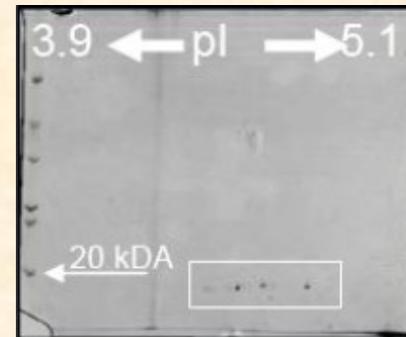
Sequence confirmation and determination of OBP protein isoforms *de novo sequencing*



Myodes glareolus

- saliva
- 2D gel electrophoresis
- MS/MS of selected spots

- Ⓢ unknown genome
- Ⓢ no antibodies



cooperation with prof. Stopka FS CU, Prague

Sequence confirmation and determination of OBP protein isoforms

RNA analysis

(FS CU Prague)

RNA isolation
cDNA synthesis
PCR with Aphrodisin primers
(hamster)
purification
cloning
sequencing
**initial
aminoacid sequence**

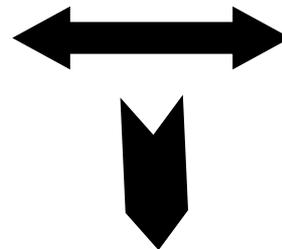
proteomic analysis

(FS CU/Proteomics CF)

protein isolation
2D GE

in-gel digestion
MALDI-MS/MS

de novo
**corrected AA sequence
(Blast, new proteins)**



database of OBP protein sequences
identification of protein isoforms

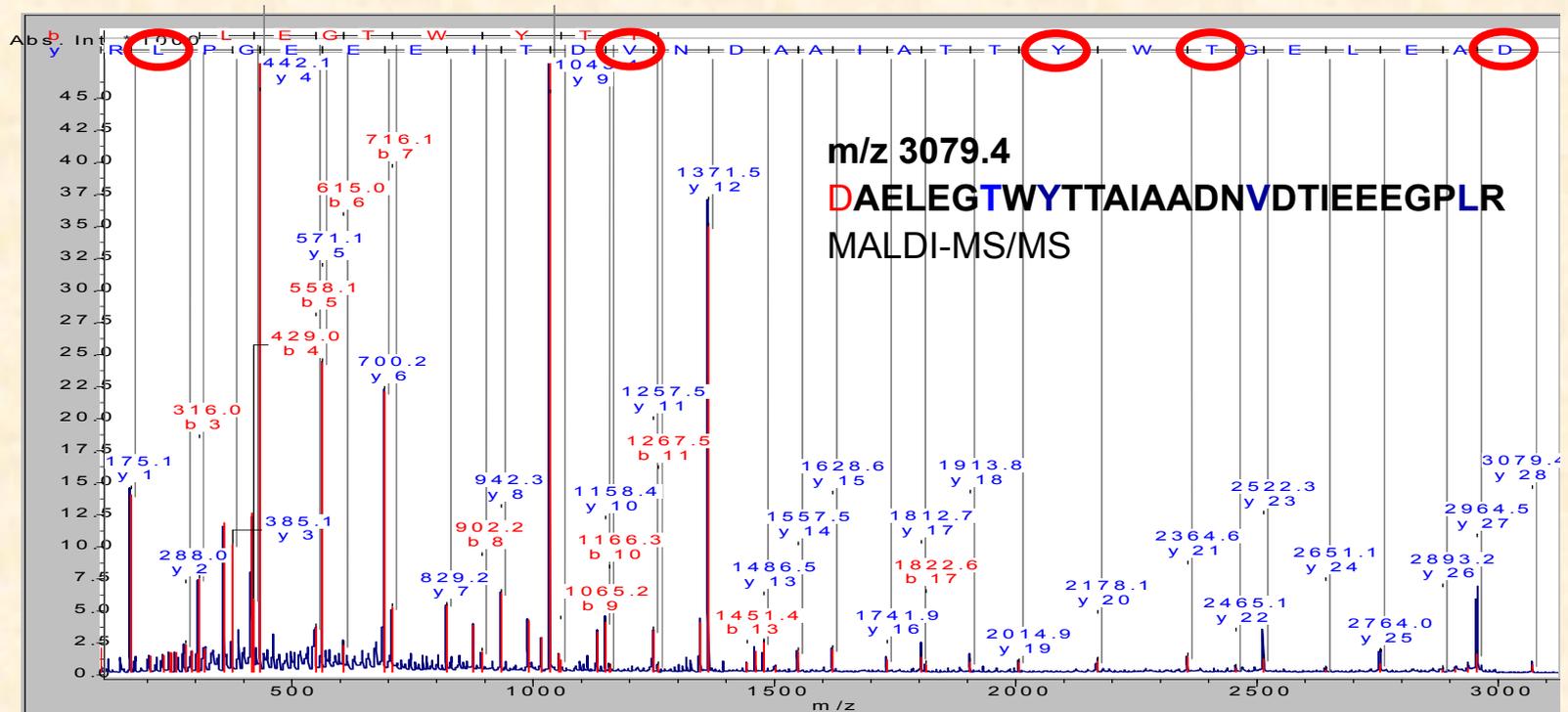
Sequence confirmation and determination of OBP protein isoforms

MALDI-MS/MS a LC-MS/MS manual spectra interpretation

original sequence - QAELEGKWTTAIAADNIDTIEEEGPMR (OBP3)

DAELEG**T**W**Y**TTAIAAD**N**VD**T**IEEE**G**PL**R**

HAELEG**T**W**Y**TTAIAAD**N**VD**T**IEEE**G**PL**R**



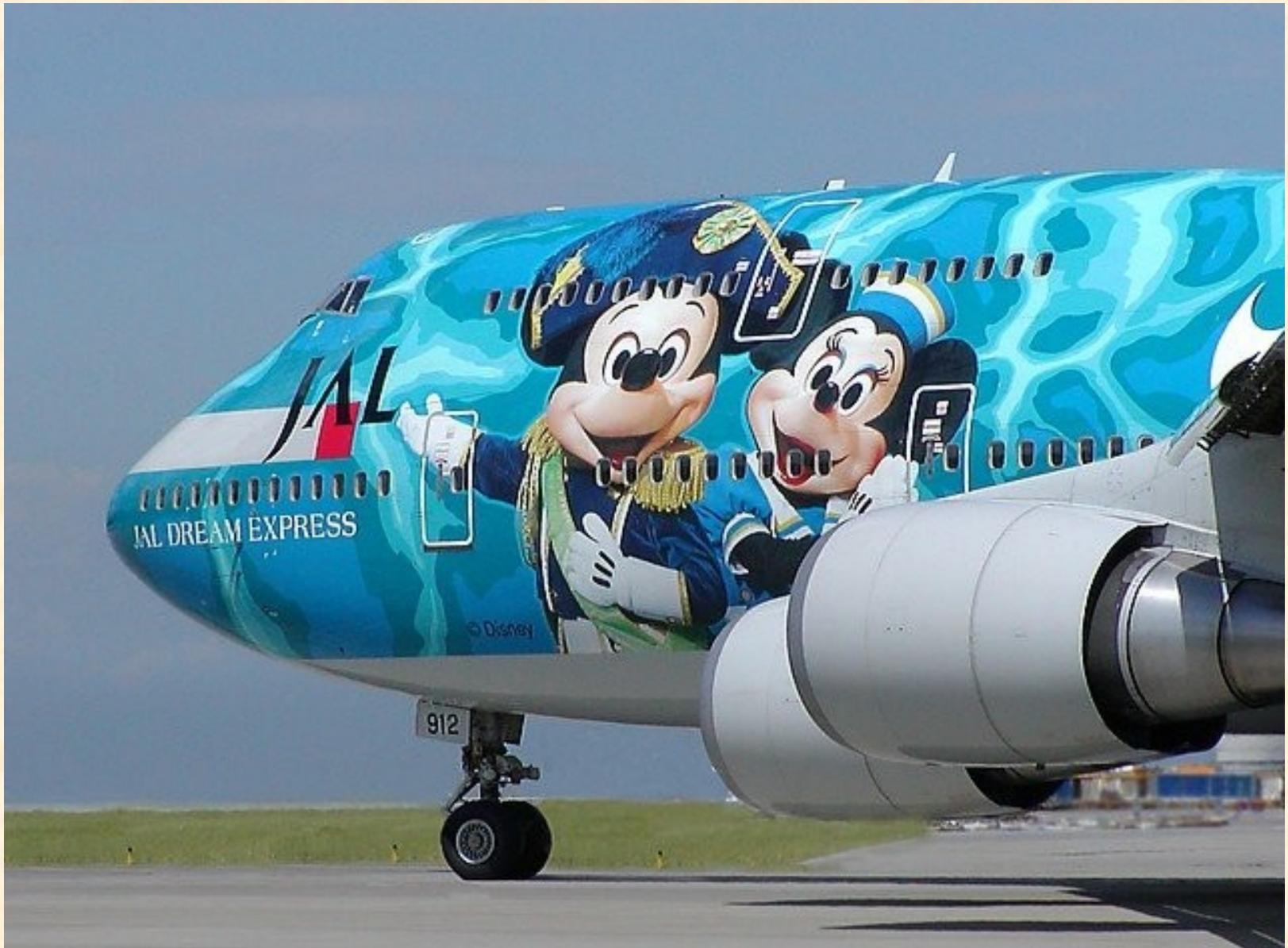


Photo Copyright Avibear

MS Imaging

MALDI-MS imaging

samples:

- fresh frozen tissue sections
- individual cells or clusters of cells isolated by **laser-capture microdissection** or **contact blotting** of a tissue on a membrane target.

MS analysis

- scanning of sample area point by point
- image corresponds to planar distribution of individual m/z
 distribution of peptides (proteins, lipids,...)

MALDI-MS imaging

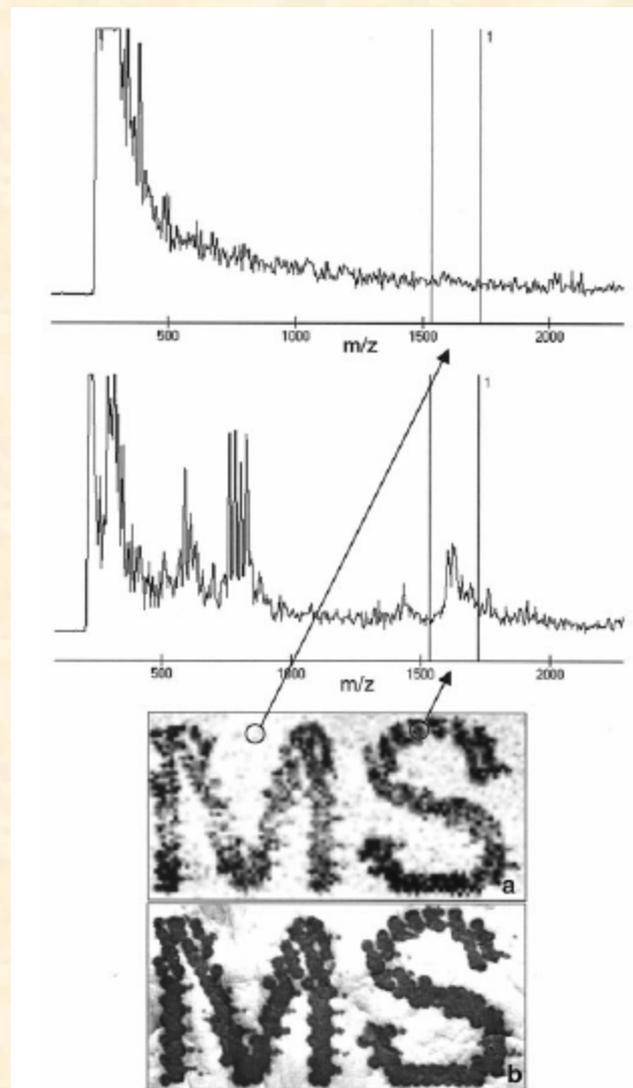
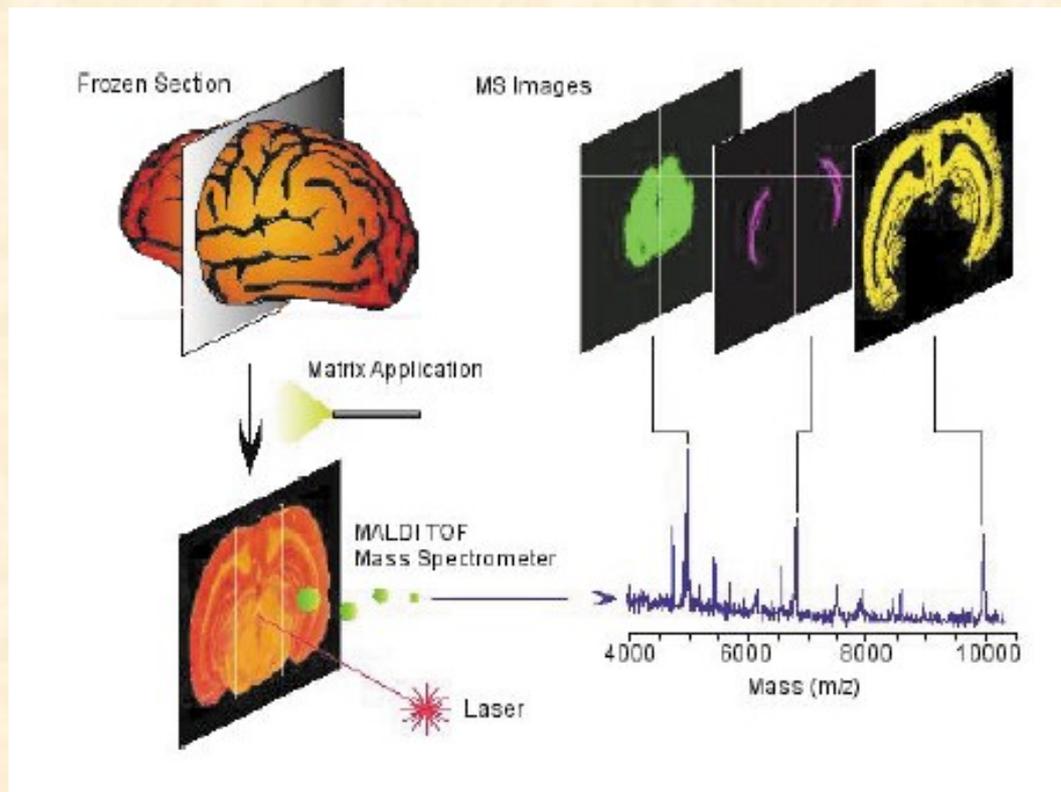


Figure 3. Neurotensin was added to the ink of a printer. The mass spectrometry image (a) (100×50 pixels, 3×1.5 mm) obtained of the protonated neurotensin peak matches with the optical image (b).

MALDI-MS imaging

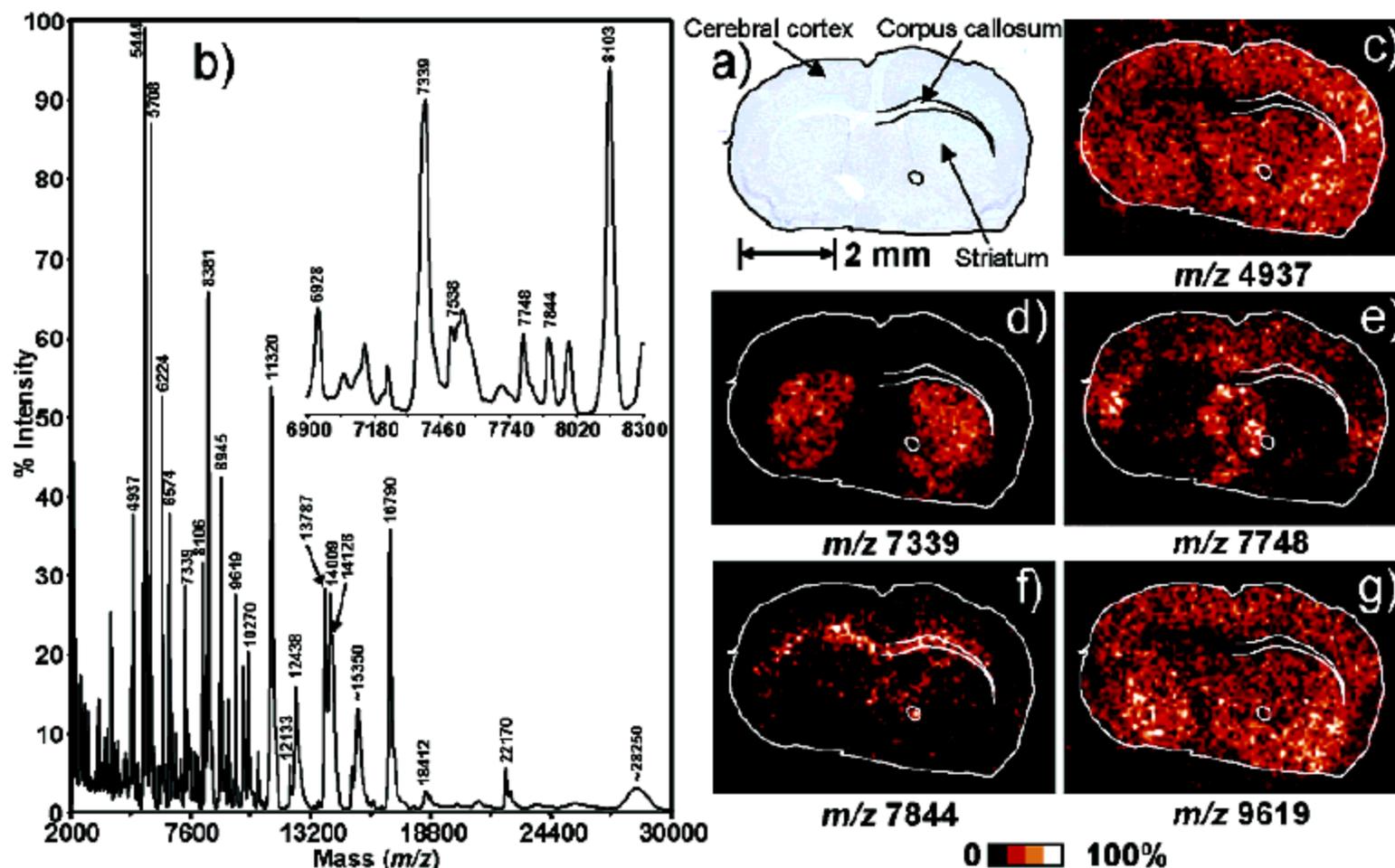
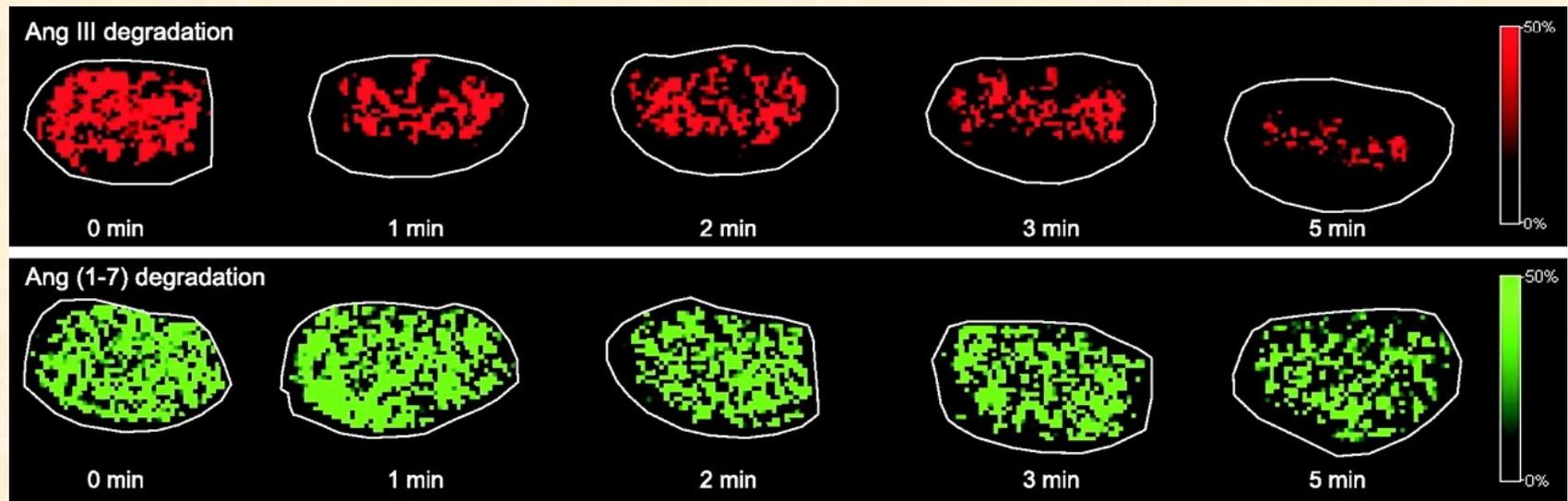


Figure 8. IMS analysis of a 12- μm coronal mouse brain section. (a) Photomicrograph of a Cresyl Violet-stained section showing different anatomic brain substructures. (b) MALDI-MS protein profile obtained after homogeneous matrix deposition averaging all of the individual spectra acquired from the section. (c–g) Ion density maps obtained at different m/z values with an imaging resolution of 100 μm . The ion density maps are depicted as pseudocolor images with white representing the highest protein concentration and black the lowest.

Degradation of Ang III and Ang-(1-7) in mouse kidney sections.



The end