

# **Mass Spectrometry and Proteomics**

**Xudong Yao**

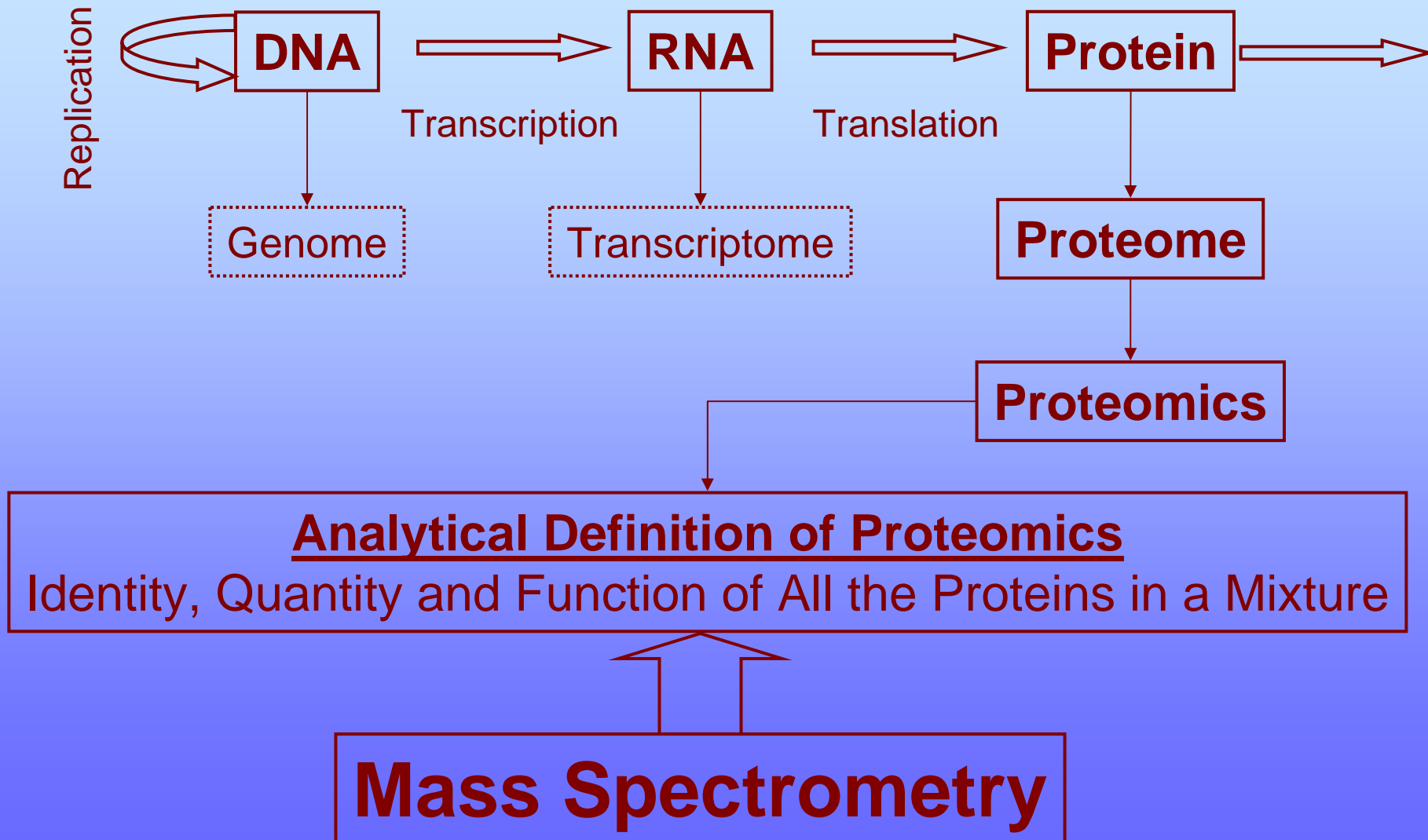
Dept of Chemistry  
University of Connecticut  
Storrs, CT  
April 19, 2005

- **Proteomics and “-omics”**
- **Roles of mass spectrometry**
- **Comparative proteomics**
  - Gel or non-gel
  - Label or non-label
- **Chemical proteomics**

# Analytical Challenges in Post-genome Research

- Sample complexity
  - “Peak capacity”
  - Multi-dimensional separation
- Collective analysis
  - Not traditional, one-by-one analysis
  - Sensitive, specific and quantitative
  - and the answers is ...
- Data treatment, analysis and achieving
  - Hardware
  - Software
- Researchers of multi-disciplinary training

# Protein, Proteome and Systems Biology



# Objectives of Proteomics

**Identity**

**Quantity**

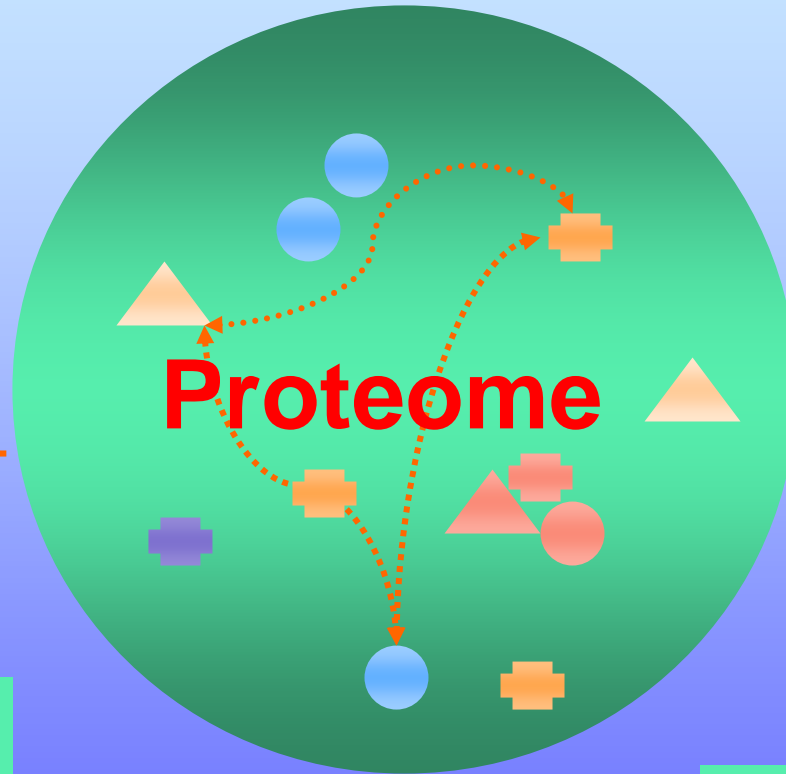
**Time**

**Proteome**

**Interaction**

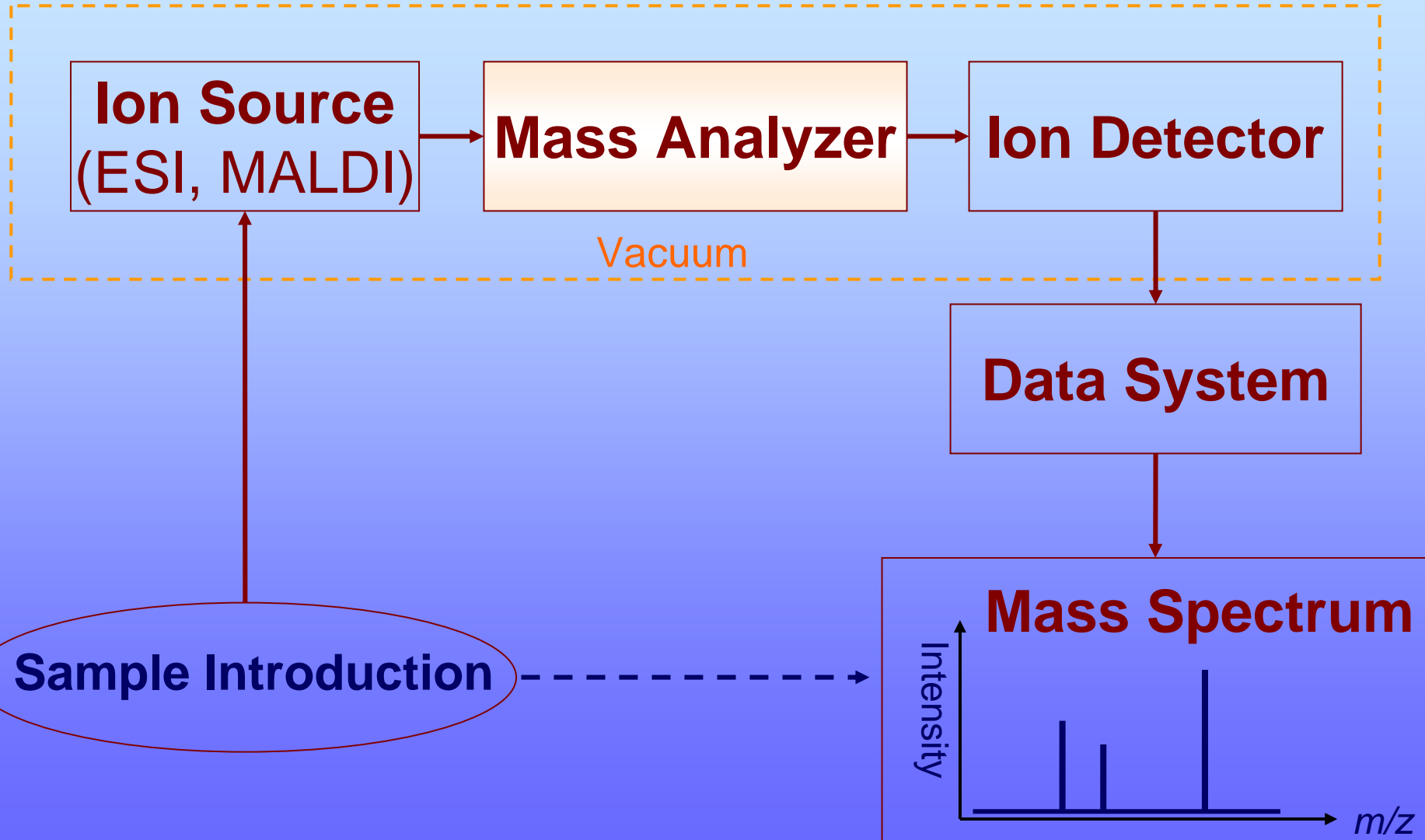
- Geometrical
- Functional

**Time-Dependence**



# **Roles of Mass Spectrometry**

# Mass Spectrometry



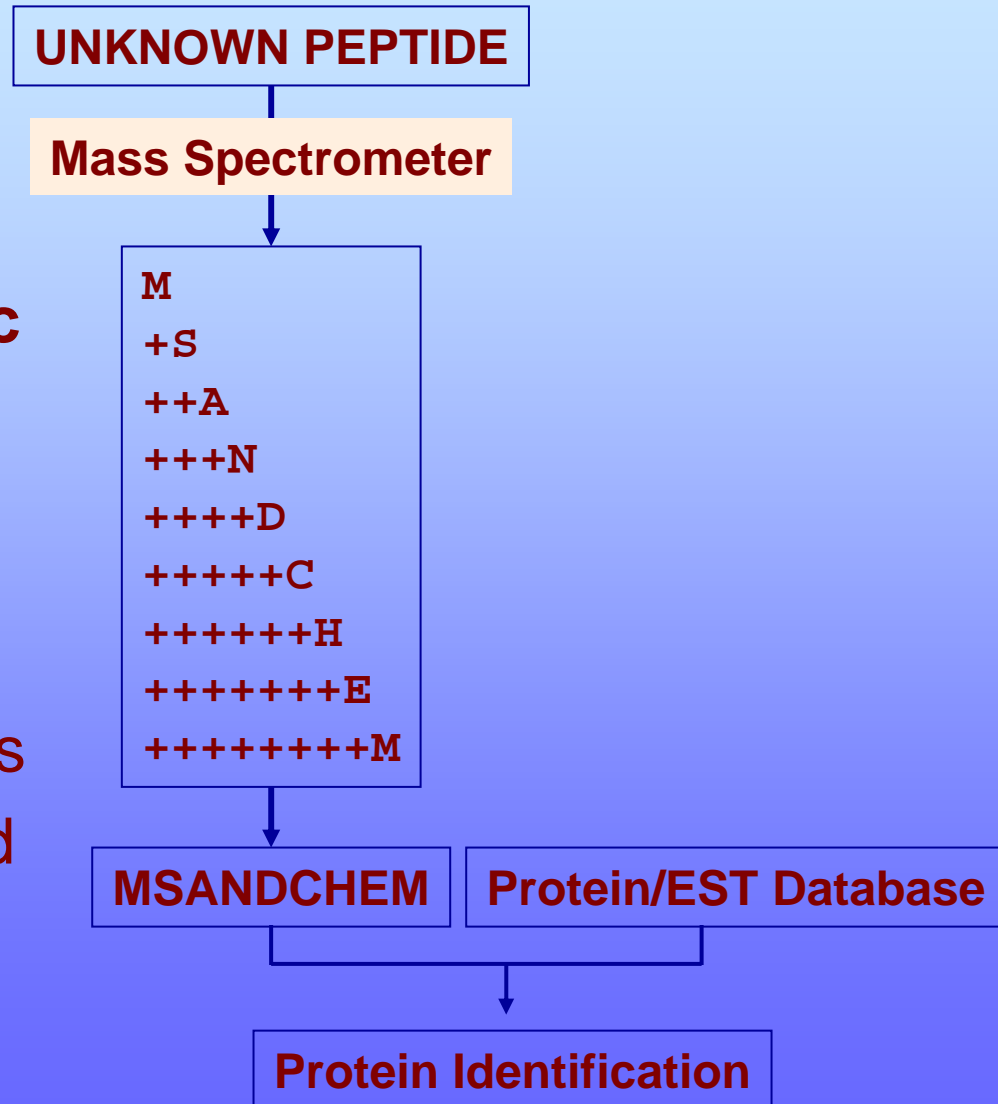
# Mass Analyzer

- Separate ions by mass/charge
- Common types
  - Quadrupole mass filter (Q), Time-of-Flight (TOF), Ion Trap (IT), Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Resonance (FTICR)
- Tandem mass spectrometry
  - Spatial, such as Q-q-TOF, TOF-TOF, Q-q-Q
  - Temporal, such as IT, FTICR
  - Spatial and Temporal, such as IT-FTICR, Q-q-FTICR, IT-TOF



# Mass Spectrometry for Proteins and Peptides

- **Structural elucidation**
- **Quantitative analysis**
- **Sensitive and automatic mixture analysis**
  
- Sequencing proteins
- Identification of post-translational modifications
- High-order structures and dynamics of proteins and protein dynamics

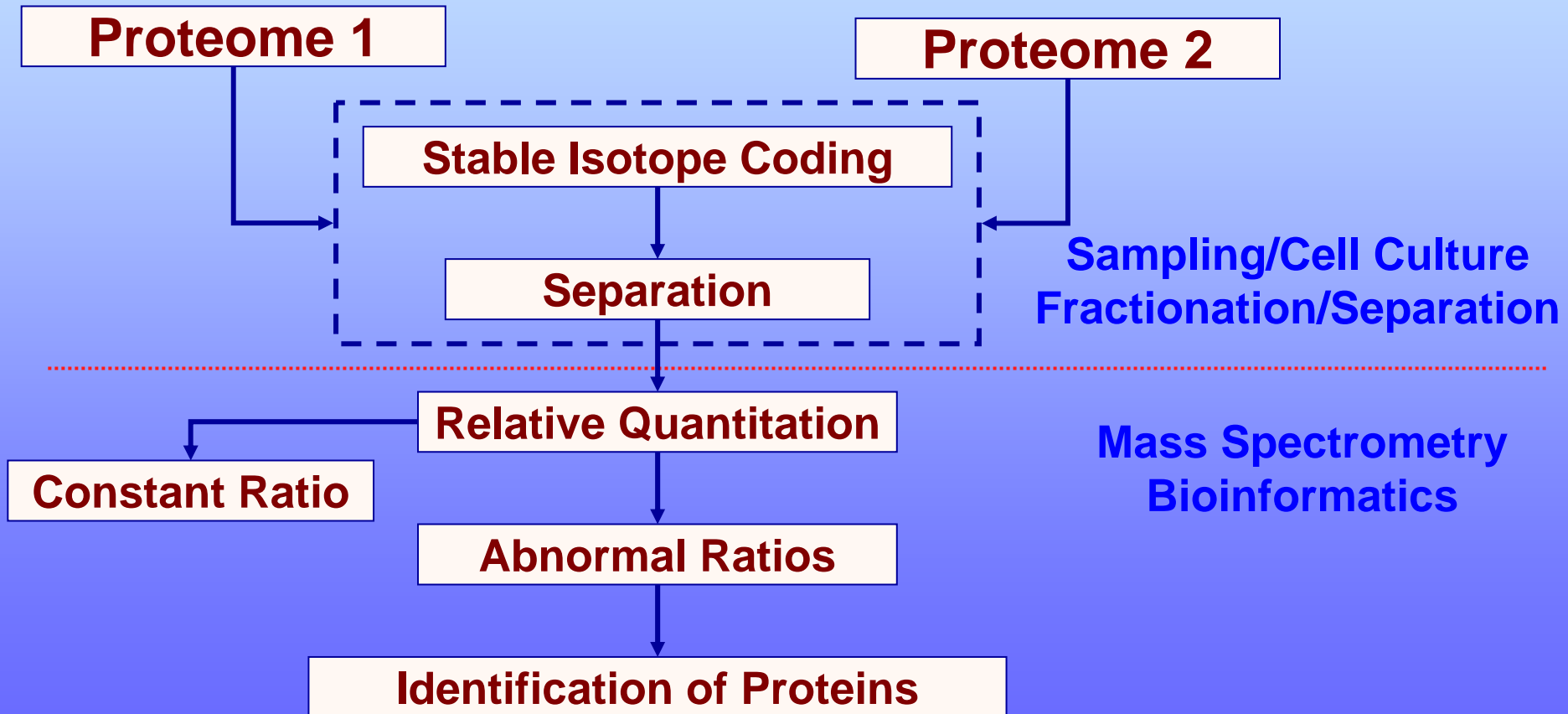


# **Comparative Proteomics**

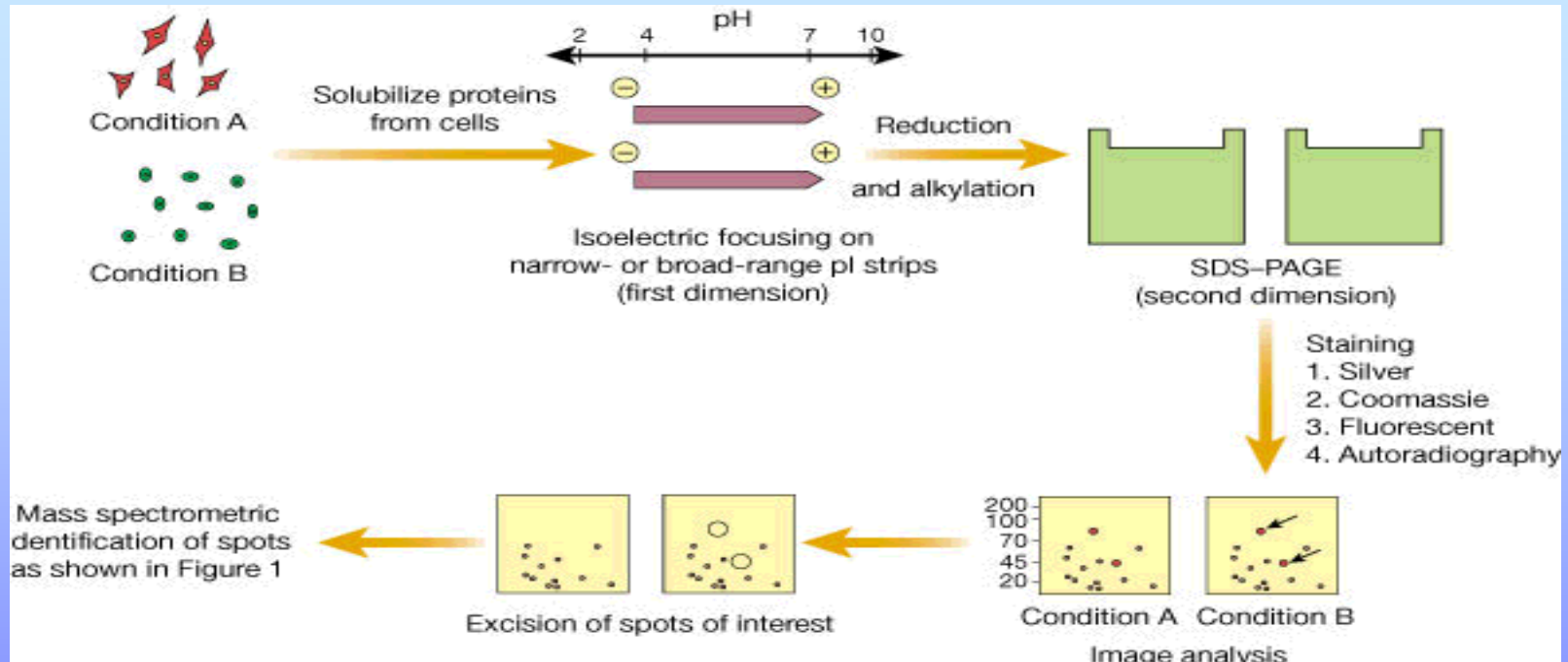
**Gel or Non-gel  
Label or Non-label**

# Comparative Proteomics

**Relative Changes  
in proteins including concentration and composition**



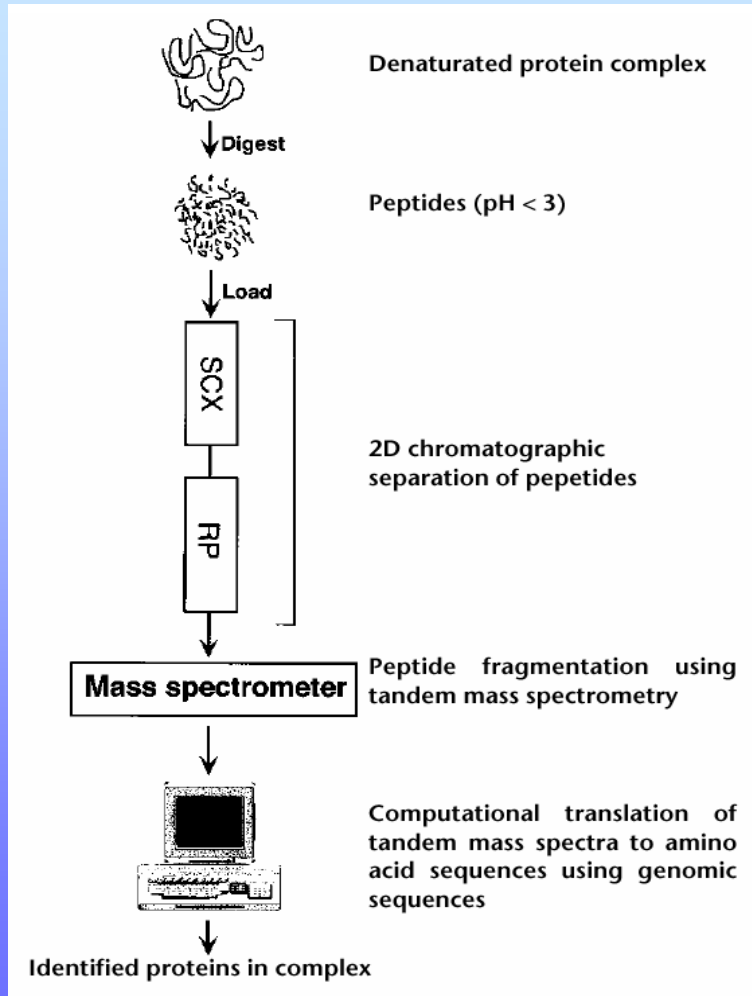
# GEL: 2-Dimensional Electrophoresis (2-DE)



A Pandey; M Mann, *Nat. Biotechnol.* 2000

- Difficulties with: extreme pI proteins, low abundance, proteins, hydrophobic proteins
- Inefficient in-gel digestion of proteins for MS analysis
- Label extensive

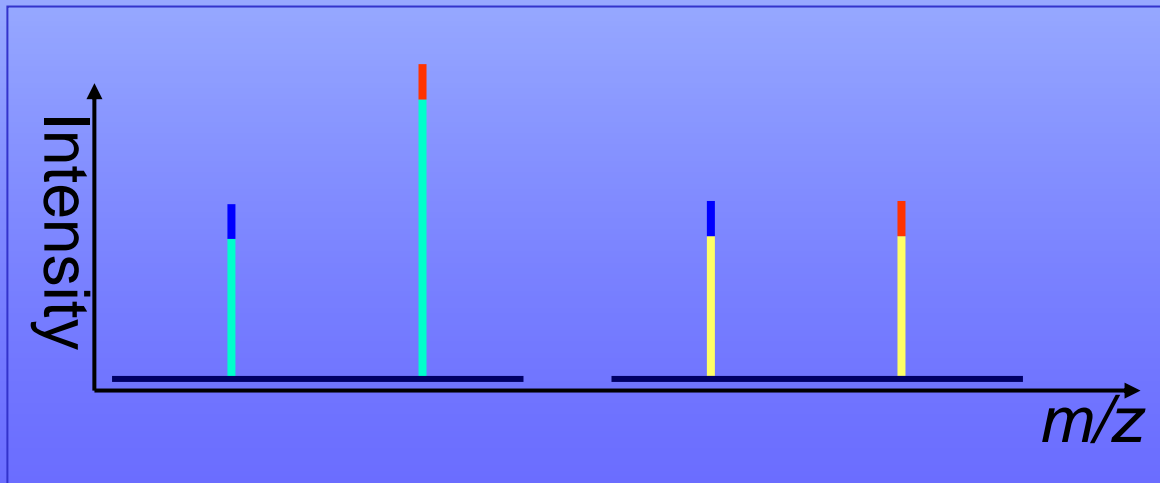
# NON-GEL: “Shotgun” Analysis of Protein Complex



- Easier separation
- Easier automation
- “Problematic” proteins
  - Small, large, hydrophobic, low abundance
- Easier sample preparation for MS analysis
- Computational capacity
- **Quantitative capability**

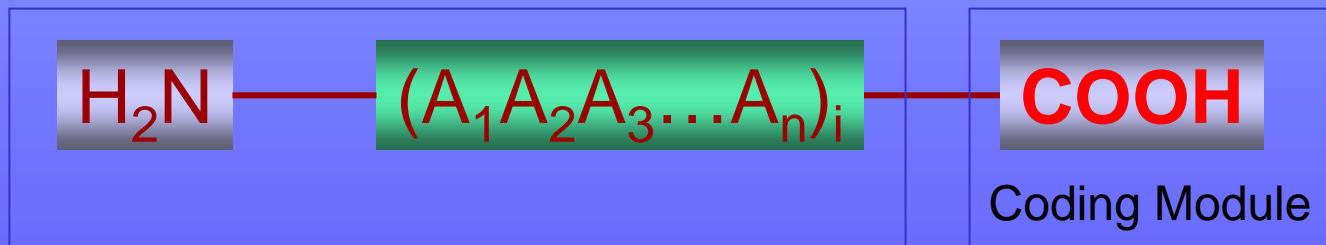
## Label: MS-Based Relative Quantitation

- Large differences in concentration
  - Direct ESI/MALDI MS
- Small differences in protein concentration
  - Stable isotope dilution: inherent choice

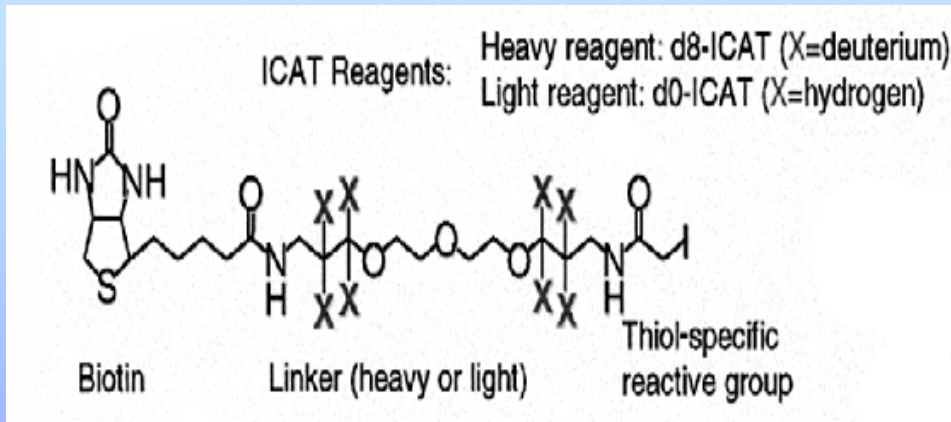


# Introduction of Stable Isotopes

- Criteria for isotope internal standards
  - Ideally behaving the same before mass analysis
- Metabolic labeling during biosynthesis/bioprocess
- Post-biosynthesis/bioprocess labeling: chemical and enzymatic
  - Functional groups on side chains: -SH, -OPO<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>
  - Termini: N-terminal, **C-terminal**
  - Active/Binding sites: **Chemical Proteomics**

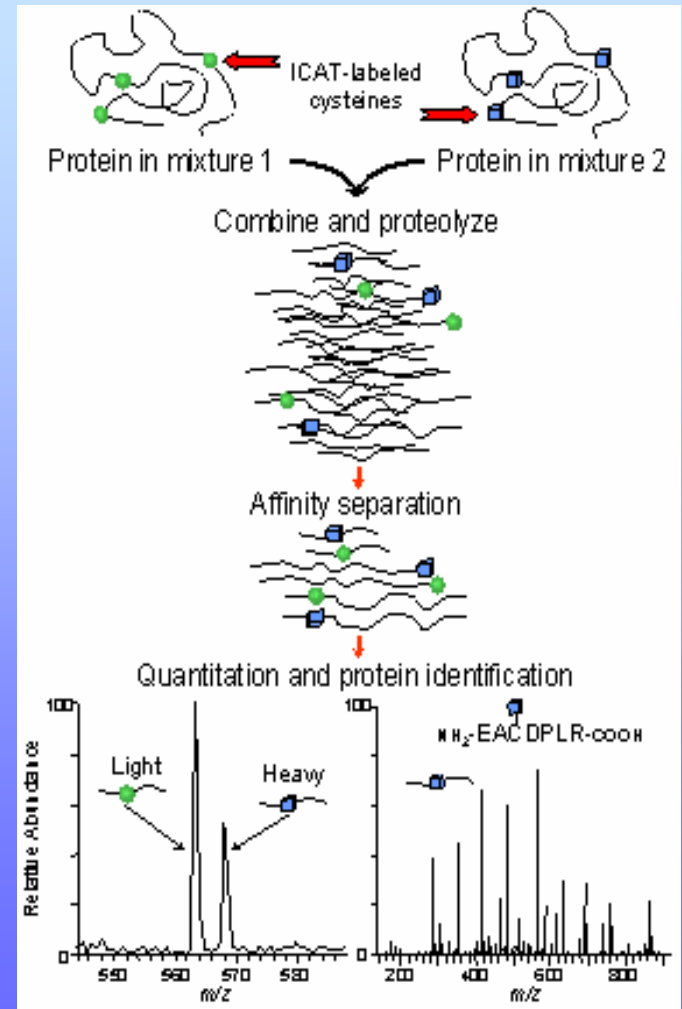


# Isotope-Coded Affinity Tag (ICAT)



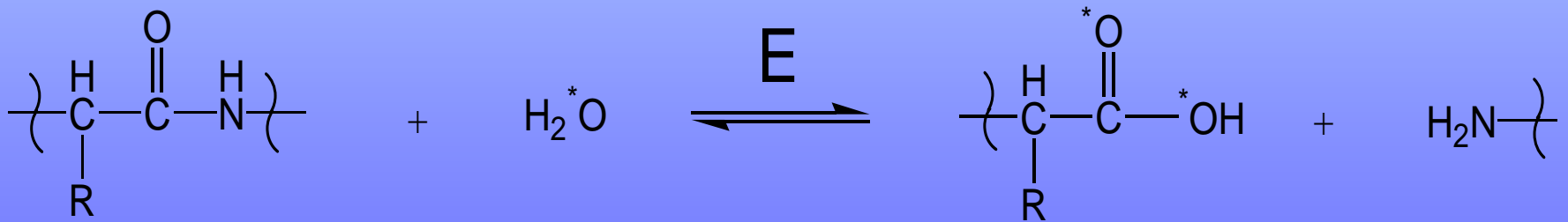
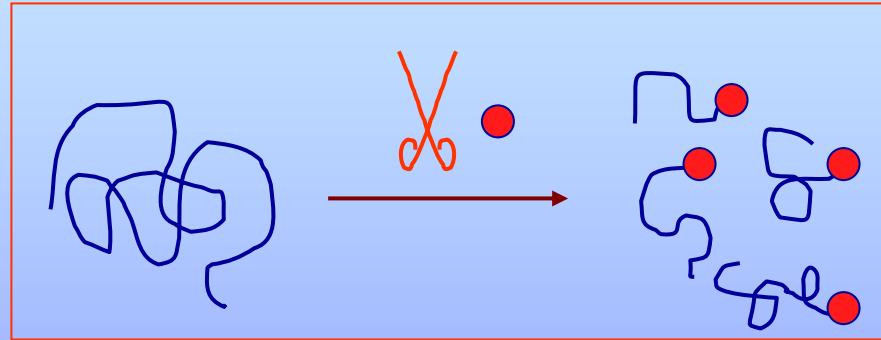
- Unique Chemistry for -SH
- Affinity Tag
- Isotope-Coded Linker

*Gygi et al. Nat Biotechnol. 1999*



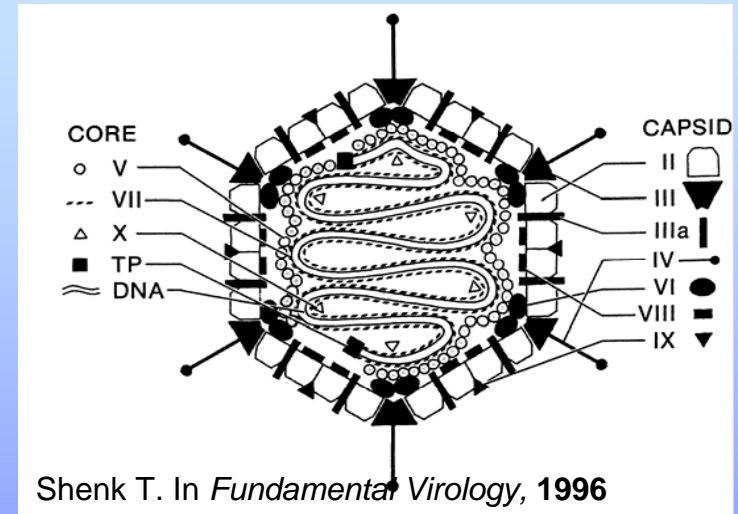


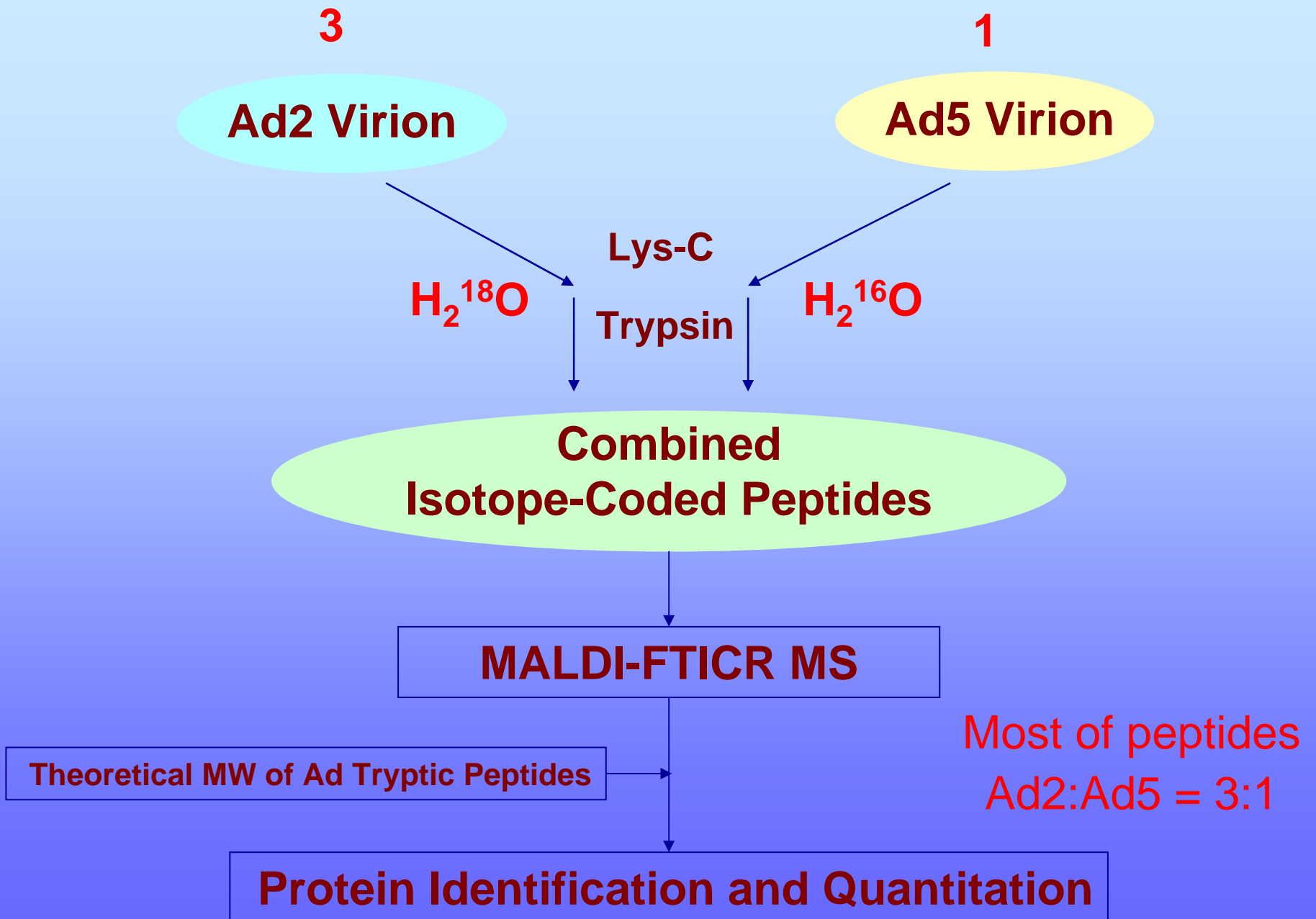
# Tryptic Incorporation of Two $^{18}\text{O}$ Atoms into Peptide C-Terminus



# Adenovirus as Model System

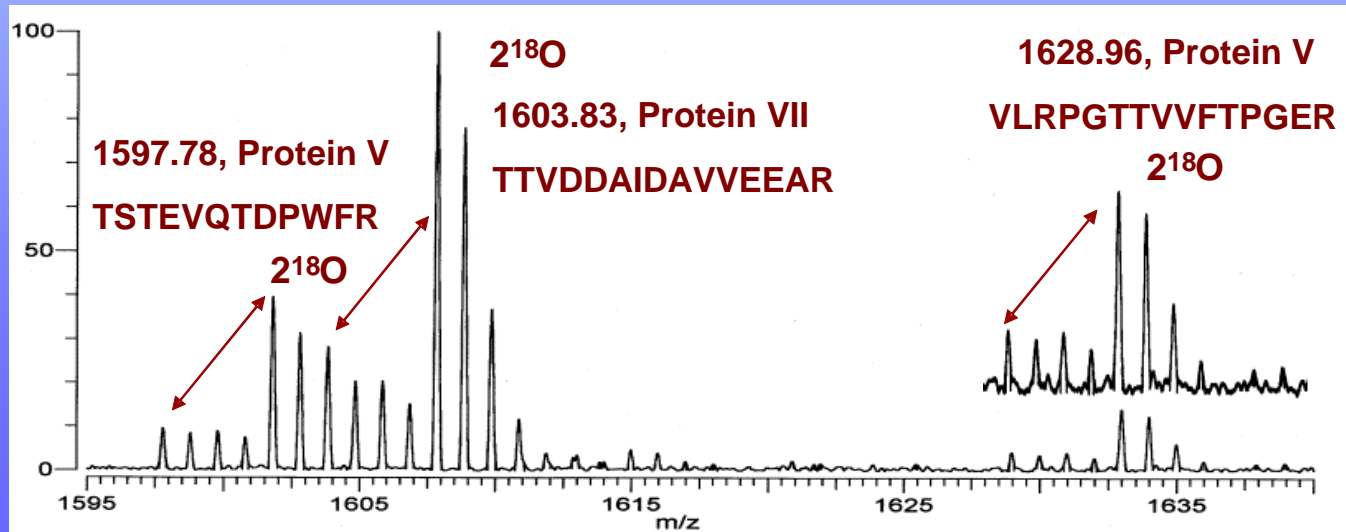
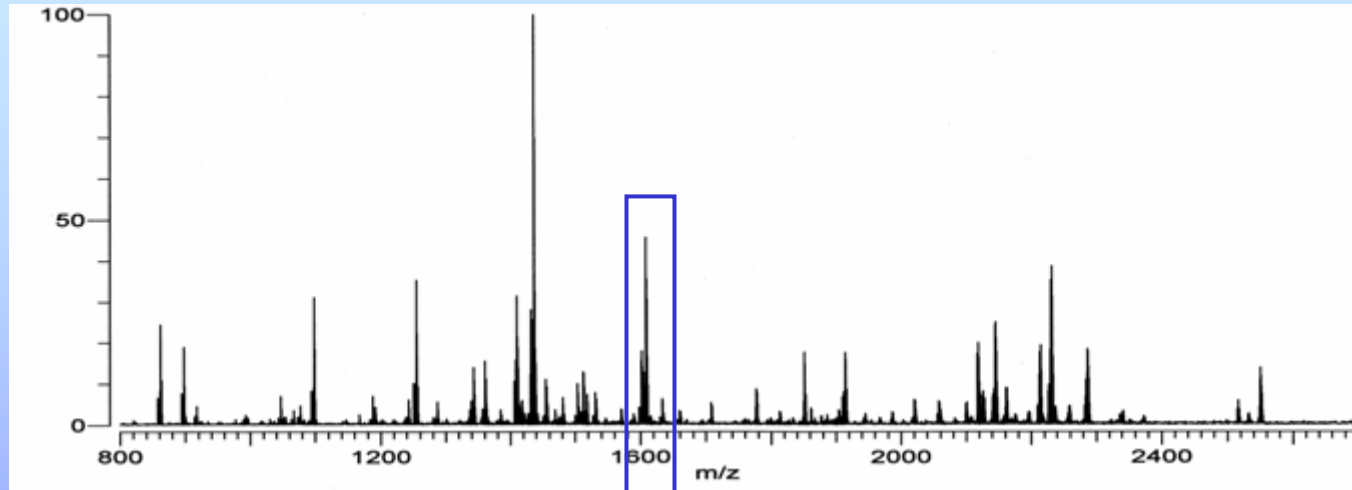
- Minimal real system
  - DNA + Proteins
- Known genome/proteome
  - Predictable proteolytic peptides
- Defined architecture
  - Predictable protein expression
    - Comparative quantitation of Ad2/Ad5 proteins
    - Dynamic range of 600-fold
  - Capsid protein modeling membrane/hydrophobic proteins
- Mutations modeling post-translational modifications





# MALDI-FTICR Mass Spectrum of Combined Digests

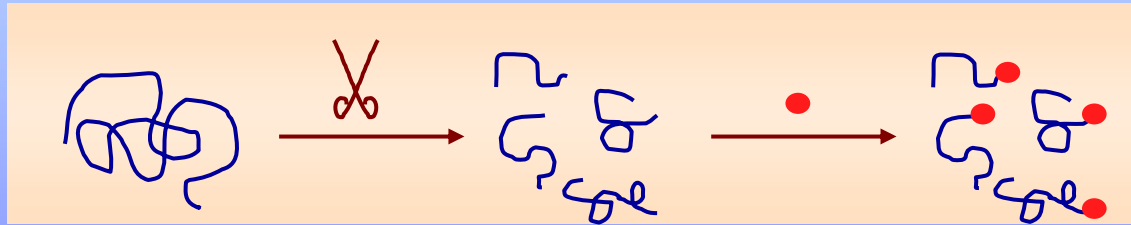
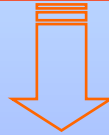
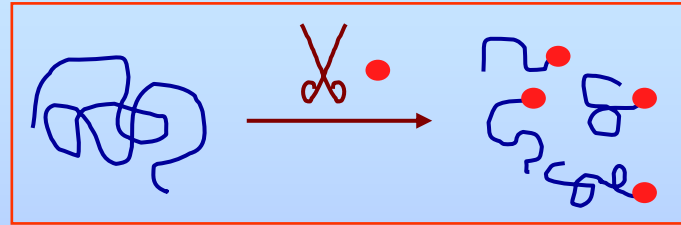
Relative Intensity



# Controversies and Challenges in Proteolytic Labeling

- Reported controversies in tryptic  $^{18}\text{O}$  labeling
  - One  $^{18}\text{O}$  incorporation for K-terminated peptides
  - Low efficient incorporation of two  $^{18}\text{O}$  for short peptides
  - Two  $^{18}\text{O}$  in each new peptides
- Capabilities of endoproteases for  $^{18}\text{O}$  labeling
  - Two  $^{18}\text{O}$  incorporation by trypsin, Lys-C, and Glu-C only
  - One  $^{18}\text{O}$  incorporation by chymotrypsin...
- Challenges for automated, large-scale application
  - Amount and cost of  $\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}$

# Decoupling Proteolytic $^{18}\text{O}$ Labeling from Protein Digestion



Proteins in solution prior to digestion

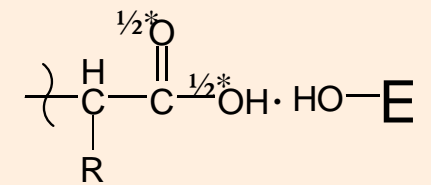
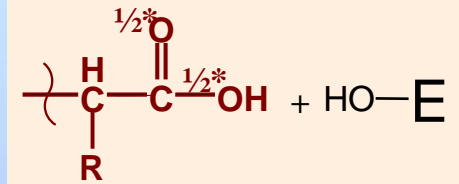
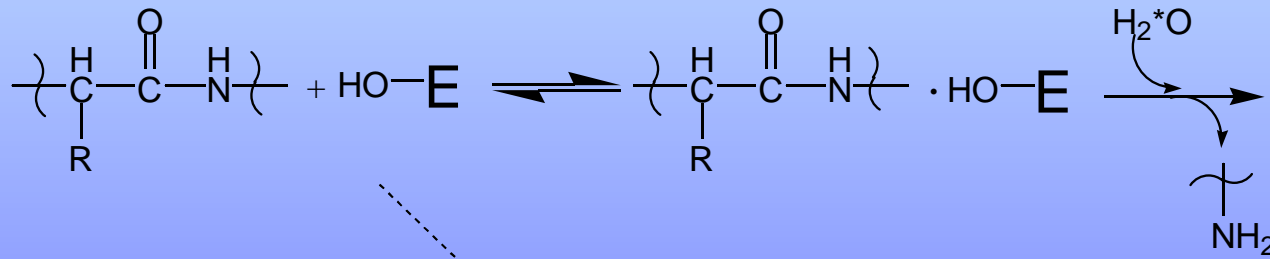
Peptide labeling in small volume of  $\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}$

Separate optimization of digestion and labeling

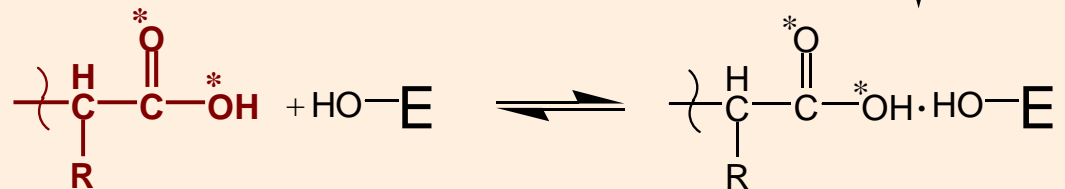
Automatic, high-throughput, large-scale applications

# Dissection of Proteolytic Incorporation of Two $^{18}\text{O}$

## Amide Bond Cleavage



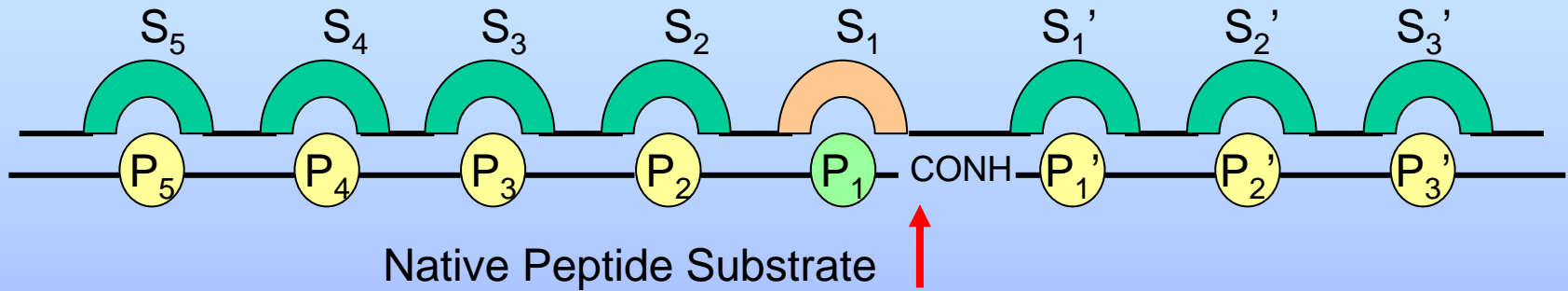
$\text{H}_2^{*}\text{O}$



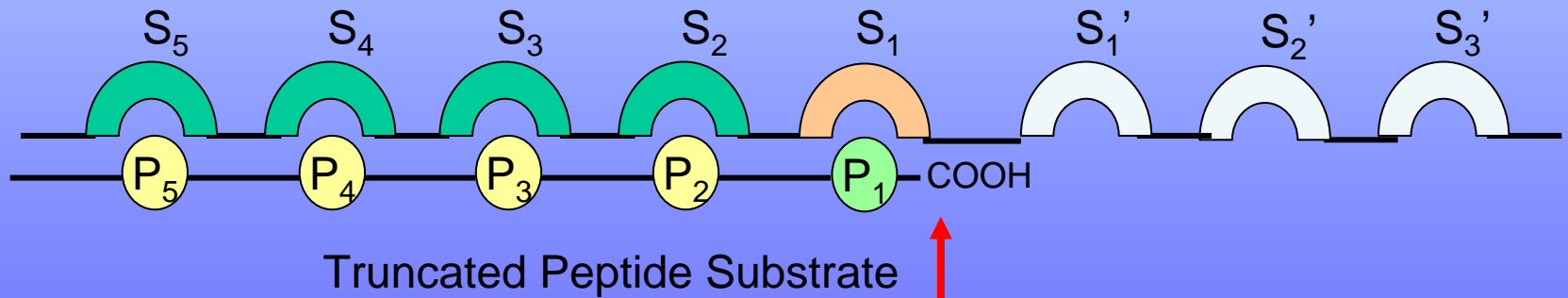
## Carboxyl Oxygen Exchange

# Molecular Basis for Cleavage and Exchange

Cleavage



Exchange

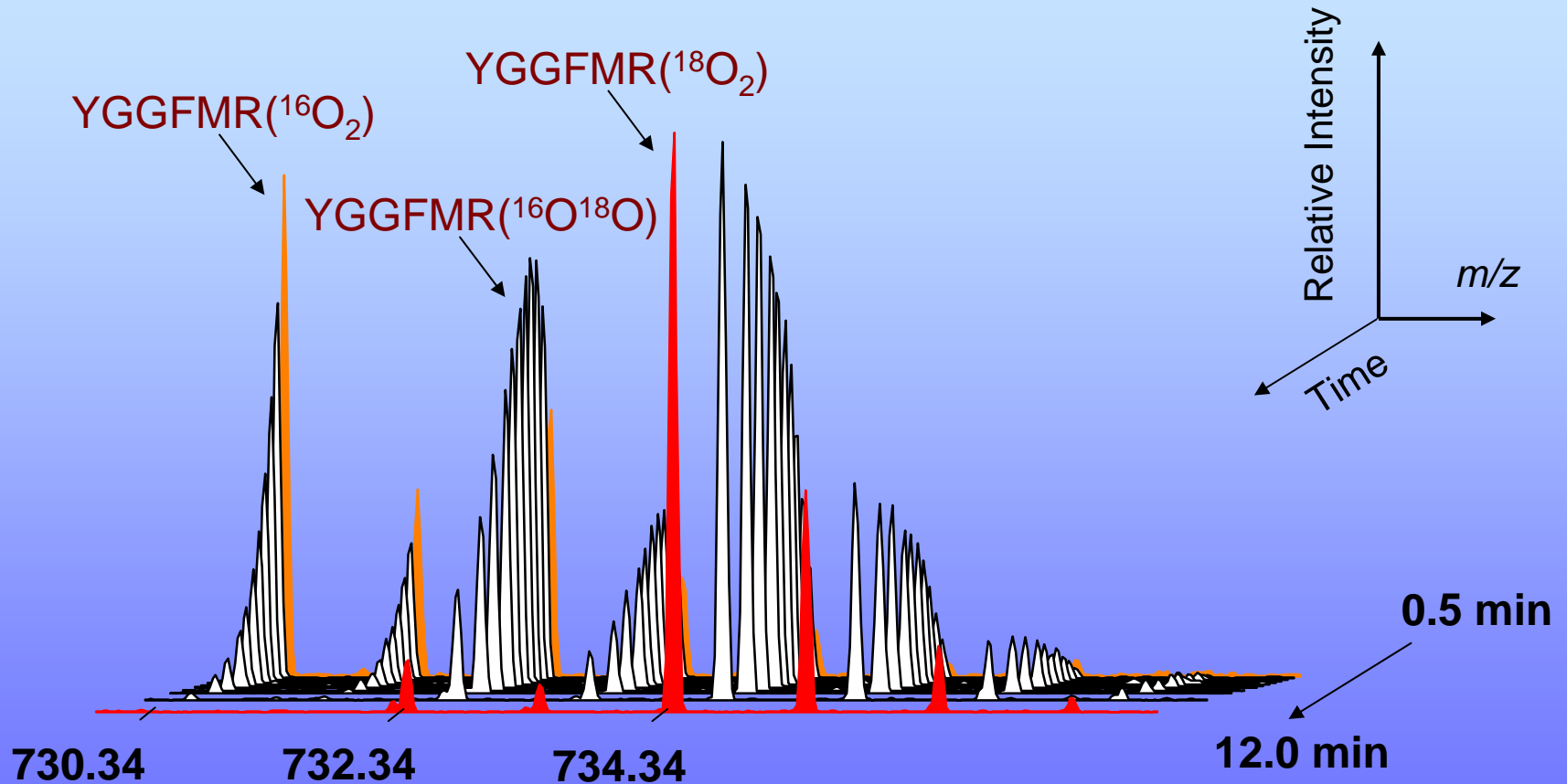


Protease catalyzes exchange

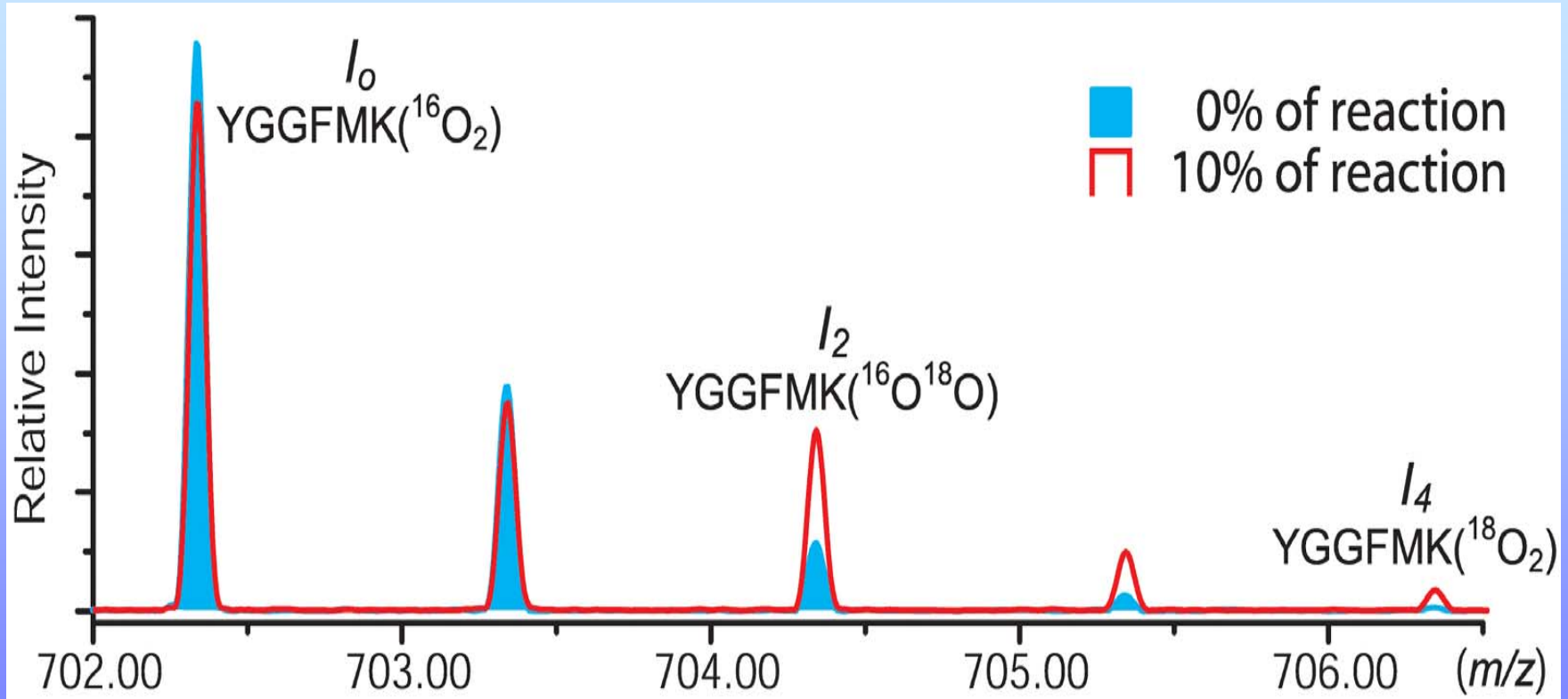
→ TWO <sup>18</sup>O INCORPORATION



# $^{16}\text{O}$ -to- $^{18}\text{O}$ Exchange Studied by MALDI-FTICR MS

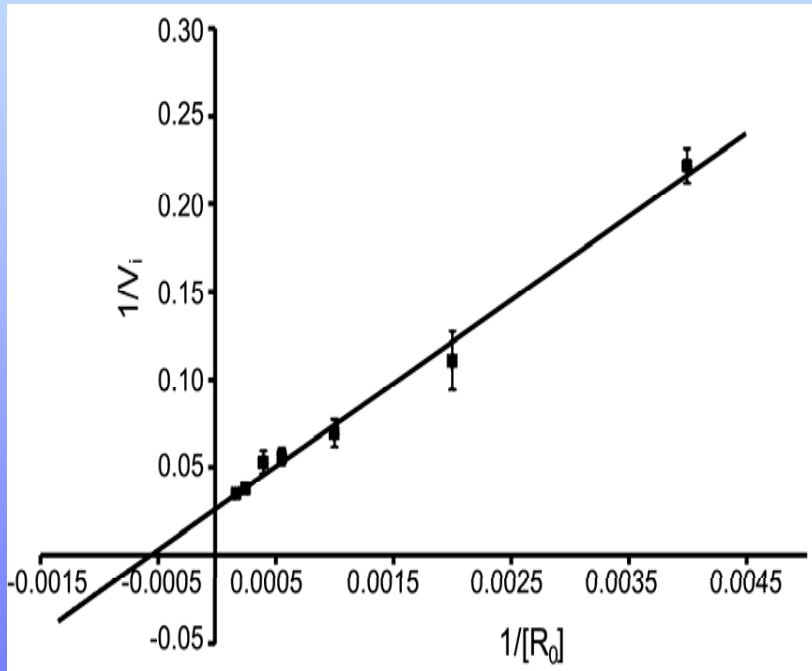


# Determination of Reaction Initial Rates



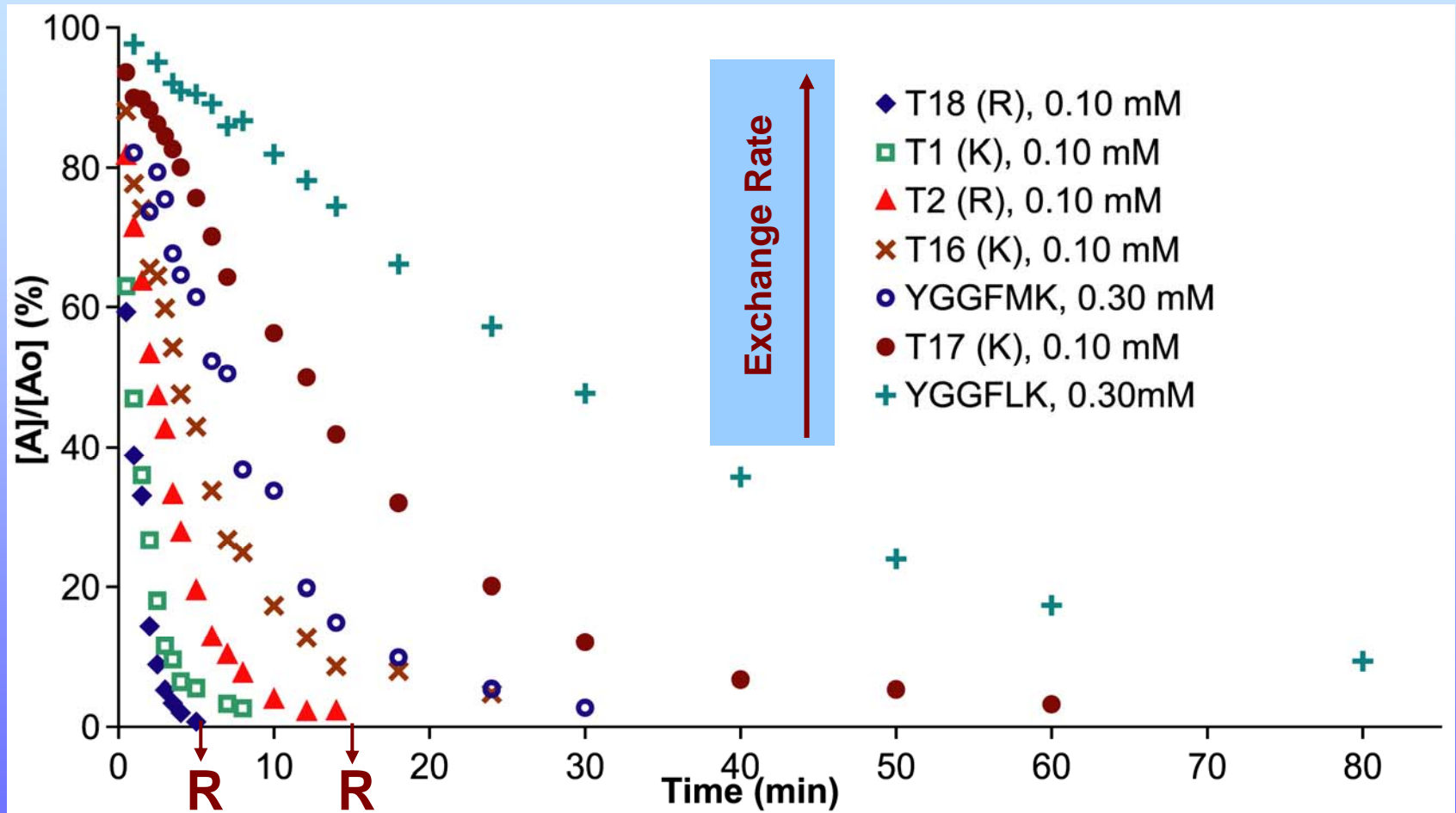
$$[R] = [R_0] \frac{I_0}{I_{total}(I_0, I_2, I_4, M_0, M_2, M_4)}$$

# Kinetics Comparison in R- and K-Peptides



	YGGFMR	YGGFMK
$K_{cat}$ ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ )	$3500 \pm 500$	$2800 \pm 300$
$K_M$ ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	$1300 \pm 300$	$4400 \pm 700$
$k_{cat}/K_M$ ( $\mu\text{M}^{-1}\text{min}^{-1}$ )	$2.6 \pm 0.9$	$0.64 \pm 0.14$

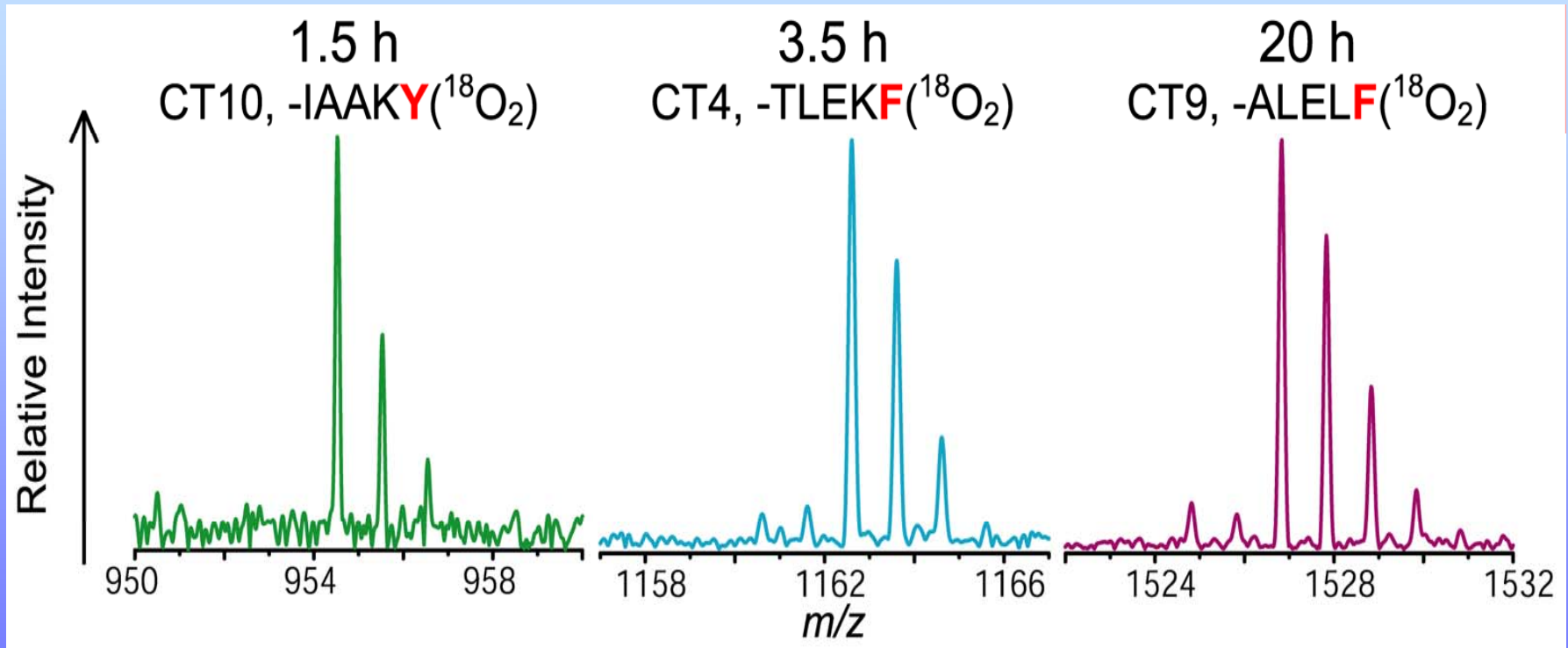
# Simultaneous Mass Spectrometric Determination of Kinetics for Trypsin-Catalyzed $^{16}\text{O}$ -to- $^{18}\text{O}$ Exchange



Complete Exchange for Mixture

# Chymotrypsin Catalyzes Two $^{18}\text{O}$ Incorporation

Incremental mass of 4 Da from the theoretical

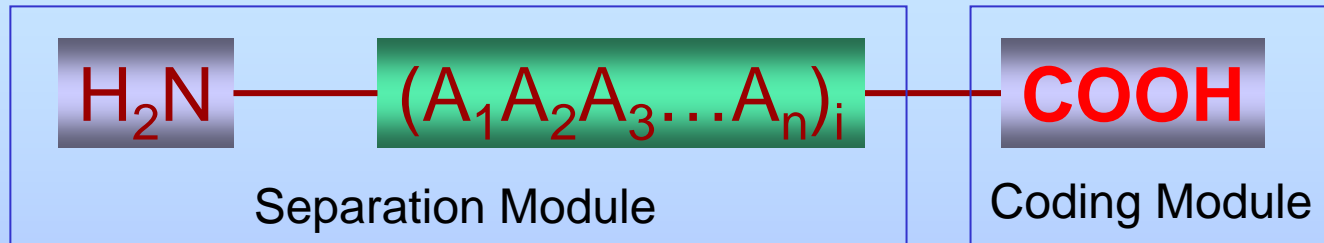


First observation of two  $^{18}\text{O}$  incorporation into chymotryptic peptides

# Enzymatic $^{18}\text{O}$ Labeling

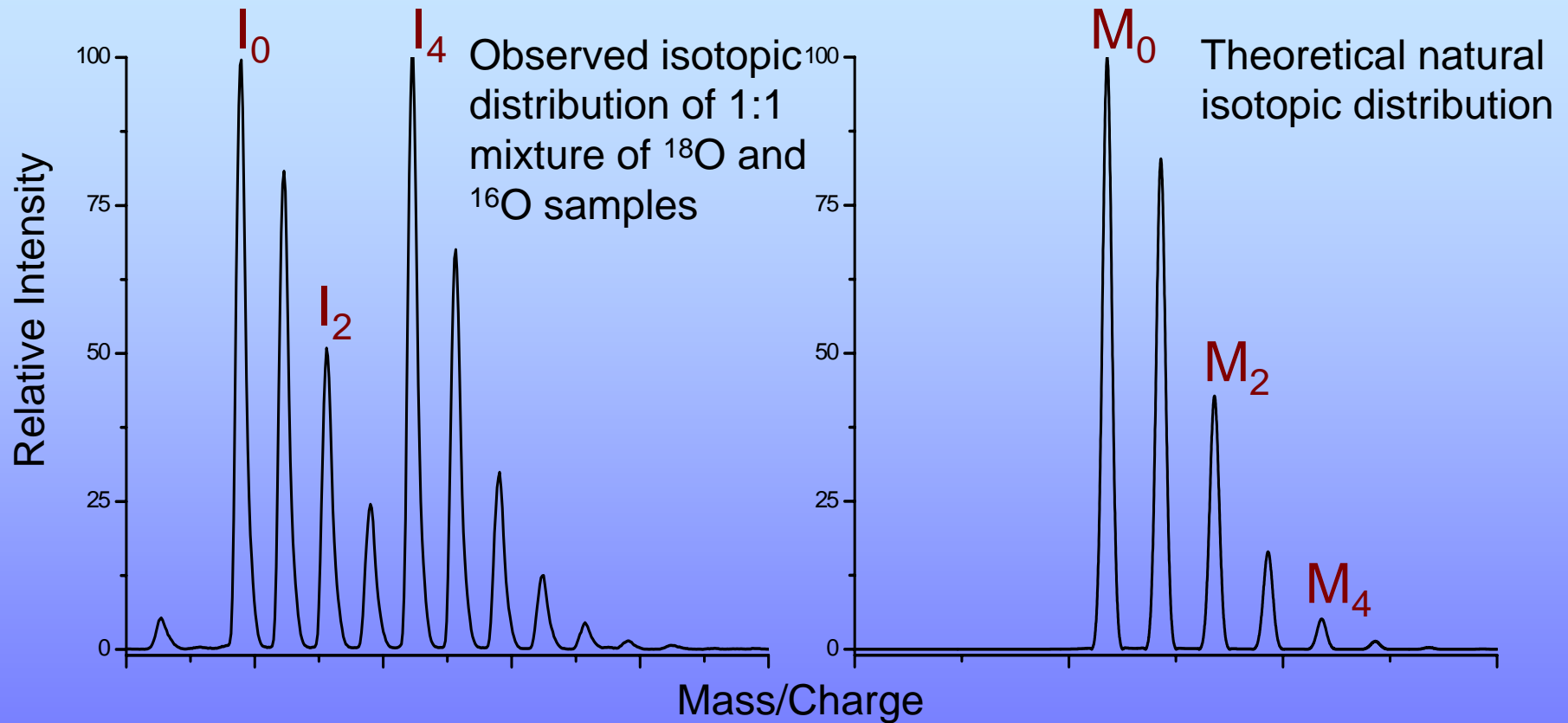
- Universal two  $^{18}\text{O}$  labeling of proteolytic peptides by protease-catalyzed exchange
  - Both K- and R-terminated peptides
  - Chymotrypsin and pepsin for two  $^{18}\text{O}$  labeling, in addition to trypsin, Lys-C, Glu-C, ...
  - Both short and long peptides
- 4 Da mass increase at the C-terminus of proteolytic peptides to be differentiated in mass spectrometry

# Mass Spectrometry of Peptide- $^{16}\text{O}_2/^{18}\text{O}_2$ Pairs



- $^{18}\text{O}$ -labeling enabled mass spectrometric quantitation
- Effect of peak resolution on quantitation
- Analysis on different mass analyzer configurations
- More than relative quantitation from differential oxygen labeling

# Relative Quantitation Using Paired Isotope Clusters

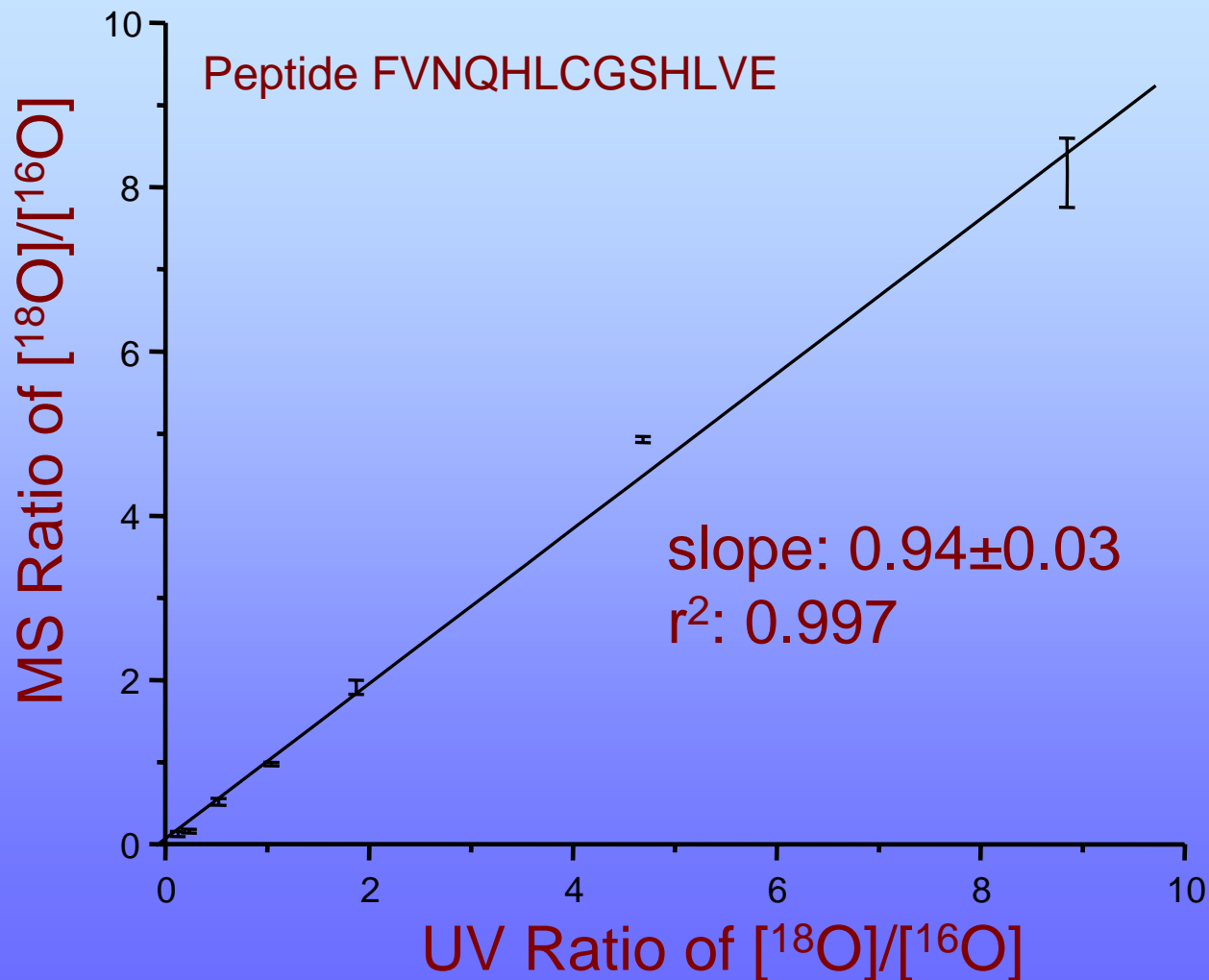


$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{I_4}{I_0} + \left( 1 - \frac{M_2}{M_0} \right) \frac{I_2}{I_0} + \left[ \left( \frac{M_2}{M_0} \right)^2 - \frac{M_2}{M_0} - \frac{M_4}{M_0} \right]$$

$$\frac{I_5}{I_1}$$



# Correlation of ESI Quantitation with Peptide UV Quantitation

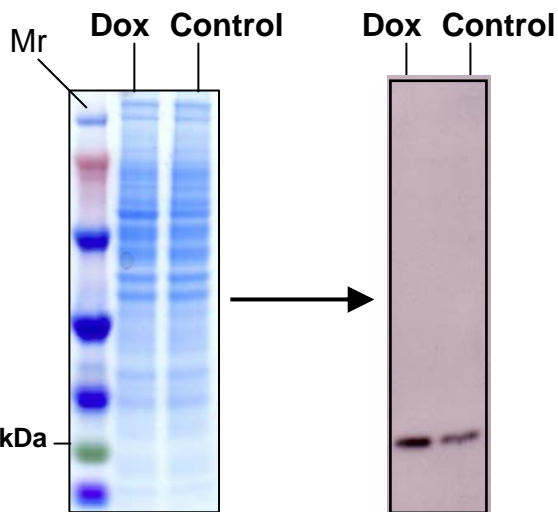


# Labeling Consistency

BSA Peptide Sequence	Sequence Position	Unlabeled ( $I_0$ ) Elution Time (minutes) <sup>a</sup>	Labeled ( $I_4$ ) Elution Time (minutes) <sup>a</sup>	Ratio 1 <sup>b</sup>	$I_4/I_0$ <sup>c</sup>
ACFAVE	589-594	46.48	46.48	0.95	0.87
KKFWGKLYE	155-164	52.17	52.09	0.84	0.85
TYVPKAFDE	519-527	52.93	52.93	0.99	0.96
DKDVCKNYQE	335-344	58.43	58.43	0.99	0.97
DKGACLLPKIE	196-206	57.36	57.36	0.88	0.87
KQIKKQTALVE	544-554	67.70	67.70	0.90	0.88
LLYYANKYNGVFQE	177-190	75.32	75.32	0.99	1.07
YAVSVLLRLAKE	364-375	77.56	77.48	0.91	0.91
AKDAFLGSFLYE	345-356	88.78	88.78	0.86	0.81
DYLSLILNRLCVLHE	474-488	109.11	109.03	0.85	0.96
Average				0.92	0.92
Standard Deviation				0.06	0.08

# Correlation between MS and Western-Blot Quantification of Thioredoxin in Doxorubicin-Treated HeLa Cells

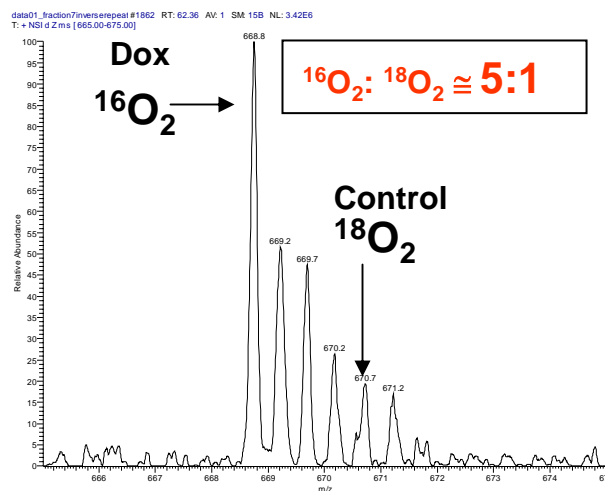
## SDS-PAGE Analysis of Whole Cell-Extracts:



Coomassie  
-Stain

Western-Blot  
(Anti-Thioredoxin Ab)

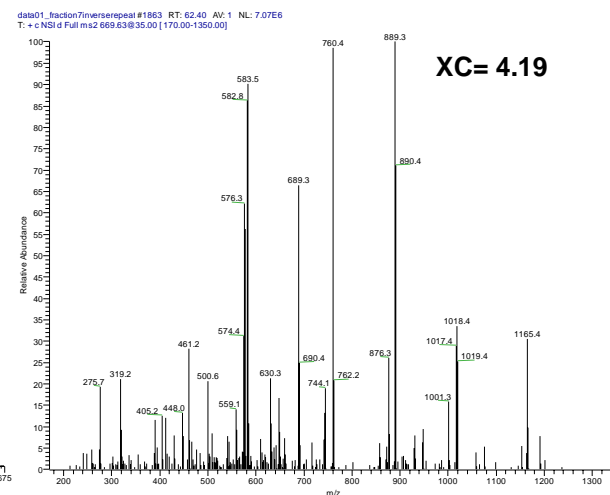
## ESI-IT-MS Analysis of Anion-X Fraction 7: (Labeling: Dox Treated $^{16}\text{O}$ , Control $^{18}\text{O}$ )



## Zoom Scan: Relative Quantification

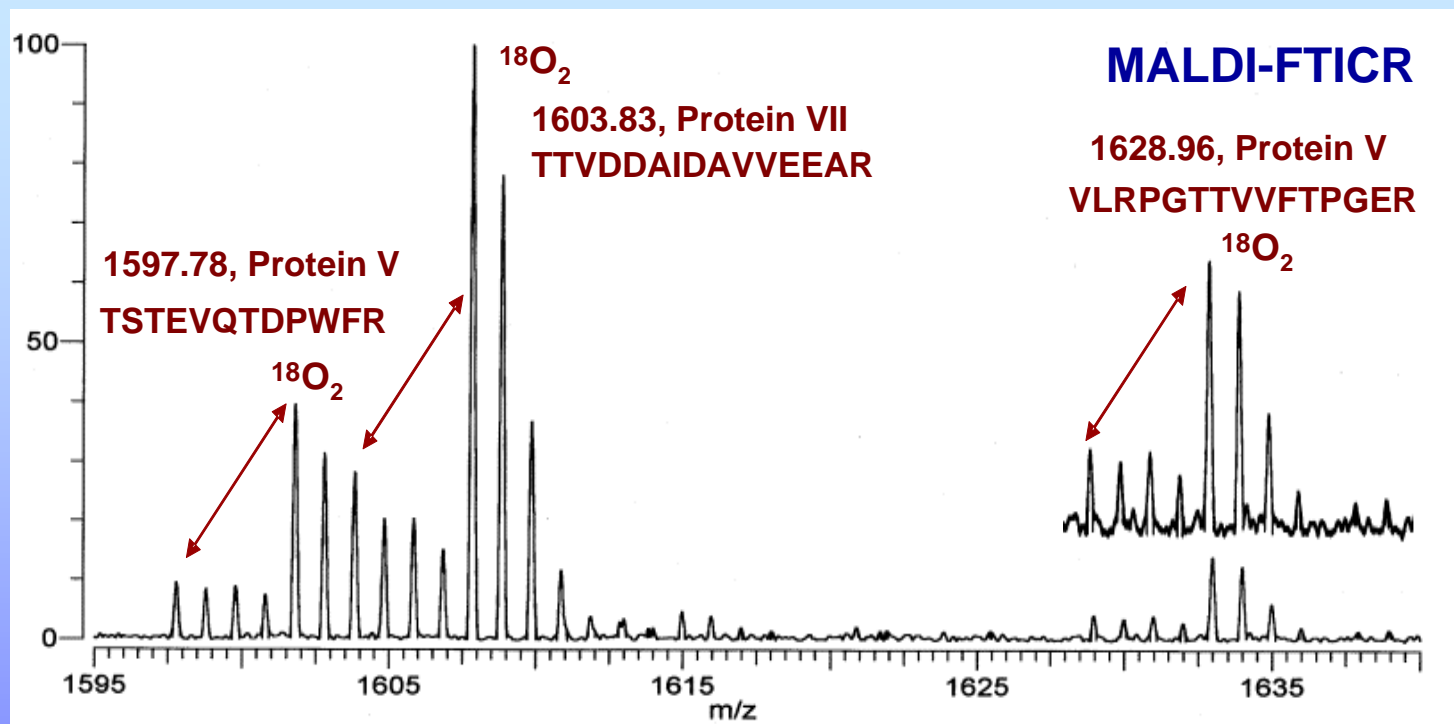
$$[M+2H]^+ = 668.8$$

$$[M+2H + ^{18}\text{O}_2]^+ = 670.7$$



$[M+H]^+ = 1337.42$   
K.TAFQEALDAAGDK.L  
**Thioredoxin**

# Effect of Peak Resolution on $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ Ratio (I)



Protein	II	VII	IX	VIII	Terminal
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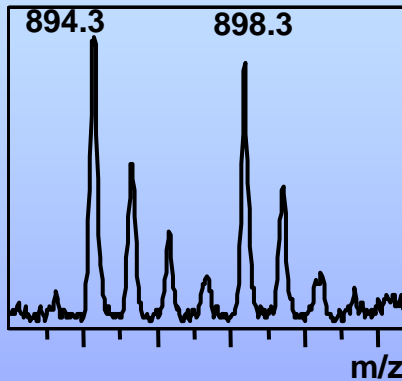
% wt	60	14	3	0.3	0.1
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Relative Intensity	2.9±0.3	3.7±0.4	3.0±0.5	3.3±0.5	2.6 ±0.3
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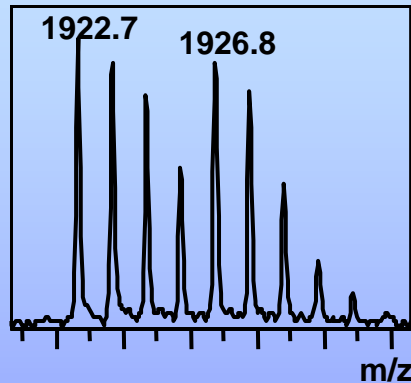
# Effect of Peak Resolution on $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ Ratio (II)

## MALDI-TOF

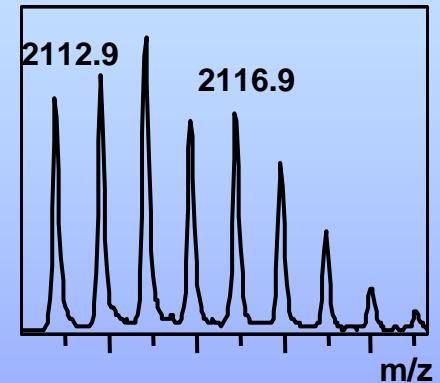
APC2\_Human: 0.91



APC3\_Human: 0.94

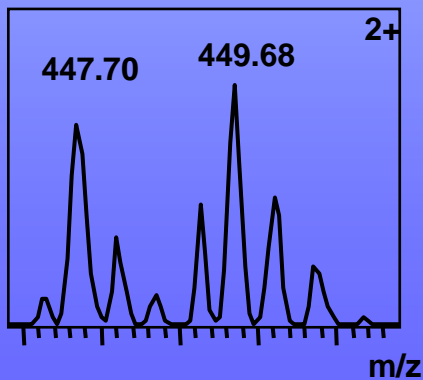


A1AH\_Human: 0.94

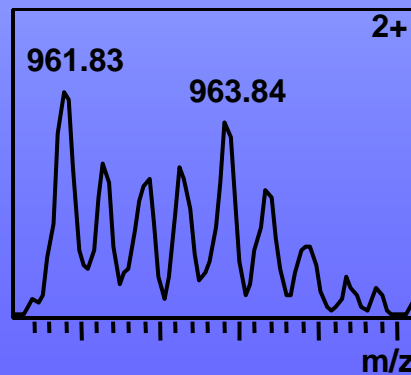


## ESI-IT

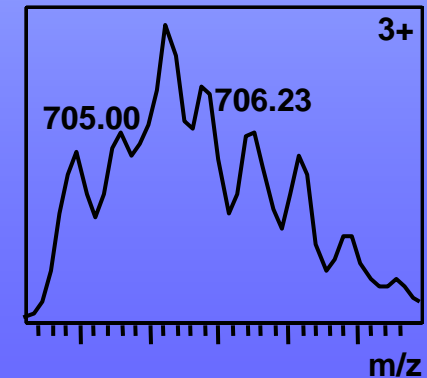
APC2\_Human: 1.2



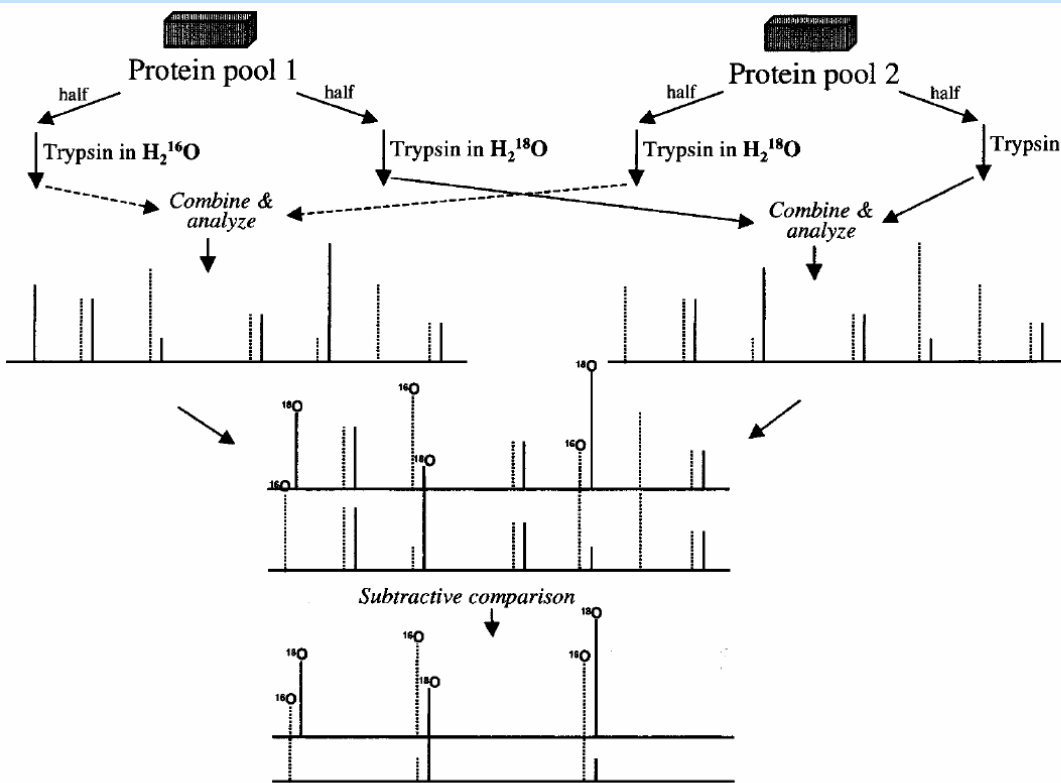
APC3\_Human: 0.87



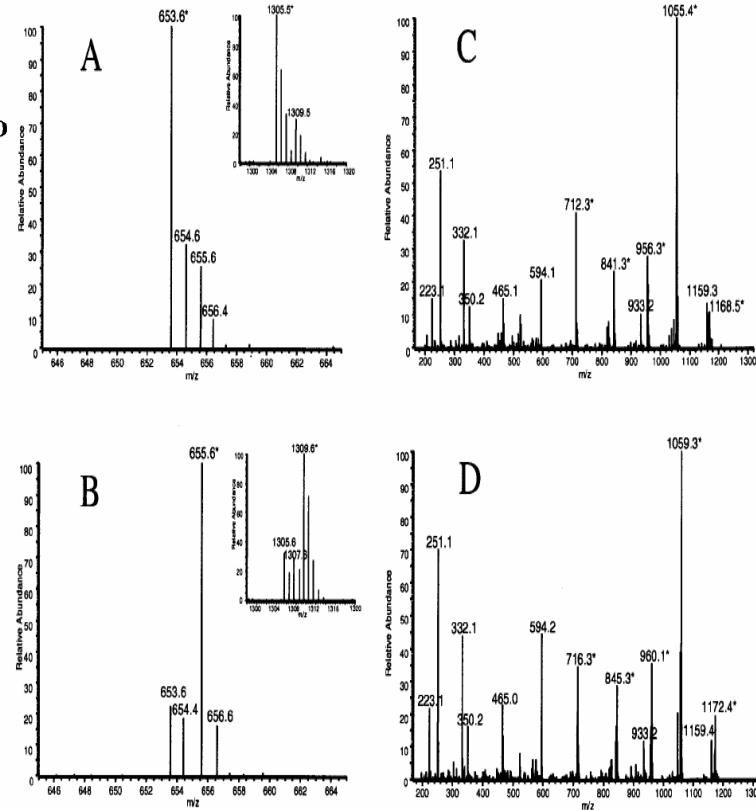
A1AH\_Human: 1.3



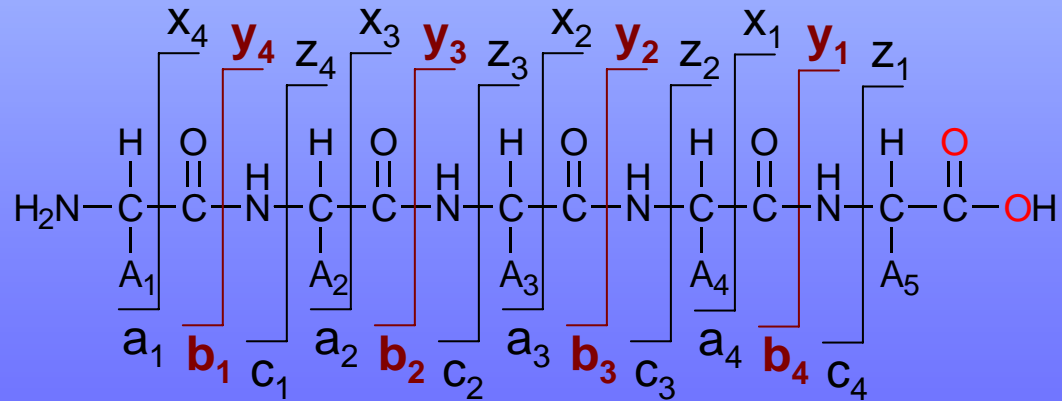
# Inverse $^{18}\text{O}$ -labeling



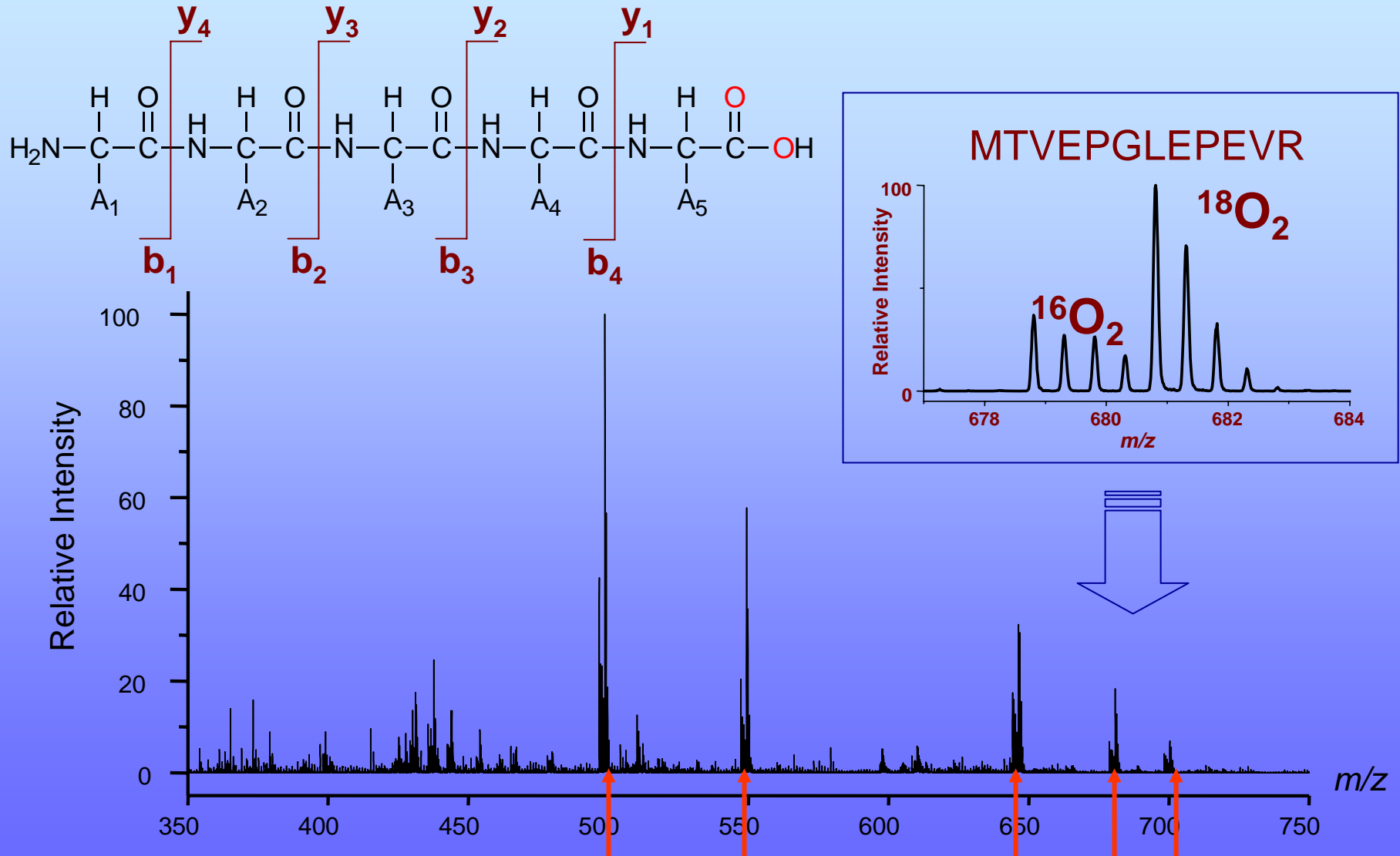
Peptides of inverse labeling pattern, from proteins of differential expression



# Protein Sequence Ions Generated by Tandem Mass Spectrometry

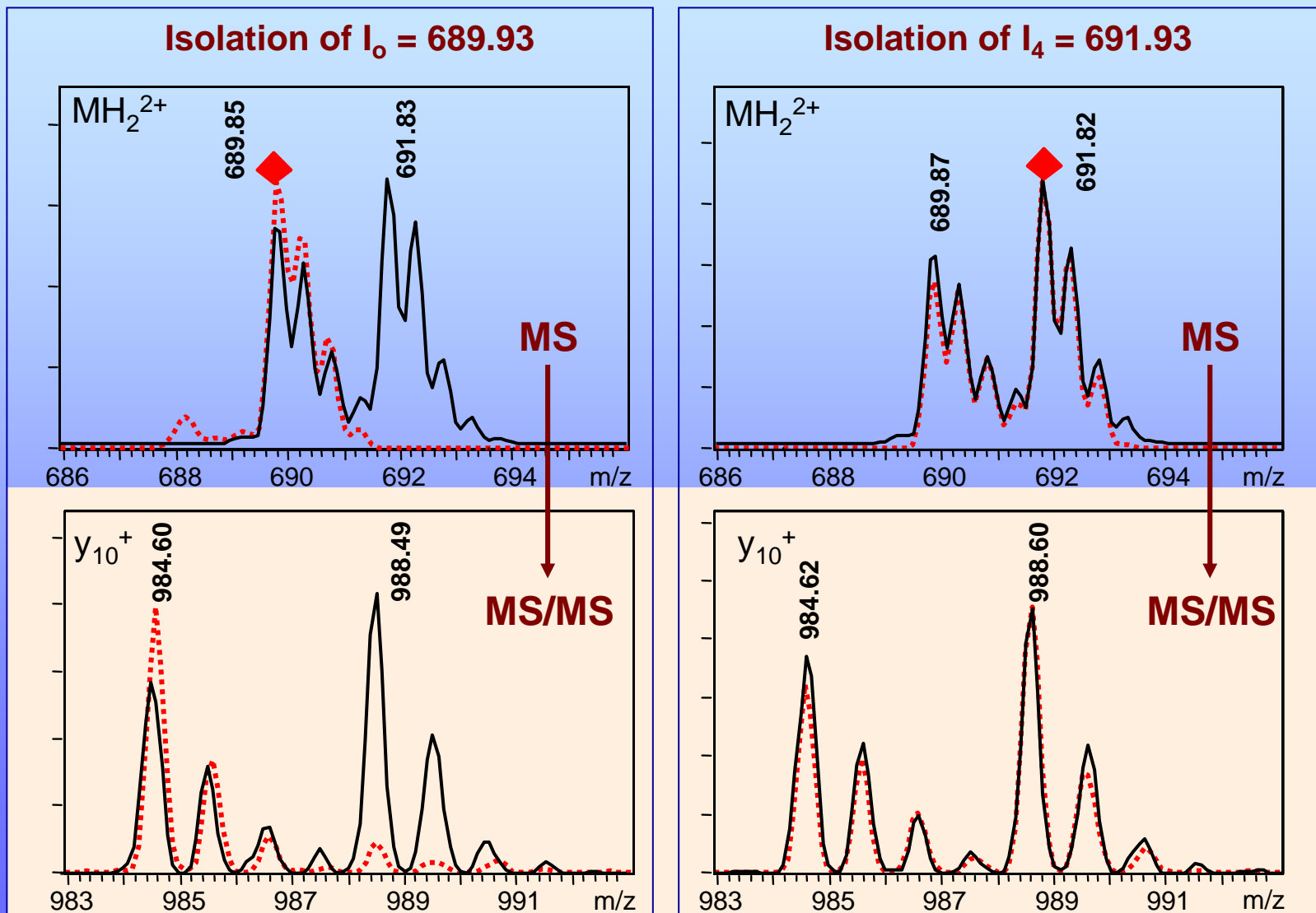


# Quantitation Based on MS/MS Spectrum (y-Ions)

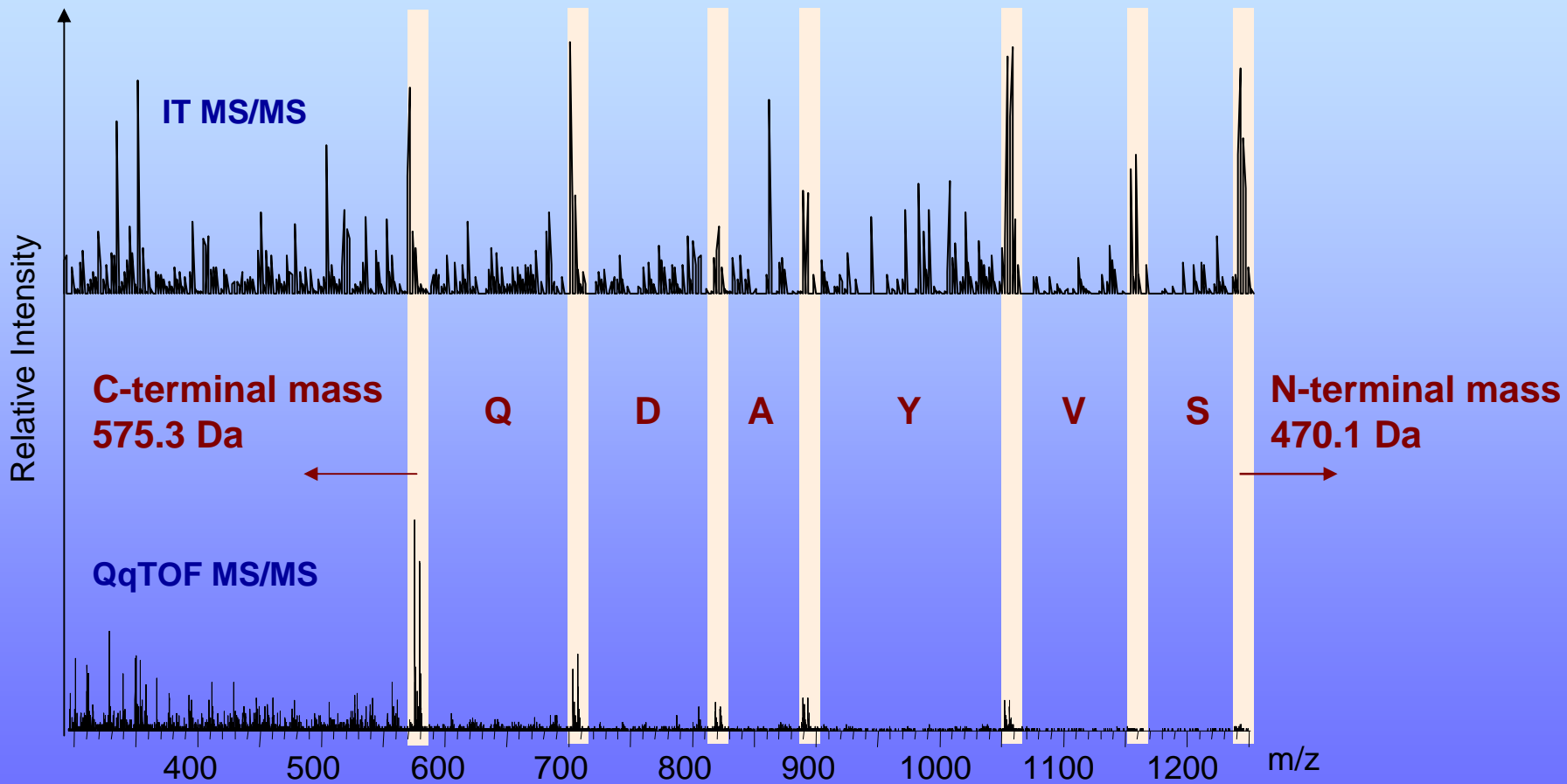




# Effect of Isolation Window Width on Quantitation Using $^{16}\text{O}/^{18}\text{O}$ y-Ion Pairs on IT MS

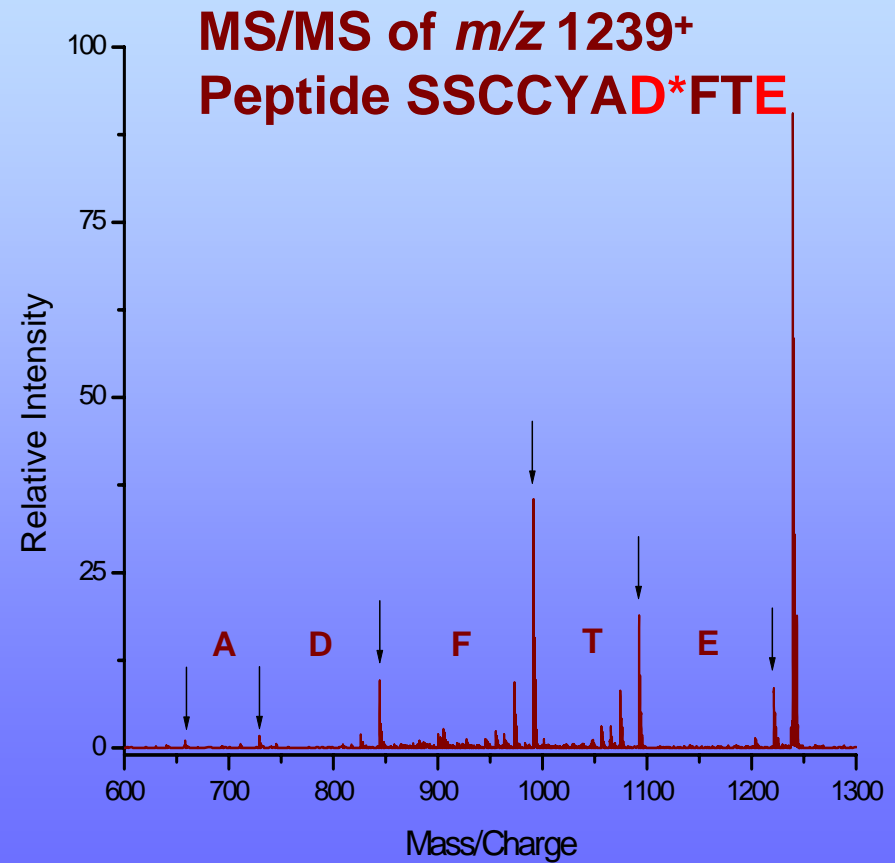
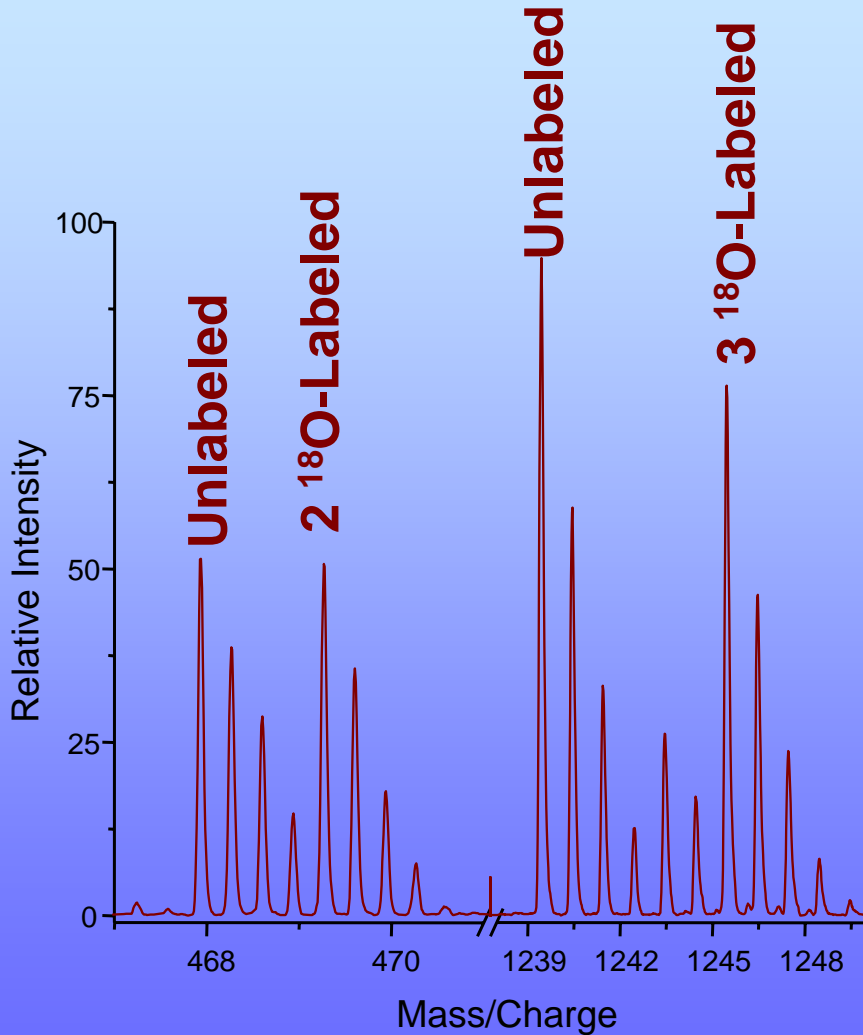


# $^{16}\text{O}/^{18}\text{O}$ Paired Peptides Facilitate and Validate Peptide Sequencing



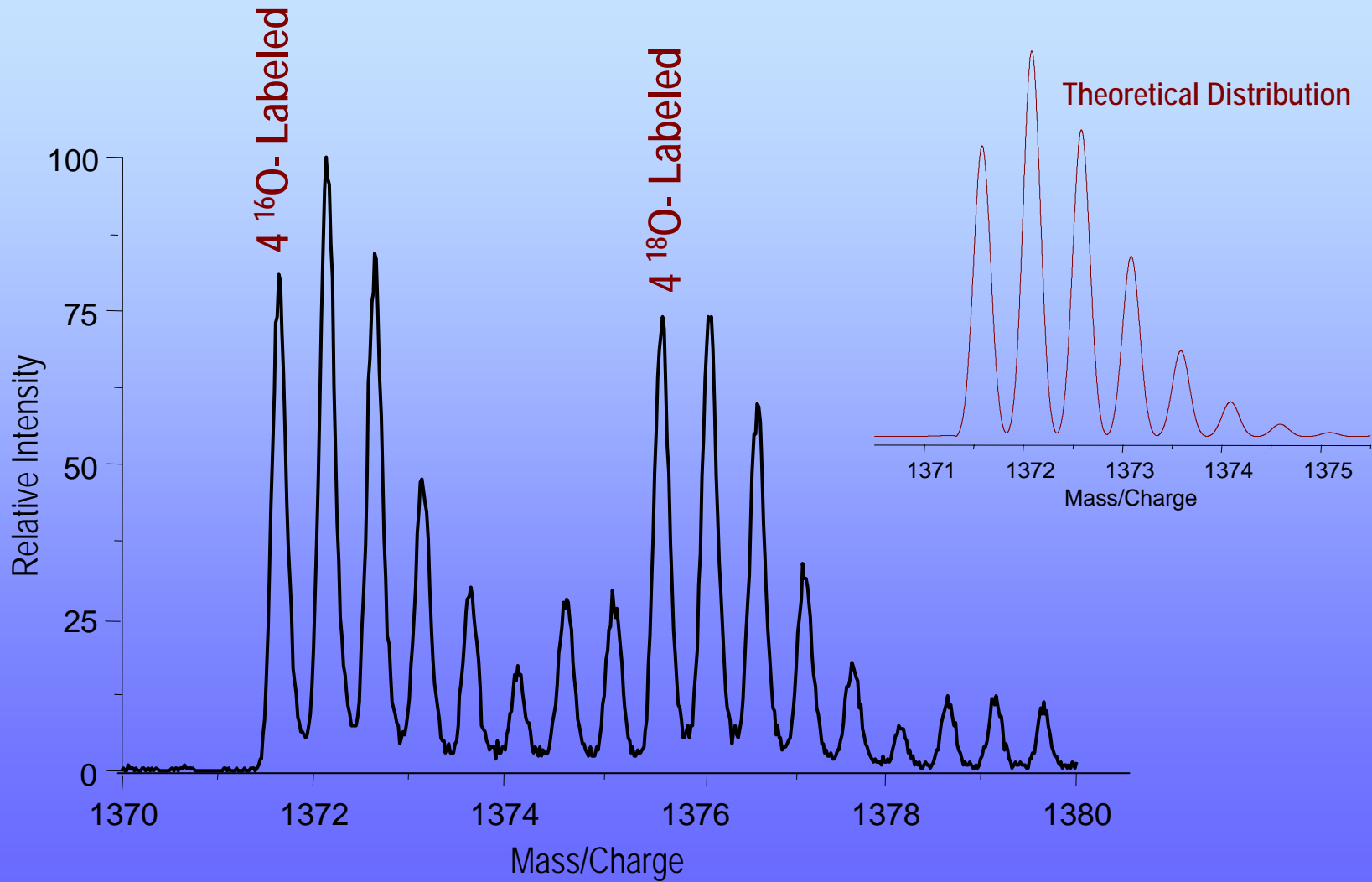
# Three $^{18}\text{O}$ Incorporation

## Identification of N-Glycosylation Sites on Proteins

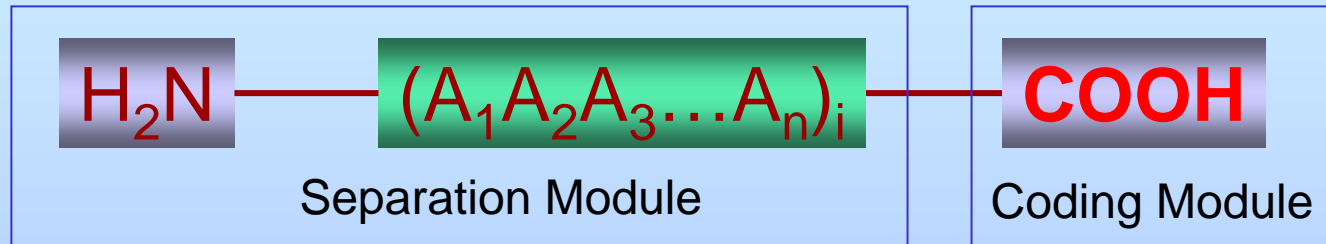


**Glu-C + N-Glycopeptidase F digest of riboflavin binding protein**

# Four $^{18}\text{O}$ Incorporation Mapping S-S Linkages in Protein

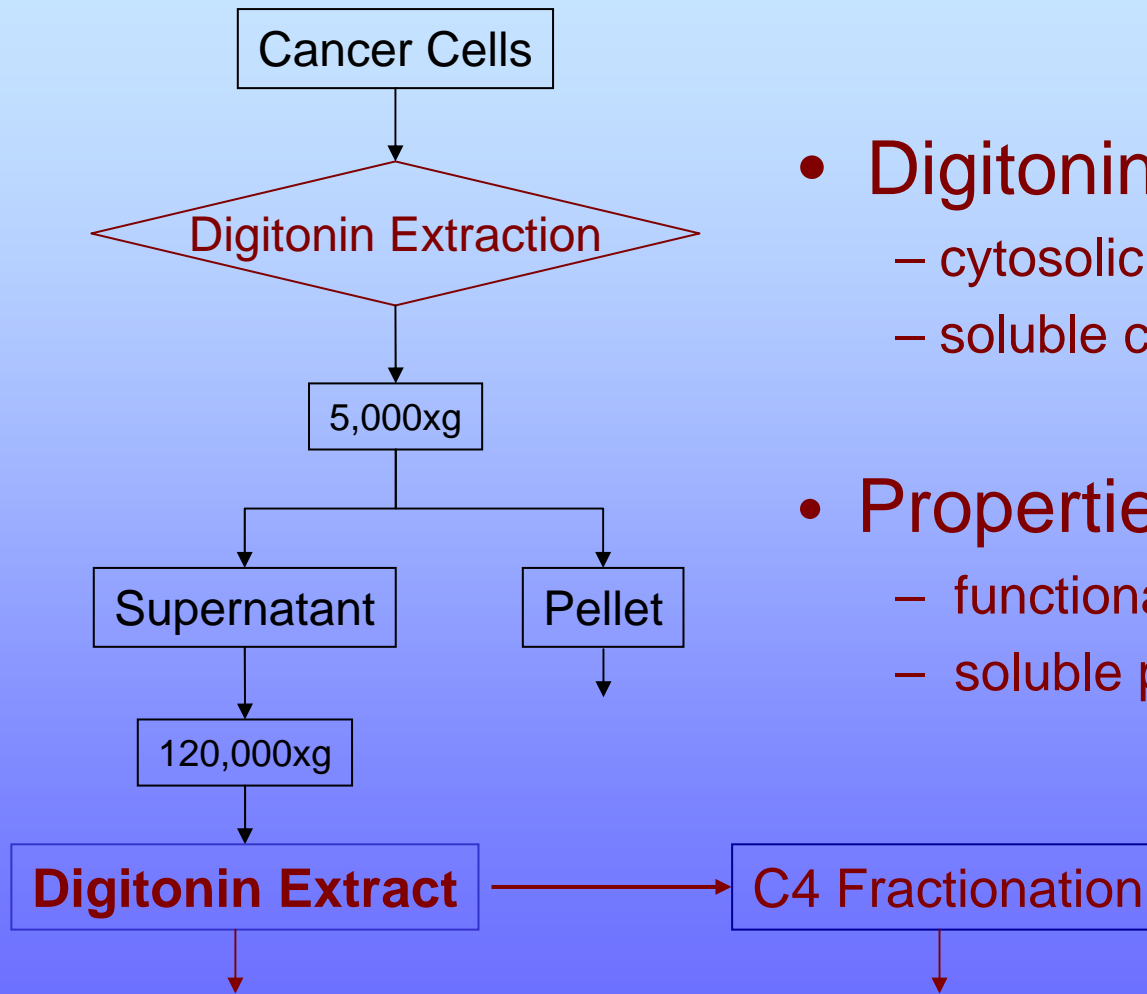


# Advantages of Modular Design



- **Isotope Coding**
  - **Universal**
    - Important to small proteins
  - **Specific**
  - **Efficient**
  - **Minimal Structural Modification**
    - Chromatographic co-elution
  - **Stable during separation**
- **Separation**
  - **Portable to all separation platforms, including affinity separation**

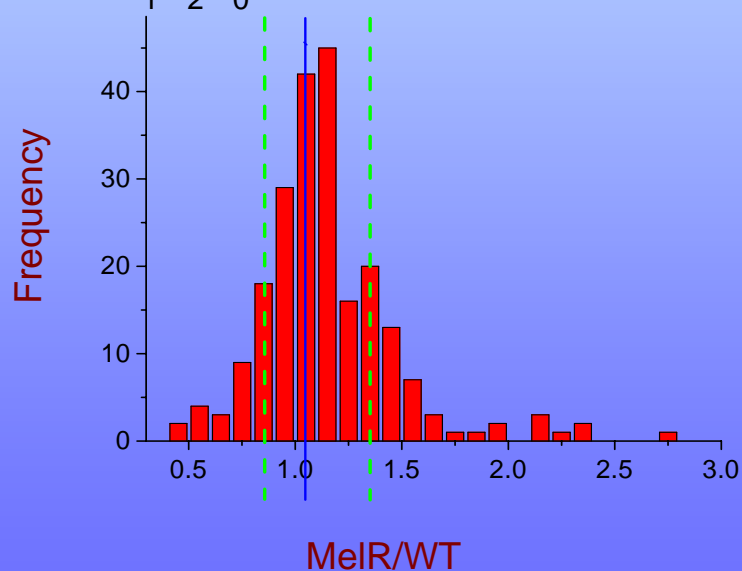
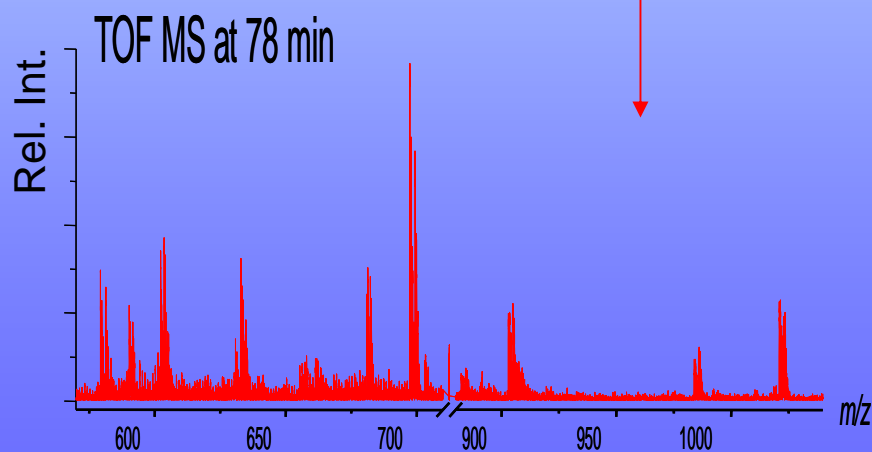
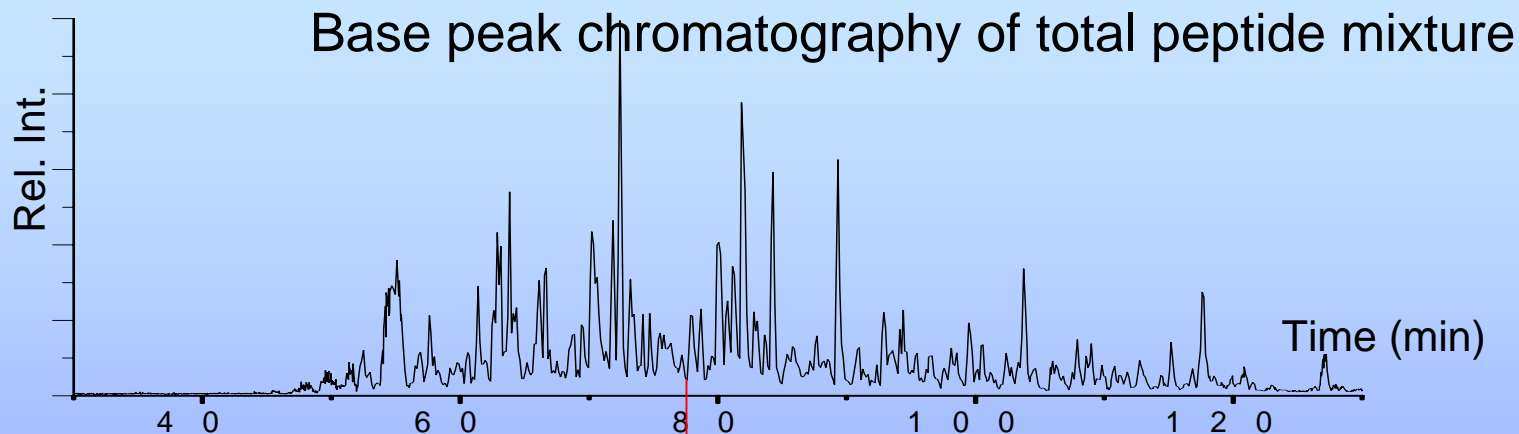
# Protein Pools of Digitonin Extract of MCF-7 Cells



- **Digitonin fraction**
  - cytosolic
  - soluble cytoskeletal proteins

- **Properties**
  - functional proteins
  - soluble proteins

# LC-MS of Peptides from MCF-7 Digitonin Fraction

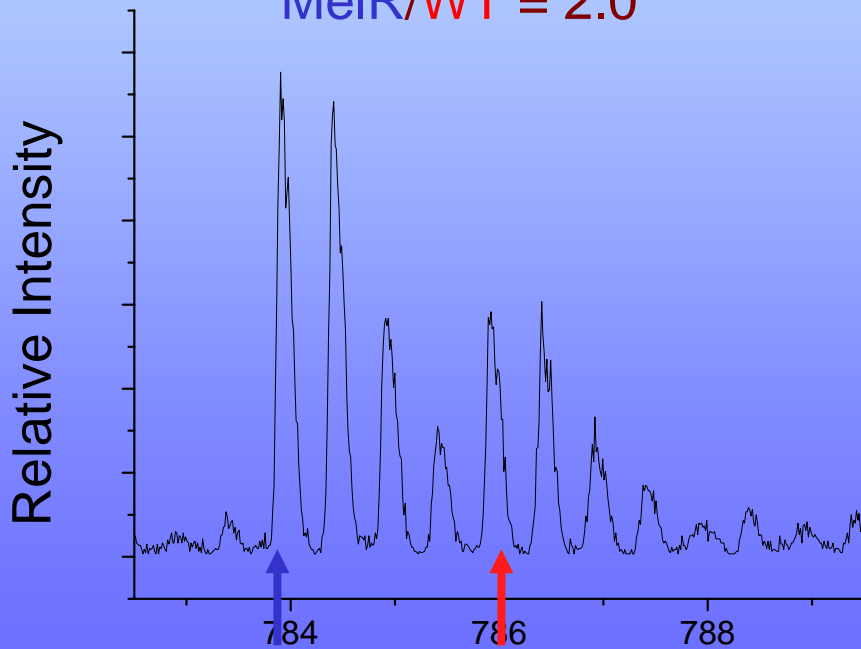


- Protein Ratio (MeIR/WT) = 1.1
- $I_0/I_4$  Ratio (MeIR/WT) =  $1.1 \pm 0.3$
- 83% (184/223) peptides in  $1.1 \pm 0.3$

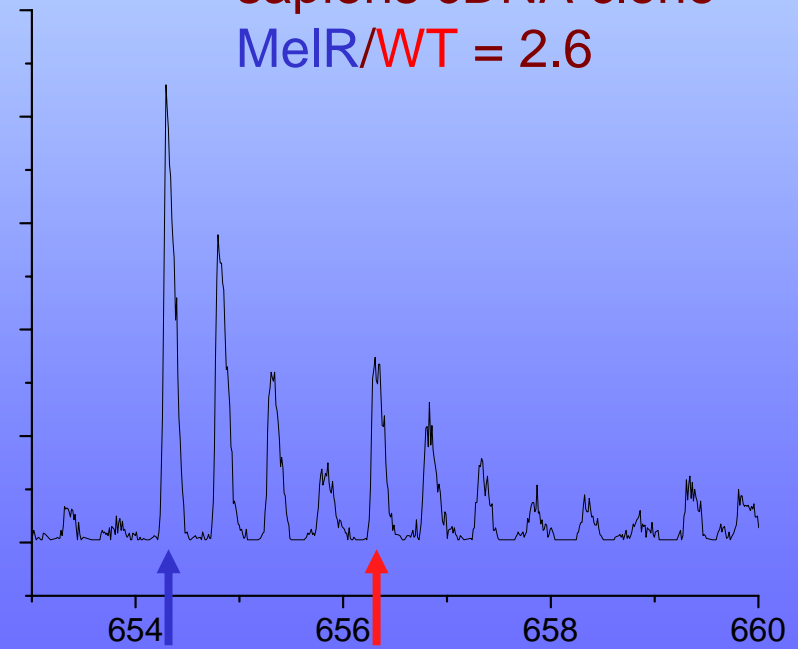
# Protein Expression Changes in MCF-7 Cells Upon Acquisition of Melphalan Resistance

[Most Proteins in a Ratio (MeIR/WT) of 1.1]

(K)LLPQLTYLDGYDR(E)  
PHAPI2b /April protein  
pI = 4.0  
MeIR/WT = 2.0



(R)GIVTNWDDMEK(I)  
602308605F1  
NIH\_MGC\_88 Homo  
sapiens cDNA clone  
MeIR/WT = 2.6



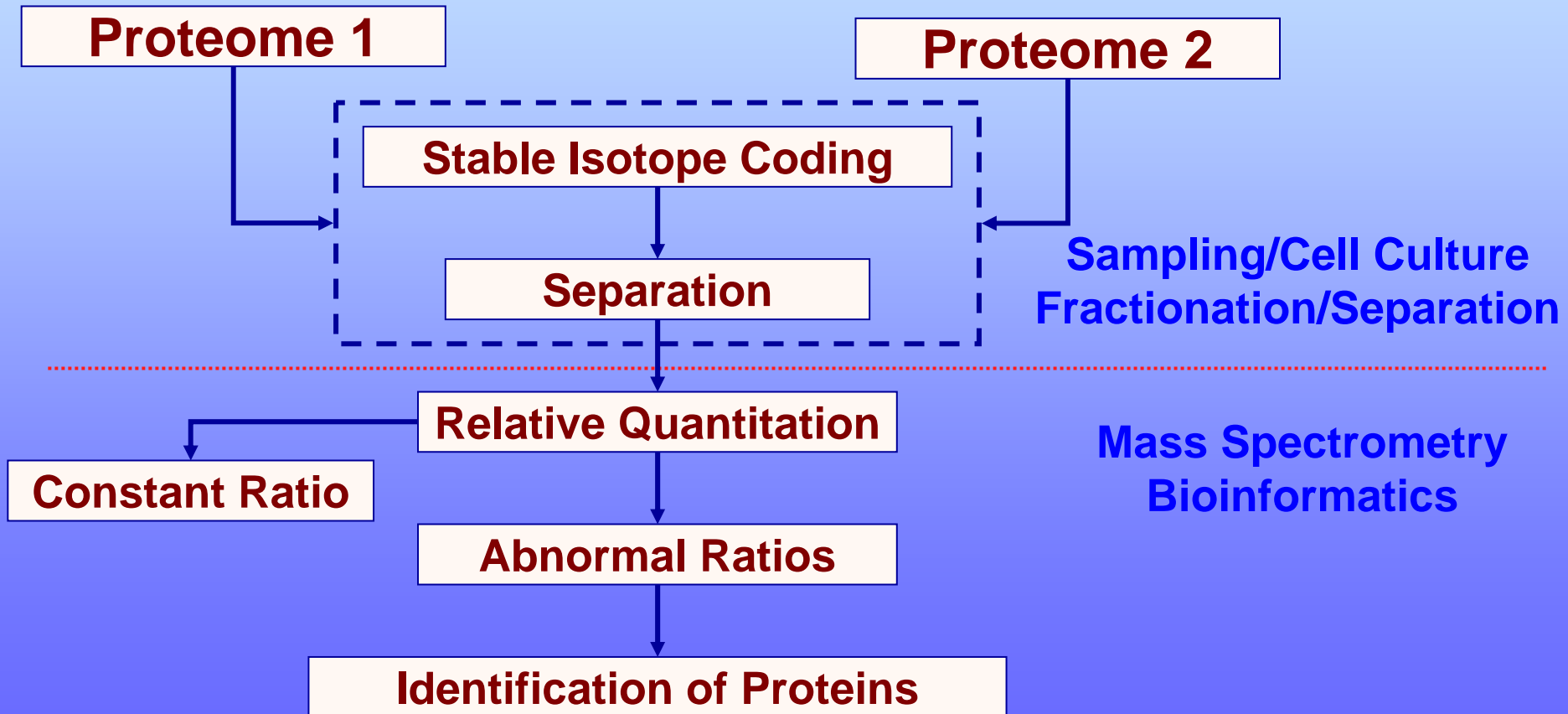


# Quantitation of Cytosolic Proteins after C4 Fraction

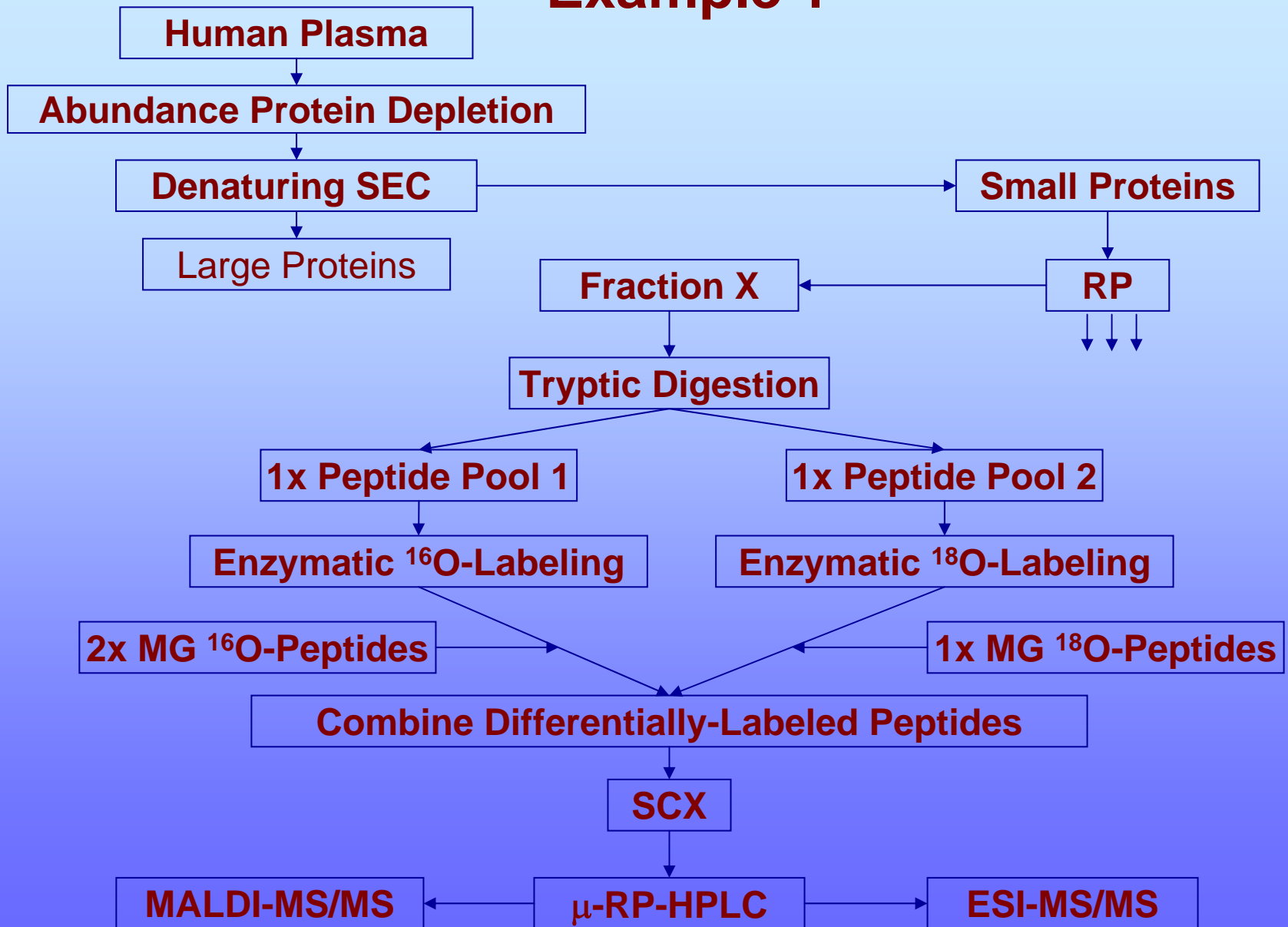
<b>PROTEIN</b>	<b>MASS</b>	<b>pI</b>	<b>WT/MeIR</b>
• 40S Ribosomal Protein S28	7.9 kDa	10.70	0.50
• Ubiquitin	8.6 kDa	6.56	0.87
• Acyl-COA-Binding Protein	10.0 kDa	6.11	2.02
• Thioredoxin	12.0 kDa	4.82	1.13
• Prothymosin Alpha	12.2 kDa	3.69	2.48
• 60S Ribosomal Protein L30	13.0 kDa	9.65	0.65
• Signal Recognition Particle	14.7 kDa	10.05	0.56
• Profilin 1	15.2 kDa	8.47	1.02
• Superoxide Dismutase	16.2 kDa	5.70	1.09
• Stathmin	17.3 kDa	5.77	0.11
• Cofilin 1	18.7 kDa	8.22	1.21
• Phosphatidylethanolamine-binding	21.2 kDa	7.43	1.47
• 60S Ribosomal Protein L14	23.4 kDa	10.94	0.40
• 60S Ribosomal Protein L13	24.3 kDa	11.65	1.09
• Nuclear Ubiquitous Casein	26.3 kDa	5.00	0.52
• Hepatoma-Derived Growth Factor	26.9 KDa	4.70	1.82

# Comparative Proteomics

**Relative Changes  
in proteins including concentration and composition**

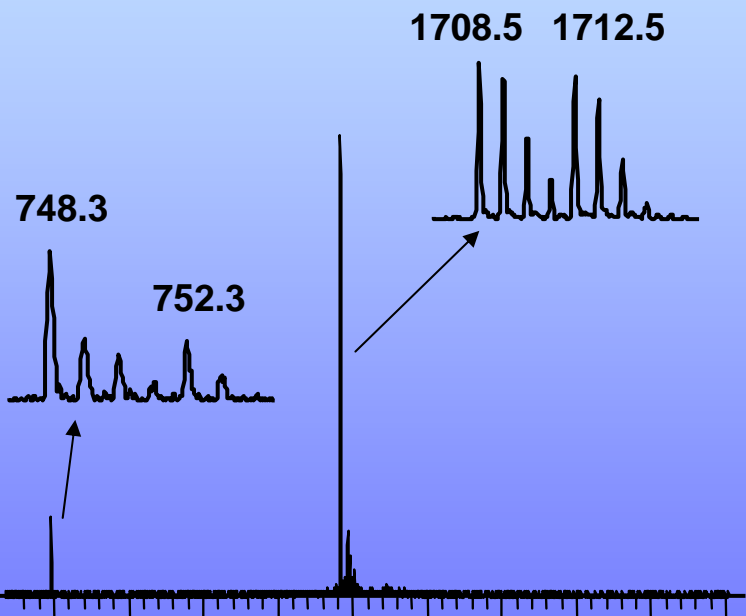


# Analysis of Human Plasma Sample: Example 1

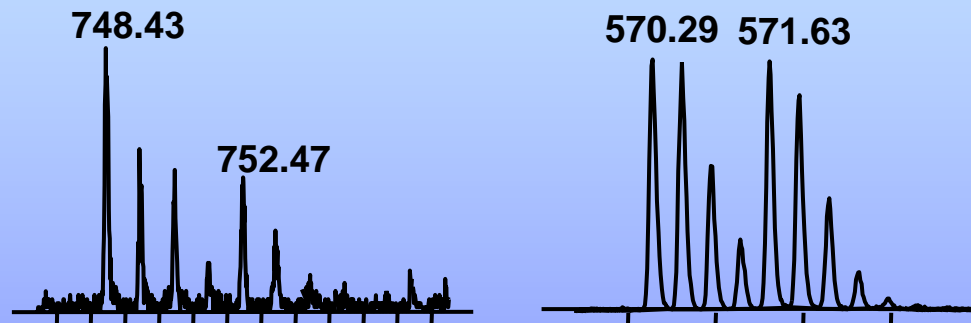


# LC-MALDI & LC-ESI MS Analysis of Differentially $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ -Labeled Peptides Present in Human Plasma

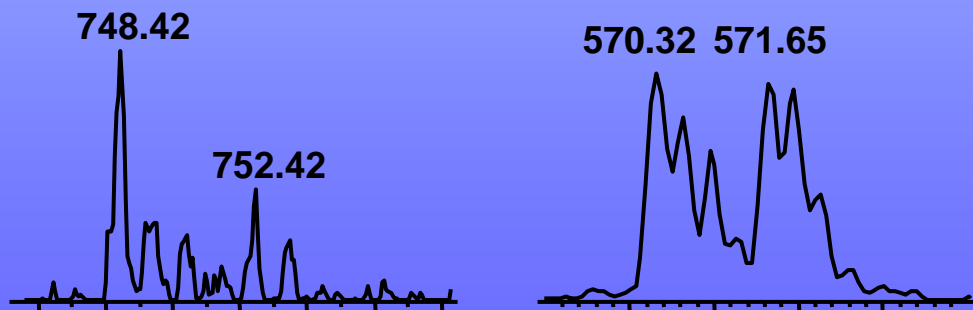
## LC-MALDI-MS (TOF)



## LC-nanoESI-MS (QTOF)

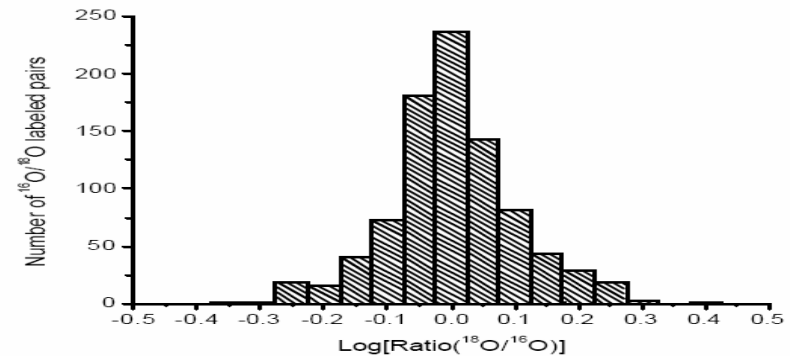
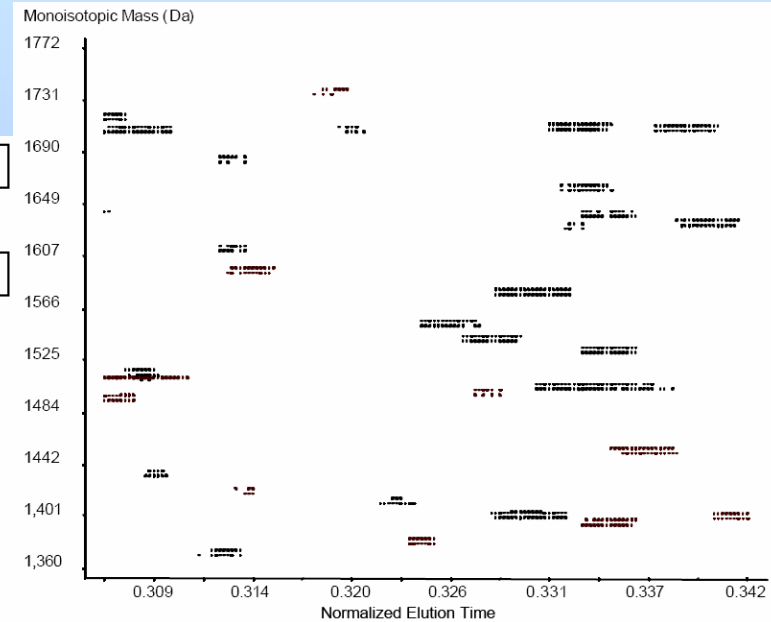
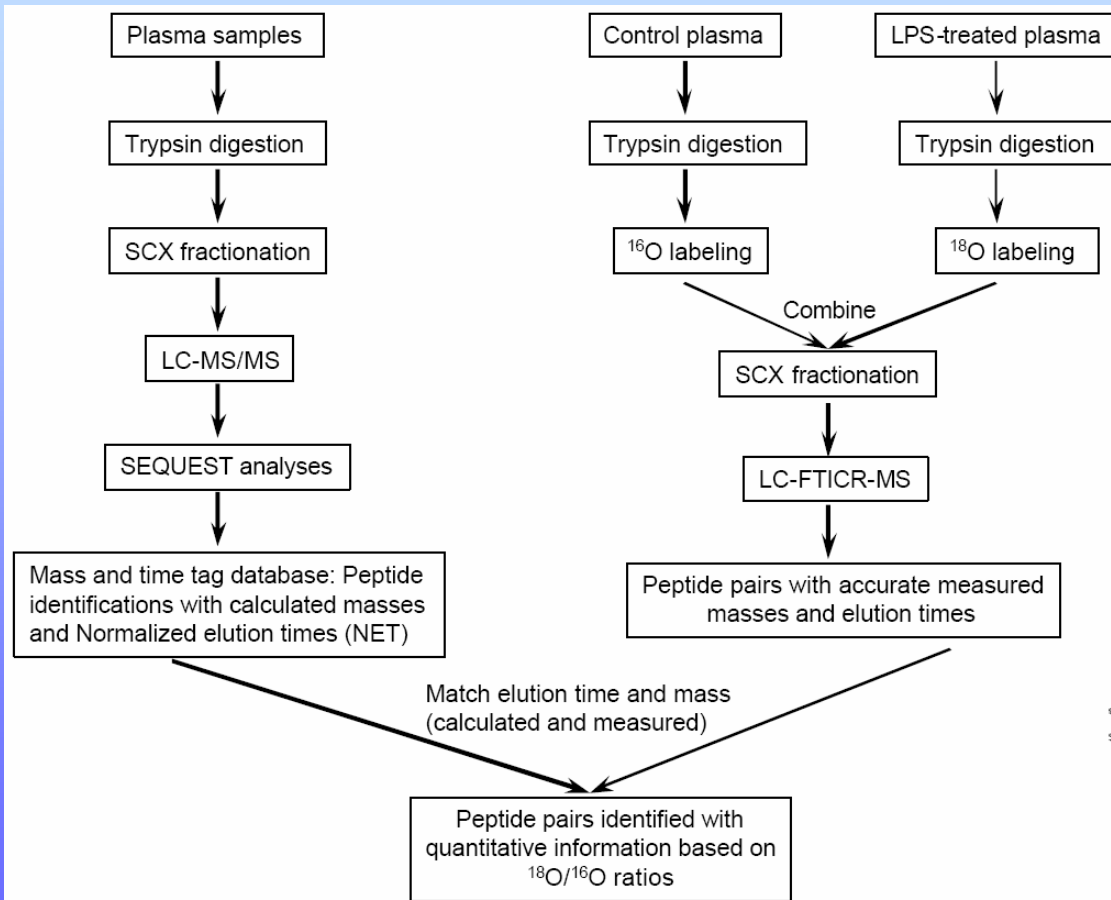


## LC-ESI-MS (IT)

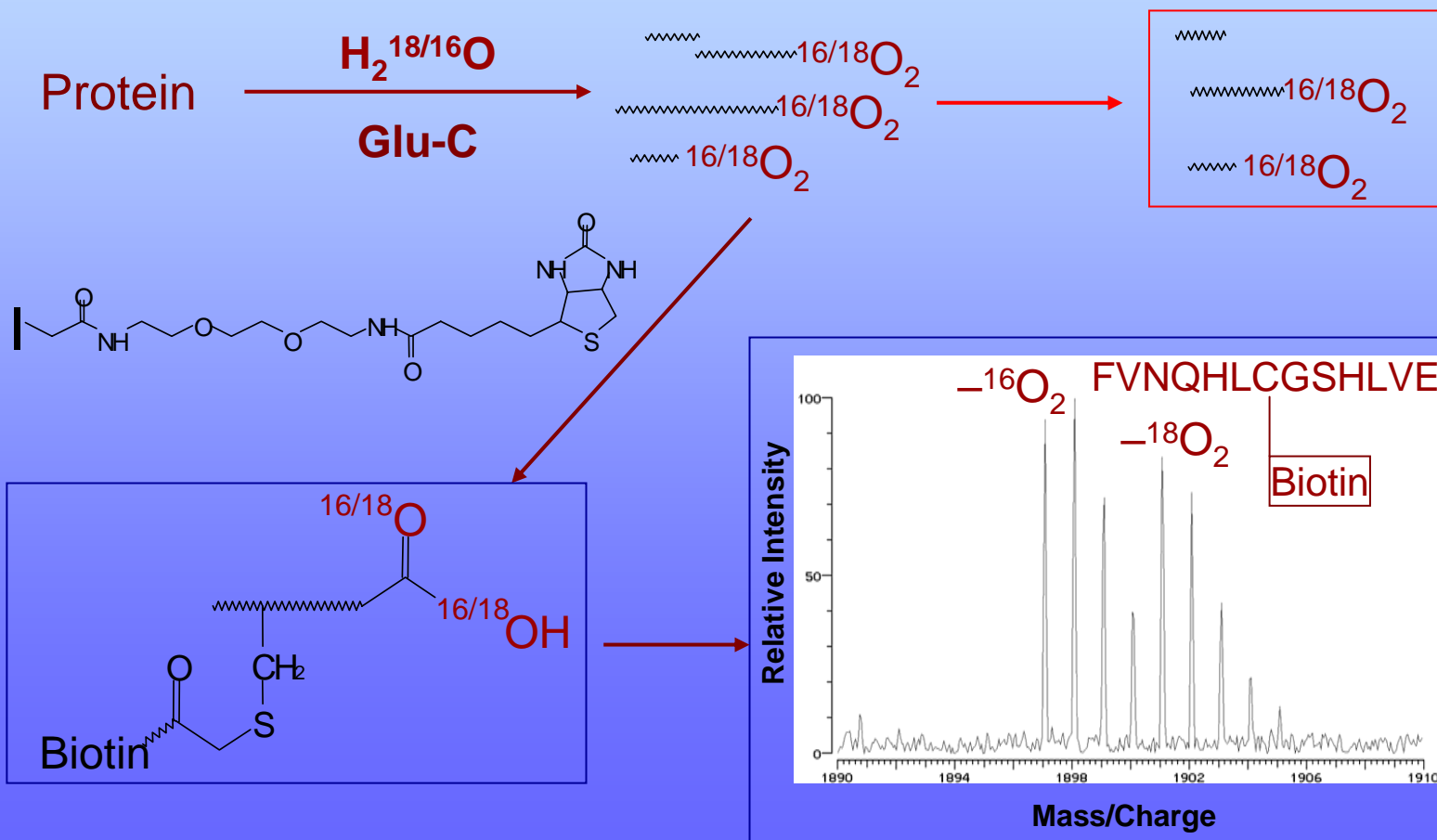
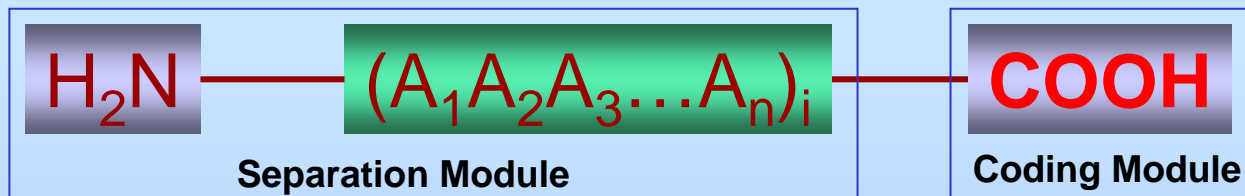


Rel. Int.  
↑  
→  $m/z$

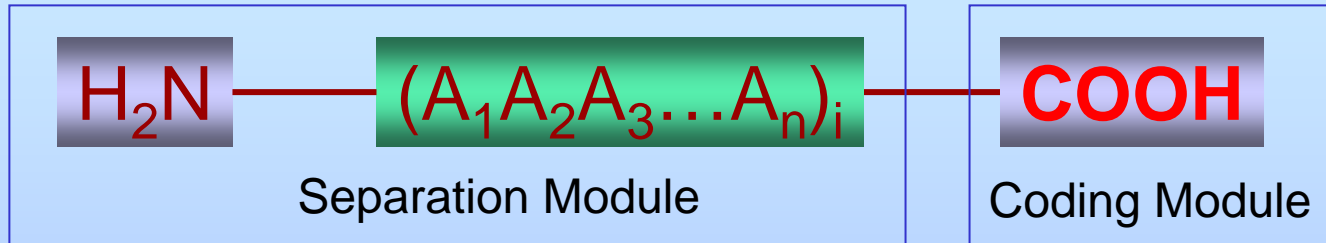
# Analysis of Human Plasma Sample: Example 2



# Assembling Separation Module and Coding Module

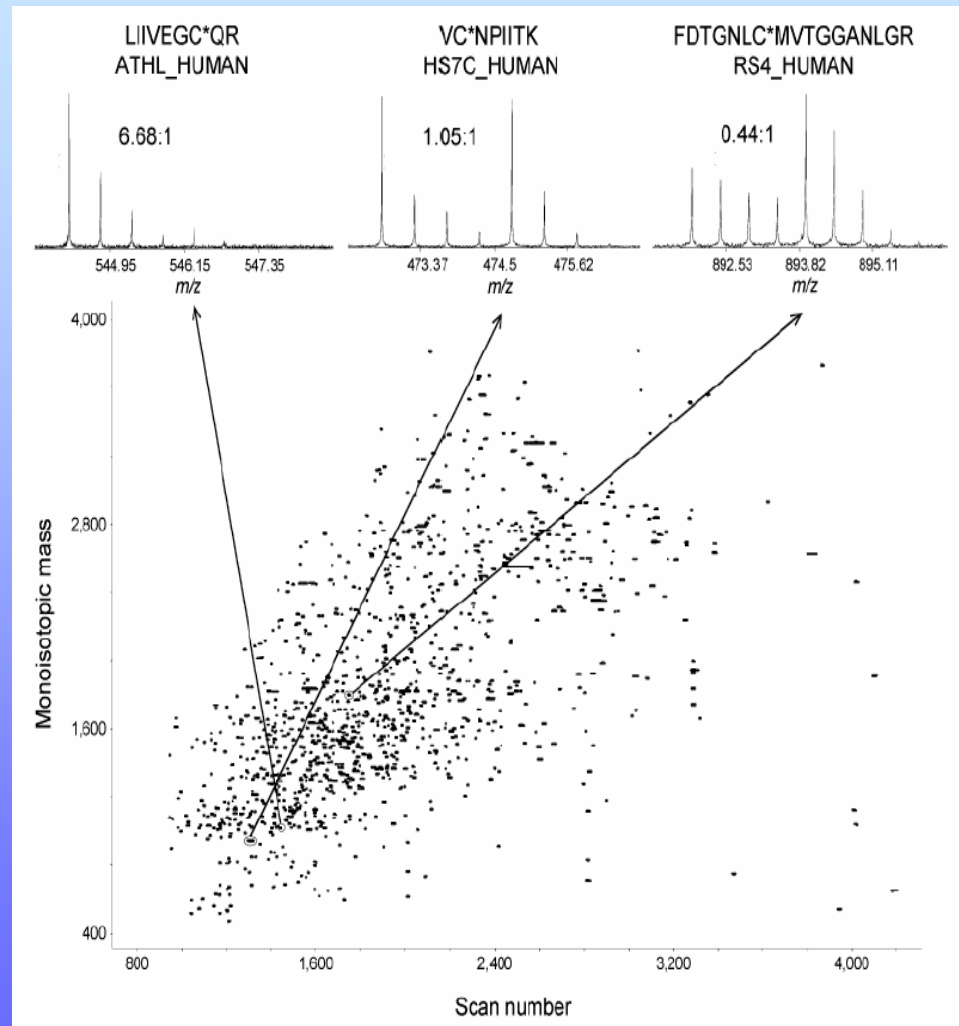
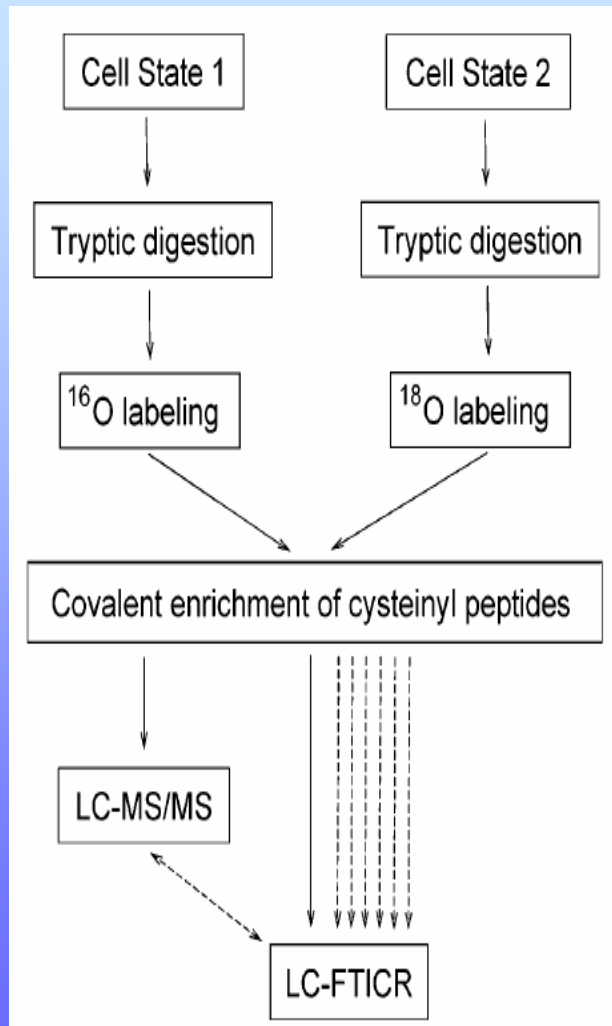


# Advantages of Modular Design



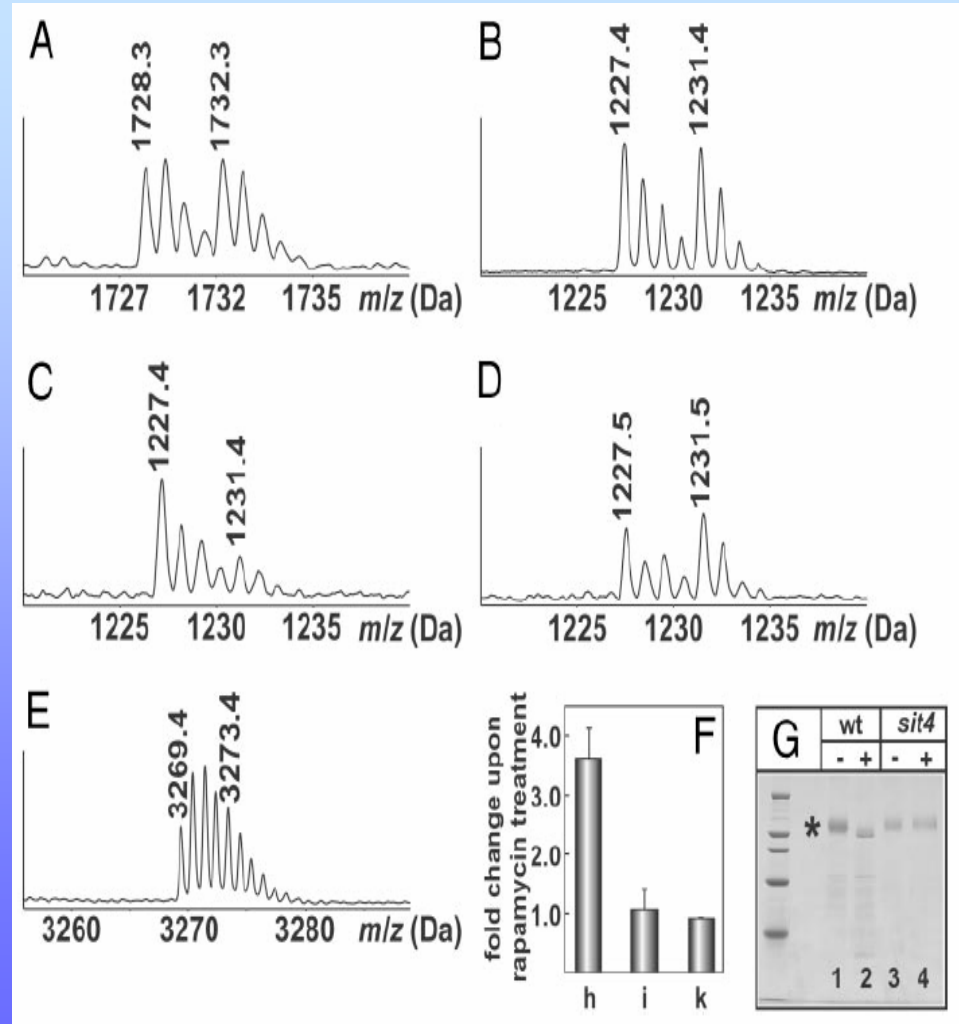
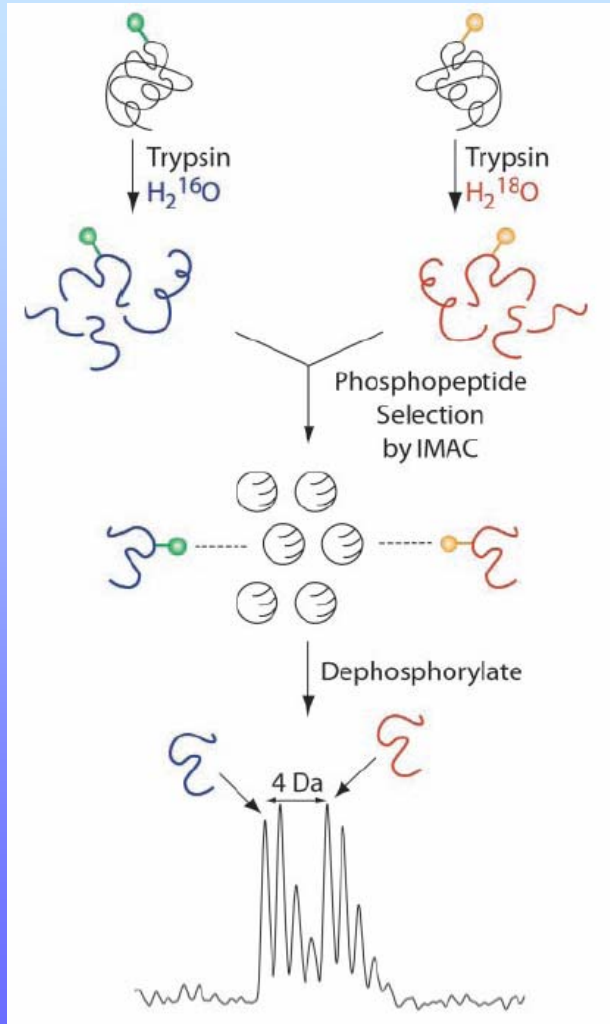
- **Isotope Coding**
  - **Universal**
    - Important to small proteins
  - **Specific**
  - **Efficient**
  - **Minimal Structural Modification**
    - Chromatographic co-elution
  - **Stable during separation**
- **Separation**
  - **Portable to all separation platforms, including affinity separation**

# $^{16}\text{O}/^{18}\text{O}$ -Labeling and Affinity Enrichment to Quantitate Proteins



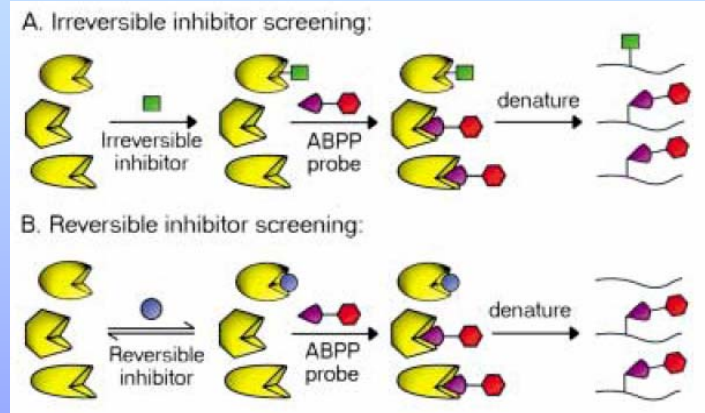
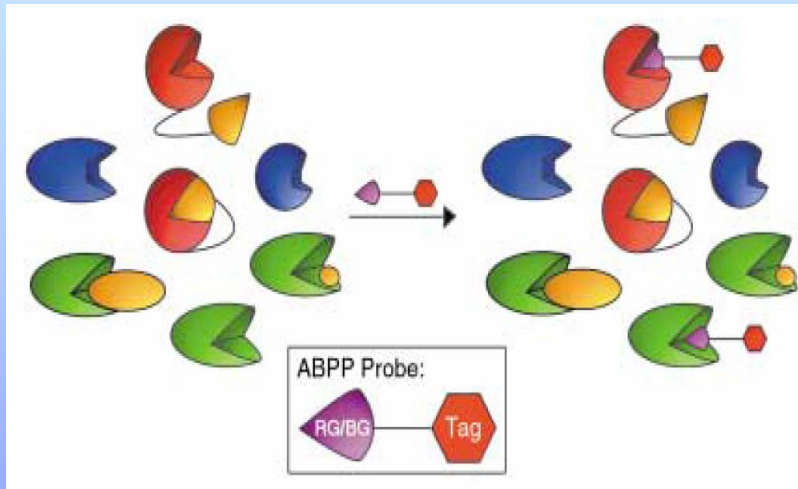


# $^{16}\text{O}/^{18}\text{O}$ -Labeling and Affinity Enrichment to Quantitate Protein Phosphorylation



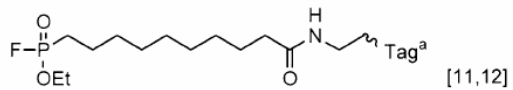
# **Introduction to Chemical Proteomics**

# Profiling Enzyme Activity



## Directed Probes

### Serine hydrolases



### Cysteine proteases

#### Caspases

