

Introduction to Proteomics

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MBB 1.420

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CCBB Short Course

April 1, 2020

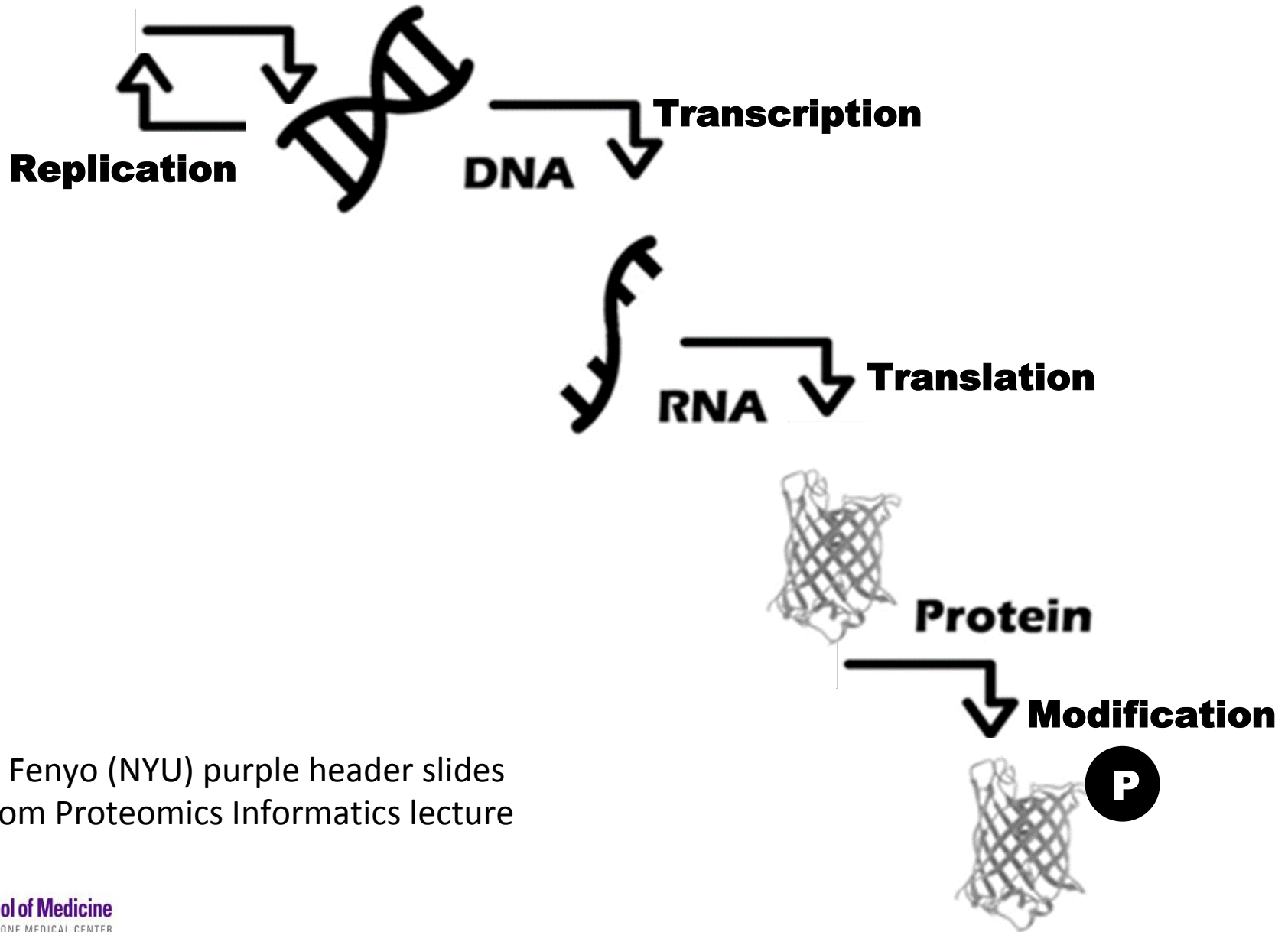
Intro to Proteomics Short Course

- 9 am: Lecture on proteomics
- 10 am: Break out groups design proteomics experiment and present to class
- 11 am: Protein identification tutorial using Scaffold Q/Q+S. Download free viewer at <http://www.proteomesoftware.com/products/free-viewer/>

Outline

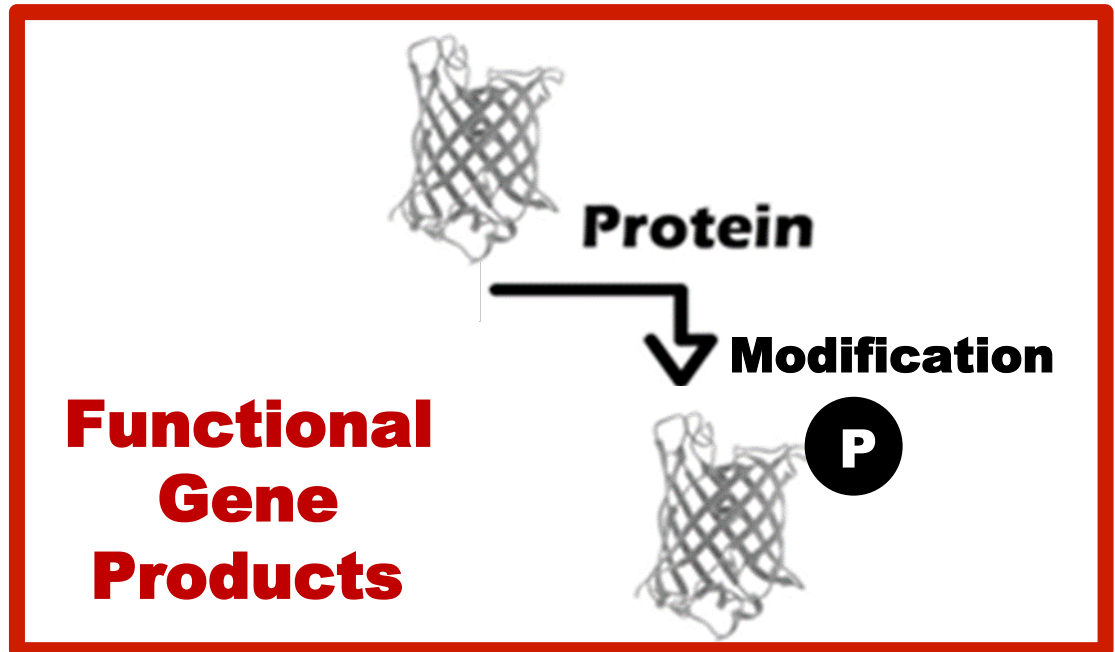
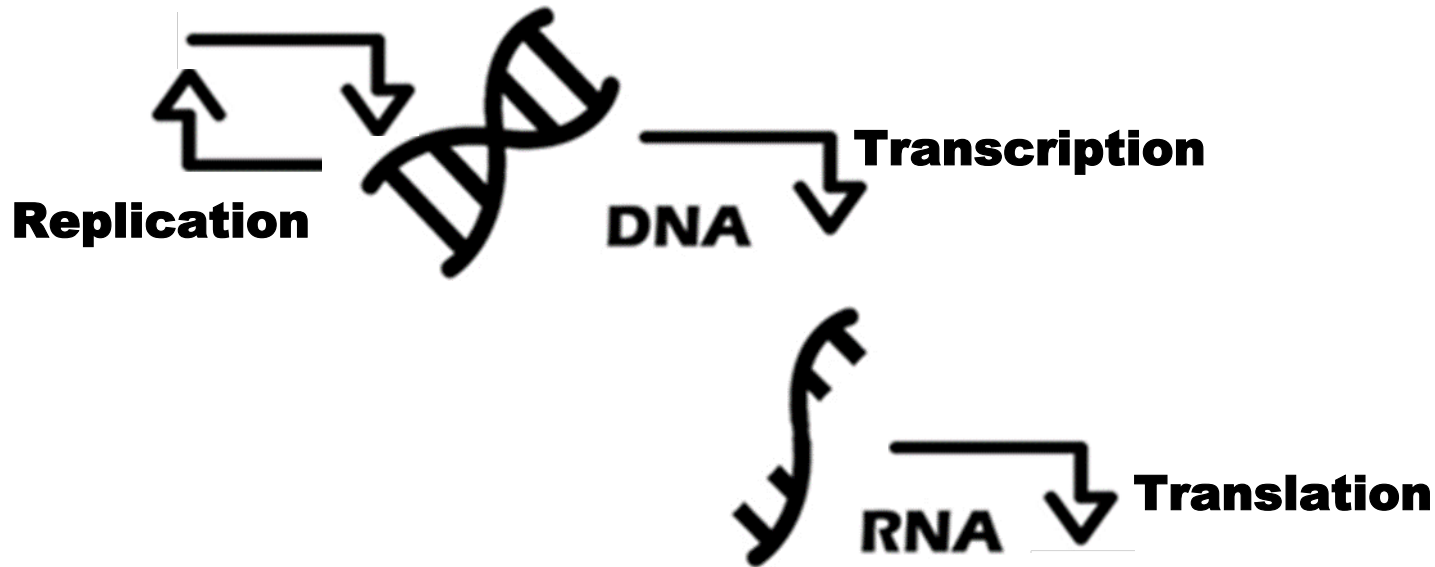
- DNA, RNA, and Protein Correlation
- Protein Identification
- Biological Mass Spectrometry Facility
- Molecular Weight Determination
- Protein-Protein Interactions
- Quantitative Proteomics
- Protein Arrays
- Post-translational Modifications
- Structural Proteomics
- Imaging Mass Spectrometry
- Cellular Location

Central Dogma of Molecular Biology

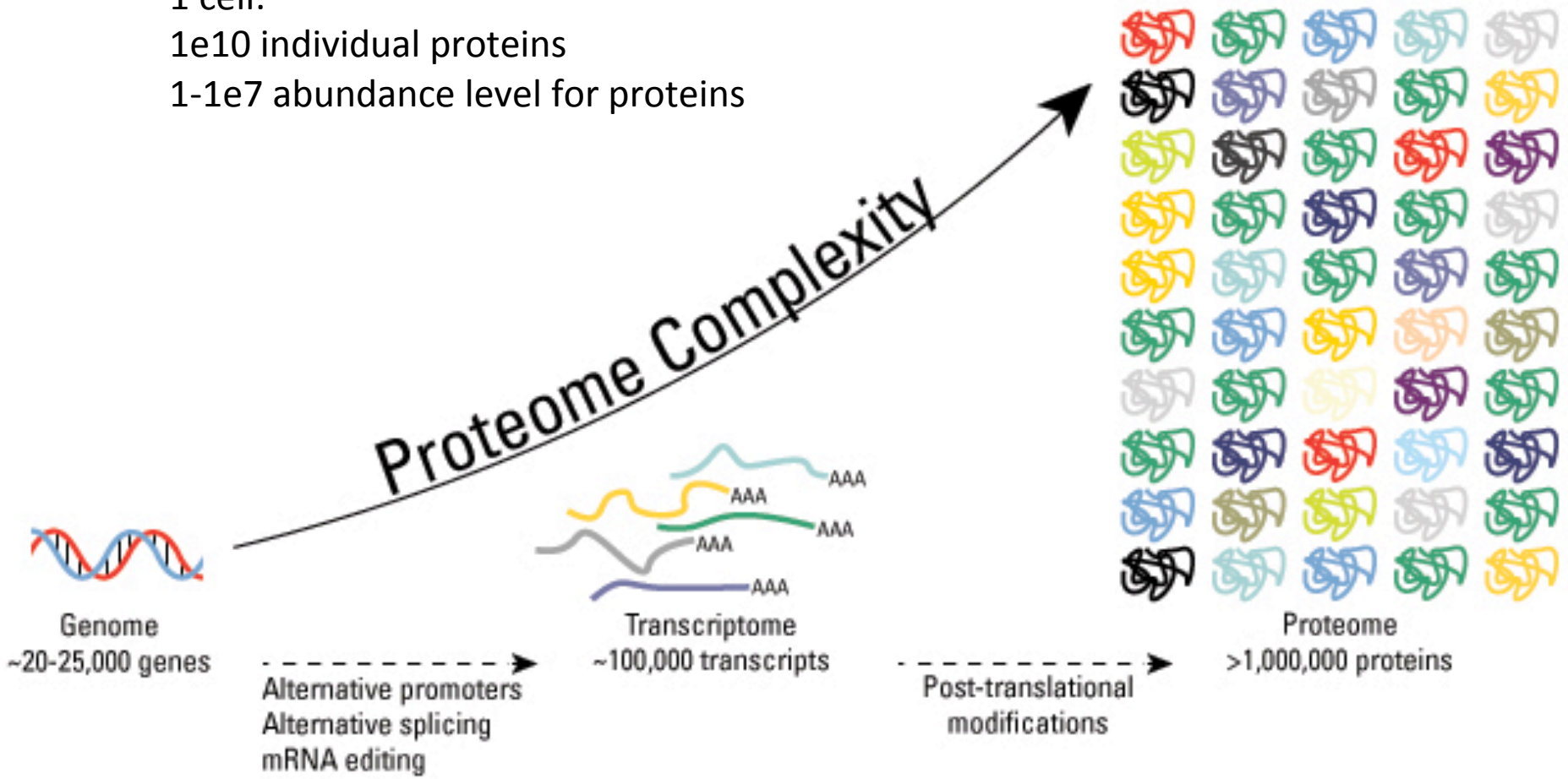


D. Fenyo (NYU) purple header slides
From Proteomics Informatics lecture

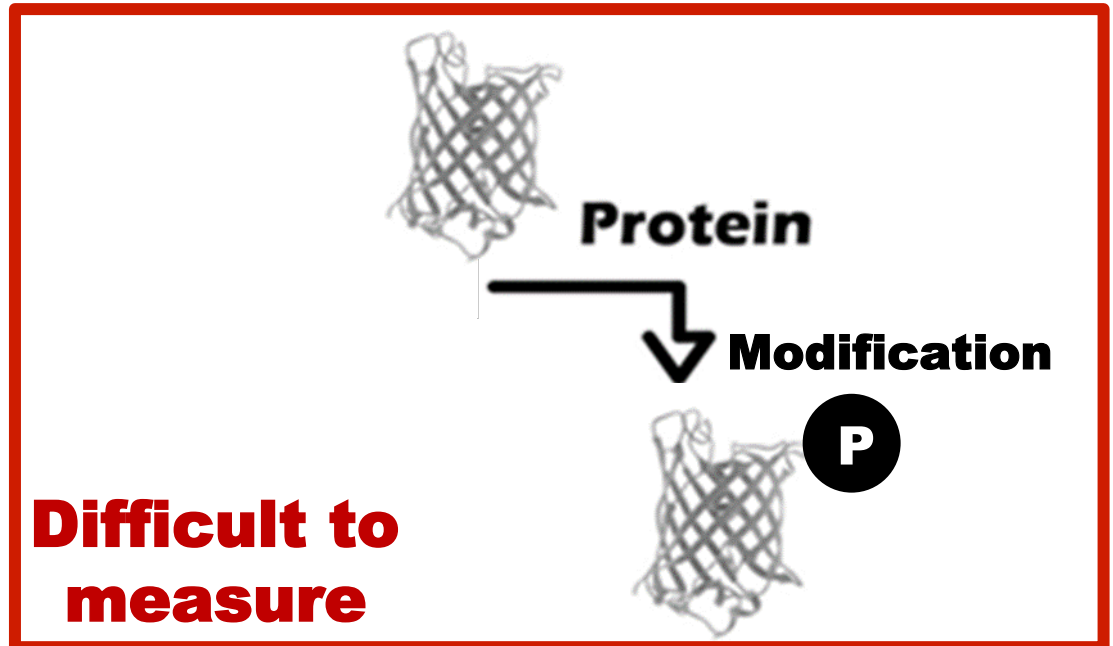
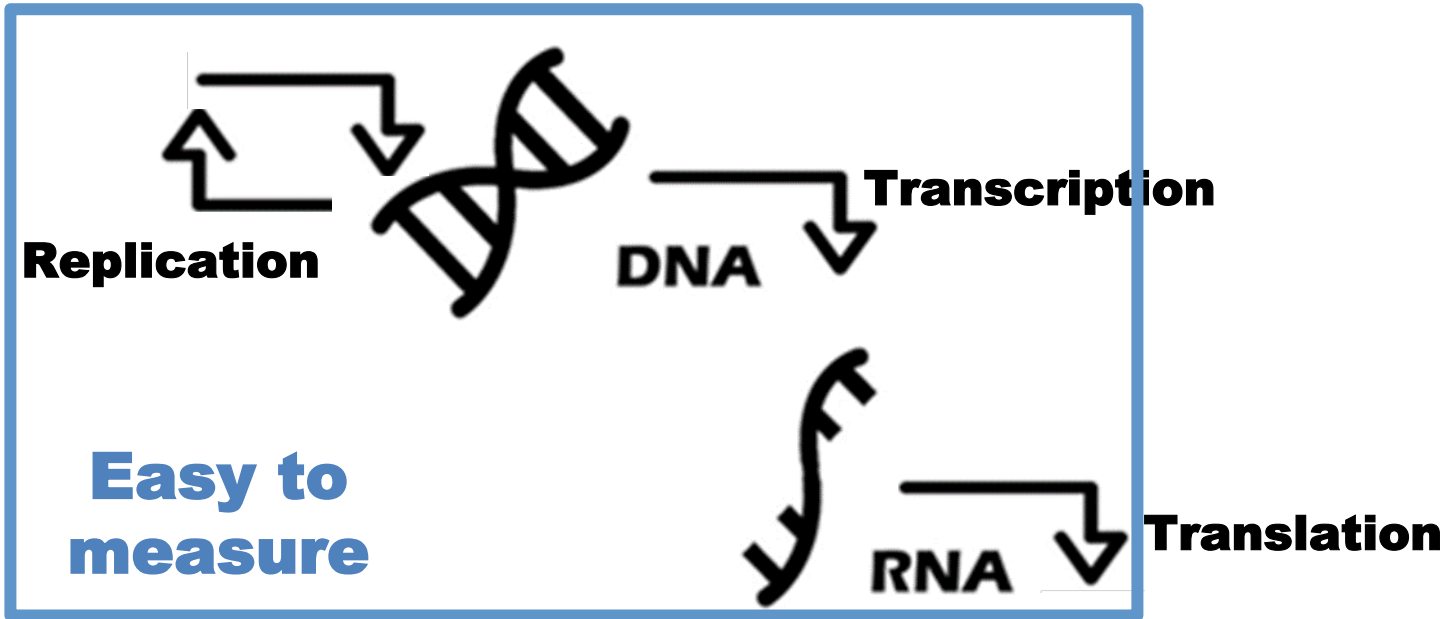
Central Dogma of Molecular Biology



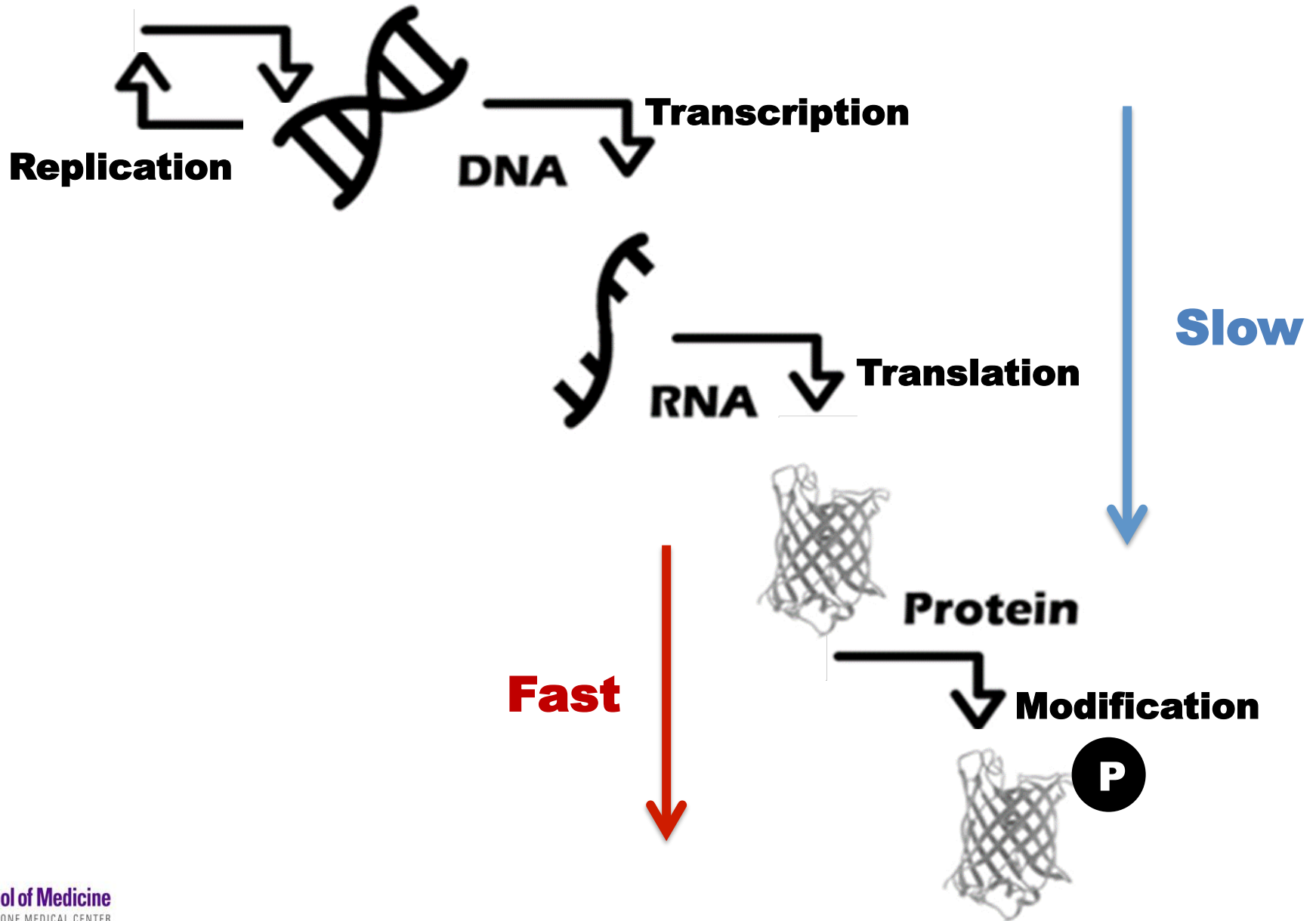
1 cell:
1e10 individual proteins
1-1e7 abundance level for proteins



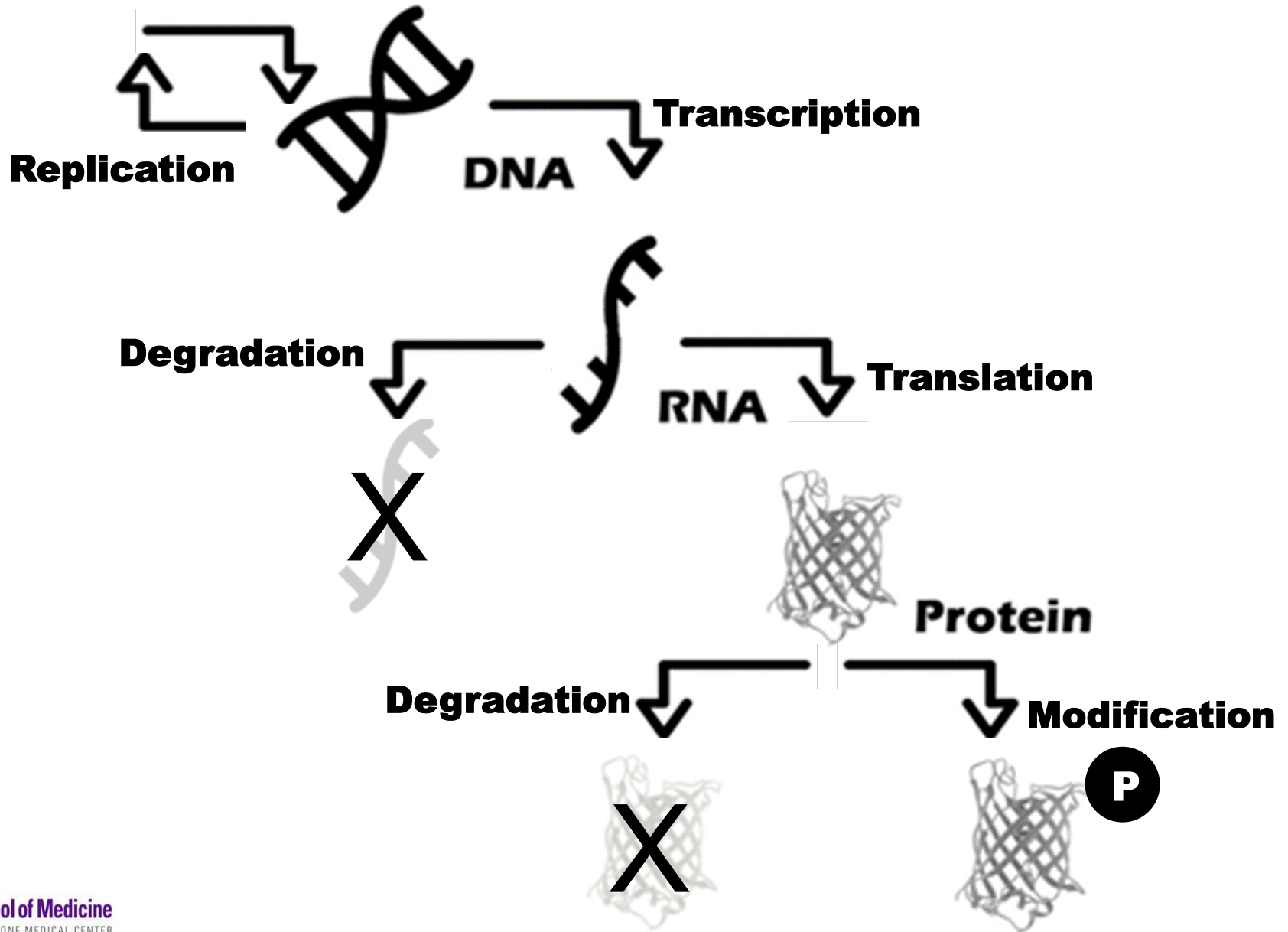
Central Dogma of Molecular Biology



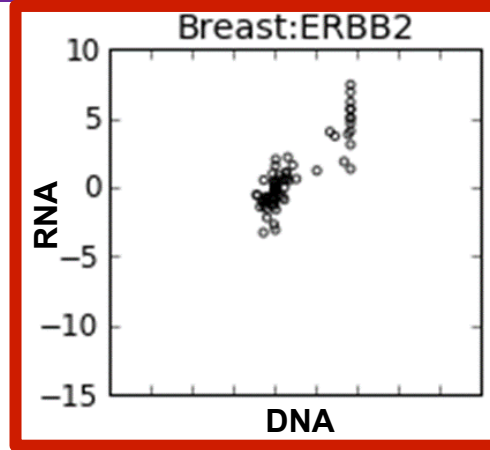
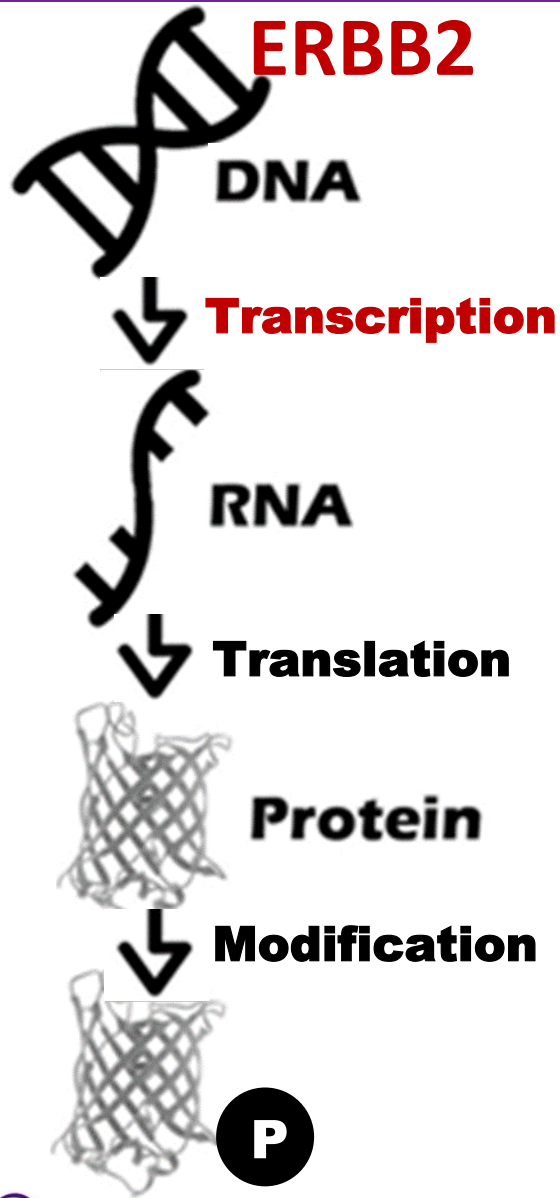
Central Dogma of Molecular Biology



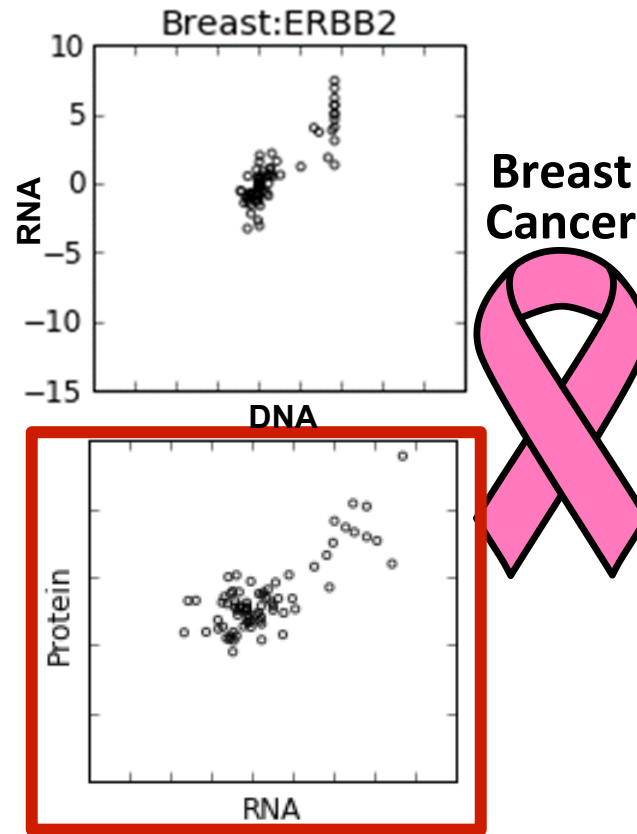
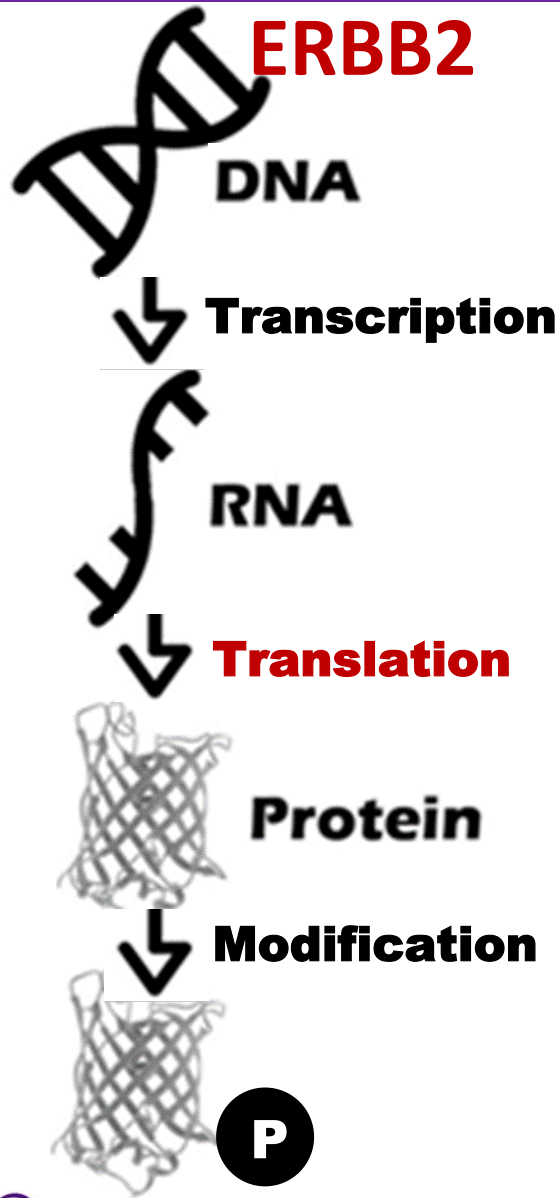
Central Dogma of Molecular Biology



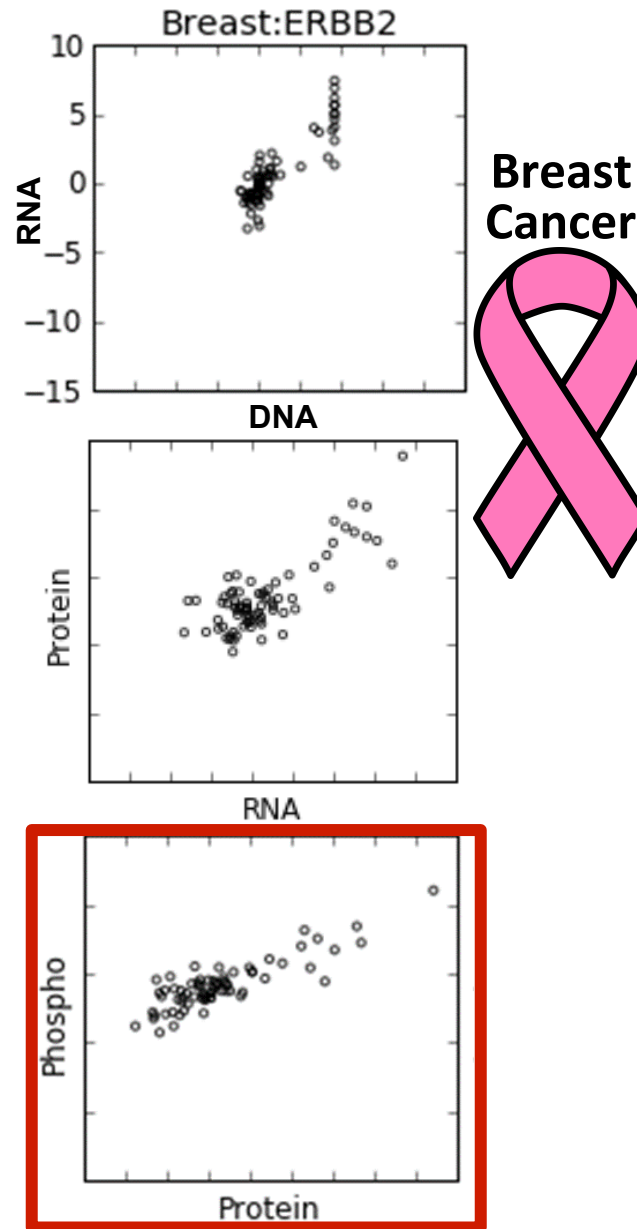
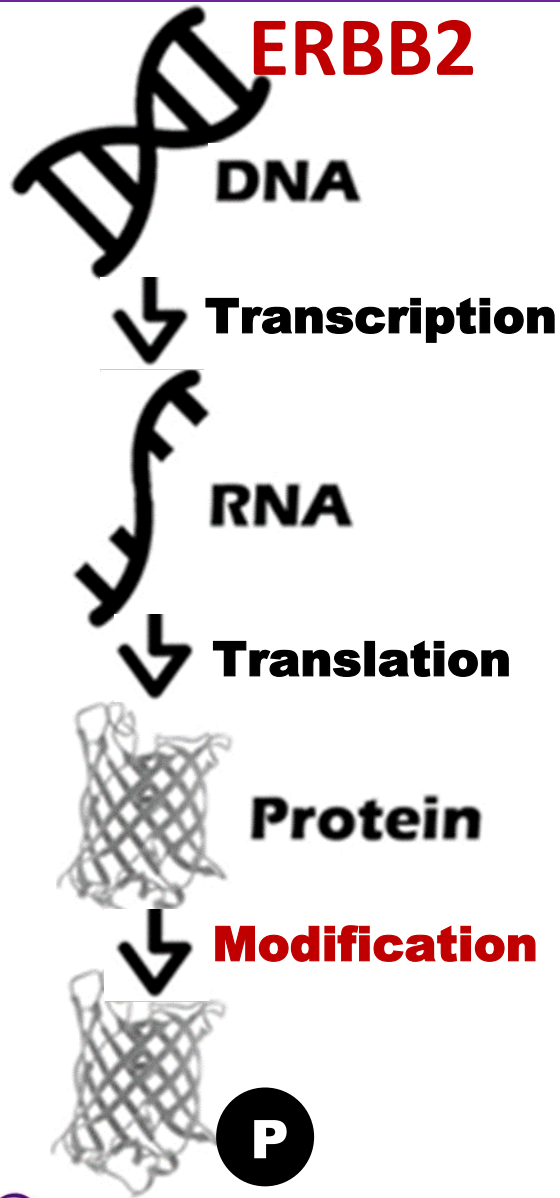
Central Dogma of Molecular Biology



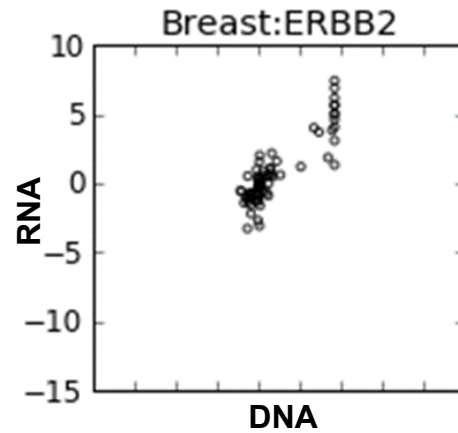
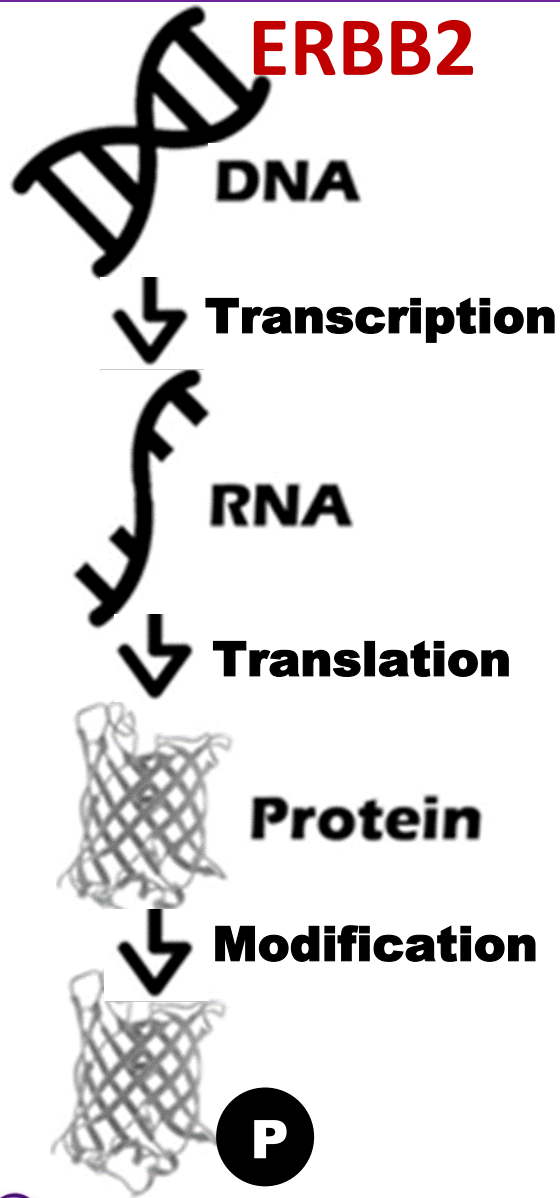
Central Dogma of Molecular Biology



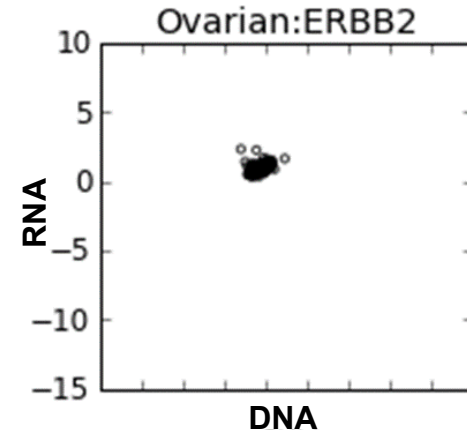
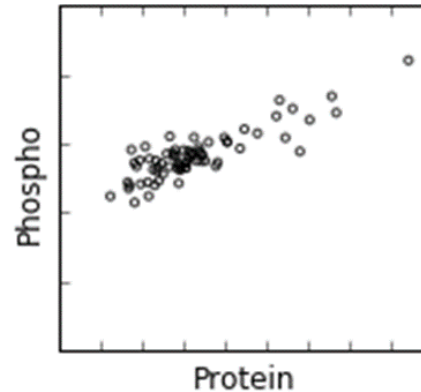
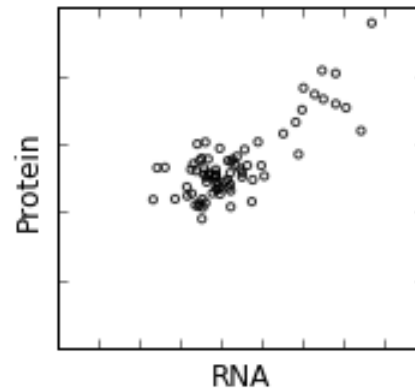
Central Dogma of Molecular Biology



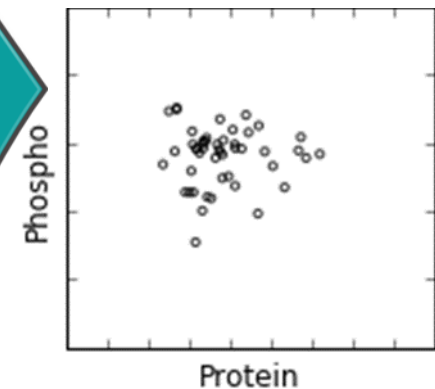
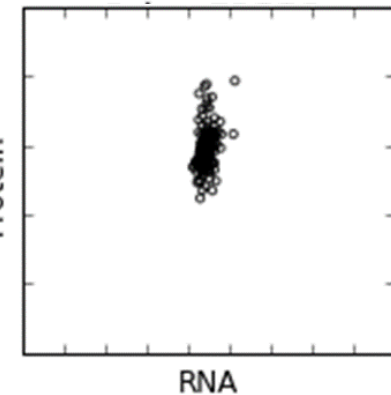
Central Dogma of Molecular Biology



Breast
Cancer

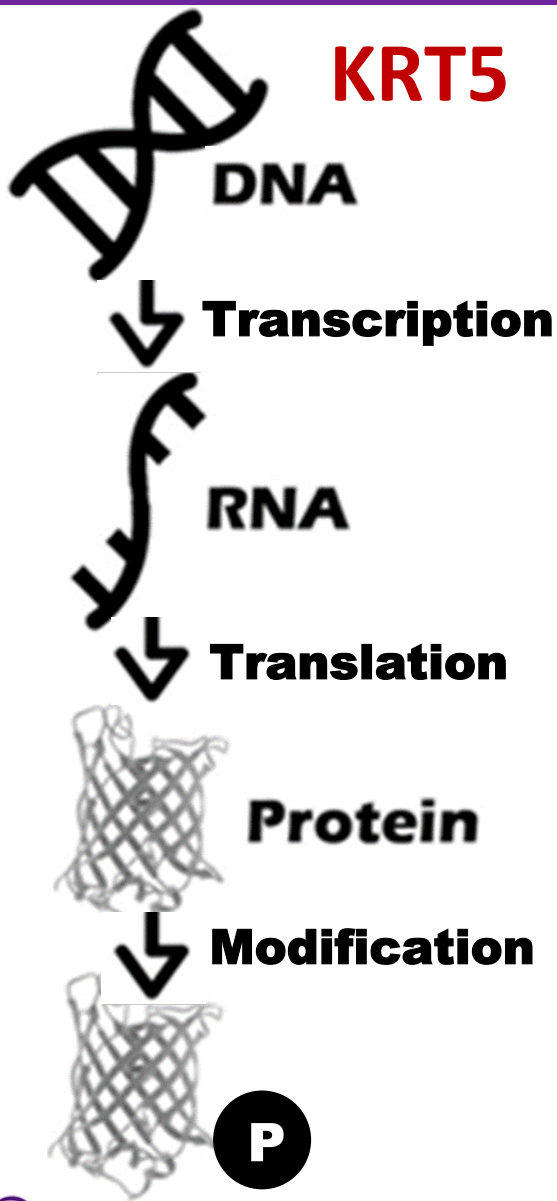


Ovarian
Cancer



Correlation coefficient intuition

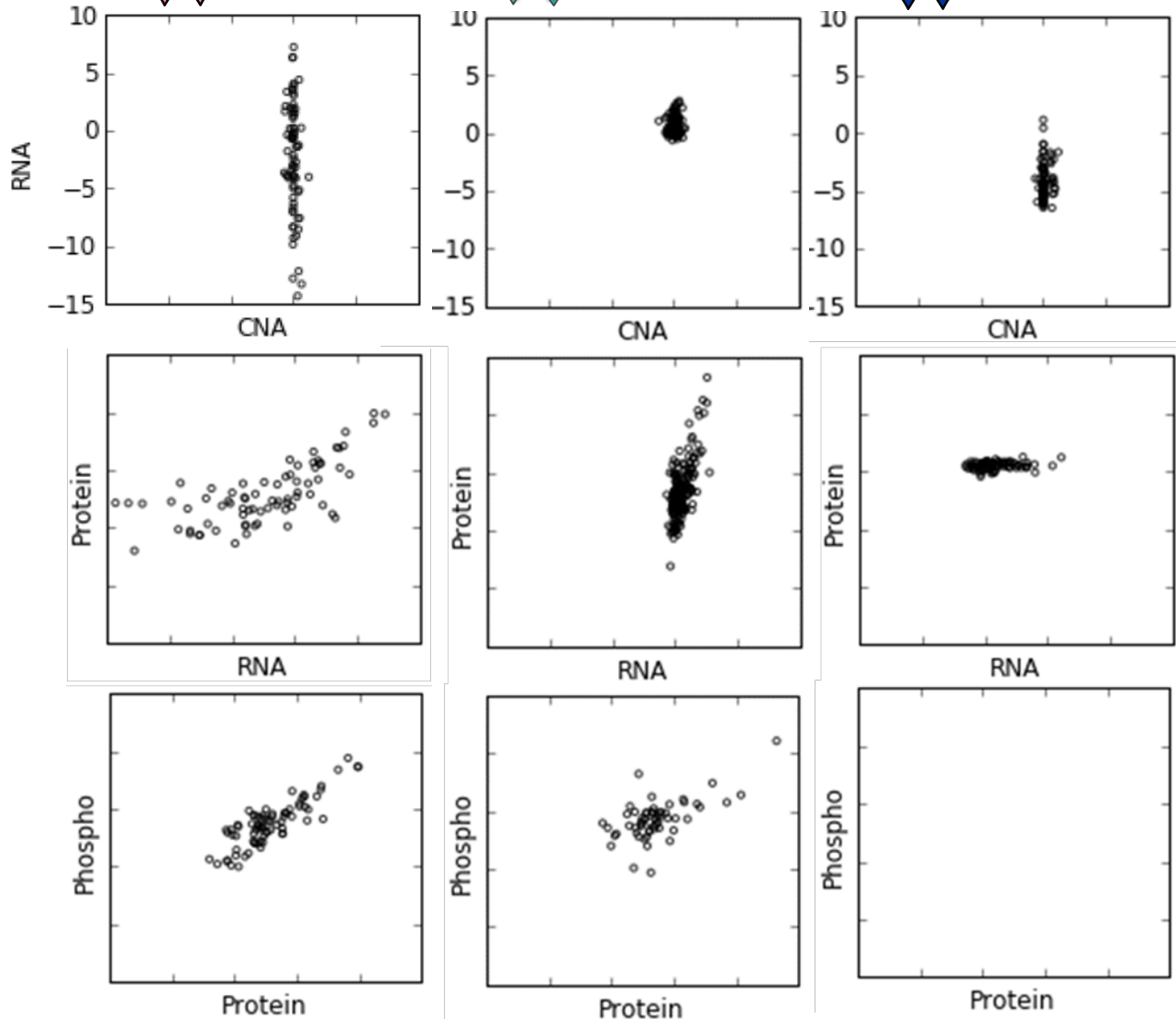
Central Dogma of Molecular Biology



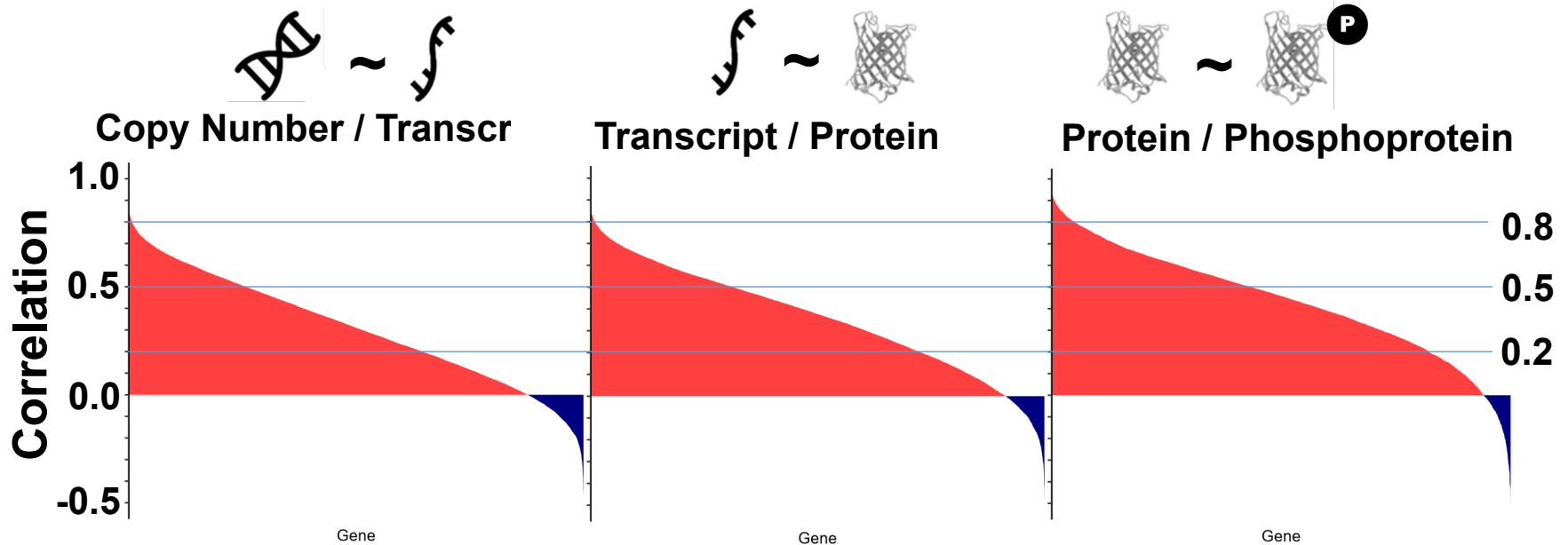
 **Breast Cancer**

 **Ovarian Cancer**

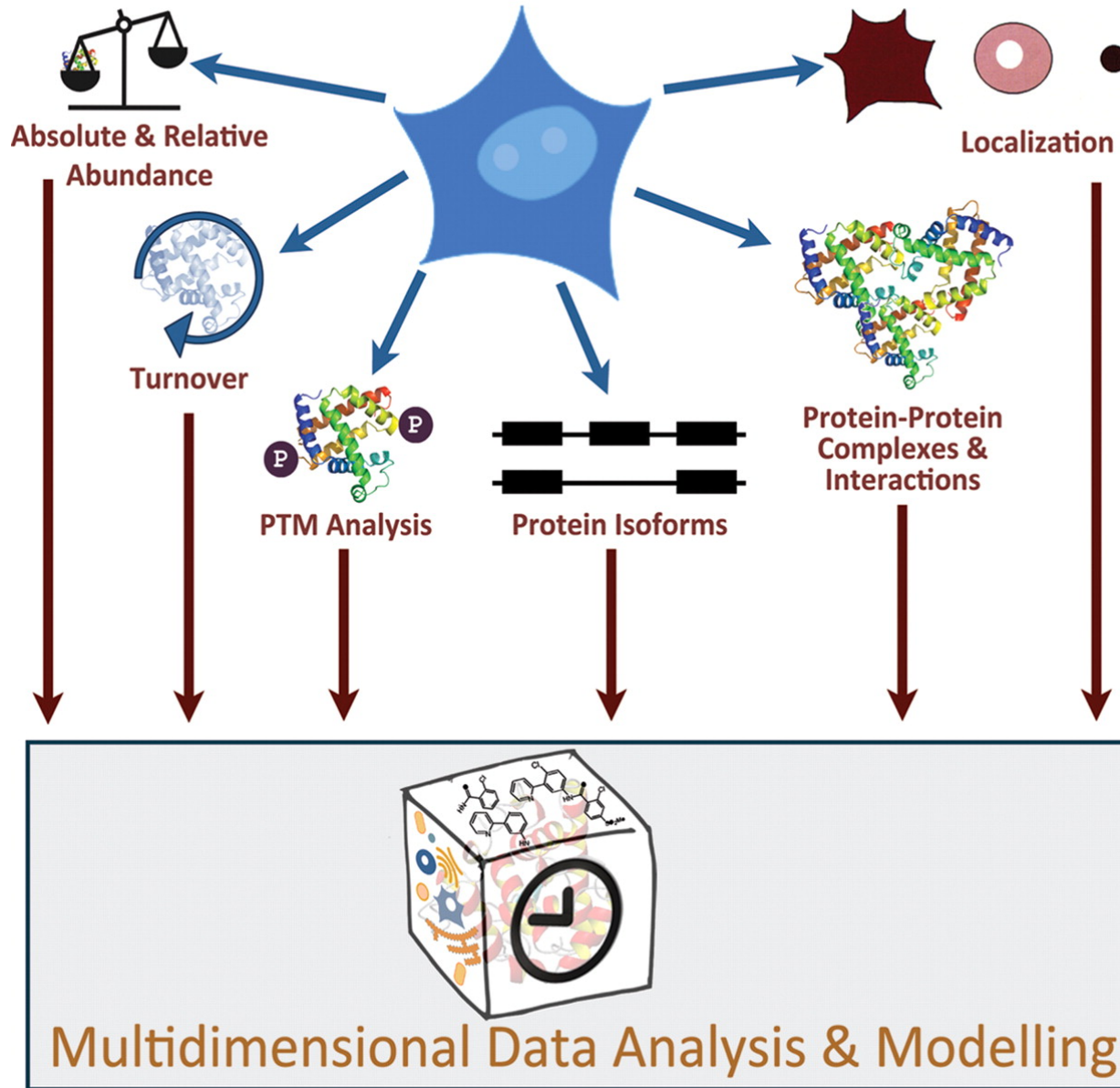
 **Colon Cancer**



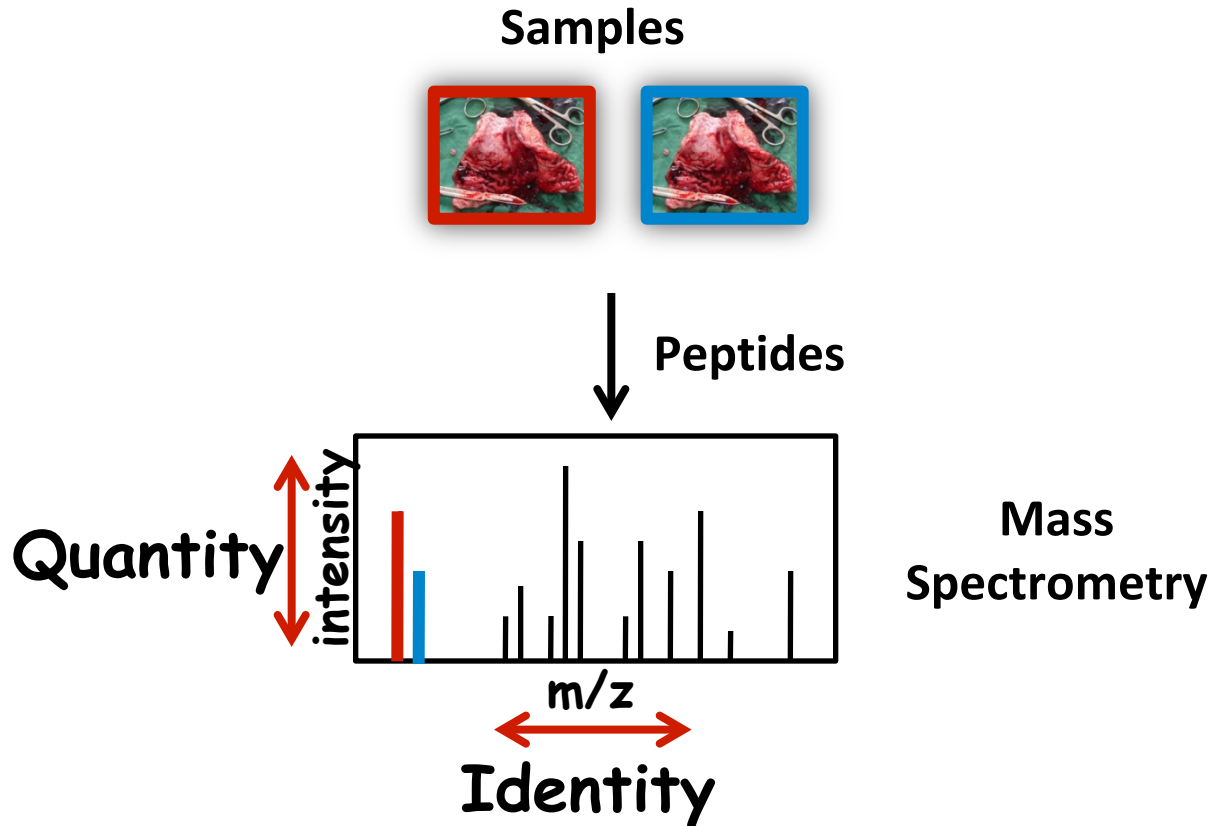
Correlations between copy number, transcript, protein and phosphoprotein quantities



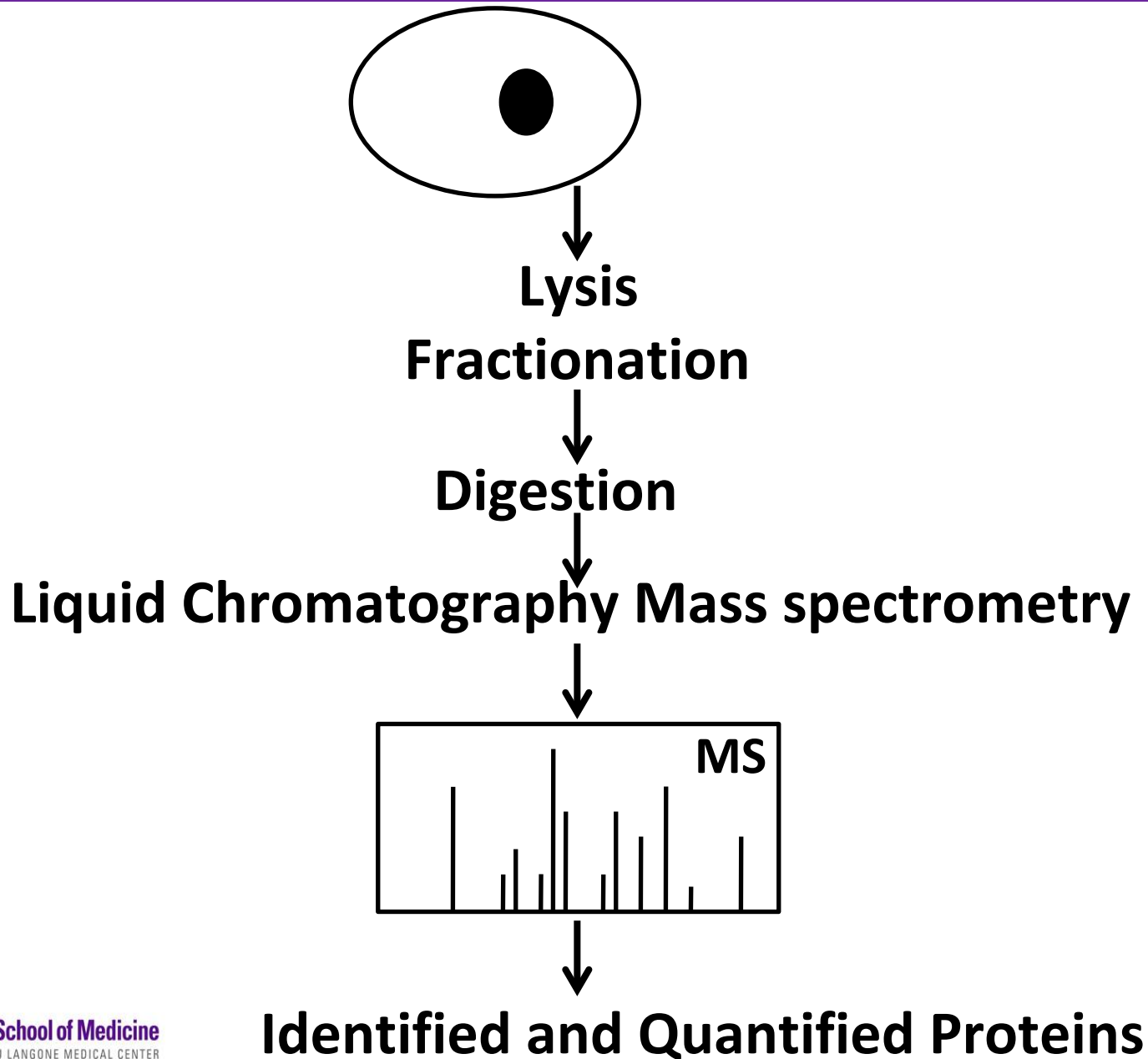
3rd Generation Proteomics



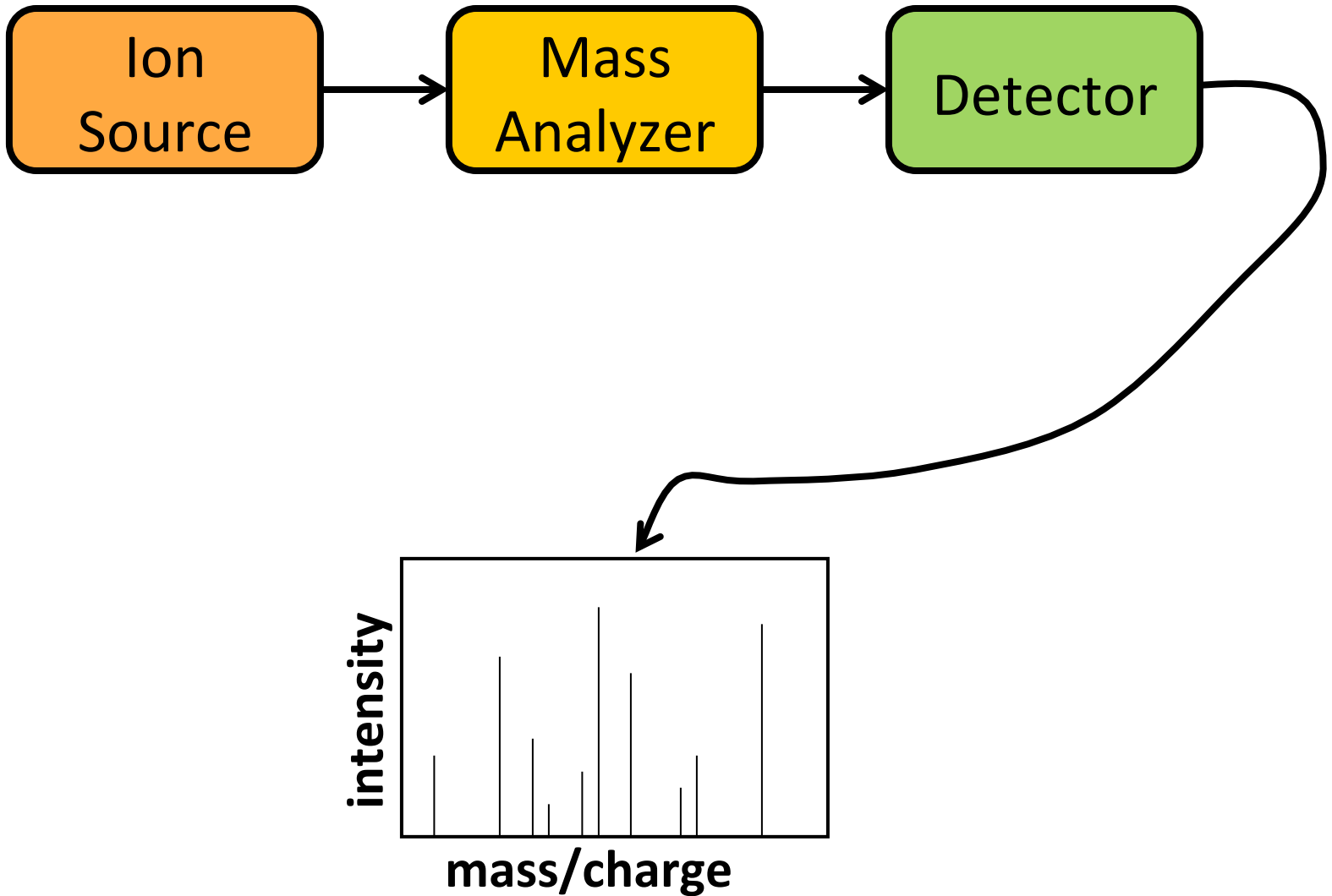
Protein Identification and Quantitation



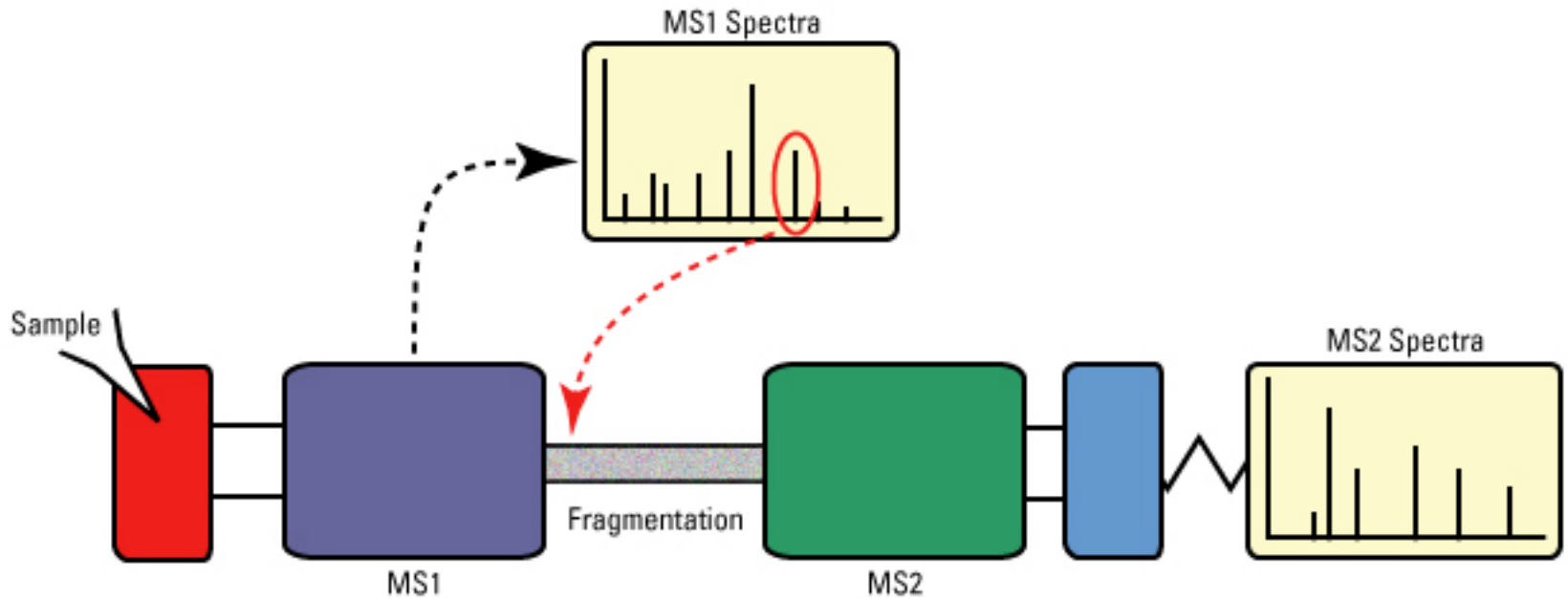
Mass Spectrometry Based Proteomics



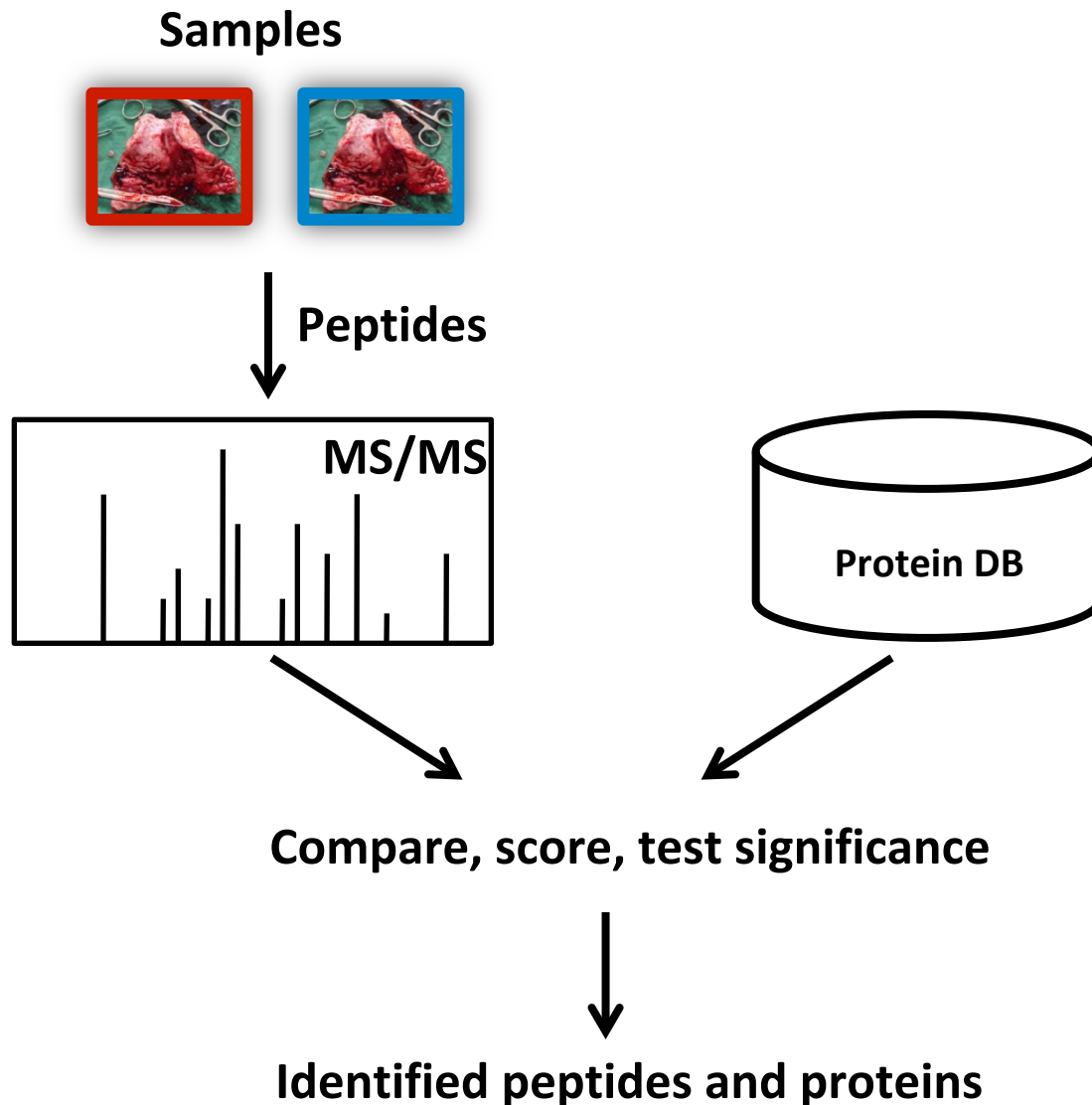
Mass Spectrometry



Tandem Mass Spectrometry



Protein Identification by Mass Spectrometry



Proteomics Facility

Staff:

- Maria Person, Ph.D.
- Michelle Gadush, M.S.
- Hamssika Chandrasekaran, M.S.

Instrumentation

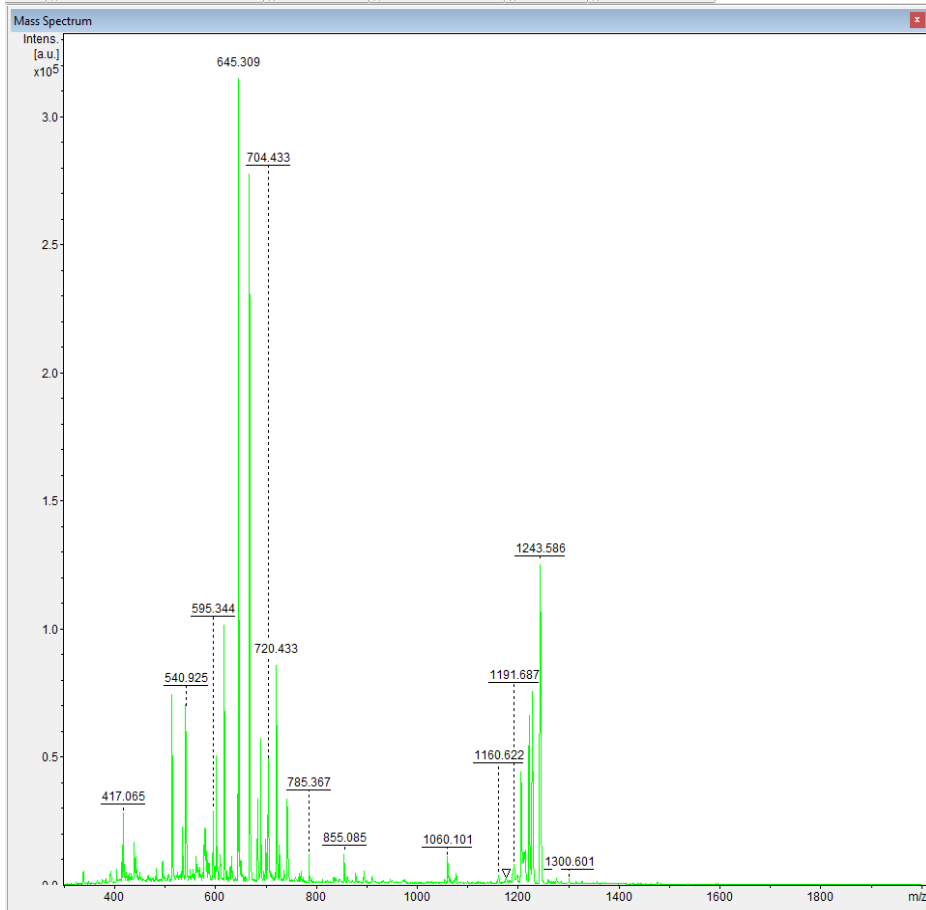
- Two Thermo nanoUPLC-Orbitrap Fusion Tribrid mass spectrometers for proteomics
- Thermo UPLC-QExactive for metabolomics
- Bruker Autoflex MALDI-TOF/TOF for chemicals, polymers, biomolecules, imaging
- Intavis DigestPro for protein digest and desalting

Facility Services

- LC-MS/MS based service and collaborative work: proteolytic digest and desalting, protein fractionation, protein identification, protein modifications, protein quantitation, protein/peptide molecular weight determination, untargeted metabolomic profiling
- Self-service: chemical, polymer and biological molecular weight determination by MALDI, protein quantitation by FTIR

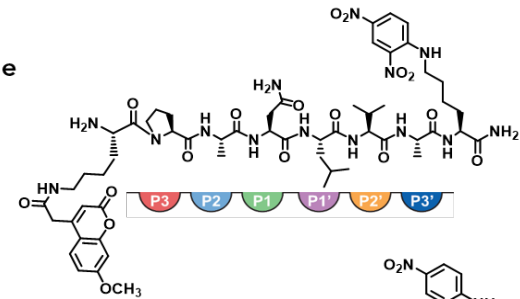
Protein, Peptide, Polymer,
Metabolite, Chemical Molecular
Weight Determination

MALDI MS checks peptide synthesis and enzyme reactivity for Rosales lab

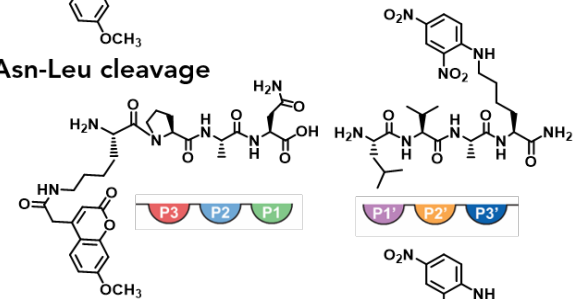


Mariah Austin

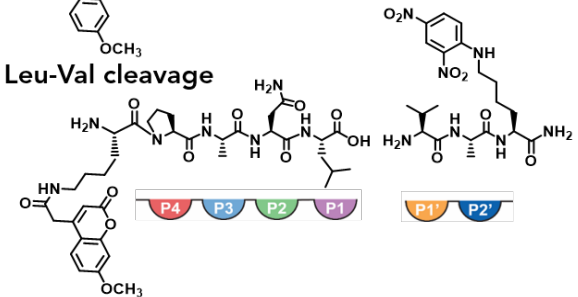
Full peptide



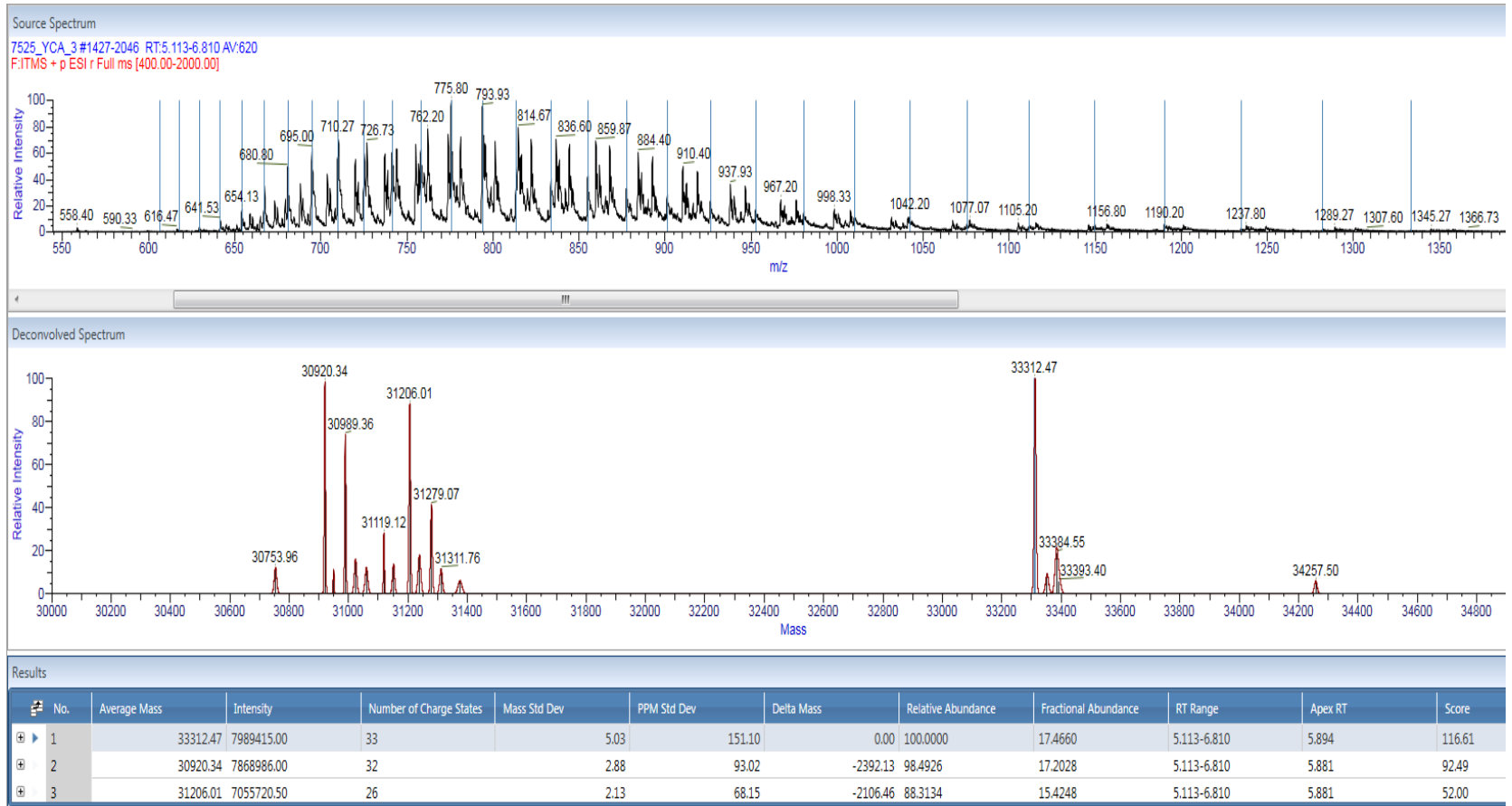
Expected Asn-Leu cleavage



Secondary Leu-Val cleavage

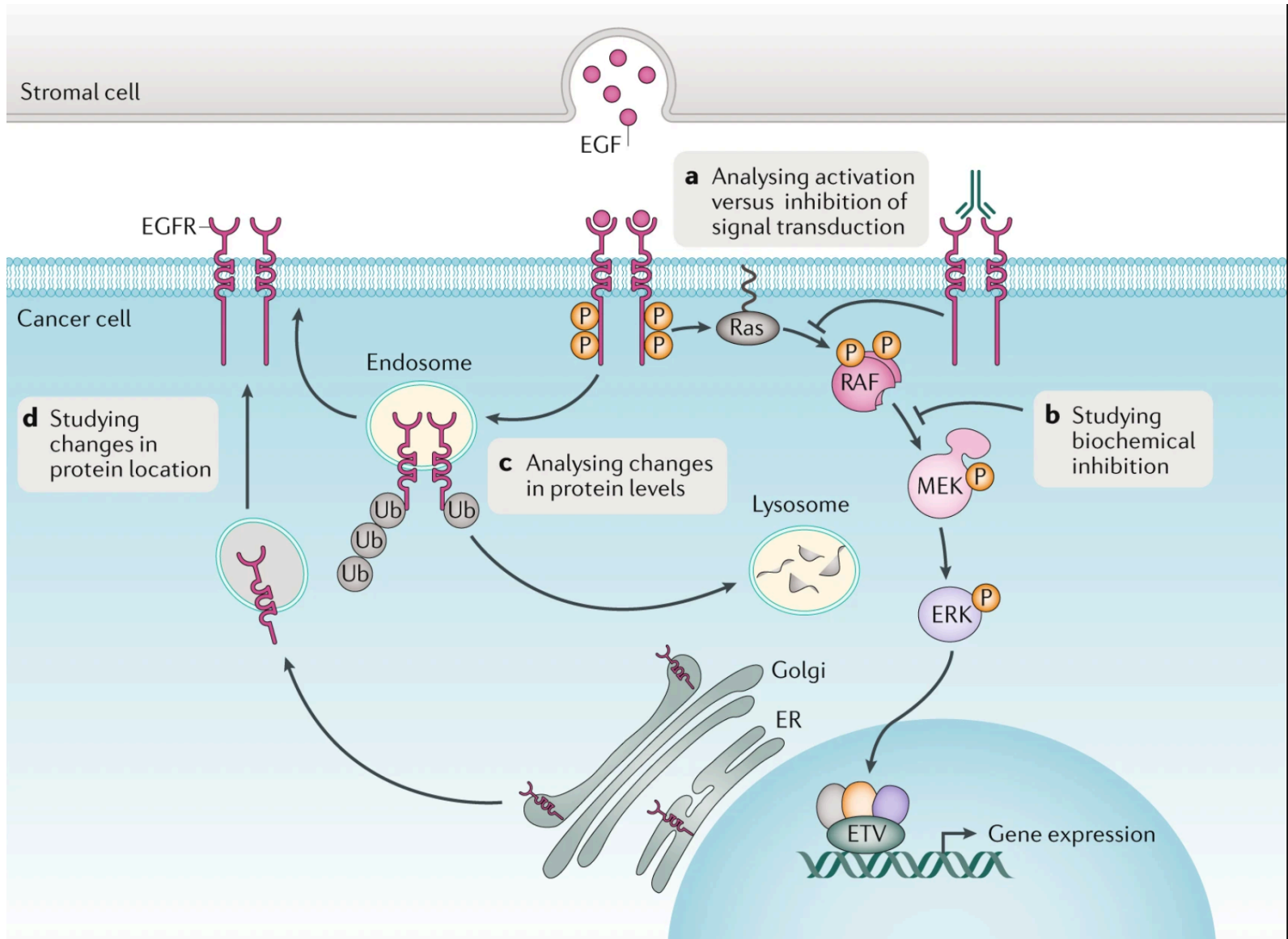


Protein molecular weight by ESI-MS to observe protein covalent modification for Fast lab

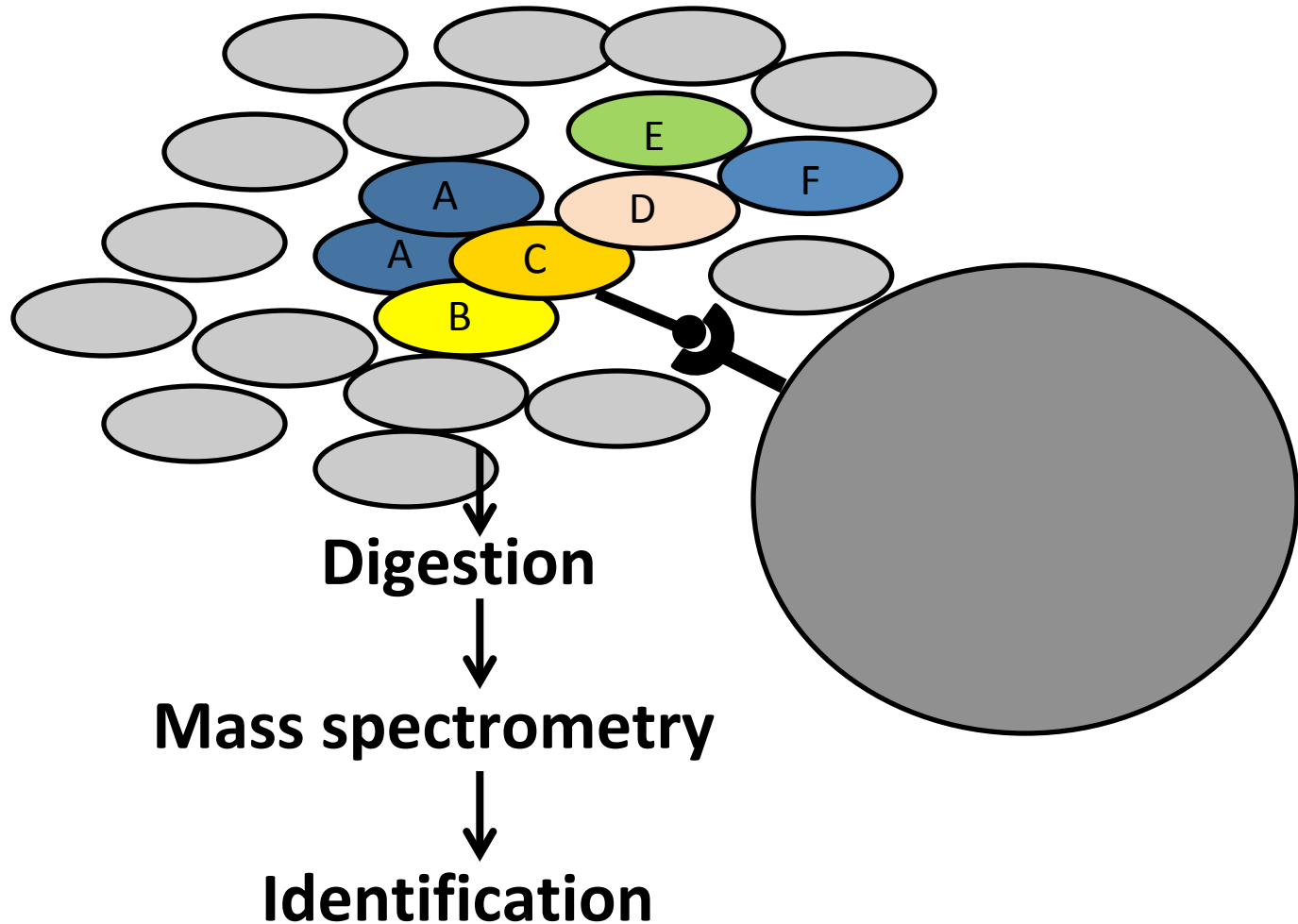


Functional Proteomics: Protein-Protein Interactions

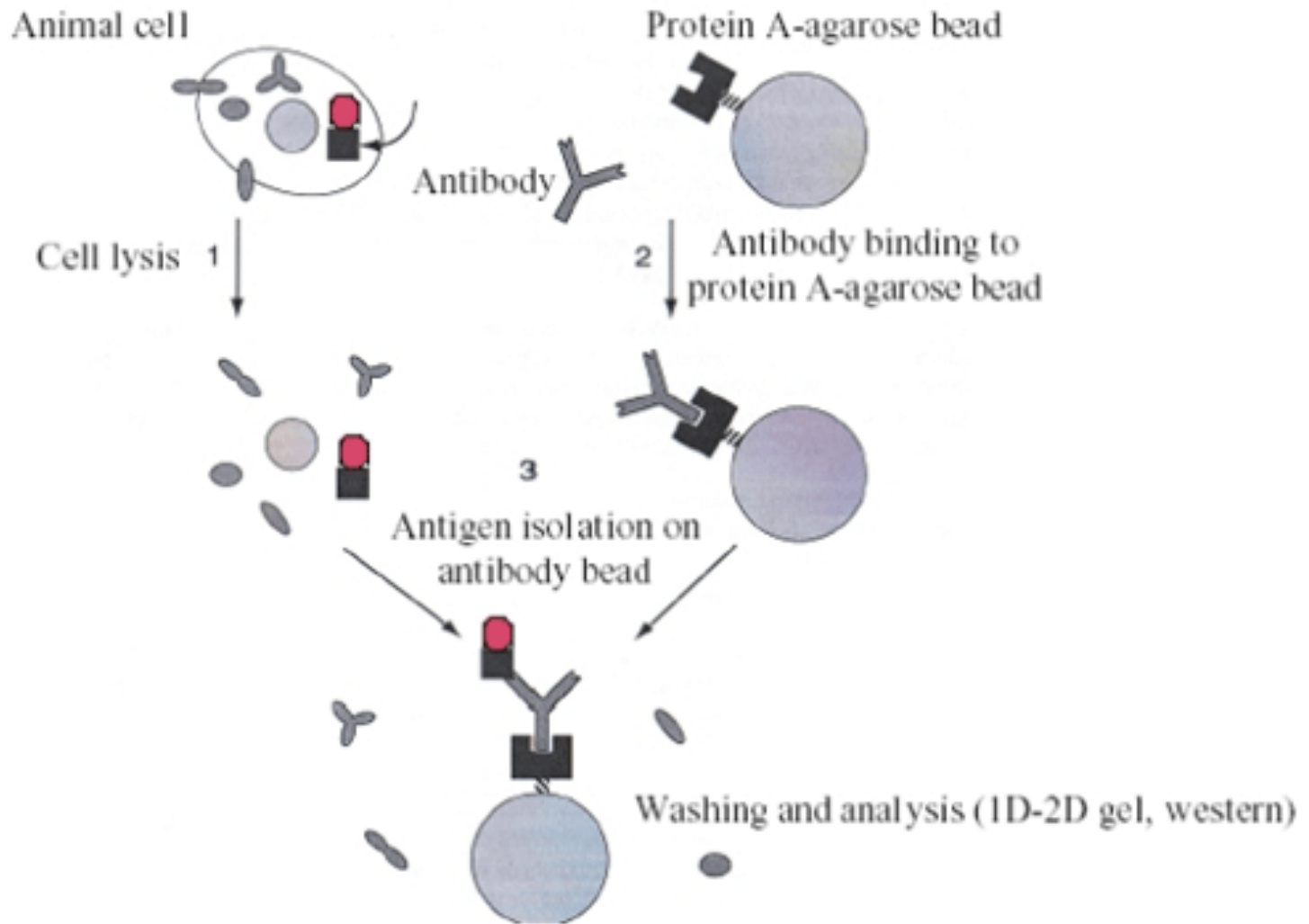
Protein Communities



Affinity Purification Mass Spectrometry



Co-Immunoprecipitation: Protein specific antibodies



Most common epitope tags are:

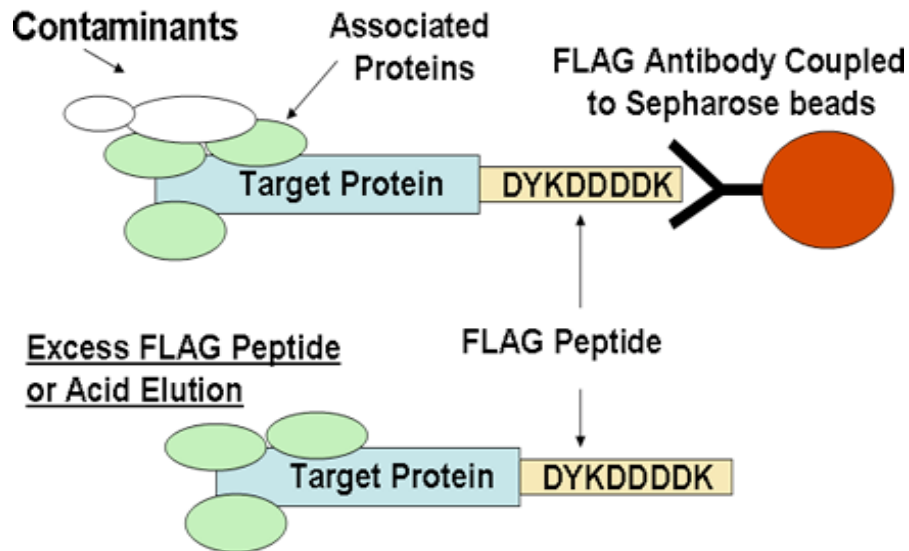
His-tag

Flag-tag

Myc-tag

HA-tag

FLAG Immunoprecipitation Strategies



Problems – antibody cross-reactivity.

Wood lab does affinity capture for HELQ interacting proteins



Use retrovirus to obtain HeLa cells expressing epitope-tagged protein as “bait”



Grow 9 L cell cultures and prepare cell-free protein extracts



Sequentially immunoprecipitate extract with anti-FLAG and anti-HA antibody



Identify associated proteins with LC-MSMS



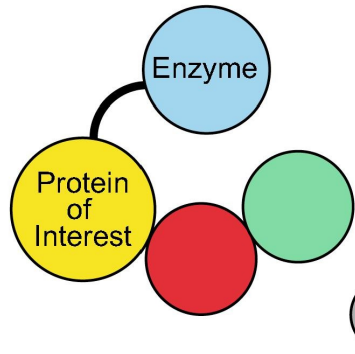
Filter results to eliminate background proteins from recurrent hits obtained with unrelated bait proteins in the same system



Results: Interaction with RAD51 paralogs and ATR suggest that HELQ operates in a pathway of DNA recombinational repair and as part of a “checkpoint” response to damaged DNA

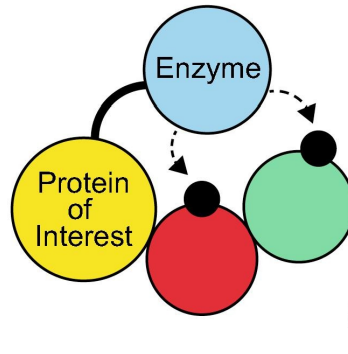
Proximity labeling tags

Enzyme Targeting by POI



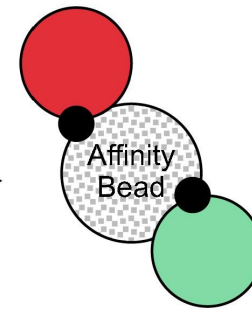
Label Addition

Proximity Labeling



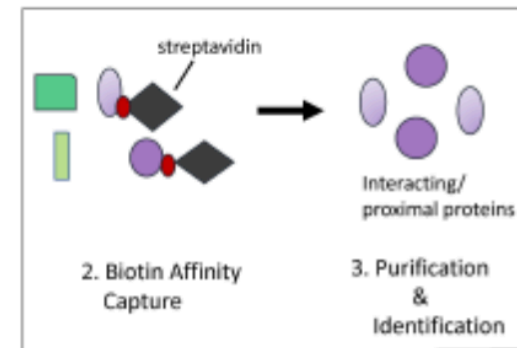
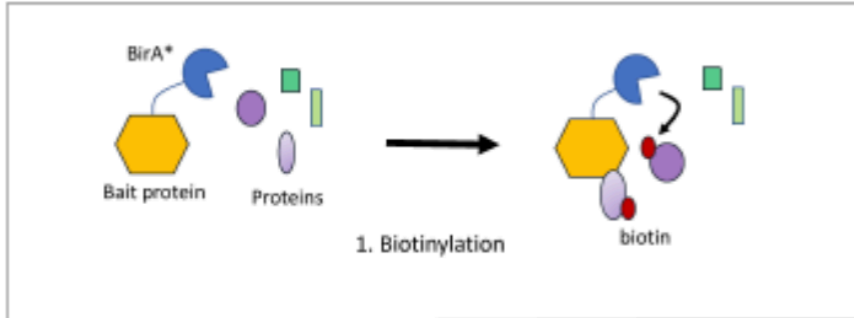
Dissociation

Enrichment

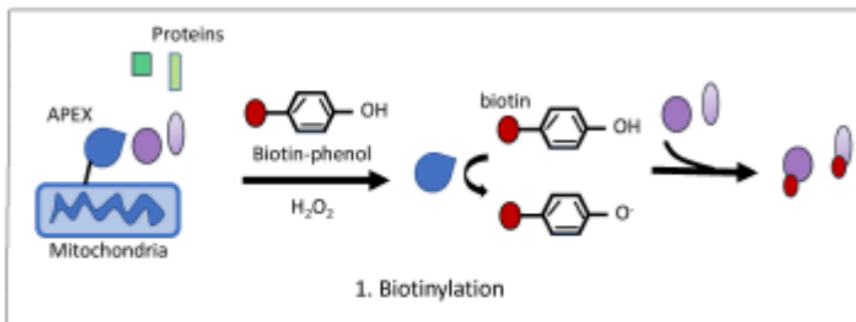


● Proximal (Direct) ● Proximal (Indirect) ● Non-proximal ● Proximity label

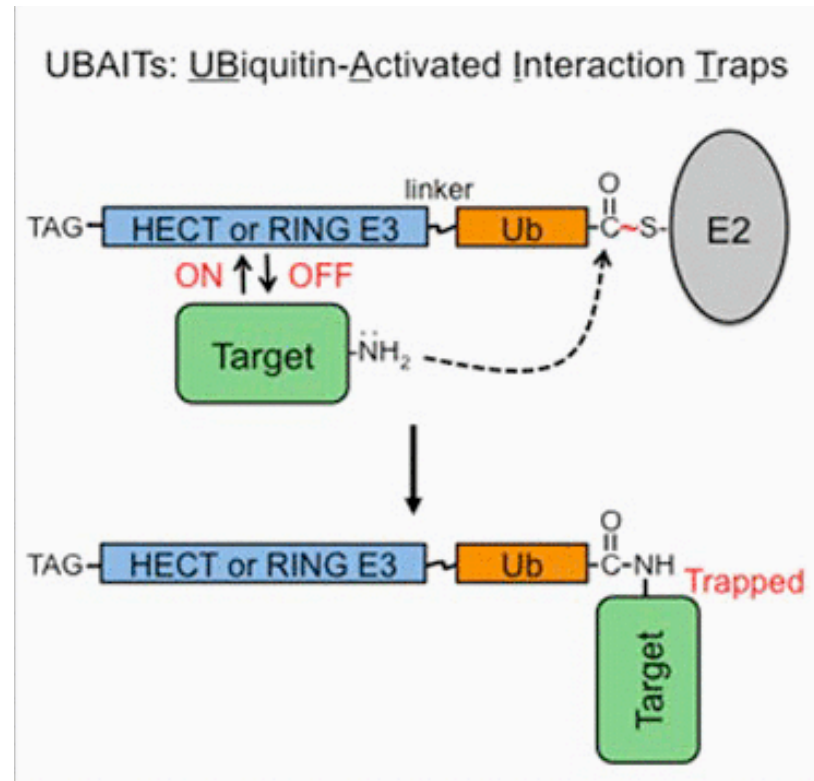
BioID



APEX

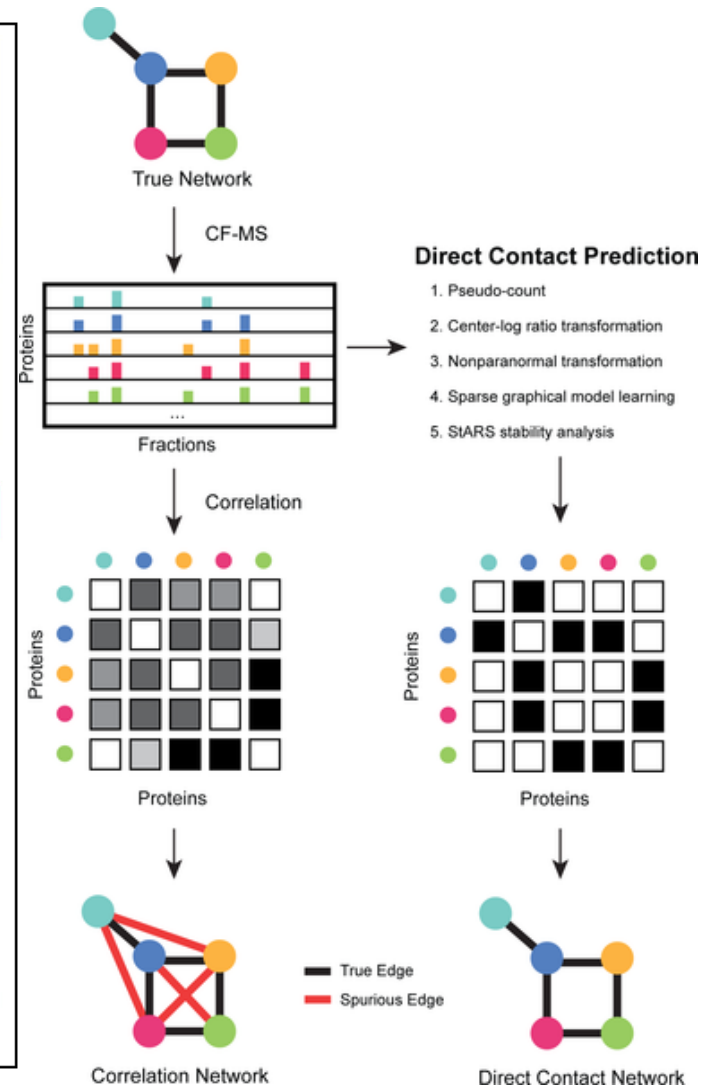
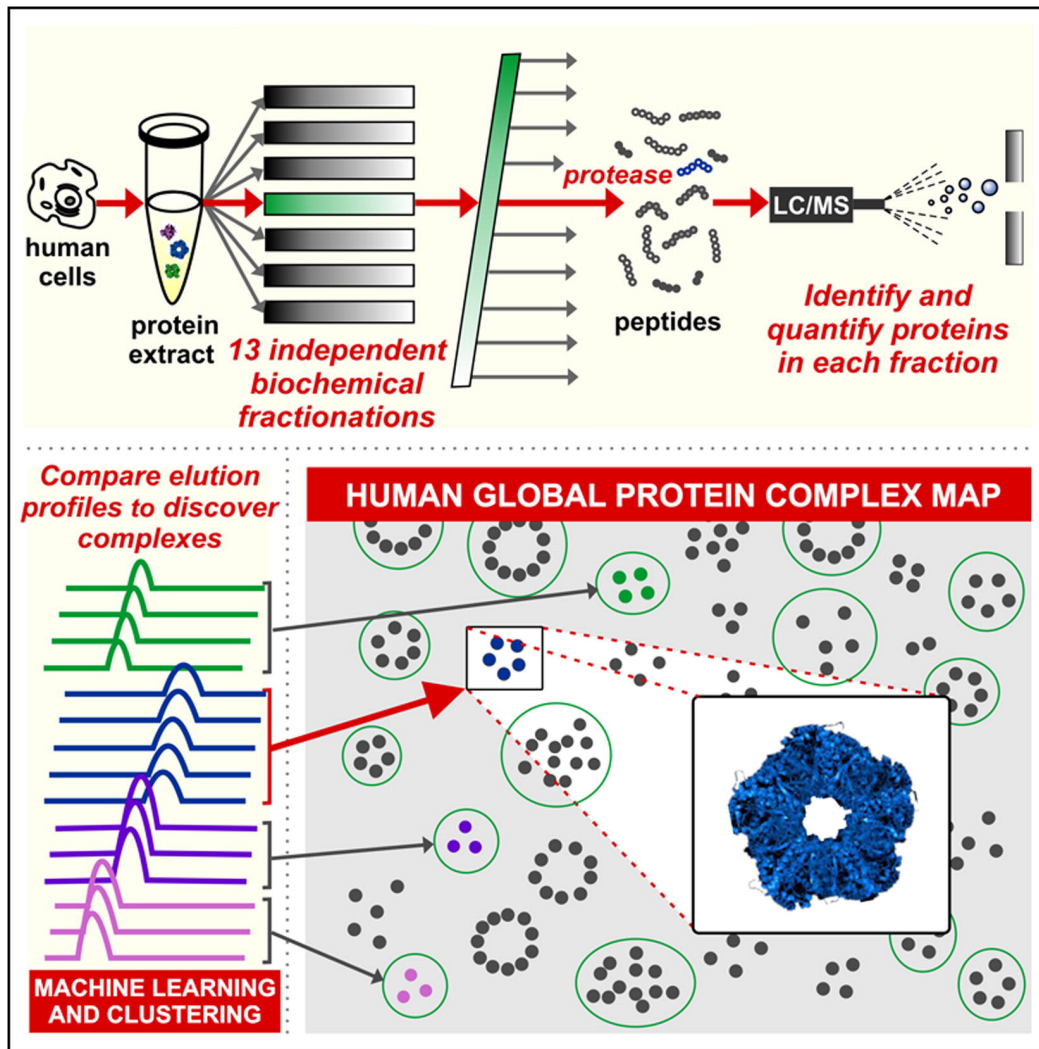


Huibregtse lab: Develop covalent trapping for functional proteomics of E3 ligases



- Identification of ubiquitin E3 ligase-interacting proteins through covalent trapping, enabling co-purification
- H2A.Z is identified as a new RNF168 substrate
- Hazel O'Connor, Nancy Lyon, et al. [EMBO Rep.](#) 16(12):1699-712.

CoFractionation-Mass Spec



Havugimana PC et al. A census of human soluble protein complexes. Cell. 2012 Aug 31;150(5):1068-81.

Drew K et al. PLoS Comput Biol. 2017 Oct 12;13(10):e1005625.

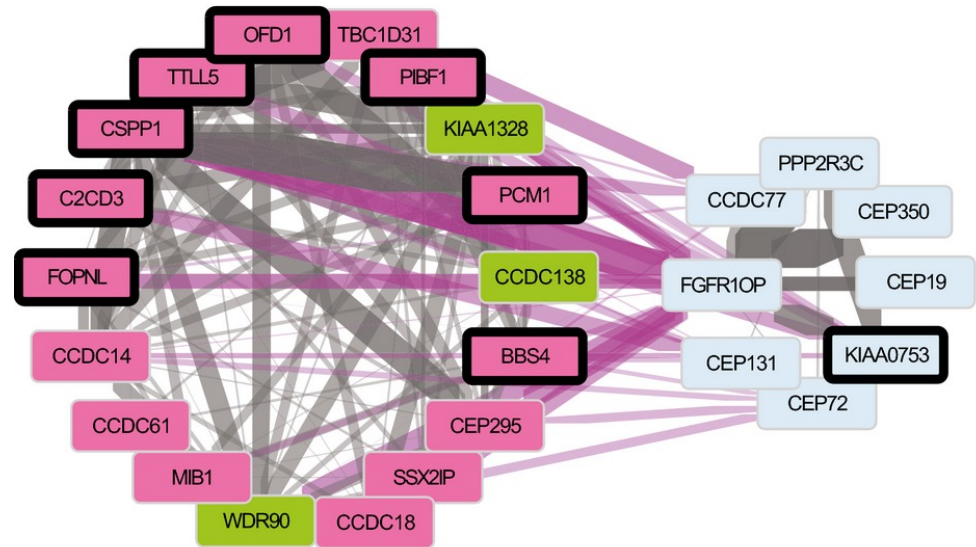
Protein Complexes

- hu.MAP

Marcotte lab

Human Protein
complex map

Based on results of
9,000 MS experiment

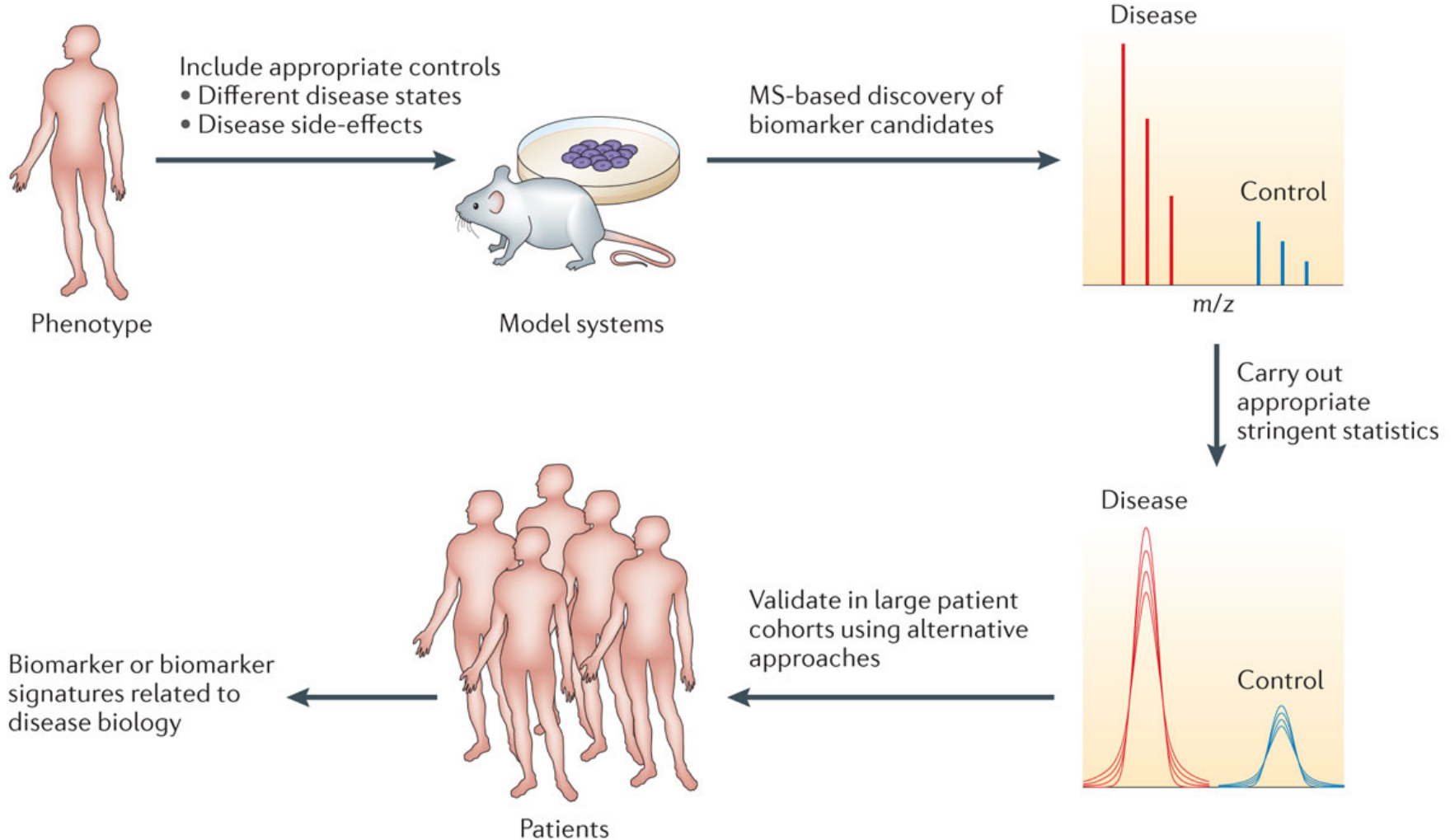


Mol Syst Biol, Volume: 13, Issue: 6, First published: 09 June 2017, DOI: (10.15252/msb.20167490)

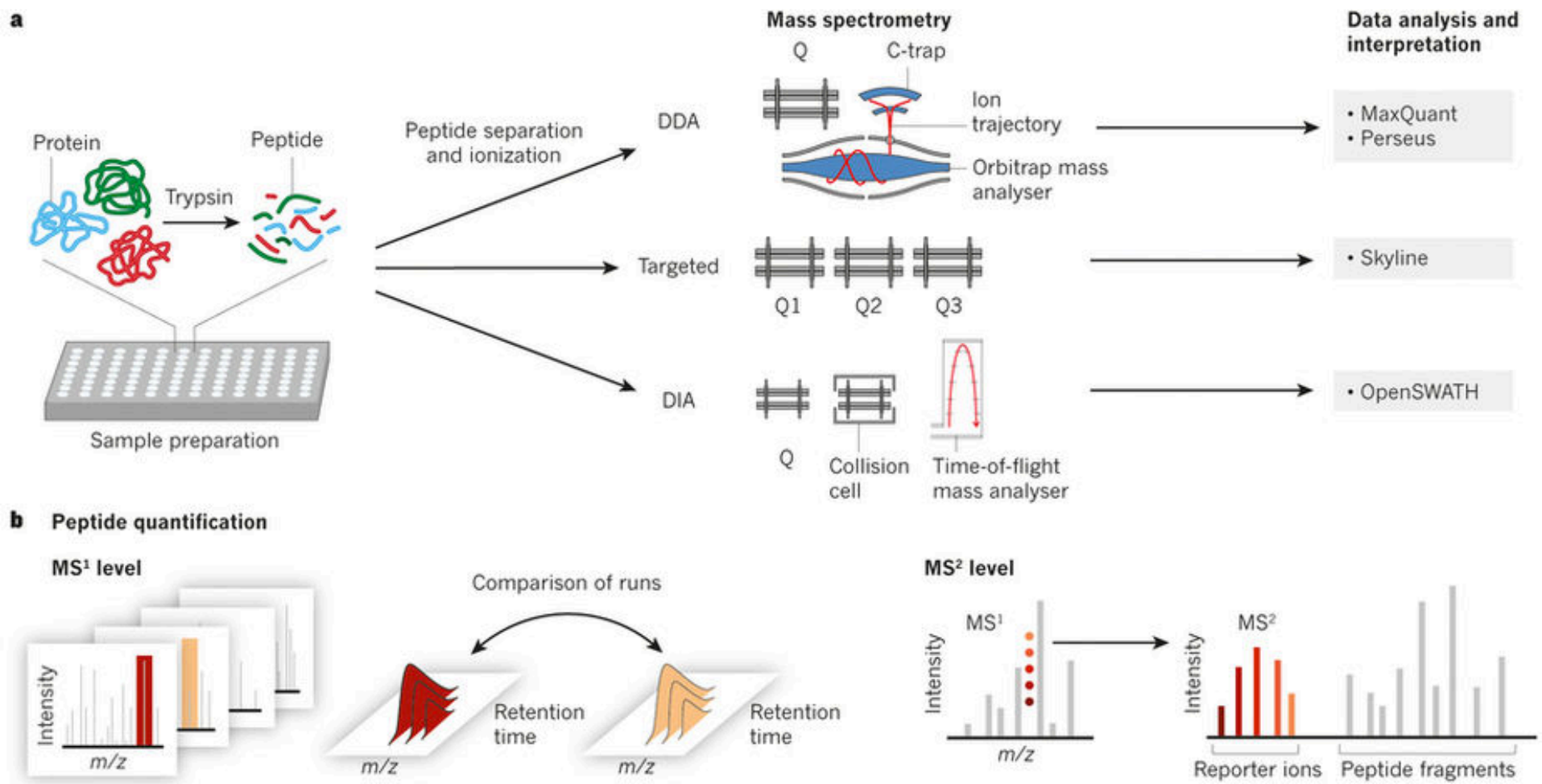
- CORUM-resource of manually annotated protein complexes from mammalian organisms.

Quantitative Proteomics

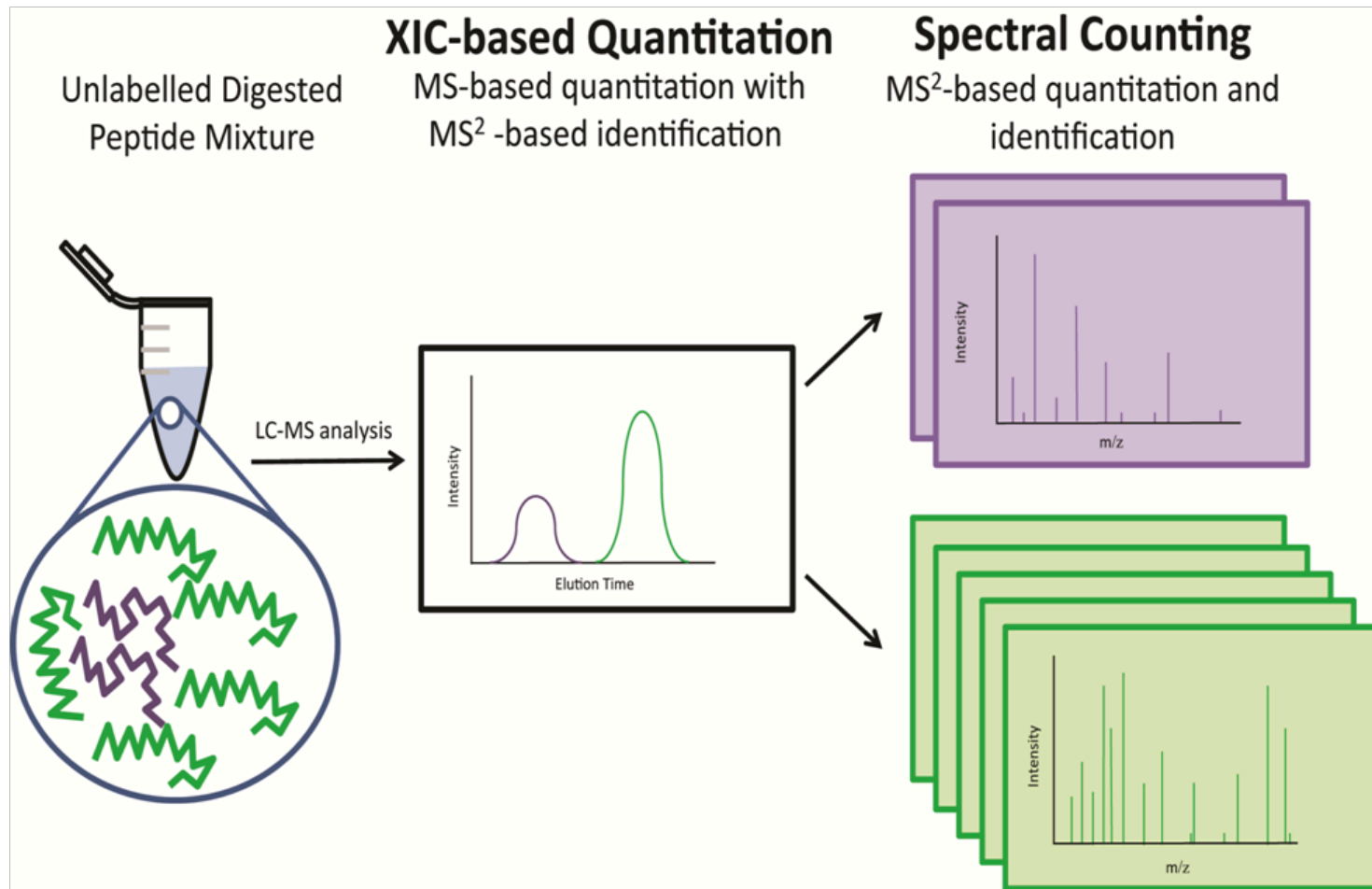
Biomarker discovery workflow



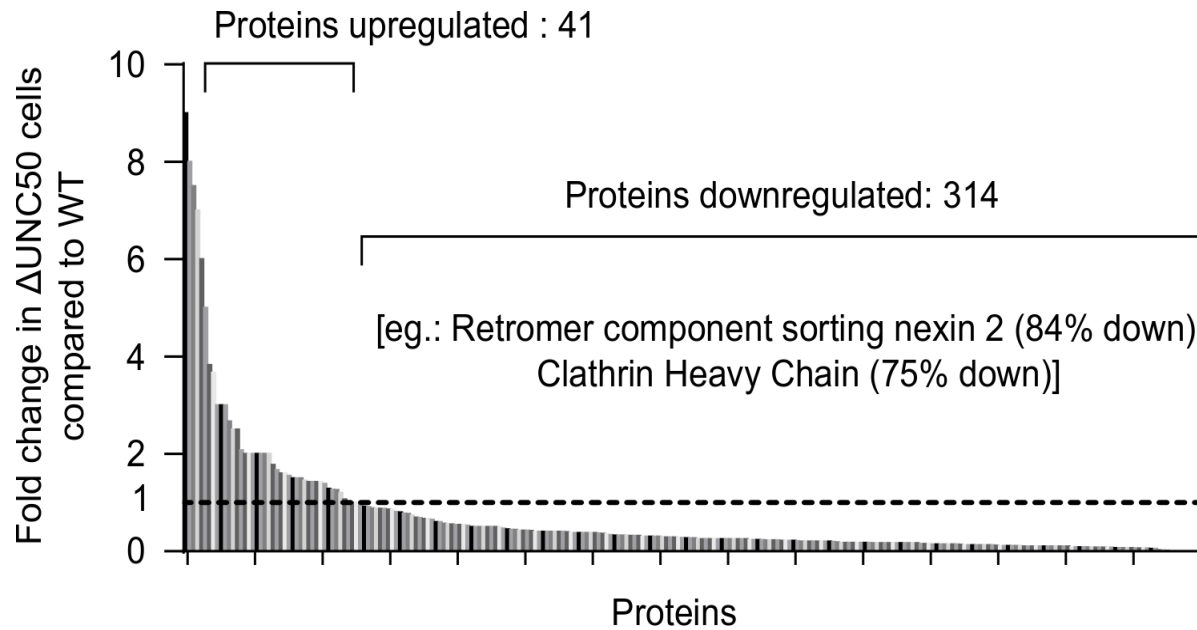
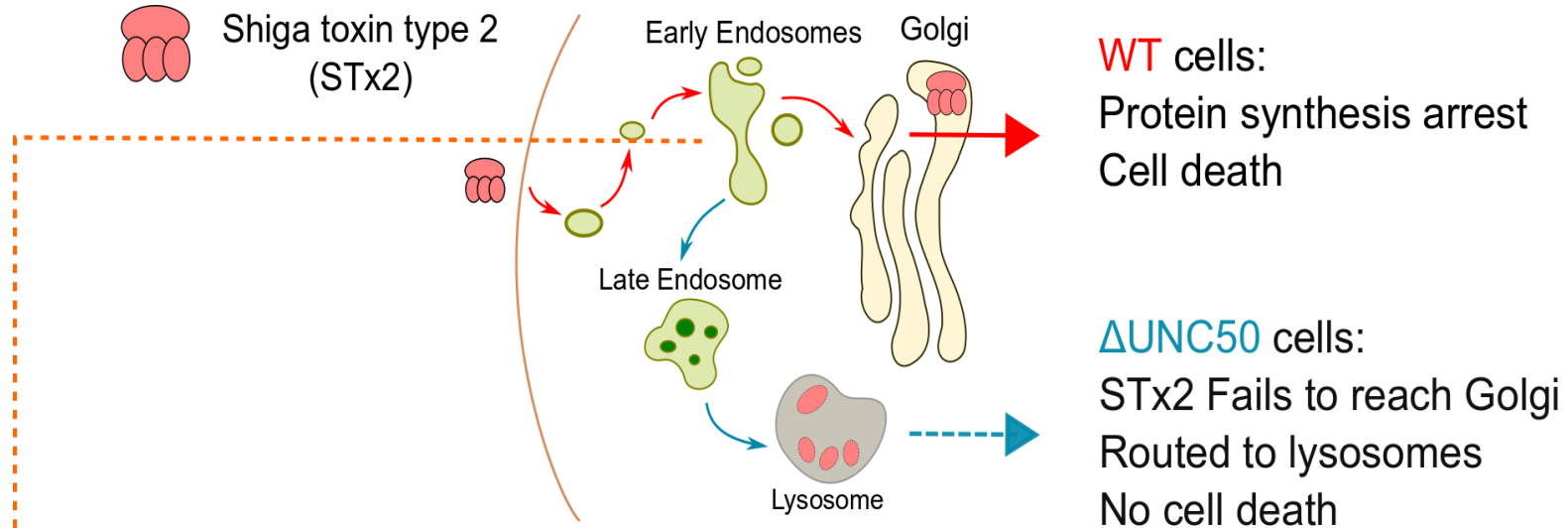
Quantitative Proteomics



Quantitation uses peptide peak intensity or counts number of MS/MS

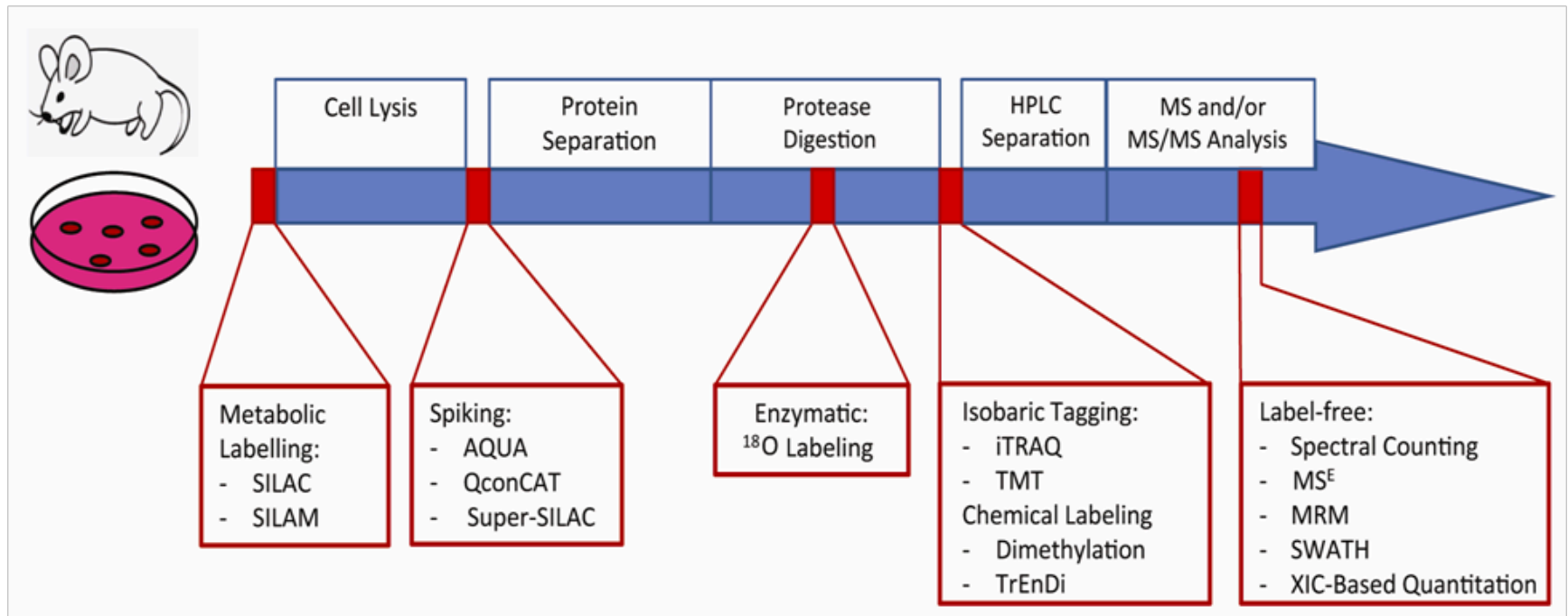


Som Mukhopadhyay lab: Shiga toxin transport and routing studied through quantitative proteomics

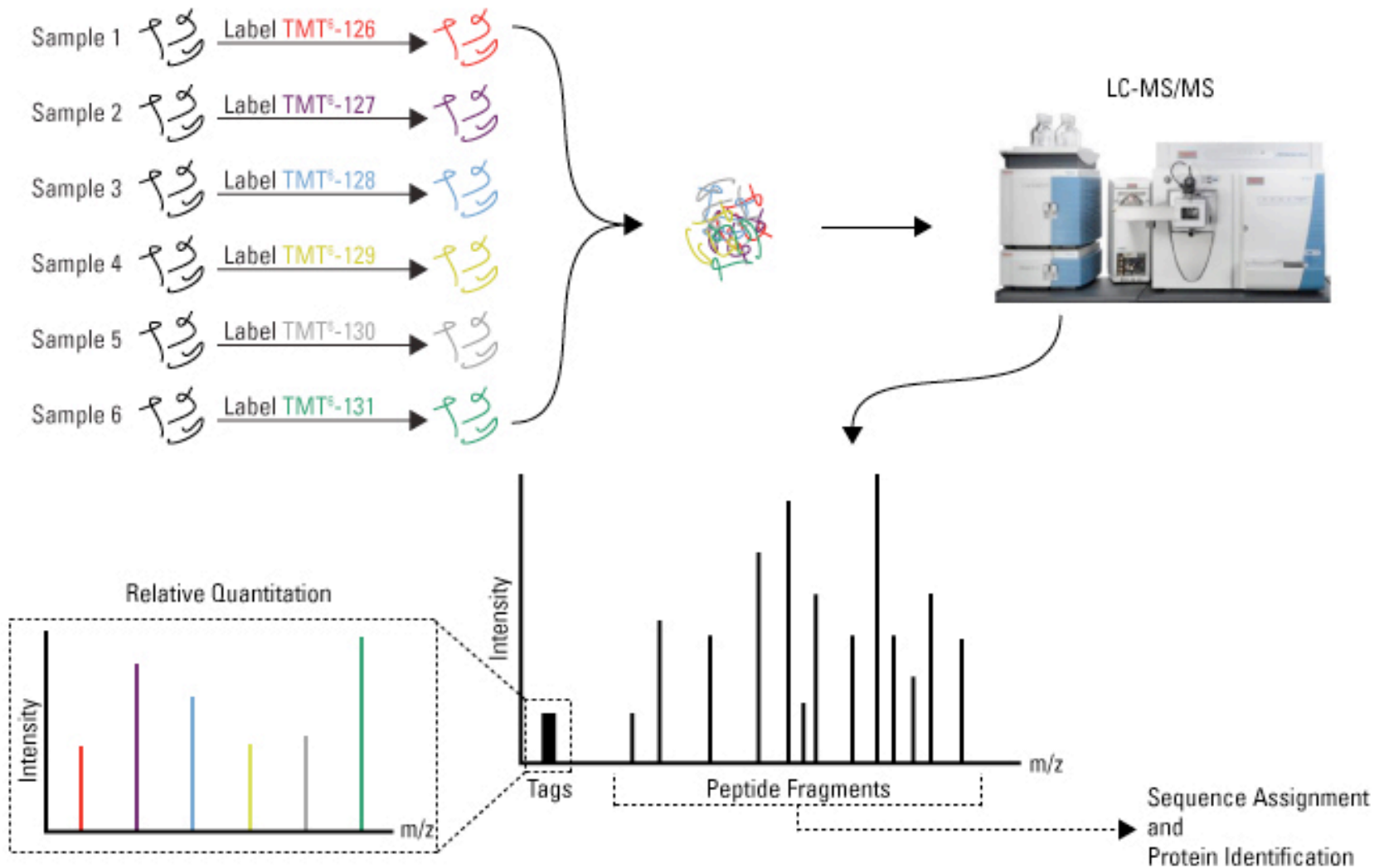


Andrey Selyunin

Experimental stages for initiating quantitation protocol



Isobaric Tagging: iTRAQ/TMT



Absolute Quantitation with a Standard

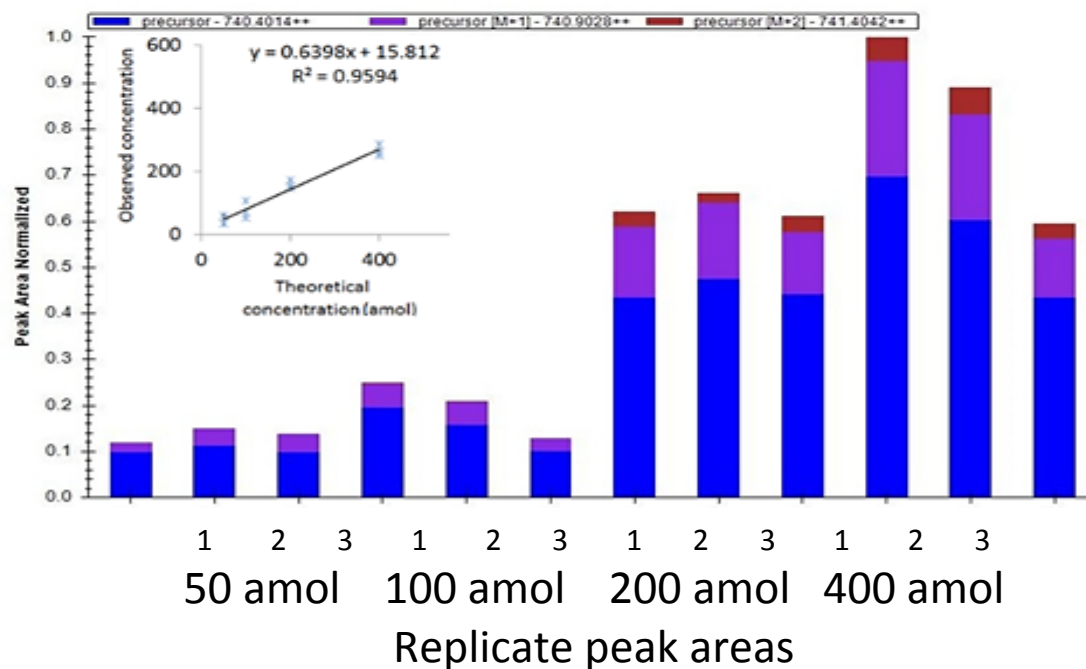
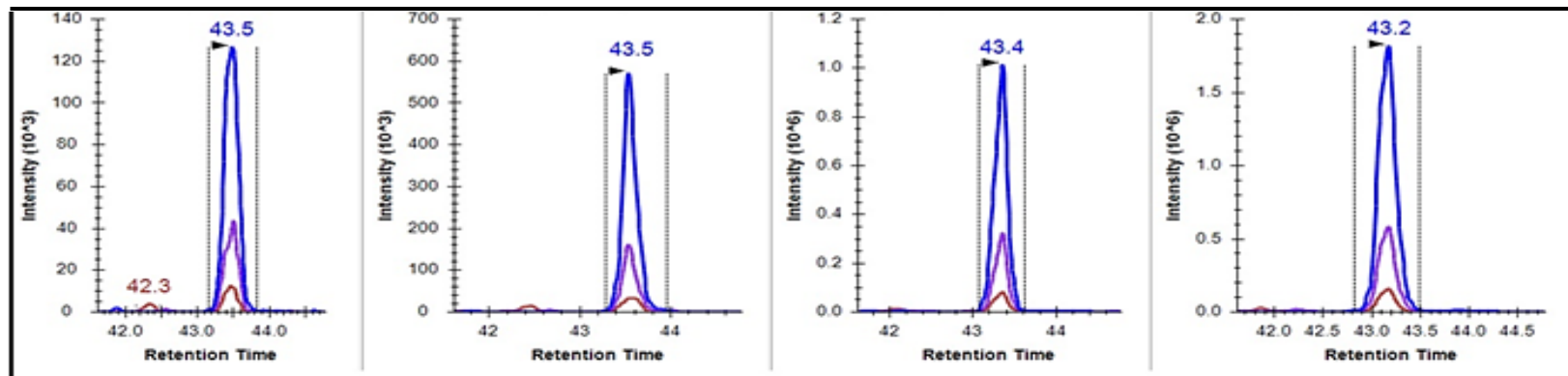
BSA

50 amol

100 amol

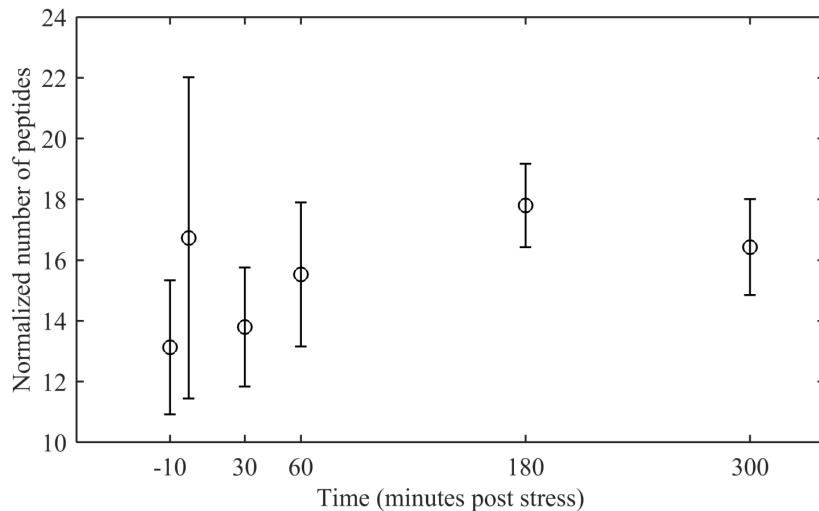
200 amol

400 amol

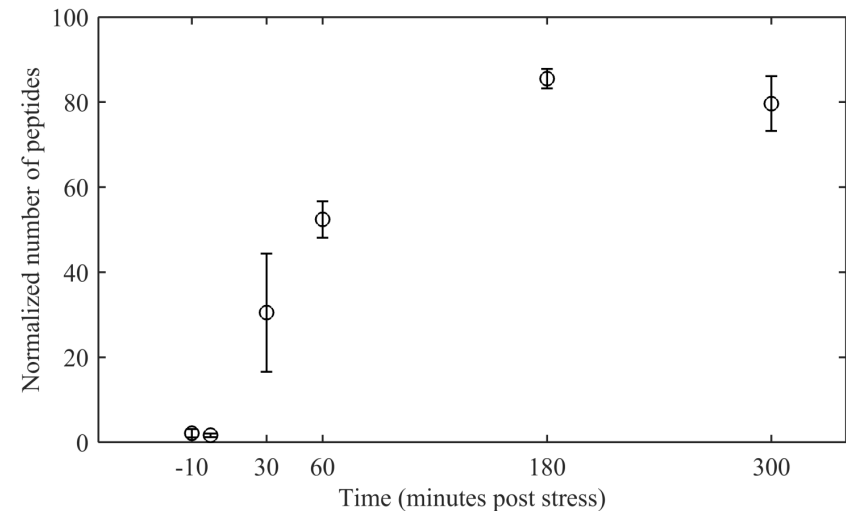


Contreras lab measures time dependent protein expression

Protein regulator

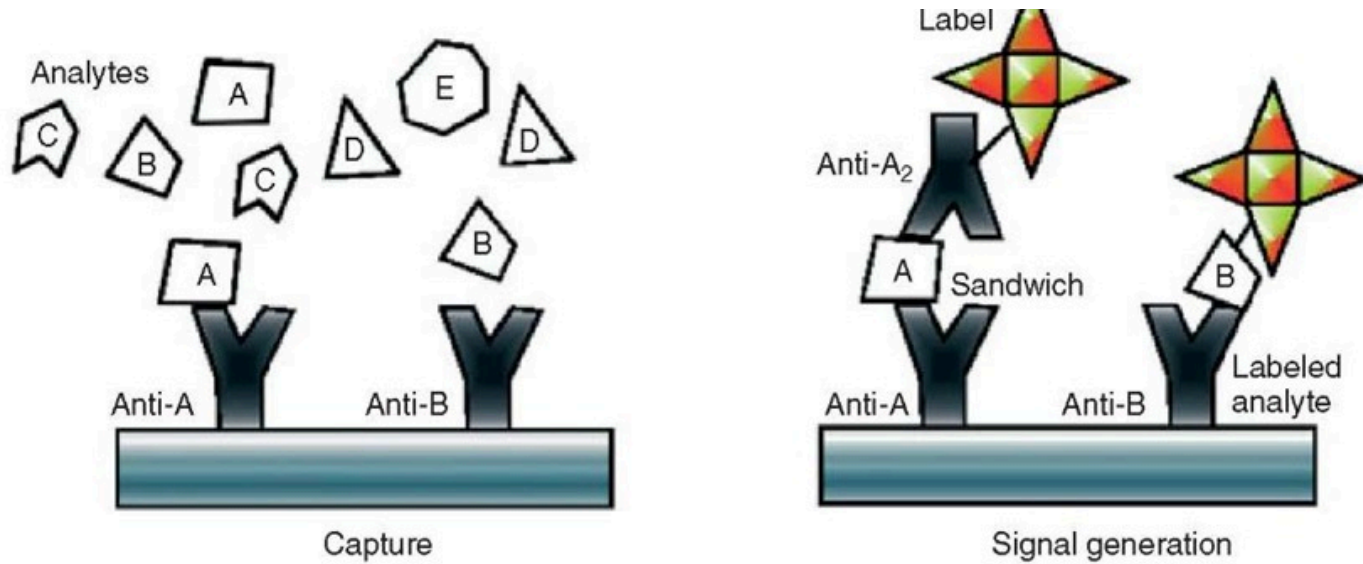


Putative ABC transporter periplasmic-binding protein YdcS

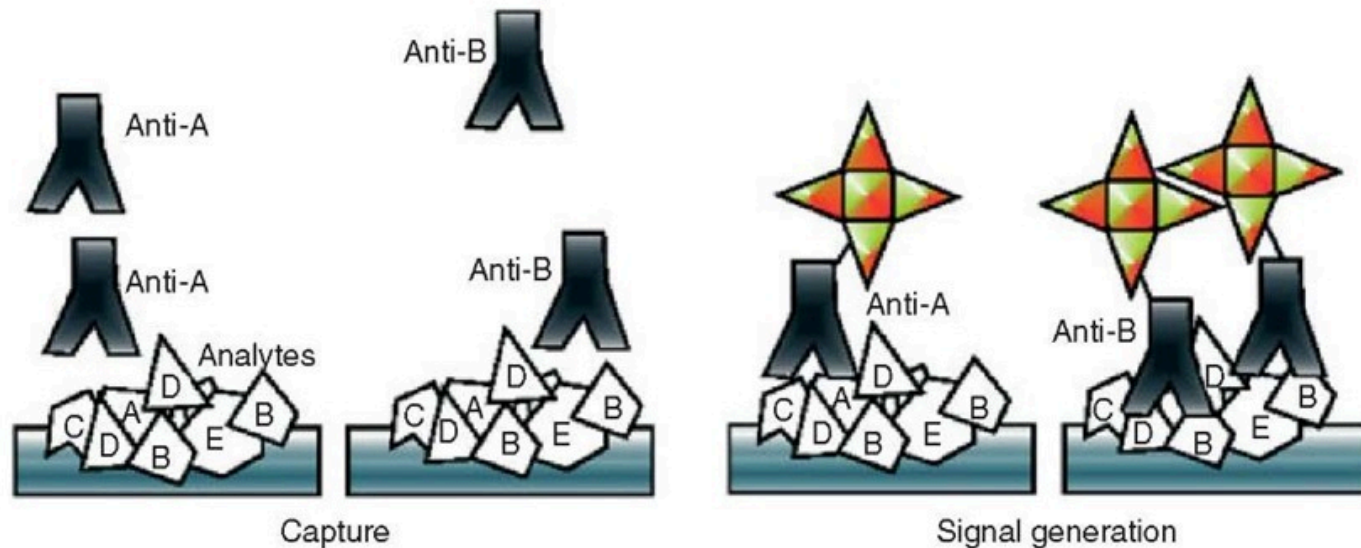


Protein Arrays

Forward Phase Protein Microarray Spots Antibody and Probes with Multiple Samples



Reversed Phase Protein Microarray Spots Many Lysates and Probes with an Antibody

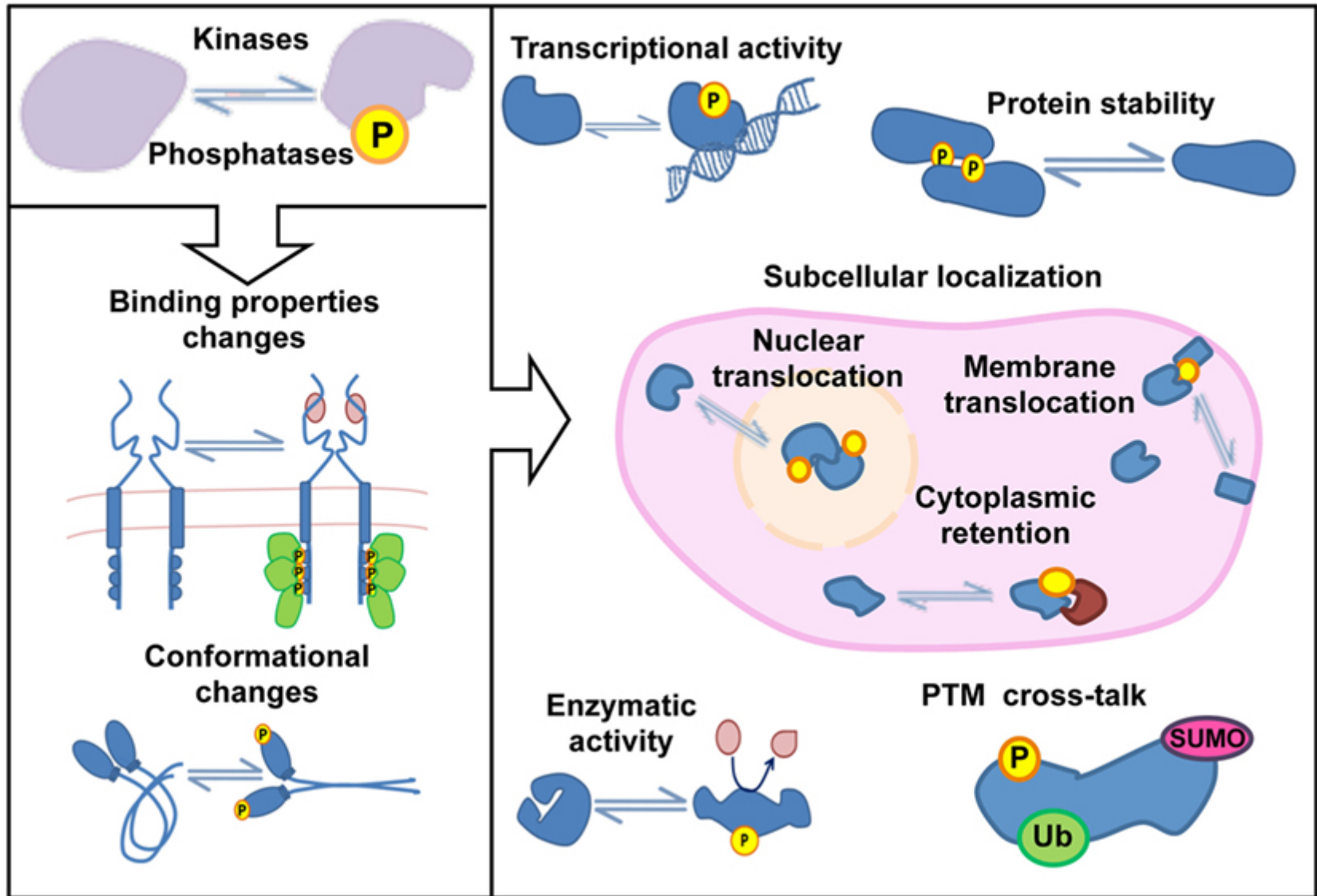


The Cancer Proteome Atlas

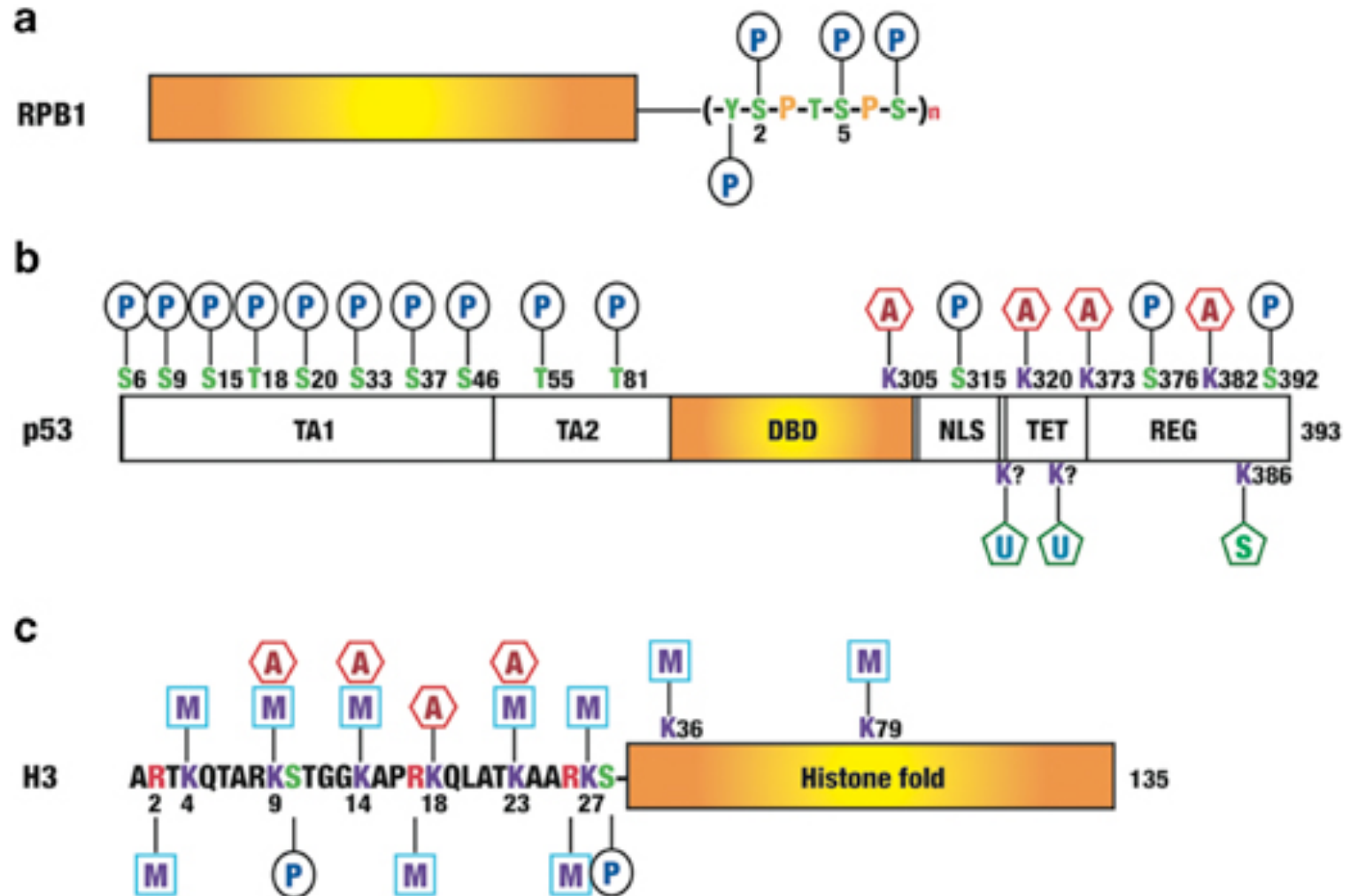
<https://tcpaportal.org/tcpa/>

Post-translational Modifications

Functional effects of phosphorylation



Many kinds of modifications and combinations



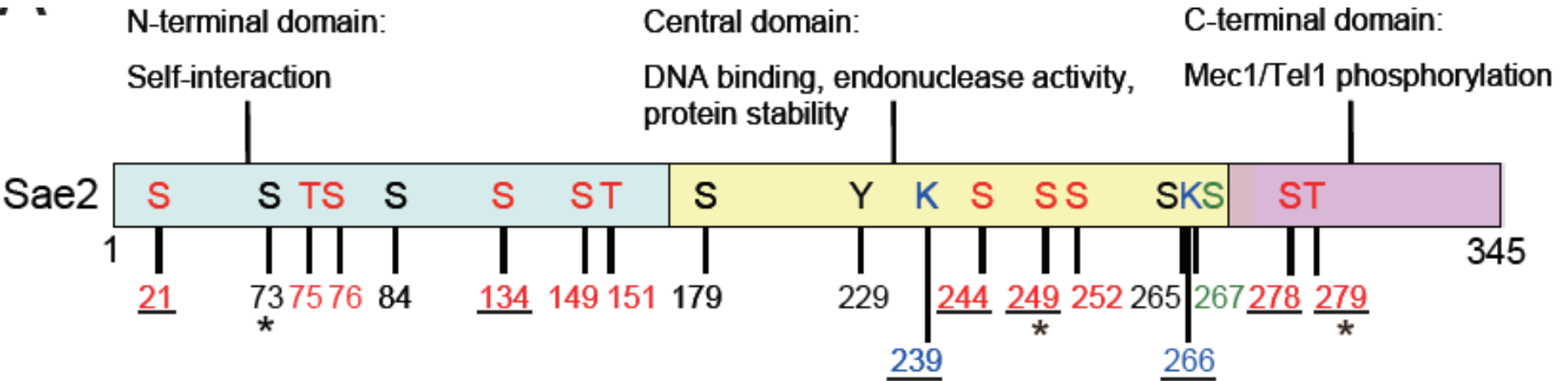
P in oval, phosphorylation; A in hexagon, acetylation; U in pentagon, ubiquitination; S in pentagon, sumoylation; M in square, methylation

Detecting Modifications by MS

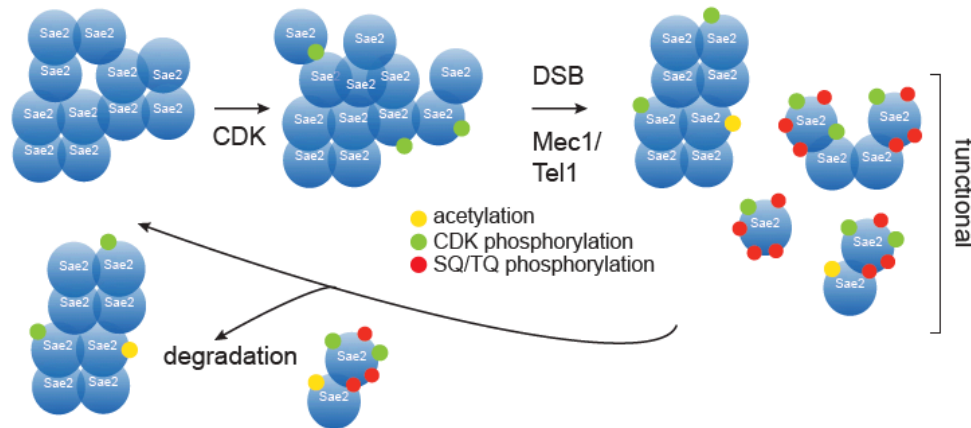
- Start with microgram levels of single protein or mg of complex sample
- Use modification enrichment: affinity chromatography, antibody pulldown, biotinylation, click chemistry
- Purify protein/protein complex
- Use multiple proteases to increase coverage
- Try targeted MS/MS on modified peptide
- Use Ascore to asses site localization
- Validate with synthetic modified peptide standard or antibody

Single Protein: PTM controls activation of Sae2

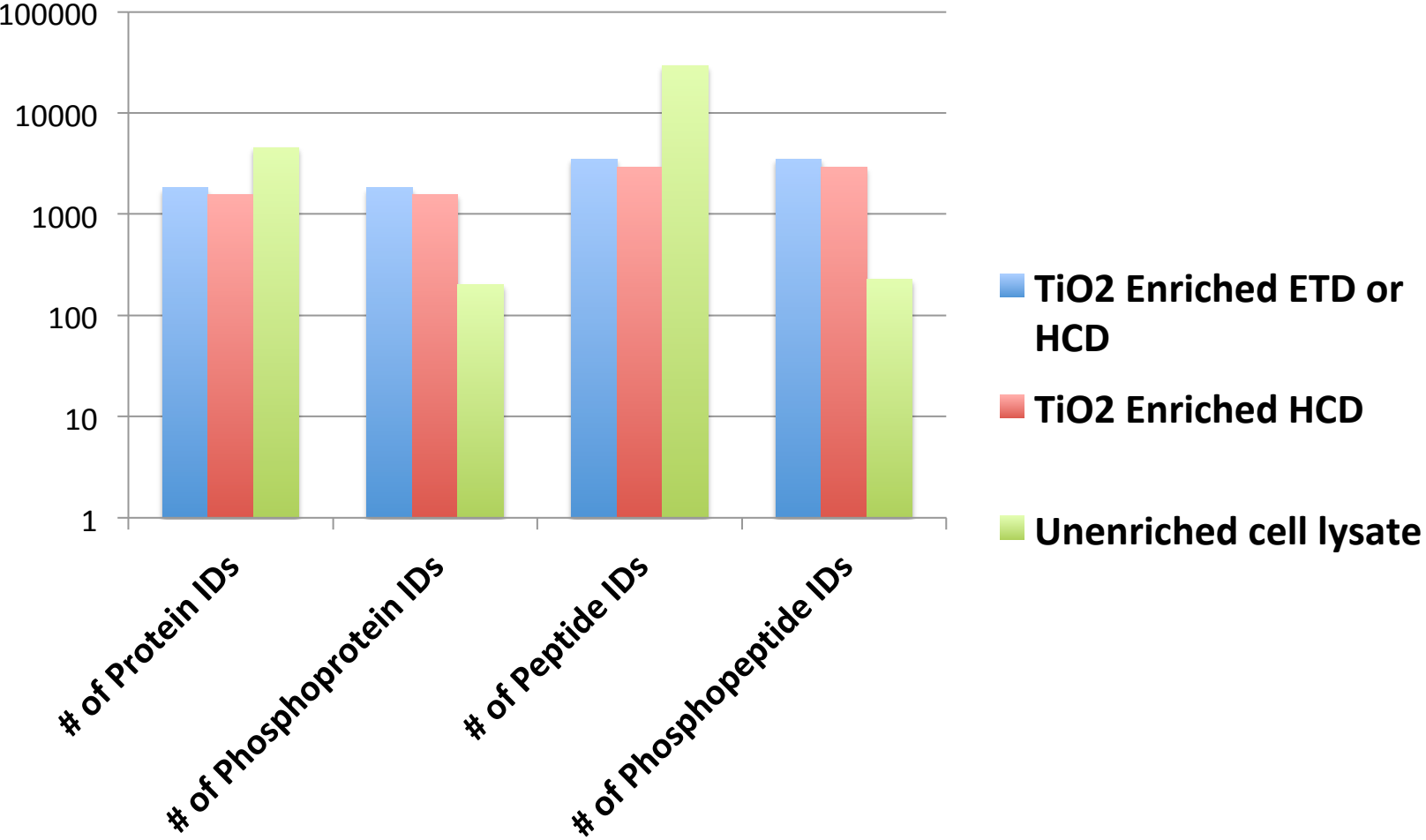
LC-MS/MS using multiple proteases map modifications of Sae2



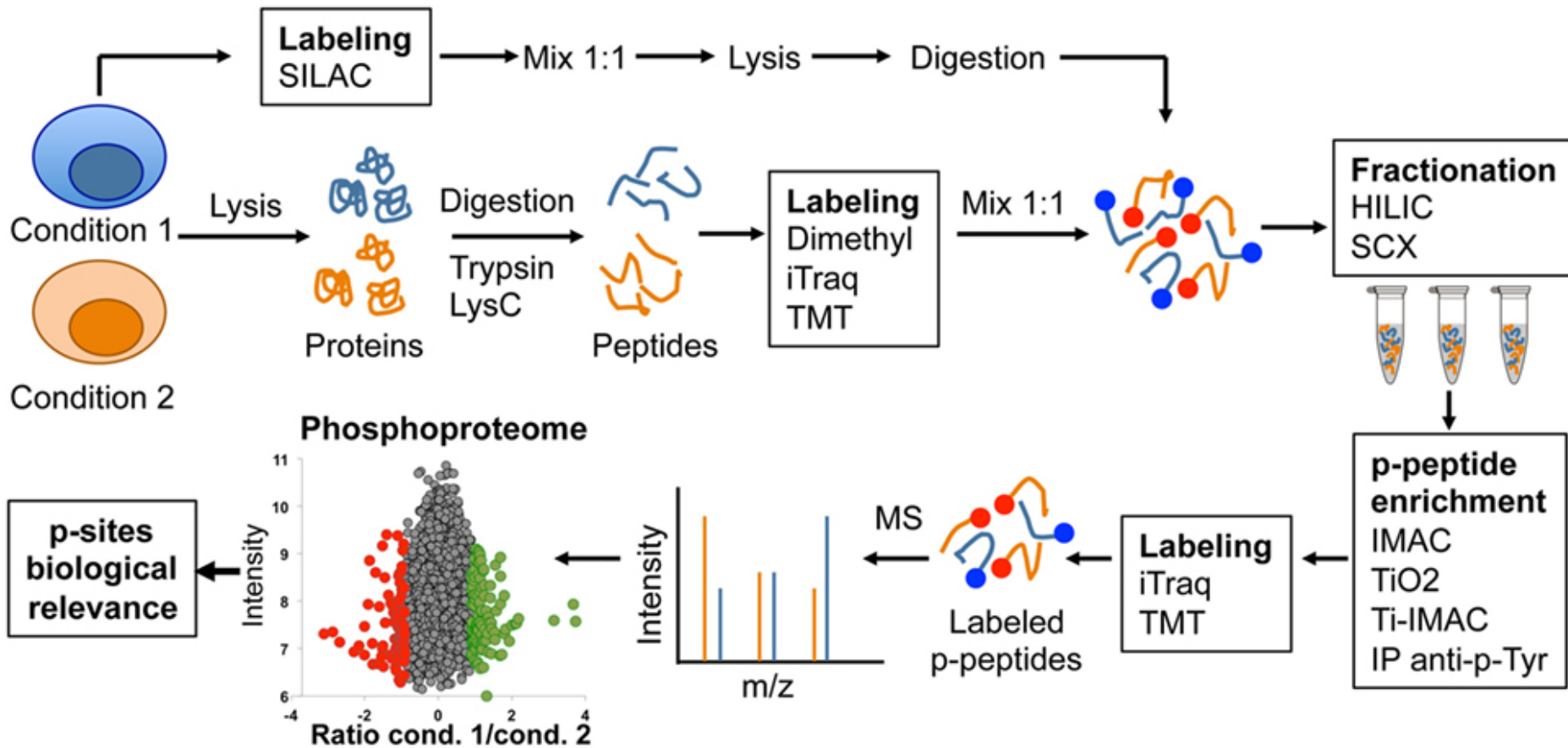
CDK phosphorylation, acetylation, DNA damage-induced, *SQ/TQ sites, __: S267 phosphorylation-dependent



Proteome wide: phosphopeptide enrichment

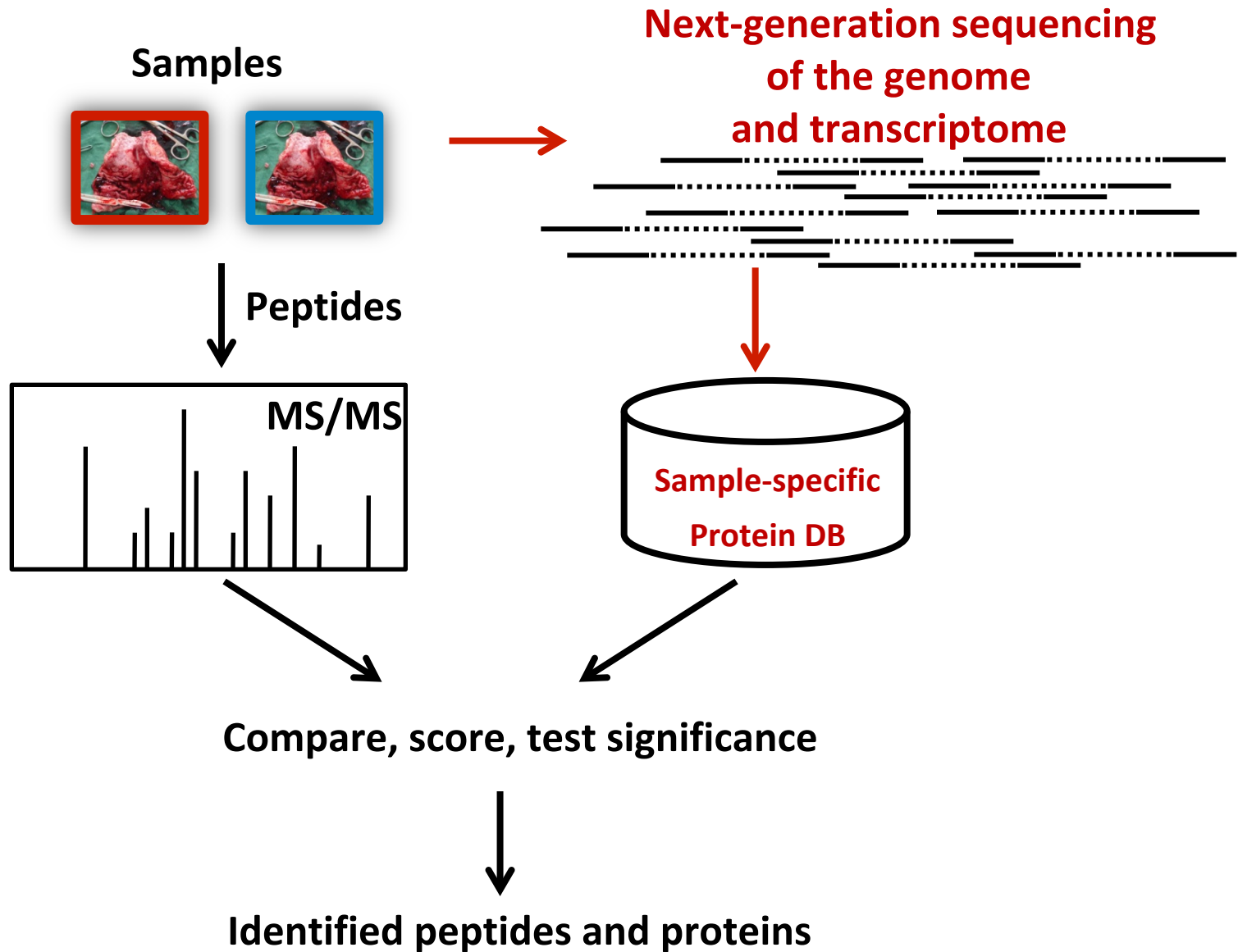


Phosphoproteomics workflow

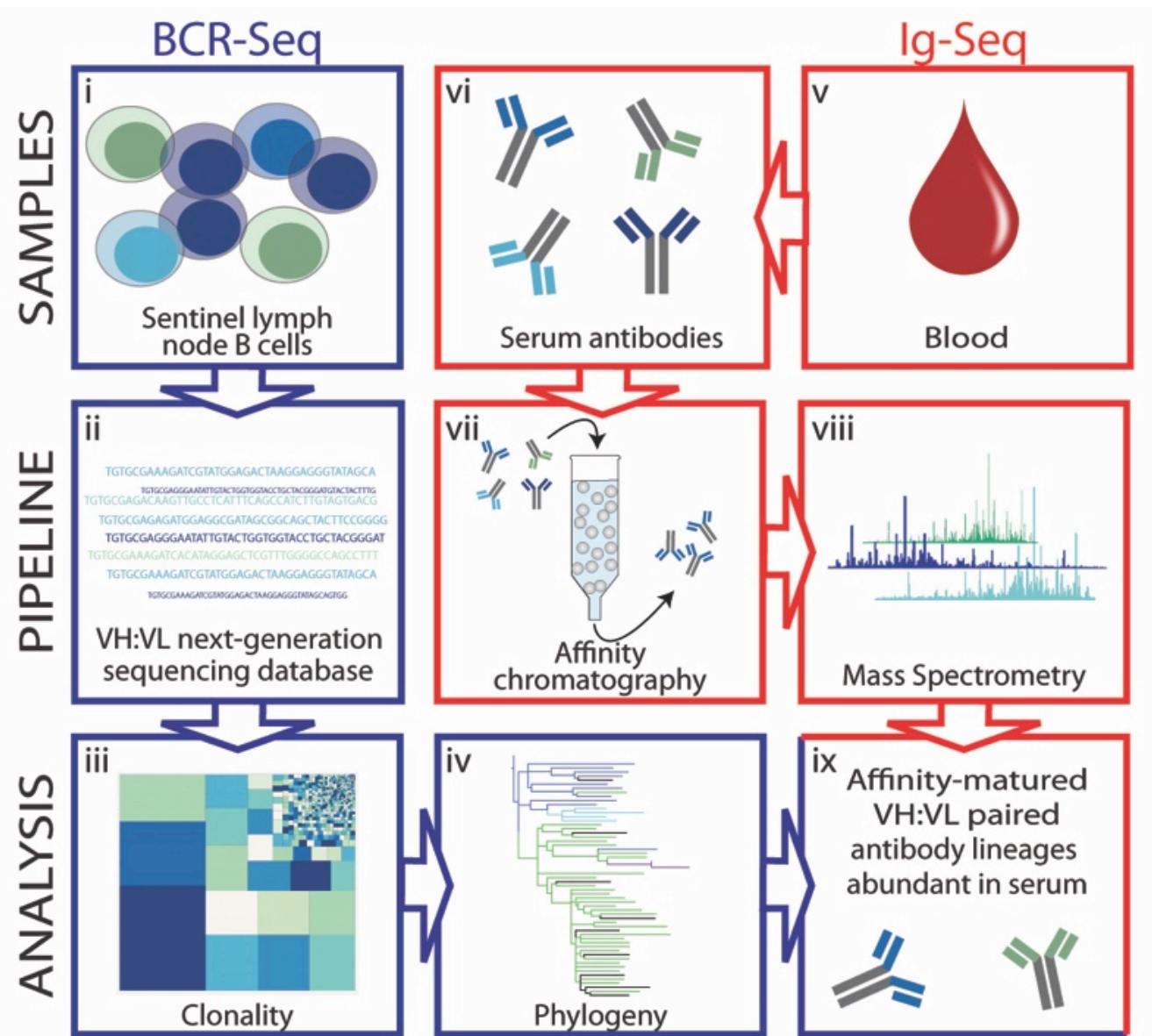


Proteogenomics

Tumor Specific Databases

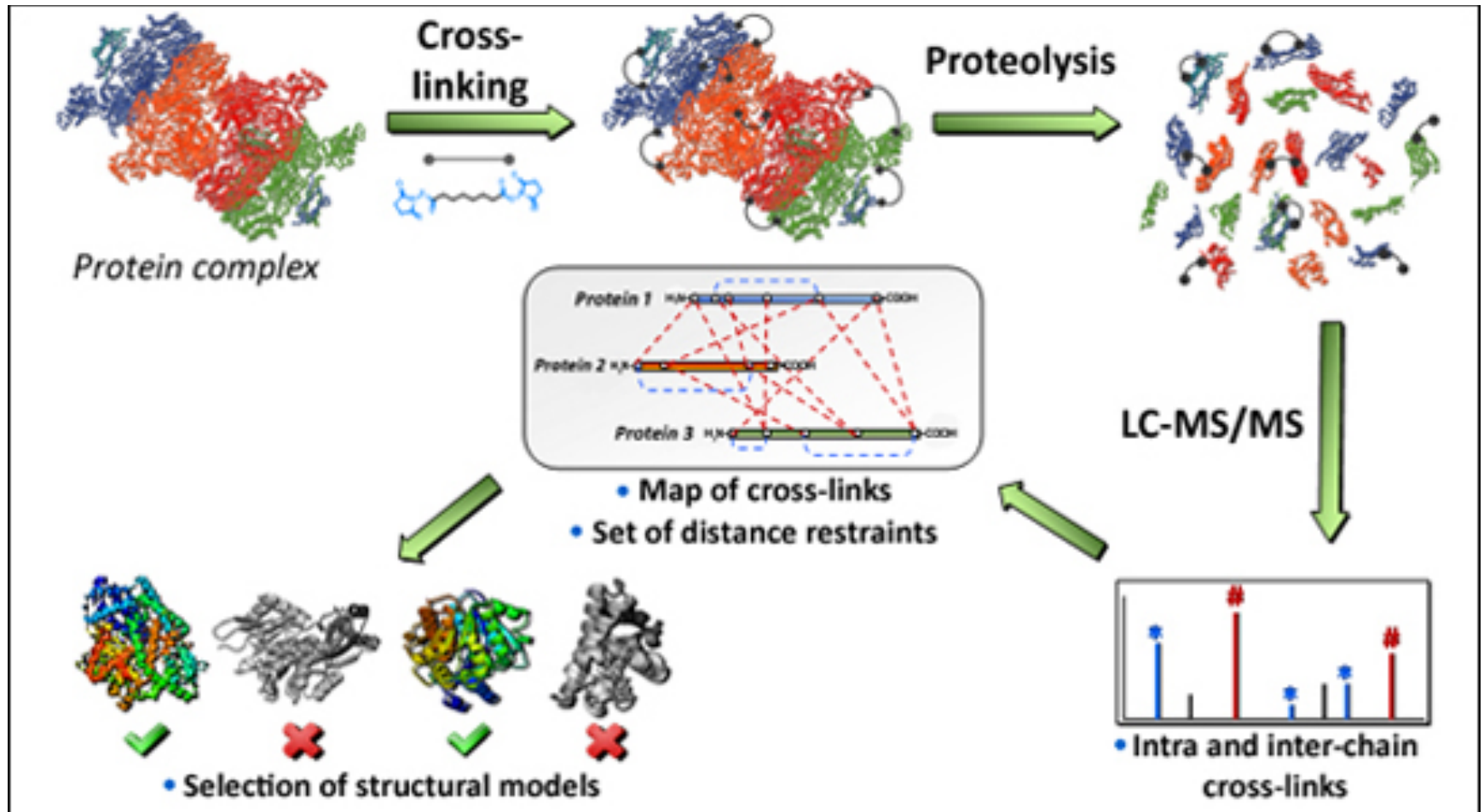


Georgiou lab: B-cell sequencing and quantitative immunoproteomics in breast cancer patients

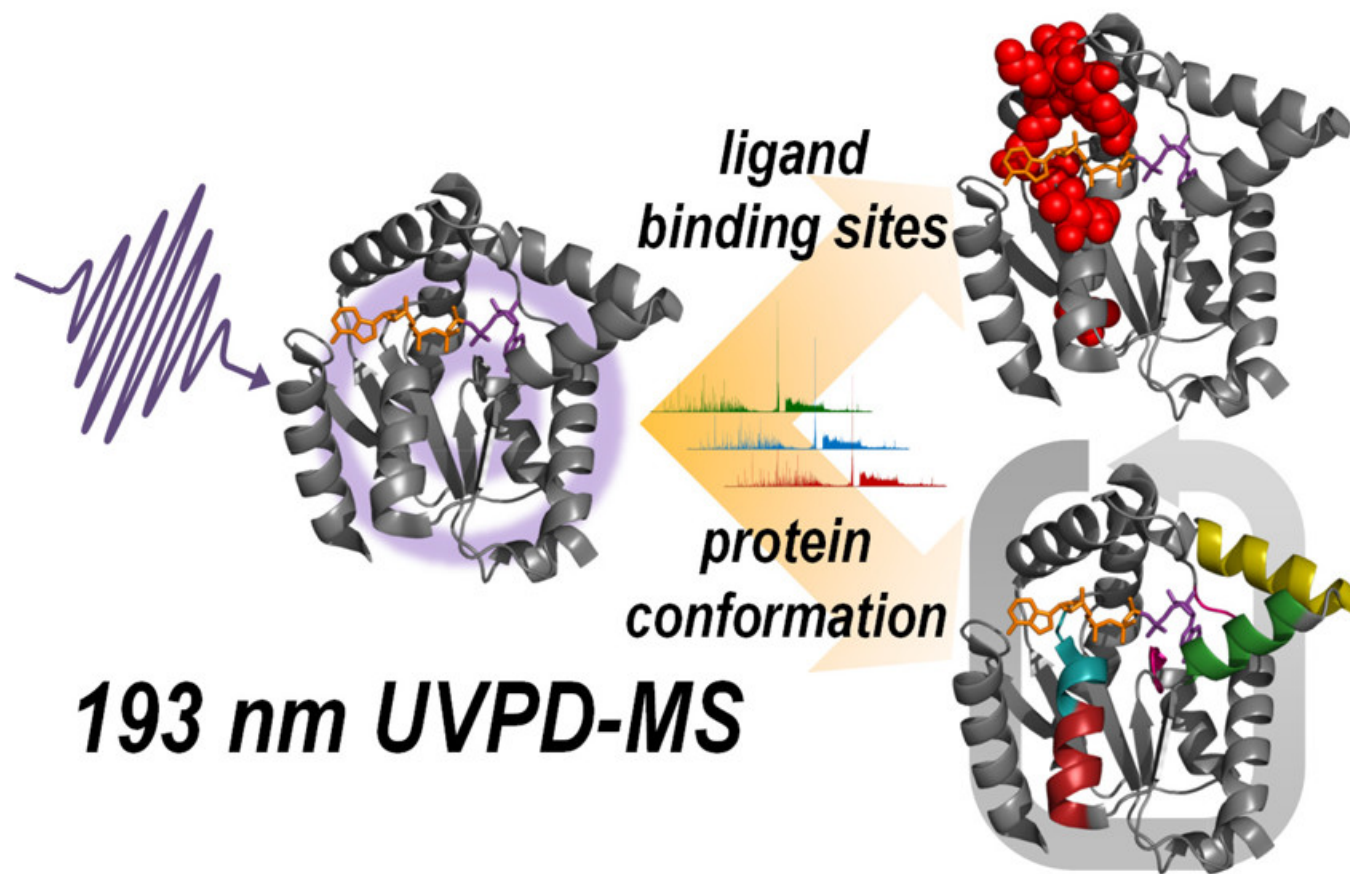


Structural Proteomics

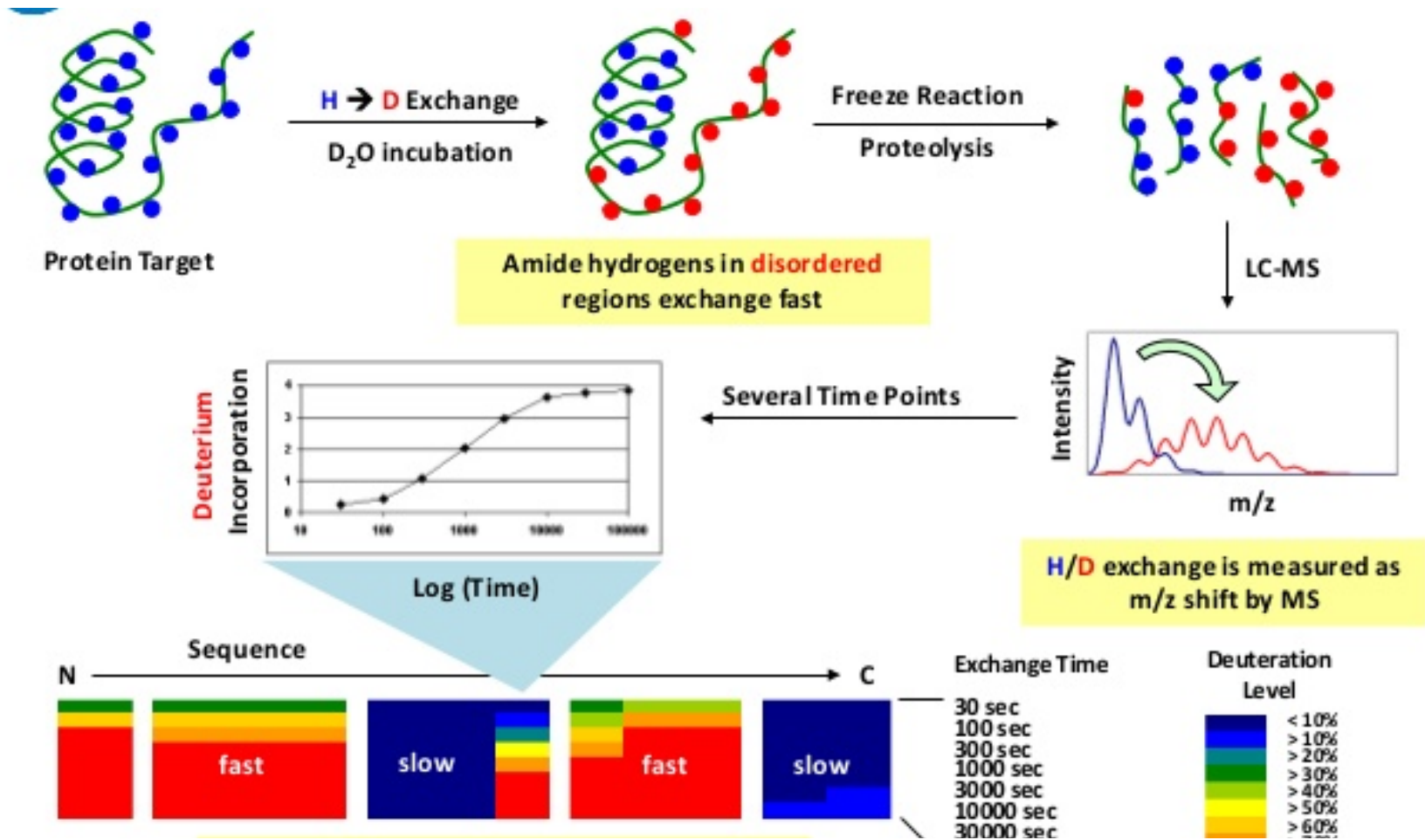
Crosslinking MS



Broadbelt lab uses top-down UVPD to measure protein conformation changes and ligand binding sites

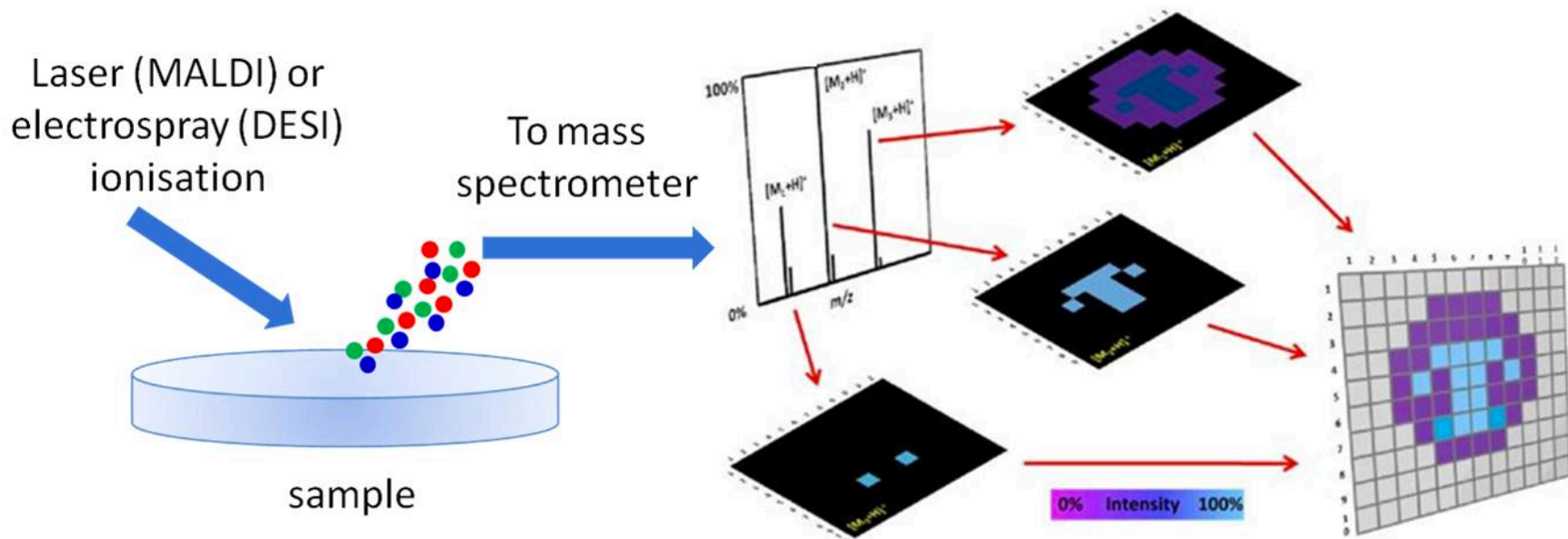


Hydrogen Deuterium Exchange



Imaging Mass Spectrometry

Imaging Mass Spectrometry (IMS)



- MS from tissue sections generate multiple images based on m/z from selected biomolecules

<http://blog.waters.com/do-you-see-what-we-see-mass-spectrometry-imaging-is-revealing-insights-in-biomedical-research>

Imaging MS talk tomorrow

Dr. Erin Seeley, UT Austin Mass Spectrometry
Imaging Facility Director

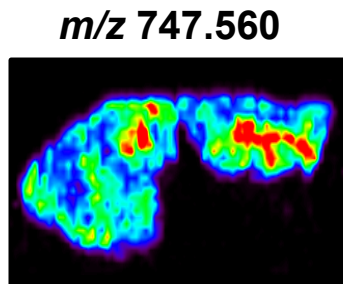
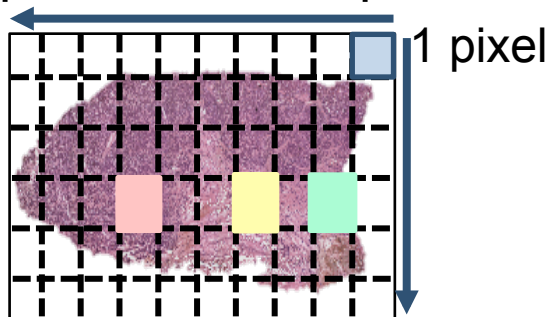
“Mass Spectrometry Imaging for Molecular
Histology and Clinical Biomarker Discovery”

April 2, at 3 pm via Zoom, contact
mperson@austin.utexas.edu for link

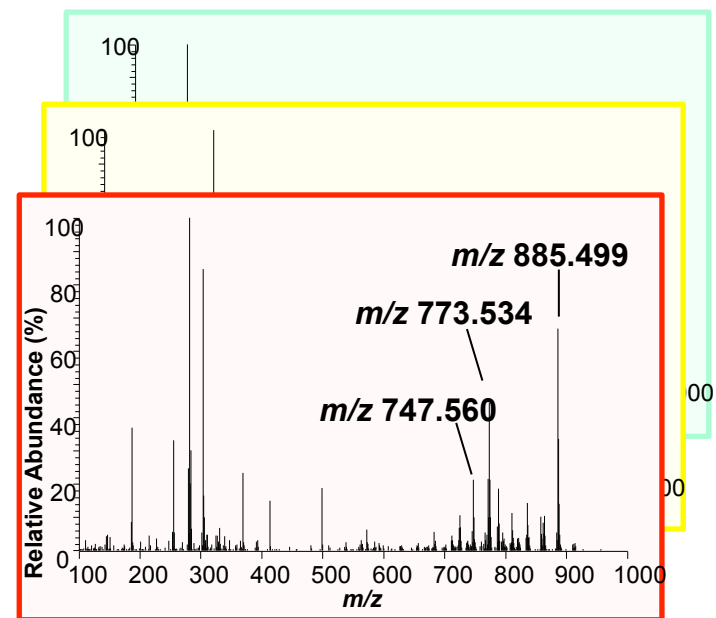
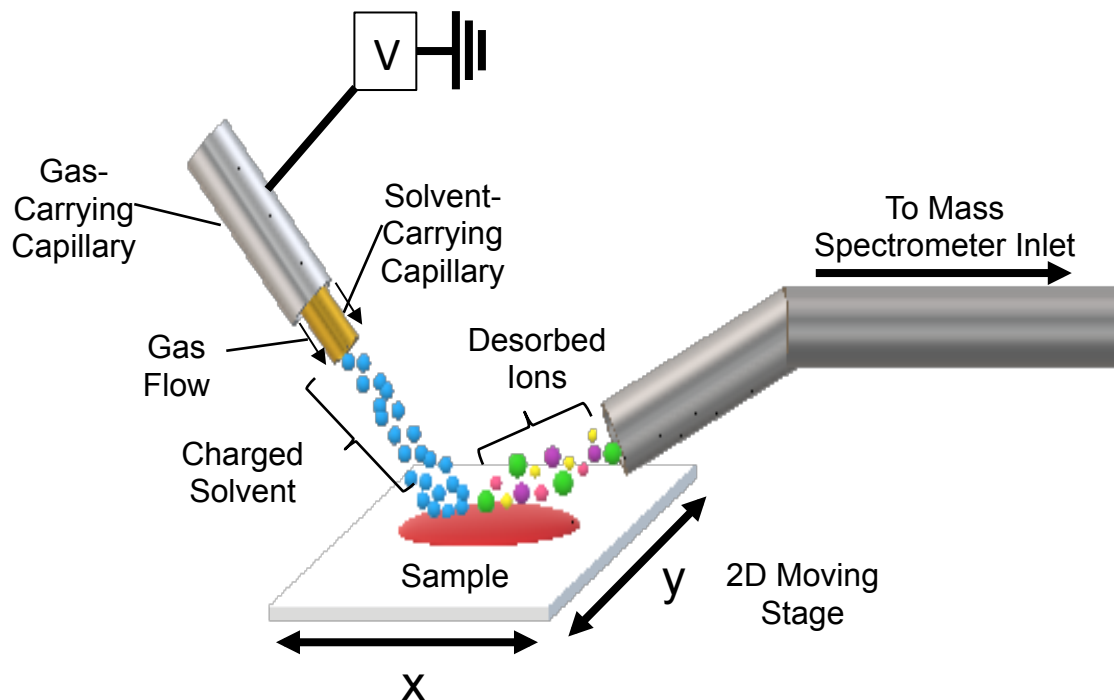
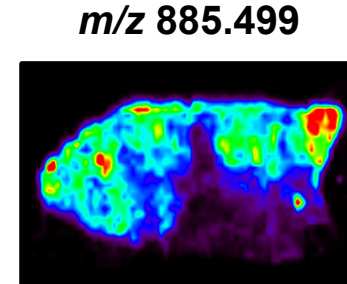
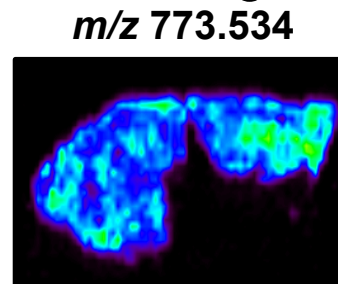
Review paper available on Proteomics Facility
Wiki page

Livia Eberlin lab: Desorption Electrospray Ionization-Mass Spectrometry (DESI-MS) Tissue Imaging

Top View of Sample



Ion Images



Cellular Localization

Cellular Maps using Tissue Array and Omics

Human Protein Atlases: Tissue, Cell and Pathology

v16 with more than 25,000 antibodies, targeting proteins from 17,000 human genes

THE HUMAN PROTEIN ATLAS

prostate specific antigen [Fields »](#)

GENE: **KLK3**

SUMMARY

INFO

GENE/PROTEIN

ANTIBODY/ANTIGEN

EXPRESSION

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION

NORMAL TISSUE

CANCER TISSUE

CELL LINE

RNA

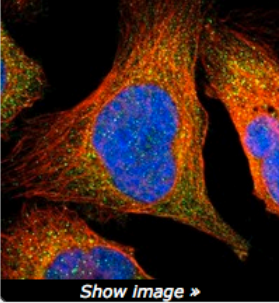
GENE AND PROTEIN SUMMARY ? »

Gene name	KLK3
Description	kallikrein-related peptidase 3
Protein class	Candidate cancer biomarkers, Enzymes, Mapped to UniProt SWISS-PROT, Peptidases, Plasma proteins, Potential transmembrane proteins, Potentially secreted proteins
Protein evidence	High
Entrez gene summary	<p>Kallikreins are a subgroup of serine proteases having diverse physiological functions. Growing evidence suggests that many kallikreins are implicated in carcinogenesis and some have potential as novel cancer and other disease biomarkers. This gene is one of the fifteen kallikrein subfamily members located in a cluster on chromosome 19. Its protein product is a protease present in seminal plasma. It is thought to function normally in the liquefaction of seminal coagulum, presumably by hydrolysis of the high molecular mass seminal vesicle protein. Serum level of this protein, called PSA in the clinical setting, is useful in the diagnosis and monitoring of prostatic carcinoma. Alternate splicing of this gene generates several transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>
External links	Ensembl , UniProt , Entrez gene , neXtProt , Antibodypedia
No of splice variants	4 in total 0 with predicted TM region 4 with predicted signal peptide

[MORE GENE DATA](#)

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION SUMMARY ? »

Main location(s)	Cytoplasm
Additional location(s)	Nucleus but not nucleoli
Staining summary	Staining of nuclei and cytoplasm in U-251MG. Staining of cytoplasm in A-431.
Reliability (Single)	IF
Antibodies in assay	HPA000764



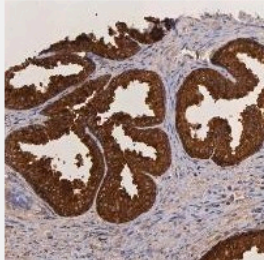
[Show Image »](#)

[MORE SUBCELL DATA](#)

<http://www.proteinatlas.org/>

PSA localized in prostate tissue and expressed in prostate cancer

NORMAL TISSUE & ORGAN SUMMARY ? >>



[Show image >](#)

Expression summary	Cytoplasmic expression exclusively in prostate. Caution: Based on antibodies targeting proteins from multiple genes.	
Tissue specificity	Expressed in 1 out of 82 cell types	
Reliability (APE)	High	
Antibodies in assay	CAB000070, HPA000764	

Organ	No of cell types	Protein expression
CNS (brain)	11	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Hematopoietic (blood)	8	<div style="width: 80%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Liver and pancreas	5	<div style="width: 50%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Digestive (GI-tract)	13	<div style="width: 90%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Respiratory (lung)	4	<div style="width: 40%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Cardiovascular	1	<div style="width: 10%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Female tissues	13	<div style="width: 95%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Placenta	2	<div style="width: 20%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Male tissues	5	<div style="width: 10%; height: 15px; background-color: #0056b3;"></div>
Urinary tract (kidney)	3	<div style="width: 30%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Skin and soft tissues	14	<div style="width: 98%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>
Endocrine tissues	3	<div style="width: 15%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>

MORE TISSUE DATA

CANCER TISSUE SUMMARY ? >>

Staining summary

Antibody staining in 5% of the cancers

Antibodies in assay

CAB000070, HPA000764

Tissue	Cancer staining	Protein expression of normal tissue	Tissue	Cancer staining	Protein expression of normal tissue
Breast cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Melanoma	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carcinoid	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ovarian cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cervical cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Pancreatic cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Colorectal cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Prostate cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #e67e22; background-image: linear-gradient(to right, #e67e22 40%, #f1c40f 40% 60%, #f1c40f 60% 80%, #34495e 80%);"></div>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Endometrial cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Renal cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glioma	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Skin cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Head and neck cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Stomach cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Liver cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Testis cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lung cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Thyroid cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lymphoma	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Urothelial cancer	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>

MORE TISSUE DATA

Level of annotated protein expression

High
 Medium
 Low
 None

Level of antibody staining

Strong
 Moderate
 Weak
 Negative