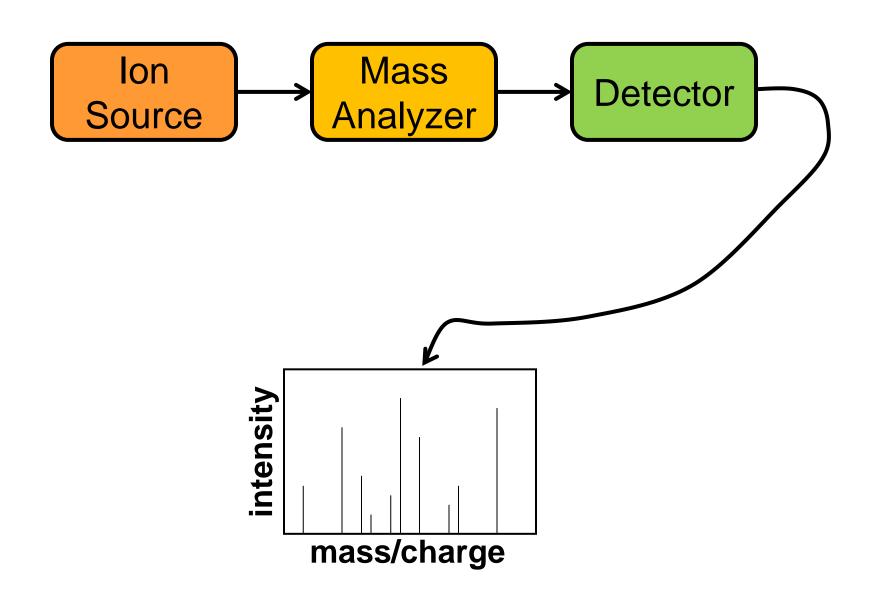
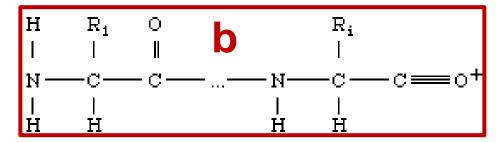
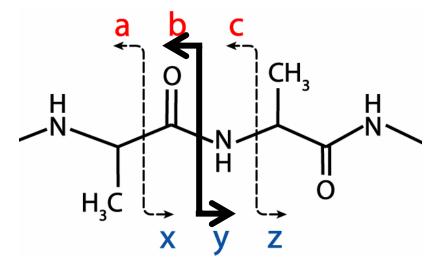
Proteomics Informatics – Overview of Mass spectrometry (Week 2)

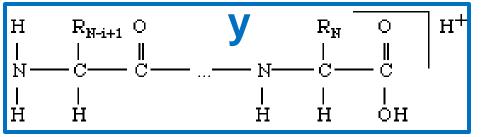


Peptide Fragmentation

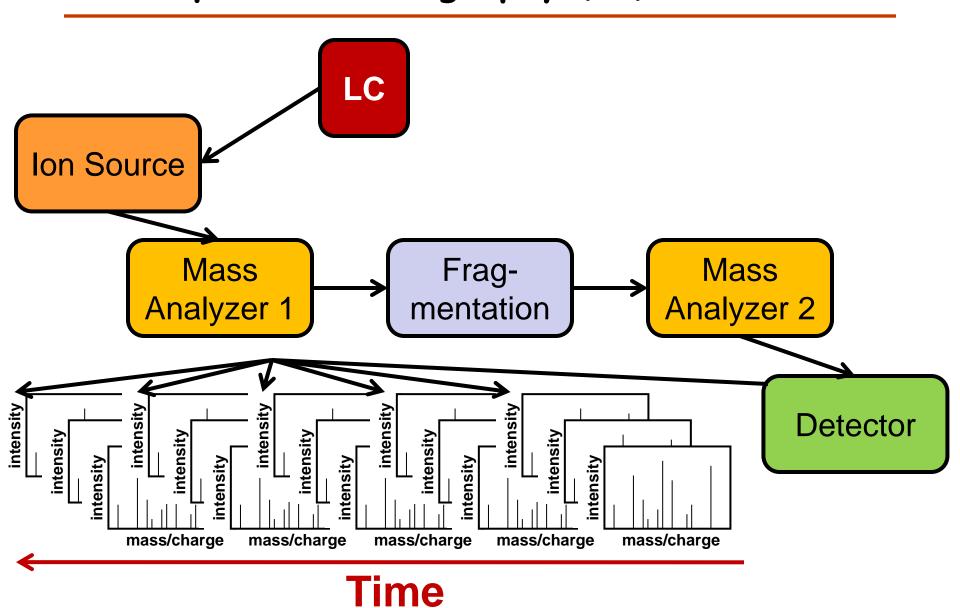




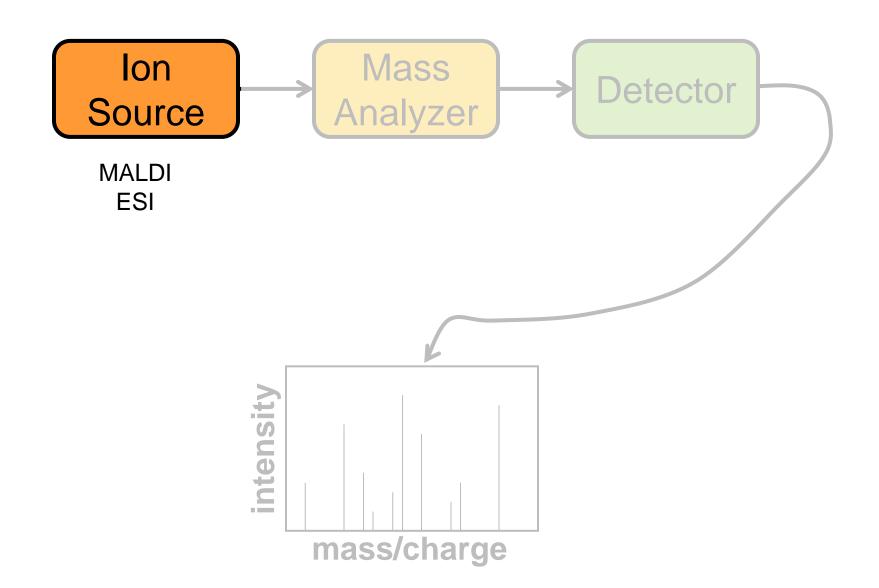




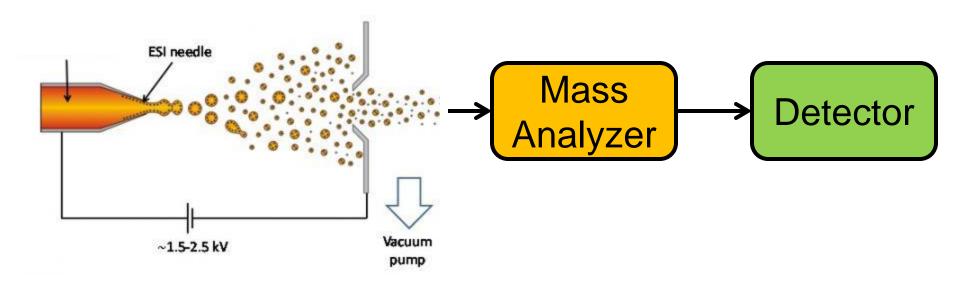
Liquid Chromatography (LC)-MS/MS



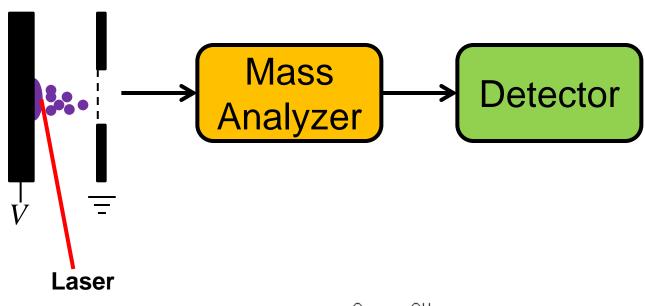
Ion Sources



Electrospray

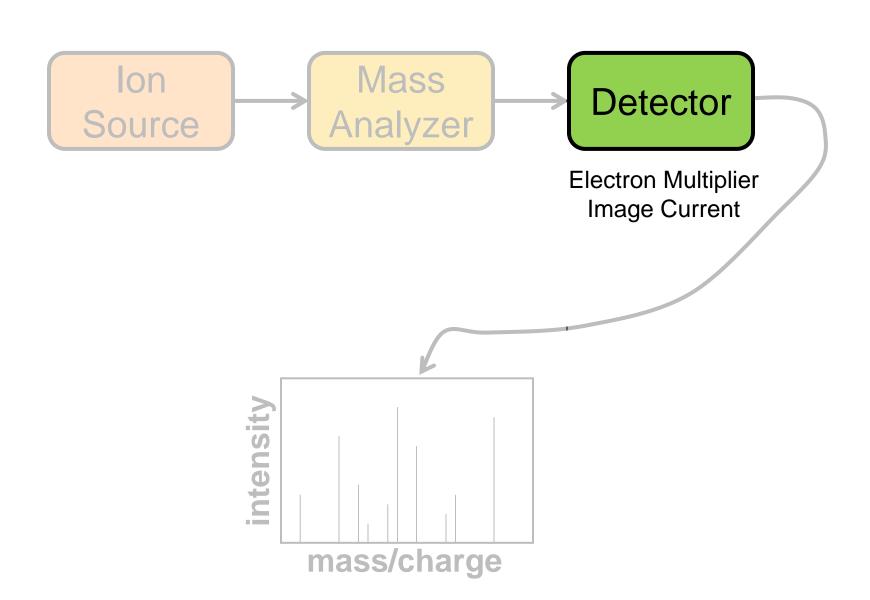


Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization (MALDI)



alpha-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid

Detectors



Electron Multiplier Detector

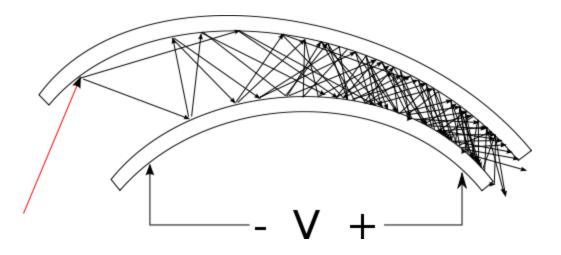
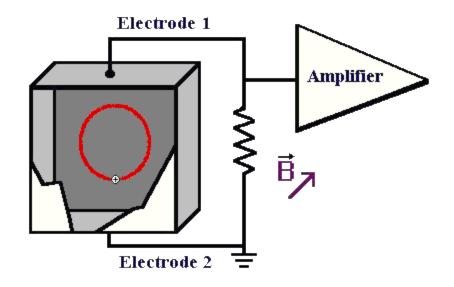
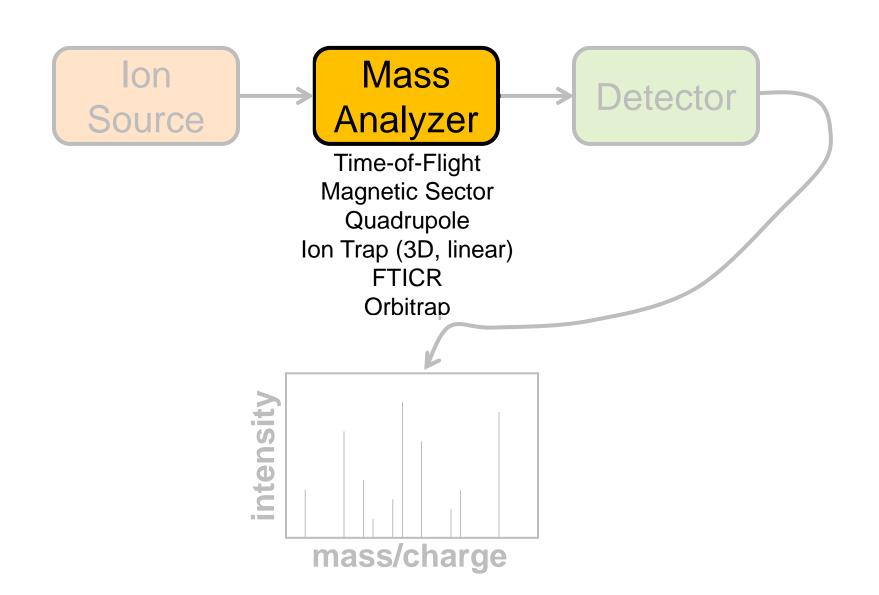


Image Current Detector



Mass Analyzers



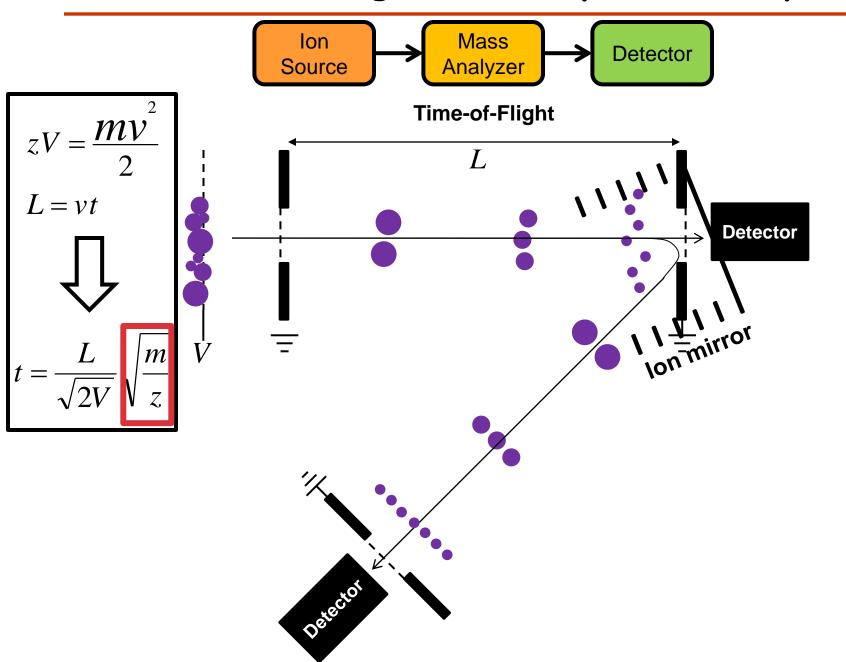
Mass Spectrometry (MS)

$$\overline{F} = m\overline{a} = m\frac{dv}{dt} = z(\overline{E} + v \times \overline{B})$$

$$\sqrt{}$$

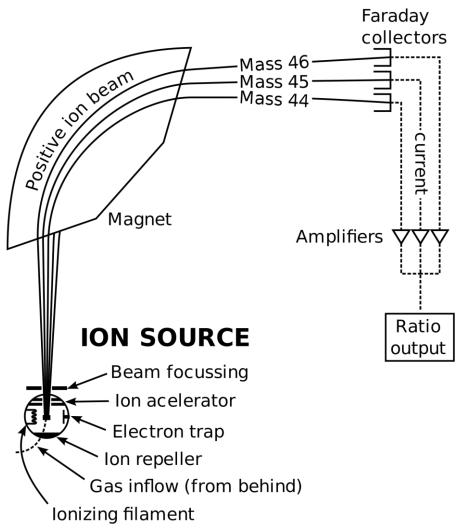
$$\frac{m}{z} \frac{d\overline{v}}{dt} = \overline{E} + \overline{v} \times \overline{B}$$

Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry



Magnetic Sector



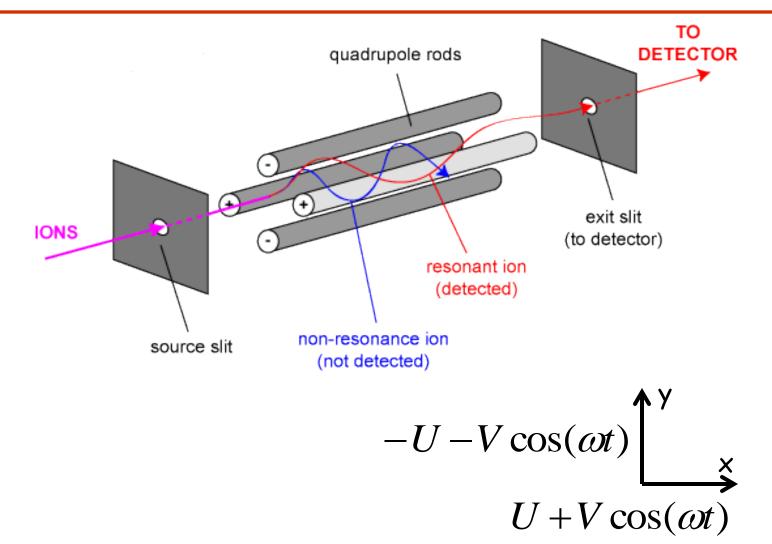


$$\overline{F} = \frac{mv^{2}}{R} = zvB$$

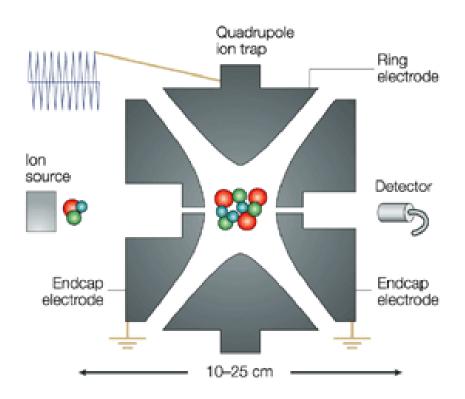
$$zV = \frac{mv^{2}}{2}$$

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{m}{z}} \sqrt{\frac{2V}{B}}$$

Quadrupole Mass Filter



Ion Trap



Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance



$$\overline{F} = \frac{mv^2}{R} = zvB$$

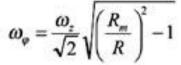
$$\bigcup_{R}$$

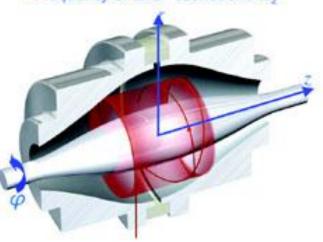
$$\frac{m}{z} = \frac{R}{v}B = \frac{B}{\omega}$$

Orbitrap

Characteristic frequencies:

- Frequency of rotation ω_φ
- Frequency of radial oscillations ω,
- Frequency of axial oscillations ω,





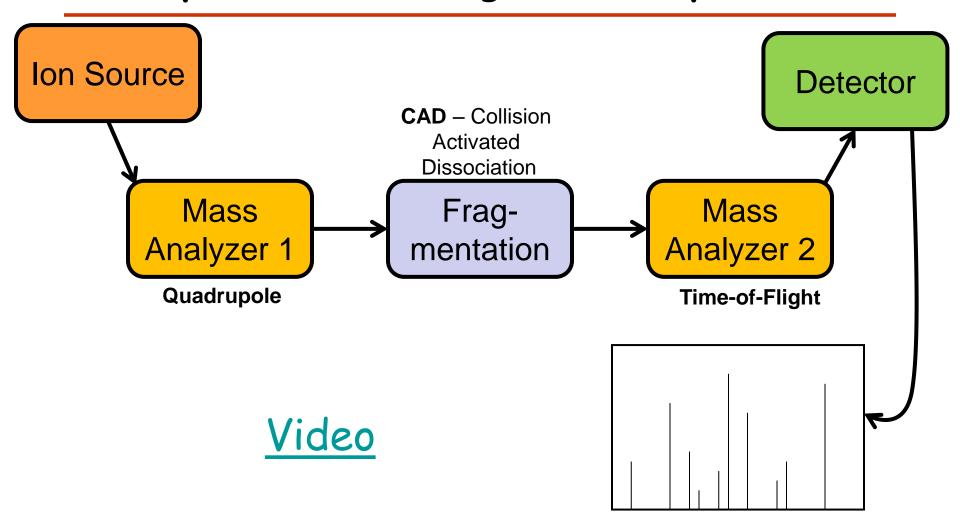
$$\omega_r = \omega_z \sqrt{\left(\frac{R_m}{R}\right)^2 - 2}$$

$$\omega_z = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m/z}}$$

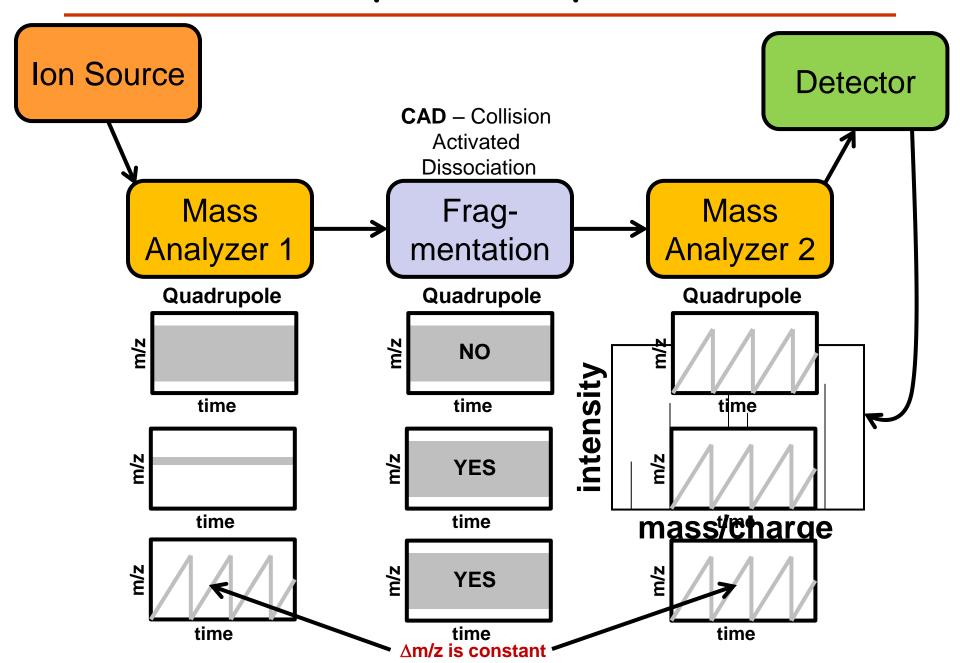




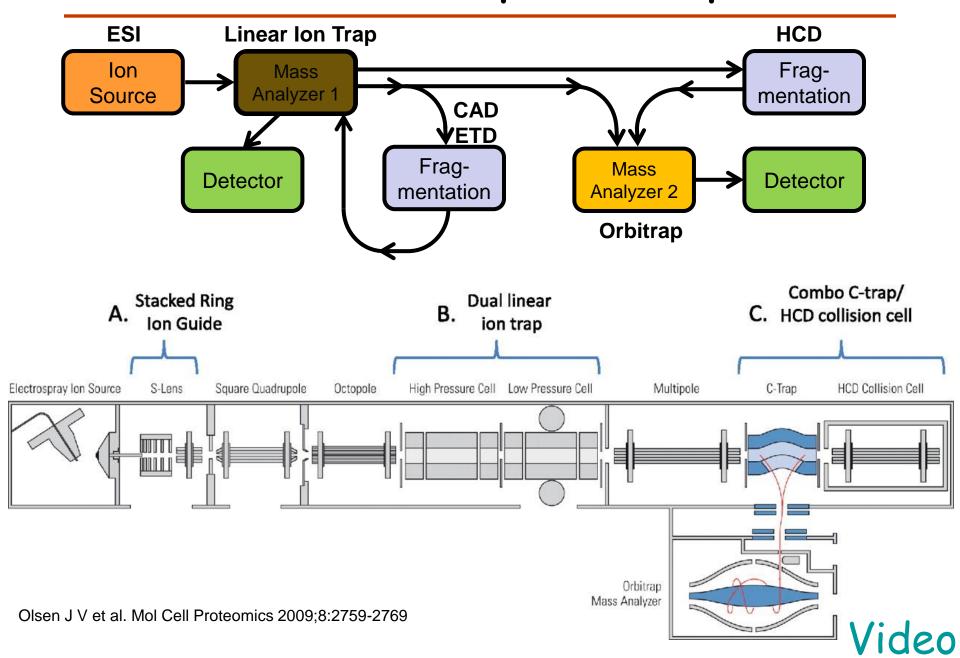
Quadrupole Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometer



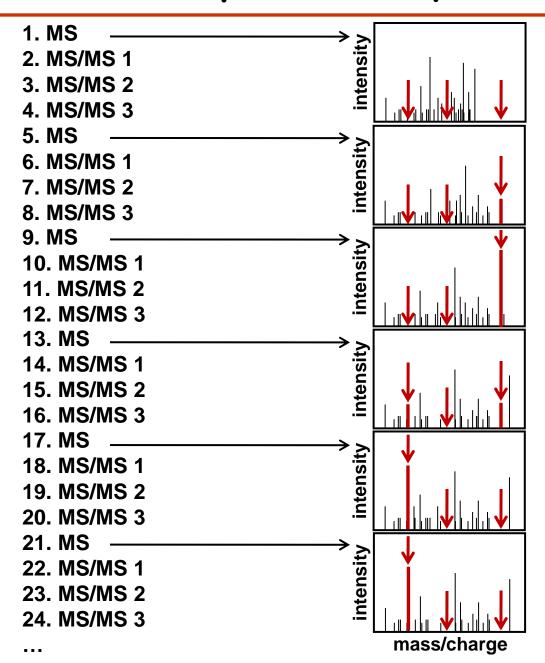
Triple Quadrupole



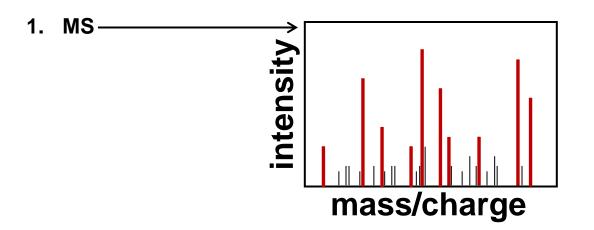
Linear Ion Trap / Orbitrap

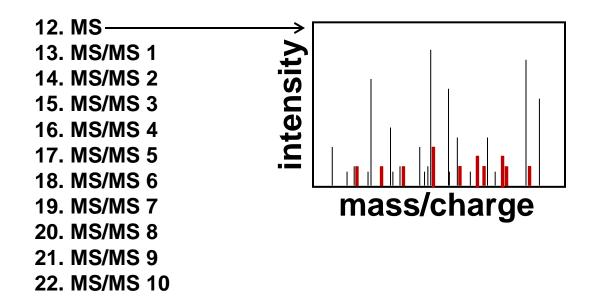


Data Independent Acquisistion

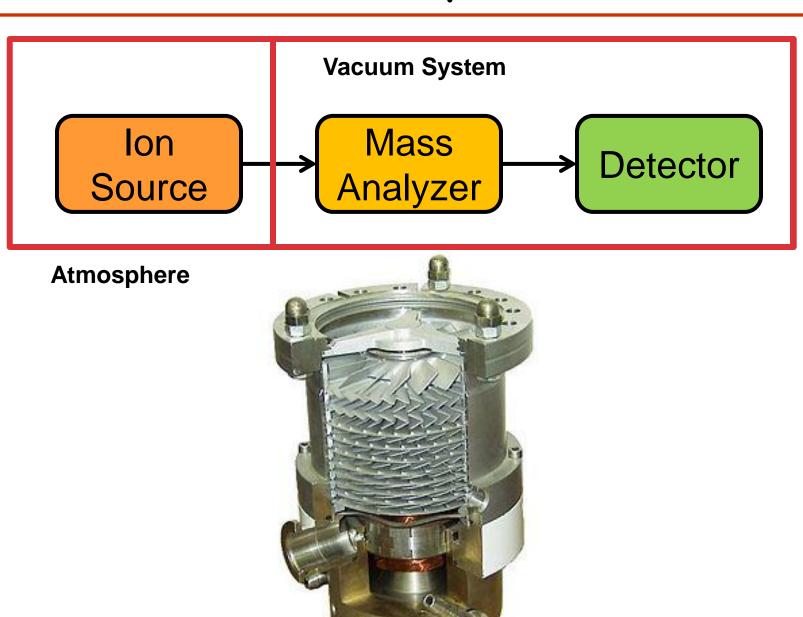


Data Dependent Acquisistion

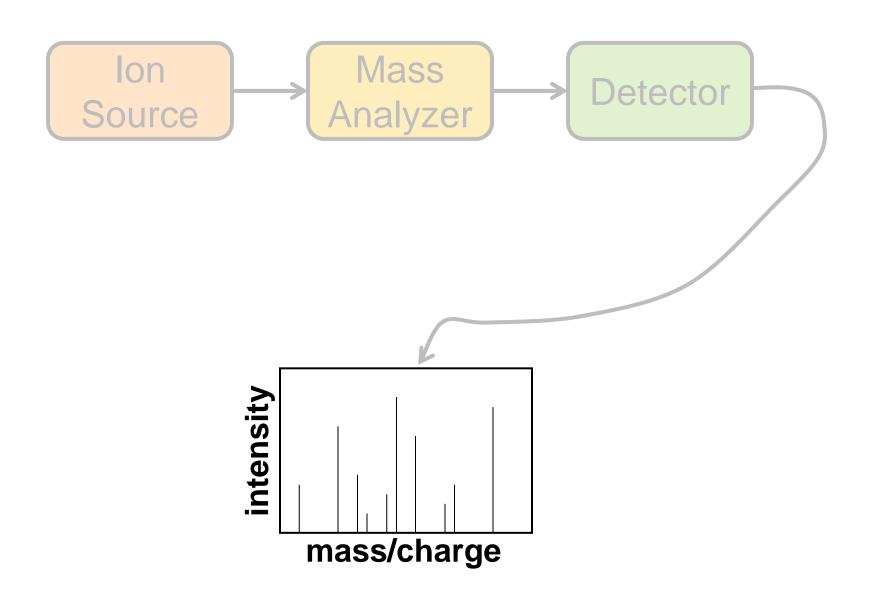




Vacuum System



Mass Spectrometry Data



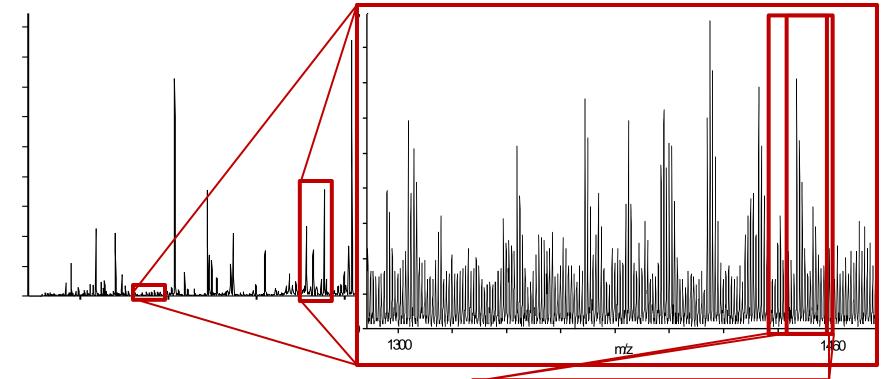
Mass Spectrometry Data

Dimensions:

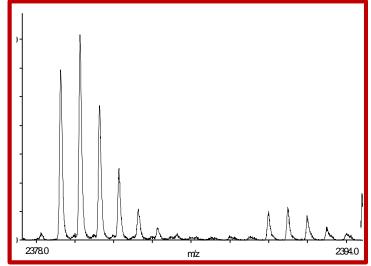
Time
Peptide m/z
Peptide Intensity
Petide fragment m/z
Peptide fragment intensity

• • •

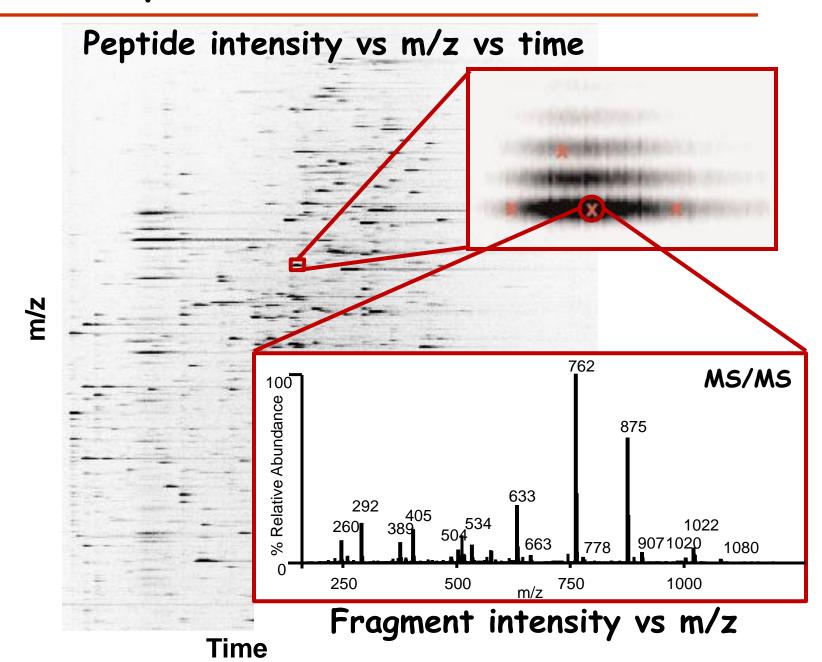
Example data - MALDI-TOF



Peptide intensity vs m/z



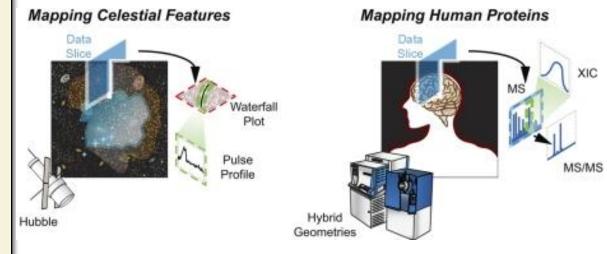
Example data - ESI-LC-MS/MS



Slice - Scalable Data Sharing for Remote Mass Informatics



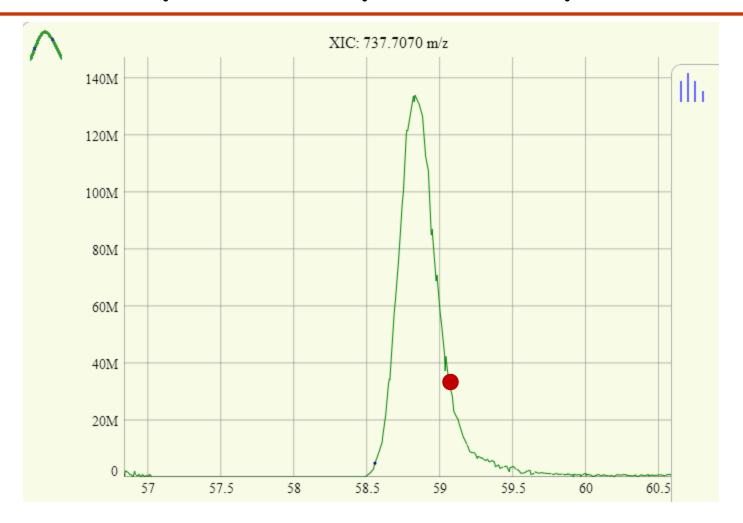
Developed by Manor Askenazi Slice.ionomix.com



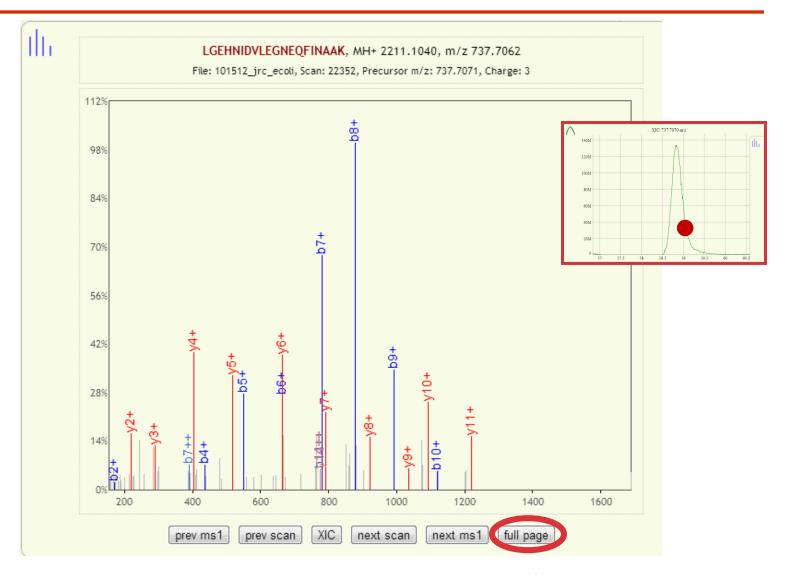
Most mass spectrometry data is acquired in discovery mode, meaning that the data is amenable to open-ended analysis as our understanding of the target biochemistry increases. In this sense, mass spectrometry based discovery work is more akin to an astronomical survey, where the full list of object-types being imaged has not yet been fully elucidated, as opposed to e.g. micro-array work, where the list of probes spotted onto the slide is finite and well understood.



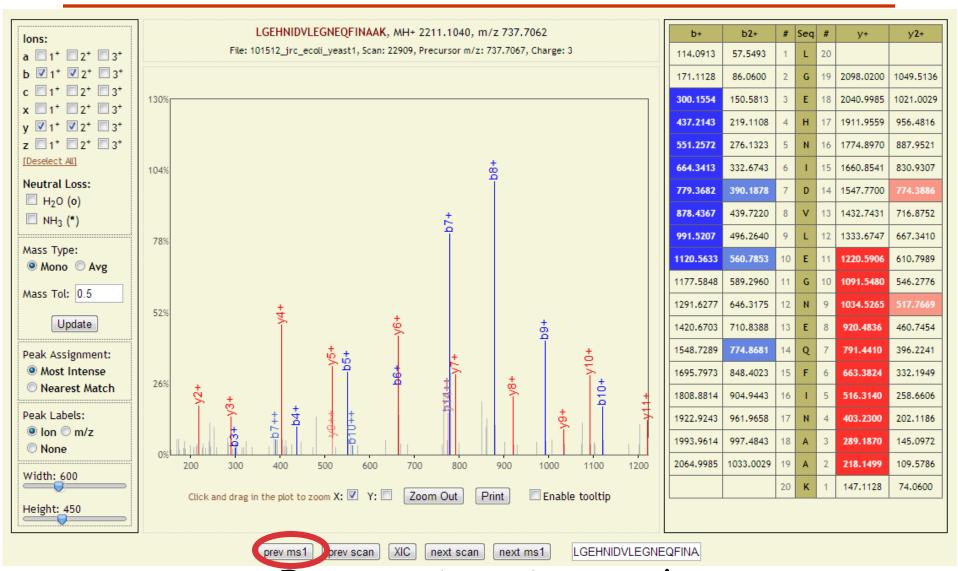
fenyolab.ionomix.com



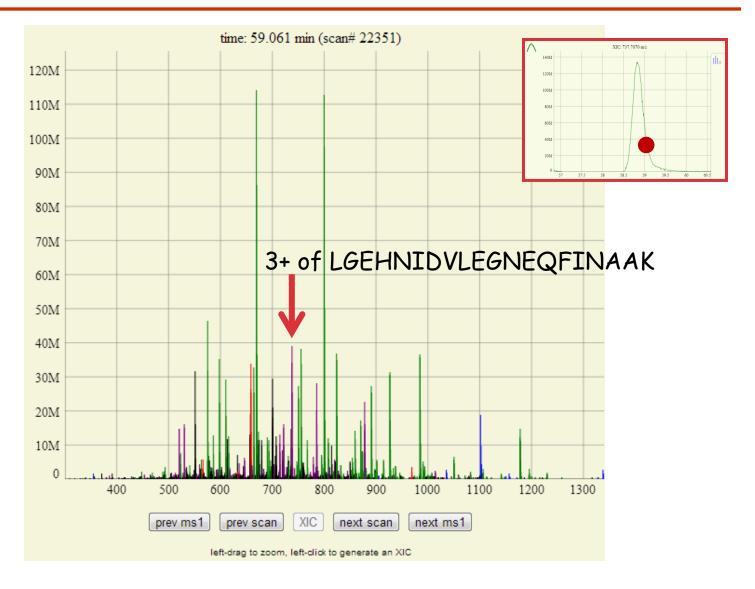
Peptide intensity vs time
For 737.707 m/z which corresponds to
3+ of LGEHNIDVLEGNEQFINAAK



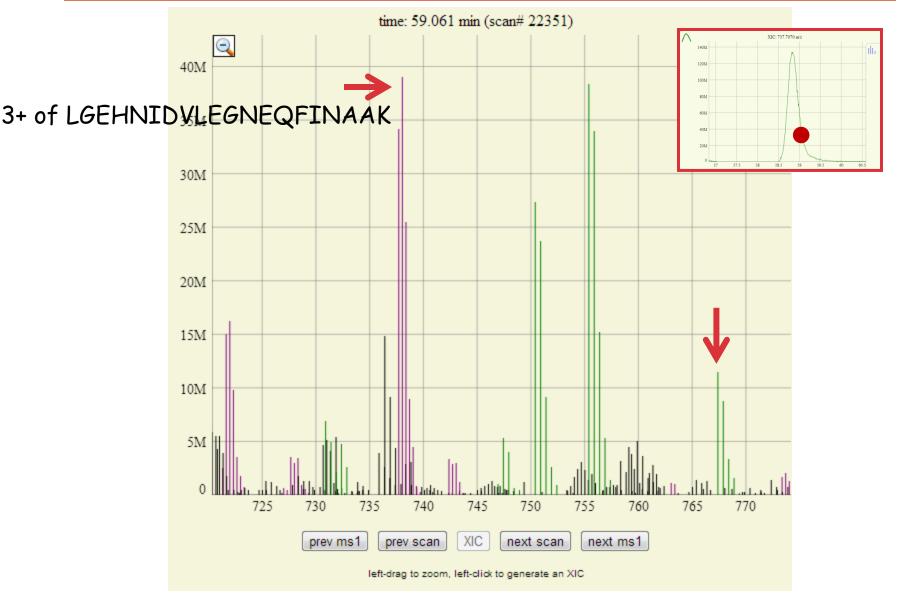
Fragment intensity vs m/z
For 3+ of LGEHNIDVLEGNEQFINAAK



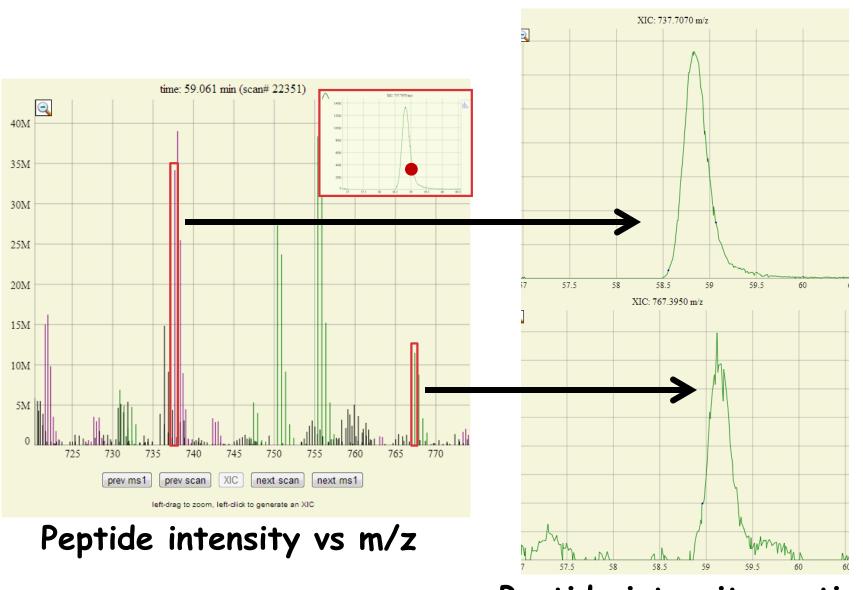
Fragment intensity vs m/z
For 3+ of LGEHNIDVLEGNEQFINAAK



Peptide intensity vs m/z



Peptide intensity vs m/z



Peptide intensity vs time

ASTHTDSSAQTVSLEDYVSR 3+ in E. coli

DTTTIIDGVGEEAAIQGR 2+ in E. coli

ATGTSEMAPALVAAFGGK 2+ in E. coli

FVPDTQAPLGIR 2+ in E. coli

Proteomics Informatics – Overview of Mass spectrometry (Week 2)

