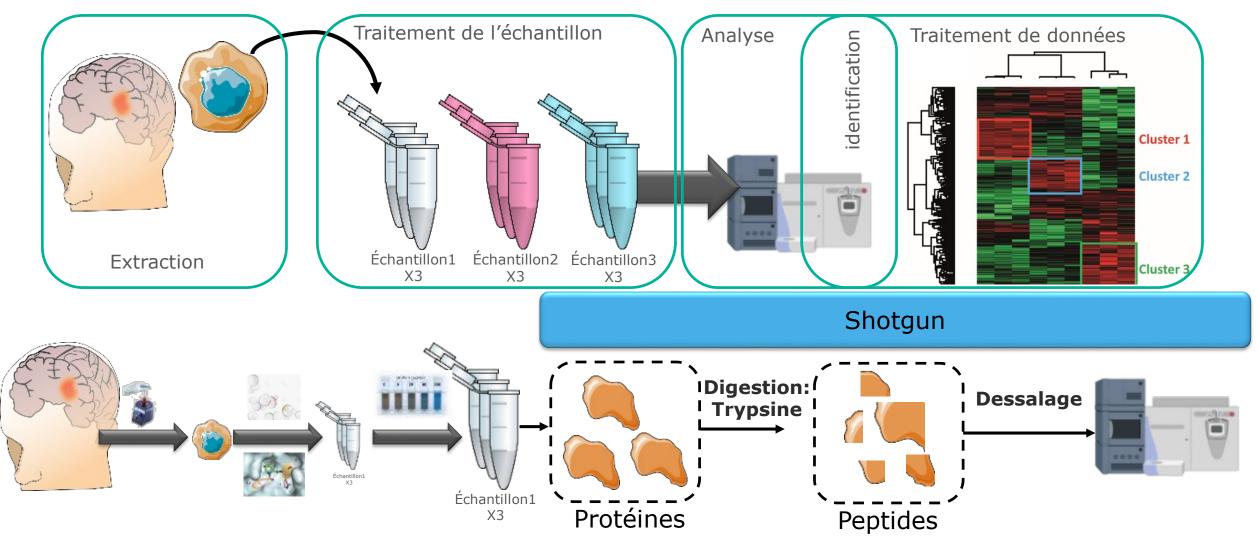
Bases de la protéomique

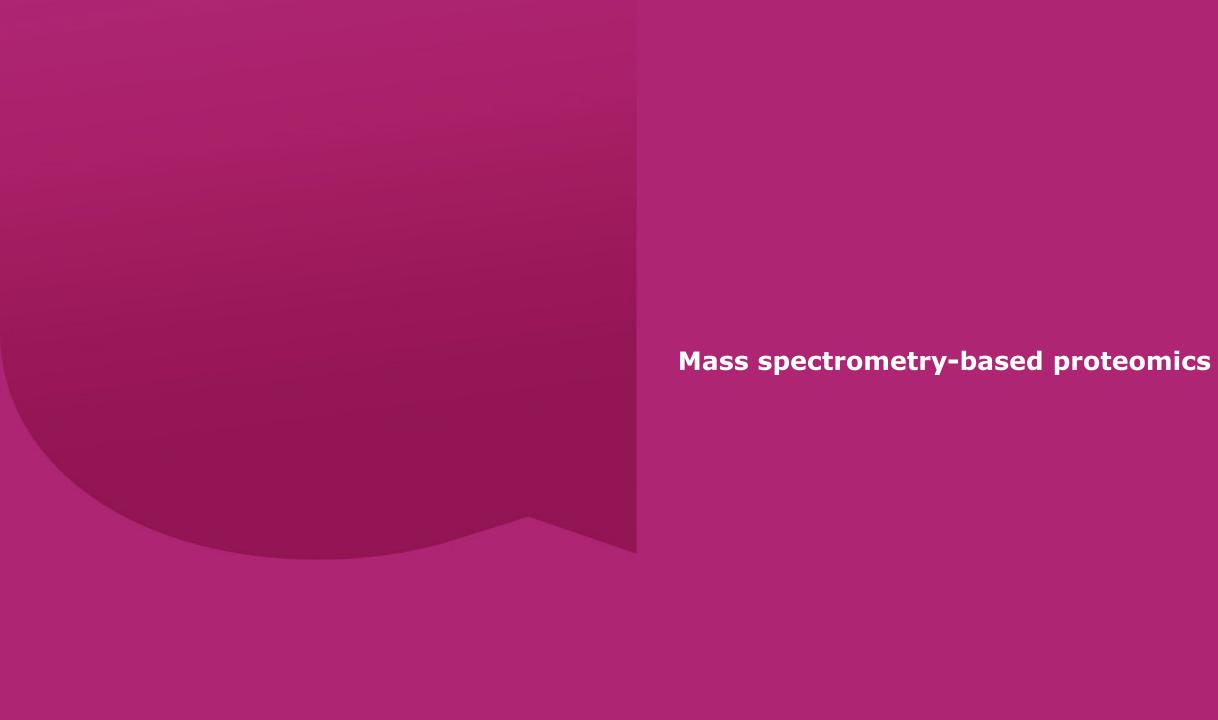
Principes et Applications

Les étapes pour la protéomique

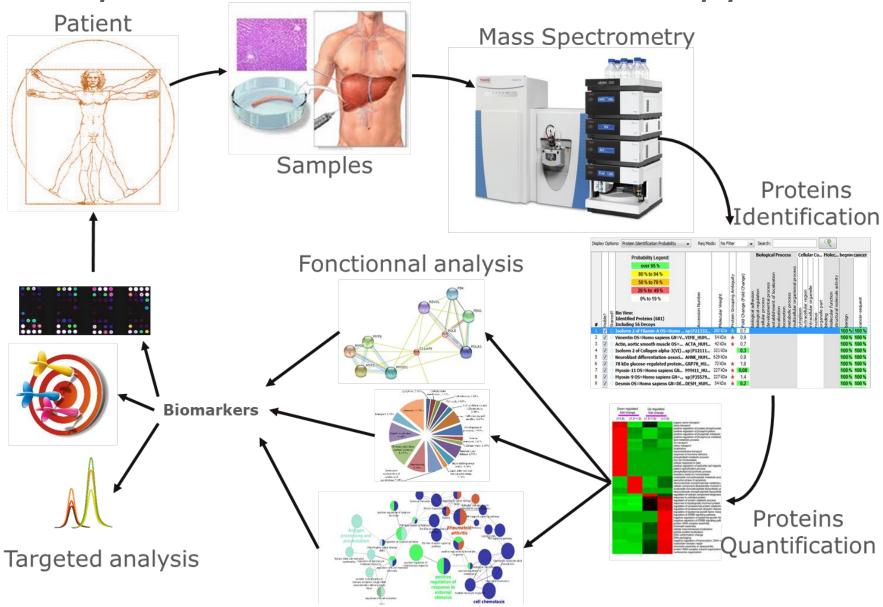


Quel sont les sites de clivage de la trypsine ?

Comment retire t-on les sels de l'échantillon?

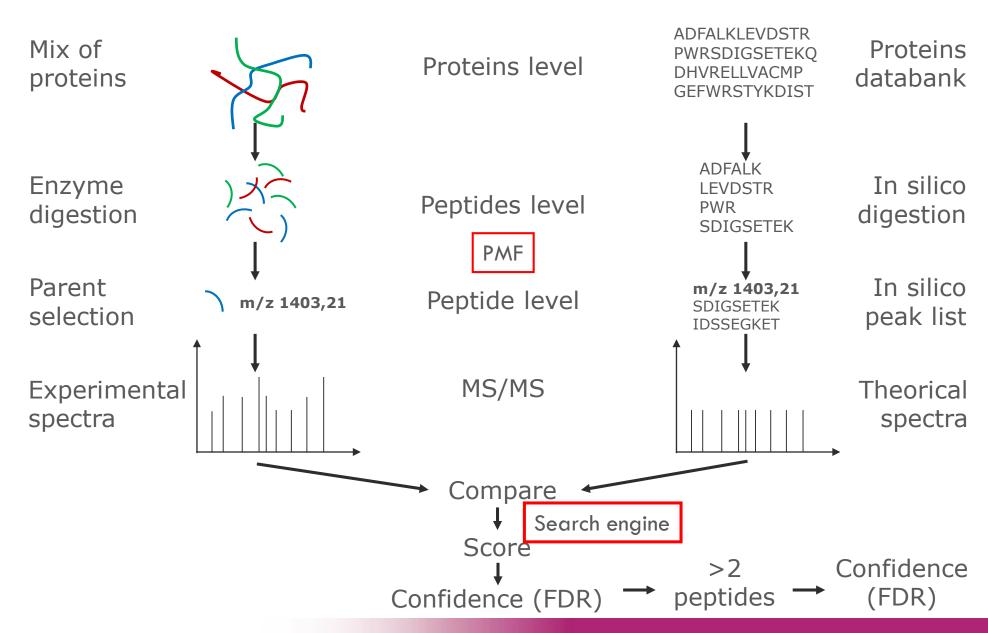


La spectrométrie de masse en application clinique



Protein databases





Identification Protéique = Stratégie et instrument dédiées

Data analysis = étape critique

Logiciel dédié à la protéomique et à l'approche MS

Banque de données protéique (protein database) = répertoire contenant les séquence en Acide Aminées des protéines

Différente banque de données protéique:

 Uniprot: banque contenant les références SwissProt et Trembl (prédiction de séquence)

Nextprot: protéines humaines seulement + outil « *Peptide uniqueness checker* »

Protein databases





Uniprot





UniProtKB/ Swiss-Prot

high-quality manual annotation, reviewe

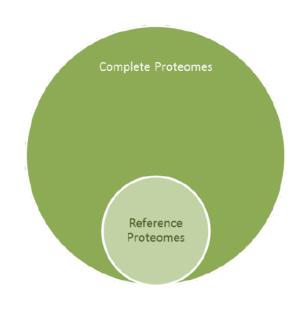
1 record per gene in one species



UniProtKB/ TrEMBL

automatically annotated, unreviewed

1 record for 100% identical fulllength sequences in one species



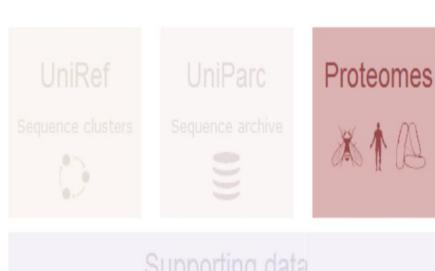
Complete proteomes

Complete sets of proteins thought to be expressed by organisms whose genomes have been completely sequenced.

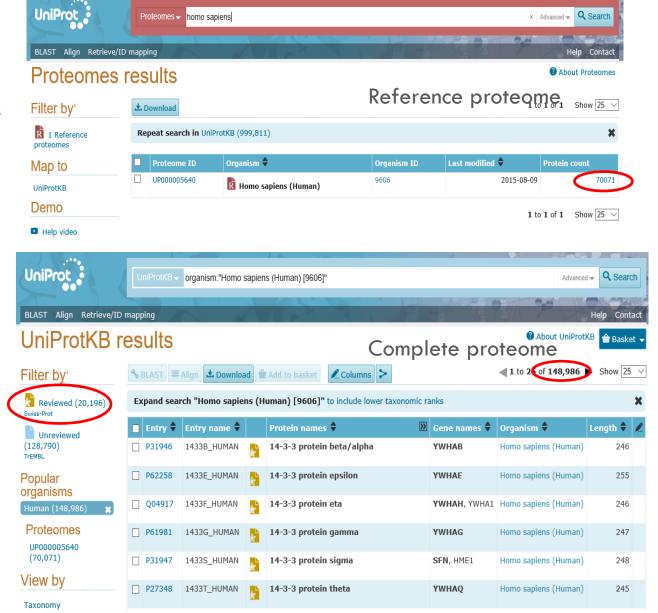
Reference proteomes

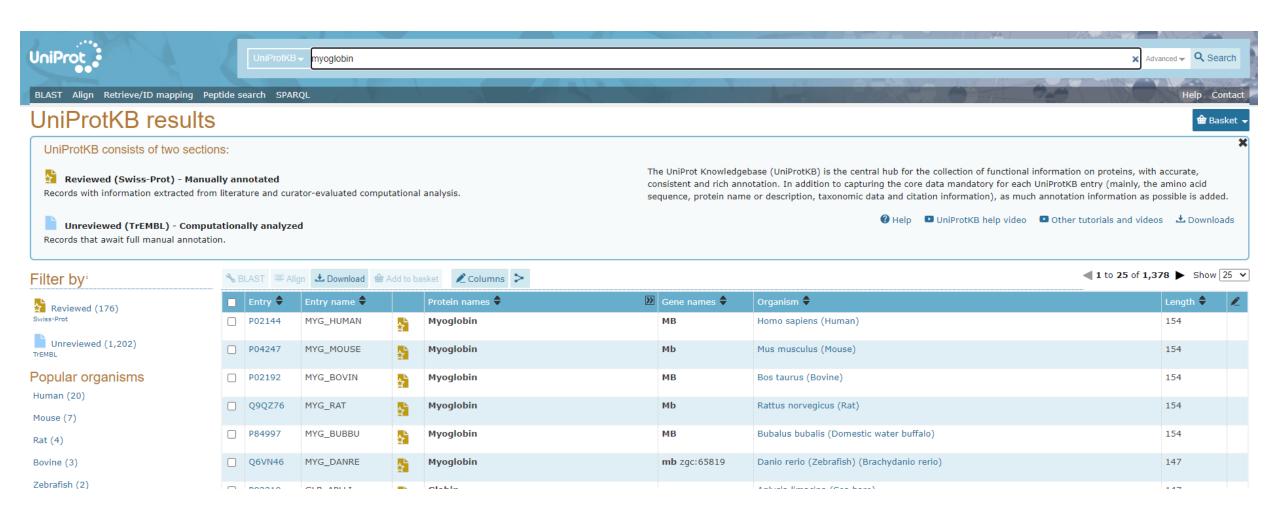
Some proteomes have been (manually and algorithmically) selected as **reference proteomes**. They cover well-studied model organisms and other organisms of interest for biomedical research and phylogeny.



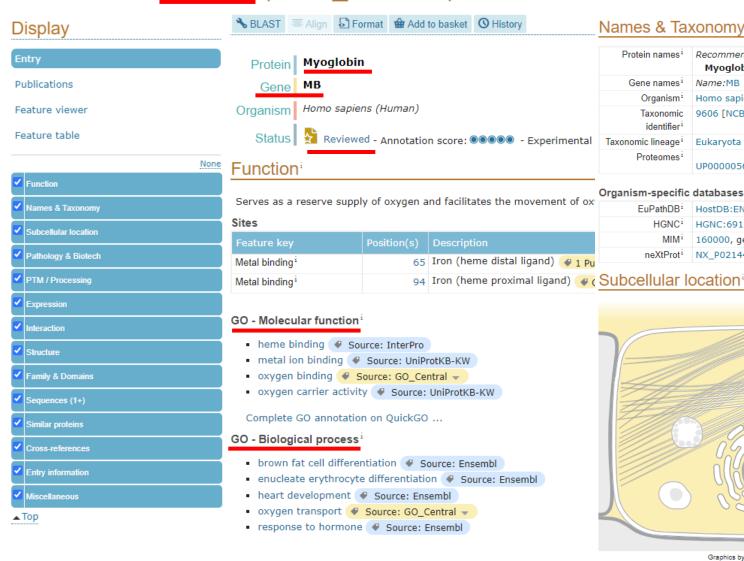








UniProtKB - P02144 (MYG_HUMAN)

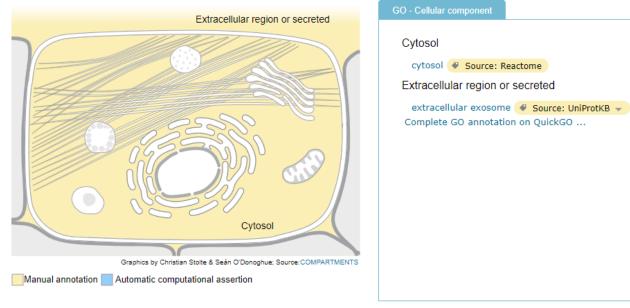


Names & Taxonomy

	Protein names i	Recommended name: Myoglobin
	Gene names i	Name:MB
	Organism ⁱ	Homo sapiens (Human)
	Taxonomic identifier ⁱ	9606 [NCBI]
al	Taxonomic lineage i	Eukaryota > Metazoa > Chordata > Craniata > Vertebrata > Euteleostomi > Mammalia > Eutheria > Euarchontoglires > Prim
	Proteomes i	UP000005640 Component ⁱ : Chromosome 22

Organism-specific databases

EuPathDB ⁱ	HostDB:ENSG00000198125.12
HGNC ⁱ	HGNC:6915, MB
MIM [±]	160000, gene
neXtProt ⁱ	NX_P02144



Pathology & Biotechi

PTM / Processing

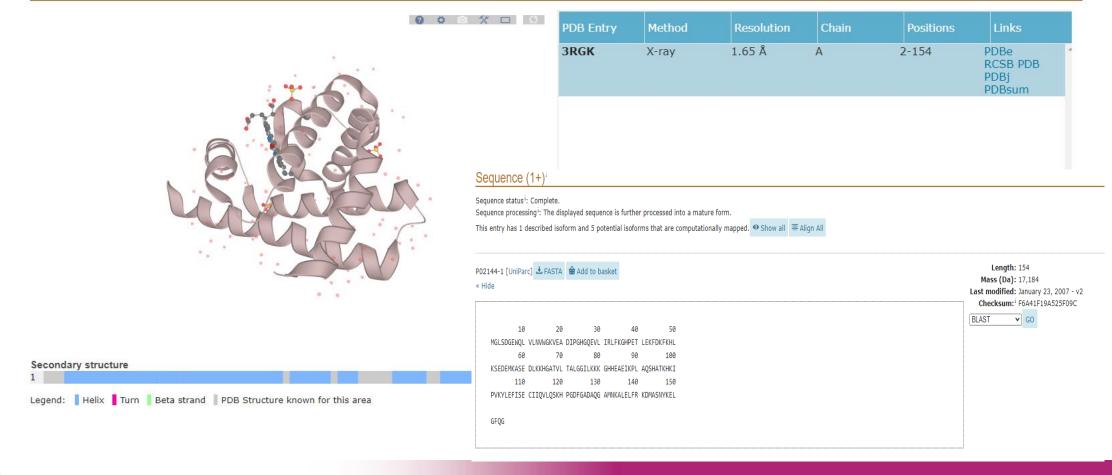
Molecule processing

Feature key	Position(s)	Description	Actions	Graphical view	Length
Initiator methionine i		Removed 2 Publications -			
Chain i (PRO_000053303)	2 - 154	Myoglobin	🎰 Add 🔧 BLAST		153

Amino acid modifications

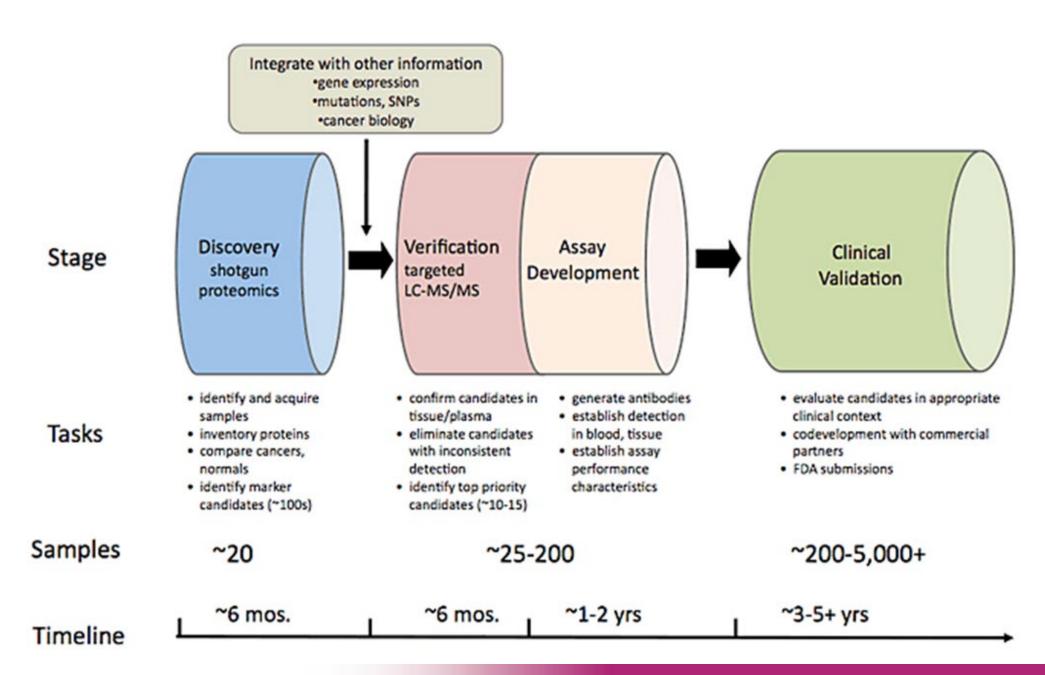
Feature key	Position(s)	Description Actions Section 1. Action 1.	Graphical view	Length	
Modified residue	4	Phosphoserine By similarity		1	ŀ
Modified residue ⁱ	68	Phosphothreonine By similarity -		1	

Structure¹

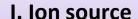


Mass spectrometry





Mass spectrometry



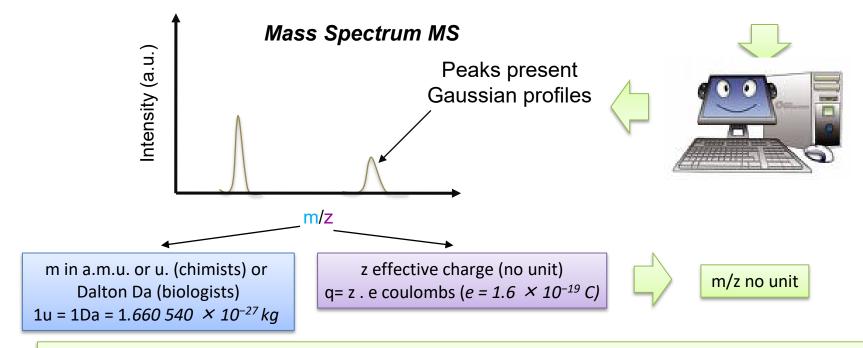
Creation of gaz phase ions

II. Mass Analyzer

Separation of gaz phase ions according to their m/z ration

III. Detector

Detection by Ion/electron conversion or frequencies measurements



Since 1961 the *unified atomic mass* [u.] is defined as 1/12 of the mass of one atom of nuclide 12C which has been assigned to 12 u. exactly by convention

Characteristics of the analyzer

- ✓ Sensitivity
- ✓ LOD (Limit of Detection)
- ✓ Mass range
- ✓ Resolving power (RP)
 - Definition
 - Capacity to separate two peaks
 - Ex: RP= 2000 & M=2000 peaks distant by 1 mass unit are separated (2000/2001)
 - RP= 2000 & M=200 peaks distant by 0.1 mass unit are separated (200/200,1)

 $RP=M/\Delta M$

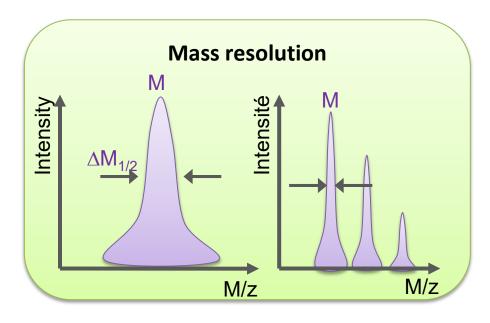
- ✓ Résolution
 - Definition Rs=M/ Δ M_{1/2}
 - M=m/z value of a peak
 - ΔM Peak width at half maximum (FWHM Full Width at Half Maximum)
 - Describe the peak width

• Ex: Quadrupoles R= up to a few 1000's

Time-of-Flight R= up to 30 000

FT-ICR R=up to 1 000 000





Mass accuracy = **exactitude**

$$Accuracy = \left(\frac{m_{exp} - m_{calc}}{m_{calc}}\right) \times 10^6 \ ppm$$

Therorical mass: 400.000

Measured Mass mesurée: 400.003

Difference: 0.003

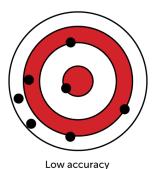
Error: $\frac{0.003}{400.000} \times 10^6 = 7.5 ppm$

Accuracy Accuracy

 m_{calc} m_{exp}

Accuracy & precision

Mass, u



Low precision



High precision



Low precision



High accuracy High precision

Capacité de la MS a détecter des molécules avec une grande différence de masse

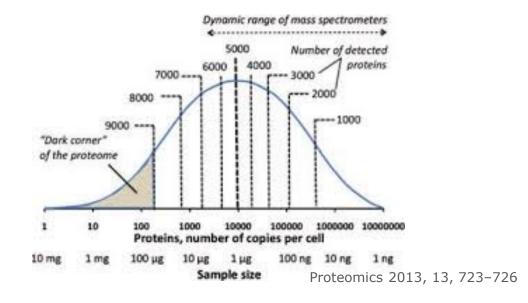
Certaine protéine on une différence d'expression très grande (ordre de magnitude 7) :

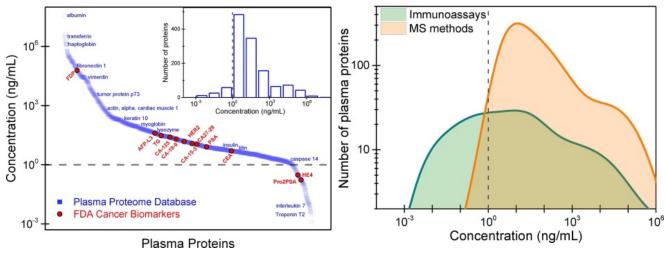
De 1 copie par cellule contre 10 million

La gamme dynamique en MS vas jusqu'à un ordre de magnitude 4 à 5

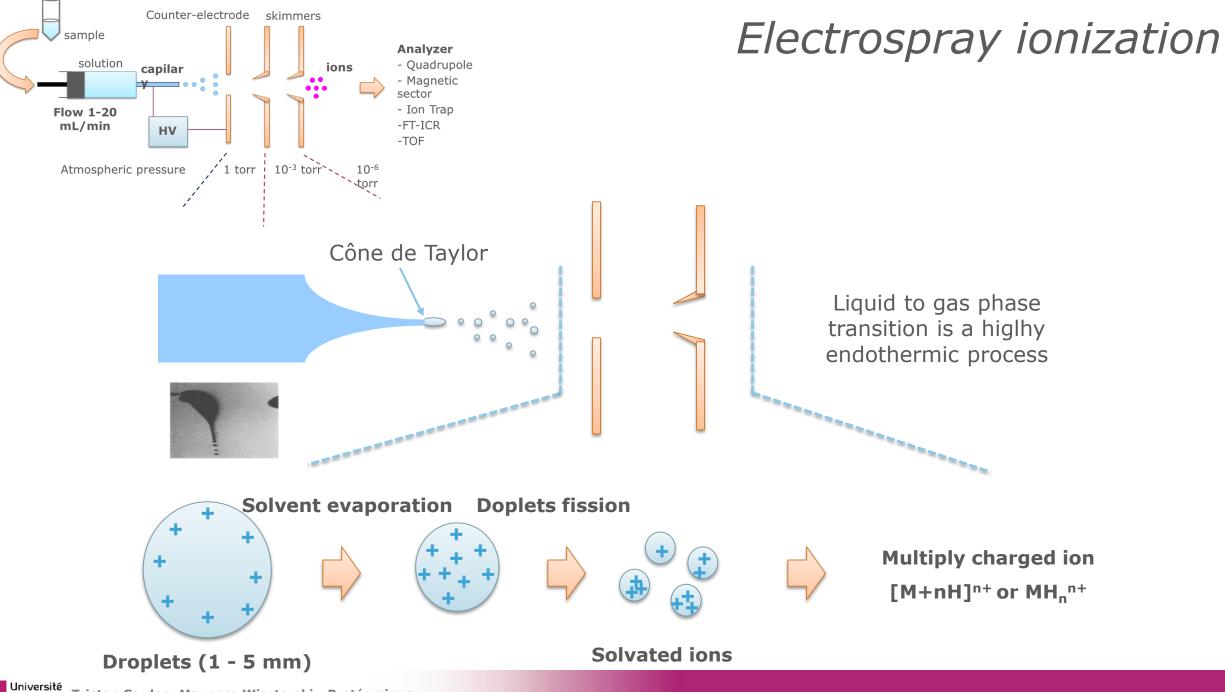
Besoin de séparer les molécules entre elles

La gamme dynamique



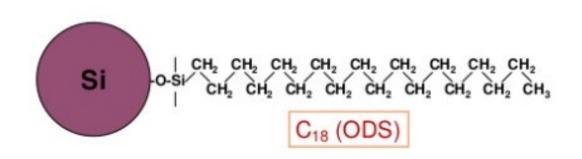


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Chromatographie Liquide

flow of mobile phase mixture of column components (stationary phase) most hydrophobic components interact with the column best least hydrophobic components elute first product elutes most hydrophobic components elute last



MS-based proteomics

MS-based analysis

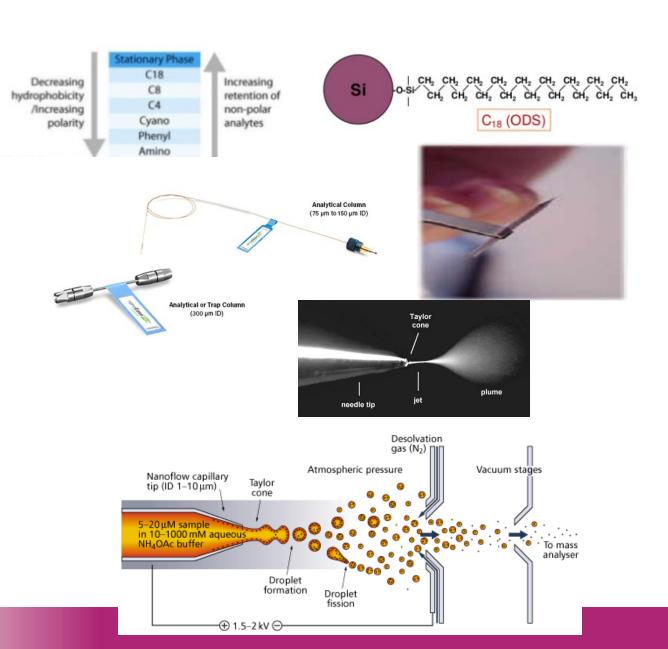
Séparation des peptides par chromatographie liquide couplée à une source nanoESI

Colonne en phase inverse C18 de 5cm à >1m

Utilisation de **nano débit** « nanoflow » (300 nanolitre/minute)

Chromatographie spécialisée (High pressure) (HPLC or uHPLC)

élution par gradient d'Acétonitrile



Identification protéique nécessite des instruments performants

Dont dépend « l'accuracy » et la précision de mesure

L'efficacité de fragmentation

La stratégie MS/MS utilisable :

- DDA
- DIA
- Ciblé...







