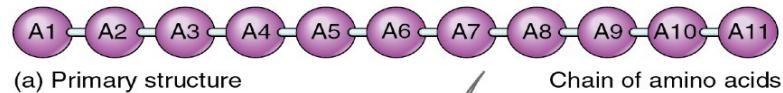


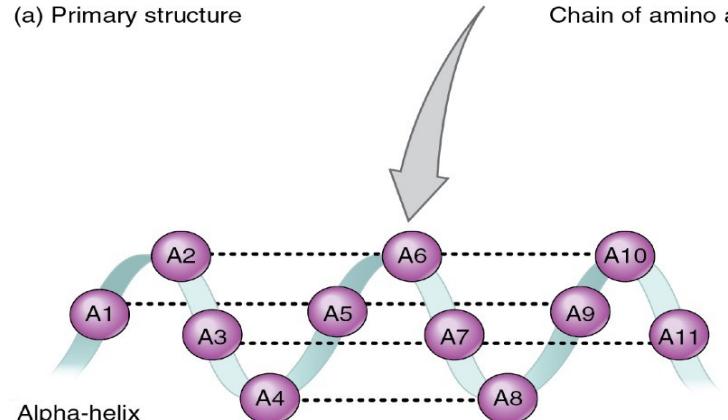
TMT/iTRAQ Quantitative Proteomics

By John Lombardino and Luke Profio

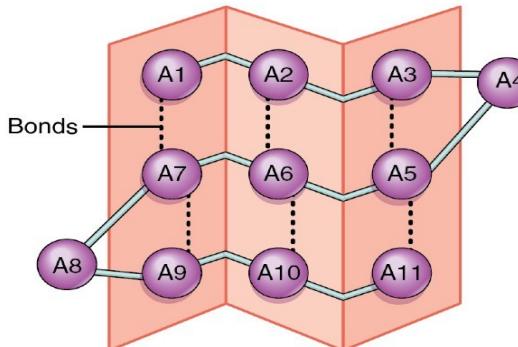
Overview: Why is protein structure important?



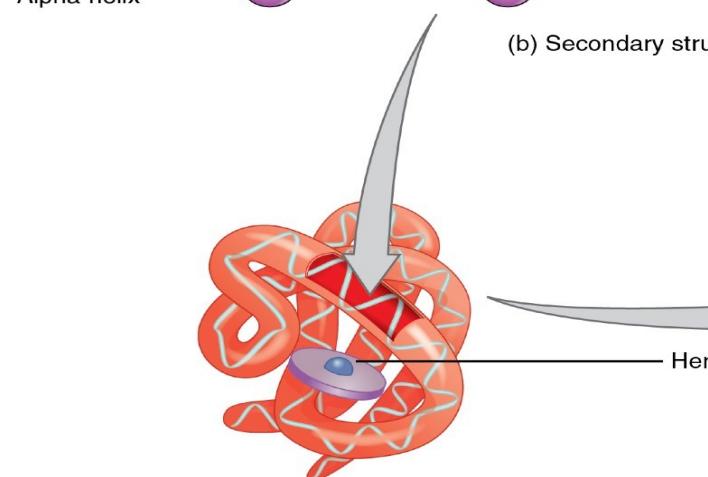
<https://socratic.org/questions/structurally-how-does-a-polysaccharide-differ-from-a-polypeptide>



OR

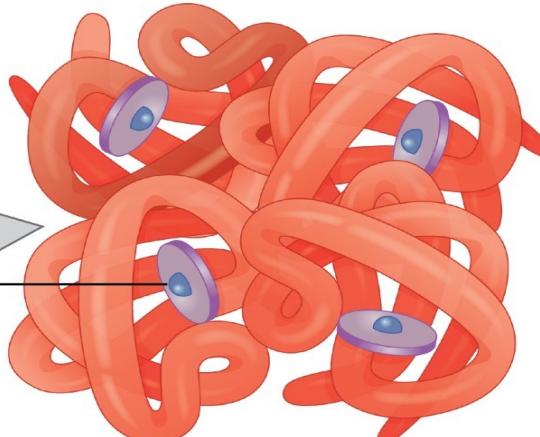


(b) Secondary structure (pleated sheet)



(d) Quaternary structure

Hemoglobin
(globular protein)



Protein structures are the basic units of cellular and molecular work.

What is proteomics?

Genomics: what could possibly happen

DNA

mRNA

Transcriptomics: what is actually happening

mRNA

Proteomics: what actually happens

Protein



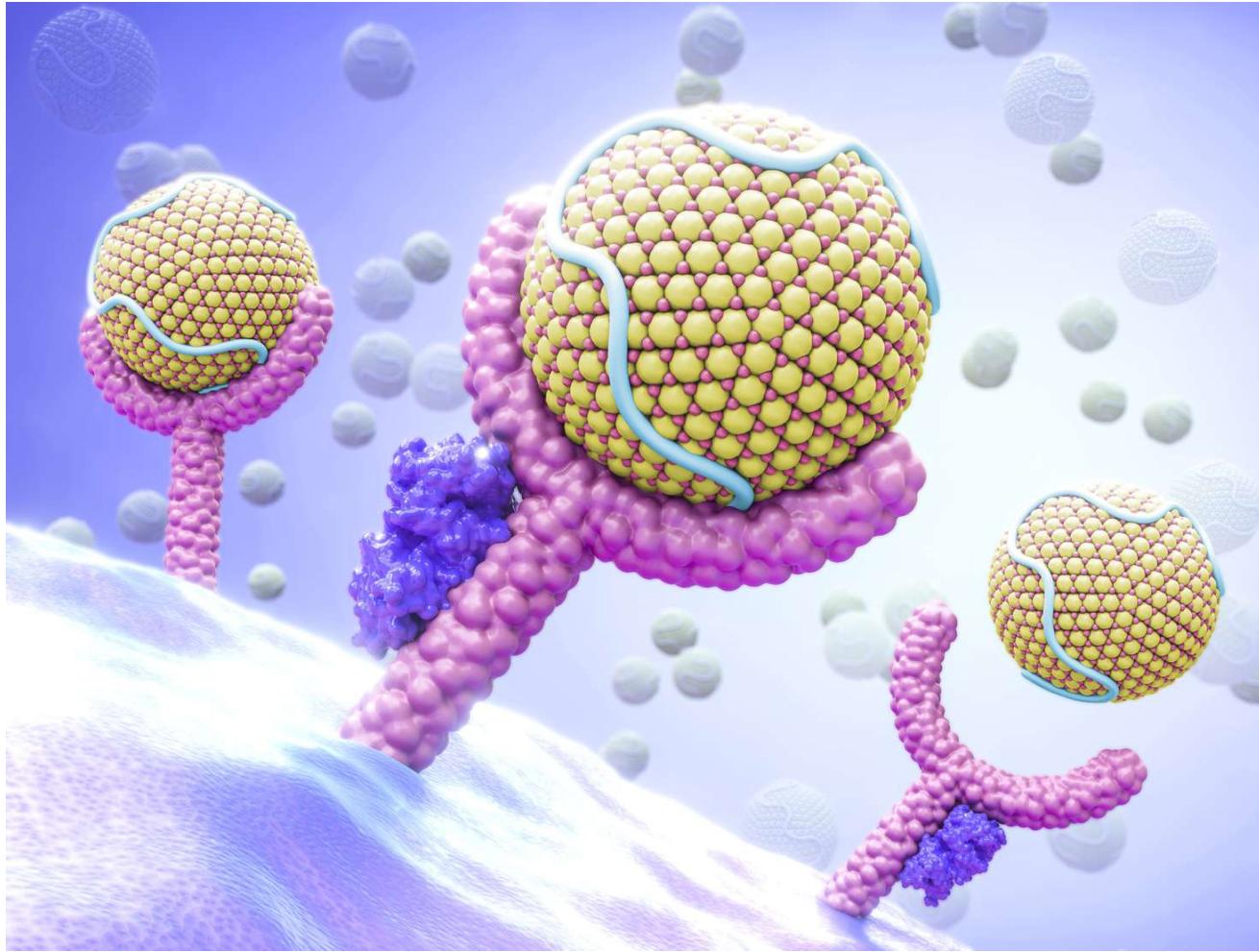
What is quantitative proteomics?



<http://sneezetoronto.com/cortest/clinical-operations/high-throughput-screening/>

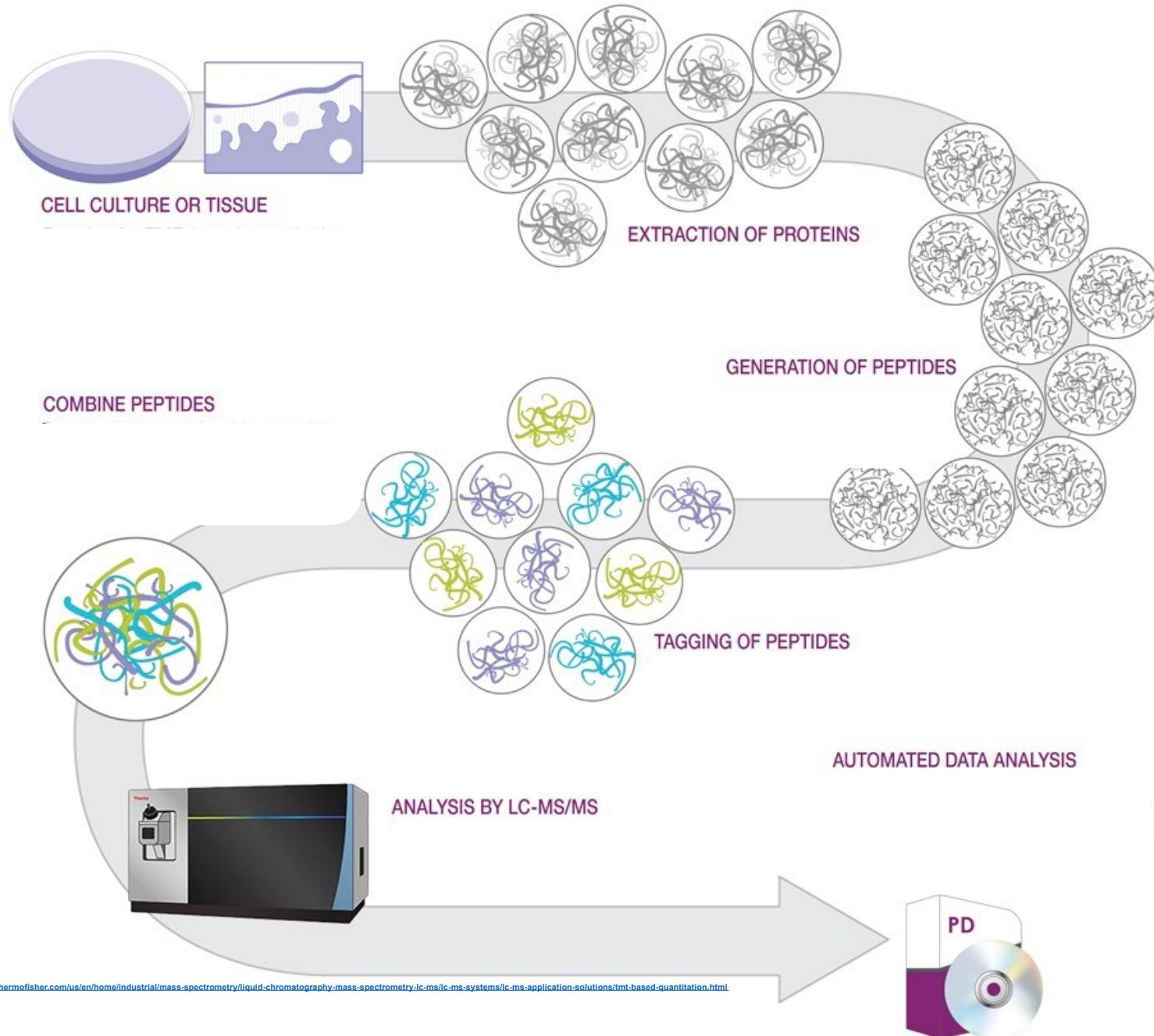
Quantitative proteomics is an analytical chemistry technique that determines the amount of the proteome's proteins in a variety of contexts.

Why is quantitative proteomics important?

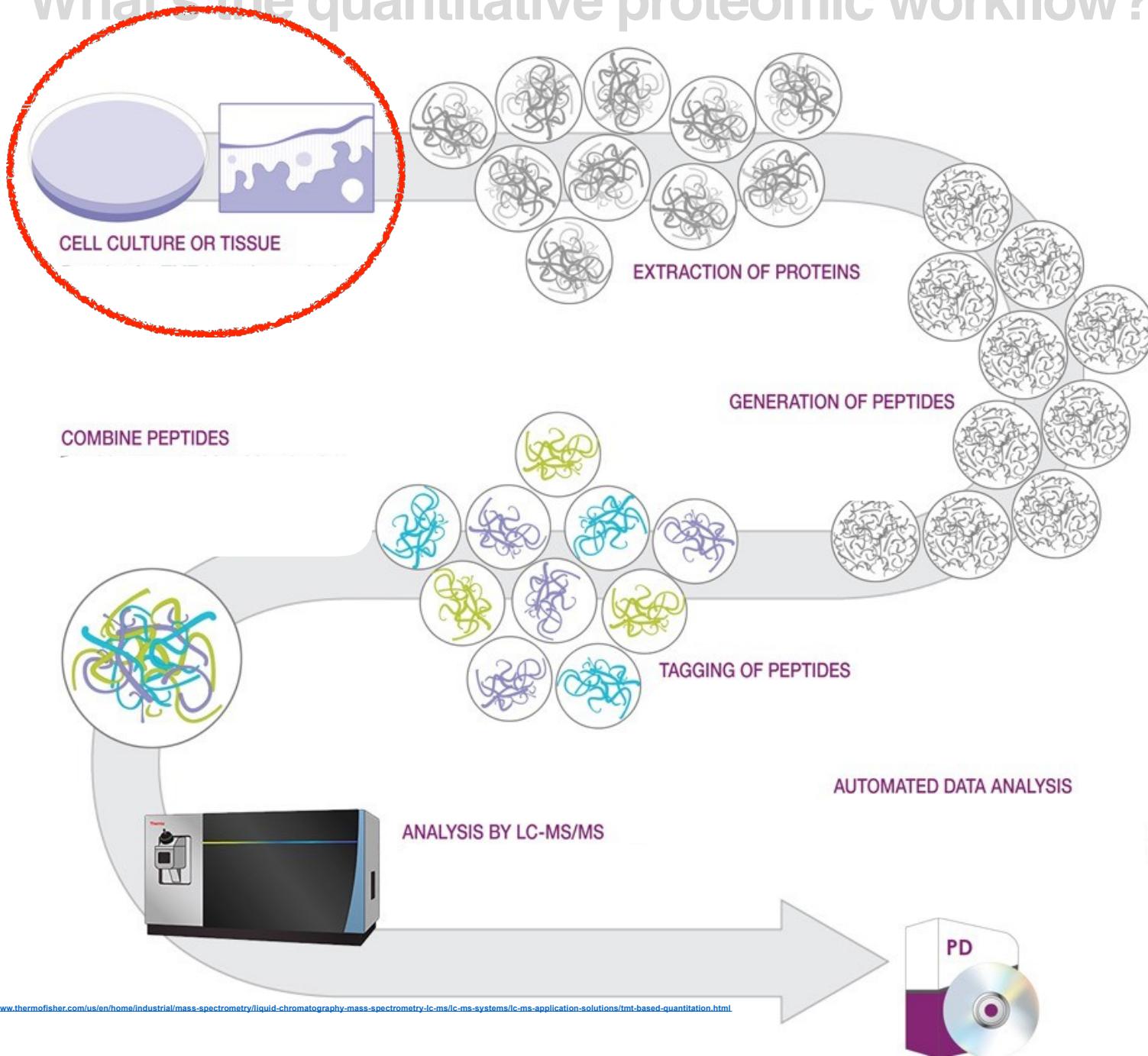


Quantitative proteomics enables both the *identity* and *quantification* of proteins essential to cellular and molecular mechanisms.

What's the quantitative proteomic workflow?

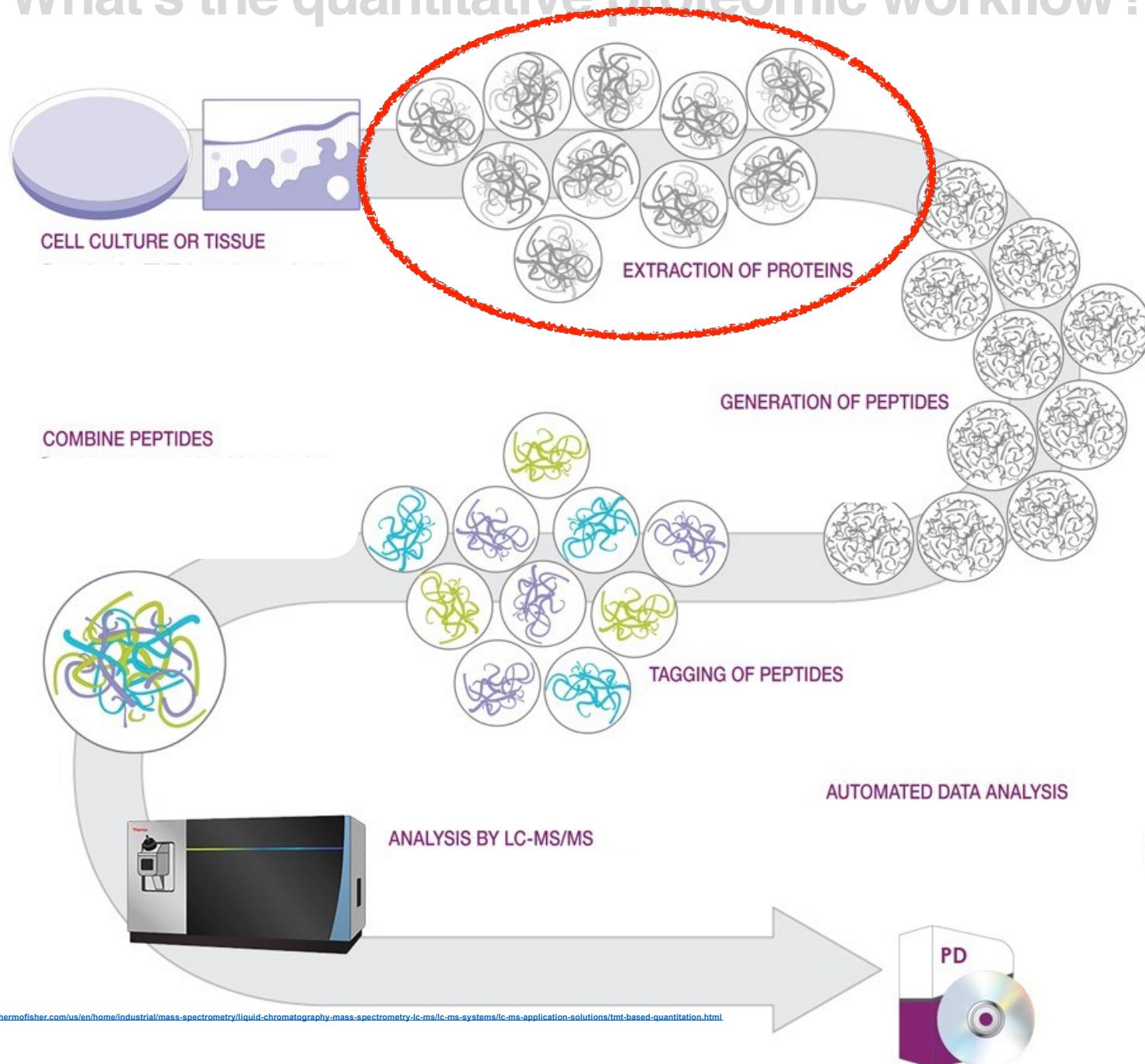


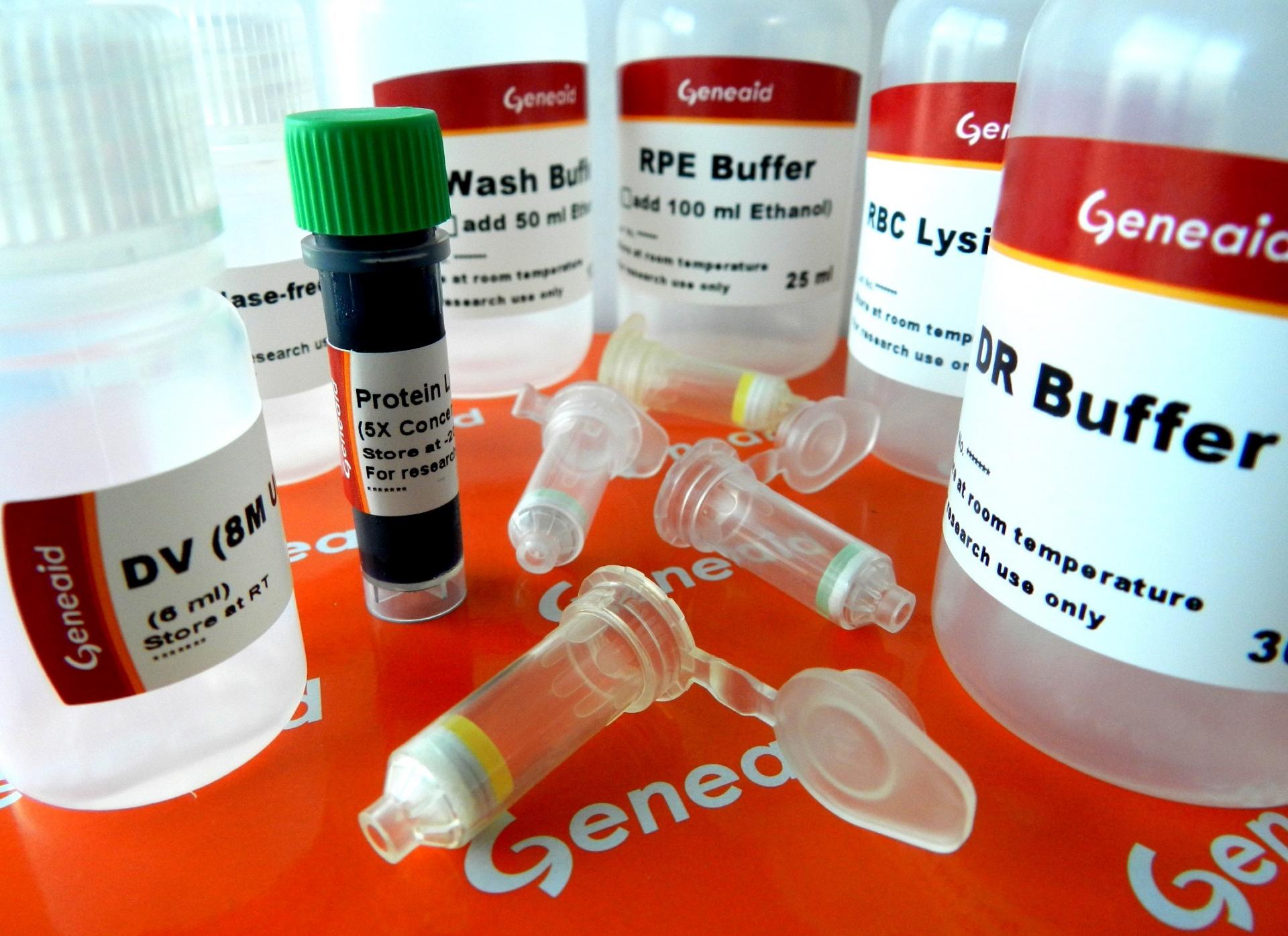
What's the quantitative proteomic workflow?



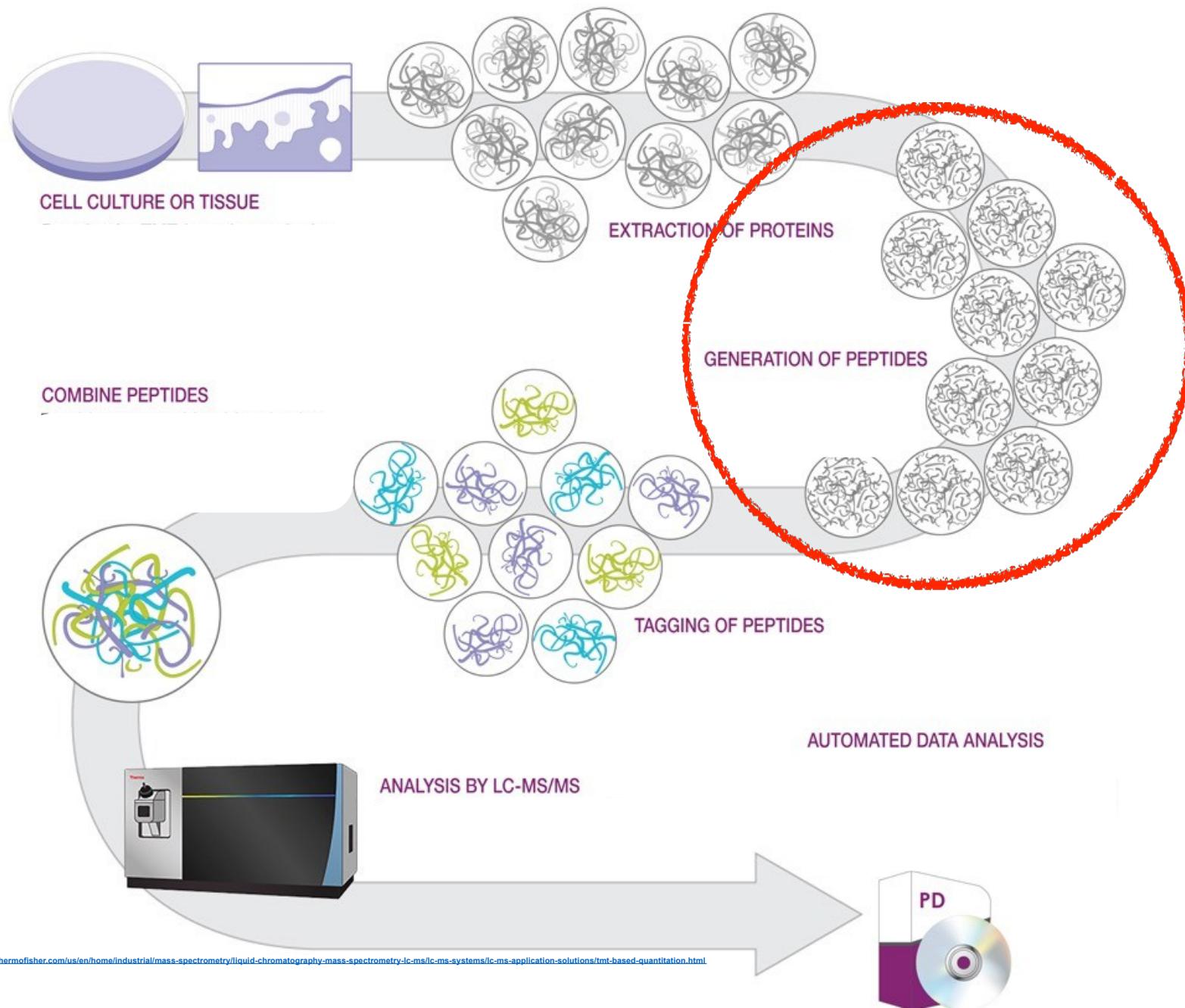


What's the quantitative proteomic workflow?



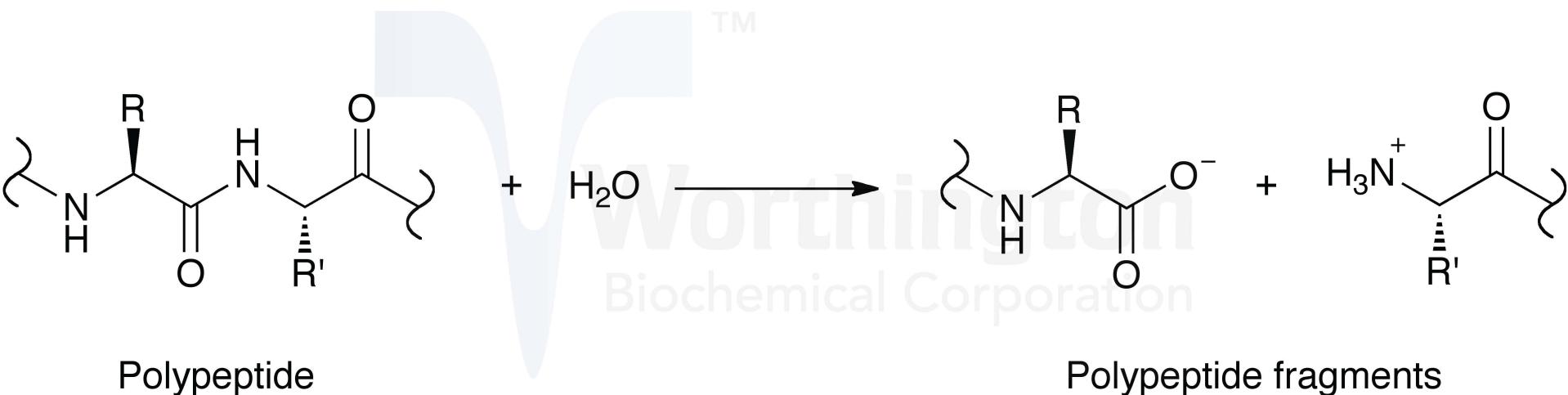


What's the quantitative proteomic workflow?



Where does **trypsin** cut proteins?

Trypsin



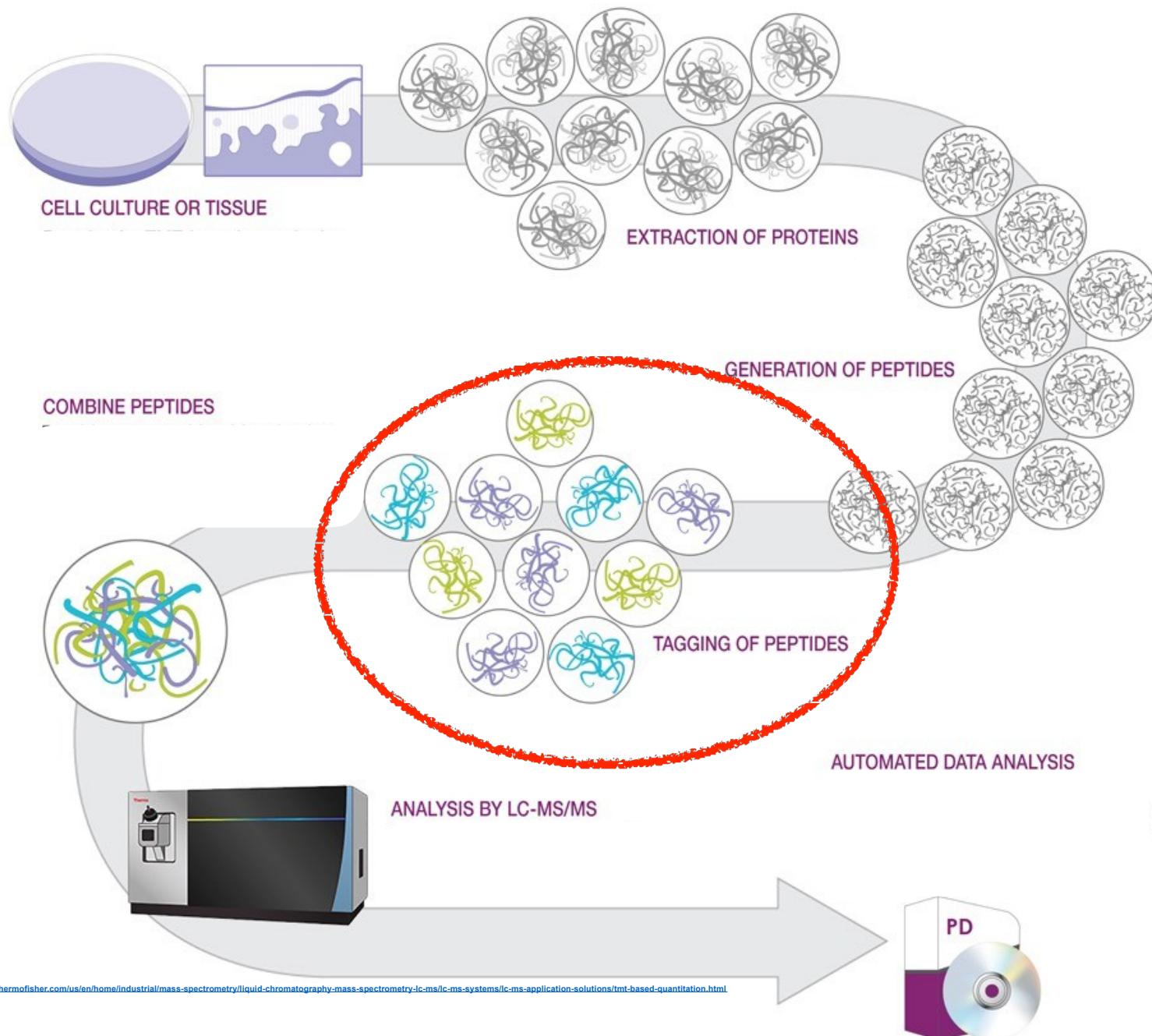
Polypeptide

$\text{R} = \text{Arg and Lys}$

Polypeptide fragments

Trypsin is a serine protease

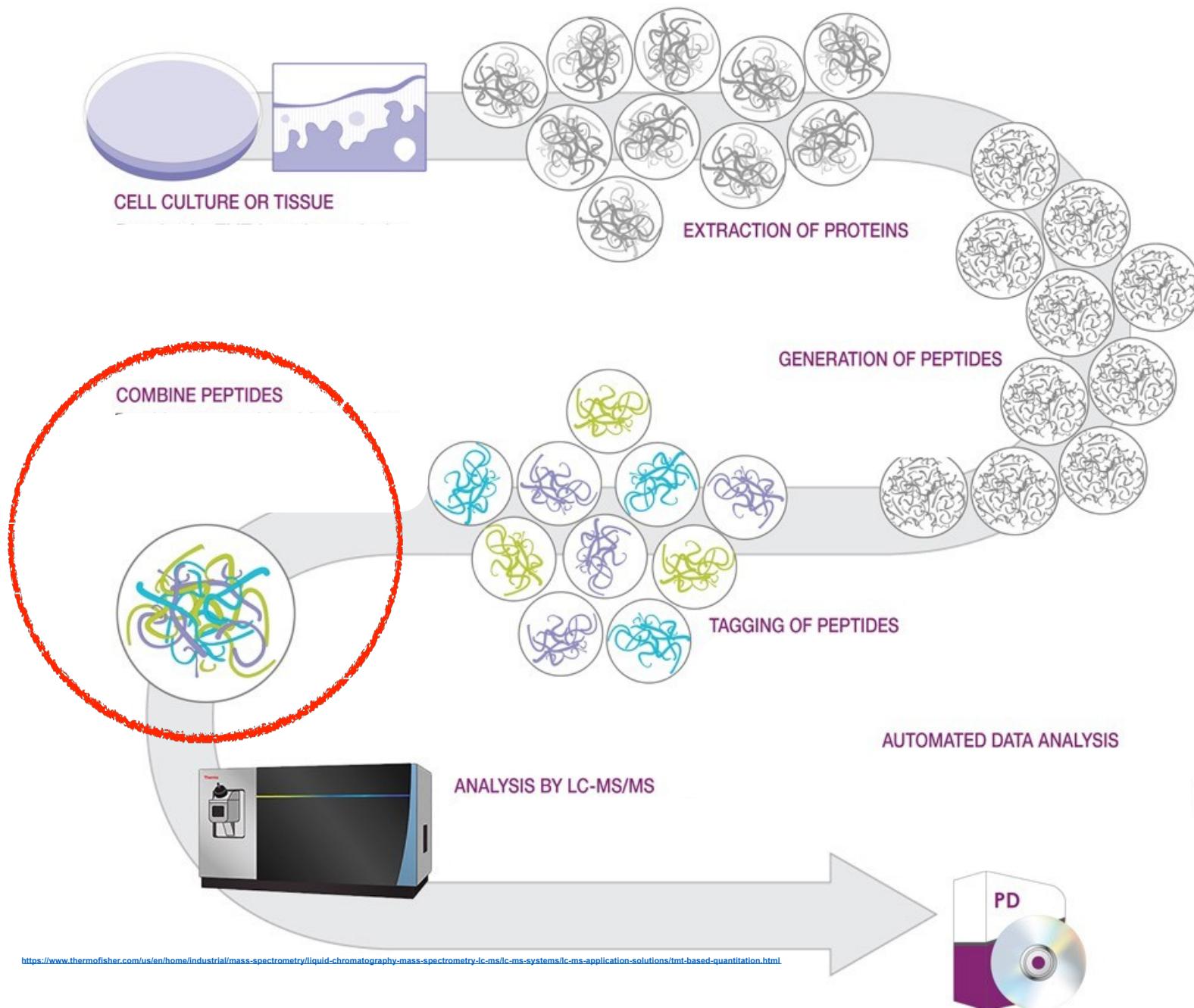
What's the quantitative proteomic workflow?



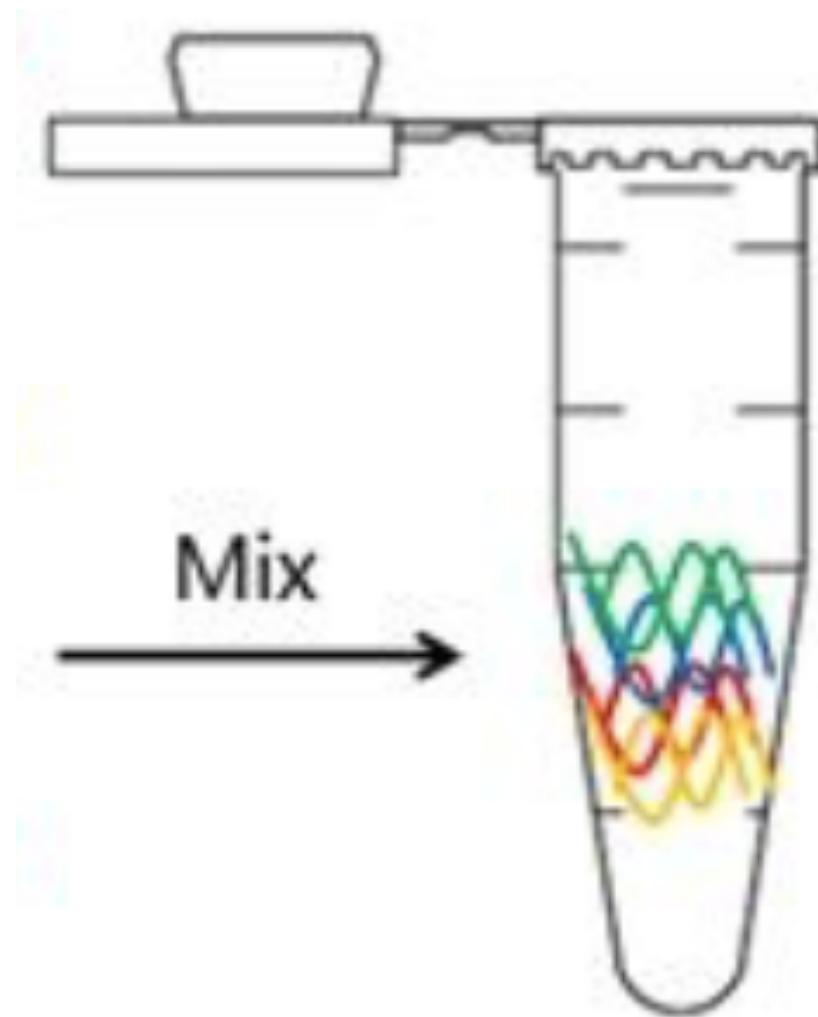
What might a tag look like?



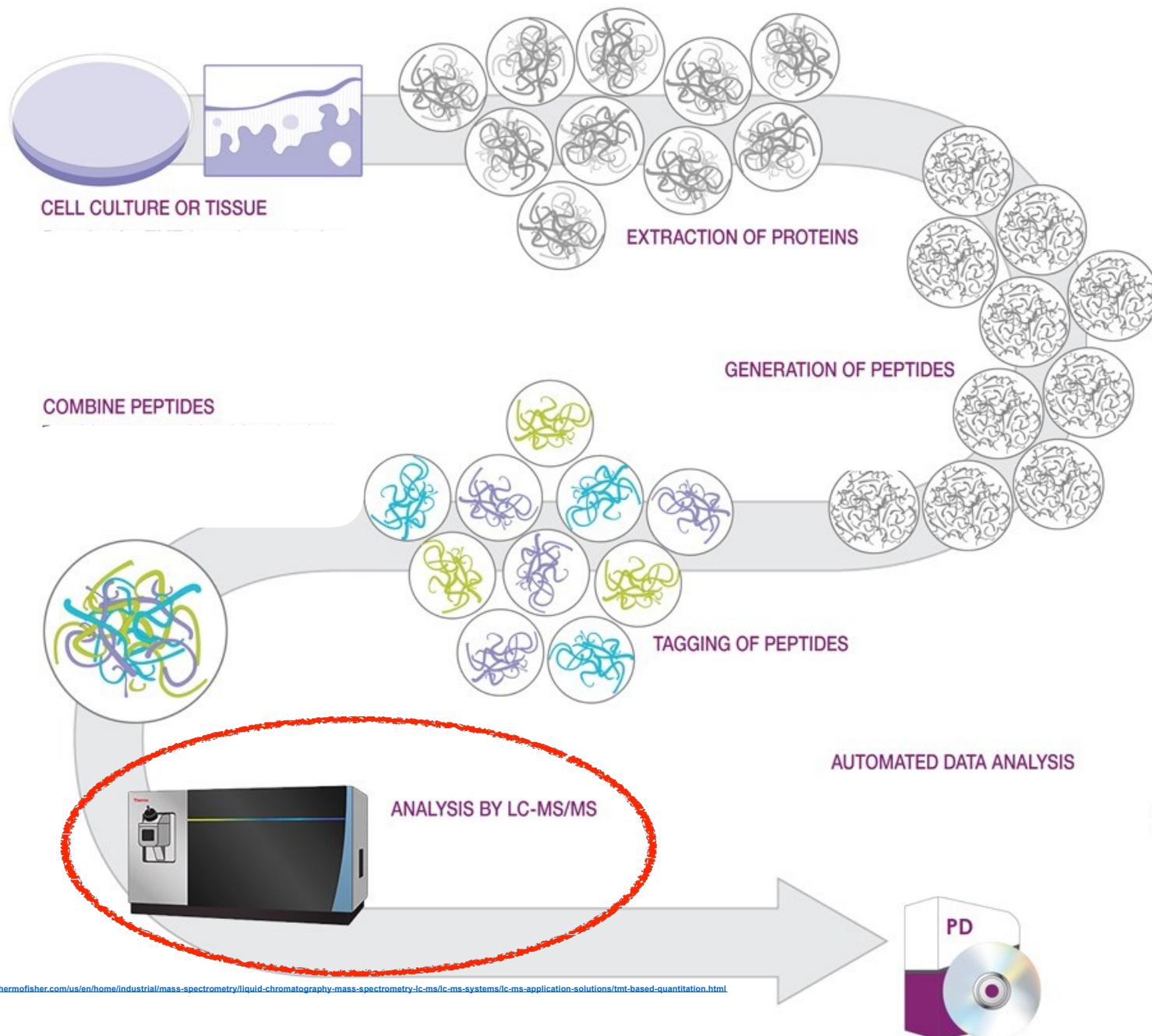
What's the quantitative proteomic workflow?



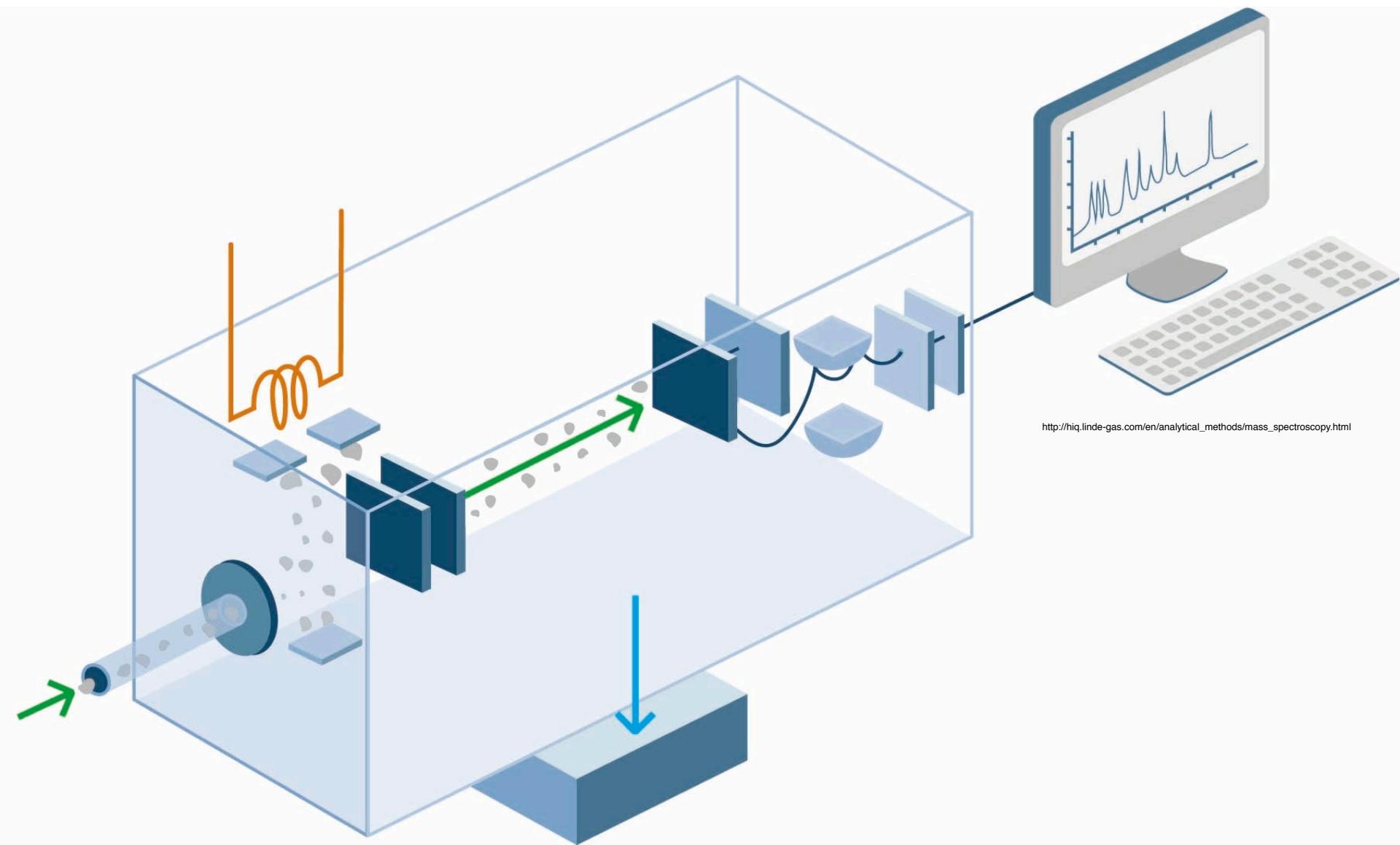
How are tags mixed within a treatment sample?



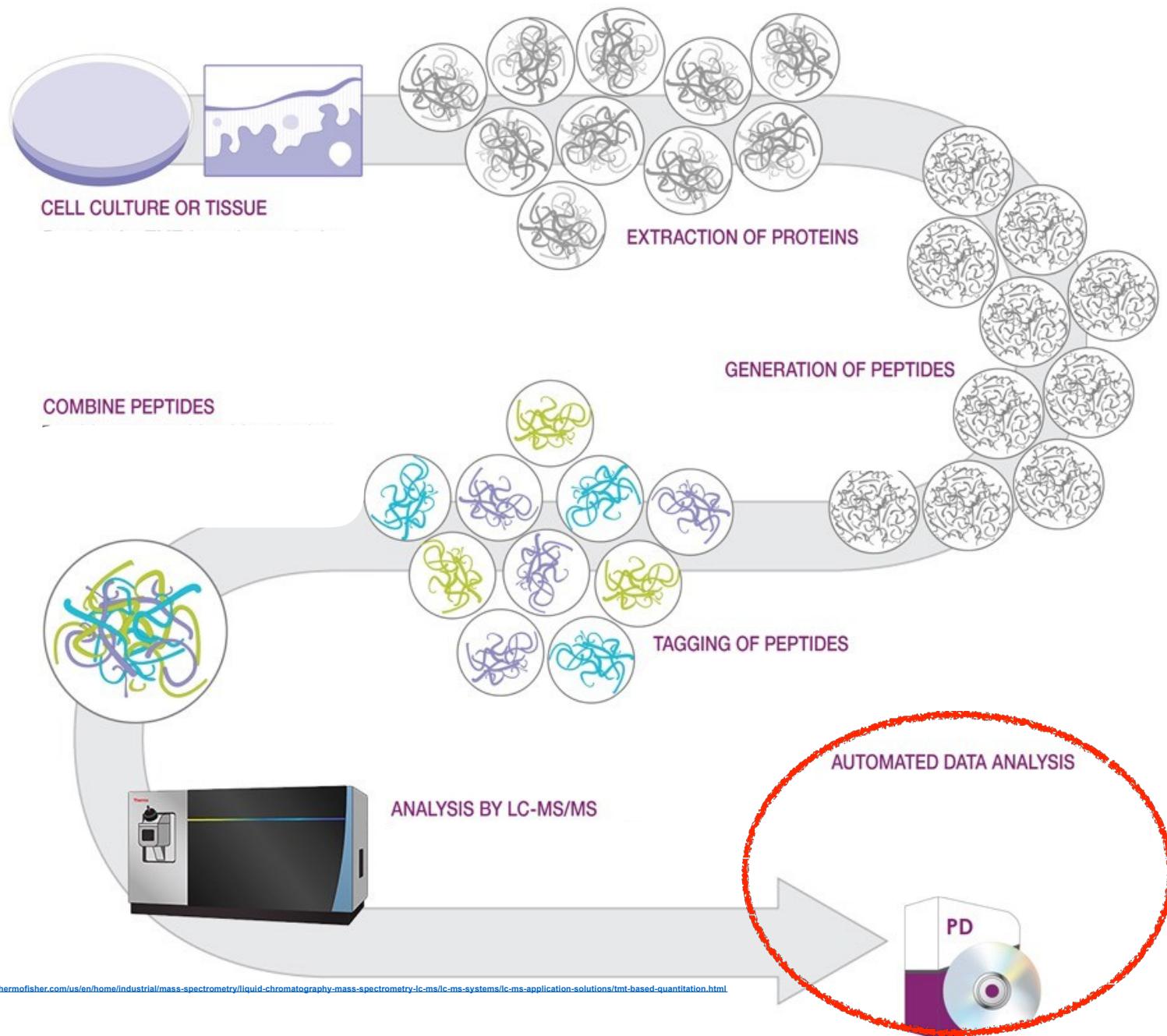
What's the quantitative proteomic workflow?



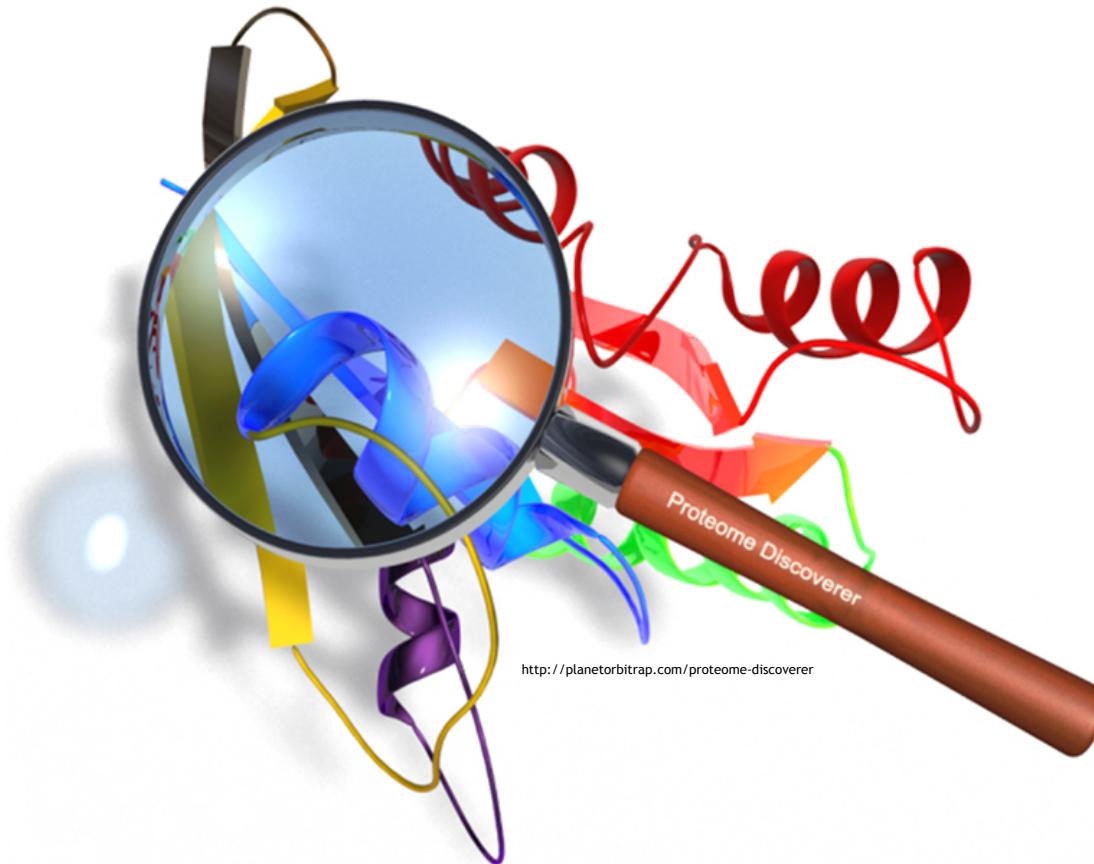
Overview: Mass Spectrometry



What's the quantitative proteomic workflow?



What are the automated data analysis programs?



Tools like **Proteome Discoverer** run mass-to-charge ratios through algorithms to quantify identified proteins.

How does a Proteome Discoverer output look like?

The image shows a screenshot of the Thermo Proteome Discoverer 1.3.0.330 software interface. The main window displays a table of search results for the file "HCD-TMT-3-4-11_run16-03.d". The table has columns for Proteins, Peptides, Search Input, Result Filters, Peptide Confidence, Search Summary, and Quantification Summary. The "Quantification Summary" section is highlighted with a red oval and labeled "Quantification". The "Search Summary" section is highlighted with a pink oval and labeled "Identification". Below the table, there are three graphs showing peptide ratio distributions for different proteins. A yellow oval highlights these graphs and is labeled "Graphs".

Identification

Quantification

Graphs

Proteins	Peptides	Search Input	Result Filters	Peptide Confidence	Search Summary	Quantification Summary								
Accession	Description				Score	Coverage	# Proteins	# Unique Peptides	# Peptides	# PSMs	129126	127/126	127/126 Count	127/126 Variability [%]
1 125996	ALPHA-LACTALBUMIN PRECURSOR (LACTOSE SYNTHASE)				69.84	48.99 %	1	9	9	39	8.999	27		18.
115646	Alpha-S1 casein precursor				321.46	50.93 %	1	13	13	124	7.60	84		29.
3 914117	cytochrome c [horses, heart, Peptide, 104 aa] [MASS...]				75.50	59.62 %	1	9	9	40	8.999	29		15.
4 115660	BETA CASEIN PRECURSOR				58.12	32.14 %	1	8	8	38	7.687	27		39.
5 E2754	Beta-lactoglobulin OS=Bos taurus GN=LG6 PE=1 SV=3 ...				148.70	54 %	1	13	13	72	8.757	50		20.
6 C1523	CARBOYL-NH2-PEPTIDE II (CARBONATE DEHYDROGENASE II)				124.45	50.81 %	12	12	12	60	7.19	48		27.
7 1.691	GLUTALDHYD 3-HYDROXY-3-METHYLGLUTARIC ACID				145.12	55.55 %	1	24	24	11	8.446	68		26.
8 P00698	Lysosome C OS=Gallus gallus GN=LYZ PE=1 SV=1 - [LYS...]				132.41	66.67 %	1	9	9	49	8.772	33		21.
9 70561	myoglobin - horse				134.16	62.09 %	1	13	13	64	8.738	54		20.
10 129293	OVALBUMIN (PLAKALBUMIN) (ALLERGEN GAL D 2) (GAL)				264.36	50.36 %	1	20	20	103	8.325	68		32.
11 P02787	Serotransferrin OS=Homo sapiens GN=TF PE=1 SV=3 ...				528.67	70.55 %	1	56	56	227	8.525	164		23.
A3 PS/Peptide Ambiguity	Sequence	# PSMs	# Proteins	# Protein Groups	Protein Group Accessions	Modifications	RT [min]	& Score	& Cn	q-Value	PEP	/	Probability	
1 Unambiguous	QWPSHTVVAR	2	1	1	P02787	N-Term(TMT6plex); C2(Car...	31.71	1.00	0.0000	0	4.24e-05	/	122.06	
2 Unambiguous	eDPQTFLYAAVWk	6	1	1	P02787	N-Term(TMT6plex); K14(T...	31.92	1.00	0.0000	0	6.28e-05	/	76.98	
3 Unambiguous	eDLIWELLNQAQEHFGk	1	1	1	P02787	N-Term(TMT6plex); K17(T...	96.22	1.00	0.0000	0	7.45e-05	/	119.33	
4 Unambiguous	hSTIFENLANK	6	1	1	P02787	N-Term(TMT6plex); K11(T...	46.77	1.00	0.0000	0	0.000104	/	91.06	
5 Unambiguous	IEcVSAETTDcIak	7	1	1	P02787	N-Term(TMT6plex); C2(Car...	50.44	1.00	0.0000	0	0.000345	/	96.24	

Peptide Ratio Distributions

HCD-TMT-3-4-11_run16-03.d

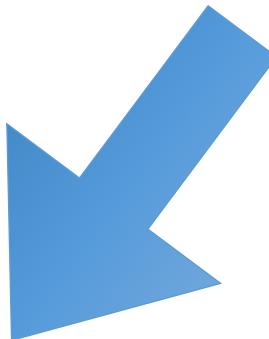
P02787: Serotransferrin OS=Homo sapiens GN=TF PE=1 SV=3 - [TRFE_HUMAN]

Intensity [counts] (10⁶)

RT: 48.68
AA: 1235768046
AH: 52650583

m/z=578.03912 Da, Tol.=0.3 Da, ?RTm=48.27-49.27 min

What are two types of quantitative proteomics?



iTRAQ

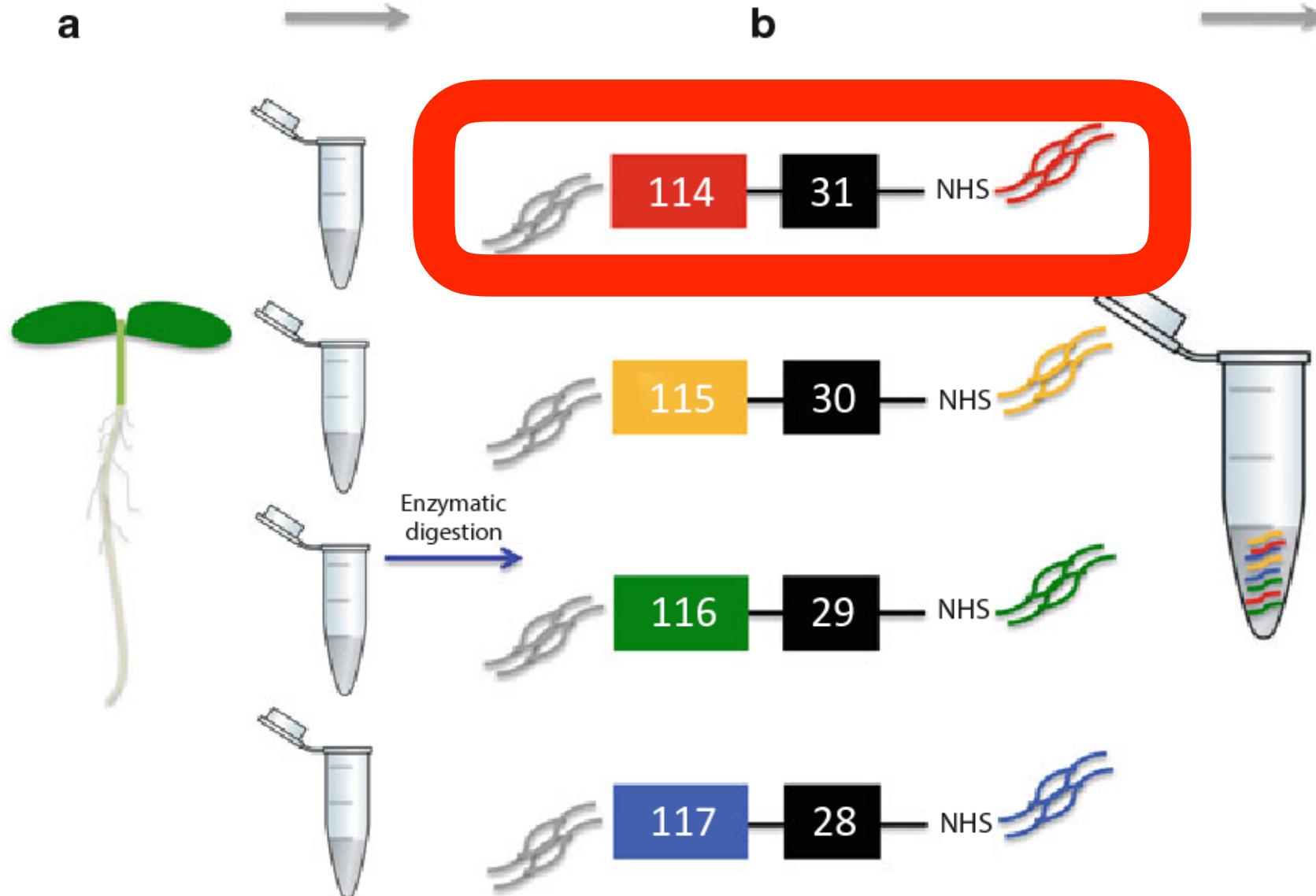
TMT

What makes a tagging reagent **isobaric**?



Chemical tag groups with identical masses

What is iTRAQ?

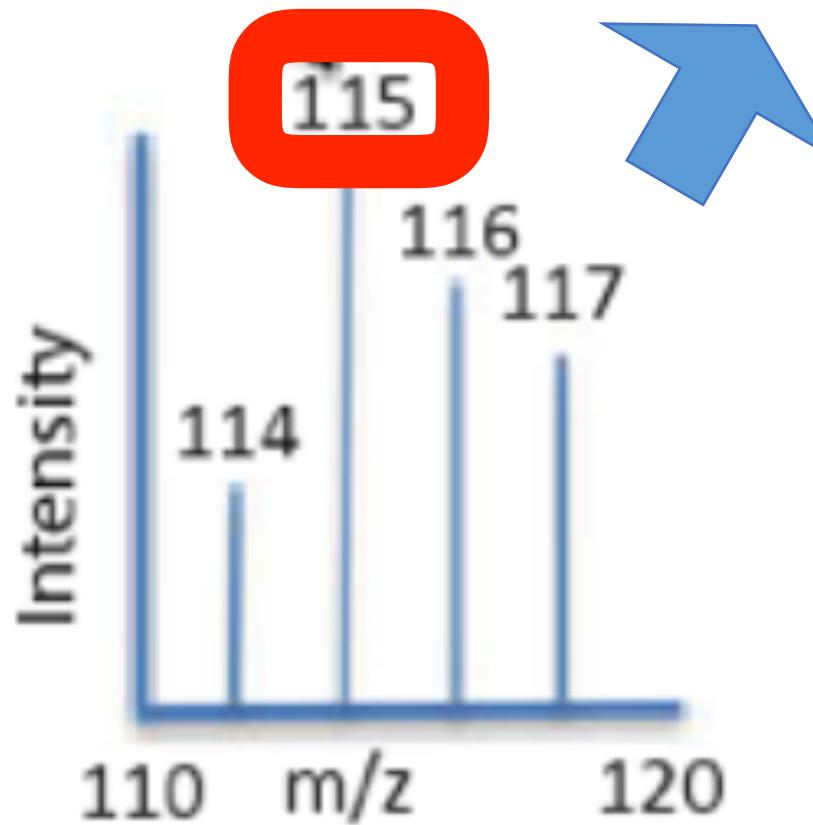
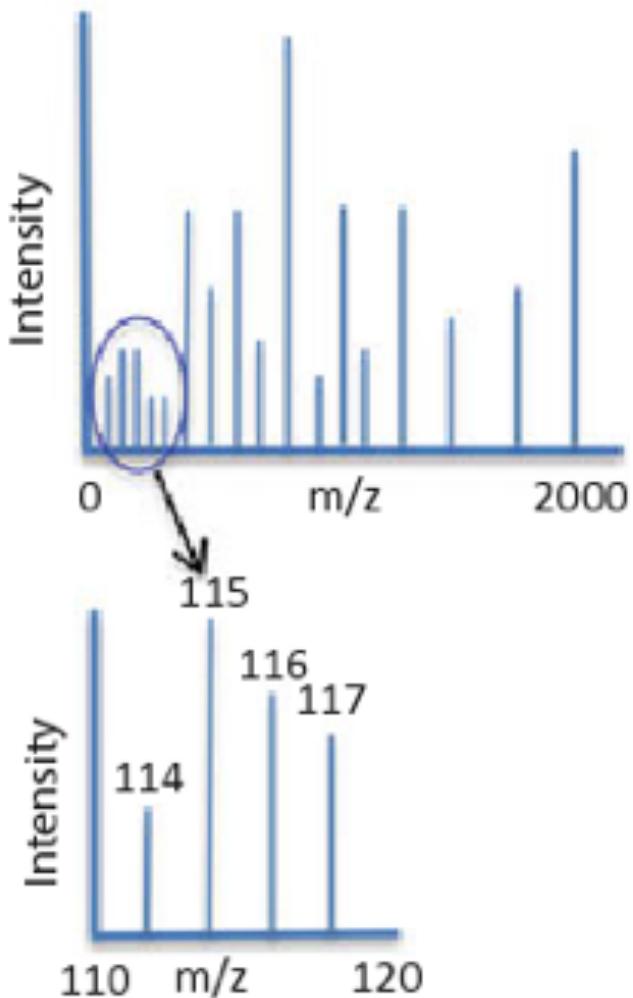


Isobaric tags for relative and absolute quantification

What is iTRAQ?

c

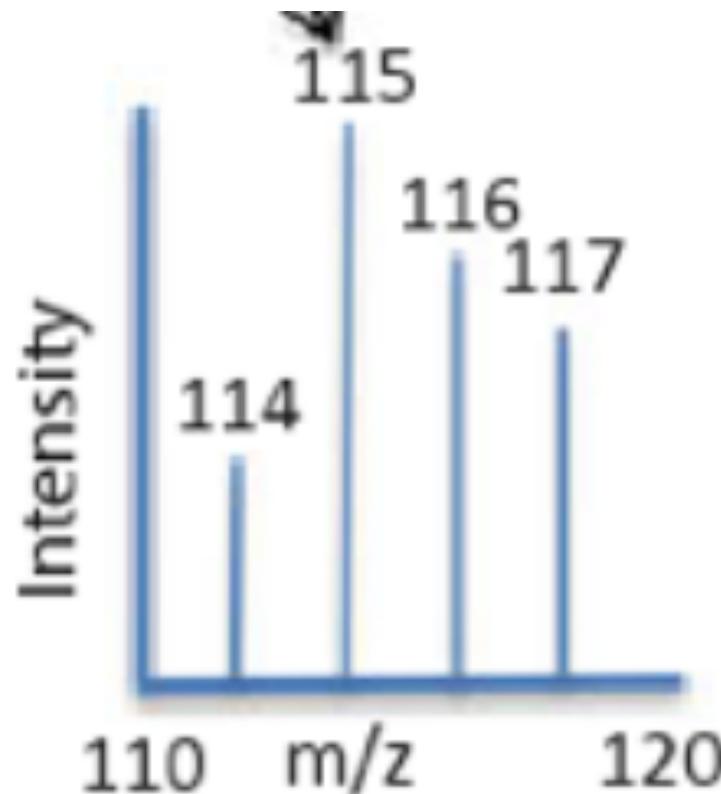
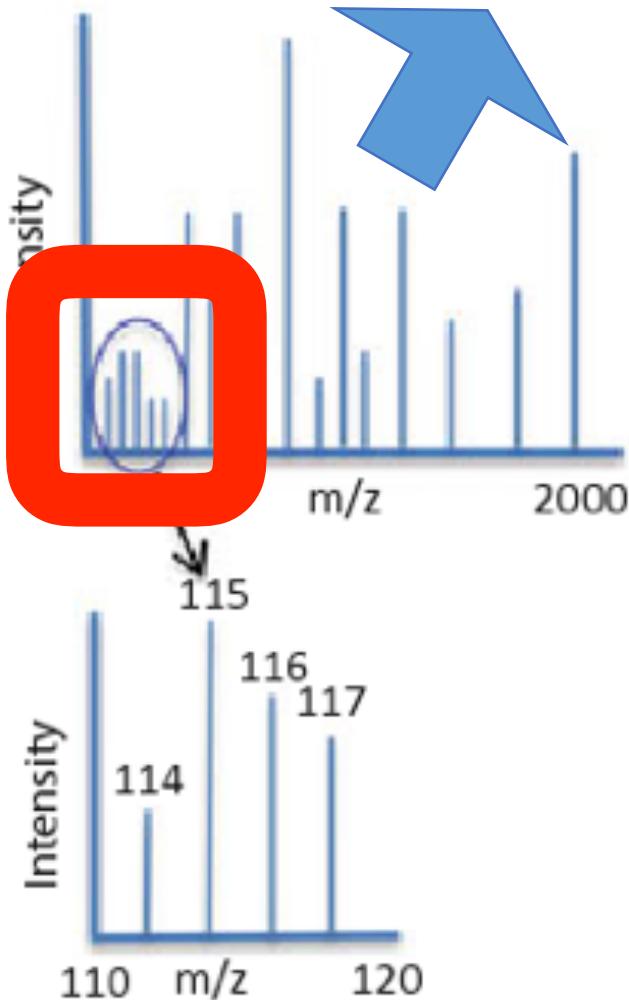
Quantification of identified protein



What is iTRAQ?

c

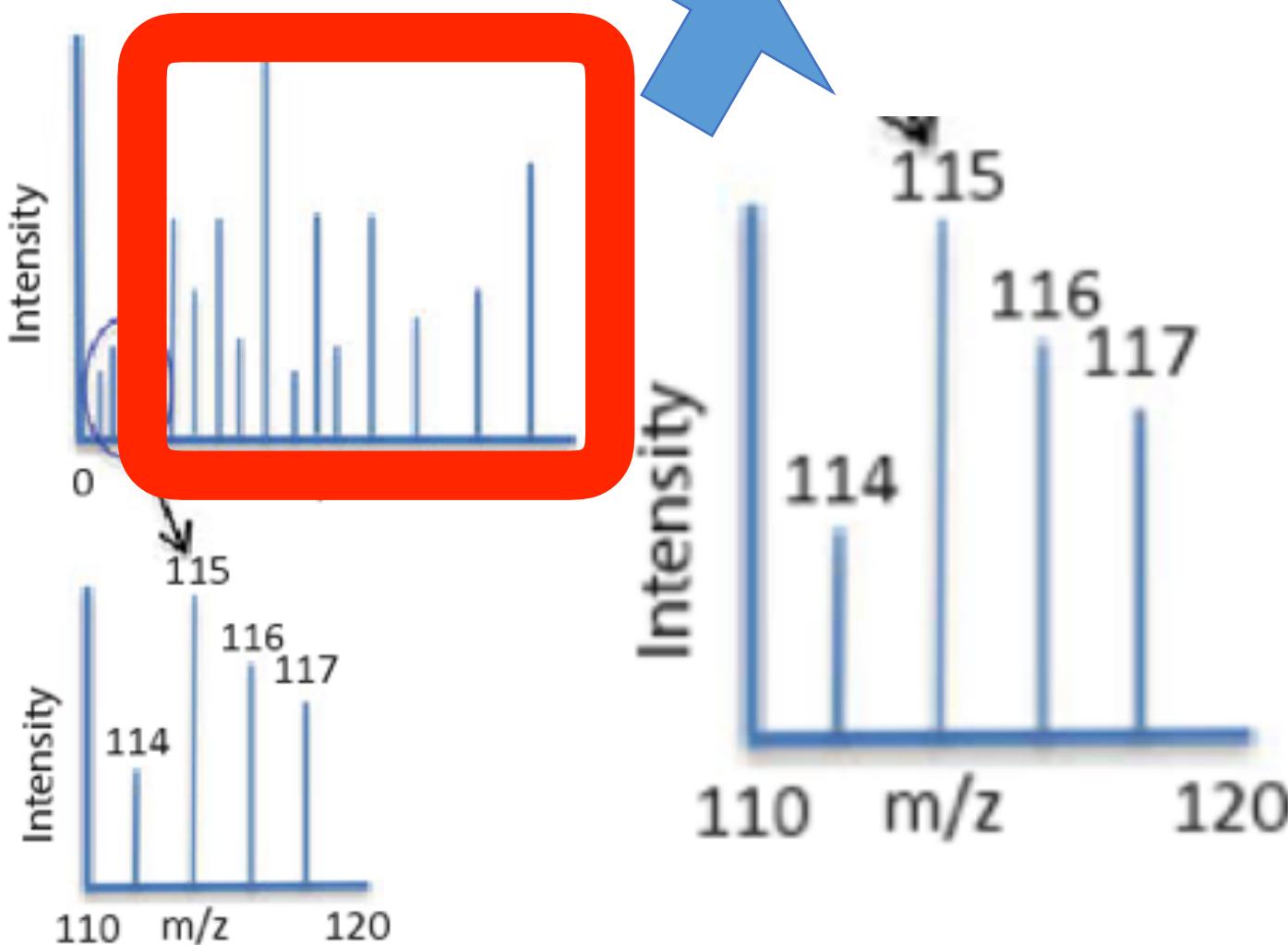
All tags



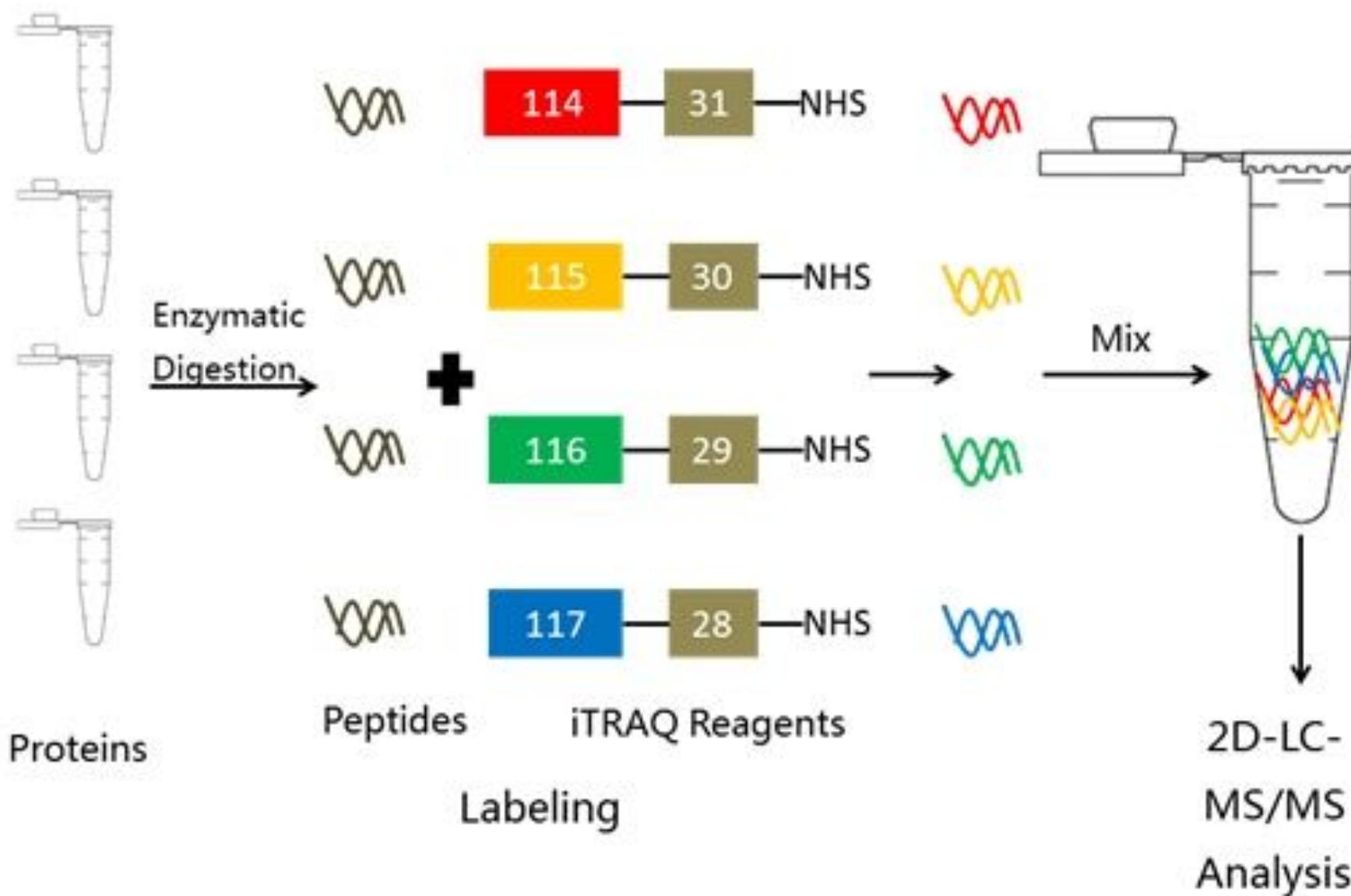
What is iTRAQ?

c

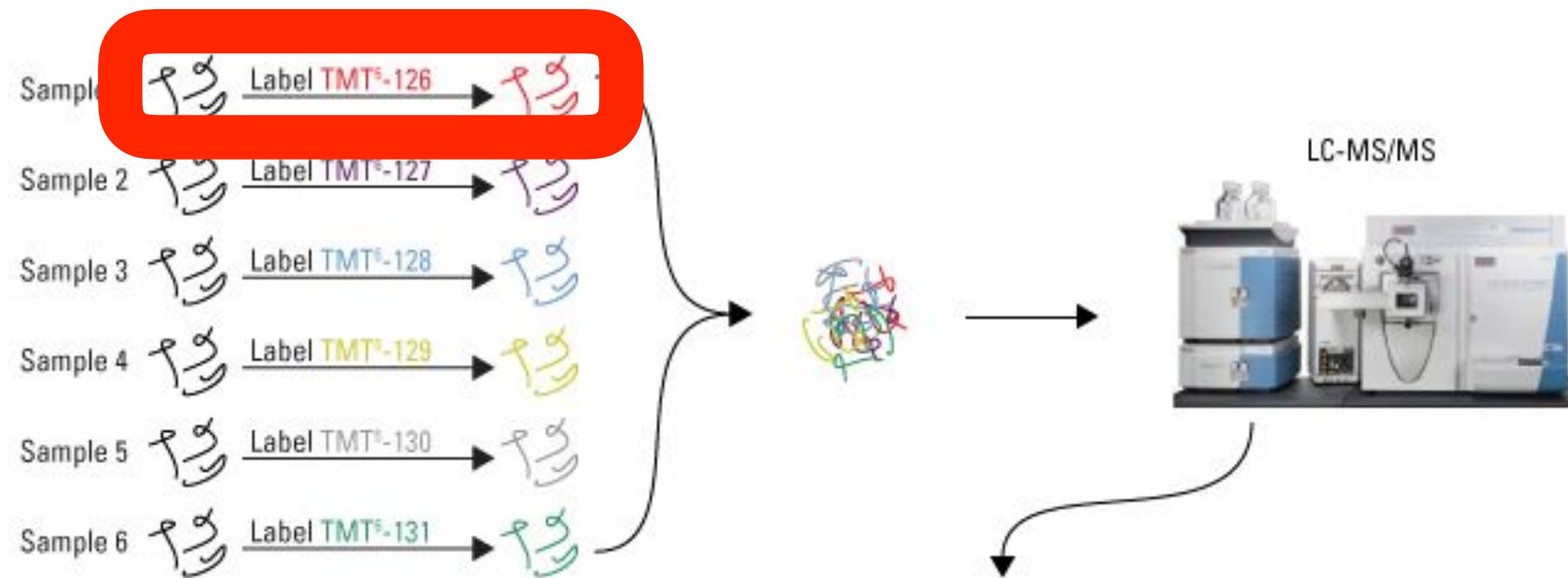
Protein identification



What's the iTRAQ workflow?

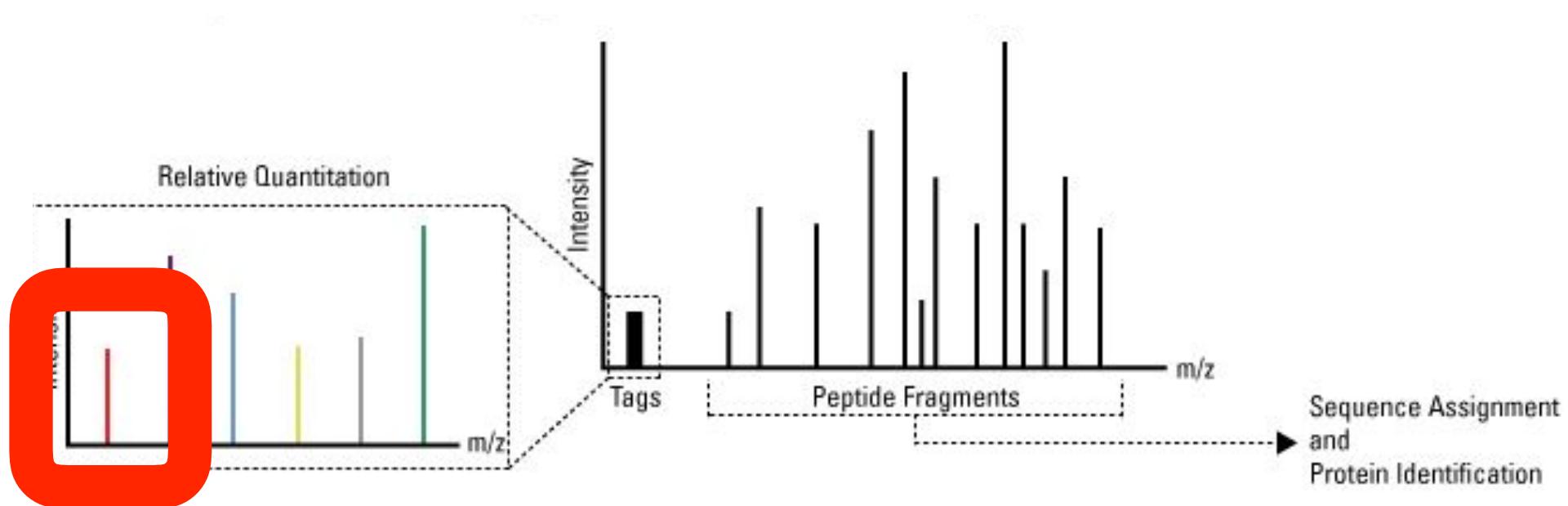


What is the TMT workflow?

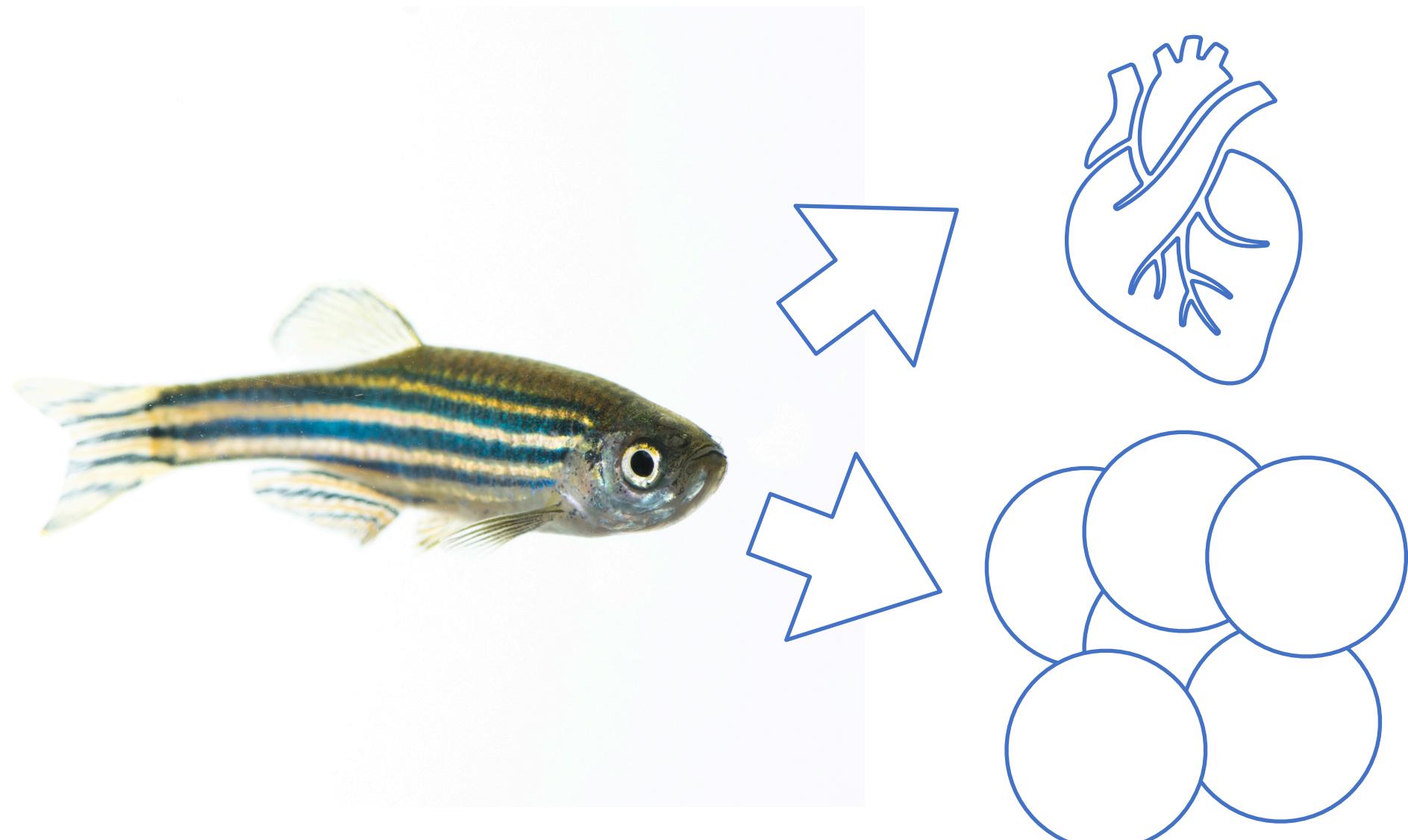


Tandem mass tagging

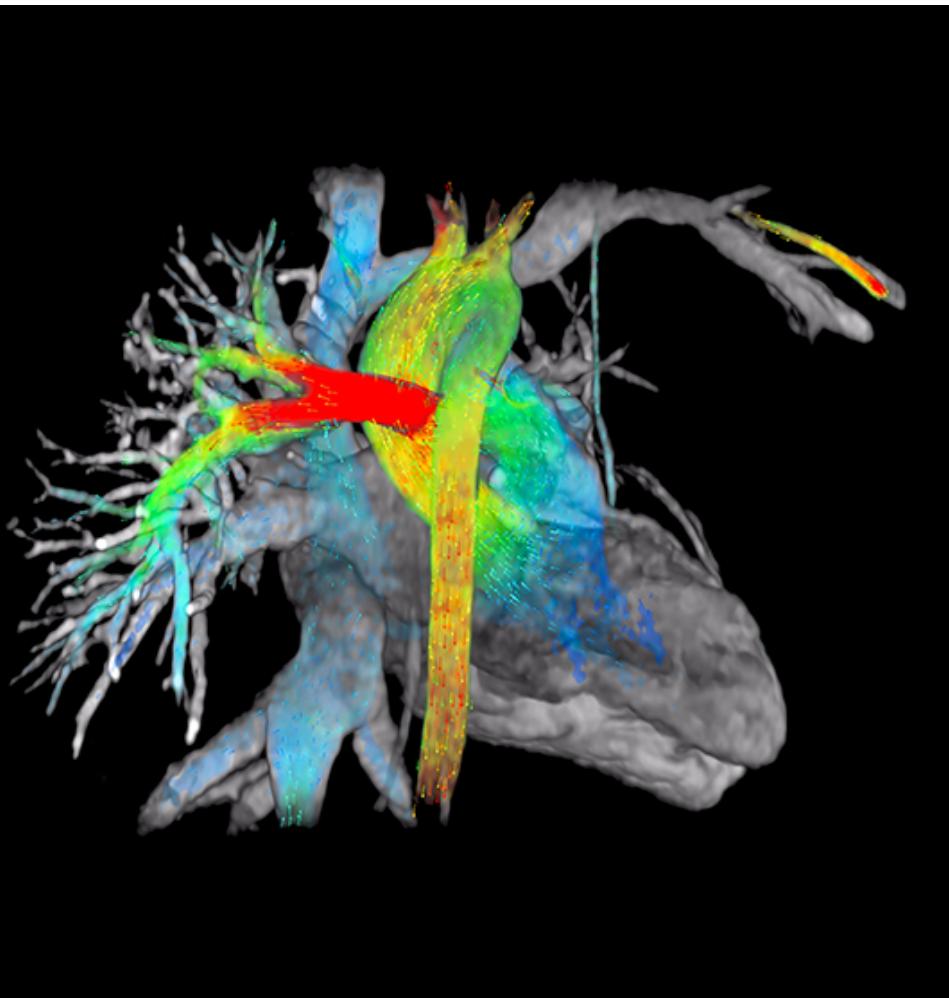
What is the TMT workflow?



How can you use quantitative proteomics in your project?



How can you use quantitative proteomics in your project?



*Protein
Localization*

*Protein
Quantification*

*Protein
Identification*

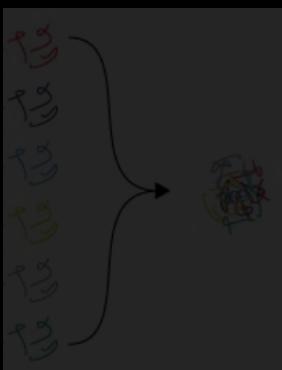
What are the take-home points?

https://openarchive.ki.se/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10616/45601/Thesis_Bo_Zhang.final.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y



Proteomics is the study of all proteins, the drivers of cellular and molecular work.

Quantitative Proteomics is a subset of proteomics which enables both the identification and quantification of proteins.



iTRAQ/TMT Quantitative Proteomics utilize **isobaric tagging reagents** in order to identify and quantify protein in a cost-effective manner.

What are the take-home points?



Proteomics is the study of all proteins, the drivers of cellular and molecular work.

Quantitative Proteomics is a subset of proteomics which enables both the identification and quantification of proteins.

iTRAQ/TMT Quantitative Proteomics utilize **isobaric tagging reagents** in order to identify and quantify protein in a cost-effective manner.



<http://sneezetoronto.com/corp/test/clinical-operations/high-throughput-screening/>

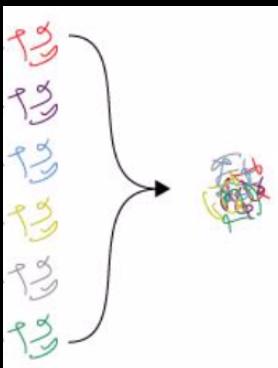


What are the take-home points?



Proteomics is the study of all proteins, the drivers of cellular and molecular work.

Quantitative Proteomics is a subset of proteomics which enables both the identification and quantification of proteins.



iTRAQ/TMT Quantitative Proteomics utilize **isobaric tagging reagents** in to identify and quantify protein in a cost-effective manner.

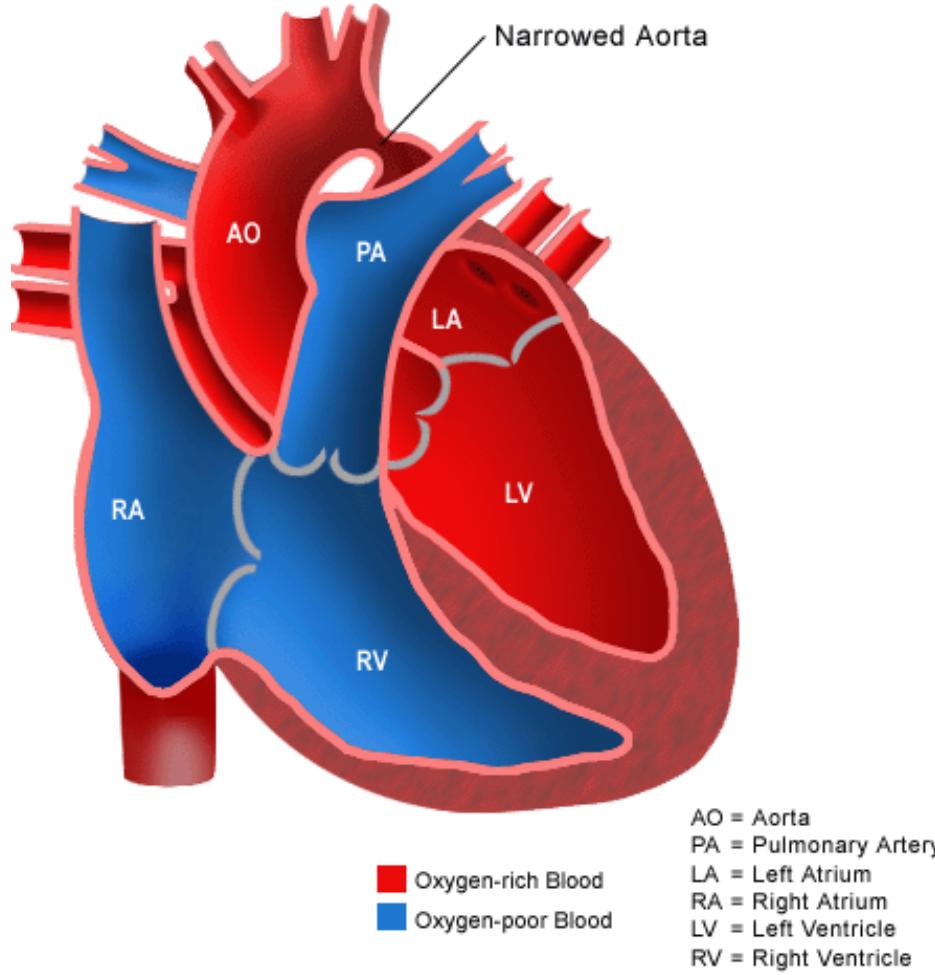
Article | **OPEN** | Published: 22 June 2017

Quantitative Proteomics Analysis Reveals Novel Targets of miR-21 in Zebrafish Embryos

Ying Wu, Qi-Yong Lou, Feng Ge & Qian Xiong 

Scientific Reports 7, Article number: 4022 (2017) | Download Citation 

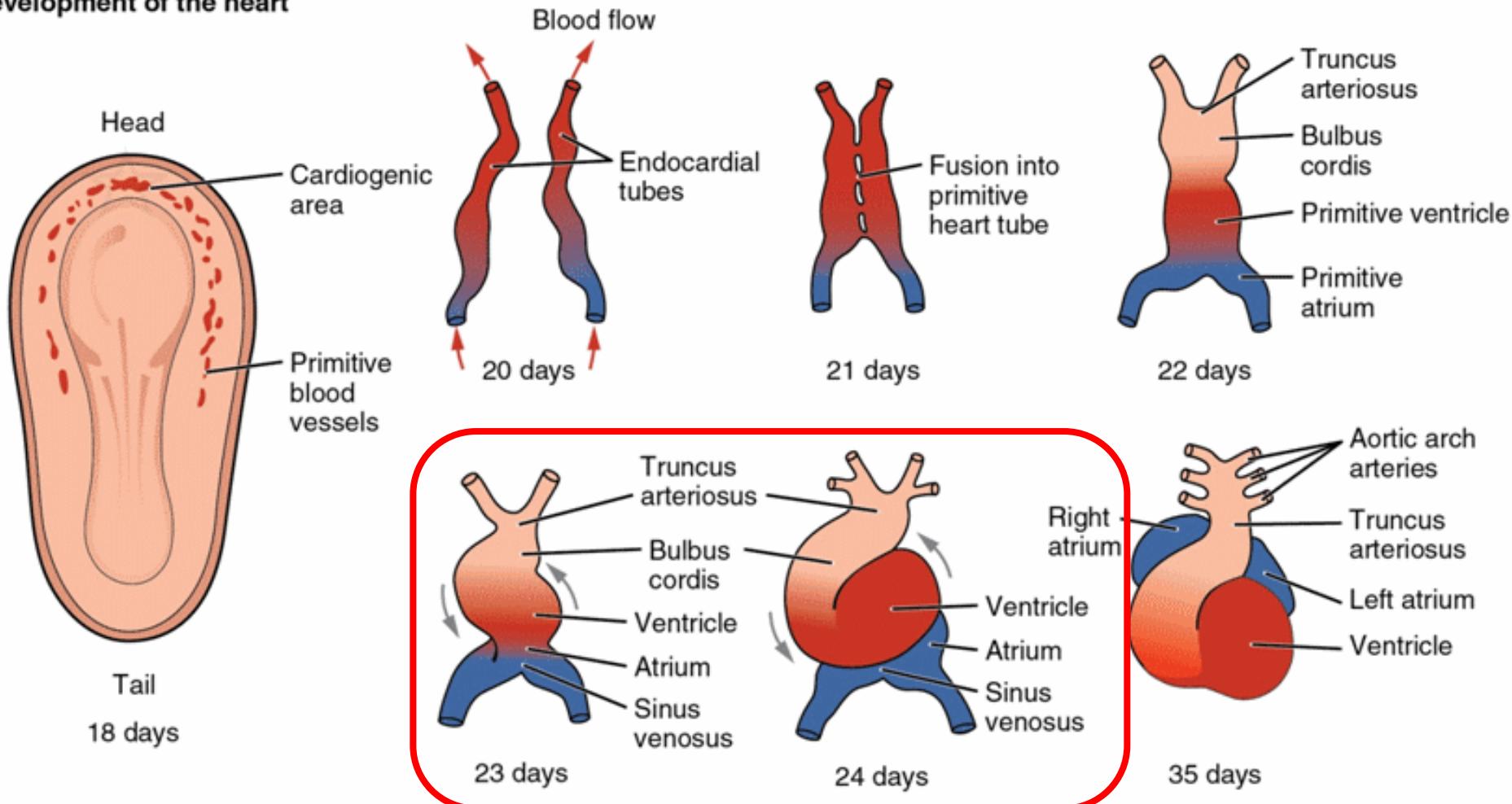
Why study congenital heart disease?



Congenital Heart Disease is the most common form of birth defect; specifically, heart valve defects affect 1% of Americans

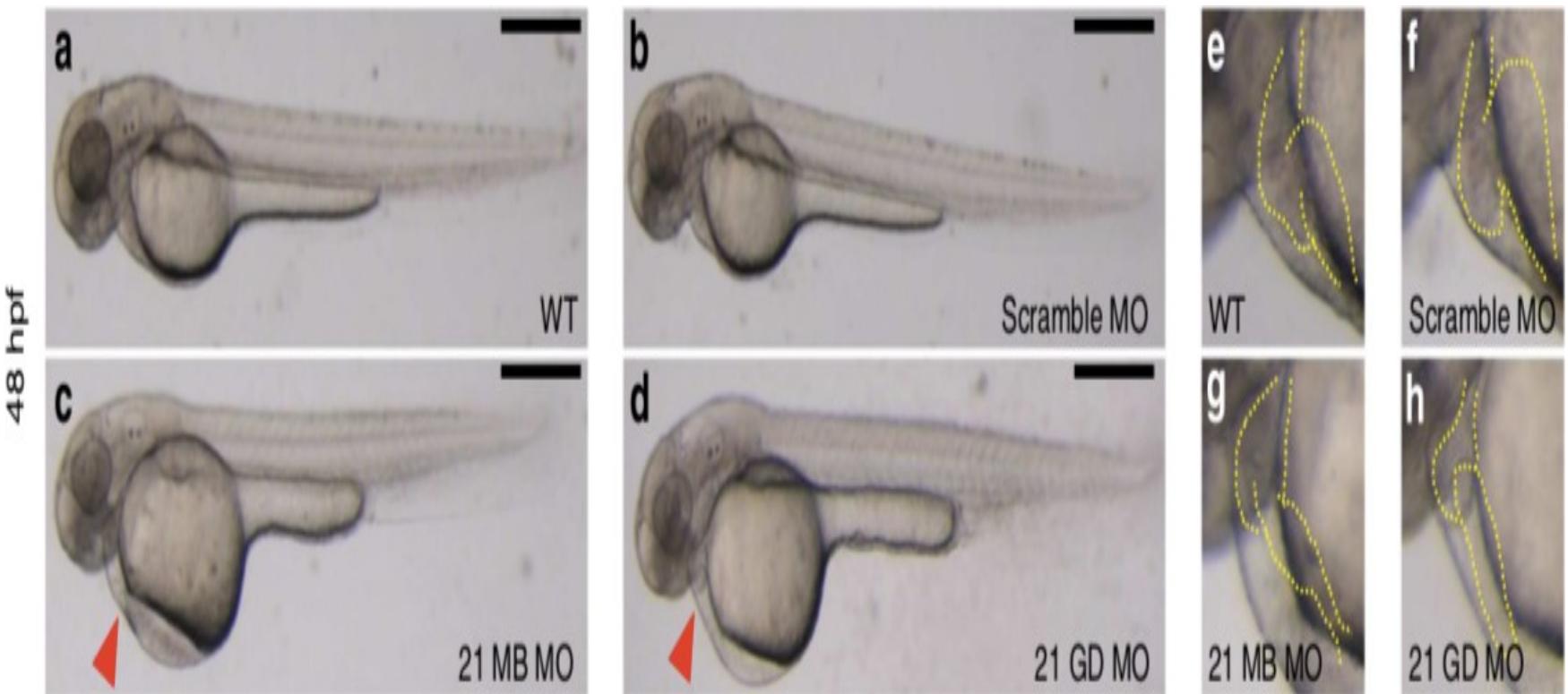
What is valvulogenesis?

Development of the heart



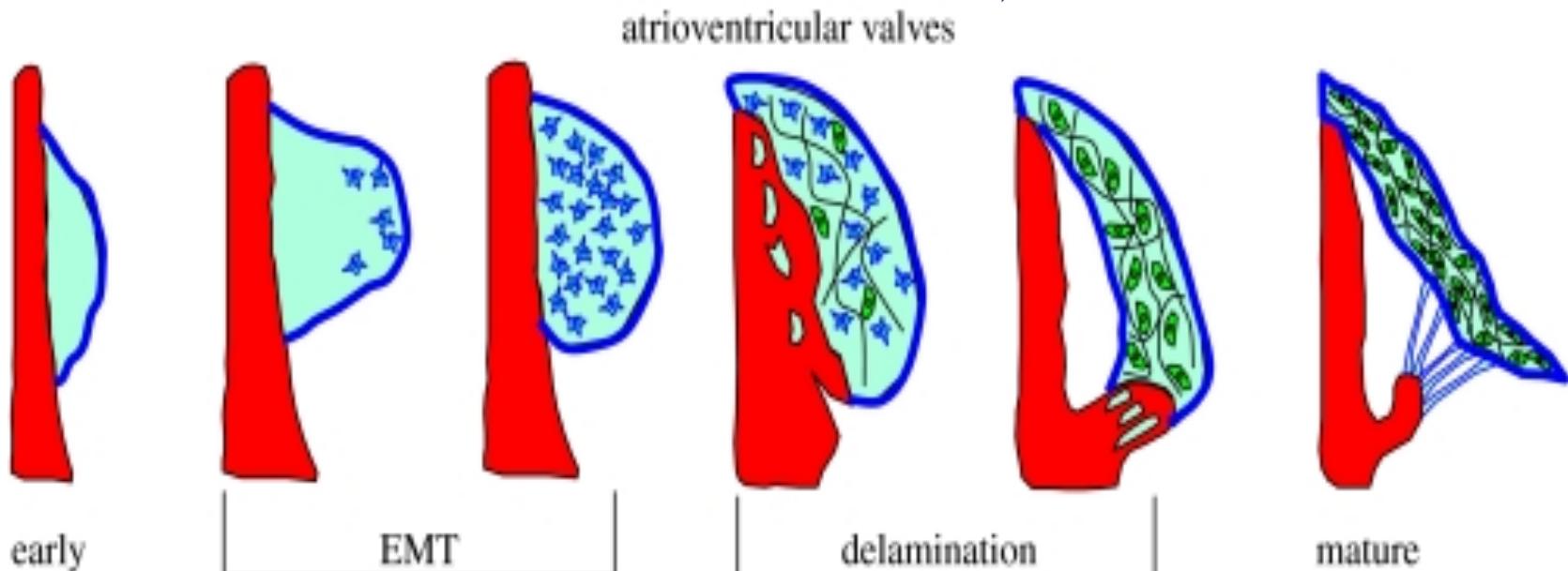
Valvulogenesis is the process in which the valves of the heart are developed and coincides with the looping of the heart

What is a good model organism to study valvulogenesis?



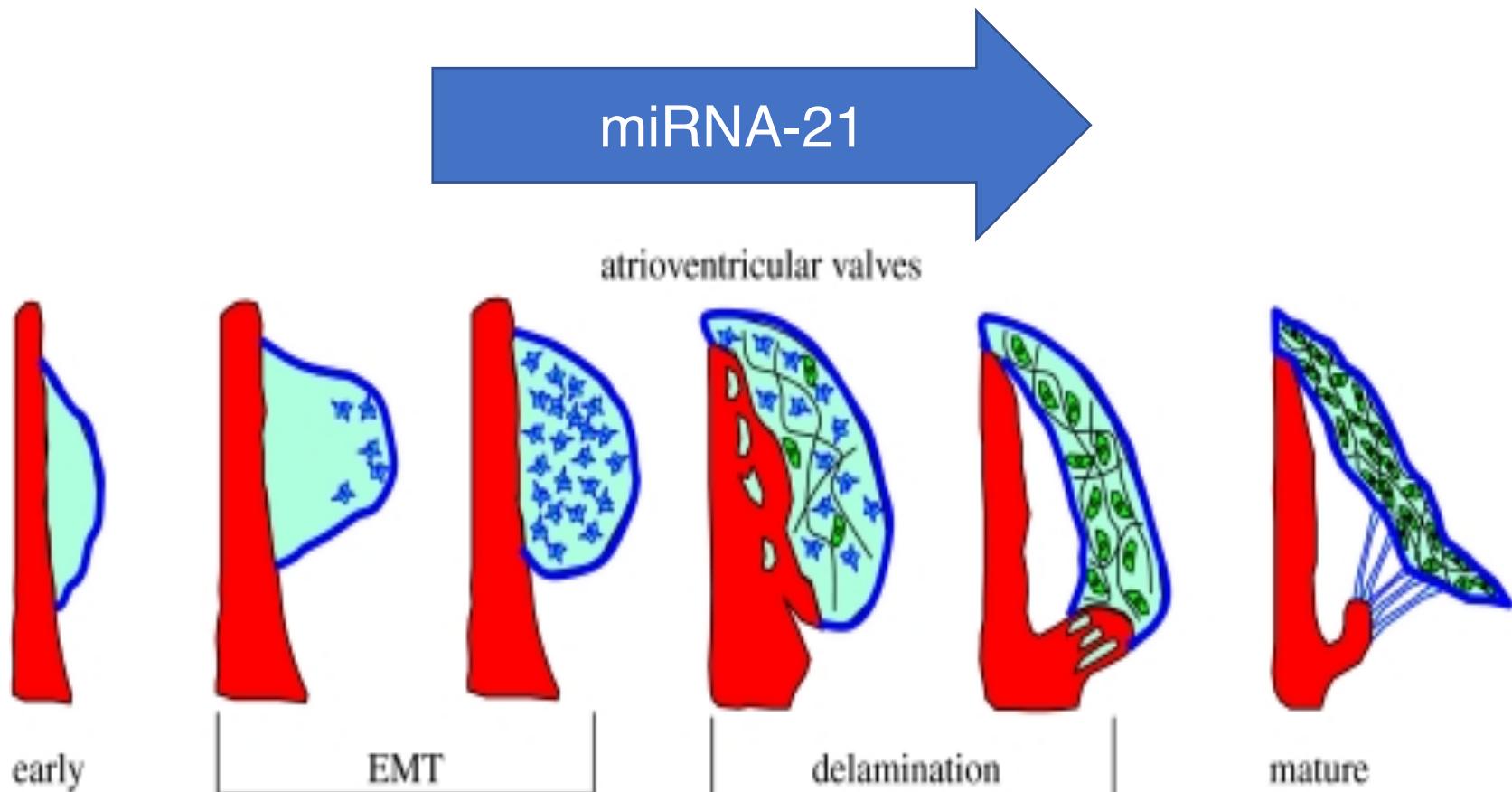
What is an important regulator of valvulogenesis?

Cell Migration and
Proliferation



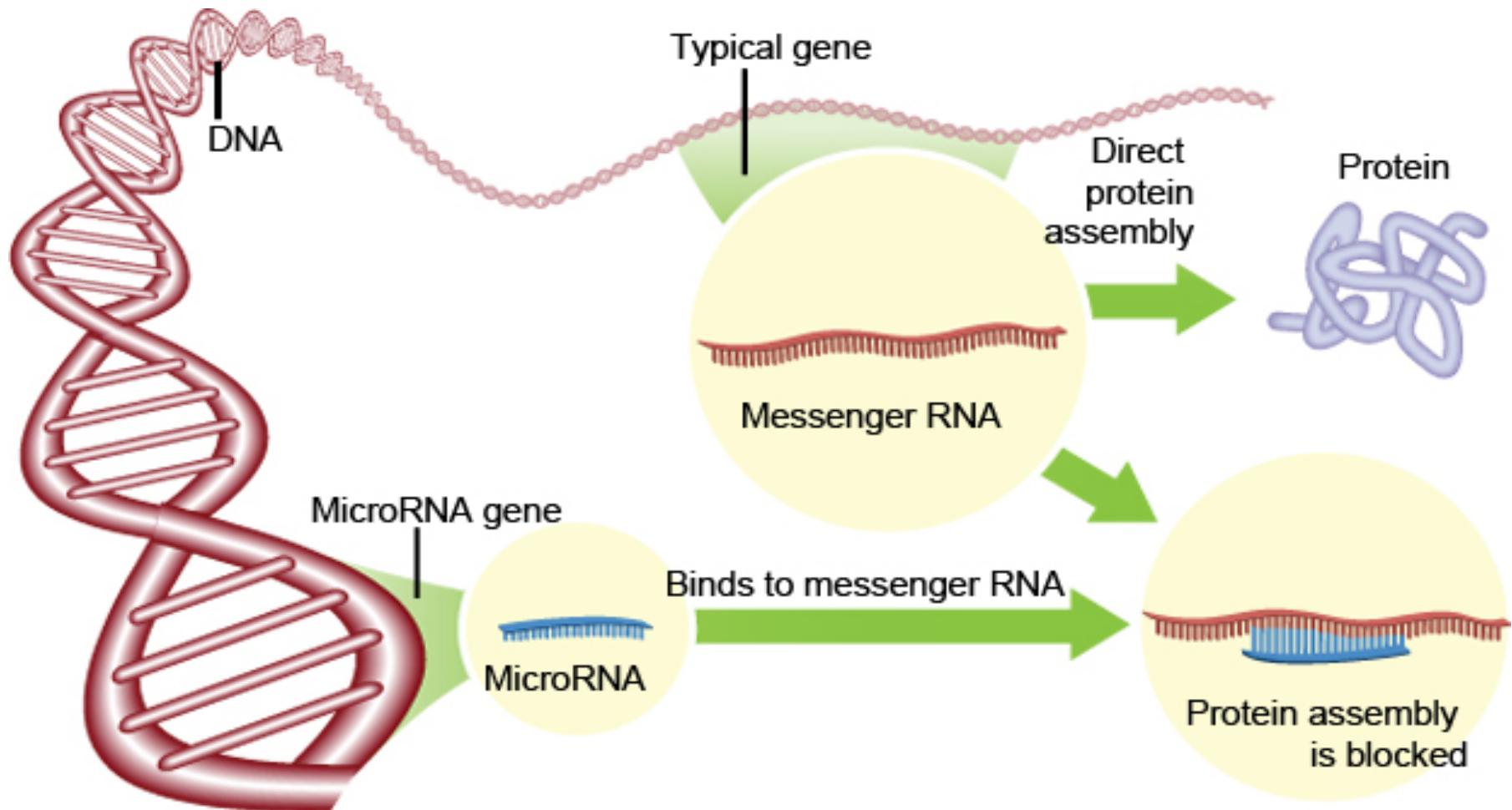
During heart looping cells must proliferate and migrate into the **cardiac jelly** to remodel and constrict the **atrioventricular valve** ring

What is an important regulator of valvulogenesis?



MicroRNA plays important roles in heart development. In valvulogenesis, **miRNA-21 is essential for proper valve development**

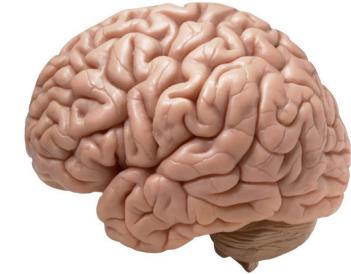
What are micro RNAs?



miRNA are non-coding RNA that bind to multiple transcripts to modulate protein translation

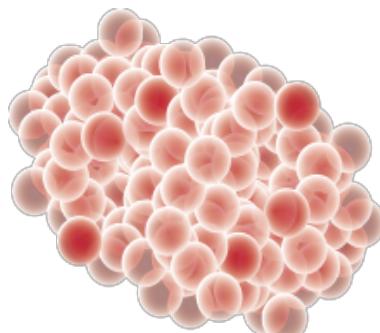
How does miR-21 function?

Expressed In:

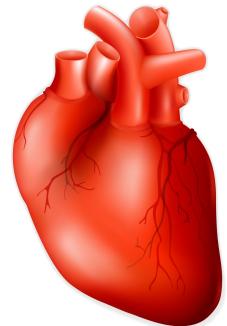


Brain

+

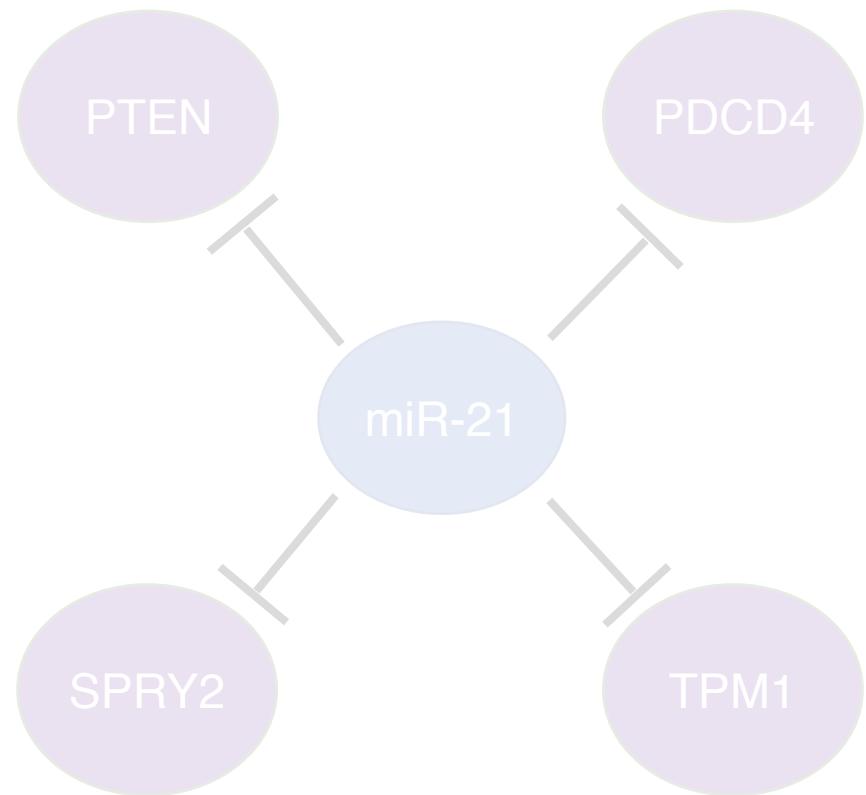


Cancer



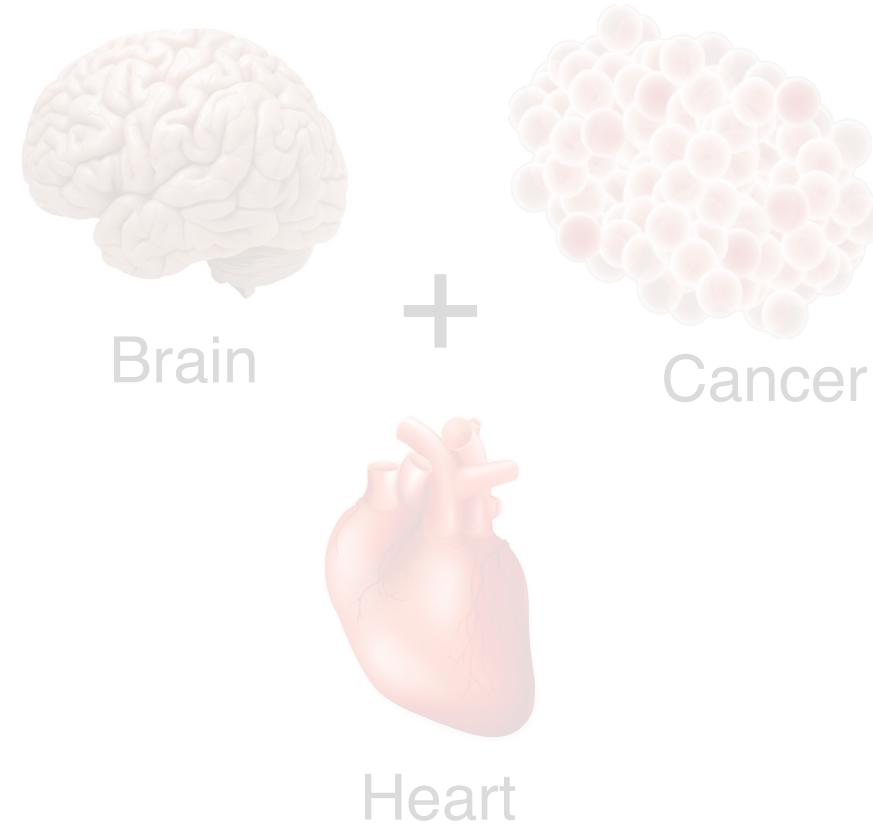
Heart

Human Targets:

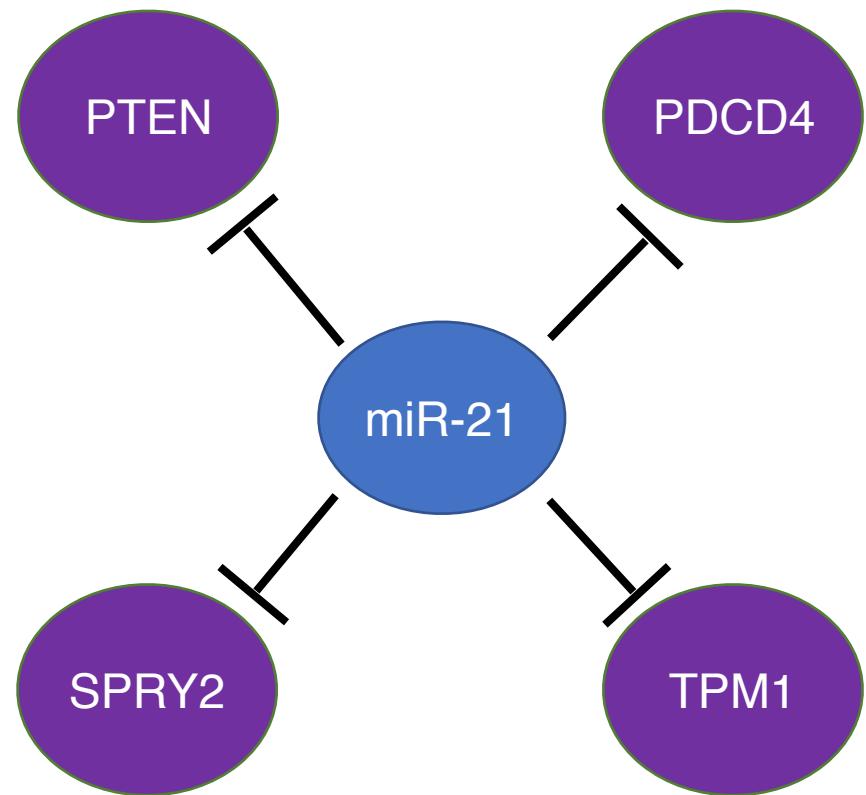


What does miR-21 regulate?

Expressed In:

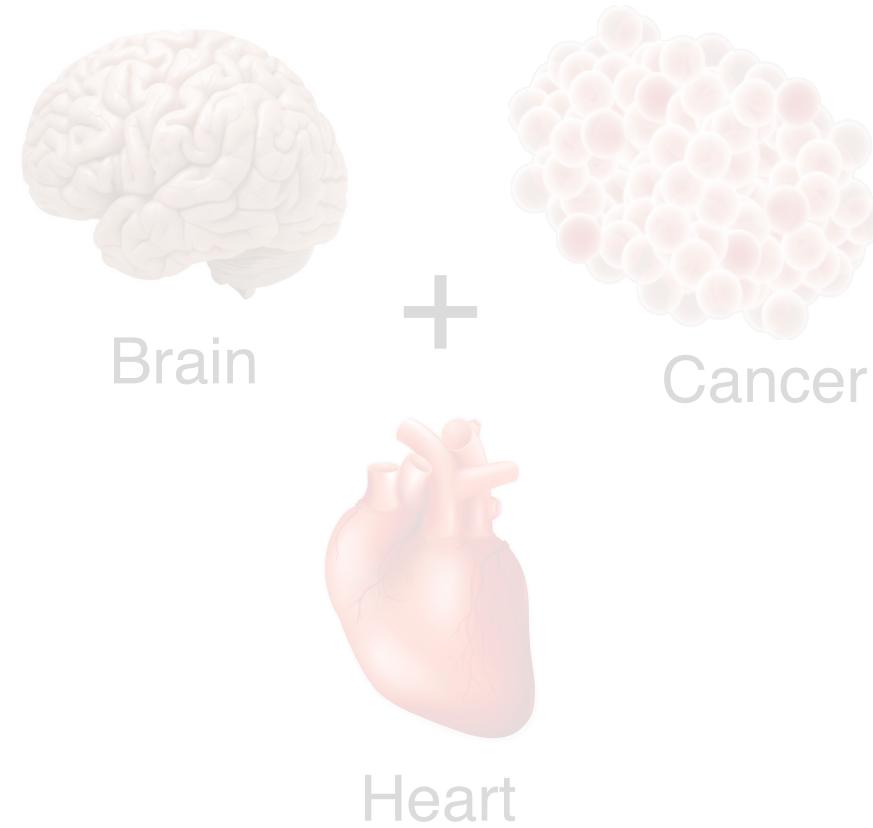


Human cancer targets:

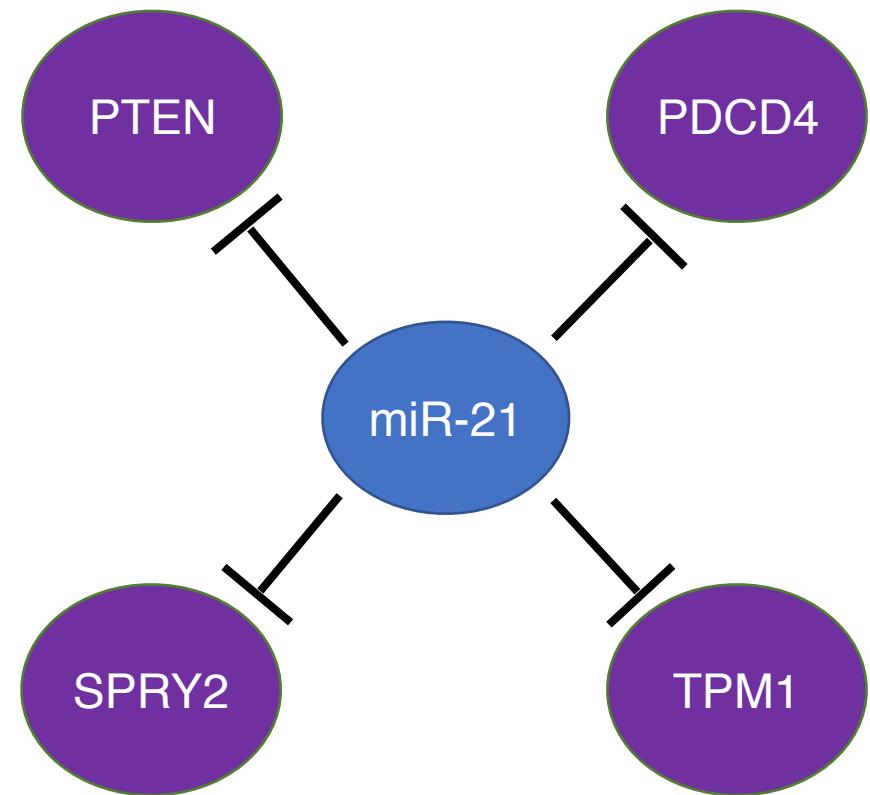


What does miR-21 regulate?

Expressed In:



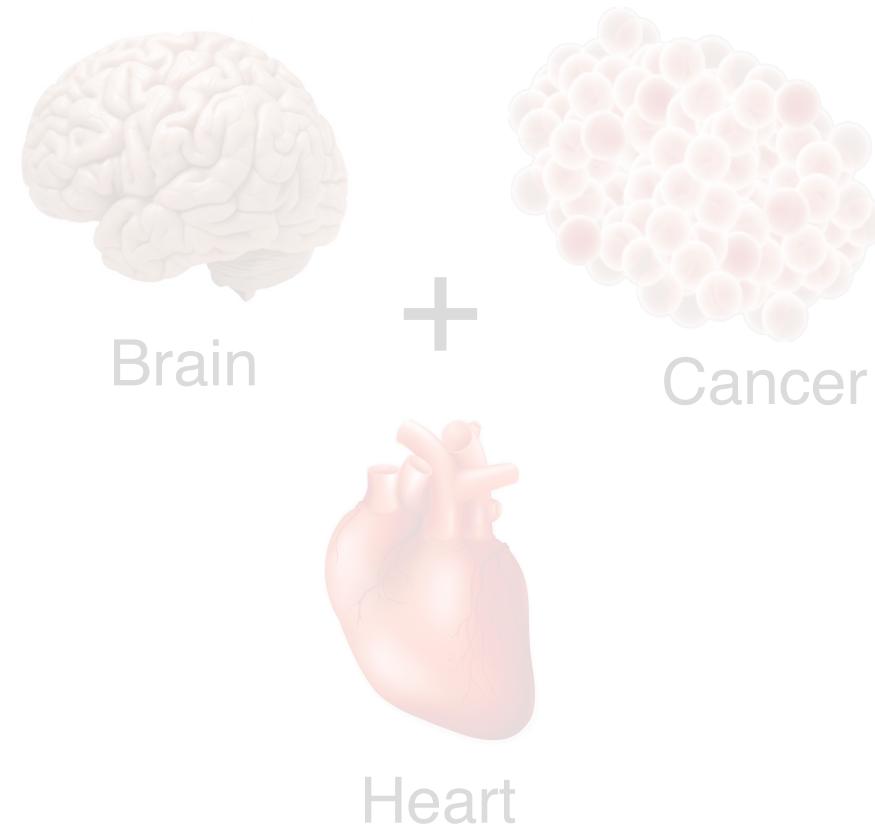
Human cancer targets:



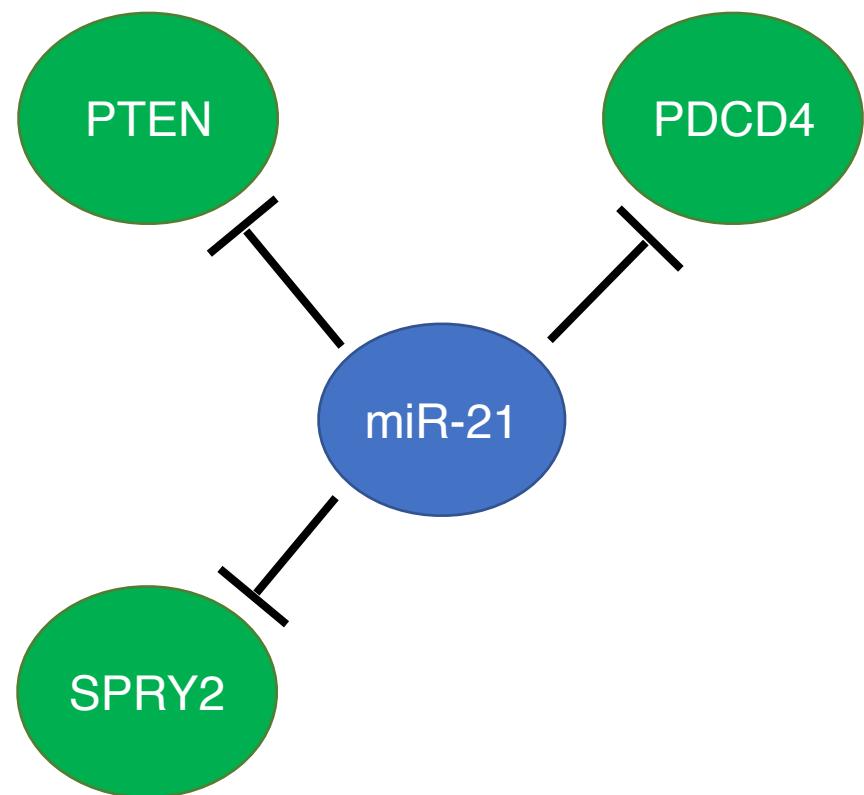
miR-21 inhibits tumor suppressors to promote cell proliferation

What does miR-21 regulate?

Expressed In:

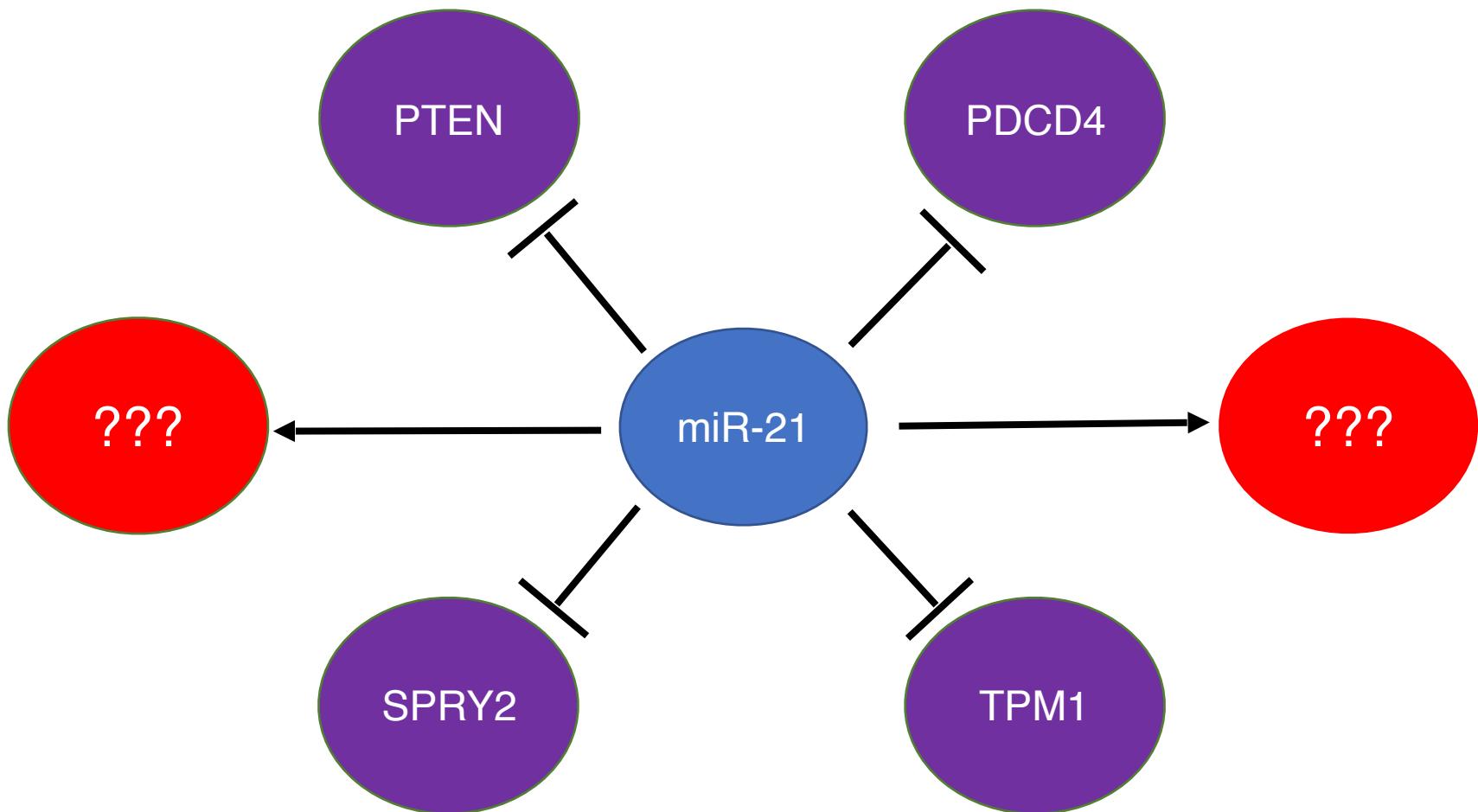


Zebrafish heart targets:



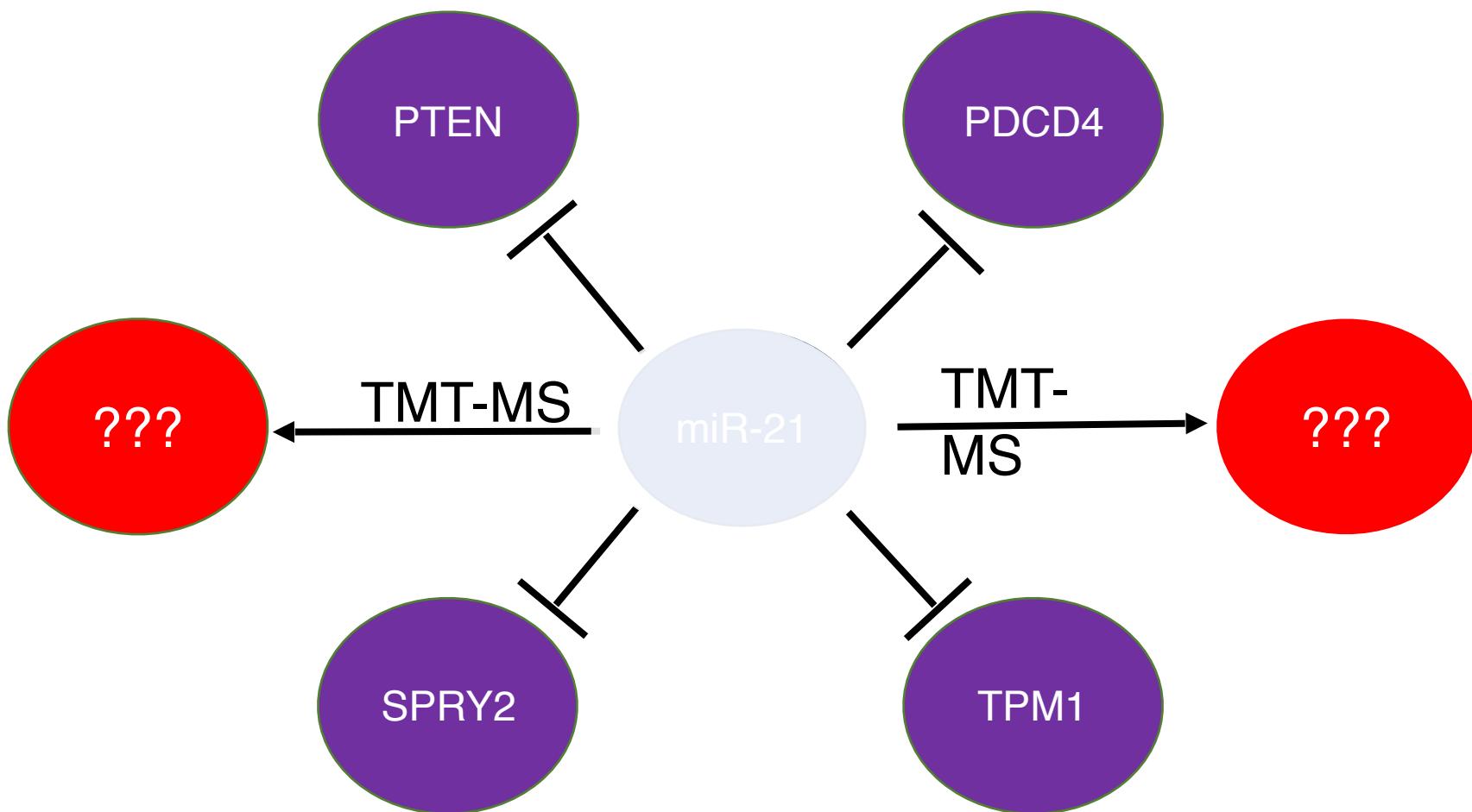
miR-21 has similar targets in both tumor invasion and zebrafish valvulogenesis

What is the goal of the study?



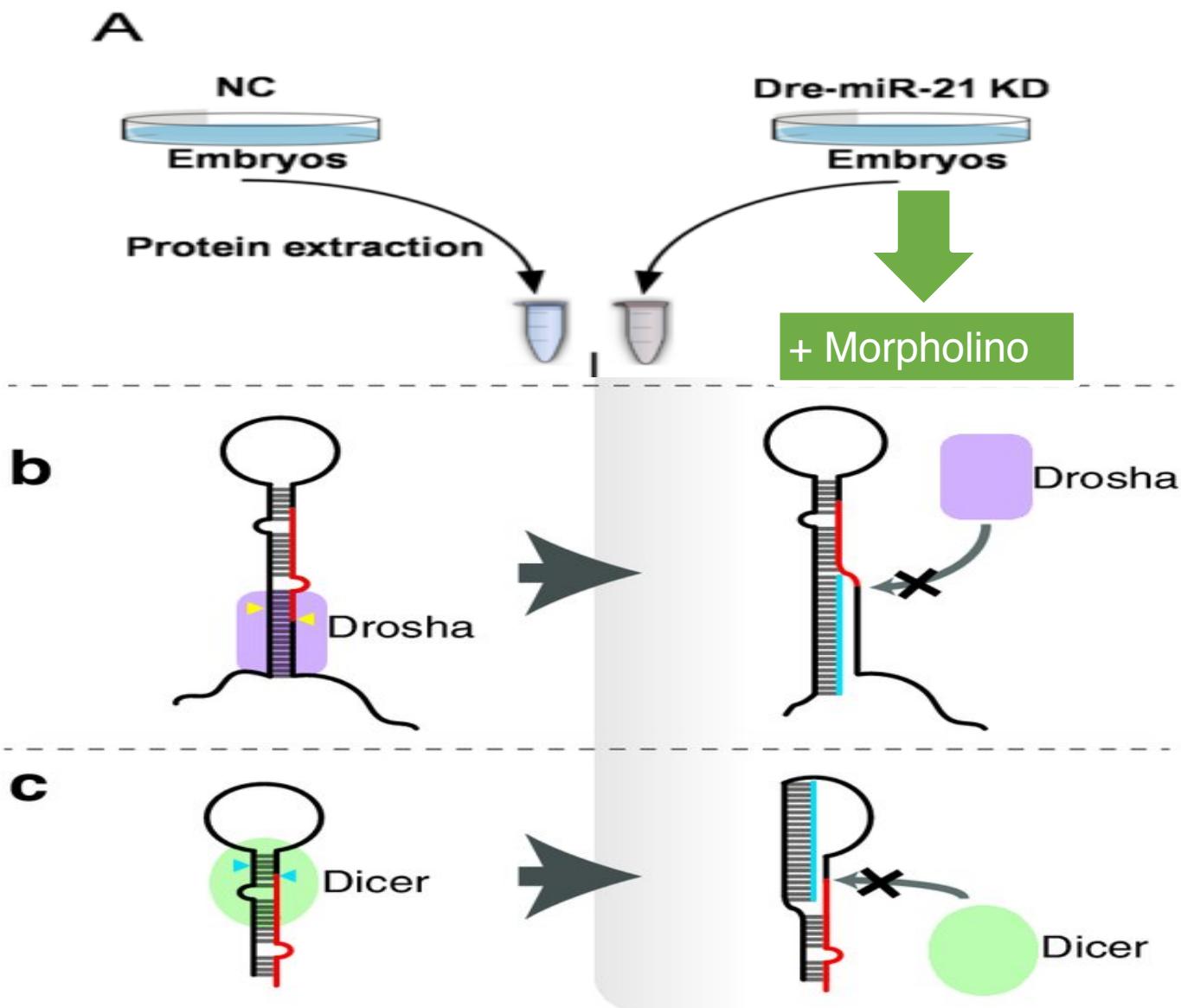
Identify new global targets of miR-21 and their relationship to
Heart Development/Cancer

How to identify miRNA targets?



miRNA targets can be identified by high-throughput TMT Mass Spectrometry

Fig. 2A: Experimental workflow



Morpholino injections inhibit miR-21 maturation

Fig. 1: Does a miR-21 KD affect valvulogenesis?

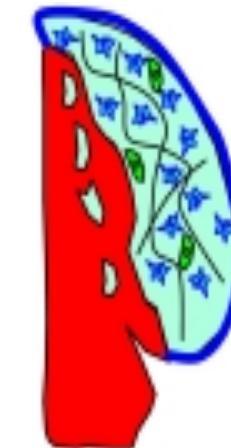
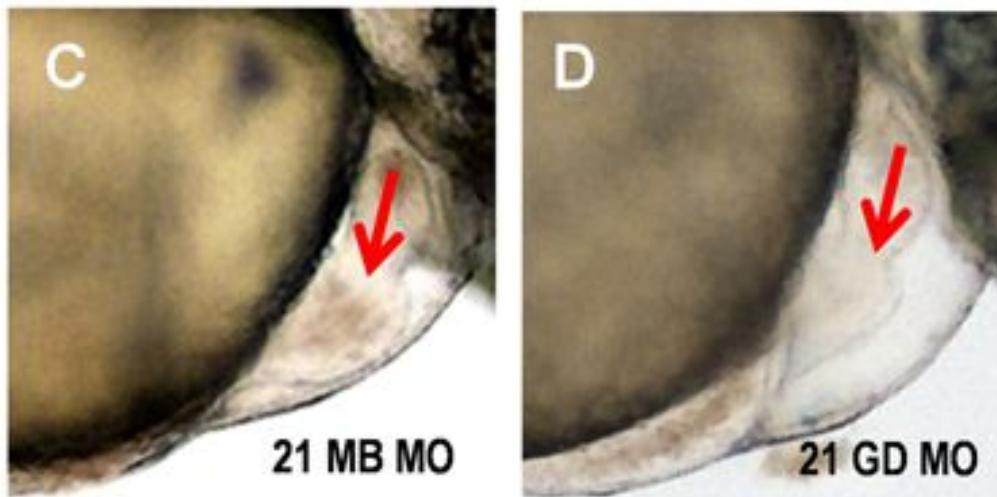
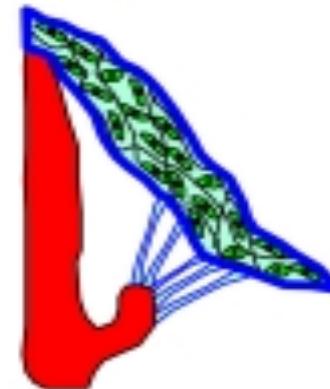
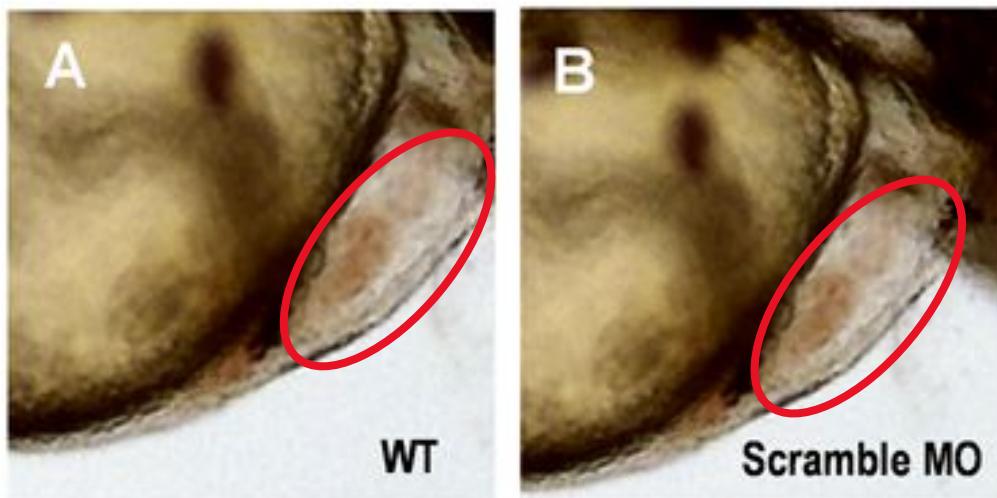


Fig. 1: Does a miR-21 KD affect valvulogenesis?

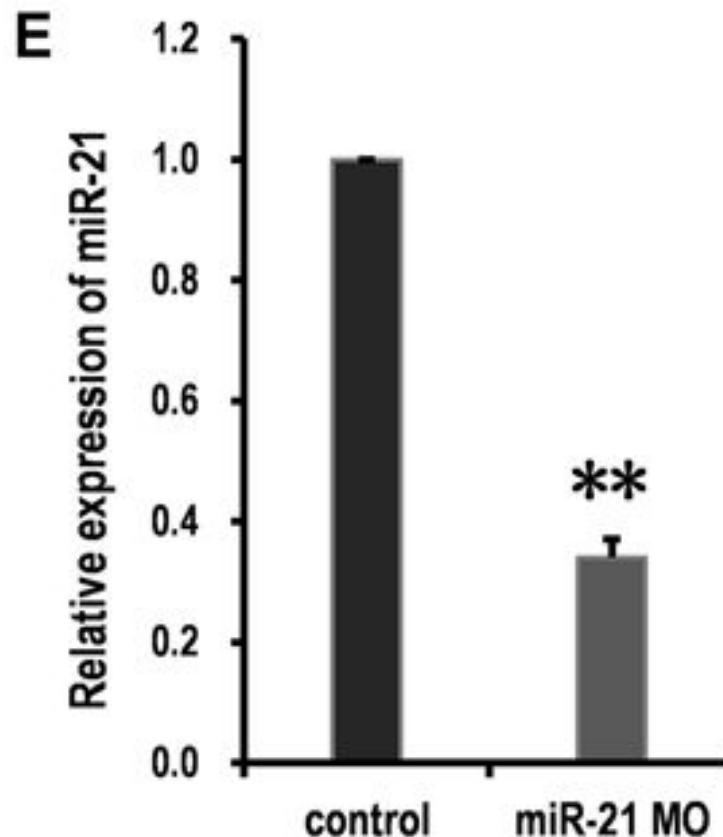
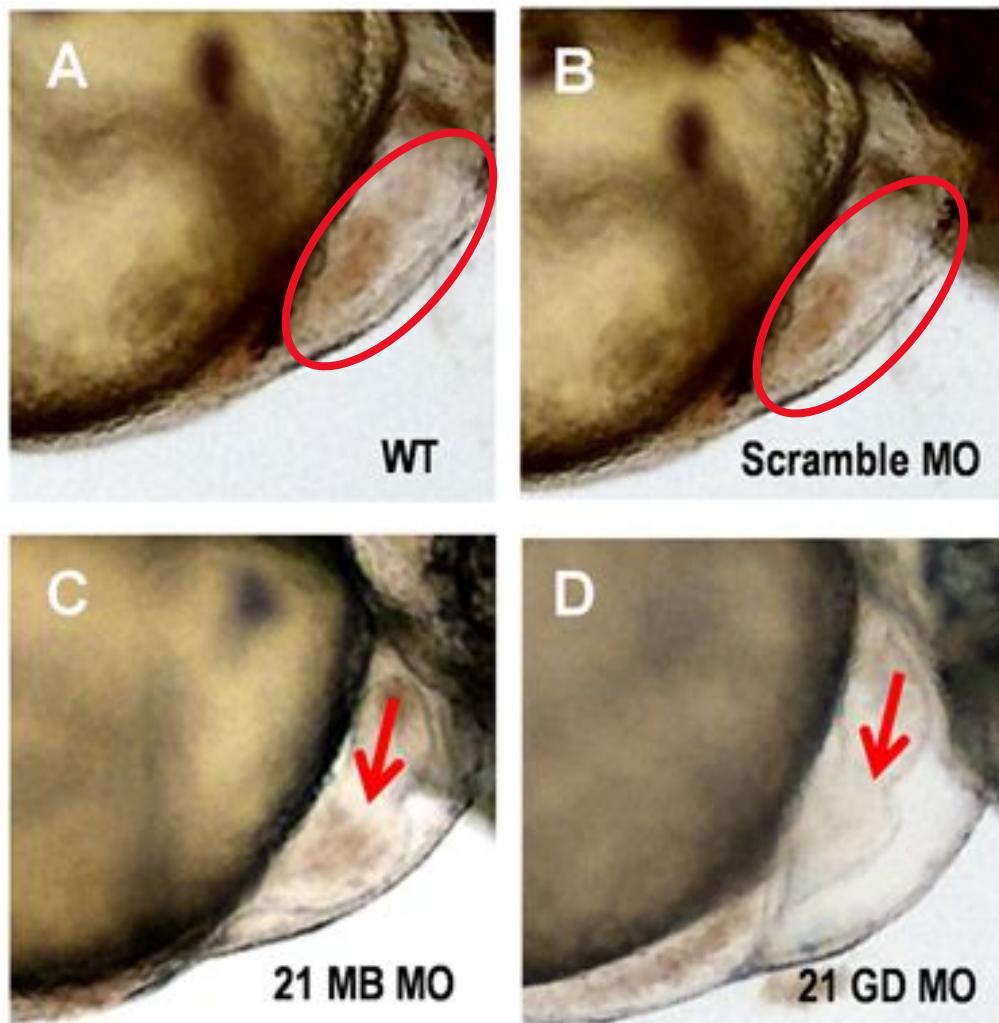


Fig. 2A: Experimental workflow

A

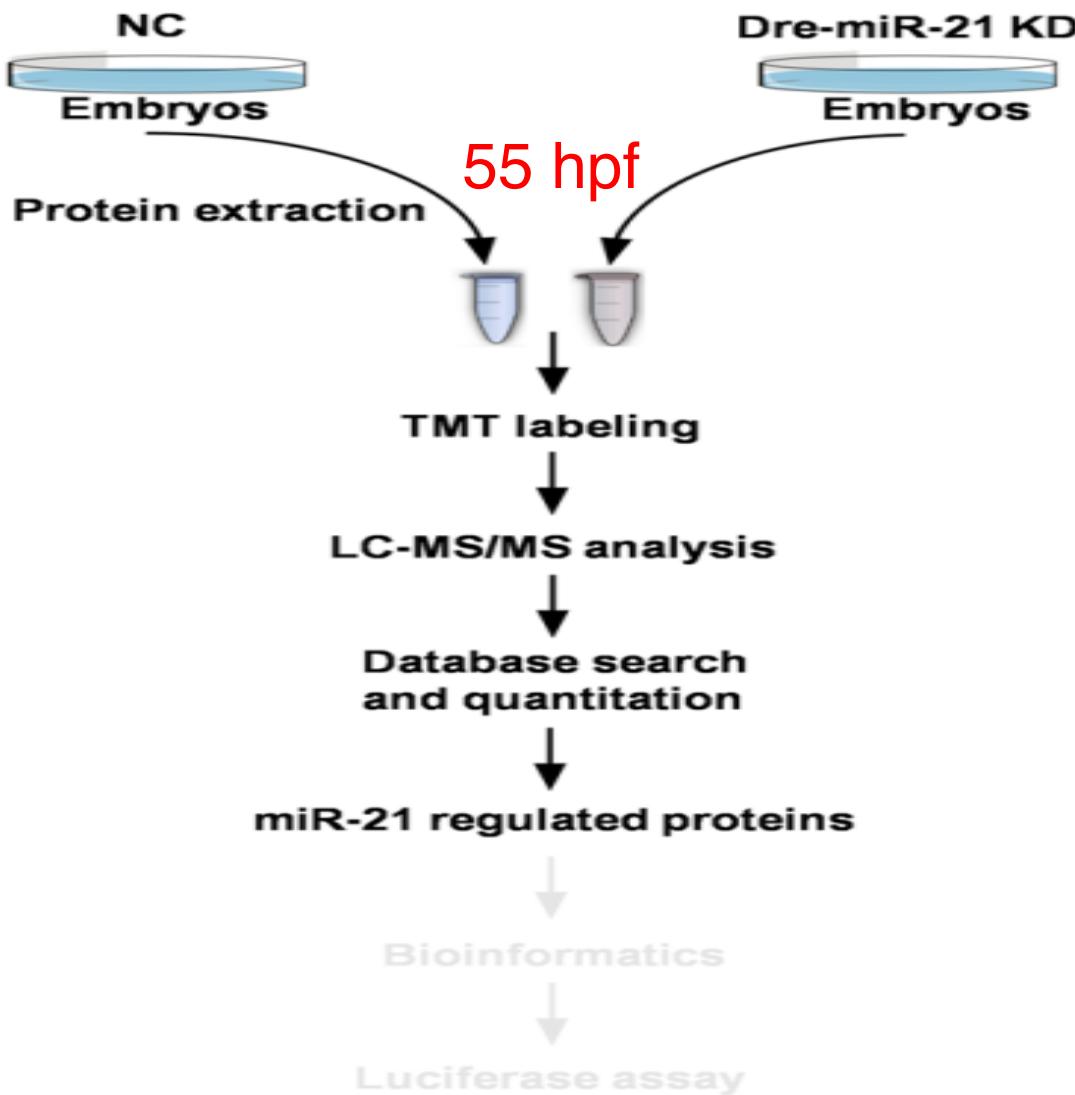
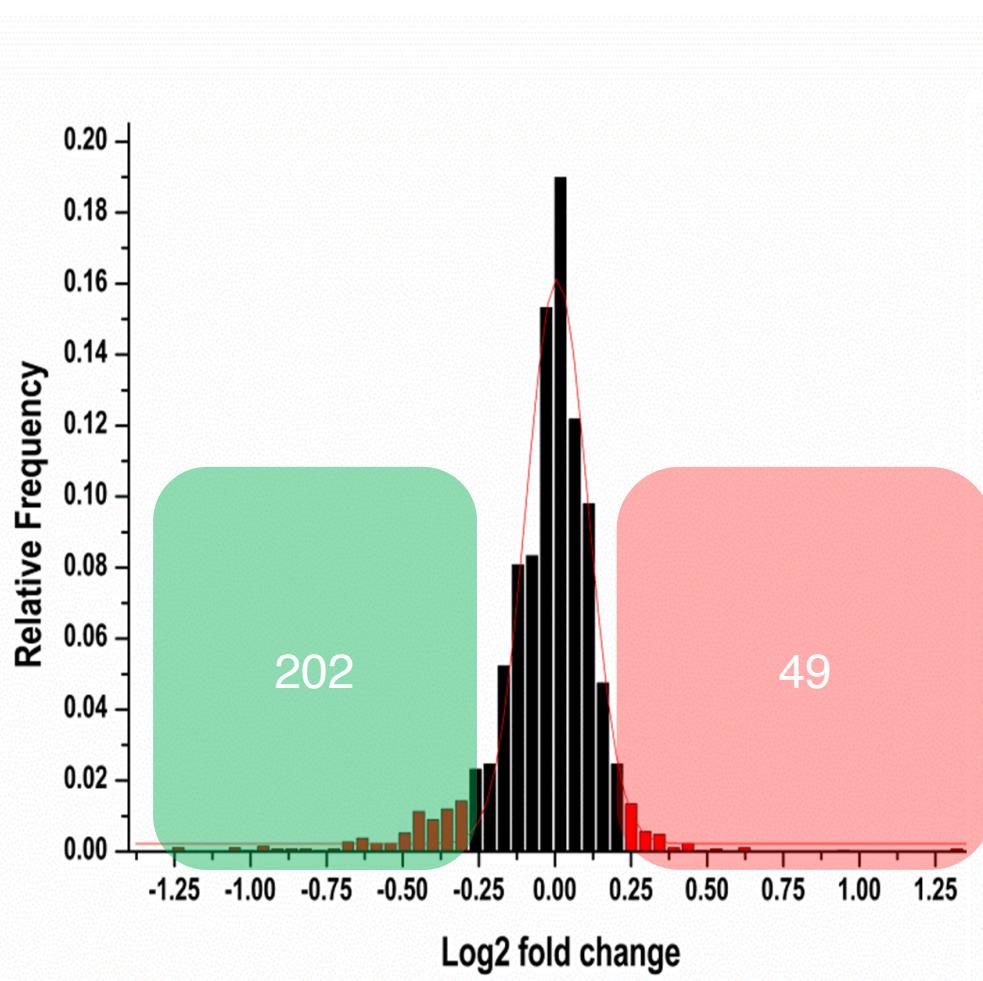


Fig. S2: How were differentially expressed proteins identified?

A



B

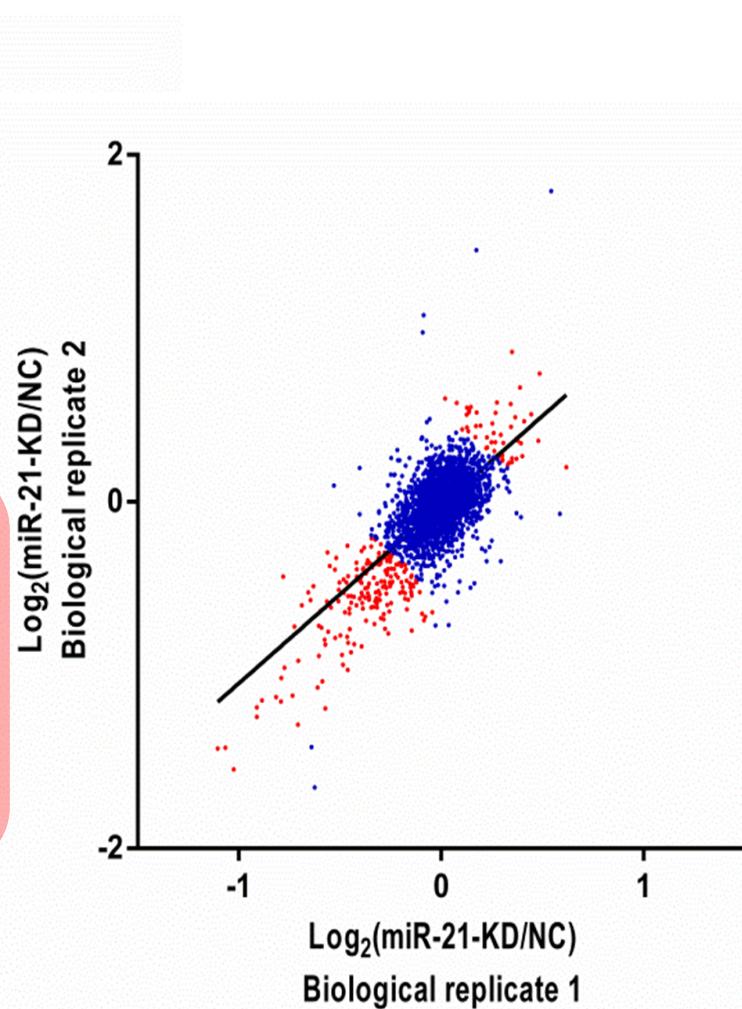
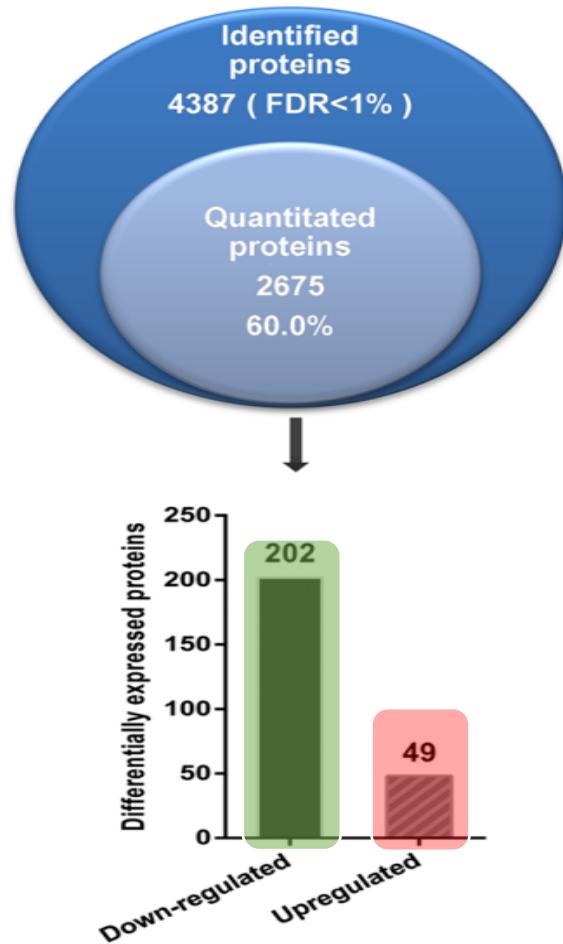
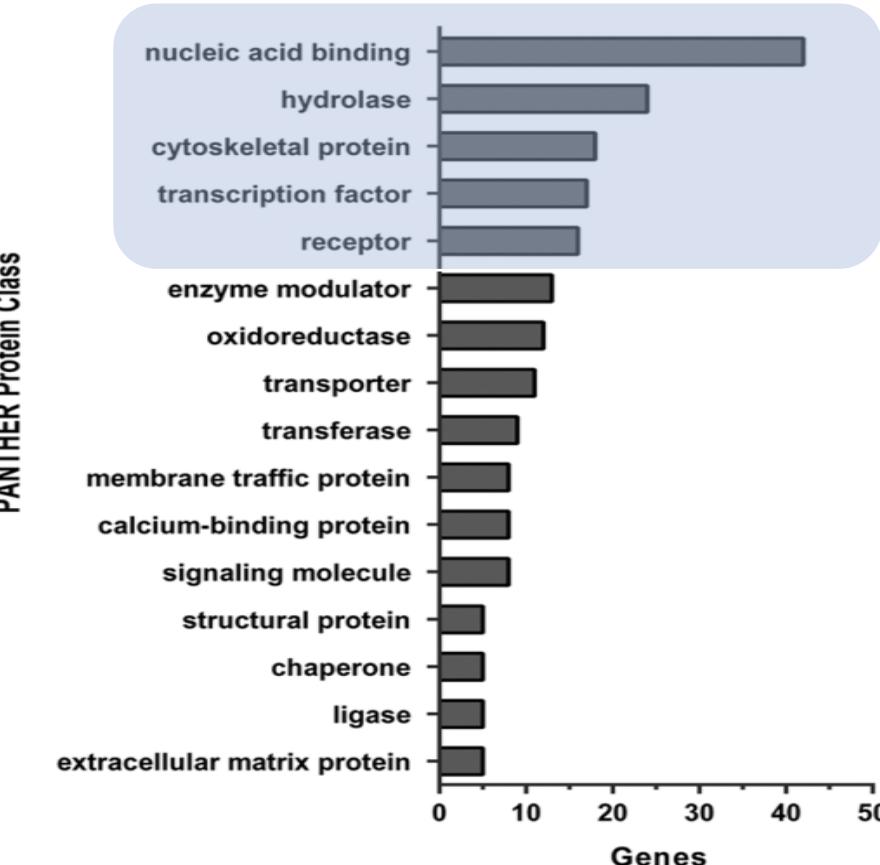


Fig. 2B,C: How many differentially expressed proteins were identified?

B



C



251 differentially expressed proteins were identified by TMT-MS and have diverse protein functions.

Fig. 2A: Experimental workflow

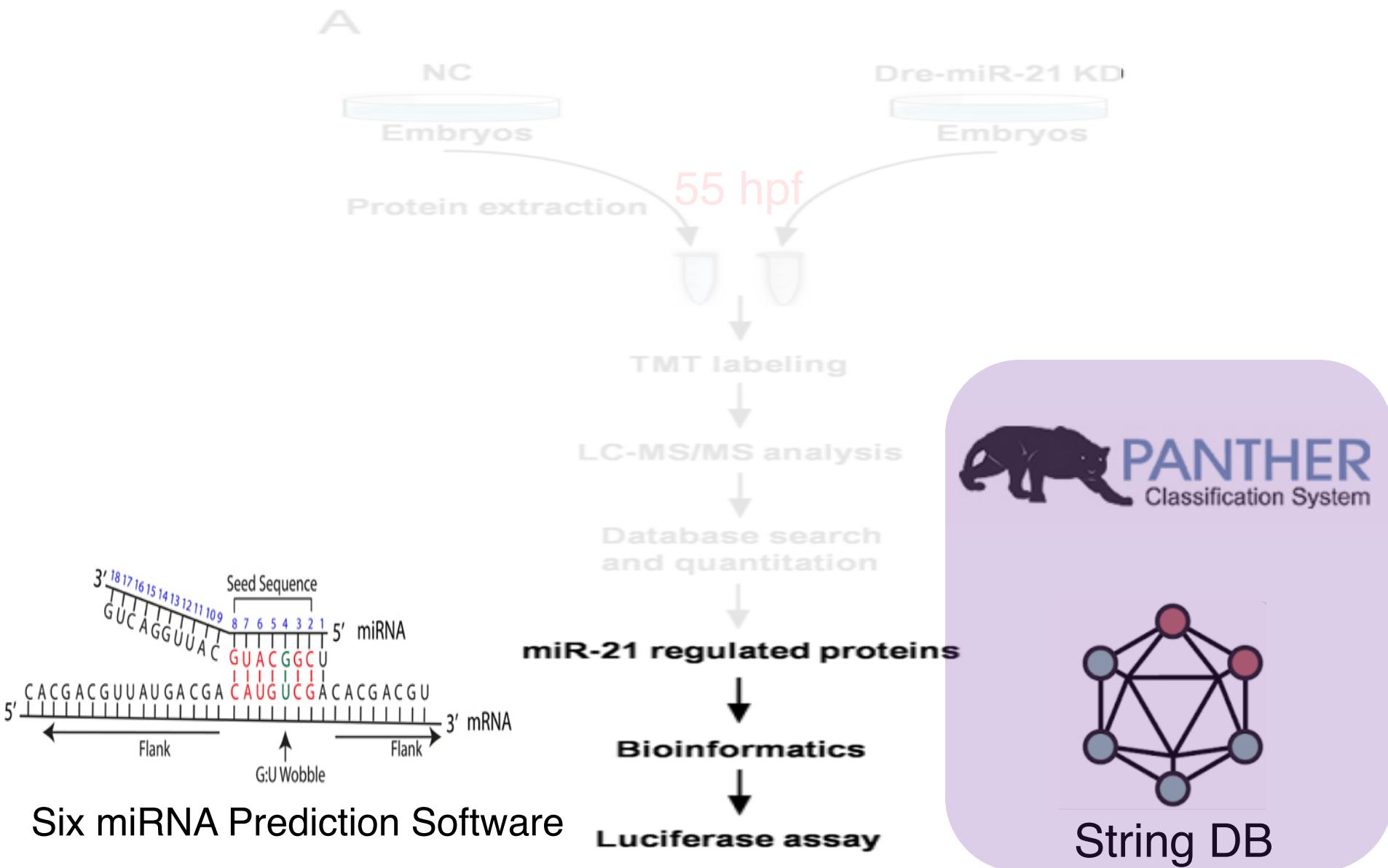
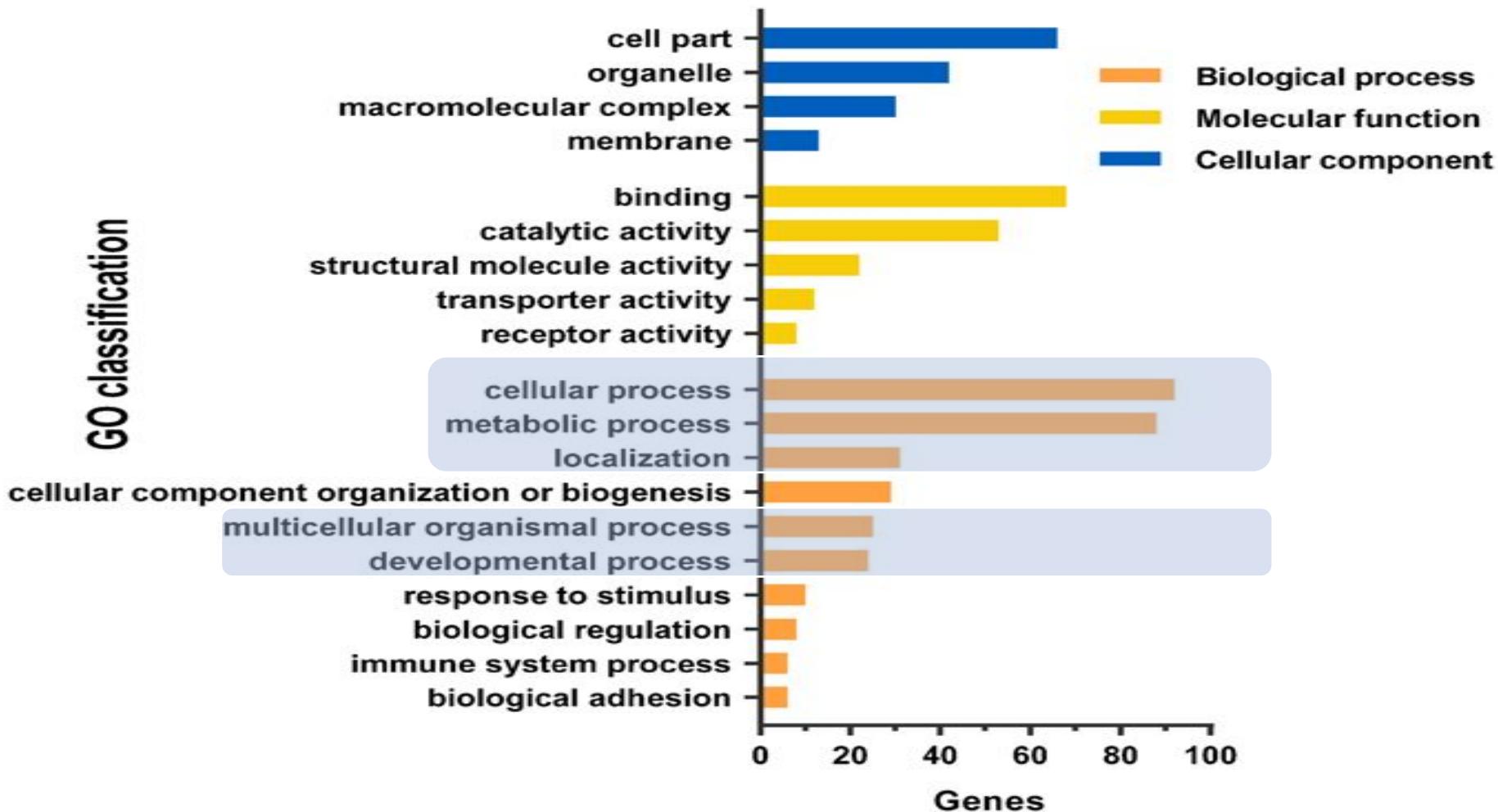


Fig. 3: What is the GO for the 251 differentially expressed proteins?



miR-21 likely regulates multiple biological processes

Fig. S3: Do any of candidates interact?

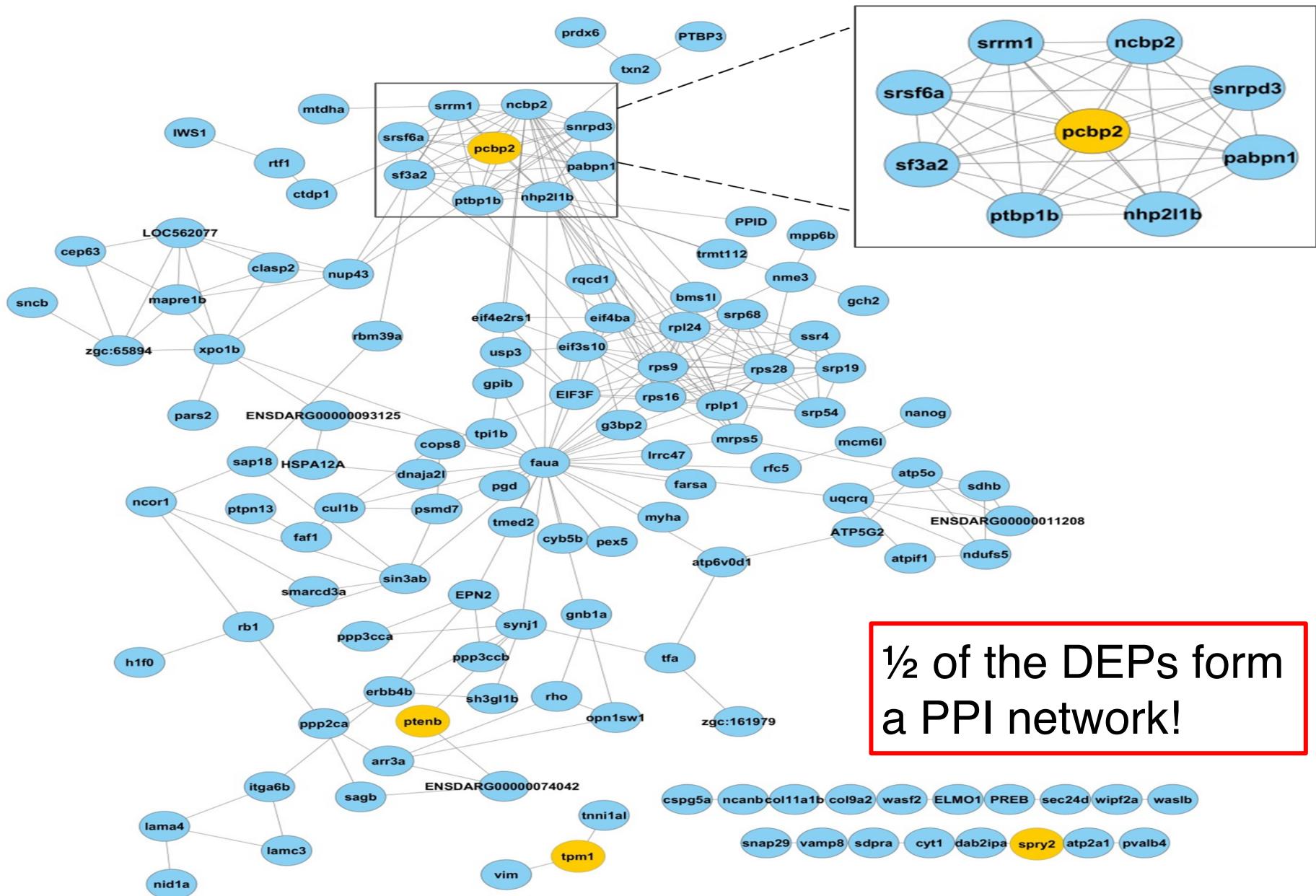


Fig. S3: Do any of the candidates interact?

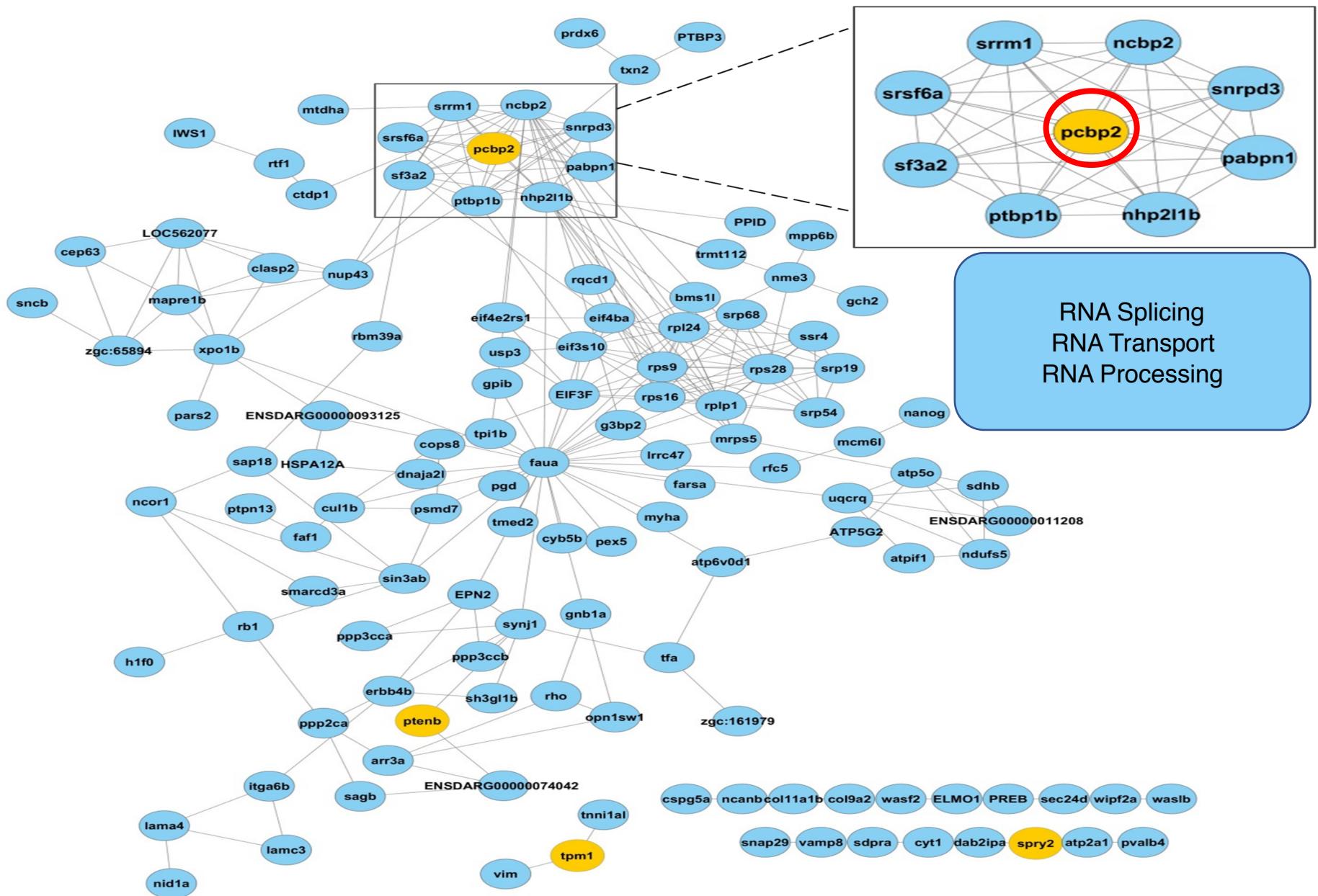
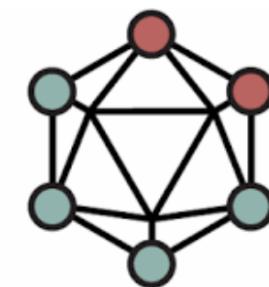
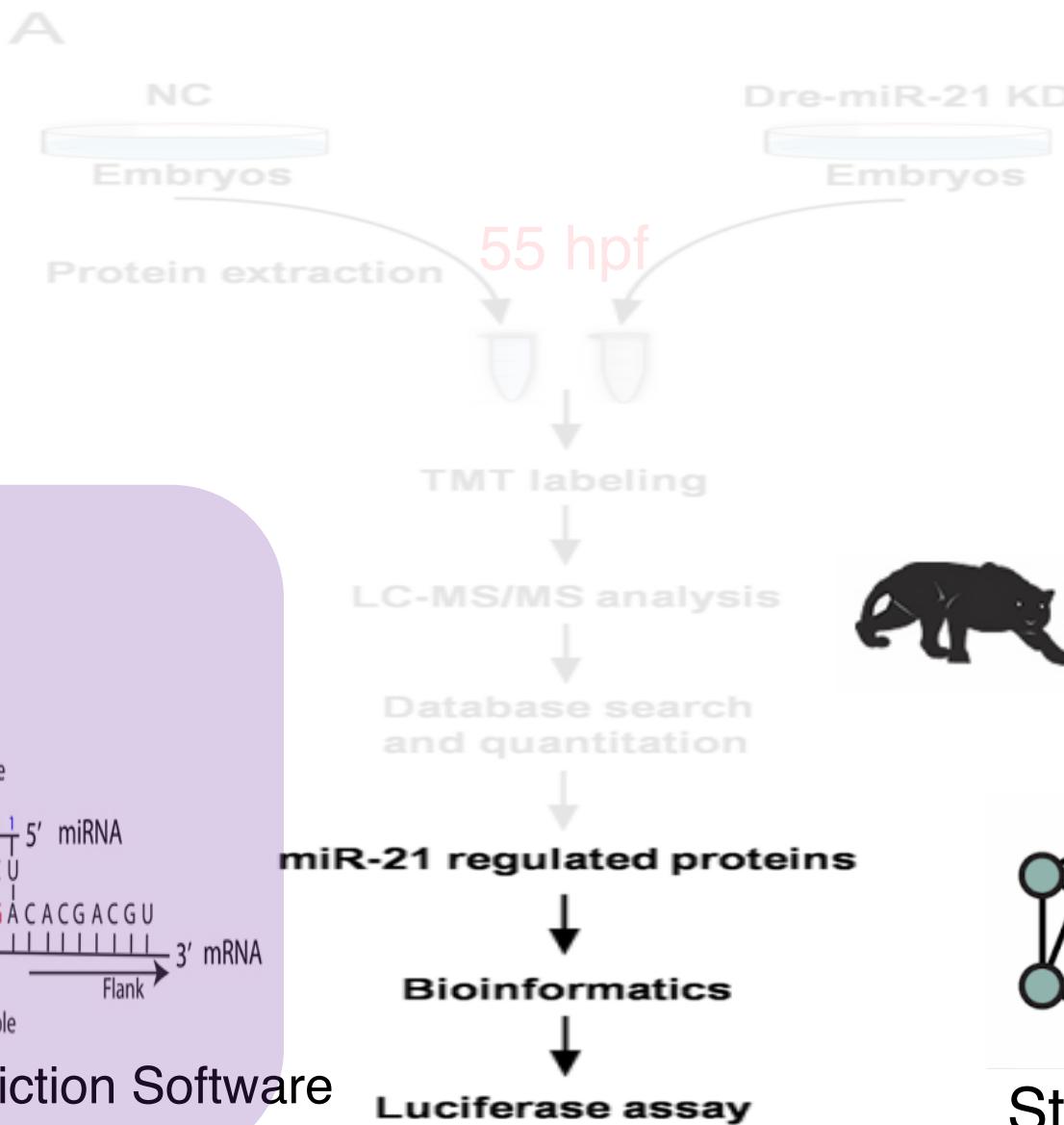
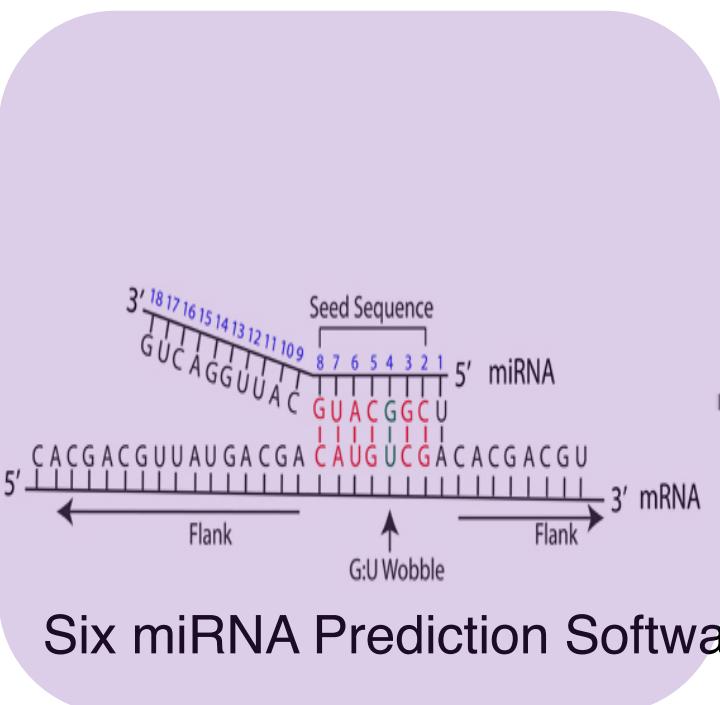
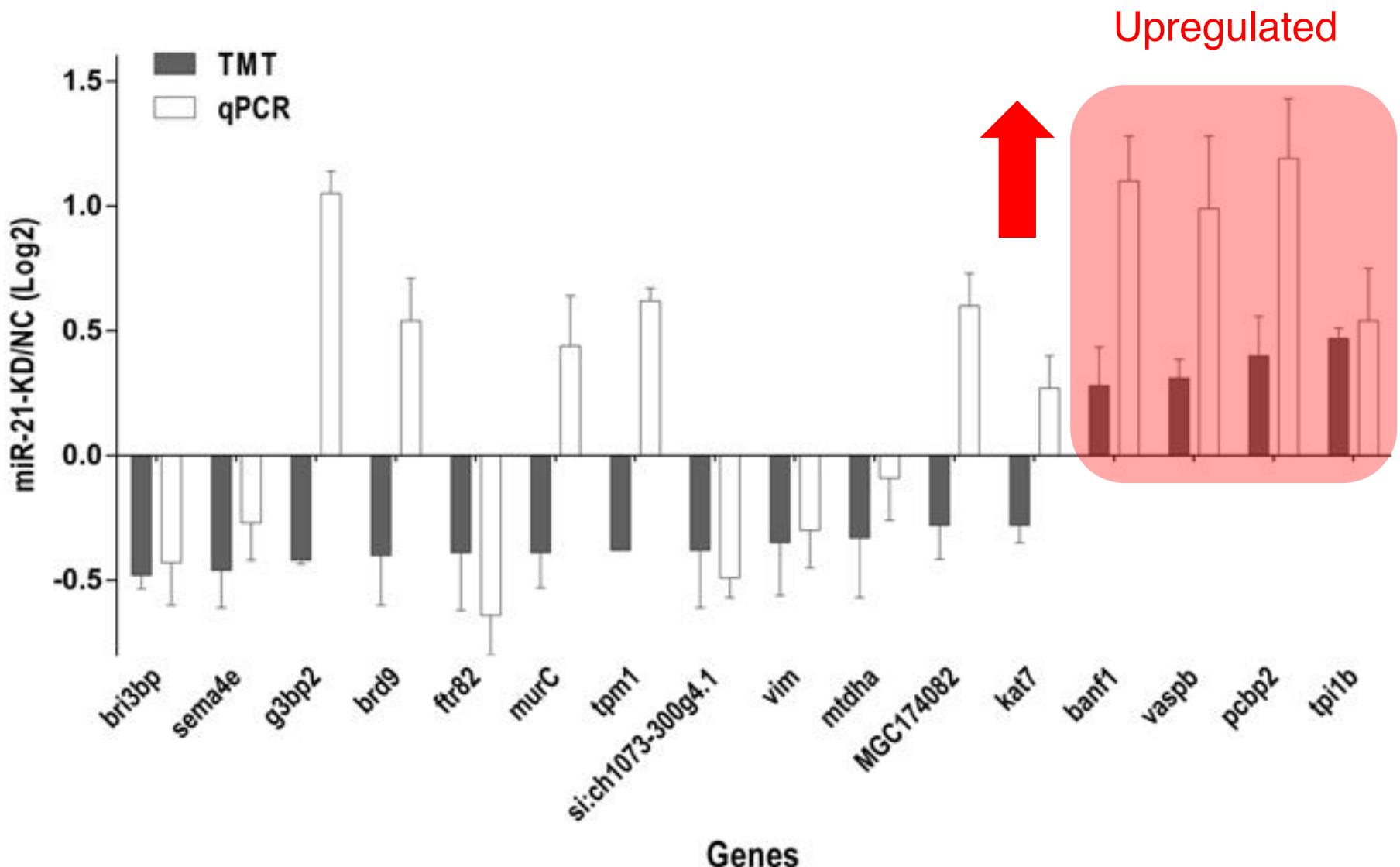


Fig. 2A: Experimental workflow



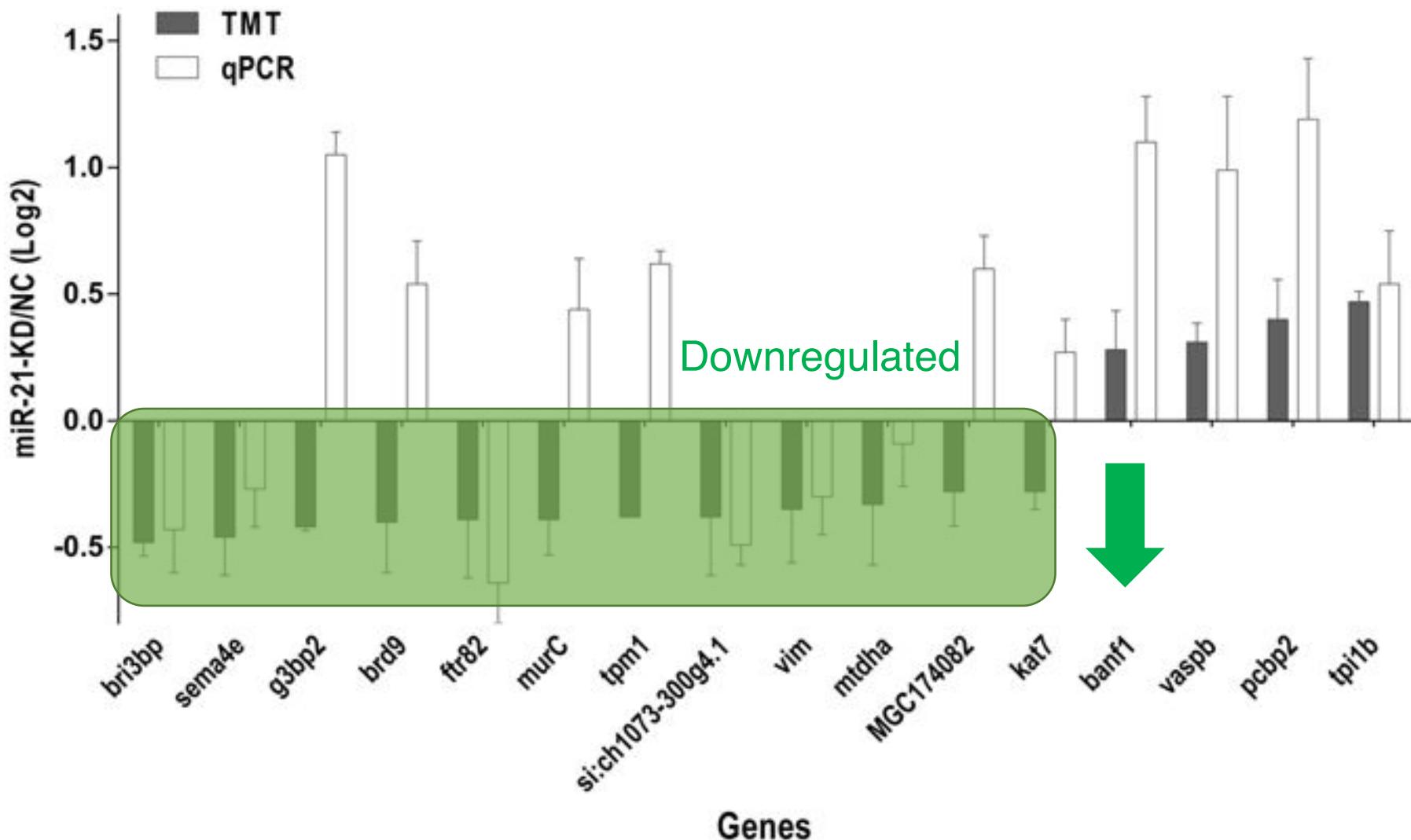
String DB

Fig. 4 Do transcript levels correlate with protein abundance?



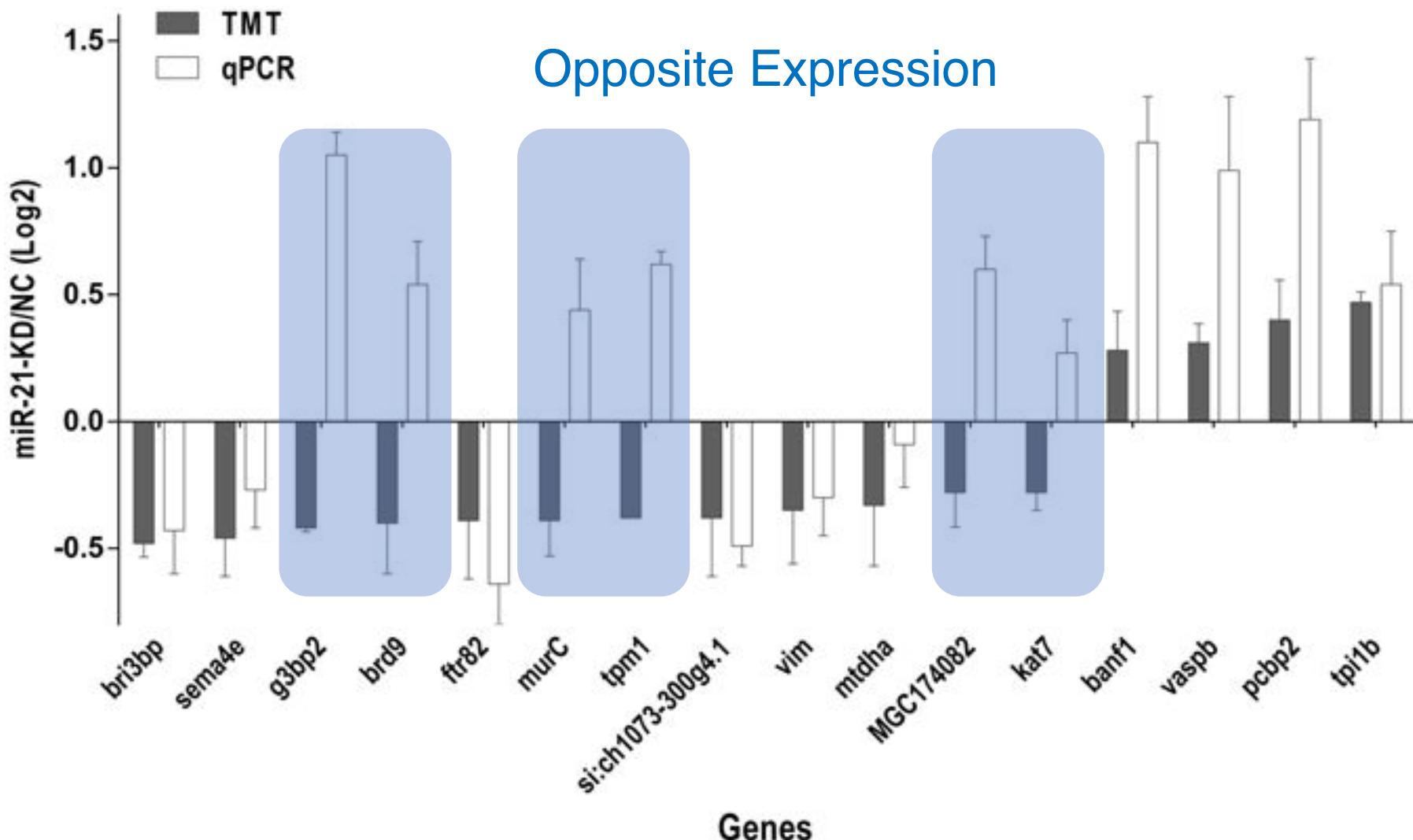
Sixteen targets predicted to be targeted by miR-21

Fig. 4 Do transcript levels correlate with protein abundance?



Ten targets show similar trends in gene expression

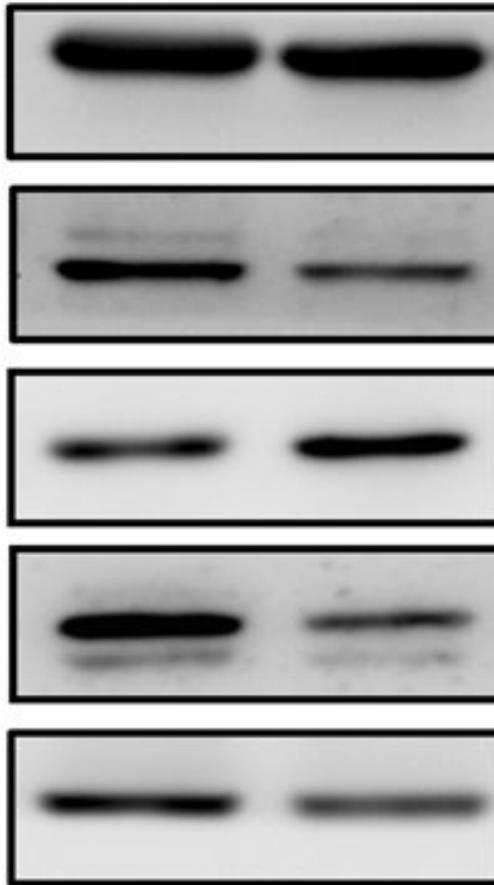
Fig. 4 Do transcript levels correlate with protein abundance?



Six targets show opposite expression patterns

Fig. 5: How valid is the proteomic data?

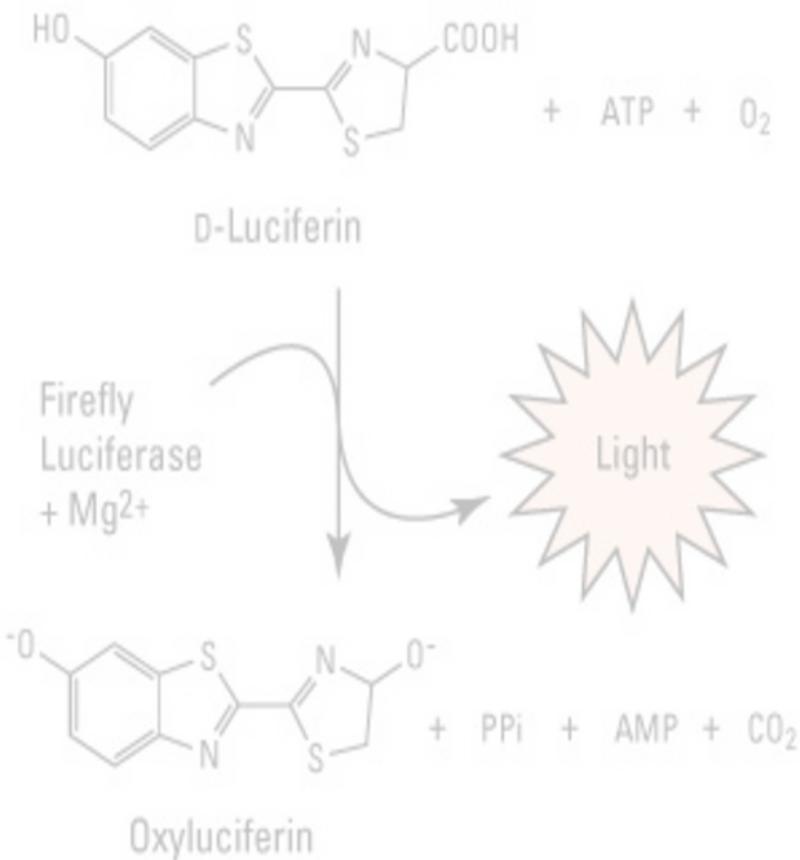
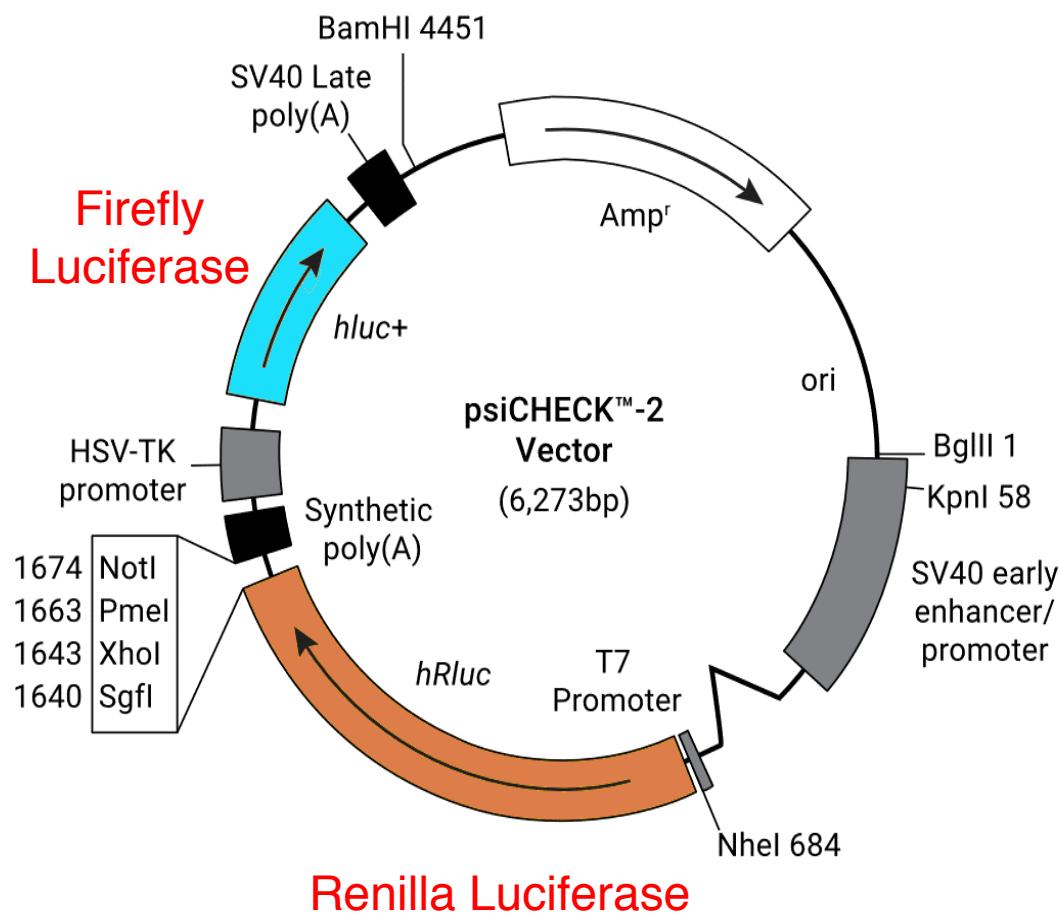
Protein Name	TMT Ratio (miR-21 KD/NC)		NC	miR-21 KD	WB Ratio (miR-21 KD/NC)	
Gapdh	1.024 ± 0.063	36 kD				1.090 ± 0.100
Nanog	0.633 ± 0.034	66 kD				0.490 ± 0.260
Pcbp2	1.332 ± 0.069	42 kD				1.230 ± 0.003
Tpm1	0.767 ± 0.000	33 kD				0.400 ± 0.070
Kat7	0.826 ± 0.069	33 kD				0.642 ± 0.070



Western Blot assays show similar results to TMT-MC

What is a luciferase assay?

3' UTR cDNA
Insertion Site



What is a luciferase assay?

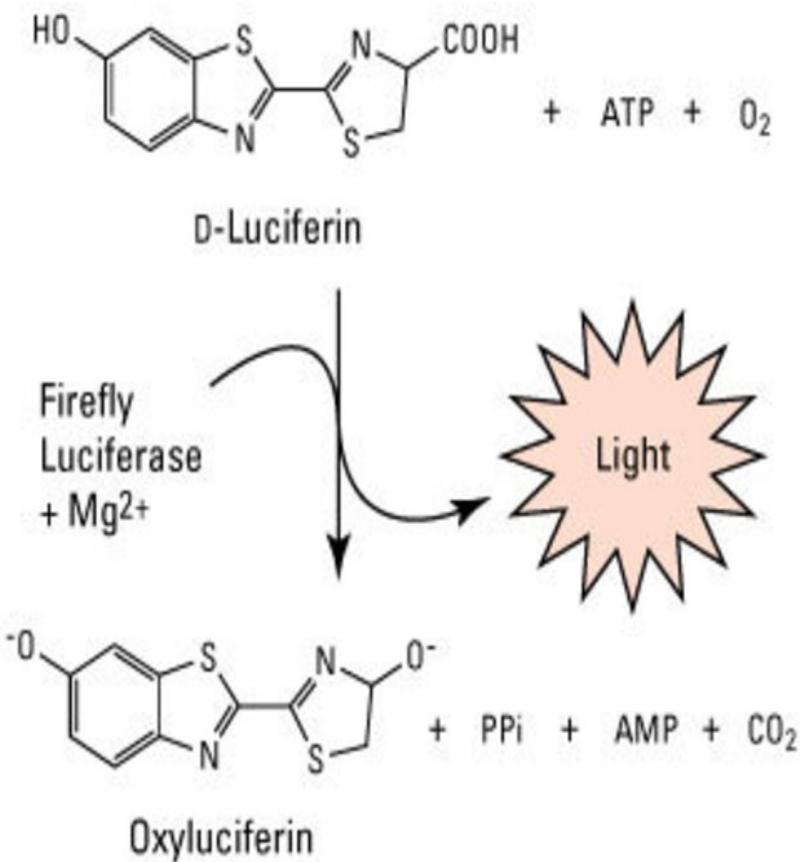
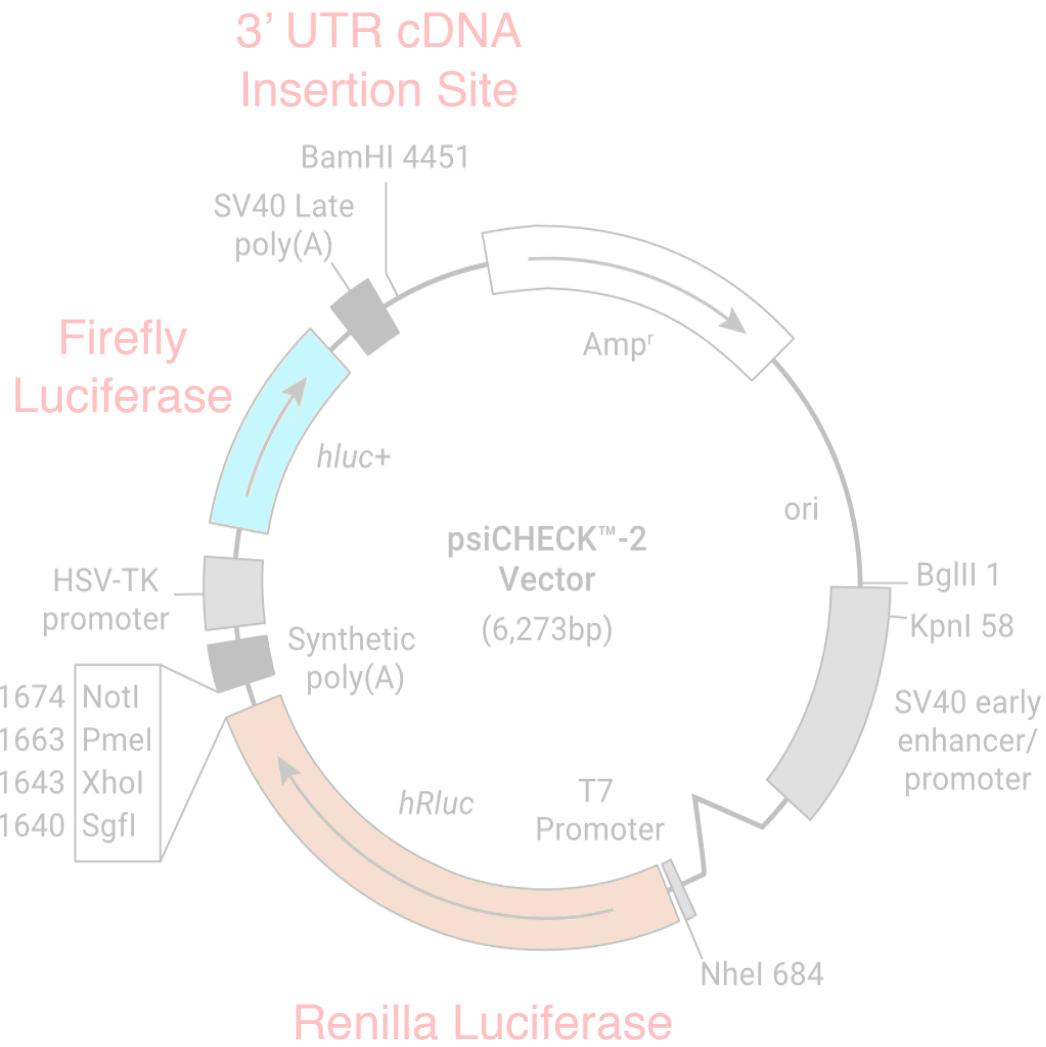


Fig. 6: How valid is the miR-21 bioinformatic data?

A

3' cgguuGUGGUUCAGAC-UUUUCGAu 5' dre-miR-21

| | | | :| | | | |

5' atttcCTCCCATCTGTGTAAAGCTc 3' *tpm1*-WT

5' atttcCTCCCATCTGTGT**CCUA**Tc 3' *tpm1*-Mut

3' cggUUGUGGUUCAGACUA-UUCGAu 5' dre-miR-21

| : | : | | | | | | |

5' cggAGCTTCGGTCTGATCAAGCTc 3' *pcbp2*-WT

5' cggAGCTTCGGTCTGATC**CCUA**Tc 3' *pcbp2*-Mut

3' cggUUGUGGUUCAGACUAUUCGAu 5' dre-miR-21

| | | : | | | | | | |

5' agaAACGTCTG-CTCATTAAGCcc 3' *tpilb*-WT

5' agaAACGTCTG-CTCA**GCCU**Acc 3' *tpilb*-Mut

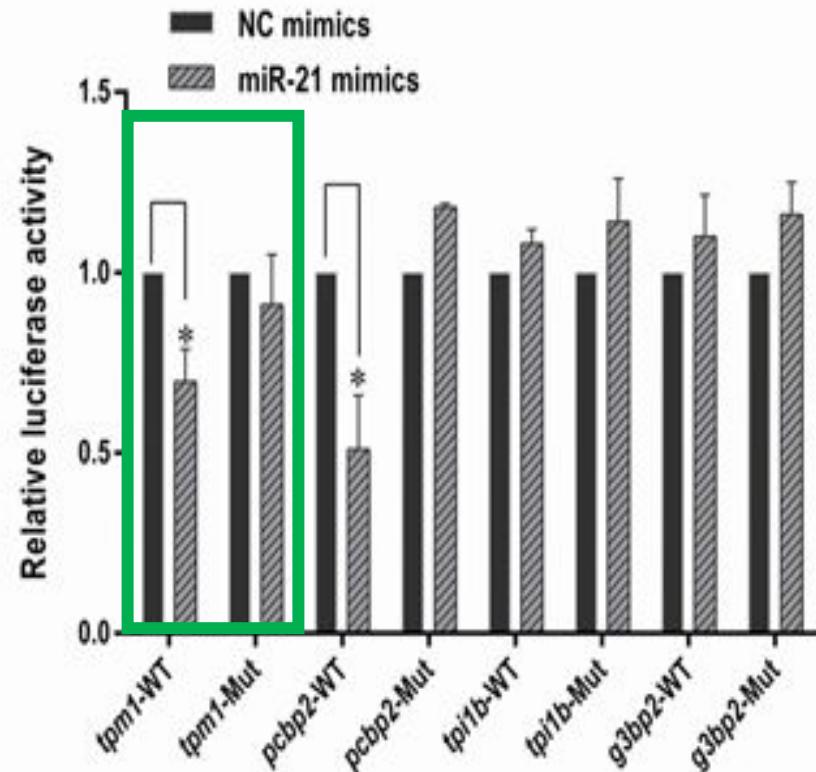
3' cggUUGUGGUUCAGACUAUUCGAU 5' dre-miR-21

| | : | | | : | | | | |

5' ctgAATAGCTCATTAATAAGCTA 3' *g3bp2*-WT

5' ctgAATAGCTCATTA**GCCU**ATA 3' *g3bp2*-Mut

B



tpm1 is targeted and repressed by miR-21 but decreases in the K

Fig. 6: How valid is the miR-21 bioinformatic data?

A

3' cgguuGUGGUUCAGAC-UUUUCGAu 5' dre-miR-21

| | | | :| | | | |

5' atttcCTCCCATCTGTGTAAAGCTc 3' *tpm1*-WT

5' atttcCTCCCATCTGTGT**CCUA**Tc 3' *tpm1*-Mut

3' cggUUGUGGUUCAGACUA-UUCGAu 5' dre-miR-21

| :| :| :| | | | | | |

5' cggAGCTTCGGTCTGATCAAGCTc 3' *pcbp2*-WT

5' cggAGCTTCGGTCTGAT**CCUA**Tc 3' *pcbp2*-Mut

3' cggUUGUGGUUCAGACUAUUCGAu 5' dre-miR-21

| | | :| | | | | | |

5' agaAACGTCTG-CTCATTAAGCcc 3' *tpi1b*-WT

5' agaAACGTCTG-CTCA**GCCU**Acc 3' *tpi1b*-Mut

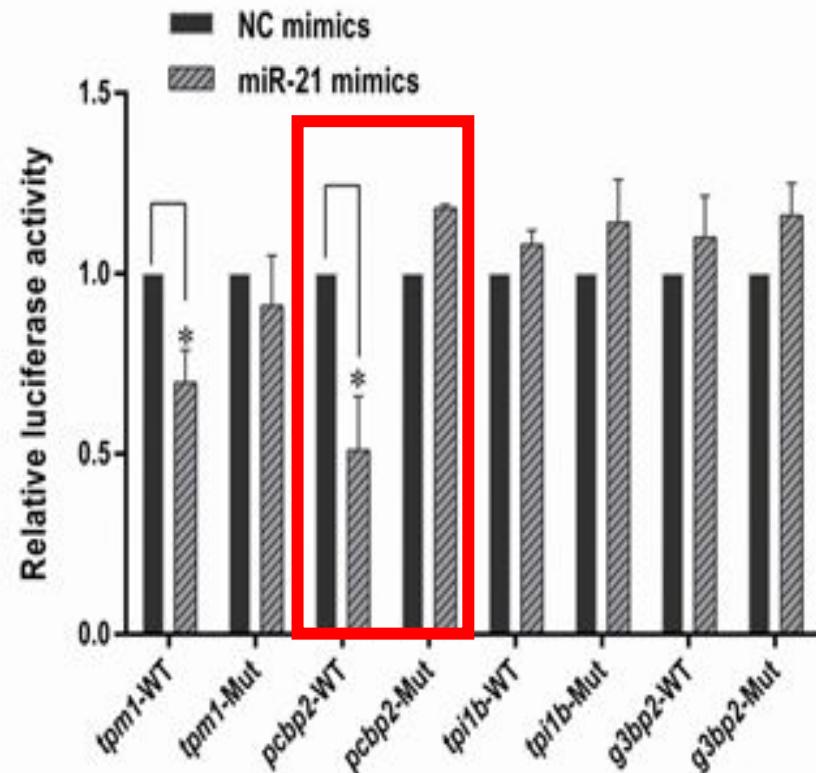
3' cggUUGUGGUUCAGACUAUUCGAU 5' dre-miR-21

| | :| | | :| | | | | |

5' ctgAATAGCTCATTAATAAGCTA 3' *g3bp2*-WT

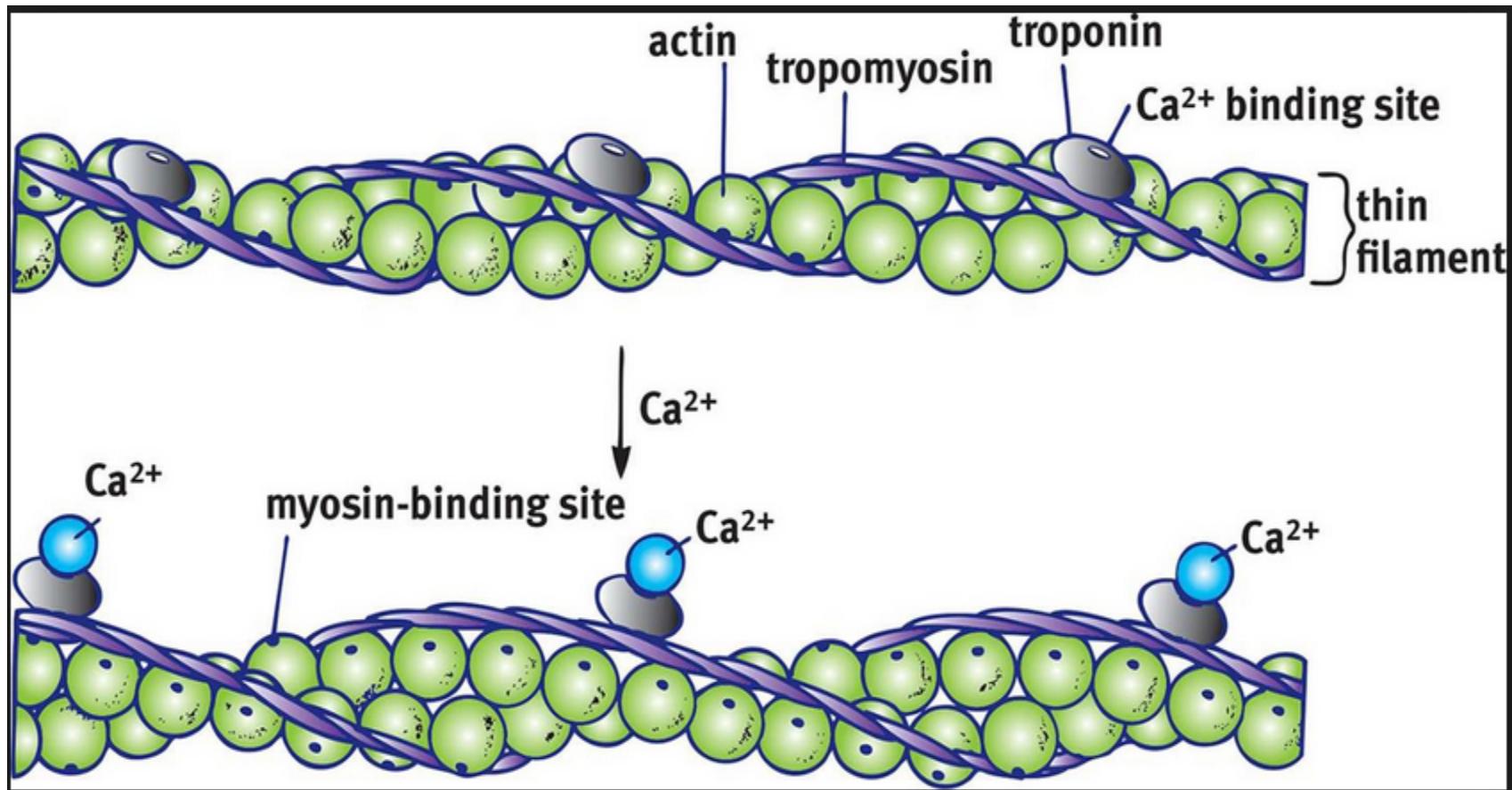
5' ctgAATAGCTCATTA**GCCU**ATA 3' *g3bp2*-Mut

B



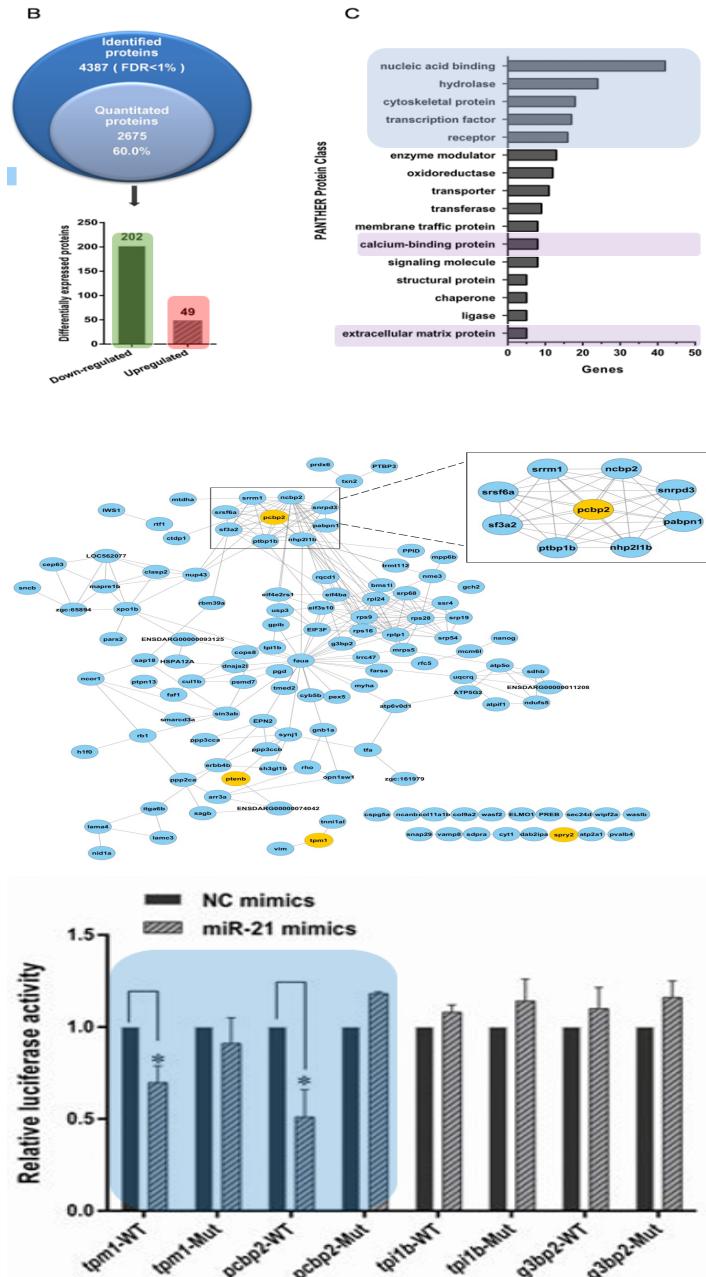
pcbp2 is directly targeted and repressed by miR-21

What is *tpm1*?



Tropomysin regulates muscle contractions and is a known tumor suppressor gene

Summary



Quantitative Proteomics is a tool for measuring protein abundance and identified 251 differentially expressed proteins.

miR-21 regulates valvulogenesis through a network of different proteins with diverse biological roles.

Luciferase reporters demonstrate that both *tpm1* and *pcbp2* are directly regulated by miR-21 during valvulogenesis.

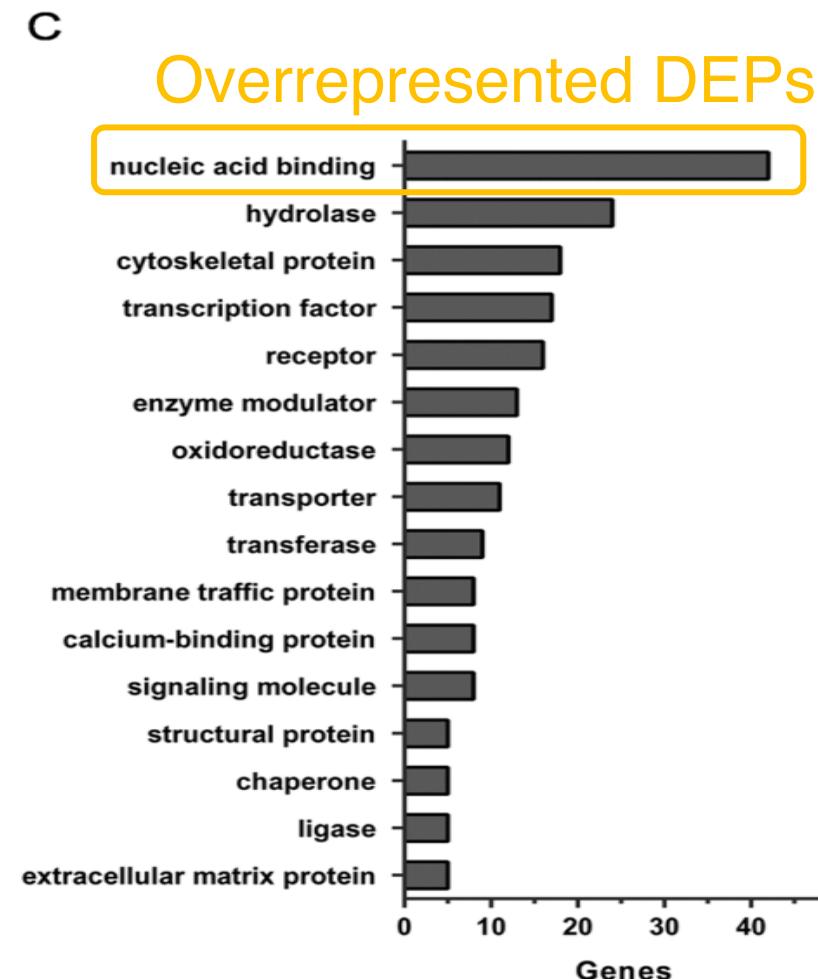
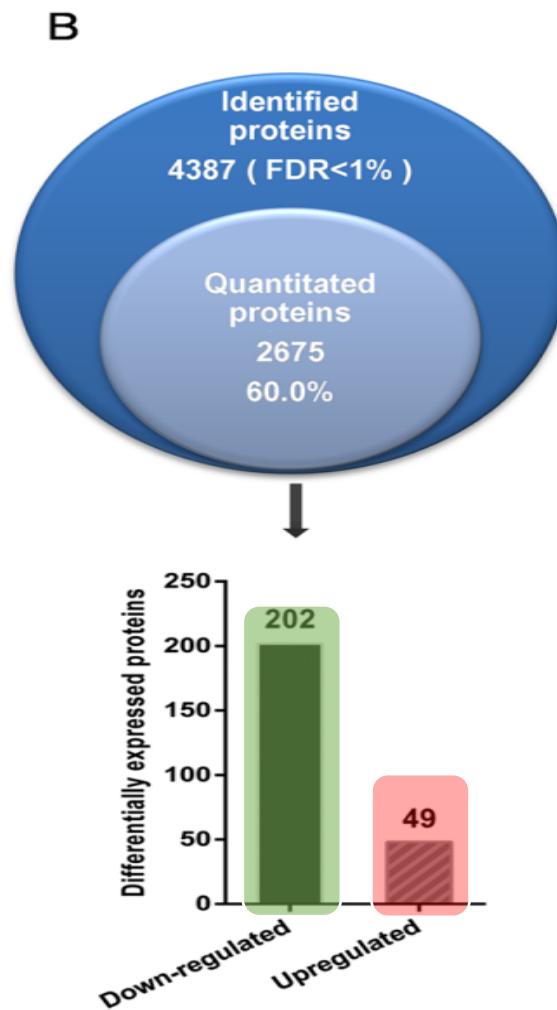
**Questions or
Comments?**

References – Images (JL)

1. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-017-04166-x#ref-CR18>
2. <https://stanfordhealthcare.org/medical-conditions/blood-heart-circulation/congenital-heart-disease/types/obstructive.html>
3. <https://www.mun.ca/biology/desmid/brian/BIOL2060/BIOL2060-24/CB24.html>
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heart_development
5. <https://www.nature.com/articles/ncomms2978.pdf?origin=ppub>
6. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2440410/>
7. <https://www.geneticistinc.com/blog/microrna>
8. <https://pouringmyartout.com/2014/02/14/some-thoughts-on-valentines-day-part-6-and-i-swear-this-is-the-last-one/>
9. <http://spmphysics.onlinetuition.com.my/2013/08/uses-of-radioisotope-in-medical.html>
10. <http://2012.igem.org/wiki/images/8/8a/Tumor.png>
11. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315803167_Morpholino_Oligomers/figures?lo=1&utm_source=google&utm_medium=organic
12. <http://www.pantherdb.org/>
13. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/STRING>
14. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fgene.2014.00023/full>
15. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-017-04166-x#ref-CR18>
16. <https://www.promega.com/products/rna-purification-and-analysis/rna-interference/psicheck-1-and-psicheck-2-vectors/?catNum=C8011>
17. <http://bpsbioscience.com/dual-luciferase-firefly-renilla-luciferase-assay-system-60683>
18. <http://physiologyplus.com/intro-mcq-skeletal-muscle-structure/>

Supplemental Slides

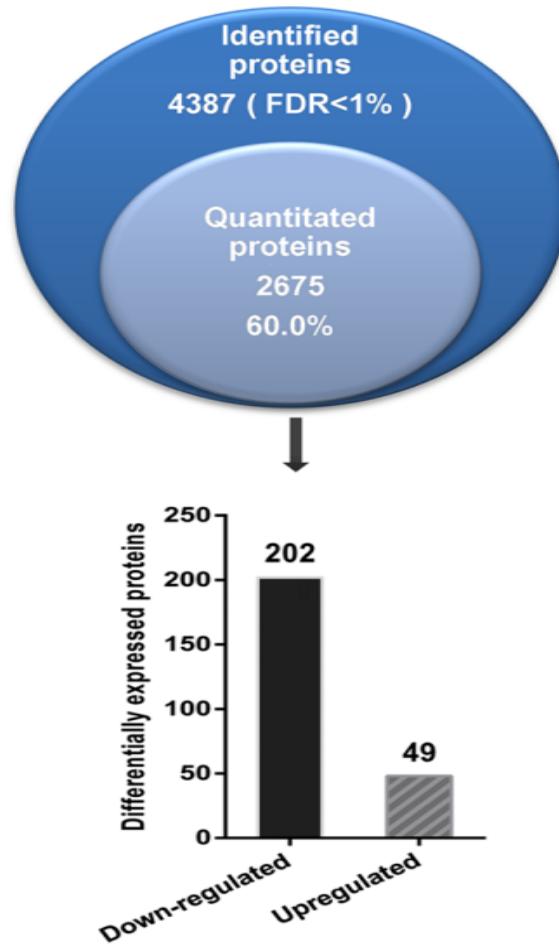
Fig. 2B,C: How many differentially expressed proteins were identified?



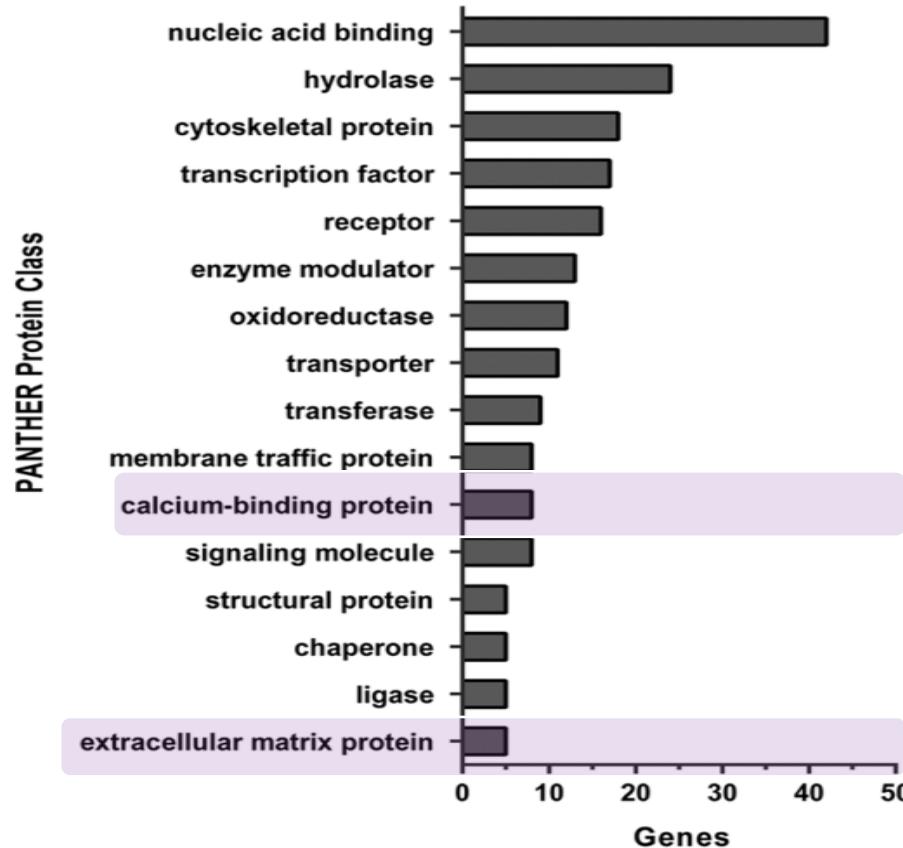
251 differentially expressed proteins were identified by TMT-MS and have diverse protein functions.

Fig. 2B,C: How many differentially expressed proteins were identified?

B



C



251 differentially expressed proteins were identified by TMT-MS and have diverse protein functions.