

Statistical methods for relative quantification of post-translational modifications in global proteomics experiments

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Abstract

The scientific community widely utilizes mass spectrometry (MS)-based proteomics to quantify the abundance of proteins and their post-translational modifications (PTMs). Experiments targeting PTMs face several specific challenges. These include the low abundance of modified proteo-forms, few representative peptides that span modification sites, and convolution with abundance changes in the overall protein expression. Due to these challenges, a robust approach to estimate relative systematic changes in PTMs should combine information pertaining to PTM sites over several peptides, replicates in multiple conditions, and consider sources of confounding and variation present in the experiment. We propose a general statistical model and workflow that is both reproducible and comprehensive. The model measures modified and unmodified peptide abundance by summarizing intensities through Tukey’s median polish method. Then a model based on the family of linear mixed-effects models is fit. This model is automatically adjusted to the specific experimental design. Finally, the PTM abundances are adjusted to remove variance from changes in the overall protein. We implement this model in the free and open-source R package MSstatsPTM.

Introduction

The signaling mechanisms that allow cells to mount a dynamic and fast response to a multitude of events are primarily facilitated by the modification of proteins at specific residues, acting as molecular on/off switches.[6] [5] Mass spectrometry-based label-free proteomics is broadly established as the tool-of-choice for unbiased and large-scale identification and quantification of proteins and their post-translational modifications (PTMs) using liquid chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry (LC-MS).[9] [14] Studies targeting the post-translationally modified proteome focus either on the accurate localization of modification sites on proteins, relative or absolute quantification of a modification site’s occupancy repertoire, or relative changes in occupancy across experimental conditions.[12] Regardless of the question at hand, interrogating the modified proteome is challenging due to a number of reasons. First, the relatively lower abundance of modified proteo-forms dictates that a global interrogation can only be achieved through large-scale enrichment protocols with modification-specific antibodies or beads. Variability in the enrichment efficiency inevitably affects the reproducibility of the number of spectral features (e.g., peptide precursor ions or their fragments) and their intensities, which imposes challenges in both quantification and statistical modeling. Second, contrary to the often large number of identified peptides that can be used as features to model protein abundance changes, there are relatively few representative peptides that span a modification

sites, which often results in sparse, and sometimes, inherently convoluted models (i.e., single versus multiple modified sites on a single peptide). Third, unless early signaling events are interrogated, the interpretation of the relative changes in modification occupancy are inherently convoluted with changes in the overall protein expression, making the interpretation of the results not straightforward. [13] Therefore, a robust approach to estimate systematic relative changes in post-translational modifications, at scale, should not only combine the quantitative information pertaining to a PTM site over peptides and replicates in multiple conditions, but take into account various sources of variations and confounding factors present in the experiments.

Despite the important implications of PTMs in biological functions, there is a lack of general framework to summarize the available quantitative information from LC-MS data, to perform statistical inference, and to draw conclusions to characterize the quantitative properties of PTM in a statistically rigorous manner. Many investigations performed differential expression analysis of PTMs using two-sample t-test or its extensions. The approach takes as input intensities of individual features from modified peptides, or intensity ratios of modified and unmodified peptide features, and compares the mean abundance of a PTM site from one condition to another. Modifications of the t-test such as moderated t-test with limma were also proposed.[17] While simple, the approach does not fully account for the sources of variations, and it is not directly applicable to experiments with complex designs, e.g., comparisons of multiple conditions, acquisition in multiple batches, etc. Isobar-PTM was developed for experiments with MS/MS quantitative strategies that employ isobaric labels such as tandem mass tags (TMT) and isobaric tag for relative and absolute quantification (iTRAQ).[3] Isobar-PTM expresses MS measurements with a linear model and performs adjustment with respect to protein abundance using the difference between log-ratio of modified peptides in two channels and log-ratio of protein level. The modeling framework, however, is not applicable for either label-free workflows or experiments with complex designs.

We propose a general statistical approach, which explicitly characterizes the variations and confounding factors present in bottom-up PTM experiments. The proposed approach is aimed at the detection of quantitative changes in PTMs between conditions utilizing procedures developed for summarization of LC-MS data, quantitative characterization of site-specific PTMs, and adjustment with respect to protein abundance. Quantitative analyses of PTMs often involve comparisons between multiple inter-related conditions of the same biological system. The general statistical framework underlying the proposed approach allows for analyzing experiments with complex designs and different acquisition methods, including label-free, DDA, DIA, and TMT.

The proposed approach was evaluated using datasets from computer simulations, benchmark controlled mixtures, and biological investigations. The approach was compared against the commonly applied t-test and limma methods. The results demonstrate that by appropriately leveraging the information from the entire dataset, the proposed approach improves the reproducibility and accuracy of the estimates of PTM fold changes and results in a better calibrated type I error rate. The proposed approach is implemented as an open source R package MSstatsPTM, which employs similar input format as in MSstats and MSstatsTMT. [4] [8]

Proposed Approach

Figure 6.2 schematically illustrates a simplified version of the data structure resulting from a typical bottom-up experiment for quantitative analysis of PTMs, in which there are multiple layers of variation present. A PTM site is quantified with multiple spectral features, which vary in sequence (e.g., fully or partially cleaved peptides), ionization efficiency, charge states, etc. The number quantified features vary across replicate LC-MS/MS runs of the same sample, and across conditions. To perform adjustment with respect to protein abundance, features of unmodified peptides are used for the inference of underlying protein abundance. Typically, because of the enrichment step for PTMs, very few of those features are present in original LC-MS runs. For more accurate estimation of protein abundance, separate global proteomics data of unenriched samples are often acquired. If unmodified features are unavailable for any given modified feature, unmodified intensity adjustment cannot be performed. As different levels of variability are present in the data, the log-intensities of the features for modified and unmodified peptides are modeled separately using two linear

mixed models.

Statistical modeling and parameter estimation

The proposed approach takes as input a list of log-transformed intensities of spectral features, identified and quantified across LC-MS runs. The features, which are precursor ions of modified or unmodified peptides, are used to characterize the identified PTM sites and proteins. For each PTM site, the feature log-intensities of the modified peptides spanning the site are expressed using a linear mixed model in consideration of the effects of condition, run, feature and interaction between run and feature. In addition mixture may be included for features acquired via tandem mass tag (TMT) methods. The model parameters are estimated using the split-plot approach as in MSstats, where the feature log-intensities are first summarized into a single value per site per run in the subplot model, and the site-level summaries are then used for the inference of the PTM site abundance.[4] In the site-level summarization, Tukey’s median polish (TMP), a simple and robust procedure is applied to iteratively fit a two-way additive model with the effects of run and feature, which in turn summarizes the log-intensities for each site.[16] After summarization, the inference of the PTM site abundance in each condition is carried through fitting a model based on the family of linear mixed-effects models, taking into account the specific experimental design 6.2.[2] [7] Statistical modeling and quantification for global proteomics data are performed by the same procedure as for PTM data.

Detection of changes in PTMs

Detection of differentially modified PTM sites is performed through testing the null hypothesis of ‘no change’ against the alternative. The null hypothesis states that there is no difference in log-abundance of the PTM site between conditions, adjusted with respect to protein abundance 6.2. Specifically, the adjusted difference is given by the difference in log-abundance of the PTM site, subtracted by the difference in log-abundance of the underlying protein, which is equivalent to the log of the ratio of PTM abundance difference to protein abundance difference. The estimate of the adjusted difference and the standard error (SE) of the estimate are obtained by combining the difference estimates and the associated SEs from both counterparts.

The test statistic for the hypothesis testing is the ratio of the estimate of the adjusted difference to its SE. To determine the statistical significance of the difference in terms of p-value, the test statistic is compared against the t distribution with degrees of freedom approximated by the Satterthwaite method.[15] Adjustment for multiple comparisons is performed using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure to control the false discovery rate at a desired level, e.g., 0.05.[1] More details are provided in Supplementary Sec 3.2

Missing Value imputation

MSstatsPTM gives the ability to impute missing feature intensities if desired. When values are imputed, it is assumed they are missing for reasons of low abundance. Missing features are imputed in each MS run using the Accelerated Time Failure model.[16] In order to impute a feature’s missing values, the feature must be present in at least one MS Run. If the feature is not present across all MS Runs, the value will be left missing. Missing value imputation is done before summarization with Tukey’s Median Polish in order to correct for the impact of outliers. Missing value imputation is done separately for both the PTM and global protein datasets.

Extension to TMT experiments

The statistical modeling approaches discussed above can also be extended to Tandem Mass Tag (TMT) labeling methods. TMT experiments introduce an additional source of variation in the form of different mixtures. To account for mixture variance, first feature intensities are summarized again using Tukey’s Median Polish and missing values are imputed, if desired, then a new linear mixed effects model with an added term for the mixture is included. The workflow and statistical model described generally follow the methods used for modeling proteins in MSstatsTMT. [8] These methods are repeated to quantify both

modified and unmodified peptide abundance. Once both modified and unmodified peptides are modeled, the PTM model is adjusted for changes in global protein abundance using the same methods described previously.

For more information about the extension to Tandem Mass Tag experiments see Supplementary Sec. 3.4.

Results

Computer simulations

The proposed statistical approach methods were evaluated using computer simulation. Specifically, their properties under adjustment with respect to protein abundance were evaluated. Two simulations were ran, one including a high number of features and no missing values, and one with few modified features and including missing values.

Differential intensity levels of modified peptides may be due to changes in modification, change in protein abundance, or both. The proposed approach adjusts the abundance with respect to unmodified peptides by combining the inference of modified and unmodified peptide abundances. Alternatively, two-sample t-test or limma that takes as input the ratio between modified and unmodified peptide intensities (difference on log scale) is commonly applied for the same purpose. In real experiments, multiple inter-related conditions are often compared together. Whereas t-test uses measurements from the two conditions being compared, the proposed approach and limma leverage measurements in all conditions for the inference of underlying abundance. We evaluated the impact with such adjustment by computer simulation, considering the following factors: with/without protein-level changes, effect size, number of replicates and number of conditions. Further details of how the simulations were generated and their results can be found in Supplementary Sec. 4.

Computer simulation 1 In this simulation, a clean dataset was generated with a high number of modified and unmodified peptide features and no missing values. Not accounting for changes in unmodified peptide level resulted in a high false discovery rate for all methods, seen in Figure 6.3. When adjusting for changes in the unmodified peptide, all methods performed similarly in terms of FDR. Recall and accuracy of the proposed approach and limma performed similarly, while t-test lagged behind. Two-sample t-test only uses data within the groups of interest while ignoring the remainder of the data. Consequently, it gave similar performance across cases with different number of conditions. In contrast, the proposed approach and limma leveraged all available information, which resulted in improved power with increased number of conditions. Further results are provided in Supplementary Figures S2 to S3.

Computer simulation 2 In this simulation real world experimental conditions were introduced, including missing values and low number of modified features. In this case, changes in unmodified peptide level still needed to be accounted for to control the FDR in all methods. Once controlling for changes in unmodified peptide, it is clear that the proposed method performed stronger across all methods when compared to limma and t-test, as seen in Figure 6.4. The proposed method well calibrated model accuracy and outperformed the other methods. Additionally, in the recall rate the proposed method showed the strongest performance, even when the number of biological replicates was low. Finally, the proposed method showed a tighter distribution of estimated fold changes around the true fold change, while the other methods showed much wider distributions. Further results are provided in Supplementary Figures S4 to S5.

Spike-in experiment

We evaluated our approach using a custom designed spike-in benchmark experiment where 50 heavy-labeled KGG motif peptides from 20 human proteins were used as spike-in peptides. Quantitative changes in protein and site abundance changes of these 20 proteins were the target of the benchmark. Unmodified peptides from Human Lysate were used as the estimate of global protein abundance changes. All comparisons with respect

to human lysate serve as a null model, there was no change in global protein nor PTM abundance between conditions. Additionally, E coli Lysate was used to normalize total protein levels prior to enrichment or global protein profiling. Four mixes of spike in peptides and Human Lysate were created to create conditions with known fold change. Two sets of data were acquired for each mixture: modified peptide data, including the spike in KGG enriched peptides, and unmodified peptides from Human Lysate. These datasets were used as the PTM and global protein data.

In Figure 6.5 we can clearly see the red labeled spike-in peptides do not follow the expected fold change before adjusting for changes in global protein level. After adjustment the estimated fold change is more in line with expectation. Additionally, background peptides serving as the null model, colored grey, show many false positives before adjustment is made. Again after adjustment the results improve and the number of false positives decrease significantly.

In Figure 6.6 we can see the results of the same experiment modeled using limma with protein adjustment discussed in Section 4. Again the red labeled spike-in peptides are more inline with expected fold change after adjustment is applied. However, using limma we can see that the majority of the differential spike in peptides are not showing a significant adjusted pvalue. In this case, using limma would have resulted in missing the majority of differential modified peptides. In terms of false positives, the results are very similar to the proposed method, with many false positives before adjustment and much fewer afterward.

Further results of this experiment are provided in Supplementary Sec. 4.2.

Re-analysis of published datasets

IpaH7.8

The proposed approach was evaluated on an experiment where Shigella ubiquitin ligase IpaH7.8 was shown to inhibit the protein gasdermin D (GSDMD).[10] Multiplex proteomics was used to quantify the abundance of total protein, and ubiquitination in human epithelial cells. Cells were either infected or uninfected with IpaH7.8-deficient Shigella flexneri and measurements were taken at different time periods. Uninfected cells were measured at 0 and 6 hours, while infected cells were measured at 1, 2, 4, and 6 hour increments, resulting in six total conditions. The experiment was unbalanced with two bioreplicates per condition for all conditions except for infected 1 hour. About 95% of the identified modified peptides derived from proteins that were quantified in the global profiling run.

Looking at modified peptide *GSDMD_HUMAN*|P57764 we can see the advantage of the proposed method. The modified peptide shows a flat abundance change between the infected 1 hour, 4 hour, and 6 hour conditions. This is contrasted with a strong negative change in the global profiling run between the same conditions. Looking at the Dox4hr vs Dox1hr conditions and modeling the modified peptide without adjusting for changes in the global profiling, the fold change was -0.501 and the adjusted pvalue was insignificant at $.0644$. After adjusting for changes in the global protein abundance, the fold change is much higher, 2.79 , and the adjusted pvalue became very significant, $5.25e^{-8}$. In this case the effect of the modified peptide is strongly confounded with changes in the global protein. The proposed method allows us to remove this confounding and estimate the true effect. The results of this can be seen in Figure 6.7.

Further details and results of this experiment are provided in Supplementary Sec. 5.1.

Shigella flexneri

To evaluate our approach we reanalyzed an experiment targeting primary murine macrophages infected with Shigella flexneri (S.flexneri). [11] Multiplex proteomics was used to quantify the abundance of total protein, phosphorylation, and ubiquitination in wild type (WT) and ATG16L1-deficient (cKO) samples, uninfected and uninfected with S.flexneri. The abundance of total protein and post-translation modifications were quantified at three time points, uninfected, early infection (45-60 minutes), and late infection (3-3.5 hours). Quantifying the total protein along with the post-translational modifications allowed us to adjust for changes in total protein and see the true impact of the site specific modifications. Two mixtures using 11-plex were ran over the six conditions. The six conditions were split between 11 channels leading to the experimental

design being unbalanced. Each mixture contained two replicates per early and late WT and KO conditions. Mixture one contained one replicate of uninfected WT and two replicates of uninfected KO. Mixture two contained one replicate of uninfected KO and two uninfected WT. About 90% of the identified modified peptides derived from proteins that were also quantified in the global profiling run.

Two specific modified peptides, *TTP_MOUSE|P22893_S178* and *KI67_MOUSE|E9PVX6_T215*, show the power of the proposed method. The profile plot of modified peptide *TTP_MOUSE|P22893_S178* shows a large positive log fold change of 2.9 between the WT_Late and WT_Uninfected conditions. However, the global profiling run shows a similar log fold change of 2.015 between the same conditions. This indicates that the abundance change in the modified peptide is nearly entirely due to changes in the global protein. When adjusting for the global protein the modified peptide’s adjusted pvalue becomes insignificant, going from .0009 to .275. In contrast *KI67_MOUSE|E9PVX6_T215* originally shows a small positive log fold change of .212 between conditions WT_Early and WT_Uninfected. This is contrast with a negative fold change in the global profiling run of $-.616$. In adjusting the modified peptide for changes in the global protein, the log fold change becomes .828 and the adjusted pvalue goes from .452 to .037. The profile plots of these two PTMs can be seen in Figure 6.8

Further details and results of this experiment are provided in Supplementary Sec. 5.2.

USP30

This experiment looked into the relationship between USP30 and protein kinase PINK1, and their association with Parkinson’s Disease. Ubiquitination site profiling was performed and the modified site abundance was analyzed. Four conditions were tested with two biological replicates per condition. The conditions were as follows: CCCP, USP30 over expression (USP30 OE), Combo, and Control. Label-free mass spectrometry quantification was used to quantify the abundance of modified peptides. A corresponding mixed effects model was fit per modification and global protein as described previously.

In contrast to other experiments analyzed in this paper, there was no unmodified global protein profiling run performed in this experiment. Once identification and quantification of the Ubiquitinated profiling was performed, peptides which were unmodified were extracted and used in place of a global profiling run. This resulted in a significant lack of overlap between modified and unmodified peptides. Any modified peptide without a corresponding unmodified protein could not be adjusted. Of the 10,799 modified peptides identified, only 4526 had a corresponding unmodified protein and could be adjusted. Not having a separate global profiling run resulted in very low feature counts for the unmodified protein model.

Given the lack of matches in the global profiling run, the proposed method was unable to be applied to as many modified peptides as in the previous examples. However we can still see the power of the method when looking at peptide *P52209_K059*. The abundance between conditions appears flat in the modified peptide profile plot, however this is contrast with a large negative change in the corresponding global protein. Specifically looking at the comparison between the CCCP and Control conditions, the unadjusted model showed a small log fold change of $-.255$ and insignificant adjusted pvalue of .104. However when adjusting for changes in the undmodified protein, the log fold change increased to -2.73 and adjusted pvalue became significant at $1.067e-04$. The profile plot for this PTM can be seen in Figure 6.9. Using the proposed method we get increased information that would otherwise have been missed.

Further details and results of this experiment are provided in Supplementary Sec. 5.3.

Conclusion and discussion

We proposed a general statistical modeling framework for PTM characterization. The framework is designed for bottom-up MS workflows, which are characterized with variations from multiple convoluted sources, frequent missing data, and associated uncertainty in the conclusions. The framework is general and is applicable to a variety of experimental designs. It outperforms the ad-hoc methods underlying t-test and limma, and yields accurate results in the broad type of experimental circumstances, including the presence of missing values, changes in protein abundance, few representative peptides, and different acquisition methods.

The framework allows us to plan for subsequent experiments, and choose the appropriate number of replicates in consideration of adjustment with respect to protein abundance.

Our results show that when measurements from multiple related conditions are available, the proposed approach for joint modeling and summarization of all the LC-MS/MS runs leads to more sensitive PTM significance analysis and more accurate and precise quantification than when separately analyzing conditions of runs. The gain is due to a more efficient use of the data, and to a more accurate understanding of the systematic and random variations. The proposed framework can be extended beyond the experimental designs with variation from multiple sources discussed above. For example, it can represent experimental designs with even more complex structures, such as time series or factorial investigations.

A potential limitation of the proposed framework is the assumption that all the peptides are correctly mapped to the underlying proteins and PTM sites, and the features are informative of the abundances of underlying protein and PTM. Also, characterizing PTMs with current data-dependent acquisition workflows is prone to being under sampled, leading to a sparse dataset with a large number of missing values for the analysis. Statistical methods accounting for effects due to experimental units and missing values introduced in this manuscript help interpret the data in a more objective manner. The latest development of targeted acquisition and data-independent acquisition methods are expected to further alleviate these issues.

Additionally, expression levels of PTM sites can be convoluted with each other if there are two or more modification sites per peptide. In the current implementation the effect of a specific modification in a peptide with multiple modifications cannot be quantified. One potential solution to this is to measure the abundance of peptides with one modification and use this to adjust the peptide with multiple sites to remove the convolution. However, this method would most likely run into major challenges due to sparsity of features for modified peptides with both a single and multiple modification sites. A more complex approach to addressing this problem is most likely necessary.

Overall, the proposed approach balances accuracy and practicality, and enables the analysis of complex experiments in high throughput. Future work is to carry out the inference and testing for not only the relative change of PTM abundance, but also the fraction of the protein that is modified at the particular site (site occupancy, or stoichiometry). We are also interested in characterizing the interplay of PTMs at multiple sites. The proposed statistical methods are implemented as an R package MSstatsPTM available on Bioconductor and Github.

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Figures

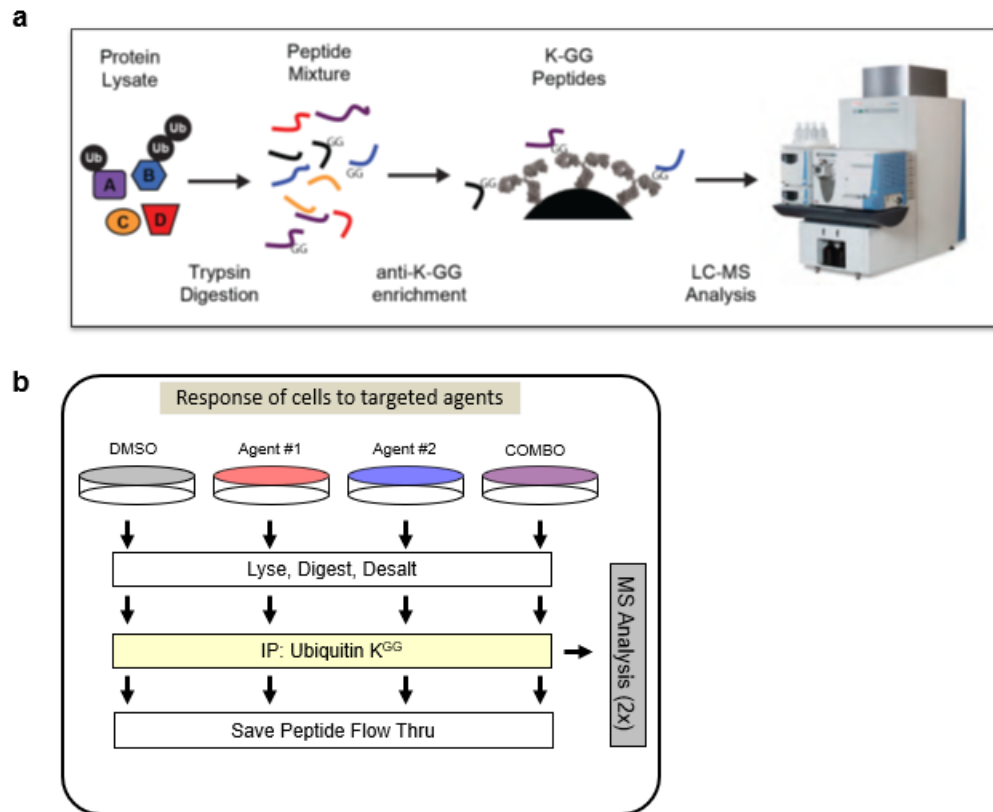


Figure 6.1: [todo]

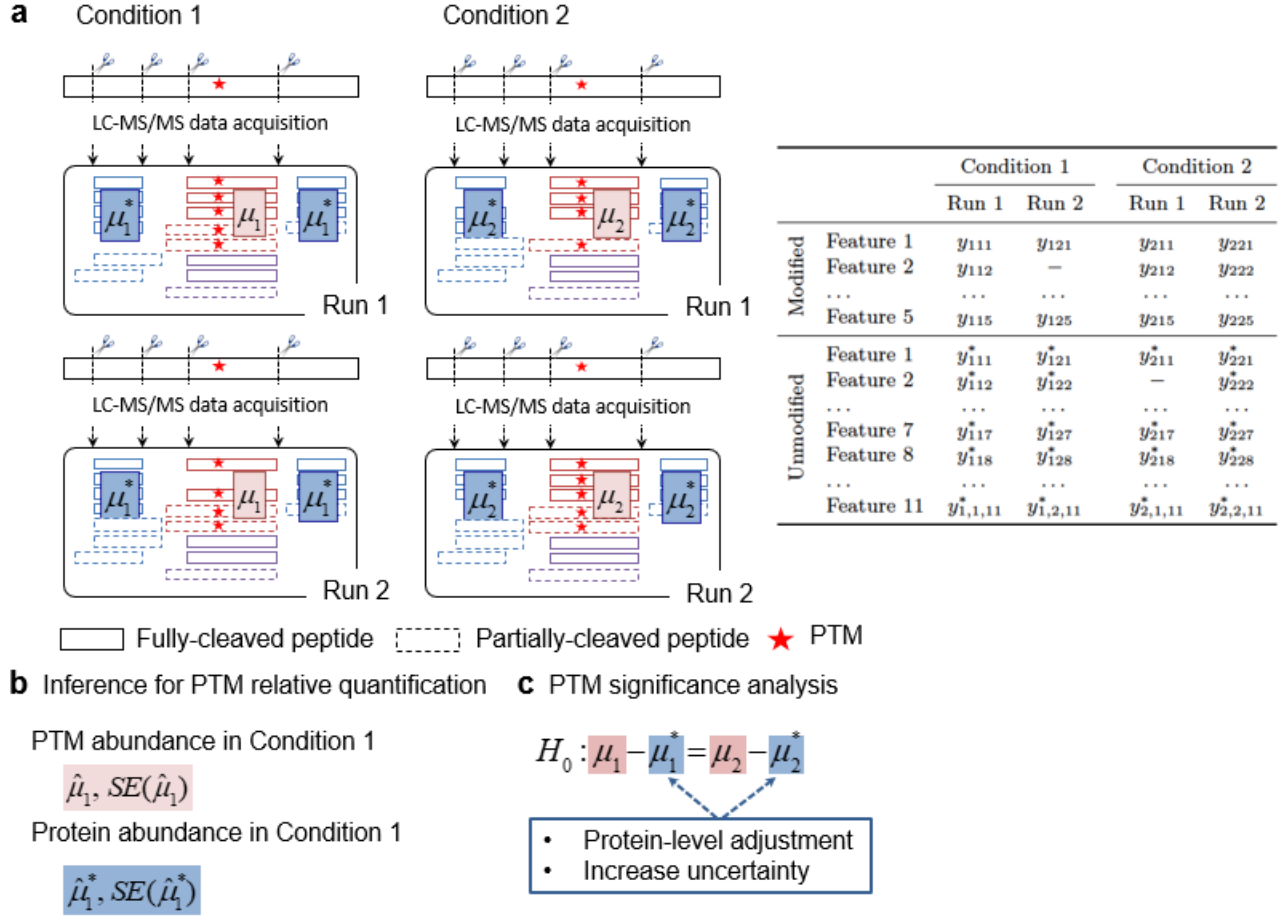


Figure 6.2: Data structure of a typical PTM experiment and goals of PTM characterization. (a) Schematic data representation, in a simplified case of two conditions and two replicate runs. Each PTM site is modeled and characterized separately, where a PTM is quantified with multiple spectral features (boxes), distinguished by different charge states of a peptide. The feature intensities are viewed as repeated measurements of the underlying abundance of the PTM, where the abundance in Condition i is denoted by μ_i . Features corresponding to unmodified peptides are considered together to perform adjustment with respect to protein abundance, where the protein abundance in Condition i is denoted by μ_i^* . Peptides can be fully cleaved (solid lines) and/or partially cleaved (dashed lines). Some spectral features can be missing. (b) PTM relative quantification by statistical inference, which makes use of the feature intensities to infer the underlying PTM abundance and protein abundance with an estimate of associated uncertainty. (c) Model-based testing for differential PTM abundance, which corrects for the underlying protein abundance with a cost of increased uncertainty about the estimate of difference between conditions.

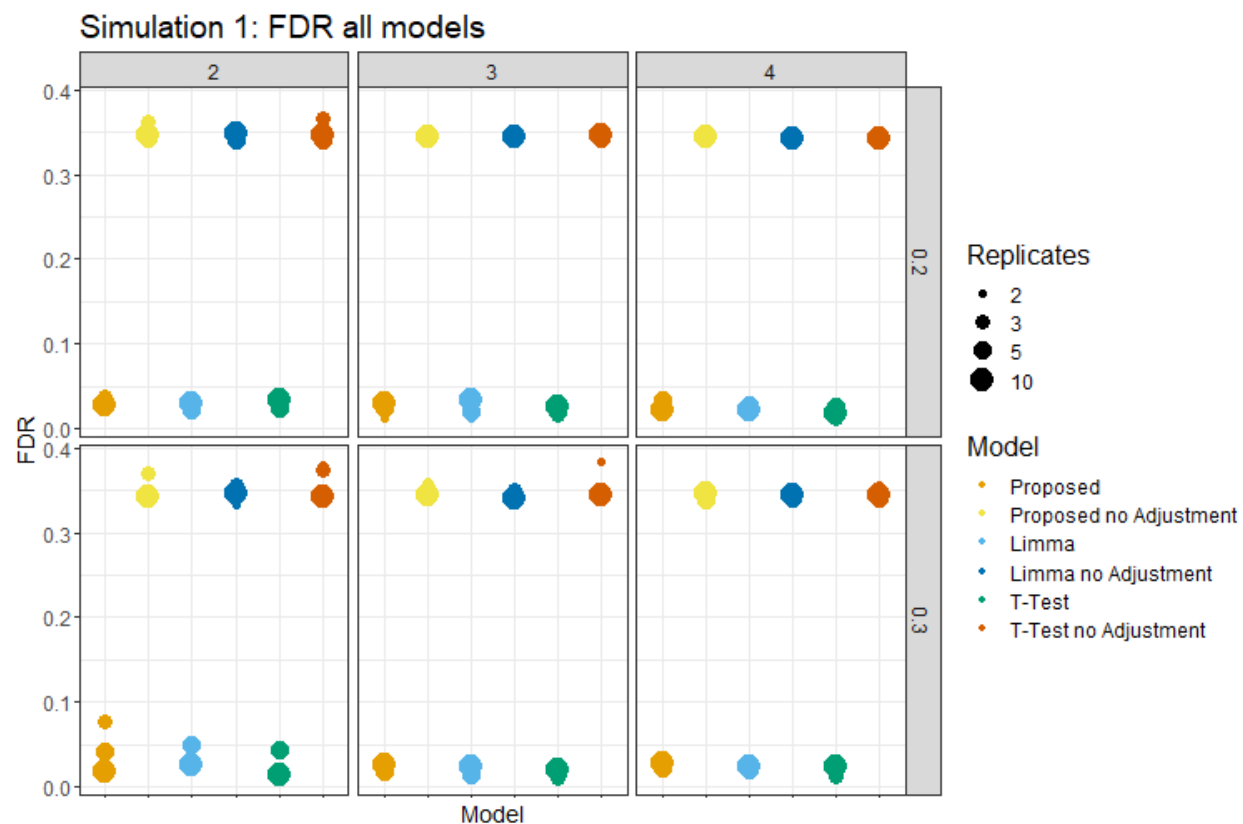


Figure 6.3: All the considered methods in simulation 1 correctly calibrated FDR when adjusting for changes in protein abundance. In comparison, the methods without accounting for the protein-level changes resulted in off-target, high false positive rates.

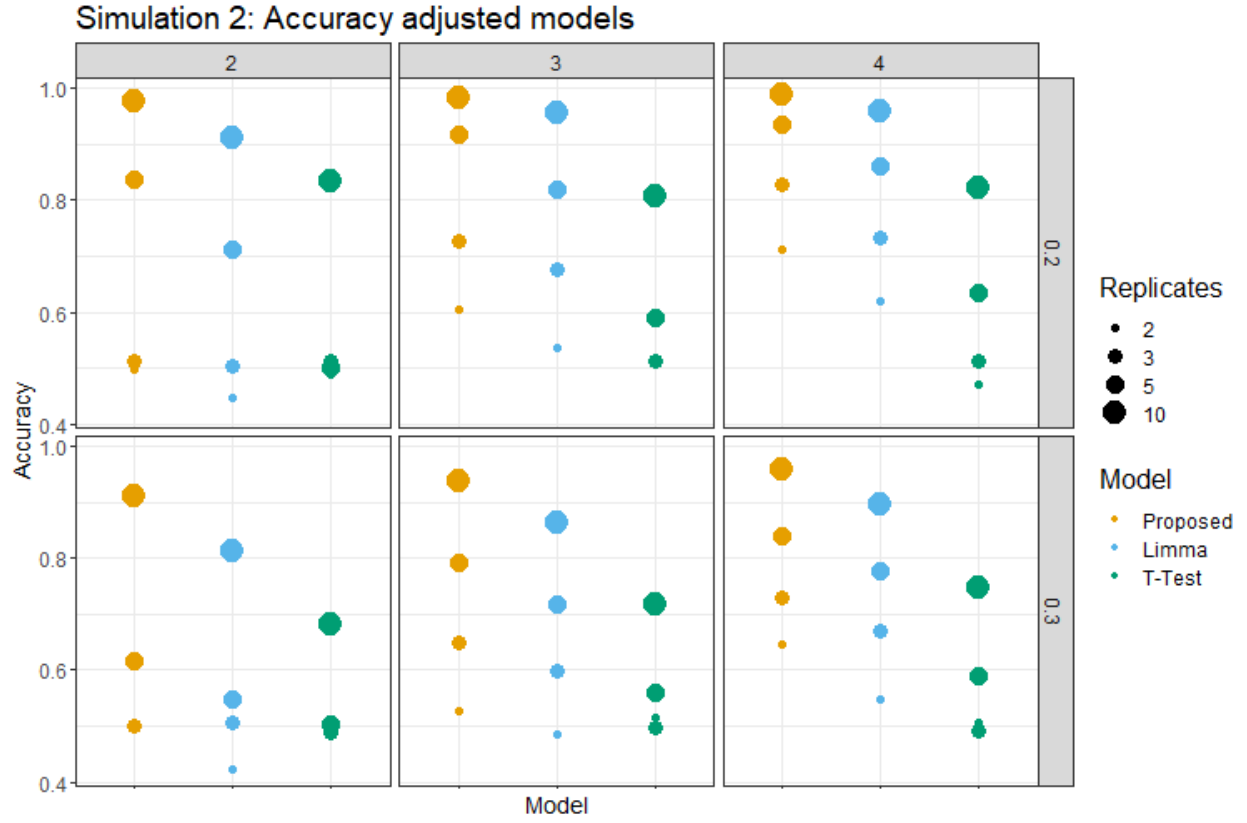


Figure 6.4: The advantage of using the proposed approach is apparent when looking at simulation 2, which includes limited observations and the presence of missing values. In overall accuracy, the proposed method performs stronger than limma and t -test in nearly every model. Even at lower replicates the proposed method still outperformed limma. The lowest performing method was t -test. Limma shows comparable performance to the proposed method in a clean experiment, however when real world data problems are introduced it is clear the proposed method is more robust.

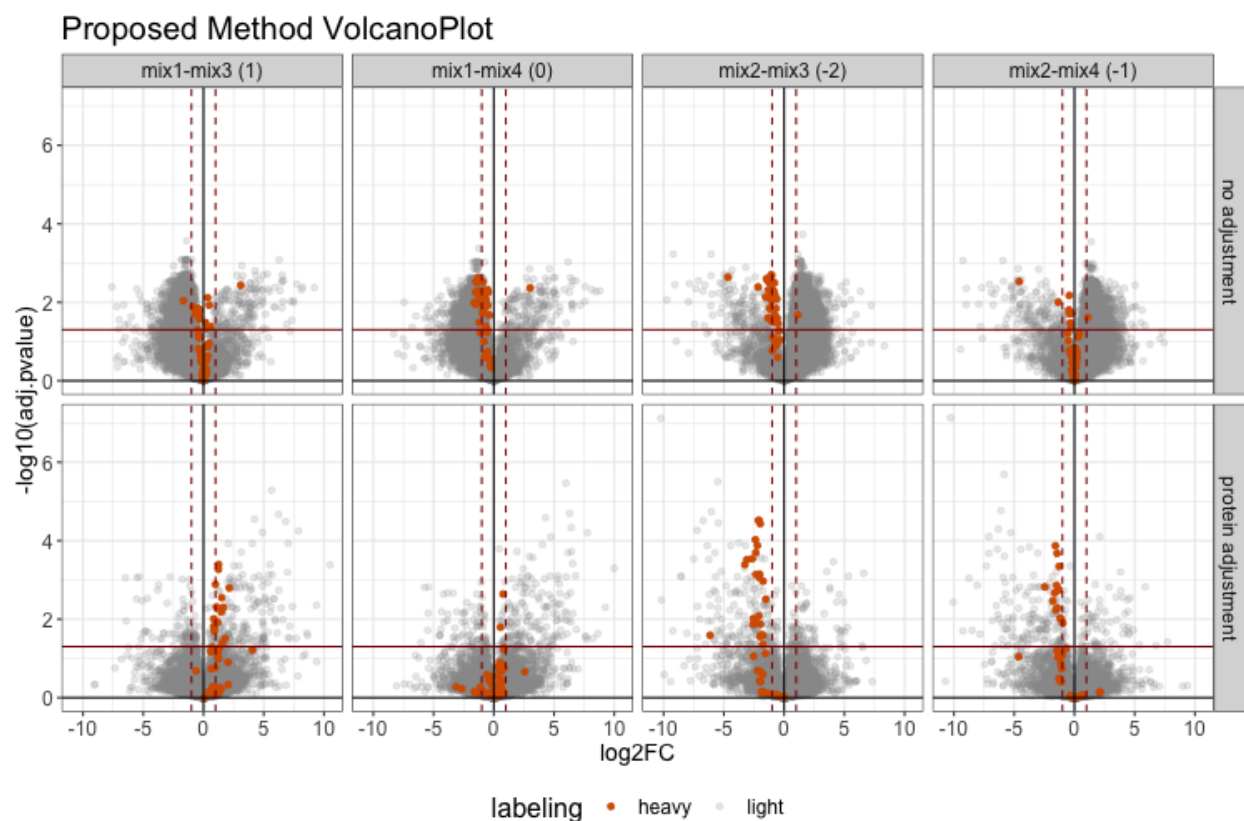


Figure 6.5: Using the proposed method to model the benchmark experiment the spike in peptides (colored red) do not follow the expected log fold change before adjustment. After adjusting for changes in overall protein abundance the spike in peptides are more in line with expectation. Additionally the background grey colored peptides showed many false positives before adjustment. After adjustment the false positives were decreased considerably.

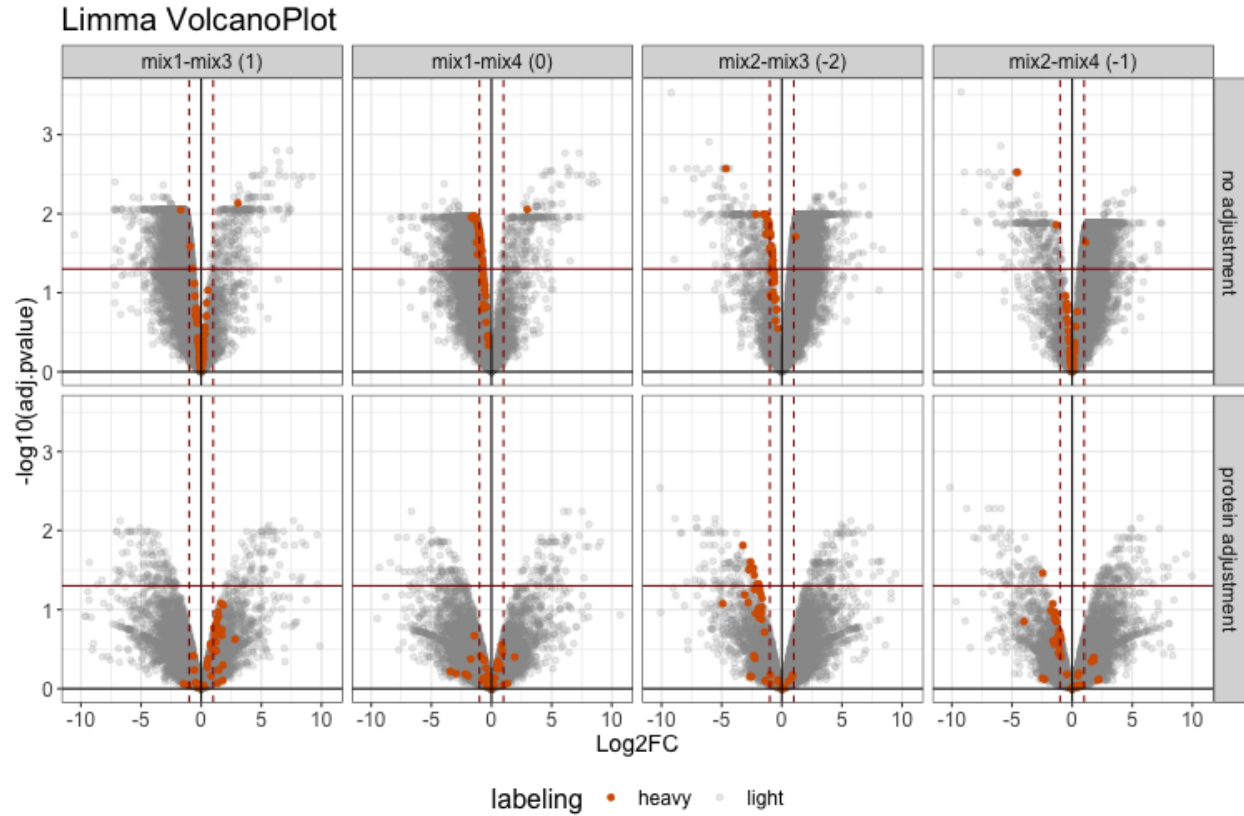


Figure 6.6: Limma method used to model the spike in experiment. Using limma the spike in peptides follow the expected log fold change better after adjusting for changes in protein level. However, while the fold change is much more accurate, the majority of spike in peptides do not have a significant adjusted pvalue. In terms of false positives, the results are very similar to the proposed method, with many false positives before adjustment and much fewer after.

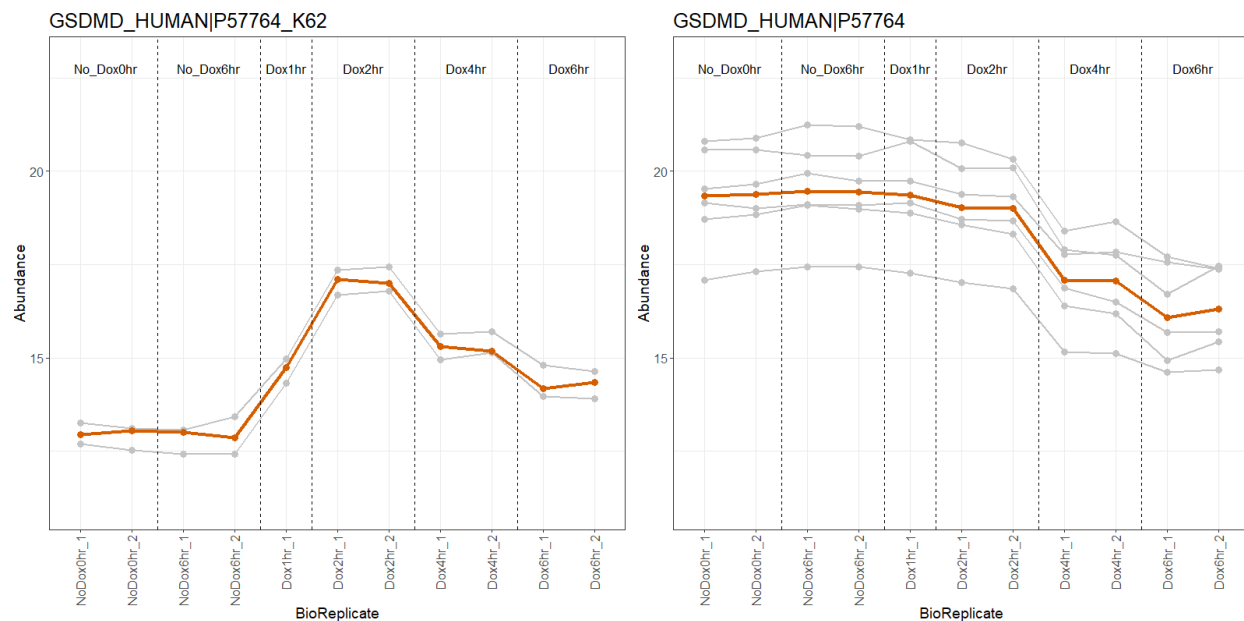
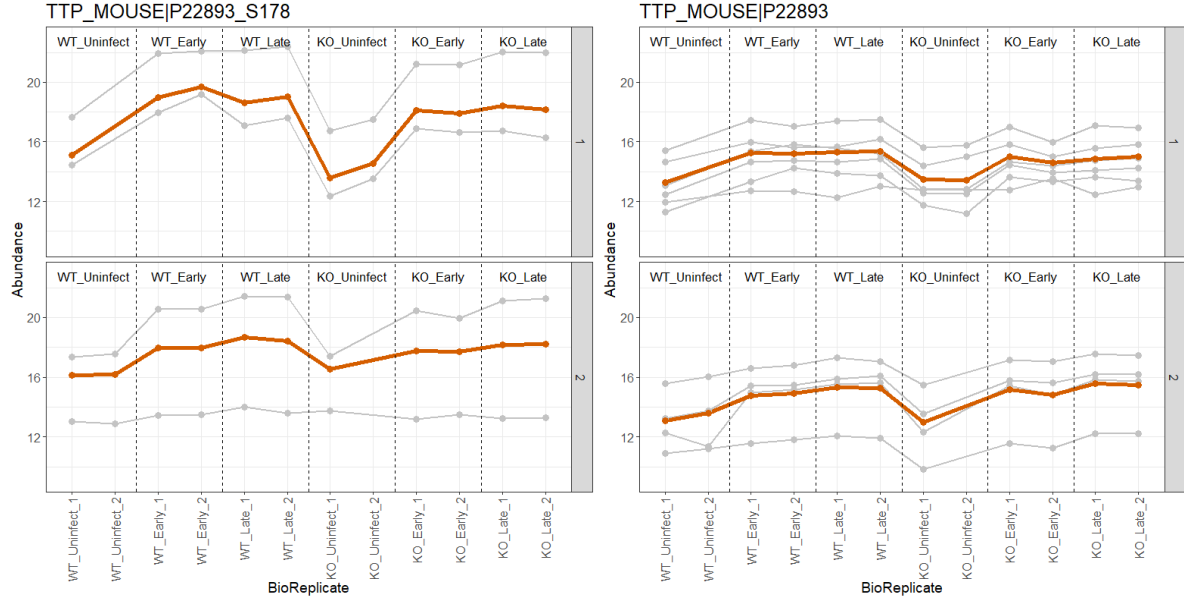
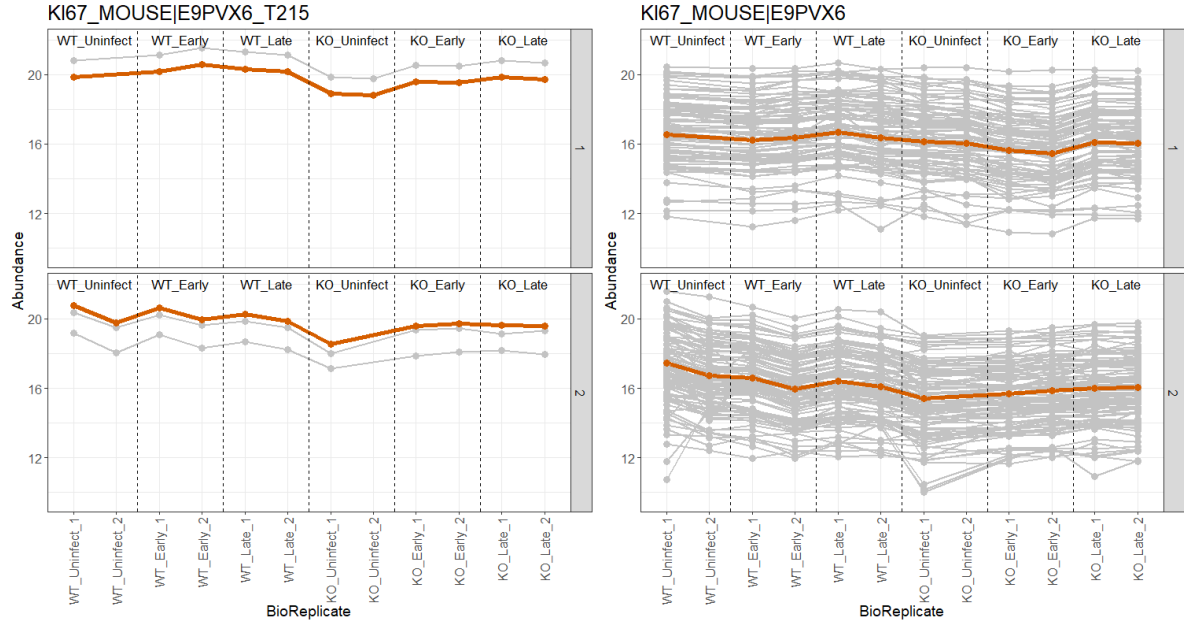


Figure 6.7: Comparing the global profiling of protein *GSDMD_HUMAN|P57764* with the ubiquitination of the protein at site *K62*. The individual PSM features are shown in grey, while the feature summarization is shown in red. When looking at the summary of the modification and global protein it is clear the conditions follow different trends. Specifically, there appears to be no change in abundance between Dox1hr and Dox4hr in the modified plot, however there is a large negative change when looking at the unmodified plot. This indicates the modification is confounded with changes in the unmodified protein.



(a) Comparing the global profiling of protein *TTP_MOUSE*|P22893 with the modification of the protein at site S178. The individual PSM features are shown in grey, while the feature summarization is shown in red. When looking at the summary of the modification and global protein it is clear the difference between conditions follow the same trend. Specifically, there is a positive adjustment in abundance when comparing WT_Uninfect to WT_Late in both the modification and global profiling run. This indicates the movement is driven by changes in global protein.



(b) Comparing the global profiling of protein *KI67_MOUSE*|E9PVX6 with the modification of the protein at site T215. In this case the modification and global protein trend in different directions. Specifically, comparing WT_Uninfect and WT_Early there is a slightly positive change in abundance, however in the global profiling there was a negative change. In this case the profile plot indicates the effect of the modification is masked by the change in global protein abundance. Additionally this profile plot shows the large difference in available features between modifications and global protein.

Figure 6.8: Profile plots for PTMs P22893_S178 and E9PVX6_T215 in the *Shigella flexneri* experiment.

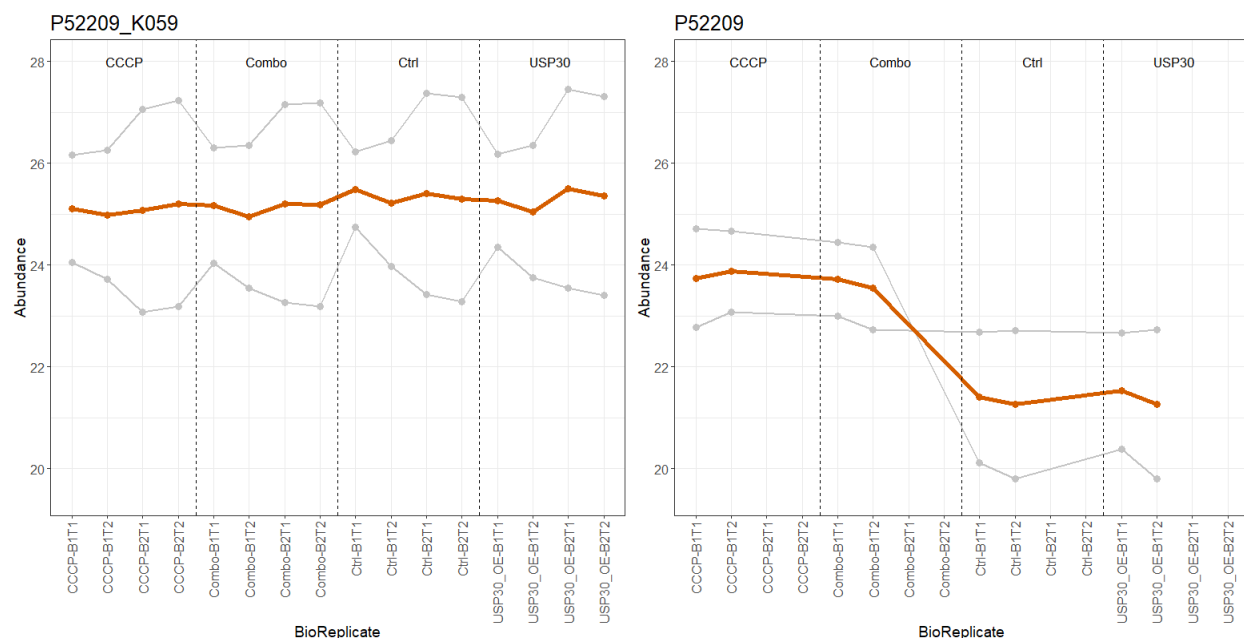


Figure 6.9: Comparing the global profiling of protein *P52209* with the modification of the protein at site *K059*. The modification appears generally unchanged between conditions, whereas the global profiling run shows the CCCP and Combo conditions at a higher relative abundance compared to the Control and USP30_OE. This indicates that the modification actually had a major effect when comparing CCCP and Combo to Control and USP30_OE, which would have been missed without adjusting for global protein changes.