Improve shotgun proteomics identifications with blOprot R package.

Create tidyverse-style workflows.

Proteomics Identification Workflow in R



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Motivation

- Shotgun proteomics: Preferred method for large-scale protein identification.
- **Challenge**: Need for robust statistical methods to automate identification and reduce false positives.
- Our contribution:
 - Adapted our existing protein inference and scoring tools (PAnalyzer, LPGF, refined FDR).
- Integrated seamlessly with shotgun proteomics workflows using R.
- **Goal**: Make these tools more accessible to a wider scientific audience via R.

Approach

PSMs

- A data.frame with the following columns:
- o psmScore, rank, isDecoy, peptideRef, proteinRef, geneRef (optional)
- Select rank=1 PSMs

Peptides

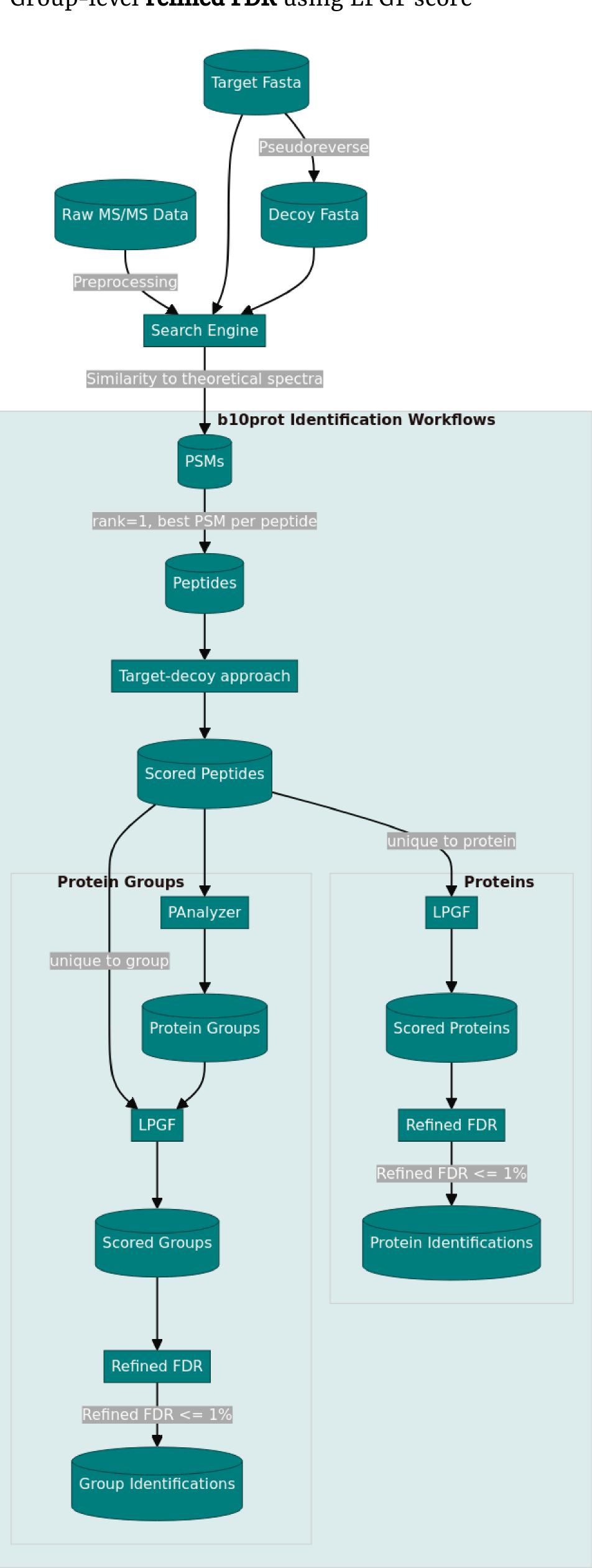
- Best PSM per peptide as pepscore
- Target-decoy approach (Elias and Gygi 2007) to assign statistical significance (Käll et al. 2008):
- o p-value, FDR, q-value
- Identified peptides: q-value <= 1%
- For upper level (eg. protein) scores we will use:
 - ∘ Peptide-level LP = cologaritm of p-value

Proteins (or Genes)

- Consider only peptides **unique** to one protein
- Calculate LPGF score (Prieto and Vázquez 2020) from:
- LP peptide scores
- o n number of matched peptides
- o m number of identified peptides
- Protein-level refined FDR (Prieto and Vázquez 2020)
 using LPGF score

Protein Groups

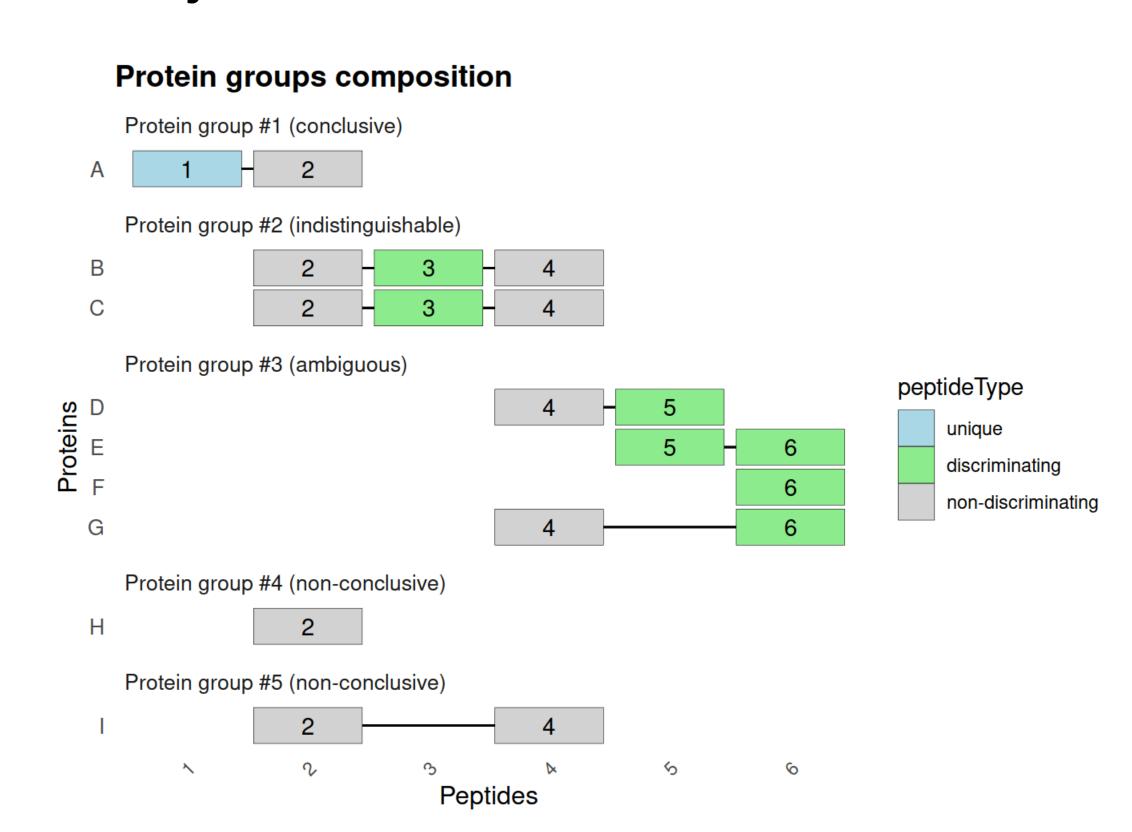
- Construct protein groups using **PAnalyzer** (**Prieto et** al. 2012)
- Consider only peptides **unique** to one group
- Calculate group-level **LPGF** score
- Group-level **refined FDR** using LPGF score



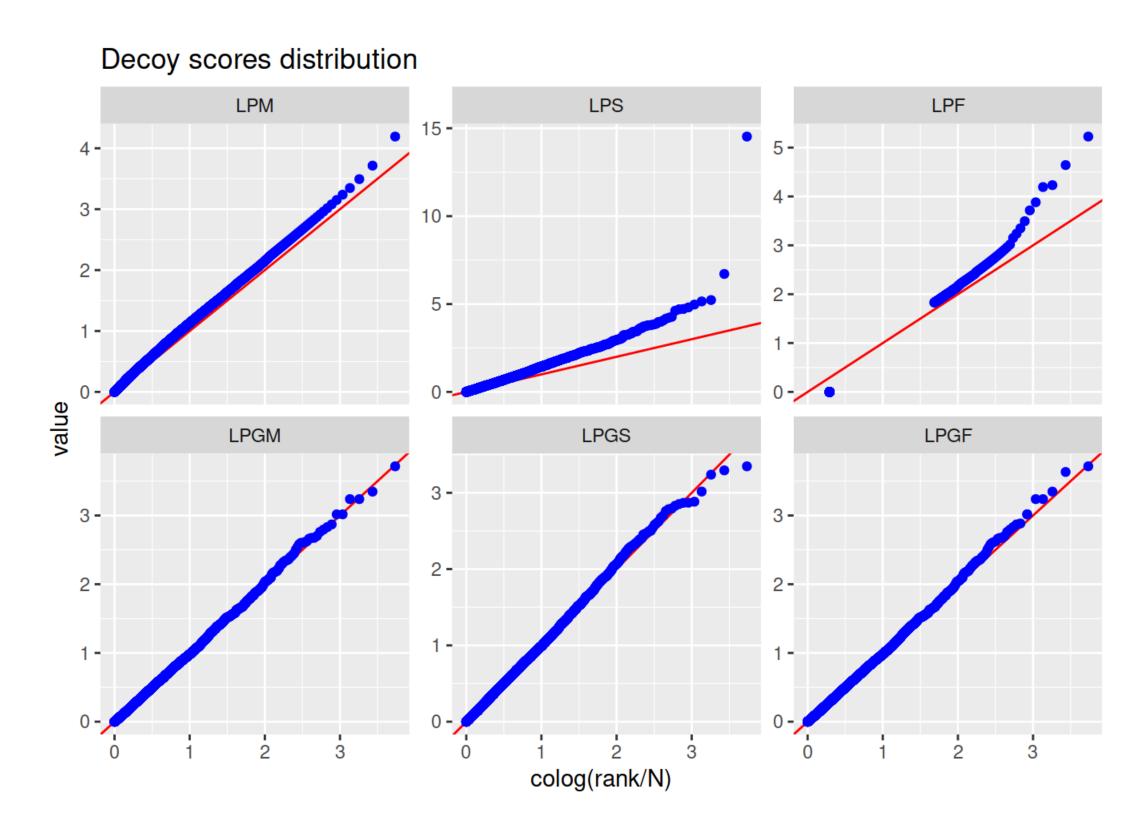
Results

• New **b10prot** R package: https://akrogp.github.io/b10prot/

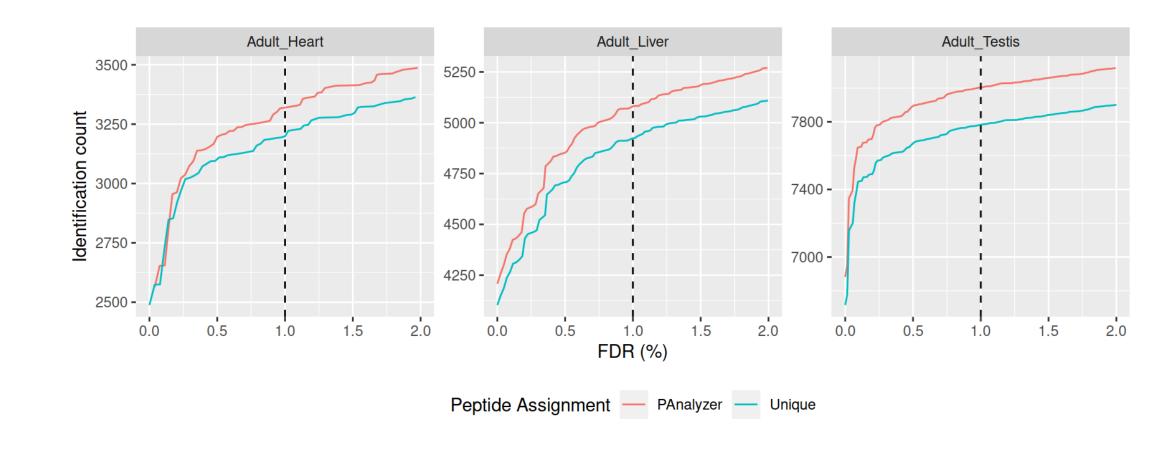
• PAnalyzer can now be used from R:



• **LPGF** and **FDRr** implemented in R:



• Approx. 3% improvement using protein groups:



- Approx. 5% improvement compared to other scores:
- Navarro et al. (2024)

References

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