

TRGN 527: Applied Data Science and Bioinformatics

UNIT I. Introduction and Basic Data Science

Week 4 – Lecture 2 – Case Study Part 2

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Case Study – Proteomics Analysis



Case Study – Proteomics Analysis

- Peptide Identification by using MS/MS spectra
 - For complex protein samples it is useful the application of tandem MS spectra (MS/MS-based peptide identification).
 - Naming conventions of peptide fragments after fragmenting a protein at a peptide bond.
 - Fragment: a, b, c
 - N-terminus fragment: R1-, R1-CO-, R1-CO-NH-
 - C-terminus fragment: -CO-NH-R2, -NH-R2, -R2
 - Fragment name: x, y, z

Picture, fragmentation of a protein at a peptide bond

Case Study – Proteomics Analysis

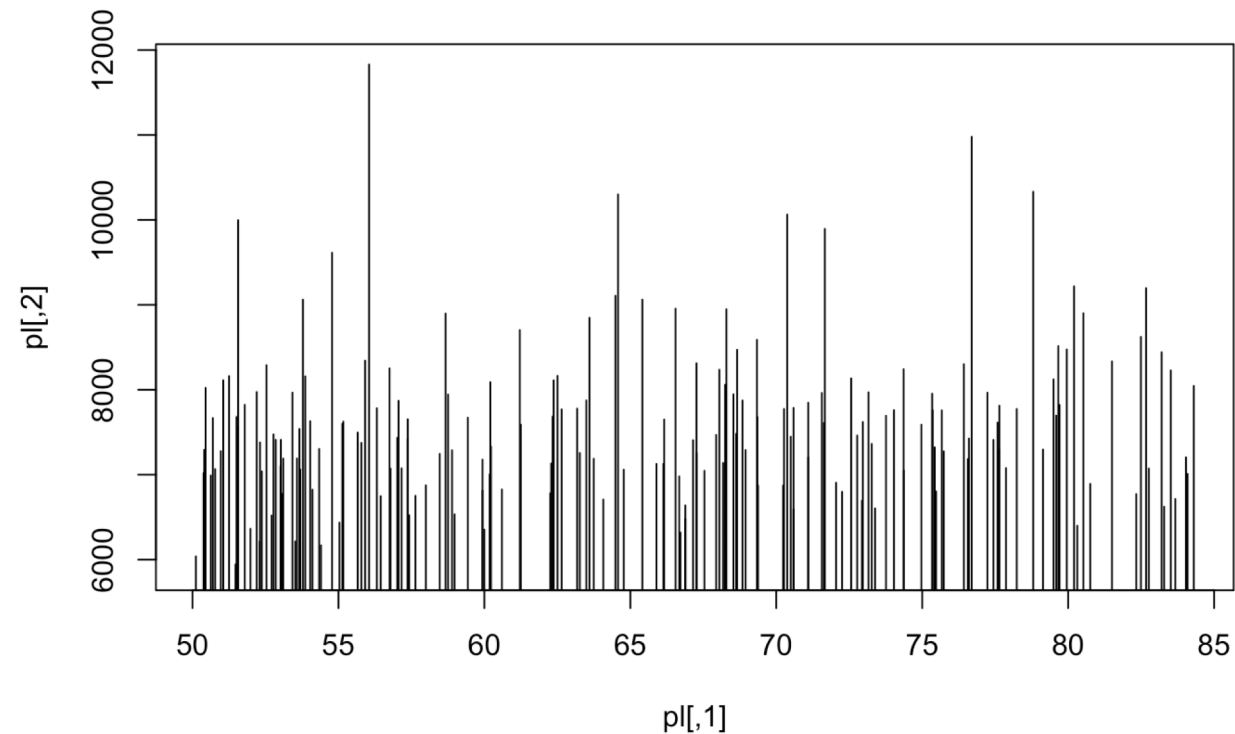
- Load the dataset:

```
94 ▾ # Peptide Identification by using MS/MS spectra
95 ▾ # Load the dataset:
96 ▾ ```{r}
97
98 library(mzR)
99 msfile <- system.file("threonine/threonine_i2_e35_pH_tree.mzXML",
100                      package = "msdata")
101 my.data <- openMSfile(msfile)
102 pl <- peaks(my.data,7)
103
104 ```
```

Case Study – Proteomics Analysis

- Let us have a look at the spectrum:

```
106 # Plot the spectrum
107 ```{r}
108
109 plot(pl, type="h")
110
111 ```
```



Note: Noise with some strong peaks (m/z, intensity)

Case Study – Proteomics Analysis

- Selecting the strongest peaks:

```
113 ▾ # Pick up only the strongest peaks:
114
115 ▾ ```{r}
116
117   topnum <- 15
118   pl.top <- pl[pl[,2] %in% head(sort(pl[,2],decreasing=T),topnum),1]
119
120   ```
```

Case Study – Proteomics Analysis

- Creating a matrix that contains the m/z differences between the different peaks:

```
121 #Creating a matrix that contains the m/z differences between the different peaks:
122 ```{r}
123
124 peakdiff <- outer(pl.top, pl.top, '-')
125 plot(density(abs(peakediff)))
126
127 ```
```

