Mapping the sub-cellular proteome

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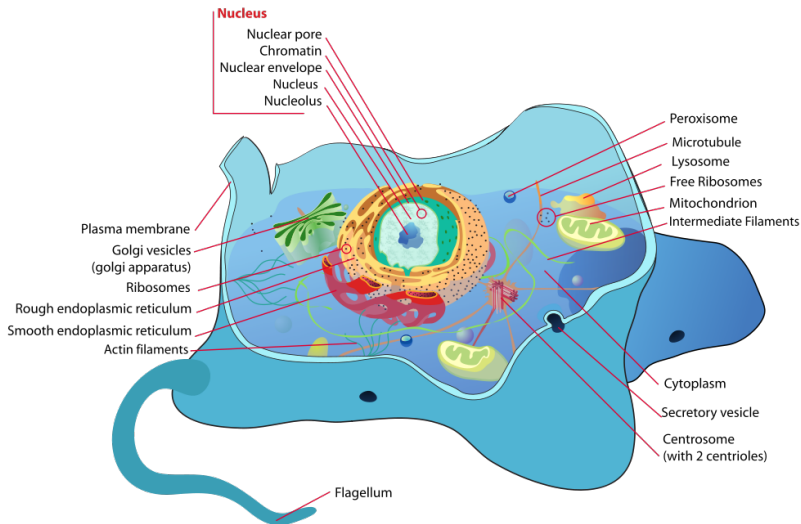
de Duve Institute – UCLouvain

http://lgatto.github.io/about

Slides: TODO

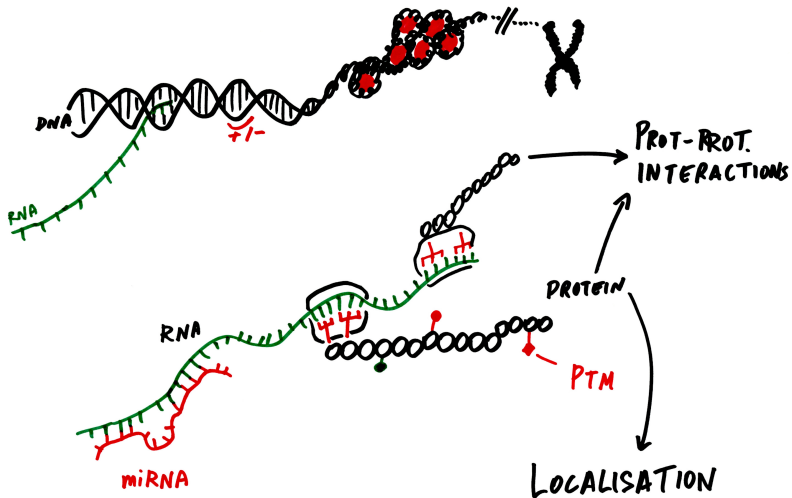26 September 2018, Gent

Cell organisation

Nucleus
- Nuclear pore
- Chromatin
- Nuclear envelope
- Nucleus
- Nucleolus

Peroxisome
Microtubule
Lysosome
Free Ribosomes
Mitochondrion
Intermediate Filaments

Plasma membrane
Golgi vesicles (golgi apparatus)
Ribosomes
Rough endoplasmic reticulum
Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
Actin filaments

Cytoplasm
Secretory vesicle
Centrosome (with 2 centrioles)

Flagellum

Spatial proteomics is the systematic study of protein localisations.

Regulations

Spatial proteomics - Why?

Localisation is function

- The cellular sub-division allows cells to establish a range of distinct micro-environments, each favouring different biochemical reactions and interactions and, therefore, allowing each compartment to fulfil a particular functional role.
- Localisation and sequestration of proteins within sub-cellular niches is a fundamental mechanism for the post-translational regulation of protein function.

Re-localisation in

- Differentiation stem cells.
- Activation of biological processes.

Examples later.

Spatial proteomics - Why?

Mis-localisation

Disruption of the targeting/trafficking process alters proper sub-cellular localisation, which in turn perturb the cellular functions of the proteins.

- ▶ Abnormal protein localisation leading to the **loss of functional** effects in diseases (Laurila and Vihinen, 2009).

- ▶ Disruption of the nuclear/cytoplasmic transport (nuclear pores) have been detected in many types of **carcinoma cells** (Kau et al., 2004).

- ▶ Sub-cellular localisation of MC4R with ADCY3 at neuronal primary cilia underlies a common pathway for genetic predisposition to **obesity** (Siljee et al., 2018).

Spatial proteomics - How, experimentally

Figure : Organelle proteomics approaches (Gatto et al., 2010)

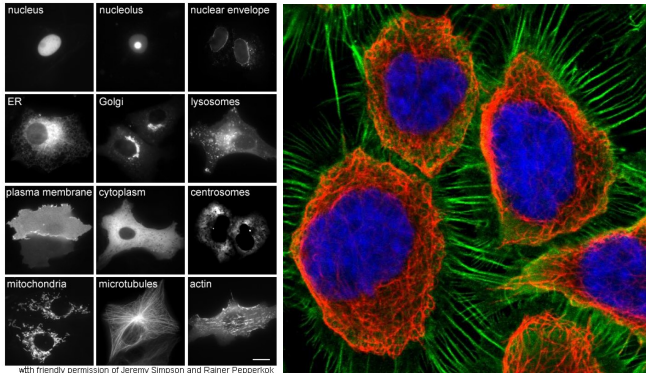# Fusion proteins and immunofluorescence

Figure : Targeted protein localisation. Example of discrepancies between IF and FPs as well as between FP tagging at the N and C termini (Stadler et al., 2013).
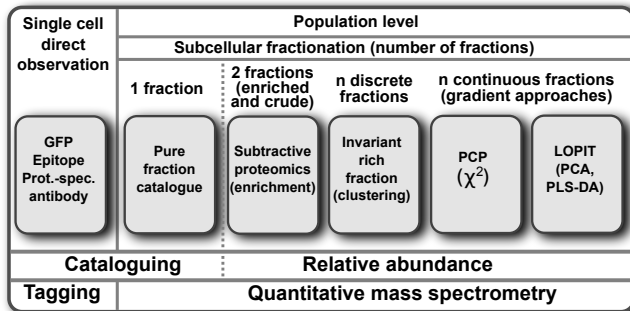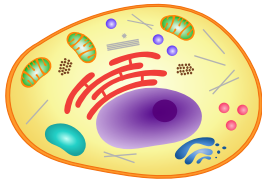
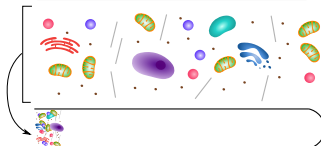# Spatial proteomics - How, experimentally

Figure : Organelle proteomics approaches (Gatto et al., 2010).

Gradient approaches: Dunkley et al. (2006), Foster et al. (2006), based on works by de Duve, Claude and Palade.

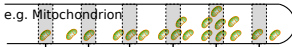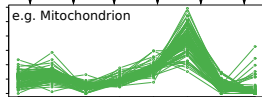**Explorative/discovery approaches**, steady-state **global localisation maps**.

Cell lysis

Fractionation/centrifugation

e.g. Mitochondrion

Quantitation/identification
by mass spectrometry

e.g. Mitochondrion

Quantitation data

	Fraction$_1$	Fraction$_2$	$\ldots$	Fraction$_m$
p_1	$q_{1,1}$	$q_{1,2}$	$\ldots$	$q_{1,m}$
p_2	$q_{2,1}$	$q_{2,2}$	$\ldots$	$q_{2,m}$
p_3	$q_{3,1}$	$q_{3,2}$	$\ldots$	$q_{3,m}$
p_4	$q_{4,1}$	$q_{4,2}$	$\ldots$	$q_{4,m}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
p_j	$q_{j,1}$	$q_{j,2}$	$\ldots$	$q_{j,\,m}$

Quantitation data and organelle markers

	Fraction$_1$	Fraction$_2$	...	Fraction$_m$	markers
p_1	$q_{1,1}$	$q_{1,2}$	...	$q_{1,m}$	unknown
p_2	$q_{2,1}$	$q_{2,2}$	...	$q_{2,m}$	loc_1
p_3	$q_{3,1}$	$q_{3,2}$	...	$q_{3,m}$	unknown
p_4	$q_{4,1}$	$q_{4,2}$	...	$q_{4,m}$	loc_i
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
p_j	$q_{j,1}$	$q_{j,2}$	...	$q_{j,\,m}$	unknown

Data analysis

- Visualisation (unsupervised learning, clustering) (Gatto et al., 2018)
- Classification (supervised learning) (Breckels et al., 2016b)
- Novelty detection (semi-supervised learning) Breckels et al. (2013)
- Data integration (transfer learning) (Breckels et al., 2016a)
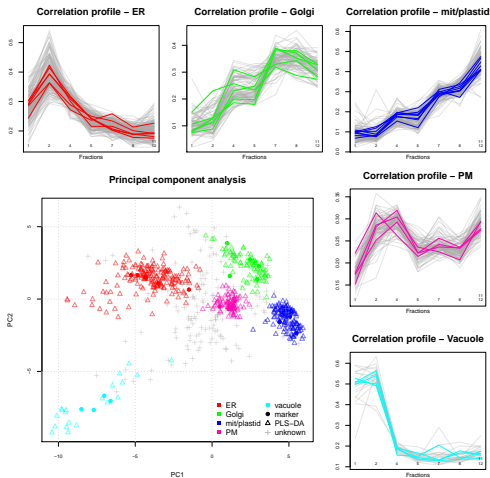- Probabilistic modelling (Crook et al., 2018)

Visualisation

Figure : From Gatto et al. (2010), *Arabidopsis thaliana* data from Dunkley et al. (2006)
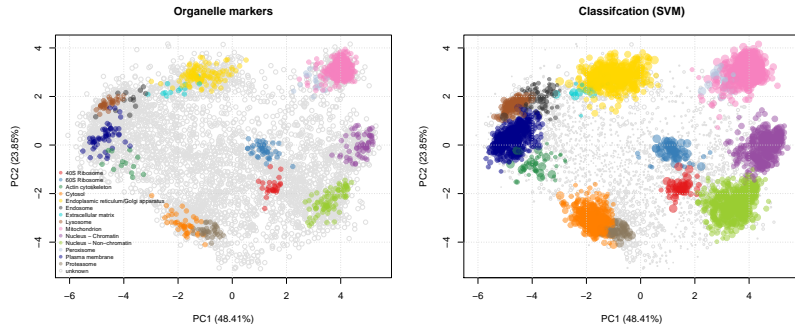
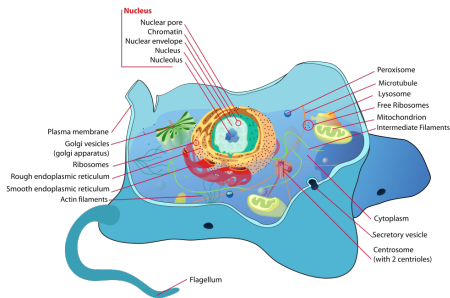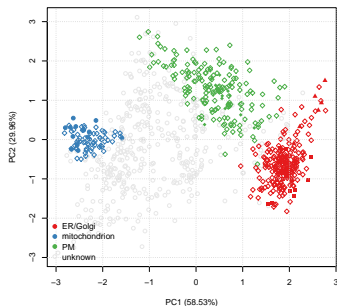# Supervised Machine Learning

Figure : Support vector machines classifier (after 5% FDR classification cutoff) on the embryonic stem cell data from Christoforou et al. (2016).

Importance of annotation

Incomplete annotation, and therefore lack of training data, for many/most organelles. *Drosophila* data from Tan et al. (2009).
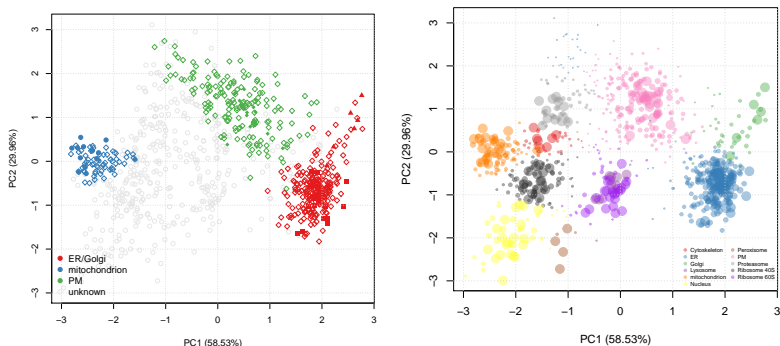
Semi-supervised learning: novelty detection

Figure : Left: Original *Drosophila* data from Tan et al. (2009). Right: After semi-supervised learning and classification, Breckels et al. (2013).

Biological discoveries

- Multi-localisation (embracing uncertainty, probabilistic modelling)
- Trans-localisation

A Bayesian Mixture Modelling Approach For Spatial Proteomics

- *T Augmented Gaussian Mixture model (TAGM)* is a **multivariate Gaussian generative model** for MS-based spatial proteomics data. It posits that each annotated sub-cellular niche can be modelled by a multivariate Gaussian distribution.

A Bayesian Mixture Modelling Approach For Spatial Proteomics

- *T Augmented Gaussian Mixture model (TAGM)* is a **multivariate Gaussian generative model** for MS-based spatial proteomics data. It posits that each annotated sub-cellular niche can be modelled by a multivariate Gaussian distribution.

- With the prior knowledge that many proteins are not captured by known sub-cellular niches, we augment our model with an outlier component. Outliers are often dispersed and thus this additional component is described by a heavy-tailed distribution: the multivariate Student's t-distribution, leading us to a T Augmented Gaussian Mixture model (TAGM) .

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- This methodology allows proteome-wide **uncertainty quantification**, thus adding a further layer to the analysis of spatial proteomics.
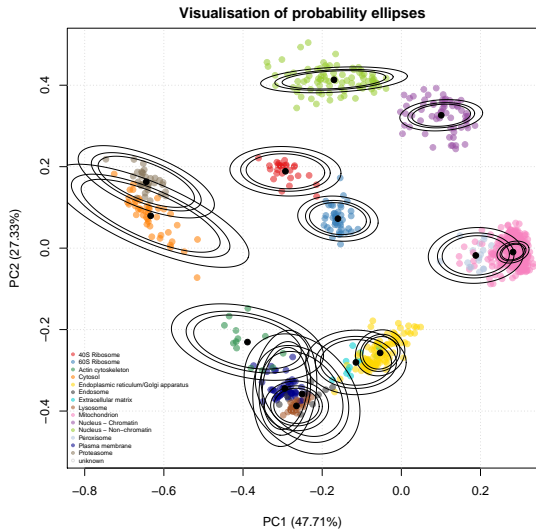
Figure : Illustration of how the TAGM model describes the pluripotent mouse embryonic stem cell data. Each ellipse contains a proportion of total probability of a particular multivariate Gaussian density. The outer ellipse contains 99% of the total probability whilst the middle and inner ellipses contain 95% and 90% of the probability respectively.
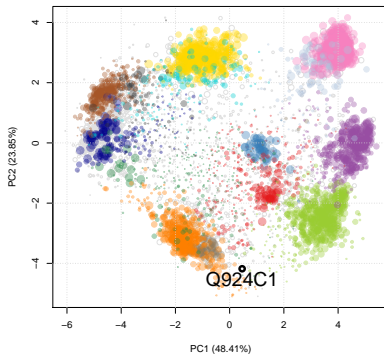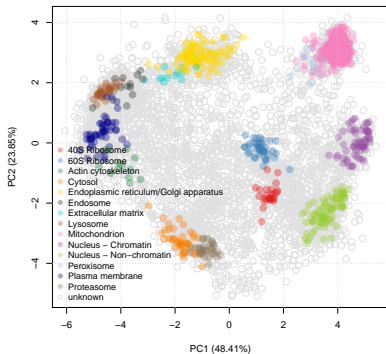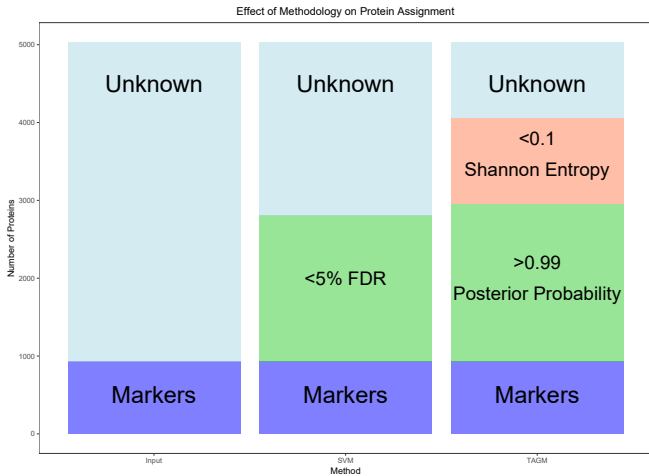
Figure : Assignment of proteins of *unknown* location to one of the annotated classes. The dots are scaled according to the protein assignment probabilities.

Distribution of Subcellular Membership for Protein Q924C1
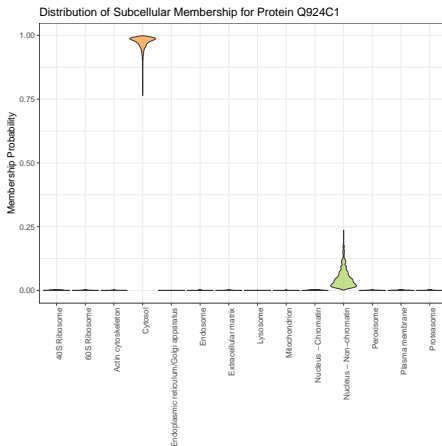
Figure : Exportin 5 (Q924C1) forms part of the micro-RNA export machinery of the nucleus, transporting miRNA from the nucleus to the cytoplasm for further processing. It then translocates back through the nuclear pore complex to return to the nucleus to mediate further transport between nucleus and cytoplasm. The model correctly infers that it most likely localises to the cytosol but there is some uncertainty with this assignment. This uncertainty is reflected in possible assignment of Exportin 5 to the nucleus non-chromatin and reflects the multi-location of the protein.
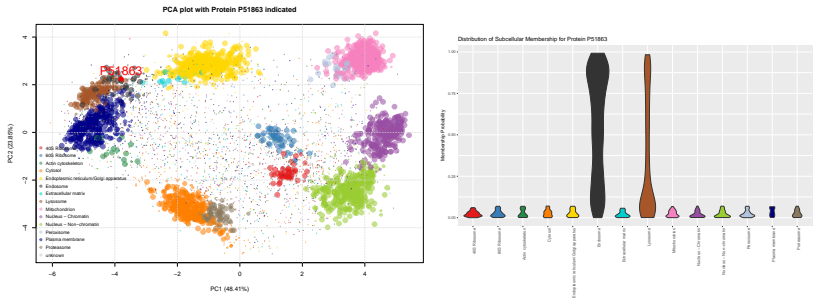
Figure : V-ATPase subunit d1 (P51683) with uncertain localisation between the endosome and lysosome.

Spatial dynamics

Trans-localisation event during monocyte to macrophage differentiation
Investigate the effect of lipopolysaccharides (LPS)-mediated inflammatory response in human monocytic cells (THP-1)

Data

- Triplicate **temporal** profiling (0, 2, 4, 6, 12, 24 hours).
- Triplicate **spatial** profiling (0 vs 12 hours) - early trafficking, before actual morphological differentiation at 24h.

With **Dr Claire Mulvey** at the Cambridge Centre for Proteomics, now at CRUK Cambridge Institute.
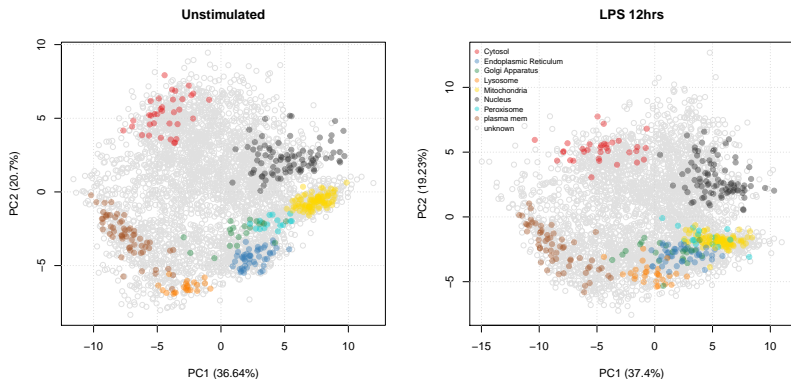
Figure : Spatial maps of unstimulated and LPS-treated cells (combined triplicates).
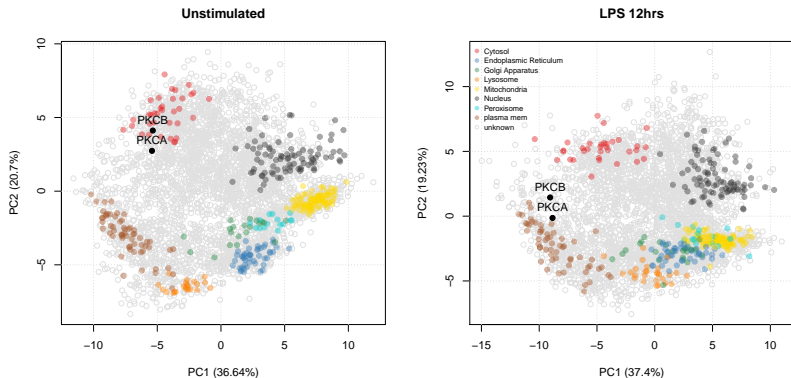
Figure : Relocation of Protein Kinase C α and β from the cytosol to the plasma membrane, **driving maturation into a differentiated macrophage phenotype**.
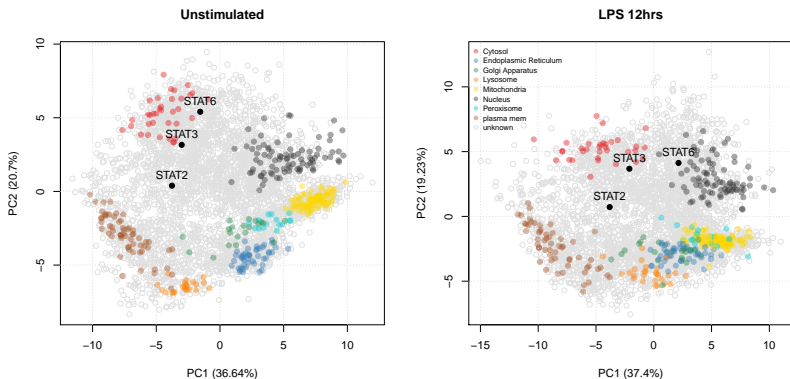
Figure : Relocation of Signal transducer and activator of transcription 6 (STAT6) from the cytosol to the Nucleus, **activating anti-bacterial and anti-viral-like response**. Validated by microscopy and see also Chen et al. (2011).

Beyond the figures[1]

Software: **infrastructure** (`MSnbase`, Gatto and Lilley (2012)), **dedicated machine learning** (`pRoloc`, Gatto et al. (2014b)), **interactive visualisation**[2] (`pRolocGUI`, Breckels et al. (2017)) and **data** (`pRolocdata`, Gatto et al. (2014b)) for spatial proteomics.

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Slides: https://zenodo.org/record/1180393

Thank you for your attention