



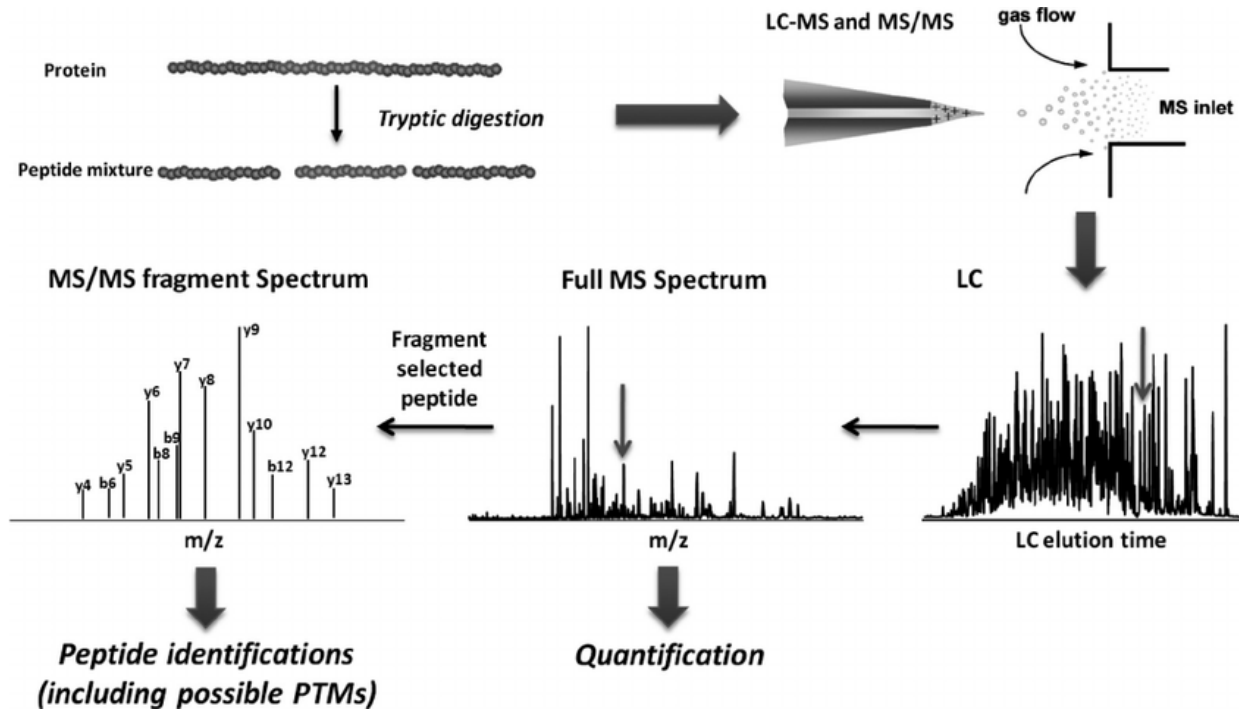
Technische  
Universität  
Braunschweig



# Functional Genomics Practical

Mohammad Rezaei | 18 November 2025

# Proteomics Work Flow



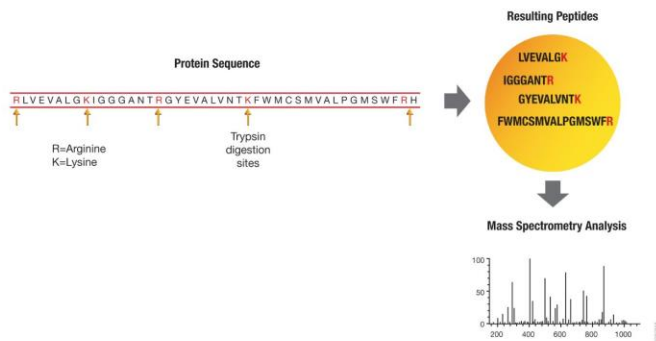
DOI: [10.1074/jbc.R110.199703](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.R110.199703)

# From theoretical peptides to real sample digest

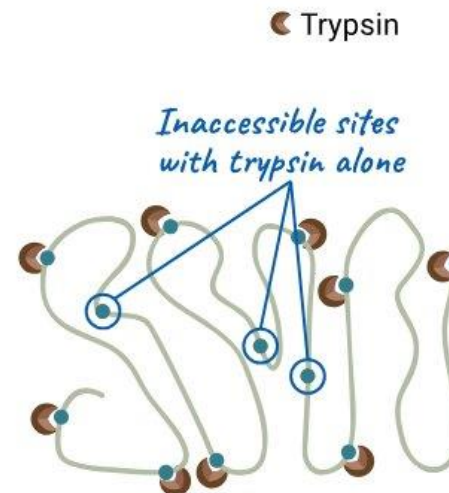
The “***theoretical digest***” means: for a given protein sequence, apply enzyme rules

(e.g. trypsin always cuts after K/R) → list of all possible peptides.

α.



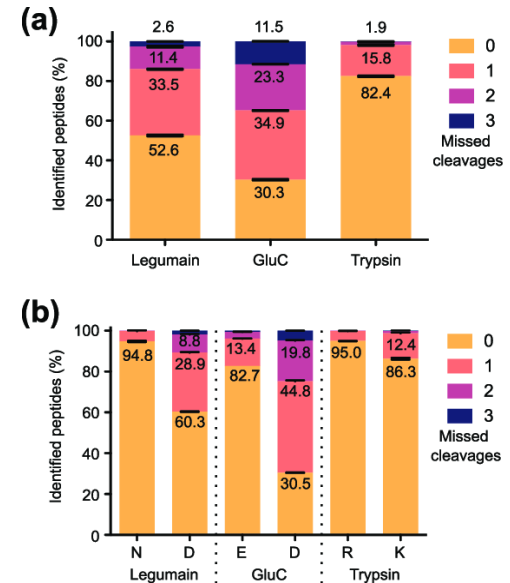
<https://www.promega.de/en/resources/guides/protein-analysis/protease-digestion-for-mass-spec/>



DOI: [10.1074/jbc.R110.199703](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.R110.199703)

# From theoretical peptides to real sample digest

- In reality: protein extraction → denaturation → digestion → cleanup → LC-MS/MS. At each step peptides may be lost or transformed.
- So we should expect:
- ***Maximum theoretical peptides ≥ actual peptides detected.***



DOI: 10.1021/acs.analchem.9b03604

# Why many peptides don't show up: key limiting factors

**Digestion inefficiencies:** e.g. missed cleavages, blocked/modified sites, protein structure impeding enzyme access → fewer “ideal” peptides.

**Peptides with unsuitable properties:** too small/too large, extreme hydrophobicity, weak ionisation → poor LC/MS detection.

**Sample & LC losses:** adsorption to tubes or tips, co-elution suppression, low abundance overshadowed by high abundance peptides.

**Acquisition & selection issues:** in DDA (data dependent acquisition) the instrument selects only top N-ions → many lower-abundance peptides never get fragmented.

**Data analysis filters:** some peptides are present but the MS/MS spectra are of poor quality, or search parameters too strict → they go undetected or unassigned. Systematic errors arise from e.g. modifications, shared peptides, etc.

<https://egor-pro.medium.com/missing-without-a-trace-da186405e02b>

# Consequences & mitigation strategies

**Consequences:** lower proteome/peptide coverage than predicted; gaps (“missing values”) in quantitative datasets; bias toward high-abundance peptides; under-representation of low abundance or difficult peptides (e.g., from membrane proteins, PTMs)

**Mitigation strategies:**

- Improve digestion efficiency (optimize enzyme:substrate ratio, denaturation, time, etc).
- Use alternative proteases or multi-enzyme digestions to cover “hard” regions.
- Choose acquisition mode carefully: consider DIA (data independent acquisition) to reduce stochastic missing values compared to DDA.

nature communications



Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-40129-9>

## MSBooster: improving peptide identification rates using deep learning-based features

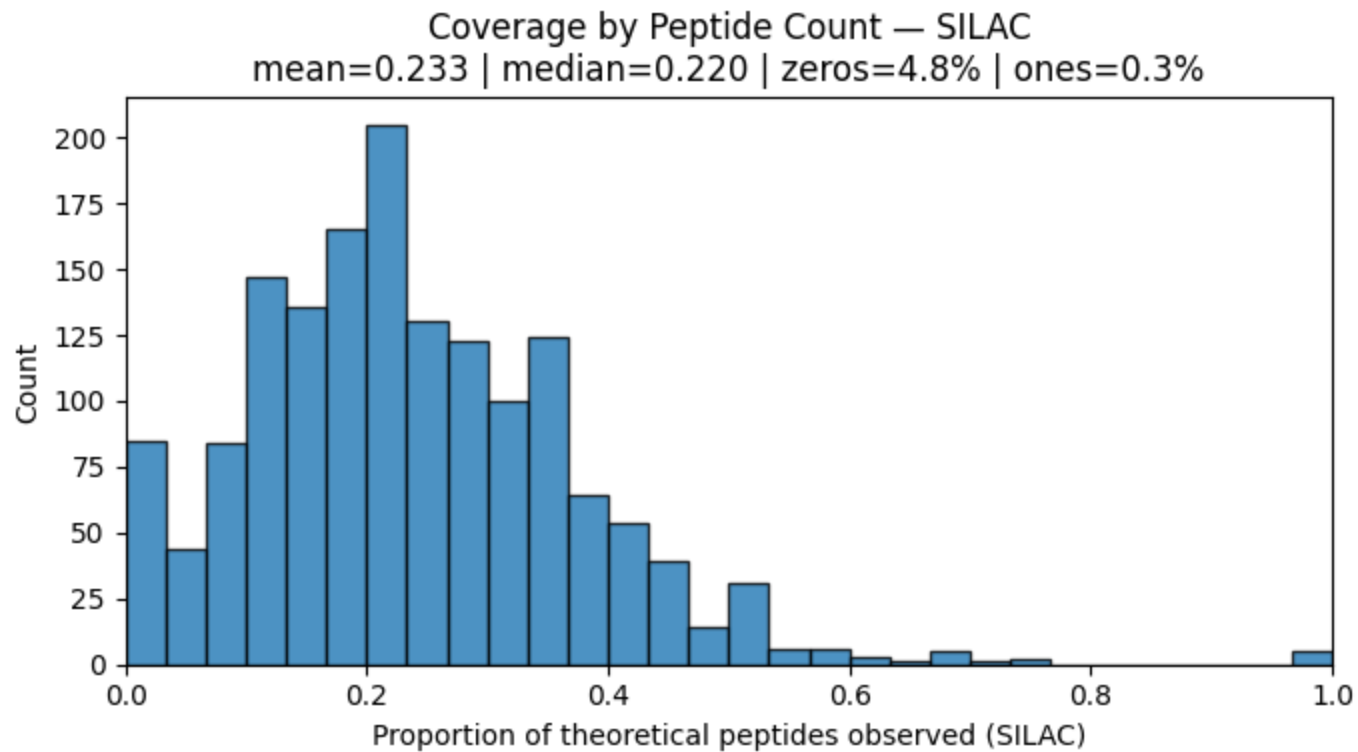
Received: 7 November 2022

Accepted: 6 July 2023

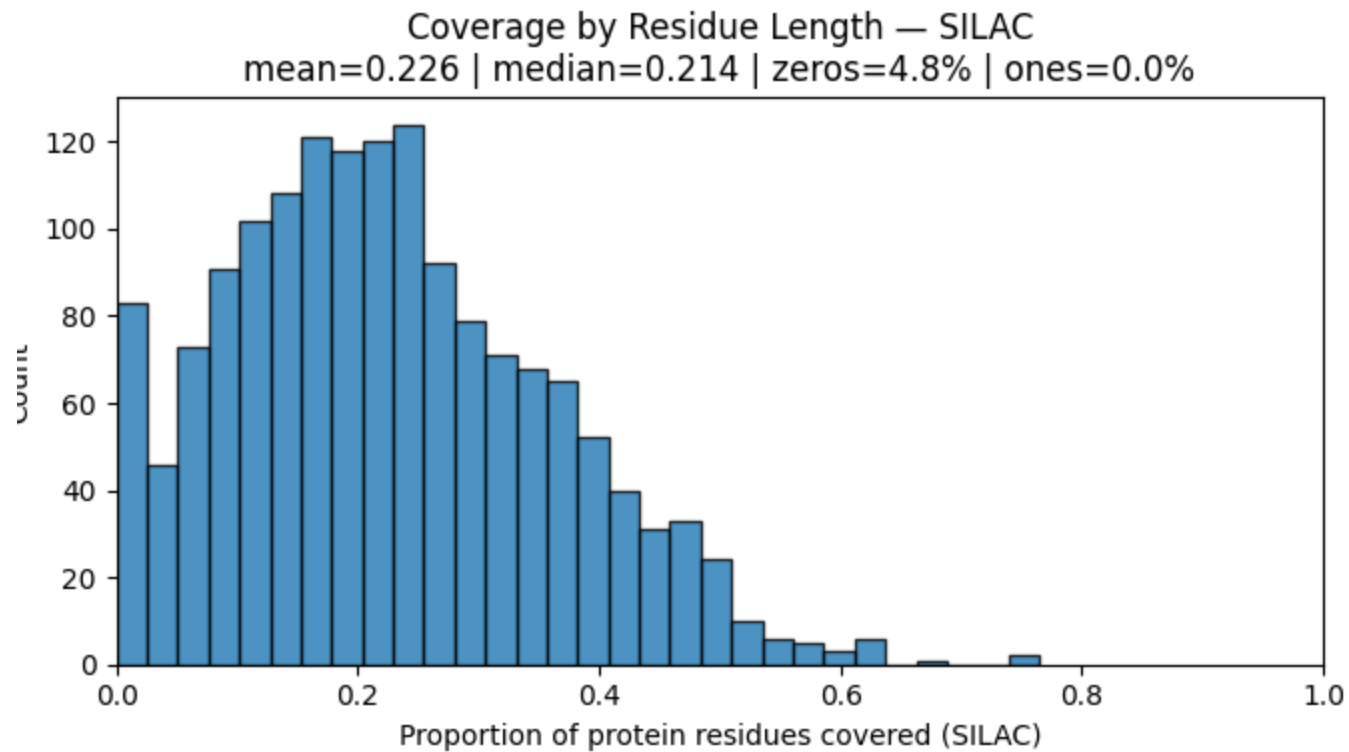
Kevin L. Yang<sup>1</sup>, Fengchao Yu<sup>2</sup>✉, Guo Ci Teo<sup>2</sup>, Kai Li<sup>1</sup>, Vadim Demichev<sup>3,4</sup>, Markus Ralser<sup>3,5,6</sup> & Alexey I. Nesvizhskii<sup>1,2</sup>✉

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-40129-9>

# Sample Statistics

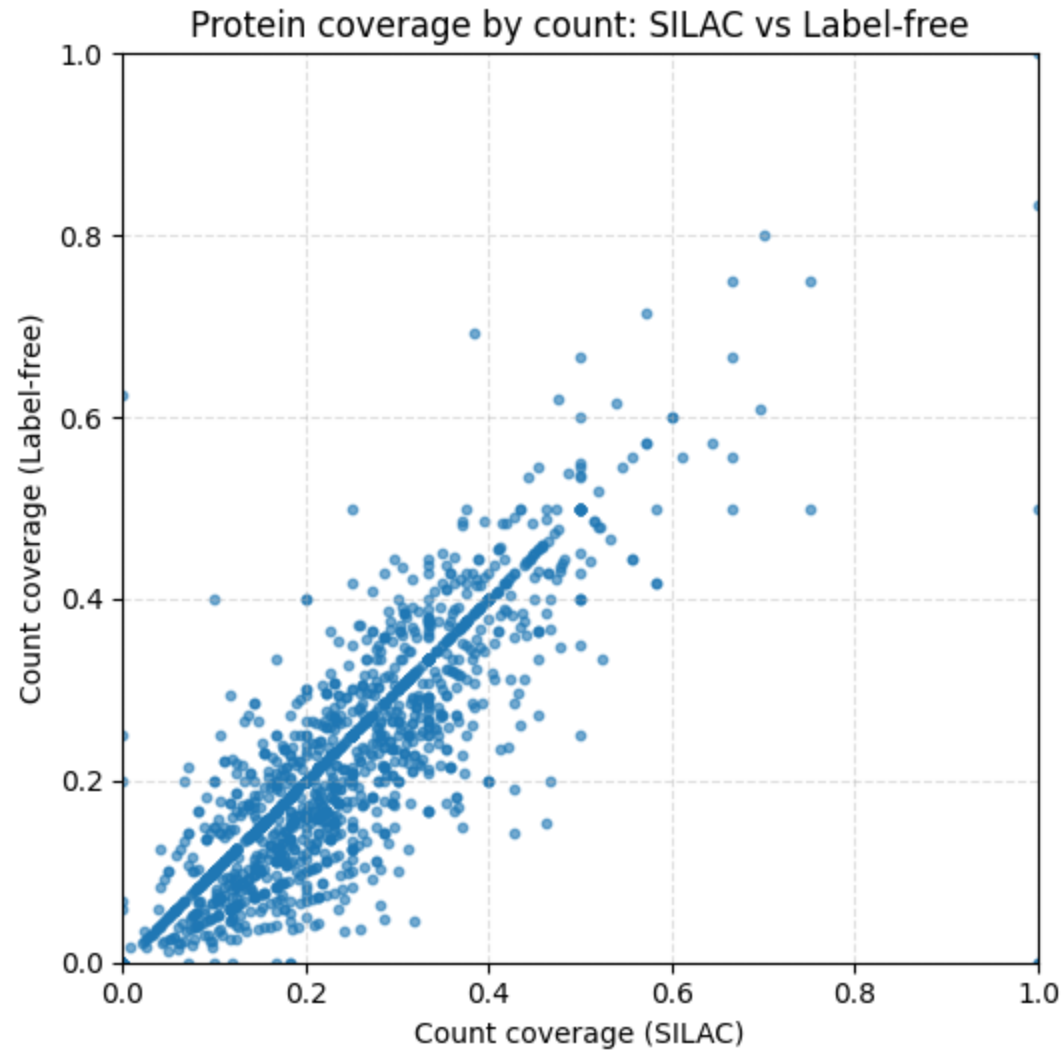


# Sample Statistics

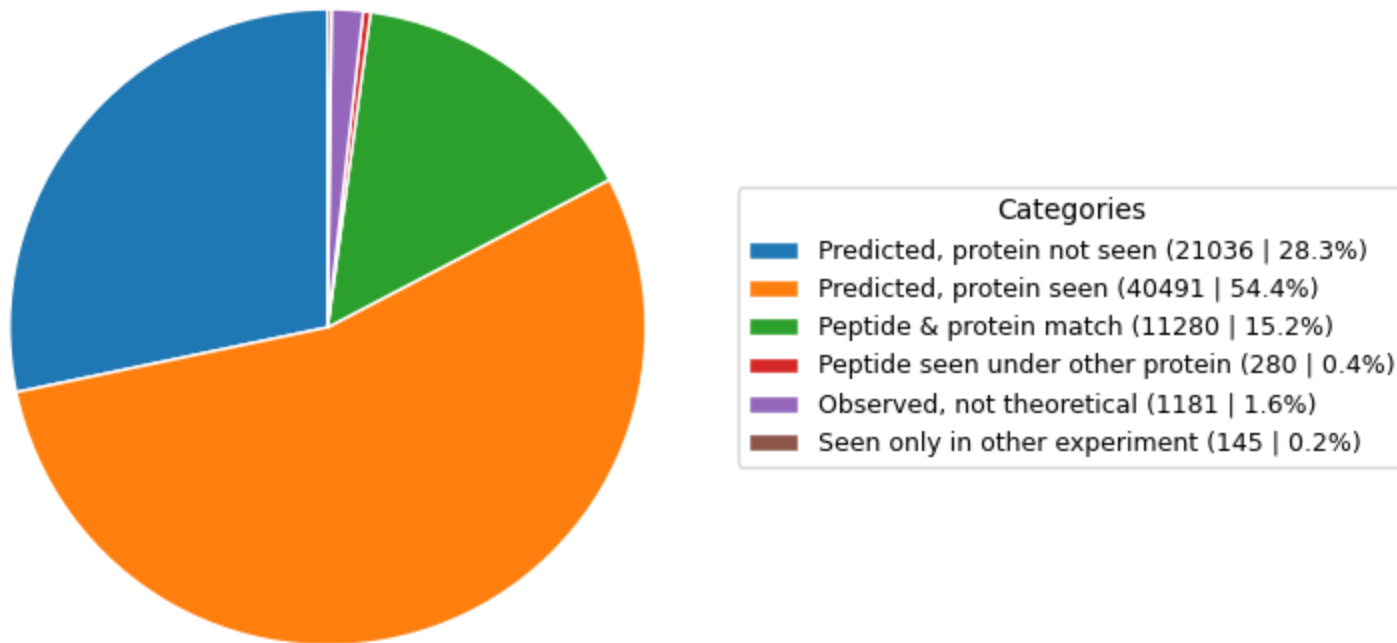




# Sample Statistics



# Sample Statistics



# Training ML Models

LogisticRegression		Accuracy: 0.820		F1: 0.617
RandomForest		Accuracy: 0.869		F1: 0.731
XGBoost		Accuracy: 0.881		F1: 0.764
SVM		Accuracy: 0.859		F1: 0.710
MLP		Accuracy: 0.847		F1: 0.700
ESM2 Fine tuning		Accuracy: 0.887		F1: 0.888

# Training ML Models

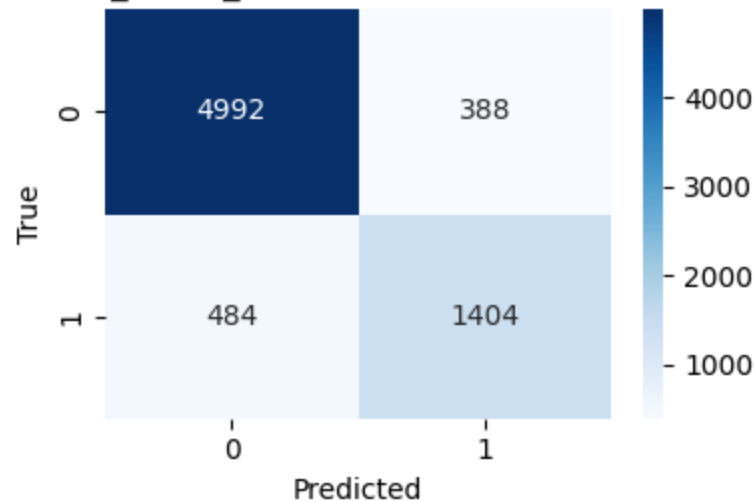
=== presence\_SILAC\_bin - XGBoost ===

Accuracy: 0.880, F1-score: 0.763

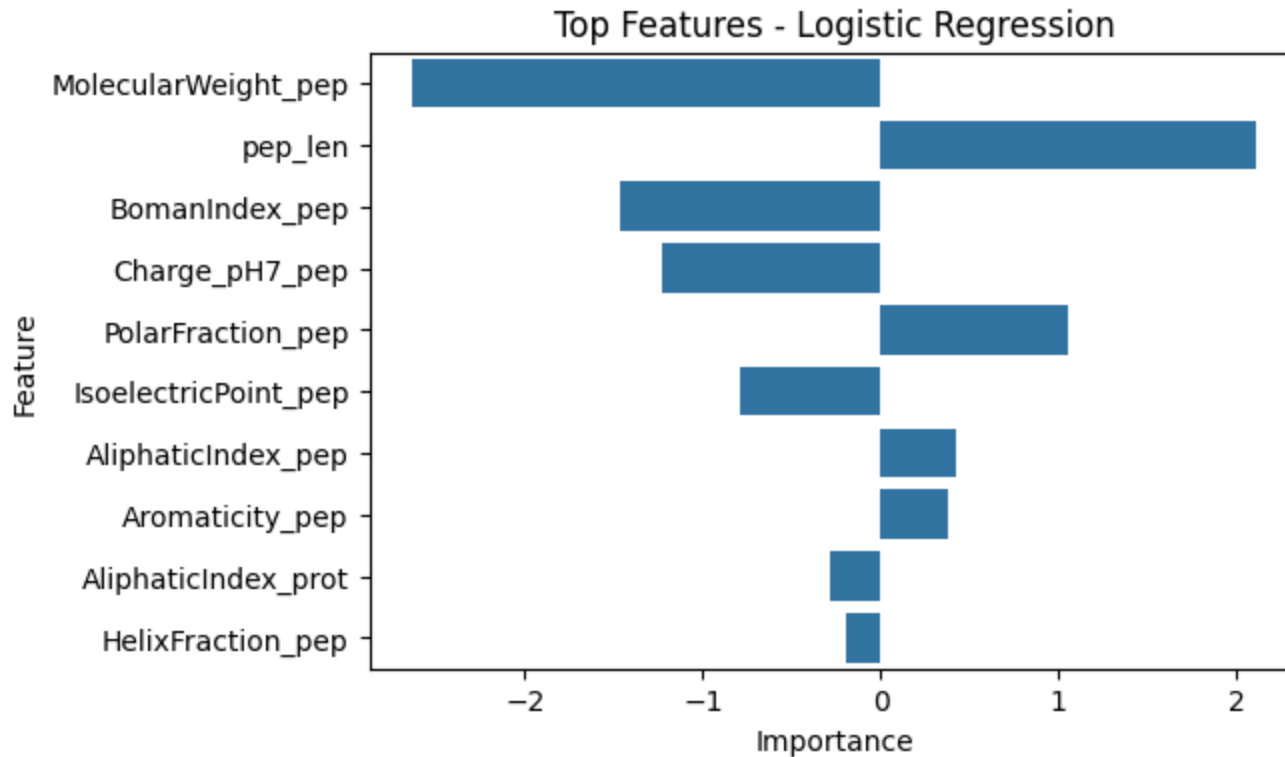
Classification report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.91	0.93	0.92	5380
1	0.78	0.74	0.76	1888
accuracy			0.88	7268
macro avg	0.85	0.84	0.84	7268
weighted avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	7268

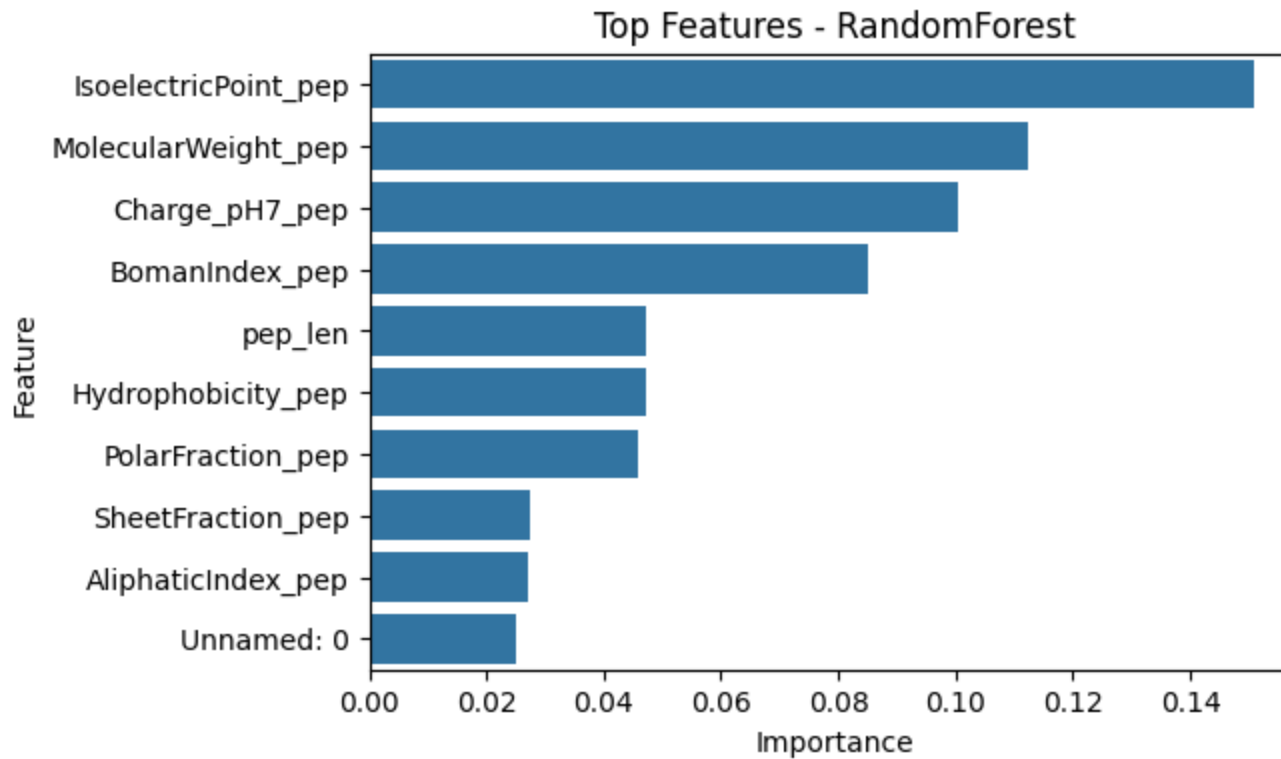
presence\_SILAC\_bin Confusion Matrix - XGBoost



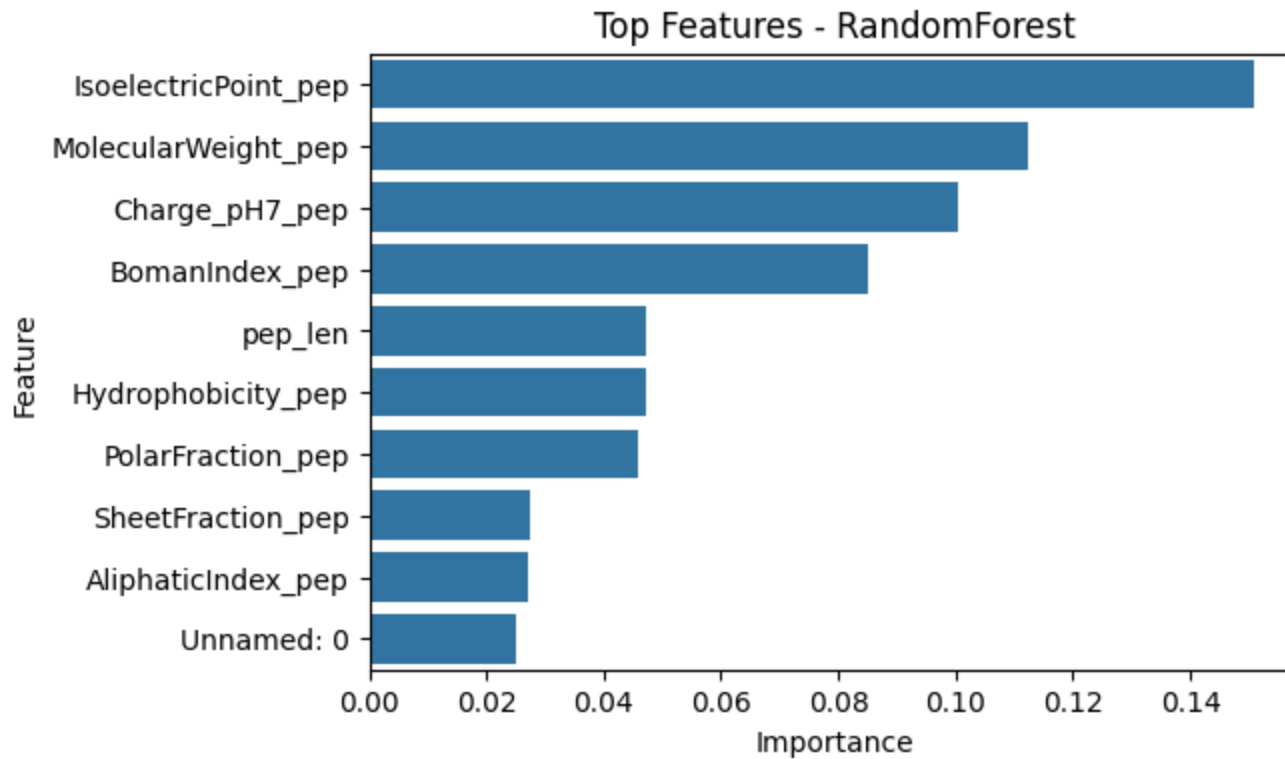
# ML Interpretability



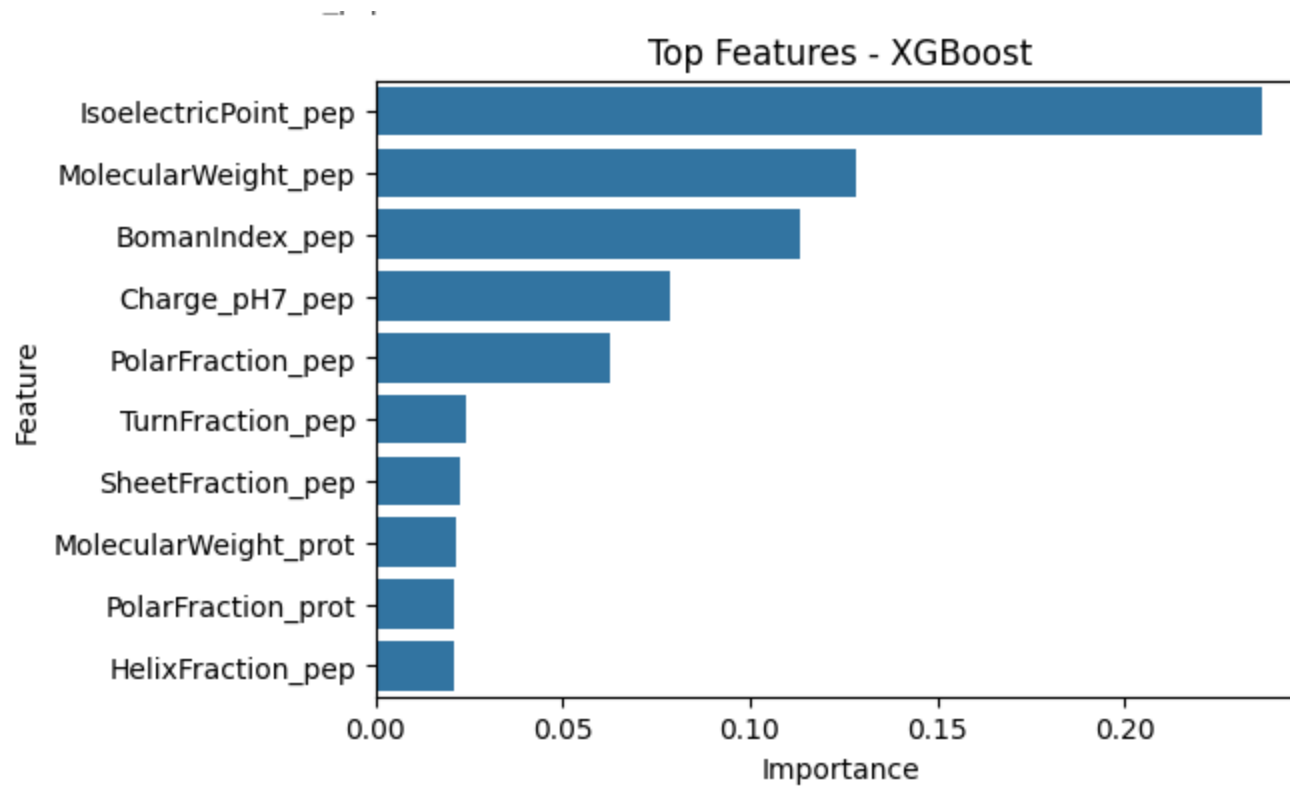
# ML Interpretability



# ML Interpretability

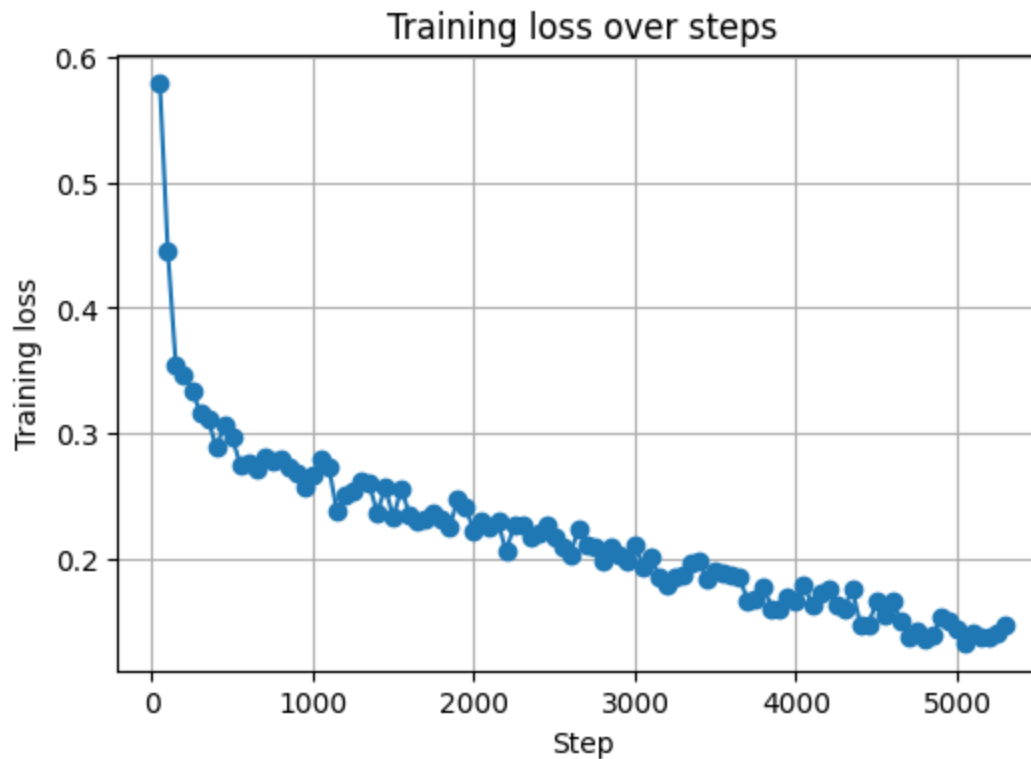


# ML Interpretability





# Deep Learning Models : Experiment with ESM 2



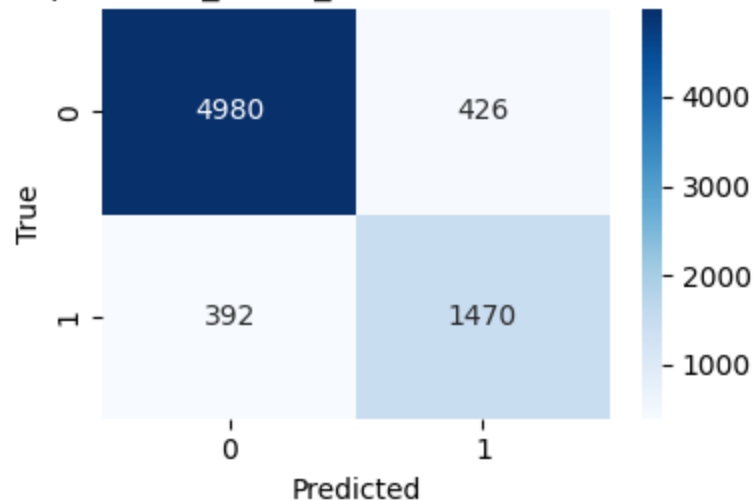
[DOI: 10.1126/science.ade2574](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.ade2574)

# Deep Learning Models : Experiment with ESM 2

Classification report (test):

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.927	0.921	0.924	5406
1	0.775	0.789	0.782	1862
accuracy			0.887	7268
macro avg	0.851	0.855	0.853	7268
weighted avg	0.888	0.887	0.888	7268

ESM-2 presence\_SILAC\_bin - Test Confusion Matrix



# Deep Learning Models : Experiment with ESM 2

Example predictions on test set:

00	peptide: EVTFKDEPGVTYVVQPISTNK	true: 1	pred: 1
01	peptide: KPGLYK	true: 0	pred: 0
02	peptide: LDPNIR	true: 0	pred: 0
03	peptide: ALMGANMQR	true: 1	pred: 1
04	peptide: GISVTSSVMQFDYDDYK	true: 1	pred: 1
05	peptide: ATNEESYLMQK	true: 1	pred: 1
06	peptide: NKQVDGFTTNPSLMAK	true: 0	pred: 0
07	peptide: DIVAESPDLVIVGGGIANADDPVEAAK	true: 1	pred: 1
08	peptide: ETTAIDIPFAAR	true: 1	pred: 0
09	peptide: IRETAR	true: 0	pred: 0

# Practical Outline

## 1. First iteration: EDA + initial ML training (*completed*)

### What was done


- Performed **exploratory data analysis (EDA)** on the available samples.
- Trained **several baseline ML models** (e.g. regression/ RF/ SVM/ XGBoost/ models) to predict the target.

### Main outcomes

- Identified **which models perform reasonably well.**
- Identified **key challenges**:
  - Limited sample size → risk of overfitting
  - Reproducibility of results

# Practical Outline

## 2. Experiment with digestion metrics & integrate into pipeline

 ~2 days

### Goal

- Design and test **digestion-related parameters**
- **Integrated End-To-End pipeline**

### Planned work

- Integrate these metrics into preprocessing & feature engineering steps.
- See how digestion parameters affects the predictions

# Practical Outline

## 3. Comprehensive data analysis + full training on all samples 🕒 ~1 week (approx.)

### Goal

- Move from “prototype” to **complete analysis** using **all available samples** and the improved feature set.

### Planned work

- Full, cleaned EDA on the **entire dataset**
- Evaluate performance using solid metrics ( AUC, F1 ).
- Perform **error analysis**: which types of peptides/samples are systematically mis-predicted?

### Expected result

- A **robust, documented pipeline** from raw features → digestion metrics → model → performance.
- Clear understanding of **limitations and strengths** of the approach.

# Practical Outline

## 4. Final report, findings, and literature-based suggestions 🕒 ~1 week

### Goal

- Summarize all practical work and link it to a report.
- Provide **recommendations** for improving peptide detection and experimental design.

### Planned work

- Write **final report** including:  
Introduction & background, Methods, Results, and Discussion.

# Sugesstions

