



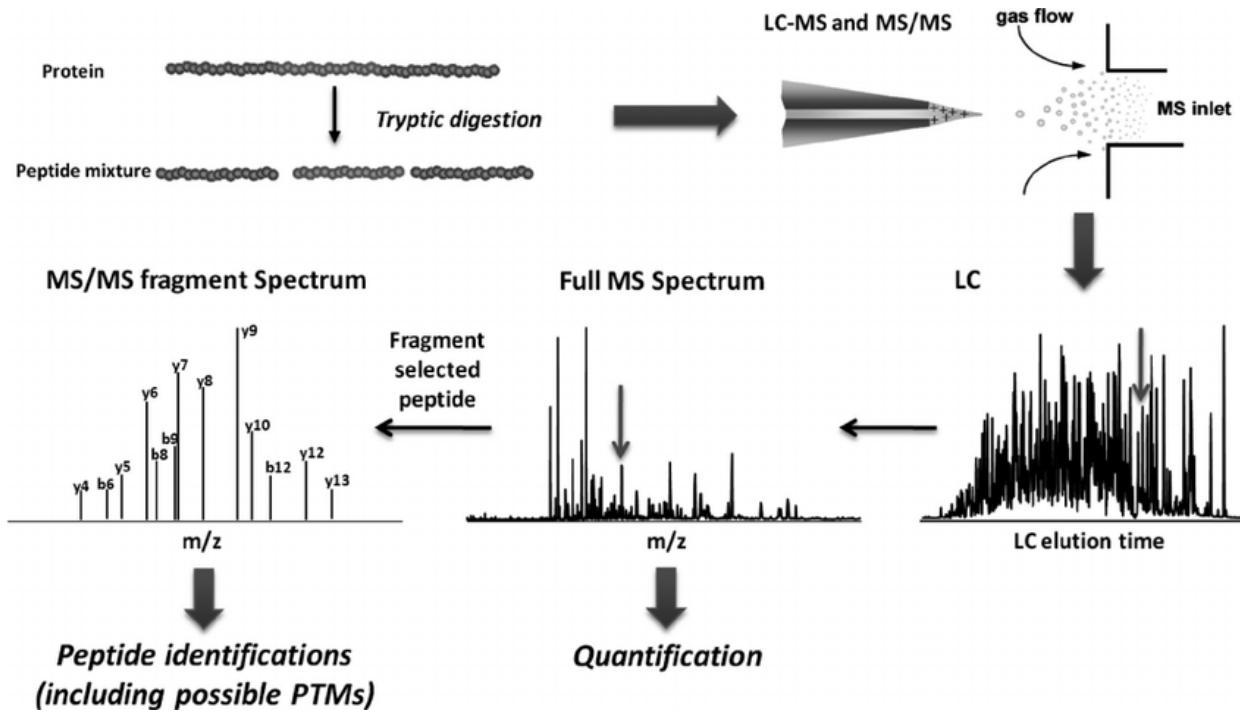
Technische
Universität
Braunschweig



Functional Genomics Practical

Mohammad Rezaei | 18 November 2025

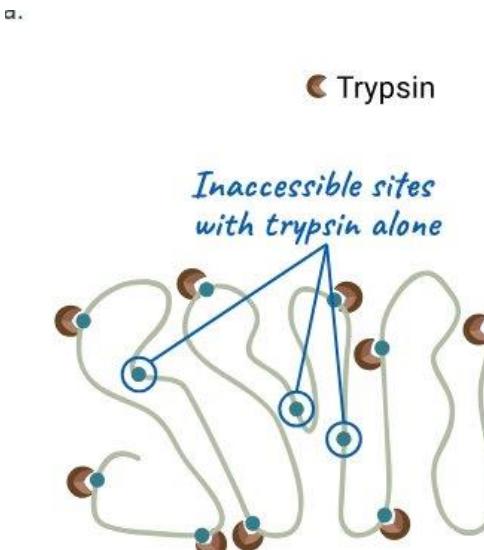
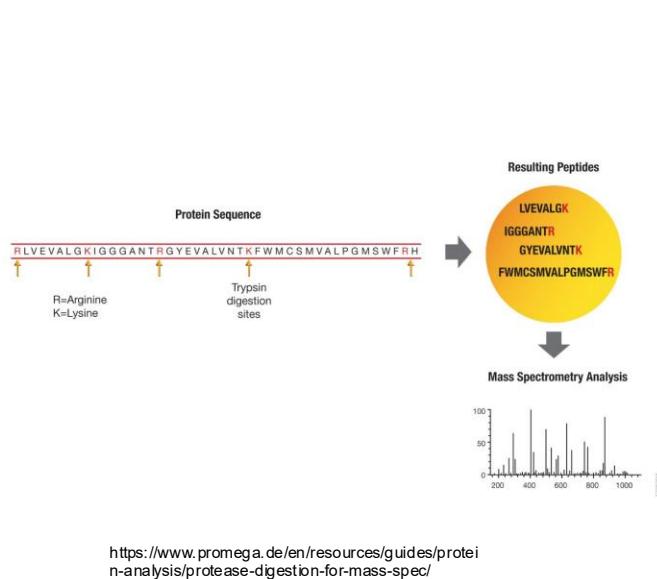
Proteomics Work Flow



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

From theoretical peptides to real sample digest

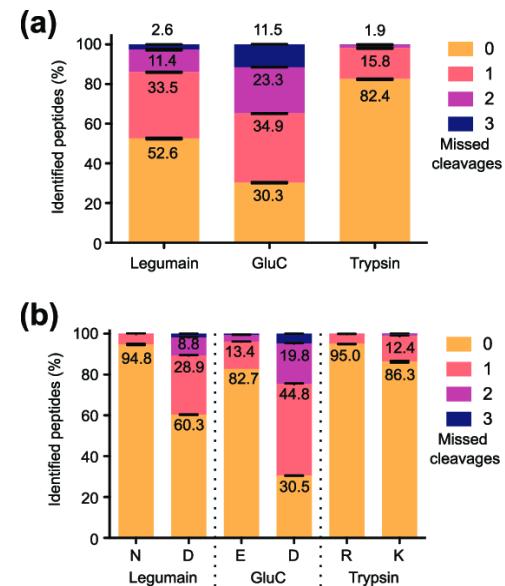
The “**theoretical digest**” means: for a given protein sequence, apply enzyme rules
(e.g. trypsin always cuts after K/R) → list of all possible peptides.



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.

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

Kevin L. Yang ¹, Fengchao Yu ², Guo Ci Teo ², Kai Li¹, Vadim Demichev^{3,4},

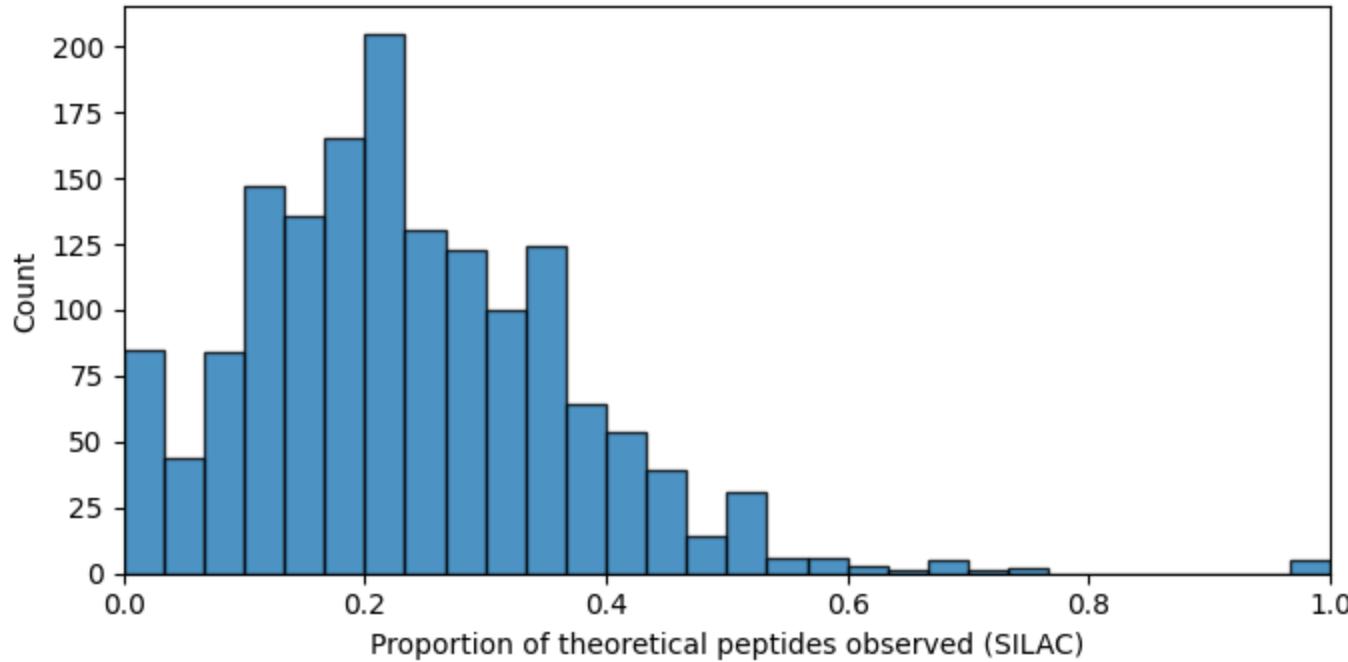
Accepted: 6 July 2023

Markus Ralser ^{3,5,6} & Alexey I. Nesvizhskii ^{1,2}

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

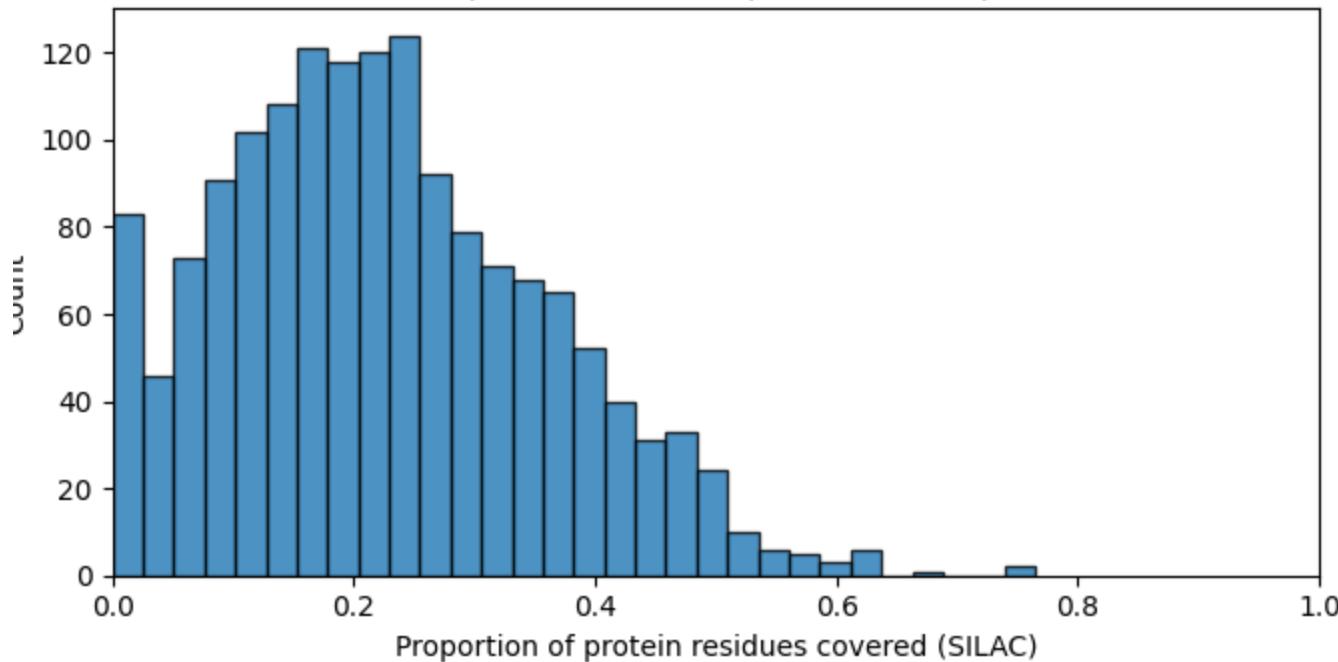
Sample Statistics

Coverage by Peptide Count — SILAC
mean=0.233 | median=0.220 | zeros=4.8% | ones=0.3%

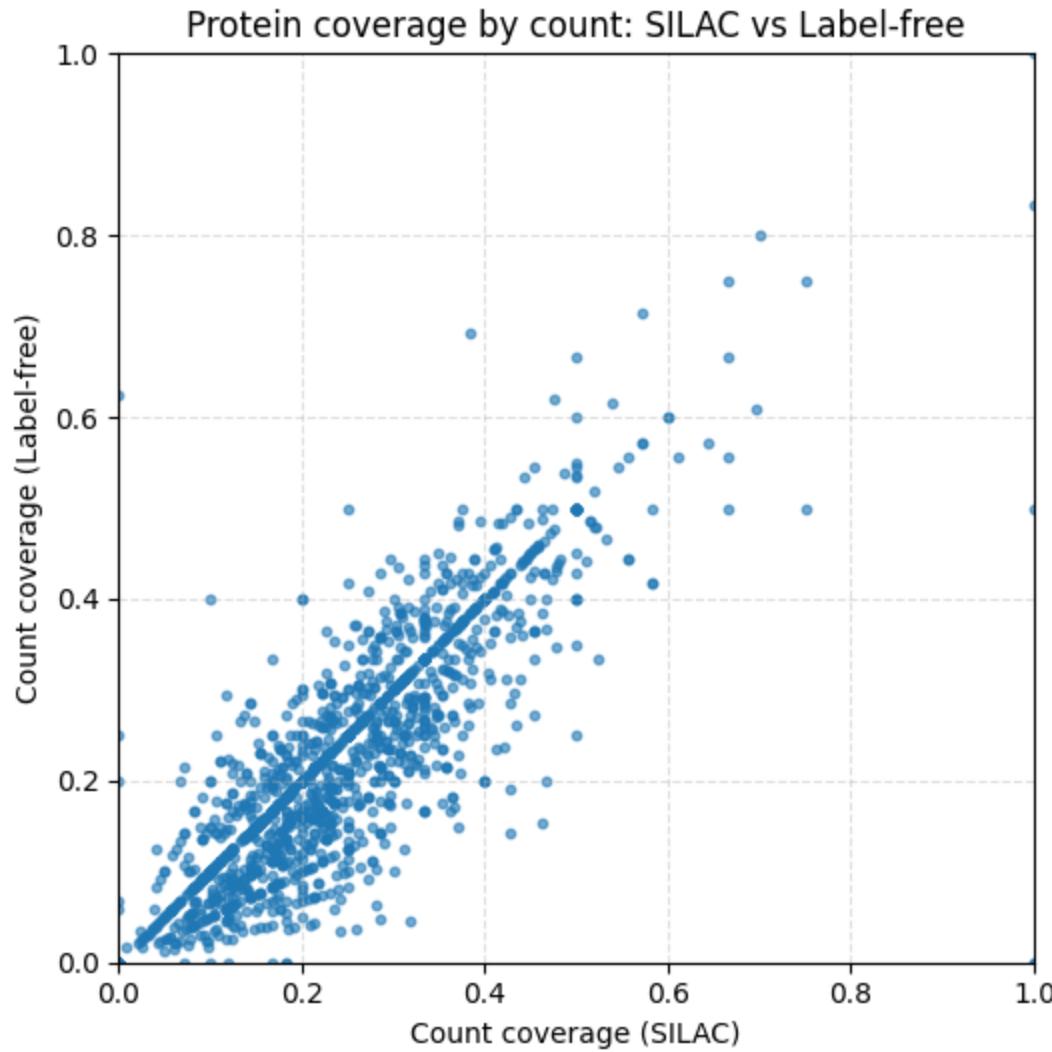


Sample Statistics

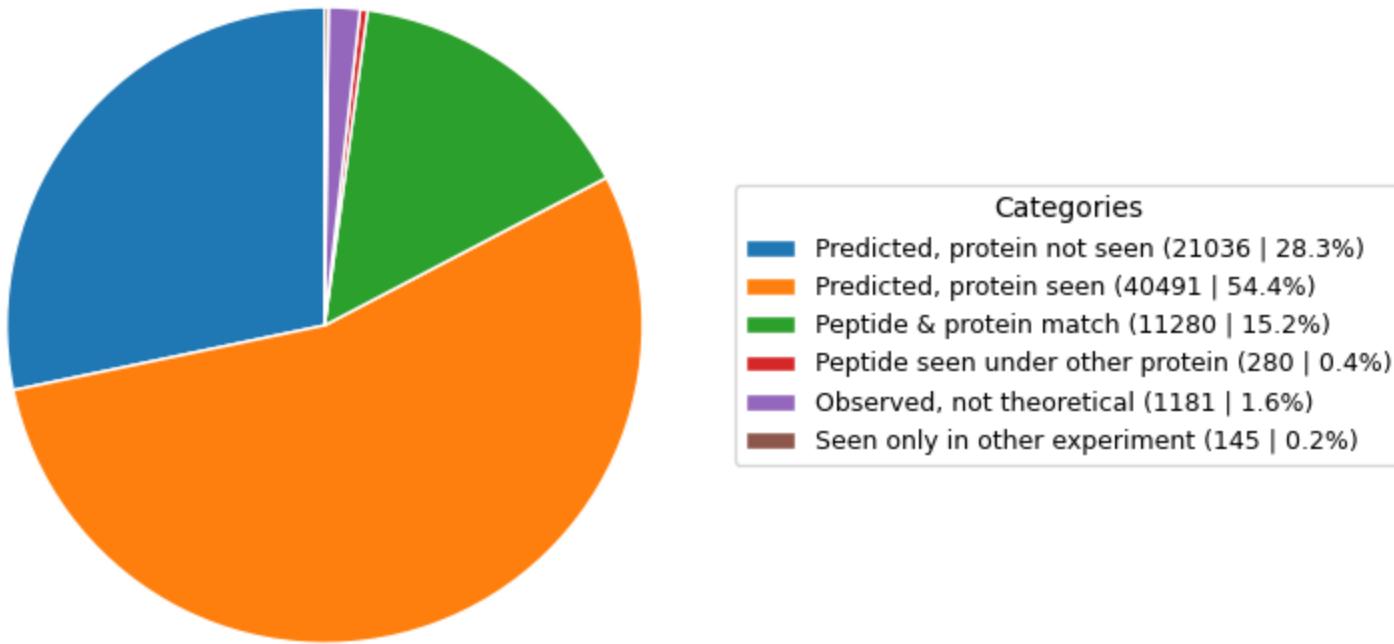
Coverage by Residue Length — SILAC
mean=0.226 | median=0.214 | zeros=4.8% | ones=0.0%



Sample Statistics



Sample Statistics



Training ML Models

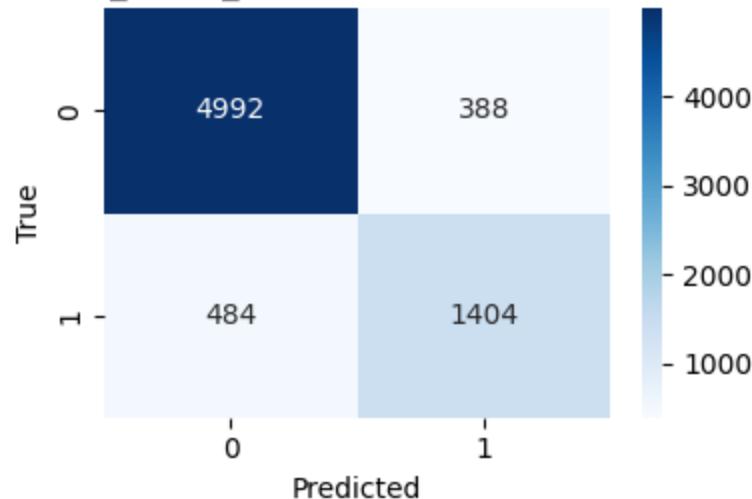
LogisticRegression	Accuracy: 0.820	F1: 0.617
RandomForest	Accuracy: 0.869	F1: 0.731
XGBoost	Accuracy: 0.881	F1: 0.764
SVM	Accuracy: 0.859	F1: 0.710
MLP	Accuracy: 0.847	F1: 0.700
ESM2 Fine tuning	Accuracy: 0.887	F1: 0.888



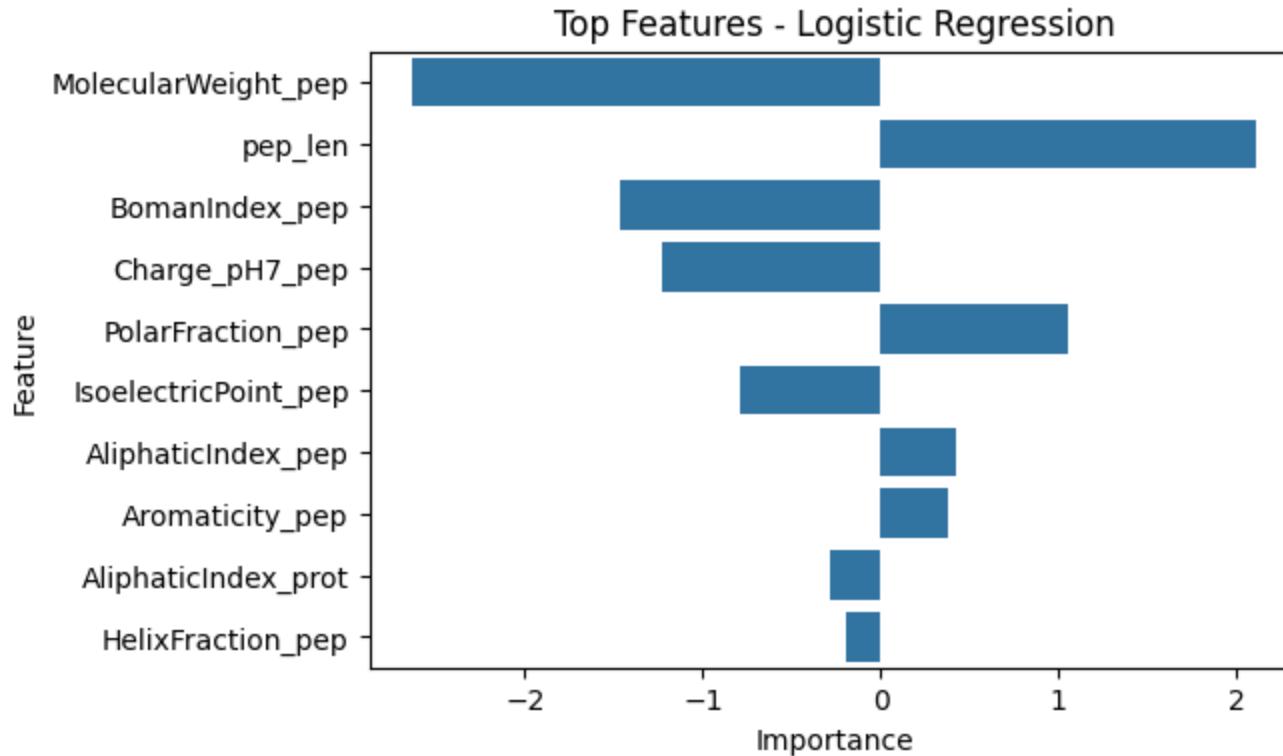
Training ML Models

```
==== 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
macro avg       0.85      0.84      0.84      7268
weighted avg     0.88      0.88      0.88      7268
```

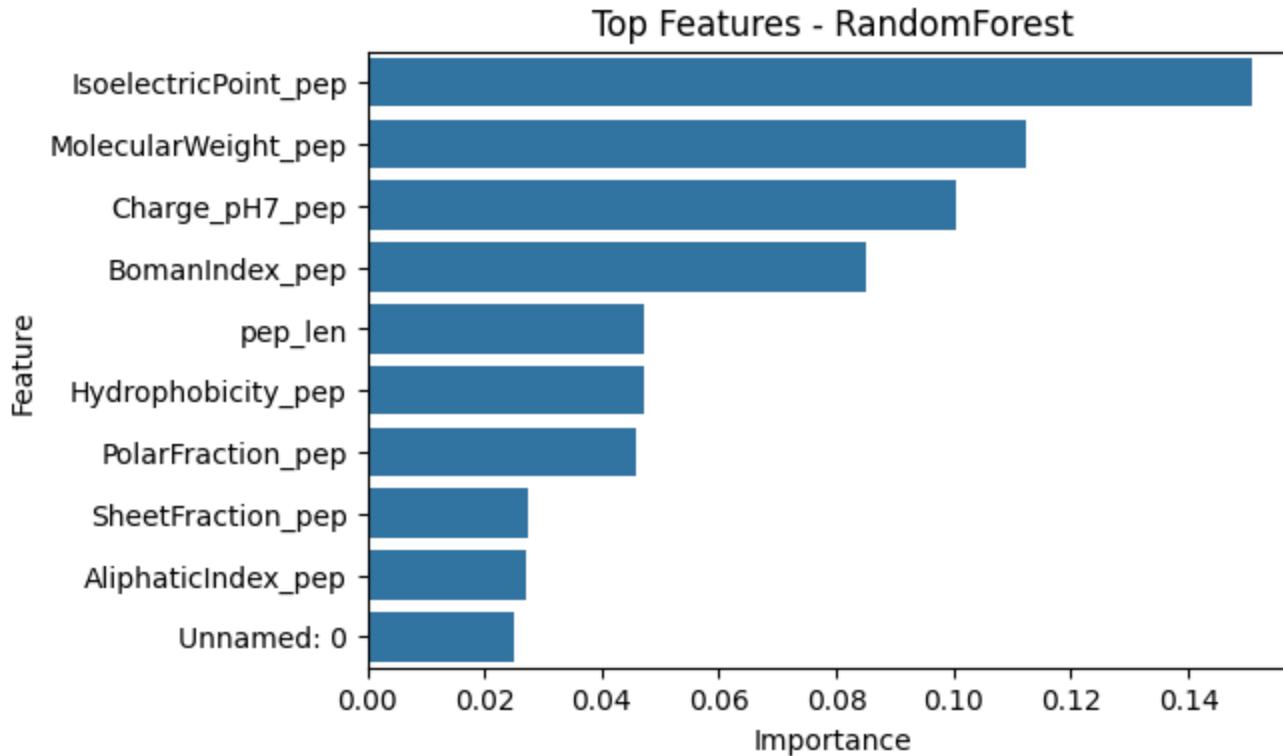
presence_SILAC_bin Confusion Matrix - XGBoost



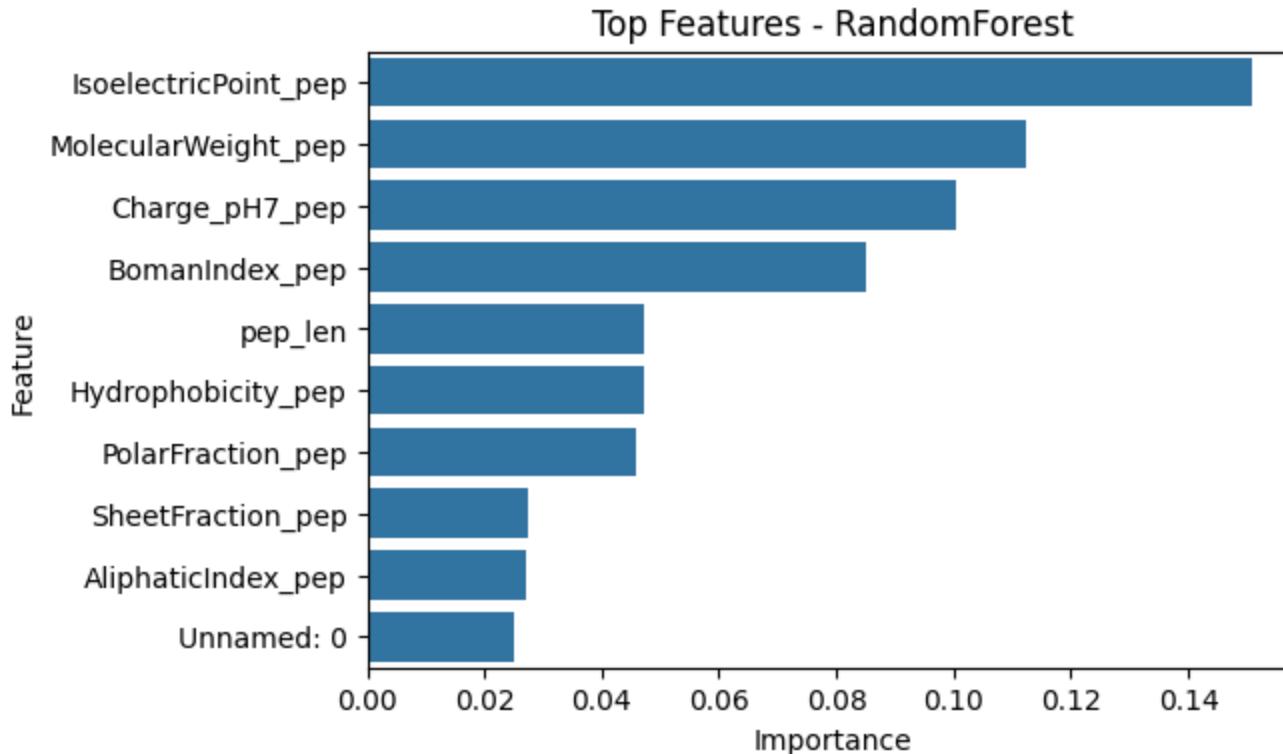
ML Interpretability



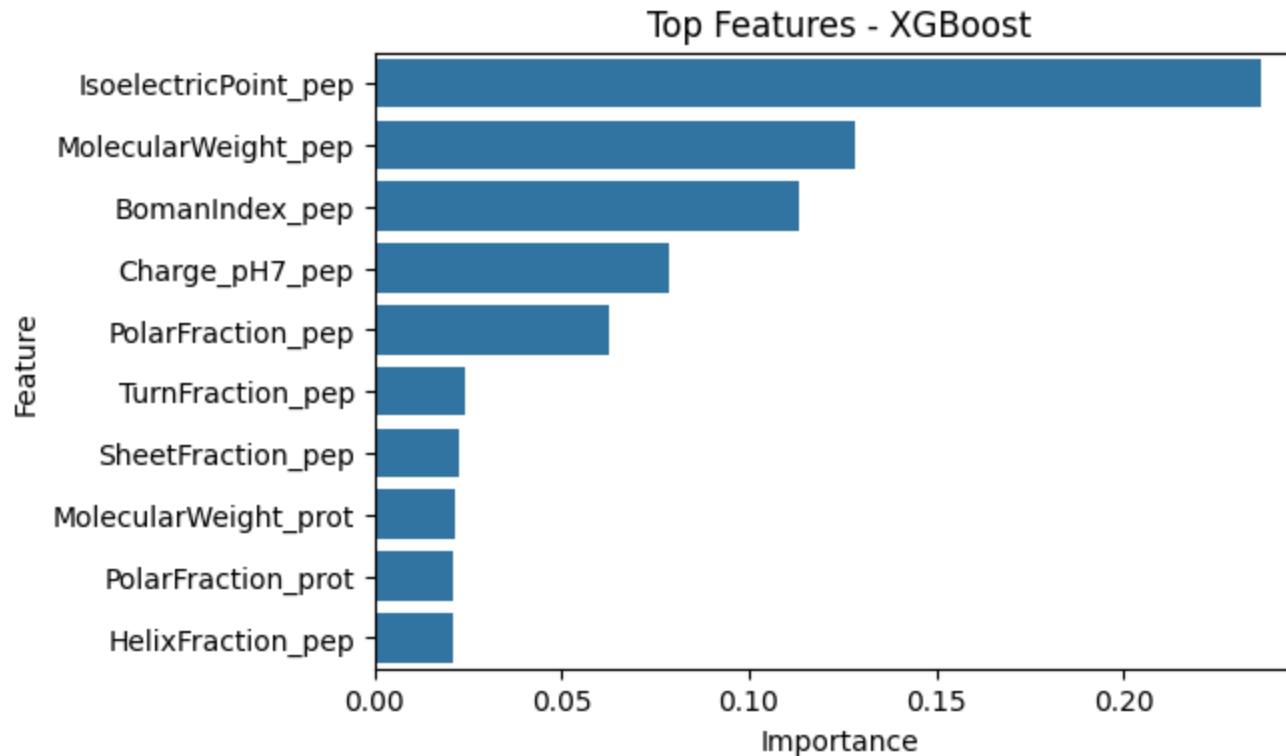
ML Interpretability



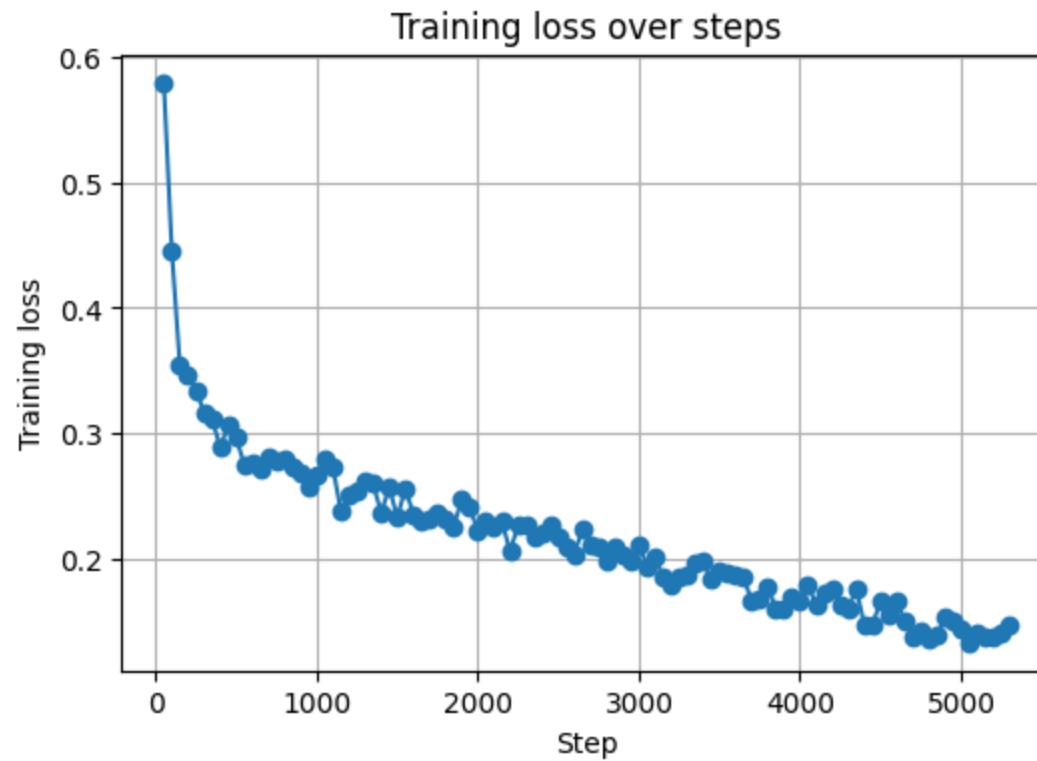
ML Interpretability



ML Interpretability



Deep Learning Models : Experiment with ESM 2



[DOI: 10.1126/science.adc2574](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.adc2574)

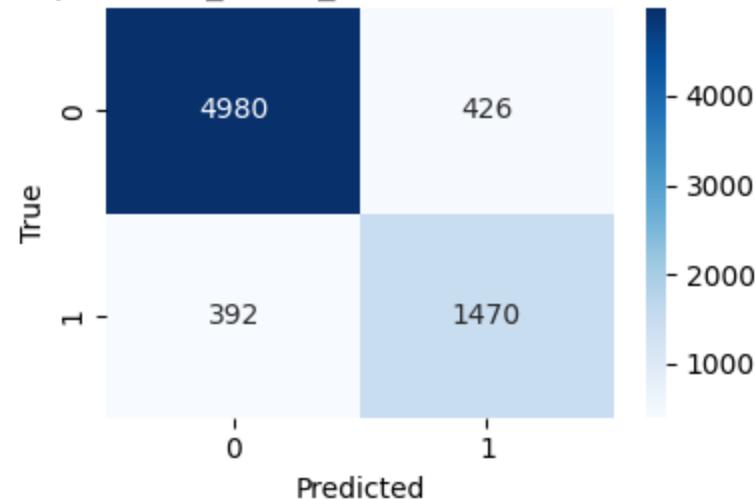
Deep Learning Models : Experiment with ESM 2

```
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: ATNEEESYLMQK	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

