

# Why bother with Proteomics?

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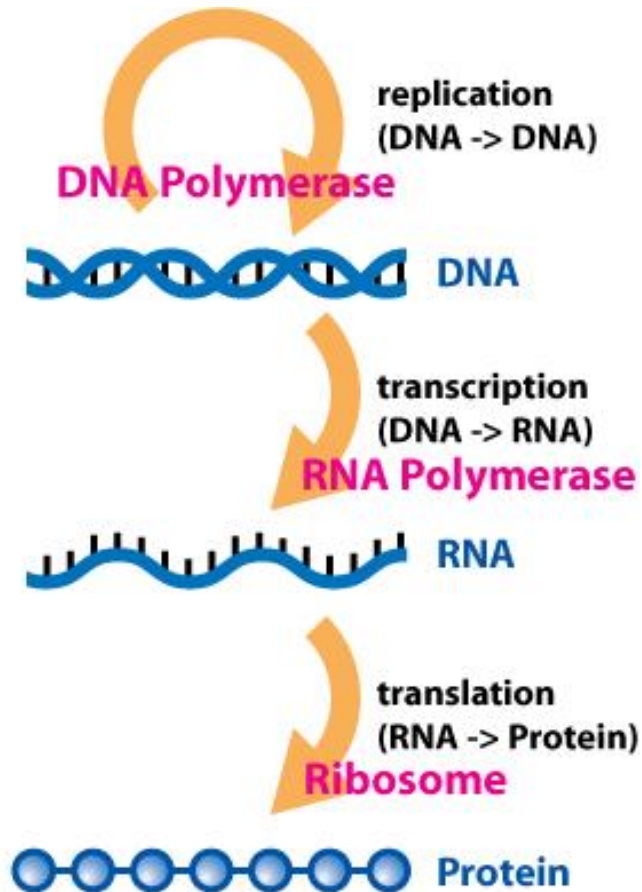
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND HUMAN GENETICS

# Overview

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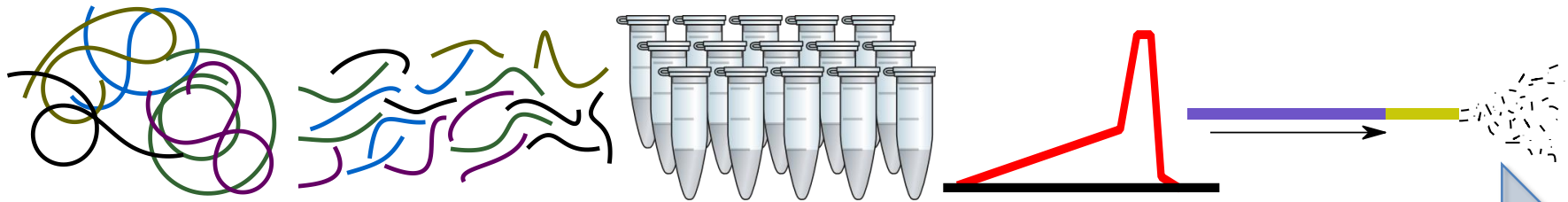
- You want to measure gene expression as close to the "coalface" as possible.
- The biological process depends heavily on post-translational modification.
- A molecular biology kit is not available for the species you want to study.
- You want to translate your biomarker findings to an ELISA test.

# What you measure determines what you can learn



- DNA Sequencing: does this genome contain unusual variants that alter function?
- RNA Sequencing: how do the genes being transcribed differentiate this tissue?
- Protein Identification: what proteins differentiate this tissue?

# Discovery: shotgun proteomics



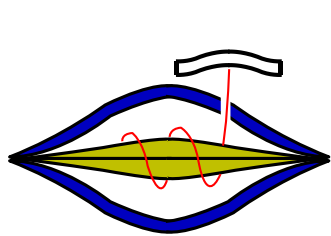
Protein  
Mixture

Peptide  
Mixture

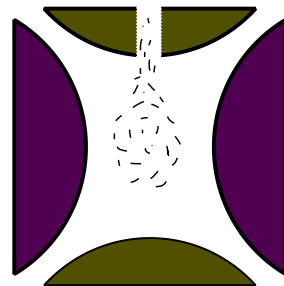
Peptide  
Fractionation

Liquid  
Chromatography

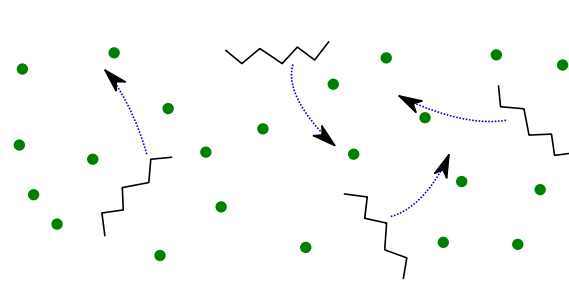
Electrospray  
Ionization



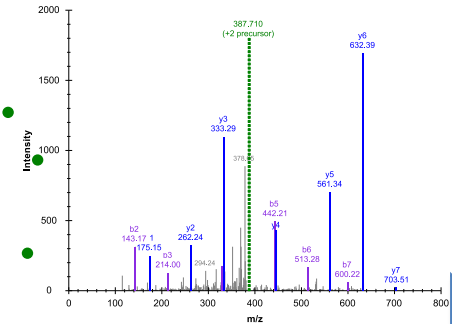
High-Resolution  
Mass Spectrometry



Isolate  
Ions of Peptide



Collide Ions to  
Dissociate



Collect Fragments  
in Tandem MS

# Proteins frequently differ from transcripts in abundance

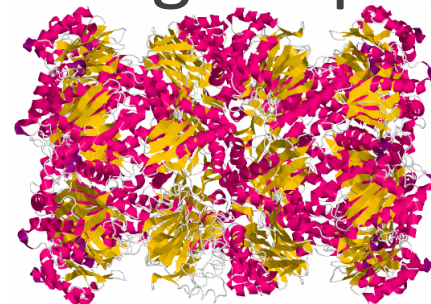
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## SYNTHETIC REGULATION

- Unfolding mRNA
- Biasing tRNA pool
- Folding polypeptide
- Cleaving sequence
- Transporting protein
- Modifying for activity

## CATABOLIC REGULATION

- Oxidizing with age
- Denaturing structure
- Marking via ubiquitin
- Cleaving via protease



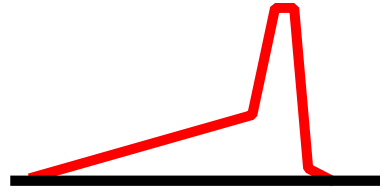
[1PMA](https://www.rcsb.org/pdb/entry/1PMA)  
RCSB.ORG

“Half-life” may differ substantially among proteins and across tissues.

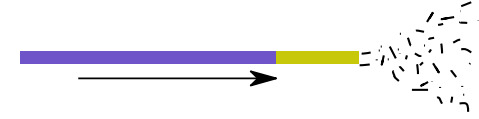
# SRM: Targeted Proteomics



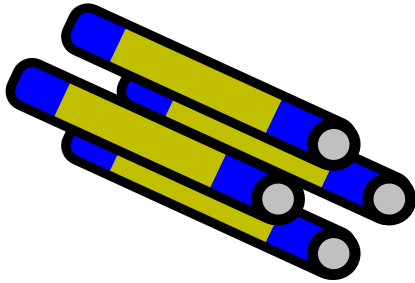
Peptide  
Mixture



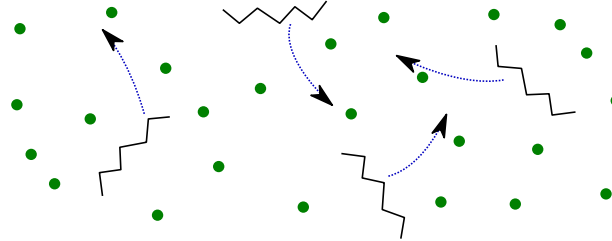
Liquid  
Chromatography



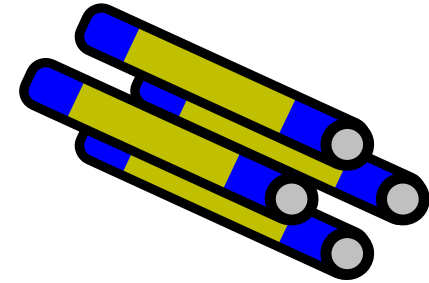
Electrospray  
Ionization



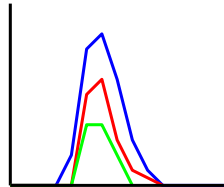
Screen out all  
but Target Mass



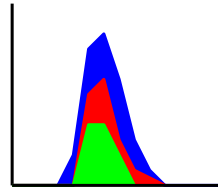
Collide Ions to  
Dissociate



Screen out all  
but Fragment Mass



Find Peaks from  
Related Traces

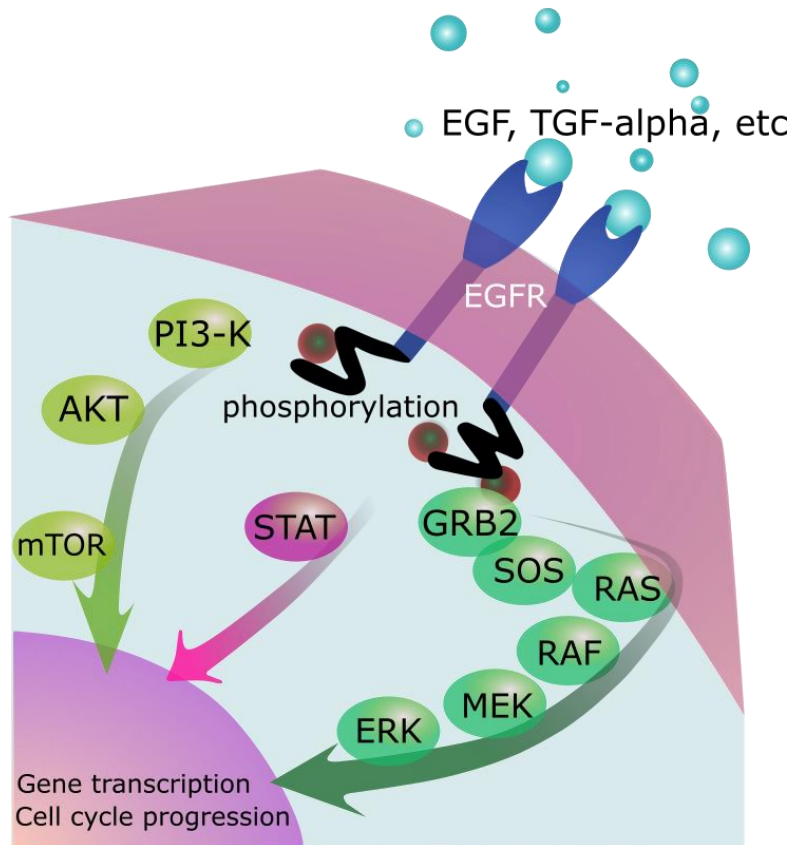


Integrate  
Peak Areas



Compare Areas  
to Reference Areas

# Post-translational modification is essential to function



- A protein may be present but inactive.
- Phosphorylation is one of hundreds of potential PTMs.
- Rapid processes cannot wait for transcript and translation.

[Anassagora](#)

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# PTMs alter intact mass, fragment masses, and retention time

D	I	G	S	E	S	T	E	K	■ Each PO <sub>4</sub> adds 80 Da to mass of peptide.
D	I	G	S*	E	S	T	E	K	
D	I	G	S	E	S*	T	E	K	■ Fragments that contain PO <sub>4</sub> will increase by 80 Da.
D	I	G	S	E	S	T*	E	K	
D	I	G	S*	E	S*	T	E	K	■ PO <sub>4</sub> content generally makes peptides more hydrophilic.
D	I	G	S*	E	S	T*	E	K	
D	I	G	S	E	S*	T*	E	K	
D	I	G	S*	E	S*	T*	E	K	



# Case study: black rhino cytokines

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- Study of black rhino immune response uses QIAGEN qPCR kit for horse!
- Selected Reaction Monitoring assays can be designed with peptide sequences known only from draft genome assembly.



# Case study: biomarkers for colon cancer

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- “Shotgun” proteomics finds a dozen proteins with expression changes in early cancer.
- After SRM confirmation, low-cost ELISA assays can be developed for each protein in panel.



# Takeaways

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- If you want direct evidence of catalysis, measure the enzyme or its reactants.
- Proteomic inventories get all the attention, but directly quantitative methods are ready.
- Post-translational modifications are invisible to genetic sequencers!
- Proteomics methods are adaptable to your species, if the genome is assembled.