

# PROTEOMIKA

## 2023

- Proteomika, Metody práce s bílkovinami (Petrák 16/10)
- Separační metody, digesce a principy ID bílkovin pomocí MS (Petrák 23/10)
- Principy hmotnostní spektrometrie, instrumentace (Man 30/10 )
- Hmotnostní spektrometrie v proteomice, analýza PTM (Man 6/11)
- ID proteinů, DDA, DIA, databáze, FDR (Talacko 13/11)
- Kvantifikace, isotopy, LFQ, cílená proteomika (Harant 20/11)
- Design experimentu, zpracování dat, statistika, bioinformatika (Harant 27/11)
- **Proteomika membránových proteinů, proteinové komplexy** (Petrák 4/12)
- **Klinická proteomika, speciální metody** (Petrák 11/12)

**Příprava vzorků pro proteomické experimenty**

**Proteomika membránových proteinů**

**Analýza proteinových komplexů**

# **shot-gun metody**

## (pros and cons)

- **až 10 000 proteinů v jednom experimentu**
- izotopická nebo label-free kvantifikace
- náročnost na instrumentaci a (bio)informatiku
- problém s inferencí proteinu (stejné peptidy v různých proteinech)
- analýza PTM je možná
- **ztráta většiny informace o proteoformách**

## Příprava a digesce vzorku pro shot-gun analýzy



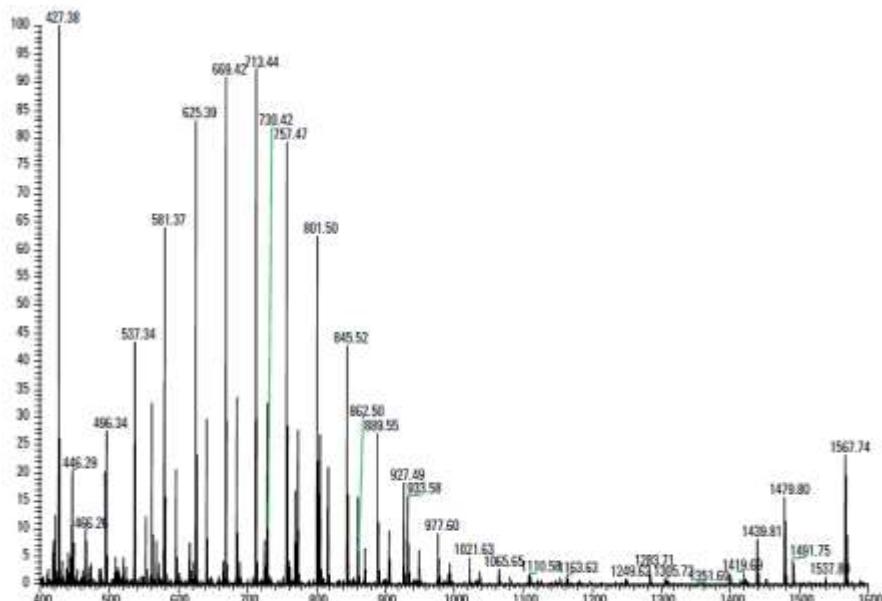
Filozofie přípravy vzorků v roztoku:

*Dosáhnout rozbití buněk a maximální rozpustnosti všech bílovin/peptidů při zachování kompatibility se separační metodou a MS analýzou.*

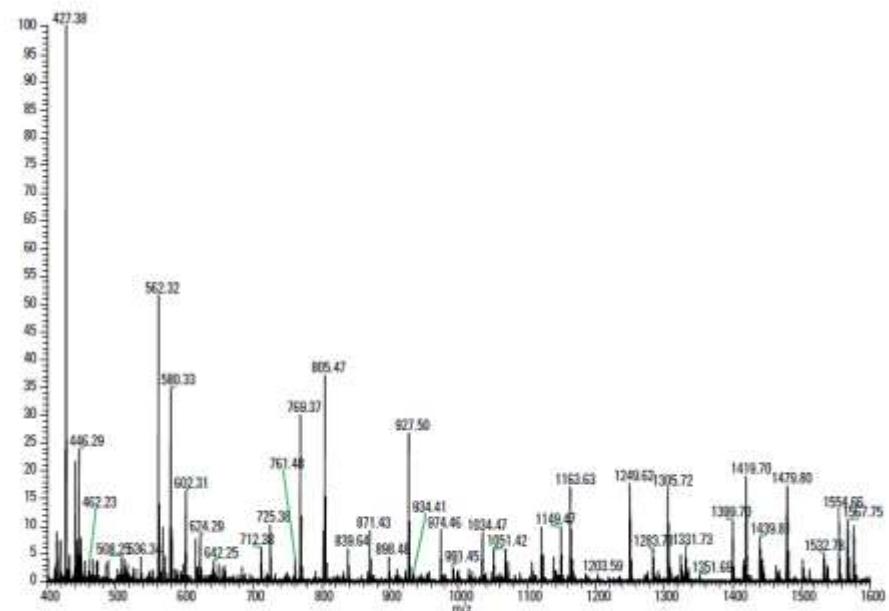
**Detrgenty a močovina umožňují solubilizovat a denaturovat vzorek ale jsou nekompatibilní s digescí a/nebo LC-MS analýzou**

**Jak je využít a jak se jich zase rychle zbavit?**

# Odstranění detergentů



Triton X-100, Unprocessed



Triton X-100, Processed

Piercenet.com

# Odstranění detergentů

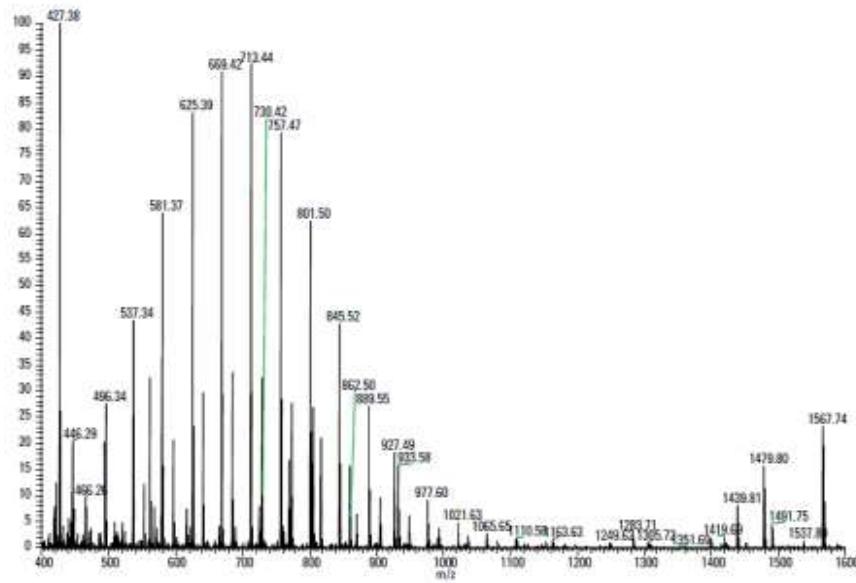
Deoxycholate (SDC)

SDS

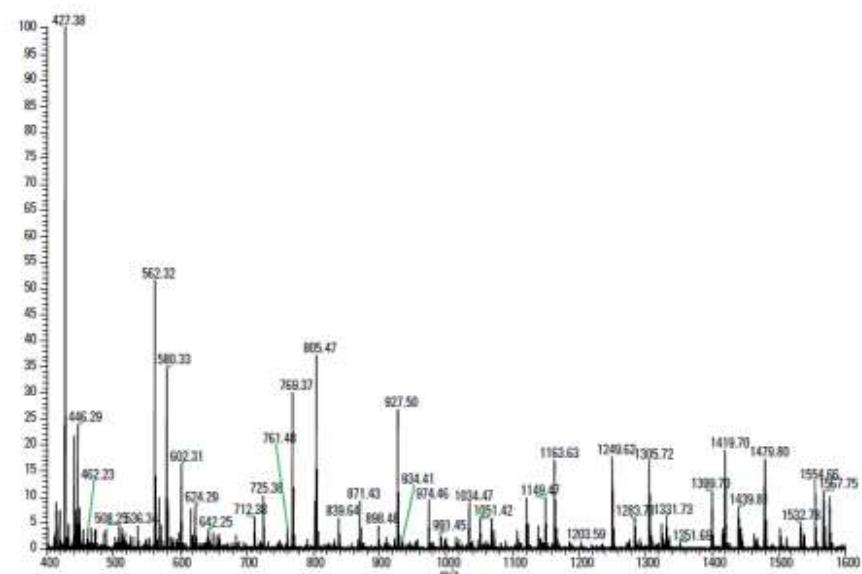
Triton X100

Rapigest

Kyselinou štěpitelné deterenty \* Fázová separace \* výměna pufru \* SP3



Triton X-100, Unprocessed



Triton X-100, Processed

## Odstranění detergentů

**Deoxycholate (SDC)**

Fázová separace, výměna pufru (FASP), SP3

**SDS**

výměna pufru (FASP)

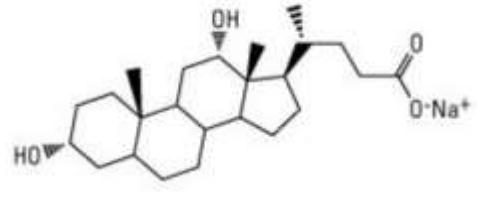
**Triton X100**

SP3

# Odstanění detergentů

## **Deoxycholát sodný (SDC)**

## Fázová separace \* výměna pufru \* SP3



## **Deoxycholát sodný (SDC)**

Silný anionický detergent,  
tolerovaný trypsinem až do 1%

Lze snadno odstranit po štěpení:

- 1) Okyselení ( $\text{pH} \sim 2$ )
  - 2) Přídavek octanu etylnatého 1:1
  - 3) Fázový transfer (vytřepání) do octanu etylnatého
  - 4) Odstranění horní fáze (octanu) a následné odsolení peptidů

## Filter Assisted Sample Preparation - FASP

Odstranění SDS, SDC, ale nefunguje pro Triton

Výměna pufru, koncentrace vzorku, zbavení se detergentu, digesce  
**TÉMĚŘ UNIVERZÁLNÍ ŘEŠENÍ - FASP**



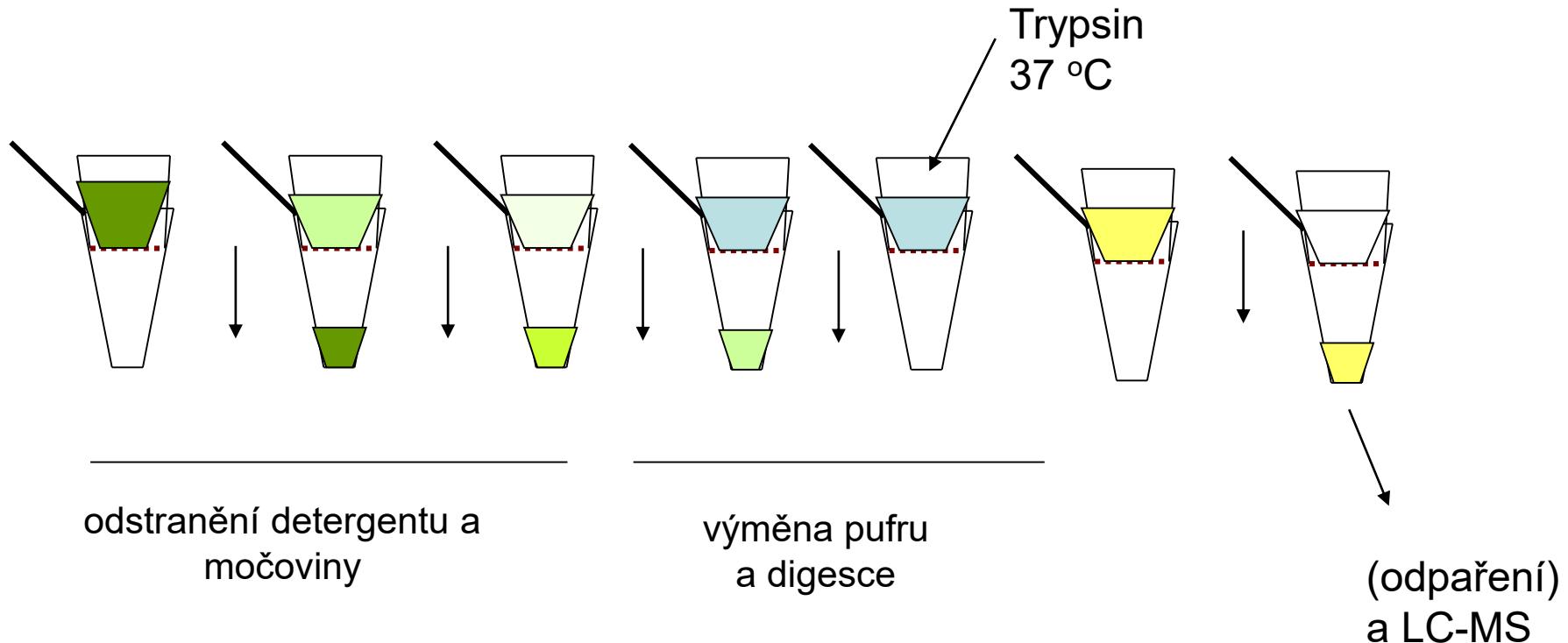
Vhodné filtry s cut off 10-30 kDa

Manza LL, et al. Proteomics. 2005 May;5(7):1742-5.  
Wiśniewski JR, et al. Nat Methods. 2009 May;6(5):359-62.

## Filter Assisted Sample Preparation - FASP

Vzorek proteinů s vysokou koncentrací močoviny a/nebo detergentu  
(nelze štěpit trypsinem)

Vhodné filtry s cut off 10-30 kDa

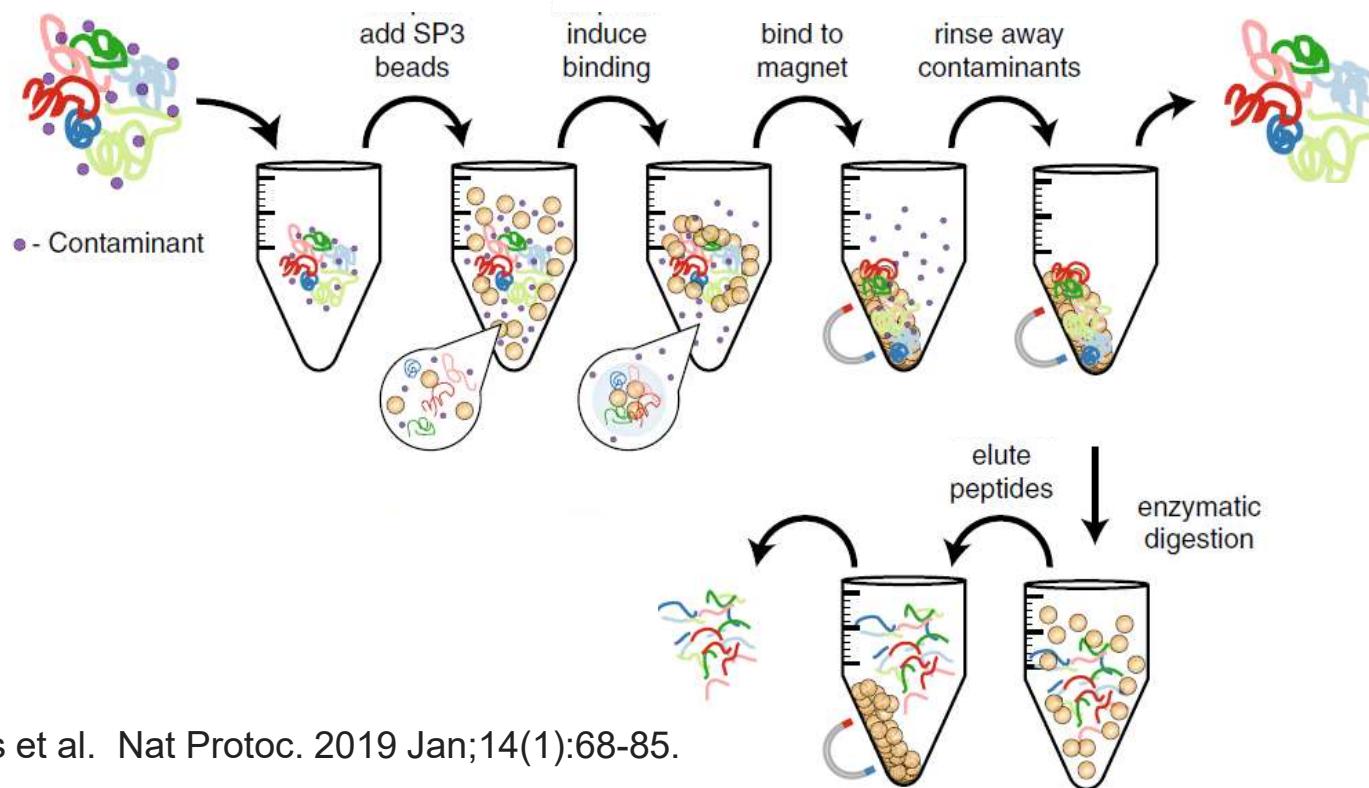


# Single-pot, solid-phase-enhanced sample preparation for proteomics experiments

SP3

Odstranění SDS, SDC, Tritonu

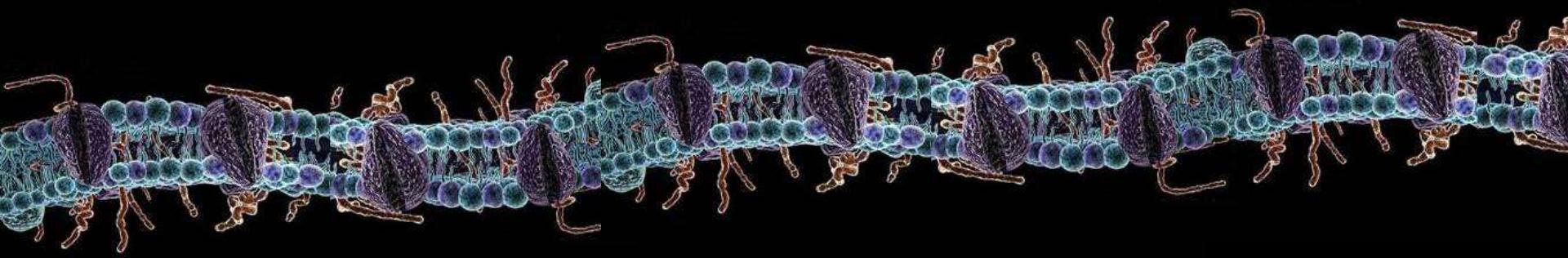
- Zachycení proteinů pomocí HILIC chromatografie na magnetických kuličkách
- odmytí detergentu
- štěpení na kuličkách
- eluce peptidů



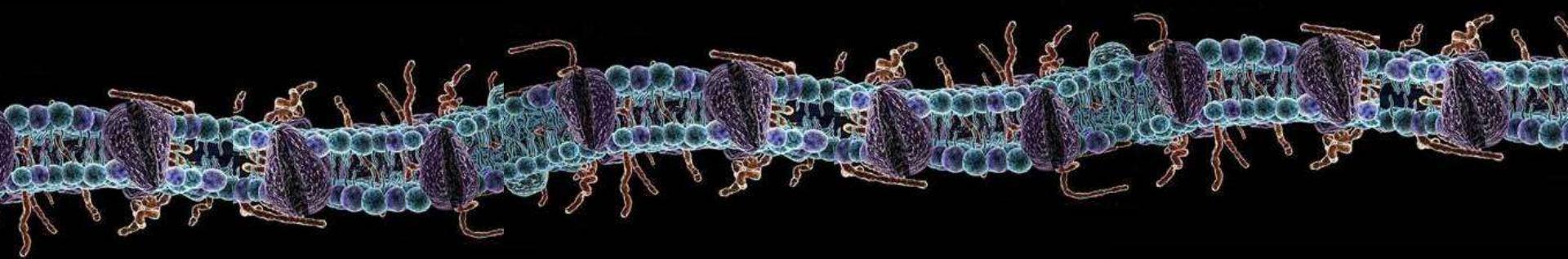
# **shot-gun metody**

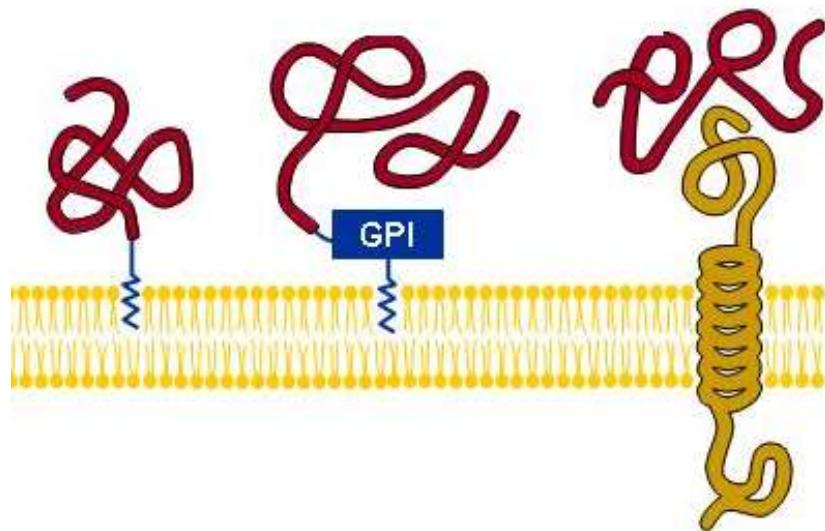
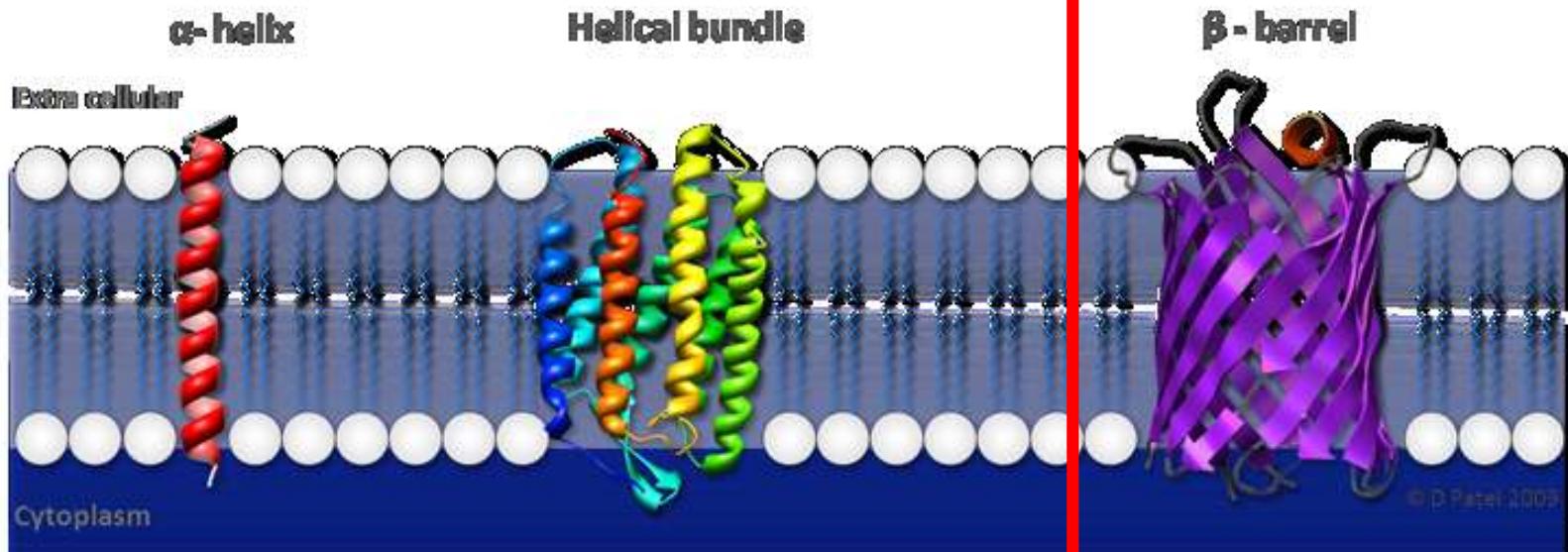
## (pros and cons)

- **až 10 000 proteinů v jednom experimentu**
- izotopická nebo label-free kvantifikace
- náročnost na instrumentaci a (bio)informatiku
- problém s inferencí proteinu (stejné peptidy v různých proteinech)
- analýza PTM je možná
- **ztráta většiny informace o proteoformách**
- **některé typy bílkovin jsou nedostatečně zastoupeny**

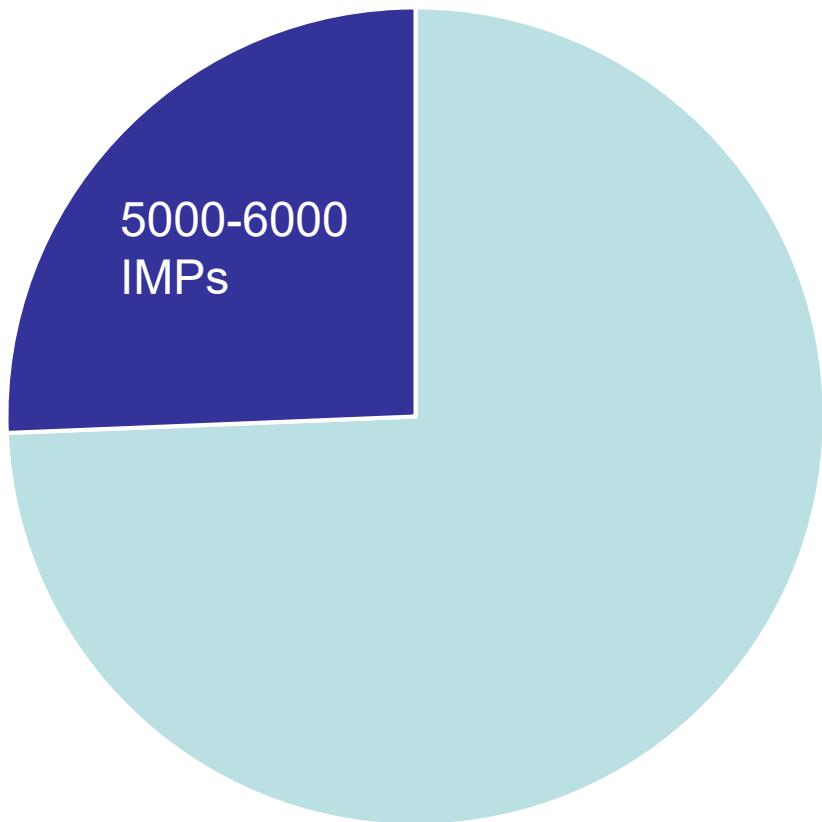


# MEMBRÁNOVÉ PROTEINY

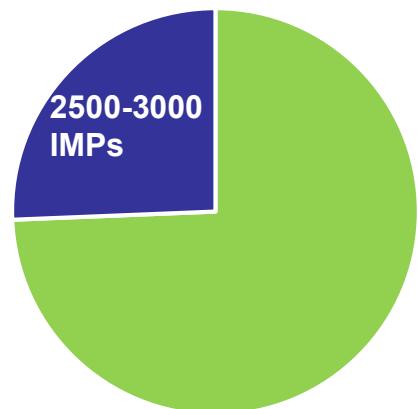


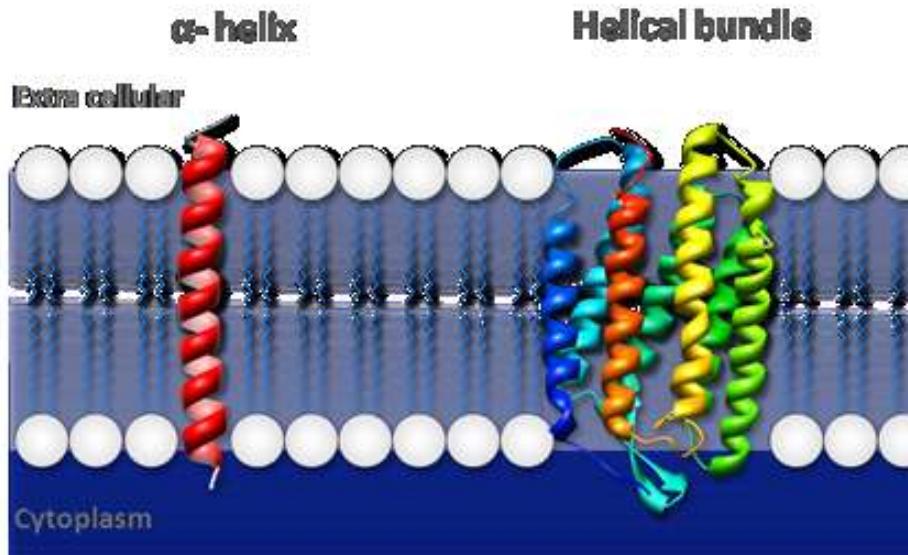


~ 20 000 human protein coding genes



10 000 genes actively expressed  
by an average cell type

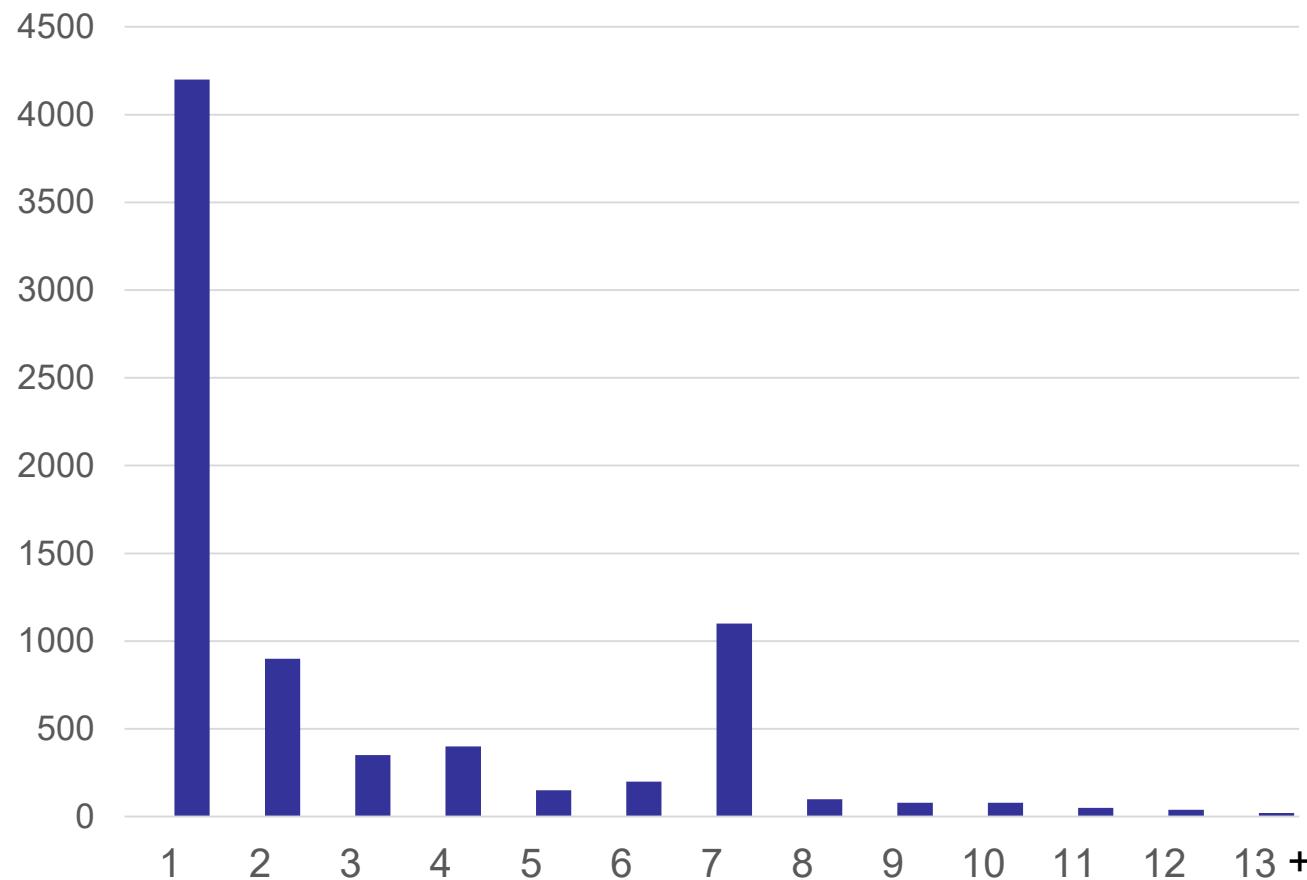




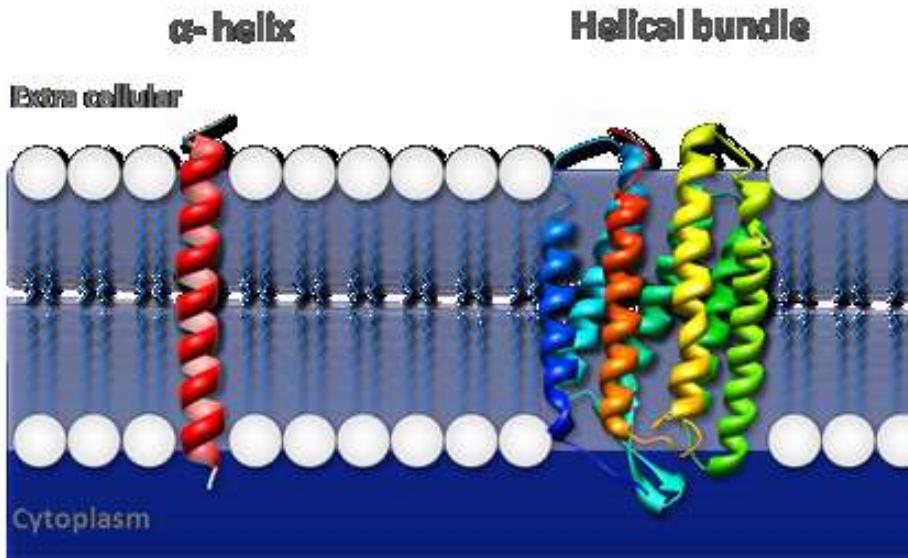
## INTEGRAL MEMBRANE PROTEINS

- alpha helix TM domain(s) (20-25 AA) + soluble domains

## Number of predicted TM segments in human integral membrane proteins

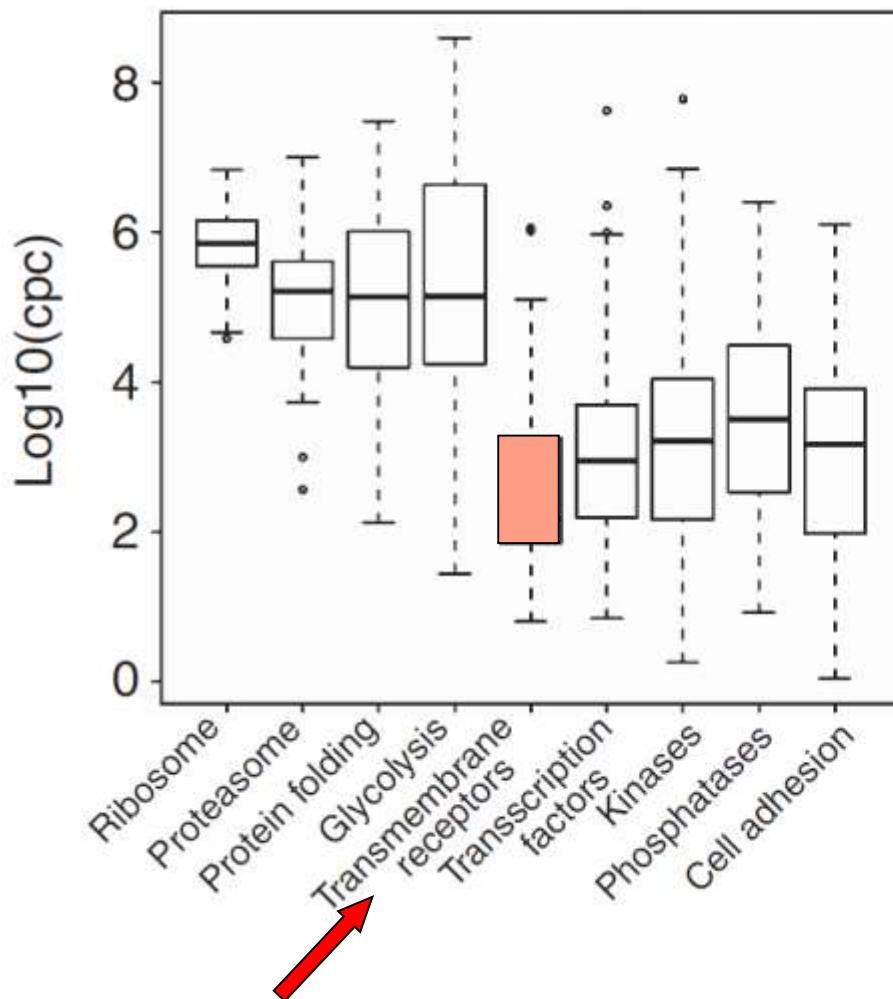


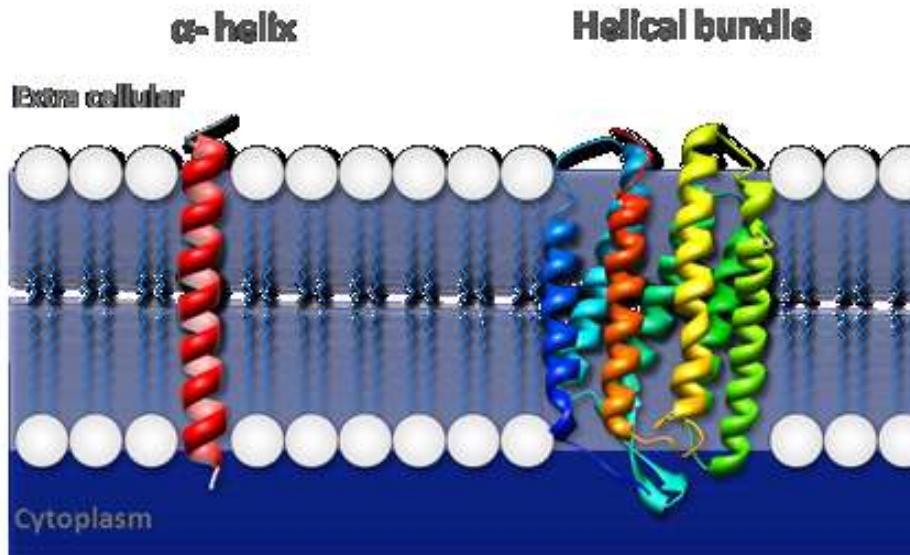
# INTEGRAL MEMBRANE PROTEINS



- alpha helix TM domain(s) (20-25 AA) + soluble domains
- low expression

# Cellular abundance of transmembrane proteins is LOW (100-1000 copies/cell)





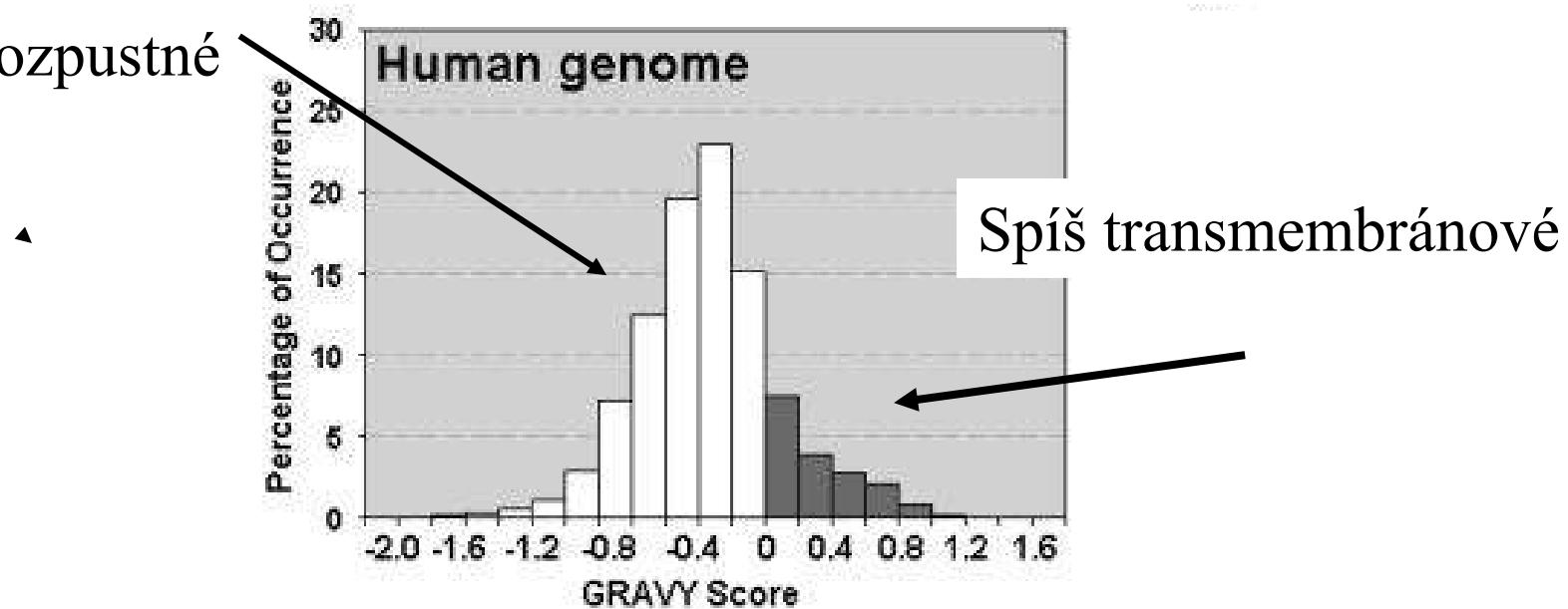
## INTEGRAL MEMBRANE PROTEINS

- alpha helix TM domain(s) (20-25 AA) + soluble domains
- low expression
- hydrophobic/amphipathic nature

## Hydrofobicita proteinu

**GRAVY SCORE** – Grand average hydropathy  
(součet „hydrofobicity“ (-4.6 až 4.6) jednotlivých aminokyselin  
dělený počtem aminokyselin)

Spíš rozpustné



Kyte, J., and Doolittle, R.F. (1982) J.Mol.Biol. 157, 105-132

# Hydrofobicita proteinu

Amino Acid Name	One Letter Code	Hydropathy Score
Isoleucine	I	4.5
Valine	V	4.2
Leucine	L	3.8
Phenylalanine	F	2.8
Cysteine	C	2.5
Methionine	M	1.9
Alanine	A	1.8
Glycine	G	-0.4
Threonine	T	-0.7
Tryptophan	W	-0.9
Serine	S	-0.8
Tyrosine	Y	-1.3
Proline	P	-1.6
Histidine	H	-3.2
Glutamic acid	E	-3.5
Glutamine	Q	-3.5
Aspartic acid	D	-3.5
Asparagine	N	-3.5
Lysine	K	-3.9
Arginine	R	-4.5

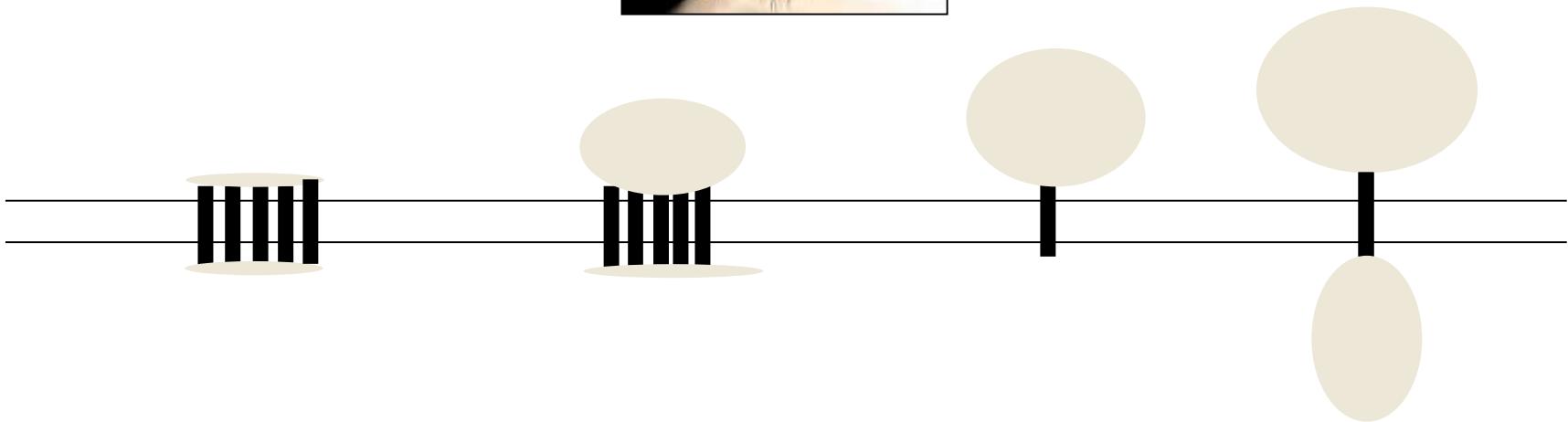
**GRAVY SCORE – Grand average hydrophathy**

(součet „hydrofobicity“ (-4.5 až 4.5) jednotlivých aminokyselin dělený počtem aminokyselin)

**Aminokyseliny typické pro  $\alpha$ -helixy:**

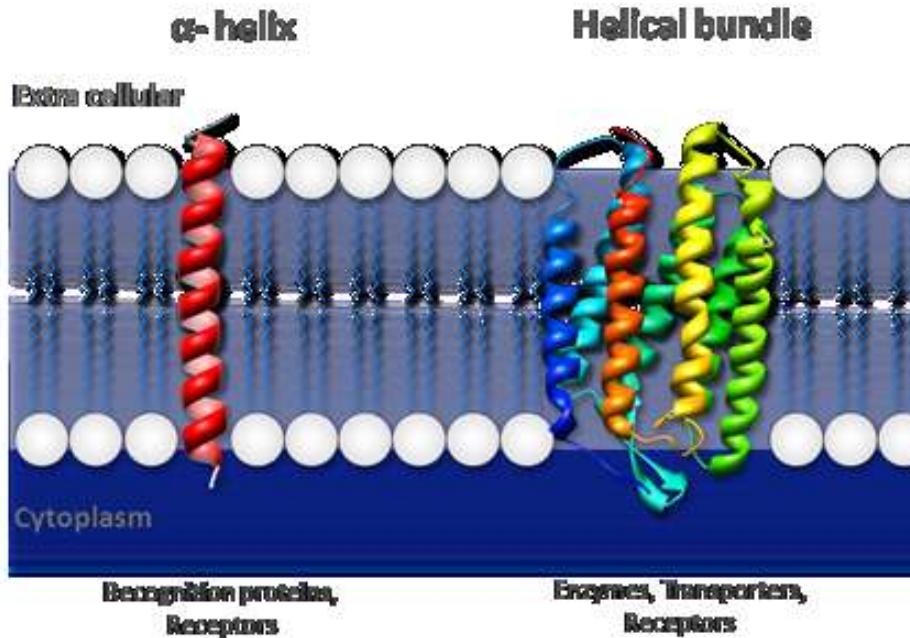
„FAMILY VW“ (+S)

# IMPs - molecules with split personalities



hydrophilic

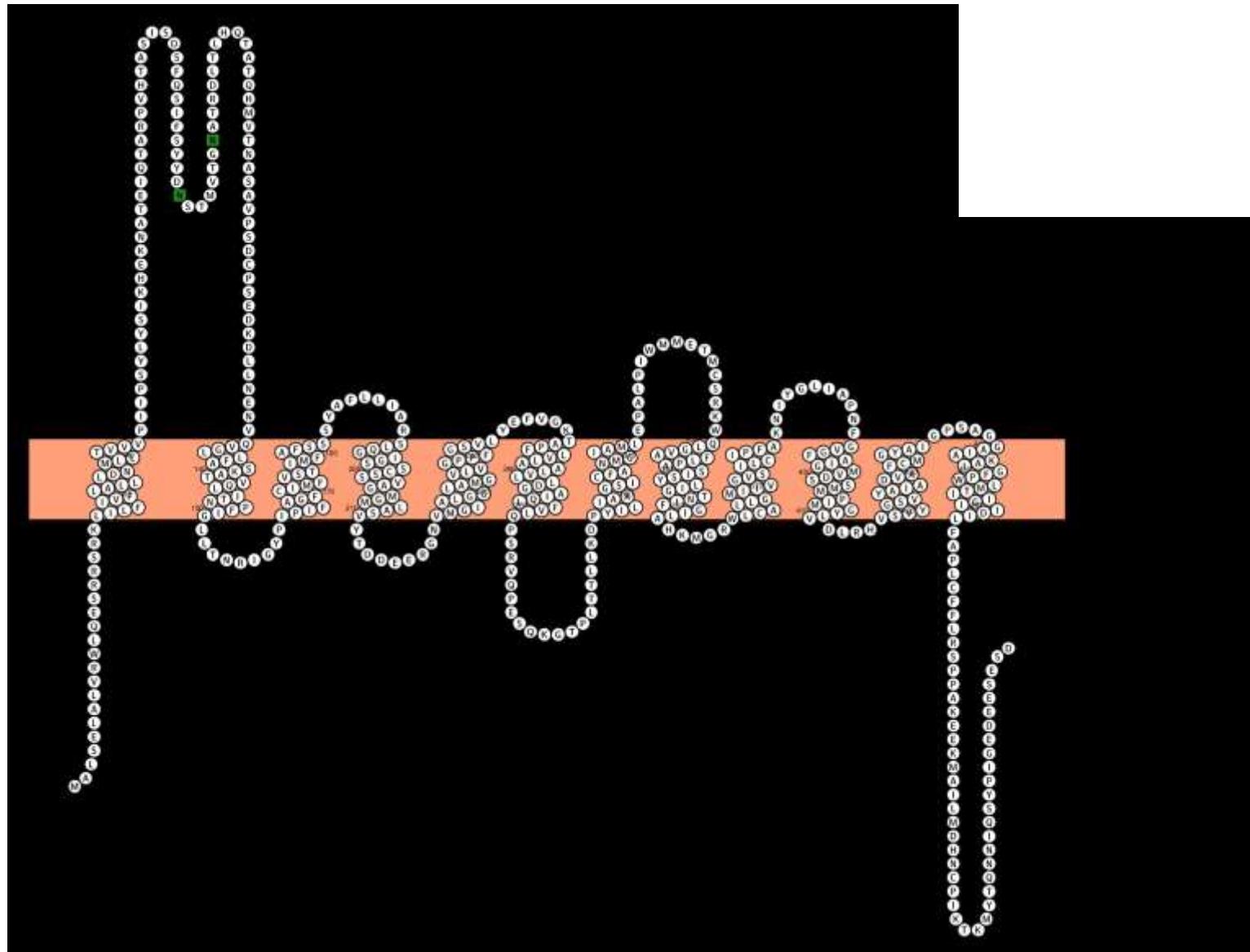
hydrophobic



## INTEGRAL MEMBRANE PROTEINS

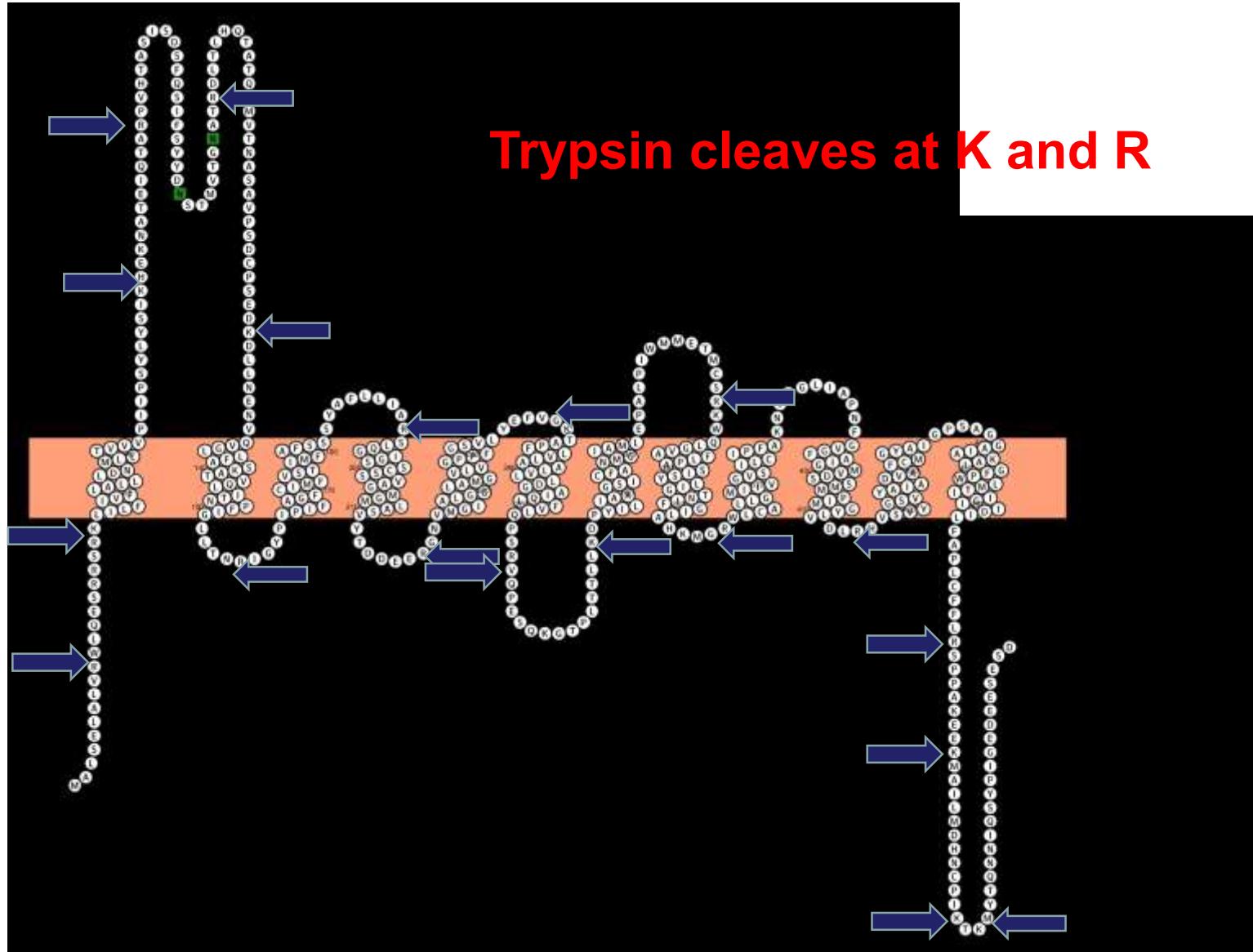
- alpha helix TM domain(s) (20-25 AA) + soluble domains
- low expression
- hydrophobic/amphipathic nature
- no Arg, Lys in TM domains

# Synaptic vesicular amine transporter (Slc18a2)

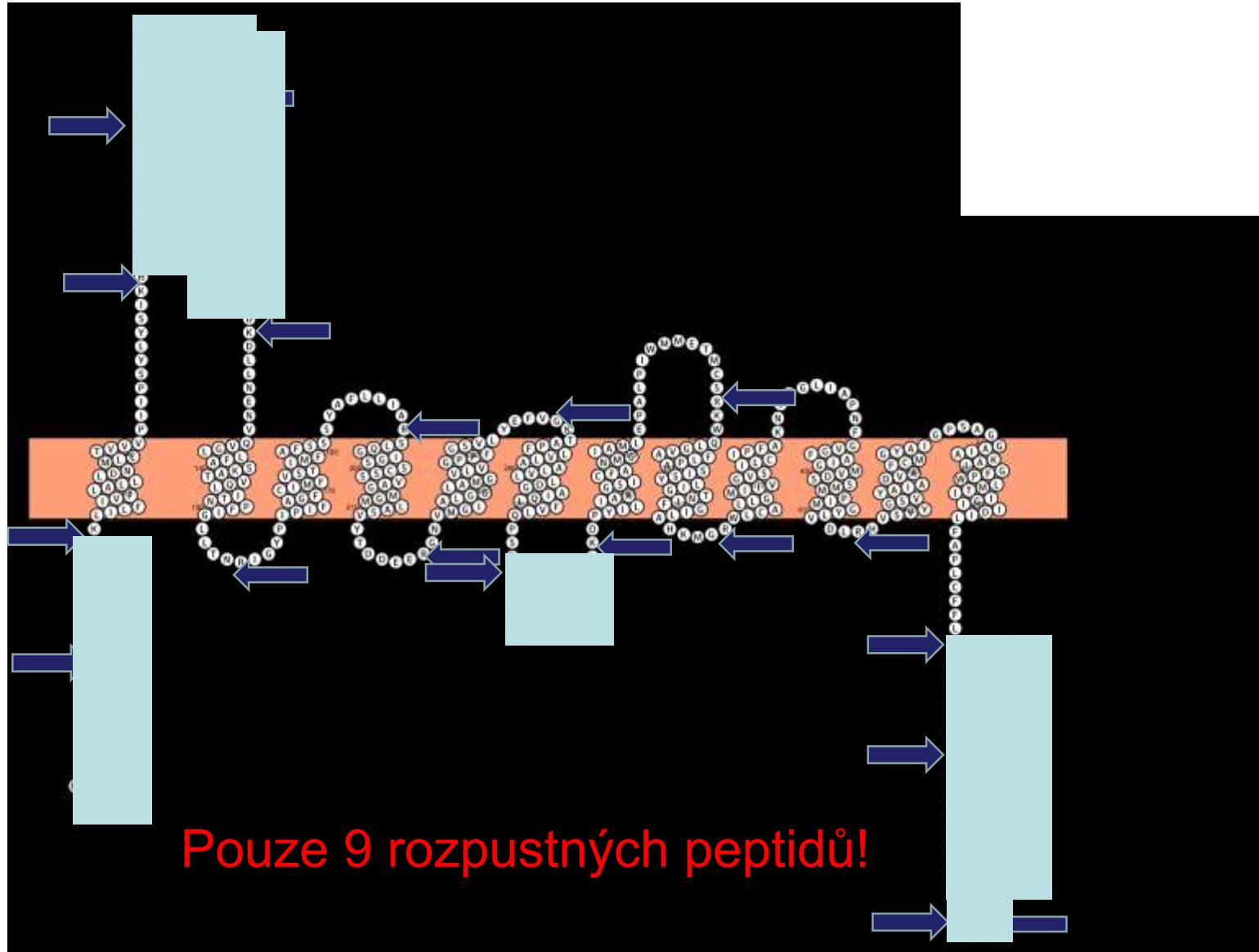


Visualization by Protter (Omasits et al., Bioinformatics. 2013)

## Synaptic vesicular amine transporter (Slc18a2)

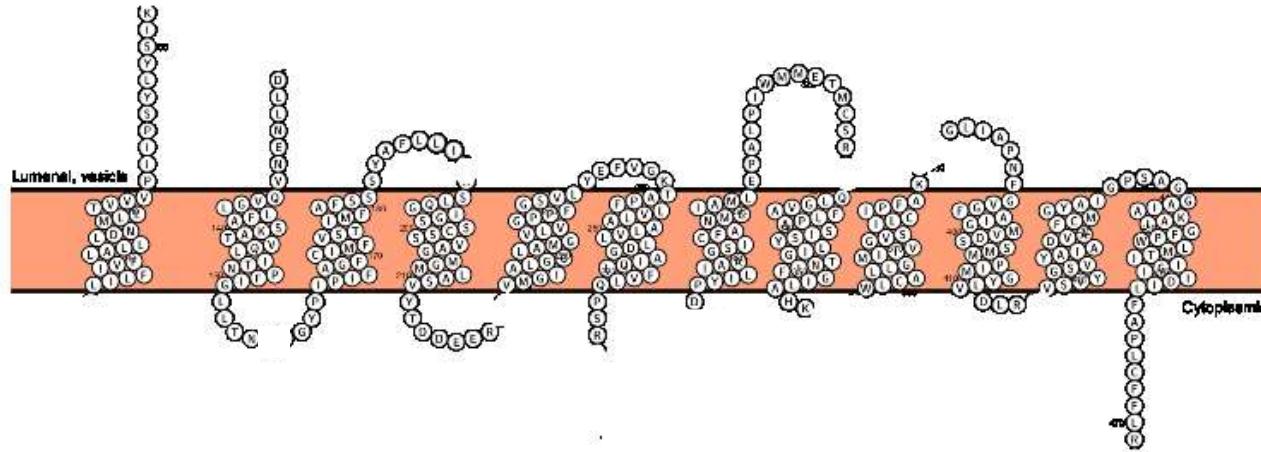


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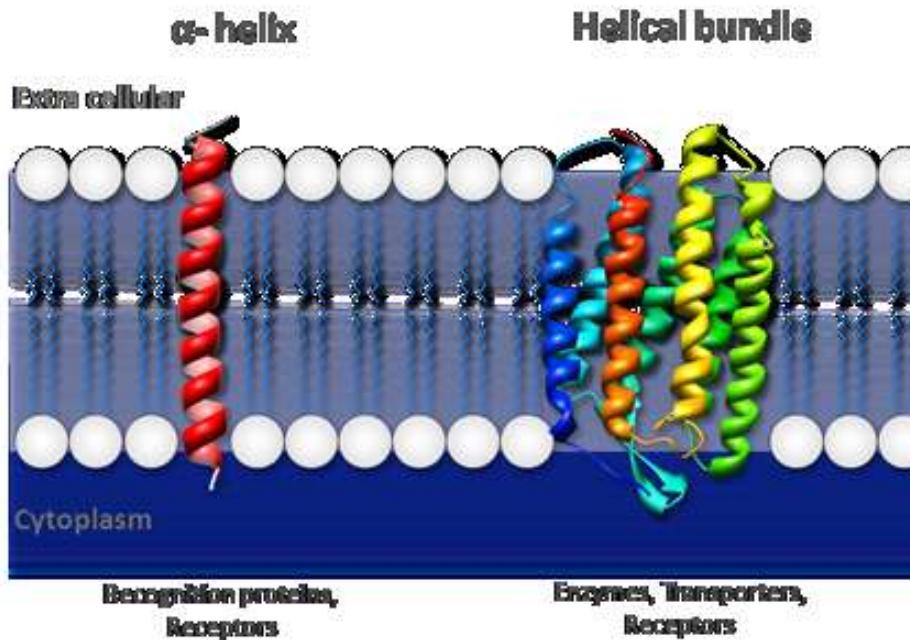


Pouze 9 rozpustných peptidů!

## Synaptic vesicular amine transporter (Slc18a2)



Pouze 9 tryptických rozpustných peptidů  
81% celé sekvence je problematických



## INTEGRAL MEMBRANE PROTEINS

- alpha helix TM domain(s) (20-25 AA) + soluble domains
- low expression
- hydrophobic/amphipathic nature
- no Arg, Lys in TM domains
- detergents interfere with digestion and/or LC-MS
- **UNDER-REPRESENTED IN PROTEOMIC ANALYSES**

# Překonávání nízké abundance a amfipatie TM proteinů

## Izolace (obohacení) membrán

- centrifugace

## Obohacení/izolace TM proteinů

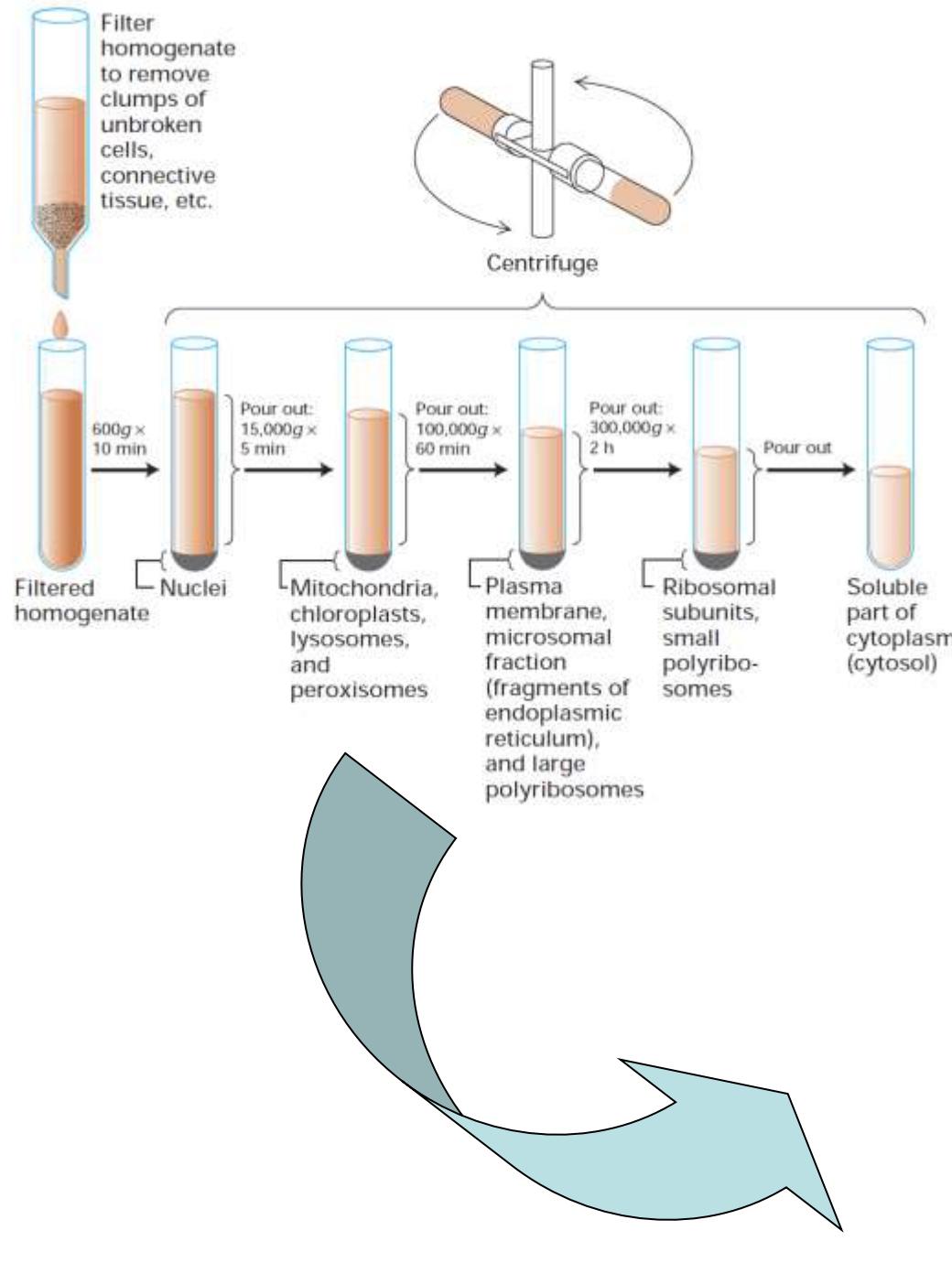
- „carbonate stripping“ - uhličitan sodný, vysoké pH
- delipidace (MetOH/chloroform)
- izolace povrchově značených (Ab, biotin, hydrazid, lektiny)

## Solubilizace TM

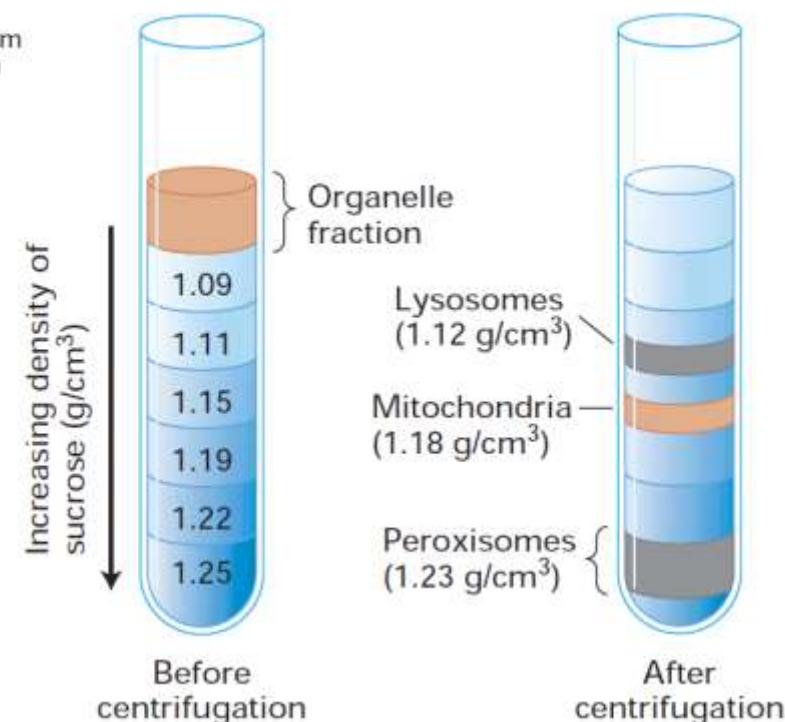
- chaotropy
- detergenty (častá nekompatibilita s digescí, LC a MS!)
- organická rozpouštědla

# Obohacení

## „membránových“ frakcí

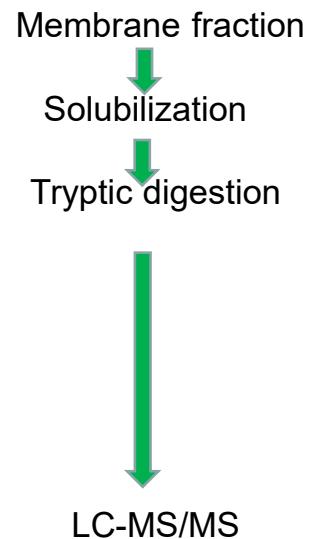


- + majoritní cytosolické proteiny
- + cytoskelet
- + proteiny asociované s membránou





**Standard strategy  
(targets intact proteins)**



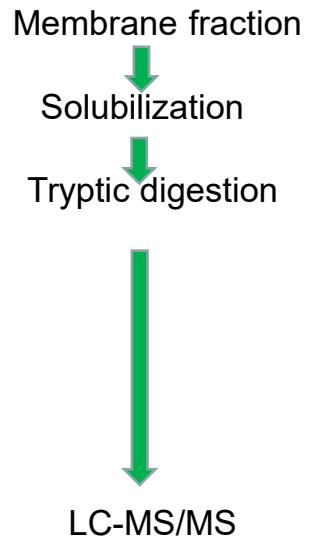
**LOW ENRICHMENT  
(10-15%)**

„Divide and conquer“  
metody

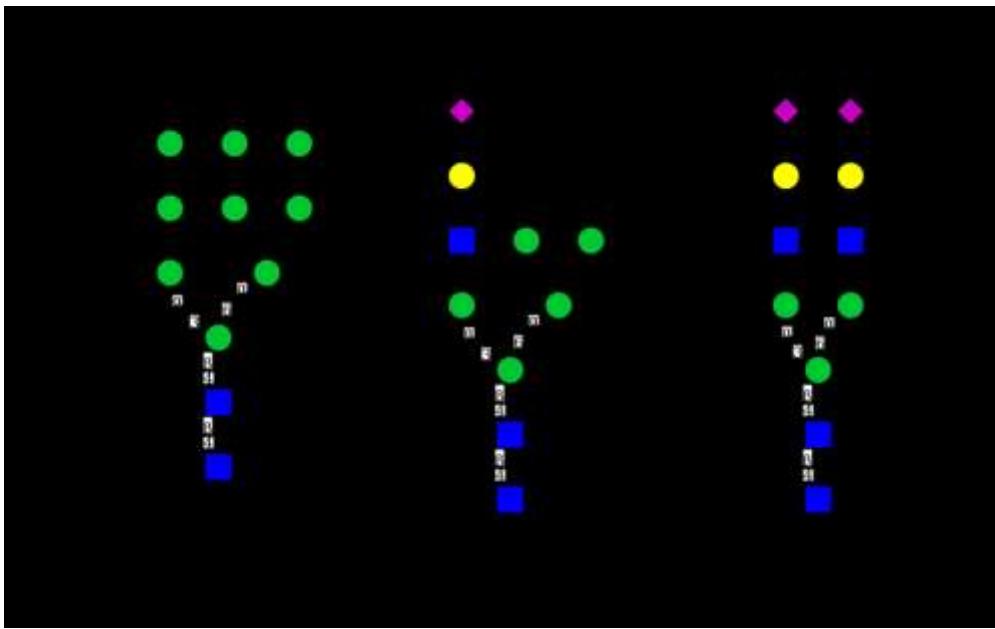
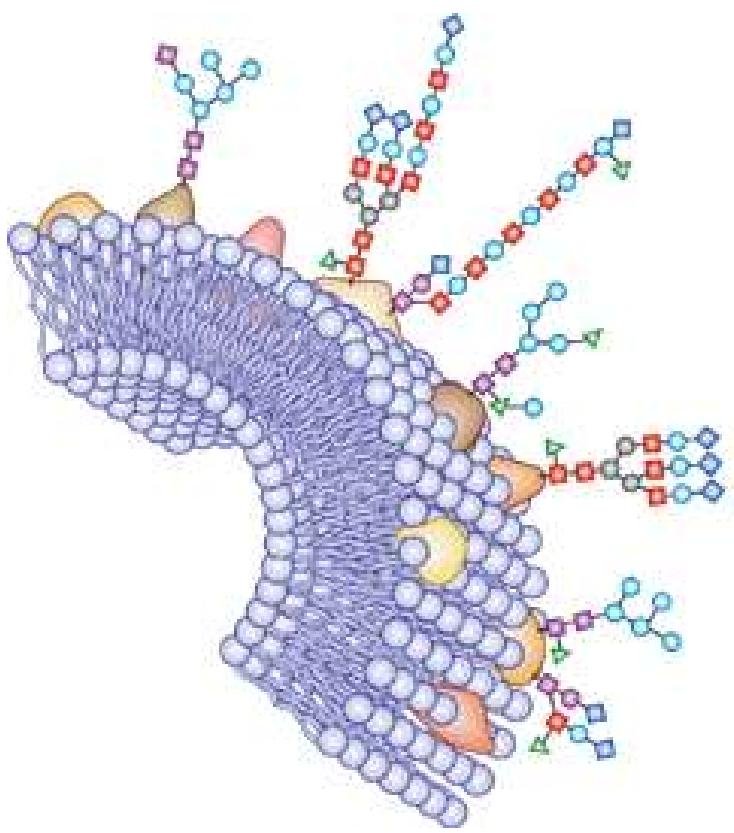


**Standard strategy**  
(targets intact proteins)

**Only the hydrophilic  
segments**



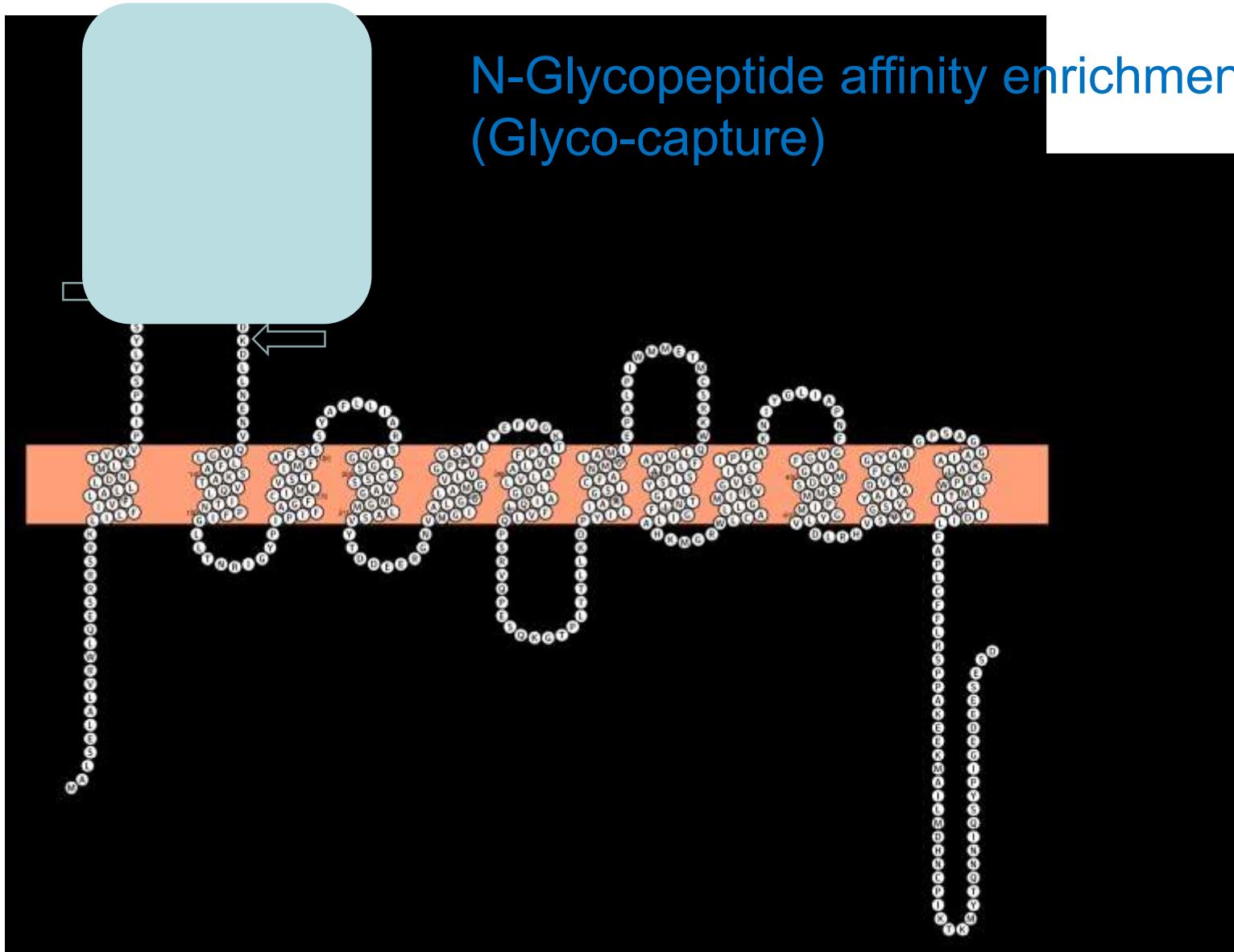
**LOW ENRICHMENT**  
**(10-15%)**



Asn-Xaa-Ser/Thr

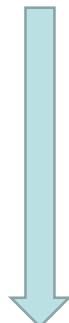
# “DIVIDE AND CONQUER“ METHODS

## N-Glycopeptide affinity enrichment (Glyco-capture)



## N-GLYCOCAPTURE

Capture of N-glycopeptides  
by immobilized **LECTINS**



Peptides released  
by PNGase F  
**N-Glyco-FASP**

Zielinska et al. Cell, 2010

Capture of N-glycopeptides  
using **hydrazide chemistry**



Peptides released  
by PNGase F  
**SPEG**

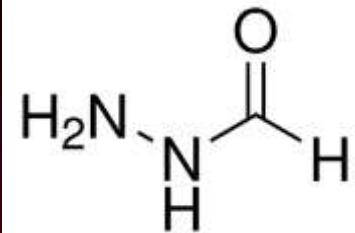
Zhang et al.  
Nature Biotechnology, 2003

## **Glyco-capture**

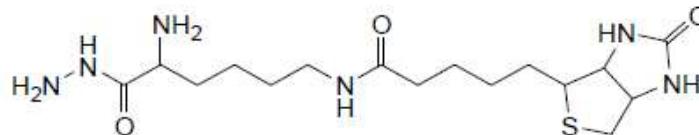
### záchyt glykopeptidů z lyzátu

**GLYCO-FASP** – po digesci vzorku pomocí FASP jsou peptidy smíchány na filtru s **lektiny**. Neglykosylované peptidy jsou odmyty a glykopeptidy následně uvolněny PNGázou  
(concanavalin A, WGA (wheat germ agglutinin), RCA (Ricinus communis agglutinin))

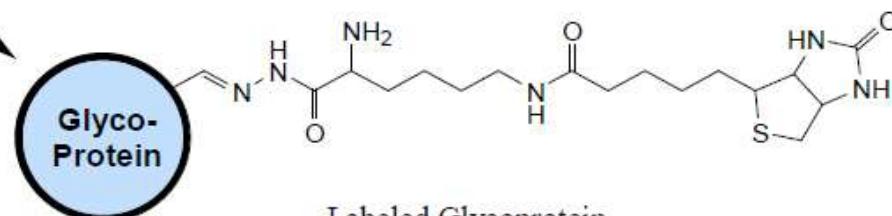
# Cukry



# hydrazid



## Biocytin Hydrazide



### Labeled Glycoprotein

Biotin Hydrazide **bind to oxidized carbohydrates through the hydrazide group ( $-\text{NH}-\text{NH}_2$ ), forming a hydrazone linkage.** Oxidation of glycoproteins generates reactive aldehydes that react specifically with hydrazide groups.

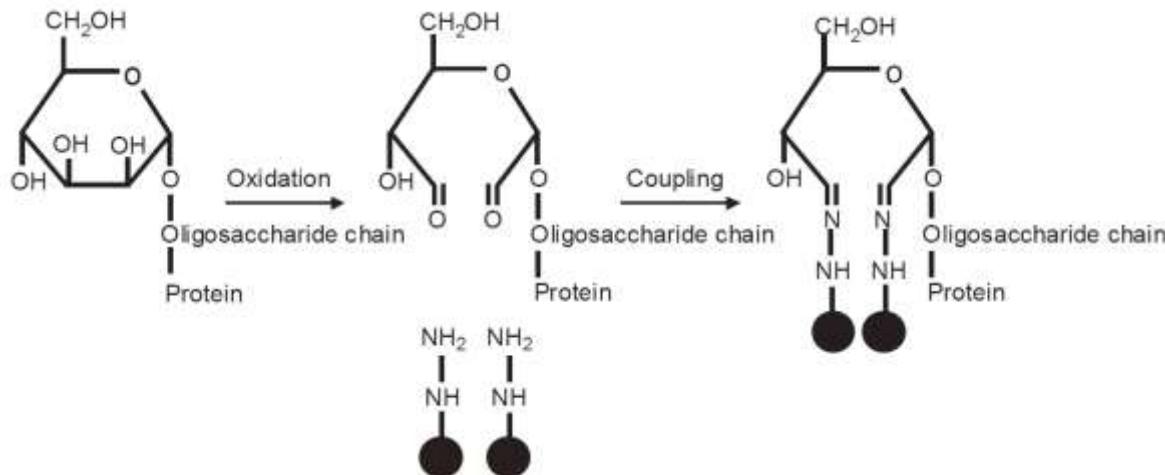
# Glyco-capture

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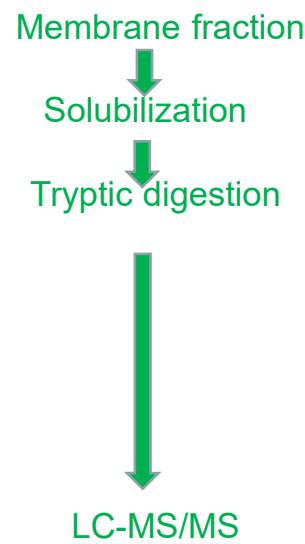
(concanavalin A, WGA (wheat germ agglutinin), RCA (Ricinus communis agglutinin))

**SPEG** – vychytání **oxidovaných** glykopeptidů na **kuličky s hydrazidem**, odmytí neglykosylovaných peptidů a následná eluce PNGázou

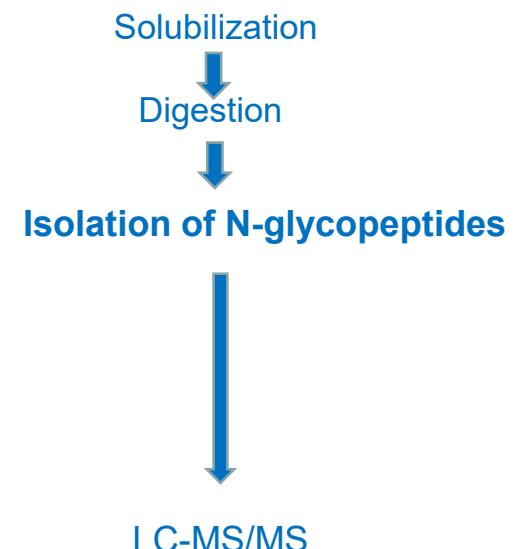




### Classic strategy

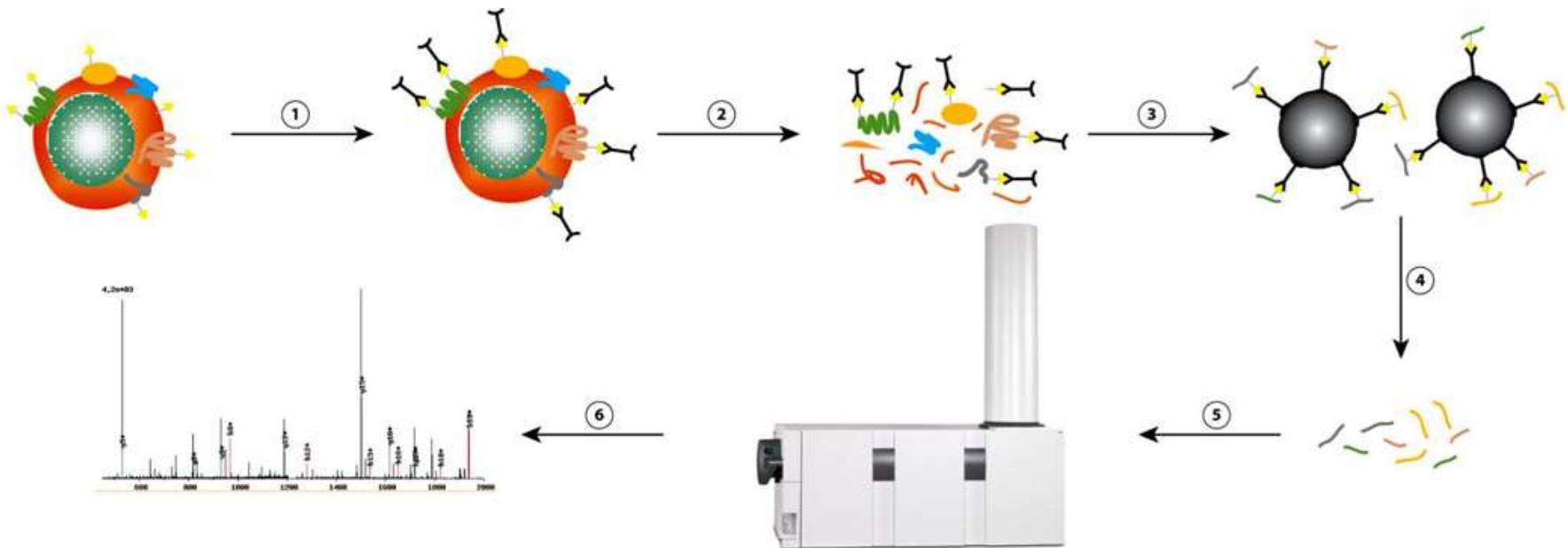


### Only the hydrophilic segments **(GLYCOCAPTURE)**



# Cell Surface Capturing

biocytin hydrazide and avidin beads



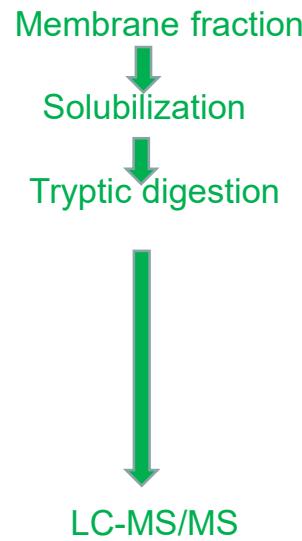
200-800 identified cell surface membrane proteins



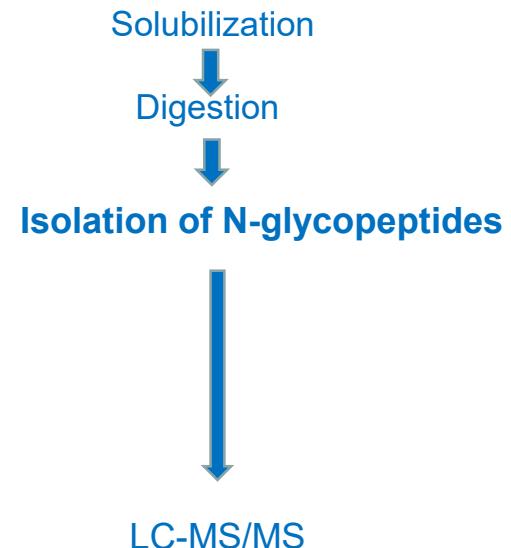
Only the hydrophobic  
segments  
?



Classic strategy

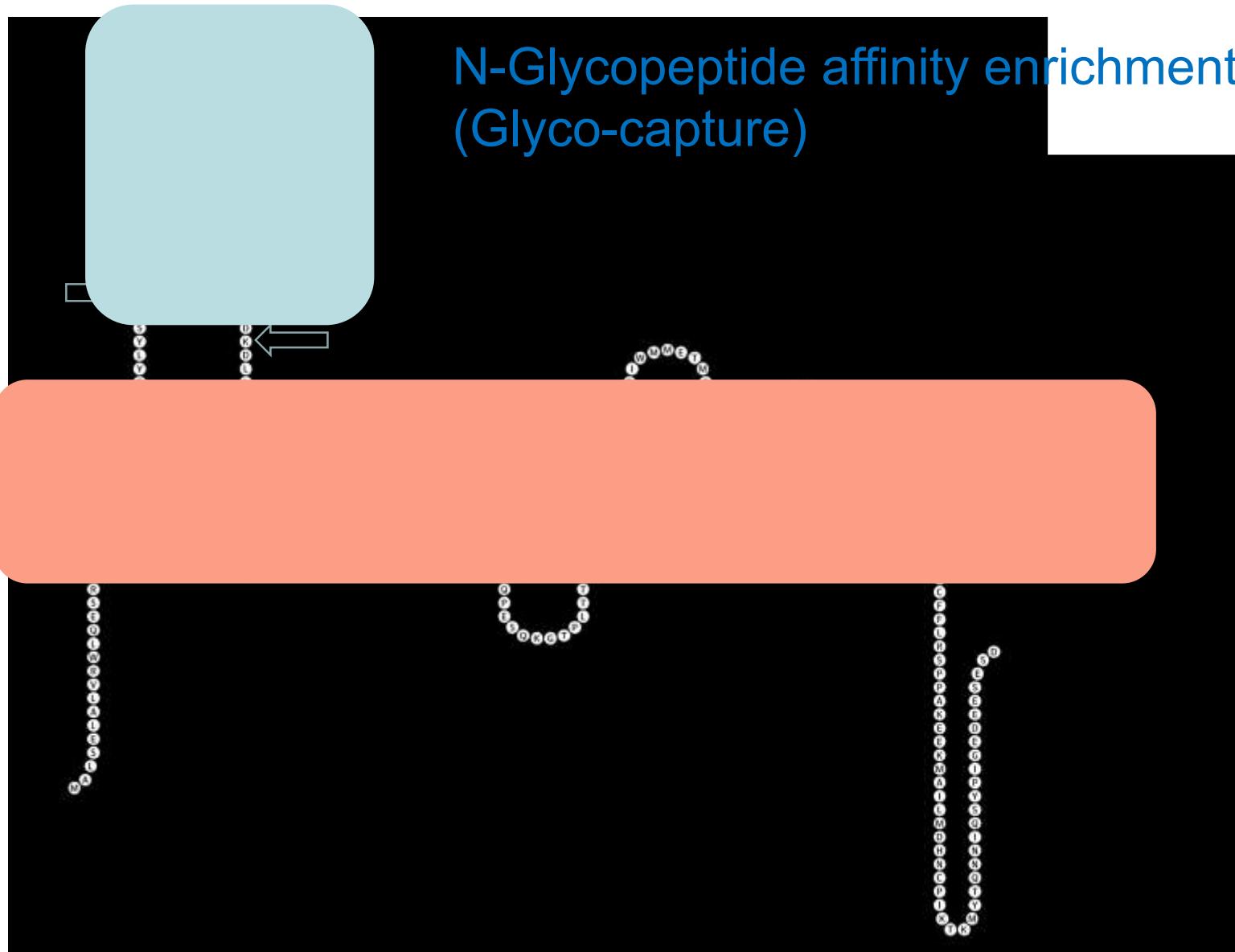


Only the hydrophilic  
segments  
**(GLYCOCAPTURE)**



# “DIVIDE AND CONQUER“ METHODS

N-Glycopeptide affinity enrichment  
(Glyco-capture)



# Identification of IMPs via enrichment of membrane-embedded segments **hpTC method** **(High pH-Trypsin-CNBr)**

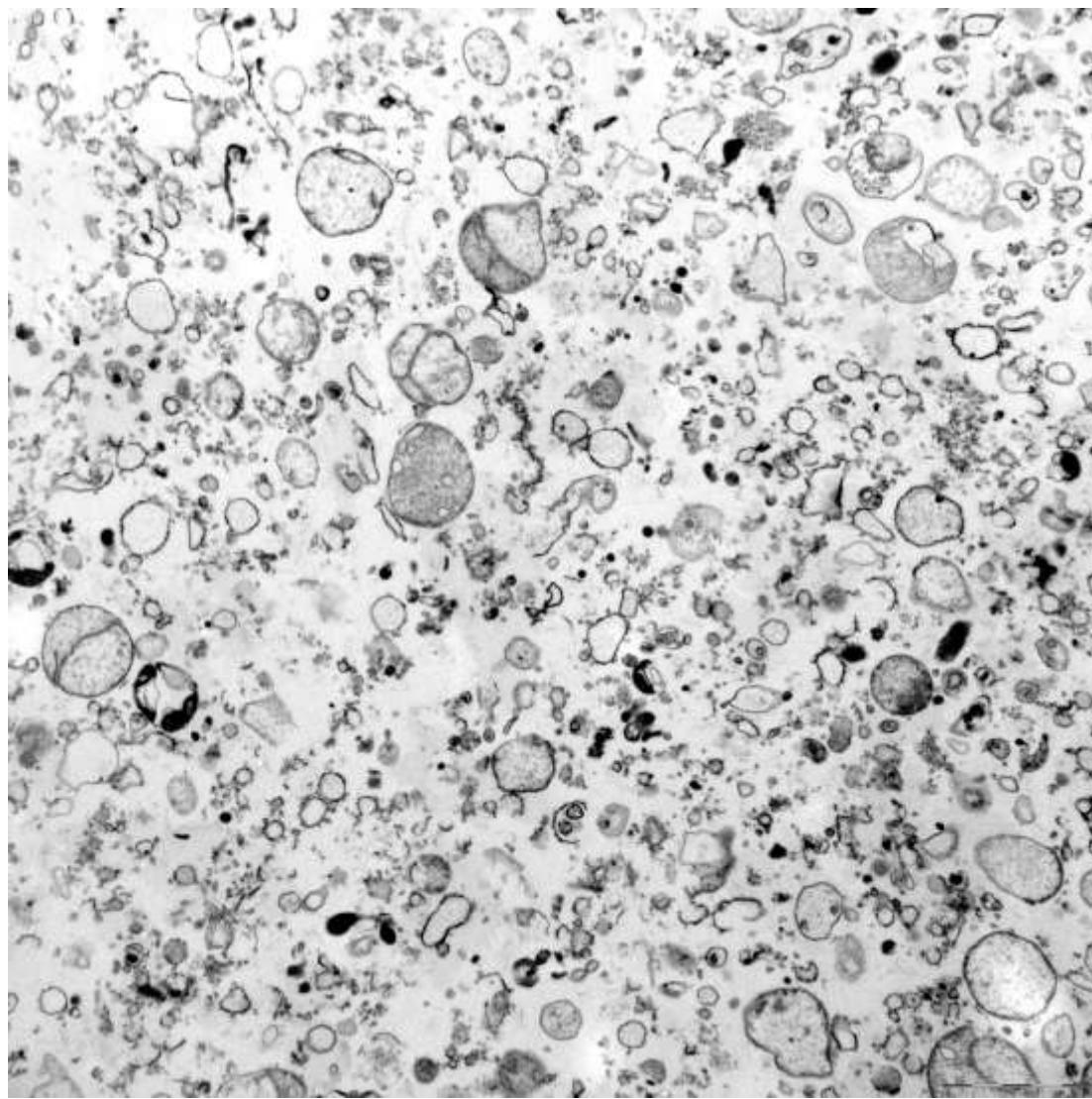
Vit O, et al. J Proteomics. 2016, 21;149:15-22.

Blackler AR, et al. J Proteome Res. 2008, 7(7):3028-34.

# hpTC method (high pH-Trypsin-CNBr)

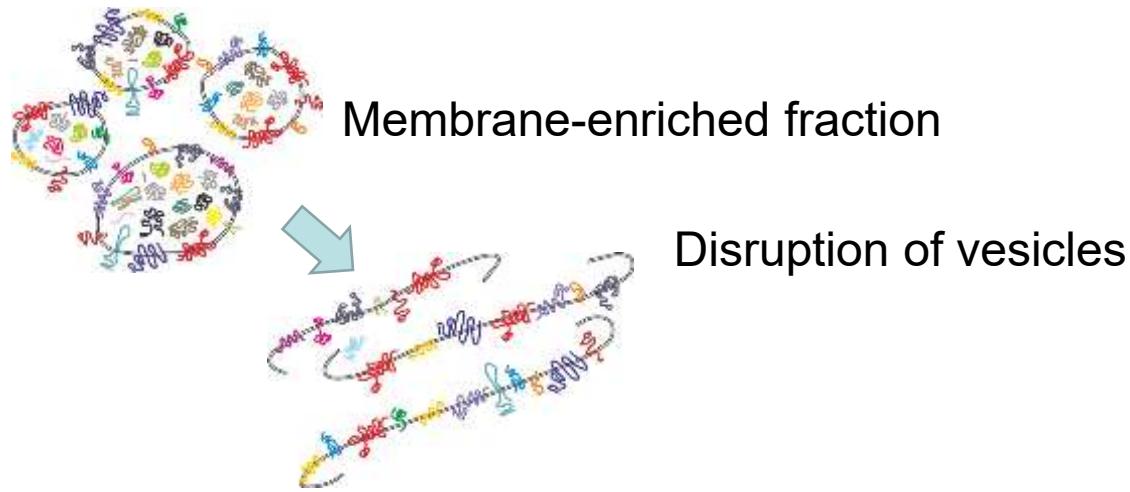


Vít O. et al., *Journal of Proteomics* 2016  
Blackler A et al., *J Proteome Res.* 2008

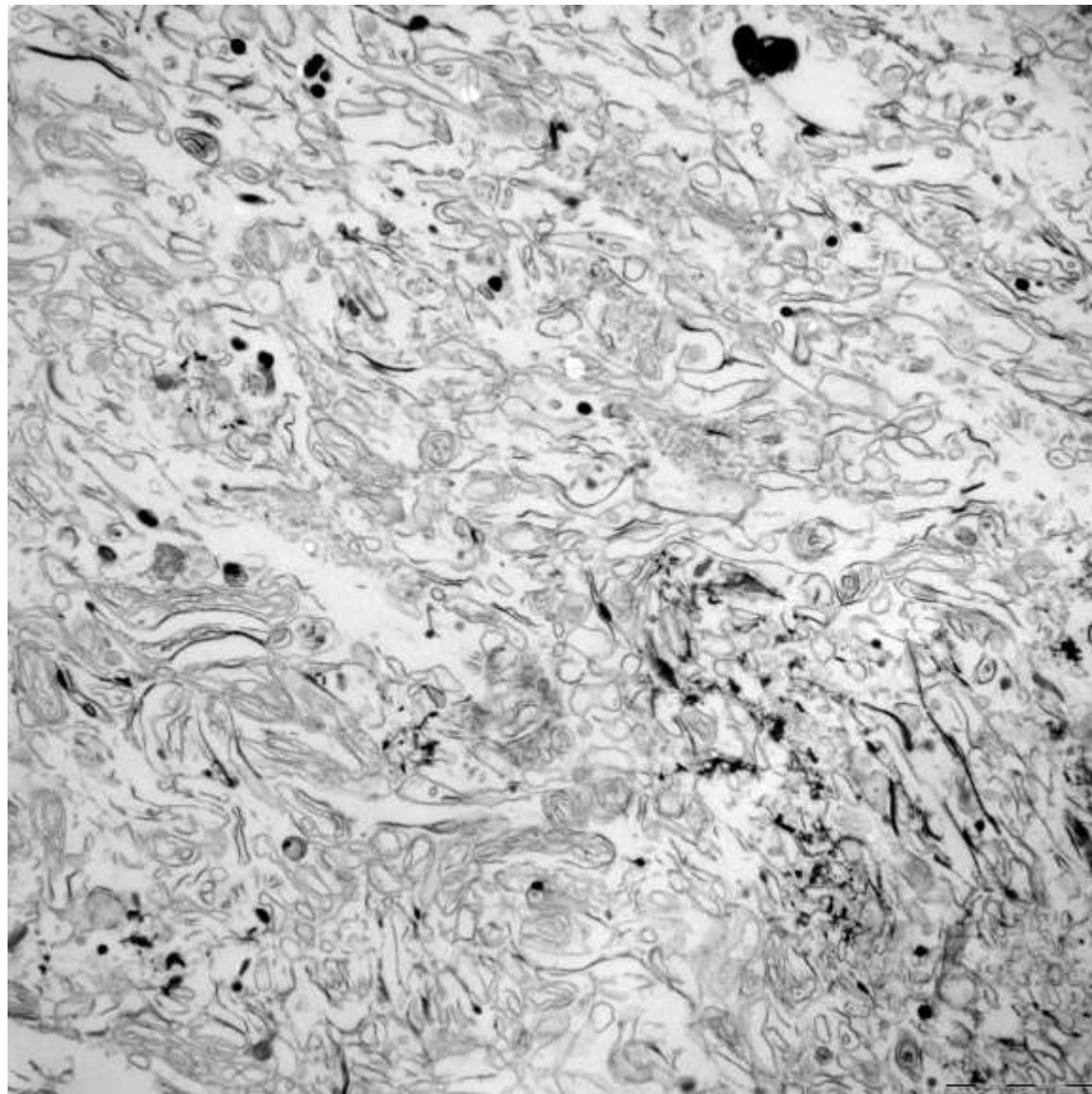


pH 7.4

# hpTC method (high pH-Trypsin-CNBr)

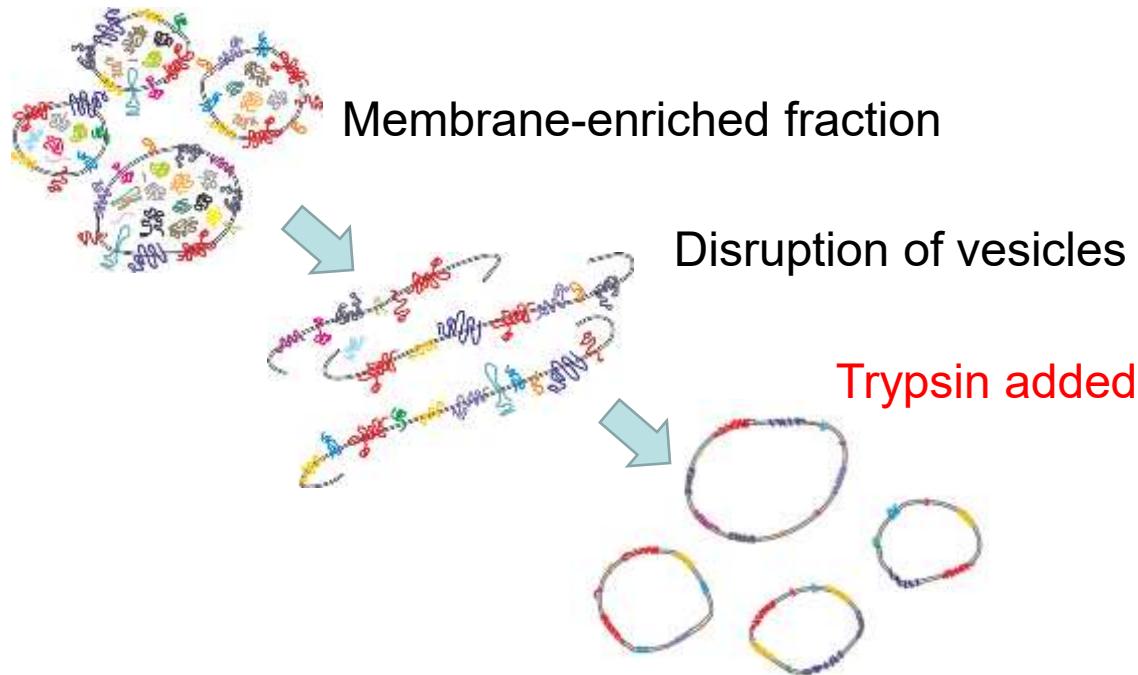


Vít O. et al., *Journal of Proteomics* 2016  
Blackler A et al., *J Proteome Res.* 2008



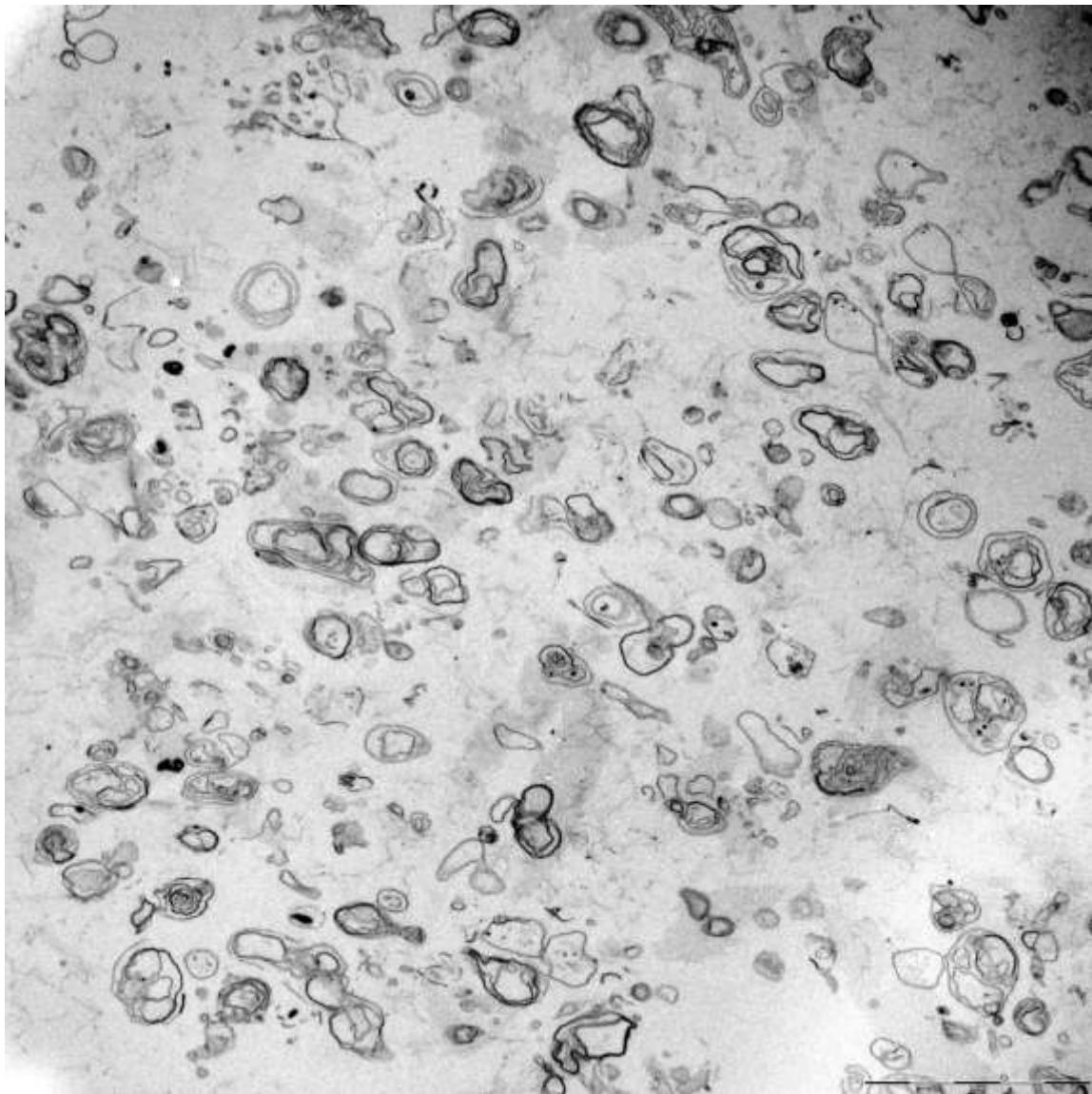
Na ledu  
 $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$   
pH 11

# hpTC method (high pH-Trypsin-CNBr)



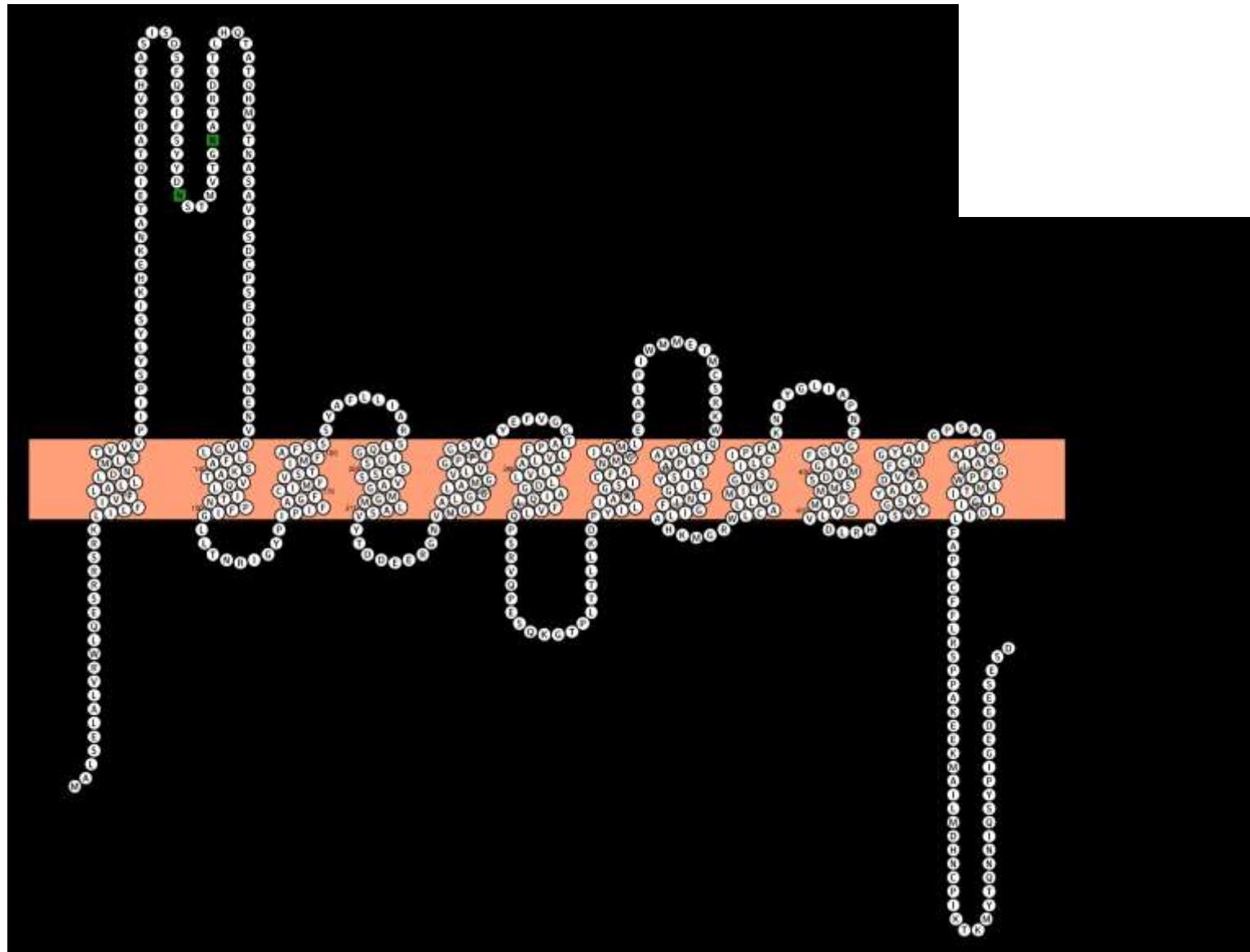
Vít O. et al., *Journal of Proteomics* 2016  
Blackler A et al., *J Proteome Res.* 2008





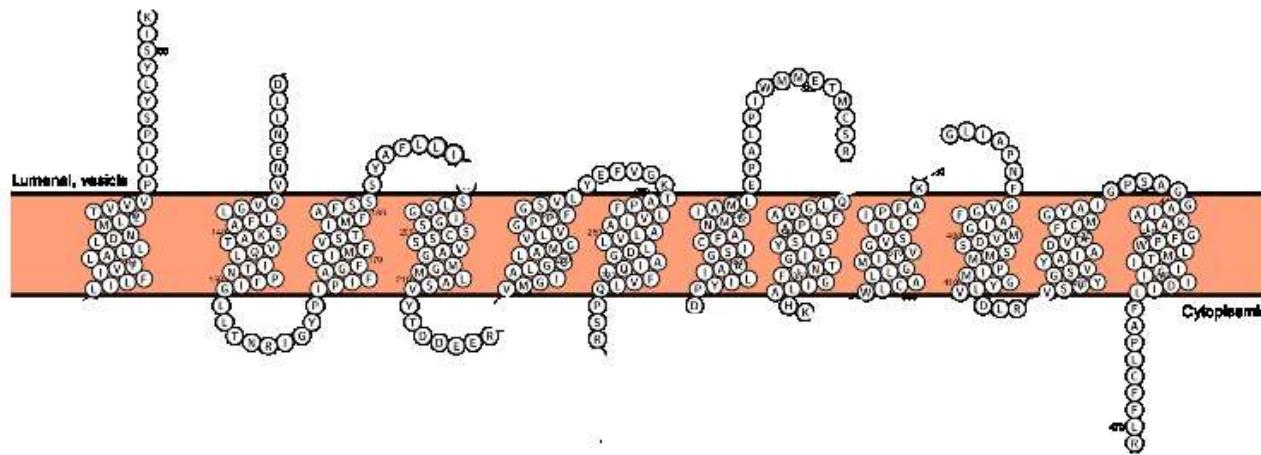
37 °C  
trypsin

# Synaptic vesicular amine transporter (Slc18a2)

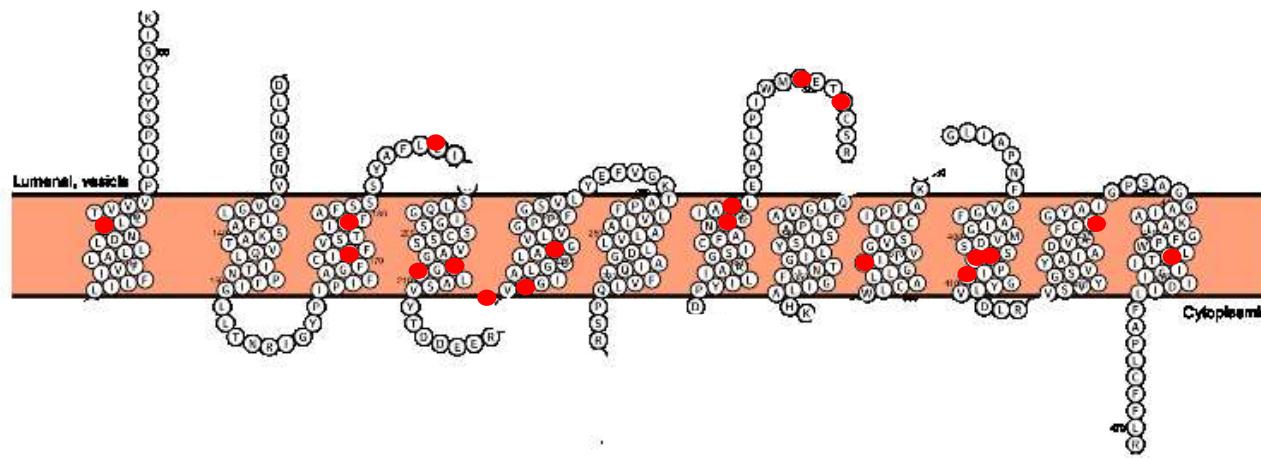


Visualization by Protter (Omasits et al., Bioinformatics. 2013)

# Synaptic vesicular amine transporter (Slc18a2)



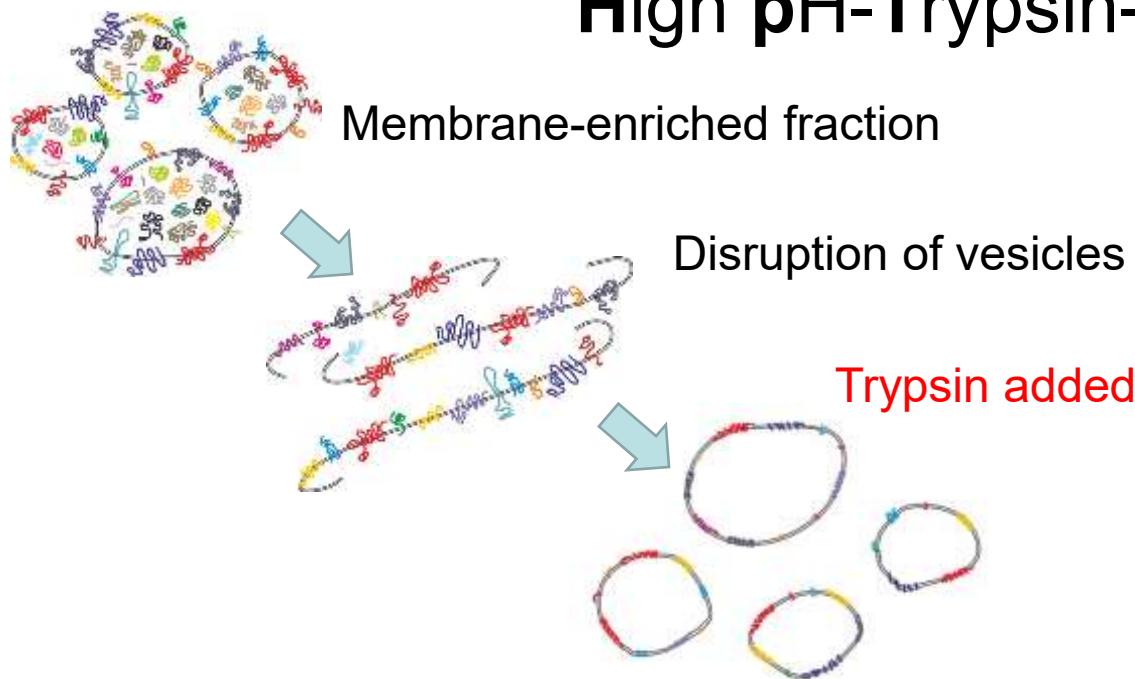
# Synaptic vesicular amine transporter (Slc18a2)



Chemical cleavage of peptides by CNBr at Met

# HpTC method

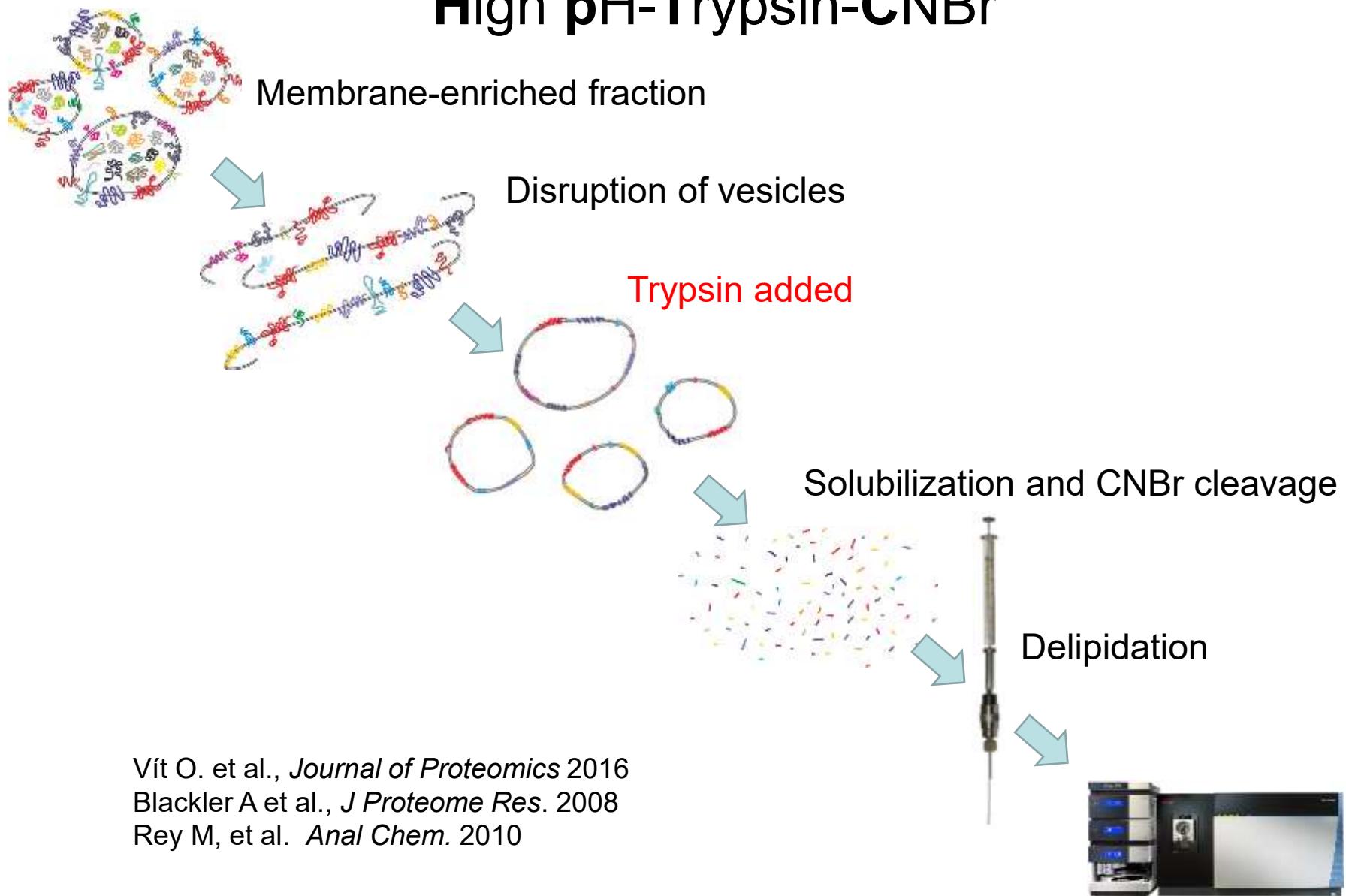
## High pH-Trypsin-CNBr



Vít O. et al., *Journal of Proteomics* 2016  
Blackler A et al., *J Proteome Res.* 2008

# HpTC method

## High pH-Trypsin-CNBr



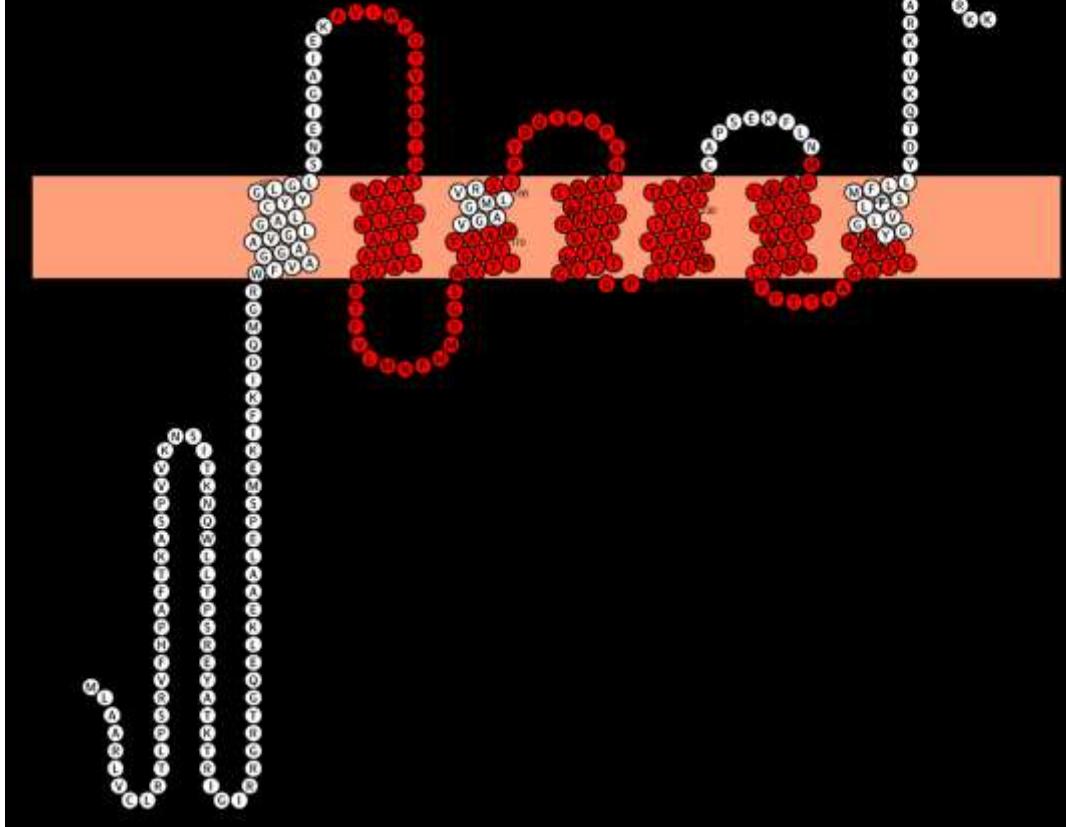
**Only the hydrophobic  
segments  
(hpTC)**



**600-1000 IMPs  
in various tissues**

**IMP Enrichment  
40-60%**

**hpTC**



## “DIVIDE AND CONQUER“ METHODS

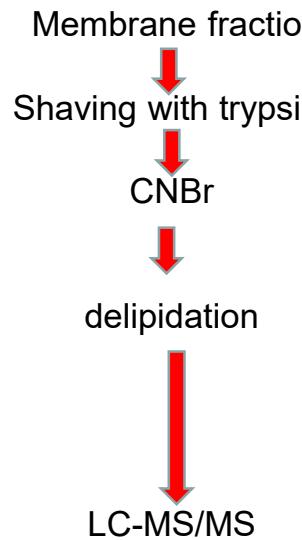
N-Glycopeptide affinity enrichment  
(Glyco-capture)

hpTC method  
targets the hydrophobic alpha helices

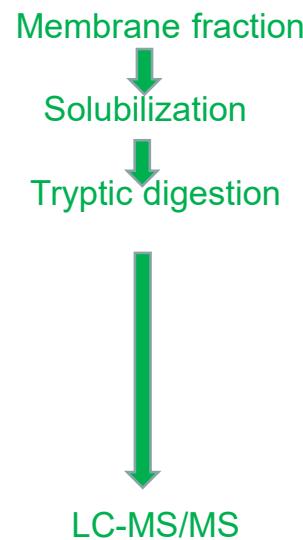
A standard trypsin-based method



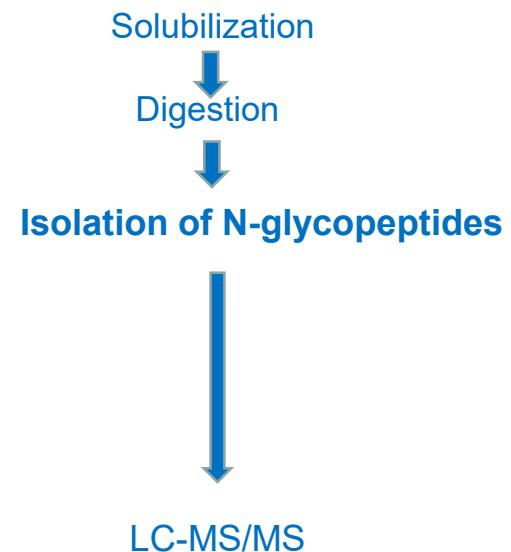
**Only the hydrophobic segments**



**Classic strategy**



**Only the hydrophilic segments  
(GLYCOCAPTURE)**



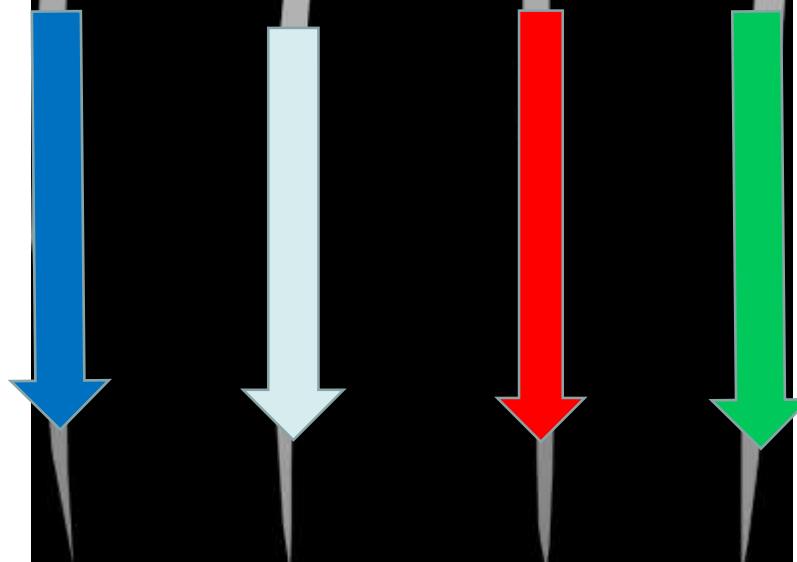
# THE PITCHFORK STRATEGY

(Vit et al, J. Proteom

Hydrophilic/glycopeptides  
(GLYCO-CAPTURE)

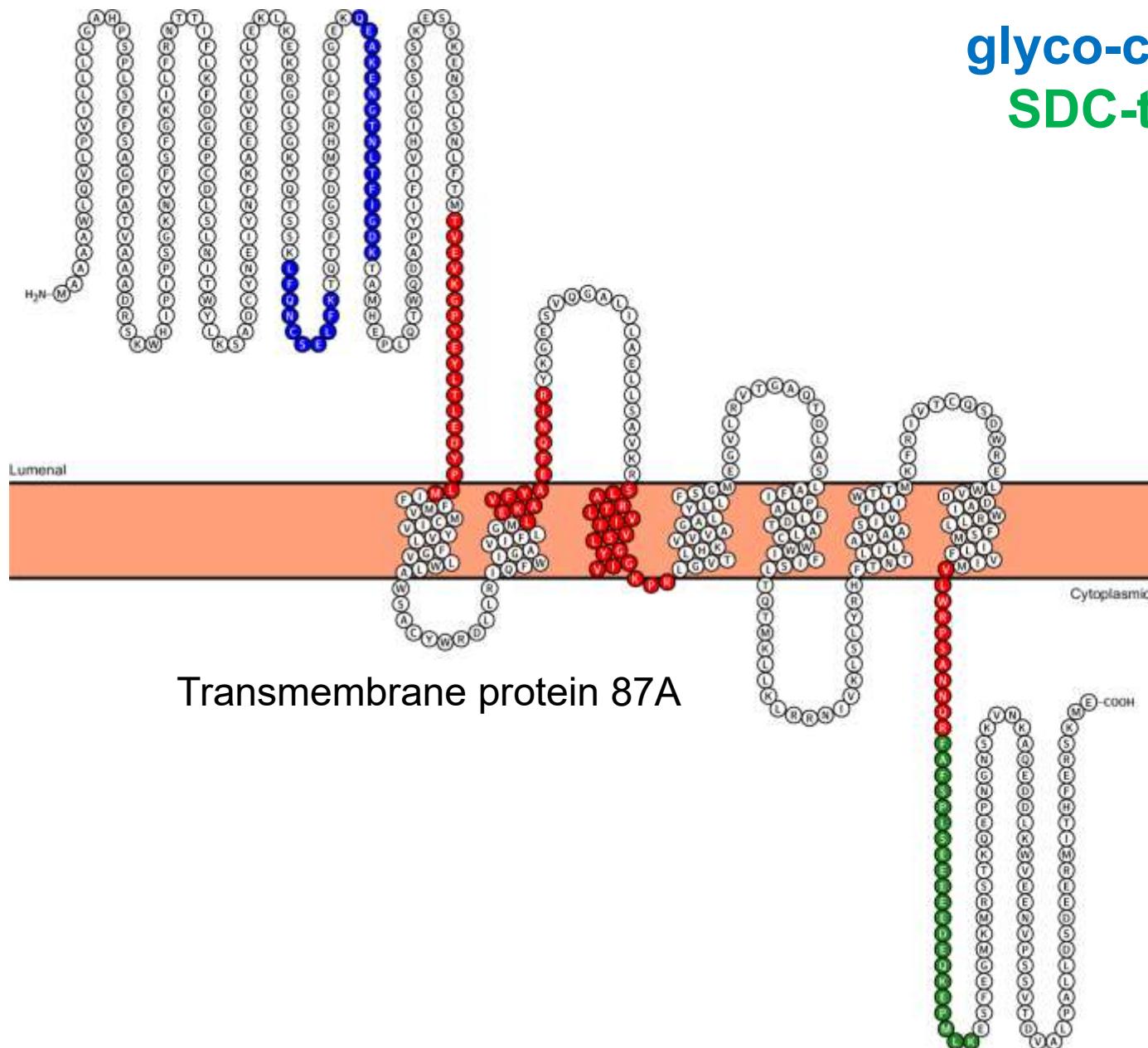
Hydrophobic  
segments  
(hpTC)

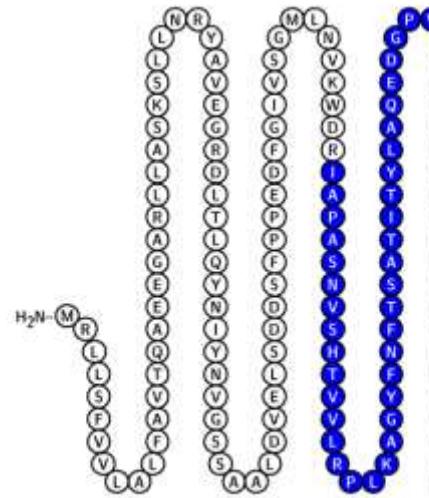
Non-glycosylated  
hydrophilic peptides  
“Classic strategy”  
(trypsin and detergent)



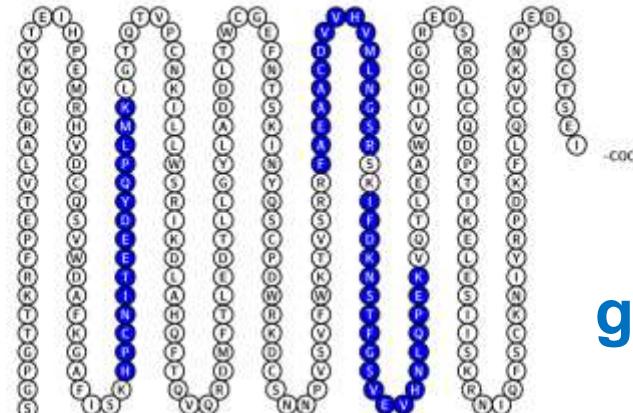
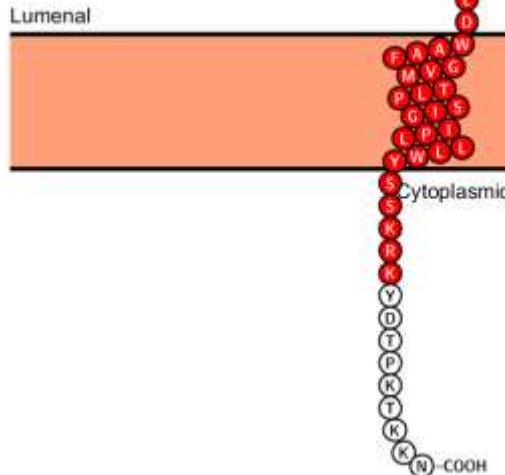
LC-MS/MS

hpTC  
glyco-capture  
SDC-trypsin

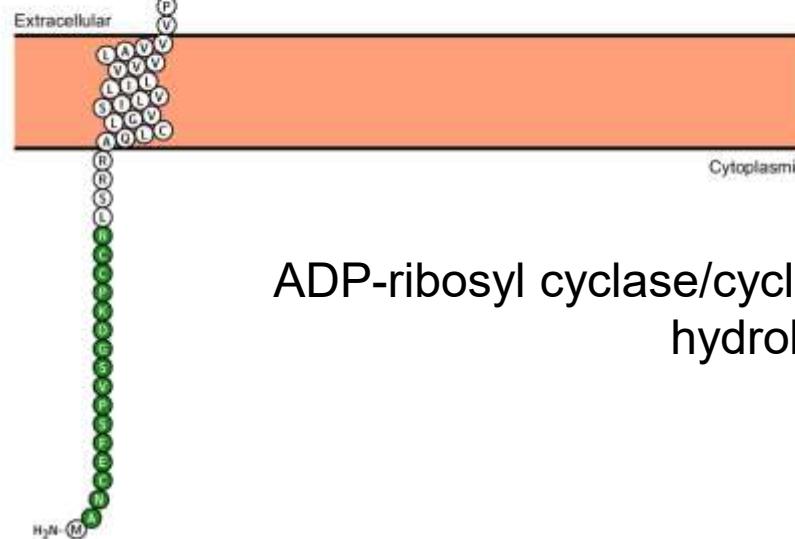




Translocon-associated  
protein subunit beta

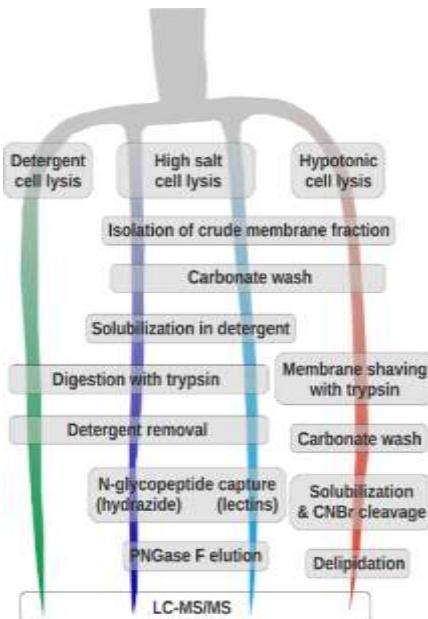


**hpTC**  
**glyco-capture**  
**SDC-trypsin**



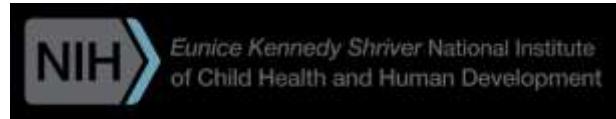
ADP-ribosyl cyclase/cyclic ADP-ribose  
hydrolase 1 (CD38)

# The Pitchfork strategy



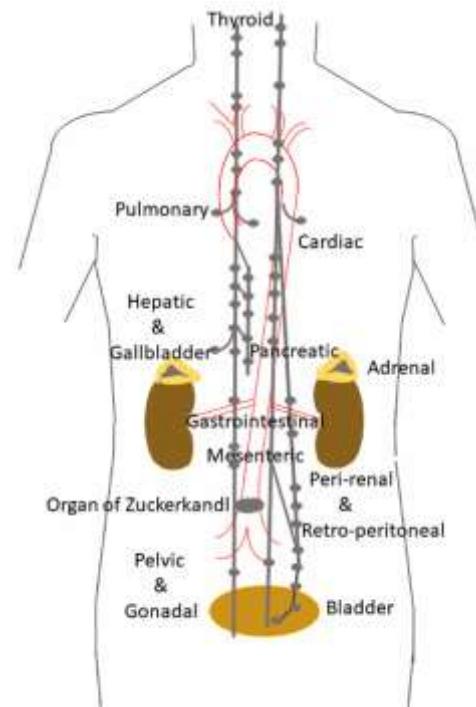
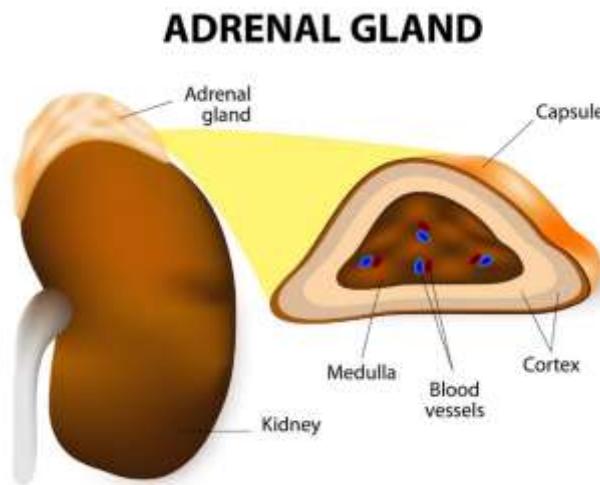
- 800-1300 IMPs identified in various human tissue samples
- IMPs from all compartments
- Applicable to any cellular material, fresh or frozen
- No bias toward number of TM domains

# Looking for new theranostic targets in human Pheochromocytoma and Paraganglioma



# PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA and PARAGANGLIOMA

- Rare **neuro-endocrine tumors** (0.8/100,000)
- From **chromaffin tissue of adrenal medulla (PHEO)** or **sympathetic ganglia (PGL)**
- From parasympathetic ganglia (PGL)



# **PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA and PARAGANGLIOMA**

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- From parasympathetic ganglia (PGL)
- Catecholamine producing tumors (dopamine, noradrenaline, adrenaline)
- Up to 25 % are malignant, even benign disease has high mortality
- **Therapy is limited for patients with metastatic disease**

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**NEW DRUG TARGETS ARE NEEDED**

**INTEGRAL MEMBRANE PROTEINS ARE EXCELLENT DRUG TARGETS**

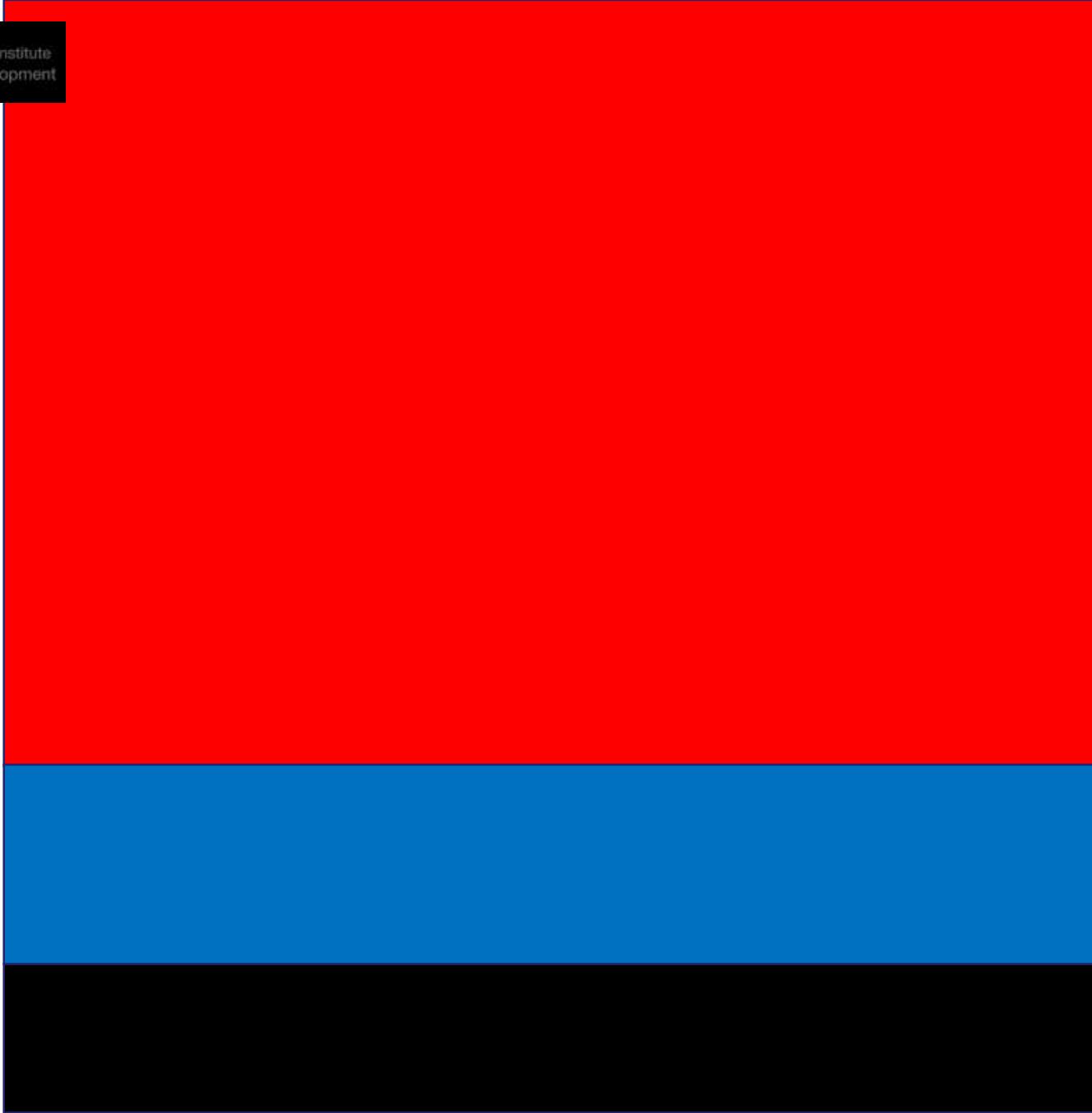
# PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA and PARAGANGLIOMA

Distinct molecular subtypes of based on mutations, mRNA expression...

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| Cluster 1. | <b>Pseudohypoxia (<i>SDHx, VHL, FH, HIF2A, EGLN1...</i>)</b> |
| Cluster 2. | Kinase signaling ( <i>RET, MAX, NF1, HRAS, TMEM127</i> )     |
| Cluster 3. | Wnt altered ( <i>UBTF-MAML3, CSDE1</i> )                     |
| Unassigned | Patients with no mutation in the PPGI susceptibility genes   |



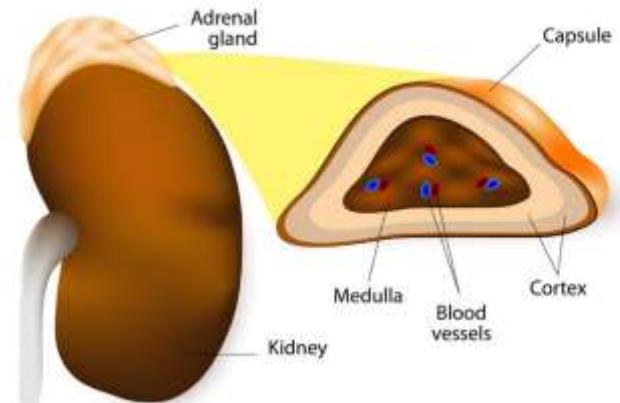
No mutation      Cluster 2      Cluster 1



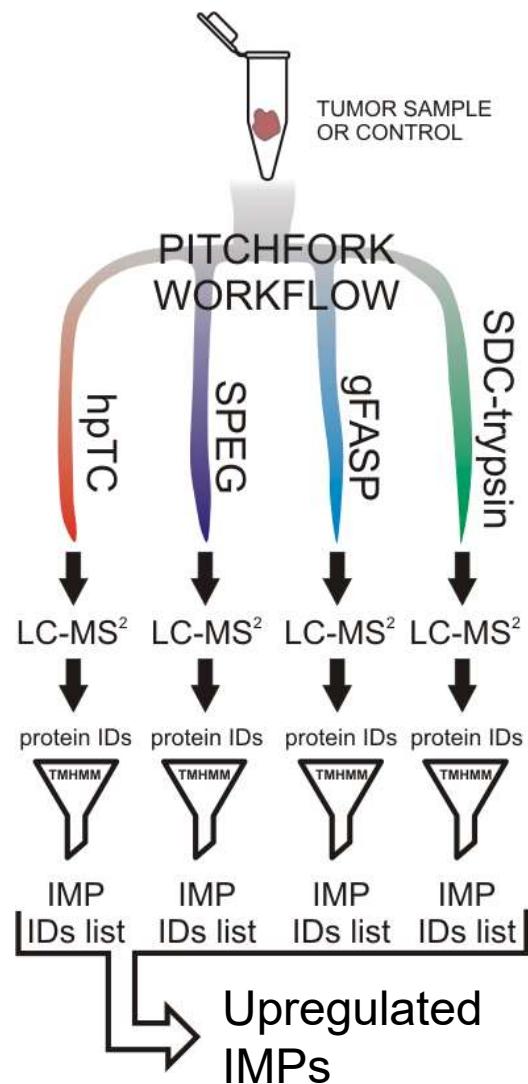
# ADRENAL MEDULLA – THE CONTROL CHROMAFFIN TISSUE



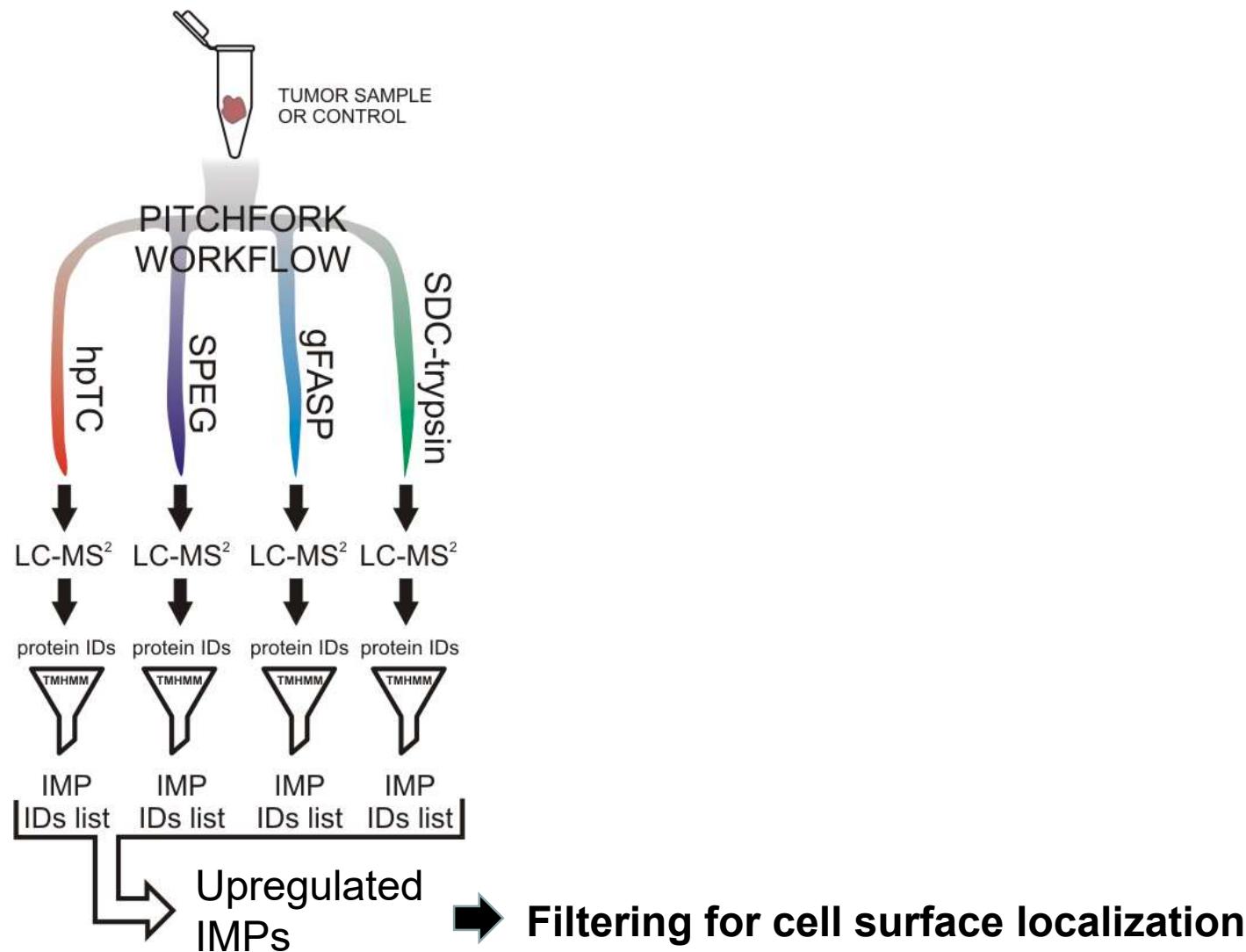
**ADRENAL GLAND**



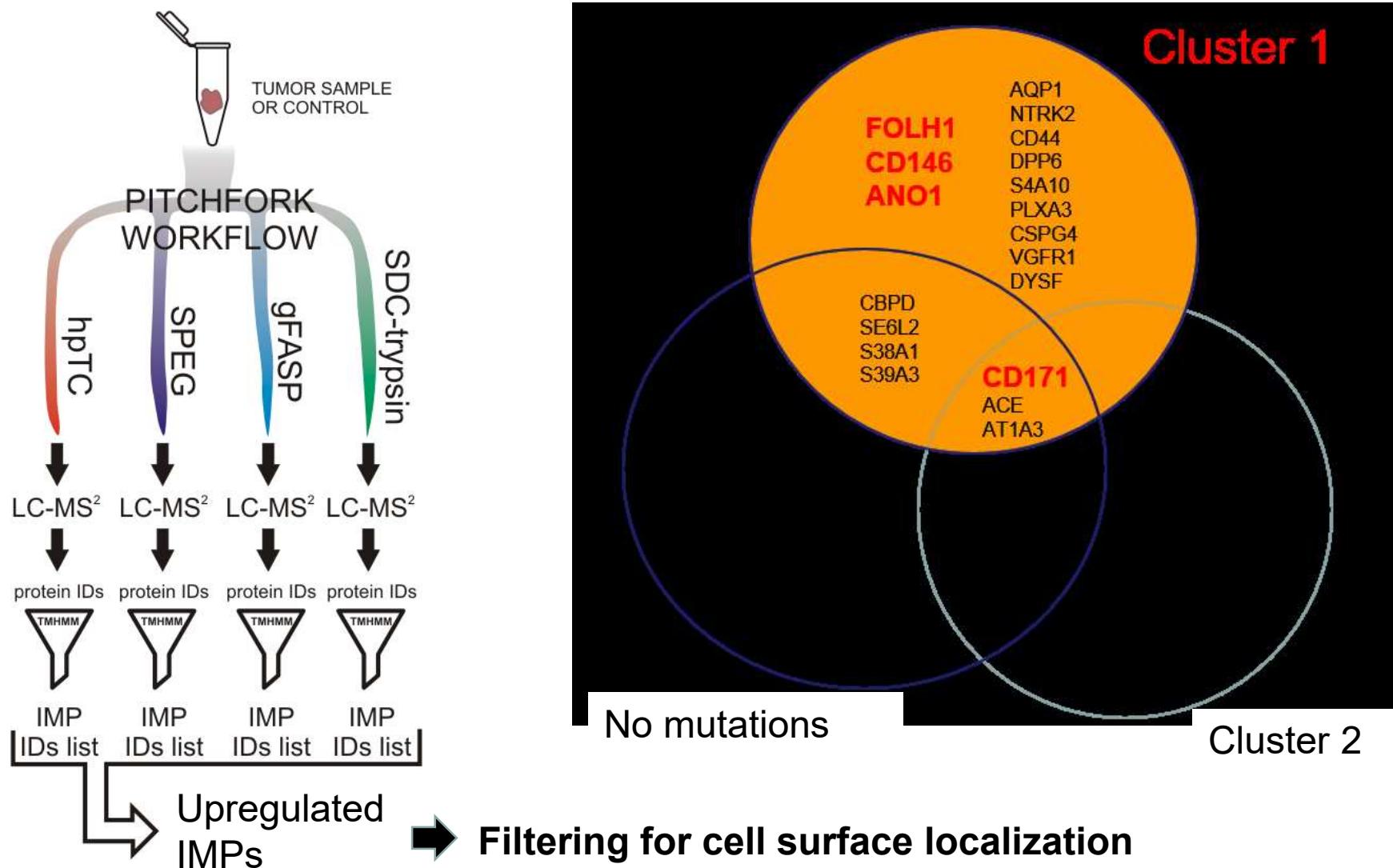
# PROTEOMIC ANALYSIS OF PPGL MEMBRANE PROTEOME



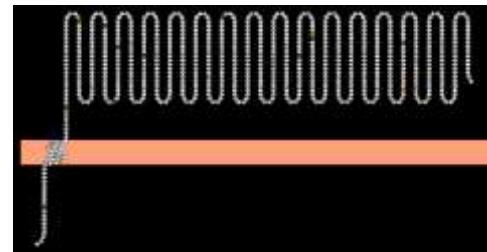
# PROTEOMIC ANALYSIS OF PPGL MEMBRANE PROTEOME



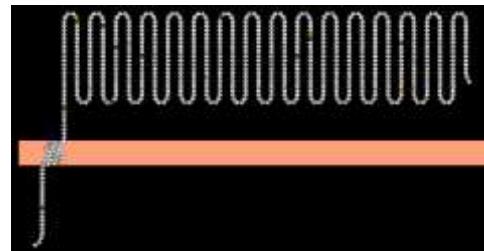
# PROTEOMIC ANALYSIS OF PPGL MEMBRANE PROTEOME



# GLUTAMATE CARBOXYPEPTIDASE 2 (FOLH1)

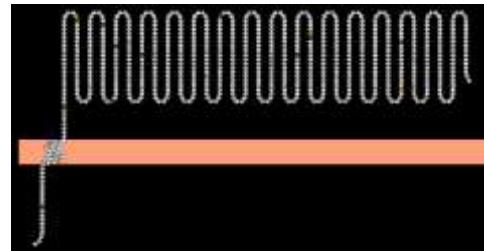


**GLUTAMATE CARBOXYPEPTIDASE 2 (FOLH1)  
PROSTATE-SPECIFIC MEMBRANE ANTIGEN (PSMA)**



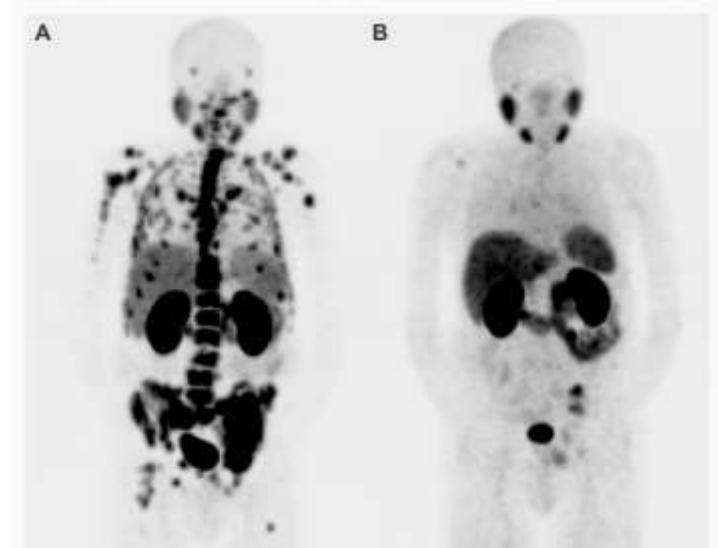
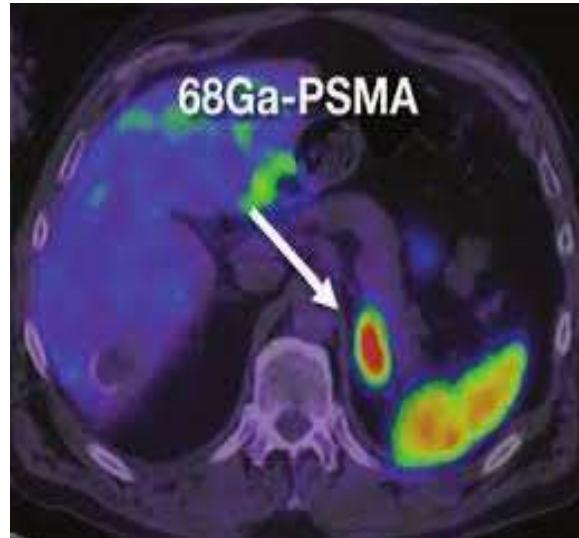
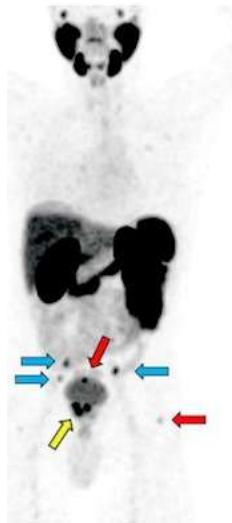
**OVEREXPRESSED IN PROSTATE CANCER CELLS**

# GLUTAMATE CARBOXYPEPTIDASE 2 (FOLH1) PROSTATE-SPECIFIC MEMBRANE ANTIGEN (PSMA)

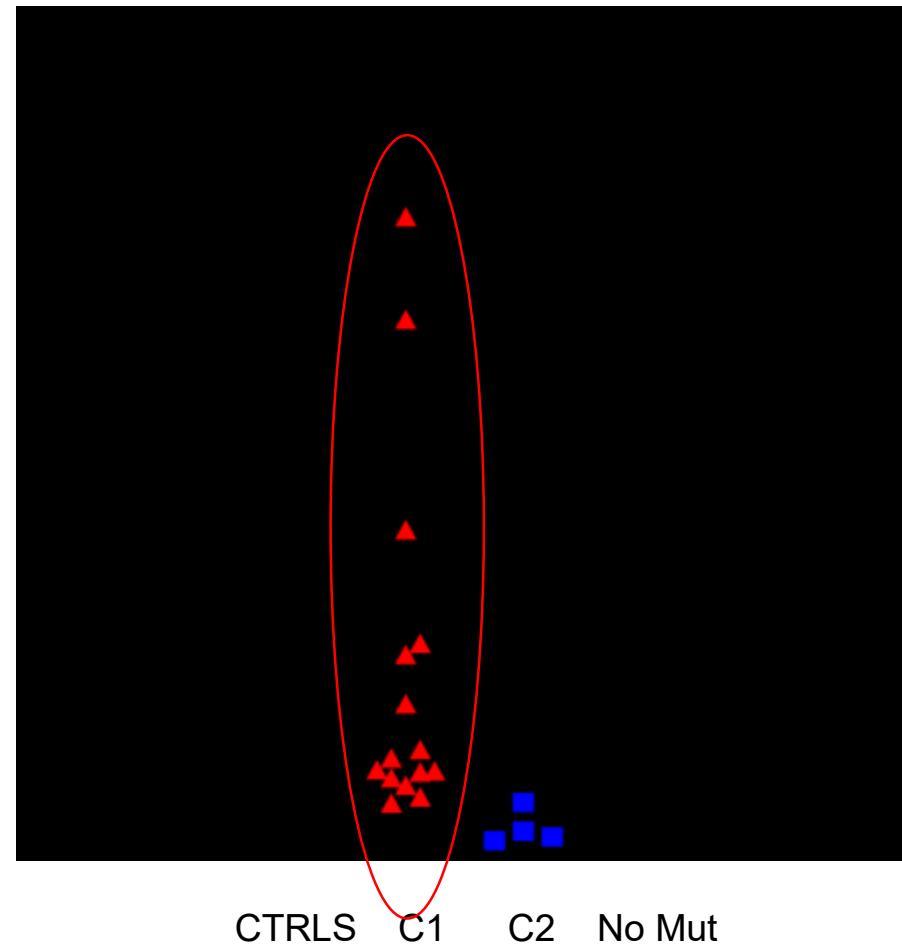
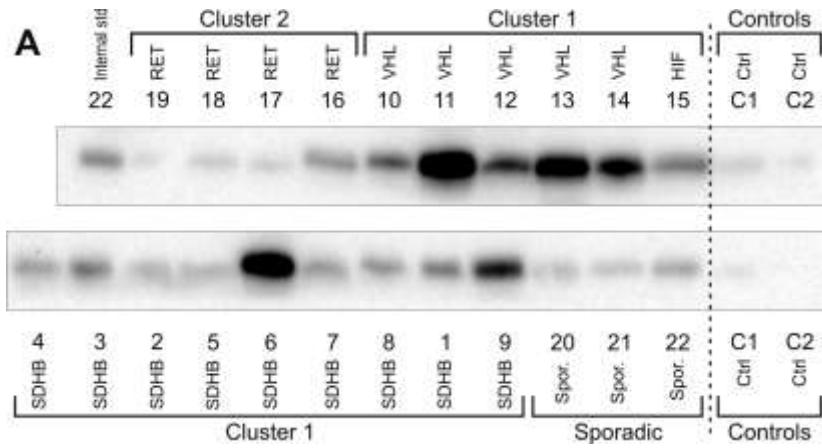


OVEREXPRESSED ON PROSTATE CANCER CELLS

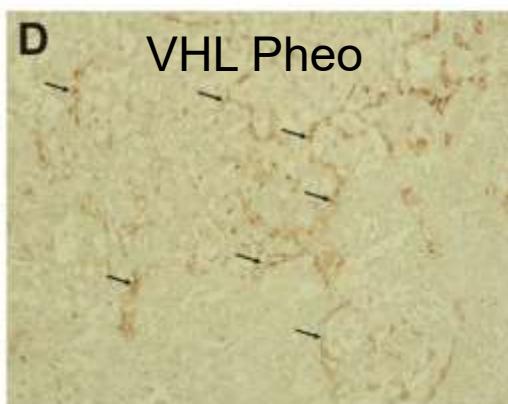
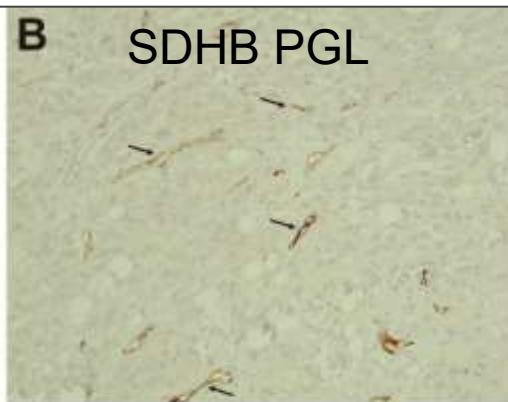
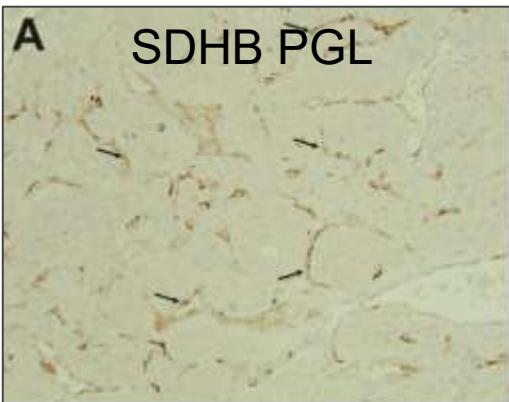
Anti-PSMA radio-conjugates approved for PC tumor imaging  
and therapy of advanced PC



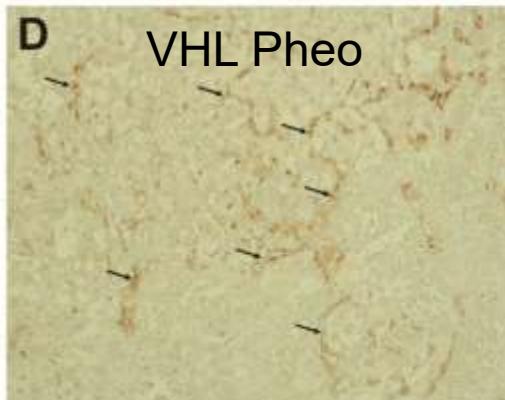
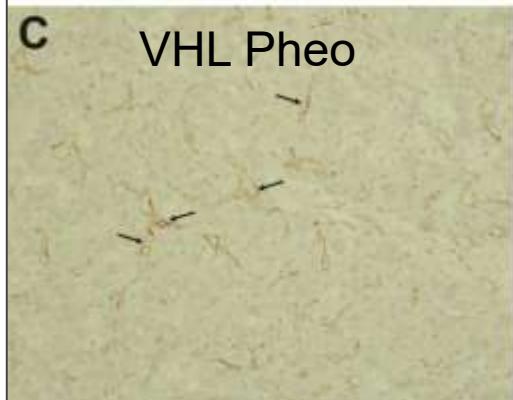
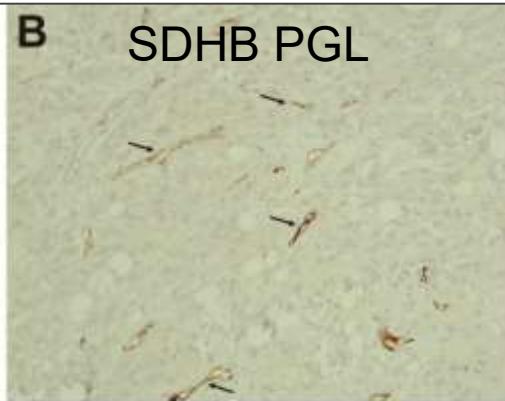
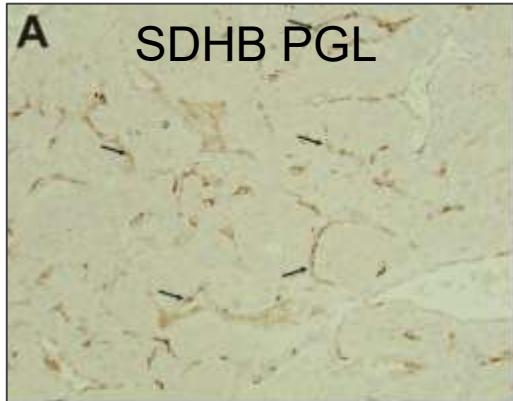
# PSMA EXPRESSION IN HUMAN PPGL



## PSMA EXPRESSION IN TUMOR VASCULATURE IN CLUSTER 1 PPGL

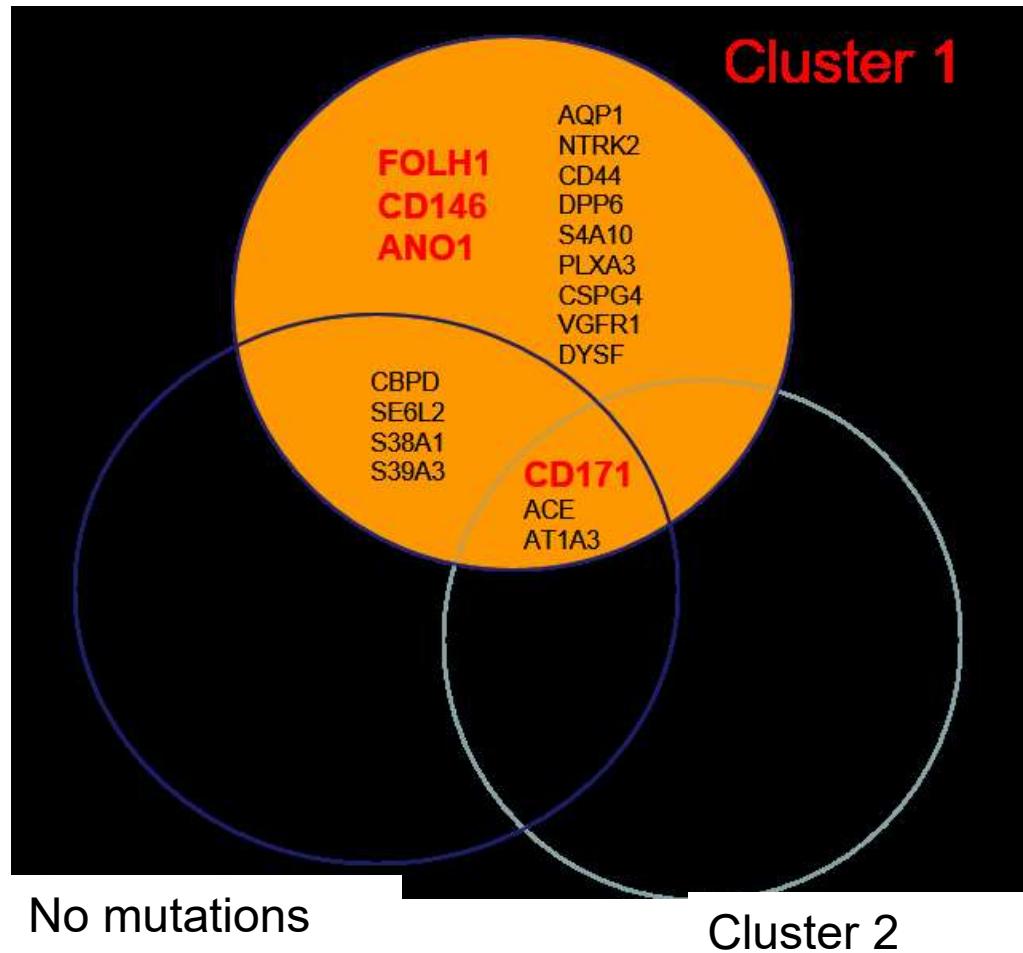


# PSMA EXPRESSION IN TUMOR VASCULATURE IN CLUSTER 1 PPGL

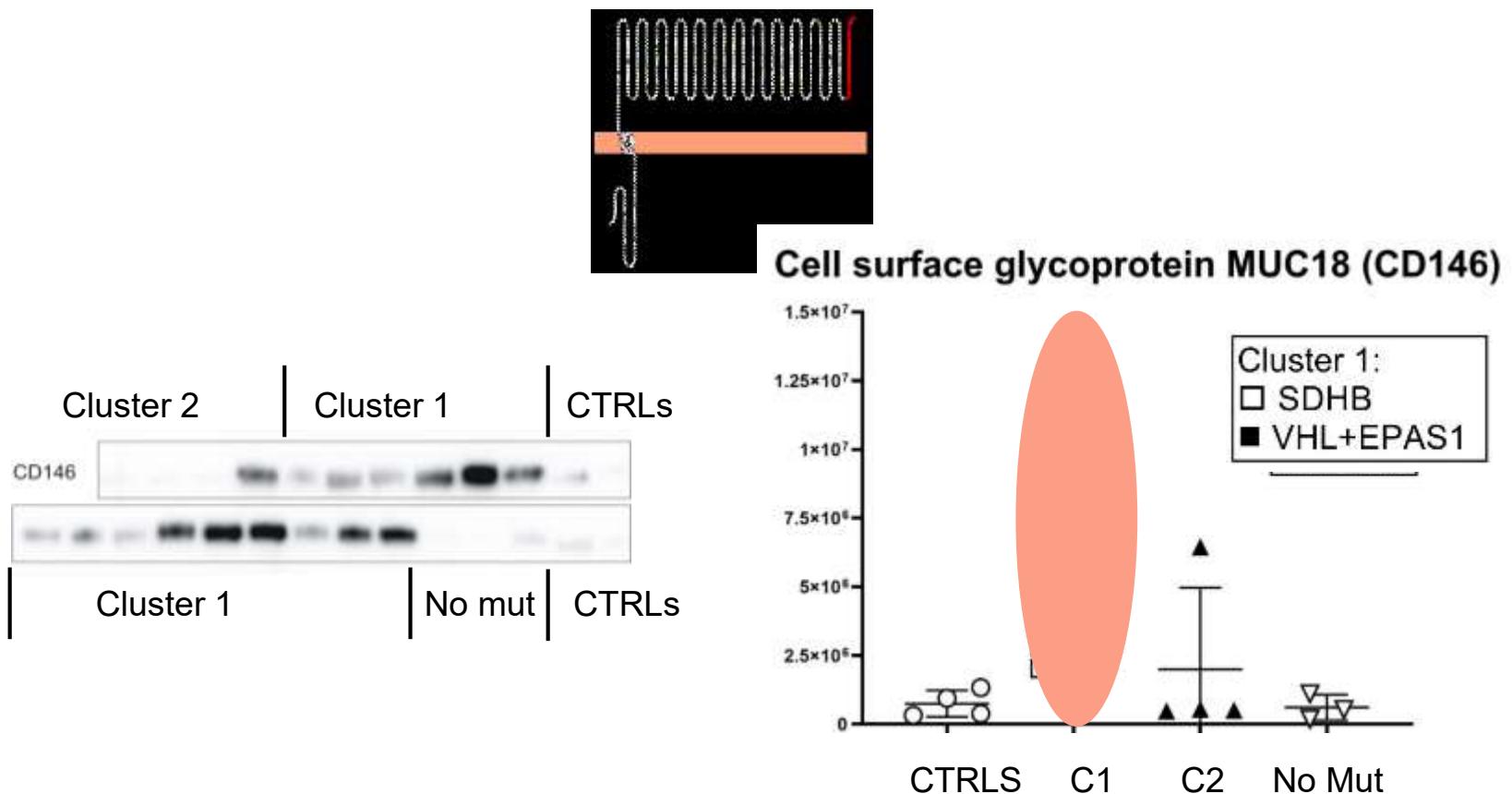


- PPGL imaging using  $^{68}\text{Ga}$ -PSMA?
- PPGL therapy with  $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -PSMA?

# PROTEOMIC ANALYSIS OF PPGL MEMBRANE PROTEOME

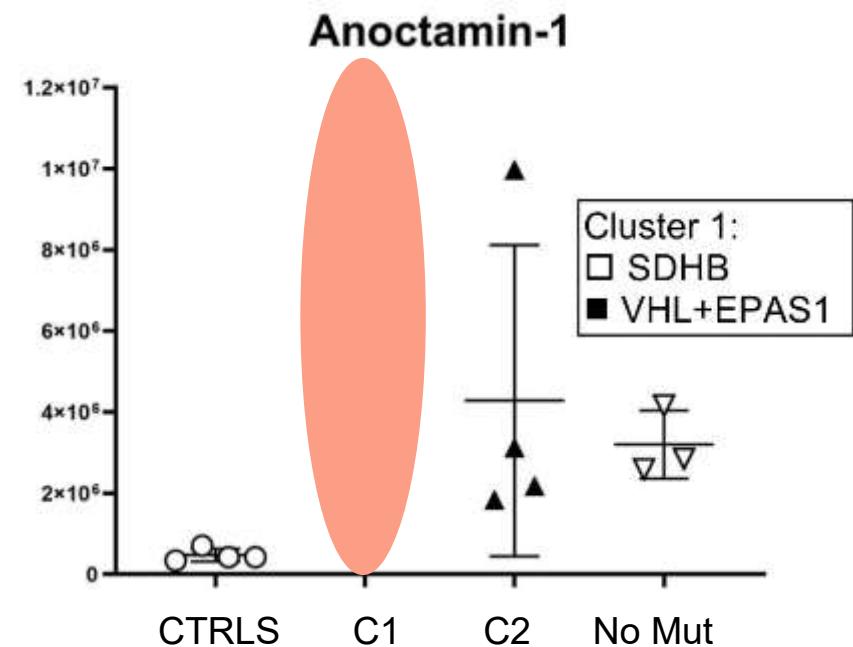
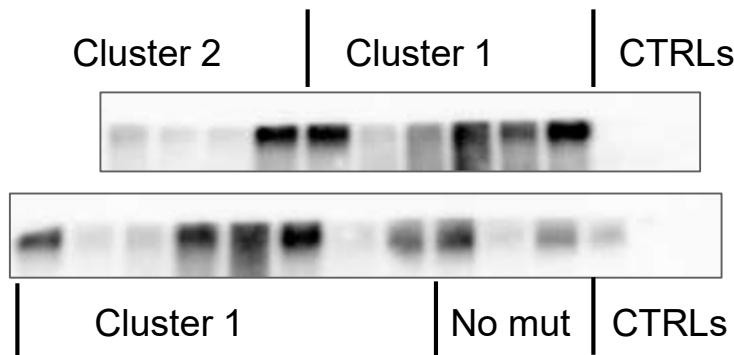
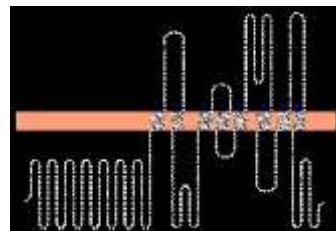


# CD146 (Melanoma cell adhesion molecule, MCAM, MUC18)



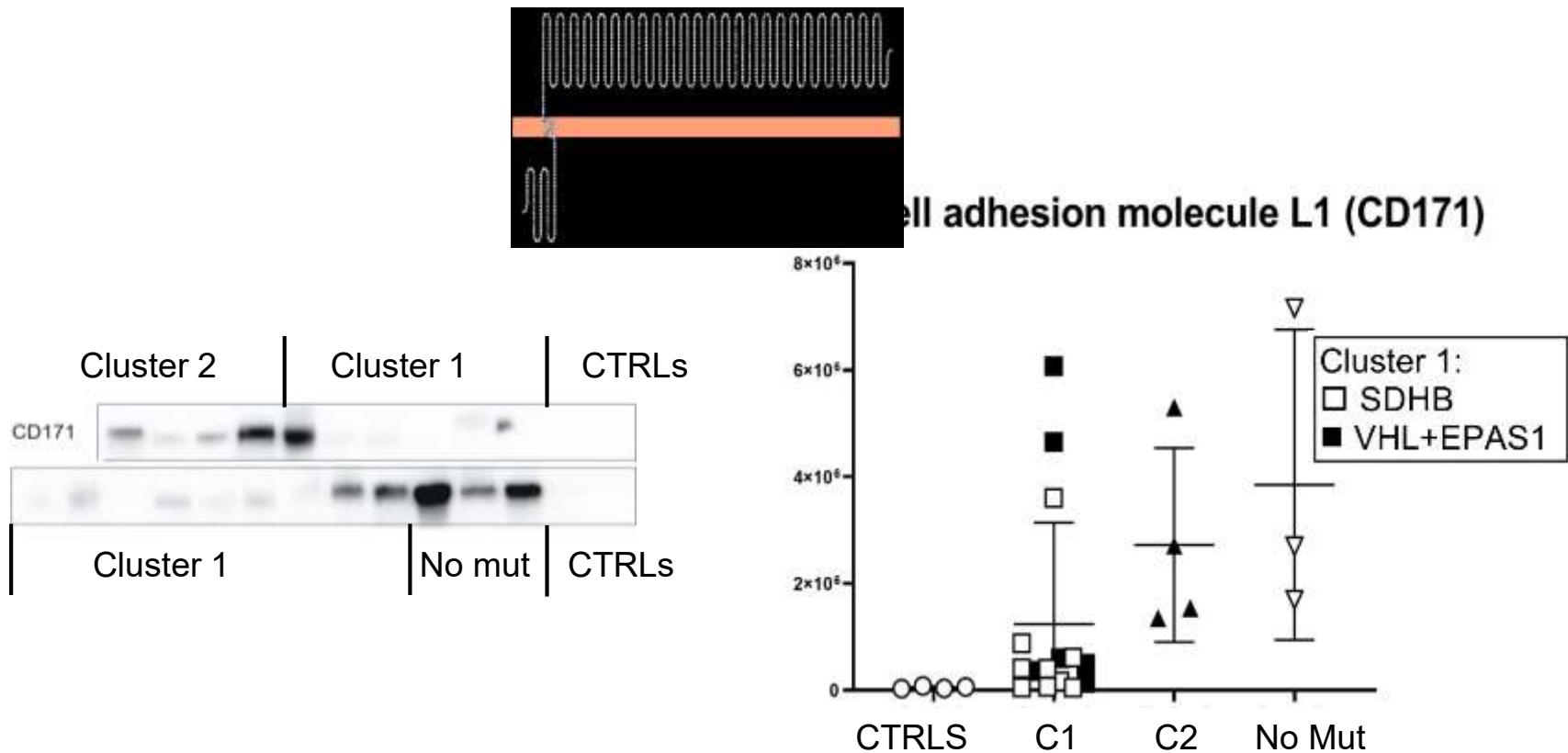
- A cell adhesion molecule, role in endothelial permeability
- Overexpressed in several cancers, expression correlates with progression
- Anti-CD146 antibody inhibited tumor growth in mouse xenograft models
- Tested as a drug target and imaging target for several tumors in preclinical studies

## Anoctamin-1 (DOG1, TMEM16A)



- A  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -activated  $\text{Cl}^-$  channel
- Overexpressed in several cancers, correlates with poor prognosis
- Function in cancer unknown
- Inhibiton reduced growth of cancer cells
- Inhibitors in preclinical studies
- NIH-approved anti-asthma drug zafirlucast is ANO-1 inhibitor

# CD171 (Neural cell adhesion molecule L1, NCAM-L1)



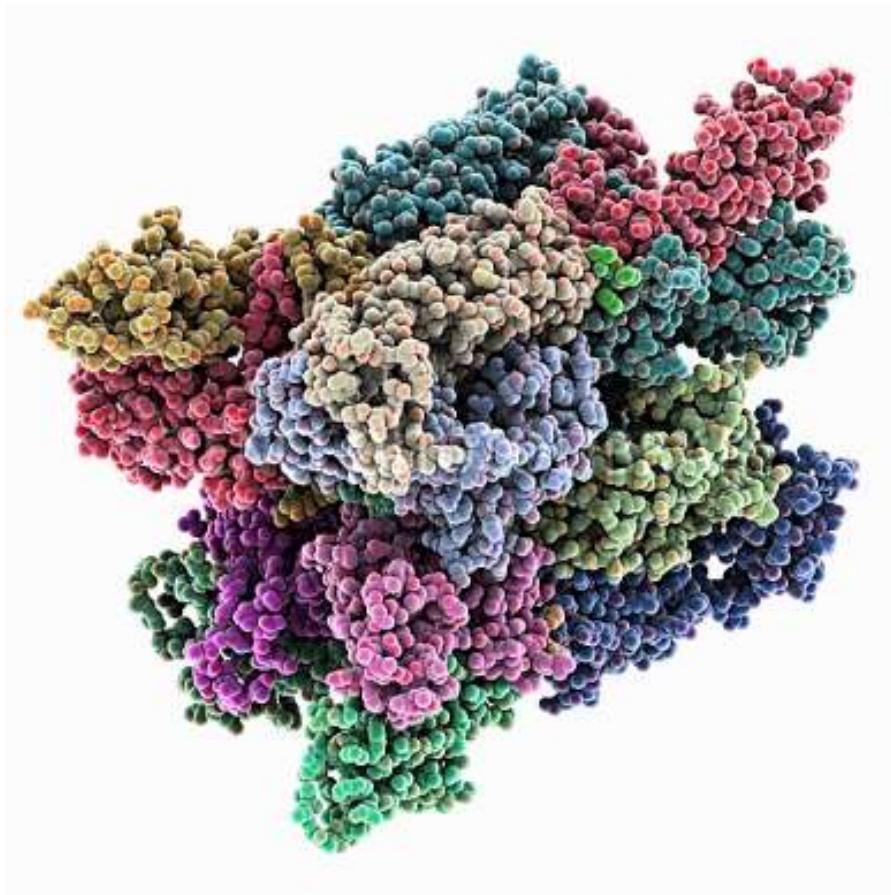
- Cell adhesion molecule, essential for neural development and regeneration
- Overexpressed in numerous cancers, expression correlates with disease progression
- Pro-angiogenic roles in the endothelial cells of tumor-associated vessels
- Anti-CD171 antibody decreased tumor vascularization and progression
- CAR-T cells recognizing CD171 in clinical trials for neuroblastoma

**Příprava vzorků pro proteomické experimenty**

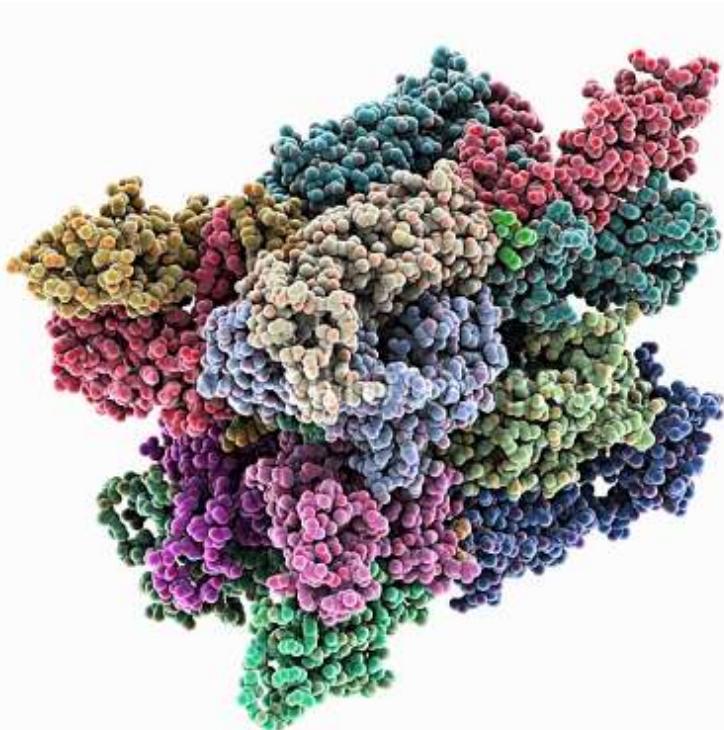
**Proteomika membránových proteinů**

**Analýza proteinových komplexů**

# ANALÝZA PROTEINOVÝCH KOMPLEXŮ



# ANALÝZA PROTEINOVÝCH KOMPLEXŮ



## Afinitní purifikace komplexů

- s pomocí protilátky
- přes „tagované“ proteiny
- identifikace pomocí LC-MS/MS

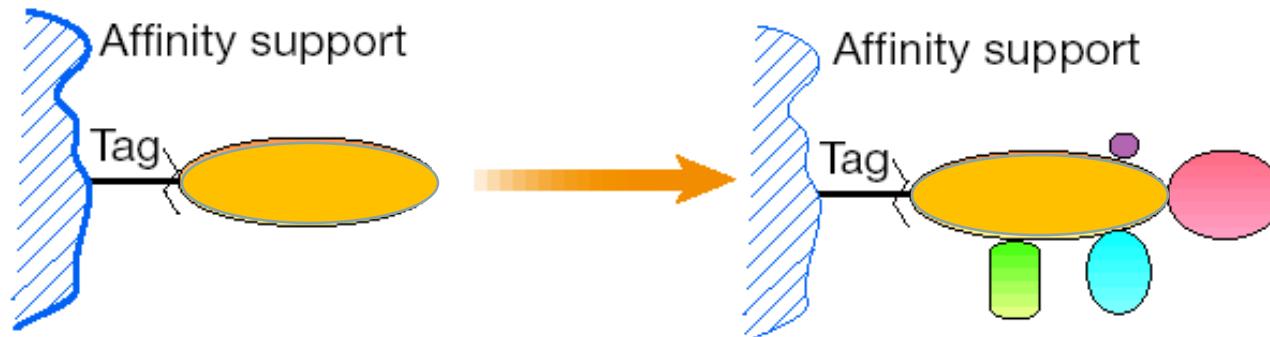
## Proximity labeling

## Nativní (vícerozměrné) separace

- Blue native/2D elektroforéza
- Clear native/2D elektroforéza

# IMUNOAFINITNÍ IZOLACE PROTEINOVÝCH KOMPLEXŮ

- 1) matrix s **protilátkou** proti jedné složce komplexu
- 2) matrix s **rekombinantním proteinem** (složkou komplexu) nebo jinou „návnadou“



## AFINITNÍ MATRIX

### Aktivované matrice:

NHS Sepharose.....lze vázat za aminoskupinu (succinimid)

CNBr Sepharose.....lze vázat za aminoskupinu

EAH Sepharose .....lze vázat protein za karboxyl (karbodiimid)

Thiol sepharose.....lze vázat za SH cysteinu

### Matrice s afinitou pro IgG (Fc fragment)

Protein G Sepharose

Protein A Sepharose

Protein A, G magnetic beads

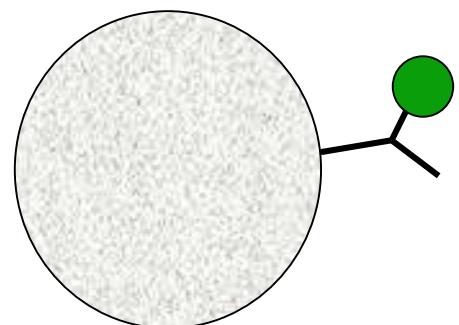
### Matrice s afinitou pro glykoproteiny

ConA Sepharose

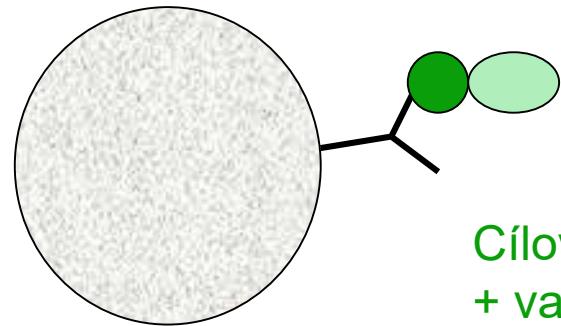
Velké ligandy (DNA, protein) lze vázat přímo na matrix.

Malé ligandy (nukleotid, NADP, hormon...) se váží přes inertní „spacer arm“.

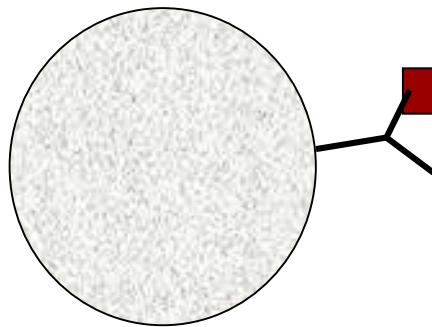
## Typy možných interakcí při imunoprecipitaci



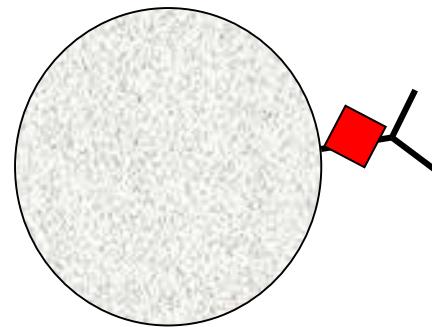
Cílový protein



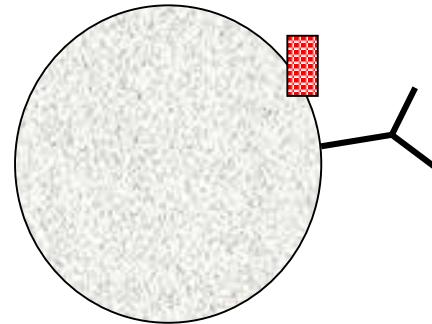
Cílový protein  
+ vazebný partner



Křížově reagující  
protein  
( a jeho partneři)



Protein nespecificky  
vázaný na Ab  
( a jeho partneři)



Nespecificky  
vázaný na matrici  
( a jeho partneři)