

Peptide mass fingerprinting

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Session Overview

- Introduction
- Sample Preparation
- Database Search



Peptide mass fingerprinting

- This method has been developed because of the availability of predicted protein sequences from genome sequencing
- Proteins do not have to have been previously sequenced - only that the open reading frame in the gene is known - the rest is a virtual exercise in the hands of statisticians, bioinformaticists and computers



From DNA to peptide fragments

.ATG.CTT.CCT.CAC.GGT.AAA.TCG.TAT.GCT....

NH₂-Met.Leu.Pro.His.Gly.Lys.Ser.Tyr.Ala....

NH₂-Met.Leu.Pro.His.Gly.Lys-COOH



From Proteins to Sequence Tags

- If each protein (average 500 residues) had a cleavage site every 10 residues, then about 1.5 million peptides describe the expressed products of the human genome
- Each peptide has a <u>molecular weight</u> value that is its individual <u>sequence tag</u>
- Any modification will increase the peptide's molecular weight

Peptide fingerprinting





Choice of peptidase

- Analogous to DNA restriction enzymes
- Tryptic peptide fingerprinting may identify several related protein candidates (e.g., actins)
- Inspection of the sequences may reveal that there is a difference at one residue that distinguishes between two candidates.
- If for instance it is a glutamate, then use of Glu-C or V8-protease may enable the two proteins to be correctly identified
- **INSPECT** sequences carefully

Proteolytic enzymes used to hydrolyze proteins

The choice of enzyme largely depends on the nature of the amino acid sequence and the specific issue that is being addressed

- Trypsin *cleaves at arginine and lysine residues*
- Chymotrypsin *cleaves hydrophobic residues*
- Arg-C cleaves at arginine residues
- Glu-C cleaves at glutamic acid residues
- Lys-C cleaves at lysine residues
- V8-protease cleaves at glutamic acid residues
- Pepsin cleaves randomly, but at acid pH

See http://www.abrf.org/JBT/1998/September98/sep98m_r.html

Peptide fingerprinting





Genomics and proteins in 2002

- The human genome consists of about 30,000 genes that are expressed as proteins
- Large Scale Biology Corp has cataloged 116,000+ protein forms from human tissues, representing the expressed products of 18,000 genes
- The expected number of protein forms is expected to be in excess of 200,000



Searching databases with peptide masses to identify proteins

Best site is at www.matrixscience.com

The program (MASCOT) can search the OWL or NCBI databases using a set of tryptic peptide masses, or the fragment ions (specified or unspecified) of peptides

Presents the expected set of tryptic peptides for each matched protein

MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of tryptic digest of porin-P1 Voltage-dependent anion-selective channel



MASCOT Search Query



MASCOT Search Query Results

(MATRIX) Mascot Search Results

User	: Landon Wilson				
Email	: landon.wilson@ccc.uab.edu				
Search title	: Sample ID (name)				
Database	: NCBInr 20020830 (1042297 seguences; 329709346 residues)				
Timestamp	: 5 Sep 2002 at 19:30:42 GMT				
Top Score	: 160 for gi 17136632, (NM_057465) porin-P1; Voltage-dependent anion-selective channel [D]				

Probability Based Mowse Score

Score is -10*Log(P), where P is the probability that the observed match is a random event. Protein scores greater than 73 are significant (p<0.05).



E. coli: FKBP-TYPE PEPTIDYL-PROLYL CIS-TRANS ISOMERASE (EC 5.2.1.8)

Nominal mass of protein (Mr): 20840 Cleavage by Trypsin: cuts C-term side of KR unless next residue is P Matched peptides shown in Bold brown Histidine residues are in Bold Cerise

1	MKVAKDLVVS	LAYQVRTEDG	VLVDESPVSA	PLDYLHGHGS
41	LISGLETALE	GHEVGDKFDV	AVGANDAYGQ	YDENLVQRVP
81	KDVFMGVDEL	QVGMRFLAET	DQGPVPVEIT	AVEDDHVVVD
121	GNHMLAGQNL	KFNVEVVAIR	EATEEELA <mark>H</mark> G	HVHGAHDHHH
161	DHDHDGCCGG	HGHDHGHEHG	GEGCCGGKGN	GGCGCH

This 21 kDa protein was purified by the Ni-NTA column because of its unusually high histidine content, i.e., it will be present in most purifications of 6xHis-tag recombinant proteins expressed in bacteria.