# Protein purification prior to proteomics analysis

Stephen Barnes, PhD Department of Pharmacology & Toxicology and Mass Spectrometry Shared Facility, UAB

# The dynamic range of protein abundances

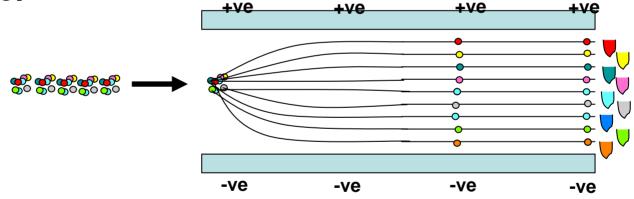
- Proteins exhibit ranges of concentration as much as ten orders of magnitude
- In plasma, albumin alone constitutes over 50% of the total protein (50 g/L; 0.8 mM)
- In cells, actin and tubulin, two structural proteins, predominate
- The challenge is study much lower abundance proteins such as DNA transcription factors (a few copies per cell) and cytokines (fM)

# **Remembering Avogradro**

- 1 gram mole contains 6.02 x 10<sup>23</sup> molecules
- 100 fmol of a protein gives good coverage of its peptides - it contains 6.02 x 10<sup>10</sup> molecules
- How many cells do we need to have to analyze a given protein abundance?
  - 100 copies per cell 6 x 10<sup>8</sup> cells whole rat liver
  - 1000 copies per cell
    6 x 10<sup>7</sup> cells
    1
- 1 g rat liver
  - 10,000 copies per cell 6 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells
  - 100,000 copies per cell 6 x 10<sup>5</sup> cells
- 6 plates of cells
- 1 plate of cells

# Simplifying the proteome

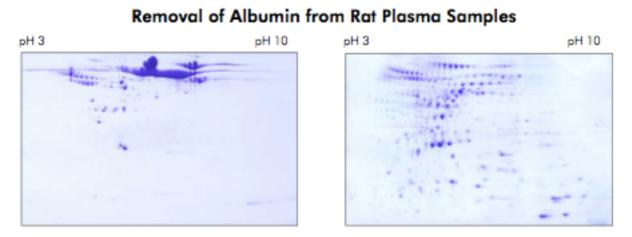
- Careful selection of a particular region of an organ for example, the pituitary or hypothalamus in the brain
- Selection of a particular cell type using a cell sorting device, or laser capture methods (remember abundance)
- Subcellular fractionation for nuclei, lysosomes, mitochondria, peroxisomes, endoplasmic reticulum and cytosol



- Free flow electrophoresis to separate particulate organelles on the basis of their surface charge
- **PROTEIN PURIFICATION**

## How to study plasma

• Numerous companies have come out with products that systematically (but not completely) deplete plasma of albumin,  $\gamma$ -globulin,  $\alpha_1$ -antitrypsin, and transferrin using antibodies to these proteins coupled to beads



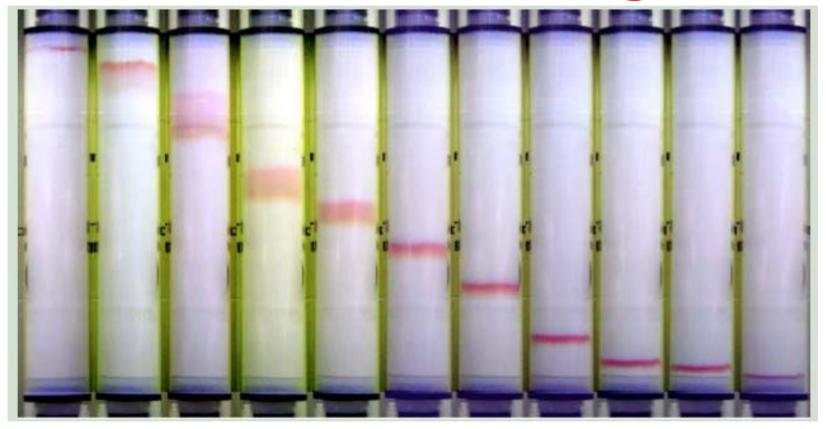
• While this enriches the plasma for low abundance proteins, there is a risk that some of the latter are carried *piggy-back* on the proteins that were removed Proteomics workshop

September 12, 2006

**Properties of proteins that can be selected for chromatographically** 

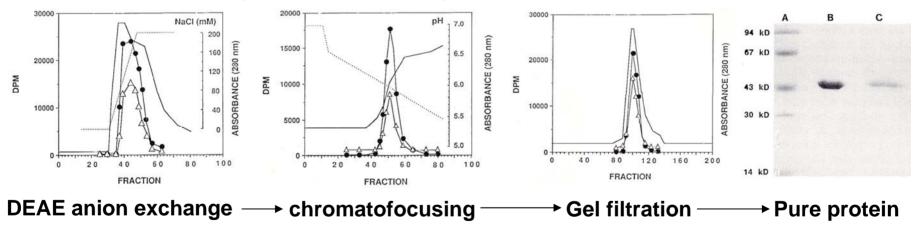
- Molecular weight use of size exclusion columns
- Balance of positive and negative charges, i.e., exploiting the isoelectric point, pKa ion exchange and chromatofocusing
- Hydrophobicity salting out columns and reverse-phase LC
- Interactions with hydroxyapatite
- Specific sites recognized by affinity reagents

### Chromatofocusing



# **Purifying hBAT**

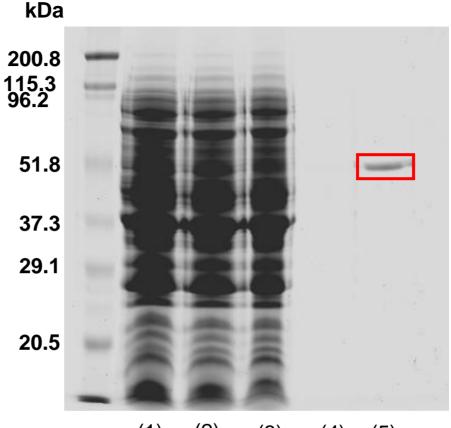
- Separating a protein to 'homogeneity"
  - By measuring the protein's functionality (enzyme activity) or amount (by immunological methods - the latter do not necessarily test functionality)



#### Purification of a protein with an affinity tag - in this example hBAT with a C-terminal Avi-tag

Fraction	Total activity (nmol/min)
cytosol	79.4
DEAE elution	74.7
Avidin flow through	12.7
Avidin elution	54.8

#### 69% Percent Recovery



- (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- (1) Cytosol
- (2) DEAE column elution
- (3) avidin column flow through
- (4) avidin column wash
- (5) avidin column elution

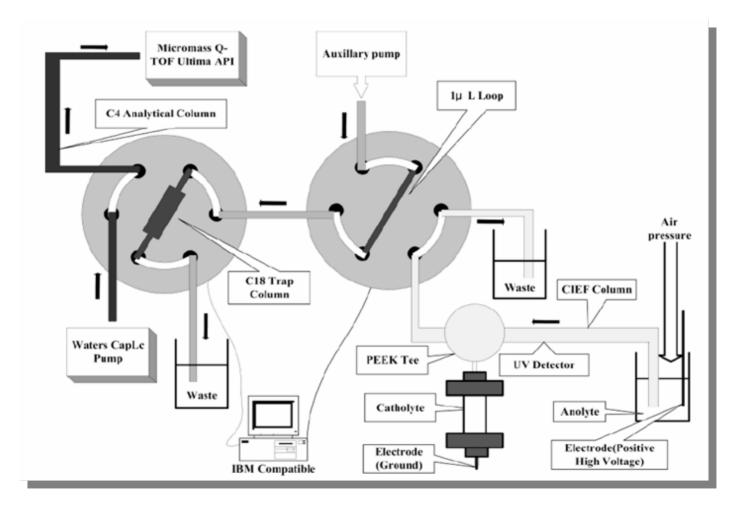
## The future in proteomics

**Chromatofocusing/reverse-phase LC** 

- Can work with larger amounts of protein (to 5 mg)

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (LZW) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

#### **Capillary IEF/reverse-phase LC** miniaturization keeps concentrations high

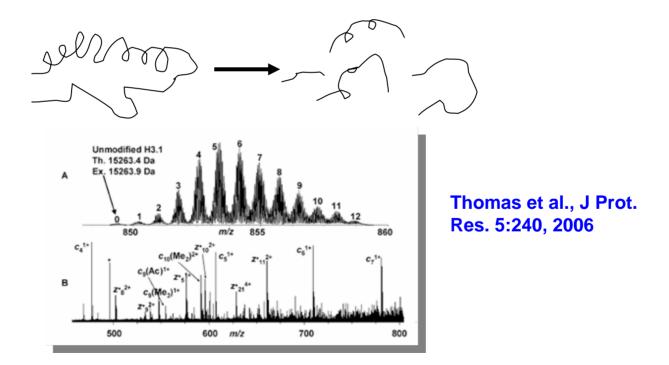


Proteomics workshop September 12, 2006 Zhou and Johnson, Anal Chem 75:2734, 2004

### Is this the future?

Top-down analysis of proteins totally in the gas phase

-FT-ICR-MS with electron capture dissociation (ECD) -Electron Transfer Dissociation (ETD)-MS in ion traps But still requires protein purification up front



# **Bibliography**

- A talk on protein separation by Dr. Marilyn Niemann can be found at <u>http://www.uab.edu/proteomics</u>
- <click> on Class and look at the 2006 class schedule. There is a downloadable PDF file for the January 10, 2006 class.