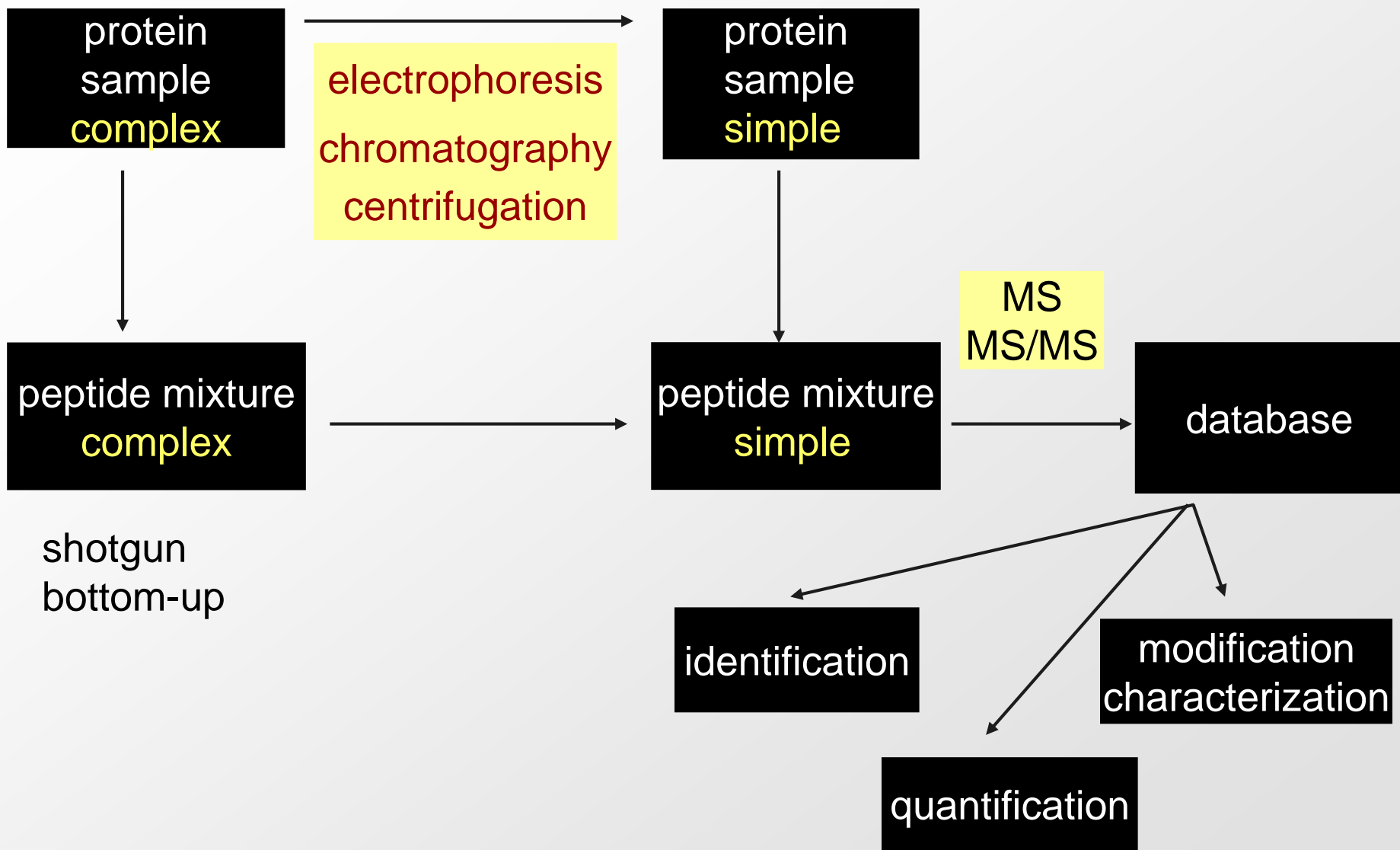


PROTEOMIC SAMPLE PREPARATION

Two-dimensional electrophoresis



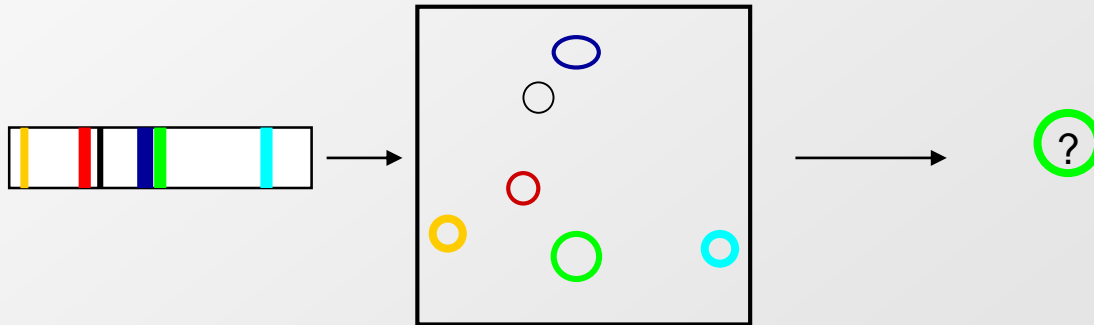
Hana Konečná
Proteomics Core Facility
CEITEC Central European Institute of Technology
NCBR National Centre for Biomolecular Research



I. SEPARATION

II. PREFRACTIONATION

Two-dimensional electrophoresis 2-DE



Proteomic experiment

2DE

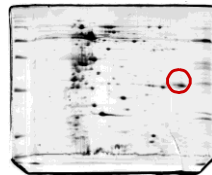
extraction



focusing



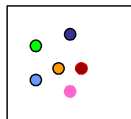
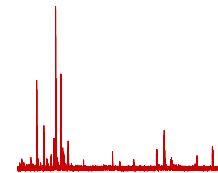
SDS-PAGE



digest



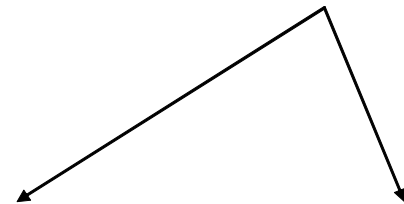
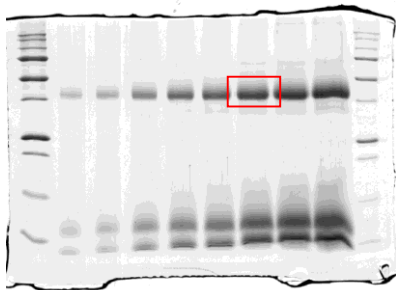
MS



identification

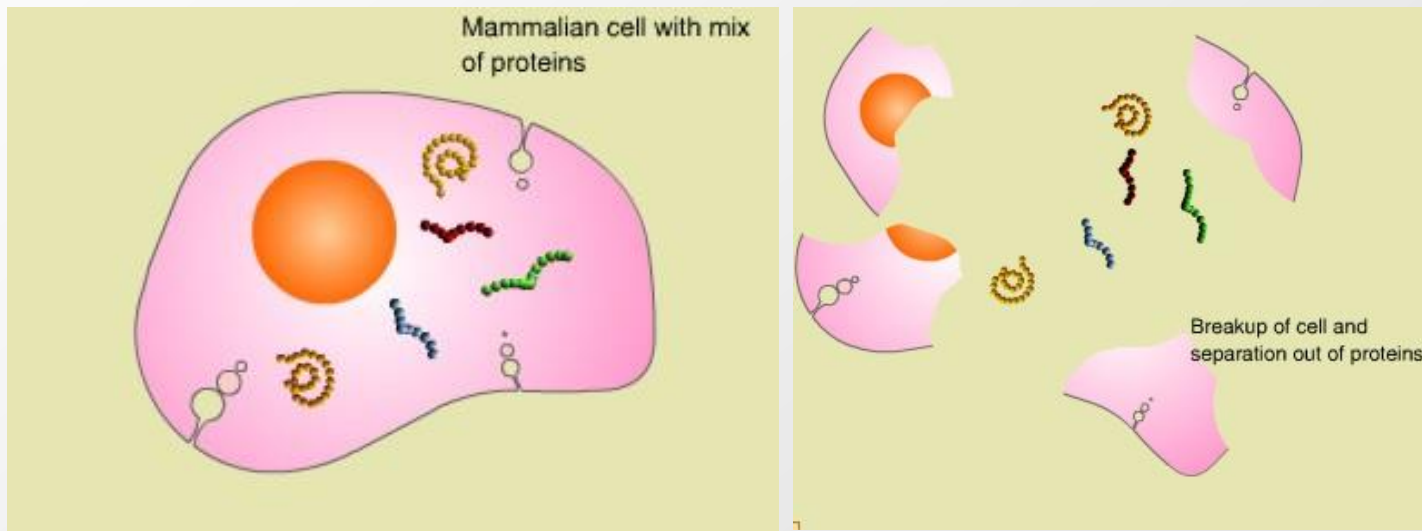
unknown protein

1DE



HOMOGENIZATION

- mechanical
- ultrasound
- pressure
- freeze/thaw lysis
- detergent lysis





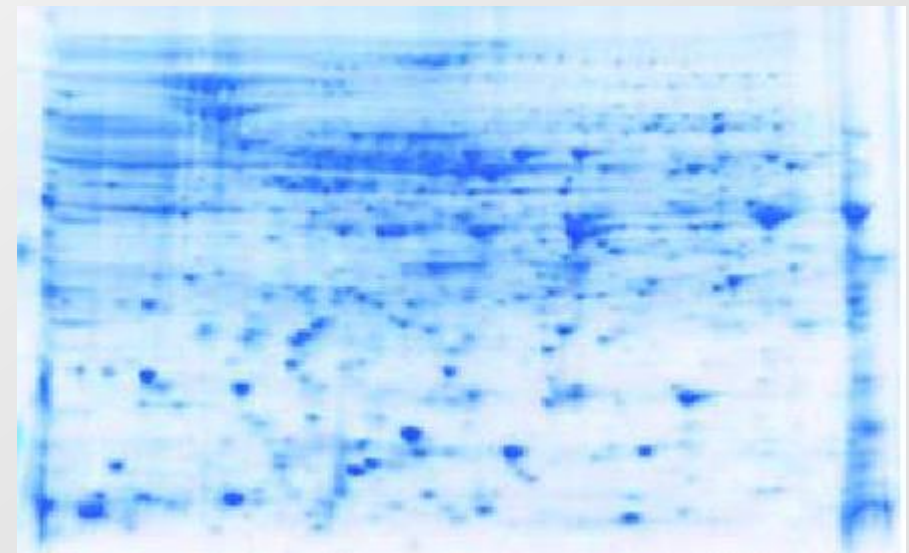
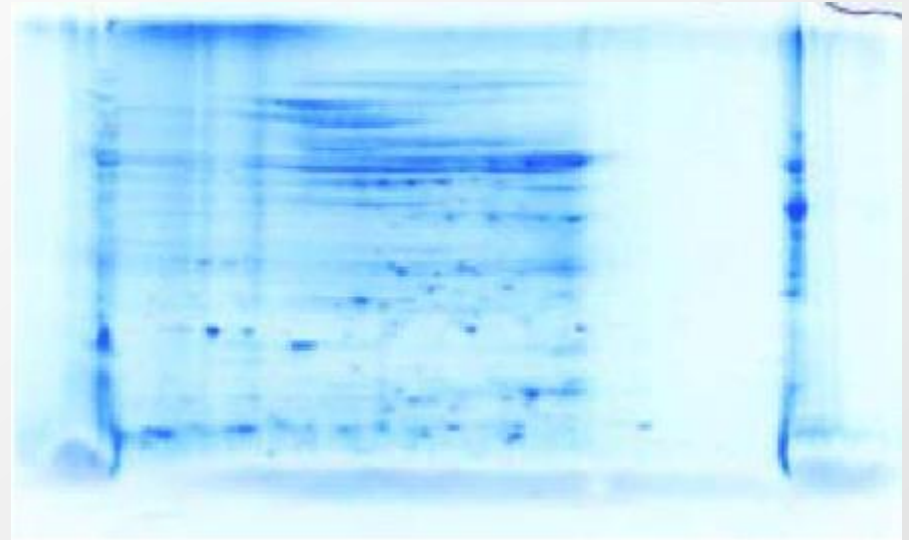
CryoMill

Liquid Nitrogene



DETERGENTS

- no net charge
- 0.5 – 4%
- working in high urea
- non ionogenic
- zwitterion
- SDS only up to 0.25%

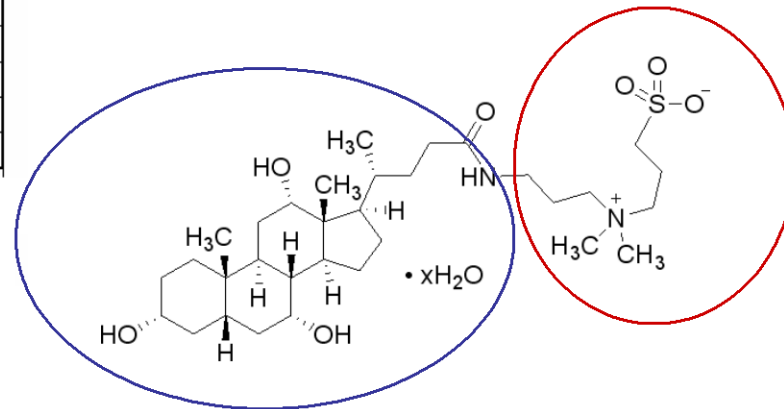
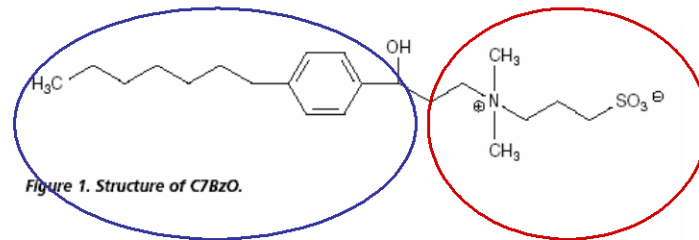
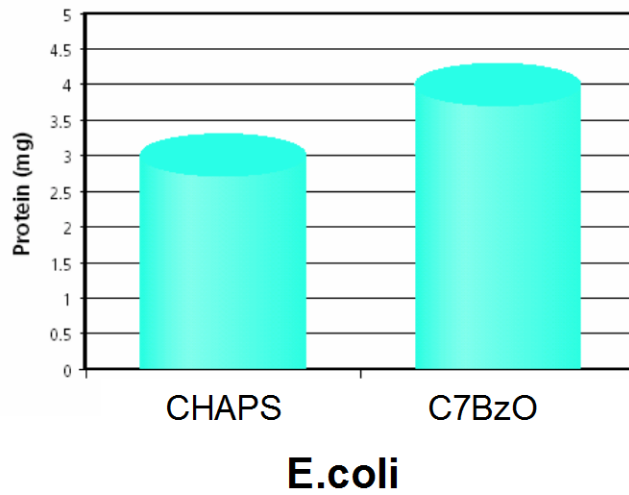


C7BzO

3-(4-Heptyl)phenyl-3-hydroxypropyl)dimethylammonio)propanesulfonate

CHAPS

3-[(3-Cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate hydrate



RULE OF THUMB

- avoid proteolysis
- simple preparation
- fresh reagents
- fresh sample
- remove particles - spin
- remove contaminants

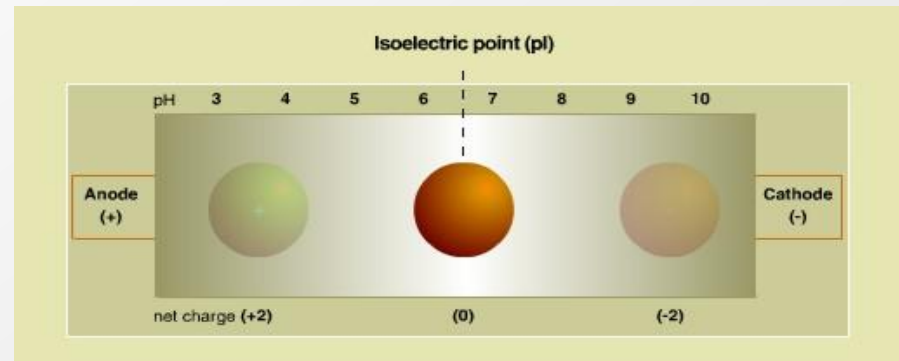
CONTAMINANTS

- salts, buffers
- small molecules
- ionic detergents
- nucleic acids
- polysaccharides
- lipids
- phenols

2-DE

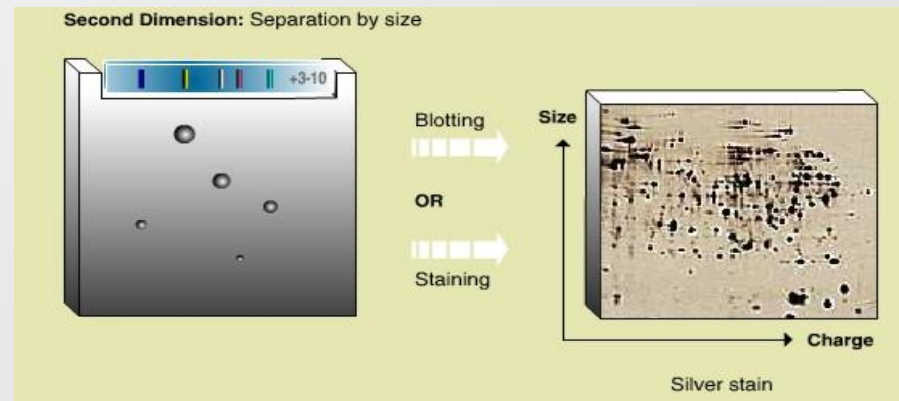
- first dimension

IEF



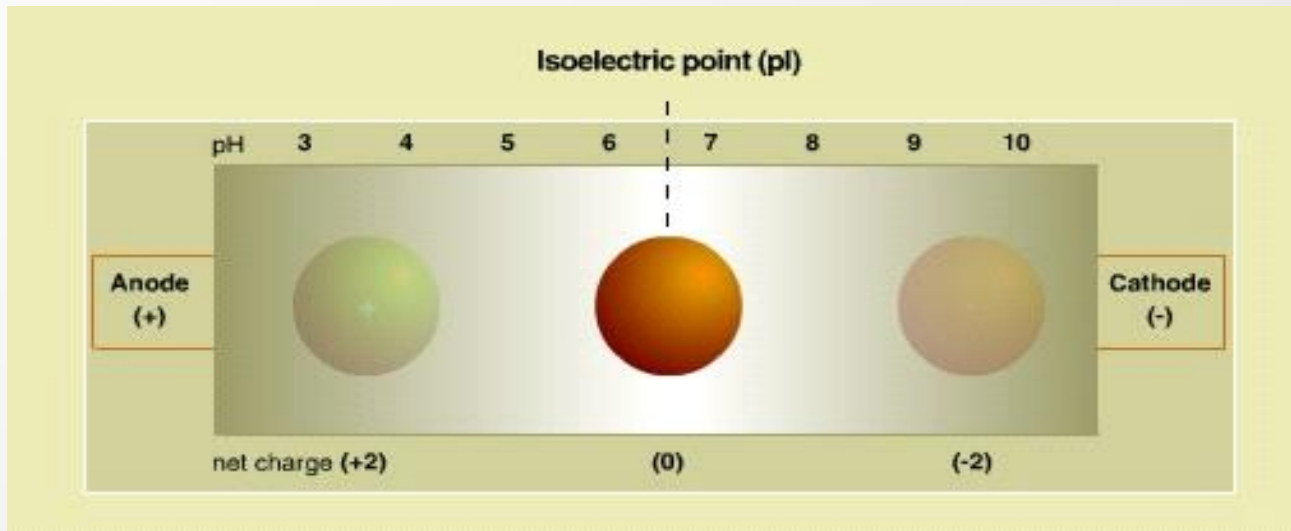
- second dimension

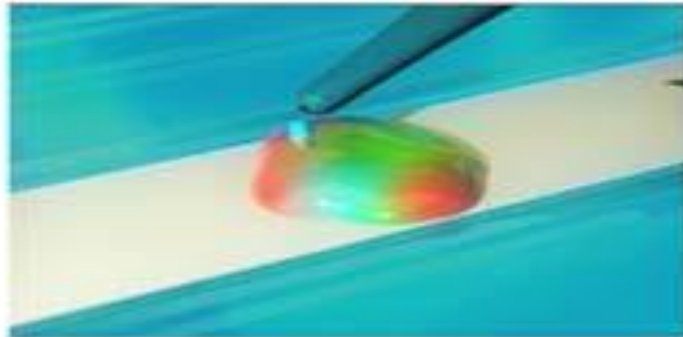
SDS-PAGE



1st dimension **ISOELECTRIC FOCUSING**

migration of charged molecules in pH gradient in electric field





-

+



-

+



-

+

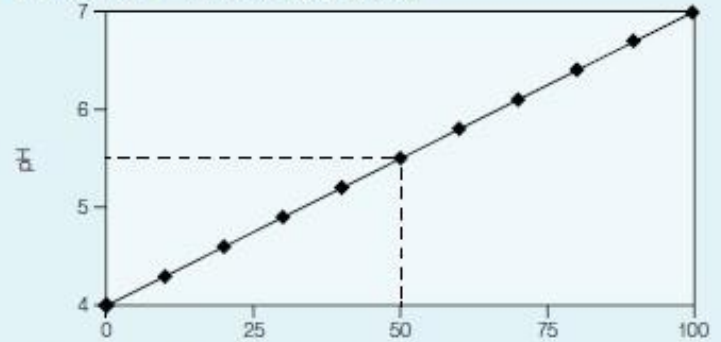
ISOELECTRIC FOCUSING

- immobilized pH gradient
- ampholytes

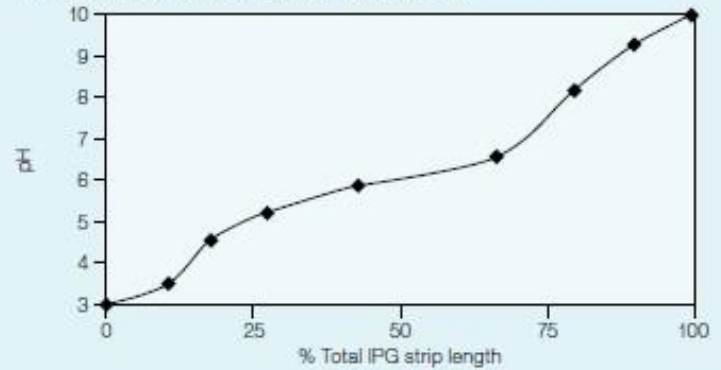
RANGE OF STRIP SIZE OF STRIP



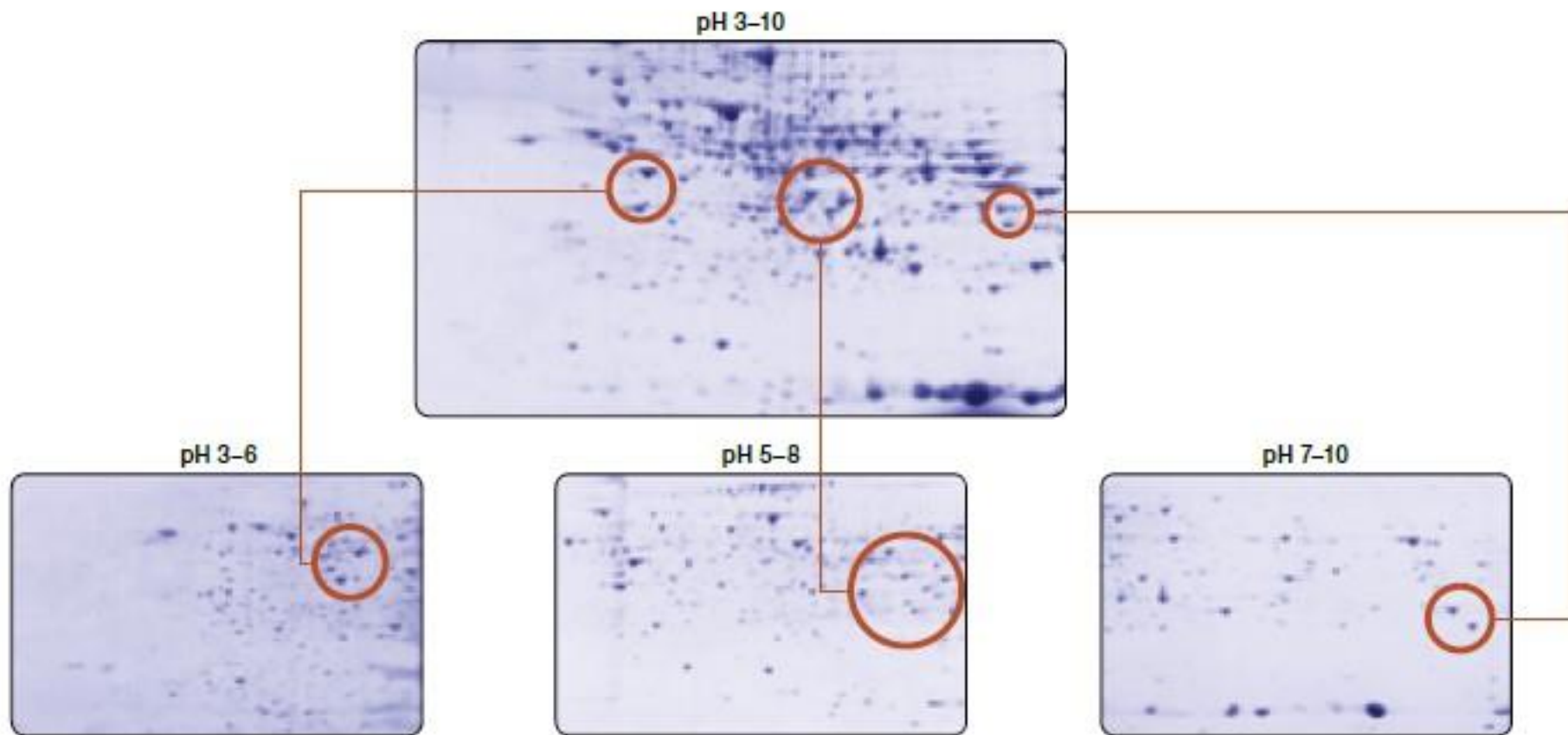
A. Linear pH 4-7 ReadyStrip IPG strip



B. Nonlinear pH 3-10 ReadyStrip IPG strip



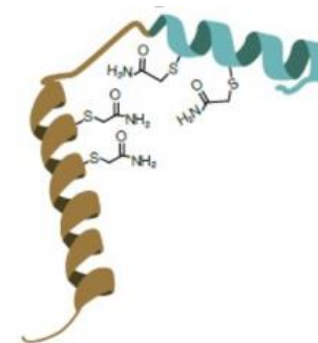
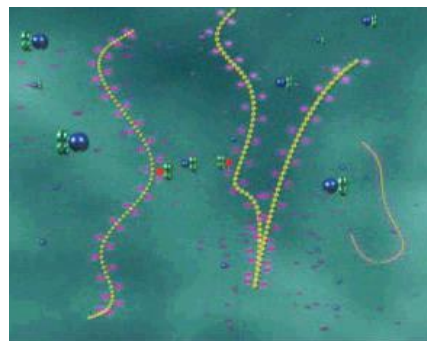
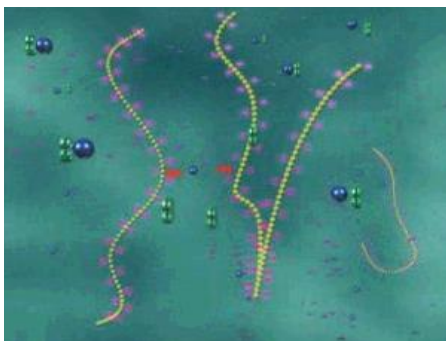
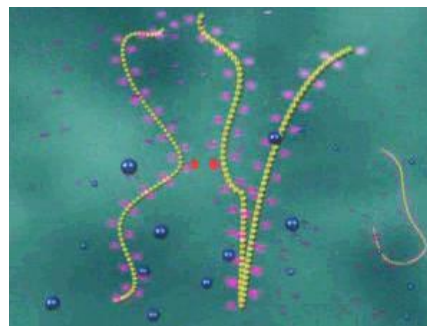
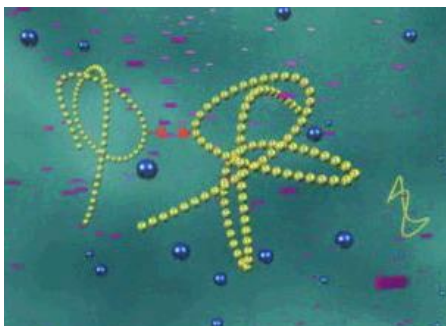
RANGE OF STRIP



EQUILIBRATION OF STRIP



denaturation **SDS** ●



reduction **DTT** ●

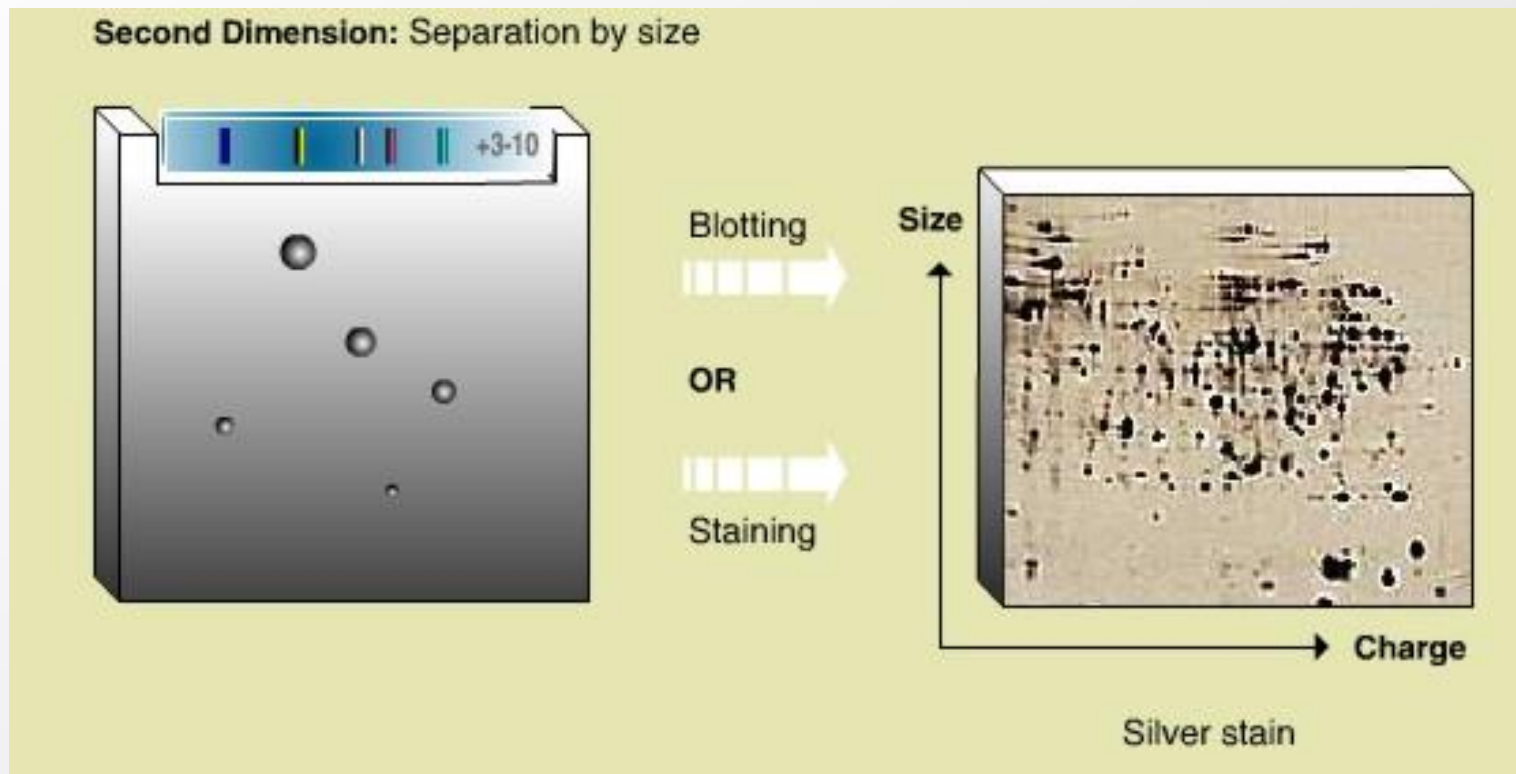
alkylation **IAA** ●



2nd dimension SDS-PAGE

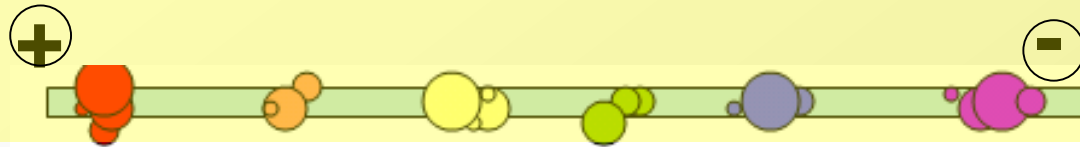


Migration of anions in electric field according to MW



FOCUSING

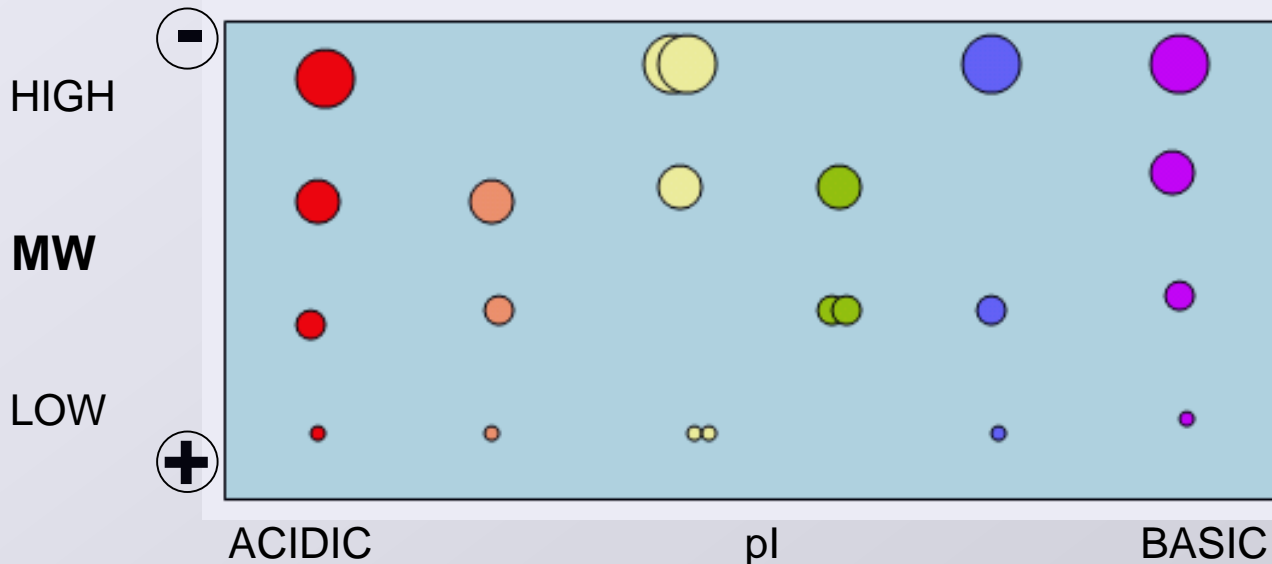
!



STRIP

SDS-PAGE

↓ equilibration



GEL

Gel orientation

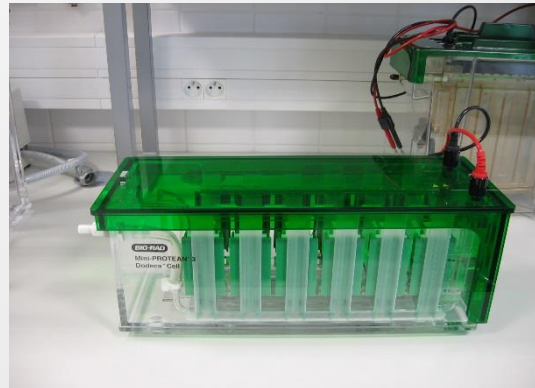


2-DE INSTRUMENTATION

- Protean IEF
 - Protean Dodeca Cell
 - Densitometer GS-800
 - FLA-7000, STORM
- PDQuest, Quantity One*



Protean Plus Dodeca Cell



Mini-Protean 3 Dodeca Cell



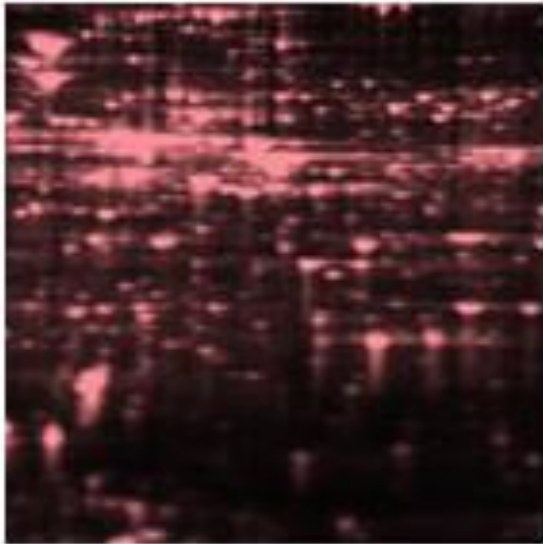
Protean II xi Cell



PROTEIN DETECTION

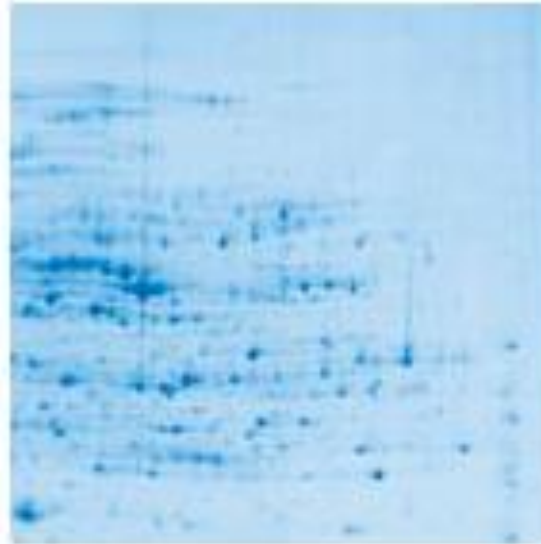
- gel x blot
- visualisation
 - staining
 - radioactivity assay
 - immunodetection
- staining in gel
 - post-electrophoretic
 - pre-electrophoretic
 - protein specific
 - PTM specific
 - visible spectrum
 - fluorescence

PROTEIN DETECTION IN GEL



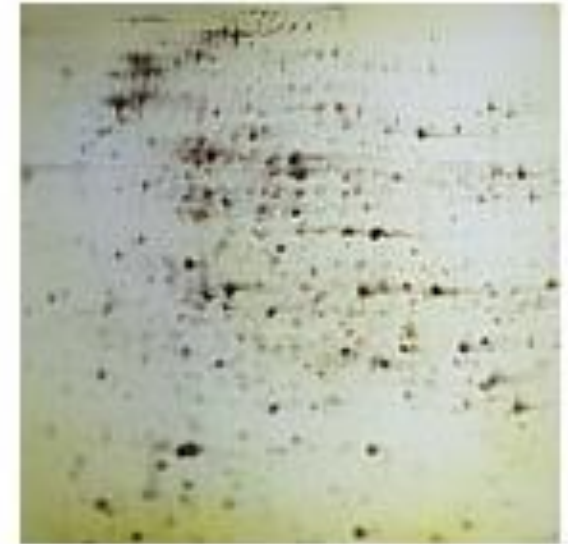
Sypro Ruby

1.4 ng



Coomassie

36 ng



silver

0.6 ng

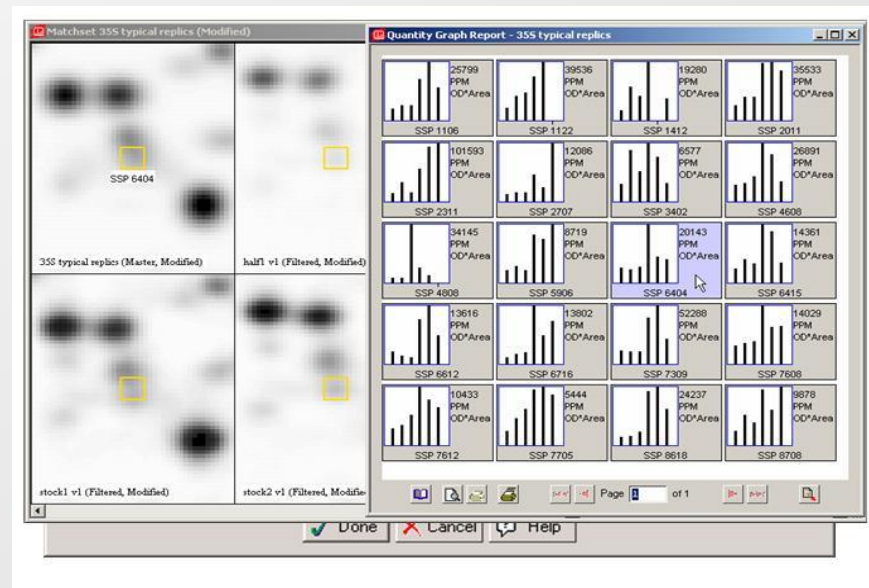
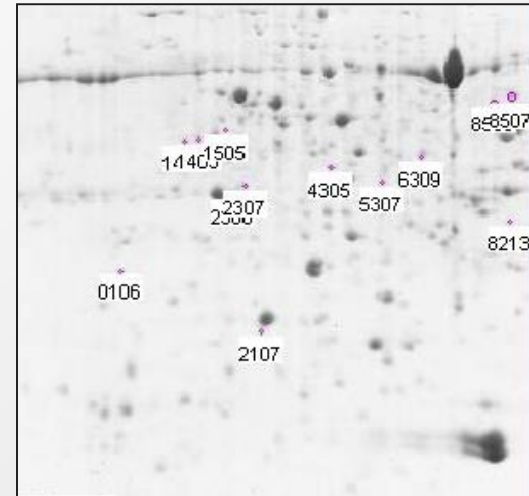
PTM specific staining

Pro-Q Diamond

Pro-Q Emerald

IMAGE ANALYSIS

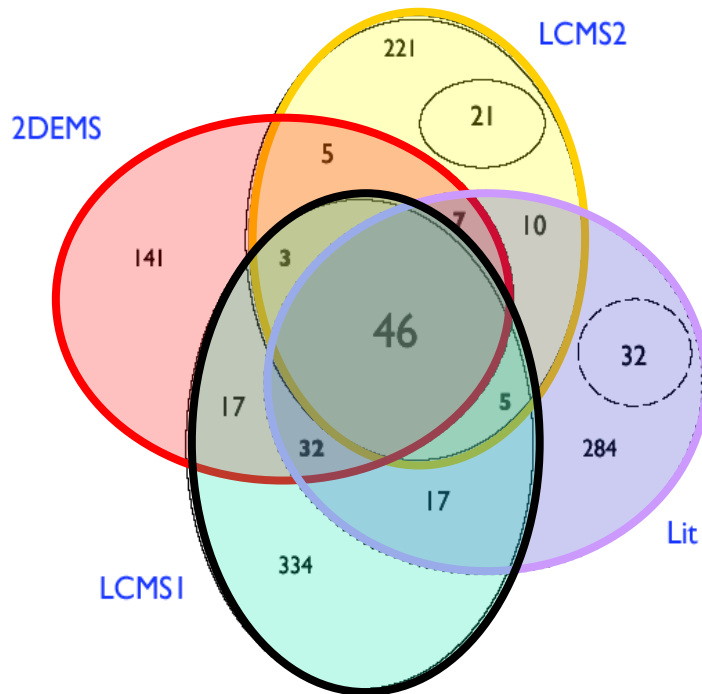
- quality
- quantity



2D or not 2D ?

- visual aspects
- reproducibility
- dynamic range
- extreme proteins (membrane, basic...)
- difficult automatization
- postdigestion extraction

Different Platforms See Different Plasma Proteomes: Small Overlap of Four Plasma Proteome Datasets (Number of NR proteins)



- **46** proteins in all four lists
- 195 proteins in 2 or more lists
- **1175** NR proteins total

MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHROMATOGRAPHY

FOR

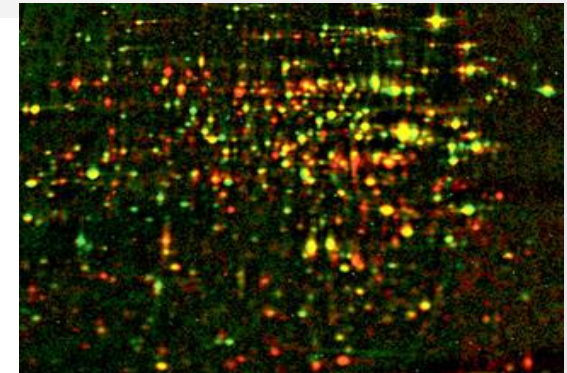
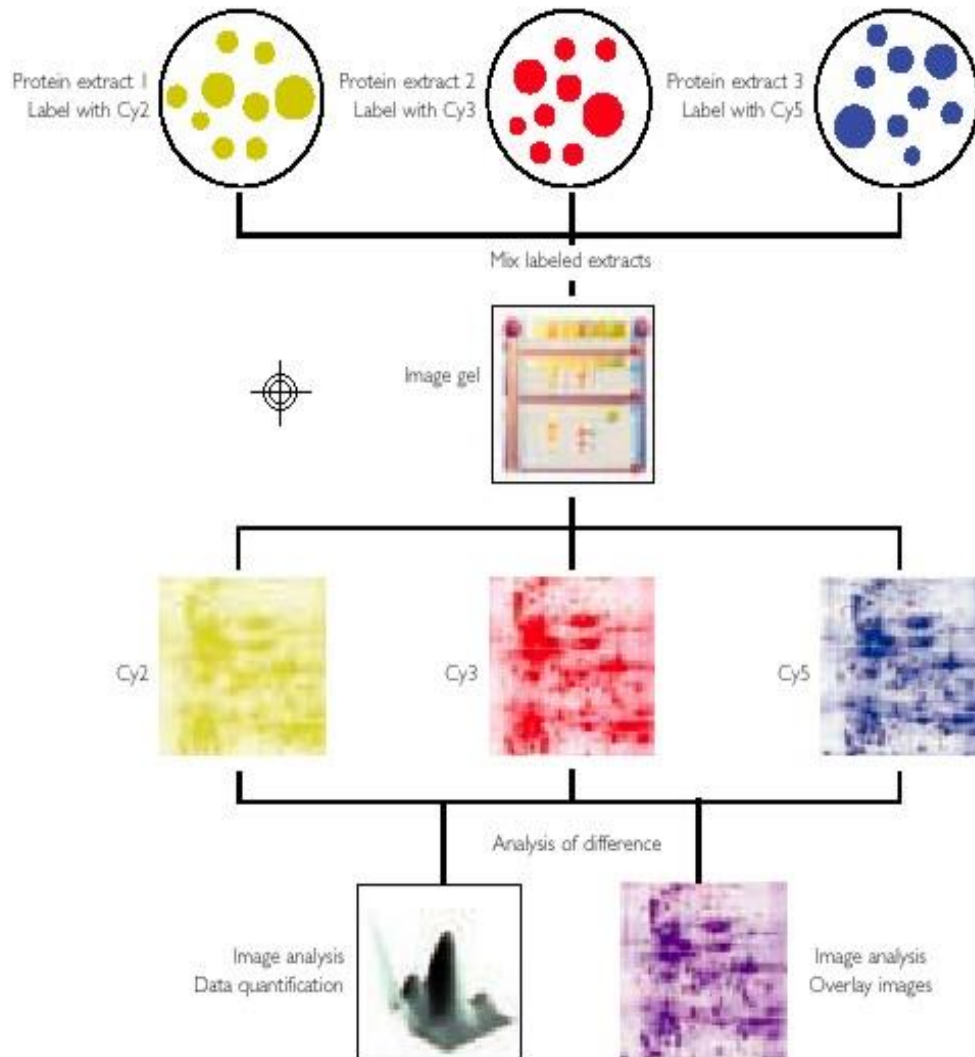
- large sample volumes
- on-column concentration
- membrane proteins, basic proteins
- no staining
- peptides – going directly to MS
- automatization

AGAINST

- vizual aspects lost: pI a M_r
- LC - serial analysis
- GE - more samples in paralel

Difference Gel Electrophoresis

DIGE



BIOMARKERS

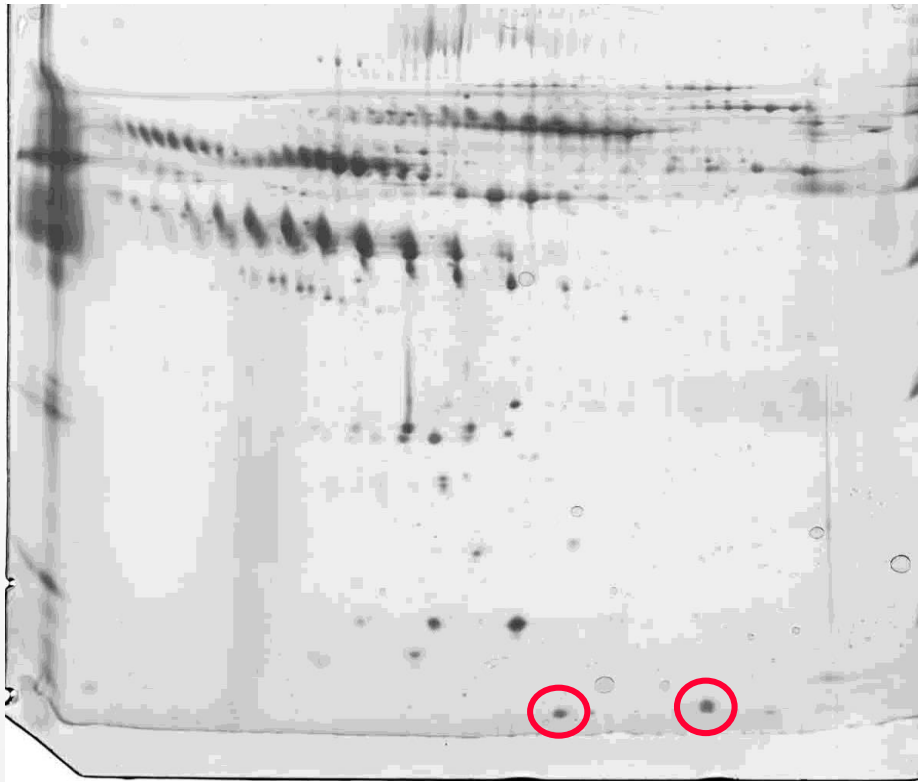
... NEEDLE IN HAYSTACKS

prefractionation ▪ separation ▪ identification ▪ control vs. sample

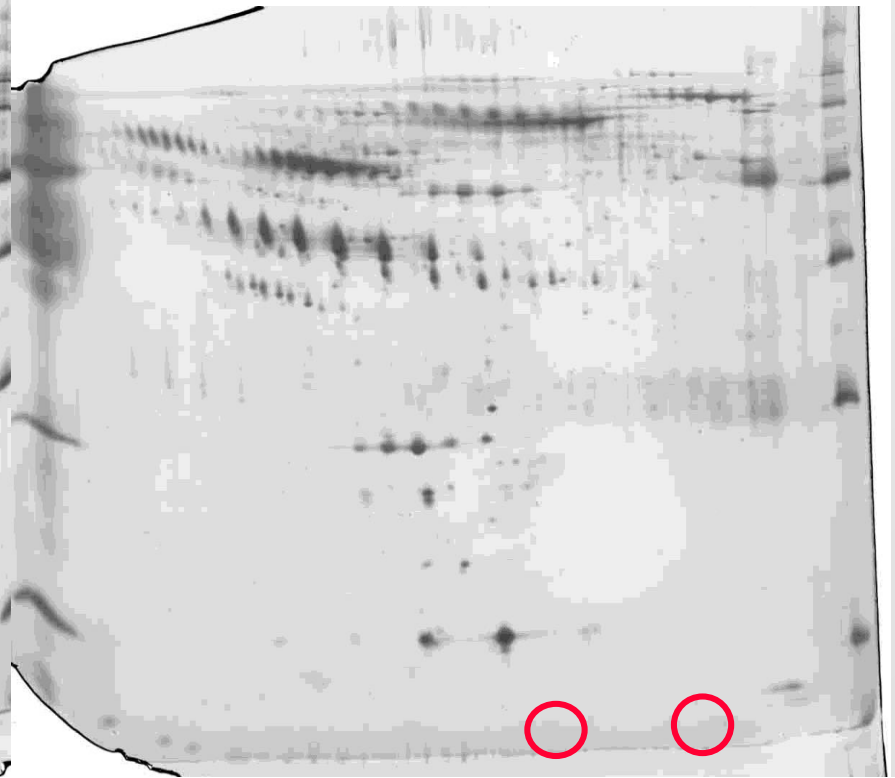
- **haystack** - proteins without relation to disease
- **needles** – disease specific proteins
- potential needles **difficult to validate** **biological variability!**
- are needles worth further examination?
- often contain **PTM**, difficult to be identified by MS

Biomarkers in human plasma

Day 21 – before clinical manifestation



Day 44 – after clinical manifestation



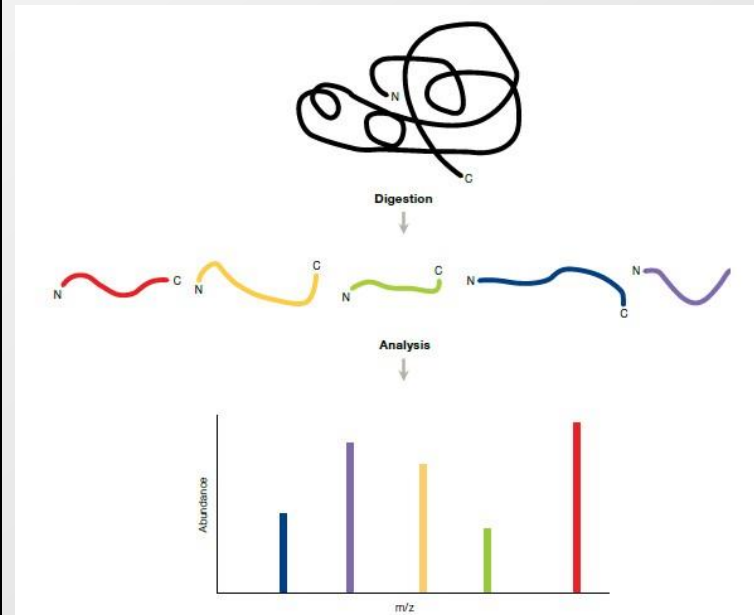
separation → identification

↓ **DIGEST**

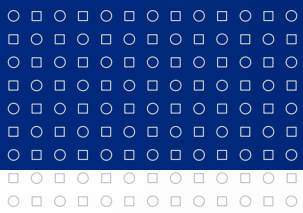
trypsin Glu-C Asp-N thermolysin

MAVEPFRRPITRPHASIEVDTSGTGGSAGSSEKVF
 CLIGQAEGGEPNTVYELRNYAQAKRLFRSGELLDAL
 ELAWGSPNYTAGRILAMRIEDAKPASAEIGGLKIT
 SKIYGNVANNIQVGLEKNTLSDSLRLRVIFQDDRFN
 EVYDNIGNIFTIKYKGEEANATFSVEHDEETQKASR
 LVLKVGDQEVKSYDLTGGAYDYTNAIITDINQLPDF
 EAKLSPFGDKNLESSKLDKIENANIKDKAVYVKAVF
 GDLEKQTAYNGIVSFEQLNAEGEVPSNVEVEAGEE
 SATVTATSPIK**TIEPFELTKLKGGTNGEPPATWADKL**
DKFAHEGGYYIVPLSSKQSVHAEVASFVKERSDAGE
PMRAIVGGGFNESKEQLFGRQASLSNPRVSLVANS
GTFVMDDGRKNHVPAYMVAVALGGLASGLEIGES
 ITFKPLRVSSLDQIYESIDLDELNENGIISIEFVRNRTN
TFFRIVDDVTTFNDKSDPVKAEMAVGEANDFLVSE
LKVQLEDQFIGTRTINTSASIIKDFIQSYLGRKKRDN
EIQDFPAEDVQVIVEGNEARISMTVYPIRSFKKISVS
 LVYKQQTQLQA

- IN-GEL
- IN-SOLUTION



MS



G I G O



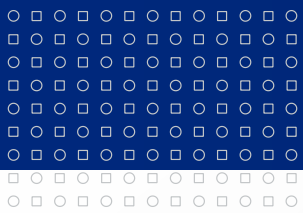
G I G O

GARBAGE IN - GARBAGE OUT



LITERATURE

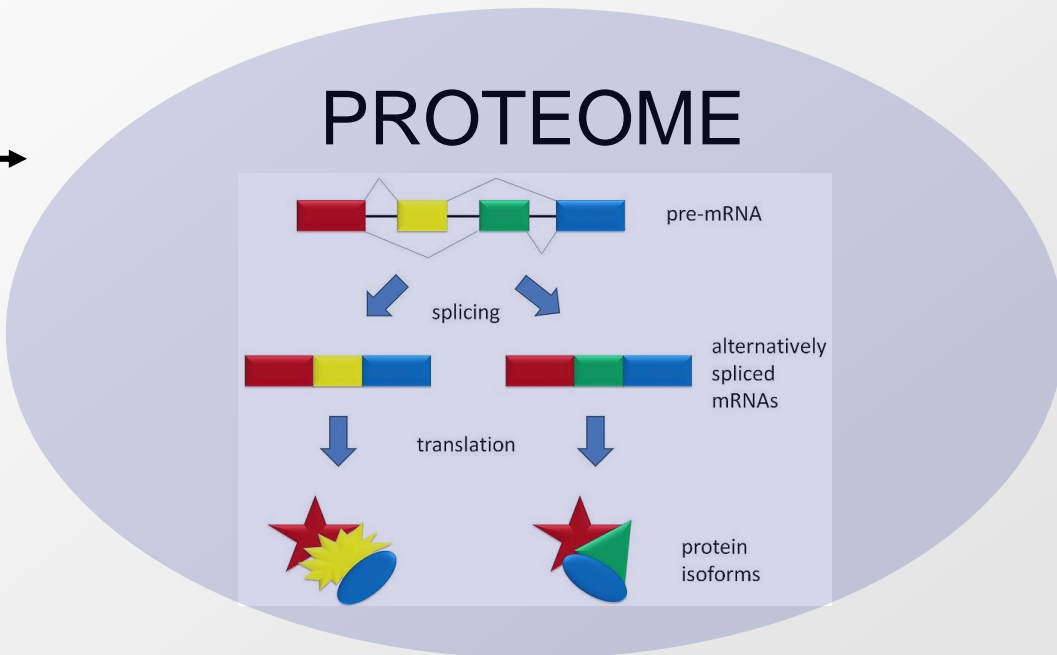
- R.M. Twyman: Principles of Proteomics
- R.Westermeier, T.Naven, H-R Höpker: Proteomics in Practice
- A.J.Link: 2D Proteome Analysis Protocols
- Current Protocols in Protein Science
- R.J.Simpson: Proteins and Proteomics
- T.Rabilloud: Proteome Research: Two-dimensional Gel Electrophoresis and Identification Methods
- A. Görg, W. Weiss, M.J.Dunn: Proteomics 2004, 4, 3665, rev.
- I. Miller, J. Crawford, E. Gianazza: Proteomics 2006, 6, rev.
- F.Chevalier: Proteome Science 2010, 8:23, review
- R. Burgess, M. Deutscher: Guide to Protein Purification



I. SEPARATION
II. PREFRACTIONATION



GENOME



ISOFORMS

PTM ~200 variants (fosforylation, glykosylation, acylation, methylation...)

CONCENTRATION RANGE ~ 10 orders of magnitude



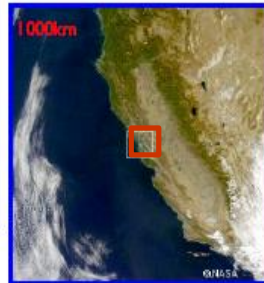
PREFRACTIONATION → **MS**



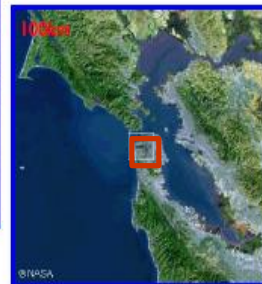
10^{10} Really Is Wide Dynamic Range



10 10 000km



9 1 000km



8 100km



7 10km



6 1km



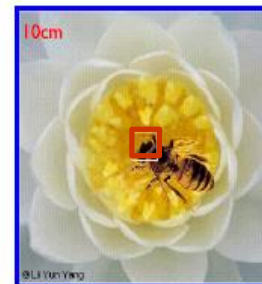
5 100m



4 10m



3 1m

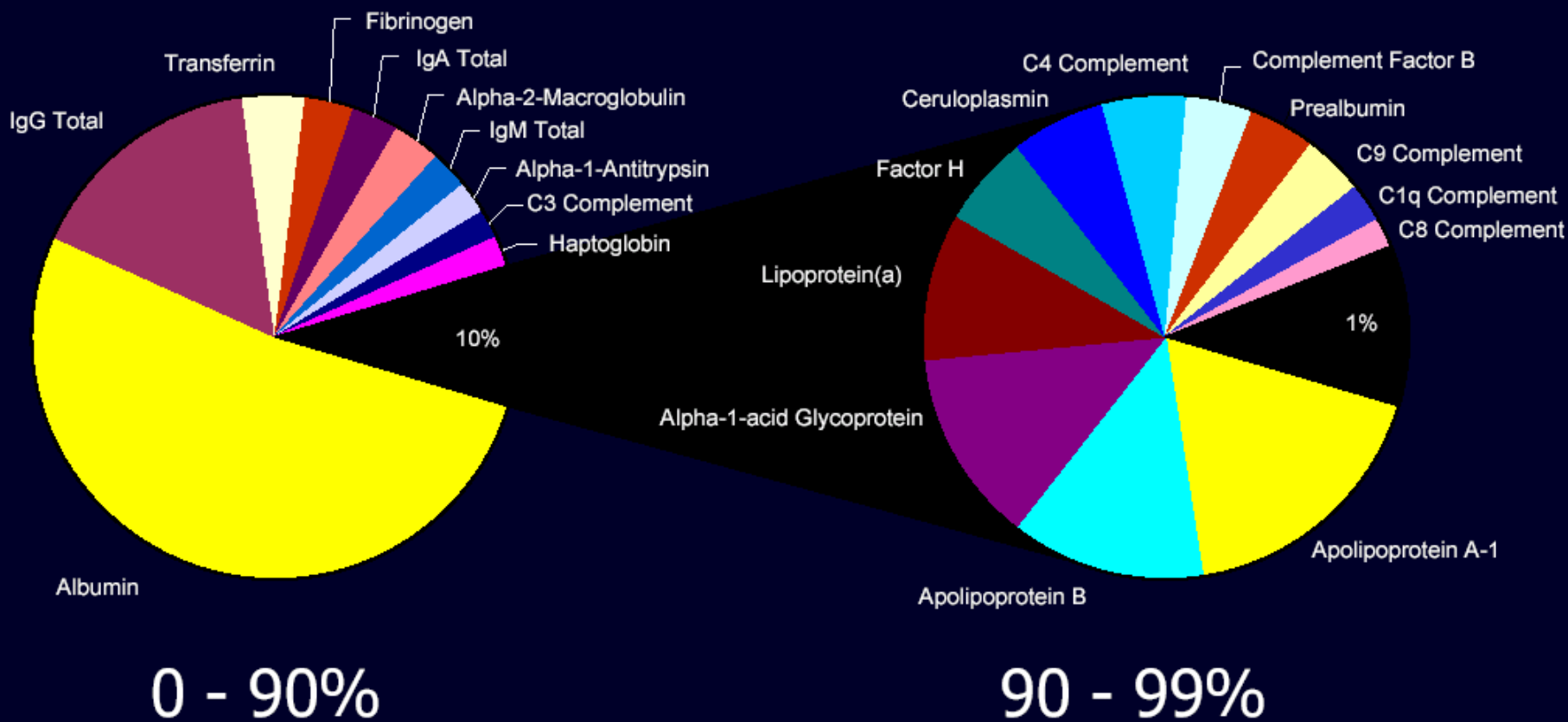


2 10cm



1 1cm

Abundant proteins in human plasma

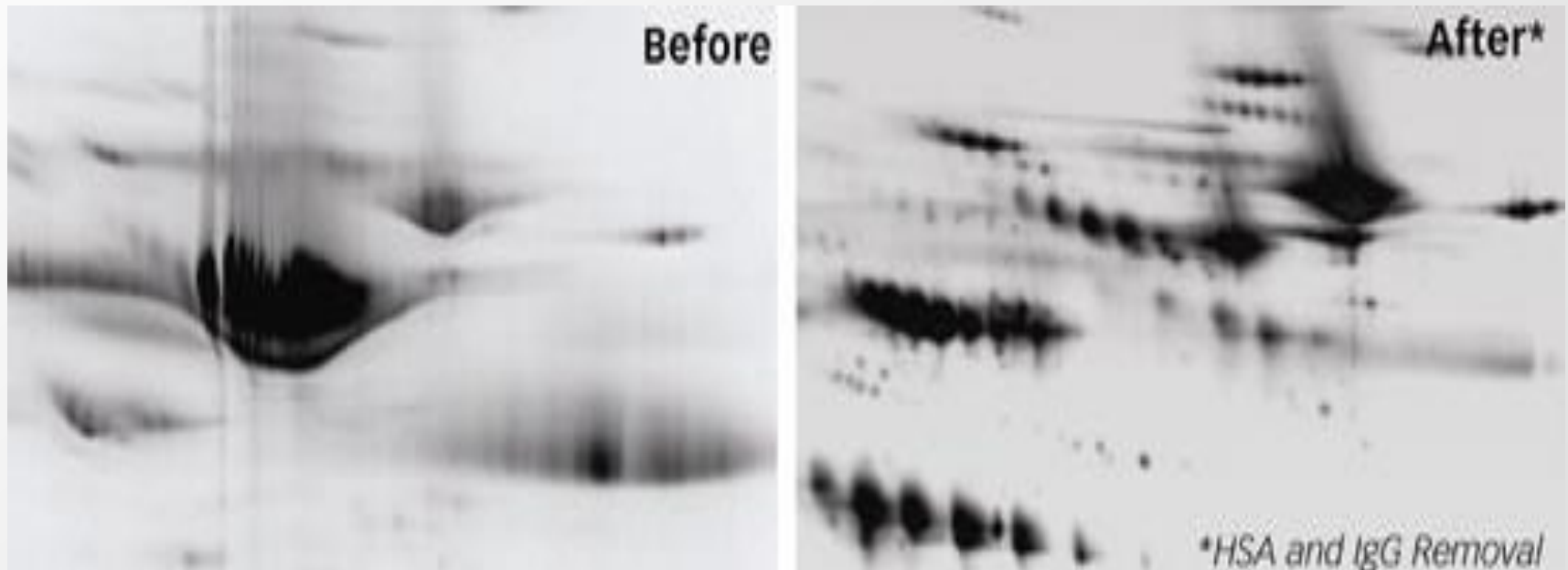


AFFINITY DEPLETION

Removal of abundant proteins by affinity chromatography

HSA

IgG



Human plasma – bound fractions after affinity depletion

ALBUMIN

IgG

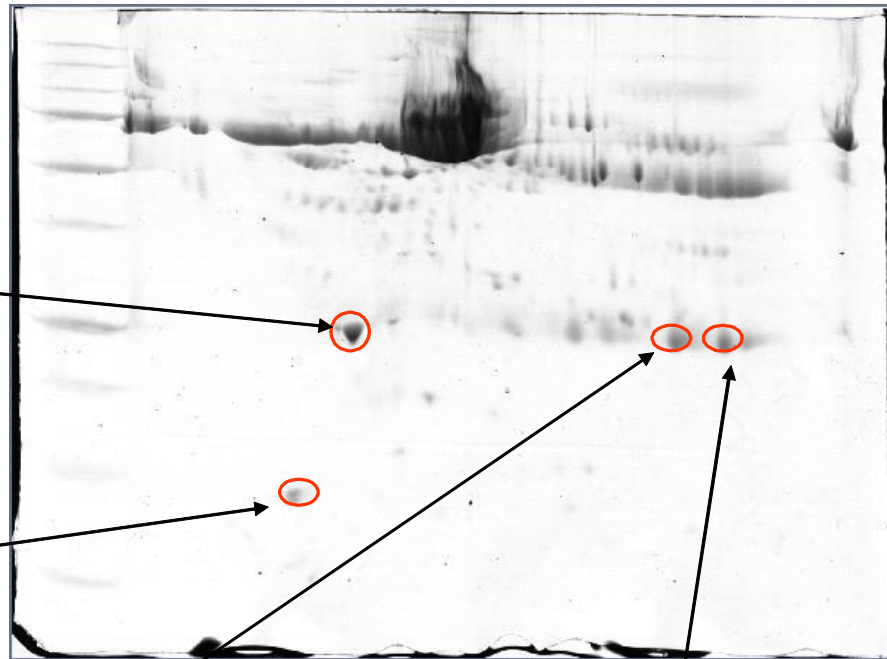
Staining CBB G-250

Apolipoprotein

albumin

Immunoglobulin kappa light chain

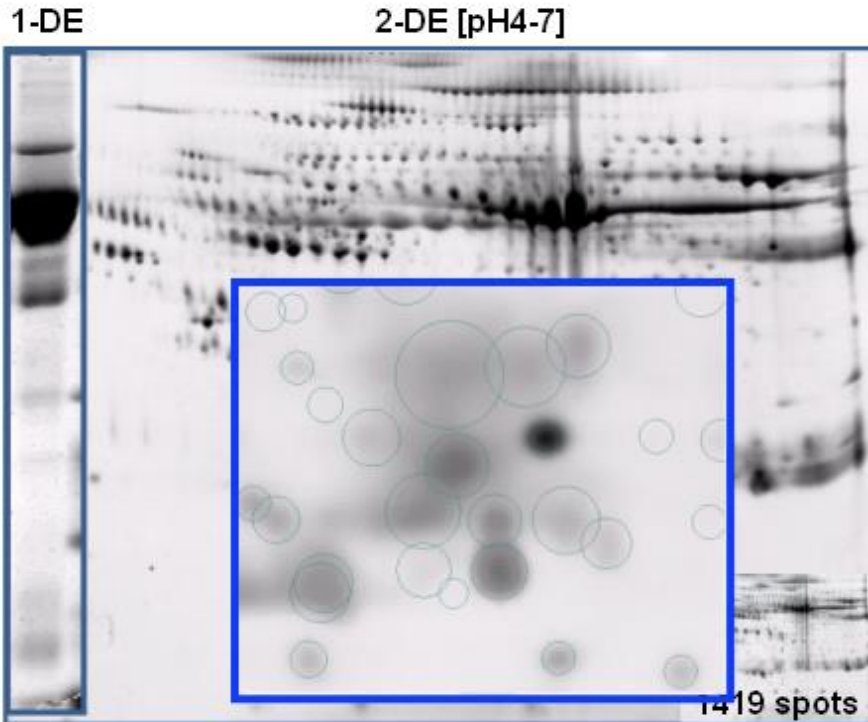
Immunoglobulin light chain



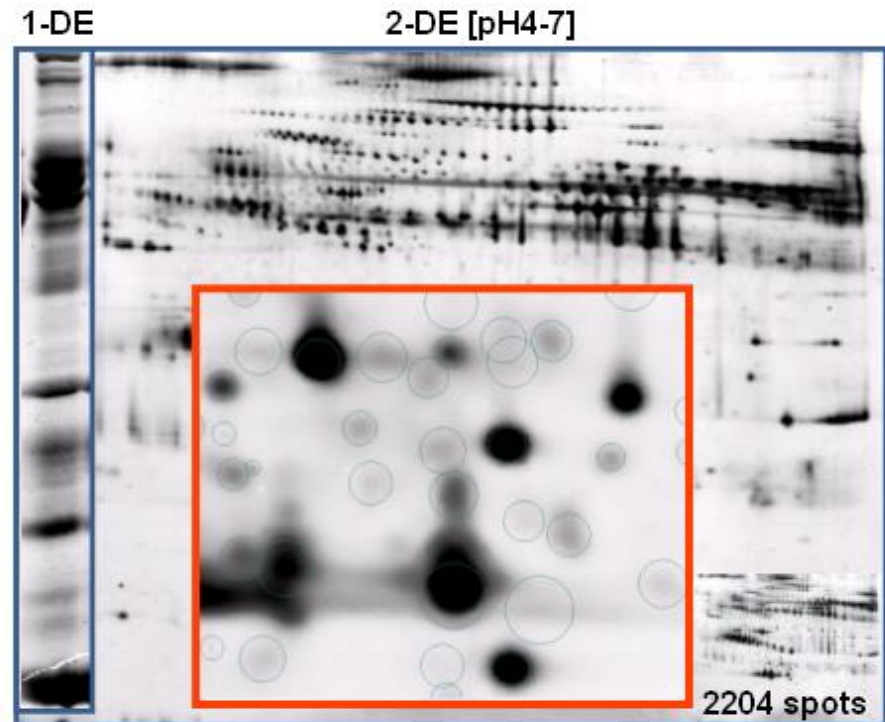
CPPL Combinatorial Peptide Ligand Library



Native Human Serum

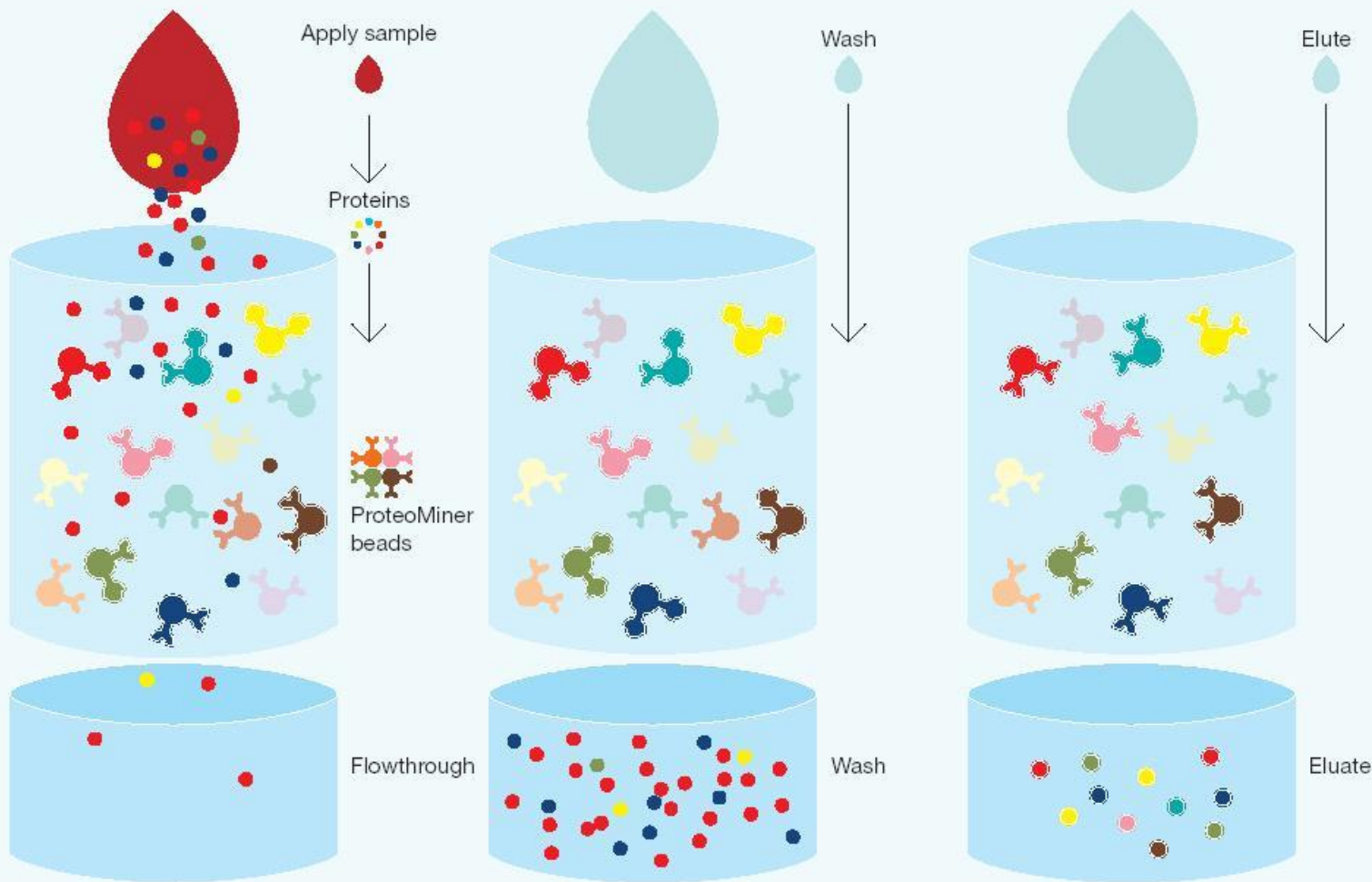


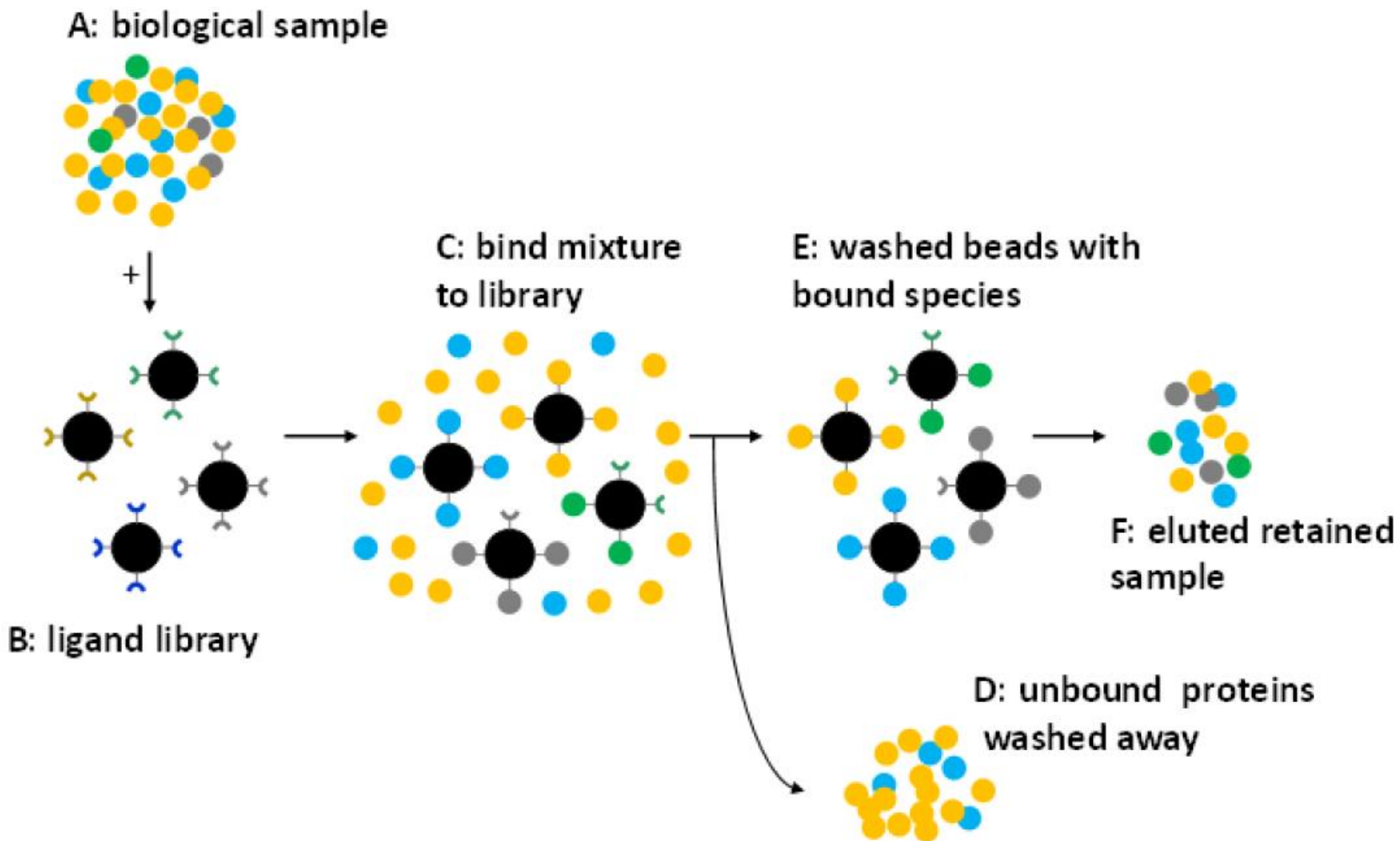
Human Serum Fractionated by ProteoMiner

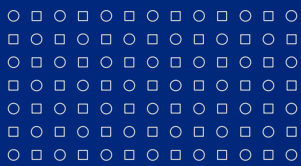


PREFRACTIONATION

PROTEOMINER







IEF prefractionation



MicroRotor

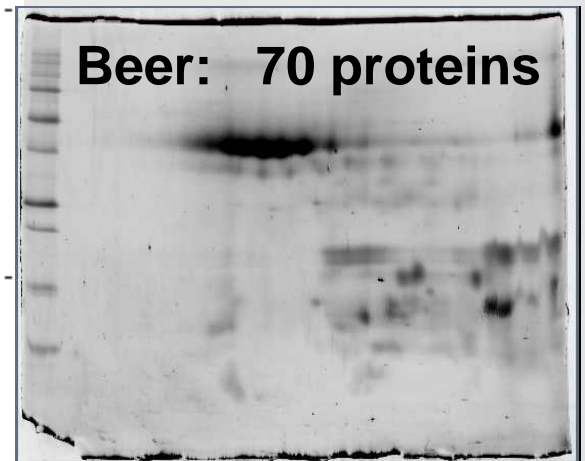
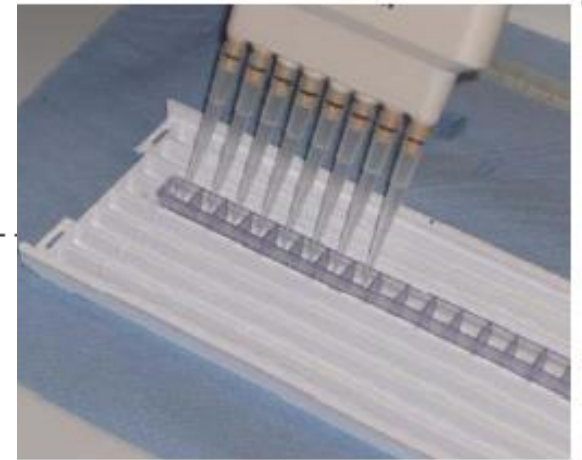
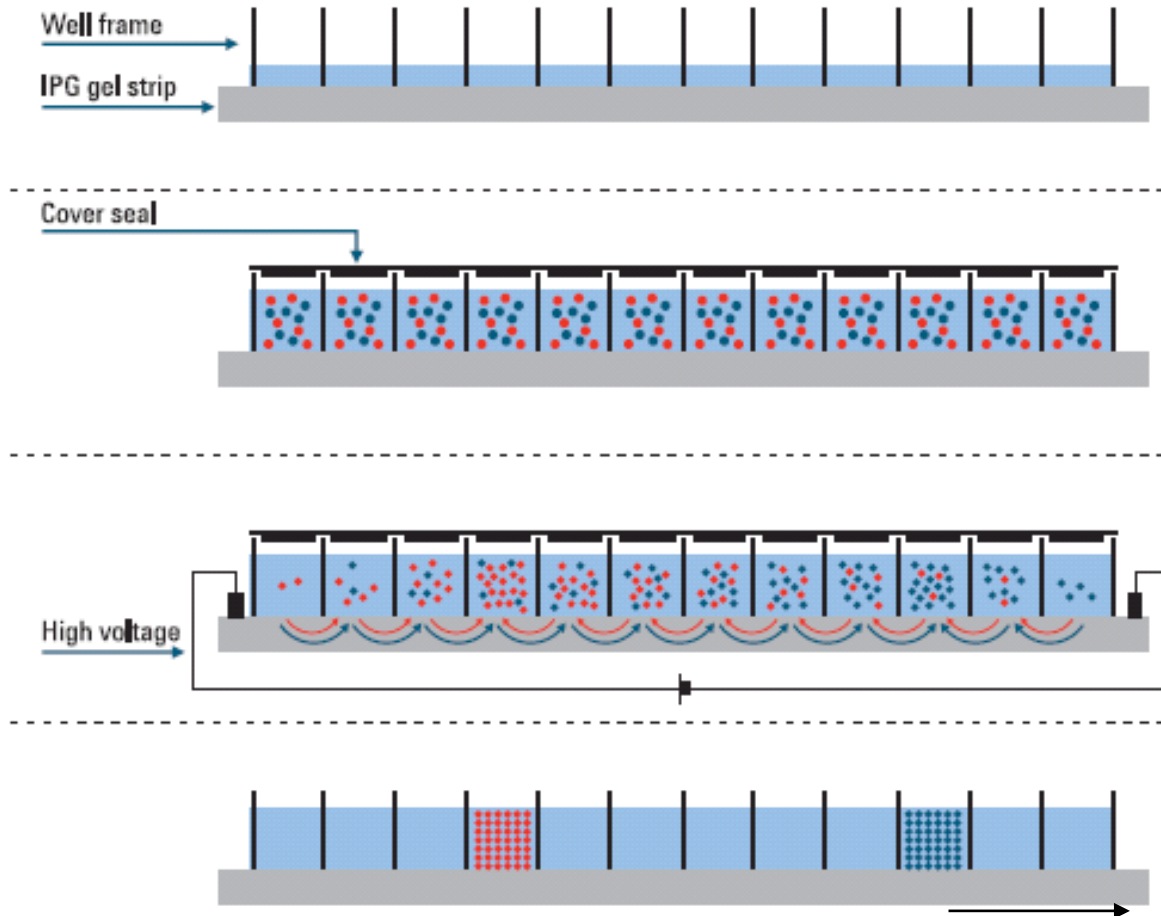
- prefractionation in solution

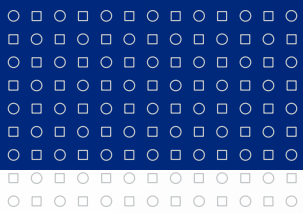


OffGel Fractionator

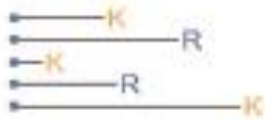
- prefractionation in solution using IPG strip

OFFGEL IEF prefractionation of proteins or peptides





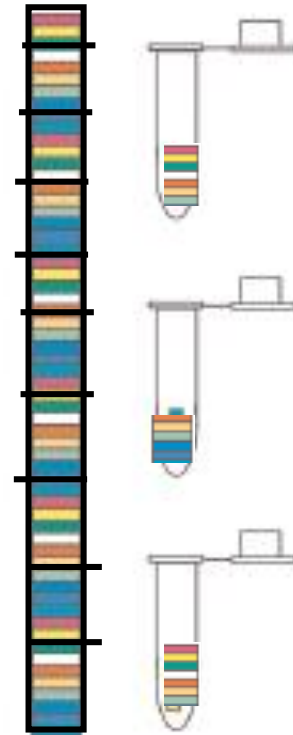
IPG-IEF



Protein digest



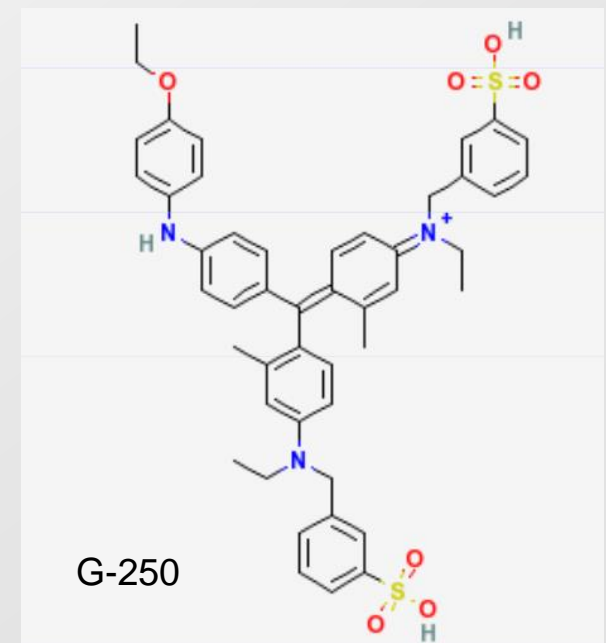
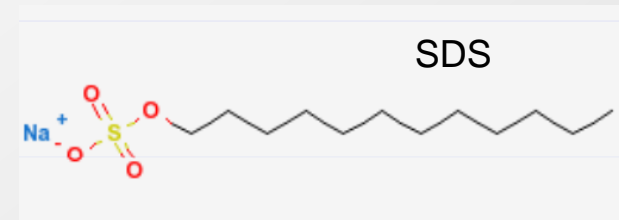
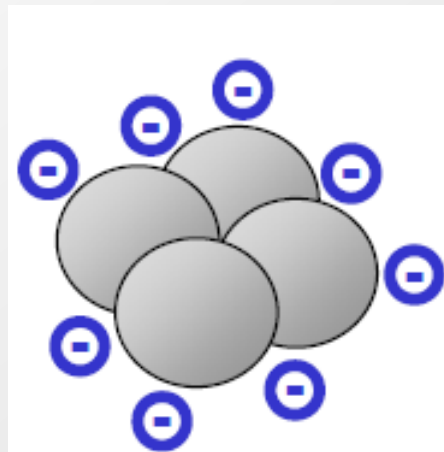
IEF of mixed proteins
on the strip



fractions of strip

Blue Native Electrophoresis BNE

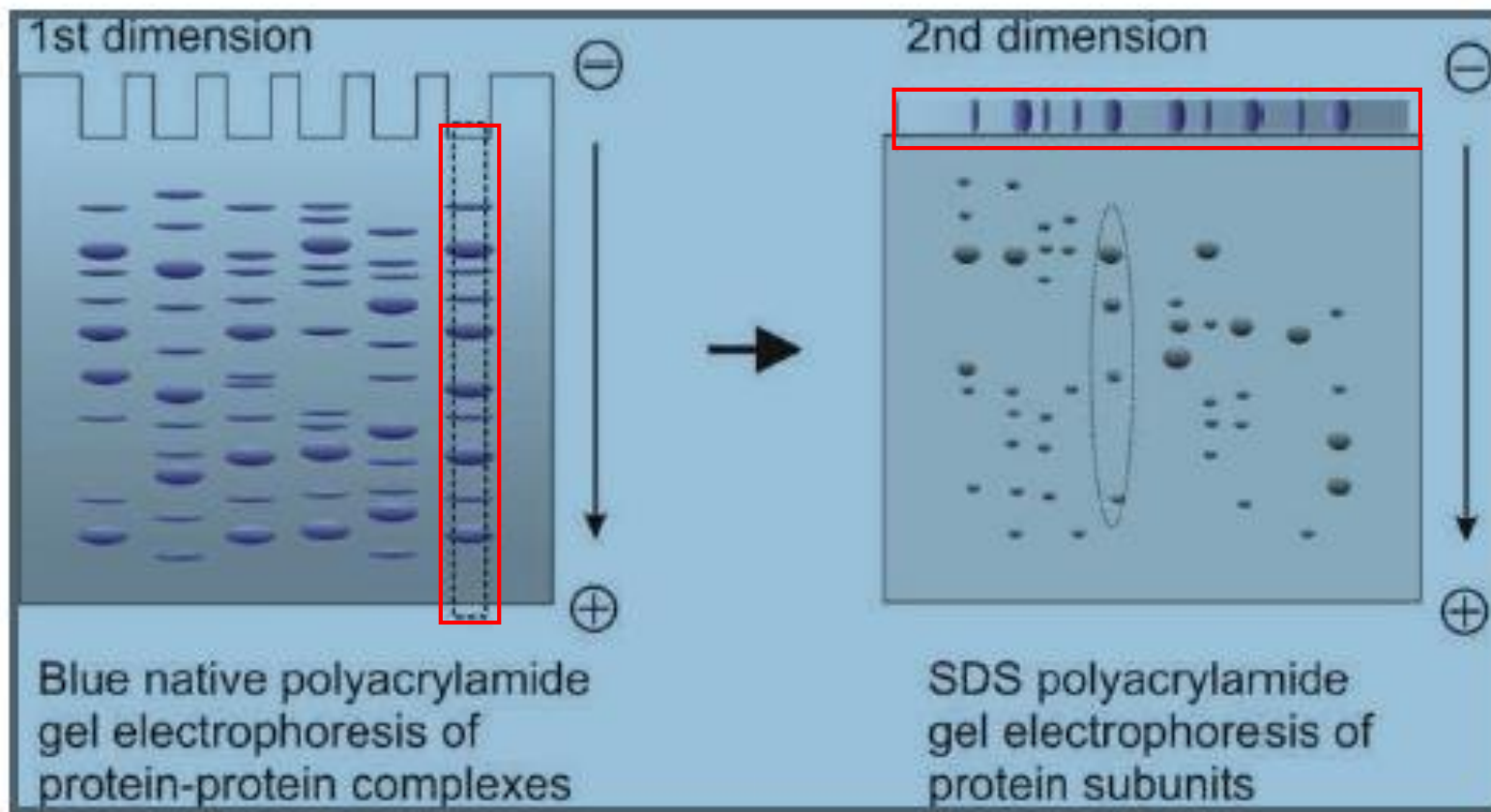
- Separation of native proteins
- Separation of membrane complexes
- Solubilization by non-ionic detergents
- Charged by **Coomassie G-250**
- BN PAGE gel (strip/band) as 2D

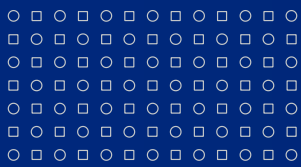


2DE

BNE

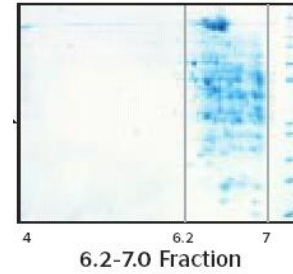
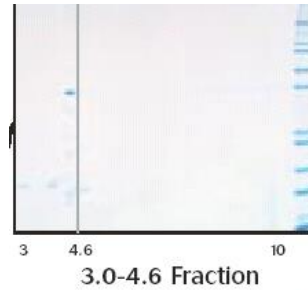
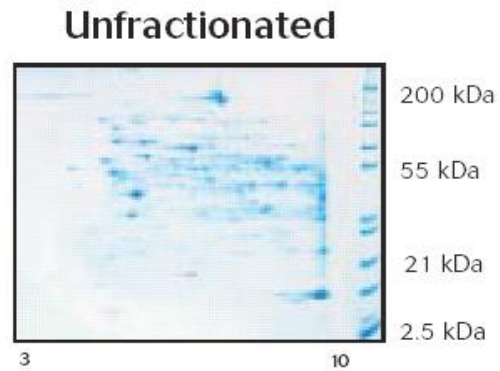
SDS-PAGE



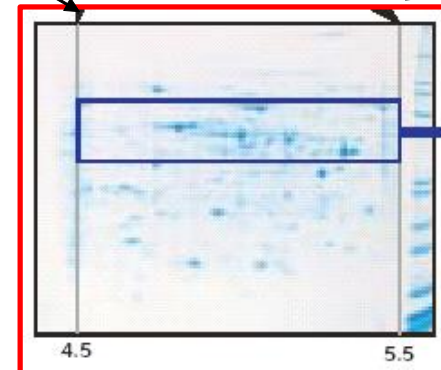
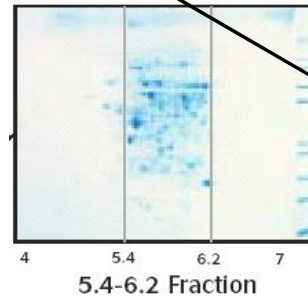
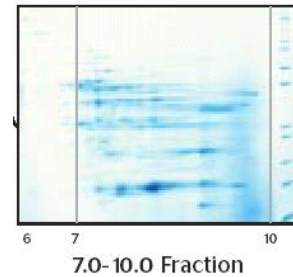
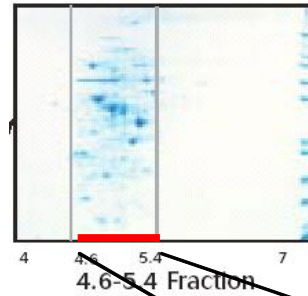


PREFRACTIONATION

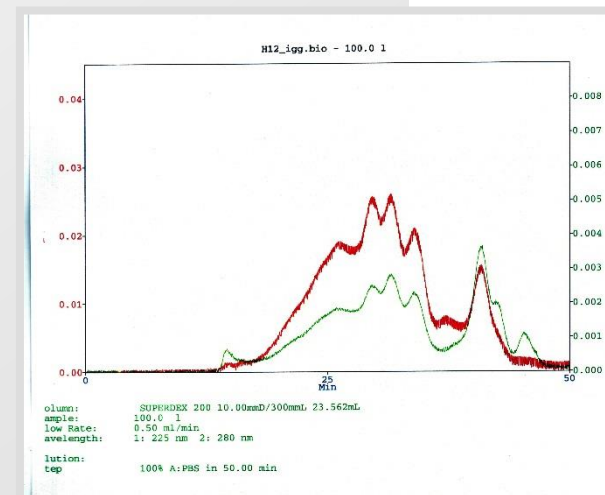
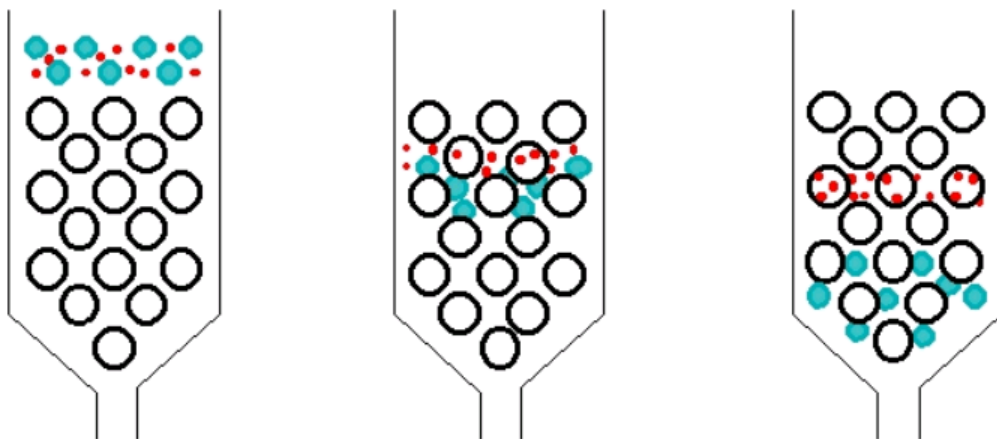
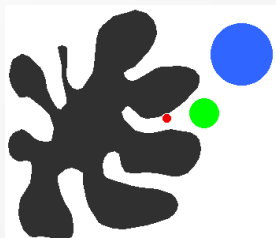
MICRO RANGES



pl



GEL CHROMATOGRAPHY



FASP Filter aided sample preparation

PROTEINS



Lysate
SDS DTT

8M Urea
IAA

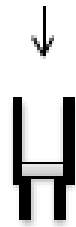
Ammonium
bicarbonate

Trypsin

proteins
nucleic
acids



spin



spin



spin



incubation
spin



SDS
DTT

8M Urea
IAA

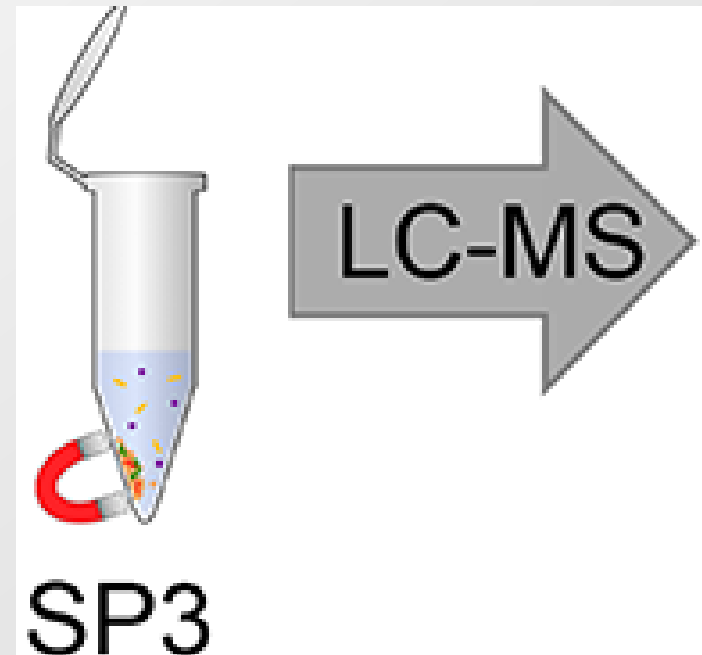
PEPTIDES



“single vessel” approach:

SP3 single-pot solid-phase-enhanced sample preparation

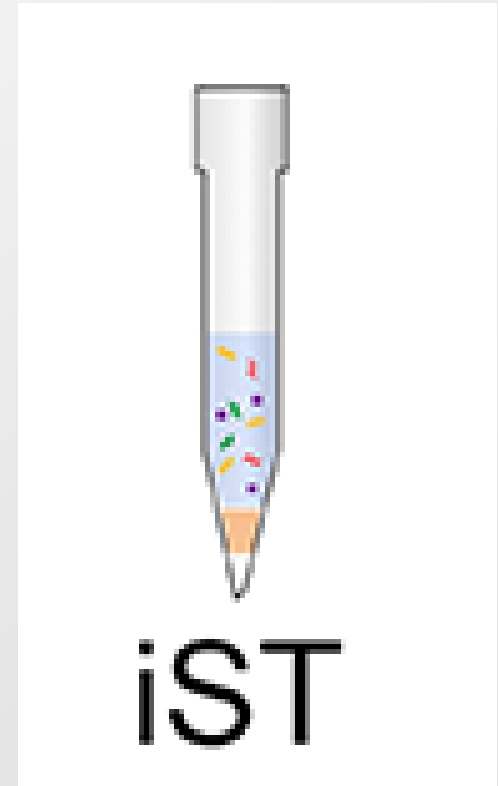
- surface-functionalized (i.e. carboxylate-coated) paramagnetic beads trap proteins and peptides in hydrophilic layers when the organic composition of the buffer is increased and the pH adjusted.
- the beads can be immobilized within a magnetic field
- efficient removal of contaminating agents including chaotropes and detergents by washing with different organic solvents (i.e., ethanol and acetonitrile)
- after rinsing, bound proteins or peptides can be eluted from the beads using an aqueous solution.
- **protein cleanup, enzymatic digestion, desalting, and peptide recovery in a single tube.**



“single vessel” approach

iST in-StageTip method

- complete sample preparation in a single reactor
- resembles an in-solution digestion with the advantages of a single FASP-like reaction vessel that avoids the use of a filter membrane.
- the C18 disk serves as a physical barrier for insoluble material and macromolecules.
- additionally, it enables final peptide cleanup using solid-phase extraction (SPE).
- One drawback of iST as compared to FASP is the limitation regarding the use of certain reagents (i.e., iST cannot remove SDS).



MOTIVATING LITERATURE FOR ADVANCED READERS

Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis in proteomics: A tutorial

Thierry Rabilloud et al. *Journal of Proteomics* 2011

Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis in proteomics: past, present and future

Thierry Rabilloud et al. *Journal of Proteomics* 2010

Proteomic biomarker discovery: It's more than just mass spectrometry

Josip Blonder et al. *Electrophoresis* 2011

Basics and recent advances of two dimensional – polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis

Sameh Magdeldin et al. *Clinical Proteomics* 2014

Evaluation of FASP, SP3, and iST Protocols for Proteomic Sample Preparation in the Low Microgram Range

Malte Sielaff et al. *J. Proteome Res.* 2017

For all the complex problems and difficult questions
there is always one simple, easily comprehensible
w r o n g answer.

