

# Défis de la protéomique quantitative label-free

---

Yohann Couté

20 Novembre 2014  
Atelier PROSPECTOM

# Summary



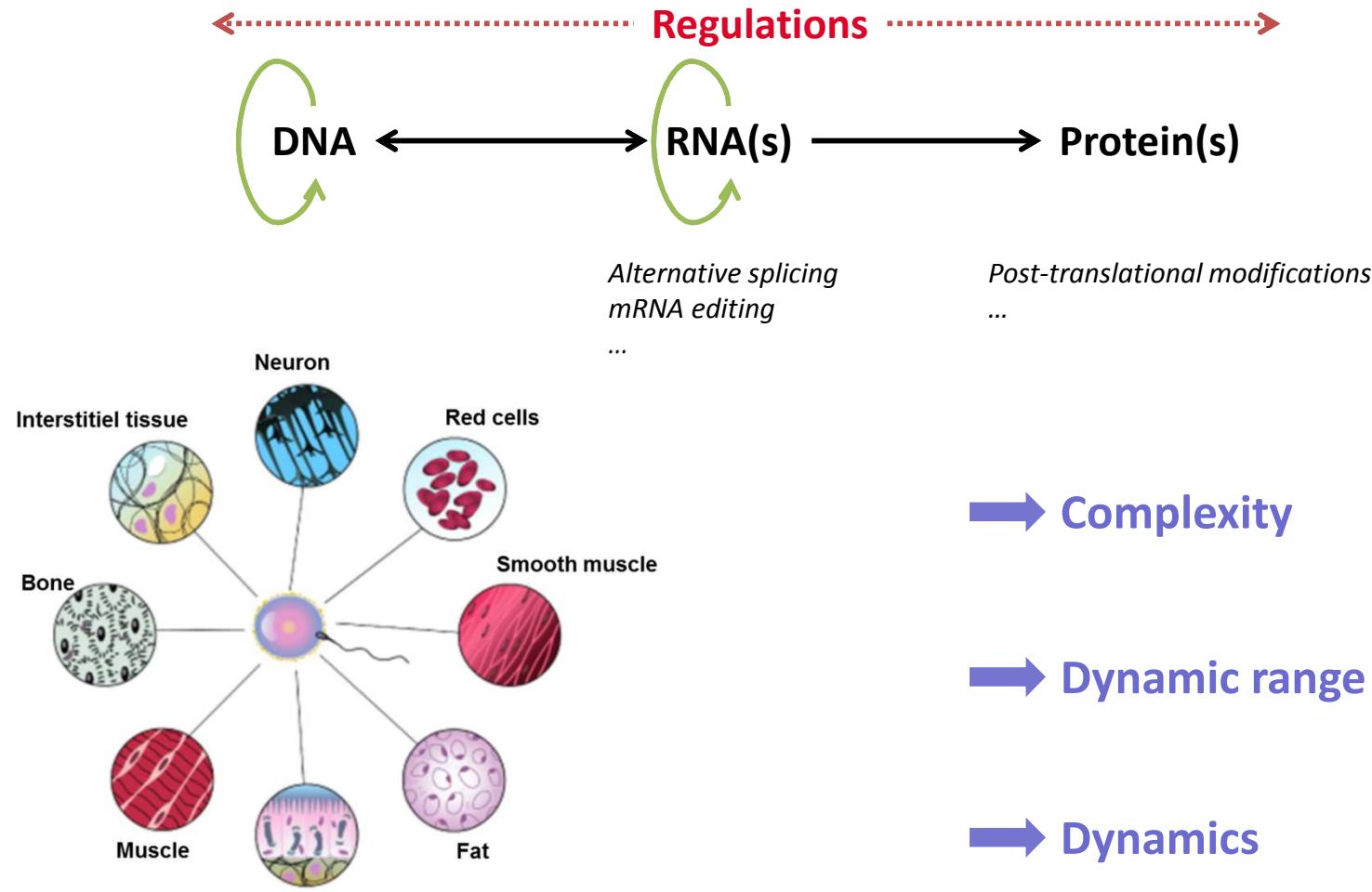
- **Introduction: MS-based quantitative proteomics**
- **Evaluation of label-free workflows for discovery proteomics**
- **Biological applications:**
  - SLP76 interactome (mast cells signalling)
  - Identification of a novel molecular weapon in a clinical *P. aeruginosa* strain
- **Conclusions and perspectives**

# Introduction

---

MS-based quantitative proteomics

# Proteomics challenges



Constant genome → different proteomes

# Expression proteomics challenges

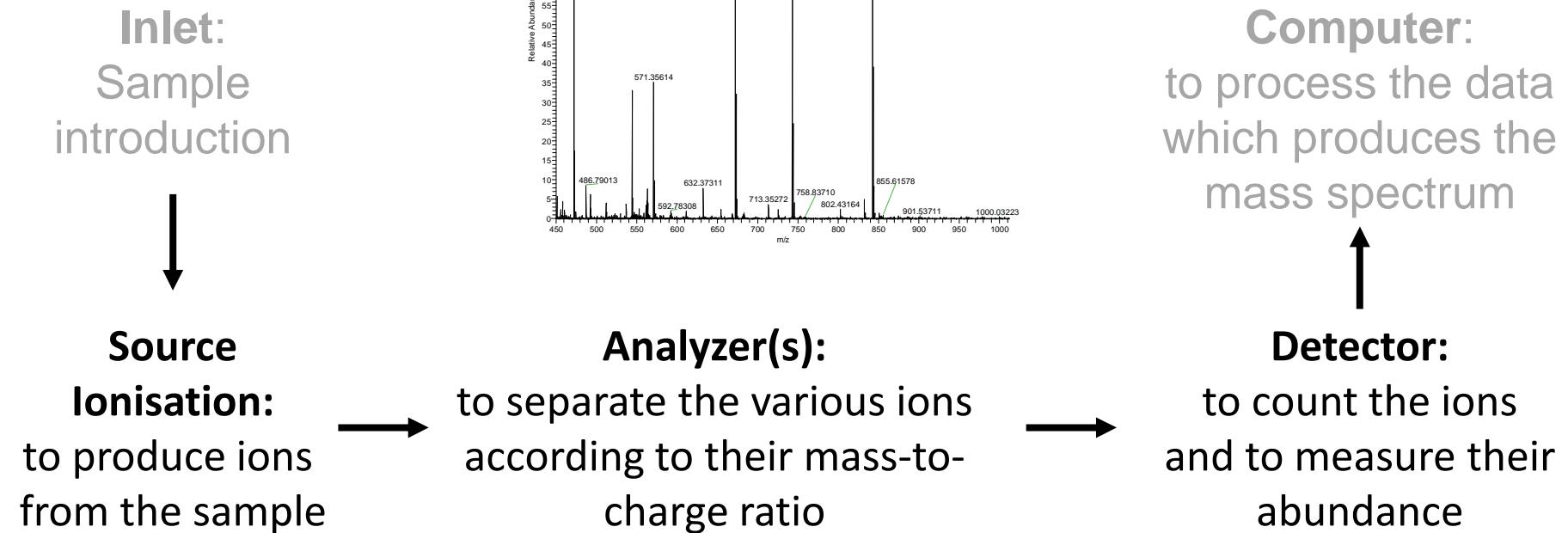


**Exhaustively identify and accurately  
compare protein levels in complex  
biological systems in various states  
(if possible, routinely...)**

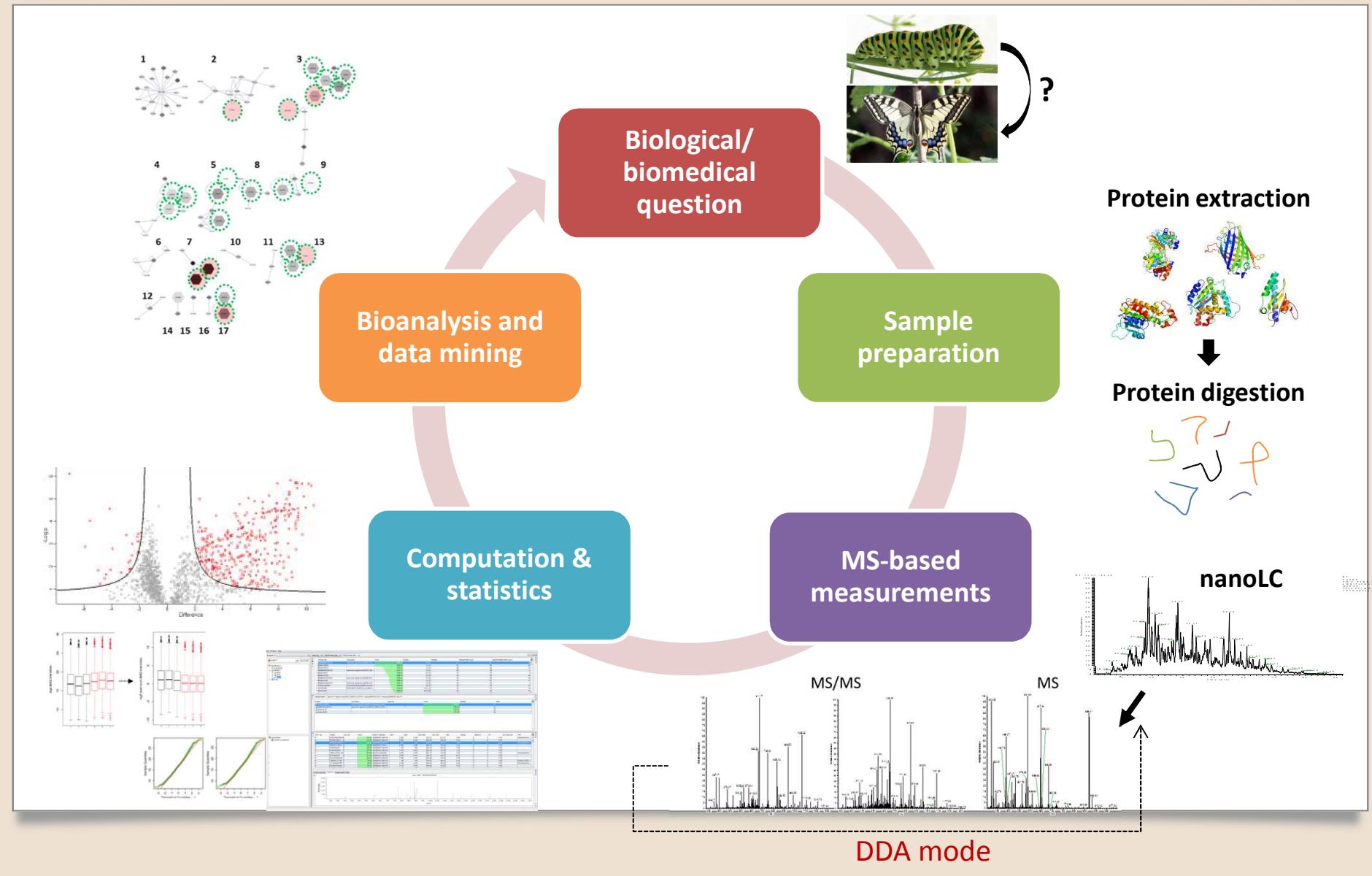
→ **MS-based analyses**

# Mass spectrometry

MS is a technique for separating ions by their mass-to-charge (m/z) ratios



# Quantitative MS-based expression proteomics in discovery mode



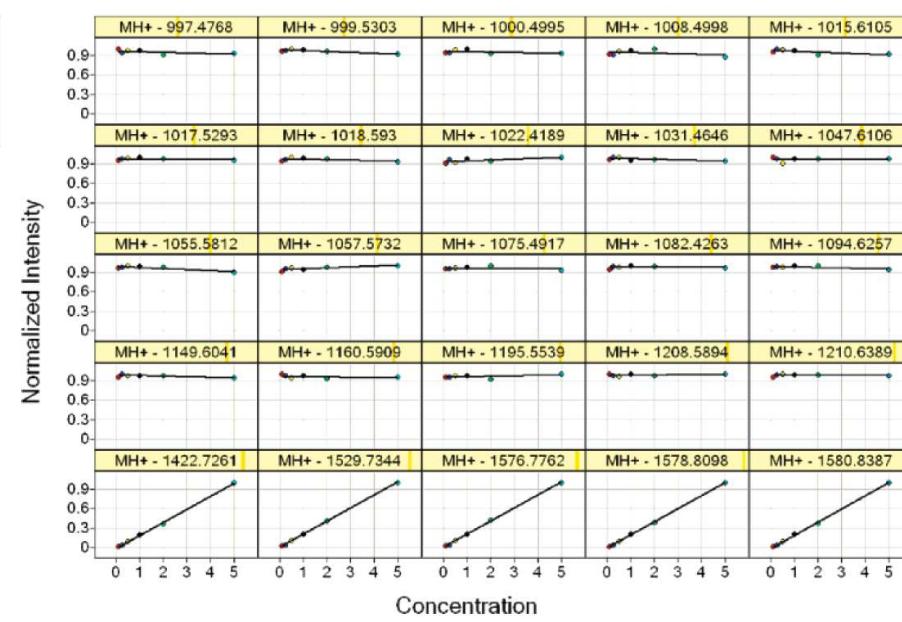
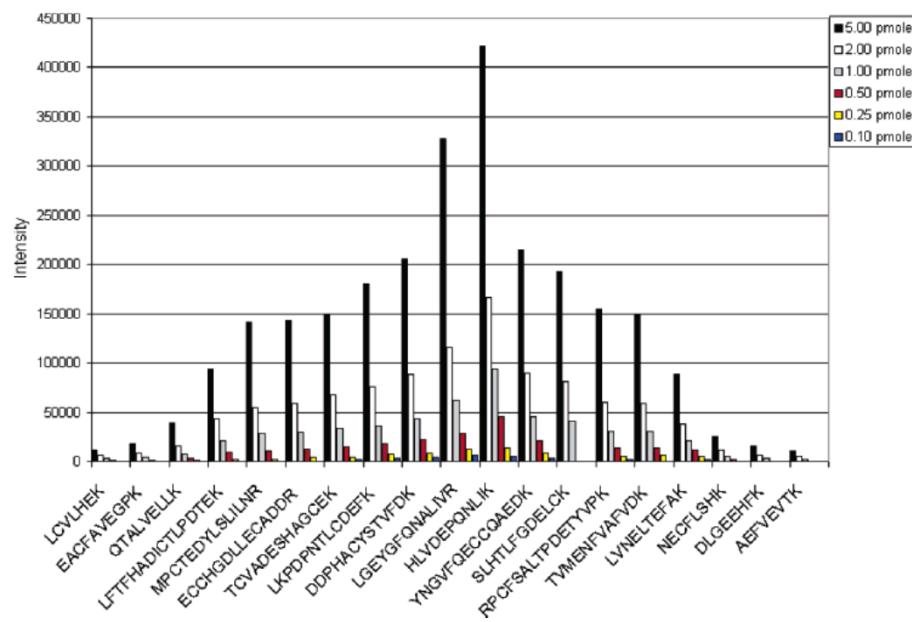
# MS-based quantitative proteomics

!!! For several reasons, MS is only partially a quantitative tool !!!

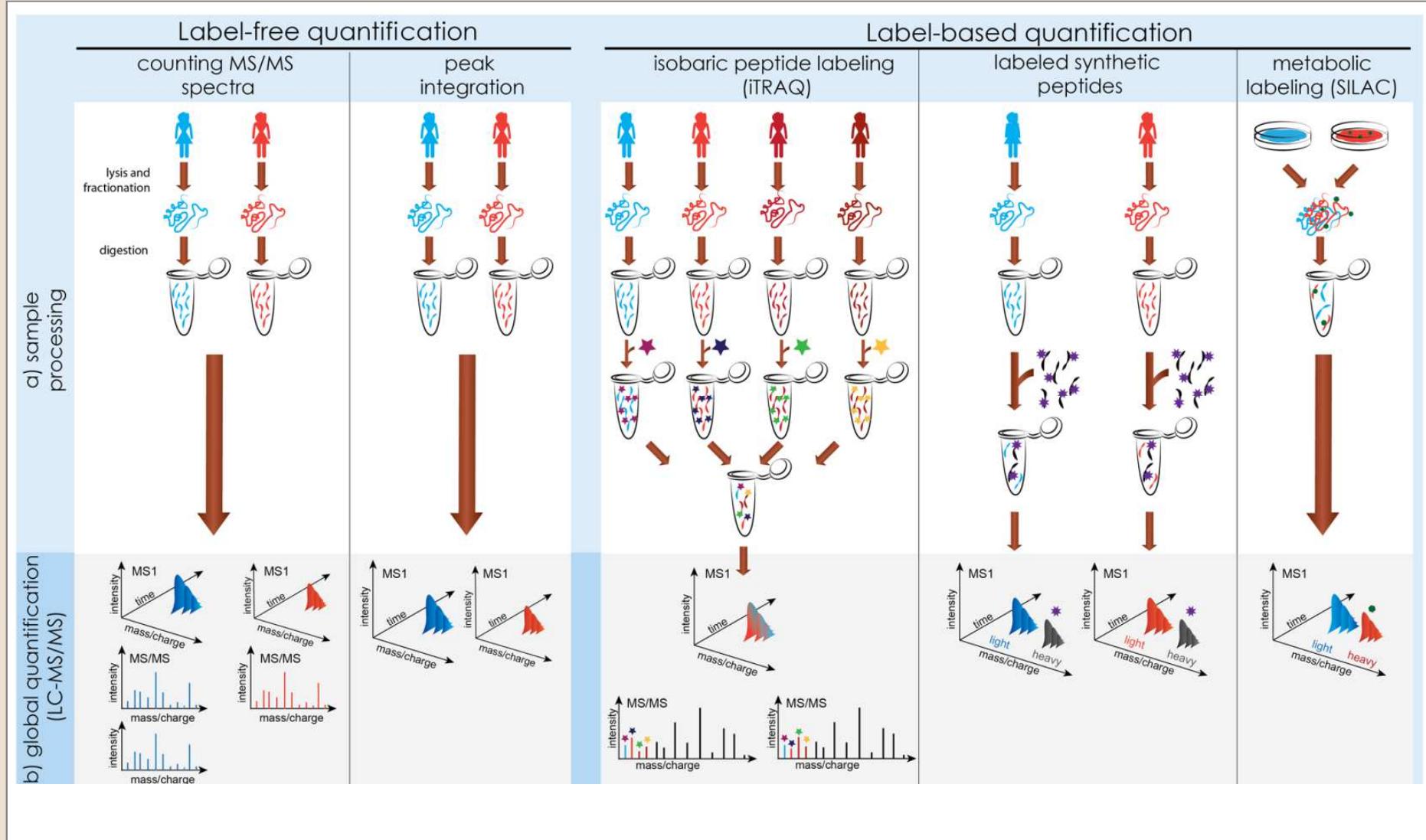
Impossible to infer quantification values by comparing intensities of peptides with different sequences.

but

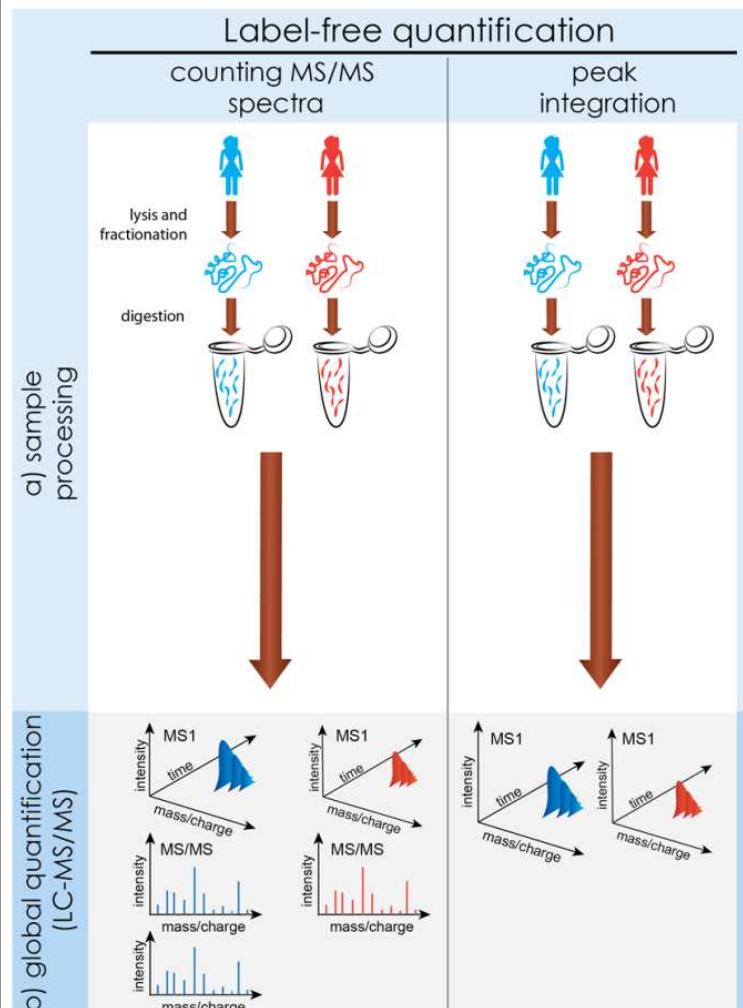
The same peptide can be quantified relatively in separate analyses



# Strategies in discovery quantitative proteomics



# Potential limitations for label-free approaches

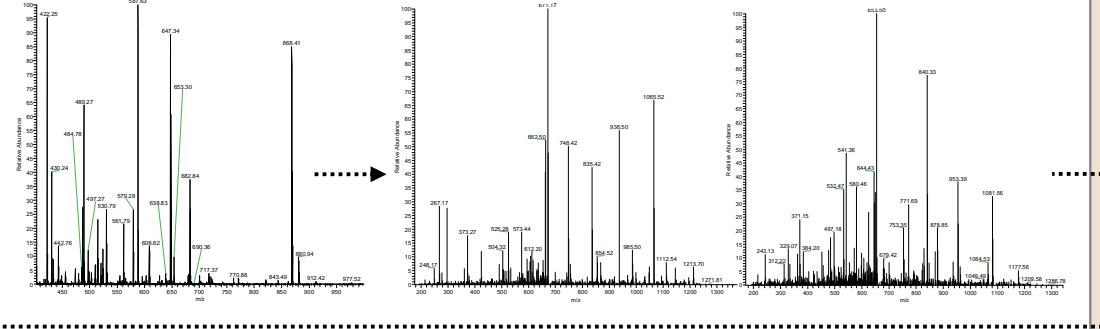
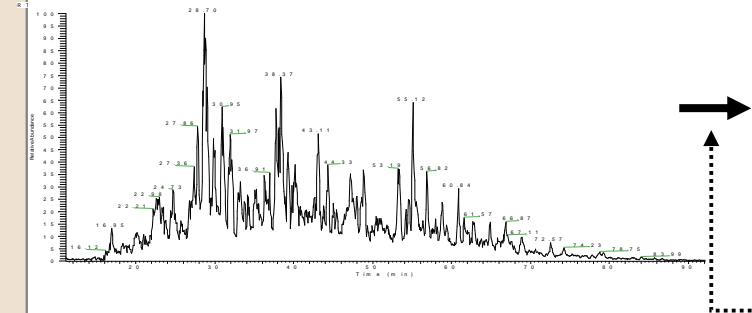


- Limited number of biological and analytical replicates
- Irreproducibility of biological samples
- Multiple fractionation before nanoLC-MS/MS
- Irreproducibility of analytical platform
- Big amounts of data
- ...

# Label-free strategies

## Liquid Chromatography

Reverse-phase separation of peptides



Quantification signal extraction

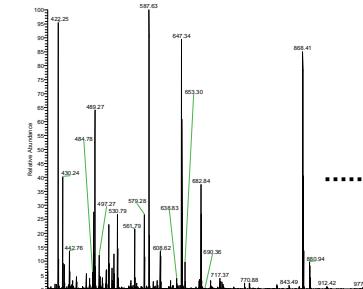
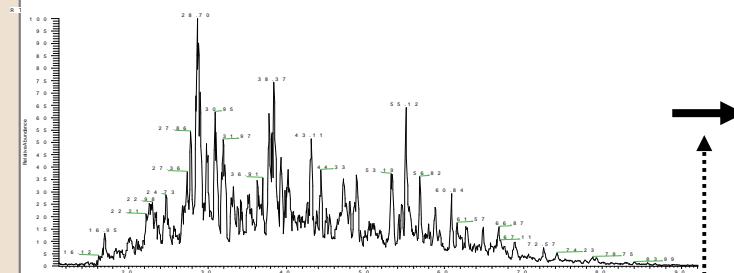
Statistical treatment

# Label-free strategies: quantification signal extraction

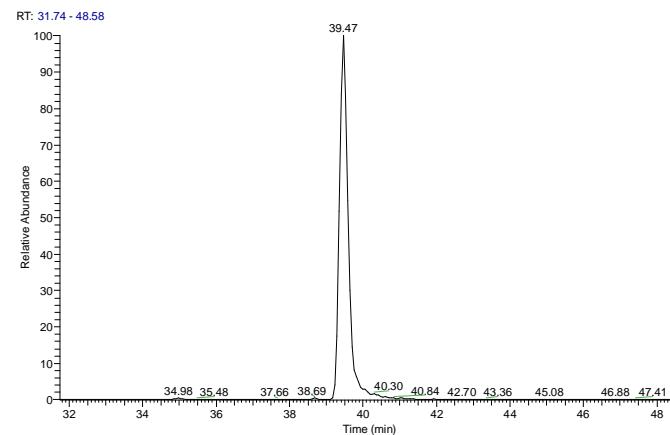
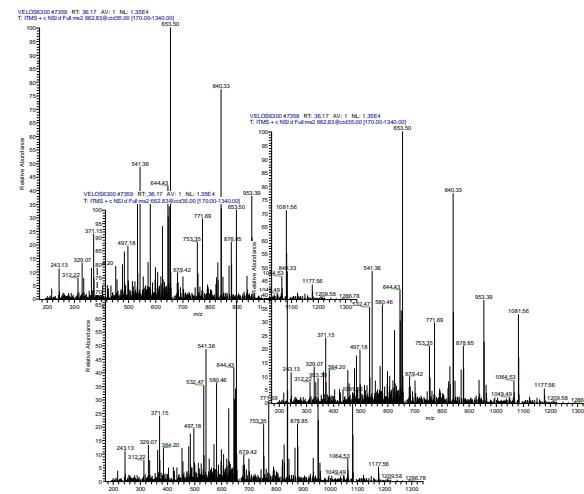
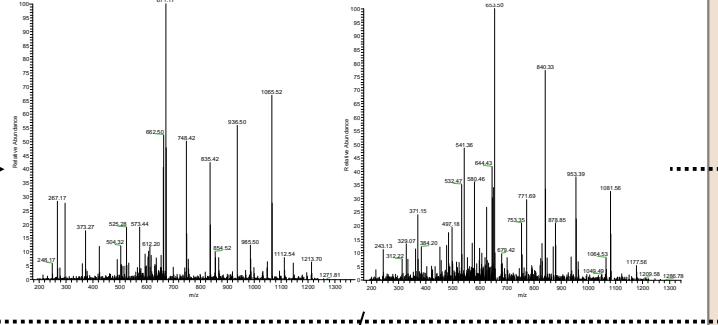


## Liquid Chromatography

Reverse-phase separation of peptides



## Mass spectrometry (DDA)



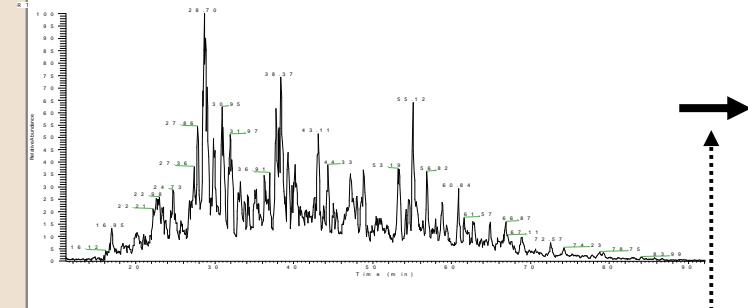
Peak integration

Spectral counting

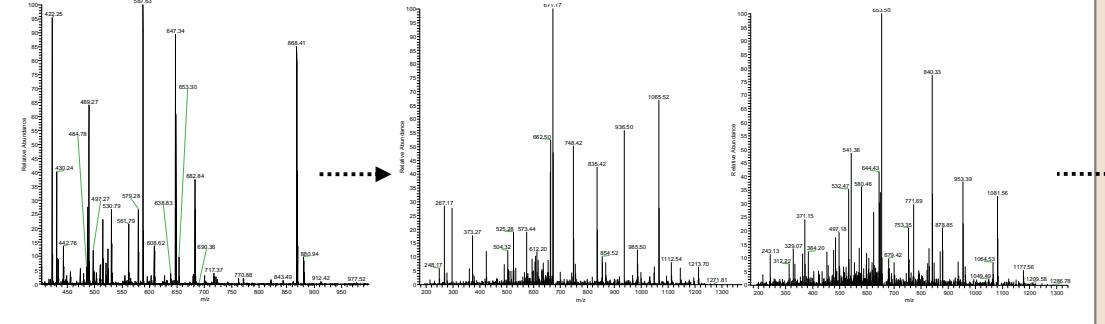
# Label-free strategies: quantification signal extraction

## Liquid Chromatography

Reverse-phase separation of peptides



## Mass spectrometry (DDA)



MS/MS data

↓  
Signal processing

↓  
Database search

↓  
Peptide identification (+ filtering)

↓  
Protein grouping

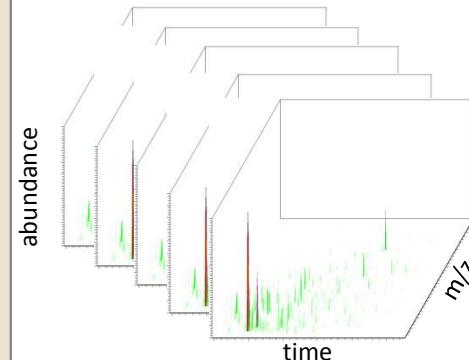
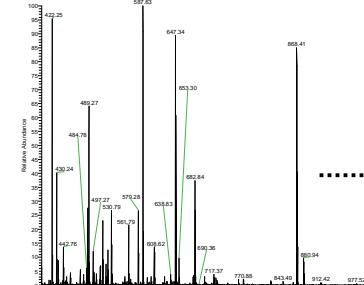
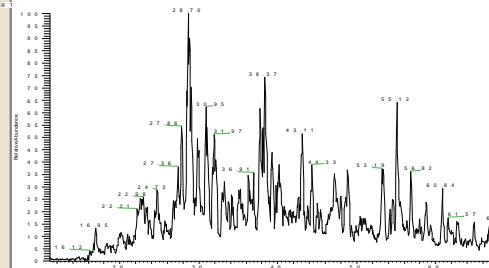
↓  
Quantitative protein report

**Spectral counting**

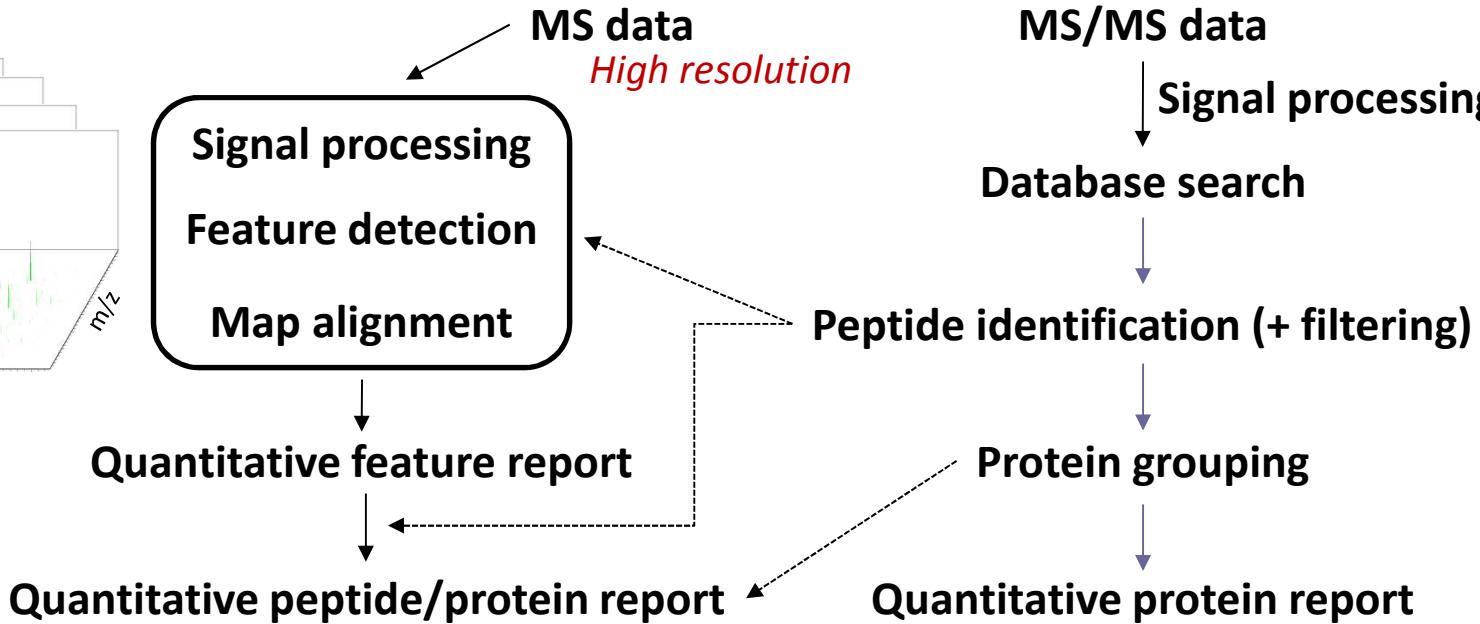
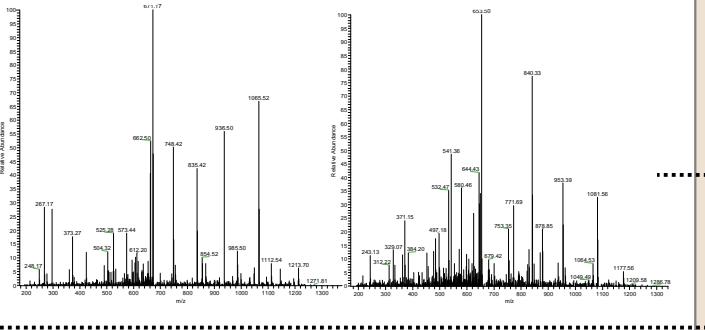
# Label-free strategies: quantification signal extraction

## Liquid Chromatography

Reverse-phase separation of peptides



## Mass spectrometry (DDA)



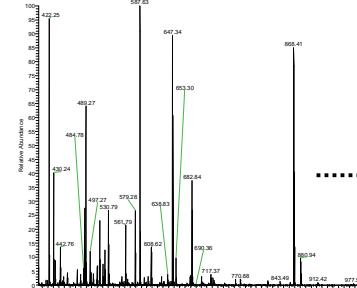
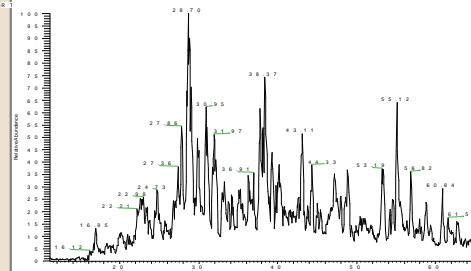
Peak integration

Spectral counting

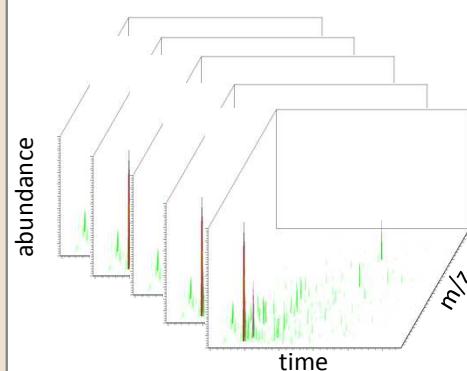
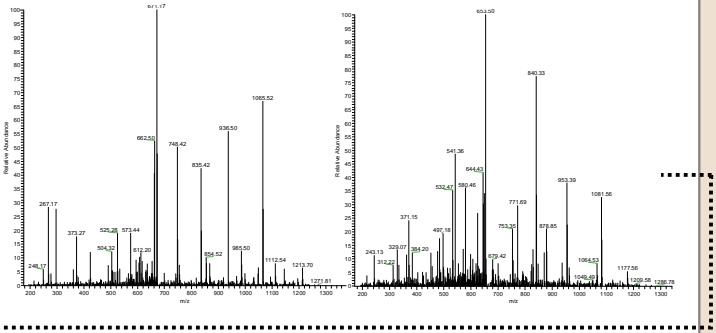
# Label-free strategies: quantification signal extraction

## Liquid Chromatography

Reverse-phase separation of peptides



## Mass spectrometry (DDA)



MS data

*High resolution*

MS/MS data

*Signal processing*

Signal processing

Feature detection

Map alignment

Quantitative feature report

Quantitative peptide/protein report

MS/MS data

*Signal processing*

Database search

Peptide identification (+ filtering)

Protein grouping

Quantitative protein report

**Peak integration**

**Spectral counting**

# Label-free strategies: quantification signal extraction concerns

## Peak integration

Complexity of data  
(overlapping signals, various isotopic distribution, multiple charge states, non-linear distortion in RT dimension, ...)

Sequence of complex tasks  
(error control)

Inference of protein quantification

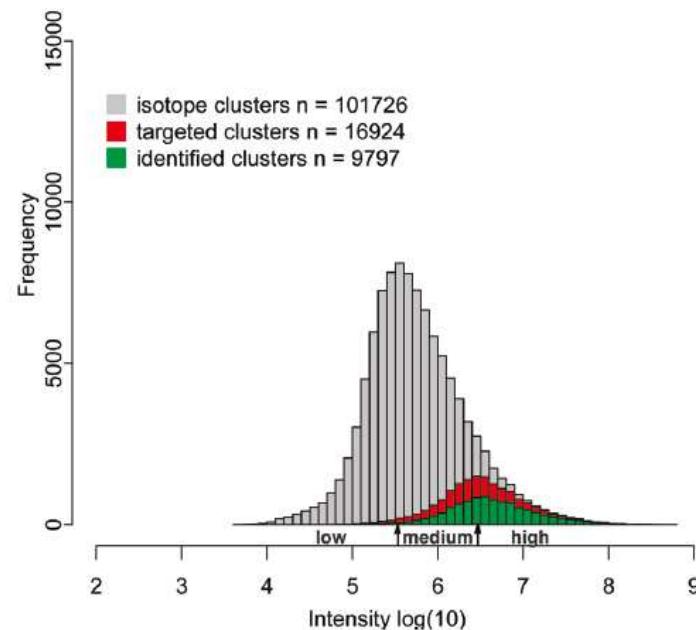
## Both

Peptide ID errors  
Shared peptides

Low abundance peptides/proteins

## Spectral counting

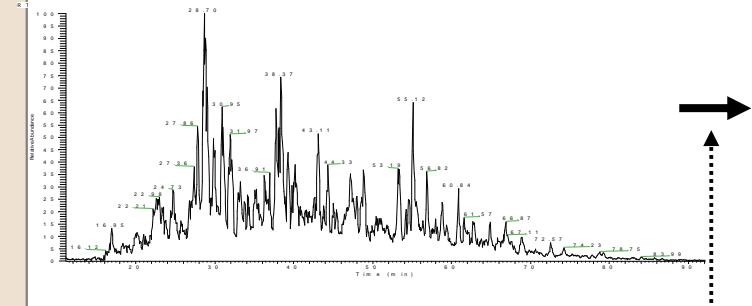
Dynamic exclusion



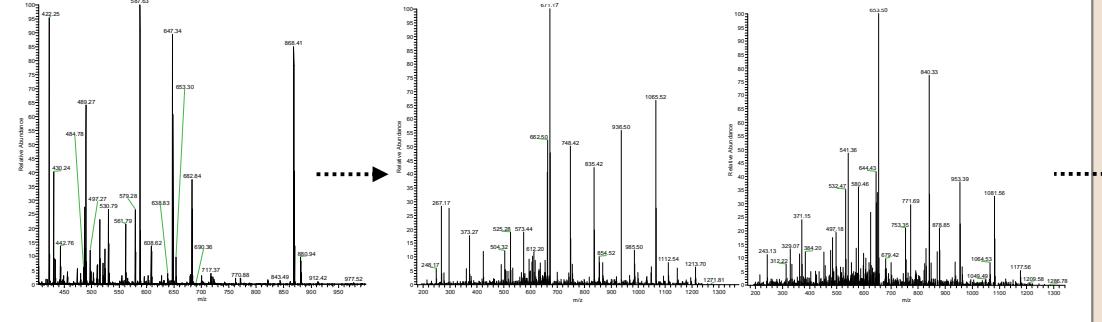
# Label-free strategies

## Liquid Chromatography

Reverse-phase separation of peptides



## Mass spectrometry (DDA)



Quantification signal extraction

Statistical treatment

# Label-free strategies: road to statistical assessment

## Peak integration

	Control			Test		
	R1	R2	R3	R1	R2	R3
Prot/Pep A	15	12	18	11		14
Prot/Pep B			1	123	145	138
Prot/Pep n	...	...	...	...	...	...

## Spectral counting

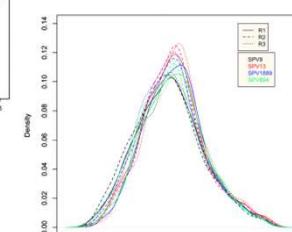
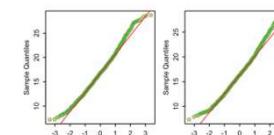
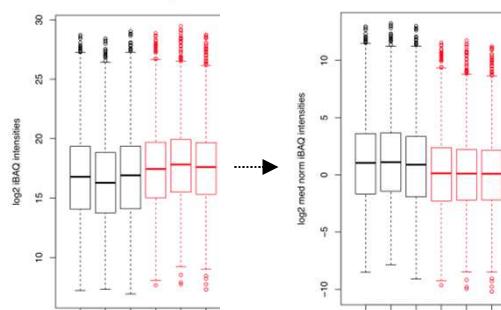
↓ Log

**Data filtering**

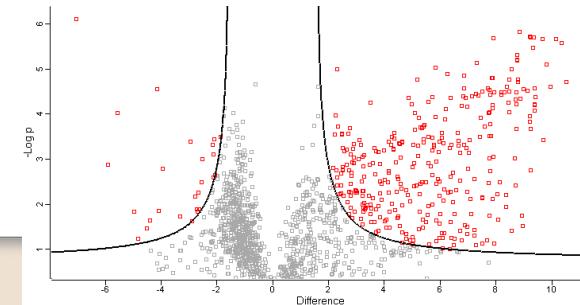
**Data qualification**

**Data normalisation**

**Missing value imputation**



**Statistical test**



# Label-free strategies: road to statistical assessment

## Peak integration

	Control			Test		
	R1	R2	R3	R1	R2	R3
Prot/Pep A	15	12	18	11		14
Prot/Pep B			1	123	145	138
Prot/Pep n	...	...	...	...	...	...

## Spectral counting

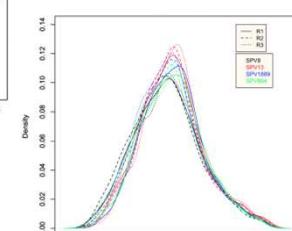
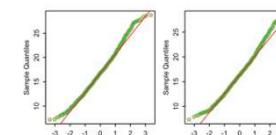
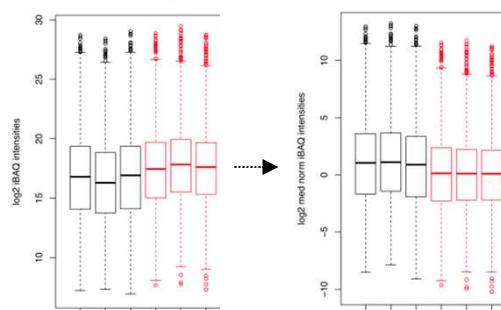
Log

Data filtering

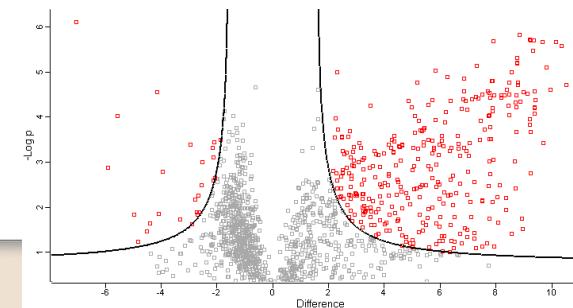
Data qualification

Data normalisation

Missing value imputation



Statistical test



# Evaluation of label-free workflows

---



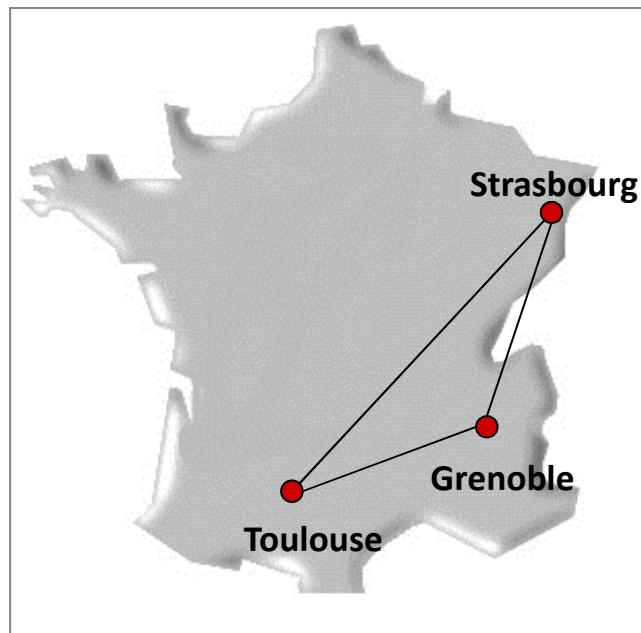
ProFI  
PROTEOMICS

**Development of a consistent set of integrated methods to  
tackle ambitious biological questions**

# Proteomics French Infrastructure

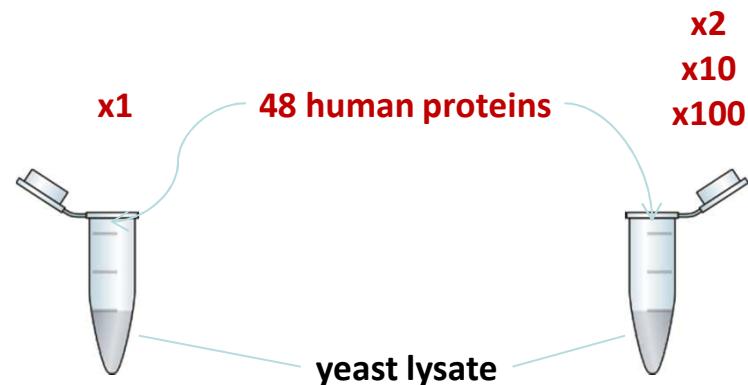


**ProFI**  
PROTEOMICS

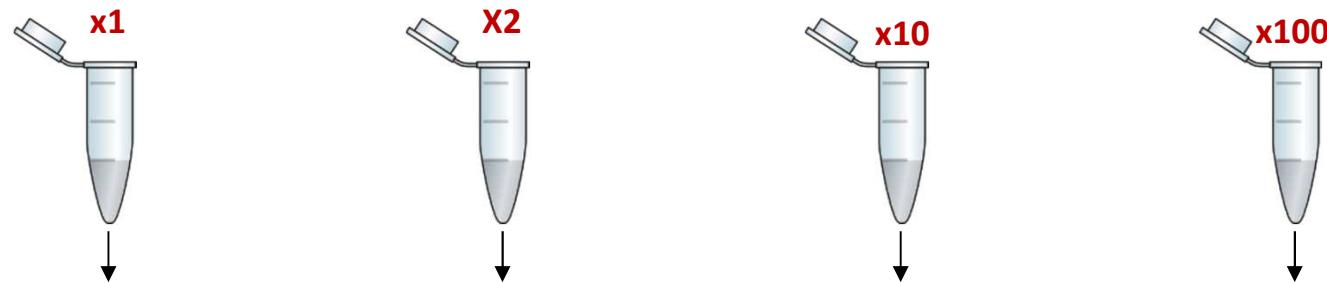


Joint Research Activities  
Access  
Networking/Dissemination

## Realisation of a standard



# Proteomic analyses



in-solution digestion

NanoLC-MS/MS (LTQ-Orbitrap Velos)  
3 replicates

Label-free workflows

## Tools:

MSn Extract

MaxQuant

MFPaQ

Mascot Distiller

Mascot

LC-Progenesis

hEIDI

Viper

Skyline

IRMa

Perseus

DeconTools

JMP

Andromeda

Scaffold

# Tool selection



MSn Extract	MaxQuant	MFPaQ	Mascot Distiller	Mascot
LC-Progenesis		hEIDI	Viper	Skyline
Perseus	DeconTools	JMP	Andromeda	IRMa

- Type of quantification
- Open-source / freeware / commercial
- Usability
- ...

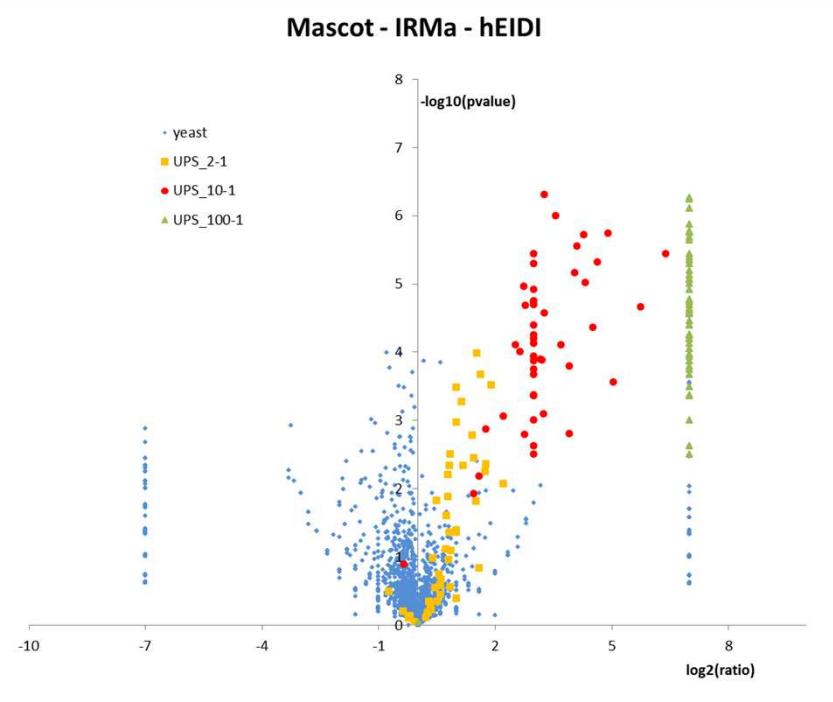


Same statistical assessments used per quantification type

# Best results obtained with ProFi standard

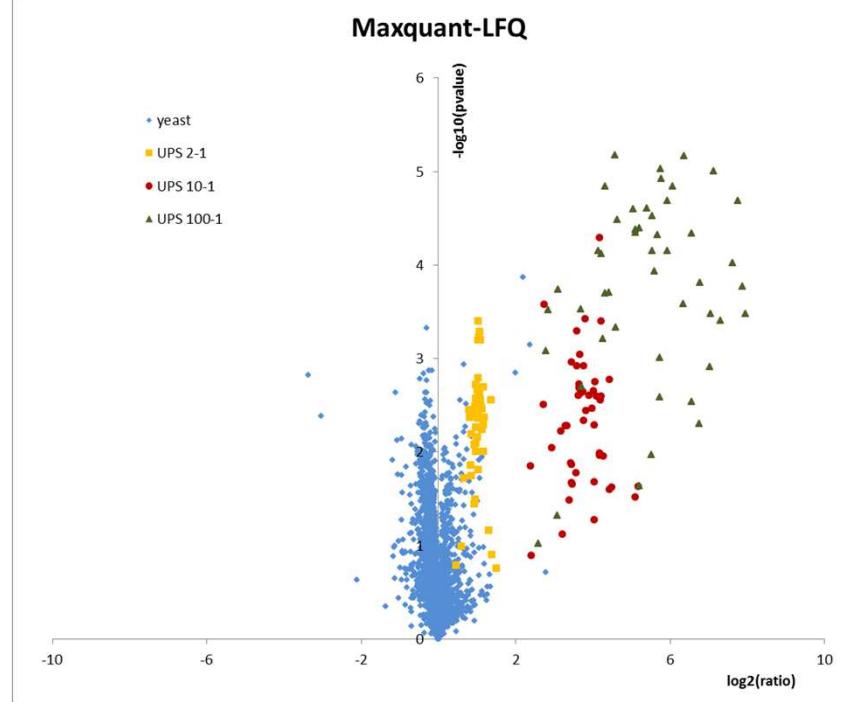
## Spectral counting

Mascot - IRMa - hEIDI



## Peak integration

Maxquant-LFQ

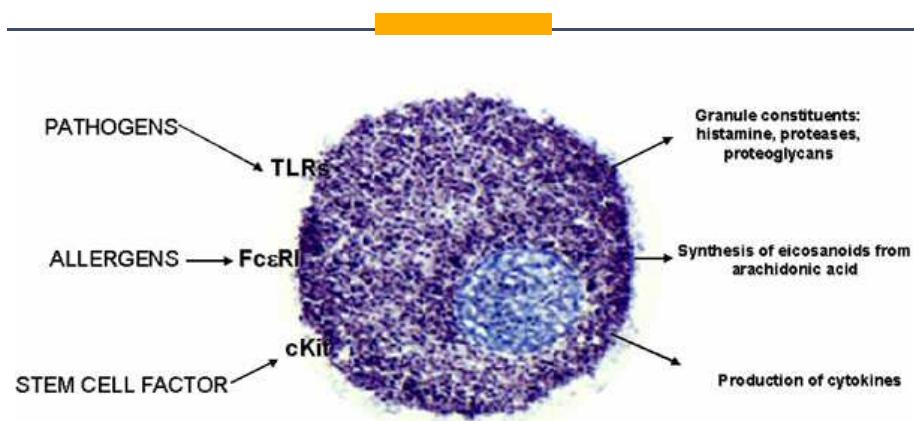


- Spectral-count analysis is globally less sensitive but shows to be efficient for successfully detecting proteins with high fold in a « clean » way (low FDP)
- Very good sensitivity can be achieved by label-free MS signal analysis at the cost of a relatively high FDP → pre-statistical assessment procedures? Statistical test?

# Application of label-free MS-based proteomics to « real-life » samples

---

# Immunoreceptor signalling dissection in mast cells



# Inflammation and signalling in mastocytes

- Mast cells play critical roles in the initiation of IgE-dependent allergic inflammation
- How signalling in mast cells propagates and provides the condition for inflammation to start and develop?
  - Dissection of the pathway using AP-MS

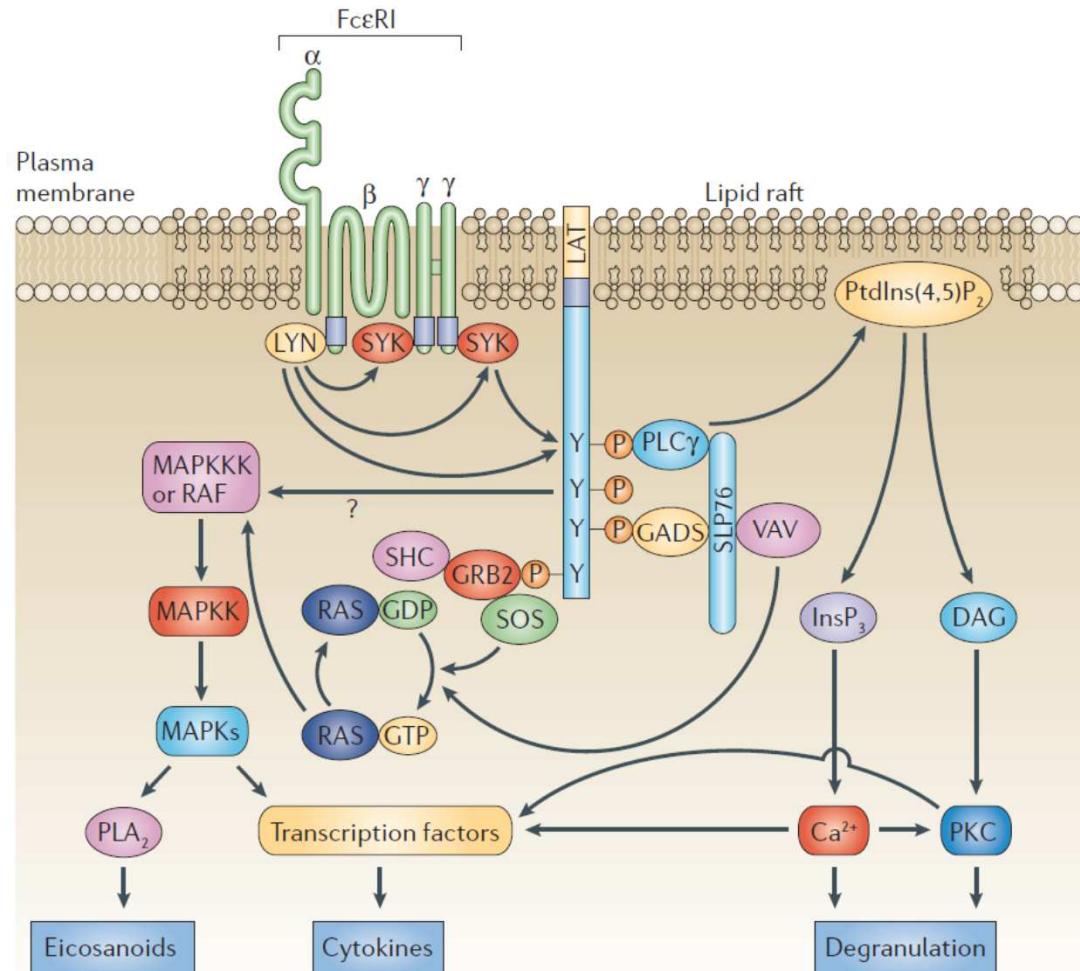
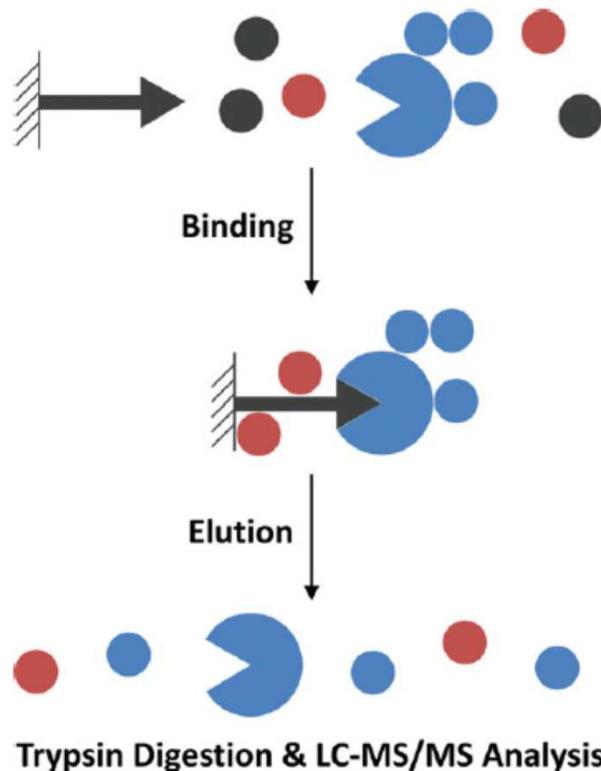
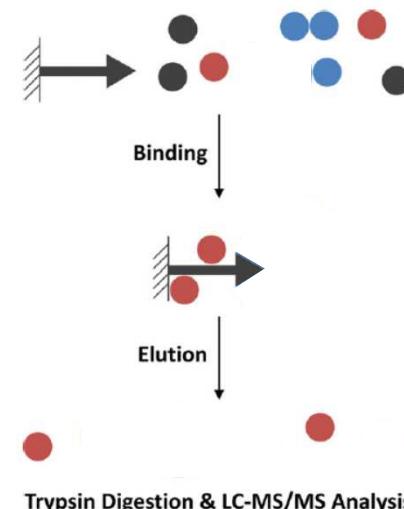


Figure 2 | The ‘principle’ signalling cascade in activated mast cells.



How to discriminate between real partners and unspecific background?

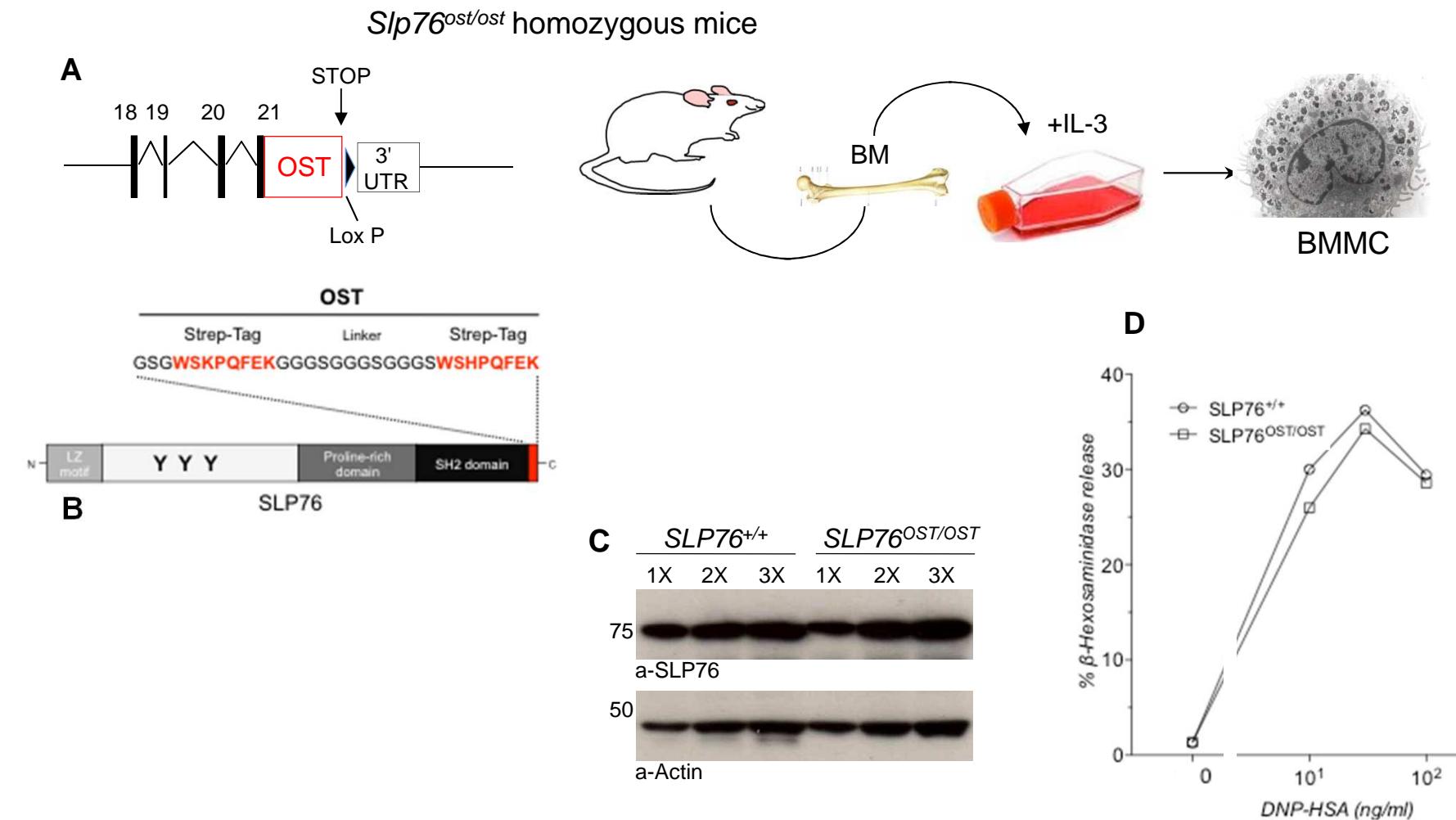
→ **Quantitative proteomics** comparing control and test samples



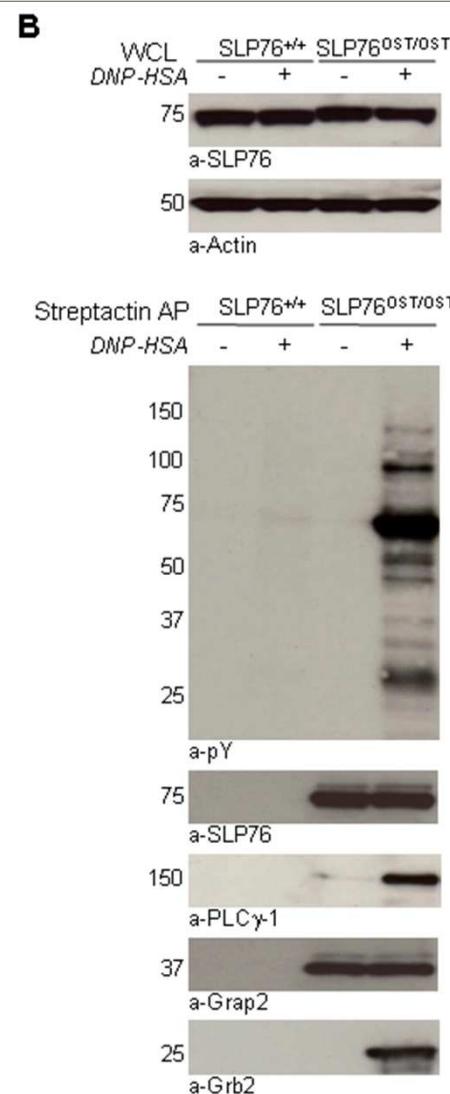
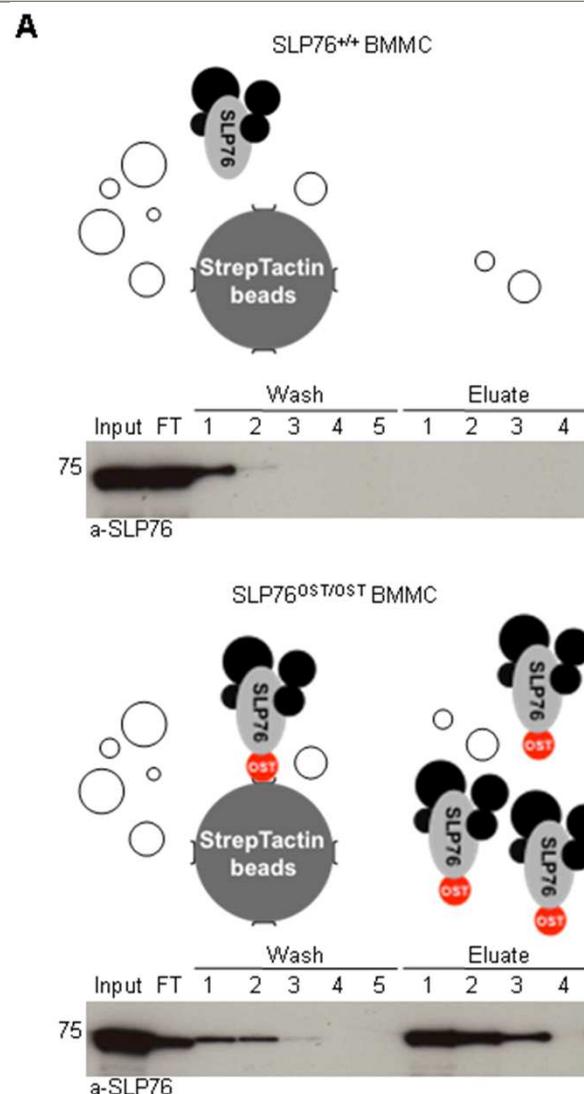
Marcilla M & Albar JP, 2013, IUBMB Life

Trypsin Digestion & LC-MS/MS Analysis

# Model of homozygous tagged mice



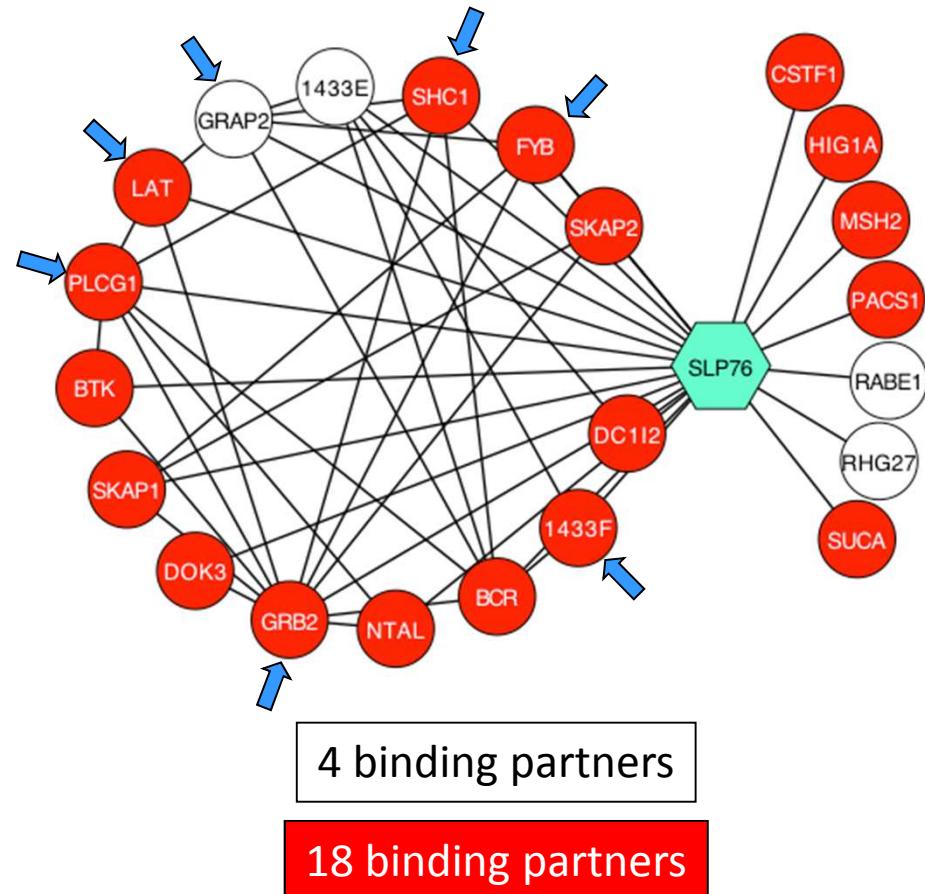
# Affinity purification efficiency



# SLP76 interactome in resting and activated mast cells

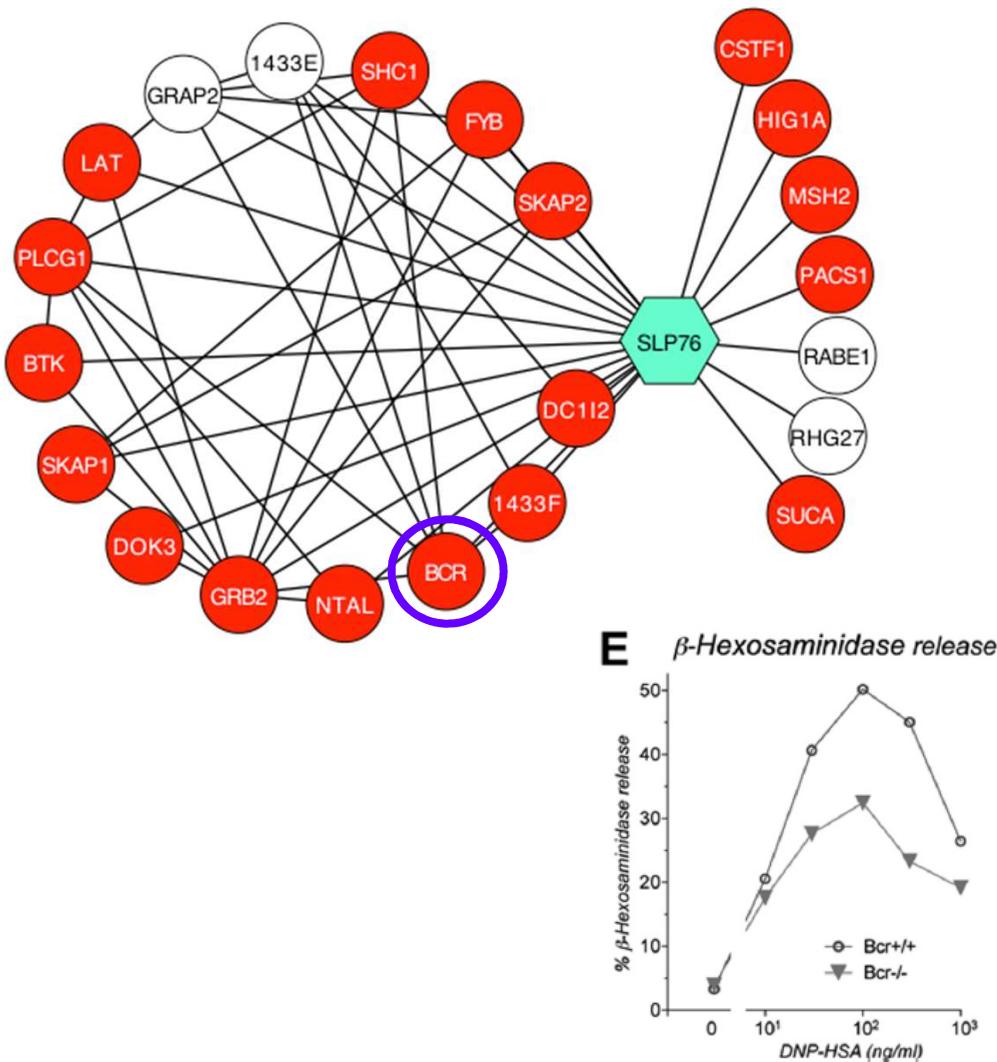
Resting mast cells WT and OST      Activated mast cells WT and OST

↓  
AP  
↓  
Stacking  
↓  
In-gel trypsin digestion  
↓  
NanoLC-MS/MS  
(120 min gradients,  
LTQ-Orbitrap Velos pro)  
↓  
Identification and  
quantification of proteins  
(*MaxQuant + post-processing*)

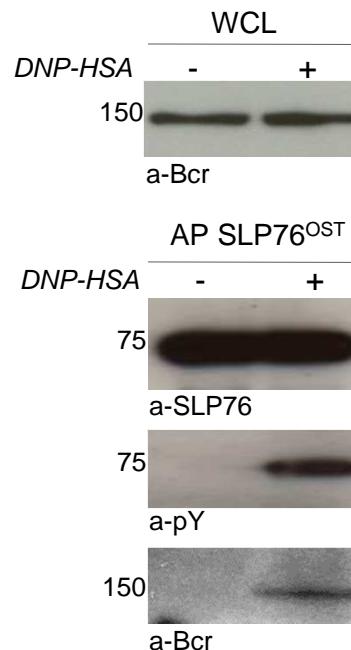


Slp76 interactome uncovered both partners already described in T-cells and novel partners seen only in mast cells.

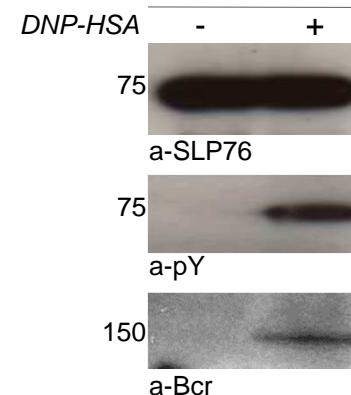
# Validation of the SLP76-Bcr interaction in activated mast cells



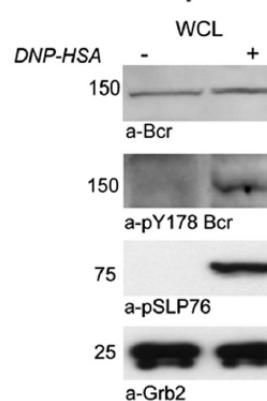
**A** *Slp76*<sup>OST/OST</sup>



**B** AP *SLP76*<sup>OST</sup>



**C** *Slp76*<sup>+/+</sup>



# Conclusions



- First proteomic analysis of Fc $\epsilon$ RI signalling in primary mouse mast cells.
- Description of the SLP76 interactomes in resting and activated cultured mast cells.
- Label-free quantitative proteomics successfully identified a novel important molecule in Fc $\epsilon$ RI signalling.

# Novel molecular weapon in *P. aeruginosa*

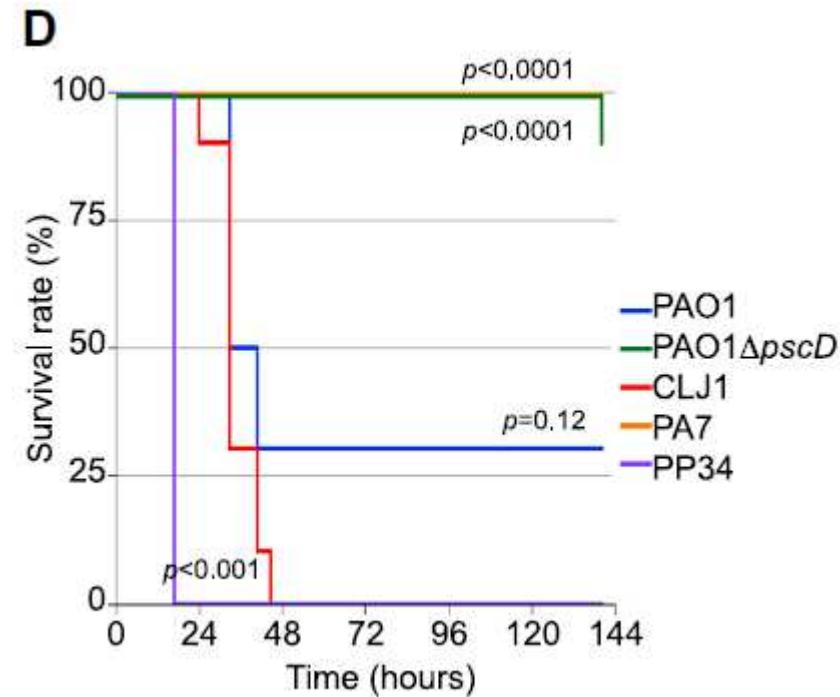
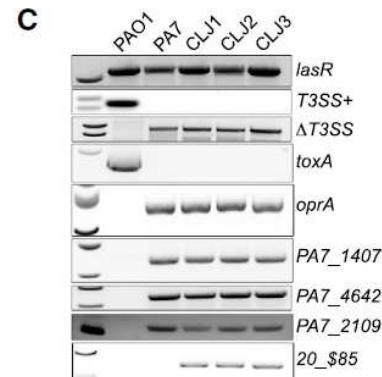
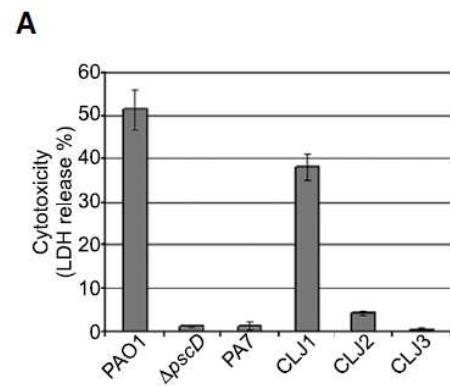


**Equipe PBRC**  
iRTSV/BCI  
Grenoble



# Isolation of a novel clinical strain

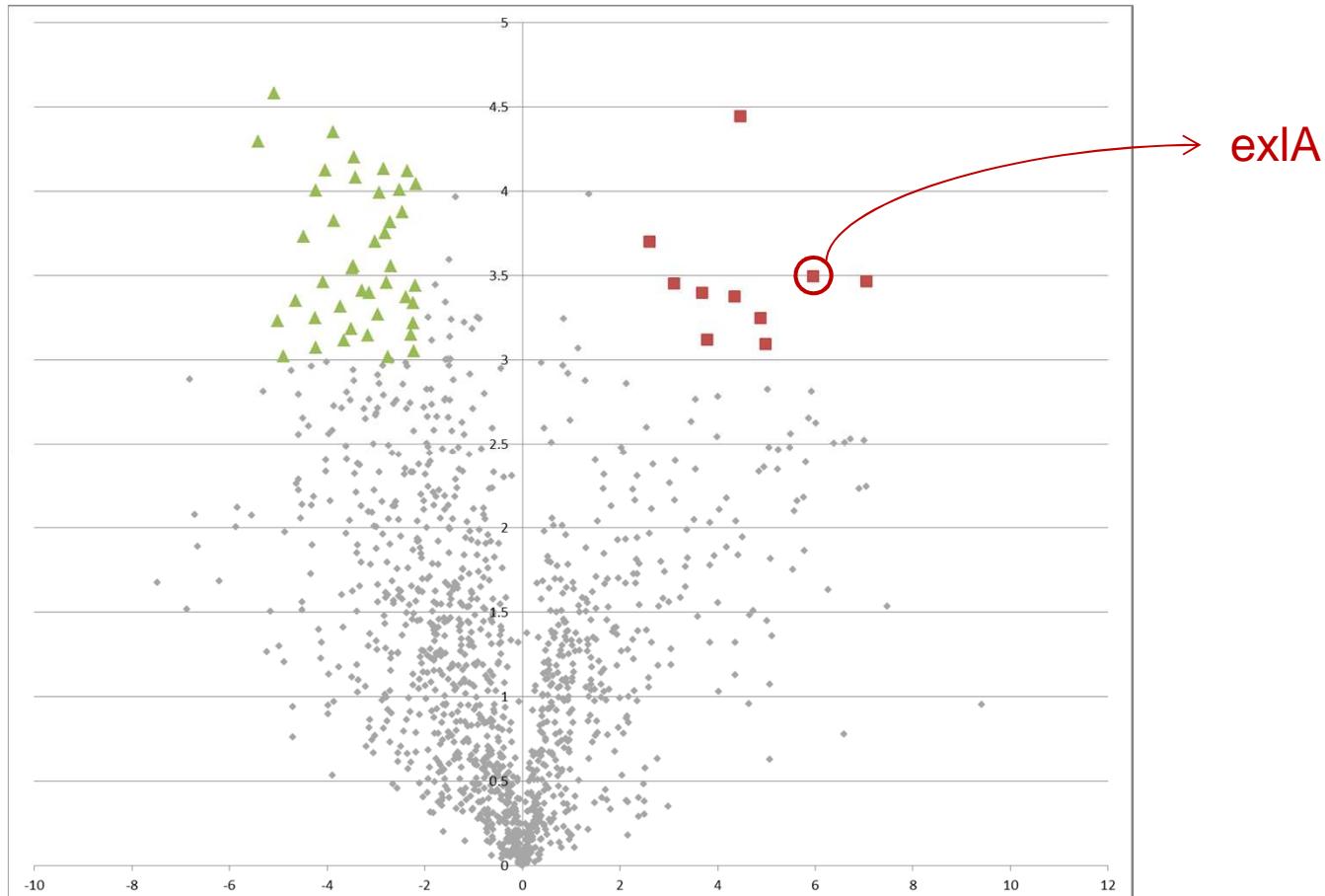
Isolated from patient with fatal hemorrhagic pneumonia.



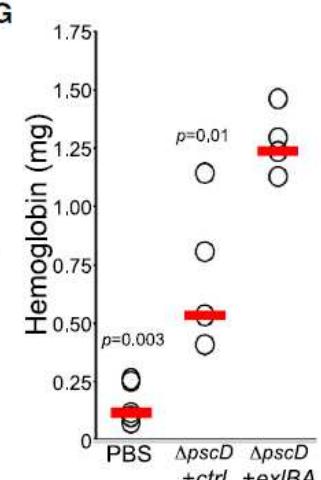
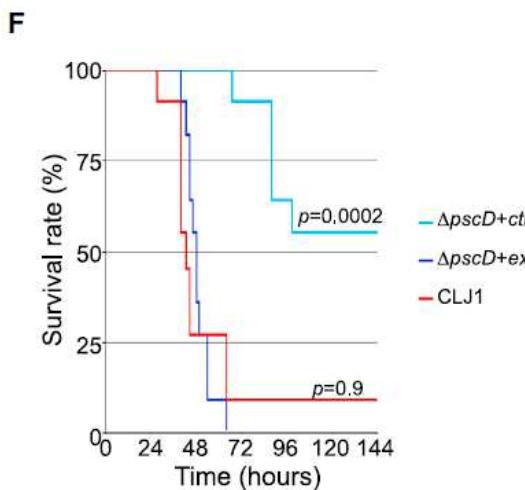
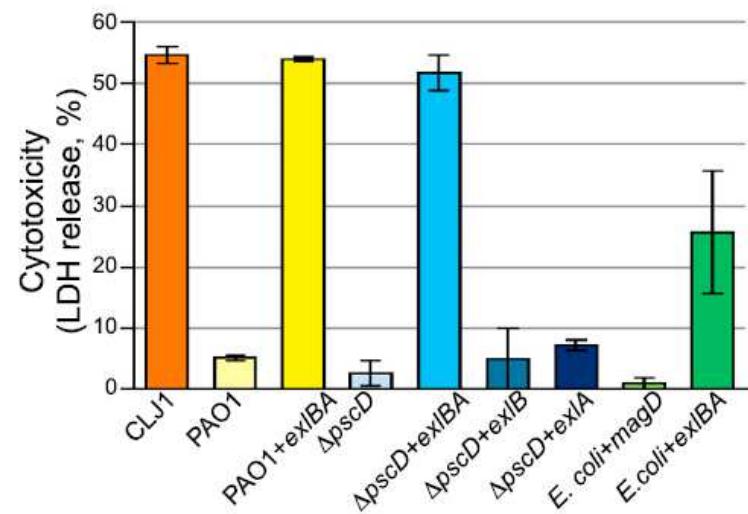
Highly cytotoxic strain lacking classical toxins from T3SS

# Label-free proteomic analyses

Comparison of PA7 and CLJ1 secretomes



# Validation of exIA role



exIA is required and sufficient to provoke cytolysis and fatal hemorrhage in mice infected by *P. aeruginosa* lacking T3SS.

# Conclusions



- Proteomic analysis to find factors of virulence in a novel clinical strain
- Identification of several differentially expressed proteins between moderately toxic and highly toxic strains
- Uncovering of a novel virulence mechanism

# Conclusions and perspectives

---

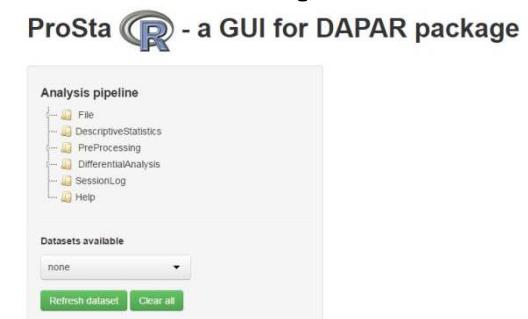
# General conclusions



- Label-free analysis: 2 main approaches in quantitative data extraction
- Peak integration suggested to be (become) the most valuable for accurate comparison of proteomes
- Complexity of the workflows that can lead to identification and quantification errors
- Valuable information obtained from analyses of biological samples

# Perspectives

- Combination of algorithms from different softwares
- Statistical assessment procedures (normalisation, missing values imputation, differential expression testing with error control, ...)
- Work at peptide or protein level?
- Increase in data size
- Expanding proteome quantification coverage: moving from DDA to DIA?



# Acknowledgments



Claire Ramus  
Anne-Marie Hesse  
Bottom-up PF  
Informatics group  
KDPD group



Myriam Ferro  
Christophe Bruley

