

# MASS SPECTROMETRY in proteomics

Simon Letarte May 2006



#### Outline

- fundamental concepts
- proteomics a special case
- ion sources
- mass analyzers
- hybrid instruments
- quantification

## Typical MS configuration

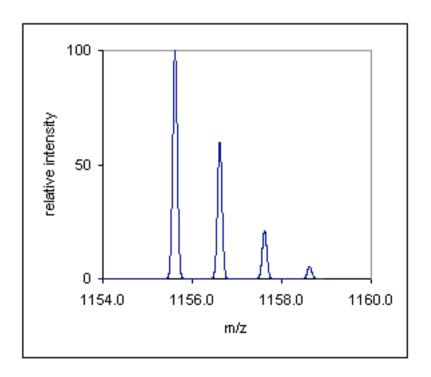
sample introduction ion source mass analyzer data processing

#### What is mass spectrometry?

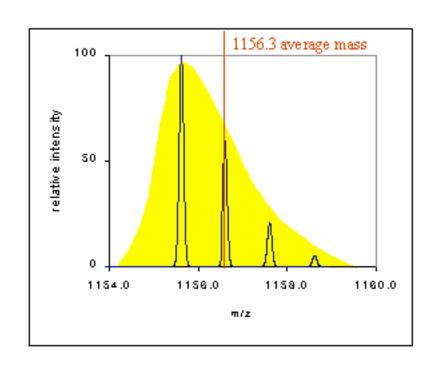
- ions are charged molecules
- measure the m/z of ions in the gas phase
- m/z unit is the Thomson (Th)
  - information about the molecular mass
  - information about the structure

#### Types of masses

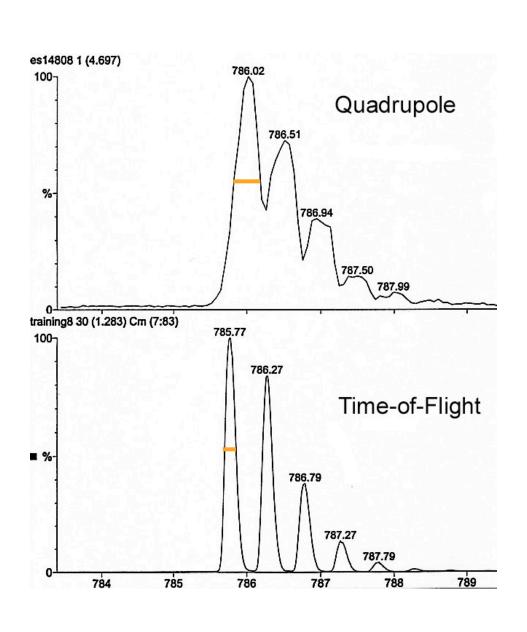
monoisotopic



#### average



#### Resolving power

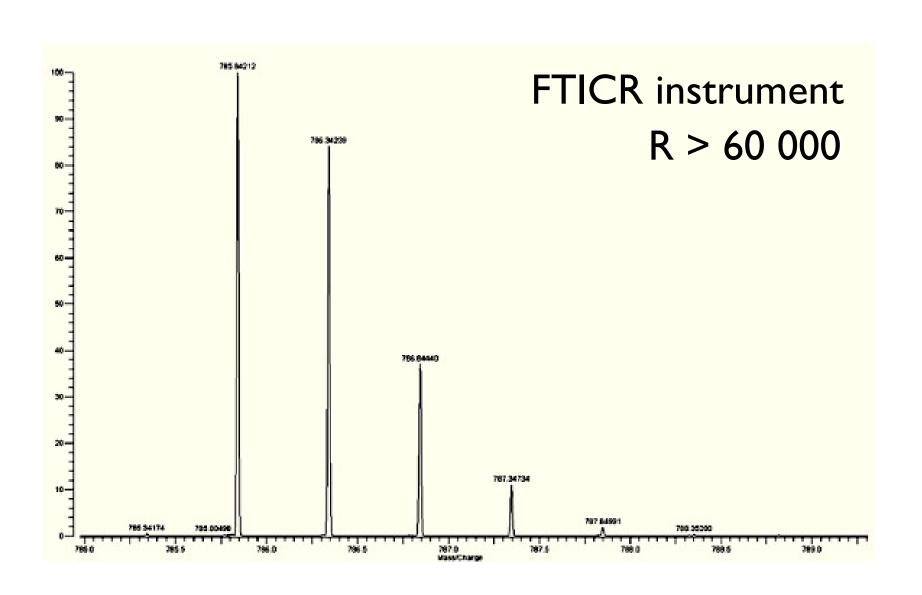


$$R=M/\Delta M$$

$$786 / 0.5 = 1572$$

$$786 / 0.1 = 7860$$

### High resolving power



#### Mass accuracy

Difference between the experimental m/z and the calculated value of the chemical formula.

$$ppm = \frac{M_{meas} - M_{calc}}{M_{calc}} x 10^6$$

```
1715.851 SSKMPTVGTEERPPGK1715.859 QPAQSQNLSPLSGFSR1715.849 KSFSQYAHLSQHQR1715.888 AVEKGAVHPAMANHLR1715.847 EGYLEEESLKVQHR
```

#### Proteomics

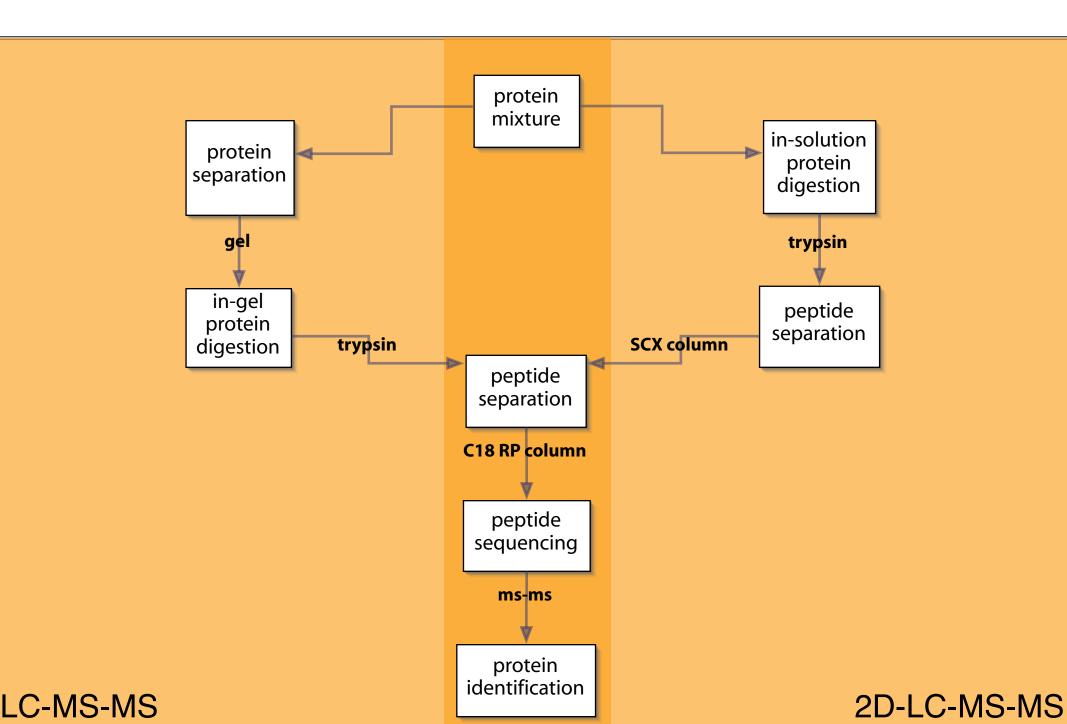
a special case



### Simplifying the sample

- ID or 2D gel + RP HPLC
- 2D HPLC
- capillary electrophoresis
- cystein-based enrichment
- antibody-based enrichment
- glycocapture

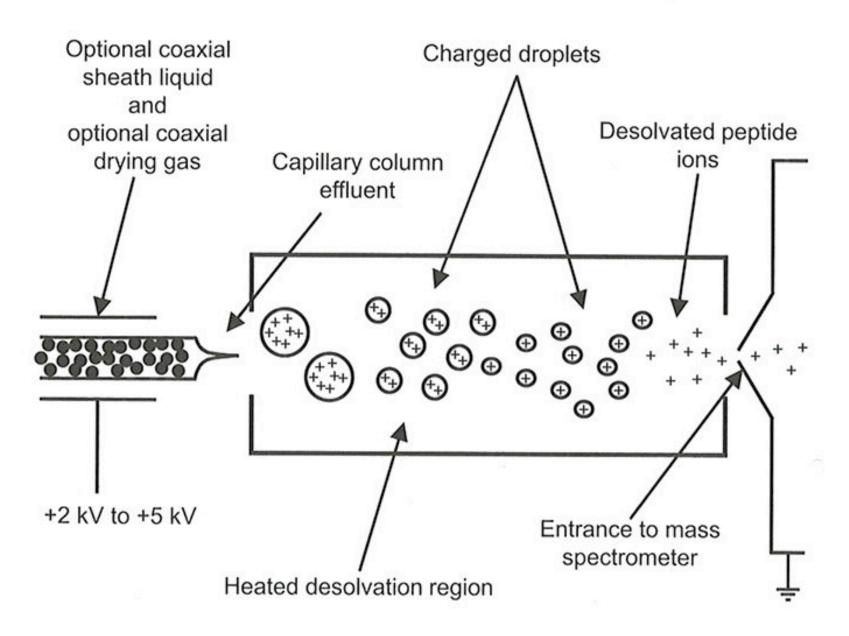
#### ID LC vs 2D LC



#### **Ionization Sources**



### Electrospray

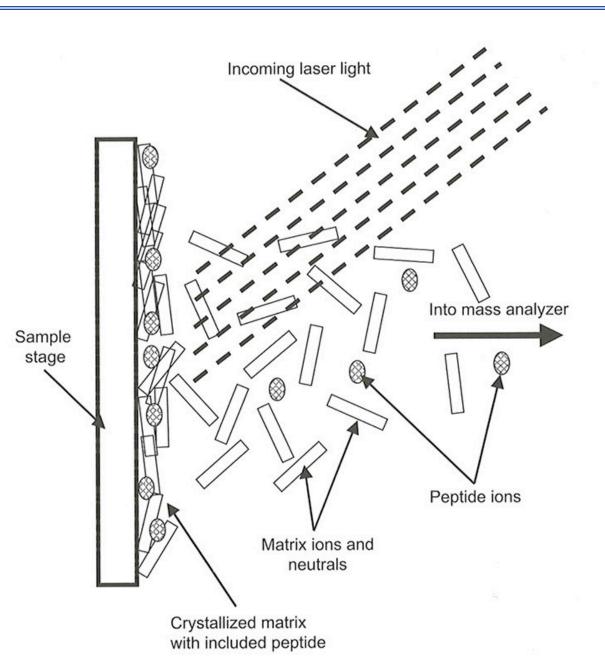


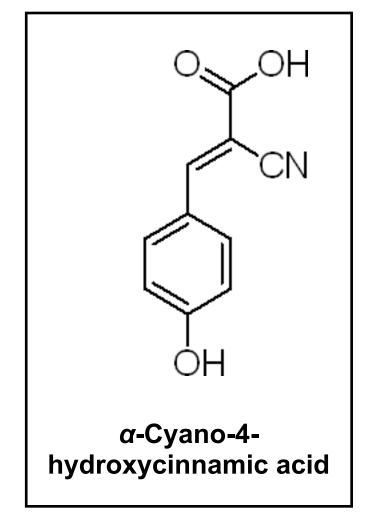
Kinter, M., Sherman, N.E., Protein Sequencing and identification using tandem Mass Spectrometry

#### Electrospray

- doubly and triply charged peptides
- high ionization efficiency
- good sensitivity
- peptides and polar compournds
- perfect march for LC
- sensitive to salt, detergents

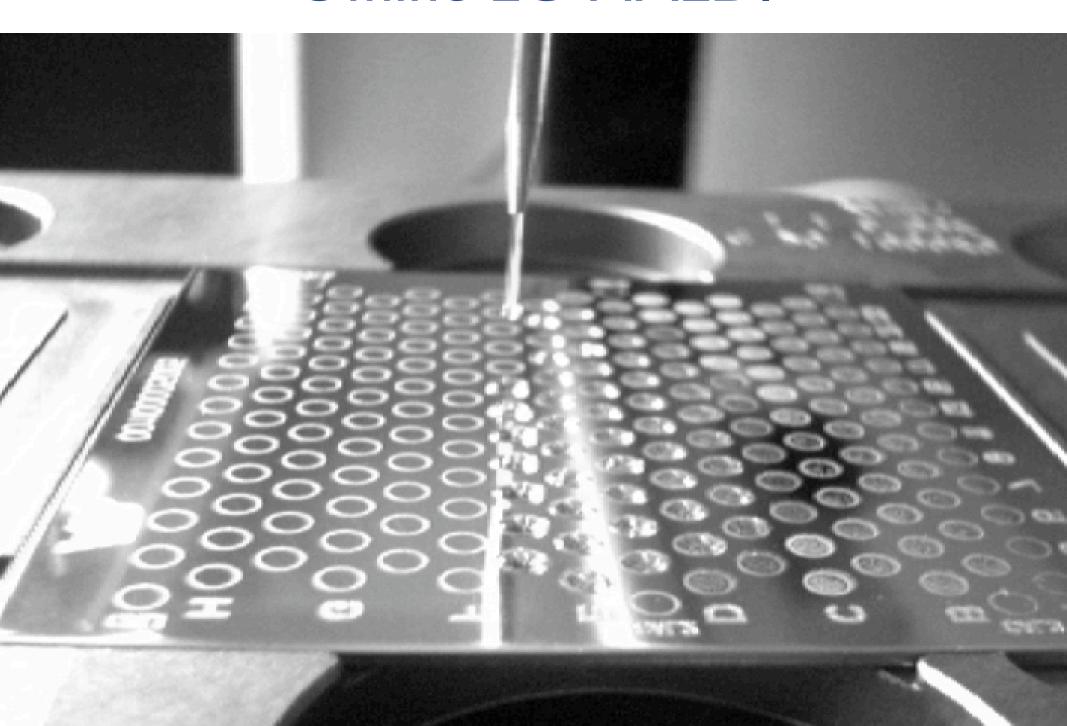
#### **MALDI**





Kinter, M., Sherman, N.E., Protein Sequencing and identification using tandem Mass Spectrometry

#### Offline LC-MALDI



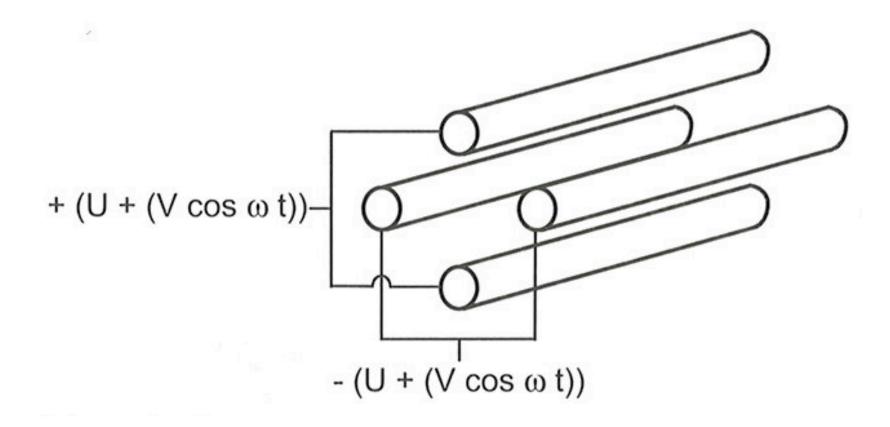
#### **MALDI**

- solid phase samples
- tolerant to contamination
- pulsed ion source
- mostly singly charged ions
- mechanism will favor different ions than ESI

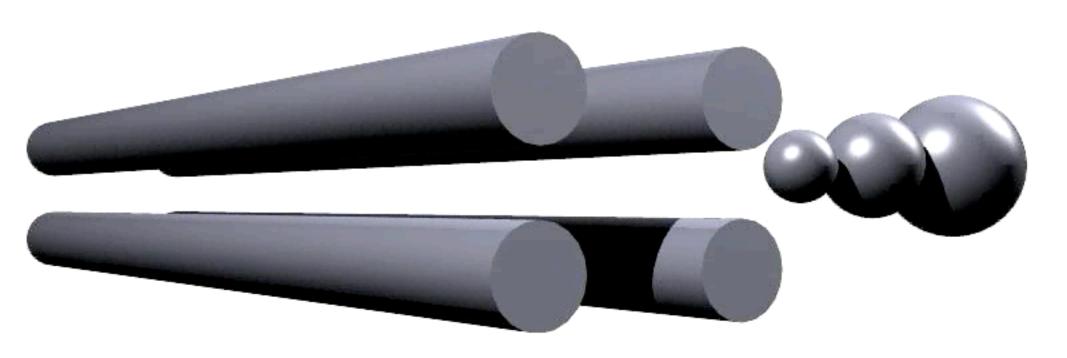
# Mass Analyzers



#### Quadrupole



## Quadrupole

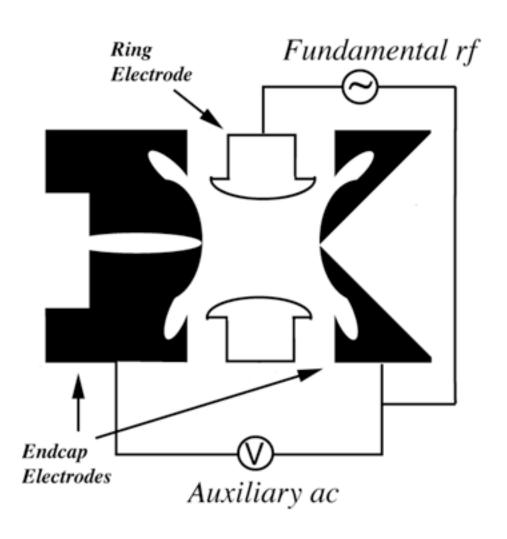


#### Quadrupole

 $-(U + (V \cos \omega t))$ 

- simple
- stable
- great in hybrid instruments
  - low resolving power (2000)
  - low sensitivity
  - \$

#### Ion trap

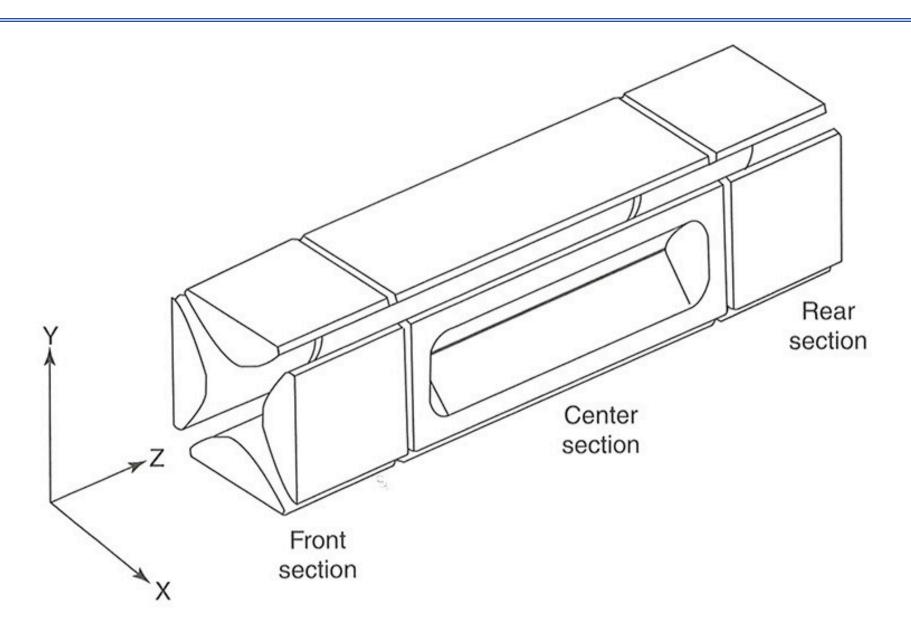


#### lon trap

Fundamental rf

- ms-ms capable
- low resolving power (2000)
- ETD fragmentation
- simple to use, rugged and compact
- low mass cutoff
- limited dynamic range
- space-charge effects
- \$

#### Linear ion trap



#### Linear ion trap

section

Rear

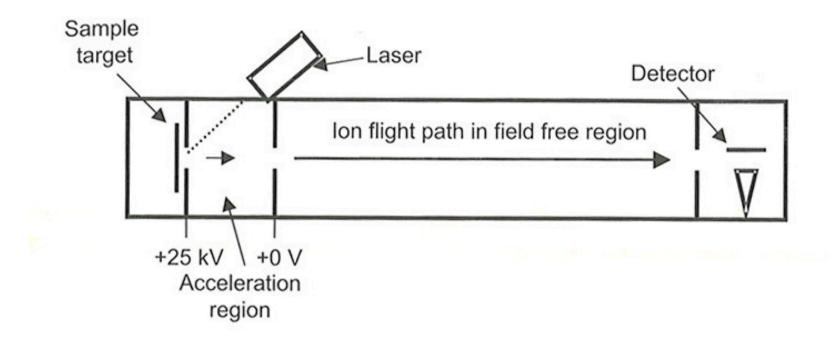
section

- fast scans
- storage of large number of ions
- ms-ms capable
- ETD fragmentation
- enhanced high resolution scans
- more costly that regular traps
- **\$**\$

Front section

#### Time-of-flight

#### A. Linear time-of-flight mass spectrometer

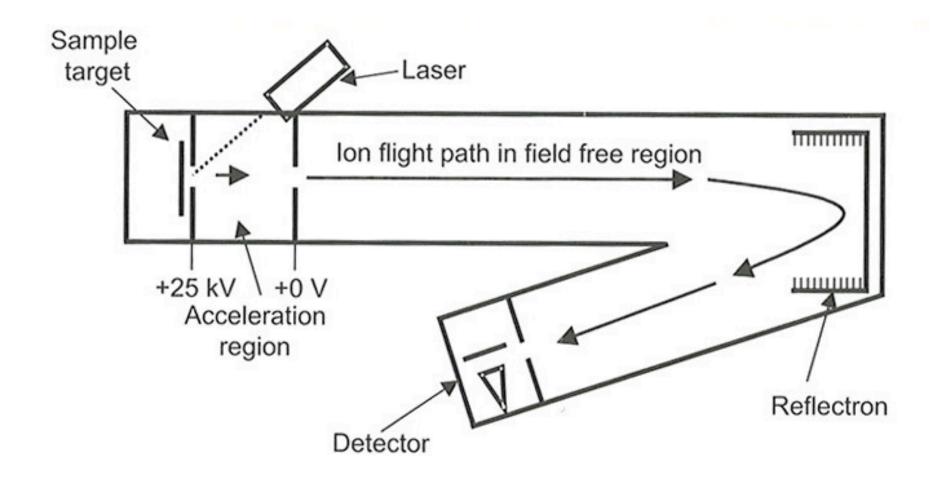


$$ZeE = \frac{mv^2}{2}$$
  $v = \sqrt{\frac{2ZeE}{m}}$   $t = \frac{d}{v}$   $v = \sqrt{\frac{m}{z}} \times const.$ 

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#### Re-Tof

#### B. Reflectron time-of-flight mass spectrometer

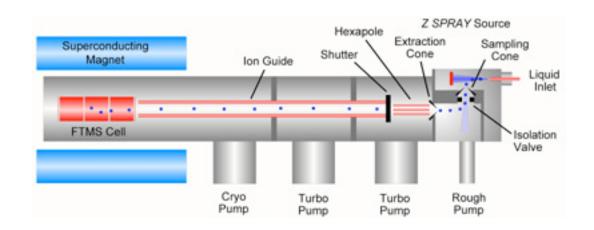


#### Time-of-flight

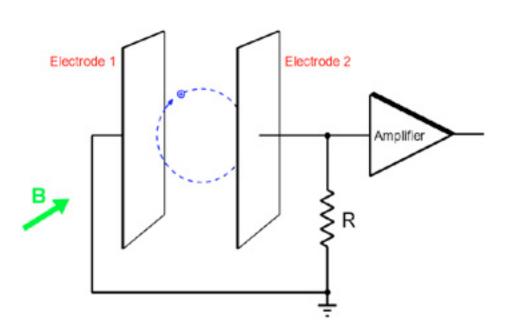
- good resolving power (15000)
- high mass range
  - temperature-sensitive
  - fast acquisition
  - not a scanning analyzer
  - good sensitivity
  - \$\$

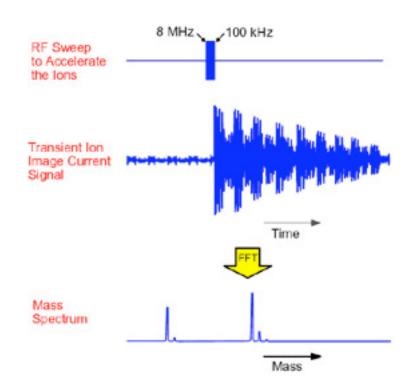
target

#### **FTICR**

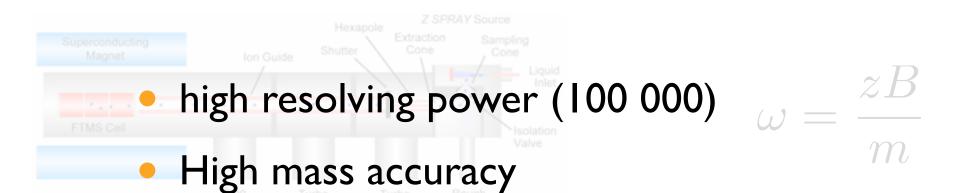


$$\omega = \frac{zB}{m}$$

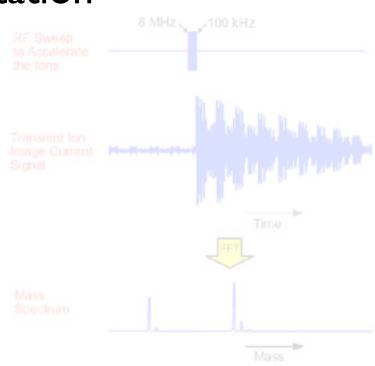




#### **FTICR**



- ECD and IRMPD fragmentation
- high maintenance
  huge files
  charge-space effects
  \$\$\$\$



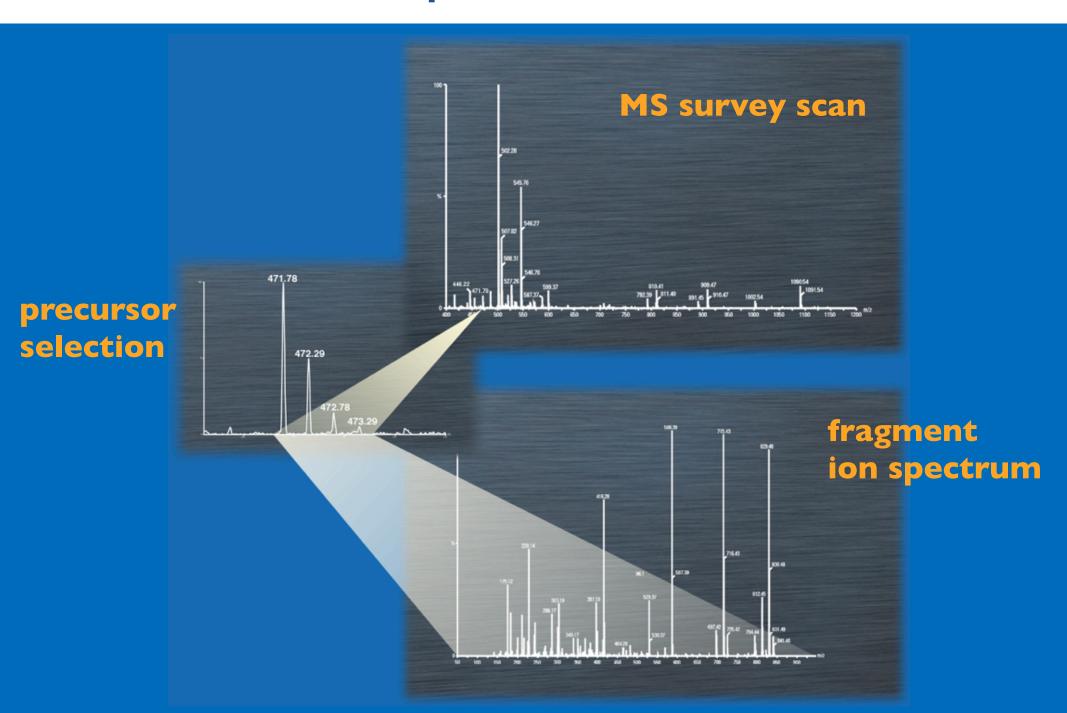
# Hybrid Instruments



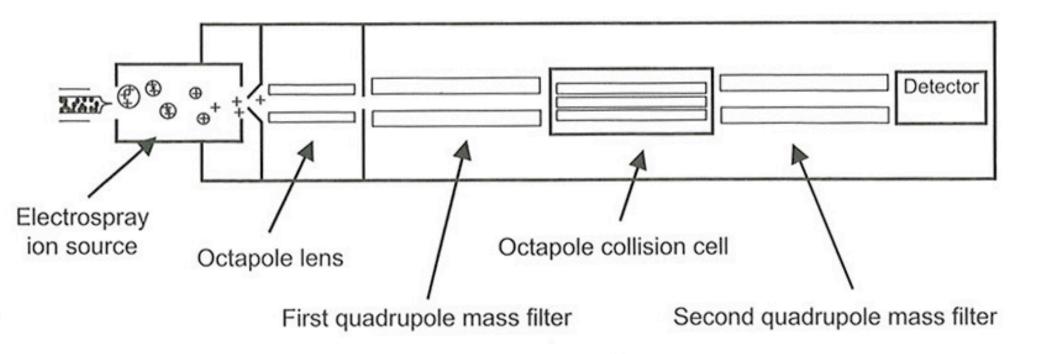
#### Tandem mass spectrometry

- mass spectrum acquisition
- precursor selection
- precursor fragmentation
- fragment analysis
- precursor analysis
- neutral loss analysis
- multiple reaction monitoring

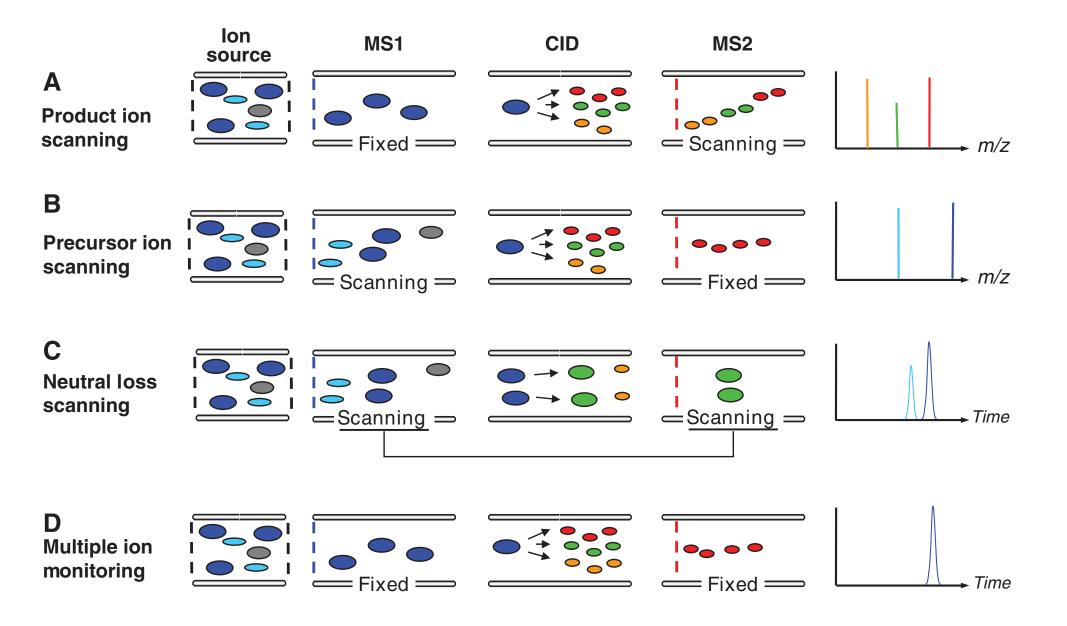
### Automatic precursor selection



### Triple-quad / Q-trap



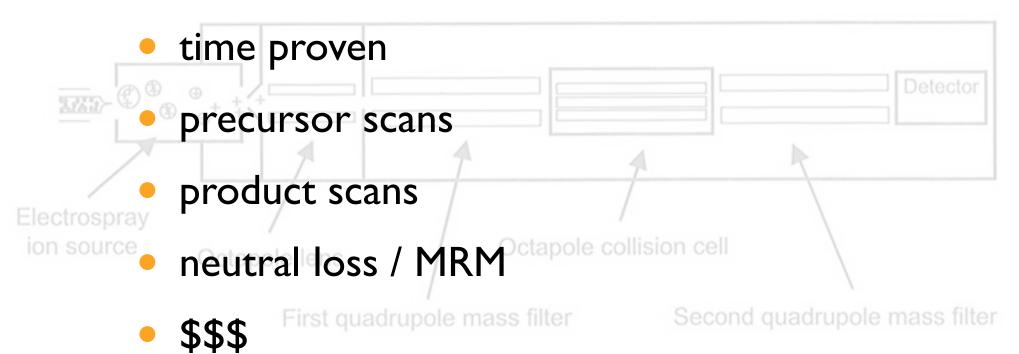
#### Types of scans



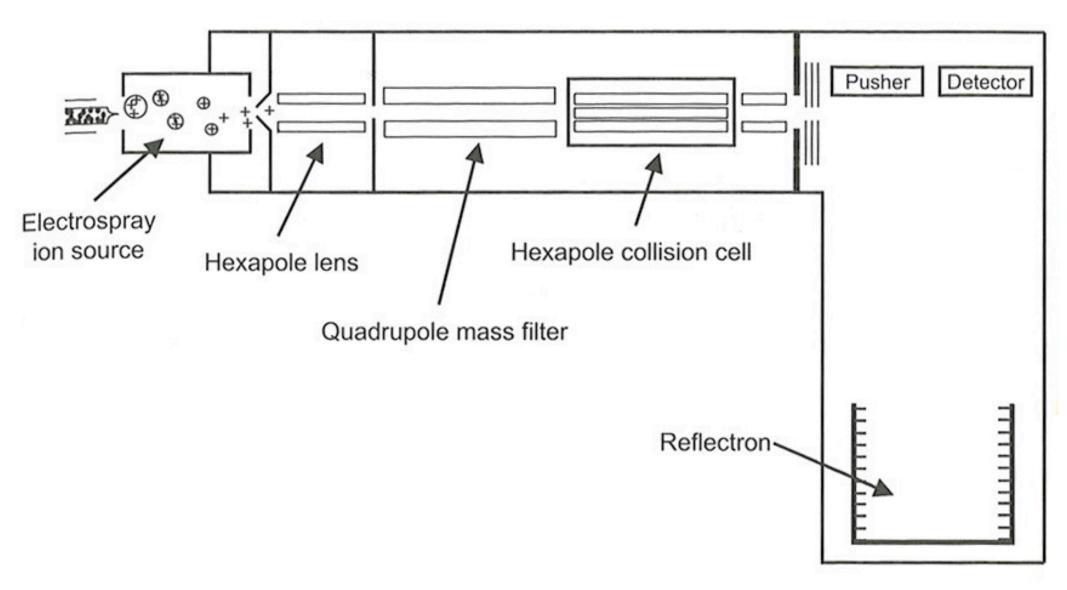
Domon, B., Aebersold., R., Mass Spectrometry and Protein Analysis, Science 312, 2006.

### Triple-quad / Q-trap

rugged hybrid instrument

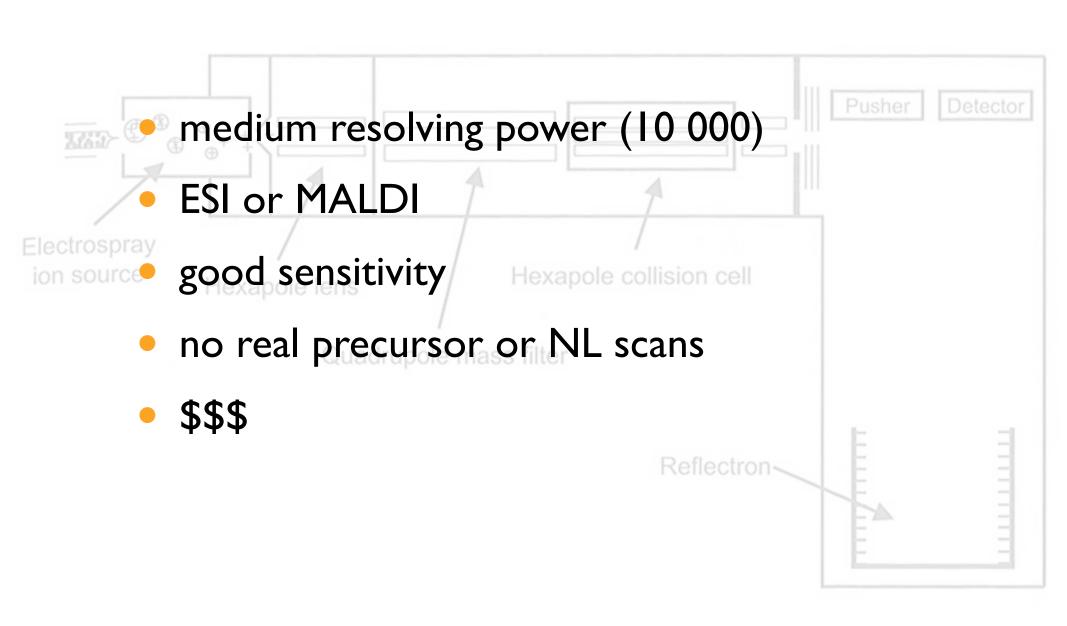


### Q-Tof

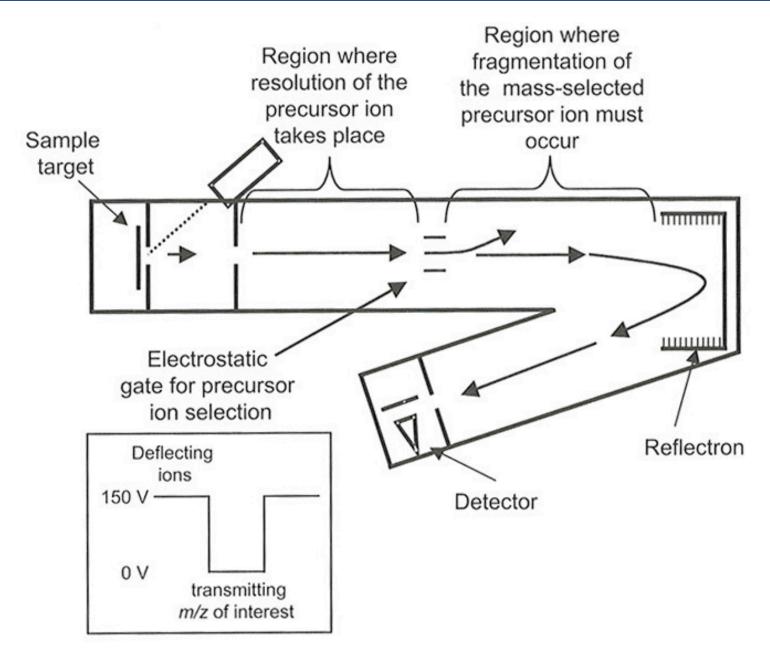


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### Q-Tof



#### Tof-Tof

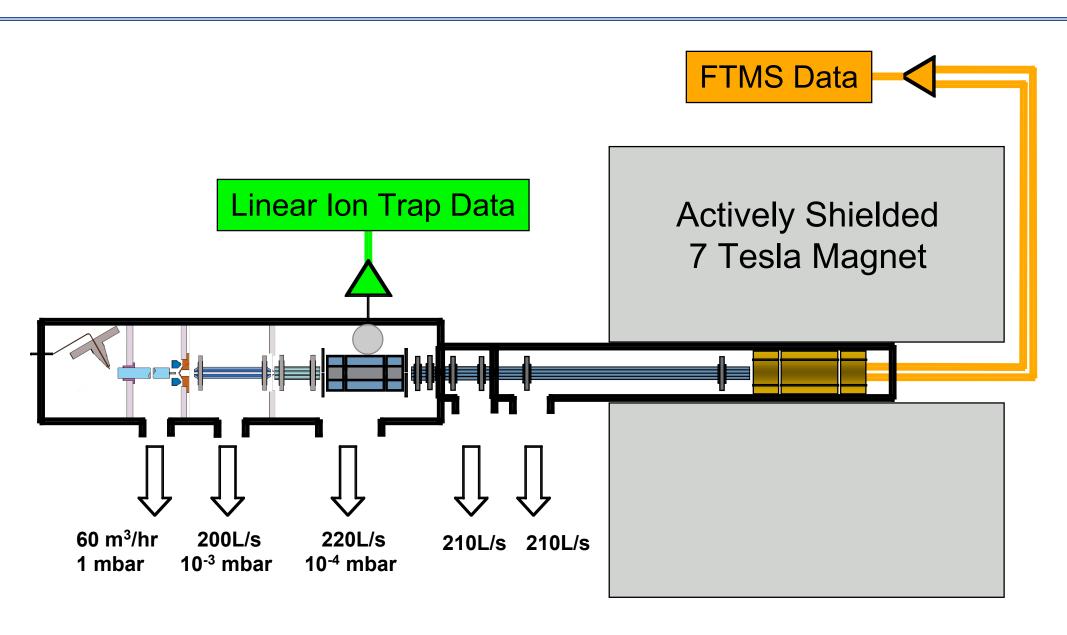


Kinter, M., Sherman, N.E., Protein Sequencing and identification using tandem Mass Spectrometry

#### Tof-Tof

- good resolving power
- tandem MS on a TOF
- dynamic DB searching
- MALDI ion source
- no real precursor or NL scans
- fewer MSMS identifications
- low throughput
- \$\$\$

# quad/trap FTICR

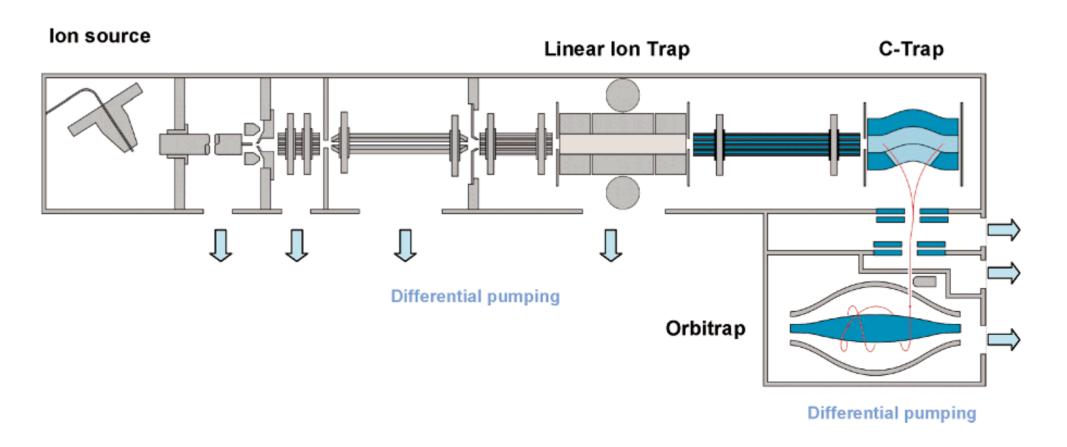


# quad/trap FTICR

FTMS Data

- new generation of FT
- limits space-charge effects
- better mass accuracy
- improved duty cycle
- high or low resolution MS2
- ECD and IRMPD fragmentation
- 60 m<sup>3</sup>/hr \$\$\$\$ 220L/s 10<sup>4</sup> mbar

# LTQ-orbitrap



# LTQ-orbitrap

- new type of mass analyzer
- related to FT
- high resolving power (60 000)
- high mass accuracy
- high ion capacity
- less expensive to operate than FT

# Instrumentation summary

**Table 1.** Characteristics and performances of commonly used types of mass spectrometers. Check marks indicate available, check marks in parentheses indicate optional. +, ++, and +++ indicate possible or moderate, good or high, and excellent or very high, respectively. Seq., sequential.

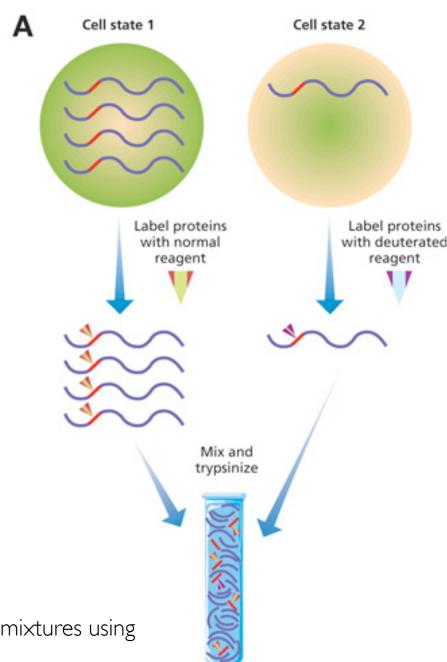
	IT-LIT	Q-Q-ToF	ToF-ToF	FT-ICR	Q-Q-Q	QQ-LIT
Mass accuracy	Low	Good	Good	Excellent	Medium	Medium
Resolving power	Low	Good	High	Very high	Low	Low
Sensitivity (LOD)	Good		High	Medium	High	High
Dynamic range	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
ESI	1	1			1	1
MALDI	( <u>~</u> )	( <u>)</u>				
MS/MS capabilities		1			1	1
Additional capabilities	Seq. MS/MS			Precurso	r, Neutral los	s, MRM
Identification	++	++	++	+++	+	+
Quantification	+	+++	++	++	+++	+++
Throughput	+++	++	+++	++	++	++
Detection of modifications	+	+	+	+		+++

# Quantification



#### **ICAT**

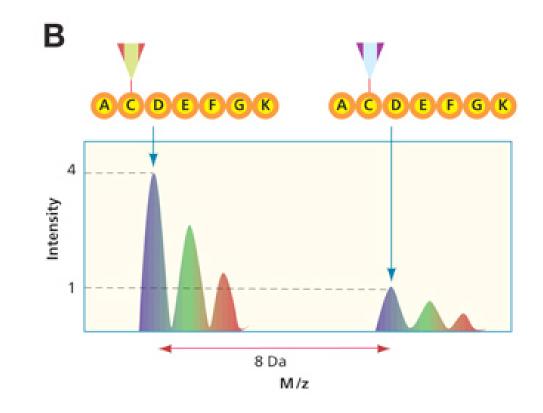
- 2 cell states
- Label with light and heavy reagent
- Combine and digest



Gygi, S. P., et al. (1999). "Quantitative analysis of complex protein mixtures using isotope-coded affinity tags." Nature biotechnology 17: 994-999.

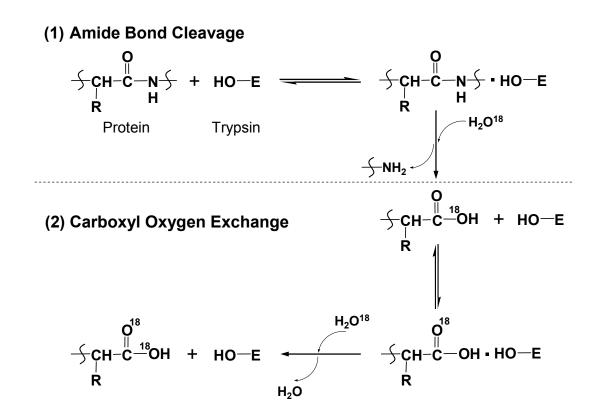
#### **ICAT**

- Retrieve cysteincontaining peptide
- Analyze by MS
- Find pairs separated by 8 Da



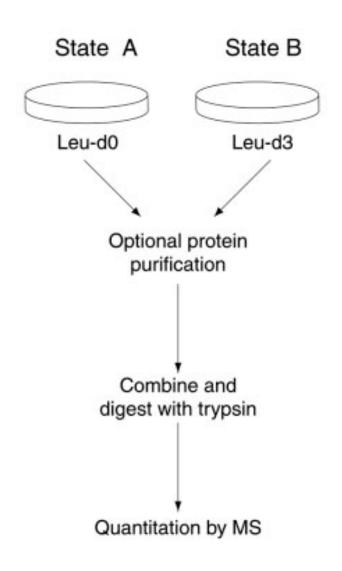
# 180 labeling

- metabolic process
- 4 dalton separation
- trypsin digestion performed in labeled water



#### SILAC

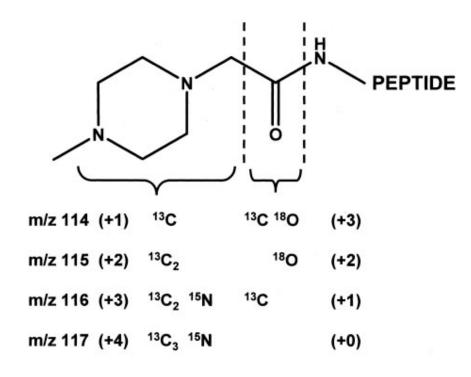
- Culture medium contains labeled amino acid
- Let the cells incorporate the labels
- Difficult for mammalian cells
- Multiplicity of labels



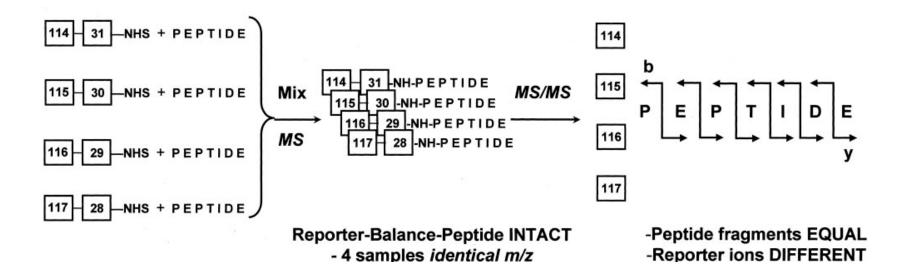
Ong, S.-E. et al., Stable Isotope Labeling by Amino Acids in Cell Culture, SILAC, as a Simple and Accurate Approach to Expression Proteomics, Mol. Cell. Proteomics 2002, 1.

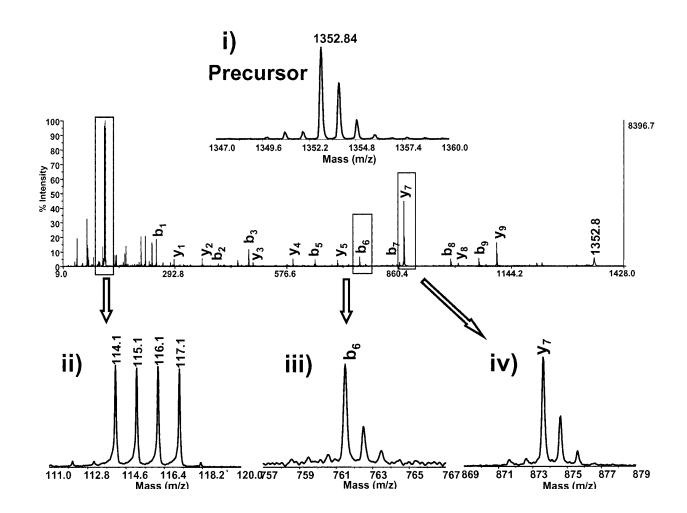
### **iTRAQ**

- Reagent attached to the Nterminal
- All cell states have the same precursor masse
- Quantitation is performed in MS-MS



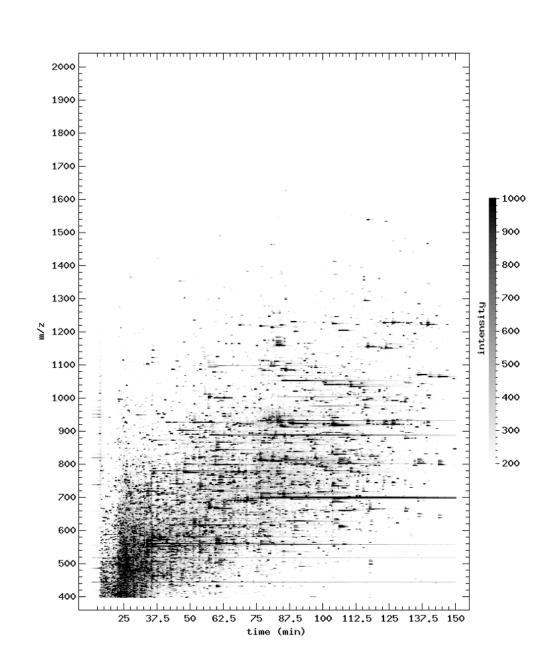
Ross, P. L et al. (2004), Multiplexed Protein Quantitation in Saccharomyces cerevisiae Using Amine-reactive Isobaric Tagging Reagents, Mol. Cell. Proteomics 2004, 2, 1154-1169.





# MSI quantitation (Label-free)

- Compare same peptide in different runs
- Need to align runs
- Computationally intensive
- Internal standards helps



# Spectral counting

INDEX	PROBABILITY	SPICTROM	XCORR	DELTACH	SPRANK	IONS	PEPTIDE	PROTEIN
4	0.9329	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.0930.0930.2	1.922	0.335	1	11/ 20	K.LGNWSAM147.04PSC161.06K.A	IP100298828
5	0.9911	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1085.1085.3	3.095	0.257	1	27/ 60	K. EHEGAIYPDNTTDFQR. A	<u>IPI00017601</u>
13	0.9690	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1093.1093.2	2.834	0.137	5	17/ 24	K.NLFLNHSENATAK.DA	<u>IPI00431645 +4</u>
15	0.9407	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1259.1259.2	2.599	0.332	1	14/ 24	R.SWPAVGNC161.06SSALR.WA	<u>IPI00022488</u>
16	0.9119	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1240.1240.3	3.025	0.249	1	32/80	R.M147.04AGKPTHINVSVVM147.04AEADGTC161.06.Y	<u>IPI00423461</u> +1
17	0.9648	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1155.1155.2	2.754	0.093	31	<u>15/ 24</u>	K. NLFLNHSENATAK. DA	<u>IPI00431645</u> +4
18	0.9913	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1241.1241.3	3.420	0.280	1	30/80	R.M147.04AGKPTHINVSVVM147.04AEADGTC161.06.Y	<u>IPI00423461</u> +1
19	0.9915	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1086.1086.3	3.232	0.374	1	<u>28/ 60</u>	K. EHEGALYPONTTDFOR. A	<u>IPI00017601</u>
25	0.9150	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1325.1325.2	2.522	0.309	5	14/ 24	R.SWPAVGNC161.06SSALR.W	IP100022488
26	0.9995	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1254.1254.3	3.356	0.458	1	22/ 80	R.LAGKPTHVNVSVVM147.04AEVDGTC161.06.Y	IPI00061977 +16
27	0.9999	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1255.1255.3	3.909	0.434	1	<u>26/ 80</u>	R.LAGKPTHVNVSVVM147.04AEVDGTC161.06.Y	<u>IPI00061977 +16</u>
28	0.9868	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1396.1396.2	2.303	0.247	7	14/ 24	R.SWPAVGNC161.06SSALR.W	IP100022488
30	0.9327	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1258.1258.2	2.530	0.245	2	14/ 24	R.SWPAVGNC161.06SSALR.W	IP100022488
31	0.9999	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1232.1232.3	3.089	0.356	1	<u>24/ 56</u>	R. KVPQVSTPTLVEVSR. S	ALBU_BOVIN +4
34	0.9872	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1233.1233.3	2.745	0.315	1	<u>22/ 56</u>	R. KVPQVSTPTLVEVSR. S	ALBU_BOVIN +4
36	0.9595	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1395.1395.2	2.220	0.257	1	14/ 24	R.SWPAVGNC161.06SSALR.W	IP100022488
38	0.9467	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1326.1326.2	2.259	0.259	1	14/ 24	R.SWPAVGNC161.06SSALR.W	IP100022488
39	0.9861	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1542.1542.3	3.034	0.305	2	23/60	R. KVC161.06QDC161.06PLLAPLNDTR.V	IPI00022431
41	0.9667	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1475.1475.3	2.995	0.065	1	<u>29/ 80</u>	K. TVLTPATNHM147.04GNVTFT1PANR.E	<u>IPI00164623</u> +1
42	0.9897	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1543.1543.3	3.361	0.274	1	<u>28/ 60</u>	R.KVC161.06QDC161.06PLLAPLNDTR.V	<u>IPI00022431</u>
47	0.9887	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1304.1304.3	3.593	0.253	1	<u>27/ 64</u>	K.ELHHLQEQNVSNAFLDK.G	<u>IPI00017601</u> +1
51	0.9611	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1604.1604.3	3.062	0.237	1	32/ 84	R.QDQC161.06IYNTTYLNVQRENGTISR.Y	IP100022429
54	0.9704	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1599.1599.3	2.730	0.115	3	24/ 80	K. TVLTPATNHM147.04GNVTFT1PANR.E	IPI00164623 +1
55	0.9571	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1603.1603.3	2.933	0.228	1	<u>36/ 84</u>	R. QDQC161.06IYNTTYLNVQRENGTISR.Y	IP100022429
58	0.9475	QT20060903 incl dda serum bsa 2.1538.1538.3	3.619	0.284	1	<u>31/80</u>	K. TVLTPATNHM147.04GNVTFTIPANR.E	<u>IPI00164623</u> +1









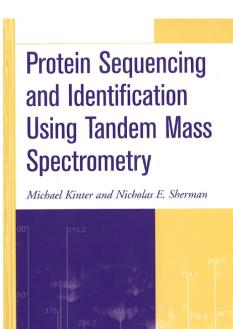
# Spectral counting

- MSMS-based method
- Data is searched with Sequest or Mascot
- Count the number of hits per peptide
- Indirect assessment of abundance
- Robust for high abundance peptides
- Quantify the big trends in the data
- 2 orders of magnitude dynamic range
- Simple to do perform

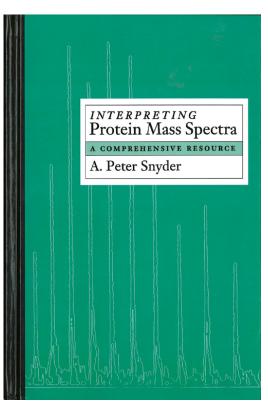
# Quantification summary

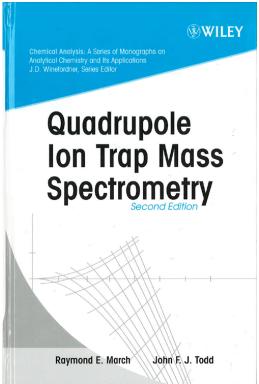
technique	software	+	-	
ICAT	ASAP ratio Xpress	sample enrichment	only cystein peptides	
180	-	cheap	small mass difference	
SILAC	ASAP ratio	choice in aa target	need to grow cells	
iTRAQ	LIBRA	no interference	most intense peaks	
Label-free	Corra	wide dynamic range	sensitive to exp. conditions	
Spectral Counting	Sequest Mascot	cheap, easy, works on legacy data	limited dynamic range	

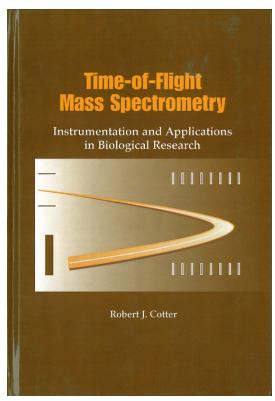
#### References



nic M. Desiderio and Nico M. M. Nibbering, Series Editors



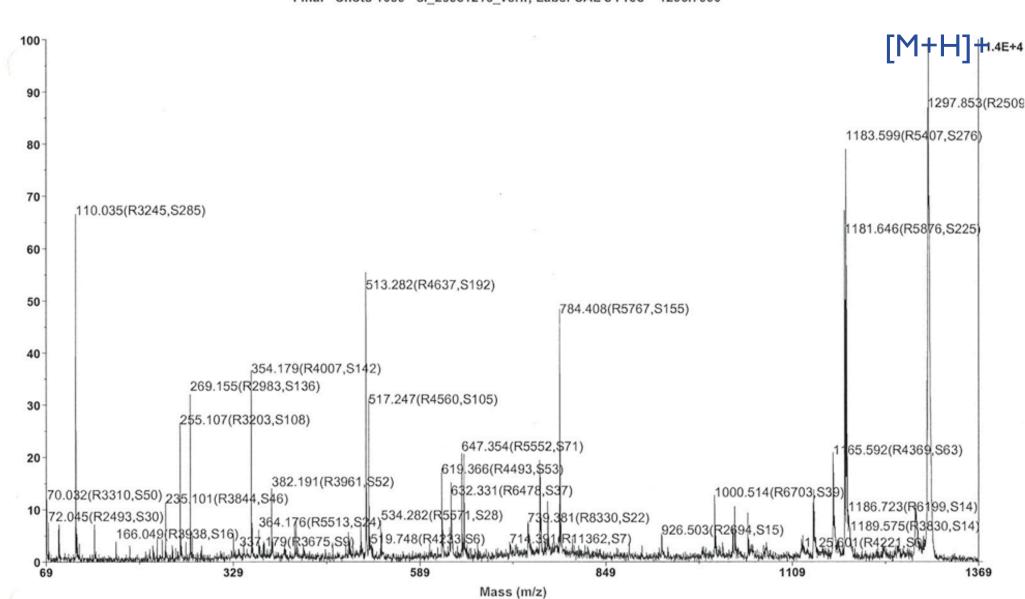




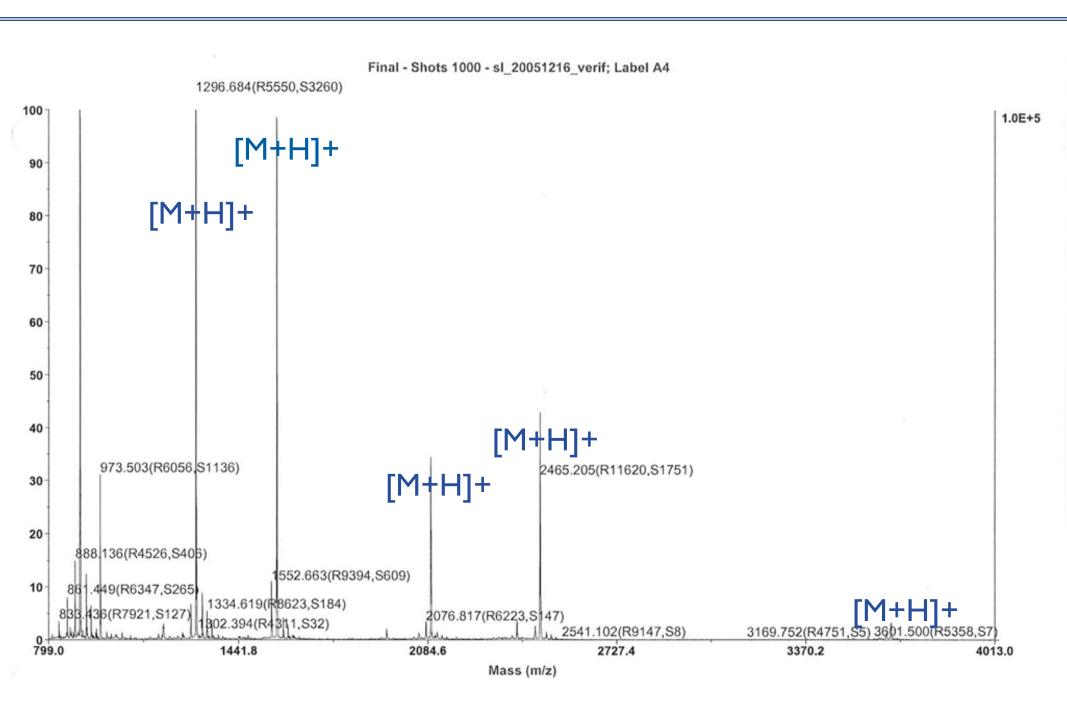
### Extra slides

### Fragment ions

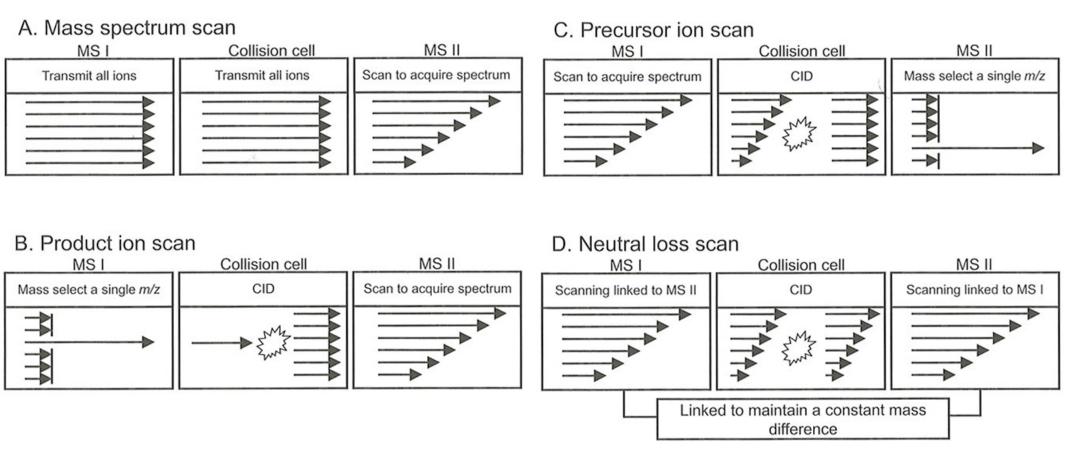




# (pseudo) Molecular ions



# Types of scans



Kinter, M., Sherman, N.E., Protein Sequencing and identification using tandem Mass Spectrometry