

Database Searching of Combined ETD and CID Data Using Protein Prospector

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Introduction

- CID and ETD produce complementary fragmentation data.
 - Performing both types of fragmentation sequentially on the same precursor should allow identification of a higher percentage of precursor ions.
- The two types of data produce different fragment ion types, so must be searched with different parameters.
 - It would be useful to be able to correlate/combine the results from the two fragmentation types.

Experimental

In-house peak-picking software separated the ETD and CID peaklists which were then searched by the Protein Prospector Batch-Tag program. The data set, from a recently published study of the murine postsynaptic density pseudoorganelle¹, consisted of 32500 spectra from each fragmentation type. The database search algorithm has been modified to take account of additional fragmentation sometimes found in ETD spectra.

After database searching the results can be displayed in a single report using the Protein Prospector Search Compare program.

Results

	CID		ETD		Merged	
Proteins	441		418		514	
Decoy Proteins	0		5		5	
	Unique Peptides	Total Peptides	Unique Peptides	Total Peptides	Unique Peptides	Total Peptides
Spectrin alpha chain, brain	119	597	85	406	129	1003
Spectrin beta chain, brain 1	72	411	56	265	80	676
Neurofilament medium polypeptide	33	173	29	139	35	312
Actin, cytoplasmic 2	27	271	23	231	29	502
Tubulin beta-5 chain	26	236	22	161	27	434
Tubulin alpha-1A chain	25	260	20	195	26	455
2',3'-cyclic-nucleotide 3'-phosphodiesterase	23	129	21	86	29	215
ADP/ATP translocase 2	22	154	20	129	24	283
Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase type II alpha chain	20	242	19	174	24	416
Creatine kinase, ubiquitous mitochondrial precursor	17	168	14	136	19	304

Peptide Difference Results

asms_cid/rodent						asms_etd/rodent									
m/z	z	ppm	Peptide	Fraction	S	Score	Expect	m/z	z	ppm	Peptide	Fraction	S	Score	Expect
907.9499	2	-3.7	FLGTRC(Carbamidomethyl)IAGYFDATK	T8102009_JTMSms2cid	68.342	30.0	9.3e-7	644.5522	9	-0.63	GGHPLFLVAYDR	T8102010_JTMSms2etd	64.720	40.3	9.7e-7
1050.0560	2	-4.4	Q(Gln->pyro-Gln)YNAIKDYELQIYK	T8102016_JTMSms2cid	78.095	90.0	1.4e-6								
643.8444	2	-2.8	WOAVLAQIDVR	T8102008_JTMSms2cid	47.172	25.2	1.8e-5								
1033.0493	2	-0.011	FLVEQYLTGLLEPDPGR	T8102007_JTMSms2cid	73.321	27.0	3.5e-5								
896.1959	2	-0.23	DLLOPEVALLEAGAGTGHIDPATSR	T8102016_JTMSms2cid	90.324	28.9	4.6e-5								
630.3819	2	-5.0	VILVQILEIQR	T8102007_JTMSms2cid	57.466	28.7	1.9e-4								
528.2887	2	-4.1	AHAFYVQQR	T8102006_JTMSms2cid	63.962	16.8	5.4e-4								
498.2688	2	-0.57	SWSLVYR	T8102009_JTMSms2cid	61.872	17.9	0.0012	441.3333	9	-1.0	WYIYVZLHHR	T8102010_JTMSms2etd	61.441	91.0	6.6e-4
492.2916	2	-2.6	LFNAIDHR	T8102009_JTMSms2cid	44.552	17.4	0.0021								
458.2738	2	-2.1	ELLWQR	T8102008_JTMSms2cid	63.193	16.9	0.0080	601.5888	2	-1.7	TIDLVIR	T8102017_JTMSms2etd	60.602	21.5	0.0084

The peptide difference report only shows peptides that are unique to a particular search.

This type of report makes it possible to see which amino acids are favoured by CID or ETD.

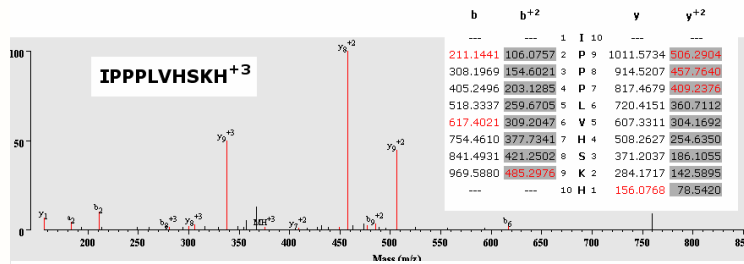
K	H	R	M	W	S	Y	F	V	I	G	P	L	A	T	D	N	E	Q	C
0.60	0.66	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.85	0.90	0.93	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.28	1.32	1.34	1.52	2.13

Preferred by ETD

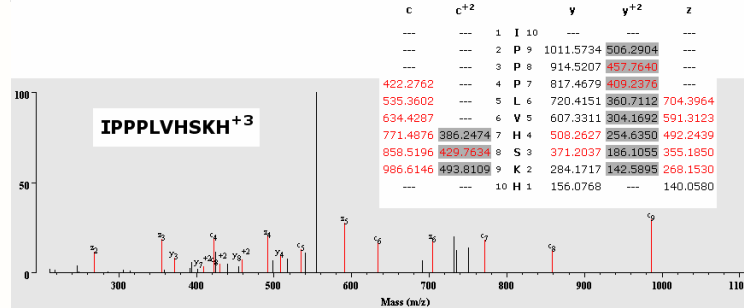
Preferred by CID

Complementary Fragmentation in Proline Rich Peptides

CID



ETD

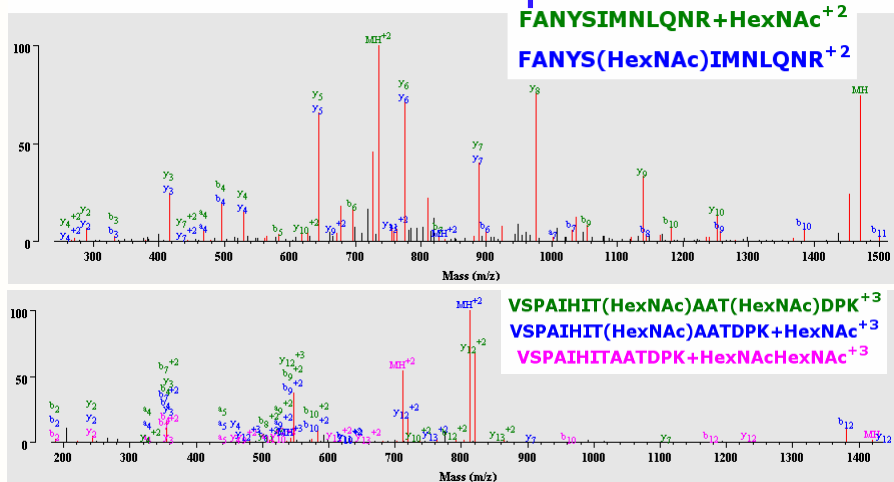


O-GlcNAc Modifications

O-GlcNAc modifications can be searched for in Protein Prospector by specifying HexNAc as a variable modification. This can either be as a modification to Serine or Threonine or as a single/multiple neutral loss from the precursor ion.

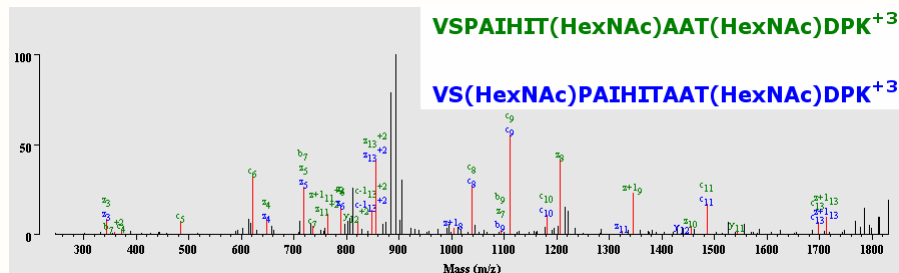
58 exact modification sites were found in addition to several more where it wasn't possible to locate the site unambiguously. 28 of the sites were found on the protein bassoon (O88737).

Fully Annotated O-GlcNAc Modified Spectra



MS-Product can now annotate multiple spectra simultaneously thus allowing O-GlcNAc modified peptides to be fully labelled.

Comparison of Alternative Modification Sites



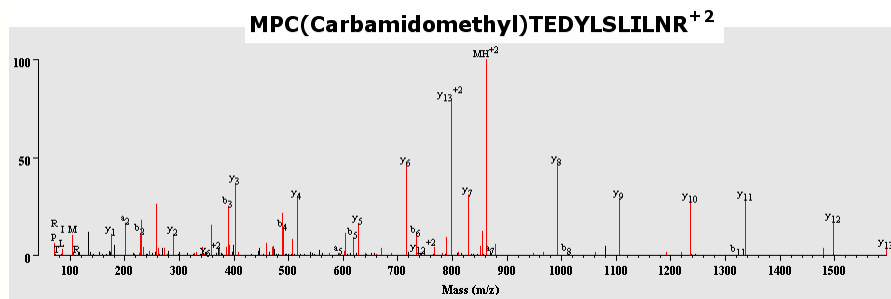
Annotating multiple peptides simultaneously can also be used to compare matches from different modification sites. In this case the green sequence is preferred because of the c_4 , c_5 , c_6 , c_7 , z_7 , z_8 and z_9 ions. The CID spectrum for this peptide is shown on the previous slide.

Other Potential Applications

Assuming sufficient computer memory there is no limit to the number of searches that can be merged. Thus the following applications are possible:

- Compilation of spectral libraries
- Large scale studies of spectral fragmentation
- Identification of sections of proteins that are not detected in MSMS experiments – maybe because they are modified
- Stable isotope and label free quantitation

Compilation of Spectral Libraries



Best spectrum of a particular peptide from several hundred searches.

Undetectable Parts of Proteins

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1  MKWVTFISLL LFFSSAYSRG VFRDTHKSE IAHRFKDLGE EHFKGLVLIA FSQYLQCPF DEHVKLVNEL TEFAKTCVAD
81  ESHAGCEKSL HTLFGDELCK VASLRETYGD MADCCEKQEP ERNECFLSHK DDSPDLPLK PDPNTLCDEF KADEKKFWGK
161  YLYEIARRHP YFYAPELLEY ANKYNGVFQE CCQAEDKGAC LLPKIETMRE KVLASSARQR LRCASIQKFG ERALKAWSVV
241  RLSQKFPKAE FVEVTKLVTD LTKVHKECCH GDLLECADDR ADLAKYICDN QDTISSKLEK CCDKPLLEKS HCIAEVEKDA
321  IPENLPPLTA DFAEDKDVCK NYQEAKDAFL GSFLYEYSRR HPEYAVSVLL RLAKYEATL EECCAKDDPH ACYSTVFDKL
401  KHLVDEPQNL IKQNCDFEKL LGEYGFQNAL IVRYTRKVPQ VSTPTLVEVS RSLGKVGTRC CTKPESERMP CTEDYLSLIL
481  NRLCVLHEKT PVSEKVTKCC TESLVNRRPC FSALTPDETY VPKAFDEKLF TPHADICTLP DTEKQIKKQT ALVELLKHKPK
561  KATEEQKTV MENFVAFVDK CCAADDKEAC FAVEGPKLVV STQTALA
    
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Coverage map for BOVINE Serum Albumin for 90 combined searches. The coverage is 91% compared with a maximum coverage of 80% for any individual search. The undetectable regions may be because of the signal and propeptide regions of the protein and the prevalence of tryptic cleavage amino acids in some regions.

Conclusions

- Combined CID/ETD search identified around 15% more proteins
- Peptides containing basic amino acids often fragment better ETD
- Peptides containing cysteine often fragment better with CID
- Sequential CID/ETD fragmentation is particularly useful for locating O-GlcNAc modifications
- Protein Prospector can often facilitate O-GlcNAc site assignment
- The ability to merge search results is also useful for other applications such as compiling spectral libraries

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by NIH NCRR grant RR001614, SIG RR019934 and the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council of the UK. We also thank the Vincent Coates Foundation for support.

References

- 1) Chalkley, R. J et al, 2009 Identification of Protein O-GlcNAcylation Sites Using Electron Transfer Dissociation Mass Spectrometry On Native Peptides. *PNAS*, Currently Published Online