# Introduction to MS-based proteomics and Bioconductor infrastructure 

Laurent Gatto<br>lg390@cam.ac.uk-@lgatt0 http://cpu.sysbiol.cam.ac.uk

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## Outline

Proteomics and MS data

Bioconductor infrastructure

Examples

Ranges infrastructure

Application: spatial proteomics

## Mass-spectrometry - LC-MS/MS



Chromatogram: total intensity over time


## MS1 (and MS2) spectra



## Mass-spectrometry - LC-MS/MS



## Fragmentation



Credit abrg.org

```
cid <- calculateFragments("AEGKLRFK",
    type=c("b", "y"), z=2)
```

\#\# Modifications used: $\quad C=160.030649$
ht(cid, $n=3$ )

| \#\# |  | mz | ion | type | pos | z |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| \#\# | seq |  |  |  |  |  |
| \#\# | 1 | 36.52583 | b1 | 101.04713 | b2 | b |
| \#\# | 3 | 129.55786 | b3 | 2 | AE |  |
| \# | b | 3 | 2 | AEG |  |  |

\#\# ...
\#\# mz ion type pos z seq
\#\# 31 357.7185 y6* y* 62 GKLRFK
\#\# 32 422.2398 y7* y* 72 EGKLRFK
\#\# 33 457.7583 y8* y* 82 AEGKLRFK

## MS1 and MS2 spectra



## MS1 and MS2 spectra



## Proteomics data

- raw data:

MS1 and MS2 over retention time

- identification: MS2
- quantitation: MS1 or MS2

|  | Status | package |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Raw (mz*ML) | $\checkmark$ | mzR |
| mzTab | $\checkmark$ | MSnbase |
| mgf | $\checkmark$ | MSnbase |
| mzldentML | $\checkmark$ | mzID, mzR |
| mzQuantML |  | $(? m z R)$ |

- protein database
(to match MS2 spectra against)


## Bioconductor infrastructure

biocViews: Proteomics, MassSpectrometry


## Learning from Bioconductor

| \| genomics | \| proteomics |
| :---: | :---: |
| \| eSet (past?) | \| *MSnSet (present) |
| \| Ranges (present) | \| *Pbase et al. (future) |
| 1 l | 1 PPI |
| I | \| *localisation (present)| |

## MSnSet



## Example

```
library("MSnbase")
rx <- readMSData("rawdata.mzML") ## raw data
rx <- addIdentificationData(rx, "identification.mzid")
rx <- rx[!is.na(fData(rx)$pepseq)]
plot(rx[[10]], reporters = TMT6, full=TRUE)
```


## Example

Precursor M/Z 600.36


## Example

```
library("MSnbase")
rx <- readMSData(f, centroided = TRUE)
rx <- addIdentificationData(rx, g)
rx <- rx[!is.na(fData(rx)$pepseq)]
plot(rx[[10]], reporters = TMT6, full=TRUE)
plot(rx[[4730]], rx[[4929]])
```


## Example



## Example

```
library("MSnbase")
rx <- readMSData(f, centroided = TRUE)
rx <- addIdentificationData(rx, g)
rx <- rx[!is.na(fData(rx)$pepseq)]
plot(rx[[10]], reporters = TMT6, full=TRUE)
plot(rx[[4730]], rx[[4929]])
qt <- quantify(rx, reporters = TMT6)
## qt <- readMSnSet("quantdata.csv", ecols = 5:11)
nqt <- normalise(qt, method = "vsn")
boxplot(exprs(nqt))
MAplot(nqt[, 1:2])
```


## Example



## More

- RforProteomics package
library ("RforProteomics")
RforProteomics()
RProtVis()
citation(package = "RforProteomics")
- Proteomics workflow on the Bioc site
- Lab on Friday
- protein database
- raw data
- quantitation
- identification


## Ranges infrastructure



## Pbase package

```
library("Pbase")
p <- Proteins("uniprot.fasta")
p <- addIdentificationData(p, "identification.mzid")
aa(p) ## peptides sequences as a AAStringSet
pranges(p) ## peptide ranges as IRangesList
i <- which(acols(p)[, "EntryName"] == "EF2_HUMAN")
plot(p[i])
plot(p[i], from = 155, to = 185)
```

Along protein coordinates


## Along genome coordinates

... using transcript models as GRangesList and Gviz for plotting.


From the Pbase mapping vignette.

## Along genome coordinates (with raw data)



From the Pbase maping vignette.

## With RNA-Seq reads



From https://github.com/ComputationalProteomicsUnit/Intro-Integ-Omics-Prot

## Spatial proteomics

- The cellular sub-division allows cells to establish a range of distinct microenvironments, each favouring different biochemical reactions and interactions and, therefore, allowing each compartment to fulfil a particular functional role.
- Localisation and sequestration of proteins within subcellular niches is a fundamental mechanism for the post-translational regulation of protein function.


Spatial proteomics is the systematic study of protein localisations.


Figure: Immunofluorescence: ZFPL1, Golgi (left) and FHL2, mainly localized to actin filaments and focal adhesion sites. Also detected in the nucleus (right). (from the Human Protein Atlas)


Figure: Mass spectrometry-based approaches based on density gradient subcellular fractionation.

## Cell membrane lysis

Mechanical or buffer-induced lysis of the plasma membrane with minimal disruption to intracellular organelles followed by subcellular fractionation.


## Density gradient separation




Quantitation by LC-MSMS


## Data

|  | Fraction $_{1}$ | Fraction $_{2}$ | $\ldots$ | Fraction $_{\mathrm{m}}$ | markers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{p}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{q}_{1,1}$ | $\mathrm{q}_{1,2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{q}_{1, \mathrm{~m}}$ | unknown |
| $\mathrm{p}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{q}_{2,1}$ | $\mathrm{q}_{2,2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{q}_{2, \mathrm{~m}}$ | loc $c_{1}$ |
| $\mathrm{p}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{q}_{3,1}$ | $\mathrm{q}_{3,2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{q}_{3, \mathrm{~m}}$ | unknown |
| $\mathrm{p}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{q}_{4,1}$ | $\mathrm{q}_{4,2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{q}_{4, \mathrm{~m}}$ | loc ${ }_{k}$ |
| $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ |
| $\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | $\mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{n}, 1}$ | $\mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{n}, 2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{m}}$ | unknown |

Data analysis
MSnbase for data manipulation, pRoloc for clustering, classification and plotting, and pRolocGUI for interactive exploration.


Figure : From Gatto et al. (2010), data from Dunkley et al. (2006).

## 2009 vs 2013



Figure : Semi-supervised approach Breckels et al. (2013). Data from Tan et al (2009).



From Betschinger et al. (2013)
Mouse ESC (E14TG2a) in serum LIF


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