Mass Spectrometry a Multi-purpose Tool in Cancer Research

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Cancer Research and Mass Spectrometry

Protein target identification and modifications Proteome imaging of tissues Dr. Pierre Chaurand

SELDI analysis of body fluid proteomes *Dr. David Chhieng*

Synopsis of this talk

- How did mass spec emerge?
- What can mass spec (and proteomics) bring to your research?
- Time to change the research paradigm?

Direction of NIH research for the past 50 years



Where did the interest in mass spectrometry come from?

Fundamental experiments on the nature of the matter

In the early 20th century, discovery of isotopes of the elements led to atomic weapons (U²³⁵/U²³⁸)

Post-World War II, generation of isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus and sulfur created biomedical research as we know it today



Ernst Chain Niels Bohr Ben Gurion Linus Pauling

Lord Rutherford





David Rittenberg

Accelerator MS in PRIME Lab



Dr. David Elmore next to 10 MV accelerator

What is mass spectrometry?

Compounds have to be converted to ions NaCl \rightarrow Na⁺ + Cl⁻ and then analyzed in the gas phase



Charge on a protein at different pHs

What can mass spectrometry measure in 2003?



How can we evaporate peptides and proteins?

Nobel Laureates in Chemistry - 2002



John Fenn



Koichi Tanaka

"for the development of methods for identification and structure analyses of biological macromolecules" and

"for their development of soft desorption ionisation methods for mass spectrometric analyses of biological macromolecules"



NanoElectrospray



ESI spectrum of bacterially expressed protein



MaxEnt deconvolution of ESI-MS data



Courtesy of Mindan Sfakianos

How can ESI-MS of proteins help you?

- Establish that an expressed or isolated protein is authentic
 - *C. elegans* proteins expressed in bacteria
- Measure the post-translational changes to protein caused by biochemical or chemical modifications
 - e.g., changes in the mol wt of antibodies (Ahmad Safavy - attachment of radiometal complexing agents)
 - Glycation of antibodies in diabetes

Unexpected peptide from a bacterially expressed protein



N-terminal extension revealed

Antisense 3'-CATCTCGAGCTCCATGGT-5'



Xho1 site where hBAT was inserted

MALDI - shining the light on your research

- A focused laser beam, either in the UV or infrared ranges, can "evaporate" compounds from the solid phase
- The resulting ions are injected into a tube (1 2 m in length), accelerated and allowed to drift towards a detector. Their *time-of-flight* is proportional to their (MW)^{1/2}



Protein analysis 2003



Tryptic mass fingerprint of a porin from Drosophila



Other Applications of Mass Spec in Cancer Research

Mapping the protein:protein network by antibody or affinity isolation
Reproducibly sub-dividing the proteome in meaningful ways - cell-to-cell (see Pierre Chaurand's talk this afternoon)

or within cells (see Huang-Ge

composition of the exosome)

Zhang's work on the

Emerging or emerged mass spec methods in proteomics

- TOF-TOF High speed peptide sequencing some limitations because of light sensitivity
- MUDPIT Automated proteomics based on 2D-LC tandem mass spectrometry
- H/D exchange An alternative to NMR for the study of protein structure in solution
- LC-MRM-MS An old method revamped for quantitation in proteomics
- FT-ICR-MS An exotic method whose time has come

Detection in the FT-ICR cell



Bovine Serum Albumin (66 kDa) 4.7 T Act. Shielded Magnet



Sequencing O-GlcNAc peptides by ECD FT-ICR-MS

Casein kinase II - AGGSTPVSSANMMSG



The future of NIH research



Integration for life extension in yeasts

Caloric restriction increases yeast life span - dependent on the SIR-2 gene (a sirtuin) - a NAD⁺-dependent deacetylase calorie restriction increases NAD⁺

Human equivalent SIRT1 - deacetylates p53 (used K382)

Sinclair et al. screened a library of compounds - quercetin and piceatannol emerged as activators of deacetylase



Resveratrol increased life span of the yeast by 70% in the absence of caloric restriction, decreased p53 K382 acetylation, and reduced the frequency of repetitive DNA recombination

Conclusions

- Mass spectrometry and proteomics are good partners (aided by the genome effort and computers)
- MALDI identification of proteins from 1D- and 2D-gels is routine (and available in the Cancer Center - see <u>http://www.uab.edu/proteomics</u>)
- Mass spectrometry can probe protein:protein interactions and protein structure
- Mass spectrometry is poised for the question of quantitation in proteomics, the prelude to integration of data from several dimensions (and consistent with the roadmap espoused by NIH Director, Dr. Zerhouni)

Acknowledgments

- Marion Kirk Tracy D'Alessandro
- Landon Wilson Amanda Foxwell
- Ray Moore II Erin Shonsey
- (Lori Coward) Sam Wang
- (Scott Isbell) Jeevan Prasain
- Ramu Vempati Junlong Shao
- Helen Kim
- Jessy Deshane
- Heath McCorkle
- Todd Sanderson
- (Tivanka De Silva)

Support from NCI P30 CA13148 NCI U54 CA100929 NCCAM P50 AT00477 NIDDK R01 DK46390



David Rittenberg 1906-1970