# **Tissue and Fluid Proteomics**

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## What is proteomics?

– A snap shot of the protein pattern!!

## What can proteomics do?

– To provide information on functional networks and/or involvement of certain proteins in individual reaction and control mechanisms by means of differences between 2 or more snap shots of the protein patterns!!

To find the magic target protein(s) or biomarker(s) for diagnosis and cure of diseases !!

# **Sample Sources for Proteomic Analysis**

- Cell lines.
- Tissue sections.
- Body Fluids:
  - Blood and urine.
  - Fluids from secretion.
  - Fluids in interstitial spaces.

# **Fluids from Secretion**

- Cerebrospinal fluids (CSF)
  - Fluid surrounding the central nervous system.
  - Total vol ~ 140 ml, produced at 0.3-0.4 ml/min.
  - Samples were collected by lumbar puncture (~10-12 ml).
  - 2D gel and MS ID.
  - Studies of the pathophysiological mechanism in frontotemporal dementia and Alzheimer's disease.

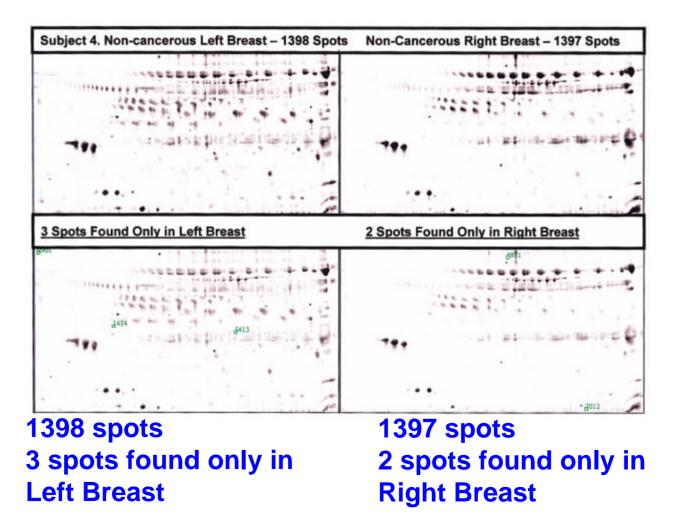
- Bronchoalveolar lavage fluids
  - Obtained by washing the epithelial lining of lung with PBS.
  - 2D gel and MS ID.
  - Studies of cystic fibrosis, pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, etc.

# **Fluids from Secretion**

- Synovial fluid
  - A dynamic reservoir for proteins originating from serum, synovial tissue, and cartilage.
  - 2D gel.
  - Study for biomarkers for osteoarthritis.
- Nipple aspiration fluid (NAF)
  - breast ductal fluid collected by nipple aspiration.
  - Non-invasive way of sample collection.
  - Sample vol: generally ~ 10-20  $\mu I.$
  - 2D gel, SELDI, and chromatography-MSMS.
  - Studies of the early diagnosis of breast cancer.

## Protein Profiles of Bilateral Matched Paired NAFs by 2DE-Approach

Non-Cancerous Left Breast Non-Cancerous Right Breast

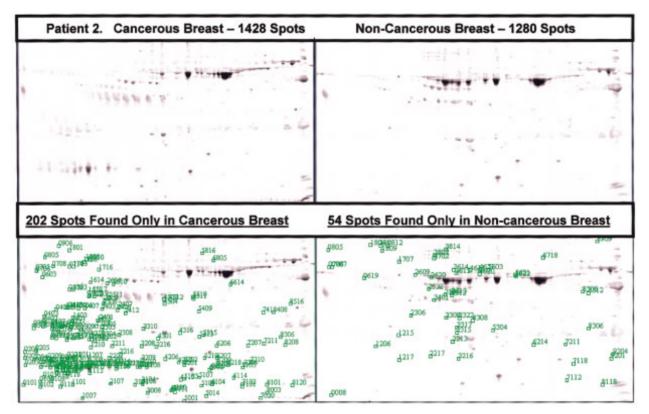


Kuerer, HM; et al., Cancer (2002) 95, 2276-2282.

## Protein Profiles of Bilateral Matched Paired NAFs by 2DE-Approach

#### **Cancerous Breast**

**Non-Cancerous Breast** 



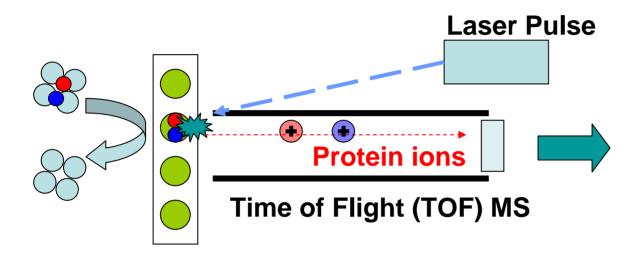
1428 spots 202 spots found only in Cancerous Breast

1280 spots 54 spots found only in non-Cancerous Breast

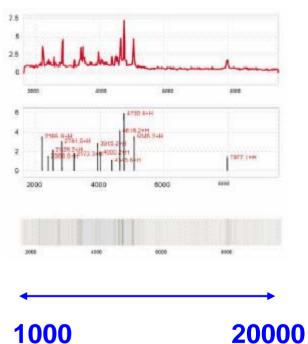
Kuerer, HM; et al., Cancer (2002) 95, 2276-2282.

# **SELDI-TOF-MS** Approach

#### (Surface Enhanced Laser Desorption Ionization)

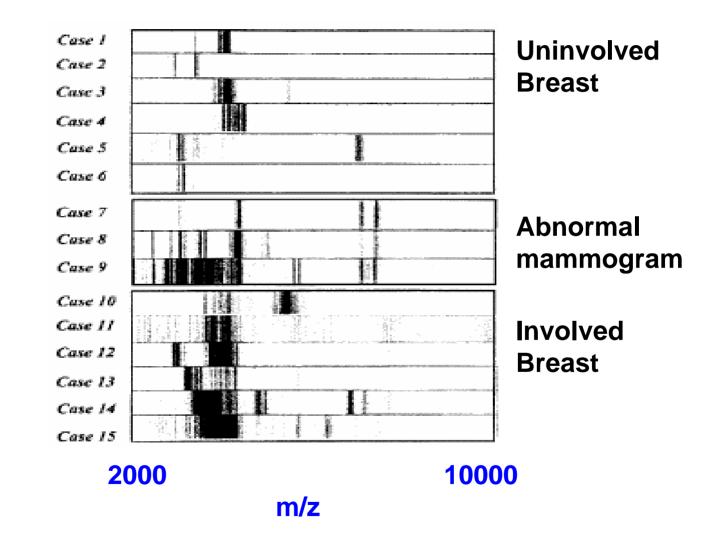


#### **Protein Profile**



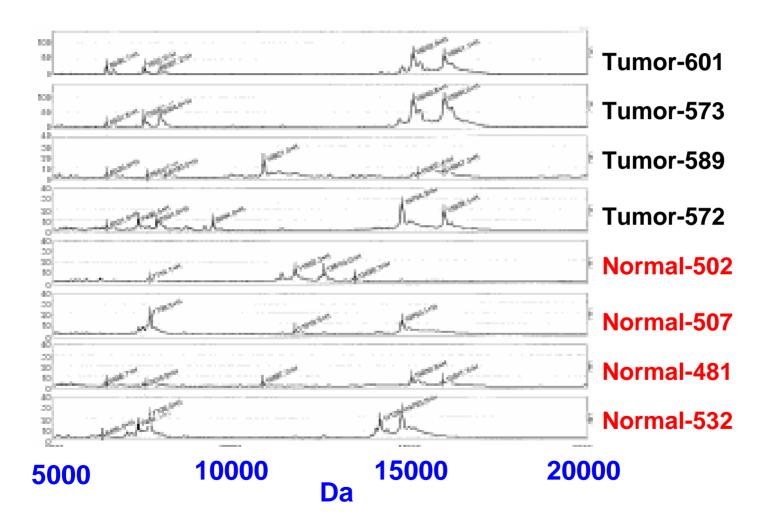
Chemical modified surface with hydrophobic, ionic exchange, or affinity function.

## **Protein Profile of NAFs by SELDI Approach**



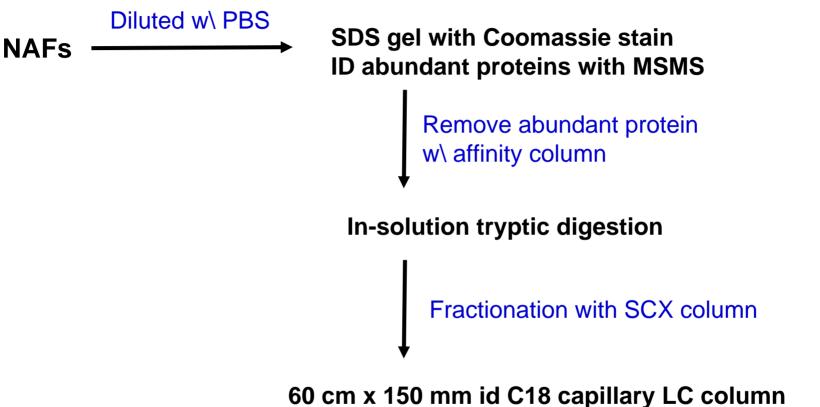
Paweletz, CP; et al., *Disease Markers* (2001) 17, 301-307.

## **Protein Profile of NAFs by SELDI Approach**



Sauter, ER; et al., British Journal of Cancer (2002) 86, 1440-1443.

## **Protein ID of NAFs by Gel-free Approach**



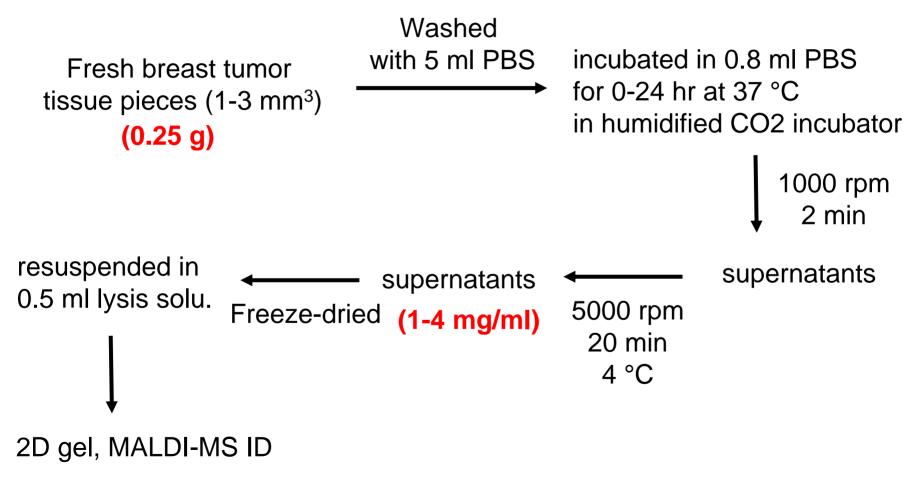
MSMS analysis with Ion-trap MS.

#### 64 proteins were ID, 15 were previously reported to be altered in serum or tumor tissue.

Varnum, SM, ..., Smith, RD, Zanger, RC, Breast Cancer Research and Treatment (2003) 80, 87-97.

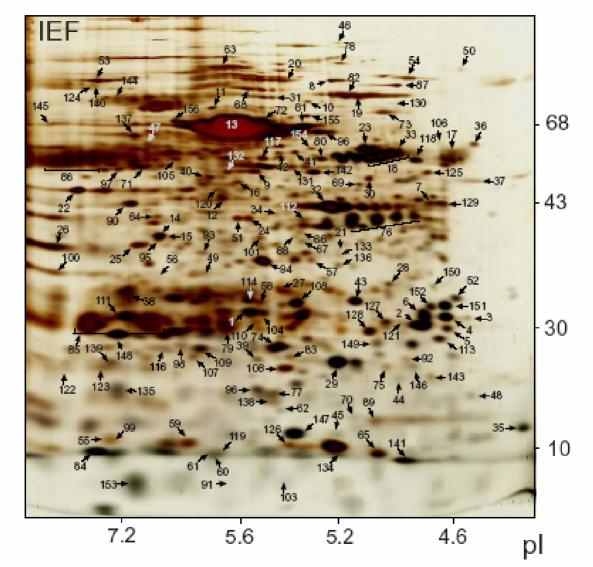
#### **Fluids in Interstitial Spaces**

#### **Ex-vivo Interstitial fluid collection:**



Celis, JE, et al. Mol Cell Proteomics. 2004 Jan 30.

Mrx10<sup>-3</sup>

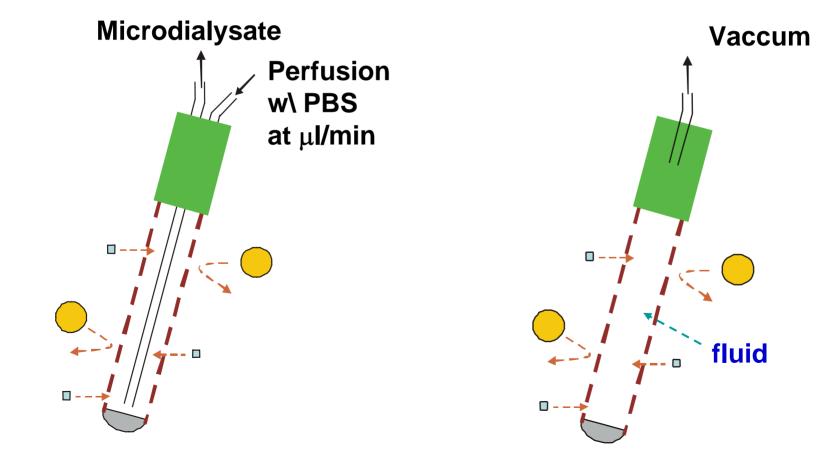


Celis, JE, et al. Mol Cell Proteomics. 2004 Jan 30.

# Sampling from Interstitial Space by Invivo Microdialysis and Ultrafiltration

**Microdialysis** 

#### Ultrafiltration



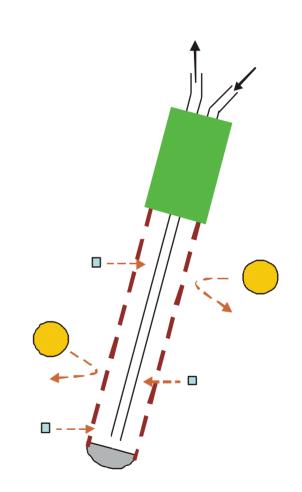
## **Microdialysis Sampling for Small Molecules**

#### Advantage:

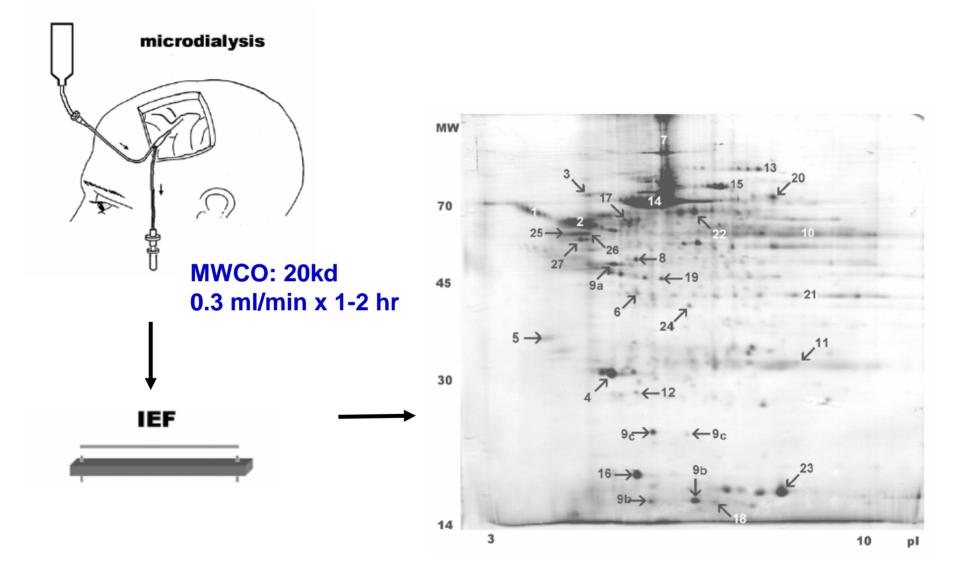
- Real *in-vivo* sampling from live, free-moving animals
- Sampling metabolites at the site of interest
- Relative clean samples

#### Limitation:

- Small sample size
- Possible low sample concentration



#### **Proteome of Human Brain Microdialysate**

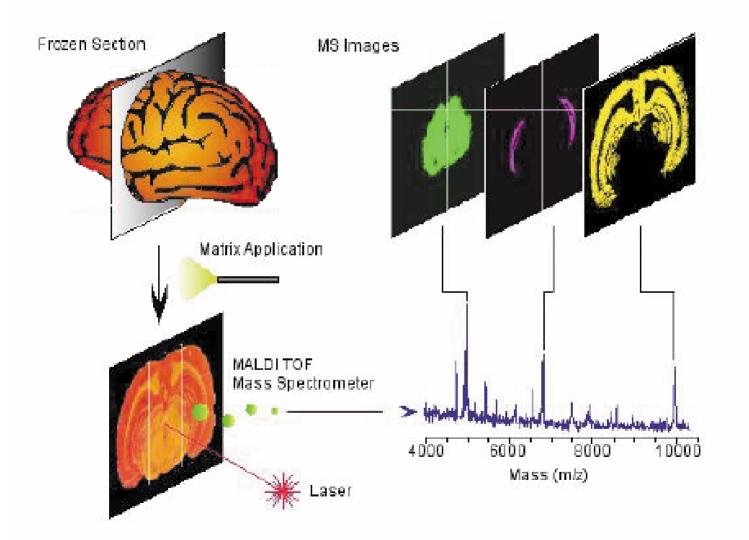


Maurer, MH, et. al, Proteome Science (2003) 1, 7-15.

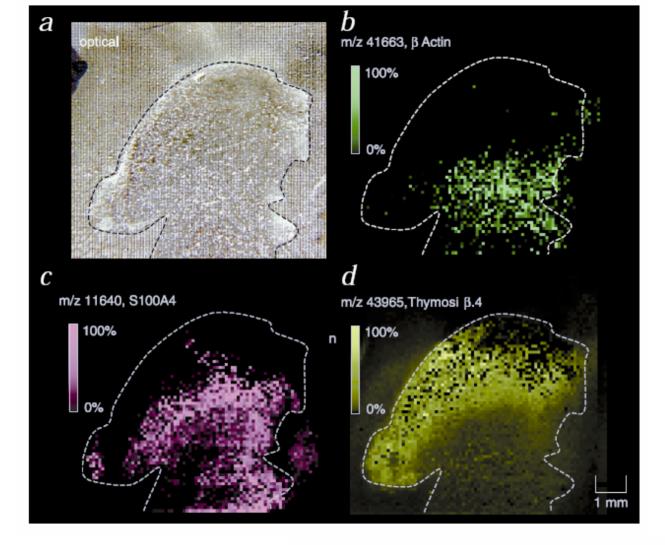
Spot number	Number of spots identified	Gene name	Protein description	SwitsProt accession number	Theoretical pl	Theoretical molecular weight (Da)
proteins identifie	id in ambral microdia)	sate and arebro	spinal fluid			
1	8	SERPINA3	Alpha-I-antichymotrypsin	P01011	5.33	47651
2	8	SERPINAL	Alpha-I-antitrypsin	P01009	5.37	46737
3	5	AIBG	Alpha-I B-glycoprotein	P04217	5.65	51941
4	3	APOAL	Apolipoprotein A-l	P02647	5.56	3778
5	I	AMBP	AMBP protein	P027.60	5.95	38999
6	2	APOE	Apolipoprotein E	P02649	5.65	36154
7	2	C	Complement C3	P01024	6.02	187164
8	I	FGG	Ribrinogen gamma chain	P02679	5.37	51512
9a	6	HP	Haptoglobin-2	P00738	6.13	45205
9b	2	HP	Haptoglobin alpha-2 chain	P00738	5.57	15946
90	2	HP	Haptoglobin beta chain	P00738	6.32	27265
10	7	-	Immunoglobulin heavy chain	P99006	-	
11	13	-	Immunoglobulin light chain	P99007	-	
12	I	R.BP4	Plasma retin ol-binding protein	P02753	5.76	23044
13	4	PLG	Plasminogen (EC 3.4.21.7)	P00747	7.04	90569
14	5	ALB	Abumin	P02768	5.92	69367
15	5	TF	Transferrin	P027 87	6.81	77050
16	2	TTR	Transthyretin	P02766	5.52	15887
17	2	GC	Vitamin D-binding protein	P02774	524	56761
brotains identifie	d solely in cerebral mic	rodidysate				
18	I.	B2M	Beta-2 microglobulin	P01887	7.90	13823
19	I	CKB	Creatine kinaše, B chain	P12277	5.34	43644
20	I	DRP2	Dihydropynimidinase related protein-2	Q16555	5.95	62294
21	4	GAPD	Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase	P16858	8.45	3567.9
22	I	HSP73	Heat shock protein 70 kD HSP73	P11142	5.37	70898
23	I	HBB	Hemoglobin beta chain	P02023	6.81	15867
24	I	MDHA	Malate dehydrogenase	P40925	6.89	36295
25	4	TUBAI	Tubuln alpha-l	P04687	4.94	50152
26	3	-	Tubulin beta	Q13885	4.78	49907
27	I	TUBB5	Tubulin beta 5	Q8WUCI	4.78	49671

#### Maurer, MH, et. al, Proteome Science (2003) 1, 7-15.

## Direct Profiling and Imaging of Proteins and Peptides from Tissue Sections



Caprioli, RM; Chaurand, P; et al., Vanderbilt University.



**Fig. 3** Selected protein images from a glioblastoma section. **a**, Human glioblastoma slice mounted on a metal plate, coated with matrix (the lines are from ablation of matrix with the laser). **b**–**d**, Mass spectrometric images of proteins showing high concentration in the proliferating area of the tumor (*d*) and other proteins present specifically in the ischemic and necrotic areas (*b* and *c*).