

# Quantification in MS proteomics

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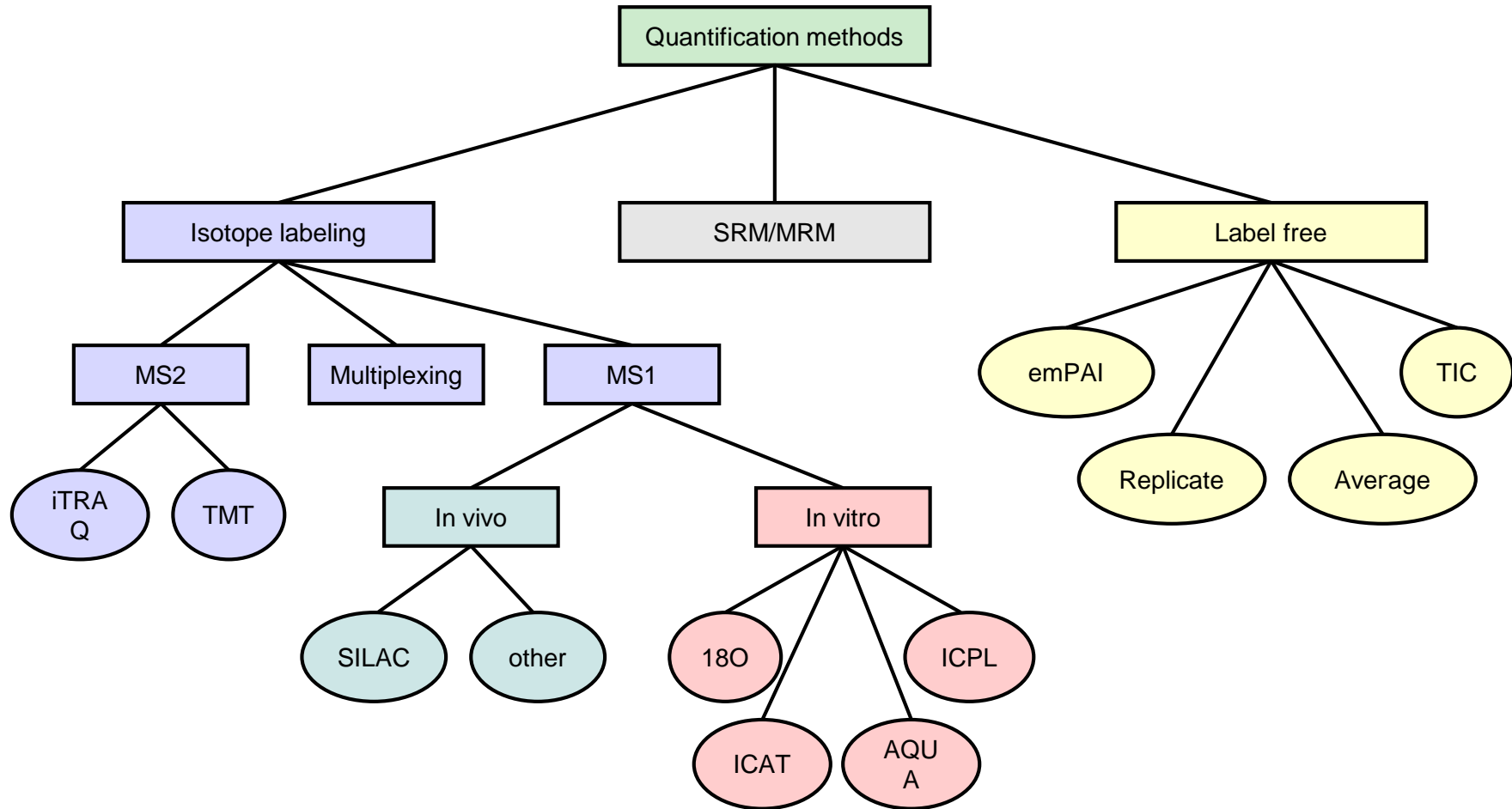
*computational omics and systems biology group*

*VIB / Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium*

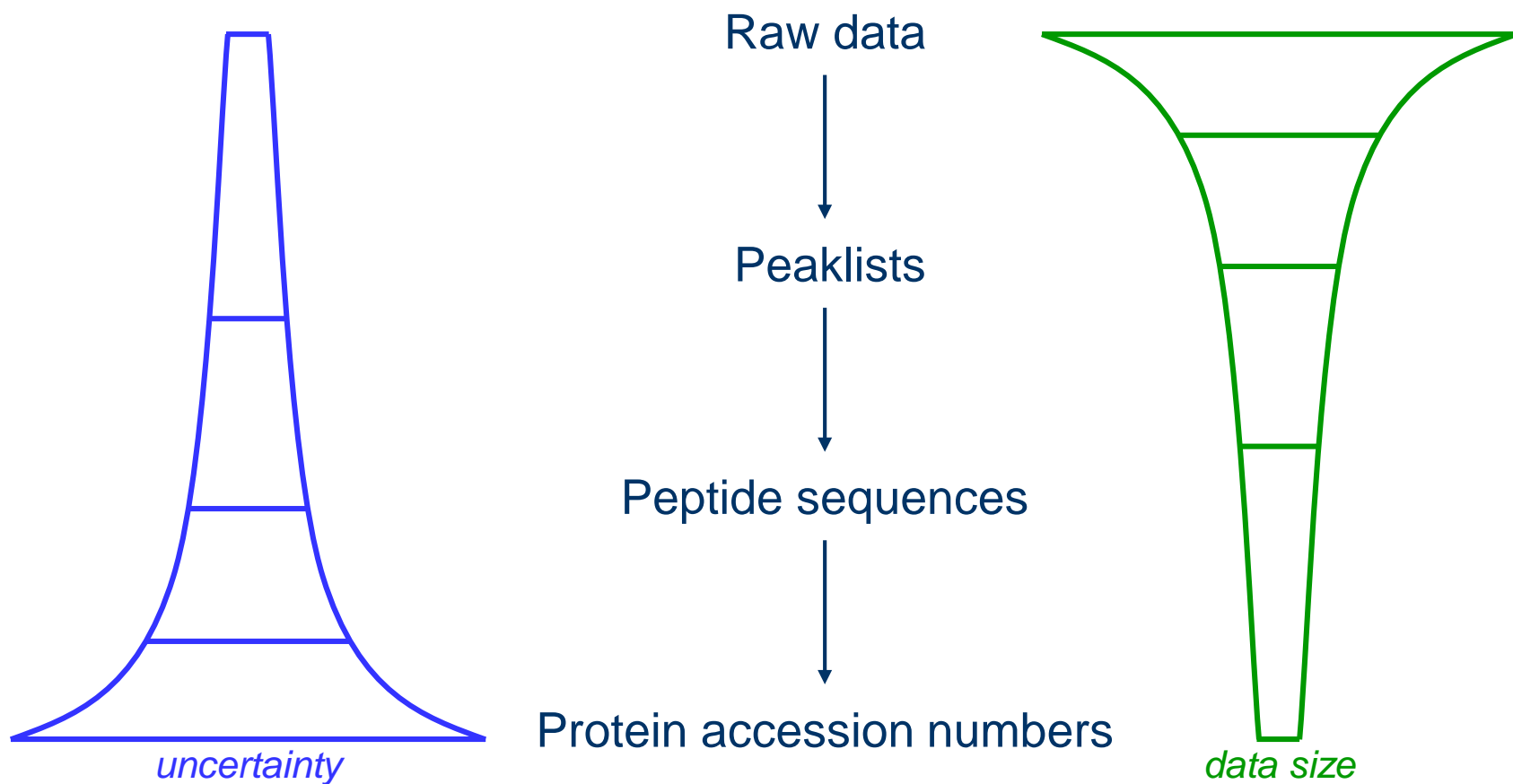


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# Protein quantification by MS in one slide

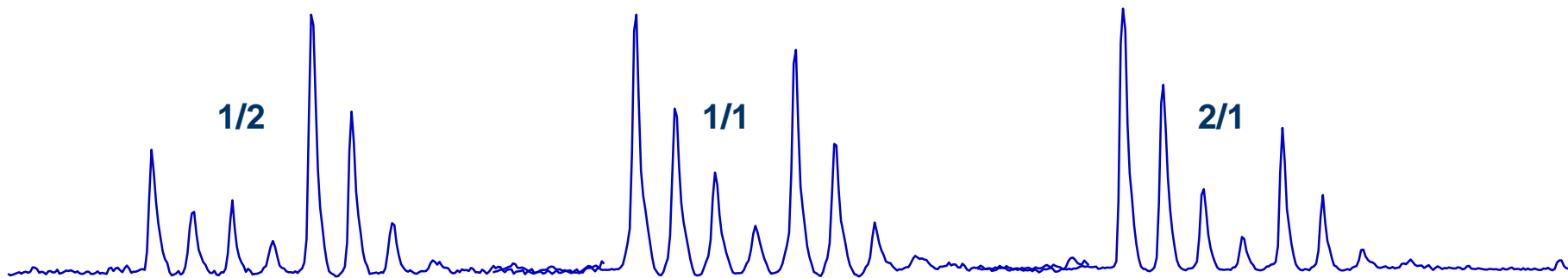


# Data processing introduces uncertainty



# The primary principles in quantitation

- Make each sample distinguishable
  - ✓ *fluorescent markers with different excitation wavelengths* (1)
  - ✓ *introduce mass differences between the samples* (2)
  - ✓ *perform distinct experimental runs for each sample* (3)
- Measure the intensity of the signal for each analyte in each sample
- Statistically process the accumulated information



# Techniques: overview

SILAC (2), cell cultures, relative

2D PAGE spot intensity (1), proteins, relative

ICAT (2), proteins, relative

ICPL (2), proteins, relative

LC peak area (3), peptides, relative, absolute

Trypsin-mediated  $^{18}\text{O}$  incorporation (1), peptides, relative

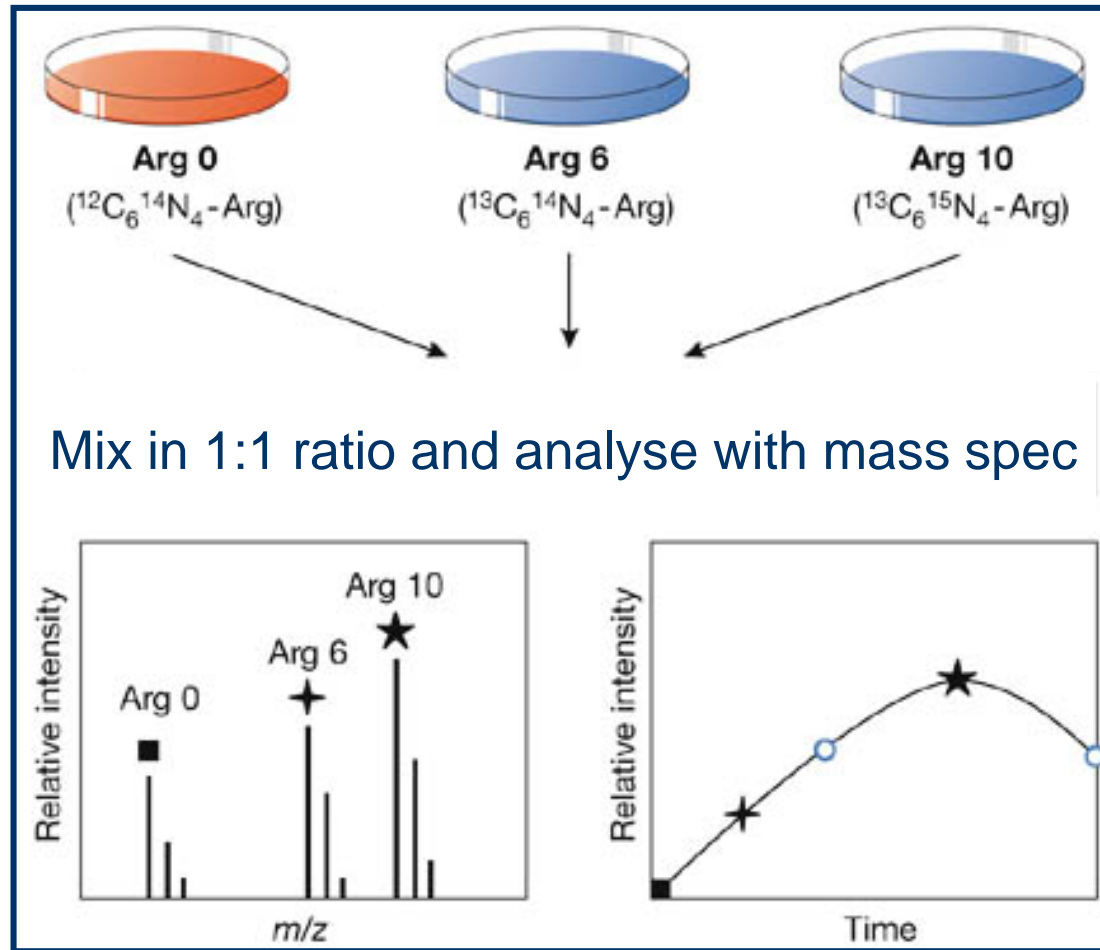
iTRAQ (2), peptides, relative

Spiked peptides (eg. AQUA) (2), peptides, absolute

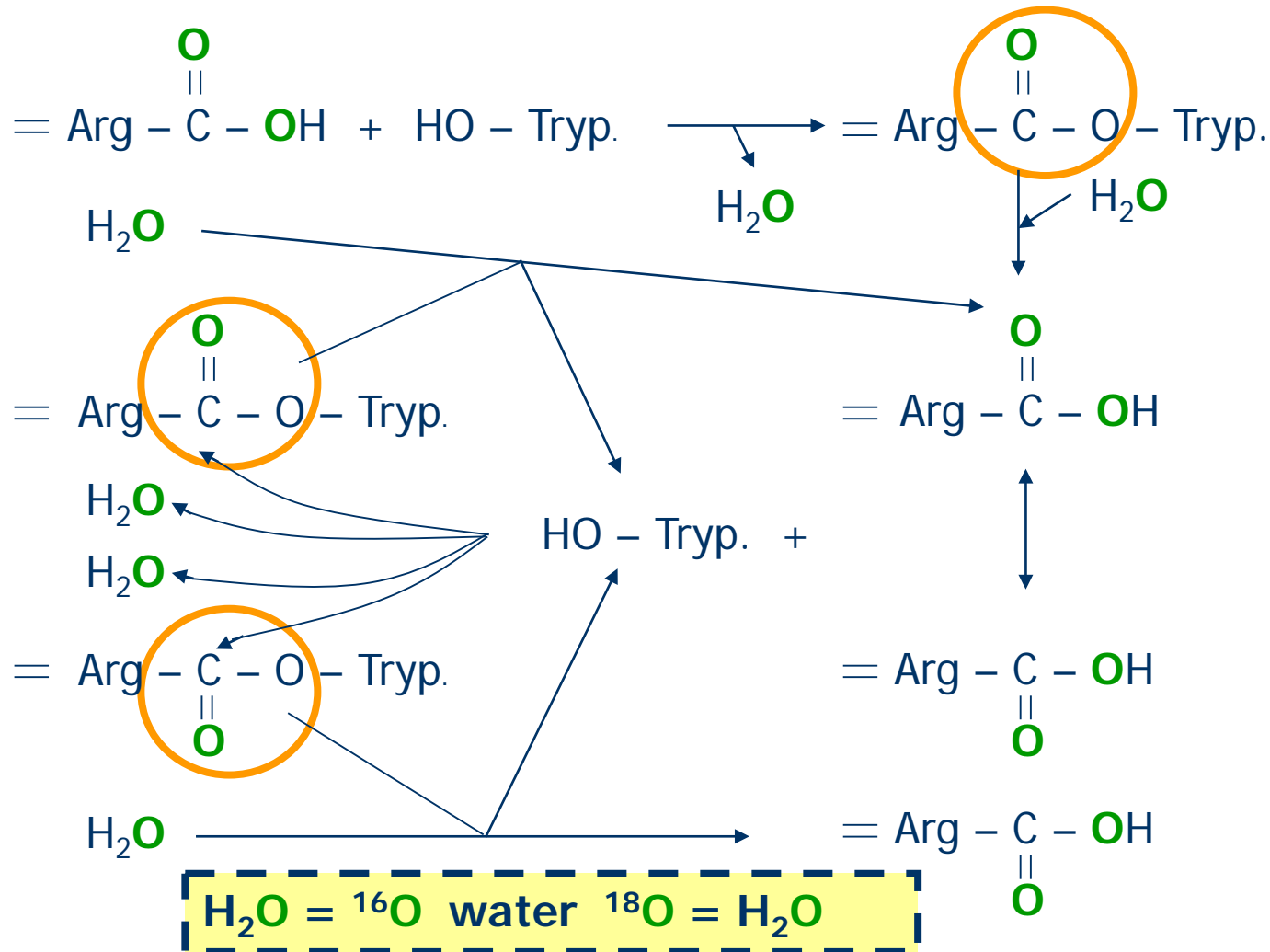
Label-free approaches (3), peptides, peptide fragments, relative, *absolute*

MRM (2, 3), peptide fragments, relative<sup>2</sup>

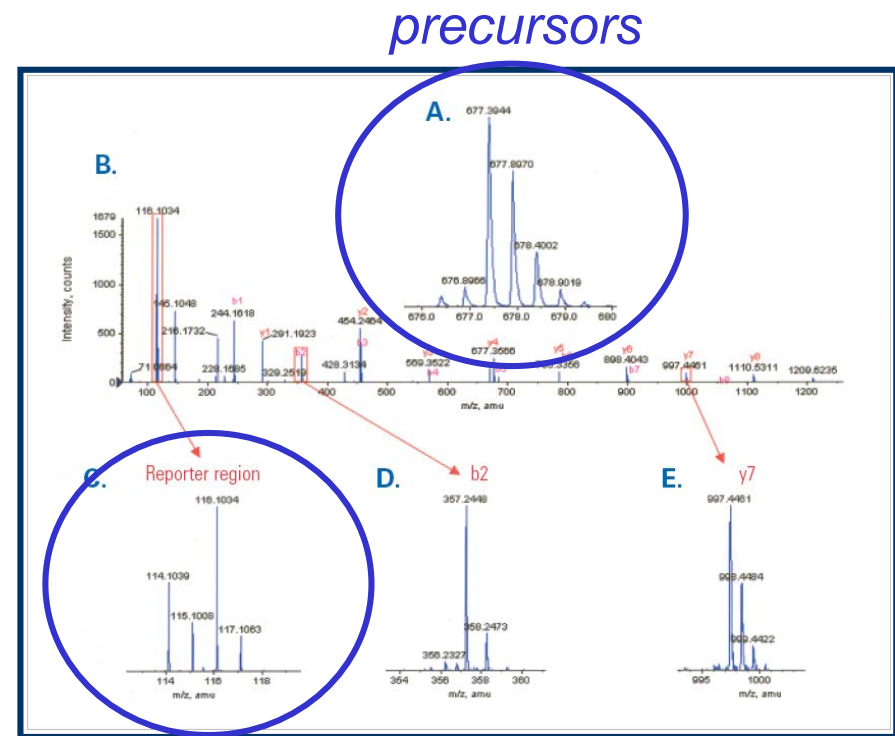
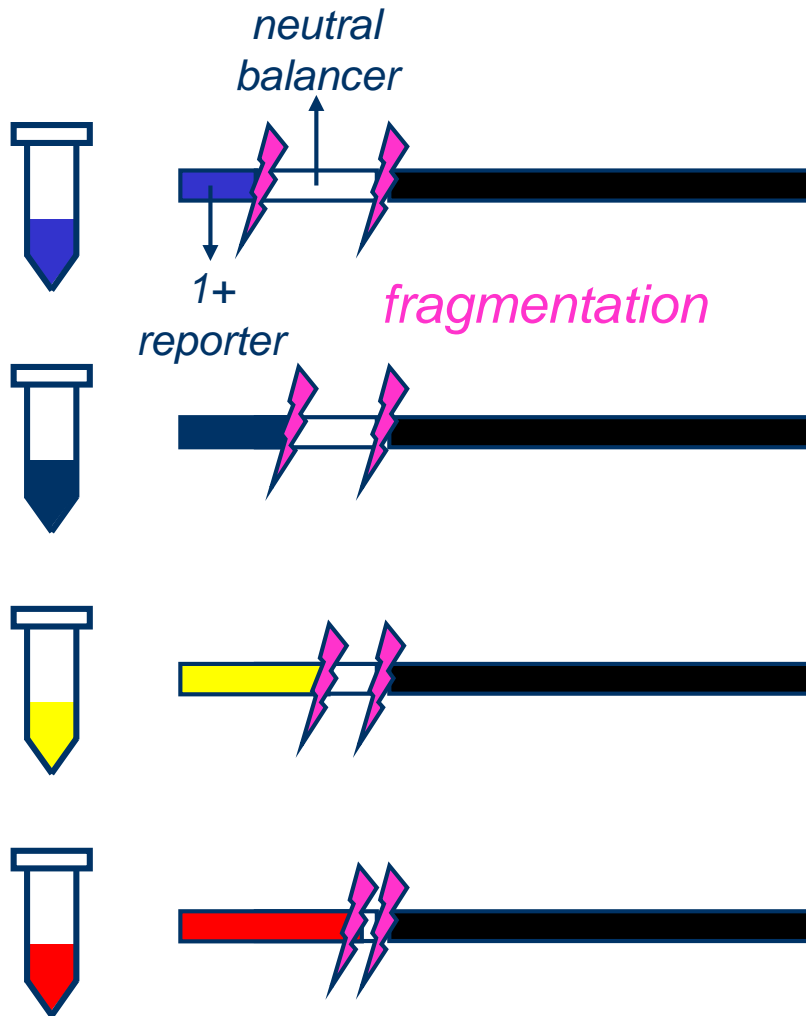
# SILAC



# $^{16}\text{O}$ – $^{18}\text{O}$ labelling



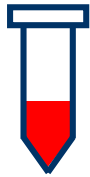
# iTRAQ / TMT





# AQUA

*Aimed at absolute quantitation*



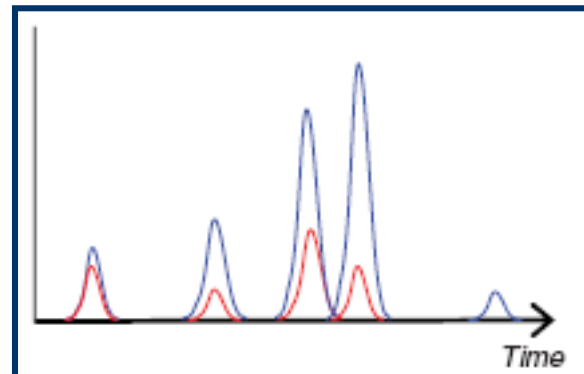
sample  
*unlabelled peptides*  
*unknown abundance*



internal standard  
*labelled, synthesized peptides*  
*known abundance*

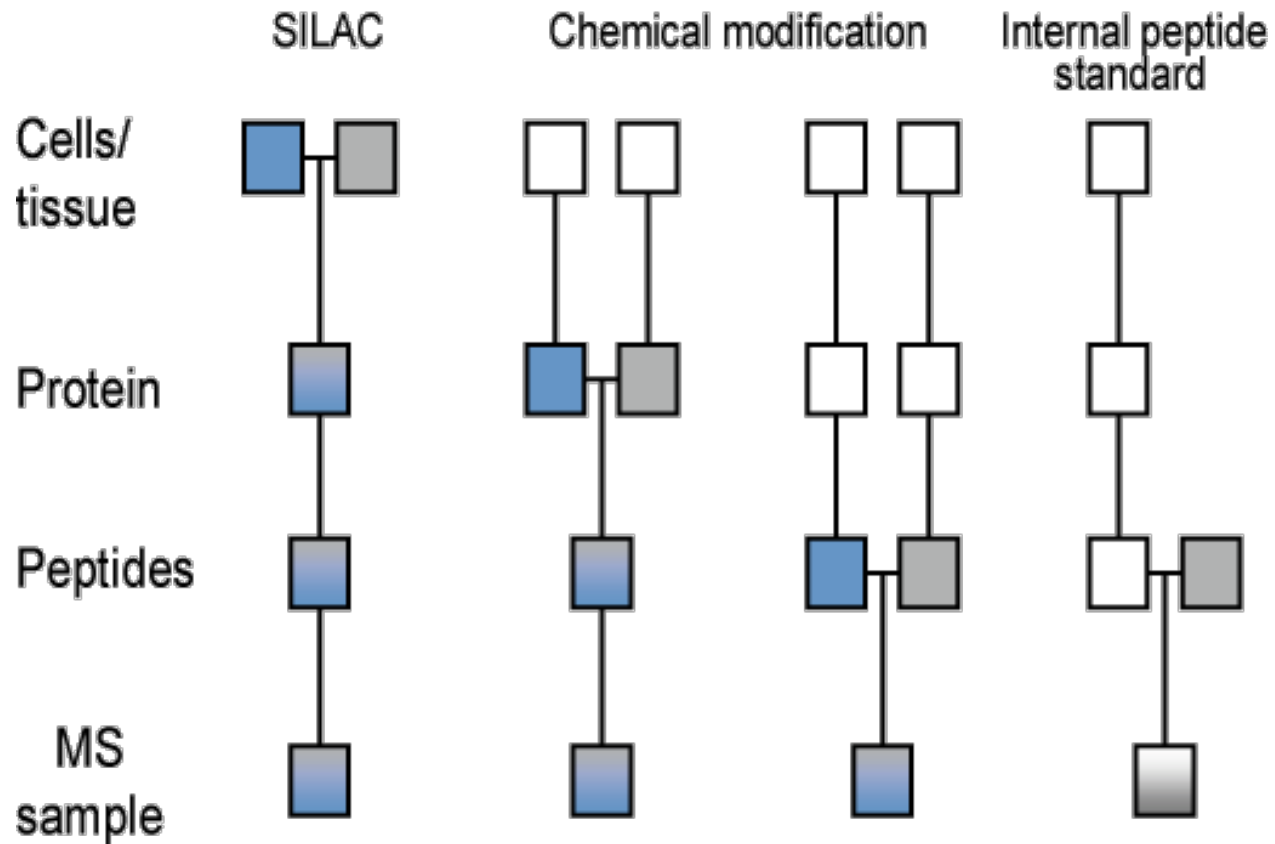
Mix in desired ratio

*MS analysis*



**Compare signal intensities**  
**Derive absolute quantitation**

# Moment of labelling matters



**Thank you!**

**Questions?**