

Parallel Proteomic Identification of Metal Reductases and Determination of their Relative Abundance in a Series of Metal Reducing Bacteria

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Motivation

Historically, identification of proteins with metal reduction activity has been challenging

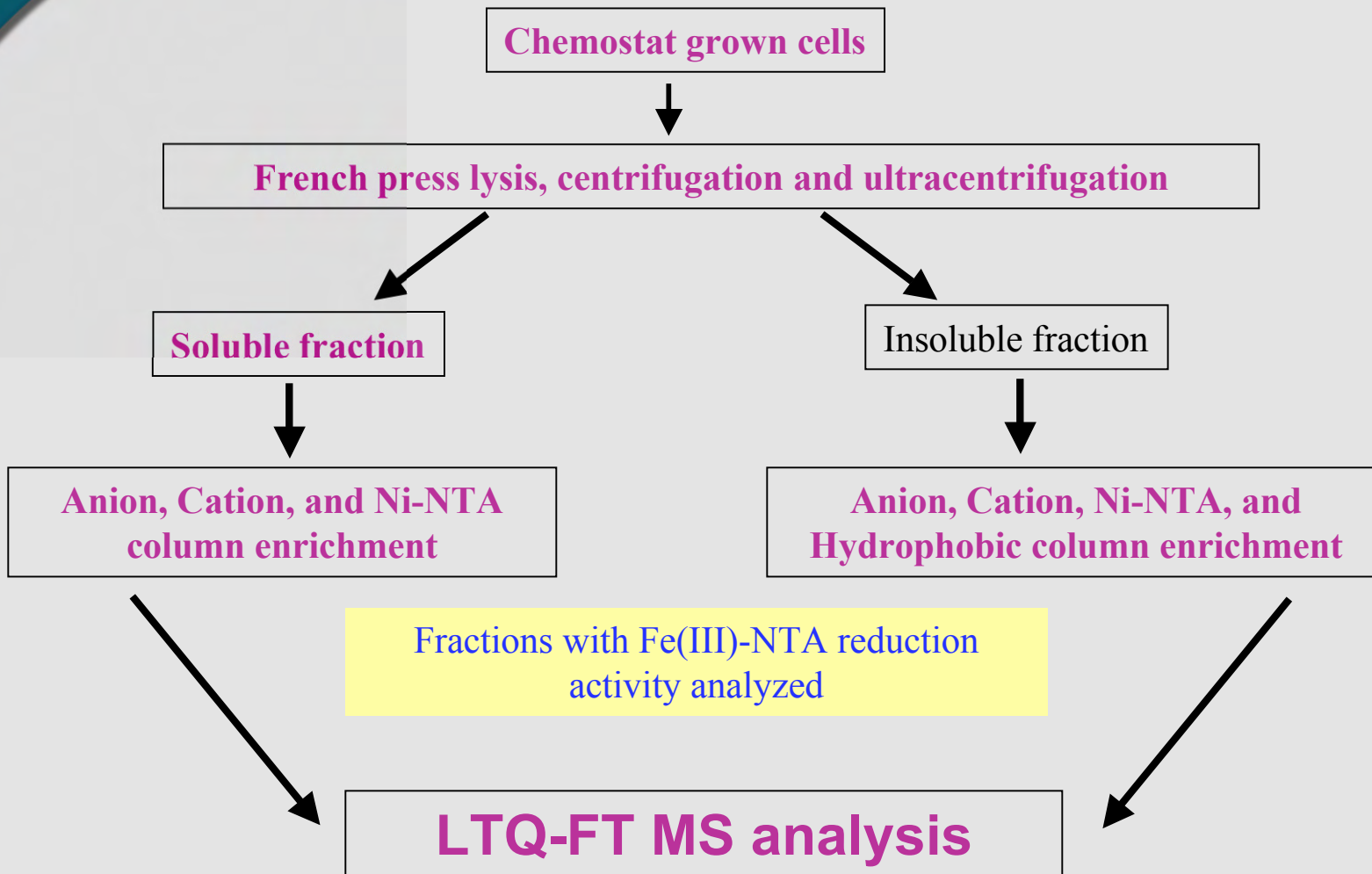
Necessary to purify proteins to homogeneity

Lost metal reduction activity

New advances in by mass spectrometry allowed for the identification of multiple proteins from global lysates and mixtures

This project has applied these mass spectrometry techniques with orthogonal protein purification and enzymology techniques for the preliminary identification of proteins with these activities.

Concept of Experiments



- Protein detection was valid if 2 peptides unique to the parent protein were present in all 3 MS analyses and passed strict filters.
- Proteins from all column fractions of each matrix were then pooled and queried against other matrix results to find proteins in common for insoluble or soluble subcellular fractions.

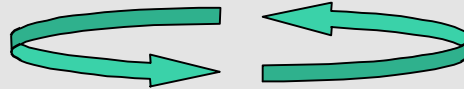
Accurate Mass Tag (AMT) Concept

(APEEKAR)

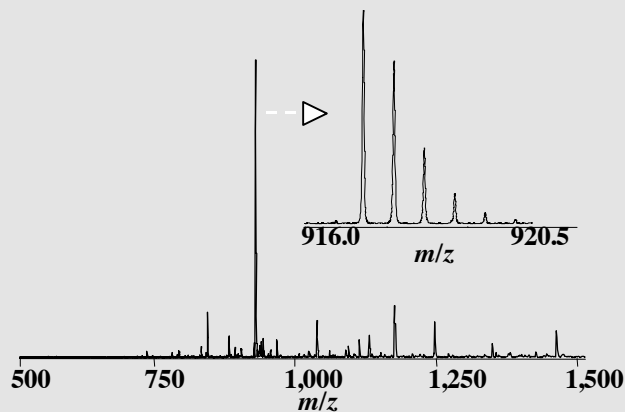
(GITINTAHVEYQTETR)

(HYSHVDCPGHADYVK)

Separate & measure using
Capillary LC-FTICR MS

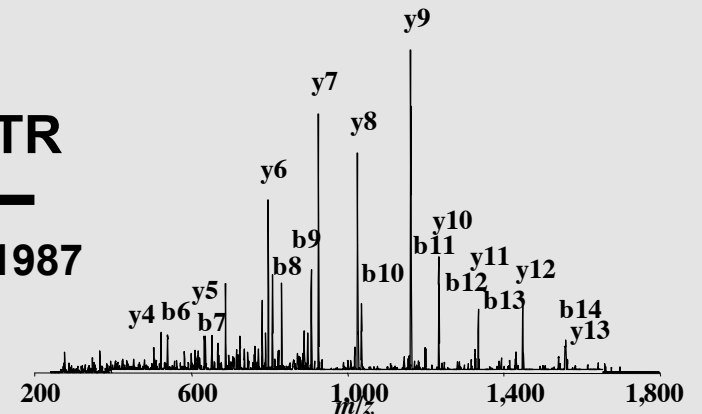


Separate & measure using
Capillary LC- Ion Trap MS/MS



confirm sequence as
GITINTAHVEYQTETR

←
calculated mass = 1830.1987



- ◆ Accurate mass observed: 1830.1985 DA
- ◆ AMT is validated
- ◆ Separation, analytical conditions established

- ◆ Sequence determined from MS- MS fragmentation pattern
- ◆ Potential mass tag (PMT) identified from *D. radiodurans* proteome

PNNL Accurate Mass and Time (AMT) Tag Approach

- **Peptide generated from proteolytic digest of a protein**
- **Identified from sequenced genome**
- **High accuracy mass measurements by FTICR**
- **Combination of conventional mass spectrometry and FTICR techniques**
 - *Higher confidence in peptide identification*
 - *High throughput analyses enabled*

AMT tags provide unique biomarkers for nearly all proteins in a microbe.

FTICR mass spectrometry allows quantitation

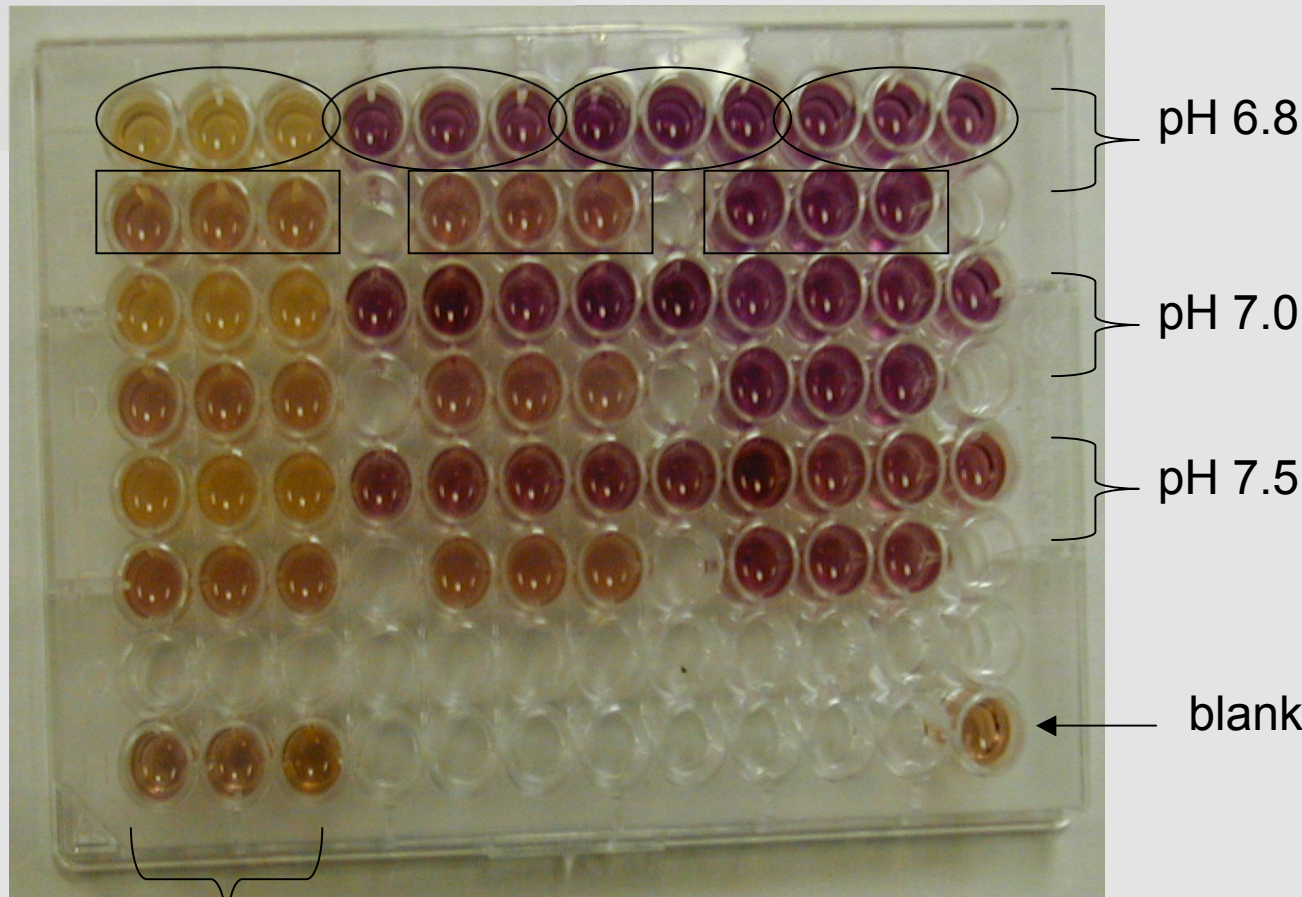
- *Stable isotope labeling provides relative abundance changes*
- *Direct peak intensities provides absolute quantitation*

Fe(III) reduction activity measurements

MtrA MtrC OmcA MtrC/OmcA
MtrA/MtrC MtrA/OmcA MtrC/OmcA



- Activity of each fraction was tested by a method modified from that described (Magnuson et al., (2001) Biochem. J. 359:147-152.) as shown using purified MtrC and OmcA from *S. oneidensis* MR-1.



No Fe(III)-NTA added
MtrC/OmcA pi, pH 6.8, 7.0, 7.5

- Protein concentration was measured using the BCA micro plate method.

Shewanella oneidensis

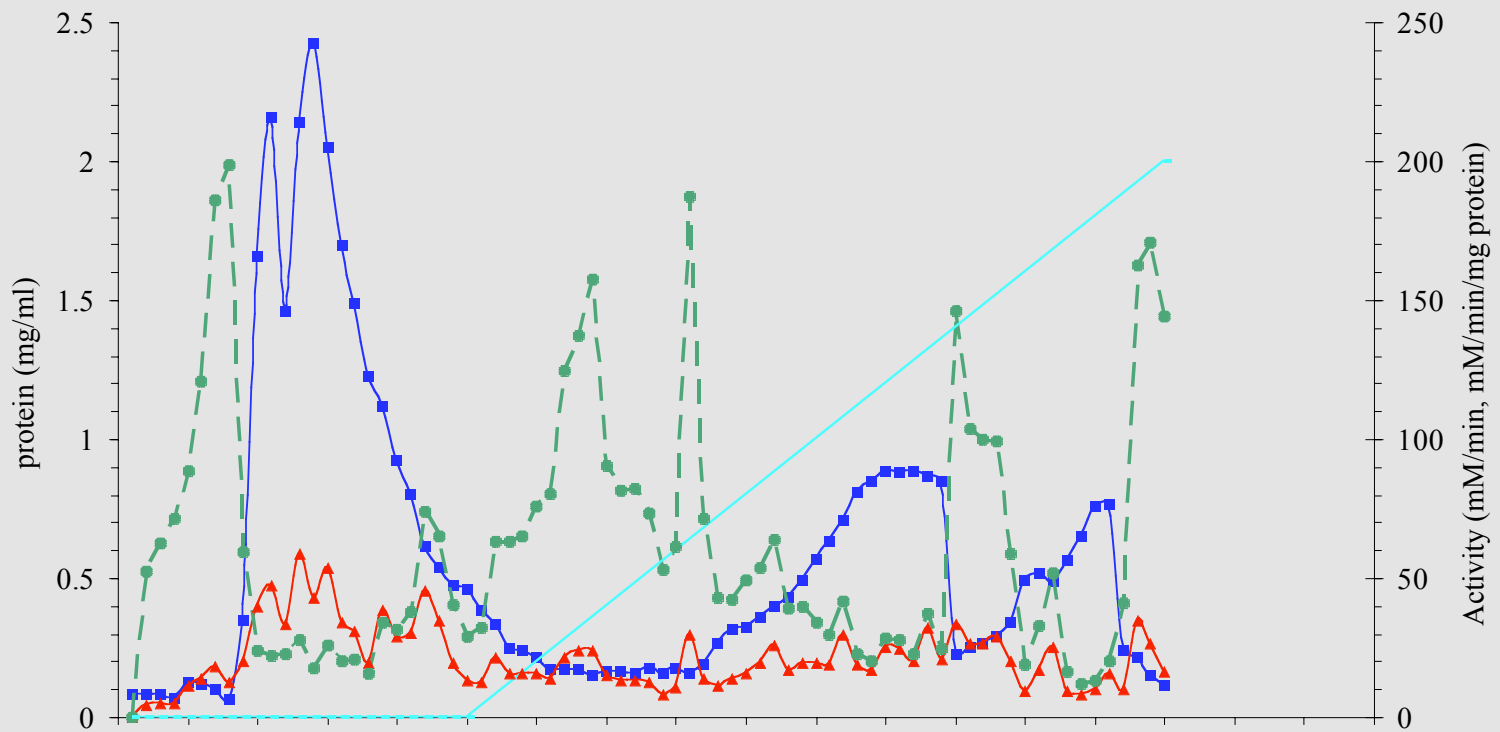
Protein concentration

Total activity

Specific Activity

Insoluble fraction

Anion exchange



Shewanella oneidensis

Soluble fraction

<u>Matrix</u>	<u>Number of Proteins</u>
<i>Cell Extract</i>	275
Anion Exchange	188
Cation Exchange	212
Ni(II)-NTA	196
Common to all Matrices	120
Likely Candidates	12

Insoluble fraction

<u>Matrix</u>	<u>Number of Proteins</u>
<i>Cell Extract</i>	972
Hydrophobic	515
Anion Exchange	360
Cation Exchange	392
Ni(II)-NTA	845
Common to all Matrices	143
Likely Candidates	41

Shewanella oneidensis candidates

“Insoluble proteins”

SO1778 decaheme cytochrome c MtrC

SO1779 decaheme cytochrome c OmcA

OM protein, functional purified protein shows Fe(III)-reduction; mutants deficient in Fe(III)-reduction

SO4591 tetraheme cytochrome c

high homology to tetraheme cytochrome c₃; classically involved in metal reduction

SO3286 cytochrome d ubiquinol oxidase

SO0610 ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase cytochrome c₁

SO4666 cytochrome c

classically involved in mediating electron transfer

SO4321 OmpA family protein

SO3545 OmpA family protein

OM protein, likely redox reactive

SO2361 Cytochrome c oxidase cbb₃ type

[low O₂] expressed terminal reductase and so may also be reactive with oxidized metals.

SO1429 anaerobic dimethyl sulfoxide reductase A subunit

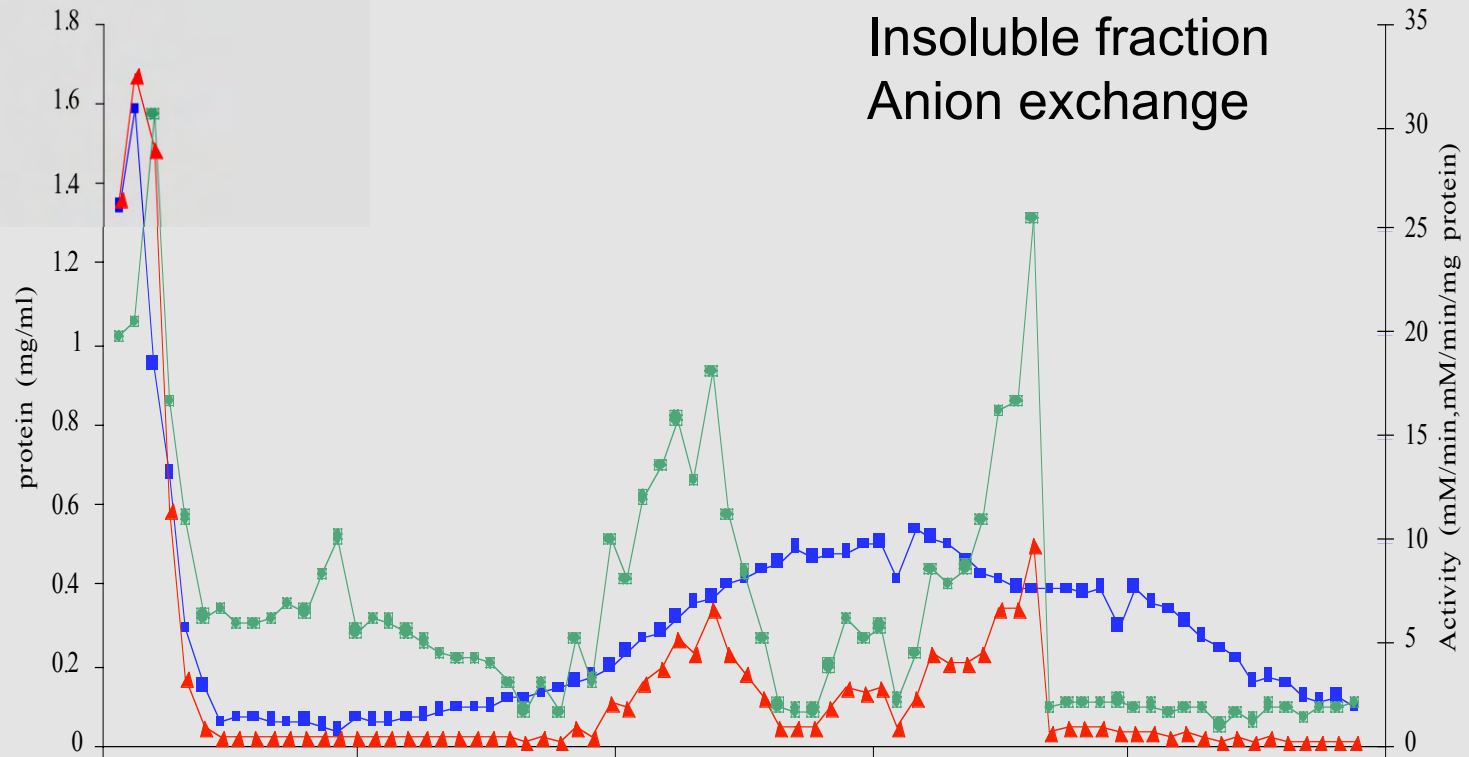
terminal reductase for anaerobic respiration of DMSO; likely redox reactive

“Soluble Proteins”

SO1776 outer membrane protein MtrB

loosely OM associated protein; mutants deficient in Fe(III)-reduction

Dsv. desulfuricans G20



Dsv. desulfuricans G20

Soluble fraction

<u>Matrix</u>	<u>Number of Proteins</u>
<i>Cell Extract</i>	836
Anion Exchange	ND
Cation Exchange	ND
Ni(II)-NTA	657
Common to all Matrices	N/A
Likely Candidates	71

Insoluble fraction

<u>Matrix</u>	<u>Number of Proteins</u>
<i>Cell Extract</i>	326
Hydrophobic	122
Anion Exchange	164
Cation Exchange	198
Ni(II)-NTA	175
Common to all Matrices	26
Likely Candidates	11

Dsv. desulfuricans G20 candidates

“Insoluble proteins”

Bacterioferritin (cytochrome b₁)

*detected in both fractions

likely involved in electron transfer pathway

Ni,Fe-hydrogenase I large and small subunit

*detected in both fractions

redox reactive protein and known to be involved in Tc(VII)-reduction

Coenzyme F₄₂₀-reducing hydrogenase

*detected in both fractions

redox reactive protein, may be involved in Tc(VII)-reduction(?) similar to the NiFe-Hydrogenase.

“Soluble proteins”

Predicted NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase, RnfC and RnfG s.u.

Putative NADPH-quinone reductase

NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase

Cytochrome bd-type quinol oxidase, subunit 1

classically involved in mediating electron transfer

Predicted Fe-S oxidoreductases (X3)

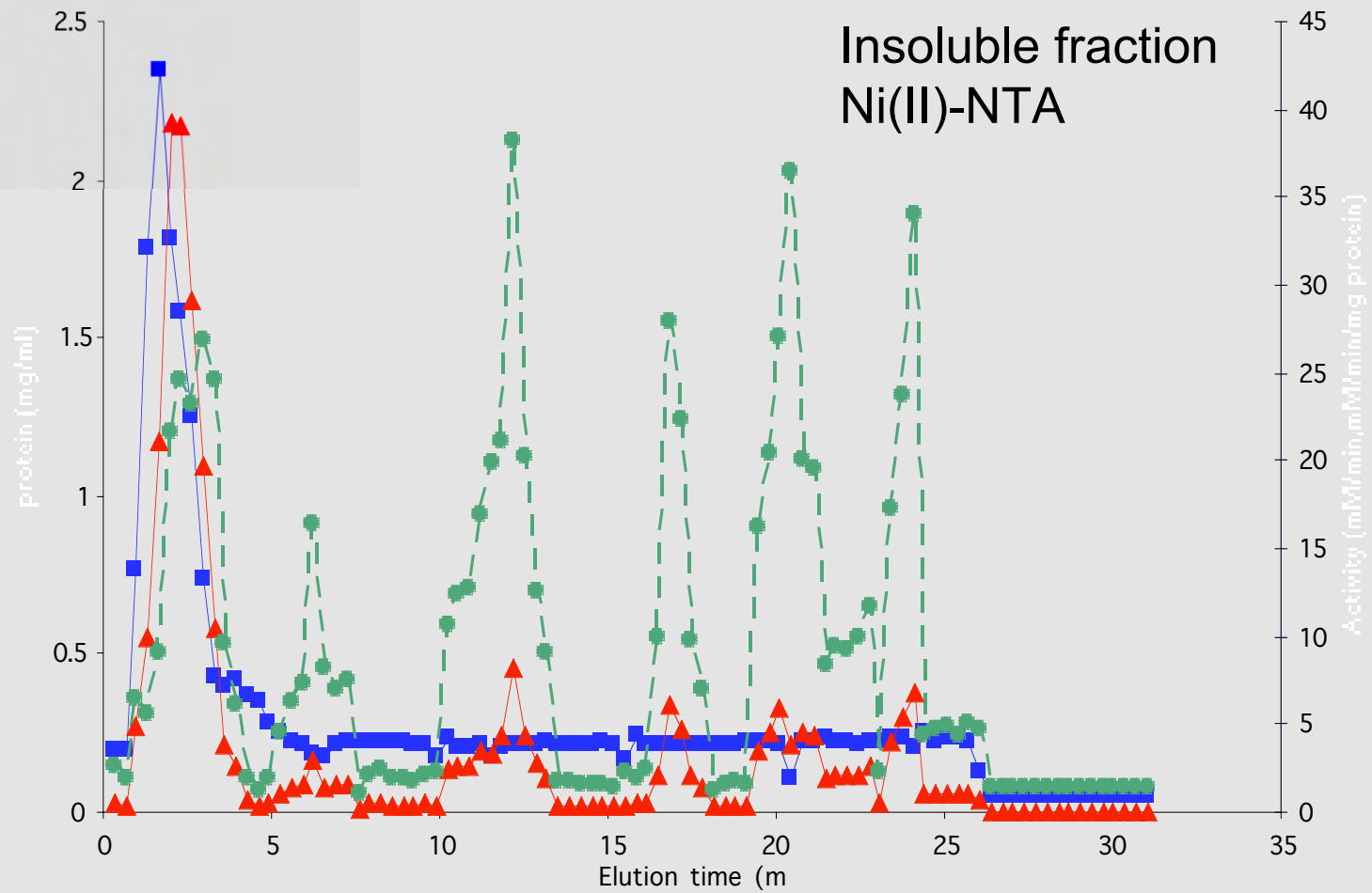
Fe-S oxidoreductases (X2)

redox reactive proteins apparently in the periplasm

Outer membrane protein (X4)

OM protein, possibly redox reactive

Geobacter sulfurreducens



Geobacter sulfurreducens

Soluble fraction

<u>Matrix</u>	<u>Number of Proteins</u>
<i>Cell Extract</i>	398
Anion Exchange	119
Cation Exchange	137
Ni(II)-NTA	360
Common to all Matrices	91
Likely Candidates	20

Insoluble fraction

<u>Matrix</u>	<u>Number of Proteins</u>
<i>Cell Extract</i>	414
Hydrophobic	228
Anion Exchange	207
Cation Exchange	234
Ni(II)-NTA	227
Common to all Matrices	87
Likely Candidates	38

Geobacter sulfurreducens candidates

“Insoluble proteins”

GSU0509/ GSU0510 Fe(III) reductase, a and b subunit (sfrA, sfrB)

annotated as Fe(III) reductase

GSU3259/ GSU0274 cytochrome c family protein

GSU2811* cytochrome c Hsc (hsc)

GSU2813 cytochrome c551 peroxidase (ccpA-2)

heme containing; classic electron transfer proteins and may function as terminal reductase.

GSU1468/69/70* keto/oxoacid ferredoxin oxidoreductase, a,b,g subunits

GSU0343/44/46/50 NADH dehydrogenase I; F,G,I,M subunits (nouF,I-1,M-1)

classically involved in mediating electron transfer

GSU0024/0360 OmpA domain protein (X2)

GSU0073/2267/2268 outer membrane protein, putative (X3)

OM proteins, possibly redox reactive

“Soluble proteins”

GSU2504/1397 cytochrome c family protein

heme containing; classic electron transfer proteins and may function as terminal reductase.

GSU2731 polyheme membrane-associated cytochrome c (ferA)

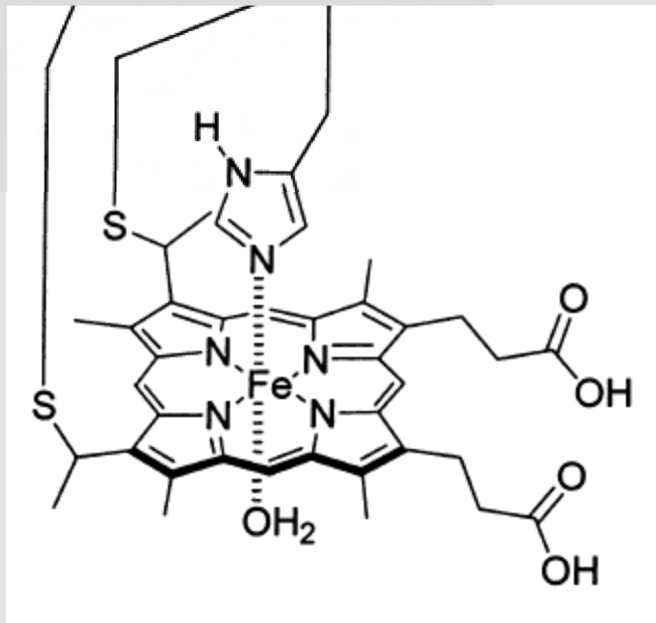
fer system well-known to be involved in Fe(III)-reduction

GSU1177/1178 fumarate reductase, flavoprotein iron-sulfur subunits (frdA,B)

redox reactive protein

Identification of *c*-type heme-containing peptides in *Shewanella oneidensis*

-C-X-Y-C-H-



▶ Under-represented

▶ 2D gel analysis:

Giometti, C. S. et. al. Proteomics 2003, 3, 777-785.

Fumarate reductase

both abundance and *pI* changes

pI: 7.6 under aerobic condition

pI: ~6.5 under low oxygen condition

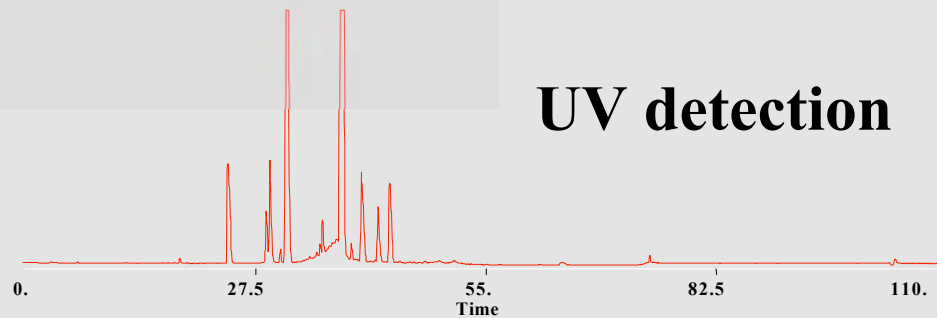


potential modification changes

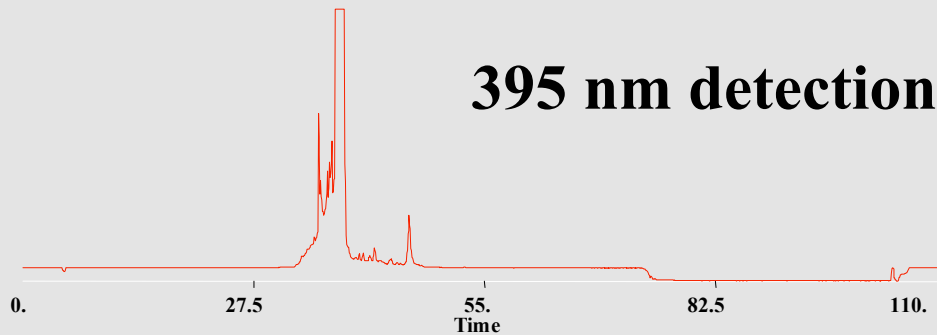
- ▶ Charge state of Fe in gas phase - critical to determine the heme modification mass
- ▶ Fragmentation pattern of heme-containing peptides

Purification of heme-containing peptides from Horse Cyt.C

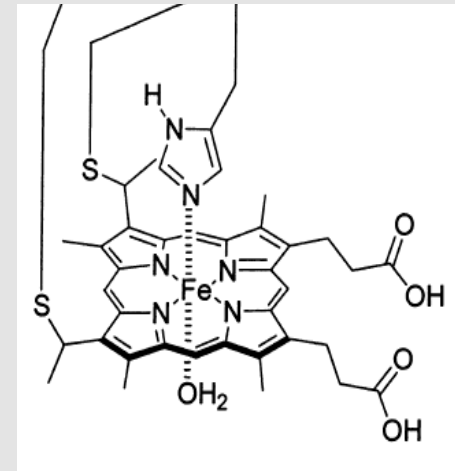
UV detection



395 nm detection



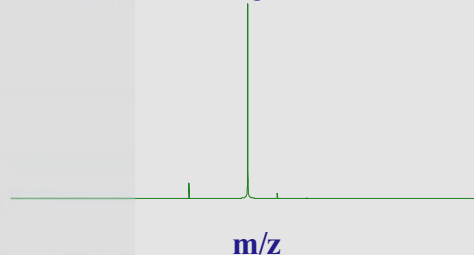
-C-X-Y-C-H-



Soret band absorption

Heme signature isotopes due to Fe naturally occurring isotopes

Fe



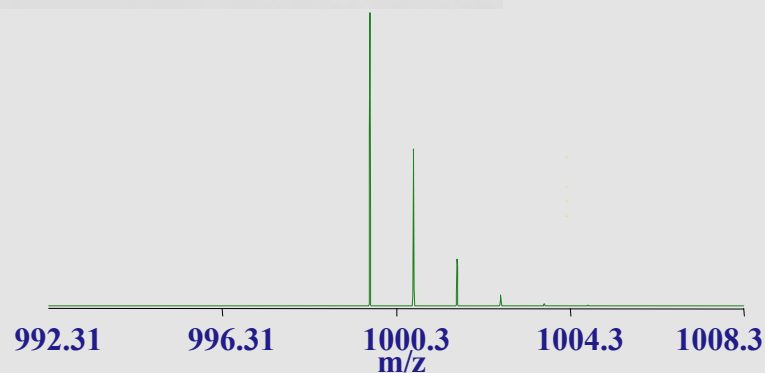
^{54}Fe : 5.845%

^{56}Fe : 91.754%

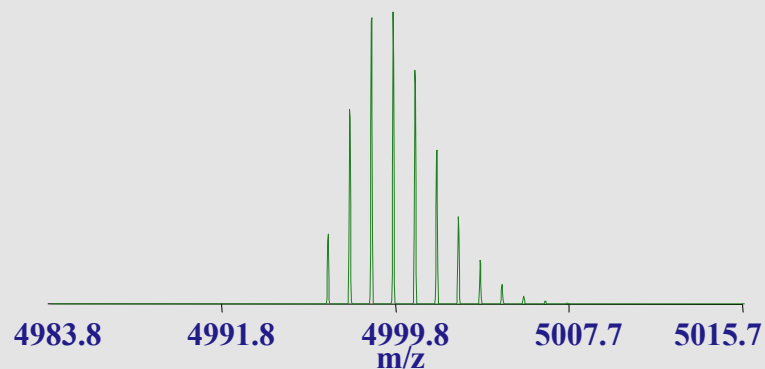
^{57}Fe : 2.119%

^{58}Fe : 0.282%

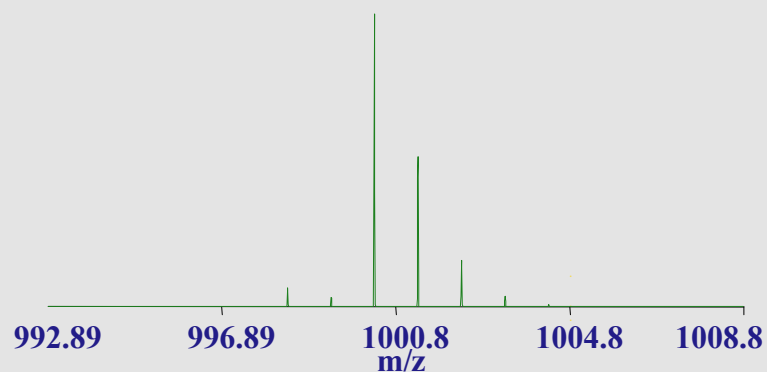
C₄₄ H₉₄ N₁₂ O₁₃



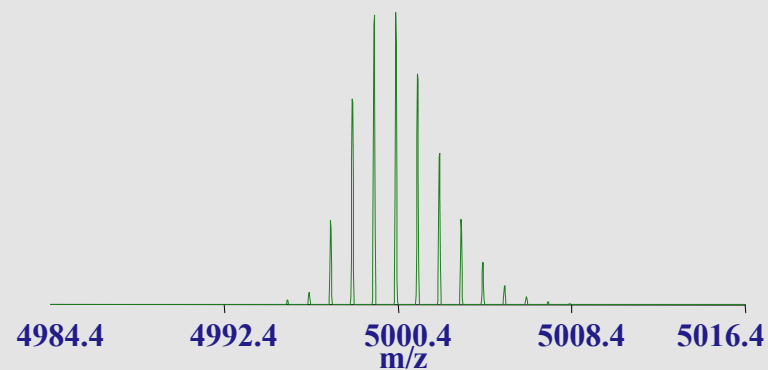
C₂₂₂ H₃₅₅ N₆₁ O₆₆ S₂



C₄₂ H₆₃ N₁₂ O₁₃ Fe



C₂₂₀ H₃₃₈ N₆₀ O₆₆ S₂ Fe



Heme-containing peptides (one heme modification on cysteine in CXYCH motif) identified from MtrA

Peptide (heme motif in bold)	CS	Heme %	Xcorr	ΔCn
K.NTEMEVCTSC*HTK.Q	2	100	2.3306	0.1803
K.NTEMEVC*TSCHTK.Q	3	42	1.2992	0.2986
K.SPMAGLQCEAC*HGPLGQHNK.G	3	12	3.4542	0.0160
K.GADSCLMC*HK.K	2	100	2.0053	0.0324
K.GADSCLMC*HKK.S	3	43	1.7164	0.2529
K.QNSVC*MSCHQDDKR.M	2	100	1.8044	0.2683
K.QNSVCMSC*HQDDKR.M	3	77	1.6546	0.2198
K.QSTLSADKQNSVC*MSCHQDDKR.M	3	28	2.6833	0.1195
R.MSWNGGHHDNADVACASC*HQVHVAK.D	3	12	3.4852	0.0799
R.SC*LNCHSQVHGSNHPSGK.L	2	70	2.7004	0.1118
R.SC*LNCHSQVHGSNHPSGK.L	3	40	3.9437	0.0187
R.APQL C*QQCH ASDGHASNA.Y	3	20	3.9667	0.0090
K.LWEHAPVTENCVTC*HNPHGSVNDGMLK.T	3	4.6	1.7809	0.0727

Heme-containing peptides identified from SO0970 and SO2727 proteins

ORF	Peptide (heme attachment motif in bold)	Charge state	FTICR MS		LC QMS/MS
			Error (ppm)	Signature isotopes	
SO 0970	K .GGVTNDNLTHENGQCVS CHGDLK .E	3	-0.6	Yes	Yes
	VS PHKS HLIGEIACTS CHK	3	-4.6	No ^a	No
	K .S HLIGEIACTS CHKGHEK.S	2,3	-0.6, -0.4	Yes	Yes
	K .S HLIGEIACTS CHK.G	2,3	-1.5, -0.6	Yes	Yes
	K .S VAYCDACHS FGFDM PFGGK .W	2,3	-2.6, -1.6	Yes	Yes
	A .APEVLAD FHGEMGGCDS CHV SDK .G	3	No	No	Yes
SO 2727	K .PTCES CHDDGR .T	2,3	-1.5, -0.5	Yes	Yes
	K .LSDFHAESGGCES CHK .D	2,3	-1.8, -1.1	Yes	Yes
	LSEMDAVHKPHDGNLVCADCHAVHDMNVGQK	3,4	-3.0, -2.2	Yes	No
	PHDGNLVCADCHAVHDMNVGQK	3	-2.8	No ^a	No
	LSEMDAVHKPHDGNLVCADCHAVHDMNVGQKPTCESCHDDGR	4,5	-3.5, -3.0	No	No
	K .DGTPS ADGAFEFAQCQS CHGK.L	2,3	-3.1, -2.0	Yes	Yes
	LSDFHAESGGCESCHKDGTPSADGAFEFAQCQS CHGK	4	-2.7	Yes	No

^a Due to low intensity and S/N

Conclusions

- **Combination of protein purification, enzymology and advanced mass spectrometry schemes has yielded a method for identification of metal reduction proteins**
- **Eliminates the need to purify each protein to homogeneity**
- **Enrichment of subcellular fractions of *S. oneidensis* MR-1, *Dsv. desulfuricans* G20, and *G. sulfurreducens* by achieved by multiple purification schemes**
- **Proteins isolated in fractions displaying Fe(III)-reduction activity in all schemes are identified as putatively being involved in metal-reduction activities**
- **The combination of reductase enrichment with high-throughput, comprehensive MS analysis yields more information without lengthy purification of each protein and the possible loss of activity during purification.**
- **Further use of characterization of heme containing proteins allow more comprehensive understanding of these proteins.**

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