INTRODUCTION

IMAC and TiO₂ type of affinity chromatography is widely used to isolate phosphopeptides. However, some non-phosphopeptides (e.g., acidic peptides) also bind to the affinity sorbent; the degree of non-specific binding increases with increased sample complexity. We present an improved phosphopeptide enrichment/separation method that combines TiO_2 and a prototype mixed mode (reversed-phase and strong cation exchange) liquid chromatography media prior to tandem mass spectrometry analysis.

- Phosphopeptides are weakly retained on the mixed mode LC column due to the negatively charged phosphate. A reversed-phase gradient elutes phosphopeptides according to the number of phosphate groups and their hydrophobicity.
- Non-phosphorylated peptides retain strongly on the mixed mode LC column due to ionic interaction. A rapid shallow salt gradient is used to elute these peptides.
- The isolation of phosphopeptides are further improved by processing complex samples using a TiO₂ SPE device prior to the mixed mode LC separation.
- Scheme 1. The work flow of enriching and separating phosphopeptides from a complex protein digest for LC/MS/MS analysis



LC/MS (+)



Acidic peptides (pl < 4.5) are separated from phosphopeptides



Figure 2. A yeast enclase tryptic digest contains four synthetic phosphopeptides (see Table 1) are separated using the mixed mode LC. Three out four phosphopeptides are eluted during a reversed phase gradient while the nonphosphopeptides are eluted during a salt gradient. Acidic peptides that have pl less than 4.5 are labeled in green.

Instrument and software

Waters nanoACQUITY[™] UPLC with 75 µm nanoACQUITY column Waters Micromass® QTof API US Mass Spectrometry Waters Alliance HPLC 2795 Waters Micromass® ZQ Mass Spectrometry

MassLynx 4.0 software is used to control LC/MS experiments Protein Global Server v. 2.2 for data processing and database search

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METHODS

A Novel Mixed Mode Chromatography Method for the Isolation and Separation of Phosphopeptides

RESULTS

Separation of phosphopeptides using the mixed mode LC

Alpha-casein S1					
T16	VPQLEIVPN p SAEER				
T15-16	YKVPQLEIVPN p SAEER				
Т8	DIGpSEpSTEDQAMEDIK				
Т9	QMEAEpSIpSpSpSEEIVPNpSVEQK				
Alpha-casein S2					
T15-16	EQLpSTpSEENSKK				
T17-18	TVDME p STEVFTKK				
Т3	NTMEHVpSpSpSEESII p SQETYK				

Τ8

extraction

Figure 1. Alpha casein tryptic peptides were separated using A) the mixed mode LC column alone and B) the mixed mode LC column after TiO₂ SPE

NANEEEYSIGpSpSpSEEpSAEVATEEVK

- Most phosphopeptides are separated and eluted under a reverse phase gradient (0-50%) MeCN); while other peptides are retained unless a salt gradient is applied.
- The elution order of phosphopeptides is determined by their charge and hydrophobicity: the early eluting phosphopeptides contain more negatively charged phosphate groups than the later ones.
- TiO₂ SPE was used before the mixed mode LC separation to improve the detection of phosphopeptides, especially the singly phosphorylated peptides which retain more strongly on the mixed mode column.

Mixed mode column: acidic peptides are separated from phosphopeptides; these acidic peptides are problematic for IMAC type of affinity separation.

Table 1

Phosphopeptide Description	Sequence	[M+H]⁺	[M+2H] ²⁺
T18_1P	NVPL(pY)K	813.39	407.20
T19_1p	HLADL(pS)K	863.40	432.21
T43_1p	VNQIG(pT)LSESIK	1368.68	684.84
T43_2P	VNQIGTL(pS)E(pS)IK	1448.64	724.83

• Complex Sample (Yeast YPD Cytosol Tryptic Digest)

Yeast sample preparation:

Yeast (YPD) was grown in dextrose. At the log phase after 3 hr, alpha factor was added. The cytosolic fraction of the yeast was digested using trypsin, followed by enrichment using TiO₂ SPE and the mixed mode LC fractionation (14 fractions were collected).

LC/MS/MS instrumentation:

LC: nanoLC (Waters nanoACQUITY) equipped with a 75 µm nanoACUITY column MS: QTOF (API US) MS Data Dependent Acquisition was performed on ions with (+1, +2, +3, +4) charges.

Data Processing and search \rightarrow Protein Links Global Server V 2.2 and Mascot

Results

A total of 70 non-redundant phosphopeptides with unique phosphorylation sites were identified using the yeast database. More than one third of the identified peptides are multiply phosphorylated (Table 2).

Table 2. All the listed phosphopeptides have scores > 20 from Mascot search. The search parameters used are: fixed modification with carbamidomethyl on Cysteine, variable modification with N-Acetyl on protein, Methionine oxidation and Phosphorylation on S, T, Y.



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An example of database search result (a screen shot from PLGS)



Ion with m/z of 699.28 was identified using PLGS data processing and database search. A screen capture shows the ID of this phosphopeptide collected in fraction # 5.

Mascot search result for the same ion



Discussio

- Multiply phosphorylated peptides gave low confidence scores due to their low ionization efficiency and the complexity of the fragment ions.
- Many phosphopeptides with good MS/MS signals were not identified (no match). Further optimization of the search parameter is needed to identify these peptides.

CONCLUSION

- Affinity chromatography (IMAC or TiO₂) alone is not sufficient for isolating phosphopeptides from highly complex samples. A combination of TiO₂ SPE and the mixed mode LC separation/fractionation improves the overall phosphopeptide selectivity and reduces the sample complexity for LC/MS/MS analysis and data processing.
- The advantage of using the mixed LC column is to further separate phosphopeptides and non-phosphorylated peptides (mostly acidic peptides) via a combination of ionic and reversed-phase interactions. Also phosphopeptides with similar charge properties are further separated by their hydrophobicity