

Data in Brief 14 (2017) 35-40



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Data in Brief

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/dib



Data Article

Data for proteome analysis of *Bacillus lehensis* G1 in starch-containing medium



How Lie Ling ^a, Zaidah Rahmat ^b, Abdul Munir Abdul Murad ^c, Nor Muhammad Mahadi ^d, Rosli Md. Illias ^a,*

ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 24 June 2017 Accepted 11 July 2017 Available online 14 July 2017

ABSTRACT

Bacillus lehensis G1 is a cyclodextrin glucanotransferase (CGTase) producer, which can degrade starch into cyclodextrin. Here, we present the proteomics data of *B. lehensis* cultured in starch-containing medium, which is related to the article "Proteome-based identification of signal peptides for improved secretion of recombinant cyclomaltodextrin glucanotransferase in *Escherichia coli*" (Ling et. al, in press). This dataset was generated to better understand the secretion of proteins involved in starch utilization for bacterial sustained growth. A 2-DE proteomic technique was used and the proteins were tryptically digested followed by detection using MALDI-TOF/TOF. Proteins were classified into functional groups using the information available in SubtiList webserver (http://genolist.pasteur.fr/SubtiList/).

 $\ \ \,$ $\ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \ \,$ $\ \,$

(http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

DOI of original article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.procbio.2017.06.018

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: r-rosli@utm.my (R.Md. Illias).

^a Department of Bioprocess and Polymer Engineering, Faculty of Chemical and Energy Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Skudai, Johor, Malaysia

^b Department of Biotechnology and Medical Engineering, Faculty of Biosciences and Medical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Skudai, Johor, Malaysia

^c School of Biosciences and Biotechnology, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

^d Malaysia Genome Institute, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation Malaysia, Jalan Bangi, 43000 Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia

Specifications Table

Subject area	Biology
More specific subject area	Microbial proteomics
Type of data	Tables, Figures
How data was acquired	2-DE, MALDI-TOF/TOF (Bruker)
Data format	Raw, Analyzed
Experimental factors	B. lehensis grown on starch-containing medium
Experimental features	The extracellular proteins were collected by trichloroacetic acid precipitation of culture supernatant. The protein samples were digested with trypsin and resulting peptides were subjected to MALDI-TOF/TOF and database searching using Mascot.
Data source location	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia
Data accessibility	Data is with this article
	Attached supplementary documents
	-

Value of the data

- This data set will be of value for the scientific community working in the area of *Bacillus* species since it represents the secreted proteins by *Bacillus* sp. in response to starch.
- This data extends the information available for proteome/secretome changes in *B. lehensis* G1 and can be used as a reference for comparative experiments with different carbon sources.
- Further analysis of the data should allow new insights into mechanisms by which *B. lehensis* proteins are released into the extracellular space.

1. Data

Extracellular proteins of *B. lehensis* were subjected to 2-DE analysis, producing an extracellular proteome map [1]. A total of 87 identified proteins on the 2-DE was listed in Table 1. Fig. 1 shows the grouping of functional categories of the identified proteins where they are mostly implicated in the metabolism of carbohydrates and related molecules (20%), cell wall (12%), metabolism of nucleotides and nucleic acids (11%) and proteins of unknown function (12%). Supplementary information table shows all assigned peptide sequences detected by MALDI-TOF/TOF analysis for the 87 putative secreted proteins.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

2.1. Preparation of extracellular proteins for proteome analysis

B. lehensis G1 extracellular proteins were collected at mid-log phase as previously described [2] with slight modification. Cells were removed from the growth medium via centrifugation at 10,414g and 4 °C for 15 min. Proteins in the supernatant were precipitated with 10% (w/v) pre-chilled trichloroacetic acid for 30 min and were collected via centrifugation at 10,414g for 15 min. The resulting protein pellet was collected and washed twice with pre-chilled acetone. The supernatant was

Table 1List of the total identified secretome of *Bacillus lehensis* G1 on starch (87 proteins).

Spot no. ^a	Gene no.b	Annotation ^c	Theoretical MW (kDa)/pI	Method ^d	Score
1		Hypothetical protein, conserved	72,670.21/4.32	PFF	262
2		Minor extracellular protease	83,878.08/4.1	PFF	221
3		Aconitate hydratase	99,347.96/4.8	PFF	482
6		60 kDa chaperonin	57,311.44/4.73	PFF	57
10	AIC95559		46,259.13/4.58	PFF	393
11		Flagella hook-associated protein 1	49,251.02/4.59	PMF	119
12		Hypothetical protein, conserved	38,903.25/4.85	PFF	188
15		Alanine dehydrogenase	39,404.39/5.24	PFF	335
17		Sugar ABC transporter ATP-binding protein	41,000.97/5.38	PFF	97
19	AIC96117		30,592.67/4.52	PFF	219
20 23		Cysteine synthase Hypothetical protein, conserved	33,028.66/5.24	PFF PFF	254
23 24		Chaperone protein DnaK	26,553.07/4.66	PFF	198 51
26		Flagellar hook-associated protein	65,872.55/4.57 66,237.73/5.15	PFF	130
28		Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase	30,779.04/5.04	PFF	56
30		Deoxyribose-phosphate aldolase	23,801.05/5.01	PFF	259
31		Dihydrolipoyllysine-residue acetyltransferase component of pyr-	46,145.72/4.78	PFF	498
		uvate dehydrogenase complex	,		
32		GlcNAc-binding protein A	28,951.26/7.25	PFF	80
33		Alkyl hydroperoxide reductase subunit	20,601.02/4.55	PFF	136
35		Ribosome recycling factor	20,882.84/5.81	PFF	60
36		Single-stranded DNA-binding protein	17,548.06/4.98	PMF	92
38		Phage major tail protein	19,786.77/4.63	PFF	117
68		Cysteine desulfurase Hypothetical protein, conserved	44,858/5.25	PFF	91
69 70	AIC94431 AIC95782		72,670.21/4.32	PFF	92
70 71	AIC93782 AIC93540		74,049.2/4.45 62,115.55/4.42	PFF PFF	115 172
73		ATP synthase subunit alpha	54,711.34/4.89	PFF	78
74		ATP synthase subunit beta	50,931.69/4.89	PFF	172
75		Flagellar hook-associated protein	66,237.73/5.15	PFF	62
76		Flagellar hook-associated protein	66,237.73/5.15	PFF	114
78		Legume lectin, beta chain domain-containing protein	101,452.16/4.55	PFF	67
80		Cytosol aminopeptidase	52,875.15/5.45	PFF	222
81	AIC94131	Fumarate hydratase class II	50,189/5.45	PFF	29
85	AIC96549	Inosine-5'-monophosphate dehydrogenase	51,901.42/5.46	PMF	136
86	AIC96376	Hypothetical protein, conserved	38,903.25/4.85	PFF	70
92	AIC96288	Translaldolase	22,795.16/5.43	PFF	357
96	AIC96376	Hypothetical protein, conserved	38,903.25/4.85	PFF	68
98	AIC95922	GlcNAc-binding protein A	28,951.26/7.25	PFF	92
100		Fumarate hydratase class II	50,189/5.45	PMF	72
101		2-methylcitrate dehydratase	52,815.87/5	PFF	105
102		Trifunctional nucleotide phosphoesterase protein	100,205.5/4.2	PFF	138
103		Flagellar hook-associated protein	66,237.73/5.15	PFF	70
104		Succinate dehydrogenase flavoprotein subunit	64,979.5/5.36	PFF	47
105		Cyclomaltodextrin glucanotransferase	78,624.75/4.72	PFF	339
106		Cyclomaltodextrin glucanotransferase	78,624.75/4.72	PFF	301
107		Cyclomaltodextrin glucanotransferase	78,624.75/4.72	PFF	241
108		Heat shock protein Hsp90	72,131.42/4.74	PFF	279
109	AIC96089	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	41,106.33/4.37	PFF	91
110	AIC95790 AIC92706	•	35,839.84/5.27 33,963.3/4.37	PFF PFF	298 176
111 112	AIC92706 AIC95608		66,237.73/5.15	PFF	271
115	AIC95508 AIC95591	0 1	39,487.07/5.24	PFF	321
116	AIC95591 AIC96453		26,072.75/5.07	PFF	81
117	AIC95591	Hypothetical protein, conserved	39,487.07/5.24	PFF	182
118	AIC94116	Glucokinase	33,294.06/5	PFF	66
120	AIC93828		19,786.77/4.63	PFF	120
121	AIC94609	Nucleoside diphosphate kinase	16,521.72/5.39	PFF	73

Table 1 (continued)

Spot no. ^a	Gene no.b	Annotation ^c	Theoretical MW (kDa)/pI	Method ^d	Score
123		Hypothetical protein, conserved	15,073.44/4.32	PMF	79
124		Endopeptidase lytE	52,436.16/5.37	PFF	136
125		Endopeptidase lytE	52,436.16/5.37	PFF	144
126		Zinc D-Ala-D-Ala carboxypeptidase	22,640.86/10.12	PMF	132
127		Cell surface protein	24,644.55/4.83	PFF	46
129		D-alanine aminotransferase	32,232.47/5.45	PFF	218
130	AIC94787	· • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	78,584.73/4.99	PMF	120
131		Pyridoxal biosynthesis lyase pdxS	31,853.74/5.39	PMF	65
132		Siphovirus tail component	28,326.99/5.2	PFF	53
133		Citrate synthase	41,556.19/5.06	PFF	85
136		Zinc D-Ala-D-Ala carboxypeptidase	22,640.86/10.12	PMF	74
137	AIC94099		22,328.66/5.15	PFF	34
138	AIC96238	3 ·	52,436.16/5.37	PFF	126
139	AIC92651	Elongation factor G	76,489.4/4.88	PFF	41
140		ATP synthase subunit beta	50,931.69/4.89	PFF	80
142		Acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase	41,762.77/5.49	PFF	63
143		Acetyl-CoA synthetase	64,452.18/5.12	PFF	44
144	AIC93282	Endo-beta-1,3-glucanase	31,635.41/4.33	PFF	22
145	AIC94978	Dihydrolipoyllysine-residue acetyltransferase component of pyr- uvate dehydrogenase complex	46,145.72/4.78	PFF	83
146	AIC94806	Elongation factor Ts	32,345.77/5.06	PFF	69
147	AIC95354	Carbonic anhydrase	20,820.01/5.95	PFF	60
148	AIC93967	Adenine phosphoribosyltransferase	19,084.09/5.16	PMF	100
150	AIC96492	Cyclomaltodextrin glucanotransferase	78,624.75/4.72	PFF	405
151	AIC96492	Cyclomaltodextrin glucanotransferase	78,624.75/4.72	PFF	481
155	AIC92675	Adenylate kinase	24,149.4/4.97	PFF	180
156	AIC95918	Trifunctional nucleotide phosphoesterase protein	100,205.5/4.2	PFF	389
157	AIC95608	Flagellar hook-associated protein	66,237.73/5.15	PFF	160
158	AIC96475	Endo-1,3(4)-beta-glucanase 1	99,760.9/4.53	PFF	248
159	AIC96380	Phage protein	56,563.08/4.6	PFF	398

^a Spot number corresponding to spots in Figure S1[1]

removed, and the resulting protein pellet was air-dried for 5 min. Finally, the pellet was resolubilized in rehydration buffer (8 M urea, 40 mM dithiotreitol, 2% CHAPS, 0.5% (v/v) carrier ampholytes, 1 mM protease inhibitor cocktail, 0.002% bromophenol blue). The protein concentration of the extracellular protein sample was determined using a 2-D Quant Kit (GE Healthcare, United Kingdom) according to the manufacturer's protocols.

2.2. Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2-DE), gel analysis, and protein identification

1D isoelectric focusing was carried out using an IEF 100 (Hoefer, United States) and 2D sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (Bio-Rad, United States) was conducted using a VS20 WAVE Maxi (Cleaver Scientific Ltd, United Kingdom). The protocols were carried out according to manufacturer recommendations. Protein spots were in-gel digested using a trypsin digestion kit (Thermo Scientific, United States). The digested peptides were purified and concentrated using ZipTip C18 (Merck Milipore, United States) before spotting onto a target plate (AnchorChip Standard, 800 um; Bruker, United States). An UltraFlex MALDI-TOF/TOF mass spectrometer (Bruker) was used to analyze the digested peptides. Mass spectrometry spectra were gathered with 3000 laser shots per spectrum, and tandem mass spectrometry spectra were acquired with 4000 laser shots per

^b The AIC gene numbering is according to the NCBI taxonomy database for *B. lehensis* G1.

^c The annotation was primarily based on the genome annotation of *B. leheniss* G1

 $^{^{}m d}$ PMF represents the peptide mass fingerprinting using MALDI-TOF MS and PFF represents the peptide fragment fingerprinting using MALDI-TOF/TOF MS

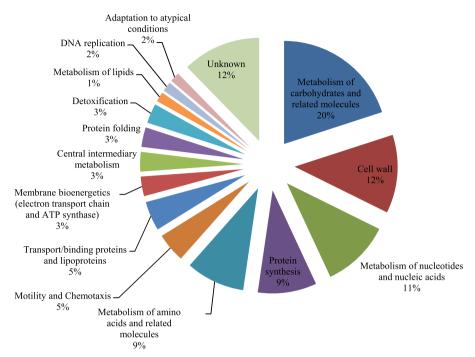


Fig. 1. Functional categorization of *B. lehensis* secretome protein identified by MALDI-TOF/TOF.

fragmentation spectrum. The peptide mass fingerprinting peaks with the highest mass intensities (maximum 20 strongest peaks) were selected as precursor ions to acquire MS/MS fragmentation data. Bruker Daltonics Bio tools 3.2 SR3 was used for spectra analyses and the generation of peak list files. The signal-to-noise threshold was set at 7. The peak list files were used to search an in-house *B. lehensis* G1 database (4017 sequences; 1166855 residues) using MASCOT version 2.4 (Matrix Science). The search parameters were set for proteolytic enzymes: trypsin, one maximum missed cleavage, variable modification of oxidation (Methionine), fixed modification of cys residues carbamidomethylation and peptide mass tolerance for monoisotopic data of 100 ppm, and a fragment mass tolerance of 0.4 Da.

2.3. In silico analysis

Identified proteins were classified into functional groups using the information available in SubtiList webserver (http://genolist.pasteur.fr/SubtiList/).

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Malaysian Genome Institute, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation Malaysia (project number: MGI0011127).

Appendix A. Supplementary material

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2017.07.026.

References

- [1] H.L. Ling, Z. Rahmat, A.M.A. Murad, N.M. Mahadi, R.M. Illias, Proteome-based identification of signal peptides for improved secretion of recombinant cyclomaltodextrin glucanotransferase in Escherichia coli, Process Biochem. (2017) (in press).
- [2] H. Antelmann, C. Scharf, M. Hecker, Phosphate starvation-inducible proteins of Bacillus subtilis: proteomics and transcriptional analysis, J. Bacteriol. 182 (2000) 4478–4490. http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/JB.182.16.4478-4490.2000.