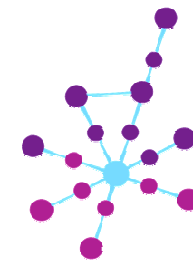


# Proteomics in biomarker discovery for clinical purposes

Deborah Penque, PhD  
[deborah.penque@insa.min-saude.pt](mailto:deborah.penque@insa.min-saude.pt)



**LABORATÓRIO DE  
PROTEÓMICA**  
DEPARTAMENTO DE GENÉTICA INSA I.P.

# Biomarker

NIH-USA official definition:

A characteristic that is objectively measured and evaluated as indicator of normal or pathogenic biological processes or pharmacological response to a therapeutic intervention”

**Biomarker** still needed for

- early detection of diseases to benefit from the potential therapies.
- pharmacodynamic assessment of drug action to help guide dose and schedule
- selection of patients who will benefit from therapy (pharmacoproteomics)



**impact on patient well being and financial viability of healthcare systems**

# Why Protein as Biomarker ?

To understand how to control an environmental response and or treat a particular disease, it is necessary to identify the proteins associated with these processes and understand how they function.

# Clinical Proteomics

Dedicated to the study of the **PROTEOME PROFILE** associated with the **HEALTHY AND DISEASE STATE**, in the search for **DIAGNOSTIC / PROGNOSTIC / MONITORING BIOMARKERS** or as **TARGETS** for the development of new therapeutic approaches

# Proteins are complex

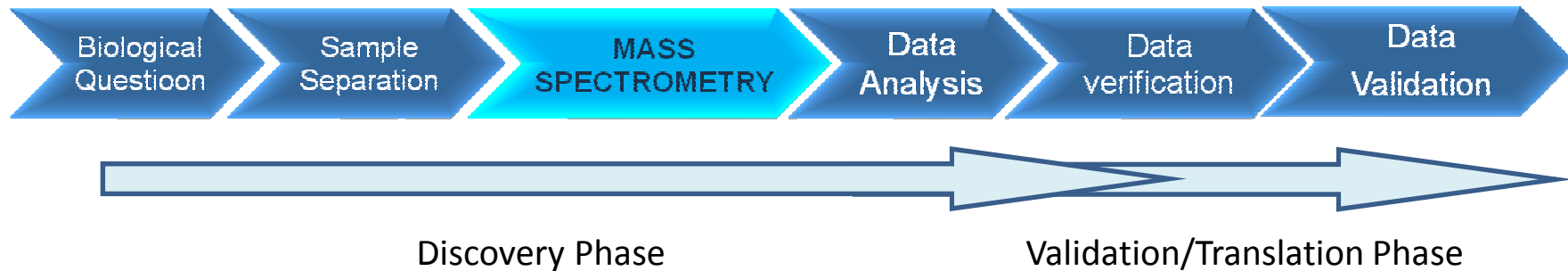
- ❖ **Genes are digital in nature with a 4-letter language, proteins are analog with a 20 letters language;** genes operate in a one-dimensional world and **proteins** in a **three-dimensional world**
- ❖ **Proteins is extremely complex** due to: modifications by gene mutation, RNA editing, RNA splicing, up to 400 types of covalent changes and protein processing
- ❖ **Proteins are dynamical**, changing their **3-dimensional structures, positions** in the cell, **concentrations** at different cellular sites, **sequences, covalent chemistries**, and **interactions** with other proteins and molecules of many types in response to endogenous and exogenous stimuli;
- ❖ **Proteins** exhibit a  $10^6$  **dynamic range** in tissues and a  $10^{12}$  dynamic range in blood, making quantification essential
- ❖ **Proteins** lack the molecular complementarity of DNA and hence **cannot be amplified** prior to measurement—thus, **higher ultrasensitive techniques to measure and analyze** protein molecules **is needed**

# Proteomics Technology

- **Discovery-based approach**
- **Targeted –based approach**

# Discovery -based approach

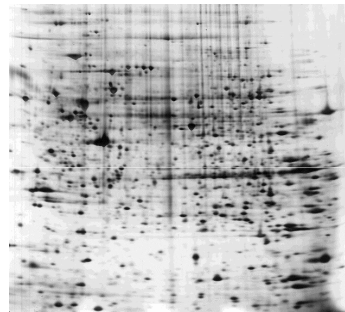
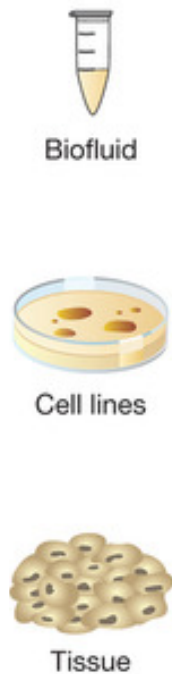
What proteins can be detected in this sample ?



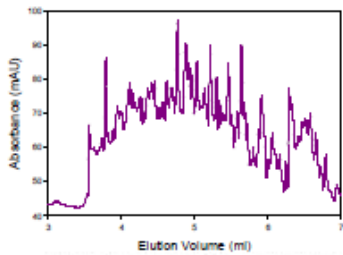
*Penque, Expert Rev Proteomics, 2007, 4:199-209*

*Torre et al, 2015. Book chapter in Methods in Molecular&Biology, in press*

# Discovery Proteomics approach



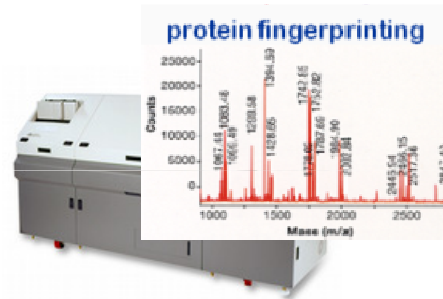
2D-gel



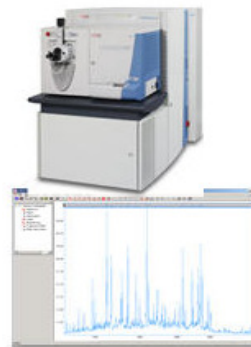
HPLC

LC/MS/MS  
Shotgun MS

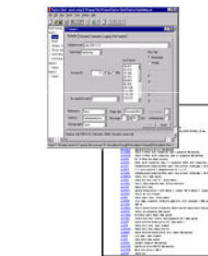
Data Acquisition



MALDITOF/TOF



ESI-MS/MS



Data Base Query  
(GPS, Mascot, Sequest,  
GO, etc)

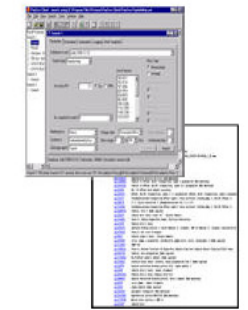
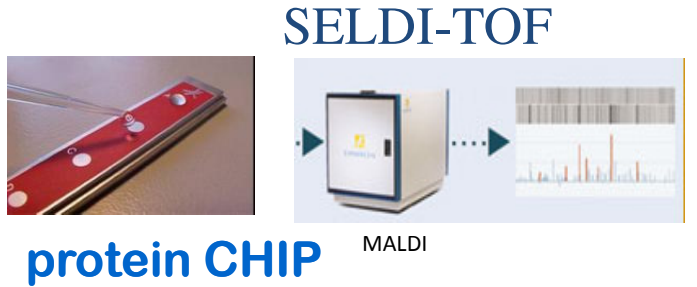
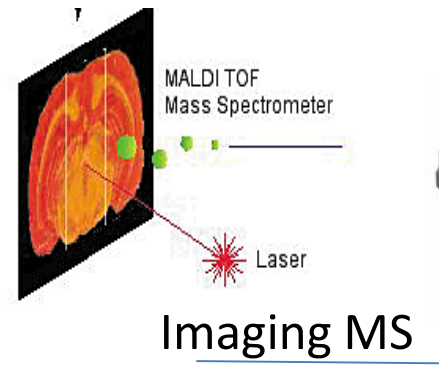
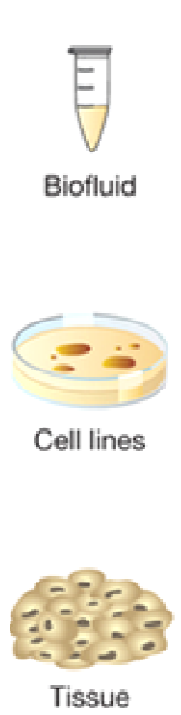


Pathway/Network  
Analysis

<p>Immuno-fluorescence</p>	<p>Western Blot</p>
<p>ELISA</p>	<p>Protein Arrays</p>
<p>Flow Cytometry</p>	<p>CyTOF Mass Cytometry</p>
<p>MSIA</p>	<p>Selected Reaction Monitoring</p>



# Discovery-based Proteomics approach



Data Base Query  
(Mascot, Sequest, etc)

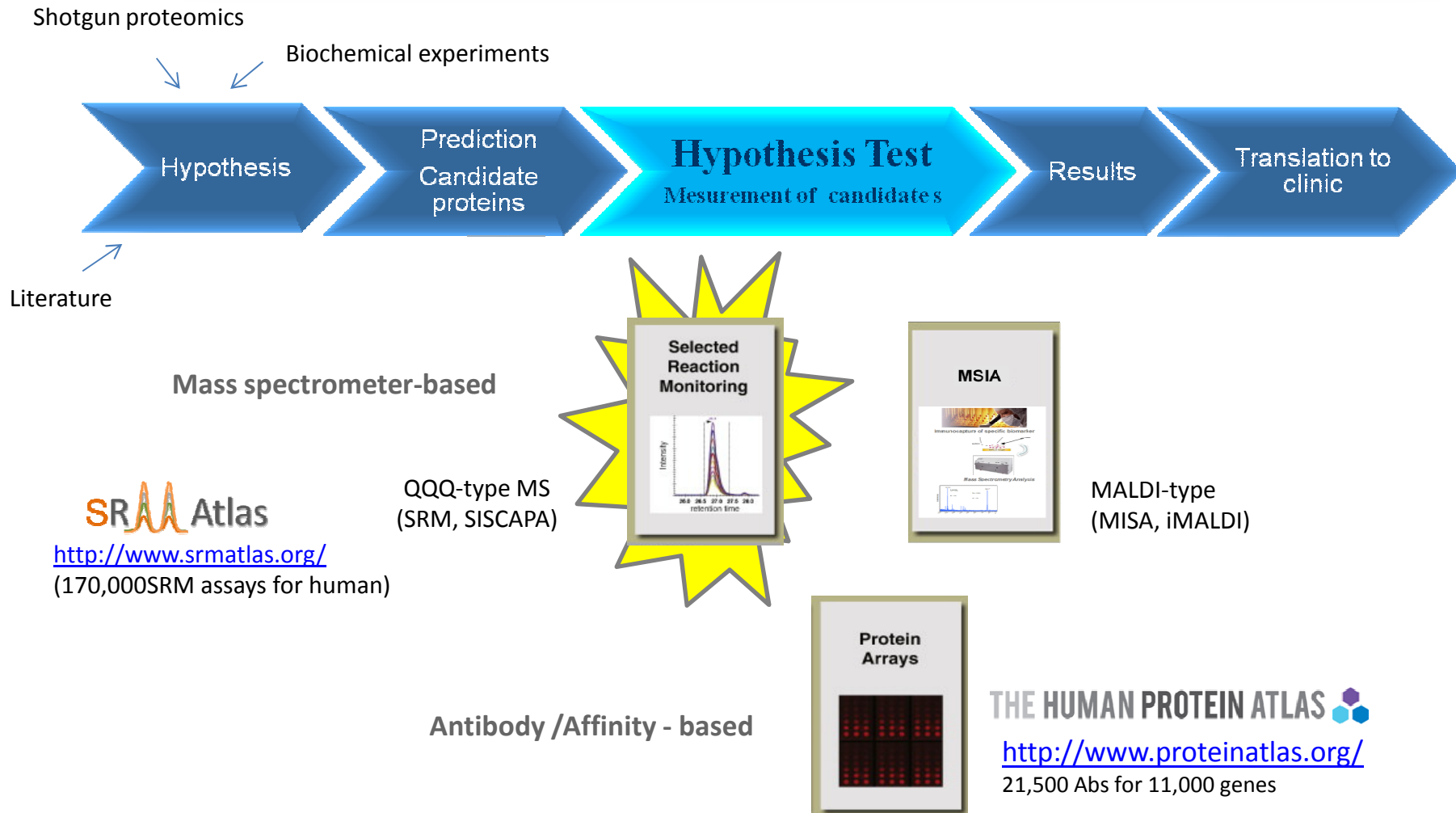


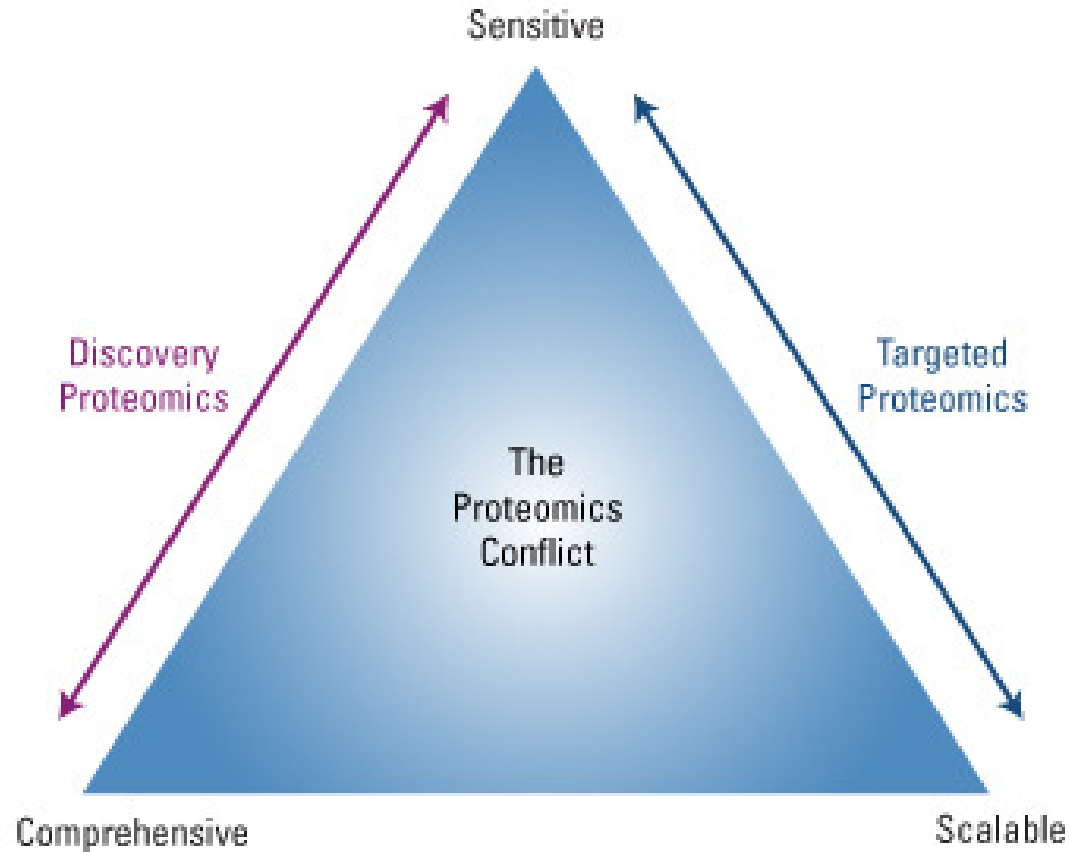
Pathway/Network  
analysis

<p><b>Immuno-fluorescence</b></p>	<p><b>Western Blot</b></p>
<p><b>ELISA</b></p>	<p><b>Protein Arrays</b></p>
<p><b>Flow Cytometry</b></p>	<p><b>CyTOF Mass Cytometry</b></p>
<p><b>MSIA</b></p>	<p><b>Selected Reaction Monitoring</b></p>

# Targeted proteomics approach

Is protein X measurable in this sample?

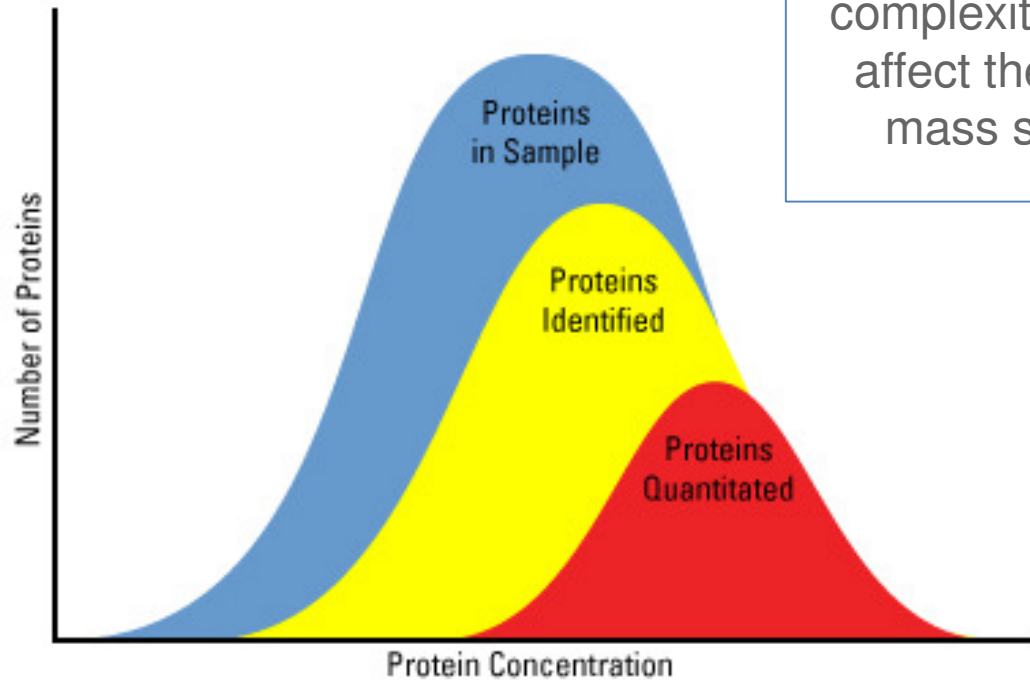




**The balance between scope/sensitivity/scalability of discovery and targeted proteomics.**

Due to the broad-scope nature and sensitivity of **discovery proteomics**, the ability to perform a **comprehensive analysis** of hundreds or **thousands of samples is limited**. Conversely, **targeted proteomic** analysis entails the **quantitation of discrete subsets of peptides**, which allows the ability to analyze these peptides across thousands of samples with the highest level of sensitivity.

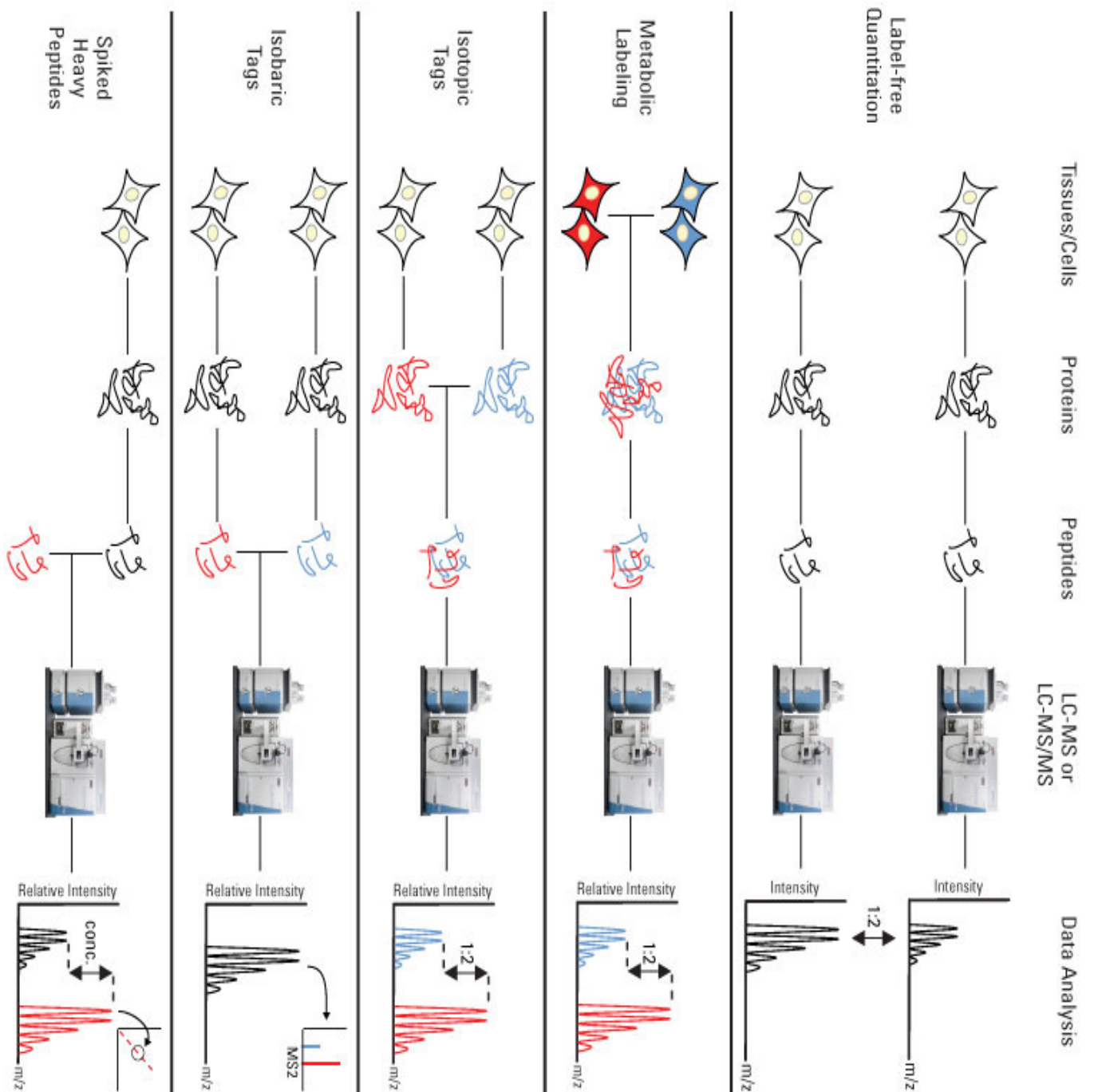
# Quantitative Proteomics



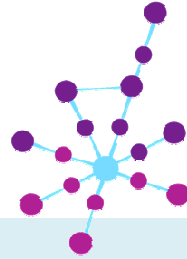
Protein abundance and sample complexity are significant factors that affect the availability of proteins for mass spectrometric quantitation

# Proteomics Quantitation

## Absolute / Relative



# Proteomics Clinical Purposes (some examples)



## Missões

- ➔ Desenvolver uma plataforma I&D inovadora baseada na proteómica para validação, implementação de **biomarcadores** já existentes ou descoberta de novos biomarcadores de **diagnóstico, prognóstico e monitorização de doenças** ou como **alvos** a novos **abordagens terapêuticas**.
- ➔ Prestar **colaboração e serviços** de caracterização de proteínas pela proteómica
- ➔ Contribuir para o desenvolvimento da proteómica no nosso país (promoção/realização de cursos/estágios/conferências, networking) na área da proteómica

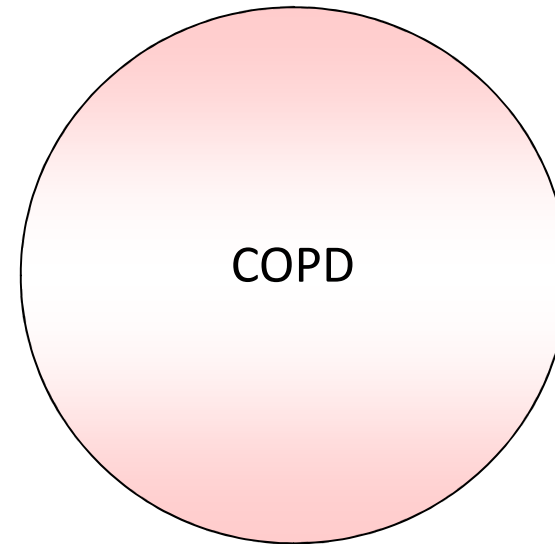
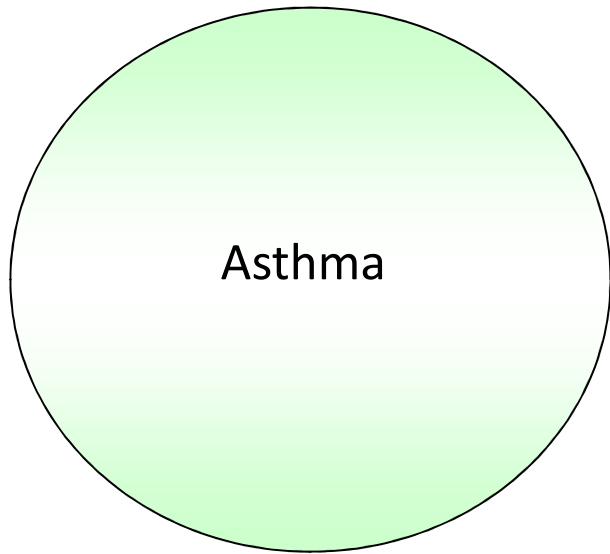
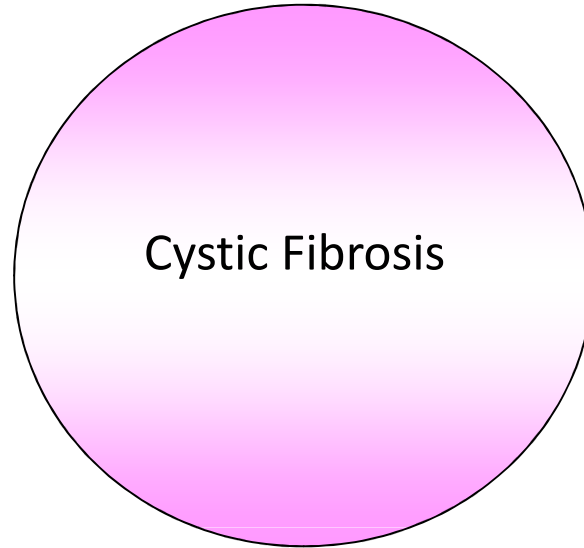
## Research

## Running Projects

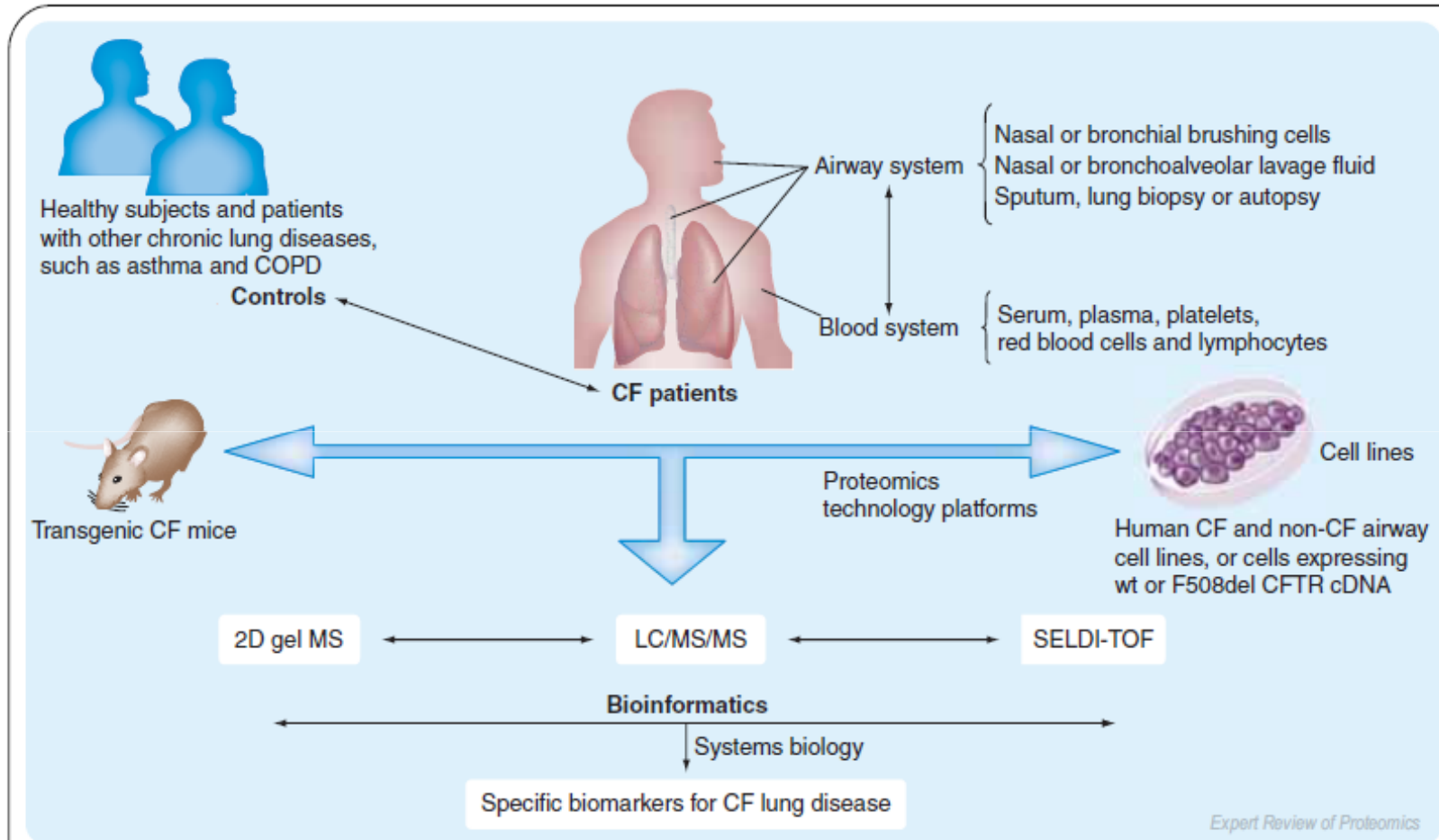
1. **Proteomics of chronic lung diseases leading to biomarkers and therapeutic target discovery.** FCT project POCTI/SAU-  
MMO/56163/2004. PI: D Penque
2. ***Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Portuguese Restaurants, Bars and nightclubs: health effects and early molecular mechanisms underlying respiratory disorders.*** FCG/ACSS. PI: T Simões & D Penque.
3. **MSIA technology development .** PI: D Penque & V Torres
4. **Obstructive sleep apnea and associated metabolic/cardiovascular disorders: understanding mechanisms towards early diagnosis and prognosis prediction.** HMSP-ICJ/0022/2011- *Junior Investigator: A Feliciano, HPV*



# Chronic Lung Diseases



# Biormaker Discovery of Chronic Lung Diseases

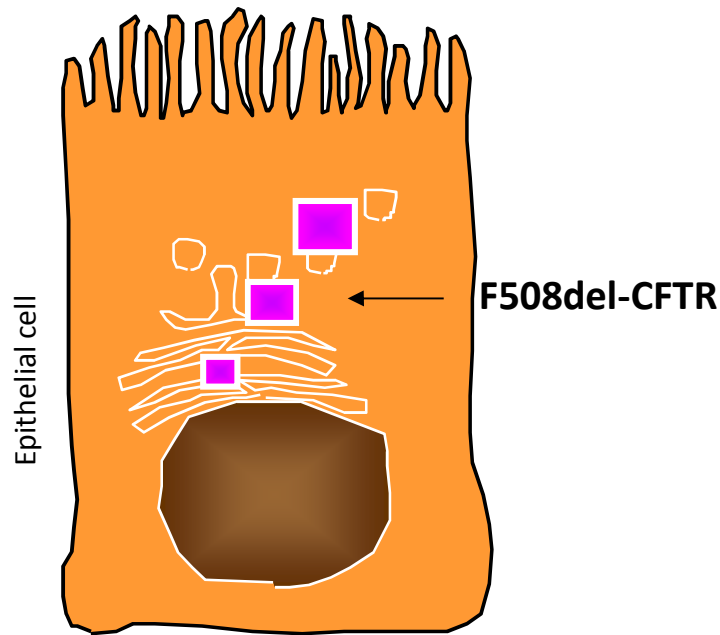


**Figure 2. Schematic representation of putative proteomic strategies for the development of specific biomarkers in CF lung disease.**

CF: Cystic fibrosis; CFTR: CF transmembrane conductance regulator; COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; LC: Liquid chromatography; MS: Mass spectrometry; MS/MS: Tandem MS; SELDI: Surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization; TOF: Time-of-flight; wt: Wild type.

# Investigating by Proteomics the trafficking defect of F508del-CFTR

- Basic mechanism responsible for F508del-CFTR retention in ER remains to be elucidated



**Class II**  
Trafficking defect

**LT (26 °C) & drugs repair the trafficking defect of F508del-CFTR**

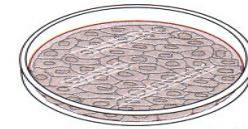
Cl<sup>-</sup>

Epithelial cell

The diagram shows the same epithelial cell as in the previous diagram, but now with blue dots representing Cl<sup>-</sup> ions being transported out of the cell. The purple square proteins are now located on the apical surface of the cell, and an arrow points to them. The ER region is less prominent, indicating that the proteins have successfully trafficked to the cell surface.

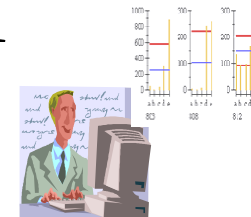
WT	ΔF	ΔF26°C

# Low-temperature



BHK cell line  
expressing WT or  
**ΔF508del**-CFTR

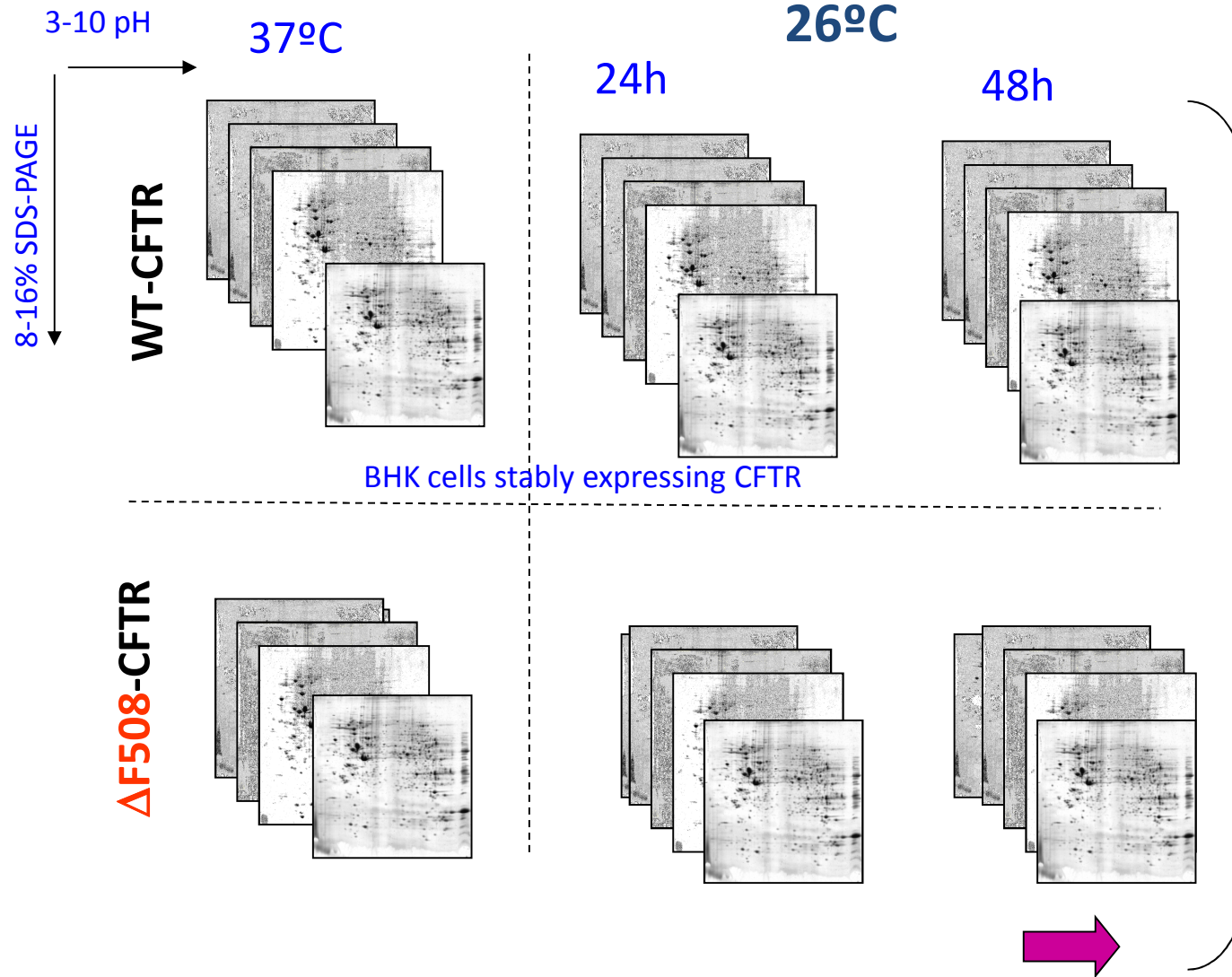
Progenesis PG200v2006



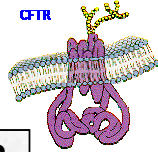
2D Map  
Analysis

➔ MS

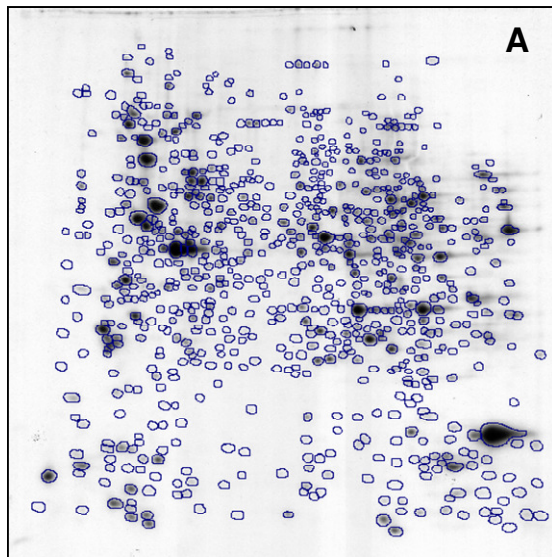
MALDI-TOF-TOF 4700



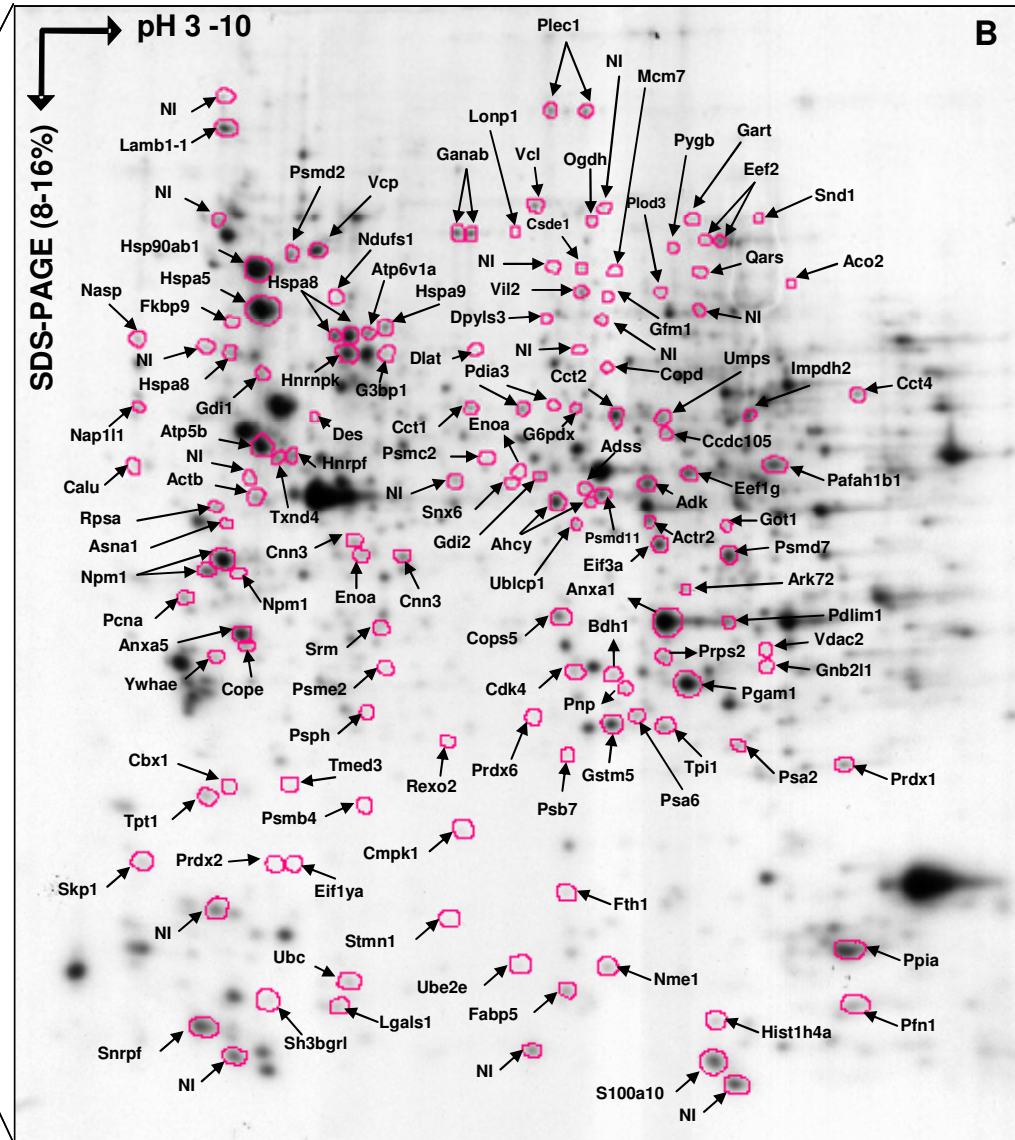
3h <sup>35</sup>S-methionine metabolic labelling



- ➡ 6 groups (cell types/conditions)
- ➡ 4-5 gels/group
- ➡ Normalized volume
- ➡ ANOVA,  $p < 0.05$



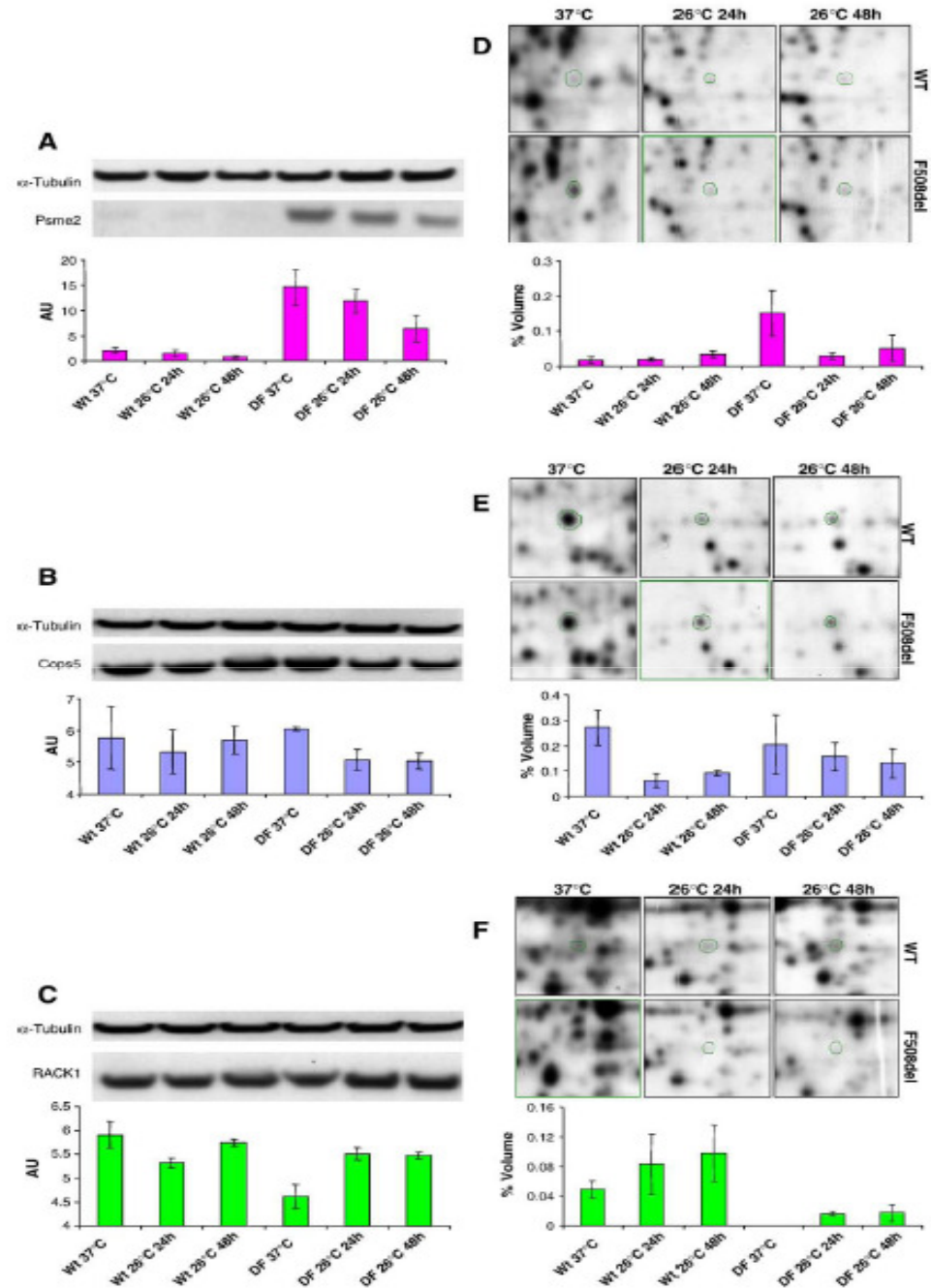
- ➡ Differences over 1.5
- ➡ 139 protein spots differentially expressed
- ➡ 125 proteins spots identified







# Validation by western- blotting

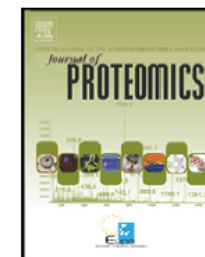




available at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)



[www.elsevier.com/locate/jprot](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jprot)



## Low temperature restoring effect on F508del-CFTR misprocessing: A proteomic approach

Patricia Gomes-Alves<sup>a,b</sup>, Sofia Neves<sup>a</sup>, Ana V. Coelho<sup>b</sup>, Deborah Penque<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Laboratório de Proteómica, Departamento de Genética, Instituto Nacional de Saúde Dr Ricardo Jorge (INSA, I.P.), Lisboa, Portugal

<sup>b</sup>Instituto de Tecnologia Química e Biológica, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Oeiras, Portugal

Biochimica et Biophysica Acta 1804 (2010) 856–865



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Biochimica et Biophysica Acta

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/bbapap](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/bbapap)



## Rescue of F508del-CFTR by RXR motif inactivation triggers proteome modulation associated with the unfolded protein response

Patrícia Gomes-Alves<sup>a,b</sup>, Francisco Couto<sup>c</sup>, Cátia Pesquita<sup>c</sup>, Ana V. Coelho<sup>b</sup>, Deborah Penque<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Laboratório de Proteómica, Departamento de Genética, Instituto Nacional de Saúde Dr Ricardo Jorge (INSA, I.P.), Av. Padre Cruz, 1649-016 Lisboa, Portugal

<sup>b</sup>Instituto de Tecnologia Química e Biológica, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Av. Da República, 2780-157 Oeiras, Portugal

<sup>c</sup>Departamento de Informática, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Campo Grande 1749-016 Lisboa, Portugal



Low temperature

**UPR**

Unfolde protein  
response

Mutagenic Repair  
(RXR) motifs

Increase folding capacity  
& diminish degradation

↑ BIP, mortalin, Hsp90, Hsp70  
↓ proteosome (Psme2)

Expression Reversion of some  
proteins involved in CFTR  
maturation & trafficking

e.g ↑ RACK1

Promote relocation of  $\Delta$ F-508-CFTR to cell surface

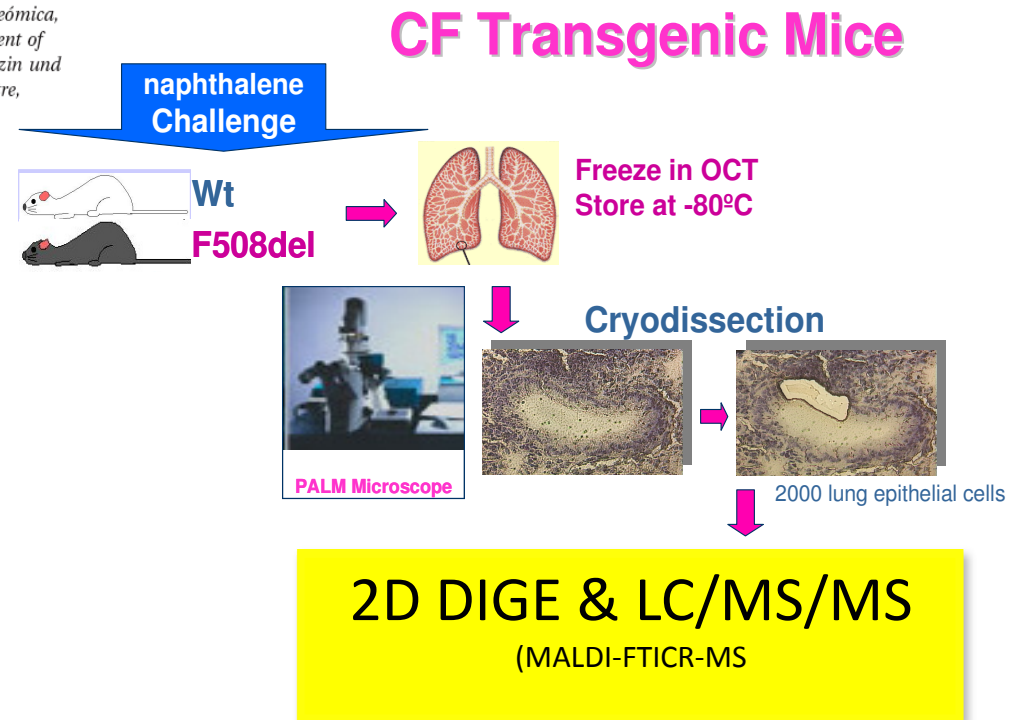
## Proteomic Analysis of Naphthalene-Induced Airway Epithelial Injury and Repair in a Cystic Fibrosis Mouse Model

Isabel M. Carvalho-Oliveira,<sup>†‡</sup> Nuno Charro,<sup>‡</sup> Jamil Aarbiou,<sup>†</sup> Ruvalic M. Buijs-Offerman,<sup>†</sup> Martina Wilke,<sup>§</sup> Thomas Schettgen,<sup>||</sup> Thomas Kraus,<sup>||</sup> Mark K. Titulaer,<sup>⊥</sup> Peter Burgers,<sup>⊥</sup> Theo M. Luiders,<sup>⊥</sup> Deborah Penque,<sup>\*,†,§</sup> and Bob J. Scholte<sup>\*,†,§</sup>

Department of Cell Biology, Erasmus Medical Centre, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, Laboratório de Proteômica, Departamento de Genética, Instituto Nacional de Saúde Dr Ricardo Jorge, Lisboa, Portugal, Department of Biochemistry, Erasmus University Medical Centre, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, Institut für Arbeitsmedizin und Sozialmedizin Universitätsklinikum Aachen, and Department of Neurology, Erasmus Medical Centre, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Received January 9, 2009

The results suggest the involvement of **prostaglandin** and **retinoic acid metabolism** in the abnormal responses of CF mutant mice to injury.



Carvalho-Oliveira et al, 2009, JPR, 8:3606-16

Carvalho-Oliveira et al, 2007, Expert Rev Mol Diag, 7:407-417



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available at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

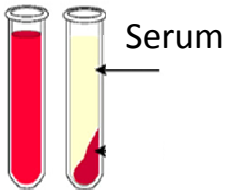


[www.elsevier.com/locate/jprot](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jprot)



## Serum proteomics signature of Cystic Fibrosis patients: A complementary 2-DE and LC-MS/MS approach

Nuno Charro<sup>a,b</sup>, Brian L. Hood<sup>b</sup>, Daniel Faria<sup>c</sup>, Paula Pacheco<sup>d</sup>, Pilar Azevedo<sup>e</sup>, Carlos Lopes<sup>e</sup>, António Bugalho de Almeida<sup>e</sup>, Francisco M. Couto<sup>c</sup>, Thomas P. Conrads<sup>b,\*,1</sup>, Deborah Penque<sup>a,\*,1</sup>



LC/MS/MS

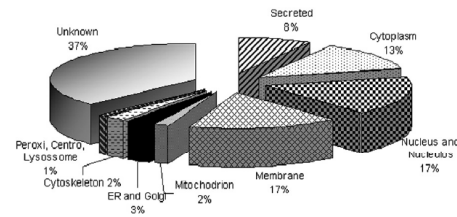


Fig. 3 – Graphical representation of the subcellular location of the identified proteins by label-free LC-MS/MS according to PIKE software.

### Dysregulated Pathways (~70 p) :

- abnormal tissue/airway remodeling, protease/antiprotease imbalance, innate immune dysfunction,
- chronic inflammation,
- nutritional imbalance
- *P. aeruginosa* colonization.

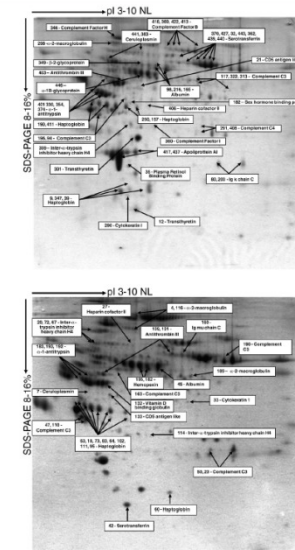


Fig. 1 – (1) and (2): 2-DE reference maps of serum depleted from the six most abundant proteins from the mutation-based analysis and respiratory-based analysis, respectively, with the indication of the differentially expressed proteins (ANOVA test,  $p < 0.05$ ; 4 gel replicates per group, total 20 gels). Highlighted protein spots were identified by MS (Tables 2.1 and 2.2B5).

2D-gel

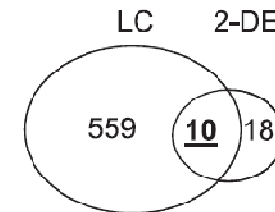


Fig. 2 – Total proteins identified in LC-MS/MS (by at least 2 peptides) and in 2-DE experiments.

**Apolipoproteins family (VDBP, ApoA-I, and ApoB)** gradually lower expression from non-CF to CF-carrier individuals and from those to CF patients, The **enzyme NDKB** was identified only in the CF, its functions account for ion sensor in epithelial cells, pancreatic secretion, neutrophil-mediated inflammation and energy production, highlighting its physiological significance in the context of CF.

## SELDI-TOF biomarker signatures for cystic fibrosis, asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Patrícia Gomes-Alves<sup>a</sup>, Margaret Imrie<sup>b</sup>, Robert D. Gray<sup>b</sup>, Paulo Nogueira<sup>c</sup>, Sergio Ciordia<sup>d</sup>, Paula Pacheco<sup>e</sup>, Pilar Azevedo<sup>f</sup>, Carlos Lopes<sup>f</sup>, António Bugalho de Almeida<sup>f</sup>, Micaela Guardiano<sup>g</sup>, David J. Porteous<sup>b</sup>, Juan P. Albar<sup>d</sup>, A. Christopher Boyd<sup>b,1</sup>, Deborah Penque<sup>a,\*,1</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Laboratório de Proteómica, Departamento de Genética, INSA-IP, Av. Padre Cruz, 1649-016 Lisboa, Portugal  
<sup>b</sup> Medical Sciences (Medical Genetics), University of Edinburgh, Molecular Medicine Centre, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, UK  
<sup>c</sup> Departamento de Epidemiologia, INSA-IP, Lisboa, Portugal  
<sup>d</sup> Laboratory of Proteomics, CNB-CSIC, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain  
<sup>e</sup> Unidade de Biologia Molecular, Departamento de Genética, INSA-IP, Lisboa, Portugal  
<sup>f</sup> Clínica Universitária de Pneumologia, Hospital Santa Maria, Lisboa, Portugal  
<sup>g</sup> Hospital São João, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal

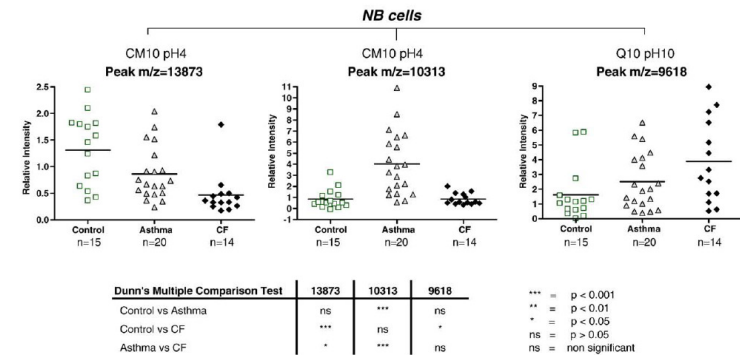
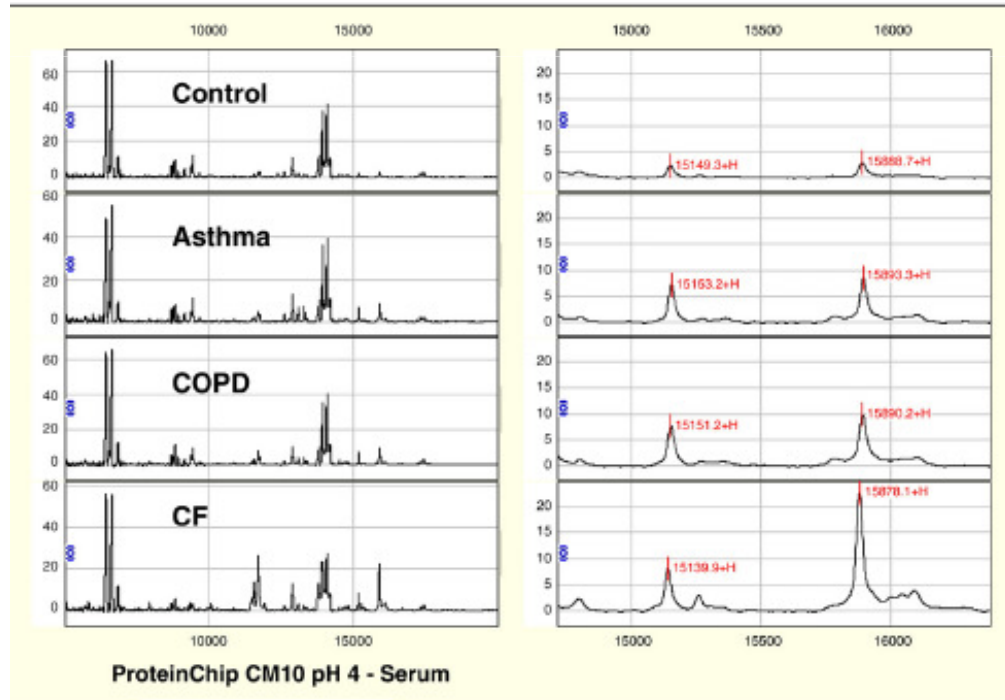
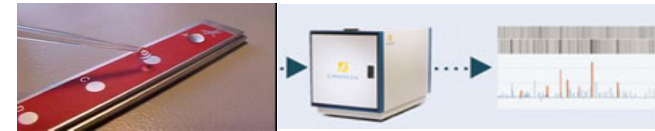
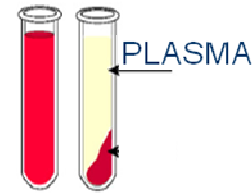
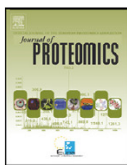


Fig. 3. Relative intensity of different protein clusters in NB cells from controls, asthma and CF patients. Data obtained on a CM10 pH 4 assay (13,873 Da and 10,313 Da) and on a Q10 pH 10 assay (9618 Da).



**Profiling the erythrocyte membrane proteome isolated from patients diagnosed with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease<sup>☆</sup>**

Bruno M. Alexandre<sup>a,b</sup>, Nuno Charro<sup>a,b</sup>, Josip Blonder<sup>b</sup>, Carlos Lopes<sup>c</sup>, Pilar Azevedo<sup>c</sup>, António Bugalho de Almeida<sup>c</sup>, King C. Chan<sup>b</sup>, DaRue A. Prieto<sup>b</sup>, Haleem Issaq<sup>b</sup>, Timothy D. Veenstra<sup>b</sup>, Deborah Penque<sup>a,\*</sup>

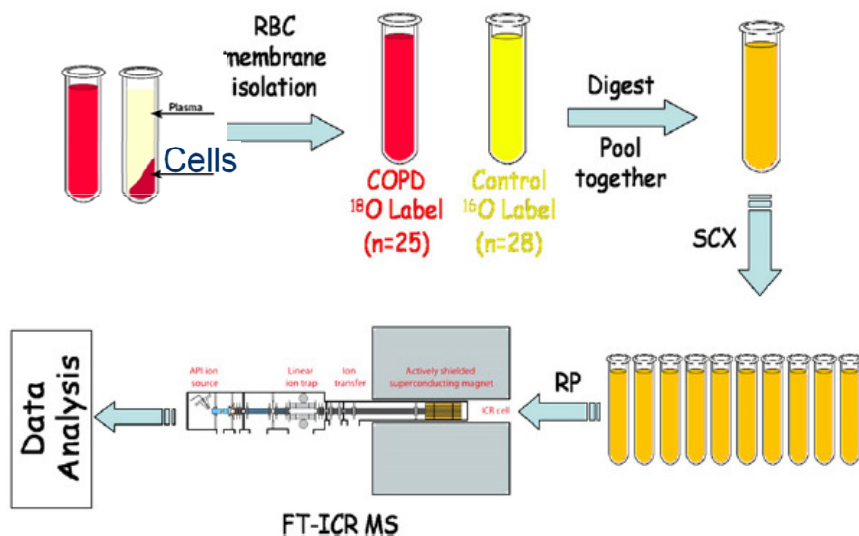


Fig. 1 – Basic scheme of methodology showing main steps of sample preparation.

**219 proteins dysregulated in COPD RBCm**

**COPD**

**Most enriched Pathways :**

- cell-to-cell signaling and interaction
  - hematological system
  - development,
  - immune response,
  - oxidative stress and
  - cytoskeleton.
- **↓**Chorein (VPS13A) > cell membrane deformation of RBC c Methemoglobin reductase
  - **↓**(Cytochrome CYB5R3) > COPD patients may be at higher risk for developing methemoglobinemia.



OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE: A STUDY IN LISBON RESTAURANTS

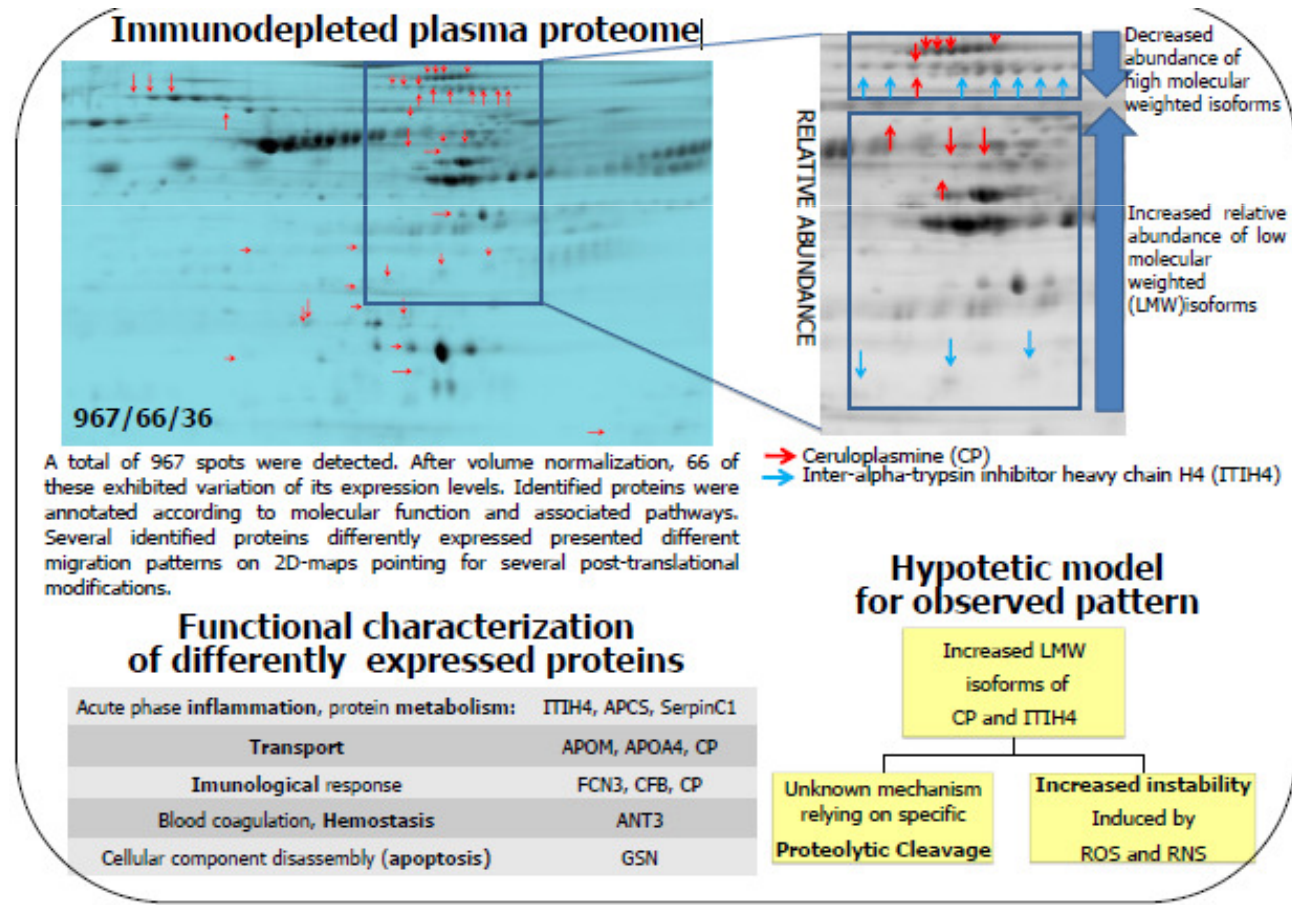
Solange A. Pacheco<sup>1</sup>, Fátima Aguiar<sup>2</sup>, Patrícia Ruivo<sup>3</sup>, Maria Carmo Proença<sup>2</sup>, Michael Sekera<sup>3</sup>, Deborah Penque<sup>1</sup>, Tânia Simões<sup>1</sup>



2012 Arnaldo Sampaio Award

EFFECTS OF OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO SMOKE: IS THERE A LINK BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE AND DISEASE?

Solange A. Pacheco<sup>1</sup>, Vukosava M. Torres<sup>1</sup>, Henriqueta Louro<sup>1</sup>, Filomena Gomes<sup>1</sup>, Carlos Lopes<sup>2</sup>, Nelson Marçal<sup>2</sup>, Elsa Fragoso<sup>2</sup>, Carla Martins<sup>2</sup>, Cátia L. Oliveira<sup>2</sup>, Manuela Hagenfeldt<sup>1</sup>, António Bugalho-Almeida<sup>2</sup>, Deborah Penque<sup>1</sup>, Tânia Simões<sup>1</sup>



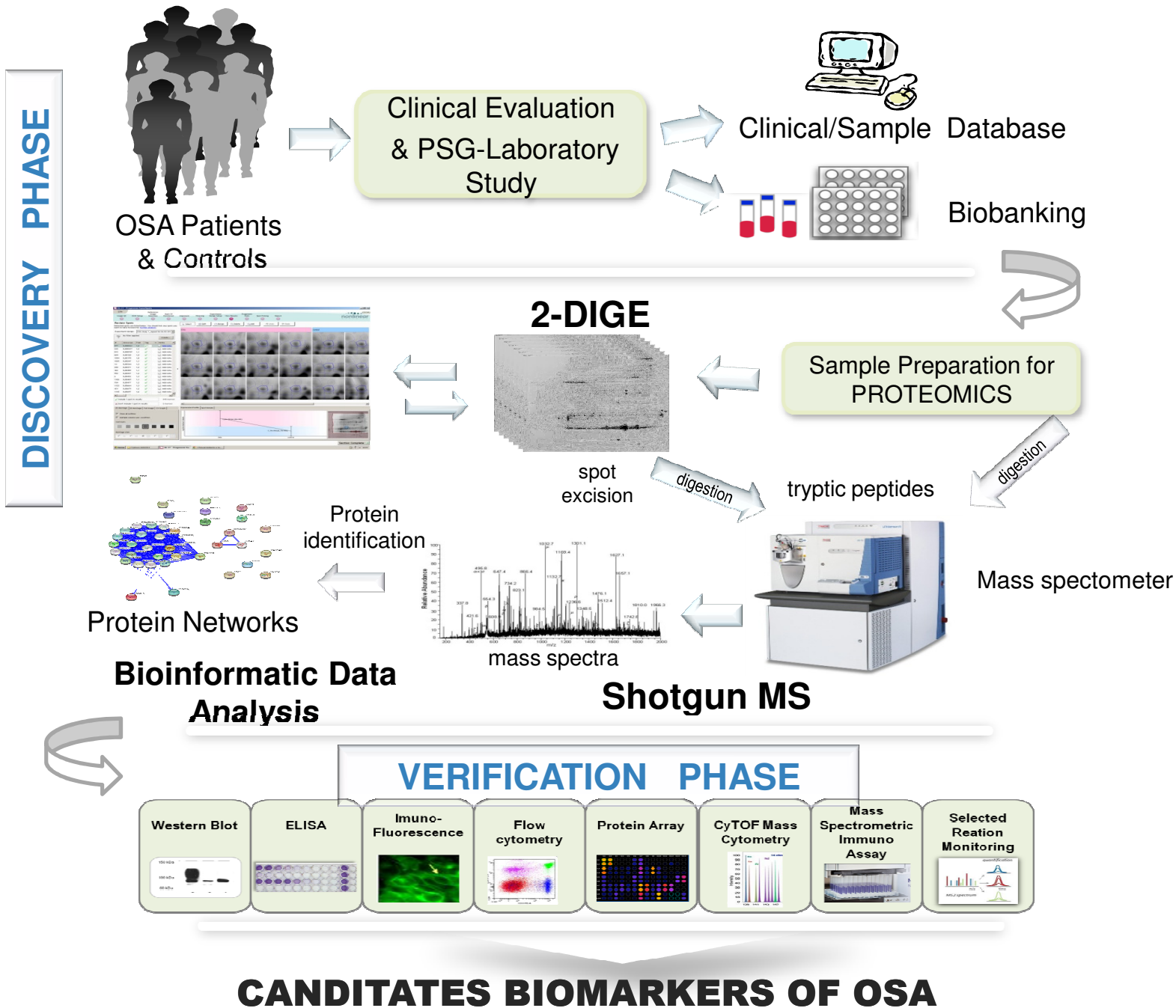
## Biomarkers for Obstructive Sleep Apnea is needed



- to distinguish snoring from OSA , facilitating population screening and prevention of OSA-associated outcomes
- to provide new insights into pathophysiological aspects of OSA that underlie the increased cardiovascular and metabolic risk in general population



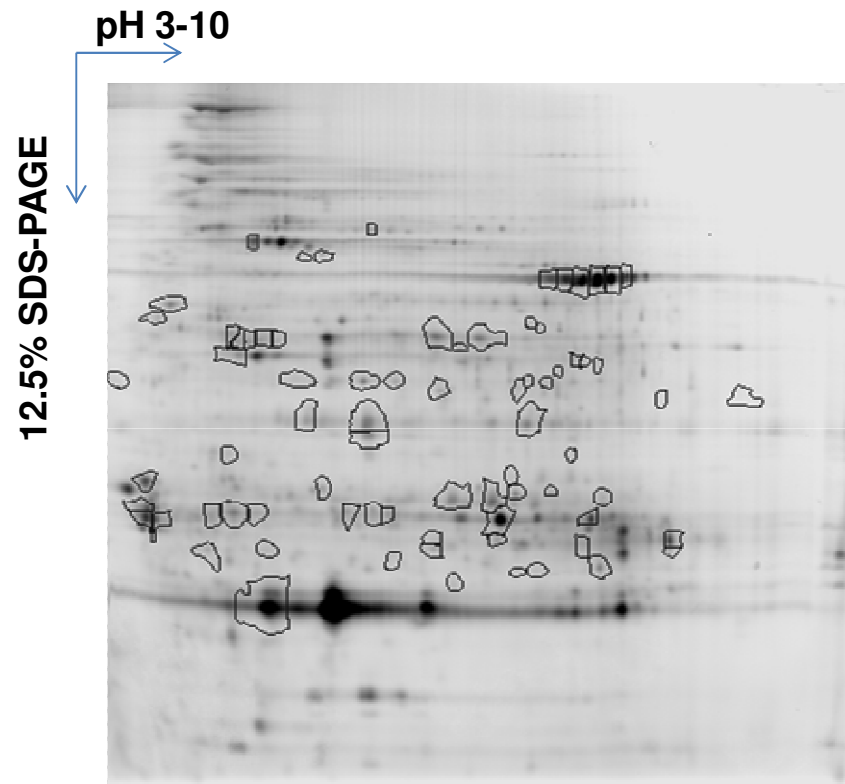
**PROTEOMICS**





# 2DIGE

OSA Evening X OSA Morning X Snorers Evening X Snorers Morning



RBC Hemoglobin-depleted  
cytoplasmic fraction

76 spots identified differentially  
abundant (Anova  $p \leq 0.05$ )

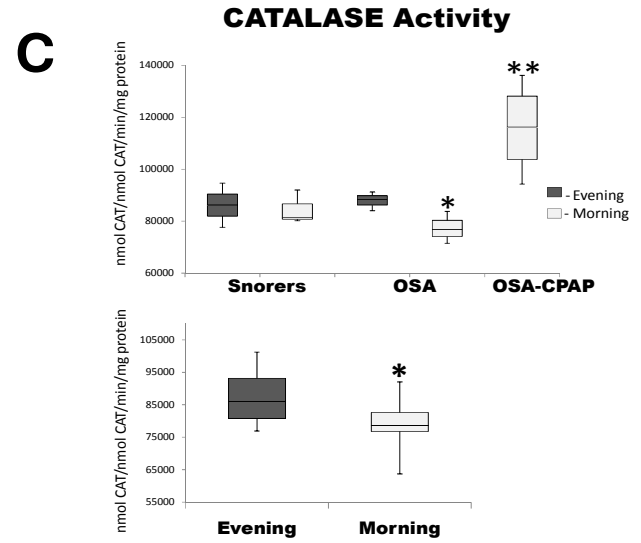
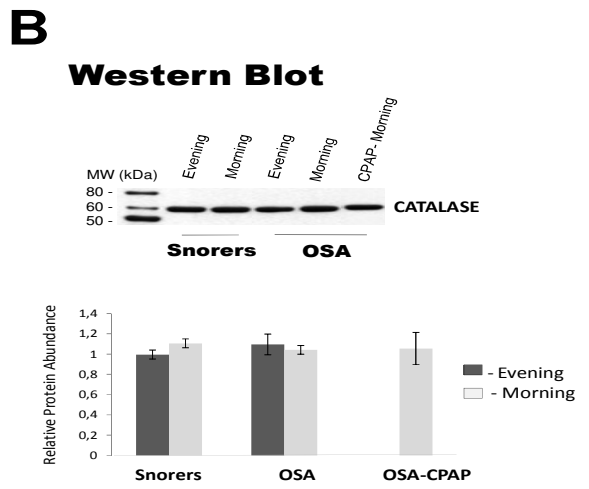
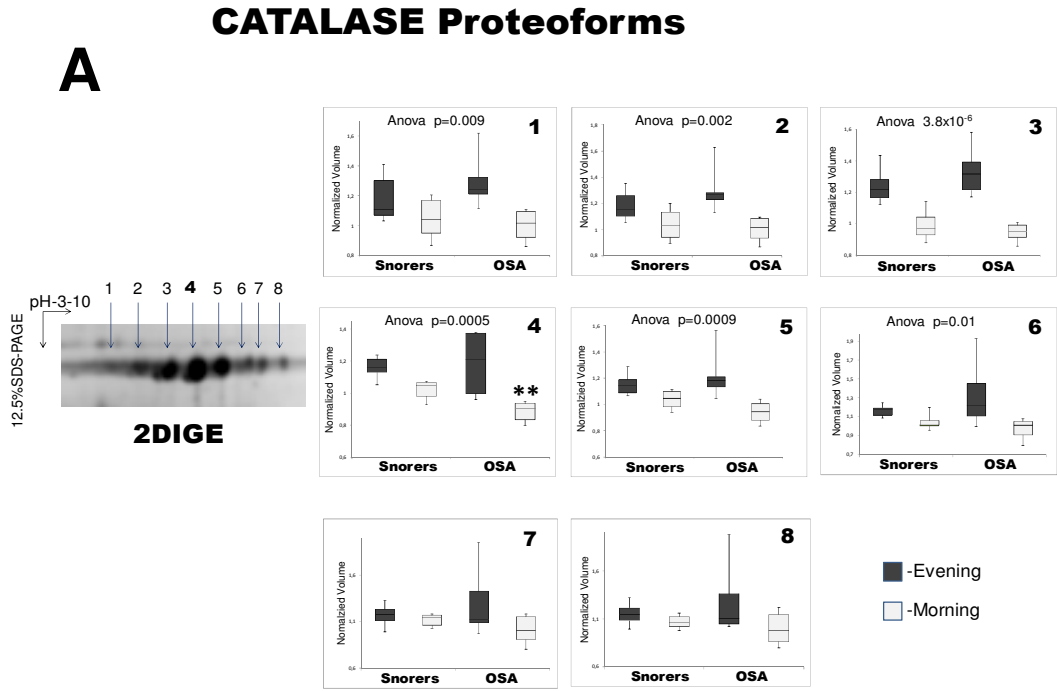


30 spots identified by  
MALDI-TOF, corresponding  
**21 different proteins**



**Existence of Post-translational  
Modifications**

# Validation Phase

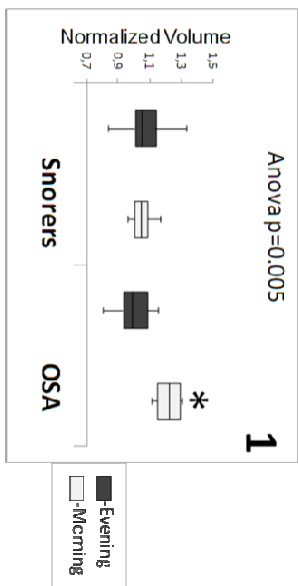
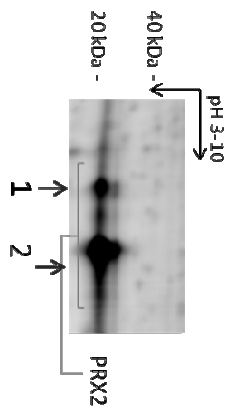


# Discovery Phase

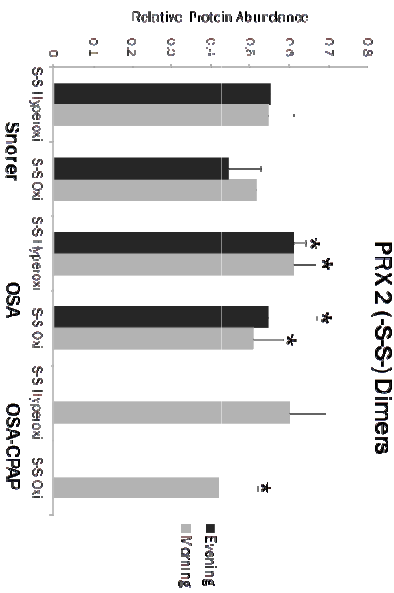
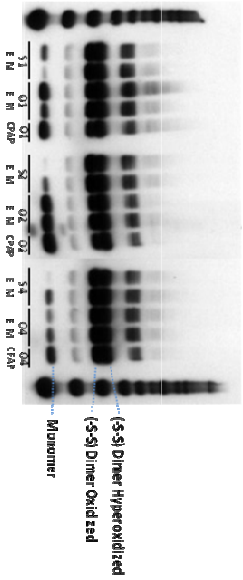
continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP),

# Peroxioredoxin 2 Proteoforms

## 2DIGE



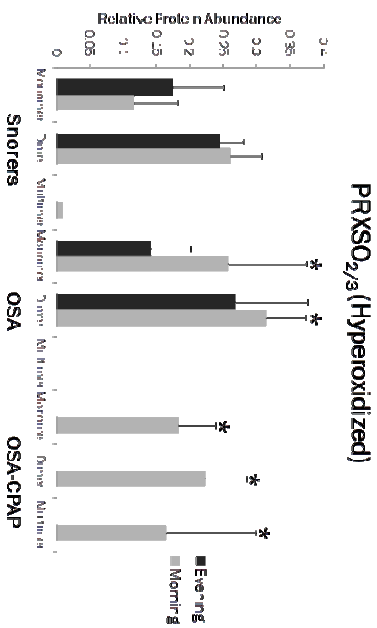
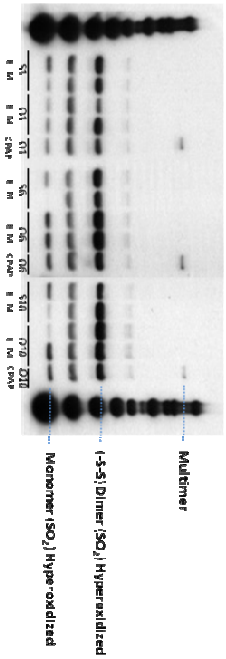
## PRX2 Ab



# Discovery Phase

# Validation Phase

## PRXO<sub>2/3</sub> Ab



# Summary

**Proteomics** can provide:

- **New insights** into the poorly-understood pathogenetic processes of diseases.
- **New biomarkers** for diagnosis & prognosis
- **New targets** for development of novel therapeutic approaches.

# Acknowledgements

## Team members

### ■ INSA

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### ■ Univ Pittisburgh (MS/consult)

Thomas Conrads & Brian Hood

### ■ NCI (MS consultants)

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## Multidisciplinary Team IN OSA Study

### Sleep Pathology Clinic (CHLN)

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### Pathology Lab (CHLN)

(Helena Proença)

### Proteomics Laboratory (INSA)

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Vukosava Torres, PhD; Vesna Bozanic, PhD)

### Biotech Institute (Biotempo)

(database platform design & implementation)

### Division of Sleep Medicine

(BWH-Harvard Medical School)

(Atul Malhotra, PhD)

### University of Arizona

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(consultant in MSIA-Technology)

### CIC bioGUNE, Spain

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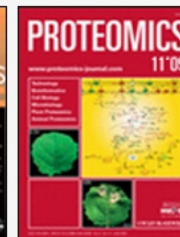
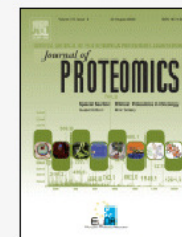
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Proteomics Journals



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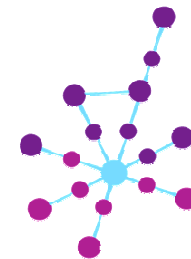
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