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Data Article

Functional analysis of stress protein data in a flor yeast subjected to a biofilm forming condition



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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 23 February 2016

Received in revised form

16 March 2016

Accepted 21 March 2016

Available online 28 March 2016

ABSTRACT

In this data article, an OFFGEL fractionator coupled to LTQ Orbitrap XL MS equipment and a SGD filtering were used to detect in a biofilm-forming flor yeast strain, the maximum possible number of stress proteins under the first stage of a biofilm formation conditions (BFC) and under an initial stage of fermentation used as reference, so-called non-biofilm formation condition (NBFC). Protein functional analysis – based on cellular components and biological process GO terms – was performed for these proteins through the SGD Gene Ontology Slim Mapper tool. A detailed analysis and interpretation of the data can be found in “Stress responsive proteins of a flor yeast strain during the early stages of biofilm formation” [1].

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1. Specifications Table

Subject area *Biology, Microbiology and Biochemistry
Proteomics, Bioinformatics*

DOI of original article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.procbio.2016.02.011>

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2016.03.072>

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More specific subject area	
Type of data	Tables
How data was acquired	Protein identification: 3100 OFFGEL Fractionator (Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, CA) and LTQ Orbitrap XL mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, San Jose, CA, USA) equipped with a nano LC Ultimate 3000 system (Dionex, Germany); Protein quantification: empAI; Bioinformatic analyses: SGD
Data format	Filtered and analyzed
Experimental factors	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> G1 flor yeast strain; biofilm formation condition and non-biofilm formation condition as control; bioinformatic analyses of the stress response-related identified proteins
Experimental features	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> G1 flor yeast was exposed to a biofilm formation condition with ethanol and glycerol as main carbon sources and non-biofilm formation condition with glucose. After protein fragmentation using OFFGEL and the identification of the stress response-related proteins, bioinformatic analyses were performed to investigate the protein sub-cellular localization and biological functions
Data source location	AgriFood Campus of International Excellence ceiA3, University of Cordoba, Spain
Data accessibility	Data are within this article

2. Value of the data

- Through the SGD Gene Ontology Slim Mapper tool, flor yeast stress proteins were sorted in cellular components and biological GO Terms. Comparison among stress and non-stress conditions of protein frequency sorted in each term, allows to highlight relevant GO Terms.
- The bioinformatics tools applied in this study allows to interpret biological information to be used for comparative proteomics studies.
- The association of proteomic data with protein activity assays and genetics may lead to the genetic improvement of flor yeast strains.

3. Data

Here, we show sub-cellular localizations (Table 1 in supplementary data) and biological processes (Table 2 in supplementary data) GO Terms in which the flor yeast stress related-proteins detected in stressed biofilm formation condition (BFC) and non-biofilm formation condition (NBFC) were sorted. Each type of biofilm formation stresses (lack of fermentable carbon source, ethanol, acetaldehyde and oxidative) were considered separately. Comparison with the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* proteome frequency, *p*-value and the “GO Term frequency BFC/GO Term frequency NBFC” ratio highlighted most relevant cellular components and biological processes in each condition.

4. Experimental design, materials and methods

The effects of two different biofilm formation conditions (BFC and NBFC) on *S. cerevisiae* G1 flor yeast stress response related-protein expression patterns have been analyzed by using an offgel-based approach. Culture conditions were performed as described in the Process Biochemistry journal paper [1]. Briefly, after growing until the yeast viability reached 90% at the exponential phase, under the two different conditions: BFC with ethanol and glycerol and NBFC with glucose as the main

carbon sources; yeasts were collected and proteins extracted. In both conditions, for triplicates, three aliquots for proteomic analysis were carried out. OFFGEL fractionation, LTQ Orbitrap XL mass spectrometer identification, emPAI quantification [2] and SGD filtration were used to obtaining the stress response proteins in each condition. Bioinformatic tool Gene Ontology Slim Mapper from SGD (<http://www.yeastgenome.org/>), were applied in order to clarify the sub-cellular localization and biological processes of the identified proteins.

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to acknowledge co-funding of this work by Spain's Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (MINECO-INIA-CCAA) and the European Fund of Regional Development (FEDER, Grant RTA2011-00020-C02-02). The staff at the Central Service for Research Support (SCAI) of the University of Cordoba is also gratefully acknowledged for help with the analysis of the proteins.

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.2016.03.072>.

References

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- [2] Y. Ishihama, Y. Oda, T. Tabata, T. Sato, T. Nagasu, J. Rappsilber, M. Mann, Exponentially modified protein abundance index (emPAI) for estimation of absolute protein amount in proteomics by the number of sequenced peptides per protein, *Mol. Cell. Proteom.* 4 (2005) 1265–1272.