Translational metaproteomics

Analysis of Functions Expressed by Microbiomes CSIR-IMTech workshop, November 2021

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Learn more at galaxyp.org z.umn.edu/itcrgalaxyvideo



MICROBIOME



Potential to unravel the mechanistic details of microbial interactions with host / environment by analyzing the functional dynamics of the microbiome.

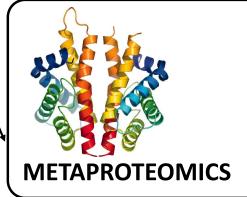


TAXONOMY

function

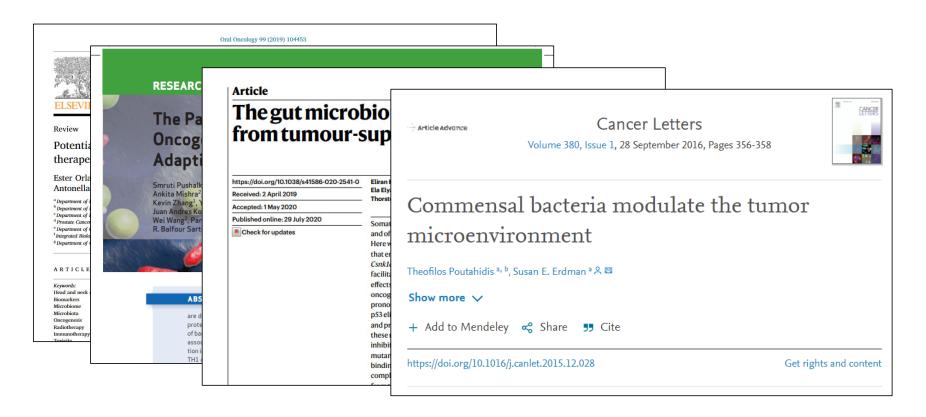


TAXONOMY function



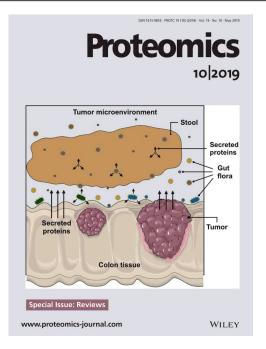
TAXONOMY FUNCTION

Microbial communities and microbiomes contribute to cancer



'Secretomics' to identify microbial molecules and host interactions





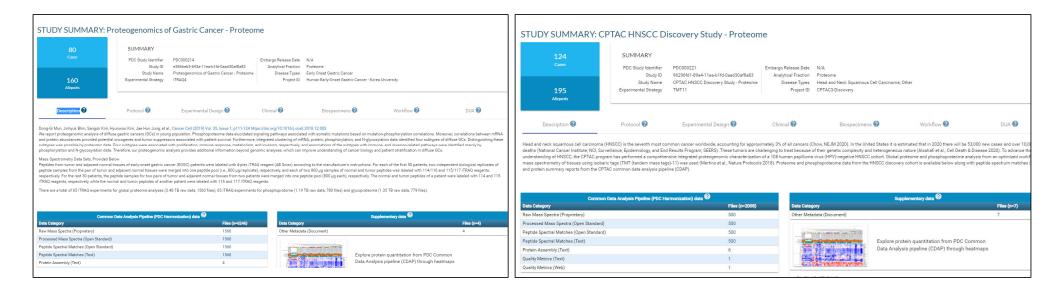
 Microbiota-secreted molecules mediate hostbacteria interactions and may regulate host cells

Secreted molecules:

- **Proteins** identified via metaproteomics
- Peptides may contribute (metapeptidomics); nontryptic peptides, LC-MS based quantification
- Metabolites are also key: MS-based methods both targeted and untargeted; guided by metaproteomics and/or metatranscriptomics
- Challenges: sample prep, abundance of secreted molecules, analytical methods for identification and quantification of proteins/peptides/metabolites

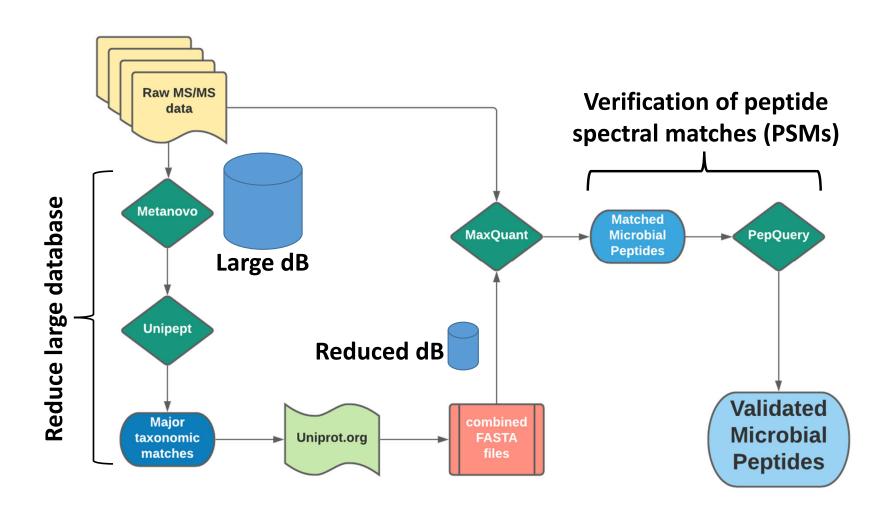
Metaproteomic re-analysis of clinical cancer samples

Clinical tissue samples collected for quantitative MS-based proteomics of host



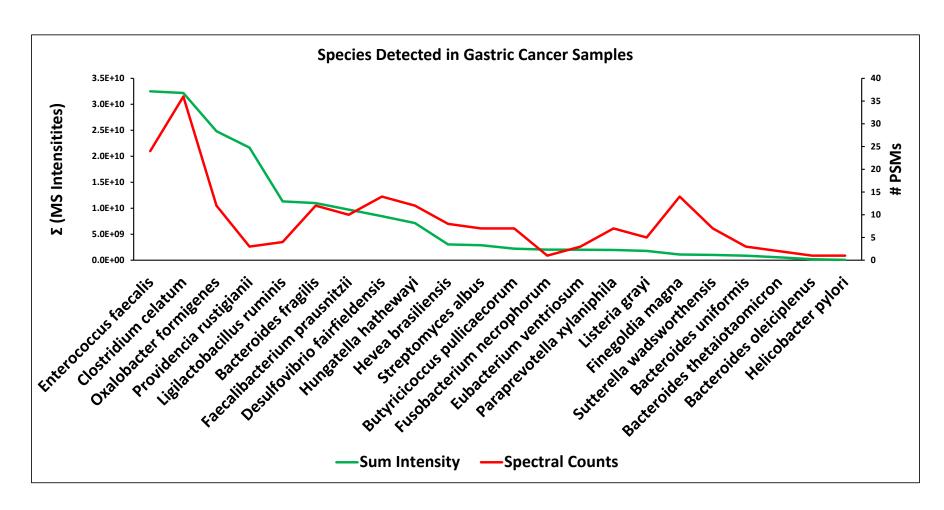
(Andrew Rajczewski)

Workflow: reducing protein sequence search space for MS/MS data

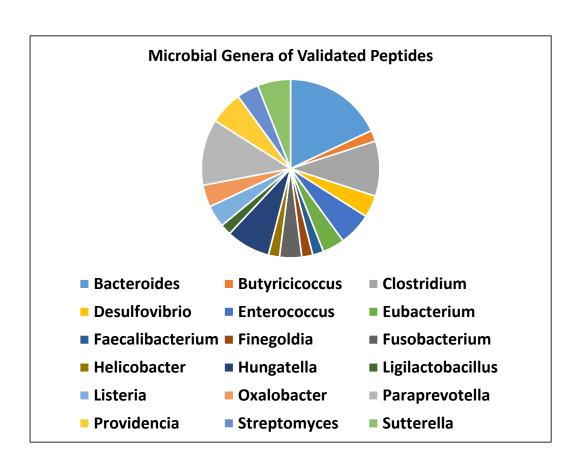




Microbial peptides are present and detectable in gastric tumor samples



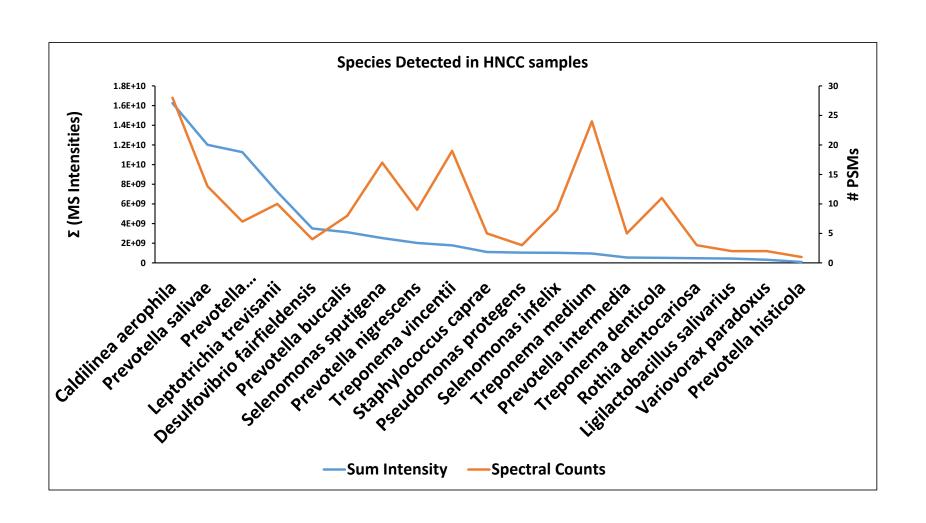
Microbial taxa and enriched functions of metaproteins in gastric cancer



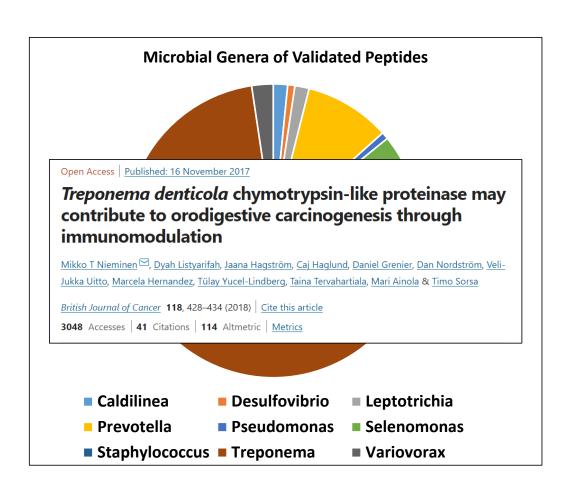
GO Biological Processes in validated microbial peptides of Gastric Cancer data



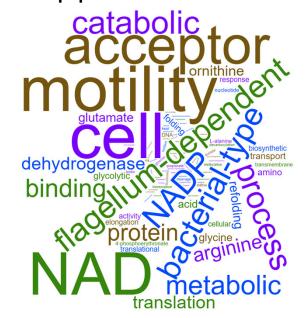
Microbial peptides are present and detectable in head/neck cancer



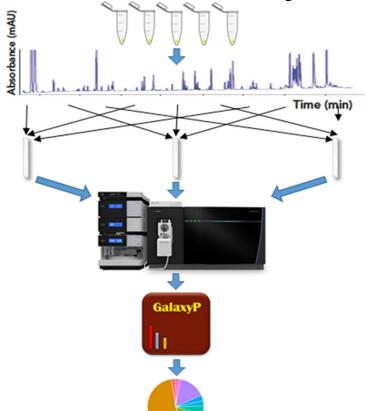
Microbial taxa and enriched functions of metaproteins in HNSCC



GO Biological Processes in validated microbial peptides of HNSCC data



Other translational studies: Microbiota contributions in broncheolavage fluid from cystic fibrosis (CF) patients

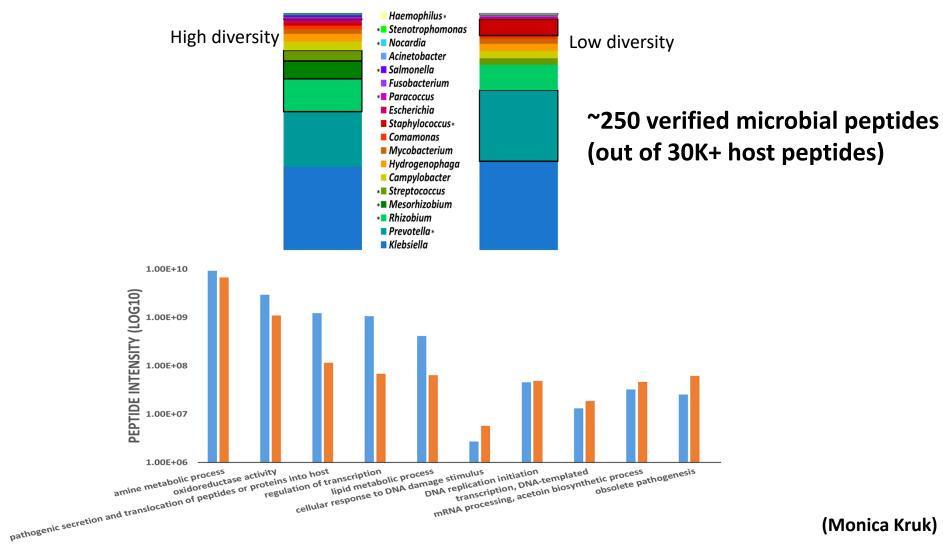


Generating comprehensive databases of CF and DC microbiomes:

- 1) BALF pelleting, lysis, and digestion;
- **2) H**igh pH RPLC offline fractionation and concatenation (step omitted for individual sample analysis)
- **3)** LC-FAIMS-MS/MS on an Orbitrap Eclipse
- **4)** Galaxy-P/MetaNovo for matching MS/MS;
- **5)** Generation of a compact microbial database with taxonomic and functional information from Galaxy-P/Unipept+metaQuantome.

(Monica Kruk, and collaborators from Lurie's Children's Hospital, Chicago, IL)

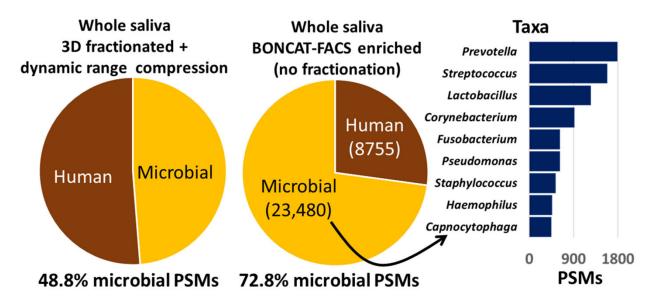
Deep profiling of CF BALF cells to identify microbial contributors



(Monica Kruk)

Summary: translational metaproteomics offers challenges and opportunities

- Characterizing metaproteins in clinically-relevant samples provides valuable insights into functional microbe-derived molecules that may regulate host phenotypes
- Complementarity to metagenomics/metatranscriptomics; metaproteomics is helped by availability of paired metagenomic or metatranscriptomic sequencing data
- Analytical challenges: in many clinical samples the microbial proteins are rather low in abundance
 - Requires steps to increase depth/sensitivity
 - Enrichment of microbial proteins could be huge benefit



(Richard Martinez, Ryan Hunter, Pratik Jagtap, Tim Griffin, unpublished data)