# **Confident Protein and Peptide Identification with Mass Spectrometry: Understanding and Exploiting Collision Energy Dependence**

Ágnes Révész,<sup>1)</sup> Tibor András Rokob,<sup>1)</sup> Dániel Szabó,<sup>1,2)</sup> Gitta Schlosser,<sup>2)</sup> Márton Gyula Milley,<sup>1)</sup> Lilla Turiák,<sup>1)</sup> Károly Vékey,<sup>1)</sup> László Drahos<sup>1)</sup>





<sup>1)</sup>Research Centre For Natural Sciences, HAS, Budapest, Hungary

<sup>2)</sup> Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary



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In data-dependent analysis, peptides are identified by **database search** of **collision-induced dissociation** MS/MS spectra.

What is the optimal collision energy for peptide fragmentation?

**Literature definitions** 

**Definition in this work** 

#### **OUR AIM**

#### Increase

- **confidence** of peptide identification
- **number** of identified compounds
- sequence coverage of proteins

**UR APPROACH** 

• Maximum intensity for a fragment ion type or transition

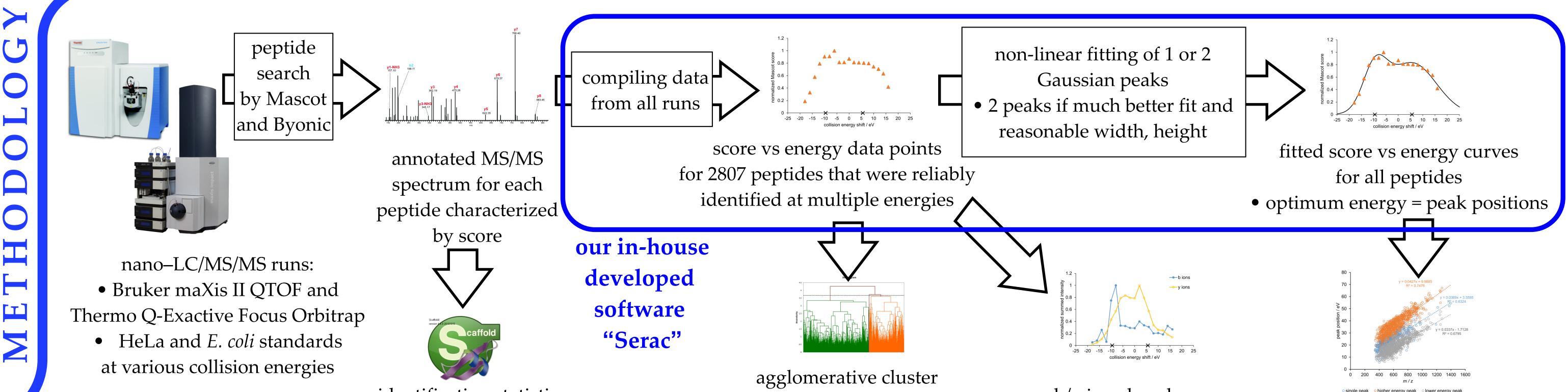
> • Producing a given survival yield

N V • **Practical approach**: peptides identified with **highest confidence** 

• Confidence described as **high score**: low chance of the database search identification being random coincidence

• map the score – collision energy dependence • find optimal settings

> using several instruments and search engines

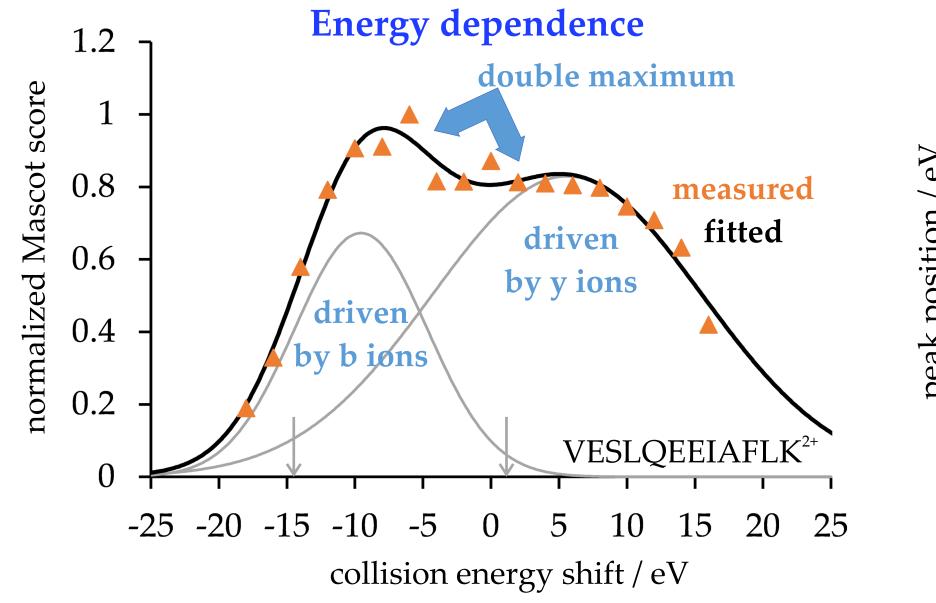


identification statistics analysis of score vs energy by Scaffold by XLSTAT

b/y ion abundance vs energy

ingle peak ohigher energy peak olower energy peal optimum energy vs m/z

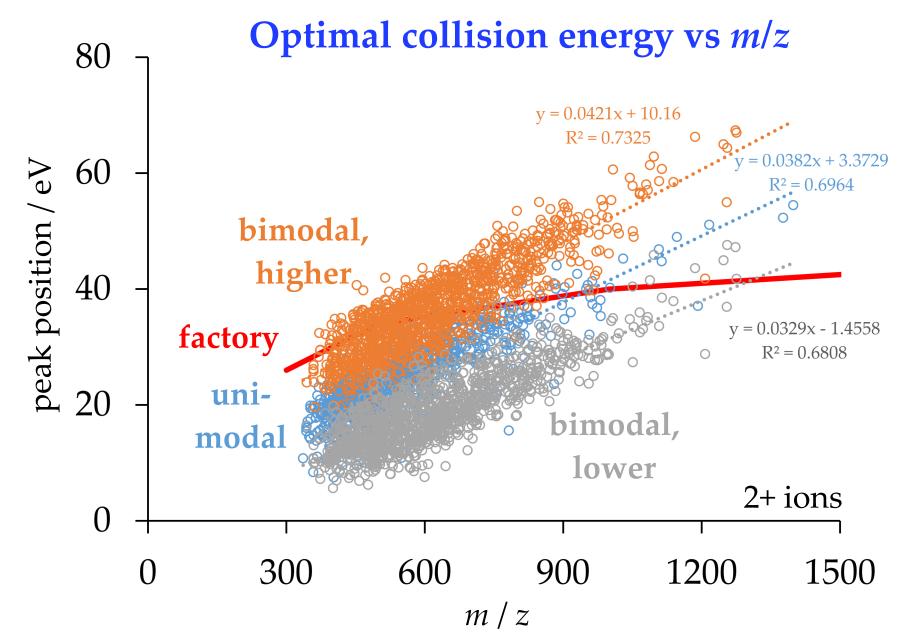
### I. QTOF / Mascot



• figure shows example of a single curve

- unprecedented bimodal behavior
- peaks associated with b and y ion abundance maxima

#### II. QTOF / Byonic

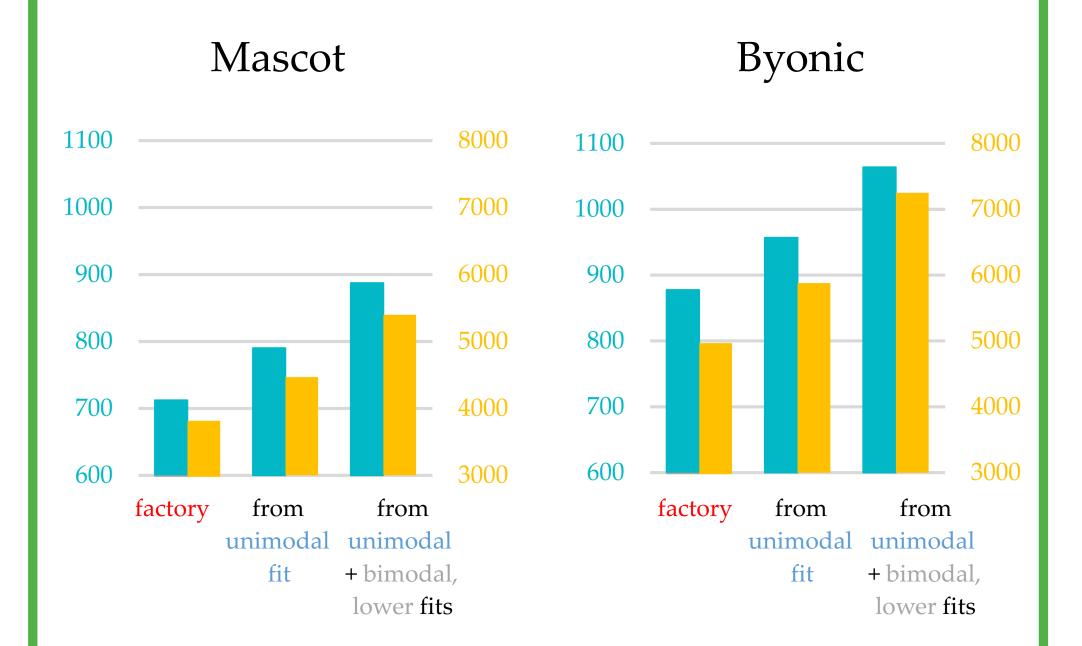


- figure shows fitted peak positions vs. m/z
- optimal values notably different from factory settings

#### III. Orbitrap / Mascot

## **PERFORMANCE GAIN**

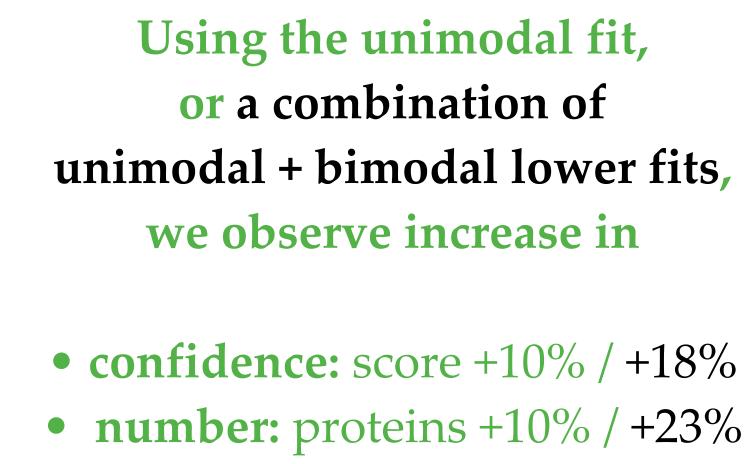
Number of identified proteins and peptides as a function of collision energy settings



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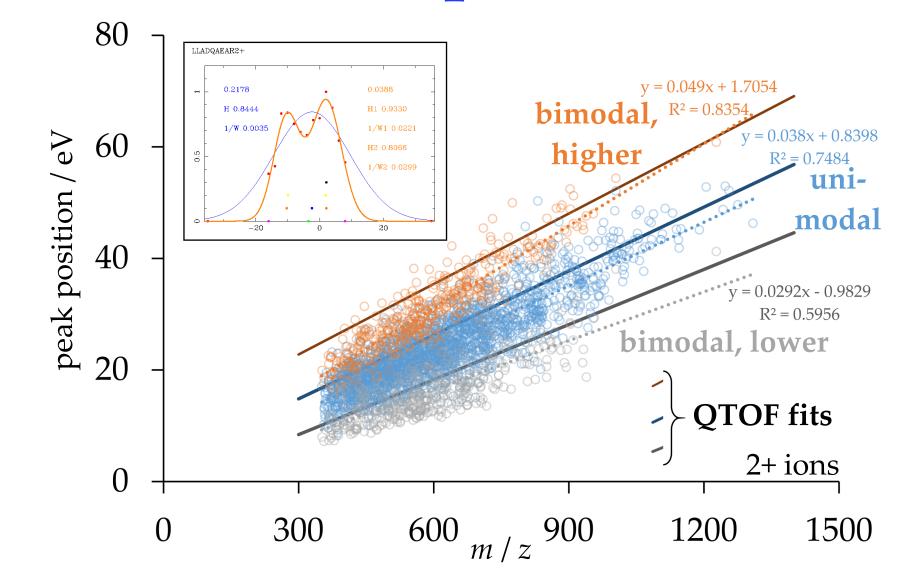
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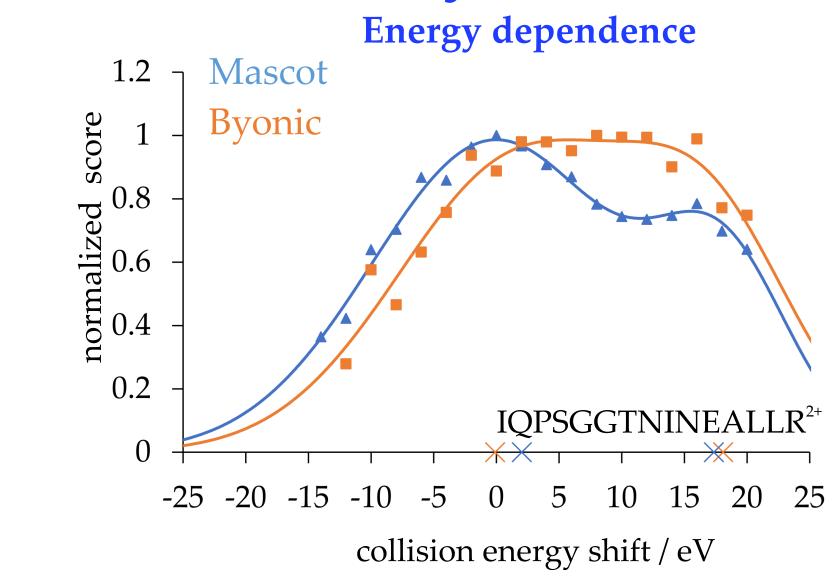


peptides +17% / +42%

sequence coverage: +24% / +39%



• Orbitrap instrument results similar to QTOF • slightly lower optimal energies from fits





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