



가 (system biology) 30%

가 (mRNA)

가 (sturctural genomics)

가 (structural proteomics)

가 DB

가 1

가 3-D drug ligand receptor drug design .<sup>4)</sup>

가 (DNA, RNA, )

가 (DNA ),

(mining)

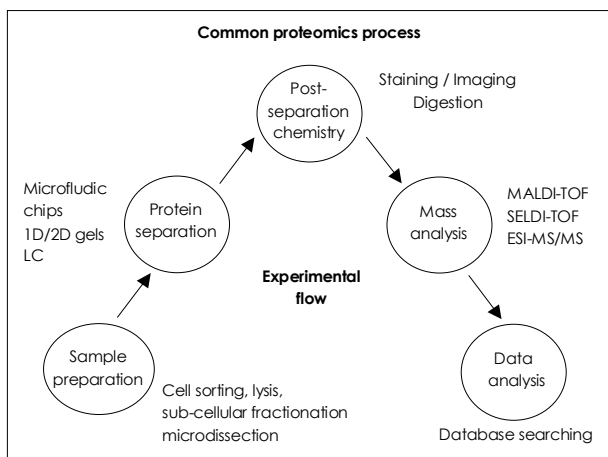
(Fig. 1).

(2 dimensional gel electrophoresis)

MALDI - TOF(matrix assisted laser desorption/ionization time - of - flight), MS/MS(or tandem mass), ESI(electrospray ionization) MS

가

LC(liquid chromatography) MS/MS, SELDI(surface enhanced laser desorption/ionization) technology(Ciphergen)



**Fig. 1.** Common Proteomic process. Sample preparation is the first step of the proteomic process and the second step is protein separation, such as protein chip, 1-D and 2-D gels, and the liquid chromatography. The third step is post-separation chemistry, such as staining, imaging, and in-gel digestion. The fourth step is the mass analysis step. MALDI-TOF, SELDI-MS, ESI-MS/MS can be used . The last step is data analysis.

(gap)

(high - throughput screening) 가 2 (two dimensional electrophoresis : 2DE)

MALDI - TOF(matrix - assisted laser desorption/ionization time - of - flight)

(proteome informatics)

(phenotype)

가

가

(post - translational modification) 가

가 , 1) (protein mapping) : 2D - electro- phoresis

가 2) Peptide mass fingerprinting : MALDI - TOF MS (Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionisation Time - Of - Flight Mass Spectrometry) ESI - MS(Electro- spray Ionization Mass Spectrometry)

가 3) Identification of protein : data base(bioinformatics)

가 : 2D - electrophoresis amino acid

isoelectric focusing(IEF) 2D Gel pI(isoelectric point) .

2D Gel , 2D Gel . pI

2D IEF(isoelectric focusing) SDS - PAGE(SDS - polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis) .

2D

Gel 가 Sample preparation

가 Sample Preparation 가

가 , 2 - D spot 가 .

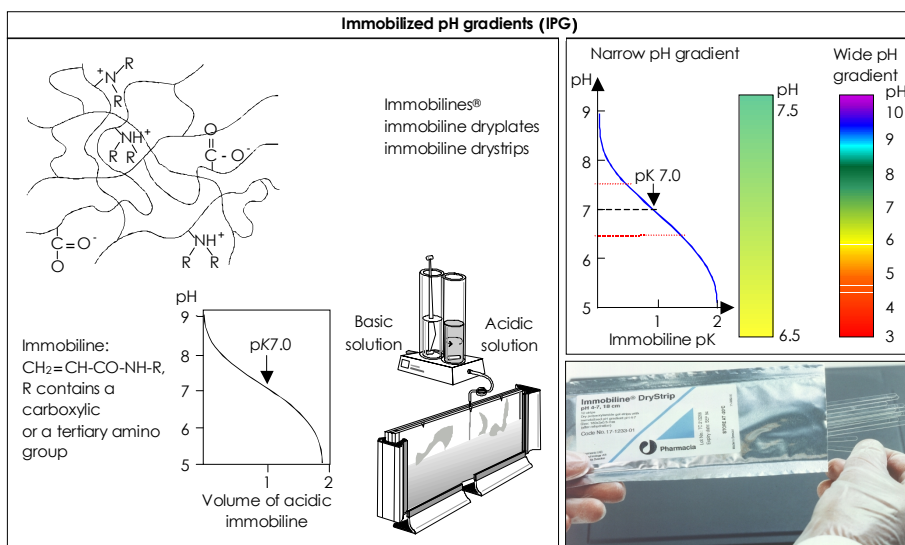
가 Urea, Thiourea, CHAPS(3 - [(3 - cholamidopropyl) dimethylammonio] - 1 - propanesulfonate) sa- mple buffer .<sup>5)</sup>

가 Database Web Database (ultra - high speed centrifuge)

가

가 First dimension - IEF

가 가 pH 1975 O 'Far- rell .<sup>6)</sup> Immobilized pH Gradient (IPG) immobiline zwitter ion



**Fig. 2.** Immobilized pH gradient (IPG) concept in 1-D separation. A linear pH gradient has to be cast. These IPG gels are cast on film support and one-dimensional separations are run on a horizontal gel.

pH gradient gel strip (Fig. 2).  
 IPG 가 (Figs. 3 and 4).

stain(detection limit 8~26 ng), SYPRO Orange  
 SYPRO Ruby stain(detection limit 2~10 ng)

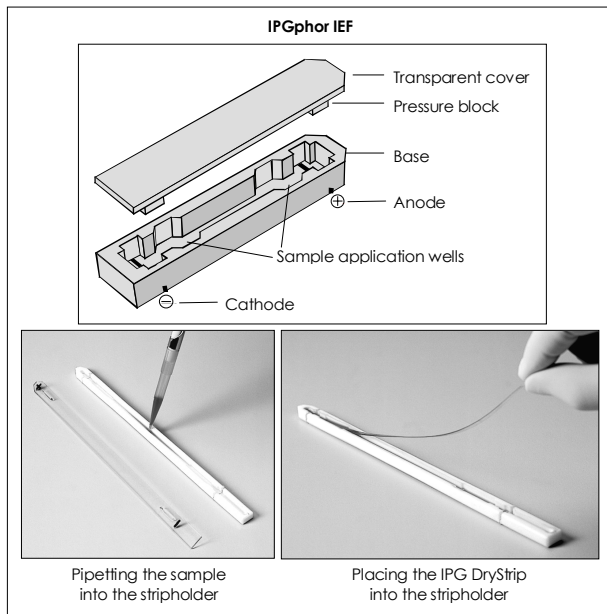
Second dimension-SDS-PAGE  
 (molecular weight)  
 horizontal system vertical system(Fig. 5)

Image acquisition  
 gel image file  
 GS-800 Calibrated Imaging Densitometer, Fluor-S  
 MAX MultiImage System, Molecular Imager FX

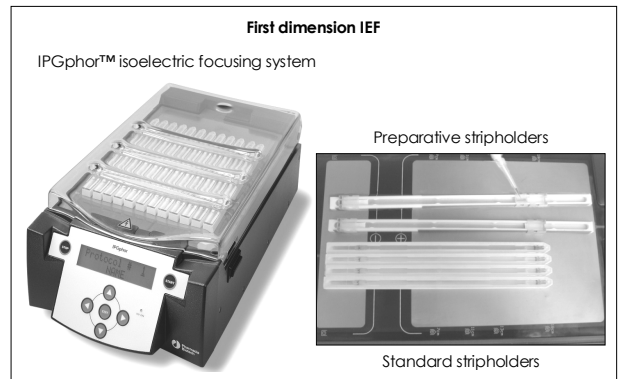
Staining

Gel spot  
 silver staining(detection limit 0.5~1.2 ng) comassie

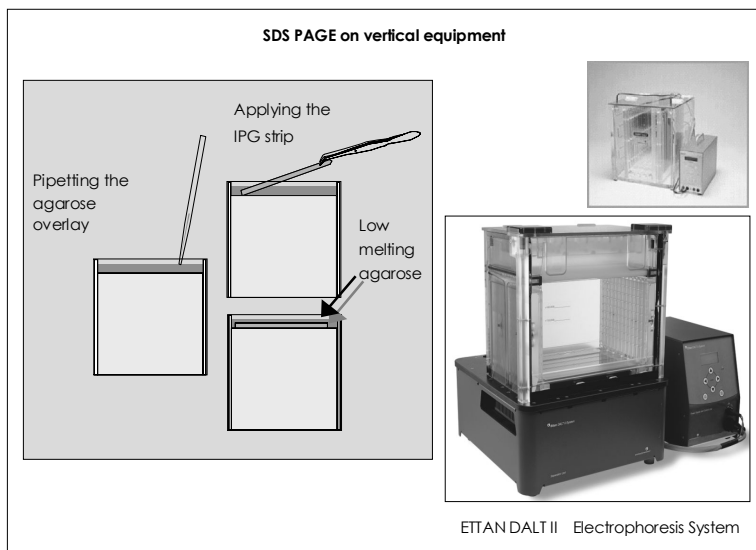
Image analysis  
 image file  
 가 , spot software  
 PDQuest 2 - D Software Melanie 2 - D software  
 (Figs. 6 and 7).



**Fig. 3.** Isoelectric focusing on IPGphor (1). The sample is being pipetted into the base in the rehydration solution.



**Fig. 4.** Isoelectric focusing on IPGphor (2). We need an instrument to run the Immobiline DryStrips on the IPGphor Isoelectric Focusing System. IPGphor is a dedicated system optimized to perform the first dimension IEF step using Immobiline DryStrip. An integrated high voltage power supply and a cooling system minimize focusing time and accurately control voltage and temperature to give high reproducibility between runs.



**Fig. 5.** 2-D separation with SDS-PAGE. Focused-dry-strip is placed on the 2-D gel and embedded with agarose overlay. This picture is Ettan Dalt II electrophoresis system of Amersham biotech, which is most popular 2-D system.

Peptide mass fingerprinting : MALDI - TOF MS(Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionisation Time - Of - Flight Mass Spectrometry) (m/z).  
 Trypsin digested peptides (time of flight)  
 Image analysis spot peptide molecular ion  
 modified trypsin gel peptide peptide detection (Fig. 8).

MALDI-TOF MS Identification of proteins from data base  
 Mass spectrometer Detection peptide 가 web database

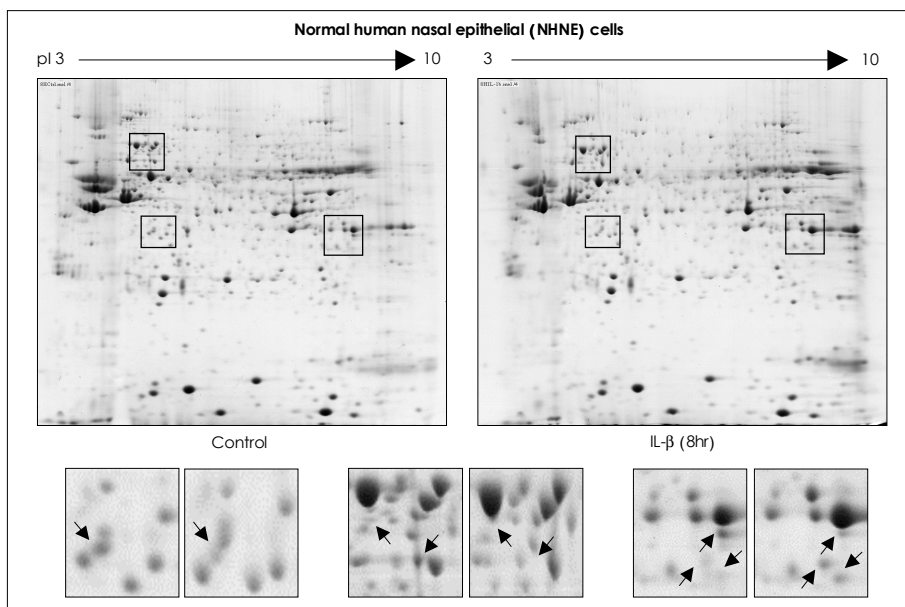


Fig. 6. Example of 2D result that compares normal human nasal epithelial cells treated with IL-1 and its control. Here, we can see a number of spots that have changed.

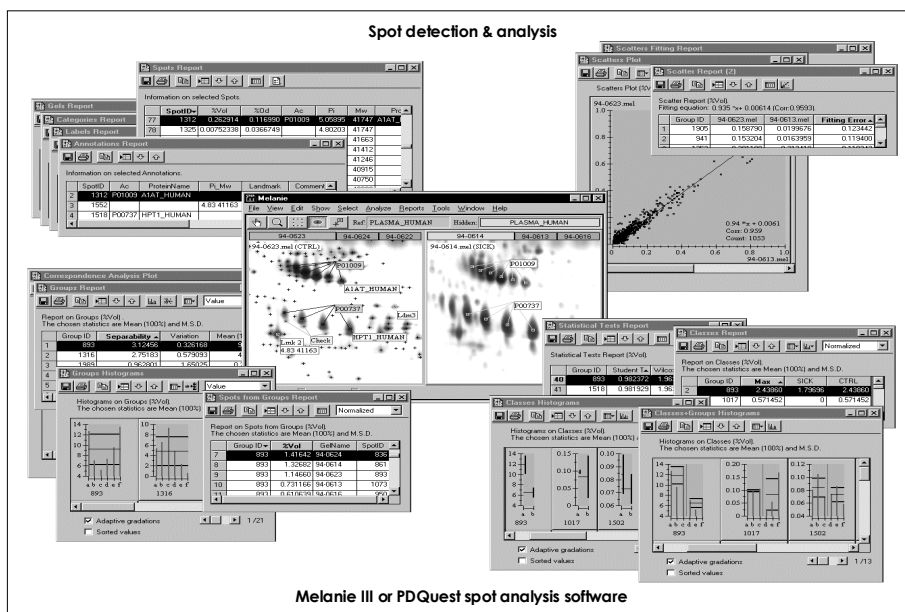


Fig. 7. Spot detection and analysis. Melanie III or PDQuest spot analysis software are used as the programs for spot detection.

(Figs. 9 and 10).

site

1) Intact protein molecular mass

- peptideSearch :

<http://www.mann.embl-heidelberg.de/Services/PeptideSearch/PeptideSearchIntro.html>

internet

- TagIdent :

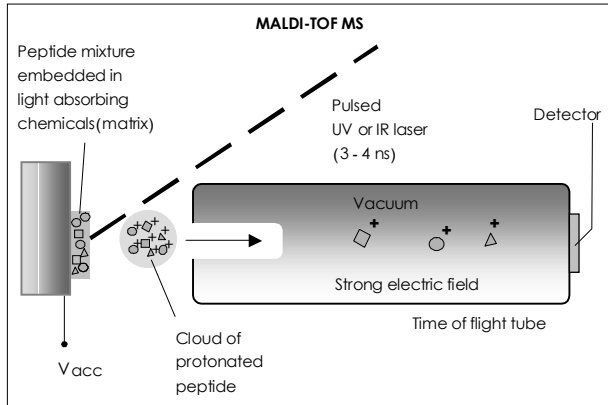
<http://www.expasy.ch/www/quess-prot.html>

2) Protein sequence tags

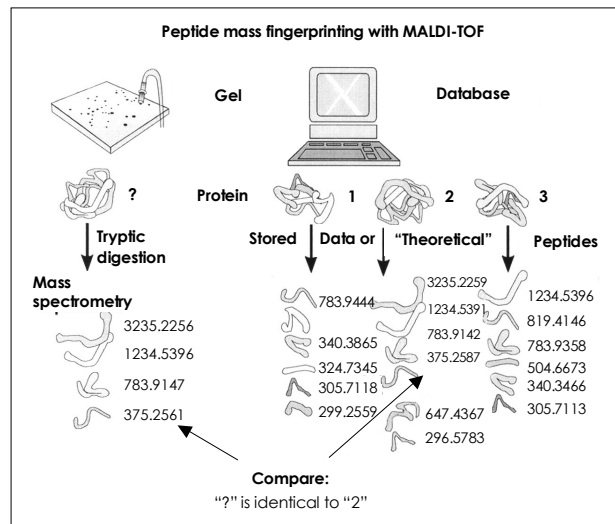
- peptideSearch :

[http://www.mann.embl-heidelberg.de/Services/PeptideSearch/FR\\_sequenceOnlyForm.html](http://www.mann.embl-heidelberg.de/Services/PeptideSearch/FR_sequenceOnlyForm.html)

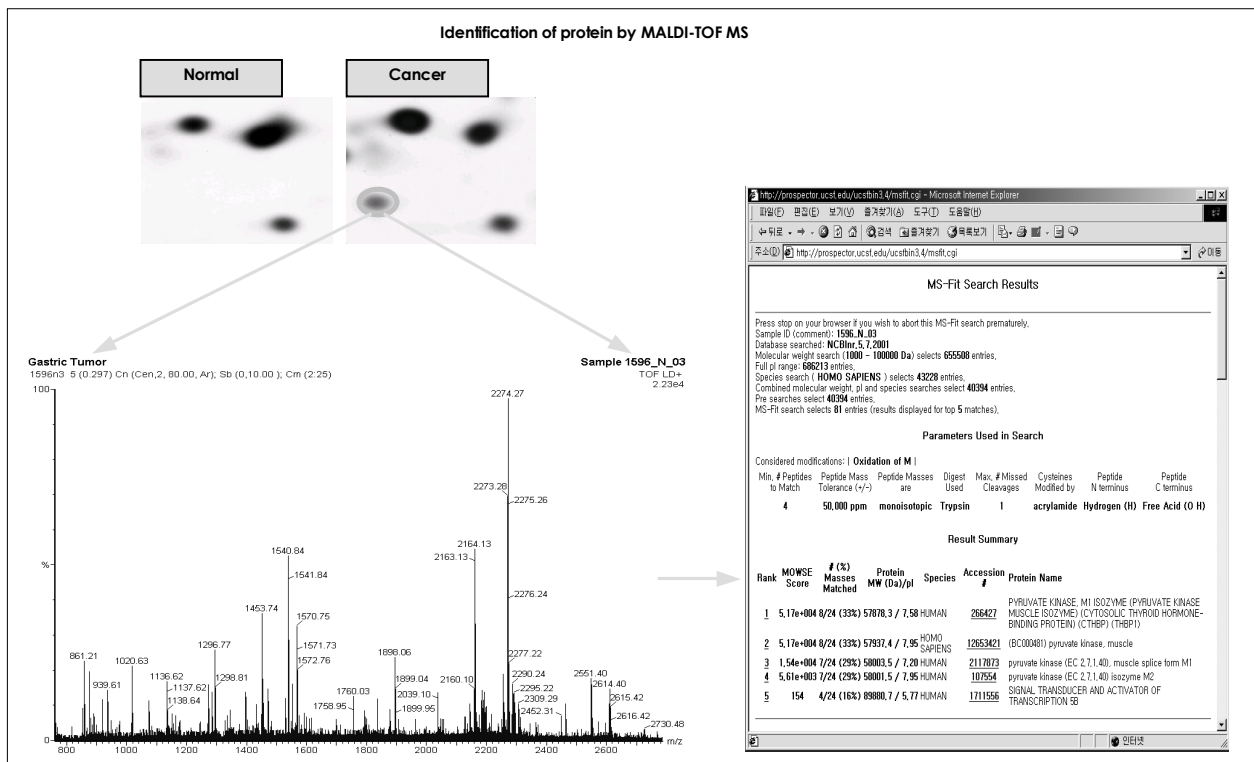
- TagIdent :



**Fig. 8.** Mechanism of MALDI TOF MS. The high energy of the laser is absorbed by the matrix and is transferred into excitation energy. The peptides are sublimated and protonated (up to 300 kDa). All ions with different masses are accelerated to the same kinetic energy. When leaving the acceleration region, the ions move down the field, velocities are reversely proportional to the square roots of their masses. 10 - 50 spectra from a single laser shot are summed for signal averaging to achieve accurate mass determination.



**Fig. 9.** Peptide mass fingerprinting with MALDI-TOF (1). The peptide mass that has been obtained through mass spectrometry is compared with the peptide mass in the protein database. This process allows us to identify the protein.



**Fig. 10.** Peptide mass fingerprinting with MALDI-TOF (2). The changed spot is picked up and analyzed with mass spectrometry. This mass is then compared with the mass in the database for peptide mass fingerprinting.

- <http://www.expasy.ch/www/quess-prot.html>
- 3) Peptide mass fingerprinting
- MassSearch :  
[http://cbrg.inf.ethz.ch/subsection3\\_1\\_3.html](http://cbrg.inf.ethz.ch/subsection3_1_3.html)
  - MS - Fit :  
[http://falcon.ludwig.ucl.ac.uk/MS - Fit.html](http://falcon.ludwig.ucl.ac.uk/MS-Fit.html)
  - PeptideSearch :  
[http://www.mann.embl - heidelberg.de/Services/PeptideSearch/FR\\_PeptideSearchForm.html](http://www.mann.embl-heidelberg.de/Services/PeptideSearch/FR_PeptideSearchForm.html)
  - ProFound :  
[http://chait - sgi.rockefeller.edu/cgi - bin/prot - id](http://chait-sgi.rockefeller.edu/cgi-bin/prot-id)
- 4) Peptide mass fingerprinting and sequence tag data
- MS - Edman :  
<http://falcon.ludwig.ucl.ac.uk/msedman.html>
  - Mowse :  
<http://gserv1.dl.ac.uk/SEQNET/mowse.html>
- 5) Peptide sequence tags(from MS/MS or MALDI - PSD)
- MS - Tag :  
<http://falcon.ludwig.ucl.ac.uk/mstag.html>
  - PepFrag :  
[http://chait - sgi.rockefeller.edu/cgi - bin/prot - id - frag](http://chait-sgi.rockefeller.edu/cgi-bin/prot-id-frag)
  - PeptideSearch :  
[http://www.mann.embl - heidelberg.de/Services/PeptideSearch/FR\\_PeptidePatternForm.html](http://www.mann.embl-heidelberg.de/Services/PeptideSearch/FR_PeptidePatternForm.html)
  - Sequest :  
<http://thompson.mbt.washington.edu/sequest.html>
- 6) Amino acid composition(with or without sequence tag)
- AACompIdent :  
<http://www.expasy.ch/ch2d/aacompi.html>
  - PropSearch :  
[http://www.embl - heidelberg.de/aaa.html](http://www.embl-heidelberg.de/aaa.html)
- 7) Amino acid composition, protein sequence tag, peptide mass fingerprinting
- Multident :  
<http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/multiident.html>
- 8) Programs that assist interpretation of analytical data
- Amino Acid Sequence :  
[http://chait - sgi.rockefeller.edu/cgi - bin/sequence](http://chait-sgi.rockefeller.edu/cgi-bin/sequence)
  - Compute pI/MW :  
[http://www.expasy.ch/ch2d/pi\\_tool.html](http://www.expasy.ch/ch2d/pi_tool.html)

- MS - Digest :  
<http://falcon.ludwig.ucl.ac.uk/msdigest.html>
- PeptideMass :  
[http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/peptide - mass.html](http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/peptide-mass.html)

## Proteomics

( , )

(disease marker)

7-11)

gel loading 가 .

‘ Proteomics toolbox ’ .

set .

detergent cocktail (highthroughput) IPG strip , alkaline pI(>pH 10)

laser - capture microdissection , SELDI(surface enhanced laser desorption/ionization) (>500 kDa) Gradipore™ .

(2DE) 2DE cysteinyl peptide capture enrichment LC - MS/MS , 2DE , capillary electrophoresis Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance(FTICR) MS

N - terminal biotin <sup>12)</sup> 2DE DeCyder Image

micro - chip affinity ligand MPD(Multiple Photon Detection)

microscale solution iso-  
electrofocusing(sol - IEF) ,

2DE

2DE

2DE IPG - DALT PCR

가 HTS DNA branch

pH range isoelectric focusing st-  
rip pre - made gel 가 bot-  
2DE

1 pH range strip(Zoom - in  
gels : pH 3.0~4.0, 3.5~4.5, 4.0~5.0 )  
가

MS

MALDI 2DE MALDI 가 robotics  
Molecular scanner SIB(Swiss  
Institute of Bioinformatics)

microsystem(flow - through piezo dis-  
penser) peptide 가 , 2DE gel try-  
FTICR MS ESI MALDI ionization psin , PVDF membrane blotting

100 kDa spot MALDI

<sup>13)</sup> ESI - FTICR affinity proteomics annotation

가 MALDI QIT(quadra-  
pole ion trap) reflection TOF MS , trypsin , blotting ,  
spot MALDI management

MALDI 가

laser Imaging , Data display Database

2DE gel 2DE

silver Melanie (GenBio), Image Mas-  
ter(Amersham Pharmacia), PDQuest(BioRad) 가  
MALDI Compugen

가 silver 가 20 gel  
lab

CYPRO™ ,  
가 detector가 DB proteome informatics 가

coomassie spot gel 가

MALDI 2D - DB Make2ddb

2D - Fluores- gel image SIB  
cence difference gel electrophoresis(2D - DIGE)가  
가 2DE DB가  
software query가

14)  
 BioRad MicroMass WorksBase Sys-  
 tem™ his-  
 tory, 가  
 가(>USD200,000)  
 PRIME, GlycoDB SIB  
 HPI(Human Proteomics Initiative), HAMAP(High qua-  
 lity automated microbial annotation of proteomes)

**Proteomics**

가  
 abundant protein) (low  
 가  
 가 high throughput  
 study 가

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