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Christine Almunia, Yannick Cogne, Olivier Pible, Charlotte Lepleux, François Chevalier, Jean Armengaud

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Discriminating sub-population responses of a mixture of human cell lines by proteogenomics



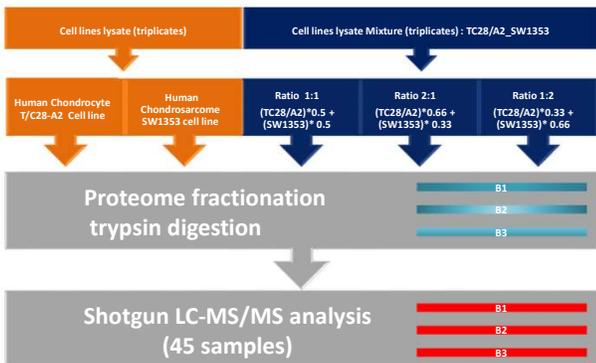
Christine Almunia¹, Cogne Yannick¹, Olivier Pible¹, Charlotte Lepleux², François Chevalier², Jean Armengaud¹

¹ CEA-DRF-IBITECS-LI2D, CEA-Marcoule, PRAE Marcel Boiteux – Départementale 765, BP 17171, F-30200 Bagnols-sur-Cèze cedex

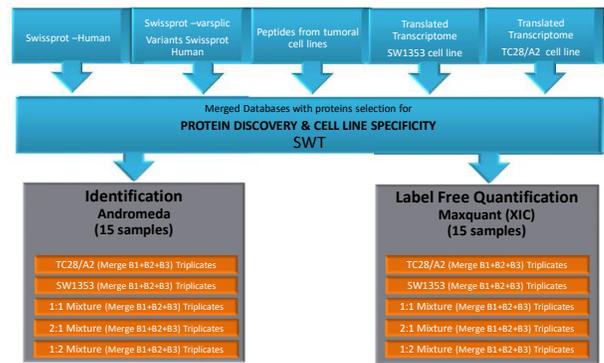
² CEA - DRF - IRCM - LARIA, Campus Jules Horowitz, Boulevard Henri Becquerel, 14076 CAEN

Monitoring proteome dynamics from different human cell types present concomitantly in a given sample is of great interest and could be applied to ultra-precise molecular characterization of complex tissues. Here, we propose a proteogenomics-based strategy to point at cell line molecular signatures. For this, the proteome is analyzed by high-throughput shotgun mass spectrometry and specific bioinformatics search are performed. First, mRNA from chondrosarcoma cells (SW1353 cell line) and immortalized chondrocytes (T/C28A2 cell line) were sequenced by RNAseq for establishing the most appropriate protein sequence database. For this an innovative cascade search allows to conciliate *de novo* and mapping RNAseq assemblies and the Human swissprot databases (Cogne et al., 2018). A set of 2 million of discriminating peptide sequences of the two cell lines are then identified. From them, 480 peptide sequences were detected and monitored based on extracted ion chromatogram (XIC) signals recorded by tandem mass spectrometry. A list of 55 peptides were used for quantitating the ratio of each cell type in a given co-culture sample with high precision selected with cell lines mixed at 2:1, 1:1; and 1:2 ratio. This new methodology was used to analyze the bystander effect generated by irradiated chondrosarcoma cells (SW1353 cell line) on immortalized chondrocytes (T/C28A2 cell line) in co-culture conditions. Such strategy could be applied to investigate intercellular interactions between different cell types, paving the way to new insights into the molecular mechanisms of crosstalk between human cells.

Samples preparation and analysis Proteome fractionation for a large analysis



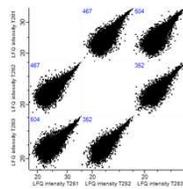
Database design and peptide quantification Merge of Multi database for a large identification



output

Database SWT

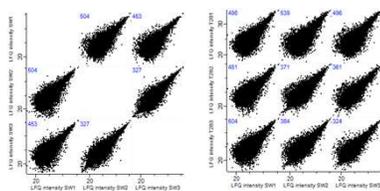
106,024 Proteins
5,403,902 peptides



Euclidean distance between the two cell lines and their triplicates => No significant difference

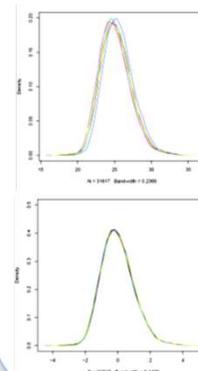
Samples Analysis

6,134 Proteins
89,590 Peptides



Search of discriminating peptides between the cell line SW1353 and TC28/A2

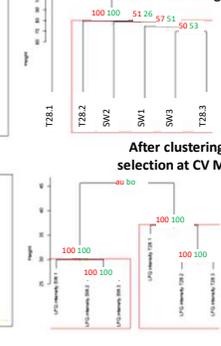
Scaling & Centering



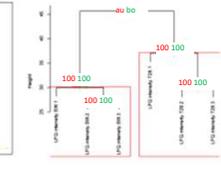
hierarchical ascendant classification

Pvclust : method.dist="euclidean", method.hclust="ward.D2"

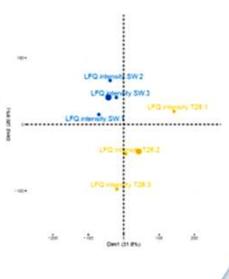
Before clustering



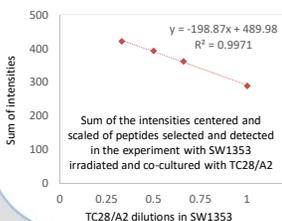
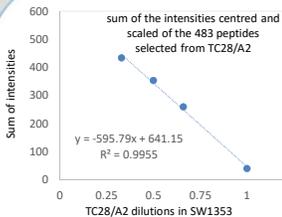
After clustering and selection at CV Max 0.4



PCA after clustering and selection at CV Max 0.4



Results and conclusion



	Experiment 1				Experiment 2			
	Dilutions			No dilution	Internal control	Mixture		Irradiation Control
	(TC28/A2)*0.33 + (SW1353)* 0.66	(TC28/A2)*0.5 + (SW1353)* 0.5	(TC28/A2)*0.66 + (SW1353)* 0.33	(TC28/A2)*1 (SW1353)*1	(TC28/A2)*0.5 + (SW1353)* 0.5 ctrl_0Gy	(TC28/A2)*0.5 + (SW1353)* 0.5 Irr_0.1Gy	(TC28/A2)*0.5 + (SW1353)* 0.5 Irr_2Gy	SW1353 Irr_0.1 Gy
Sum of the peptides intensities scaled & centered	421.10	393.07	361.44	289.14	230.80	233.72	196.08	221.57
Sum of the peptides intensities scaled, centered & normalized with experiment 1					393.07	398.03	333.94	377.34
	experiment 2							
	Mixture	Irradiation Control						
Calculation of the TC28/A2 dilution with the linear model	0.46	0.78	1.31					
comparison of the level expression SW_ Irr 0.1Gy/ SW								increase 30%
Result	(TC28/A2)*0.46 + (SW1353)* 0.54	(TC28/A2)*0.78 + (SW1353)* 0.22						

A new methodology based on proteogenomics approach including merged databases and extracted ion chromatogram (XIC) from selected peptides was developed for
 1 => discriminating two genetically closed cell lines in the mixture
 2 => evaluating in the mixture each cell line proportion
 This method can be applied to experiments done with co-cultured cell lines.