

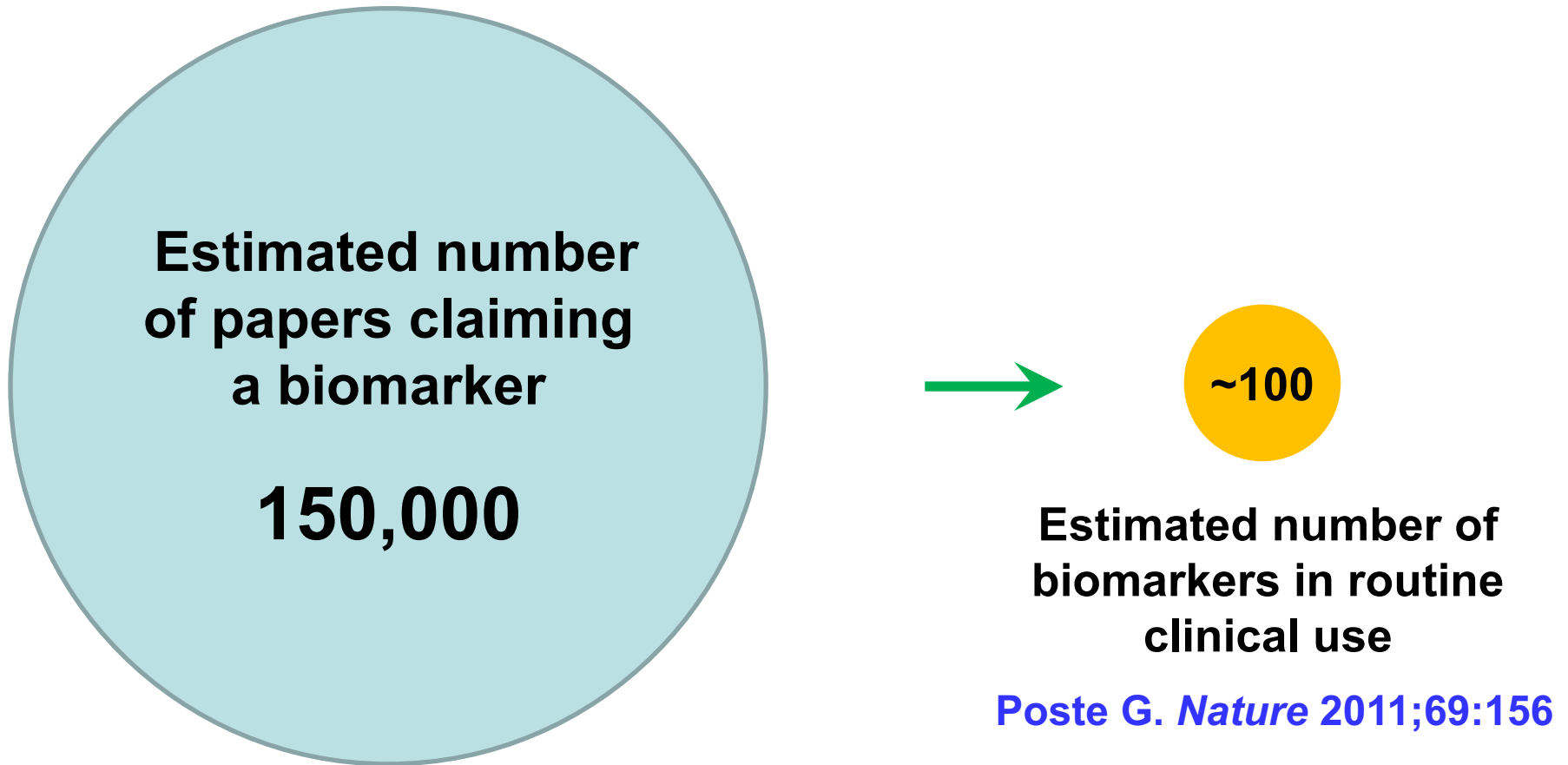
Validating protein biomarkers with mass spectrometry and molecular biology: a revolution

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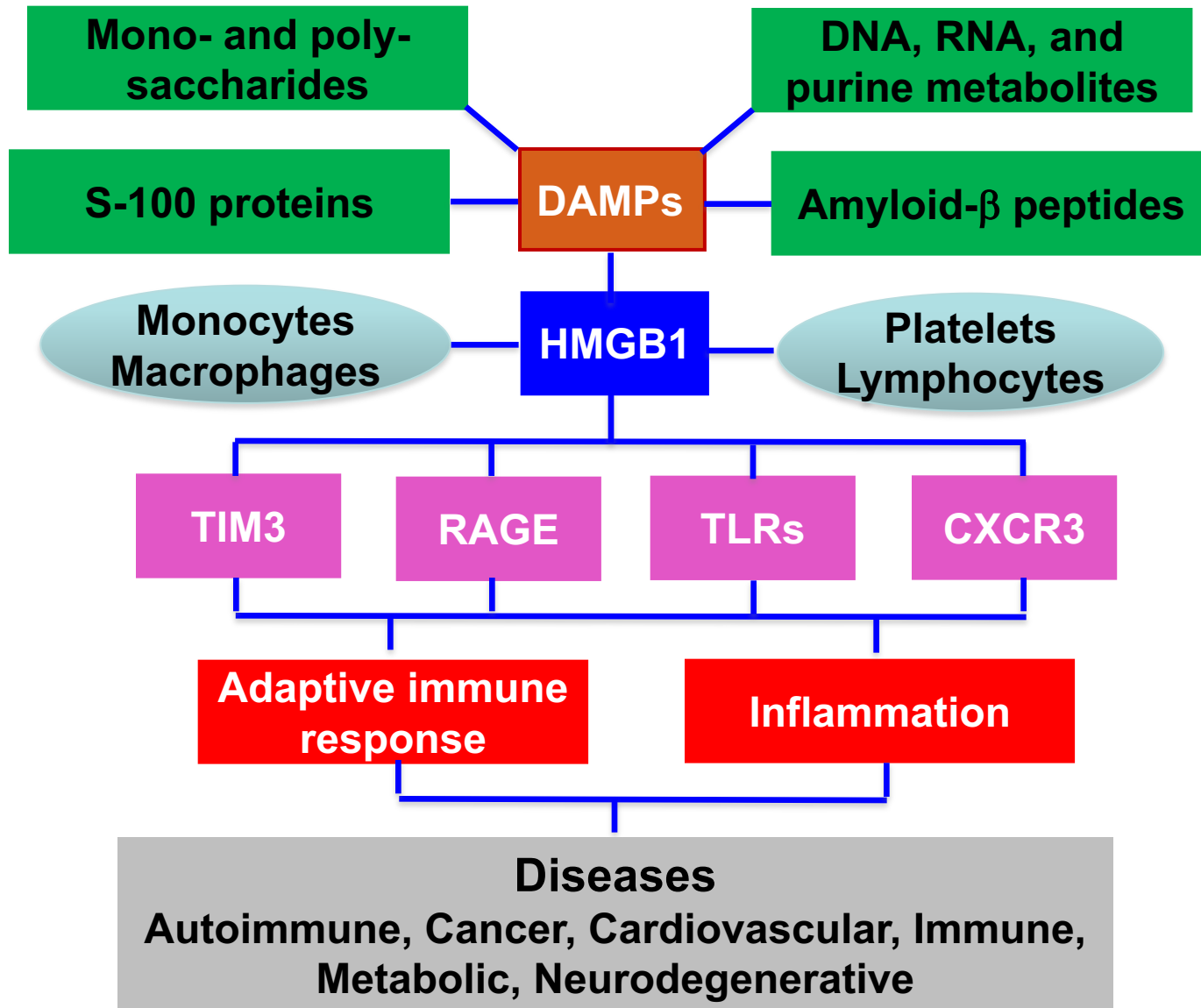
Biomarker discovery: the problem in 2011



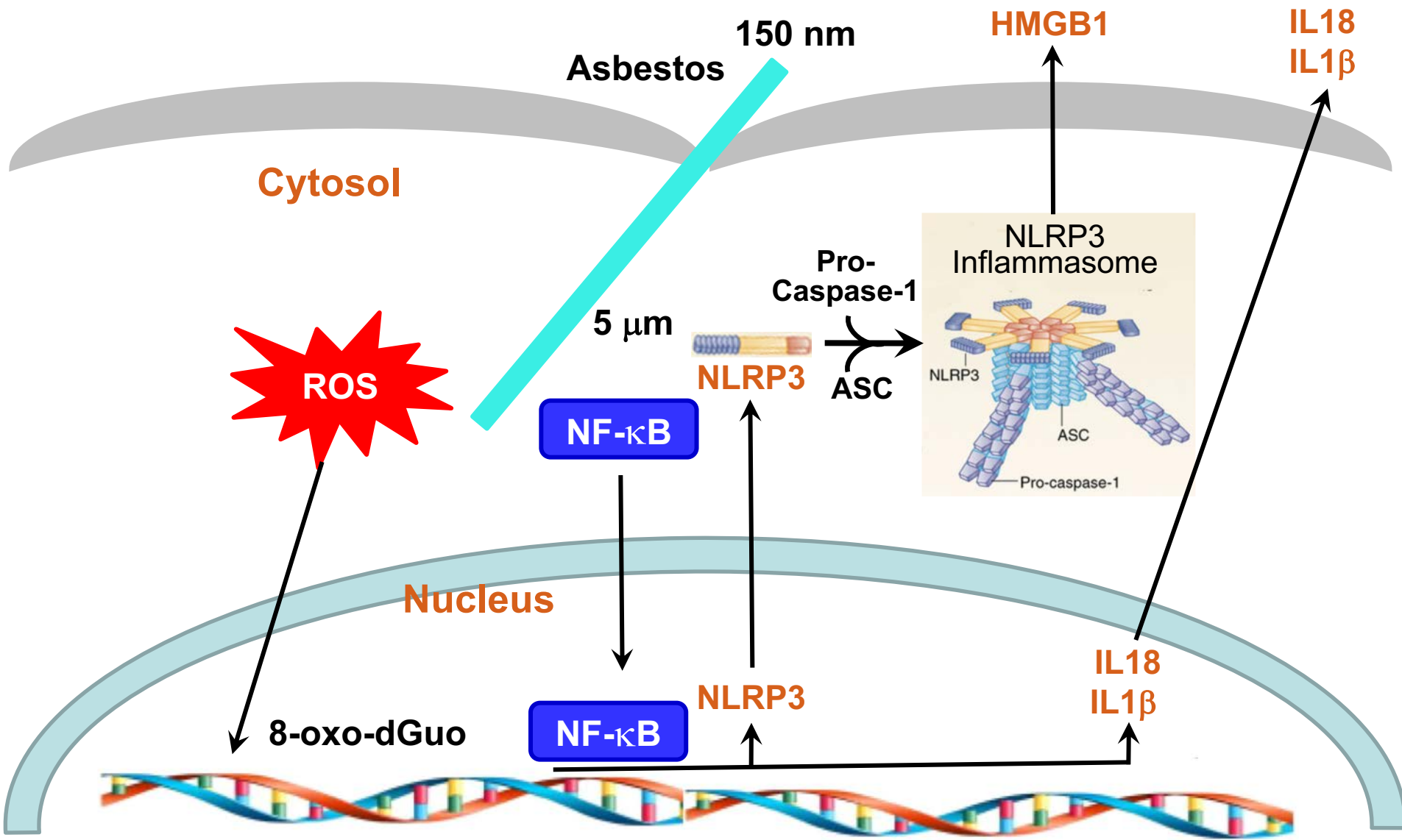
No significant change since 2011
Biomarkers needed for early detection of cancer

**The danger molecule - high
mobility group box 1 (HMGB1) as
a case study**

Danger associated molecular pattern (DAMP) molecules



Asbestos-induced release of HMGB1 from macrophages



Serum HMGB1 concentrations in cancer cases measured by ELISA

Study	Disease Type	Control mean (ng/mL)	Case mean (ng/mL)	Reference
1	Leukemia and lymphoma	0.9	3.1	Inoue 2013
2	Pancreatic	1.2	2.0	Wittwer 2013
3	Head and neck squamous cell	1.5	4.0	Wild 2012
4	Breast	2.0	4.5	Sun 2011
5	NSCLC	3.0	7.1	Niki 2017
6	Gastirc	3.9	16,5	Qiu 2014
7	Mesothelioma (pleural)	5.4	27.0	Tabata 2013
8	Hepatocellular carcinoma	7.0	84.2	Cheng 2008
9	Cervical	7.6	50.8	Sheng 2009
10	Colorectal	39.7	58.8	Lee 2012

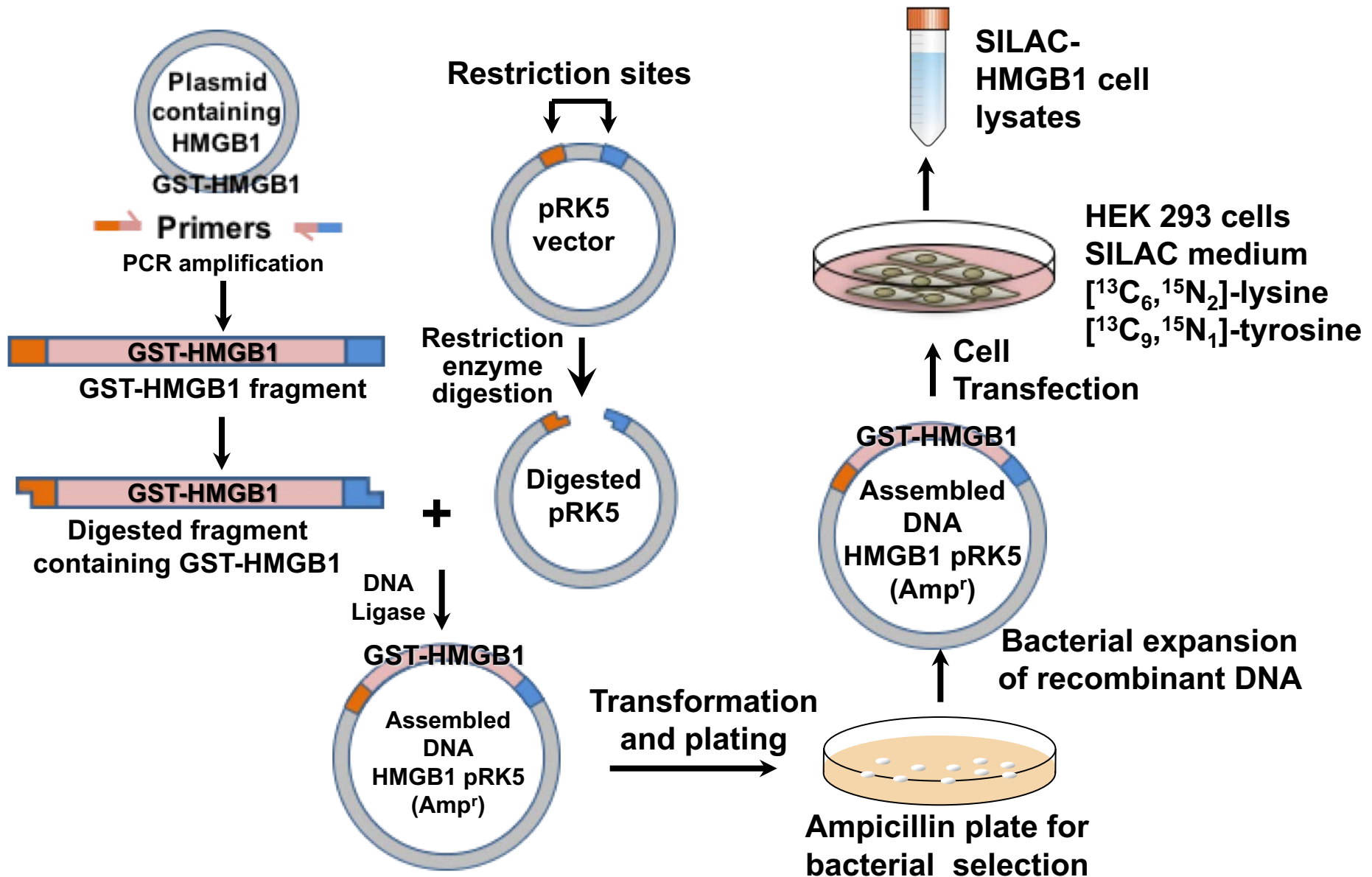
Analysis of serum HMGB1: the problems

#	Issue	Consequence	Reference
1	Serum HMGB1 autoantibodies are present in normal serum and from diseased individuals	Serum autoantibodies compete with ELISA antibodies for HMGB1 leading to incorrect values for serum HMGB1	Sims 2010 Adulahad 2011 Hwang 2013
2	HMGB1 binds to haptoglobin, a high abundance serum protein (30-200 mg/dL)	HMGB1 binding to serum haptoglobin competes with ELISA antibodies leading to incorrect values for serum HMGB1	Yang 2015
3	Amino acid sequences of HMGB1 and HMGB2 are 74 % similar,	ELISA antibodies to HMGB1 can cross-react with HMGB2, which would give incorrect values for serum HMGB1	Yamada 2006
4	22 lysine residues in HMGB1 are reported to be acetylated	Acetylation of HMGB1 could inhibit binding to ELISA antibodies and give incorrect values for serum HMGB1 concentrations	Sterner 1979 Bonaldi 2003 Rabadi 2004 Pasheva 2015
5	Platelets contain HMGB1, which is released when they aggregate during blood clotting	Normal platelets contain approximately 3 ng of HMGB1/mL of whole blood that will contribute to concentrations of serum HMGB1	Vogel 2016
6	Monocytes and lymphocytes contain HMGB1, which is released when blood clots	Monocyte and lymphocyte HMGB1 will contribute to concentrations of serum HMGB1	Maganelli 2010 Palmlblad 2015 Cerwenka 2016

Analysis of serum HMGB1: the solutions

#	Issue	Potential solution
1	Serum HMGB1 autoantibodies are present in normal serum and from diseased individuals	Synthesize labeled HMGB1 and allow to equilibrate with endogenous HMGB1 bound to autoantibodies
2	HMGB1 binds to haptoglobin, a high abundance serum protein (30-200 mg/dL)	Synthesize labeled HMGB1 and allow to equilibrate with endogenous HMGB1 bound to haptoglobin
3	Amino acid sequences of HMGB1 and HMGB2 are 74 % similar,	Conduct stable isotope dilution LC-MS analysis of prteolytic peptides that are3 specific for HMGB1
4	22 lysine residues in HMGB1 are reported to be acetylated	Convert serum HMGB1 to a single molecular form by acetylation with labeled acetic anhydride
5	Platelets contain HMGB1, which is released when they aggregate during blood clotting	Compare HMGB1 in plasma containing anti-coagulant with serum HMGB1
6	Monocytes and lymphocytes contain HMGB1, which is released when blood clots	Compare HMGB1 in plasma containing anti-coagulant with serum HMGB1

Stable isotope labeling by amino acids in cell culture (SILAC) for labeled HMGB1



Glu-C digestion of HMGB1

10	20	30	40	50
MGKGD P KKPR	GKMSSYAFFV	QTCR EE HKKK	HP D ASVNF S E	FSKKCS E RWK
60	70	80	90	100
TMSAK E KGKF	E DMAKAD K KAR	Y E RE M KTYIP	PKGETKKKFK	D PNAPKRPPS
110	120	130	140	150
AFFLFCSEYR	PKIKG E HPGL	SIG D VAKKLG	E MWNNTA AD D	KQPY E KKAAK
160	170	180	190	200
LK E KY E K D IA	AYRAKGKP D A	AKKGVVKA E K	SKKKK EEEE D	EEDEEDEEEEE
210				
EDEEDEDEEE	DDDDE			



Glu-C

NLS1: **E**²⁵HKKKHP**D**³³ H²⁶KKKHP**D**³³

K⁵⁶GK**F****E**⁶⁰ A¹⁷⁰AKKGVVKA**E**¹⁷⁹

NLS2: K¹⁸⁰SKKK**K****E**¹⁸⁶

Five Glu-C peptides contain eleven of the important acetylation sites
Peptides too polar for consistent LC-MS analysis

Acetylation with labeled acetic anhydride and Glu-C digestion of HMGB1

10	20	30	40	50
MGKGD D PKKPR	GKMSSYAFFV	QTCR EE HKKK	HP D ASVNF S E	FSKKCS E RWK
60	70	80	90	100
TMSAK E KGKF	E DMAK D KAR	Y E RE M KTYIP	PKGETK K K F K	D PNAPKRPPS
110	120	130	140	150
AFFLFCSEYR	PKIKG E HPGL	SIG D VAKKLG	E MWNNTA AD D	KQPY E KKAAK
160	170	180	190	200
LK E KY E K D IA	AYRAKGKP D A	AKKGVVKA E K	SKKK EEEEED	EEDEEDEEEEE
210				
EDEEDEDEEE	DDDDE			



[²H₆]-acetic anhydride
Glu-C

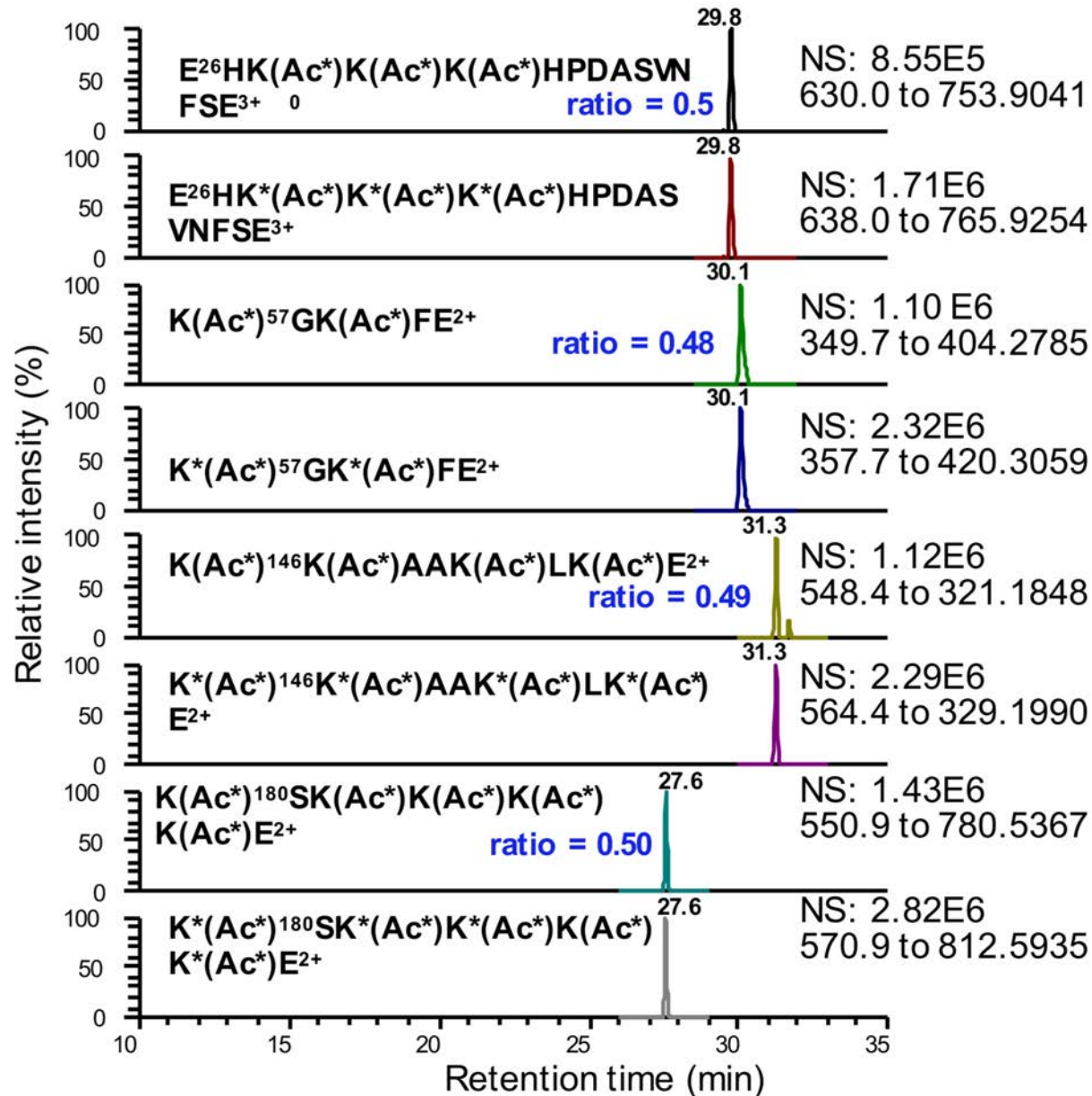
NLS1: **E²⁵**HK(**Ac***)K(**Ac***)K(**Ac***)HP**D³³** H²⁶K(**Ac***)K(**Ac***)K(**Ac***)HP**D³³**

K^{*56}GK(**Ac***)**F⁶⁰** A¹⁷⁰AK(**Ac***)K(**Ac***)GVVK(**Ac***)A**E¹⁷⁹**

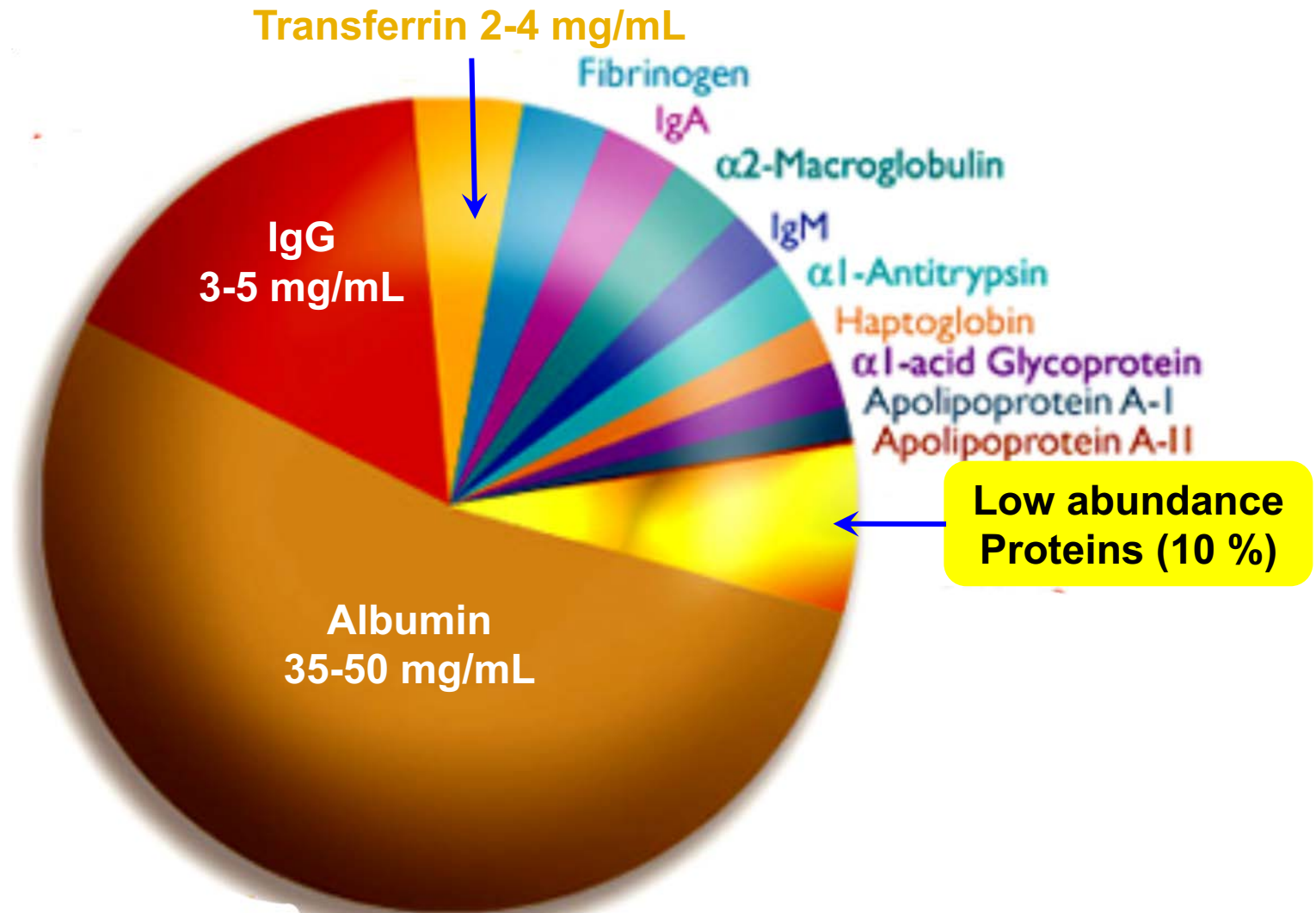
NLS2: K(**Ac***)¹⁸⁰SK(**Ac***)K(**Ac***)K(**Ac***)K(**Ac***)**E¹⁸⁶**

Ac* = C[²H₃]CO

UHPLC-MS analysis of the SILAC-HMGB1 standard coupled with acetylation and Glu-C digestion

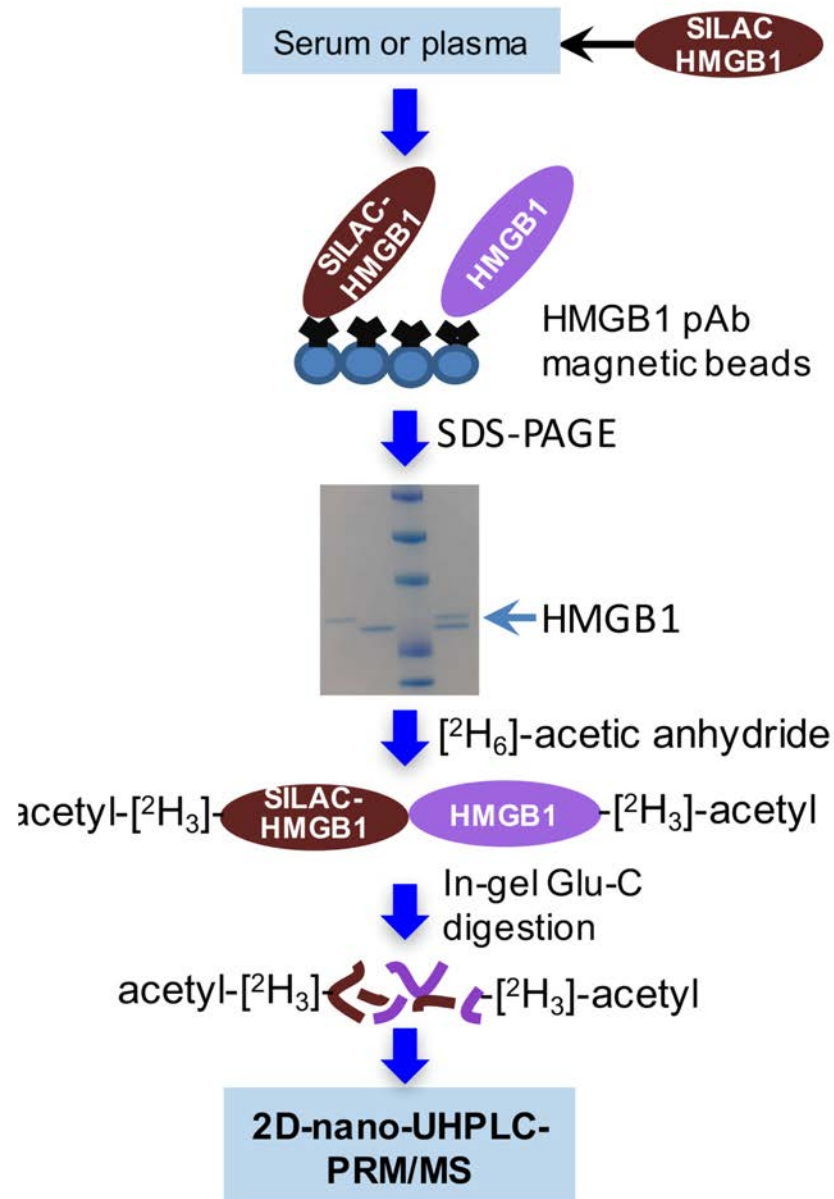


Challenges in the analysis of low abundance serum proteins

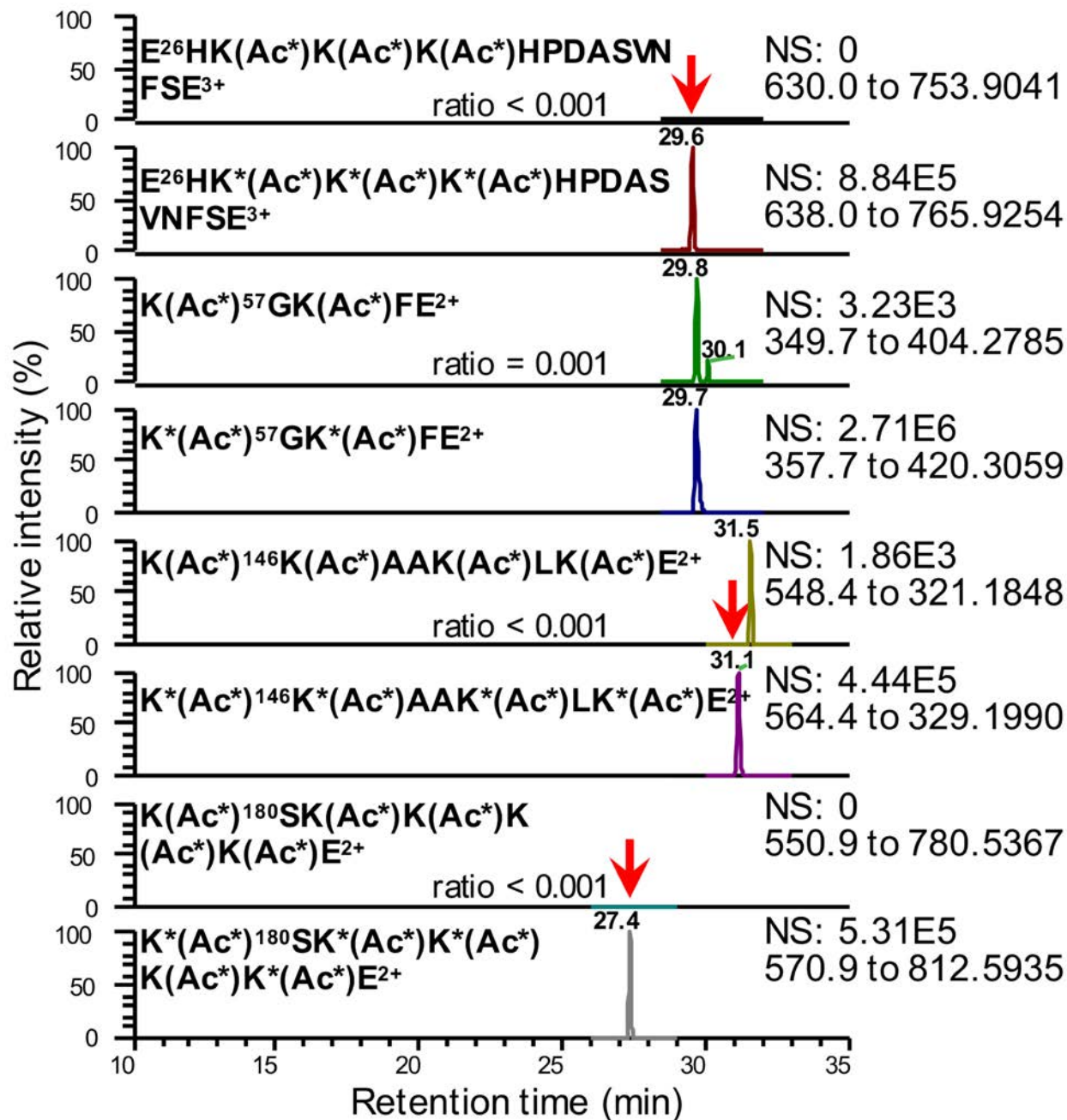


HMGB1 concentrations in healthy control serum are approximately 2.2 ng/mL or 22×10^6 lower than albumin

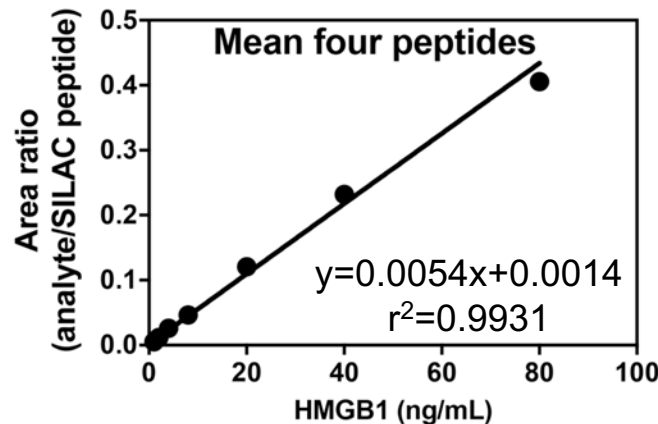
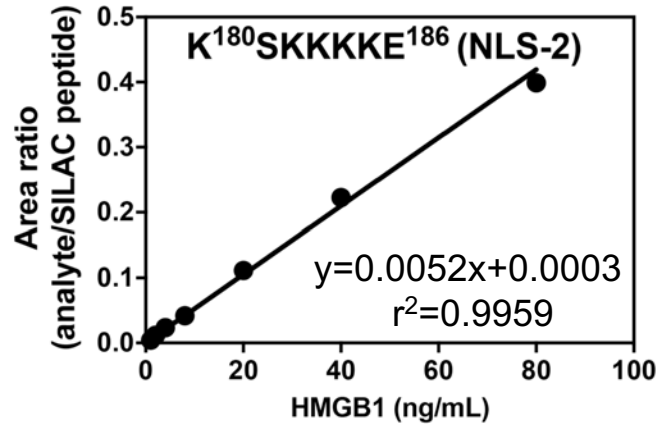
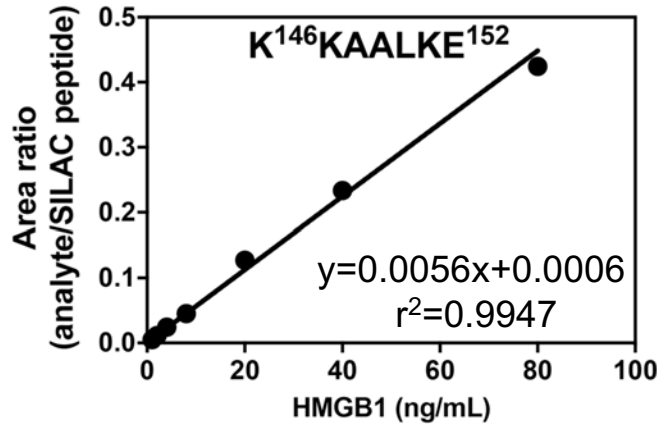
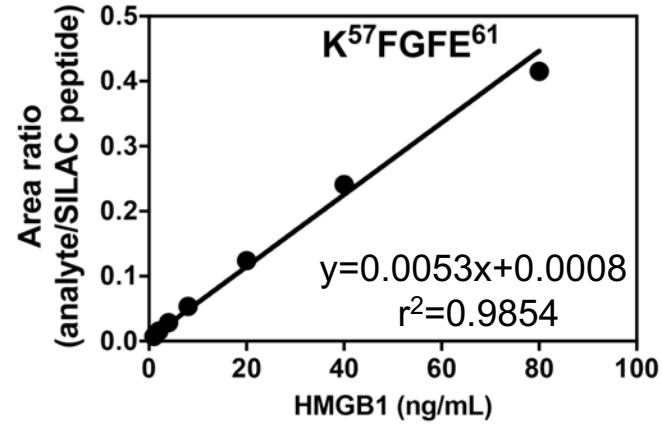
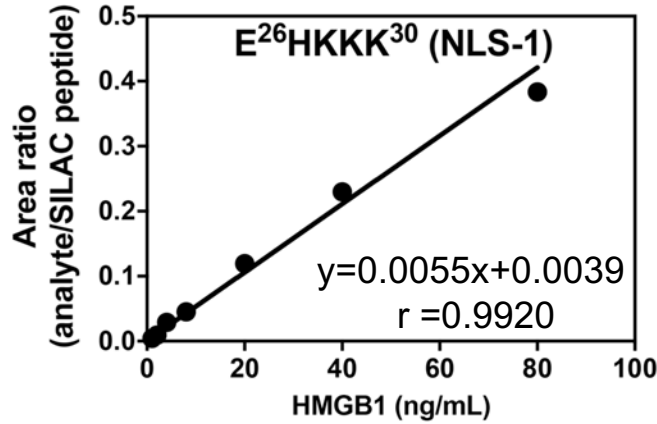
Final scheme for analysis of HMGB1 in plasma and serum



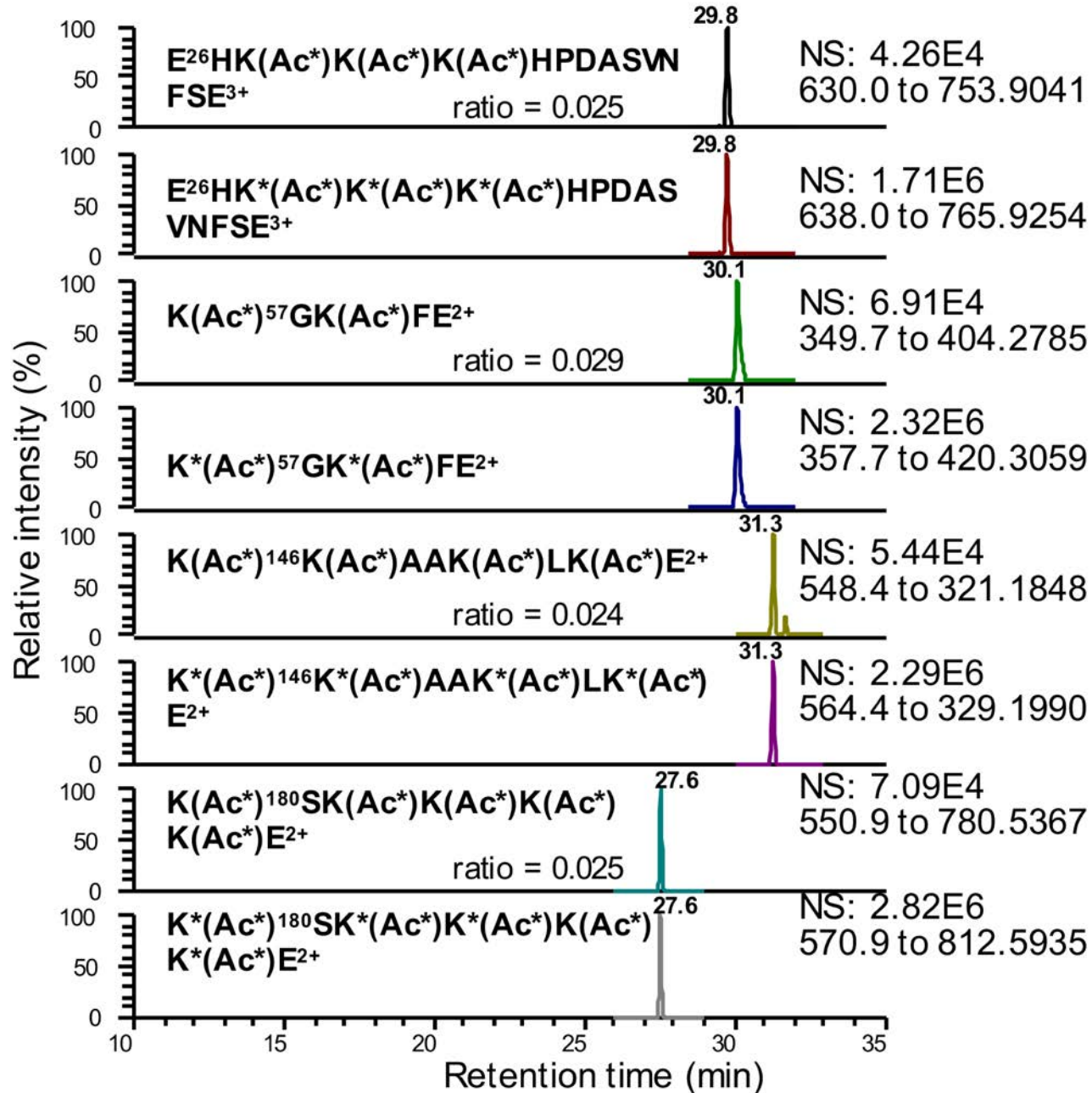
Analysis of HMGB1 in citrated plasma



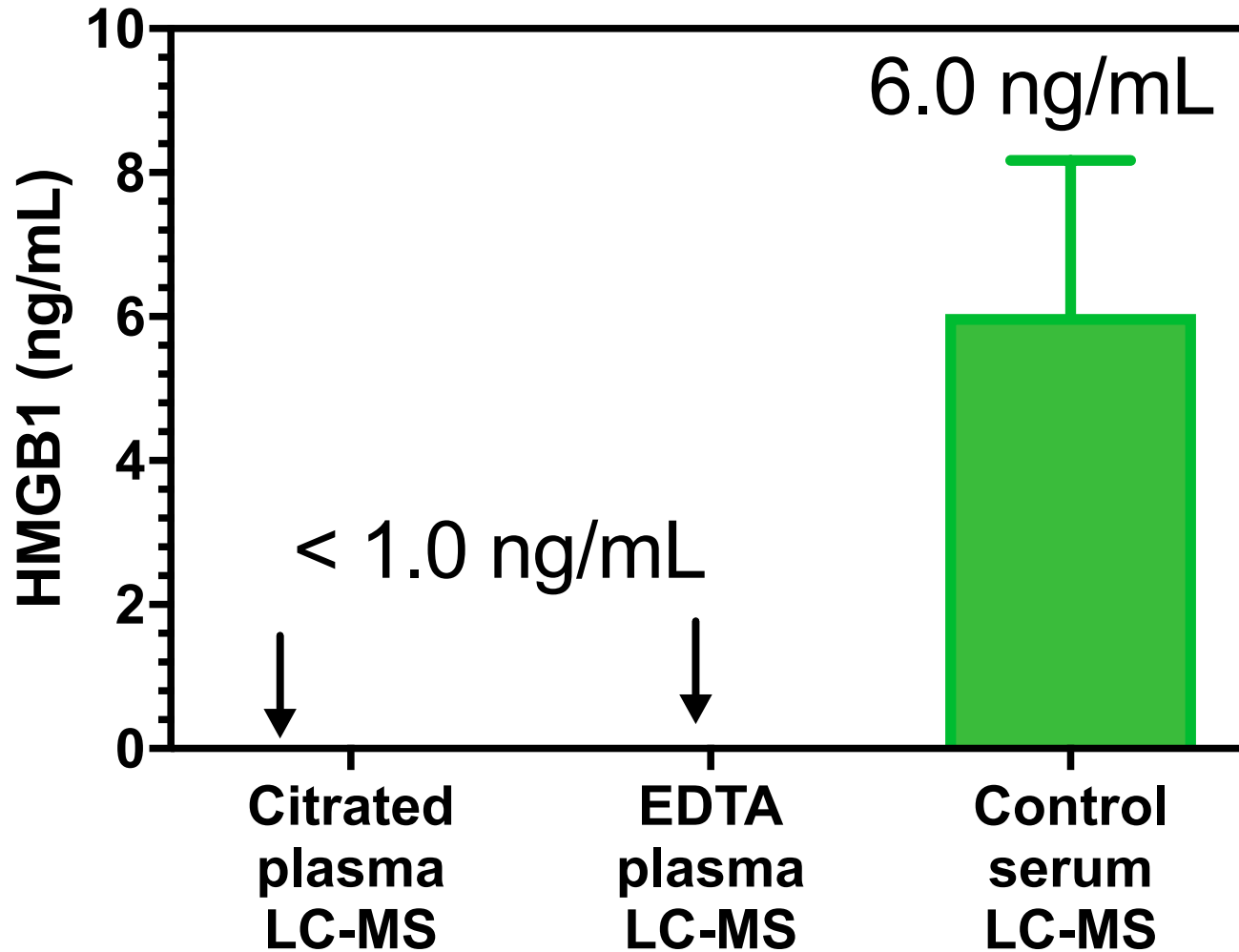
Standard curves for HMGB1 in citrated plasma



Analysis of serum HMGB1 by UPLC-HRMS



Levels of serum HMGB1 determined by stable isotope dilution UPLC-HRMS (n=24)



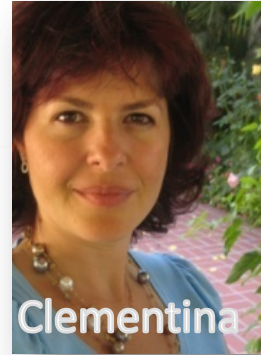
Big picture

- **Combining methodologies can accelerate biomarker development and molecular understanding of disease**
 - ❖ **Immunopurification** permits efficient isolation of very low abundance proteins from biofluids
 - ❖ **Mass spectrometry** provides specificity, precision, accuracy, and ultra-high sensitivity for biomarker analysis
 - ❖ **Molecular biology** provides protein internal standards and structural confirmation of protein biomarkers
- **HMGB1** is not present in plasma from healthy volunteers
- **HMGB1 is secreted** when blood is allowed to clot
 - **HMGB1** is not a circulating biomarker
 - **Serum HMGB1** studies (> 850) will have to be re-evaluated
 - **Plasma or whole blood** should be used for biomarker studies not serum
 - **Acetylation**, known to occur on 29 lysine residues, should be monitored

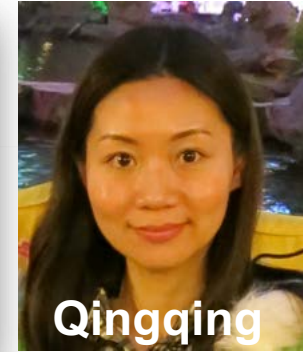
Acknowledgements



Lili



Clementina



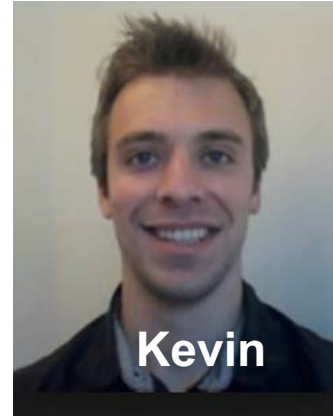
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T32ES019851

P42ES023720

P30ES013508