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Proteomics

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Exercises 7

1. Theoretical spectrum

Consider the peptide ACLHVR. Construct a theoretical spectrum when the fragments have charge 1. So What is the mass-to-charge of following ions $a_3, b_2, b_4, b_5, c_4, y_3, y_4, y_5$? (Use nominal residual mass: A: 71, C: 103, L 113, H: 137, V 99, R 156, N-terminal group 1, C-terminal group 17; residue 1 is A.)

2. Theoretical spectrum 2

Assume that two peaks with nominal m/z values 172 and 343 are in a spectrum. Investigate if these can correspond to the same peptide.

What type of ion is the peak 172 Th? (b/y)

3. Mascot-Mowse score

Given a peptide sequence d of mass m=1000, it is placed in peptide interalss x,y,z. For one protein mass interval j, we found the number of theoretical peptides belonging to class (x,j) (y,j) (z,j) is 20,40,50, respectively. Then what is the scoring for peptide d, if $max_in_{i,j} = 100$?

4. X!Tandem scoring

Given:

- Experimental spectrum: (m/z,intensity):(227.3, 50), (321.3, 30), (330.5, 20), (374.7, 90), (418.7, 100), (544.7, 60), (593.7, 30), (685.7, 20), (839.0, 70)
- Theoretical spectrum of charge 1(b+y): m/z: 227,276,330,375,490,544,593,650.

Given the fragment mass tolerance = 0.5Da, calculate the X!Tandem dot product for the experiment spectrum and the given theoretical spectrum.

5. X!Tandem E-Value

Assume X!Tandem found a set of PSMS with dot product $x \in \{20, 22, 25, 34, 34, 35, 45, 46, 47, 53, 57, 59, 62, 66, 80, 92, 95, 99, 119\}$. If we divide these scores into 10 bins and get the frequency f(x) of each score x. What is the value of the survival function s(x) at score 80? What is the corresponding E-value of score x=80?

6. Modification

Given a peptide sequence of length 7 with mass 706 Da, we calculate mass difference between b4(+1) and b5(+1) is 101 Da. This is the residue mass of T. If allowing fixed modification phosphorylation(80 Da shift), where could we find the b7 ion of charge 2? (the m/z value of the peak)

7. PeptideProphet

Assume Sequest found a PSM with $s_1(Xcorr) = 0.4, s_2(Sp) = 80, s_3(DeltaCn) = 0.08, s_4(LnrSp) = 3$. Using discriminant analysis, we found the weights: $c_1 = 0.5, c_2 = 0.05, c_3 = 0.875, c_4 = 0.05, c_0 = -0.42$. After measuring all the PSMs, the discriminant score positive distribution was observed as N(4,4). What is p(F|+) of this PSM?

8. PeptideProphet 2

Assume a search engine found two PSMs of same charge: (K)GGASPK and (K)CKSYLEDTI. PeptideProphet did discriminant analysis on these two PSMs and both were assigned the same discriminant score =5.5. Which of the two PSMs could have a higher PeptideProphet-computed probability of being correct?

9. ConsensusID

Assume for a spectrum, peptide QRESTATDILQK was found by X!Tandem, Mascot and OMSSA. After comparing all the hits found by the three engines, this peptide-spectrum match was assigned the similarity score: 0.9,0.5,0.4, of each engine. What is the consensus score for this match?

10. Experiment

Download velos005614.mzML from http://svn.code.sf.net/p/open-ms/code/ Tutorials/UM_2014/Example_Data/OpenMS/small/ and the human SwissProt database.

- Use XTandemAdapter in Knime/OpenMS to identify the peptides. Try fragment mass tolerance = 10ppm and 100ppm. You can use FileInfo to see the number of identified peptides.
- Use XTandemAdapter again and try fixed modification phosphorylation STY.
- Construct decoy sequences for the protein database and attach decoy to the end of the original fasta file. try again to search with XTandem. Use PeptideIndexer to index each target-decoy PSMs and calculate the FDR by FalseDiscoveryRate. See how many identified PSMs with FDR lower than 0.1 by apply IDFilter.
- Search with XT andemAdapter and OMSSAA dapter against target-decoy database, then try Consensus ID node. This time see if the number of PSMs with FDR \leq 0.1 is changed.