

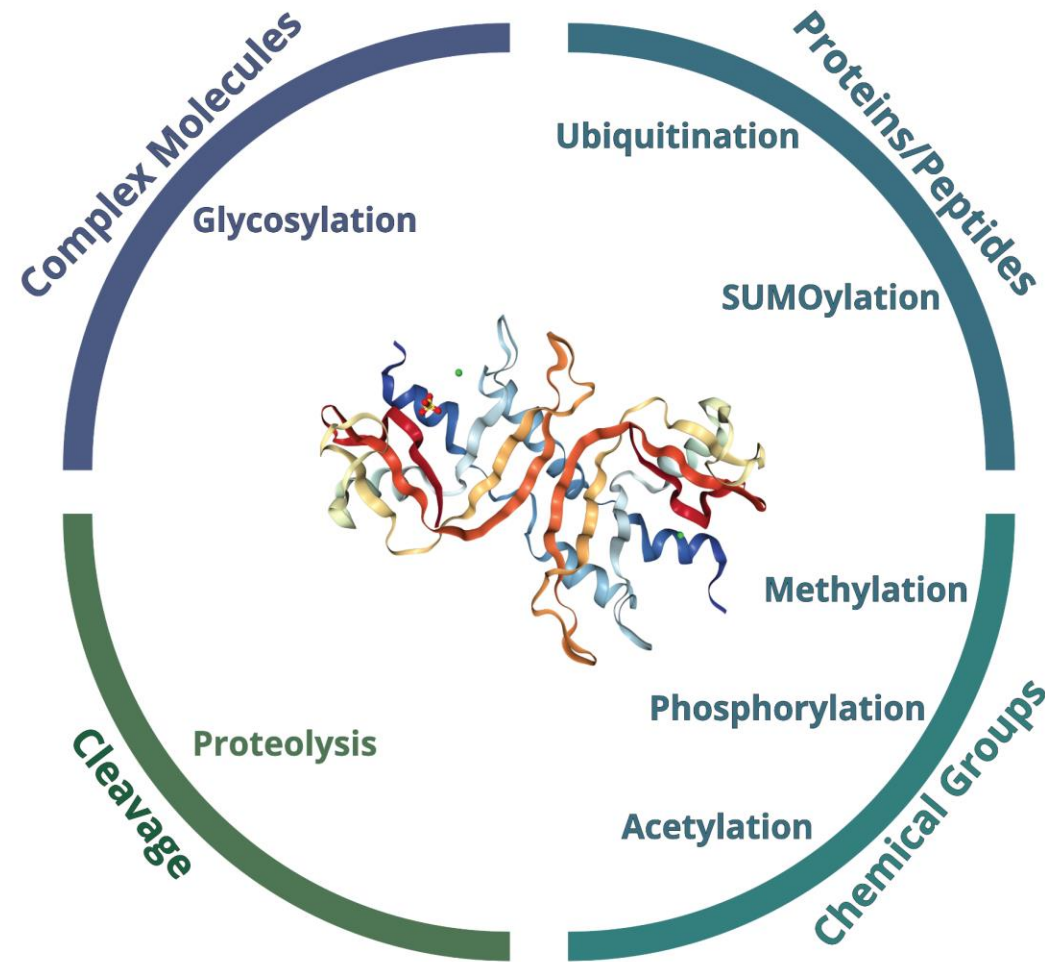


# Uncovering Glycoprotein Compositional and Structural Heterogeneity Through Capillary Electrophoresis-Ion Mobility Mass Spectrometry

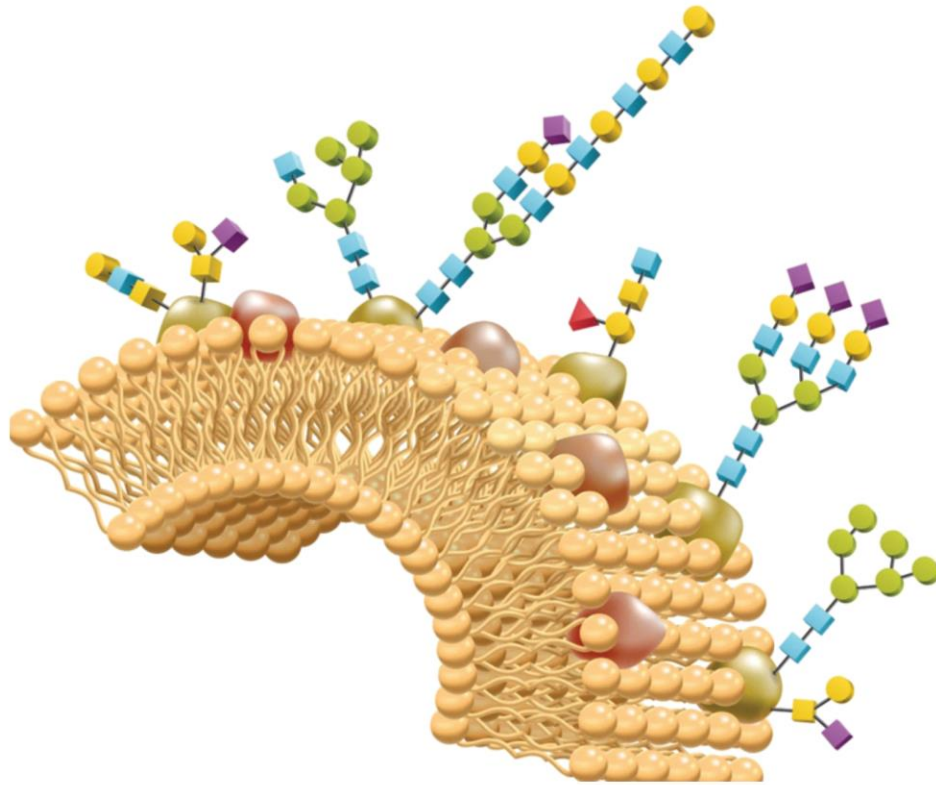
Graham Delafield  
University of Wisconsin-Madison



# Proteome Diversity



# Glycosylation



## Function

Cellular communication and immune response

Intrinsic/extrinsic signaling pathways

Protein folding and viability

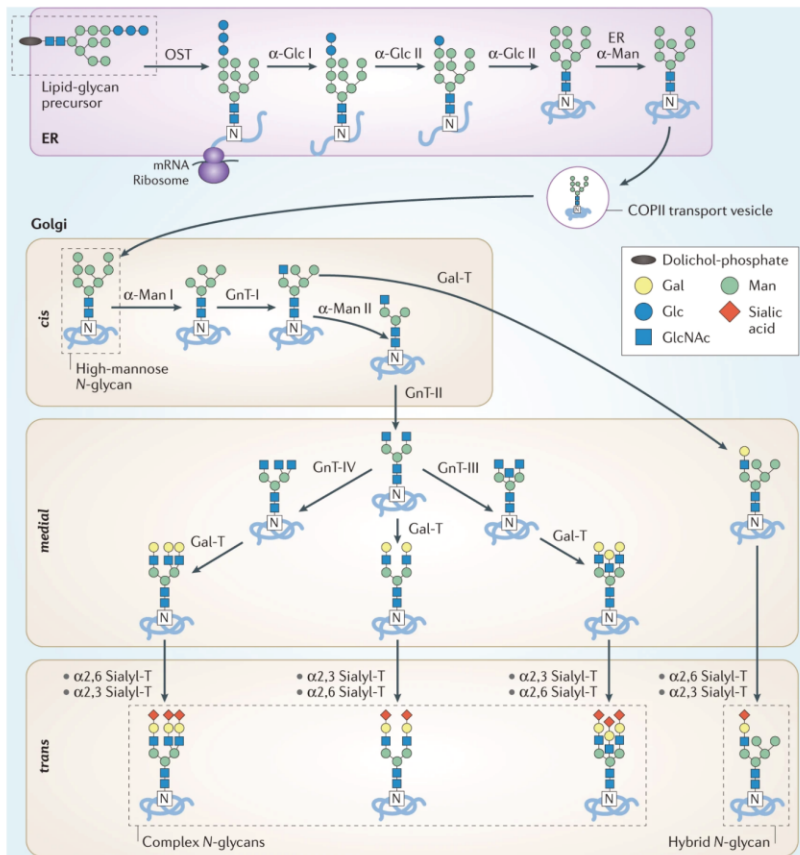
## Disease

Target for pathogen invasion

Altered expression during disease propagation

Aberrant profiles across numerous disease

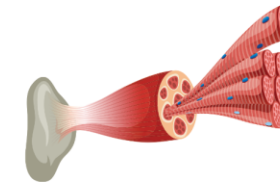
# Relevance of Glycan Structure



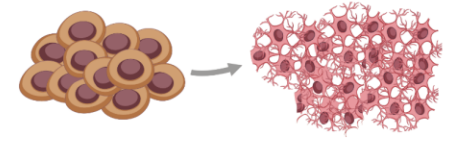
Blood Donor Groups



Neurological Disorders



Myopathy



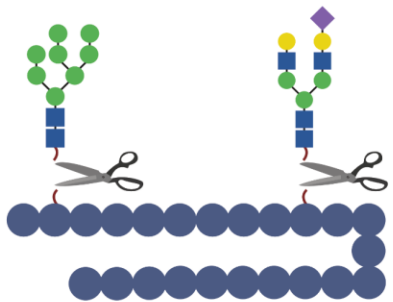
Cancer

Comprehensive evaluation of glycosylation microheterogeneity has revealed numerous connections to human disease

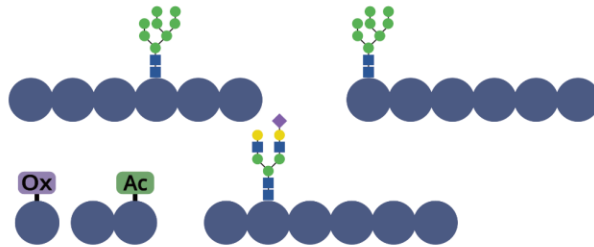
Structural diversity in presented glycans may be used as potential biomarkers and are uniquely implicated in biological processes

# Glycosylation Analysis

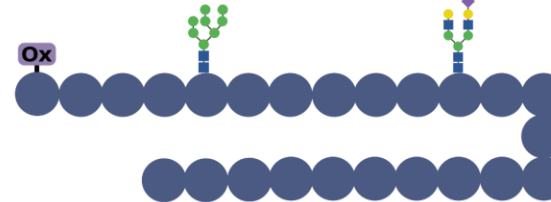
Glycan Release



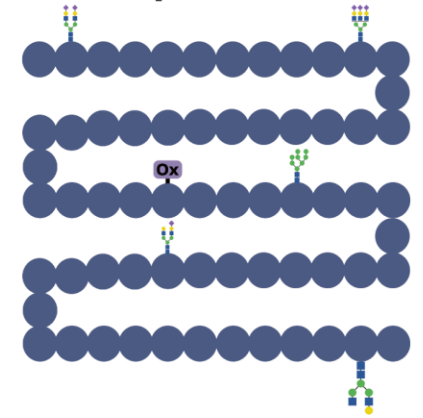
Bottom-Up



Middle-Down



Top-Down



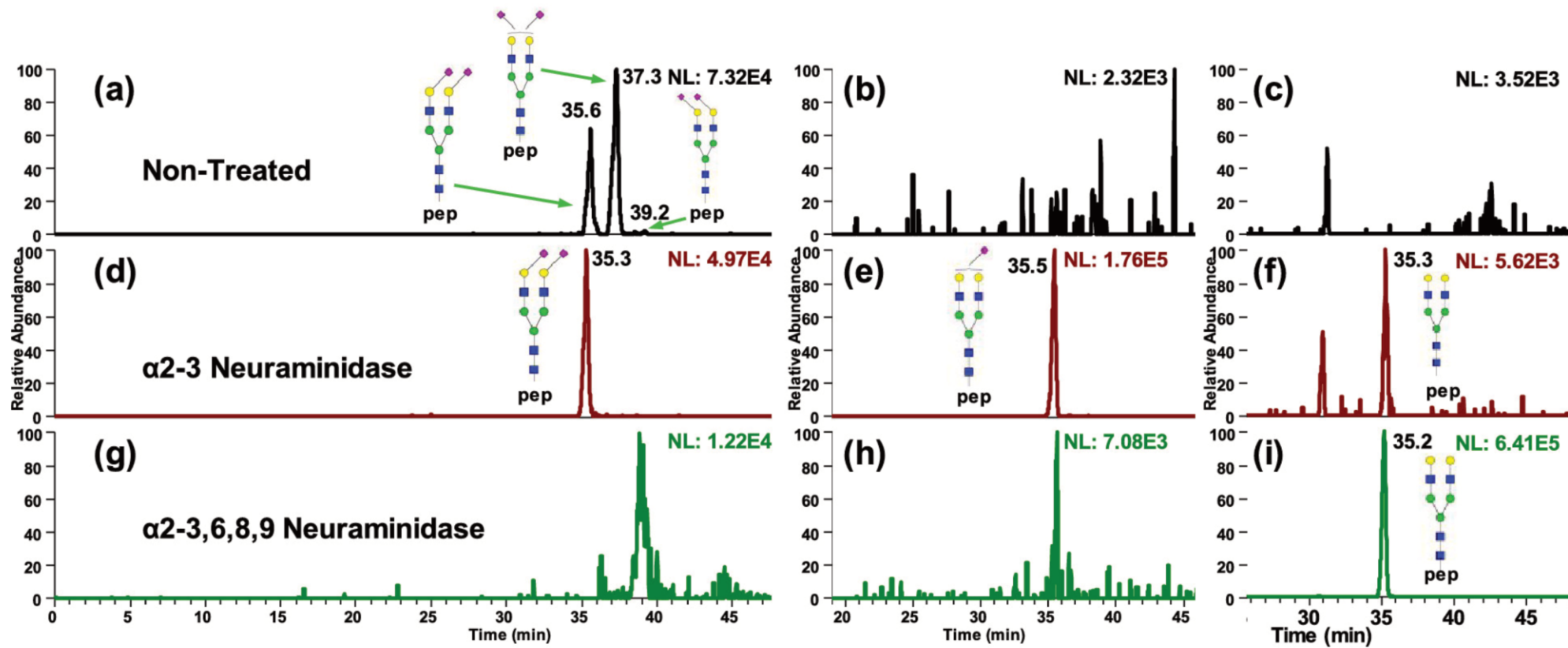
Understanding  
PTM Dynamics

Localization and  
Structural  
Characterization



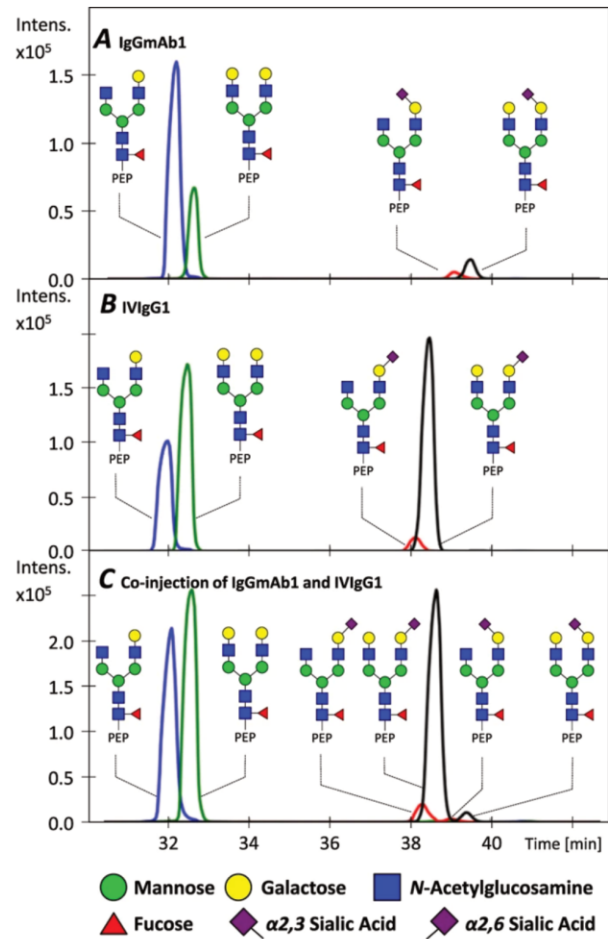


# Recent Developments



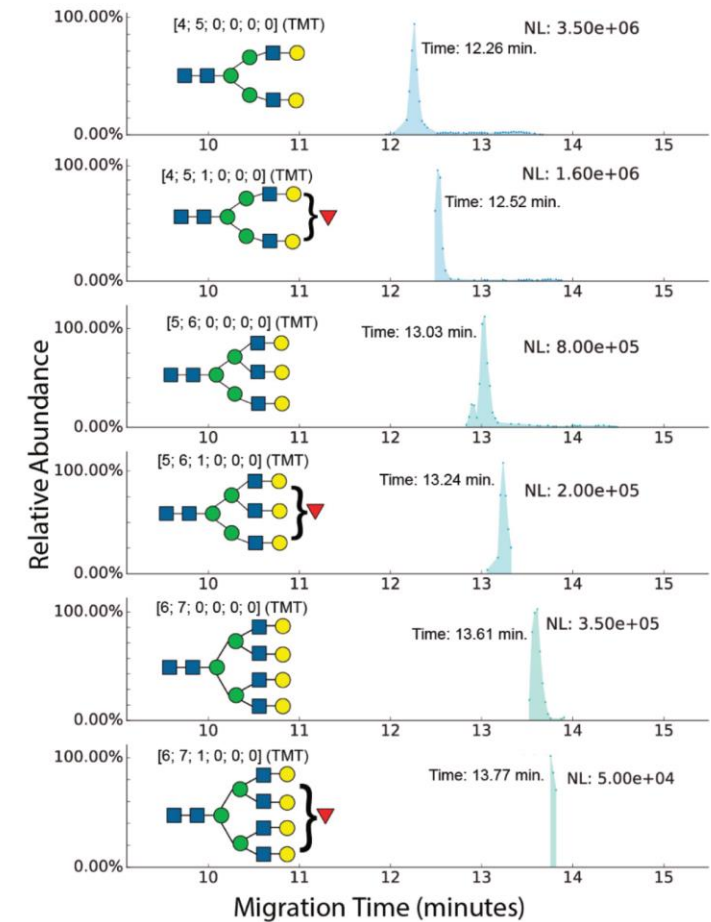
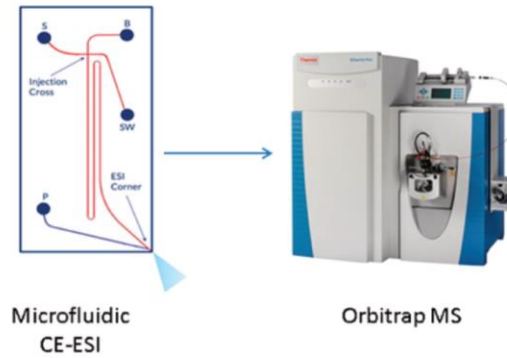
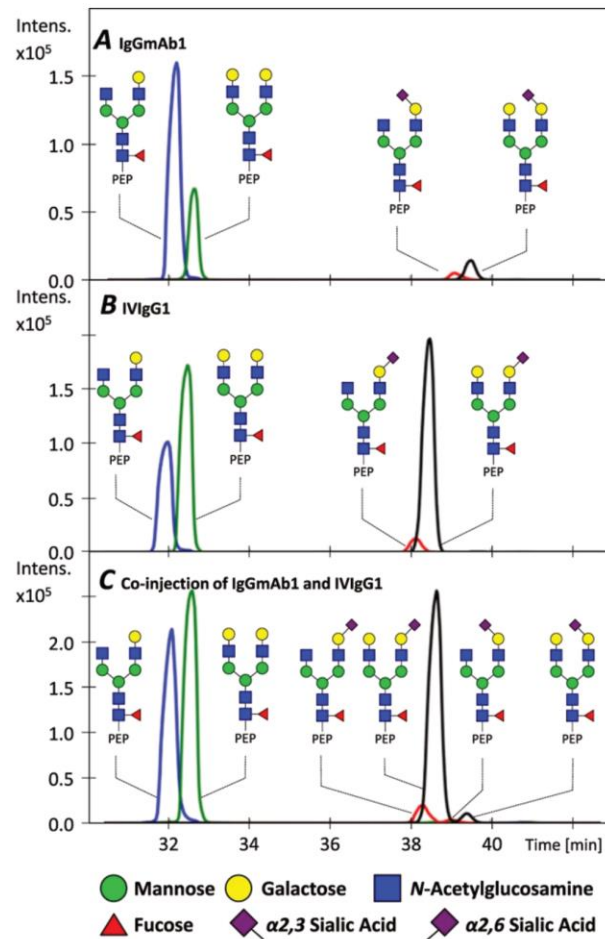
LCPDCPLLAPL**N**DSR

# Can CE Compete?





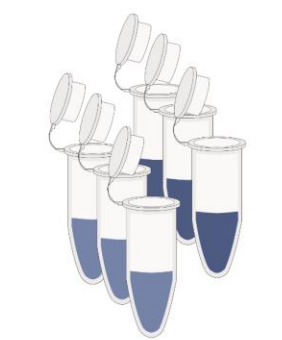
# Can CE Compete?



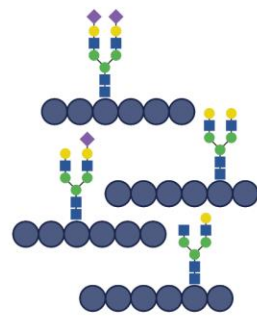




# Bridging the Gap



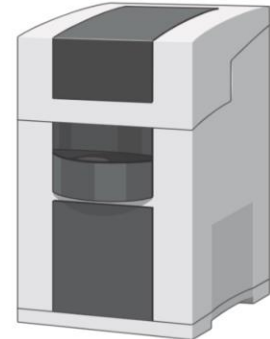
Sample Preparation



Enrichment



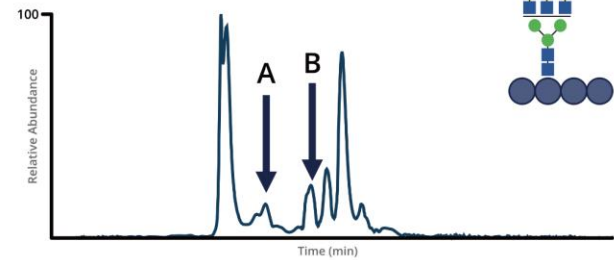
Enzymatic Treatment



Capillary Electrophoresis



Mass Spectrometry

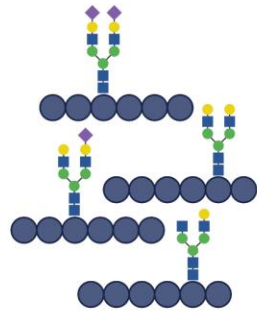


Migration Discrimination

# Bridging the Gap



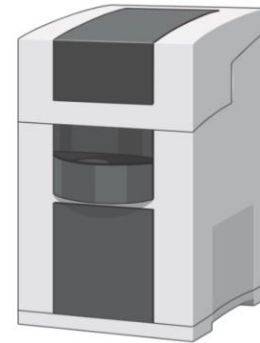
Sample Preparation



Enrichment



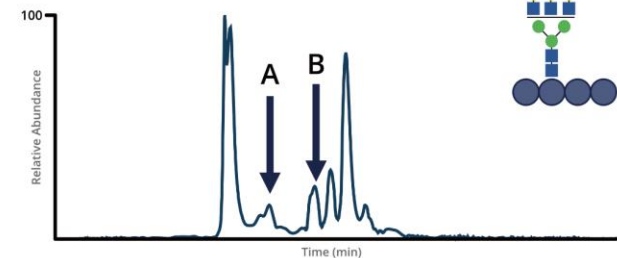
Enzymatic Treatment



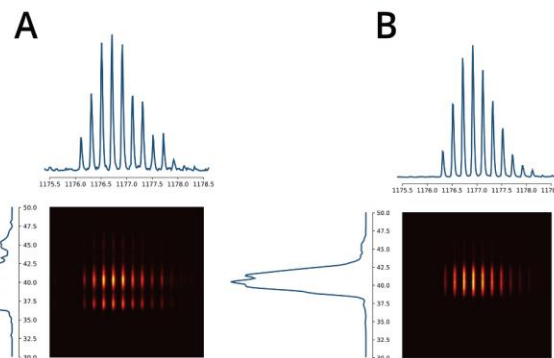
Capillary Electrophoresis



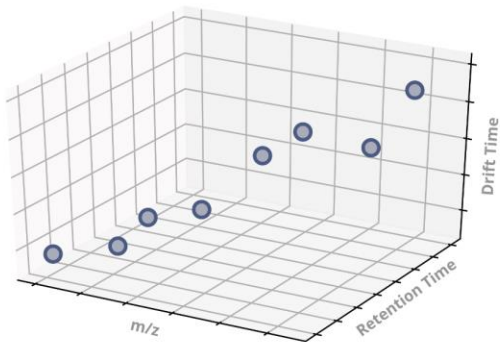
Ion Mobility



Migration Discrimination

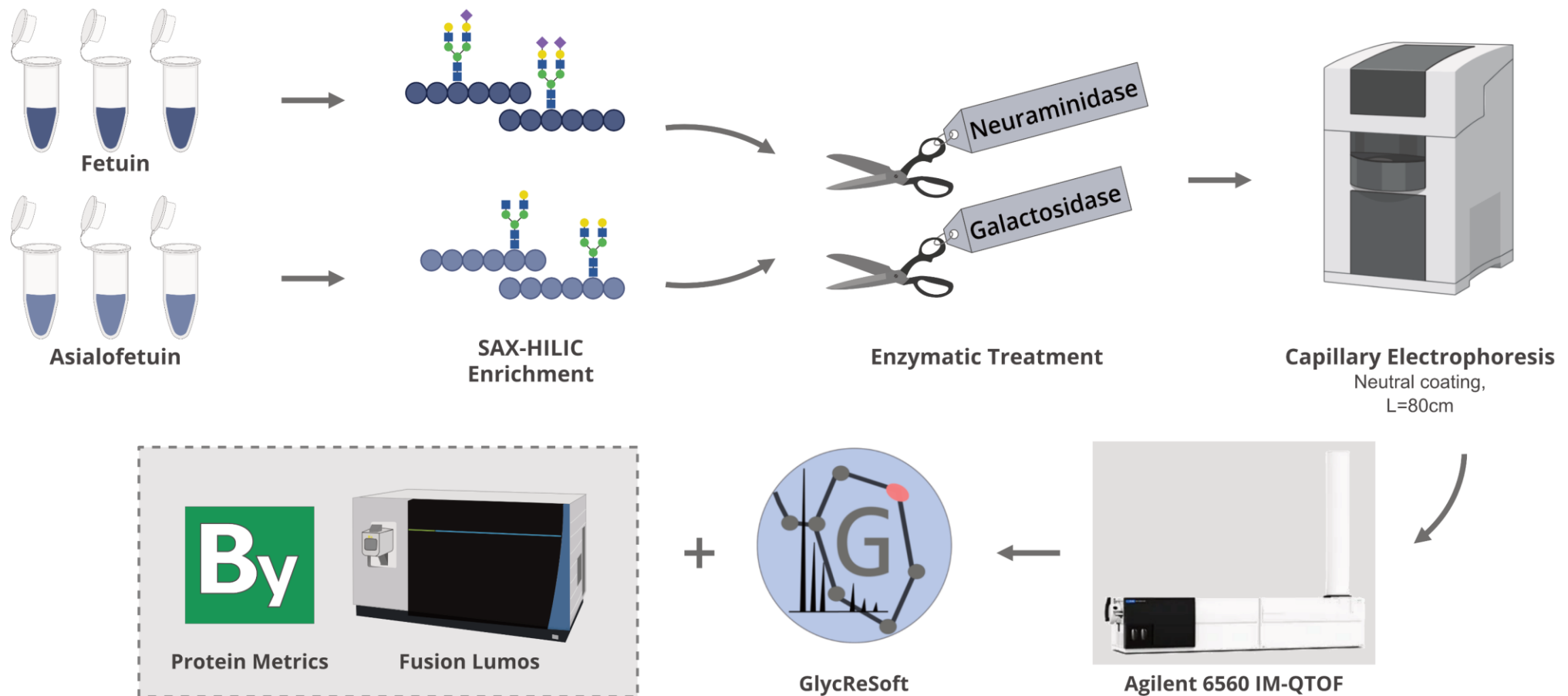


Gas Phase Discrimination

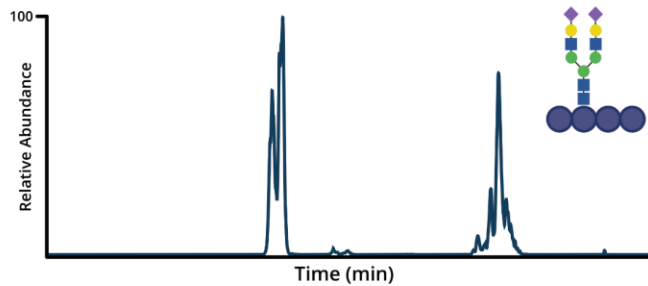
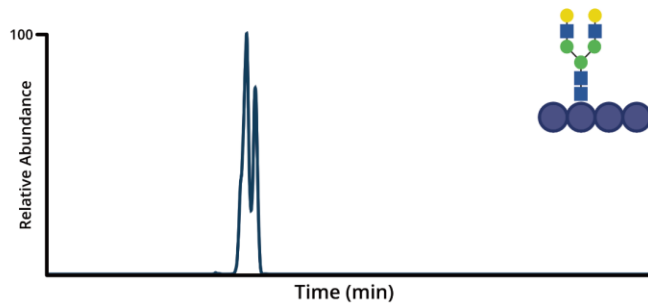
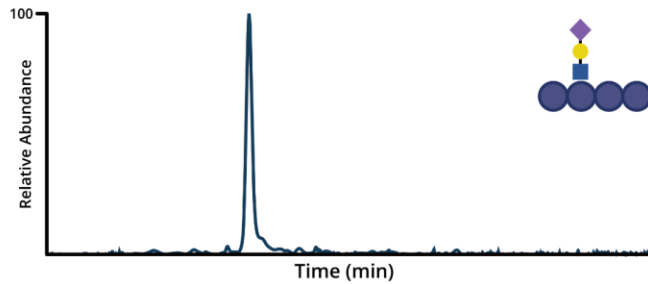


Database-like Assignment

# Experimental Workflow

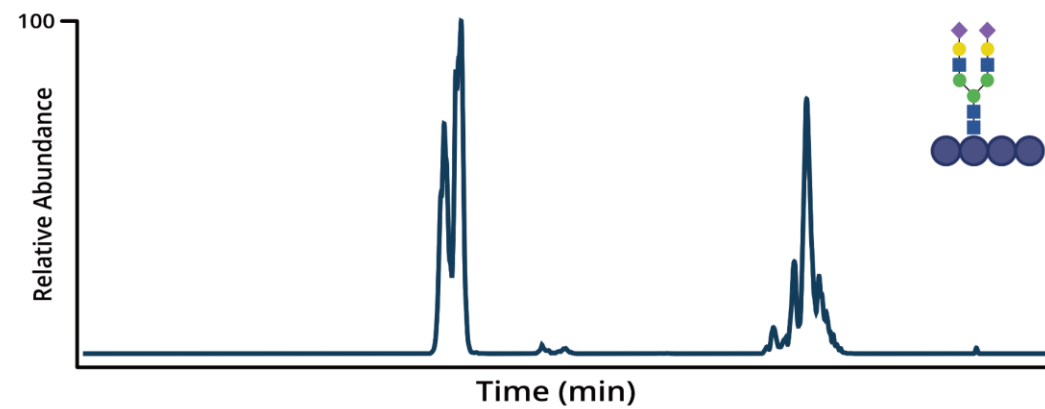
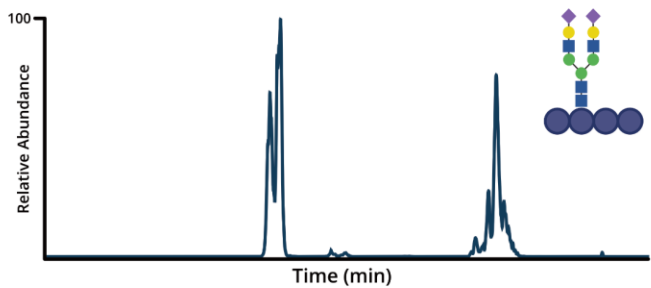
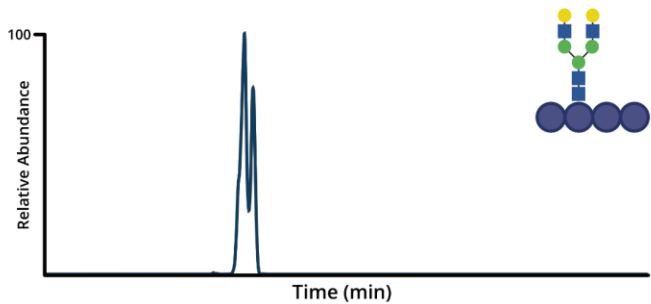
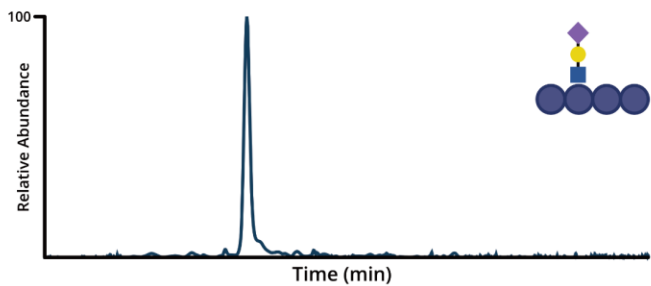


# Separation Capacity



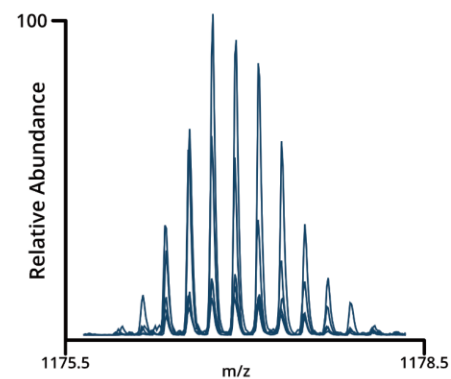
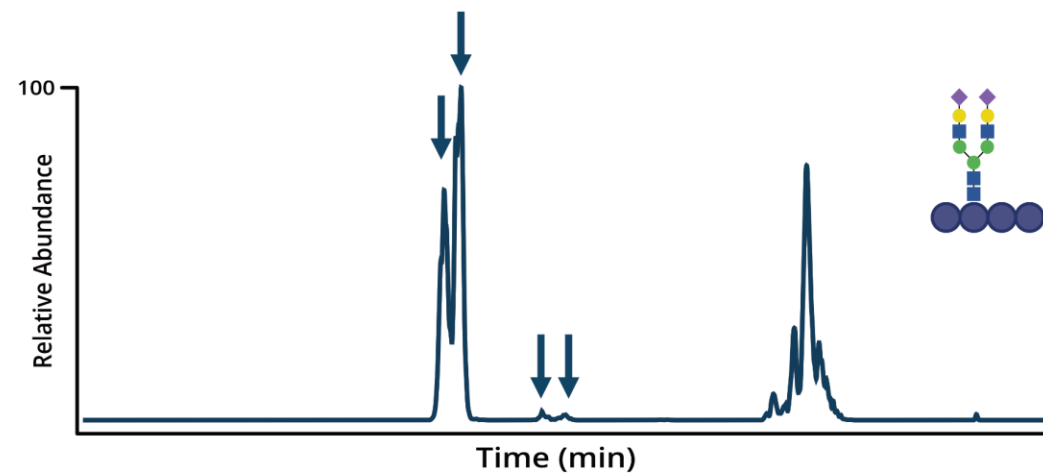
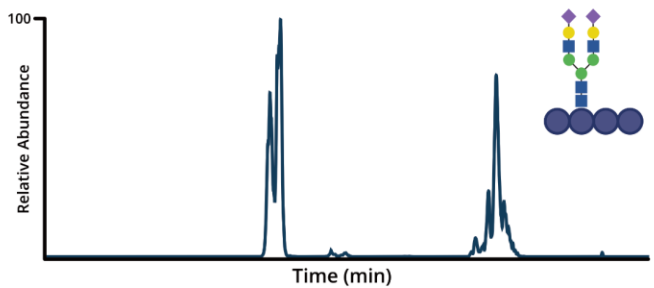
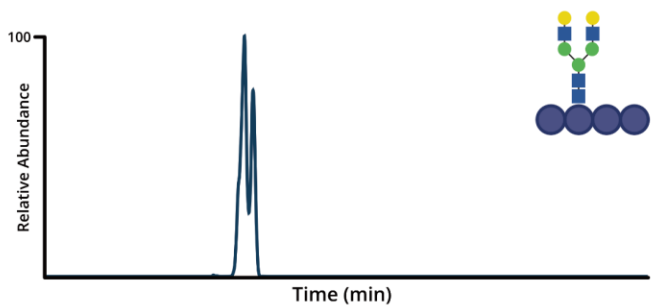
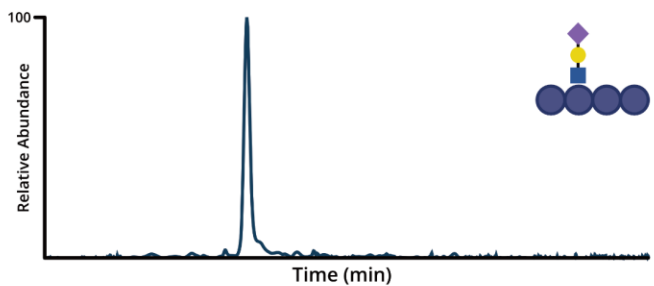


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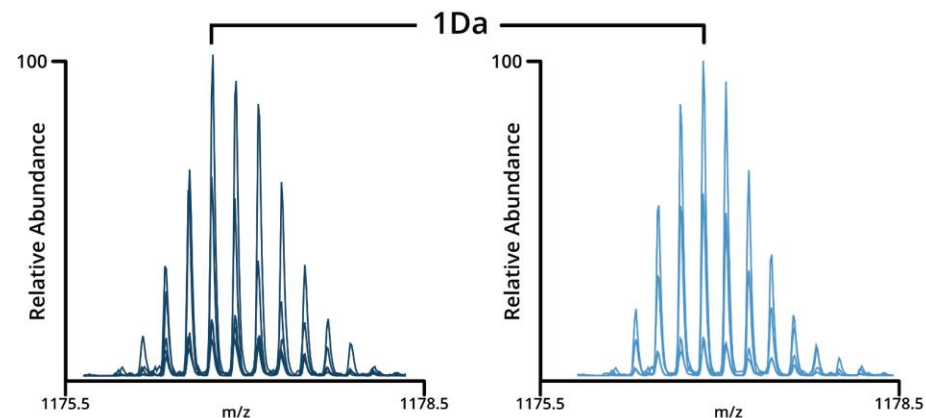
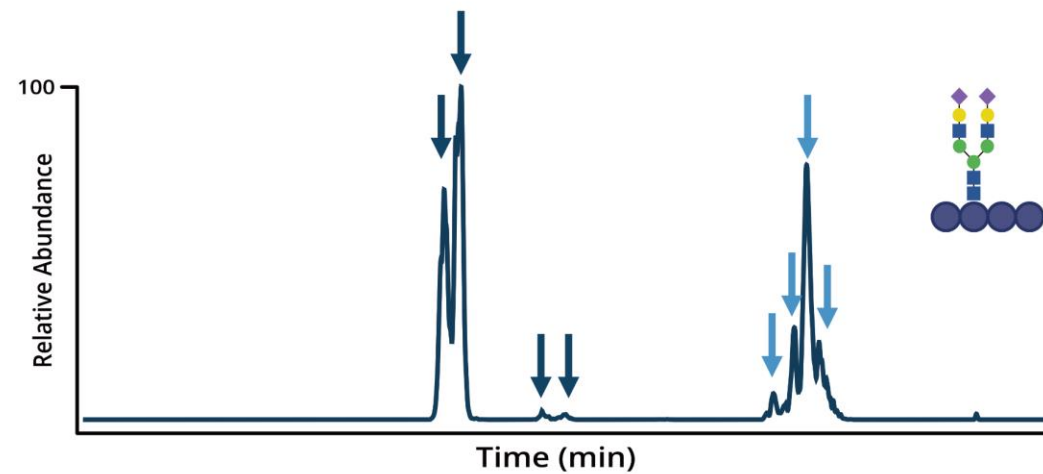
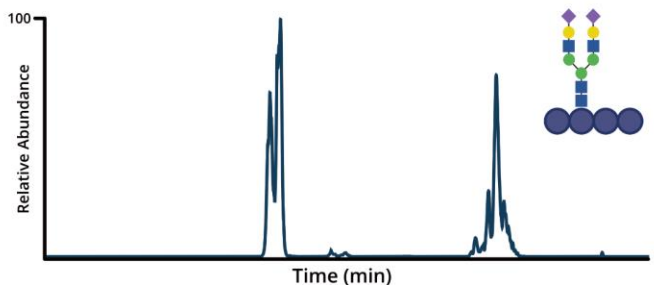
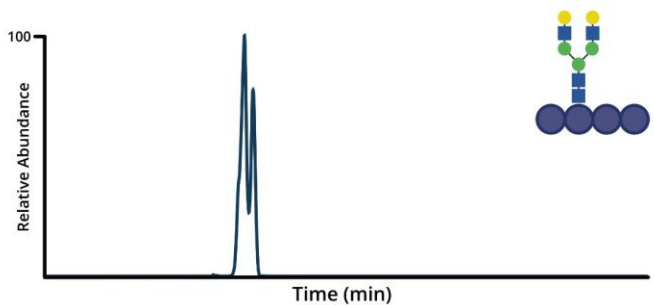
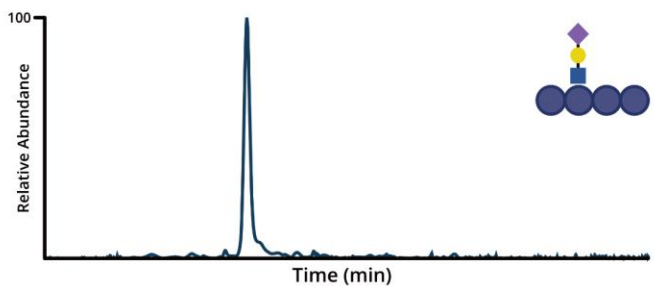


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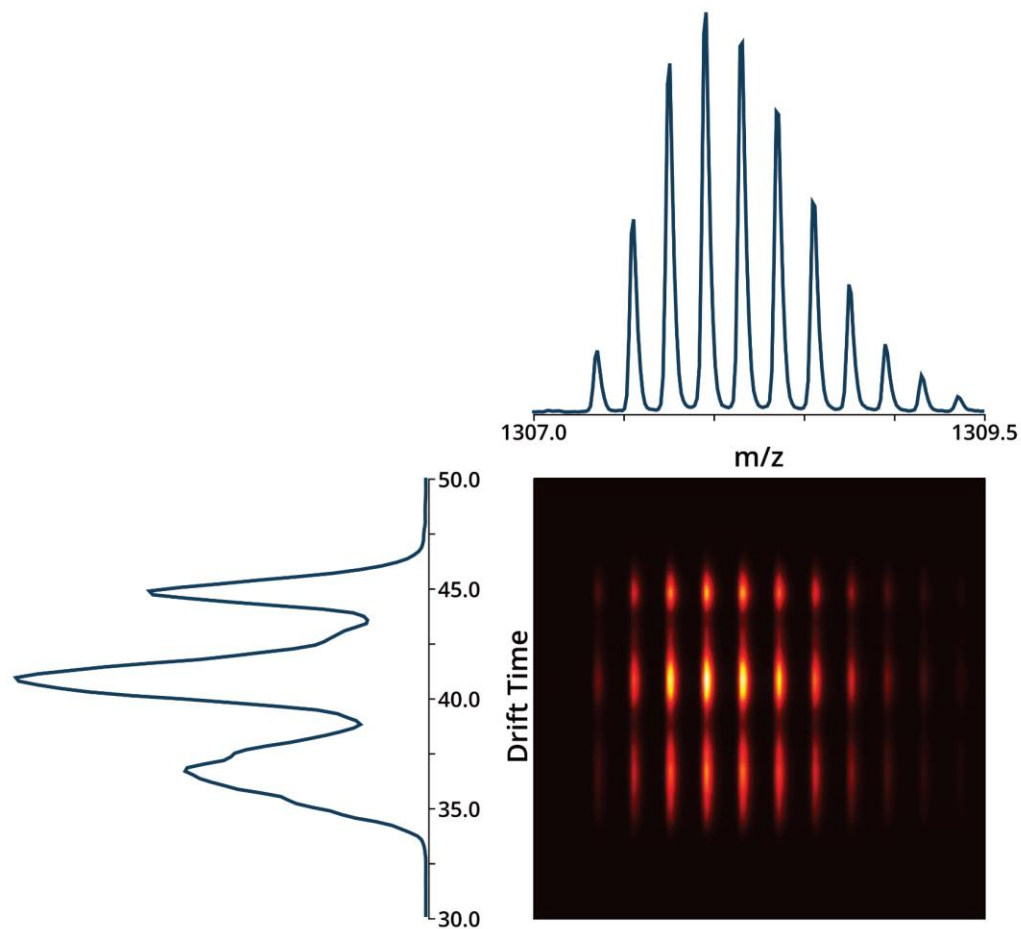
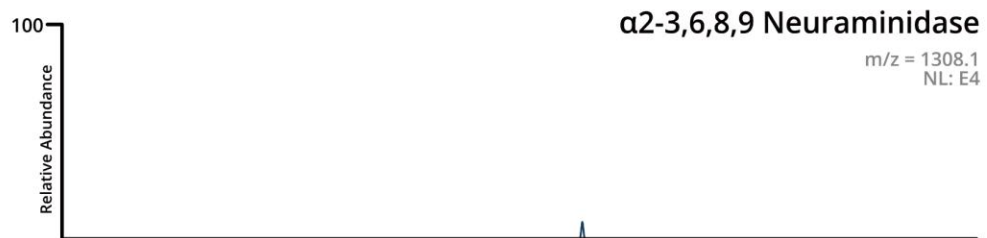
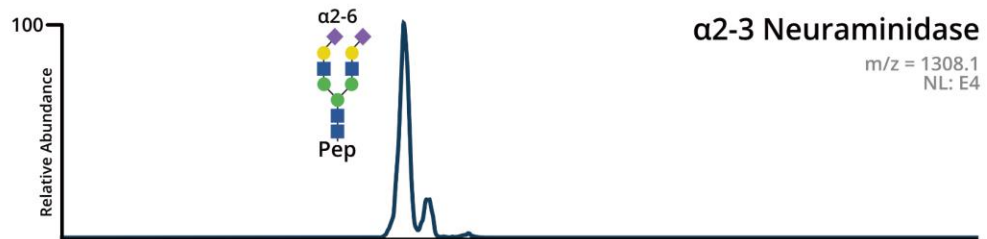
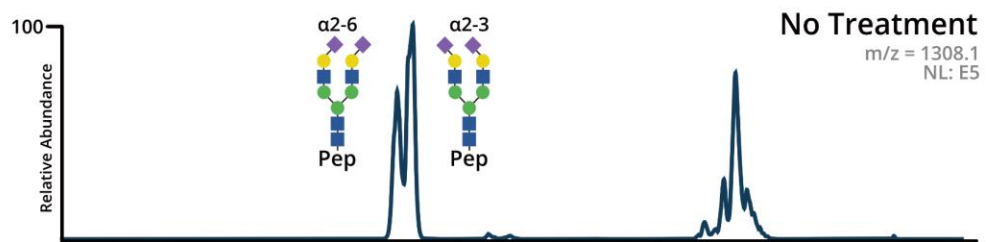


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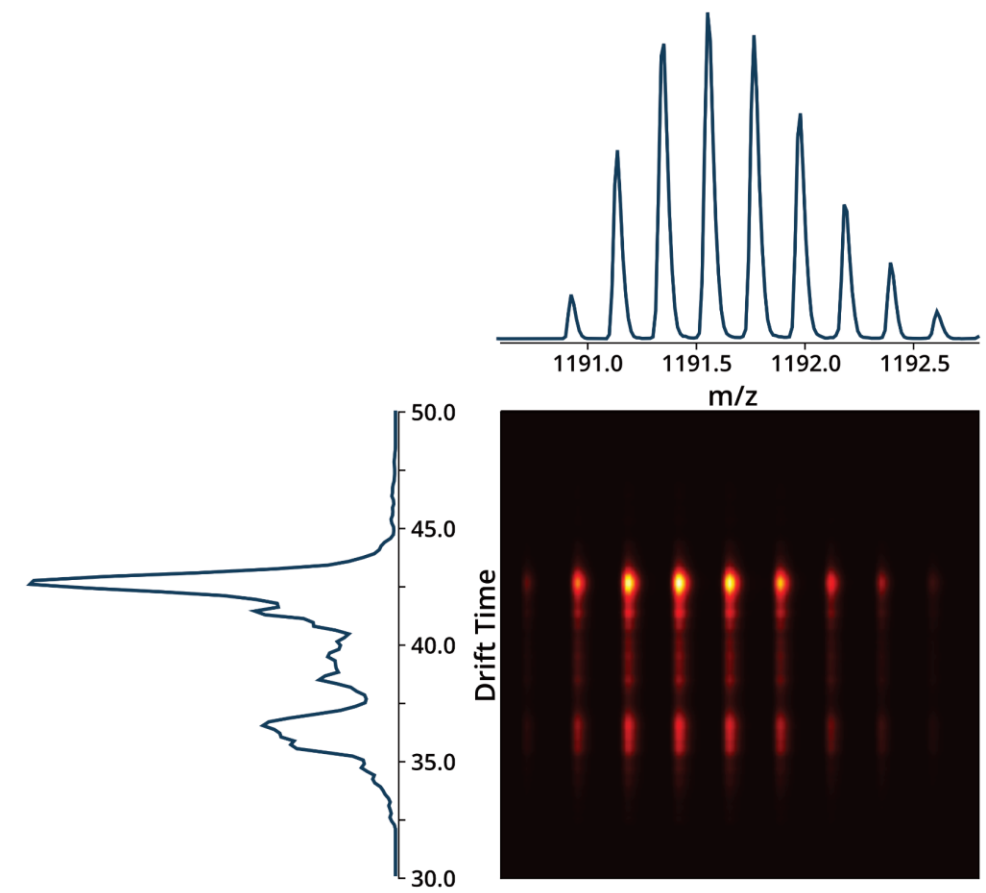
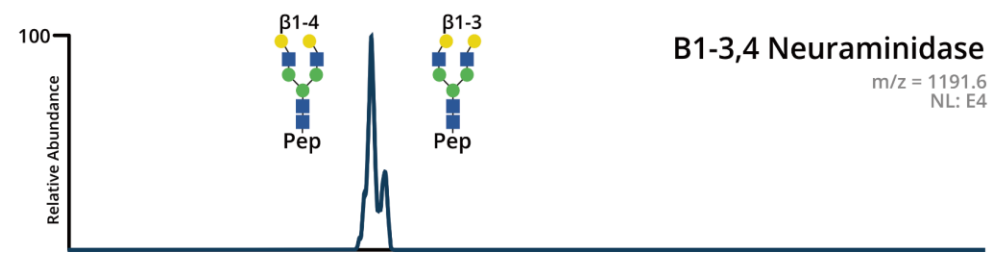
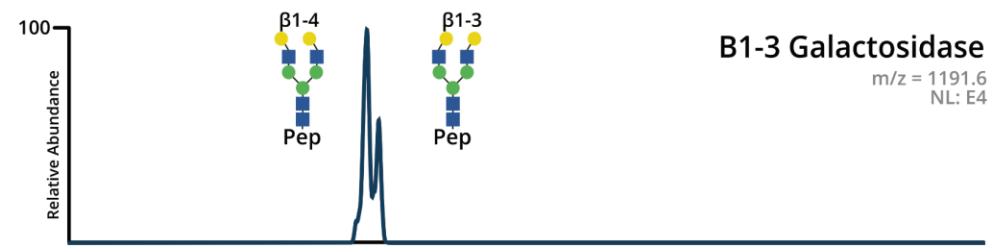
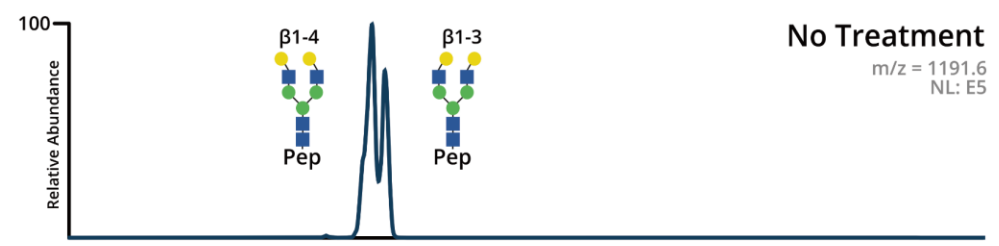


# Enzymatic Treatment



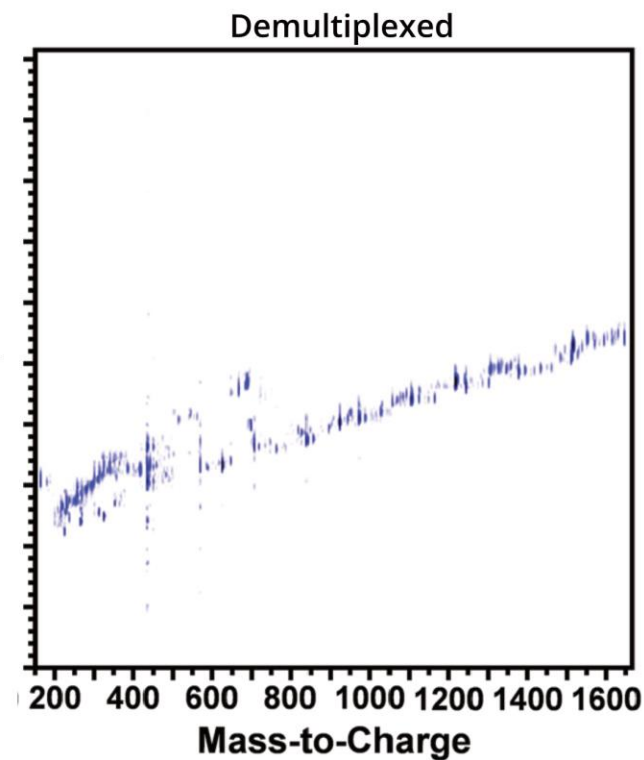
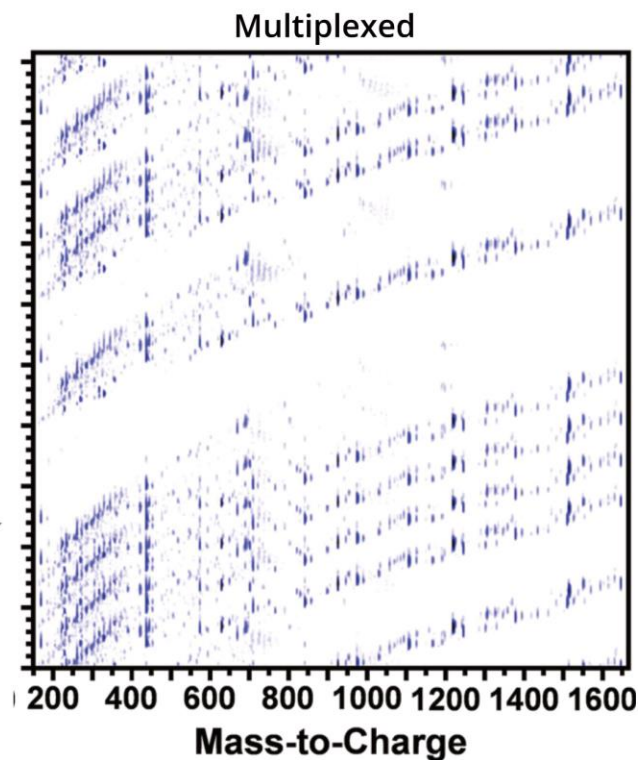
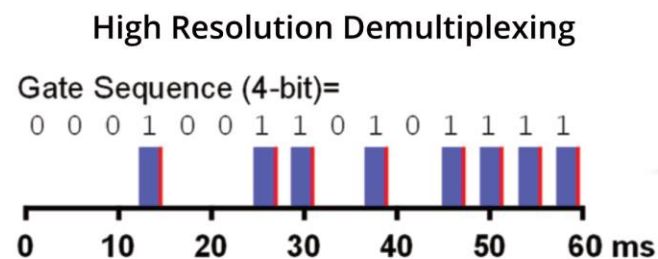
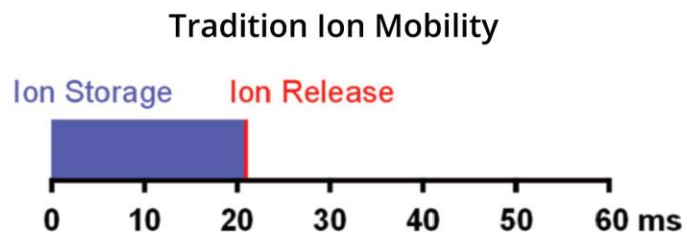


# Enzymatic Treatment



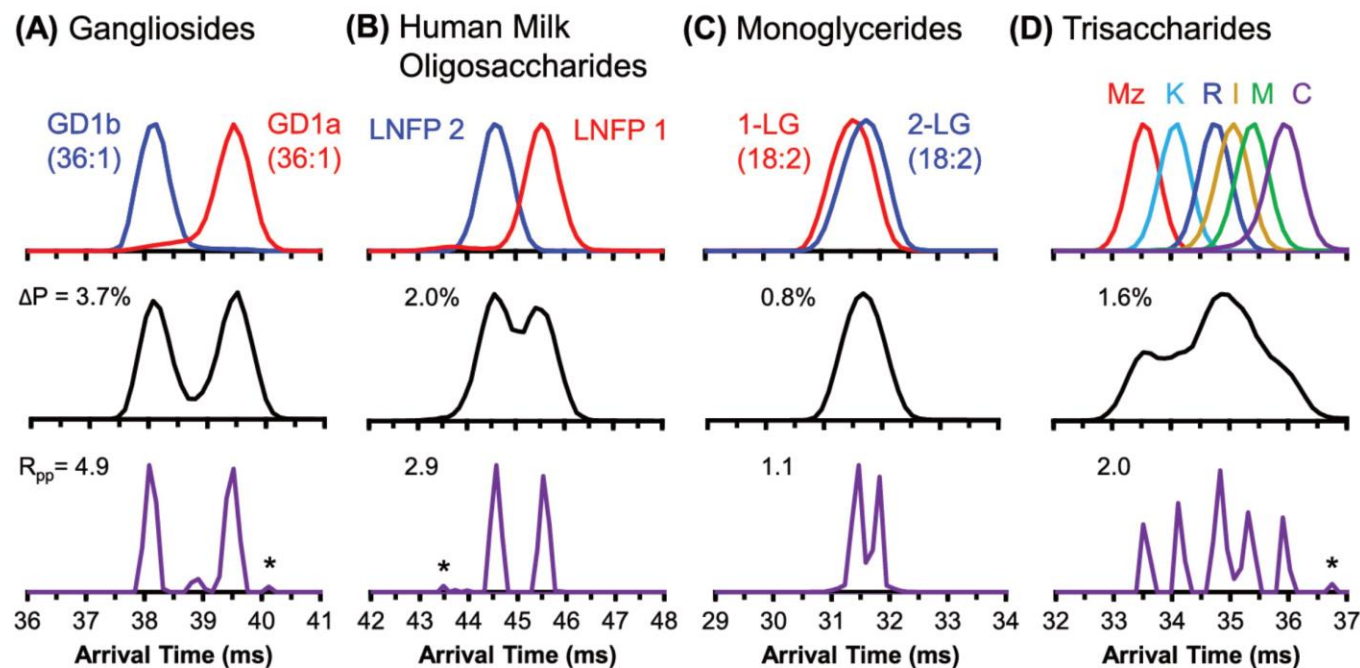
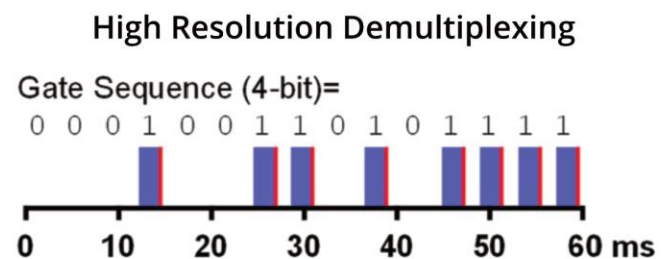
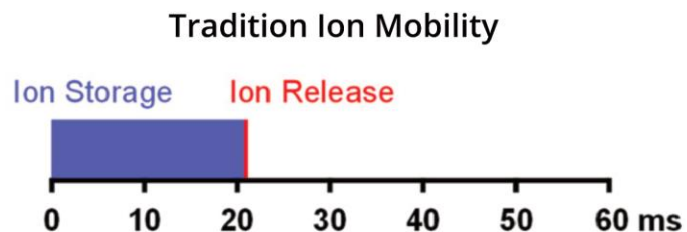


# Pursuing Higher Resolution





# Pursuing Higher Resolution



# Conclusions

- CE demonstrates excellent capacity to separate glycopeptide isomers
- Enzymatic digestion of glycopeptides can facilitate assignment of glycosidic bonds
- High-resolution demultiplexing may provide unique insight into glycopeptide structural identification
- Feature detection and mass matching poses limitations in profiling depth

# Acknowledgments



## Li Research Group

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John Sausen

John Fjeldsted

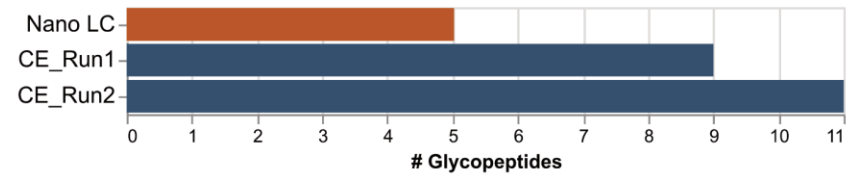
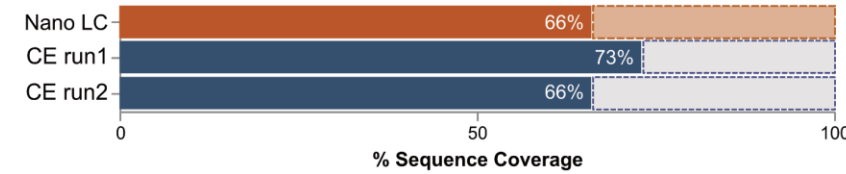
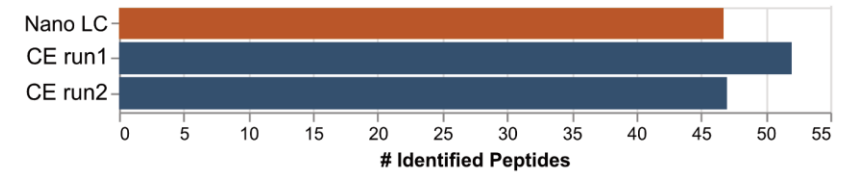
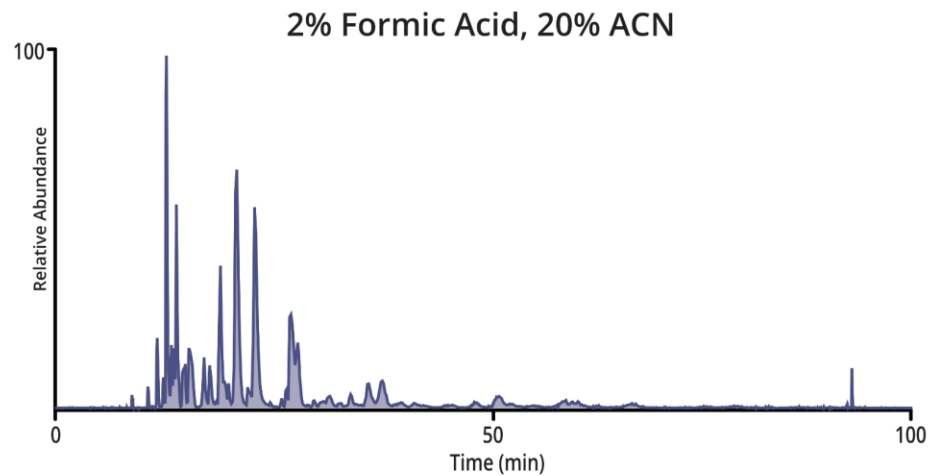
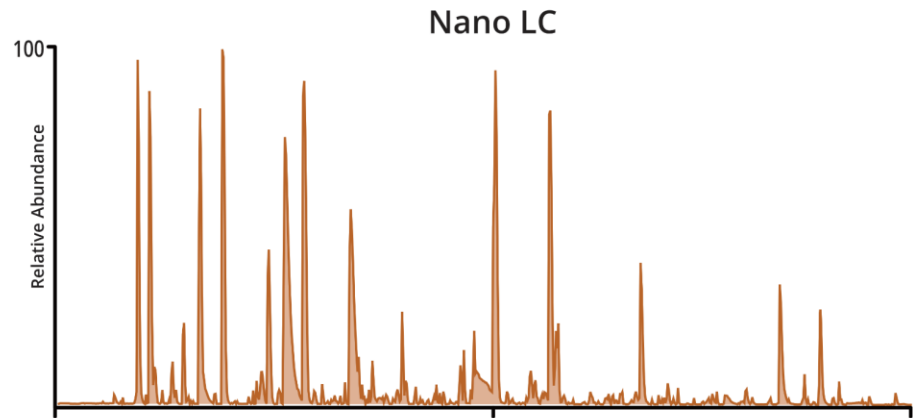
Rebecca Glaskin



# Limitations

- Capillary electrophoresis demonstrates high separation capacity at cost of concentration requirements
- Highly sialylated species subjected to greatest peak broadening
- Profiling depth of IM-QTOF can provide limitations when analyzing complex, unknown samples
- High resolution demultiplexing is computationally expensive

# LC vs CE



- Capillary electrophoresis demonstrates comparable and improved performance against traditional LC
- However, the separation regime is not the limiting factor in proteomic analyses