

Computational Optimization of Spectral Library Size
Improves DIA-MS Proteome Coverage and
Applications to 15 Tumors
通过计算优化谱图库的大小以提高DIA-MS蛋白质组学
的鉴定率并应用在15种组织数据集中

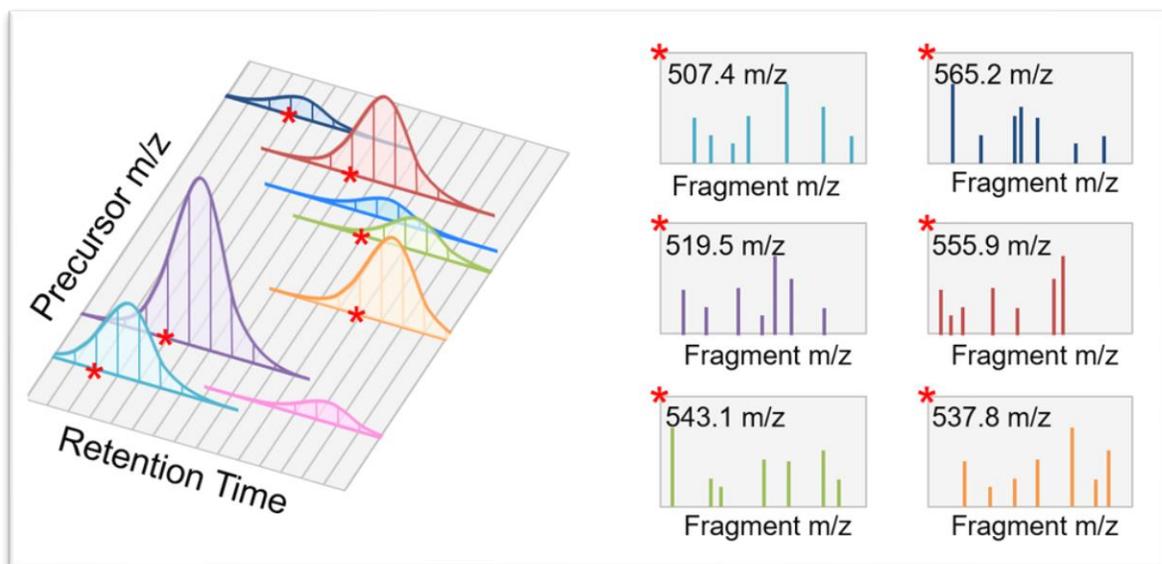
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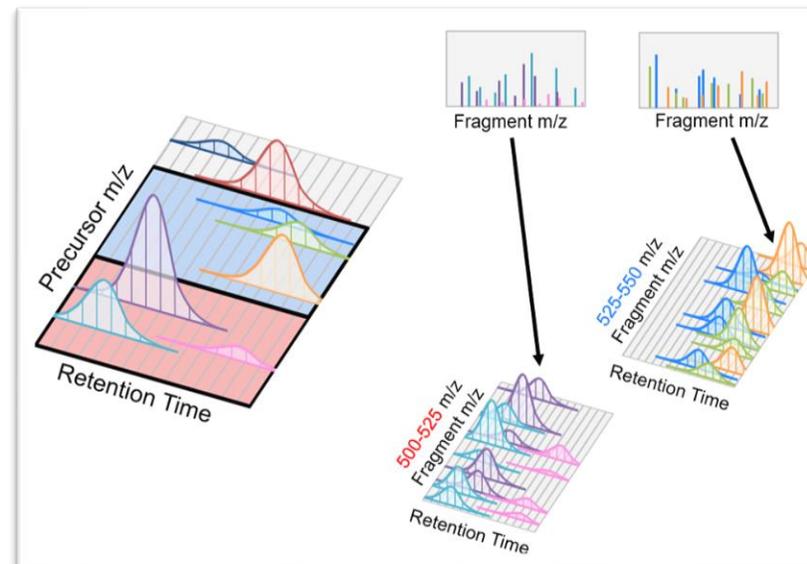
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Data-independent acquisition (DIA)

- DDA

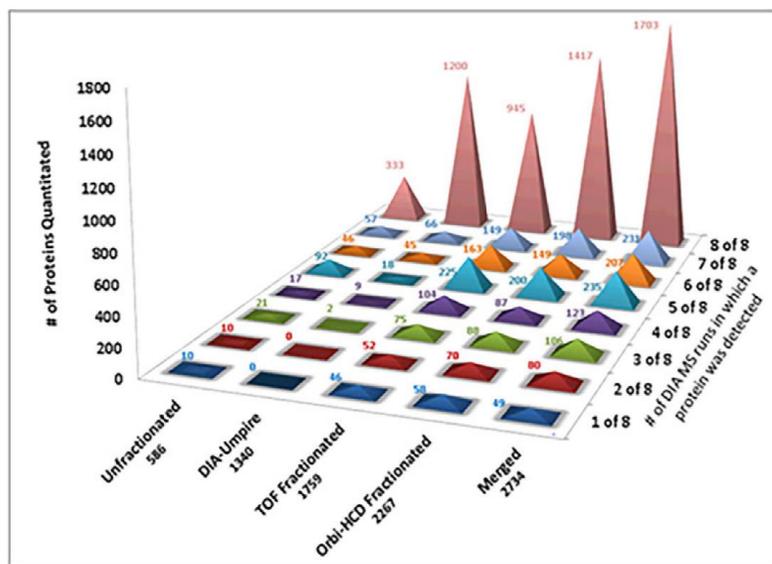
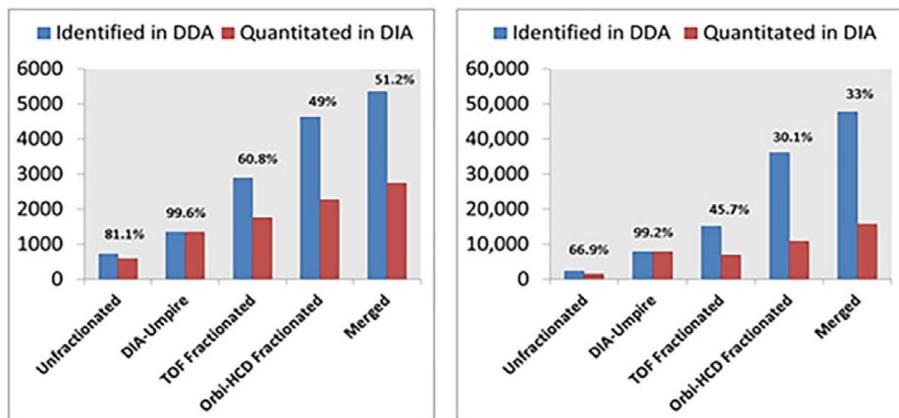


- DIA



[1] Searle et al. 2020; Emma Leith, et al, 2021 EncyclopeDIA (Galaxy Training Materials).

Background of Library



Both spectral **library-free** and **library-based** strategies are used to analyze DIA-MS data.

A large number of DDA-MS runs, particularly from **fractionated** samples, has been shown to lead to a more **comprehensive** spectral library, enabling the potential detection of a larger number of peptides and proteins from the DIA-MS datasets.

The **size** of the spectral library directly impacts the performance of the DIA-MS data analysis, specifically peptides and proteins identification and quantification, sensitivity, and specificity

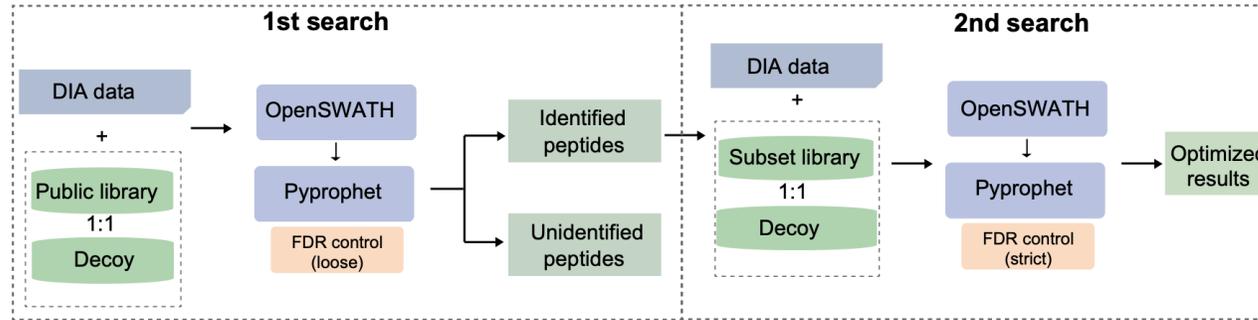
[1] Parker, S. J.; Venkatraman, V.; Van Eyk, J. E., Effect of peptide assay library size and composition in targeted data-independent acquisition-MS analyses. *Proteomics* 2016, 16 (15-16), 2221-37.
 [2] Zhang, F.; Ge, W.; Ruan, G.; Cai, X.; Guo, T., Data-Independent Acquisition Mass Spectrometry-Based Proteomics and Software Tools: A Glimpse in 2020. *PROTEOMICS* 2020, 20 (17-18), 1900276.
 [3] Rosenberger, G et al, Statistical control of peptide and protein error rates in large-scale targeted data-independent acquisition analyses. *Nat Methods* 2017, 14 (9), 921-927.

Objectives

- To perform a systematic evaluation of the size of the spectral library.
- To generate experiment-specific subset libraries using a priori analyses of the DIA data for the purpose of proteomics coverage improvement.

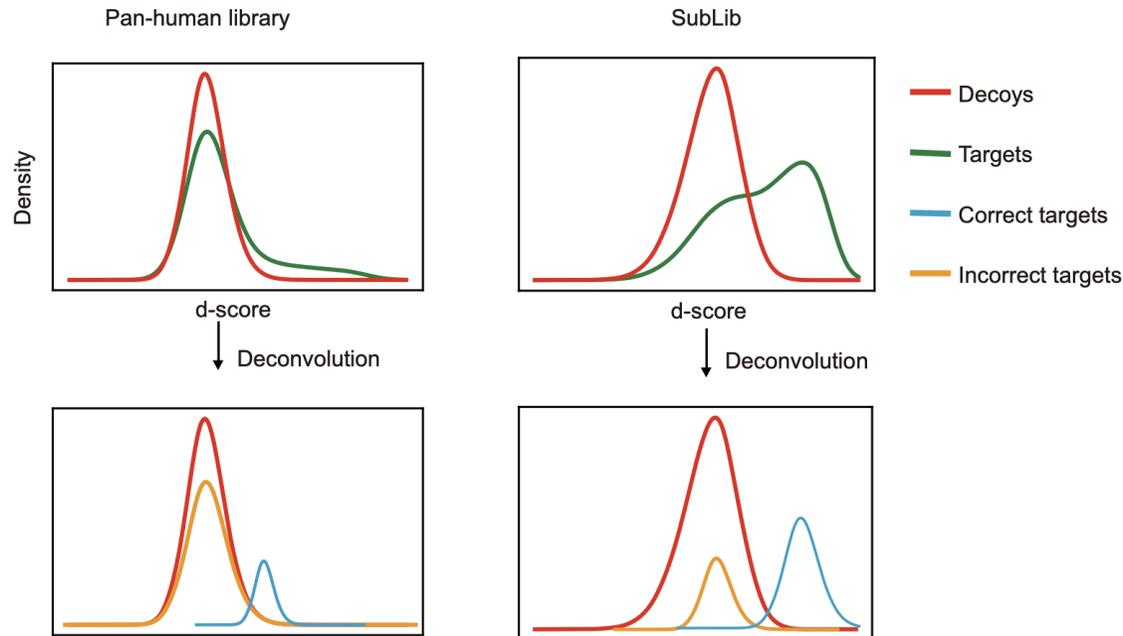
The workflow of subLib strategy

A



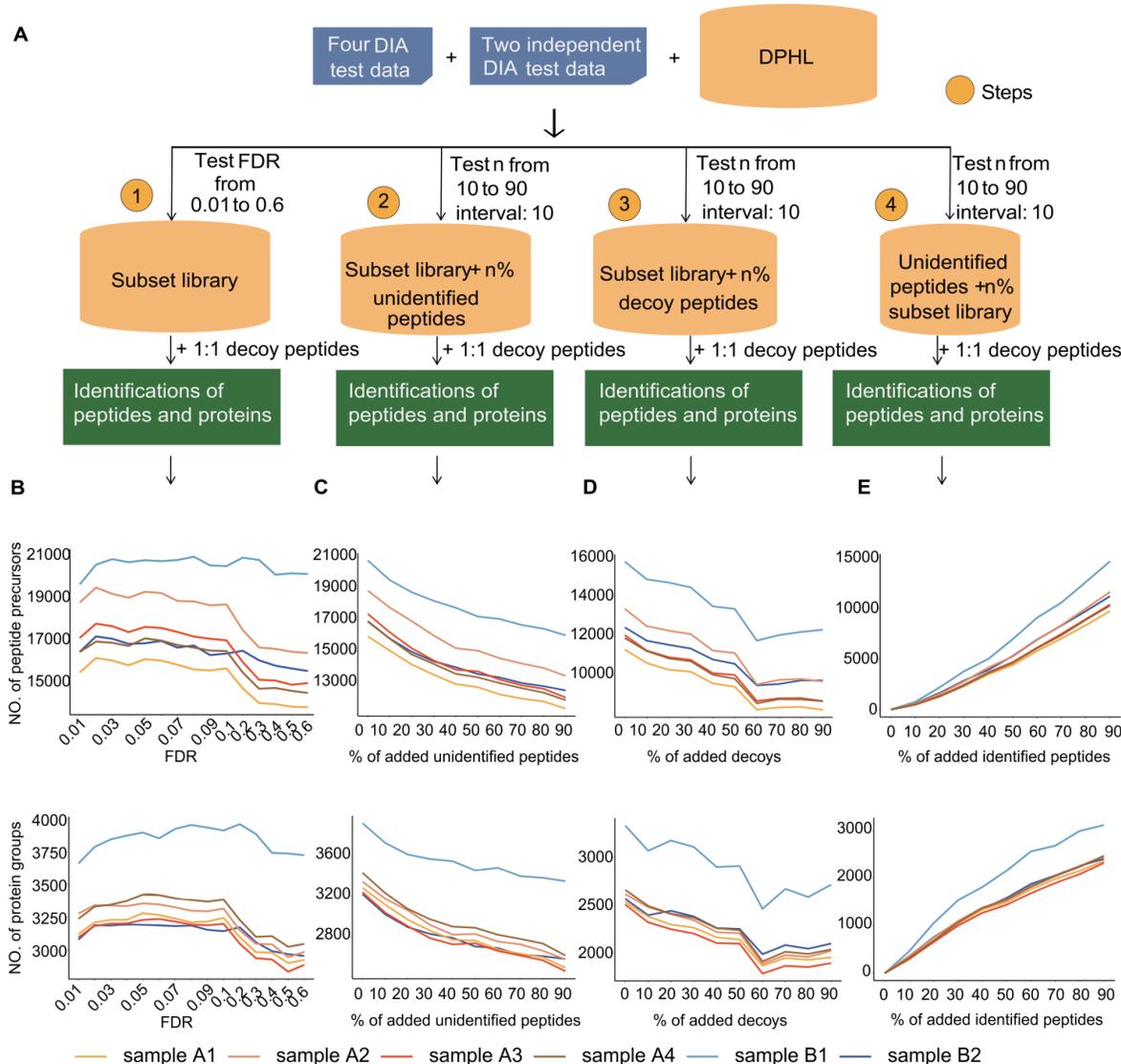
(A) The two-step workflow of subLib.

B



(B) The original distribution and deconvoluted distribution based on the Gaussian mix model of representative.

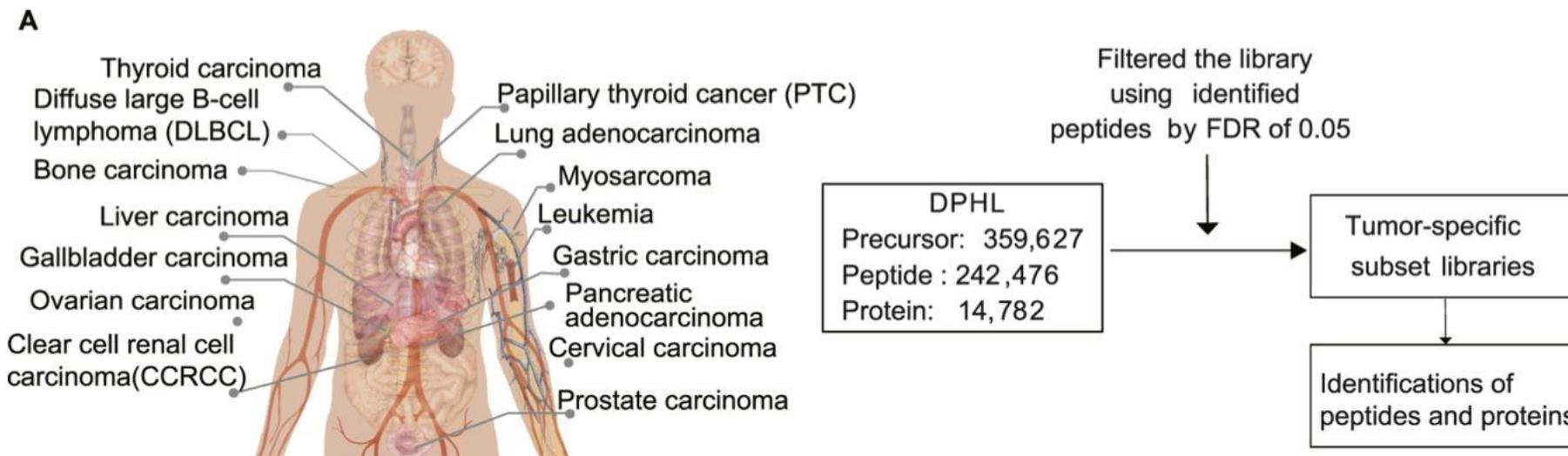
Optimization of colorectal cancer subset library by refining DPHL



(A) Workflow for spectral library optimization.

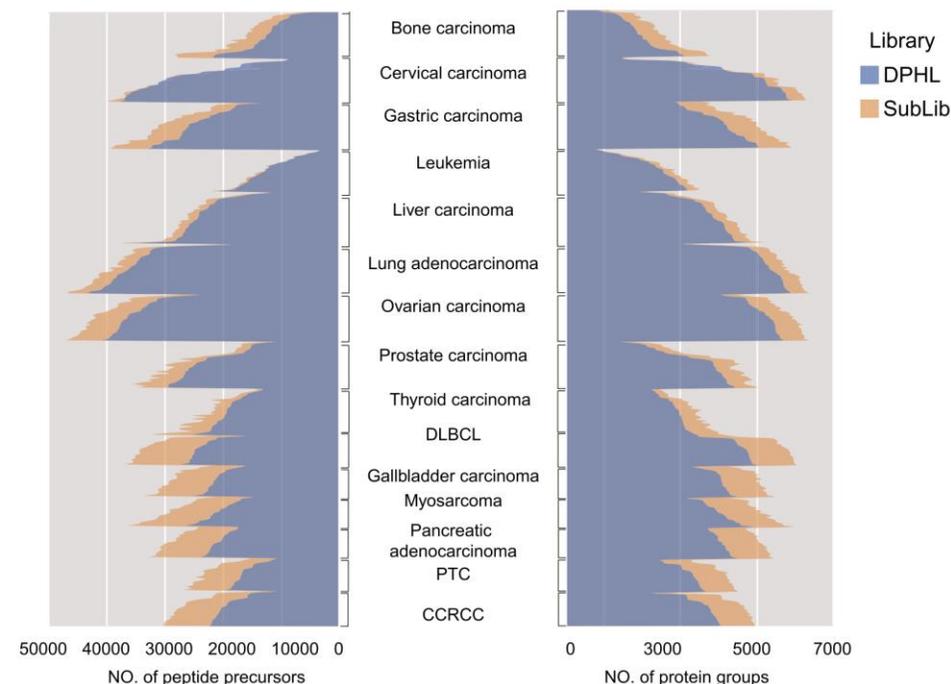
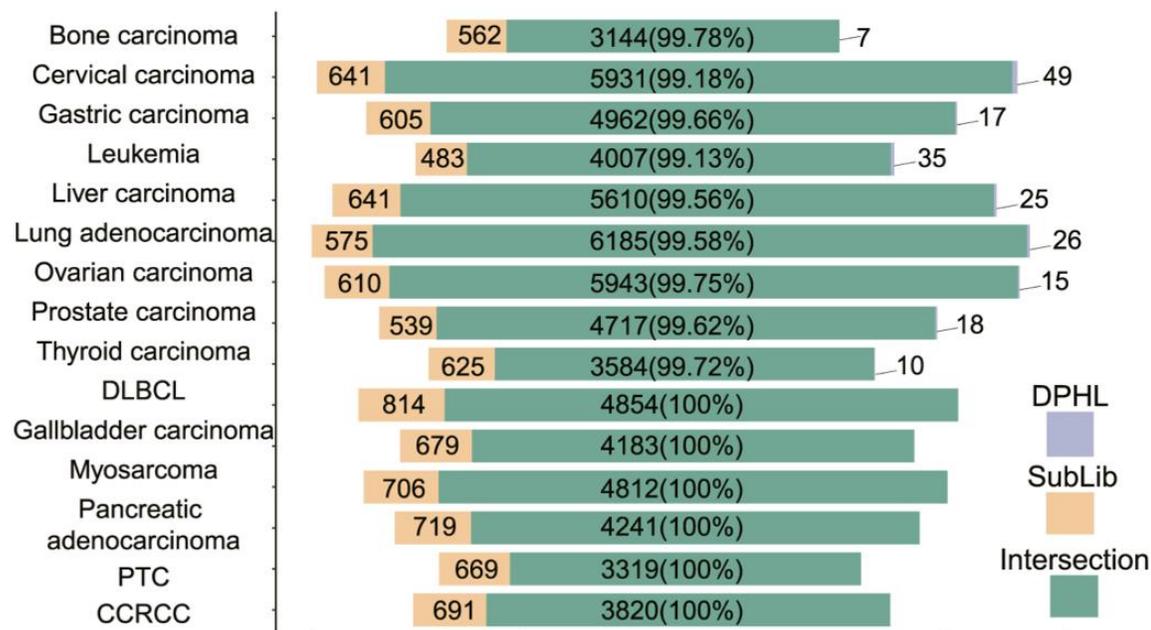
(B,C,D,E) The numbers of identified peptide precursors (upper panel) and protein groups (lower panel) based on the subset libraries.

Applying subLib to the DIA-MS of 15 extended tumor sample types



SubLib for biomedical applications, we applied the subLib strategy to 15 different types of cancer samples, generated of 15 tumor type subset libraries with DPHL.

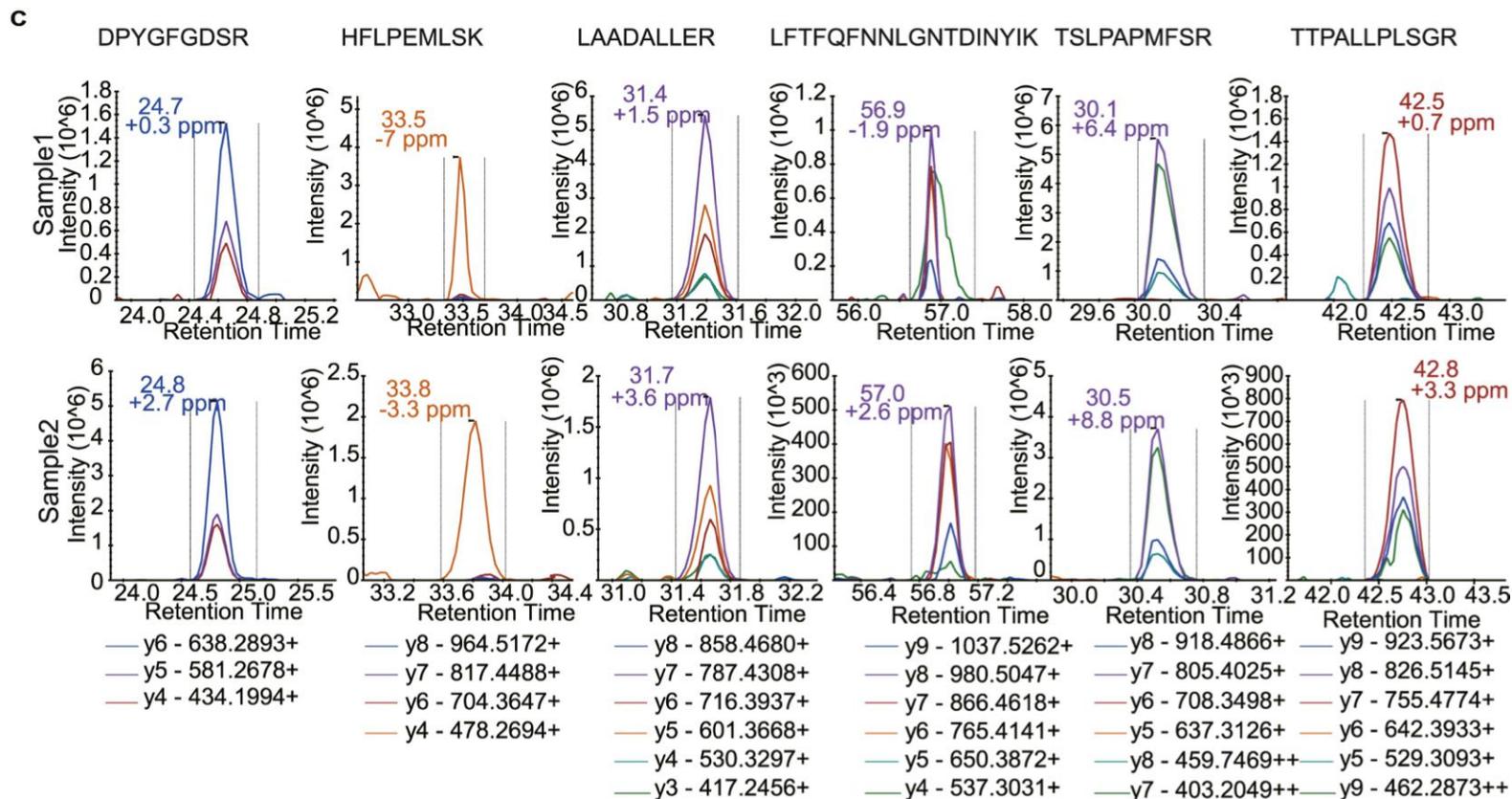
Applying subLib to the DIA-MS of 15 extended tumor sample types



In all of the tumor sample types, peptide/protein identification numbers obtained using the subset library exceeded the numbers reached using DPHL, and over 99% of the protein identifications were overlapped

The identifications of individual DIA-MS data, found that subLib could increase peptide precursor and protein group identifications in almost all of the data files.

Applying subLib to the DIA-MS of 15 extended tumor sample types

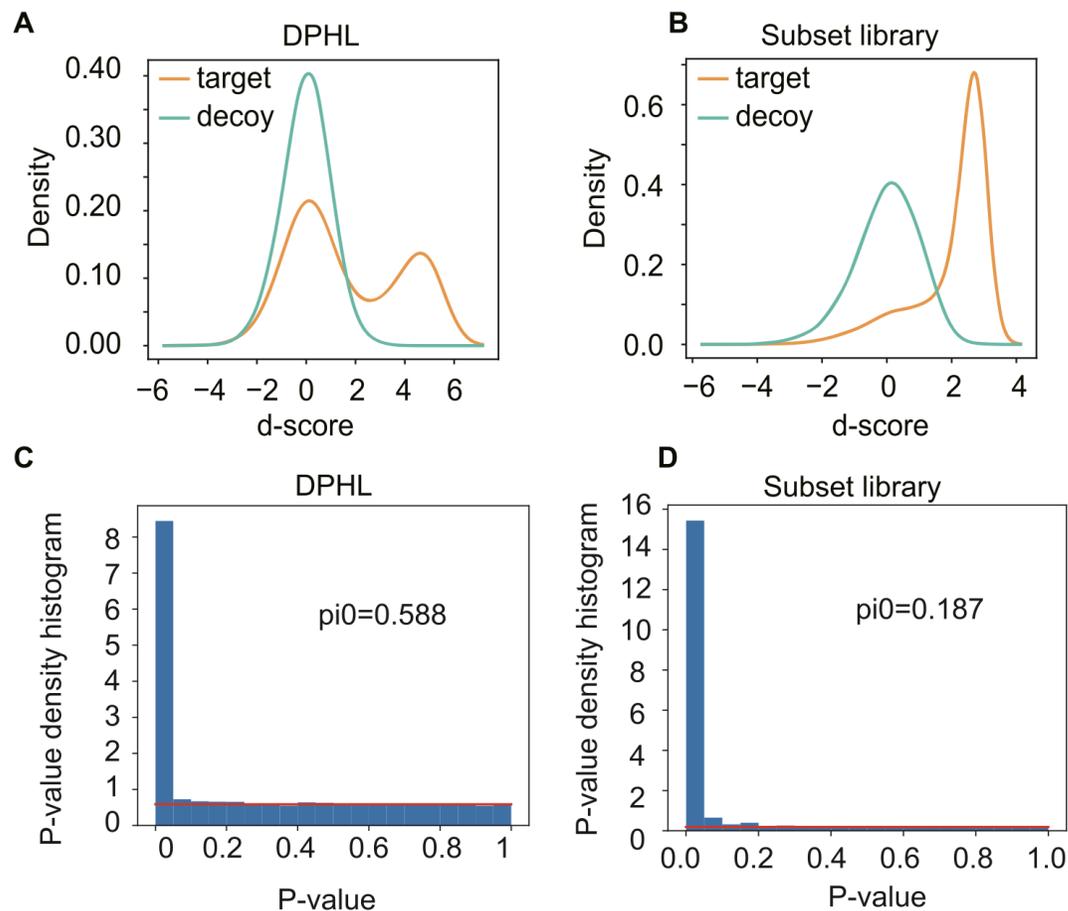


Sample1: C20181205yix_HCC_DIA_T_47A

Sample2: C20181208yix_HCC_DIA_T_54A

We looked at identification results of two liver carcinoma samples and checked the spectra quality of six randomly chosen peptides that were identified from the subset library but not DPHL. They were with good mass accuracy, retention time consistency and peak group conformity, suggesting that subLib could increase the identification of correct targets.

subLib decreases the number of incorrect targets instead of removing all of them



SubLib did not completely remove all the incorrect targets after refinement. The decrease of incorrect targets also reduced the π_0 from 0.588 in the DPHL to 0.187 in the subset library, which improved peptide and protein detection sensitivity.

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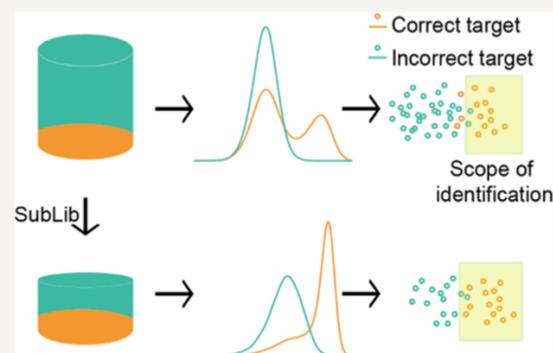
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Supporting Information

7 **ABSTRACT:** Efficient peptide and protein identifications from data-
8 independent acquisition mass spectrometric (DIA-MS) data typically rely
9 on a project-specific spectral library with a suitable size. Here, we describe
10 subLib, a computational strategy for optimizing the spectral library for a
11 specific DIA data set based on a comprehensive spectral library, requiring
12 the preliminary analysis of the DIA data set. Compared with the pan-
13 human library strategy, subLib achieved a 41.2% increase in peptide
14 precursor identifications and a 35.6% increase in protein group
15 identifications in a test data set of six colorectal tumor samples. We also
16 applied this strategy to 389 carcinoma samples from 15 tumor data sets: up
17 to a 39.2% increase in peptide precursor identifications and a 19.0%
18 increase in protein group identifications were observed. Our strategy for
19 spectral library size optimization thus successfully proved to deepen the
20 proteome coverages of DIA-MS data.

21 **KEYWORDS:** data-independent acquisition, protein identification, pan-human library, spectral library optimization, target-decoy



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THANK YOU

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