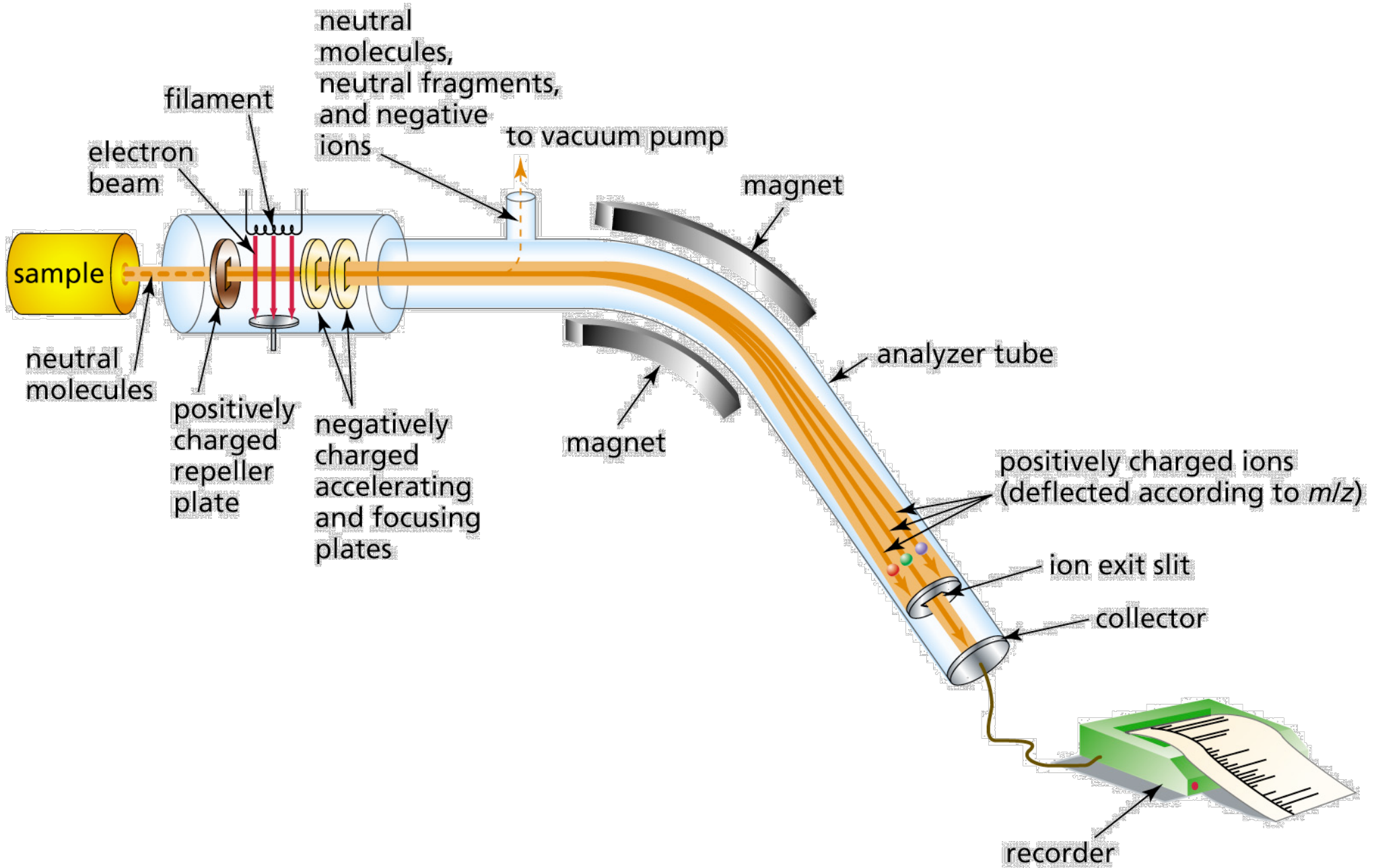


Making Elephants Fly*

*“Well, in homely terms, we learned how to make elephants fly, as it were.”

John B. Fenn during an interview on *News Hour with Jim Lehrer*, October 9, 2002

Mass Spectrometry



MS for Small Organic Molecules

Small molecules are easily vaporized

Electron beam ionization (10,000–20,000 V) conveniently ionizes organic molecules

Fragmentation pattern caused by electron beam ionization provides clues about the structure of the molecule

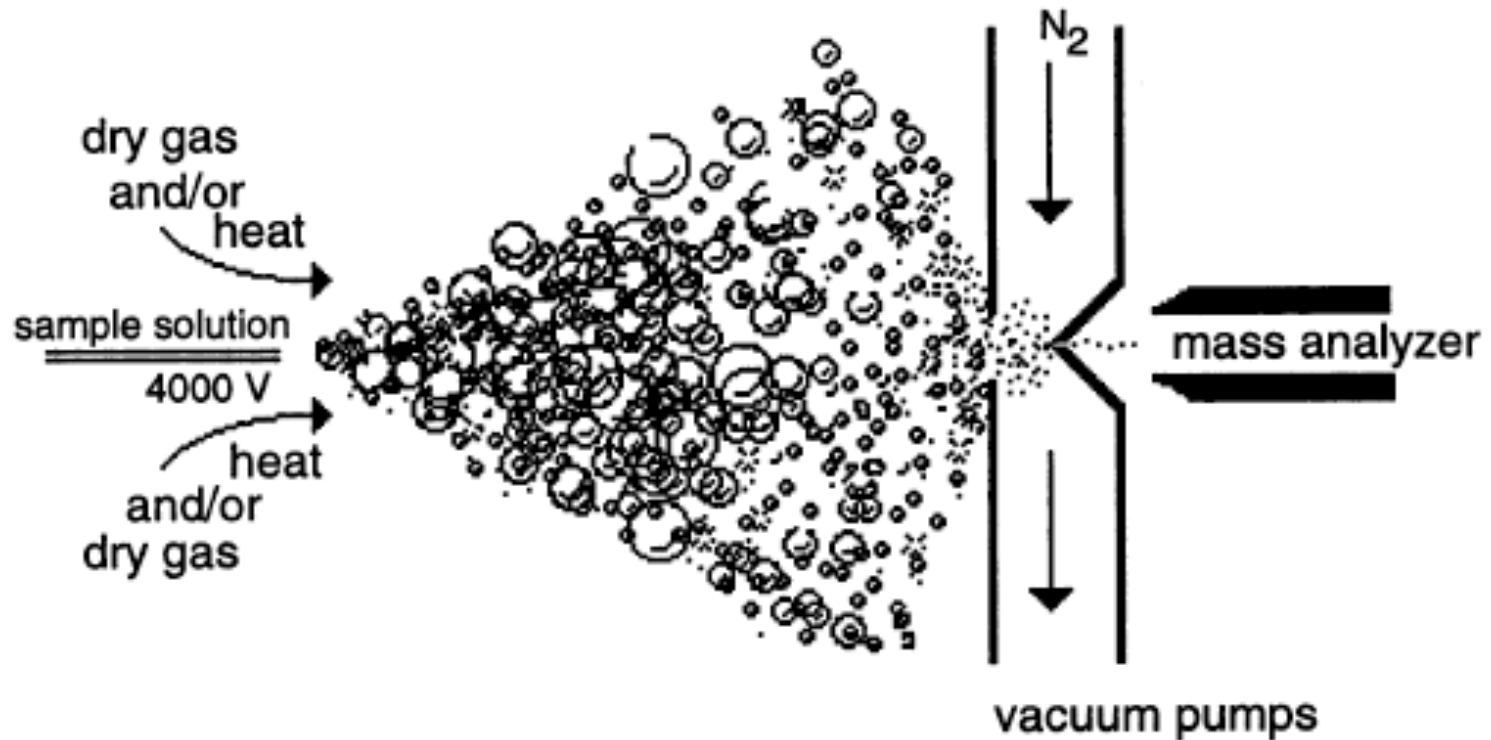
MS for Proteins

Proteins are not easily vaporized

Electron beam ionization (10,000–20,000 V) easily ionizes (cooks) proteins...

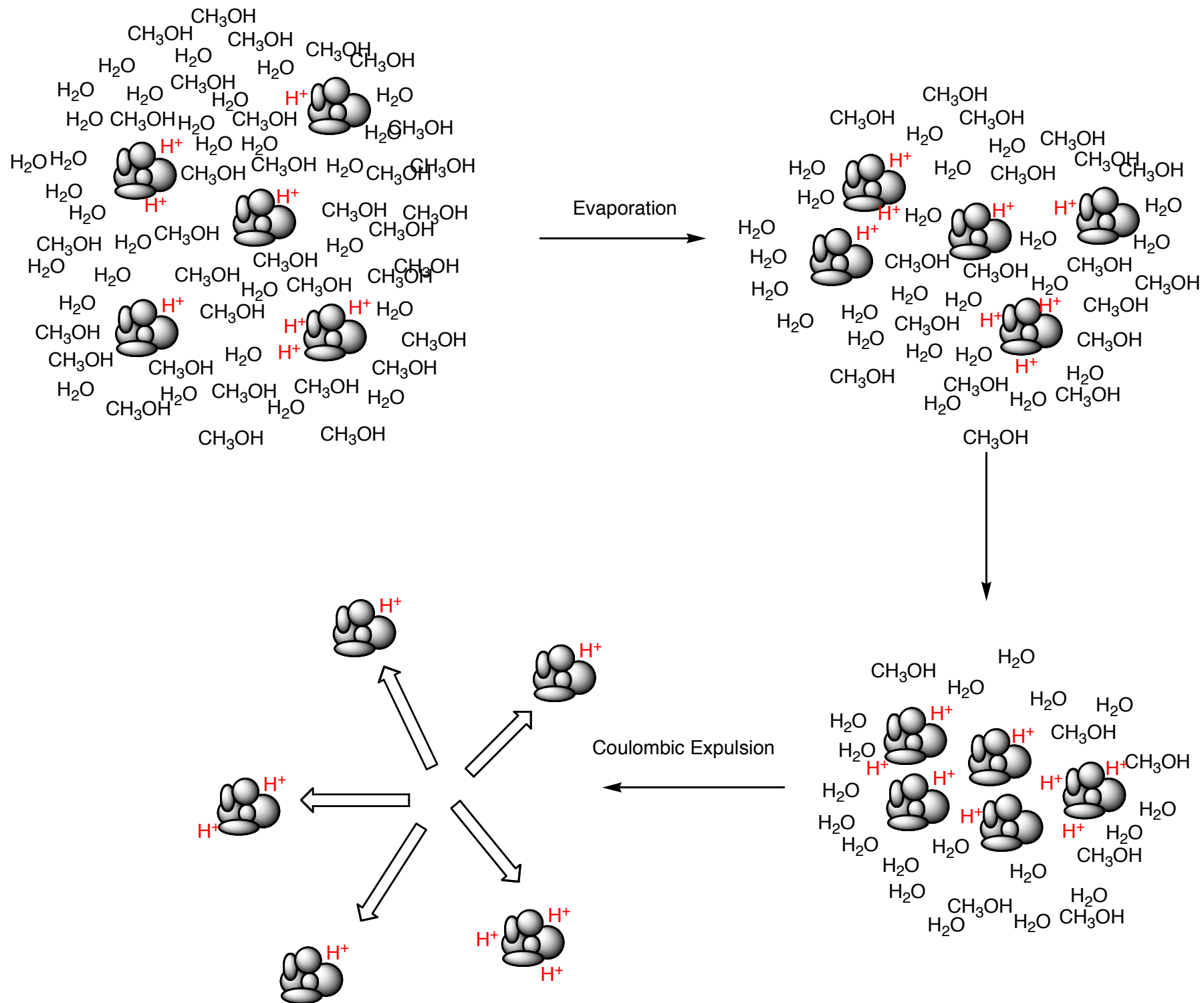
Fragmentation patterns produced by electron beam ionization are too complicated to analyze

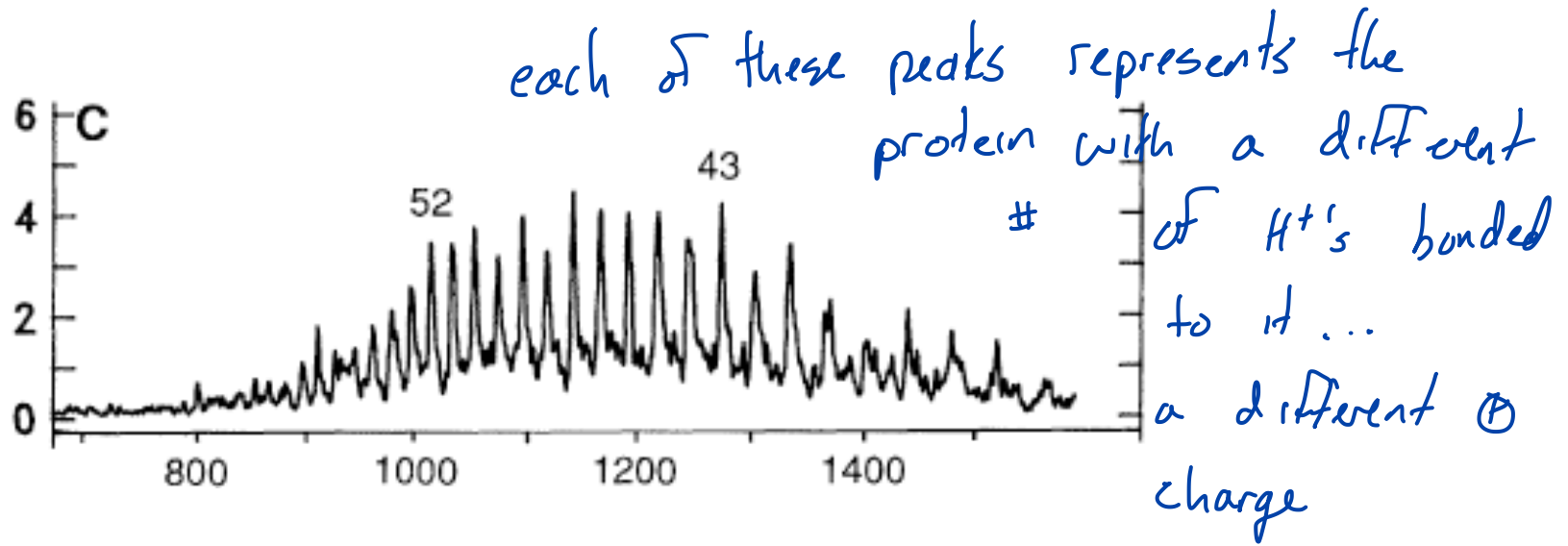
Electrospray Ionization (ESI)



Gary Siuzdak

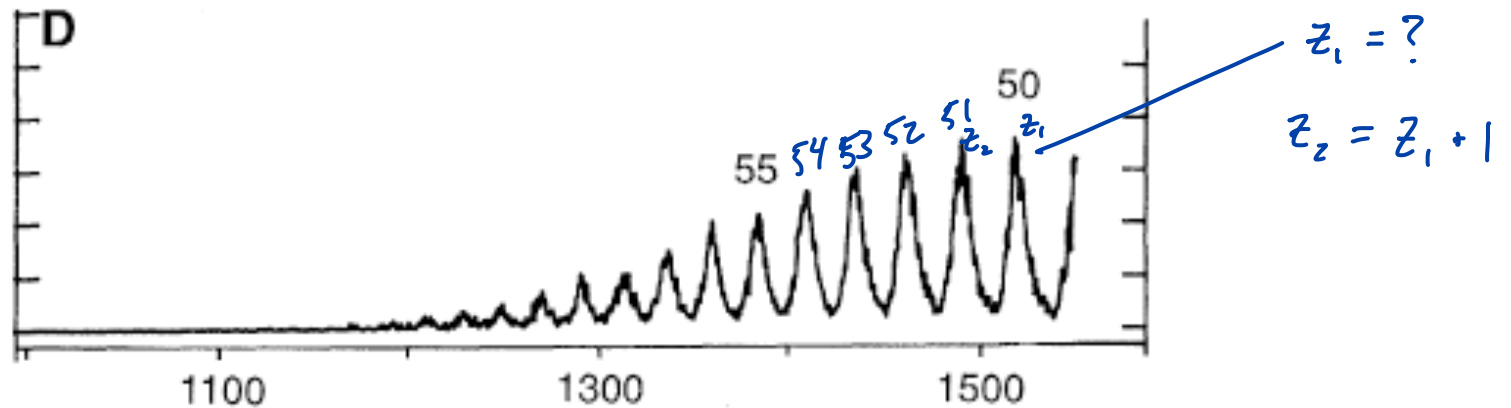
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 91, No. 24. (Nov. 22, 1994), pp. 11290-11297.





α-analyse: 54,700 da

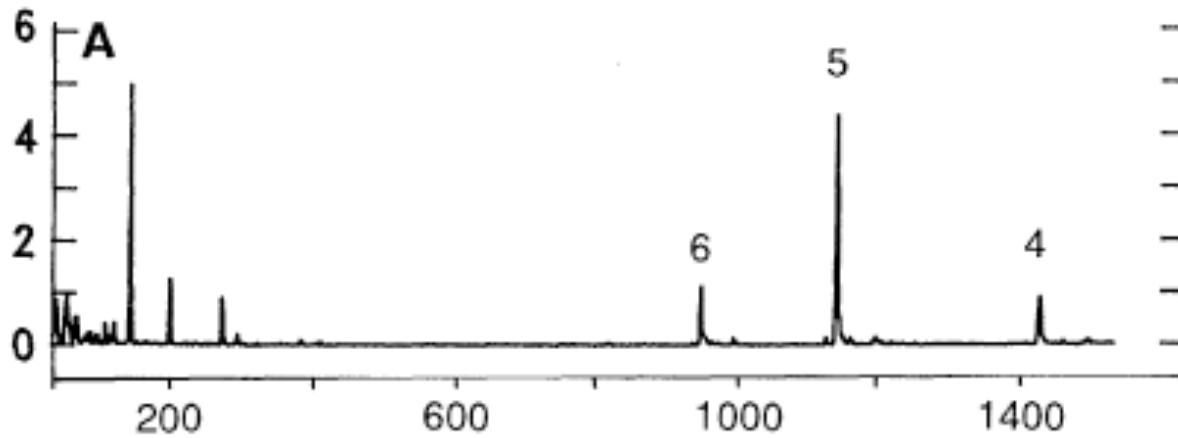
We don't know the charge, but we know that adjacent peaks are separated by a charge of +1



conalbumin: 76,000 da

John B. Fenn; Matthias Mann; Chin Kai Meng; Shek Fu Wong; Craig M. Whitehouse

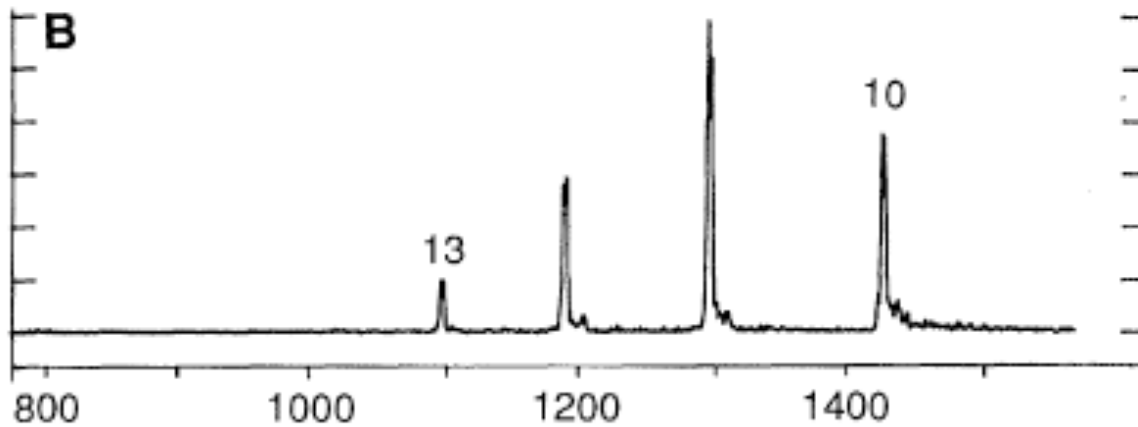
Science, New Series, Vol. 246, No. 4926. (Oct. 6, 1989), pp. 64-71.



Insulin: 5730 da

m/z	$m/z \times z$
1433	$1433 * 4 = 5732$
1146	$1146 * 5 = 5730$
955	$1433 * 6 = 5730$

↑



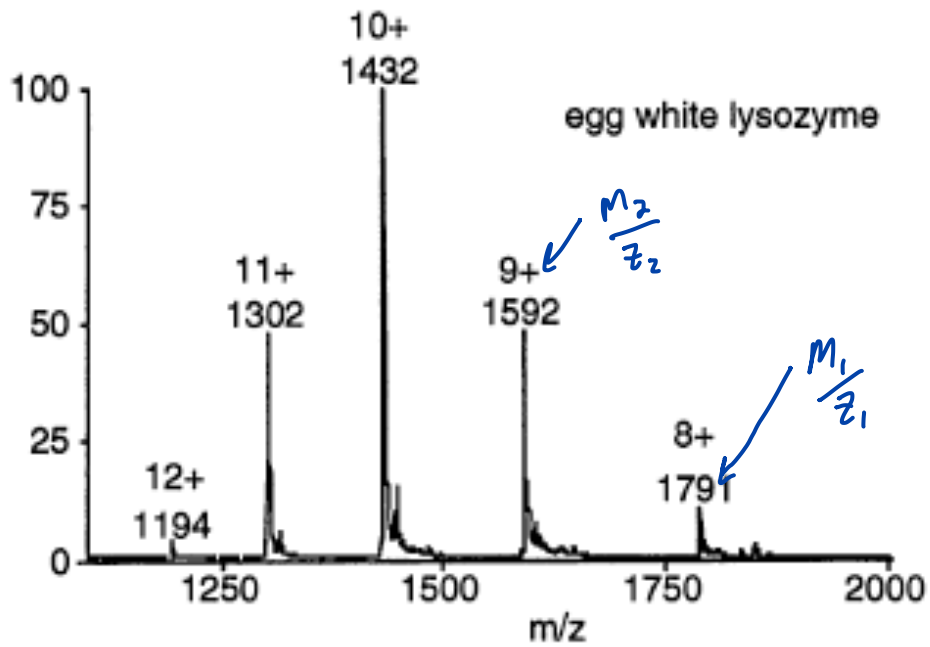
Lysosome: 14300 da

m/z	$m/z \times z$
1430	$1430 * 10 = 14,300$
1300	$1300 * 11 = 14,300$
1192	$1192 * 12 = 14,304$
1100	$1100 * 13 = 14,300$

↑

John B. Fenn; Matthias Mann; Chin Kai Meng; Shek Fu Wong; Craig M. Whitehouse

Science, New Series, Vol. 246, No. 4926. (Oct. 6, 1989), pp. 64-71.



— mass of the molecule

$$(m/z_1)_1 z_1 = m$$

$$(m/z_2)_2 z_2 = m$$

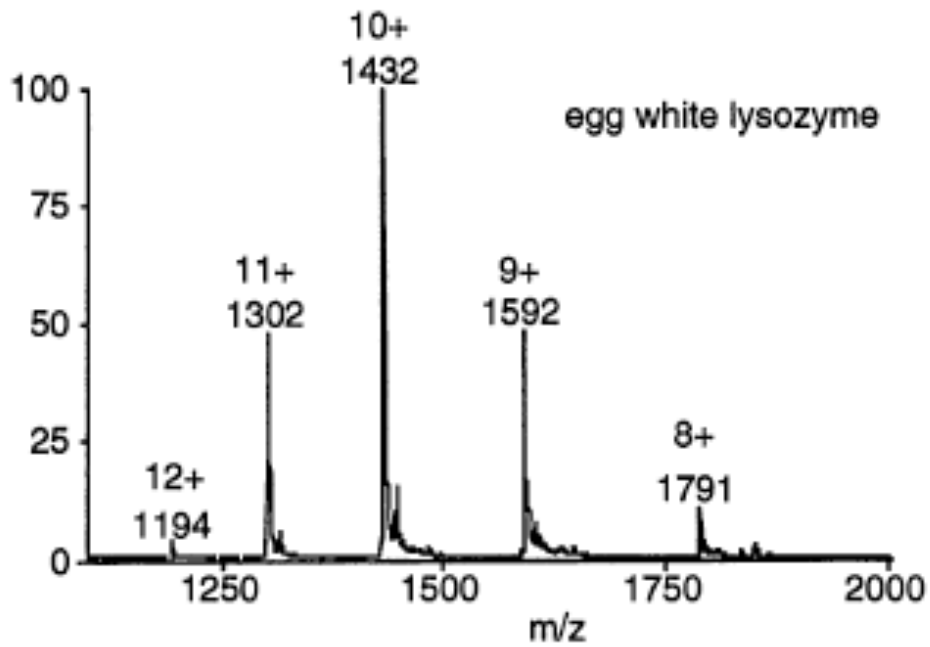
$$1791 z_1 = m$$

$$1592 z_2 = m$$

$$1592 z_2 = 1791 z_1$$

Gary Siuzdak

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 91, No. 24. (Nov. 22, 1994), pp. 11290-11297.



$$(m/z_1)_1 z_1 = m$$

$$(m/z_2)_2 z_2 = m$$

$$z_1 + 1 = z_2$$

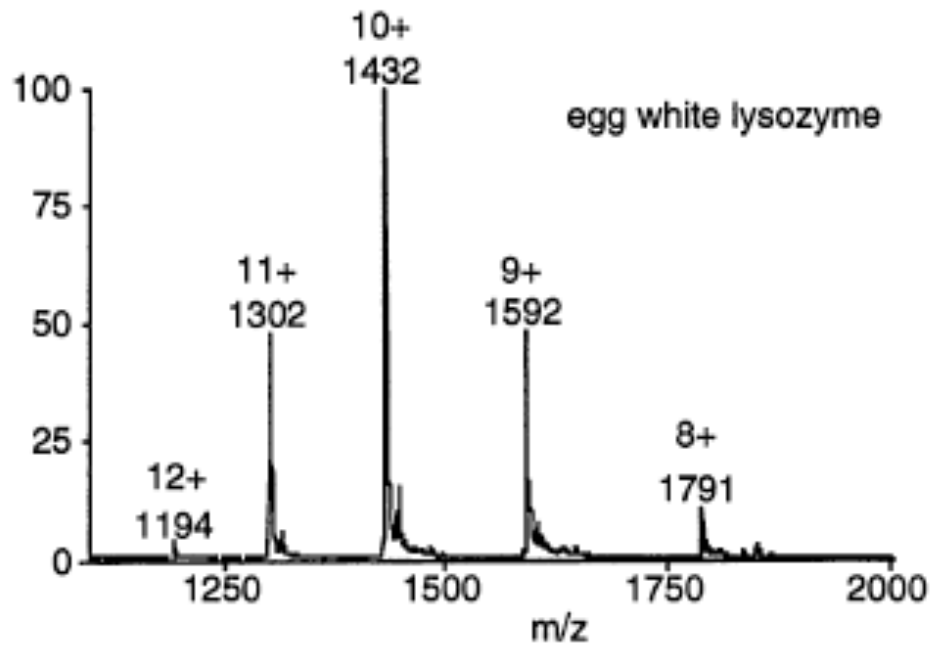
$$1791 \quad z_1 = m$$

$$1592 \quad z_2 = m$$

$$1592 \quad z_2 = 1791 \quad z_1$$

Gary Siuzdak

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 91, No. 24. (Nov. 22, 1994), pp. 11290-11297.



$$(m/z_1)_1 z_1 = m$$

$$(m/z_2)_2 z_2 = m$$

$$z_1 + 1 = z_2$$

$$1791 z_1 = m$$

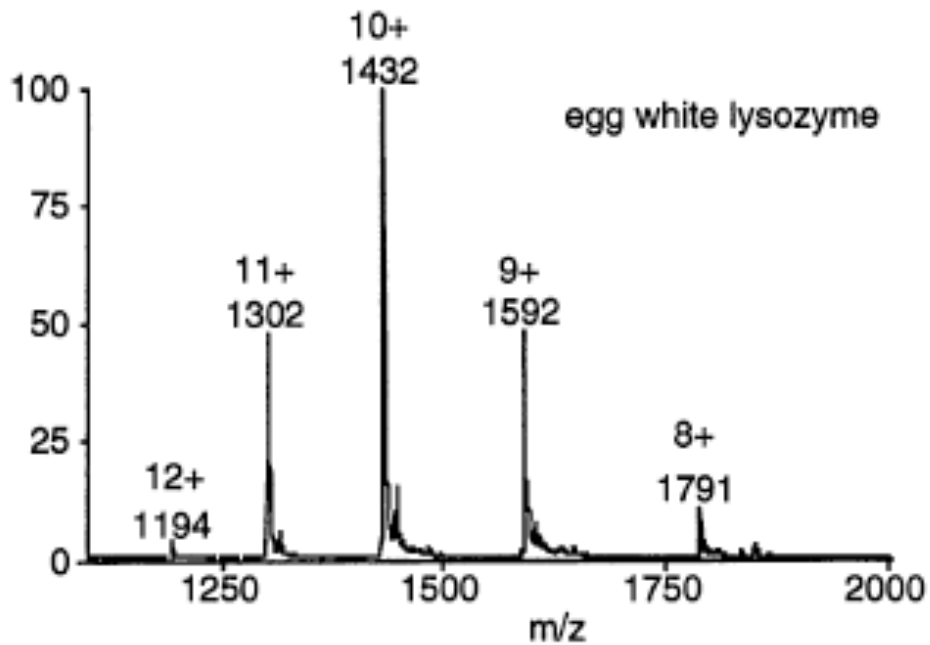
$$1592 z_2 = m$$

$$1592 z_2 = 1791 z_1$$

$$1592 (z_1 + 1) = 1791 z_1$$

Gary Siuzdak

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 91, No. 24. (Nov. 22, 1994), pp. 11290-11297.



$$(m/z_1)_1 z_1 = m$$

$$(m/z_2)_2 z_2 = m$$

$$z_1 + 1 = z_2$$

$$1791 z_1 = m$$

$$1592 z_2 = m$$

$$1592 z_2 = 1791 z_1$$

$$1592 (z_1 + 1) = 1791 z_1$$

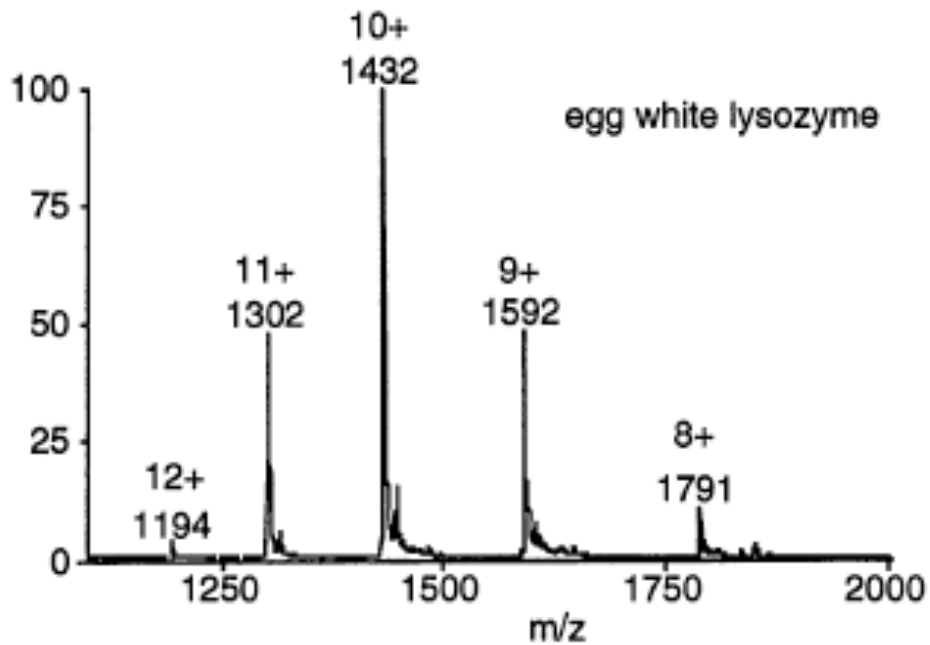
$$- 1592 z_1 + 1592 z_1 + 1592 = 1791 z_1 - 1592 z_1$$

$$1592 = 199 z_1$$

$$8 = z_1$$

Gary Siuzdak

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 91, No. 24. (Nov. 22, 1994), pp. 11290-11297.



$$(m/z_1)_1 z_1 = m$$

$$(m/z_2)_2 z_2 = m$$

$$z_1 + 1 = z_2$$

$$1791 z_1 = m$$

$$1592 z_2 = m$$

$$1592 z_2 = 1791 z_1$$

$$1791 (8) = m$$

$$1592 (z_1 + 1) = 1791 z_1$$

$$14,328 = m$$

$$1592 z_1 + 1592 = 1791 z_1$$

$$1592 = 199 z_1$$

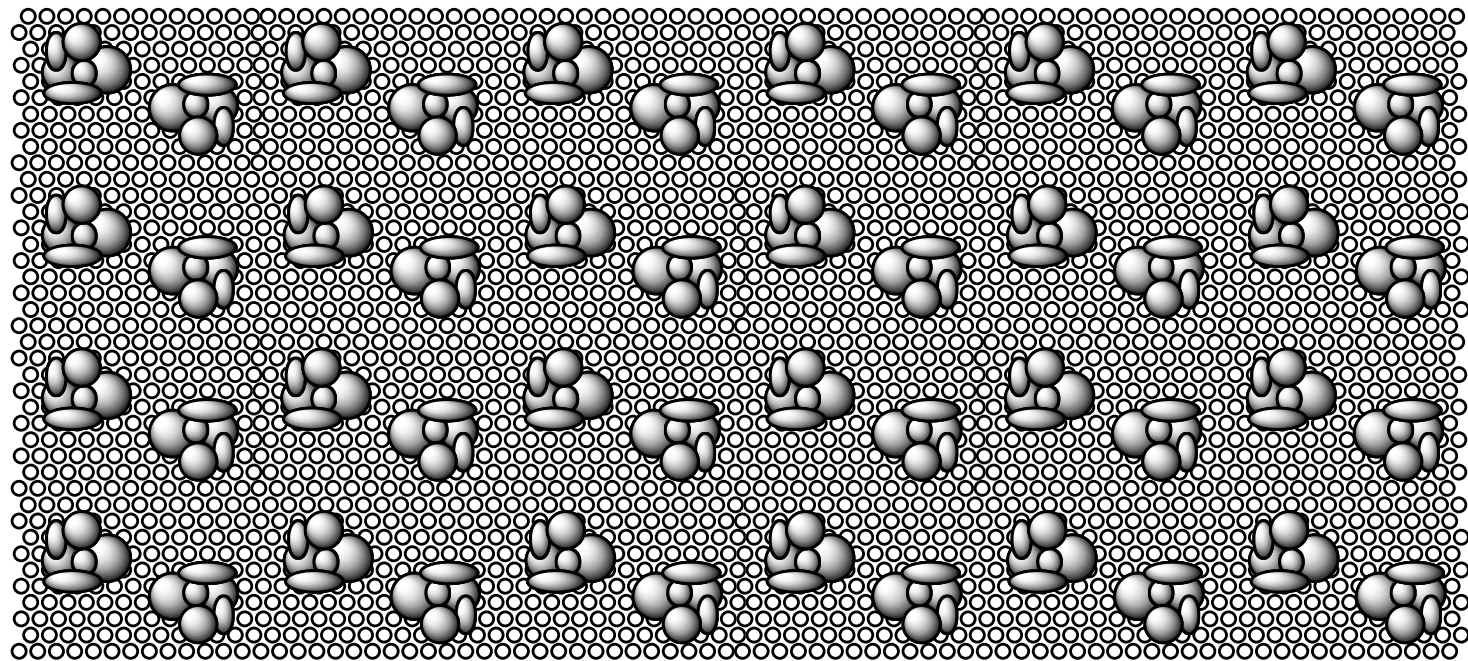
$$8 = z_1$$

Gary Siuzdak

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 91, No. 24. (Nov. 22, 1994), pp. 11290-11297.

MALDI

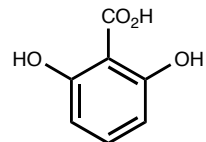
Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization

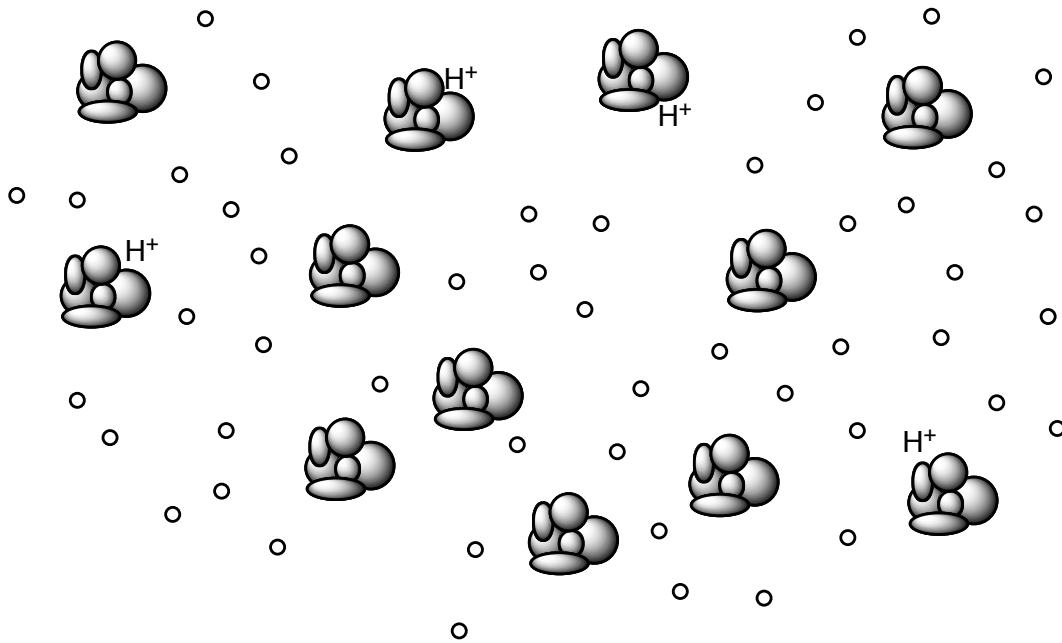


= protein

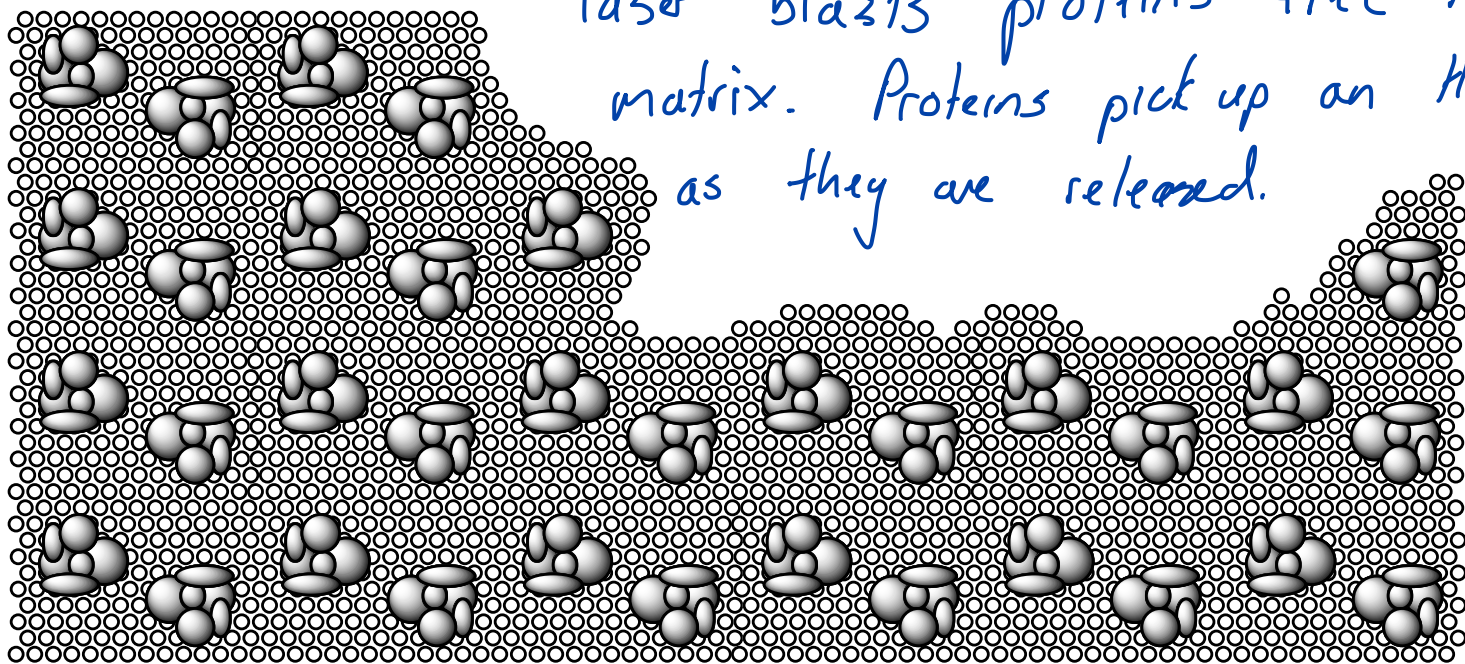


=

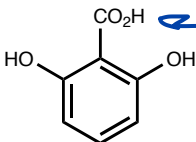




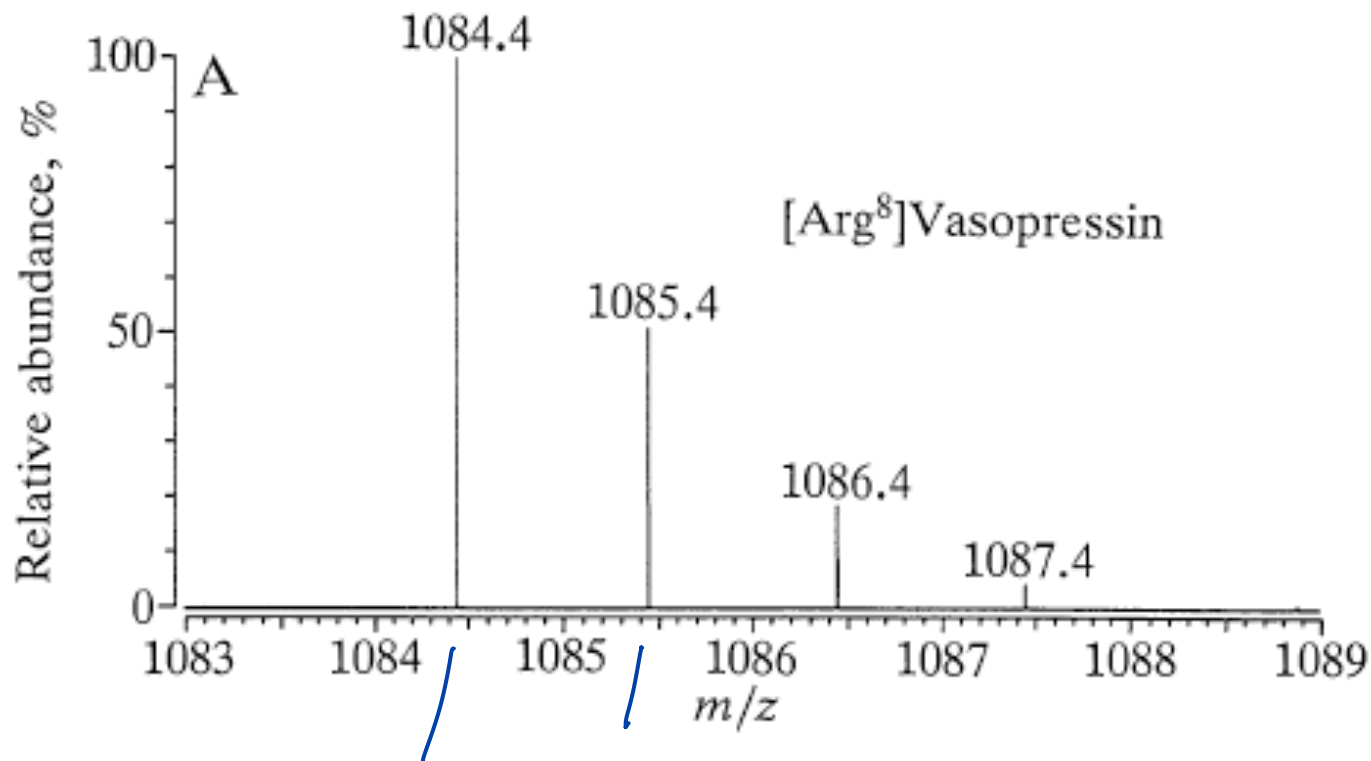
laser "blasts" proteins free from matrix. Proteins pick up an H^+ as they are released.



= protein



← weak acid



all ¹²C
¹⁴N
 etc

one ¹³C
 or
 one ¹⁵N
 or
 etc.

¹³C
 and
¹⁵N
 etc

multiple
 additional
 isotopes

Robert T. McIver, Jr.; Yunzhi Li; Richard L. Hunter

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 91, No. 11. (May 24, 1994), pp. 4801-4805.

Protein Ladder sequencing

1. 5% phenylisocyanate 95% phenylisothiocyanate
2. Trifluoroacetic acid
3. repeat

[Glu1]fibrinopeptide

PC-Glu-Gly-Val-Asn-Asp-Asn-Glu-Glu-Gly-Phe-Phe-Ser-Ala-Arg

PC-Gly-Val-Asn-Asp-Asn-Glu-Glu-Gly-Phe-Phe-Ser-Ala-Arg

PC-Val-Asn-Asp-Asn-Glu-Glu-Gly-Phe-Phe-Ser-Ala-Arg

PC-Asn-Asp-Asn-Glu-Glu-Gly-Phe-Phe-Ser-Ala-Arg

PC-Asp-Asn-Glu-Glu-Gly-Phe-Phe-Ser-Ala-Arg

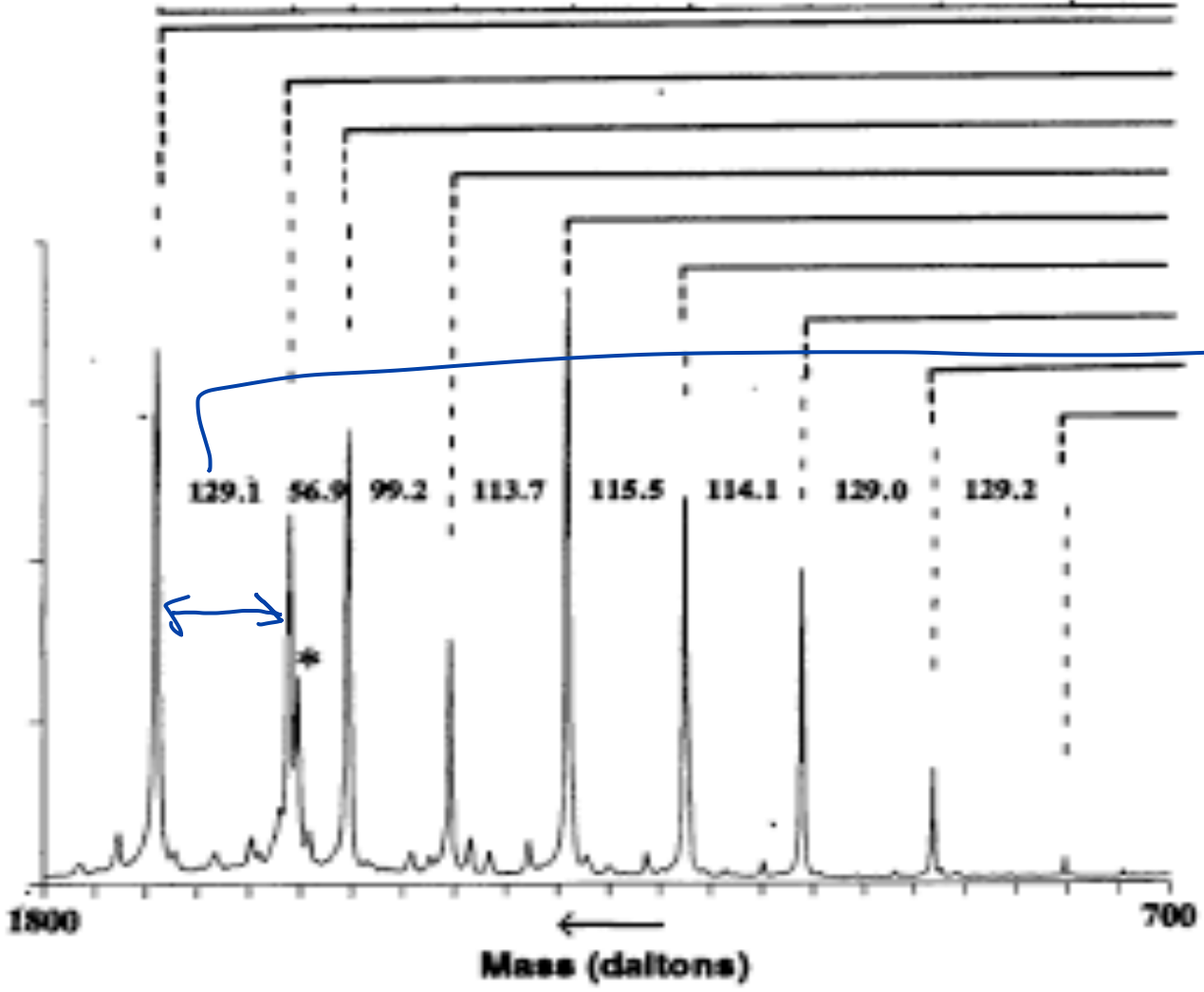
PC-Asn-Glu-Glu-Gly-Phe-Phe-Ser-Ala-Arg

PC = phenylisocyanate

- glu lose mass of 1
glutamate AA
- gly
- val

It's the difference that matters!

glu gly val asn asp asn glu glu arginine
 E G V N D N E E R



this difference tell us the mass of the amino acid that was lost and we know the masses of the amino acids so we can determine which ones are lost thus the sequence

Brian T. Chait; Rong Wang; Ronald C. Beavis; Stephen B. H. Kent

Science, New Series, Vol. 262, No. 5130, Genome Issue. (Oct. 1, 1993), pp. 89-92.

