2016

Pulse-Chase Proteomics: Adding temporal resolution to global approaches to study cell biology

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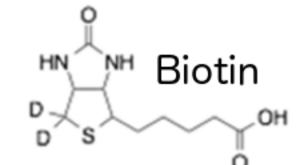
Abstract

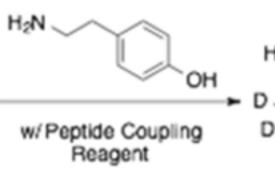
Cells are composed of highly interconnected of proteins, nucleic acids and networks metabolites. To better understand how proteins modulate cell function, we mass use based proteomics to identify spectrometry proteins and quantify their abundance in cells. However, traditional proteomics experiments are fundamentally limited by temporal resolution.

In collaboration with the chemistry department, we have developed a strategy to synthesize a heavy isotope molecule that can be used to add temporal resolution to proteomics.

1. Develop Synthesis Strategy

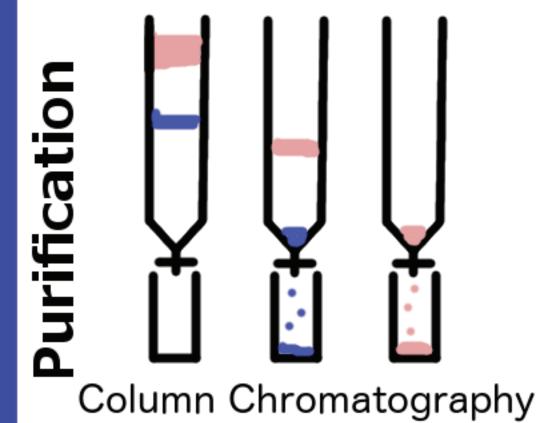


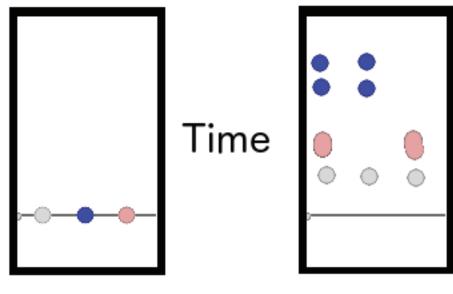




NH Biotin-Phenol

Figure 1: Organic synthesis strategy. Replace select hydrogens (H) on biotin with deuterium (D). Deuterium is a heavier isotope of hydorogen. It has the same molecular properties however is slightly heavier.

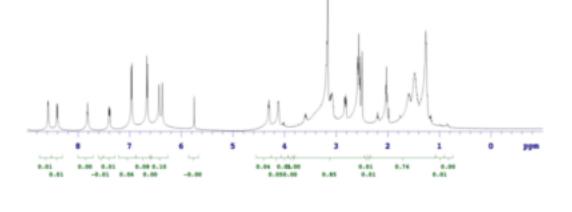




Thin layer chromatography

What We Learned

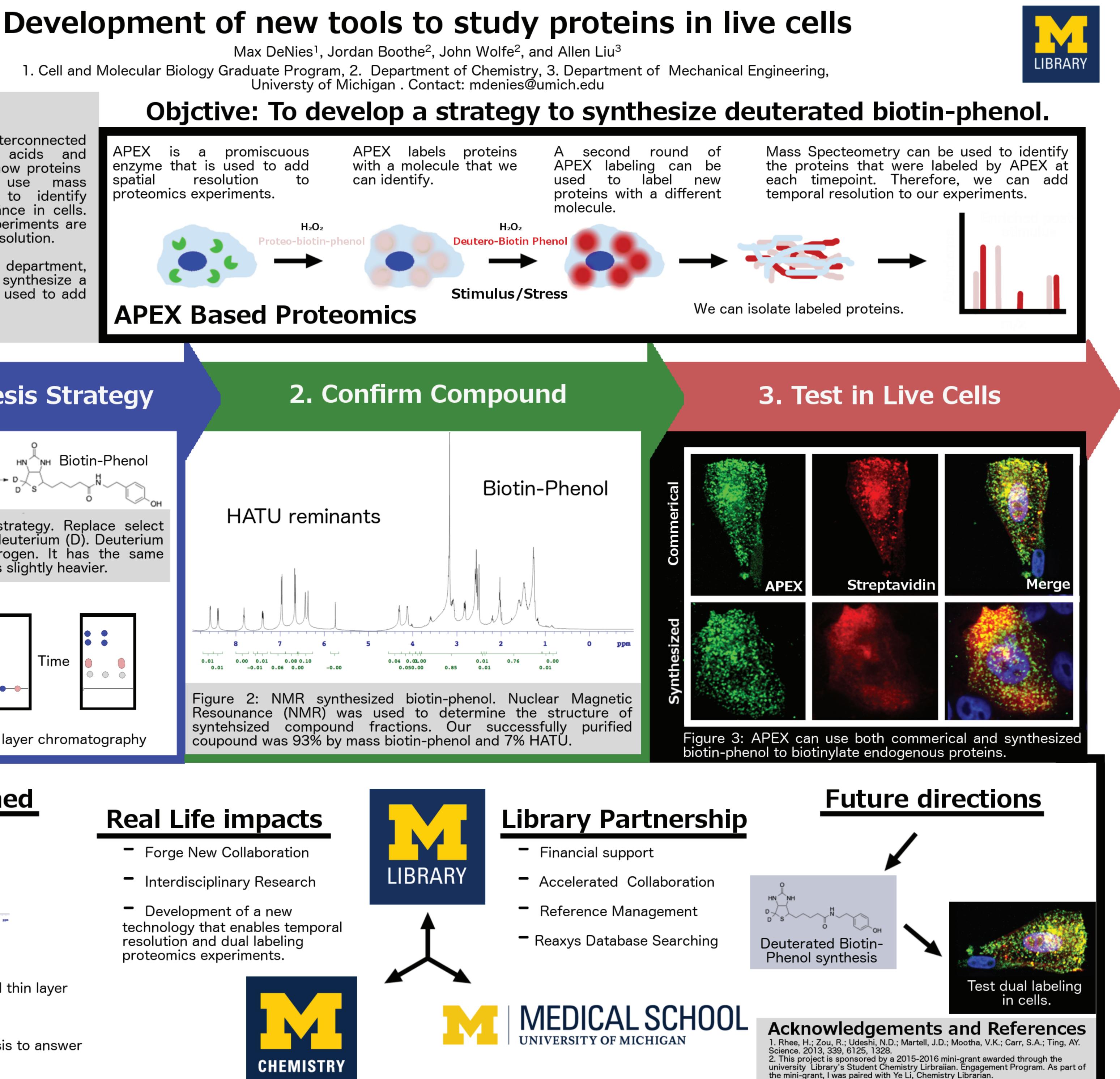
Synthesis vs. Purity

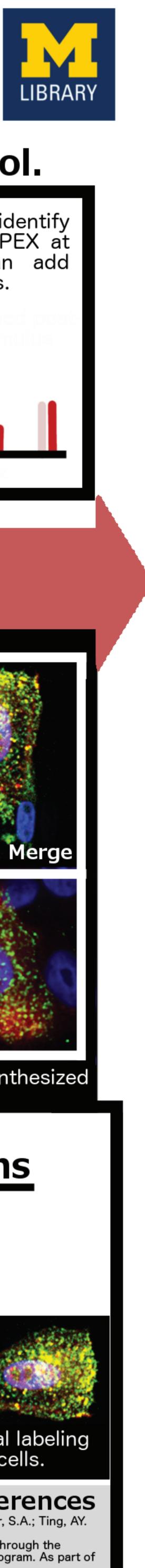




Organic synthesis, column and thin layer chromatography

Applications of organic synthesis to answer biological questions





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