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Integrated proteogenomic approach identifying a protein signature of COPD and a new splice variant of SORBS1

Corry-Anke Brandsma,1,2 Victor Guryev,2,3 Wim Timens,1,2 Ana Ciconelle,4 Dirkje S Postma,2,5 Rainer Bischoff,4, Maria Johansson,6 Ekaterina S Ovchinnikova,3,7 Johan Malm,6,8 Gyorgy Marko-Varga,6 Thomas E Fehniger,6 Maarten van den Berge6,2,5 Peter Horvatovich4

ABSTRACT
Translation of genomic alterations to protein changes in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is largely unexplored. Using integrated proteomic and RNA sequencing analysis of COPD and control lung tissues, we identified a protein signature in COPD characterised by extracellular matrix changes and a potential regulatory role for SUMO2. Furthermore, we identified 61 differentially expressed novel, non-reference, peptides in COPD compared with control lungs. This included two peptides encoding for a new splice variant of SORBS1, of which the transcript usage was higher in COPD compared with control lungs. These explorative findings and integrative proteogenomic approach open new avenues to further unravel the pathology of COPD.

INTRODUCTION
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) has a high burden and rising mortality, with no curative treatment available. COPD is driven by a complex interaction between genetic and environmental factors. Genome-wide association studies have shown that multiple single nucleotide polymorphisms are associated with COPD and have improved our insight into disease aetiology. The functional translation of these findings is an emerging field. In particular, the translation of genomic alterations to protein changes is important, since proteins are the biologically active molecules that reflect actual disease pathology. Hence, the vast majority of factors that contribute to the phenotypic profile of COPD initiation and progression lies within the proteome.

Proteomics is a rapidly developing area, also in the clinical setting, with, for example, the Cancer Moonshot initiative in precision oncology.1 Mass spectrometry-based ‘shotgun’ proteomics is currently the most powerful, high-throughput technique enabling quantification and identification of several tens of thousands of peptides and several thousands of proteins in complex biological samples.2,3 Recently, this method proved to be successful in fibrotic lung and skin samples.4

METHODS
Here, we report on the first exploratory study using an integrative proteogenomic approach to study pathogenetic changes in Stage IV COPD (n=10) compared with control (n=8) lung tissue (all ex-smokers, table 1). With this proteogenomics approach,5 we integrated mass spectrometry-based proteomic and RNA-sequencing data of polyadenylated transcripts of the same frozen lung tissue samples that were stored at −80°C, of which consecutive slides (10×10 mm) were cut and used for RNA and protein isolation (detailed methods in online supplementary files). The most important step in this integrated approach was the prediction of the protein sequence variants present in each sample based on the RNA-sequencing data, creating sample-specific protein reference databases. These protein reference databases were used for peptide and protein identification and quantification, allowing identification of patient-specific non-synonymous variants (including splice variants) and new transcript isoforms. Raw spectral counts (ie, number of peptide-spectrum match or PSMs) were calculated for (1) peptides uniquely mapping to Ensembl genes and (2) non-mapping, that is, non-reference, peptides based on the sample-specific protein reference databases. Proteomics and RNAseq data were normalised using upper quartile normalisation. The proteogenomics workflow and principal component analysis are shown in online supplementary figures S1 and S2 (data access via ArrayExpress E-MTAB-8251, scripts are available on request).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
This integrative approach resulted in the identification of 56 322 peptides, including 901 novel, non-reference peptides that would not have been identified without the RNAseq integration (figure 1A). These 56 322 peptides mapped to 1724 proteins that were expressed with ≥3 PSMs (ie, number of peptide-spectrum match or PSMs) were calculated for (1) peptides uniquely mapping to Ensembl genes and (2) non-mapping, that is, non-reference, peptides based on the sample-specific protein reference databases. Proteomics and RNAseq data were normalised using upper quartile normalisation. The proteogenomics workflow and principal component analysis are shown in online supplementary figures S1 and S2 (data access via ArrayExpress E-MTAB-8251, scripts are available on request).


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supplementary table S1). Examples of four upregulated and four downregulated proteins, including the marginal zone B and B1 cell-specific protein (MZB1), are plotted in online supplementary figure S4. MZB1 is a marker of IgG-producing plasma cells that was recently identified as upregulated in fibrotic lung tissue. Of the 327 differentially-expressed proteins, 37 showed differential transcript expression in the same direction, including MZB1 and several extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins (p<0.05, online supplementary figure S5). The volcano plot of the 226 upregulated and 124 downregulated transcripts (FDR<0.05) is shown in online supplementary figure S6. Our transcript findings were in high agreement with an independent lung tissue...
RNA-sequencing dataset (online supplementary figure S7). Enrichment analysis of differentially expressed proteins demonstrated enrichment of gene ontologies related to ECM and structure organisation (FDR p-value = 1.05 × 10^{-4}, online supplementary table S2). The STRING protein interaction network based on differential protein expression indicated a central role for small ubiquitin-related modifier 2 (SUMO2) with 19 connections (figure 1C). Online supplementary figure S8 demonstrates higher connectivity of the edges in our proteomics dataset compared with the entire STRING database. SUMO2 belongs to the group of ubiquitin-like modifiers, which can target proteins in a similar manner to ubiquitination. Conjuration of SUMO2/3 to protein targets is induced by various stressors (eg, oxidative stress). As cells contain a large pool of unconjugated SUMO2/3, it has been proposed that one function of SUMO2/3 is to provide a pool of free SUMO to respond to stress. Thus, the identification of SUMO2 may suggest a role in attenuating oxidative stress in COPD.

Of the 901 identified non-reference peptides, 17 and 9 were only identified in COPD and control lung tissue, respectively (figure 1D, online supplementary table S3). In addition, 35 non-reference peptides were differentially expressed between COPD and control (online supplementary figure S9). The majority of these peptides were single amino acid variants caused by non-synonymous variants (online supplementary table S4) and 10 mapped to immunoglobulin proteins (online supplementary table S5), indicating changes in the specific immune response between COPD and control, which aligns with our previous observations and the changes in MZB1.

Interestingly, we identified two peptides that were only present in the COPD samples that mapped uniquely to an unknown splice variant of SORBS1 (sorbin and SH3 domain containing 1, figure 1E). SORBS1 is an adaptor protein involved in insulin signalling. Polymorphisms in the SORBS1 gene have been associated with various, non-lung related, diseases, but its role in lung disease is unexplored. The new SORBS1 splice variant includes an additional exon encoding for an atrophin-1 domain. Atrophin-1 is a transcriptional regulator associated with the polyglutamine disease DRPLA (Dentatorubral-pallidolysian atrophy). Nothing is known yet on the function of atrophin-1 in lung; however, given its function as a transcriptional regulator, it is possibly affecting the transcription of SORBS1. Whereas these sequence variants were detected at the peptide level only in the COPD samples, transcripts were detected in both COPD and control samples. In an independent RNA-sequencing dataset (n=189), we demonstrated that the usage of this new exon for SORBS1 was significantly higher in COPD compared with control lung tissue (Mann-Whitney U test $p=0.003$, online supplementary figure S10).

The MS/MS spectra of the differentially expressed non-reference peptides (online supplementary file 1.6), the confirmation of these findings using ion count label-free quantification (online supplementary figures S11 and S12) and confirmation with synthetic peptides (online supplementary file 1.7) is shown in the online supplementary file. Although COPD samples were derived from lung transplantation and control samples from tumour resection surgery, tissue sample processing and storage were similar. Although the (histologically normal) lung tissue was taken far from the tumour, a tumour effect cannot be excluded, but considering tumour heterogeneity, this would rather have precluded than induced positive findings.

### CONCLUSION

In summary, our protein signature in COPD confirmed important ECM protein changes in COPD, identified SUMO2 as a potential regulatory protein, and resulted in the identification of a new splice variant of SORBS1. Although our study used a small, albeit homogenous, subset of samples from end-stage COPD, a comprehensive lung tissue protein signature was identified that was in part also apparent at the transcript level. Our study was hypothesis-generating and, given the small samples size, future studies are needed to further validate and extend our findings in a larger and independent cohort. Taken together, our findings and our integrative approach provide promising new avenues to further unravel the molecular mechanisms of COPD pathology, which may have important implications for future patient care.

### Author affiliations

1. Department of Pathology and Medical Biology, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands
2. University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen Research Institute for Asthma and COPD, Groningen, the Netherlands
3. European Research Institute for the Biology of Ageing, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands
4. Department of Analytical Biochemistry, University of Groningen, Groningen Research Institute of Pharmacy, Groningen, the Netherlands
5. Department of Pulmonary Diseases, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands
6. Center of Excellence in Biological and Medical Mass Spectrometry, Biomedical Research Institute of Pharmacy, Groningen, the Netherlands
7. Department of Cardiology, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands
8. Department of Translational Medicine, Lund University, Malmö, Sweden
9. Institute for Asthma and COPD, Groningen, the Netherlands
10. Department of Translational Medicine, Lund University, Malmö, Sweden
11. Institute for Asthma and COPD, Groningen, the Netherlands
12. Department of Pathology and Medical Biology, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands

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### Competing interests

WT reports personal fees from Pfizer, personal fees from GSK, personal fees from Chiesi, from Roche Diagnostics/Ventana, grants from Dutch Asthma Fund, personal fees from Biostest, personal fees from Merck Sharp Dohme, personal fees from Novartis, personal fees from Lilly Oncology, personal fees from Boehringer Ingelheim, personal fees from Bristol-Myers-Squibb, all outside the submitted work. MvdB reports research grants paid to University from GlaxoSmithKline, TEVA and Chiesi, outside the submitted work. The University of Groningen received money from GSK and Chiesi for consultancy and travel by DSP, outside the submitted work. C-A reports research grants paid to University from GlaxoSmithKline, TEVA and Chiesi, outside the submitted work. The University of Groningen received money from GSK and Chiesi for consultancy and travel by DSP, outside the submitted work. C-A, VG, AC, RB, MI, EO, JM, GM-V, TF and PH have nothing to disclose.

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Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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### ORCID iDs

Corry-Anke Brandsma http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8911-3658

### Table 1 Clinical characteristics of patients with COPD and controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>COPD stage IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, years</td>
<td>65 (7)*</td>
<td>58 (2)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (m/f)</td>
<td>4/4</td>
<td>2/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pack-years smoking</td>
<td>34 (17)†</td>
<td>40 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV1,%pred</td>
<td>95 (11)†</td>
<td>21 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV1/FVC %</td>
<td>76 (4)</td>
<td>31 (10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean (SD).

*P<0.05 control vs COPD.
†No information available w.r.t pack-years in one control and FEV1,%pred in two controls.
‡FEV1, forced expiratory volume in one second; FVC, forced vital capacity.
Revolutionizing precision oncology through collaborative proteogenomics and data sharing.


