Literature Report

Reporter: 许宁 Date: 2021-11-4



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Article

Bioorthogonal Photocatalytic Decaging-Enabled Mitochondrial Proteomics

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Profiling methods of the mitochondria proteome



Nat. Protoc. **2007**, 2, 287–295.

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2016, 138, 24, 7592-7602.

Chemical Tools for Endogenous Protein Labeling and Profiling



A specific cellula condition

Cell Chem. Biol. 2020, 27, 970–985.

Schematic Illustration of the CAT-Prox Strategy and the Workflow of Subcellular Proteomics

Areas for improvement:

- 1. Low temporal resolution
- 2. Lack of spatial control
- 3. Need the gene transfection procedures

4. The direct usage of reactive probes might cause off- labeling



Bioorthogonal and photocatalytic decaging-enabled proximity labeling strategys (Cat-Prox)



Figure 1. Development of the bioorthogonal and photocatalytic decaging-enabled proximity labeling strategy (Cat-Prox). (A) Catalyst screening for the aryl azide reduction reaction. The reaction was carried out with 1 (0.1 mmol) and NADH (0.2 mmol) in 0.5 mL mixture of water and DMSO (1/1) with photocatalyst (10 mol %, 0.01 mmol) at room temperature under white LED irradiation for 30 min. (B) HPLC traces of photocatalytic reduction of 1 under blue LED at given time points. Conditions: 0.1 mmol 1, 0.2 mmol NADH, 10 mol % **Ir8**, in 0.5 mL water/DMSO (1/1), irradiated by mild blue LED (4 mW/cm²). (C) Cytotoxicity evaluation of **Ir8**. (D) Design of quinone methide-based labeling probe (PAB-QM-Bio) and photocatalytic decaging of PAB-QM-Bio in aqueous media. (E) HPLC traces of the photocatalytic decaging of PAB-QM-Bio probe. Conditions: 0.1 mM PAB-QM-Bio, 0.5 mM NADH, 10 mol % **Ir8**, in PBS/DMSO (10/1) buffer, irradiated by blue LED (4 mW/cm²) for 15 min. (F) *In vitro* evaluation of CAT-Prox using BSA as model protein. (G) Photocatalyst concentration-dependent labeling of BSA. Biotinylated BSA and total BSA were analyzed by immunoblotting and Coomassie blue staining, respectively. (H) Time-resolved BSA labeling by switching of the photostimuli.

Development and validation of CAT-Prox for mitochondria proteomics



Technical details for photocatalytic proximity labeling in mitochondria



CAT-Prox-enabled profiling of mitochondria proteome and dynamics



Figure 3. CAT-Prox-enabled profiling of mitochondria proteome and dynamics in living cells. (A) Coupling CAT-Prox with mass spectrometry to identify the labeled subcellular proteome of HeLa cells; 182 mitochondrial proteins were identified from 258 enriched proteins according to the MitoCarta3.0 database (70.5% specificity). Proteins identified as mitochondrial proteins were classified into 'matrix', 'mitochondrial inner membrane (MIM)', 'intermembrane space (IMS)', and 'mithochondrial outer membrane (MOM)'. (B) Gene ontology analysis (Biological Processes) for identified protein from HeLa cells. (C) Protein identification in RAW264.7 cells; 216 mitochondrial proteins from 300 enriched proteins were identified (72% specificity). (D) Gene ontology analysis of the identified proteins from RAW264.7 cells. (E) Combination of CAT-Prox with quantitative protein mass spectrometry analysis based on isotopic dimethyl labeling to dissect the mitochondria proteome dynamics during the inflammatory process of LPS stimulated RAW264.7 cells. (F) Volcano blot showing the regulation of mitochondrial proteins in the inflammatory process of RAW264.7 cells. (G) Immunoblotting analysis of the representative proteins identified above.