## **Calibrated Quantification**

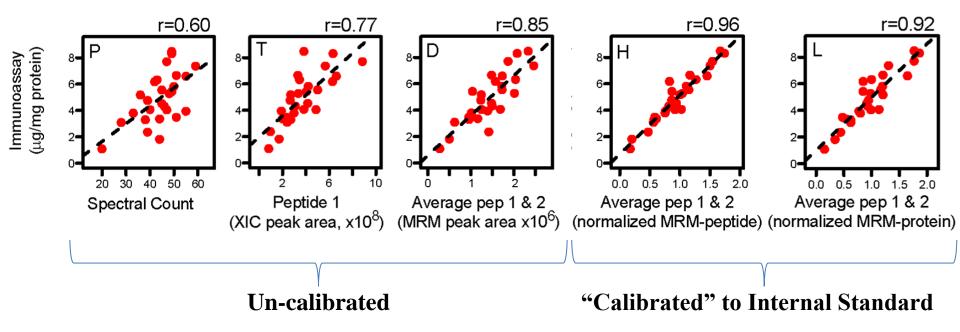
Christopher M. Shuford Laboratory Corporation of America® Holdings



#### Why Calibrate?

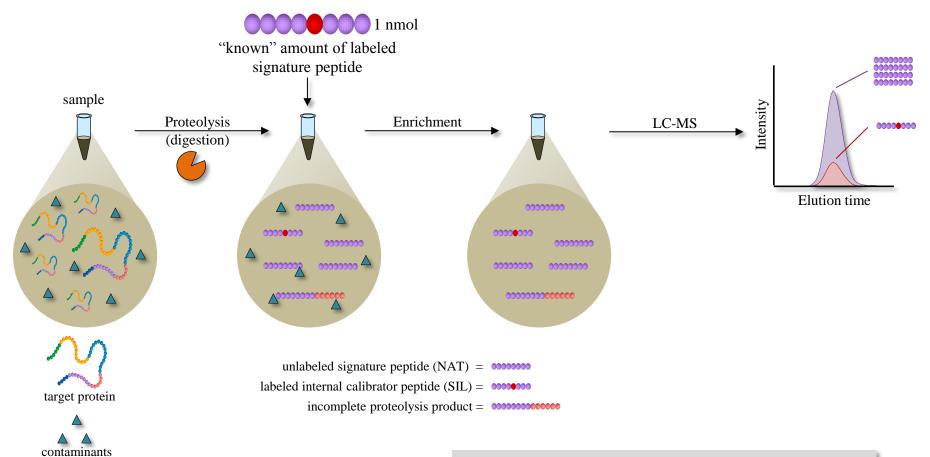
#### *reduce magnitude of analytical variance* (and increase accuracy of relative quantification)

#### **Apolipoprotein E**



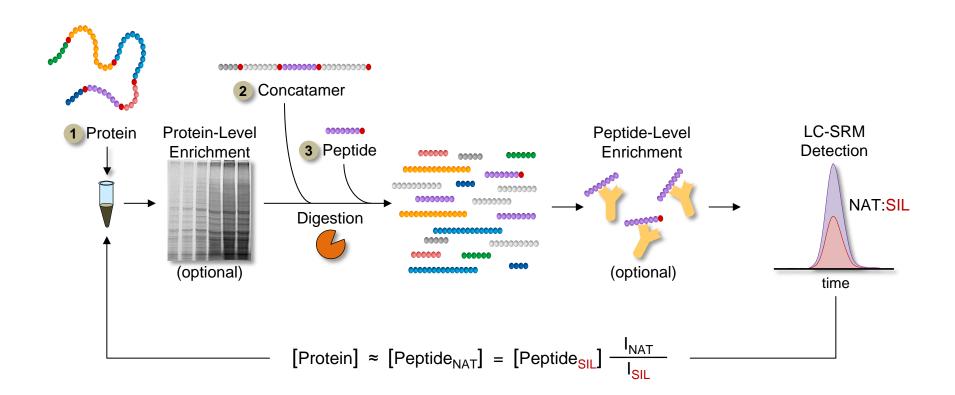
Courtesy of Andrew Hoofnagle, UW A.N. Hoofnagle *et al.*, *Clin. Chem.*, **2012**, 58(4), 777-781.

## **Internal Calibration**



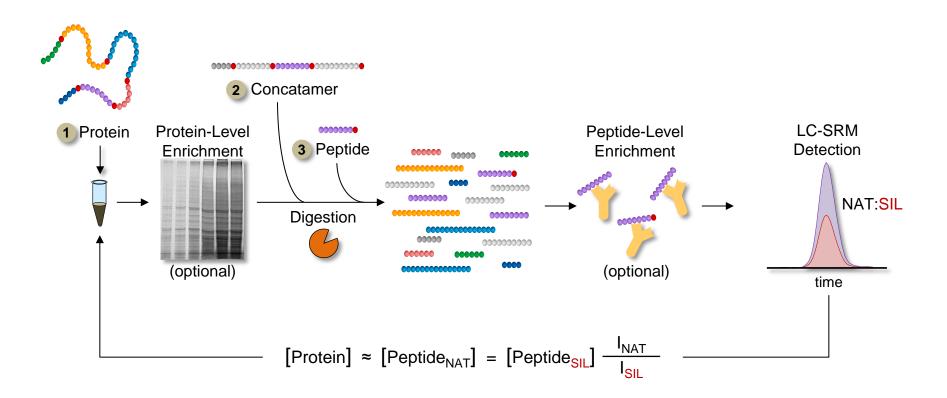
$$\frac{[\text{NAT}]}{[\text{SIL}]} = \frac{I_{\text{NAT}}}{I_{\text{SIL}}} \quad \text{[NAT]} = \frac{I_{\text{NAT}}}{I_{\text{SIL}}} \times [\text{SIL}]$$

# **Internal Calibration Hierarchy**



1	Full-length Protein:	Desiderio, D. M. and co-workers, <i>Biol. Mass Spectrom.</i> <b>1991</b> , 2(2), 149-156 Brun, V. and co-workers, <i>Mol. Cell. Proteomics</i> <b>2007</b> , 6(12), 2139-2149
2	Peptide Concatemer:	Beynon, R. J. and co-workers, <i>Nat. Methods</i> <b>2005</b> , 2(8), 587-589 Beynon, R. J. and co-workers, <i>Nat. Protocols</i> <b>2006</b> , 1(2), 1029-1043
3	(Partial) Peptide:	Barr, J. R. and co-workers, <i>Clin. Chem.</i> <b>1996</b> , 42(10), 1676-1682 Gygi, S. P. and co-workers, <i>P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> <b>2003</b> , 100(12), 6940-6945.

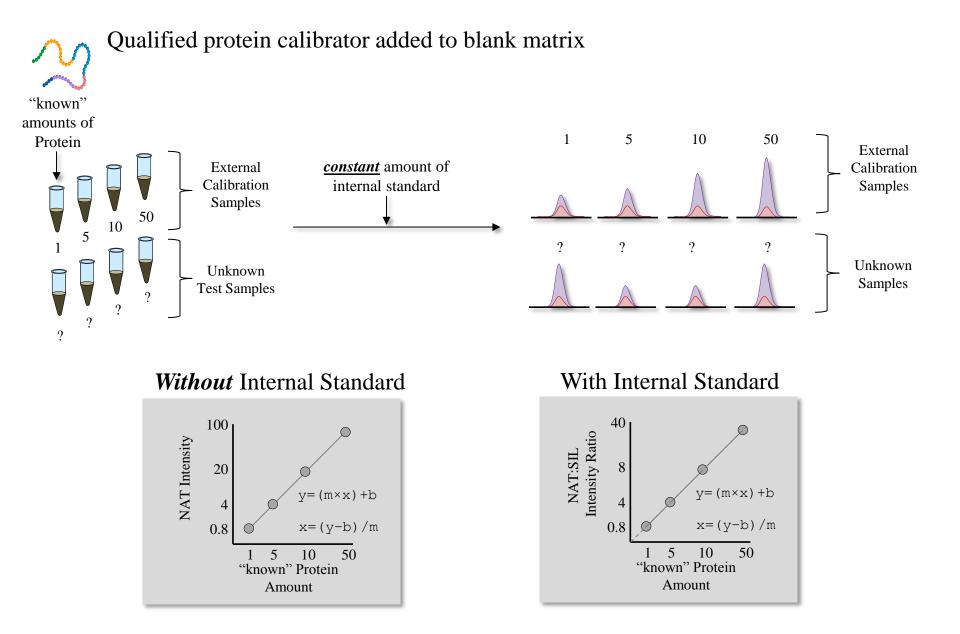
# **Internal Calibration**



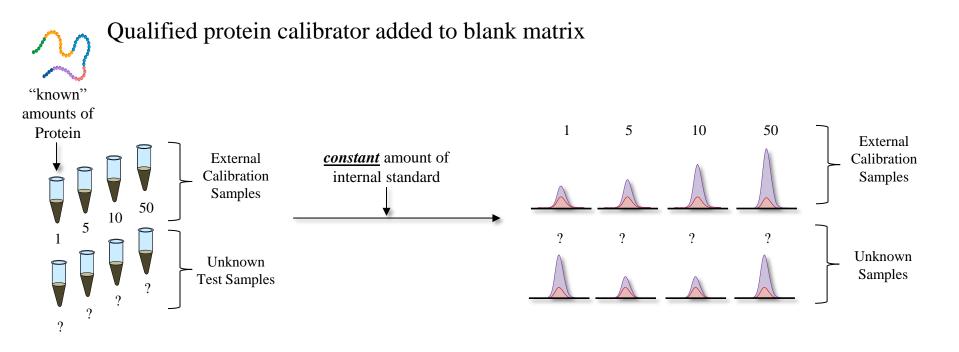
#### **Pitfalls:**

- Assume digestion is stoichiometrically complete (peptide and concatamers)
  - Results vary by digestion/denaturation conditions
- Reproducibility between digestions/days is critical
  - Internal Calibrator <u>must</u> be stable
- Response assumed to be linear

## **External Calibration: Multipoint**



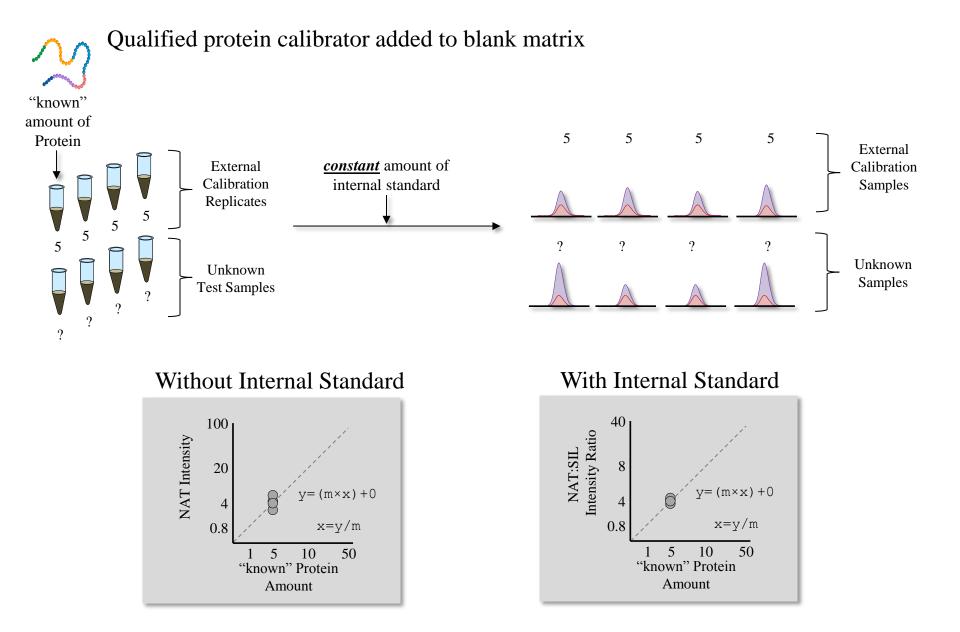
# **External Calibration: Multipoint**



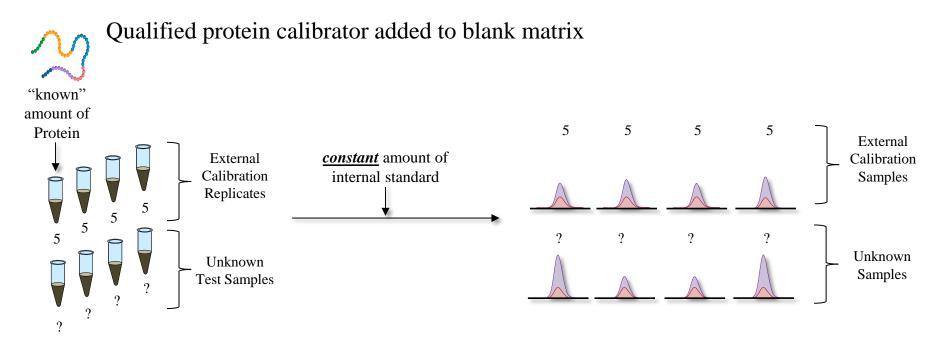
#### **Pitfalls:**

- "Blank Matrix" must be essentially identical to sample matrix (requires verification)
- Qualified protein should have same structure as endogenous protein (size, conformation, PTMs, etc)
- External calibrators should be processed in parallel with unknown samples (added cost/time).
- External calibrators <u>must</u> be stable

## **External Calibration: Single-point**



# **External Calibration: Single-point**



#### **Pitfalls:**

- "Blank Matrix" must be essentially identical to sample matrix (requires verification)
- Qualified protein should have same structure as endogenous protein (size, conformation, PTMs, etc)
- External calibrators should be processed in parallel with unknown samples (added cost/time).
- External calibrators <u>must</u> be stable
- Response assumed to be linear

# **Additional Reading**

Source of Analytical Variance in Proteomics H.D. Cox *et al.*, *Clin. Chem.* **2016**, 60 (3), 541-548.

Peptide Degradation during Digestion C.M. Shuford *et al.*, *Mol. Cel. Proteomics*, **2012**, 11 (9), 814-823.

More Peptides = More Confidence Q. Fu *et al.*, *Clin. Chem.* **2016**, 62 (1), 198-207.

Single-point Calibration with Sample Pool S.A. Agger *et al.*, *Clin. Chem.* **2010**, 56 (12), 1804-1813.

Analytical Verification in Translational Research R.P. Grant and A.N. Hoofnagle, *Clin. Chem.* **2014**, 60 (7), 941-944.