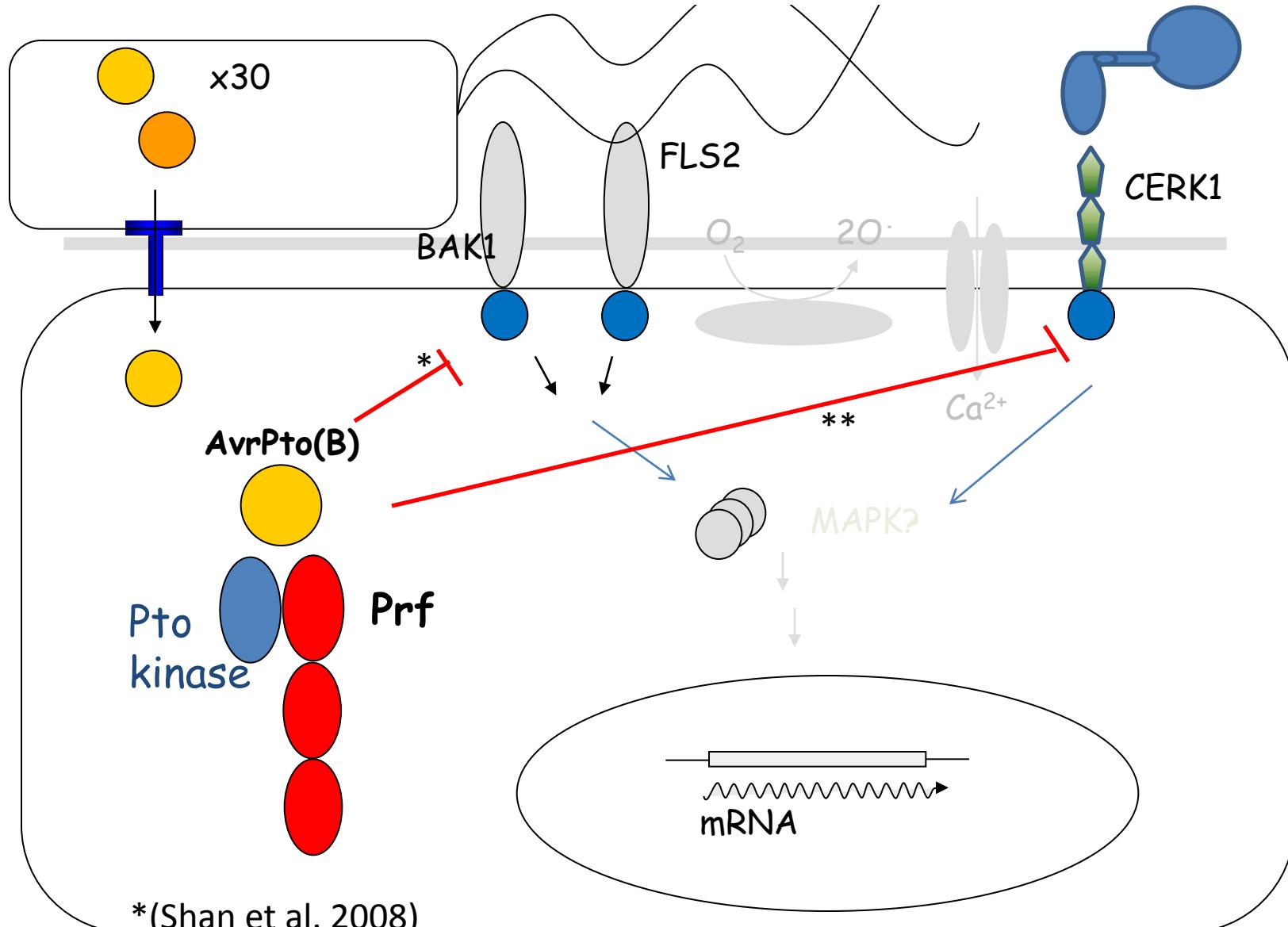


# Moving from identification to quantification of phosphorylation events in plant-pathogen interactions

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# Effector triggered susceptibility and immunity

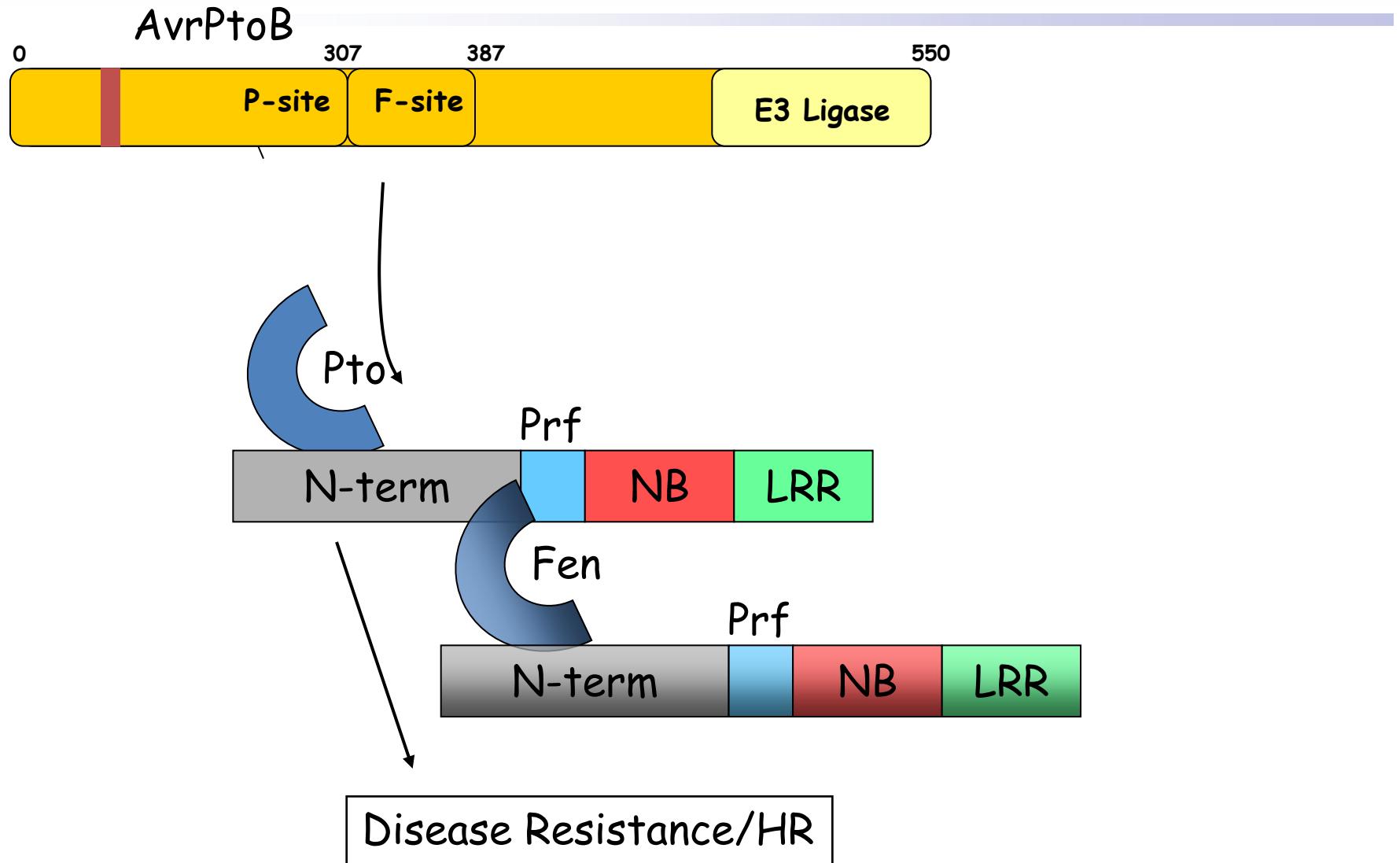


\*(Shan et al. 2008)

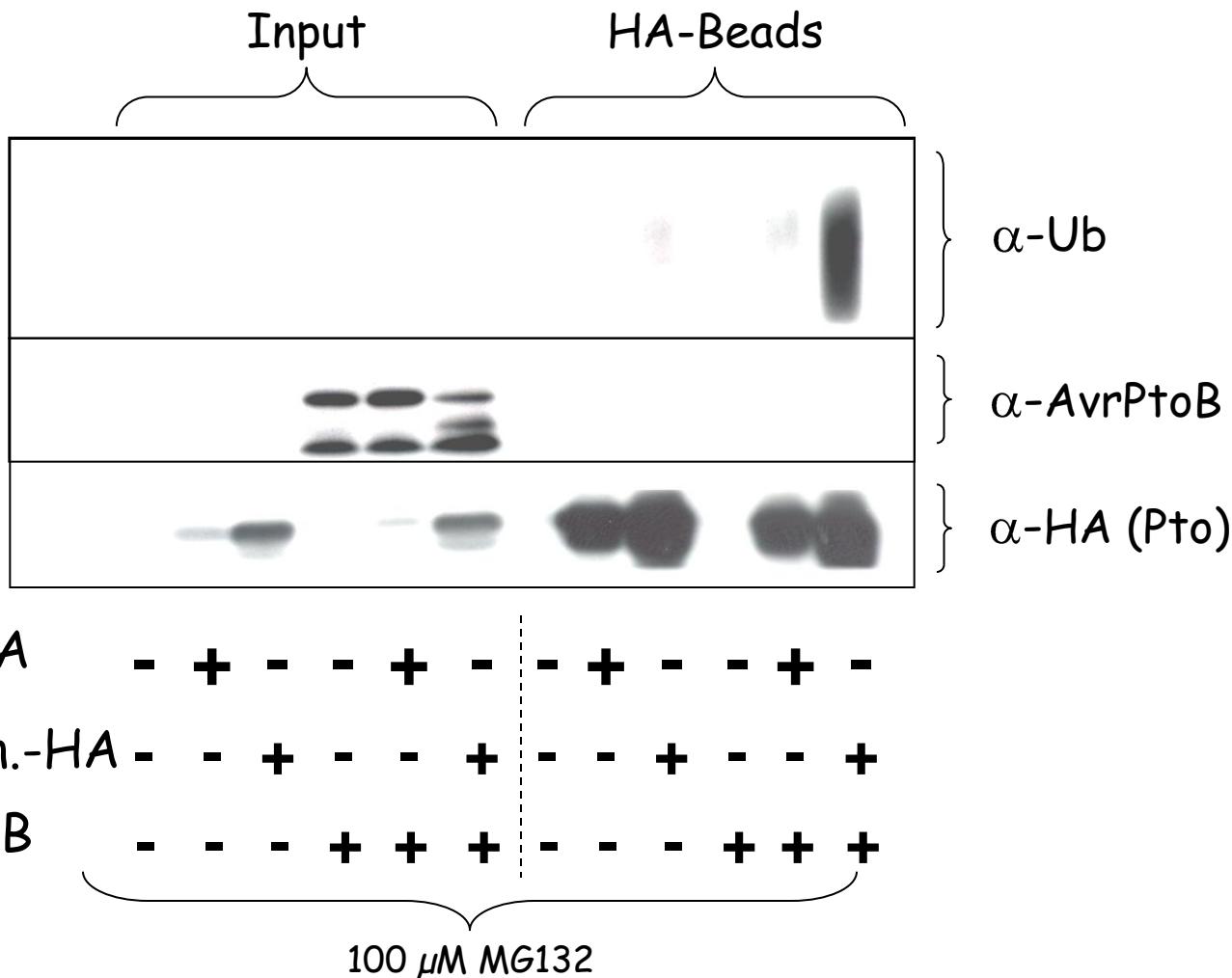
\*\*Gimenez-Ibanez et al Current Biol. 2009

With thanks to John Rathjen for slide

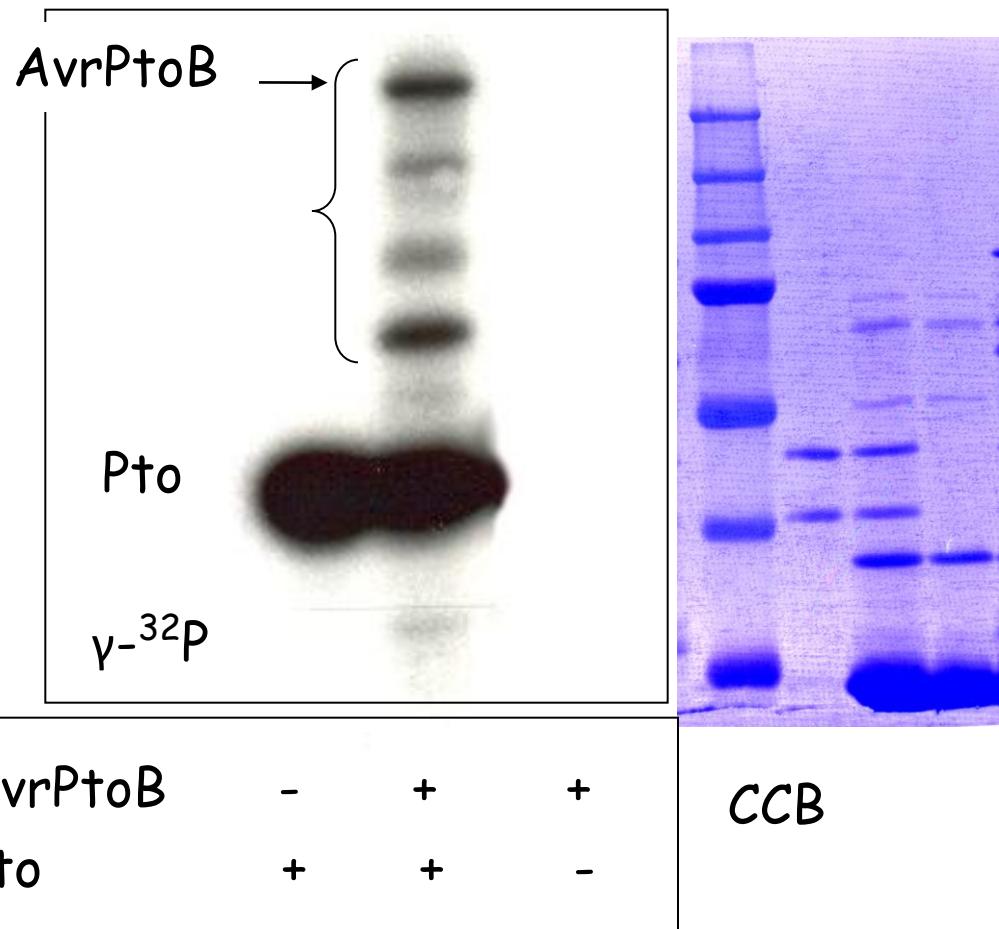
# Signal transduction of AvrPtoB



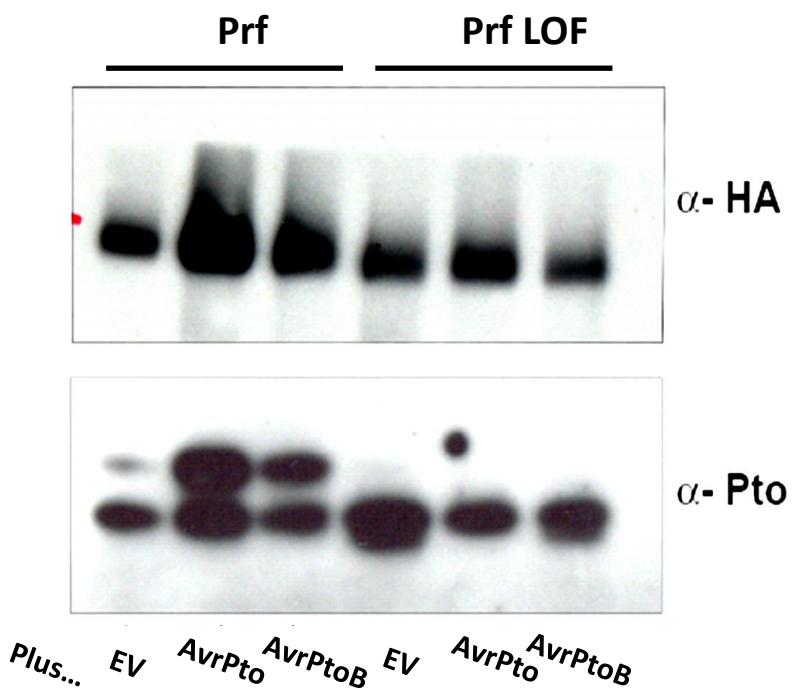
# AvrPtoB ubiquitinates kinase-dead Pto



## 1. Pto phosphorylates AvrPtoB



## 2 .Pto is phosphorylated after elicitation



# Modifications on Pto kinase

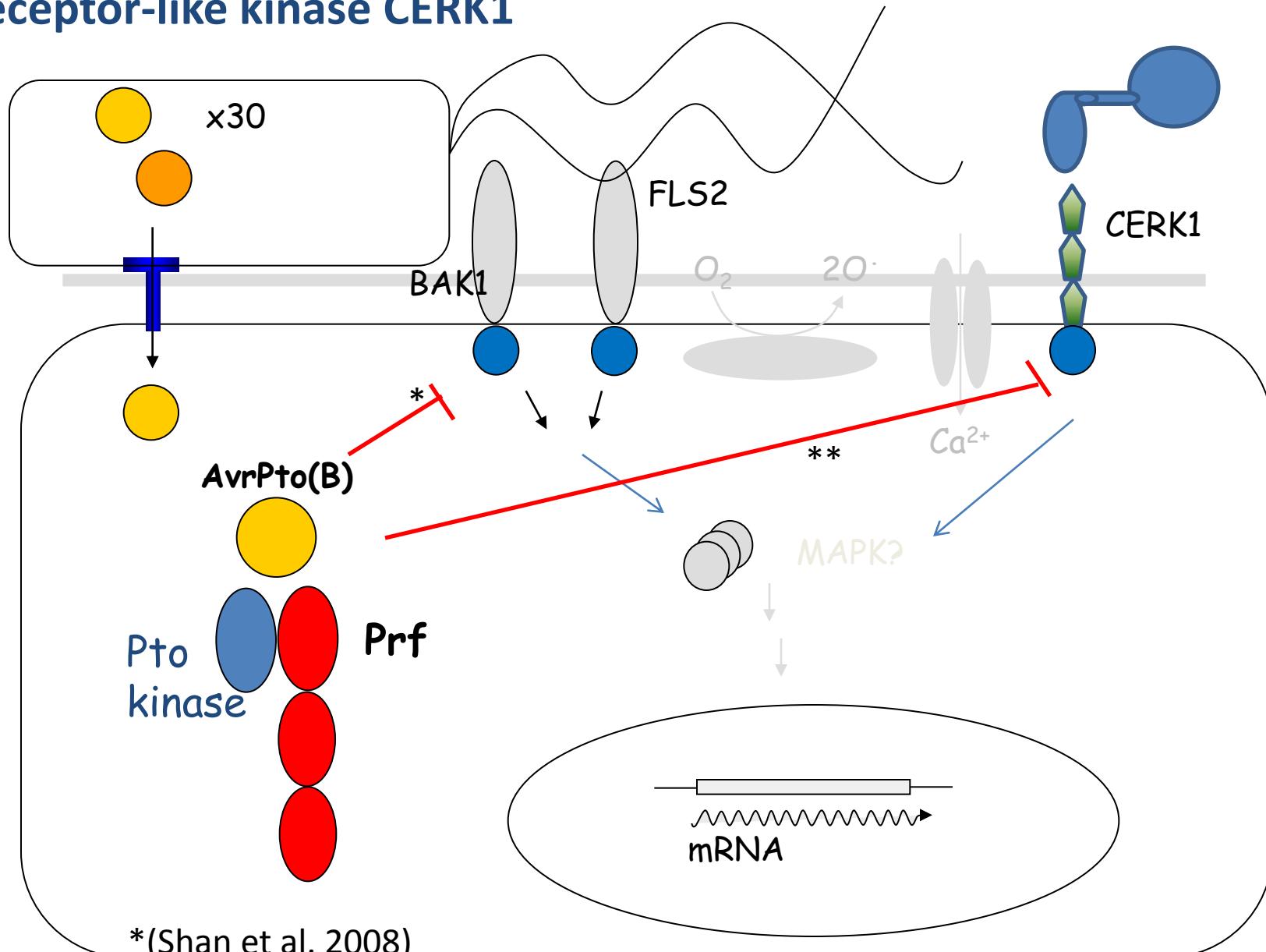


Proteins: AvrPtoB (purple) Pto pink/yellow.

Space fill: Active site red, 'ubiquitination' site (fen), P-loop residues blue, alternative phosphorylation sites green

Based on model 2qkw by Xing et al. Nature 2007

# Receptor-like kinase CERK1

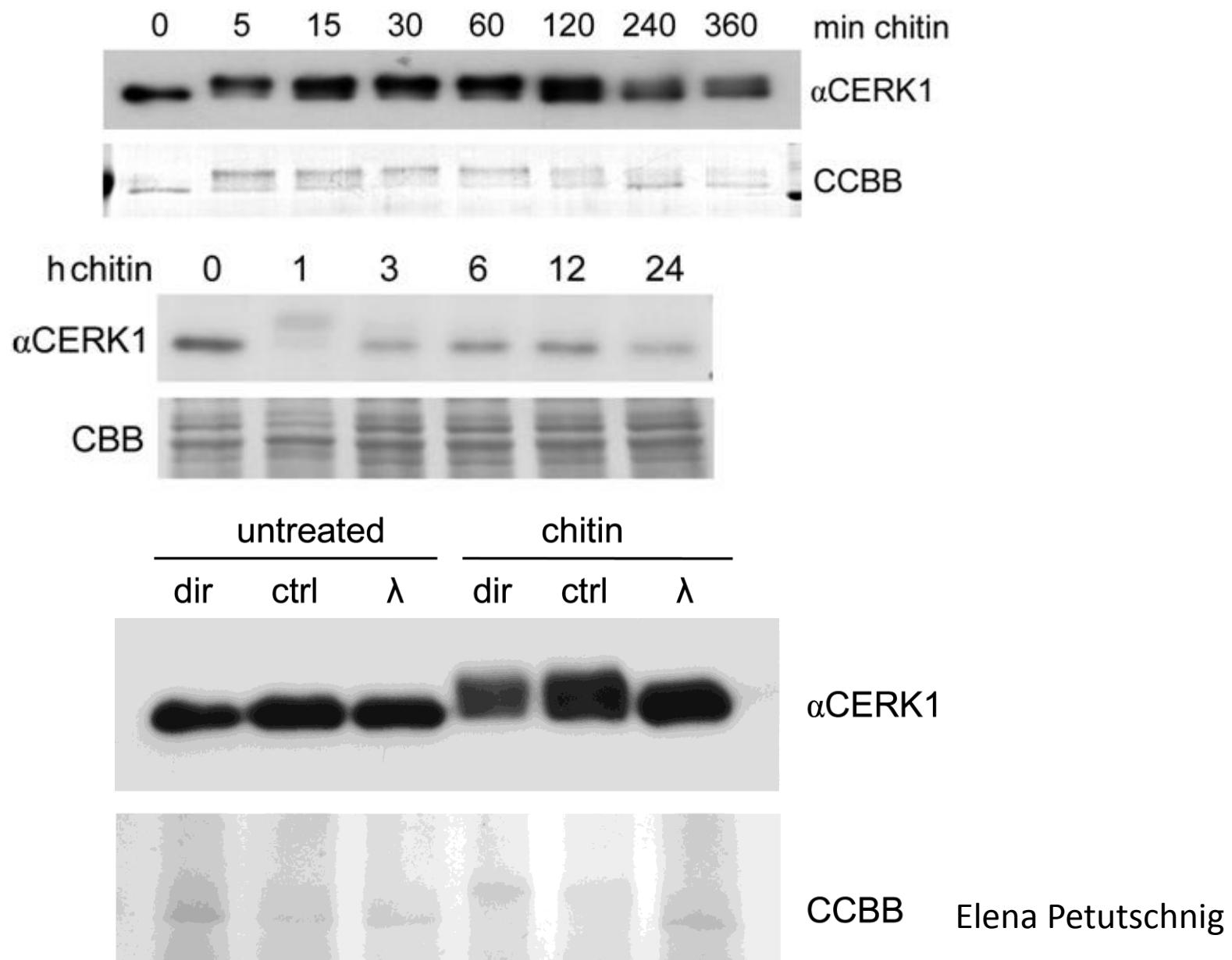


\*(Shan et al. 2008)

\*\*Gimenez-Ibanez et al Current Biol. 2009

With thanks to John Rathjen for slide

# Treatment with chitin induces a transient band-shift



# Identification of constitutive and induced phosphorylation

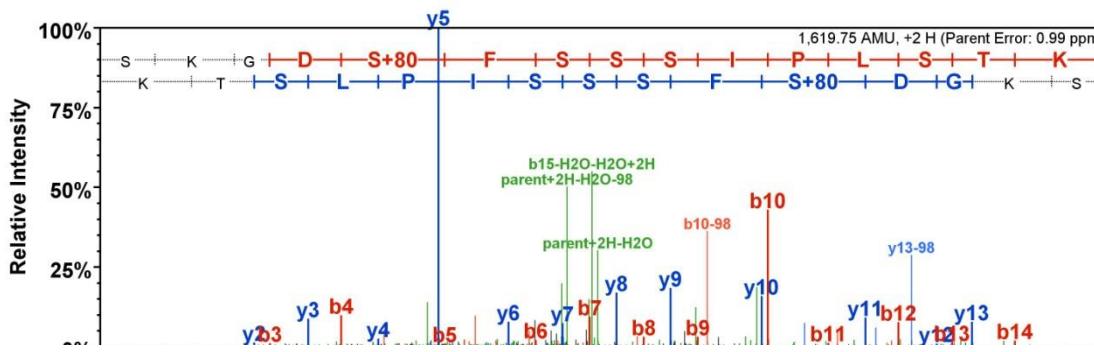
'Quantified' by spectral counts

	Phosphoresidue			dephosphorylated with λ-phosphatase	
		control	chitin	control	Chitin
<b>SKGDSFSSSIPLSTK</b>	S266	7	15	1	4
	S268	0	2	0	0
	S270	0	1	0	0
	S274	0	4	0	0
<b>GAVVK[oxM]TEAVGEFR</b>	T519	0	4	0	0

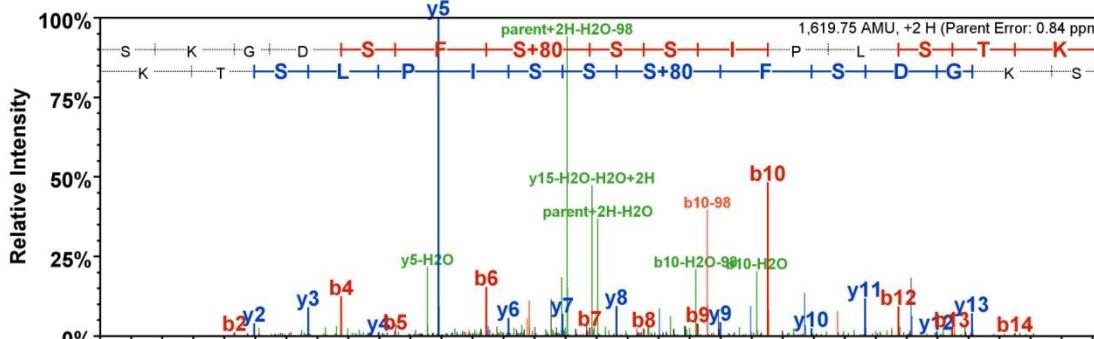
Two weak points in this analysis:  
**quantification**  
**position of phosphorylation**

SKGDSFSSSIPLSTK

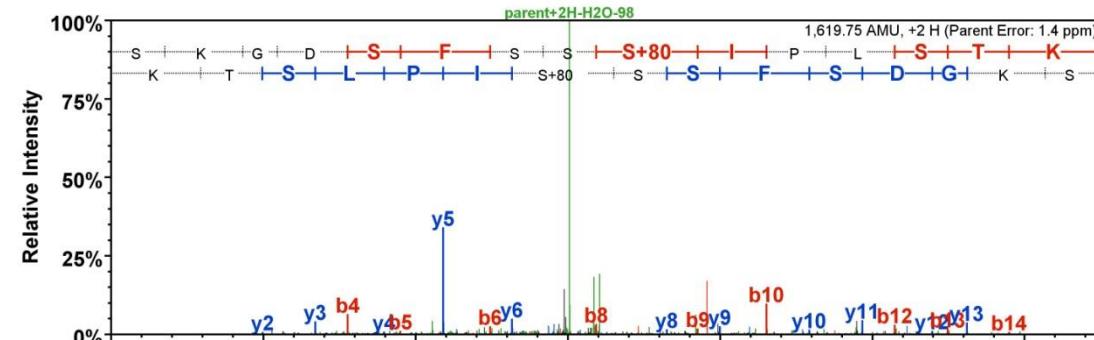
S266



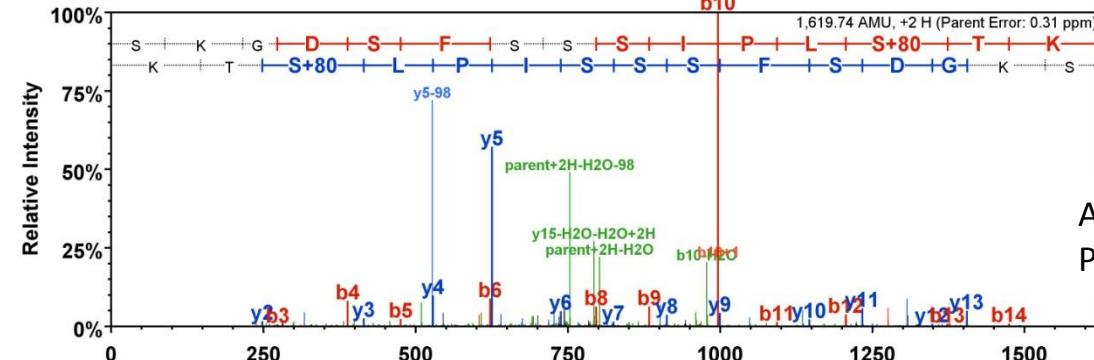
S268



S270

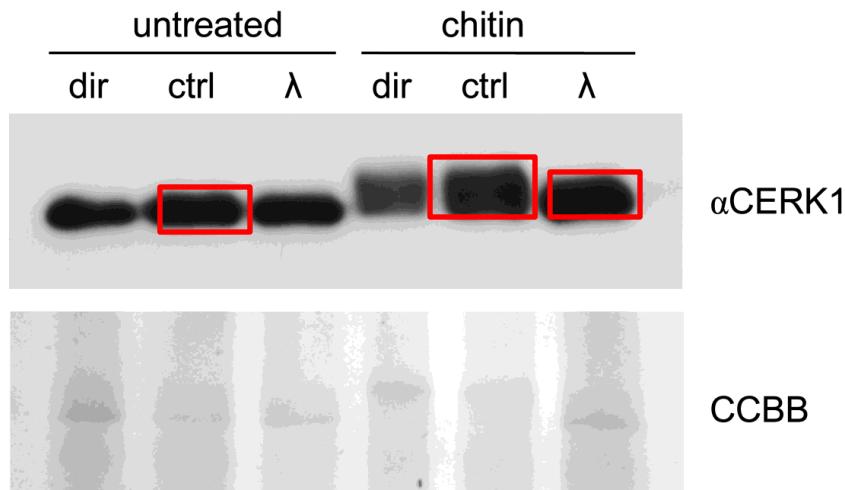


S274

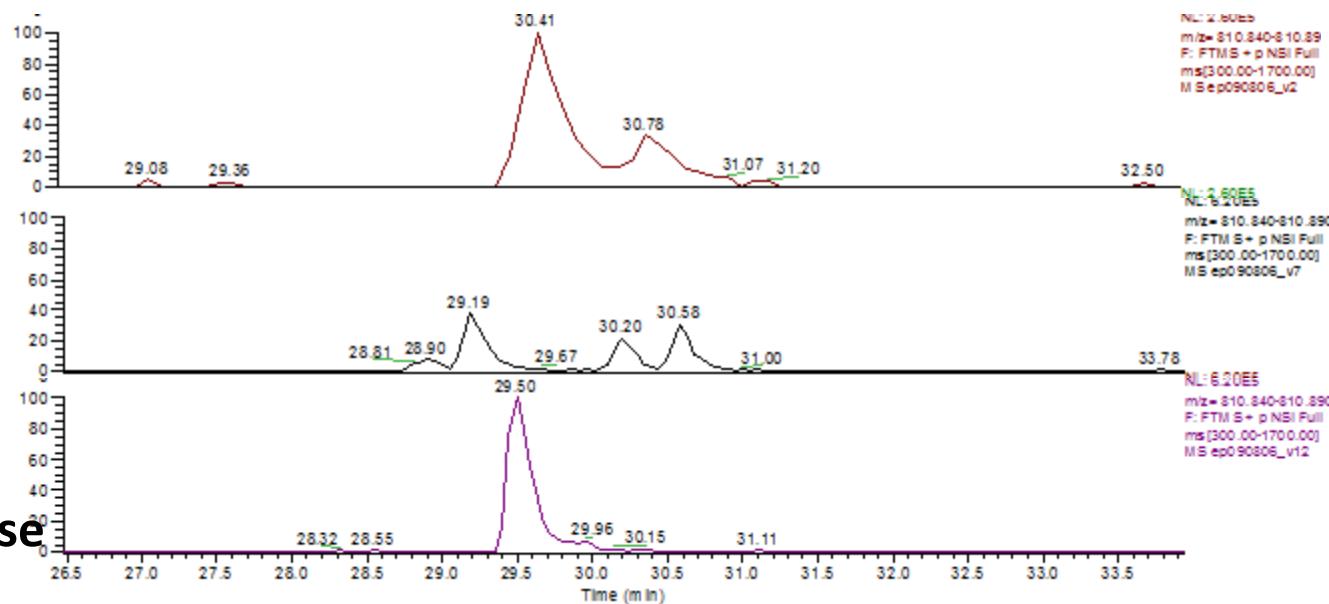


Annotation by Scaffold,  
Proteome Software

# Extracted ion chromatograms of SKGDSFSSSIPLSTK



No chitin



plus chitin

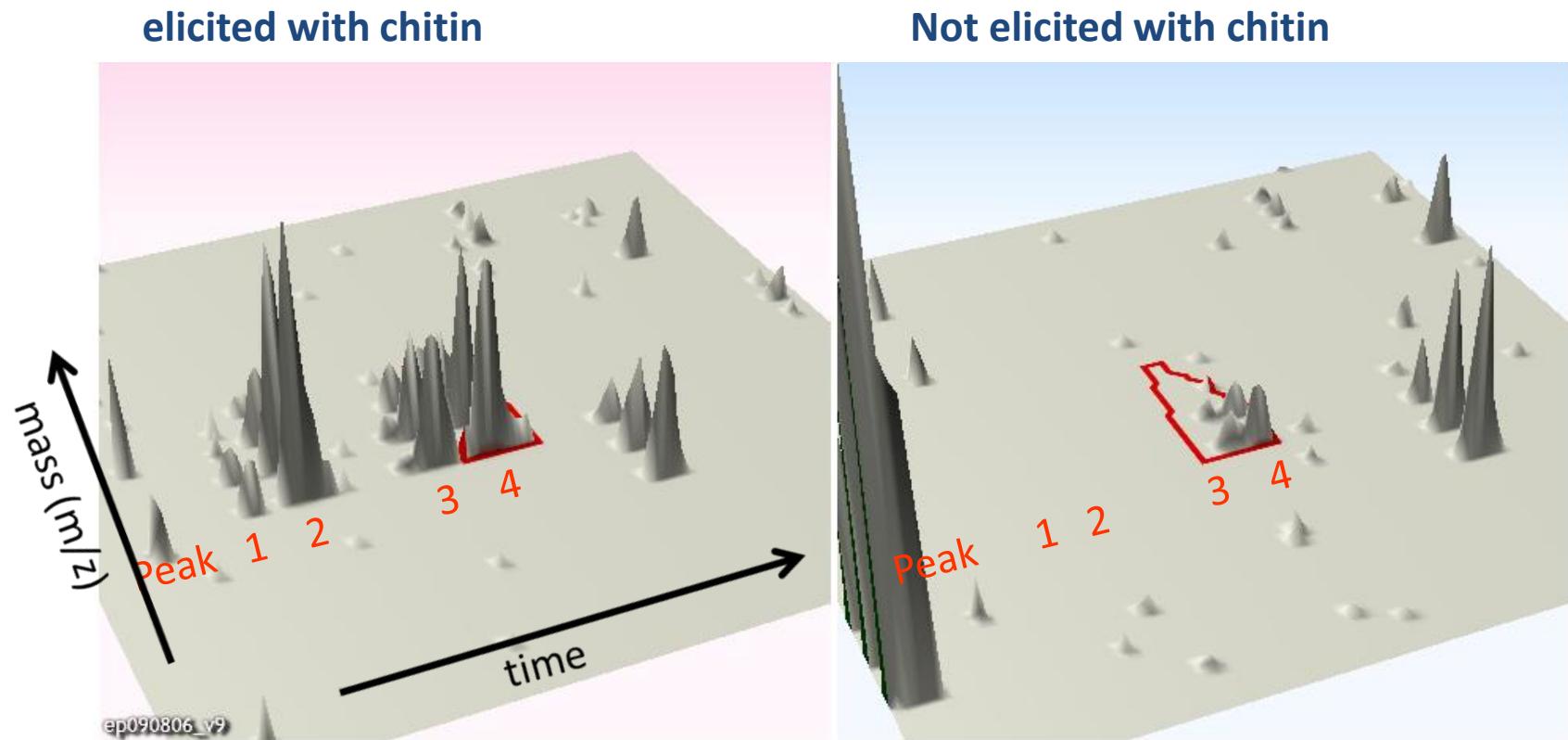
plus chitin

Plus phosphatase

**810.88 m/z 2+ ion**

XIC by QualBrowser, ThermoScientific

# Peak areas of SKGDSFSSSIPLSTK phosphorylated

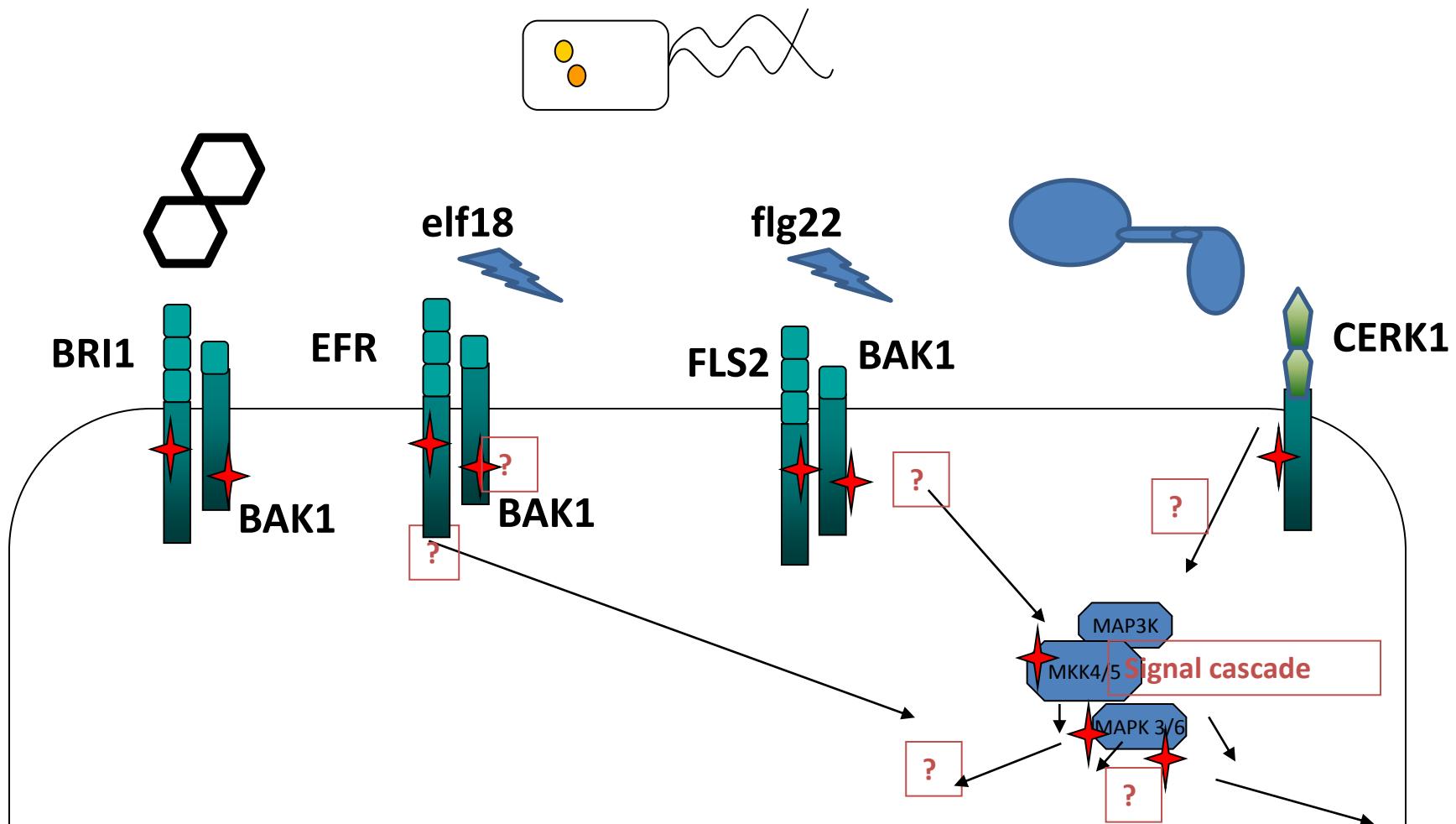


# Constitutive and induced phosphorylation revisited

Peptide	modification	percent of specific forms of peptide							
		plus chitin				no chitin			
		B1T1	B1T2	B2T1	B2T2	B1T1	B1T2	B2T1	B2T2
GDSFSSSIPLSTK		34	36	35	32	40	30	39	47
GDSFSSSIPLSTK	Phospho (S274)	0	0	1	1	0	0	-	0
SKGDSFSSSIPLSTK 2+	Phospho (S274)	1	2	4	4	0	0	0	0
SKGDSFSSSIPLSTK 2+	Phospho (S266)	2	1	4	3	2	1	2	2
SKGDSFSSSIPLSTK 2+	Phospho (S268)	3	4	3	3	1	1	0	0
SKGDSFSSSIPLSTK 2+		35	34	37	40	32	37	39	33
SKGDSFSSSIPLSTK 3+		25	24	17	17	25	30	19	17
GAVVKMTEAVGEFR	Oxidation (M)	81	71	44	36	100	99	100	100
GAVVKMTEAVGEFR	Oxidation (M)								
GAVVKMTEAVGEFR	Phospho (T519)	19	29	56	64	-	1	-	-

B= biological replicate, T= technical replicate

# The co-receptor kinase BAK1



# Current BAK1 strategy for mapping and quantifying phosphorylation sites

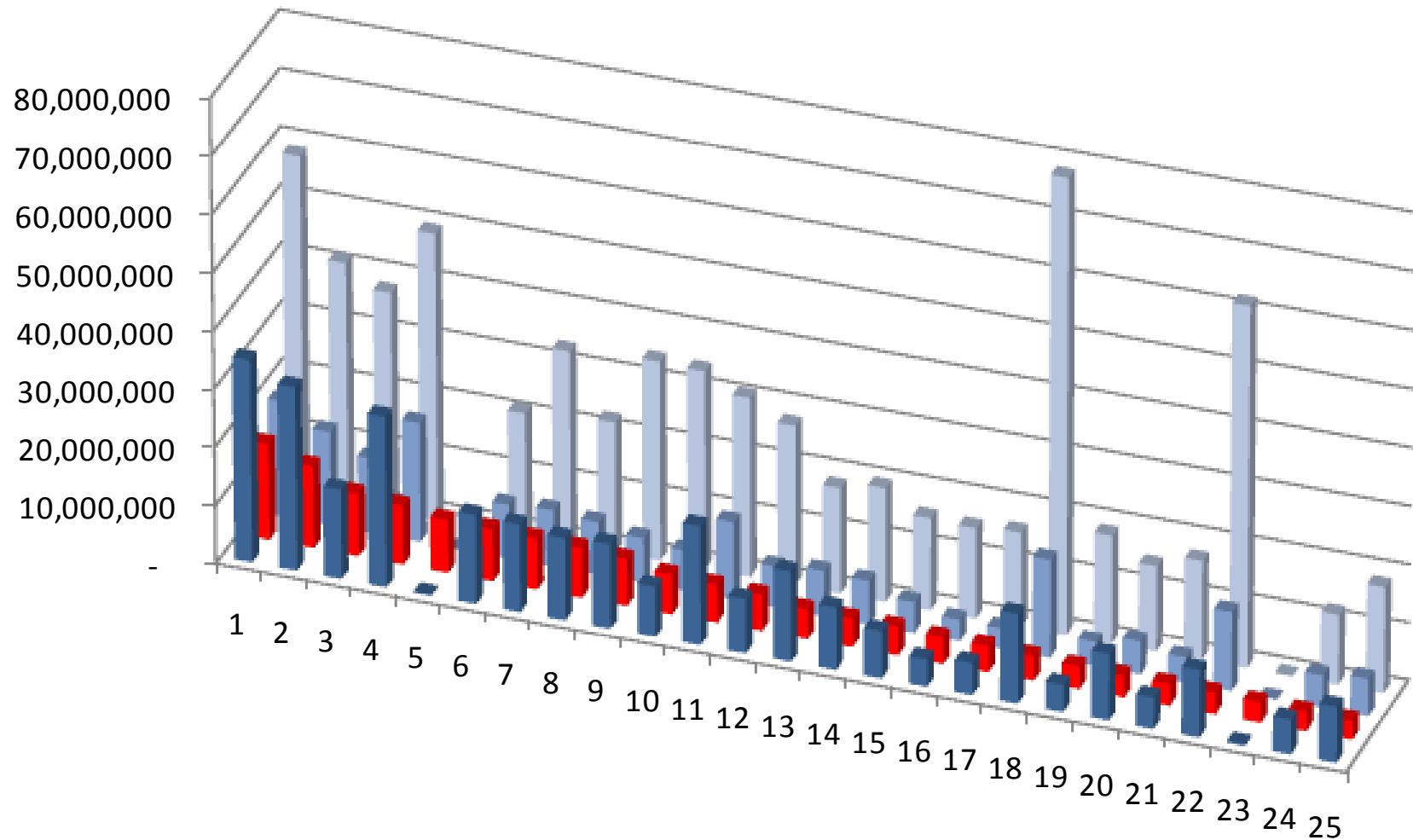
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Expressed, tagged proteins

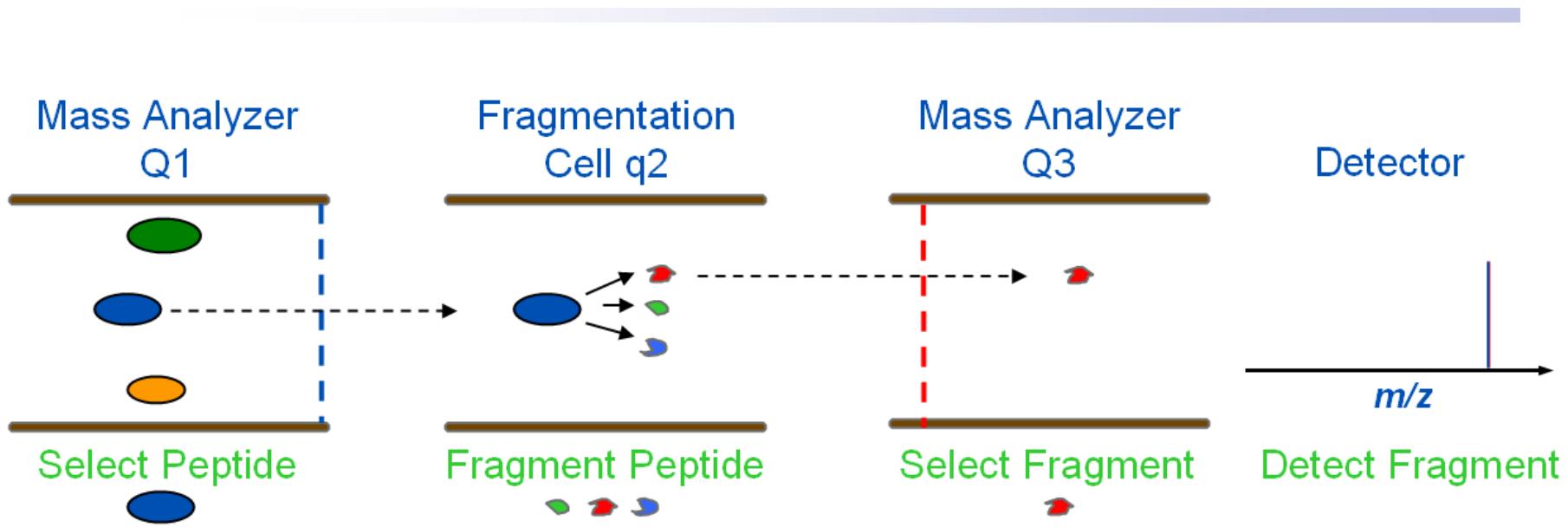
WT, hyperactive mutant, kinase dead versions

1. In vitro: ‘Hot + cold’ kinase assays  
Gel-LC-MS/MS mapping
  
2. In vivo: IP from transient expression N. benthamiana,  
IP stable transgenics Arabidopsis
  
3. In vivo: native promoters, SRM

# Peak areas of top 25 BAK1 peptides



# Multiple reaction monitoring



**Note:**

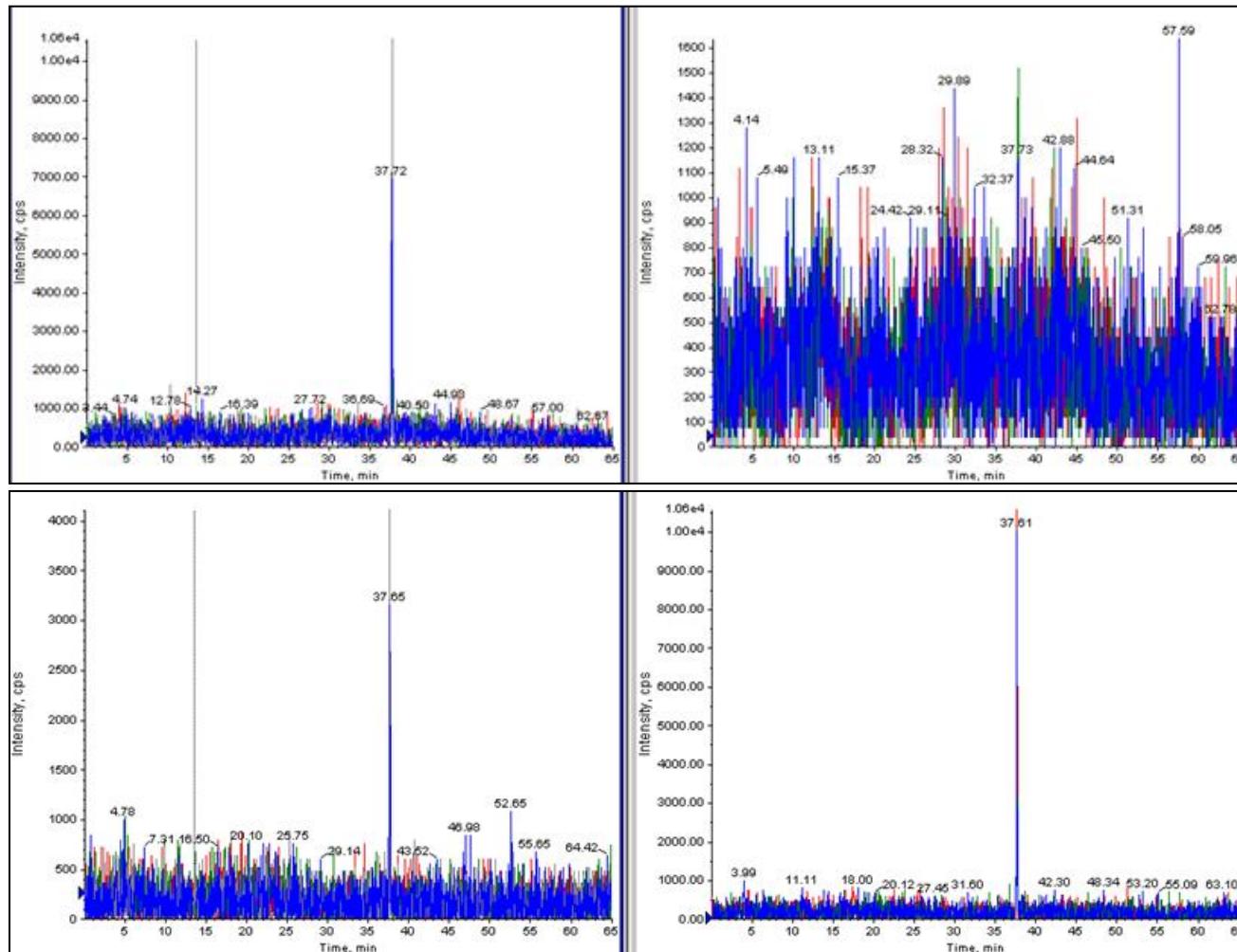
**Modified forms of a peptide differ in both Q1 (intact mass) and Q3 (fragment mass)**

# Phosphorylation events on BAK1

WT      mutant



WT

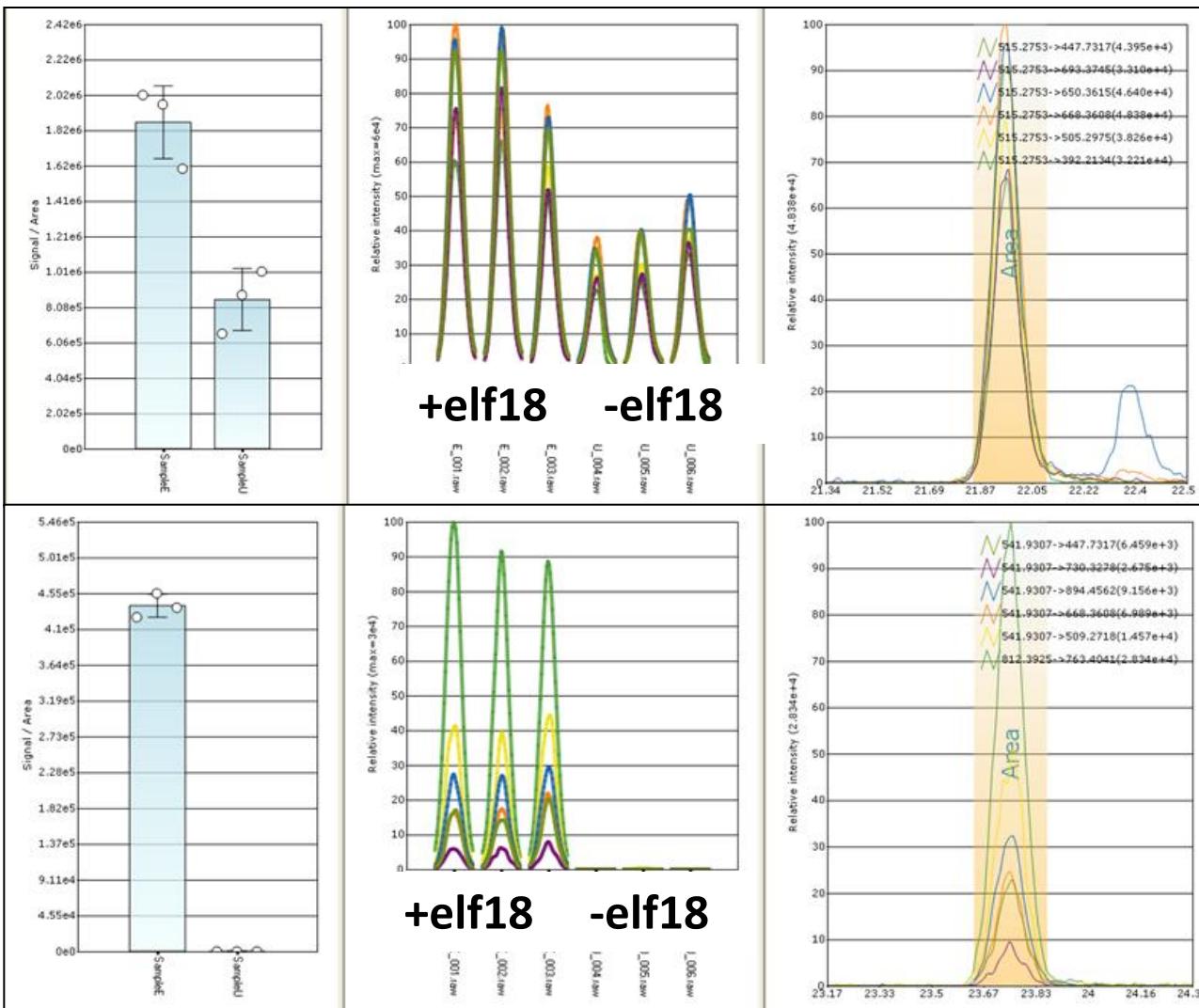


in-house Qtrap 4000

Analyst image, AB Sciex

# Phosphorylation events on BAK1 with elicitors

Non-phosphorylated



## Summary

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- Plant proteomics is highly feasible
- Phosphorylation is important in plant-pathogen interactions
- Identification of sites is becoming routine

Current challenges are  
assignment of correct sites\*  
quantification

- Future challenges  
subcellular localisation,  
composition of complexes

\*Note biochem noise, possible flexibility of enzymes

## **CERK1**

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Ulrike Lipka  
Volker Lipka

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Antje Hesse-Peck,  
Vardis Ntoukakis,  
Tatiana Mucyn,  
John Rathjen

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Cyril Zipfel

## **MS group**

Liliya Serazetdinova  
Jan Sklenar



**THE SAINSBURY LABORATORY**