



CONTRIBUTIONS OF MASS SPECTROMETRY IN THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE *DROSOPHILA* IMMUNE RESPONSE

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Platform Biopark Archamps, Bat. Le Forum, F-74160 Archamps, France

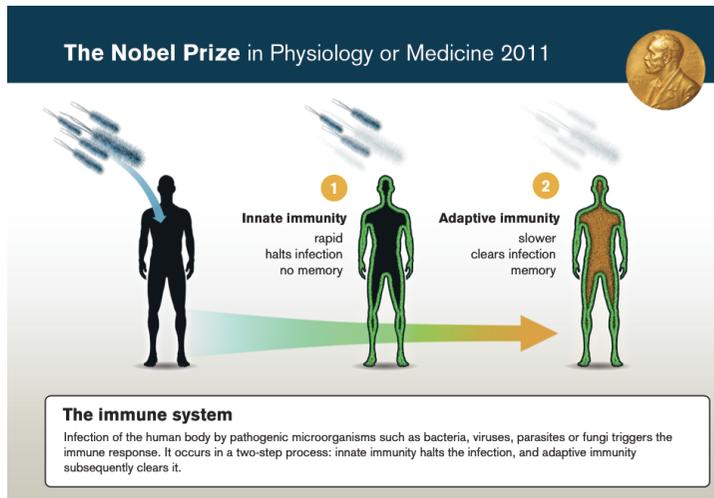
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Content

- **Introduction, Nobel Prize 2011**
- **The Toll Pathway**
- **Brief history on the defense peptides**
- **A question of scale down, MS as pivotal approach**
- **Two different strategies for peptidomics: functional assays *vs* differential profiling by MALDI-ms**
 - *Drosophila* antimicrobial effectors (AMPs)
 - *Drosophila* immune-induced molecules (drosomycin, DIMs)
- **Proteomic studies as a complement to peptidomics**
- **Conclusions**
- **Acknowledgement**

The 2011 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

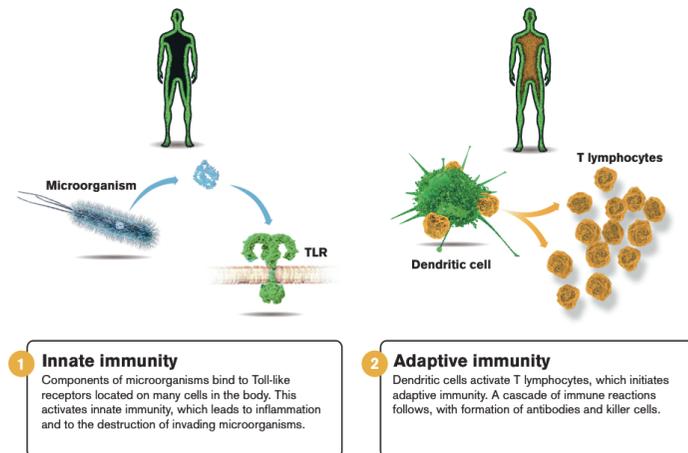


Bruce Beutler at the Scripps Research Institute in California (1998, TLR mice model)



Jules Hoffmann at the French National Center for Scientific Research (1996, Toll *drosophila* model)

HELPED TO ELUCIDATE INNATE IMMUNITY
Discovery of the Toll pathway



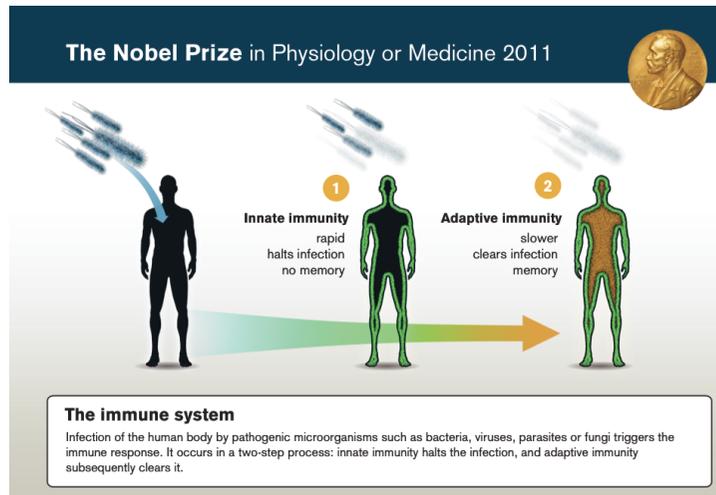
Ralph Steinman at Rockefeller University in New York City (1973, Dendritic cells, human model)

DISCOVERY OF DENDRITIC CELLS
AS ACTIVATOR OF T CELLS

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Illustration: Mathias Karlén

The 2011 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

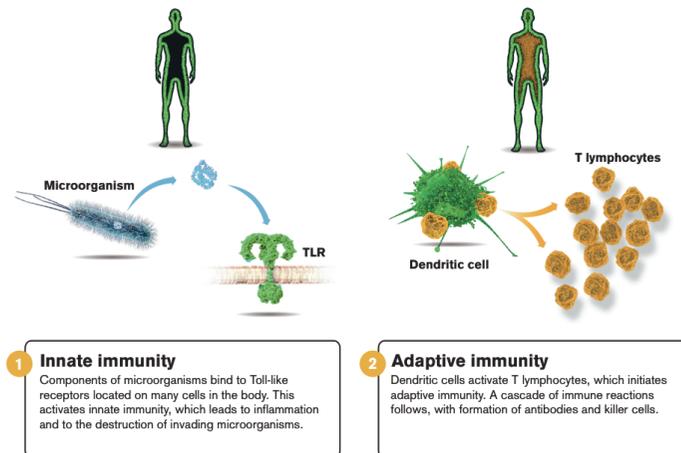


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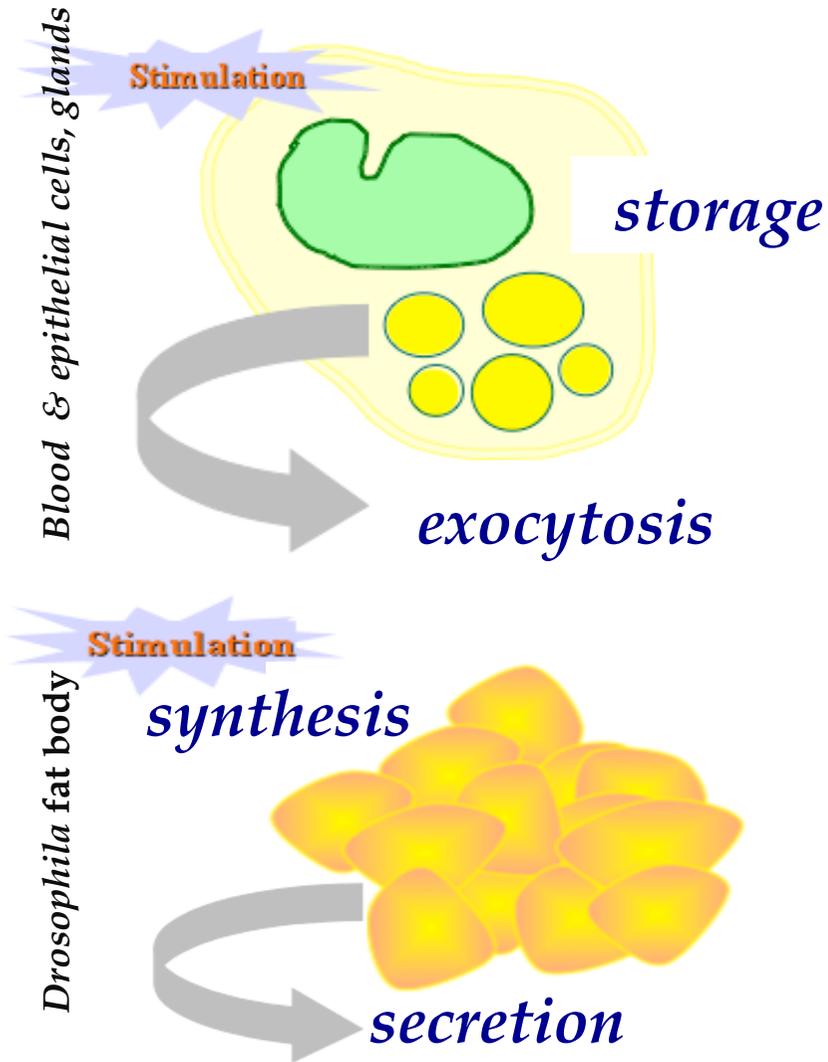


Ralph Steinman at Rockefeller University in New York City (1973, Dendritic cells, human model)

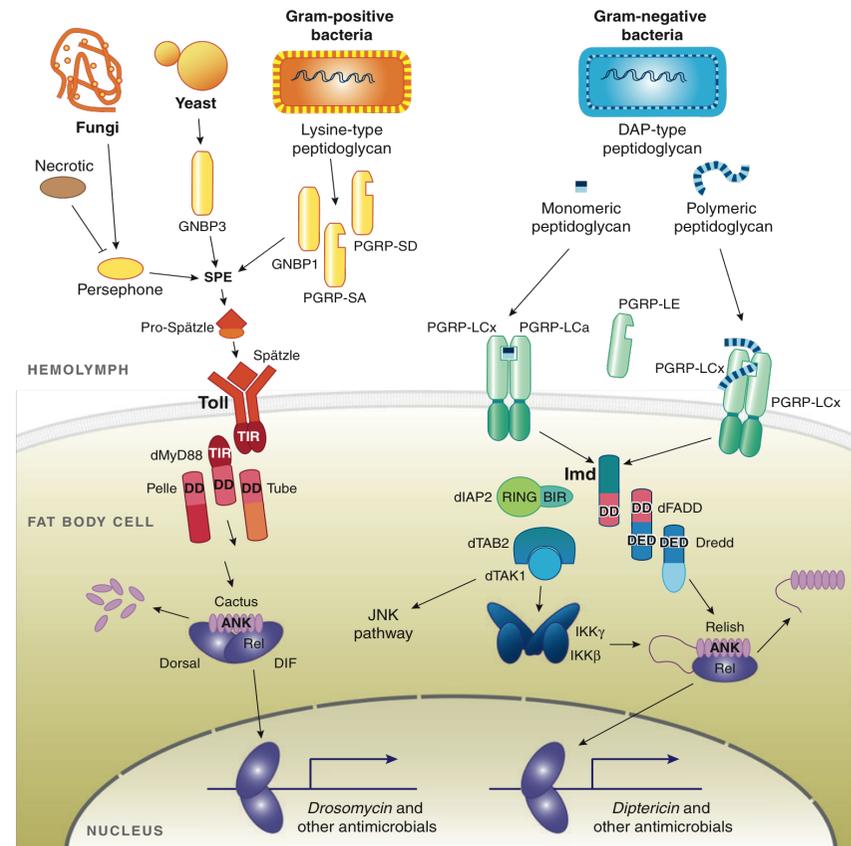
DISCOVERY OF DENDRITIC CELLS
AS ACTIVATOR OF T CELLS

The *Drosophila* immune response

Constitutive or inducible by infectious and/or inflammatory stimuli



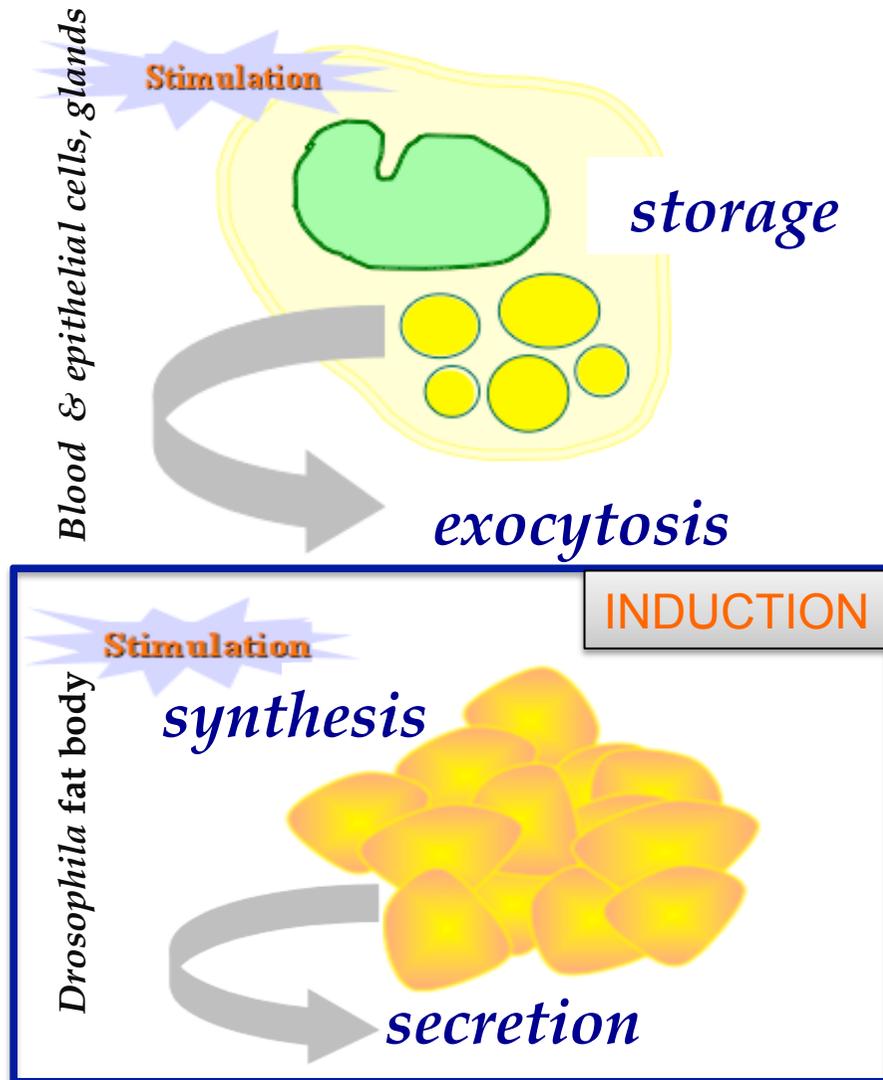
Two signaling pathways



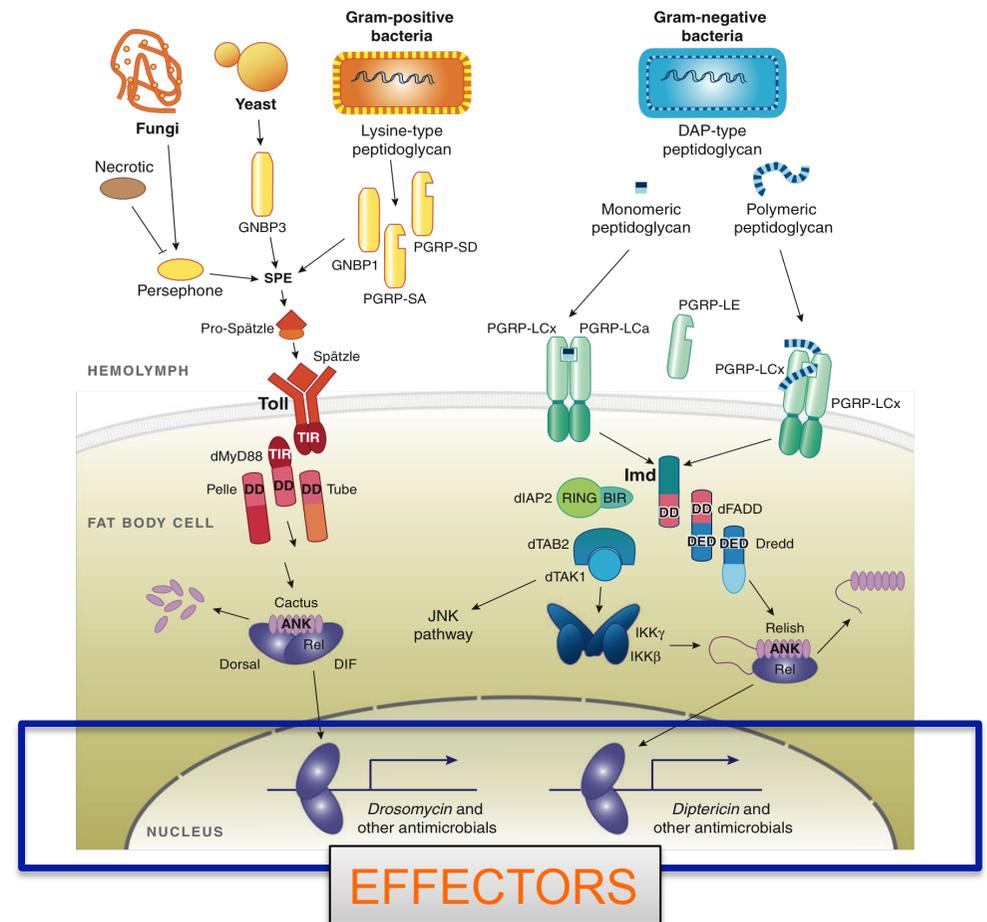
Lemaitre & Hoffmann, 2007 *Ann Rev Immunol*

The *Drosophila* immune response

Constitutive or inducible by infectious and/or inflammatory stimuli



Two signaling pathways



Lemaitre & Hoffmann, 2007 *Ann Rev Immunol*

Brief history on the defense peptides

Founders of this discipline

Hans Boman
(Stockholm, 1924 - 2008)



Hyalophora cecropia
(lepidoptera)

Insect model



Size

100 – 110 mm

Effectors, AMPs*



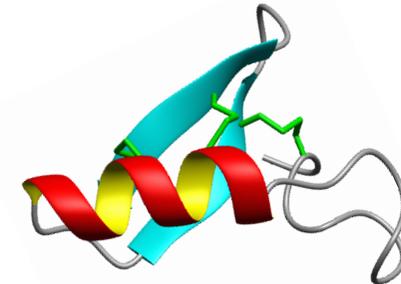
Cecropin (1981)

Shunji Natori
National Institute of Agrobiological
Sciences, Tsukuba

fleshfly



12 -15 mm



Insect defensins (1989)

Jules Hoffmann

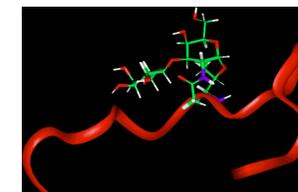


blowfly



3 - 3.2 mm

drosophila



Drosocin (1993)

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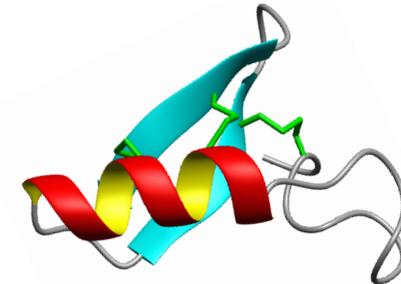
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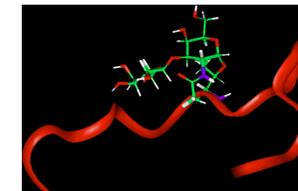


drosophila



3 - 3.2 mm

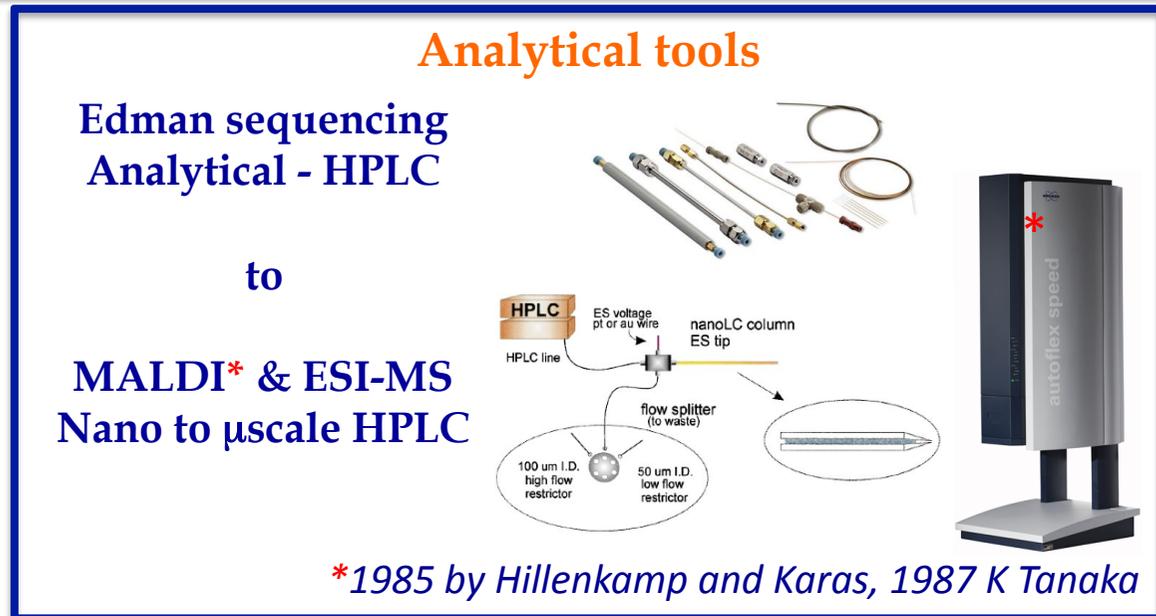
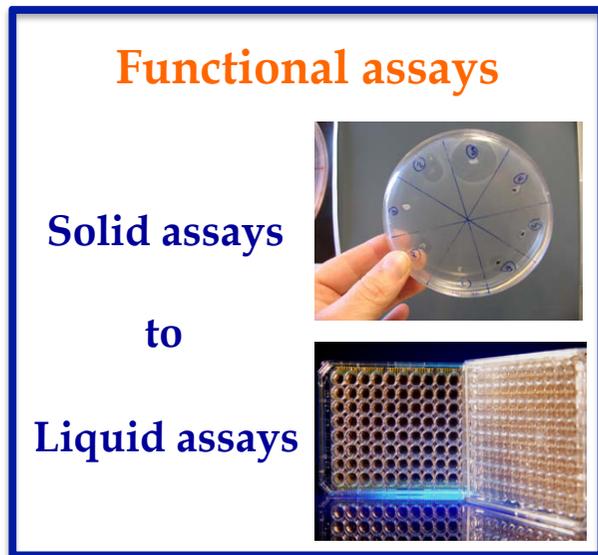
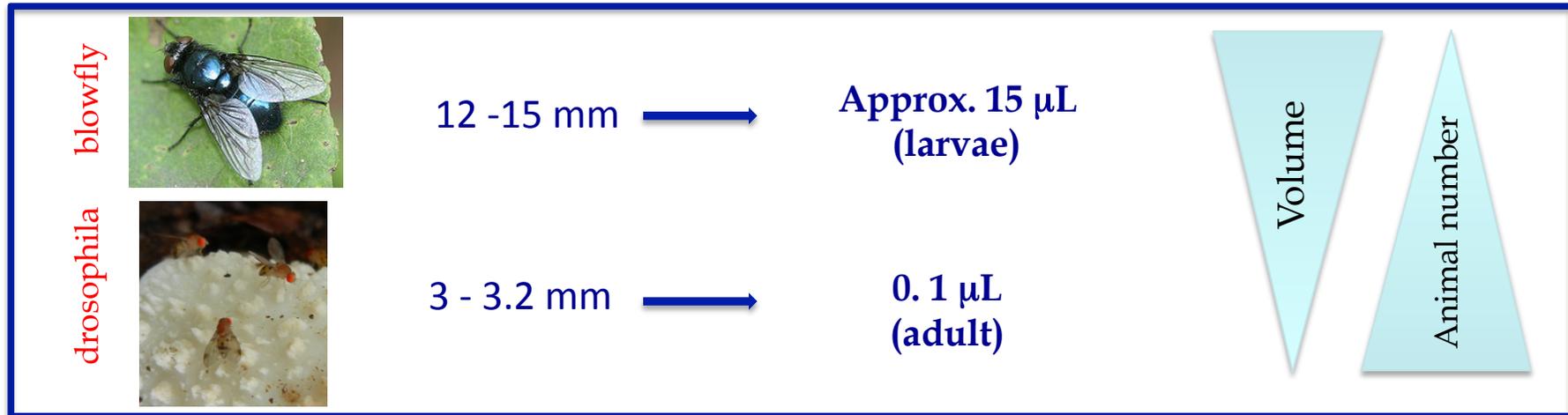
Insect defensins (1989)



Drosocin (1993)

Optimization of the bioassays and the analytical strategies

Liquid assays & MS as the key of the lock

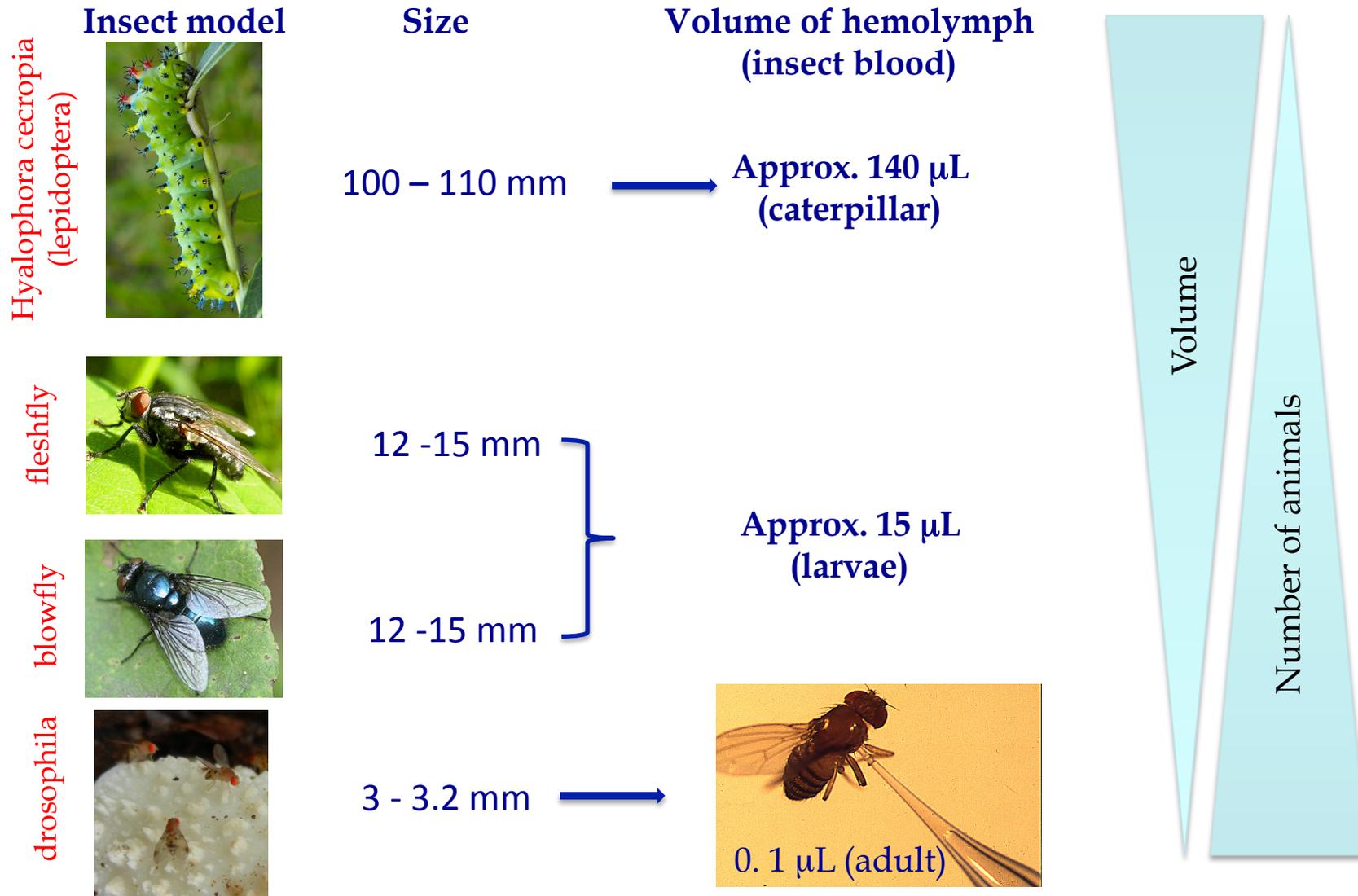


Two different strategies in parallel
functional assays & cDNA sequencing
versus
differential profiling by HPLC and MALDI-ms

Drosophila antimicrobial effectors (AMPs), 1991
Drosophila Immune-induced Molecules (DIMs)

Discovery of the *drosophila* immune peptides

A question of scale down



Drosophila antimicrobial effectors (AMPs) functional assays and cDNA sequencing

Drosophila adults

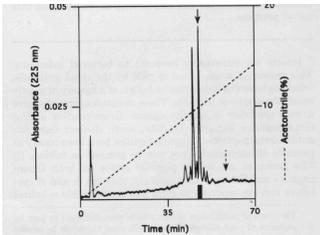
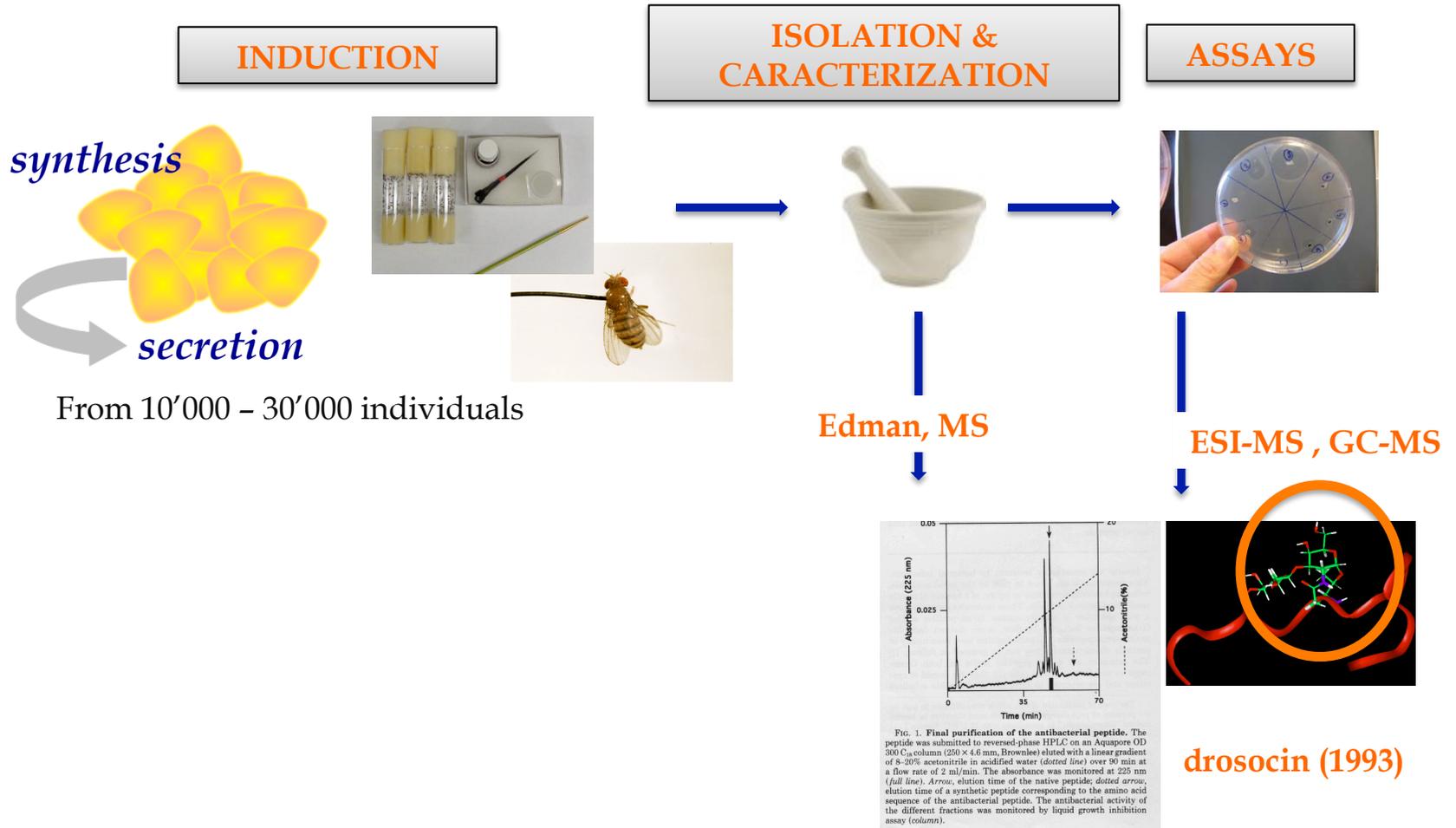


FIG. 1. Final purification of the antibacterial peptide. The peptide was submitted to reversed-phase HPLC on an Aquapore OD 300 C₈ column (250 × 4.6 mm, Brownlee) eluted with a linear gradient of 8–20% acetonitrile in acidified water (dotted line) over 90 min at a flow rate of 2 ml/min. The absorbance was monitored at 225 nm (full line). Arrow, elution time of the native peptide; dotted arrow, elution time of a synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino acid sequence of the antibacterial peptide. The antibacterial activity of the different fractions was monitored by liquid growth inhibition assay (column).

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Vol. 268, No. 20, Issue of July 15, pp. 14890–14897, 1993
Printed in U.S.A.

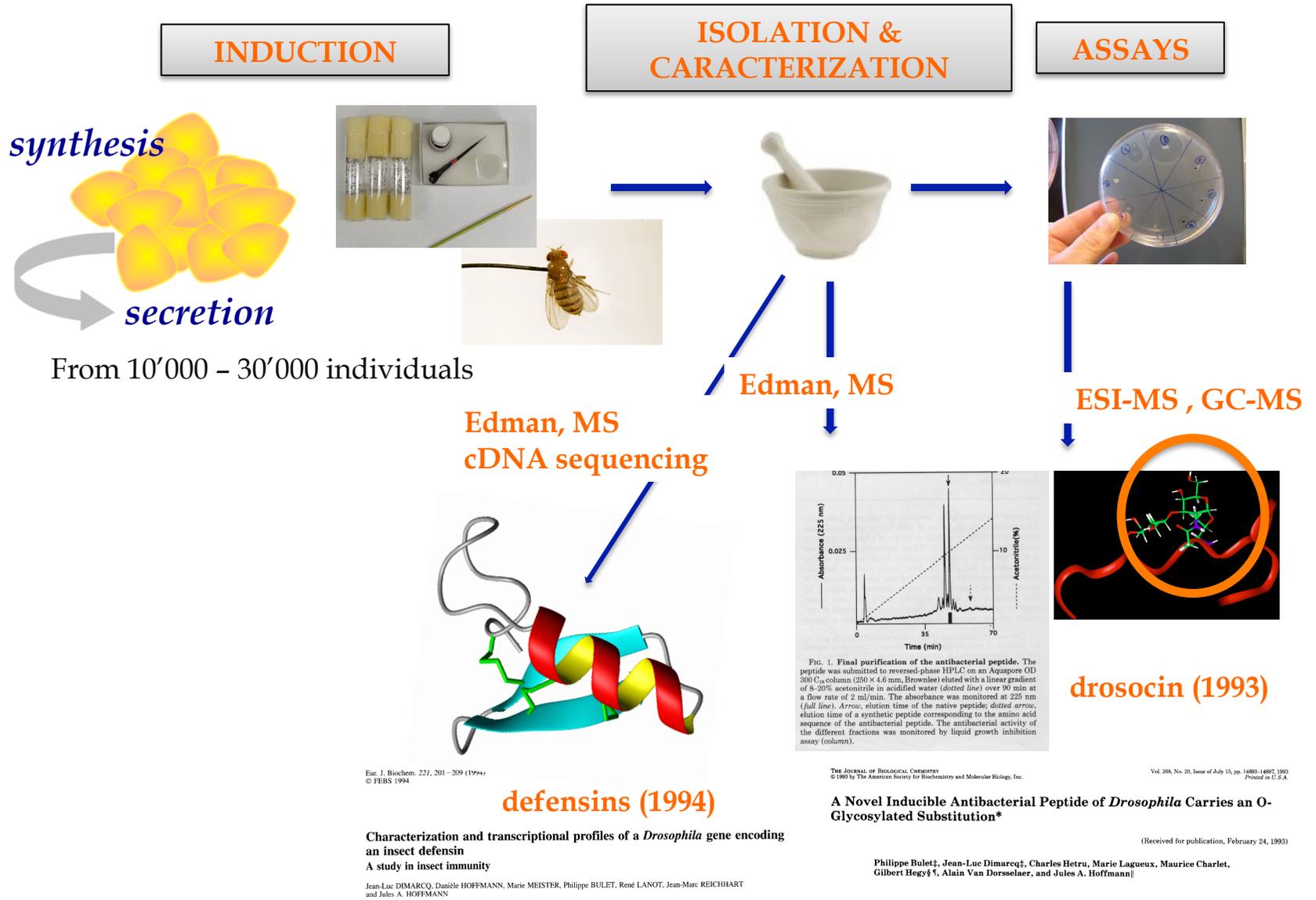
A Novel Inducible Antibacterial Peptide of *Drosophila* Carries an O-Glycosylated Substitution*

(Received for publication, February 24, 1993)

Philippe Bulet[‡], Jean-Luc Dimarcq[‡], Charles Hetru, Marie Lagueux, Maurice Charlet, Gilbert Hegy[§], Alain Van Dorsselaer, and Jules A. Hoffmann^{||}

Drosophila antimicrobial effectors (AMPs) functional assays and cDNA sequencing

Drosophila adults



Eur. J. Biochem. 221, 201-209 (1994)
© FEBS 1994

defensins (1994)

Characterization and transcriptional profiles of a *Drosophila* gene encoding an insect defensin
A study in insect immunity

Jean-Luc DIMARCO, Danièle HOFFMANN, Marie MEISTER, Philippe BULET, René LANOT, Jean-Marc REICHHART and Jules A. HOFFMANN

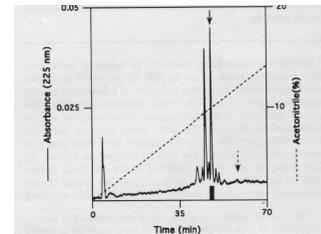


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Vol. 268, No. 20, Issue of July 15, pp. 14880-14887, 1993
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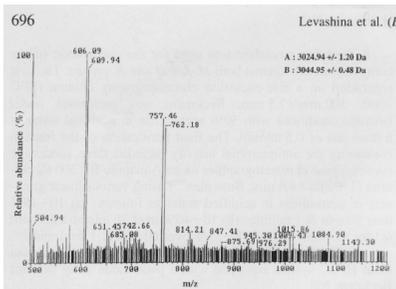
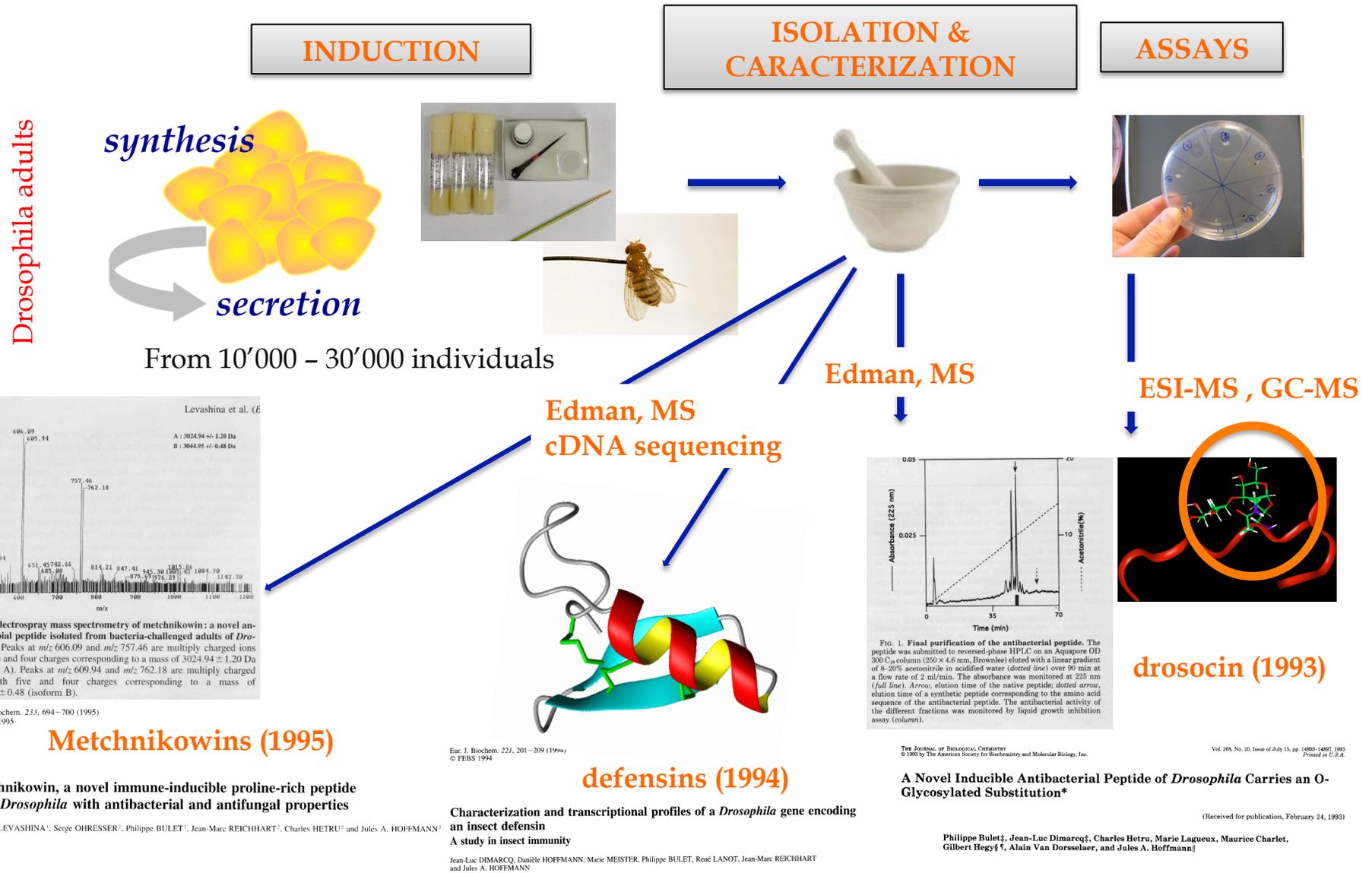


Fig. 1. Electrospray mass spectrometry of metchnikowin: a novel antimicrobial peptide isolated from bacteria-challenged adults of *Drosophila*. Peaks at m/z 606.09 and m/z 757.46 are multiply charged ions with five and four charges corresponding to a mass of 3024.94 ± 1.20 Da (isoform A). Peaks at m/z 609.94 and m/z 762.18 are multiply charged ions with five and four charges corresponding to a mass of 3044.95 ± 0.48 (isoform B).

Eur. J. Biochem. 233, 694-700 (1995)
© FEBS 1995

Metchnikowins (1995)

Metchnikowin, a novel immune-inducible proline-rich peptide from *Drosophila* with antibacterial and antifungal properties

Elena A. LEVASHINA¹, Serge OHRESSER¹, Philippe BULET², Jean-Marc REICHHART², Charles HETRU² and Jules A. HOFFMANN²

Eur. J. Biochem. 221, 201-209 (1994)
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defensins (1994)

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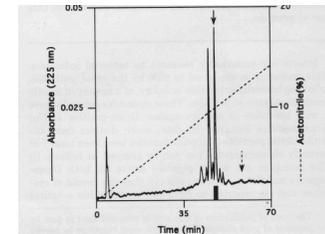


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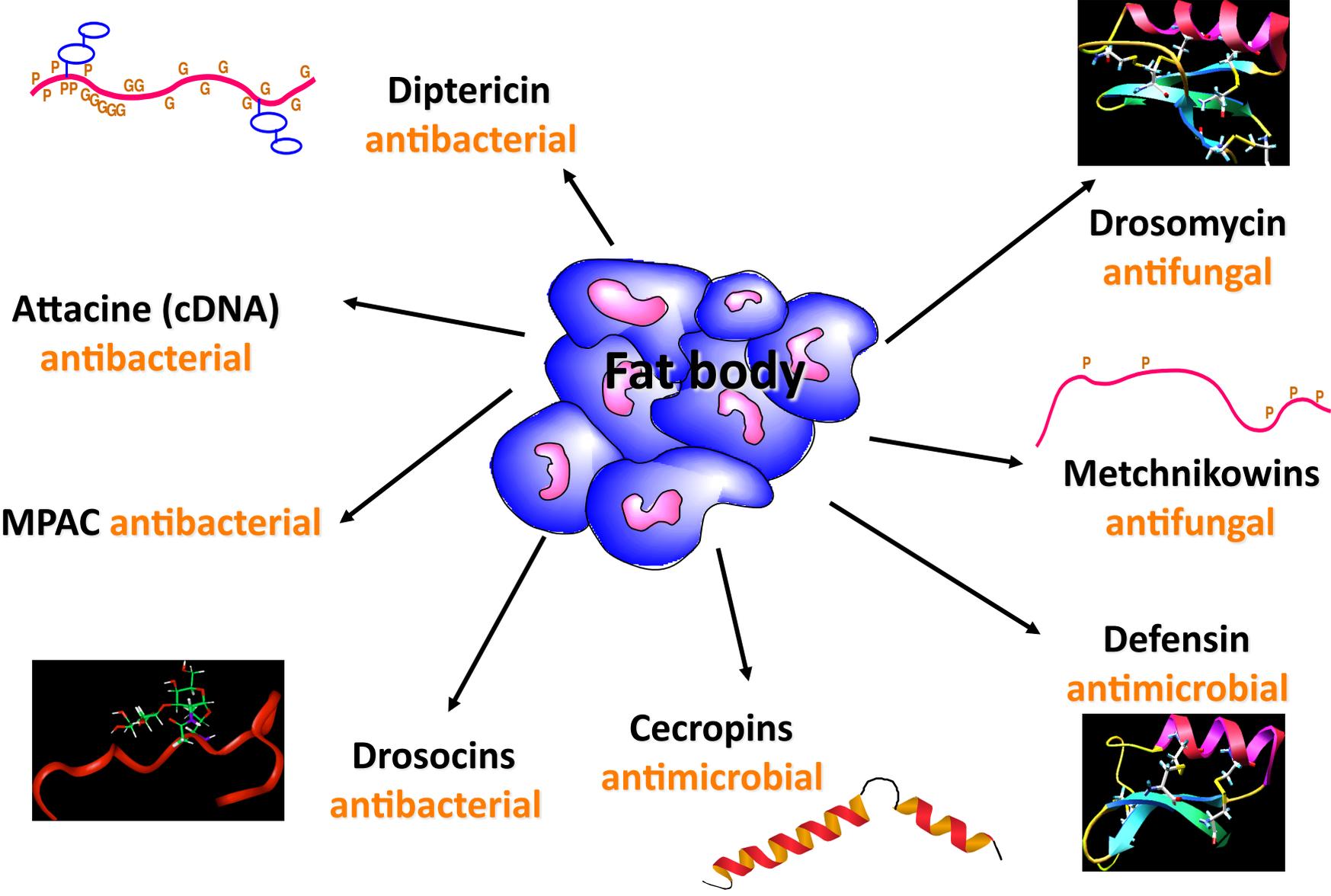
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Drosophila AMPs



Two different strategies in parallel
functional assays & cDNA sequencing
versus
differential profiling by HPLC and MALDI-ms

Drosophila antimicrobial effectors (AMPs)
***Drosophila* Immune-induced Molecules**
(drosomycin, 1992 & DIMs 1994)

Differential analysis by HPLC: Drosomycin & Toll pathway

INDUCTION



DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS BY RP-HPLC
100'000 INFECTED DROSOPHILA ADULTS
20'000 NON INFECTED INDIVIDUALS

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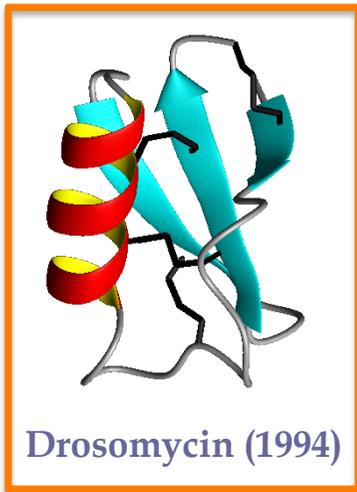
Vol. 269, No. 52, Issue of December 30, pp. 33159-33163, 1994
 Printed in U.S.A.

Insect Immunity

SEPTIC INJURY OF DROSOPHILA INDUCES THE SYNTHESIS OF A POTENT ANTIFUNGAL PEPTIDE WITH SEQUENCE HOMOLOGY TO PLANT ANTIFUNGAL PEPTIDES*

(Received for publication, September 2, 1994)

Pascale Fehlbaum[‡], Philippe Bulet[‡], Lydia Michaut[‡], Marie Lagueux[‡], Willem F. Broekaert[§], Charles Hetru[‡], and Jules A. Hoffmann^{‡¶}



Fungal growth inhibition

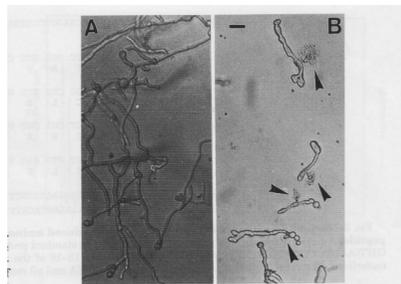
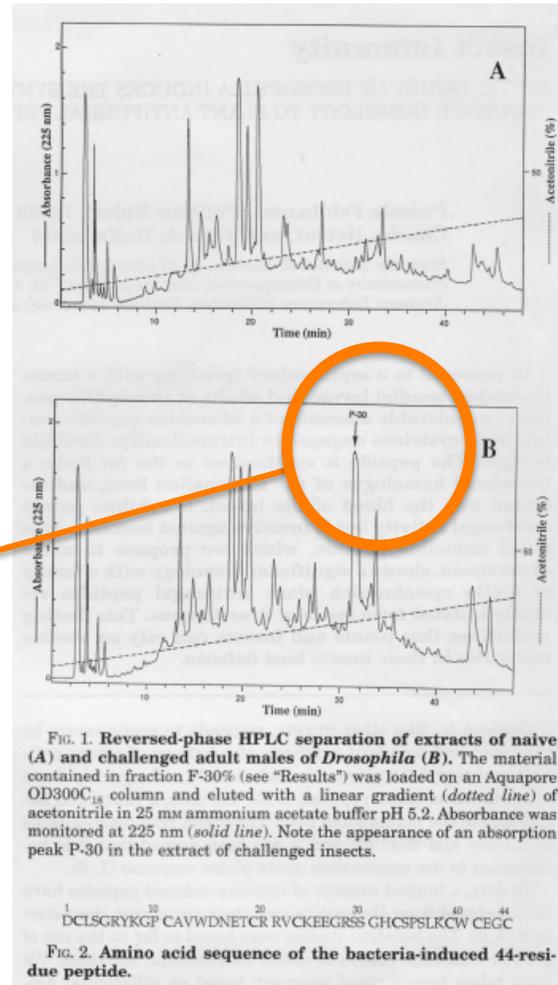


FIG. 7. Inhibition of fungal growth by the 44-residue peptide.
 Photomicrographs were taken after 24 h of incubation of a *B. cinerea* spore suspension in half-strength potato dextrose broth supplemented with 1 mM CaCl₂ and 20 mM KCl in the absence of the 44-residue peptide (control, Panel A), or in the presence of 1.25 μM peptide (Panel B). Arrowheads indicate sites of hyphal lysis.



Differential analysis by HPLC: Drosomycin & Toll pathway

INDUCTION



**DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS BY RP-HPLC
100'000 INFECTED DROSOPHILA ADULTS
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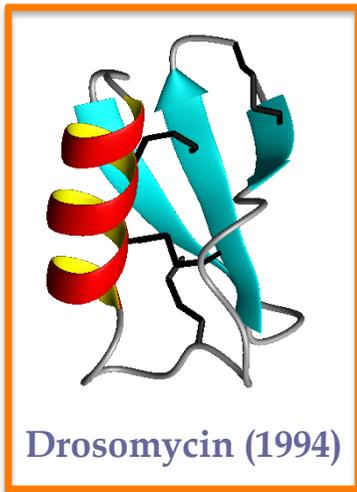
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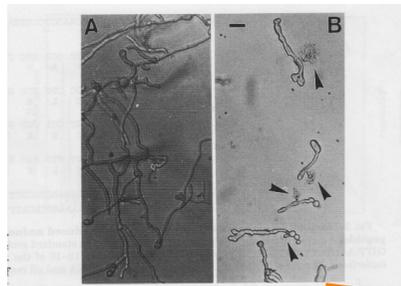
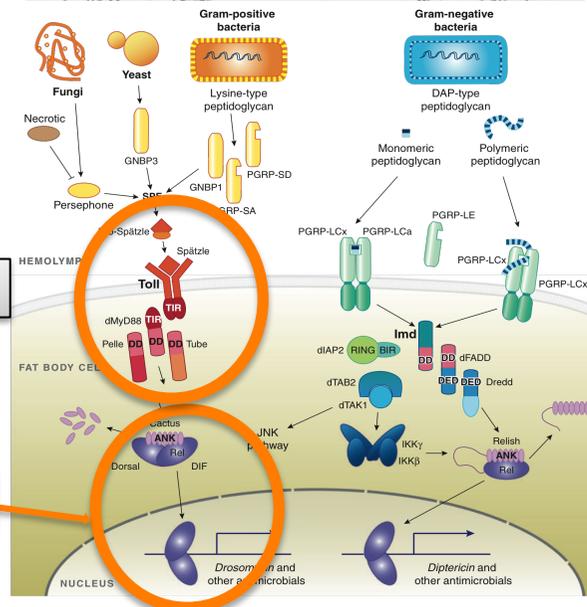
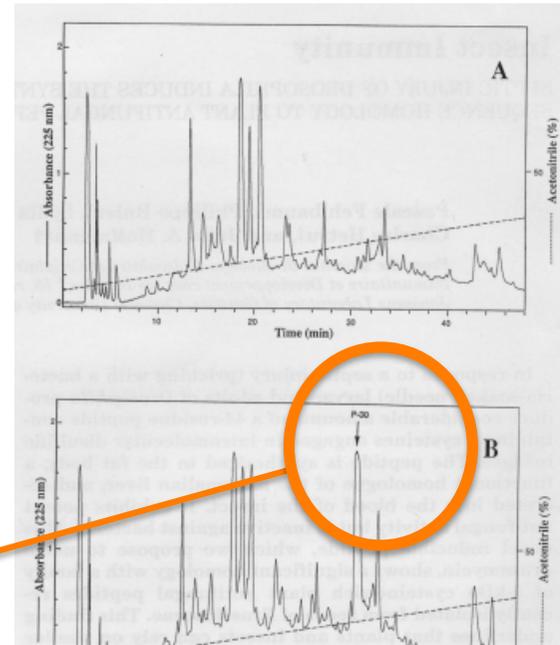


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TOLL PATHWAY

EFFECTOR



Differential analysis by MALDI - MS body fluid from a single fly



septic injury
(*M. luteus* & *E. coli*)



Hemolymph collection
0.1 μ L

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Dried droplet (purified molecules)
(matrix solution / sample)

Thick layer (mixture, body fluid)
(M1 NC/4HCCA- Sample - M2 4HCCA)

Thin layer (HPLC fractions)
(M1 4HCCA- Fraction)

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA
Vol. 95, pp. 11342-11347, September 1998
Immunology

Differential display of peptides induced during the immune response of *Drosophila*: A matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry study

SANDRINE UTTENWEILER-JOSEPH*, MARC MONIATTE†, MARIE LAGUEUX*, ALAIN VAN DORSSELAER†, JULES A. HOFFMANN*, AND PHILIPPE BULET*‡

CHAPTER 11

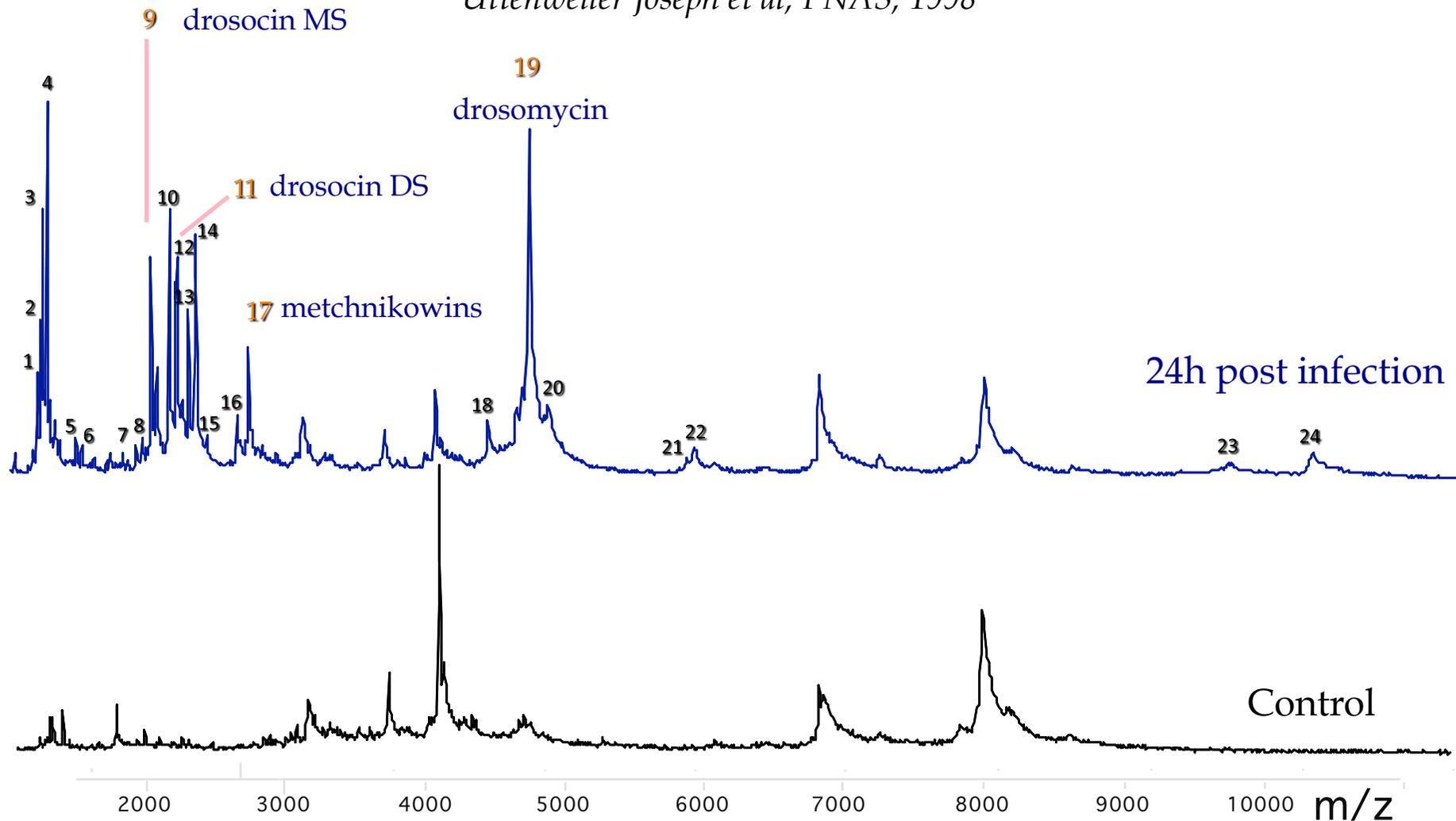
A MALDI-TOF Mass Spectrometry Approach to Investigate the Defense Reactions in *Drosophila melanogaster*, an Insect Model for the Study of Innate Immunity

PH. BULET¹ and S. UTTENWEILER-JOSEPH²

Differential analysis by MALDI - MS

Molecular mass fingerprint (blood from one fly)

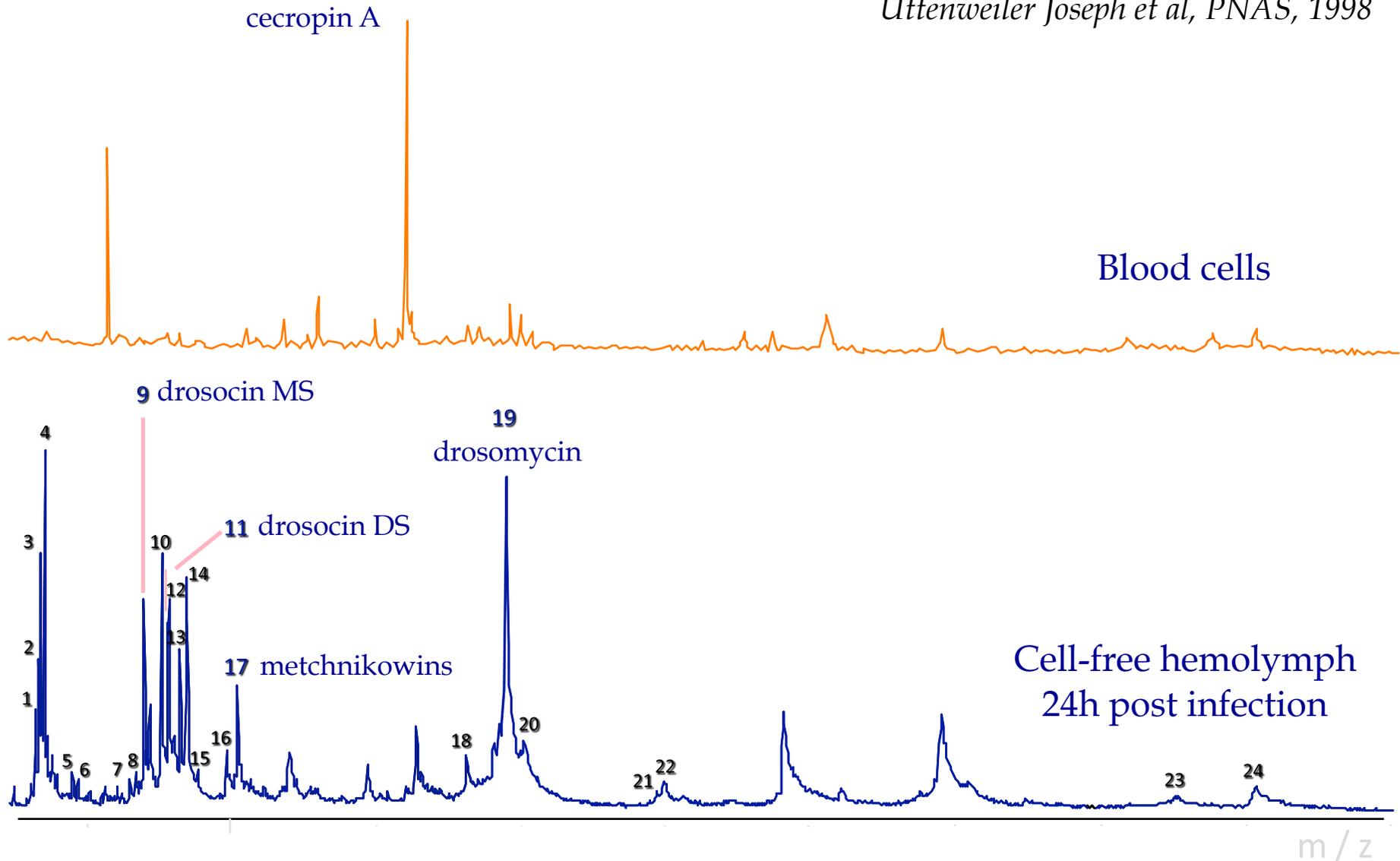
Uttenweiler Joseph et al, PNAS, 1998



Differential analysis by MALDI - MS

cell free hemolymph vs blood cells

Uttenweiler Joseph et al, PNAS, 1998

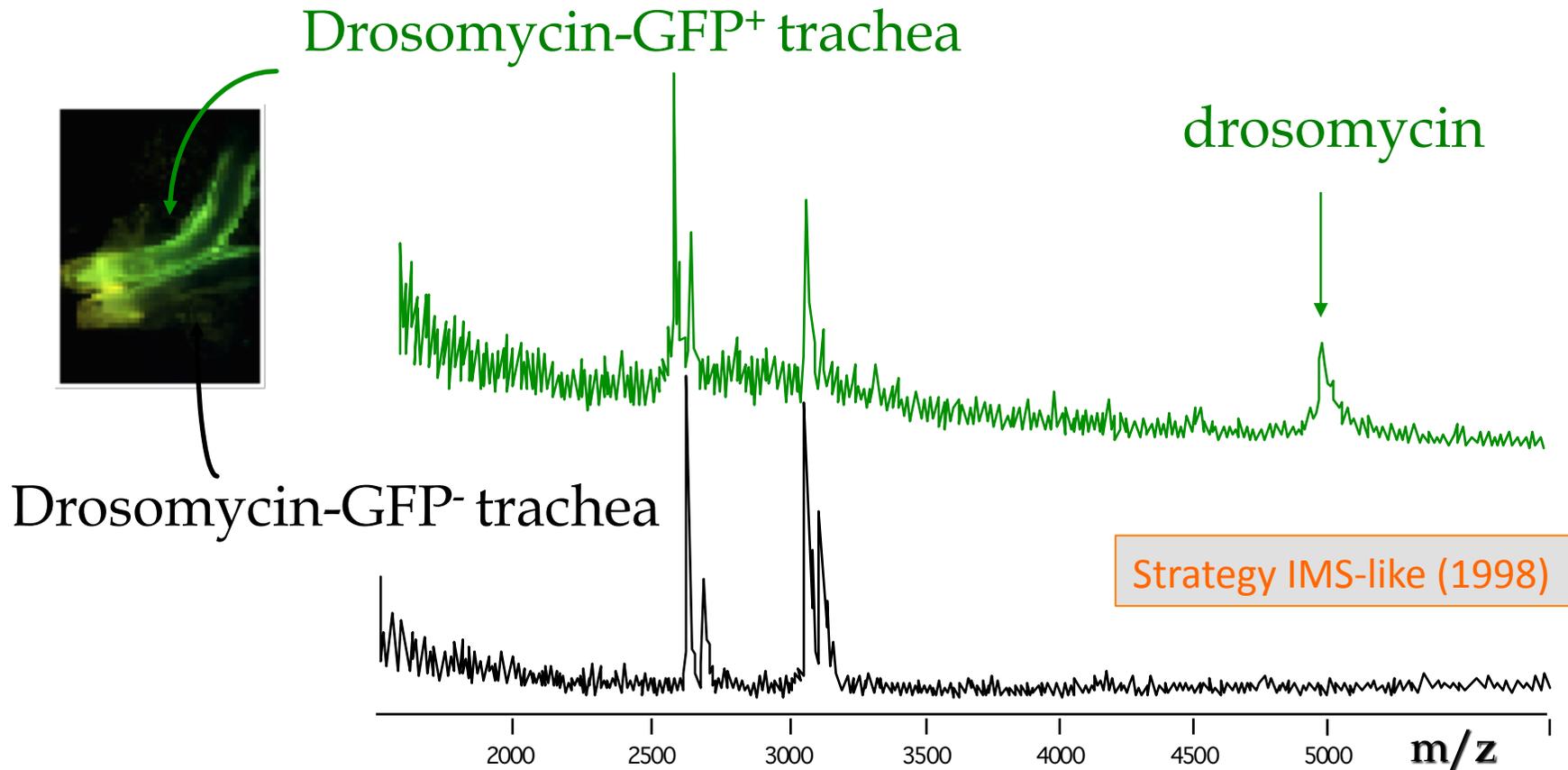


Detection by MALDI-TOF MS of drosomycin in *Drosophila* trachea

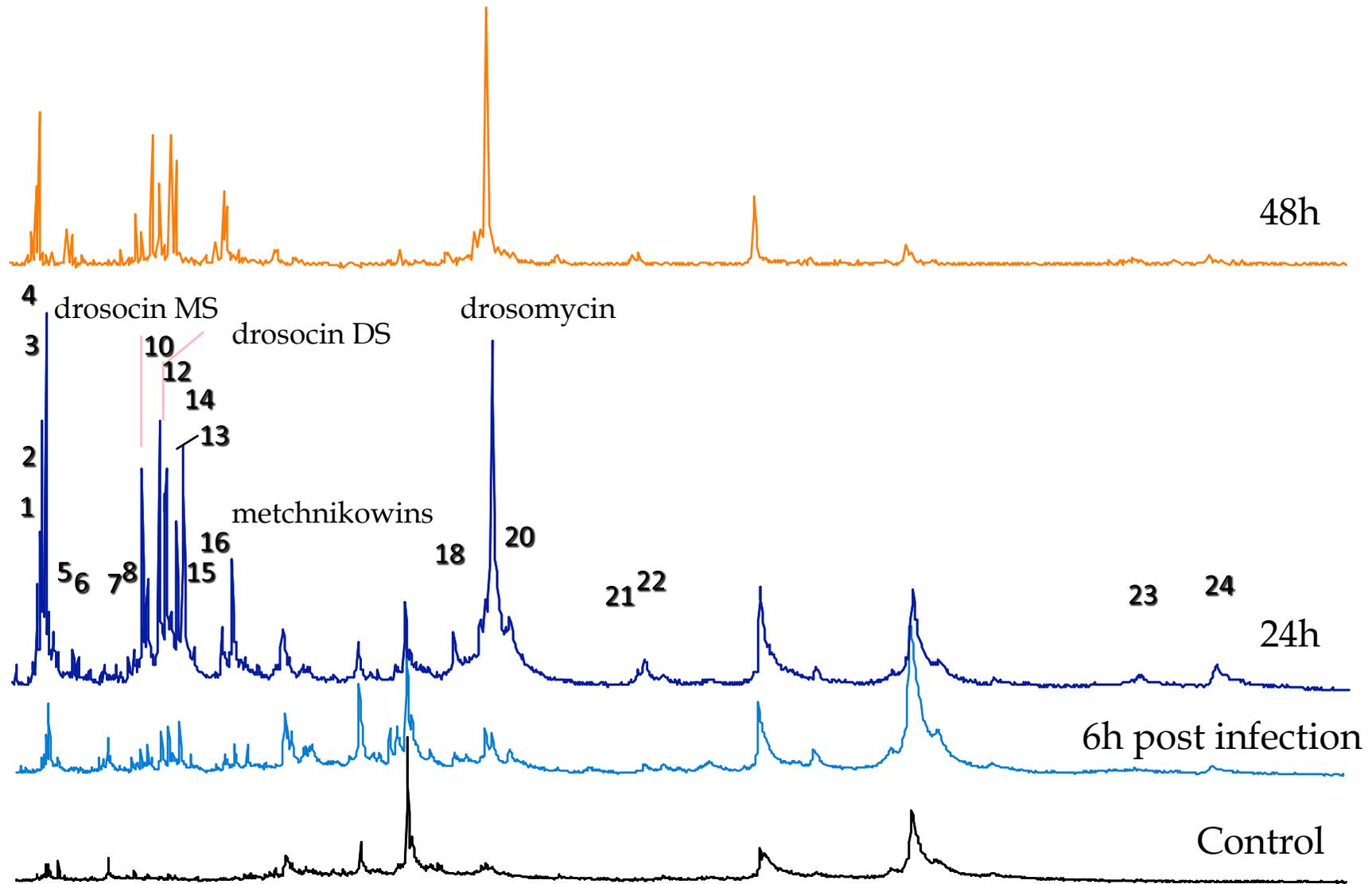
The EMBO Journal Vol.17 No.5 pp.1217-1227, 1998

A drosomycin-GFP reporter transgene reveals a local immune response in *Drosophila* that is not dependent on the *Toll* pathway

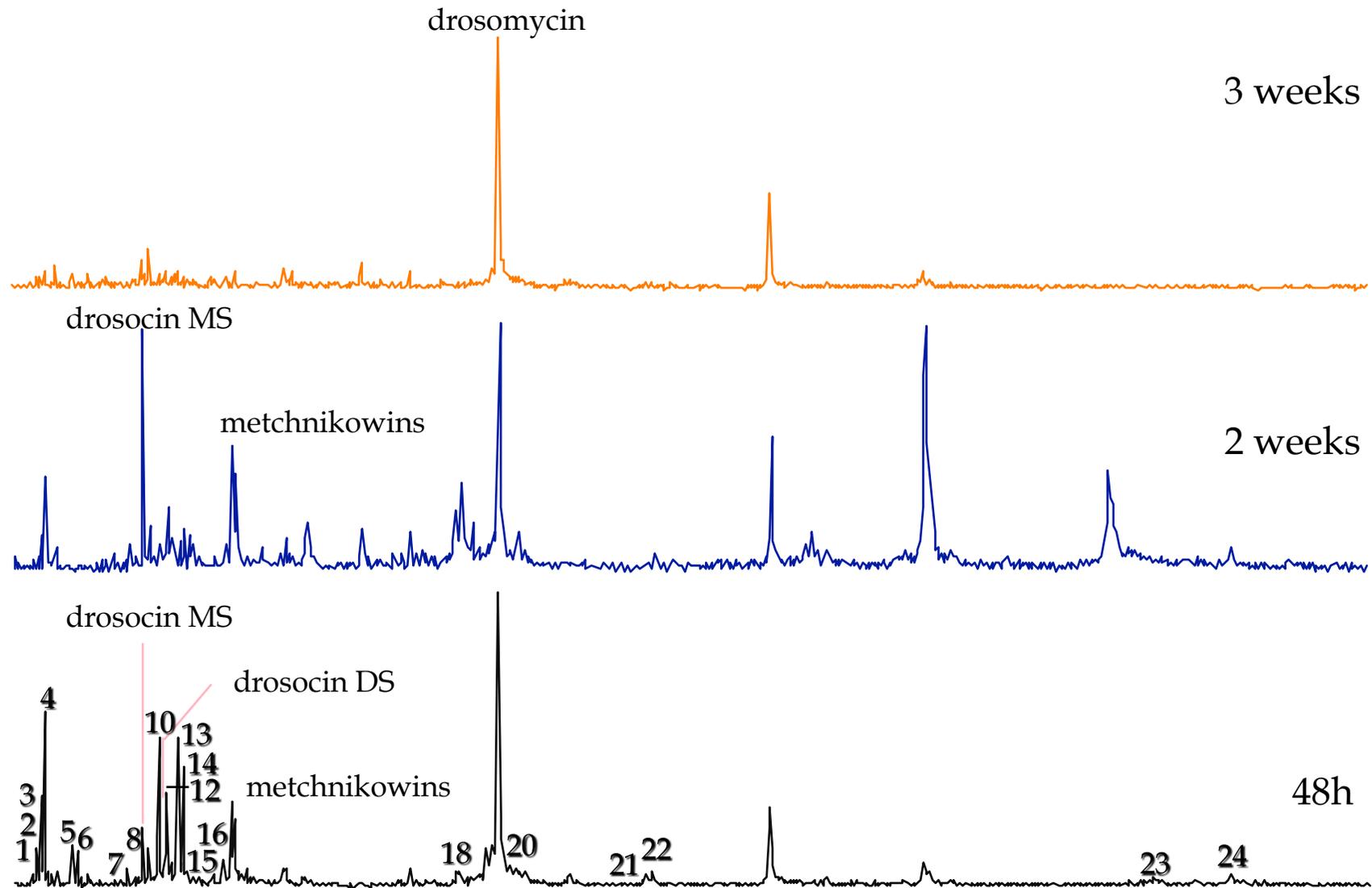
D.Ferrandon¹, A.C.Jung, M.-C.Criqui²,
B.Lemaitre, S.Uttenweiler-Joseph,
L.Michaut³, J.-M.Reichhart and
J.A.Hoffmann



MALDI-TOF MS time course analysis of appearance of the DIMs upon bacterial infection



MALDI-TOF MS time course analysis of disappearance of the DIMs



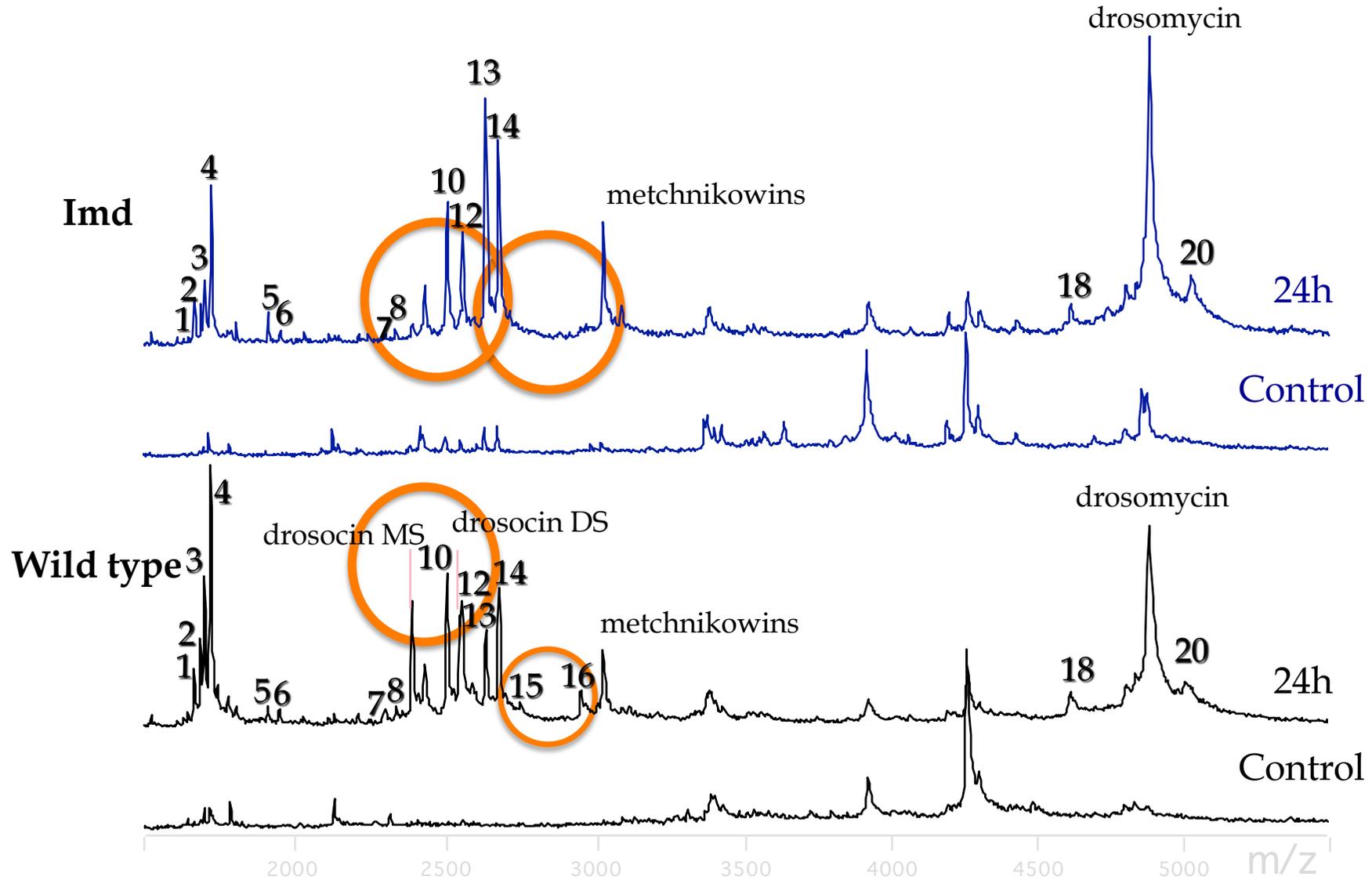
Induction of DIMs in mutants with an altered immune response

Mutant strains:

Imd, Toll-loss and Toll-gain of function

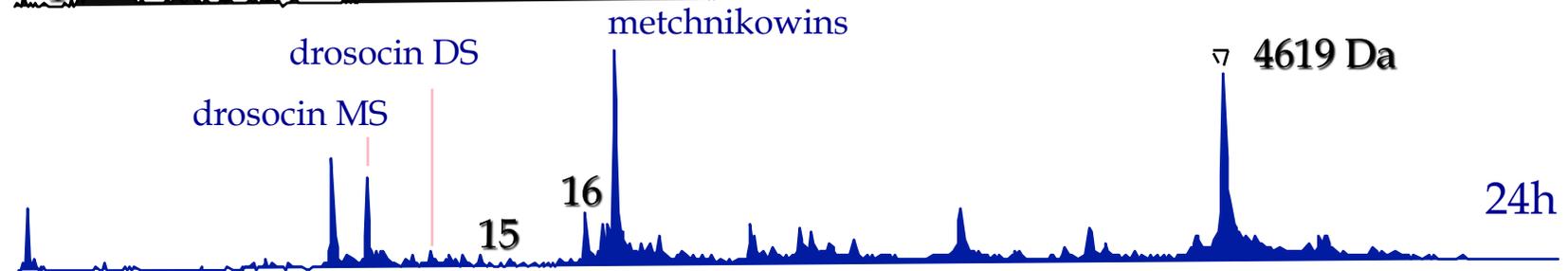
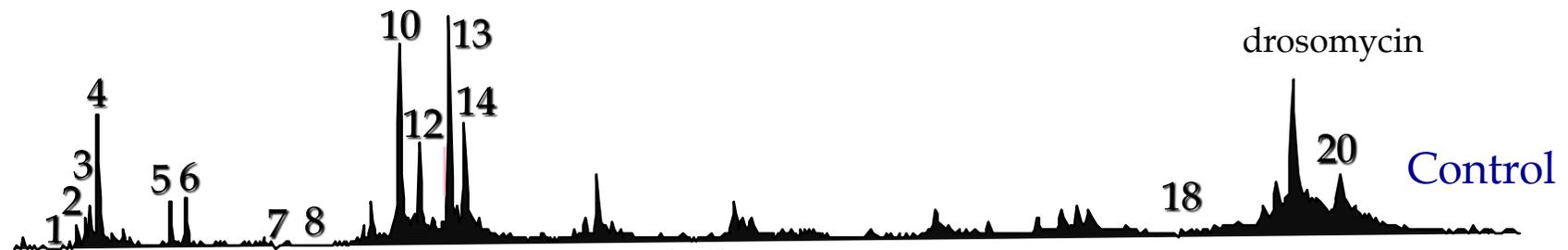
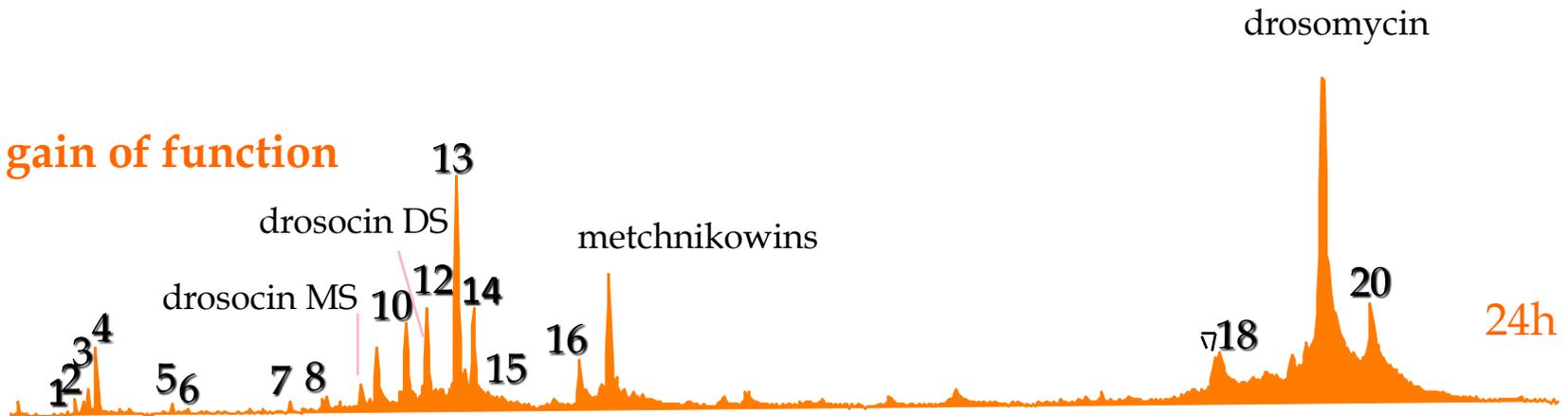
Imd mutants

Four DIMs are controlled by the Imd pathway: DIMs -9, -11, -15 and -16

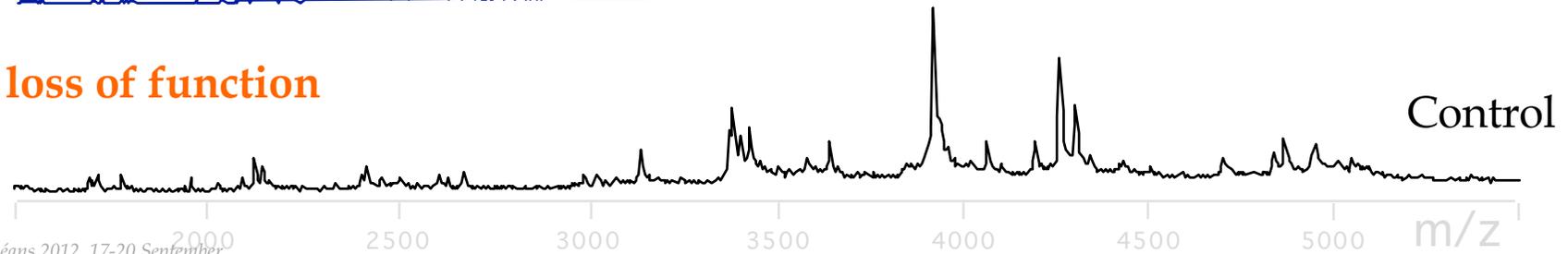


Toll mutants

Toll gain of function



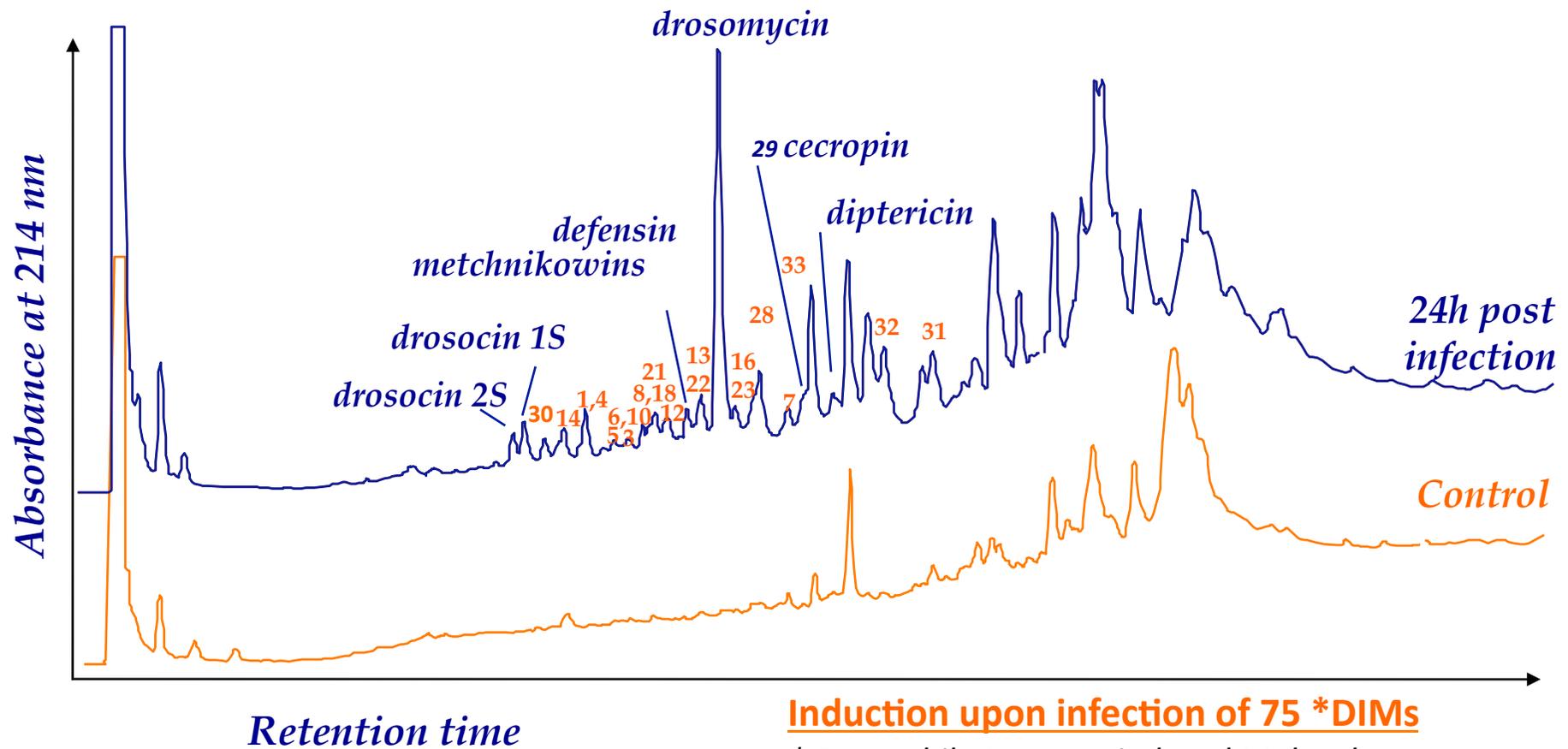
Toll loss of function



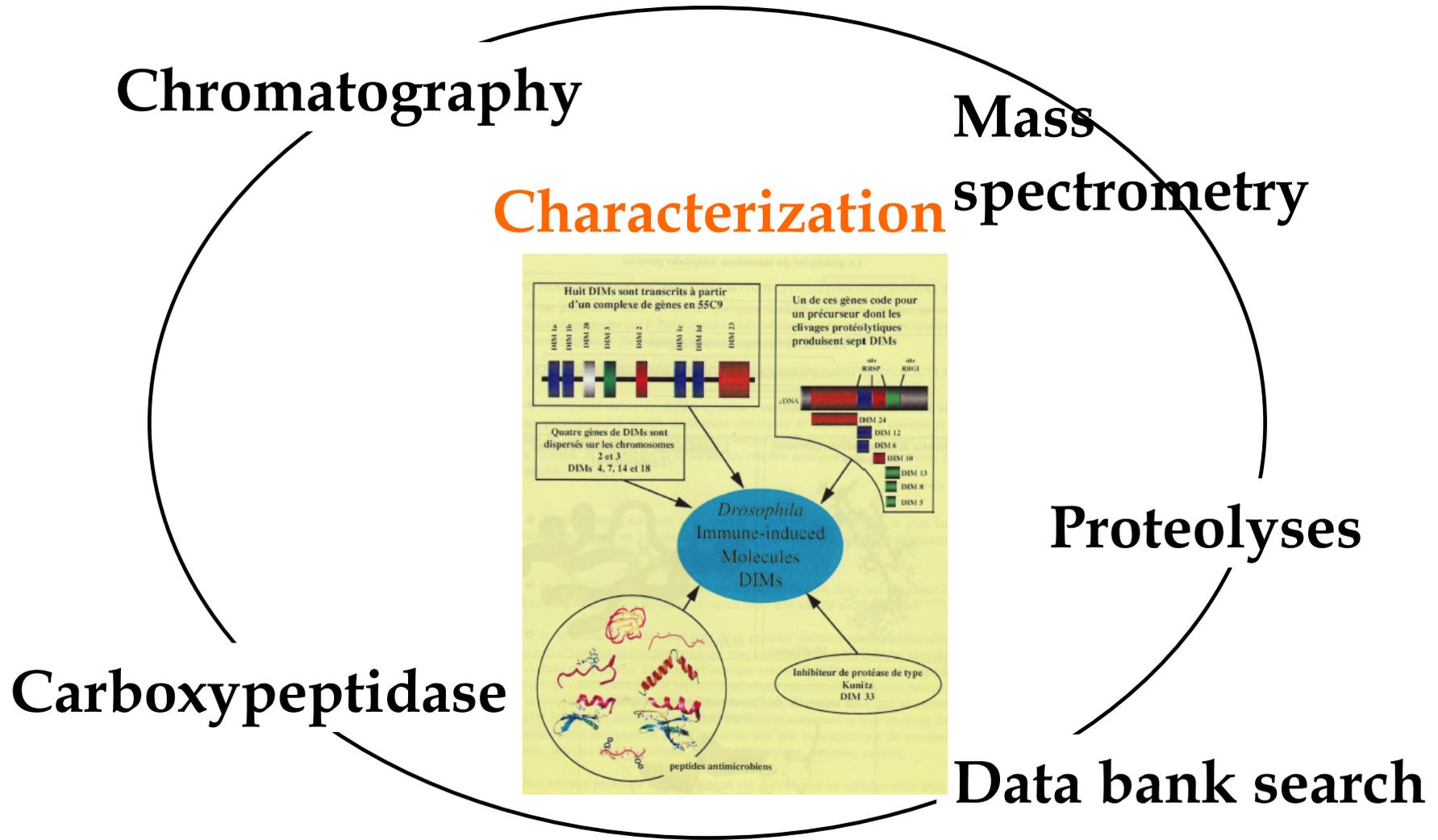
Differential analysis by μ -HPLC & MALDI - mass fingerprint

HPLC off line or on line LC-ms (20 flies)

Uttenweiler Joseph et al, PNAS, 1998



Identification & characterization of 33 novel DIMs



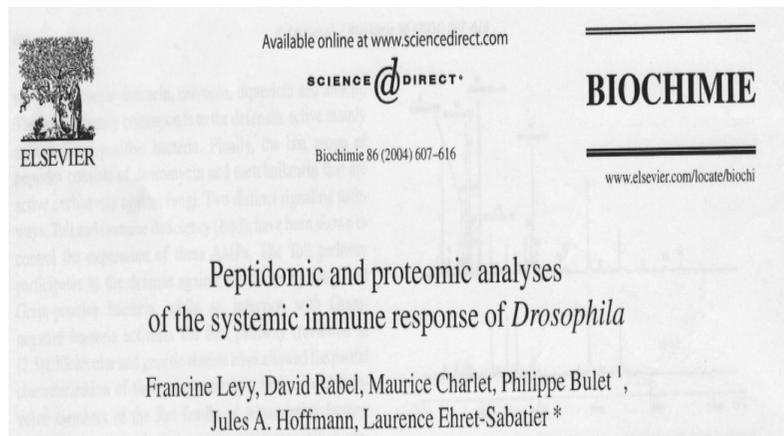
Results of the differential display by μ -HPLC and MALDI-TOF MS

After a 24h microbial-challenge at least 75 DIMs are detected

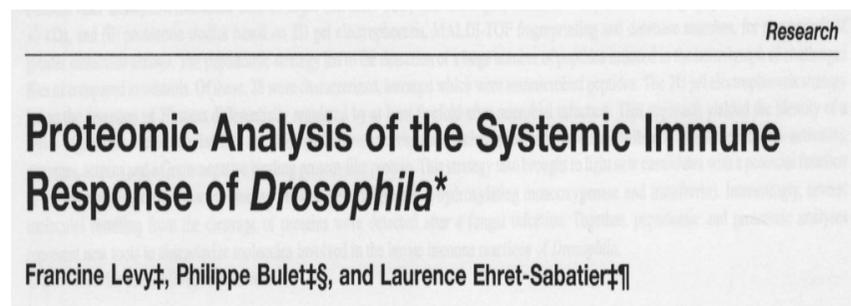
- ✓ By differential analysis by MALDI-Tof MS, 24 DIMs were detected (DIM-1 1,666 Da to DIM-24 10,031 Da). Five are antimicrobial compounds (metchnikowins, drosomycin, drosocin, dipteracin, MPAC)
- ✓ Most of the DIMs are controlled by the Toll pathway, except DIM-9, -11, -15 (drosocins) and DIM-16 (MPAC) under the Imd pathway. One (metchnikowin) is regulated by both pathways
- ✓ By HPLC and MALDI-Tof MS, 70 are potentially novel molecules of the *Drosophila* immune response:
 - 30 have a mass < 3 kDa
 - 20 have a mass between 3-6 kDa and 25 between 6-15 kDa
 - 33 were characterized, some are antimicrobial peptides with PTMs (glycoform of drosomycin and dipteracin)
- ✓ Few molecules are repressed.

Proteomic studies (molecules > 15 kDa) to complement peptidomic investigations

*Laurence Sabatier, Francine Levy
(early 2000)*



Published in Molecular and Cellular Proteomics, 3.2, 2004



Differential analyses through proteomics studies

Published in Molecular and Cellular Proteomics, 3.2, 2004

Research

Proteomic Analysis of the Systemic Immune Response of *Drosophila**

Francine Levy†, Philippe Bulet‡§, and Laurence Ehret-Sabatier†¶

2D map of colloidal Coomassie-stained proteins from *Drosophila* adult blood (600 flies, 300 mg of proteins). Map A, control flies. Map B, flies infected with a fungus (72h). Map C, flies inoculated with G+ bacteria (6h). Over 160 spots were detected in Map A (versus 350 in silver stained gels).

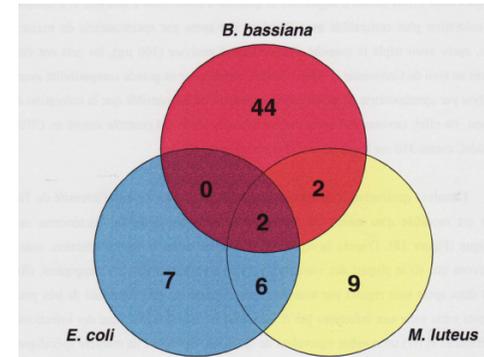
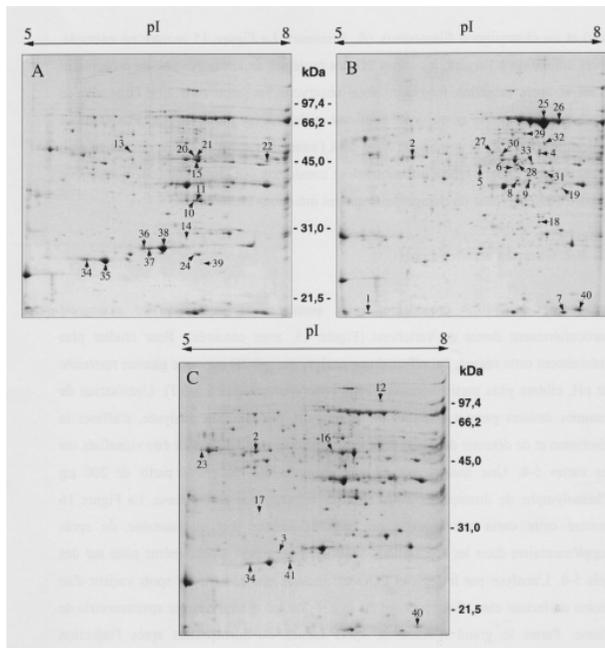


FIG. 4. Schematic representation of the number of spots specifically regulated by each type of infection. PDQuest analysis of colloidal Coomassie-stained spots regulated at least 5-fold (up- or down-regulated) on 2D gels after each infection (*B. bassiana*, *M. luteus*, or *E. coli*) and MS analysis allowed the determination of which proteins have an expression level altered by one, two, or three types of infection. Proteins that were identified are given in Table II.

70 over the 160 proteins were found to be up- or down-regulated (factor of five) after a bacterial or fungal challenge.

This includes proteins from many functional classes:

- proteases (ProPO-AEs, zymogens and CLIP-domain-containing proteases)
- serpins (Nec involved in the Toll pathway)
- recognition proteins (GNBP-like proteins) and signal transducing proteins (phosphatidylethanolamine binding proteins, PEBP)
- complement-like proteins (TEPs, thioester-containing proteins)
- molecules involved in the iron metabolism were identified such as transferrin (up-regulated) and ferritins (down-regulated)
- olfactory proteins, two pherokines were found up-regulated upon a viral infection (Sabatier et al, EJB, 2003)
- amidation enzyme (Phm, peptidylglycine -hydroxylating monooxygenase).

Conclusions

MS was ubiquitous in our investigations on *drosophila* immune response

- Molecular mass determination, purity control, structure elucidation, identification
- Identification of PTMs (glycosylations, S-S bridging, etc.)
- Control of integrity between native peptides and recombinant or synthetic versions
- Discovery process of the immune effectors (75 DIMs including 7 families of AMPs), discrimination between DIMs regulated by the Toll or Imd pathways
- Peptidomics and proteomics studies (body fluids and tissues)
- Kinetic of appearance / disappearance of the immune effectors
- Quantitation of the AMPs by a combination of MS, HPLC and CE.

Acknowledgments

UPR 9022, RIDI

Present Director JM Reichhart
Former Director JA Hoffmann

My colleagues

Danielle Hoffmann
Charles Hetru
Jean Luc Dimarcq
Marie Lagueux
Jean Lambert
Maurice Charlet
Laurence Sabatier
Nathalie Boulanger
Martine Schneider

and many others

UMR 7178, LSMBO

Present Director A Van Dorselaer

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Serge Ohresser
Pascale Fehlbaum
Sandrine Uttenweiler-Joseph
Francine Levy
David Rabel
Jacopo Vizioli

LSMBO

Gilbert Hegy
Marc Moniatte
Nukhet Cavusoglu
Nathalie Carte

*Thank you for your attention
and
for inviting me to the 29th JFMS*