

Proteogenomics to explore a common weed for the presence of gluten-like proteins

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Background

Why gluten proteins?

- Main storage proteins in cereal grains
- Cause adverse immune response in people with Coeliac Disease[CD] (>70million)
- There is a need to find gluten containing grains/weeds to avoid cross contamination

Why Ryegrass?

- Most common weed in Australia, grown alongside with crops
- Member of the grass family (Poaceae) wherein the storage proteins comprise gluten-like proteins

Materials & Methods

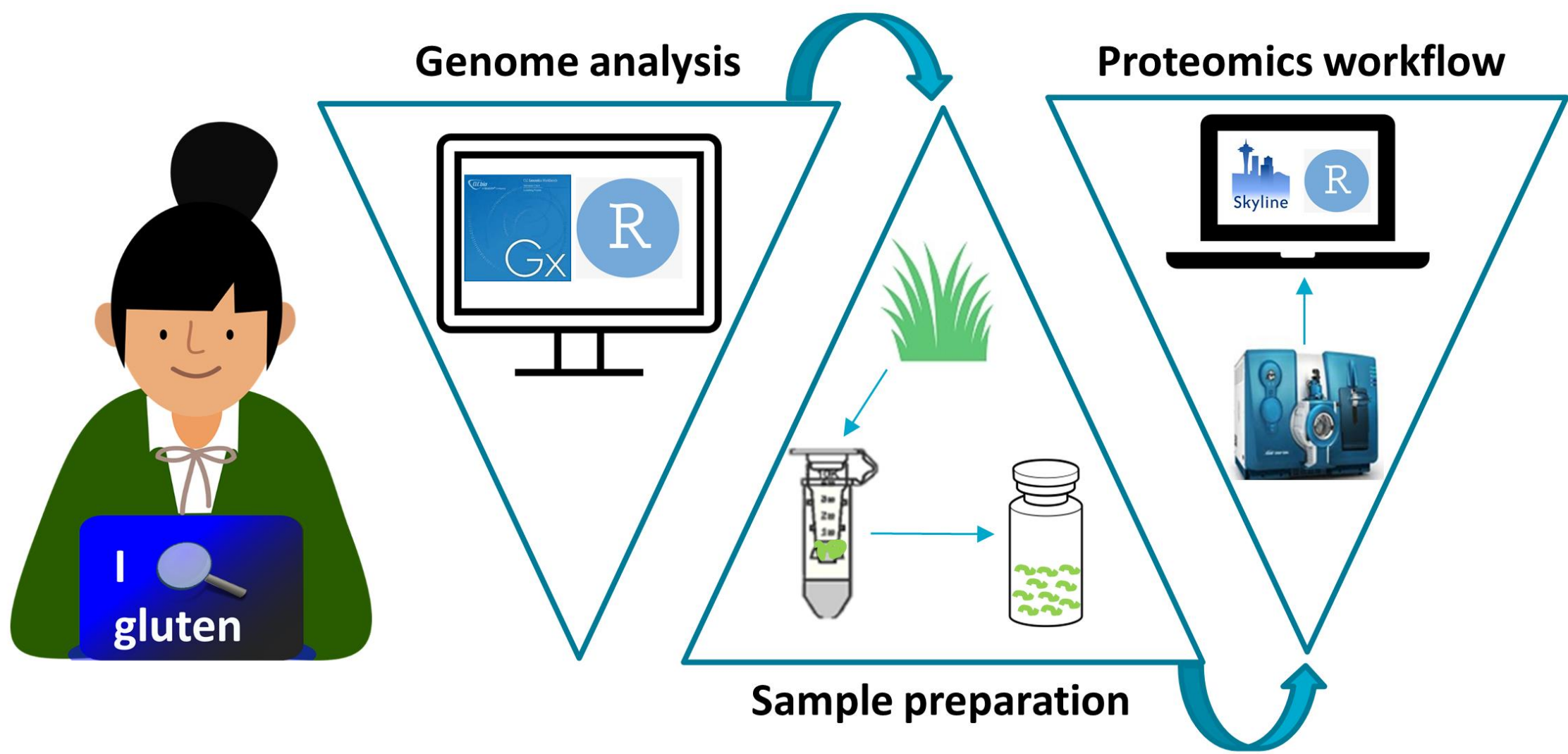
- Database Search: *Lolium perenne* genome
- Genome analysis: Epitope search on PacBio assembly of *L. perenne*; manual annotation of gluten-like protein genes; BLAST to identify gluten-like protein types
- Sample preparation of two ryegrass species, perennial ryegrass *L. perenne* and annual ryegrass *L. multiflorum*
- Developed of quantitative assay to detect gluten-like proteins using 6500 QTRAP mass spectrometer (SCIEX)

Results

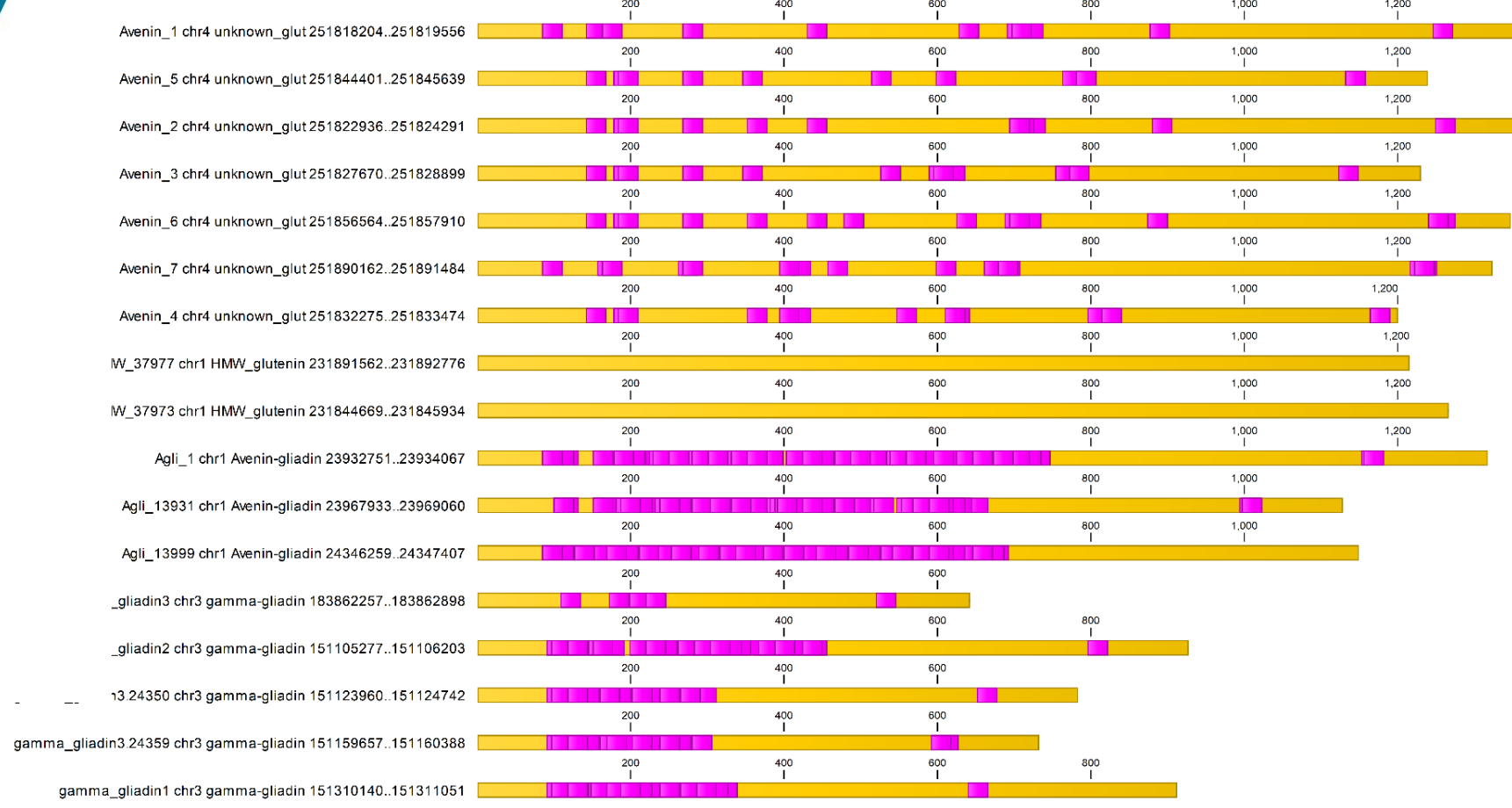
- Gluten protein-like coding regions were found on chromosomes 1, 3 and 4 of *L. perenne*
- A total of 17 gluten-protein-like gene models were found across the genome with >90% epitope sequence similarity
- Phylogenetic tree analysis reveals two ryegrass sequences similar to high molecular weight (HMW) glutenins
- Based on sequence similarity ryegrass gliadins position is between oats avenins and wheat gamma-gliadins
- Fifteen peptides were monitored with LC-MRM-MS
- Peptide intensities are different between two ryegrass species

Conclusion

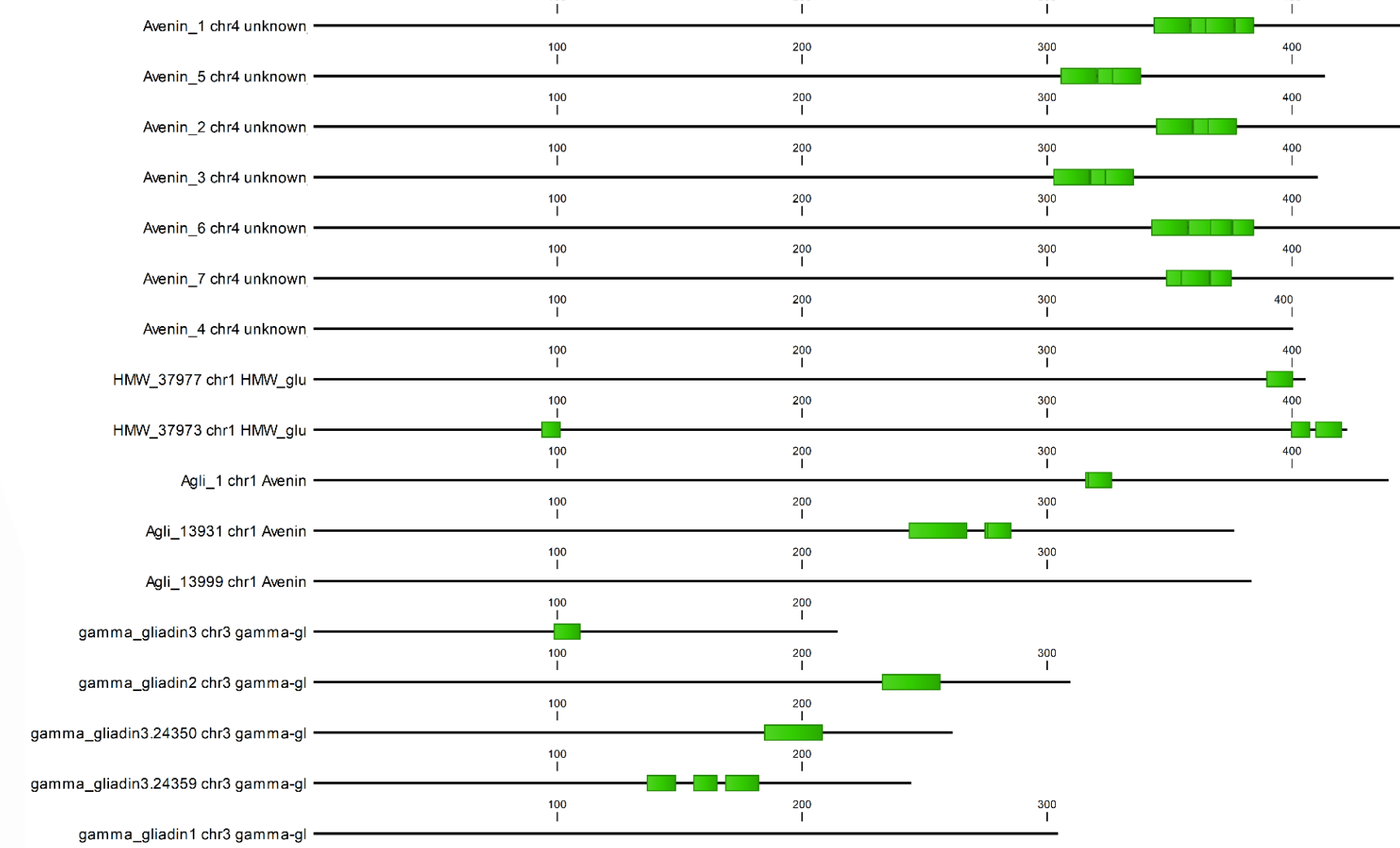
- Precise annotation of gluten-like proteins in the ryegrass genome
- Identification of putative epitope regions in gluten-like proteins from ryegrass
- Developed MRM method to validate gluten-like proteins and compared their abundances between ryegrass species
- Future research will use immune assay to confirm their immunogenicity



Gluten protein-like coding genes and putative epitope regions (pink)



Monitored peptides (Green)



MRM-MS results

