

Spatial Phosphoproteomic Profiling of Murine Heart Reveals Region-Specific Functions via TiO₂ Enrichment Optimized for Laser-Capture Microdissected Samples

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Phosphorylation-mediated signaling dynamics across spatially distinct cardiac regions remain poorly understood due to limited technical capacity for deep and sensitive analysis of minute samples. Here, we present an optimized TiO₂-based micropipette tip method for deep phosphoproteomics, achieving high sensitivity (12,117 class I phosphosites from only 10 µg HeLa peptides) and reproducibility. Applying this to laser-capture microdissected mice myocardial regions, i.e. left/right atria (LA, RA), left/right ventricles (LV, RV), interventricular septum (IVS), apex (APEX), and aortic valve (AV), we quantified 1,000–2,000 class I phosphosites per region (e.g., 1,050 in AV, which has an area of only 0.2 mm²). Principal component analysis revealed distinct phosphoproteomic clustering aligned with anatomical positions, surpassing proteomic resolution. Functional enrichment uncovered region-specific functions: APEX and ventricles exhibited phosphorylation signatures linked to muscle contraction, while AV was enriched in cell junction and polarity. Metabolically, the LV demonstrated phosphorylation patterns linked to energy metabolism, whereas LA showed enrichment in RNA processing. RA was pertinent to cellular component biogenesis and chromatin organization. This spatially resolved phosphoproteomic atlas elucidates functional specialization across cardiac subregions, establishing a molecular foundation for investigating region-specific cardiac pathologies. Our approach addresses critical technical limitations in low-input phosphoproteomics while advancing understanding of cardiac spatial heterogeneity at the post-translational level.

User consent

yes

Author: ZHAO, Dan

Presenter: ZHAO, Dan

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