

The background features a dark blue gradient with faint, light blue circular patterns and a scale. The scale is a large arc on the left side, with numerical markings from 140 to 260 in increments of 10. Several smaller circles and arcs are scattered across the background, some with arrows indicating direction. The overall aesthetic is technical and scientific.

EVALUATION OF DTT AS A CONTAMINANT IN PEPTIDE MAPPING

REBECCA CHAN

DISCLAIMER:

The following information is the opinion of the author and is not affiliated with the US Navy, Army, Air Force, or Government.

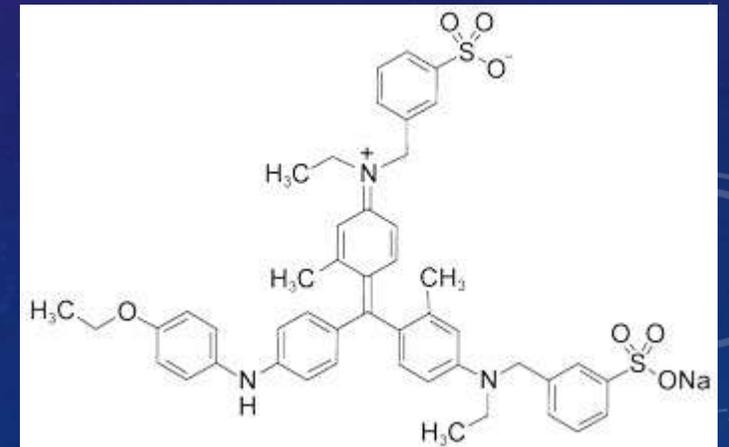
CHRONOLOGY

- Week of June 6 – August 26th
- Early June: Lab Safety Trainings
- June-Early August: Spent working on Two Government Projects
 - 1: Radiation
 - 2: Fish Proteins
- August 8- August 26th: Evaluation of DTT as a Contaminant in Peptide Mapping



BASIC SUMMARY:

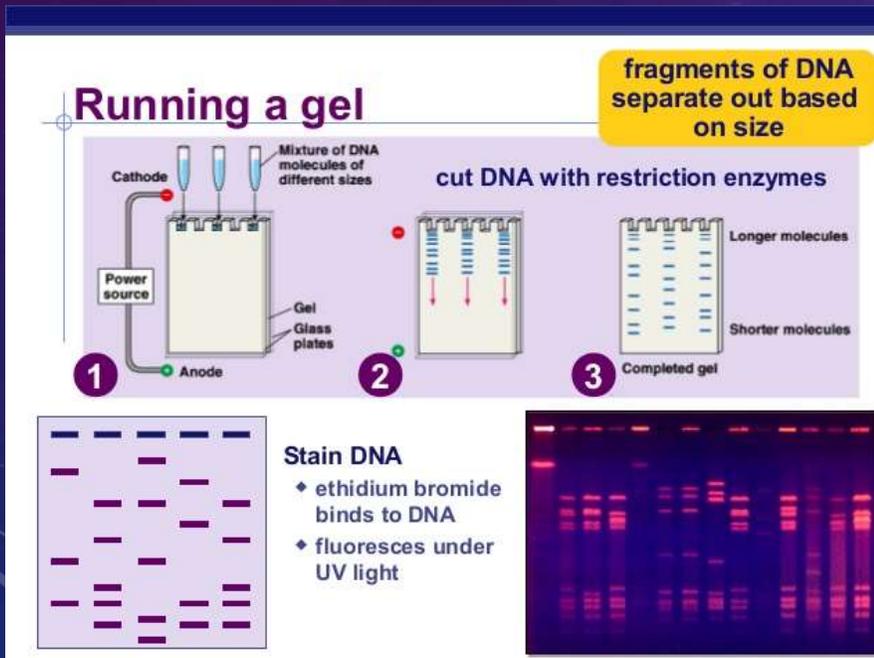
- Peptide mapping:
 - A technique that is frequently used to identify unknown proteins.
 - And we can use mass spectrometry to find those proteins!
- Proteins are polymers of amino acids
 - They do all sorts of incredible things.
 - Give structure to living things
 - Support the immune system
 - Aid chemical reactions



An example of a protein structure

PROCEDURES LEARNED:

- SDS Western Blotting
- Gel Electrophoresis
- In-gel trypsin digests



MAIN EQUIPMENT USED:



METHODS

- In-gel trypsin digests were performed in 100 mM ammonium bicarbonate, pH 8, with 10% v/v acetonitrile, and 20 mM DTT at 37C overnight.
- The supernatant was injected directly onto a Waters C18 column eluted at 0.3 ml/min with a linear gradient of 7.5 to 35% acetonitrile against 0.1% formic acid in water over 30 (Fig. 2) or 90 (Fig. 1) minutes monitoring absorbance at 254 nm and detecting positive ions from 400-3000 m/z with a Shimadzu ion trap time of flight mass spectrometer.

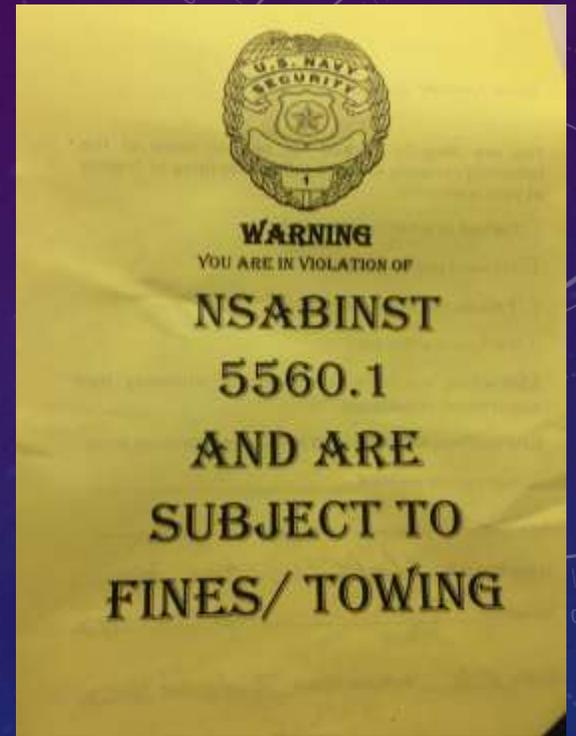
CONCLUSION OF MY LAB:

The trypsin digestion resulted in peaks that did not correspond to peptide proteins

- However, there was material eluting in blank runs
- I concluded that dithiothreitol (DTT) was responsible for the artifacts seen in the blank run
- The contaminant blocks the classification of proteins

WHAT I LEARNED

- DON'T EVER TRY TO PARK AT WALTER REED
- Always ask questions and ask for help
- It's usually OK to make mistakes
- Mad-pipetting skills courtesy of MMB, reinforced by my lab
- Dealing with difficult equipment without even knowing their names
- I don't want to work in a lab for the rest of my life



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- Red Cross Volunteer program at Walter Reed
- Department of Research Programs
- Holton Arms



**American
Red Cross**

ANY QUESTIONS?

