

Guide to clean up and desalting for export

Phosphopeptides peak may be detected with a lactic acid peak caused by the residual lactic acid in an elute. When using on-line desalting system by column switching, a lactic acid peak may appear. We recommend the following protocol as an example to remove lactic acid from enriched phosphopeptide elute before using MS or LC-MS.

Solution B

It contains 100% lactic acid.

Lactic acid is used as an inhibitor of non-specific peptides adsorbing from crude sample such as a cell lysate to titanium dioxide.

Fig.1 Protocol example to remove lactic acid

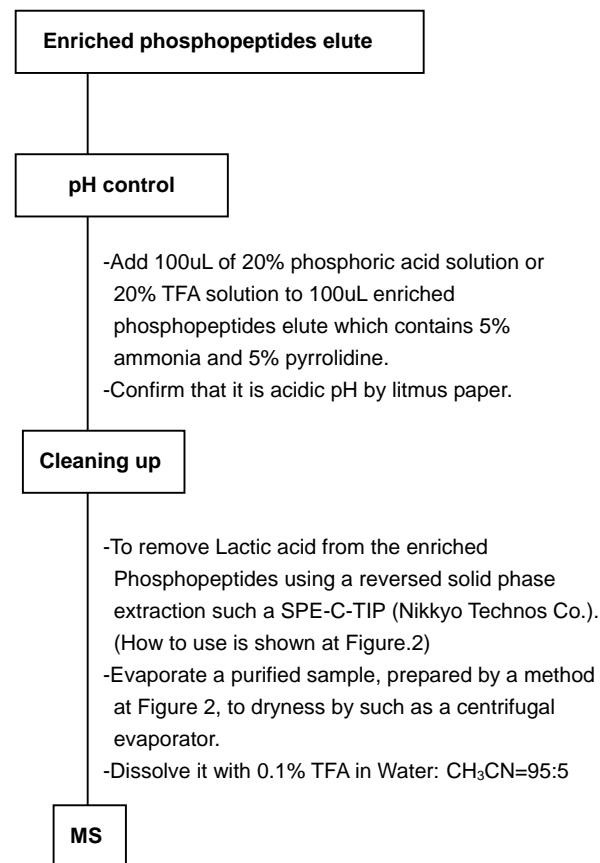
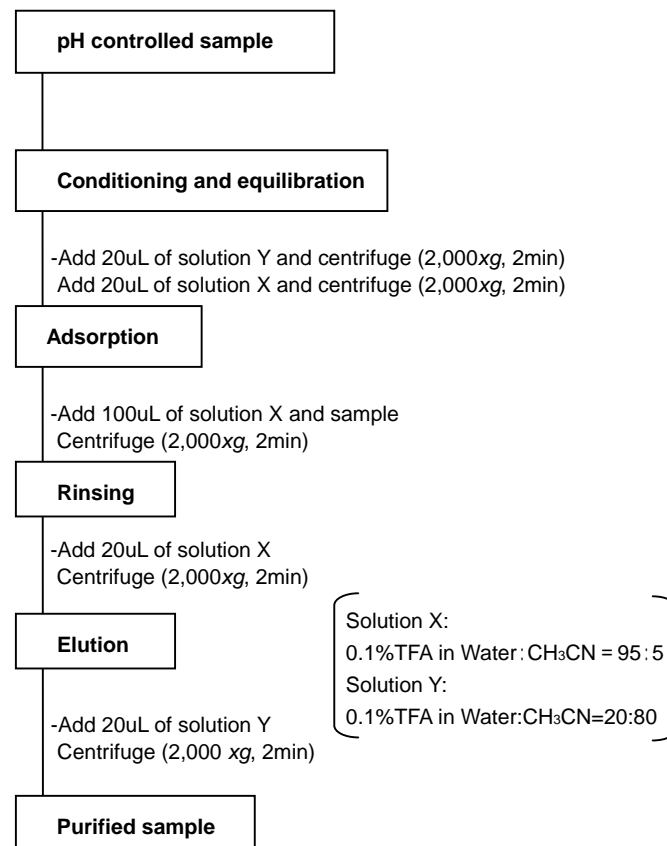


Fig.2 Simplified protocol of clean up
SPE C-TIP Operation Manual



*Continue to evaporation at Fig.1

References

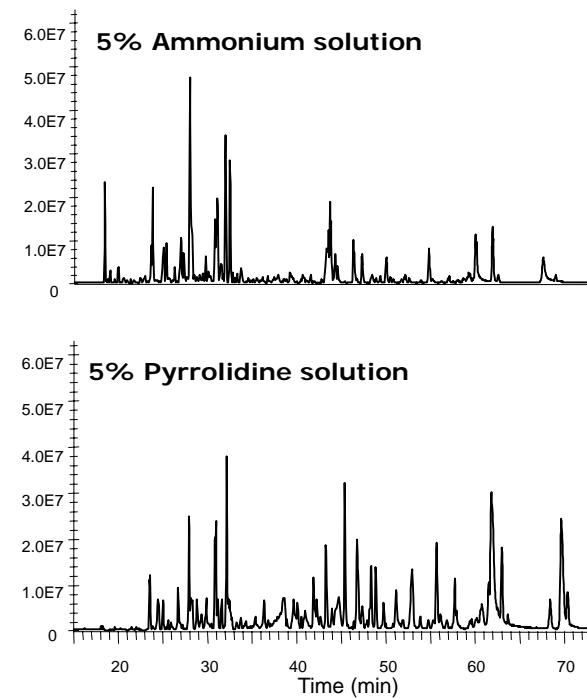
Titansphere Phos-TiO Kit was developed in reference to the following articles.

- * Phosphopeptide enrichment by aliphatic hydroxy acid-modified metal oxide chromatography for nano-LC/MS/MS in proteomics applications Sugiyama N.et.al. Mol Cell Proteomics, 6, 1103-1109, 2007
- * Successive and Selective Release of Phosphorylated Peptides Captured by Hydroxy Acid-Modified Metal Oxide Chromatography. Kyono Y. et.al. J Proteome Res., 2008

About elute

Hydrophilic phosphopeptides can be eluted more by using 5% ammonium aqueous solution.

Hydrophobic phosphopeptides can be eluted more by using 5% pyrrolidine aqueous solution.



The left figure is a base peak chromatogram of purified phosphopeptides from HeLa cell extract by LC/MS.

5% Ammonia aqueous solution tends to include more hydrophilic phosphopeptides.

5% Pyrrolidine aqueous solution tends to include more hydrophobic phosphopeptides.