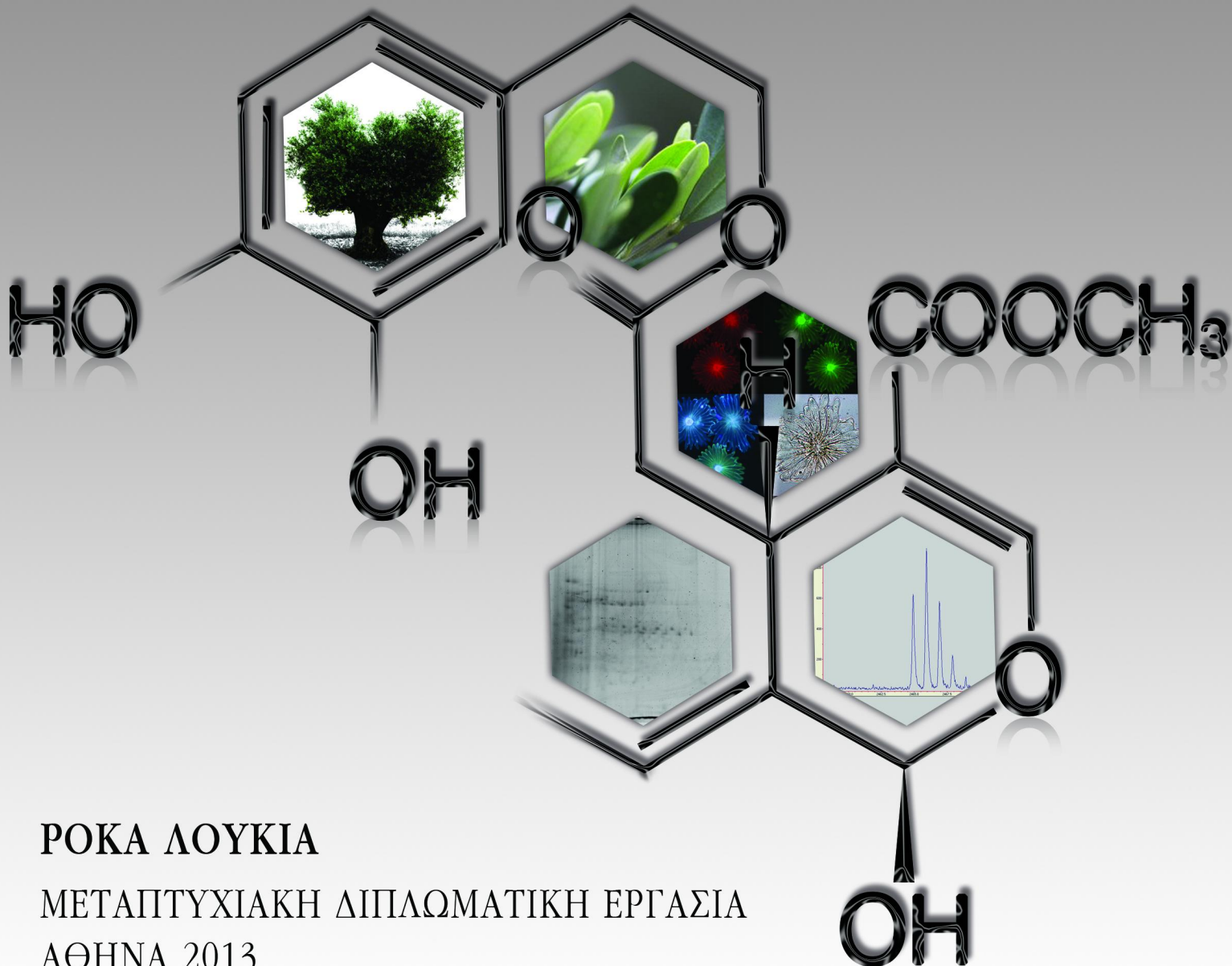


Γεωπονικό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών  
Τμήμα Γεωπονικής Βιοτεχνολογίας  
Εργαστήριο Μοριακής Βιολογίας

*Πρωτεομική προσέγγιση  
στις τρίχες του φύλλου της ελιάς*



ΡΟΚΑ ΛΟΥΚΙΑ

ΜΕΤΑΠΤΥΧΙΑΚΗ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ

ΑΘΗΝΑ 2013



There is no greater sin than having a brilliant idea...  
Diego Gambetta

*μ*

*μ*



	<b>μ</b>	.....	- 4 -
	μ	.....	- 5 -
		.....	- 7 -
1.		(Olea Europaea).....	- 7 -
1.1		.....	- 8 -
1.1.2		.....	- 9 -
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1.2.3	μ	μ .....	- 13 -
1.2.4		μ μ .....	- 14 -
1.2.4.1		μ .....	- 14 -
1.2.4.2		μ .....	- 16 -
1.2.5		μ .....	- 16 -
1.2.6		μ .....	- 18 -
1.3	μ	.....	- 20 -
1.3.1		μ .....	- 20 -
1.3.2		μ μ .....	- 20 -
1.3.2.1		μ .....	- 21 -
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2.5	.....	- 57 -
3.	.....	- 60 -
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1. (Olea Europaea)



1.1 (Olea europaea L)

, *Olea europaea* (L.), *Oleaceae*,  
 μ 25 , *Olea*,  
*Syringa*, *Forsythia*, *Ligustrum*, *Fraxinus* *Phillyrea*. *Olea* μ  
 30-40 μ , (Johnson, 1957). *Olea europaea*  
 (L.) , μ μ ,  
*europaea* ( ), *cuspidata* ( ),  
*cerasiformis* ( ) *laperrinei* ( ) (Green  
 Wickens, 1989).  
 , μ  
 μ μ  
 μ μ μ . (Colomer *et al.*, 2007).  
 μ  
 ( ) μ *Oleaceae* (Iwai *et al.*, 2005;  
 Gariboldi *et al.*, 1986).  
 , μ ,  
 μ μ , μ μ  
 (Omar, 2010)







μ , μ

1.

μ	(Ragazzi et al 1973)
	(Le Tutour B Guedon D. 1992. )
	(De Nino A et al 119)
μ	(De Nino A et al 119)
	(Ficarra P et al 1991)
	(Ku wajima H et al 1988)
	(Le Tutour B Guedon D. 1992)
μ	(Ryan D et al 1999)
	(Pieroni A, et al 1996)
4 -O-	(Pieroni A, et al 1996)
7-O-	( ) (Pieroni A, et al 1996)
7-O-	( ) (Le Tutour B Guedon D. 1992)
7-O-	( ) (Ficarra P et al 1991)
μ	(De Laurentis N et al 1998)
	(Pieroni A, et al 1996)
4 -O-	( ) (Pieroni A, et al 1996)
7-O-	( ; ) (Ficarra P et al 1991)
7-O-	( )μ ) (Le Tutour B Guedon D. 1992)
3 -O-μ	( ) (Pieroni A, et al 1996)
3 -O-μ	-7-O- (Pieroni A, et al 1996)
	(De Laurentis N et al 1998)
3-O- μ	( ) (Pieroni A, et al 1996)
3-O-	( ) (Ficarra P et al 1991)
	(Le Floch F et al 1998)
	(Heimler D et al 1996)
μ	(Le Floch F et al 1998)
	(Le Floch F et al 1998)
	(Liakopoulos G et al 2001)
μ	(Le Floch F et al 1998)
	(Le Floch F et al 1998)
p- μ	(Liakopoulos G et al 2001)
	(Le Floch F et al 1998)
	(Bryant JP, et al 1983)
	(Bryant JP, et al 1987)













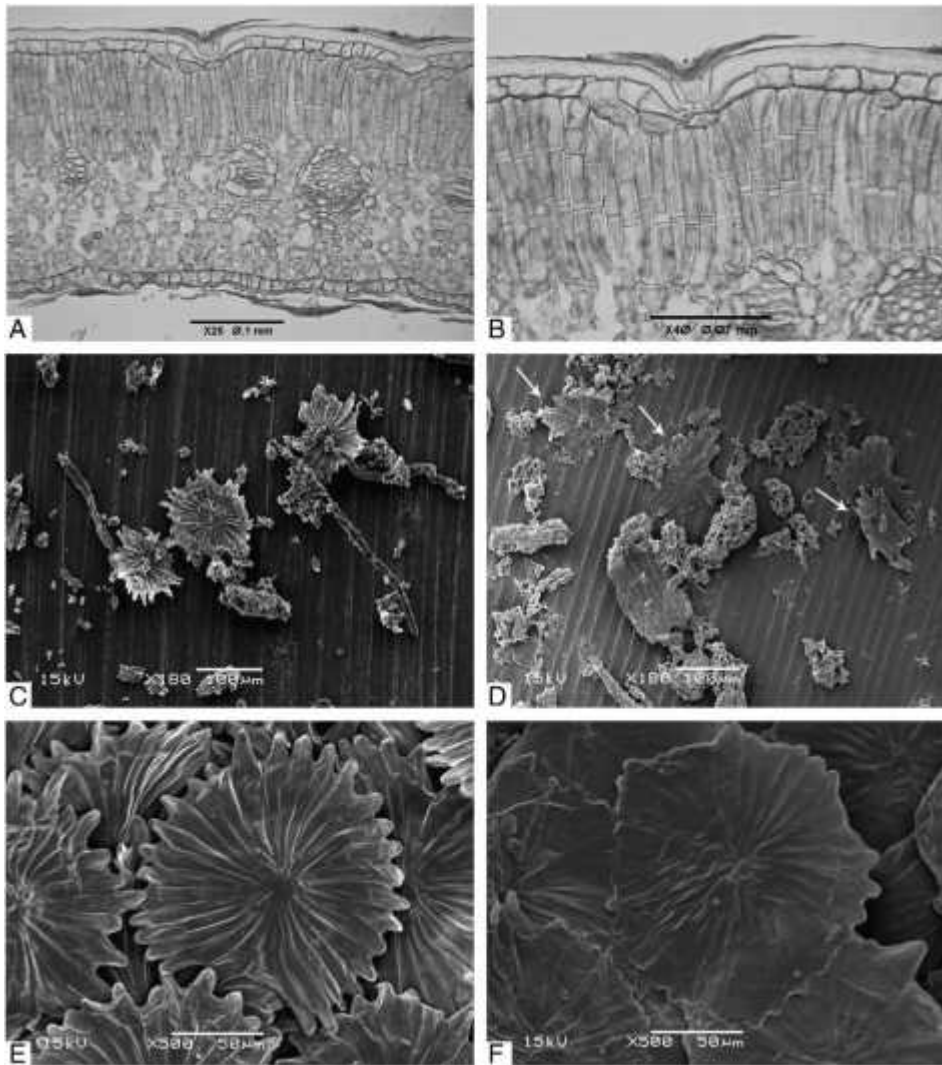






μ (μ - - ). (  
*Olea europaea* cvs *Coratina*  
*Cipressino* (Bianchi *et al.*, 1993).

μ , μ  
 . μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 . μ , μ ,  
 (Karabourniotis *et al.*, 1994; 1995).



**1.10** μ (A B) μ SEM (C-F). μ (peltate scales)  
*Olea europaea* subsp. *Africana* subsp. *europaea*. A B,  
 μ μ , μ . C D,  
 subsp. *africana* (C) subsp. *europaea* (D)  
 μ . E F, of subsp. *Africana*  
 μ μ (E) (F) . The ethnobotany and  
 pharmacognosy of *Olea europaea* subsp. *africana* (Oleaceae) H.S. Long, et al., 2009











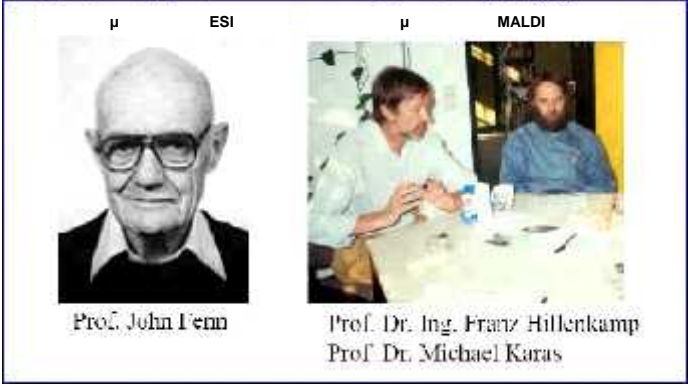








μ μ μ μ . μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ . μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ ,  
 μ μ  
 μ .  
 μ John Fenn, Franz Hillenkamp  
 Michael Karas ( .1.18) μ μ μ μ μ ESI  
 MALDI.



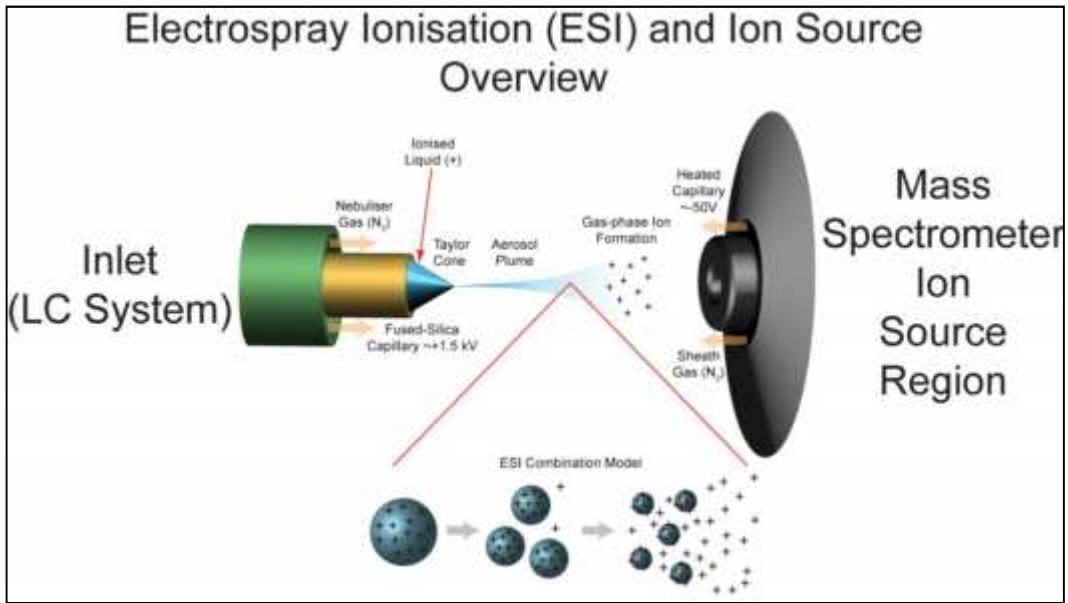
1.18. μ μ μ μ μ  
 John Fenn (ESI), Franz Hillenkamp Michael Karas .

• ESI

μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ  
 ( .1.19). μ μ μ μ  
 μ (Fenn JB et al., 1989; Whitehouse CM et al., 1985). Nano-ESI  
 μ μ μ μ  
 μ (μ 25nL/min).

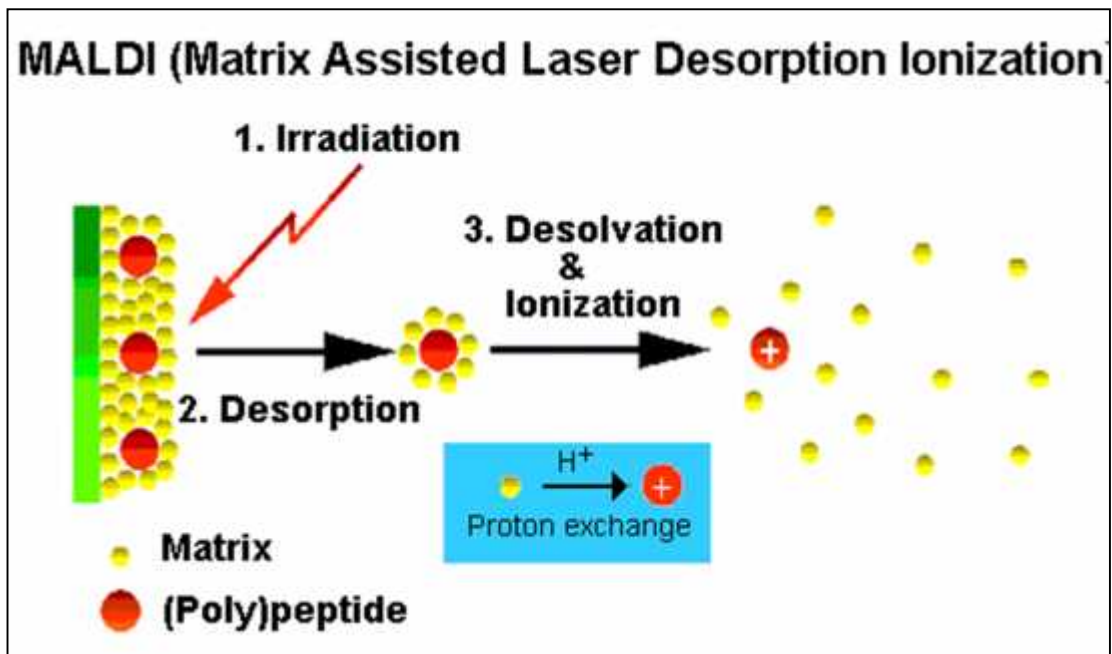
• MALDI

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ (matrix) μ μ μ μ  
 . μ (plate, chip) μ  
 . μ  
 μ μ matrix- μ  
 ( ) μ +1  
 (Hillenkamp F et al., 1991; Karas M et al., 1987) ( .1.20).  
 MALDI ESI μ μ .  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ MALDI μ  
 μ μ . MALDI μ  
 μ μ . ESI μ μ μ  
 μ . μ μ  
 μ μ .



1.19.

ESI. lamondlab.com



1.20.

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

MALDI.

### 1.3.3.2

μ

(Time of Flight-TOF). )

(Quadrupole). )

(Ion

Trap).

- TOF

« » μ ( )

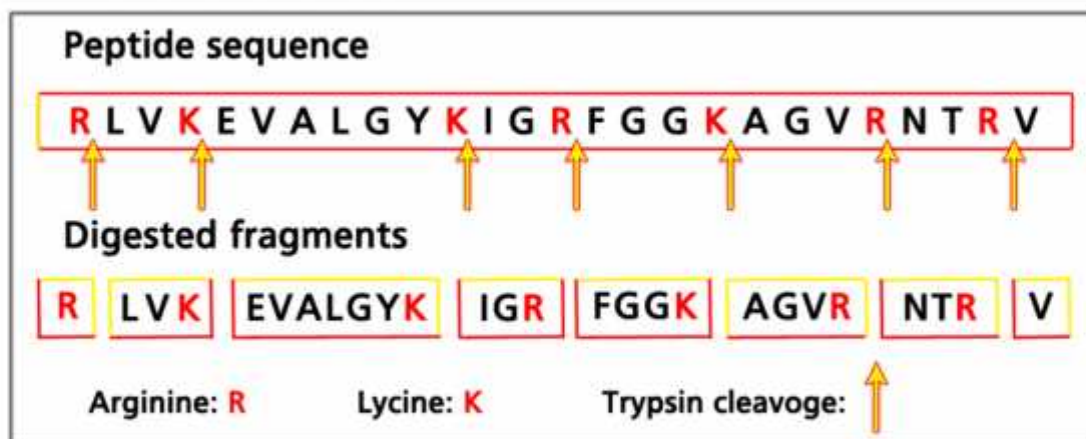
( μ μ )





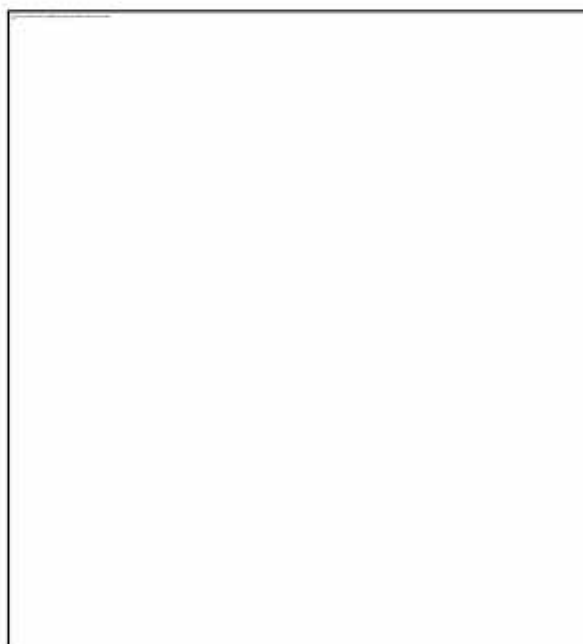






**Εικόνα 1.26.** Πέψη μιας τυχαίας πρωτεϊνικής αλληλουχίας με θρυψίνη. Φαίνονται τα σημεία πέψης καθώς και τα προκύπτοντα πεπτίδια.

Μετά την πέψη, τα πεπτίδια ταυτοποιούνται με ΦΜ καθώς οι παρατηρούμενες πεπτιδικές μάζες συσχετίζονται με πεπτιδικά αποτυπώματα (peptide fingerprints-λίστα πεπτιδίων που έχει προκύψει από τη θεωρητική πέψη μίας πρωτεΐνης και εμφανίζονται με συγκεκριμένα πρότυπα στο φάσμα πέψης της) μέσω μηχανών αναζήτησης/αλγορίθμων (Εικ.1.27). Η παραπάνω διαδικασία είναι γνωστή και ως Peptide Mass Fingerprinting (PMF). Ένα φάσμα μάζας πεπτιδικού μείγματος που προκύπτει από την πέψη μίας πρωτεΐνης από συγκεκριμένο ένζυμο παρέχει τόσο μεγάλη ειδικότητα στο αποτέλεσμα, που συχνά είναι δυνατό να γίνει ταυτοποίηση μίας πρωτεΐνης από αυτή και μόνο την πληροφορία.



**Εικόνα 1.27.** Στο κάτω μέρος της εικόνας παρατηρείται το θεωρητικό φάσμα πέψης (καταχωρημένο σε βάση δεδομένων) μίας πρωτεΐνης και στο πάνω μέρος το πειραματικό. Το δεύτερο συσχετίζεται και συγκρίνεται με το πρώτο με ειδικούς αλγόριθμους, ώστε να ταυτοποιηθεί το μόριο που αναζητείται. [www.matrixscience.com](http://www.matrixscience.com)

Η πιο διαδεδομένη μέθοδος για την ταυτοποίηση πρωτεϊνών στην Πρωτεωμική Ανάλυση είναι η φασματομετρία μάζας τύπου MALDI (Lahm HW, και Langen H 2000, ; Karas M, και Hillenkamp F 1988). Η μέθοδος αυτή είναι αρκετά ευαίσθητη, απαιτεί μικρές ποσότητες δείγματος και μπορεί άνετα να χρησιμοποιηθεί για πειράματα υψηλής ρυθμοαπόδοσης (Görg A et al 2004).



## 2.2 μ

μ

μ  
*Wang W. et al 2003.»*

### 2.2.1

μ

- μ (Phenol/SDS)
- 6g μ μ 10% w/w quartz sand.
- 3 (-20 C) 100%
- μ μ 5 10.500rpm
- 4°C
- μ
- μ 2
- μ μ
- 1,5g falcon 50mL
- 25ml μ μ
- μ 5
- 20 10.500rpm
- corex
- 7 μ μ
- corex -20°C 2
- 30 10.500rpm
- μ
- 4mL μ μ μ
- 15 10.500rpm
- μ
- μ
- 4mL (-20 C) 80% μ
- 20 10.500rpm
- μ
- μ
- μ μ μ
- μ μ -80°C
- μ (μ )
- 215mg falcon
- 4 (-20 C) 100%
- μ μ 5 10.500rpm
- 4°C
- μ
- μ 2
- μ μ

- 7ml SDS sonication buffer
- $\mu$  (sonication)
- 7ml pH 8
- $\mu$   $\mu$  10 10.500rpm
- falcon ~2,5ml
- 4  $\mu$   $\mu$
- falcon -20°C 30
- 15 10.500rpm
- $\mu$
- 2ml  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$
- 10 10.500rpm
- $\mu$
- $\mu$
- 2ml (-20 C) 80%  $\mu$
- 15 10.500rpm
- $\mu$
- $\mu$
- $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$
- $\mu$   $\mu$  -80°C
- $\mu$  (TCA/ )
- 100 $\mu$ l eppendorf
- 1ml  $\mu$  TCA/ 10%
- eppendorfs -20°C 1
- 30 13.000rpm 4°C
- $\mu$
- $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$
- $\mu$   $\mu$  KCl 50mm
- 10 13.000rpm 4°C
- $\mu$  eppendorf
- 10  $\mu$  TCA10%
- eppendorfs -20°C ~ 16
- 30 13.000rpm 4°C
- $\mu$
- 4ml (-20 C) 80%  $\mu$
- 20 10.500rpm
- $\mu$
- $\mu$
- $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$
- $\mu$   $\mu$  -80°C





- $\mu$  .
- $\mu$   $\mu$  Coommasie  $\mu$  .

## 2.1

$\mu$ 10ml main gel $\mu$			
	8%	10%	12%
H2O	4,6ml	4ml	3,3ml
30% $\mu$	2,7ml	3,3ml	4ml
1,5 ris pH 8.8	2,5ml	2,5ml	2,5ml
10% SDS	0,1ml	0,1ml	0,1ml
10% APS	0,1ml	0,1ml	0,1ml
TEMED	0,006ml	0,004ml	0,004ml
$\mu$ 5ml stacking gel 5% $\mu$			
	5%		
H2O	3,4ml		
30% $\mu$	0,83ml		
1,5 ris pH 8.8	0,63ml		
10% SDS	0,05ml		
10% APS	0,05ml		
TEMED	0,005ml		

Rad  $\mu$   $\mu$  mini protean<sup>®</sup> 3 system Bio  
 $\mu$  Microcomputer electrophoresis power supply Consort E865





$\mu$   **$\mu$  Coomassie.**  
 40%  $\mu$  (CH<sub>4</sub>O), 10% (CH<sub>3</sub>COOH) 0,1% Coomassie Brilliant Blue R250.  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 30%  $\mu$  (CH<sub>4</sub>O), 10% (CH<sub>3</sub>COOH).  
 $\mu$   
 $\mu$  (Fixation Solution).  
 50%  $\mu$  (CH<sub>4</sub>O), 0,1%  $\mu$  38% (CH<sub>2</sub>O)  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  (Sensitizing Solution).  
 1% (NaOH) 7,56%, 25%  $\mu\mu$  (NH<sub>3</sub>)  
 $\mu$   
 1% AgNO<sub>3</sub> 4,7 (w/v)  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  (Developing Solution).  
 2,5% (w/v) (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub>), 0.05% (v/v)  $\mu$  (CH<sub>2</sub>O).  
 $\mu$  (Stop Developing Solution).  
 45%  $\mu$  (CH<sub>4</sub>O), 2% (CH<sub>3</sub>COOH)  
 $\mu$  (Fixation Solution).  
 40%  $\mu$  (CH<sub>4</sub>O)

### 2.3.2

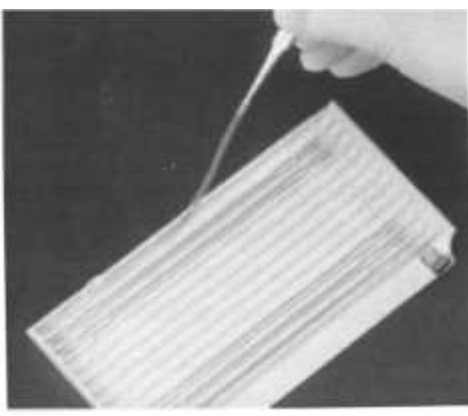
$\mu$   $\mu$  (1 )  
 pH ( ) (Immobilized pH Gradient Strips IPG Strips) (Bjellqvist et al. 1982).  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  pH  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  (CH<sub>2</sub>=CH-CO-NH-R, R  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  )  $\mu$  acrylamido buffers,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  pH.  
 $\mu$  2  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  (Dry Strips),  $\mu$  (*Non Cup Loading Method*)  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  (  $\mu$  ).  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  - ( ).  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  (rehydration buffer)  $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 cups (*Cup Loading Method*).  
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 ( $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  400 $\mu$ l 17-18cm  
 125 $\mu$ l 7cm 250-300 $\mu$ l 17-18cm 50-100 $\mu$ l

7cm).  
 cups.  
 (Cup Loading Method):  
 pH 6-11,  
 cup (Berkelman Stenstedt 1998).

**NON CUP LOADING METHOD:**  
 18cm  
 75µg 800µg 150µl  
 (2.3)  
 mineral oil,  
 IHE.



B) 2.3)



(gel side down) (Garfin 2001).

**Non cup loading**  
 18cm  
 Rehydration: 50Volts, 16 hrs  
 Focusing temperature: 20°C

**TAK 7cm**  
 Rehydration: 50Volts, 12 hrs  
 Focusing temperature: 20°C

Step 1: 250Volts, rapid 2hrs  
 Step 2: 5.000Volts, linear 24hrs  
 Step 3: 5.000Volts, rapid 24hrs  
 Step 4: 500Volts, rapid 48 hrs  
 Current: 99 $\mu$  /gel

Step 1: 300Volts, rapid 3hrs  
 Step 2: 4.000Volts, linear 5hrs  
 Step 3: 4000Volts, rapid 12.500vhrs  
 Step 4: 100volts, rapid 48hrs  
 Current: 99 $\mu$  /gel

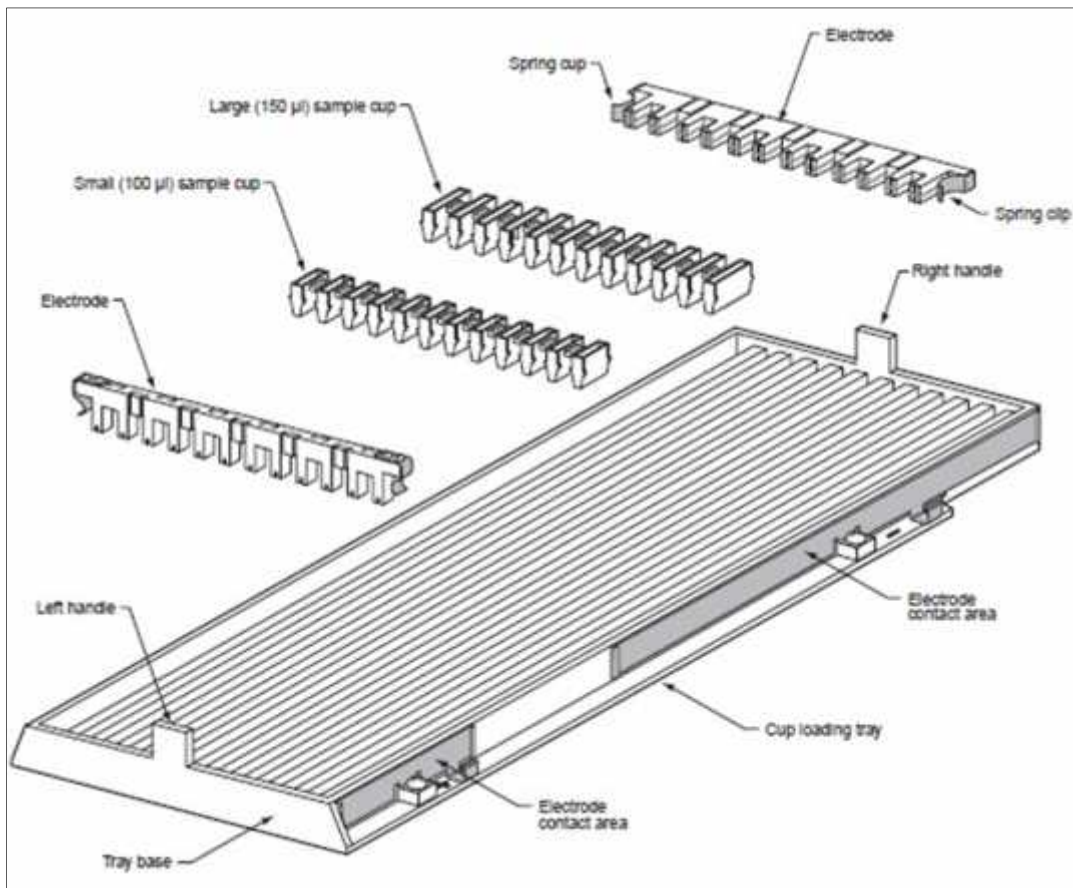
$\mu$  12 50 Volts  
 1,3,4 18cm 7cm)  $\mu\mu$  (Step 2). (Steps  
 12 ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$  100.000  $\mu$  (Vhrs).  $\mu$  ,

**CUP LOADING METHOD:**

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  
 non cup loading method,  $\mu$  (  $\mu$   $\mu$  )  
 ( .25).  $\mu$  mineral oil 12-  
 18  $\mu$  3mm (Kinter Sherman 2000).  
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  (gel side up).  
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  .



2.4.  $\mu$  cups  
 .(Garfin 2001).



2.5.  $\mu$   $\mu$  cup loading.

$\mu$ ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$ ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   
 $\mu$  cups ( .2.4),  $\mu$  cups  
 $\mu$  cups  $\mu$   $\mu$  mineral oil  
 $\mu$  mineral oil  
 $\mu$   
 18cm  $\mu$  600 $\mu$ g  
 2mg 300 $\mu$ l  $\mu$  150 $\mu$ l cup  
 7cm  $\mu$  800 $\mu$ g 150 $\mu$ l  
 $\mu$  cup 75 $\mu$ l  
 cup 75 $\mu$ l  
 $\mu$   
 $\mu$  :

**Cup loading**

18cm  
 Focusing temperature: 20°C  
 Step 1: 300Volts, rapid 3hrs  
 Step 2: 5.000Volts, linear 24hrs  
 Step 3: 5.000Volts, rapid 24hrs  
 Step 4: 500Volts, rapid 48 hour  
 Current: 99μ /gel

TAK 7cm  
 Focusing temperature: 20°C  
 Step 1: 300Volts, rapid 3hrs  
 Step 2: 4.000Volts, linear 5hrs  
 Step 3: 4000Volts, rapid 12.500vhrs  
 Step 2: 100Volts, rapid 48hrs  
 Current: 99μ /gel

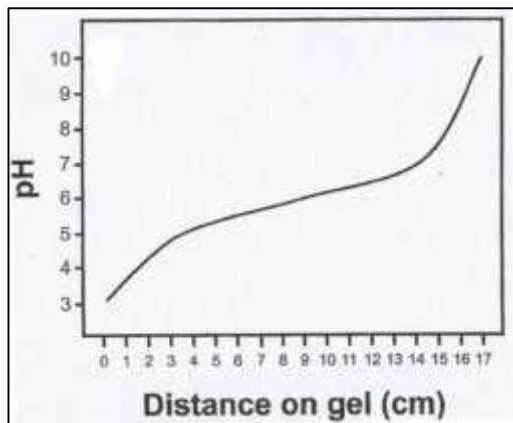
μ ,  
 μ -20 C 3 μ , μ  
 μ μ parafilm. μ  
 μ non cup loading method cup loading method.

μ

**Sample Buffer**

μ :  
 (AppliChem) 7M. (BioRad).  
 (Fluka) 2M. CHAPS (Fluka) 4%(w/v).  
 DTE 1,4 Dithioerythritol (Fluka) 1%(w/v).  
 IPG buffer strips (BioRad) pH 3-10 4-7 0,2%(v/v).  
 μ (Fluka) 0,5%(w/v) .

μ pH  
 μ μ μ μ  
 Ready Dry Strips pH 3-10 NL18cm, O NL μ  
 pH μ μ pH  
 4-7 μ .  
 ( .2.6).



2.6. pH μ  
 μ pH 3-10. μ μμ  
 μ ,  
 (Berkelman Stenstedt 1998).

**Mineral Oil (BioRad)**

μ μ  
 μ (non cup loading method cup loading method)  
 μ .

## Rehydration Buffer

$\mu$  (sample buffer),  
 $\mu$  8M 7 , )  
 $\mu$  : )  
 (  $\mu$  )  
 - DTE) (  $\mu$  )  
 $\mu$   
 SDS,  $\mu$   
 stock  $\mu$  (equilibration buffer)  $\mu$   
 -20°C aliquots 50mL  $\mu$   
 :  
 •  $\mu$  I,  $\mu$  DTE  
 stock  $\mu$   
 •  $\mu$  10ml 20ml equilibration buffer I  
 TAK 7cm 18cm 15  
 strips 18cm 10 strips 7cm  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 •  $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$  stock  $\mu$   
 •  $\mu$  equilibration buffer I 10ml 20ml  
 equilibration buffer II TAK 7cm 18cm  
 15 strips 18cm 10 strips  
 7cm  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 •  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  SDS  
 $\mu$

$\mu$   
 $\mu$  (Equilibration stock buffer)  
 (AppliChem) 6 .  
 Tris-HCl pH 8,8 (BioRad) 50mM  
 (Panreac) 30%(v/v)  
 SDS (BioRad) 2%(v/v).

300mL  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$



$\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$       12%       $\mu$  ,  
:

Acrylamide/piperazine–di–acrylamide (37,5:1 w/v) (Biosolve): 12%  
Tris-HCl pH 8,8 (BioRad): 0,375M  
SDS (BioRad): 0,1%(v/v)  
Ammonium persulfate (Fluka): 0,05%(v/v)  
TEMED (AppliChem): 0,05%(v/v)

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$  .

0,5%(w/v)      (Sigma)      1x TGS (       $\mu$        $\mu$   
).  
 $\mu$       . H      4°C.  
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$  .      ,       $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$  ,       $\mu$        $\mu$   
(TGS).

$\mu$        $\mu$       (TGS)  
 $\mu$        $\mu$  TGS 10x (BioRad)      1x. To  
TGS 1x      : Tris-HCl 25mM pH 8,3,      192mM, SDS 0,1%(v/v).

$\mu$        $\mu$       **Coomassie Colloidal Blue stain**  
(Sigma) 30%(v/v)  
(Panreac) 10%(v/v)

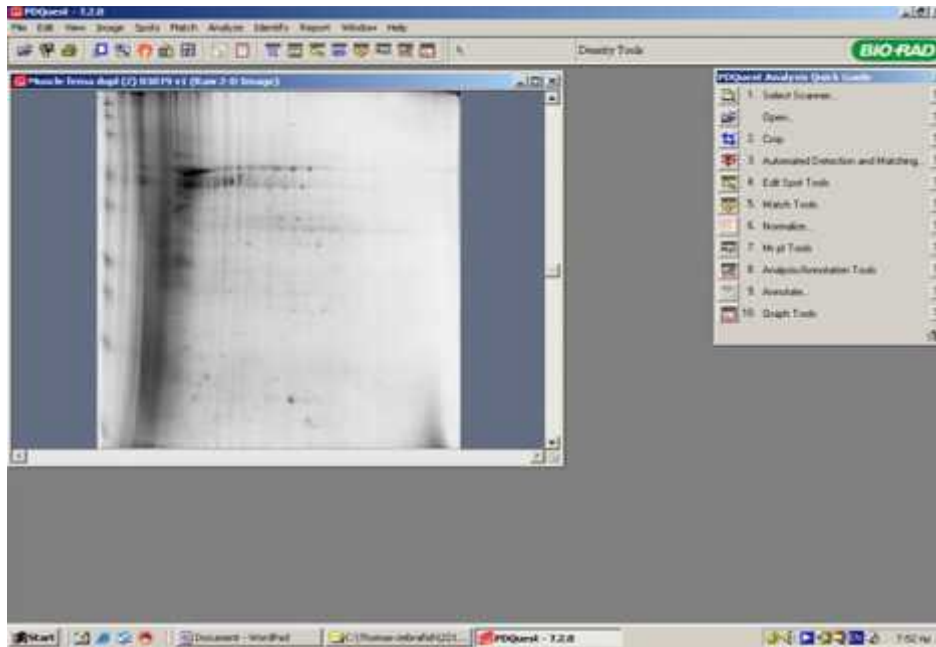
H      Coomassie Colloidal Blue       $\mu$   
,      destaining.  
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
Coomassie Blue (       $\mu$   
0,2-1pmol) (Kinter      Sherman  
2000).

### 2.3.2.1

$\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$       Coomassie Colloidal Blue       $\mu$        $\mu$   
.       $\mu$



μ (duplicates) μ , « » ,  
 μ 2 μ μ .  
 μ (scanner- densitometer)  
 ( .2.7).  
 μ 2  
 μ ( .2.7) PDQuest 2D-Gel analysis Software v.  
 7.2.0. μμ 2  
 : ) μ μ μ μ  
 ( 2 μ ) )  
 μ ) μ  
 μ 2 μ (Garfin 2001).  
 T 2 μ , μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ 4°C.



2.7.

μ μ

- μ  
 GS800 Calibrated Densitometer (BioRad)

μ μ  
 (Image analysis)  
 PDQuest 2D-Gel analysis Software v. 7.2.0.(BioRad)

2.4

- μ

μ μ μ μ ( .2.8)

μ μ , μ







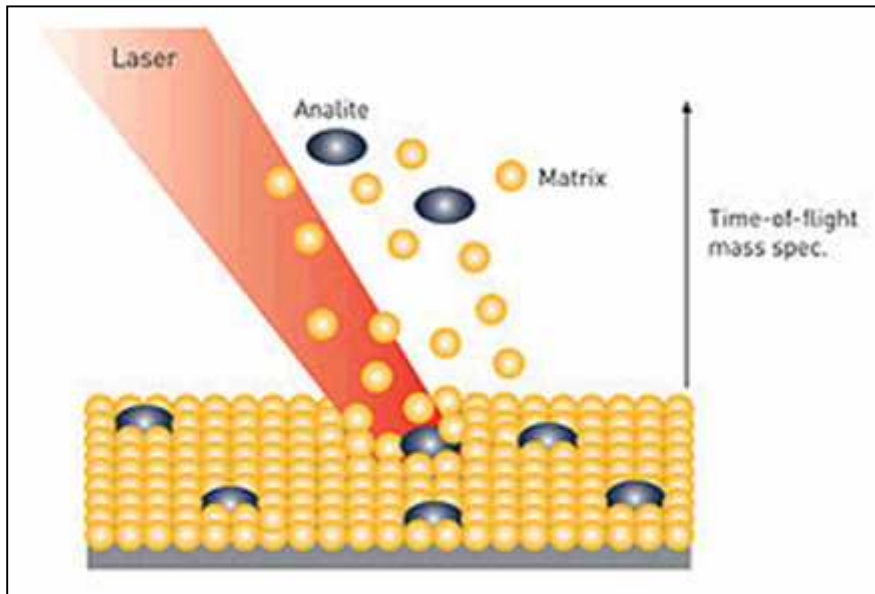
2.10.

$\mu$   
 $\mu$  .  $\mu$   
 $- \mu$   $\mu$   
 $100 \times C_{\text{polymer}}$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .

$\mu$  / (mass/charge ratio  $m/z$ ).  
 (  $\mu$  ),  $\mu$  ( 20 V )  
 (  $\mu$   $\mu$   $m/z$  ) ( .2.13). M

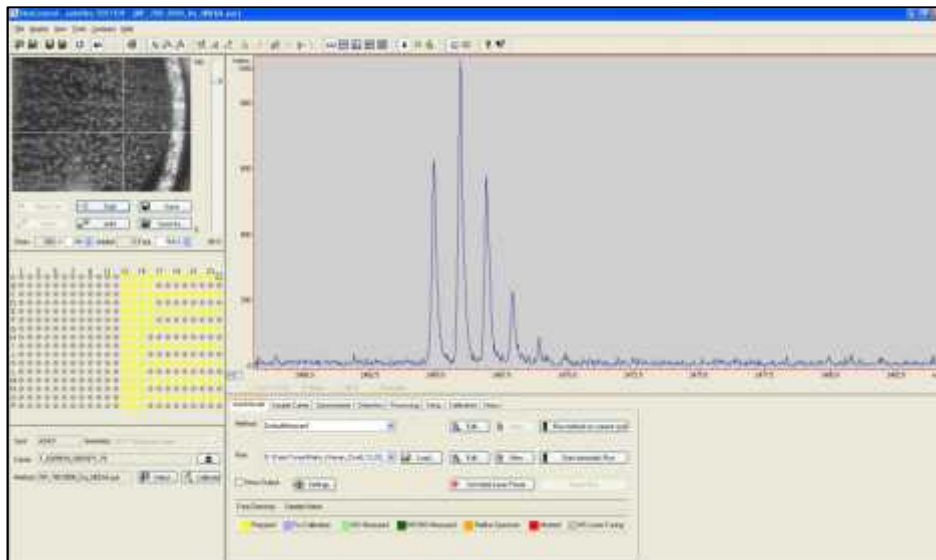
$\mu$  -  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $m/z$   
 ( .2.13). M

Mass Fingerprint) ( .2.14)  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  (Peptide

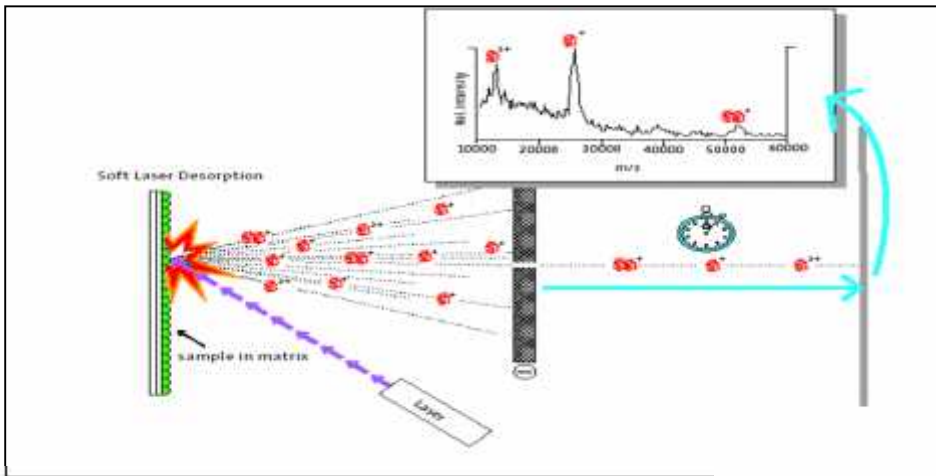


2.11.  $\mu$   $\mu$  /  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$  (  $\mu$  )  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  excel.

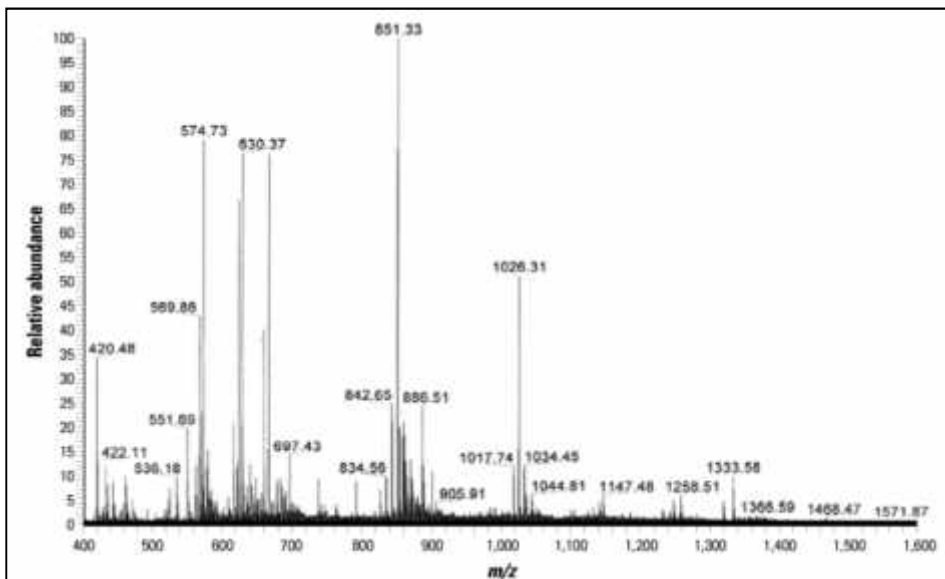


2.12 Maldi-TOF Flex control



2.13.  $\mu$

MALDI-TOF



2.14.

$\mu$   $\times$   $\mu$   $m/z$   $\mu$   $($   $\mu$   $)$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $y$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $x$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $($  Calculated mass  $)$

PMF

(1)

(de novo).

de novo

in silico

(2.15).

Query Masses	Database Mass List	Results
450.2201	450.2017 (P21234)	2 Unknown masses 1 hit on P21234 3 hits on P12345
609.3667	609.2667 (P12345)	
698.3100	664.3300 (P89212)	
1007.5391	1007.4251 (P12345)	Conclude the query protein is P12345
1199.4916	1114.4416 (P89212)	
2098.9909	1183.5266 (P12345)	
	1300.5116 (P21234)	
	1407.6462 (P21234)	
	1526.6211 (P89212)	
	1593.7101 (P89212)	
	1740.7501 (P21234)	
	2098.8909 (P12345)	

2.15.

www.matrixscience.com

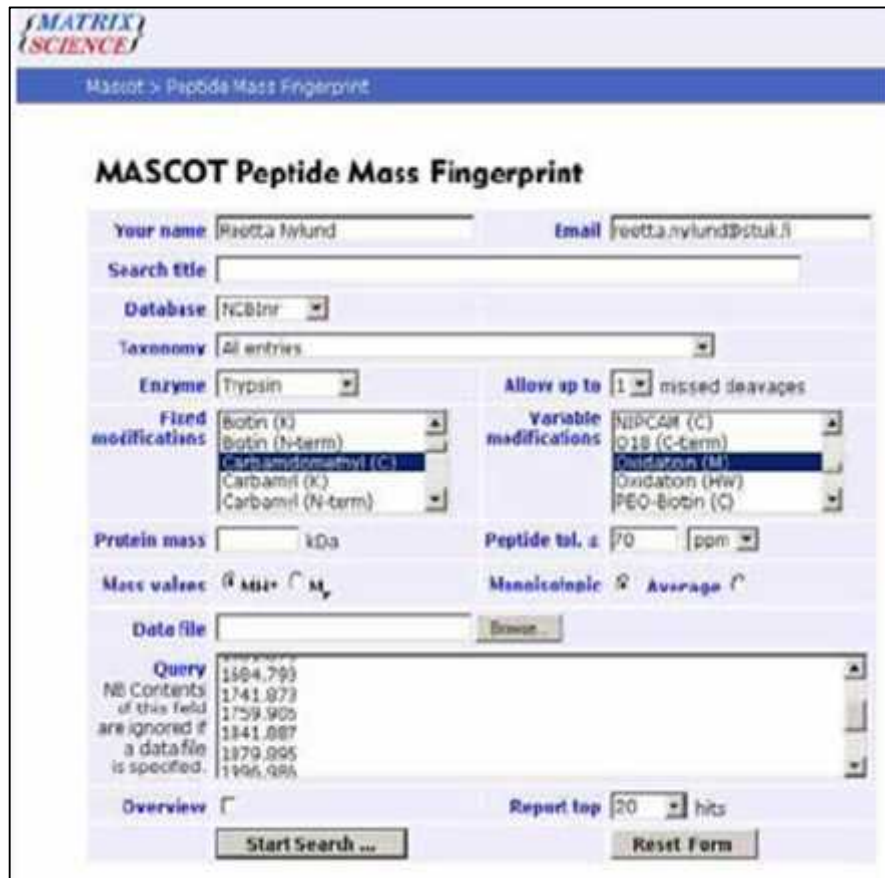
## 2.4.2

MASCOT

(2.16)

(MacCoss MJ 2005).

in silico



2.16. Mascot (Mascot)

www.matrixscience.com

Mascot (Perkins DN 1999)([www.matrixscience.com](http://www.matrixscience.com)),

(in silico)

Mass Accuracy),

» (Peptide





$\mu$   
 (Roche): 10ng/ $\mu$ l  
 NH<sub>4</sub> CO<sub>3</sub> (Fluka): 10m  
**Extraction Solution**  
 (Sigma): 50%(v/v)  
 TFA (Merck): 0,1%(v/v)

**Matrix**

–cyano–4–hydroxycinnamic acid (Sigma): 0,025%(v/v)  
 Stock  $\mu$  ACTH  
 SIGMA

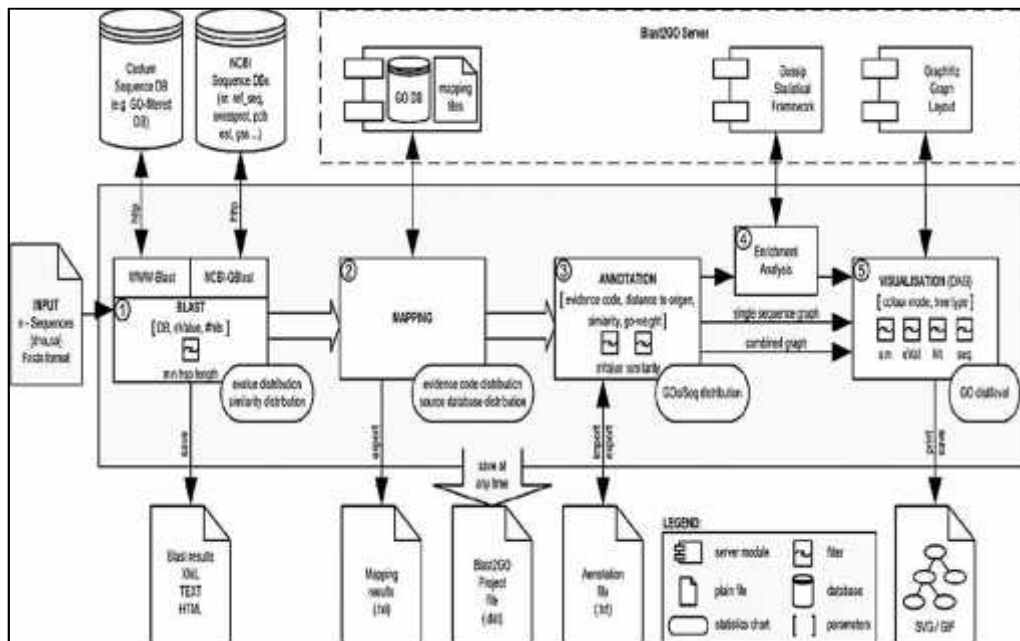
**Target plates**

AnchorChip™ (Bruker Daltonics).  
 target plates

$\mu$   
 Bruker Ultraflex MALDI TOF

**2.5**

$\mu$   $\mu$  txt. spot accession  
 number NCBI (protein) multi  
 fasta.  $\mu$  Blast2go  
 (Götz et al, 2008).



2.18  $\mu$  Blast2GO

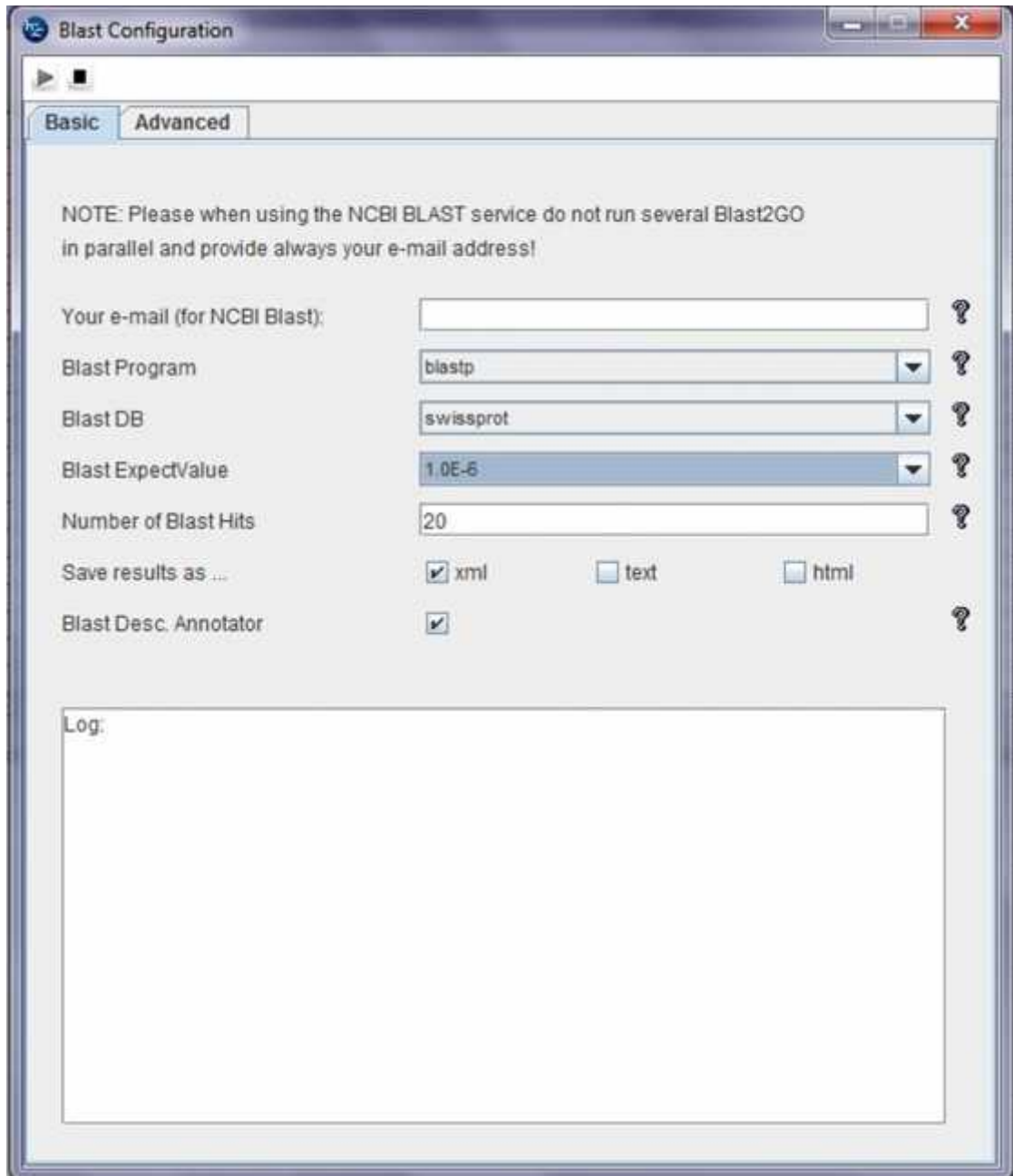
fasta

μ

blast μ

μ

2.20.



2.20 μ run Blast step.

(mapping)

μ

μ

μ (Gene Ontology terms, GO

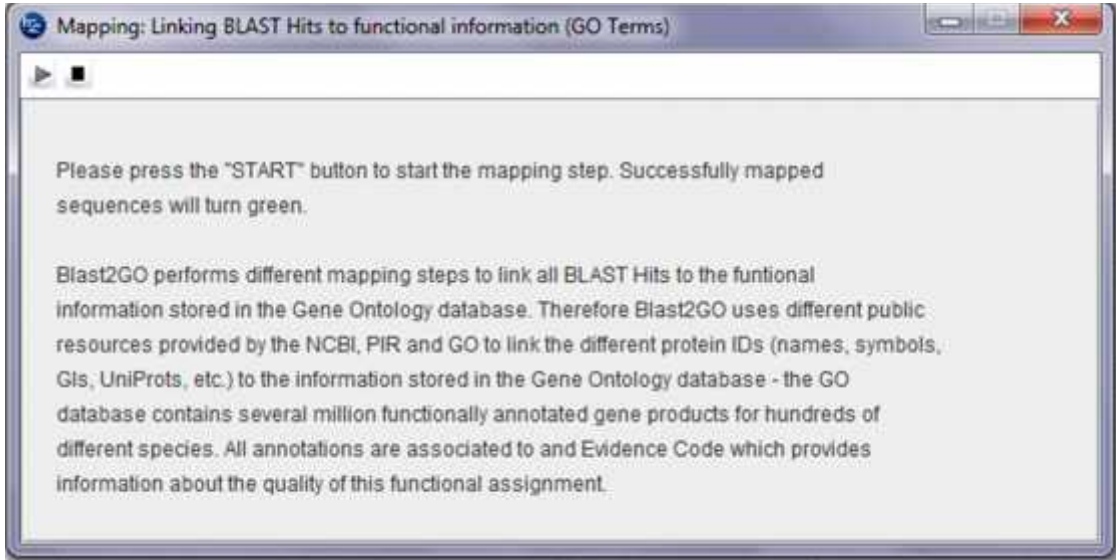
terms)

μ

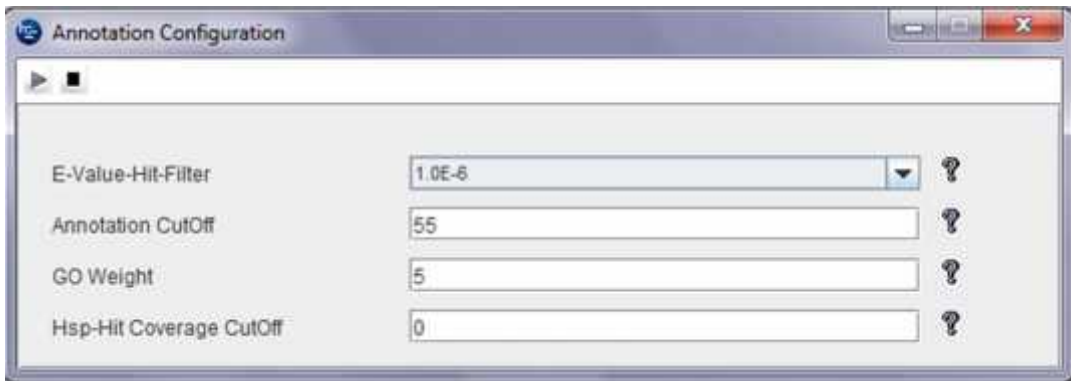
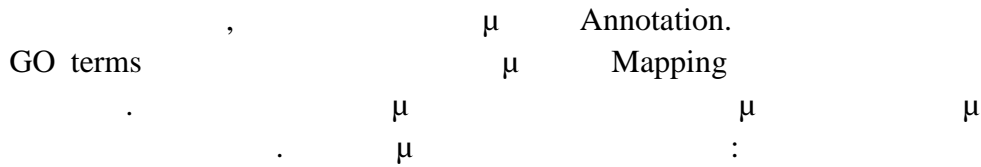
blast ( 2.21).

μ

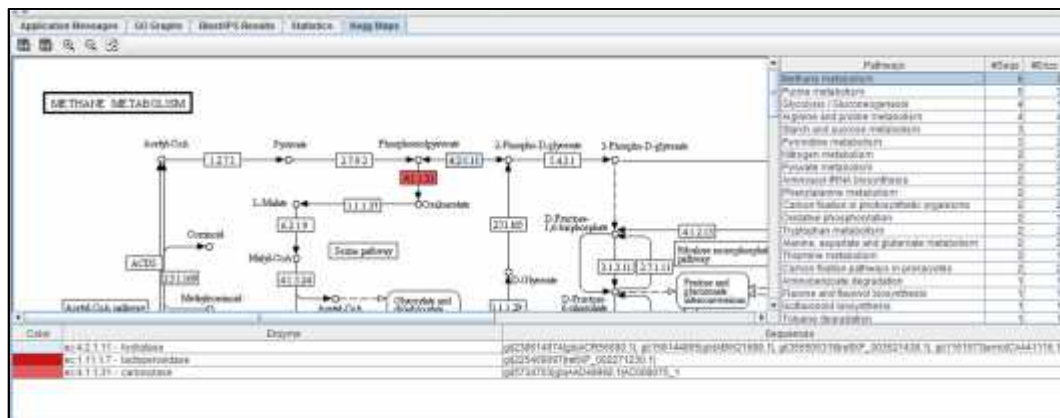
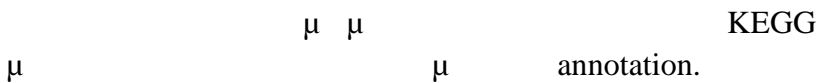
GO terms.



2.21 Mapping step.



2.22 annotation step.



2.23 Load kegg pathways.

### 3.

#### 3.1

μ

μ

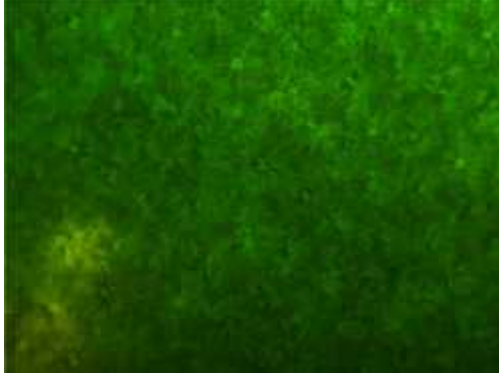
μ

μ

μ

eppendorf  
-80°C.

μ



#### 3.1

μ

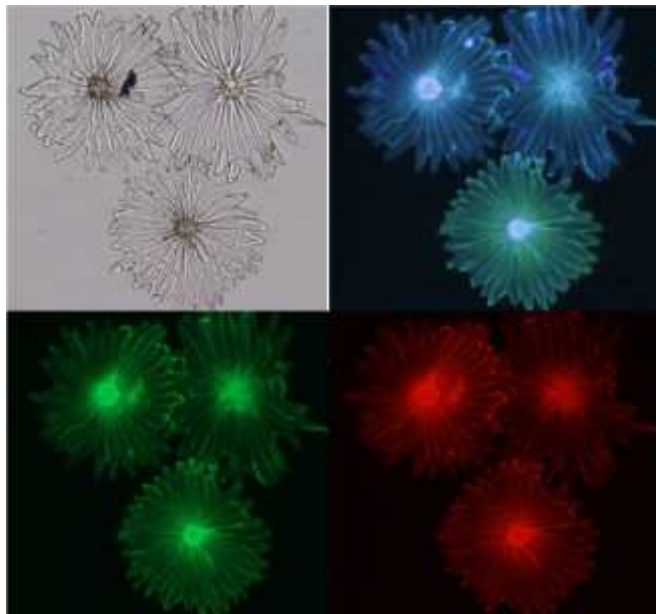
μ

#### 3.2

μ

μ

μ



#### 3.3

μ

UV

μ μ

3.2

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

2 μ μ

)

) μ

)

(sonication)

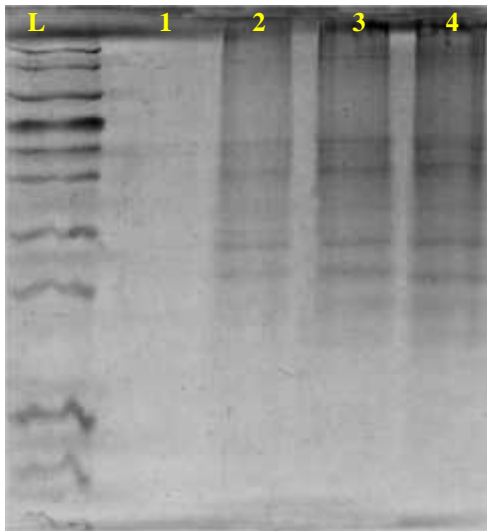
μ

μ

μ

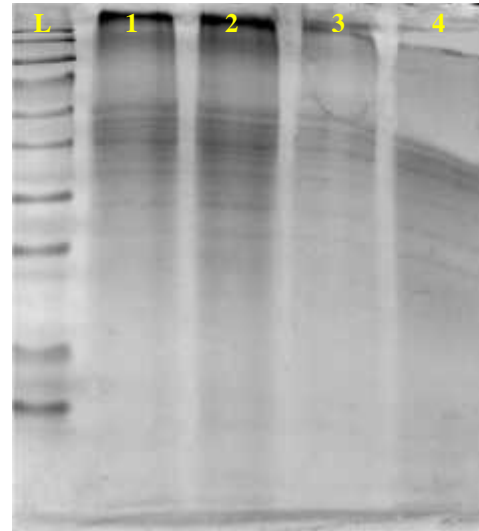
μ

μ



3.4 CBB

Lane 1 20% power - 25% Pulse - 8 min  
 Lane 2 μ  
 Lane 3 20% power - 25% Pulse - 8 min  
 Lane 4 30% power - 20% Pulser - 15 min



3.5 CBB

Lane 1 25% power - 25% Pulse - 8 min  
 Lane 2 μ  
 Lane 3 20% power - 20% Pulse - 12 min  
 Lane 4 20% power - 25% Pulser - 10 min

(sonication)

μ

μ

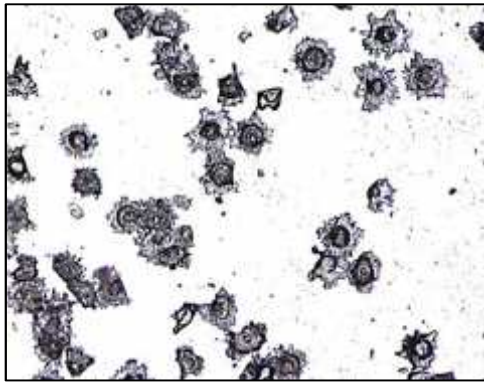
μ

μ

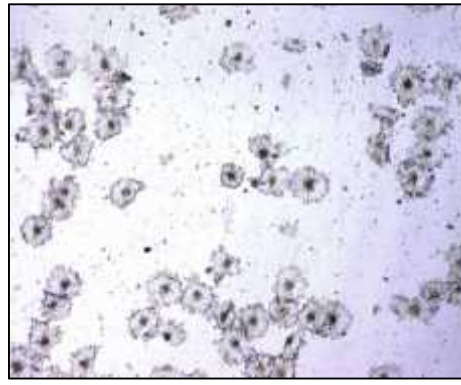
μ

μ

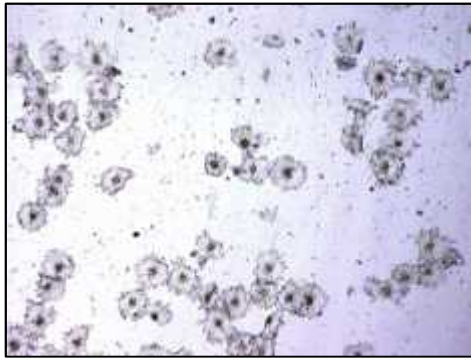
( . 3.6 3.9).



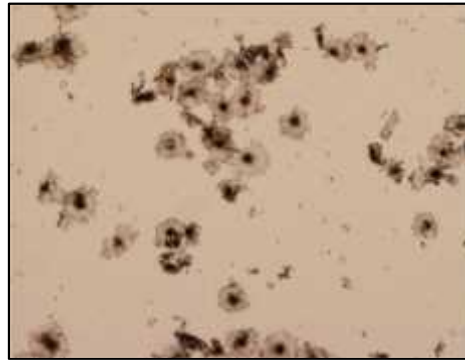
3.6  $\mu\mu$  5  
sonication TCA/acetone



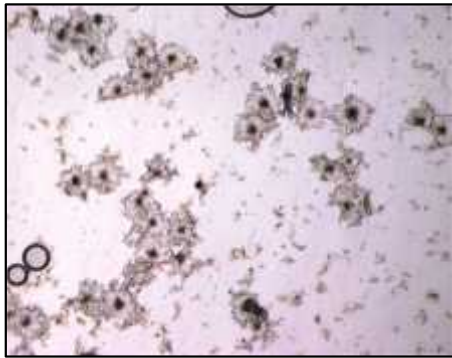
3.7  $\mu\mu$  15  
sonication TCA/acetone



3.8  $\mu\mu$  5  
sonication sonication buffer



3.9  $\mu\mu$  15  
sonication sonication buffer

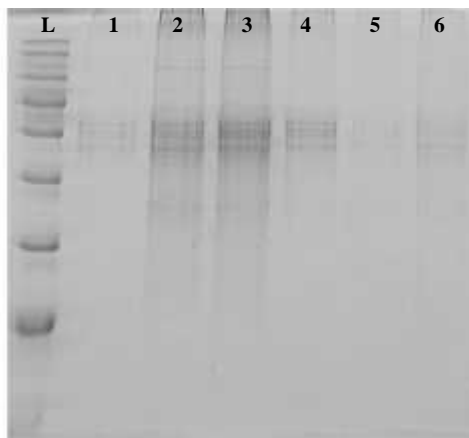


3.10  $\mu\mu$



$\mu$  +/-  $\mu\mu$  (quartz sand)

3.11  $\mu\mu$



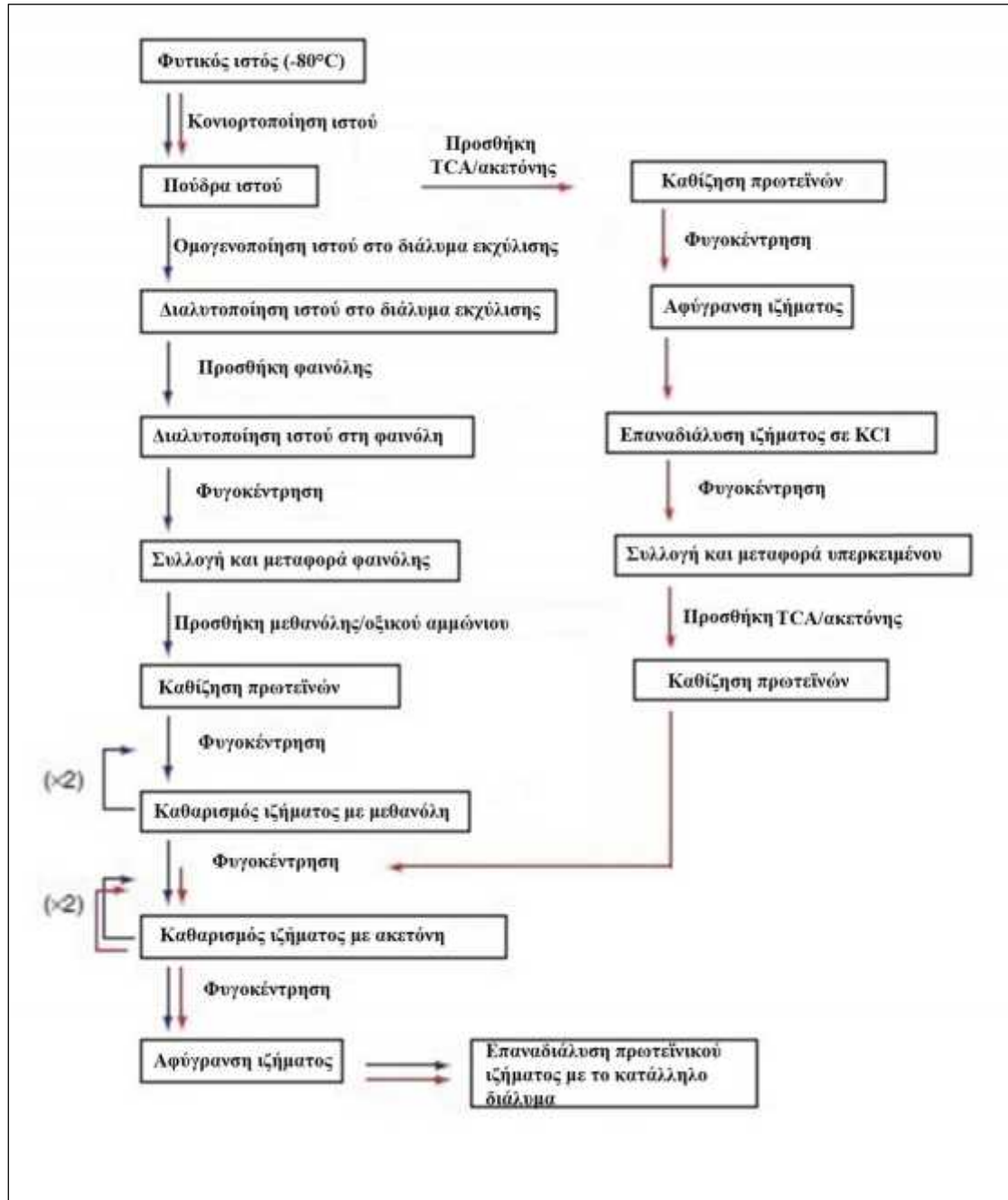
$\mu$   $\mu$

3.12  
 $\mu$  1-2-3  $\mu\mu$  4-5-6

$\mu\mu$  10% w/w

B) μ

μ μ μ μ Phenol/sds  
TCA/acetone μ



μ 1.

μ

μ

-

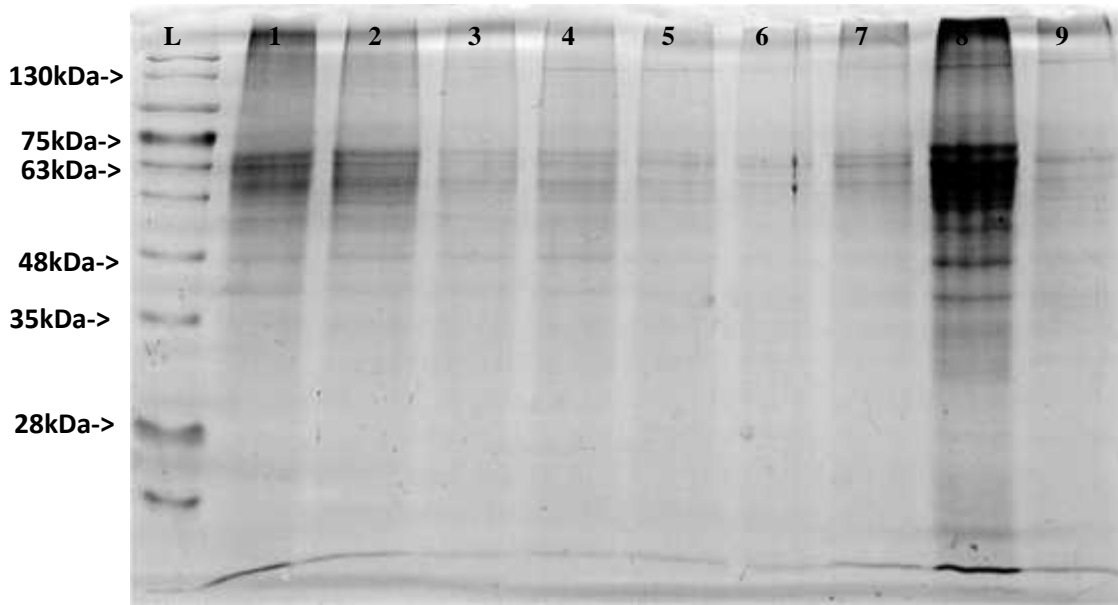
μ

μ

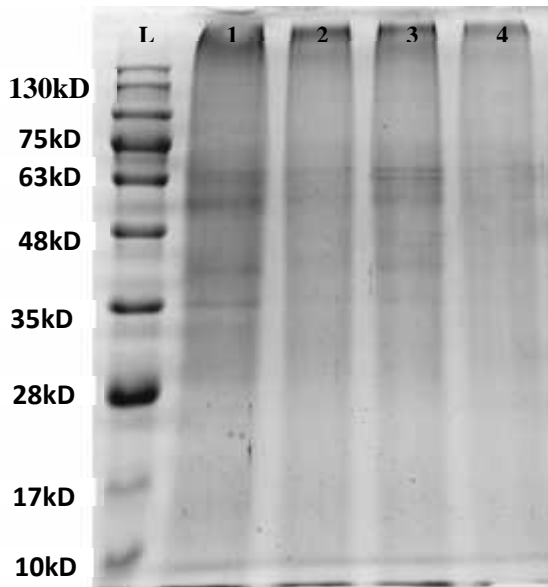
μ μ

μ

μ



**3.13** CBB  
 Pmsf benzamidine μ 3-4-5-6-9  
 μ μ / μμ lanes 1-2-3-4-8  
 μ TCA/ μ 5-6-7-9  
 μ μ phenol/sds,  
 μ μ / μμ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ



**3.14**

μ 1 lanes 1 2  
 μ 2 lanes 3 4  
 μ 1 3  
 μ 2 4

**Buffer 1**

0,2M Tris HCl pH 7,4  
 4% SDS  
 50mM EDTA  
 10% b-mercaptoethanol  
 1% pvpp  
 \*60% sucrose

**Buffer 2**

0,5M Tris HCl pH 7,4  
 0,1M KCl  
 50mM EDTA  
 2% b-mercaptoethanol  
 0,7M Sucrose

μ

2

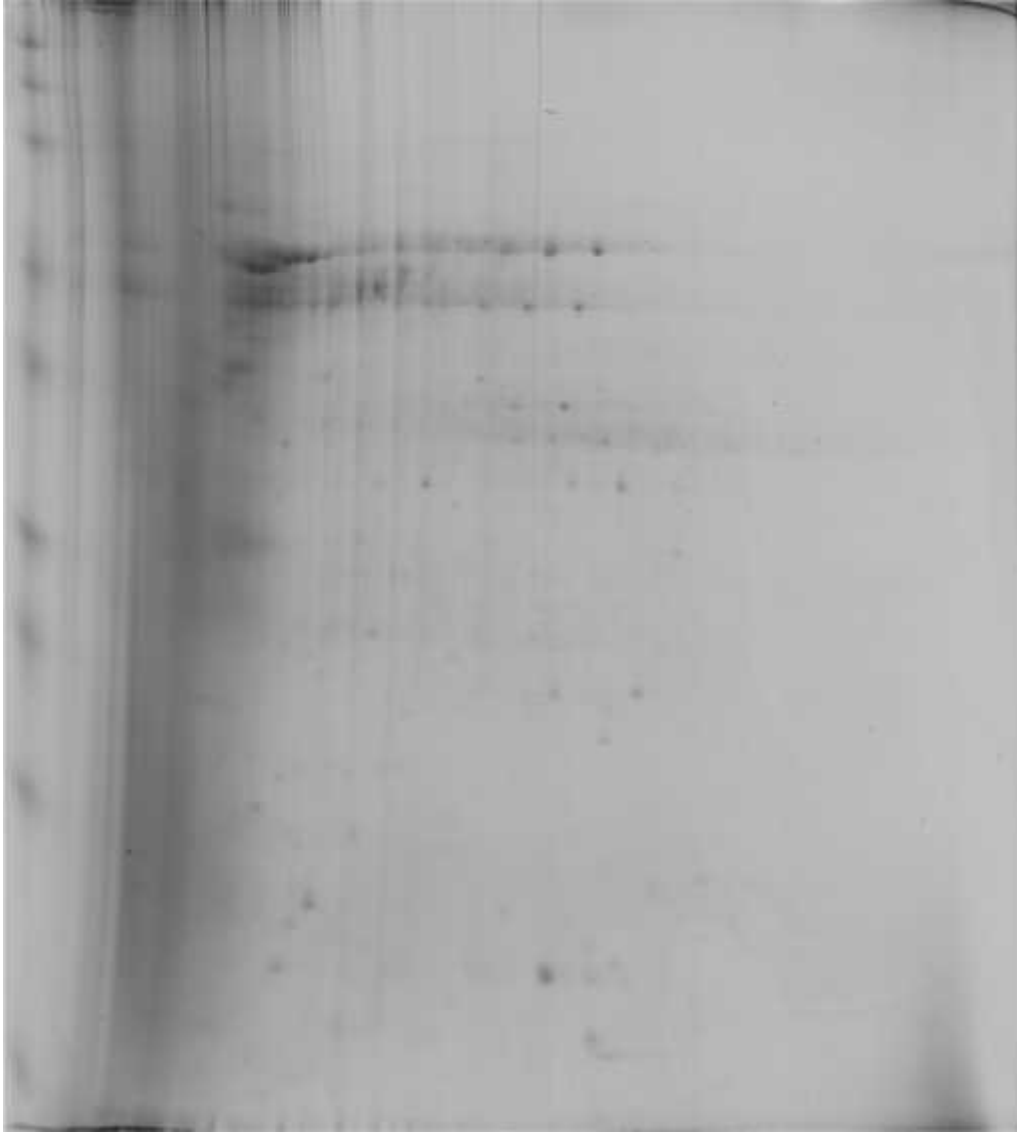
μ

μ

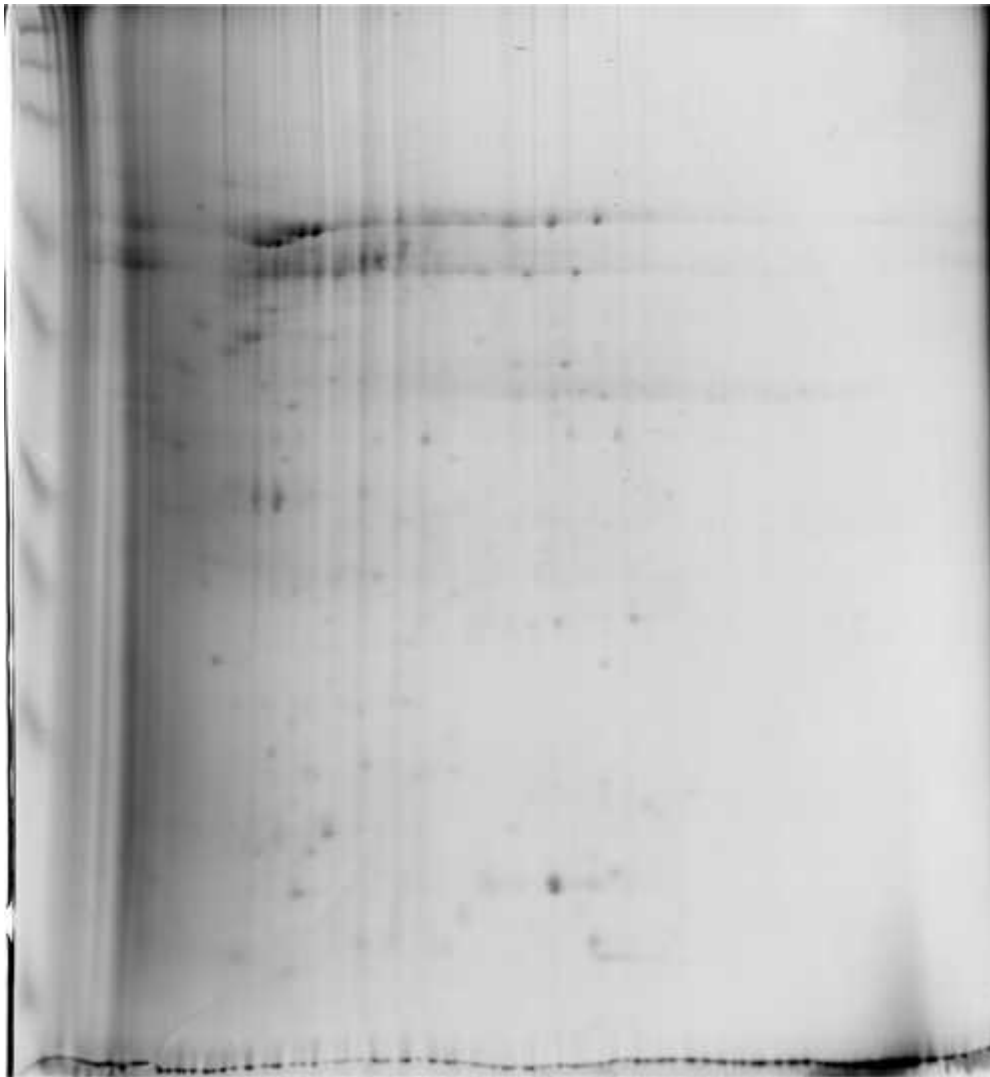


μ

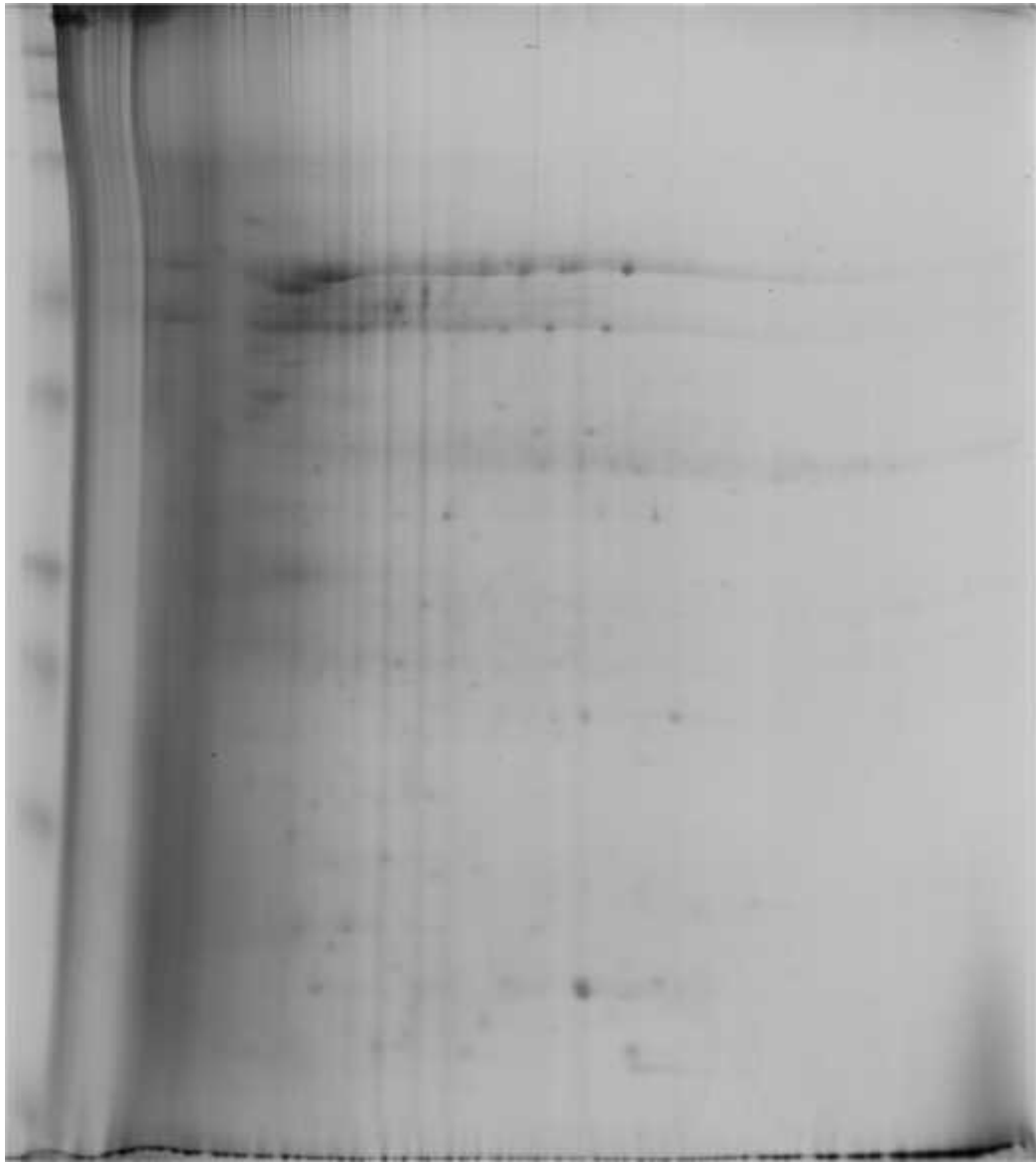
2



3.15 Maxi gel 18cm 0,8mg . 1 : 3-10NL 2  
: 12% μ CBB



3.16 Maxi gel 18cm 1,4mg 1 : 3-10NL 18cm 2  
: 12%  $\mu$  CBB



**3.17** Maxi gel 18cm 2mg 1 : 3-10NL 18cm 2  
: 12%  $\mu$  CBB

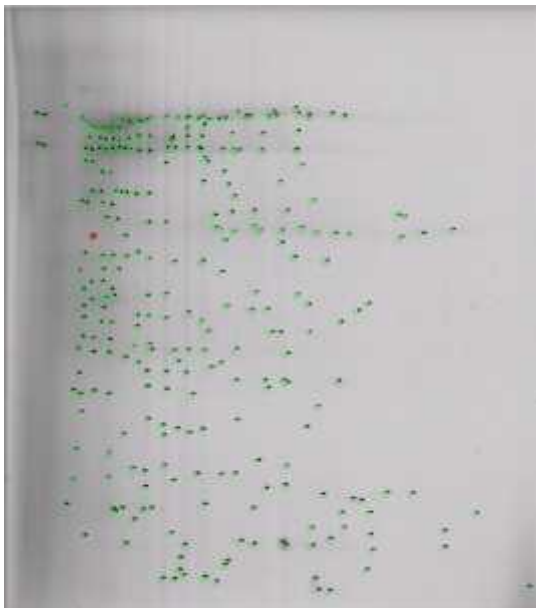
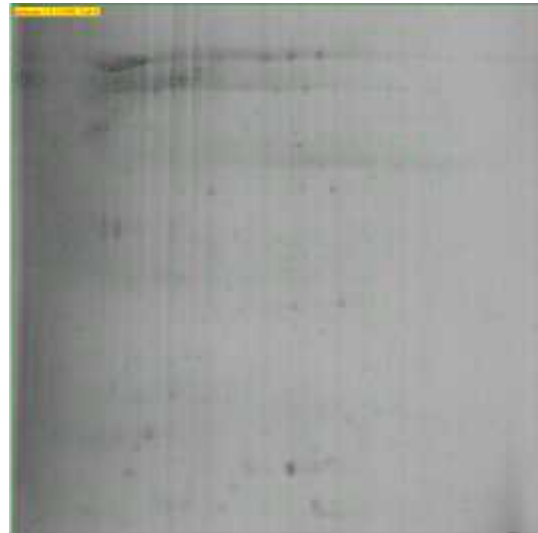
μ

3

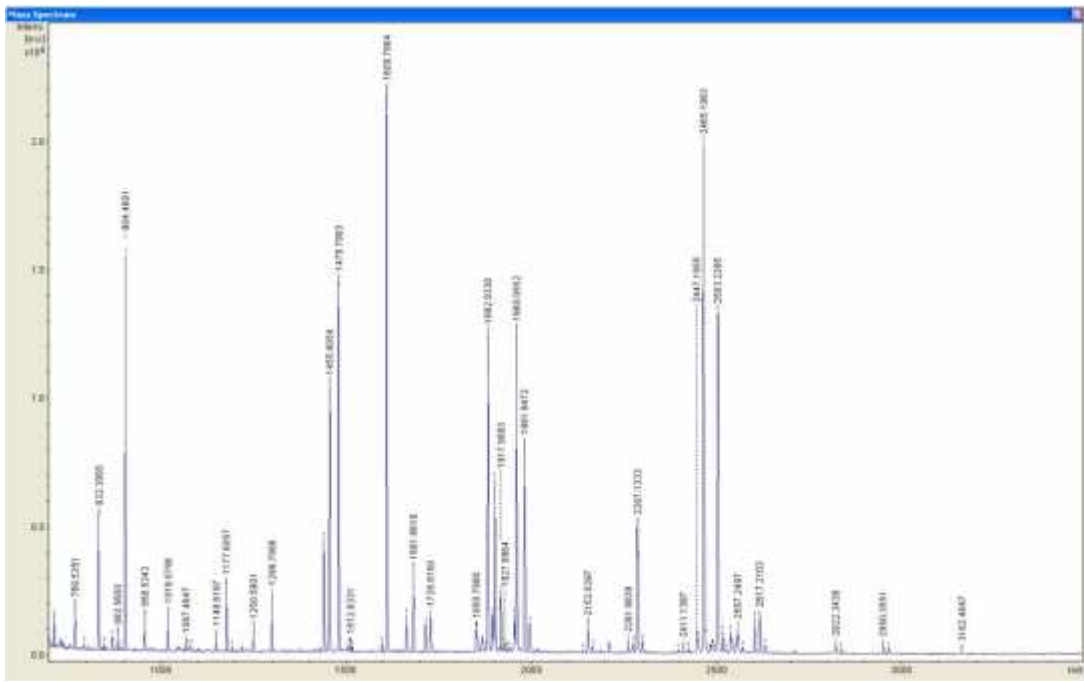


**3.18** 0,8mg

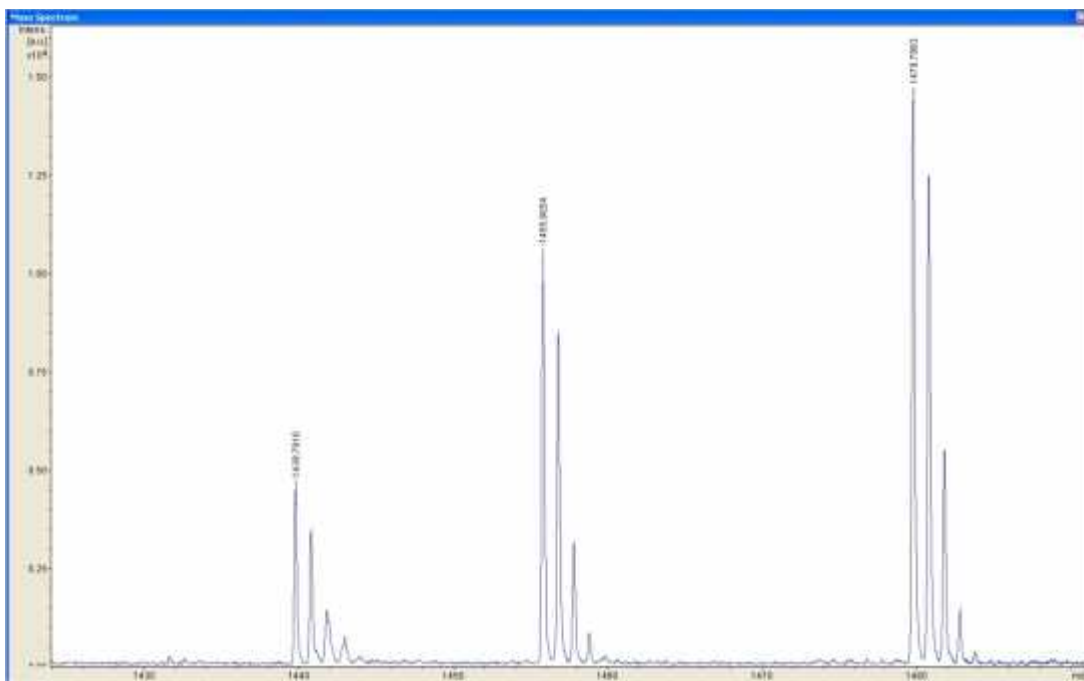
**3.19** 1,4mg



**3.20** 2mg



3.21 ms/spectrum.

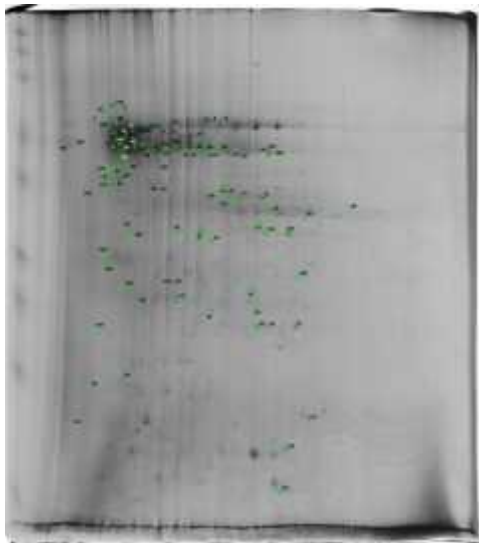


3.22 ms/spectrum  $\mu$

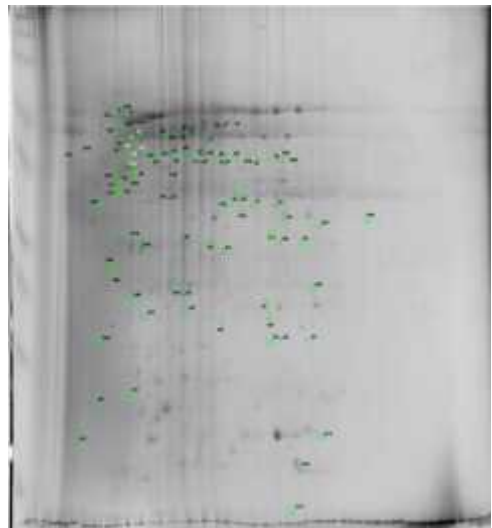
$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  1 dalton

$\mu$   $\mu$  12-13

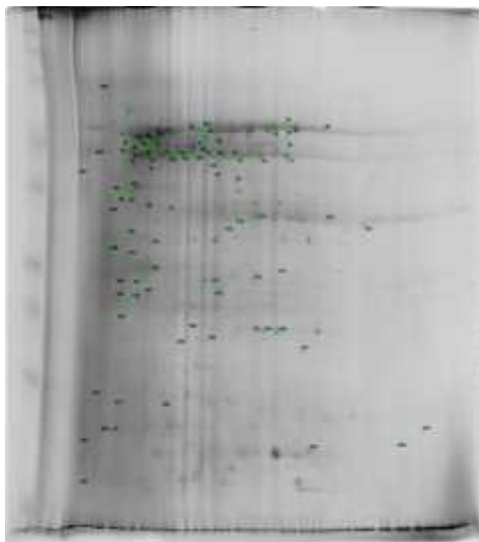
μ



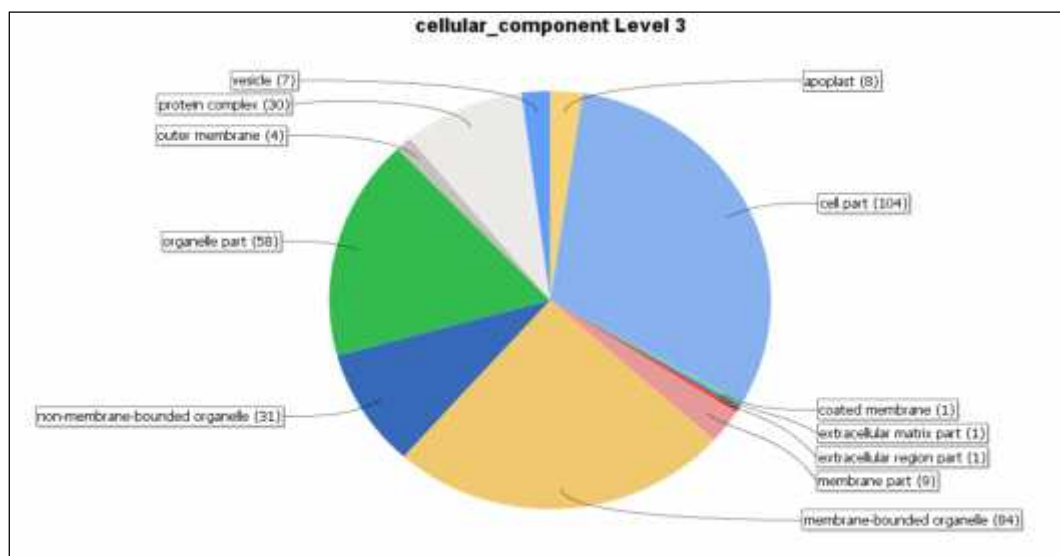
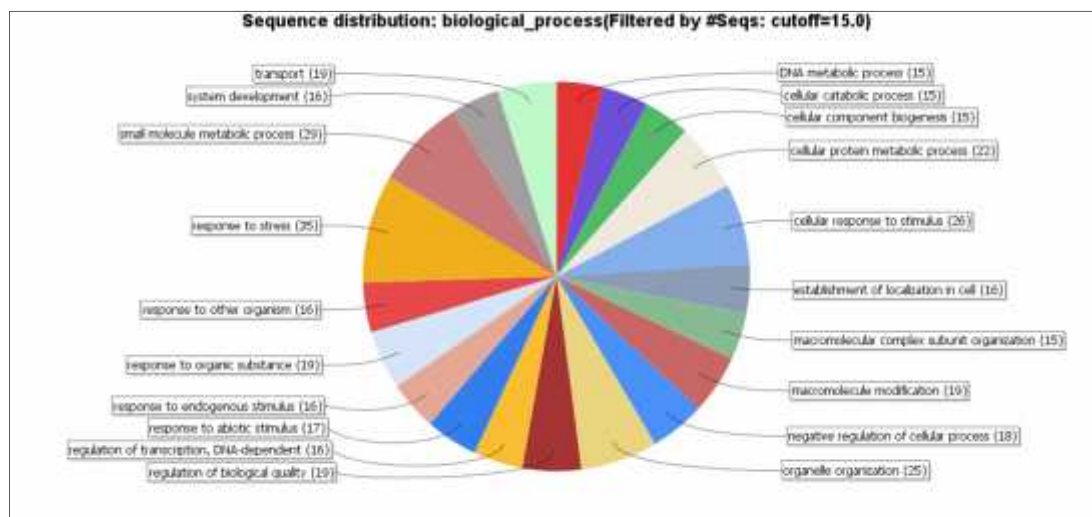
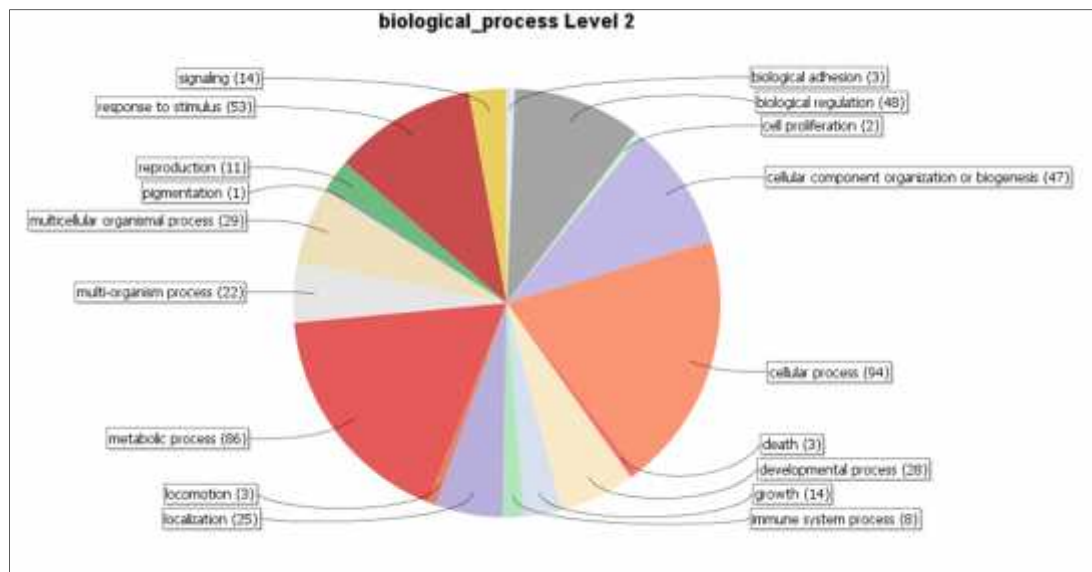
3.23 0,8mg



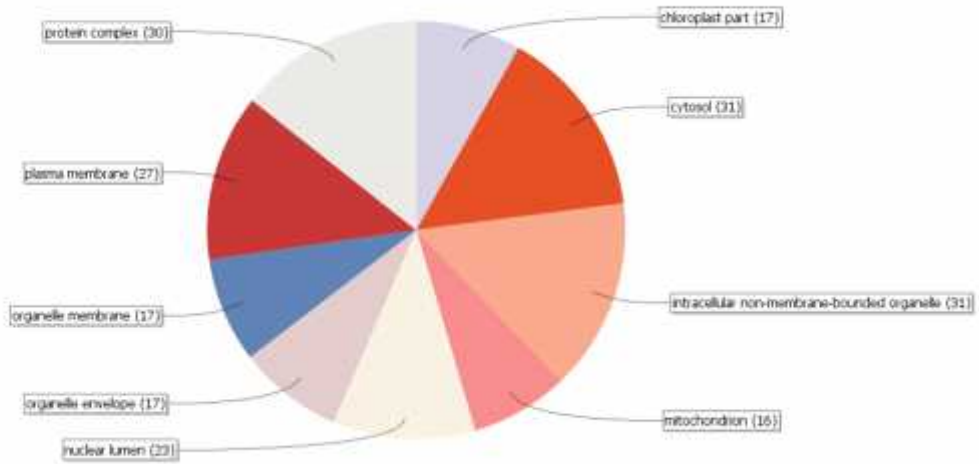
3.24 1,4mg



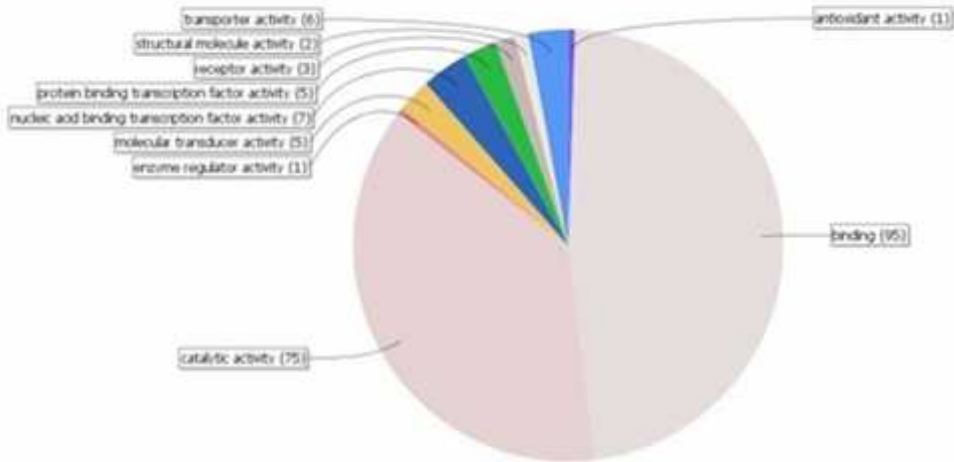
3.25 2mg



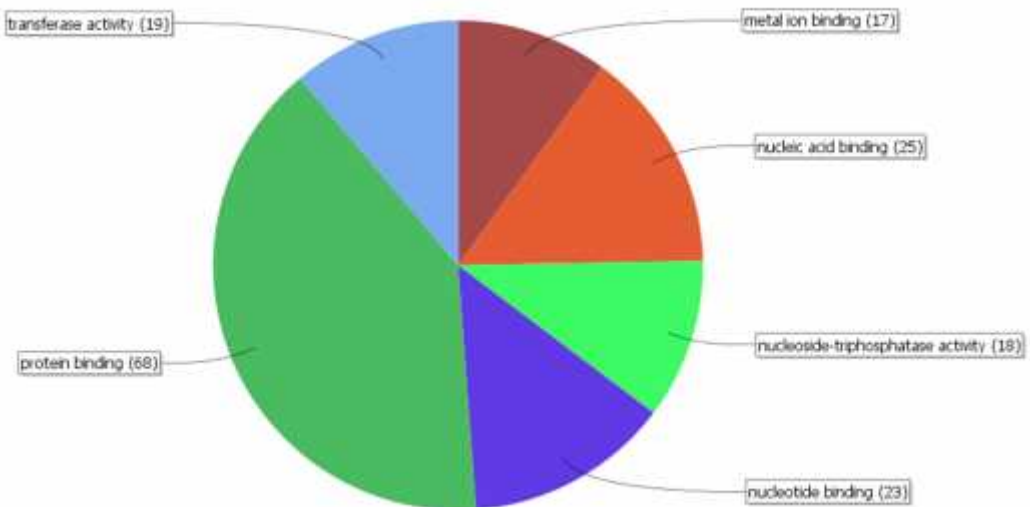
Sequence distribution: cellular\_component(Filtered by #Seqs: cutoff=15.0)



molecular\_function Level 2



Sequence distribution: molecular\_function(Filtered by #Seqs: cutoff=15.0)





μ (EC numbers), μ  
 μ μ μ μ KEGG (Kyoto Encyclopedia of  
 Genes and Genomes).

Pathway	No
<b>Amino Acid Metabolism</b>	
Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism	2
Arginine and proline metabolism	4
Phenylalanine metabolism	2
Phenylalanine, tyrosine and tryptophan biosynthesis	1
Lysine degradation	1
Tryptophan metabolism	2
Valine, leucine and isoleucine biosynthesis	1
<b>Metabolism of other Amino Acids</b>	
Glutathione metabolism	1
<b>Translation</b>	
Aminoacyl-Trna biosynthesis	2
<b>Nucleotide Metabolism</b>	
Pyrimidine metabolism	2
Pyruvate metabolism	2
<b>Lipid Metabolism</b>	
Fatty acid elongation	1
Fatty acid metabolism	1
Primary bile acid biosynthesis	2
<b>Metabolism of terpenoids and polyketides</b>	
Geraniol degradation	1
<b>Biosynthesis of other Secondary Metabolites</b>	
Flavone and flavonol biosynthesis	1
Flavonoid biosynthesis	3
Indole alkaloid biosynthesis	1
Isoflavonoid biosynthesis	1
Isoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis	1
Phenylpropanoid biosynthesis	1
<b>Xenobiotics Biodegradation and Metabolism</b>	
Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450	1
Toluene degradation	1
Aminobenzoate degradation	1
Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450	1
Styrene degradation	1
Caprolactam degradation	1
<b>Metabolism of cofactors and vitamins</b>	
Thiamine metabolism	2
Porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism	1
<b>Carbohydrate metabolism</b>	
Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism	1
Butanoate metabolism	1
Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis	1
Glyoxylate and dicarboxylate metabolism	1
Pyruvate metabolism	2
Pentose and glucuronate interconversions	1
Starch and sucrose metabolism	3
<b>Energy metabolism</b>	
Methane metabolism	3
Nitrogen metabolism	2
Oxidative phosphorylation	1
Carbon fixation in photosynthetic organisms	2
Carbon fixation pathways in prokaryotes	2



spot 19 transcription adapter ada2  
*Arabidopsis thaliana* ADA2b (At4g16420) (transcription adapter)  
 PROPORZ 1 . (Anzola, J. M et al 2010 & Vlachonasios, K. et al 2011)

spot 134 disease resistance protein RPS5 *Arabidopsis thaliana* (At1g12220) *Pseudomonas syringae*. (DeYoung, B. J. et al. 2012)

spot 42 resistance to *Pseudomonas syringae* protein 3 (RPM1) *Arabidopsis thaliana* (At3g07040) *Pseudomonas syringae* (Rose, L. et al. 2012)

spot 180 Pathogenesis related (PR)-3 chitinase 6 *Arabidopsis thaliana* (At3g12500) AP2/ERF  
 AaORA, *Botrytis cinerea*.

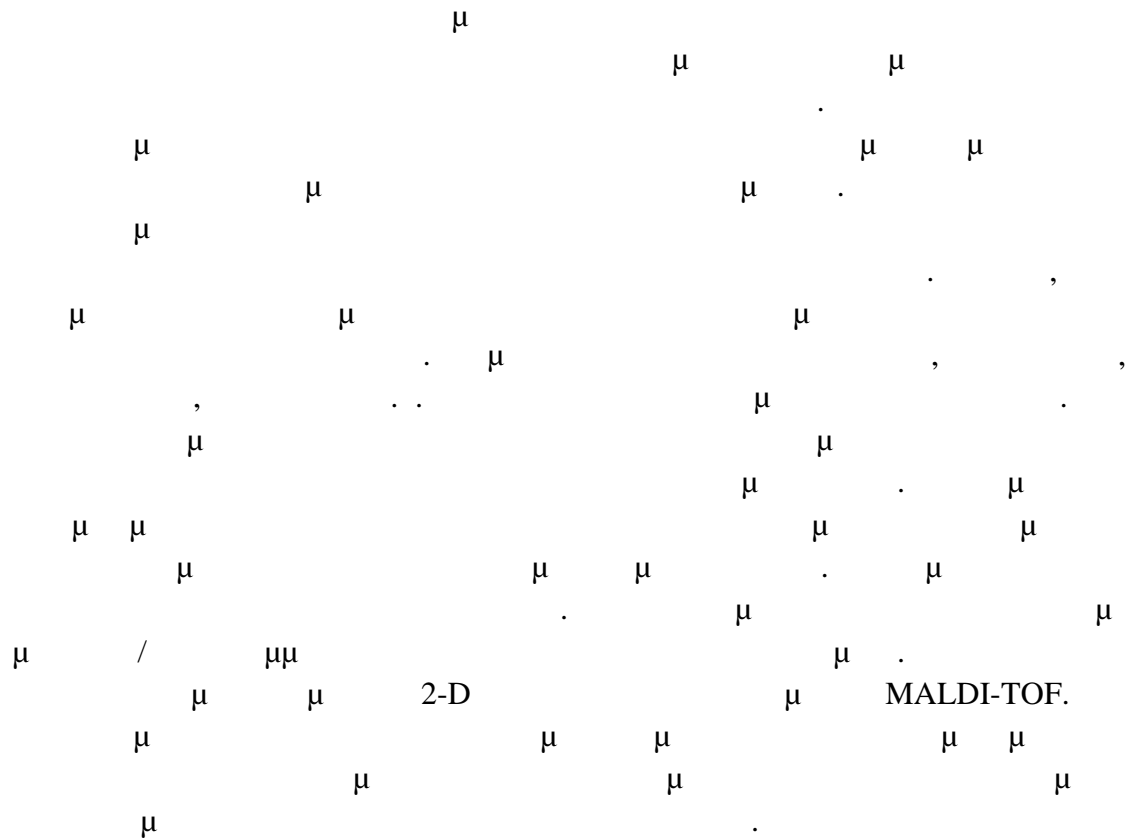
spot 63 flavanone 3-hydroxylase, F3'H *Arabidopsis thaliana* (At3g51240)  
 3- (Owens, D. et al 2008).

1.14.11.9 methyltransferase E.C. 2.1.1.128. (RS)-norcochlorine 6-O- E.C.

(Blokhina et al., 2003).  
Phyllyrea latifolia (Oleaceae) (Tattini and Gucci, 1999).

de novo  
(Schillmiller, A. L., et al. 2008).

Solanum. (McDowell, E. T., et al. 2011)



## ABSTRACT

Olive (*Olea europaea* L.) is one of the most important fruit crop trees in the history of Eastern Mediterranean. Olive is among the most economically important fruit crops because of the high quality oil. A number of results have correlated the olive oil consumption with the reduction of cardiovascular diseases and the breast cancer. This mainly results from its fatty acid composition, of olive oil and its nutritional or nutraceutical values which makes it exceptional in human diet content. However, a number of different molecules like secondary metabolites provide an additional and exceptional value to the olive oil. This is composed of sterols, tocopherols, carotenoids, biophenols, etc. which are making it antioxidant.

Leaf trichomes are specialized cell types known to have a number of phenols and secondary metabolites. In order to establish a holistic approach to verify the proteome of this highly differentiated cell type, we have isolated proteins. Different protein extraction protocols were used and the phenol extraction with methanol ammonium acetate precipitation gave the best results. Proteins were analysed using 2-D and annotated using MALDI-TOF method. The results showed that a number of enzymes involved in biochemical networks producing secondary metabolites are present. Different transcriptional factors regulating the biochemical networks and cell differentiation were also detected.

## 6.

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2. **Amelunxen, F.** 1964. Elektronen mikroskopische untersuchungen an den drusenhaaren von *Mentha piperita*. *Planta med.* 12: 121-139.
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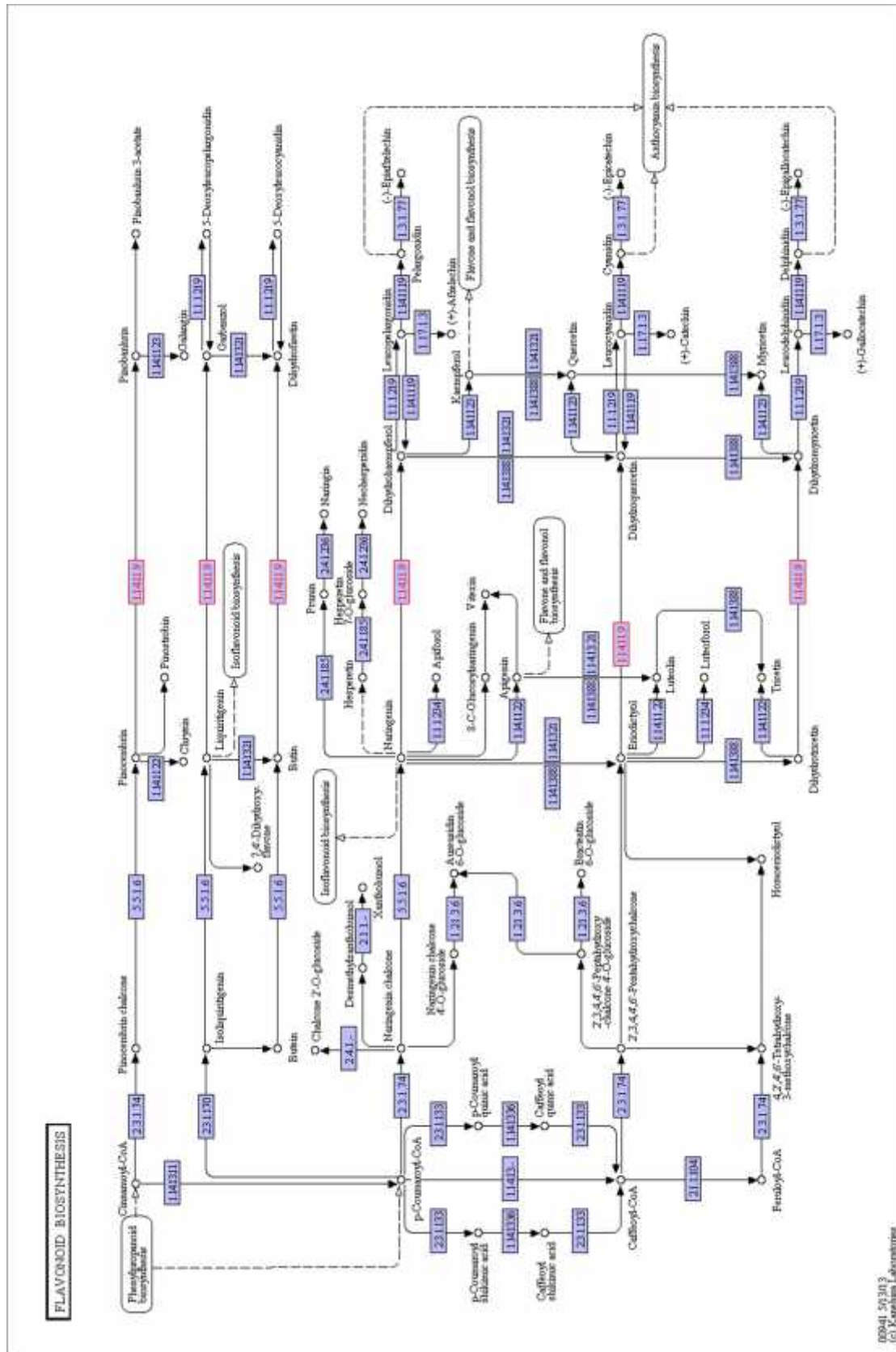
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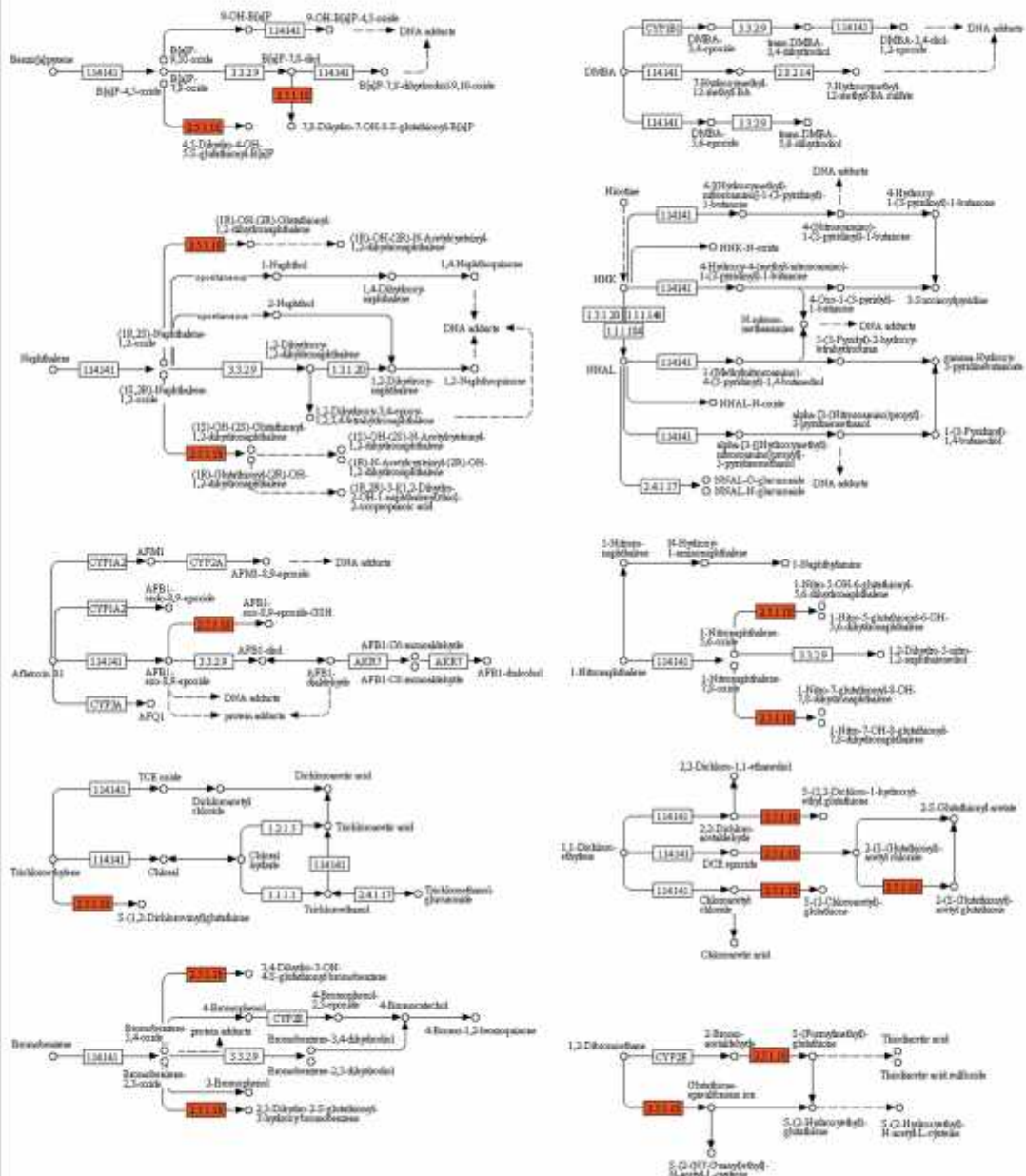
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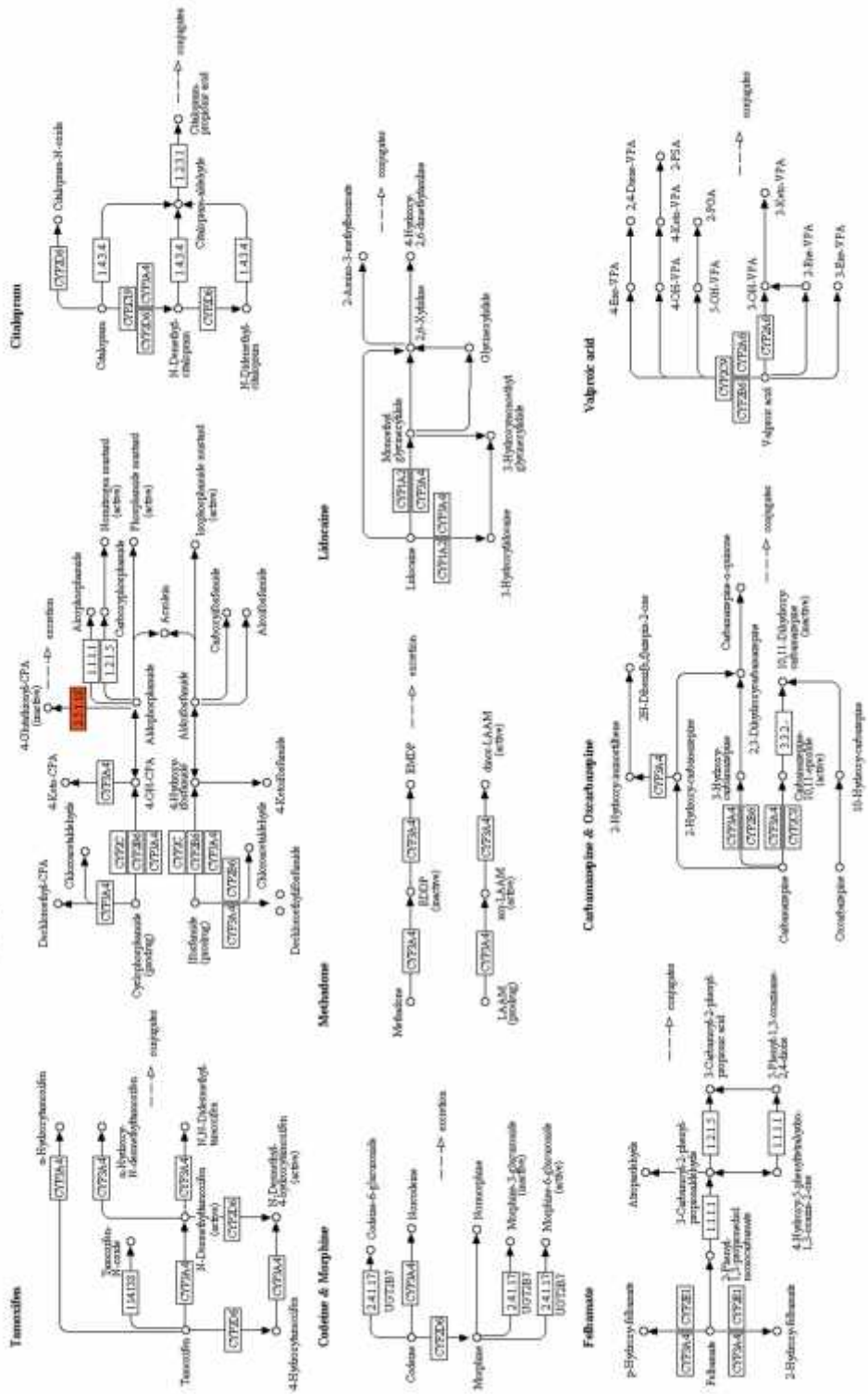


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