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Combining label-free and label-based accurate quantifications with SWATH-MS: comparison with SRM and PRM for the evaluation of bovine muscle type effects

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Abbreviations: DDA, data-dependent acquisition; DIA, data-independent acquisition; FA, formic acid; HR/AM, high resolution/accurate mass; LLOQ; lower LOQ; LT, *Longissimus thoracis* muscle; QQQ, triple quadrupole; RMSE, root mean square errors; RT, retention time; SM, *Semimembranosus* muscle; SIL, stable isotope-labelled; ST, *Semitendinosus* muscle; SWATH-MS, sequential windowed acquisition of theoretical mass spectra; ULOQ, upper LOQ.

Keywords (max 5, alphabetical order): Beef meat quality; Data-Independent Acquisition (DIA); Quantitative MS; SWATH-MS; Targeted proteomics.

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Abstract

Mass spectrometry has proven to be a valuable tool for the accurate quantification of proteins. In this study, the performances of three targeted approaches, namely Selected Reaction Monitoring (SRM), Parallel Reaction Monitoring (PRM) and Sequential Windowed Acquisition of Theoretical Mass Spectra (SWATH-MS), to accurately quantify ten potential biomarkers of beef meat tenderness or marbling in a cohort of 64 muscle samples were evaluated. Besides and so as to get the most benefit out of the complete M2 maps that are acquired in SWATH-MS, an original label-free quantification method to estimate protein amounts using an l-spline regression model was developed. Overall, SWATH-MS outperformed SRM in terms of sensitivity and dynamic range, while PRM still performed the best, and all three strategies showed similar quantification accuracies and precisions for the absolute quantification of targets of interest. This targeted picture was extended by 585 additional proteins for which amounts were estimated using the label-free approach on SWATH-MS, thus offering a more global profiling of muscle proteomes and further insights into muscle type effect on candidate biomarkers of beef meat qualities as well as muscle metabolism.

Significance of the study

Grouped together under the terms of targeted proteomics quantification methods, SRM, PRM and SWATH-MS perform however differently in terms of data acquisition, analysis, multiplexing and performances. Notably, SWATH-MS generates comprehensive maps of the biological samples by acquiring MS2 information for all detectable precursors, while SRM and PRM targets predefined precursors. In this study, the performances of the three approaches for the absolute quantification of candidate biomarkers of beef meat tenderness or marbling were benchmarked. An original method to derive protein amount estimations for all other analytes present in the samples was also proposed, taking advantage of the exhaustive MS2 information recording in SWATH-MS mode. Hence, this demonstrates the capability of SWATH-MS to offer both label-free and label-based accurate quantifications of proteins in a single analysis. Altogether, this study also evidences that targeted proteomics is a valuable tool for finely investigating beef meat quality and bovine muscle metabolism.

1. Introduction

LC-MS/MS-based quantitative proteomics has become a valuable tool to explore proteomes and gain insights into the biological systems ^[1]. Among the panel of available strategies, targeted approaches are preferred to accurately quantify proteins, thus enabling potential biomarker validation ^[2,3] or providing fine views of system dynamics ^[4,5].

Selected reaction monitoring (SRM) ^[6,7], performed on triple-quadrupole (QQQ) instruments, has been considered as the gold standard for absolute quantification thanks to its high performances in terms of sensitivity, accuracy and reproducibility. With the introduction of high resolution/accurate mass (HR/AM) instruments – Q-Orbitrap and Q-TOF hybrids, additional targeted approaches have emerged, including parallel reaction monitoring (PRM) ^[8,9] and sequential windowed acquisition of all theoretical fragment ion spectra-mass spectrometry (SWATH-MS) based on data-independent acquisition (DIA) ^[10]. SWATH-MS relies on the MS2 acquisition of all precursors across wide m/z windows covering the entire desired m/z range. Contrary to SRM and PRM, peptides of interest are actually targeted post-acquisition during data extraction, generally however at the expense of ease of data processing ^[4,10-12]. In other words, as SWATH-MS is not a targeted acquisition method ^[11], multiplexing capabilities are improved. This offers the possibility to obtain accurate quantification of beforehand selected proteins using stable isotope-labelled (SIL) standards ^[4,5,10,13-16], as with SRM and PRM, but also to estimate proteome-wide absolute quantification in a label-free manner ^[14,17,18].

Tenderness and marbling, associated with intramuscular fat content, constitute the main quality traits for beef meat conditioning consumer satisfaction and economic performances of beef production. These traits are highly variable depending on muscle type, animal (breed, gender, age) and rearing management ^[19]. Currently these qualities can be measured only after the slaughter of the animal by chemical quantification of intramuscular lipids (marbling), by mechanical measurements of tenderness

or by sensory evaluation of meat perception. For several years, a strategy for biomarker discovery has been developed to identify proteins associated with tenderness or/and marbling ^[20-22]. The goal is to ultimately develop a prognosis tool for the evaluation and prediction of tenderness and marbling of carcasses or living animals, which could be used by the professionals of the beef sector. A list of candidate biomarkers of tenderness and/or marbling has been proposed ^[22,23]. In order to validate the relationships between some candidate proteins and the two quality traits on a large scale, it is necessary to be able to quantify the abundance of the proteins.

In this study, the performances of label-based SWATH-MS, SRM and PRM to accurately quantify ten candidate biomarkers of beef meat tenderness or marbling were evaluated, in a cohort of 64 bovine muscle tissues expected to cover a wide biological range of these traits. Limits of quantification, dynamic range and quantification performances were assessed. Moreover, a novel method to estimate protein amounts from SWATH-MS data in a label-free manner was introduced. The combination of this quantitative information enabled gaining insights into muscle type effect on the candidate biomarkers of beef meat qualities and muscle metabolism.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Sample preparation

Sixty-four muscle samples from previous experiments were used ^[24-26]. They consist of 23 samples of *Semimembranosus* (SM, fast oxido-glycolytic with intermediate intramuscular fat content), 33 samples of *Longissimus thoracis* (LT, mixt oxidative muscle with high intramuscular fat content), and 8 samples of *Semitendinosus* (ST, fast glycolytic with low intramuscular fat content) muscles. These muscle samples were collected on cows and young bulls from several breeds (Rouge des Prés, Limousine, Blonde d'Aquitaine) to be representative of cattle used in the French beef production. In addition, they have been chosen to represent a wide variety of tenderness and marbling. Proteins were extracted

and samples were prepared as described in Bonnet *et al.* ^[2]. Briefly, 30 µg proteins were prepared in triplicate using a tube-gel protocol slightly adapted from Muller *et al.* ^[27].

Eleven samples were randomly chosen as representative matrix for method development, external quality control and generating a spectral library necessary for SWATH-MS data interpretation. The matrix pool was prepared in tube-gel and fractionated by SDS-PAGE as described in **Supporting Information**.

For absolute quantification, a concentration-balanced mixture of 20 accurately quantified SIL peptides (Spike Tides™ TL, JPT Peptide Technologies, Berlin, Germany) was spiked in each sample. Retention time standards (iRT; Biognosys, Schlieren, Switzerland) were additionally spiked in samples analysed in DDA and SWATH-MS modes.

2.2. Liquid chromatography and mass spectrometry

PRM analyses were performed on a nanoAcquity UPLC device (Waters, Milford, MA) coupled to a Q-Exactive Plus mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Bremen, Germany). Five hundred ng peptides were separated on an Acquity UPLC BEH130 C18 column (250 mm × 75 µm, 1.7 µm particles; Waters) at 0.45 µL/min coupled to a Symmetry C18 precolumn (20 mm × 180 µm, 5 µm diameter particles; Waters) in a trap-elute configuration, using the following gradient of solvent B (0.1% FA in ACN): linear from 1% to 3% in 0.5 min, linear from 3% to 26% in 54.5 min, linear from 26% to 35% in 5 min, and up to 90% in 1 min. A scheduled PRM method consisting of one full MS scan and 16 targeted MS2 scans was developed. The full MS scan was collected from 300-1800 m/z at a resolution of 17,500 at 200 m/z (AGC target: 3e6, maximum IT: 50 ms). Targeted MS2 scans were collected at a resolution of 35,000 at 200 m/z (AGC target: 1e6, maximum IT: 128 ms) and scheduled for 3 min around the expected retention time (RT).

SRM analyses were performed on a Dionex UltiMate 3000 system coupled with a TSQ Vantage (both from Thermo Fisher Scientific). Six μg peptides were separated on a Zorbax 300SB-C18 column (150 mm \times 0.3 mm, 3.5 μm diameter particles; Agilent, Santa Clara, CA) at 5 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$ using the same gradient of solvent B (98% ACN, 0.1% FA): linear from 5% to 25% in 47 min, linear from 25% to 35% in 10 min, and up to 70% in 2 min. A scheduled SRM method with 6-min time windows, 3s cycle time and 376 transitions was developed using crude stable isotope-labelled peptides (PEPotec SRM Peptides, Thermo Fisher Scientific) (**Supporting Information Table S1**).

DDA and SWATH-MS analyses were performed on an ekspert nanoLC 400 system coupled to a TripleTOF 6600 mass spectrometer (both from Sciex, Concord, Canada). Peptides (6 μg for SWATH-MS analyses) were separated as previously described for SRM analyses (except solvent B is composed of 0.1% FA in ACN). A SWATH-MS method consisting of 100 variable windows (**Supporting Information Table S2**) covering the 200-1,600 m/z range with an overlap of 1 m/z was developed. MS1 spectra were collected for 150 ms, and MS2 spectra for 45 ms in high-sensitivity mode.

Details about LC-MS/MS setups are given in **Supporting Information**.

2.3. Data analysis

Spectral library generation. Identifications were performed using Mascot (version 2.5.1; Matrix Science, London, UK). The spectral library (SL) was generated in Skyline ^[28] (version 3.7.1.11099) by importing Mascot result files and fixing a cut-off score of 0.95. Details are given in **Supporting Information**.

Selection of 10 candidate biomarkers and proteotypic peptides. Ten candidate biomarkers of tenderness or marbling were selected according to the criteria defined in Bonnet *et al.* ^[2]. The list of the targeted proteins and peptides is reported in **Supporting Information Table S3**.

Label-based quantification data processing. PRM, SRM and SWATH-MS data were processed with Skyline using appropriate settings. Chromatographic peaks were investigated to manually adjust peak integration boundaries and remove interfered transitions (at least three transitions were kept for each precursor). For each method, peptides' limit of detection (LOD) and limits of quantification (LOQ) were determined using 8-points calibration curves. After ensuring that peptides are within their linear range, the ratios between endogen and SIL peptides were used to determine the mol amount of endogenous peptides. Results are reported in fmol/μg of muscular protein hereafter to limit bias towards the chromatographic system. Details are given in **Supporting Information**.

Label-free quantification data processing. SWATH-MS data was processed with Skyline using appropriate settings. Validated proteotypic peptides were extracted using the same parameters as for label-based quantification. Details are given in **Supporting Information**. Peaks were reintegrated using the target decoy approach of the mProphet peak-scoring model ^[29], and a q-value was assigned to each peak. Only precursors with a q-value below 0.01 were kept, and peptide intensity was obtained by summing all precursor intensities. Quantity prediction was performed using monotone spline smoothing ^[30]. Monotone spline smoothing combines I-spline regression analysis and non negative least squares estimation to ensure monotonicity. Parameters of the regression models were estimated using the Lawson-Hanson algorithm for non-negative least square estimation. I-spline analysis was conducted using iSpline function from the “splines2” package ^[31] and non negative least squares models were fitted using the nnls function from the “nnls” package ^[32] in R 3.6.2 software. In addition panel plots were created using the “lattice” package ^[33]. No prediction were computed nor derived for intensity values lying outside of the observed intensity range. Mol estimations of oxidized peptides

and their counterparts were summed, and the amount estimations of the two most abundant peptides were averaged to obtain individual protein mol estimations.

Statistical analysis. Statistical analyses were carried out using R 3.6.2 software. For method comparison, the difference between the three groups was analysed using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post-hoc test using the "stats" package ^[34] (significance level set at $p \leq 0.05$) or using Welch t-test (significance level adjusted for multiple corrections set at $p \leq 0.017$). For muscle effect analysis, one-way ANOVA was performed for each protein abundance assayed by quantitative PRM to evaluate their dependence on the muscle. Then, a Tukey test was performed when the result of ANOVA was significant ($p \leq 0.05$), using the "agricolae" package ^[35]. The same analysis was done on the semi-quantitative protein abundance assayed by SWATH-MS, when the protein was identified in at least 80% of the samples.

3. Results and discussion

In this study, we compared and evaluated the performances of SWATH-MS, SRM and PRM for the accurate quantification of 10 candidate biomarkers of beef meat tenderness or marbling in a cohort of various bovine muscle tissues, chosen to represent the biological variations of tenderness and marbling (**Supporting Information Fig. S1**). A concentration-balanced mixture of SIL peptides was set up and optimised to favour peptide response, and 20 peptides, representing the 10 proteins of interest, were selected to be synthesized as accurately quantified SIL peptides. Note that the same concentration-balanced mixture was used for SRM, PRM and SWATH-MS analyses.

3.1. Sensitivity and dynamic range of targeted assays

Calibration curves were generated to determine LOD and LOQ for the 20 peptides (**Supporting Information. Fig. S2-4**). To note, the peptide LAPEFAK (PRDX6) was absent from the spectral library,

and thus could not be queried in the SWATH-MS data. Hereafter are qualified as quantifiable, peptides for which calibration curves were successfully established.

Figure 1A displays the LOD of the targeted peptides in the assays. Values ranged from 0.013 to 1,250 fmol/ μ g of muscular proteins in SRM, 0.26 to 625 fmol/ μ g in PRM and 6.25 to 6,250 fmol/ μ g in SWATH-MS (**Supporting Information Table S4**). LOD values were the lowest in SRM for 16 out of 19 peptides confirming the unequalled sensitivity of the double isolation in QQQ instruments. However, observations differ regarding the lower LOQ (LLOQ) ranging from 12.5 to 1,250 fmol/ μ g of muscular protein in SRM, from 0.25 to 1,250 fmol/ μ g in PRM, and from 6.25 to 625 fmol/ μ g in SWATH-MS (**Fig. 1B** and **Supporting Information Table S4**). The lowest LLOQ were always achieved in PRM. Indeed, among the 15 common quantifiable peptides, 87% (13) of the LLOQ were lower in PRM only, and 13% (2) in both PRM and SWATH-MS.

Although SWATH-MS is reported in the literature to be generally less sensitive than SRM and PRM [3,4,10,12,13], especially for low-abundant peptides, it appeared more sensitive than SRM in this study, with a median 3-fold increase. In line with this, Nakamura *et al.* observed that SWATH-MS was more sensitive than SRM [5]. PRM exhibited the best performances regarding sensitivity, both by the number of quantifiable peptides and by reaching a sensitivity down to 250 amol/ μ g of muscular protein, *i.e.* 125 amol injected. Gallien *et al.* obtained better performances of PRM regarding LLOQ than SRM as well [36]. It is worth noting that this remains peptide- and sample-dependent.

This highlights that technical improvement related to HR/AM instruments compared to QQQ instruments, both operating in a pure targeted mode, increases selectivity and hence allows better discriminating true signal from interferences. This gain in selectivity improves *in fine* sensitivity [36]. Moreover, one should point out the benefit of strategies relying on post-acquisition transition refinement, as PRM and SWATH-MS; improving sensitivity in SRM would contrarily require designing a new assay.

Upper LOQ (ULOQ) values ranged from 625 to 6,250 fmol/μg of muscular proteins in SRM and in PRM, and 3,125 to 6,250 in SWATH-MS (**Fig. 1D** and **Supporting Information Table S4**). The dynamic ranges obtained for the quantifiable peptides covered 0.7 to 2 orders of magnitude in SRM, and 0.7 to 3.7 orders of magnitude in PRM and 1 to 2.7 orders of magnitude in SWATH-MS (**Fig. 1E** and **Supporting Information Table S4**). The widest dynamic ranges were obtained in PRM for 13 of 16 peptides, when compared to SRM and/or SWATH-MS. Concerning the 15 common quantifiable peptides, 80% (12) of the dynamic ranges were wider in PRM only, and 20% (3) in both PRM and SWATH-MS. This demonstrates that PRM covered wider dynamic ranges than SRM and SWATH-MS, and that PRM and SWATH-MS outperformed SRM performances. This is explained by the sensitivity performances of the three strategies, since the same ULOQ – except for QAFQIGSPWR (ALDH1A1) – were reached in PRM, SRM and SWATH-MS (**Fig. 1D**).

3.2. Quantification linearity and accuracy

Using the accurately quantified SIL peptides, peptide mol amounts were determined in the samples if (i) the peptide is quantifiable and (ii) the determined amount falls within the peptide linear range. Out of the 20 targeted peptides, 16 were finally quantified in PRM, 11 in SRM, and 13 in SWATH-MS, in at least one sample of the whole cohort, that is in line with the sensitivity performances discussed above (**Supporting Information Table S5**). Indeed, all peptides from ALDH1A1, QAFQIGSPWR and LECGGGPWGNK, were below the LLOQ in the whole cohort, as determined by PRM, SRM and SWATH-MS. Three other peptides, VIVVGNPANTNCLTASK and LGVTSDDDVK from MDH1 and VVLAYEPVWAIGTGK from TPI1, were also below the LLOQ in all samples in the SRM assay, and VIISLQLTAEK from PRDX6 in the SWATH-MS one. Besides this, 2, 10 and 6 additional peptides were below the LLOQ in PRM, SRM and SWATH-MS respectively, and 3 others were above the ULOQ in PRM, in some samples. To note, 3 and 1 peptide(s) presented some interfered signals in PRM and SWATH-MS respectively, and corresponding values were excluded from the quantification assay.

The comparisons of the quantification values are displayed in **Fig. 2A-C**. Only values measured by all three methods were used, representing a total of 329 values. The comparison of SRM and SWATH-MS showed very high correlation ($R^2 = 0.99$). SRM and PRM on the one hand, and SWATH-MS and PRM on the other hand appeared to be less correlated ($R^2 = 0.83$ for both when the peptide NNLGELINTLNAAK (TPI1) is excluded from the assay (**Fig. 2A-B**); $R^2 = 0.75$ and 0.74 resp. while considering it (**Supporting Information Figure S5**)).

Then, the ratios of quantification values were calculated ($N = 339$ for SRM/PRM, 720 for SWATH-MS/PRM and 344 for SWATH-MS/SRM) (**Fig. 2D-F**). They ranged from 0.27 to 5.21 for SRM/PRM, from 0.21 to 5.82 for SWATH-MS/PRM, and from 0.84 to 1.30 for SWATH-MS/SRM. Medians equalled 0.89 , 0.88 and 1.01 , and means 1.20 , 1.05 and 1.01 for SRM/PRM, SWATH-MS/PRM and SWATH-MS/SRM respectively. SRM/PRM ratios were significantly higher than SWATH-MS/SRM ratios ($p < 0.005$) and SWATH-MS/PRM ones ($p < 0.005$). But, the difference between SWATH-MS/PRM and SWATH-MS/SRM ratios was not significant ($p \sim 0.74$).

Overall, 83% (282) ratios were accurate within a factor 2.5 between SRM and PRM, and 89% (638) between SWATH-MS and PRM, highlighting a good quantification accuracy of the three methods. It is worth noting that all values above 2.5 were obtained for the peptide YEINVLYNR (TNNT1) (values ranging between 1.69 - 5.21 for SRM/PRM and 1.45 - 5.82 for SWATH-MS/PRM more specifically), even though very high ratio dot-p values were obtained in the three different assays ($\text{rdot-p} \geq 0.97$). Values below 0.4 were shared between two peptides in SRM and four peptides – among which the two found in SRM – in SWATH-MS. All ratio values were accurate within a factor 1.3 between SWATH-MS and SRM, representing an excellent quantification accuracy of SWATH-MS and SRM in line with the linearity performances achieved with both methods.

PRM showed a trend to over-estimate peptide amounts, evidenced by the 25^{th} and 75^{th} percentiles equalling 0.71 and 1.05 for SRM/PRM, and 0.68 and 1.05 for SWATH-MS/PRM. This can be justified by the various instrument geometries used here. Indeed, contrary to QQQ (SRM) and Q-TOF (SWATH-MS)

instruments based on a linear configuration, Q-Orbitrap (PRM) instruments are equipped with a trapping device, the HCD cell, in which fragment ions' are accumulated and stored, before being transferred to the C-trap with limited capacity, and eventually injected into the Orbitrap.

3.3. Precision and reproducibility of the strategies and platforms

A quality control sample corresponding to the spike-in of the concentration-balanced mixture of SIL peptides in a matrix representative of the cohort was daily injected onto the different couplings. Boxplots of the coefficients of variation (CV) of the light/heavy peptide area ratios are displayed in **Fig. 3A**. No significant differences were observed when comparing CVs obtained in PRM, SRM and SWATH-MS (as determined by one-way ANOVA analysis (**Fig. 3A**) and by Welch t-test (**Supporting Information Fig. S6**)). All values were below 20%, except for AQELSDWIHQLESEK (TNNT1) in PRM and SWATH-MS (42.6% and 28.4% resp.) and LECGGGPWGNK (ALDH1A1) in SRM (25.7%), which is explained by peptides' detection issue. The 25th and 75th percentiles equalled 1.86% and 3.22% in PRM, 2.72% and 4.89% in SRM, and 5.34% and 12.44% in SWATH-MS, showing a higher dispersion of CV values with the latter method. This was mostly due to the Q-TOF mass spectrometer soiling. The fact that the same LC conditions were used in SRM shows that QQQ instruments are more robust for large cohort analysis.

RT stability of the different couplings are reported in **Fig. 3B**. RT shift represented less than 2.6 min for all peptides, regardless of the method used. The boxplots of CV of peptide RTs showed medians of 0.64% in PRM, 0.96% in SRM and 0.56% in SWATH-MS, with a maximal value of 3.0%. This demonstrates the excellent RT reproducibility achievable in targeted MS analyses, a crucial parameter for time-scheduled acquisition strategies.

3.4. Added value of SWATH-MS for accurate label-free quantification

In order to take advantage of the exhaustive nature of the SWATH-MS acquisition mode, quantification values were estimated for all proteins present in the samples, and not only for the 10 proteins of interest. In this regard, Schubert *et al.* ^[17] and He *et al.* ^[18] proposed strategies to estimate proteome-wide accurate quantification on SWATH-MS/DIA, namely by assuming a linear correlation between summed MS2 intensities and accurate concentrations of anchor proteins, and by relying on the TPA algorithm ^[37,38]. Here, an I-spline regression model was fitted for each sample using data from label-based quantification. The log-transformed peptide quantity was chosen as the dependant variable and the log-transformed peptide intensity as the predictor (**Fig. 4 and Supporting Information Fig. S7 and Table S6**). As expected, strong non-linear relation between both variables was observed and all fitted models were increasing. The monotone spline models outperform the linear regression models in terms of root mean square errors (RMSE) for 63 out of the 64 considered samples (**Supporting Information Fig. S8**). An exact binomial test was performed: with a 95% confidence level, there is a probability of at least 93% that monotone spline provides a lower RMSE than linear regression. A Top2 strategy was finally applied on predicted peptide amounts to estimate protein amounts. The accuracy between the label-based and label-free accurate quantifications was assessed on the candidate biomarkers: 53% of the amount estimations were consistent within a factor 2 with the absolute label-based quantification (**Supporting Information Fig. S9**). More particularly, high consistency ($R^2 \geq 0.70$) between both approaches was obtained for 33% of the samples, and even 83% of them while excluding the previously highlighted TNNT1 (**Supporting Information Fig. S10-11**). To note, the label-free approach uses the Top2 peptides, but not necessarily the label-based one, which can explain the small discrepancy between the two quantification strategies. Amounts were estimated for 585 additional proteins (296 proteins per sample in average), and ranged between 6.36 and 2,074 fmol/ μ g (**Supporting Information Fig. S12 and Table S7**). Hence, the established accurate label-free

quantification strategy offers a global profiling of the bovine muscle proteomes, and thus allows gaining insights into muscle metabolism.

3.5. Muscle type effect of candidate biomarkers of beef tenderness or marbling

The analysis of muscle type (SM, LT, ST) effect on the abundance of the proteins was performed on a subset of 51 samples including only Rouge des Prés cows to overcome the effects of animal type and rearing practices.

A first differential analysis was conducted using exclusively absolute quantification values obtained on the 10 proteins of interest thanks to the PRM assay (**Table 1**). The most important differences were observed between LT muscle (a slow oxidative muscle) and the two others: SM (mixt oxido-glycolytic) and ST (fast glycolytic). Protein FHL1 (Four and a half LIM domains protein 1) was more abundant in LT than in SM and ST. As FHL1 has been described to be positively related to intramuscular fat content ^[22], the highest abundance observed in the LT muscle with higher lipids content than the two other muscles, is logical. HSPB1 (HSP27, from small HSP family) was significantly less abundant in SM muscle. ENO3 (Enolase 3, glycolytic enzyme) was less abundant (only for peptide 2) in LT and more abundant in SM, the ST being intermediate. As the LT muscle from Rouge des Prés breed contains few or no type IIX fibres (fast glycolytic) ^[19], it is logical to observe the lowest abundance of ENO3 in this muscle. In coherence with that, TPI1 (Triose phosphate isomerase, glycolytic enzyme) and MyH1 (Myosin heavy chain IIX expressed in fast glycolytic fibres) were the most abundant in ST muscle, while MDH1 (oxidative enzyme) was less abundant in this glycolytic muscle. These results are coherent with the contractile properties of these three muscles and are in accordance with the results of Picard *et al.* ^[25] obtained by a semi-quantitative method of Reverse Phase Protein Array on cows from the same breeds. Moreover, although the differences among muscles did not reach significance for three proteins: CRYAB (alphaBcrystallin from small HSP family), PRDX6 (peroxiredoxin 6 anti-oxidant enzyme) and TNNT1 (Troponin T slow), the ranking of their abundance among muscles is consistent with Picard

et al. ^[25]. Indeed, PRDX6 was less abundant in LT than in SM and ST; TNNT1 was less abundant in ST in accordance with the low abundance of slow fibres in this muscle and CRYAB was more abundant in LT muscle in accordance with the higher proportion of slow fibres expressing CRYAB in LT muscle.

To extent the differential analysis, the quantity estimates extracted for all proteins detected in the SWATH-MS assay were considered. This analysis revealed that the abundance of proteins related to glycolytic and oxidative pathways according to the three muscles were consistent with the metabolic and contractile properties of the LT, SM and ST muscles (**Table 1**). Indeed, of the 585 proteins quantified in the three muscles, six (GAPDHS, GAPDH, ENO1, PKM, GPI, PGK1) were annotated by the related GO term, GO:0006096 glycolytic process. Of these, phosphoglycerate kinase 1 (PGK1), pyruvate kinase (PKM), and glucose-6-phosphate isomerase (GPI), were quantified in more than 80% of the 51 muscles, and as expected were less abundant in less glycolytic muscle LT and higher abundant in the glycolytic ST and SM muscles. The low abundance of PKM, GPI and PGK1 in the oxidative high marbled LT muscle was also consistent with the negative correlation between the abundance of these proteins and the IMF values reported by Bazile *et al.* ^[22]. Among proteins annotated by the GO term (GO:0006099) involved in tricarboxylic acid cycle, FH, DLST and MDH2 were less abundant in the ST muscle, LT and SM being equal in accordance with the contractile and metabolic properties of these muscles described in the literature ^[39].

Higher abundances of proteins involved in additional oxidative metabolisms such as fatty acid beta-oxidation (GO:0006635), mitochondrial electron transport, ubiquinol to cytochrome c (complex 2 of the respiratory chain, GO:0006122) and mitochondrial electron transport, cytochrome c to oxygen (complex 3 of the respiratory chain, GO:0006123) were quantified in LT than in ST or SM muscles, which is in accordance with the oxidative properties of this muscle.

Consistently, the contractile protein TNNT3 (fast isoform) was, as expected, significantly higher in ST containing higher proportion of fast glycolytic fibres, and lower in LT muscle containing few or no fast glycolytic fibres, the SM being intermediate ^[39].

In summary, the differences observed between the three muscles for the 11 proteins mentioned in **Table 1** are all consistent with the contractile and metabolic properties of the muscles: the ST contained the fewest proteins associated with the slow oxidative type and the most proteins linked to the rapid glycolytic type, the opposite is observed in the LT, the SM being intermediate.

4. Concluding remarks

Only a handful of comparisons of three targeted proteomics methods can be found in the literature [5,40,41]. In this study, we have conducted a comparison of SRM, PRM and SWATH-MS assays developed and applied on a sample cohort of bovine muscle tissues. The first intention was to evaluate the performances of the three different assays for the accurate quantification of ten candidate biomarkers of beef meat tenderness or marbling using stable isotope-labelled standards.

Targeted assays were performed on different couplings (microLC-TSQ Vantage for SRM, nanoLC-Q-Exactive Plus for PRM, and microLC-TripleTOF 6600 for SWATH-MS). By normalising fmol amount by the quantity of injected material and performing data analysis with Skyline, we assumed to have reasonably limited bias toward instrumentation to perform a fair comparison of the three quantification methods. Nevertheless, the chromatographic scale (nano- vs. micro-) has inevitably influenced quantification performances, as exemplified for few peptides. Under the conditions of our study, PRM provided the best sensitivity and dynamic range performances, and SWATH-MS outperformed SRM regarding these metrics. However, all three strategies showed quite similar quantification precision and accuracy performances, although the linear correlation between SRM and SWATH-MS quantification was higher in this context.

Then, we extended the proteome coverage by adding extracted protein amount estimates for all proteins detected in SWATH-MS using a universally applicable approach. This offered a proteome-wide quantitative repertoire of the samples. Of course, profiling comprehensiveness in SWATH-MS depends

on the SL used for data extraction. Its building is certainly time-consuming, fortunately some SL are publicly available, but not all organisms are represented – *Bos taurus* is not to mention.

In conclusion, the valuable biological output of the study, demonstrated by the great coherence with previous data of the literature, validates both quantification approaches to further study, on a large scale, the relationships between the abundance of candidate biomarkers and some meat quality traits such as tenderness and marbling.

5. Associated data

Complete DDA datasets have been deposited to the ProteomeXchange Consortium via the PRIDE ^[42] partner repository with the dataset identifier PXD020638 and 10.6019/PXD020638.

The full Skyline data files and raw data are publicly available on Panorama public (https://panoramaweb.org/SWATH-MS_PRM_SRM_BovineMuscles.url, ProteomeXchange ID PXD020680).

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The authors have declared no conflict of interest.

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Figures legends

Figure 1: Comparison of the limit of detection, limits of quantification and dynamic range obtained in PRM, SRM and SWATH-MS. Eight-point calibration curves of 20 accurately quantified SIL peptides were established for each assay. (A) Limit of detection (LOD). (B) Lower limit of quantification (LLOQ). (C) Upper limit of quantification (ULOQ). (D) Dynamic range.

Figure 2: Comparison of the accuracy and the linearity performances of PRM, SRM and SWATH-MS. (A-C) Comparison between SRM and PRM (A), SWATH-MS and PRM (B) and SWATH-MS and SRM (C) using the quantification values commonly obtained by the three strategies, while excluding the peptide>NNLGELINTLNAAK (TPI1) from the assay (N = 310). The solid black line represents the identity line, and the red dotted line the linear regression obtained for the two compared methods. (D-F) Boxplots of the peptide mol amount per µg of muscular proteins obtained in SRM relative to those obtained in PRM (D; N = 339), those in SWATH-MS relative to those obtained in PRM (E; N = 720), and those in SWATH-MS relative to those in SRM (F; N = 344). The black diamond represents the mean, and the grey dotted line the expected value of 1.

Figure 3: Comparison of the precision and reproducibility performances of PRM, SRM and SWATH-MS strategies and platforms. (A) Precision. Boxplots of the coefficients of variation (CV) on the light/heavy signal obtained for the targeted peptides in the periodically injected quality control sample in PRM (N = 20), SRM (N = 20) and SWATH-MS (N = 19). (B) Reproducibility. Boxplots of the CV on heavy peptide retention time in the samples' cohort acquired in PRM on a nanoACQUITY UPLC-Q-Exactive Plus platform (N = 20), SRM on a Dionex Ultimate 3000-TSQ Vantage platform (N = 20), and SWATH-MS on a eksigent nanoLC 400-TripleTOF 6600 platform (N = 19).

Figure 4: Monotone spline smoothing and prediction for log-transformed peptide quantity according to log-transformed peptide intensity. One of the 64 samples is represented here. Red values are the predicted values for the observed data represented in black. All 64 graphs can be found in Supporting Information.

Table

Table 1: Protein abundances (ng/μg of proteins) assayed by PRM and SWATH-MS for the 51 samples composed of *Longissimus thoracis* (LT), *Semimembranosus* (SM) and *Semitendinosus* (ST) muscles. SD: Standard deviation. Values followed by different letters (a, b, c) are significantly different from each other at $P \leq 0.05$. Gene ontology annotations within the biological process category were identified using the PROTEINside web service (<https://www.proteinside.org/>; [43]).

		SM (n = 23)				LT (n = 20)				ST (n = 8)				
		Mean	SD	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Min	Max	P
Protein Name	Peptide Name	Protein abundances assayed by PRM (ng/μg of proteins)												
sp P02510 CRYAB_BOVIN	CRYAB_P1	1.06	0.38	0.39	1.62	1.22	0.46	0.60	2.05	0.87	0.33	0.47	1.47	0.12
	CRYAB_P2	43.33	15.05	25.05	80.72	42.92	16.29	25.05	74.18	56.88	39.58	25.05	132.55	0.24
sp Q3ZC09 ENOB_BOVIN	ENO3_P1	36.34	7.31	23.24	55.34	33.86	7.31	16.08	50.64	39.89	7.30	30.33	50.42	0.14
	ENO3_P2	15.35 ^a	3.53	7.26	24.34	12.71 ^b	2.74	5.64	16.37	13.54 ^{ab}	3.65	9.25	18.69	0.03
tr F1MR86 F1MR86_BOVIN	FHL1_P1	1.56 ^b	0.65	0.59	3.05	2.20 ^a	0.81	0.67	3.88	1.23 ^b	0.57	0.59	2.04	0.002
	FHL1_P2	4.03 ^{ab}	1.81	1.69	7.77	5.14 ^a	2.15	1.03	10.52	2.75 ^b	1.52	0.97	4.86	0.01
sp Q3T149 HSPB1_BOVIN	HSPB1_P1	0.97 ^b	0.29	0.47	1.58	1.24 ^a	0.38	0.65	2.13	1.19 ^{ab}	0.36	0.88	1.90	0.04
	HSPB1_P2	10.24 ^b	3.48	4.68	18.54	12.05 ^b	4.65	5.79	24.32	21.69 ^a	10.28	12.88	43.96	< 0.001
sp Q3T145 MDHC_BOVIN	MDH1_P1	0.36 ^a	0.14	0.12	0.55	0.26 ^b	0.08	0.09	0.43	0.20 ^b	0.14	0.09	0.52	0.002
	MDH1_P2	1.25 ^a	0.33	0.74	1.72	0.97 ^b	0.20	0.63	1.40	0.74 ^b	0.39	0.46	1.65	< 0.001
sp Q9BE40 MYH1_BOVIN	MYH1_P1	113.27 ^b	43.97	60.25	252.54	90.76 ^b	52.51	10.35	261.51	246.67 ^a	54.01	201.00	353.48	< 0.001
	MYH1_P2	1516.60 ^b	1078.53	359.30	4302.60	912.10 ^b	703.31	278.70	2456.30	4268.56 ^a	1784.81	2468.35	7373.90	< 0.001
sp O77834 PRDX6_BOVIN	PRDX6_P2	0.22	0.05	0.15	0.32	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.26	0.23	0.06	0.17	0.33	0.15
sp Q8MKH6 TNNT1_BOVIN	TNNT1_P1	0.85	0.47	0.22	2.04	0.85	0.22	0.48	1.27	0.61	0.49	0.23	1.78	0.31
sp Q5E956 TPIS_BOVIN	TPI1_P1	7.79 ^b	3.49	1.67	18.29	6.22 ^b	2.60	1.67	13.63	19.17 ^a	6.48	13.08	32.46	< 0.001
	TPI1_P2	97.24 ^b	68.92	20.79	252.34	60.60 ^b	50.96	22.05	193.56	291.51 ^a	108.43	181.47	525.45	< 0.001
Gene Ontology number and term	Gene Name	Protein abundances assayed by SWATH-MS (ng/μg of proteins)												
GO:0006099, tricarboxylic acid cycle	FH	42.06 ^{ab}	15.84	14.25	78.50	44.16 ^a	15.05	17.70	73.52	28.88 ^b	12.48	11.93	53.90	0.05
	DLST	36.81	16.03	16.91	81.81	36.63	14.59	17.53	62.95	22.80	9.23	14.43	40.91	0.08
	MDH2	70.59	32.16	23.84	127.91	69.19	31.79	23.54	134.42	38.20	25.15	10.86	86.62	0.06
GO:000609, glycolytic process	PKM	401.21 ^{ab}	76.62	235.89	525.51	360.53 ^b	112.74	84.41	543.05	490.87 ^a	127.12	325.01	692.26	0.01
	GPI	575.80 ^a	103.38	389.76	811.27	467.79 ^b	126.87	125.35	653.44	574.66 ^{ab}	103.57	430.94	788.27	0.007
	PGK1	751.60 ^{ab}	164.79	381.34	1057.51	637.15 ^b	207.03	139.82	958.69	914.26 ^a	142.31	734.42	1097.47	0.002
Not annotated	TNNT3	60.19 ^b	42.82	16.24	207.74	86.85 ^b	46.31	27.22	213.30	137.29 ^a	67.20	48.35	253.68	0.001

GO:0006635, fatty acid beta-oxidation	ECHS1	47.27 ^{ab}	19.01	16.53	84.17	59.92 ^a	35.97	22.93	179.49	32.256 ^b	15.21	11.47	63.29	0.05
GO:0006122, mitochondrial electron transport, ubiquinol to cytochrome	UQCRC2	32.20	11.48	16.61	59.92	37.42	14.36	16.96	64.07	23.72	9.52	10.89	35.34	0.08
GO:0006123, mitochondrial electron transport, cytochrome c to oxygen	COX5A	36.68 ^a	13.25	15.12	60.79	36.01 ^{ab}	14.02	16.05	63.61	22.20 ^b	14.67	10.87	53.08	0.05
	MT_CO2	39.22	19.69	7.40	81.95	43.65	17.16	17.34	75.40	25.64	17.52	14.54	60.39	0.14

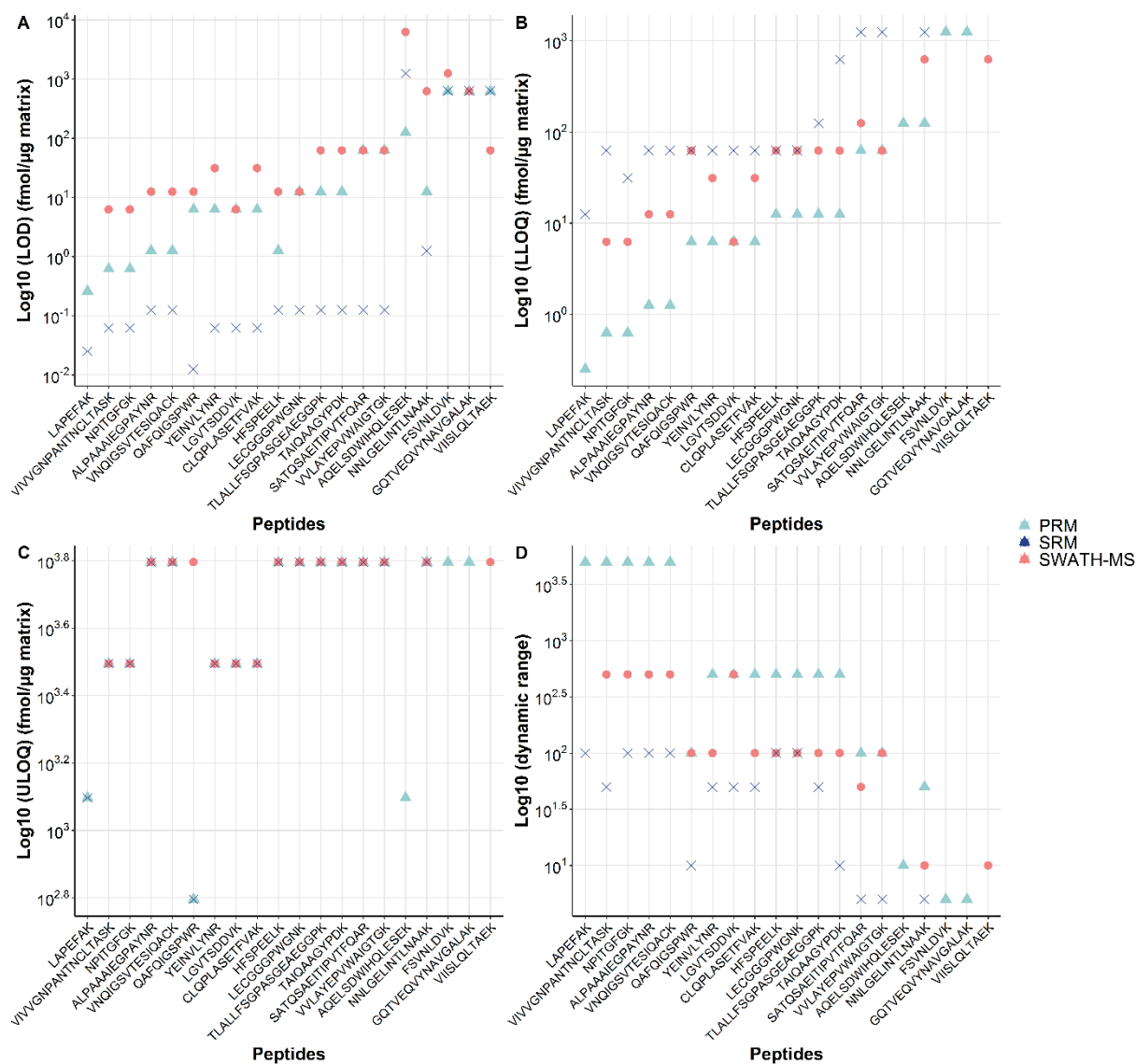


Figure 1

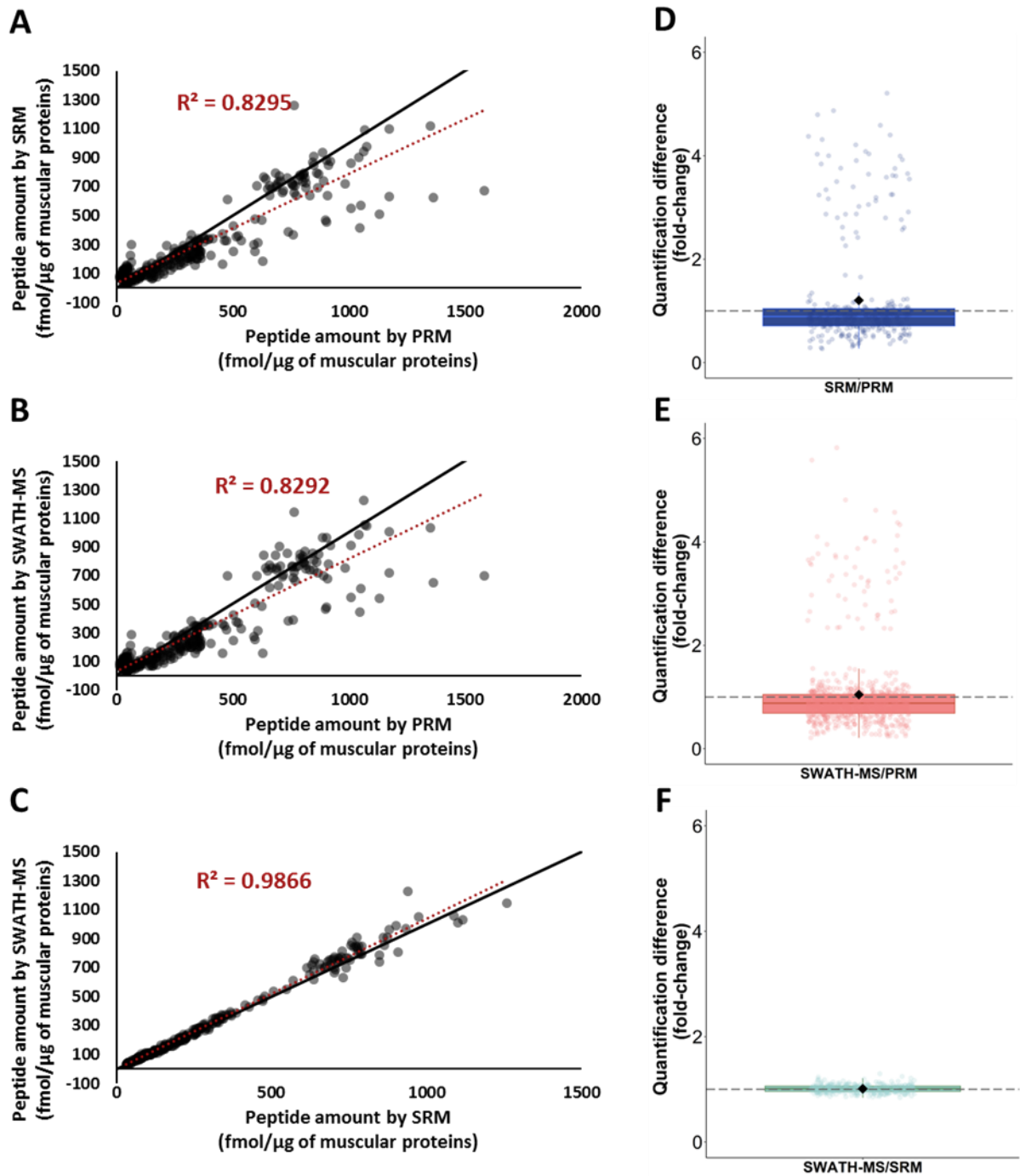


Figure 2

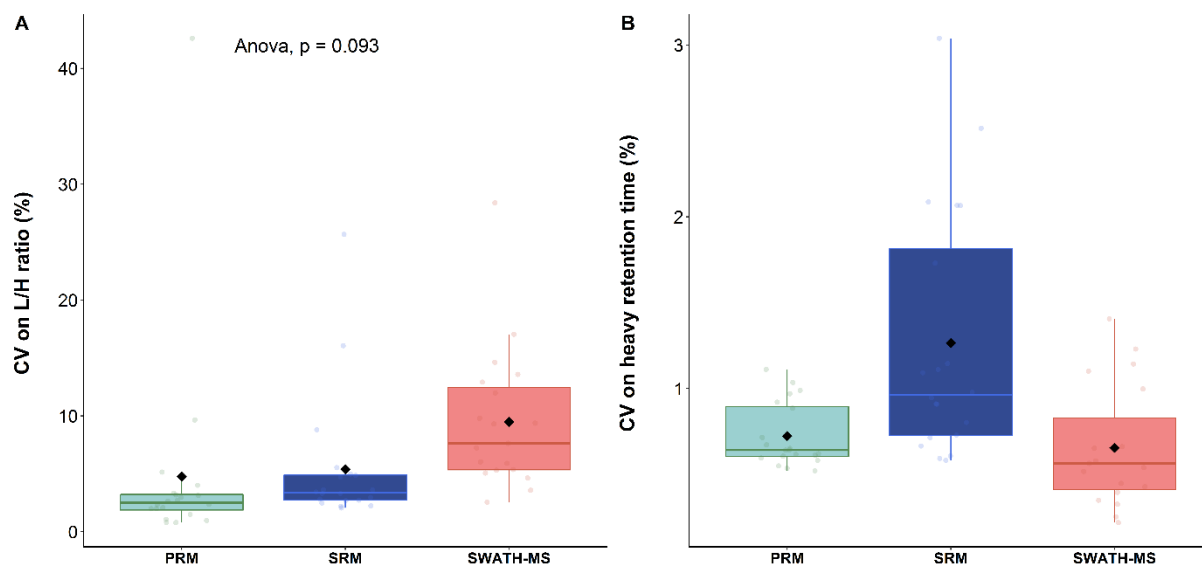


Figure 3

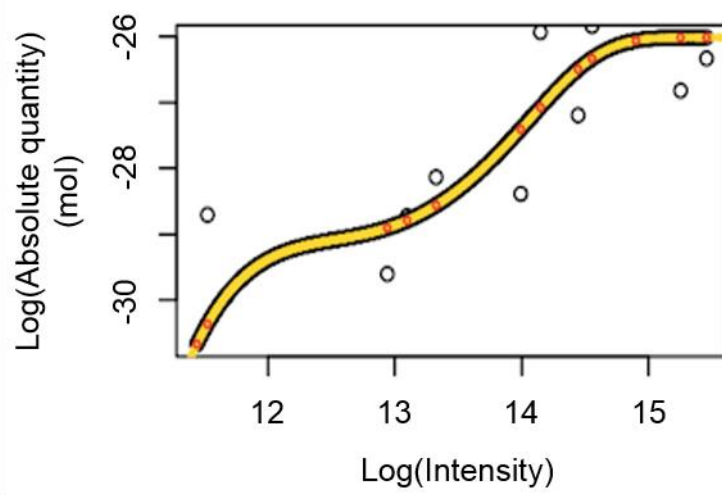


Figure 4