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A proteomic approach for the rapid, multi-informative and reliable identification of blood†

E. Patel,^{†a} P. Cicatiello,^{†b} L. Deininger,^a M. R. Clench,^a G. Marino,^b P. Giardina,^b G. Langenburg,^c A. West,^d P. Marshall,^d V. Sears^e and S. Francese^{*a}

Blood evidence is frequently encountered at the scene of violent crimes and can provide valuable intelligence in the forensic investigation of serious offences. Because many of the current enhancement methods used by crime scene investigators are presumptive, the visualisation of blood is not always reliable nor does it bear additional information. In the work presented here, two methods employing a shotgun bottom up proteomic approach for the detection of blood are reported; the developed protocols employ both an in solution digestion method and a recently proposed procedure involving immobilization of trypsin on hydrophobic Vmh2 coated MALDI sample plate. The methods are complementary as whilst one yields more identifiable proteins (as biomolecular signatures), the other is extremely rapid (5 minutes). Additionally, data demonstrate the opportunity to discriminate blood provenance even when two different blood sources are present in a mixture. This approach is also suitable for old bloodstains which had been previously chemically enhanced, as experiments conducted on a 9-year-old bloodstain deposited on a ceramic tile demonstrate.

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Introduction

The detection of blood in stains or fingermarks at crime scenes can be an invaluable piece of evidence in the investigation of violent crimes. Crime Scene Investigators (CSI) have several enhancement classes of techniques available to visualize the presence of blood including optical, spectroscopic and chemical development methods.¹ In addition to limitations in common to all of the three classes of methods, chemical techniques are actually only presumptive methods thus occasionally leading to false positives. These methods have been extensively reviewed by Sears¹ and all were reported to exhibit a lack of specificity; even haem-reactive compounds, the most specific class of blood reagents, may give false positives as horseradish, leather and other extracts from plant material² show the same peroxidase activity exhibited by haem in

human blood. For this reason, we have previously reported a rapid and specific Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation mass spectrometric method to detect blood in stains and map this biofluid in bloodied fingermarks.³ With this method, the mass-to-charge ratio (m/z) of both haem and intact Haemoglobin were employed to reliably confirm the presence of blood. The method was applied to a real crime scene stain proving successful in less than five minutes of preparation and acquisition time. Since blood provenance is also a forensic question of interest and as the m/z of haem would not permit the determination of the blood source, the m/z of intact Haemoglobin chains were exploited to distinguish between equine, human and bovine blood, based on the small differences in the protein amino acid sequence.³ However, although the detection of blood at a molecular level provides much higher specificity and reliability, intact protein analysis by MALDI mass spectrometry suffers from mass resolution and mass accuracy issues which may become significant, especially if blood is mixed with other biofluids or protein sources.

The use of a bottom up proteomic approach increases the reliability of protein identification because the mass accuracy that can be achieved on the protein-deriving peptides is much higher (a few parts per million). This approach would also enable the detection of additional blood specific proteins, besides Haemoglobin, allowing specificity and confidence in the determination of the blood presence to be further enhanced. The literature already contains many reports

^aBiomolecular Research Centre, Sheffield Hallam University, Howard Street S1 1WB, Sheffield, UK. E-mail: s.francese@shu.ac.uk; Tel: +44 (0)1142256165

^bDipartimento di Scienze Chimiche, Università di Napoli Federico II, via Cinthia I-80126 Naples, Italy

^cBureau of Criminal Apprehension, 1430 Maryland Avenue East, St Paul, Minnesota MN 55106, USA

^dGlaxoSmithKline, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, SG1 2NY, UK

^eCentre for Applied Science and Technology, Home Office, St Albans, ALA 9HQ, UK

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‡These authors have equally contributed to the manuscript.



attempting to map the proteome of plasma and serum. Different authors concur on the extreme complexity of these matrices with plasma being particularly challenging due to the wide⁴ range of concentrations of the proteins present (spanning 9 orders of magnitude) and the huge heterogeneity due to a variety of protein glycoisoforms. In 2010, Liumbruno *et al.*⁵ extensively reviewed the literature covering the mapping of the blood proteome with all the techniques employed up to that point in time and the corresponding number of obtained protein identifications.⁵ The majority of the methods employed separation techniques (gel based or liquid chromatography) hyphenated with mass spectrometry, in both on-line and off-line approaches, employing Electrospray and MALDI respectively as mass spectrometry techniques. Amongst the techniques used, the combination of 2D gel electrophoresis and mass spectrometry was reported to be able to identify 289 plasma proteins in 2002;⁴ cation exchange coupled to capillary gradient reverse phase liquid chromatography combined to mass spectrometry of digested peptides contributed to the identification of 490 blood serum proteins.⁶ These numbers have further increased when depletion and sample enrichment methods were preliminarily employed. In a 2005 collaborative study coordinated by HUPO involving 35 laboratories, up to 3020 plasma/serum proteins were identified using a range of hyphenated techniques;⁷ since the start of the HUPO project the number of identified proteins has rapidly increased to populate a database (<http://www.plasmaproteome-database.org/>) of 10546 proteins.⁸ None of the approaches reported in the literature so far has involved the direct application of MALDI MS on enzymatically digested blood. This is understandable as in all of the previous reports the aim was to map the entirety of the blood proteome for medical and diagnostic purposes. However, in a forensic context, the detection of a handful of blood specific proteins *via* the more reliable bottom up proteomic approach using MALDI MS would be more than appropriate. Furthermore, in forensic science, provided that reliability of the evidence is not compromised, speed is paramount to investigations; the hyphenated methods reported can be very labour intensive and time consuming, especially since some of them have employed preliminary purification to remove the most abundant proteins (*e.g.* albumin and Haemoglobin). For these reasons, in our laboratories, we have optimized a method for the digestion of blood-stains followed by direct MALDI MS analysis; the method couples high mass accuracy, within the peptide mass fingerprinting stage, as well as further confirmatory analysis by Tandem Mass Spectrometry. A classical in-solution digestion protocol was optimized for blood stains by investigating the optimal concentration of trypsin to employ as well as the optimal digestion time. The performance of this method was then critically compared to that of a second method employing Vmh2 hydrophobin to preliminarily coat the MALDI target plate. This protein belongs to the class I hydrophobins and it has been demonstrated to homogeneously self-assemble on hydrophilic or hydrophobic surfaces⁹ and to subsequently strongly bind proteins, including enzymes in their active form

such as trypsin.¹⁰ The use of Vmh2 has been recently proposed as a lab-on-plate approach as a simple and effective desalting method enabling decrease in the proteolysis time and increase of the peptides signal-to-noise (S/N) for tryptic digestion.¹¹

It was found that both methods could be successfully used to: (i) reliably detect the presence of blood in stains, (ii) determine the blood provenance even when two different blood sources were mixed and (iii) to identify the presence of this biofluid in a 9-year-old sample that had been pre-treated with acid black 1,^{12,13} a protein dye used for the unspecific enhancement/visualisation of blood. As it is discussed in this manuscript, the present data will no doubt impact on the effectiveness of forensic practice by providing much more reliable and informative evidence, thus empowering both investigations (of cold cases too) and judicial debates.

Experimental

Materials

ALUGRAMSIL G/UV₂₅₄ aluminium sheets, acetonitrile (ACN), Ammonium Bicarbonate (AmBic), trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), trypsin from bovine pancreas and alpha-cyano 4 hydroxycinnamic acid (CHCA) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (Dorset, UK). Trypsin Gold was purchased from Promega, Southampton (UK) whereas RapigestTM SF was purchased from Waters (Elstree, UK). Defibrinated horse blood was obtained from FisherScientific (USA). Unistik® 3 Neonatal & Laboratory single use lancet were obtained from Owen Mumford (Oxford, UK). Vmh2 ethanolic solution was prepared as previously described.¹⁰

Instrumentation and data acquisition

Calibration over a 600–2800 Da mass range was performed prior to analysis using phosphorous red. MALDI IMS/MS data were acquired in positive ion mode from 600 to 3000 Da at a mass resolution of 10 000 FWHM using a SYNAPT G2TM HDMS system (Waters Corporation, Manchester, UK) operating with a 1 KHz Nd:YAG laser. Full scan mass spectra were manually acquired over 45 seconds; all experiments were carried out in duplicate. The laser energy was set to 250 arbitrary units on the instrument; with laser energy increased to 270 arbitrary units for MALDI IMS-MS/MS experiments. MS/MS analyses were conducted *in situ* on the most intense peaks. Fragmentation was carried out in the transfer region of the instrument, post ion mobility separation, therefore product ions retain the same drift time as the precursor ion. Collision energies ranging between 60–80 eV were used to obtain the best signal to noise ratio for product ions.

Methods

Preparation and digestion of blood samples and enzymatic digestions. For the in solution experiments, 10 µl of horse and human blood were spread individually (2 cm²) onto a clean



white ceramic tile. The tile was covered and placed into the environmental chamber for 5 hours at 25 °C and 60% humidity. Blood was then extracted from the ceramic tile by pipetting 70 µl of 50% ACN solution onto the dried blood regions. The extract was transferred to an eppendorf and 50/50 ACN/H₂O was added up to 1 mL in volume; the eppendorf was subsequently placed in an ultrasonic bath for 10 min at 45 kHz frequency. Forty µl of 40 mM AmBic (pH 8) was added to 10 µl of the extracts from horse and human blood. Nine µl of 20 µg mL⁻¹ Trypsin Gold including 0.1% Rapigest™ SF were subsequently added and were allowed to digest for 1 hour at 37 °C and 5% CO₂. Proteolysis was stopped by the addition of 2 µl 5% aqueous trifluoroacetic acid (TFA_{aq}). 0.5 µl of each in solution digest were spotted onto a well target plate with 0.5 µl 10 mg mL⁻¹ CHCA (50/50 ACN/0.5% TFA_{aq} containing 4.8 µl aniline) matrix solution spotted on top.

For enzymatic digestions performed using the lab-on-plate approach, 10 µl of defibrinated horse blood was spread across pre-cut 2 cm² ALUGRAMSIL G/UV₂₅₄ aluminium sheets pre-treated as previously described.¹⁴ These were sealed in petri dishes with parafilm and placed in an environmental chamber for 5 hours at 25 °C and 60% relative humidity. Under full ethical approval (HWB-BRERG23-13-14), human blood was obtained from the tip of the index finger using a Unistik® 3 Neonatal & Laboratory single use lancet (UK) and blood was then prepared as described for horse blood. The MALDI plates were preliminarily functionalized with Vmh2 hydrophobin and subsequently immobilized with trypsin from bovine pancreas as previously described.¹⁰ The aluminium sheets with dried blood were carefully rolled into a glass vial, covered with 1 mL 50% ACN solution and ultra-sonicated for 10 min. One µl of sample was spotted on Vmh2-adsorbed enzyme wells (MALDI plate) contained immobilized trypsin. The on plate digest reaction was carried out for 5 min at room temperature. The reaction was stopped by the addition of 0.5 µl 10 mg mL⁻¹ CHCA matrix solution. After mass spectrometric analysis the Vmh2 coating was removed by washing the MALDI plate with 10% TFA (and gently polishing the surface) followed by washing with 100% acetonitrile, water, and 100% acetone.

Blood provenance determination. Ten µl of horse blood was mixed with 10 µl of human blood. The mixture was digested using the in solution and lab-on-plate protocols reported above. Samples were submitted to MALDI MS analysis upon completion of the proteolysis.

Analysis of a 9-year-old bloodstain. Blood extracts were obtained from a ceramic tile exhibiting a 9-year-old bloody handprint, previously enhanced with acid black 1, by rubbing a swab previously wetted with 70/30 ACN/H₂O over the sample region. The swab tip was cut and sonicated for 10 min in 1 mL 70/30 ACN/H₂O to release the proteins. Twenty µl of the supernatant were dried under a stream of nitrogen and re-dissolved in 20 µl of 50 mM AmBic (pH 8) under sonication (10 min). The blood extracts were subsequently digested in solution or on the hydrophobin coated plate as previously described.

Data analysis. Mass spectra obtained from MassLynx™ (Waters Corporation, Manchester, UK) were either converted

into txt files and imported into mMass,^{15,16} an open source multiplatform mass spectrometry software, or processed directly within MassLynx™ by means of peak smoothing, baseline correction and peak centroiding. ExPasy (<http://www.expasy.org/>) was employed to generate *in silico* peptide lists of known proteins present in horse and human blood. *In silico* peptide lists were generated by selecting “*Equus caballus*” or “*Homo sapiens*” as taxonomy for the two blood types investigated. Mass lists were generated by selecting “*monoisotopic*”, “*MH*⁺”, “*trypsin higher specificity*”, “*2 missed cleavages*” and “*methionine oxidation*”. Peptide lists were imported into mMass (an open source multiplatform mass spectrometry software) to create an “in house” and local reference library. Mass lists including known matrix (or matrix cluster, adduct) and trypsin autolysis *m/z* were used to preliminarily assign peaks and therefore exclude them from subsequent peptide assignment. Peak assignments in mMass were performed automatically using the “*compound search*” tool and the in house created library by setting the tolerance at 10 ppm with a “*max charge*” of 1 and ticking the box “*monoisotopic*”. Prior to peak assignment search, spectra were smoothed and de-isotoped. Peak assignment was not accepted if the S/N was lower than 3 : 1. Spectral processing consisted of smoothing, baseline correction and lock mass based mass correction. Prior to performing an MS/MS Mascot (Matrix Science, London, UK) search, spectra were processed using MassLynx™ with the MaxEnt 3 algorithm to deisotope and enhance the S/N.¹⁷ Queries were searched against the “*Swiss-Prot*” database with parent and fragment ion tolerances set to 50 ppm and 0.1 Da respectively. Two missed cleavages were also selected.

Results and discussion

Although detection of blood at crime scenes or on evidential items is often a crucial piece of intelligence in the investigation of criminal offences, current forensic visualization methods do not offer the desired level of specificity.³ This may result in incomplete or even in missing crucial information. In this paper the development of a rapid bottom up proteomic method offering blood-specific signatures is reported. The developed methodology employs a recently proposed procedure involving immobilization of trypsin on hydrophobin Vmh2 coated MALDI plates,¹⁰ (“lab-on-plate” approach). Although other methods for immobilizing trypsin for enzymatic digestion have been reported we have found the use of Vmh2 to be very straightforward and have optimized the reported protocols for the detection and identification of blood. MALDI MS profiles of blood were acquired from both in solution digest and the lab-on plate digest for comparative purposes. In order to optimise both methodologies, defibrinated horse blood was preliminarily employed. Both optimized methods yielded blood specific peptide signatures including those from myoglobin and the two chains of Haemoglobin with a mass accuracy lower than 8 ppm (Table 1). In general, relevant peptide intensities are greater within the 1 hour in



Table 1 Peptide mass fingerprinting of equine blood from in solution and lab on plate digests

Horse proteins	Peptide <i>m/z</i>	Sequence	In solution relative error (ppm)	Lab-on-plate relative error (ppm)
Myoglobin	2232.0865	¹²⁰ HPGDFGADAQGAMTKALELF R ₁₄₀	—	-2.3296
Haemoglobin beta	2326.2037	⁹ AAVLALWDKVN ³⁰ EEVGG ³⁰ EALGR	-5.7174	-0.2579
	1999.9218	⁴ 1FFDSFGDLSNPGAVMGNPK ⁵⁹	-6.0002	6.3002
	1930.0293	⁶⁶ KVLHSFGEGVHHL ⁸² DNLK	-5.4403	-7.9791
	1801.9343	⁶⁷ VLHSFGEGVHHL ⁸² DNLK	-7.5474	—
	1449.7961	¹³³ VVAGVANALAHKYH ¹⁴⁶	-7.3803	-0.6207
	1426.6849	¹²¹ DFTPELQASYQK ¹³²	-4.2756	—
	1358.6546	¹⁸ VNEEEVGG ³⁰ EALGR	-6.0353	-1.6928
	1274.7255	³¹ LLVVPWTQR ⁴⁰	-7.8448	-1.0198
	1265.8303	¹⁰⁵ LLGNVLVV ¹¹⁶ LAR	-7.3469	—
	2043.0042	¹³ AAWSKVG ³² HAGEFGAEALER	-3.3773	-0.0978
	1499.7237	¹⁸ VGGHAGEFGAEALER ³²	-7.4680	-1.1335
	1833.8918	⁴² TYFPHFDLSHGSAQVK ⁵⁷	-7.1432	-0.0545

solution digest; however the majority of peptides are still present employing the 5 minutes lab-on-plate digestion with generally a much better mass accuracy (Fig. 1A, B and Table 1). Since high throughput is always one of the “desirables” for any new forensic protocol, the method employing Vmh2 is highly relevant since it has been observed that the proteolysis is most efficient if the sample is allowed to digest for no longer than 5 minutes. The optimized methodologies were subsequently applied to whole human blood. The digestion of whole human blood using the classic in solution method resulted in a number of tentative protein identifications. In addition to peptides resulting from Haemoglobin α (α Hb) and β (β Hb), a

number of other proteins were detected including complement C3, apolipoprotein A-1, alpha-1-antitrypsin, haemopexin, serotransferrin and alpha-2-macroglobulin (Table 2). As seen in Table 2, the number of peptides originating from α Hb and β Hb is marginally greater in the in solution digest compared to the immobilized digest. However it is apparent that there are peptides from proteins such as myoglobin, haemopexin and serotransferrin detected only *via* the on lab-on-plate digest. Interestingly, using both methods, it was possible to tentatively assign multiple peptides to Erythrocyte membrane protein band (EPB) 3 and 4.2. The significance of this is that EPB 3 is specific to human blood. In the case of whole human

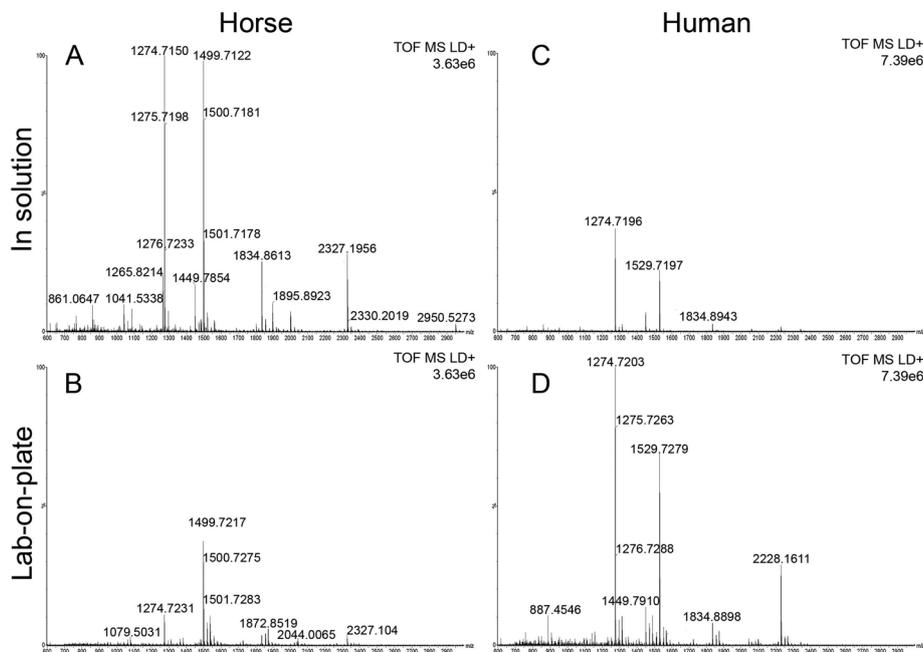


Fig. 1 MALDI MS spectrum of digested blood. Panels 1A and 1B show the MALDI spectra of equine blood digested in solution and *via* the lab-on-plate approach respectively. Panels 1C and 1D show the MALDI spectra of whole human blood digested in solution and *via* the lab-on-plate approach respectively.



Table 2 Peptide mass fingerprinting of whole human blood from in solution and lab-on-plate digests

Human proteins	Peptide <i>m/z</i>	Sequence	In solution relative error (ppm)	Lab-on-plate relative error (ppm)	
Haemoglobin beta	767.4886	⁶¹ VKAHGKK ₆₇	-4.5603	-10.8144	
	952.5098	² VHLTPEEK ₉	-4.5143	-5.5642	
	1274.7255	³² LLVVYPWTQR ₄₁	-1.8827	-4.0793	
	1314.6648	¹⁹ VNVDEVGGEALGR ₃₁	-4.3357	0.1521	
	1378.7001	¹²² EFTPPVQAAYQK ₁₃₃	2.8287	-10.0094	
	1449.7961	¹³⁴ VVAGVANALAHKYH ₁₄₇	-3.5177	-3.1728	
	1669.8907	⁶⁸ VLGAFSDGLAHLDNLK ₈₃	-5.0901	-10.7192	
	1866.0119	² VHLTPEEKSAVTALWGK ₁₈	-1.1253	—	
	2058.9477	⁴² FFESFGDLSTPDAVMGNPK ₆₀	-2.7198	-2.3312	
	2228.1669	¹⁰ SAVTALWGKVNVDVEVGGEALGR ₃₁	-2.2439	-2.4683	
	2529.2190	⁸⁴ GTTFATLSELHCCKLHVDPENFR ₁₀₅	-0.0790	-8.1052	
	Haemoglobin alpha	1071.5543	³³ MFLSFPTTK ₄₁	-1.7731	-1.6798
		1087.6258	⁹² LRVDPVNFK ₁₀₀	-1.6549	-0.5516
		1171.6681	² VLSPADKTNVK ₁₂	-6.9132	—
		1529.7342	¹⁸ VGAHAGEYGAEALER ₃₂	-4.5105	-3.7915
1833.8918		⁴² TYFPHFDLSHGSAQVK ₅₇	-2.3447	-3.7624	
2043.0042		¹³ AAWGKVGGAHAGEYGAEALER ₃₂	-5.9226	-3.1815	
2341.1836		⁴² TYFPHFDLSHGSAQVKGHGK ₆₂	-2.6055	-2.5200	
2582.2707		¹⁸ VGAHAGEYGAEALERMFLSFPTTK ₄₁	-1.1230	-6.5059	
2996.4894		⁶³ VADALTNVAHVDDMPNALSALSDLHAHK ₉₁	-3.5374	-3.1370	
Myoglobin		1685.8679	¹³⁵ ALELFRKDMASNYK ₁₄₈	—	-5.1012
	887.4581	⁸⁴² NEQVEIR ₈₄₈	-3.0423	-3.2677	
Complement C3	1334.7096	⁶⁷² SVQLTEKRMDK ₆₈₂	8.1665	-6.6681	
	1087.6357	¹⁵⁹² EALKLEEK ₁₆₀₀	-10.7572	-9.6539	
Apolipoprotein A-I	1215.6215	²²⁰ ATEHLSTLSEK ₂₃₀	-4.1131	—	
	1230.7092	²⁴⁰ QGLLPVLESFK ₂₅₀	-0.9750	-2.1938	
	1723.9449	¹⁴¹ QKVEPLRAELQEGAR ₁₅₅	-3.7704	-4.0024	
	1815.8507	⁴⁸ DSGRDYVSQFEQSALGK ₆₄	7.2693	7.8200	
	1833.8918	⁴² TYFPHFDLSHGSAQVK ₅₇	-2.3447	-3.7624	
	1908.9847	¹⁵⁸ LHELQEKLSPLGEEMR ₁₇₃	-4.0859	—	
Alpha-1-antitrypsin	1318.6758	²⁴⁸ LGMFNIQHCKK ₂₅₈	-0.3033	5.4600	
	Haemopexin	965.4430	⁴⁰³ VDGALCMEK ₄₁₁	-5.9040	9.4257
1060.5785		⁸⁴ ELISERWK ₉₁	—	-1.8857	
Serotransferrin	1070.5741	²¹⁴ GEVPPRYPR ₂₂₂	—	2.6154	
	1068.5506	⁶¹ KASYLDCIR ₆₉	—	9.7328	
EPB 4.2	1855.8683	⁵³¹ EGYYGYTGAFRCCLVEK ₅₄₆	-0.1616	-0.6465	
	949.4771	⁴⁵⁴ EKMEREK ₄₆₀	5.0554	8.3203	
	1048.5455	⁴⁵¹ VEKEKMER ₄₅₈	-0.1907	5.2453	
	1079.5745	²⁰⁵ WSQPVHVAR ₂₁₃	-9.4481	—	
	1113.4881	⁴²⁸ CEDITQNYK ₄₃₆	1.7063	—	
EPB 3	1258.7001	⁴⁴⁶ EVLERVEKEK ₄₅₅	-2.3834	1.9861	
	949.4771	²⁸⁴ AAATLMSER ₂₉₂	5.0554	8.3203	
Alpha 2-Macroglobulin	1328.6852	⁷³¹ SVTHANALTMGK ₇₄₃	—	-2.7847	
	1334.7215	³⁵⁰ LSFVKVDSHFR ₃₆₀	-0.7492	—	

blood, the overall relevant peptides intensities were lower within the in solution digest (Fig. 1C) in comparison to the on plate digest (Fig. 1D); this is probably due to the analyses being performed on whole human blood as opposed to a defibrinated sample (less complex) as in the case of the equine blood.

A close evaluation of the data on its performance, in comparison with an optimized in solution digestion of the minimum duration of 1 hour (Fig. 1A and B), shows that the lab-on-plate protocol enabled the detection of the same number of blood proteins but less blood protein-derived peptides (10/13 of the peptides from myoglobin, α Hb and β Hb observed in in solution digest). However the slightly fewer number of peptides detected is outweighed by the considerably reduced digestion time for the lab-on-plate approach.

As can be seen in Table 2 there are instances in which only one peptide could be putatively assigned to a protein (*i.e.* in the case of myoglobin, alpha-1-antitrypsin and alpha-2-macroglobulin). This is not standard practice in proteomics whereby, for increased identification reliability, at least two peptides should be assigned to a single protein. In the view of these authors, this is not an issue preventing to claim the presence of blood; based on the experiments carried out, we suggest the presence of two or more peptides from α Hb and β Hb and another blood protein (*i.e.* myoglobin or serotransferrin) to be the proposed minimum for the confident identification of blood.

Encouraged by these data, the focus was moved onto investigating the opportunity to provide information of the provenance of blood. These authors have already reported



preliminary data on blood provenance by MALDI-MS;³ an intact protein detection approach that was employed that, whilst successful in the instances investigated, may suffer from mass resolution and mass accuracy issues, thus reducing the level of reliability of the scientific evidence provided. At least one criminal case has been widely reported in the UK (Regina vs. Mrs Susan May),¹⁸ in which determining with certainty the provenance of the blood detected would have resulted in a better informed or speedier outcome. The importance of determining blood provenance is further testified by a case from the USA reported 1996. Here the blood of the dog shot together with his owners aided the conviction of two men of murder; in this case it took a DNA test (in the first trial ever in the country to use animal DNA as evidence) to prove the presence of canine blood on the jacket of one of the murderers.¹⁹ Already the comparison of the peptides obtained for equine and human blood (Fig. 1A, D and Tables 1, 2) demonstrate this as a feasible approach to determine blood provenance with a much higher specificity than previously shown.³ To further demonstrate robustness of the method, the lab-on-plate approach was applied to a sample made from mixing both equine and human blood.

Fig. 2 shows the peptide mass spectral profiles obtained from in solution (Fig. 2A) and lab-on-plate (Fig. 2B) digests of a mixture of human and equine blood. Although overall signal intensity is higher within the in solution digest spectrum,

both digestion protocols enabled the detection of blood peptide markers specific to each species and putatively assigned peptides are shown in Table S1 (ESI[†]). A number of tryptic peptides originating from α Hb and β Hb were present. However, due to the extensive sequence homology between the two species, it was not possible to solely use the m/z of these protein derived peptides or even the confirmed presence of β Hb tryptic peptide at m/z 1274.7260 *via* MALDI-IMS-MS/MS analysis of the peptide ion (Fig. 3A) as markers for species differentiation. However, subjected to MS/MS analysis, the tryptic peptide at m/z 1499.7237 was identified as equine α Hb with Mascot score of 99 (Fig. 3B). Furthermore, the tryptic peptide m/z 1815.9024 originating from myoglobin was also detected in the same spectra. This peptide is specific to the equine protein sequence thus more robustly confirming the presence of blood from equine provenance. Additionally, as expected from the *in silico* digestions, the detection of the human EPB 4.2 peptides, at m/z 949.4771 and 1113.4881 (present in the 1 hour in solution digest and *via* the rapid lab-on-plate hydrolysis), as well as that of serotransferrin at m/z 1529.7529, indicated the further presence of human blood thus enabling to claim the sample to be of mixed provenance, as well as indicating the individual species contributing to the blood sample under investigation. The authors would like to note that although there is a significant sequence homology between EPB 4.2 and α -2-macroglobulin within humans and chimpanzees, the indication of EPB 4.2 to be specific to human within this discussion is only with respect to equine

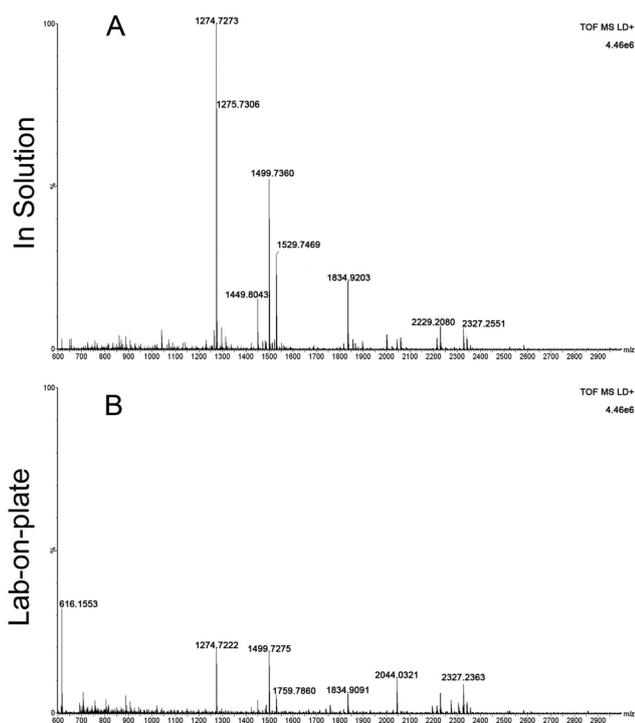


Fig. 2 MALDI MS spectrum of mixed digested blood. Panels A and B show the mass spectral profile of whole human blood mixed with defibrinated horse blood using the in solution and the lab-on-plate approach respectively.

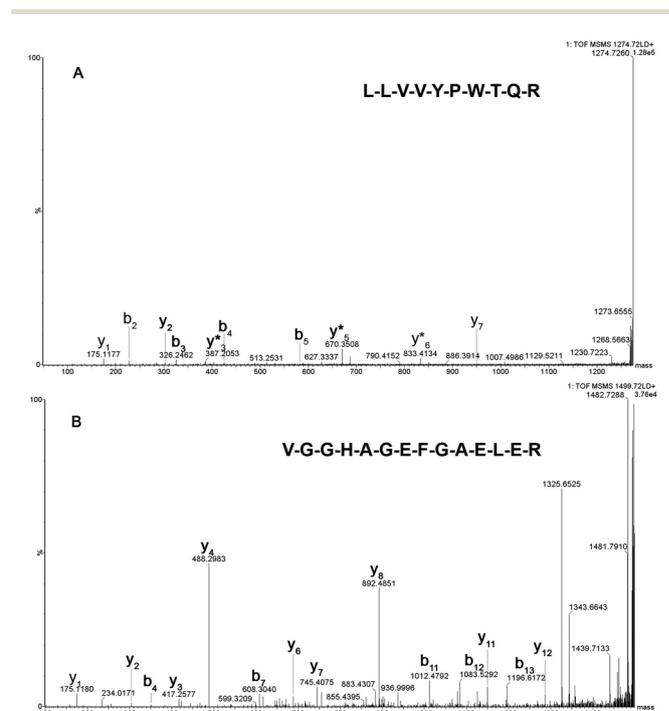


Fig. 3 MALDI-IMS-MS/MS of tryptic peptides m/z 1274 (3A) and m/z 1499.7237 (3B), identified *via* Mascot as β Hb and α Hb respectively. Both b and y ions are annotated with y* representing the γ -NH₃ fragment ion.

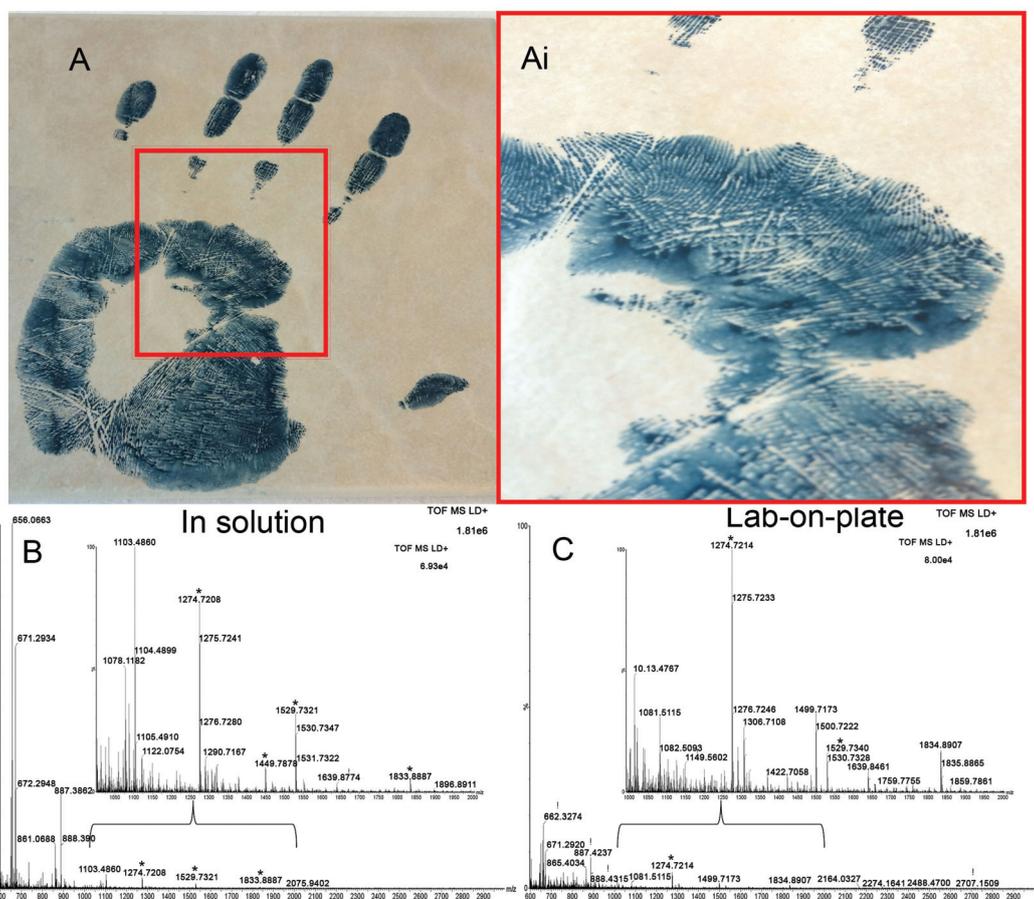


blood. Both the in solution and the lab-on-plate approaches were successful in determining the double source of blood, and the considerably shorter digestion time within the lab-on-plate makes this the preferred method once again.

Finally, a method that is applicable not only to fresh blood-stains but also to much older ones would be highly desirable in the review of cold cases. Therefore the Vmh2 lab-on-plate method was tested, in comparison with the classic optimized in solution protocol, on a 9-year-old bloody handprint which was deposited on a ceramic tile and stored at room temperature (Fig. 4A(i and ii)). Spectra acquired from the analysis of the extract digested in solution (Fig. 4B) and *via* on plate hydrolysis (Fig. 4C) are shown, with corresponding expanded mass regions in the m/z range 1000–2000. A number of relevant tryptic peptides are present including α Hb peptides m/z 1087.6258, 1529.7342 and β Hb peptides m/z 1274.7255 and 1449.7961 to name a few (Table S2[†]). Data obtained indicated that blood presence confirmation was possible with the in solution approach, though both EBP 4.2 (indicating that the blood may be of human origin) and Complement C3 were

identified by one peptide only each. The lab-on-plate approach did not allow the detection of the Complement C3 protein (which is not highly specific to blood in any case) and also enabled the detection only one EBP 4.2 peptide. The authors suggest that in these cases, the lab-on-plate approach should still be used first for its rapidity. However for confirmatory purposes, as a tryptic digestion generates numerous peptides resulting in complex mixtures, often with overlapping signals, cross validation and identification using LC/MS/MS may be beneficial.

In addition to the ability to detect blood reliably and from such an old sample, it is very important to note that the bloodied handprint was preliminarily, 9 years ago, enhanced with acid black 1, a commonly used protein stain for blood enhancement. Successful blood confirmation in this instance demonstrates feasibility of the protocol to be integrated in the forensic workflow for blood enhancement/visualisation. The data obtained suggest that the acid black 1 does not interfere with the analyses, rather, that it may slow down degradation of the blood proteins over time.



Conclusions

The shotgun method illustrated in this report will have a significant impact on forensic practice as well as on the overall criminal justice system by generating more robust and informative evidence. This is due to the high specificity of the method against current presumptive tests prone to generate false positives. Furthermore the recovery of simultaneous information on blood provenance will both empower and speed up investigations as well as strengthening judicial debates. The study also crucially highlights compatibility with the necessary and prior application of blood enhancement techniques in combination with the analysis of very old blood samples, thus opening up new forensic opportunities for the review of cold cases. The lab-on-plate approach was shown to additionally offer rapid results (5 minutes only proteolysis time) which, in an operational forensic context, is a highly desirable feature. These studies are currently being expanded in our laboratories and include the reliable mapping of blood signatures on fingerprint ridges using MALDI MS Imaging in order to link the suspect (through the biometric information) to the crime. Finally, validation has also been planned whereby the requirement for the minimum number of blood peptide signatures for both blood detection and blood provenance determination will be provided through a blind study in collaboration with the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

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