

High Throughput Lipid Identification and Quantification Using a Directed HRAM LC-MS-MS approach on a Modified Quadrupole-Orbitrap Mass Spectrometer

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Develop a robust and reproducible HPLC MS-MS method which enables untargeted lipid identification and targeted screening of thousands major lipid molecule for getting estimated concentrations of identified lipid species in a single HPLC MS-MS run on a Thermo Scientific™ Q Exactive™ HF-X hybrid quadrupole-Orbitrap™ mass spectrometer.

Methods: Analysis of lipid extracts from bovine heart and human plasma. An isotopically labeled lipid standard mixture (SPLASH™ Lipidomix® Mass Spec Standard, Avanti Polar Lipids) was spiked into each sample prior to lipid extraction. A large inclusion list (positive and negative ions) covering 4074 lipid molecular species from 14 major lipid classes was generated *in-silico* using Thermo Scientific™ LipidSearch™ software and used to direct the LC MS-MS data acquisition. LipidSearch pre-release software was used for lipid identification and quantitation. The estimated concentrations of identified lipid species from 14 major lipid classes were calculated relative to the known concentration of internal standards included in the SPLASH mixture.

Results: A short synopsis of the extensive results obtained in this single experiment.

INTRODUCTION

Lipids play a key role in cell, tissue and organ physiology. Diseases such as cancer and diabetes involve disruption of metabolic enzyme pathways. Lipidomics studies aim to identify and quantify thousands of cellular lipid species in order to provide a more detailed understanding of the biological function of lipids and subsequently to identify unique lipid biomarkers for early disease detection.

Traditionally, two different lipidomics approaches are employed using MS-based platforms:

- 1) Untargeted approaches are designed to analyze all detectable lipids in total lipid extracts including unknowns without prior knowledge. This unbiased approach is preferred for discovering novel biomarkers and unique lipid species that play a significant biological role in systems biology.
- 2) Targeted approaches are used to analyze pre-defined groups of lipids based on prior knowledge. This approach is biased and is preferred for putative biomarker confirmation.

However, it remains challenging to detect low abundance lipid species efficiently and carry out absolute quantitation for the identified lipid molecular species through the untargeted approach. Since only the targeted lipid species are measured the main limitation of a targeted approach is that all other lipid information is lost requiring re-analysis if the expected biomarkers are not confirmed.

Our goal for this study is to merge the benefits of the untargeted and targeted approaches into a single LC-MS/MS workflow to enable identification of more lipid species and quantification over major lipid classes in a high-throughput fashion. The results presented here demonstrate that thousands of individual lipid species can be identified and quantified from complex biological samples. The newly-developed workflow implements a very large pre-defined lipid precursor ion inclusion list for directed MS/MS data acquisition on a Q Exactive HF-X mass spectrometer. This comprehensive approach allows simultaneous unbiased novel lipid identification and determination of estimated concentrations for more than 1000 lipid species while targeting more than 4000 targeted lipid species across 14 lipid classes in a single HPLC MS-MS run.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample Preparation

Total lipid extract (25 mg/mL) from bovine heart was purchased from Avanti Polar Lipids, Inc. An organic solvent mixture of IPA/MeOH (1:1) was used to dilute the bovine lipid extract to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL containing the SPLASH standard mixture which was spiked in with 1:10 dilution factor. Two human EDTA plasma samples were purchased from BioServe Biotechnologies which were recovered from whole blood of healthy volunteers and diabetic patients, respectively. Each plasma sample aliquot (60 µL) was spiked with 10 µL of SPLASH standard before lipid extraction. Human plasma lipids were extracted using chloroform, methanol and water¹, dried down and reconstituted into 100 µL of IPA/MeOH (1:1) giving a 1:10 dilution of the internal standards.

HPLC Conditions

A Thermo Scientific™ Vanquish™ UHPLC system performed separations using the gradient conditions shown in Table 1. Mobile phase A was 60:40 Acetonitrile / Water and mobile phase B was 90:10 IPA / Acetonitrile; both A and B contained 10mM ammonium formate and 0.1% formic acid. The column was a Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ C30 column (2.1 x 150mm, 2.6µm) operated at 45 °C, flow rate of 260 µL/min. The injection volume was 2 µL for bovine heart and 3 µL for human plasma injected in triplicate.

MS Conditions

A Thermo Scientific™ Q Exactive™ HF hybrid quadrupole-Orbitrap™ mass spectrometer and a Q Exactive HF-X mass spectrometer were used. Table 2 shows the MS instrument setup and Table 3 shows the number and fatty acid group range of targeted lipid species from the inclusion lists (positive and negative ion).

Table 1. HPLC Gradient

Time	%A	%B
-3	70	30
0	70	30
2	57	43
2.1	45	55
12	35	65
18	15	85
20	0	100
25	0	100
25.1	70	30
28	70	30

Table 2. MS Set-Up

HESI Source	Q Exactive HF/HFX
Sheath gas 40;	MS, R = 120K FWHM at m/z 200
Aux gas 10	Pos: 250 - 1200 amu; Neg: 250 - 1000 amu
Spray voltage 3200	MS/MS, inclusion list enabled; Top 20 dd MS-MS, 35 ms max.; R=15K FWHM at m/z 200; Top 15 dd MS-MS, 65 ms max.; R=30K FWHM at m/z 200
S-Lens 50 (QE HF)	Ms/MS Isolation Width 1.0 Da
RF lens 40 (QE HFX)	Stepped NCE; Pos.: 25, 30; Neg.: 20, 30, 40
Cap. Temp. 300	MS AGC target, 1E+6
Heater Temp 325	MS/MS AGC target, 1E+5

Table 3. Number of Lipid Species covered by the inclusion lists (positive and negative ion). The precursor ions of targeted lipid species are generated *in-silico* using LipidSearch software. The lipid class selection corresponds to the isotopically-labeled lipid counterparts of the SPLASH standard mixture. The range of fatty acid sum composition per lipid class was selected based on previous discovery experimental data.

Splash Mixture	Lipid Classes	Number of Lipid Species	Fatty Acid Sum Composition
15:0-18:1(d7) PC	PC	492	17:0 - 51:1
15:0-18:1(d7) PE	PE	511	16:0 - 48:2
15:0-18:1(d7) PS(sodium salt)	PS	398	27:1 - 48:6
15:0-18:1(d7) PG(sodium salt)	PG	332	32:1 - 49:6
15:0-18:1(d7) PI(ammonium salt)	PI	188	32:1 - 42:6
15:0-18:1(d7) PA(sodium salt)	PA	302	33:1 - 49:8
18:1(d7) LPC	LPC	129	14:0 - 33:3
18:1(d7) LPE	LPE	54	14:0 - 22:0
18:1(d7) Chol Ester	Chol Ester	57	16:2 - 26:5
18:1(d7) MG	MG	164	15:2 - 38:0
15:0-18:1(d7) DG	DG	509	28:4 - 57:4
15:0-18:1(d7)-15:0 TG	TG	759	30:0 - 72:5
18:1(d9) SM	SM	178	30:2 - 53:6
Cholesterol (d7)	Cholesterol		

Data Processing

LipidSearch 4.1 SP2 software was used for lipid identification and quantitation. The estimated concentration of identified lipid species across 14 major lipid classes were calculated relative to the isotopically-labeled internal lipid standards included in the spiked-in SPLASH standard.

RESULTS

Directed HPLC MS-MS method development using bovine heart

There are two main goals while developing this workflow. First, we want to get the lipid identification coverage as high as possible. Second, we would like to get estimated concentrations of identified lipid species across major lipid classes. To accomplish these goals, the developed workflow needs to be able to acquire MS-MS data on the eluting lipid species over a wide concentration range. In addition, the workflow needs to provide reproducible quantitative results with low LOD. The new Q Exactive HF-X mass spectrometer implements a brighter ion source and allows more ions into the Orbitrap analyzer compared to the current Q Exactive HF mass spectrometer. With the improved ion transfer efficiency of the Q Exactive HF-X platform, it takes less time to acquire each MS/MS spectrum and thus provides higher lipid identification coverage (Figure 1).

Figure 1. The comparison of the number of identified lipid molecular species from 1µg bovine lipid extract on the Q Exactive HF MS and Q Exactive HF-X platforms using 2 different MS/MS acquisition conditions. The Q Exactive HF-X MS obtained an average of 18% more lipid species identified using the brighter ion source even while using a short ion injection time (35ms).

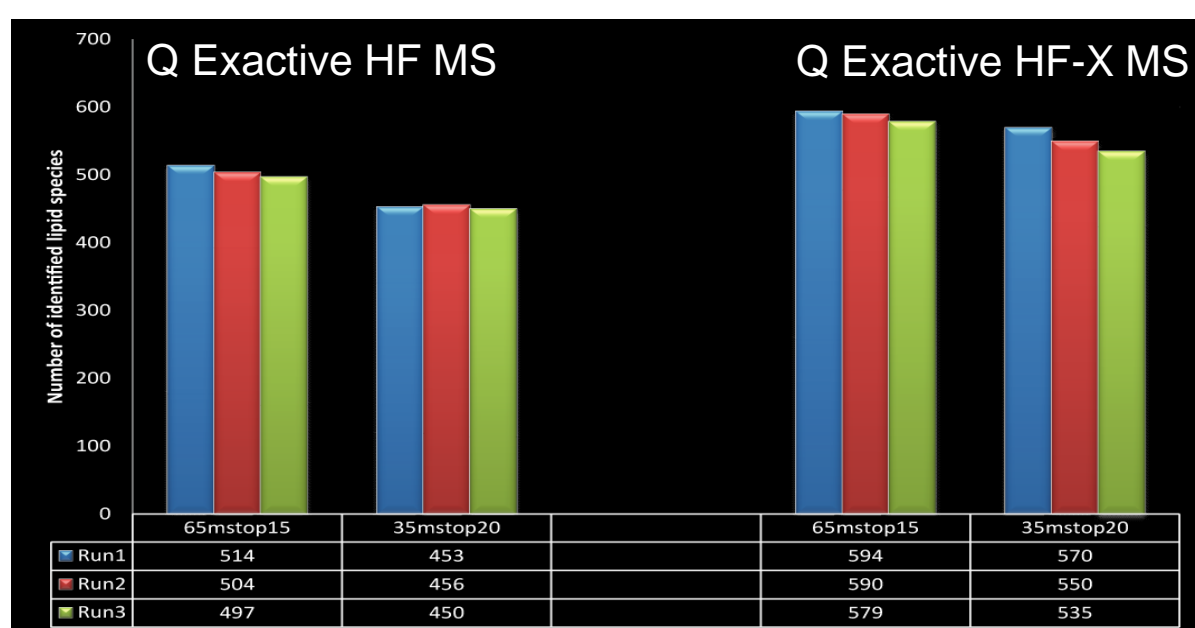


Figure 2. Flow Chart for the Directed HPLC MS-MS Workflow of the Q Exactive HF-X MS

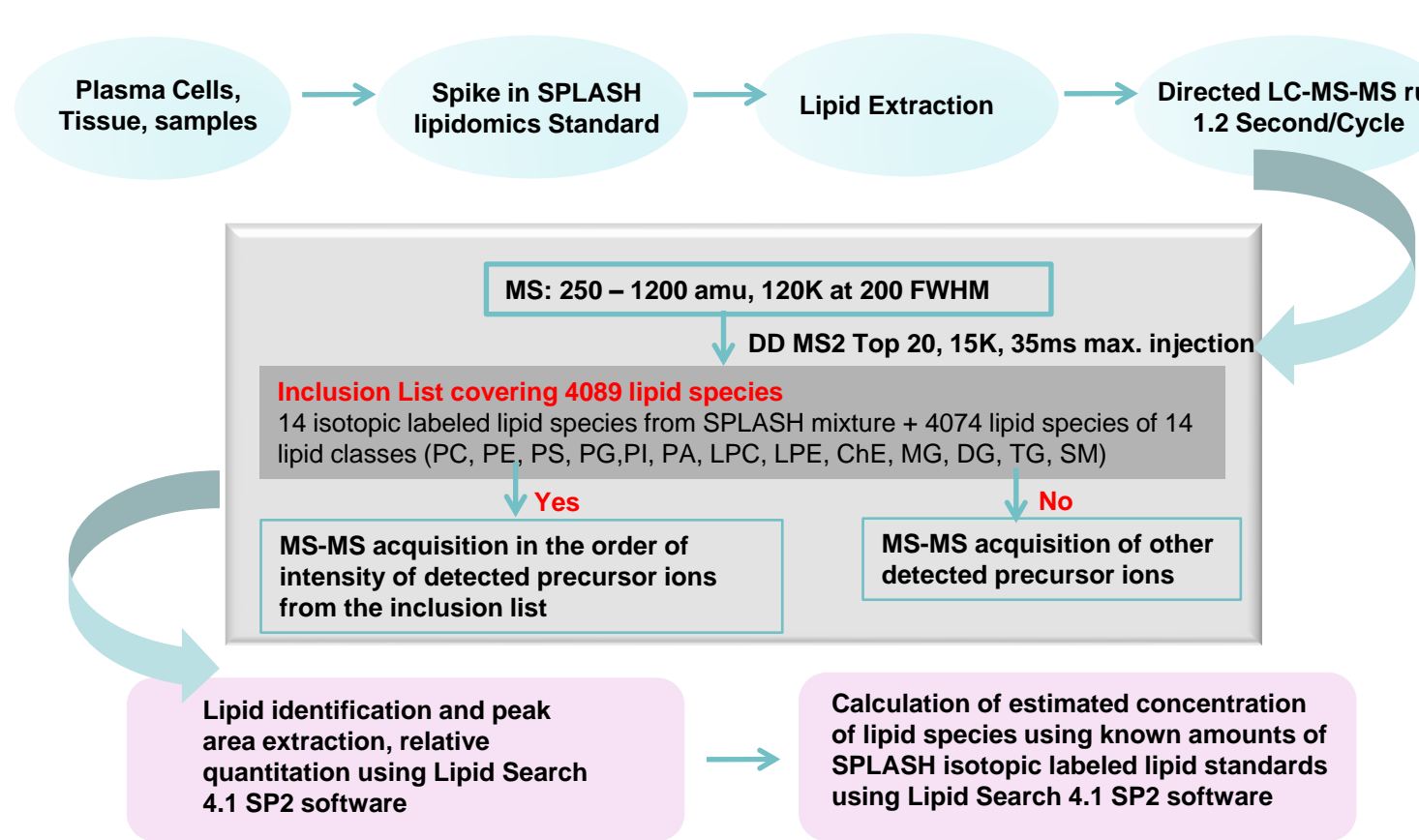
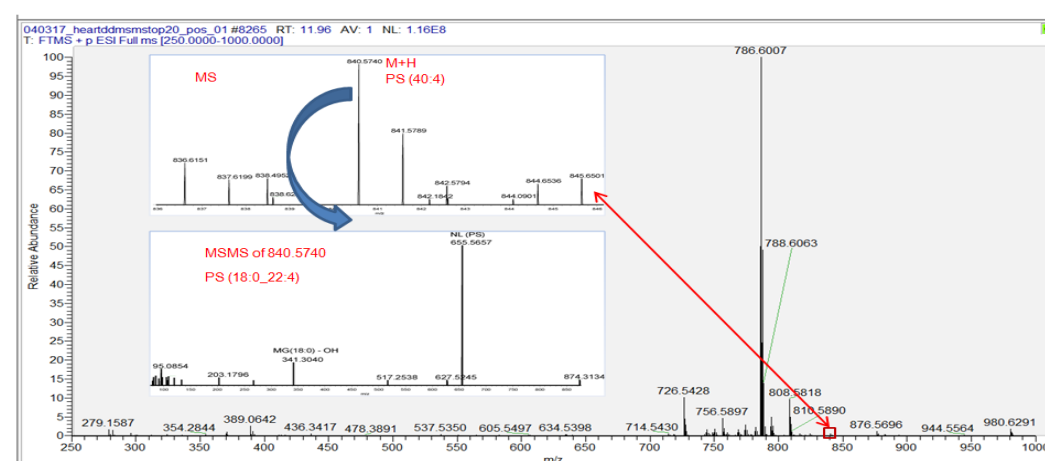


Figure 2 shows the flow chart of the directed LC MS-MS workflow. The workflow is designed to identify and simultaneously estimate the concentration of identified lipid species across major 14 lipid classes. A large inclusion list covering 4089 lipid species including internal standards (Table 3) is used to give priority to the MS/MS acquisition of these known lipids. The directed MS-MS acquisition strategy allows the instrument to efficiently collect MS-MS data for very low abundant lipid species while still obtaining MS/MS of unknown lipid species which are not included. Figure 3 shows the MS² spectrum of a very low abundance precursor ion (m/z 840.5740) included in the positive inclusion list that was triggered for MS-MS using the re-directed LC MS-MS workflow. The high quality MS-MS data provided significant fragment ion information to give a confident identification of PS (18:0_22:4).

Figure 3. Identification of a Low Abundance PS Species using the Directed LC MS-MS Workflow



Applying the directed LC MS-MS workflow to human plasma samples for high throughput lipid identification and quantitation

The directed LC MS-MS workflow was used to analyze two human plasma samples (control & diabetic). The lipid identification, relative quantitation and calculation of estimated concentration of identified lipid species using the spiked-in SPLASH standard mixture were carried out using Lipid Search 4.1 SP2 software. With the directed MS-MS approach, very low abundance lipid ions were triggered for MS-MS, yielding deep lipidome identification coverage over the complex human plasma samples. The majority of the identified lipid species showed reproducible peak areas, yielding precise quantitation results. Figure 4 shows the CV (coefficient of variation) of spiked-in d7-PE (833 ng/mL) was less than 5% in both positive and negative ion modes. In this study, 1244 lipid species were quantified with less than 30% CVs. Most lipids were identified from the targeted lipid classes and provided estimated concentrations by using the spiked-in isotopic labeled lipid standards. Table 4 shows partial quantitation results for 125 PE species down to 2 ng/mL range of LOD/LOQ. Overall, concentrations were estimated for more than 1100 lipid species across 13 lipid classes (Table 5).

Figure 4. Observed coefficient of variation for spiked 15:0-18:1(d7) PE (830ng/ml)

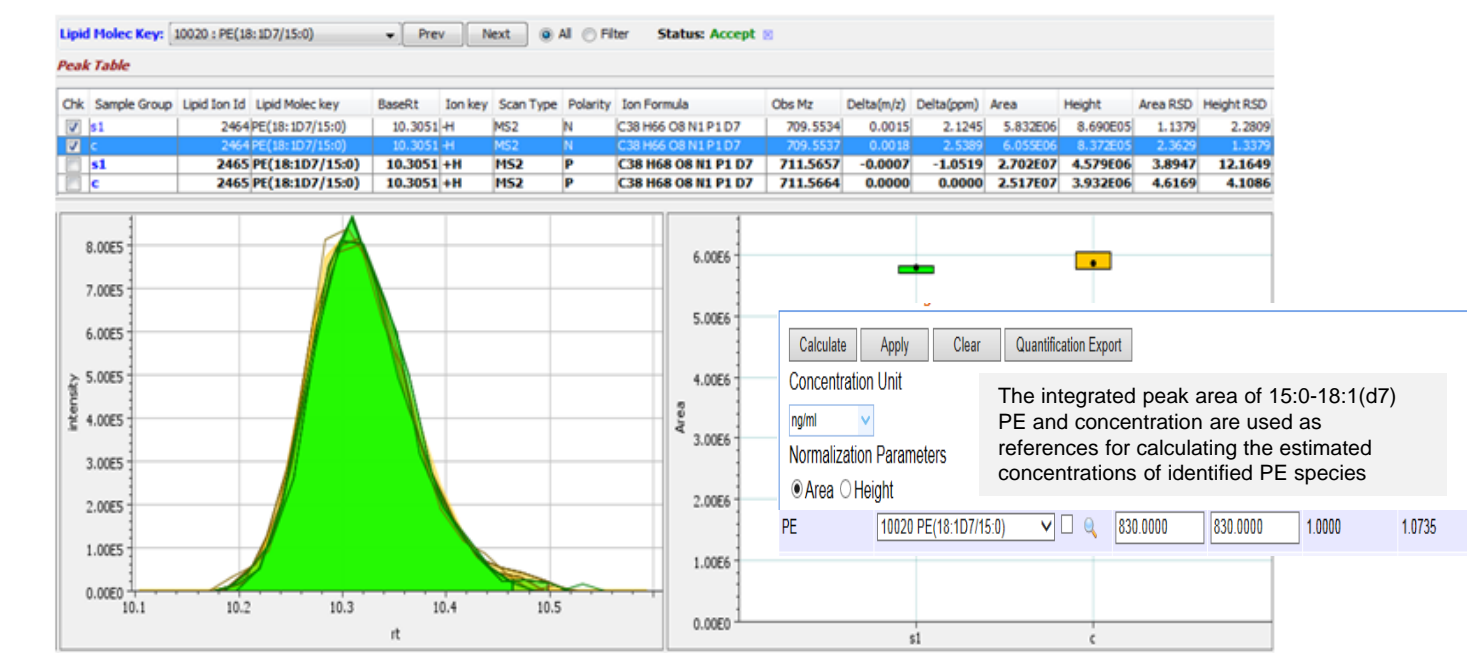


Table 4. Partial list of estimated concentrations of identified 125 PE species and fold changes between the control and diabetic human plasma samples

LipidMolec	Calc Mass	Formula	BaseCat	MainArea	MainArea%	AreaRatio	Estimated concentration (ng/mL)	Estimated concentration (ng/mL)	Fold change (Diabetic)
PE(18:0_18:0)	372.500	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	4.74E-07	2.1	1.7	1900	1900	1.00
PE(18:0_18:1)	374.506	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.40E-07	0.6	0.5	560	560	0.29
PE(18:0_18:2)	376.512	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.32E-06	6.1	5.0	240	240	0.12
PE(18:0_18:3)	378.518	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:4)	380.524	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:5)	382.530	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:6)	384.536	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:7)	386.542	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:8)	388.548	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:9)	390.554	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:10)	392.560	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:11)	394.566	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:12)	396.572	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:13)	398.578	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:14)	400.584	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:15)	402.590	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:16)	404.596	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:17)	406.602	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:18)	408.608	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:19)	410.614	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:20)	412.620	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:21)	414.626	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:22)	416.632	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:23)	418.638	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:24)	420.644	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:25)	422.650	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:26)	424.656	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:27)	426.662	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:28)	428.668	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:29)	430.674	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:30)	432.680	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:31)	434.686	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:32)	436.692	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:33)	438.698	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:34)	440.704	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:35)	442.710	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:36)	444.716	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:37)	446.722	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:38)	448.728	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:39)	450.734	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:40)	452.740	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:41)	454.746	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:42)	456.752	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:43)	458.758	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:44)	460.764	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:45)	462.770	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:46)	464.776	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:47)	466.782	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:48)	468.788	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:49)	470.794	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:50)	472.800	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180	180	0.08
PE(18:0_18:51)	474.806	C36H72O4	Diacylglycerol	1.04E-06	4.8	3.9	180		