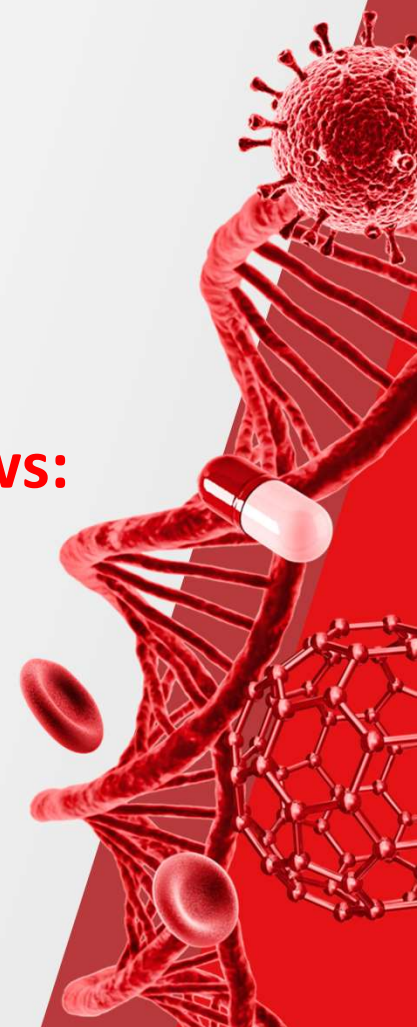


Intelligence-Driven Metabolomics & Lipidomics Workflows: Hardware and Software Innovations

Bashar Amer, Ph.D

Vertical Marketing – Metabolomics

 The world leader in serving science



On the agenda

ThermoFisher
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1 Who is the marketing metabolomics team and what do we do?

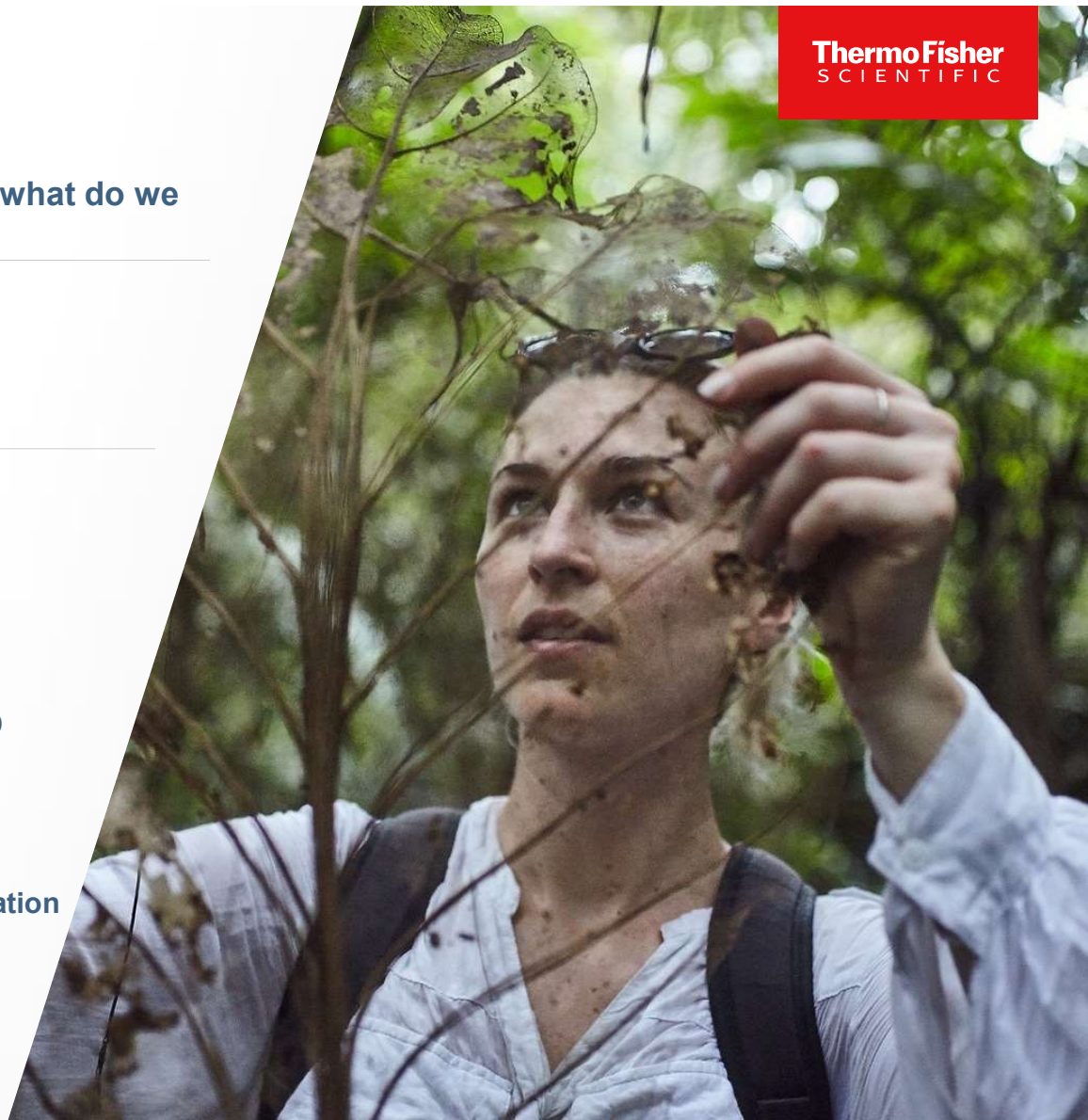
2 Metabolomics & lipidomics workflows

3 Hardware & software innovations

i Sugar phosphates characterization by UVPD & HCD

ii Lipid characterization by UVPD

iii Real-Time Library Search for flavonoid characterization



Thermo Metabolomics and Lipidomics Marketing Team

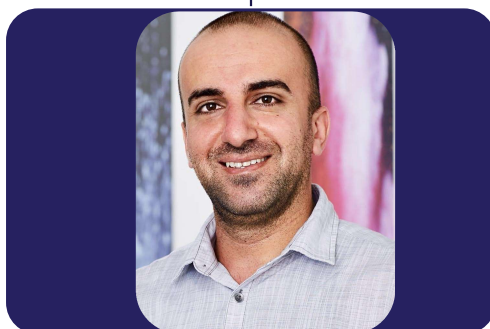
ThermoFisher
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Metabolomics applications specialist
San Jose, California

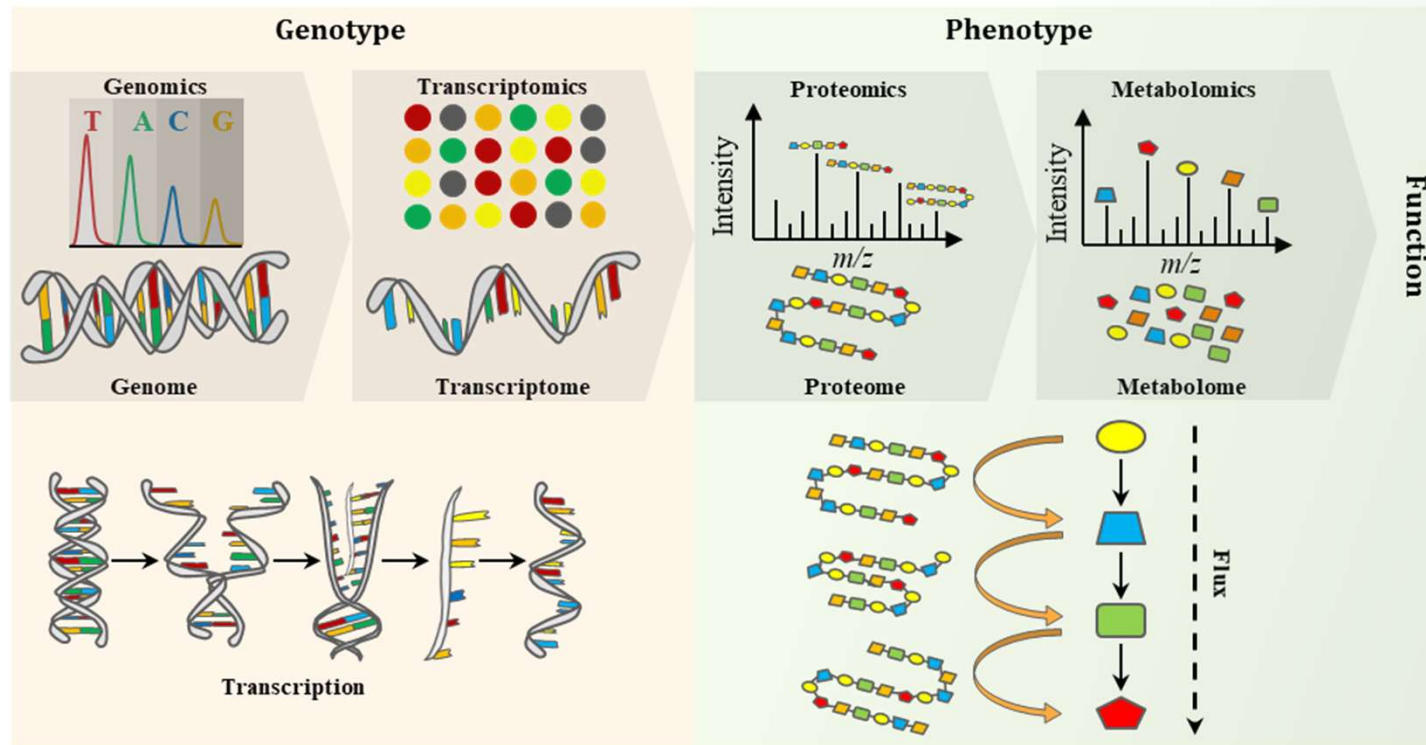
rahul.deshpande2@thermofisher.com

+1 (517) 285-8518

A new team with a fresh focus

- **Support, develop, and implement** metabolomics and lipidomics to help push the field to a new generation
- **Susan:** lipidomics and commercial experiences to translate customer voice directly into actionable workflows
- **Rahul:** lipidomics, stable isotope labeling, and flux experience
- **Bashar:** LCMS and GCMS metabolomics background

Omics - Insights into Biology



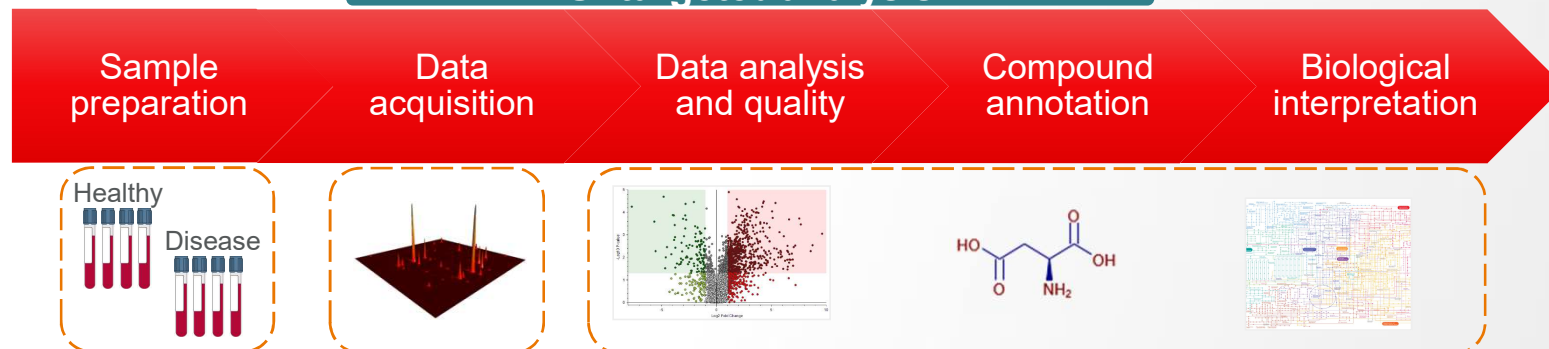
Genetic code carried in DNA → instructions copied into RNA → translated into the proteins → alter metabolites and lipids

- Multi omics approach is necessary for the accurate prediction of phenotype from genotype but also for a deeper understanding of the principles of life
- Metabolomics and lipidomics provide information related to both function and phenotype

Discovery Metabolomics & Lipidomics

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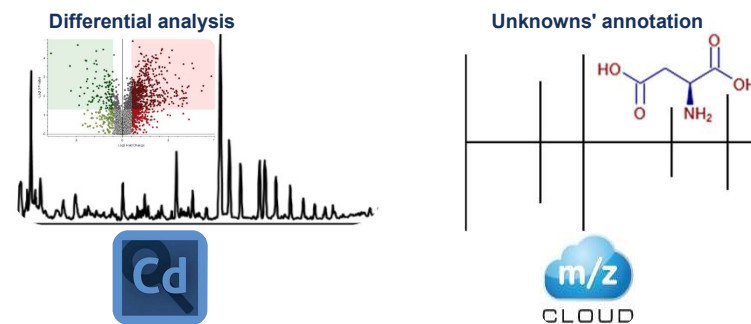
Untargeted analysis



Sample preparation



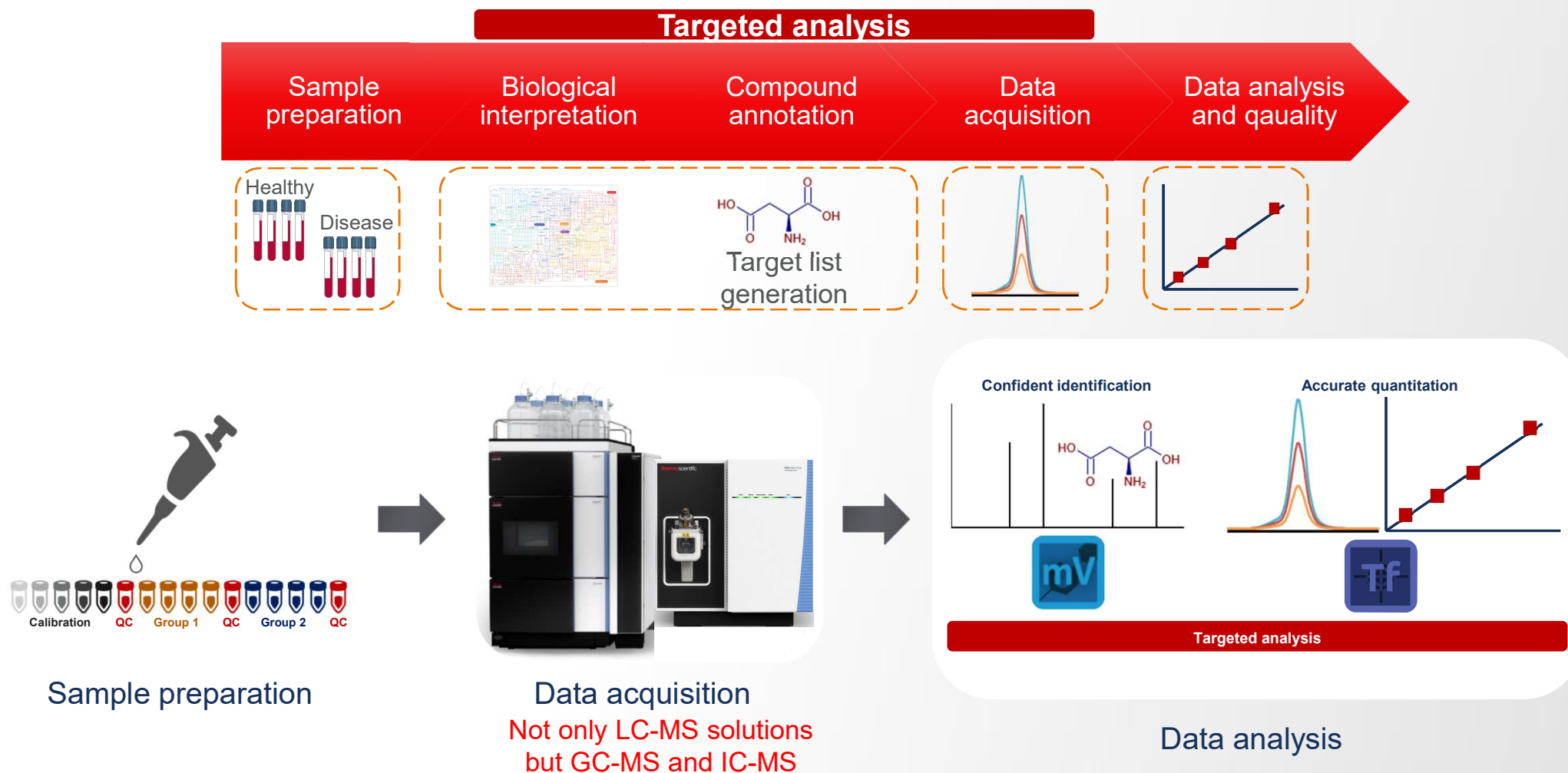
Data acquisition



Untargeted analysis

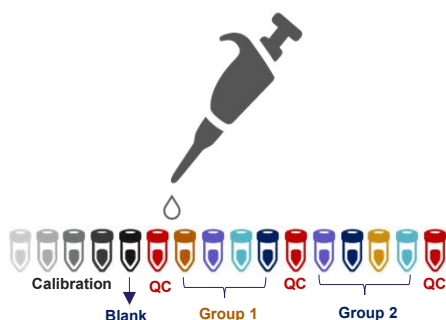
Data analysis

Hypothesis Driven Metabolomics & Lipidomics

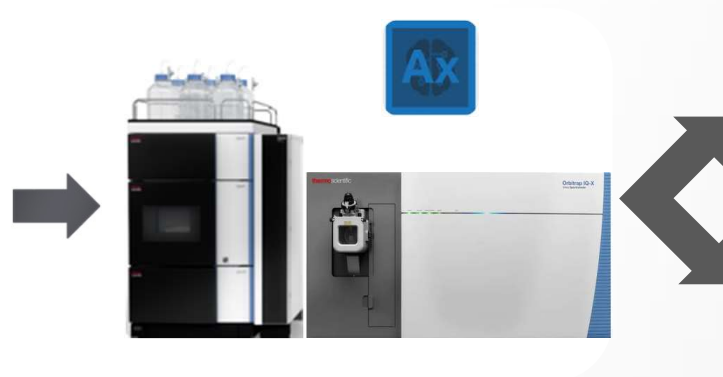


Simultaneous Quantitation and Discovery (SQUAD) Analysis – Tribrid


Single injection!!

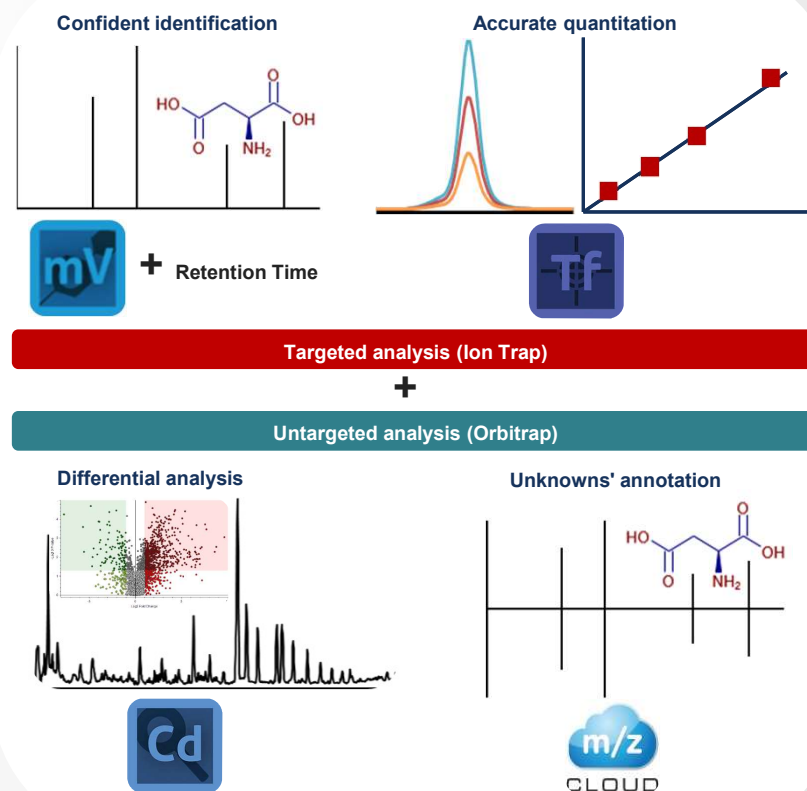


Sample preparation



Data acquisition

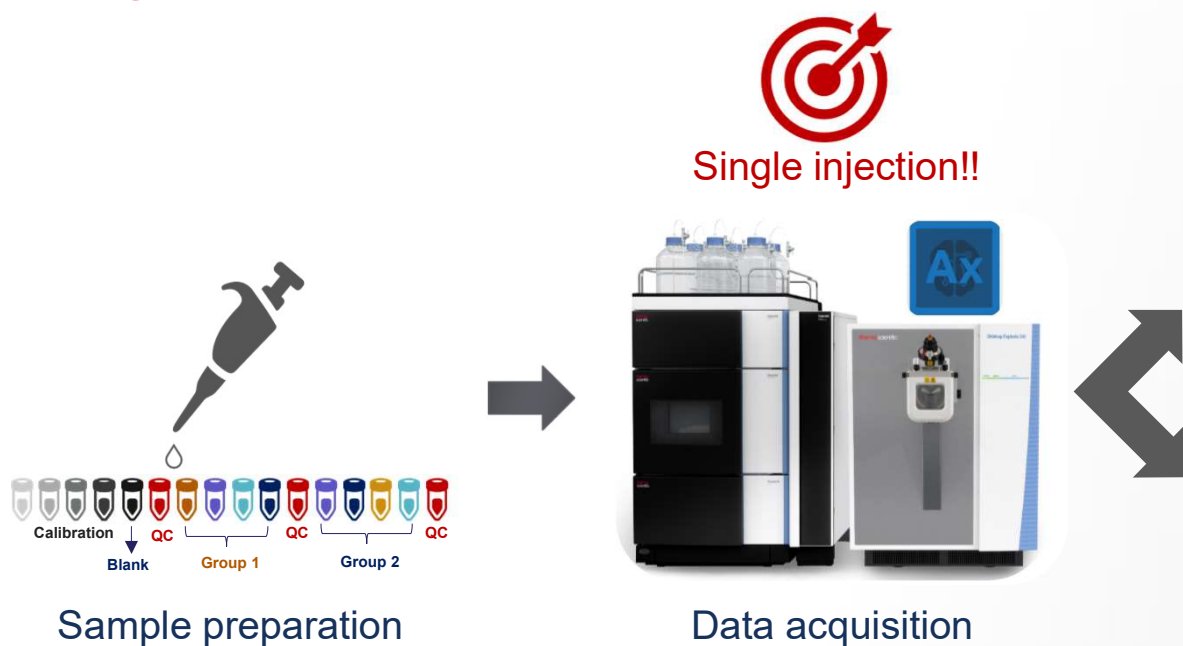
- Robust and high-throughput LC analysis
- High-resolution accurate mass spectrometry
- Sensitive and fast ion-trap mass spectrometry
- Intelligent data acquisition for deeper metabolome coverage



Data analysis

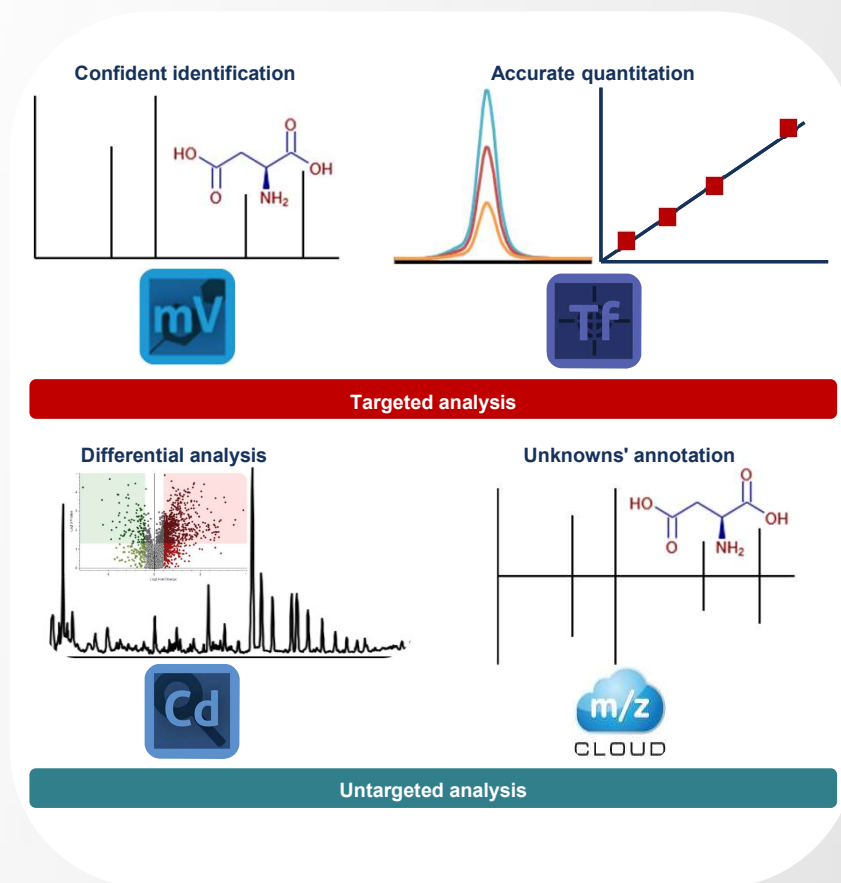
- Sophisticated and comprehensive software solutions that enable fast data processing, accurate quantification of metabolites, advanced differential analysis, confident metabolite annotation utilizing spectral libraries and databases, and biological interpretation

Simultaneous Quantitation and Discovery (SQUAD) Analysis - Exploris



- Utilizing authentic standards and isotopically labeled internal standards for confident identification and absolute quantitation
- Incorporation of QC samples to ensure high-quality data

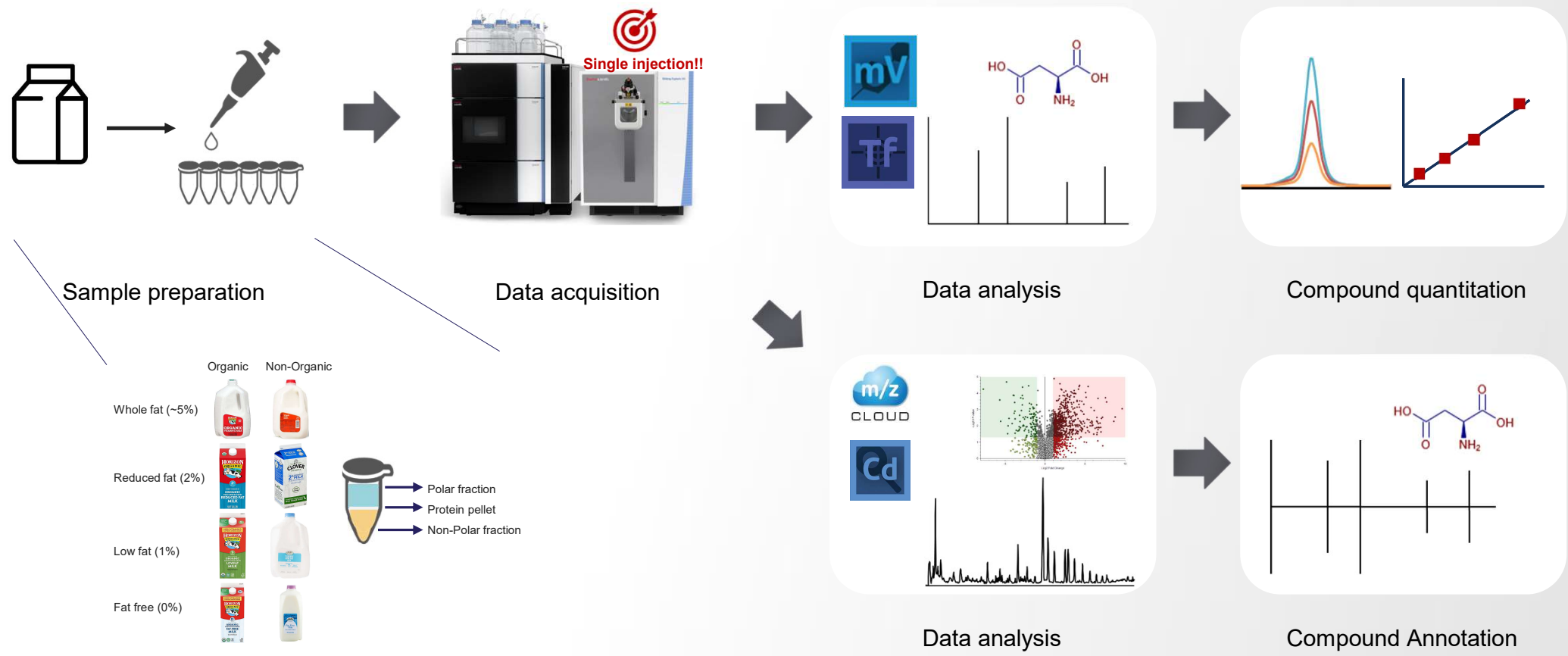
- Robust and high-throughput LC analysis
- High-resolution accurate mass spectrometry
- Intelligent data acquisition for deeper metabolome coverage



Data analysis

- Sophisticated and comprehensive software solutions that enable fast data processing, accurate quantitation of metabolites, advanced differential analysis, confident metabolite annotation utilizing spectral libraries and databases, and biological interpretation

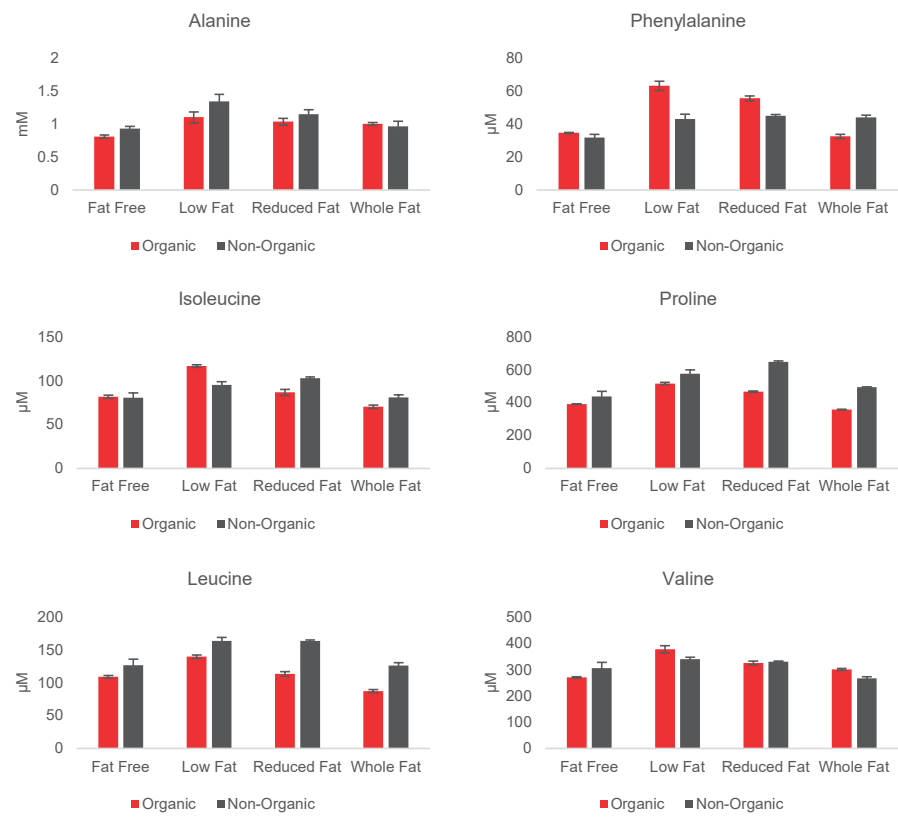
SQUAD workflow in milk



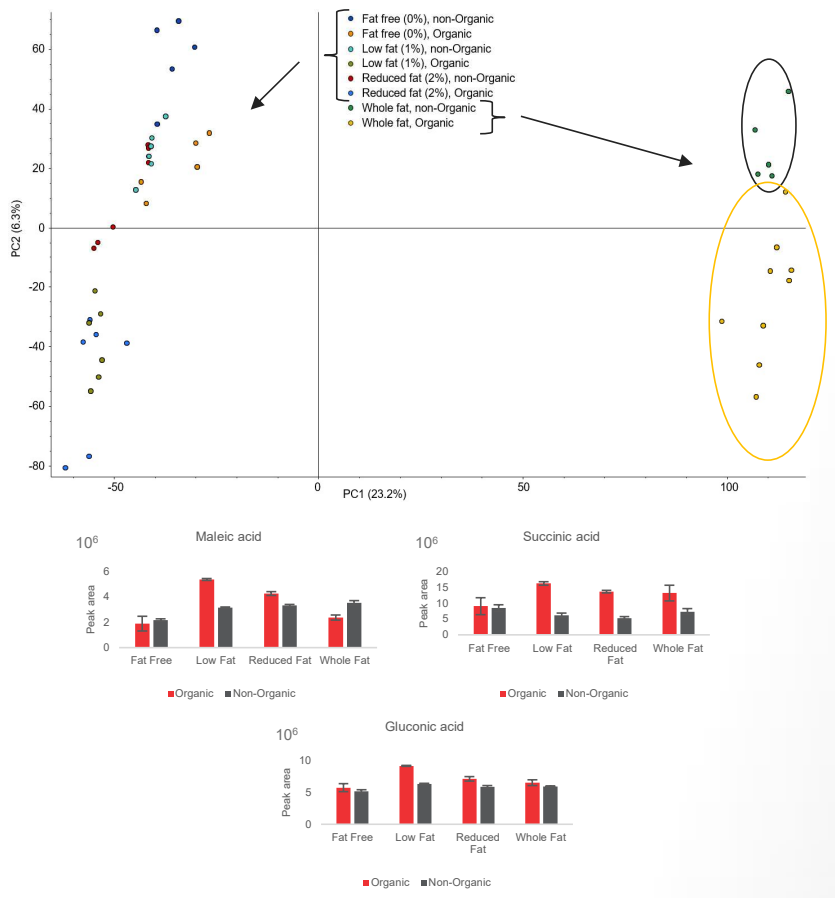
SQUAD workflow in milk



Targeted analysis



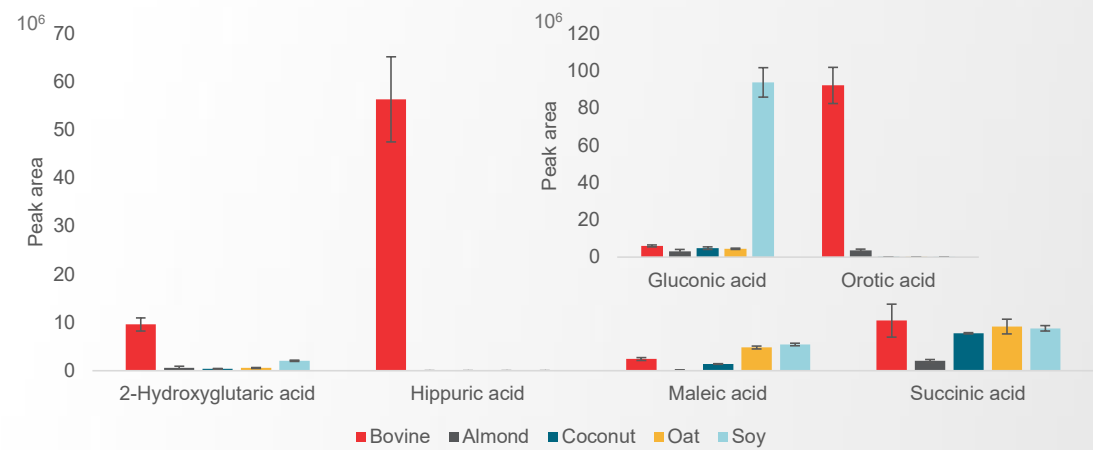
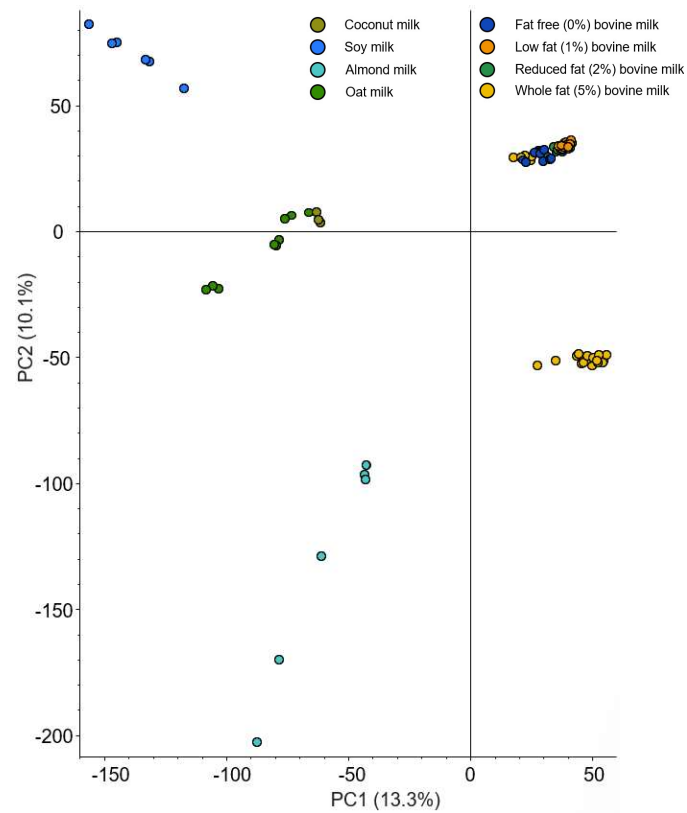
Untargeted analysis



SQUAD workflow in milk



Untargeted analysis



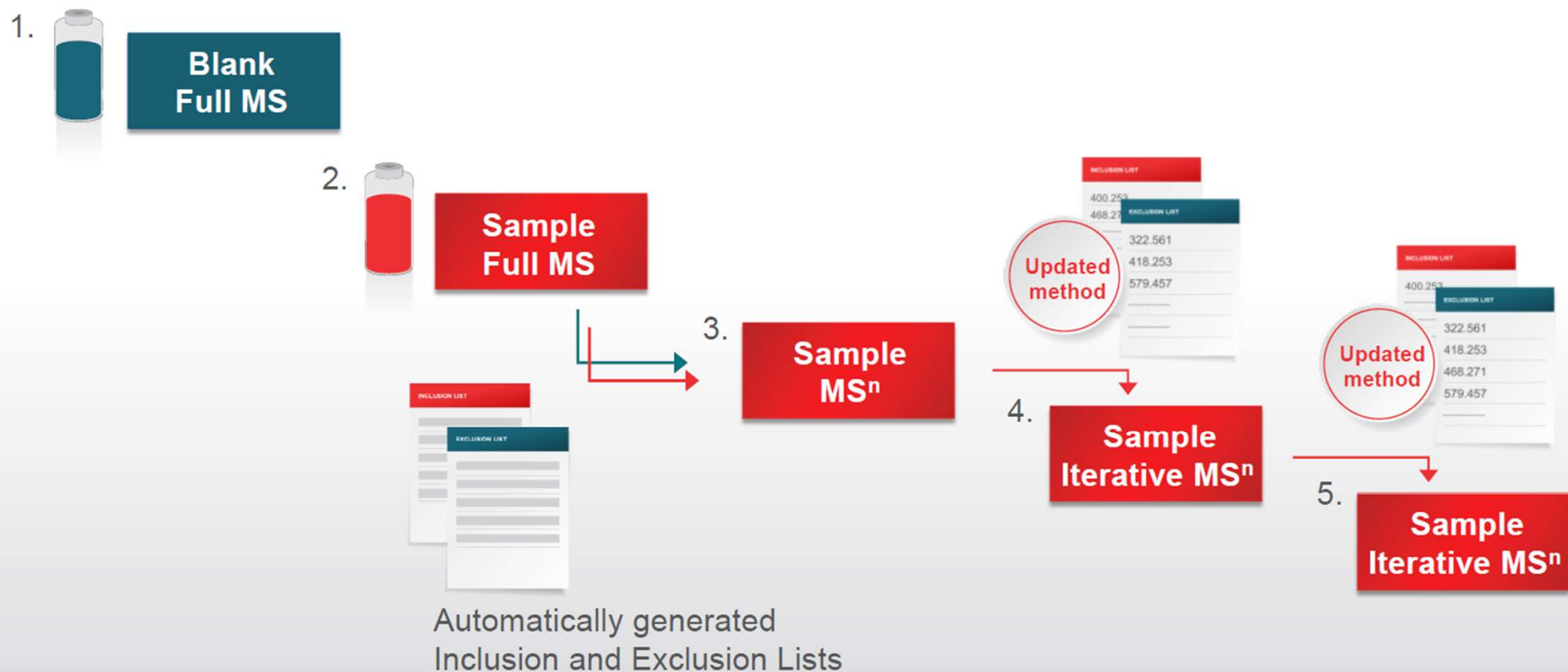
This could be used to assess the quality and authenticate milk for increased food security and consumer protection!

Hardware & Software Innovations

- **Intelligent data acquisition (i.e., Acquire-X™)** for deep and meaningful coverage
- **Multiple fragmentation methods** (i.e., HCD, CID, and UVPD) for confident structural characterization
- **Real-Time Library Search** for improved flavonoid structure elucidation

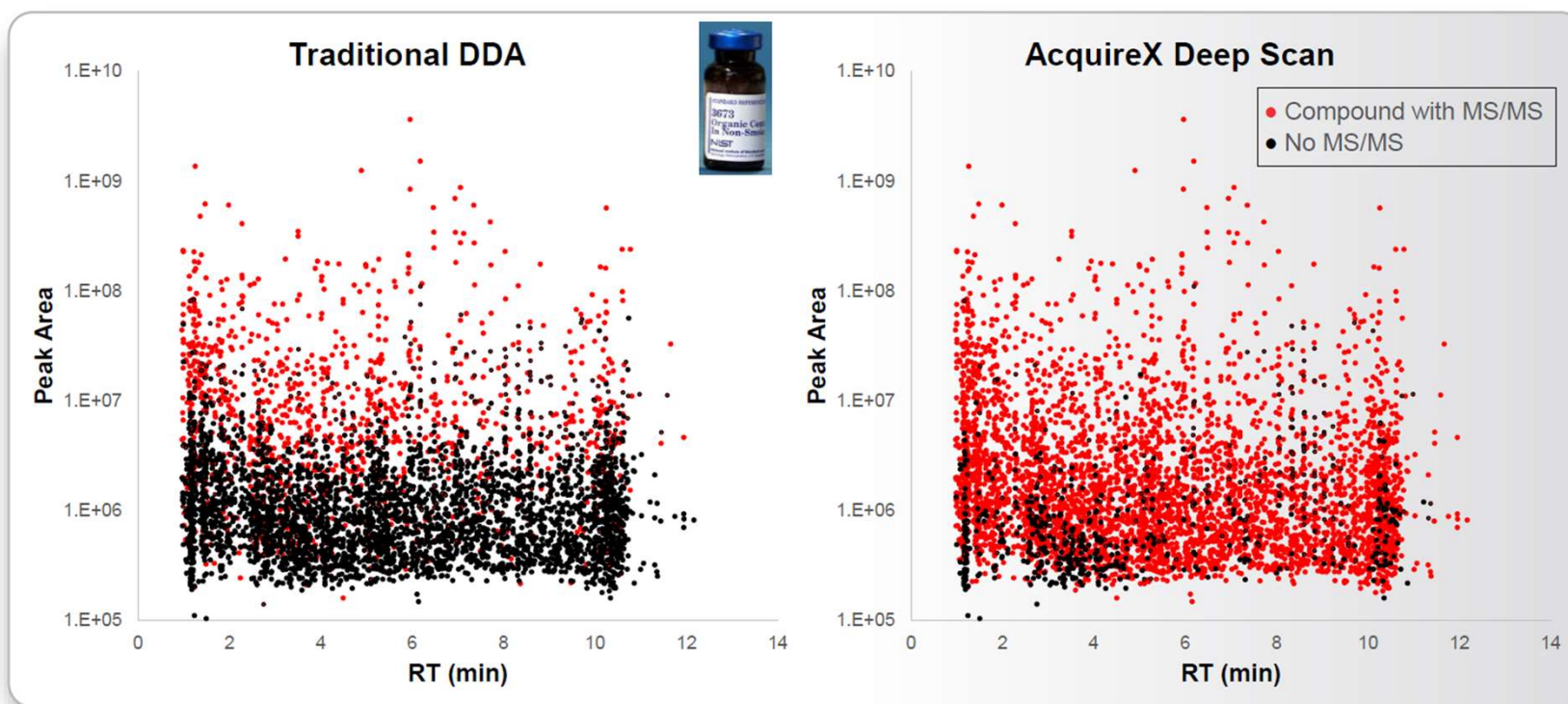
AcquireX Deep Scan Mode for Intelligent Data Acquisition

Real-time inclusion/exclusion lists



Intelligent data acquisition – Acquire-X

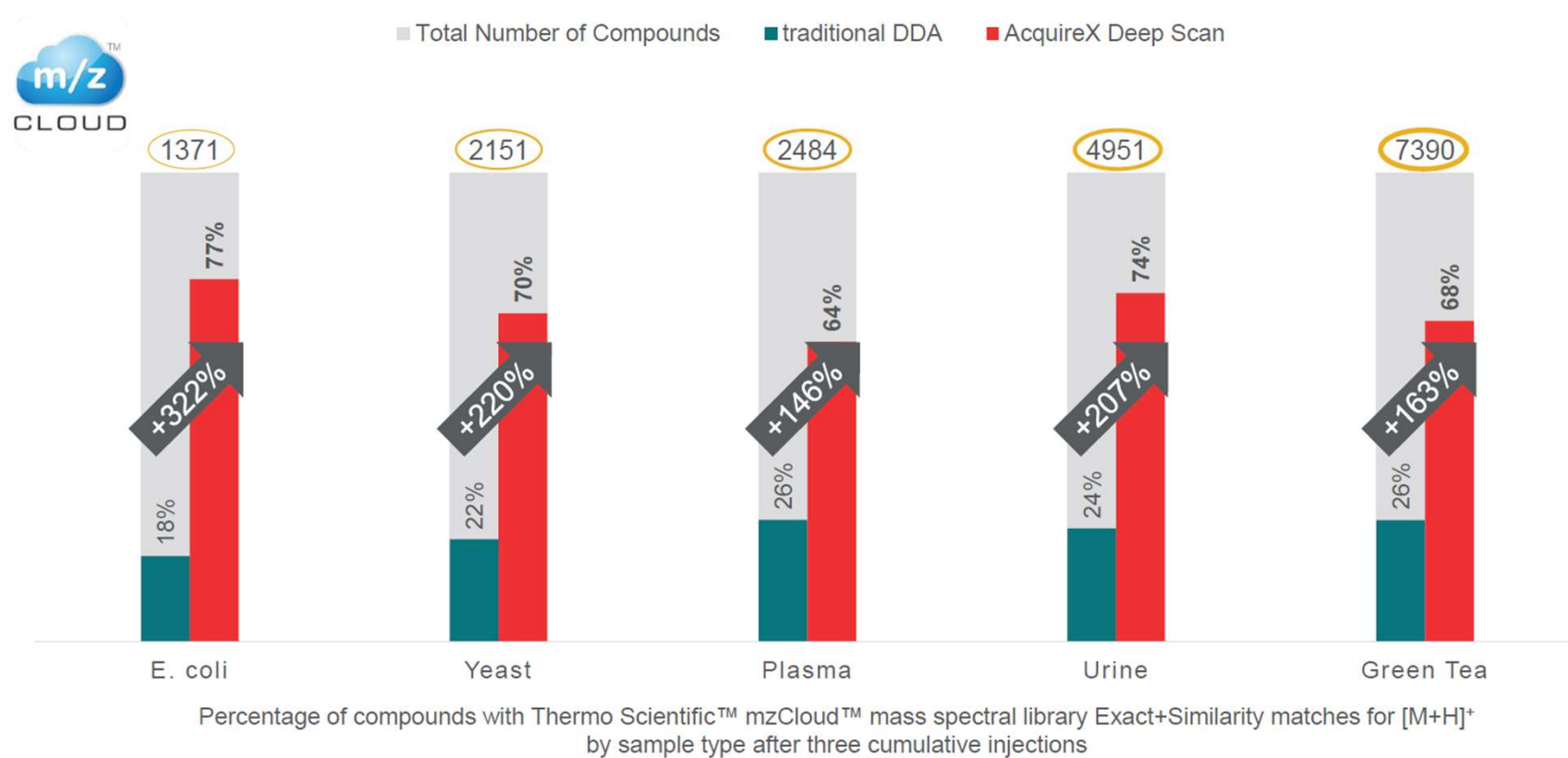
Efficient cycle time yields information on lower abundant compounds



Comparison of traditional DDA and AcquireX Deep Scan for **SRM3673 Non-smoker's urine** (4951 detected compounds) shows increased depth of MS/MS fragmentation coverage with the AcquireX acquisitions, as illustrated after four injections.

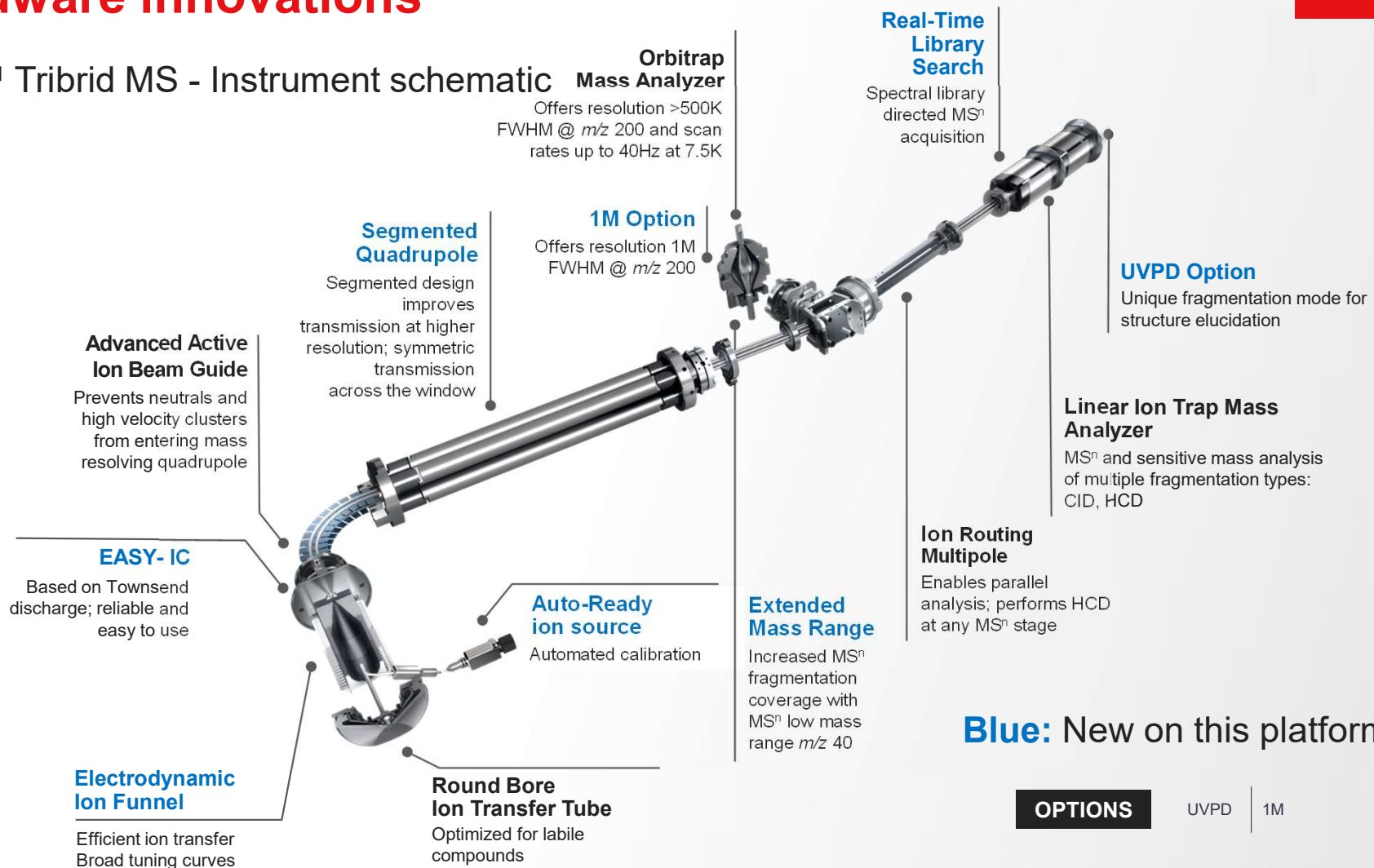
Intelligent data acquisition – Acquire-X

AcquireX deep scan translates to spectral library matches



Hardware innovations

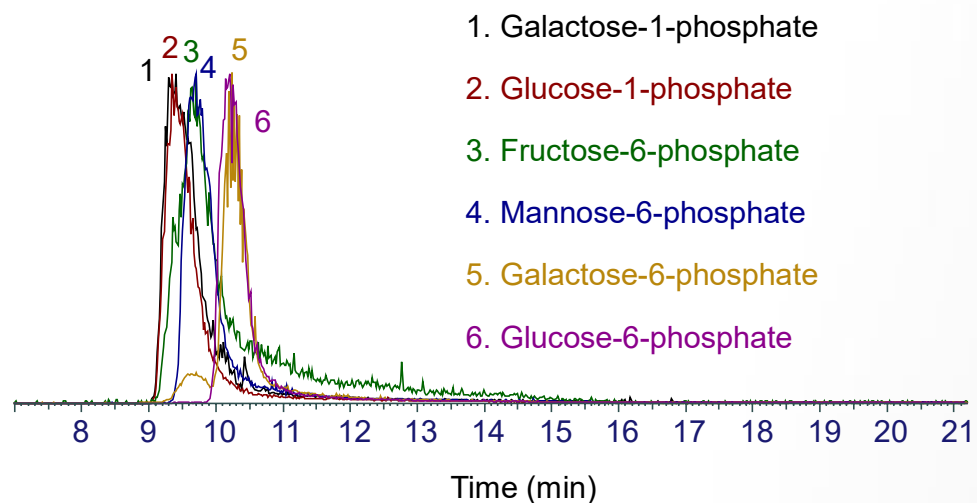
IQ-X™ Tribrid MS - Instrument schematic



Sugar Phosphates Analysis

Structure elucidation with multiple fragmentation methods in the absence of chromatographic separation

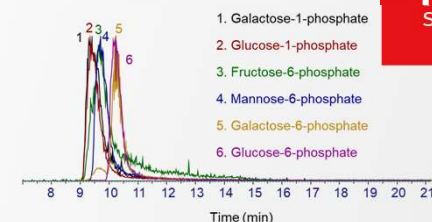
Six protonated sugar-phosphate standards



- Sugar phosphates are involved in metabolic regulation and signaling, but also involved in the synthesis of other phosphate compounds
- They are often difficult to separate in standard untargeted methods

Sugar Phosphates Analysis

Structure elucidation with multiple fragmentation methods

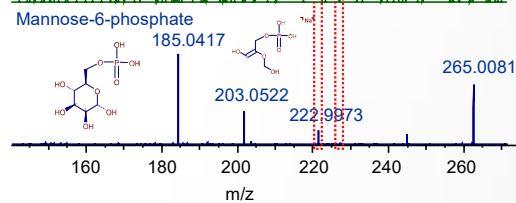
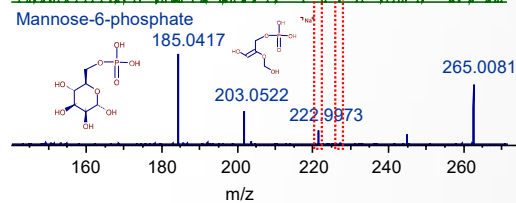
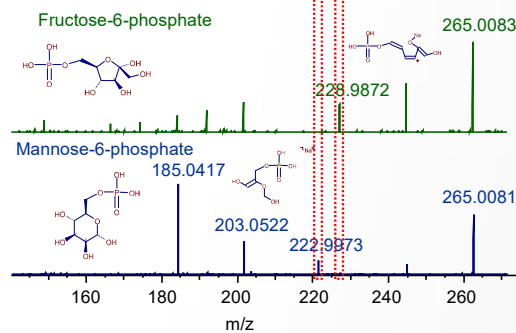
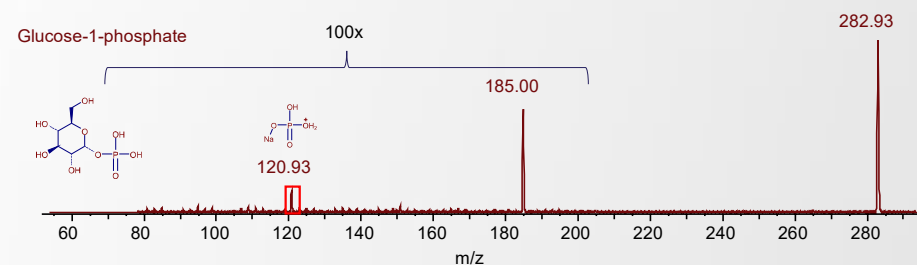
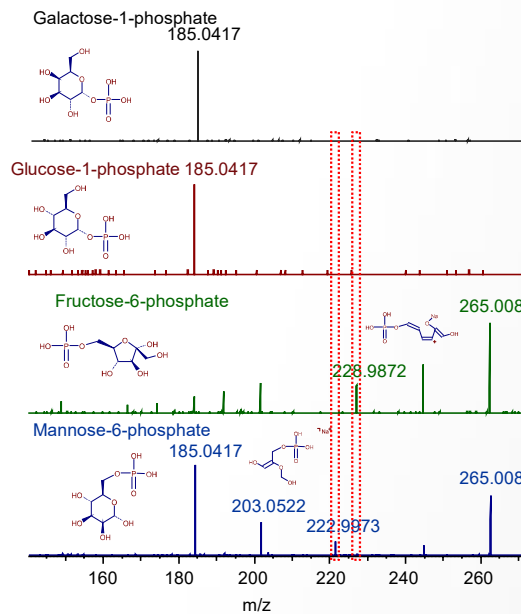
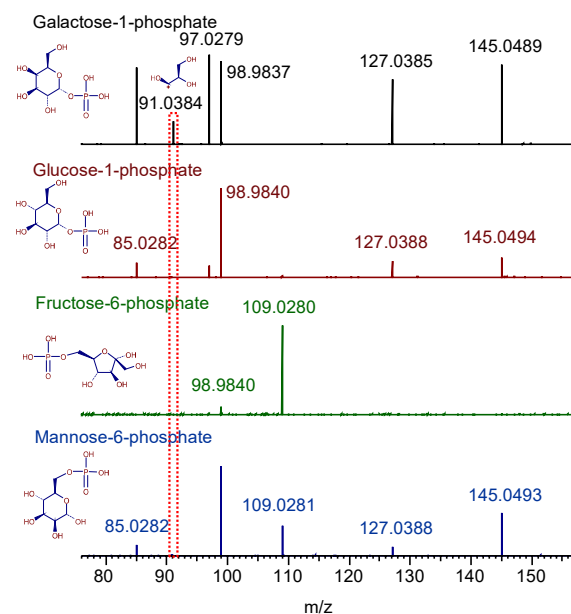


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Diagnostic **UVPD** fragment for the protonated adduct of **galactose-1-phosphate**

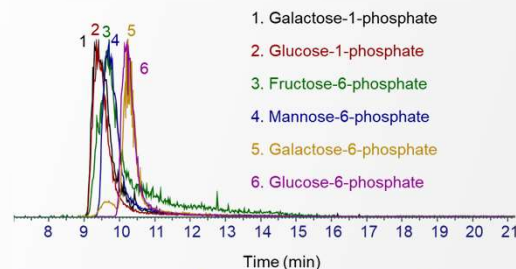
Diagnostic **HCD** fragments for sodium adduct of **fructose-6-phosphate** and **mannose-6-phosphate**

Diagnostic **UVPD** fragment collected in the **ion trap** for sodium adduct of **glucose-1-phosphate**.



Sugar Phosphates Analysis

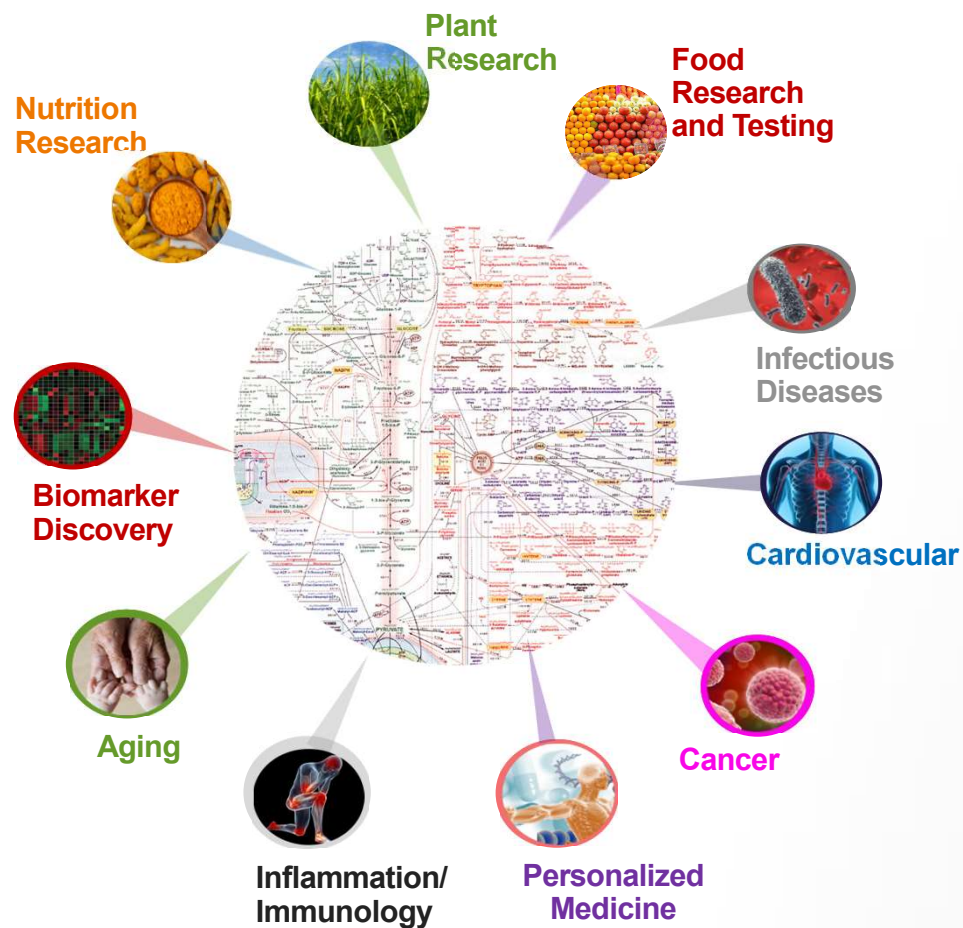
Structure elucidation with multiple fragmentation methods



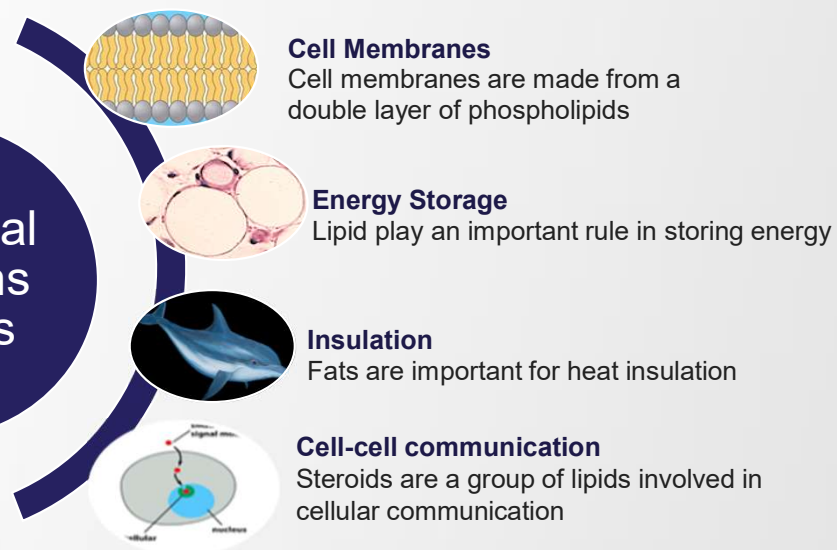
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Isomer	Structure	Molecular Formula	RT (min)	Diagnostic fragment ion (m/z)	Diagnostic fragment	Fragmentation method
Galactose-1-phosphate		C ₆ H ₁₃ O ₉ P	9.4	91.0384		UVPD
Glucose-1-phosphate		C ₆ H ₁₃ O ₉ P	9.4	120.9661		UVPD of sodium adduct* * Collected in the ion-trap
Fructose-6-phosphate		C ₆ H ₁₃ O ₉ P	9.6	228.9872		HCD of sodium adduct
Mannose-6-phosphate		C ₆ H ₁₃ O ₉ P	9.6	222.9973		HCD of sodium adduct
Galactose-6-phosphate		C ₆ H ₁₃ O ₉ P	10.4	171.0050		UVPD
Glucose-6-phosphate		C ₆ H ₁₃ O ₉ P	10.4	127.0386		UVPD

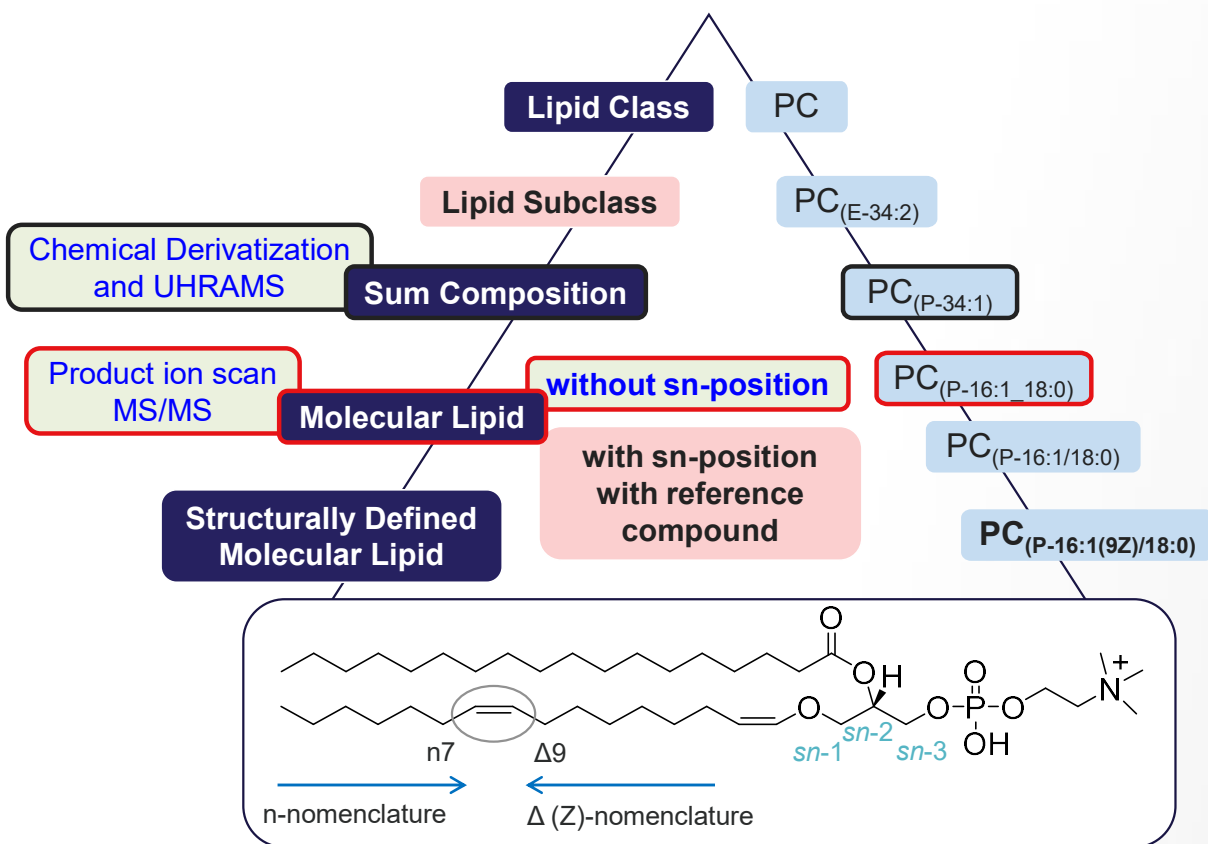
Lipids Annotation



Biological functions of lipids

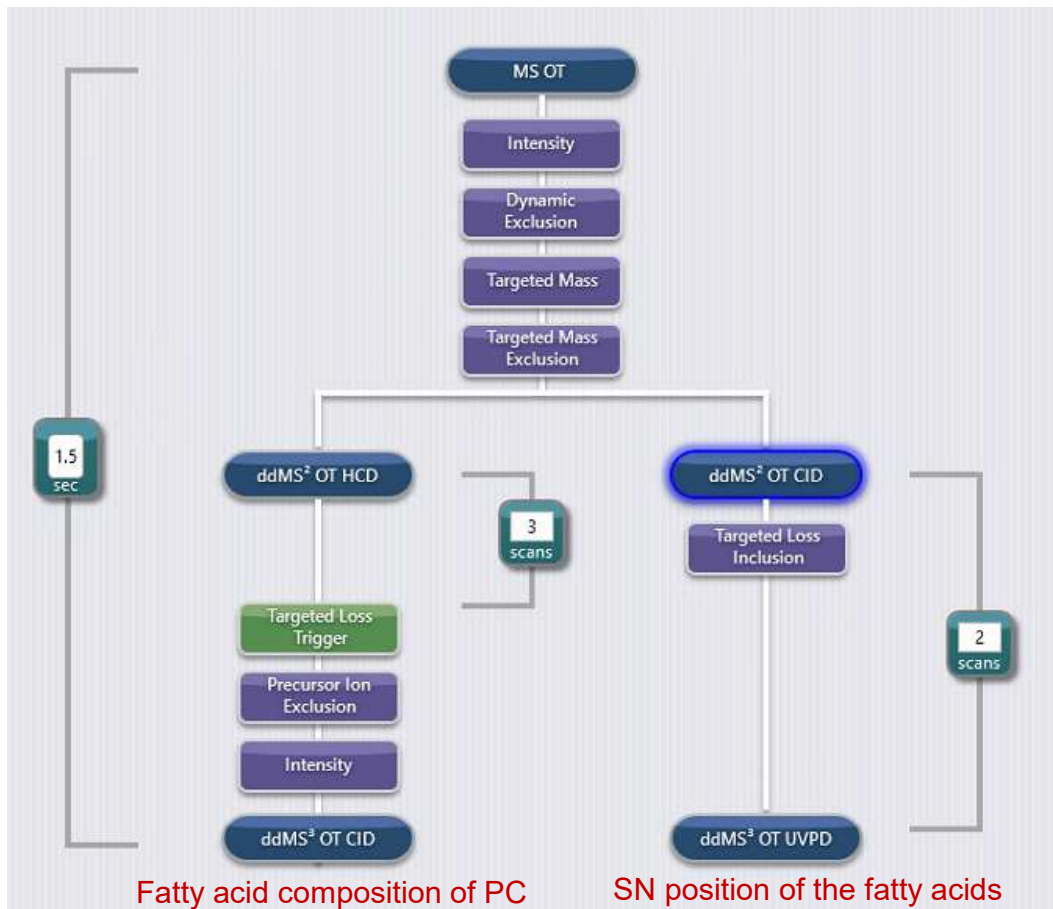


Hierarchical Scheme of Lipid Classification



- This diagram indicates the type of MS information leading to different levels of lipid annotation
- Nominal mass is not sufficient to identify lipids without for example specific MS/MS precursor or neutral loss scans
- Accurate mass & derivatization give elemental composition or “sum composition”
- Accurate mass & MS/MS give molecular lipids without sn-position
- Specialized methods may allow the assignment of double bonds and stereochemistry

UVPD Information in a Biological Matrix

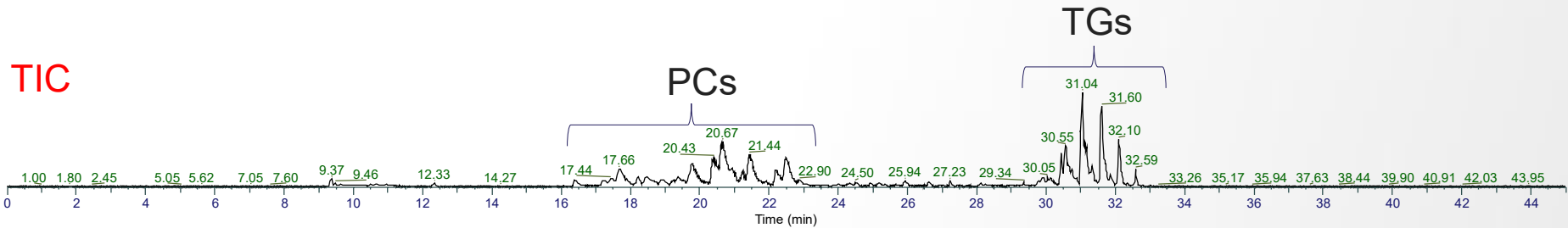


- Bovine liver lipid extract
- MS² fragmentation of PC using HCD and CID
- MS³ fragmentation using CID for characterization of PC: MS³ is triggered for lipids with loss of fatty acids
- MS³ fragmentation using UVPD for SN position: MS³ is triggered for ions with a loss of 183 (Sodium Adduct)

Identification of PC 36:4

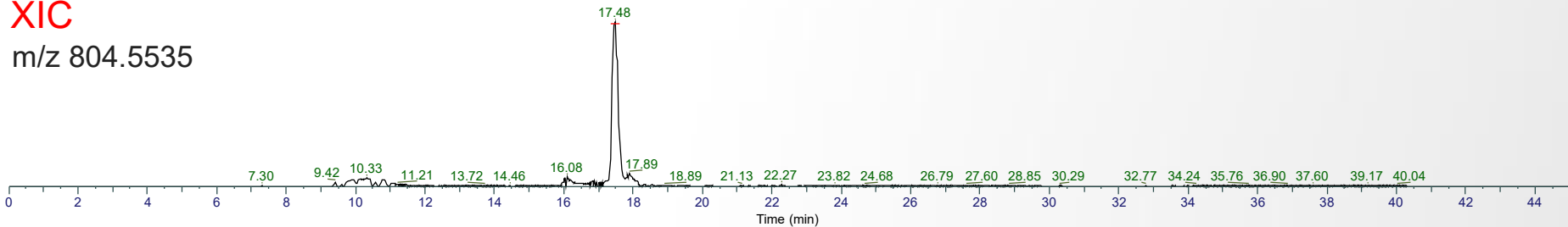


TIC

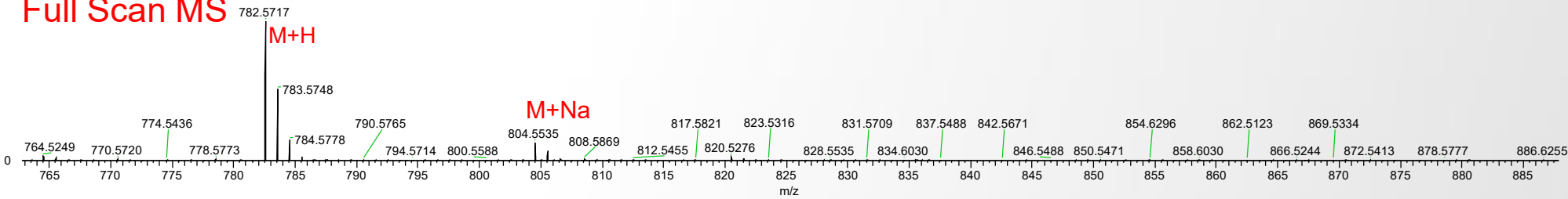


XIC

m/z 804.5535

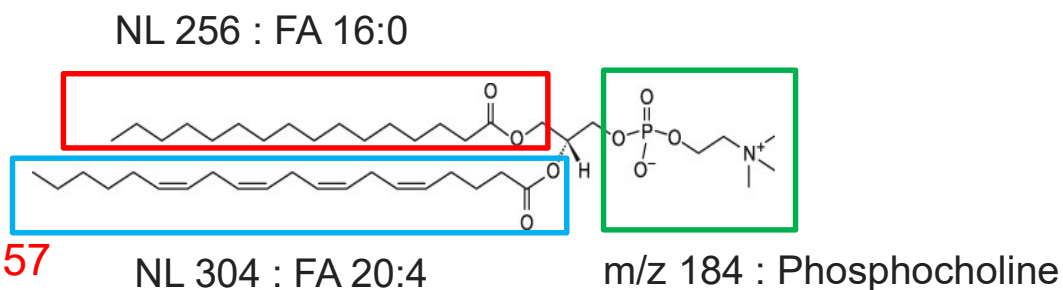


Full Scan MS

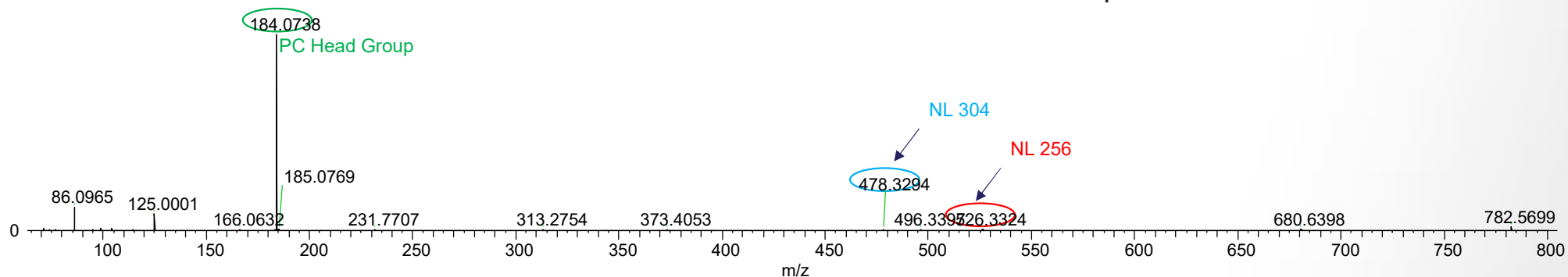


Structural Characterization of PC 16:0_20:4

HCD MS² of M+H m/z 782.57 – Fatty acids composition



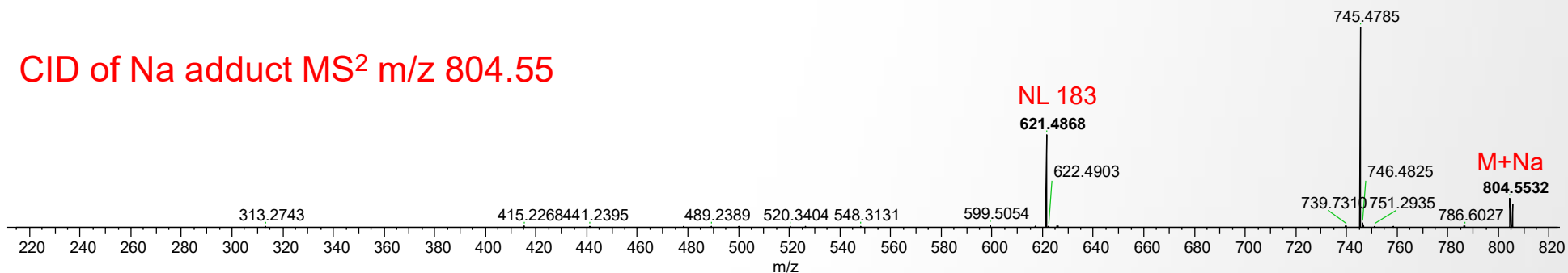
HCD MS² of M+H m/z 782.57



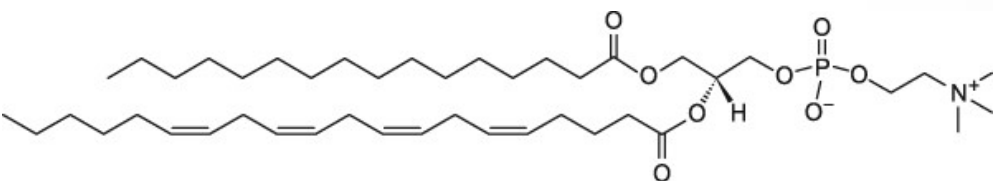
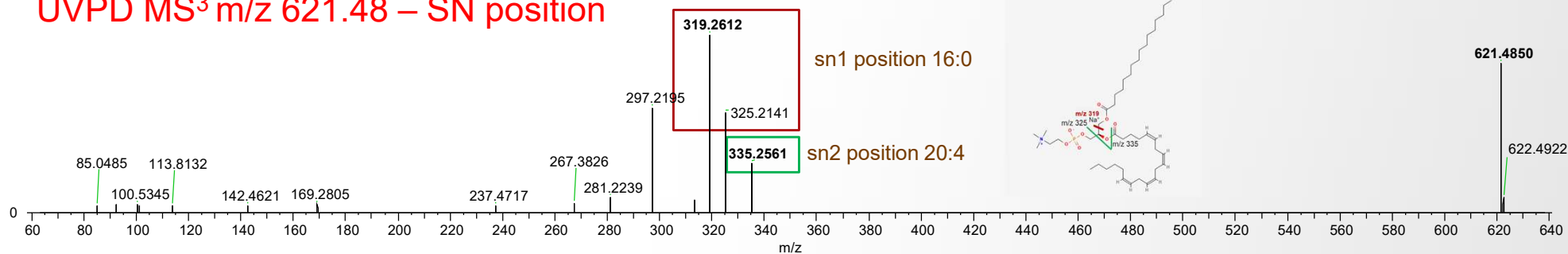
Structural Characterization of PC 16:0/20:4

CID of Na adduct MS² m/z 804.55 followed by UVPD MS³ m/z 621.48 – SN position

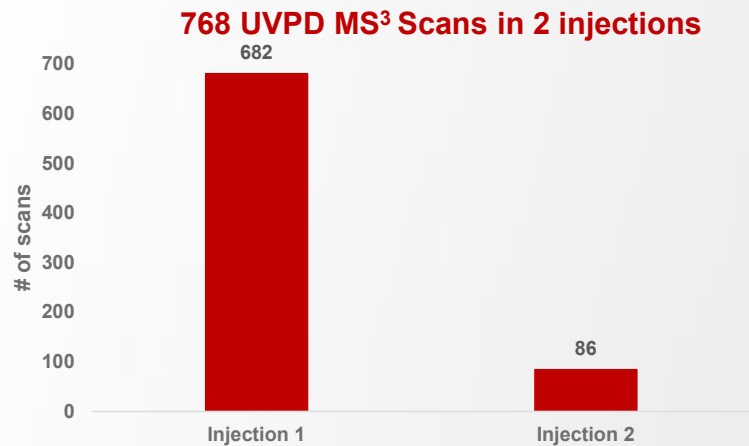
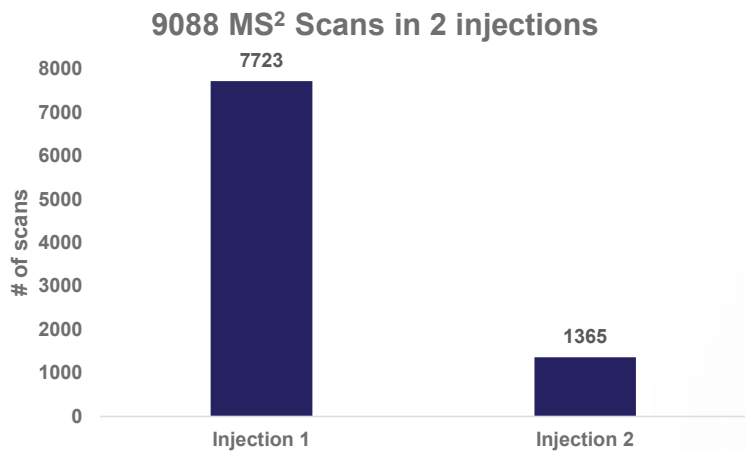
CID of Na adduct MS² m/z 804.55



UVPD MS³ m/z 621.48 – SN position



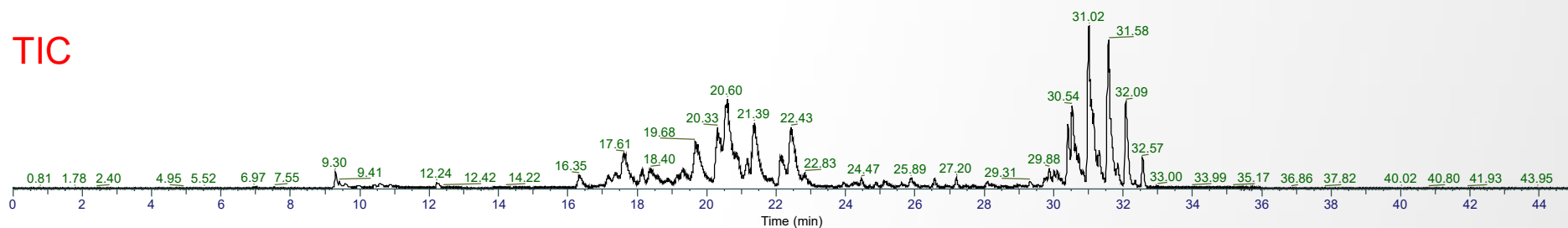
UVPD Analysis on LC Timescale with Acquire-X



Acquire-X for UVPD of Low Abundant PC

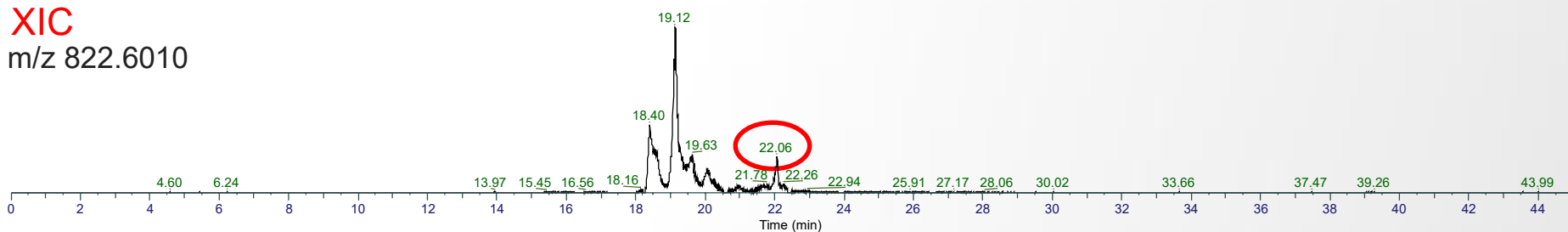
m/z 822.6010

TIC

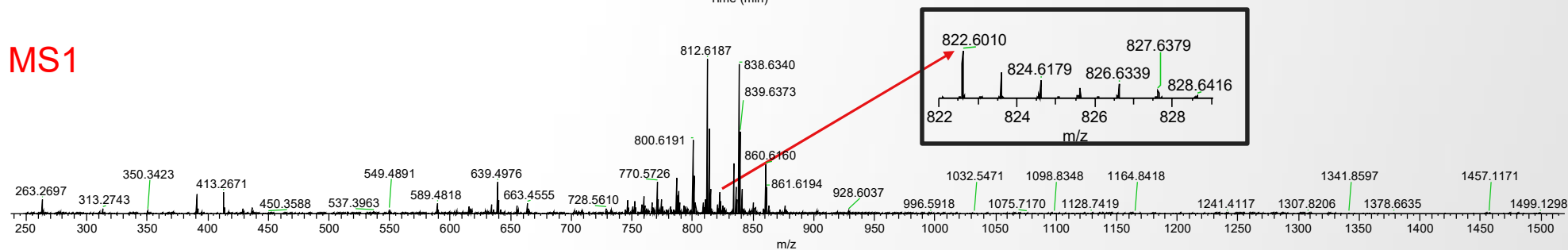


XIC

m/z 822.6010



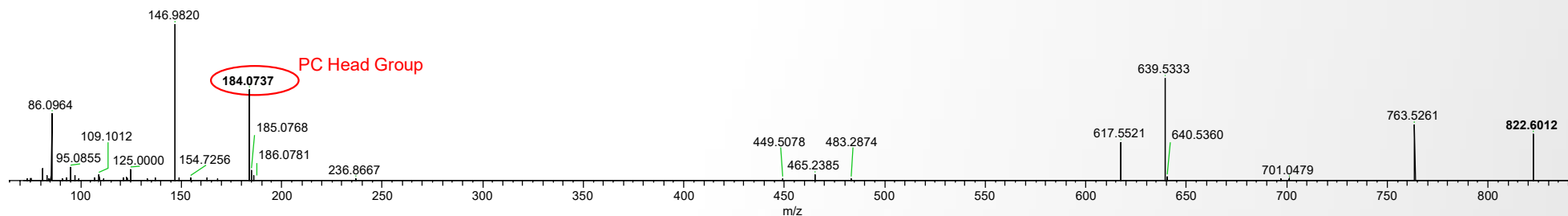
MS1



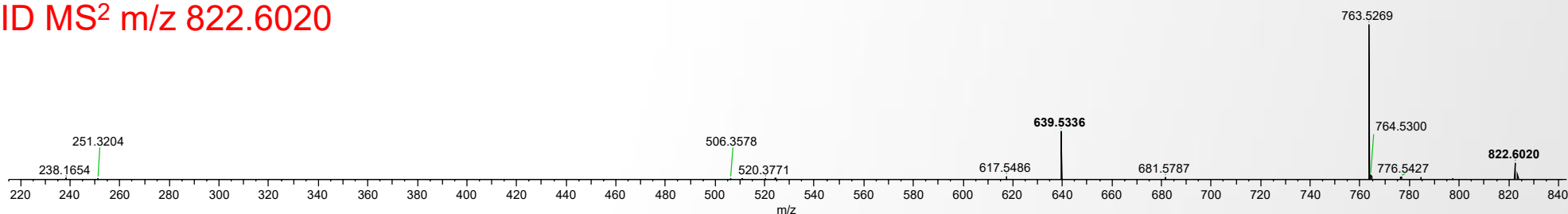
Acquire-X for UVPD of Low Abundant PC

PC m/z 822.6010

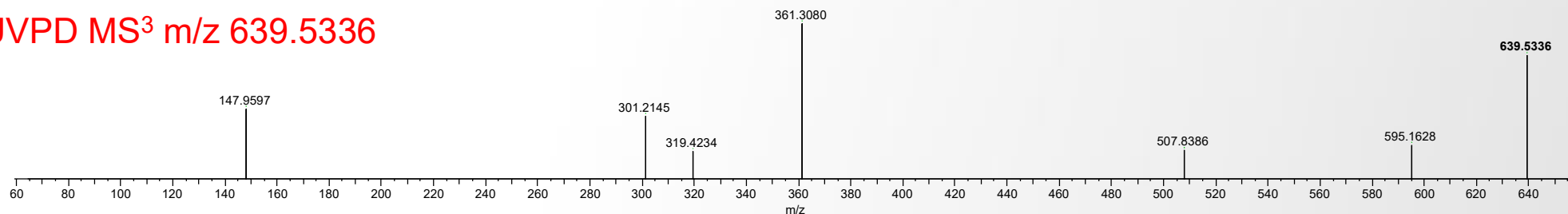
HCD MS² m/z 822.6012



CID MS² m/z 822.6020



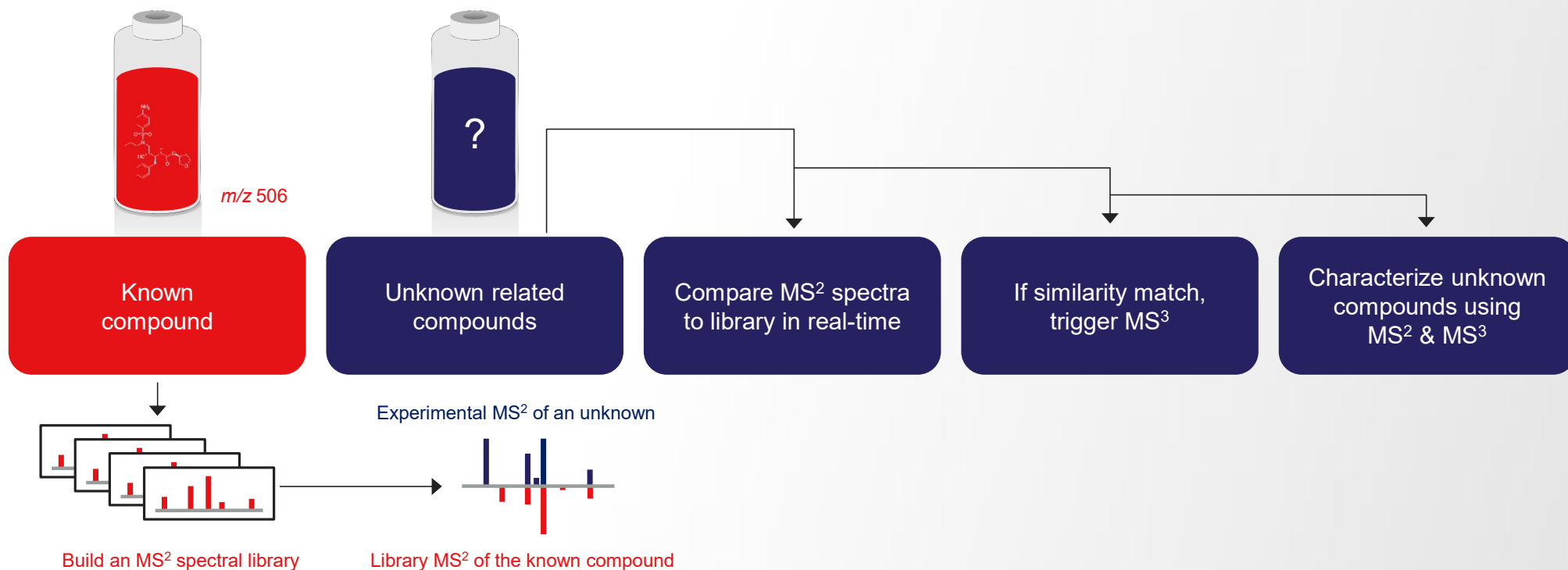
UVPD MS³ m/z 639.5336



Real-Time Library Search for Improved Structure Elucidation

Challenge: Identification of unknown metabolites, degradants, or transformation products

Solution: Intelligent MS³ data acquisition enables annotation and characterization of unknown compounds

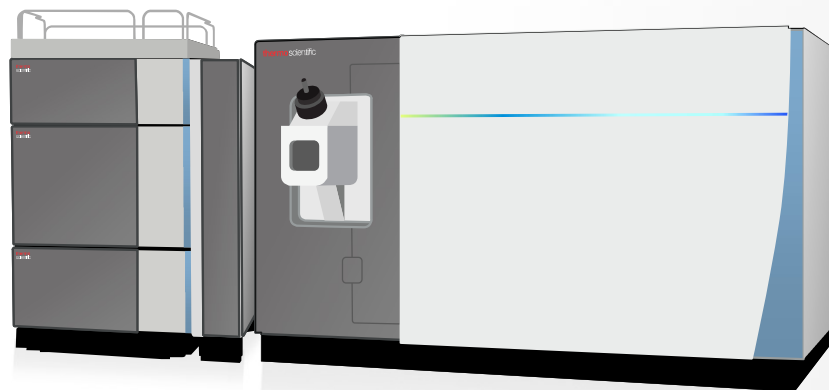


STEP 1

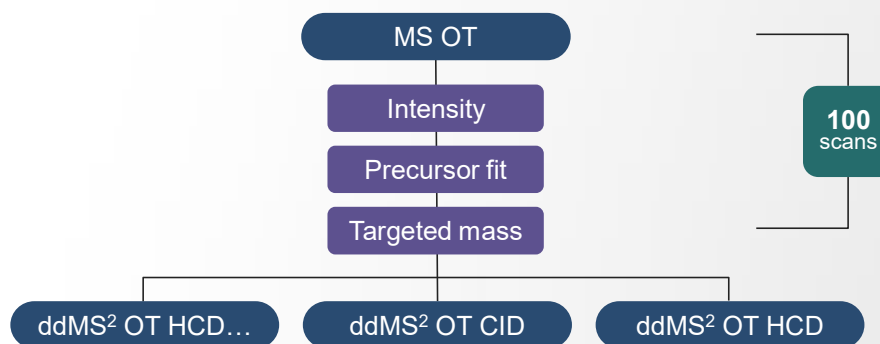
Create a spectral library
for the compounds of interest.



Orbitrap IQ-X Tribrid MS



Library builder method



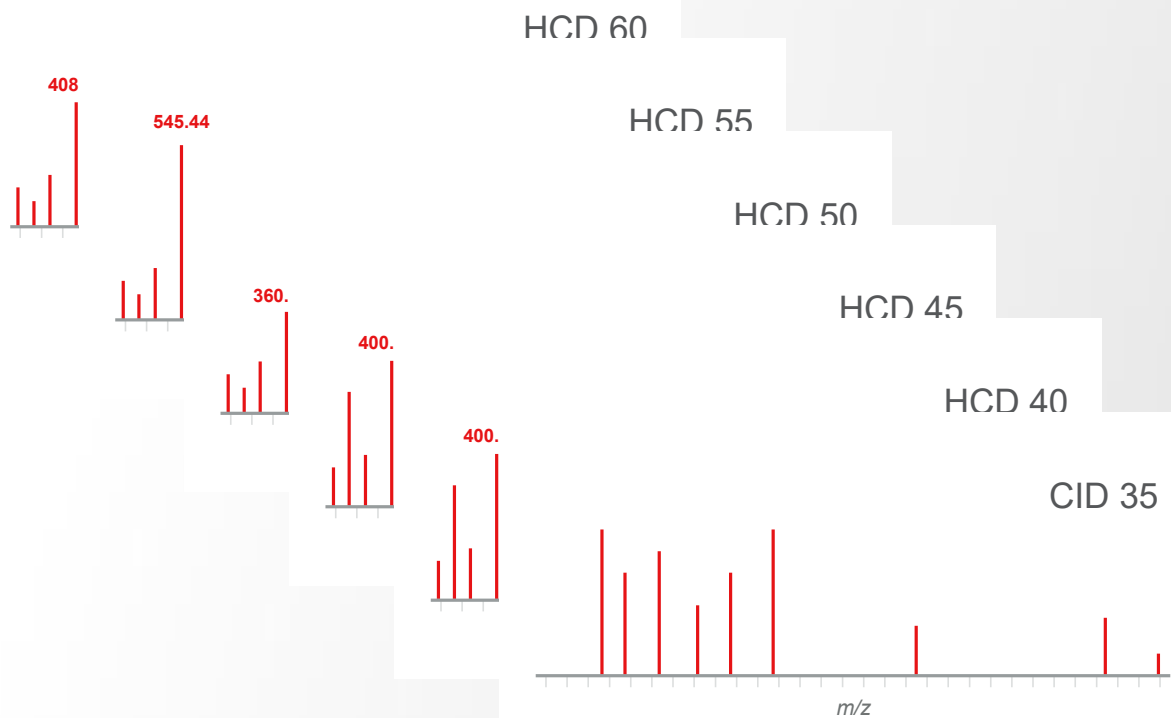
STEP 1

Create a spectral library for the compound of interest.

Spectral libraries are created in using the library builder method template in the IQ-X instrument control software.



MS² Spectra



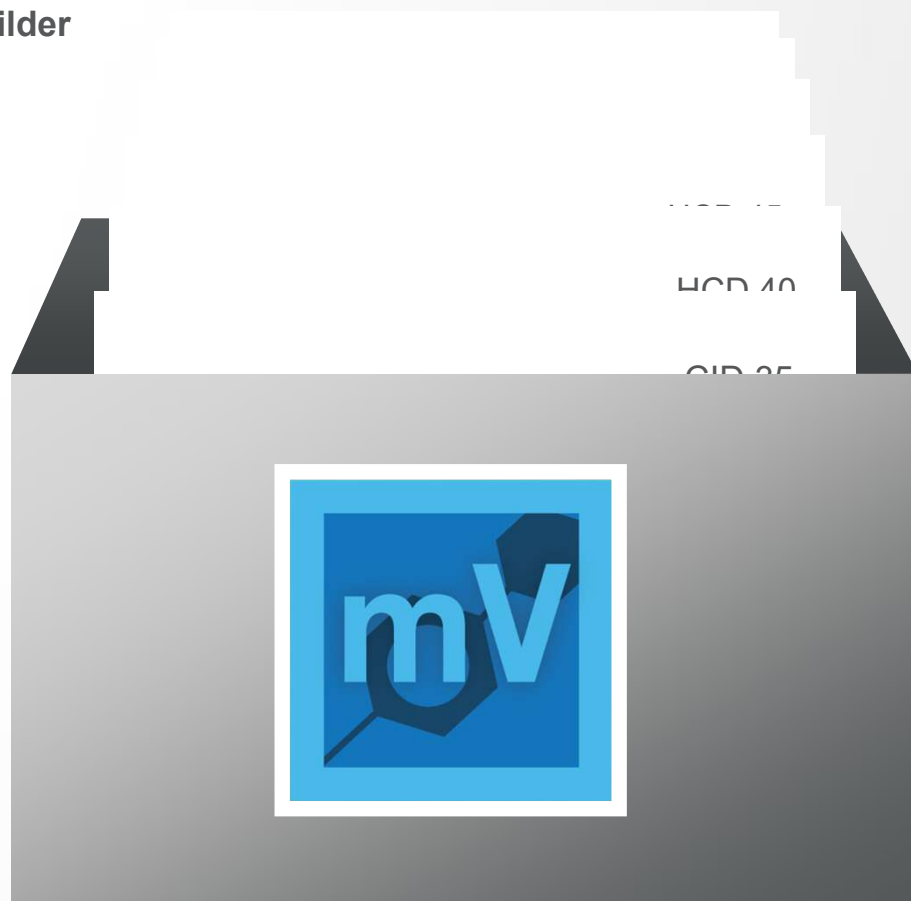
STEP 1

Create a spectral library
for the compound of interest.

Spectral libraries are curated in
mzVault software.

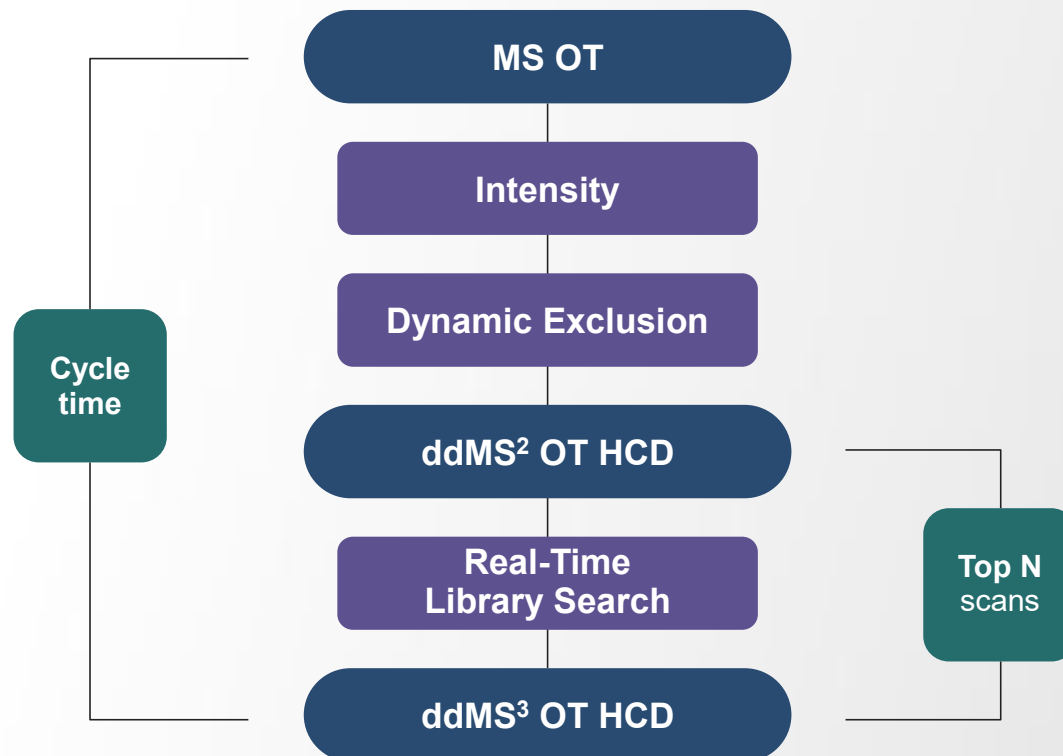


Library Builder



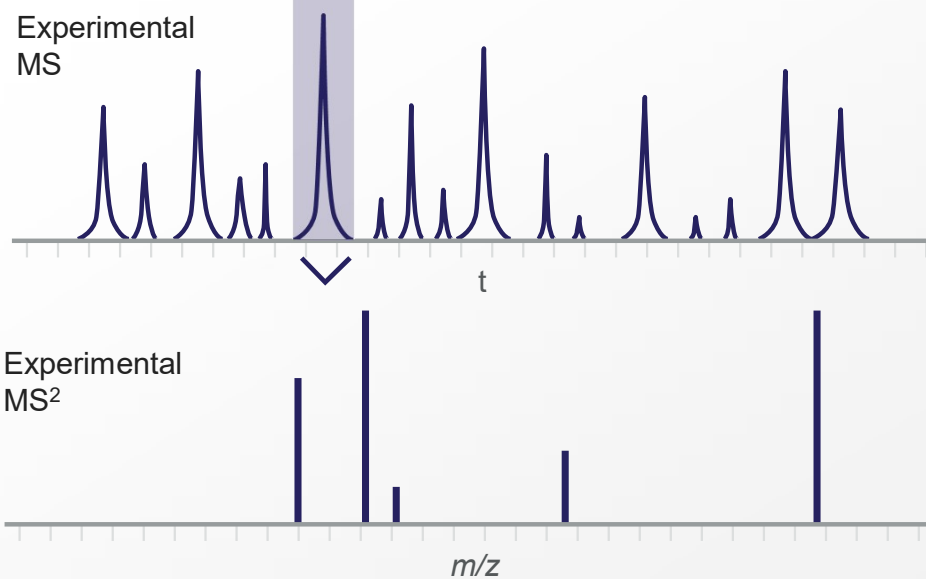
STEP 2

Build a new acquisition method using RTLS method template to interrogate your samples of interest



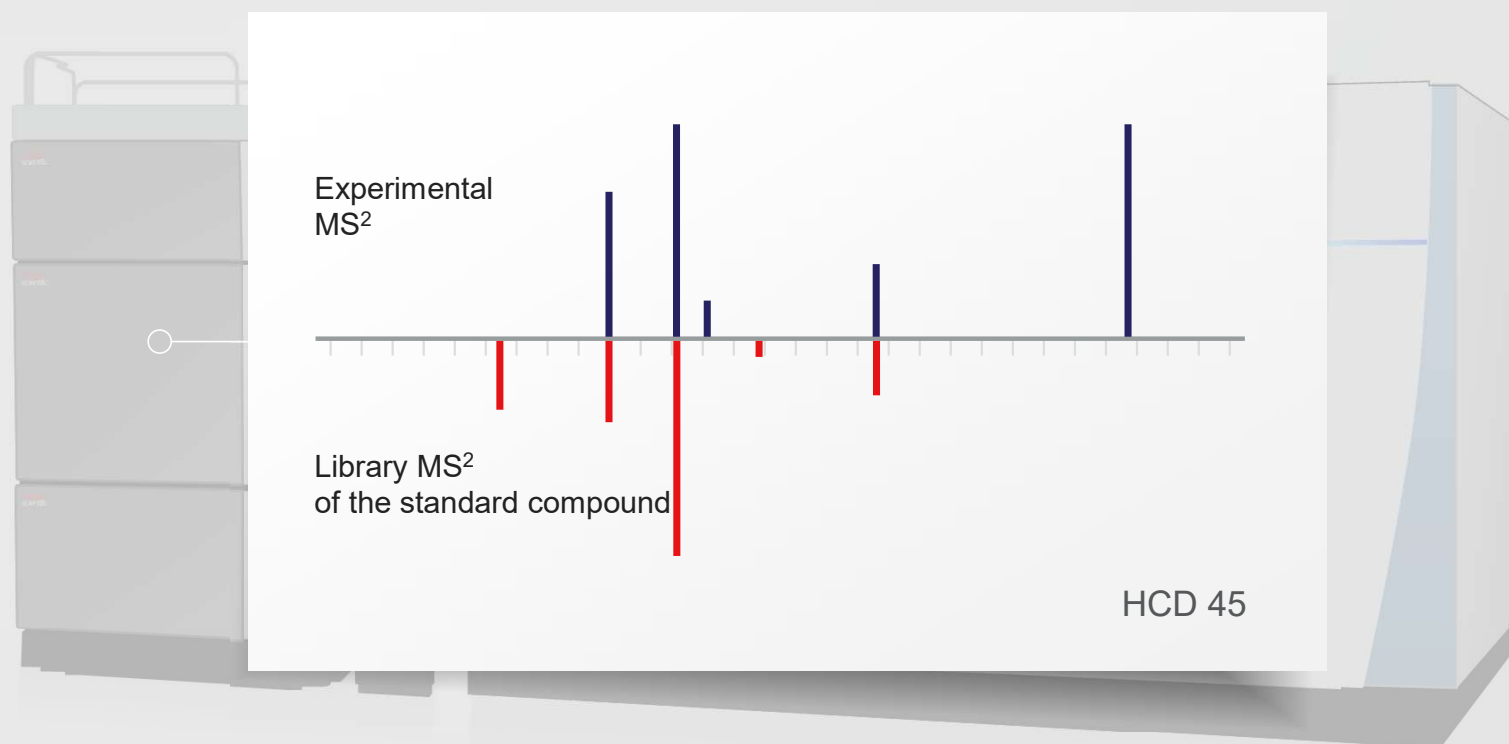
STEP 3

LC-MS analysis of my sample



STEP 4

Real-Time Library Search of the MS² spectra

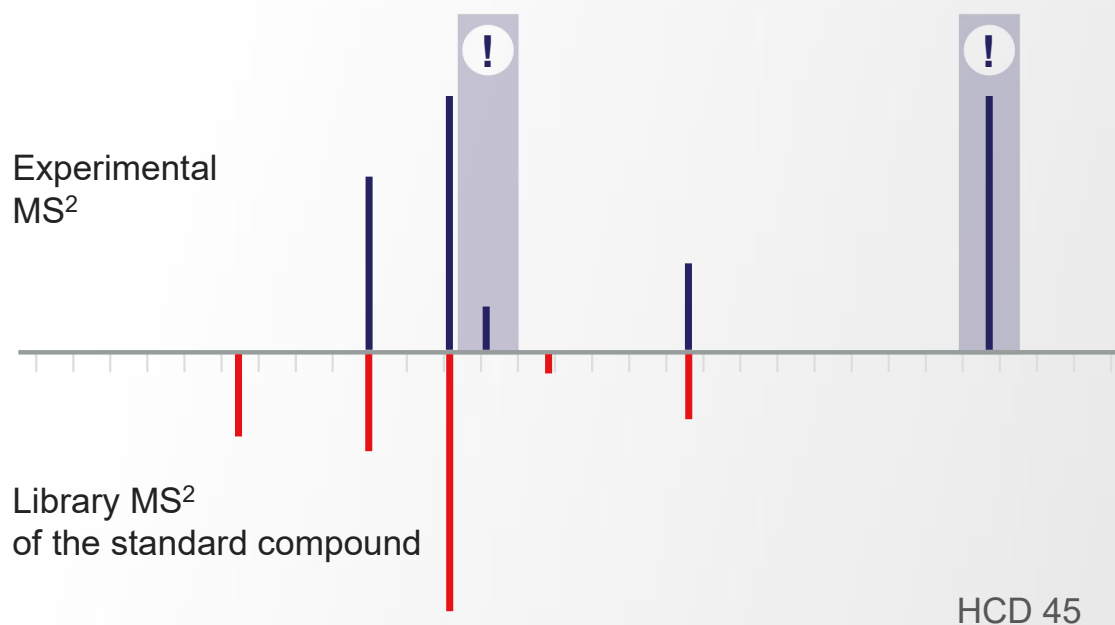


STEP 4

Real-time Library Search of the MS² spectra

This suggests a flavonoid
compound based on spectral
similarity.

similarity match!



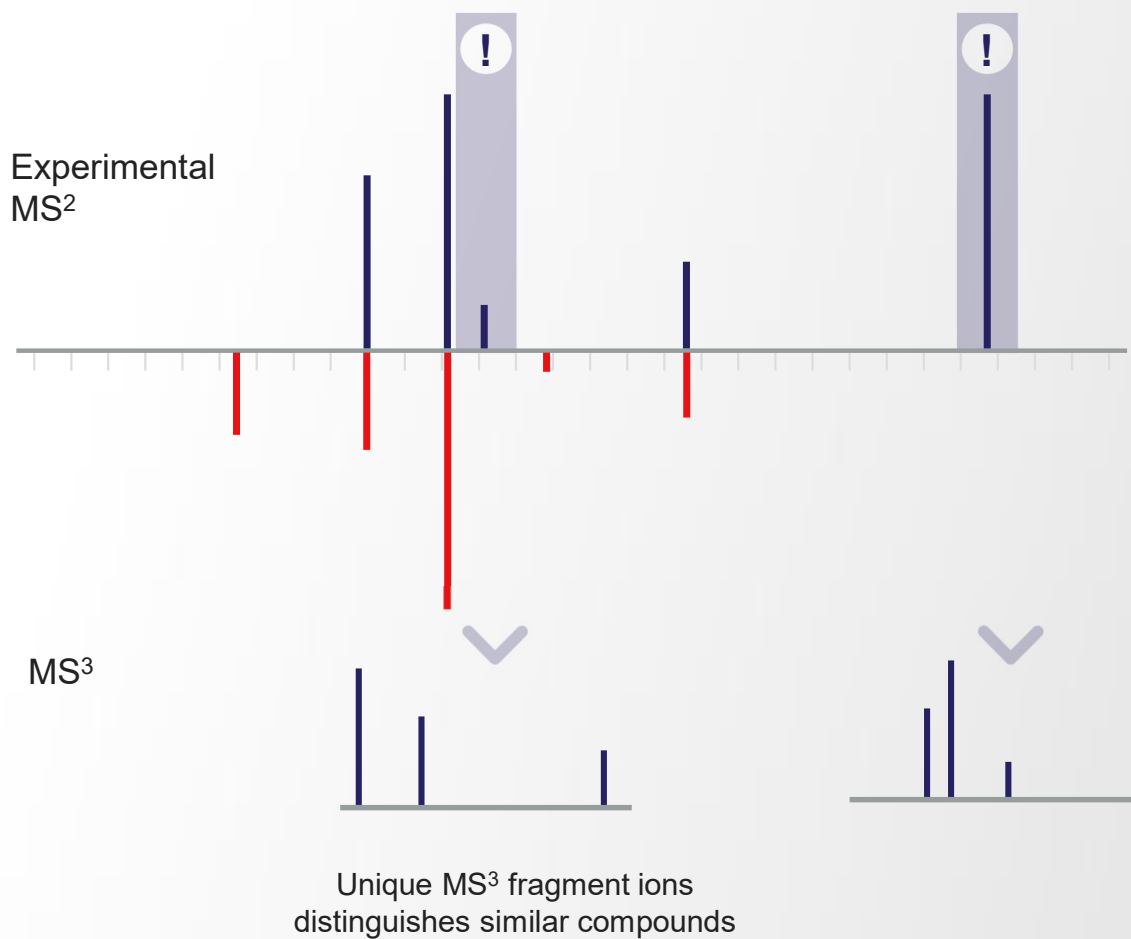
HCD 45

STEP 5

Gain additional information with MS³ fragmentation of the unmatched peaks

Every MS³ trigger would only occur if there is a good similarity match to compound of interest.

MS³ triggers pinpoint the precursor ions of likely similar compounds, greatly simplifying data analysis compared to the traditional workflow.



Real-Time Library Search for Improved Structure Elucidation

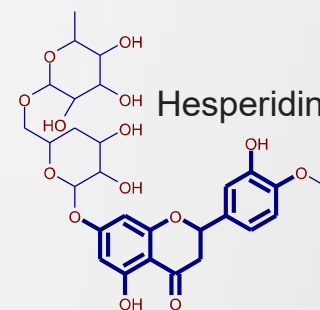
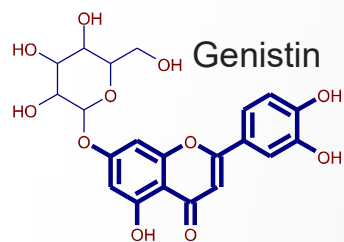
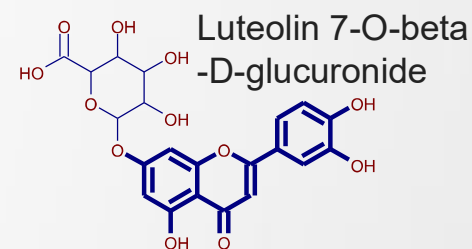
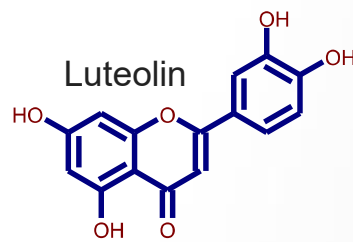
ThermoFisher
SCIENTIFIC

Flavonoids chemical structures usually have spectral similarities

40
molecules
included

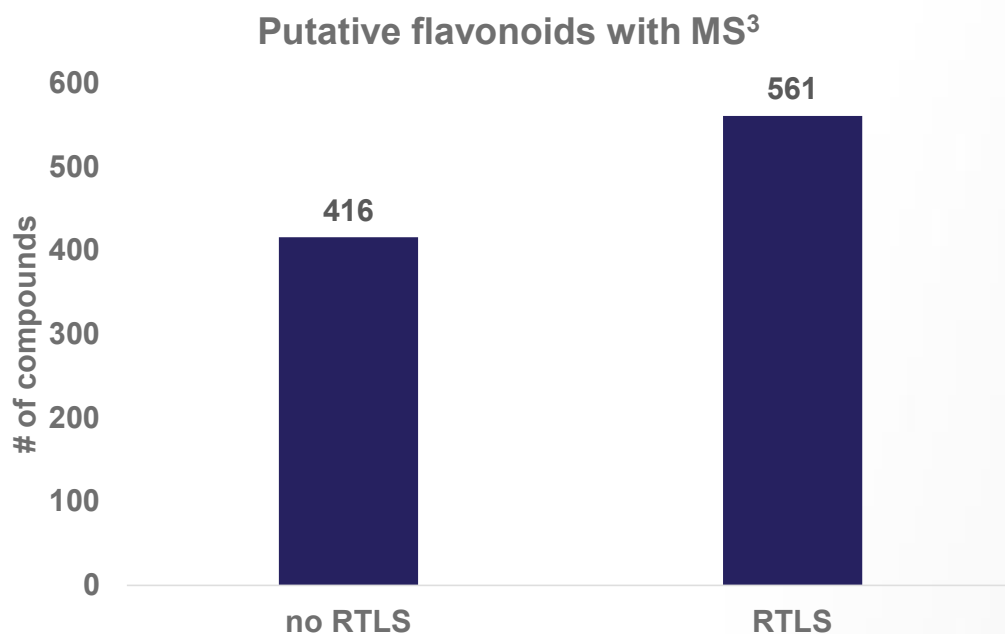
MetaSci
Providing high quality metabolite library

Polyphenols Standards Mix
Flavonoids Standard Mixture
For HPLC and Mass Spectrometry



Case Study: Tea Samples

RTLS with DDA triggered MS³ for **33% more scans** than the traditional DDA experiment



- Data obtained for pooled tea samples (Green, Black and Herbal)
- LC-MS data acquired with 1) RTLS with DDA MS³ top 3 product ions; 2) Traditional DDA MS³ top 3 product ions
- Results were filtered using CD 3.3 for putative flavonoids using mass list.
- MS³ was triggered for **561** flavonoid related peaks in the RTLS with DDA experiment vs. **416** metabolites in the traditional DDA experiment

MS¹ m/z 307.08
(+)-Gallocatechin 307.0810

Oc1cc(O)c2c(c1)oc3c(O)c(O)c(O)c3o2

$[C_{18}H_{14}O_7 + H]^+$

MS² m/z 307.08

139.03901

163.03993

195.06521

$C_7H_7O_3^+$

$C_8H_7O_2^+$

$C_8H_7O_3^+$

$C_{10}H_7O_2^+$

$C_9H_7O_3^+$

$C_{10}H_9O_3^+$

$C_9H_9O_4^+$

$C_{10}H_{11}O_4^+$

MS² m/z 307.08 → MS³ m/z 163.06

89.03858

77.038

95.04918

107.04910

117.03358

135.04413

$C_7H_5^+$

$C_8H_5^+$

$C_8H_7O^+$

$C_7H_7O^+$

$C_8H_7O_2^+$

$C_8H_5O^+$

$C_3H_3O^+$

$C_5H_3^+$

$C_6H_7^+$

$C_3H_3O_2^+$

$C_4H_3^+$

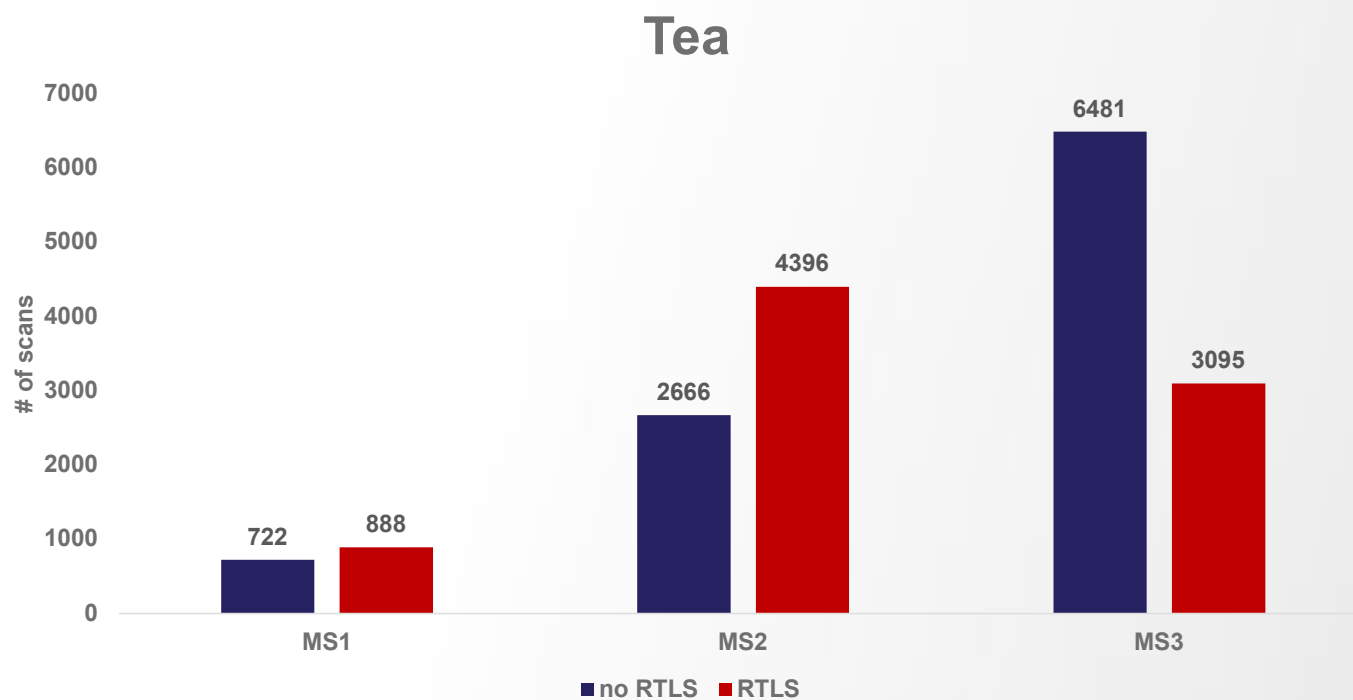
1.02268

63.02291

Oc1cc(O)c2c(c1)oc3c(O)c(O)c(O)c3o2

Case Study: Tea Samples

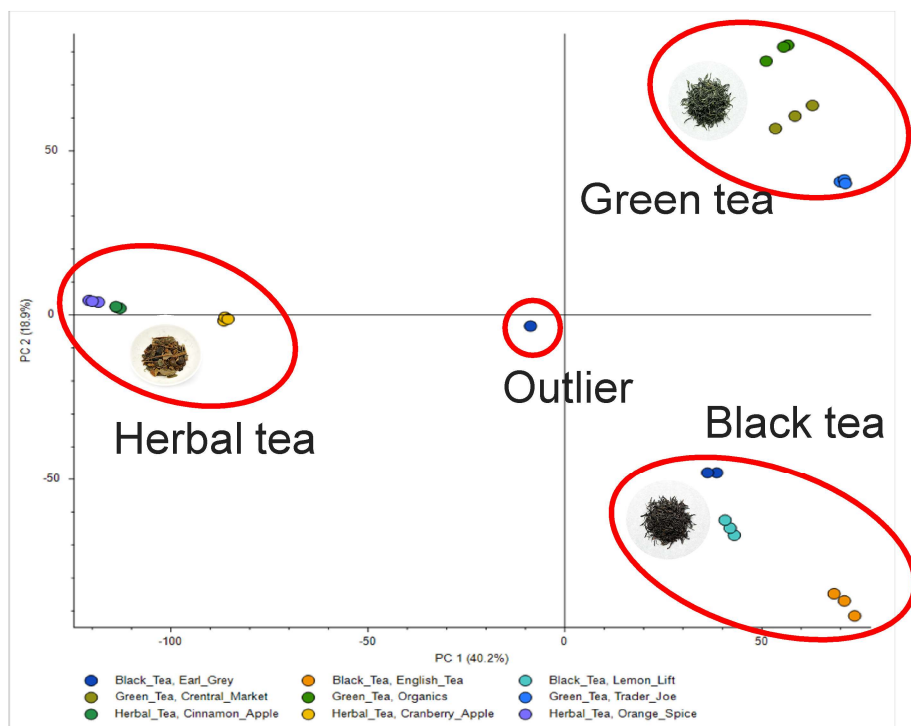
Intelligent MS3 fragmentation with RTLS



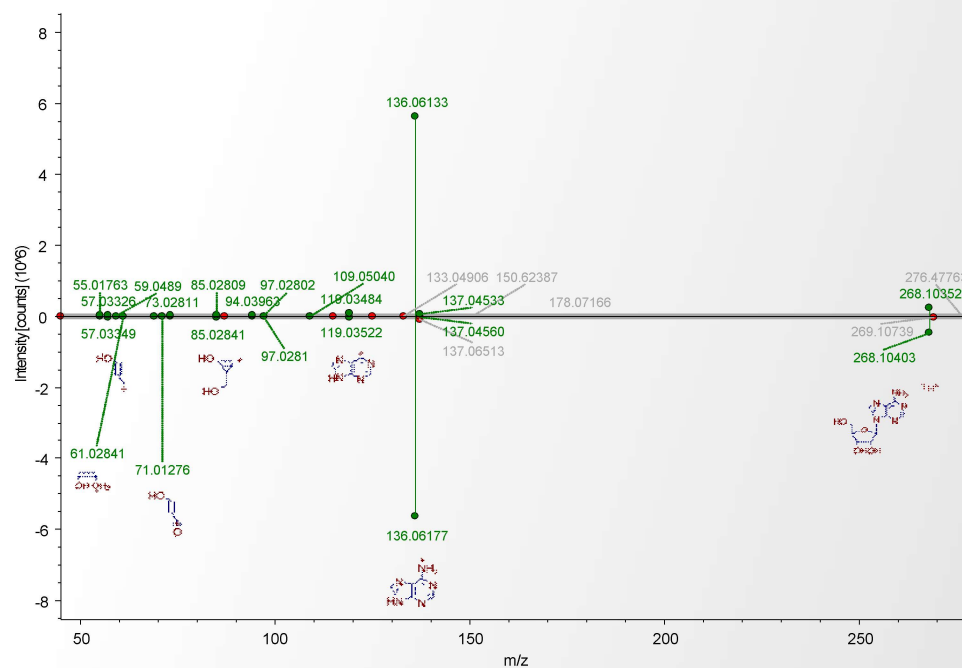
Case Study: Tea Samples

Intelligent MS3 fragmentation with RTLS

PCA plot showing differentiation between tea types



Adenosine found in tea: non-flavonoid compound



Thank you

