

# Non-Targeted Suspect Screening Strategies Using Low Resolution LC-MS-MS



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# Outline



- What, Why, When pertaining to non-Targeted analysis
- Scope of Application
- Data Acquisition
- Data Processing (Example)
- Conclusions/Summary



# What, Why When



What

- Non-Targeted – no assumptions made about what is present. (TICs ver. 2.0)

Why

- Screening for 100-1000s of analytes using reference standards is prohibitively expensive and not practical

When

- Non-regulatory work. Client needs help/guidance

Purely  
Discovery

These are not  
the analytes  
you are  
looking for



# Scope



- High-res accurate mass systems are used for this type of work
- However, TQMS is the best technology available in our lab
- **Can I predict mass accuracy on a Triple-Quad?**

# Challenges/Solutions



- Data is NOT high-res
- Isobaric interference is possible

**Solution** - Apply to limited number of unknowns;  
less complex matrices

- Masses may still not be accurate enough

**Solution** – Limit analyte suspects to “known unknowns” using a database.

# Suspect Database



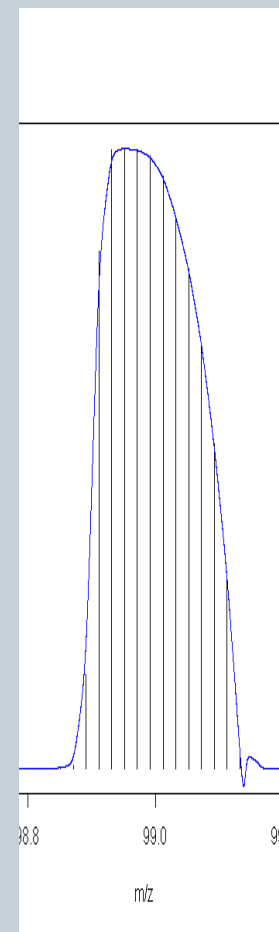
- Limit suspects to ESI responders
  - Internal DB has 6054 ESI responders
  - 2351 have known MS2 transitions
- Reverse search the observed molecular ion as being any possible adduct of any possible analyte.
- Search Chemspider/Pubchem using MassSpec API as a last resort (ie: if no candidates match molecular ion spectrum)

# Challenges/Solutions



- Quadrupoles are not created equally
- Built-in centroiding algorithm is fast but not accurate nor precise in both mass and intensity
- Profile MS data reveals a distinct “mass shape” asymmetry

**Solution:** Develop non-parametric regression model of profile peak across a mass range to improve centroiding accuracy



# Triple Quad Limitations



- Mass shape also dependent on acquisition parameters (scan range, data rate, etc.)

**Solution:** Carefully acquire sample data similarly to mass calibration verification

- Sensitivity in full scan is not so good

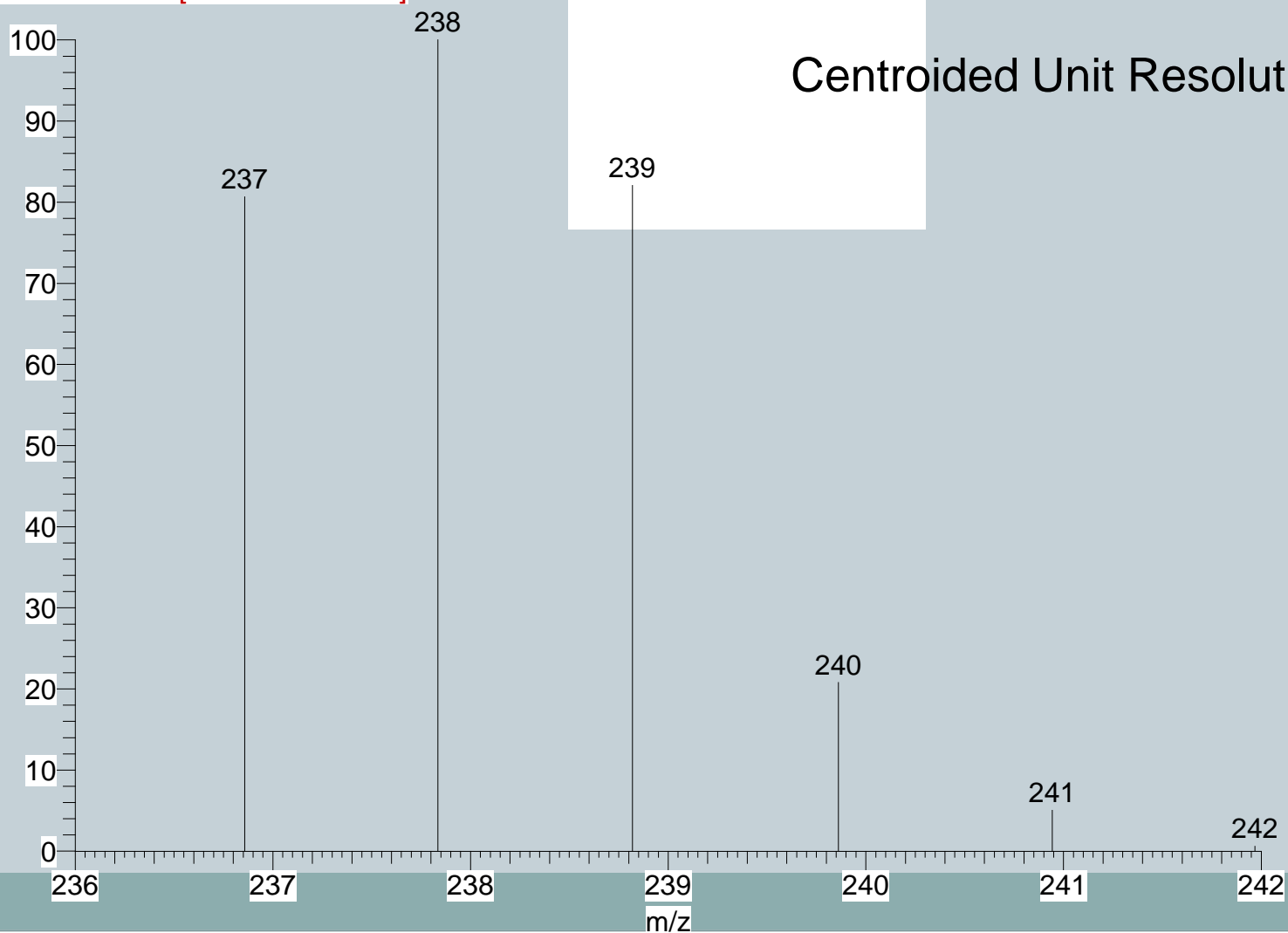
**Solution:** Limit applicable concentration ranges to  $>100\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$



# Redefining Raw Data

Test10 #937-957 RT: 5.69-5.81 AV: 11 NL: 6.31E5

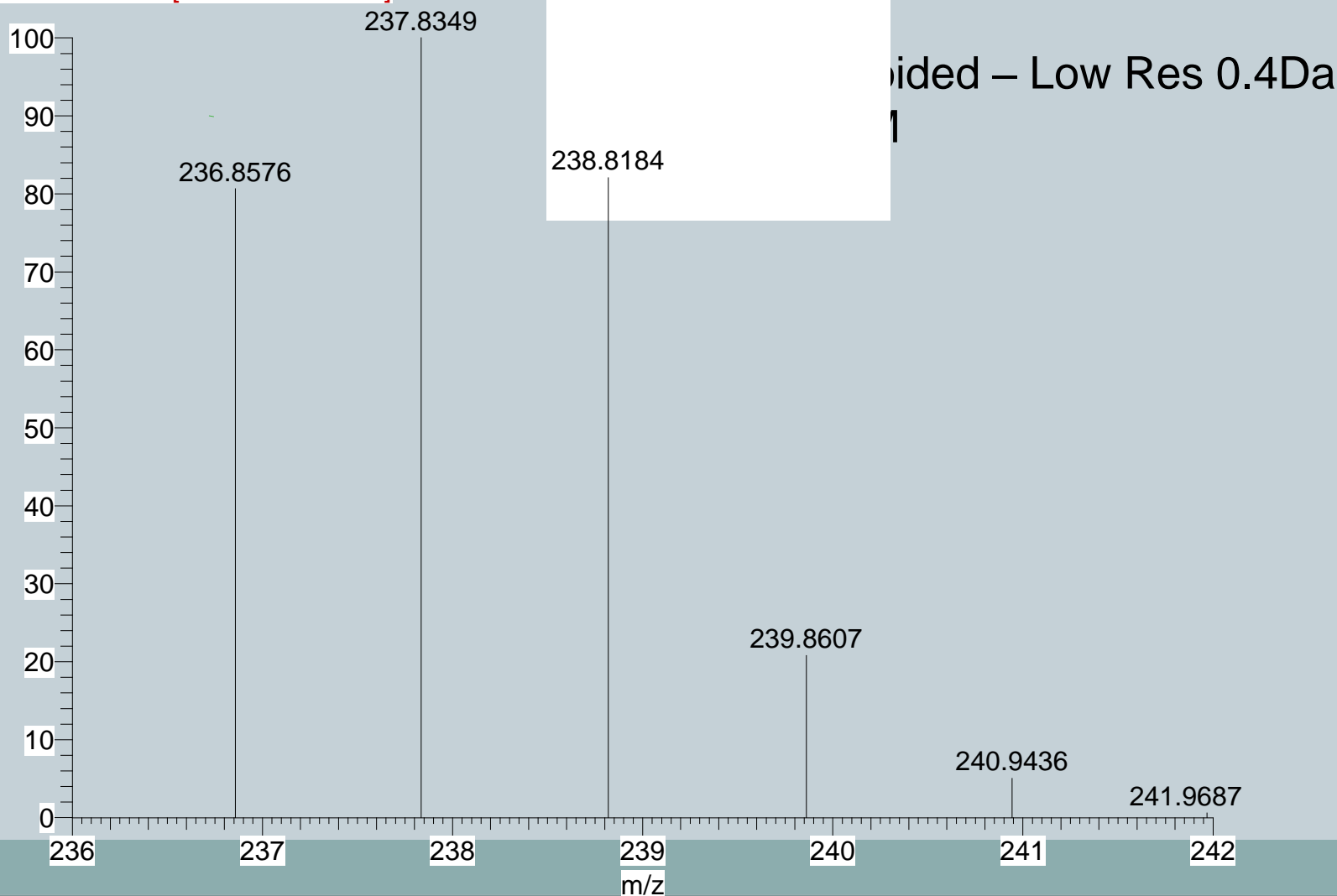
F: - c ESI Q1MS [200.000-800.000]



# Redefining Raw Data

Test10 #937-957 RT: 5.69-5.81 AV: 11 NL: 6.31E5

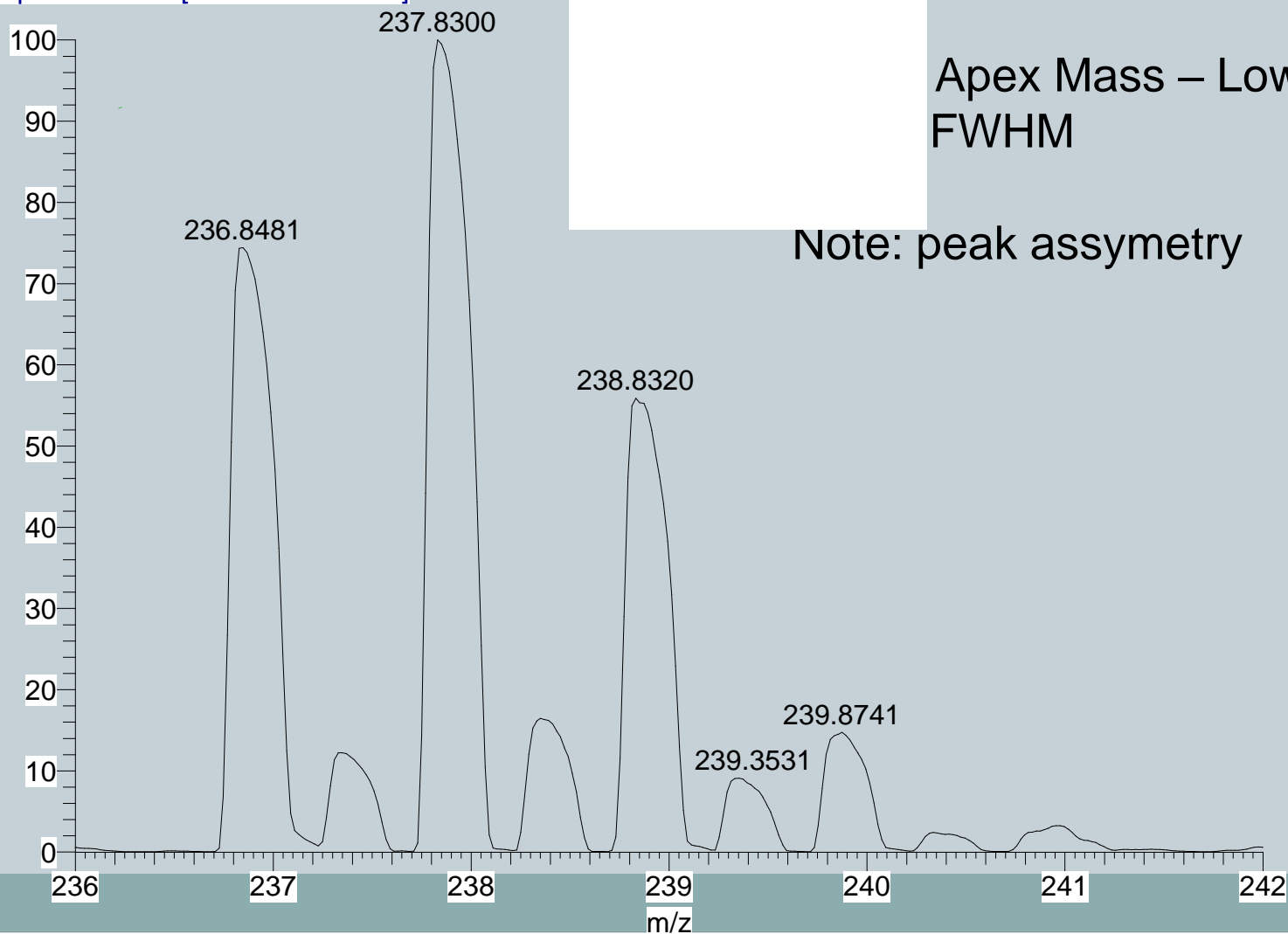
F: - c ESI Q1MS [200.000-800.000]



vided – Low Res 0.4Da

# Redefining Raw Data

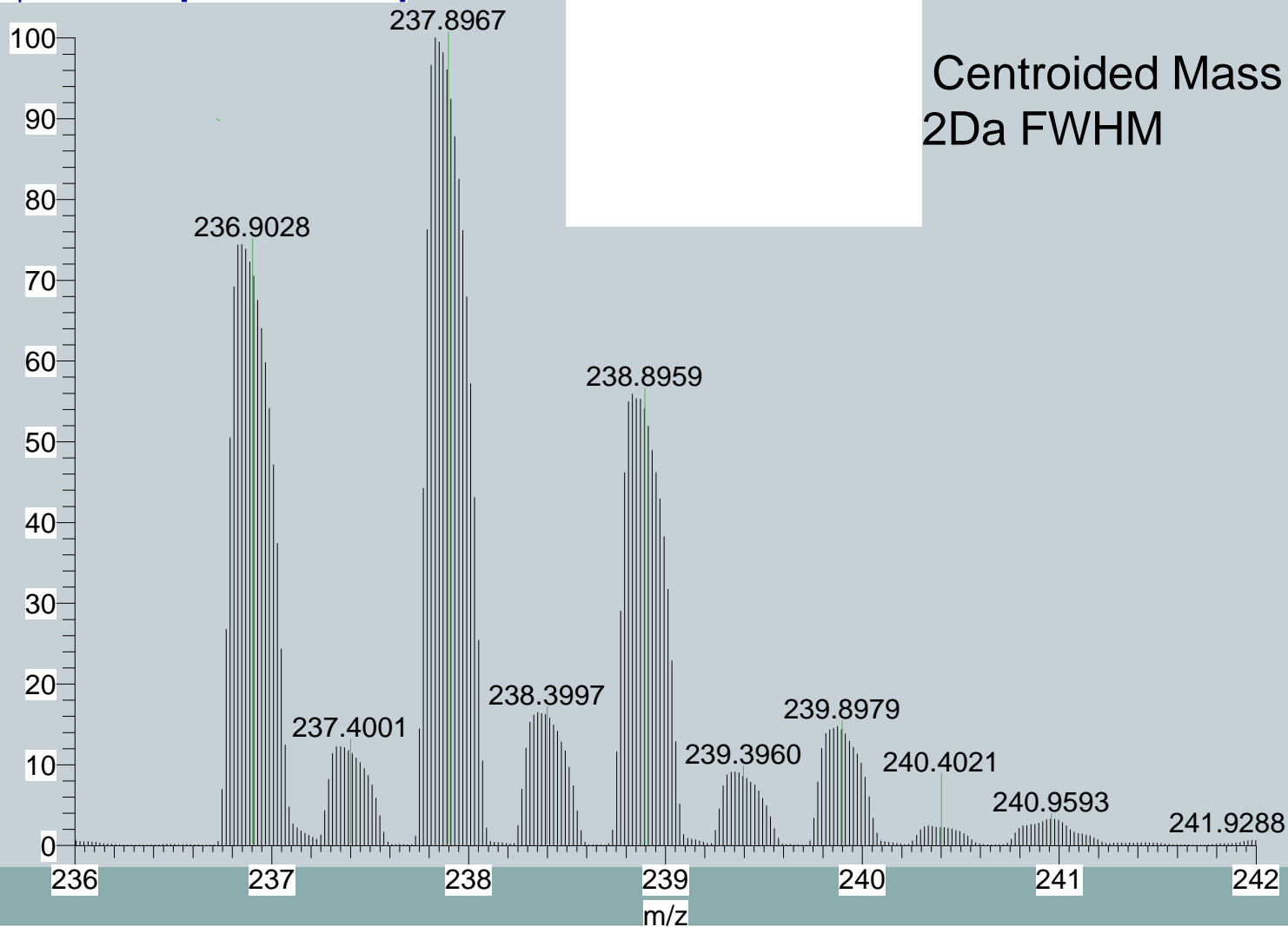
Test11 #1631-1679 RT: 5.68-5.85 AV: 49 SM: 3B NL: 1.35E6  
T: - p ESI Q1MS [232.800-242.800]



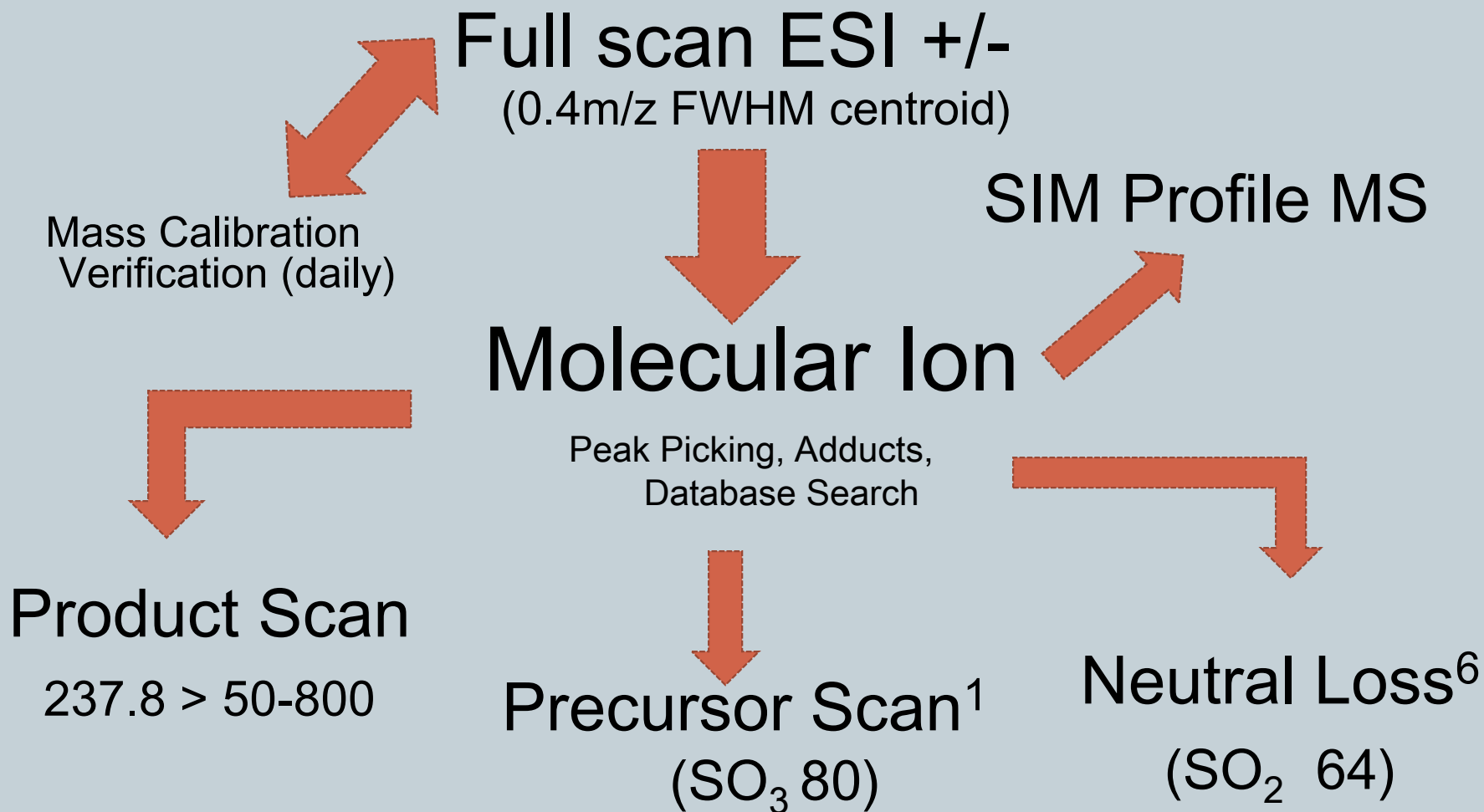
# Redefining Raw Data

Test11 #1631-1679 RT: 5.68-5.85 AV: 49 SM: 3B NL: 1.35E6

T: - p ESI Q1MS [232.800-242.800]



# Data Acquisition



# Data Acquisition Summary



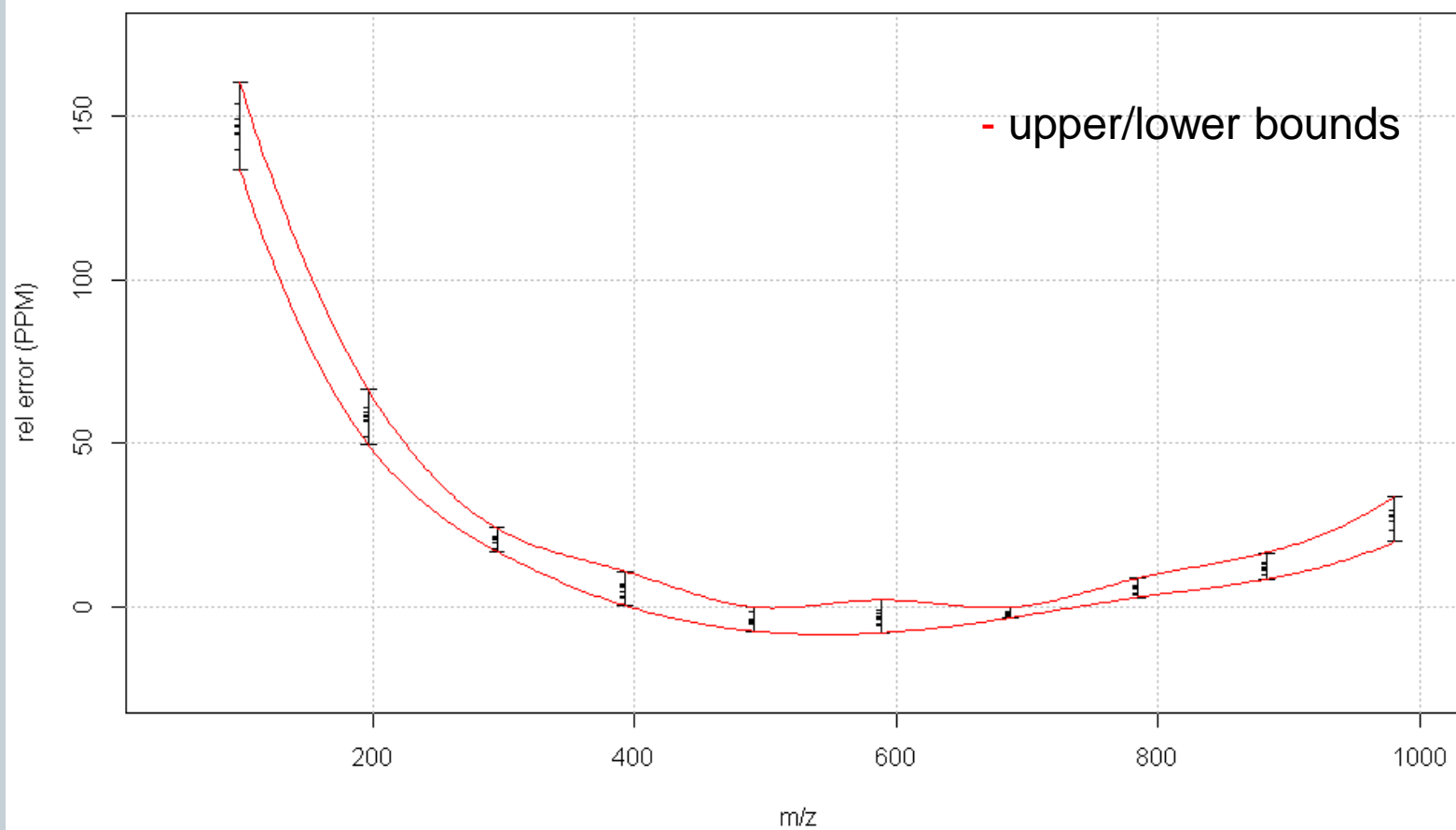
- Full scan centroid at 0.4 FWHM in both ESI+/- from 90-1000mz
  - Profile MS is duty cycle limited
- Perform Peak Picking
- Acquire SIM profile data at 0.2 FWHM
- Apply mass correction based on daily check data
- Database search mass/intensity

# Mass Calibration



- Using 0.1% Phosphoric acid in 50:50 MeOH:Water as mass calibrant
- Full mass calibration weekly ~ 2 hours (25mins/Quad/polarity)
- Daily mass check in septuplicate (5mins) using mass calibrant at 10 masses
  - Used to build mass correction curve and upper/lower bounds for suspects
- Manual Tune Tweaks (Voltages, Fits)

# Mass Error Prediction Curve





# Mass Error Prediction Data



|          | Relative Error (ppm) |          |          |          |          |          |          |        |       |                     |       |
|----------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| Mass(Da) | Rep1                 | Rep2     | Rep3     | Rep4     | Rep5     | Rep6     | Rep7     | StdDev | Mean  | 99.7% conf interval |       |
| 98.98417 | 154.4454             | 147.8787 | 144.8479 | 147.3736 | 149.8992 | 145.353  | 140.3017 | 4.4    | 147.2 | 133.9               | 160.4 |
| 196.9611 | 57.11872             | 59.14958 | 58.38801 | 57.62643 | 52.54929 | 61.18044 | 60.16501 | 2.8    | 58.0  | 49.6                | 66.4  |
| 294.938  | 20.80291             | 20.80291 | 21.9896  | 18.26    | 20.29432 | 20.29432 | 21.48102 | 1.2    | 20.6  | 17.0                | 24.1  |
| 392.9149 | 3.15705              | 3.411558 | 6.974671 | 7.356433 | 6.847417 | 6.465655 | 4.938607 | 1.8    | 5.6   | 0.3                 | 10.9  |
| 490.8918 | -5.00042             | -4.59289 | -3.88001 | -4.28743 | -3.98186 | -1.23176 | -3.47258 | 1.2    | -3.8  | -7.5                | -0.1  |
| 588.8686 | -5.21221             | -4.61785 | -3.00459 | -1.47624 | -0.45733 | -2.49514 | -3.59895 | 1.7    | -3.0  | -8.0                | 2.1   |
| 686.8455 | -1.88535             | -1.01179 | -2.46772 | -1.37577 | -1.88535 | -1.81255 | -2.54051 | 0.5    | -1.9  | -3.5                | -0.2  |
| 784.8224 | 7.059509             | 4.192619 | 5.976462 | 6.231297 | 4.765997 | 6.295005 | 5.849045 | 1.0    | 5.8   | 2.8                 | 8.7   |
| 882.7993 | 10.11086             | 12.20647 | 13.39587 | 12.37638 | 11.47018 | 13.79234 | 13.79234 | 1.4    | 12.4  | 8.4                 | 16.5  |
| 980.7762 | 23.70595             | 26.71377 | 29.92551 | 27.93729 | 26.56083 | 23.96085 | 28.65101 | 2.3    | 26.8  | 19.8                | 33.7  |

# Analytical Parameters



- Suggested Mobile phase: Water with dilute  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  (0.02%) + Methanol (protic).
- Use C8 or C18 column to use SLogP to eliminate candidates based on retention time
- No Acetonitrile: ACN completely suppresses certain analyte classes<sup>5</sup> (pyrethroid esters)
- Direct aqueous injection – Minimize background and the possibility of missing potential analytes (non-extractables)

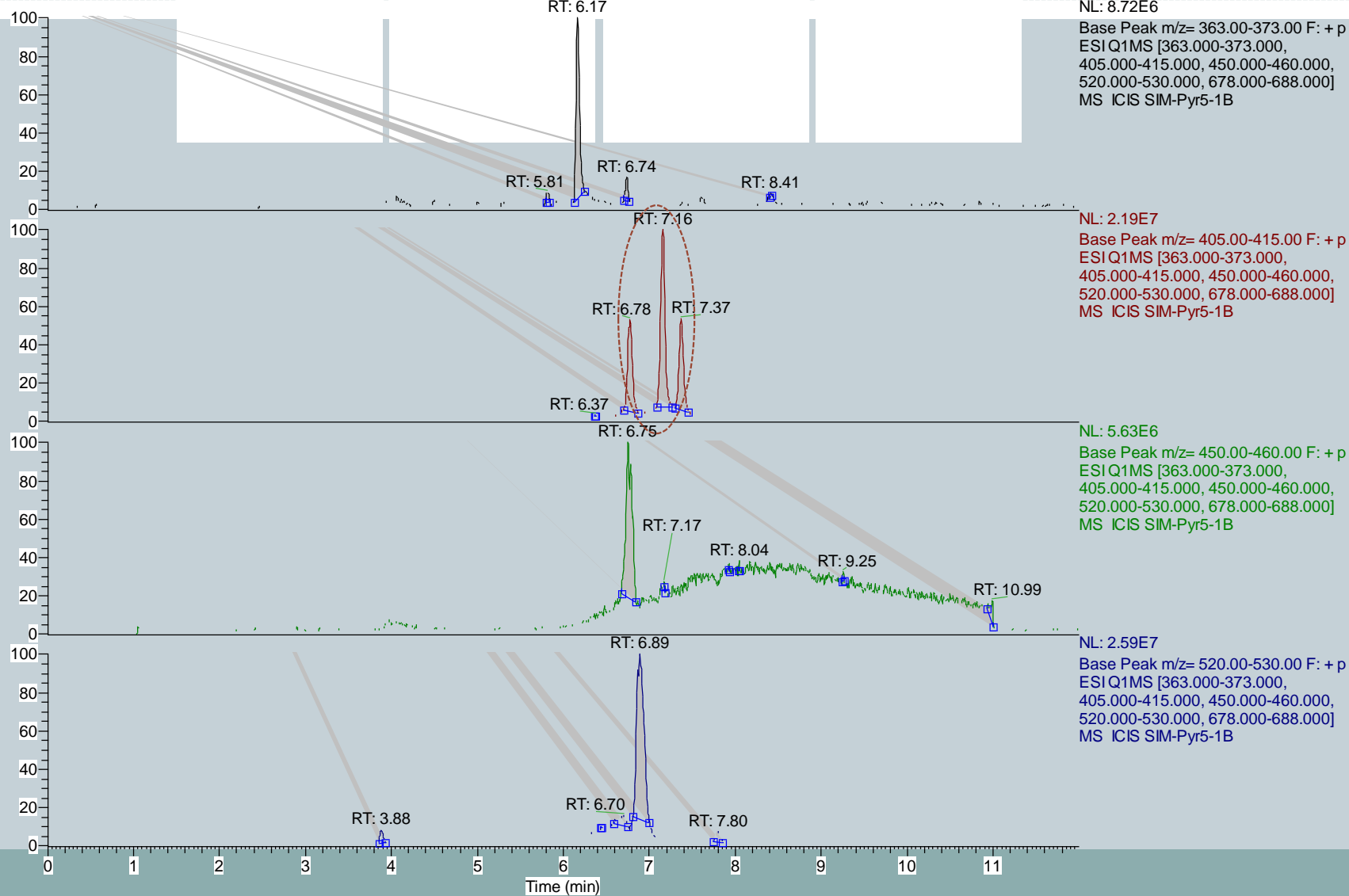
# Step 1: Data partitioning



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## Separate full scan into 10mz bins and perform peak picking

RT: 0.00 - 12.00 SM: 3B



# Step 2: SIM Profile



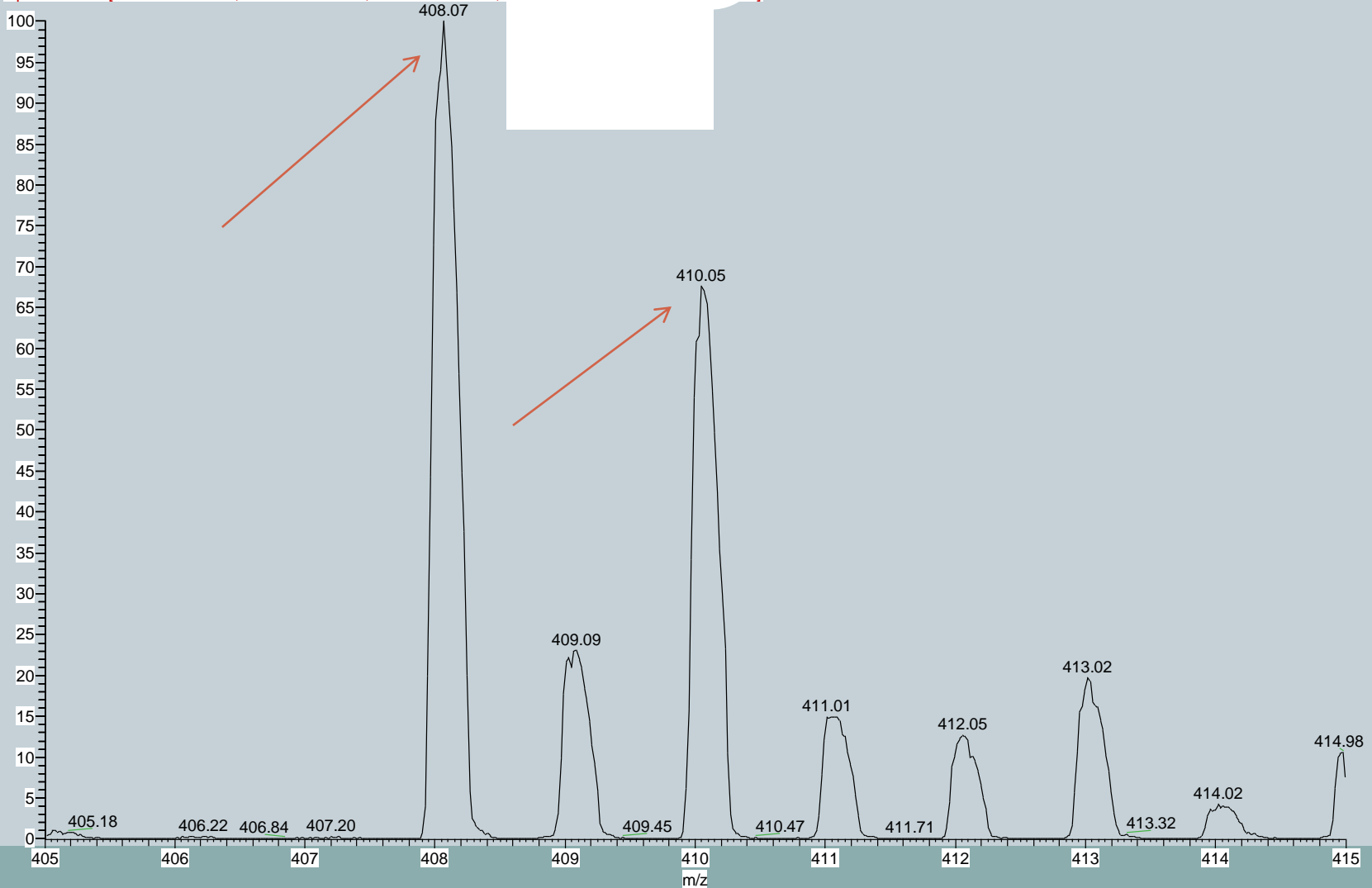
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## Generate Mass/Intensity List

SIM-Pyr5-1B #1518-1535 RT: 7.10-7.17 AV: 18 NL: 1.28E7

F: +p ESI Q1 MS [363.000-373.000, 405.000-415.000, 450.000-460.000, !

!8.000]



## Step 3: Gather Information



- Determine “Corrected” Monoisotopic Mass
  - Look for Multiple Adducts
- Determine Charge: usually 1, but don't assume
- Assemble Mass/Intensity List and do a quick search.
  - Compare observed with theoretical
  - Best to search using automated algorithm

**Many suspects will be eliminated at this point**

# Automated Search Example

## Mass, Abun

408.1046, 100  
409.1118, 23.53  
410.1025, 68.77  
411.1107, 15.5  
412.0993, 12.85

|  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 408.1046   | Lowest Observed Ion M/Z   |
| 0.1  | Mass Width(Da)            |
| +  | Polarity(+/-)             |
| 1  | Charge(integer)           |
| O N  | Formula Map (Regex)       |
| 100  | Ion Rank                  |
| 100  | Error Threshold(ppm) - Hi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESI only (Overrides Formula Map) |                           |
| <input type="button" value="Search"/>                                |                           |

## Spectral Data (Mass,Abun) List

408.1046, 100  
409.1118, 23.53  
410.1025, 68.77  
411.1107, 15.5  
412.0993, 12.85

| Chemical                      | Formula  | Principal Mass | Adduct                               | MZIon    | IonRank* | SPDR score | # Ref Ions |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|
| Triclopyricarb                | C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>13</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>  | 389.9943       | [M+NH <sub>3</sub> +H] <sup>1+</sup> | 408.0281 | 725      | 82.4%      |            |
| Flazasulfuron                 | C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>12</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S | 407.0512       | [M+H] <sup>1+</sup>                  | 408.0585 | 6497     | 43.7%      | 7          |
| Thiencarbazone methyl         | C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub> S <sub>2</sub>   | 390.0305       | [M+NH <sub>3</sub> +H] <sup>1+</sup> | 408.0643 | 725      | 63.7%      |            |
| Flupropacil                   | C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>14</sub> ClF <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> | 390.0595       | [M+NH <sub>3</sub> +H] <sup>1+</sup> | 408.0933 | 725      | 72.6%      |            |
| cis-Permethrin                | C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>                 | 390.0791       | [M+NH <sub>3</sub> +H] <sup>1+</sup> | 408.1129 | 725      | 98.8%      | 3          |
| Permethrin                    | C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>                 | 390.0791       | [M+NH <sub>3</sub> +H] <sup>1+</sup> | 408.1129 | 725      | 98.8%      | 7          |
| 1R-trans-Permethrin           | C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>                 | 390.0791       | [M+NH <sub>3</sub> +H] <sup>1+</sup> | 408.1129 | 725      | 98.8%      | 3          |
| 1S-trans-Permethrin           | C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>                 | 390.0791       | [M+NH <sub>3</sub> +H] <sup>1+</sup> | 408.1129 | 725      | 98.8%      |            |
| Clethodim sulfone, 5-Hydroxy- | C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>26</sub> ClNO <sub>6</sub> S                            | 407.1171       | [M+H] <sup>1+</sup>                  | 408.1244 | 6497     | 93.2%      | 3          |
| Sitagliptin                   | C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>15</sub> F <sub>6</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O                | 407.1181       | [M+H] <sup>1+</sup>                  | 408.1254 | 6497     | 44.4%      |            |
| Polydatin                     | C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>8</sub>                                 | 390.1315       | [M+NH <sub>3</sub> +H] <sup>1+</sup> | 408.1653 | 725      | 42.8%      |            |

20ppm  
Mass Error

# Spectral Accuracy



## Experimental Data

| mz       | inten   | mzAcc    | FWHM   | mzCorr   | RelInt |
|----------|---------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| 408.1087 | 8808896 | 408.1071 | 0.2313 | 408.1046 | 100    |
| 409.1307 | 2072994 | 409.1143 | 0.239  | 409.1118 | 23.53  |
| 410.1127 | 6058035 | 410.105  | 0.2286 | 410.1025 | 68.77  |
| 411.1147 | 1365217 | 411.1132 | 0.2411 | 411.1107 | 15.50  |
| 412.0966 | 1131671 | 412.1018 | 0.2335 | 412.0993 | 12.85  |

## Theoretical m/z          Abund

|           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 408.11297 | 100   |
| 409.11627 | 23.42 |
| 410.11039 | 67.03 |
| 411.11334 | 15.19 |
| 412.10855 | 12.37 |
| 413.1105  | 2.49  |

<http://massspec.info/php/SpectrumSIM.php>

# Data Processing Tools



- **ReAdW.exe: Export ThermoSci raw data files to mzXML** ([github.com/PedrioliLab/ReAdW](https://github.com/PedrioliLab/ReAdW))
- **R packages: XCMS<sup>2</sup>, mzR, enviPat<sup>3</sup>, npreg**
- **KNIME: Generate ESI bit-strings based on chemoinformatics** ([knime.org](https://www.knime.org))
- **MS2 Analyzer<sup>4</sup>: Piece together MS2 fragmentation scans**



# Final Thoughts



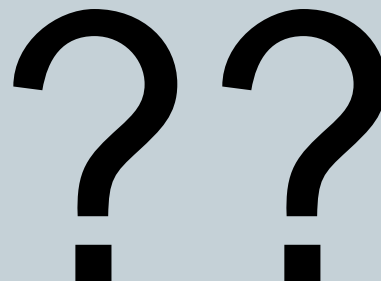
- Mass accuracy can be predicted with known error and precision limits on a reasonable time scale using a triple-quadrupole.
- Some non-targeted suspects can be eliminated based on narrower mass tolerances and whether or not they respond in ESI
- Knowing the limitations of a Low-Res MS system is key to applying mass measurements to sample data

# Acknowledgements



- **Dr. Creed Jones**
  - Software Engineering Professor, California Baptist University
- **Klaus Schiessel**
  - Physicist (Retired), Northrop Grumman
- **Justin Reed**
  - Senior Chemist, Babcock Laboratories

# Questions



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