

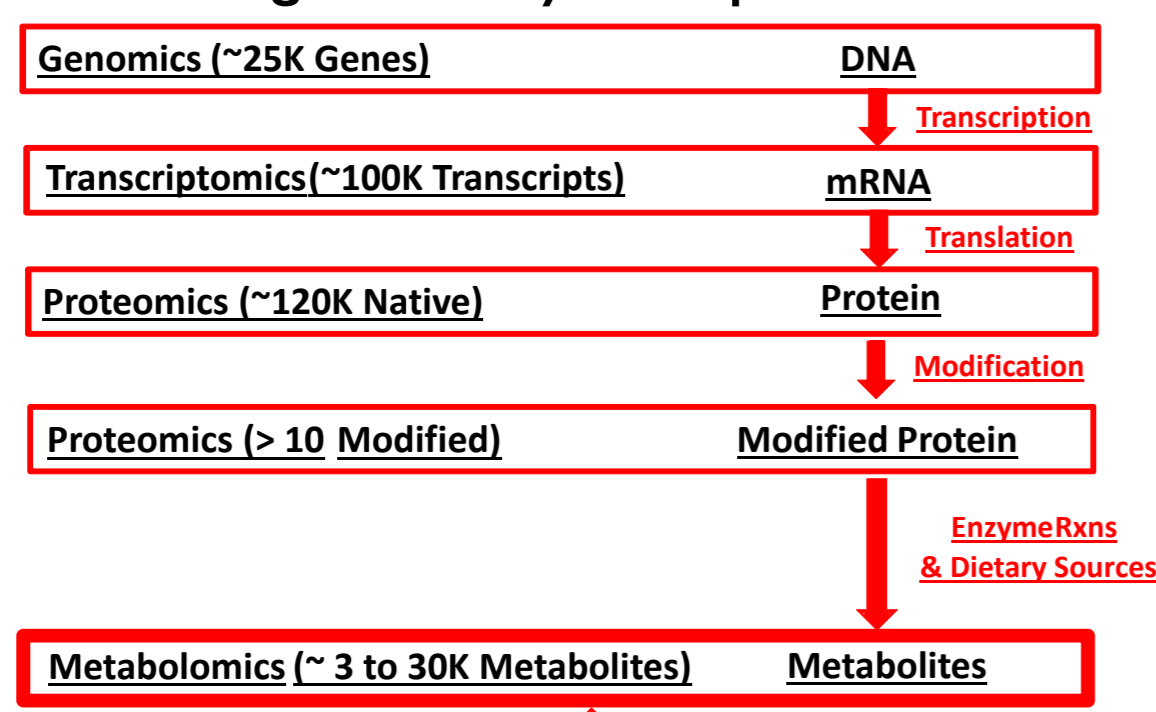
Strategic Utilization of Gas Chromatography with Both Nominal and High Resolution Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometers for Metabolomic Studies

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Introduction

Metabolomics is a critical tool for biological research¹

- Close proximity to phenotype
- Quick insight into system perturbations



Phenotype/Function

Metabolomics – The Challenges^{2,3}

- Overwhelming number of metabolites
- Chemical diversity of metabolites
- Large concentration range
- Variability – Diet, metabolism
- Bottleneck – Confident compound identification

GC-TOFMS – Pegasus[®] HT/4D (Throughput & Discovery)

- Speed and robustness
- Enhanced sensitivity – Cryogenic Focusing
- Unprecedented chromatographic resolution
- Peak True Deconvolution
- Large, well established databases (e.g., NIST)
- One Injection → Rich Data

Pegasus HT/4D



GC-HR TOFMS – Pegasus HRT (Discovery & Confirmation)

- Speed and robustness
- Chromatographic resolution
- High Resolution Deconvolution[™]
- High resolution accurate mass:
 1. Spectral similarity searches
 2. Formulas for fragment, molecular and adduct ions



Pegasus HRT

Experimental

Sample Preparation

GC-TOF Metabolomics

Alcohols	Ionic Compounds	Organophosphates
Alkaloids	Lipids	Phenolics
Amino Acids	Nucleosides	Polar Organics
Carotenoids	Nucleotides	Prostaglandins
Catecholamines	Organic Acids/Diacids	Sterols
Eicosanoids	Organic Amines	Terpenes
Essential Oils	Organic Bases	Waxes

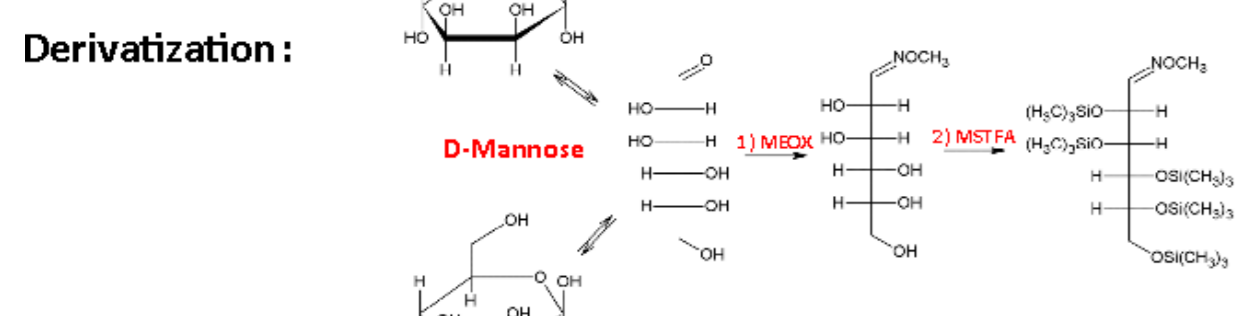


Fig. 1: A Wide Variety of Compounds Amenable to GC-TOFMS Analysis (Top); After Derivatization (Bottom).

Blood plasma samples were treated with 25 μ L of MEOX (20 mg/mL in pyridine) and heated at 60°C for 1 hour. Samples were then treated with 50 μ L of MSTFA and heated at 60°C for 1 hour. The MEOX reagent was spiked with OFN to monitor instrument performance and fatty acid methyl esters for calculation of retention index values.

Instrument Parameters

Pegasus HT	
Carrier Gas	He @ 1.0 ml/min
Column One	Rxi-5 MS, 30 m x 0.25 mm x 0.25 μ m (Restek)
Temp Program	4 min at 70°C, ramped 20°C/min to 300°C, held 6 min
Mass Range	50-510 m/z
Acquisition Rate	10 spectra/s
Source Temp	250°C

Pegasus 4D (Additions and Changes to HT Parameters)	
Column Two	Rtx-200, 1.5 m x 0.25 mm x 0.25 μ m (Restek)
Temp Program	4 min at 70°C, ramped 5°C/min to 300°C, held 10 min; Secondary oven maintained +5°C relative to primary
Modulation	5 s with temperature maintained +15 relative to 2 nd oven
Acquisition Rate	200 spectra/s

Pegasus HRT	
Carrier Gas	He @ 1.0 ml/min
Column	Rxi-5 MS, 30 m x 0.25 mm x 0.25 μ m (Restek)
Temp Program	4 min at 70°C, ramped 10°C/min to 300°C and held 7 min
Mass Range	30-600 m/z (CI 65-1000 m/z; reagent gas 5% NH ₃ in CH ₄)
Acquisition Rate	12 spectra/s
Source Temp	250°C

Results and Discussion – Instrumental Platforms

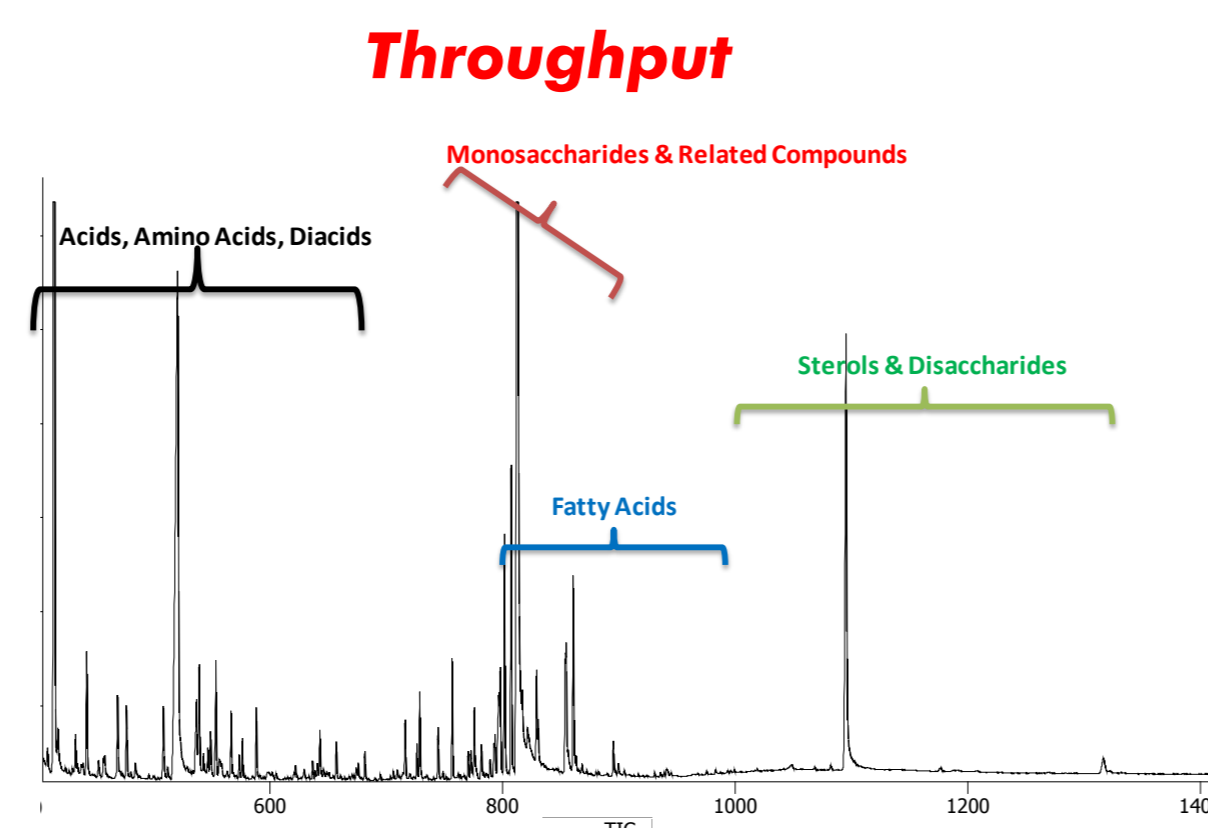


Fig. 2: Pegasus HT – NIST Human Plasma.

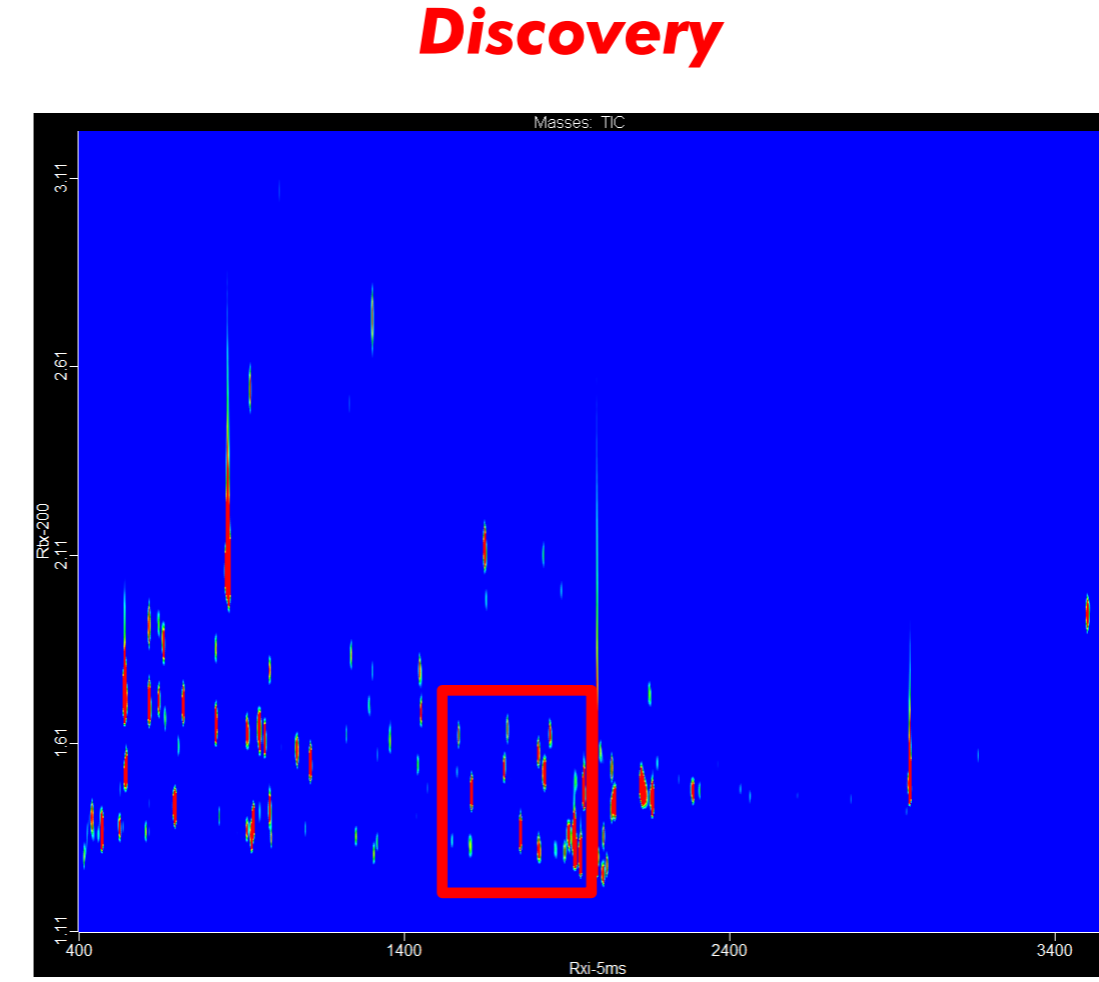


Fig. 3: Pegasus 4D Contour Plot of NIST Human Plasma (Top). Plot Expansion Highlighting Identified Compounds in NIST Human Plasma (Bottom).

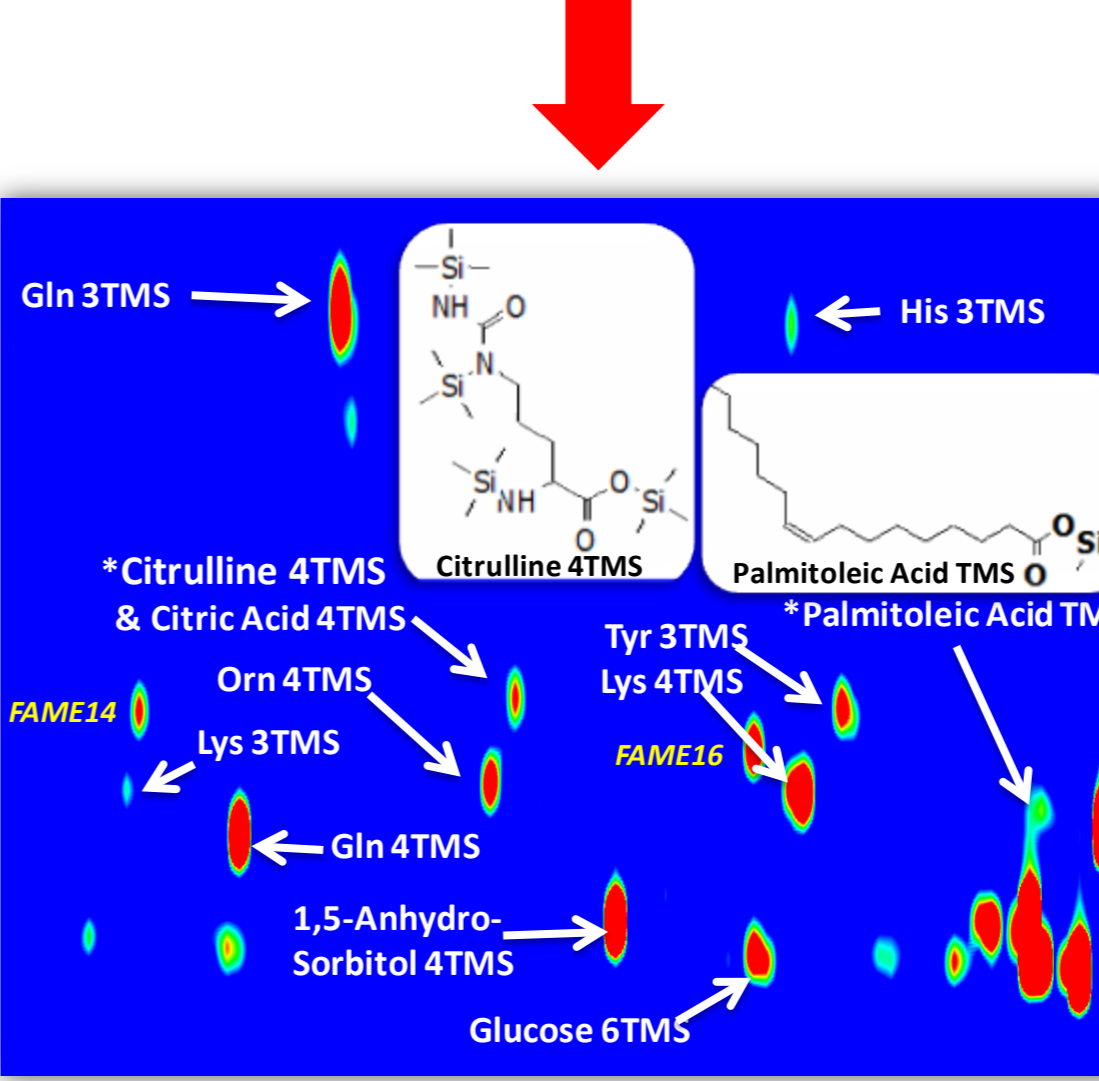


Fig. 3: Pegasus 4D Contour Plot of NIST Human Plasma (Top). Plot Expansion Highlighting Identified Compounds in NIST Human Plasma (Bottom).

Table 2: Citrulline and Palmitoleic Acid TMS Derivatives in NIST Human Plasma⁴

Name	Formula	R.T. (s)	Area	Similarity
Palmitoleic Acid TMS	C ₁₇ H ₃₁ N ₂ O ₅ Si	1925, 1.515	75121	892
Citrulline 4TMS	C ₁₇ H ₃₁ N ₂ O ₅ Si	1710, 1.690	22895	700

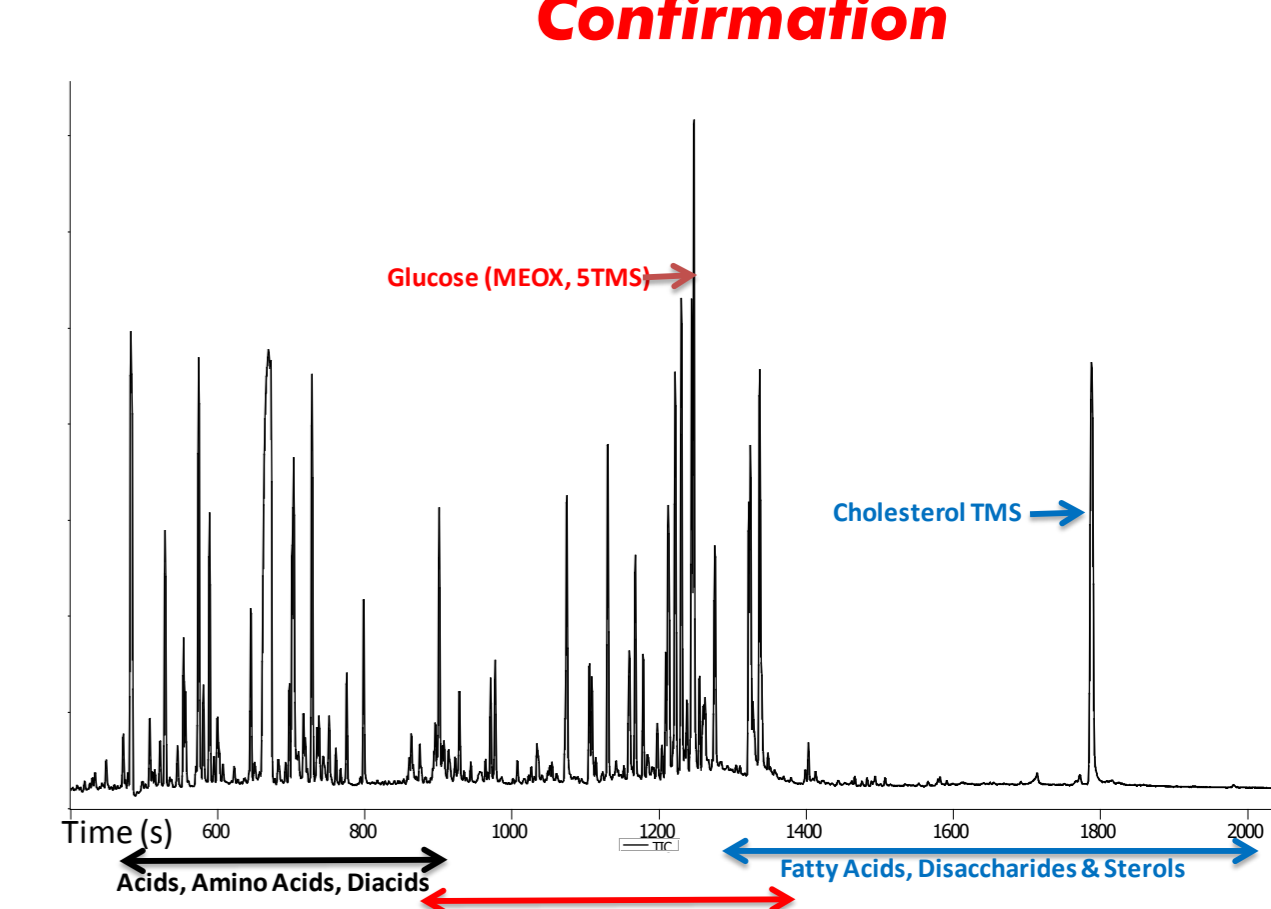


Fig. 4: Pegasus HRT – NIST Human Plasma.

Table 3: Pegasus HRT – Representative Compounds

Metabolite	Formula	Ion	Observed m/z	Expected m/z	Mass Accuracy (ppm)
Lactic Acid 2TMS	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ Si] ⁺	117.07302	117.07318	1.37
Alanine 2TMS	C ₆ H ₁₁ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ Si] ⁺	116.089	116.08908	0.70
Pyruvic Acid MEOX 2TMS	C ₆ H ₁₁ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	M ⁺	247.10526	247.10545	-0.75
Valine 2TMS	C ₁₁ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ Si] ⁺	144.1203	144.12038	0.53
Leucine 2TMS	C ₁₃ H ₂₁ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ Si] ⁺	158.13595	158.13601	-0.36
Phosphate 3TMS	C ₁₃ H ₂₁ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	M ⁺	314.09492	314.09493	-0.02
Isoleucine 2TMS	C ₁₃ H ₂₁ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ Si] ⁺	158.13595	158.13609	0.90
Proline 2TMS	C ₁₁ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ Si] ⁺	142.10465	142.10468	0.17
Glycine 3TMS	C ₁₁ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ Si] ⁺	174.11288	174.11311	1.26
Glyceric Acid 2TMS	C ₁₁ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ Si] ⁺	189.07616	189.07614	-0.09
Serine 3TMS	C ₁₁ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ Si] ⁺	204.12344	204.1235	0.28
Threonine 3TMS	C ₁₁ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ Si] ⁺	218.10271	218.10269	-0.06
5-oxo-Proline 2TMS	C ₁₁ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	M ⁺	273.12073	273.1211	-1.35
Glutamic Acid 3TMS	C ₁₁ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	M ⁺	363.17109	363.17119	-0.28
Phenylalanine 2TMS	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅] ⁺	218.10271	218.10274	0.15
Asparagine 3TMS	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	M ⁺	348.17193	348.17152	1.16
Glutamine 4TMS	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ Si] ⁺	317.18952	317.18906	-1.45
Glutamine 3TMS	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	M ⁺	362.1873	362.18717	0.35
Ornithine 4TMS	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	M ⁺	420.24755	420.24744	0.26
Citric Acid 4TMS	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ Si] ⁺	273.09729	273.0974	0.40
Caffeine	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₄ O ₂	M ⁺	194.07969	194.07983	-0.69
1,5-Anhydro-D-sorbitol 4TMS	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	M ⁺	452.22579	452.22603	-0.54
Lysine 4TMS	C ₁₄ H ₂₃ N ₃ O ₅ Si ₂	M ⁺	434.26306	434.26309	-0.06
Tyrosine 3TMS	C ₁₄ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	[M-C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ Si] ⁺	361.16812	361.16857	1.26
Uric Acid 4TMS	C ₁₄ H ₁₉ N ₂ O ₅ Si ₂	M ⁺	456.18649	456.1859	1.29
9Z,12Z-Octadecadienoic acid TMS	C ₁₉ H ₃₃ O ₂ Si	M ⁺	352.27892	352.27921	-0.83
Oleic acid TMS	C ₁₉ H ₃₃ O ₂ Si	M ⁺	354.2944	354.29486	-1.28
Octadecanoic acid TMS	C ₁₈ H ₃₃ O ₂ Si	M ⁺	356.31019	356.31051	-0.90
Palmitoleic Acid TMS	C ₁₇ H ₃₁ N ₂ O ₅ Si	[M-C ₂ H ₅ N ₂ O ₂ Si] ⁺	202.10465	202.10471	0.29
Arachidonic acid TMS	C ₁₉ H ₃₃ O ₂ Si	[M-C ₂ H ₅] ⁺	117.03663	117.03661	-0.19
Vitamin E TMS	C ₂₉ H ₅₀ O ₂ Si	M ⁺	502.42006	502.42006	0.00
Cholesterol TMS	C ₂₉ H ₅₀ O ₂ Si	M ⁺	458.39421	458.39384	0.79

Results and Discussion – The EI & CI-HRT Advantage

EI-HRT

Rich Data = Excellent Spectral Similarity Scores

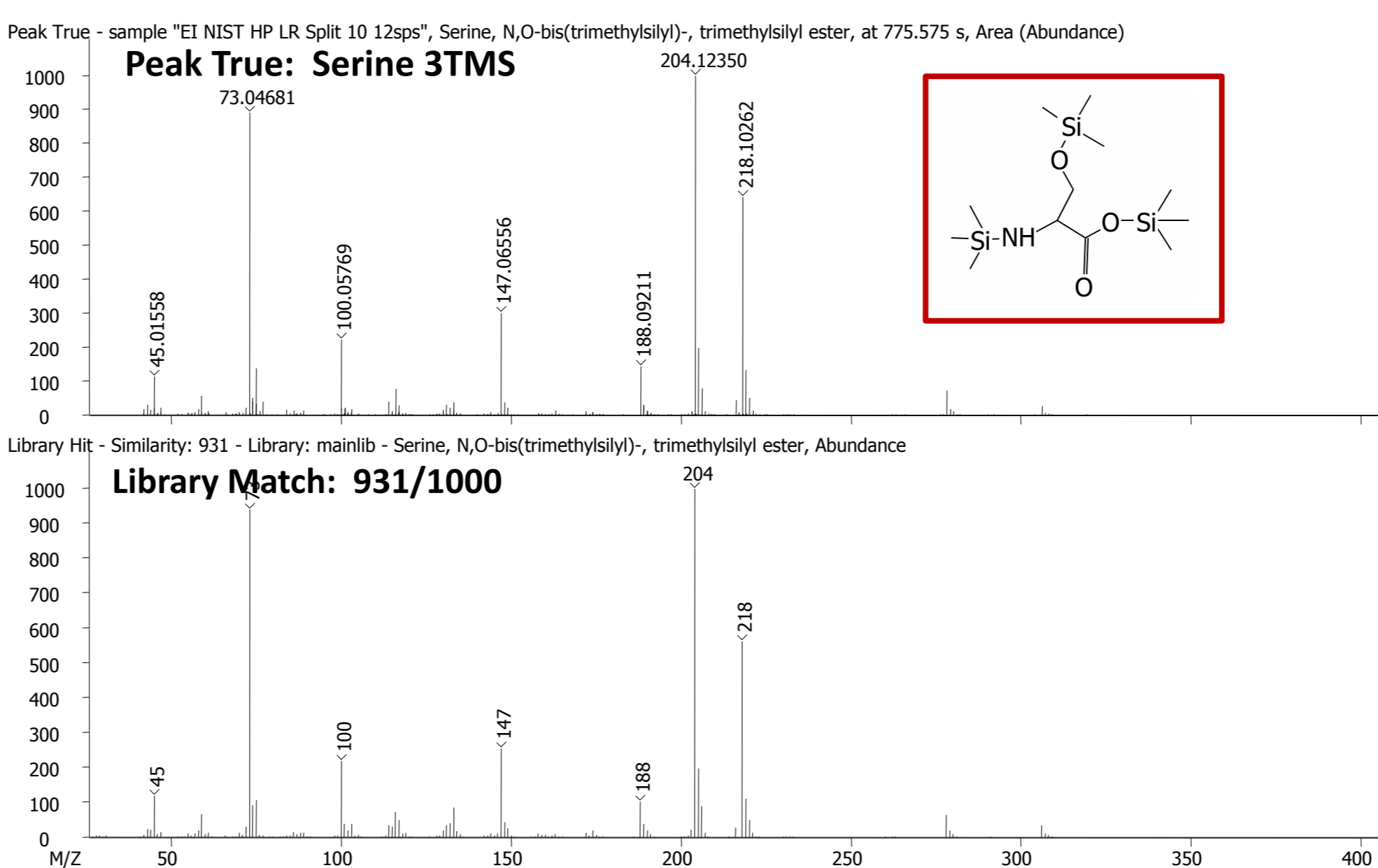


Fig. 5: Pegasus HRT – Peak True (Deconvoluted) and Library Mass Spectra for Serine 3TMS.

Accurate Mass = Great Selectivity

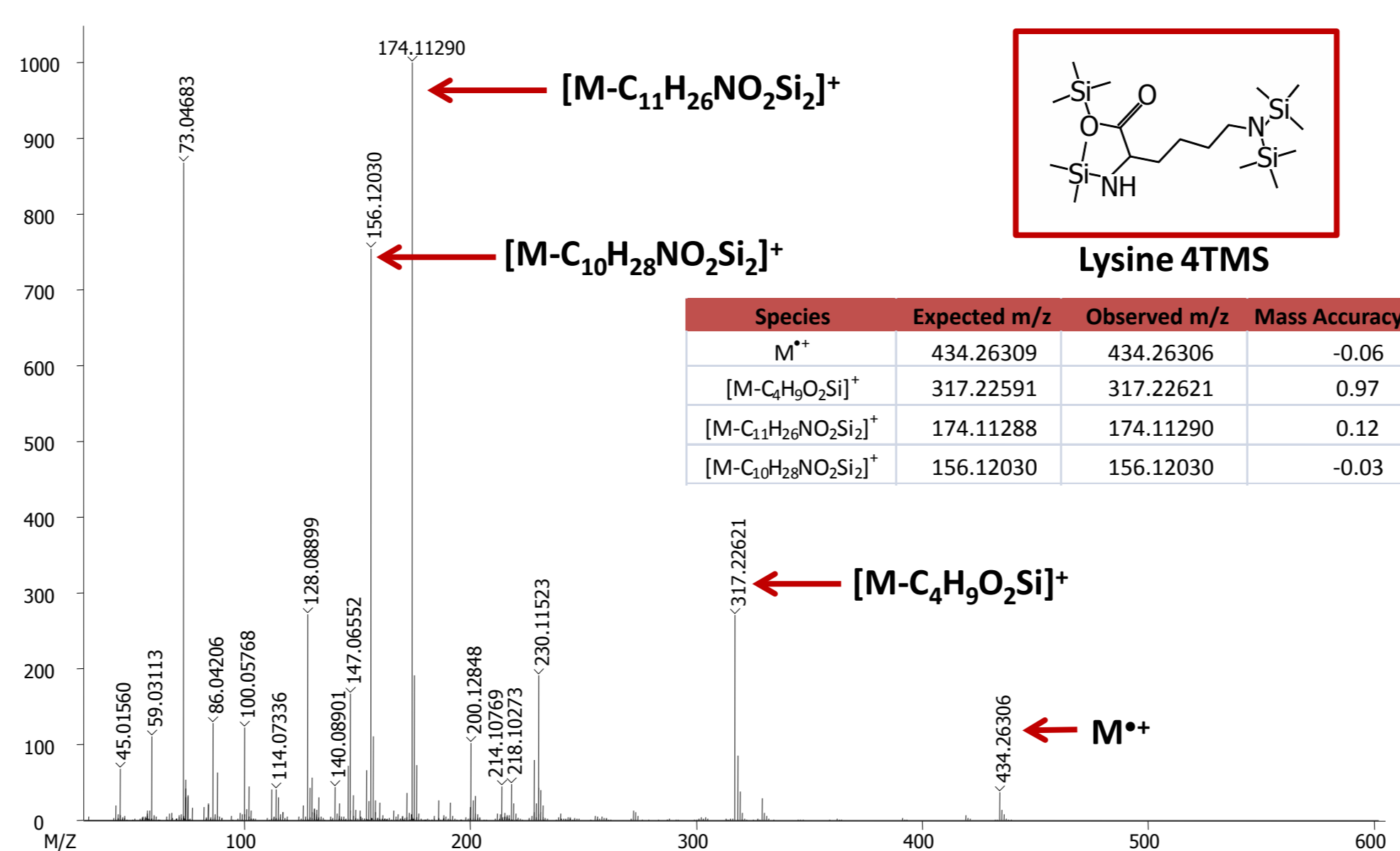


Fig. 6: Pegasus HRT – Peak True Mass Spectrum for Lysine 4TMS.

EI & CI-HRT

Formulae for Molecular Adducts: Confident Identifications

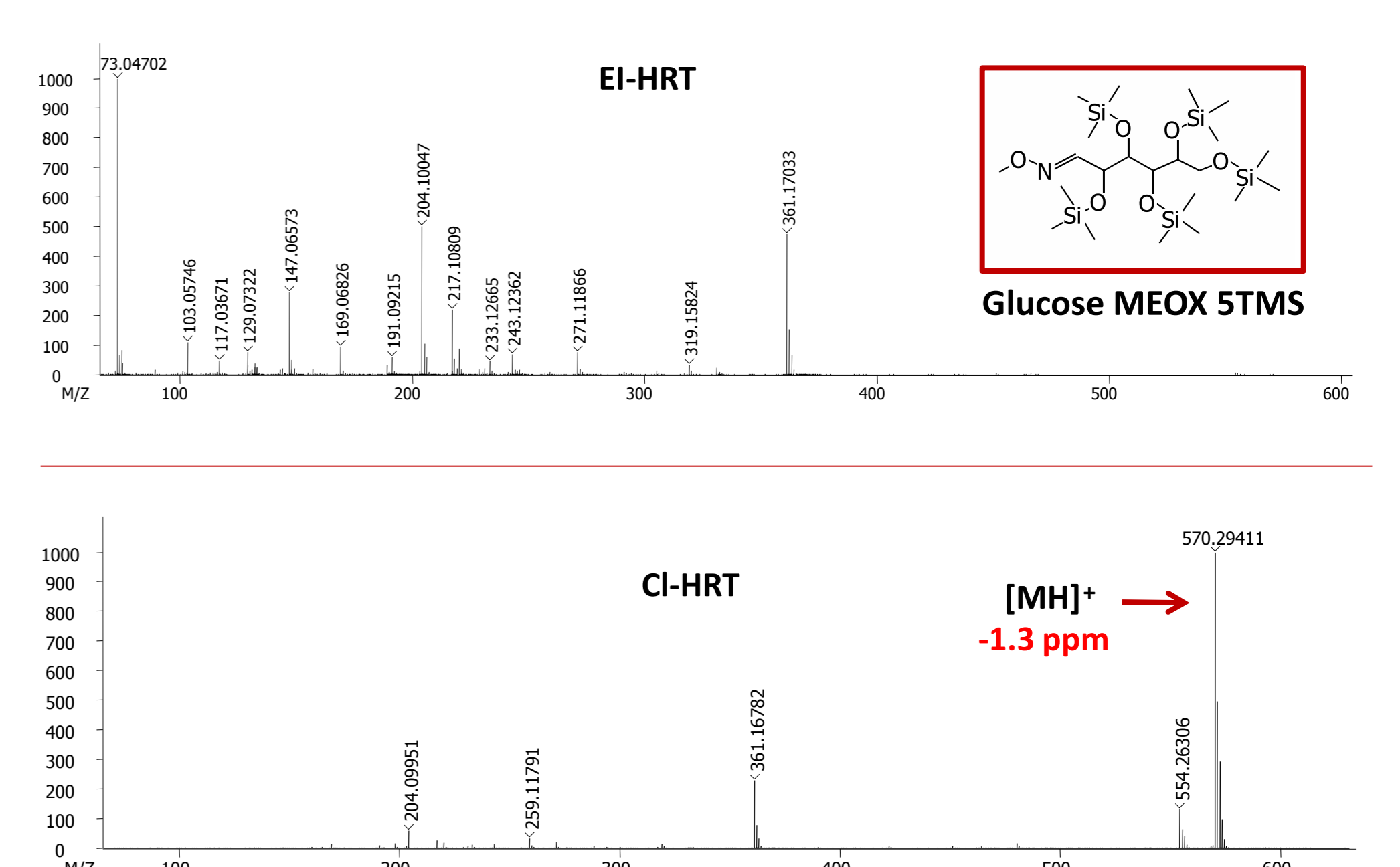


Fig. 7: EI and CI-HRT Data for Glucose MEOX 5TMS.

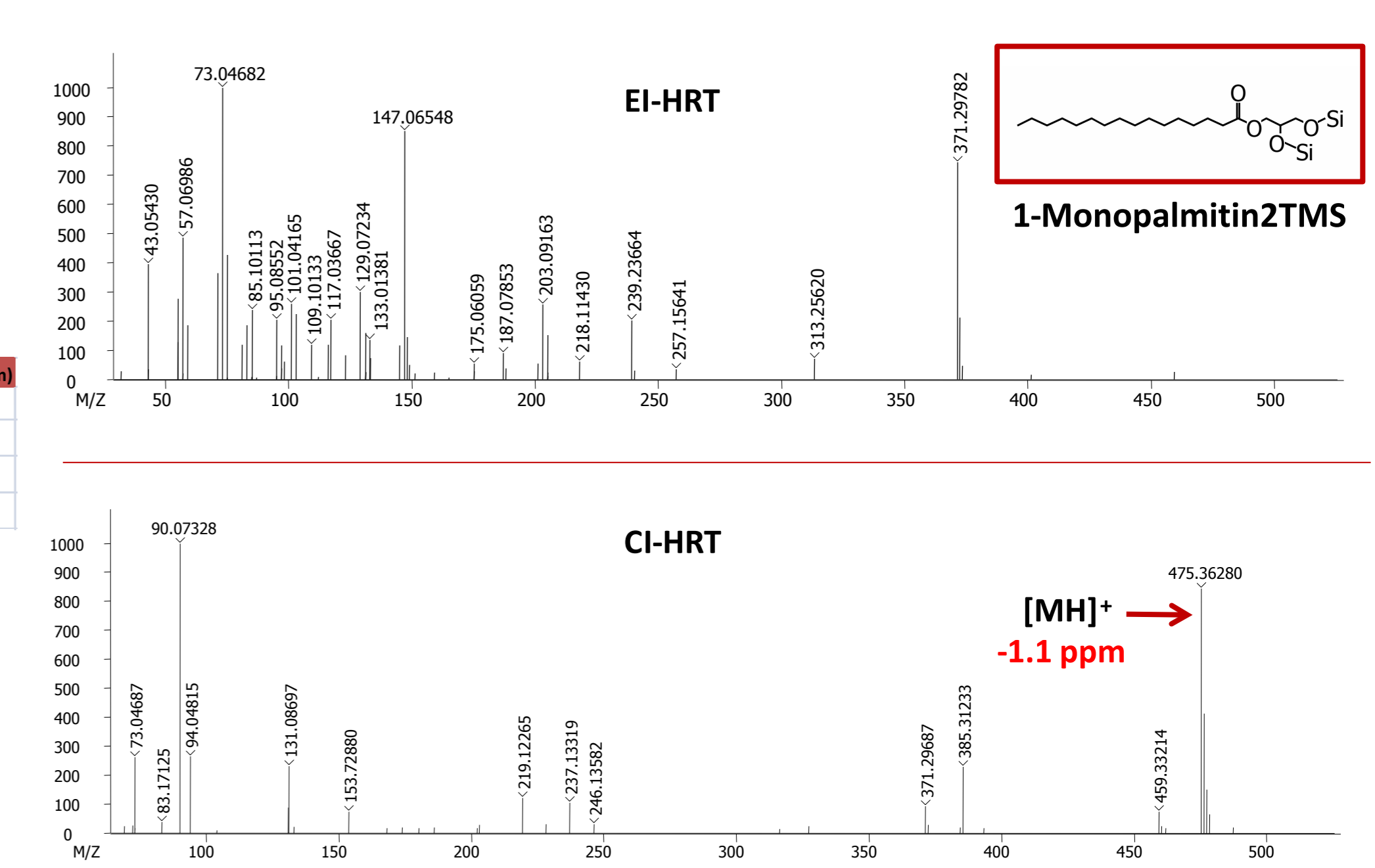


Fig. 8: EI and CI-HRT Data for 1-Monopalmitin 2TMS.

Summary

The Pegasus series of mass spectrometers are indispensable tools for metabolomics research:

- Throughput
- Discovery
- Confirmation

GC-HRT analyses resulted in confident metabolite identifications:

- Spectral similarity searches
- Formulae for fragment, molecular, and adduct ions

References

- 1) F. Hadacek, et al., *Metabolomics*, **2013**, *9*, 564-574.
- 2) P. Britz-McKibbin, et al., *Chemical Reviews*, **2013**, *113*, 2437-2468.
- 3) W.B. Dunn, et al., *Metabolomics*, **2013**, *9*, S44-S66.
- 4) Potential candidates to add to the GC-MS compound list in "Metabolite Profiling of a NIST Standard Reference Material for Human Plasma (SRM 1950): GC-MS, LC-MS, NMR and Clinical Laboratory Analysis, Libraries, and Web-Based Resources," *Anal. Chem.*, **2013**, *85*, 11725-11731