



The usefulness of Ion Mobility-Mass Spectrometry for Small Molecules Analysis



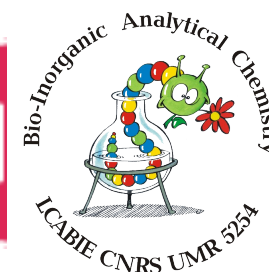
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NVMS – BSMS International Congress on Mass Spectrometry
Rolduc, March 28-30, 2012



Plan

- Breve introduction to Ion-mobility Spectroscopy
- IMS for small molecules (low molecular weight)
 - Metallomics (selenometabolomics – proof of concept) and *de-novo* structural assignation
 - Pesticides screening (S. Goscinny *et al.*)
 - Disulfide bridge assignation in oligopeptide for venomomics (proof of concept; J. Echterbille *et al.*)
- conclusions

Concept of Ion Mobility

The Drift Tube Ion Mobility Mass Spectrometry

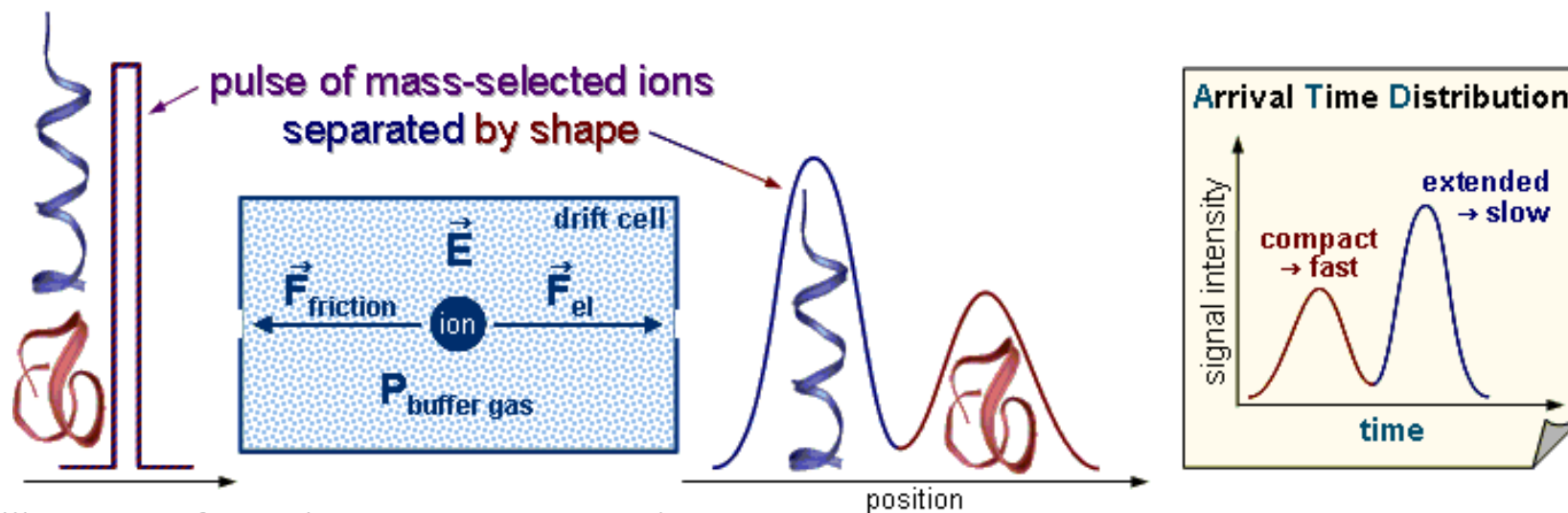


Illustration from The Bowers group website:

www.bowers.chem.ucsb.edu/theory_analysis/ion-mobility/index.shtml

Ion Mobility Spectrometry is usually the technique of choice of (bio)macromolecules like proteins and DNA

- **G. Gabellica *et al.*, G-quadruplex structure determination**

V. Gabellica *et al.*, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2007, 129: 895-904

- **Proteins structures analysis (e.g. prions)**

Hilton *et al.*, J. Mass Spectrom, 2010, 21 (5): 845-854

Different design of IMS

- **DTIMS (previous slide)**

Drift-Time Ion Mobility Spectrometry

- **AIMS**

aspiration ion mobility spectrometry

Zimmermann and coworkers, *Sensors and Actuators B*, 2007: 428-434

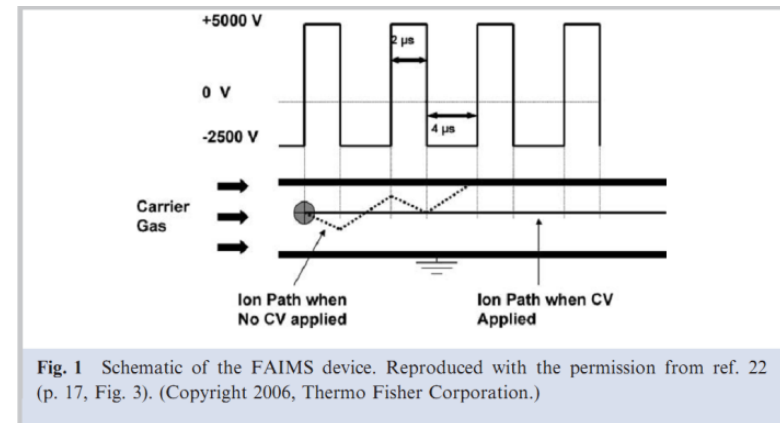
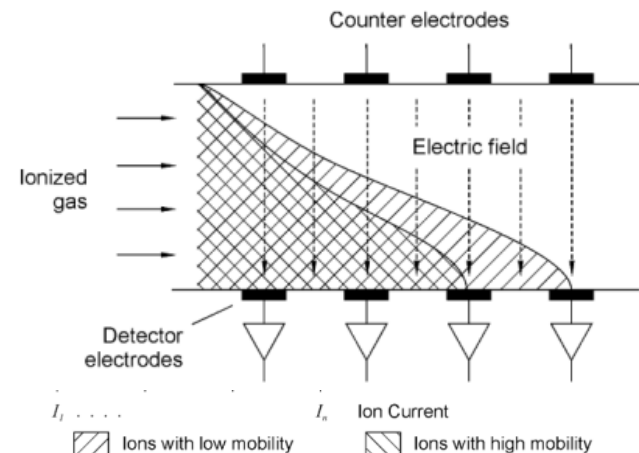
- **DMS / FAIMS**

Differential-Mobility Spectrometry

Field-Asymmetric waveform Ion Mobility Spectrometry

Kolakowski and Mester, *Analyst*, 2007 132: 842-854

- **TWIMS (next slide)**

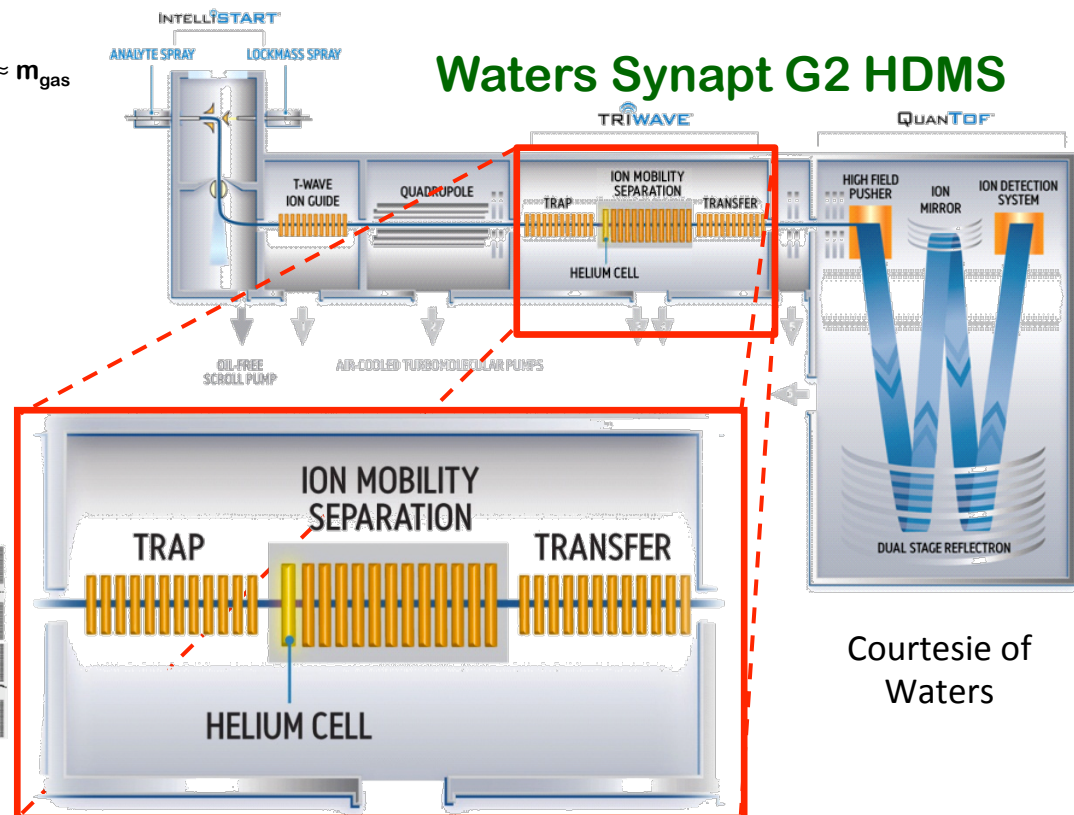
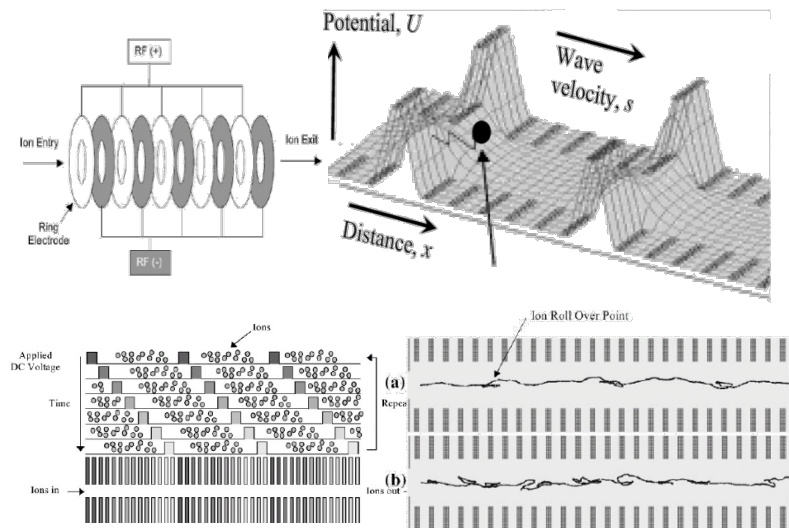


Ion Mobility Mass Spectrometry

- General principles of Travelling Wave Ion Mobility Spectroscopy:

$$K = (3q/16N) (2\pi/kT)^{1/2} (m+M/mM)^{1/2} (1/\Omega)$$

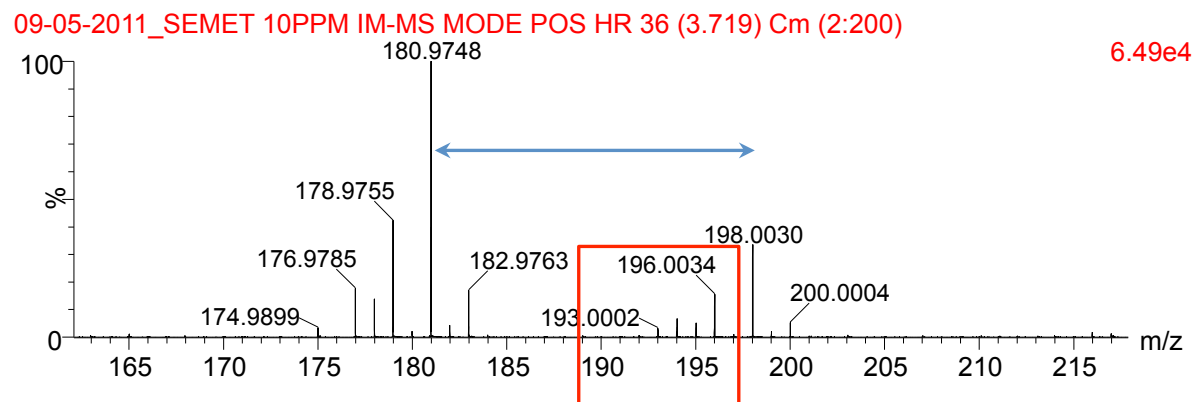
- K: ion mobility constant q: charge of ion (Coulomb)
- N: density of buffer gas k: Boltzmann's constant
- T: temperature (Kelvin)
- m: mass of gas, M mass of ion → reduced mass $\approx m_{\text{gas}}$
- Ω : collision cross-section ($\text{\AA}^2$)



Structural assignation of an isobar compound in a L and D,L- **SeMet** standard by ESI IM MS and MS^E

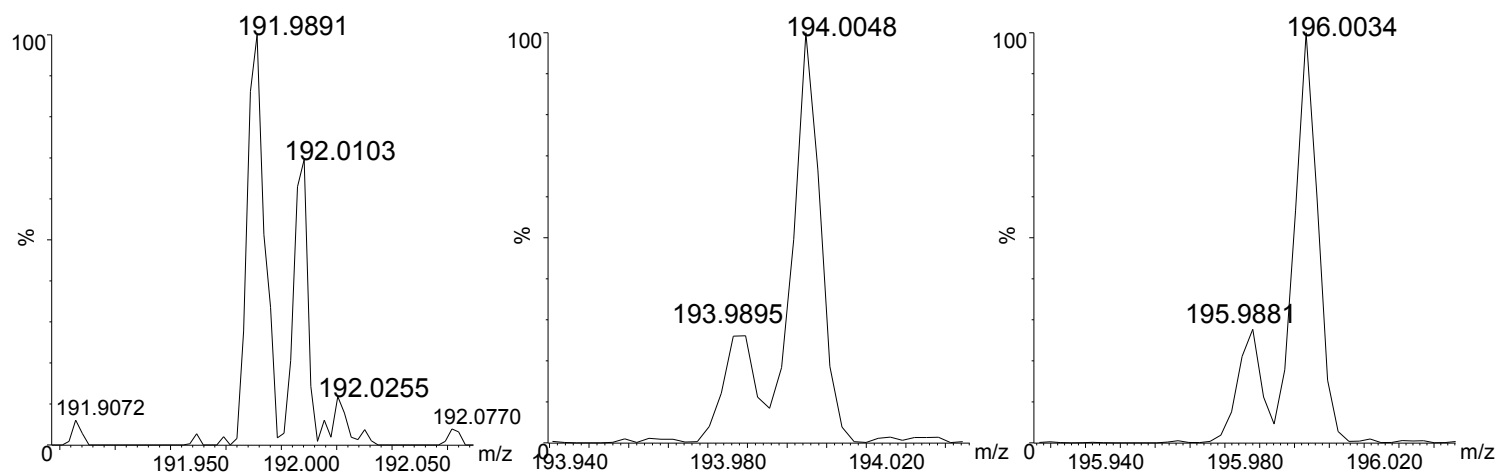
- ESI MS SeMet and reflectron in V optic mode:

- $\Delta m = -2.02$ ppm,
- $R_{FWHM} \approx 12\ 000$
- Loss of 17,0282 (NH₃?)
(198.0030-180.9748)
- NH₃ = 17.0265
– $\Delta m = 98.8$ ppm !!!



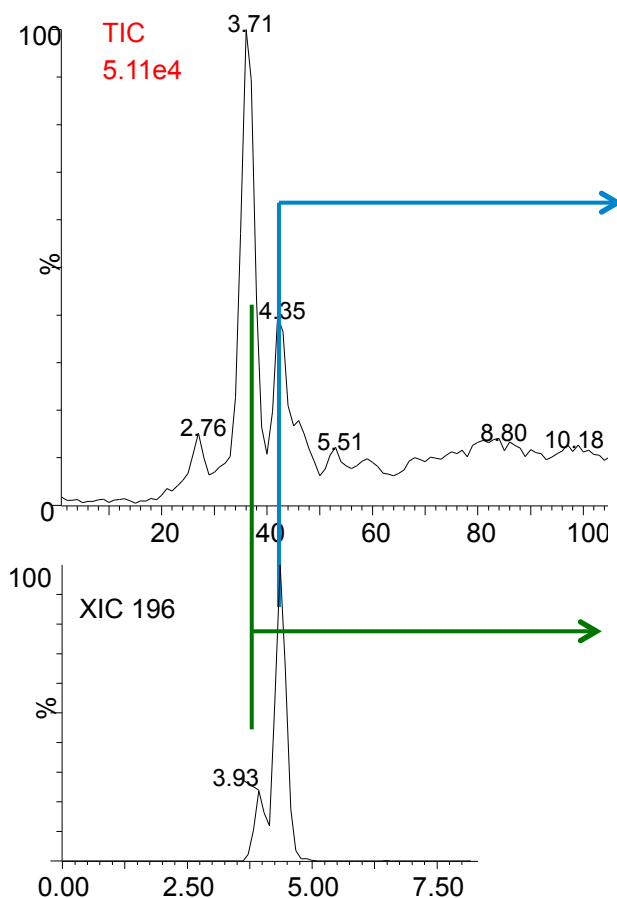
- ESI MS SeMet and reflectron in W optic mode :

- Δm SeMet = -2.02 ppm, $R_{FWHM} \approx 25\ 000$

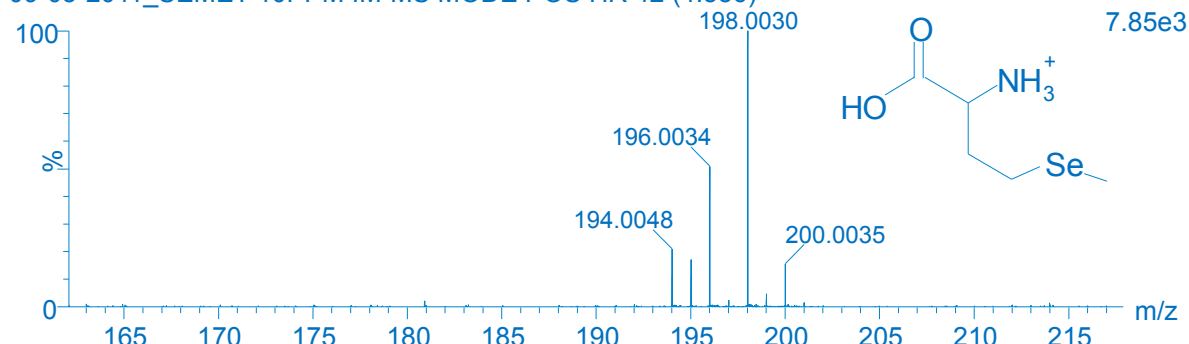


Structural assignment of an isobar compound in a L or D,L- SeMet standard by ESI IM MS

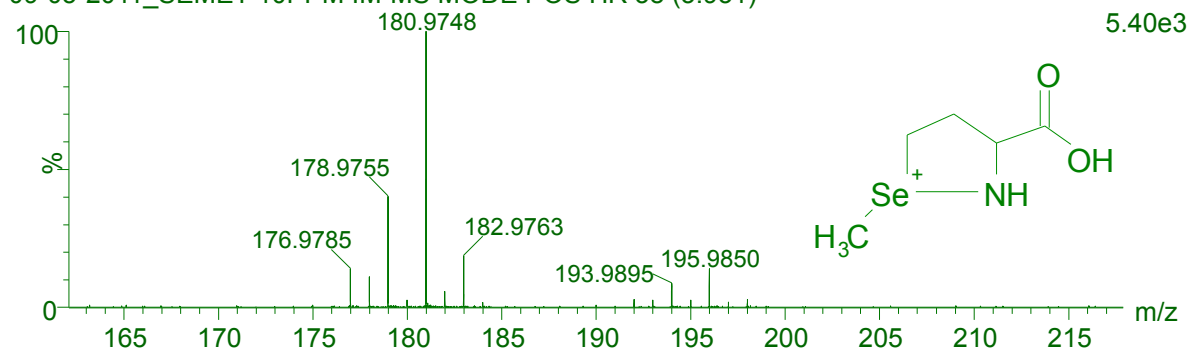
SeMet 10ppm microESI IM-MS MSe N2 HR_dt_01



09-05-2011_SEMET 10PPM IM-MS MODE POS HR 42 (4.356)

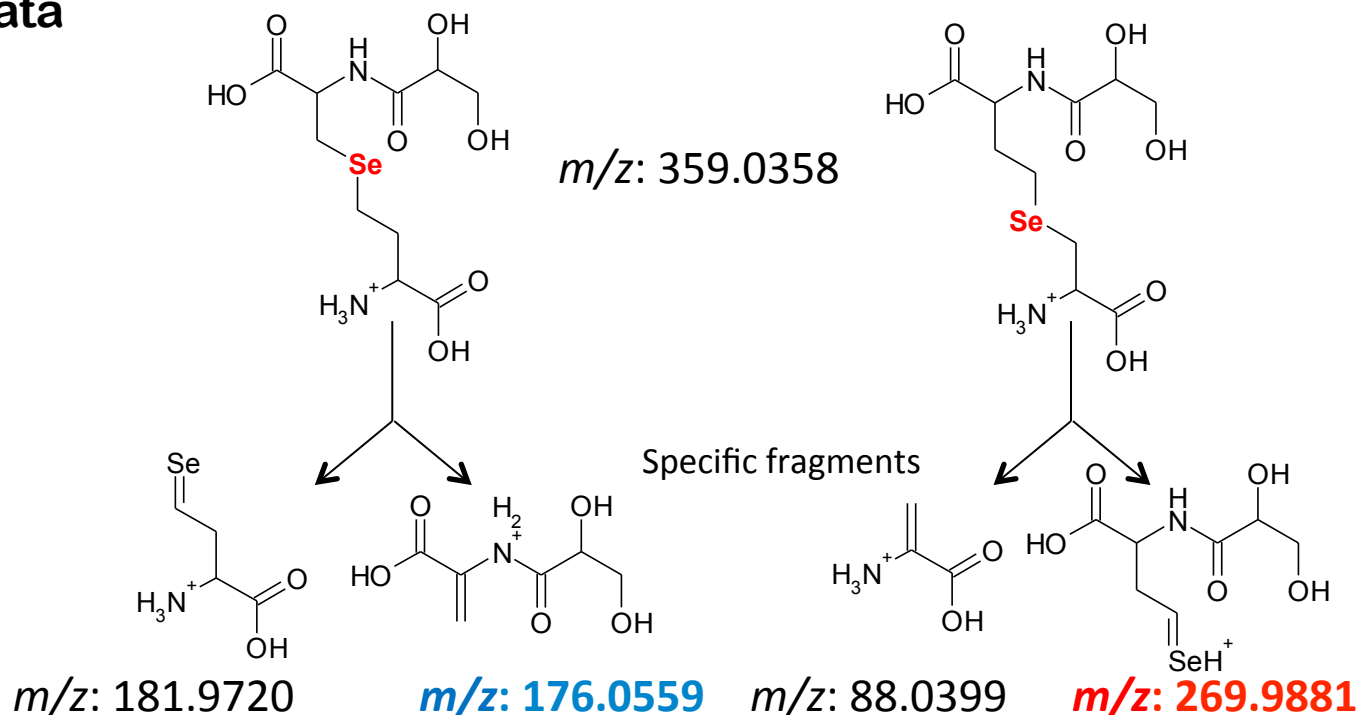


09-05-2011_SEMET 10PPM IM-MS MODE POS HR 38 (3.931)



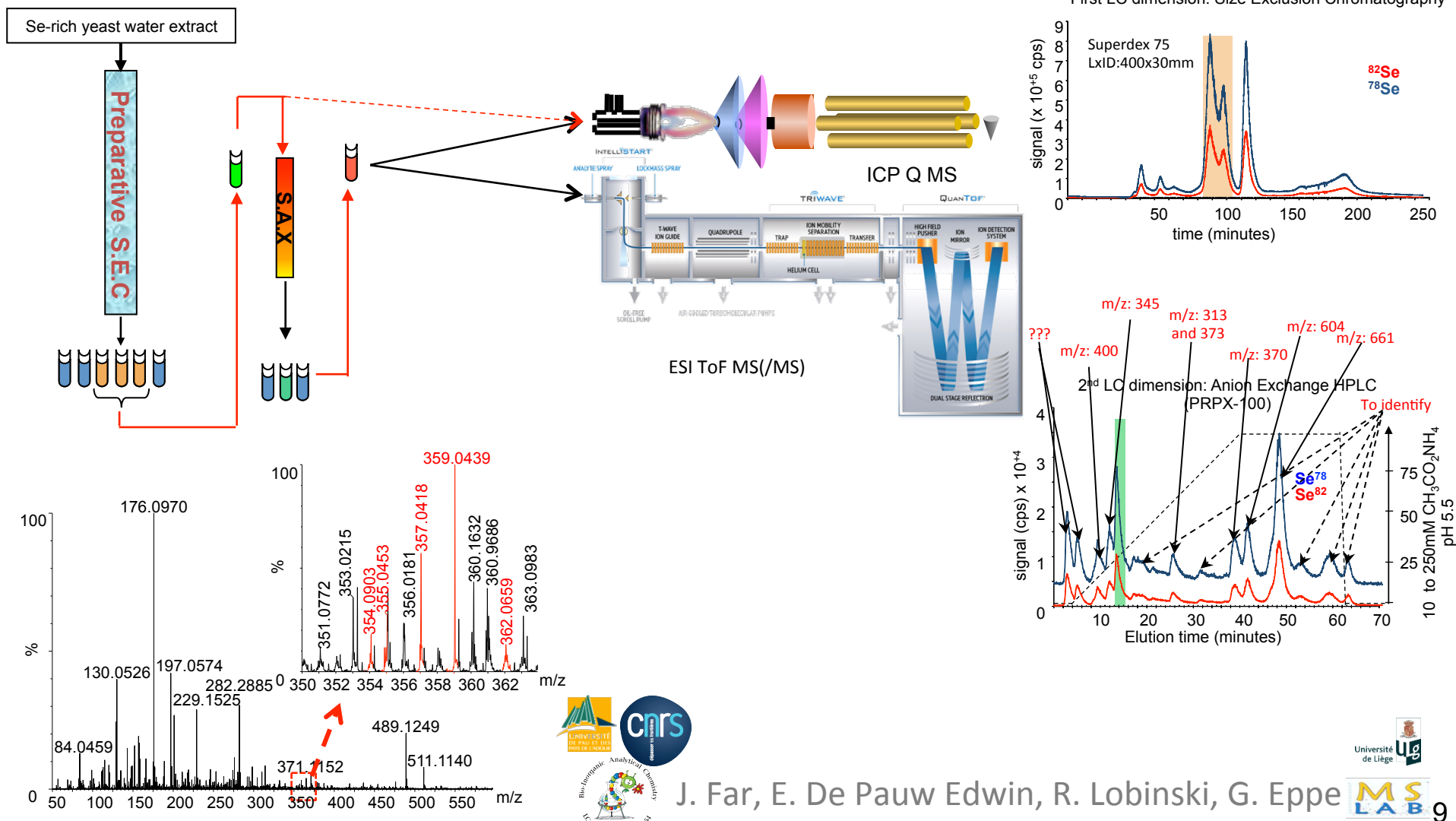
N-2,3-dihydroxypropionyl-selenocystathionine

- **Major selenocompound** in the low molecular weight water extract from Se-rich yeast
- $[\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{Se} + \text{H}^+] \text{ } m/z : 359.0358$
- Present in various batches of commercial Se-rich yeast [Gil-Casal and coworkers Metallomics (2010)] and Lab-made Se-rich yeast [Rao and coworker Anal. Chem. (2010)]
- Metabolic origin or by-product ? (No sulfur analogue describe in the literature)
- **Two coeluted isomers**, confirmation on the basis of (MS²), MS³ and MS⁴ data

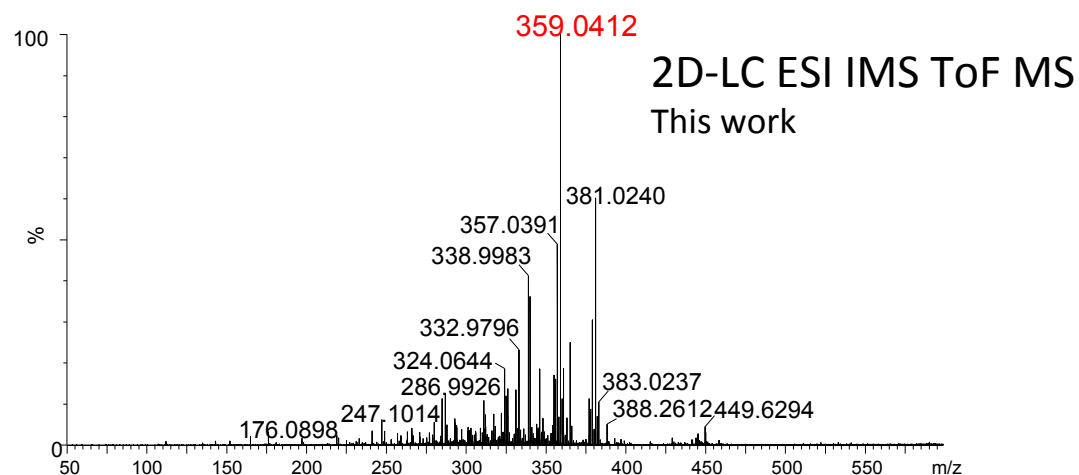
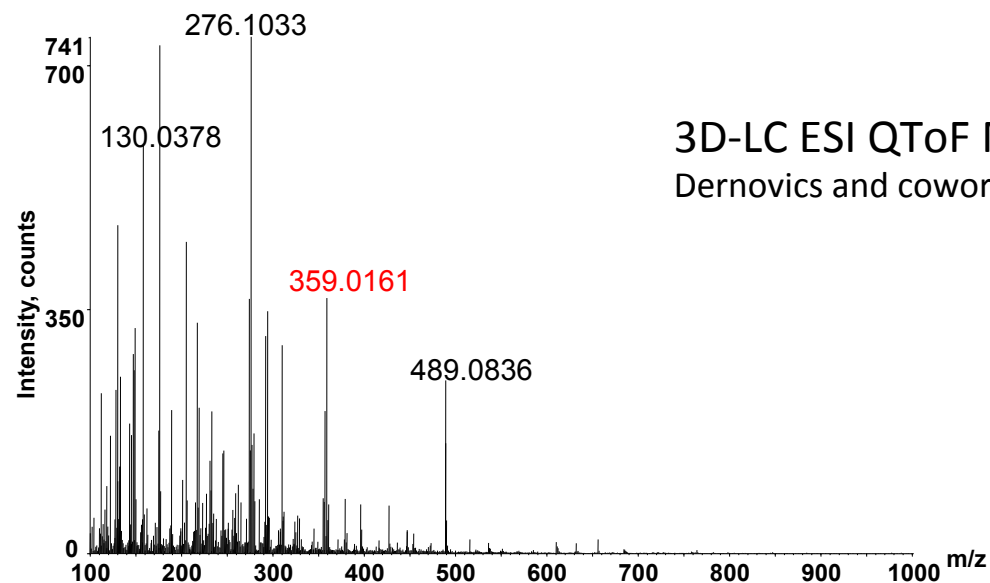


2D-LC purification of selenometabolites using ICP/MS and ESI ToF MS(/MS) detection

- Purification of m/z : 359 according to Dernovics *and coworkers*, (2009) metallomics, with modifications

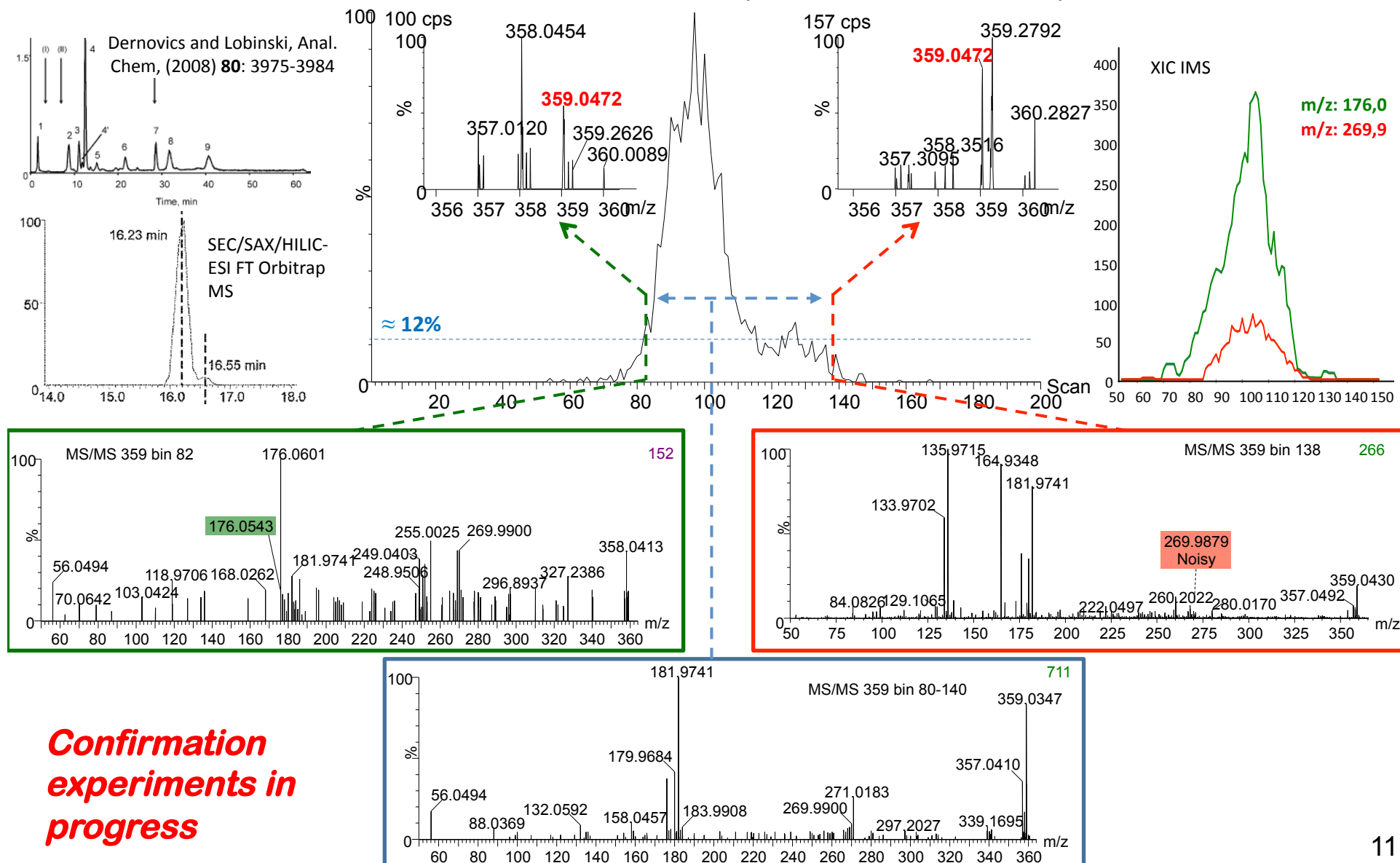


Clean-up of mass spectra by IM-MS:



Separation of *N*-2,3-DiHydroxyPropionyl-SelenoCystathionine by ESI IM-MS and estimation of isomer ratio

Selection of m/z : 357 and 359 on quad, then IMS and MS spectra



Ion Mobility Mass Spectrometry for pesticides screening

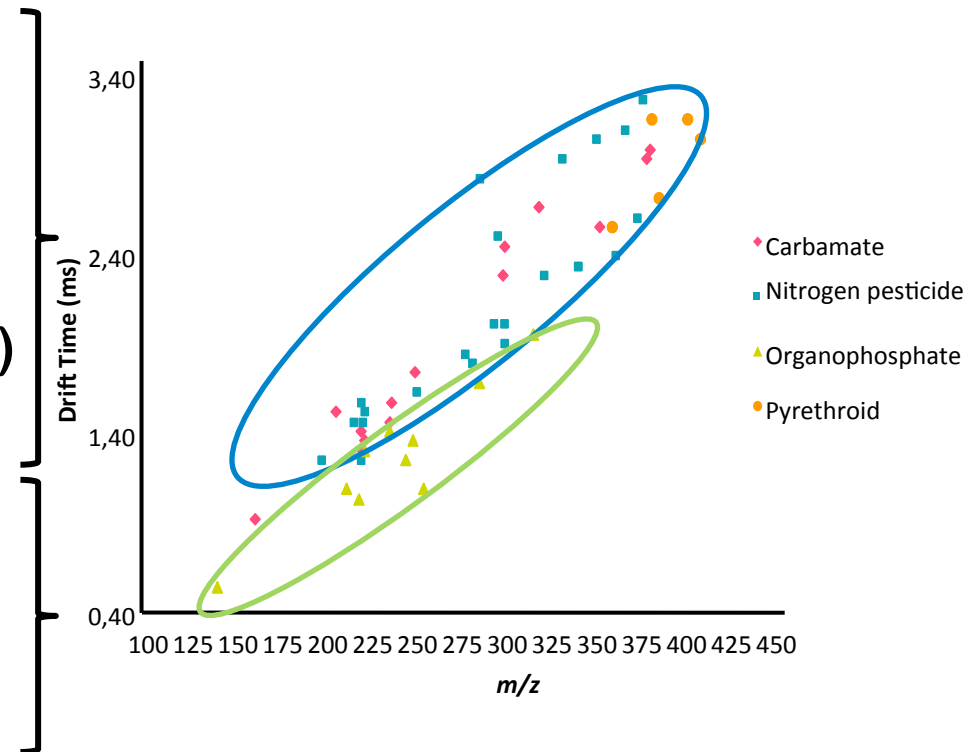
- Pesticides are rich in diversity:
 - chemical structure,
 - solubility, volatility,
 - Persistence in organisms and environment
- in number: More than 1200 molecules
 - around 740 are allowed to be used in the EU
 - around 500 compounds sought/sample
- LC based separation is the major used analytical method
- Pesticides screening: Multiresidues methods are mandatory

Plackett-Burman design

4 representative groups of pesticides

- 5 parameters
 - IMS T-Wave velocity (m.s^{-1})
 - IMS T-Wave Height (V)
 - Gas Pressure (mbar)
 - Helium Cell Pressure (mbar)
 - Biais (V)
- 3 responses
 - Intensity (cps, aera)
 - Resolution
 - Relative drift time (ms)

construction of the design is done with 15 runs



IM-MS analyses of pesticides: spectrum clean-up

- Pesticides screening:
 - solubility, volatility: LC retention time
 - chemical structure: m/z in MS
 - Discrimination using drift time of isobar and coeluted compounds

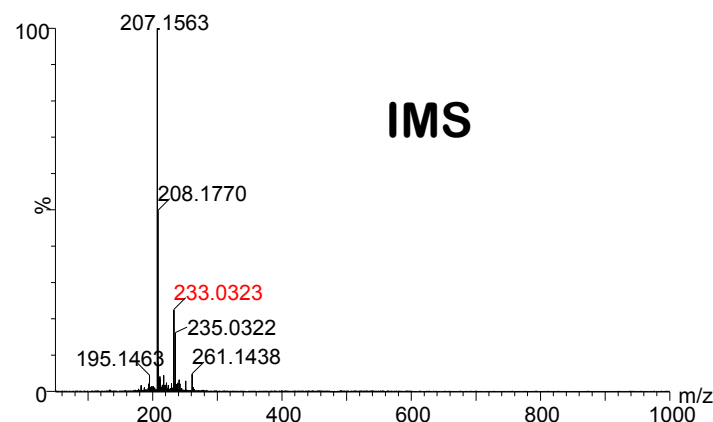
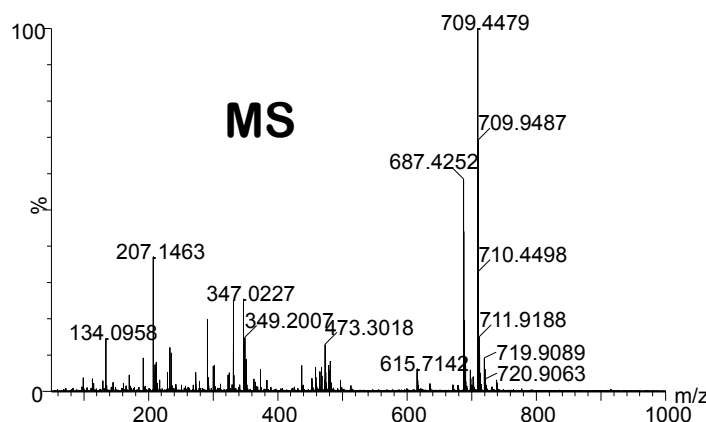
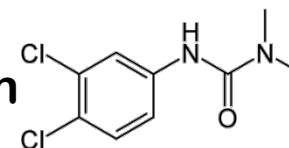


Water / Methanol extraction

RP-UPLC ESI MS screening of Diuron

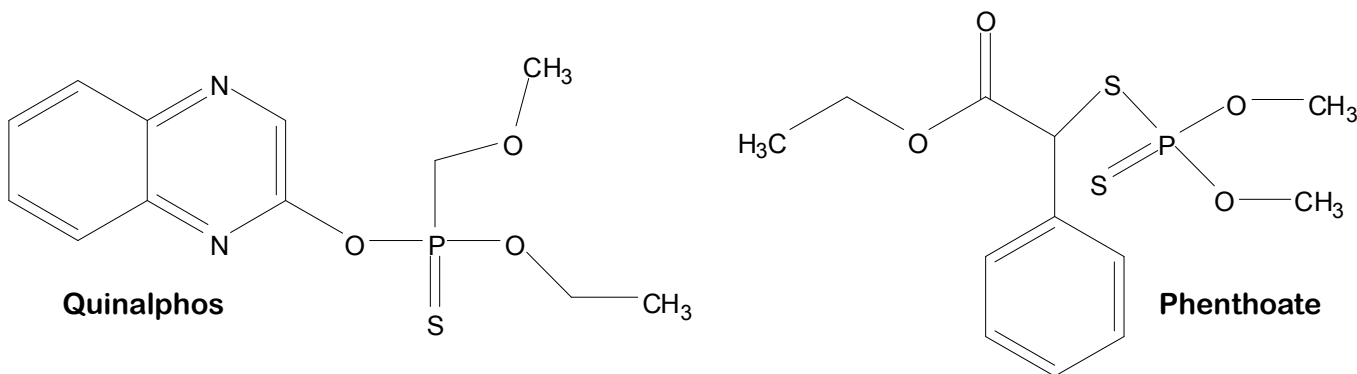
RT: 6.38 min

$[M+H]^+$: **233.0248**



Discrimination of co-eluted molecules by IM-MS during pesticides screening

<u>Pesticide:</u>	<u>m/z</u>	<u>drift time (ms)</u>
Quinalphos	[M+H] ⁺ : 299.0619	3,81
Quinalphos	[M+Na] ⁺ : 321.0439	4,97
Phenthoate	[M+H] ⁺ : 321.0384	4,22



IMS for peptides structure elucidation in venomics field

- Toxins **have many disulfide bridges** and are highly structured
- These bonds fulfill multiple functions :
 - Provide the toxin proper conformation to bind to the targeted receptor
 - Reduce the immunogenicity
 - Provide a high stability in time
- But...
 - SS bonds imply **low fragmentation ratio** during MS/MS (CID) experiments → Sequencing ☹️
 - Disulfide bonds assignment **is very complex** and time-consuming!!!

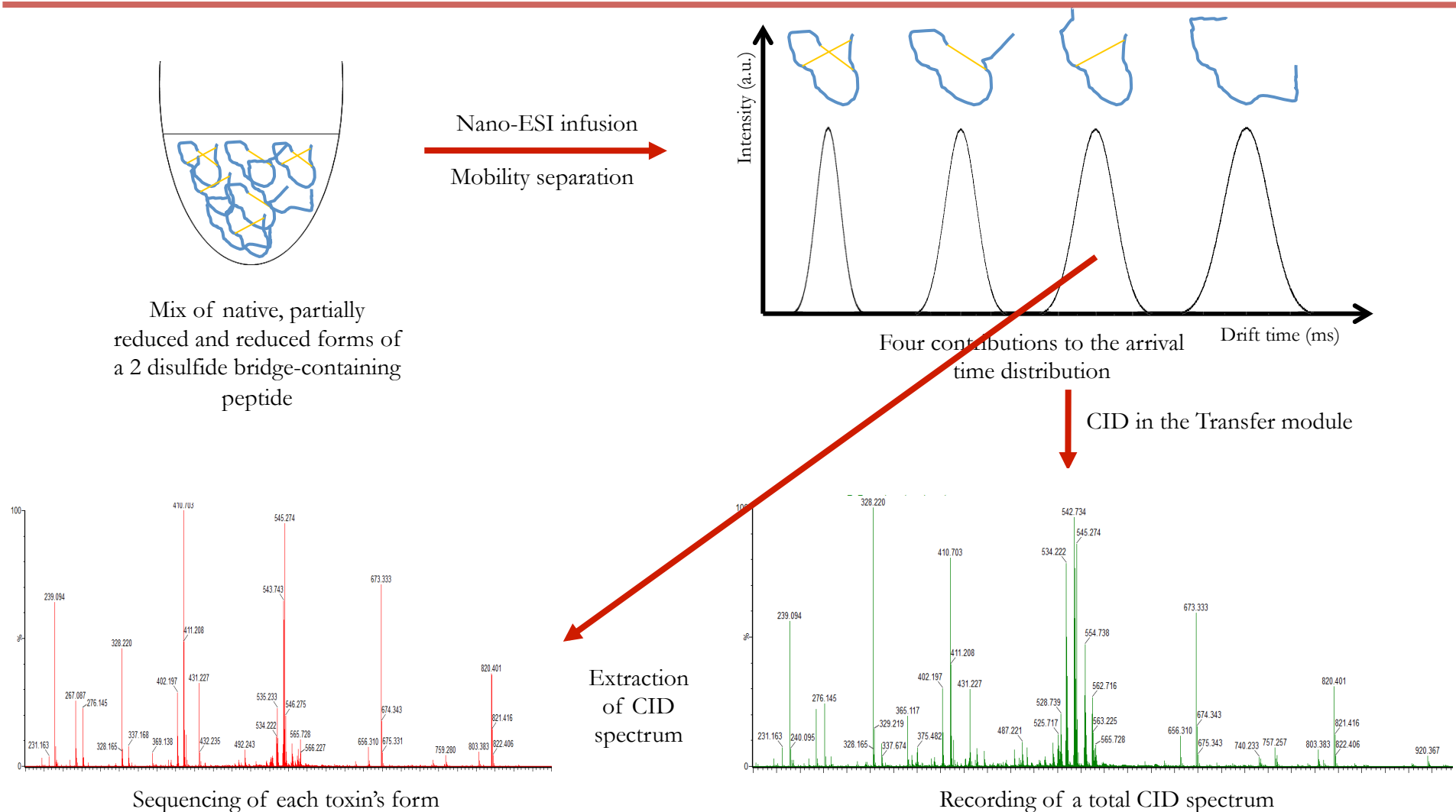


Cytotoxin-1 from Naja oxiana venom- ~7KDa / 5 SS

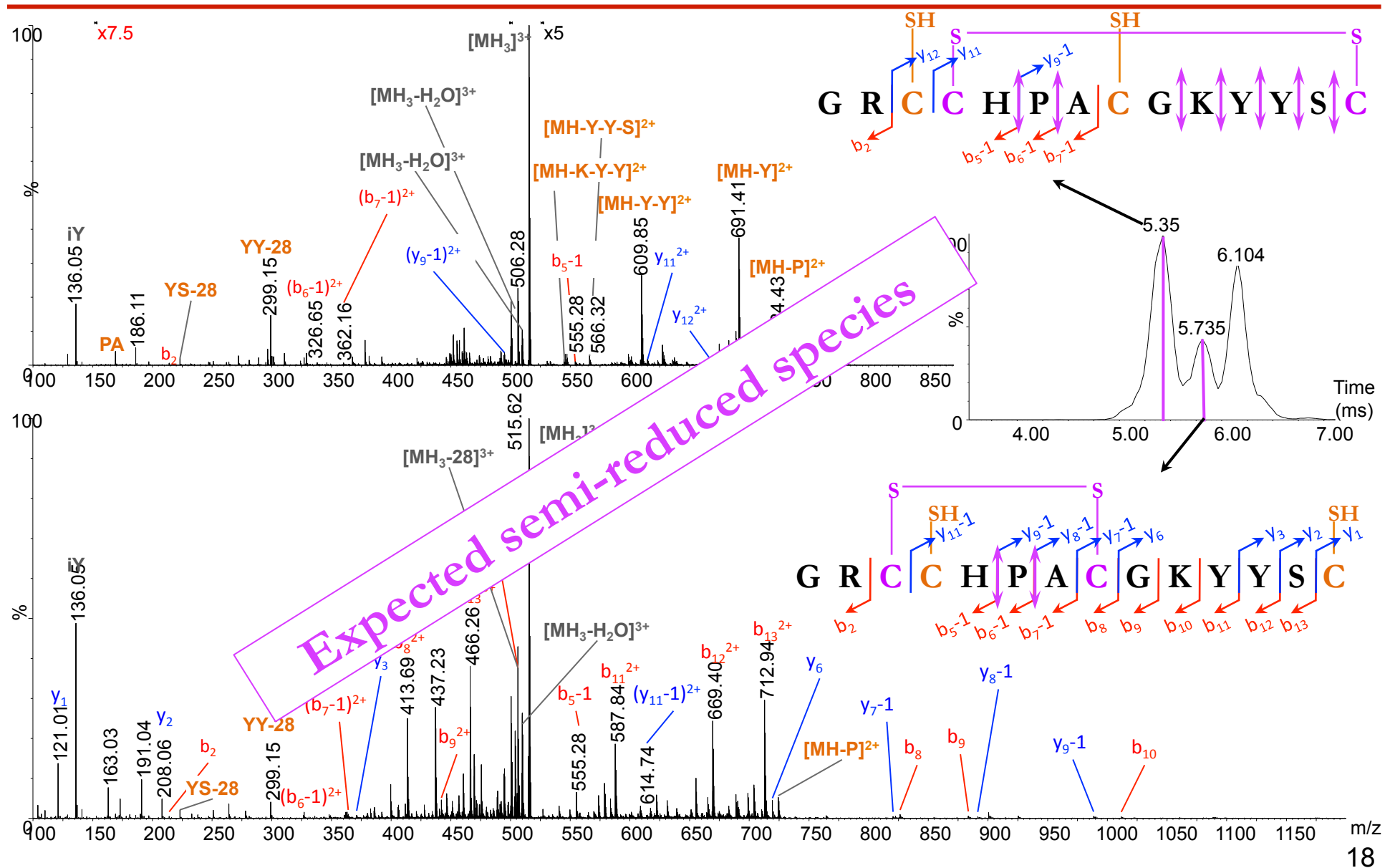


Conotoxin MVIIA from Conus magus - ~3KDa / 3 SS

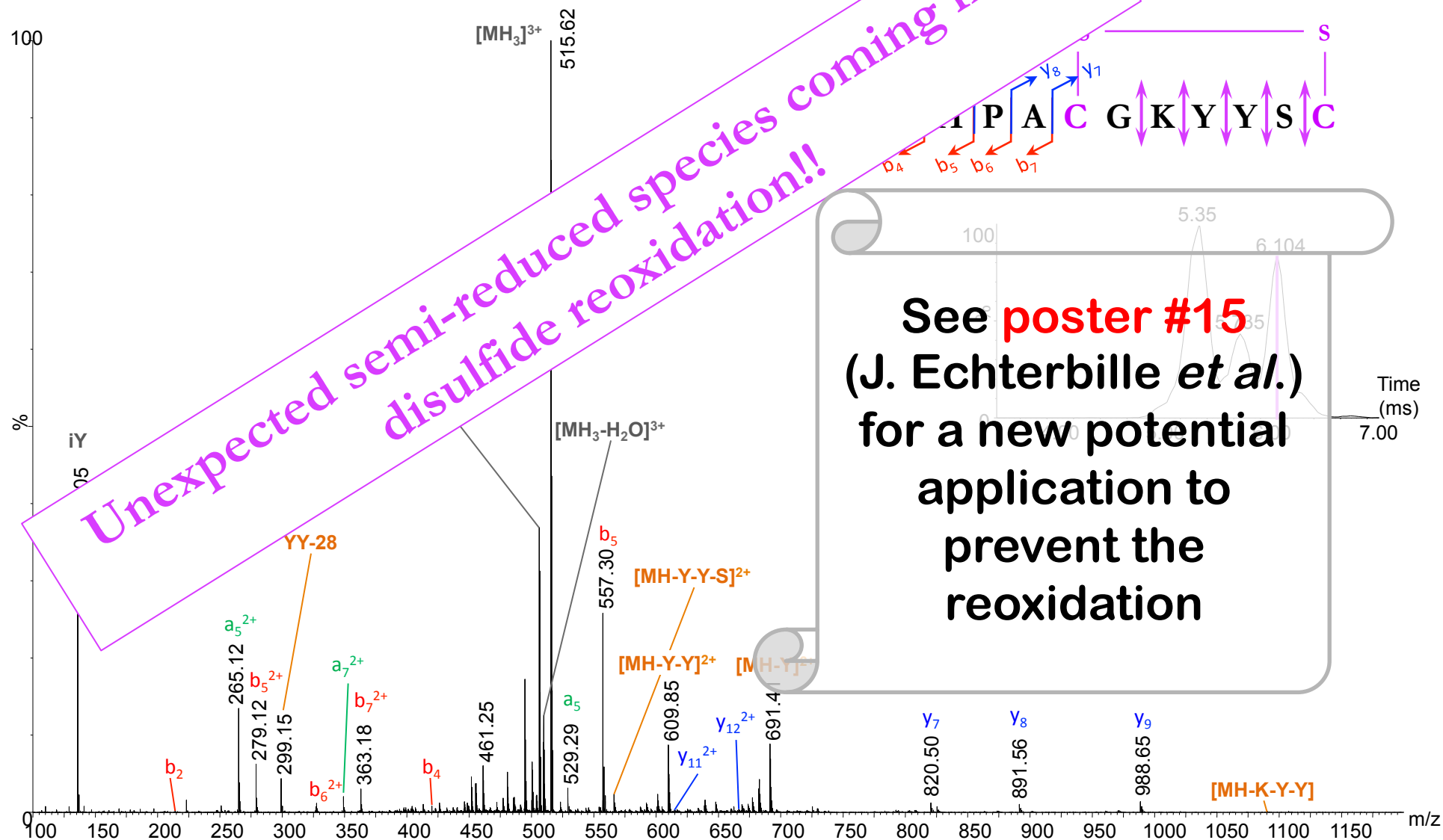
Methodology: IMS for peptides structure elucidation in venomomics field



Fragmentation spectrum of the semi-reduced forms (arrival time : 5.371 & 5.735 ms)



Fragmentation spectrum of the semi-reduced form (arrival time : 6.104 m



Conclusions and perspectives

- **Ion Mobility is a valuable tool for small molecules analyses because of:**
 - Spectra cleaning of trace residues (addition of a new orthogonal separation of ion, removing the matrix background)
 - Provide a new potential identification criterion for screening and identification for analytical purposes: the drift time
 - Get deeper insight into structural information compare to “regular” MS
- **Instrument can offer additional potentialities that are under investigations to propose new strategies with IM-MS**

Acknowledgments:

I would like to thanks:

- The respective authors for providing figures (pesticide, venomics)
- Romain Touilloux for his work during the pesticide screening project by IMS
- Members of the LSM lab for valuable discussions
- ANALIS SA/NV for my current financial support
- The organizers to give us the opportunity to present these works

Thank you for your attention



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