

Determination of the collision cross sections of cardiolipins and phospholipids from Pseudomonas aeruginosa by traveling wave ion mobility spectrometry-mass spectrometry using a novel correction strategy

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Estelle Deschamps, Isabelle Schmitz-Afonso, Annick Schaumann, Emmanuelle Dé, Corinne Loutelier-Bourhis, et al.. Determination of the collision cross sections of cardiolipins and phospholipids from Pseudomonas aeruginosa by traveling wave ion mobility spectrometry-mass spectrometry using a novel correction strategy. Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry, 2019, 411 (30), pp.8123-8131. 10.1007/s00216-019-02194-2 . hal-02380002

HAL Id: hal-02380002 https://hal.science/hal-02380002

Submitted on 8 Dec 2020

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using a novel correction strategy

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Determination of the collision cross sections of cardiolipins and phospholipids from

Pseudomonas aeruginosa by traveling wave ion mobility spectrometry-mass spectrometry

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Page 1 | 37

22 ABSTRACT

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Collision Cross Section (CCS) values are descriptors of the 3D structure of ions which 24 25 can be determined by ion mobility spectrometry (IMS). Currently, most lipidomic studies involving CCS values determination concerns eukaryote samples (e.g. human, bovine) and to 26 27 a lower extent prokaryote samples (e.q. bacteria). Here, we report CCS values obtained from Traveling Wave Ion Mobility spectrometry (^{TW}CCS_{N2}) measurements from the bacterial 28 membrane of Pseudomonas aeruginosa - a bacterium ranked as priority 1 for the R&D of 29 new antibiotics by the World Health Organization. In order to cover the lack of reference 30 compounds which could cover the m/z and CCS range of the membrane lipids of P. 31 aeruginosa, three calibrants (polyalanine, dextran and phospholipids) were used for the 32 ^{TW}CCS_{N2} calibration. A shift from the published lipids CCS values was systematically observed 33 (Δ CCS% up to 9%), thus we proposed a CCS correction strategy. This correction strategy 34 allowed to reduce the shift (Δ CCS%) between our measurements and published values to 35 less than 2%. This correction was then applied to determine the CCS values of *Pseudomonas* 36 *aeruginosa* lipids which have not been published yet. As a result, 32 ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values for [M+H] 37 ⁺ ions and 24 ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values for $[M-H]^-$ ions were obtained for four classes of phospholipids 38 (phosphatidylethanolamines (PE), phosphatidylcholines (PC), phosphatidylglycerols (PG) and 39 40 diphosphatidylglycerols —known as cardiolipins (CL)).

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44 INTRODUCTION

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a bacterium known to have intrinsic resistances to antibiotics and easily acquire genes encoding resistance to new drugs [1]. This bacterium is responsible of 18% of the bacteria-induced nosocomial pneumonia [2] which, combined with its virulence, dramatically increases the death rate of immunocompromised patients. As a result, *P. aeruginosa* is one of the deadliest bacteria in hospitals, thus ranked by the World Health Organization (WHO) as priority number one for the R&D of new antibiotics [3].

Due to the numerous resistance mechanisms of *P. aeruginosa* against antibiotics targeting proteins or enzymes [4], new antibiotic strategies are required. One of the current new drug strategies involves membrane cell destabilization or destruction leading to the bacteria lysis [5]. Thus, it is necessary to know the composition and 3D structure of the membrane cell lipids to develop such antibiotics. However, while the proteome of *P. aeruginosa* has been extensively studied [6–8], only few data have been reported on the mem-brane cell lipidome of *P. aeruginosa* [9, 10].

58 Here, we focused on the membrane lipids of *P. aeruginosa* and especially on the 59 identification of the different compounds by ion mobility spectrometry coupled to mass 60 spectrometry (IMS-MS). IMS is a post-ionization separation technique in which analyte ions 61 travel through an inert gas (generally N₂ or He) in a cell under the influence of an electric field. For equal charge state, the most compact ions will have the smallest drift times since 62 they are less slowed down by the buffer gas than the largest ions. Consequently, the IMS 63 64 separation depends on charge, size and shape [11, 12]. Moreover, drift time (t_D) can be converted to the experimental collision cross section (CCS) of the ion within the buffer gas. 65 CCS values are closely related to the 3D structure of each ion. These experimental CCS can 66 be compared with calculated CCS obtained from theoretical structures using computational 67 68 methods (*i.e.* trajectory meth- od (TM), projection approximation (PA) and exact hard sphere scattering (EHSS) methods [13]) or CCS predicted by using a machine learning approach [14] 69 70 as CCS are predictable values [15].

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Page 3 | 37

72 For CCS determination, in most cases, and in particular for non-uniform field 73 instruments such as traveling wave ion mobility spectrometry (TWIMS), the use of calibration is required with compounds of known CCS [16]. As an example, polyalanine, one 74 of the most common calibrant for TWIMS, has been used for lipid CCS determination [17-75 76 19]. However, caution must be taken when choosing calibrants since shifts with the literature can be observed when using calibrants not chemically close to the sample [13]. 77 Indeed, Hines et al. [20] confirmed that using calibrants structurally close to targets reduced 78 the error in calibrated CCS values obtained with TWIMS. Thus, PCs are recommended for 79 80 phospholipid calibration in positive mode and PEs for phospholipid calibration in negative mode [21]. Using definite calibrants, CCS values are extremely repeatable (RSD < 0.5%) [22], 81 reproducible in intra-laboratory studies (RSD < 2%) [23] and reproducible in inter-laboratory 82 studies (RSD < 5% using different ion mobility techniques, RSD < 2% using drift-tube) [19]. 83 Consequently, CCS values can be used as an additional descriptor, together with m/z and 84 retention time, to increase the confidence in automatic identification [19, 24]. For such 85 reasons, the number of biological sample studies using IMS as a separation and 86 87 characterization tool has been constantly increasing over the last decade [15, 17–20, 24–30].

88 Herein, we report the identification of the cell membrane phospholipids of P. aeruginosa strain PAK (PAK) and the experimental CCS values of their positive and negative 89 ions. The data were acquired on a TWIMS, with nitrogen as drift gas, yielding ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values 90 based on conventional notations [23]. To ensure our ^{TW}CCS_{N2} measurements, we used three 91 92 approaches with different calibrating substances: (i) polyalanine [19] and (ii) lipid calibrants [20] which have been previously used for phospholipids, (iii) dextran which is a calibrant that 93 94 can cover the required m/z and CCS ranges of PAK lipids, from the short fatty acyl chain 95 phospholipids to the cardiolipins. We show here that the use of polyalanine or dextran requires a post-calibration ^{TW}CCS_{N2} correction using commercial phospholipid standards. This 96 correction strategy was validated by comparing our corrected ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values with ^{DT}CCS_{N2} 97 values of the literature. Then, the correction was applied to all the ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values of *P*. 98 aeruginosa lipids. It is the first time to our knowledge that experimental ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values of 99 100 both protonated and deprotonated ions of diphosphatidylglycerols—commonly called cardiolipins (CL)—are reported. 101

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Page 4 | 37

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102 MATERIAL AND METHODS

103 *Chemicals and reagents*

104 Milli-Q grade water was obtained from an 18 M Ω Milli-Q (EMD Millipore Corporation, Molsheim, France). Methanol, chloroform, acetonitrile and isopropanol were 105 106 purchased from Fischer Scientific (UK), ammonium formate from Sigma-Aldrich (Saint Quentin Fallavier, France) and formic acid from Merck (Germany). Except for chloroform 107 which was HPLC grade, all solvents and buffers used were LC-MS grade. Polyalanine and 108 dextran, used as IMS calibration substances, were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Saint 109 Quentin Fallavier, France). Phospholipid standards for the IMS calibration were purchased 110 111 from Avanti Polar Lipids (AL, USA): PE 6:0/6:0, PE 10:0/10:0, PE 15:0/15:0, PE 17:0/17:0, PC 17:0/17:0, PC 20:0/20:0, PC 24:0/24:0. Leucine enkephalin was purchased from Sigma-112 Aldrich (Saint Quentin Fallavier, France). 113

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115 Biological sample preparation

116 A P. aeruginosa strain PAK (PAK) was pre-cultured in a 50-mL centrifugal tube containing 20 µL of bacterial stock solution (Muller-Hinton Broth (MHB)/glycerol, 70/30) and 117 20 mL of MHB. The flask was incubated overnight at 37 °C on a rotary shaker (140 rpm). 118 After incubation, the pre-culture was used to inoculate 330 mL of MHB at a final 119 concentration of 10⁴ colony-forming units (CFU)/mL in a 1 L Erlenmeyer flask. The culture 120 was incubated on a rotary shaker (140 rpm) at 37 °C for 7 h. Then, the culture was 121 122 centrifuged ($2600 \times g$, 10 min, 20 °C). The obtained pellet was washed in 10 mL of 100 mM 123 Tris pH 8.0. Ten milliliters of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and 3 mg of alginate lyase were added at room temperature during 1 h for the lysis of alginates, produced by P. aeruginosa 124 PAK strain, which can be deleterious for mass spectrometric analysis. A pellet was obtained 125 by centrifugation (5000×g, 10 min, 20 °C) and washed in 100 mM Tris pH 8.0. The pellet was 126 resuspended in 6 mL of 100 mM Tris pH 8.0 and was subjected to sonication (cycles of 30 s 127 on/10 s off for 2 min). The suspension was then centrifuged (5200×g, 20 min, 20 °C). The 128 supernatant, containing the inner and outer membranes, was ultra-centrifuged (70,000×g, 1 129 h, 4 °C), then the resulting pellet was stocked at -20 °C. 130

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Page 5 | 37

131 Finally, the lipid extraction was carried out according to an adapted Bligh and Dyer 132 protocol [31]. After waiting for the pellet to warm up to room temperature, 500 µL of Milli-Q water was added to dissolve the pellet and then vortex mixed for 5 min. 1.2 mL of methanol 133 was added and then vortex mixed for 15 min. To degrade and eliminate proteolipids, the 134 mixture was centrifuged (4000×g, 10 min, 22 °C), then the liquid phase was recovered. After 135 adding 0.6 mL of chloroform, the solution was vortex mixed for 15 min and sonicated for 15 136 137 min. 0.6 mL of chloroform was added and then vortex mixed for another 15 min. 0.62 mL of a 1 M ammonium acetate was added and vortex mixed for 15 min. Finally, the mixture was 138 139 left to rest for 30 min in order to allow the three phase separation (aqueous phase, protein interphase and organic phase). One milliliter of the organic phase was recovered and 0.94 140 mL of chloroform was added to the aqueous phase for a second liquid-liquid extraction. 141 After stirring for 15 min, the mixture was left to rest again for 30 min. The aqueous phase 142 was removed and organic phases were mixed and evaporated under argon. The organic 143 phase was separated in aliquots and evaporated under argon. Lipid extracts were conserved 144 under argon at -20 °C. To ascertain the quantity of lipids obtained, one aliquot of the lipid 145 146 extract was diluted in a chloroform: methanol (4/1, v/v) solution. Then, the lipid extract 147 concentration was checked by measuring the surface pressure of Langmuir monolayers.

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149 Sample and calibrant mix solution preparation

The lipids extracted from the membrane of PAK were reconstituted in 150 151 chloroform/methanol (2/1, v/v) to obtain a concentration of 1 μ g/ μ L which was estimated as previously mentioned. Five microliters of this solution was then diluted in 20 µL of 152 isopropanol/acetonitrile/water (4/3/1, v/v) for analysis. The dextran calibrant solution was 153 prepared from a stock solution (1 mg/mL in water) diluted to 10⁻⁵ mol/L in water/ 154 acetonitrile (1/1, v/v). The polyalanine calibrant solution was prepared from a stock solution 155 (1 mg/mL in water/acetonitrile (1/1, v/v)) diluted to 10^{-5} mol/L in water/acetonitrile/acetic 156 acid (49.5/49.5/1, v/v). Commercial PEs and PCs used as IMS standards were individually 157 dissolved at 10⁻⁴ mol/L in chloroform/methanol (2/1, v/v), then mixed and diluted in 158 isopropanol/acetonitrile/water (4/3/1, v/v) to obtain a lipid calibrant solution at 10^{-5} mol/L. 159 Page 6 | 37 22

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160 Instrumentation

161 The LC-IMS-MS experiments were performed using an UHPLC system (Dionex 162 Ultimate 3000 RSLC, Thermo Scientific, San Jose, CA, USA) coupled to an IMS Q-TOF mass 163 spectrometer (SYNAPT G2 HDMS, Waters MS Technologies, Manchester, UK) 164 equipped with an electrospray interface, a traveling wave ion mobility (TWIMS) cell. 165 Data treatment was performed with MassLynx 4.1, DriftScope 2.8 and UNIFI 1.8.2.169 166 software (Waters, Manchester, UK).

The column used was a 1.0×100 mm, Acquity UPLC CSH C18 1.7 μ m column (Waters, 167 Manchester, UK) equipped with a 0.2 μ m prefilter. The sample tray and column oven 168 169 temperatures were set at 4 °C and 50 °C, respectively. The injection volume was set at 1 µL. A flow rate of 100 μ L/ min was used. Mobile phase A consisted of acetonitrile/ aqueous 10 170 mM ammonium formate (60/40) + 0.1 % formic acid and mobile phase B of 171 isopropanol/acetonitrile/aqueous 10 mM ammonium formate (88/8/4) + 0.1 % formic acid. 172 The gradient elution was the following: 0–3 min, 6–62% B; 3–8 min, 62–70% B; 8–13 min, 173 70% B; 13-15 min, 70-89% B; 15-20 min, 89% B; 20-22 min, 89-100% B; 22-26 min, 174 175 100% B; 26–27 min, 100–6% B; 27–30 min, 6% B.

LC-IMS-MS data were acquired in triplicate in positive and negative ion modes. The source parameters were in positive mode: capillary, extraction cone and cone voltages set at 3 kV, 6 V and 50 V, respectively; the cone gas and desolvation gas flows were 40 L/h and 600 L/h, respectively; and the desolvation temperature was 400 °C. For negative ion mode, the capillary, extraction cone and cone voltage were – 2.4 kV, 5 V and 45 V, respectively; the cone gas and desolvation gas flows were 60 L/h and 900 L/h, respectively; and the desolvation temperature was 500 °C.

The IMS parameters were helium cell flow 180 mL/min, traveling wave height 40 V, IMS cell
nitrogen flow 70 mL/min (3.01 mbar) and traveling wave velocity 600 m/s.

185 Mass spectra were recorded over a m/z 50–2000 range in resolution mode (resolution 20 000 186 FWHM). External m/z calibration was performed with a sodium formate solution.

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Page 7 | 37

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Lockmass correction was performed by infusing leucine enkephalin (2 ng/µL, 3 µL/min) via the LockSpray[™] interface (reference scan frequency, lock spray capillary and cone voltage of 10 s, 3.5 kV and 40 V, respectively, in positive mode and 10 s, 2.5 kVand 30 V, respectively, in negative mode).

MS/MS experiments were performed in both positive and negative ionization mode. Precursor ions were selected in the quadrupole, at a resolution of 1 m/z unit, using retention time windows in the acquisition method. Several acquisitions were performed to obtain the MS/MS spectra for all co-eluting lipids. The collisional activation was performed in the trap cell using argon as target gas (6.10^{-3} mbar) and a collision energy of 35 eV. MS/MS spectra were processed using MassLynx 4.1 (Waters).

For calibrants, raw data were first opened with DriftScope 2.8 (Waters) in order to only select the singly charged ions on the 2D map (drift times plotted against m/z). Ion mobility spectra were then exported and processed with MassLynx 4.1 (Waters). For PAK samples, raw data were processed with UNIFI 1.8.2.169 (Waters). PAK lipids were first manually identified in order to create a home-made library from retention time (t_R) and m/z, for each of the lipids described in this publication. This library was then used to automatically obtain the lipids t_D .

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205 *Collision cross section measurements*

206 Due to the use of an inhomogeneous electric field in the TWIMS cell, an external CCS 207 calibration is required. For this purpose, we used singly charged ions of three published calibrants: dextran oligomers [32, 33], polyalanine oligomers [34] and phospholipids (PEs 208 and PCs) [20]. Thus, these calibrant solutions were individually infused for 2 min in positive 209 210 and negative modes. Ion mobility spectra were fitted with a Gauss function [35] using 211 OriginPro 2016 9.3.226 (OriginLab Corporation) to obtain the drift time of each calibrant ion. Using charge- and mass-independent $^{DT}CCS_{N2}$ values (CCS') and drift times (t_{D}), calibration 212 213 curves ln CCS' = $f(\ln t_D)$, for singly charged positive and negative ions, were obtained in nitrogen according to the procedure of Smith [16]. LC-IMS-MS data of the PAK sample were 214

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Page 8 | 37

215 processed with the UNIFI software (Waters) in order to automatically obtain drift time 216 values.

Drift time values were collected for retention time variation lower than 0.3 min, mass error
lower than 5 ppm and relative intensity higher than 0.1%.

Then, ^{TW}CCS_{N2} were determined using the calibration curve established previously. Finally, the ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values were corrected using the CCS correction strategy that will be developed in the results section of this paper. This correction involves plotting ^{DT}CCS_{N2} against ^{TW}CCS_{N2}, for the phospholipid CCS standards, using calculation spreadsheets (see Electronic Supplementary Material (ESM) ESM_3).

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225 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

226 Lipid profiling

227 The LC-IMS-MS analysis of PAK membrane extract is reported in Fig. 1. The LC 228 dimension allows the separation of the different classes of lipids, *i.e.* phosphatidylcholines (PC), phosphatidylethanolamines (PE), phosphatidylglycerols (PG) and cardiolipins (CL). Using 229 our chromatographic conditions, the following separation could be achieved: PC, PE and PG 230 231 classes (two fatty acid chains on phospholipids) from 8.5 to 12 min and CL class (four fatty acid chains on phospholipids) from 18.8 to 20.5 min. Some co-elution was still observed for 232 isomers of phospholipids exhibiting different combinations of fatty acyl chains (e.g. PG 233 16:1/16:0 and PG 18:1 14:0, see ESM 1 Fig. S1) and for phospholipids consisted of fatty acyl 234 235 chains showing two methylene and one more double bond (noted as DBE for double bond equivalent) than other phospholipids of the same class (e.g. PE 30:0, PE 32:1 and PE 34:2). 236 Lipid identification was achieved thanks to the orthogonal MS dimension, more precisely 237 from MS/MS data and accurate mass measurements. 238

Thus, 41 lipids were clearly identified in the membrane of PAK (see ESM_1: Tables S1, S2, and S3): 28 phospholipids (8 PGs, 13 PEs and 7 PCs) and 13 CLs. Please note that with our analytical conditions (*i.e.* buffered mobile phases), the cardiolipins were detected as singly

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Page 9 | 37

242 charged species but not as doubly charged species—as previously described with other 243 analytical conditions [36]. The lipid annotation is based on the nomenclature of Liebisch et al. [37]. 244

To our knowledge, this study is the first one on the membrane lipids of the strain PAK — 245 other studies were performed on the strains PAO1 and PA14 [9, 10]. No relevant differences 246 between the membrane lipids of the strains PAK, PAO1 and PA14 were observed. 247

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250 Fig. 1 Base Peak Chromatogram (BPC), extracted ion mobility spectrum and mass spectrum 251 from LC-IMS-MS analysis of PAK membrane extract. The enlarged retention time zone corresponds to cardiolipins. The ion mobility spectrum was extracted for CL 68:3 (m/z252 1403.9952). The mass spectrum is obtained by integrating the ion mobility spectra from 10.5 253 ms to 12.5 ms. A possible structure for m/z 1403.9952 is given on the left. 254

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^{TW}CCS_{N2} determination, comparison with published CCS values and post-calibration correction

257 Most of the CCS reported in the literature for phospholipids (PL) have been obtained using either a drift-tube IMS instrument [15, 20, 38, 39] or a TWIMS cell calibrated with 258 polyalanine ions [17–19]. In the latter case, Hines et al. [20, 25] had previously 259

Page 10 | 37

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demonstrated that the ^{TW}CCS_{N2} determination of PL requires TWIMS cell calibration with PL 260 calibrants. However, obtaining the most representative ${}^{\mbox{\tiny TW}}CCS_{\mbox{\tiny N2}}$ values would require to 261 have lipid calibration curves for each chemical class present in the sample (PC, PE, PG or CL) 262 and for each number of double bonds on the fatty acyl chains (0, 1 or 2). 263

Because of the lack of such calibrants, we chose to use a single calibrant to determine the 264 CCS values of all the PAK membrane lipids. For this reason, we choose the dextran calibrant 265 266 which covers the required m/z and CCS ranges, in particular for CLs.

Please note that an extrapolated polyalanine calibration was considered as well, but 267 for clarity, the following methodology will be described for the dextran calibration first. The 268 269 calibration curves obtained with dextran (in both positive and negative modes) were then used for our PAK sample (see ESM_2). Thus, the ^{TW}CCS_{N2} of $[M+H]^+$ were measured for PEs, 270 PCs and CLs in positive ion mode while the $^{TW}CCS_{N2}$ of $[M-H]^-$ were measured for PEs, PGs 271 and CLs in negative ion mode. Triplicate of ^{TW}CCS_{N2} measurements were carried out for each 272 sample (in positive and negative ion mode) and gave repeatable CCS values (0.1% < %RSD < 273 0.4%, n = 3). However, when we compared our measured ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values with those 274 published (5 PEs and 6 PCs inpositive mode, 6 PEs and 4 PGs in negative mode), shifts in CCS 275 were systematically observed ($\Delta CCS \ge 2\%$) (ESM 1: Tables S4 and S5). This is also illustrated 276 in Fig. 2a: the ex- perimental ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values obtained after dextran calibration in positive ion 277 278 mode (red squares) are significantly shifted towards higher CCS values compared with the lipid CCS values from the literature [20] (extrapolated black line). 279

280 In order to avoid this issue, we propose here a CCS correction strategy to reduce the shift due to the dextran calibration. The CCS correction strategy was carried out, using the 281 IMS lipid calibrants (PEs and PCs, see ESM 2), by plotting correlation curves between their 282 experimental ^{TW}CCS_{N2} calibrated with dextran and their published ^{DT}CCS_{N2} [20]. In both 283 positive and negative ion mode, a linear regression was obtained with high coefficient of 284 determination (R2 \ge 0.999, ESM 3). This post-calibration correction was then applied to the 285 ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values of lipids present in PAK strain (red squares of Fig. 2b). Please note that 286 previous work had shown that the fatty acyl chains of phospholipids extracted from P. 287 aeruginosa can be different from the ones of eukaryotes —especially odd-chains which can 288 Page 11 | 37

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289 be cyclopropylated or methylated [9, 40]. However, considering the resolving power of 290 TWIMS, linear, cyclopropylated or methylated fatty acyl chain isomers would not be 291 separated. Hence, we could use easily available phospholipid standards rather than bacterial 292 phospholipids for the correction.

In parallel, as proof of concept for our correction strategy, we also determined $^{TW}CCS_{N2}$ for PAK lipids using polyalanine or lipid calibration curves (see ESM_2). These calibration curves were extrapolated to higher CCS values in order to exceed those of CLs.

The experimental ^{TW}CCS_{N2} for PAK lipids, using these extrapolated calibration curves, are reported in Fig. 2a as green (polyalanine cal) and blue (PL cal) points. One can notice that the CCS range of our ^{TW}CCS_{N2} obtained with polyalanine calibration (ESM_1: Table S2) are consistent with the cardiolipins ^{TW}CCS_{N2} of $[M+2K]^{2+}$ and $[M-2H]^{2-}$ from *Escherichia coli* recently published by Hines *et al.* (CCS range of 380–425 Å²) [25]. The correction strategy, previously described for the ^{TW}CCS_{N2} calibrated with dextran, was also applied for ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values calibrated with polyalanine (green points of Fig. 2b).

Figure 2b shows that the correction strategy applied for ${}^{\text{TW}}\text{CCS}_{N2}$ values calibrated by 303 either dextran or polyalanine, and the [™]CCS_{N2} calibration —without correction— with PL, lead 304 to convergent experimental $^{TW}CCS_{N2}$ values. Moreover, for CLs, these convergent $^{TW}CCS_{N2}$ values 305 are smaller than the extrapolated PE/PC ^{DT}CCS_{N2} black line. This result suggests that 306 cardiolipins are more compact (smaller ^{TW}CCS_{N2} value) than any PE or PC which would have a 307 similar m/z value (extrapolated black line). This might be explained by the fact that 308 cardiolipins are biosynthesized from a phosphatidylglycerol and a phosphatidic acid [41] which 309 have smaller CCS values than PEs or PCs [15]. The details of all the [™]CCS_{N2} values we measured 310 are reported in the supplementary information (ESM 1: Tables S1 to S3): [™]CCS_{N2} values using 311 the three types of calibration (dextran (Table S1), polyalanine (Table S2) and lipids (Table S3)) 312 and the two corrections (dextran corrected with lipids (Table S1) and polyalanine corrected 313 with lipids (Table S2). 314

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Page 12 | 37

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- PE/PC IMS standards extrapolated curve (literature ^{DT}CCS_{N2} values)
- PAK lipids ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values calibrated with dextran
- PAK lipids TWCCS_{N2} values calibrated with polyalanine
- PAK lipids ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values calibrated with PE/PC standards.

Fig. 2 ^{TW}CCS_{N2} plotted against *m*/z for positive ions of PAK lipids. (a) represents ^{TW}CCS_{N2} of PAK lipids before correction of the ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values. (b) represents ^{TW}CCS_{N2} of PAK lipids after the correction. In both (a) and (b), the black line represents the lipid IMS standards extrapolated curve ($^{DT}CCS_{N2}$ values from Hines *et al.* [20]). ^{TW}CCS_{N2} of PAK lipids are represented by red squares when calibrated with dextran, green squares when calibrated with polyalanine and blue squares when calibrated with lipid standards.

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In order to validate our correction strategy (calibration with dextran followed by a 324 post-calibration correction with lipids, as mentioned above), the corrected ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values 325 were compared with the published ones. Note that several phospholipids (PEs, PGs and PCs) 326 present in our sample had published CCS values (17 in positive mode and 16 in negative 327 mode). On the other hand, CCS values of protonated and deprotonated prokaryote 328 329 cardiolipins had never been reported. Considering that published CCS values from different ion mobility techniques have some disparities ($0.04\% \le \Delta CCS\% \le 3.84\%$, ESM 1: Tables S6 330 and S7), our ^{TW}CCS_{N2} are consistent with the CCS values from the literature, as reported in 331 Table S5. One can note that the CCS disparities in the literature could be due to differences 332 in lipid structures (e.g. double bond location and geometry cis/trans). This structural 333 heterogeneity would give rise to small, but measurable, CCS difference [38]. 334

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Page 13 | 37

335 In addition, one can observe that the correction strategy allows a shift reduction to less than 2% between our corrected ^{TW}CCS_{N2} and those reported by Zhou *et al.* [15] and Hines *et al.* 336 [20], as shown in Table 1. Since such deviation is acceptable for inter-laboratory 337 reproducibility, we can highlight the validation of the post-calibration correction strategy. 338 Furthermore, the ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values of phospholipids extracted from PAK membrane are similar 339 to the CCS values of lipid standards from the literature; therefore, we can suppose that the 340 phospholipids in PAK have similar tridimensional structures in gas phase than the 341 phospholipids used by Zhou et al. and Hines et al. (synthetic standards) [15, 20]. Besides, a 342 similar decrease of the shift between our experimental ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values and those of the 343 literature was observed for the experimental CCS values obtained by polyalanine calibration 344 and post-calibration lipid correction, as illustrated in Fig. 2b. All comparisons with the 345 literature are given in ESM 1 Tables S4 and S5. 346

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Table 1. Comparison of our experimental ^{TW}CCS_{N2}, from PAK, with the published values. a and b correspond to relative shifts between our CCS and ^{DT}CCS_{N2} from a: Zhou *et al.* (2017) [15] and b: Hines *et al.* (2016) [20], respectively.

		Pos	sitive ion n	mode $[M+H]^+$					
Lipid	Calibration u	sing dext	ran	After cal	ibration corr	rection			
	$^{TW}CCS_{N2}$ (Å ²) ΔCCS	$S^{a}(\%) \Delta G$	CCS ^b (%)	^{TW} CCS _{N2} (Å ²)	$\Delta \text{CCS}^{\text{a}}$ (%)	$\Delta \text{CCS}^{\text{b}}(\%)$			
PC 32:0	307.6 8	.0	8.9	282.0	-1.0	-0.2			
PE 32:0	294.6 7	.8	8.5	271.4	-0.7	0.0			
PE 34:0	301.0 7	.5	8.5	276.6	-1.2	-0.3			
PE 34:1	297.1 7	.4	8.7	273.4	-1.2	0.0			
		Neg	gative ion 1	mode [M–H] ⁻					
Lipid	Calibration u	sing dext	ran	After cal	ibration corr	rection			
	^{TW} CCS _{N2} (Å ²) Δ CCS	S^{a} (%) ΔG	$\operatorname{CCS}^{\mathrm{b}}(\%)$	^{TW} CCS _{N2} (Å ²)	$\Delta \text{CCS}^{\text{a}}$ (%)	ΔCCS^{b} (%)			
PE 32:0	274.4 5	.6	5.8	257.1	-1.1	-0.9			
PE 34:0	281.4 5	.7	6.0	263.4	-1.1	-0.8			
PE 34:1	279.5 5	.5	5.7	261.6	-1.3	-1.1			
					Pag	e 14 37			

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349 CCS correction application

350 Once the post-calibration correction was validated, this methodology was then extended to all the lipids of PAK. Table 2 reports the ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values of lipids in PAK extracts 351 which constitute new findings, in particular for CLs. Indeed, the ^{TW}CCS_{N2} of $[M+H]^+$ and [M-H]352 ⁻ are determined for the first time for PAK cardiolipins (Table 2, ESM 1: Tables S1 to S3). As 353 354 previously mentioned, the doubly charged cardiolipins were not detected since the ionization of the singly charged species was favored by our analytical conditions. In the case 355 of phospholipids, we could verify that our corrected experimental CCS were consistent with 356 those of phospholipids de- scribed in literature (ESM 1: Tables S4 and S5). 357

In total, 56 ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values were measured and corrected, including 32 for positive 358 ions and 24 for negative ions. Using the dextran calibration, the ^{TW}CCS_{N2} range was from 303 359 Å² to 455 Å² in positive mode and from 266 Å² to 418 Å² in negative mode, whereas when 360 the dextran calibration was corrected, the ^{TW}CCS_{N2} range was from 278 Å² to 401 Å² in 361 positive mode and from 249 Å² to 387 Å² in negative mode. More precisely for cardiolipins, 362 the [™]CCS_{N2} range was from 441 Å² to 455 Å² in positive mode and from 411 Å² to 418 Å² in 363 negative mode, whereas when the dextran calibration was corrected, the ^{TW}CCS_{N2} range was 364 from 390 $Å^2$ to 401 $Å^2$ in positive mode and from 380 $Å^2$ to 387 $Å^2$ in negative mode. 365 Moreover, for cardiolipins in negative mode, the [™]CCS_{N2} values were consistent with the first 366 two ^{DT}CCS_{N2} of CL (CL 72:6 and CL 72:7) described from bovine heart by Groessl et al. [38]. 367

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Table 2. ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values, with dextran calibration and lipid correction, for phospholipids extracted from the membrane of PAK.

Page 15|37

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	T · · 1	$^{\text{TW}}\text{CCS}_{N2}(\text{\AA}^2)$	$^{TW}CCS_{N2}(\text{\AA}^2)$
Origin	Lipid	for $[M+H]^+$	for [M–H] [–]
	PE 30:1	260.2	249.7
	PE 33:1	271.0	258.7
	PE 35:1	276.0*	264.9
	PG 30:0	nd	258.3
	PG 35:2	nd	269.7
	CL 66:3	390.1	380.4
	CL 66:2	391.2	381.6
ospholipids extracted	CL 66:1	391.9	nd
com the membrane of	CL 67:3	392.8	nd
	CL 67:2	393.7	nd
РАК	CL 68:4	394.0	nd
	CL 68:3	395.7	nd
	CL 68:2	397.4	386.9
	CL 69:4	396.7	nd
	CL 69:3	398.3	nd
	CL 69:2	399.0	nd
	CL 70:4	399.4	nd
	CI 70·3	401.2	nd

These values are new to the literature, apart from the CCS noted with *. nd: not detected.

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375 PAK lipid $^{TW}CCS_{N2}$ vs m/z correlation

Fig. 3 illustrates the correlation between the corrected ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values and *m/z* values in negative mode: for all lipids in Fig. 3a and for PEs and PGs in Fig. 3b. As shown in Fig. 3a, a polynomial fit for ^{TW}CCS_{N2} plotted against *m/z* in negative mode (> 0.999) was observed. A polynomial fit (> 0.99) was also observed for positive values (ESM_1: Fig. S9). By plotting ^{TW}CCS_{N2} against *m/z* for each chemical family, we can observe that PGs, PEs and CLs present similar slopes.

In negative ion mode, deprotonated molecules of PEs and PGs present close $^{TW}CCS_{N2}$ values for a same m/z range (Fig. 3b), also for PEs and PGs constituted of the same acyl chains. The

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Page 16 | 37

^{TW}CCS_{N2} of PGs are slightly higher than the ones of the PEs (*e.g.* ^{TW}CCS_{N2}(PG 34:1) = 268.5 Å² > ^{TW}CCS_{N2} (PE 34:1) = 261.6 Å²). A similar trend was observed for PEs and PCs, in positive mode, with PC's ^{TW}CCS_{N2} being slightly higher than the ones of the PEs (ESM_1: Fig. S9).

Moreover, as shown in Fig. 3b, we can make several observations. First, as previously 387 described by Jackson et al. [28], the CCS linearly decreases when the number of double-388 bonds increases in the fatty acyl chains for definite chain lengths (e.g. C32:0, C32:1 and 389 C32:2). Secondly, the slope observed from this linear pattern was identical for every 390 chemical classes, leading to a symmetrical figure, as described by Leaptrot et al [39]. Thirdly, 391 392 for positive ions (ESM 1: Fig. S9), CCS values of phospholipids with odd number of carbon atoms in the fatty acyl chains and with 0, 1 or 2 DBE were closer than the CCS values of 393 phospholipids with even number of carbon atoms. All of these observations could be 394 explained by the folding of the fatty acyl chain with the increase of the DBE, as previously 395 described [15,28,42]. 396



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Fig. 3 ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values plotted against m/z for negative ions. 3a represents values for every class of phospholipids, whereas 3b only represents values for PEs and PGs. 3b was inspired from the Fig. 4 from Zhou et al (2017) [15]. PGs are represented by squares, PEs by diamonds. X refers to the number of double-bonds on the fatty acid moiety of the phospholipid which can be 0, 1 or 2 for PEs and PGs.

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403 CONCLUSION

404 In this study, new knowledge about the membrane phospholipids of *P. aeruginosa* was obtained. In particular, new prokaryote lipid CCS values were determined. We worked on a 405 methodology to allow the measurement of ^{TW}CCS_{N2} within high m/z and CCS ranges. Our 406 work resulted in a CCS correction strategy. After applying the correction, we showed that the 407 408 CCS deviation observed between the CCS values of the literature and the ones measured with the dextran or polyalanine calibration could be lessened. We measured 32 $^{TW}CCS_{N2}$ 409 values in positive ionization mode and 24 in negative mode, with a good repeatability (RSD \leq 410 0.4%). In particular, we measured 18 new $^{TW}CCS_{N2}$ values for cardiolipins, a unique class of 411 412 phospholipids whose CCS values were lacking in the literature for protonated and deprotonated molecules. Such values can be used to complete existing CCS databases. 413 Moreover, regarding antibiotic research against P. aeruginosa, cardiolipins are of high 414 interest as a recent study described new antibiotic therapies targeting cardiolipins [43]. 415

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417 FUNDING INFORMATION

The authors gratefully acknowledge European Regional Development Fund (ERDF, no. HN0001343), Labex SynOrg (ANR-11-LABX-0029) and Région Normandie for their financial support.

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422 COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS

423 CONFLICT OF INTEREST

424 The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Page 18 | 37

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538 Supplementary Information S1 : MS/MS spectrum and [™]CCS_{N2} measurements.



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Fig S1. MS/MS Spectra of PG 32:1. A possible structure of the most abundant isomer is given (cis or trans isomerism cannot be determined with this experiment). The ion of m/z153.0034 corresponds to the Glycerol-3-phosphate ion with loss of H₂O. The [M–H]⁻ of the fatty acyl chains show the presence the isomers PG 16:0_16:1 and PG 14:0_18:1. Knowing that the loss of *sn-2* is favoured, since ions of m/z 483.2973, 465.2822, 391.2456 and 253.2316 are the most abundant, we can conclude that for PG 16:0/16:1, the most abundant isomer, the 16:0 is on position *sn-1* and the 16:1 is on position *sn-2*.

547 Structural elucidation was performed according to Hsu F-F, Turk J (2009) Electrospray 548 Ionization with Low-energy Collisionally Activated Dissociation Tandem Mass Spectrometry 549 of Glycerophospholipids: Mechanisms of Fragmentation and Structural Characterization. J 550 Chromatogr B Analyt Technol Biomed Life Sci 877 (26):22.

86

Page 22 | 37

		Positive ions						Negative ions					
membrane	Formula	ion	m/z	^{TW} CCS _{N2}	TWCCS _{N2}	corrected	ion	m/z	^{TW} CCS _{N2}	TWCCS _{N2}	corrected		
lipids of PAK		_		without	%RSD		_		without	%RSD			
DC 22:1		[]]]	722 552	<u>correction</u>	0.1				correction		(Δ²)		
PC 32:1	C ₄₀ H ₇₈ NO ₈ P	[IVI+H]	/32.553	303.6	0.1	278.7							
PC 32:0	$C_{40}H_{80}NO_8P$	[M+H]⁺	734.569	307.6	0.1	282.0							
PC 34:2	$C_{42}H_{82}NO_8P$	[M+H]⁺	758.569	307.5	0.1	281.9							
PC 34:1	$C_{42}H_{82}NO_8P$	[M+H]⁺	760.585	311.0	0.1	284.7							
PC 34:0	$C_{42}H_{84}NO_8P$	[M+H]⁺	762.600	314.2	0.4	287.3							
PC 35:1	$C_{43}H_{84}NO_8P$	[M+H]+	774.600	316.3	0.1	289.0							
PC 36:2	$C_{42}H_{82}NO_8P$	$[M+H]^+$	786.600	315.1	0.1	288.1							
PE 30:1	C ₃₅ H ₆₈ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	662.475	280.8	0.1	260.2	[M-H] ⁻	660.461	266.3	0.1	249.7		
PE 30:0	C ₃₅ H ₇₀ NO ₈ P						[M-H] ⁻	662.476	268.6	0.1	251.8		
PE 32:2	C ₃₇ H ₇₀ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	688.491	283.2	0.1	262.2	[M-H] ⁻	686.476	270.7	0.2	253.7		
PE 32:1	C ₃₇ H ₇₂ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	690.506	288.3	0.1	266.3	[M-H] ⁻	688.492	272.6	0.1	255.4		
PE 32:0	C ₃₇ H ₇₄ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	692.522	294.6	0.0	271.4	[M-H] ⁻	690.507	274.4	0.1	257.1		
PE 33:1	$C_{38}H_{74}NO_8P$	$[M+H]^+$	704.522	294.1	0.1	271.0	[M-H] ⁻	702.507	276.3	0.1	258.7		
PE 34:2	C ₃₉ H ₇₃ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	716.522	291.4	0.1	268.8	[M-H] ⁻	714.507	277.7	0.1	260.0		
PE 34:1	C ₃₇ H ₇₆ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	718.538	297.1	0.1	273.4	[M-H] ⁻	716.523	279.5	0.0	261.6		
PE 34:0	C ₃₉ H ₇₈ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	720.553	301.0	0.1	276.6	[M-H] ⁻	718.539	281.4	0.1	263.4		
PE 35:2	C ₄₀ H ₇₆ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	730.538	297.8	0.1	274.0	[M-H] ⁻	728.523	280.9	0.1	262.9		
PE 35:1	C ₄₀ H ₇₈ NO ₈ P	[M+H]+	732.553	300.3	0.1	276.0	[M-H]-	730.539	283.2	0.0	264.9		
PE 36:2	$C_{41}H_{78}NO_8P$	[M+H]⁺	744.553	298.8	0.1	274.8	[M-H] ⁻	742.539	284.6	0.1	266.2		
PE 36:1	$C_{41}H_{80}NO_8P$	[M+H]+	746.569	304.4	0.1	279.3	[M-H]-	744.554	286.4	0.1	267.9		

Table S2 $^{\mbox{\tiny TW}}\mbox{CCS}_{\mbox{\tiny N2}}$ values calibrated with dextran for the membrane lipids of PAK

Page 23 | 37

				Positive ions		Negative ions					
membrane	Formula	ion	m/z	TWCCS _{N2}	TWCCS _{N2}	corrected	ion	m/z	TWCCS _{N2}	TWCCS _{N2}	corrected
lipids of			, -	without	%RSD	^{Tw} CCS _{N2} (A ²)		, -	without	%RSD	
РАК				correction					correction		(A²)
PG 30:0	$C_{36}H_{71}O_{10}P$						[M-H]-	693.4712	275.8	0.1	258.3
PG 32:1	$C_{38}H_{71}O_{10}P$						[M-H] ⁻	719.4869	281.4	0.1	263.4
PG 33:1	$C_{39}H_{75}O_{10}P$						[M-H] ⁻	733.5025	283.5	0.1	265.3
PG 34:2	$C_{40}H_{75}O_{10}P$						[M-H] ⁻	745.5025	285.1	0.1	266.6
PG 34:1	$C_{40}H_{77}O_{10}P$						[M-H] ⁻	747.5182	287.1	0.1	268.5
PG 35:2	$C_{40}H_{75}O_{10}P$						[M-H] ⁻	759.5182	288.5	0.1	269.7
PG 35:1	$C_{40}H_{77}O_{10}P$						[M-H] ⁻	761.5338	290.2	0.1	271.3
PG 36:2	$C_{42}H_{79}O_{10}P$						[M-H] ⁻	773.5338	291.7	0.1	272.6
CL 66:3	$C_{75}H_{140}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1375.963	441.0	0.2	390.1	[M-H] ⁻	1373.949	411.2	0.3	380.4
CL 66:2	$C_{75}H_{142}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1377.979	442.3	0.0	391.2	[M-H] ⁻	1375.965	412.5	0.4	381.6
CL 66:1	$C_{75}H_{144}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1379.995	443.2	0.1	391.9					
CL 67:3	$C_{76}H_{142}O_{17}P_2$	$[M+H]^+$	1389.979	444.4	0.2	392.8					
CL 67:2	$C_{76}H_{144}O_{17}P_2$	$[M+H]^+$	1391.995	445.4	0.2	393.7					
CL 68:4	$C_{77}H_{142}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1401.979	445.8	0.2	394.0					
CL 68:3	$C_{77}H_{144}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1403.995	447.9	0.1	395.7					
CL 68:2	$C_{77}H_{146}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1406.010	450.1	0.2	397.4	[M-H] ⁻	1403.996	418.4	0.3	386.9
CL 69:4	$C_{78}H_{144}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]+	1415.995	449.2	0.2	396.7					
CL 69:3	$C_{78}H_{146}O_{17}P_2$	$[M+H]^+$	1418.010	451.1	0.2	398.3					
CL 69:2	$C_{78}H_{148}O_{17}P_2$	$[M+H]^+$	1420.026	452.0	0.1	399.0					
CL 70:4	$C_{79}H_{146}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]+	1430.010	452.4	0.1	399.4					
CL 70:3	$C_{79}H_{148}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]+	1432.026	454.7	0.1	401.2					

Page 24 | 37

				Positive ions			Negative ions					
membrane	Formula	ion	m/z	^{TW} CCS _{N2}	TWCCS _{N2}	corrected	ion	m/z	TWCCS _{N2}	TWCCS _{N2}	corrected	
lipids of	. or mana	1011	, 2	without	%RSD	^{1W} CCS _{N2} (Å ²)	1011	, 2	without	%RSD	IWCCS _{N2}	
PAK				correction					correction		(Ų)	
PC 32:1	$C_{40}H_{78}NO_8P$	$[M+H]^+$	732.5538	291.9	0.1	278.9						
PC 32:0	$C_{40}H_{80}NO_8P$	$[M+H]^+$	734.5694	295.5	0.1	282.1						
PC 34:2	$C_{42}H_{82}NO_8P$	$[M+H]^+$	758.5694	295.4	0.1	282.0						
PC 34:1	$C_{42}H_{82}NO_8P$	$[M+H]^+$	760.5851	298.6	0.1	284.8						
PC 34:0	$C_{42}H_{84}NO_8P$	[M+H]⁺	762.6007	301.6	0.4	287.4						
PC 35:1	$C_{43}H_{84}NO_8P$	[M+H]+	774.6007	303.5	0.1	289.1						
PC 36:2	$C_{42}H_{82}NO_8P$	[M+H]⁺	786.6007	302.4	0.1	288.2						
PE 30:1	$C_{35}H_{68}NO_8P$	[M+H]⁺	662.4755	270.9	0.1	260.4	[M-H] ⁻	660.4610	259.2	0.1	249.7	
PE 30:0	$C_{35}H_{70}NO_8P$						[M-H] ⁻	662.4766	261.6	0.1	251.8	
PE 32:2	$C_{37}H_{70}NO_8P$	[M+H]⁺	688.4912	273.1	0.1	262.4	[M-H] ⁻	686.4766	263.8	0.2	253.7	
PE 32:1	$C_{37}H_{72}NO_8P$	$[M+H]^+$	690.5068	277.8	0.1	266.5	[M-H] ⁻	688.4923	265.7	0.1	255.4	
PE 32:0	$C_{37}H_{74}NO_8P$	$[M+H]^+$	692.5225	283.6	0.0	271.6	[M-H] ⁻	690.5079	267.6	0.1	257.1	
PE 33:1	$C_{38}H_{74}NO_8P$	$[M+H]^+$	704.5225	283.2	0.1	271.2	[M-H] ⁻	702.5079	269.5	0.1	258.8	
PE 34:2	$C_{39}H_{73}NO_8P$	[M+H]⁺	716.5225	280.6	0.1	269.0	[M-H] ⁻	714.5079	270.9	0.1	260.0	
PE 34:1	$C_{37}H_{76}NO_8P$	[M+H]⁺	718.5381	285.9	0.1	273.6	[M-H] ⁻	716.5236	272.8	0.0	261.7	
PE 34:0	$C_{39}H_{78}NO_8P$	[M+H]⁺	720.5538	289.5	0.1	276.8	[M-H] ⁻	718.5392	274.8	0.1	263.4	
PE 35:2	$\overline{C_{40}H_{76}NO_8P}$	[M+H]⁺	730.5381	286.5	0.1	274.2	[M-H] ⁻	728.5236	274.2	0.1	262.9	
PE 35:1	$C_{40}H_{78}NO_8P$	[M+H]+	732.5538	288.8	0.1	276.2	[M-H]-	730.5392	276.6	0.0	265.0	
PE 36:2	$C_{41}H_{78}NO_8P$	$[M+H]^+$	744.5538	287.4	0.1	274.9	[M-H] ⁻	742.5392	278.0	0.2	266.3	
PE 36:1	$C_{41}H_{80}NO_8P$	[M+H]+	746.5694	292.5	0.1	279.5	[M-H]-	744.5549	279.9	0.1	267.9	

Table S3 $^{\mbox{\tiny TW}}\mbox{CCS}_{\mbox{\tiny N2}}$ values calibrated with polyalanine for the membrane lipids of PAK

Page 25 | 37

				Positive ions					Negative ions		-
membrane	Formula	ion	m/z	[™] CCS _{№2}	TWCCS _{N2}	corrected	ion	m/z	[™] CCS _{№2}	TWCCS _{N2}	corrected
lipids of PAK				correction	%RSD	(Ų)			correction	%RSD	(Ų)
PG 30:0	C ₃₆ H ₇₁ O ₁₀ P						[M-H]-	693.4712	269.0	0.1	258.3
PG 32:1	$C_{38}H_{71}O_{10}P$						[M-H] ⁻	719.4869	274.8	0.1	263.4
PG 33:1	$C_{39}H_{75}O_{10}P$						[M-H] ⁻	733.5025	276.9	0.1	265.3
PG 34:2	$C_{40}H_{75}O_{10}P$						[M-H] ⁻	745.5025	278.5	0.1	266.7
PG 34:1	C ₄₀ H ₇₇ O ₁₀ P						[M-H] ⁻	747.5182	280.6	0.1	268.6
PG 35:2	$C_{40}H_{75}O_{10}P$						[M-H] ⁻	759.5182	282.0	0.1	269.8
PG 35:1	C ₄₀ H ₇₇ O ₁₀ P						[M-H] ⁻	761.5338	283.8	0.1	271.4
PG 36:2	$C_{42}H_{79}O_{10}P$						[M-H] ⁻	773.5338	285.3	0.1	272.7
CL 66:3	$C_{75}H_{140}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1375.9639	416.5	0.2	388.9	[M-H] ⁻	1373.9493	409.5	0.3	382.4
CL 66:2	$C_{75}H_{142}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1377.9795	417.7	0.0	389.9	[M-H] ⁻	1375.9650	410.9	0.4	383.6
CL 66:1	$C_{75}H_{144}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1379.9952	418.6	0.1	390.6					
CL 67:3	$C_{76}H_{142}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1389.9795	419.6	0.2	391.5					
CL 67:2	$C_{76}H_{144}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1391.9952	420.6	0.1	392.4					
CL 68:4	$C_{77}H_{142}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1401.9795	420.9	0.2	392.7					
CL 68:3	$C_{77}H_{144}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1403.9952	422.8	0.1	394.4					
CL 68:2	$C_{77}H_{146}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1406.0108	424.7	0.2	396.1	[M-H] ⁻	1403.9963	417.0	0.3	389.1
CL 69:4	$C_{78}H_{144}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]+	1415.9952	423.9	0.2	395.4					
CL 69:3	$C_{78}H_{146}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1418.0108	425.6	0.2	396.9					
CL 69:2	$C_{78}H_{148}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1420.0265	426.5	0.1	397.6					
CL 70:4	$C_{79}H_{146}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]+	1430.0108	426.8	0.1	398.0					
CL 70:3	$C_{79}H_{148}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]+	1432.0265	428.8	0.1	399.7					

Page 26 | 37

				Positive ions	Negative ions					
membrane lipids of PAK	Formula	ion	m/z	[™] CCS _№ without correction (Ų)	[™] CCS _{№2} %RSD	ion	m/z	[™] CCS _{№2} without	[™] CCS _{№2} %RSD	
								correction		
PC 32:1	$C_{40}H_{78}NO_8P$	$[M+H]^+$	732.5538	279.0	0.1					
PC 32:0	$C_{40}H_{80}NO_8P$	$[M+H]^+$	734.5694	282.2	0.1					
PC 34:2	C ₄₂ H ₈₂ NO ₈ P	$[M+H]^+$	758.5694	282.1	0.1					
PC 34:1	C ₄₂ H ₈₂ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	760.5851	284.9	0.1					
PC 34:0	C ₄₂ H ₈₄ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	762.6007	287.4	0.3					
PC 35:1	C ₄₃ H ₈₄ NO ₈ P	[M+H]+	774.6007	289.1	0.1					
PC 36:2	C ₄₂ H ₈₂ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	786.6007	288.2	0.1					
PE 30:1	C ₃₅ H ₆₈ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	662.4755	260.8	0.1	[M-H] ⁻	660.4610	253.9	0.1	
PE 30:0	C ₃₅ H ₇₀ NO ₈ P					[M-H] ⁻	662.4766	256.0	0.1	
PE 32:2	C ₃₇ H ₇₀ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	688.4912	262.7	0.1	[M-H] ⁻	686.4766	257.9	0.2	
PE 32:1	C ₃₇ H ₇₂ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	690.5068	266.8	0.1	[M-H] ⁻	688.4923	259.5	0.1	
PE 32:0	C ₃₇ H ₇₄ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	692.5225	271.8	0.0	[M-H] ⁻	690.5079	261.2	0.1	
PE 33:1	C ₃₈ H ₇₄ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	704.5225	271.5	0.1	[M-H] ⁻	702.5079	262.9	0.1	
PE 34:2	C ₃₉ H ₇₃ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	716.5225	269.2	0.1	[M-H] ⁻	714.5079	264.1	0.1	
PE 34:1	C ₃₇ H ₇₆ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	718.5381	273.8	0.1	[M-H] ⁻	716.5236	265.7	0.0	
PE 34:0	C ₃₉ H ₇₈ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	720.5538	277.0	0.1	[M-H] ⁻	718.5392	267.4	0.1	
PE 35:2	C ₄₀ H ₇₆ NO ₈ P	[M+H]⁺	730.5381	274.4	0.1	[M-H] ⁻	728.5236	266.9	0.1	
PE 35:1	C ₄₀ H ₇₈ NO ₈ P	[M+H]+	732.5538	276.4	0.1	[M-H]-	730.5392	269.0	0.0	
PE 36:2	C ₄₁ H ₇₈ NO ₈ P	$[M+H]^{+}$	744.5538	275.1	0.1	[M-H] ⁻	742.5392	270.2	0.1	
PE 36:1	C ₄₁ H ₈₀ NO ₈ P	[M+H]+	746.5694	279.6	0.1	[M-H]-	744.5549	271.8	0.1	

Table S4 $^{\mbox{\tiny TW}}\mbox{CCS}_{\mbox{\tiny N2}}$ values calibrated with phospholipids for the membrane lipids of PAK

Page 27 | 37

				Positive ions			Negati	ve ions	
membrane lipids of PAK	Formula	ion	m/z	[™] CCS _№ without correction (Ų)	[™] CCS _{№2} %RSD	corrected [™] CCS _{№2} (Ų)	ion	m/z	[™] CCS _№ without correction (Ų)
PG 30:0	C ₃₆ H ₇₁ O ₁₀ P					[M-H]-	693.4712	262.4	0.1
PG 32:1	C ₃₈ H ₇₁ O ₁₀ P					[M-H] ⁻	719.4869	267.4	0.1
PG 33:1	C ₃₉ H ₇₅ O ₁₀ P					[M-H] ⁻	733.5025	269.3	0.1
PG 34:2	C ₄₀ H ₇₅ O ₁₀ P					[M-H] ⁻	745.5025	270.6	0.1
PG 34:1	C ₄₀ H ₇₇ O ₁₀ P					[M-H] ⁻	747.5182	272.5	0.1
PG 35:2	C ₄₀ H ₇₅ O ₁₀ P					[M-H] ⁻	759.5182	273.7	0.1
PG 35:1	C ₄₀ H ₇₇ O ₁₀ P					[M-H] ⁻	761.5338	275.3	0.1
PG 36:2	C ₄₂ H ₇₉ O ₁₀ P					[M-H] ⁻	773.5338	276.5	0.1
CL 66:3	$C_{75}H_{140}O_{17}P_2$	$[M+H]^+$	1375.963	385.4	0.2	[M-H] ⁻	1373.9493	381.4	0.3
CL 66:2	$C_{75}H_{142}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1377.979	386.4	0.0	[M-H] ⁻	1375.9650	382.6	0.4
CL 66:1	$C_{75}H_{144}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1379.995	387.1	0.1				
CL 67:3	C ₇₆ H ₁₄₂ O ₁₇ P ₂	[M+H]⁺	1389.979	387.9	0.2				
CL 67:2	C ₇₆ H ₁₄₄ O ₁₇ P ₂	[M+H]⁺	1391.995	388.8	0.1				
CL 68:4	$C_{77}H_{142}O_{17}P_2$	[M+H]⁺	1401.979	389.0	0.2				
CL 68:3	C ₇₇ H ₁₄₄ O ₁₇ P ₂	$[M+H]^{+}$	1403.995	390.6	0.1				
CL 68:2	C ₇₇ H ₁₄₆ O ₁₇ P ₂	[M+H]⁺	1406.010	392.2	0.1	[M-H] ⁻	1403.9963	387.7	0.3
CL 69:4	C ₇₈ H ₁₄₄ O ₁₇ P ₂	[M+H]+	1415.995	391.6	0.1				
CL 69:3	C ₇₈ H ₁₄₆ O ₁₇ P ₂	[M+H]⁺	1418.010	393.0	0.2				
CL 69:2	C ₇₈ H ₁₄₈ O ₁₇ P ₂	[M+H]⁺	1420.026	393.7	0.1				
CL 70:4	C ₇₉ H ₁₄₆ O ₁₇ P ₂	[M+H]+	1430.010	394.0	0.1				
CL 70:3	C ₇₉ H ₁₄₈ O ₁₇ P ₂	[M+H]+	1432.026	395.8	0.1				

 Page 28 | 37

	Lea	Leaptrot 2019 - drift tube				Zhou 2017 - drift tube				Hines 2016 - drift tube						Paglia 2015 - TWIMS polyalanine calibration					ne			
Lipid	CCS [M+H]+ (Ų)	%Δ 1	%Δ 2	% ∆3	%∆ 4	%Δ 5	CCS [M+H]+ (Ų)	% ∆1	%Δ 2	%Δ3	% ∆ 4	%Δ 5	CCS [M+H]+ (Ų)	% ∆1	%Δ 2	% ∆3	% ∆ 4	%Δ 5	CCS [M+H]+ (Ų)	% ∆1	%Δ 2	%Δ 3	%∆ 4	%Δ 5
PC 32:0	278.4	10.5	1.3	6.0	1.3	1.4	283.4	8.5	-0.5	4.1	-0.5	-0.4	282.5	8.9	-0.2	4.4	-0.1	-0.1	291.0	5.7	-3.1	1.4	-3.1	-3.0
PC 32:1	276.5	9.8	0.8	5.6	0.9	0.9	282.6	7.4	-1.4	3.3	-1.3	-1.3							287.0	5.8	-2.9	1.7	-2.8	-2.8
PC 34:0							289.7	8.5	-0.8	4.1	-0.8	-0.8							297.0	5.8	-3.3	1.5	-3.2	-3.2
PC 34:1	282.0	10.3	1.0	5.9	1.0	1.0	287.1	8.3	-0.8	4.0	-0.8	-0.8							295.0	5.4	-3.5	1.2	-3.5	-3.4
PC 34:2	279.5	10.0	0.9	5.7	1.9	1.9	285.2	7.8	-1.2	3.6	-0.1	-0.1							293.0	4.9	-3.8	0.8	-2.8	-2.8
PC 35:1	287.1	10.2	0.7	5.7	0.7	0.7	289.2	9.4	-0.1	4.9	0.0	0.0												
PC 36:2	288.6	9.2	-0.2	4.8	-0.1	-0.1	291.3	8.2	-1.1	3.8	-1.1	-1.1							301.0	4.7	-4.3	0.5	-4.3	-4.3
PE 32:0							271.4	8.5	0.0	4.5	0.1	0.1	271.5	8.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.1						
PE 32:1							267.2	7.9	-0.3	4.0	-0.3	-0.2												
PE 32:2													263.8	7.4	-0.6	3.5	-0.5	-0.4						
PE 34:0							277.5	8.5	-0.3	4.3	-0.3	-0.2	277.4	8.5	-0.3	4.4	-0.2	-0.1						
PE 34:1	270.1	10.0	1.2	5.9	1.3	1.4	274.7	8.2	-0.5	4.1	-0.4	-0.3	273.4	8.7	0.0	4.6	0.1	0.1	272.0	9.2	0.5	5.1	0.6	0.7
PE 34:2	268.5	8.5	0.1	4.5	0.2	0.3	272.7	6.8	-1.4	2.9	-1.4	-1.3												
PE 35:1							276.6	8.6	-0.2	4.4	-0.1	-0.1												
PE 35:2							275.0	8.3	-0.4	4.2	-0.3	-0.2												
PE 36:1	277.0	9.9	0.8	5.6	0.9	0.9	281.3	8.2	-0.7	4.0	-0.7	-0.6												
PE 36:2	275.1	8.6	-0.1	4.5	-0.1	0.0	279.3	7.0	-1.6	2.9	-1.6	-1.5	277.9	7.5	-1.1	3.4	-1.1	-1.0	279.0	7.1	-1.5	3.0	-1.5	-1.4

Table S5 Comparison between the experimental [™]CCS_{№2} values for the phospholipids of PAK and CCS values of the literature for [M+H]⁺. 1: dextran calibration, 2: dextran calibration and lipid correction, 3: polyalanine calibration, 4: polyalanine calibration and lipid correction, 5 phospholipids calibration

553

Table S6 Comparison between the experimental ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values for the phospholipids of PAK and CCS values of the literature for [M-H]⁻.

114

Page 29 | 37

113

	Le	aptrot	: 2019	- drift	tube		2	Zhou 2017 - drift tube Hines 2016 - drift tu			2017 - drift tube			ube		Paglia	2015 c	- TWI alibra	MS po tion	lyalan	ine			
Lipid	CCS [M-H] ⁻ (Ų)	%Δ 1	%Δ 2	%Δ 3	%∆ 4	%Δ 5	CCS [M-H] ⁻ (Ų)	%Δ 1	%Δ 2	%Δ 3	%∆ 4	%Δ 5	CCS [M-H] ⁻ (Ų)	%Δ 1	%Δ 2	%Δ 3	%∆ 4	%Δ 5	CCS [M-H] ⁻ (Ų)	%Δ 1	%Δ 2	%Δ 3	% ∆ 4	%Δ 5
PE(30:0)													253.3	6.0	-1.4	2.3	-1.4	0.2						
PE(32:1)							256.6	6.2	-0.5	3.5	-0.5	1.1												
PE(32:0)													259.4	5.8	-0.9	3.2	-0.9	0.7						
PE(32:2)													256.3	5.6	-1.0	2.9	-1.0	0.6						
PE(34:0)													265.5	6.0	-0.8	3.5	-0.8	0.7	274	2.7	-3.9	0.3	-3.9	-2.4
PE(34:1)	266.9	4.7	-2.0	2.2	-2.0	-0.5	263.1	6.2	-0.6	3.7	-0.5	1.0	264.5	5.7	-1.1	3.1	-1.1	0.5						
PE(34:2)	265.6	4.6	-2.1	2.0	-2.1	-0.6																		
PE(36:1)	273.6	4.7	-2.1	2.3	-2.1	-0.7																		
PE(36:2)	272.1	4.6	-2.2	2.2	-2.1	-0.7	268.5	6.0	-0.9	3.5	-0.8	0.6	270.7	5.1	-1.7	2.7	-1.6	-0.2						
PG(32:1)							263.3	6.9	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.6												
PG(33:1)							266.4	6.4	-0.4	4.0	-0.4	1.1												
PG(34:0)																			283	2.0	-4.7	-0.3	-4.6	-3.3
PG(34:1)							270.2	6.3	-0.6	3.8	-0.6	0.9							281	2.2	-4.4	-0.1	-4.4	-3.0
PG(34:2)							268.7	6.1	-0.8	3.6	-0.7	0.7							279	2.2	-4.4	-0.2	-4.4	-3.0
PG(35:1)							272.7	6.4	-0.5	4.1	-0.5	0.9												
PG(36:2)																			289	0.9	-5.7	-1.3	-5.6	-4.3

1: dextran calibration, 2: dextran calibration and lipid correction, 3: polyalanine calibration, 4: polyalanine calibration and lipid correction, 5 phospholipids calibration

Page 30 | 37

Page 31 | 37

Lipid	Leaptrot / Zhou	Leaptrot / Hines	Zhou / Hines	Zhou / Paglia	Hines / Paglia
PC(32:0)	-1.8	-1.5	0.3	-2.6	-2.9
PC(32:1)	-2.2			-1.5	
PC(34:0)				-2.5	
PC(34:1)	-1.8			-2.7	
PC(34:2)	-2.0			-2.7	
PC(36:2)	-0.9			-3.2	
PE(32:0)			0.0		
PE(34:0)			0.0		
PE(34:1)	-1.7	-1.2	0.5	1.0	0.5
PE(36:2)	-1.5	-1.0	0.5	0.1	-0.4

Table S7: Δ CCS (%) comparison between CCS values of the literature for [M+H]⁺

Table S8: ΔCCS (%) comparison between CCS values of the literature for [M-H]⁻

	Δ Com	Δ Comparison between the literature (%)													
أمادا	Leaptrot /	Leaptrot /	Zhou /	Zhou /											
μρια	Zhou	Hines	Hines	Paglia											
PE(34:1)	1.4	0.9	-0.5												
PE(36:2)	1.3	0.5	-0.8												
PG(34:1)				-3.8											
PG(34:2)				-3.7											

556 The following figure describes the $T^{W}CCS_{N2}$ vs m/z correlation 557



Figure S9: ^{TW}CCS_{N2} values plotted against m/z for positive ions. (a) represents values for every class of phospholipids, whereas (b) only represents values for CLs and (c) only represents values for PCs and PEs. CLs are represented by triangles, PCs are represented by squares, PEs by diamonds. x refers to the number of double-bonds on the fatty acid moiety of the phospholipid which can be equal to 0, 1, 2 (for PCs and PEs) or up to 3, 4 (for CLs).

131 132 Page 33 | 37

					M(N2)	28.0134										
	Glcn		m/z	z	m	CCS (N ₂) in Å ²]	1/μ	Ω'(N2) litt]	td	In(Ω'(N2))	In(td)	1		
Positive	2	[M+Na] ⁺	365.11	1	365.11	179.54	1	0.04	915.77	1	2.28	6.82	0.82	1		
Dextran	3	[M+Na] ⁺	527.16	1	527.16	215.00		0.04	1108.88		3.21	7.01	1.17			
Calibration	4	$[M+Na]^+$	689.21	1	689.21	243.36		0.04	1262.66		4.01	7.14	1.39			
	5	[M+Na] ⁺	851.26	1	851.26	273.81		0.04	1425.94		4.89	7.26	1.59			
	6	$[M+Na]^+$	1013.32	1	1013.32	302.06		0.04	1577.08		5.75	7.36	1.75	x		0.590
	7	[M+Na] ⁺	1175.37	1	1175.37	330.94		0.04	1731.10		6.74	7.46	1.91	In.	A	6.328
	8	[M+Na] ⁺	1337.42	1	1337.42	355.80		0.04	1863.77		7.68	7.53	2.04	A		560.026
	9	[M+Na] ⁺	1499.48	1	1499.48	377.70		0.04	1980.68		8.53	7.59	2.14	r		0.9998

563 S2 Dextran, polyalanine and phospholipids CCS Calibration

				M(N 2)	28.0134											
	Sequenz	m/z	z	m	CCS (N ₂) in Å ²	1	1/μ	Ω'(N2) litt		td	1	In(Ω'(N2))	In(td)			
	A4	303.208	1	303.2	166.00	1	0.04	840.62	1	2.06	1	6.73	0.72	1		
	A5	374.208	1	374.2	181.00		0.04	924.03		2.42		6.83	0.88			
Positive	A6	445.208	1	445.2	195.00		0.04	1001.08		2.76		6.91	1.02			
Polyalanine	A7	516.308	1	516.3	211.00		0.04	1087.66		3.17		6.99	1.15	×	(0.563
Calibration	A8	587.308	1	587.3	228.00		0.04	1178.96		3.67		7.07	1.30	l Ir	nA	6.336
	A9	658.308	1	658.3	243.00		0.04	1259.62		4.12		7.14	1.42	A	Ą	564.400
	A10	729.408	1	729.4	256.00		0.04	1329.66		4.54		7.19	1.51	ŕ	2	0.9991
	A11	800.408	1	800.4	271.00		0.04	1409.88		5.01		7.25	1.61			
	A12	871.508	1	871.5	282.00		0.04	1469.14		5.50		7.29	1.70			
	A13	942.508	1	942.5	294.00		0.04	1533.45		5.98		7.34	1.79	1		
	A14	1013.508	1	1013.5	306.00		0.04	1597.66		6.45		7.38	1.86	l.		

				M(N2)	28.0134									
Positive	Lipide	m/z	z	m	CCS (N ₂) in Å ²		1/μ	Ω'(N2) litt		td	In(Ω'(N2))	In(td)]	
Lipids	PE 6:0/6:0	412.2095	1	412.2095	202.1	1	0.04	1035.08	1	2.94	6.94	1.08	1	
Calibration	PE 10:0/10:	0 524.3347	1	524.3347	233		0.04	1201.54		4.06	7.09	1.40		
	PE 15:0/15:	0 664.4912	1	664.4912	265		0.04	1373.92		5.30	7.23	1.67	x	0.53
1 1	PE 17:0/17:	720.5538	1	720.5538	277.4		0.04	1440.48		5.76	7.27	1.75	In/	6.3
1 1	PC 20:0/20:	0 846.6946	1	846.6946	306.4		0.04	1595.52		6.96	7.37	1.94	A	590.10
1 1	PC 24:0/24:	0 958.8198	1	958.8198	330.9		0.04	1726.34		7.98	7.45	2.08	r ²	0.998
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 Page 34 | 37

						M(N 2)	28.0134								
	0	5lc _n		m/z	z	m	CCS (N ₂) in Å ²	1/μ	Ω'(N2) litt]	td	ln(Ω'(N2))	ln(td)]	
Negative		2	[M-H] ⁻	341.11	1	341.11	174.56	0.04	888.17		2.02	6.79	0.70		
Dextran		3	[M-H] ⁻	503.16	1	503.16	202.34	0.04	1042.30		3.03	6.95	1.11		
Calibration		4	[M-H] ⁻	665.21	1	665.21	233.96	0.04	1213.00		3.92	7.10	1.37		
		5	[M-H]	827.27	1	827.27	265.39	0.04	1381.45		4.86	7.23	1.58		
		6	[M-H] ⁻	989.32	1	989.32	296.73	0.04	1548.76		5.85	7.35	1.77	x	0.546
		7	[M-H] ⁻	1151.37	1	1151.37	319.21	0.04	1669.34		6.71	7.42	1.90	InA	6.374
		8	[M-H] ⁻	1313.43	1	1313.43	343.55	0.04	1799.25		7.71	7.50	2.04	A	586.226
		9	[M-H] ⁻	1475.48	1	1475.48	365.21	0.04	1914.89		8.64	7.56	2.16	r²	0.9953

28.0134

M(N 2)

	Sequenz	m/z	z	m	CCS (N ₂) in Å ²	1/μ	Ω'(N2) litt]	td	ln(Ω'(N2))	In(td)]		
	A4	301.151	1	301.2	165.00	0.04	835.32		2.09	6.73	0.74	1		
	A5	372.188	1	372.2	179.00	0.04	913.65		2.48	6.82	0.91			
Negative	A6	443.225	1	443.2	195.00	0.04	1000.94		2.86	6.91	1.05			
Polyalanine	A7	514.262	1	514.3	209.00	0.04	1077.24		3.28	6.98	1.19	x		0.576
Calibration	A8	585.300	1	585.3	223.00	0.04	1153.02		3.67	7.05	1.30	Ir	nA	6.301
	A9	656.337	1	656.3	238.00	0.04	1233.63		4.12	7.12	1.42	A	•	545.101
	A10	727.374	1	727.4	253.00	0.04	1314.01		4.58	7.18	1.52	r ²	2	0.9998
	A11	798.411	1	798.4	267.00	0.04	1389.01		5.06	7.24	1.62			
	A12	869.448	1	869.4	279.00	0.04	1453.45		5.50	7.28	1.70			
	A13	940.485	1	940.5	294.00	0.04	1533.40		6.04	7.34	1.80			
	A14	1011.522	1	1011.5	308.00	0.04	1608.06		6.58	7.38	1.88			

				M(N 2)	28.0134								
Negative	Lipide	m/z	z	m	CCS (N ₂) in Å ²	1	1/μ	Ω'(N2) litt	td	ln(Ω'(N2))	In(td)	1	
Lipids	PE 6:0/6:0	410.1949	1	410.1949	199.3	1	0.04	1020.58	3.03	6.93	1.10	1	
Calibration	PE 10:0/10:0	522.3201	1	522.3201	223.2		0.04	1150.89	3.85	7.05	1.34		
	PE 15:0/15:0	662.4766	1	662.4766	253.3		0.04	1313.18	4.92	7.18	1.59	x	0.517
	PE 17:0/17:0	718.5392	1	718.5392	265.5		0.04	1378.61	5.39	7.23	1.68	InA	6.359
	PC 20:0/20:0	904.7012	1	904.7012	305.1		0.04	1590.39	7.15	7.37	1.96	A	577.820
	PC 24:0/24:0	1016.8264	1	1016.8264	331		0.04					r ²	0.9998
					[M+CH3COO-]								

Page 35 | 37

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S3 Dextran and polyalanine correction curves 566









Measured with dextran calibration

5									Equation	B: lipid standards
Lipids	m/z	z	td	td'	CCS' (N2)	TWCCS _{N2}	DTCCS _{N2} lit.	Ω %Δ	negat	ive correction
PE 6:0/6:0	410.195	1	3.03	3.00	1075.0	209.9	199.3	5.3		
PE 10:0/10:0	522.320	1	3.85	3.81	1225.3	237.6	223.2	-6.5	a	0.9018
PE 15:0/15:0	662.477	1	4.92	4.88	1400.8	270.2	253.3	-6.7	b	9.5704
PE 17:0/17:0	718.539	1	5.39	5.35	1472.4	283.6	265.5	-6.8		
PC 20:0/20:0	904.701	1							r ²	0.9998
PC 24:0/24:0	1016.826	1								





0.9018 9.5704

0.9998

142

- 143
- 144



correction curve for polyalanine calibration in negative mode



Page 37 | 37