



HAL
open science

Resolution, quantification, and reliable determination of enantiomeric excess of proteinogenic and non-proteinogenic amino acids by comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography

Raphaël Pepino, Vanessa Leyva, Adrien Garcia, Jana Bocková, Cornelia Meinert

► To cite this version:

Raphaël Pepino, Vanessa Leyva, Adrien Garcia, Jana Bocková, Cornelia Meinert. Resolution, quantification, and reliable determination of enantiomeric excess of proteinogenic and non-proteinogenic amino acids by comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography. *Journal of Separation Science*, 2022, 45 (24), pp.4416-4426. 10.1002/jssc.202200606 . hal-03986459

HAL Id: hal-03986459

<https://hal.science/hal-03986459v1>

Submitted on 18 Oct 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Resolution, quantification, and reliable determination of enantiomeric excess of proteinogenic and non-proteinogenic amino acids by comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography

Raphaël Pepino, Vanessa Leyva, Adrien D. Garcia, Jana Bocková and Cornelia Meinert*

Institut de Chimie de Nice, CNRS UMR 7272, Université Côte d'Azur, 06108 Nice, France

RUNNING TITLE: Reliable quantification of small enantiomeric excesses in amino acids

*Corresponding author: Dr. Cornelia Meinert, Institut de Chimie de Nice, CNRS UMR 7272,
fax: +33 489150101. *E-mail address:* cornelia.meinert@univ-cotedazur.fr

List of non-standard abbreviations:

ECHFBE, *N(O,S)*-ethoxy-carbonyl heptafluorobutyl ester; **ee**, enantiomeric excess; **MDL**, method detection limit; **MeOH/TFAA**, methanol/trifluoroacetic acid anhydride

Keywords:

Amino acid; Chirality; Two-dimensional gas chromatography; Enantioseparation; *N*-trifluoroacetyl-*O*-methyl ester

Abstract

This work proposes a comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography (GC×GC) method for the resolution and quantification of 27 amino acids, including 17 enantiomeric pairs, as stable *N*-trifluoroacetyl-*O*-methyl ester derivatives. The derivatization approach in combination with enantioselective GC×GC has proven to be highly responsive with a method detection limit of 1–7 pg even for sterically hindered amino acids such as α,α -dialkylated and *N*-alkylated amino acids. Accurate determination of the enantiomeric excess was achieved with errors in the range of ± 0.5 – 2.5% (1σ) at concentrations $\geq 10^{-6}$ M. A thorough study of the mass spectra of the amino acid derivatives allowed the fragmentation pathways to be distinguished, enabling chromatographic peaks to be unambiguously assigned. The proposed method is particularly suited for applications that require the precise determination of enantiomeric excesses such as those concerning the role of *D*-amino acid enantiomers in humans, animals, and the environment, as well as for analyses of extraterrestrial samples aimed at understanding the selection of amino acids in stereochemical *L*-configuration.

1 Introduction

Amino acids are fundamental peptide constituents of all living systems on Earth, where they are mostly found in their left-handed configuration. Their D-counterparts, long considered biologically non-functional, are now known to play an important role in a number of physiological processes [1–7]. The difference in natural abundance and biological activity between the D- and L-amino acid enantiomers has stimulated a growing interest in their analyses in various fields of science and technology, including medicine, biotechnology, food and natural product research, environmental science, and astrochemistry. For example, proteinogenic D-amino acids are increasingly being evaluated as potential biomarkers of aging and diseases [7–10] as well as indicators of food authenticity and quality [7, 11]. Optically pure D-enantiomers of proteinogenic and non-proteinogenic amino acids have become a powerful tool for improving the pharmacokinetic properties of peptide–drugs [12, 13] along with key synthetic precursors for biomaterials and biosensors [14, 15]. In astrochemistry, L-excesses of certain amino acids in interstellar bodies can be interpreted as the result of molecular symmetry breaking events with important consequences for the emergence of homochirality in the early evolution of life [16–19]. All these applications require thorough and comprehensive analytical procedures that ensure: (1) low limits of quantification, (2) sufficient enantiomeric resolution, (3) absence of racemization during the analysis, and (4) careful control of contamination sources.

LC-based (HPLC, UPLC) and ¹D GC-MS techniques are the most widely used methods for the separation and analysis of complex mixtures of chiral amino acids, the former being generally more sensitive and capable of reaching detection limits two to three orders of magnitude lower than the latter [20–22]. Comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography (GC×GC), on the other hand, has been much less explored for the chiral analysis of amino acids, despite its robustness and very high selectivity [23–25]. Indeed, GC×GC has revolutionized analytical separations in several fields, significantly improving the resolution power and detectability of conventional GC due to the addition of a second orthogonal separation dimension and the one-dimensional analyte band compression during the modulation process that leads to increased signal-to-noise ratio [26–28]. With its high peak capacity and improved sensitivity in full scan mode due to the efficiency of the mass analyzer and an acquisition rate of up to 500 spectra/s,

GC×GC enables unambiguous identification and quantification of complex mixtures – often challenging to resolve with 1D chromatography.

Enantioselective GC-analysis of amino acids requires their conversion to volatile derivatives. Among the various derivatization protocols for the enantioseparation of amino acids, their two-step conversion to *N*-trifluoroacetyl-*O*-alkyl (TFA/alkyl) esters has proven to be very successful in the analysis of extraterrestrial samples [21], where high precision enantiomeric excess (*ee*) determination at low concentrations is desired. Furthermore, this method has been particularly advantageous for the detection and separation of a wide range of non-proteinogenic amino acids, including α,α -dialkylated amino acids [21, 29], which are known to show very low response with other derivatization methodologies due to low reaction yields [24, 25].

To our knowledge, there is only one report on the enantioseparation of amino acids as TFA/alkyl derivatives by GC×GC. This exploratory analysis was, however, limited to the separation of 12 α -amino acid enantiomers on a Chirasil-L-Val column, lacking information on method validation parameters [23]. The aim of the present study was to develop an improved and validated GC×GC-TOFMS methodology for the resolution and quantification of 27 proteinogenic and non-proteinogenic amino acids, including α -, β -, γ -, δ -, diamino-, α,α -dialkylated and *N*-alkylated amino acids, as *N*-trifluoroacetyl-*O*-methyl ester derivatives on a chiral octakis(3-*O*-butanoyl-2,6-di-*O*-*n*-pentyl)- γ -cyclodextrin (Lipodex E) column. This stationary phase was selected because of its demonstrated excellent performance and improved enantioseparation as compared to Chirasil-Val stationary phases for TFA/methyl amino acid derivatives [29–31]. We focused on determining and discussing the relevant analytical parameters and their associated uncertainties, such as resolution, enantioseparation, detection limits, repeatability, and stability of the derivatives, often absent in the literature despite their importance for assessing the quality and applicability of a quantitative chiral analytical procedure. Finally, we report here for the first time the mass fragmentation patterns and their interpretation of a series of *N*-trifluoroacetyl-*O*-methyl ester amino acid derivatives.

2 Materials and Methods

2.1 Chemicals and Reagents

Thirty amino acids were studied: *proteinogenic amino acids* (glycine, DL-alanine, DL-cysteine, DL-serine, DL-aspartic acid, DL-asparagine, DL-threonine, DL-glutamic acid, DL-proline, DL-valine, DL-methionine, DL-leucine, DL-isoleucine, and DL-phenylalanine), *α -non-proteinogenic amino acids* (DL-2-aminobutyric acid, DL-norvaline, DL-norleucine, and DL-*allo*-isoleucine), *β -amino acids* (β -alanine, DL-3-aminobutyric acid, DL-3-aminoisobutyric acid and DL- β -leucine), a *γ -amino acid* (4-aminobutyric acid), a *δ -amino acid* (5-aminopentanoic acid), *α,α -dialkylated amino acids* (2-aminoisobutyric acid and DL-isovaline), *N-alkylated amino acids* (sarcosine, and *N*-ethylglycine), and *diamino acids* (DL-2,3-diaminopropanoic acid and DL-2,4-diaminobutanoic acid). For most of the study, racemic standards were used for the chiral amino acids, except isovaline and *allo*-isoleucine, for which only enantiopure standards were available. All amino acid standards, solvents and reagents employed in this study were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Fluka, or Acros Organics and stored according to the recommended instructions. The purity of the DL-, D- and L-amino acids was above 98% in all cases. The water used at all stages of the study – tool cleaning and sample processing – was obtained using a Milli-Q Direct 8 apparatus (18.2 M Ω ·cm at 25 °C, <2 ppb total organic carbon). All glassware was washed several times with ethanol and Milli-Q water, wrapped in aluminum foil and then heated at 500 °C for 5 h to remove possible organic contaminants. Polytetrafluoroethylene-lined lids and caps were washed in the same way. Pipette tips and GC \times GC vial inserts were used without further cleaning.

An aqueous amino acid stock solution (10⁻⁴ M) of 30 amino acids was prepared from individual amino acid solutions of 10⁻¹ M or 10⁻² M, depending on their solubility in water as well as serial dilutions (5 \times 10⁻⁵–5 \times 10⁻⁸ M) of the stock solution. For the experiments aimed at *ee* determination, two separate stock solutions of five selected amino acids with different retention times and functional groups (Ala, 2,3-Dap, Glu, Iva, Pro) were prepared. One solution contained the five amino acids in racemic ratio, while the second standard mixture was spiked with the respective L-enantiomers to obtain %*ee*_L = 5 for each amino acid. Four dilutions (10⁻⁷ M, 10⁻⁶ M, 5 \times 10⁻⁶ M, and 10⁻⁵ M) were prepared to evaluate the effect of concentration on accurate %*ee* measurements.

2.2 Derivatization procedure

Amino acids were transformed into *N*-trifluoroacetyl-*O*-methyl ester derivatives based on the procedure reported by Fox *et al.* for conventional GC-FID [29], with some modifications. A volume of 50 μL of aqueous amino acid solution was transferred into a reaction vial and dried under a gentle stream of nitrogen. Then, 200 μL of a methanol/acetyl chloride (MeOH/AcCl) (4:1, v/v) solution was added and the reaction mixture was vigorously stirred for 10 s and heated at 110 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 h. The mixture was then cooled down for 10 min and dried under nitrogen without succeeding in complete evaporation of the solvent in reasonable timeframes as a compromise to avoid potential analyte loss. Subsequently, 200 μL of a dichloromethane/trifluoroacetic acid anhydride (DCM/TFAA) solution (4:1, v/v) was added, the reaction medium was stirred for 10 s, and then heated at 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 20 min. The solution was then cooled and subjected to a complete drying step to minimize the negative impact of excessive TFA on the GC columns. Care was taken to use a very gentle stream of nitrogen in this step to avoid the loss of highly volatile compounds such as α,α -dialkylated amino acid derivatives. Finally, the residue was dissolved in 50 μL of methyl laurate (internal standard, IS) in chloroform (10^{-5} M) and transferred into a 1 mL GC vial equipped with a 100 μL insert for GC \times GC analysis.

For assessing the stability of the *N*-trifluoroacetyl-*O*-methyl ester derivatives, one amino acid standard mixture at 5×10^{-5} M was derivatized and analyzed after 7 days. The sample was injected in triplicate each time and stored immediately after each injection at 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

2.3 GC \times GC-TOFMS analysis

The enantioselective analyses were carried out using a GC \times GC Pegasus IV D instrument coupled to a reflectron time-of-flight mass spectrometer (LECO Corp., St. Joseph, Michigan, USA). The TOFMS system operated at a storage rate of 150 Hz, with a 50–400 amu mass range, and a solvent delay of 15 min. The detector voltage was set to 1650 V, except for the measurements concerning the determination of the method detection limit (MDL), for which a voltage of 1800 V was used. The ion source and injector temperatures were kept at 230 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the transfer line at 240 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The column set consisted of a Lipodex E [octakis(3-*O*-butanoyl-2,6-di-*O*-*n*-pentyl)- γ -cyclodextrin] capillary column (25 m \times 0.25 mm, Macherey-Nagel, Düren Germany) connected in series to a DB

Wax (polyethylene glycol, 1.4 m × 0.1 mm, 0.1 μm, Agilent, CA, USA) secondary column. Alternatively, a CP-Chirasil-Dex CB [heptakis-(2,3,6-tri-*O*-methyl)-β-cyclodextrin] column (24.55 m × 0.25 mm, 0.25 μm, Agilent) was used in the first dimension for qualitative comparison of the overall resolution efficiency and enantioseparation of the amino acid standard mixture compared to the Lipodex E. 2-propanol and chloroform were used as washing solvents for the injection needle. Modulation between columns was ensured with a dual-stage thermal jet modulator using liquid nitrogen. Helium was used as carrier gas at a constant flow of 1 mL min⁻¹. Aliquots of 1 μL were injected in splitless mode.

For the experiments involving the entire set of amino acids including the determination of detection limits, the temperature of the primary column was held at 40 °C for 1 min, increased to 80 °C at a rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ and held for 10 min, followed by an increase to 125 °C at 1 °C min⁻¹, and finally to 190 °C at 2 °C min⁻¹ and held for 1 min. For the determination of *ee* reliability, which included only 5 of the 30 amino acids under study, the temperature of the primary column was held at 40 °C for 1 min, increased to 80 °C at a rate of 10 °C min⁻¹, held for 10 min, and finally increased to 190 °C at 2 °C min⁻¹ and held for 5 min. For both types of analyses, the secondary oven was operated at a constant temperature offset of 30 °C, while the temperature of the dry air used for the modulator's hot pulses was set at 15 °C above the secondary oven temperature and a modulation period of 5 s was applied. Data were processed using the ChromaTOF™ software from LECO Corp. Integrated peak areas were adjusted manually, when necessary, to correct for automatic data treatment limitations.

2.4 Limit of detection and method detection limit

The limit of detection (LOD) is defined as the lowest concentration of an analyte that can be identified and measured with high confidence that the concentration of the analyte is greater than zero. It is a fundamental parameter for assessing the quality and range of applicability of an analytical methodology, especially when low concentrations are used to make decisions [32, 33]. However, the LOD is also an ambiguous and controversial concept, as it can vary up to three orders of magnitude, depending on the approach chosen for its determination and the objective of the measurement, which makes comparisons difficult [33–35]. In chromatography, LOD is

usually estimated as a multiple of the average background signal-to-noise ratio of the signal arising from a reagent blank. However, not only do these approaches rely heavily on the region of the chromatogram selected for noise measurements, but they obviate measuring the analyte itself [36]. This problem is even more evident for methodologies employing MS detectors, for which background noise sources have been significantly reduced and specificity increased, resulting in near-zero instrumental background when the analyte of interest is absent [37]. Therefore, for MS based chromatographic techniques, multi-injection approaches based on the standard deviation of the analyte response at a concentration close to the expected detection limit are considered to give more reliable results, as they take into account the actual signal intensities and the consistency of the response over several repeated injections [34, 37]. Accordingly, for the present study, the LODs of amino acids were determined using the method detection limit approach, which defines the MDL as the minimum amount of analyte that can be measured with 99% confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from, greater than, zero, according to the following equation:

$$MDL = t_{\alpha} \times \frac{RSD}{100} \times Q_s \quad (1)$$

where t_{α} is the one-sided Students' t-distribution value for $n-1$ observations at a 99% confidence level (α), RSD corresponds to the relative standard deviation of the peak areas of the n replicate injections for each amino acid, and Q_s is the concentration of the analytes at the expected limit of detection. As eight replicates ($n = 8$) of the standard solution at $Q_s = 5 \times 10^{-8}$ M.

were employed, t_{α} was set to 2.998. The RSD of the measured area response was calculated for each individual amino acid.

2.5 Enantiomeric excess determination

The enantiomeric excess (ee) reflects the excess in the amount of one enantiomer over the amount of the racemic composition, with values that extend from $ee = 0$, for racemic mixtures, to $ee = 1$ (or -1), for a pure enantiomer [38]. The L-enantiomeric excess of a chiral species can be written as follows

$$\%ee_L = \frac{c_L - c_D}{c_L + c_D} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

where c_L and c_D are the concentrations of L and D-enantiomers, respectively. Providing that within the studied concentration range for both enantiomers the concentration c_i , $i \in \{L; D\}$, scales with the corresponding ion peak counts A_i , in single or total ion chromatograms, as

$$c_i = k \times A_i \quad (3)$$

where k is a constant, we can substitute the concentrations c_L and c_D in Eq. (2) by A_L and A_D ,

$$\%ee_L = \frac{A_L - A_D}{A_L + A_D} \times 100 \quad (4)$$

The standard deviation $\sigma_{\%ee_L}$ is given based on the calculated $\%ee_L$ of each independent injection using Eq. (4).

Although commercial amino acid standards are available as racemic mixtures, their $\%ee$ determined by chromatographic techniques is usually different from zero [39]. This is due to both sample and instrument artefacts. The former one is related to the limitations of the manufacturer's accuracy in determining the ee as well as to the initial syntheses. The latter one is a result of differential instrument responses for each enantiomer or erroneous chromatographic quantification caused by co-eluting impurities, poor enantio-resolution or peak tailing [40]. Consequently, chromatographic techniques do not necessarily provide accurate information on the absolute configuration of the sample. Here, we investigate the performance of the studied GC×GC method for the determination of apparent $\%ee_L$ of 5% by comparing the response of a racemic standard (S_{ref}) with a racemic standard spiked with the respective L-enantiomers (S_{spiked}). The $\%ee_L$ is calculated as follows

$$\%ee_L = 100 \times (ee_{L,spiked} - ee_{L,ref}) \quad (5)$$

and the corresponding standard deviation based on the error propagation formula as

$$\sigma_{ee_L} = \sqrt{\sigma_{ee_{L,spiked}}^2 + \sigma_{ee_{L,ref}}^2} \quad (6)$$

where $\sigma_{ee_{L,spiked}}$ and $\sigma_{ee_{L,ref}}$ are the standard deviations of the spiked and racemic standards, respectively. To account for procedural and measurement fluctuations, three individually

derivatized samples were prepared and injected in triplicates, for a total of nine injections ($n = 9$) per amino acid in the racemic and spiked solutions.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Chromatographic resolution

The initial optimization of the enantio-GC \times GC separation of 29 *N*-TFA/methyl amino acid derivatives, including 22 pairs of amino acid enantiomers and seven achiral amino acids was carried out using a Lipodex E stationary phase in the first dimension. Amino acid identification was confirmed by injecting each amino acid standard individually. The enantiomer elution order was mainly based on previous work [29, 31] and confirmed for the following amino acids: Ala, Asp, 2-Aba, 2,3-DAP, Glu, Ile, Iva, Leu, Nva, Pro, Ser, Thr and Val using an excess of the L-enantiomer. Using a modulation time of 5 s, balancing between sufficient 2D peak slices while minimizing unfavorable wrap-around in the second dimension, good overall resolution was achieved for most of the amino acids (**Fig. 1A**), with baseline separation for 16 out of the 22 enantiomeric pairs investigated (**Table 1**). This includes isovaline enantiomers, known to be challenging to separate being alpha-dialkylated [41]. The chosen 2D column configuration showed suitable orthogonality, i.e. the amino acid derivatives were effectively distributed throughout the 2D separation space. The advantages offered by two-dimensional separation are clearly visible for amino acid enantiomers that are difficult or not at all resolved in the first dimension, such as L-Iva from 2-Aib, D-Ala from D-Val, and D-Nle from L-Leu and Sar. This feature is extremely beneficial for complex mixtures such as those corresponding to real samples in which several compounds may share very similar functional groups and thus retention behavior in the first dimension.

As was previously reported, in most cases, the D-enantiomer elutes before the corresponding L-enantiomer, except for cyclic proline [30] and isovaline [29] where this order is reversed. The increase in resolution of *N*-TFA/alkyl amino acid enantiomers on the Lipodex E stationary phase with the shift of the methyl group from the α to the β or γ position was confirmed for the isomers of valine derivatives [29].

Highly retained enantiomers, such as phenylalanine and the diamino acids 2,3-Dap and 2,4-Dab, on the other hand, displayed poor baseline resolution. Despite efforts to optimize the GC×GC temperature program, the separation of L-Ala from D-2-Aba as well as L-3-Aib from D-3-Aba, β-Leu from D-Ser were unsuccessful. Alternatively, coelutions of the analytes of interest can be minimized by replacing the Lipodex E by a Chirasil-Dex column in the first dimension (**Fig. 1B**). Using the identical temperature program, the derivatives have a shorter elution time of about 15 minutes on the Chirasil-Dex. Ala and 2-Aba were resolved, phenylalanine enantioseparated, and the L-3-Aib/D-3Aba/β-Leu/D-Ser zone was well spread, so that 3-Aba, Ser and 3-AiB were resolved and enantioseparated. The complementary nature of these two column sets allows to almost fully enantioseparate the 22 amino acids investigated here, with the only exceptions being cysteine ($R_s = 1$, Lipodex E), β-leucine ($R_s = 1$, Lipodex E), and 2,4-Dab (not resolved).

3.2 Method Validation

The developed method was tested for quantitative analysis in terms of linearity, sensitivity, repeatability, and resolution (**Table 1**). Linearity was investigated for 4 orders of magnitude with concentrations of amino acids ranging from 5×10^{-8} M to 5×10^{-5} M. The calibration curves were plotted as the average of three replicate measurements (i.e. three different derivatized mixtures at each concentration injected once) of the characteristic ion peak area over the $m/z = 74$ peak area of the internal standard A_{AA}/A_{IS} versus the molar concentration of the amino acids, on a logarithmic scale. The parameters characterizing the linearity of the method are detailed in **Table S1**. For all the amino acids under study, the least square correlation coefficient values (R^2) were close to one, supporting a linear relationship between both variables and the wide applicability range for the method. Based on the slopes of the regression fits listed in **Table S1** it is possible to affirm that the amino acids show similar sensitivities (i.e., change in signal per unit change in the amount of analyte) which means that the derivatization yields are comparable for all the different types of amino acids analyzed. This represents an important advantage over other derivatization protocols such as their conversion into ECHFBE (*N(O,S)*-ethoxy-carbonyl heptafluorobutyl ester) derivatives, for which the reaction yields of diamino-, α,α-dialkylated and *N*-alkylated amino acids were substantially diminished [25]. However, the high detection limits of the two sulfur-

containing amino acids, cysteine and methionine, prevented to establish the working range and MDL investigations at the selected concentrations for these acids. Moreover, asparagine is converted into aspartic acid under these derivatization conditions [42] which we confirmed by analyzing an individual asparagine standard. Similar observations have been previously reported for the ECHFBE derivatization [43]. As the amide function is easily hydrolyzed, converting asparagine to aspartic acid, the sum Asx of Asp and Asn is reported for the calibration curve and repeatability studies (**Table S1** and **S3**). Asn was excluded from the follow-up investigations, including the MDL.

The limits of detection, determined by the MDL method, are reported in **Table 1** and the errors associated with these measurements in **Table S2**. A simple comparison with other methodologies is not straightforward, but it is possible to affirm that most amino acids show adequate response, with detection limits ranging from 1.3 to 7.2 pg. The reported method is therefore suitable for trace detection. The lower limit of the working range (5×10^{-8} M) of our method is of the same order of magnitude as the limits of detection recently reported using UPLC-HRMS, currently considered the most sensitive chromatography technique [22]. At the same time, the high resolving power and enantioselectivity, which is severely compromised when UPLC-HRMS is employed [22], is maintained here, as discussed in further detail below.

The repeatability of the derivatization and subsequent GC×GC-TOFMS analysis was examined on nine replicate samples at 5×10^{-5} M to evaluate the reliability of the derivatization methodology, particularly for highly volatile amino acids that might be lost during the drying steps. Relative standard deviations (RSDs) for the repeatability studies are reported in **Table S3**. Most of these values are between 3% and 9%, except for 2,3-Dap, threonine and methionine with RSDs above 30%. In general, the repeatability results support that, for most amino acid derivatives, the MeOH/TFAA derivatization is a reliable methodology including highly volatile derivatives such as 2-Aib and Iva.

Stability studies of the *N*-trifluoroacetyl-*O*-methyl ester derivatives were performed to determine whether the derivatives can be stored over a period of 7 days without significant degradation. As shown in **Table S4**, overall recoveries were typically in the 80–100% range. Most of the volatile derivatives have recoveries closer to 80–90%, while the less volatile ones reach recoveries of 90-

100%. The only exception is methionine with a loss of almost 50%. These results suggest that sulfur containing MeOH/TFAA derivatives may be prone to decomposition.

3.3 Mass fragmentation of *N*-TFA/methyl amino acid derivatives

The interpretation of the mass spectra was based on the fragmentation mechanisms previously described for the *N*-TFA/alkyl derivatives of proteinogenic amino acids [44–46]. **Table 1** summarizes the characteristic mass-to-charge (m/z) fragments for all amino acid derivatives analyzed. Parent ions $[M]^{+}$ are not among the major characteristic ions due to the high probability of fragmentation with propensity to form relatively more stable fragment ions. All derivatives show a characteristic intense peak at $m/z = 69$ corresponding to the $[CF_3]^+$ moiety of the TFAA reagent. Some molecular class specific patterns were also observed. Most of the α -amino acids show a prominent peak at $m/z [M-59]^+$, which corresponds to the loss of the esterified carboxylic acid group $[COOCH_3]$ resulting from α -cleavage. Interestingly, this prominent peak is missing in the mass spectra of α -amino acids exhibiting OH, SH or two NH_2 groups. Moreover, the loss of the carboxylic acid group followed by the loss of the side chain as the corresponding olefin $[CF_3-CO-NH=CH_2]^+$ at $m/z = 126$ was observed for most α -amino acids. An alternative common fragmentation pattern results from the loss of the alkoxy group from the ester followed by the loss of the side chain, giving rise to the $[CF_3-CO-NH=CH-CO]^+$ at $m/z = 153$. The $[M-97]^+$ fragment, corresponding to the loss of $[CF_3CO]$, is also very common, but does not show a class specific pattern. The $m/z = 59$ fragment attributed to $[COOCH_3]^+$ is prominent in the mass spectra of almost all amino acids, except for proline and phenylalanine (cyclic amino acids), *N*-alkylated and diamino acids. A detailed interpretation of the mass spectra of all 30 investigated amino acids is given in the supporting information **Table S5**.

3.4 Enantiomeric excess accuracy and precision

GC \times GC TOFMS, often with up to 0.1% (3σ) precision in %*ee* determination, has been considered the gold standard in enantioselective analyses [47]. Notwithstanding, one should keep in mind that the accuracy and precision of %*ee* values determined by GC-MS are critically affected by the signal-to-noise ratio (S/N), enantioseparation, peak broadening, potential co-elution of one or

both enantiomers with other compounds [48] or the detector response. All these parameters can, in principle, vary with the concentration of the enantiomers. To assess the effect of amino acid concentration on the precision of the calculated *ee*, we determined the enantiomeric excess of five amino acids differing in their functional groups (Ala, 2,3-Dap, Glu, Iva and Pro) in a solution spiked with the apparent %*ee*_L of 5% (**Eq. 5 and 6, Fig. 2**), by measuring three replicate samples injected each three times (*n* = 9).

In general, an increase in concentration is associated with a higher *S/N* ratio which is, in turn, expected to enhance the precision of the determined *ee*. The effect of the *S/N* ratio on the *ee* precision is most pronounced when working close to the limit of quantification. This is visualized in **Fig. 2**, where changing the concentration by an order of magnitude from 10⁻⁷ M to 10⁻⁶ M results in a significant improvement of the standard deviation and consequently in improved accuracy. Increasing the concentration from 10⁻⁶ M to 10⁻⁵ M further improves the *ee* precision for 2,3-Dap, but even more significantly for glutamic acid, isovaline and proline, which are all well enantioseparated and have narrow peak shapes.

To affirm statistical reliability, and hence high accuracy and precision of calculated enantiomeric excess values, it is important to maximize the number of measurements. This is crucial especially for measurements with rather low *S/N* ratios (10⁻⁷ M in **Fig. 2**) where the distributions of measured peak areas are broader and hence undersized sampling may generate skewed results in terms of accuracy but also precision. To enhance the analytical performance at such low concentrations, one can attempt to increase the bias voltage of the microchannel plate detector with the aim to improve the *S/N* ratios. In the present study, this has a positive impact on 2,3-Dap, isovaline and proline at the concentration 10⁻⁷ M (**Fig. S1**). Depending on the application, this might be, however, compromised to save the lifetime of the detector.

The precise determination of %*ee* in various applications is often challenged by potential contamination. For example, *proteinogenic* amino acids are susceptible of quantification errors due to contamination from multiple biological sources during sample treatment. A thorough study of reagent blanks was therefore performed to assess such inducible biases (see S4 in the *Supplementary Information*). Our investigations revealed that L-proteinogenic amino acids are introduced as minor contaminants (up to 10⁻⁸ M for Gly, L-Ala, L-Val and L-Phe) during the

derivatization step depending on the analytical grade of TFFA used (**Fig. S2**) and as such constitute an important exception for trace analyses that need to be monitored. Nevertheless, the careful evaluation of all reagents – especially of TFAA (**Table S6**) – allowed to minimize the contribution of L-amino acids to the order of 10^{-11} M to 10^{-10} M which is orders of magnitudes below the MDL of our method. We therefore do not expect any significant bias in the determination of %*ee* in proteinogenic amino acids using the proposed analytical approach.

4 Conclusions

The present study provides a high-throughput analytical protocol for the enantioseparation of a wide range of chiral amino acids, combining sensitivity, resolution, enantioselective separation and reliability in the determination of enantiomeric excess over a wide working range (from 5×10^{-8} M to 5×10^{-5} M). This protocol can find numerous applications, from bioanalytical science to extraterrestrial sample analyses. The main advantages of the procedure for enantioselective quantitative analysis are high resolution, increased sensitivity and low detection limits, comparable or better than those achieved with high-performance liquid chromatography and without the corresponding loss in enantioresolution. In addition, the comprehensive mass spectral interpretation of *N*-trifluoroacetyl-*O*-methyl ester derivatives allows unambiguous identification of each amino acid. Finally, our results confirm that concentration is a decisive parameter to be taken into account when assessing the reliability of the reported *ees* and that, in order to assert statistical reliability and thus high accuracy and precision of the calculated enantiomeric excess values, it is necessary to maximize the number of measurements.

Author contributions

Raphaël Pepino: Investigation, Visualization, Writing-Original draft preparation. **Vanessa Leyva:** Investigation, Writing-Original draft preparation. **Adrien Garcia:** Investigation. **Jana Bocková:** Investigation, Validation, Writing- Reviewing and Editing. **Cornelia Meinert:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Resources, Writing-Original draft preparation, Writing-Reviewing and Editing, Supervision, Funding acquisition.

Acknowledgements

This research has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme [grant agreement 804144]. A. G. has received a PhD scholarship from the French Ministry of Science and Education.

Conflict of interest statement

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References

- [1] Corrigan J. J., D-Amino acids in animals: novel reactions and compounds unique to specific stages of development characterize this subject. *Science* 1969;164:142–149.
- [2] D'Aniello A., D-Aspartic acid: an endogenous amino acid with an important neuroendocrine role. *Brain Res. Rev.* 2007;53:215–234.
- [3] Lam H., Oh D.-C., Cava F., Takacs C. N., Clardy J., de Pedro M. A., Waldor M. K., D-Amino acids govern stationary phase cell wall remodeling in bacteria. *Science* 2009;325:1552–1555.
- [4] Ollivaux C., Soyeux D., Toullec J.-Y., Biogenesis of D-amino acid containing peptides/proteins: where, when and how? *J. Pept. Sci.* 2014;20:595–612.
- [5] Radkov A. D., Moe L. A., Bacterial synthesis of D-amino acids. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 2014;98:5363–5374.
- [6] Aliashkevich A., Alvarez L., Cava F., New insights into the mechanisms and biological roles of D-amino acids in complex eco-systems. *Front. Microbiol.* 2018;9:683.
- [7] Bastings J. J. A. J., van Eijk H. M., Olde Damink S. W., Rensen S. S., D-Amino acids in health and disease: a focus on cancer. *Nutrients* 2019;11:2205.

- [8] Kalíková K., Šlechtová T., Tesařová E., Enantiomeric ratio of amino acids as a tool for determination of aging and disease diagnostics by chromatographic measurement. *Separations* 2016;3:30.
- [9] Kimura T., Hamase K., Miyoshi Y., Yamamoto R., Yasuda K., Mita M., Rakugi H., Hayashi T., Isaka Y., Chiral amino acid metabolomics for novel biomarker screening in the prognosis of chronic kidney disease. *Sci. Rep.* 2016;6:26137.
- [10] Kimura R., Tsujimura H., Tsuchiya M., Soga S., Ota N., Tanaka A., Kim H., Development of a cognitive function marker based on D-amino acid proportions using new chiral tandem LC-MS/MS systems. *Sci. Rep.* 2020;10:804.
- [11] Friedman M., Origin, microbiology, nutrition, and pharmacology of D-Amino Acids. *Chem. Biodivers.* 2010;7:1491–1530.
- [12] Ding Y., Ting J. P., Liu J., Al-Azzam S., Pandya P., Afshar S., Impact of non-proteinogenic amino acids in the discovery and development of peptide therapeutics. *Amino Acids* 2020;52:1207–1226.
- [13] Blaskovich M. A. T., Unusual amino acids in medicinal chemistry. *J. Med. Chem.* 2016;59:10807–10836.
- [14] Reches M., Gazit E., Casting metal nanowires within discrete self-assembled peptide nanotubes. *Science* 2003;300:625–627.
- [15] Tao K., Makam P., Aizen R., Gazit E., Self-assembling peptide semiconductors. *Science* 2017;358:eaam9756.
- [16] Pizzarello S., Weber A. L., Prebiotic amino acids as asymmetric catalysts. *Science* 2004;303:1151–1151.
- [17] Myrgorodska I., Meinert C., Martins Z., d’Hendecourt L. L. S., Meierhenrich U. J., Molecular chirality in meteorites and interstellar ices, and the chirality experiment on board the ESA cometary Rosetta mission. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2015;54:1402–1412.
- [18] Garcia A. D., Meinert C., Sugahara H., Jones N. C., Hoffmann S. V., Meierhenrich U. J., The astrophysical formation of asymmetric molecules and the emergence of a chiral bias. *Life* 2019;9:29.

- [19] Glavin D. P., Burton A. S., Elsila J. E., Aponte J. C., Dworkin J. P., The search for chiral asymmetry as a potential biosignature in our Solar System. *Chem. Rev.* 2020;120:4660–689.
- [20] Malik P., Bhushan R., in: Alterman M. A. (Ed.), *Amino acid analysis*. Springer New York, New York 2019, pp. 219–236.
- [21] Simkus D. N., Aponte J. C., Elsila J. E., Parker E. T., Glavin D. P., Dworkin J. P., Methodologies for analyzing soluble organic compounds in extraterrestrial samples: amino acids, amines, monocarboxylic acids, aldehydes, and ketones. *Life* 2019;9:47.
- [22] Serra C., Lange J., Remaury Q. B., Timoumi R., Danger G., Laurent B., Remusat L., Rodier C. G., Poinot P., Integrative analytical workflow to enhance comprehensive analysis of organic molecules in extraterrestrial objects. *Talanta* 2022;243:123324.
- [23] Junge M., Huegel H., Marriott P. J., Enantiomeric analysis of amino acids by using comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography. *Chirality* 2007;19:228–234.
- [24] Meinert C., Meierhenrich U. J., Derivatization and multidimensional gas-chromatographic resolution of α -alkyl and α -dialkyl amino acid enantiomers. *ChemPlusChem* 2014;79:781–785.
- [25] Myrgorodska I., Meinert C., Martins Z., le Sergeant d’Hendecourt L., Meierhenrich U. J., Quantitative enantioseparation of amino acids by comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography applied to non-terrestrial samples. *J. Chromatogr. A* 2016;1433:131–136.
- [26] Focant J.-F., Eppe G., Scippo M.-L., Massart A.-C., Pirard C., Maghuin-Rogister G., Pauw E. D., Comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography with isotope dilution time-of-flight mass spectrometry for the measurement of dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls in foodstuffs. *J. Chromatogr. A* 2005;1086:45–60.
- [27] Meinert C., Meierhenrich U. J., A New Dimension in separation science: comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2012;51:10460–10470.
- [28] de la Mata A. P., Harynuk J. J., Limits of detection and quantification in comprehensive multidimensional separations. 1. A theoretical look. *Anal. Chem.* 2012;84:6646–6653.
- [29] Fox S., Strasdeit H., Haasmann S., Brückner H., Gas chromatographic separation of stereoisomers of non-protein amino acids on modified γ -cyclodextrin stationary phase. *J. Chromatogr. A* 2015;1411:101–109.

- [30] Schurig V., Gas chromatographic enantioseparation of derivatized α -amino acids on chiral stationary phases—Past and present. *J. Chromatogr. B* 2011;879:3122–3140.
- [31] König W. A., Krebbe, R., Mischnick P., Cyclodextrins as chiral stationary phases in capillary gas chromatography. Part V: Octakis(3-O-butyryl-2,6-di-O-pentyl)- γ -cyclodextrin. *J. High Resolut. Chromatogr.* 1989;12:732–738.
- [32] Ellison S. L. R., Williams A., Eurachem working group on uncertainty in chemical measurement, quantifying uncertainty in analytical measurement, Third Edition. Eurachem 2012.
- [33] Krupčík J., Májek P., Gorovenko R., Blaško J., Kubinec R., Sandra P., Considerations on the determination of the limit of detection and the limit of quantification in one-dimensional and comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography. *J. Chromatogr. A* 2015;1396:117–130.
- [34] Bernal E., Limit of detection and limit of quantification determination in gas chromatography. in: Guo X. (Ed.), *Advances in Gas Chromatography*. IntechOpen, Rijeka 2014.
- [35] Method detection limits in: ACS reagent chemicals, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC 2017.
- [36] Armbruster D. A., Pry T., Limit of blank, limit of detection and limit of quantitation. *Clin. Biochem. Rev.* 2008;29:S49–S52.
- [37] Gujar A., Anderson T., Patel A., Practical determination and validation of instrument detection limit for the Thermo Scientific ISQ 7000 single quadrupole GC-MS system with advanced electron ionization source. *Technical Note 10597* 2018, 4.
- [38] Schurig V. (Ed.), *Differentiation of enantiomers I*. Springer International Publishing, Cham 2013.
- [39] Armstrong D. W., Lee J. T., Chang L. W., Enantiomeric impurities in chiral catalysts, auxiliaries and synthons used in enantioselective synthesis. *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* 1998;9:2043–2064.

- [40] Garcia A. D., Meinert C., Finger F., Meierhenrich U. J., Hejl E., Racemate resolution of alanine and leucine on homochiral quartz, and Its alteration by strong radiation damage. *Life* 2021;11:1222.
- [41] Pietrogrande M. C., Basaglia G., Enantiomeric resolution of biomarkers in space analysis: Chemical derivatization and signal processing for gas chromatography–mass spectrometry analysis of chiral amino acids. *J. Chromatogr. A* 2010;1217:1126–1133.
- [42] Peace R. W., Gilani G. S., Chromatographic determination of amino acids in foods. *J. AOAC Int.* 2005;88:877–887.
- [43] Casal S., Oliveira M. B., Ferreira M. A., Gas chromatographic quantification of amino acid enantiomers in food matrices by their N(O,S)-ethoxycarbonyl heptafluorobutyl ester derivatives. *J. Chromatogr. A* 2000;866:221–230.
- [44] Gelpi E., Koenig W. A., Gibert J., Oro J., Combined gas chromatography-mass spectrometry of amino acid derivatives. *J. Chromatogr. Sci.* 1969;7:604–613.
- [45] Manhas M. S., Hsieh R. S., Bose A. K., Mass spectral studies. Part VII. Unusual fragmentation of some N-trifluoroacetyl amino-acid methyl esters. *J. Chem. Soc., C* 1970;116–119.
- [46] Leimer K. R., Rice R. H., Gehrke C. W., Complete mass spectra of N-trifluoroacetyl-n-butyl esters of amino acids. *J. Chromatogr.* 1977;141:121–144.
- [47] Nahon L., Nag L., Garcia G. A., Myrgorodska I., Meierhenrich U., Beaulieu S., Wanie V., Blanchet V., Géneaux R., Powis I., Determination of accurate electron chiral asymmetries in fenchone and camphor in the VUV range: sensitivity to isomerism and enantiomeric purity. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* 2016;18:12696–12706.
- [48] Payne C., Kass S. R., How reliable are enantiomeric excess measurements obtained by chiral HPLC? *ChemistrySelect* 2020;5:1810–1817.

Figure legends

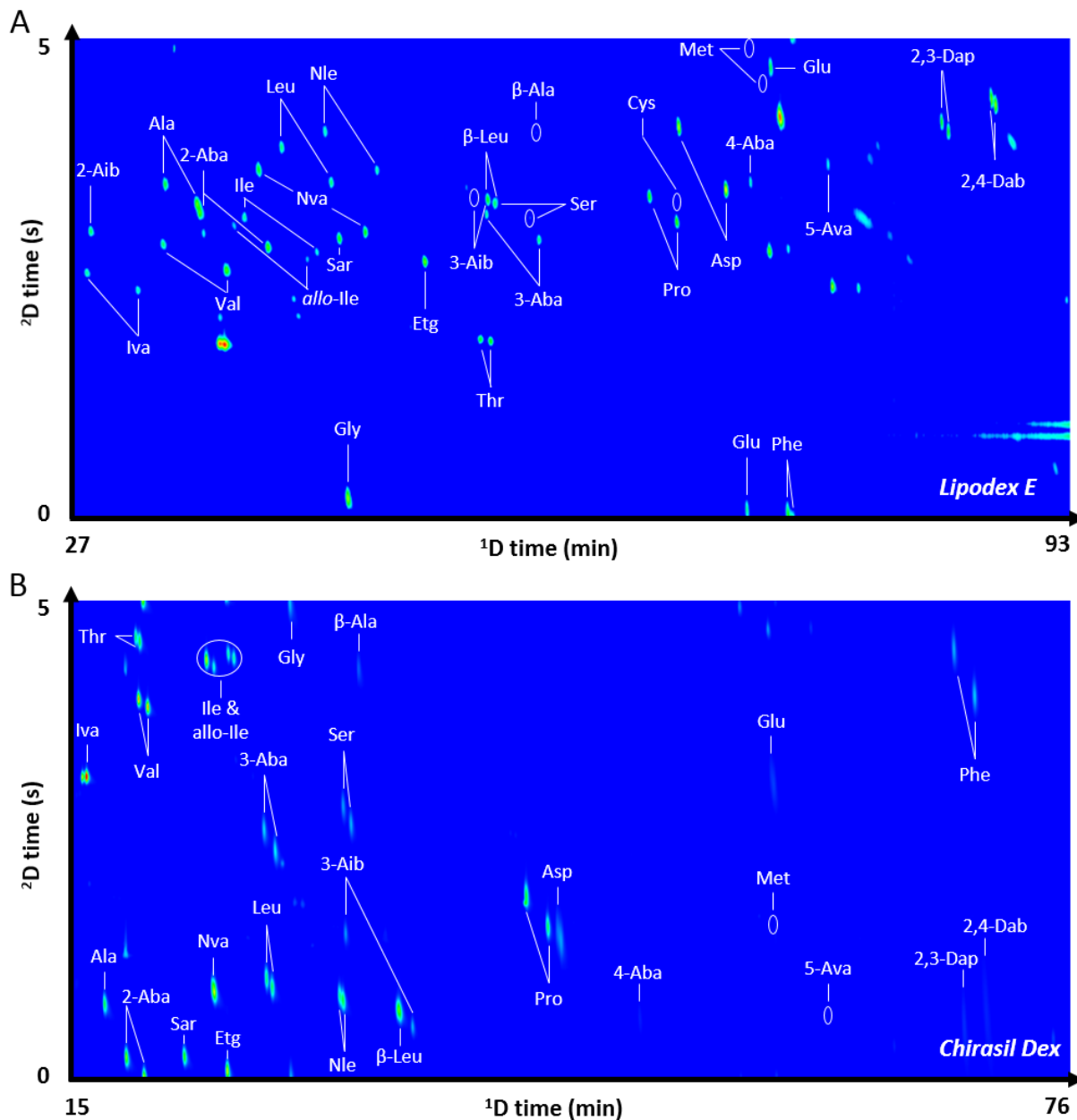


Figure 1: Two-dimensional gas chromatogram of the *N*-trifluoroacetyl-*O*-methyl amino acid ester derivatives resolved on a Lipodex E in the first dimension coupled to a DB Wax in the second dimension (A) as well as on a Chirasil-Dex CB coupled to DB-Wax column configuration (B).

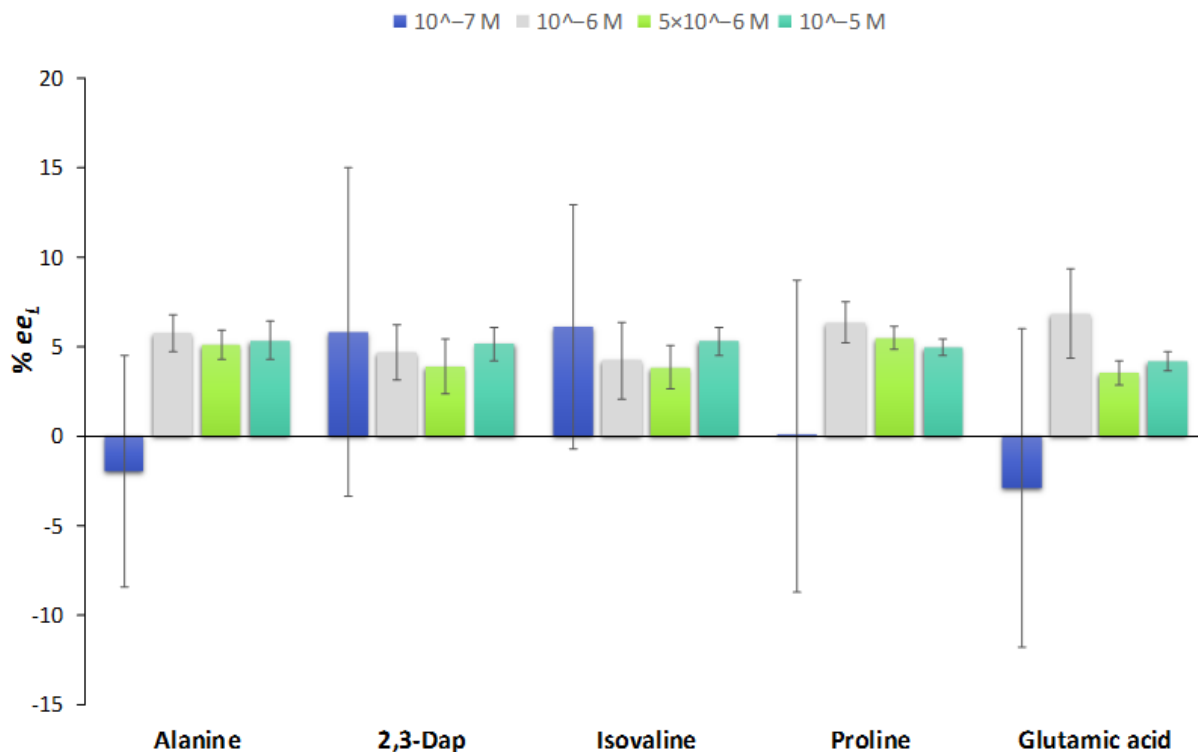


Figure 2: Effect of concentration on the precision of ee measurements σ_{eeL} for five different amino acids spiked with the L-enantiomer to reach the apparent $\%ee_L$ of 5%. The values represent the average of three replicate samples injected three times ($n = 9$) and uncertainties corresponding to one standard deviation (1σ). The bias voltage of the microchannel plate detector was set to 1650 V.

Table 1: Retention times (t_1 , t_2), enantiomeric resolution (R_s) and method detection limit (MDL) of *N*-trifluoroacetyl-*O*-methyl amino acid esters. Fragments are listed by decreasing intensity. Fragments employed for quantification are highlighted in bold.

#	Compound	Class	[M] ⁺⁺	Characteristic ions, <i>m/z</i>	t_1	t_2	¹ D R_s^a	MDL (nM; pg)
					min:sec	sec		
2 Carbons								
1	Glycine	α	185	126 , 69, 78, 56, 59, 88, 50, 106	45:20	0.27	-	43; 3.9 ^b
3 Carbons								
2	Sarcosine	α, N	199	140 , 69, 60, 78, 74, 90, 102, 199	44:45	2.91	-	33; 2.9
3	D-Alanine	α	199	140 , 69, 70, 92, 59, 102, 93, 66	33:10	3.46	2.8	27; 2.4
4	L-Alanine	α	199	140 , 69, 70, 92, 59, 102, 93, 66	35:15	3.27	2.8	32; 2.9 ^b
5	β -Alanine	β	199	55 , 69, 139 , 70, 126, 167, 98, 59	57:50	3.99	-	21; 1.9
6	D-Cysteine	α	327	69, 117 , 59, 96, 61, 138, 129, 70	66:55	3.14	1	ND
7	L-Cysteine	α	327	69, 117 , 59, 96, 61, 138, 129, 70	67:15	3.08	1	ND
8	D-Serine	α	311	69, 138 , 59, 110, 139, 153, 70, 96	55:20	3.32	4.2	28; 3.0
9	L-Serine	α	311	69, 138 , 59, 110, 139, 153, 70, 96	57:25	3.12	4.2	22; 2.3
10	D-2,3-Diaminopropionic acid	α	310	69, 153 , 185, 126, 78, 125, 96, 138	84:50	4.10	1.25	45; 4.7
11	L-2,3-Diaminopropionic acid	α	310	69, 153 , 185, 126, 78, 125, 96, 138	85:15	4.01	1.25	44; 4.5
4 Carbons								
12	<i>N</i> -Ethylglycine	α, N	213	126 , 154, 69, 56, 140, 78, 74, 116	50:25	2.69	-	31; 3.2
13	2-Aminoisobutyric acid	α, α	213	154 , 59, 69, 114, 84, 166, 138, 73	28:10	2.97	-	28; 2.9
14	D-2-Aminobutyric acid	α	213	154 , 69, 126, 59, 56, 84, 96, 116	35:25	3.17	6.9	40; 4.1
15	L-2-Aminobutyric acid	α	213	154 , 69, 126, 59, 56, 84, 96, 116	40:00	2.82	6.9	37; 3.8
16	D-3-Aminobutyric acid	β	213	69, 140 , 59, 70, 153, 74, 156, 102	54:30	3.16	7	45; 4.6 ^c
17	L-3-Aminobutyric acid	β	213	69, 140 , 59, 70, 153, 74, 156, 102	58:00	2.90	7	18; 1.8
18	D-3-Aminoisobutyric acid	β	213	69, 88 , 57, 153, 56, 126, 59, 84	54:35	3.32	3.4	23; 2.4
19	L-3-Aminoisobutyric acid	β	213	69, 88 , 57, 153, 56, 126, 59, 84	54:30	3.16	3.4	24; 2.5
20	4-Aminobutyric acid	γ	213	74 , 69, 126, 59, 57, 182, 56, 78	72:05	3.49	-	13; 1.3
21	D-Aspartic acid	α	257	156 , 59, 198, 69, 166, 85, 61, 71	67:20	4.04	6.3	41; 5.5
22	L-Aspartic acid	α	257	156 , 59, 198, 69, 166, 85, 61, 71	70:30	3.40	6.3	41; 5.4
23	D-2,4-Diaminobutanoic acid	α	324	152 , 69, 126, 153, 57, 56, 78, 185	88:10	4.33	NS	36; 4.2
24	L-2,4-Diaminobutanoic acid	α	324	152 , 69, 126, 153, 57, 56, 78, 185	88:25	4.27	NS	36; 4.2
25	D-Threonine	α	325	69, 152 , 57, 153, 59, 185, 141, 96	54:05	1.88	1.3	28; 3.3
26	L-Threonine	α	325	69, 152 , 57, 153, 59, 185, 141, 96	54:50	1.87	1.3	25; 3.0
5 Carbons								
27	D-Isovaline	α, α	227	55, 69, 168 , 166, 114, 138, 59, 110	31:20	2.39	5.9	62; 7.2
28	L-Isovaline	α, α	227	55, 69, 168 , 166, 114, 138, 59, 110	27:55	2.56	5.9	61; 7.1
29	D-Valine	α	227	55, 153 , 168, 69, 114, 125, 59, 56	33:00	2.85	7.3	29; 3.4
30	L-Valine	α	227	55, 153 , 168, 69, 114, 125, 59, 56	37:15	2.59	7.3	42; 4.9
31	D-Norvaline	α	227	55, 168 , 126, 69, 114, 153, 59, 56	39:20	3.62	12.3	31; 3.6
32	L-Norvaline	α	227	55, 168 , 126, 69, 114, 153, 59, 56	46:30	2.97	12.3	43; 5.1
33	D-Proline	α	225	166 , 69, 96, 71, 128, 68, 53, 167	67:10	3.09	3	24; 2.8
34	L-Proline	α	225	166 , 69, 96, 71, 128, 68, 53, 167	65:25	3.34	3	24; 2.8
35	5-Aminopentanoic acid	δ	227	55, 126 , 74, 69, 59, 139, 78, 82	77:15	3.68	-	ND
36	D-Glutamic acid	α	271	152 , 69, 180, 212, 57, 59, 55, 82	71:50	0.16	3.2	29; 4.2
37	L-Glutamic acid	α	271	152 , 69, 180, 212, 57, 59, 55, 82	73:25	4.66	3.2	28; 4.1

Table 1: continued.

#	Compound	Class	[M] ⁺⁺	Characteristic ions, <i>m/z</i>	<i>t</i> ₁	<i>t</i> ₂	¹ D <i>R</i> _s ^a	MDL
38	D-Methionine	α	259	61, 69, 153, 75, 185, 59, 152, 62	71:40	4.84	6.5	ND
39	L-Methionine				72:45	4.53		
6 Carbons								
40	D-Isoleucine	α	241	69, 153, 185, 57, 182, 125, 126, 59	38:25	3.12	8.3	25; 3.3
41	L-Isoleucine				43:15	2.78		32; 4.2
42	D- <i>allo</i> -Isoleucine ^d	α	241	69, 153, 185, 57, 182, 125, 126, 59	37:40	3.06	8.4	–
43	L- <i>allo</i> -Isoleucine				42:35	2.70		28; 3.6
44	D-Leucine	α	241	69, 140, 182, 153, 70, 185, 55, 59	40:55	3.83	5.6	36; 4.8
45	L-Leucine				44:10	3.48		25; 3.3
46	D-β-Leucine	β	241	156, 69, 198, 55, 59, 166, 139, 70	54:40	3.30	1	43; 5.6
47	L-β-Leucine				55:05	3.27		22; 2.9
48	D-Norleucine	α	241	69, 182, 126, 153, 114, 70, 55, 59	43:45	4:00	7	28; 3.7
49	L-Norleucine				47:15	3.61		30; 3.9
9 Carbons								
50	D-Phenylalanine	α	275	91, 162, 69, 65, 131, 103, 77, 51	74:40	0.09	NS	23; 3.8
51	L-Phenylalanine				74:55	0.01		

^a Enantioresolution *R*_s in the first chromatographic dimension (¹D, Lipodex E) determined at 10⁻⁶ M except for cysteine where *R*_s was determined by individual injection at 10⁻⁴ M. ^b Include possible contamination, see *Supplementary Information*. ^c **Unexpected coelution with unknown compound in one sample**. ^d Enantiomer unavailable for this investigation. NS, not enantioseparated. ND, not detected at 5×10⁻⁸ M.