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Enhancing structural elucidation of the lipidome through optimized SFC-HRMS/MS hyphenation

Marie Valmori^{1,}, Vincent Marie², François Fenaille², Benoit Colsch², David Touboul^{1,3}

1 : Université Paris-Saclay CNRS, Institut de Chimie Des Substances Naturelles, UPR 2301, 91198, Gif-Sur-Yvette, France

2 : Université Paris-Saclay CEA, INRAE, Département Médicaments et Technologies pour La Santé (DMTS), MetaboHUB, F-91191, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

3 : Laboratoire de Chimie Moléculaire CNRS UMR 9168, École Polytechnique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris, 91128, Palaiseau, France



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SFC separation on packed column for lipids analysis is well adapted thanks to the interclass lipid species separation as normal phase liquid chromatography¹. The characterization of the lipidome typically requires the use of Data Dependent Acquisition (DDA) MS/MS method, which is limited to the fragmentation to the most intense signals during a cycle time². Considering this issue, the strategy involving the iterative ion exclusion consisted of automatically placing prior fragmented ions on a list along sequential repetitive injections seems well adapted³. However, some MS/MS spectra at lower intensity present fragment ions of interest with weak signal-to-noise ratio. In this context, MS/MS acquisition method parameters are critical to ensure a short cycle time that meets this minimum requirements for an optimal coverage of lipid species in complex biological matrices. SFC gradient and MS/MS parameters of the Q/TOF were optimized to address this issue. A mix a lipid standards representing of 27 lipid classes were injected to determine the optimized parameters for the highly confident structural elucidation of lipid species present in complex biological matrices.

Materials and Methods

Mobile phase : MeOH + 20 mM AcNH4Supercrtical CO2supercrtical CO2Make-up : MeOH + 20 mM AcNH4Make-up : MeOH + 20 mM AcNH4Make-upColumn : Diethylamine Torus 1.7 μm, 130 Å, I
3x100 mm (Waters)Flow rate : 1.4 mL/min

Column temperature : 60°C

Solvent injection : Isopropanol Back Pressure Regulator pression : 130 bar Back Pressure Regulator temperature : 60 °C Ionization source : Electrospray Ionization (ESI) Resolution : 50-60 000 @ *m/z* 922 Activation energy : Collision Induced Dissociation

Increasing the modifier proportion

by 65% in the mobile phase during

elution gradient, enhances the

 \rightarrow For LPE 18:1, height ratio is

improved by 2 while full width

at half maximum is reduced by 2.

chromatographic peak quality :

Introduction



Strategy for iterative list exclusion DDA Top N based method



Determination of Optimal Collision Energies by ERMS

Chromatographic method optimization

• The elution gradient initially established on a DEA column by Chollet *et al.*⁴ was evaluated for the elution of high-polar lipid species. The introduction of shorter DEA columns has facilitated an increase in the proportion of the modifier.



at 5ppm IC of Lysophosphatidylethanolamine 18:1.

ESI+	* 0:9	2:0** 5 (%) 5 2:0** 5 %)	* * *



Fig. 3 : Energy Resolved curves of PC 15:0_18:1 in both positive (A) and negative (B) ionization mode.

Fig. 4 : MS/MS spectra of PC 15:0_18:1 in both positive (A) and negative (B) ionization mode⁵.





Standards specified by * are at 10 μg/mL, by ** are at 15 μg/mL, *** are at 20 μg/mL, **** are at 100 μg/mL <u>Glycerolipids</u> : Tri/Di/Monoacylglycerol (TG/DG/MG), Diacylglyceryltrimethylhomoserine (DGTS), Fig. 5 : Optimial collision energies of lipid species belonging to 21 lipid classes in both positive and negative ionization mode.

• Optimal collision energies are determined on standards to provide the presence of the precursor ion for at least 15% and the ion fragments ions. The fragmentation of lipid classes at optimal collision energy enables the complete putative elucidation structure.

Evaluation of MS/MS acquisition rate



Fig. 6 : Intensity of fragment of MS/MS spectra of PC 15:0_18:1 in positive and negative ionization mode

- <u>Di/Monogalactosyldiacylglycerol</u> (D/MGDG) ; <u>Sphingo(glyco)lipids</u> : Ceramide (Cer), Lactosyl ceramide (LacCer), Galactose ceramide (GalCer), Sphingomyelin (SM), Ganglioside (GM, GD) ; <u>Fatty acyl</u> : Acylcarnitine (CAR) ; <u>Sterol lipids</u> : Cholesteryl Ester (CE) ; <u>Glycerophospholipids</u> : (Lyso)Phosphatidylcholine ((L)PC), (Lyso)Phosphatidylethanolamine ((L)PE); Phosphatidylglycerol (PG); (Lyso)phosphatidylinositol ((L)PI), Phosphatidic acid (PA).
- 27 lipid classes belonging to 5 distinct lipid categories are eluted along 13 minutes on the diethylamine stationary phase.
- Ionization efficiencies are variable according to the polar headgroups of lipid species.

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 With a fragmentation of a PC 15:0_18:1 with an optimal collision energy of 18 eV (Fig.5) in negative ionization mode, the carboxylate anion at *m/z* 241.2173 is absent under conditions of high acquisition rate and low mass concentration.

While more intense ions are detected even when utilizing a high acquisition rate for both positive and negative ionization mode.

• The most appropriate MS/MS acquisition rate is 10 Hz to promote the presence of fragments for the complete putative elucidation structure in both positive and negative ionization modes.

Conclusion and Perspectives

The optimized SFC gradient enhances the sensitivity of polar lipid species characterized by low ionization efficiency in ESI. Application of optimal collision energies with an acquisition rate of 10 Hz promotes the MS/MS spectra enabling an highly confident annotation of low abundant lipid species.

Those optimized parameters for MS/MS acquisition will be further evaluated on diverse biological matrices such as the human plasma and vegetal lipidic extracts.

Contact : marie.valmori@cnrs.fr