

Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Resonance Mass Spectrometer

**In
Metabolomics**

FT-ICR MS or FTMS

Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Resonance Mass Spectrometry

- Will determine the m/z ratio of an ion
- Ions are formed as in other mass analysers: e.g. Electrospray Ionization (ESI); Matrix Assisted laser Desorption Ionization (MALDI); Electron Ionization (EI); Chemical Ionization (CI)

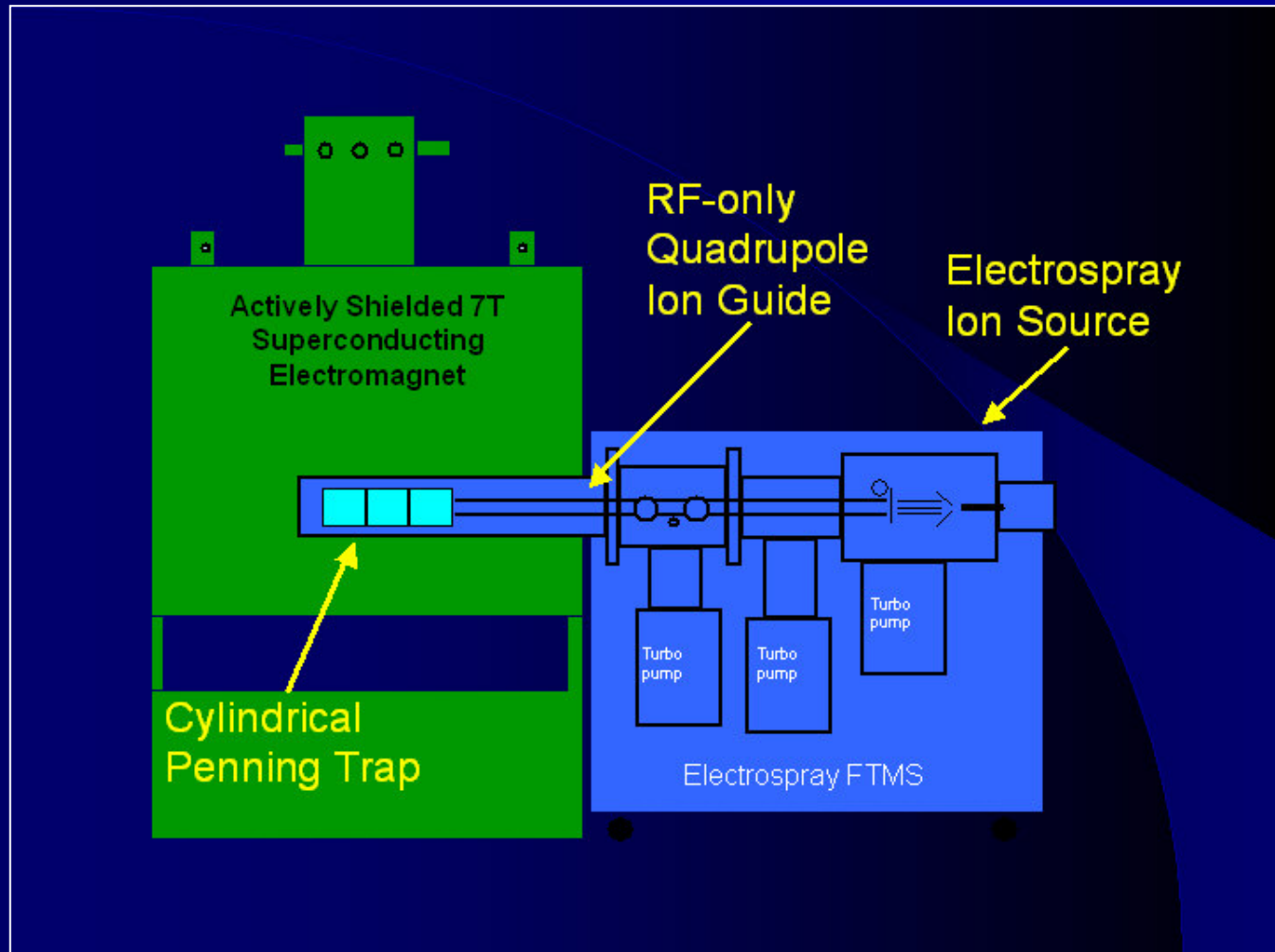
Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Resonance Mass Spectrometry

- The m/z ratio measurement of an ion is based upon the ion's motion or cyclotron frequency in a magnetic field
- Ions are detected by passing near detection plates and thus differently from other mass detectors/analysers in which ions are hitting a detector (at different times or places)

Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Resonance Mass Spectrometry

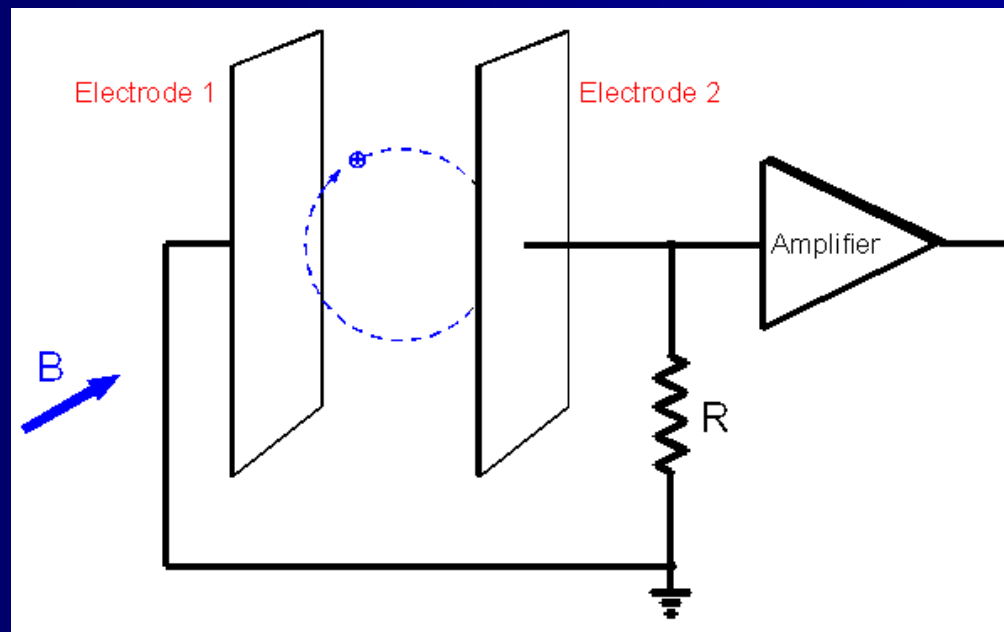
- The ions are trapped in a **magnetic field** combined with **electric field** perpendicular to each other (Penning trap)
- They are excited to perform a **cyclotron motion**
- The cyclotron frequency depends on the ratio of electric charge to mass (**m/z**) and strength of the **magnetic field**

Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Resonance Mass Spectrometry



Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Resonance Mass Spectrometry

- This frequency signal "image" (Ion Cyclotron Resonance, ICR signal) is detected by a pair of opposing electrode plates



Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Resonance Mass Spectrometry

- The ICR signal is converted to a frequency spectrum by **Fourier transformation**
- The relation between the cyclotron frequency and the m/z could be simply presented as:

$$f = 15357 \cdot Bz/m$$

f = ion cyclotron frequency in kHz

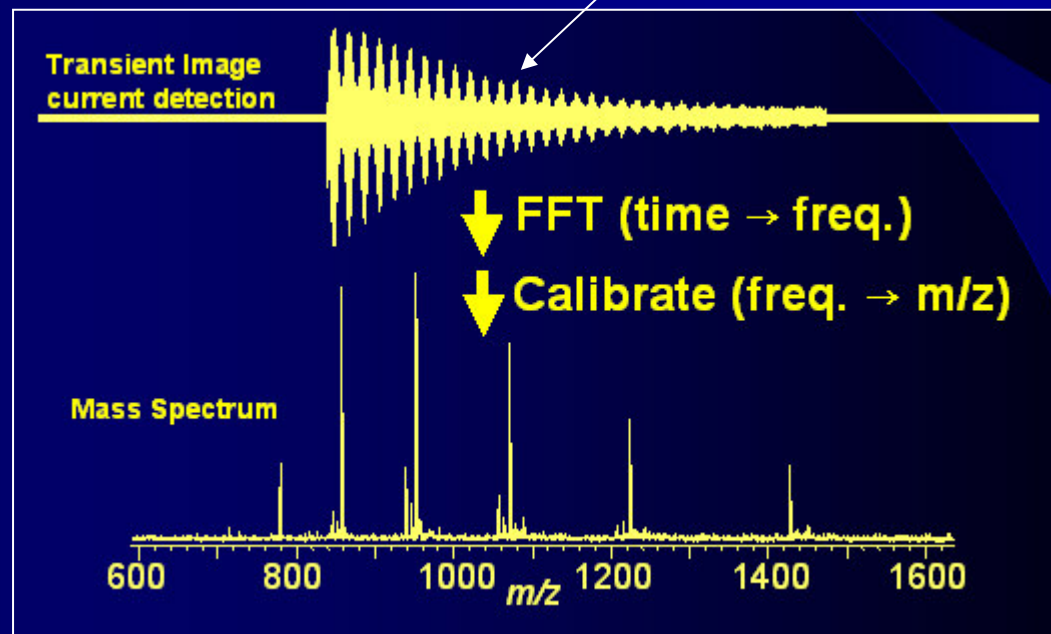
B = is the magnetic field strength in Tesla

z = is the charge state of the ion

M = is the mass of the ion in Da.

Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Resonance Mass Spectrometry

The frequency spectrum is converted to a mass spectrum



FTMS Characteristics

- The highest resolving power of all mass analyzers
- The highest mass accuracy- usually around 1ppm or less

Ability of a mass analyzer to assign the mass of an ion close to its true value (exact mass)

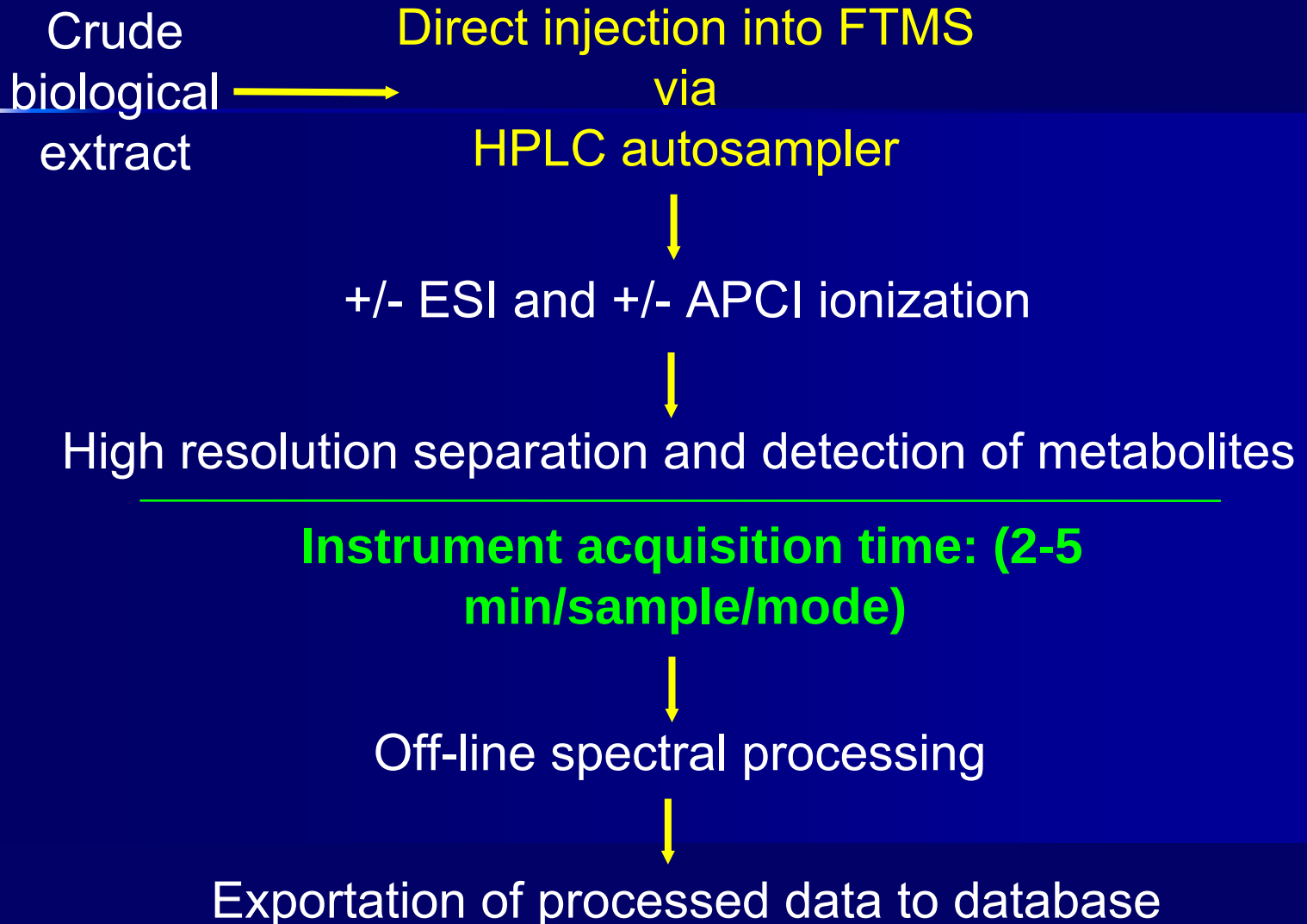
$$\Delta m_{\text{accuracy}} = m_{\text{real}} - m_{\text{measured}}$$

$$\text{In ppm} = 10^6 * \Delta m_{\text{accuracy}} / m_{\text{measured}}$$

FTMS Characteristics

- Similar sensitivity to Q-TOF
- Limit of detection in MS/MS mode lower than for Q-TOF (Q-FTMS will be better)
- MSⁿ could be performed
- Most ionization modes could be used

FTMS metabolic phenotyping

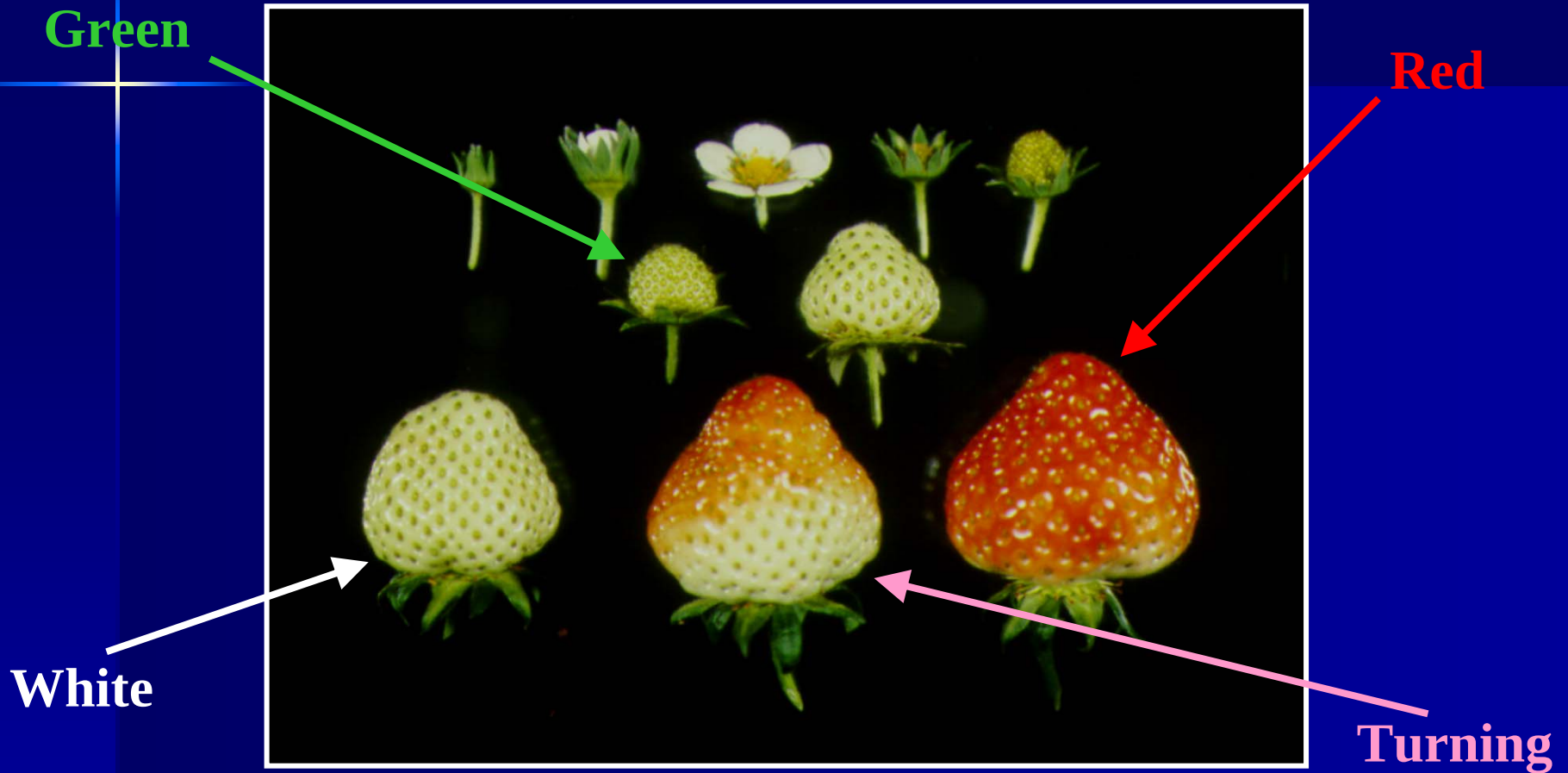


Analytical Instrumentation (FTMS)



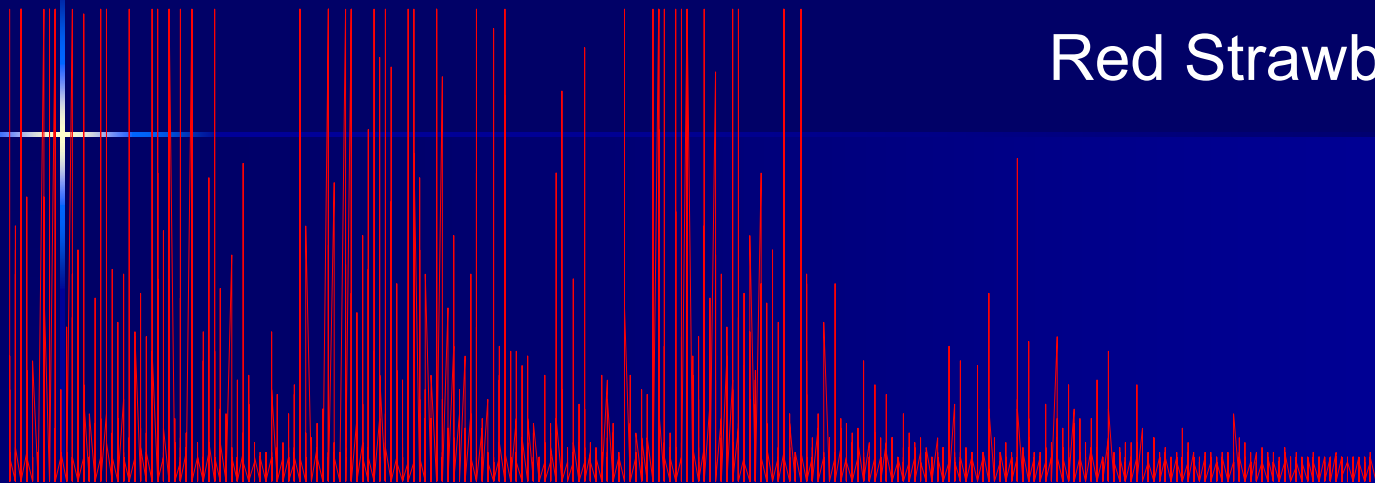
Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Mass Spectrometry

Non-targeted metabolic profiling in strawberry

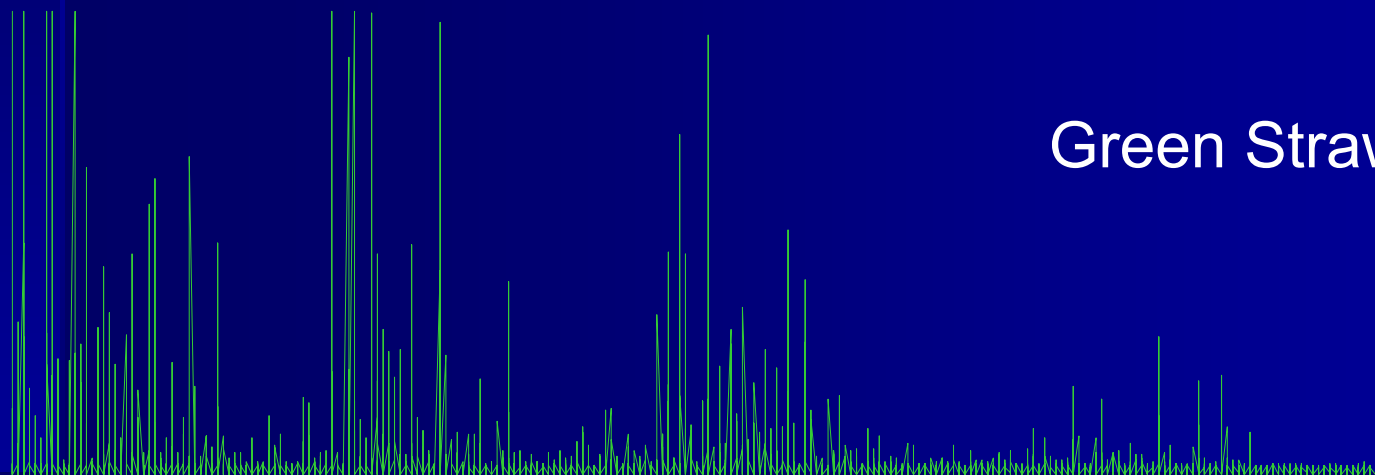


Positive ion ESI of strawberry fruit

Red Strawberry



Green Strawberry

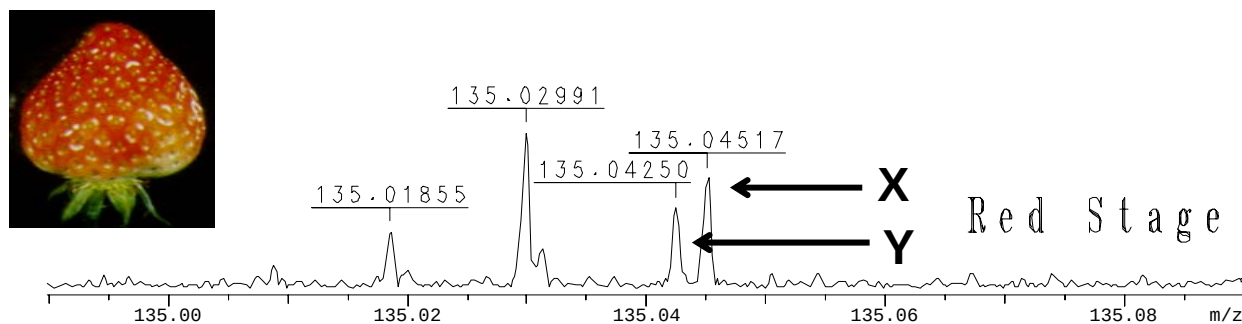
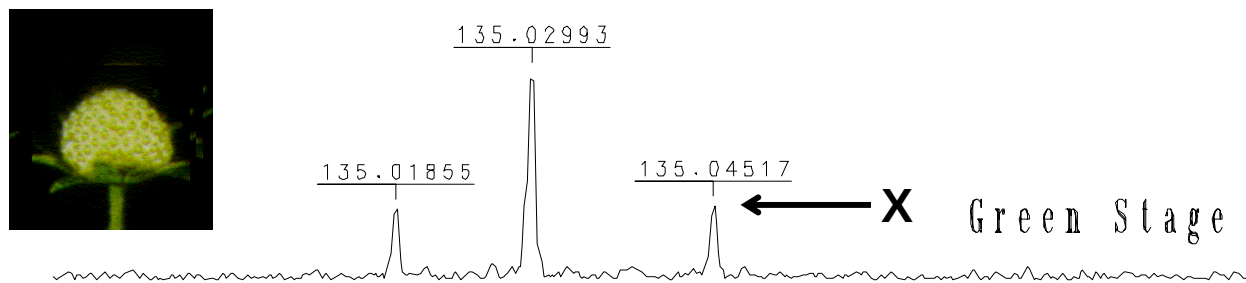


800 amu Window

High resolution separation

X = 135.04517

Y = 135.04250



Resolution = 135,000, 0.1 AMU Window

Empirical formula determination

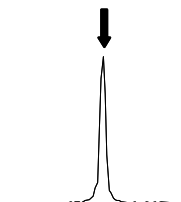
Internal Mass Calibration
Of Sample

Calculate Accurate Mass
Of Metabolite

Calibration Results:

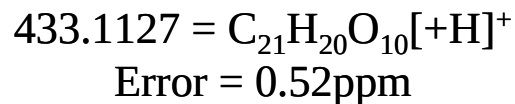
Ref. Masses	Exp. Masses	Diff (ppm)
124.039300	124.039309	0.0718
140.034220	140.034205	0.1064
303.166300	303.166457	0.5191
962.430130	962.430546	0.4319

433.11270



Assign Empirical Formula Based
Upon Calibration Errors

Calculate Possible Empirical
Formulas



#	12C	1H	16O	14N	32S	mass	error
1	21	21	10	0	0	433.1129233	5.156e-07
2	13	25	12	2	1	433.1122714	9.896e-07
3	11	13	2	16	1	433.1122608	1.014e-06
4	14	29	7	2	3	433.1131398	1.015e-06
5	11	21	1	12	3	433.1117918	2.097e-06
6	14	21	8	6	1	433.1136088	2.098e-06
7	26	17	1	4	1	433.1117583	2.174e-06
8	22	25	5	0	2	433.1137917	2.521e-06
9	18	13	4	10	0	433.1115754	2.597e-06
10	26	25	0	0	3	433.1112893	3.257e-06
11	22	17	6	4	0	433.1142607	3.603e-06
12	18	21	3	6	2	433.1111064	3.679e-06
13	10	17	6	12	1	433.1109234	4.102e-06
14	15	25	3	6	3	433.1144772	4.103e-06
15	15	17	4	10	1	433.1149462	5.186e-06
16	25	21	5	0	1	433.1104209	5.262e-06
17	23	21	1	4	2	433.1151291	5.609e-06
18	17	17	8	6	0	433.1102380	5.685e-06
19	23	13	2	8	0	433.1155981	6.691e-06
20	17	25	7	2	2	433.1097690	6.767e-06
21	10	29	12	2	2	433.1156422	6.793e-06
22	9	21	10	8	1	433.1095860	7.190e-06
23	10	21	13	6	0	433.1161112	7.876e-06
24	16	13	0	14	1	433.1162836	8.274e-06
25	17	19	5	7	1	433.1162889	8.286e-06
26	18	25	10	0	1	433.1162941	8.298e-06
27	16	21	12	2	0	433.1089006	8.772e-06

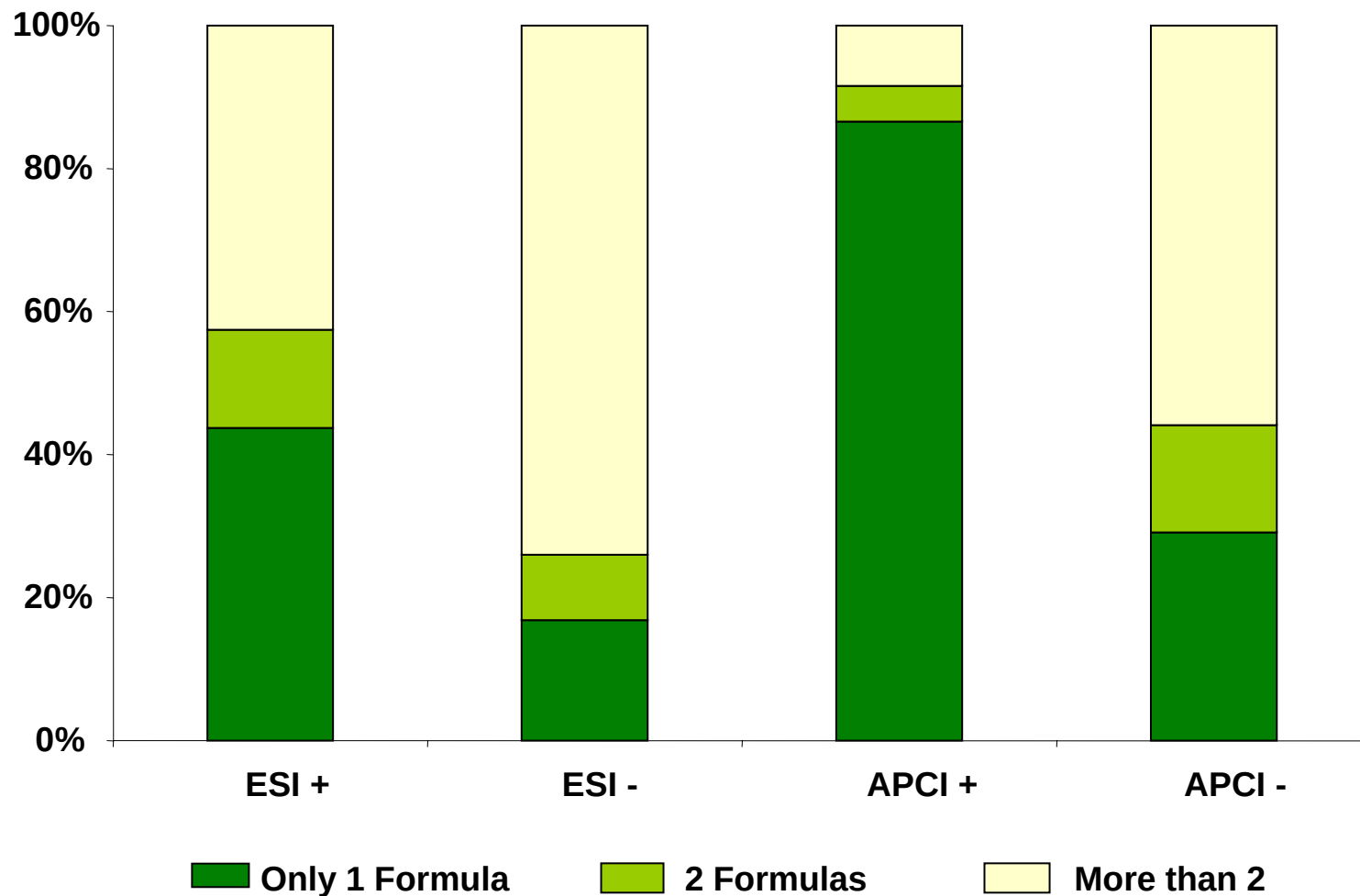
Number of mass peaks and metabolites observed

Number of metabolites observed across stages of fruit development, ionization modes and extractions

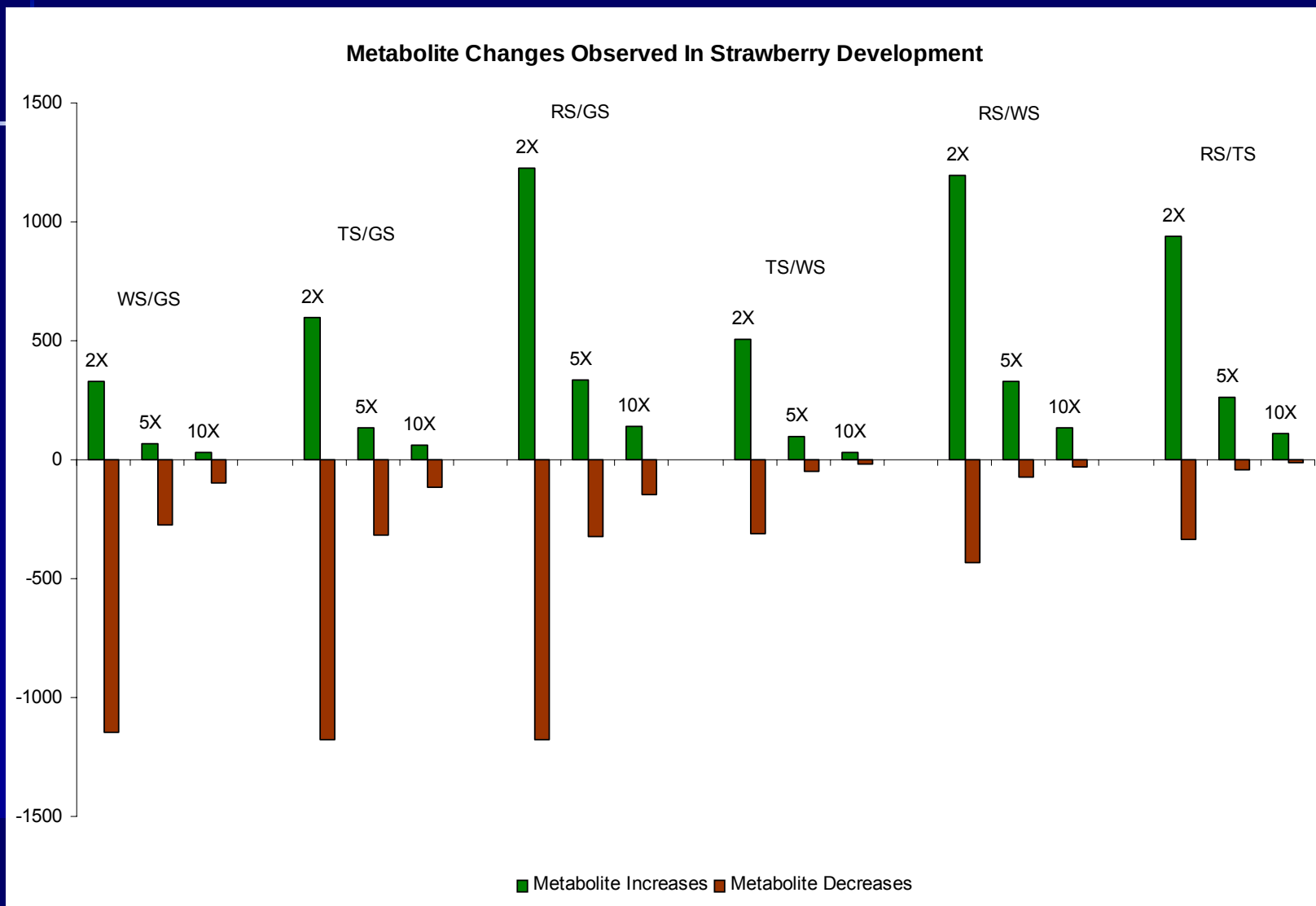
	Overall mass peaks									Unique mass peaks			
	Green		White		Turning		Red		Total	Only		Both (%)	Total
	50	AN	50	AN	50	AN	50	AN	50 + AN	50	AN	50 + AN	
ESI +	454	471	504	426	513	339	419	493	3619	578	520	374 (25%)	1472
ESI-	513	285	315	247	269	319	348	193	2489	608	454	208 (16%)	1270
APCI+	446	340	672	470	528	399	587	902	4344	368	595	536 (36%)	1499
APCI-	519	546	211	435	260	296	233	460	2960	492	800	311 (19%)	1603
Mean	483	411	426	395	393	338	397	512		512	592	357 (24%)	1461
Total	1932	1642	1702	1578	1570	1353	1587	2048	13,412	2046	2369	1429 (24%)	5844

Accurate empirical formula determination

Empirical Formula Assignment Statistics



Quantitative determination of change between samples



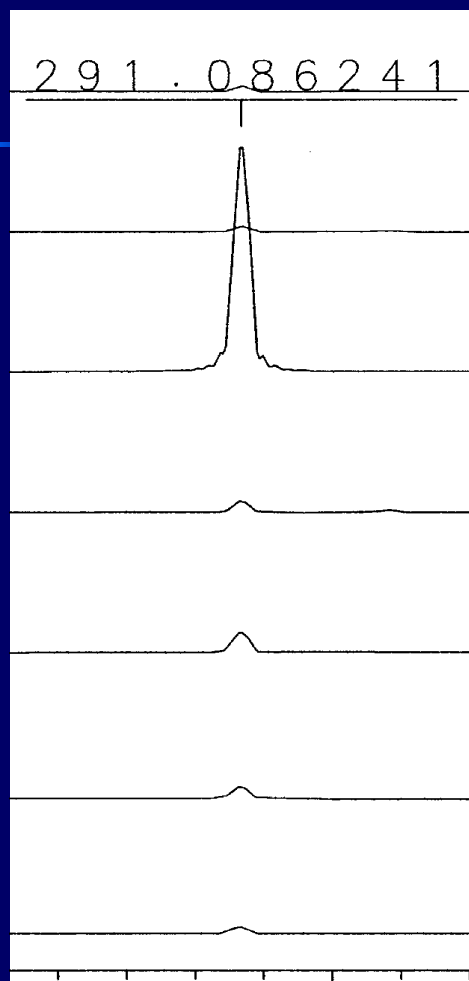
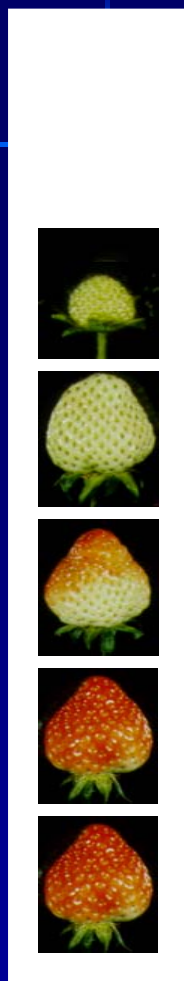
Metabolic profiling of strawberry fruit development

Metabolite	CG	EF	NM	IM	EX	R/G	T/G	W/G
Group 1: Early expression		Profile A						
Ellagic acid*	P. Acid	C ₁₄ H ₆ O ₈	302.0063	AP-	AN	0.03	0.03	0.03
Hydroxybenzoic acid*	P. Acid	C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	138.0317	AP-	AN	0.09	0.08	0.09
Arginine	A. acid	C ₆ H ₁₄ N ₄ O ₂	174.1117	ES+	50	0.06	0.06	0.10
Vanillic acid*	P. Acid	C ₈ H ₈ O ₄	168.0423	AP-	AN	0.08	0.05	0.06
Malic acid	O. acid	C ₄ H ₆ O ₅	134.0215	ES-	AN	0.04	0.04	0.04
Catechin (epi)/leucopelargonidin*	Phenolic	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₆	290.0790	ES-	50	0.04	0.07	0.12
Caffeate*	P. Acid	C ₉ H ₈ O ₄	180.0421	AP-	50	0.16	0.14	0.11
Ethyl cinnamate*	Ester	C ₁₁ H ₁₂ O ₂	176.0837	AP-	AN	0.13	0.13	0.12
Quercetin glucoside*	Flavonoid	C ₂₁ H ₂₀ O ₁₂	464.0955	ES-	50	0.13	0.13	0.13
Methyl cinnamate*	Ester	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	162.0681	AP-	AN	0.19	0.1	0.14
Dihydrokaempferol*	Flavonoid	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₆	288.0634	AP+	50	0.11	0.15	0.28
Leucocyanidin*	Flavonoid	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₇	306.0737	AP-	AN	0.37	0.37	0.37
N-Alanylcysteine	A. Acid d.	C ₆ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₃ S	192.0567	ES+	AN	0.22	0.22	0.22
Gentisic/Protocatechuic acid*	P. Acid	C ₇ H ₆ O ₄	154.0266	AP+	50	0.31	0.26	0.25
Malusfuran	Furan	C ₁₂ H ₈ O ₅	232.0370	AP-	50	0.25	0.25	0.25
(E)2-hexenol / hexanal	Alcohol	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	100.0888	AP+	AN	0.25	0.25	0.25
Glucogallin*	Phenolic	C ₁₃ H ₁₆ O ₁₀	332.0744	AP-	50	0.23	0.23	0.23
Pantothenic acid	Vitamin	C ₉ H ₁₇ NO ₅	219.1107	ES+	AN	0.27	0.27	0.27
Dihydroxybenzoquinone	Phenolic	C ₆ H ₄ O ₄	140.0109	ES+	AN	0.49	0.48	0.46
Dihydroquercetin*	Flavonoid	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₇	304.0581	AP+	50	0.42	0.42	0.42

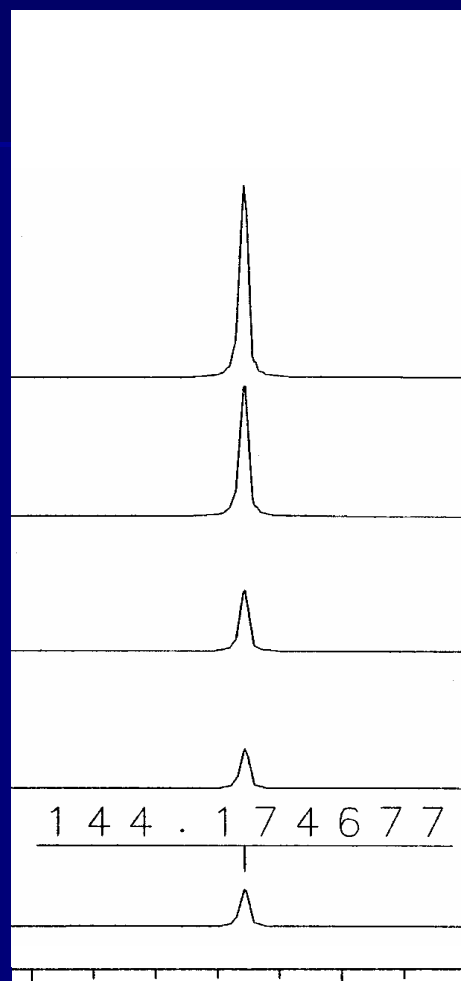
Metabolic profiling of strawberry fruit development

Metabolite	CG	EF	NM	IM	EX	R/G	T/G	W/G
Profile I								
Linoleic acid	F. Acid	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	280.2402	AP+	AN	20.80	1.93	0.97
Palmitoleic acid	F. Acid	C ₁₆ H ₃₀ O ₂	254.2246	AP+	AN	24.30	1.34	0.85
Oleic acid	F. Acid	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	282.2559	AP+	AN	32.56	1.50	0.99
Pentadecanoic acid	F. Acid	C ₁₅ H ₃₀ O ₂	242.2246	AP+	AN	28.80	0.91	0.62
Palmitic acid	F. Acid	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	256.2402	AP+	AN	40.20	1.67	0.80
3-methylbutyl nonanoate	Ester	C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O ₂	228.2089	AP+	AN	29.80	1.38	1.00
Stearic acid	F. acid	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	284.2715	AP+	AN	18.03	1.87	1.24
Furaneol (R=D-glucopyranose)	Furan	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ O ₈	290.1002	ES+	AN	10.04	1.00	1.00
Furaneol (R=D-glucopyranose, malonyl)	Furan	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₁₁	376.1006	ES+	50	11.00	1.00	1.00
Nonanoic acid	F. Acid	C ₉ H ₁₈ O ₂	158.1307	AP+	AN	5.20	1.00	1.00
Capric acid	F. Acid	C ₁₀ H ₂₀ O ₂	172.1463	AP+	AN	5.49	1.00	1.00
Eicosanoic acid	F. Acid	C ₂₀ H ₄₀ O ₂	312.3028	AP+	AN	7.85	1.00	1.00
Linolenic acid	F. Acid	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₂	278.2246	AP+	AN	8.52	1.97	1.10
Cinnamate*	P. Acid	C ₉ H ₈ O ₂	148.0524	AP+	50	5.86	1.17	0.87
1-octyl butanoate	Ester	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O ₂	200.1776	AP+	AN	5.69	1.00	1.00
1-methyhexyl hexanoate	Ester	C ₁₃ H ₂₆ O ₂	214.1933	AP+	AN	6.67	1.00	1.00
Cis-hex-3-enyl octanoate	Ester	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ O ₂	226.1933	AP+	AN	6.93	0.91	0.90
Methylstearate	Ester	C ₁₉ H ₃₈ O ₂	298.2872	AP+	AN	7.91	0.76	0.68
Sinapyl alcohol*	Phenolic	C ₁₁ H ₁₄ O ₄	210.0891	AP-	AN	5.8	1.00	1.00
Scopoletin*	Benzopyranoid	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄	192.0421	AP+	50	5.31	1.94	0.99
2-Isopropyl-3-methoxypyrazine	Alkaloid	C ₈ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	152.0949	AP+	AN	6.79	1.00	1.00
Farnesyl acetone	Terpene	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O	262.2295	AP+	AN	6.65	1.57	0.59
Hydroxycoumarine*	Benzopyranoid	C ₉ H ₆ O ₃	162.0316	AP+	AN	5.44	0.73	0.66
Coumarine*	Benzopyranoid	C ₉ H ₆ O ₂	146.0368	AP+	AN	5.47	0.96	1.57
Pelargonidin*	Flavonoid	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₅	270.0527	ES-	50	9.46	1.00	1.00
Smipine	Alkaloid	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O	180.1261	AP+	AN	5.33	1.00	1.00

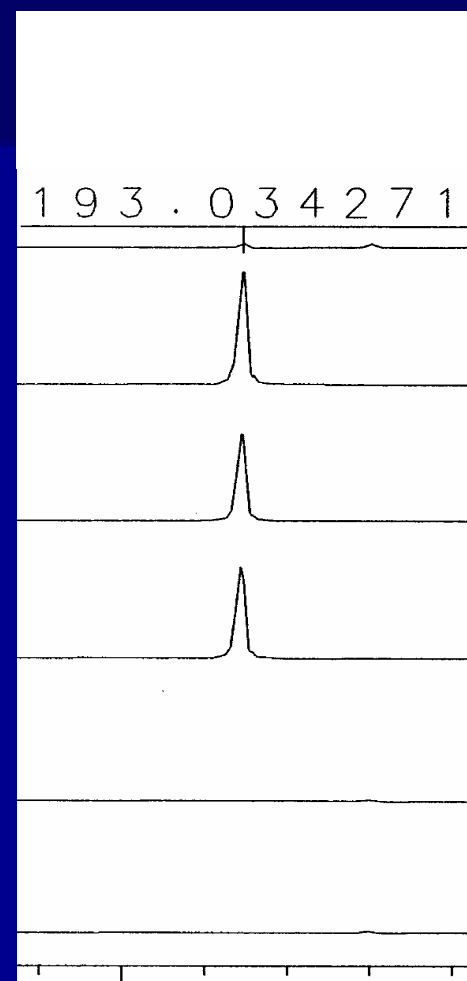
Group 1: Early expression



**Catechin
(APCI +)**

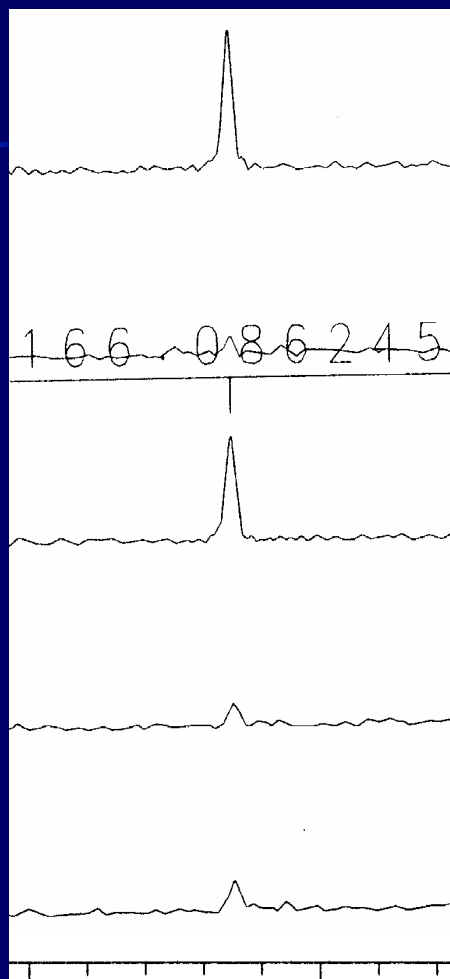


**Heptylamine
(ESI+)**

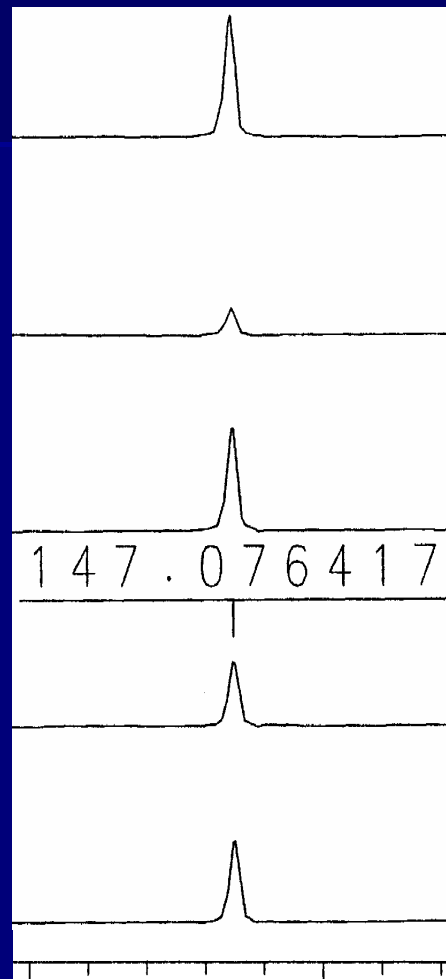


**Citrate/Isocitrate
(APCI+)**

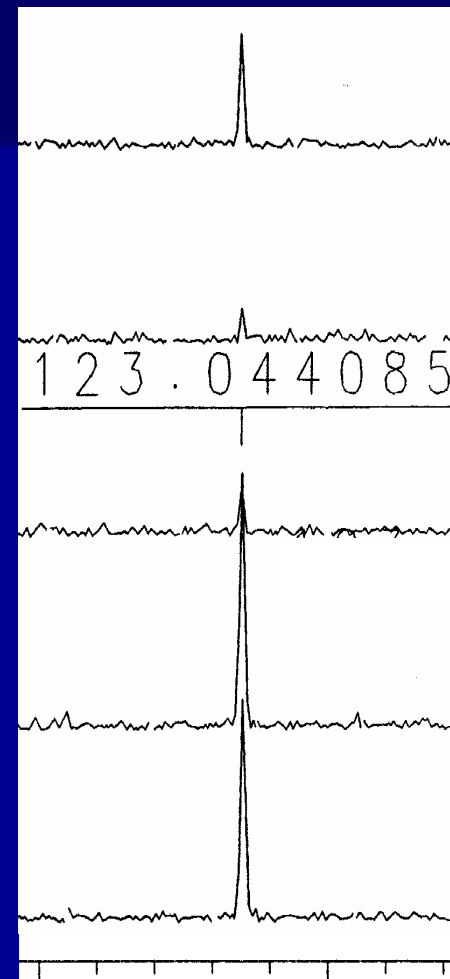
Group 2: Intermediate expression



**Phenylalanine
(ESI+)**

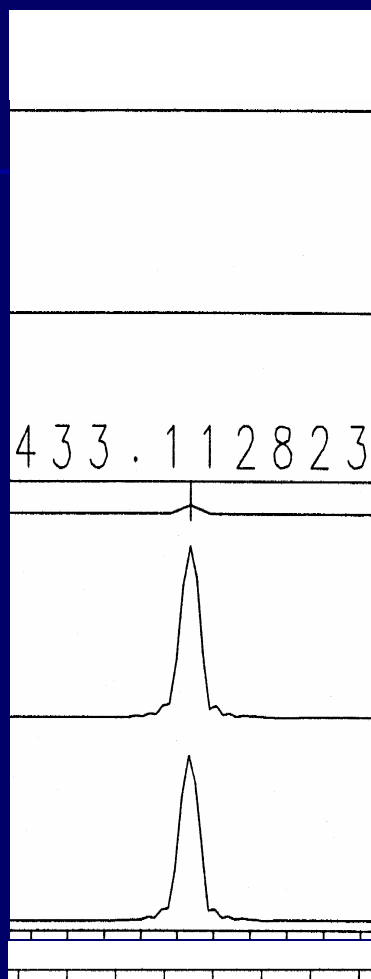


**Glutamine
(ESI+)**

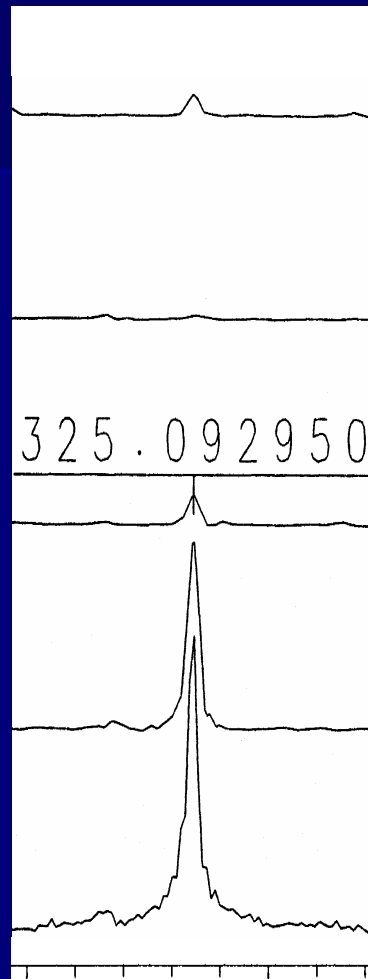


**Benzoate
(APCI+)**

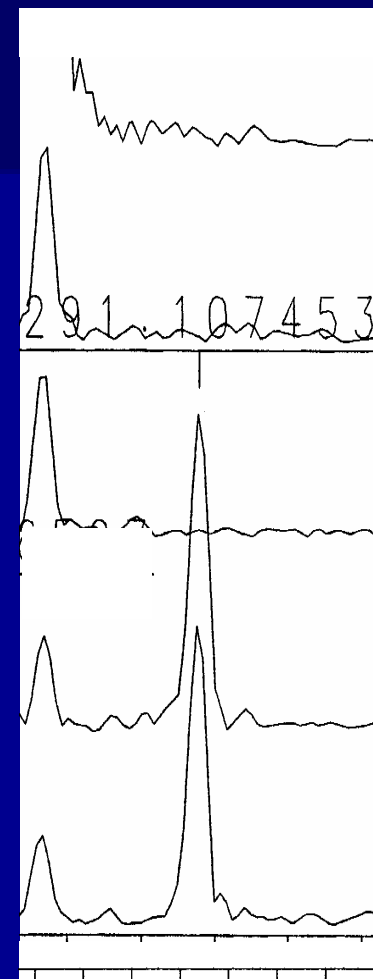
Group 3: Late expression



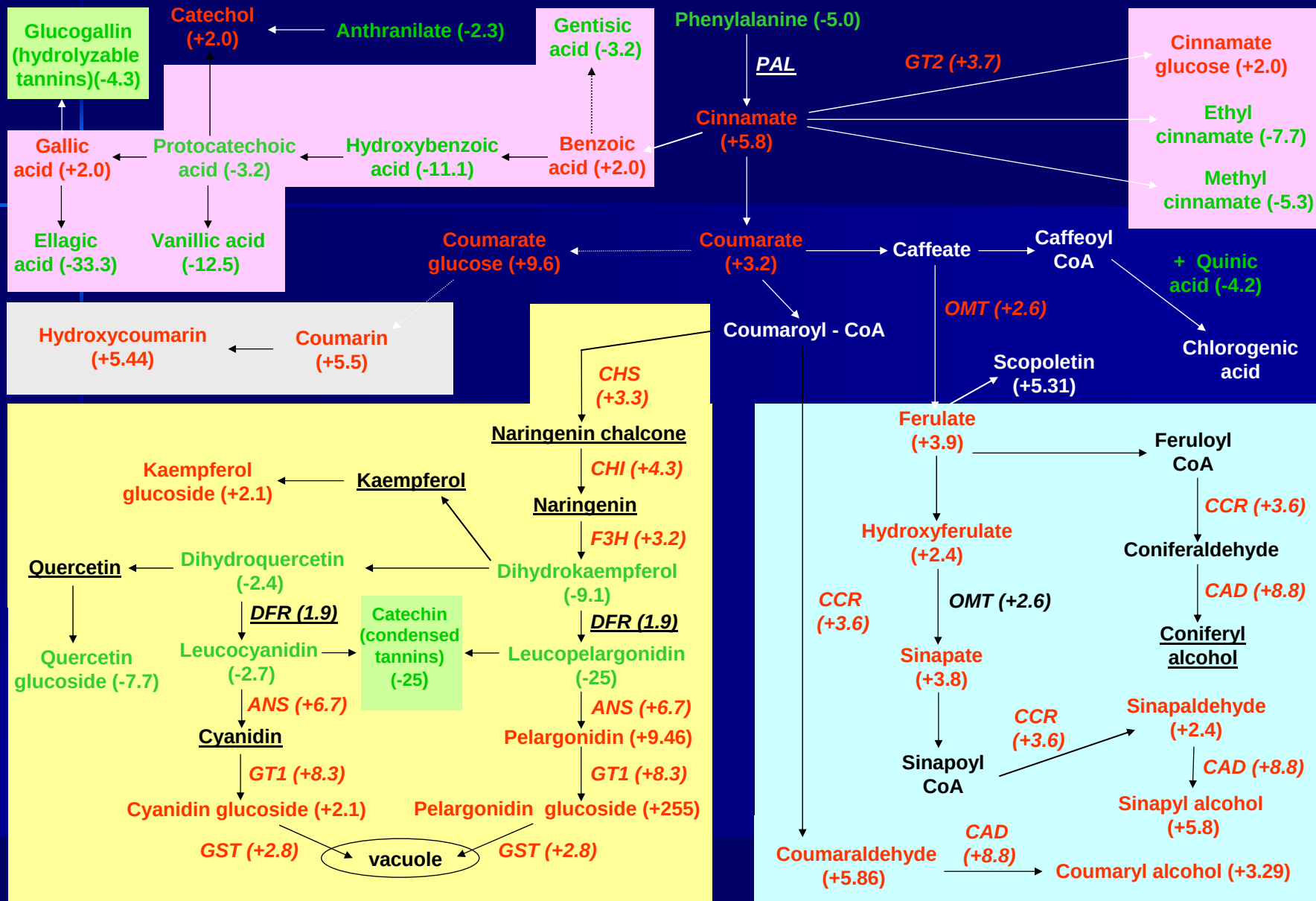
**Pelargonidin
glucoside
(ESI+)**



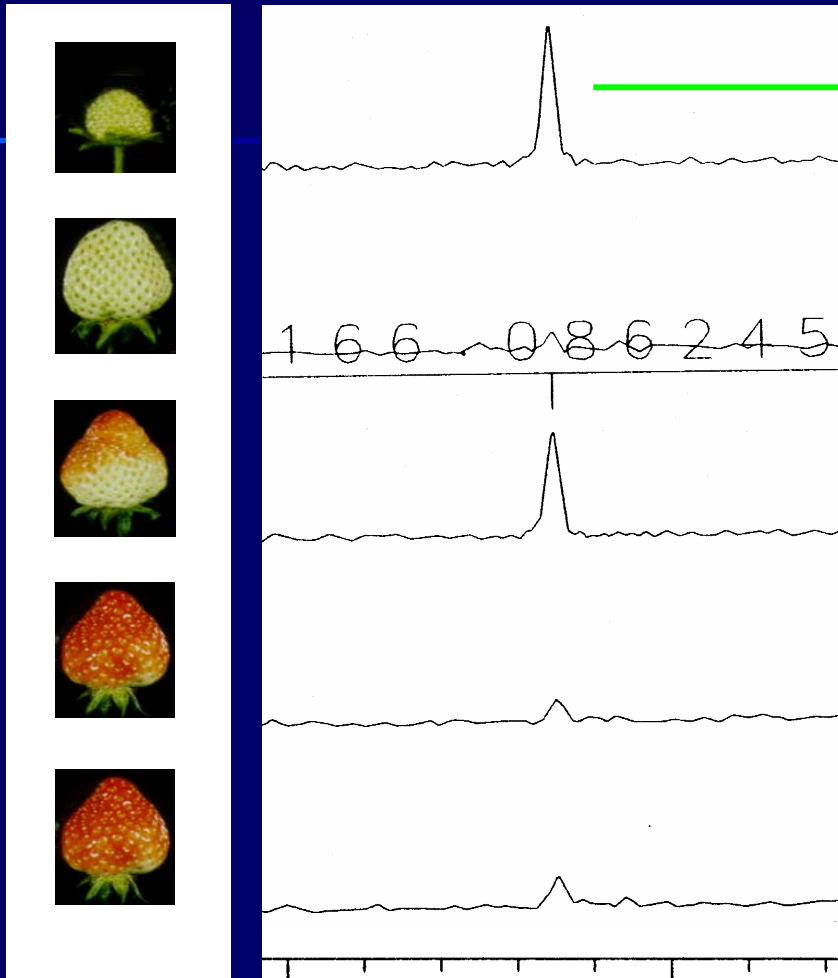
**Coumaroyl
glucoside
(ESI-)**

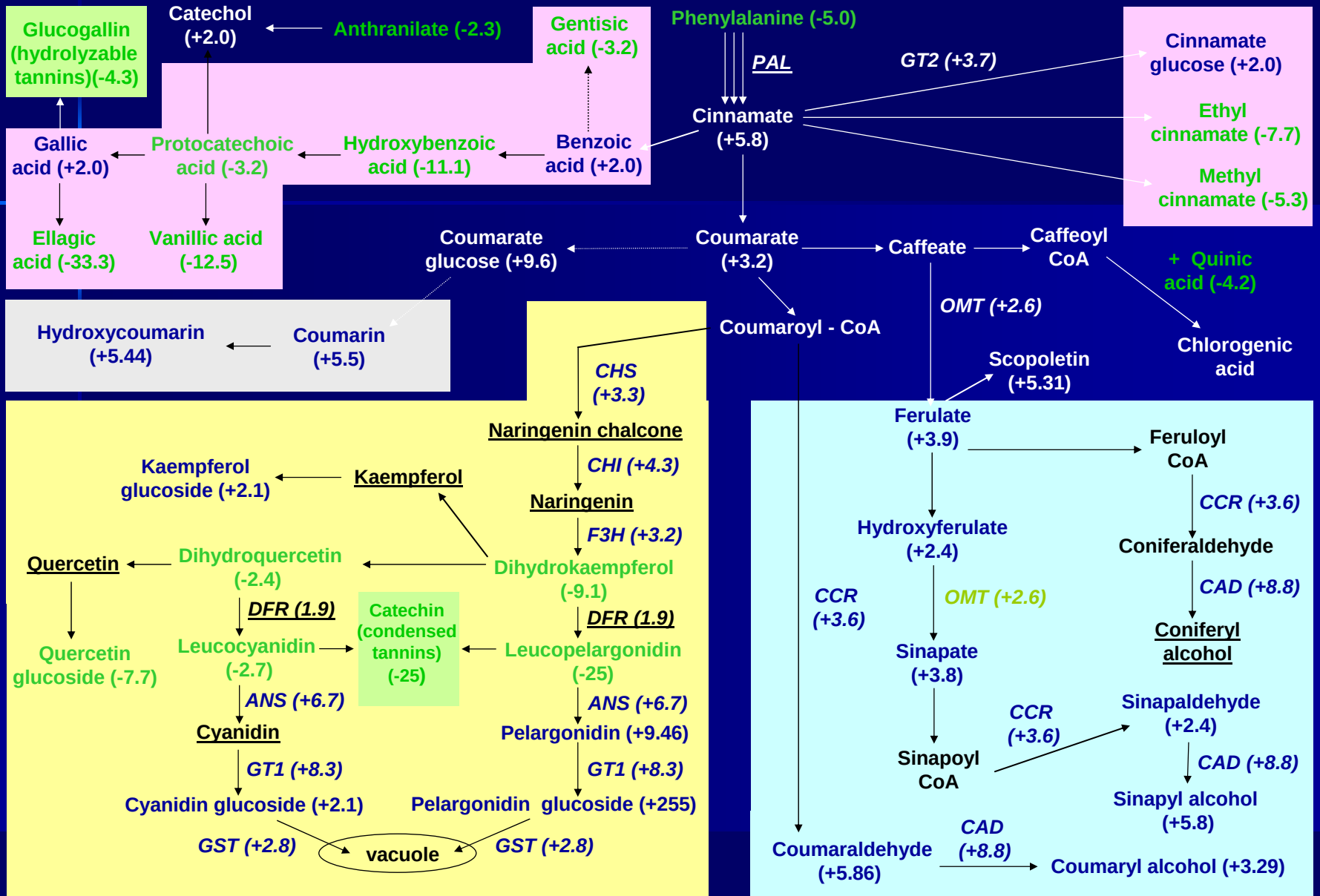


**Furaneol
glucoside
(ESI+)**

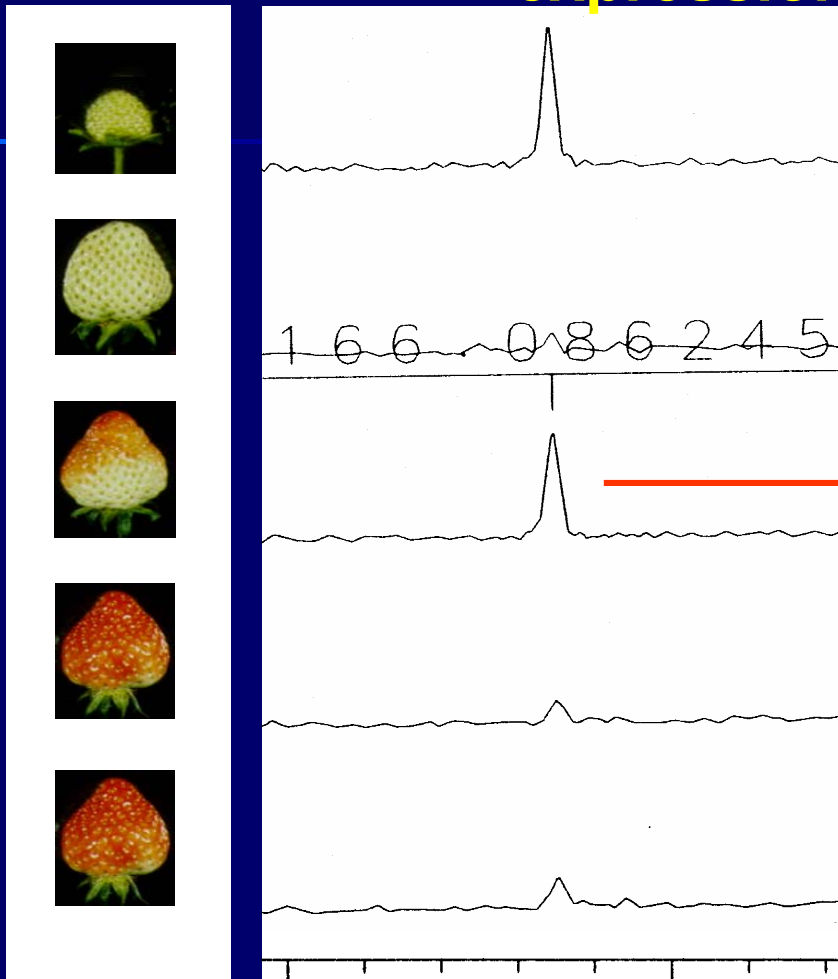


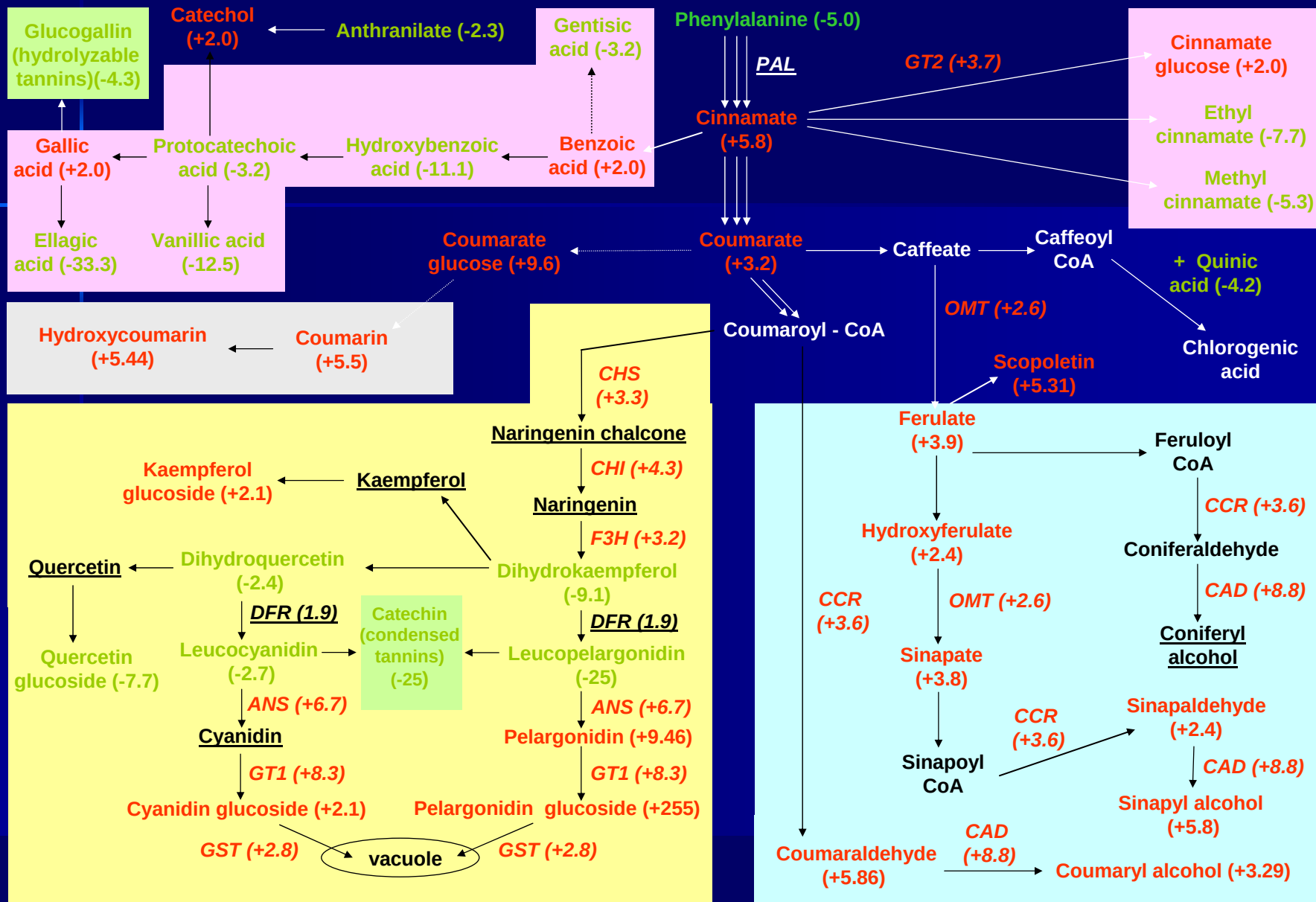
Phenylalanine and changes in gene and metabolite expression



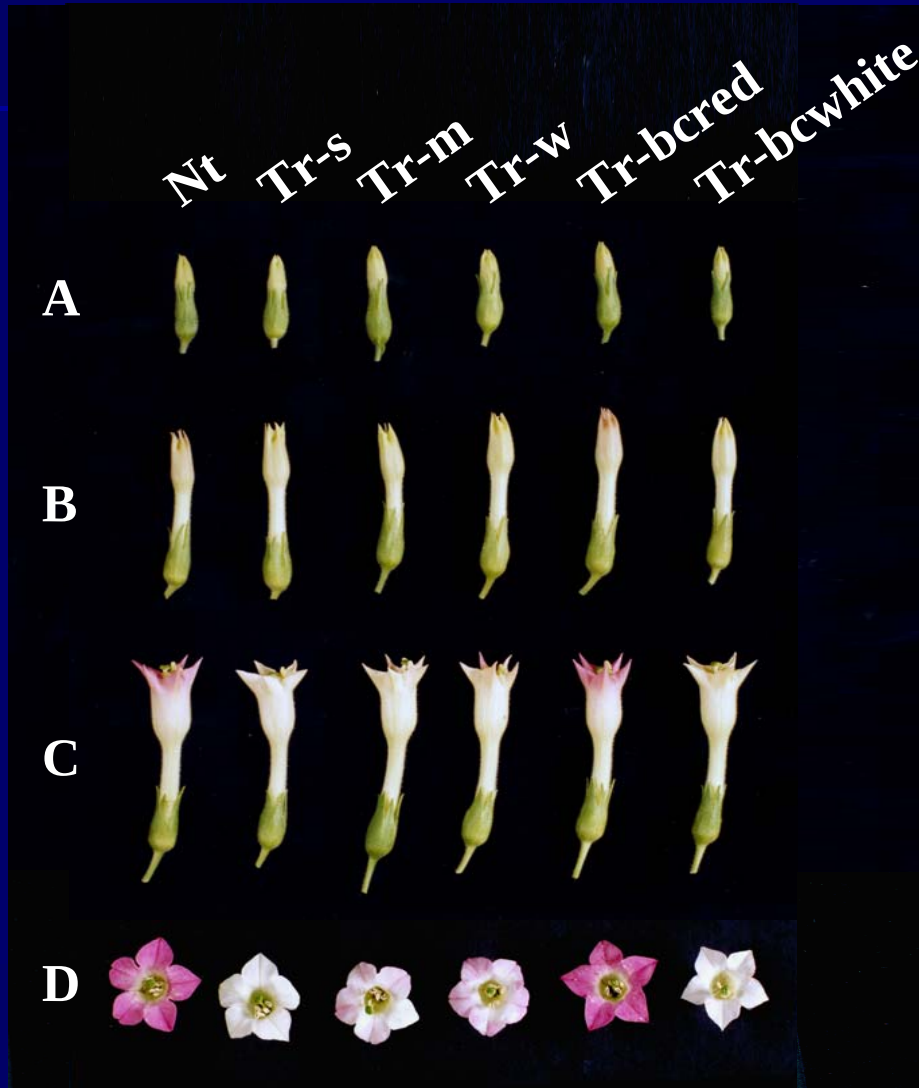


Phenylalanine and changes in gene and metabolite expression

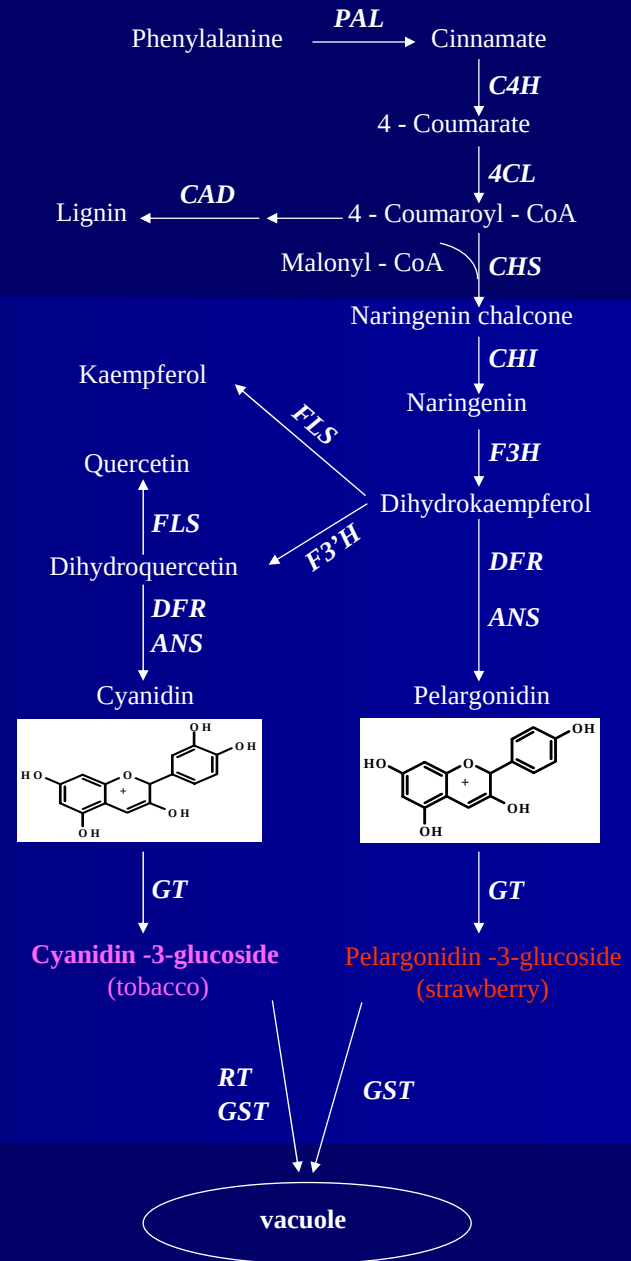




Over-expression of FaMYB1 in Tobacco



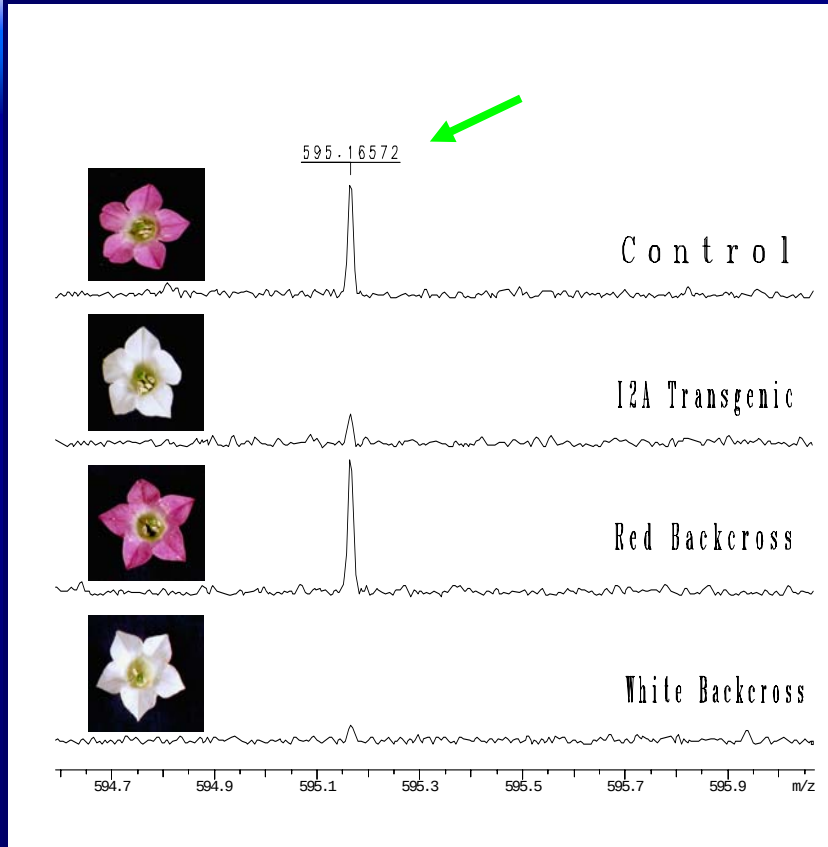
The phenylpropanoid pathway in strawberry & tobacco



Differentially Expressed Masses Between Wild-Type and Transgenic Flowers

No.	IM	OM	T1-white	Bc-red	Bc-white
1	APCI-	164.0717	↑ ^a	=	↑
2	APCI-	273.0768	↓	=	↓
3	APCI-	289.0717	↓	=	↓
4	APCI-	363.1658	↑	=	↑
5	APCI-	435.4205	↑	=	↑
6	APCI-	463.4522	↑	=	↑
7	APCI+	486.2601	↑	=	↑
8	ESI-	257.0954	↓	=	↓
9	ESI+	595.1657	↓	=	↓

Wild type vs. White Transgenic Tobacco (mass no. 9)



Observed mass of unknown:
595.16572

**Empirical formula search
result (1 possibility only):**
 $C_{27}H_{30}O_{15} [+H] ^{+}$

Mass:
595.16575

Mass error:
0.04 ppm

DICTIONARY OF NATURAL PRODUCTS

Chemical Databases Online

18 Possibilities in Search of the Natural Product Database for C₂₇H₃₀O₁₅:

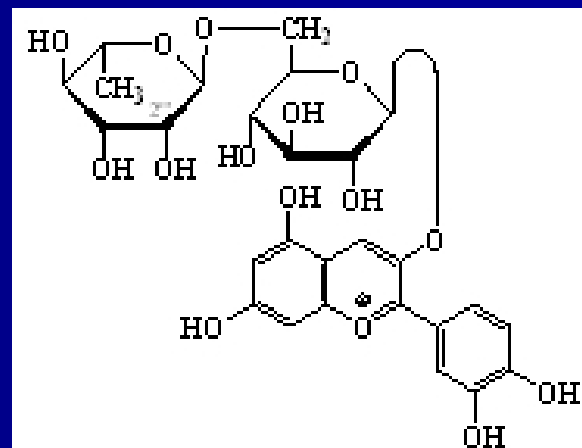
Name	CAS Registry Number	Molecular Formula
<u>Keracyanin, CI, INN8</u>	18719-76-1	C₂₇H₃₁O₁₅⁽⁺⁾
<u>3,3',4',5,7-Pentahydroxyflavylium(1+); 3-glucopyranoside-D-β-O-5Rhamnoside, -L-α-O</u>	53859-12-4	C ₂₇ H ₃₁ O ₁₅ ⁽⁺⁾
<u>3,3',4',5,7-Pentahydroxyflavylium(1+); 3-galactopyranoside-D-(4→1)-Rhamnopyranosyl-L-α]-O</u>	54542-59-5	C ₂₇ H ₃₁ O ₁₅ ⁽⁺⁾
<u>3,3',4',5,7-Pentahydroxyflavylium(1+); 3-galactopyranoside-D-β-(6→1)-Rhamnopyranosyl-L-α]-O</u>	50816-67-6	C ₂₇ H ₃₁ O ₁₅ ⁽⁺⁾
<u>3,3',4',5,7-Pentahydroxyflavylium(1+); 3-glucopyranoside-D-β-(2→1)-Rhamnopyranosyl-L-α]-O</u>	54947-80-7	C ₂₇ H ₃₁ O ₁₅ ⁽⁺⁾
<u>3,4',5,6,7-Pentahydroxyflavylium(1+); 3-glucopyranoside-D-β-(6→1)-Rhamnopyranosyl-L-α]-O</u>		C ₂₇ H ₃₁ O ₁₅ ⁽⁺⁾
<u>3,4',5,7-Tetrahydroxyflavylium(1+), glucopyranoside-D-β-O-Di-3,5, CI8</u>	17334-58-6	C ₂₇ H ₃₁ O ₁₅ ⁽⁺⁾
<u>3,4',5,7-Tetrahydroxyflavylium(1+), CI8: 3-glucopyranoside-D-β-(2→1)-Glucopyranosyl-D-β]-O</u>	54542-60-8	C ₂₇ H ₃₁ O ₁₅ ⁽⁺⁾
<u>3,4',5,7-Tetrahydroxyflavylium(1+), CI8: 3-glucopyranoside-D-β-(6→1)-Glucopyranosyl-D-β]-O</u>		C ₂₇ H ₃₁ O ₁₅ ⁽⁺⁾
<u>3',4',5,7-Tetrahydroxyflavylium(1+); 5,7-Di-glucopyranoside-D-β-O</u>	53947-98-1	C ₂₇ H ₃₁ O ₁₅ ⁽⁺⁾

DICTIONARY OF NATURAL PRODUCTS

Chemical Databases Online

All 18 Possibilities for $C_{27}H_{30}O_{15}$ are glycosides of either Cyandin, Pelargonidin, Peonidin or Luteolidin

One of the candidates, Keracyanin (cyanidin-3-rhamnoside) was reported in 1992 to accumulate in Tobacco flowers.



DICTIONARY OF NATURAL PRODUCTS

Chemical Databases Online

Entry Name: Keracyanin, 8Cl, INN **Synonym(s):** 3-*O*-

Rhamnoglucosyloxycyanidin. Ceracyanin. Sambucin. Antirrhinin. Cyanidin 3-rutinoside. Cyaninoside. Meralop. Noctilux. Nyctalux. Prunicyanin. Oleocyanin

Chapman & Hall Number: BFH51-Q

CAS Registry Number: 18719-76-1

Type of Compound Code(s): VK0050

Molecular Formula: $C_{27}H_{31}O_{15}^{(+)}$

Molecular Weight: 595.533

Accurate Mass: 595.1663

Percentage Composition: C 54.45%; H 5.25%; O 40.30%

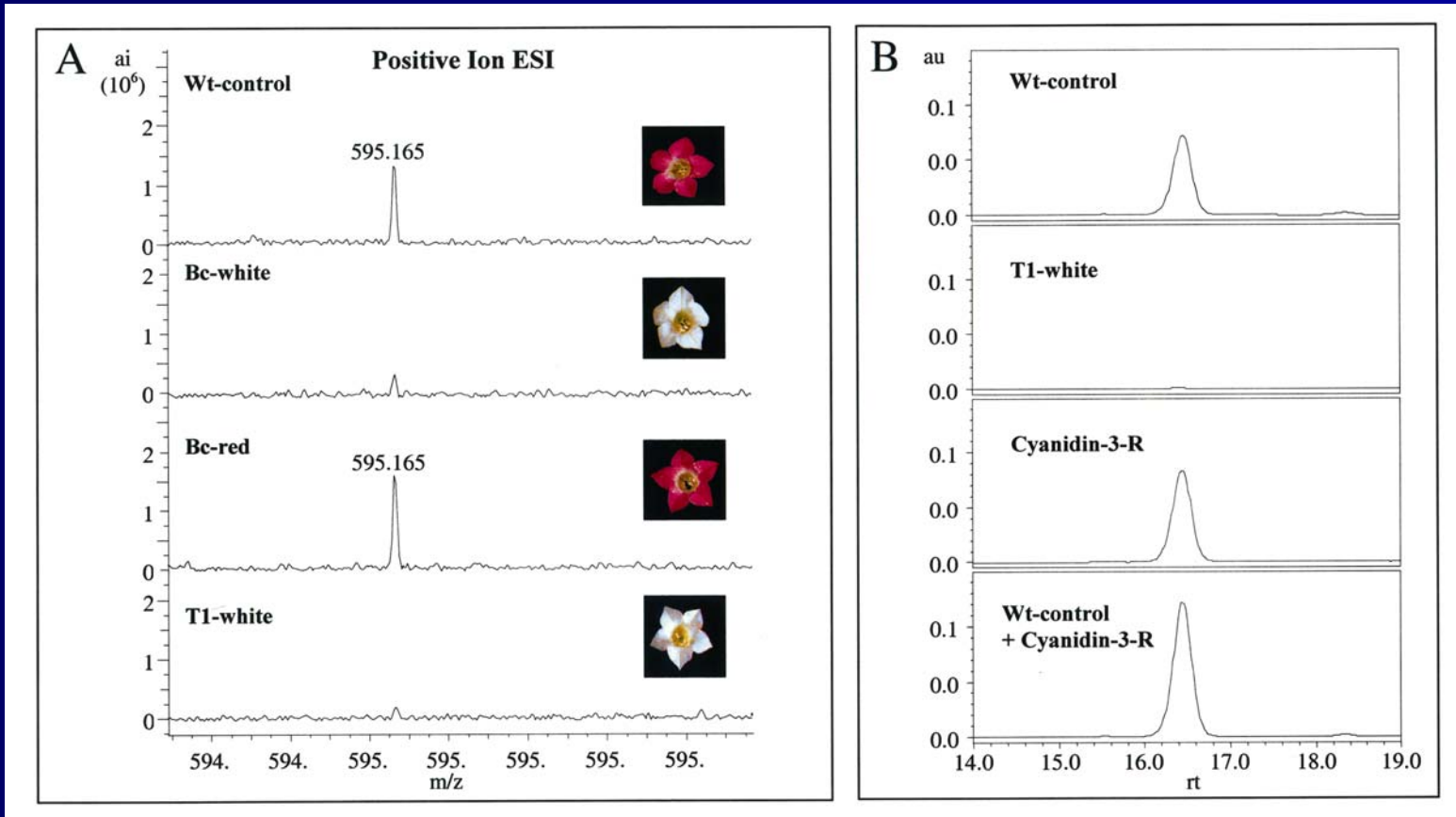
General Statement: Glycoside of 3,3',4',5,7-Pentahydroxyflavylium(1+) CMQ73-Z

Biological Source: Pigment present in fresh blossoms of *Canna generalis* and *Silene dioica*, as well as in *Prunus*, *Viola*, *Tulipa* and other plants

Biological Use / Importance: Improves vision in humans (for night blindness)

Physical Description: Fine red needles (dil. HCl) (as chloride) **Melting Point:** Mp 175° (chloride) **Other Data:** CAS no. refers to chloride

Confirmation of Cyandin 3- Rhamnoglucoside in Mass no. 9)



Enhancing the Data Obtained by High Resolution MS Using Isotope Abundance

Metabolomic database annotations via query of elemental compositions: Mass accuracy is insufficient even at less than 1 ppm

BMC Bioinformatics 2006, **7**:234 doi:10.1186/1471-2105-7-234

Tobias Kind (tkind@ucdavis.edu)
Oliver Fiehn (ofiehn@ucdavis.edu)

Using Abundance of Isotopes for Metabolite Elucidation (in Spectra)

Atomic Masses and Abundances for a Subset of Naturally Occurring Biologically Relevant Isotopes

[illegible]

Metabolite Annotation Scheme

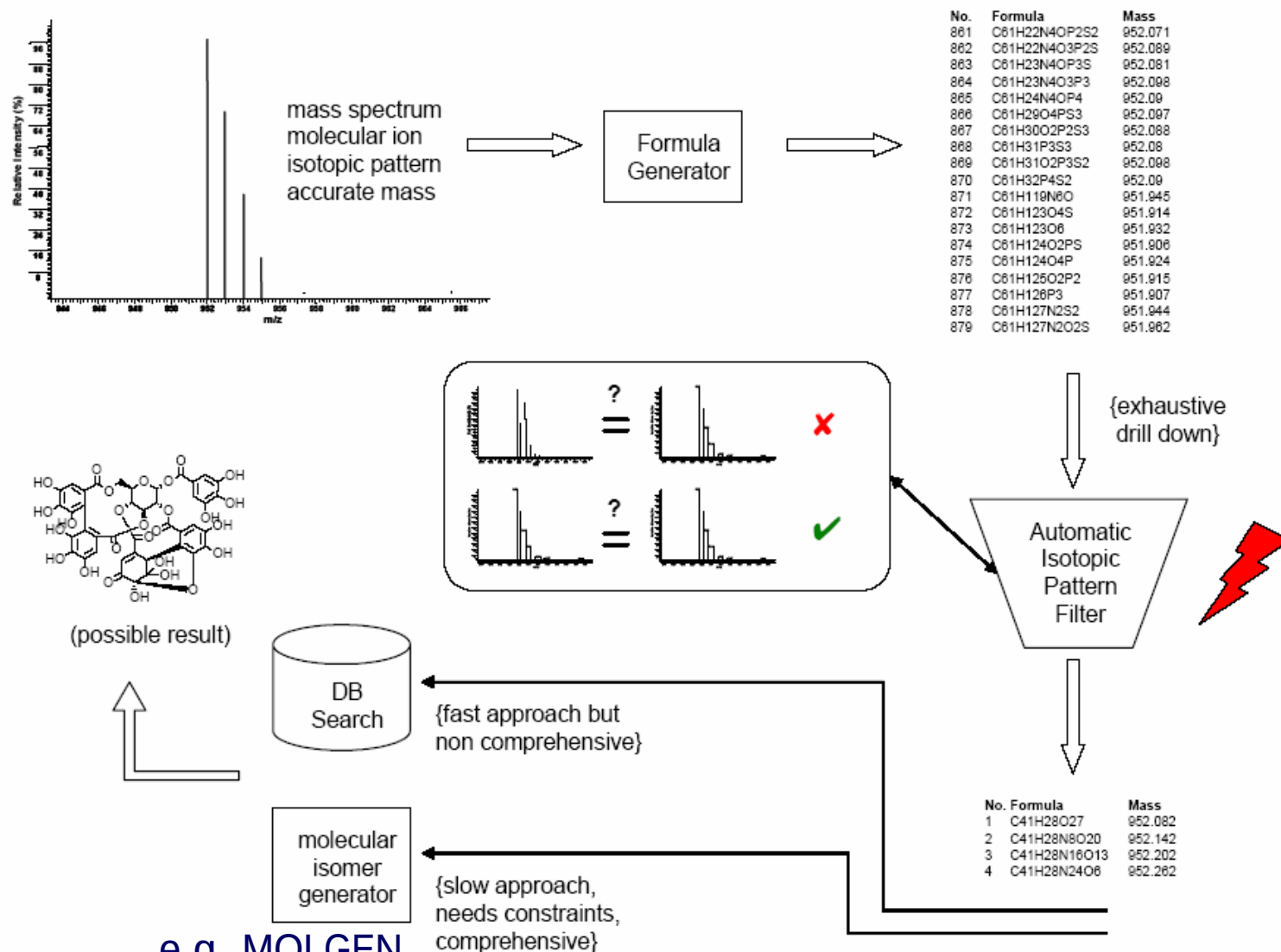


Figure 2

Molecular Formula Search in Different Databases_

Table 1 - Example of a molecular formula search for $C_{15}H_{12}O_7$ in different chemical databases. Search date: July 2007.

Database name	Compounds found	Total database entries
Chemical Abstracts (CAS)	181	24,000,000
Beilstein Database (MDL)	166	8,000,000
Dictionary of Natural Products (DNP)	129	170,000
PubChem (NIH)	19	800,000
Available Chemicals Directory (MDL)	6	400,000
ChemIDplus (NIH)	6	370,000
KEGG (Kyoto University)	3	13,000
NIST05 (NIST mass spectral database)	2	163,000
MOLGEN molecular isomer generator (allowing 2 benzene groups; 1 ether group, 1 keto group; 5 hydroxy groups)	788,000	-

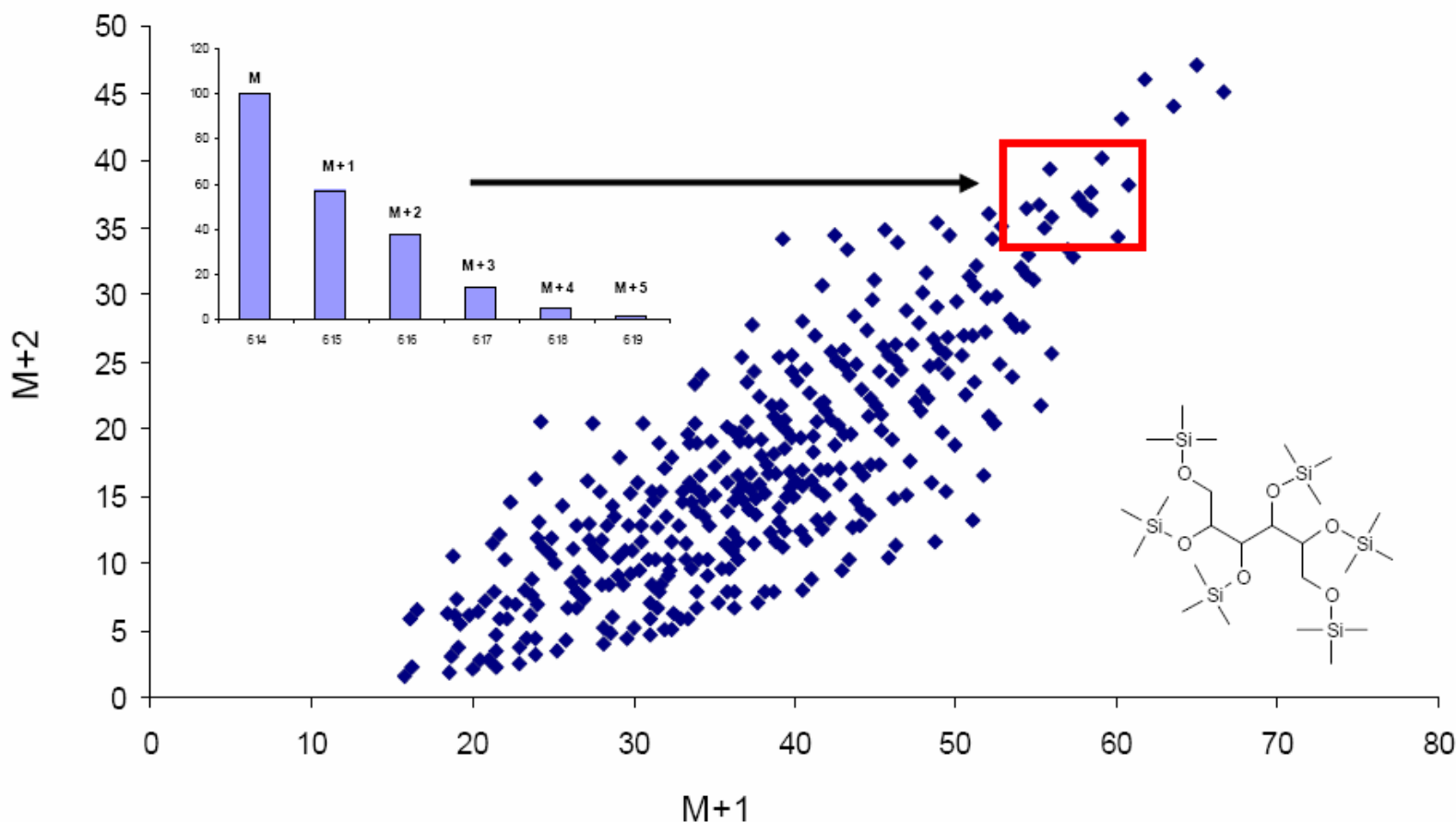
Lower Mass Accuracy with Good Isotope Abundance Analysis Compared to Higher Mass Accuracy and no Isotope Analysis

molecular mass [Da]	without isotope abundance information					2% isotopic abundance accuracy	5% isotopic abundance accuracy
	10 ppm	5 ppm	3 ppm	1 ppm	0.1 ppm	3 ppm	5 ppm
150	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
200	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
300	24	11	7	2	1	1	6
400	78	37	23	7	1	2	13
500	266	115	64	21	2	3	33
600	505	257	155	50	5	4	36
700	1046	538	321	108	10	10	97
800	1964	973	599	200	20	13	111
900	3447	1712	1045	345	32	18	196

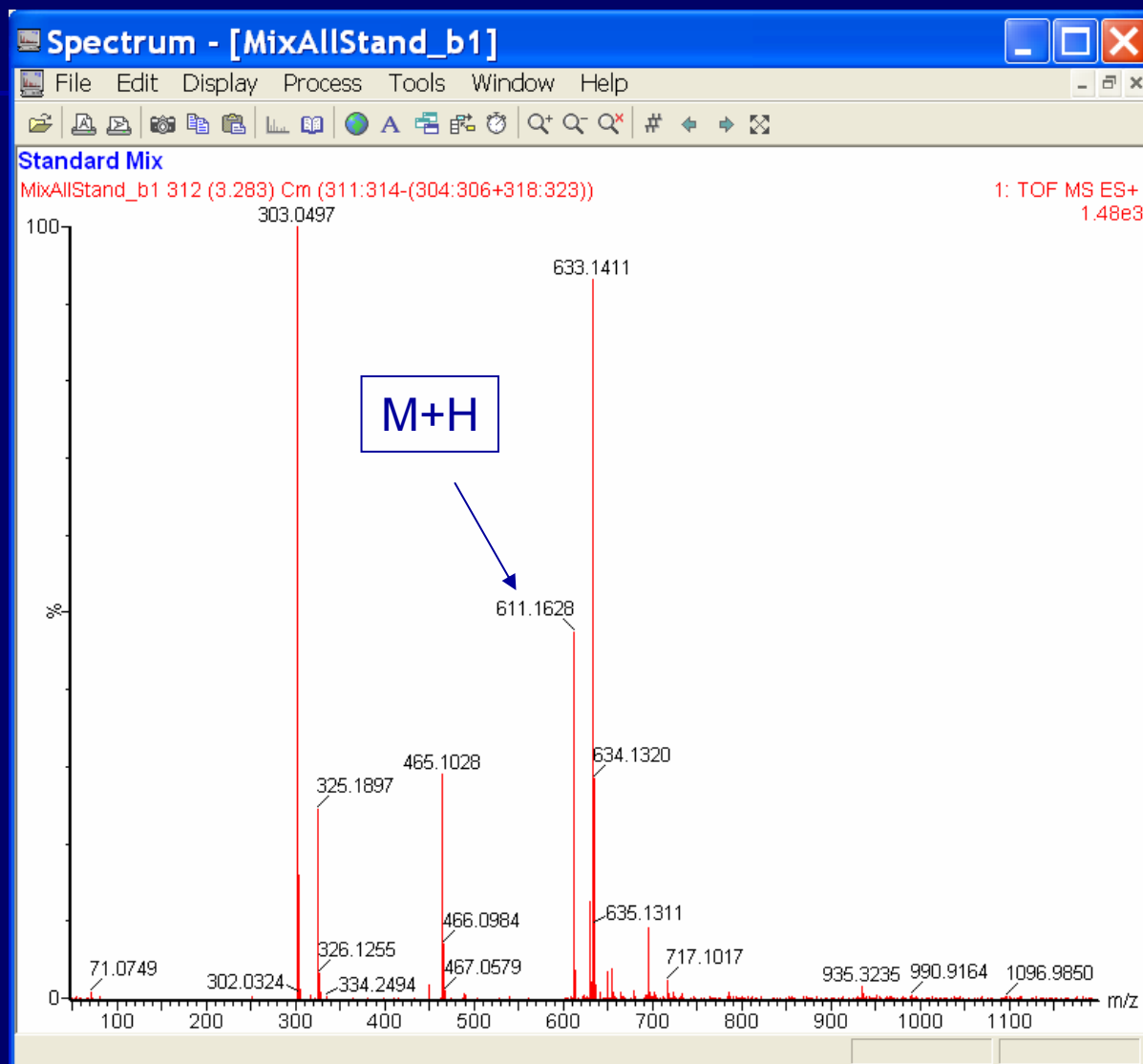
The Conclusion from the Study

A Mass spectrometer capable of 3ppm mass accuracy and 2% error for isotopic abundance patterns outperforms mass spectrometers with less than 1ppm mass accuracy that does not include isotope information in the calculation of molecular formulae

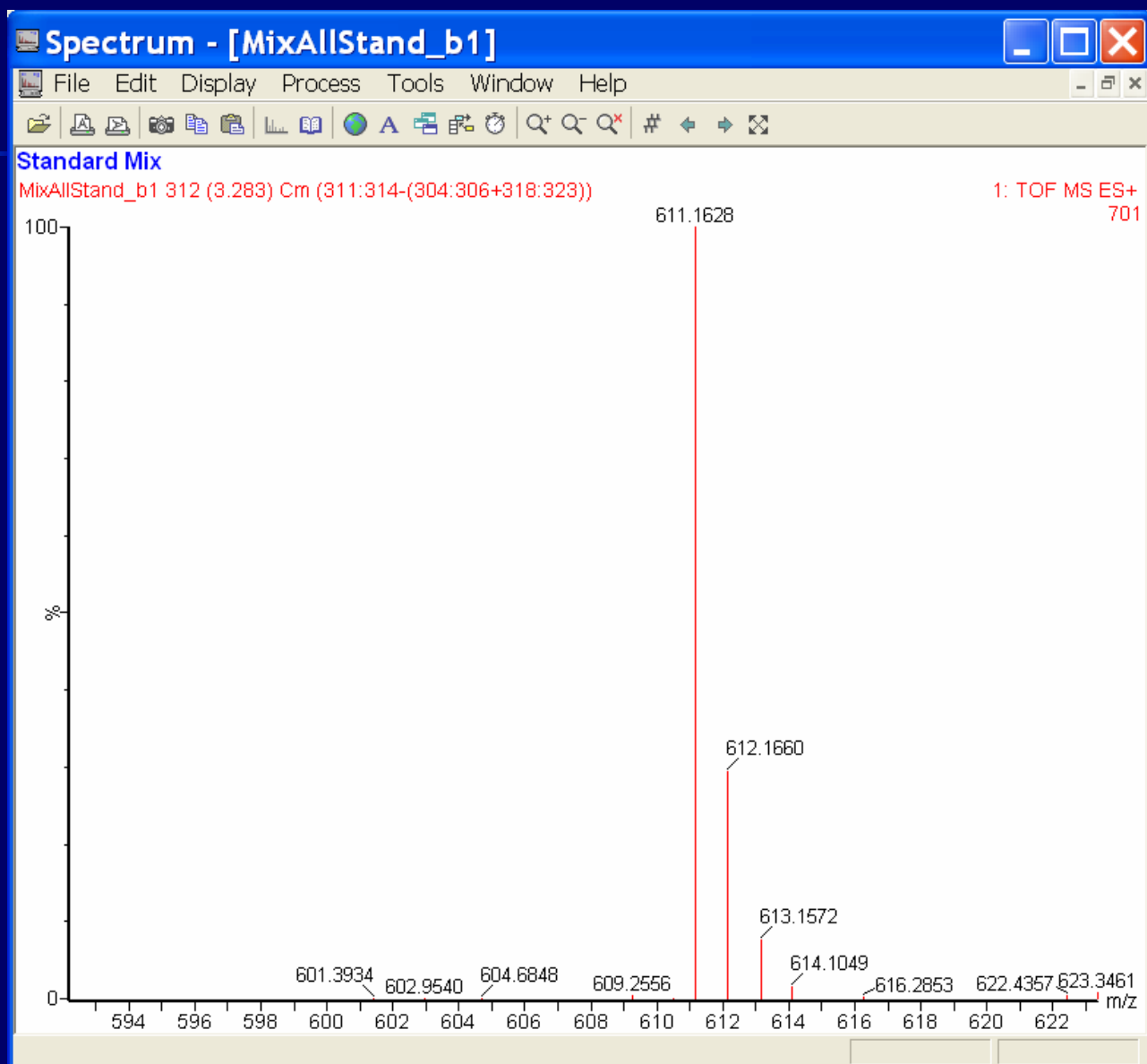
Silylated Sorbitol (5% error on isotopic abundances)



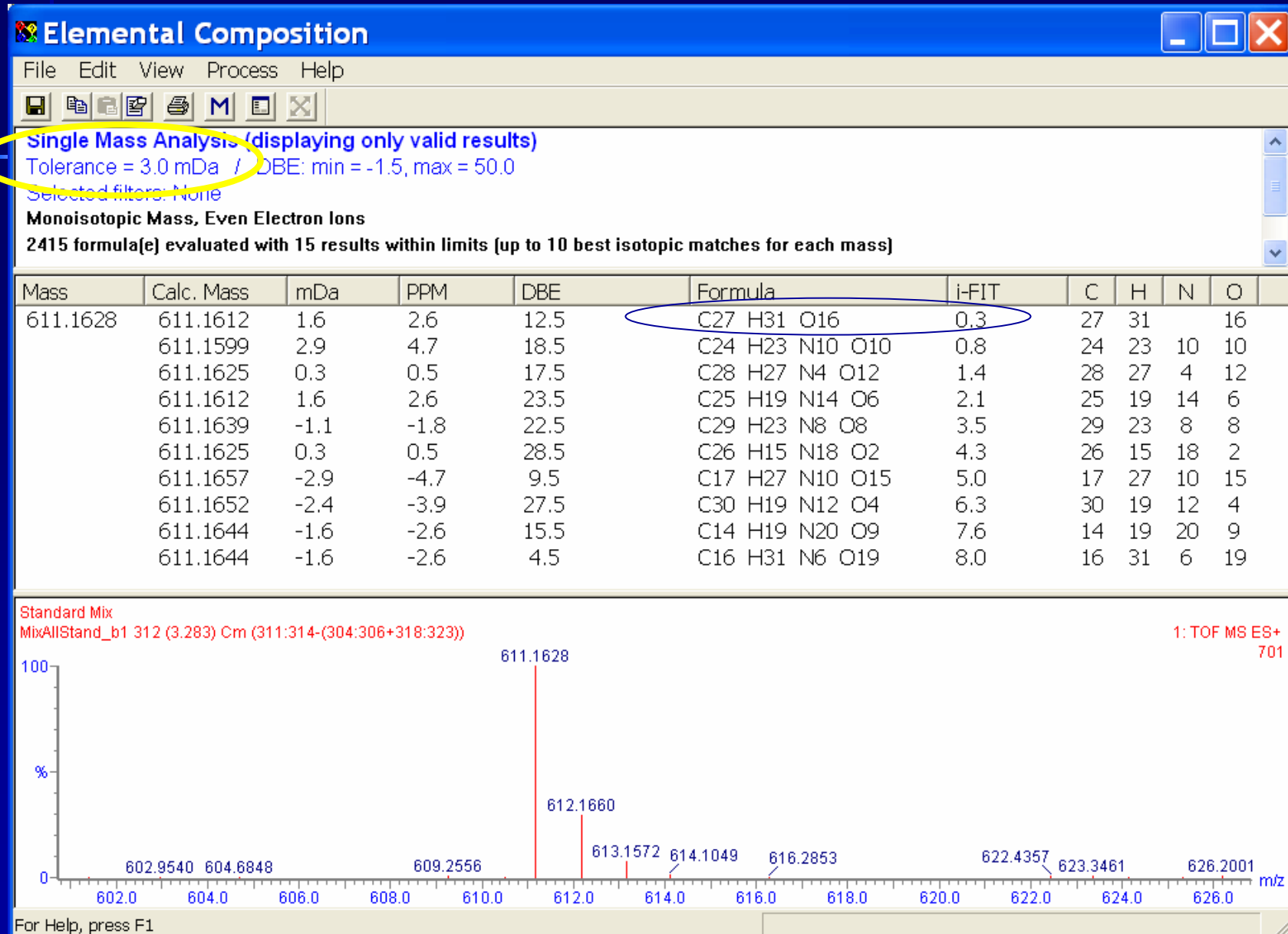
Full spectrum of Rutin standard



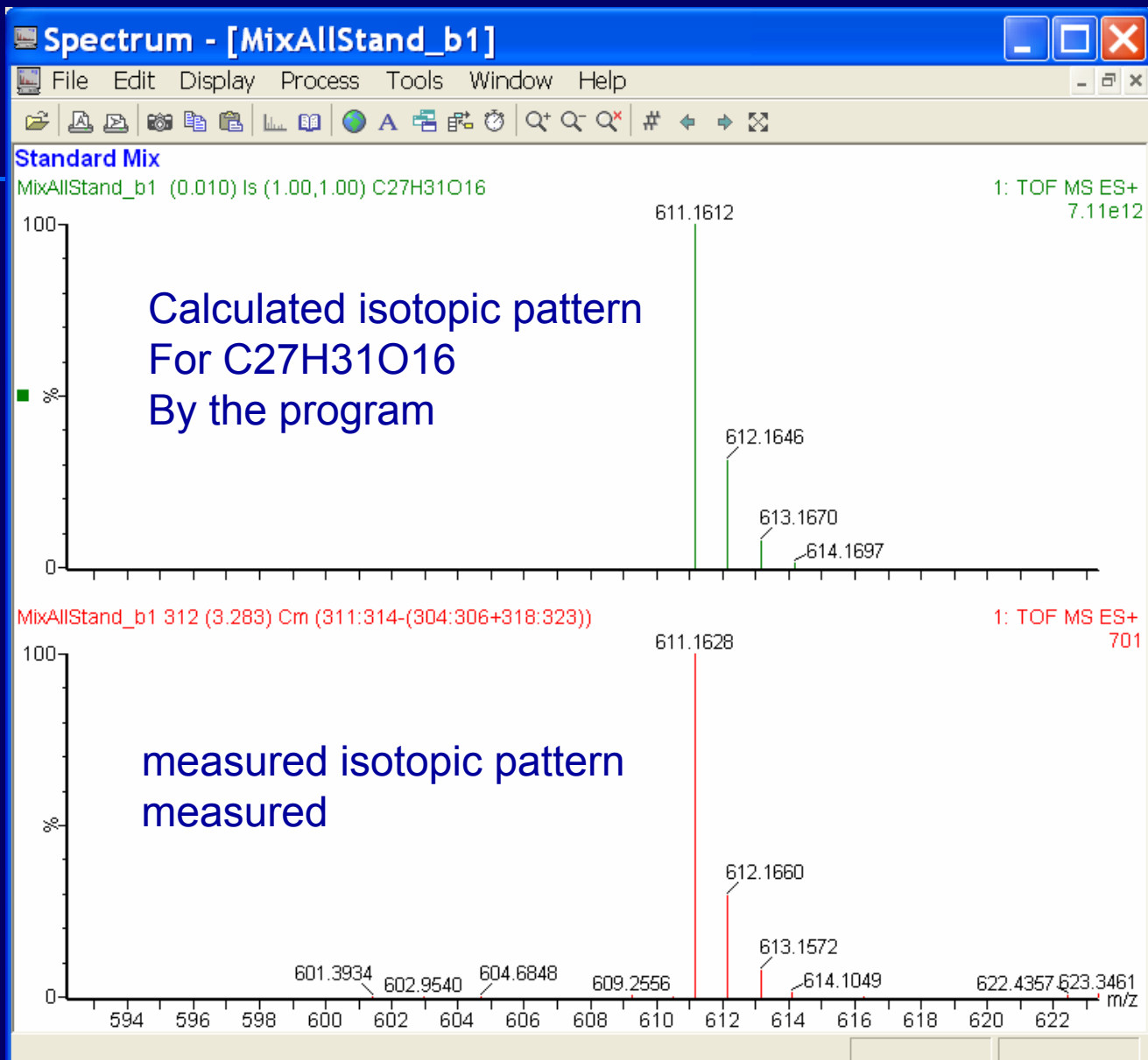
Zoom on the Isotope pattern of 611.1628



Elemental composition analysis of 611.1628



Isotope pattern matching of 611.1628



**See
You
Next
Week**

