

Towards next generation environmental (bio)monitoring: State-of-the-art HRMS-based methodologies for broad coverage in chemical universe

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Introduction - environmental (bio)monitoring

Biomonitoring using wildlife
warning system on chemicals with potential hazardous properties
apex predators → ideal human simulator
protection of environmental and human health (One Health approach)

Analytical Challenges

- Thousands of chemicals of anthropogenic origin end up in the environment
- Lack of reference standards, molecular databases or spectral libraries

Sensitive analytical methodologies

- Low concentration levels of chemicals in the environmental compartments
- Sample complexity (high matrix effects)

Additional separation dimension

Analytical Challenges

- Complex MS/MS data produced by data-independent acquisition (DIA) modes
- Few criteria for confident identification with the established HRMS-data processing workflows
- Separation of isobaric/isomeric compounds which co-elute during the chromatographic analysis

combined targeted and untargeted HRMS-based workflows

All extractable/enrichable compounds
All ionizable compounds
All detectable compounds with the screening method
All separable compounds by chromatography

HRMS Instrumentation

GC-APCI-QTOF MS

LC-ESI-QTOF MS

LC-VIP-HESI-TIMS-QTOF MS

Vacuum Insulated Probe - Heated ESI

- high-efficiency ceramic heater
- vacuum insulation
- cool fluid path
- active exhaust
- matrix effects
- source contamination
- memory effects in source

No loss and in-source fragmentation of thermally unstable compounds

3 to 5-times higher sensitivity for most of the targeted compounds using VIP-HESI source

Targeted HRMS-based workflows

NKUA Databases

>2,500 organic micropollutants (emerging contaminants and priority pollutants) organized in 7 well-defined target datasets

Main chemical classes

- Plant Protection Products (>900)
- Pharmaceuticals & Veterinary Drugs (>700)
 - Antibiotics (>50)
- Illicit drugs & New Psychoactive Substances (>500)
- Personal care products
- Industrial Chemicals (>150)
 - Benzothiazoles
 - Benzotriazoles
 - Flame Retardants
 - Quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs)
 - Surfactants
 - Tire additives
- Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) (>60)
- Sweeteners
- Preservatives
- Steroids/Hormones
- Transformation Products/ Metabolites (~200)
 - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
 - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
 - Plant Protection Products
 - Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs)
 - Polychlorinated Naphthalenes (PCNs)
 - Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs)
 - Explosives

The databases are continuously being updated!

- new compounds of interest
- regulated compounds
- frequently identified chemicals
- literature

Database structure

- Analyte name & Chemical identifiers
- Retention time (RT)
- Full-scan MS
 - pseudomolecular ion
 - adduct ions
 - in-source fragment ions (most abundant: precursor ion, other MS ions: qualifier ions)
 - bbCID MS/MS
 - fragment ions as qualifier ions (mandatory ions: ions with > 50% relative intensity)

LC-TIMS-HRMS database

- 1/K₀ and calculated CCS for each ion species

Wide-scope target analysis

IDENTIFICATION CRITERIA

- Mass accuracy
- Retention time
- Isotopic profile
- Qualifier ions
- CCS value matching

Wide-scope target analysis

Added value of TIMS in targeted workflows

- Additional ID criterion.
- Higher-quality MS and MS/MS spectra in DIA mode.
- Reduction of false positives & negatives.
- Increased reliability in the targeted results.
- Reduced time for data review.

Effect of ion mobility filtering

narrow mobility filtering (1/K₀ = 0.02 V*s/cm²)

two chromatographic peaks with QIs within the RT range

false positives

background noise

MS/MS spectra (bbCID)

Untargeted HRMS-based workflows

Data Complexity (thousands of features)

Blank Subtraction

Prioritization based on statistical differences/trends of sub-groups (e.g. volcano plot, PCA), their structural similarity (e.g. KMD plot: PFAS)

Annotation using extensive suspect lists

structural information

- Accurate mass
- Isotopic profile
- Retention Time prediction
- CCS prediction
- in-silico MS/MS spectrum

Annotation Quality

- mass accuracy (precursor ion)
- retention time fit
- isotopic pattern quality
- MS/MS spectra matching
- matching of CCS value

Semi-quantification of the identified substances

Evaluation of the annotated results

BioTransformer 3.0

EXAMPLE

1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-Nonafluorobutane-1-sulfonamide 1

1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-Nonafluorobutane-1-sulfonamide 2

1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-Nonafluorobutane-1-sulfonamide 3

ACCSS: -5.1%

ACCSS: -4.1%

Evaluation of the predicted CCS value

Evaluation of the fragmentation profile (predicted MS/MS spectrum)

Application in Environmental Samples

Quantitative Analysis

Semi-Quantification

Application in Environmental Samples

Environmental Samples GC-APCI-QTOF MS

Quantitative Analysis

Semi-Quantification

Application in Environmental Samples

Take home messages

- Environmental (bio)monitoring covering a broad chemical space can be achieved using HRMS combined with complementary chromatographic and ionization techniques.
 - Comprehensive and sensitive analytical methodologies should be established, combining targeted and untargeted post-acquisition data treatment workflows.
 - Ion Mobility Spectrometry (IMS) incorporated in the established LC-HRMS techniques enhances the confidence level in chemicals' identification.
 - Simultaneous monitoring of metabolites/transformation products holds significant importance, as these compounds may reveal increased concentration levels and/or toxicity in comparison to their parent chemicals.
- HRMS-based environmental (bio)monitoring proves to be a powerful tool for regulators, providing valuable insights into the presence of thousands of chemicals.**

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