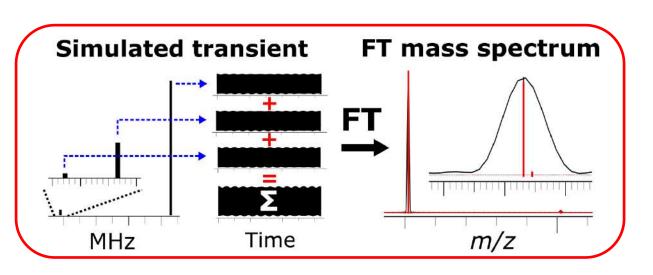




#### 14th European Fourier Transform Mass Spectrometry Workshop

# FT Mass Spectra Simulation: Fundamentals and Applications



Yury Tsybin
Spectroswiss
Lausanne, Switzerland

tsybin@spectroswiss.ch

July 12, 2022; 14:00



# How & Why to Simulate the FTMS Data?

- Approaches to simulate the FTMS isotopic envelopes and mass spectra
- Teaching & training: understanding the FTMS concepts and definitions
- Reviewing & writing: manuscripts, project applications, ideas verification
- Support FTMS data interpretation and experiment design (settings selection)
- Advancing the FTMS fundamentals and generating novel insights
- Support of FTMS data processing workflows (simulated vs experimental data)



#### True or False?

It is important to note the value of a native approach as opposed to a denaturing measurement (i.e., top—down MS). The advantages of native MS are 2-fold. First, by measuring charge-reduced ions, the mass resolution is improved.



Anal. Chem., 2021

raphy or capillary electrophoresis. 19 Alternatively, native MS allows a glycoprotein to remain in its folded state in solution prior to the ionization step, 20 which increases its average mass-to-charge ratio. Thereby, the number of overlapping charge states decreases, resulting in an increased spatial resolution, which in turn allows resolving highly complex proteoform profiles. 14

Anal. Chem., 2018

#### Spectroswiss

#### True or False?

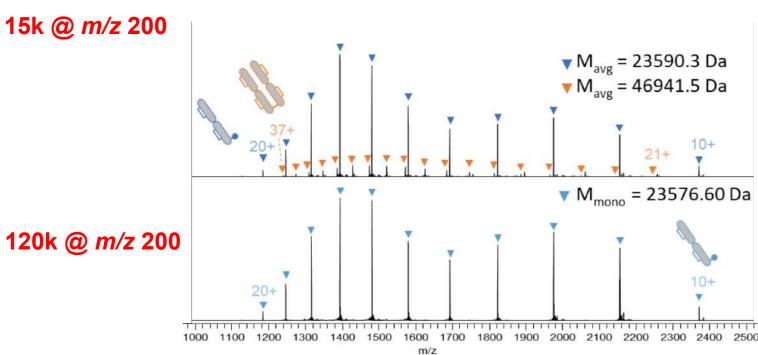
One of the potential advantages of N $\omega$  detection is being able to resolve high mass species in a shorter timeframe. Figure 4 compares detection of an IgG isotope packet at 1\omega detection and at  $10\omega$  detection. With normal detection, resolution of the isotopes requires a minimum transient acquisition time of 12.5 s. With detection of the second beat in the transient, the resolving power for the most intense peak in the spectrum is approximately 90k. By detecting at  $10\omega$ , 130k resolving power can be achieved with a 1.25 s transient. Even greater resolving power, 1.3M, can be achieved if we measure at  $10\omega$  for the full length of time (12.5 s).

IJMS, 2020



# Why is it?

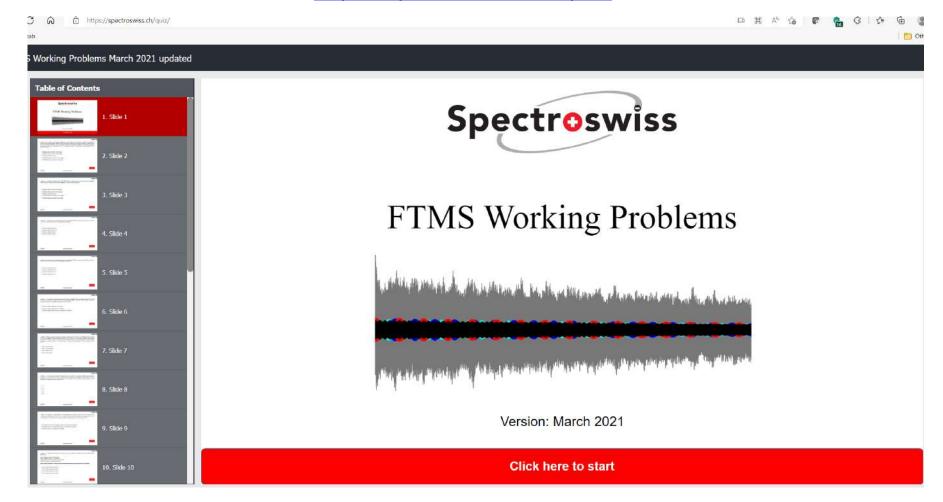
#### Analysis of mAb light and heavy chains with a Fusion Lumos Orbitrap FTMS



As expected, only the lowest mass is observed (Figure 2B) in the high-resolution spectrum at 23,576.60 Da (monoisotopic mass).

Anal. Chem., 2021

#### https://spectroswiss.ch/quiz/





# How & Why to Simulate the FTMS Data?

- Approaches to simulate the FTMS isotopic envelopes and mass spectra
- Teaching & training: understanding the FTMS concepts and definitions
- Reviewing & writing: manuscripts, project applications, ideas verification
- Support FTMS data interpretation and experiment design (settings selection)
- Advancing the FTMS fundamentals and generating novel insights
- Support of FTMS data processing workflows (simulated vs experimental data)

#### Spectroswiss 5 2 2

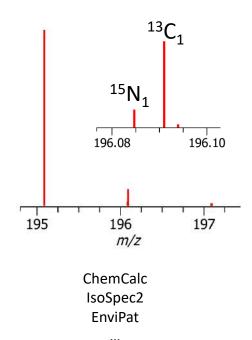
### FTMS Data Simulation Approaches

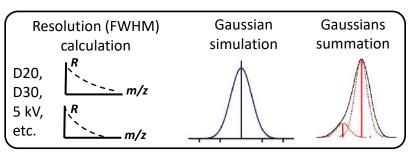
- Numerical simulations of ion motion and induced current detection.
  - SIMION, Particle-in-Cell (PIC): Amster (IJMS, 2020), Hendrickson (IJMS, 2009), etc.
- Analytical models for estimation of ion oscillation frequencies and resolution
  - For each FTMS instrument: parameters of ion oscillations (e.g., frequency); dependency of resolution on frequency, relationship between frequency and m/z Hofstadler, IJMS IP 1994, Easterling 1999, Makarov JASMS 2009
- Empirical estimation of resolution: peak shape addition to isotopic distributions
  - Gaussian peak shapes are added using the resolution relationship with m/z
     https://www.envipat.eawag.ch/
     - as employed in LIPIC (Cataldi, JASMS 2021)
     https://www.chemcalc.org/
     - ChemCalc (Patiny, J. Chem. Inf. Model 2013)
  - The resolution values are estimated from the experimental peaks (FasmaTech, etc.)
- Accurate simulation of the FTMS data processing workflow
  - Simulation and processing of time-domain transients, for each instrument (this work)

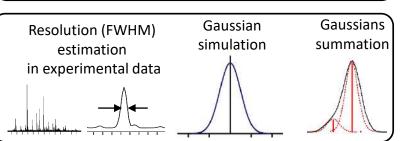


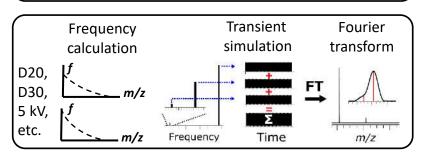
# FTMS Data Simulation Approaches

# Isotopic distribution calculation









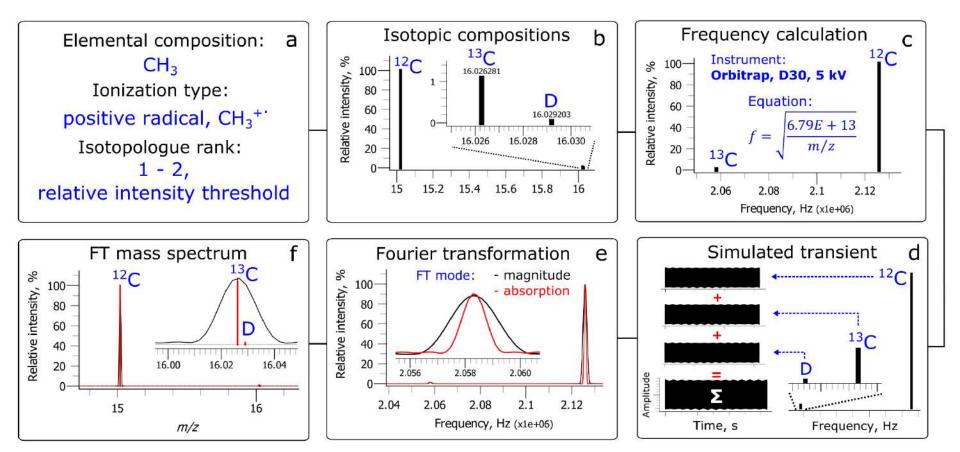
Protein analysis? (isotopic beats)

Peak interference?

Computational speed?

#### FTMS Data Simulation via Time-Domain Transients



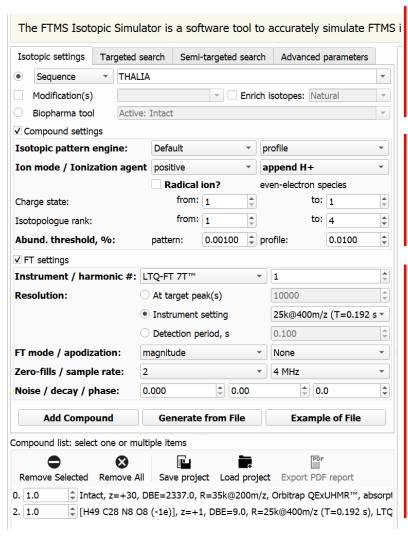


Nagornov et al.: Small molecules: JASMS 2020, 31, 1927–1942; Large molecules: JASMS 2022, 33, 1113–1125



### Why to Simulate the FTMS Data?

- Approaches to simulate the FTMS isotopic envelopes and mass spectra
- Teaching & training: understanding the FTMS concepts and definitions
- Reviewing and writing: manuscripts, project applications, ideas verification
- Support FTMS data interpretation and experiment design (settings selection)
- Advancing the FTMS fundamentals and generating novel insights
- Support of FTMS data processing workflows (simulated vs experimental data)



#### Compound definition:

- a plane and a successful to the second of th
  - elemental composition, isotopic labelling / enrichment
- amino acid sequence
- mass (m/z) or frequency value
- proteoforms sequence and modifications (mAbs, viruses, ...)

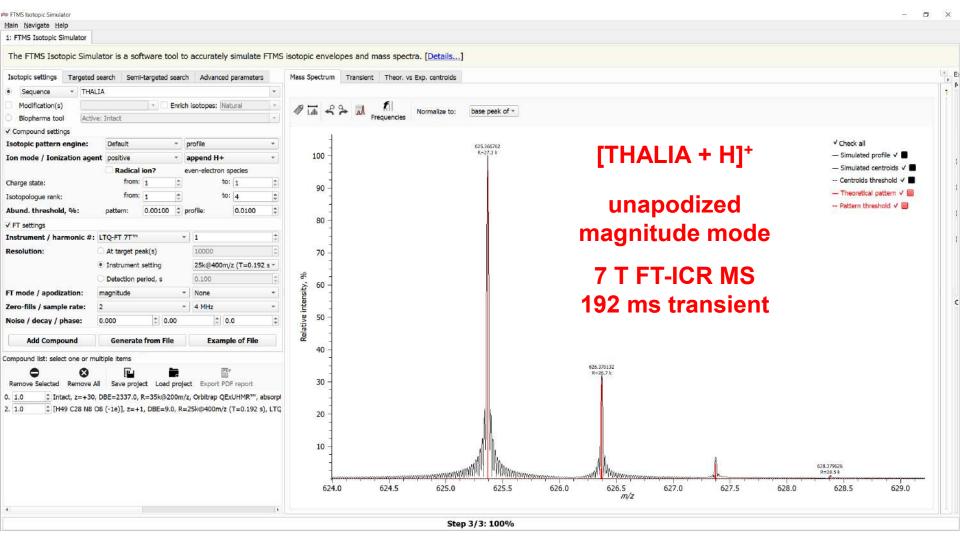
Spectroswiss

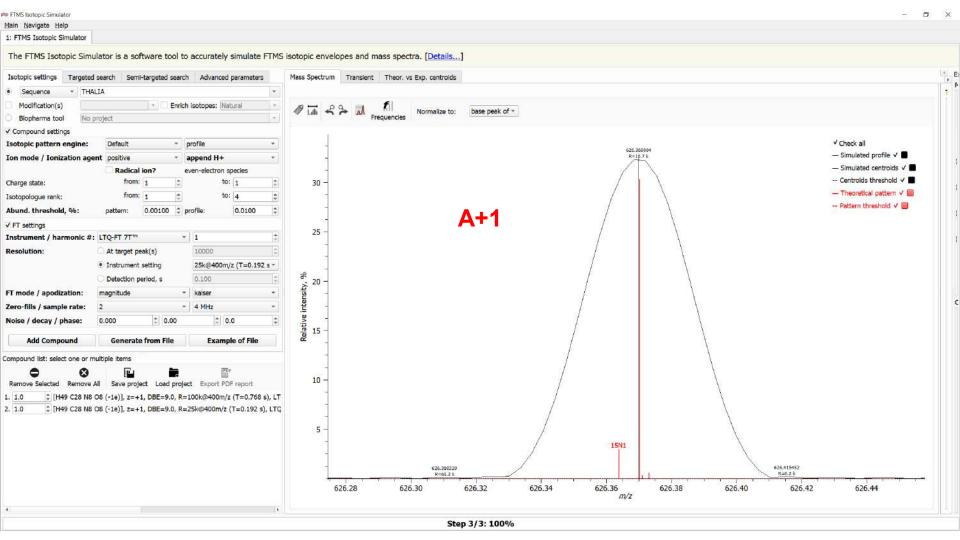
#### lon (charged compound) definition:

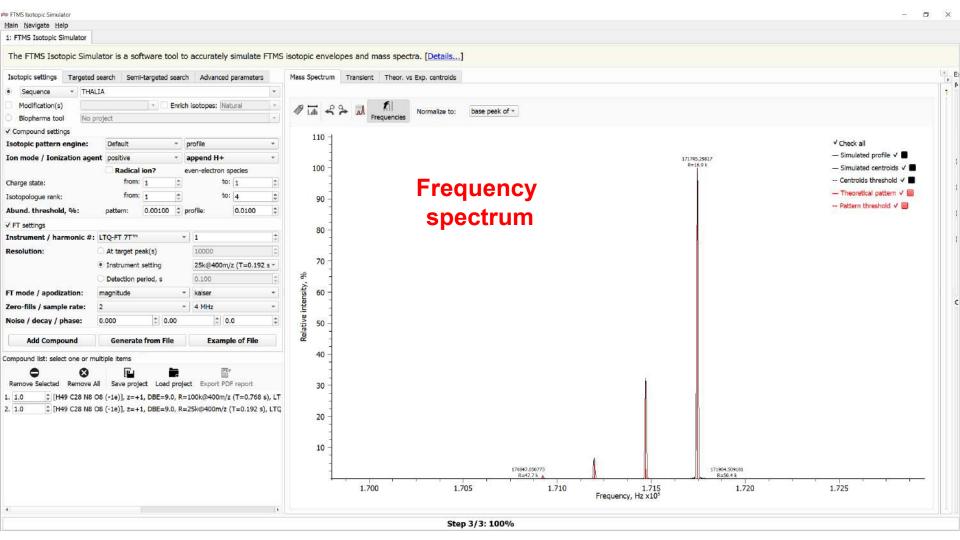
- Charge carrier: electron, H<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup>, Cs<sup>+</sup>, I<sup>-</sup>, HCOO<sup>-</sup>
- Ionization mode: positive, negative, or a neutral species
- Charge state: from the lowest to the highest
- Isotopologues: how many and which ones

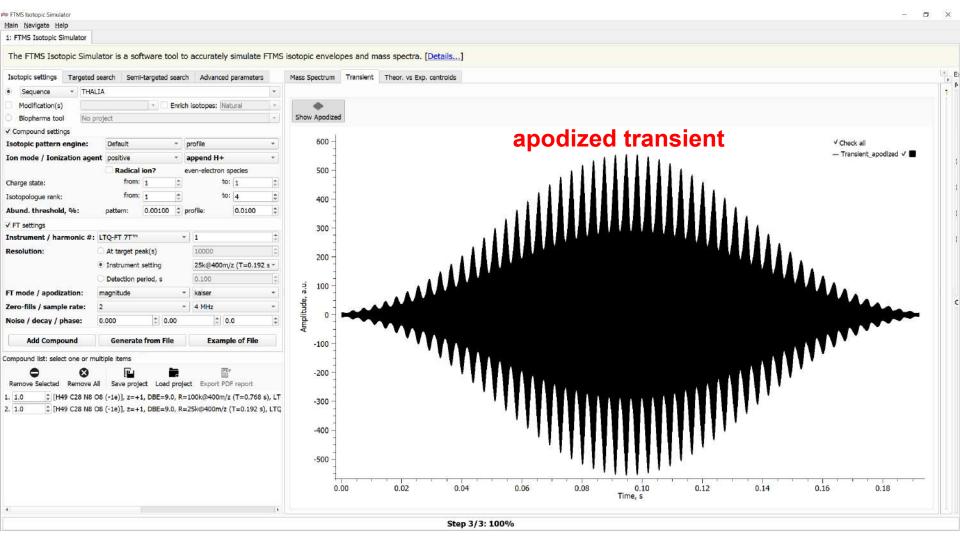
#### FT processing settings:

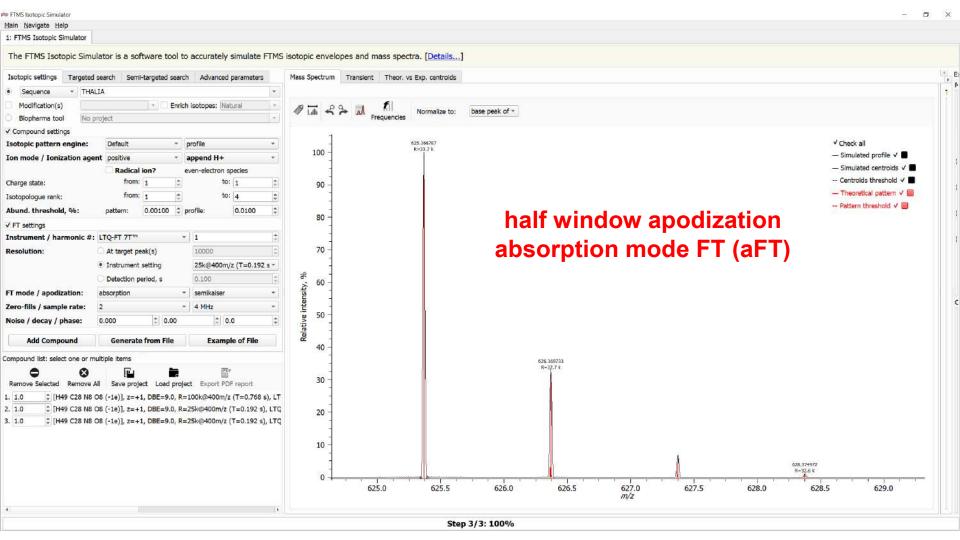
- FTMS instrument and model: ICR/MRMS, Orbitraps
- Harmonics order: fundamental and higher order harmonics
  - Resolution: at target peak, instrument setting, transient length
  - FT mode: absorption or magnitude
- Apodization window: none, full (Kaiser), half (semi Kaiser)
- Number of zero fills: 0, 1, 2, or 3
- Sampling rate (digitization frequency): 1, 2, 4, 6 MHz, or any
- Noise (added to the transient): noise amplitude
- Decay rate: ion signal decay rate in a transient, e-(decay rate)
- Phase: initial phase (angle) of ion detection in a transient

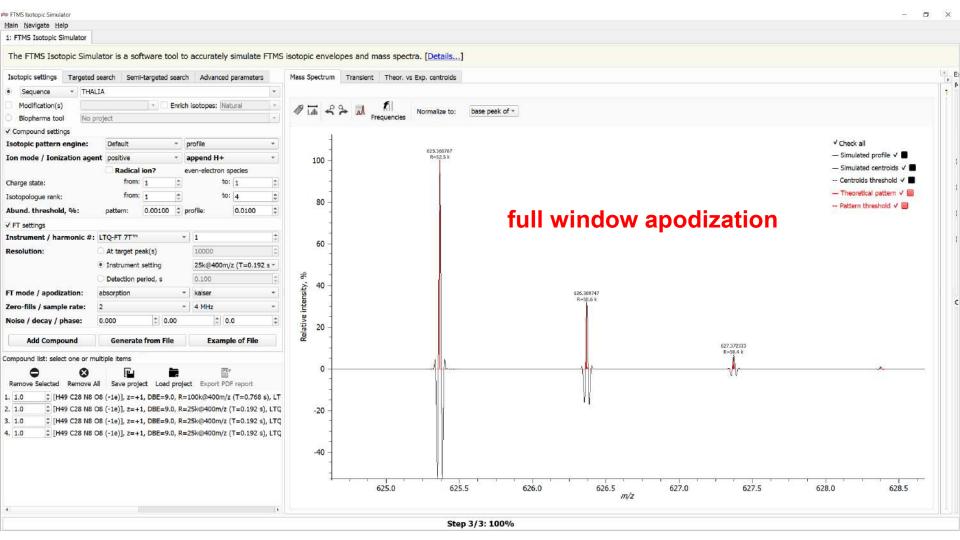


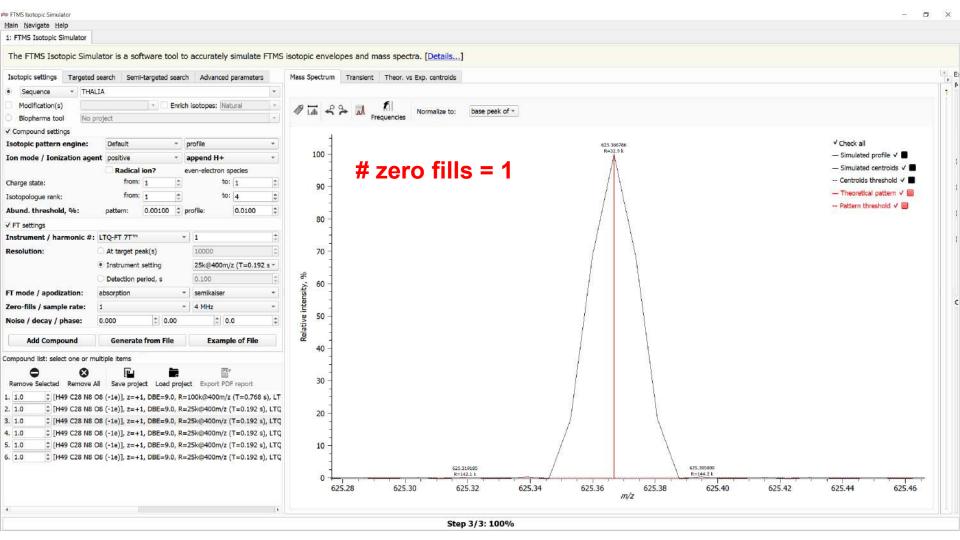


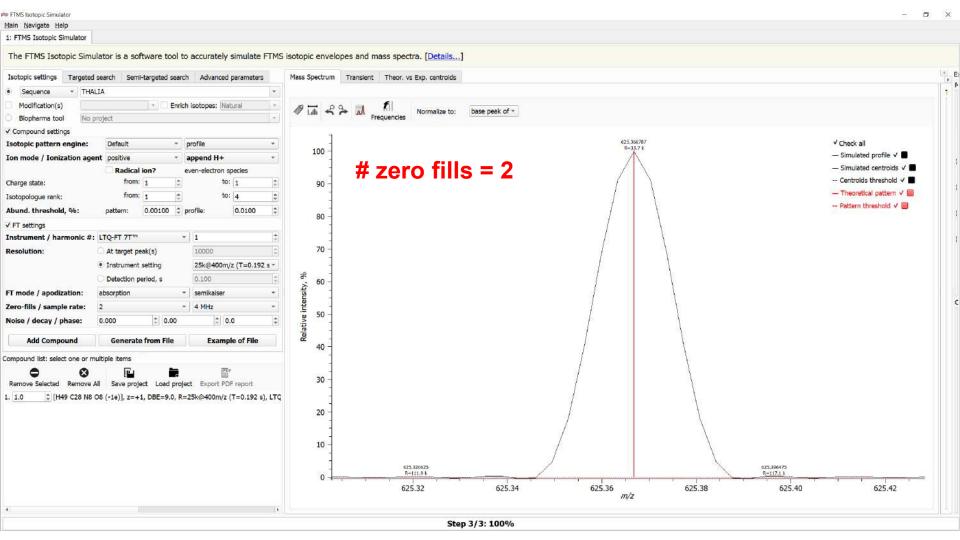


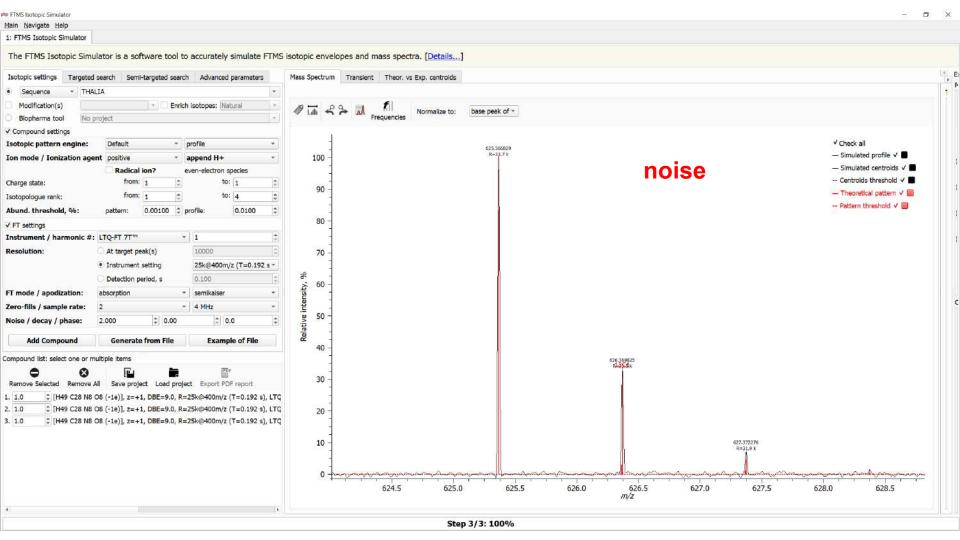


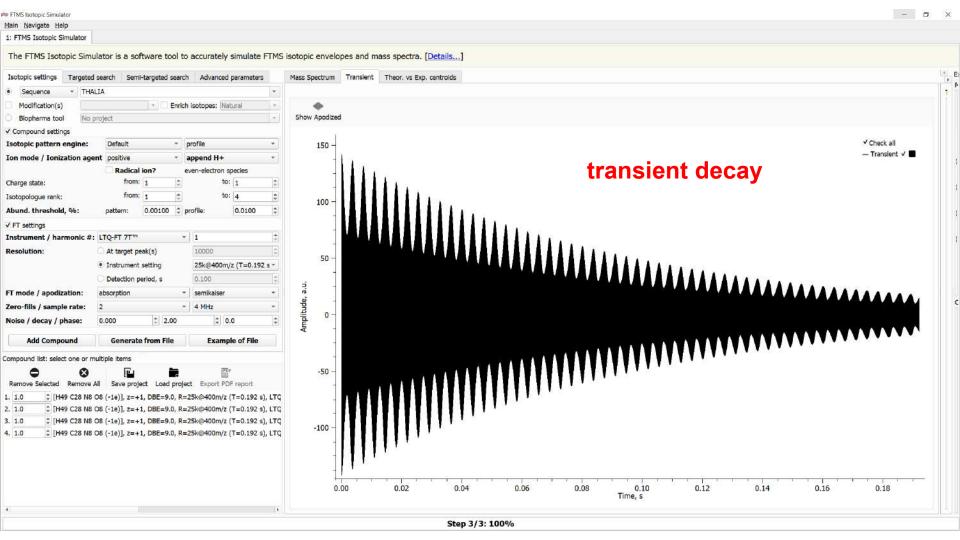




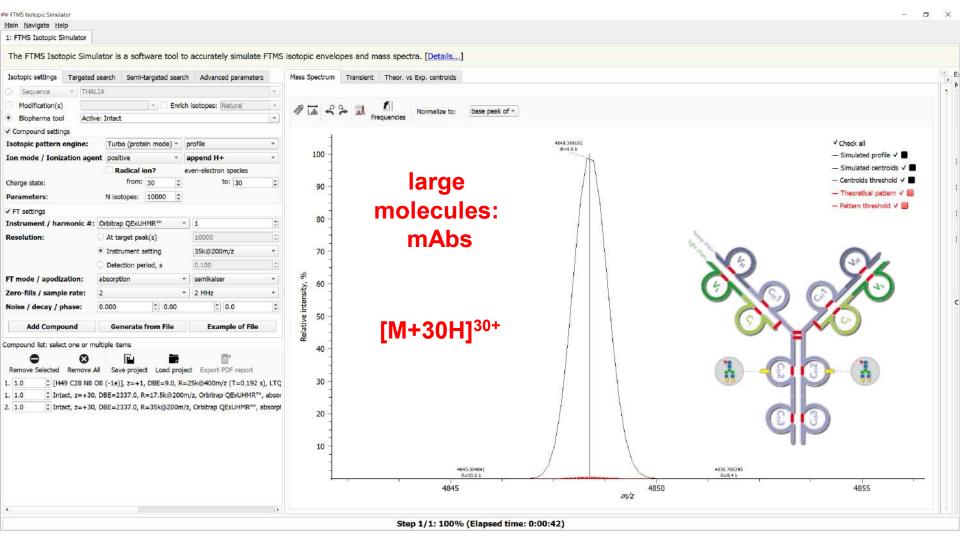








Step 3/3: 100%





## How & Why to Simulate the FTMS Data?

- Approaches to simulate the FTMS isotopic envelopes and mass spectra
- Teaching & training: understanding the FTMS concepts and definitions
- Reviewing & writing: manuscripts, project applications, ideas verification
- Support FTMS data interpretation and experiment design (settings selection)
- Advancing the FTMS fundamentals and generating novel insights
- Support of FTMS data processing workflows (simulated vs experimental data)



## Why to Simulate the FTMS Data?

- Approaches to simulate the FTMS isotopic envelopes and mass spectra
- Teaching & training: understanding the FTMS concepts and definitions
- Reviewing and writing: manuscripts, project applications, ideas verification
- Support FTMS data interpretation and experiment design (settings selection)
- Advancing the FTMS fundamentals and generating novel insights
- Support of FTMS data processing workflows (simulated vs experimental data)





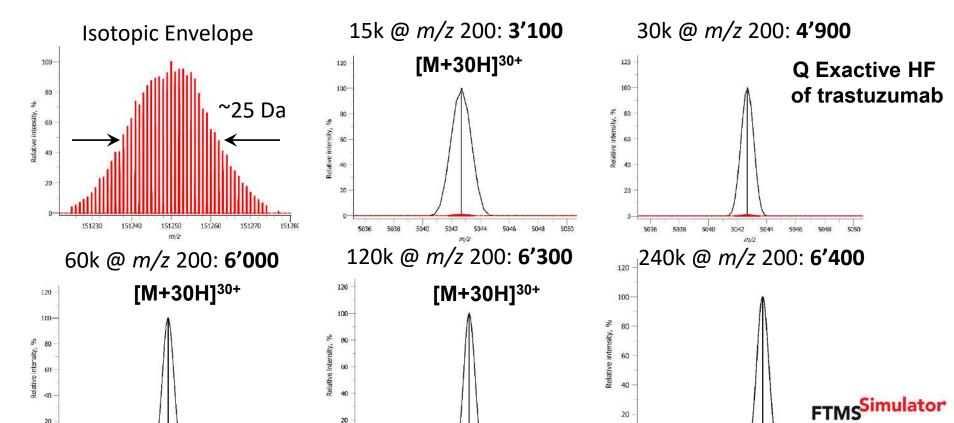
**Question 12.** A typical monoclonal antibody (approx. 150 kDa) has an isotopic distribution that is 25 Da wide (measured as full-width at half-maximum) and appears at m/z 5000, when sprayed intact, under native conditions. With an Orbitrap FTMS (eFT mass spectra) having available resolution settings 15,000; 30,000; 60,000; and 120,000 at m/z 200, what setting should be chosen to provide the highest resolution for the antibody peak, before the signal-to-noise ratio starts to drop?

- **15,000**
- 000,000
- 0 60,000
- 0 120,000

Submit

# Monoclonal Antibody (mAb) Analysis

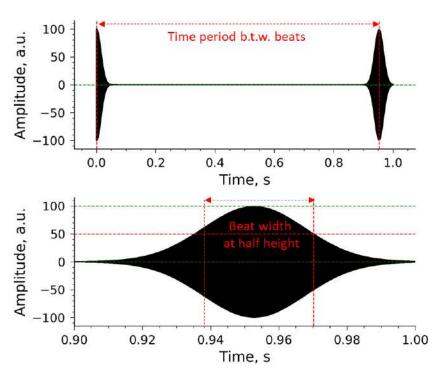






## Isotopic Beats in FTMS Transients

The constructive and destructive interferences between close frequency ion signals - beats



Hofstadler, S. A.; Bruce, J. E.; Rockwood, A. L.; Anderson, G. A.; Winger, B. E.; Smith, R. D. Isotopic beat patterns in Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometry: implications for high resolution mass measurements of large biopolymers.

IJMS and Ion Processes 1994, 132, 109-127

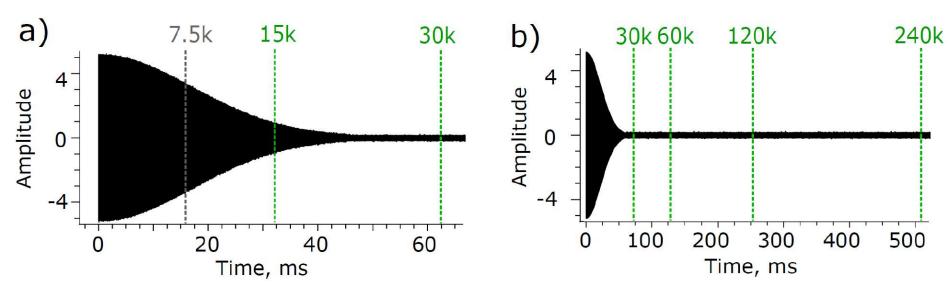
Easterling, M. L.; Amster, I. J.; van Rooij, G. J.; Heeren, R. M. A. Isotope beating effects in the analysis of polymer distributions by Fourier transform mass spectrometry. *JASMS* 1999, 10, 1074-1082

Makarov, A.; Denisov, E. **Dynamics of ions of intact proteins in the Orbitrap mass analyzer.** *JASMS* 2009, 20, 1486-1495

#### Spectroswiss

## Isotopic Beats in FTMS Transients: mAbs

- Sample: a monoclonal antibody, trastuzumab
- Instrument: a Q Exactive HF BioPharma, native mode, [M+30H]<sup>30+</sup>
- Transient simulation with FTMS Simulator

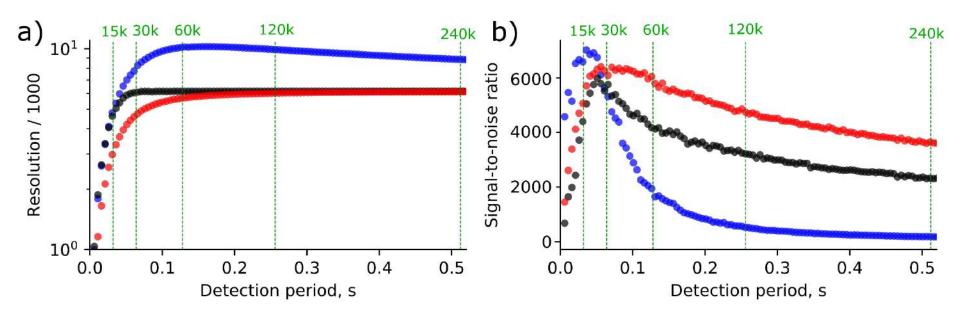


Nagornov et al., JASMS 2022, 33, 1113–1125

#### Spectroswiss

## Resolution and SNR Dependencies: mAbs

- Sample: a monoclonal antibody, trastuzumab
- Instrument: a Q Exactive HF BioPharma, native mode, [M+30H]<sup>30+</sup>
- Transient simulation and data processing with FTMS Simulator

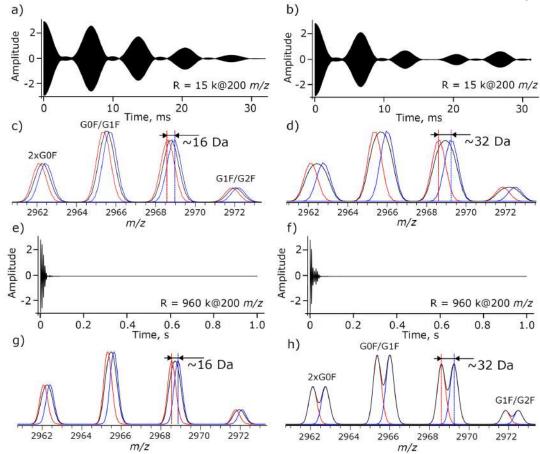


Colors: unapodized aFT; half window apodized aFT; full window apodized aFT



## Consequences for mAb Analysis

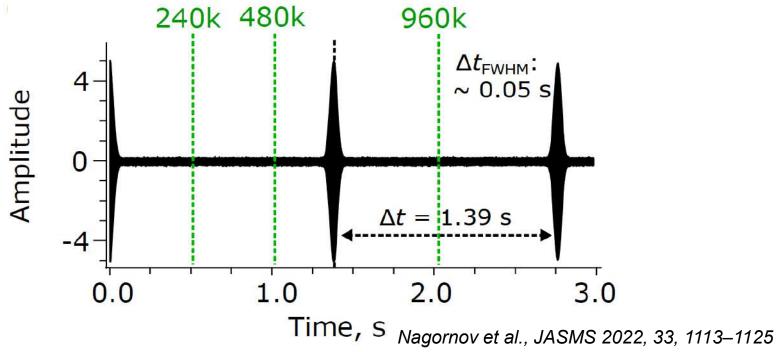
Only proteoforms with > 25 Da mass difference can be resolved (regular settings)



#### Spectroswiss

## Isotopic Beats in **High-Resolution** FTMS: mAbs

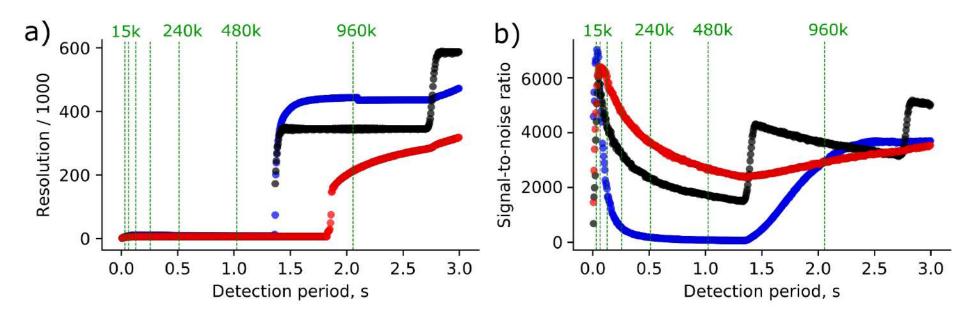
- Sample: a monoclonal antibody, trastuzumab
- Instrument: a Q Exactive HF BioPharma, native mode, [M+30H]<sup>30+</sup>
- Transient simulation with FTMS Simulator



## Resolution & SNR Dependencies in HR FTMS: mAbs

Spectroswiss

- Sample: a monoclonal antibody, trastuzumab
- Instrument: a Q Exactive HF BioPharma, native mode, [M+30H]<sup>30+</sup>
- Transient simulation and data processing with FTMS Simulator



Colors: unapodized aFT; half window apodized aFT; full window apodized aFT

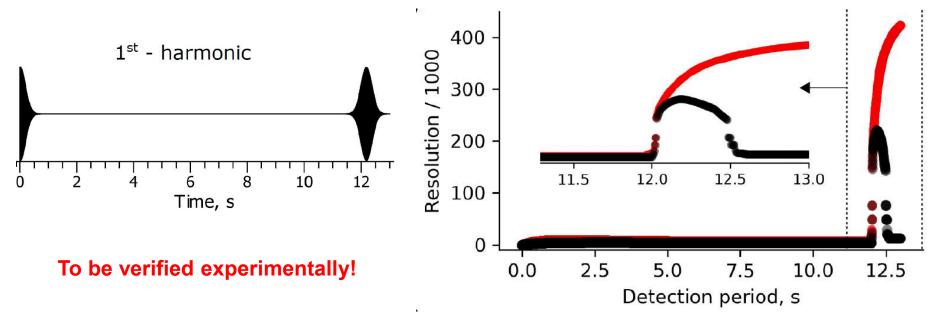


## How & Why to Simulate the FTMS Data?

- Approaches to simulate the FTMS isotopic envelopes and mass spectra
- Teaching & training: understanding the FTMS concepts and definitions
- Reviewing and writing: manuscripts, project applications, ideas verification
- Support FTMS data interpretation and experiment design (settings selection)
- Advancing the FTMS fundamentals and generating novel insights
- Support of FTMS data processing workflows (simulated vs experimental data)

#### Resolution «Resonance» in the mFT ICR

- ectroswiss
- Sample: a biopolymer with an average mass of 150 kDa,  $H_{10282}C_{6646}N_{1724}O_{2141}S_{44}$
- Instrument: a 12 T FT-ICR MS, [M+10H]<sup>10+</sup>, full window (Kaiser-type) apodization
- Simulations: FTMS Simulator

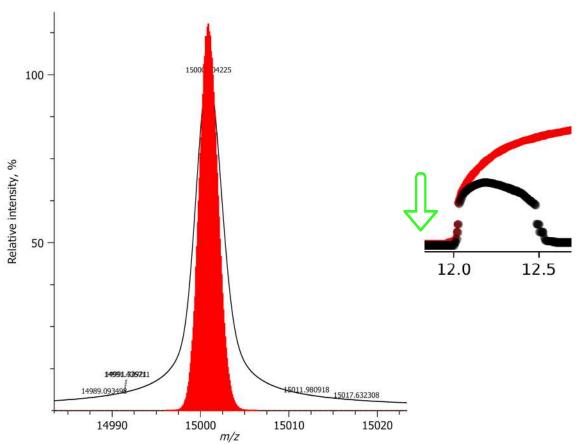


Color coding: magnitude mode FT; absorption mode FT



# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Beat Challenge: Full Window Apodization

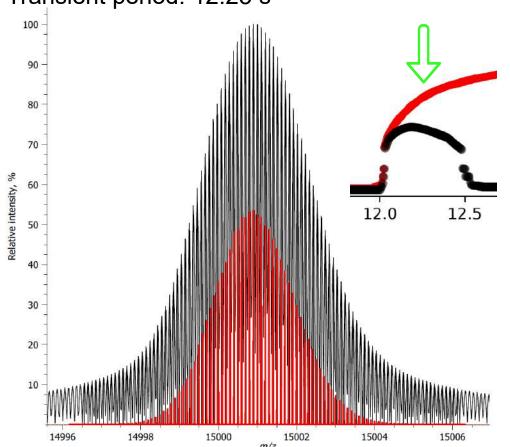
Transient period: 11.5 s

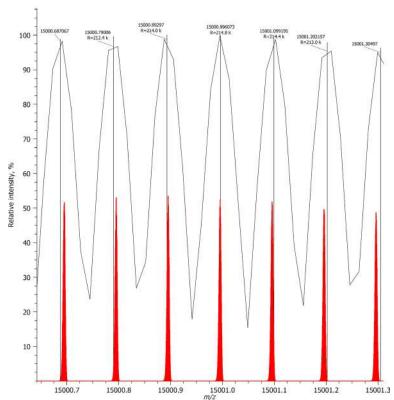




# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Beat Challenge: Full Window Apodization

Transient period: 12.25 s

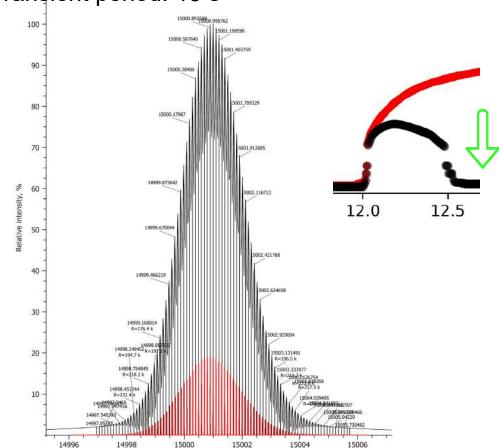


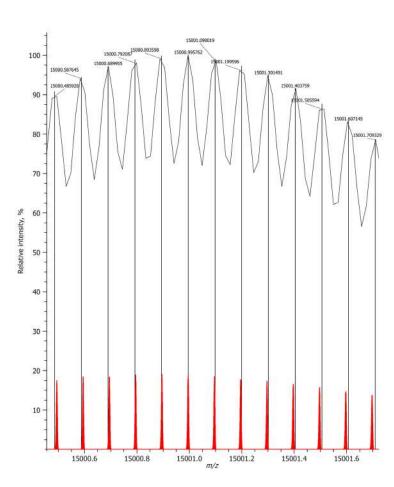




## The 2<sup>nd</sup> Beat Challenge: Full Window Apodization

Transient period: 13 s

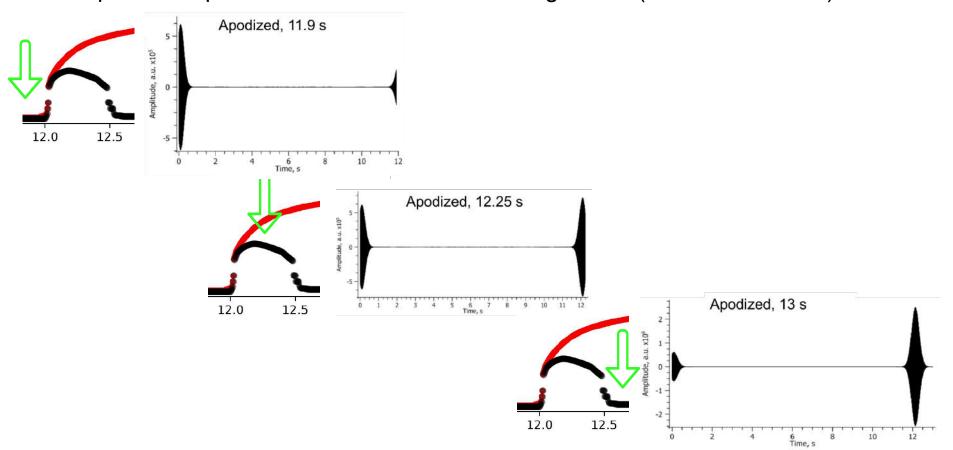




#### Spectroswiss

## The 2<sup>nd</sup> Beat Challenge: Full Window Apodization

Isotopic envelopes are correlated for each charge state (no deconvolution)



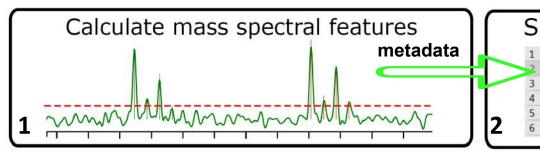


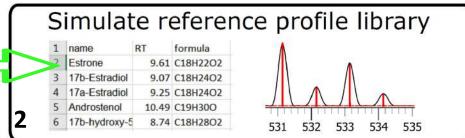
## How & Why to Simulate the FTMS Data?

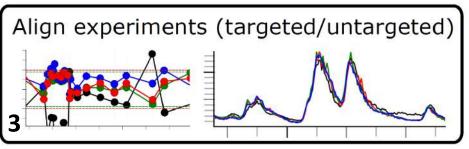
- Approaches to simulate the FTMS isotopic envelopes and mass spectra
- Teaching & training: understanding the FTMS concepts and definitions
- Reviewing and writing: manuscripts, project applications, ideas verification
- Support FTMS data interpretation and experiment design (settings selection)
- Advancing the FTMS fundamentals and generating novel insights
- Support of FTMS data processing workflows (simulated vs experimental data)

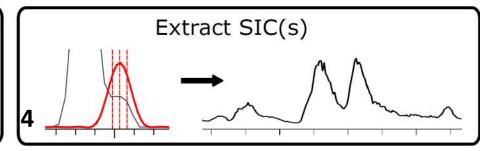
## FTMS Workflows Embedding Data Simulation

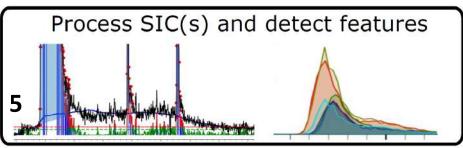


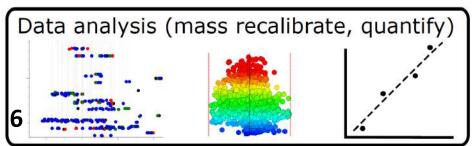








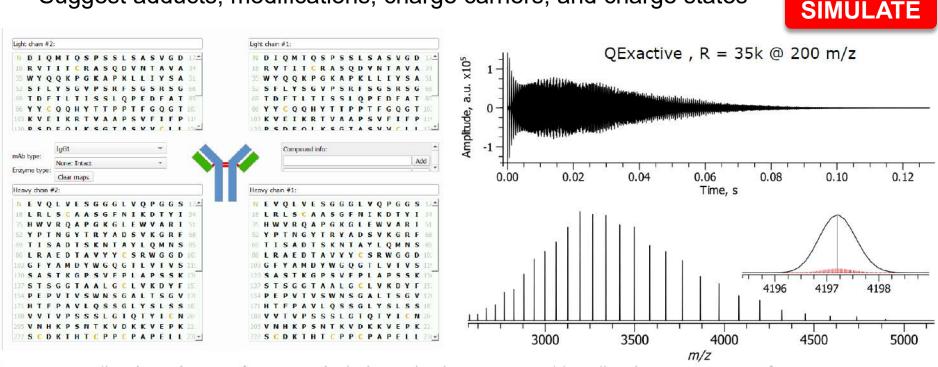






## Profile Library Simulations: Low Resolution

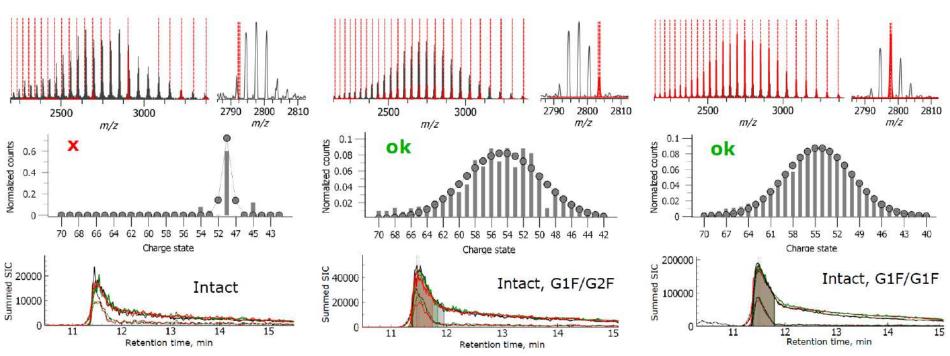
- Automatically determine FTMS instrument model and settings from metadata
- Specify a database of target compounds (from small molecules to proteins)
- Suggest adducts, modifications, charge carriers, and charge states



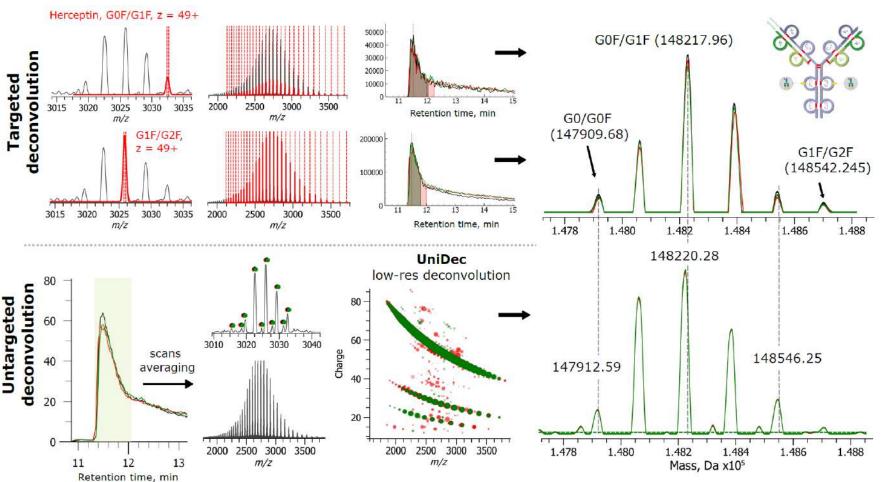


## Correlate Experimental and Simulated Data

- Isotopic envelopes are compared for each charge state (no deconvolution)
- Charge state distributions are used to filter out the false positives
- Selected Ion Current (SIC) chromatograms show proteoform-specific elution periods



# Targeted & Untargeted Deconvolution: Low Resolution Spectroswiss

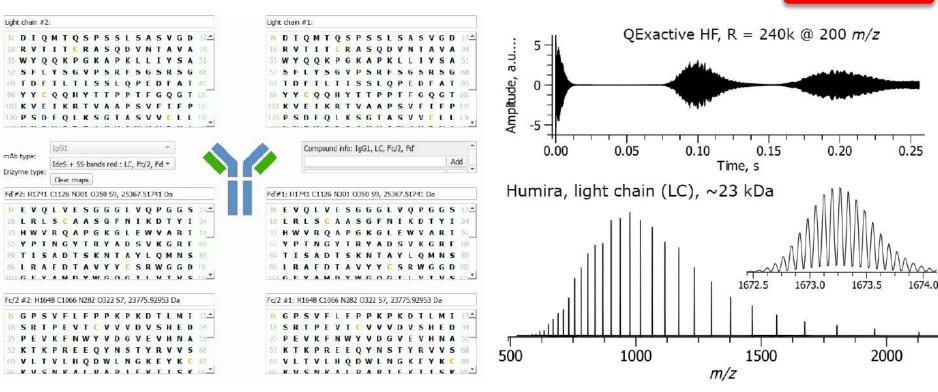




## Profile Library Simulations: High-Resolution

Isotopically resolved envelopes

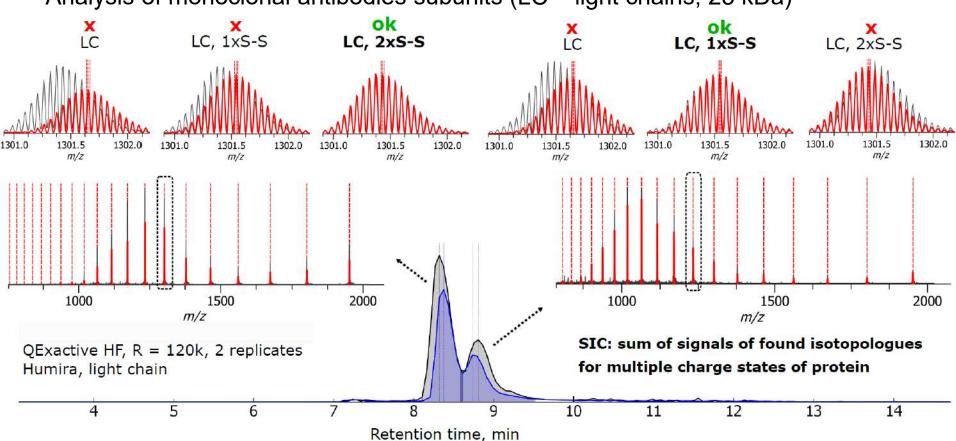




#### Spectroswiss

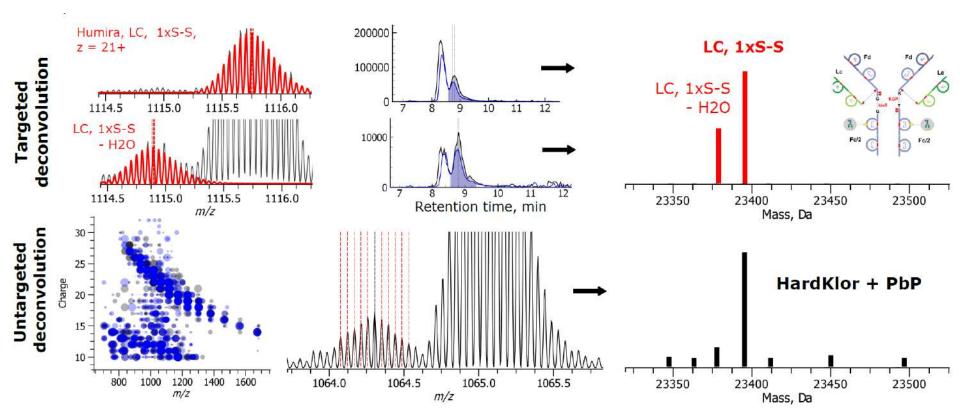
## Targeted Deconvolution: High Resolution

Analysis of monoclonal antibodies subunits (LC – light chains, 25 kDa)



# Targeted & Untargeted Deconvolution: High Resolution Spectroswiss

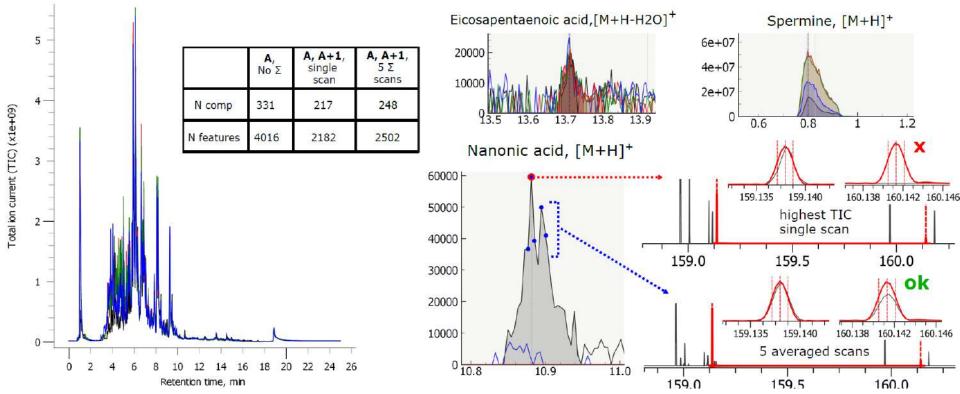
• Deconvolution approaches for isotopically-resolved data: FLEXDeconv, Hardklor, ...





## Targeted Deconvolution: Small Molecule Analysis

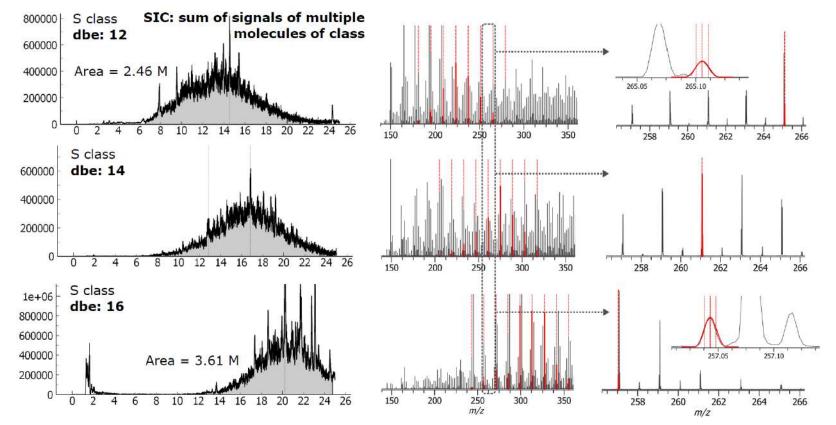
- Analysis of steroids in human seminal fluid with a Q Exactive Focus
- Data annotation using 789 steroids database and 5 ppm mass tolerance
- Efficient feature extraction with reduced artifacts introduction and false positives





## Targeted Deconvolution: Complex Mixture Analysis

- LC-MS analysis of a complex mixture on a 7 T LTQ FT Ultra
- Feature extraction of compound classes: LC/GC-MS complex mixture analysis



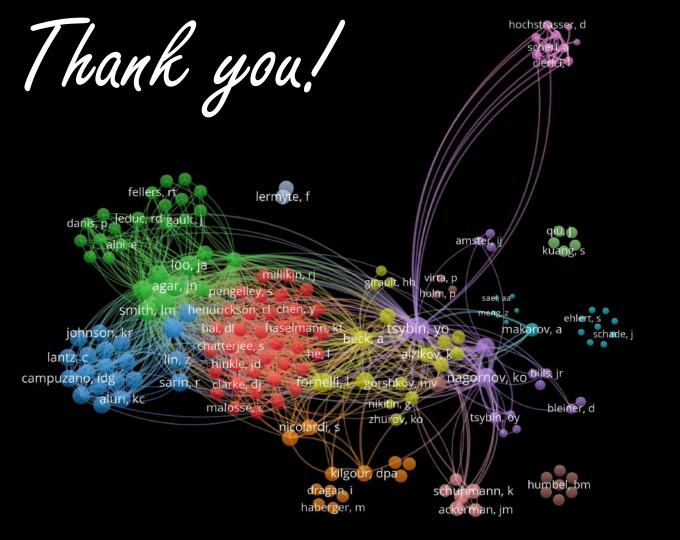


#### Conclusions:

#### Why to Simulate FTMS Data via Time-Domain Transients?

- Resolution dependence on mass, charge state, instrument model, etc.
- Peak interference and unresolved peaks artifacts in resolution estimation
- Peak shape dependence on the FT processing apodization, zero fills, etc.
- Computationally, data processing speeds are comparable with peak overlay methods
- Step-by-step visualization of the FT processing workflow teaching & training
- Understanding the FTMS data and hypothesis verification (w/out experimental data)
- Revealing novel insights into FTMS, with subsequent experimental verification

Disclaimer: FTMS Simulator is only an example tool – it validates the approach







Sergey Girel



Project number: 829157

