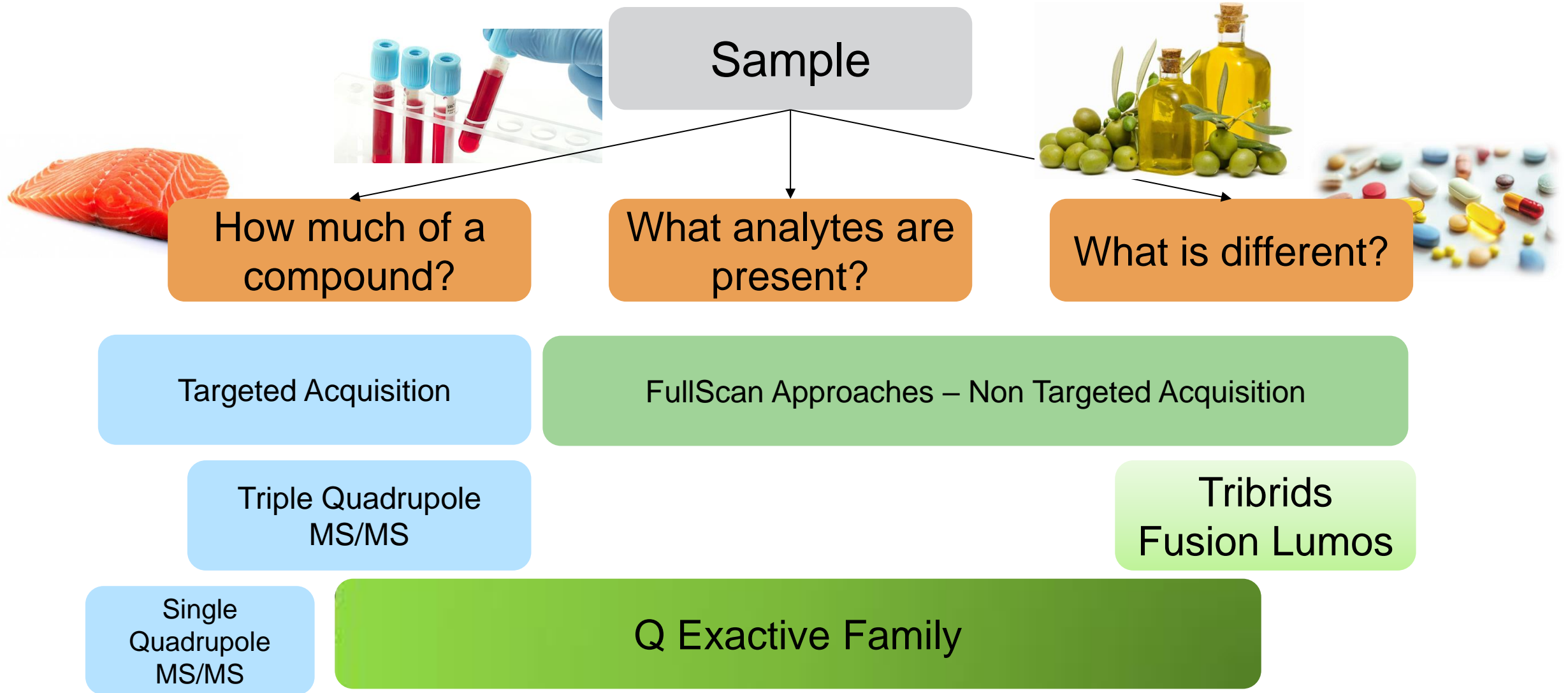




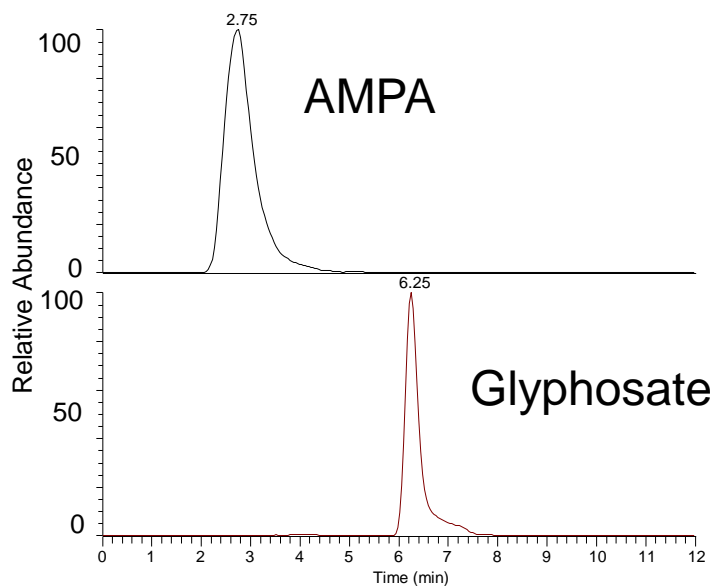
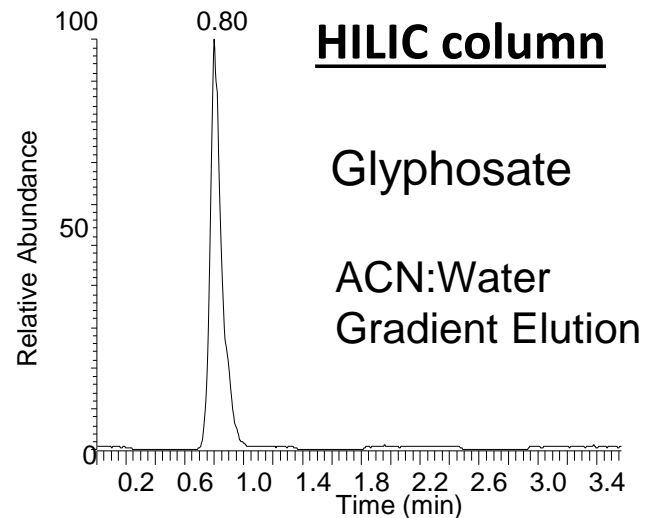
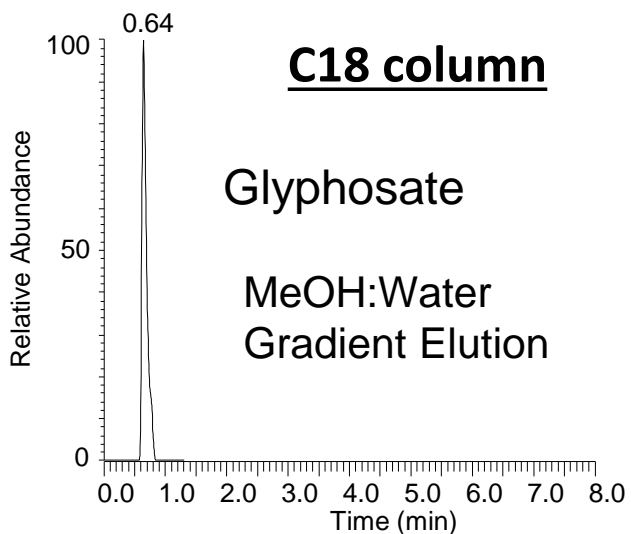
# Emerging applications in routine mass spectrometry

Michal Godula  
Special Solutions Center  
Thermo Fisher Scientific

# Where do we go?



# Chromatography is Important...Glyphosate Story



## Mix-mode: HILIC + Ion-Exchange

ACN:0.1%HCOOH  
600  $\mu$ L/min

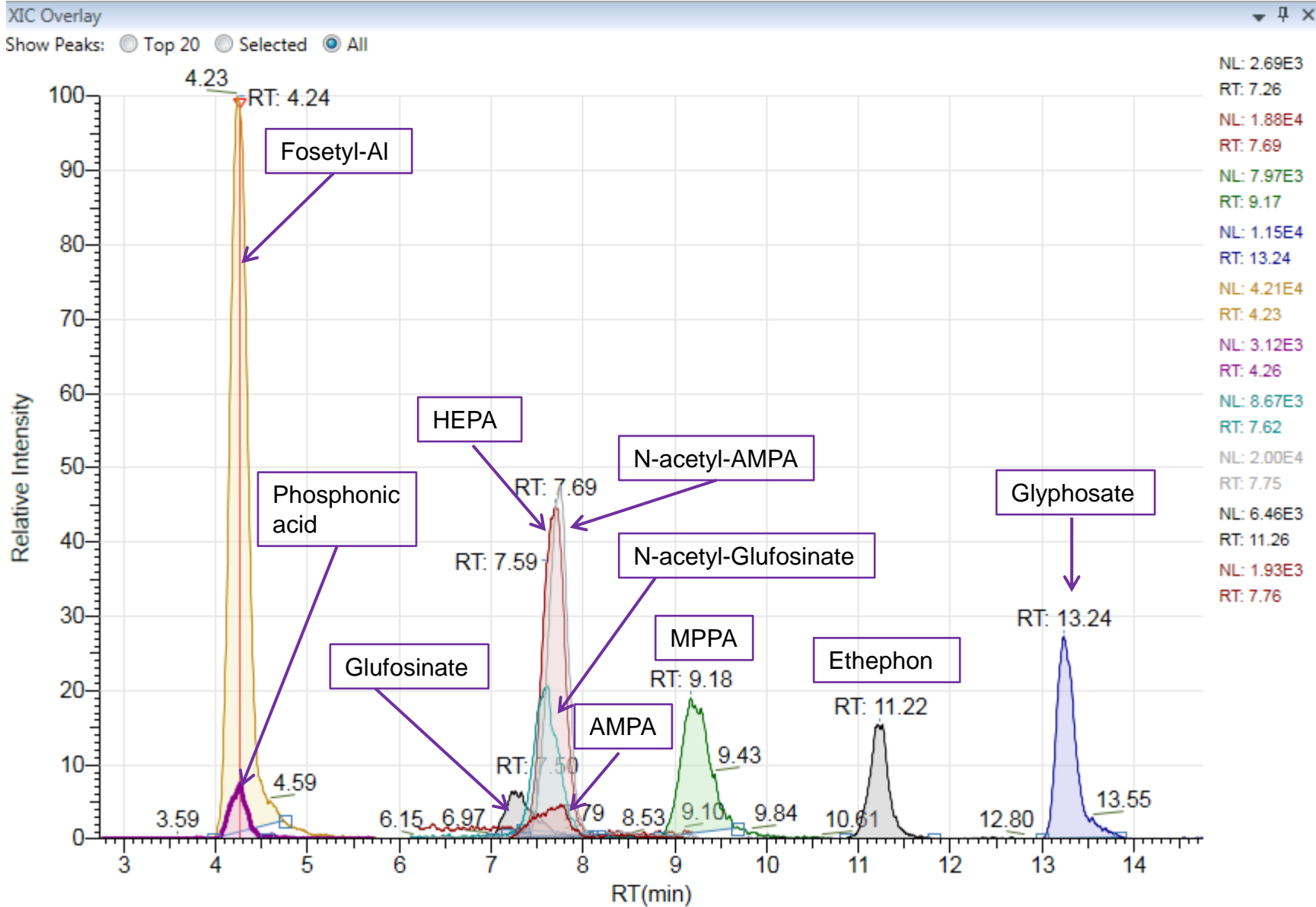


HPLC-MS/MS Approach –  
demanded by users but  
difficult



IC-MS/MS needs to be  
used to deliver good  
performance!

# IC-MS/MS Chromatogram of polar pesticides in lettuce at 10 ug/kg



Thermo Scientific™  
 Integrion™ IC with TSQ  
 Quantis™ MS/MS



# Glyphosate analysis in water at ng/l levels

Name	LOD [ppt]	LOQ [ppt]	RSD % (10 ppt) level
Fosetyl-Al	1	2.5	5
Clopyralid	10	50	9
AMPA	2	5	9
Glyphosate	5	10	15
Glufosinate	2	5	4



# Total Fipronil and Fipronil Sulfone Analysis Workflow Options



Easy and fast sample preparation



Thermo Scientific™  
UltiMate3000™ RSLC with Thermo  
Scientific™ TSQ Quantis™ MS



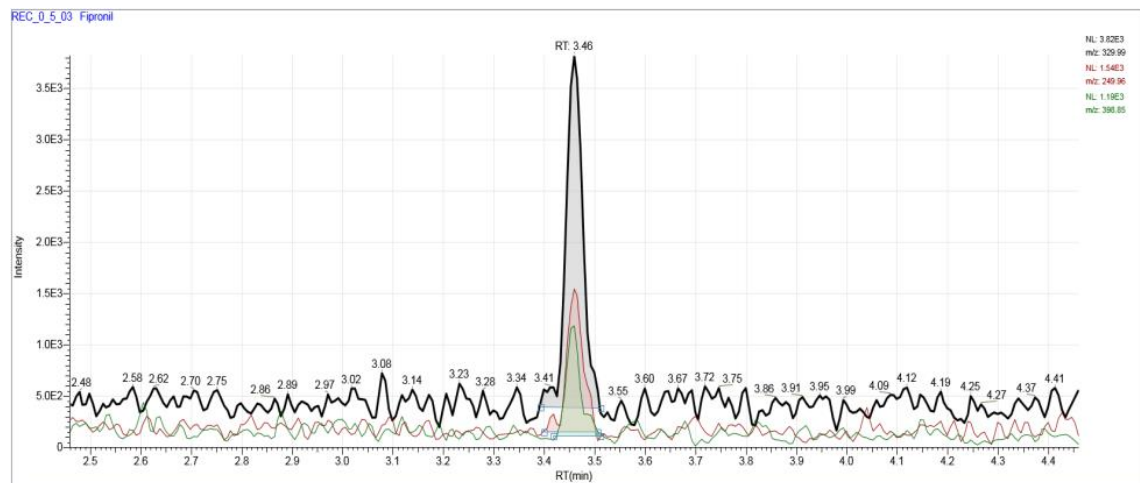
Thermo Scientific™ TRACE™ 1310  
GC with Thermo Scientific™ TSQ™  
8000 Evo triple quadrupole  
GC-MS/MS



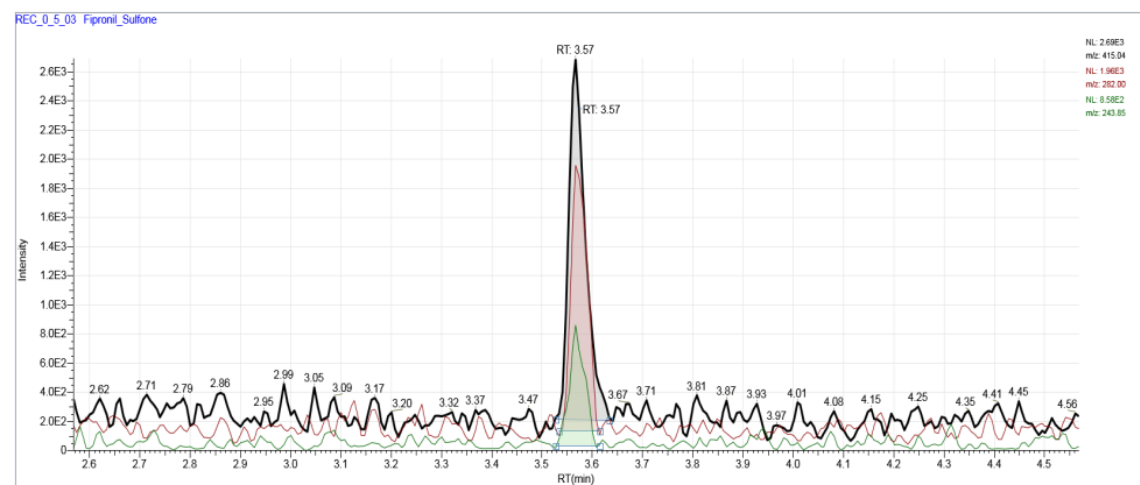
Thermo Scientific™ TraceFinder™ 4.1  
data processing software

# Results: Quantitative and Qualifier Ions (UHPLC-MS/MS)

## Fipronil: 0.5 µg/kg



## Fipronil sulfone: 0.5 µg/kg



<https://www.thermofisher.com/cz/en/home/industrial/food-beverage/food-beverage-learning-center/food-analytical-testing-information.html>

### Authors

Susanne Sales, Siegrun Mohring and Michal Godula  
ThermoFisher Scientific, Central Laboratory, Germany

### Keywords

Fipronil, Fipronil Sulfone, eggs, LC-MS, Accucore® LC, TSQ Quantis, HPLC, 3000 BSL C

### Goal

Develop a quick and simple method for the determination of fipronil and fipronil sulfone in eggs using an in-house modified QuEChERS acetonitrile extraction protocol and LC-MS/MS determination.

### Introduction

Recently, it was reported that millions of eggs contaminated with the insecticide fipronil have been distributed to more than 17 countries! On July 2013, 17 million eggs produced in Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Austria, and Switzerland were found to be contaminated with fipronil. The eggs were mixed with another formulation and sprayed on chickens against ticks, fleas and lice! As the determined levels were in some cases substantially higher than the maximum residue limit (MRL) of 0.01 µg/kg for the sum of fipronil and fipronil sulfone, there is a demand for quick and efficient methods for the determination of both substances in egg matrix and potentially in chicken meat.

This brief presents a quick and simple method for the determination of fipronil and fipronil sulfone in eggs using an in-house modified QuEChERS acetonitrile extraction protocol.

### Experimental

#### Sample preparation

Egg samples purchased in a local store were extracted using the procedure described in Figure 1.

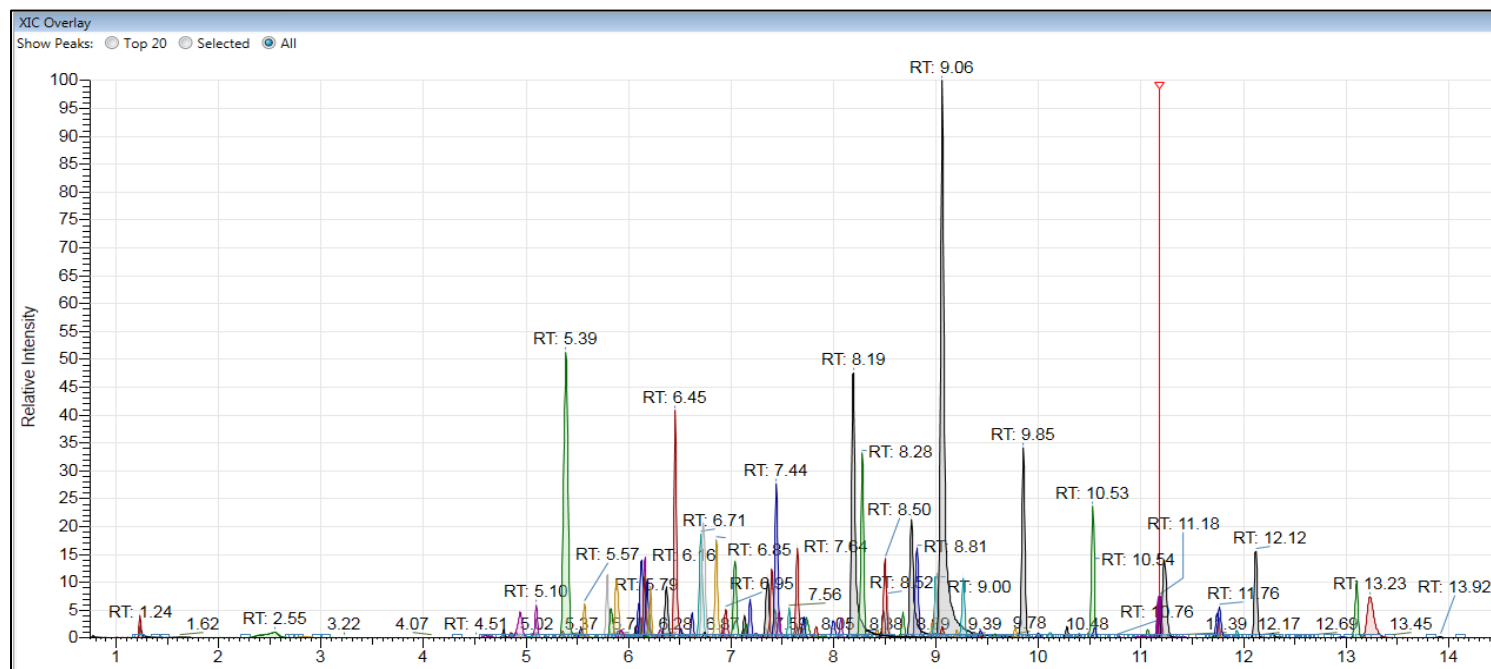
#### Sample preparation consumables

- 50 mL conical sterile polypropylene centrifuge tubes; P/N 330652
- 15 mL conical sterile polypropylene centrifuge tubes; P/N 330650
- Thermo Scientific™ HyperSep™ dispersive SPE Mylar pouch 4000 mg magnesium sulfate and 1000 mg NaCl, 50 pk, P/N 60105-340
- Magnesium sulfate, 99%, for analysis, anhydrous; 12198721

ThermoFisher  
SCIENTIFIC

# Multi-Residue method for veterinary medicine residues with TSQ Altis

- 150+ compounds included in the method for the following classes of veterinary medicines:
  - Cefalosporins, macrolides, penicillins, quinolones, sulfas, tetracyclines, anthelmintics, nitroimidazoles, NSAIDs, sedatives, avermectins and coccidiostats, dyes (applied to fish), steroids (milk)



- QuEChERS based approach
  - EDTA/NH<sub>4</sub> oxalate solution and acetonitrile added to sample
  - Sample homogenised until sample fully dispersed
  - Sodium sulphate added before centrifugation
  - Dispersive SPE (CEC- C<sub>18</sub>) clean-up
  - Add 1 mL H<sub>2</sub>O to 3mL extract, filter, inject



# Benefits of Orbitrap Mass Spectrometry (HRAM)

- **Non-targeted acquisition:**
  - Same sensitivity as triple quadrupole
  - Increase the scope of the analysis through full-scan
  - Simple full-scan acquisition
  - Perform targeted live or retrospective data processing

## **SANTE/11945/2015** Screening, identification, quantitation and confirmation requirements

**QqQ:** 2 SRMs (Quan and Qual), Ion ratios, Peak characteristics

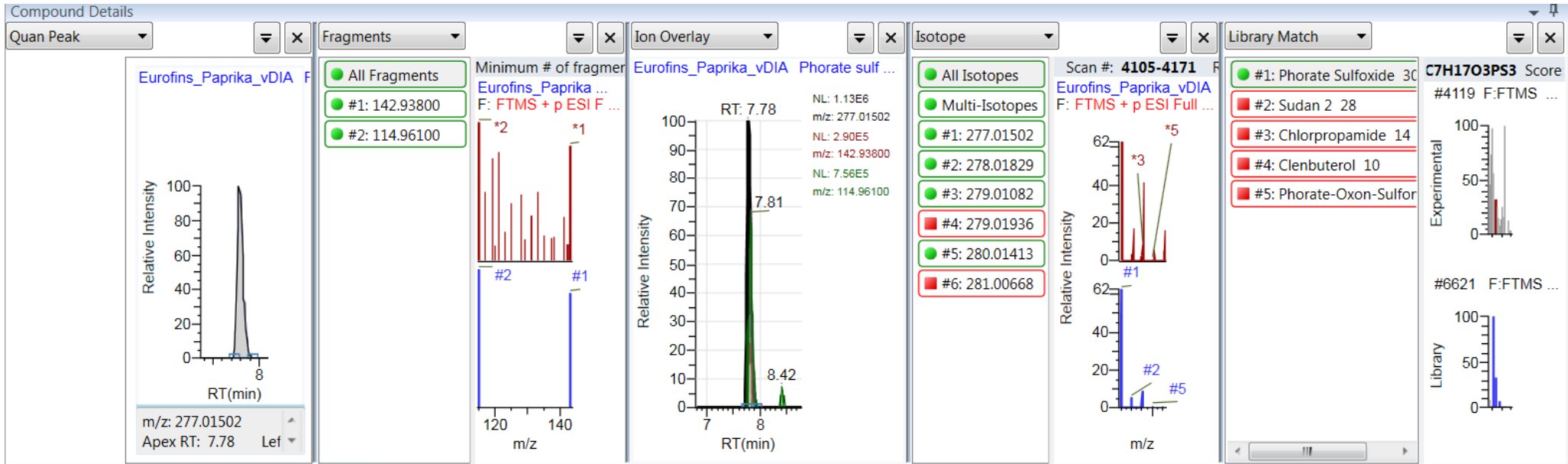
**HRAM:** defined and can be applied (<5ppm, >2 fragment ions)

### Solution

1. **Screening , quantitation and identification** by Q Exactive, ideally **FullScan/(vDIA)** to provide chromatographic profile of at least 2 HRAM *ions*
2. **Confirmation** with Q Exactive **FullScan/ddMS2** to provide MS2 spectra

# Screening Example – Acetamidiprid in honey sample

## Possible identification parameters



- 1) Accurate mass
- 2) at given retention time (tr)
- 3) Fragment ion presence (min. 1) at given tr
- 4) Confirmation ions' presence
- 5) Ion ratio
- 6) Isotopic pattern
- 7) Library match

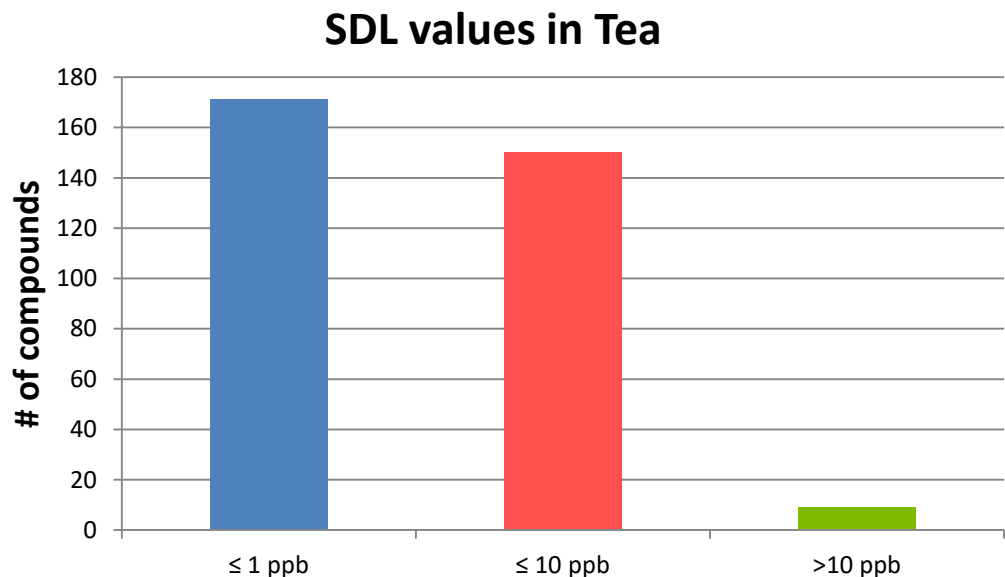
(For ddMS)

(For vDIA)

**Acceptance criteria: accurate mass at correct Rt + presence 1 additional identification parameter**

# Results of vDIA – Sensitivity in Tea, 1 ul injection on column!

- Screening Detection Limits – Tea matrix



**SUM = 330 compounds**  
**321 compounds SDL ≤ 10 µg/kg**



#### Authors

Laszlo Hollosi,<sup>1</sup> Maciej Bromirski,<sup>2</sup>  
Michal Godula<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Thermo Fisher Scientific, Special  
Solution Center, Dreieich, Germany  
<sup>2</sup>Thermo Fisher Scientific, San Jose,  
CA, USA

#### Keywords

Q Exactive Focus, Vanquish Flex,  
QuEChERS, pesticide residues,  
vDIA

#### Goal

To develop and test a multi-residue instrumental method that can be applied for high-throughput screening and semi-quantitation of pesticide residues in food matrices at or below the current legislative requirements. A high-resolution, accurate-mass mass spectrometer operated in Full Scan – Variable Data-Independent Analysis (FS-vDIA)\* mode providing an option for full spectrum filtering, retrospective analysis, and multi-parameter-based compound identification was applied. The method was validated for 328 target pesticides, with an option for the future extension to a larger number of analytes.

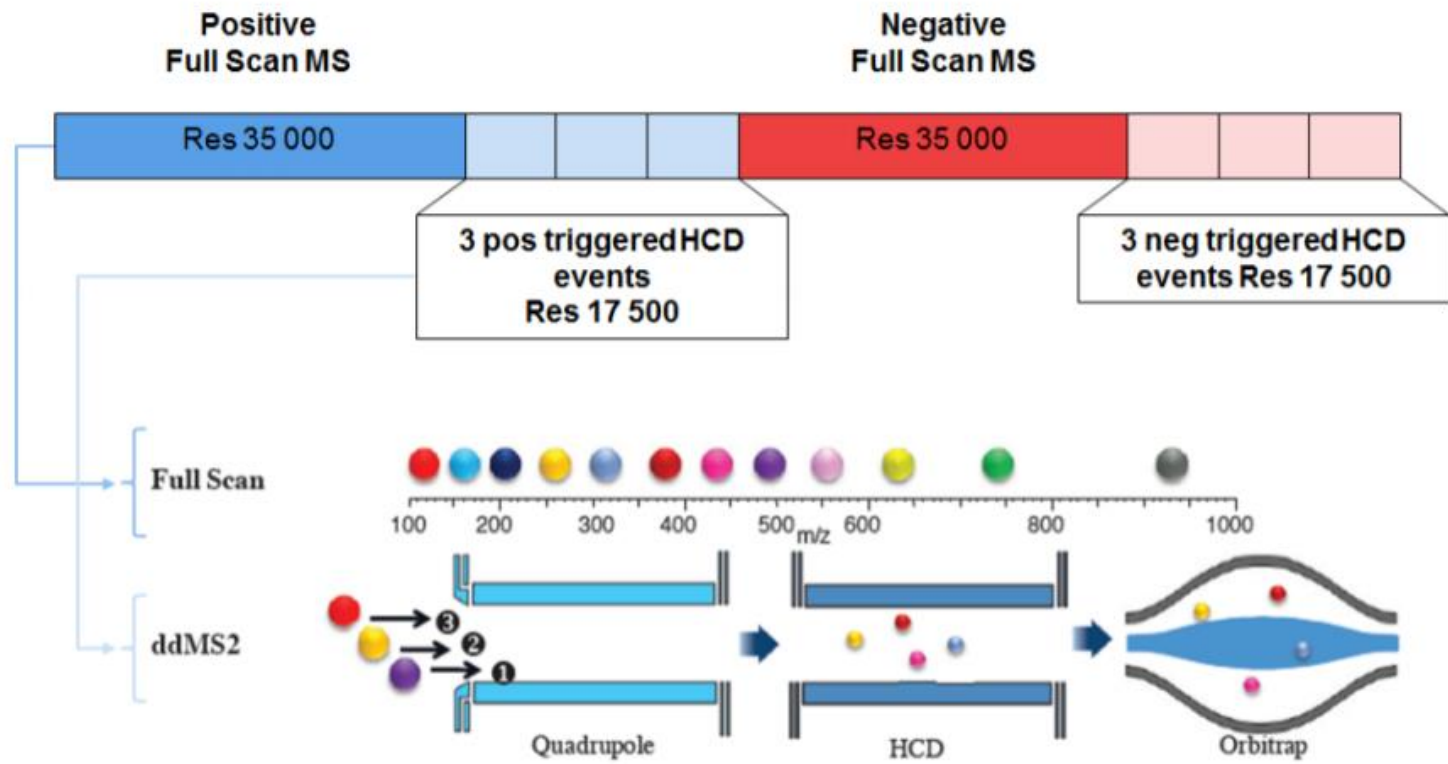
#### Introduction

European Commission directive EC 396/2005 sets maximum residue levels for pesticides in different products of plant and animal origin. The regulation presents significant analytical challenges with respect to the low limits of quantification and high number of target analytes. Nowadays, many GC- and LC-based methods are in routine use employing mostly low-resolution triple quadrupole mass spectrometric detection.

\*vDIA method is not available in the United States of America.

**ThermoFisher**  
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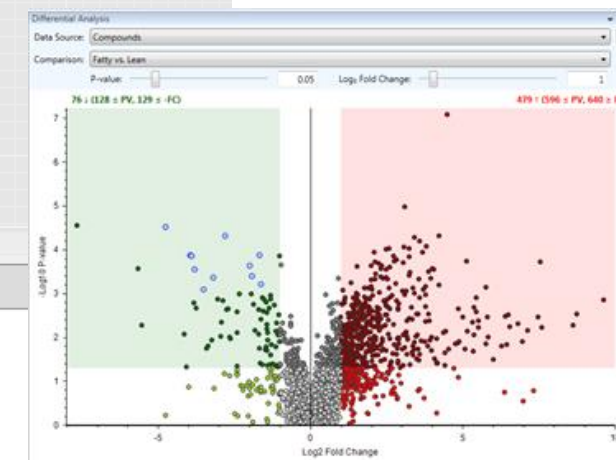
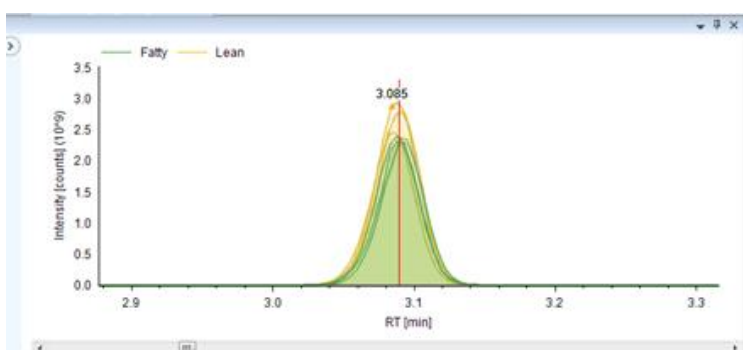
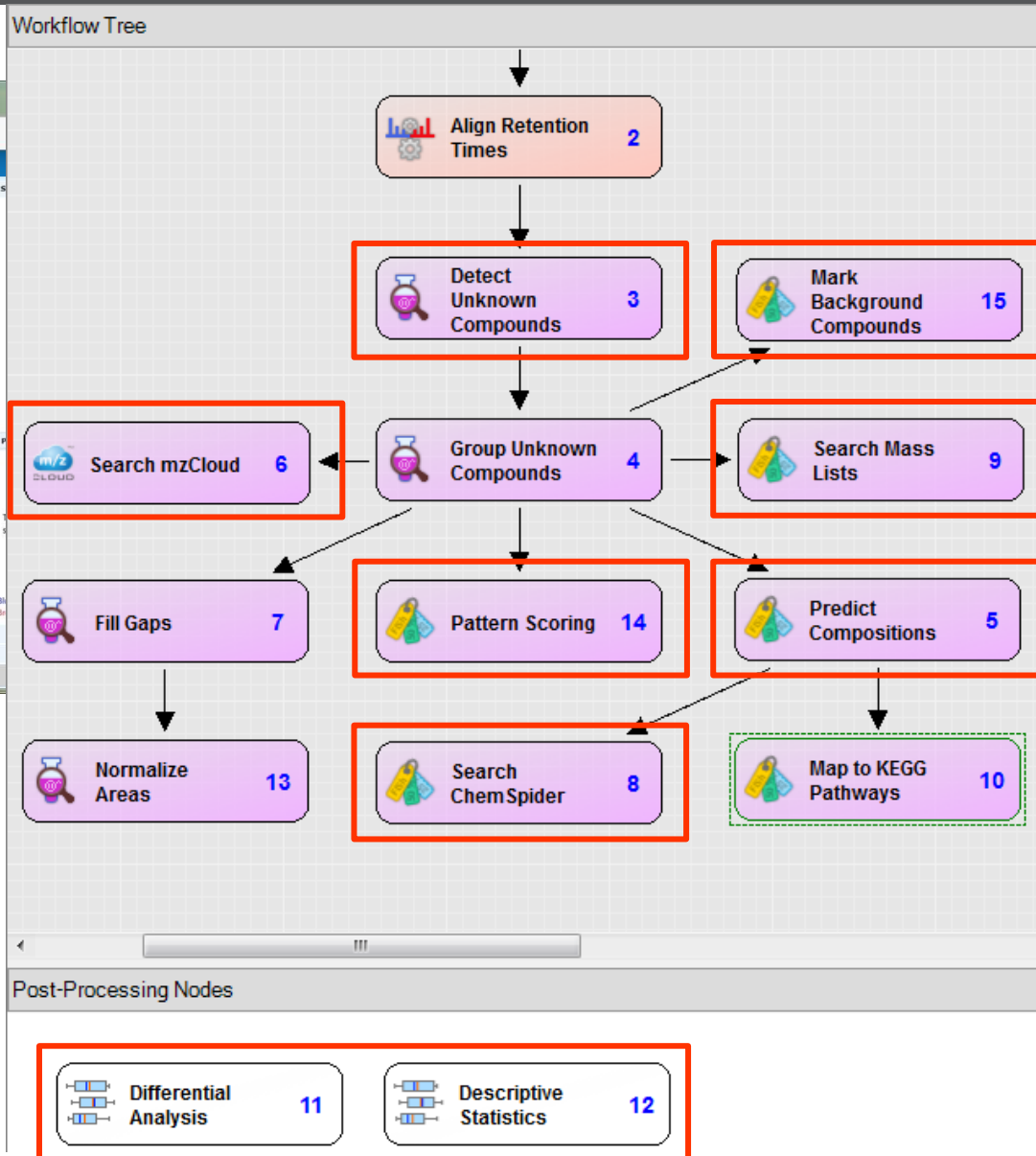
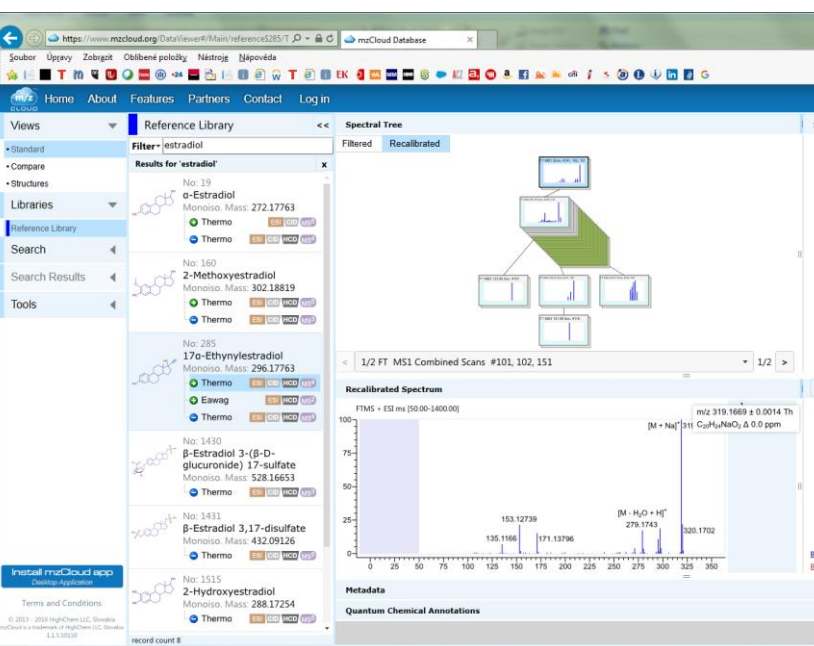
# Forensic Toxicology/Doping/Drugs of Abuse with ddMS2 workflow



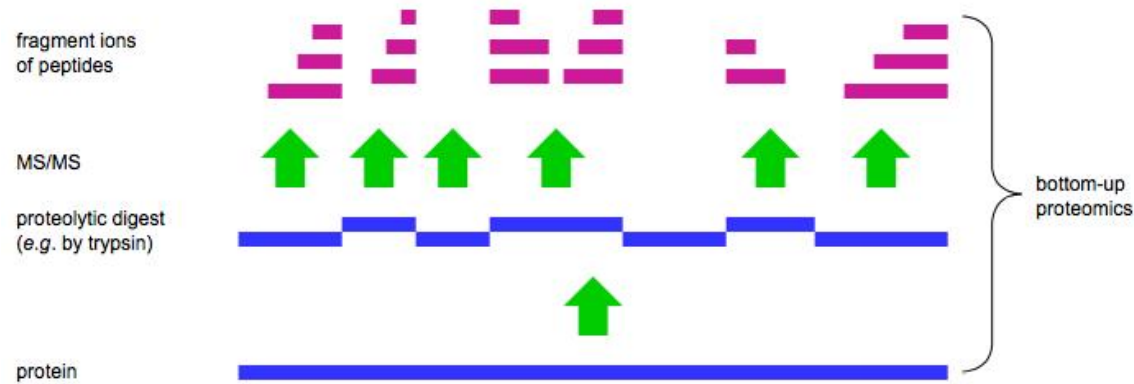
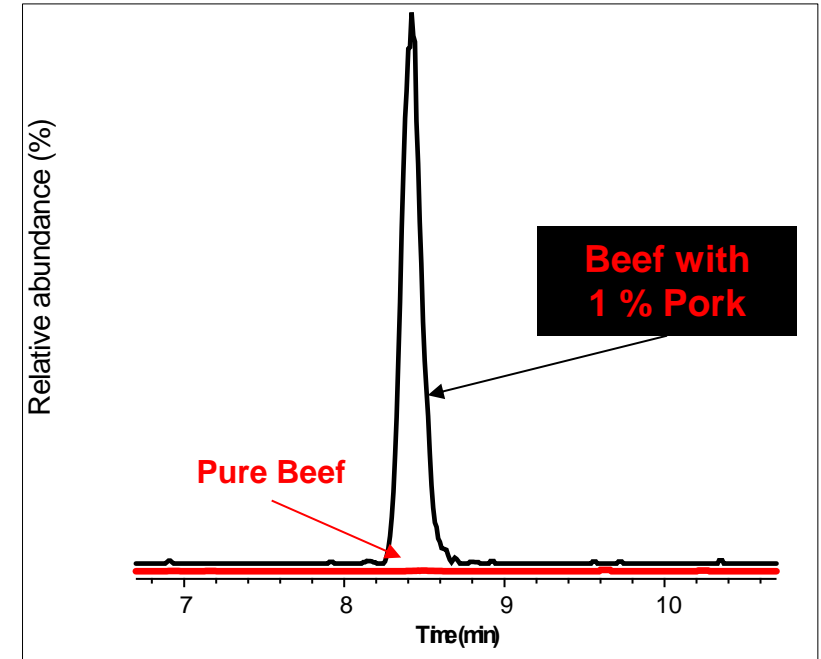
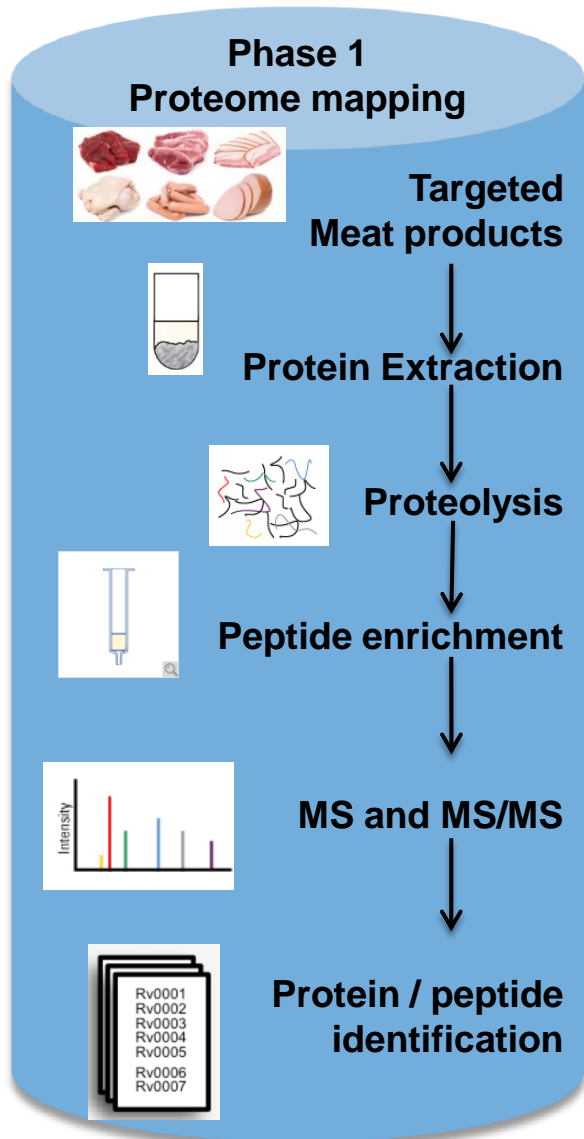
- Turboflow TLX-1 with Q Exactive Focus
- Compound Database with >1500 compounds
- Pos/Neg in one run
- Online Extraction – total run time 16.5 min



# Unknown Workflow – What is different? Can I identify the components?



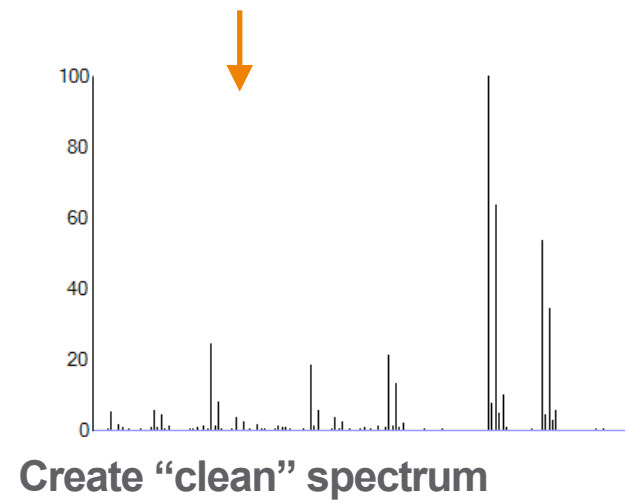
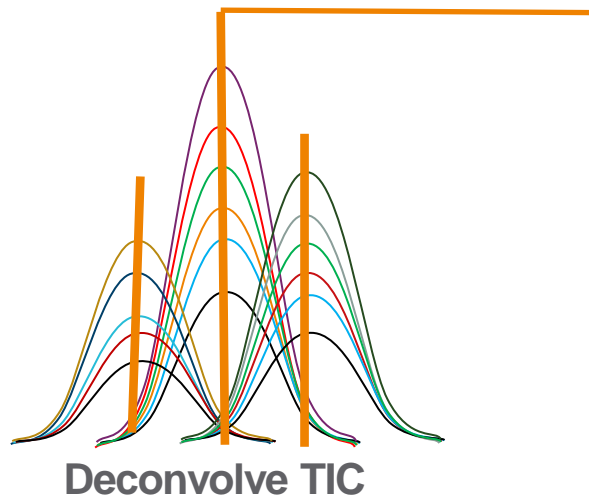
# Targeted Bottom-Up Proteomics Can Be Used For Meat Speciation



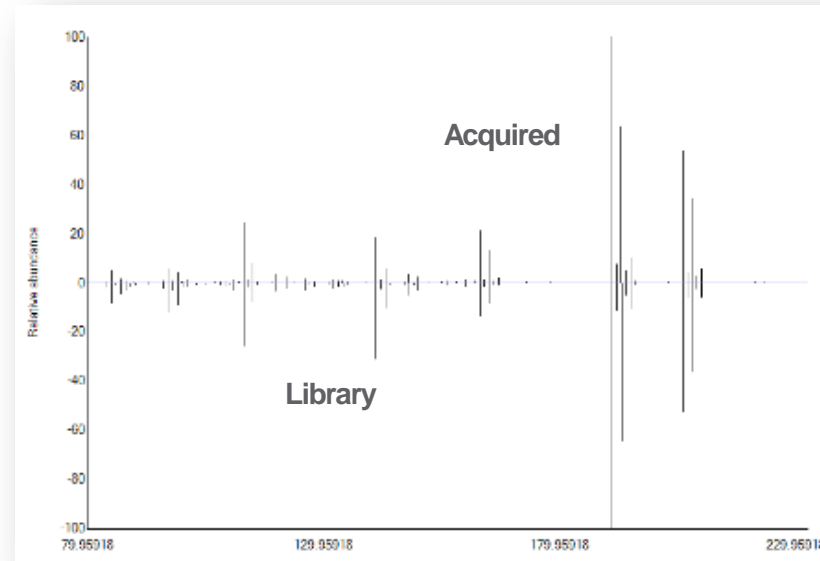
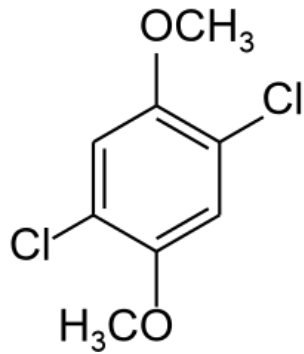
# Peak Detection and Candidate Matching with GC Orbitrap EI Spectral Acquisition



Full scan analysis



Candidate  
Compounds



Library  
search

# What is the future of MS applications?

- Right chromatography
- Total Workflows for LC-MS and GC-MS based applications
- Utilization of high resolution and accurate mass MS for screening, identification and quantification AND confirmation
- Merging of omics approaches with targeted methods – allergens, proteins
- Authenticity and adulteration
- Novel data processing software tools – Compound Discoverer
- You!

**Blгодарja!**