

Retention Index Prediction Combined with *In Silico* Fragmentation Spectra Comparisons for Increasing Confidence in Structural Elucidation using Non-Targeted Gas Chromatography coupled with High Resolution Mass Spectrometry

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Philip Morris International R&D

- Generation of aerosol sample / chemical complexity / GC-HR-MS analysis
- $\succ$  Building linear retention index (LRI) prediction models
  - □ RapidMiner Dragon software (RM)
  - □ ACD/ChromGenius software (CG)
  - LRI modeling assessment & usage to characterize aerosol constituents (library database)
- Non-targeted screening workflow for aerosol characterization
- Case studies
- Conclusion and next steps



## **PMI Science**

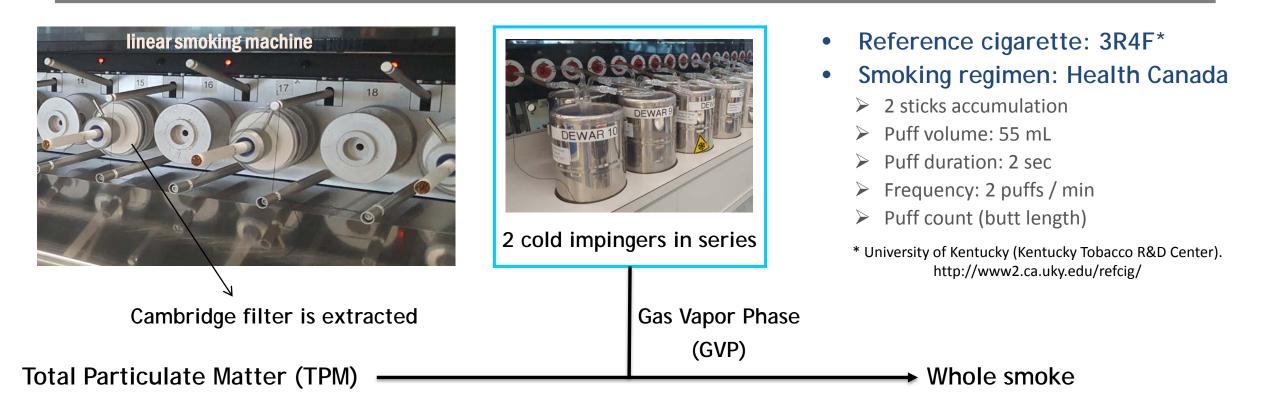
• PMI is working on various Reduced Risk Products (RRP) delivering nicotine containing aerosols.



- In this context, it is important to fully characterize the chemical composition of RRP aerosols in comparison to smoke produced from cigarettes.
- For analytical method development purposes we use a reference cigarette (3R4F).



## Generation of Smoke Samples from a Reference Cigarette



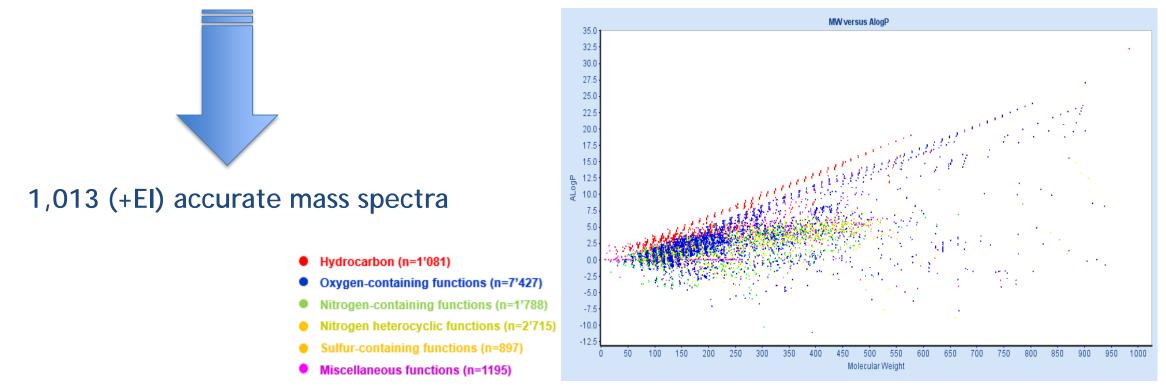
- Cambridge filter is combined with the impingers  $\implies$  Whole smoke
- Addition of retention index chemical markers (n-alkanes) & isotopically labeled internal standards



## Unique Compounds & Spectra Database (UCSD)

11,567 molecules are registered in our in-house database:

- □ Over 7,000 chemicals reported as present in tobacco and tobacco smoke<sup>1</sup>
- Over 3,000 molecules associated with flavor properties<sup>2-3</sup>





Martin, E. et al. 2012. J. Chemoinform., <u>4</u>, 1, 1-14.

#### Rodgman, A.; Perfetti, T.A. The Chemical Components of Tobacco and Tobacco Smoke, , 2013, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. CRC press.

<sup>2</sup> Leffingwell, J. C. *et al.* Tobacco flavoring for Smoking Products, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, NC, **1972**.

<sup>3</sup> EFSA flavoring substances database.

## Analytical Technique: GC-High Resolution (GC-HR-MS)

GC-HR-MS\_2 (7200B Agilent Q-TOF-MS)

Apolar and polar From LRI of 1,000 to 3,000 (HP-5ms GC column)



GC-HR-MS\_1 (7200A Agilent Q-TOF-MS)

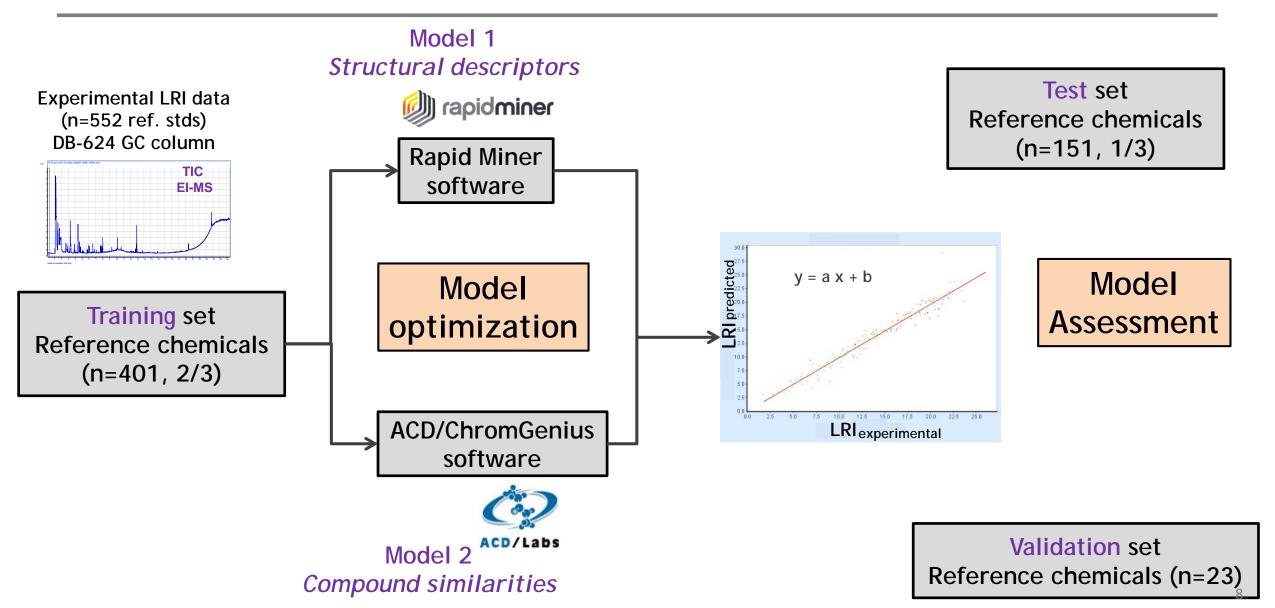
Volatile and semi-volatiles From LRI of 500 to 1,900 (DB-624 GC column)



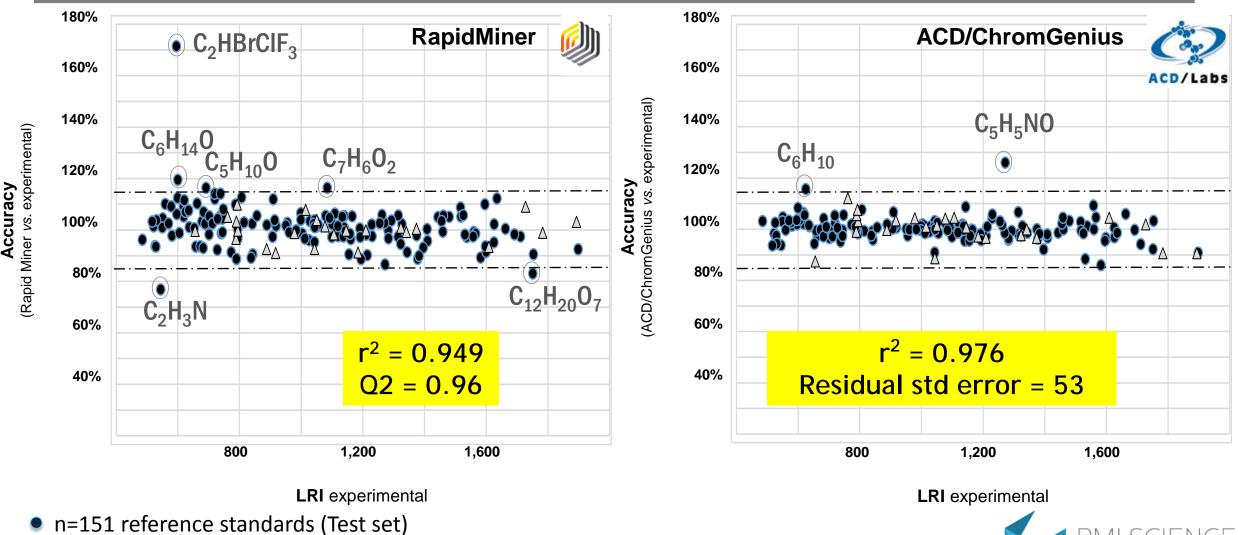
Goal is to screen the broadest range of smoke constituents in a "non-targeted screening" approach.



## Building Linear Retention Index Models using QSPR



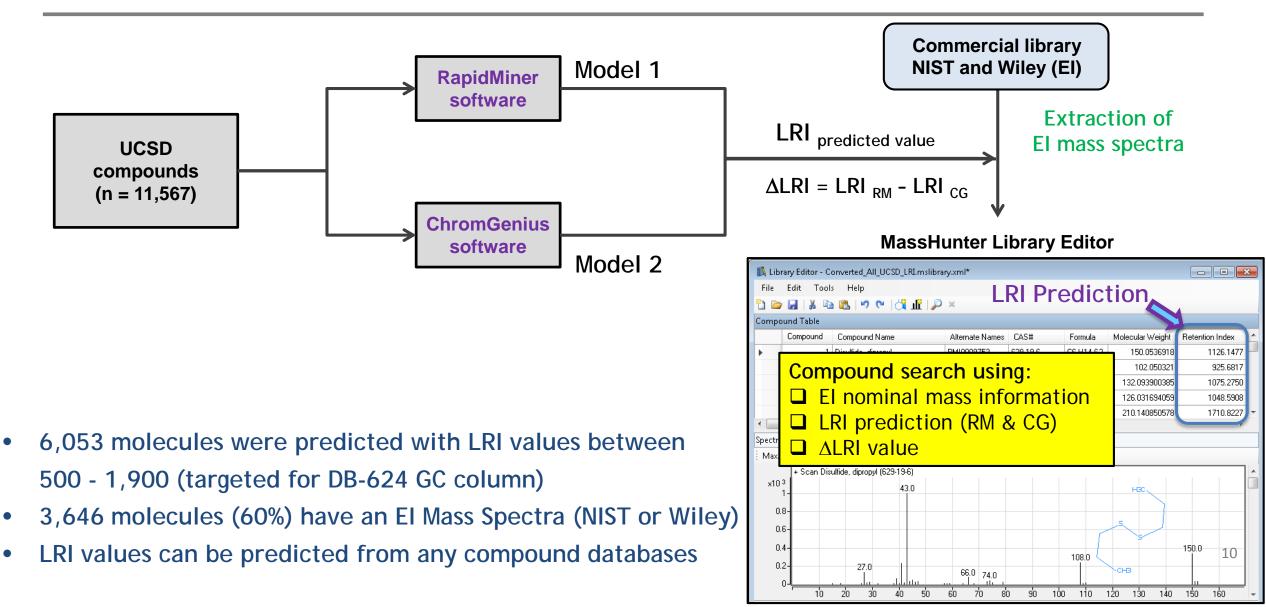
## Accuracy Data for Predicted versus Experimental LRI Values



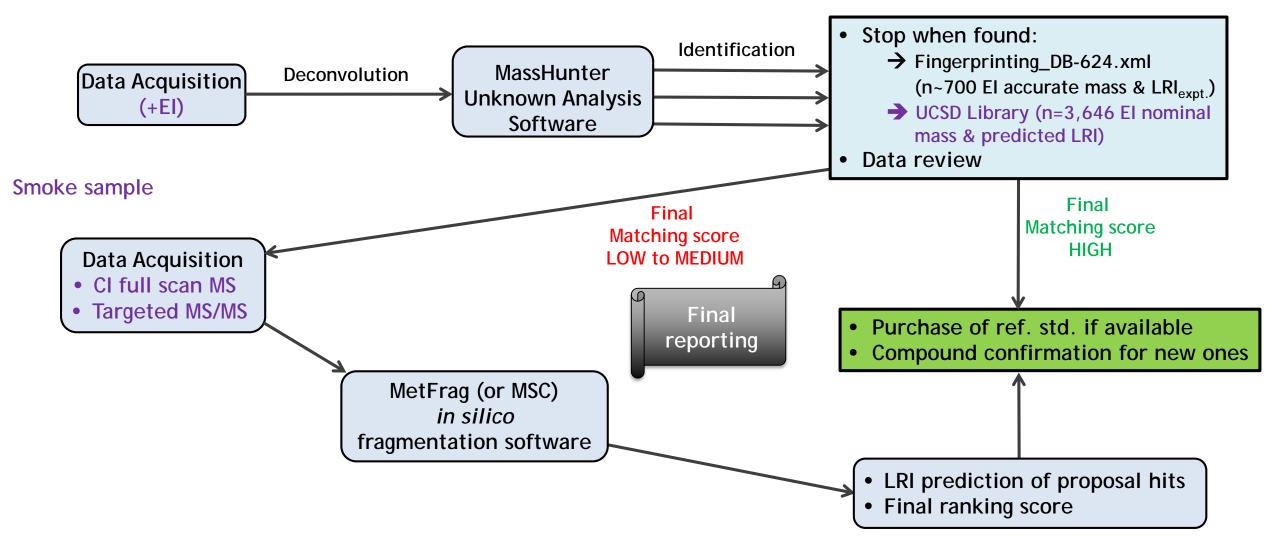
 $\triangle$  n=23 reference standards (Validation set)

Submitted in peer-reviewed Journal

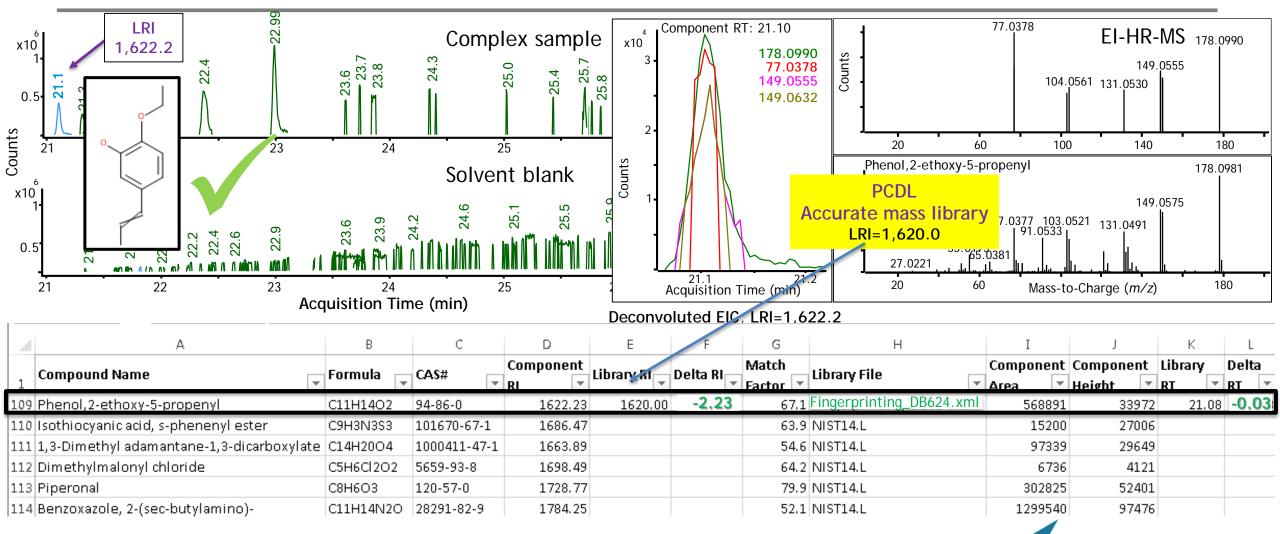
## LRI Prediction for the Complete UCSD Compound Library



## Non-targeted Screening Workflow for Aerosol Characterization



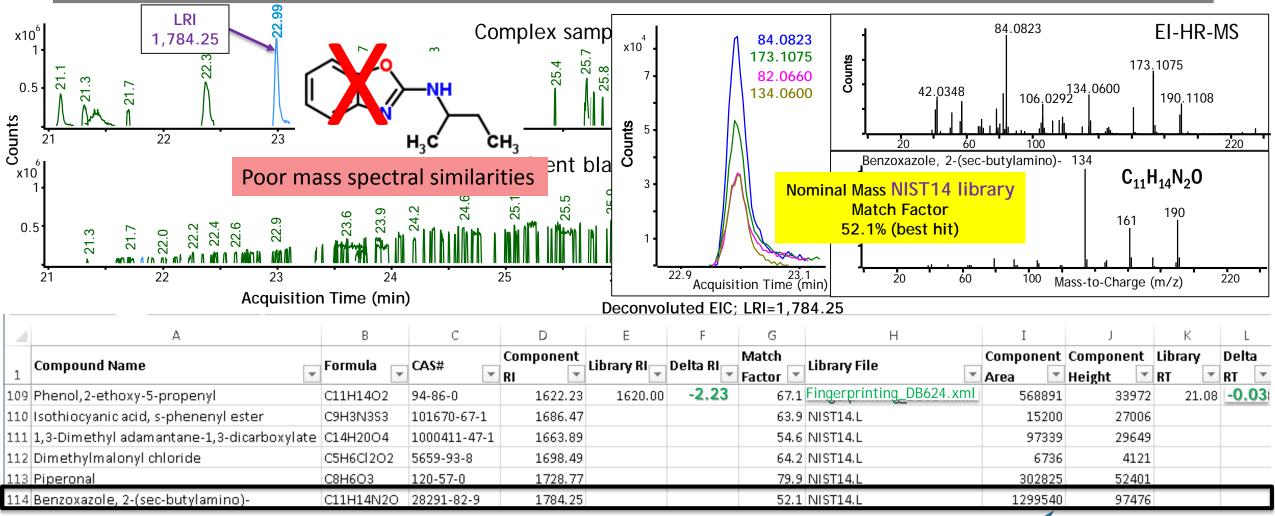
## Case Study 1: Compound Identification with Accurate Mass Library



Easy compound confirmation if reference standard is already present within our Personal Compound Database accurate mass Library (PCDL, n~700)



## Case Study 2: Problematic Hit Proposals

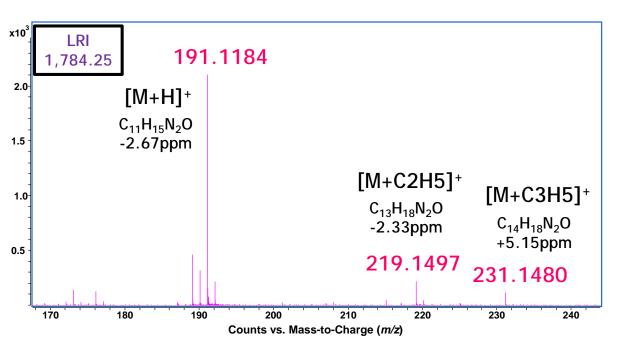


There is a need to develop alternative approaches when compounds are not registered in existing MS libraries

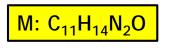


## Case Study 2: **GC-HR-MS in Chemical Ionization Mode & MS/MS**

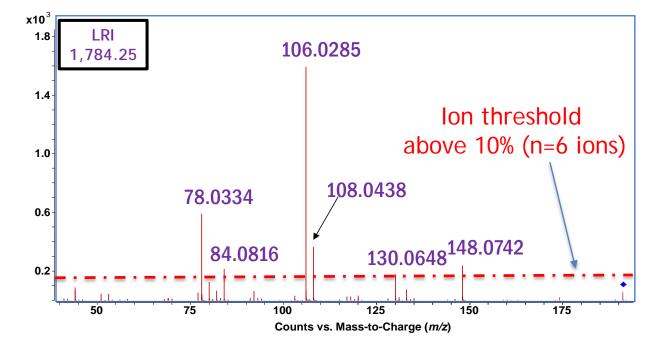
GC-HR-MS (Full Scan MS) Positive Chemical Ionization (PCI)



Determination of elemental formula (adduct ion species)



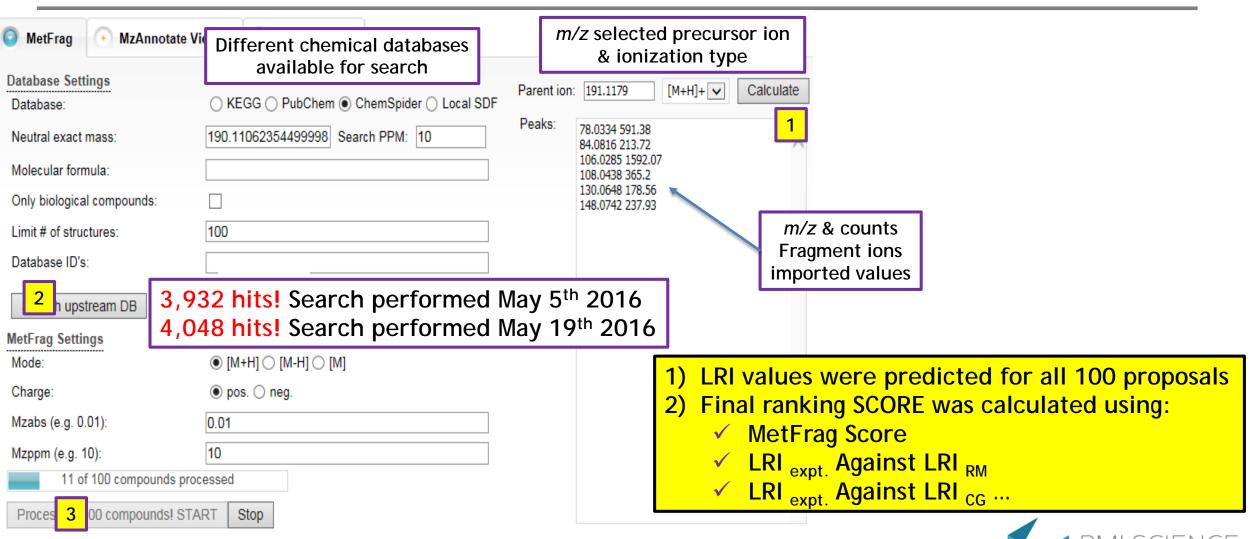
### GC-HR-MS (Full Scan MS/MS) PCI data acquisition CID of 191.1184



MS/MS data processed using a larger chemical database with in silico predicted fragmentation software



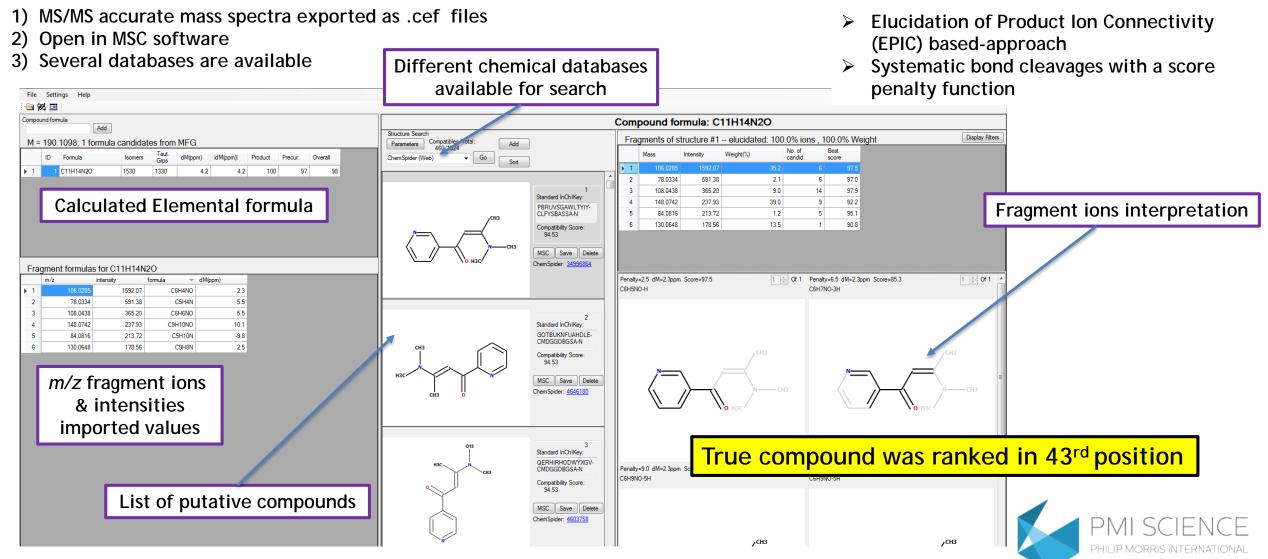
# *In Silico* Theoretical Fragmentation Software Evaluation: MetFrag



Met

## In Silico Theoretical Fragmentation Software Evaluation: Molecular Structure Correlator (MSC)





Hill, A.W. & Mortishire-Smith, R.J. Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom. 2005, 19, 3111.

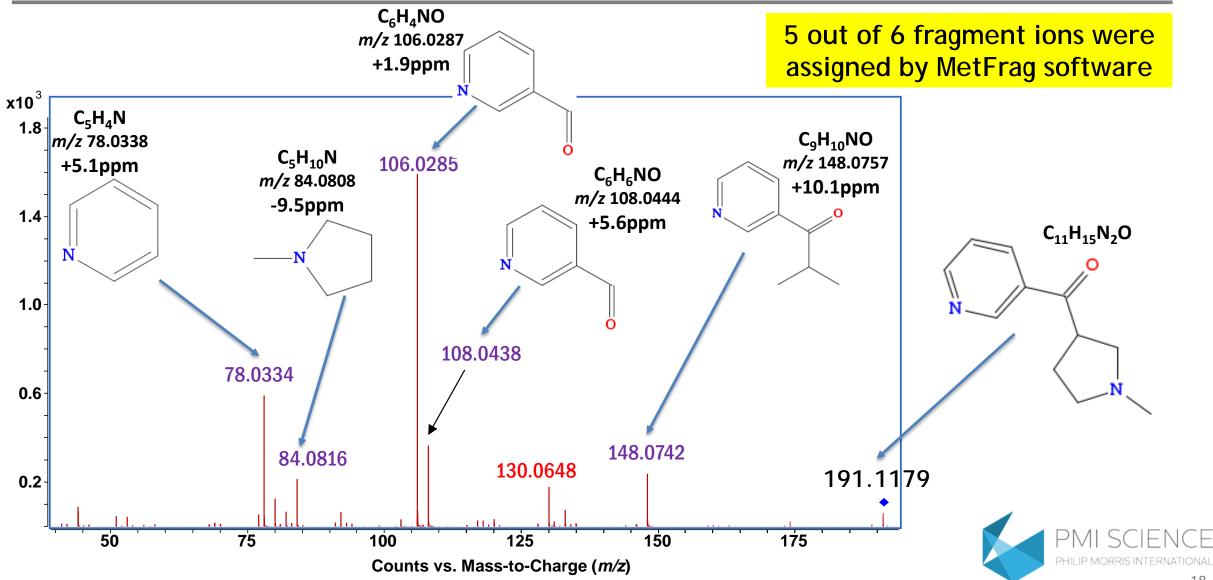
## Assessment for MetFrag In Silico Fragmentation

Alone	PNG_Image	Comment	ChemSpider ID	Mass	MetFrag Score	Rank	PNG_Image	LRI_pred CG	LRI_pred RM	LRI_exp	MetFrag & LRI_pred. SCORE	Rank	+
	Ω <sub>C</sub>	unspecified stereochem.	1221410 (2z & 2E) 1221411 (2Z form) 4603758 (2E form)	100 1106	1.0000	1 <sup>st</sup>		1701.97 ∆LRI=-82.3	1763.39 ∆LRI=-20.9	1'784	0.930	1 <sup>st</sup>	LRI Prediction RM & CG
	€ S	unspecified stereochem.	2045246	190.1106	1.0000	2 <sup>nd</sup>		1793.5298 ∆LRI=+9.3	1898.80 ∆LRI=+114.55	1'784	0.920	2 <sup>nd</sup>	
5 <sup>th</sup> prop confirm (ref. stan	<mark>ed</mark>		1259330	190.1106	0.9860	3 <sup>rd</sup>		1811.87 ∆LRI=+27.6	1891.95 ∆LRI=+107.7	1'784	0.916	3 <sup>rd</sup>	
			1256481	190.1106	0.9860	4 <sup>th</sup>		1820.33 ∆LRI=+36.1	1893.98 ∆LRI=+109.7	1'784	0.910		l <sup>st</sup> proposal confirmed
	₽ ↓		3716473	190.1106	0.9840	5 <sup>th</sup>		1637.96 ∆LRI=-146.3	1702.82 ∆LRI=-81.4	1'784	0.884	5 5	ef. standard) Better
			963178	190.1106	0.9840	6 <sup>th</sup>		1634.80 ∆LRI=-149.5	1699.52 ∆LRI=-84.7	1'784	0.881	e dis	scriminatory power

Usefulness to combine LRI prediction with MetFrag score



## Interpretation of (1-Methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl)(3-pyridinyl)methanone MS/MS Spectrum Using MetFrag Software



## MetFrag vs. Molecular Structure Correlator Software

TRUE COMPOUND	(R,S)-1-m	ethyl-3-nicotinoylpyrrolidine	2,3-pentanedione	2-pentanone	3-penten-2-one	
Formula	G	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O	$C_5H_8O_2$	C₅H <sub>10</sub> O	C₅H <sub>8</sub> O	
RANKING NIST14 nominal classical search	+EI	not registered	Not present in hit list	1 <sup>st</sup>	Not present in hit list	
RANKING NIST14 with formula constraint		-	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	Not present in hit list	
# Cpds NIST14	38		50	55	34	

# Cpds ChemSpider	r	3,651	243	125	120	
# of Fragment ions (above 10%)	g	6	3	4	7	
RANKING MetFrag	CI Full scan	5 <sup>th</sup> ranking	15 <sup>th</sup> ranking	17 <sup>th</sup> ranking	12 <sup>th</sup> ranking	
RANKING MSC	MS/MS	43 <sup>th</sup> ranking	34 <sup>th</sup> ranking	6 <sup>th</sup> ranking	15 <sup>th</sup> ranking	
LRI expt		1'783	738	730	792	
LRI (RM)	1	1763 (∆LRI=-20)	842 (∆LRI=+104)	714 (∆LRI=-16)	746 (∆LRI=-46)	
LRI (CG)	1	1702 (∆LRI=-81)	771 (∆LRI=+33)	732 (∆LRI=+2)	770 (∆LRI=-22)	
RANKING MetFrag & LRI pred.		1 <sup>st</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	



## **Conclusions & Next Steps**

Advantageous to combine state-of-the-art instrumentation with advanced chemoinformatic tools

- LRI prediction models using both RM & CG software (algorithms) showed great results
- Low differences between the two LRI models enhanced the confidence level for compound identification
- Existing MS libraries are not exhaustive and additional strategies need to be developed
- Targeted MS/MS combined with software to predict in silico fragmentation is mature
  - □ MetFrag software seems to be more reliable than Molecular Structure Correlator
  - Addition of LRI prediction values demonstrated a greater potential to correctly rank putative hits than *in silico* fragmentation alone



## **Conclusions & Next Steps** (continued)

> This combined approach significantly reduces the amount of compounds purchased for absolute confirmation

- Reducing the overall time for compound identification
- Reducing the cost for purchasing chemicals
- Minimizing the rate of false positive compound identification
- Complete automated data-processing has to be developed and validated in order to reduce the workload for Non-Targeted Screening applications
  - □ Final Ranking SCORE to be calculated on the fly (accurate mass results LRI predictions)
  - Data fusion across volatile semi-volatile & polar apolar methods



## **Agilent Technologies**

- Joerg Riener
- Tomi Hamalainen

## Philip Morris International R&D\*

Complex Matrix Analysis (M. Bentley)

- Fingerprinting & Special Analysis Team
  - E. Dossin
  - P. Diana

Computational Chemistry Team (P. Pospisil)

- E. Martin
- A. Castellon

Aerosol generation staff (R. Reis Pires)

