Technical guide for acquisition and archivation of high-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) chromatograms to NORMAN Digital Sample Freezing Platform (DSFP)

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## **1.** General recommendations before and during instrumental analysis

The guide demonstrates how to upload LC-HRMS data to DSFP. The first chapter includes actions to be taken before and during the instrumental analysis (**Figure 1**), whereas the next chapters explain actions to be taken after the instrumental analysis depending on the instrument vendor.

The following actions should be taken before the analysis of the samples:

1. Follow the sample-preparation protocol established by your laboratory, prepare the extracts and reconstitute them according to the selected protocol. Add internal standards to the samples before applying the sample preparation protocol to assure that the extraction was efficient. Prepare field blank and procedural blank samples to capture any unintentional contamination. Spike selected samples at the end of the sample preparation procedure (matrix-matched samples) to evaluate the accuracy of the method and obtain recovery values. Follow all needed quality control and quality assurance measures established by your laboratory. All samples intended to be analysed by LC-HRMS should be reconstituted to the vial, containing an organic phase (most commonly methanol) and some water, which is essential for the chromatography to work properly.

**2.** Add as much water as needed to the RTI mixture in the vial to achieve the same reconstitution proportion as the other extracts (e.g. 50% H<sub>2</sub>O and 50% MeOH).

**3.** Prepare sufficient quantity of filtered mobile phases according to the protocols of your laboratory to run all the samples in one batch.

4. Make sure that column is well-equilibrated, and that ion source is clean.

**5.** Recalibrate the HRMS before starting the sequence according to the vendor instructions. Calibrant peaks should cover the selected mass range.

The following actions should be taken during the analysis of the samples:

**1.** Use a reversed-phase chromatographic column and gradient program according to your laboratory protocol. The LC method should re-equilibrate the column for the next injection. The first injection should be regarded as chromatographically uncalibrated and should be excluded from subsequent analysis. Make sure that internal standards and spiked compounds are eluted in the expected retention time to verify that the analysis is going as expected.

2. Each extract should be injected in data-independent acquisition (DIA). DIA records all detected masses at low and high collision energy without any prior mass isolation. This, results in complex spectral information suitable for wide-scope suspect screening methods, but less suitable for identification of unknown compounds through non-target screening. Instruments are fast enough and can record one low and one high energy spectra in less than 1 s. Thus, instruments can record low and high collision energy within a single run, either by default or using specific settings. This or any similar approach can be applied as long as the scan rate is not severely affected, i.e. sufficient MS<sup>1</sup> full scan points are required for the DSFP.

**3.** Depending on the purpose of the experiment, inject the extract in data-dependent acquisition (DDA) as many times as necessary. With this acquisition mode, pre-selected masses are isolated, fragmented and MS/MS spectra are recorded. This mode is ideal for identification of unknown masses of interest. It is recommended to record MS/MS spectra of as many precursors as possible. The DSFP can store these chromatograms as well.

4. Repeat the same injections for the other samples in the sequence

**5.** In the middle of the sequence, inject the RTI calibrant mixture in full scan mode and record the experimental retention time of the calibrant substances. This will enable you to use retention time index prediction to support the tentatively identified compounds with extra experimental evidence.



**Figure 1**. Steps to be followed to contribute LC-HRMS data to Digital Sample Freezing Platform (DSFP). Before starting the experiment, the instrument should be in good condition and well-calibrated. During the experiment, inject the samples in data-independent (DIA) and data-dependent acquisition (DDA). Convert the files to mzML and contribute them together with instrumental, sample preparation and RTI information to DSFP

### 2. Post-data acquisition of Bruker files

#### 2.1. Conversion of Bruker .d data files to mzML

Bruker files (.d files) can be converted to mzML by Bruker CompassXport (Figure 2), which is embedded in DataAnalysis software provided by Bruker. Proteowizard software (Figure 11) can also be used for conversion. However, Proteowizard software exports uncalibrated Bruker mzML data files. Therefore, the use of Bruker CompassXport is recommended until the next version of Proteowizard incorporates an update to fix this issue. Most commonly, the calibrant substance is injected in the beginning of each chromatographic run, using a multi-port valve and chromatograms are recalibrated offline based on the experimentally observed and the theoretical m/z. Once the files are recalibrated, they can be exported by the following option on the Menu of Bruker DataAnalysis software: File>Export>Chromatogram Analysis. The same export approach can be used for files acquired in DDA. The disadvantage of the method described above is that files are processed one by one at a time. Extended tests, however, has shown that this way of recalibration and export, assures the lowest possible mass error and allow reliable conversion. The DDA mzML files can be uploaded to DSFP as they are, while DIA files should be separated as described in the next section.

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**Figure 2**. Export of Bruker .d files using Bruker CompassXport v. 3.0.9.2 through Bruker DataAnalysis v.4.3.

#### 2.2. Separation of bbCID collision energy channels

Files acquired in DIA (termed as broadband collision induced dissociation (bbCID)) are further processed to separate the two collision energy channels by a web-tool integrated in DSFP. The tool in available in the website under the choice **More tools>Split Data-Independent data** (Figure 3). The user can browse the mzML file (Figure 3b), insert an intensity cut-off value (Figure 3d) and calibrant scan numbers to be removed from the mzML (Figure 3e).



Figure 3. Split of DIA collision energy layers in Bruker .d files.

"Intensity cut-off" is a numeric value below which spectral peaks are eliminated in all full-scan spectra. Setting an appropriate intensity cut-off value can reduce the size of the produced mzML file drastically and keep intact all the analytical information. The optimum "intensity cut-off" value is the digital noise of the photomultiplier detector. The value is dependent on the instrument vendor and may be different among different models of the same vendor. However, it can be easily determined by the user when the mass spectrometer is "on" and isolated from liquid chromatography. The intensity of the random noise that appears and disappears should be used as the "intensity cut-off". In case, DSFP does not recognize which full-scans belong to which collision energy layer (depends on the information contained in the mzML file), the user should specify the number of the collision energy channels, the collision energy applied (Figure 3f) and which full-scan spectra belong to which collision energy layer (Figure 3g). It is advised that the same instrumental method is used for analysis of samples. In this case, the field g (Figure 3g) will always be the same. DSFP will separate the collision energy channels and appear download buttons, so that the user downloads the mzML files (Figure 3h and Figure 3i). The converted files (collision layer separated mzML files and the Bruker .d file) contain identical information which is indicated by the base-peak chromatograms for low (Figure 4a and Figure 4b) and high collision energy channels (Figure 4c and Figure 4d).



**Figure 4**. a) Full-scan MS1 (4 eV) base-peak chromatogram (.d file), b) Full-scan MS1 (4 eV) base-peak chromatogram (.mzML), c) Full-scan high collision energy (25 eV) layer base-peak chromatogram (.d file), d) Full-scan high collision energy (25 eV) layer base-peak chromatogram (.mzML file)

#### 2.3. Contribution of HRMS chromatograms to DSFP

Contribution of LC-HRMS chromatograms to DSFP is possible through the option **Contribute** available in the top bar menu (**Figure 5**). In the tab **Basic Information**, the user should specify the institute name, which will auto-fill many fields (e.g. instrumental meta-data, retention time of calibrant substances, etc.). However, basic information for the contributed samples should be specified (**Figure 5b**; instrument type, short name of the sample, title of the project, location of the sample, date of collection and analysis, and enrichment factor).

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Figure 5. Screenshot from the Contribute module of DSFP at step 1 (Basic Information).

The location of the sample can be accurately specified in the next step (**Sample Meta-Data; Figure 6**), if the user inputs the exact coordinates of the sample location. In cases in which the exact location of the sample should not be revealed or is not known, the user can remove the latest digits of the decimal coordinates. Afterwards, the user must specify the type of environmental sample collected and input critical matrix-dependent meta-data information. In the next step (Figure 7) the ionisation and the instrumental information are specified.

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Figure 6. Screenshot from the Contribute module of DSFP at step 2 (Sample Meta-Data).

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Injection volume S	Injection volume 5
Column temperature [*C] 25 Composition of the mobile phase	Column temperature [*C] 25 Composition of the mobile phase
A 50:10 water methanol with 0.01% formic acid and 5mM ammonium formate; B methanol with 0.01% formic acid and 5mM ammonium formate	A 90-10 water methanol with 0.01% formic acid and SmM ammonium formate; B methanol with 0.01% formic acid and SmM ammonium formate
Neconstantion solverit (Use the tooloving formal SolveritS %A,%B) Methanol.Water 50:50	Reconstitution solvent (Use the following format SolventB %A.%B) Methanol.Water 50:50
Proce	ed to step 4/6

Figure 7. Screenshot from the Contribute module of DSFP at step 3 (Instrumental Meta-Data).

Depending on the selected ionization(s) in previous step (Figure 7), the respective RTI calibrant table(s) will appear (Figure 8). In this step, the user should specify the retention time of the calibrant substances as indicated in the red box of Figure 8. Once the user proceeds to the next step, a list of spiked compounds is requested. More specifically, the spiked concentration level and the observed area or intensity must be specified (Figure 9). This optional step allows the semi-quantification of the detected suspects during the batch-mode screening process. It is highly recommended to fill in the table. Overall, it is valid that the more information and meta-data is provided to the system, the better results will be acquired during the batch-mode screening process.

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Decitivo		Name	RT	CAS	Formula	Ion	
POSITIVE	1	Guanylurea	1.325	141-83-3	C2H6N4O	103.0614	
ionization	2	Amitrol	1.392	61-82-5	C2H4N4	85.0509	
	3	Histamine	1.642	51-45-6	C5H9N3	112.0869	
	4	Chlormequat	1.875	999-81-5	C5H13CIN	122.0731	
	5	Methamidophos	2.625	10265-92-6	C2H8NO2PS	142.0086	
	6	Vancomycin	3.192	1404-90-6	C66H75Cl2N9O2	4 724.7224	
	7	Cefoperazone	4.342	62893-19-0	C25H27N9O8S2	646.1497	
	8	Trichlorfon (Dylox)	5.142	52-68-6	C4H8Cl3O4P	256.9299	
	9	Butocarboxim	5.992	34681-10-2	C7H14N2O2S	191.0849	
	10	Dichlorvos	6.908	62-73-7	C4H7Cl2O4P	220.9532	
	11	Tylosin	7.975	1401-69-0	C46H77NO17	916.5264	
	12	TCMTB	9.208	21564-17-0	C9H6N2S3	238.9766	
	13	Rifaximin	10.025	80621-81-4	C43H51N3O11	786.3596	
	14	Spinosad A (Spinosyn A)	11.525	131929-60-7	C41H65NO10	732.4681	
	15	Emamectin B1a	12.475	121124-29-6	C49H75NO13	886.5311	
	16	Avermectin B1a (Abamectin	) 13.674	71751-41-2	C48H72O14	890.5260	
	17	Nigericin	13.908	28380-24-7	C40H68O11	725.4834	
	18	Ivermectin B1a	14.458	70288-86-7	C48H74O14	892.5436	
have to input the RT of th	e calibrant	ts. Let the cells empty	for co	mpounds	without RT.		
		Name	DT	CAS	Formula	lon	
Negative	1	Amitrala	1.461	CA3	COHANA	92.0262	
ionization	2	Papagia acid	2.760	CE 0E 0	020404	121 0205	
Iomzation	2	Acophato	2.700	20560 10 1	C4H10NO3DS	122.0235	
	3	Salicylic acid	3.475	69.72.7	C7H6O3	137 0244	
	4	Simazine 2-Hudrovy	4 850	2599.11.3	C7H13N5O	182 1047	
	6	Teoraloxydim	5 142	1/19979_/11.0	C17H24CINO4	340 1321	
	7	Bromoxynil	5 250	1689-84-5	C7H3Br2NO	273 8509	
	8	MCPA	6.292	94-74-6	C9H9CIO3	199.0167	
	9	Valproic acid	6.925	99-66-1	C8H16O2	143.1078	
	10	Phenytoin	7.091	57-41-0	C15H12N2O2	251.0826	
	11	Flamprop	7 490	58667-63-3	C16H13CIENO3	320.0495	
	12	Benodanil	7.891	15310-01-7	C13H10INO	321 9734	
	13	Dinoterb	8 008	1420-07-1	C10H12N2O5	239 0673	
	10	Inabanfida	9 207	82211-24-3	C19H15CIN2O2	337 0749	
	14	TT A Cleer TD Clee	V.L.V/	Card I I B. T. U.	0.01110011202		
	14	Coumaphos	10.989	56-72-4	C14H16CI05PS	361.0072	
	14 15 16	Coumaphos Triclosan	10.989	56-72-4 3380-34-5	C14H16CIO5PS C12H7CI3O2	361.0072 286.9439	
	14 15 16 17	Coumaphos Triclosan AvermectinB1a (Abamectin)	10.989 11.839 13.572	56-72-4 3380-34-5 65195-55-3	C14H16CIO5PS C12H7CI3O2 C48H72O14	361.0072 286.9439 871.4849	

Figure 8. Screenshot from the Contribute module of DSFP at step 4 (RTI calibration).

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You have to input the spiked compounds, the spiked concentation level and the peak area. Let the cells empty for compounds without RT.

	Spiked Compound Name	SMILES	Conc units	Response expression	Conc 1	Response 1	Conc 2	Response 2	Conc 3	Response 3	Conc 4	Response 4	Conc 5 ^
1	Benzotriazole (BTR)	c1ccc2c(c1)[nH]nn2	ug/L	Peak Area	25	94,301	50	177,107	75	265,660	100	459,322	150
2	Benzotriazole-5-Me	Cc1ccc2c(c1)[nH]nn2	ug/L	Peak Area	25	116,767	50	218,648	75		100	528,229	150
3	Benzotriazole-5,6-di-Me	Cc1cc2c(cc1C)nn[nH]2	ug/L	Peak Area	25	85,291	50	159,265	75		100	388,938	150
4	Benzotriazole-1-Methyl	Cn1c2cccc2nn1	ug/L	Peak Area	25	138,969	50	268,138	75		100	702,812	150
5	Benzothiazole-2-Amino	c1ccc2c(c1)nc(s2)N	ug/L	Peak Area	25	276,787	50	499,565	75	749,348	100	1,207,429	150
	Positivo		ug/L	Peak Area	25		50		75		100		150
	FUSILIVE		ug/L	Peak Area	25		50		75		100		150
i	onization		ug/L	Peak Area	25		50		75		100		150
			ug/L	Peak Area	25		50		75		100		150

You have to input the spiked compounds, the spiked concentation level and the peak area. Let the cells empty for compounds without RT.

	Spiked Compound Name	SMILES	Conc units	Response expression	Conc 1	Response 1	Conc 2	Response 2	Conc 3	Res ^
1	Chloramphenicol	c1cc(ccc1[C@H]([C@@H](CO)NC(=O)C(CI)CI)O)[N+](=O)[O-]	ug/L	Peak Area	25	9,940	50	19,885	75	2
2	Clofibric acid	CC(C)(C(=O)O)Oc1ccc(cc1)CI	ug/L	Peak Area	25		50		75	
3	Diclofenac	c1ccc(c(c1)CC(=O)O)Nc2c(cccc2CI)CI	ug/L	Peak Area	25		50		75	
4	Florfenicol	CS(=0)(=0)c1ccc(cc1)[C@H]([C@@H](CF)NC(=0)C(CI)CI)0	ug/L	Peak Area	25		50		75	
5	Furosemide	c1cc(oc1)CNc2cc(c(cc2C(=O)O)S(=O)(=O)N)CI	ug/L	Peak Area	25		50		75	
6			ug/L	Peak Area	25		50		75	
	Mogativo		ug/L	Peak Area	25		50		75	
	Negative		ug/L	Peak Area	25		50		75	
	ionization		ug/L	Peak Area	25		50		75	
			•••ug/L	Peak Area	25		50		75	•
•										•
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Figure 9. Screenshot from the Contribute module of DSFP at step 5 (Spiked compounds).

The final step in the procedure is to upload the mzML files (Figure 10). The user should select the MS<sup>1</sup> full-scan file (Figure 10a). If the user has analysed the sample in DIA, it is requested to specify the number of DIA collision energy channels (Figure 10b). Browse buttons (Figure 10d and Figure 10e) will appear depending on the number of DIA collision energy channels (input to the field Figure 10c). If the sample has been also analysed in DDA method, the user should answer positively (Figure 10f) and upload the DDA chromatogram in the respective browse button (Figure 10g). If the user has specified in previous steps that chromatograms are available in negative ionisation, then the same fields will also appear for the negative ionisation. Once the user uploads the mzML files, the submit button will be activated. All chromatograms and information provided will be analysed by the DSFP. The progress is indicated by a loading bar. The output of the procedure is reflected in the data collection template (DCT) excel file, which can be downloaded (Figure 10h). The next sample can be uploaded by clicking the tab "Basic Information". All previous details remain unchanged, which makes the procedure of uploading of the second sample faster.

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sic-Information	Sample-MetaData	Instrumental-MetaData	RTI_Calibration	Spiked-Compounds	Upload-Files				
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Figure 10. Screenshot from the Contribute module of DSFP at step 6 (Upload Files).

## 3. Post-data acquisition of Agilent files

Agilent files can be converted using Proteowizard software (Figure 11), which is available to be downloaded in the following link (<u>http://proteowizard.sourceforge.net/downloads.shtml</u>). After installing Proteowizard, use "MSConvert" to convert the files to mzML. Select the files that you want to convert by clicking on browse button. Submitting a conversion request without adding an intensity cut-off may result in mzML files of few Gigabytes. Therefore, it is recommended to enable a filter called "Threshold Peak Filter" with "Count" as threshold type, "Most intense" as orientation and "Value" equal to the noise level of the spectral peaks generated by the detector (digital noise). This choice is available under the menu "Filters". The cut-off value should be equal to the digital noise of the photomultiplier detector. If the data is not recorded in centroid mode, enable the filter "Peak Picking" (already enabled in Figure 11). Afterwards, the user should press add and click the start button. The files will be converted to mzML by default in the same path of the Agilent .D files unless otherwise specified in the output directory field. DDA mzML files are ready to be uploaded to DSFP.

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**Figure 11**. Msconvert.exe from ProteoWizard. The figure demonstrates how to set an intensity cut-off threshold to avoid having large mzML files.

DIA files contain different collision energy layers which can be split using the tool in DSFP under the option **More tools**>**Split Data-Independent Data (Figure 12)**. The user can browse the mzML file, set an intensity cut-off value and remove any unwanted scans. If the cut-off value is equal or below the cut-off value set in Proteowizard software, no further data reduction and no further spectral peak removal is applied. The scans of mzML files coming from the conversion of Agilent .D files are automatically recognised. Therefore, the split of the different collision energy layers is straight forward; the user must click on the Submit Processing button, a loading bar will appear and once the split is done, the download buttons will appear.

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Figure 12. Split of DIA collision energy layers in Agilent .D files.

By default, the DIA method of Agilent HRMS, has two collision energy layers (one at 20 eV and one at 40 eV). Thus, the contribution procedure is the same as the one described in section **2.3 Contribution of HRMS chromatograms to DSFP**. The only difference is the number of DIA channels (**Figure 13a**), which should be two. This will add two browse buttons, one for the 20 eV collision energy (**Figure 13b**)channel and another one for the 40 eV collision energy (**Figure 13c**).

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**Figure 13**. Screenshot from the **Contribute** module of DSFP at step 6 (**Upload Files**) for Agilent files, which have two DIA collision energy channels (20 and 40 eV).

## 4. Post-data acquisition of Waters files

The following steps should be followed for the conversion of Waters files:

Make sure that UNIFI (.net 4.5.2), masslynx and ProteoWizard (.net 4.7.2) are installed.
 To be able to work with the data smoothly, active noise reduction needs to be turned on and set it to value 20 (any value between 10 and 50 can work). Advise Figure 14 for further details.

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Figure 14. Screenshot from Waters UNIFI showing how to enable active noise reduction.

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Figure 15. Screenshot from Waters UNIFI showing how to export the sample as MassLynx Raw.



4. Open Masslynx and create a new project. Add the files that needs to be converted (Figure 16).



5. Once files are imported, press Accurate Mass Measure as shown in Figure 17.

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Ready		Idle	0:0 Shutdown	Disabled 🕱
		1.00	1	0%

Figure 17. Screenshot from Masslynx with the window for accurate mass measure settings

**6.** Afterwards, double click on the files that you want to convert and add an output file suffix (**Figure 18**)

Accurate Mass Measure		×
<u>File</u> <u>Operations</u> <u>Parameters</u>		
File Selection		
Current Directory : C:\MassLyn:	<pre>k\Data Convertion.PRO\Data\</pre>	
Input File(s)	Output File(s)	Status
20190925_013	20190925_013_corrected	
I		
– Output File Suffix		s Tupe
	Thees	s Type
	Update Contin	uous Lockmass Correction
Process		Exit

Figure 18. Accurate mass measure settings

**7.** At that point, press Parameters and Mass Measure Parameters and then the ionization mode that the simples were analysed.

Masslynx - Data Convertion - Convertion Test SPL		
Ele View Bun Help		<b>*</b>
😅 🔹 🗋 🕹 📓 🥔 🕨 🔡 👔 🖉 Shortcut 🖄 Queue 🖉 Status		
	Queue Is Empty	
File Name File Text MS File Inlet File	Bottle Inject Volume Control Process Optio	
1 20190925_013 RAW	0.000	
Options		
100		
¥	Accurate Mass Measure	
Colors and Fonts	File Operations Parameters Secondary Reference Correction Parameters	
č 😑	Current Directory Automatic Peak Detection Parameters	
Print Desktop	Input Field Mass Measure Parameters Positive Ions Neative Ions Neative Ions	
and the second s	Output File	
Strip		
Accurate Mass Measure		
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(R)		
Combine Functions	Upput He sumx Process type Process type Process type Process type Process type	
	Burn 1 Comments Tex 1	
Combine All Piles		
Molecular Weight Calculator		
		*
4 Ready	idie 0:0	Shutdown Disabled
		100%

Figure 19. Parameter selection in accurate mass measure settings.

8. Then, press TOF and input the lock mass that you are using

Mass Measure		×				
Background subtract		ОК	Т	OF Accurate Mass		×
Polynomial order Below curve (%)	1.00	Cancel		TOF Constants	5000.0	OK Cancel
□ S <u>m</u> ooth				<u>N</u> p Multiplier	0.000	
Smooth <u>w</u> indow (channels) ± <u>N</u> umber of smooths	1			Lock Mass Correction		
				Mass Window +/-	0.500	
C Savitzky <u>G</u> olay				Lock Mass	554.2620	
Min peak width at half height (channels) • Iop	1			LockSpray		
C Centroid top (%)	5.00			No. of scans to average over	1	
Heights C Areas						
☑ Use TOF mass correction	T <u>O</u> F					

Figure 20. Insertion of lock mass in the TOF accurate mass settings.

9. Then, press process and wait until the lock mass corrected files are generated (Figure 21).

Accurate Mass Measure <u>File Operations P</u> arame	ters		×
File Selection Current Directory : C:\Ma	ssLynx\Data Convertion.F	R0\Data\	
Input File(s)	0utput File(s) 20190925_013_cd	Status	
Output File Suffix			
_corrected	<u>U</u> pdate	Continuous Lockmass Correction	•
Process			Exit

Figure 21. Processing the files based on the lock mass filters set in previous steps.

Waters files can be converted to mzML using ProteoWizard (Download link at <u>http://proteowizard.sourceforge.net/downloads.shtml</u>). After installing ProteoWizard, use "MSConvert" to convert the files to mzML. Select the files that you want to convert by clicking on browse button. Submitting a conversion request without adding an intensity cut-off may result in mzML files of few Gigabytes. Therefore, it is recommended to enable the filter "**Threshold Peak Filter**" with "**Count**" as threshold type, "**Most intense**" as orientation and "**Value**" equal to the noise level of the spectral peaks generated by the detector (digital noise). For Waters QTOF "Value" parameter at around 300 counts is valid for positive ionization. However, the value should be carefully selected, because this value depends on the detector of each instrument. Data should be recorded in centroid mode, otherwise enable filter "**Peak Picking**".

Conversion can be done using command line if needed. In this case, the installation path of ProteoWizard needs to be set in the system variables as shown in Figure 22. After setting the installation path as global system variable, generate a bat file using notepad and add the following command as content msconvert.exe \*raw --mzML --filter "threshold absolute 300 most-intense". Afterwards, save the bat file in the directory of the lock-mass calibrated files and run it. You may modify the command of the bat file according to the instructions at http://proteowizard.sourceforge.net/tools/msconvert.html.

Computer Name	Hardware Ad	dvanced Sys	stem Protection	Remote		Variable	Value
						Variable Dath	
You must be log	gged on as an A	Administrator to	o make most of the	hese changes.		TEMP	% ISERPROFILE% AppData Local Apps Pro
Performance						TMP	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Temp
Visual effects,	processor sche	eduling, memor	ry usage, and vir	tual memory			
			-				
				Settings			New Edit Delete
User Profiles						System variables	
Desktop settin	igs related to yo	our logon				Variable	Value
			_			ComSpec	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
				Settings		FP_NO_HOST_C	NO
						msconvert	C:\Users\OMK\AppData\Local\Apps\Pro
Startup and Re	ecovery					NUMBER_OF_P	8
System startup	o, system failure,	e, and debugging	ng information			1	New. Edit. Delete
				Cattions			inellini colini ociere
				Setungs			
							OK Cancel
			Environme	ent Variables			
					Ec	lit User Variable	×
	(				C		
		OK	Cancel	Apply		and the second se	CODAL 1

**Figure 22**. For setting installation path of ProteoWizard to a computer, go to Control Panel>System and Security>System and click on Advanced system settings (part a of the figure). Press settings in "Environment Variables", edit "Path" variable (part b of the figure) and input the installation path in "Variable value" field.

DDA files can be uploaded to DSFP as they are. On the contrary, the DIA mzML files need further processing so that the collision energy layers are separated (example in **Figure 23**). **Figure 23a** represents the base peak chromatogram of a sample. Waters QTOF record sequentially MS<sup>1</sup> and MS<sup>e</sup> full scans as other QTOF vendors. The difference is that a calibration lock-mass full-scan occurs at a fixed number of full-scans (e.g. every 56 scans as shown in **Figure 23a**). These lock-mass full-scans should be removed. A tool to separate DIA LC-HRMS data to low and high collision energy channels and remove the lock-mass full scan spectra is integrated in DSFP.



**Figure 23** a). Example of Waters DIA chromatogram with lock-mass calibration every 56 scans. B). Chromatogram after the separation of the two collision energy layers (MS<sup>1</sup> layer is green and MS<sup>e</sup> is purple).

On the top bar menu of DSFP, there is an option **More tools>Split Data-Independent Data** to remove the unwanted lock-mass full-scan spectra (**Figure 24a**) and separate the different collision energy layers (**Figure 24b** and **Figure 24c**). Waters vendor software may be used to visualize the scans and specify which scans should be discarded and which not. If the uploaded mzML contains information about the applied collision energies, then the system will request no further information. Otherwise, it will be required to specify the number of collision energy channels, the nominal collision energy of each channel and the scan numbers that correspond to each collision energy channel (**Figure 24**).

Main Page Batch mode Contribute	More tools +
Choose your full scan mzML file	
Browse NL06_bbCID_GE5_01_29605	mzML.
	Upload complete
Unfortunately, your file does not contain collision e which layer. Follow the instructions below Please, specify intensity cutoff below. (average cu	energy information. You should specify which scans belong to toffs for TOFs for 250 counts in (+)-ESI and 150 counts for (-)-
ESI. For Orbitraps cut of is 88000 for (+)-ESI and	50000 for (-)-ESI
250	
Remove lock-mass or calibrant peaks. Enter for example "1,2,3,4" (comma delimited)	Lock mass full scans to be discorded
2,5153,5208,5209,5264,5265,5320,5321, 5376,5377	LOCK-mass run scans to be discarded
How many collision energy channel's are containe in the chromatogram	d
2	
Which nominal collision energy channel's are contained in the chromatogram (i.e. 4eV, 20eV, 40eV)	
4	
Which nominal collision energy channel's are contained in the chromatogram (i.e. 4eV, 20eV, 40eV)	
25	
I finished with inputing the information	
while down the scans of channel of collision energy	97
4	Eull scaps of low collision operav
5363,5365,5367,5369,5371,5373,5375,5 378	Full scalls of low collision energy
25	Jy.
5358,5360,5362,5364,5366,5368,5370,5	• Full scans of high collision energy
372,5374,5379	

**Figure 24**. Screenshot from the integrated tool in DSFP, which helps to separate the different layers from DIA LC-HRMS data

Once the separated collision energy channels are saved and the DDA file is saved (If any), select **Contribute** option from the top bar menu and follow the procedure as described in section **2.3 Contribution of HRMS chromatograms to DSFP**. DSFP will guide you step-by-step during the upload.

## 5. Post-data acquisition of Thermo Fisher Scientific files

Users of Thermo fisher scientific HRMS instruments (hybrid ion-traps-orbitraps and quandrapoleorbitraps) employ in most cases the DDA method. However, it is possible that samples are analysed by DIA method if the isolation window is set as wide as the scan range. The DDA files can be converted to mzML with Proteowizard software (http://proteowizard.sourceforge.net/downloads.shtml) with the same way as previously described (**Figure 11**).

Briefly, use "MSConvert" included in Proteowizard to convert the .raw files to mzML. Simply, select the files that you want to convert by clicking on browse button (Figure 11). You may enable a filter called "Threshold Peak Filter" with "Count" as threshold type, "Most intense" as orientation and "Value" equal to the noise level of the spectral peaks generated by the detector (digital noise). This choice is available under the menu "Filters". The cut-off value should be equal to the digital noise of the photomultiplier detector. Unlike other vendors, the "Count" value is few orders of magnitude higher in Thermo fisher scientific HRMS instruments. This happens, because the detectors in Thermo fisher scientific instruments provide signals with number of counts of many orders of magnitude higher than other vendors. A typical "Count" cut-off value is 80,000 for positive ionization and 50,000 for negative ionization. However, these cut-off values are not valid for all Thermo fisher scientific HRMS instruments. In the newest models of Thermo fisher scientific, the resulting mzML files have reasonable sizes (few MB), even if no "Threshold Peak Filter" is applied. In these cases, it is not recommended to apply "Threshold Peak Filter", since it is not needed. If the data is not recorded in centroid mode, enable the filter "Peak Picking" (already enabled in **Figure 11**). Afterwards, the user should press add and click the start button. The files will be converted to mzML by default in the same path of the .raw files, unless otherwise specified in the output directory field.

DDA mzML files can be uploaded to DSFP without any other action. In case, DIA files are available, conversion of .raw files is performed the same way as DDA. The difference is that the collision energy-layers of DIA files need to be separated. The separation of the collision energy layers is straight forward and possible through the tool in DSFP (**More tools>Split Data-Independent Data**) described in **Figure 12**.

The mzML files together with the meta-data can be uploaded to DSFP through the "Contribute" option on the top bar menu. The contribution procedure is the same as the one described in section **2.3 Contribution of HRMS chromatograms to DSFP**. DSFP will guide you step-by-step during the upload. The field "(Subtracted) Full Scan File" (shown in **Figure 10a**) is mandatory. The DDA mzML file can be uploaded in this field, and also the same file in the field "Data-Dependent mzML file" (shown in **Figure 10g**). If the sample has been analysed in DIA acquisition, then it is recommended to upload the lowest collision energy channel of the DIA run in the field "(Subtracted) Full Scan Fi**gure 10a**).

## 6. Post-data acquisition of AB Sciex

AB Sciex DDA data converted with Proteowizard can be (http://proteowizard.sourceforge.net/downloads.shtml) as data from other vendors (Figure 11). After installing Proteowizard, use "MSConvert" to convert the files to mzML. Select the files that you want to convert by clicking on browse button. It is recommended to enable a filter called "Threshold Peak Filter" with "Count" as threshold type, "Most intense" as orientation and "Value" equal to the noise level of the spectral peaks generated by the detector (digital noise). Most of the times, for AB Sciex data, a low "Value" should be chosen (1 to 10 counts), since the intensity values are low in absolute numbers. If the data is not recorded in centroid mode, enable the filter "Peak Picking" (already enabled in Figure 11). Afterwards, the user should press add and click the start button. The files will be converted to mzML by default in the same path of the AB Sciex .wiff files, unless otherwise specified in the output directory field.

SWATH mzML files can be edited using notepad or any other similar text editor (e.g. notepad++). Replace the following highlighted statements as shown in **Figure 25**:

- "ms level" value="2" to "ms level" value="1"
- name="collision energy" value="55.0" to ""

	07				
Salie Nijssen - QEx_191015_08.mzML - Notepad			ssalie Nijssen - QEx_191015_08.mzML - Notepad		- 🗆 X
Fee dit Format View Help		Fe	lit Format View Help		
cvmsi         version="1.0" encoding="uti-6":2>indexedata           />         cvpnam cvRef="KS" accession="KS: lade8           allbur" version="2.8-280502/2.8.1.2886">           cotor orden="d":2>         ccvParam cvRef="KS" accession="KS: lade8           .88" de Replace         ccvParam cvRef="KS" accession="KS: lade8	H. xalnas-"http://pil.hupo.org/ms/mzH."xmln:x S00 name-"N55 spetrum" value-"/> //fil cvPanam cvRef="MS" accession="MS:1000527 name cssion="MS:10006247 name="inductive detecton limeStamp="2019-10-15113:43:412" defaultSour 20255 name="total ino current" value="7.4531 upitCvRef="UD" unitAccession="UD:0000028" upigOAAAOCA282ADAAAQGAWUAAAACA2x-NOAAAIDKX Vu5 JQAAAAEA282ADAAAQGAWUAAAAAAAX; JCAAAAAAAAAAA Vu5 JQAAAAEA2853AAAAX(SheXAAAAAAAACA2x-NOAAAAIDKX Vu5 JQAAAAEA353AAAAX(SheXAAAAAAAACA2x-NOAAAAIDKX Vu5 JQAAAAEA353AAAAX(SheXAAAAAAACA2x-NOAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	sisi-"http://         sisi-"http://           sisi-"http://         />           wer"xcali         all           wer"xcali         all           wer"xcali         cto           cto:cefileRe         g80           g3ded97'/         "/>           mintHame-         name           y2haAAAA         aaa           y2haAAAA         yaa           ion         dd6+Fxg8t           waiue="ion         ion           id6+Fxg8t         me           yztaAaAaa         que           vitcVmef=         cye           vitcVmef=         :18           yztaAaAabAA         aaa           xztaAaaAabAA         aaa           xztaAaaAabAA         aaa           xztaAaAabAA         aaa           xztaAaaAabA         aaa           yztaAaaabA         aaaa      >	uersion="1.0" encoding="uf-6"           ccvParam cvRef="RS" access           version="2.8-280502/2.8.1.28"           bun" version="2.8-280502/2.8.1.28"           ccvParam           "de           Replace           "de           value="">'thit           "cvPara           uptifiktY3AAthackStsygEf225LiftEd           108025" name="total ion current"           "station"Station"           "de           mare <t< td=""><td>?&gt;i.i.acxedmuMi, xml.s="http://psi.hupo.org.           ?&gt;i.mac*Mis080* name="Kso pactrum" value           D6"&gt;</td><td><pre>/markatl xalns:ssi="http ^ m="/&gt; </pre>/markatl xalns:ssi="http ^ m="/&gt; /markatl</td></t<>	?>i.i.acxedmuMi, xml.s="http://psi.hupo.org.           ?>i.mac*Mis080* name="Kso pactrum" value           D6">	<pre>/markatl xalns:ssi="http ^ m="/&gt; </pre> /markatl xalns:ssi="http ^ m="/> /markatl
	LN I, COI I				Ln I, COLL

**Figure 25**. Screenshot from notepad showing the replace of mslevel values to 1 and the removal of collision energy information from the mzML files.

Press File>Save and proceed with the same method for all files. Enter DSFP and go to More tools>Split Data-Independent data. Browse the mzML files to be separated. Set intensity cut-off to a low value (below the Threshold Peak Filter), set the number of collision energy layers (e.g. six in case of MS1 full-scan, and MS2 without prior isolation with scan range <150, <250, <350, <450, <750 Da). Then, input the scans that belong to each channel. The configuration is shown in **Figure 26**.

Below is an example how to fill in the fields indicating which scans belong to which layer (**Figure 26**). Since the scan-acquisition rate of instruments is precise, the following number sequences can be easily produced using any programming language. For example, the sequences layers can be produced using the following *R*-codes:

#### Layer MS1 paste0(seq(from=1, to=10000, by=6), collapse=",")

Lageer INIST pusces (1, 27, 37, 98, 59, 19, 71, 03, 109, 115, 121, 127, 133, 19, 45, 51, 157, 163, 160, 175, 181, 167, 193, 199, 205, 211, 217, 223, 229, 235, 241, 247, 253, 259, 265, 271, 277, 283, 289, 295, 201, 307, 313, 319, 325, 331, 337, 343, 349, 355, 561, 367, 373, 379, 385, 391, 397, 433, 409, 415, 421, 427, 433, 439, 445, 445, 447, 443, 449, 465, 465, 147, 748, 349, 465, 454, 147, 424, 496, 465, 451, 147, 423, 449, 455, 461, 647, 703, 709, 715, 712, 772, 733, 739, 455, 551, 577, 587, 758, 369, 595, 591, 577, 583, 589, 595, 105, 773, 379, 385, 591, 597, 357, 593, 596, 596, 797, 793, 796, 956, 511, 577, 535, 589, 5571, 577, 533, 589, 556, 511, 577, 533, 589, 556, 511, 577, 533, 589, 556, 156, 713, 773, 3079, 345, 541, 147, 1324, 149, 1451, 1147, 1122, 1122, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 1121, 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253,9259,9265,9271,9277,9283,9289,9295,9301,9307,9313,9319,9325,9331,9337,9343,9349,9355,9361,9367,9373,9379,9385,9391,9397,9403,9409,9415,9421,9427,9433,9439,9445,9451,9457,9463,9469,9475,9481,9487,9493,9499,9505,9511,9517,9523,9529,9535,9541,9547,9553,9559 9565.9571.9577.9583.9589.9595.9601.9607.9613.9619.9625.9631.9637.9643.9649.9655.9661.9667.9673.9679.9685.9691.9697.9703.9709.9715.9715.9719.9737.9733.9739.9745.9751.9757.9763.9769.9775.9781.9787.9793.9799.9805.9811.9817.9823.9829.9835.9841.9847.9853.9859.9865.987 1 9877 9883 9889 9895 9901 9907 9913 9919 9925 9931 9937 9943 9949 9955 9961 9967 9973 9979 9985 9991 9997

#### Layer MS2 (< 250 Da) paste0(seq(from=3, to=10000, by=6), collapse=",")

A cycle cycl

#### layer MS2 (350) pasteO(seq(from=4, to=10000, by=6), collapse=",")

422, 2428, 2440, 2440, 2452, 2458, 2464, 2470, 2476, 2482, 2488, 2494, 2500, 2506, 2512, 2518, 2524, 2530, 2536, 2542, 2548, 2560, 2566, 2572, 2578, 2584, 2590, 2596, 2602, 2608, 2614, 2630, 2656, 2652, 2662, 2668, 2674, 7680, 2668, 2692, 2698, 2704, 2710, 2716, 2712, 2728, 7744, 7740, 776, 7775, 778, 2778, 2794, 2000, 2000, 2001, 2011, 2011, 2012, 2021, 2024, 2044, 2040, 2046, 2072, 2078, 2014, 2010, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 2012, 201

#### layer MS2 (450) paste0(seq(from=5, to=10000, by=6), collapse=",")

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#### layer MS2 (750) pasteO(seq(from=6, to=10000, by=6), collapse=",")

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<b>M</b> rman						
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Browse Rosalie Nijssen - QEx_19101	15_05.mzML					
		Upload complet	le			
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Intensity cutoff						
250						
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1,6,0,7	11					
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in the chromatogram						
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Which nominal collision energy channel's are contained in the chromatogram (i.e. 4eV, 20eV,						
40eV)						
4						
Which nominal collision energy channel's are contained in the chromatogram (i.e. 4eV. 20eV.						
40eV)						
150						
Which nominal collision energy channel's are contained in the chromatogram (i.e. 4eV, 20eV, 40eV)						
250						
Which nominal collision energy channel's are						
contained in the chromatogram (i.e. 4eV, 20eV, 40eV)						
350						
Which nominal collision energy channel's are contained in the chromatogram (i.e. 4eV, 20eV,						
40eV)						
450						
Which nominal collision energy channel's are contained in the chromatogram (i.e. 4eV, 20eV,						
10eV)						
750						
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Write down the scans of channel of collision energy	gy:					
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**Figure 26**. An example of how to define which full scan belongs to which layer in data-independent LC-HRMS data.

Download the separated SWATH files and upload them together with the DDA mzML files (if available), which are ready to be uploaded to DSFP, following the steps described in section **2.3 Contribution of HRMS chromatograms to DSFP**. DSFP will guide you step-by-step during the upload.