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## Abstract

The Skyline software package is a powerful open-source and vendor-neutral software tool which has built a strong reputation for promoting collaboration and cross-platform validation of targeted (SRM) and high-resolution proteomics analysis. The software allows direct import of raw mass spectrometry data from all major instrument vendors, speeds method development by allowing direct export of native instrument methods or transition lists, and performs peak integration with a flexible data reporting environment.<sup>1,2</sup> While each instrument vendor does provide data analysis tools for quantitative analysis of small molecules by liquid chromatography – tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS), there is no software platform for small molecule analysis which allows cross-vendor method creation and data analysis. This poster demonstrates the initial implementation of the Skyline software package (v3.1) for the creation of custom LC-MS/MS methods for several classes of metabolites, using a custom targeted LC-MS/MS assay for the methionine pathway as an example. The software includes the ability to define precursor and product ions based on empirical formula or m/z, define collision energy specifically by molecule or based on a linear equation, and to define expected retention time. Additionally, we demonstrate the use of Skyline along with retention time and accurate mass lipid libraries for the quantification of lipid species from unbiased high-resolution lipidomics datasets, as an alternative to standard metabolomics workflows.<sup>3,4</sup> Using Skyline for small molecule method creation and data analysis fills a computational gap by easing the translation and validation of targeted metabolomics methods between instruments and laboratories.

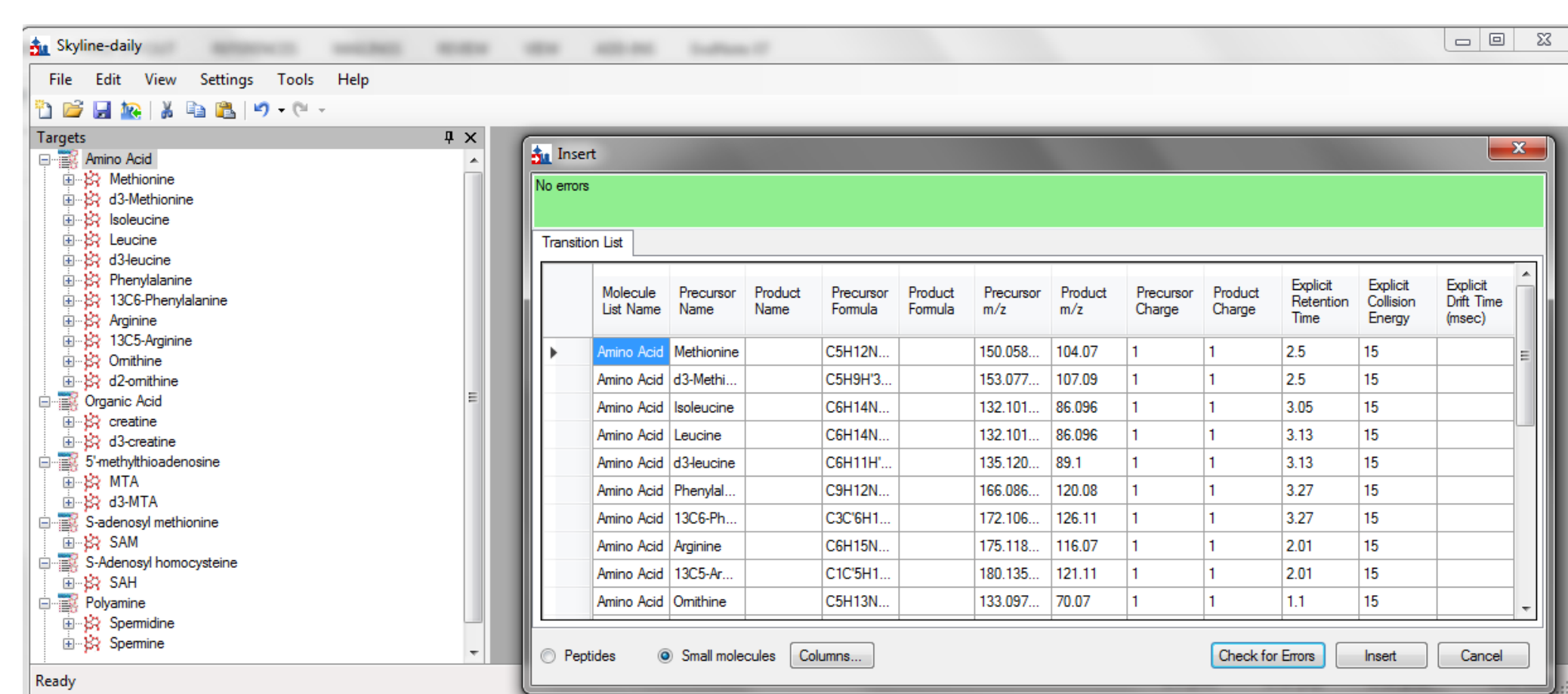
1. MacLean B, Tomazela DM, Shulman N, et al. *Bioinformatics*. 2010 Apr 1; 25(7):966-8.
2. Chambers MC, Maclean B, Burke R, et al. *Nat Biotechnol*. 2012 Oct; 30(10):918-20.
3. Smith CA, Want EJ, O'Maille G et al. *Anal. Chem*. 2006 Feb 1; 78(3):779-87.
4. Paglia G, Angel P, Williams J et al. *Anal. Chem*. 2015 Jan 20; 87(2):1137-44.

## Workflow for Using Skyline for Targeted Small Molecule Analysis

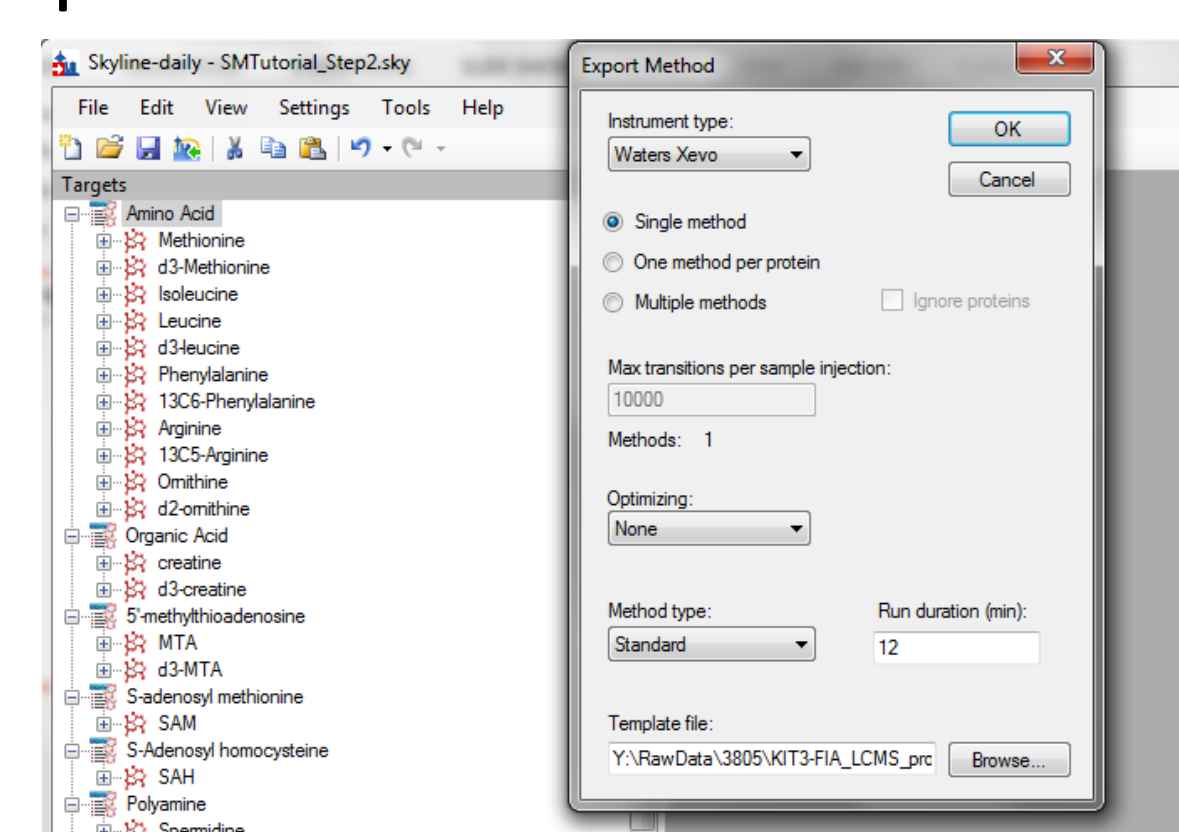
### 1. Flat File Containing Molecules of Interest

Molecule List Name	Precursor Name	Product Name	Precursor Formula	Product Formula	Precursor m/z	Product m/z	Precursor	Product	Product CF	Precursor RT	Precursor CE
Methionine	CSH12H20S	CSH12H20S	104.07	1	1	2.5	15				
d3-Methionine	CSH12H20S	CSH12H20S	107.09	1	1	2.5	15				
Isotaurine	CSH14N2O2	CSH14N2O2	86.096	1	1	3.05	15				
Leucine	CSH14N2O2	CSH14N2O2	86.096	1	1	3.13	15				
d3-Leucine	CSH14N2O2	CSH14N2O2	89.1	1	1	3.13	15				
Phenylalanine	CSH12N2O2	CSH12N2O2	120.08	1	1	3.27	15				
13C6-Phenylalanine	CSH12N2O2	CSH12N2O2	126.11	1	1	3.27	15				
Arginine	CSH15H23N5O2	CSH15H23N5O2	116.07	1	1	2.01	15				
13C5-Arginine	CSH15H23N5O2	CSH15H23N5O2	121.11	1	1	2.01	15				
Ornithine	CSH11H21N3O2	CSH11H21N3O2	70.07	1	1	1.1	15				
d3-Ornithine	CSH11H21N3O2	CSH11H21N3O2	72.07	1	1	1.1	15				
d3-Ornithine	CSH11H21N3O2	CSH11H21N3O2	118.07	1	1	1.1	15				
Organic Acid creatine	CSH10N3O2	CSH10N3O2	90.06	1	1	1.1	15				
Organic Acid d3-creatine	CSH10N3O2	CSH10N3O2	93.06	1	1	1.1	15				
5-methylthioadenosine MTA	C11H19N5O3S	C11H19N5O3S	136.1	1	1	3.4	15				
5-methylthioadenosine d3-MTA	C11H19N5O3S	C11H19N5O3S	136.1	1	1	3.4	15				
S-adenosyl methionine SAM	C14H22N6O6S	C14H22N6O6S	252.1	1	1	3	15				
S-adenosyl homocysteine SAH	C14H21N6O6S	C14H21N6O6S	136.08	1	1	3	15				
Polyamine Spermidine	C7H20N4	C7H20N4	128.15	1	1	3.59	15				
Polyamine Spermine	C10H27N4	C10H27N4	112.112	1	1	3.82	15				

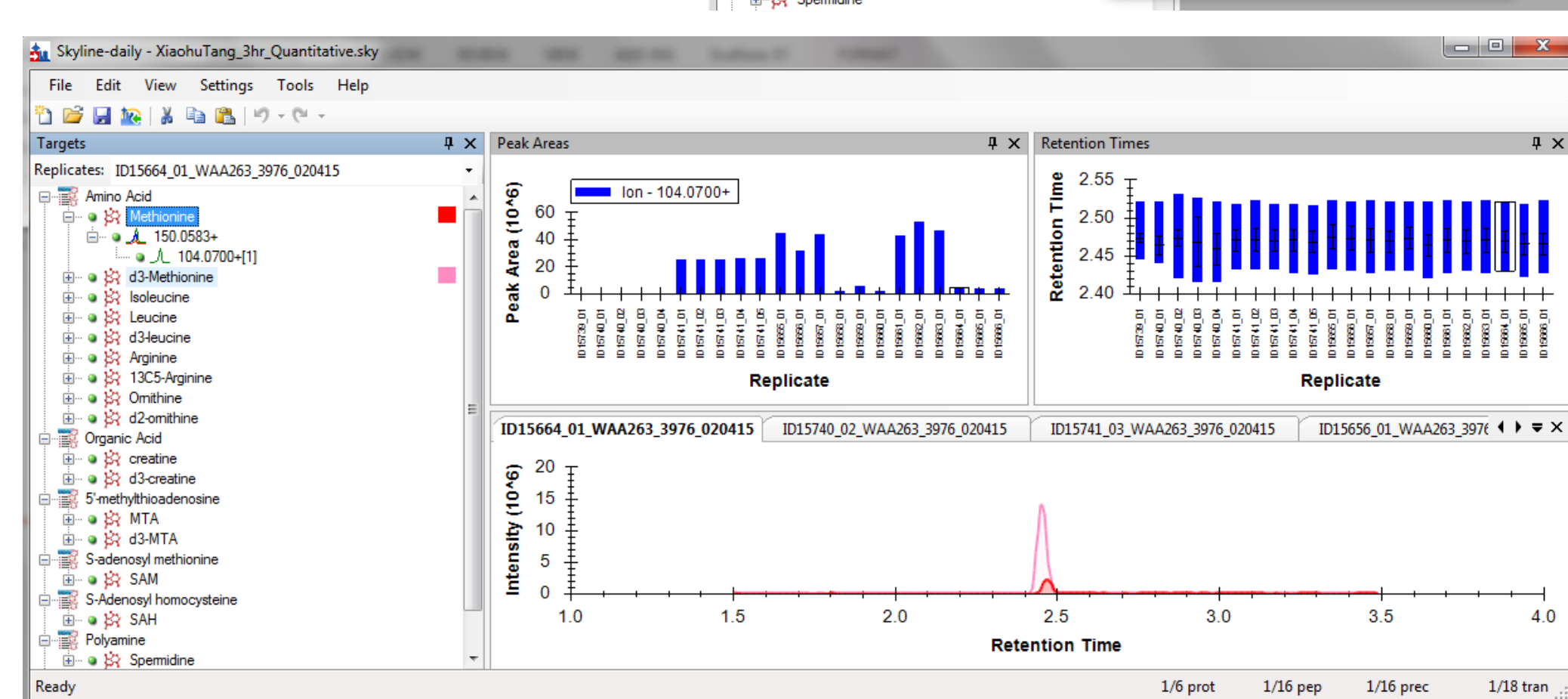
### 2. Import Into Skyline, building an analysis template



### 3. Export an instrument acquisition method or MRM list



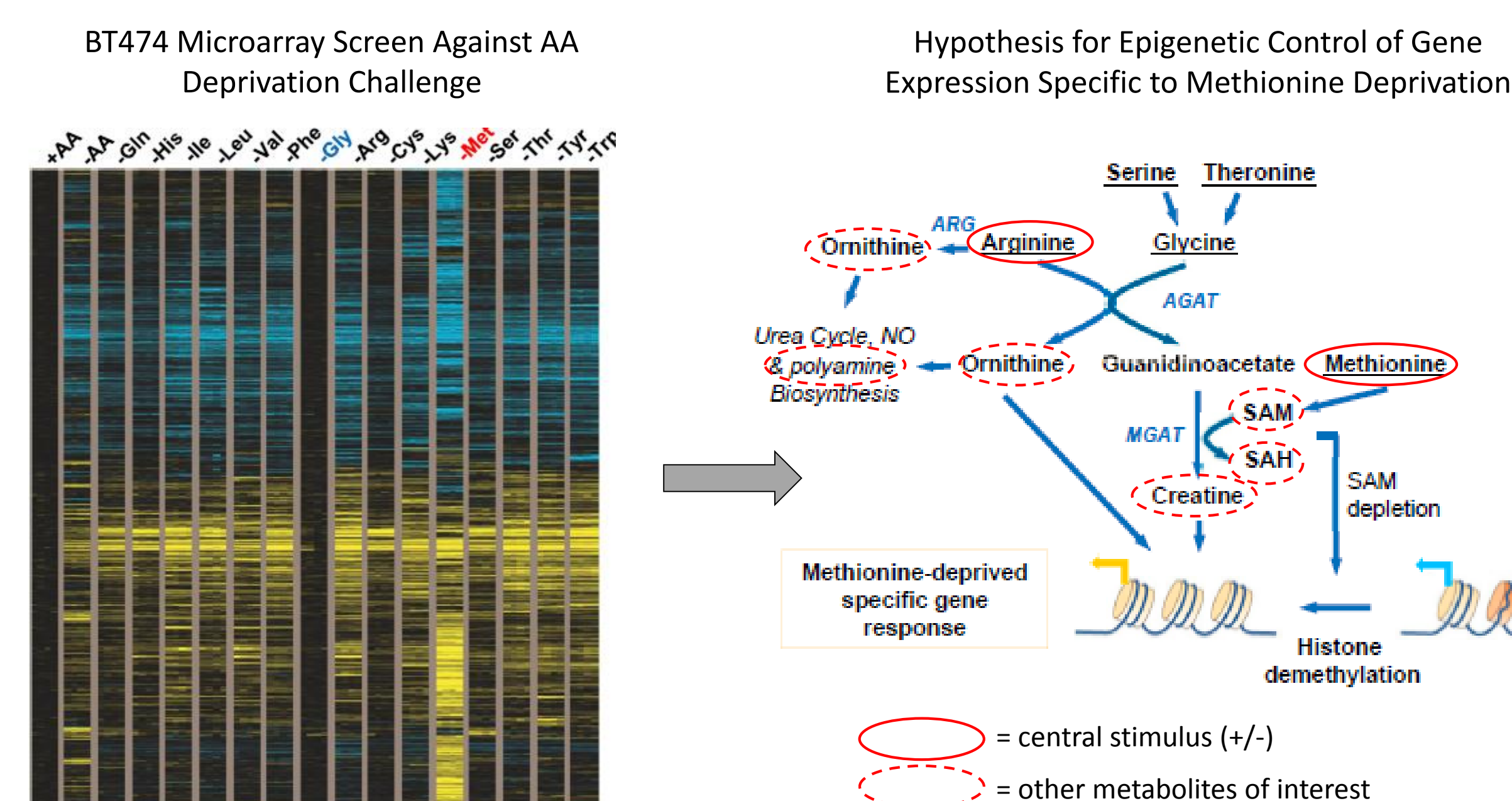
### 4. Import Raw data



## Methionine Pathway

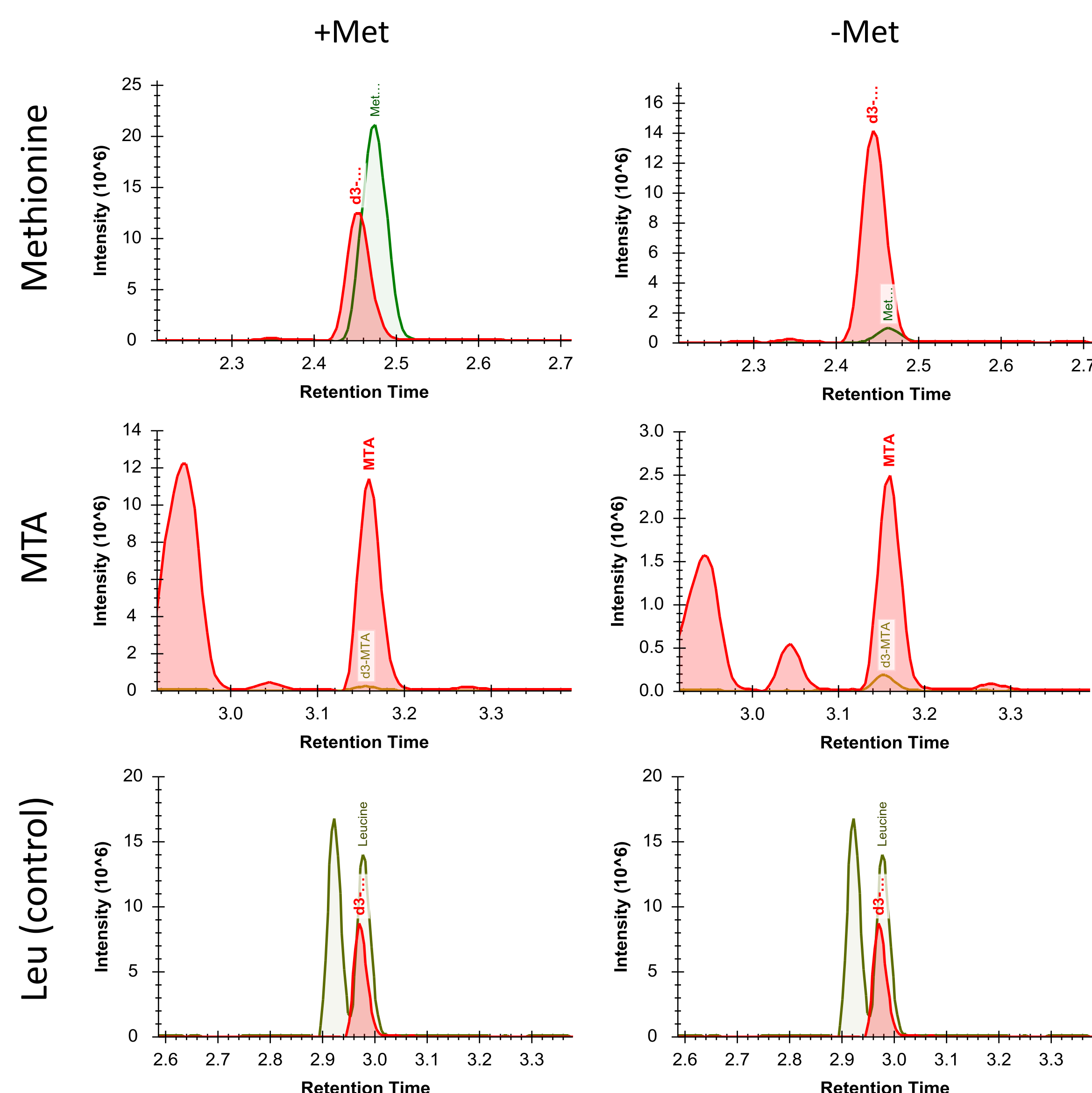
The goal for this experiment was to generate a targeted MRM assay for several metabolites in the methionine pathway, along with internal standards for quantification based on stable-isotope dilution. The pathway was of interest because depletion of methionine had shown a very unique gene expression signature in BT474 breast cancer cell line.

Tang X et al "Comprehensive profiling of amino acid response uncovers unique methionine-deprived response dependent on intact creatine biosynthesis", *PLOS Genetics* 2015.

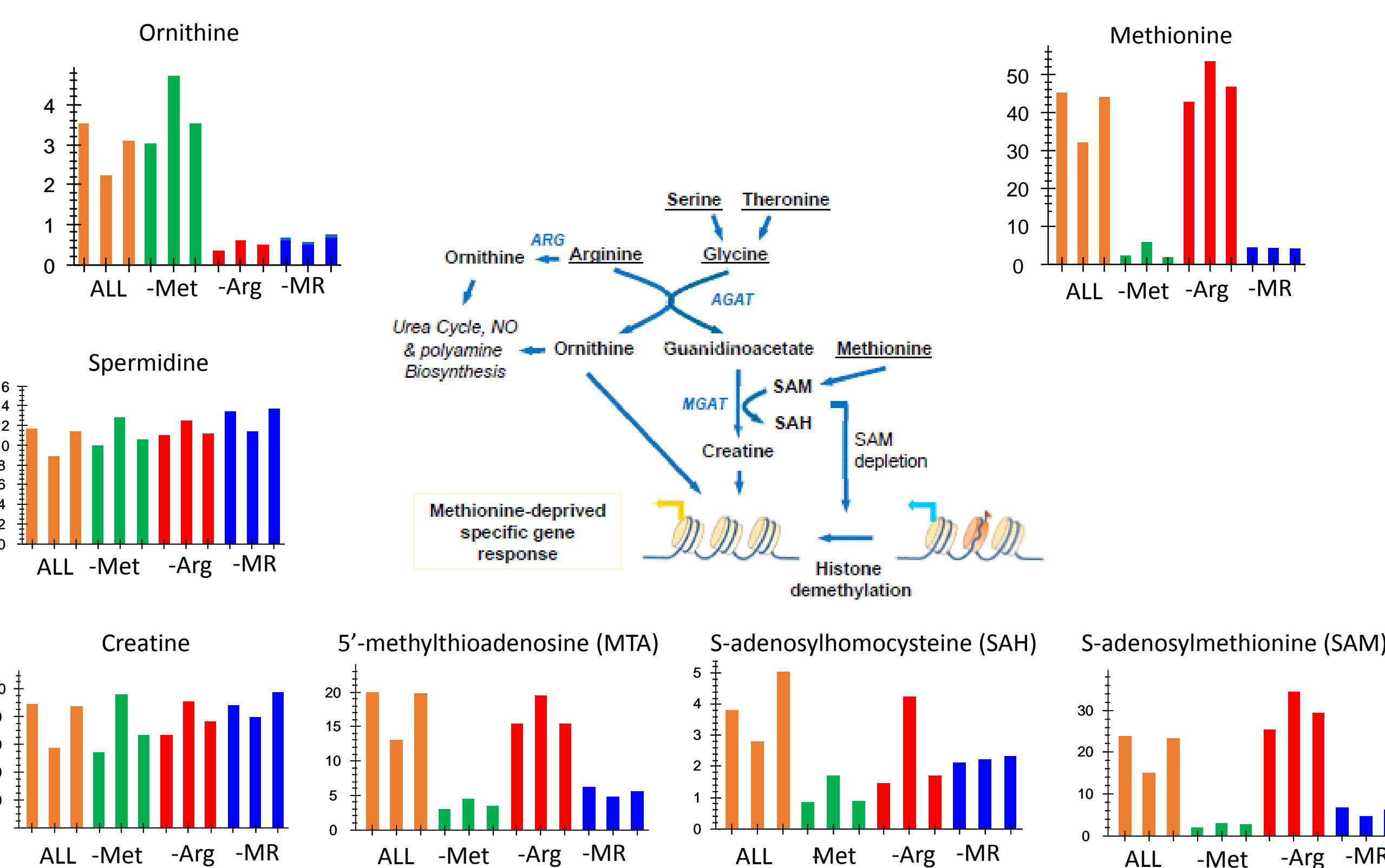


### Example of High versus Low-Methionine Sample, Chromatograms in Skyline

(Method: 2.1 mm x 10 cm BEH C18 column with MPA 0.1% Formic acid/0.02% HFBA in water, MPB is 90/10 MeCN/IPA. F = 0.4 mL/min @ 35C. Acquity TQ-S in ESI+ MRM mode; full method and Skyline file available in Tang et al, *PLOS Genetics* 2015)



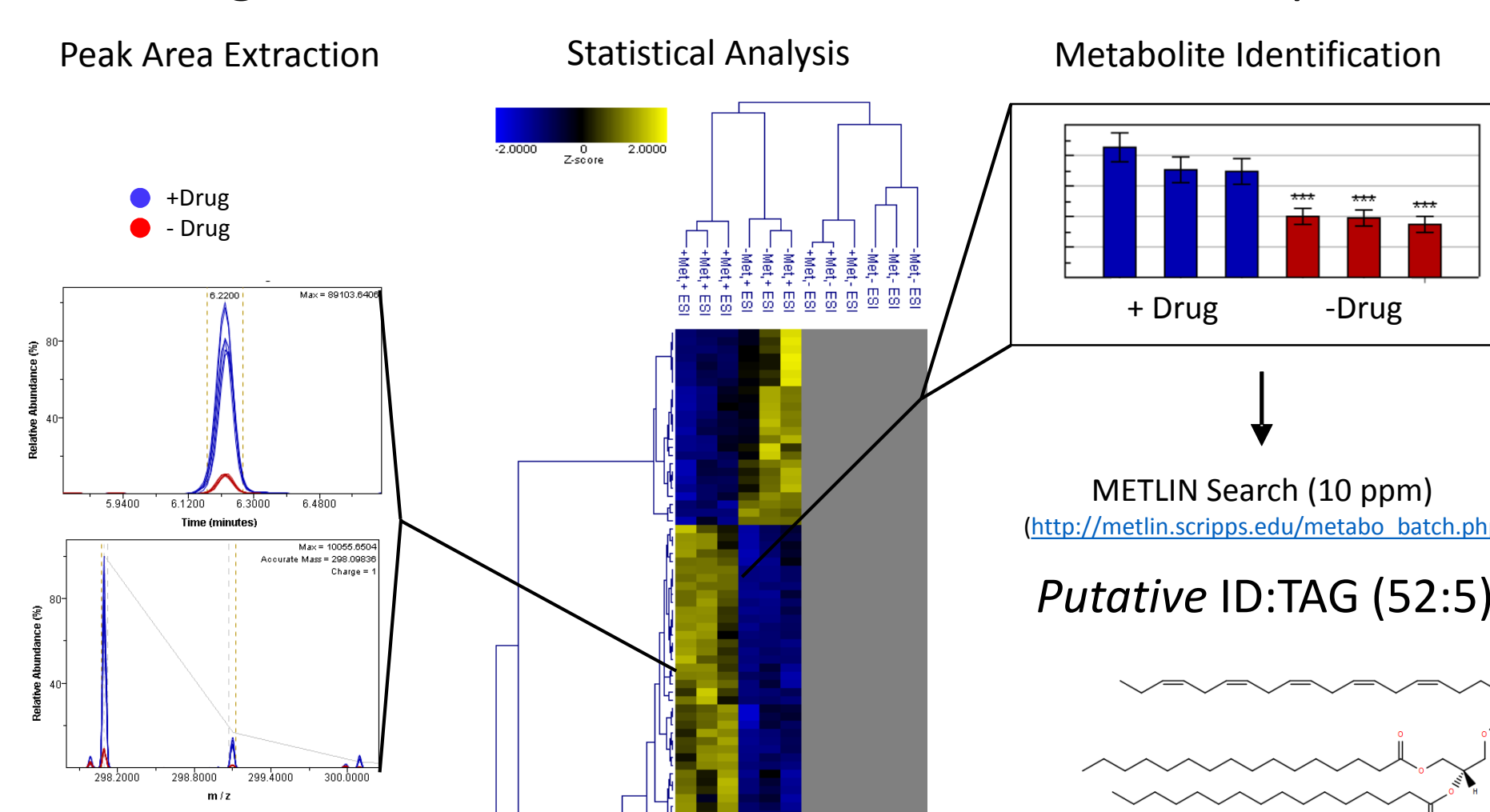
Metabolite overlays on the mechanism: Met depletion drives changes in central methyl donors (SAM), which then causes epigenetic changes in gene expression



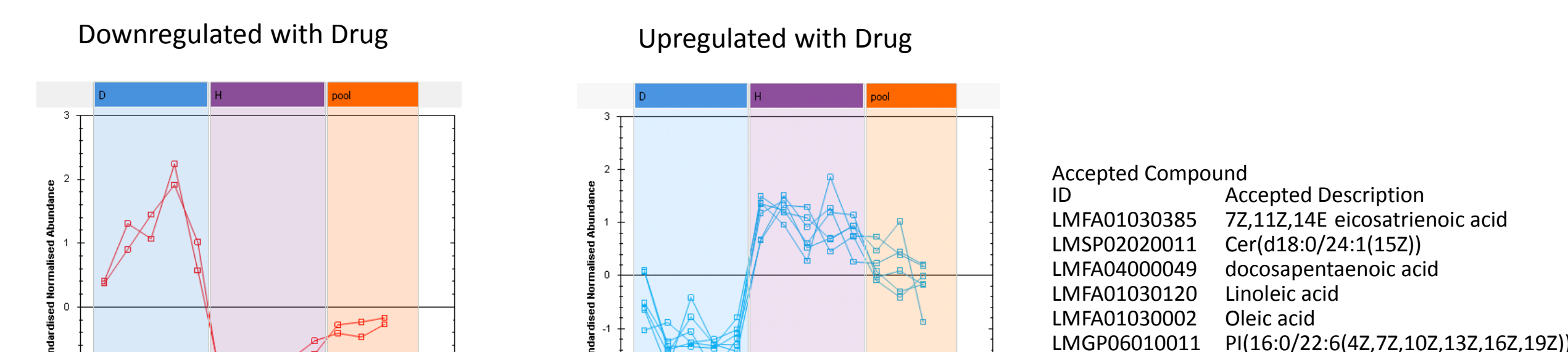
## Verification of High-Resolution Differential Metabolomics Results in Skyline

High Resolution Differential Lipidomics analysis of a cancer cell line under drug treatment was performed using UPLC coupled to Synapt G2 HDMS system. Five biological replicates of each were performed, and the data was analyzed in the software package Progenesis QI

Below shows the general informatics workflow for unbiased lipidomics:



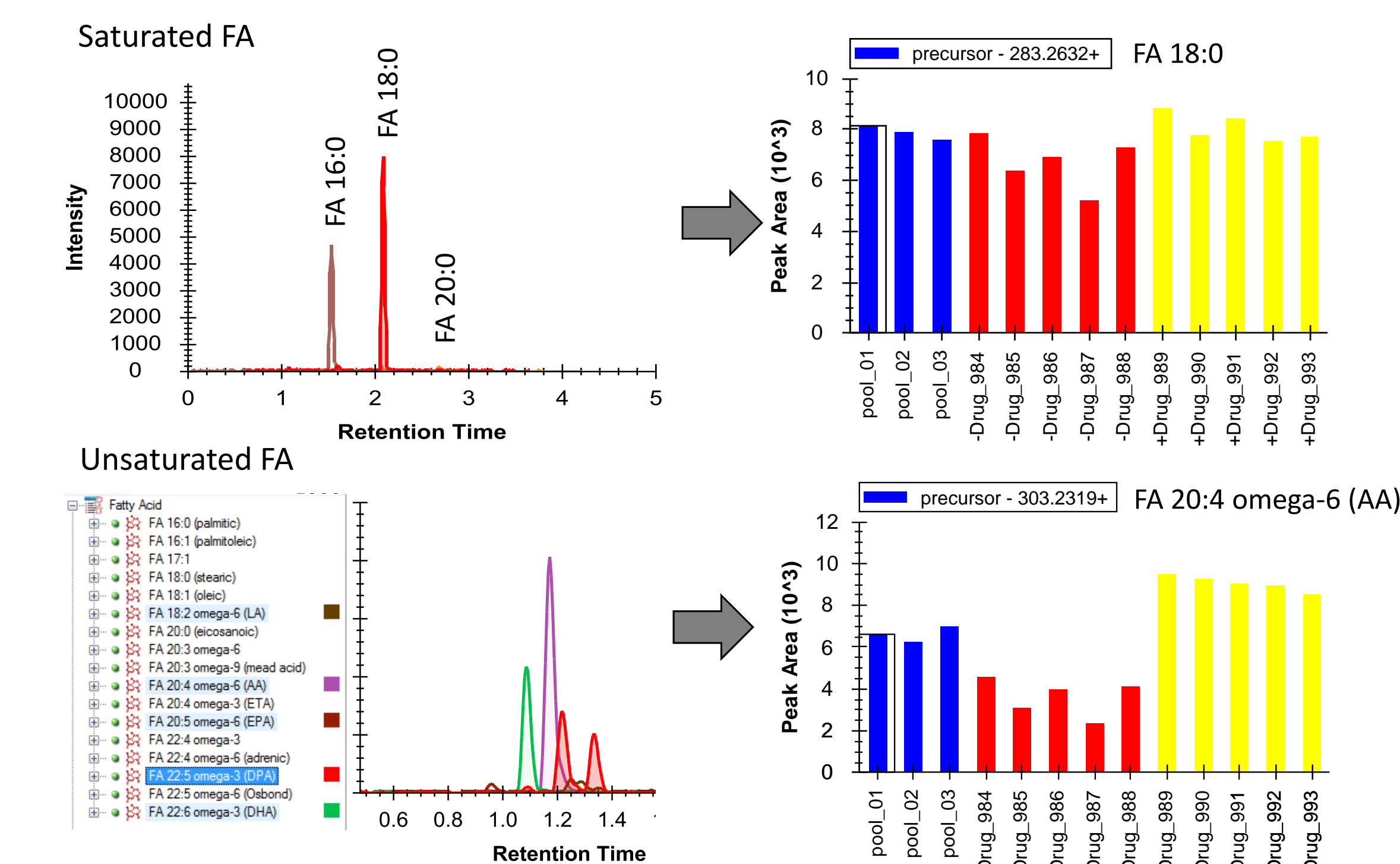
A cluster of compounds was differentially expressed and putatively identified in Progenesis QI, showing several fatty acids:



A compound list including saturated, mono- and polyunsaturated Fatty Acids was generated in Skyline, and set to perform high-resolution MS1 extraction at 10,000 Rs.

Molecule List Name	Precursor Name	Product Name	Precursor Formula	Product Formula	Precursor m/z	Product m/z	Precursor	Product	Product CF	Explicit Re	Explicit Co	Precursor	Explicit Dn
Fatty Acid	FA 16:0 (palmic)	C18H34O2	256.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 16:1 (palmoleic)	C18H34O2	256.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 17:1 (stearic)	C17H34O2	282.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 18:0 (stearic)	C18H36O2	282.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 18:1 (oleic)	C18H34O2	282.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 18:2 omega-6 (LA)	C18H32O2	272.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 18:3 omega-3 (ALA)	C18H32O2	272.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 20:0 (eicosanoic)	C20H40O2	312.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 20:1 omega-5 (HVA)	C20H38O2	302.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 20:3 omega-6 (mead acid)	C20H36O2	302.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 20:4 omega-6 (ARA)	C20H36O2	302.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	8F FA 20:4 (8F-FA)	C20H36O2	312.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 20:5 omega-3 (EPA)	C20H34O2	302.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 20:5 omega-6 (BPA)	C20H34O2	302.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 22:4 omega-3 (ETA)	C22H40O2	362.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 22:4 omega-6 (BTA)	C22H40O2	362.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 22:5 omega-3 (stearonic)	C22H38O2	352.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 22:5 omega-6 (DPA)	C22H38O2	352.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 22:6 omega-6 (Docosadienoic)	C22H36O2	342.2	1	1								
Fatty Acid	FA 22:6 omega-3 (DPA)	C22H36O2	342.2	1	1								

Targeted molecule extraction verified the statistical changes observed in Progenesis QI, and suggests a general trend towards no change in saturated FA, but an accumulation of essential omega-3 and omega-6 FA with drug Tx.



## Conclusions:

- Skyline provides a seamless way to share MRM metabolomics data and methods, improving transparency in metabolomics experiments.
- The software eases cross-laboratory verification experiments by using a common data analysis pipeline and method development tool.
- Skyline can currently be used to perform novel MRM metabolomics experiments or to perform targeted interrogation of high-resolution metabolomics data