

BBGes, Institut für Toxikologie  
Klinische Toxikologie und Giftnotruf Berlin

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Berlin

# Grundlagen: LC-MS und LC-MS/MS

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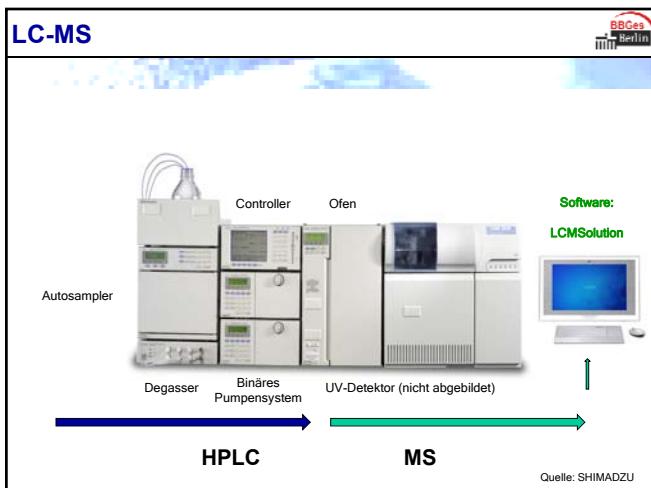
## Was bedeutet LC-MS ?

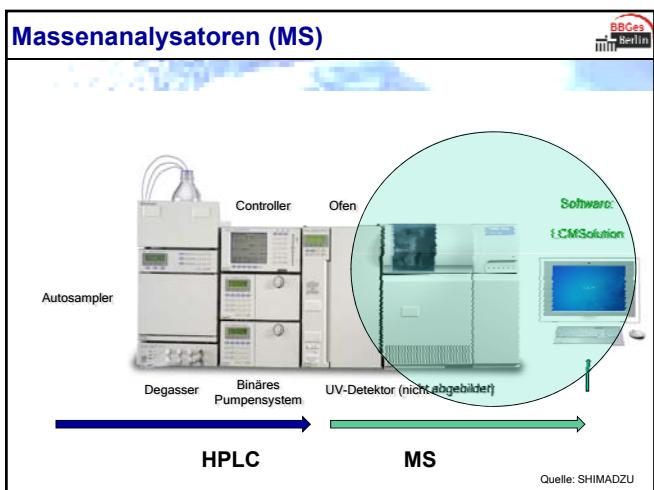
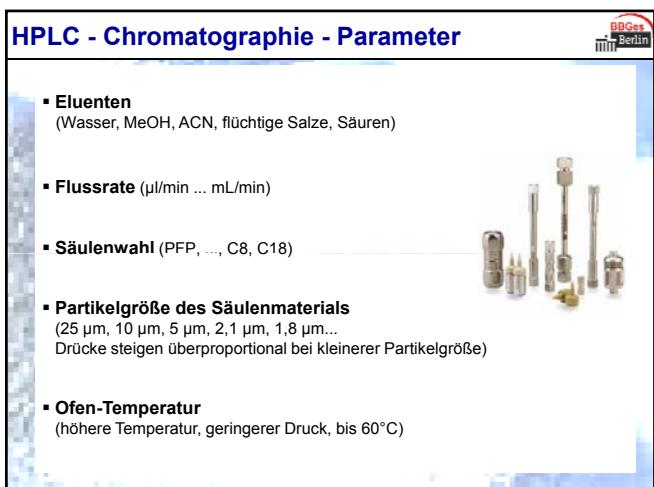
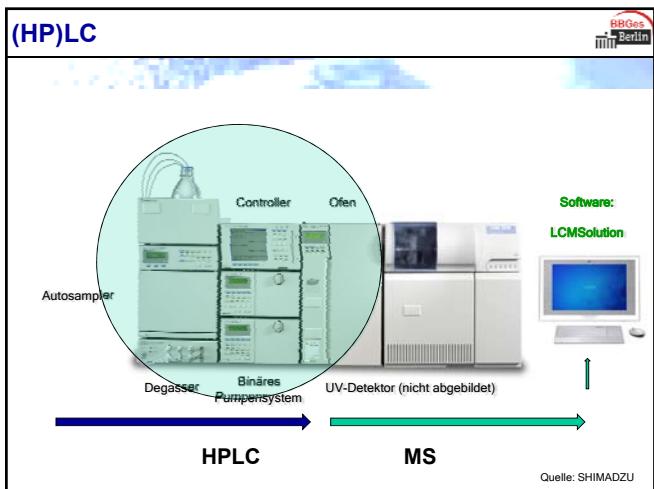
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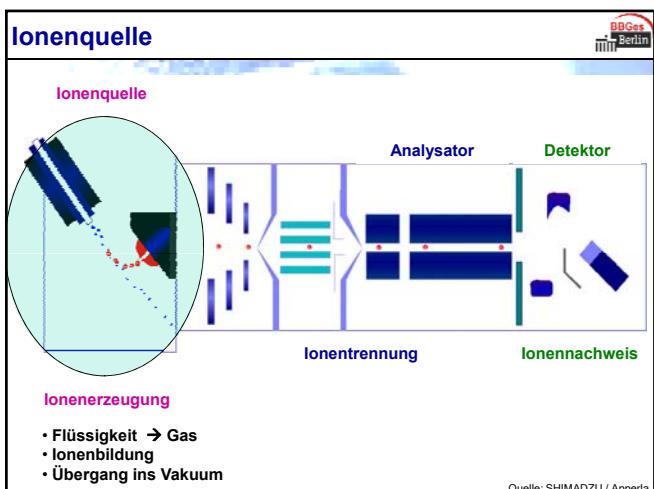
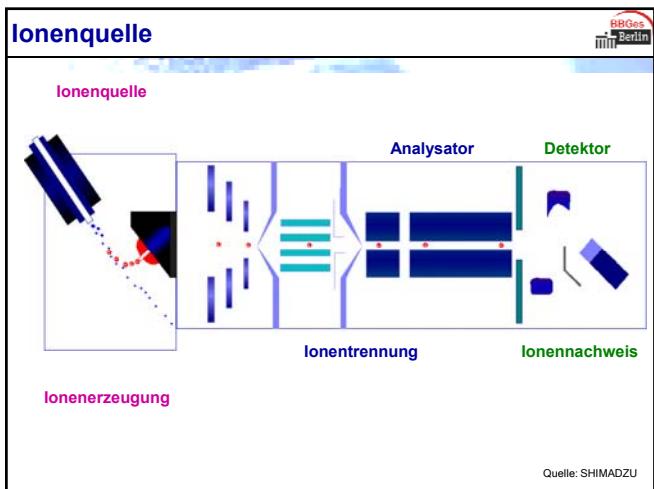
**HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography)**  
Trennt Substanzen aufgrund ihrer chemischen Eigenschaften (polar, unpolär, Säure, Base, ...).

**„-“ der Übergang (Interface)**  
Ein Prozess, bei dem das Lösemittel entfernt und der Analyt geladen wird.

**MS (Massenspektrometrie)**  
Ein Prozess bei dem Ionen generiert und aufgrund ihres Masse/Ladungs-Verhältnisses ( $m/z$ ) detektiert werden.







## Ionenquelle

In der Ionenquelle wird der Analyt ionisiert

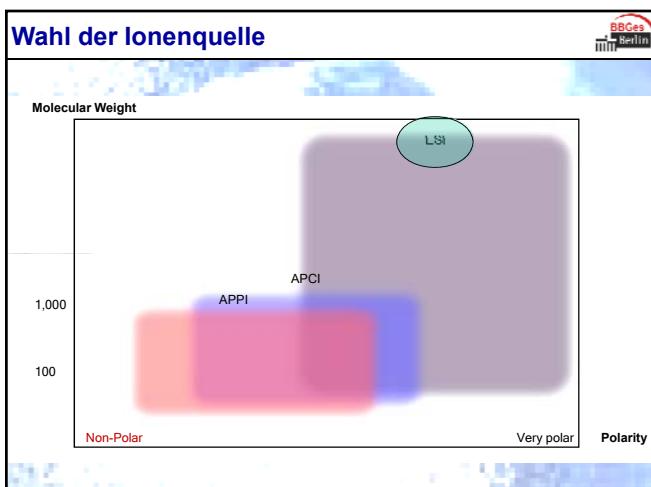
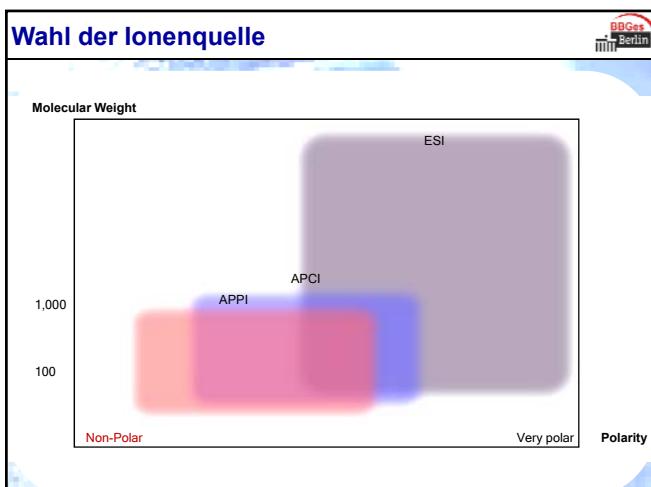
**ESI** (Elektrospray-Ionization):  
Die Lösung des Analyten wird versprührt, ionisiert, die Tröpfchen getrocknet, so dass Ionen des Analyten zurückbleiben.  
Hier für polare Analyte geeignet.



**APCI** (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization):  
Die Lösung des Analyten wird vor der Ionisation verdampft. Die Lösemittelmoleküle werden an einer spitzen Elektrode bei Atmosphärendruck ionisiert. Auch für weniger polare Analyten geeignet.

**APPI** (Atmospheric Pressure Photoionisation):  
Der Eluent wird zunächst verdampft und anschließend durch Photonen ionisiert  
-> unpolare Analyte.

**MALDI** (Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization):  
Hier ein von einem Feststoff der Analyt mit gepulstem Laserlicht abgedampft und ionisiert werden -> Proteomics.



## Interface (Ionenquelle) - ESI

**ESI Probe**



Ionisation erfolgt beim Passieren eines elektrischen Potentials (3-5kV). Es entsteht ein Aerosol mit kleinsten geladenen Tröpfchen.

Durch Verdampfung des Lösungsmittels und Konzentration der Ladung auf den kleiner werdenden Tröpfchen kommt es zur Bildung gasförmiger Ionen.

**ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE**

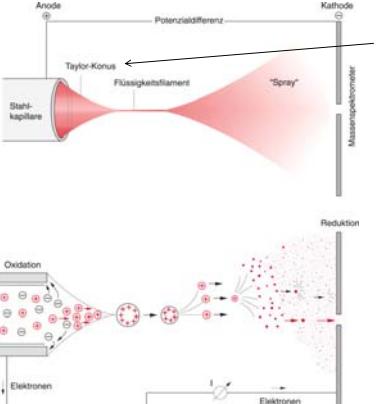
High Voltage  
LC  
Nebulizer Gas

**VACUUM**

1. Formation of charged droplets  
2. Evaporation  
3. Coulomb-explosion

Curtain Gas  
Mass Analyzer  
Orifice

## Ionenbildung



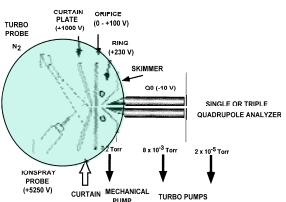
**Spitze des Taylorkegels** wird entlang des elektrischen Feldes ausgezogen, Verdampfung des Lösungsmittels führt zu Coulomb „Fissions“ (Teilung), der Tropfen.

Anreicherung von positiven Ionen im Meniskus dadurch Bildung eines Kegels (Cone) und Entstehung von Tröpfchen

Oxidation  
Reduktion  
Elektronen  
Hochspannung

## Ionenquellen (Anordnung)

**Off-axis Spray**



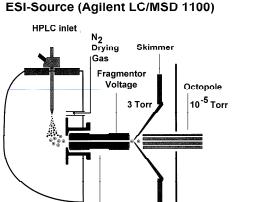
TURBO PROBE  
CURTAIN PLATE (+100 V)  
ORIFICE (0 → 100 V)  
RING (+220 V)  
SKIMMER  
QD (-10 V)

KINSEY PROBE (+5250 V)  
CURTAIN GAG N<sub>2</sub>  
MECHANICAL PUMP  
TURBO PUMPS

8 x 10<sup>-5</sup> Torr  
2 x 10<sup>-5</sup> Torr  
2 x 10<sup>-5</sup> Torr

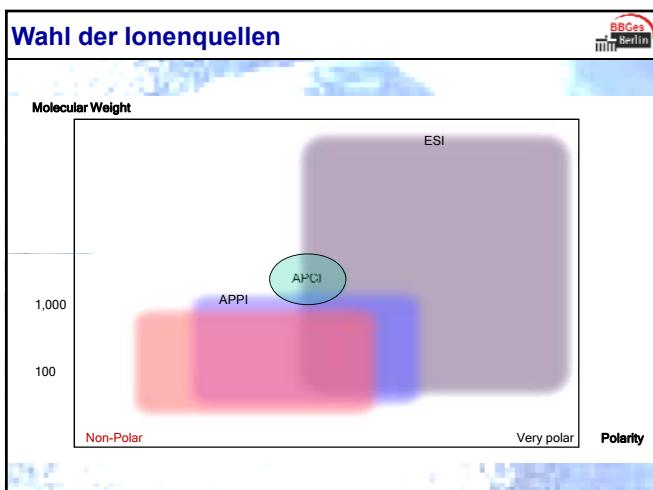
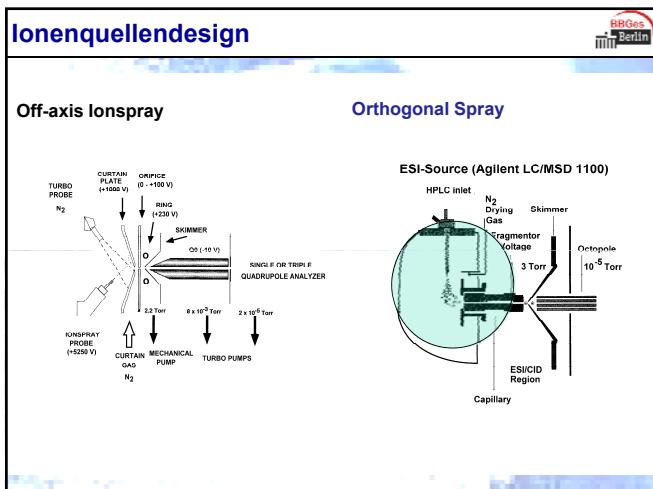
SINGLE OR TWIN QUADRUPOLE ANALYZER

**Orthogonal Spray**



ESI-Source (Agilent LC/MSD 1100)

HPLC inlet  
N<sub>2</sub> Drying Gas  
Skimmer Gas  
Fragmentor Voltage  
3 Torr  
10<sup>-5</sup> Torr  
Capillary  
ESI/CID Region



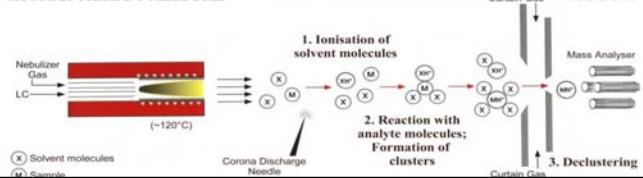
## Interface (Ionenquelle) - APCI

### APCI Probe



Probe wird auf  
400°C - 500°C erhitzt  
Und versprüht.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE



## Einflußgrößen auf die Ionisierung

### ESI

Ionenspray Polarität (positiv / negativ)  
Spannung der Kapillare ( bis +/- 5500 V )  
Gasdruck des Vernebelungssprays und des Heizgases  
Heizgas-Temperatur

### APCI

Polarität der Nadel (positiv / negativ)  
Spannung der Nadel (V)  
Gasdruck des Vernebelungssprays und des Heizgases  
Heizgas-Temperatur

## Aduktbildung

### Welche Ionen entstehen bei ESI oder APCI ?

#### Positive Ionisation $[M+H]^+$ , $[M+Na]^+$ , $[M+K]^+$ , $[M+NH_4]^+$

Ammonium-Addukte z.B. bei Sirolimus, Digoxin

Alkali-Addukte oft bei Carbonsäuren oder Sulfonsäuren

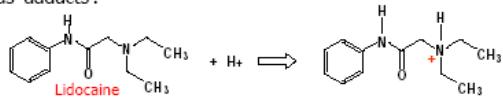
#### Negative Ionisation $[M-H]^-$ , $[M+Cl]^-$ , $[M+HCOO]^-$

Chlорid-Addukte: z.B. bei Zugabe von Dichlormethan

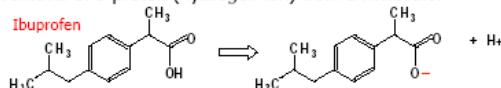
## Aduktbildung

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Positive Electrospray Ions are produced by the addition to a molecule of a positively ion (e.g H<sup>+</sup>, NH4<sup>+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup>). These positively charged ions that are added are often referred to as 'adducts'.

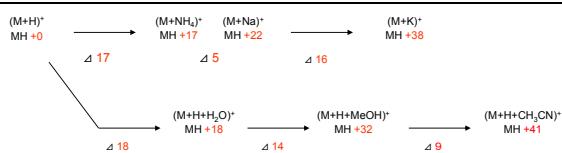


Negative Electrospray Ions are most often produced by the removal of a proton (hydrogen ion) from a molecule.

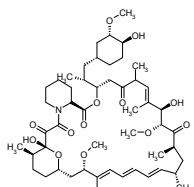


## Adduktbildung (komplex)

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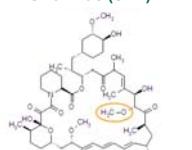
Sirolimus =  
makrozyklisches  
Immunsuppressivum



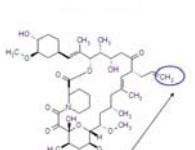
## Beispiel Natrium-Addukte (LC-MS)

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Sirolimus (SRL)

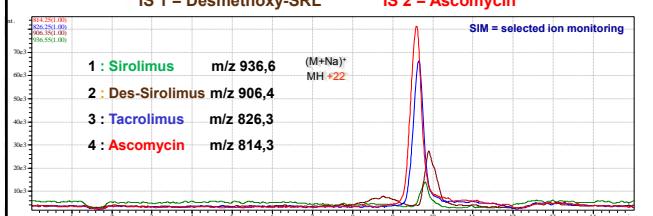


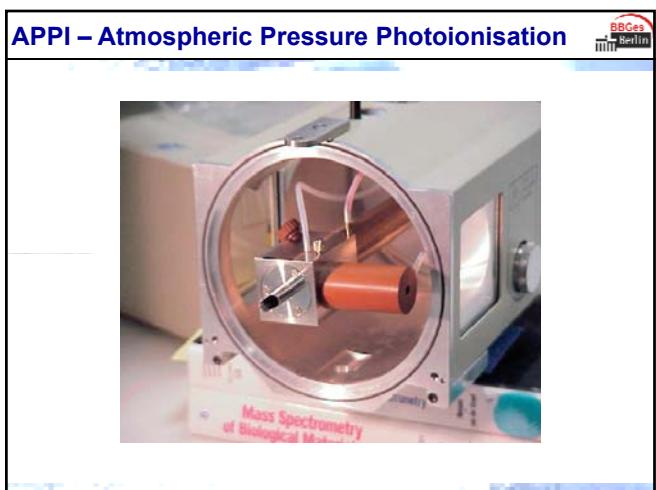
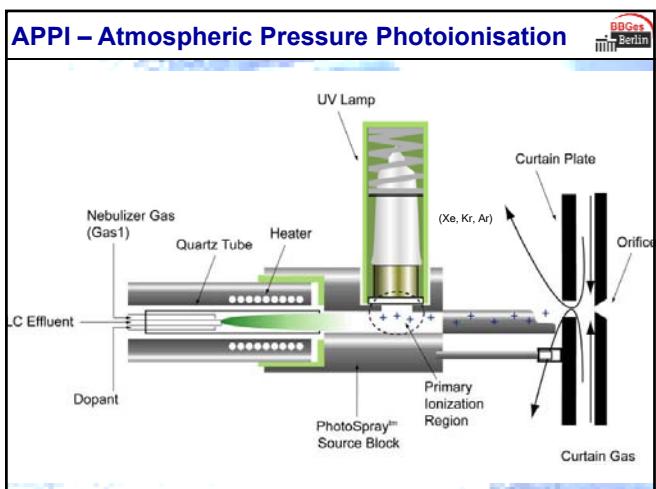
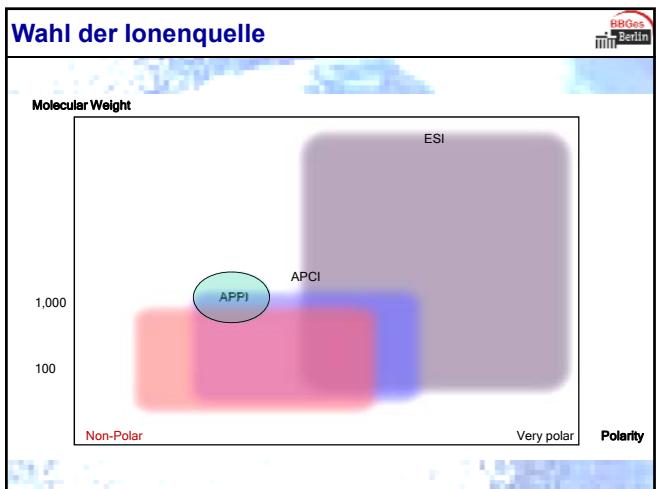
Tacrolimus

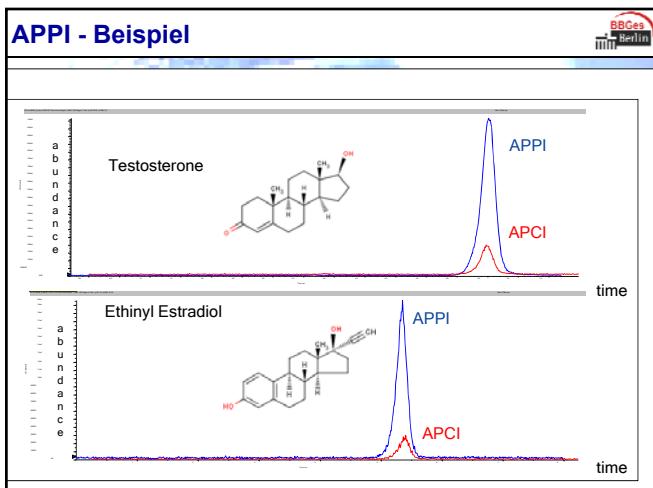
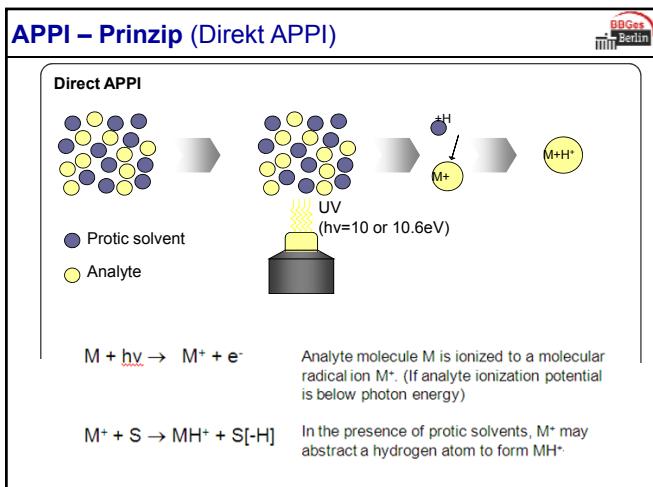
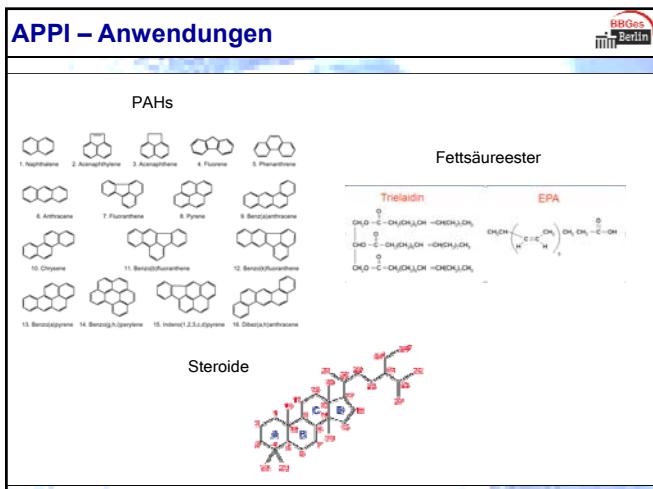


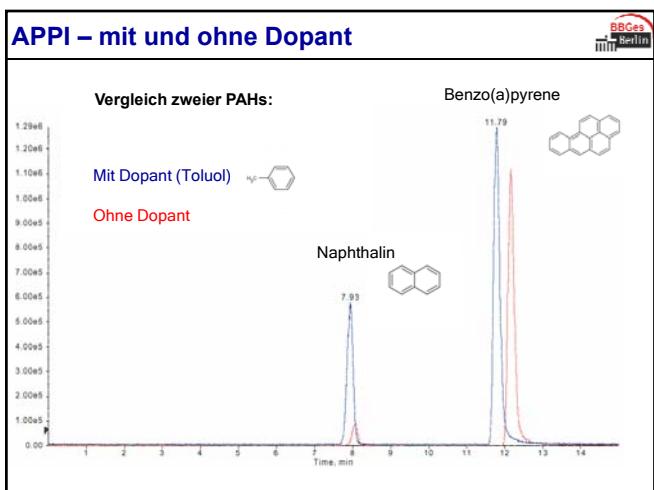
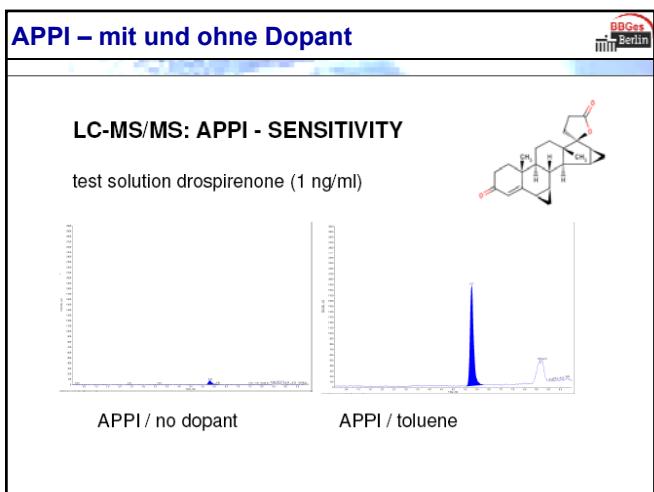
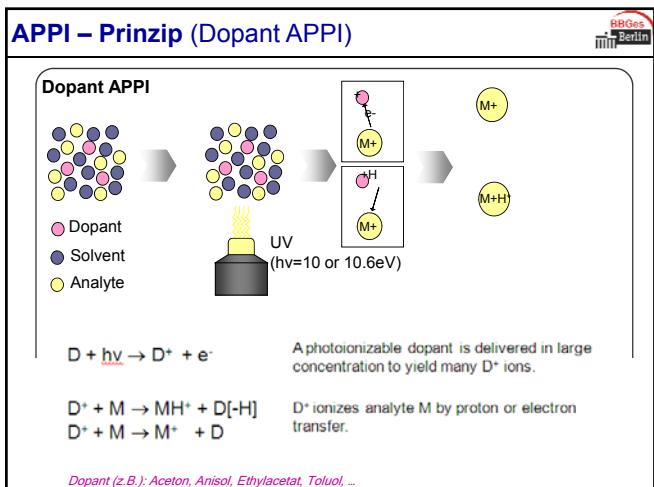
IS 1 = Desmethoxy-SRL

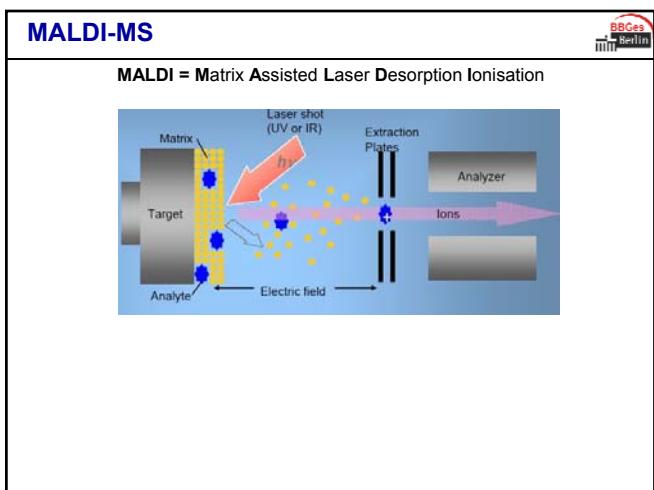
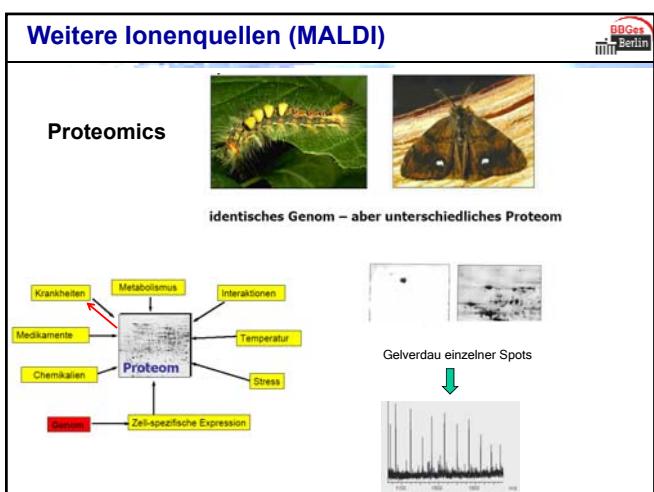
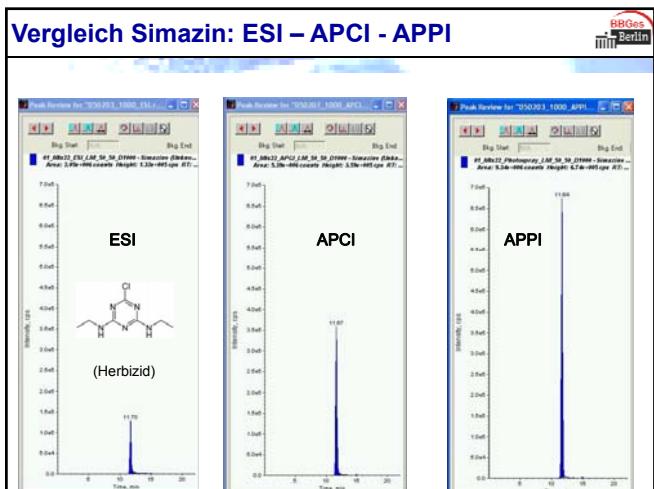
IS 2 = Ascomycin

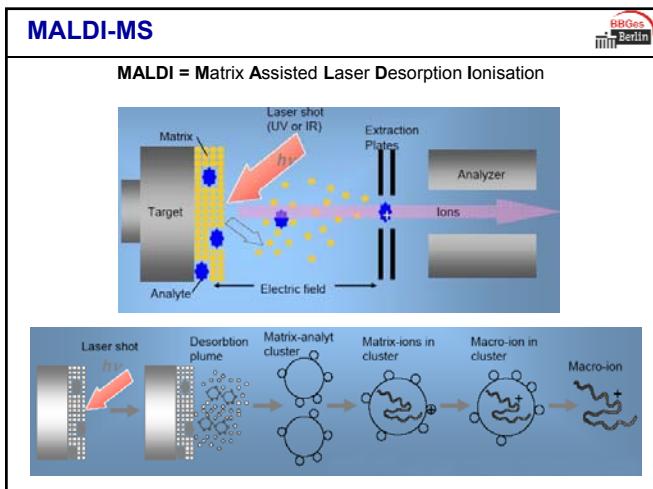












## Matrixsubstanzen für die MALDI-MS

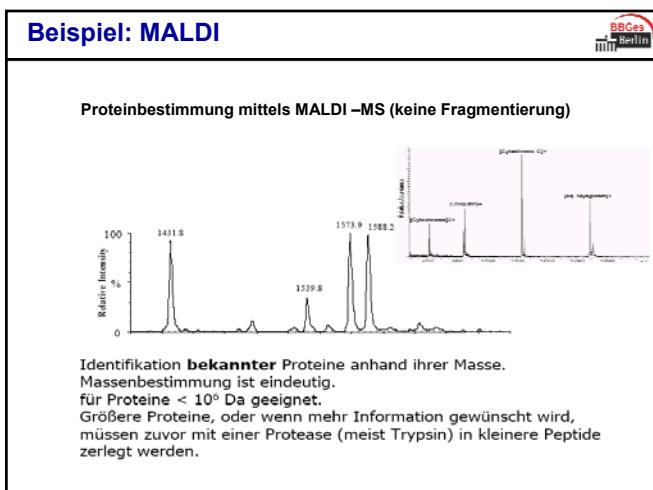
Die Matrixsubstanz absorbiert die eingestrahlte Laserenergie und schützt aufgrund des Überschusses (ca. 10<sup>3</sup>:1) die Analytmoleküle vor Zersetzung.

Die Matrixsubstanzen werden durch die Absorption der Laserenergie selbst elektronisch angeregt und stellen die zur Desorption der Analytmoleküle notwendige Energie zur Verfügung.

Die Matrix wirkt als Brönstedt Säure oder Base d.h. sie liefert Protonen oder abstrahiert diese zur Ionisation des Analyten.

Die Matrixsubstanz unterbindet Wechselwirkungen zwischen Analyt und Probenträger.

Matrixsubstanzen sind z.B.:	Glycerin, Bernsteinsäure, ...
<b><i>α</i>-Cyano-4-hydroxymandelinsäure (CCA)</b> - Peptide bis ca. 5 kDa <chem>CC(=O)Nc1ccc(O)c(C(=O)O)c1</chem>	<b>Phenolatursäure (PAI)</b> - DNA - RNA <chem>O=C1C=CC=CN1</chem>
<b>Trans-3,5-Dimethoxy-4-hydroxymandelinsäure (Dimesipausa, SAI)</b> - Peptide ab ca. 3 kDa - Proteine <chem>O=C1C(O)=CC(O)=CC(O)=C1C(=O)O</chem>	<b>2-Hydroxypholatursäure (DHPA)</b> - DNA - RNA <chem>O=C1C(O)=CC=CN1</chem>
<b>2,5-Dihydroxybenzoesäure (DHB)</b> - Proteine - Glykoproteine - Kohlenhydrate <chem>O=C1C(O)=CC(O)=C1</chem>	





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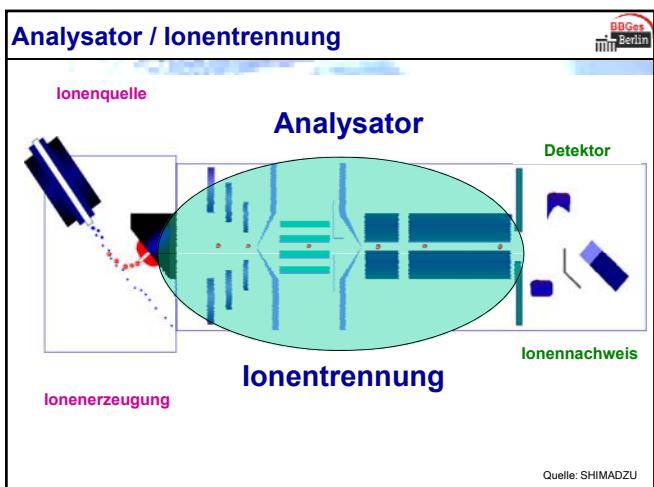
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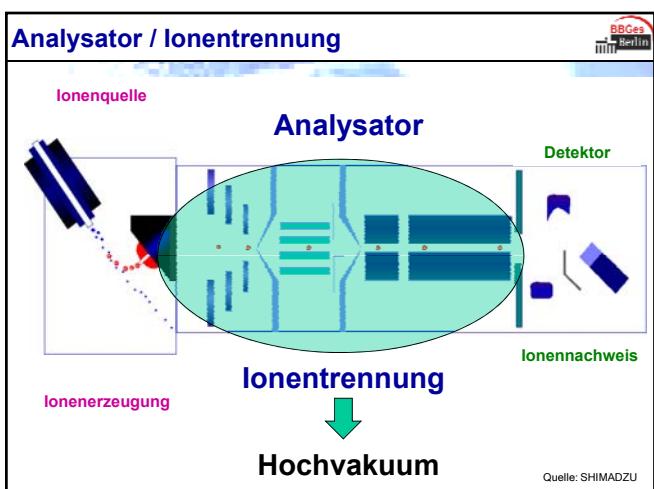
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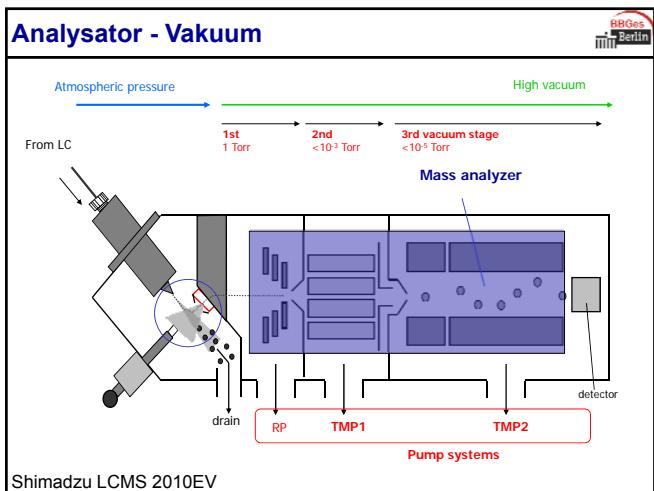
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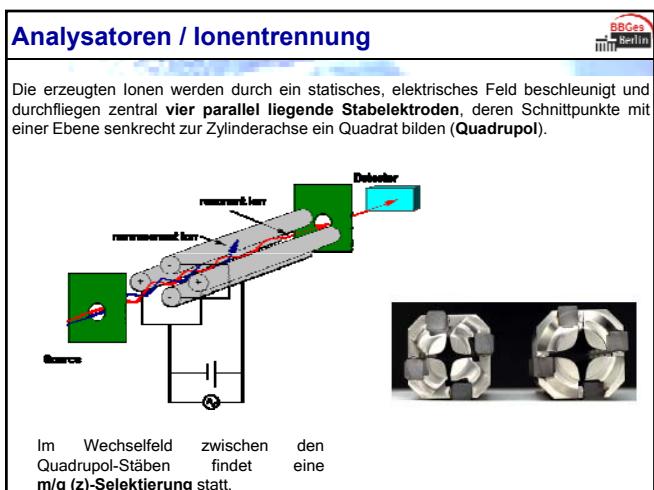
**Hochvakuum**

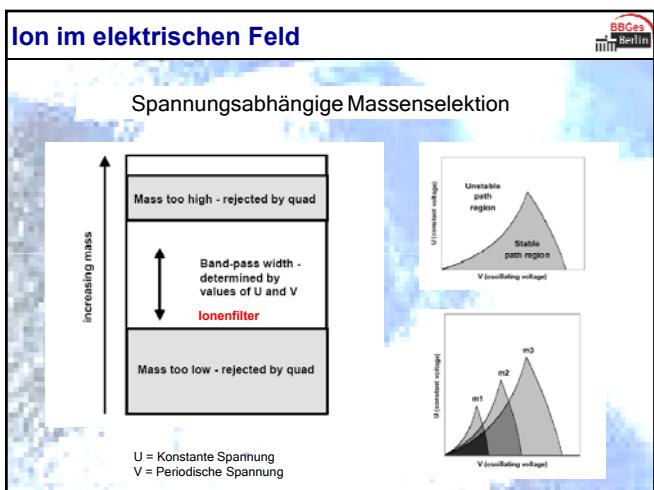
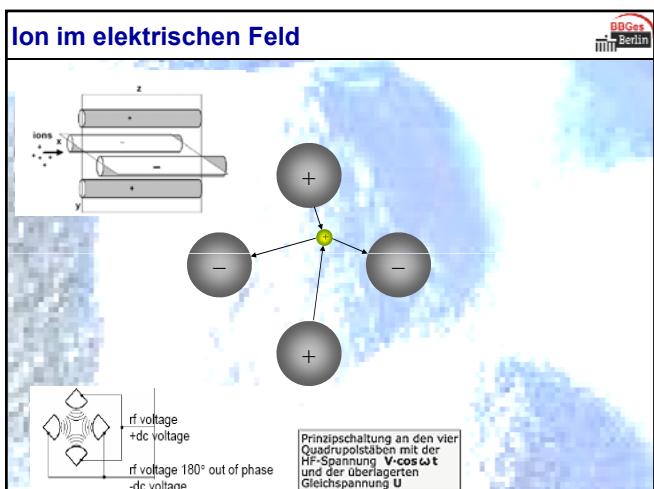
Kinetische Gastheorie  $\Rightarrow$  mittlere freie Weglänge  $L$ :

$$L = \frac{kT}{\sqrt{2}p\sigma} \quad \text{mit } k = \text{Boltzmann-Konstante [JK<sup>-1</sup>]}, T = \text{Temperatur [K]}, p = \text{Druck [Pa]} \text{ und } \sigma = \text{Stoßquerschnitt [m<sup>2</sup>]}$$

$\Rightarrow$  die notwendige mittlere freie Weglänge hängt unter anderem vom eingesetzten Massenspektrometer ab, sollte aber üblicherweise 1 m betragen  $\Rightarrow$  notwendiges Vakuum :

Pressure (Torr)	Gas number density (molecules/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Mean free path
760	$2.7 \times 10^{19}$	1 μm
1	$3.5 \times 10^{18}$	0.05 mm
0.1	$3.5 \times 10^{15}$	0.5 mm
0.01	$3.5 \times 10^{14}$	0.5 cm
0.001	$3.5 \times 10^{13}$	5 cm
$1 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.5 \times 10^{12}$	50 cm
$1 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.5 \times 10^{10}$	50 m
$1 \times 10^{-6}$	$3.5 \times 10^8$	5 km

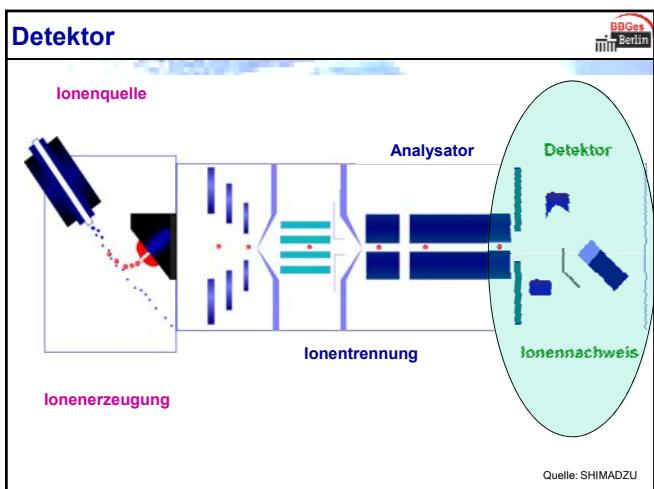




**Überblick**

**Detektoren**

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**Detektoren**

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- Faraday Cup: Good Linearity. Operates at atmospheric Pressure. Produces no Gain or signal amplification.
- Discrete Dynode Multipliers: Large, Bulky. Become Noisy when operated above  $10^{-5}$  Torr
- Single Channel Electron Multipliers: Channeltrons®, Spiraltrons™ and MAGNUM® - Compact, High Gain, Low noise Electron Multipliers. operate well at pressures extending into the  $10^{-4}$  Torr range.
- Microchannel Plate (MCP) Detectors: Miniature and subminiature designs produce high gain and low noise, and have demonstrated operation at  $3 \times 10^{-2}$  Torr.

Integral Dead Region  
Non-conductive region

Channel Electron Multipliers (CEM)

Microchannel Plate

Sekundärionen Vervielfacher (SEV)

**Überblick**

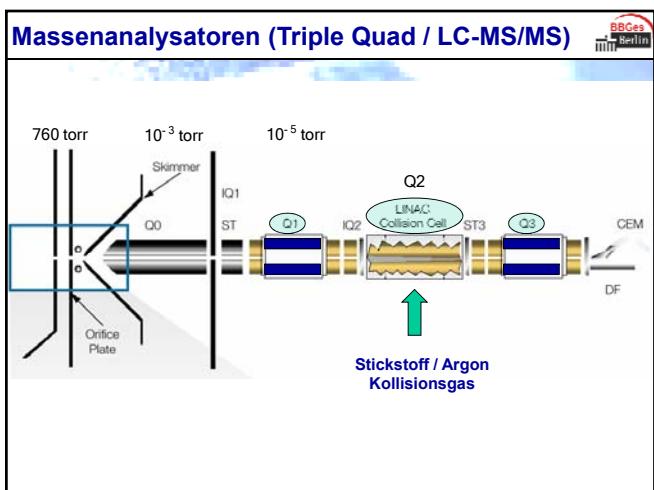
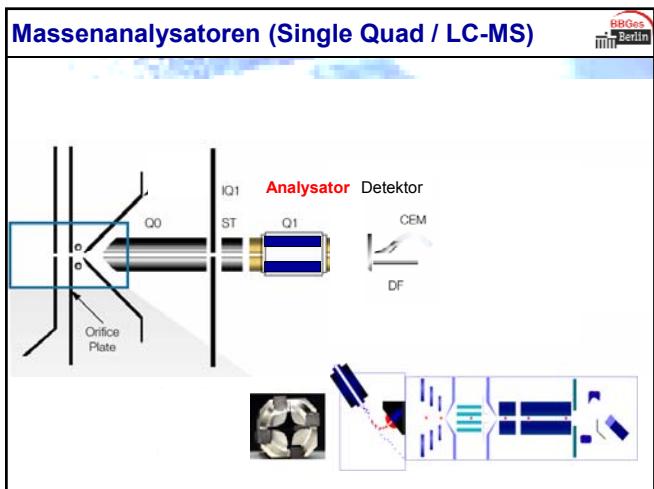
**Massenanalysatoren**

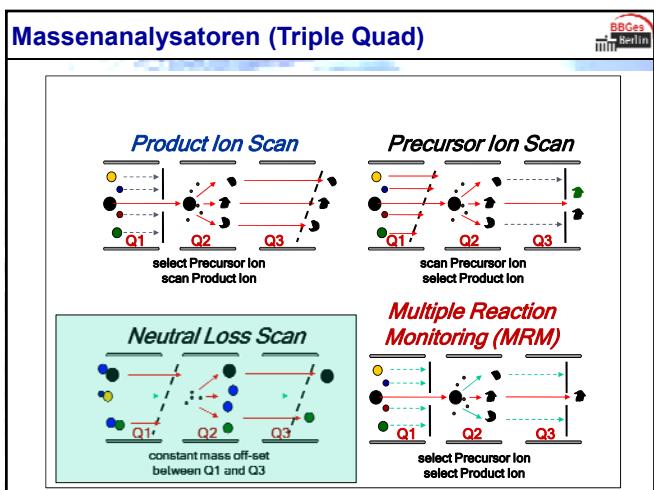
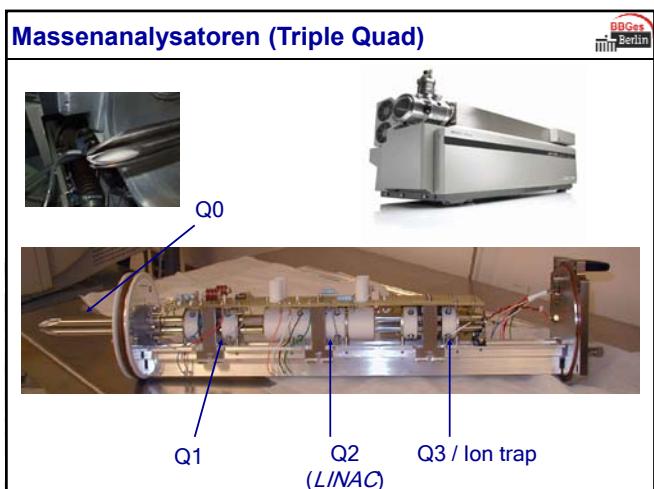
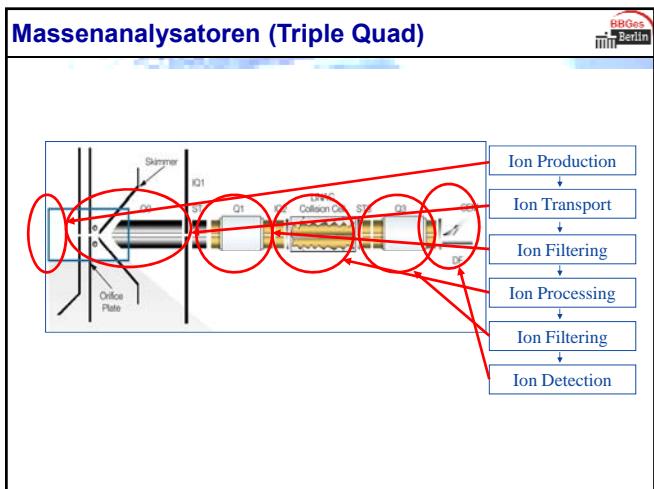
**Überblick: Massenanalysatoren**

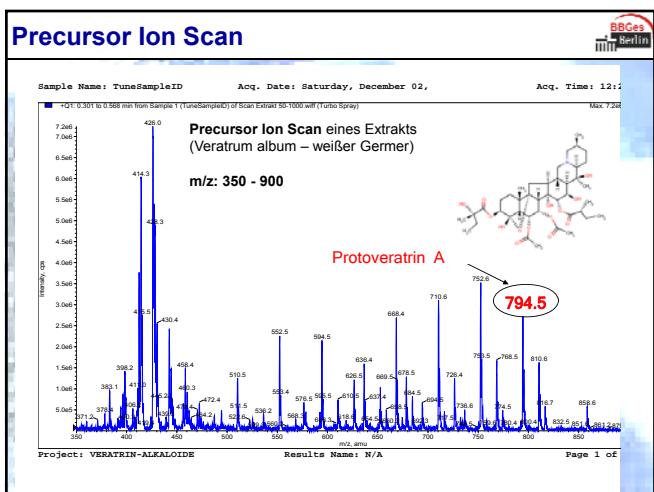
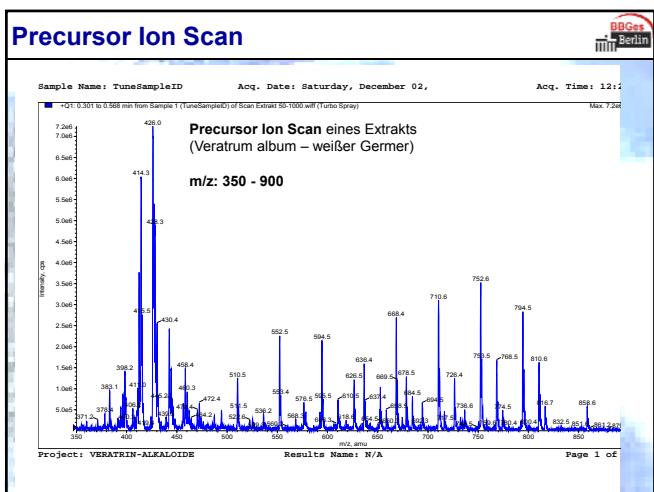
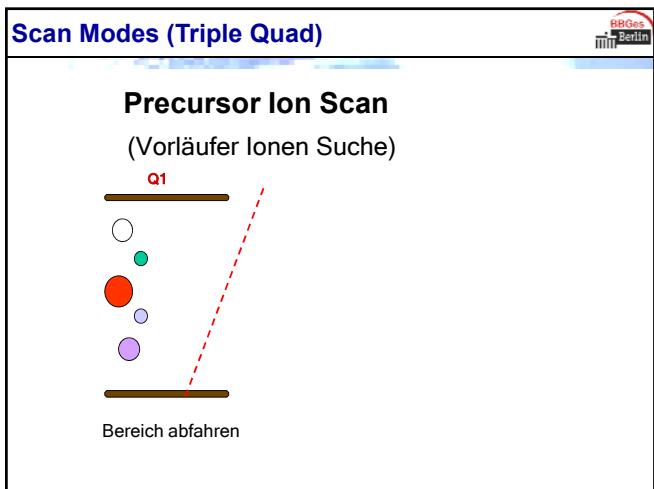
			BIGGes Berlin
Single-Quadrupol (MS)	MS	100k€	↓
Triple-Quadrupol (MS/MS)	Ion-Trap, MS, MS/MS, MS <sup>n</sup>	200k€	↓
Q-Trap (QTrap)	MS/MS, MS <sup>3</sup>	250-350k€	↓
TOF	TOF	high mass resolution and accuracy (HMRMS)	↓
	Q-TOF	MS/MS + HMRMS/MS	↓
	IT-TOF	MS/MS + HMRMS/MS	↓
	TOF-TOF	MS/MS + HMRMS/MS	500 k€
Orbitrap	MS/MS, MS <sup>n</sup>	HMRMS/MS Gasphasenreaktionen	600 k€
FT-ICR	(- 12 Tesla)	(Ultra)high Mass Resolution	>1000k€

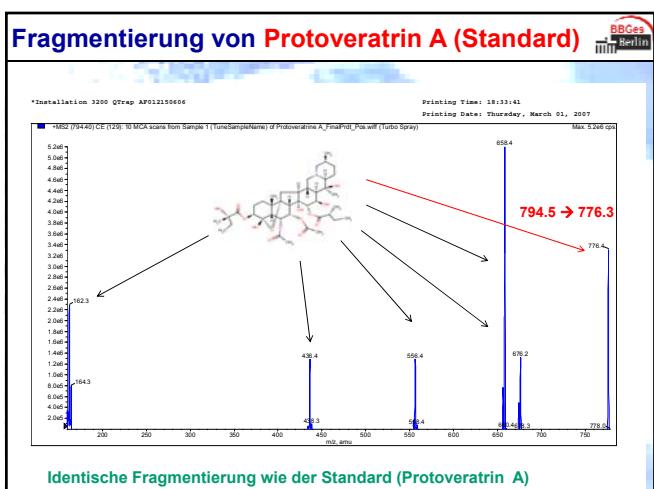
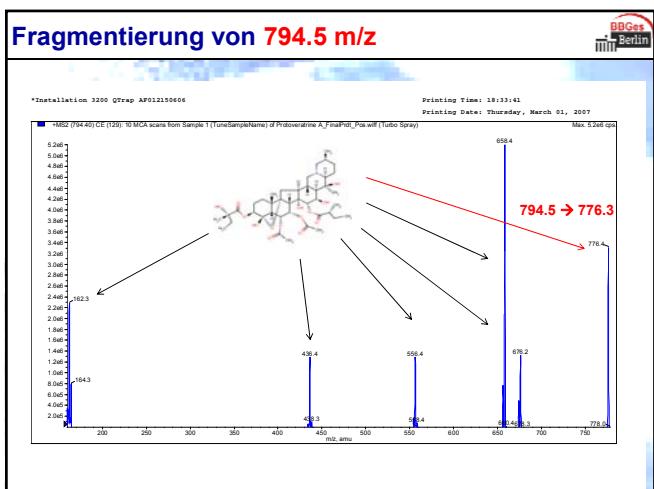
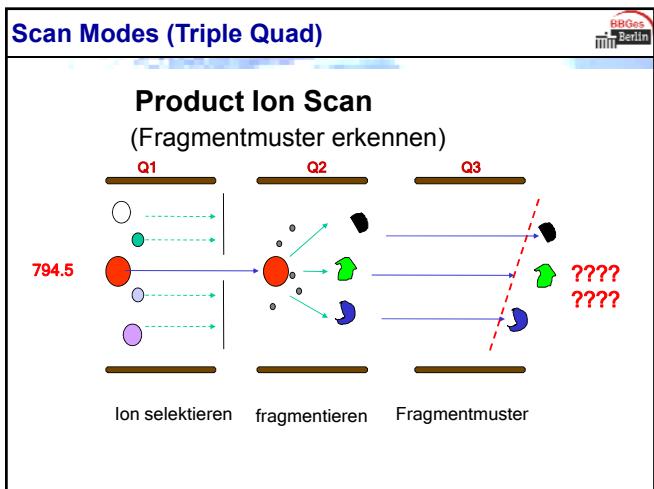
**Massenanalysatoren**

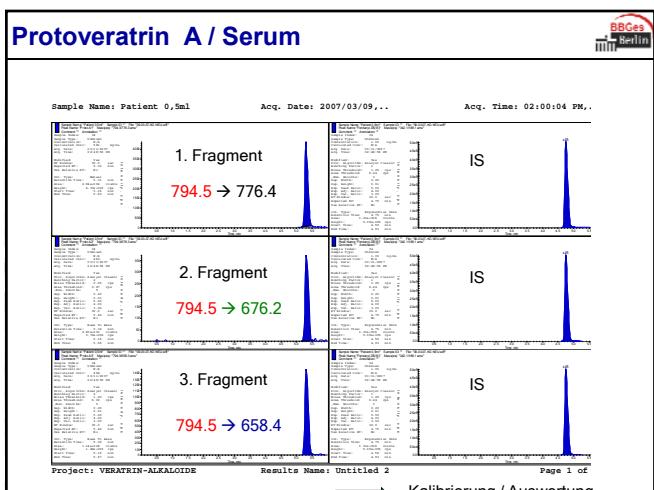
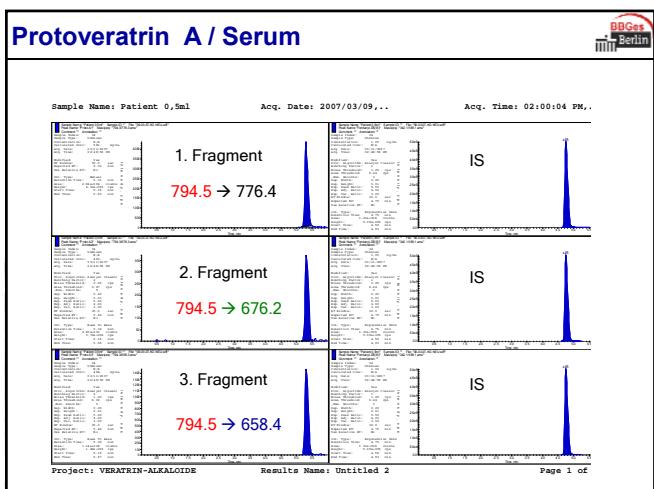
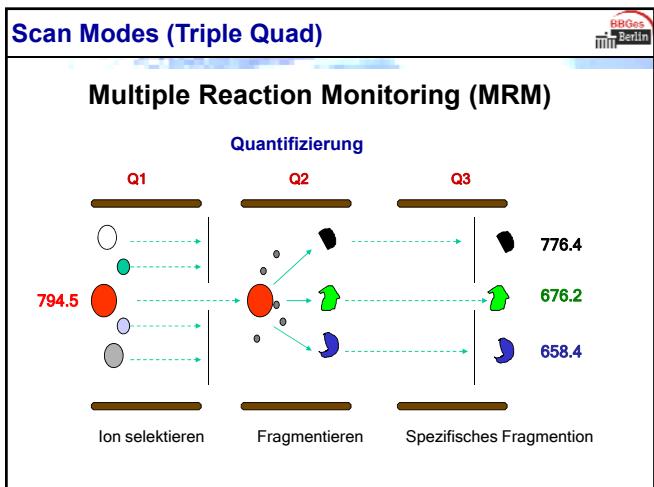
**Single Quadrupole (LC-MS)**

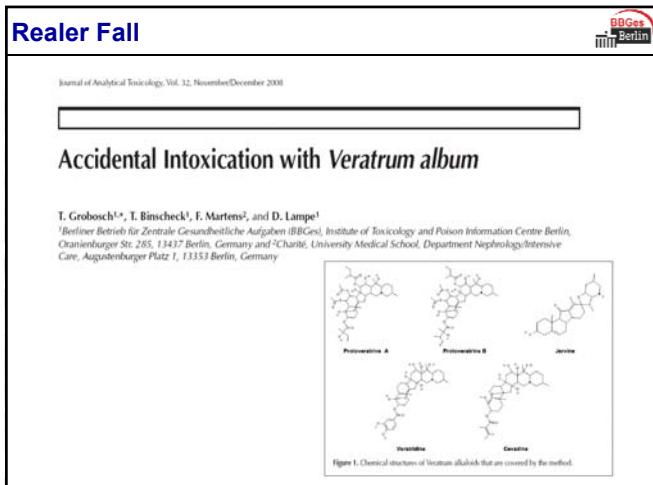
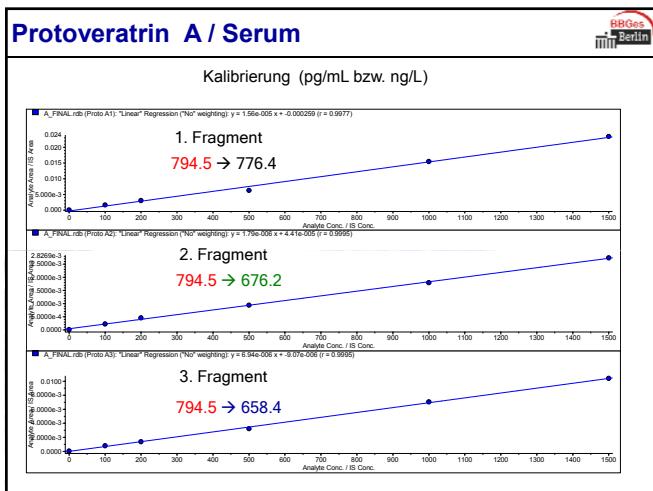


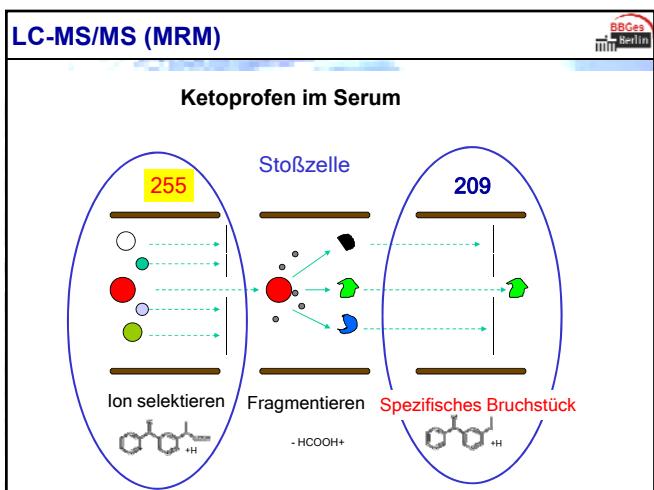
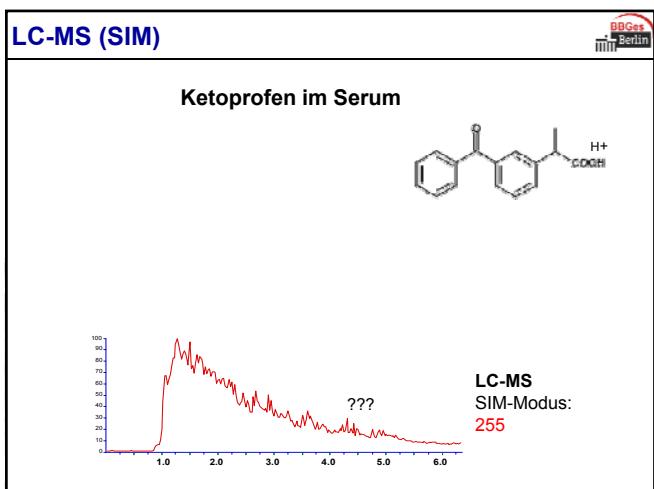
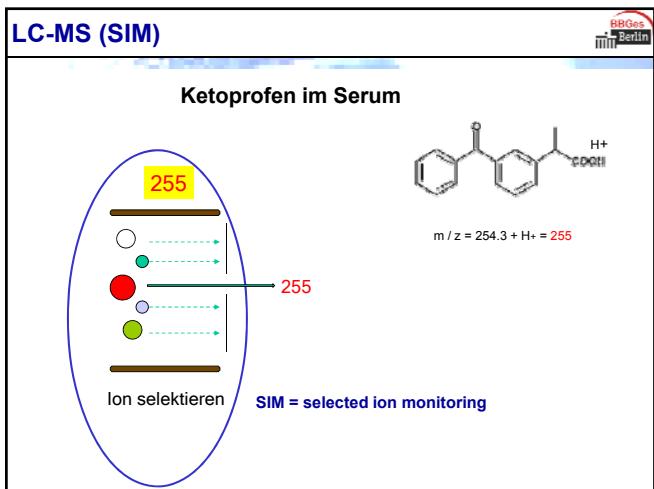


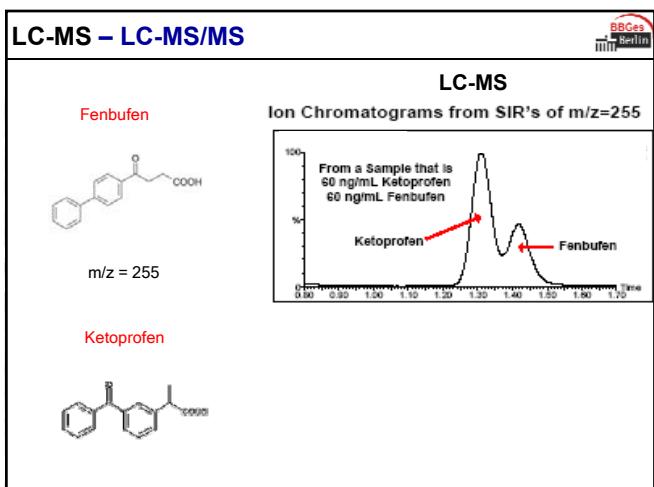
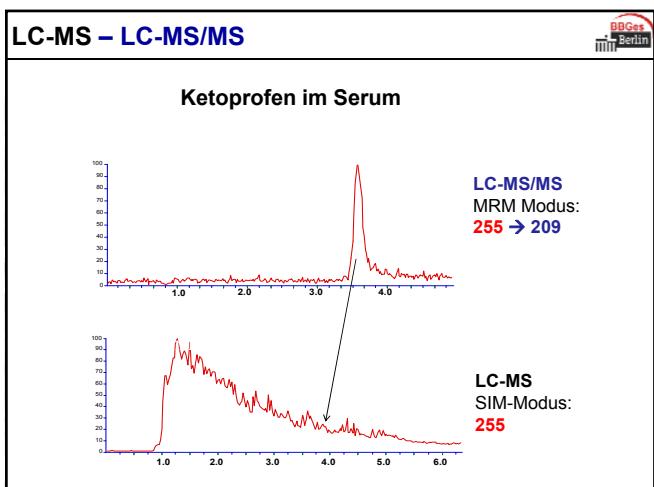
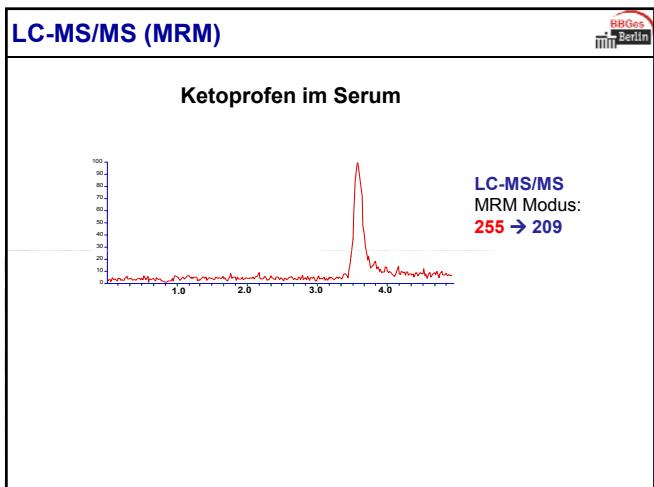










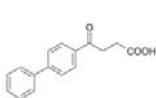


## LC-MS – LC-MS/MS

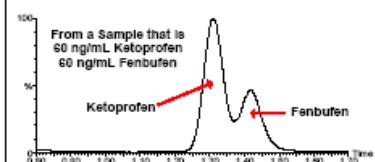
BBGes  
Berlin

### LC-MS

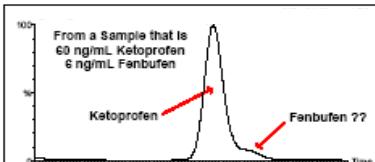
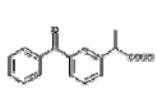
Fenbufen



#### Ion Chromatograms from SIR's of $m/z=255$



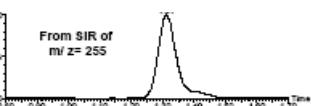
Ketoprofen



## Quantifizierung LC-MS/MS

BBGes  
Berlin

### LC-MS/MS

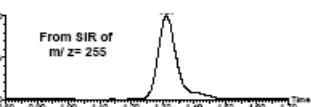


Ion Chromatograms from SIR and MRM Analyses of a Sample that is 60 ng/mL Ketoprofen 6 ng/mL Fenbufen

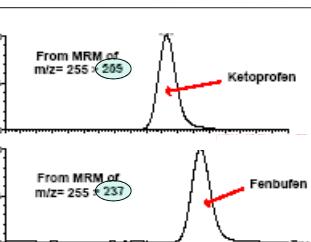
## Quantifizierung LC-MS/MS

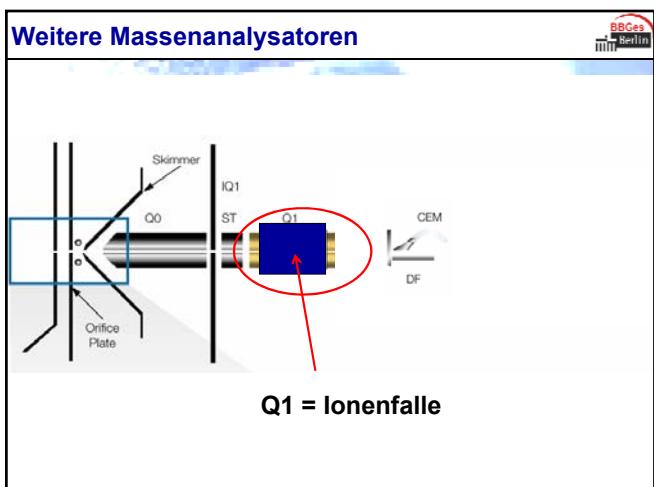
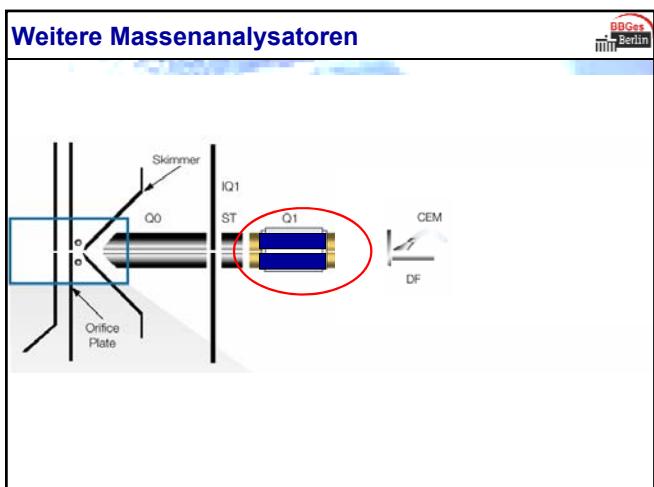
BBGes  
Berlin

### LC-MS/MS

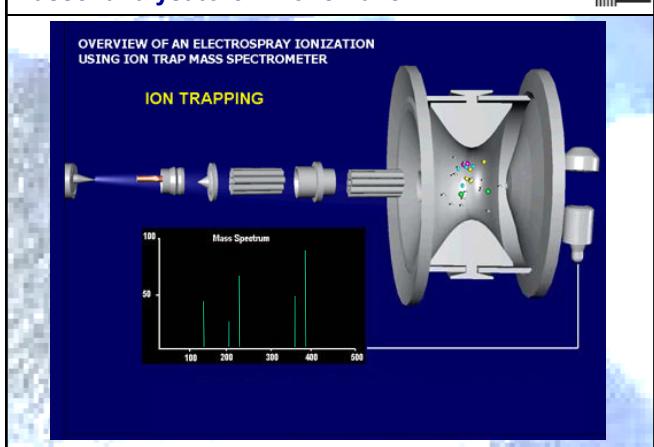


Ion Chromatograms from SIR and MRM Analyses of a Sample that is 60 ng/mL Ketoprofen 6 ng/mL Fenbufen

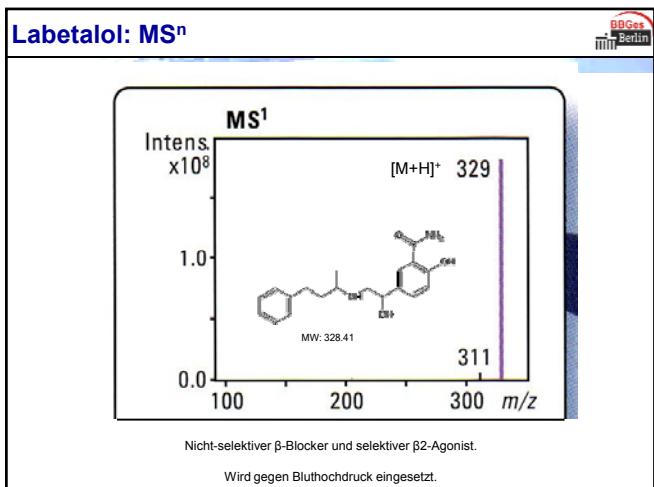




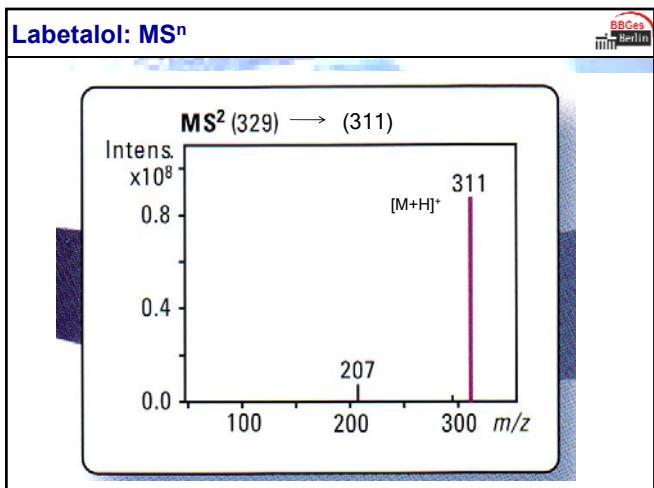
## Massenanalysatoren - Ionenfalle

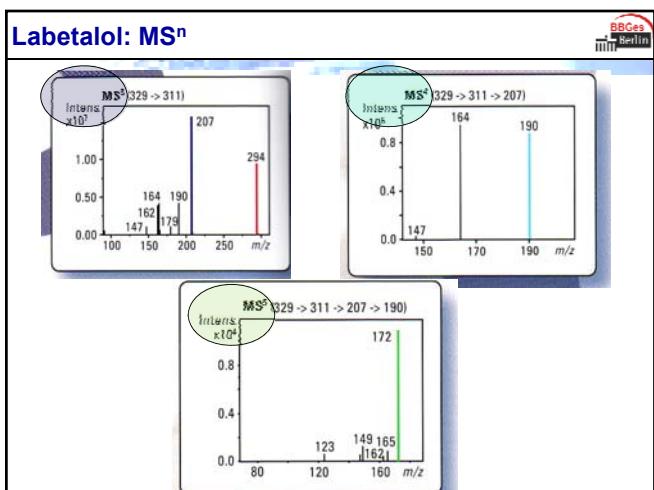
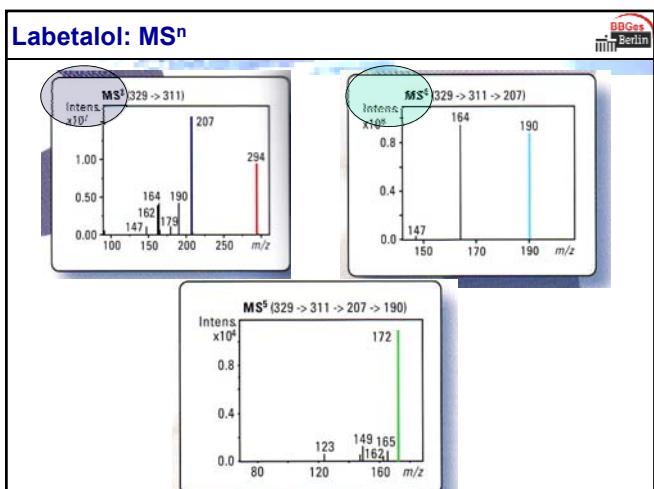
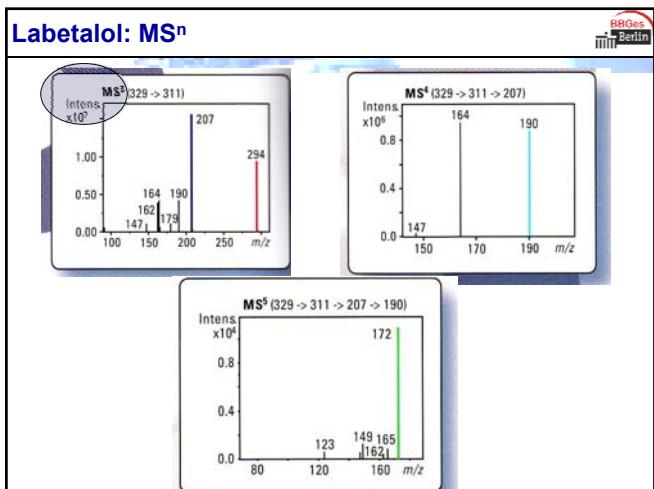


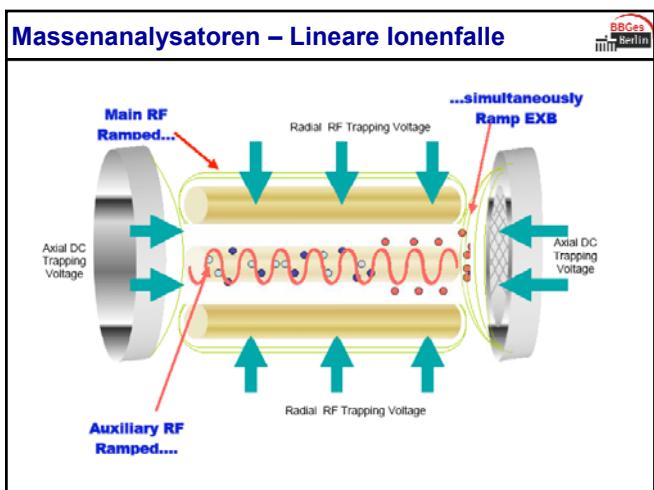
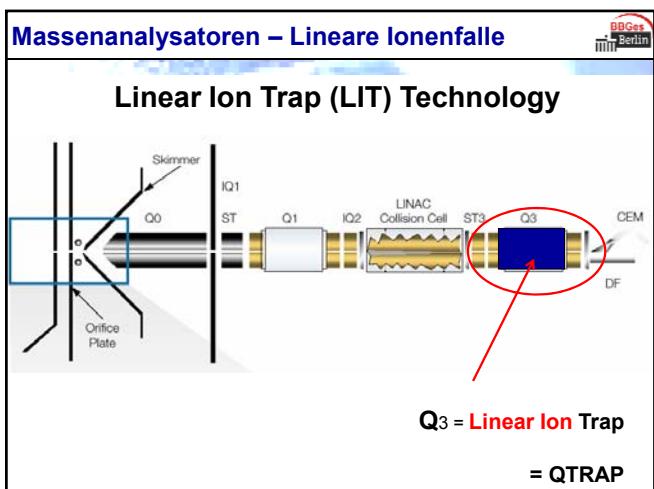
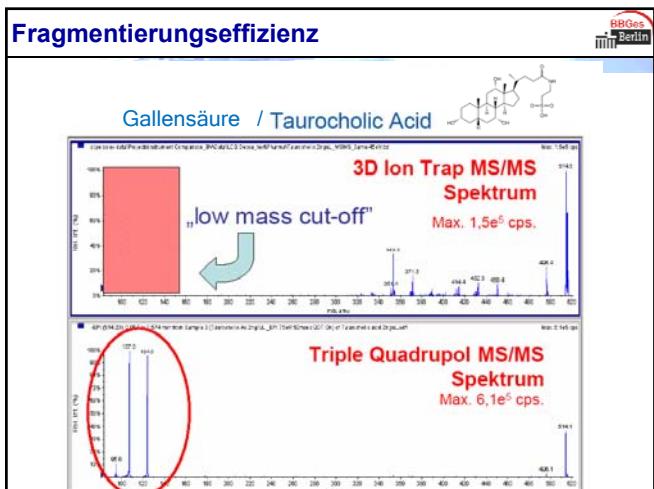
## Labetalol: MS<sup>n</sup>

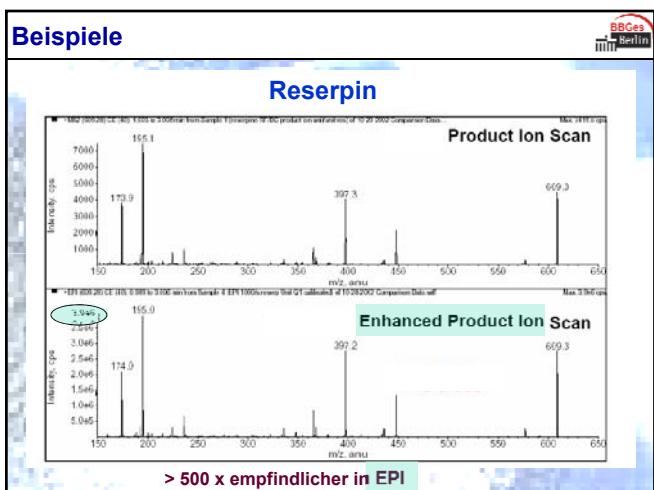
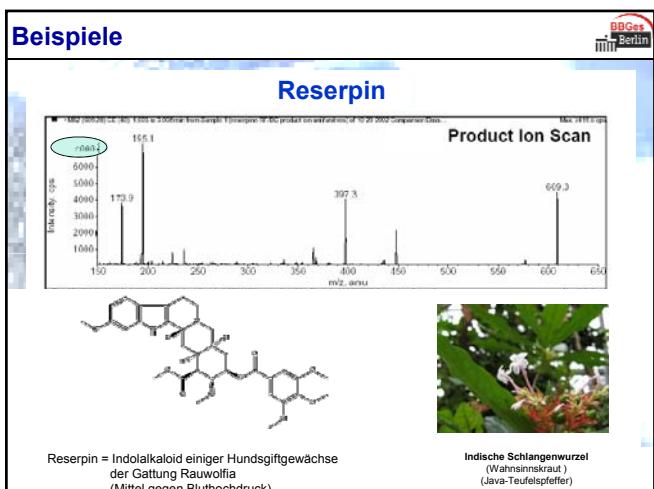
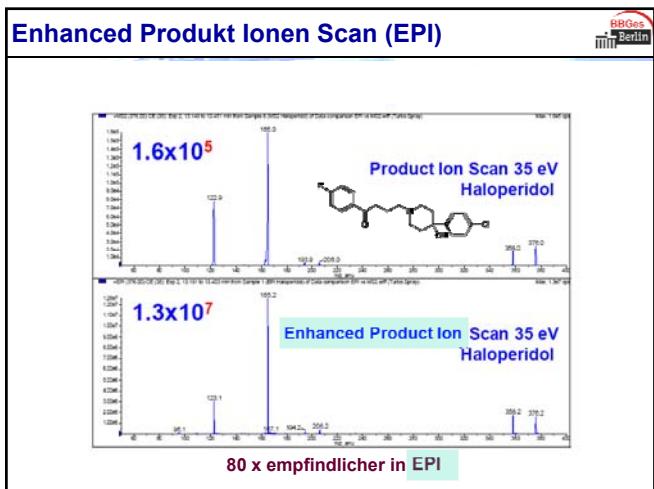


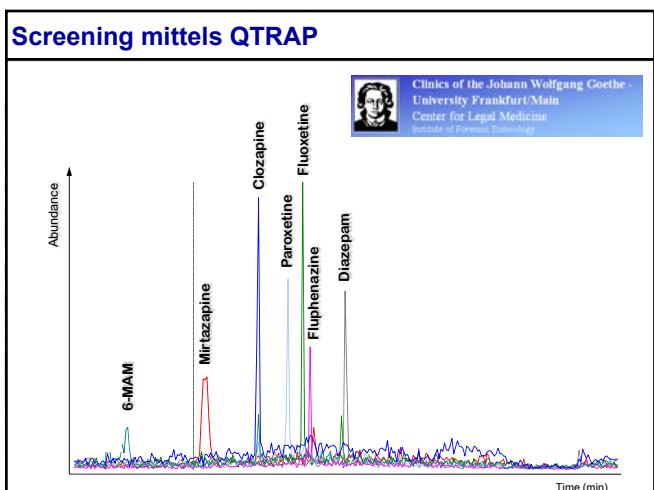
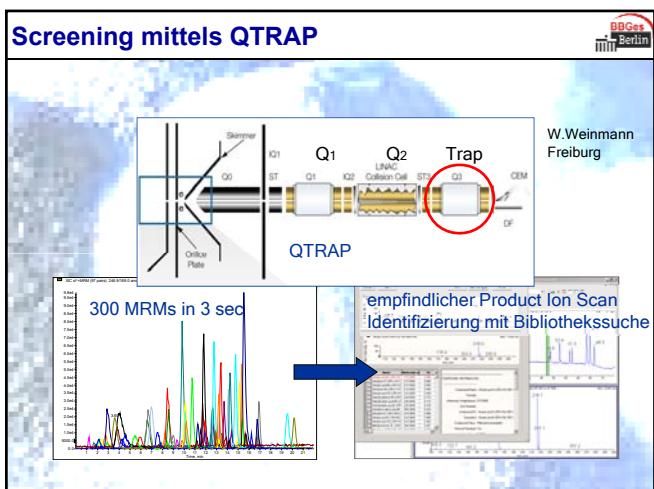
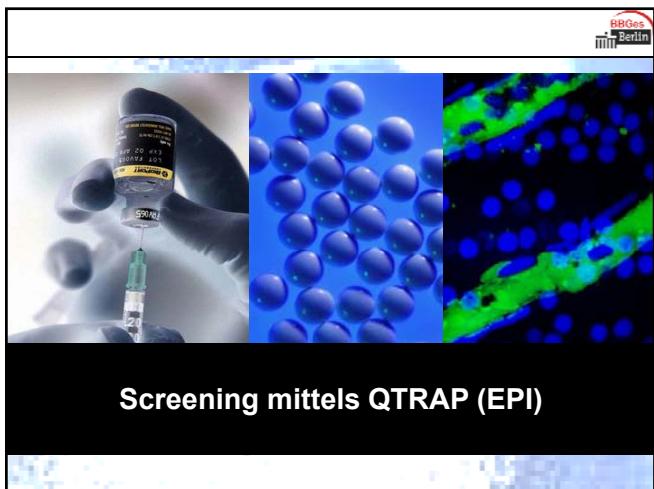
## Labetalol: MS<sup>n</sup>











**Screening mittels QTRAP**

ELSEVIER Journal of Chromatography B, 789 (2003) 9–18 www.elsevier.com/locate/jchromb

**Literatur:**

Comparison of a preliminary procedure for the general unknown screening of drugs and toxic compounds using a quadrupole-linear ion-trap mass spectrometer with a liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry reference technique

P. Marquet<sup>a,\*</sup>, F. Saint-Marcoux<sup>a</sup>, T.N. Gamble<sup>a</sup>, J.C.Y. Leblanc<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University Hospital, Lévis, Quebec, Canada  
<sup>b</sup>Applied Biosystems/MDS Sciex, Concord, Ontario, Canada

RAPID COMMUNICATIONS IN MASS SPECTROMETRY  
Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom. 2003, 17: 133–138  
Published online in Wiley InterScience (www.interscience.wiley.com). DOI: 10.1002/rcm.1954

**Development of a multi-target screening analysis for 301 drugs using a QTrap liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry system and automated library searching**

C. A. Mueller<sup>1,4</sup>, W. Weinmann<sup>1</sup>, S. Dresen<sup>1</sup>, A. Schreiber<sup>2</sup> and M. Gergov<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Legal Medicine, University Hospital, Freiburg, Germany  
<sup>2</sup>Applied Biosystems, Darmstadt, Germany  
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Received 19 January 2003; Revised 18 March 2003; Accepted 20 March 2003

**RCM**

**Massenanalysatoren**

**TOF**  
(Time-of-Flight / Flugzeit-Massenspektrometer)

**Massenanalysatoren - TOF**

**Flugzeit-Massenspektrometer (TOF-MS)**

Im Flugzeit-Massenspektrometer wird ausgenutzt, dass die Ionen beim Eintritt in den Analysator alle die gleiche Energie haben und **leichte Ionen** deshalb **schneller** sind als schwere.

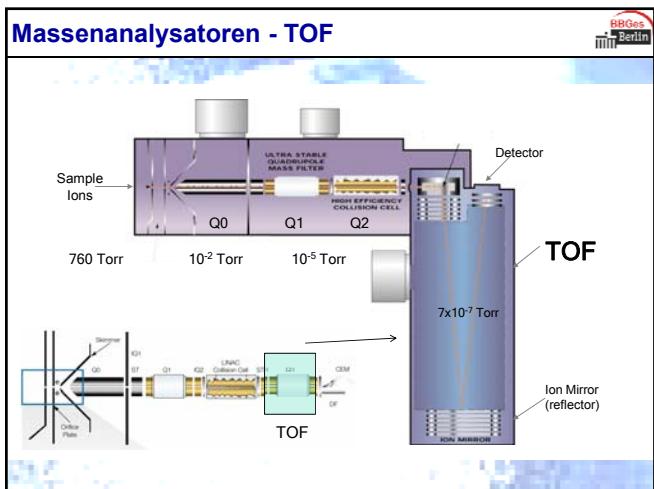
$$\frac{m}{z} = \frac{2Vt^2}{L^2}$$

Daher erreichen leichte Ionen den Detektor eher als schwere Ionen.

m = mass of ion L = drift tube length  
z = charge of ion t = time of travel  
V = voltage

In der Praxis haben sich **Geräte mit Ionenspiegeln** bewährt, bei denen die Flugstrecke durch ein zusätzliches elektrisches Feld am Ende der ursprünglichen Flugrichtung verdoppelt wird.

Zusätzlich erreicht man durch diese Technik **eine weitere Fokussierung**, die die Varianz in der Geschwindigkeit der Ionen minimiert.



**Relative, Exakte und Nominelle Masse**

**Beispiel: C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>40</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>9</sub> (Reserpin)**

**Relative Molekülmasse**  
Mittelwert der exakten Massen der natürlich auftretenden Isotope gewichtet nach ihrem prozentualen Anteil: z.B.: C= 12,0107, ... : **608,687 Da**.

Atomgewicht (C) = 0.9889 x (C: 12.0000) + 0.0111 x (C: 13.0033) = **12.01070**

**Exakte Molekülmasse**  
Exakte Masse eines Moleküls (entsprechend der Zusammensetzung) bezogen auf die Massen der häufigsten Isotope der im Molekül vorhandenen Elemente  
d.h. isotopenrein (C= 12.00000, H = 1.00783, O = 15.99492 : **608,272 Da**).

**Die Nominelle Molekülmasse**  
Wird aus der gerundeten Masse der Nukleonen (Massenzahl) berechnet (z.B.: C = 12, H = 1, O = 16): **608 Da**.

Welche Masse wird in praxi verwendet?  
Das hängt von der Auflösung der MS und der Masse des Moleküls ab – Meistens wird für kleine Moleküle die **Exakte Masse** verwendet.

**Massenberechnung**

**Berechnung der Molmasse von Reserpin, C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>40</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>9</sub>**

**Relative Masse:**  
C: 33 x **12.0107** = 396.363  
H: 40 x 1.00794 = 40.316  
N: 2 x 14.00670 = 28.013  
O: 9 x 15.99940 = 143.995  
**608.687**

**Exakte Masse:**  
C: 33 x 12.0000 = 396.000  
H: 40 x 1.0078 = 40.312  
N: 2 x 14.00310 = 28.006  
O: 9 x 15.99492 = 143.954  
**608.272**

<http://www.daniel-pfeilsticker.de/chemie/massen/index-isotope.html>

**Beispiel**

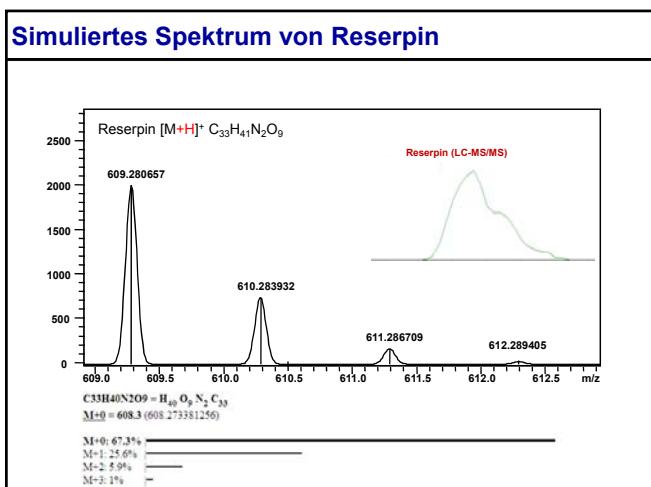
**Reserpin (LC-MS/MS: Q1)**

Mass (m/z) 609.3 (609.28381256) is the dominant basepeak. Other peaks include m/z 173.9, 195.1, 307.3, and 609.3.

**Exakte Masse**

Die exakte Masse ist die Masse eines Moleküls, das nur aus den häufigsten Isotopen zusammengesetzt ist.

Das resultierende Signal wird auch monoisotopischer Peak genannt.



**Auflösung**

Die Fähigkeit eines MS-Gerätes zwischen zwei  $m/z$  Werten zu unterscheiden.

$A = m/\Delta m$  (engl.: R = Resolution)

$\Delta m$  ist hierbei die Massendifferenz zwischen zwei benachbarten Peaks, die aufgelöst sind

m ist die Masse des ersten Peaks  
(oder die mittlere Masse zweier Peaks)

Beispiel: A = 5000

Separierung möglich:	$m/z$ 50.000 und $m/z$ 50.010 $m/z$ 100.000 und $m/z$ 100.020 $m/z$ 5000.000 und $m/z$ 5001
Einheitsauflösung:	$m/z$ 50 und $m/z$ 51 $m/z$ 100 und $m/z$ 101 $m/z$ 1000 und $m/z$ 1001

**Resolution**

Einheitsauflösung:  
10% Valley Def.: Quadrupol-MS  
50% Valley Def.: Sektorfeld-MS  
ETICR-MS  
Erreicht bei halber Höhe: TOF-MS

**Relative Abweichung bzw. Fehler der Messung**  
 $ppm = 1 \cdot 10^6 \text{ (gemessene Masse - exakte Masse)} / \text{exakte Masse}$

**Auflösung**

m/z : 516,76671 = ??

Instrument					
Mass Error		10 ppm			
# of Proposals for m/z 516,76671		49			
Mass	Theoretical Mass	Delta [ppm]	Delta [mmu]	RDB	Composition
516,76671	516,76671	0.0	0.0	21.0	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N13</chem>
516,76647	516,76647	0.5	0.2	15.0	<chem>C48 H71 O11 N13 S2</chem>
516,76638	516,76638	0.6	0.3	12.0	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S1</chem>
516,76635	516,76635	-0.7	-0.3	11.5	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N12 S1</chem>
516,76604	516,76604	1.3	0.7	16.0	<chem>C48 H71 O11 N13 S2</chem>
516,76738	516,76738	-1.3	-0.7	20.5	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13</chem>
516,76604	516,76604	1.3	0.7	21.5	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13</chem>
516,76640	516,76640	0.9	0.9	15.5	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S2</chem>
516,75772	516,75772	-2.0	-1.0	16.5	<chem>C48 H71 O11 N13 S1</chem>
516,76773	516,76773	-2.0	-1.0	11.0	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13 S1</chem>
516,76804	516,76804	-2.6	-1.3	25.5	<chem>C48 H71 O9 N13</chem>
516,76537	516,76537	2.8	1.5	16.5	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13 S2</chem>
516,76907	516,76907	-0.6	-1.4	7.0	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13 S2</chem>
516,76913	516,76913	3.0	1.6	19.5	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13 S2</chem>
516,76513	516,76513	3.1	1.6	16.0	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13 S2</chem>
516,78839	516,78839	-3.3	-1.7	16.0	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S1</chem>
516,78749	516,78749	1.7	1.9	20.0	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S1</chem>
516,78872	516,78872	-3.9	-2.0	25.0	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13</chem>
516,76470	516,76470	3.3	2.0	17.0	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13</chem>
516,78874	516,78874	-3.9	-2.0	6.5	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S2</chem>
516,78846	516,78846	2.2	2.2	11.0	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S2</chem>
516,78887	516,78887	-4.4	-2.3	12.5	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13</chem>
516,76907	516,76907	-4.6	-2.4	15.5	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13 S1</chem>

**Auflösung**

Instrument					
Mass Error		5 ppm			
# of Proposals for m/z 516,76671		23			
Mass	Theoretical Mass	Delta [ppm]	Delta [mmu]	RDB	Composition
516,76671	516,76671	0.0	0.0	21.0	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N13</chem>
516,76647	516,76647	0.5	0.2	15.0	<chem>C48 H71 O11 N13 S2</chem>
516,76638	516,76638	0.6	0.3	12.0	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S1</chem>
516,76705	516,76705	-0.7	-0.3	11.5	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S1</chem>
516,76604	516,76604	1.3	0.7	16.0	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S1</chem>
516,76738	516,76738	-1.3	-0.7	20.5	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S1</chem>
516,76604	516,76604	1.3	0.7	21.5	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S1</chem>
516,76580	516,76580	1.8	0.9	15.5	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N12 S2</chem>
516,76772	516,76772	-2.0	-1.0	16.5	<chem>C48 H71 O11 N16 S1</chem>
516,76773	516,76773	-2.0	-1.0	11.0	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13 S1</chem>
516,76805	516,76805	-2.6	-1.3	25.5	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13 S1</chem>
516,76537	516,76537	2.6	1.3	16.5	<chem>C48 H71 O15 N12</chem>
516,76807	516,76807	-2.6	-1.4	7.0	<chem>C48 H71 O14 N15 S2</chem>
516,76513	516,76513	3.0	1.6	10.5	<chem>C48 H71 O14 N15 S2</chem>
516,78839	516,78839	-3.3	-1.7	16.0	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S2</chem>
516,76749	516,76749	3.7	1.9	20.0	<chem>C48 H71 O11 N16 S1</chem>
516,76872	516,76872	-3.9	-2.0	25.0	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N11</chem>
516,76874	516,76874	-3.9	-2.0	17.0	<chem>C48 H71 O14 N15</chem>
516,76446	516,76446	4.3	2.2	11.0	<chem>C48 H71 O13 N11 S2</chem>
516,78887	516,78887	-4.4	-2.3	12.5	<chem>C48 H71 O13 N11 S2</chem>
516,76907	516,76907	-4.6	-2.4	15.5	<chem>C48 H71 O13 N10 S1</chem>

**Auflösung**

Instrument					
Mass Error		2 ppm			
# of Proposals for m/z 516,76671		10			
Mass	Theoretical Mass	Delta [ppm]	Delta [mmu]	RDB	Composition
516,76671	516,76671	0.0	0.0	21.0	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N13</chem>
516,76647	516,76647	0.5	0.2	15.0	<chem>C48 H71 O11 N13 S2</chem>
516,76638	516,76638	0.6	0.3	12.0	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S1</chem>
516,76635	516,76635	-0.7	-0.3	11.5	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S1</chem>
516,76604	516,76604	-1.3	-0.7	16.0	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S1</chem>
516,76738	516,76738	-1.3	-0.7	20.5	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S1</chem>
516,76604	516,76604	-1.3	-0.7	21.5	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N15 S1</chem>
516,76580	516,76580	-1.8	-0.9	15.5	<chem>C48 H71 O12 N12 S2</chem>
516,76772	516,76772	-2.0	-1.0	16.5	<chem>C48 H71 O11 N16 S1</chem>
516,76773	516,76773	-2.0	-1.0	11.0	<chem>C48 H71 O10 N13 S1</chem>

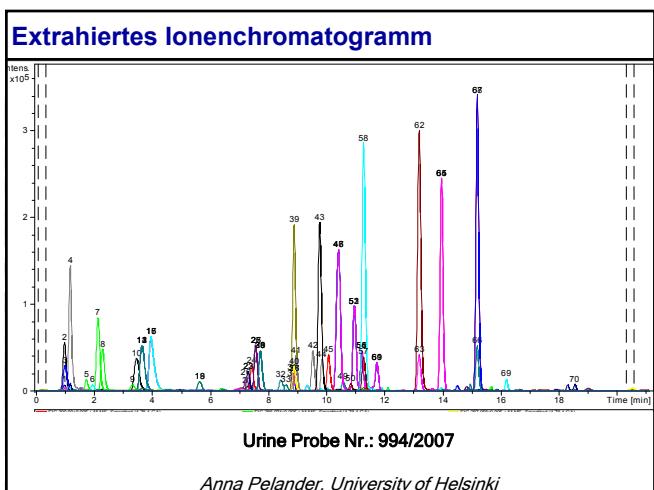
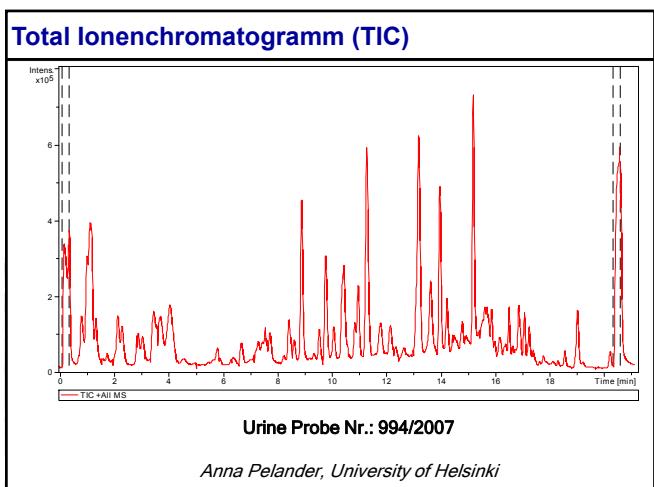
Instrument			
Mass Error		1 ppm	
# of Proposals for m/z 516,76671		4	

Orbitrap  
(Fa. Thermo Fisher Scientific)

High Resolution Mass Spectral Database																																																																																															
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<b>Quick Search Page</b>				
<a href="#">Home</a>   <a href="#">Search</a>   <a href="#">Browse</a>   <a href="#">Peak</a>   <a href="#">Quick</a>   <a href="#">Substructure</a>   <a href="#">Browse</a>   <a href="#">Batch</a>   <a href="#">RecordList</a>   MassBank Record No. <input type="text"/> Go				
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <b>Search by Keyword</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>Search by Peak</b>				
Compound Name <input type="text"/> AND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exact Mass of Compound <input type="text" value="149.07015"/> Tolerance of Exact Mass (unit) <input type="text" value="0.3"/>				
AND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formula <input type="text"/> (e.g. C6H7N5, C5H*N5, C5*)				
Instrument Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESI-IT-MS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESI-QqTOF-MS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAB-MS/MS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LC-ESI-IT-TOF-MS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LC-ESI-QQQ-MS				
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Results : 102 HR. ( 1 - 102 Displayed ) <input type="button" value="Open All Tree"/> <input type="button" value="Show Spectra"/> <input type="button" value="Spectrum Search"/>																																																											
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## Ergebnisse

Found	Compound Name	Reg No.	Mol Formula	PMI	d RT [min]	Err [ppm]	Err [mDa]
3	OXAZEPAM	155	C 16 H 11 Cl N 2 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.00	1.8	0.5
3	TEMAZEPAM	1543	C 16 H 13 Cl N 2 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.00	2.4	0.7
3	CARBAMAZEPINE	1541	C 15 H 12 N 2 O 1	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.00	2.9	0.7
1	CARBAMAZEPINE-10,11-EPOXIDE	1542	C 15 H 12 N 2 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-8.90	0.8	0.2
1	CARBAMAZEPINE-10,11-EPOXIDE	1542	C 15 H 12 N 2 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-10.40	2.3	0.6
1	CARBAMAZEPINE-10,11-EPOXIDE	1542	C 15 H 12 N 2 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-10.90	1.4	0.4
1	CARBAMAZEPINE-10,11-EPOXIDE	1542	C 15 H 12 N 2 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-11.70	0.7	-0.2
1	10-11-DIHYDROXYCARBAMAZEPINE	1543	C 15 H 14 N 2 O 3	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-8.90	1.3	0.4
1	IMINOSTILBENE	1544	C 14 H 11 N 1	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-7.30	1.1	0.2
2	CLOBAZAM	3831	C 16 H 13 N 2 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.20	2.4	0.7
1	10,11-DIHYDROAZAM	3832	C 16 H 13 N 2 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-0.00	4.6	1.3
2	COTININE	4932	C 10 H 12 N 2 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.10	2.2	-0.4
1	HYDROXYCOTININE	4933	C 10 H 12 N 2 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-1.00	2.1	-0.4
3	PARACETAMOL	5022	C 8 H 9 N 1 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.00	4.7	-0.7
1	PHENYLETHYLMALONAMIDE	5742	C 11 H 14 N 2 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-2.00	1.4	-0.3
1	1-NORPREGNENOL	7632	C 19 H 21 N 1 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-5.00	0.6	0.2
1	NORALPRENOL	7633	C 14 H 21 N 1 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-5.00	0.6	0.2
3	7-AMMINOTRIZEPAM	7852	C 15 H 13 N 3 O 1	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.00	0.3	-0.1
1	7-ACTAMIDONTRIZEPAM	7853	C 17 H 15 N 3 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-7.40	0.3	0.1
3	TRAMADOL	8861	C 16 H 25 N 1 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.00	0.5	0.1
3	4-OH-NORTRAMADOL	8862	C 15 H 23 N 1 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.00	0.5	0.1
3	NORTRAMADOL	8863	C 15 H 23 N 1 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.00	0.2	0.1
3	D-OSEMETHYLNORTRAMADOL	8864	C 14 H 21 N 1 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.00	0.6	0.1
1	NORMEDAZEPAM	9466	C 15 H 13 Cl N 1 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-10.60	0.6	0.1
1	DINORVENLAFAKINE	9844	C 15 H 23 N 1 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-3.70	0.3	0.1
1	DINORVENLAFAKINE	9844	C 15 H 23 N 1 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-7.70	0.2	0.1
3	WARFARIN	11121	C 19 H 20 N 4 O 4	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.00	0.9	0.1
2	2-CHLOROPHENYL	15824	C 15 H 14 N 2 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	-2.00	0.7	-0.2
3	LEVETIRACETAM	16521	C 8 H 14 N 2 O 2	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.00	2.5	-0.4
3	DIBENZEPIN	99999	C 18 H 21 N 3 O 1	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.00	0.9	0.3
3	BISOPROLOL	99999	C 18 H 31 N 1 O 4	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	0.00	2.9	0.9

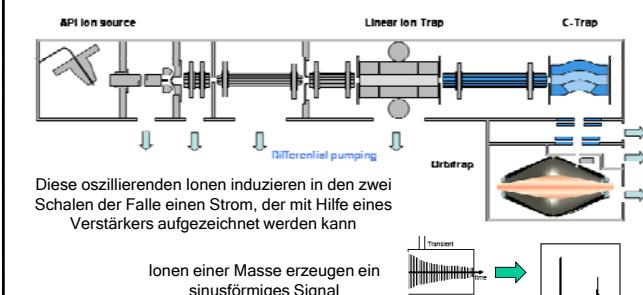
Results report for sample 994/2007 - Anna Peleander, University of Helsinki

## Massenanalysatoren



## Orbitrap Funktionsprinzip

1. Ionen werden in der linearen Falle gespeichert
2. werden axial ausgeworfen
3. werden in der C-trap gespeichert
4. werden komprimiert und in die Orbitrap transferiert

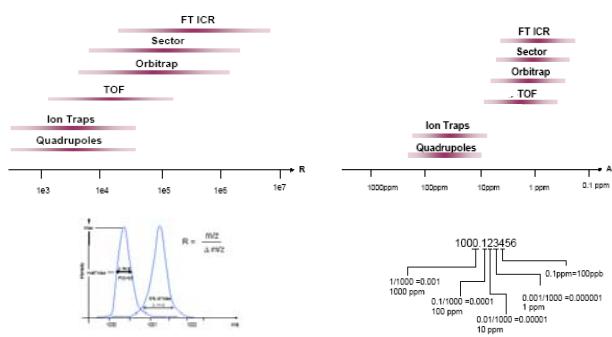


## Auflösung / Genauigkeit

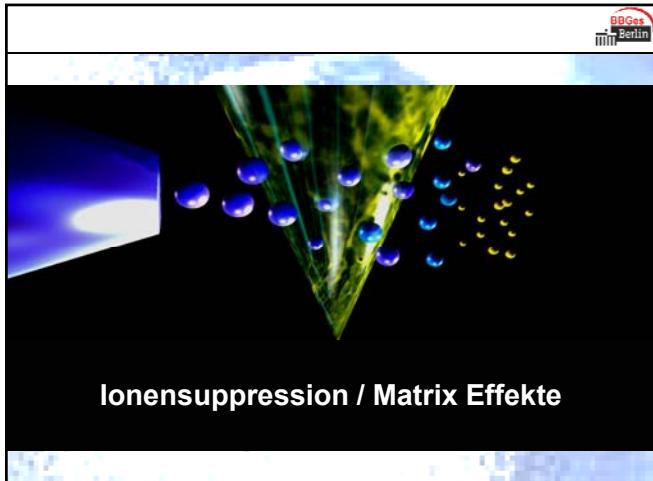
BBGes  
Berlin

### Auflösung (A)

### Relative Abweichung bzw. Fehler der Messung

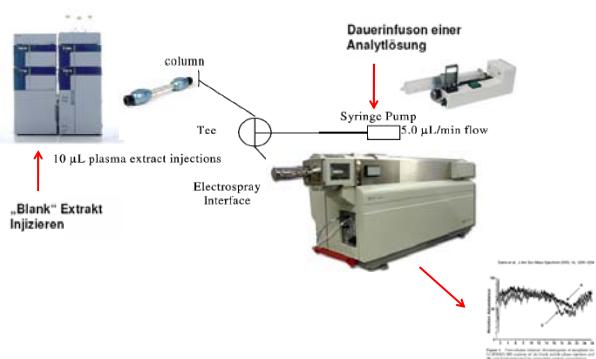


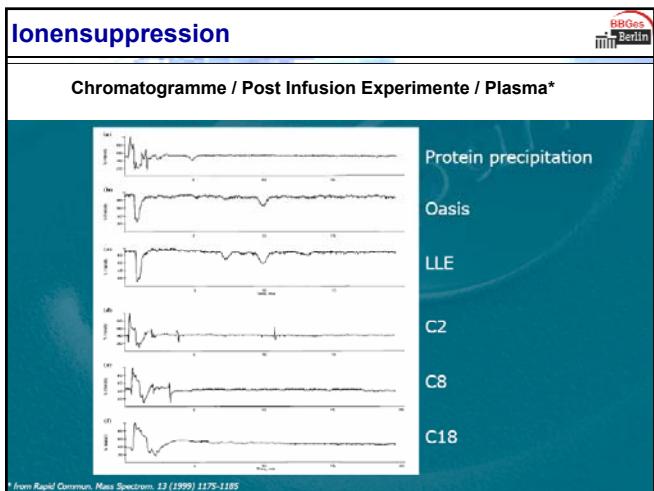
## Ionensuppression / Matrix Effekte



## Ionensuppression

### Post-column Infusion





**Einsatzgebiete der MS im TDM**

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C (Analyt) mg/L	Massenanalysator	Beispiele
1 – 100	Single Quad (LC-MS)	Antiepileptika- Gabapentin, Vigabatrin, ... Virustatika- Aciclovir, Ganciclovir Antidiabetikum- Metformin
0,01 – 1	Single Quad (LC-MS) Triple Quad (LC-MS-MS)	Neuroleptika- Clozapin, Perazin, ... Antidepressiva- Amitriptylin, Doxepin, ... Antibiotika- Rifampicin
< 0,01 – 0,1	Triple Quad (LC-MS-MS)	Immunsuppressiva Sirolimus (SRL), TAC, EVE, Ciclosporin Neuroleptika- Fluphenazin

**Einsatzgebiete der MS in der Toxikologie**

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Massenanalysator	Beispiele
Single Quad (LC-MS)	Antidiabetikum Metformin
Triple Quad (LC-MS-MS)	Ampfetamine Ampfetamin, Metamfetamin, MDMA, ... Antidiabetika Glibenclamid, Glipizid, ..., Metformin
	HTD- Analytik Fentanyl, Flunitrazepam, ... Halluzinogene- LSD Opioide Tilidin, ... Pflanzengifte Colchicin, Atropin, Scopolamin, Veratrum-Alkaloide (Pro A, B) Vitamin-K Antagonisten (inkl. Rattengifte) Cumatarelay, Brodifacoum, ...

## Vorteile der LC-MS und MS/MS in der Toxikologie

Vorteile	Nachteile
Etablierte Analysemethode	Anschaffungspreis (> 100 000 Euro)
Wenig Probevolumen nötig	Kompressor / Stickstoffgenerator
Keine Derivatisierung	Lärm durch Generatoren / MS - Vakuumpumpe
Für temperaturlabile Substanzen	
Schnelle Methodenentwicklung	
Multikomponentenanalyse	
Schnelle Analysen (< 5 - 10 min)	Ionensuppression
Empfindlich, selektiv	Tageskalibration erforderlich
Strukturaufklärung möglich	
Qualitatives Screening mittels LC-MS/MS (Blut / Urin: Multitarget Screening > 300 Substanzen)	Quantitatives Screening
Qualitatives Screening mittels LC-TOF (Blut in Arbeit / Urin)	Quantitatives Screening

## Quellen

- Applied Biosystems
- Shimadzu
- ThermoFisher Scientific
- Varian
- Waters
- W. Weinmann (Freiburg)
- ... Internet