

**Supporting Information for:**

***In vitro* Liquid Extraction Surface Analysis Mass Spectrometry (ivLESA MS) for Direct  
Metabolic Analysis of Adherent Cells in Culture**

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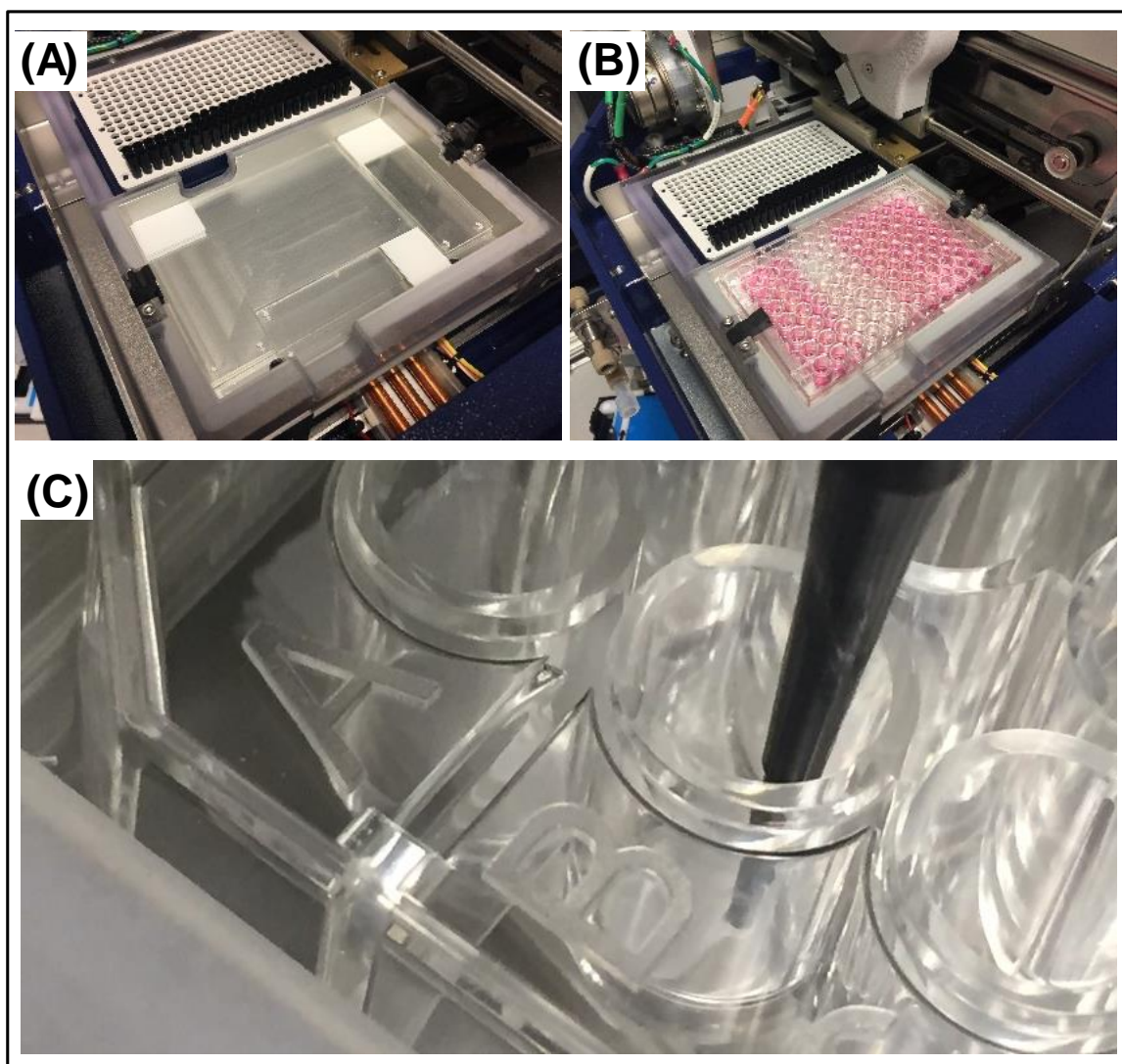
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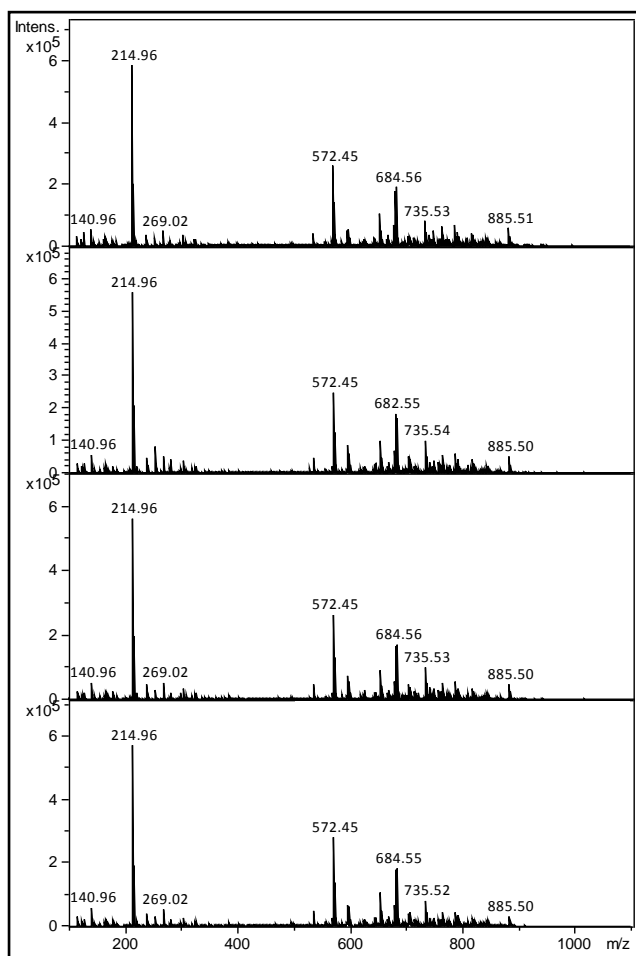
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**Supplemental Figure 1.** *In vitro* liquid extraction surface analysis (ivLESA) set up for direct analysis of cells in culture. (A) Three stacked glass slides serve as a spacer used to elevate cell culture plate. (B) Photo showing 96-well cell culture plate in LESA tray holder. (C) Close up image of pipet tip aspirating from cell surface.

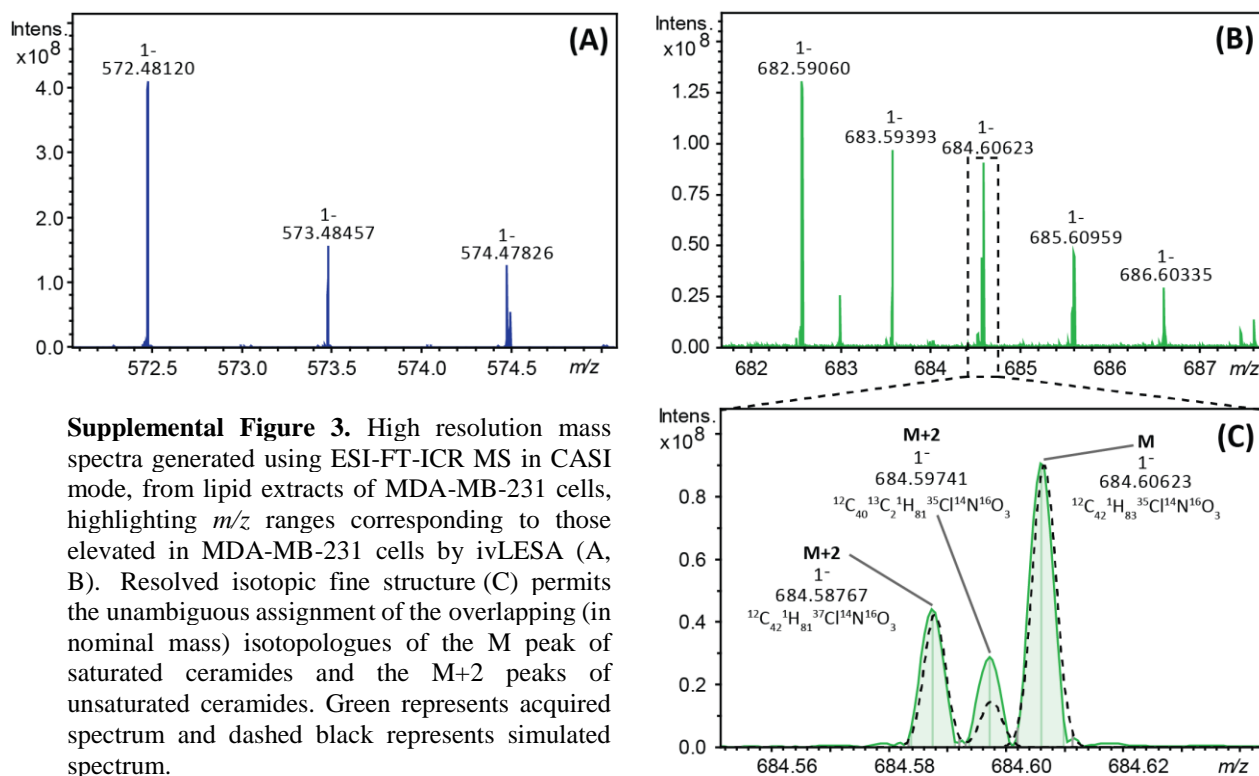


**Supplemental Figure 2.** ivLESA mass spectra generated from MDA-MB-231 cells in negative electrospray mode, taken from four different wells demonstrating reproducibility of method.

## Ceramide confirmation using high resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS)

**Lipid extraction.** Lipids extracts from MDA-MB-231 cells were generated using a modified Folch extraction method<sup>1</sup>. Briefly, cells from 6-well cell culture plates were washed 2X with PBS, harvested by scraping, pelleted (1000g, 2 min), resuspended in 0.3 mL MeOH and vortexed with 0.6 mL CHCl<sub>3</sub> for 10 min. Phase separation was achieved using 0.25 mL H<sub>2</sub>O, followed by vortexing, incubation at RT for 10 min and centrifugation (1000g, 2 min). Following centrifugation, the organic phase was carefully collected and diluted ten-fold in 2:1 CHCl<sub>3</sub>:MeOH.

**ESI-FT-ICR MS analysis.** Lipid extracts were introduced into the mass spectrometer at an infusion rate of 2  $\mu$ L/min, and ionized at atmospheric pressure using electrospray ionization (ESI) in negative ion mode. Mass spectra were acquired using a 9.4 Tesla Solarix XR FT-ICR (Bruker Daltonics, Billerica, MA), using ramped RF-excitation and a 4 MW dataset. After confirming an MS lipid profile similar to that seen by ivLESA MS, HRMS measurements were performed in continuous accumulation of selected ions (CASI) mode at 572.5 m/z and 683.0 m/z with a 20 m/z window to obtain high mass accuracy of ions contained within the mass ranges of interest.



<i>m/z<sub>meas</sub></i>	<i>m/z<sub>calc</sub></i>	Molecular Formula	Adduct	Molecular assignment	Delta (ppm)
572.48120	572.48150	C <sub>34</sub> H <sub>67</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>	M+Cl <sup>-</sup>	Ceramide (d18:1/16:0)	0.5
682.59060	682.59105	C <sub>42</sub> H <sub>81</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>	M+Cl <sup>-</sup>	Cer(d18:1/24:1(15z))	0.7
684.60623	684.60670	C <sub>42</sub> H <sub>83</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>	M+Cl <sup>-</sup>	Ceramide (d18:1/24:0)	0.7
684.60623	684.60670	C <sub>42</sub> H <sub>83</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>	M+Cl <sup>-</sup>	Cer(d18:0/24:1(15z))	0.7

**Supplemental Table 1.** Molecular formulas and lipid identification was performed by querying the Human Metabolome Database<sup>2</sup> for ions with *m/z* values of 572.4812, 682.5906 and 684.6062, with each query having a mass tolerance of  $\pm 1$  ppm. Each query returned only chloride adducts of ceramide molecules within the mass range specified (synonymous molecules have been omitted). In the case of 684.6062, two different possible ceramide species were returned, though physiologically, ceramide (d18:1/24:0) is more likely.

## References

- (1) FOLCH, J.; LEES, M.; SLOANE STANLEY, G. H. *J. Biol. Chem.* **1957**, 226 (1), 497–509.
- (2) Wishart, D. S.; Tzur, D.; Knox, C.; Eisner, R.; Guo, A. C.; Young, N.; Cheng, D.; Jewell, K.; Arndt, D.; Sawhney, S.; Fung, C.; Nikolai, L.; Lewis, M.; Coutouly, M. A.; Forsythe, I.; Tang, P.; Shrivastava, S.; Jeroncic, K.; Stothard, P.; Amegbey, G.; Block, D.; Hau, D. D.; Wagner, J.; Miniaci, J.; Clements, M.; Gebremedhin, M.; Guo, N.; Zhang, Y.; Duggan, G. E.; MacInnis, G. D.; Weljie, A. M.; Dowlatabadi, R.; Bamforth, F.; Clive, D.; Greiner, R.; Li, L.; Marrie, T.; Sykes, B. D.; Vogel, H. J.; Querengesser, L. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **2007**, 35 (SUPPL. 1).