Advanced Strategies for Proton Transfer Reactions Coupled with Parallel Ion Parking on a 21 T FT-ICR MS for Intact Protein Analysis

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Supplemental Figures Description

Figure S1-S3 Direct-infusion of apomyoglobin subject to PTR-MS¹. These data illustrate that this experiment is stable over long-periods, such that it would be amenable to usage during LC-MS analysis. The mass spectrum (bottom inset) in each of the three figures shows the PTR products at the beginning (1), middle (2), and end (3) of a 74 min. acquisition period.

Figure S4 Statistical analysis of the base peak ($[M+12H]^{12+}$; apomyoglobin) observed during the experiment outlined in Supplemental Figure 1-3. The histogram of ion intensities is roughly Gaussian and is shown to have a $\%$ RSD = 19.7.

Figure S5A-B Fragment ion maps of generated from the tandem MS spectra of protein AG [M+50H]⁵⁰⁺ under ETD (A) and ETD-PTR (B) conditions.

Figure S6 PTR-PIP tandem MS spectra obtained from the isolation of the apomyoglobin $[M+21H]^{21+}$. A) was obtained under normal PIP waveform conditions. B) was acquired under rapid PIP waveform conditions. The desired charge state for parking as the $[M+14H]^{14+}$.

Figure S7 Reaction progress plots which track the abundance of precursor ion (apomyoglobin $[M+21H]^{21+}$), charged reduced species, and the TIC during PTR under A) normal ion parking and B) rapid ion parking as a function of reaction time. These plots illustrate that while rapid ion parking proceed at 5-10x the reaction rate the reaction efficiency is unaffected. Because PTR consumes charge, undergoing 7 generations of PTR to park the $[M+14H]^{14+}$ imposes the maximum efficiency at 66% the signal abundance of the isolated precursor.

Figure S8 High resolution reagent ion spectra analyzed within the FT-ICR. These spectra were acquired after PIP waveforms were applied within the linear RF ion trap at A) 0.00, B) 0.020, and C) 0.065 reagent anion parking amplitudes. From these data, the loss of fluorine is evident within C) resultant from the elevated reagent anion parking amplitude.

Figure S9 A zoomed inset from Supplemental Figure 8C illustrating the mass loss is consistent with the loss of a single fluorine from the parent ion.

Figure S10 A plot of the intact reagent anion (PFMD) and the fluorine loss fragment (PFMD-F) as a function of reaction time under various reagent anion parking amplitudes. These data illustrate how the PFMD-F are temporally generated as PTR-PIP reactions proceed.

Figure S11 Reaction rate vs reagent parking amplitude. Regions labeled for their observed parking efficiency.

Figure S12 Reaction rate as determined from the precursor ion decay under normal ion parking, rapid ion parking, and uncontrolled PTR.

B) A) A Q H D E A Q Q N A F Y Q V L N M P N L N A D Q R 25 N $^{'}$ A Q H D E A Q Q N A F Y Q V L N M P N L N A D Q R 25 26 N G F I Q S L K D D P S Q S A N V L G E A Q K L N 50 26 N G F I Q S L K D D P S Q S A N V L G E A Q K L N 50 51 D S Q A P K A D A Q Q N N F N K D Q Q S A F Y E I 75 51 D S Q A P K A D A Q Q N N F N K D Q Q S A F Y E I 75 ⁷⁶ L N M P N L N E A Q R N G F I Q S L K D D P S Q S 100 76 L N M P N L N E A Q R N G F I Q S L K D D P S Q S 100 101 T N V L G E A K K L N E S O A P K A DIN N F N K E 125 101 T N V L G E A K K L N E S O A P K A DIN N F N K E 125 126 Q Q N A F Y E I L N M P N L N E E Q R N G F I Q S 150 126 Q Q N A F Y E I L N M P N L N E E Q R N G F I Q S 150 151 L K D D P S Q S A N L L S E A K K L N E S Q A P K 175 151 L K D D P S Q S A N L L S E A K K L N E S Q A P K 175 176 A D N K F N K E Q Q N A F Y E I L H L P N L N E E 200 176 A D N K F N L K E Q Q N A F Y E I L H L P N L N E E 200 201 Q R N G F I Q S L K D D P S Q S A N L L A E A K K 225 201 Q R N G F I Q S L K D D P S Q S A N L L A E A K K 225 226 L N D A Q A P K A D N K F N LK LE Q Q N A F Y E I L 250 226 L N D A Q A P K A D N K F N LK LE Q Q N A F Y E I L 250 251 H L P NLL T E E Q R N G F I Q S L K D D P S V S K 275 251 HLL P NLL TLELE QLRIN GLF I LQ SLL K D D PLSLVLS K 275 276 E I L ALE A KLKLL N DTA Q A P K ELE DLN NLK P I E 300 276 E I L ALE ALKLKLL NLDLALQLA P KLE ELDLNLNLK P ILE 300 301 GLR N SLR G S V D A S E L T P A V T T Y K L VLI IN 325 301 GLRIN SLRIGLS V DLALS E L T P A V TLT Y KLL V I IN 325 326 G K T L K G E T T T E A V D A A T A E K V F K Q Y 350 326 G K T L K G E T T T E A V D A A T A E K V F K Q Y 350 351 ANDNGVDGEWTYDDATKTLFTVTELKP 375 351 ANLDNGVDGEWTYLDDATKLTFTVLTELKP 375 376 E V I D A S E L T P A V T T Y K L V I N G K T L K 400 376 E V I D A S E L T P A V T T Y K L V I N G K T L K 400 401 GLETTTKAVDAETAEKAFKQYANDNG 425 401 GLETTTLKAVDAETAEKAFKQYANDNG 425 426 V D G V W T Y D D A T K T F T V T E MU T E V P L 450 426 V D G V W T Y D D A T K T F T V T E M V T E V P L 450

451 **E S T A** C

Figure S5

451 **E S T A** C

Time (ms)

