

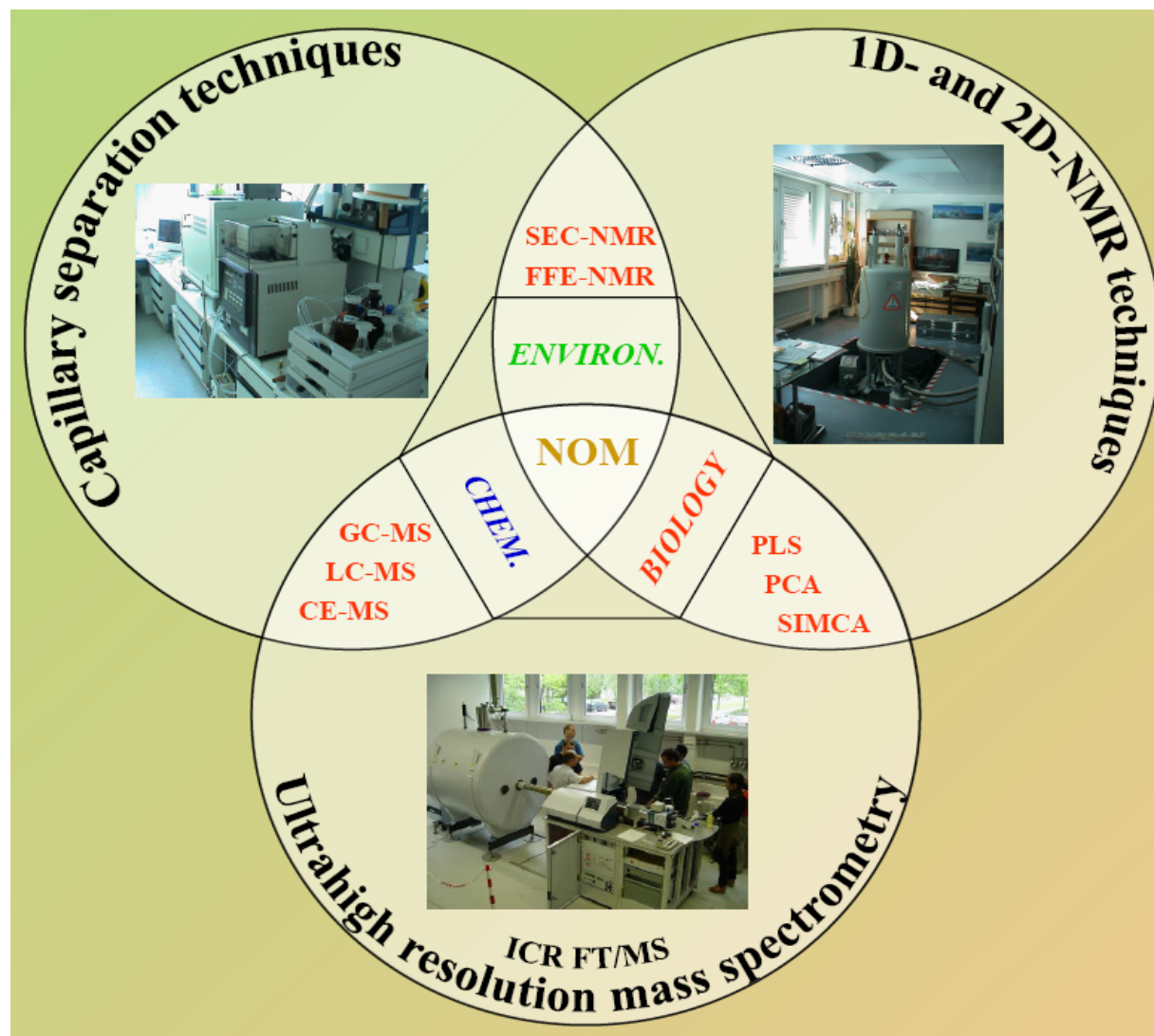
An Analytical Platform for Environmental, Plant and Microbial Metabolomics Based on Ultrahigh Resolution Mass Spectrometry (FTMS)

Moritz Frommberger, Norbert Hertkorn, Philippe Schmitt-Kopplin

**GSF Research Center for Environment and Health
Institute of Ecological Chemistry
Molecular BioGeoAnalysis**

Munich, Germany

Analytical platform



FTICR Principles

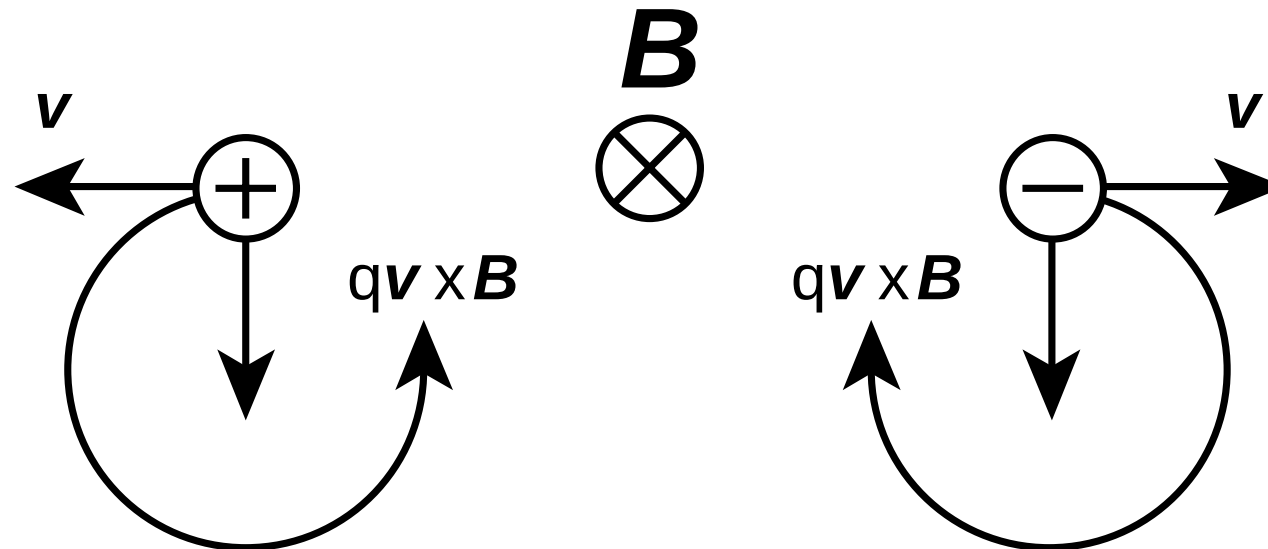
Analytical approaches

Analysis of interactions in the Rhizosphere:

***N*-Acylhomoserine lactones and Quorum Sensing**

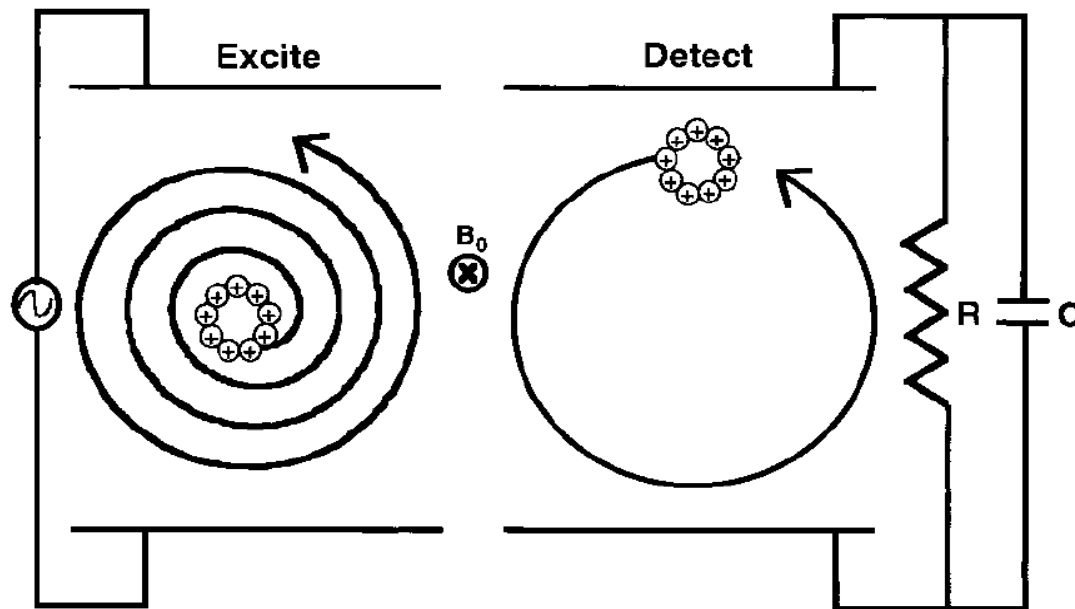
Mechanism of PGPR activity in soil Actinobacteria

Other Projects

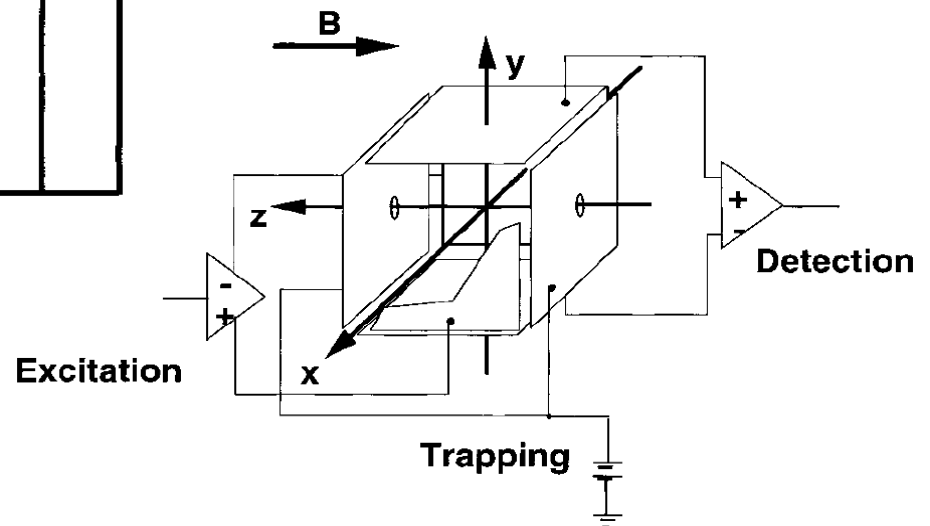


$$\omega_c = \frac{qB_0}{m}$$

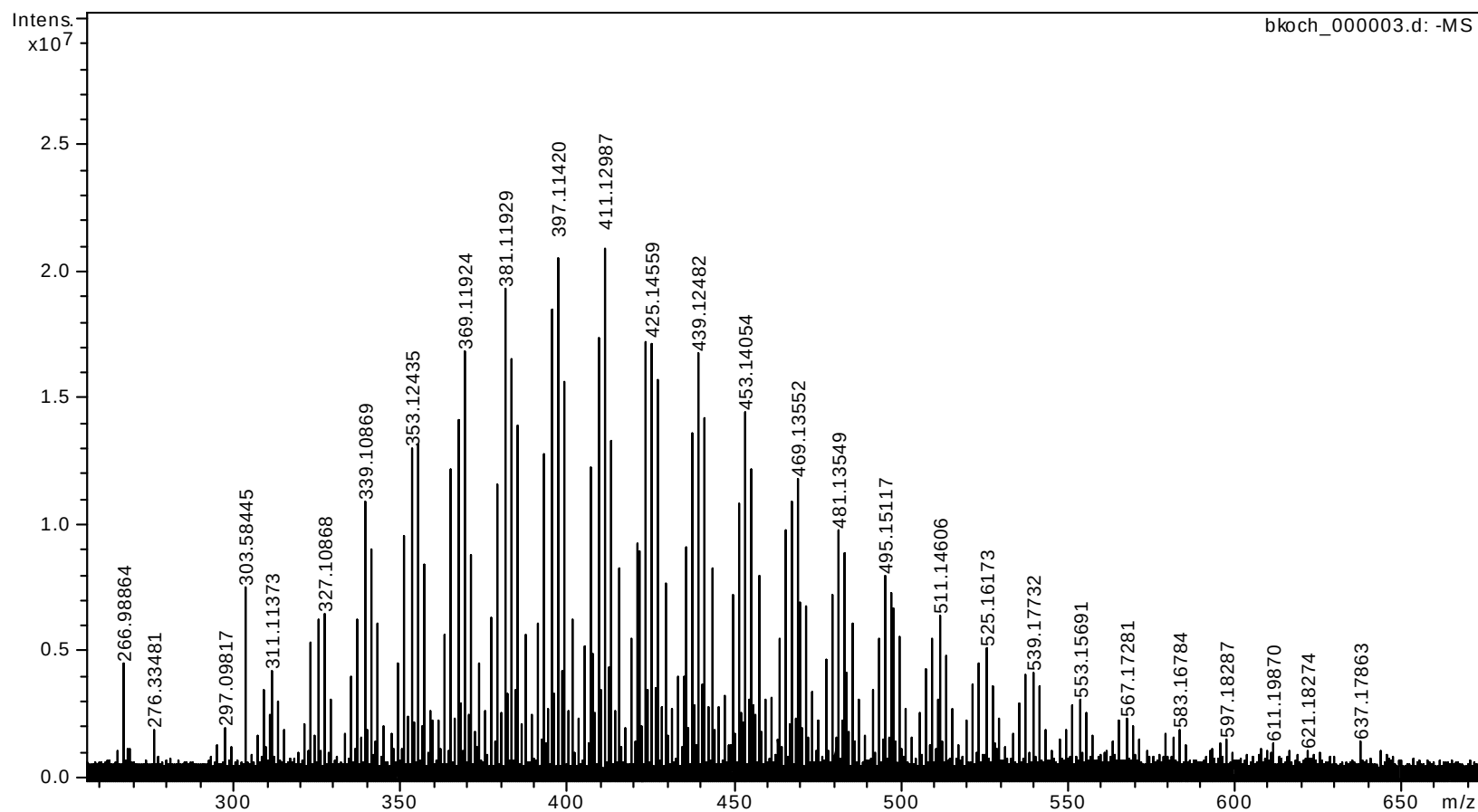
FTMS basics



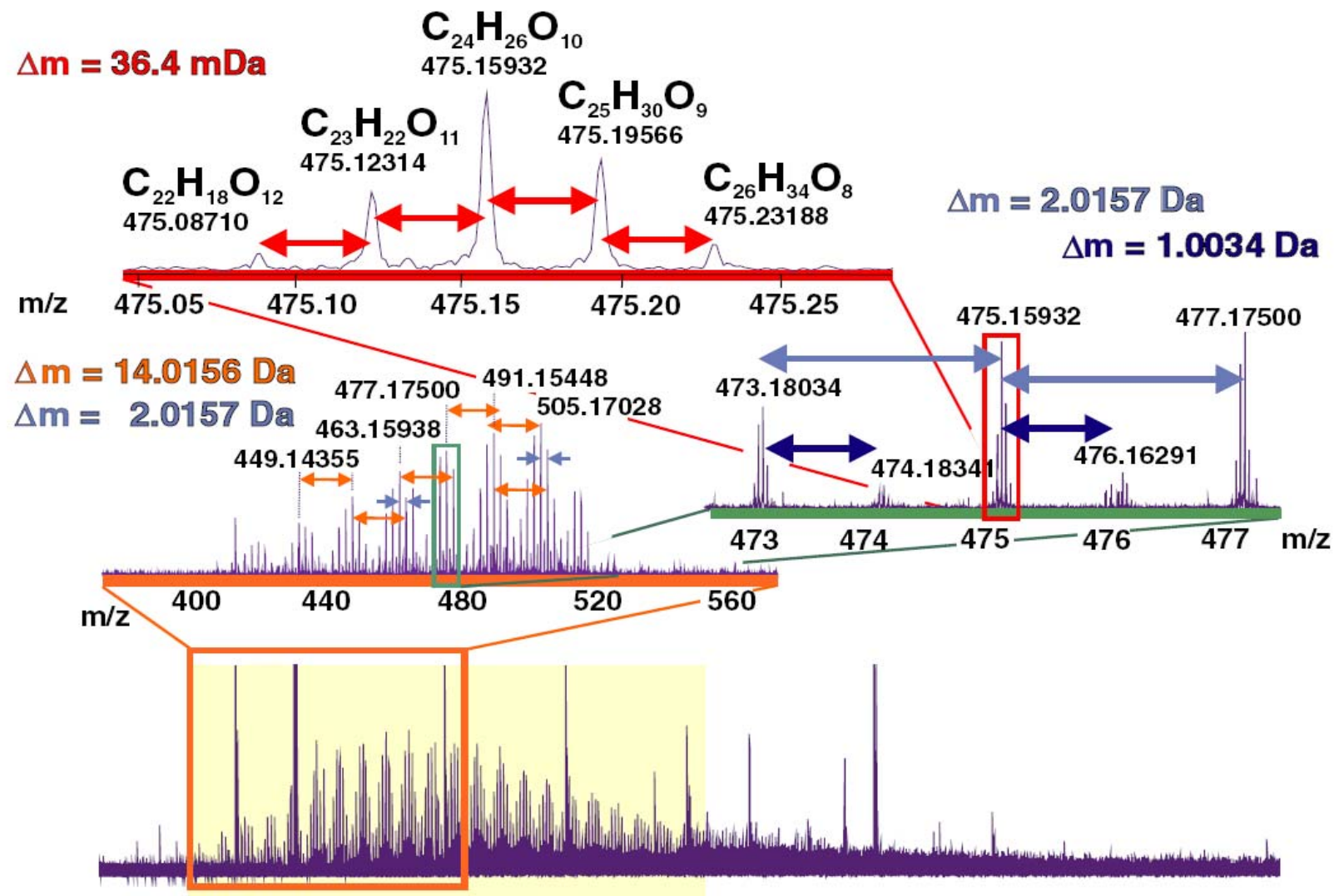
$$\omega_c = \frac{qB_0}{m}$$



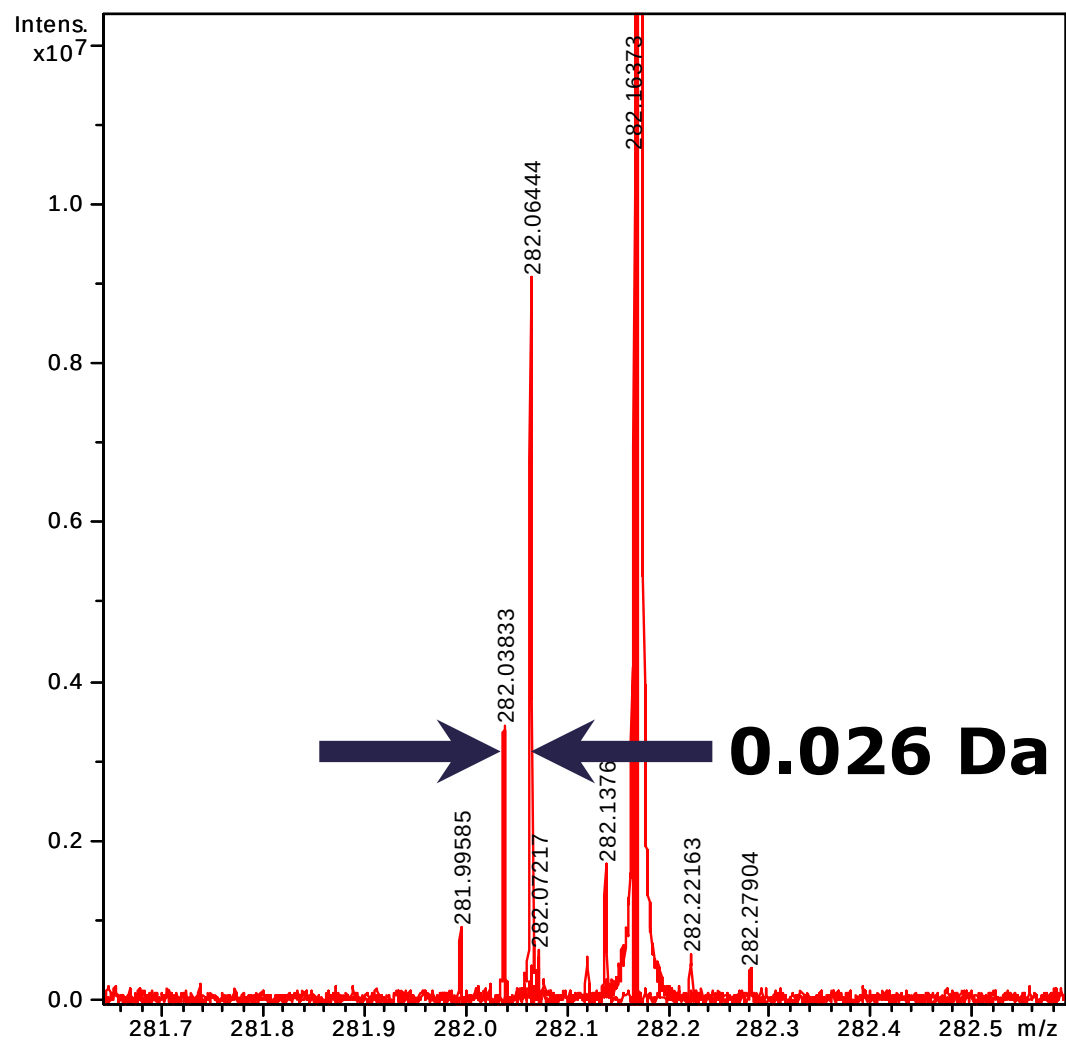
Ultrahigh resolution



Ultrahigh resolution



Ultrahigh resolution



Ultrahigh mass precision



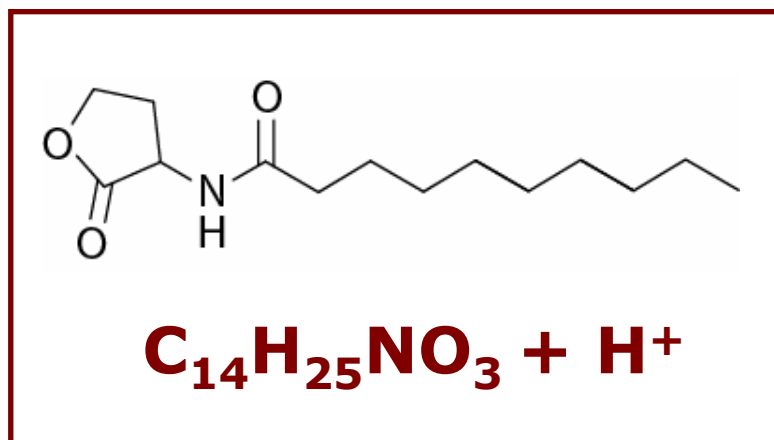
	Exact mass [Da]	Error [μDa]
¹ H	1.00782503214	0.00035
² H	2.01410177799	0.00036
³ H	3.0160492675	0.0011
³ He	3.01602930970	0.00086
⁴ He	4.0026032497	0.0010
¹³ C	13.0033548378	0.0010
¹² C	12.0000000000	0.0010
¹⁴ C	14.0032419884	0.0040
¹⁴ N	14.00307400524	0.00086
¹⁵ N	15.00010889844	0.00092
¹⁶ O	15.9949146221	0.0015
¹⁷ O	16.999131501	0.22
¹⁸ O	17.999160419	0.9
²⁰ Ne	19.9924401759	0.0020
²³ Na	22.989769675	0.23
²⁸ Si	27.9769265327	0.0020
³¹ P	30.973761512	0.20
³² S	31.972070690	0.12
³⁴ S	33.967866831	0.11
³⁹ K	38.963706861	0.3
⁴⁰ Ar	39.9623831232	0.0030

Audi, G. & Wapstra, A. H. *Nucl. Phys. A*, 1995, **595**, 409

Ultrahigh mass precision



Only limited number of elemental combinations *fits* into an exact molecular mass



Generate Molecular Formula

Min:
Max:

Measured m/z: Tolerance [ppm]: Charge:

Buttons: Generate, Save Results..., Help

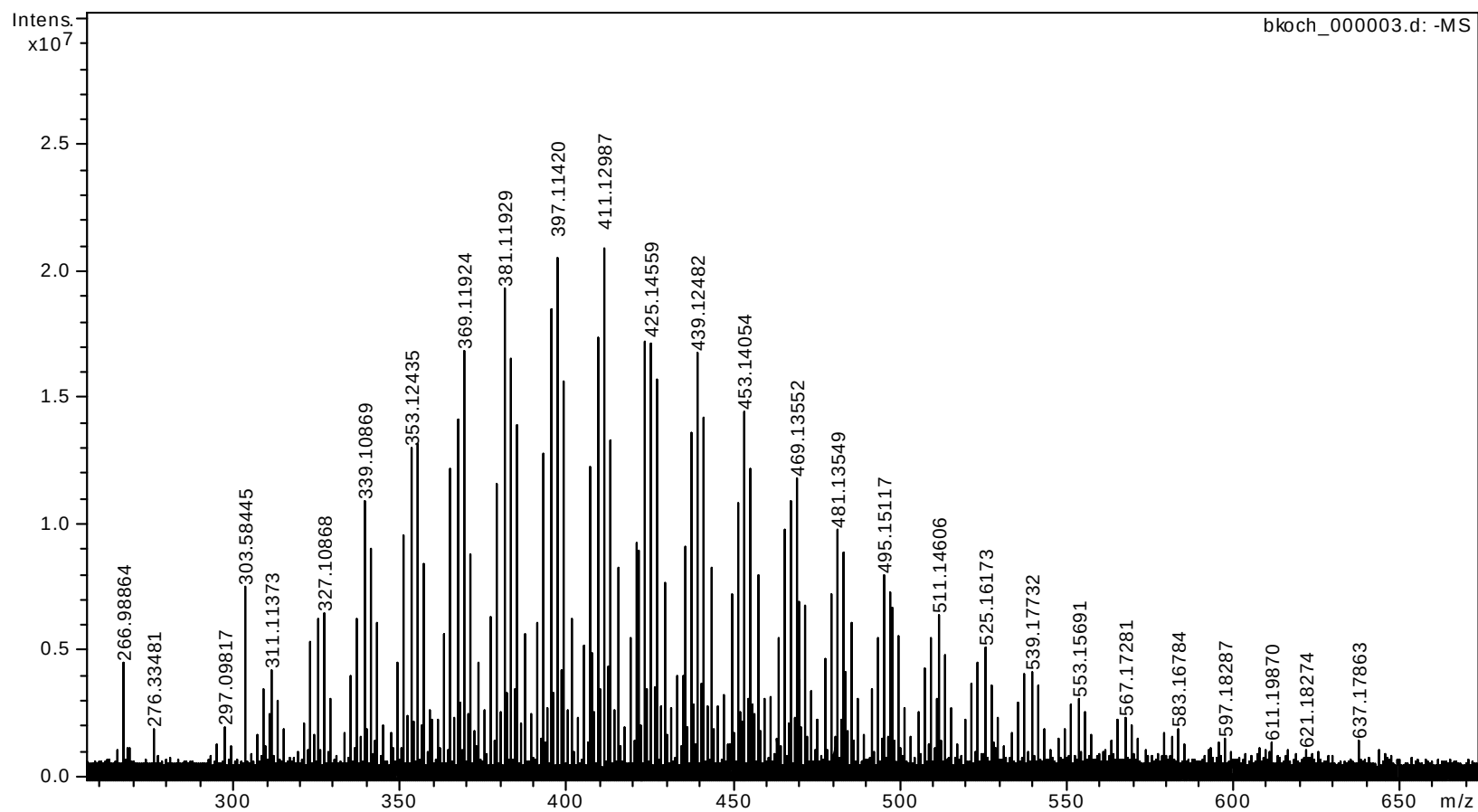
#	MF	m/z	err [ppm]	dbl eq	N rule	e ⁻	min rank	ra
1	C 14 H 26 N 1 O 3	256.190720	-0.176	2.5	ok	even	1	
2	C 10 H 28 N 1 Na 2 O 3	256.185910	-18.954	-3.5	ok	even	1	
3	C 10 H 22 N 7 O 1	256.188035	-10.658	3.5	ok	even	1	
4	C 12 H 27 N 1 Na 1 O 3	256.188315	-9.565	-0.5	ok	even	2	
5	C 9 H 26 N 3 O 5	256.186697	-15.878	-1.5	ok	even	3	
6	C 10 H 30 N 3 S 2	256.187566	-12.489	-2.5	ok	even	3	
7	C 11 H 30 N 1 O 3 S 1	256.194091	12.981	-2.5	ok	even	4	

↑

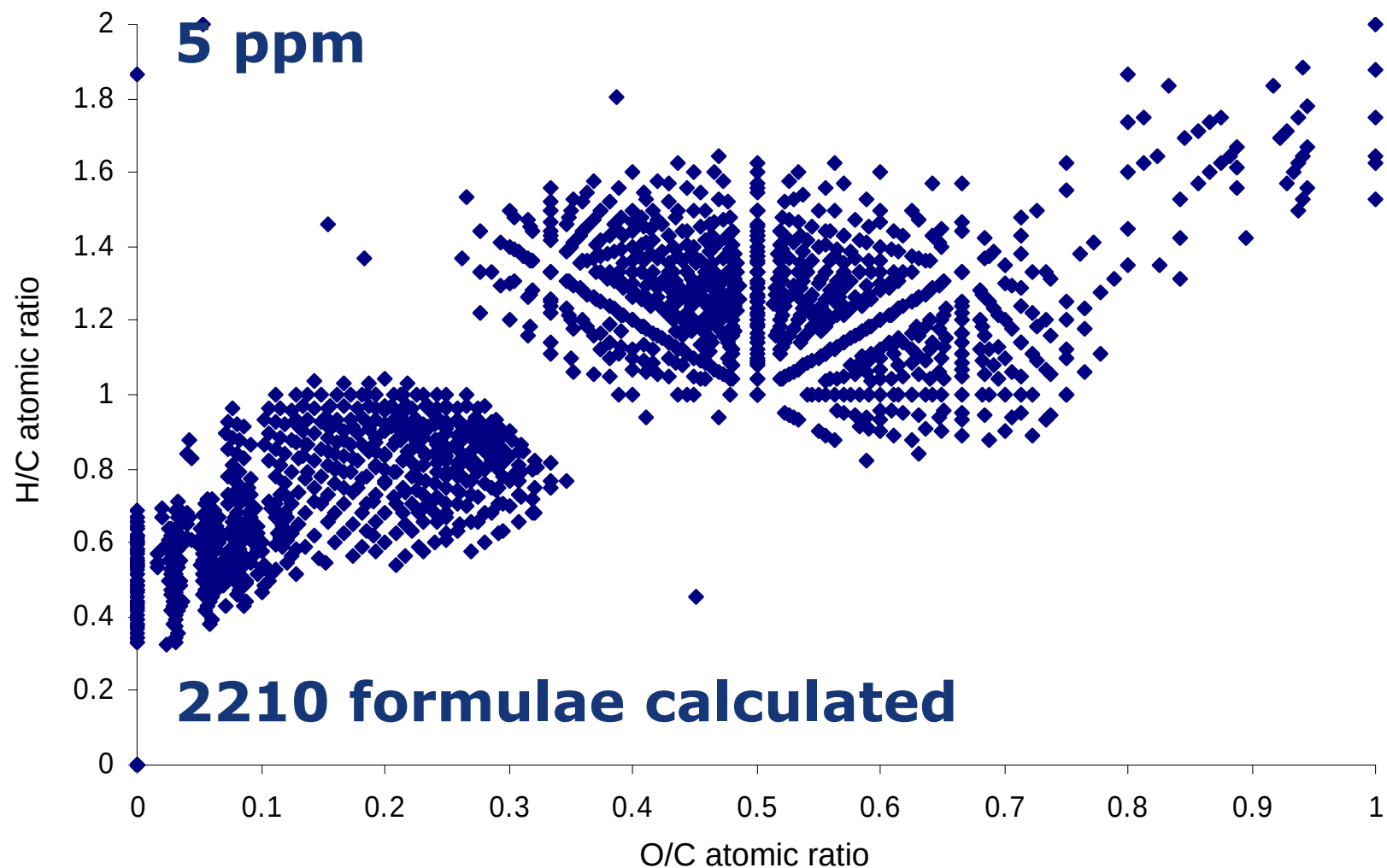
ERRORS

Options:
☐ Automatically locate monoisotopic peak Maximum number of formulas:
☐ Check double bond equivalences Minimum: Maximum:
Apply nitrogen rule: ☒ Electron configuration:
Minimum H/C ratio: Maximum H/C ratio:
Show Pattern

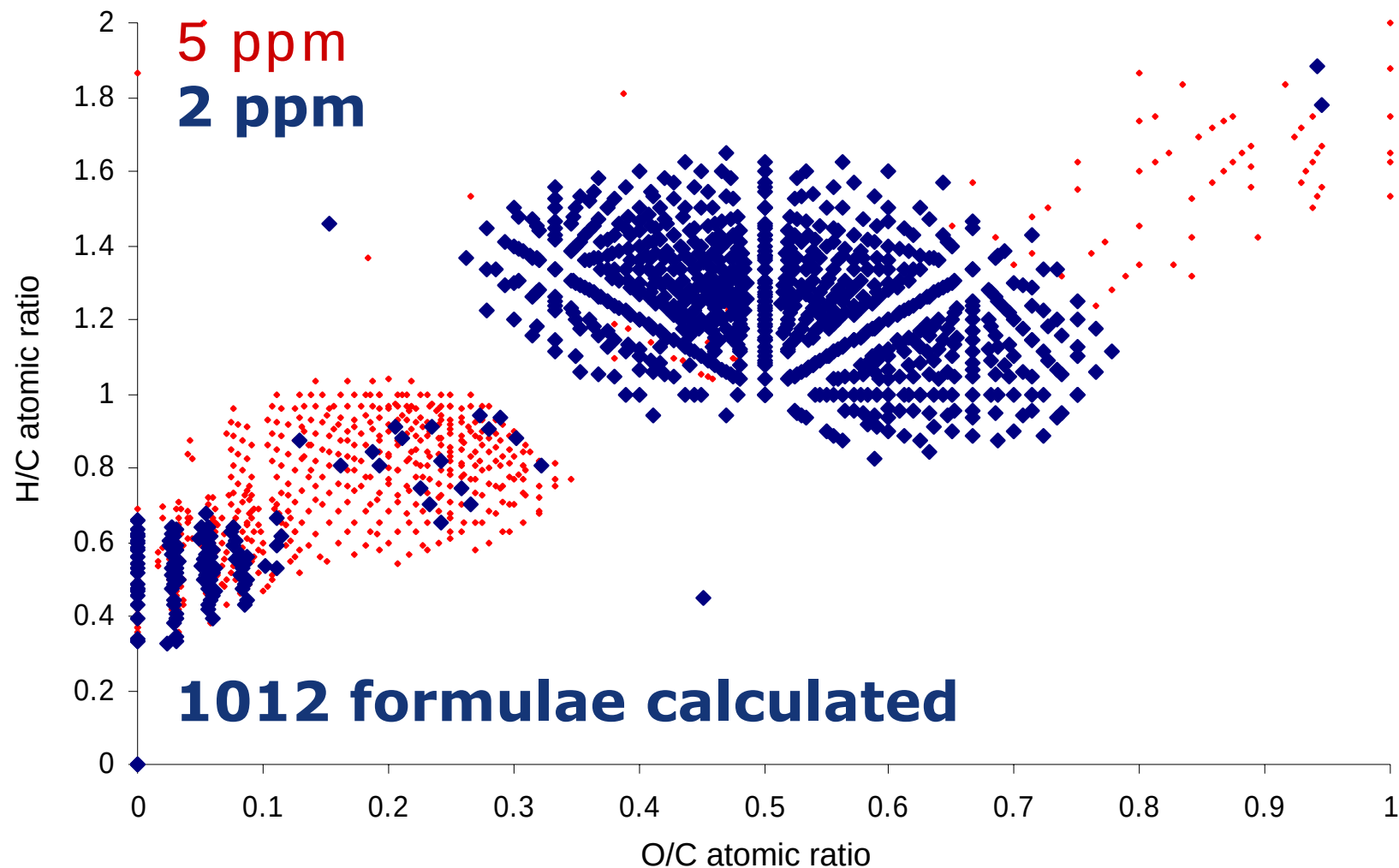
Ultrahigh resolution



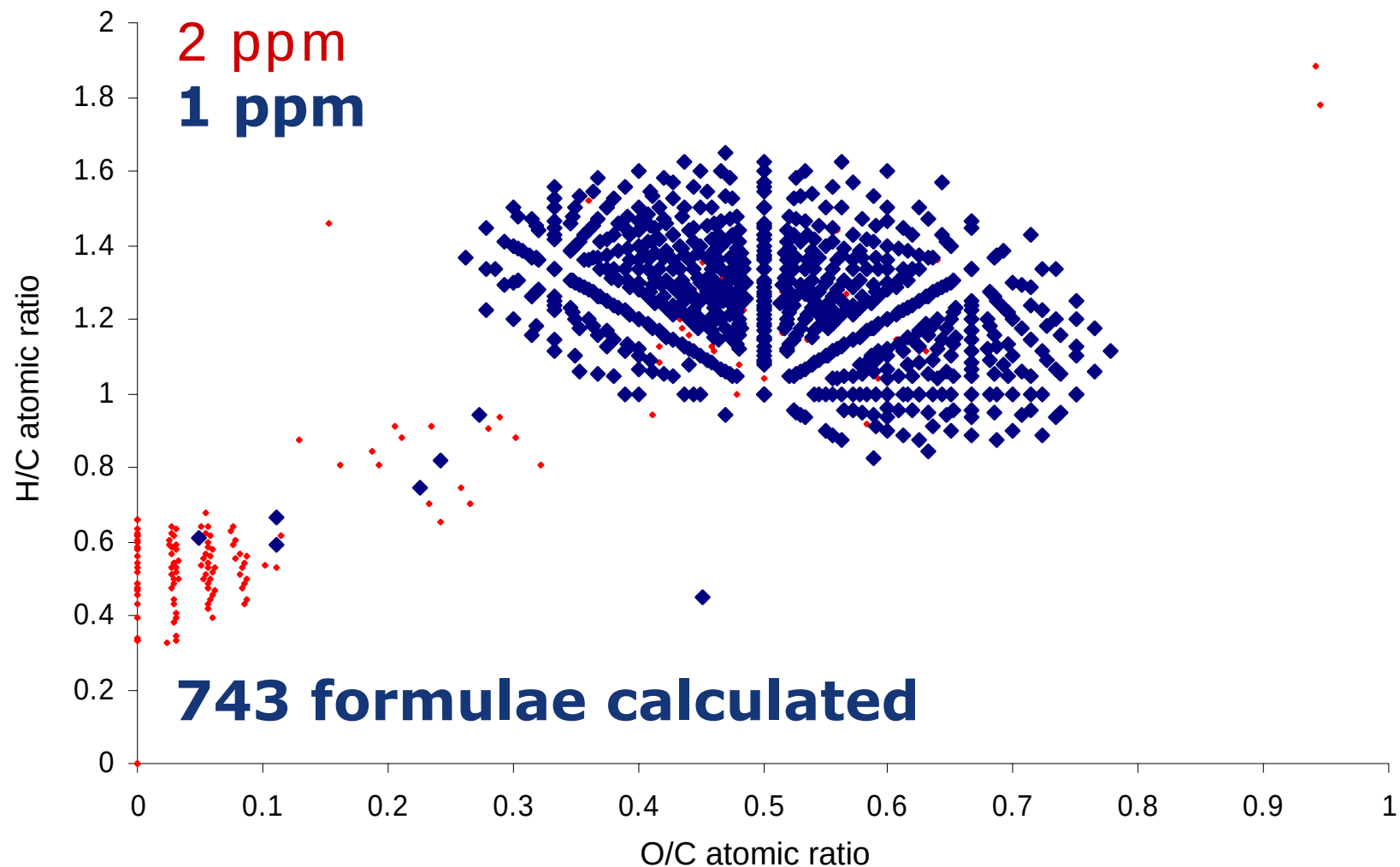
Bias elimination by mass precision



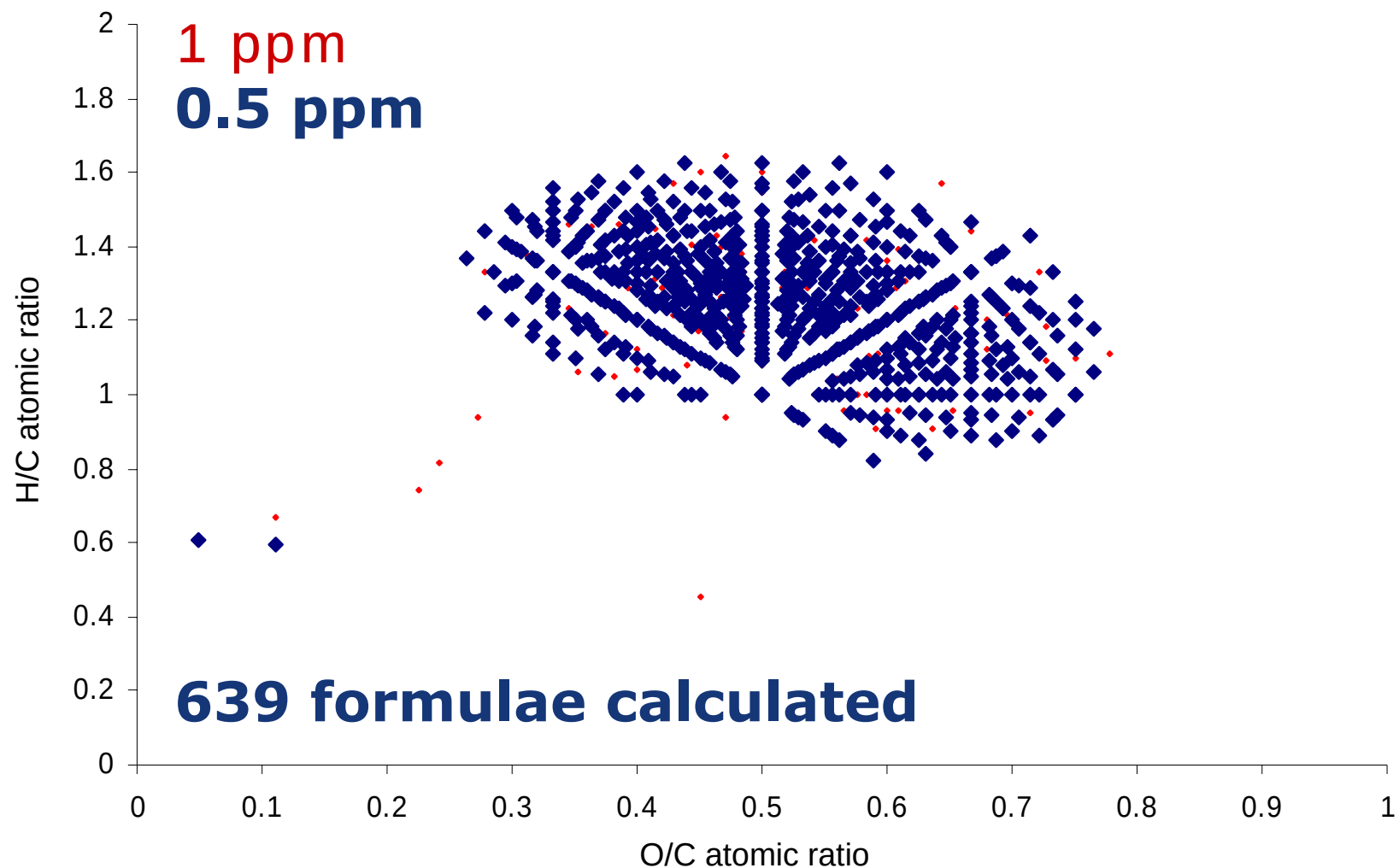
Bias elimination by mass precision



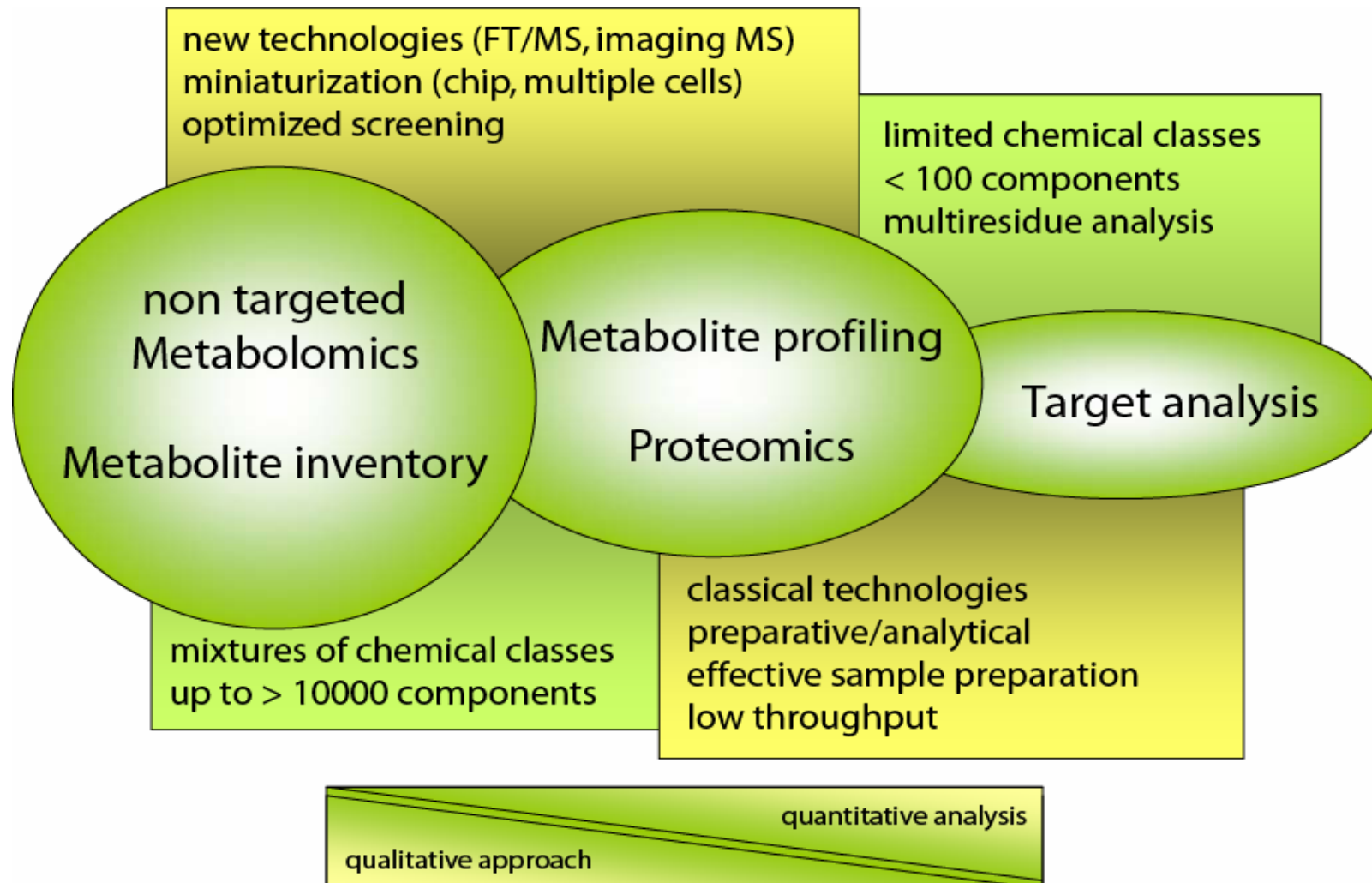
Bias elimination by mass precision



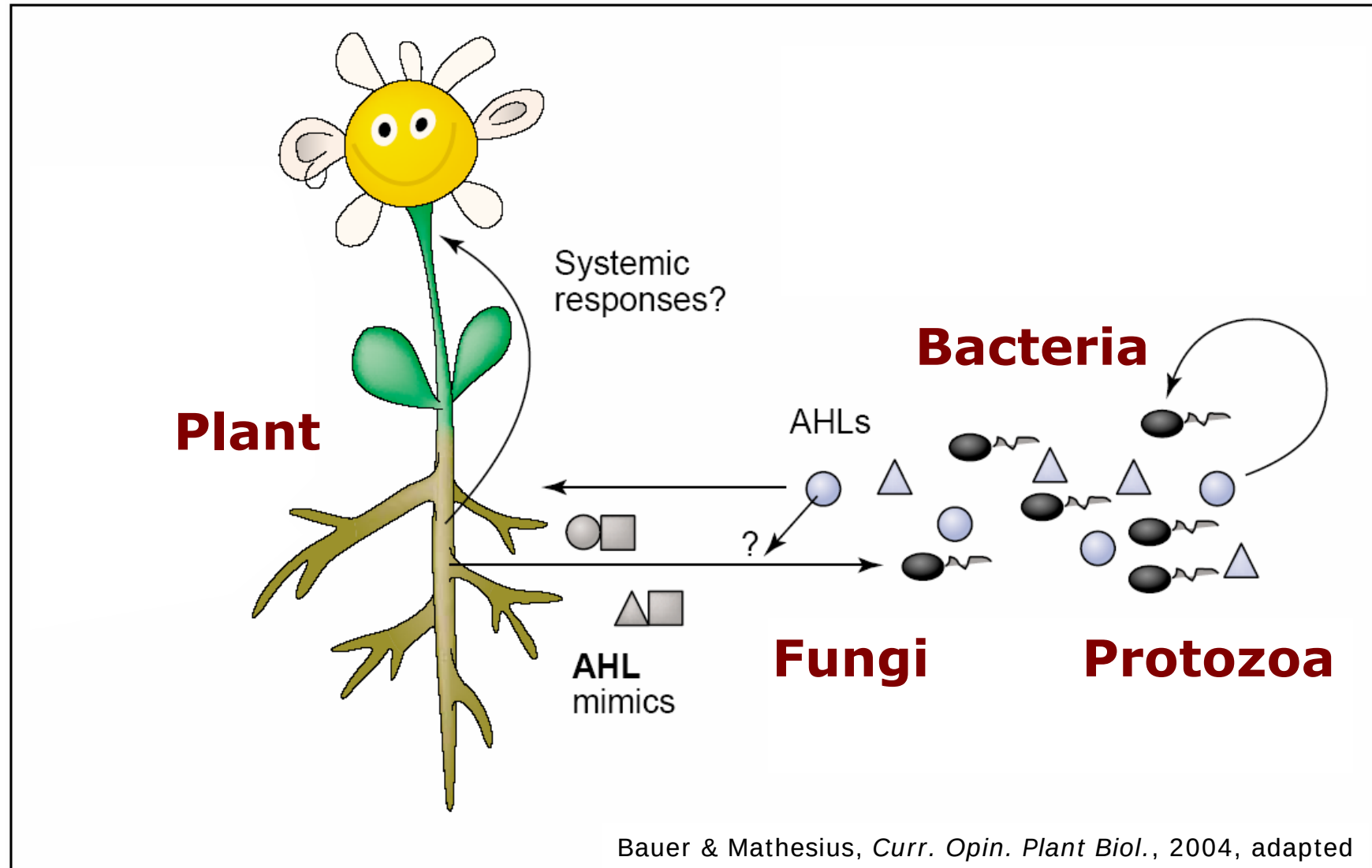
Bias elimination by mass precision



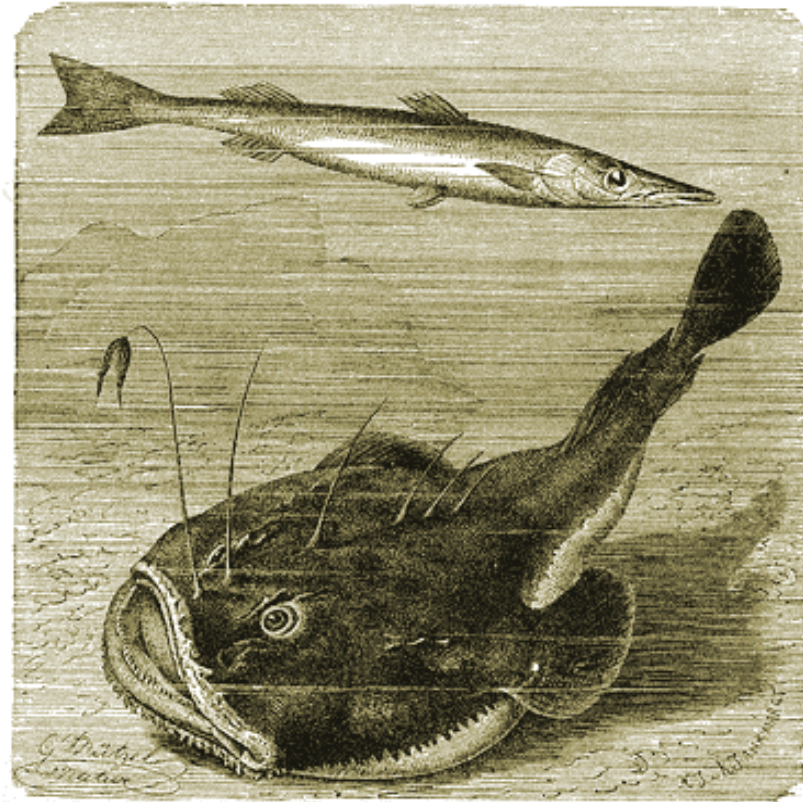
Fields of interest



Rhizosphere interactions



Quorum Sensing



Fuqua & Greenberg, *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.*, 2002, **3**, 4111

Quorum Sensing

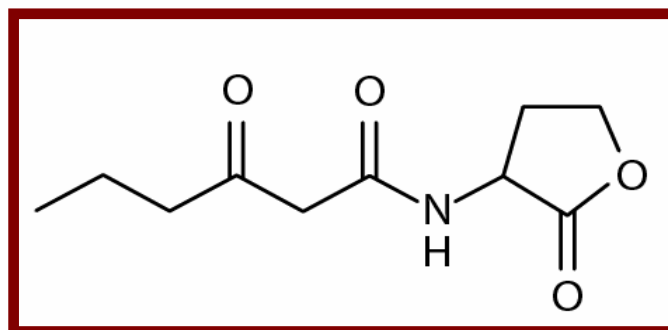
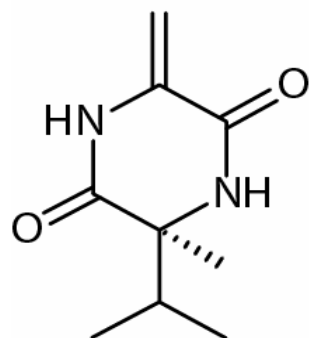
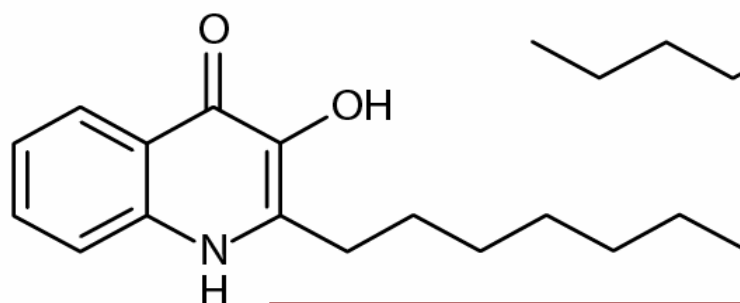
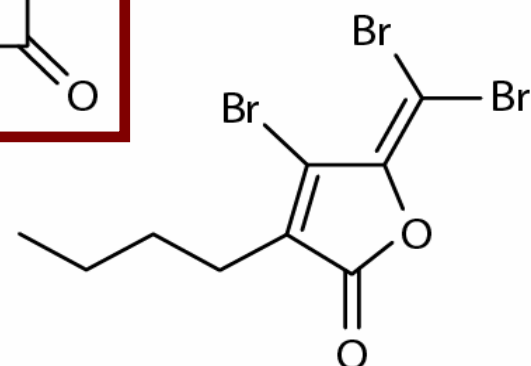
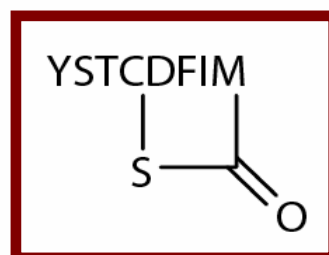


Finding: luminescent bacteria from marine symbioses regulate light production in dependence of their **cell density**.

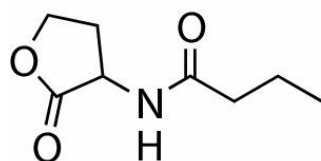
Explanation: changes in the observed “physiological behavior” are a consequence of production, accumulation of, and reaction to, specific **signalling molecules**.

Conclusion: bacteria are able to **actively communicate**, not only to react to.

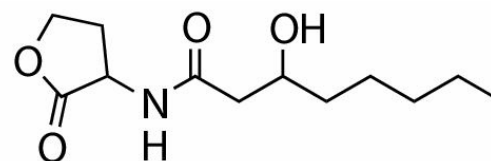
➔ First step to **multicellularity**?



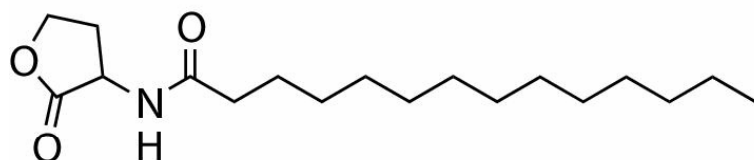
N-Acylhomoserine Lactones



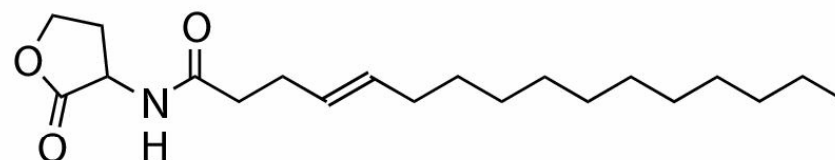
N-Butanoyl-D/L-Homoserinlacton
C4-HSL



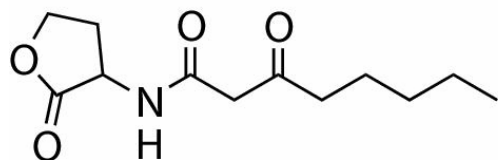
3-Hydroxy-*N*-Octanoyl-D/L-Homoserinlacton
OH-C8-HSL



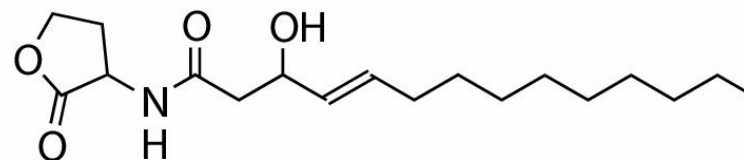
N-Tetradecanoyl-D/L-Homoserinlacton
C14-HSL



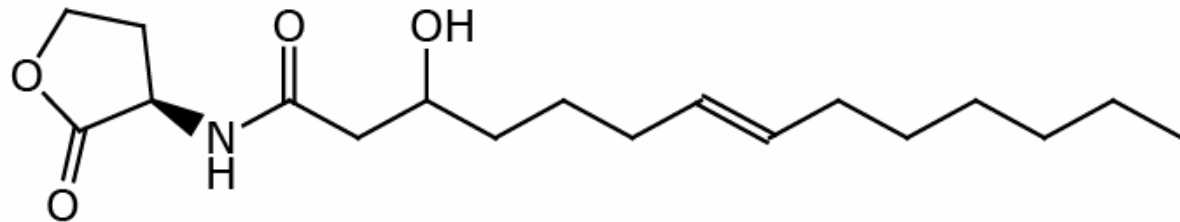
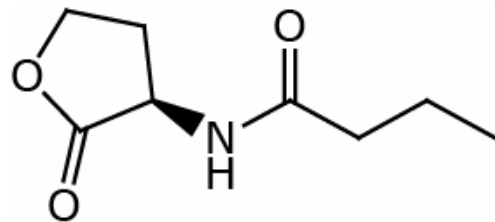
N-Hexadecenoyl-D/L-Homoserinlacton
C16:1-HSL



3-oxo-*N*-Octanoyl-D/L-Homoserinlacton
O-C8-HSL



3-Hydroxy-*N*-Tetradecenoyl-D/L-Homoserinlacton
OH-C14:1-HSL



C4-HSL

Aeromonas sp.
Pseudomonas sp.
Serratia liquefaciens
Vibrio harveyi

C6-HSL

► **Burkholderia sp.**
Chromobacterium violaceum
► **Escherichia coli**
► **Pseudomonas sp.**
Ralstonia solanacearum
Rhizobium leguminosarum
Serratia sp.
Vibrio sp.
Yersinia sp.

C7-HSL

Rhizobium leguminosarum
Serratia marcescens

C8-HSL

► **Burkholderia sp.**
Pseudomonas chlororaphis
Ralstonia solanacearum

C8-HSL

Rhizobium leguminosarum
Serratia marcescens
Sinorhizobium meliloti
Vibrio fischeri
Yersinia pseudotuberculosis

C10-HSL

► **Burkholderia sp.**
► **Pseudomonas fluorescens**

C12-HSL

Brucella melitensis
Burkholderia vietnamensis

C14-HSL

Burkholderia vietnamensis

C16-HSL

Rhodobacter capsulatus

C18-HSL

Sinorhizobium meliloti

O-C6-HSL

Aeromonas hydrophila
Aeromonas salmonicida
Enterobacter agglomerans
Erwinia sp.
Hafnia alvei
Nitrosomonas europaea
Pseudomonas sp.

O-C6-HSL

Rahnella aquatilis
Rhizobium leguminosarum
► **Serratia sp.**
Vibrio fischeri

O-C8-HSL

Enterobacter agglomerans
Pseudomonas syringae
Vibrio anguillarum

O-C10-HSL

O-C12-HSL

O-C14-HSL

O-C16-HSL

OH-C6-HSL

OH-C8-HSL

OH-C10-HSL

OH-C14:1-HSL

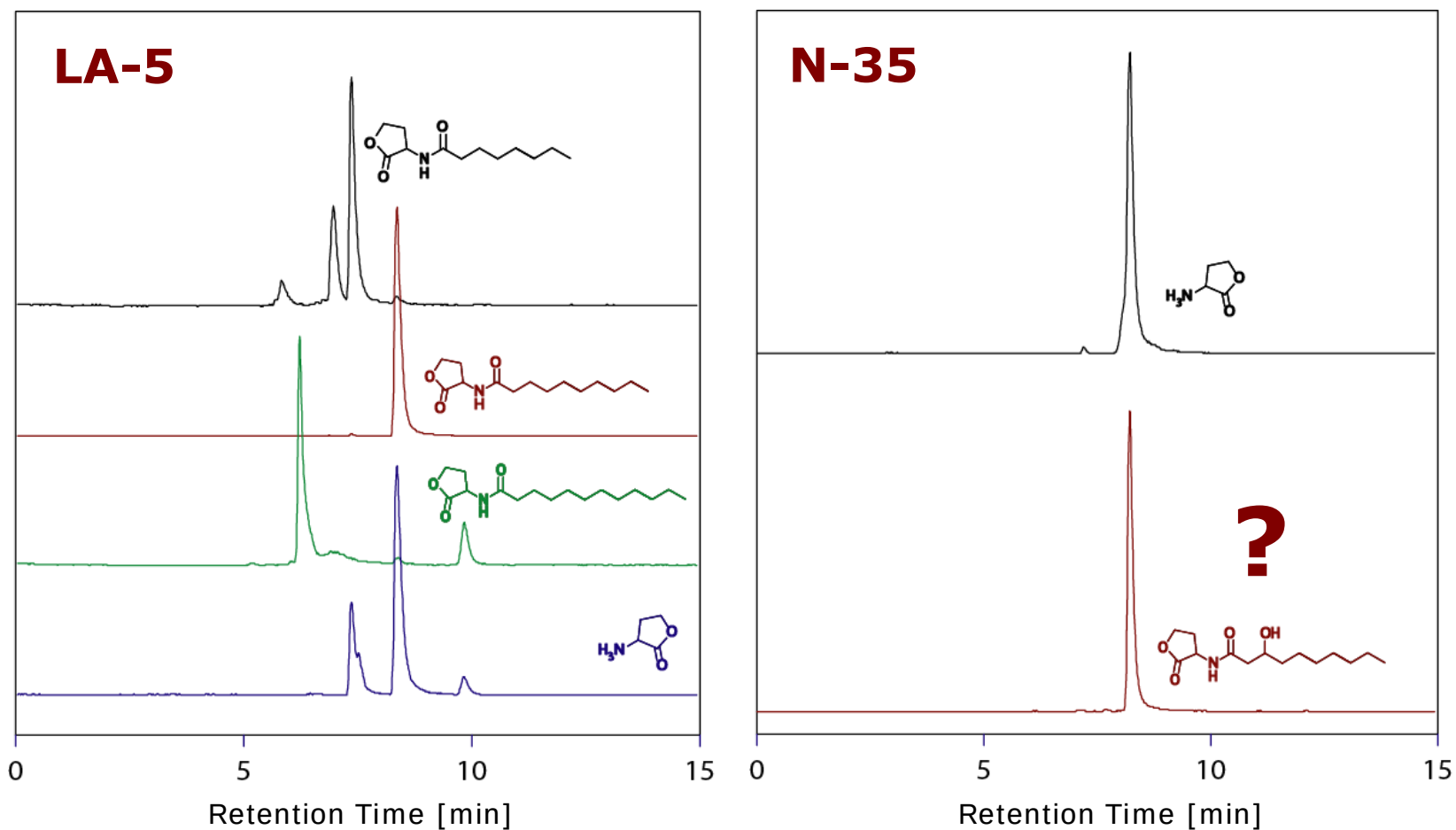
C16:1-HSL

► **Pseudomonas aeruginosa**
Sinorhizobium meliloti
Sinorhizobium meliloti
Pseudomonas fluorescens
Vibrio anguillarum
Pseudomonas fluorescens
Rhizobium leguminosarum
Pseudomonas fluorescens
Pseudomonas fluorescens
Rhizobium leguminosarum
Sinorhizobium meliloti

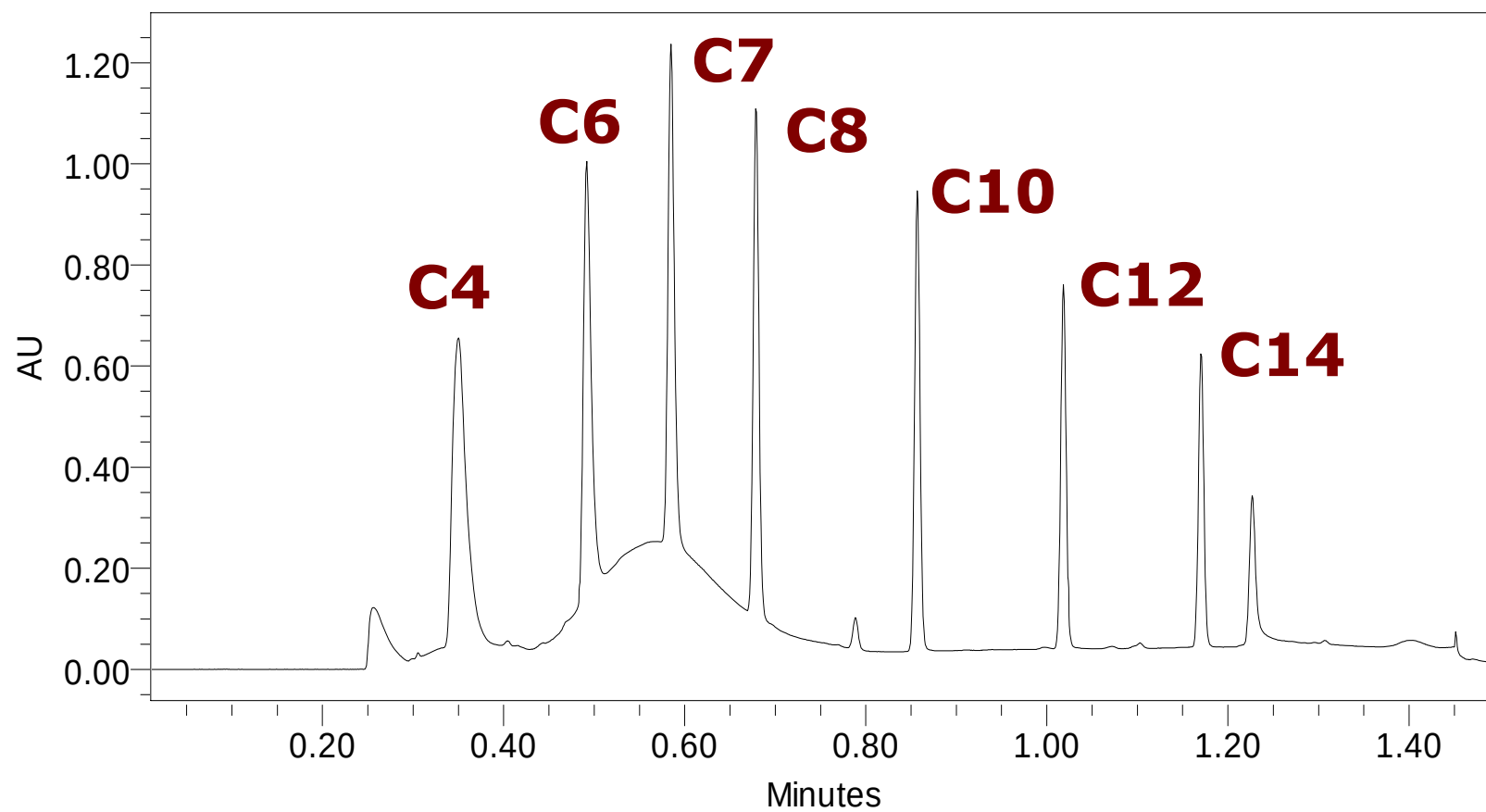
Targeting rhizosphere bacteria



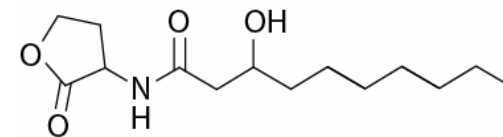
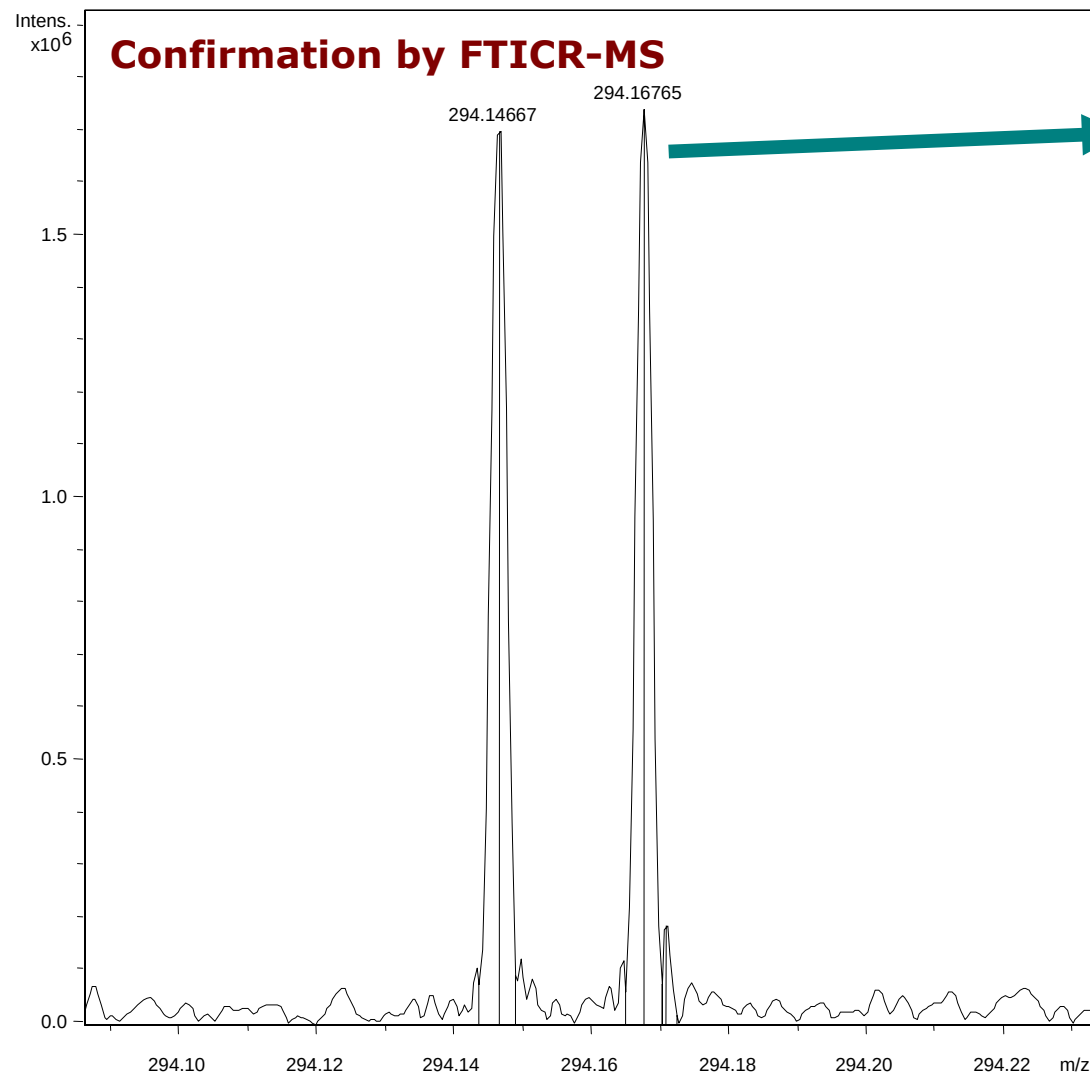
Nano-LC/Ion Trap MS



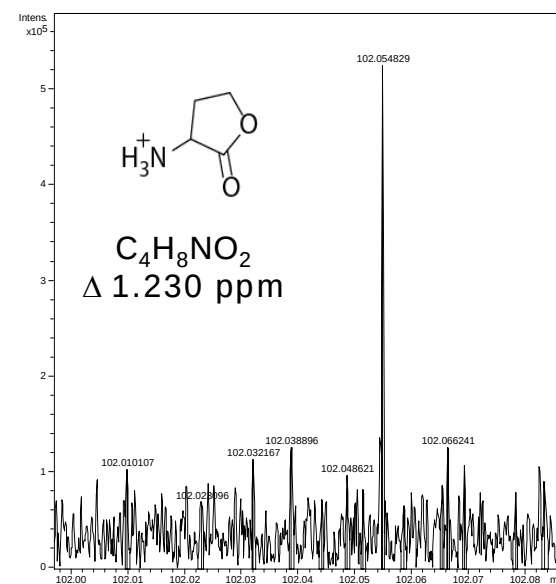
Frommberger et al., *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.*, 2004, **378**, 1014



Target analysis



[C₁₄H₂₅NO₄+Na]⁺
Theory: 294,16757 amu
Exp.: 294,16766 amu
Error: -0,291 ppm



Competition in the rhizosphere

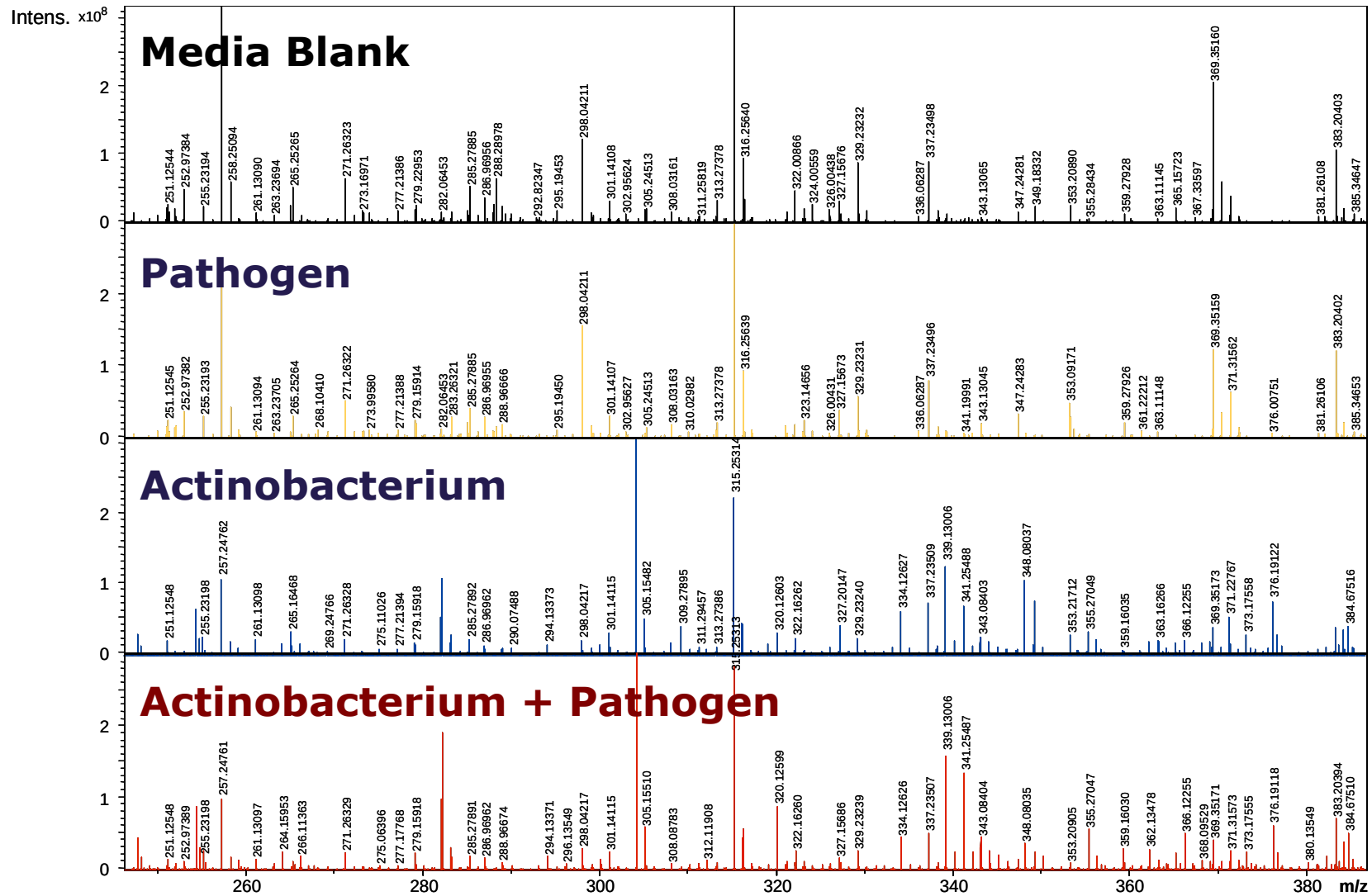


Mechanisms of PGPR activity

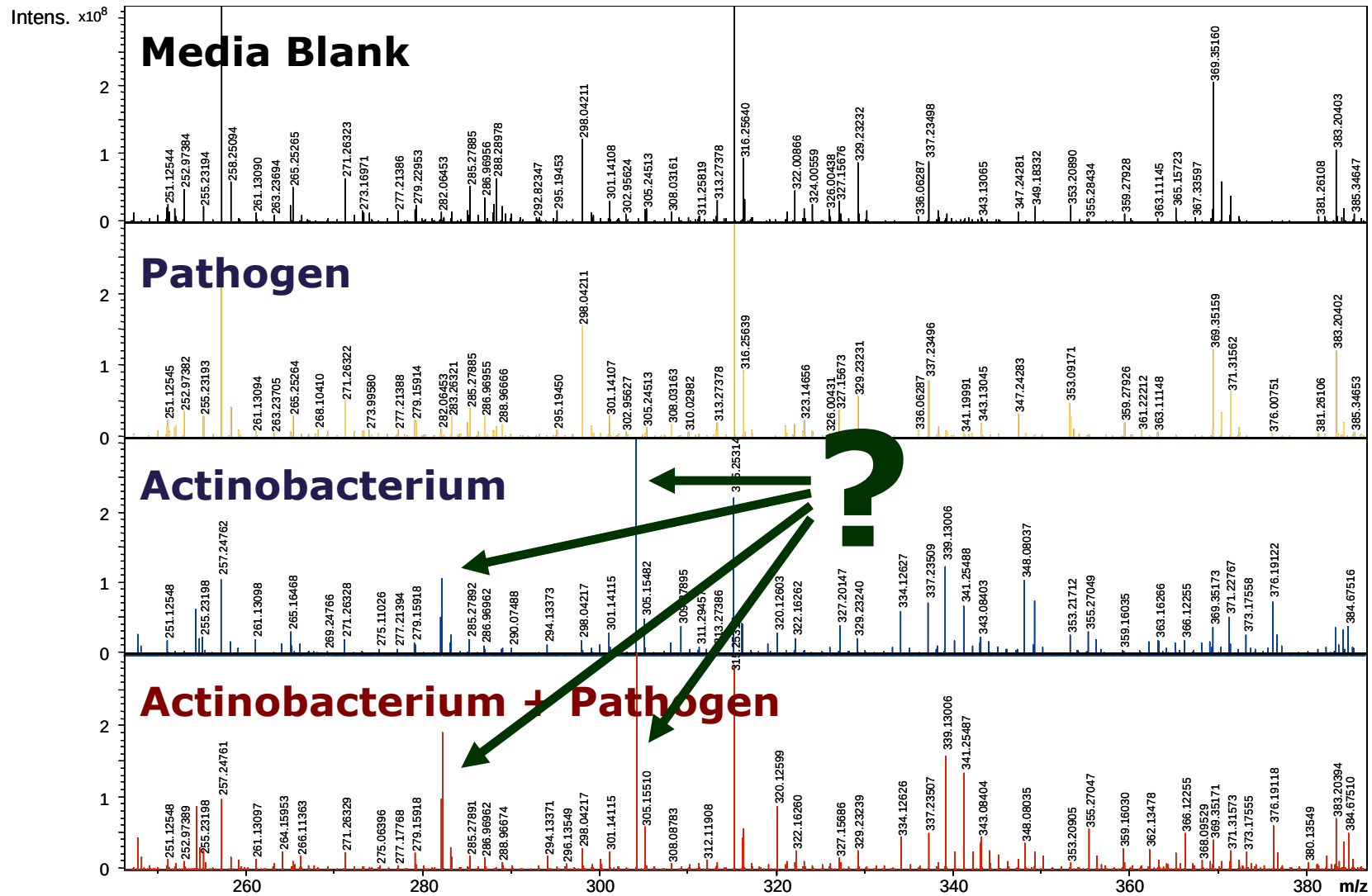
Plant pathogen (**P**)

Actinobacterium (**A**)

Cocultivation in liquid medium



Cocultivation in liquid medium



Analytical approach



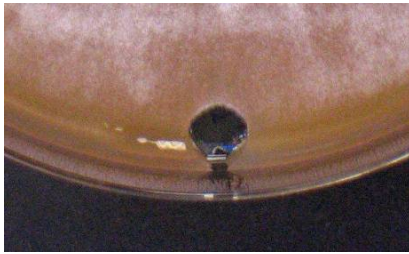
Cultivation of Actinomycete in synthetic medium
(reduces complexity)

Activity assay of supernatant
(V8 agar, together with P)

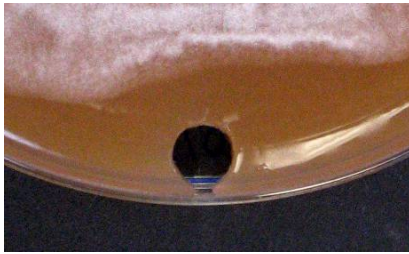
Chromatographic fractionation of supernatant
(C18 SPE)

Activity assays of SPE fractions
(V8 agar, together with P)

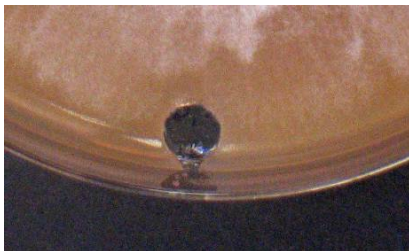
Substance identification by FTICR-MS
(hopefully!)



Elution with 30% MeOH

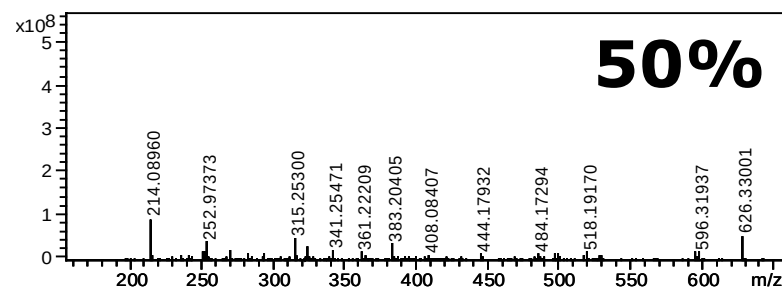
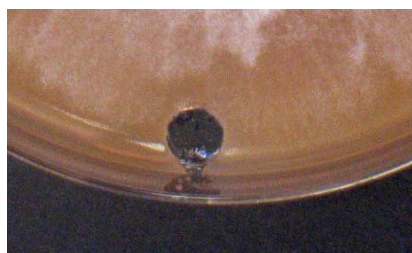
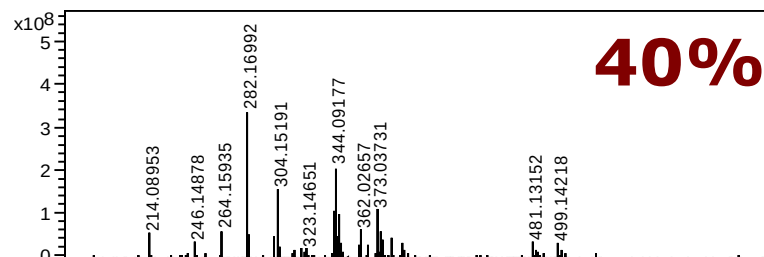
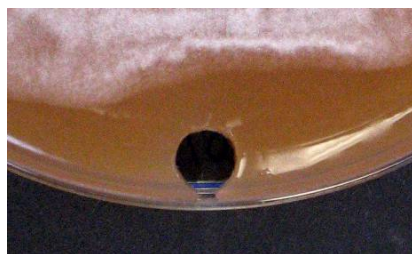
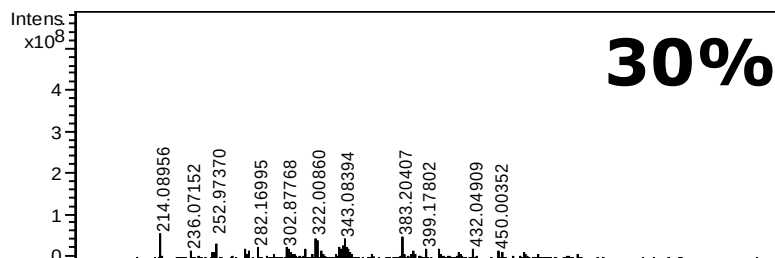


Elution with 40% MeOH



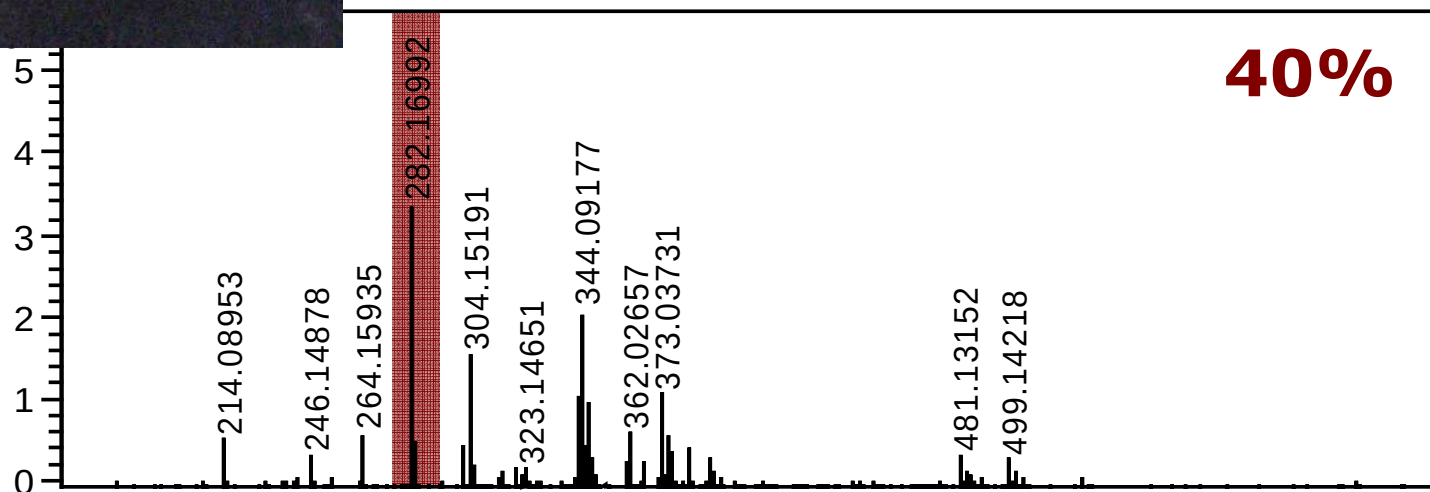
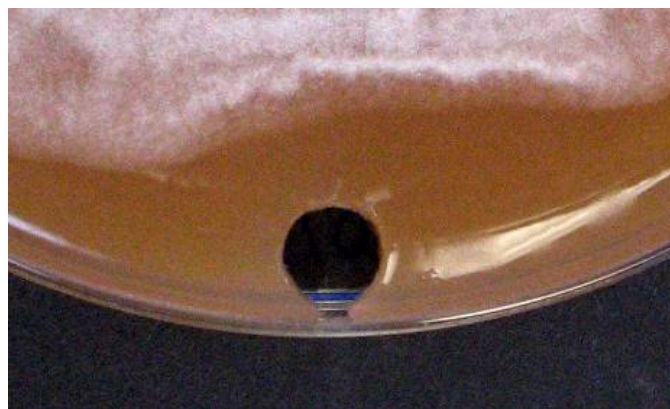
Elution with 50% MeOH

Identification by FTMS



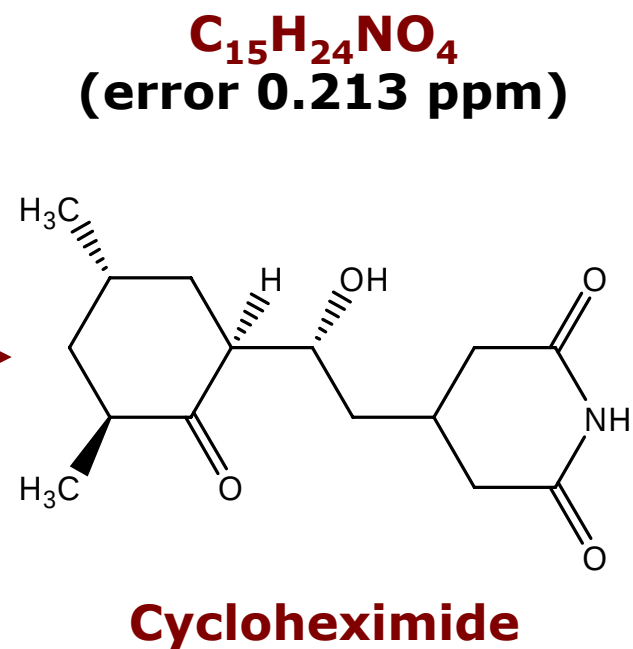
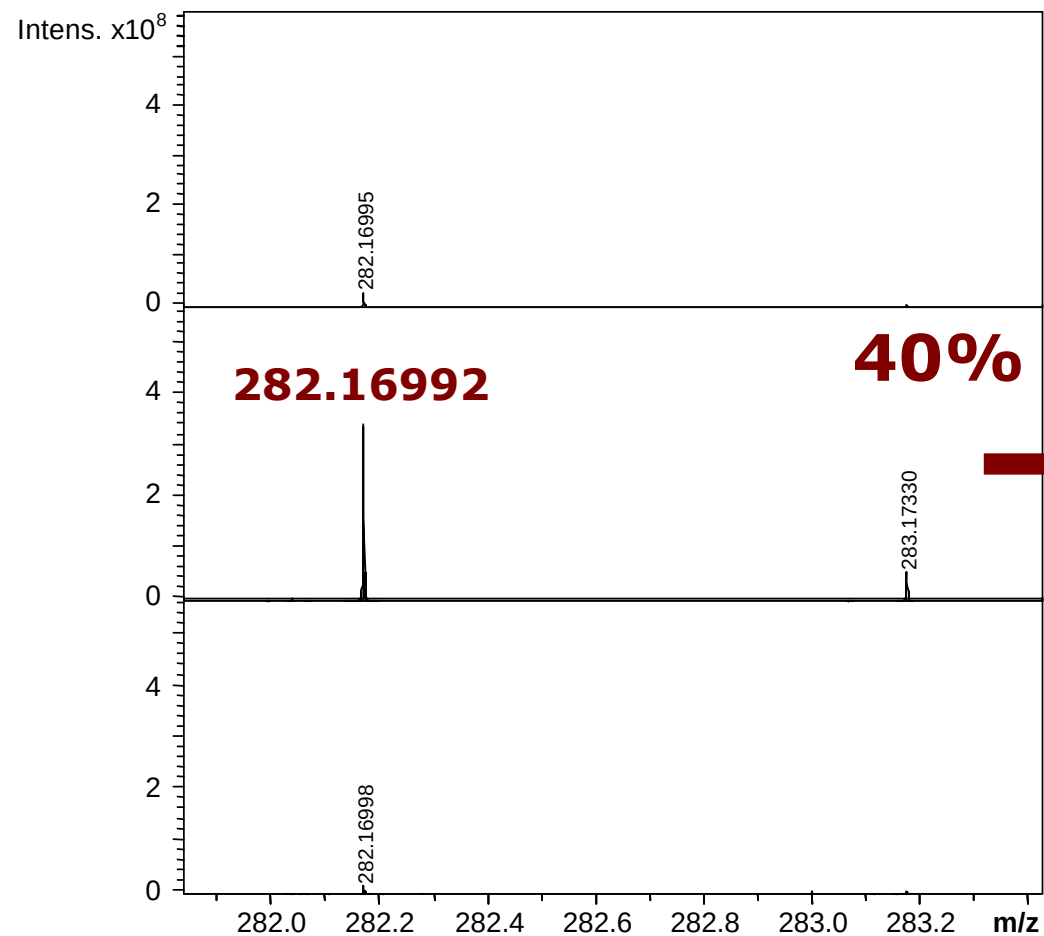
Cooperation at GSF: M. Schlöter, F. Häsler

Identification by FTMS

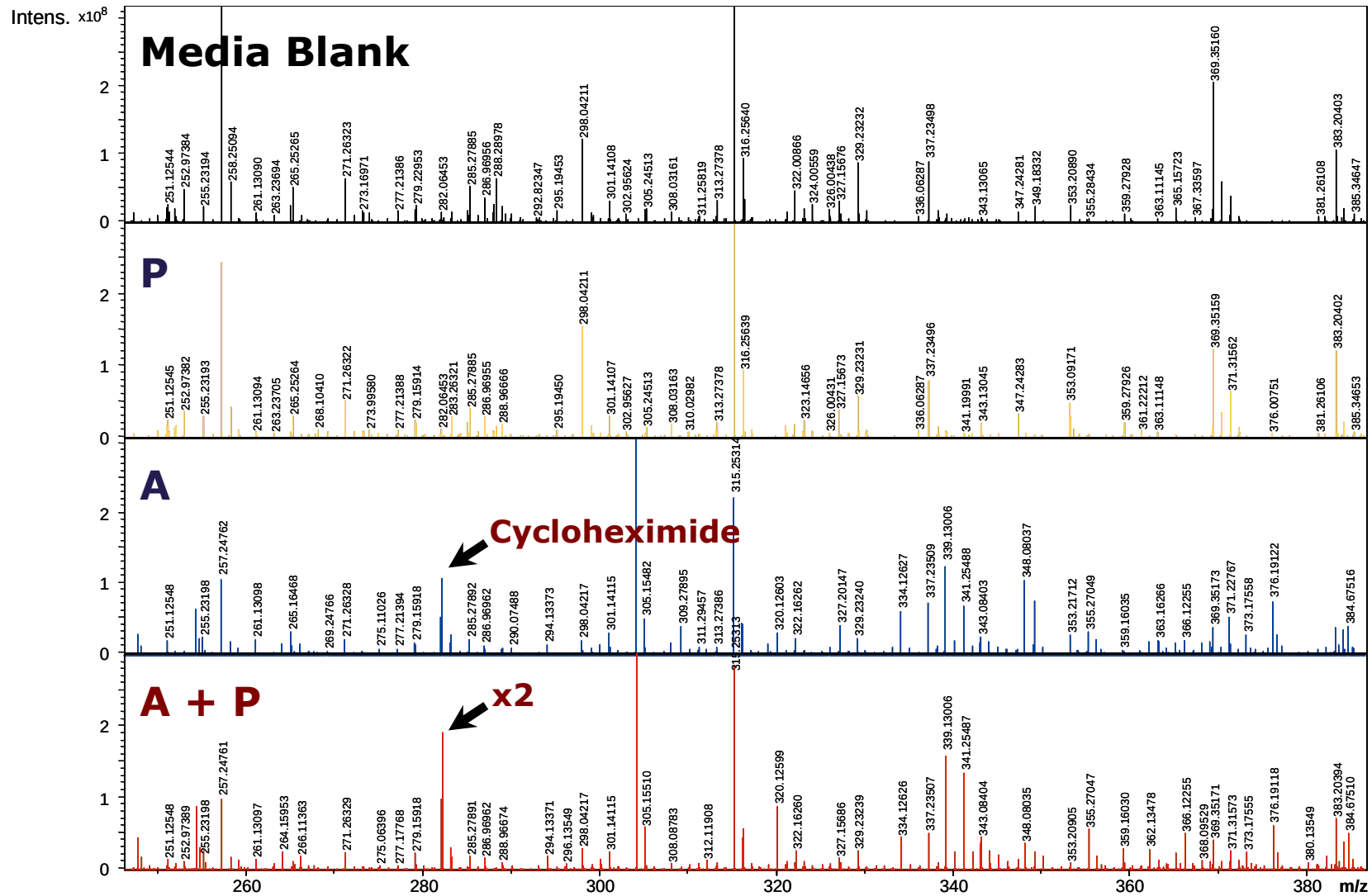


Cooperation at GSF: M. Schlöter, F. Häsler

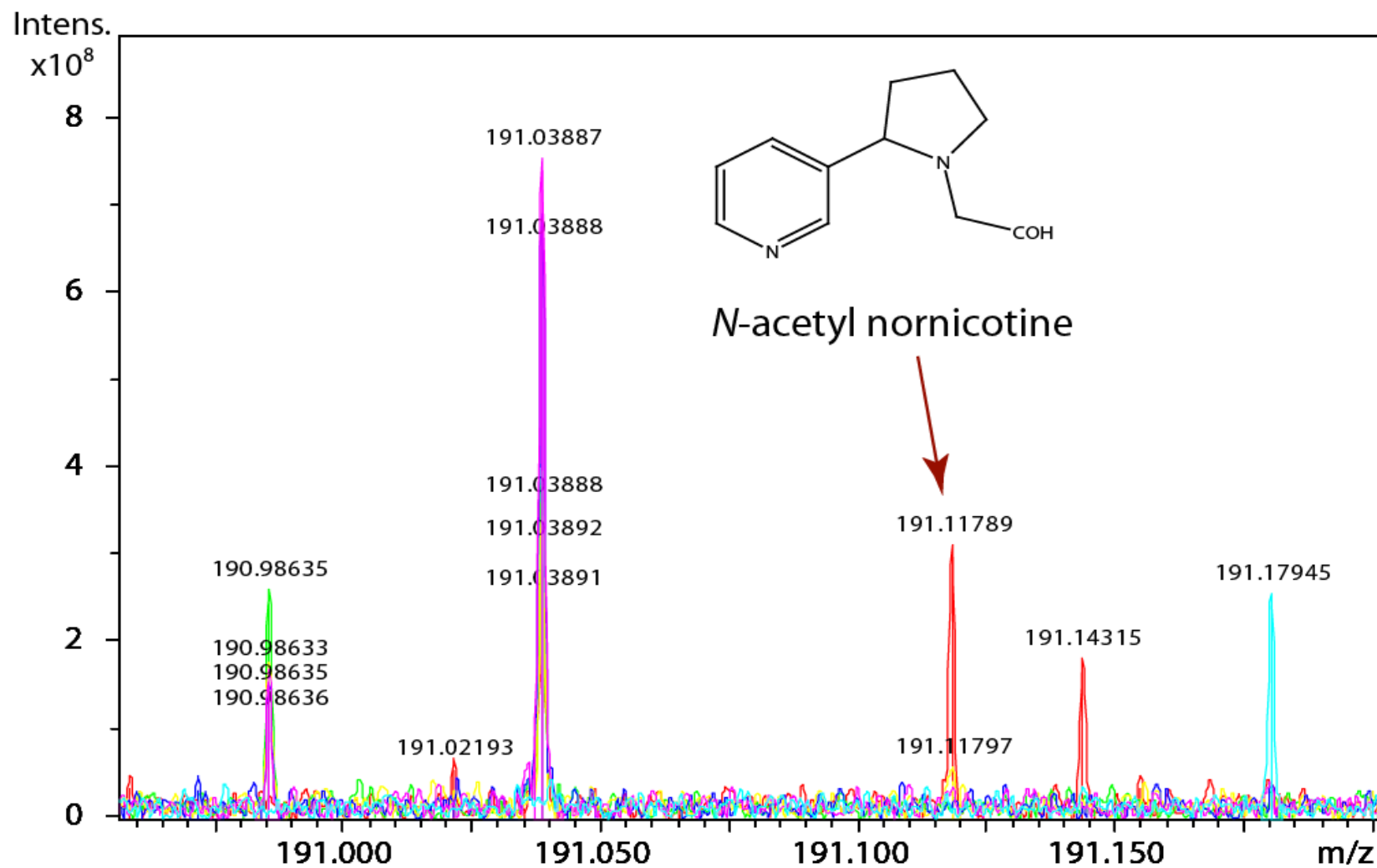
Identification by FTMS



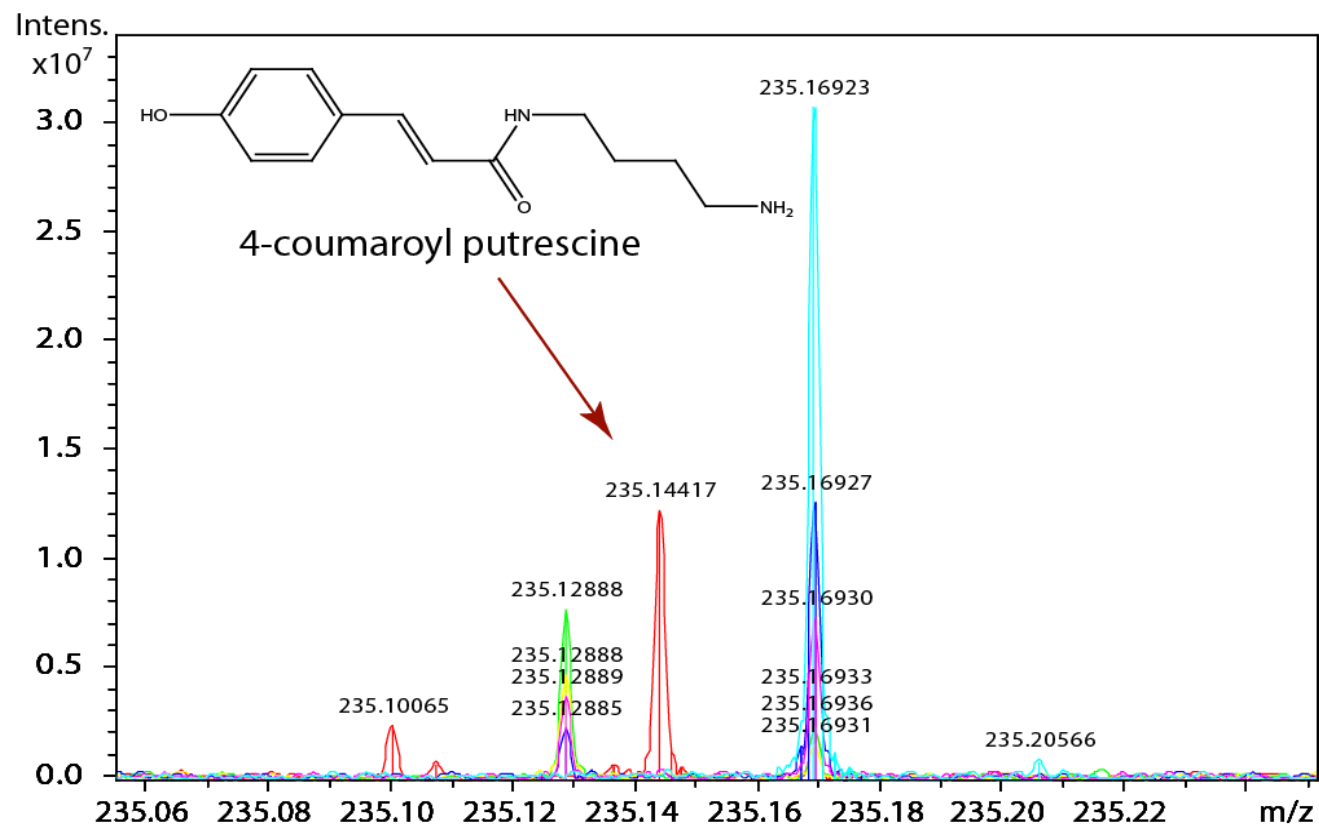
Constitutive or induced?



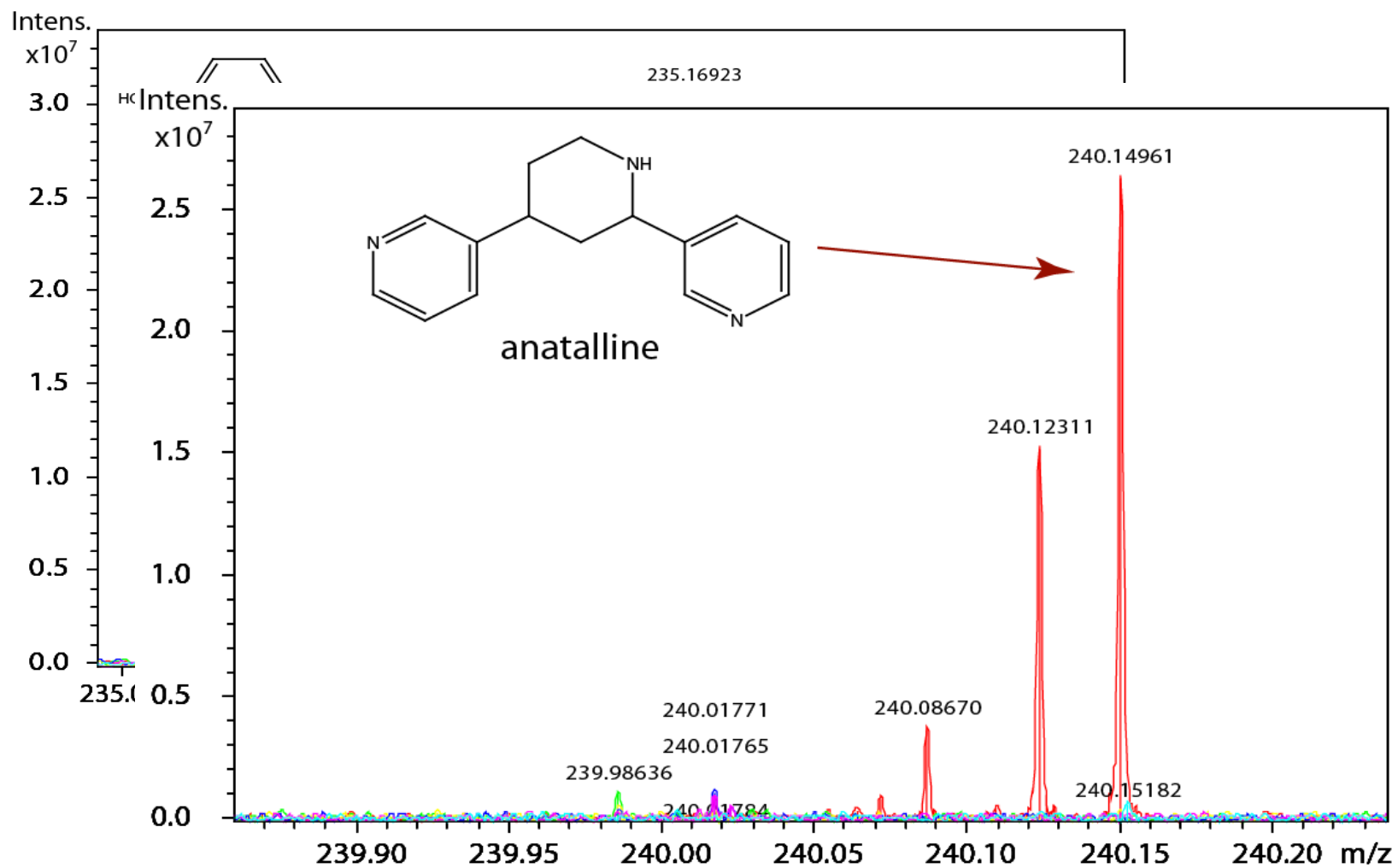
Tobacco metabolites



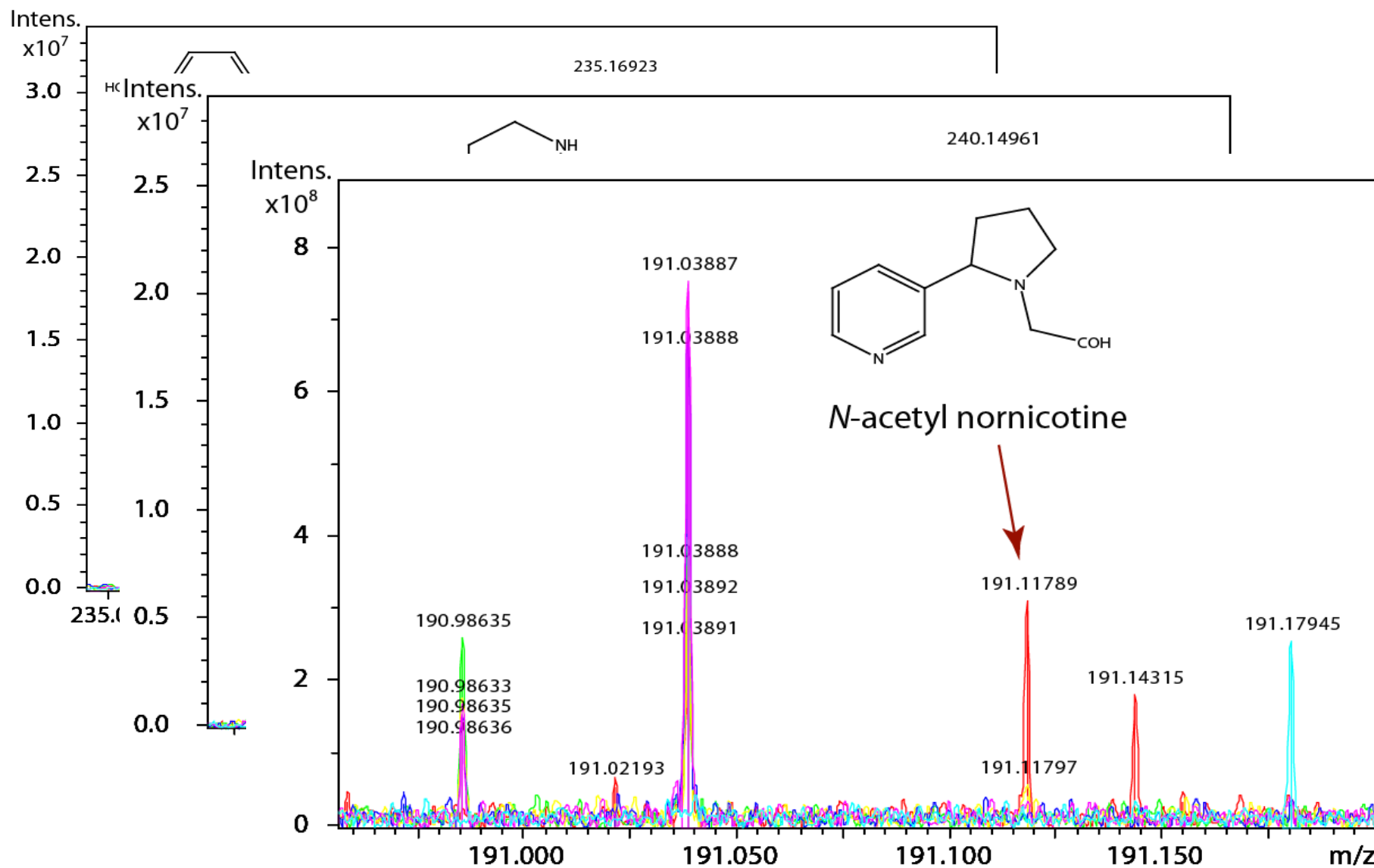
Tobacco metabolites



Tobacco metabolites



Tobacco metabolites



Much more (... and still not complete ...)



Peptide biomarkers for cancer and kidney diseases

H. Mischak, P. Zürbig, Mosaïques AG, Hannover

Chemical Taxonomy of bacteria ecotypes

R. Rossello-Mora, IMEDEA, Mallorca

***Arabidopsis* mutant analysis**

T. Schäffner, B. Messner, BIOP, GSF

Tobacco metabolomics

K. Wieland, U. Schurr, FZ Jülich

Chemical Ecology of caterpillars

W. Boland H. Meischak, MPI of Chemical Ecology, Jena

UV/ozone induced metabolites of different plants

W. Heller, BIOP, GSF

Different questions in groundwater ecology

U. Kunapuli, R. Meckenstock, IGOE, GSF

Geochemistry, NOM, DOM, DOC, Aerosols, Wine ...

→ Philippe Schmitt-Kopplin

Much more here ...



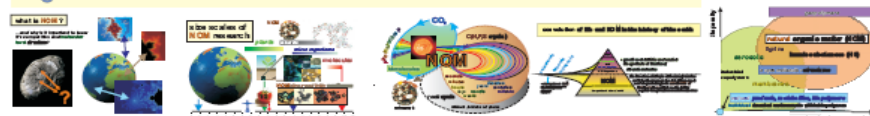
From molecular understanding to knowledge-based design and innovative uses of humic materials in biotechnology (DESIGNER-BIOHUMICS)

Molecular-level analysis of natural organic matter and humic substances

Ph. Schmitt-Kopplin[†], N. Hertkorn[†], I.V. Perminova[‡], M. Frommberger[†], A. Kettrup[†]

[†]GSF Research Center for Environment and Health, Institute of Ecological Chemistry, Ingolstaedter Landstrasse 1, D-85764 Neuherberg, Germany;
[‡]Department of Chemistry, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Leninskie Gory 1-3, Moscow 119992, Russia.

significance of NOM and humic substances



Natural organic matter (NOM) on earth is abundant in marine, humic and terrestrial ecosystems. In all these environments, NOM is comprised of an extremely complex array of chemical structures and interactions across all ranging of time and size scales. Common to all these environments are the fundamental molecular aspects of size and solubility of a dissolved material surfaces for interaction and binding of NOM. The dynamic equilibrium of NOM generation and decomposition spans timescales across many orders of magnitude (from seconds to thousands of years) and it results from a combination of abiotic and abiotic reactions. Photochemical degradation, one of the most significant abiotic reactions of NOM, often results in small molecules like CO₂ which are mobile and are easily distributed within various ecosystems.

molecular-level analytical characterization of NOM establishes quantitative quality criteria, leading to prognosis of properties and structure-activity relationships; NOM materials can be designed according to desired properties

NMR characterization of NOM and humic substances

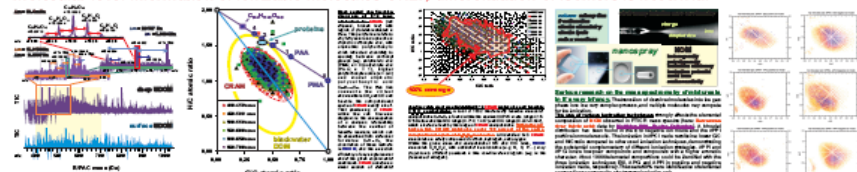
unsurpassed, isotope-specific and nearly quantitative information about short range molecular order
relative in sensitivity with regard to other analytical methods



1D NMR for classification and quantification of coarse NOM chemical environments; higher dimensional NMR for reliable NMR resonance assignment; mathematical analysis for assessment and in-depth molecular-level analysis

FTICR mass spectral analysis of NOM and humic substances

unsurpassed combination of (ultra)high resolution and sensitivity
molecular-level information of ionizable molecules ONLY; differentiation of isomers is not trivial



Integrated analysis of NOM molecular level structure

In-depth molecular level analysis of NOM contributes to the yet missing establishment of quality criteria of NOM and will ultimately lead to a quantitative description of their composition and properties



Thank you!



Большое спасибо!