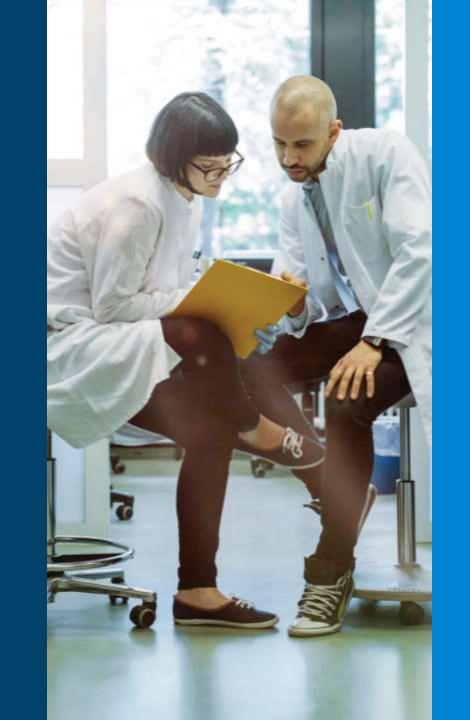
Accelerate Your Research with Advanced Omics Solutions

Christine Miller Omics Market Manager ASMS 2018

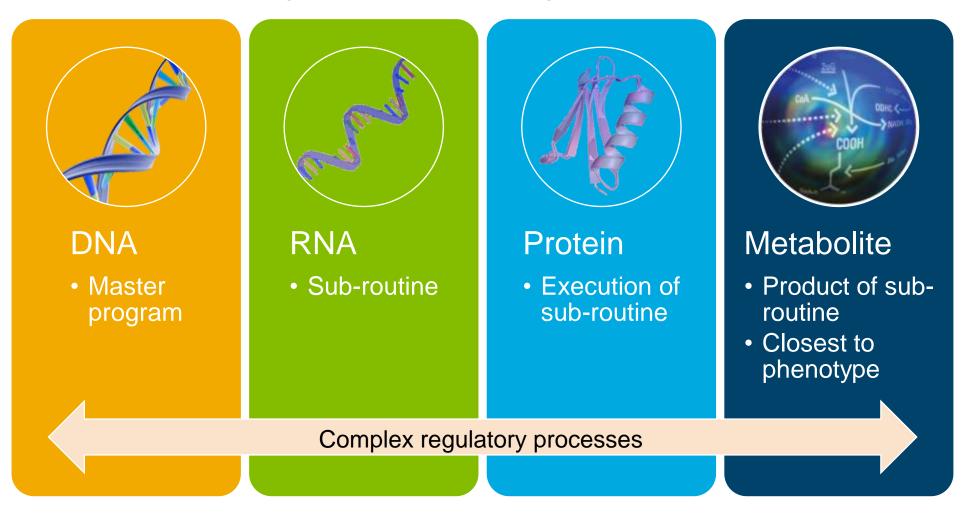




ASMS 2018 For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Biology Is Integrated

Multi-omics increases biological understanding





Agilent Solutions for -Omics

The complexity of biology presents enormous challenges to understanding even simple systems.

Agilent is a trusted leader in developing the:

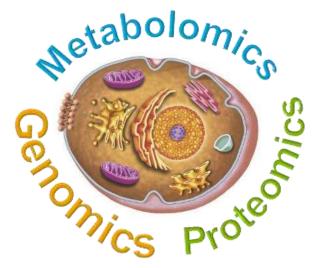
Instrumentation

Consumables

Analytical methods

Software solutions

...needed to integrate multi-omics data.

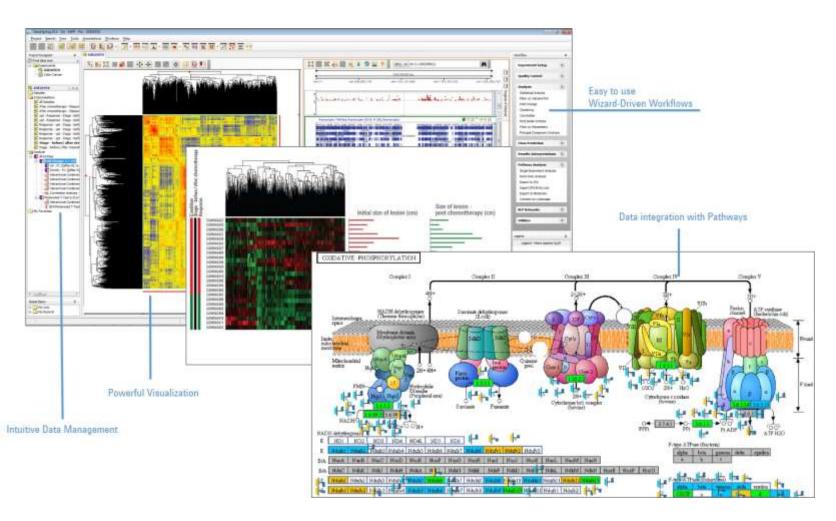








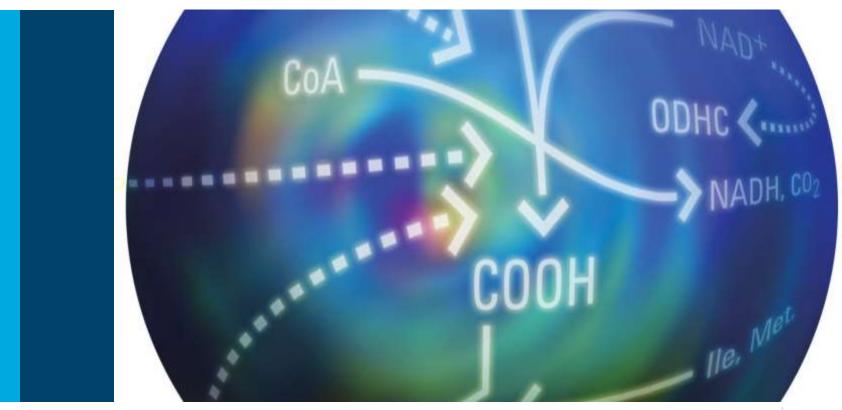
Mass Profiler Professional and Pathway Architect Chemometric analysis and biological contextualization



- Supports multi-omics analysis
- Includes multivariate statistical analysis
- Offers correlation analysis for discovery of new biological relationships
- Connects meta data to biology
- Visualizes results directly on pathways
- Create pathway-directed experiments



Metabolomics Workflows



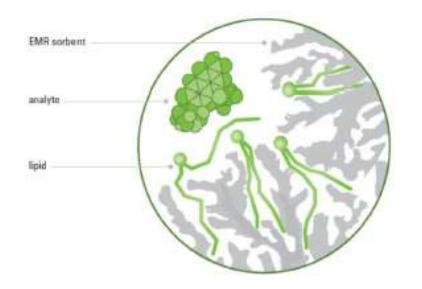


Captiva EMR-Lipid

Improved efficiency: Unique EMR—Lipid mechanism combines size exclusion and hydrophobic interactions between the sorbent and the long aliphatic chain of the lipids

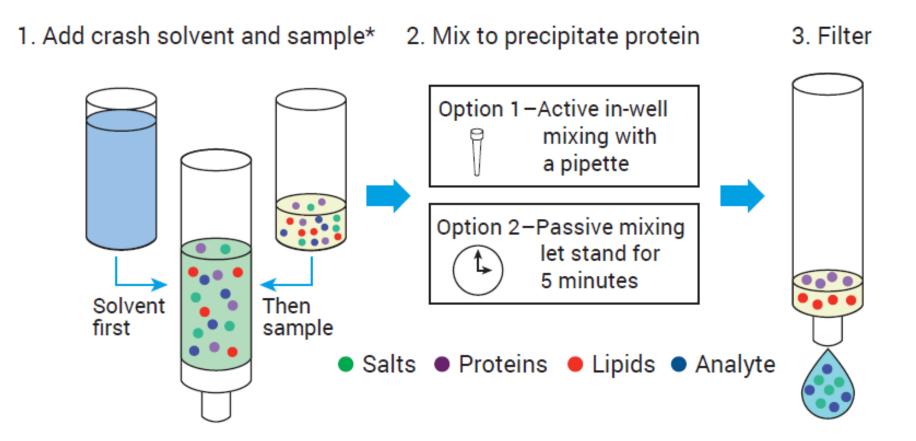
Better speed and precision: Solvent retention frit streamlines and automates your in-well protein precipitation workflow

An easier flow: An advanced filter design and construction technology ensure clog-free operation





Captiva EMR-Lipid Cleanup Procedure



* Alternatively, protein precipitation (Steps 1 and 2) can be performed offline (Option 3), at which point the sample can be transferred to Step 3.



Efficiency of Biological Fluid Matrix Removal Using Agilent Captiva EMR-Lipid Cleanup (5991-8006EN)

Demonstrates phospholipids removal in a variety of common biological fluids based on in-well protein precipitation

- Serum and CSF
- Human plasma with various anti-coagulants (five type)
- Animal plasma with various anti-coagulants (four type)

Comparison with major competitors products

Ease-of-elution for in-well protein precipitation (PPT)



Efficiency of Biological Fluid Matrix Removal Using Agilent Captiva EMR—Lipid Cleanup

Application Note

Clinical Research

Authors

Limian Zhao and Derick Lucas Agilent Technologies, Inc.

Abstract

The Agilent Captiva Enhanced Matrix Removal-Lipid (Captiva EMR-Lipid) is the next generation of EMR product, and is formatted in SPE cartridges or 96-well plates. Phospholipids are widely recognized as the prominent interferences in biological fluids. They not only affect the MS response of many analytes negatively, but are also difficult to remove from samples without analyte loss. This study demonstrates the application of Captiva EMR-Lipid cartridges and plates for phospholipid removal in various biological fluids. The phospholipid removal capabilities of Captiva EMR-Lipid were evaluated for many biological fluids from human and animal sources, with or without the addition of different anticoagulants. The procedure involves an in situ protein precipitation step followed by pass-through cleanup by Captiva EMR-Lipid. The efficiency of matrix removal was determined by the weight of residual matrix and the chromatographic profile of phospholipids through a precursor ion scan for product ion 184 m/z. A thorough comparison study of currently available products was evaluated for phospholipid removal based on the recommended product protocols. The results demonstrated that Captiva EMR-Lipid provides >99 % phospholipid removal, superior eluent clarity, easier flow, and substantially less clogging when compared to other products performance.



Impact of Phospholipid Removal

Demonstrates impact of phospholipids in biological fluids on LC/MS analysis

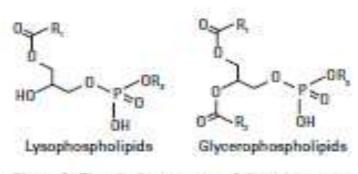


Figure 1. Chemical structures of the two most important groups of phospholipid.

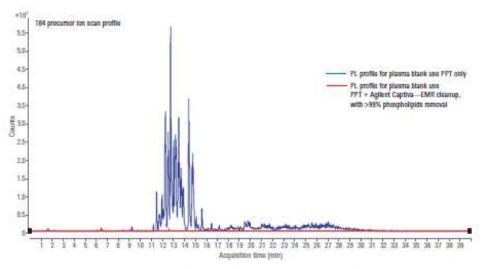


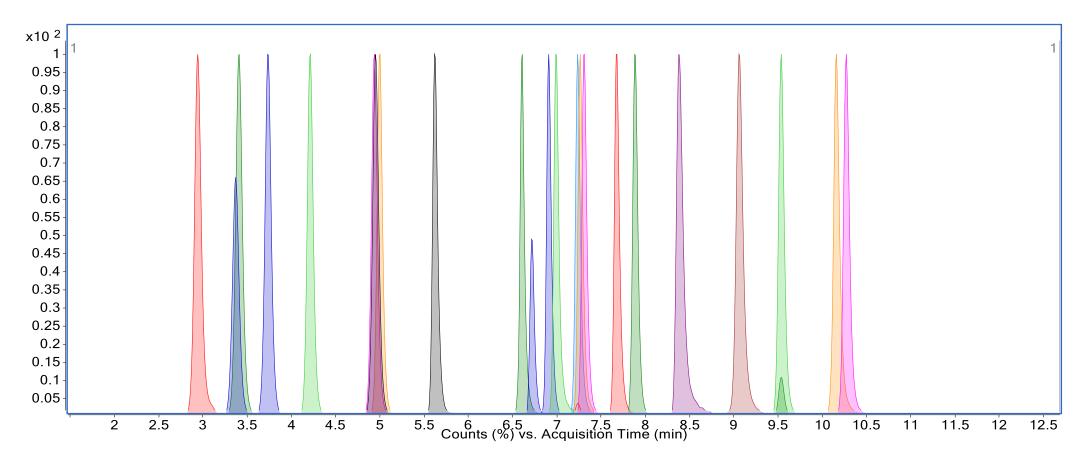
Figure 4. Overlapped chromatograms for phospholipids profile by monitoring a precursor ion scan for 184 m/z.

Captiva EMR-Lipid provides removal of >99% of phospholipids in various biological fluids.



Underivatized Amino Acid Analysis

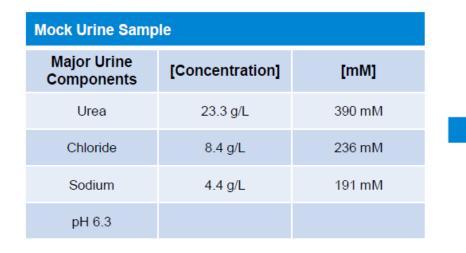
Poroshell HILIC-Z, 2.7 µm, 2.1x100mm



Mobile Phase A = 20 mM ammonium formate in water, pH=3 Mobile Phase B = 20 mM ammonium formate in 90% acetonitrile in water, pH3 Flow Rate = 0.6 mL/min Agilent Jet Stream source, positive ion mode



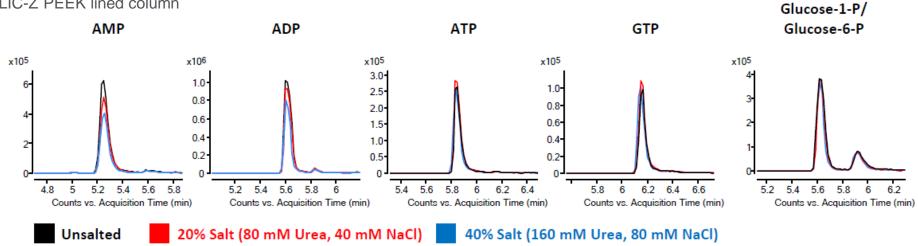
Robust Performance in Negative Mode



10-compound metabolomics test mix spiked with and without salt Mobile Phase 10 mM ammonium formate pH=9

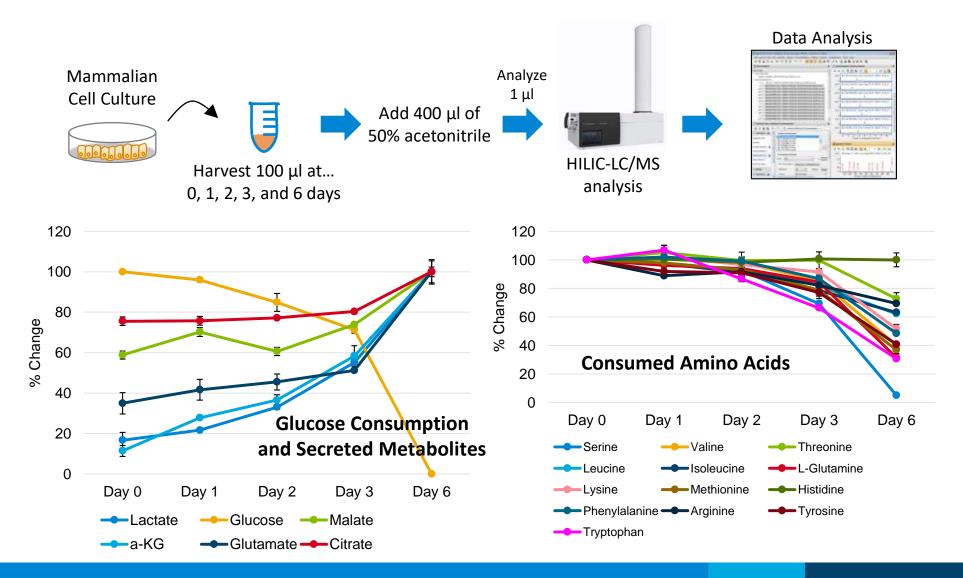
Made a 4M Urea, 2M NaCl stock solution for salt spike-in experiment.

HILIC-Z PEEK lined column





Metabolomics Analysis of Culture Media Poroshell HILIC-Z, 2.7 µm, 2.1x100 mm





Purine Metabolism in MTX-treated Cells Poroshell HILIC-Z, 2.7 µm, 2.1x100 mm

GAR AICAR SAICAR dUMP dTDP x104 -ESI EIC(337.0550) x104 -ESI EIC(285.0490) x103 -ESI EIC(453.0660) x105 -ESI EIC(307.0330) x103 -ESI EIC(401.0150) DMSO Additive ΜΤΧ 0.5 9.5 10 10.5 8.4 8.6 8.8 9 9.2 9.4 10 10.5 7.6 7.8 8 8.2 8.4 8.2 8.4 8.6 8.8 9 9.2 11 x10⁵ -ESI EIC(285.0490) x104 -ESI EIC(337.0550) x104 -ESI EIC(453.0660) x10⁵ -ESI EIC(307.0330) x103 -ESI EIC(401.0150) **DMSO** No MTX Additive 0.5 05 10.5 8.4 8.6 8.8 9 9.2 9.4 10.5 7.6 7.8 8 8.2 8.4 9.5 10 10 11 8.2 8.4 8.6 8.8 9 9.2 Counts vs. Acquisition Time Counts vs. Acquisition Time Counts vs. Acquisition Time Counts vs. Acquisition Time Counts vs. Acquisition Time

MTX = methotrexate-treated K562 leukemia cells

Mobile Phase A = 20 mM ammonium formate in water, pH=9Mobile Phase B = 20 mM ammonium formate in 90% acetonitrile in water, pH9Agilent Jet Stream source, negative ion mode



Agilent Instrumentation For Metabolomics





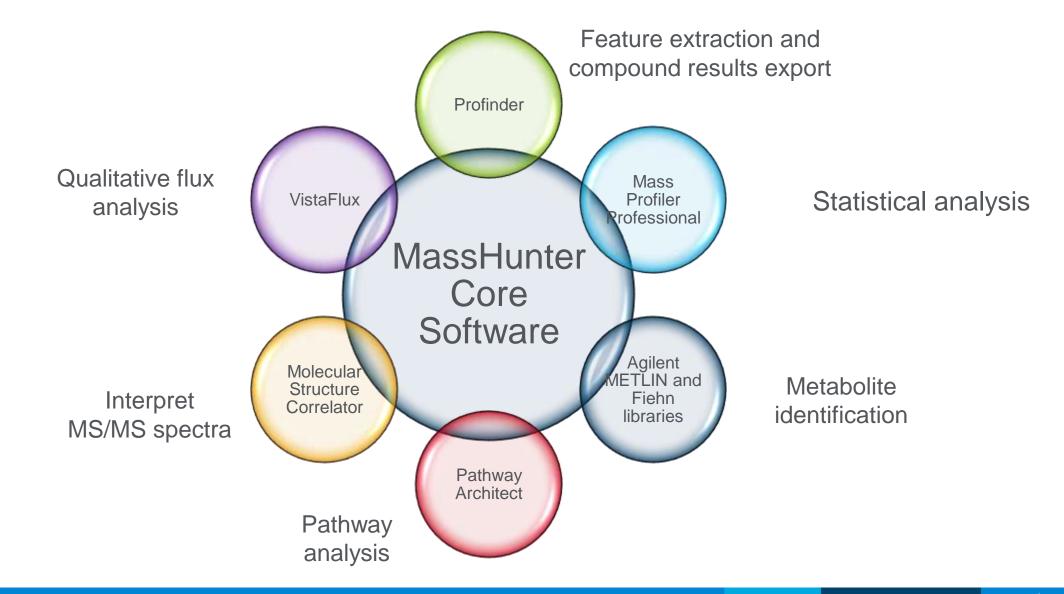
New MS/MS Functionality on the LC/Q-TOF: Iterative Exclusion

Mode: MS	10 Max Precursor Per Cycle	Static Exclusion Range L Static Exclusion Ran	V OSE FC TOL MOTMO DECISIONS
(Seg)	Precursor Threshold	Start m/z E	End m/z Iterative MS/MS
Auto MS/MS (Seg)	Abs. Threshold 3000 counts Rel. Threshold (%) 0.001 %		Mass error tolerance (+/- ppm) 10 RT exclusion tolerance
Targeted MS/MS (Seg)	Active Exclusion		0.2 (-min) 0.2 (+min)

1	Sample Name	Sample Position	Method	Data File	Sample Type	Inj Vol (µ)	Iterative	
1	wash	Vial 1	peptide-mapping-15min-400uL-6s.m	wash01.d	Sample	20	CENCLO MORANIA	was
2	mAb untreat desalt 0.2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-15min-400uL-6s.m	20170913-mAb-untreated-15min-auto-r001.d	Sample	3		
3	mAb untreat desalt 0.2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-15min-400uL-6s.m	20170913-mAb-untreated-15min-auto-r002 d	Sample	3		
4	mAb untreat desalt 0.2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-15min-400uL-6s.m	20170913-mAb-untreated-15min-auto-r003.d	Sample	3	.)	
5	mAb untreat desalt 0.2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-15min-400uL-6s.m	20170913-mAb-untreated-15min-auto-r004.d	Sample	3		
6	mAb untreat desalt 0.2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-15min-400uL-6s.m	20170913-mAb-untreated-15min-iterative-r001.d	Sample	3	start	
7	mAb untreat desalt 0.2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-15min-400uL-6s.m	20170913-mAb-untreated-15min-iterative-r002.d	Sample	3	iterative	
8	mAb untreat desalt 0.2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-15min-400uL-6s.m	20170913-mAb-untreated-15min-iterative-r003.d	Sample	3	iterative	
9	mAb untreat desalt 0 2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-30min-400uL-6s m	20170913-mAb-untreated-30min-auto-r001.d	Sample	3		
0	mAb untreat desalt 0.2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-30min-400uL-6s m	20170913-mAb-untreated-30min-auto-r002.d	Sample	3		
11	mAb untreat desalt 8.2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-30min-400uL-6s.m	20170913-mAb-untreated-30min-auto-r003.d	Sample	3	the second	
12	mAb untreat desalt 0.2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-30min-400uL-6s m	20170913-mAb-untreated-30min-iterative-r001.d	Sample	3	start	1 1
13	mAb untreat desalt 0.2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-30min-400uL-6s.m	20170913-mAb-untreated-30min-iterative-r002.d	Sample	3	iterative	
14	mAb untreat desait 0 2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-30min-400uL-6s m	20170913-mAb-untreated-30min-iterative-r003.d	Sample	3	iterative	1
15	mAb untreat desalt 0.2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-30min-400uL-6s m	20170913-mAb-untreated-30min-2ug-auto-r001.d	Sample	10		/
16	mAb untreat desalt 0.2ug/uL	P1-F4	peptide-mapping-30min-400uL-6s m	20170913-mAb-untreated-30min-2ug-auto-r002.d	Sample	10	~	1
1.10		100 2 (100 2			Law A			-



Agilent Metabolomics Application Software



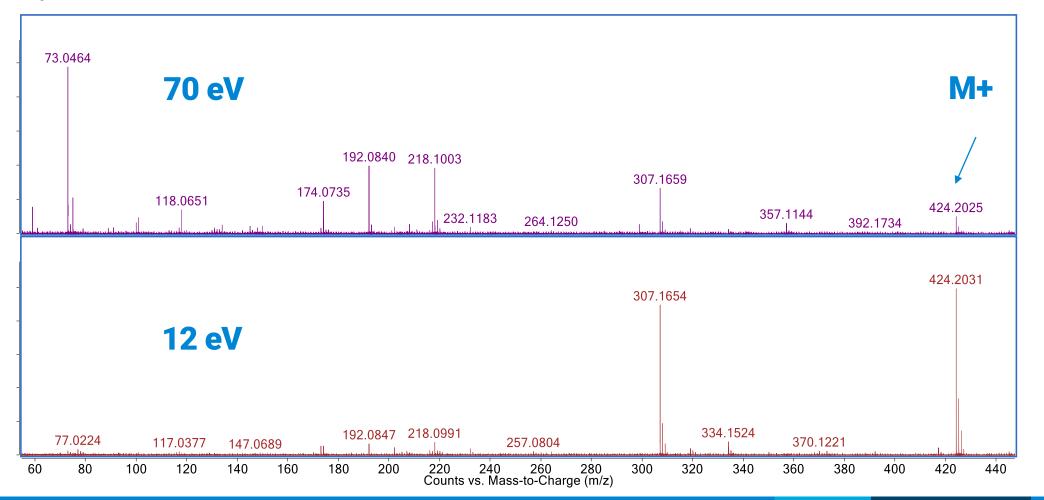






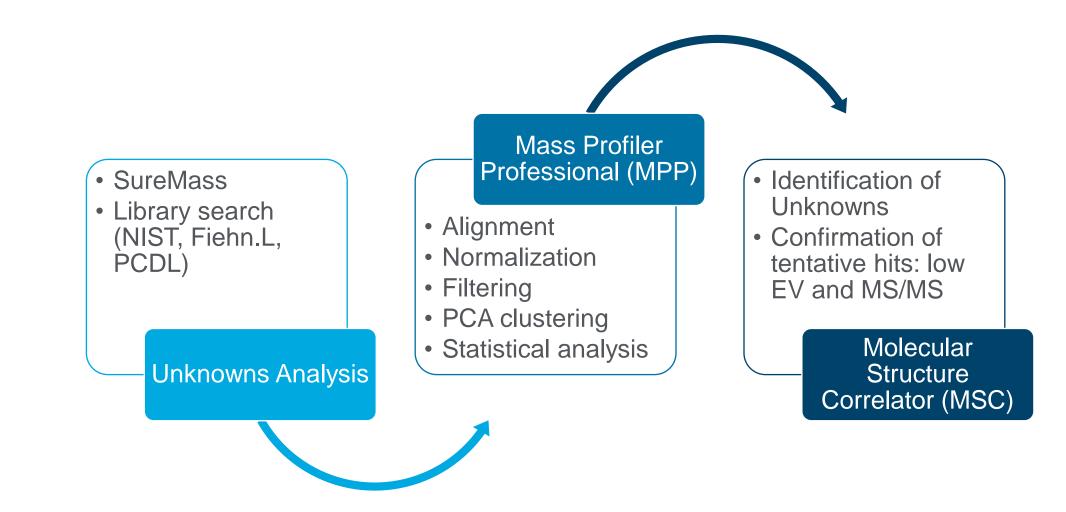
Using Low Electron Energy to Confirm Molecular Ion Produces Less Complex El Spectra

Kynurenine, 3TMS





Untargeted GC/Q-TOF Workflow

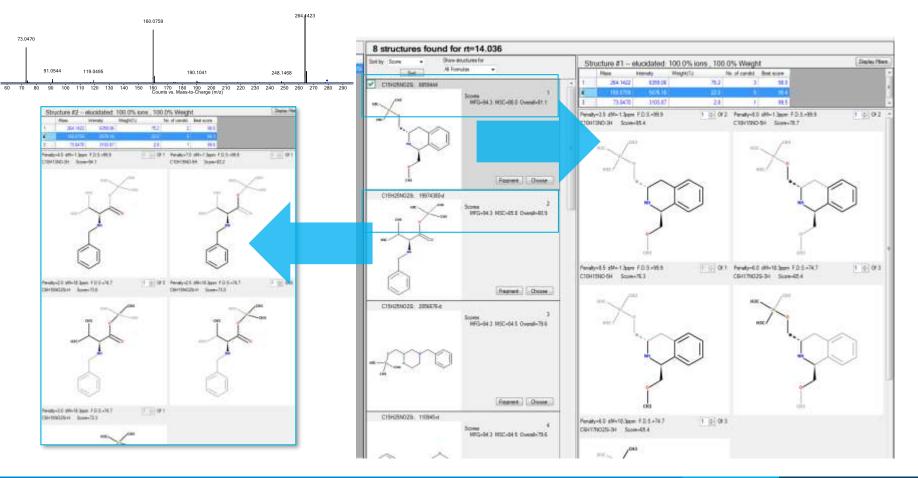




Unknown Identification Using MSC

Correlate MS/MS Fragment Ions With Proposed Structures

MS/MS, 17 eV CE 20V





MassHunter Profinder

The Power of 3D Batch Feature Finding

 Add all experimental data files to a project

Optionally add group information

- Extract features from each data file in batch
- Compile list of all features with composite spectra

Single software for untargeted and targeted feature extraction

Fast, multi-threaded batch processing

Recursive batch analysis minimizes false positives and negatives

Compound centric review and manual editing

• Use extra MFE

Create

Batch

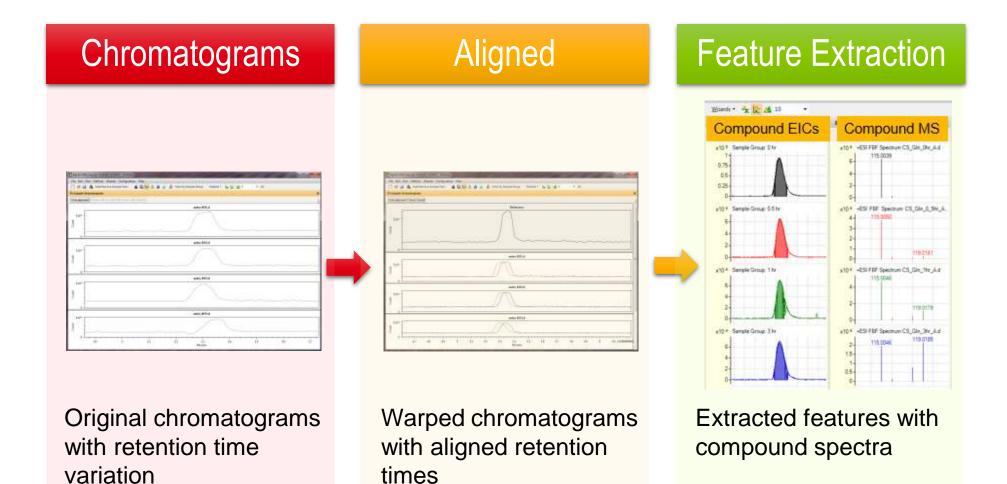
Untargeted

MFE

• Use compiled list for targeted feature extraction of each data file in batch



MassHunter Profinder B.08.00 SP3 Chromatowarping for CE/MS & LC/MS





PCDL Manager and ID Browser 8.0 IM and MS/MS Library Support

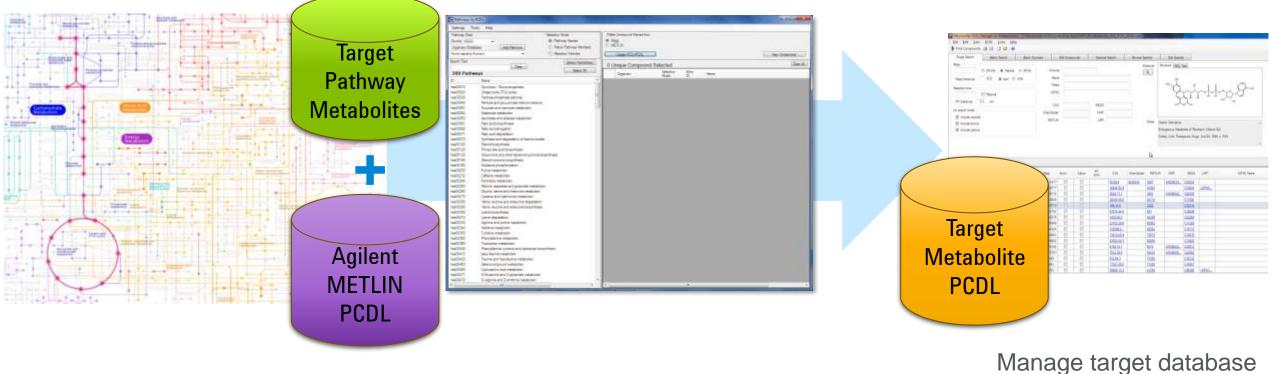
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105 10 000	0 #0#	Nane	-				00	• (*) Run ID Wizard 11 Ht	8 4 3		
fess tolerance: 10/0 🗰 ppri	0.000	Notes	-			-	HE /	ce Results: Cod 6: Sultadimethoxine: C12		223 min) >	A Structure Viewer: Sultadimethou
tention time			_			-		(I) 14	m/z / 🗣 Abund 🗣 Abund % (Norm) 🗣	₽Z 19 Sat 19 Species 19	L Stucture MOL Test
Require		NUPAC:						Contraction of the second s	1 311.0807 813951.69	1 (M+H)+	NEW CONTRACTOR
RT tolerance: 0.1 min							0 0 0	4FE Spectrum (rt: 1.223 min) 311.0807	312.0839 129210.52	1 (M+H)+	
and a second		CAS						0-330707	313.0801 49750 17 314.0807 6754.44	1 (M+H)+ 1 (M+H)+	_
search mode		Chem Spider:					oła	1 2	314.0807 6754.44 43.1363 315.0816 894.12	1 (M+H)+ 1 (M+H)+	-
include neutrals						1000	1		333.0533 290554.25	1 (M+Na)+	-
						Notes	s Sinulart	MFE Spectrum (it: 1.223 mirt)	334.0659 44362.07	t (M+Na)+	
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	Ŭ			m				311.0807	43 1363 335.0616 15914.5 336.0632 2592.8 349.0365 8460.57 350.0424 1035.43	1 (M+Na)+ 1 (M+K)+ 1 (M+K)+	30
Create & n database a	Ŭ	rary		m				311.0807 , 1 643 thoxine C12H14N4D45 + Product Ion Fra	43 1363 43 1363 336 0632 2592 8 349 0365 8460 57 350 0424 1035 43 ag=15. 351 0332 958.9 643 1363 40159 54	1 (M+Na)+ 1 (M+K)+ 1 (M+K)+ 1 (M+K)+ 1 (M+K)+ 1 (2M+Na)+	-310
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Create & n database a Prot/Copy in Summary Format Compound Name Acatamingchen Daffeine Lidecame Sabuterol	Single Search Formula CSH9N02 CSH9N02 CSH10Na62 C14H22N20	Cary Meis 151.05333 194.08038 234.17321 239.15214	10 hits	Cation 1	103-90-2 58.08-2 137-58-6	1905 2425 3543 9 1899	N-(4 Hydroxyblerylisostamde 1,2,7 Timethyl 3,7 dhydro 1H juurie 2,6 diore N-2,5 Direthylpheryl - N^2 N-2 * - diethylghon	311.0607 1 643 thoxine C12H14N4D45 + Product Ion Fra 311.0609 0768 200 300 Counts vs. Me suits Spectral abel ⊽+P Nee Cpt 1:0.294	335.0616 15914.5 336.0632 2592.8 349.0365 8460.57 350.0424 1035.43 391.053 40159.54 643.1363 40159.54 644.1383 12386.88 645.1342 5761.27	1 (M+Na)+ 1 (M+Ka)+ 1 (M+K)+ 1 (M+K)+ 1 (M+K)+ 1 (2M+Na)+ 1 (2M+Na)+ 1 (2M+Na)+	v ≠ Diff (MFG, ppm) V ≠ Diff (MFG, m0
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Pathway-directed Metabolomics: Create a Target Metabolite Database Pathways to PCDL and PCDL Manager

Use Pathways to PCDL to specify pathway(s) for target database optionally including information from Agilent METLIN



in PCDL Manager



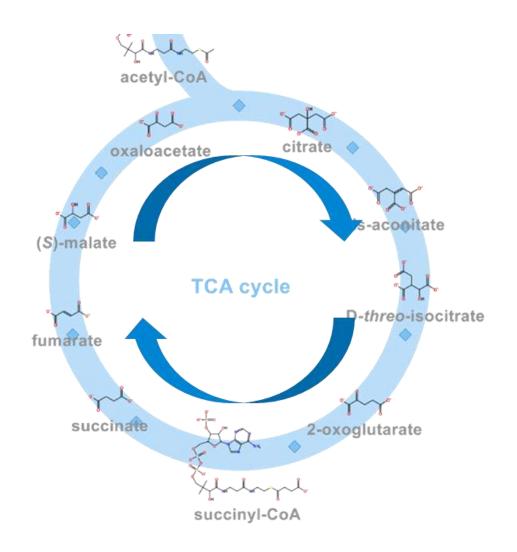
Stable Isotope Tracing

Qualitative flux analysis

Metabolomics provides static information on cellular molecular composition

Qualitative flux analysis reveals *in vivo* pathway activity

Qualitative flux analysis tracks the flow of metabolites through a pathway



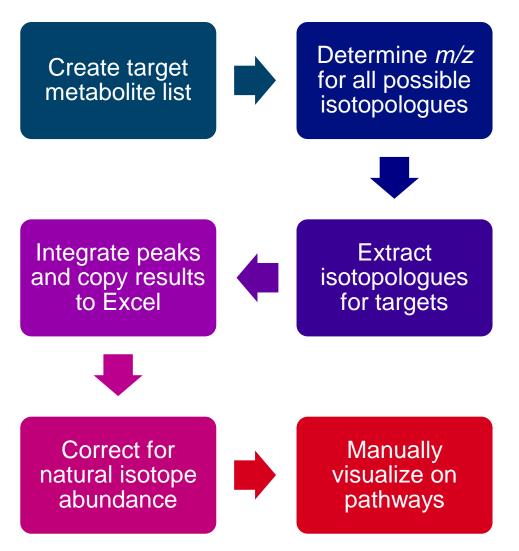


Stable Isotope Tracing for Qualitative Flux Analysis Manual Process

Multi-step manual process is

- Tedious
- Error-prone
- Time-consuming

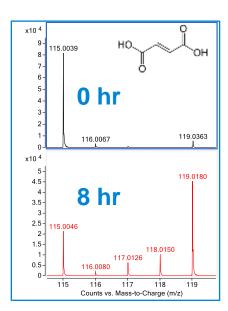
This limits the number of compounds analyzed!





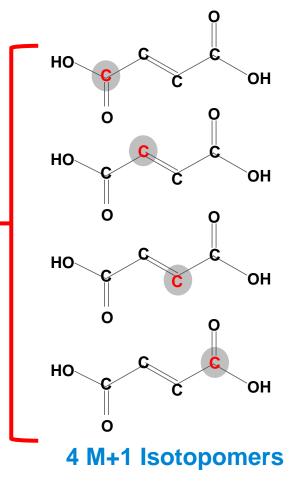
VistaFlux Stable Isotope Tracing Isotopologue tracking

Use of stable isotope labels (¹³C, ¹⁵N, and ²H) Monitor stable isotope incorporation



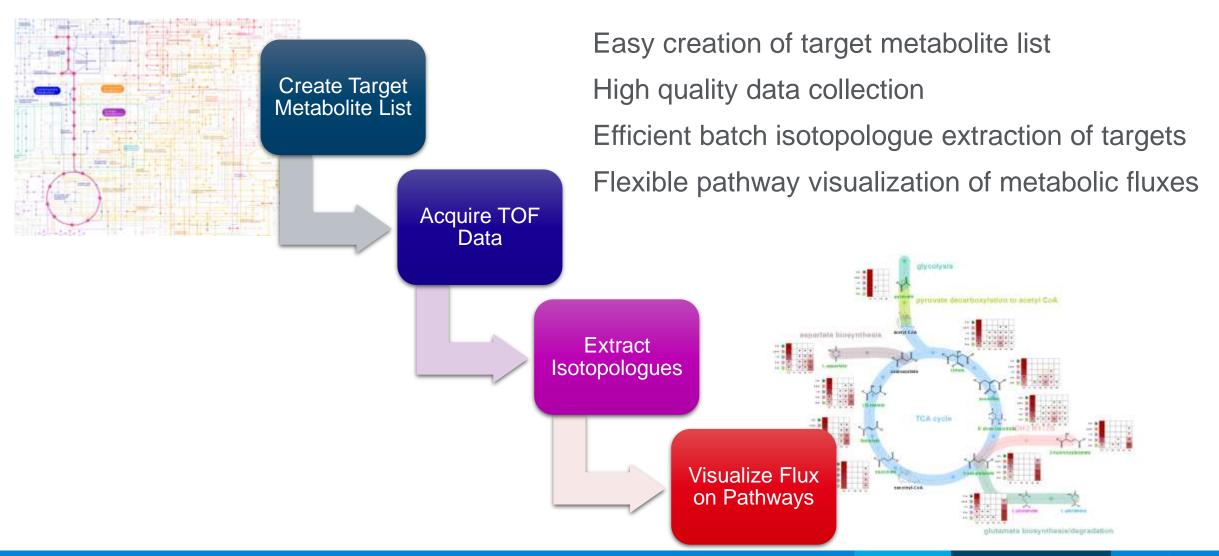
Fumarate C₄H₄O₄

Isotopologues $M+0: {}^{13}C_0C_4H_4O_4$ $M+1: {}^{13}C_1C_3H_4O_4$ $M+2: {}^{13}C_2C_2H_4O_4$ $M+3: {}^{13}C_3C_1H_4O_4$ $M+4: {}^{13}C_4C_0H_4O_4$





Stable Isotope Tracing Using MassHunter VistaFlux Agilent VistaFlux workflow





Metabolomics dMRM Database and Analytical Method

Routine analysis of central carbon pathway metabolites

What is it?

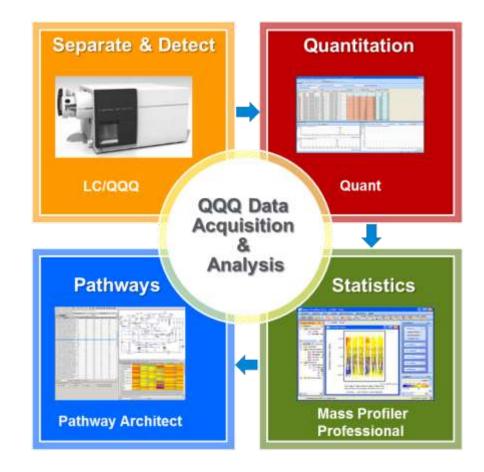
- An optimized LC/MS database and analytical method for 219 central carbon metabolites
- Designed for 1290 Flex pump and 6460/6470 QQQ LC/MS Systems
- Provides an optimized method and database with stable, robust chromatography

Why develop an analytical method for central carbon metabolism?

Central carbon metabolism is associated with energy metabolism and synthesis of important metabolites

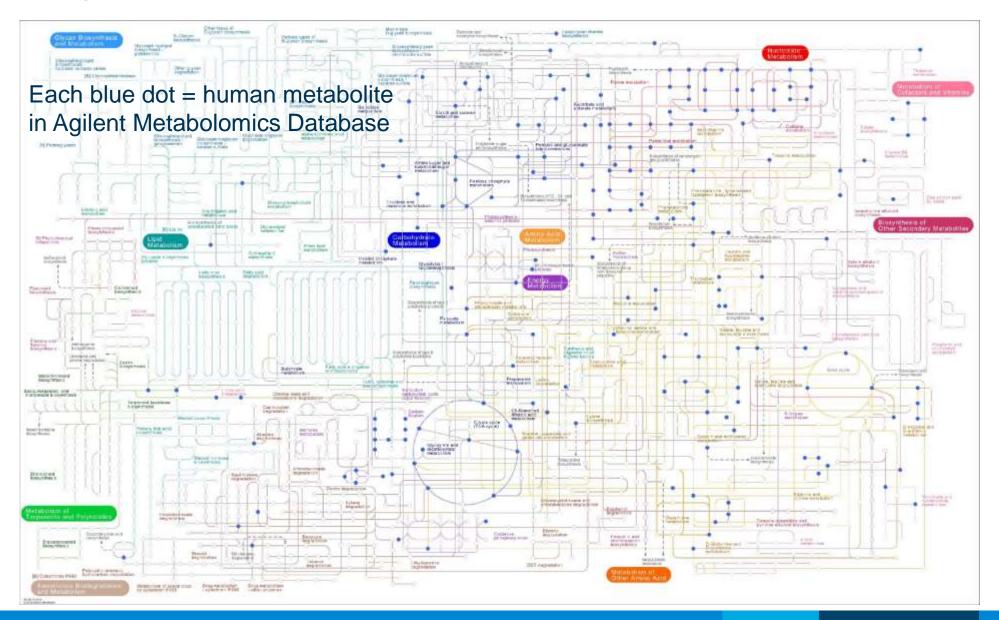
Why develop a targeted analytical method for LC/QQQ?

- Easy, sensitive, robust and routine analysis with simplified data analysis (compared to discovery metabolomics)
- Low cost of operation and low capital cost





KEGG Map of Human Metabolites in Database





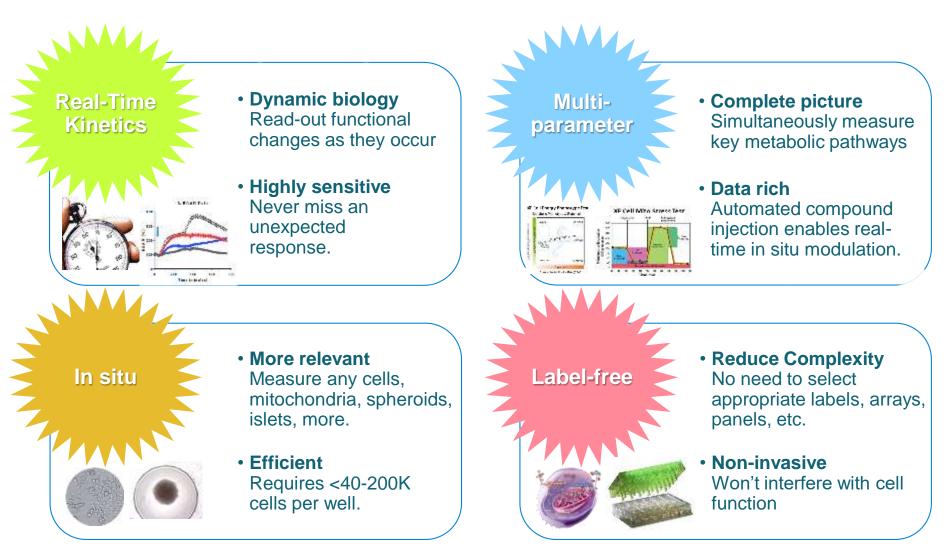
XF Technology Empowers You to Answer Your Questions About Cellular Function in Real-time





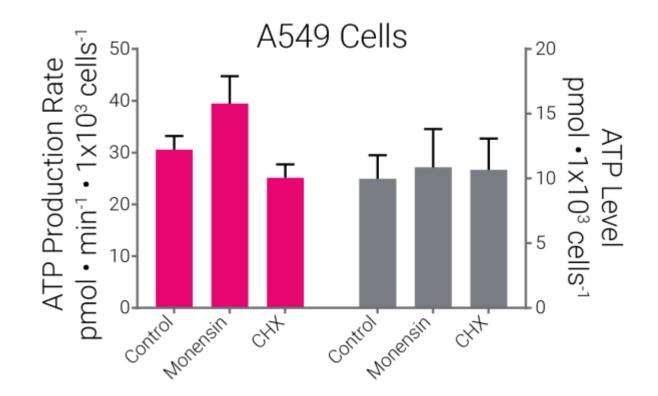


Seahorse XF Assays Go Beyond What Cells Are to Reveal What They Are Doing





XF Real-Time ATP Rate Assay Uncovers Cellular ATP Demand that is missed by ATP Level Assay



Changes in ATP Production Rate correlate with changes in cellular activity.

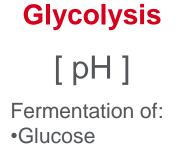
More informative than measurements of intracellular ATP level for monitoring dynamics of cellular function.

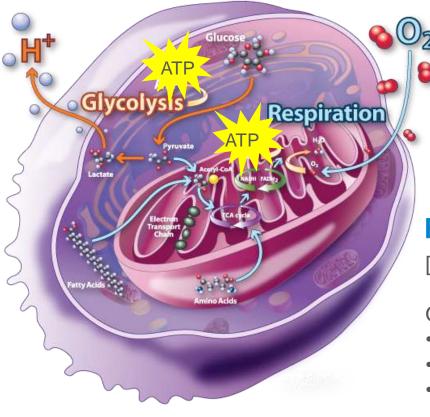
Monensin: increases ATP demand due to increase in Na+ import and Na+/K+ ATPase activity

Cycloheximide: decreases ATP demand due to inhibition of protein synthesis



How is ATP Production Rate Measured?







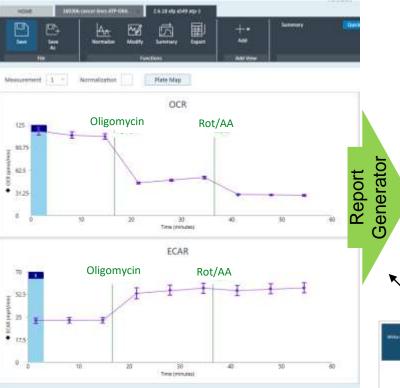
Respiration

[Oxygen]

Oxidation of: •Glucose •Fatty Acids •Amino Acids



How is ATP Production Rate Measured?



mitoATP Production Rate

+

glycoATP Production Rate

Total ATP Production Rate

Quantifying Cellular ATP Production Rate Using Agilent Seahorse XF Technology

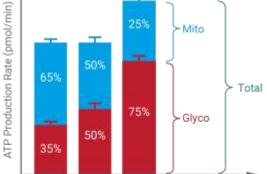
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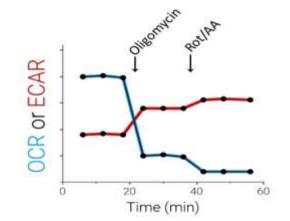






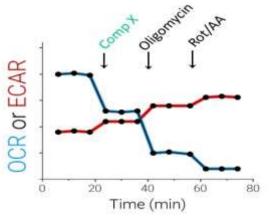
Assay Design

Standard XF Real-Time ATP Rate Assay



- To quantify metabolic phenotype of a cell type, to compare different cell types, genetic modifications, pre-treatments with compounds
- Outputs:
 - Basal mitoATP, glycoATP, total ATP rates
 - ATP Rate Index

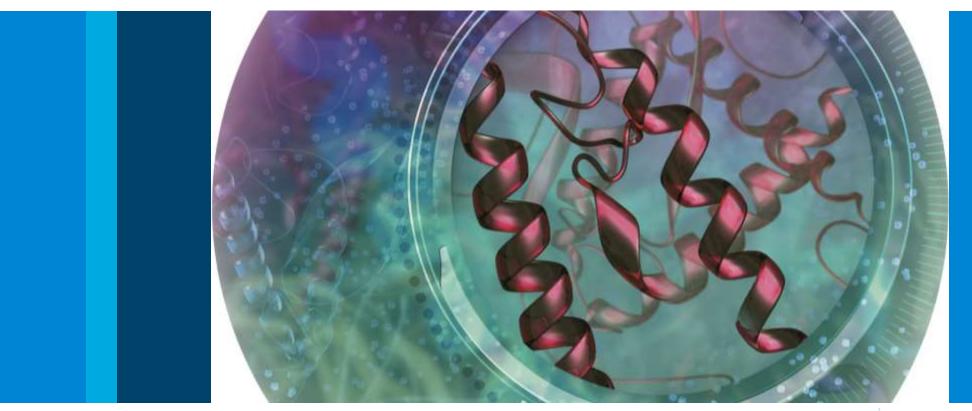
Induced XF Real-Time ATP Rate Assay



- To study acute effect of compounds, compounds effect over time, mitotoxicity, metabolic switch or pathway liabilities induced by compounds
- Outputs:
 - <u>Basal</u> AND <u>Induced</u> (post-treatment) mitoATP, glycoATP, total ATP rates
 - Basal and Induced ATP Rate Index



Proteomics Workflows





Agilent Instrumentation For Proteomics





Agilent Jet Stream Ion Source

Superior to capillary LC

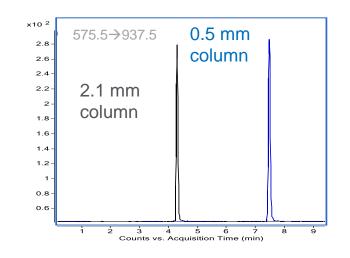
Jet Stream provides 3-5x signal increase compared to ESI

Agilent Jet Stream showed same signal (and LOD) for

- + 2.1 mm ID column at 400 $\mu L/min$
- + 0.5 mm ID column at 17 $\mu L/min$

Agilent Jet Stream is not concentration dependent like ESI

- Analytical sensitivity depends on absolute amount (mass) of analyte in source not concentration of analyte in droplet
- Published results for small molecules: Buckenmaier S, Miller CA, van de Goor T, Dittmann MM. J Chromatogr. A 2015, 1377:64-74.

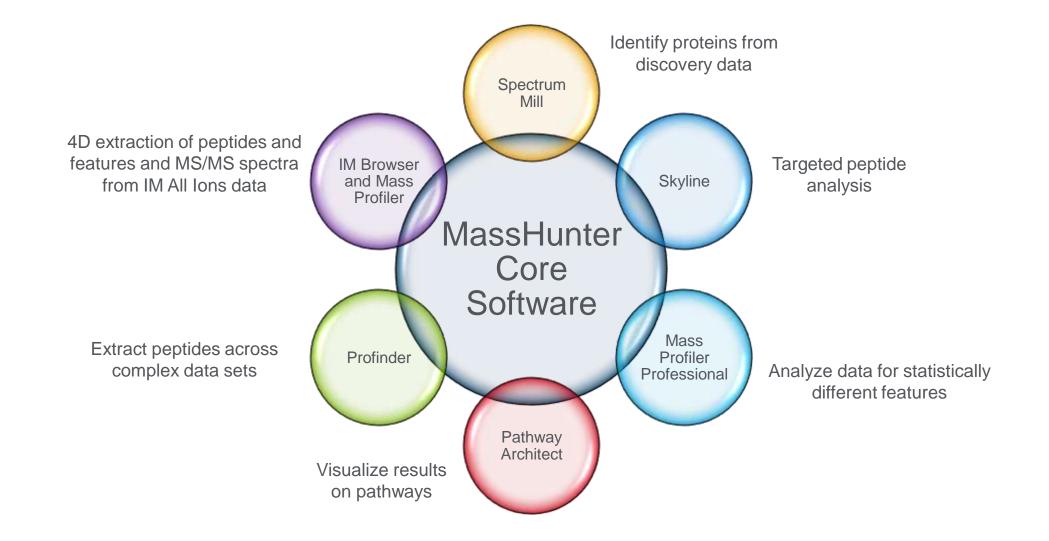






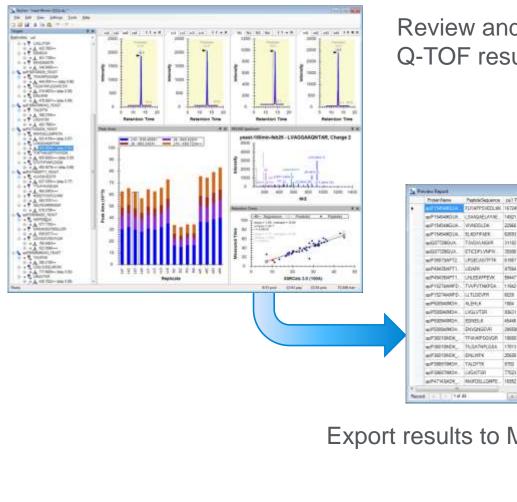


Agilent Proteomics Application Software





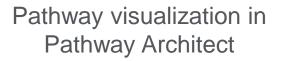
Targeted Proteomics Workflows From Skyline to MPP

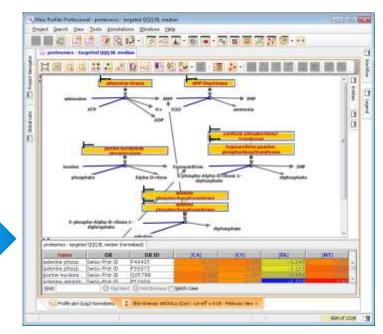


Review and process QQQ or Q-TOF results in Skyline

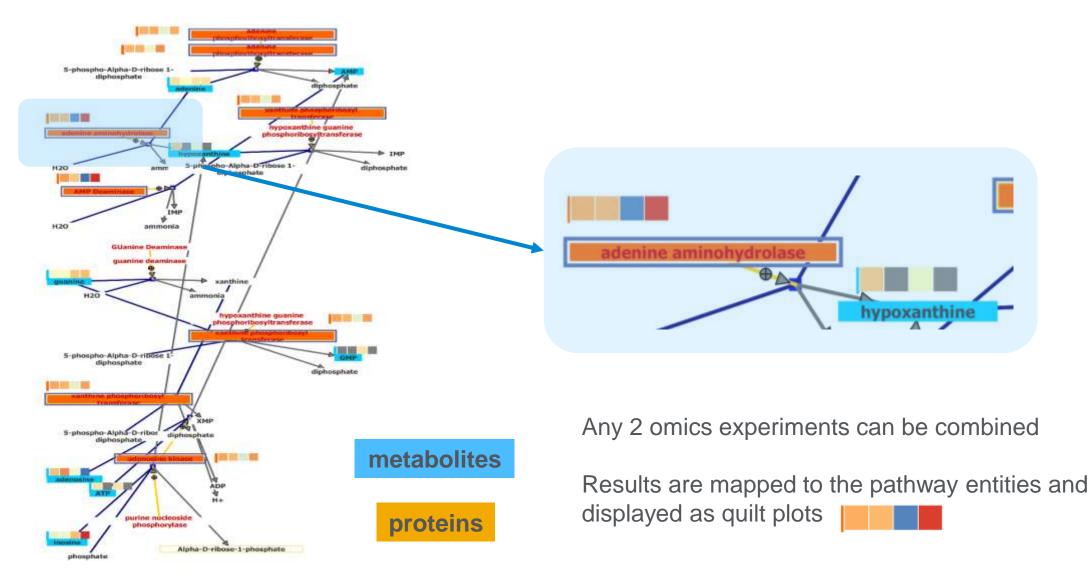
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	mP1549480UR	LISANGAELANNE	14921	16087	19017	14758	11
	wP15db8GLA	WVNDDLDK	20968	23567	23214	211:30	11
	m#15454801A	ELKO/FACE	62631	777786	67507	61420	1
	#40077780AJA	TOVENAMER	31140	26479	31938	31316	12,
	#00772903/A	ETCOPLYMPIN -	20100	40673	33104	36104:	4
	wPHEOWITZ.	LPSECAD/TFTR	0.1590.1	117912	817:8	60833	13
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	mP456384*11	UNITERATEVE	59447	110625	10,2388	110717	12
	wP1UTan/#D.	TVAFYTHEFER	11943	11788	13142	54762	10
	wP15214WAPD	LLTLOGVIN.	1029	E38	6390	0014	15
	ePitteM3+	ALDER.K.	1904	2130	21/9	1903	tt
	ar/7003HiM0+	LINGLY TER	30677	31481	30475	\$1540	31
-	wPeaseMon.	CONDLA.	45445	49082	44224	42356	4
	w/95056M0+	DIVERSEVE .	2965801	10201518	\$21505e	2115265	37
	mP36013ACK_	TFW/R0100V0R	100001	185785	100809	100334	21
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	mP47143408	MOTOBLICHTE .	18052	14155	15400	11014	38-
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	14	44	Martine The				

Export results to MPP



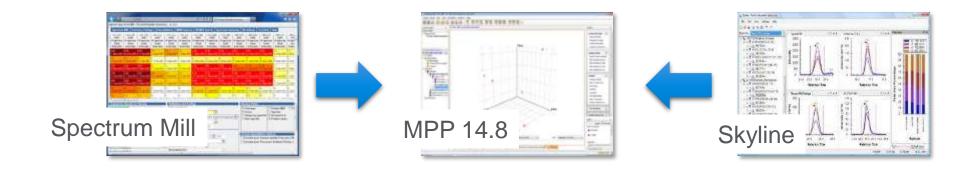


Multi-omics Pathway Visualization of Results





MPP Proteomics Analysis Enabling Protein and Peptide Level Analysis



- Imports protein and peptide-level information from Spectrum Mill or Skyline
- Filters available for peptide-level and protein-level (abundance, frequency, PTMs)
- Protein/Peptide Entity Inspector for visualizing results



Enhanced Proteomics Workflow in MPP *Filter, Analyze and Visualize at Protein and Peptide Levels*

R Filter on Proteins			×				
Filter on proteins Select an entry lat and interpretation to filter proteins based on f To apply the filter, click on Preview button.	represented tes en rentry lat and integrations is filter pottents based on Prequency, Sample Vanishity, Advindance, Modifications, Poptific Court, Score, and Properties integration integration int						
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			Interpretation	Group (Non-avera	iged)	Choose	e I
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O Standard error a 0.5			Retain peptides with atleast one of t	he selected modification	Allowed	Disali	owed
Retain proteins in which at least 1 out of 2 conditions ?	nave values within range	16	Oxidized Methionine		0	۲	
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	•		Include corresponding unmodifi	ed peptide			
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Old		ia contonation analytito	Help			96	Cancel



Proteomics Visualizations in MPP Display Both Protein and Peptide Information

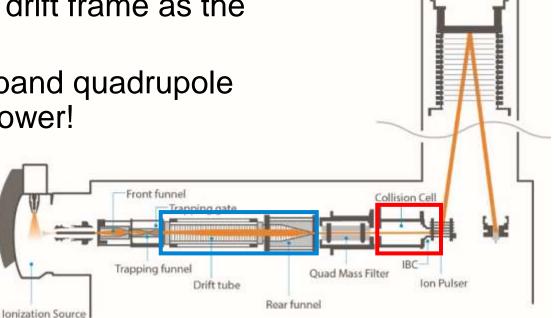
Protein	Prote	ein Name		Swiss-Prot ID	Specie	s			
Q13492				013492 060641	HUMAN		8		
P78344				P78344	HUMAN	100			
Q03135	Caveolin-1			P56539 003135	HUMAN	1			
P68400	Casein kinase II subunit a	lpha		P68400	HUMAN	- 6			
Q15427	Splicing factor 3B subunit			015427	HUMAN				
P28340	DNA polymerase delta catalytic subunit Mitochondrial import receptor subunit TOM70 Pyridoxine-5'-phosphate oxidase			and the second part of the secon	HUMAN				
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Q9NVS9				<u>Q9NVS9</u>			interpretation	 Refer the visualization plot to review and compare the abundance of peptides in samples/conditions. 	
Q9HCY8	Protein S100-A14	<u>O9HCY8</u>	HUMAN	~	·		-		
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		HLNDD/VK 2+ IDFEDVIAEPEGTHSF	2	1			939.489 2,405.13		
		IFSNVR 2+	2			_	735.415	I L NO-S NODE IN	
		YVDSEGHLYTVPIR 3+	3	4			1,648.833		
		EDUVISION 3+	3	2 956539			1, 198, 643		
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		-						Group (hion-averaged)	
		Help						OK Can	cel .



Agilent IM All Ions MS/MS for Proteomics

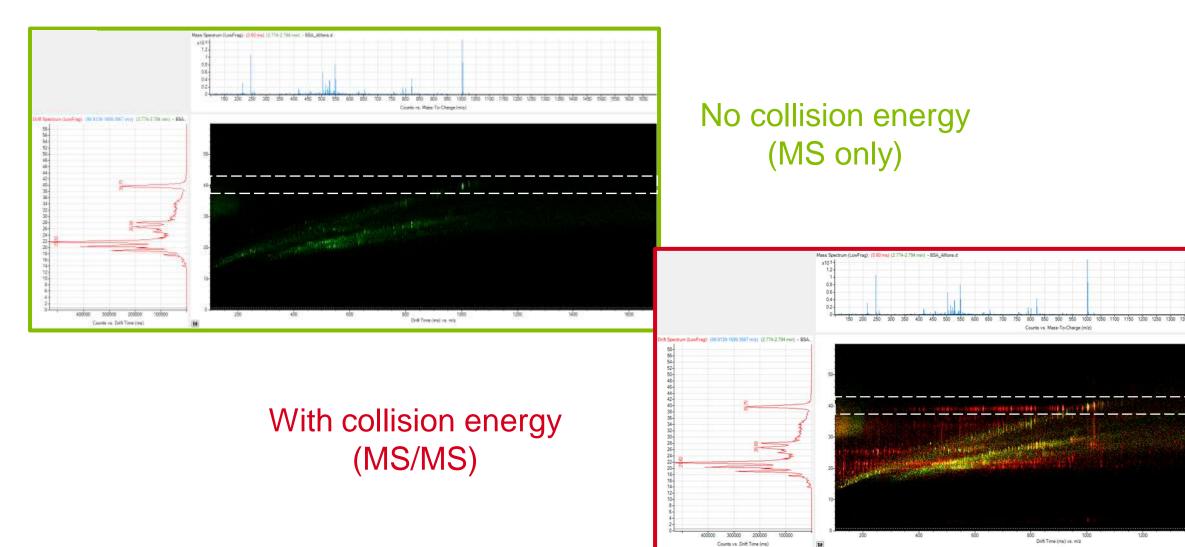
Drift separation instead of quadrupole isolation

- All ions entering the collision cell are subjected to fragmentation voltage
- Fragment ions will be in the same drift frame as the precursor
- Better duty cycle compared to wide-band quadrupole isolation with equivalent resolution power!





IM All Ions MS/MS Acquisition for Proteomics Alternates between no collision energy and collision energy



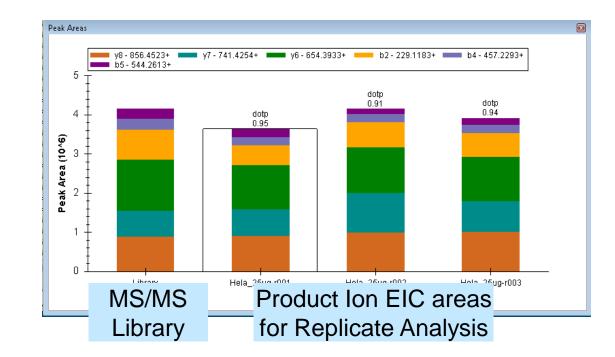


IM All Ions MS/MS for Proteomics Reproducible MS/MS Results

No precursor isolation so product ions always produced

Fast cycle time compared to wide-band isolation

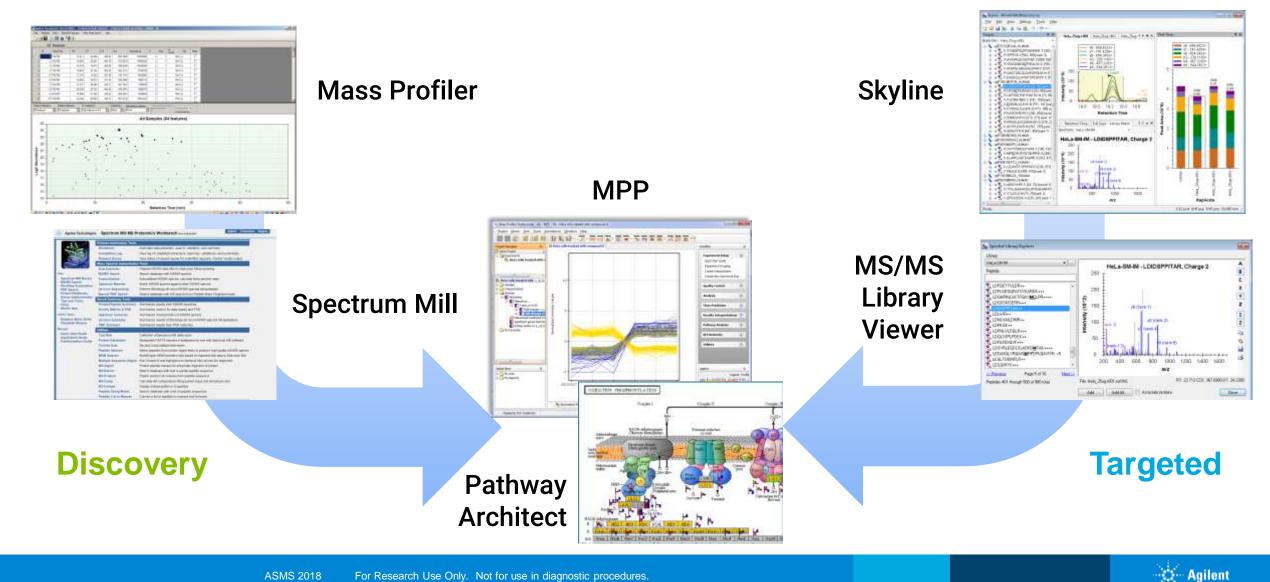
More points across chromatographic peak yields better reproducibility



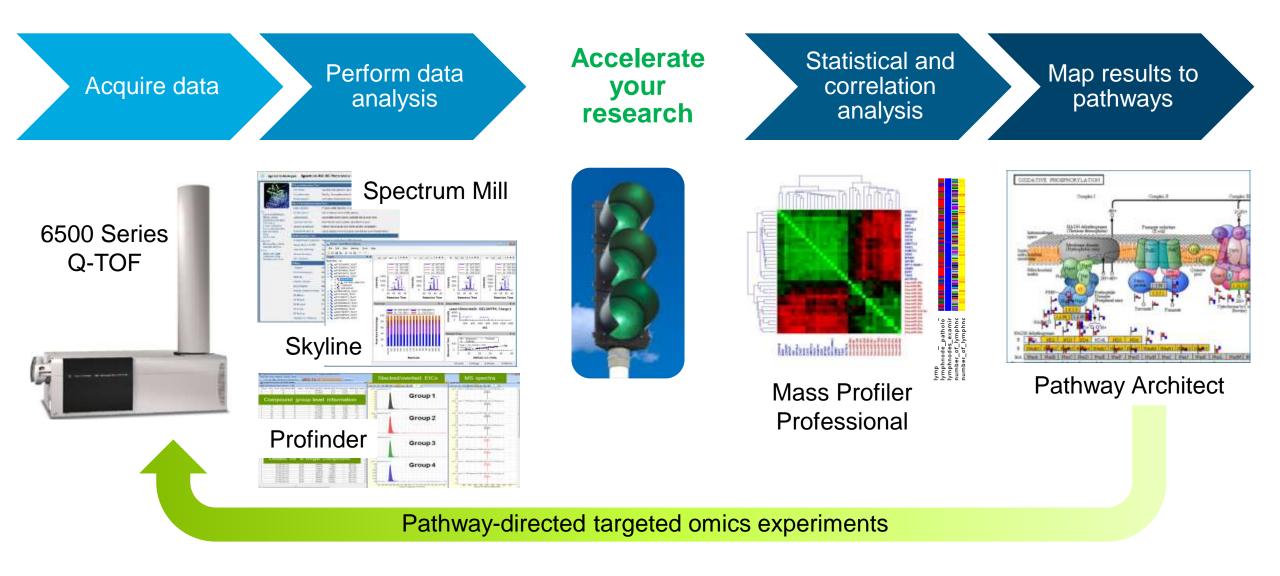


Ion Mobility Proteomics Workflows

Discovery and targeted analysis

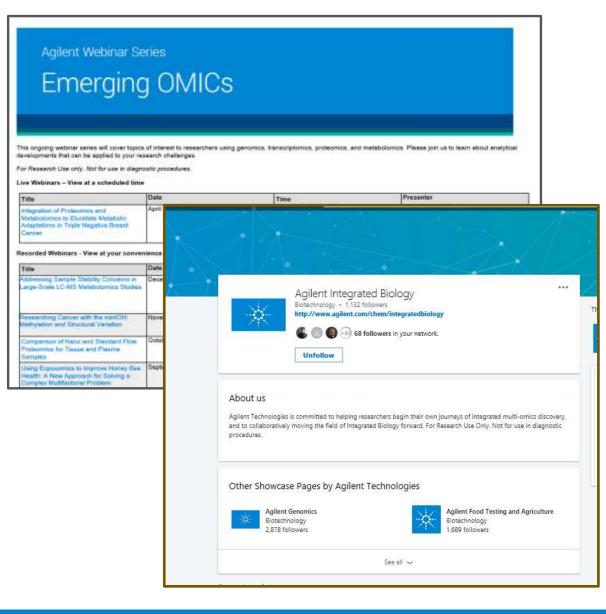


Accelerate Your Research With a Complete Pathway Centric Workflow





Latest Information From Agilent



Quarterly Omics eSeminar Series

http://www.agilent.com/en-us/trainingevents/eseminars/emerging-omics

LinkedIn Agilent Integrated Biology page

https://www.linkedin.com/company/a gilent-integratedbiology?trk=rr_brands_carousel_logo



Questions



