

Central Manchester University Hospitals

## Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) an overview

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## GCMS

- Basic Principle:
- Sample Prep
- Inlet
- Separation
- Detection

#### GCMS



#### GCMS



## Sample Prep

- Liquid/Liquid
- Solid Phase
- Derivatisation:
  - » Volatile
  - » Thermally Stable

## Gas Chromatography

- Inlet: Vapourise (Split and Splitless Injections)
- Separation

Inert stationary phase or GC Column (Variety of properties, depending on the application)

Inert Carrier Gas, eg. He

Separates Primarily according to BP

#### Mass Spectrometry

Detector

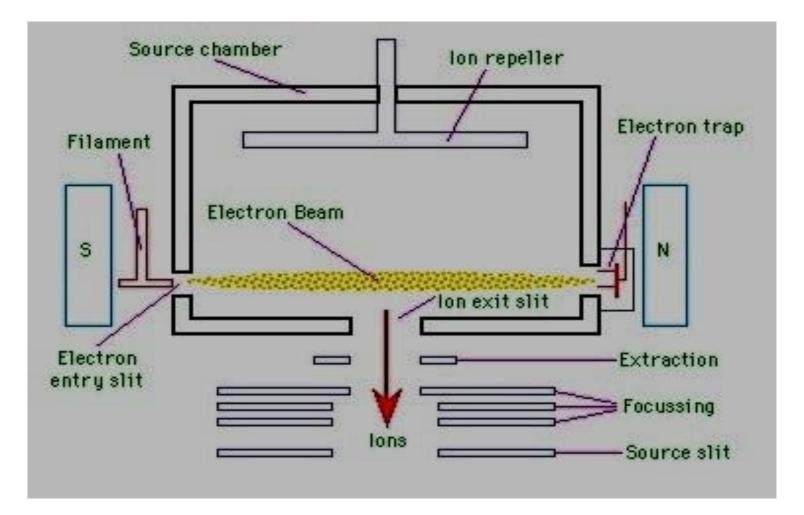
Ion Source:

Most Applications use Electronic Ionisation (EI)

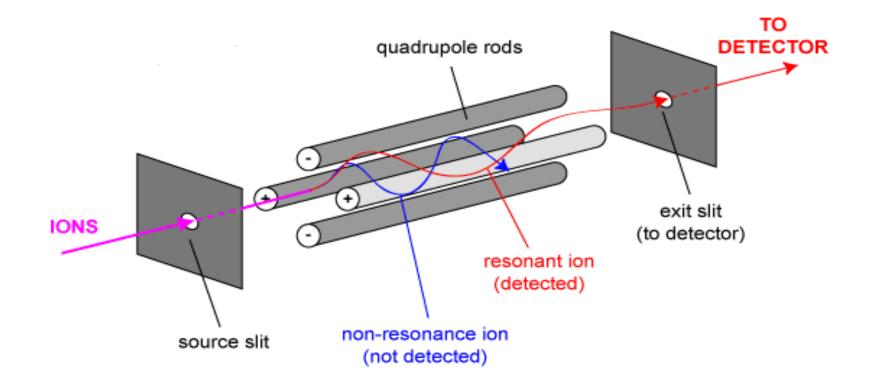
 $e^{-} \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow M^{+} 2e^{-}$ 

Collision energy causes fragmentation

#### Ion Source



#### Quadrupole



### Analysis Type

Scan

Scans all ions and masses

In order to avoid overloading the detector, this requires a split flow upon injection.

## Analysis Type (Cont.)

Selected Ion Monitoring (SIM)

Only allows lons of a specific mass to pass through the quadrupole

Typically runs with a splitless injection

Can run multiple time windows and masses in the same run.

## Quantitation

- Calibrant of known concentration e.g. 1mM
- Add Internal Standard.
- This generates a response, which in turn generates a specific concentration i.e.
   1mM
- The Internal Standard is then added to each sample

## Quantitation (Cont.)

 Concentration of the species in patient sample generates a response when measured with the internal standard.

## Quantiation (Cont)

Calibration

Single level or Multipoint

Internal Standard

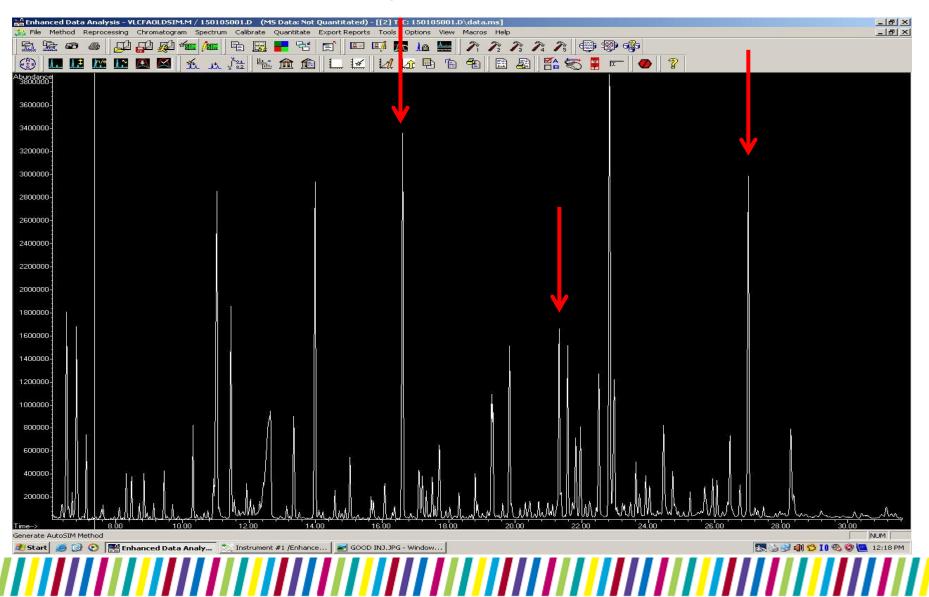
Stable Isotope Dilution or Non natural occurring species.

## Applications

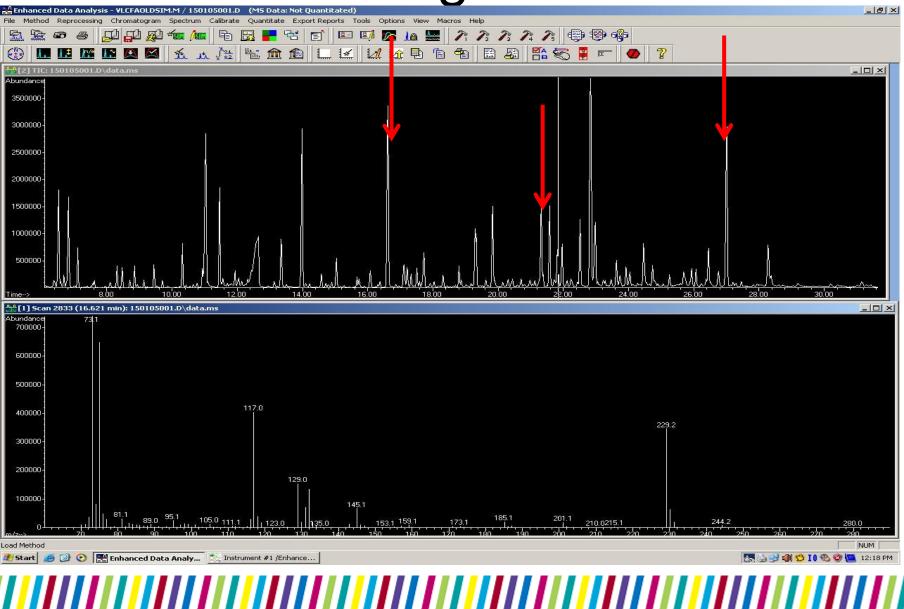
- Scan
- **Organic Acids**
- SIM
- VLCFA
- Phytanic Acid
- 7DHC
- MMA
- **Orotic Acid**

#### **Organic Acid Examples**

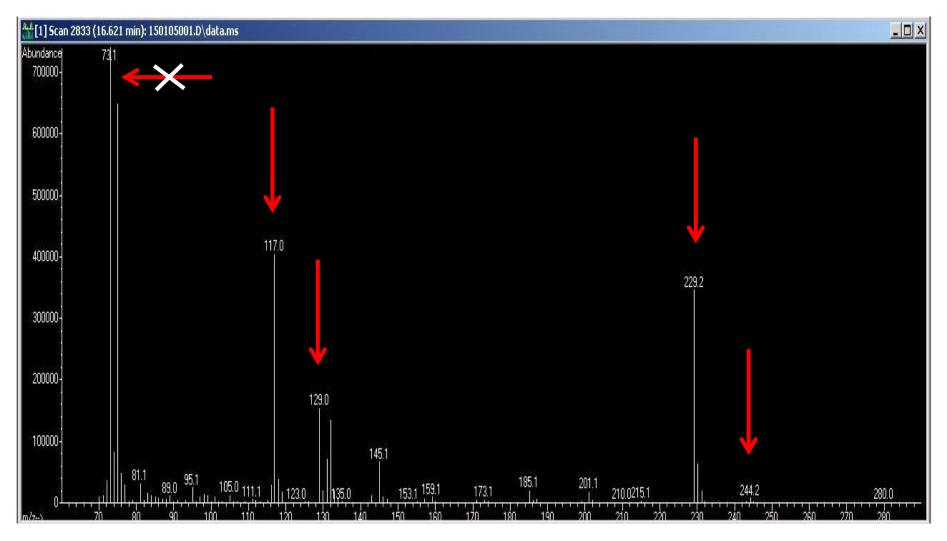
#### **Good Injection Profile**



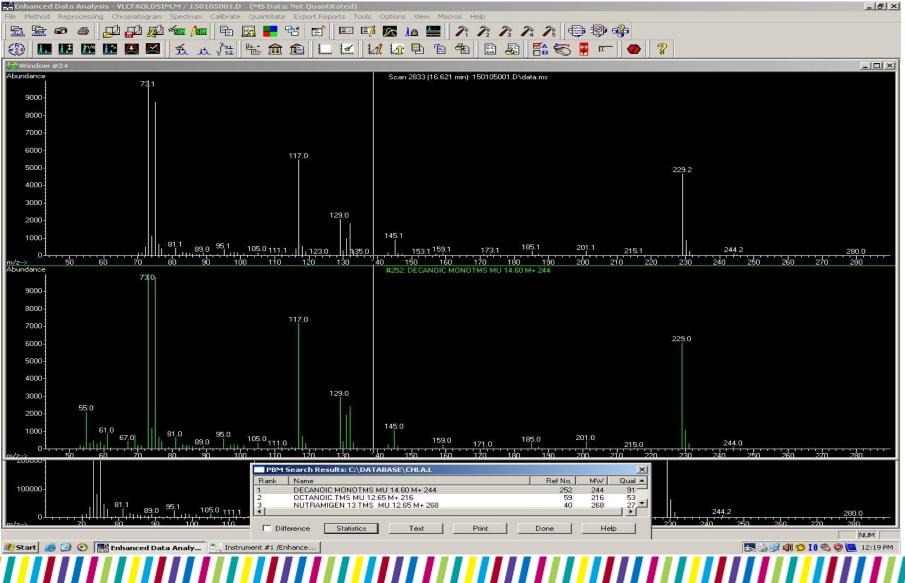
#### Chromatogram + MS



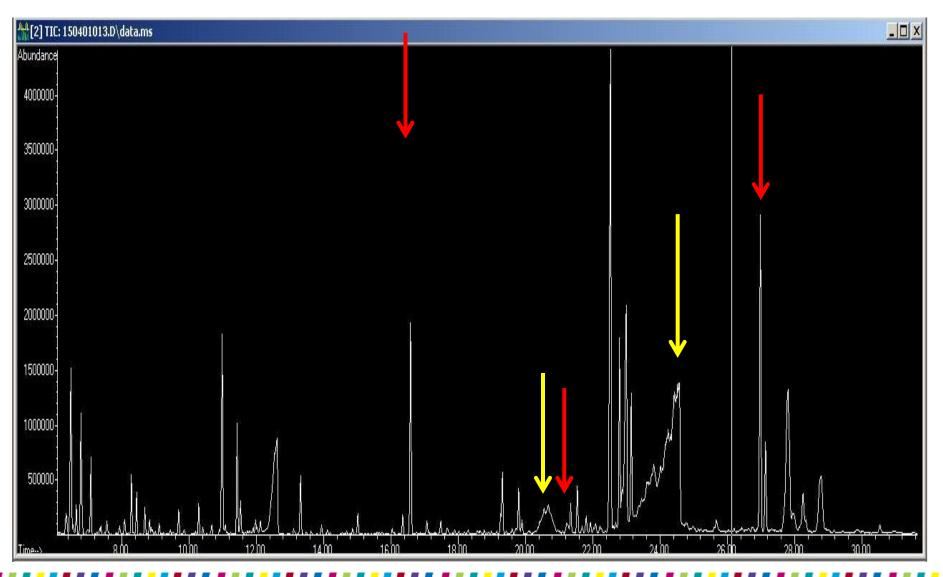
#### Mass Spectrum



#### Library Search



#### **Bad Injection Profile**



## **Really Bad Injection**

[2] TIC: 150412001.D\data.ms	
Abundance 800000-	
700000-	
600000-	
500000-	
400000-	
300000-	
200000-	
100000-	
<mark>1<sub></sub>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</mark>	18.00 20.00 25.00 24.00 26.00 28.00 30.00

### Troubleshooting

• Maintenance

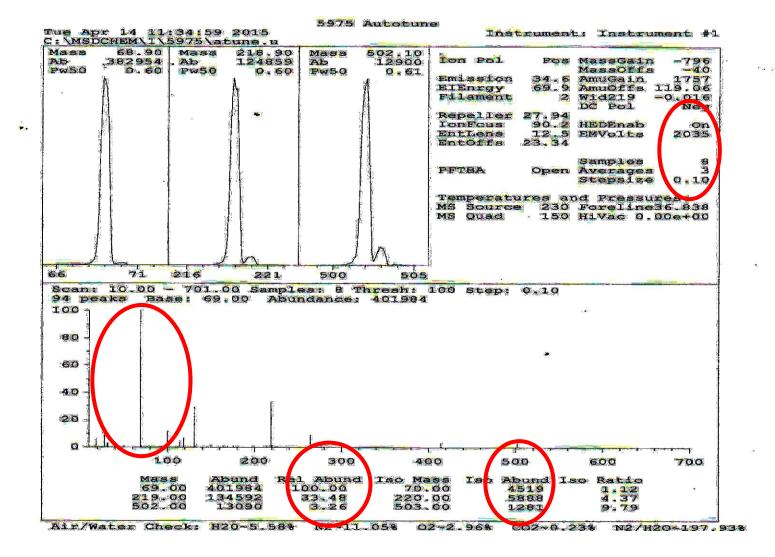
Inlet Septa Inlet Liner Column Blocked Syringe Insufficient Solvent

## **Further Troubleshooting**

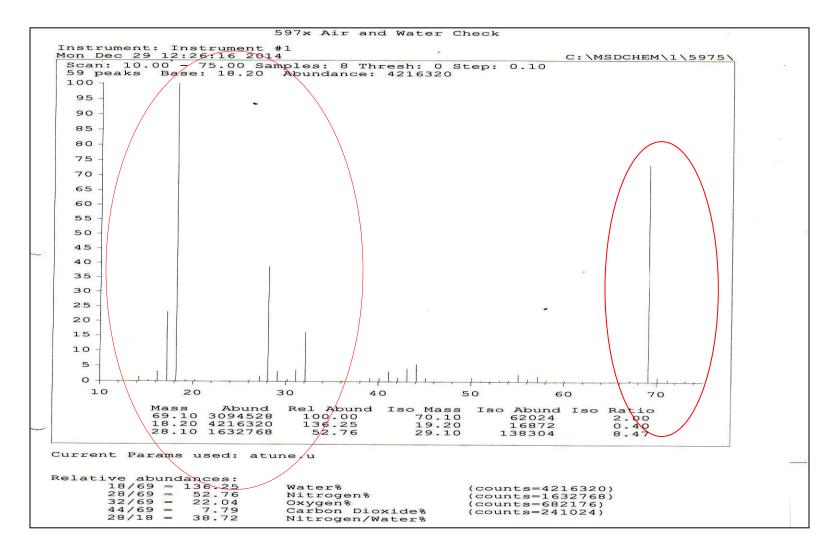
Reduced Sensitivity
 Air Leak
 Dirty Ion Source
 Dirty Ion Source

How do we know about this:

#### **MS** Tune

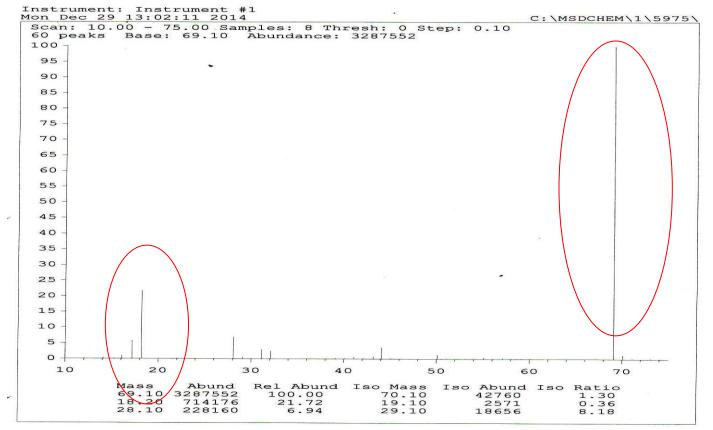


#### Air/Water Check



#### Air/Water Check

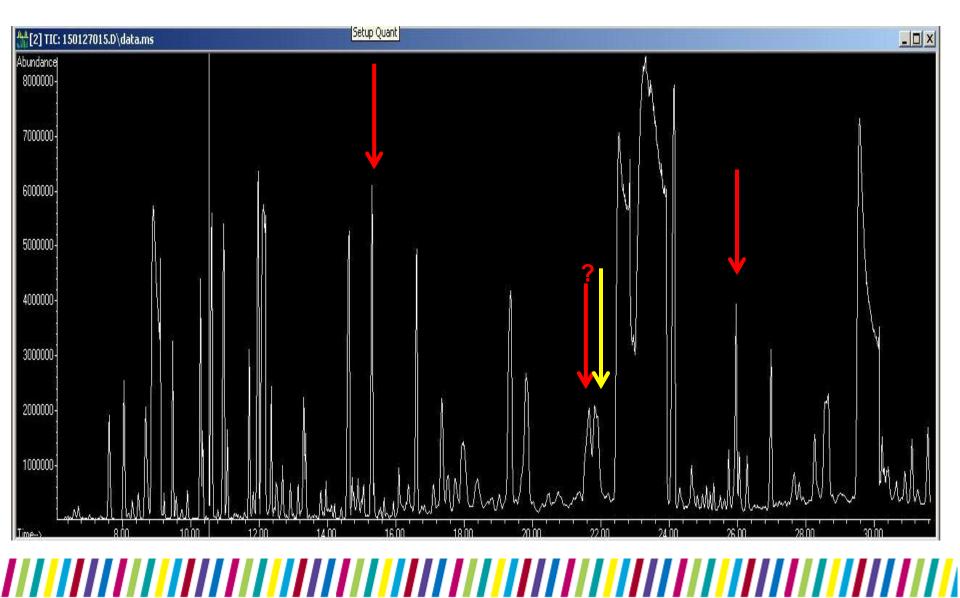
597x Air and Water Check



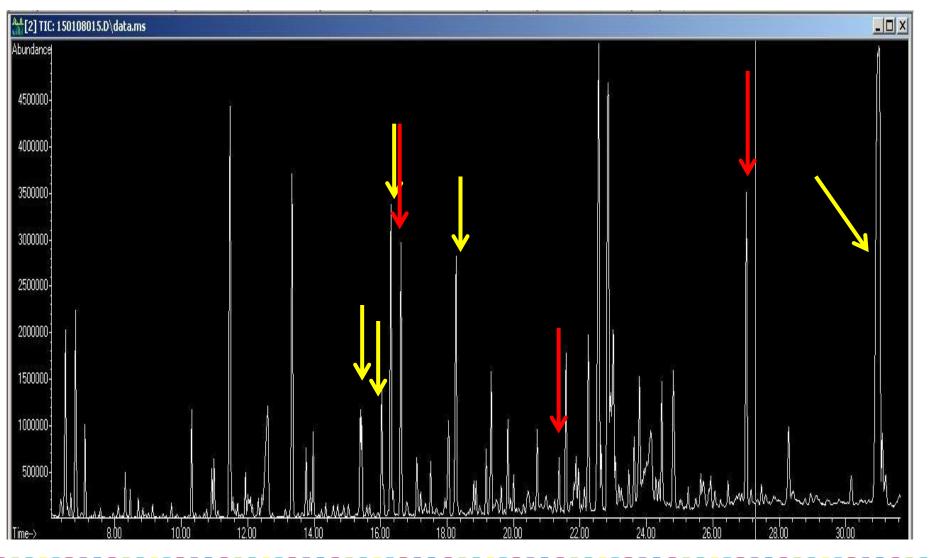
Current Params used: atune.u

Relative abunda	ances:		
18/69 =	21.72	Waters	(counts=714176)
28/69 =	6.94	Nitrogen%	(counts=228160)
32/69 =	2.48	Oxygen%	(counts=81456)
44/69 =	3.65	Carbon Dioxide%	(counts=119872)
28/18 =	31.95	Nitrogen/Water%	(0001100 1100,2)

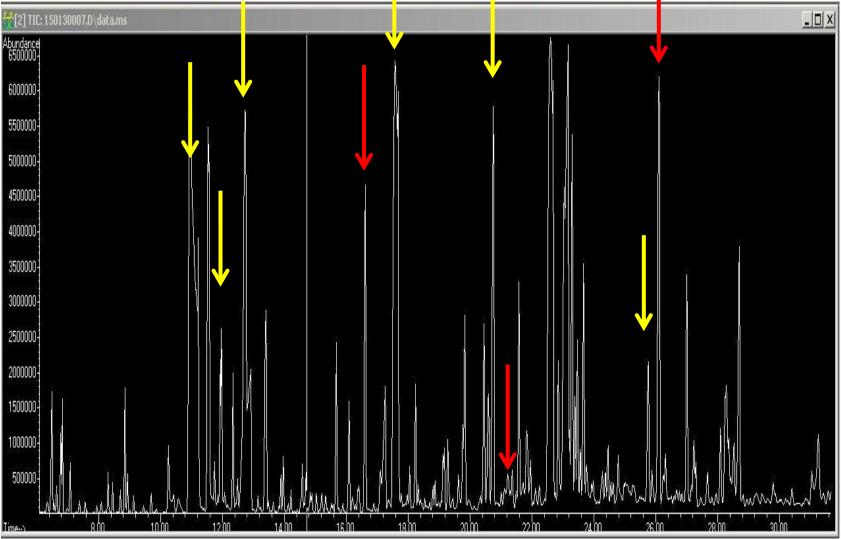
#### Benzoate



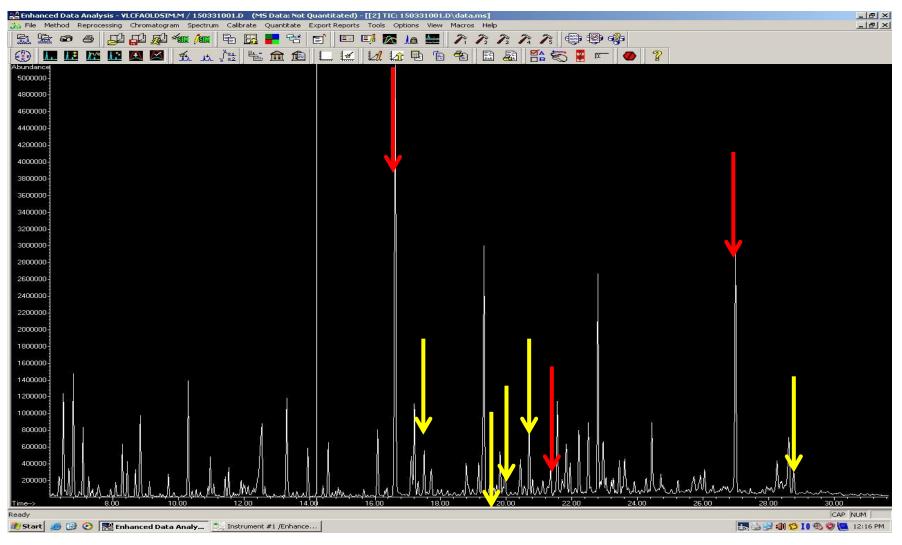
#### Valproate Interference



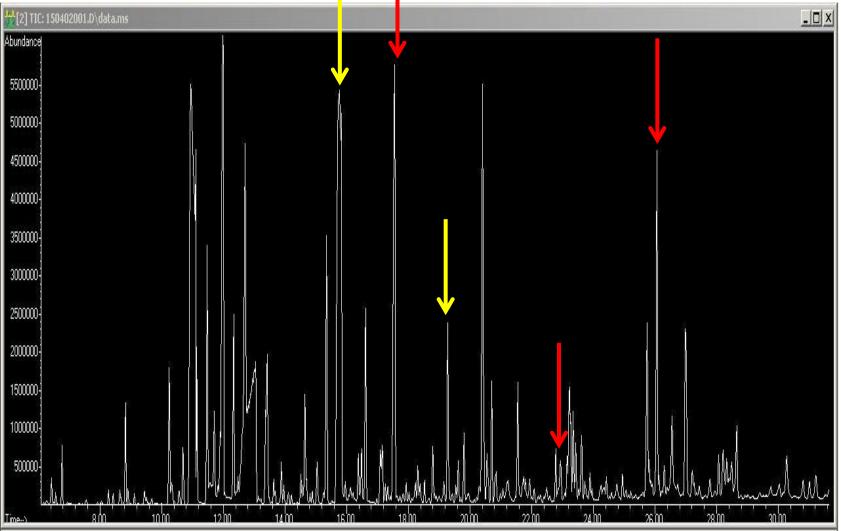
#### Abnormal 1



#### Abnormal 2



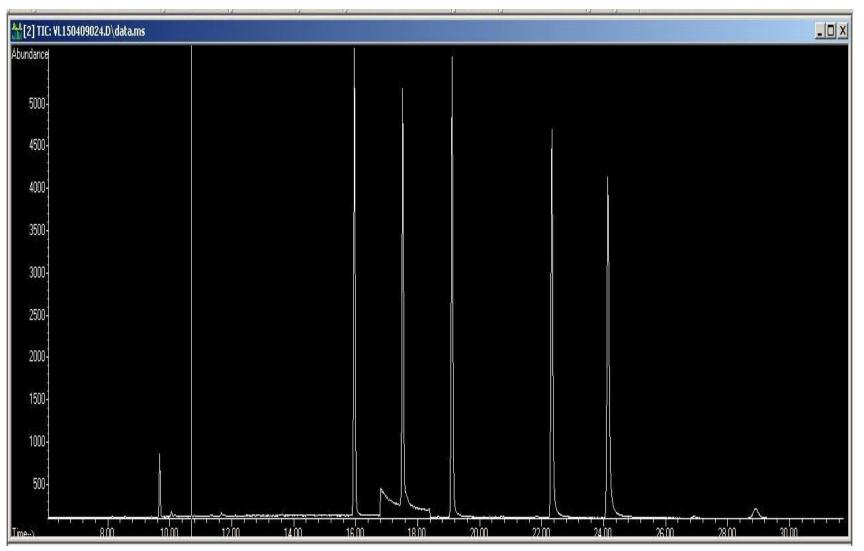
#### Abnormal 3



#### SIM Methods

#### Using VLCFA as an example

### **SIM Monitoring**



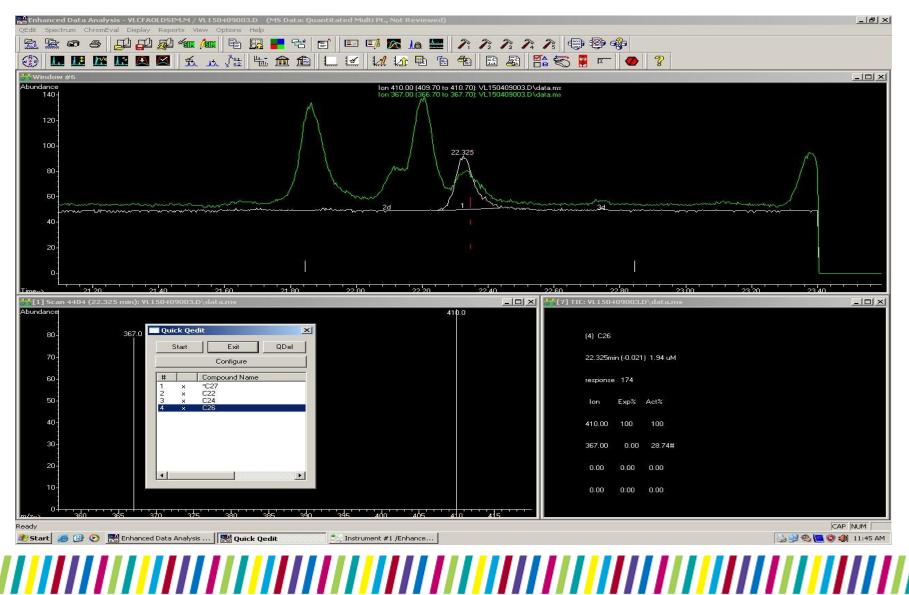
## Troubleshooting

• Ensure Time Windows are Correct

• If not run the standard on a scan method

Reset Time Windows

#### Integration



## Thank You For your Time

# Any Questions