



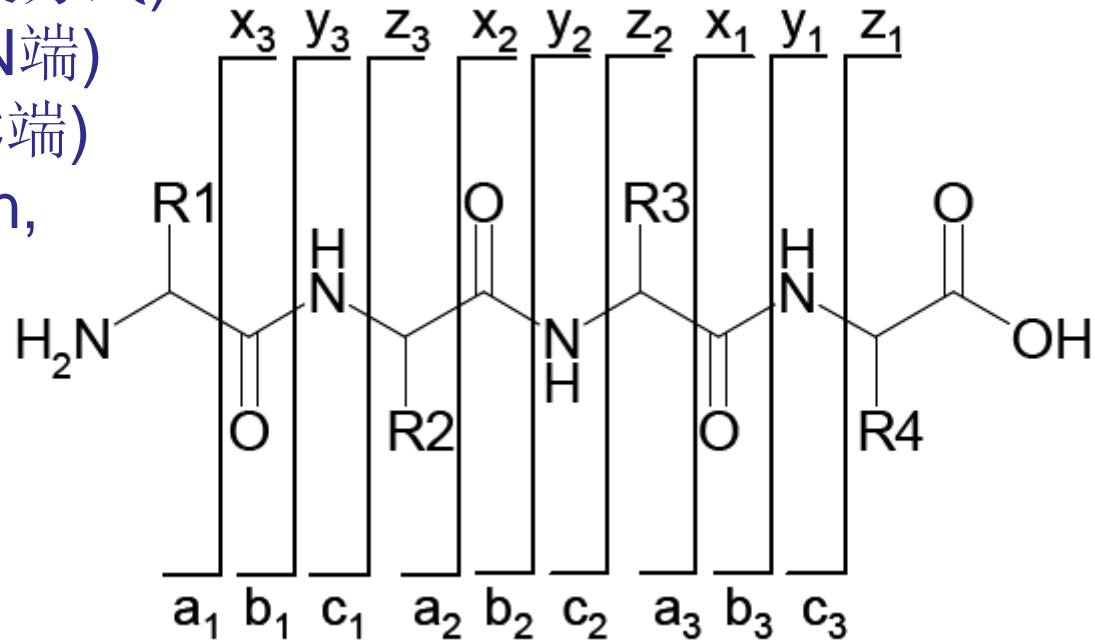
MALDI-TOF/TOF

MS/MS中常见的碎片离子



➤ 主链断裂 (主要断裂方式)

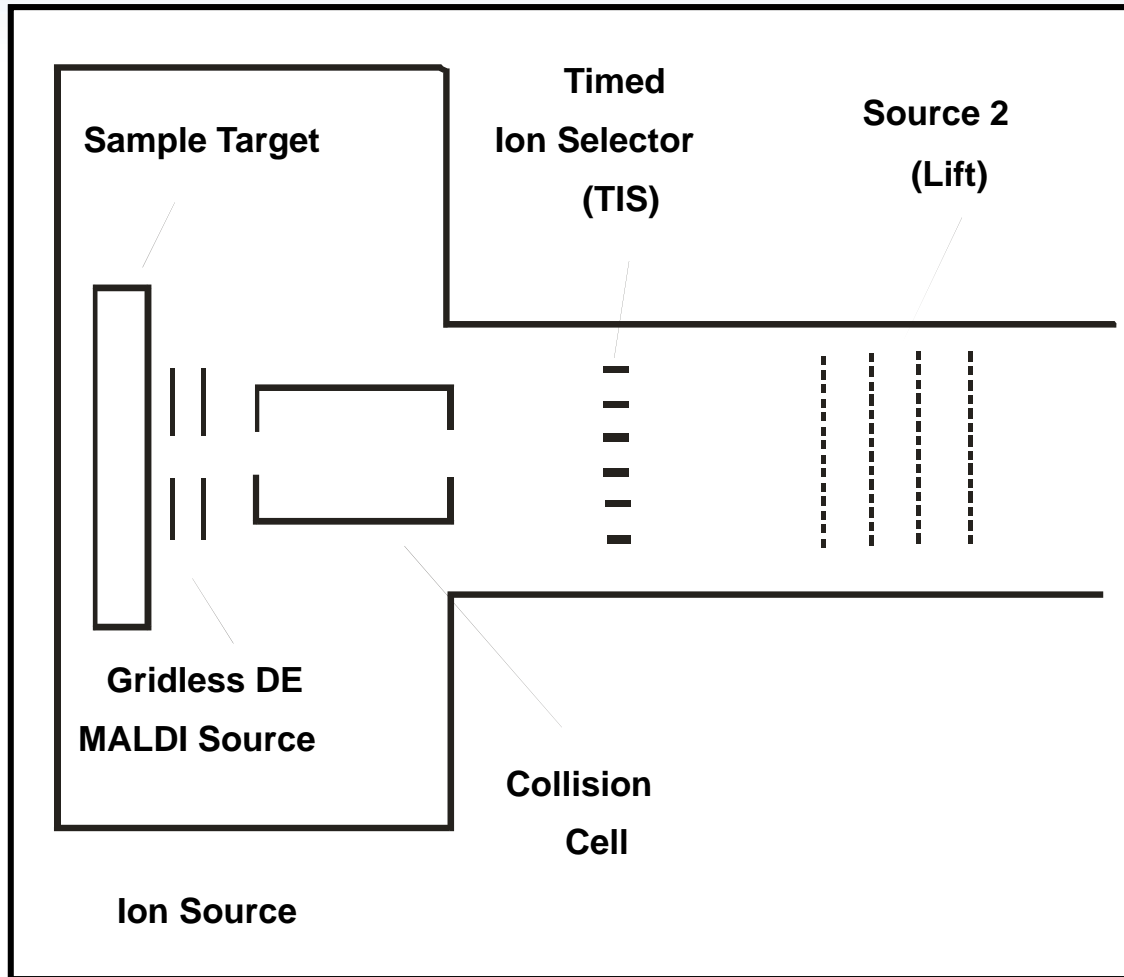
- a, b, c (电荷在N端)
- x, y, z (电荷在C端)
- I (immonium ion, $\text{NH}_2=\text{CHR}$)



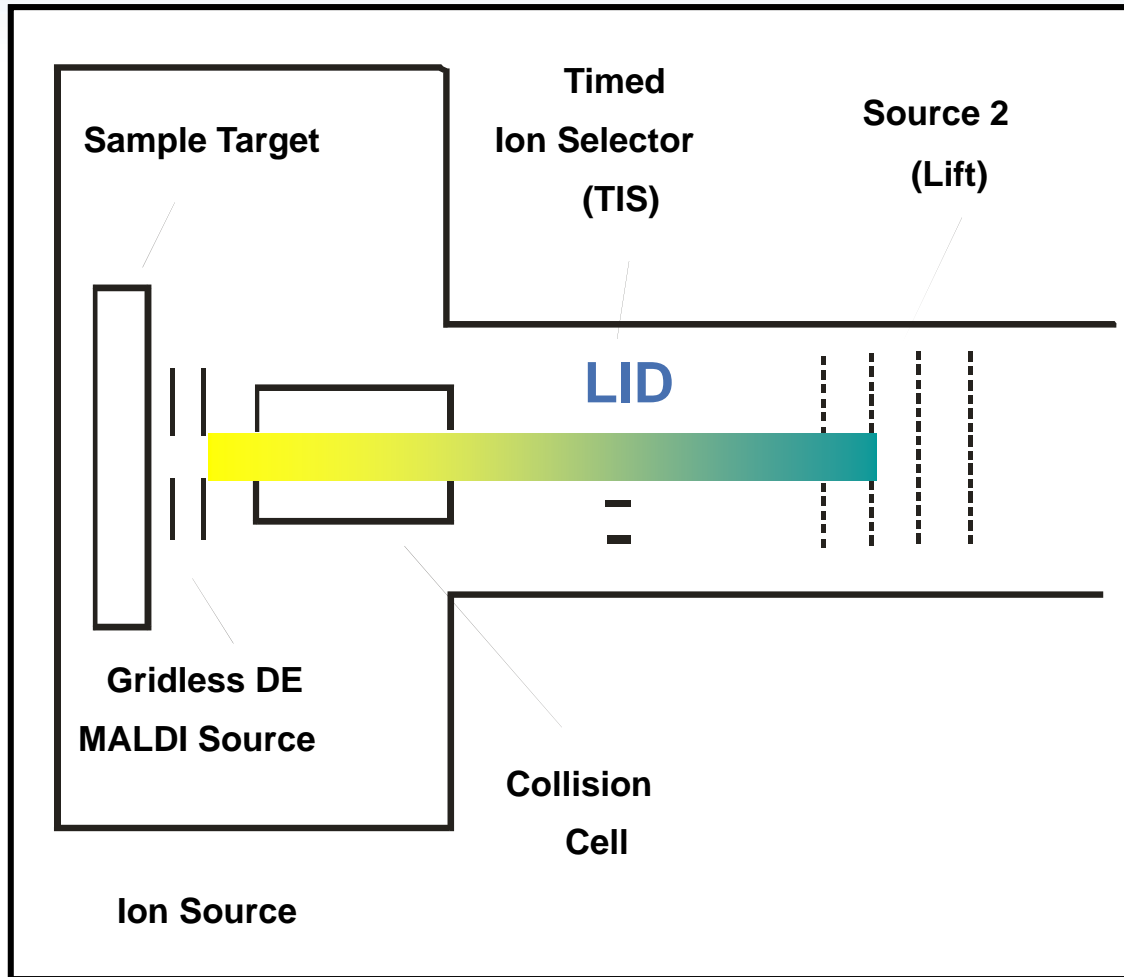
➤ 侧链断裂 (不常见)

- d, w, v

解离方式

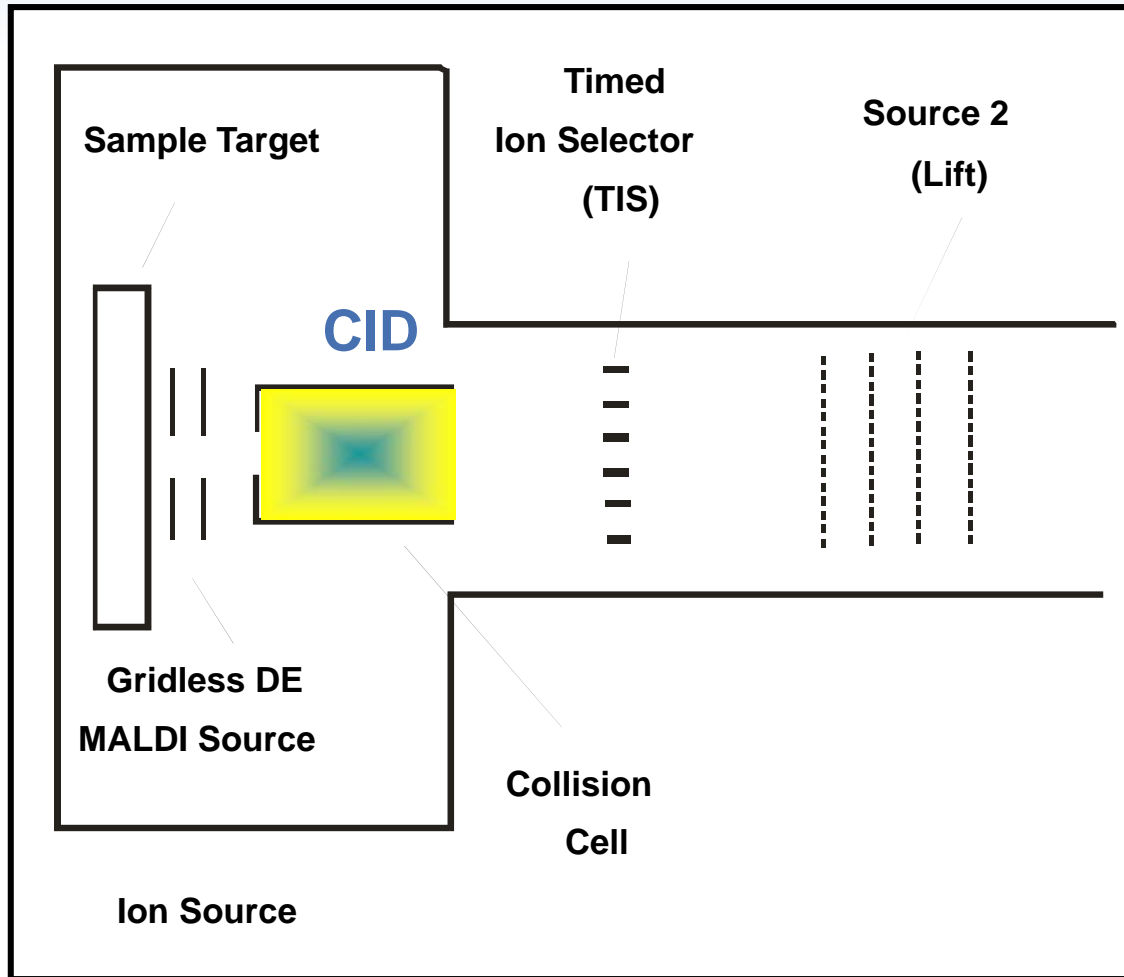


解离方式



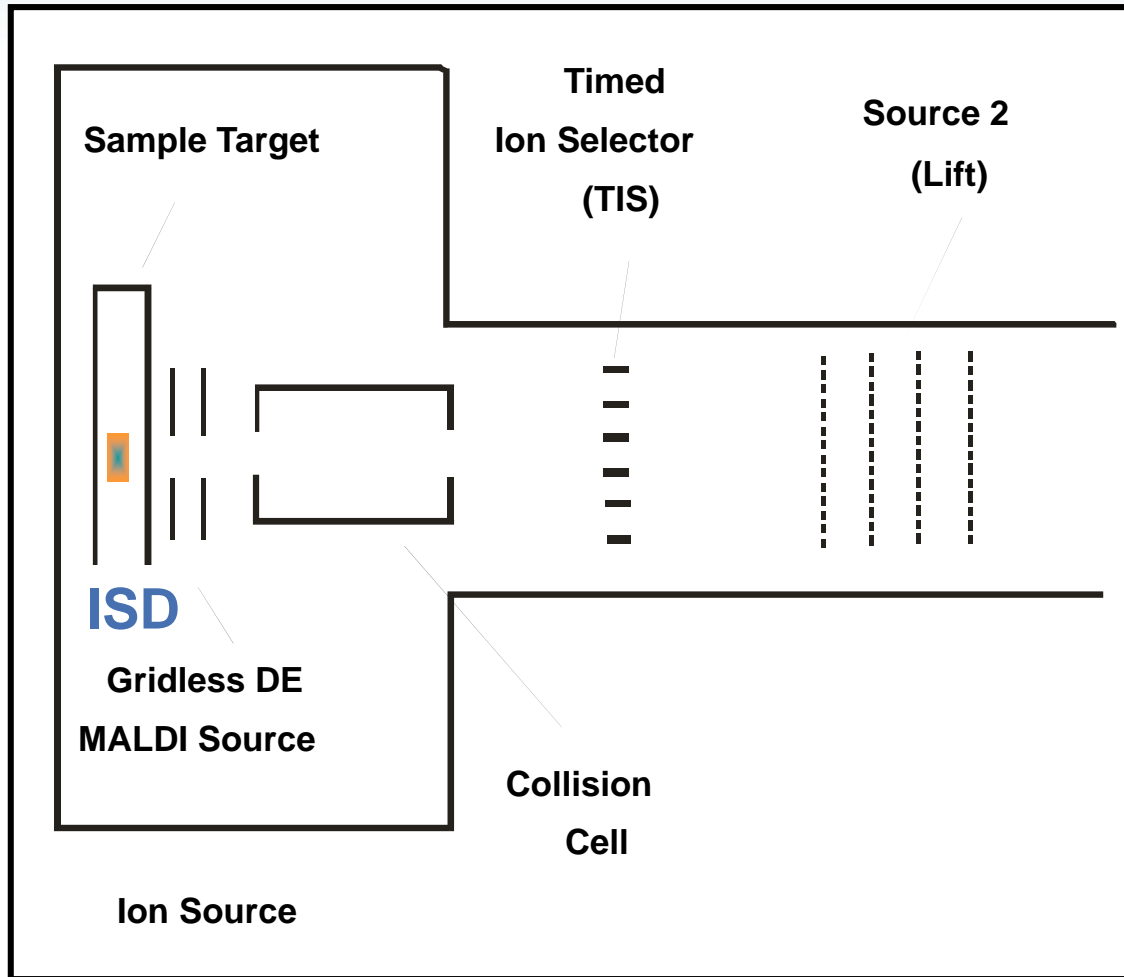
LID: Laser Induced Dissociation
(激光诱导解离)

解离方式



CID: Collision Induced Dissociation
(碰撞诱导解离)

解离方式



ISD: In Source Dissociation
(源内裂解)

LID vs. CID



LID: 激光诱导解离

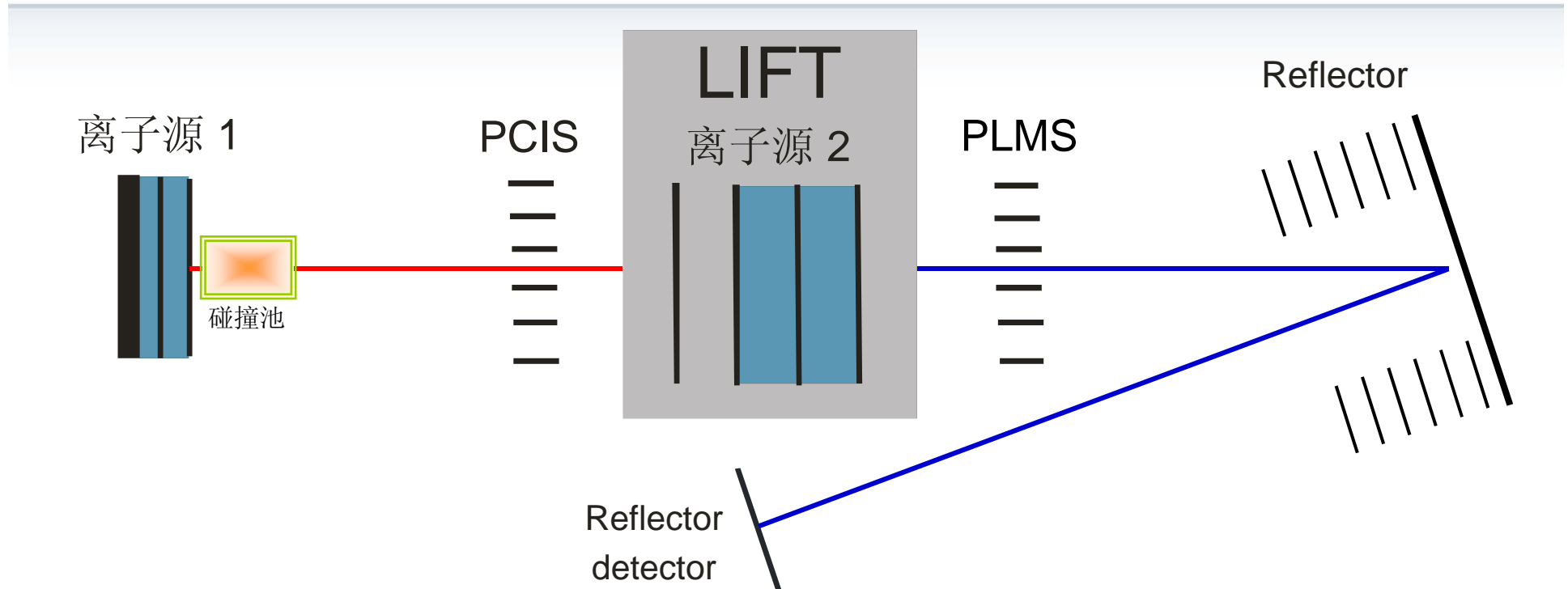
- 最直截了当的多肽主链解离模式(肽键的断裂), 通常形成**b**和**y**离子
- 常用于蛋白质鉴定

CID: 碰撞诱导解离 (高能)

除了多肽主链解离模式外, 也能观察到多肽支链断裂产物。内部碎片离子的信号强度更强。更倾向于生产低质量端的碎片离子。常用于:

- *denovo sequencing* (亚胺离子信号更强)
- 区分 *L and I*
- 多糖分析(确定多糖单体连接位点)

MALDI-TOF/TOF基本原理



红色：离子在TOF1(线性TOF)的轨迹
蓝色：离子在TOF2(反射TOF)的轨迹

离子源 1 = MALDI ion source

离子源 2 = LIFT re-acceleration cell

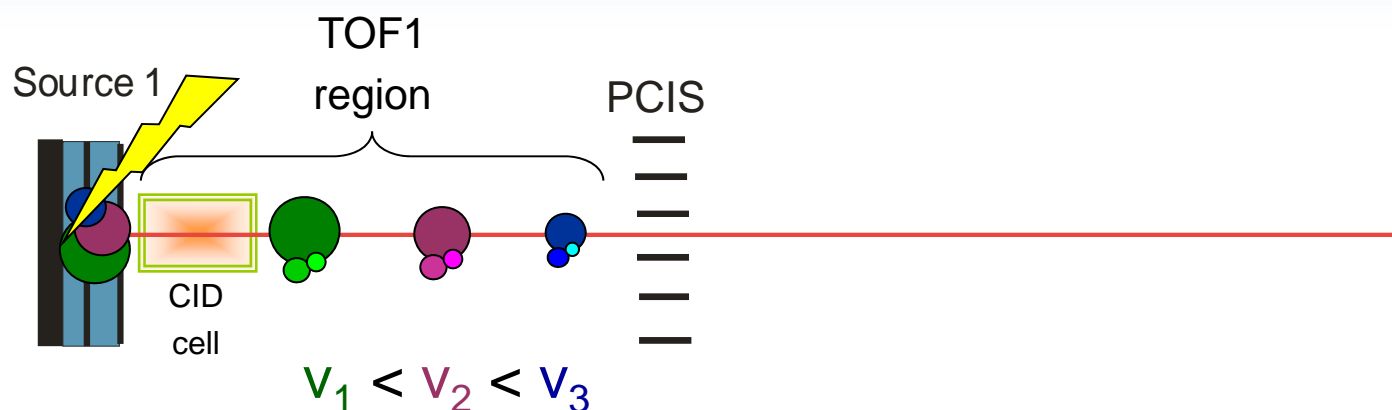
PCIS = Timed ion gate 母离子选择器

PLMS = Post LIFT metastable suppressor

MALDI-TOF/TOF



分析包含三种不同质合比的混合物 (green, red, blue)



通过第一级TOF，实现母离子分离

部分母离子在TOF1中裂解，裂解原因：

- ▶ 激光诱导亚稳态解离, metastable laser induced decay (**LID**)
- ▶ 碰撞诱导解离 collision induced decay (**CID**)

最重要的是：

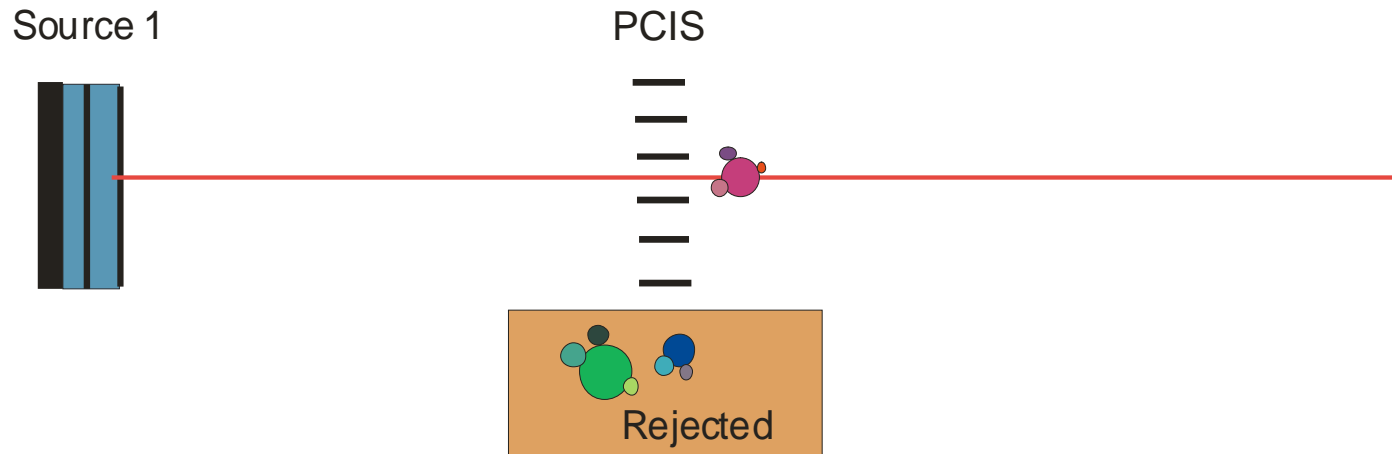
碎片离子具有和其母离子一样的速度

MALDI-TOF/TOF



分析包含三种不同质合比的混合物 (green, red, blue)

选择红色red母离子做MS/MS碎片分析



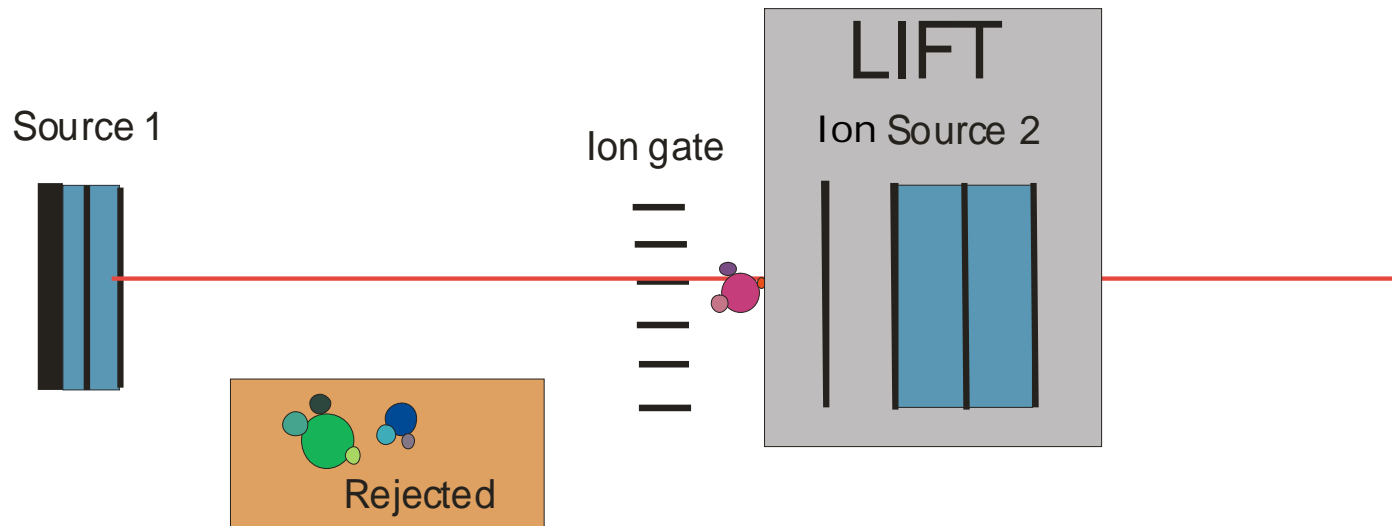
PCIS = **Timed** Ion Gate 母离子选择器
(calibrated for time/mass correlation)

MALDI-TOF/TOF



分析包含三种不同质合比的混合物 (green, red, blue)

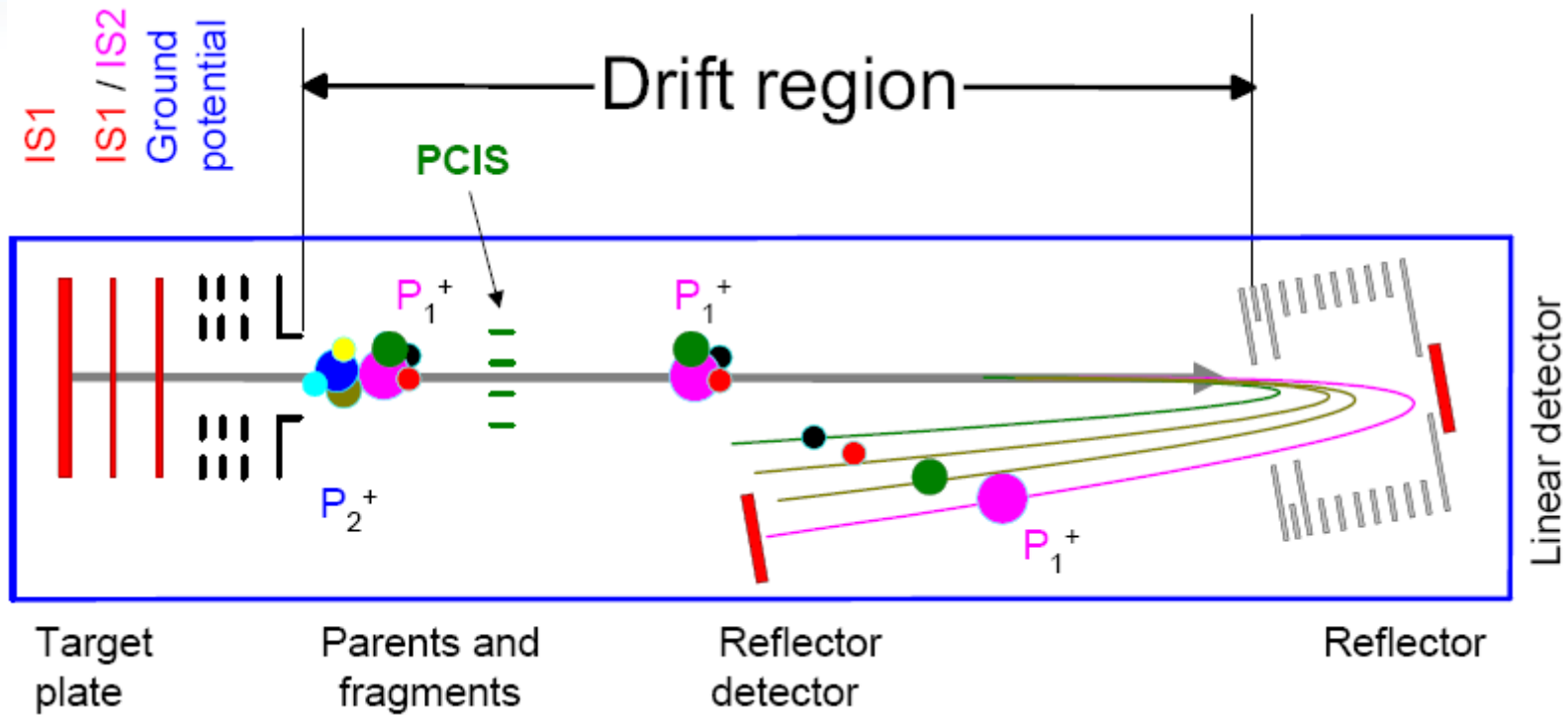
选择红色red母离子做MS/MS碎片分析



离子源2 (LIFT):

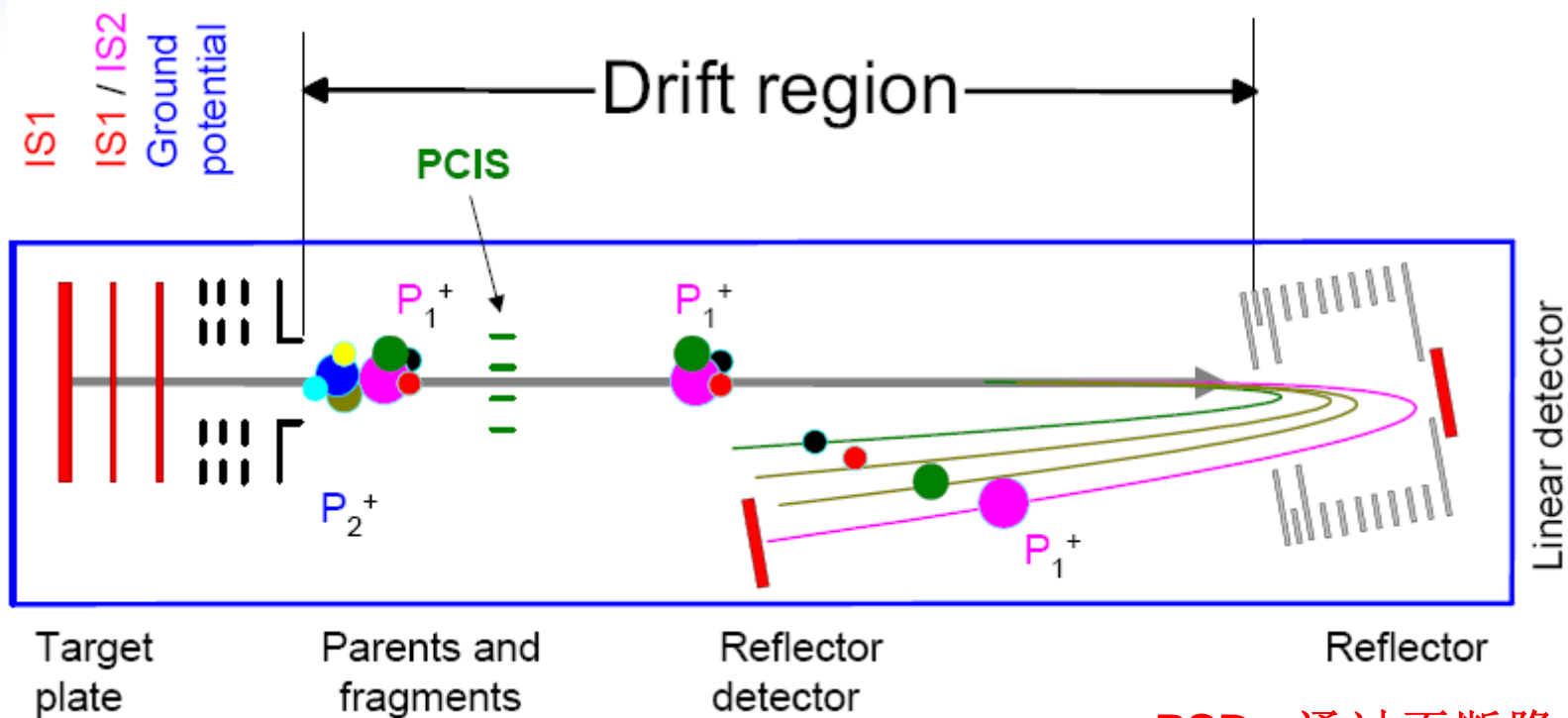
- 对母离子及其子离子进行再加上(二级加速),从而区分不同分子量的子离子
- 对子离子再聚焦

MALDI-TOF/TOF基本原理



PCIS = Timed ion gate 母离子选择器

MALDI-TOF/TOF基本原理



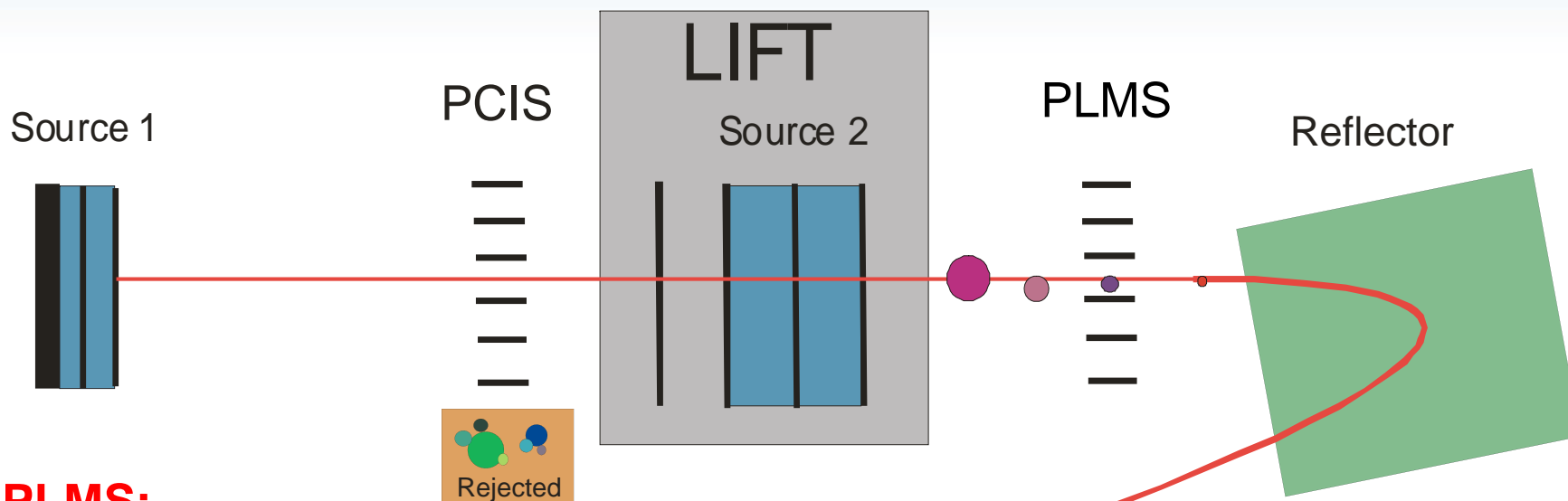
PCIS = Timed ion gate 母离子选择器

PSD: 通过不断降低反射器电压，将不同分子量的碎片离子以此聚焦到检测器

MALDI-TOF/TOF



分析包含三种不同质合比的混合物 (green, red, blue)



PLMS:

Post-LIFT Metastable
Suppressor

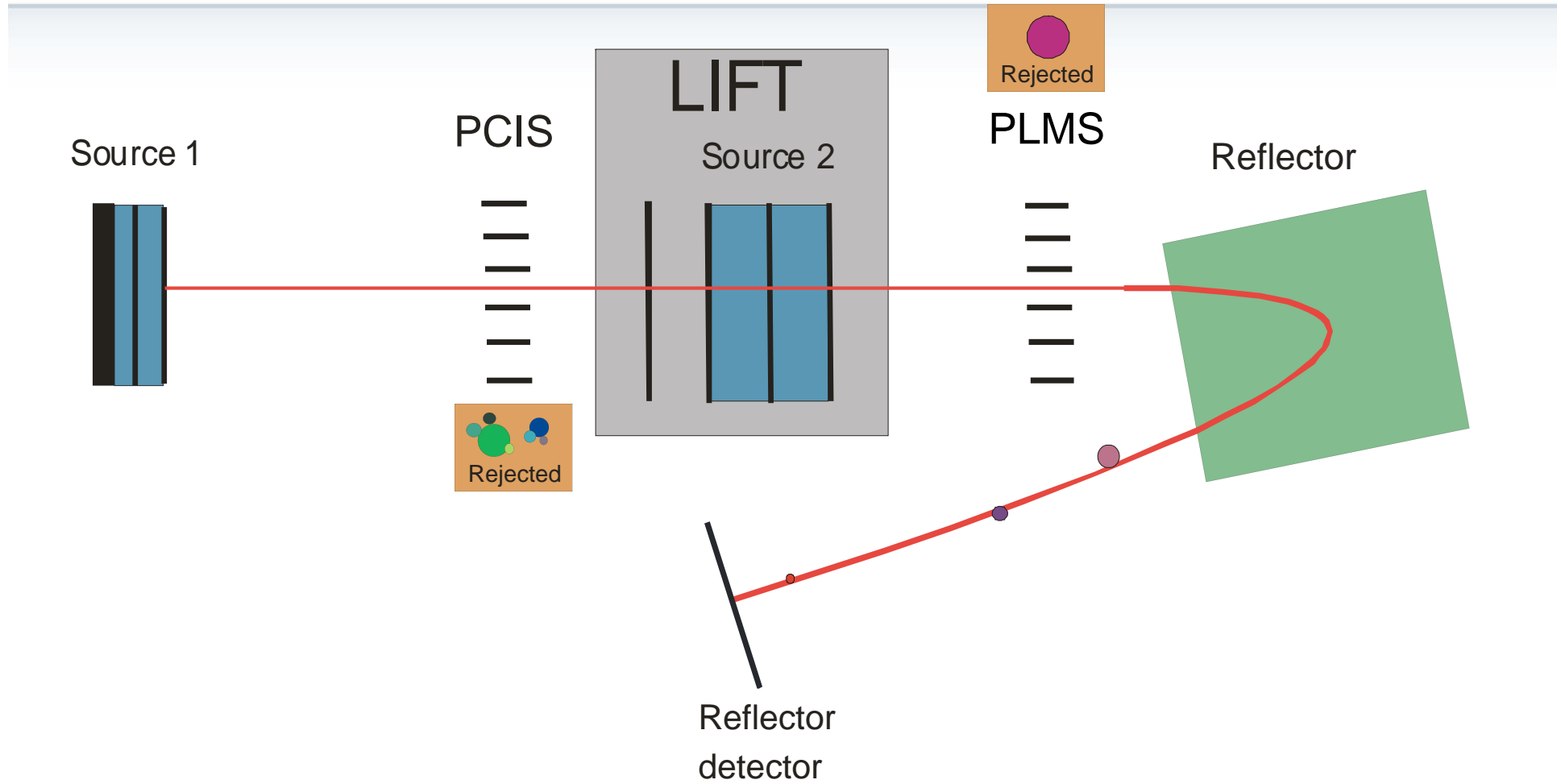
PLMS将未裂解的母离子偏转掉，
从而避免因其在第二个飞行管
内裂解产生的子离子引起的不可
预计的峰

Reflector
detector

MALDI-TOF/TOF



分析包含三种不同质合比的混合物 (green, red, blue)

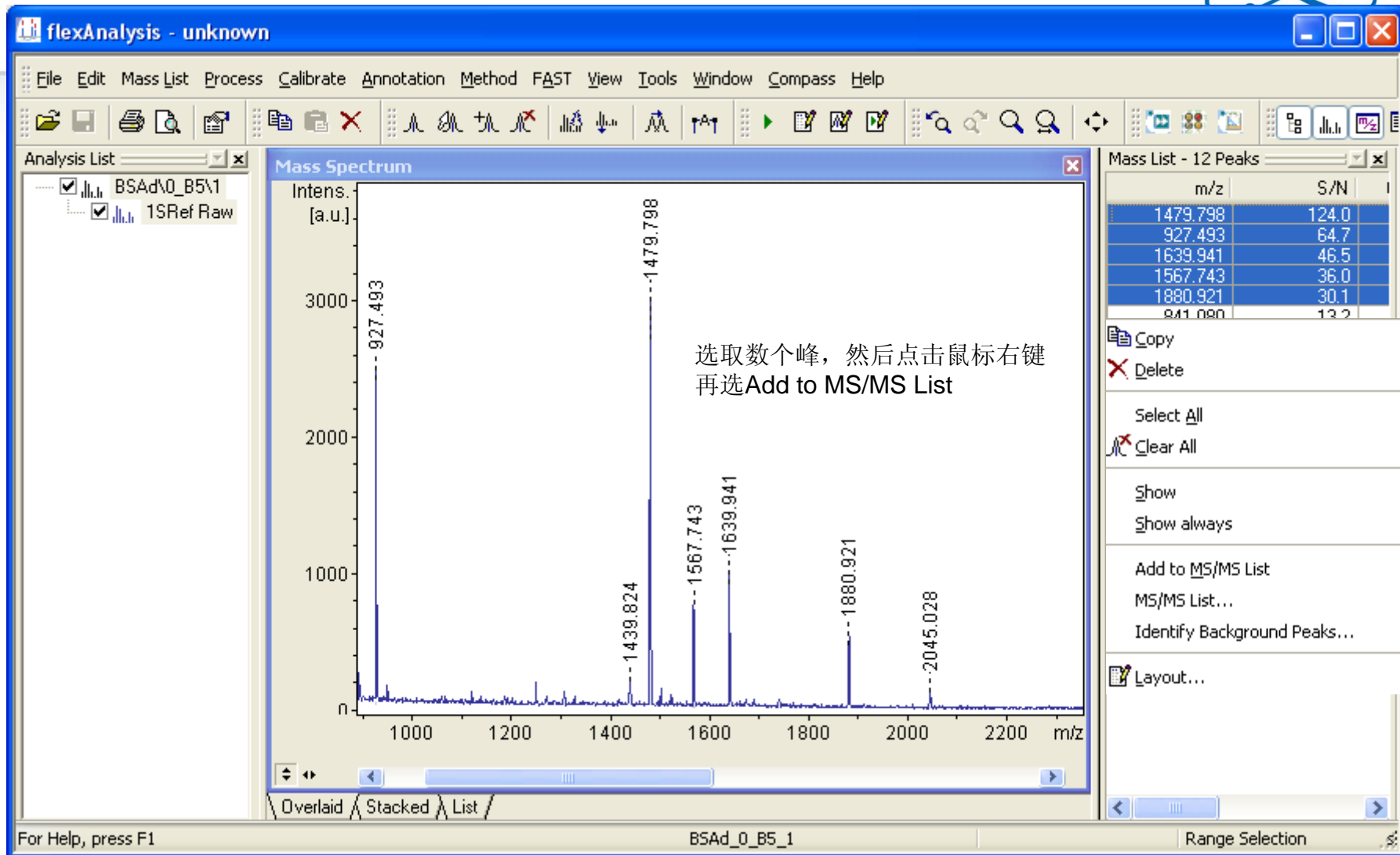


TOF/TOF数据采集流程



- 获取**PMF**图
- 从**PMF**图里选取一些信噪比较高的峰做**TOF/TOF**
- 选择**LIFT**方法
- 获取母离子质谱(**parent mode**)
- 获取子离子质谱(**fragment mode**)
- 保存数据

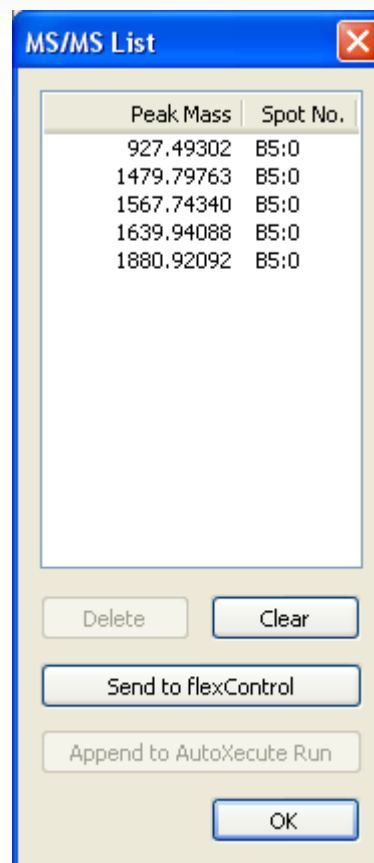
PMF图



选取母离子



再点击鼠标右键
选取MS/MS List....
弹出右边窗口



点击Send to flexControl

选择LIFT方法



flexControl - autoflex TOF/TOF - [LIFT.lft]

File Display View Tools Compass Help

Intens. [arb]

100 -
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

250 500 750 1000 1250 1500 1750 2000

Single scaling: None 90 % Shot ratio

AutoExecute Sample Carrier Spectrometer Detection Processing Setup Calibration LIFT Status

Parent Mass: 1992.8957 Da

MS/MS List: 927.4930 / B5.0, 1479.7976 / B5.0, 1567.7434 / B5.0, 1639.9409 / B5.0, 1880.9209 / B5.0

Acquisition: Parent Fragments

Shots: 500

CID On Standard

Advanced Settings

Parent Assign Mode: Automatic Manual

Zooming: ± 5.0 %

Use Peak Picking

Fragments Mode

Detector Gain Boost: 100 %

Laser Power Boost: 50 %

Analog Offset: 0.0 %

Pulsers

PCIS Range: 0.65 % of Parent Mass

PCIS: On Calibrate...

LIFT: Inval. Cal. Calibrate...

PLMS: On Calibrate...

Spot: B5.0 Geometry: MTP AnchorChip 800-384

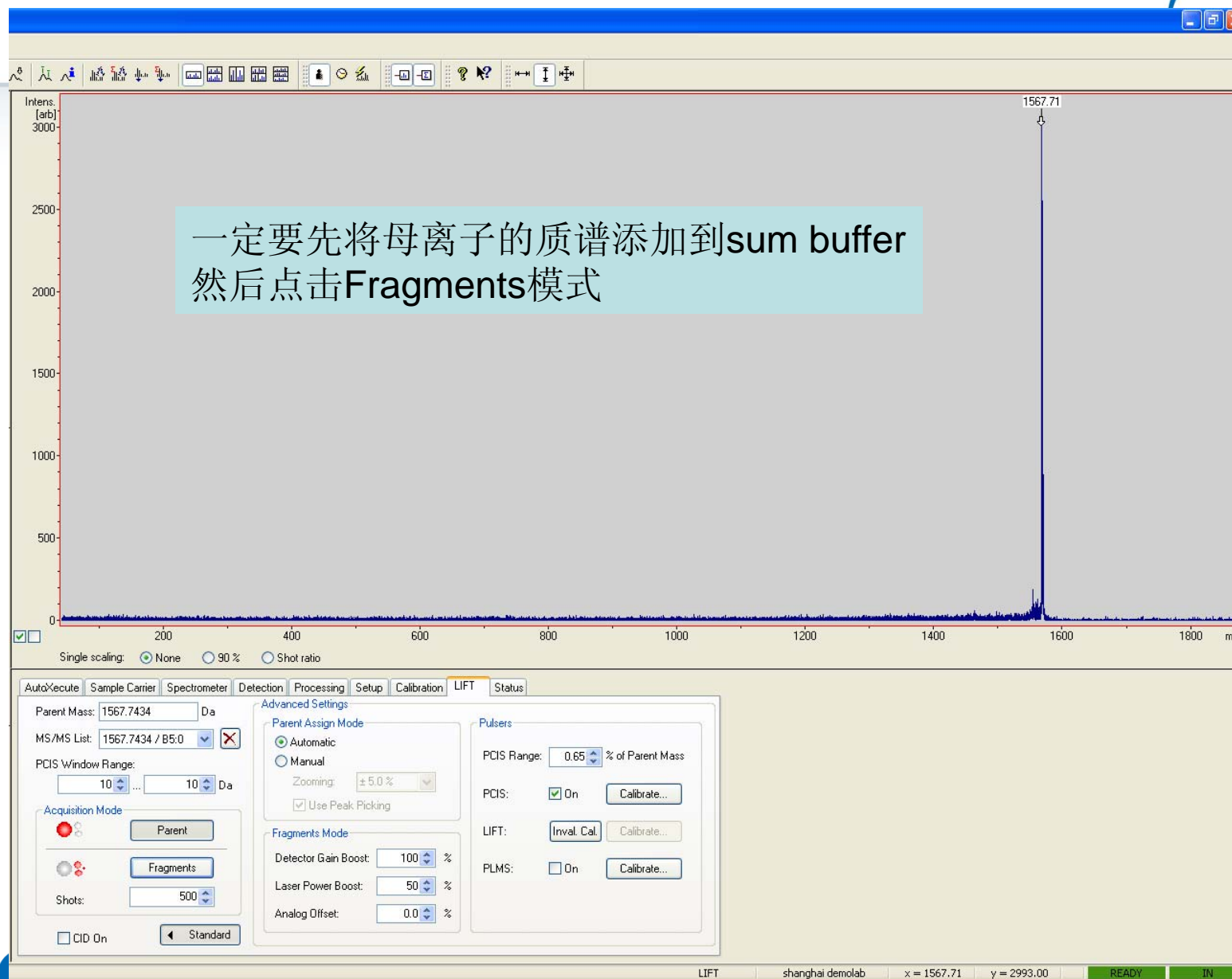
Carrier: T_0209514_0021044_12

Method: LIFT.lft

For Help, press F1

LIFT shanghai demolab x = 1479.81 y = 2689.30 REAL

获取母离子的m/z

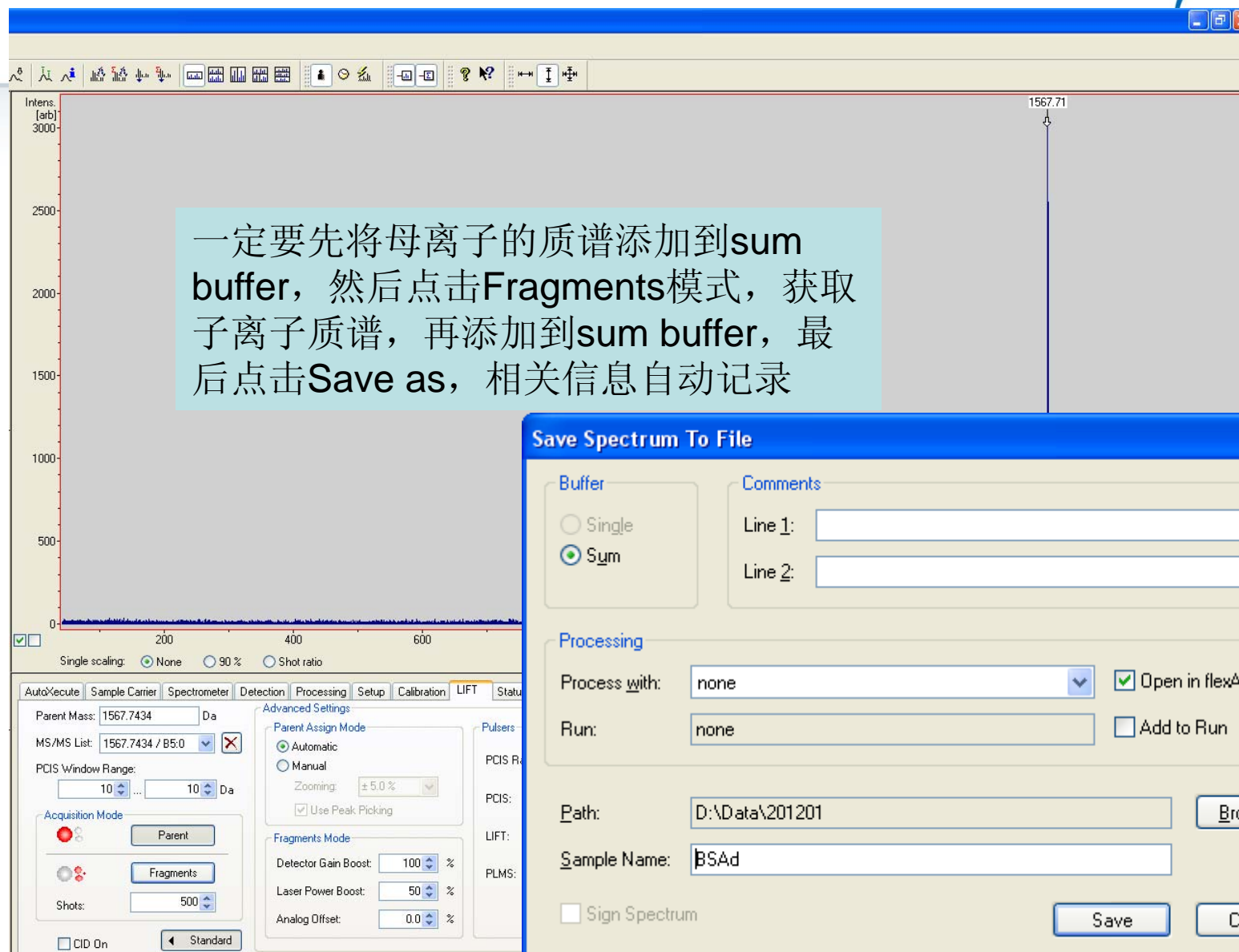


一定要先将母离子的质谱添加到sum buffer
然后点击Fragments模式

获取母离子的m/z



一定要先将母离子的质谱添加到sum buffer, 然后点击Fragments模式, 获取子离子质谱, 再添加到sum buffer, 最后点击Save as, 相关信息自动记录



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