Supplementary information for:

Optical microscopy-guided laser ablation electrospray ionization ion mobility mass spectrometry: ambient single cell metabolomics with increased confidence in molecular identification

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Figure S1. Determining the sensitivity of the LAESI-DTIMS microscope for detection of verapamil. a) Brightfield image of a verapamil solution droplet on the sample surface taken from the optical microscope component of the system, b) example positive ion mode verapamil spectrum, with its distinct peaks at m/z 455.300 [M+H]⁺ its isotopic envelope at m/z 456.307, and m/z 457.301. c) Comparison of MS triggered (\blacksquare) and MS non-triggered (\square) laser firing on sensitivity and ion abundance variability of verapamil standards at different concentrations (1.0×10^{-3} to 1.0×10^{-7} mol/l), error bars are shown as standard deviation, n=10. d) Linear regression showing the limit of detection for MS triggered (calculated to be 32 fmol) and MS non-triggered (calculated to be 7,460 fmol) sampling for verapamil standards. These results show that MS-triggered mode is more sensitive than non-triggered mode.



Figure S2. Technical noise from ablation of droplets of standards (3 μ l of 1.0 x 10⁻³ mol/l) using non-triggered (verapamil) and triggered (verapamil, maltose) with the LAESI-IMS-MS molecular microscope. Gaussian fitting was performed in Origin, n = 10. These results show that timing the laser firing with the ion accumulation window of the DTIMS system minimizes detection variance.

Figure S3. (1-18) Images of laser spots on ZAP-IT paper in beam focusing experiments over a range of Z stage heights defined as distance from the capillary inlet to the sample surface (mm). A single laser shot per measurement was fired for each image with a laser power of ~1.065 mJ. Scale bars shown are 100 μ m. These results show that increasing the distance from the sample surface to the MS inlet and laser objective defocuses the laser, the optimal focus is tile 6), Z distance of 6.06 mm, spot diameter of 52.06 μ m.

Figure S4. The effect of sample stage height on spot size and uniformity demonstrated with ZAP-IT paper based upon data shown in Figure S4. Laser spot uniformity (left graph). Y axis displays ratio of spot size width/length (μ m), X axis displays Z stage height (μ m) given as distance from sample surface to MS capillary inlet. Intercept of line of best fit with dashed line equals best laser focus, i.e. (width/length = 1). Laser spot size (middle, right graph) over a range of Z heights, Y axis displays spot length or width (μ m), X axis displays Z stage height (μ m) given as distance from sample surface to MS capillary inlet. Intercept of line of best fit with dashed line equals best laser focus, i.e. (width/length = 1). Laser spot size (middle, right graph) over a range of Z heights, Y axis displays spot length or width (μ m), X axis displays Z stage height (μ m) given as distance from sample surface to MS capillary inlet. These results show the optimal spot size for cell analysis is a Z height of 6.06 mm.

Figure S5. Large area stitched image mosaic of a *A. Cepa* tissue section. The 12 separate image tiles are recombined into a 6 x 2 (X/Y) mosaic based on feature recognition. This image shows that image tiles can be recombined into a large area mosaic using our workflow.

	Saccharide raw counts in 60 cell dataset				
Cell number	Monosaccharide (r = 1)	Disaccharide $(r = 2)$	Trisaccharide (r = 3)	Tetrasaccharide	
(110.)	()		(1 0)	(1-4)	
1	96128	64607	14850	8152	
2	79206	61679	21363	4621	
3	39387	45590	22939	6090	
4	29348	63223	17114	7475	
5	96085	64612	12773	7502	
6	95285	54607	12955	2235	
7	61024	61672	23483	2394	
8	26708	28480	18145	5564	
9	73118	73223	10153	7069	
10	80001	72185	19805	6767	
11	54384	31870	23450	4316	
12	61319	45994	19013	4759	
13	1702	40994	15846	4304	
14	1551	41994	16332	2653	
15	3039	45862	21431	3324	
16	4042	46481	20096	3193	
17	1698	61675	21260	4975	
18	80024	62185	19124	7975	
19	2733	45906	17956	3664	
20	2265	45024	21257	8441	
21	8137	40989	18207	892	
22	8459	45820	16195	5849	
23	1731	45991	15028	5907	
20	45174	46472	12787	4202	
25	87277	45691	14544	1807	
26	29401	41024	18100	5840	
20	95181	32607	13542	4042	
27	87273	41029	14525	8371	
20	72102	72024	1923	4048	
29	73102	/3024	1/5/2	4046	
30	79911 87242	02102	1040	3734	
31	87342	31865	1049	3893	
32	61327	45981	19843	5978	
33	12773	02214	11062	6077	
34	12767	38214	18348	4249	
35	21996	20386	21000	5396	
36	13603	34149	21648	6352	
37	21862	65634	15197	8138	
38	18389	32214	19942	7604	
39	2201	55634	18830	7138	
40	62024	19670	14759	3064	
41	18421	14430	15693	5594	
42	82963	39974	16591	5820	
43	68707	31990	16464	3504	
44	74901	55929	19545	1884	
45	50535	30008	17665	5972	
46	57612	42727	15288	7111	
47	12678	31406	14590	7684	
48	1200	49714	20848	5362	
49	12062	44430	13763	9181	

Table S1. Raw counts of different saccharide species detected in 60 A. Cepa cells. number of repeat units (r).

50	13064	50902	16982	6481
51	19935	62597	17636	1512
52	17703	41792	16438	5065
53	95125	64617	16084	5747
54	9623	54526	12834	3703
55	11024	41406	21361	7073
56	3137	45585	1407`	8348
57	1558	70990	19756	2636
58	20914	49670	19794	4616
59	74821	45929	16387	1380
60	3131	50920	14081	3736