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

Michael J. Taylor ${ }^{1}$, Sara Mattson ${ }^{2}$, Andrey Liyu ${ }^{1}$, Sylwia A. Stopka ${ }^{2,3}$, Yehia Ibrahim ${ }^{1}$, Akos Vertes ${ }^{2}$, and Christopher R. Anderton* ${ }^{*}$<br>${ }^{1}$ Earth and Biological Sciences Directorate, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA, USA 99352<br>${ }^{2}$ Department of Chemistry, W. M. Keck Institute for Proteomics Technology and Applications, The George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052<br>${ }^{3}$ Department of Neurosurgery, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115

*Christopher.Anderton@pnnl.gov; 902 Battelle Boulevard, Richland, Washington 99352; 509-371-7970

## Table of Figures

Figure S1: Determining the sensitivity of the LAESI-DTIMS microscope with verapamil2

Figure S2: Technical noise from ablation of droplets of standards ..... 2
Figure S3: Images of laser spots on ZAP-IT paper in beam focusing experiments over a range of Z stage heights ..... 4
Figure S4: The effect of sample stage height on spot uniformity and spot size .....  3
Figure S5: Large area stitched image mosaic of a A. Cepa tissue section. .....  3
Table S1: Raw counts from saccharides detected in 60 cell dataset. .....  4


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 $m / z 455.300[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$its isotopic envelope at $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 456.307$, and $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z}$ 457.301. c) Comparison of MS triggered ( $\mathbf{\square}$ ) and MS non-triggered (ロ) laser firing on sensitivity and ion abundance variability of verapamil standards at different concentrations ( $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ to $\left.1.0 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{l}\right)$, 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 $7,460 \mathrm{fmol}$ ) 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 ( $3 \mu \mathrm{l}$ of $1.0 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{l}$ ) using non-triggered (verapamil) and triggered (verapamil, maltose) with the LAESI-IMS-MS molecular microscope. Gaussian fitting was performed in Origin, $\mathrm{n}=10$. 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 $\sim 1.065 \mathrm{~mJ}$. Scale bars shown are $100 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. 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 $52.06 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.


Figure S4. The effect of sample stage height on spot size and uniformity demonstrated with ZAP-IT paper based upon data shown in Figure S 4 . Laser spot uniformity (left graph). Y axis displays ratio of spot size width/length ( $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ), X axis dispalys $Z$ stage height $(\mu \mathrm{m})$ 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 $(\mu \mathrm{m}), \mathrm{X}$ axis displays Z stage height $(\mu \mathrm{m})$ 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 $6 \times 2(\mathrm{X} / \mathrm{Y})$ mosaic based on feature recognition. This image shows that image tiles can be recombined into a large area mosaic using our workflow.

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

|  | Saccharide raw counts in 60 cell dataset |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cell number (no.) | Monosaccharide $(r=1)$ | Disaccharide $(r=2)$ | Trisaccharide $(r=3)$ | Tetrasaccharide $(r=4)$ |
| 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 |
| 24 | 45174 | 46472 | 12787 | 4202 |
| 25 | 87277 | 45691 | 14544 | 1807 |
| 26 | 29401 | 41024 | 18100 | 5840 |
| 27 | 95181 | 32607 | 13542 | 4042 |
| 28 | 87273 | 41029 | 14525 | 8371 |
| 29 | 73102 | 73024 | 12872 | 4048 |
| 30 | 79911 | 62182 | 16561 | 3734 |
| 31 | 87342 | 31865 | 1049 | 3893 |
| 32 | 61327 | 45981 | 19843 | 5978 |
| 33 | 12773 | 62214 | 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 |


| $\mathbf{5 0}$ | 13064 | 50902 | 16982 | 6481 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 1}$ | 19935 | 62597 | 17636 | 1512 |
| $\mathbf{5 2}$ | 17703 | 41792 | 16438 | 5065 |
| $\mathbf{5 3}$ | 95125 | 64617 | 16084 | 5747 |
| $\mathbf{5 4}$ | 9623 | 54526 | 12834 | 3703 |
| $\mathbf{5 5}$ | 11024 | 41406 | 21361 | 7073 |
| $\mathbf{5 6}$ | 3137 | 45585 | 1407 | 8348 |
| $\mathbf{5 7}$ | 1558 | 70990 | 19756 | 2636 |
| $\mathbf{5 8}$ | 20914 | 49670 | 19794 | 4616 |
| $\mathbf{5 9}$ | 74821 | 45929 | 16387 | 1380 |
| $\mathbf{6 0}$ | 3131 | 50920 | 14081 | 3736 |

