

Amino Acid Analysis for Physiological Samples

aTRAQ™ Reagents Application Kit for Use with LC/MS/MS Systems

Protocol

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Preface

This preface covers:

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Safety


Safety alert words


Four safety alert words appear in our user documentation at points in the document where you need to be aware of relevant hazards. Each alert word—**IMPORTANT**, **CAUTION**, **WARNING**, **DANGER**—implies a particular level of observation or action, as defined below.

Definitions

IMPORTANT! – Indicates information that is necessary for proper instrument operation, accurate chemistry kit use, or safe use of a chemical.

 **CAUTION** – Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

 **WARNING** – Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

 **DANGER** – Indicates an imminently hazardous situation that, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. This signal word is to be limited to the most extreme situations.

Chemical hazard warning



WARNING

CHEMICAL HAZARD. Some of the chemicals used with our instruments and protocols are potentially hazardous and can cause injury, illness, or death.

Chemical safety guidelines

To minimize the hazards of chemicals:

- Read and understand the MSDSs provided by the chemical manufacturer before you store, handle, or work with any chemicals or hazardous materials. (See “About MSDSs” on page viii.)
- Minimize contact with chemicals. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when handling chemicals (for example, safety glasses, gloves, or protective clothing). For additional safety guidelines, consult the MSDS.
- Minimize the inhalation of chemicals. Do not leave chemical containers open. Use only with adequate ventilation (for example, a fume hood). For additional safety guidelines, consult the MSDS.
- Check regularly for chemical leaks or spills. If a leak or spill occurs, follow the manufacturer’s cleanup procedures as recommended in the MSDS.
- Comply with all local, state/provincial, or national laws and regulations related to chemical storage, handling, and disposal.

About MSDSs

Chemical manufacturers supply current Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) with shipments of hazardous chemicals to *new* customers. They also provide MSDSs with the first shipment of a hazardous chemical to a customer after an MSDS has been updated. MSDSs provide the safety information you need to store, handle, transport, and dispose of the chemicals safely.


Each time you receive a new MSDS packaged with a hazardous chemical, be sure to replace the appropriate MSDS in your files.


Obtaining MSDSs You can obtain the MSDS for any chemical supplied with this kit at www.sciex.com/msds.

Note: For the MSDSs of chemicals not distributed with this kit, contact the chemical manufacturer.

Chemical waste hazards

 **CAUTION HAZARDOUS WASTE.** Refer to Material Safety Data Sheets and local regulations for handling and disposal.

 **WARNING CHEMICAL WASTE HAZARD.** Wastes produced by our instruments are potentially hazardous and can cause injury, illness, or death.

 **WARNING CHEMICAL STORAGE HAZARD.** Never collect or store waste in a glass container because of the risk of breaking or shattering. Reagent and waste bottles can crack and leak. Each waste bottle should be secured in a low-density polyethylene safety container with the cover fastened and the handles locked in the upright position. Wear appropriate eyewear, clothing, and gloves when handling reagent and waste bottles.

Chemical waste safety guidelines

To minimize the hazards of chemical waste:

- Read and understand the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) provided by the manufacturers of the chemicals in the waste container before you store, handle, or dispose of chemical waste.
- Provide primary and secondary waste containers. (A primary waste container holds the immediate waste. A secondary container contains spills or leaks from the primary container. Both containers must be compatible with the waste material and meet federal, state, and local requirements for container storage.)
- Minimize contact with chemicals. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when handling chemicals (for example, safety glasses, gloves, or protective clothing). For additional safety guidelines, consult the MSDS.
- Minimize the inhalation of chemicals. Do not leave chemical containers open. Use only with adequate ventilation (for example, a fume hood). For additional safety guidelines, consult the MSDS.
- Handle chemical wastes in a fume hood.
- After emptying the waste container, seal it with the cap provided.
- Dispose of the contents of the waste tray and waste bottle in accordance with good laboratory practices and local, state/provincial, or national environmental and health regulations.

Waste disposal

If potentially hazardous waste is generated when you operate the instrument, you must:

- Characterize (by analysis if necessary) the waste generated by the particular applications, reagents, and substrates used in your laboratory.
- Ensure the health and safety of all personnel in your laboratory.
- Ensure that the instrument waste is stored, transferred, transported, and disposed of according to all local, state/provincial, and/or national regulations.

IMPORTANT! Radioactive or biohazardous materials may require special handling, and disposal limitations may apply.

**Biological hazard
safety****WARNING**

BIOHAZARD. Biological samples such as tissues, body fluids, infectious agents, and blood of humans and other animals have the potential to transmit infectious diseases. Follow all applicable local, state/provincial, and/or national regulations. Wear appropriate protective equipment, which includes but is not limited to: protective eyewear, face shield, clothing/lab coat, and gloves. All work should be conducted in properly equipped facilities using the appropriate safety equipment (for example, physical containment devices). Individuals should be trained according to applicable regulatory and company/institution requirements before working with potentially infectious materials. Read and follow the applicable guidelines and/or regulatory requirements in the following:

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services guidelines published in *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories* (stock no. 017-040-00547-4; <http://bmb1.od.nih.gov>).
- Occupational Safety and Health Standards, Bloodborne Pathogens (29 CFR§1910.1030; http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_01/29cfr1910a_01.html).
- Your company's/institution's Biosafety Program protocols for working with/handling potentially infectious materials.

Additional information about biohazard guidelines is available at:

<http://www.cdc.gov>

How to obtain more information

Related documentation


- *xTRAQ Family of Amine -Modifying Labeling Reagents for Multiplexed Relative and Absolute Quantification: Chemistry Reference Guide* (PN 4351918)
- *Amino Acid Analysis for Physiological Samples Quick Reference Card* (PN 4445550)
- Technical and Application Notes

For portable document format (PDF) versions of the chemistry reference guide, this protocol, and the quick reference card, go to <http://www.sciex.com>, click the link for **Support**, then click the literature link and perform a literature search.

For technical and application notes, see “How to obtain support” on page xiii.

Obtaining information using online help

The Analyst[®] Software and Cliquid[®] Software for Routine Amino Acid Analysis have Help systems that describe how to use each feature of the user interface. Access the Help system by doing one of the following:

- Click  in the toolbar or user interface of the software window
- Select the **Help** tab
- Press **F1** (not applicable to Cliquid Software)

How to obtain support

AB Sciex Pte. Ltd. is committed to meeting the needs of your research. Please go to www.sciex.com and go to the **Support** tab for local support information.

Contacting Technical Support in North America

To contact technical support:

- By telephone: Dial 1.877.740.2129
- By fax: Dial 1.650.627.2803

Introduction to aTRAQ™ Reagents Chemistry

1

This chapter covers:

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Contents of the 50-assay and 200-assay kits	6
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Overview

The aTRAQ™ Kits for physiological amino acid analysis enable identification and quantitation of amino acids in plasma and serum, urine, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) samples, and other samples containing free amino acids. The kits provide aTRAQ™ Reagent $\Delta 8$ for labeling samples and a mixture of $\Delta 0$ -labeled amino acids as an internal standard.

Product capabilities

With Cliquid® Software for Routine Amino Acid Analysis, the AB SCIEX LC/MS/MS Systems allow users with minimal mass spectrometry (MS) experience to obtain data for relative and absolute quantitation of amino acids (Figure 1).

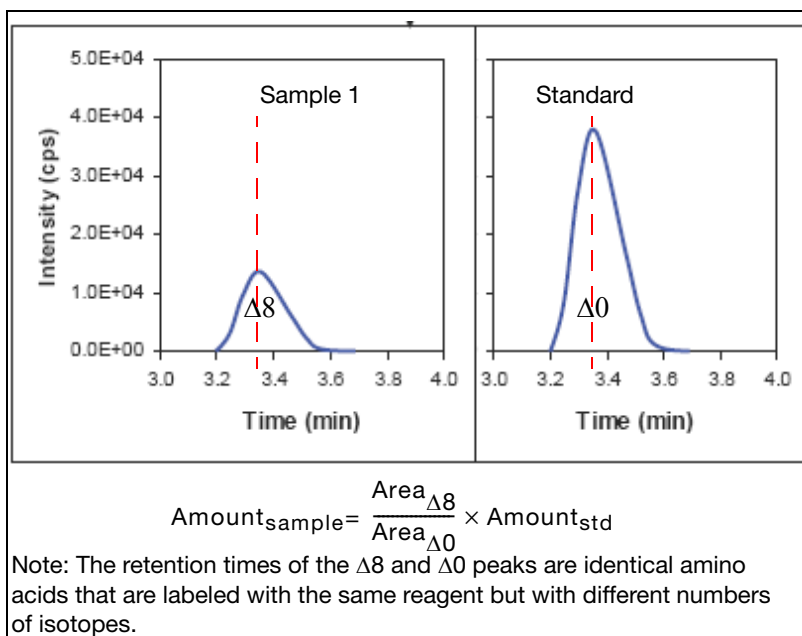


Figure 1 Representation of LC/MS/MS data showing peaks and the calculation for absolute quantitation

Available kits and materials

To order kits and materials (Table 1), go to www.sciex.com

Table 1 Kits and materials

Item	Description
aTRAQ™ Kits Physiological	
Starter Kit (includes the 50-assay reagent kit, aTRAQ™ Standards Set Physiological, this protocol, and the Quick Reference Card)	Provides sufficient material to run 50 aTRAQ™ Reagent Δ 8-labeled samples (each containing up to 10 nmole total amino acid) with the AA Internal Standard.
50-Assay or 200-Assay Kit (includes the reagent kit, AA Internal Standard, and the Quick Reference Card)	Provides sufficient material to run 50 or 200 aTRAQ™ Reagent Δ 8-labeled samples (each containing up to 10 nmole total amino acid) with the AA Internal Standard.
Standards and Controls	
aTRAQ™ Standards Set Physiological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AA Internal Standard (see page 34). • AA Unlabeled Standard contains the same amino acids as the internal standard, except norvaline and norleucine. Norvaline and norleucine are incorporated during labeling. <p>Standard Diluent is used to dilute the AA Internal Standard. The amount of Standard Diluent to use is indicated on the Certificate of Analysis and the AA Internal Standard vial label.</p> <p>Also provides allo-isoleucine and control plasma.</p>

Table 1 Kits and materials (continued)

Item	Description
Standards and Controls (continued)	
AA Internal Standard	Provides AA Internal Standard and Standard Diluent.
AA Unlabeled Standard	Provides the AA Unlabeled Standard. Contains the same amino acids as the internal standard, except norvaline and norleucine. Norvaline and norleucine are incorporated during labeling.
Control Plasma	Provides a known plasma sample for quality-control purposes.
Column	
Amino Acid Analyzer (AAA) C18 Column	C18 reversed-phase column, 5 μm , 4.6 mm \times 150 mm.

Contents of the starter kit

The aTRAQ™ Starter Kit Physiological includes aTRAQ™ Reagent- $\Delta 8$, the standards set, reagents, and this document (see Table 2 on page 5). For recommendations on using the standards set, see “Quality assurance” on page 39. Order the Amino Acid Analyzer (AAA) C18 Column separately.

IMPORTANT! When you receive the shipping container, immediately store the Reagent Kit and aTRAQ™ Standards Set Physiological at $-15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or below.

IMPORTANT! Be aware that, during shipment, small volumes of material may become trapped in the cap of the product vial. Dislodge the trapped material as described in “Handling tips to ensure accurate concentrations and volumes” on page 38.

Table 2 Contents of the aTRAQ™ Starter Kit Physiological

Item	Quantity	Contents
IMPORTANT! Store at -15 °C or below		
Reagent Kit (one 50-Assay Kit)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aTRAQ™ Reagent Δ8 	4 vials, 1 unit/vial	Amine-modifying labeling reagent. One unit (one vial) of reagent yields approximately 15 assays.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sulfosalicylic Acid[‡] 	1 vial, 1.8 mL	10% sulfosalicylic acid to precipitate proteins from the sample. Contains norleucine (400 μM).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labeling Buffer[‡] 	2 vials, 1.8 mL/vial	Borate buffer, pH 8.5. Also contains norvaline (20 μM).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydroxylamine[‡] 	1 vial, 1.8 mL	1.2% hydroxylamine solution. Reverses partial labeling of the phenolic hydroxyl group of tyrosine and quenches any unreacted aTRAQ™ reagent.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile Phase Modifier A[‡] 	2 vials, 1.8 mL/vial	100% formic acid for mobile phase A and mobile phase B preparation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile Phase Modifier B[‡] 	2 vials, 200 μL/vial	100% heptafluorobutyric acid for mobile phase A and mobile phase B preparation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isopropanol[‡] 	1 vial, 1.8 mL	Isopropanol, absolute, for diluting aTRAQ™ Reagent.
aTRAQ™ Standards Set Physiological	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 vial AA Internal Standard 1 vial AA Unlabeled Standard 1 vial allo-Isoleucine 1 vial Control Plasma 1 vial Standard Diluent[§] - 2% formic acid for reconstituting the vials of AA Internal Standard Certificate of Analysis. Specifies the precise amount of diluent for reconstituting this lot of standard.

Table 2 Contents of the aTRAQ™ Starter Kit Physiological (*continued*)

Item	Quantity	Contents
Documentation		
<i>Amino Acid Analysis for Physiological Samples Protocol</i>	1	This document.
<i>Amino Acid Analysis for Physiological Samples Quick Reference Card</i>	1	A laminated card that briefly describes the steps in the labeling protocol.

‡ Can also be stored refrigerated.

§ The amount of Standard Diluent to use when diluting the AA Internal Standard is indicated on the Certificate of Analysis and the AA Internal Standard vial label.

Contents of the 50-assay and 200-assay kits

IMPORTANT! When you receive the shipping container, immediately store the Reagent Kit and the AA Internal Standard bag at $-15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or below.

IMPORTANT! Be aware that, during shipment, small volumes of material may become trapped in the cap of the product vial. Dislodge the trapped material as described in “Handling tips to ensure accurate concentrations and volumes” on page 38.

See Table 3 on page 7 for materials contained in each kit.

Table 3 Contents of the aTRAQ™ Kit Physiological 50 Assay and 200 Assay Kits

Item	Quantity in 50-Assay Kit	Quantity in 200-Assay Kit	Contents
IMPORTANT! Store at – 15 °C or below			
Reagent Kit (50-Assay Kit or 200-Assay Kit) 1 shipping container with the following items:			
• aTRAQ™ Reagent Δ8	4 vials, 1 unit/vial	14 vials, 1 unit/vial	Amine-modifying labeling reagent. One unit (one vial) of reagent yields approximately 15 assays.
• Sulfosalicylic Acid‡	1 vial, 1.8 mL	2 vials, 1.8 mL/vial	10% sulfosalicylic acid to precipitate proteins from the sample. Also contains norleucine (400 μM).
• Labeling Buffer‡	2 vials, 1.8 mL/vial	5 vials, 1.8 mL/vial	Borate buffer, pH 8.5. Also contains norvaline (20 μM).
• Hydroxylamine‡	1 vial, 1.8 mL	1 vial, 1.8 mL	1.2% hydroxylamine solution. Reverses partial labeling of the phenolic hydroxyl group of tyrosine and quenches any unreacted aTRAQ™ reagent.
• Mobile Phase Modifier A‡	2 vials, 1.8 mL/vial	6 vials, 1.8 mL/vial	100% formic acid for mobile phase A and mobile phase B preparation.
• Mobile Phase Modifier B‡	2 vials, 200 μL/vial	6 vials, 200 μL/vial	100% heptafluorobutyric acid for mobile phase A and mobile phase B preparation.
• Isopropanol‡	1 vial, 1.8 mL	1 vial, 1.8 mL	Isopropanol, absolute, for diluting aTRAQ™ Reagent.

Table 3 Contents of the aTRAQ™ Kit Physiological 50 Assay and 200 Assay Kits
(continued)

Item	Quantity in 50-Assay Kit	Quantity in 200-Assay Kit	Contents
AA Internal Standard	1 bag	4 bags	In one bag: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 vial of AA Internal Standard • 1 vial of Internal Standard Diluent[§] - 2% formic acid for reconstituting the vial of AA Internal Standard • Certificate of Analysis. Specifies the precise amount of diluent for reconstituting this lot of standard.
Documentation			
<i>Amino Acid Analysis for Physiological Samples Quick Reference Card</i>	1	1	A laminated card that briefly describes the steps in the labeling protocol.

‡ Can also be stored refrigerated.

§ The amount of Standard Diluent to use when diluting the AA Internal Standard is indicated on the Certificate of Analysis and the AA Internal Standard vial label.

User-supplied materials

Table 4 User-supplied materials

Item	Quantity per Assay
Disposable gloves	As needed
Physiological samples, at least 40 μ L of each	As needed
Pipetting accessories (pipettors and tips) suitable for 5- μ L to 1-mL volumes, such as P10, P100, P1000 pipettes	As needed
Milli-Q [®] water or equivalent (minimum 18.2 MOhms water, conductivity maximum 0.05 μ S/0.05 μ Mho) for mobile phase A	As needed
Methanol, HPLC-grade for mobile phase B	As needed
Bench-top centrifuge or microcentrifuge (RCF # >10,000)	1
Vortexer	1
Centrifugal vacuum concentrator	1
Standard Eppendorf Tubes [™] , polypropylene, 0.5-mL and 1.5-mL	As needed
Measuring cylinder, glass, 1000-mL	As needed
HPLC bottles, glass, 1000-mL	2
Autosampler vials and inserts, conical, 220- μ L and 1000- μ L	As needed
Amino Acid Analyzer (AAA) C18 Column (5 μ m, 4.6 \times 150 mm)	1
Cliquid [®] Software for Routine Amino Acid Analysis	—
LC/MS/MS System with a TurbolonSpray [®] source and required gases (see “Required MS systems and software” on page 20)	—
PEEK [™] tubing, 0.005-in. ID (red)	As needed

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Label the samples with aTRAQ™ Reagent Δ8	15
Add the internal standard	16

Amino acid labeling workflow

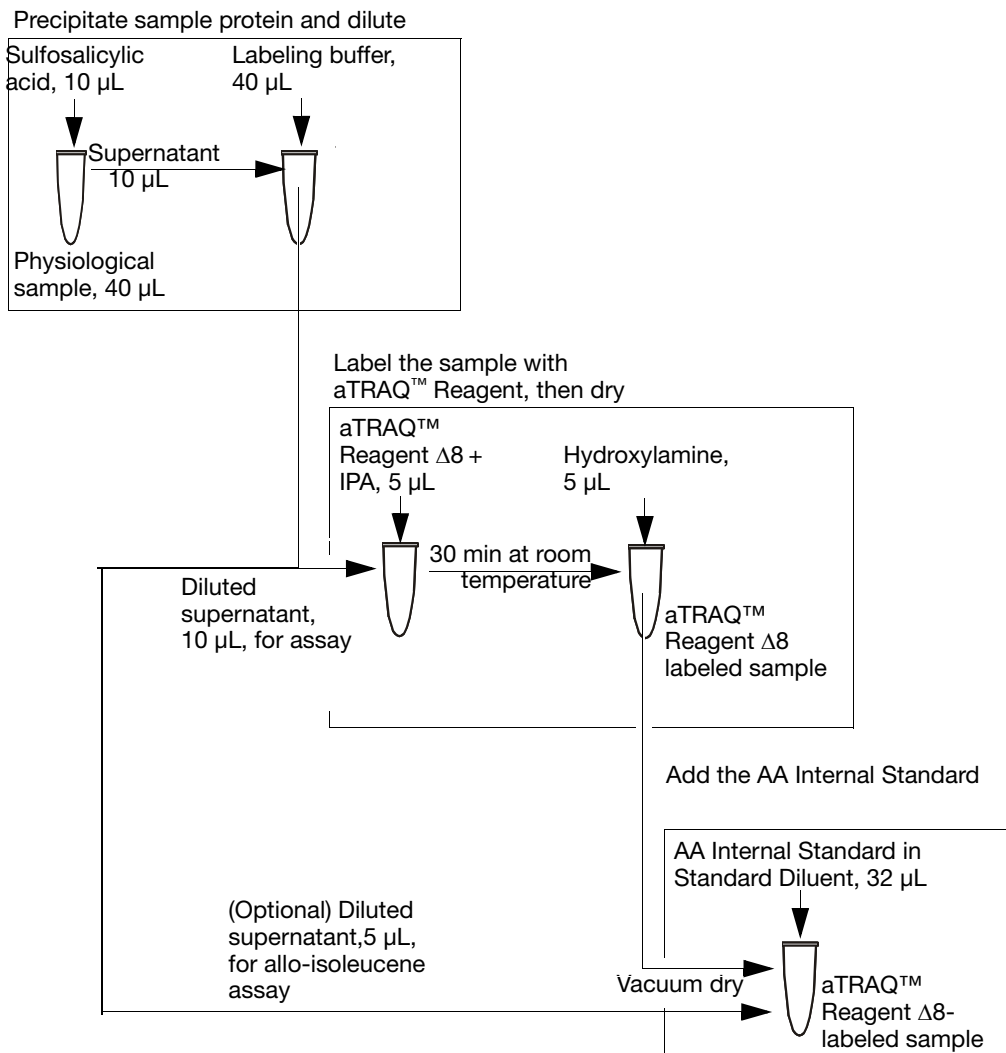


Figure 2 Labeling workflow for one physiological sample

Before you begin

Review safety warnings Review the safety warnings in “Safety” on page vii. For the MSDS of any chemical not distributed by us, contact the chemical manufacturer. Before handling any chemicals, refer to the MSDS provided by the manufacturer and observe all relevant precautions.

Test the labeling protocol If you are running the protocol for the first time, it is strongly recommended that you practice performing the labeling protocol as described in Appendix B, Quality Assurance, “Using AA Unlabeled Standard” on page 39. Analyze the practice sample by LC/MS/MS to verify the proficiency of sample handling, and efficiency of the labeling protocol for each amino acid.

IMPORTANT! When performing the labeling protocol, you pipette volumes as small as 5- and 10- μ L. Slight variability in the accuracy of pipetting such small volumes can cause large variability in reagent concentrations and, consequently, analytical result. To optimize accurate pipetting, see “Handling tips to ensure accurate concentrations and volumes” on page 38.

When testing the labeling protocol, you may determine that alternative steps are required for your sample. If so, modify the procedures on pages 14 through page 16.

Review Appendix A, “Amino Acid Amounts,” for information on:

- The amino acids in the internal standard that are labeled with $\Delta 0$ reagent and their amounts
- Incorporating norvaline and norleucine standards and amounts
- Using allo-isoleucine as a separate standard

Prepare the vials of reagent Immediately before use:

- Determine the number of sample assays you need to perform, then calculate the number of vials of aTRAQ™ Reagent required to label that number of samples. One vial of aTRAQ™ Reagent $\Delta 8$ labels 15 sample assays.
- Allow the reagents and each required vial of aTRAQ™ Reagent $\Delta 8$ to reach room temperature. Return the reagents to storage at -15°C or below within 2 hours of thawing.
- Briefly centrifuge the reagent and aTRAQ™ Reagent vials to dislodge material potentially trapped in the caps.

- Inspect the vial of Labeling Buffer. If precipitate is present, warm the vial to 37 °C, then vortex.

Precipitate sample protein and diluting

IMPORTANT! The sulfosalicylic acid that is used to precipitate proteins also supplies the norleucine standard.

Follow the procedures below for each physiological sample.

Precipitate protein

1. Transfer 40 μL of a physiological sample to a tube.
2. Add 10 μL of Sulfosalicylic Acid (contains 4000 pmol norleucine).
3. Vortex to mix, then spin at 10,000 \times g for 2 minutes.

Note: Protein precipitate may not form in all physiological samples.

4. Transfer 10 μL of the supernatant to a clean tube.

Dilute with labeling buffer

1. Add 40 μL of Labeling Buffer (contains 800 pmol norvaline) to the 10- μL aliquot of supernatant from step 4 above.
2. Vortex to mix, then spin.
3. Transfer 10 μL of the supernatant to a clean tube. This sample is labeled with aTRAQ™ Reagent in the next section.
4. Refrigerate the remaining supernatant to use if you need to repeat the aTRAQ™ Reagent labeling or are performing the optional allo-isoleucine analysis.

Label the samples with aTRAQ™ Reagent

Prepare the labeling reagent solution

Repeat the following procedure for each required vial of aTRAQ™ Reagent Δ8.

IMPORTANT! Throughout the procedure, cap each tube promptly to avoid evaporation.

1. Spin the vial of aTRAQ™ Reagent Δ8 (at room temperature) to bring the solution to the bottom of the vial.
2. Add 70 μL of isopropanol. Date the vial (discard after 4 weeks).
3. Vortex the solution to mix, then spin.

Label samples

Repeat the following procedure for each sample.

IMPORTANT! Throughout the procedure, cap each tube promptly to avoid evaporation.

1. To the sample from step 3, in “Dilute with labeling buffer” on page 14, add 5 μL of the aTRAQ™ Reagent solution.

IMPORTANT! Immediately store unused aTRAQ™ Reagent solution at -15°C or below.

2. Vortex to mix, then spin.
3. Incubate the sample at room temperature for at least 30 min.
4. Add 5 μL of Hydroxylamine.
5. Vortex to mix, then spin.
6. If you are performing the optional allo-isoleucine analysis, add 5 μL of the diluted supernatant from step 4 in “Dilute with labeling buffer” on page 14.
7. Dry the sample completely in a centrifugal vacuum concentrator (generally not more than 1 hour).

IMPORTANT! Unless you immediately continue to the next section (to combine the labeled sample with the internal standard), store the dried labeled samples at -15°C or below.

Add the internal standard

The following procedure yields enough material for approximately ten 2- μ L injections for each sample. See Appendix A, “Amino Acid Amounts,” for the aTRAQ™ Reagent-labeled amino acids in each injection.

Prepare the internal standard solution

1. Spin a vial of AA Internal Standard to bring the lyophilized material to the bottom of the vial.
2. Prepare a 5 pmol/amino acid/ μ L internal standard solution by reconstituting one vial of AA Internal Standard as follows:
 - a. Find the amount of Standard Diluent that is specified on the AA Internal Standard vial label (approximately 1.8 mL).
 - b. Dispense 1 mL of the Standard Diluent into the AA Internal Standard vial.

IMPORTANT! Never lay a pipette on its side or invert a pipette with sample in its tip. You may contaminate the sample.

- c. Vortex the vial in 30- to 60-second increments until all material is dissolved.
- d. Add the remaining Standard Diluent (approximately 0.8 mL).
- e. Vortex to mix.

**Add the internal
standard solution
to the labeled
samples**

For each sample from step 7 on page 15:

1. Add 32 μL of AA Internal Standard solution. Store unused AA Internal Standard solution at $-15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or below.
2. Vortex to mix, then spin.
3. Transfer the labeled sample/internal standard mixture to an autosampler vial with a low-volume insert.
4. To remove potential air trapped in the bottom of the vial, tap or spin the vial.

Continue to Chapter 3, "LC/MS/MS Analysis."

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Hardware overview

Required MS systems and software

- API 3200™ System
- API 4000™ System
- 3200 QTRAP® System
- 4000 QTRAP® System
- Analyst® Software 1.5 or later, using the IntelliQuant integration algorithm, and Cliquid® Software for Routine Amino Acid Analysis

Note: To update Analyst Software, see the *Cliquid® Amino Acid Software for Routine Amino Acid Analysis Installation Guide*.

Recommended HPLC autosamplers

- Agilent 1100 series, with:
 - Binary pump G1312A
 - Well-plate autosampler G1367A
 - Column oven G1316A
- Agilent 1200 series, with:
 - Binary pump G1312A
 - Well-plate autosampler G1367B
 - Column oven G1316A
- Shimadzu Prominence, with:
 - System controller CBM-20A
 - 2 Isocratic pumps LC-20AD [includes automatic purge (flush) kit and semi-micro gradient mixer SUS-20A]
 - Autosampler SIL-20AC
 - Column oven CTO-20AC

Note: During the Cliquid Software installation, acquisition and quantitation method files preconfigured for the above systems are installed.

Overview

Analyst software Analyst Software provides a single point of control for the mass spec and HPLC devices. A user experienced in MS can customize the automated method development, data analysis, review, and reporting features.

Cliquid[®] software The Cliquid[®] Software for Routine Amino Acid Analysis module communicates with the Analyst Software to retrieve and store information, allowing users with minimal MS experience to analyze samples by using an intuitive point-and-click interface. By selecting the corresponding option on the Home page, you can perform the Physiological Sample Assay, Physiological System Suitability Test, and column maintenance. Refer to the *Cliquid[®] Software Help System* for detailed information on the Cliquid[®] software.

Workflow Figure 3 shows the workflow for analyzing the aTRAQ[™] Reagent-labeled samples using the recommended MS and HPLC systems.

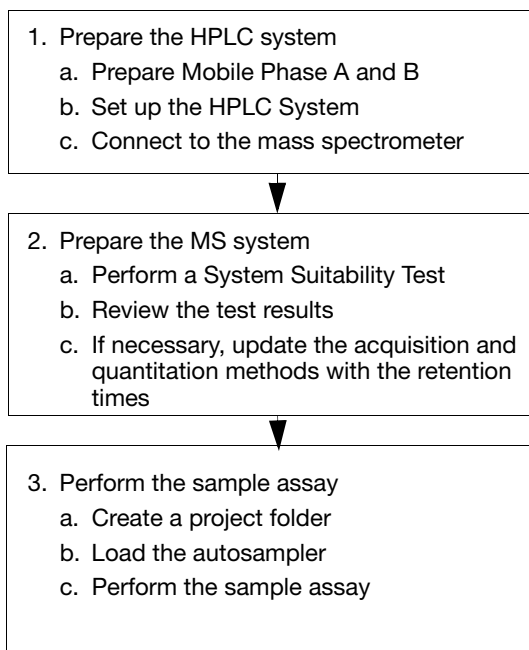


Figure 3 HPLC/MS/MS analysis workflow

Before you begin If necessary, have the Lab Manager:

- Set up the hardware profile and create customized acquisition and quantitation methods for HPLC autosamplers other than those recommended on page 20. Appendix D, “Developing an Acquisition Method,” has recommended starting point values for creating the methods.
- Perform mass calibration if the MS has not been calibrated in 3 to 6 months or if the MS source has been recently cleaned. Verify the calibration by performing a system suitability test or analyzing a control sample, then update the retention times in the quantitation method.

Note: If you use the recommended MS and HPLC systems, you can perform the system suitability test on page 25.

Prepare the HPLC system

Review the safety warnings in “Safety” on page vii. For the MSDS of any chemical not distributed by us, contact the chemical manufacturer. Before handling any chemicals, refer to the MSDS provided by the manufacturer and observe all relevant precautions.

Prepare the mobile phases

Note: The following procedure yields sufficient mobile phase A (1 liter) and B (500 mL) for analysis of up to 75 injections.

To prepare mobile phase A:

1. In a 1-L volumetric flask, add approximately 500 mL of Milli-Q[®] water or equivalent, HPLC-grade.
2. Add:
 - 1.00 mL Mobile Phase Modifier A
 - 100.0 μ L Mobile Phase Modifier B
3. Swirl the flask to mix.
4. Bring to volume with Milli-Q water or equivalent, HPLC-grade, then mix.

For optimal shelf-life, transfer the solution to an amber glass bottle. Label the bottle with the date prepared (discard unused mobile phase A after a week).

To prepare mobile phase B:

1. In a 500-mL volumetric flask, add approximately 250 mL of methanol, HPLC-grade.
2. Add:
 - 0.50 mL Mobile Phase Modifier A
 - 50.0 μ L Mobile Phase Modifier B
3. Gently swirl the flask to mix.
4. Bring to volume with methanol, HPLC-grade, then mix.
5. Transfer the solution to an appropriate bottle.

Set up the HPLC system

1. Set up the HPLC system with mobile phases A and B, and connect the Amino Acid Analyzer (AAA) C18 Column according to the documentation provided with your equipment.

IMPORTANT! Review the safety information provided with your equipment and the safety warnings in “Safety” on page vii.

IMPORTANT! Use the column only for the *Amino Acid Analysis Labeling Protocol*. Any other use may compromise the integrity of the column.

2. Flush the system.

If the column has been stored, see Appendix C, “Equilibrate before reuse,” page 44.

Prepare the MS system

Review the safety warnings in “Safety” on page vii. For the MSDS of any chemical not distributed by us, contact the chemical manufacturer. Before handling any chemicals, refer to the MSDS provided by the manufacturer and observe all relevant precautions.


Perform the system suitability test

The system suitability test warms up the mass spectrometer and peripherals, and verifies that the entire system (HPLC and mass spectrometer) is working properly. The test also validates the retention times and sensitivity levels for the MS system.

Perform the system suitability test at least once a day (before running samples), using the AA Internal Standard as your sample. If necessary, flush the system before starting the test.

Repeat the system suitability test until retention times stabilize. For a system with a new column or for a system being used for the first time after storage, perform the test at least *three* times. If the system has a column that is in standby mode, perform the test at least *two* times. Equilibrate the column by running the system suitability test with an equilibration time of 15 minutes.

The system suitability test takes approximately 30 minutes to complete. To perform the system suitability test:

1. Prepare a vial of AA Internal Standard as described on page 17.
2. Transfer 100 µL of AA Internal Standard to an autosampler vial and place it in the HPLC autosampler. Note the plate code and position (if applicable), rack code, rack position, and sample position of the vial.
3. If Analyst Software is open, close it.
4. Open Cliquid Software by clicking  on the desktop.
Cliquid
5. Enter your log in information, then click **Get Started**. For a Lab Technician, the Home page in Figure 4 opens. (The Home page for a Lab Manager displays additional tasks.)

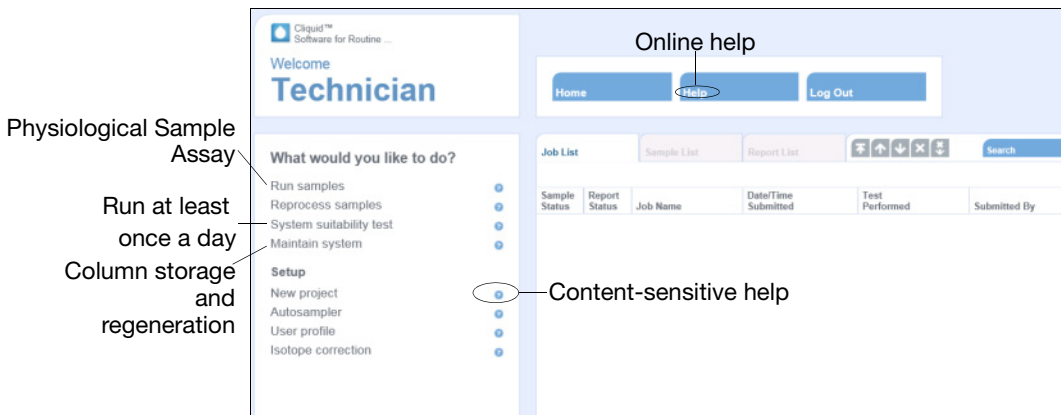


Figure 4 Features of the Home page for a Lab Technician

6. In the Home page (Figure 4), select **System suitability test**.

7. Proceed through the wizard, clicking **Next** to advance to the next page. When prompted, select or enter the following:

System Suitability Test Wizard Page	Selection or Input
Choose test	Select Physiological System Suitability.
Position sample	For the vial of AA Internal Standard, enter the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rack code • Rack position • Sample position • If required for your autosampler: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Plate code – Plate position ()
Customize report	1. Select Physiological System Suitability. 2. Select the report output format.
Submit sample	Specify an equilibration time. Recommended times for a system that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running = 0 min • In standby mode = 2 min • Being started = 10 min • Has new buffers or column = 15 min

8. Click **Submit**. The Home page opens, with the system suitability test added to the sample list.

IMPORTANT! Do not add sample runs to the job list until the system suitability test is complete. You may need to update the retention times in the acquisition method.

IMPORTANT! While Cliquid Software is running and/or processing submissions, Analyst software cannot be opened. Before starting Analyst software, wait until all samples are processed, then log out of the Cliquid Software.

Review the system suitability test results

After a green check mark appears in both the Sample Status and Report Status columns next to the test name in the job list, the test and report are complete.

1. Click the test name in the job list to highlight the row, then select the **Report List** tab.
2. To open the system suitability test report, click the **View** button beside the report. The MS Word version of the report is displayed.

Note: Although the report is created through Cliquid Software, it is saved in the Analyst Data\Projects directory. To access the report in other formats, go to Analyst Data\Projects\System suitability test\Results folder.

3. Review the report for failed items. If the:
 - Analyte retention times (RT) differ from the expected retention time by more than 0.5, have your lab manager update the retention times in the acquisition and quantitation method files.
 - Analyte peak areas are less than the expected peak areas, repeat the system suitability test. If most or all of the peak areas are below the threshold, the MS may need tuning. If only a few of the peak areas are below the threshold, then you may need a fresh AA Internal Standard sample.
4. Read the diagnosing statement on the report. For additional diagnosing information, see online Help, System Suitability Test.

Continue to troubleshoot and repeat the system suitability test until all compounds pass.

Perform the sample assay

Create a project folder All data files are associated with a project. A project folder must exist before you use Cliquid Software to build a sample list or customize a report. Although created through Cliquid Software, the project folder is stored in [Drive]\Analyst Data\Projects.

To create a new project folder for an assay:

1. In the Cliquid Software Home page (Figure 4 on page 26), click **New project**. The New Project screen opens.
2. Enter a name for the project folder.
3. Click **Create**.
4. After “Project created successfully” is displayed, click **Done** to open to the Home page.

IMPORTANT! Refer to the documentation provided with your equipment for safety information. Review the safety warnings in “Safety” on page vii.

Load the autosampler Place the sample, control, and, if applicable, allo-isoleucine vials in the HPLC rack. Record the corresponding plate code and position (if applicable), rack code, rack position, and sample position of the vials.

Perform the sample assay

1. In the Cliquid Software Home page (Figure 4 on page 26), select **Run samples**.
2. Proceed through the wizard, clicking **Next** to advance to the next page. When prompted, select or enter the following:

Table 5 Run samples selections and input


Sample Assay Wizard page	Selection or input
Choose test	Select Physiological Sample Assay.
Build sample list	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the sample list template, select the project. 2. Import a sample list or enter sample list information as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. In the Name field, enter the name of your sample. b. Press the Tab key or click the first autosampler-specific field that is displayed. The fields are auto-populated with the information from the default autosampler configuration set for the system. c. In the remaining fields, specify the values in each drop-down list or enter values as applicable. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For category (the reference range against which obtained sample concentrations are compared), select Standard, None, or Control. Additional categories may have been created by the Lab Managers. – For normalization value, enter a value only if you analyze a urine sample. <p>IMPORTANT! For samples other than urine, leave the field blank or enter 0. Entering a value yields an erroneous results table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For internal standard (IS) concentration, enter the numbers on the Certificate of Analysis for the AA Internal Standard for each amino acid. d. For information about the other fields, see online Help, “Entering Sample List Information”. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Repeat steps a through c in step 2 for each sample. 4. After you complete entering samples, click Next. The software validates the field entries for proper format and flags any formatting errors. 5. Correct all formatting errors. 6. (Optional) Click  to save the sample list.

Table 5 Run samples selections and input (*continued*)

Sample Assay Wizard page	Selection or input
Customize report	<p>Select the appropriate report-generating option. If you choose to generate reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After all samples are acquired or after each sample is acquired – Continue on to choose report style and select report output format • Later using the Reprocess samples task – Click Next to proceed Submit samples
Submit samples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specify an equilibration time. Recommended times for a system that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Running = 0 min – In standby mode = 2 min – Being started = 10 min – Has new buffers or column = 15 min 2. Review the HPLC setup summary. 3. Review the Test, Sample List, and Report Details summary. Correct inaccuracies by navigating to the appropriate screen (by clicking the Back button). Alternatively, click Cancel to return to the Home page. <p>IMPORTANT! If you return to the Home page before completing the submission, all entries in the sample list are lost.</p>

3. After completing the Submit samples page, click **Submit**. The Home page opens, displaying the test in the job list.

Amino Acid Amounts

A

This appendix covers:

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Provided reagents	35
An assay injection	35

AA Internal Standard

Approximately 9.0 nmol of each of the following amino acids is labeled with aTRAQ™ Reagent Δ0. The precise amount of amino acids in a vial of AA Internal Standard is determined for each lot of standard, and is used to determine the volume of Standard Diluent required to make an approximately 5 pmol/μL solution. The exact concentration of amino acid in the reconstituted standard is reported on the Certificate of Analysis.

- O-phospho-L-serine
- O-phospho-ethanolamine
- Taurine
- L-asparagine
- L-serine
- hydroxy-L-proline
- Glycine
- L-glutamine
- Ethanolamine
- L-aspartic acid
- L-citrulline
- Sarcosine
- β-alanine
- L-alanine
- L-threonine
- L-glutamic acid
- L-histidine
- 3-methyl-L-histidine
- 1-methyl-L-histidine
- L-homocitrulline
- Argininosuccinic acid
- γ-amino-n-butyric acid
- D,L-β-amino-isobutyric acid
- L-α-amino-n-butyric acid
- L-α-aminoadipic acid
- L-anserine
- L-carnosine
- L-proline
- L-arginine
- δ-hydroxylysine
- L-ornithine
- Cystathionine
- L-cystine
- L-lysine
- L-valine
- L-norvaline
- L-methionine
- L-tyrosine
- L-homocystine
- L-isoleucine
- L-leucine
- L-norleucine
- L-phenylalanine
- L-tryptophan

Provided reagents

Sulfosalicylic Acid Sulfosalicylic Acid contains 400 μM norleucine, which is subsequently labeled with aTRAQ™ Reagent $\Delta 8$.

Labeling Buffer Labeling Buffer contains 20 μM norvaline, which is subsequently labeled with aTRAQ™ Reagent $\Delta 8$.

An assay injection

A 2- μL injection of the samples prepared according to the labeling protocol (Chapter 2) contains:

- aTRAQ™ Reagent $\Delta 8$ -labeled amino acids in the sample.
- 10 pmole of aTRAQ™ Reagent $\Delta 8$ -labeled norvaline and norleucine.
- Approximately 10 pmole of each $\Delta 0$ -labeled amino acid in the standard, including norvaline and norleucine. The exact amounts depend on the concentrations reported on the Certificate of Analysis.

Quality Assurance

B

This appendix covers:

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Test the labeling protocol	39
Workflow efficiency	40
allo-Isoleucine separation	41

Handling tips to ensure accurate concentrations and volumes

Small volume handling tips

To ensure accurate concentrations throughout the labeling protocol:

- Have all vials of samples and reagents at room temperature
- Capture all material from the sides and cap of the vial by centrifuging (spinning) the vials at 10,000 \times g for 2 minutes
- Cap each tube promptly to avoid evaporation
- Store materials at the recommended conditions

To ensure accurate pipetting:

- Use high-quality disposable tips
- Use a fresh tip for each pipetting step
- For each sample draw, use the same:
 - Pressure on the plunger at the first stop while immersing the tip in the sample
 - Slow and smooth technique when pressing and releasing the plunger
 - Immersion depth (see the pipette manufacturer's recommendation)

- Avoid air bubbles.

If an air bubble is trapped in the tip during filling, dispense the sample back into the tube. Pipette again using a fresh tip.

- Each time you dispense the sample:
 - Be consistent when you pause between reaching the first stop and pressing the plunger to the second stop
 - Keep the plunger fully depressed while withdrawing the pipette from the tube, sliding the tip along the wall of the tube

IMPORTANT! Never lay a pipette on its side or invert a pipette with sample in the tip.

Quality assurance

The aTRAQ™ Starter Kit Physiological provides three standards and a control plasma:

- **AA Internal Standard** – Used as an internal standard for quantitation of the labeled samples.
- **allo-Isoleucine** – To verify the performance of the chromatographic separation and that the sensitivity is acceptable for the allo-isoleucine analysis.
- **AA Unlabeled Standard** – To verify the performance of the entire methodology (see below).
- **Control Plasma** – To verify the performance of the entire methodology (see below).

Testing the labeling protocol

If you are running the protocol for the first time, it is strongly recommended that you practice performing the protocol to label the vial of AA Unlabeled Standard. Analyzing the practice sample by LC/MS/MS (see Chapter 3, LC/MS/MS Analysis) provides information about the proficiency of sample handling and the efficiency of the labeling protocol for each amino acid.

Verify that peaks display at m/z 113 and 121. Most amino acids are stable in the unlabeled amino acid solution, so the calculated amount should be 80 to 120 μM . You may observe lower amounts of Gln, Asn, Asa, Cth, and Met because while in solution those amino acids degrade over time. Also, since Asn and Gln convert to Asp and Glu, respectively, you may observe higher amounts of these amino acids.

Using AA Unlabeled Standard

Follow the labeling protocol (Chapter 2), substituting 40 μL of 100- μM AA Unlabeled Standard (containing 4 nmole of each amino acid) for a physiological sample.

After labeling with aTRAQ™ Reagent $\Delta 8$, the AA Unlabeled Standard contains the same amino acids as the vial of AA Internal Standard (see page 34).

After labeling with aTRAQ™ Reagent $\Delta 8$ and adding AA Internal Standard, a 2- μ L injection contains:

- Approximately 10 pmole of each $\Delta 0$ -labeled amino acid
- Approximately 10 pmole of each $\Delta 8$ -labeled amino acid

Using control plasma

Follow the labeling protocol, substituting 40 μ L of Control Plasma for a physiological sample. For the amino acids and concentrations in the Control Plasma, see the Certificate of Analysis.

Reconstitute the vial of control plasma with 3.0 mL of Milli-Q® water or equivalent. Over a period of approximately 15 min, vortex the vial repeatedly until all visible material is dissolved. When dissolved, the solution is cloudy, but no observable particles remain.

IMPORTANT! As shipped, the lyophilized control plasma is stable for 36 months when stored at 4 °C. The reconstituted control plasma is stable up to:

- 5 hours when stored at 25 °C
- 24 hours when stored at 4 °C
- 10 days when stored at -20 °C

To avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles, transfer 40 μ L aliquots of the reconstituted control plasma into fresh tubes.

Workflow efficiency

The efficiency of the labeling protocol workflow can be observed by monitoring the recovery of the norleucine and norvaline that are spiked in the aTRAQ™ Reagent $\Delta 8$ labeled sample.

Typically, the workflow is acceptably efficient when the amount of norleucine and norvaline recovered is 100 μ M \pm 20%. If the experimentally determined amount is unacceptable, repeat the labeling protocol with additional samples.

allo-Isoleucine separation

IMPORTANT! Review the safety warnings in “Safety” on page vii.

Each injection contains about 10 pmole of allo-isoleucine, 10 pmole of isoleucine and leucine from the unlabeled standard, and 10 pmole of norleucine from the sulfosalicylic acid.

To verify allo-isoleucine and isoleucine peak separation:

1. Combine 20 μL of AA Unlabeled Standard, 20 μL of allo-isoleucine, 5 μL of Sulfosalicylic Acid (provides norleucine), and 365 μL water in a tube.
2. Vortex to mix, then spin.
3. Transfer the mixture to an autosampler vial.
4. Perform the Physiological Sample Assay.
5. Review the report. Optimal peak separation yields four distinct peaks (see Figure 5) with a minimum of 0.2 min (12 sec) from peak to peak.

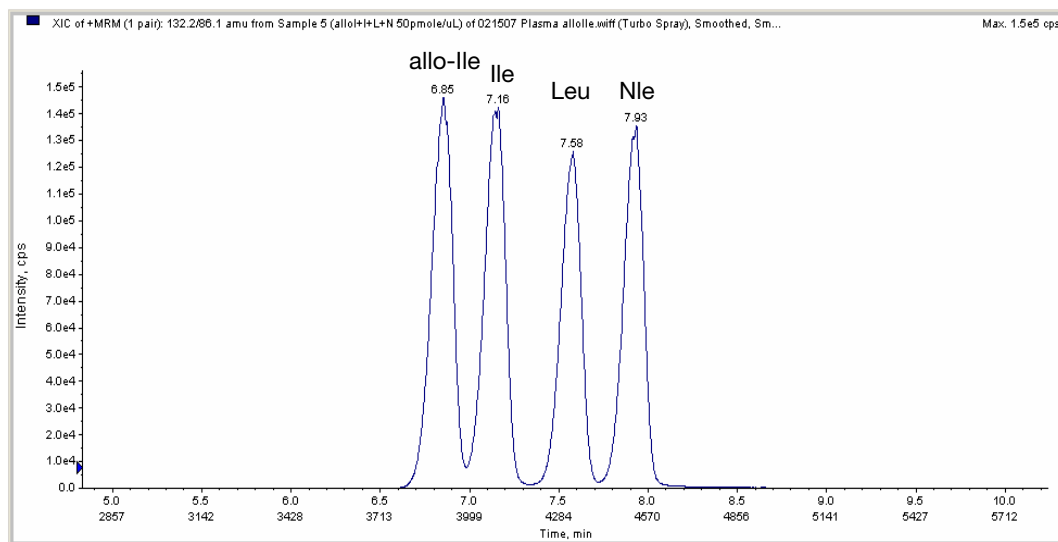


Figure 5 Representative total ion chromatograph showing optimal peak separation.

Column Maintenance

C

This appendix covers:

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Maintaining the HPLC column

IMPORTANT! Review “Prepare the mobile phases” on page 23.

Wash the column Before storing the Amino Acid Analyzer (AAA) C18 Column, use Milli-Q water or equivalent as the sample and wash the column as follows:

1. Prepare 500 mL of 70% acetonitrile/30% Milli-Q[®] water or equivalent.
2. On the HPLC system, replace the Buffer B solution with the 70% acetonitrile/30% Milli-Q solution.
3. Flush the HPLC system.
4. In the Cliquid[®] Amino Acid Analysis Software Home page (Figure 4 on page 26), select **Maintain System**.
5. In the Choose Wizard page, select **Column Storage and Regeneration**. The system washes the column with 25 mL of 70% acetonitrile/30% solution at 1.0 mL/min for 25 min.

After completing the task, remove the column and seal the ends with two end caps. Store the column at room temperature.

Equilibrate before reuse **IMPORTANT!** Use the column only for the *Amino Acid Analysis Labeling Protocol*. Any other use may compromise the integrity of the column.

Before using a column that is stored, use Milli-Q water or equivalent as the sample and equilibrate the column as follows:

1. Set up the HPLC system with the Amino Acid Analyzer (AAA) C18 Column and the recommended Mobile phases A and B (see “Prepare the mobile phases” on page 23).
2. Flush the HPLC system.
3. Perform the system suitability test at least three times. Repeat until the retention times stabilize.

Developing an Acquisition Method

D

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MRM overview

The preconfigured acquisition and quantitation method files provided with the Cliquid® Amino Acid Analysis Software define a multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) mass spectrometry experiment.

MRM allows you to set:

- The first quadropole filter to select the labeled amino acid of interest (precursor ion) for *fragmentation*
and
- Another quadropole filter to select the cleaved aTRAQ™ Reagent label of interest (product ion) for *detection*

You also select the retention time and MS parameters for the compound of interest.

The MRM scan has one experiment using scheduled MRM. Scheduled MRM sets a window around the retention time during which specific amino acids are monitored allows for collecting more data points per peak and more accurate quantitation.

Developing an acquisition method for non-supported instruments

The values in Table 6 through Table 8 are the values used in the preconfigured acquisition and quantitation method files. These values can be used as starting points for a Lab Manager to create customized methods for non-supported autosamplers.

HPLC conditions The recommended column temperature is 50 °C, injection volume is 2 µL, and flow rate is 0.8 mL/min. Table 6 provides the recommended LC gradient.

Table 6 Recommended LC gradient for the assay

Total Time (min)	%Mobile Phase A	%Mobile Phase B
0.0	98	2
6.0	60	40
10.0	60	40
11.0	10	90
12.0	10	90
13.0	98	2
18.0	98	2

TIS values Table 7 shows the TurboIonSpray® (TIS) source Source/Gas and Compound values.

Table 7 Recommended TIS values

Gas or compound	LC/MS/MS systems			
	API 3200™	3200 QTRAP®	API 4000™	4000 QTRAP®
TurboIonSpray® source/gas values				
CUR	20	20	20	20
CAD	3	Medium	3	Medium
IS	1500	1500	1500	1500
TEM	600	600	600	600
GS 1	60	60	60	60
GS 2	60	60	60	60
ihe	On	On	On	On
Compound values				
DP	30	30	30	30
FP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
EP	10	10	10	10
CE‡	30	30	30	30
CXP	5	5	5	5

‡ The CE value for allo-isoleucine (Q1 mass <150) is 18 and the CE value for Asa, Hly, Orn, Cth, Cys, Lys, and Hcy (Q1 mass >400) is 50.

MRM values Table 8 for the Q1 (precursor ion) and Q3 (product ion) masses.

Table 8 MRM transitions for the amino acids

Amino Acid	Abbreviation	Q1/Q3 mass (amu)
O-Phospho-L-serine	PSer	IS 326.1/113.1 Analyte 334.1/121.1
O-Phosphoethanolamine	PEtN	IS 282.1/113.1 Analyte 290.1/121.1
Taurine	Tau	IS 266.1/113.1 Analyte 274.1/121.1
L-Asparagine	Asn	IS 273.2/113.1 Analyte 281.2/121.1
L-Serine	Ser	IS 246.2/113.1 Analyte 254.2/121.1
Hydroxy-L-proline	Hyp	IS 272.1/113.1 Analyte 280.1/121.1
Glycine	Gly	IS 216.1/113.1 Analyte 224.1/121.1
L-Glutamine	Gln	IS 287.2/113.1 Analyte 295.2/121.1
Ethanolamine	EtN	IS 202.2/113.1 Analyte 210.2/121.1
L-Aspartic acid	Asp	IS 274.1/113.1 Analyte 282.1/121.1
L-Citrulline	Cit	IS 316.2/113.1 Analyte 324.2/121.1
Sarcosine β-Alanine L-Alanine	Sar bAla Ala	IS 230.2/113.1 Analyte 238.2/121.1
L-Threonine	Thr	IS 260.2/113.1 Analyte 268.2/121.1

Table 8 MRM transitions for the amino acids (*continued*)

Amino Acid	Abbreviation	Q1/Q3 mass (amu)
L-Glutamic acid	Glu	IS 288.2/113.1 Analyte 296.2/121.1
L-Histidine	His	IS 296.2/113.1 Analyte 304.2/121.1
1-Methyl-L-histidine 3-Methyl-L-histidine	1Mhis 3MHis	IS 310.2/113.1 Analyte 318.2/121.1
L-Homocitrulline	Hcit	IS 330.2/113.1 Analyte 338.2/121.1
Argininosuccinic acid	Asa	IS 439.2/121.1 Analyte 431.2/113.1
γ -Amino-n-butyric acid D, L- β -Aminoisobutyric acid L- α -Amino-n-butyric acid	GABA bAib Abu	IS 244.2/113.1 Analyte 252.2/121.1
L- α -Aminoadipic acid	Aad	IS 302.2/113.1 Analyte 310.2/121.1
L-Anserine	Ans	IS 381.2/113.1 Analyte 389.2/121.1
L-Carnosine	Car	IS 367.2/113.1 Analyte 375.2/121.1
L-Proline	Pro	IS 256.2/113.1 Analyte 264.2/121.1
L-Arginine	Arg	IS 315.2/113.1 Analyte 323.2/121.1
δ -Hydroxylysine	Hyl	IS 443.3/113.1 Analyte 459.3/121.1
L-Ornithine	Orn	IS 413.3/113.1 Analyte 429.3/121.1
Cystathionine	Cth	IS 503.3/113.1 Analyte 519.3/121.1

Table 8 MRM transitions for the amino acids (*continued*)

Amino Acid	Abbreviation	Q1/Q3 mass (amu)
L-Cystine	Cys	IS 521.2/113.1 Analyte 537.2/121.1
L-Lysine	Lys	IS 427.3/113.1 Analyte 443.3/121.1
L-Valine L-Norvaline	Val Nva	IS 258.2/113.1 Analyte 266.2/121.1
L-Methionine	Met	IS 290.2/113.1 Analyte 298.2/121.1
L-Tyrosine	Tyr	IS 322.2/113.1 Analyte 330.2/121.1
L-Homocystine	Hcy	IS 549.3/113.1 Analyte 565.3/121.1
L-Isoleucine L-Leucine L-Norleucine	Ile Leu Nle	IS 272.2/113.1 Analyte 280.2/121.1
L-Phenylalanine	Phe	IS 306.2/113.1 Analyte 314.2/121.1
L-Tryptophan	Trp	IS 345.2/113.1 Analyte 353.2/121.1
Unlabeled allo-Isoleucine Unlabeled L-Isoleucine Unlabeled L-Leucine Unlabeled L-Norleucine	allo-Ile ulle uLeu uNle	IS (uNle) 131.2/86.1 Analyte 131.2/86.1

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