

## Technical Notification 0006

### Evaluation of Sub-2 µm Media for Packing of Capillary Columns for Use in Proteomics (1)

In this independent study from EPFL-Proteomics Core Facility, multiple C18-RP-phases from Dr. Maisch HPLC GmbH, Germany were tested for identifying the sub-2 µm Bulk Media which shows the best efficiency for analyzing peptides from a HeLa cell lysate standard. The number of MS/MS identified peptides and proteins indicates the separation quality of the packed columns.

<b>ID No.:</b>	<b>0006</b>
<b>Analyte:</b>	<b>Thermo Fisher Scientific HeLa cell lysate</b> (P/N: 88328)
<b>Column Dimension:</b>	500 mm x 75 µm
<b>Elution Type:</b>	Isocratic
<b>Flow Rate:</b>	250 nl/min
<b>Materials:</b>	1 g Bulk Media
<b>Reference:</b>	ReproSil-Pur 120 C18-AQ, 1.9 µm (P/N: r119.aq.0001)
<b>1.9 µm:</b>	ReproSil-Pur Basic 100 C18, 1.9 µm (P/N: r119.b9.0001)  ReproSil Gold 120 C18, 1.9 µm (P/N: r119.9g.0001)
<b>1.5 µm:</b>	ReproSil Saphir 100 C18, 1.5 µm (P/N: ra115.9e.0001)  Exsil Mono 100 C18, 1.5 µm (P/N: 5136782.0001)

## Introduction:

Current gold standard packing material used at the EPFL-SV PCF Platform is the widely used and very efficient ReproSil-Pur 120 C18-AQ, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$ . As a permanent effort to improve analytical workflows, our group regularly performs series of comparative evaluations of different available packing materials. A set of Dr. Maisch products were tested to challenge the currently used setting including small particulate products (1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

## Chromatographic, Mass Spectrometric Settings and Analytes:

Columns were packed in-house using a standard bomb loader at 100 bar. New Objective 75  $\mu\text{m}$  ID (8  $\mu\text{m}$  tip aperture) silica tips were used and packing length of 50 cm was systematically reached for each column.

### *Analyte:*

Thermo Fisher Scientific Hela cell lysate standard sample was injected in duplicates with different loading amounts (300 ng and 10 ng) on a pre-column prior to separation.

### *LC-MS Settings:*

1. Chromatography: Thermo Fisher Scientific Ultimate 3000 RSLCnano UHPLC system at 250 nl/min flow rate, 150 min biphasic gradient.
2. Mass Spectrometer: Thermo Fisher Scientific Orbitrap Lumos instrument (DDA)

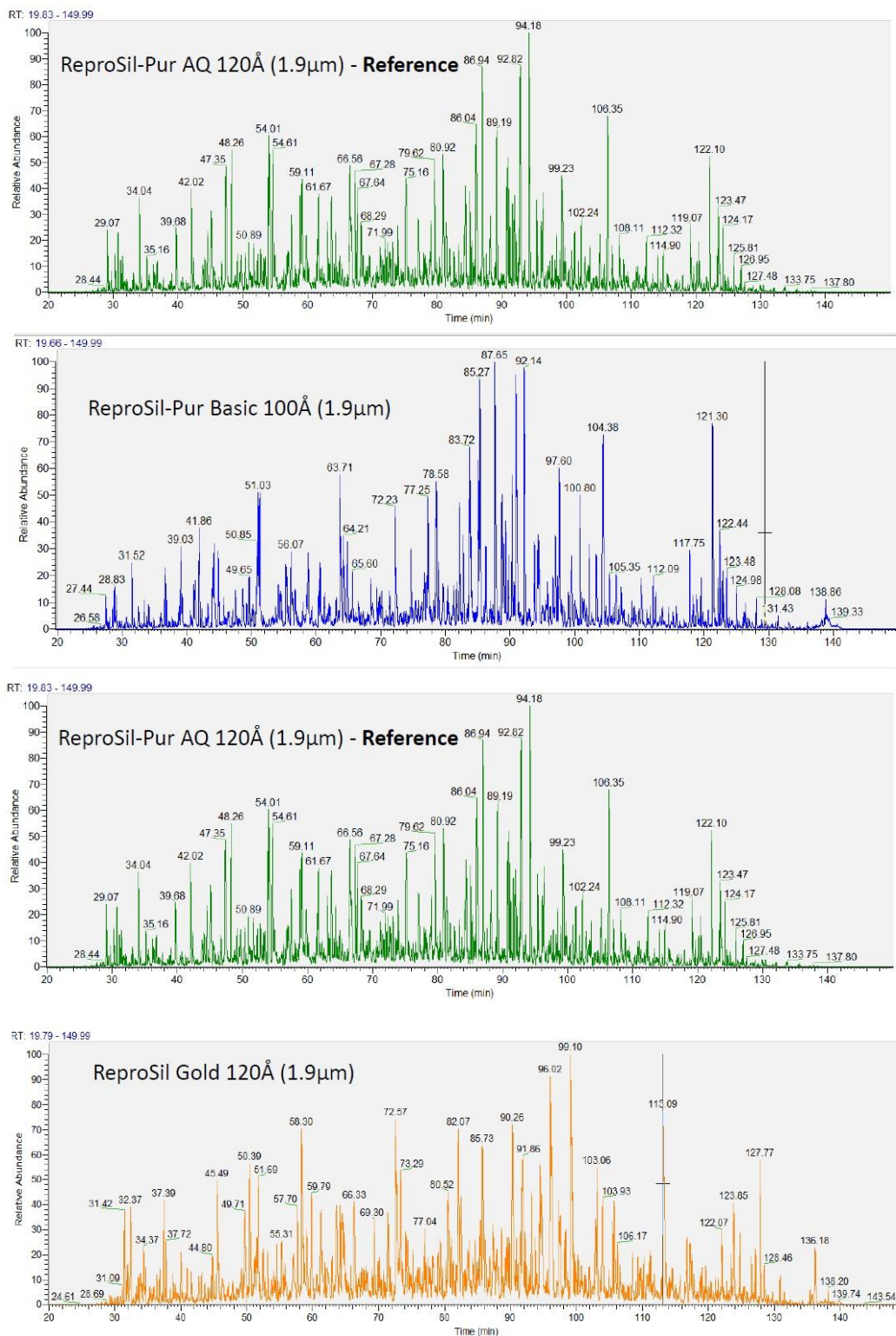
## Data Processing:

MaxQuant search engine was used (ver.: 1.6.12.0). Basic settings:

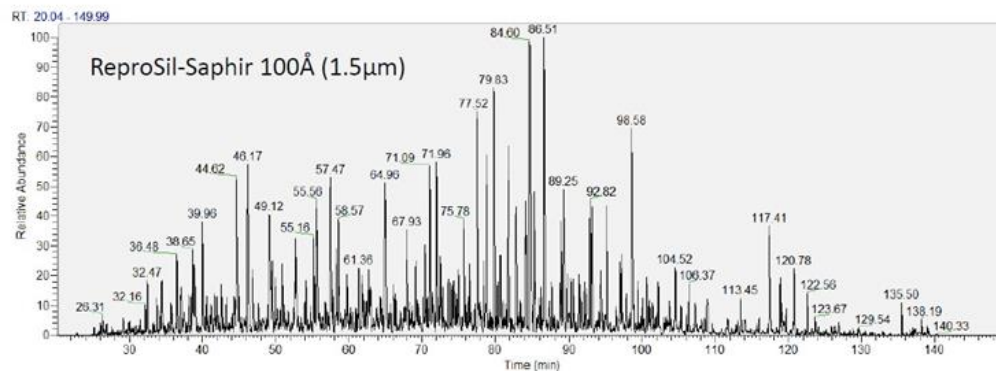
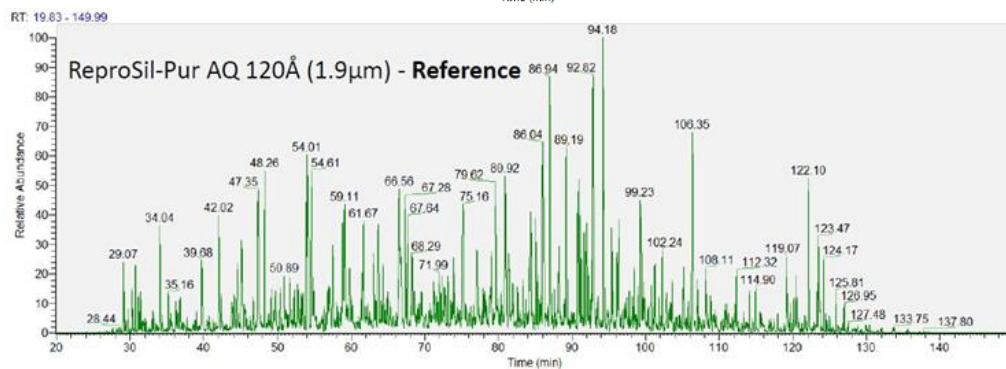
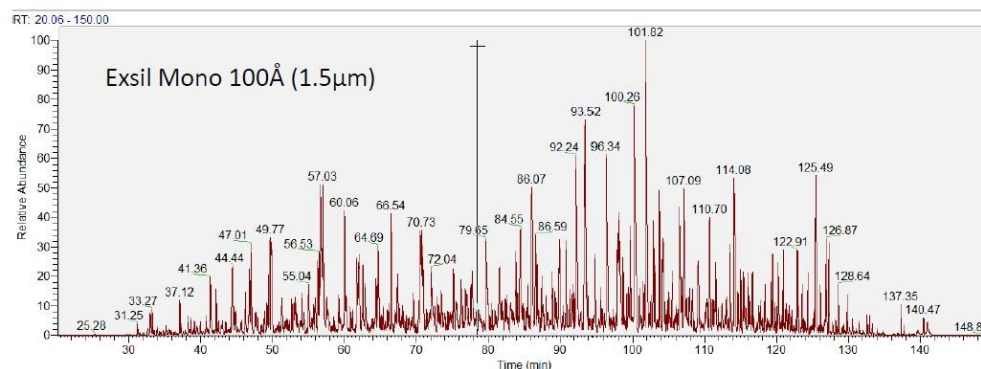
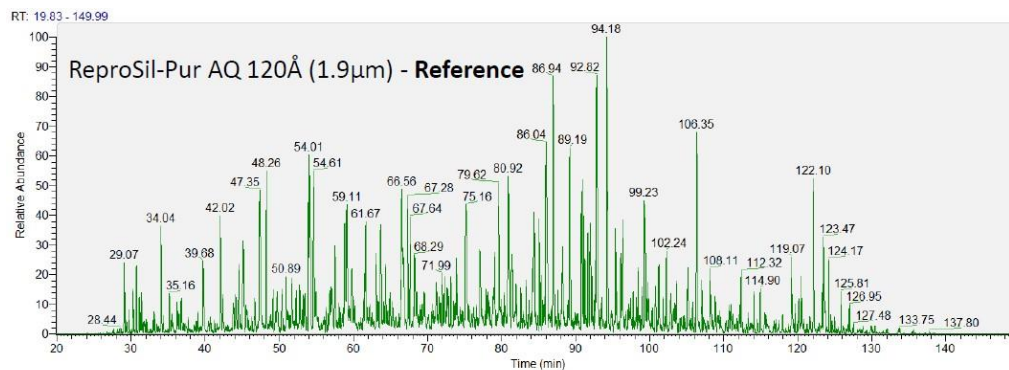
- Minimum of 2 peptides per proteins.
- 1% FDR threshold (PSMs, peptides and proteins).
- Variable modifications: oxidation (M), acetyl protein N term, phospho (STY).
- Fixed modifications: carbamidomethylation (C).
- Database: Uniprot\_Human\_74468Sequences\_20190611.

## Results:

### 1) 1.9 $\mu$ m Diameter Packing Materials (300 ng Injections)



## 2) 1.5 µm Diameter Packing Materials (300 ng Injections)

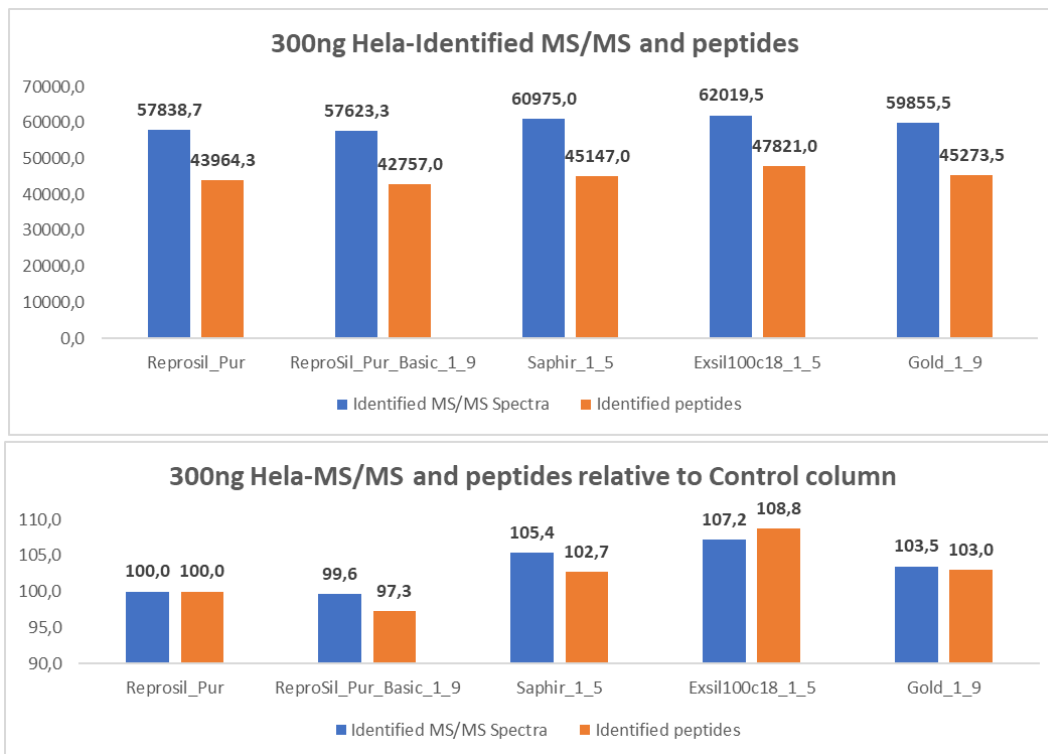


## Identification Results:

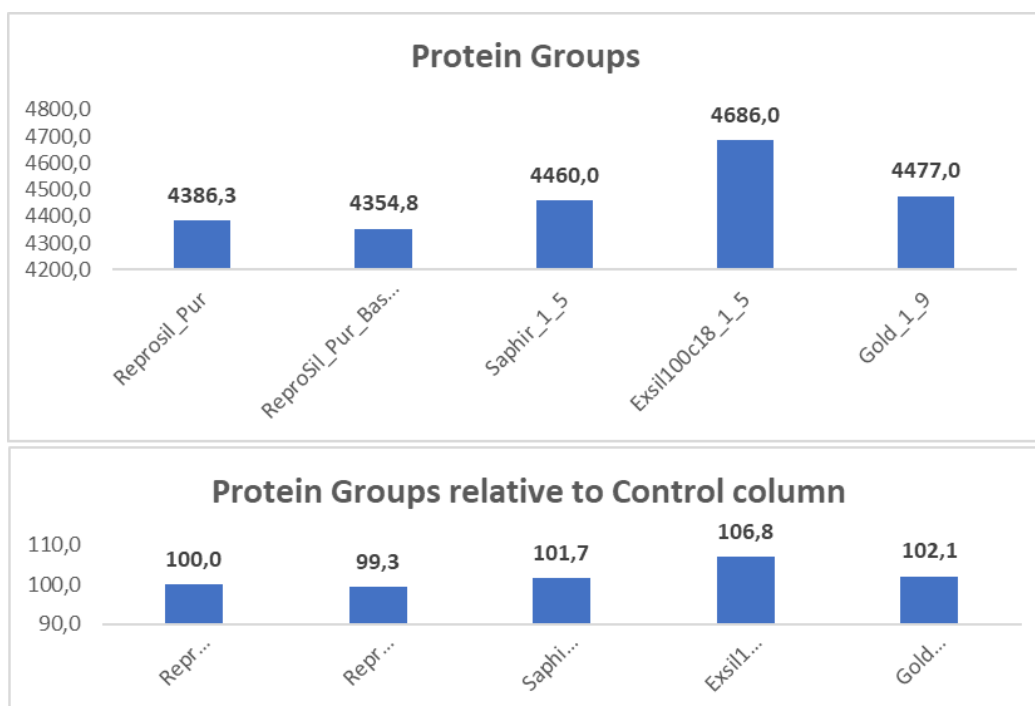
A first manual validation process was performed in order to assess runs reproducibility. Validated duplicate run results were then averaged and identified MS/MS Spectra, identified peptides as well as identified protein groups were extracted and plotted.

All values were compared to control column used in the lab (ReproSil-Pur 120 C18-AQ, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

## 1) Peptides and Spectra Identifications (300 ng Injections)

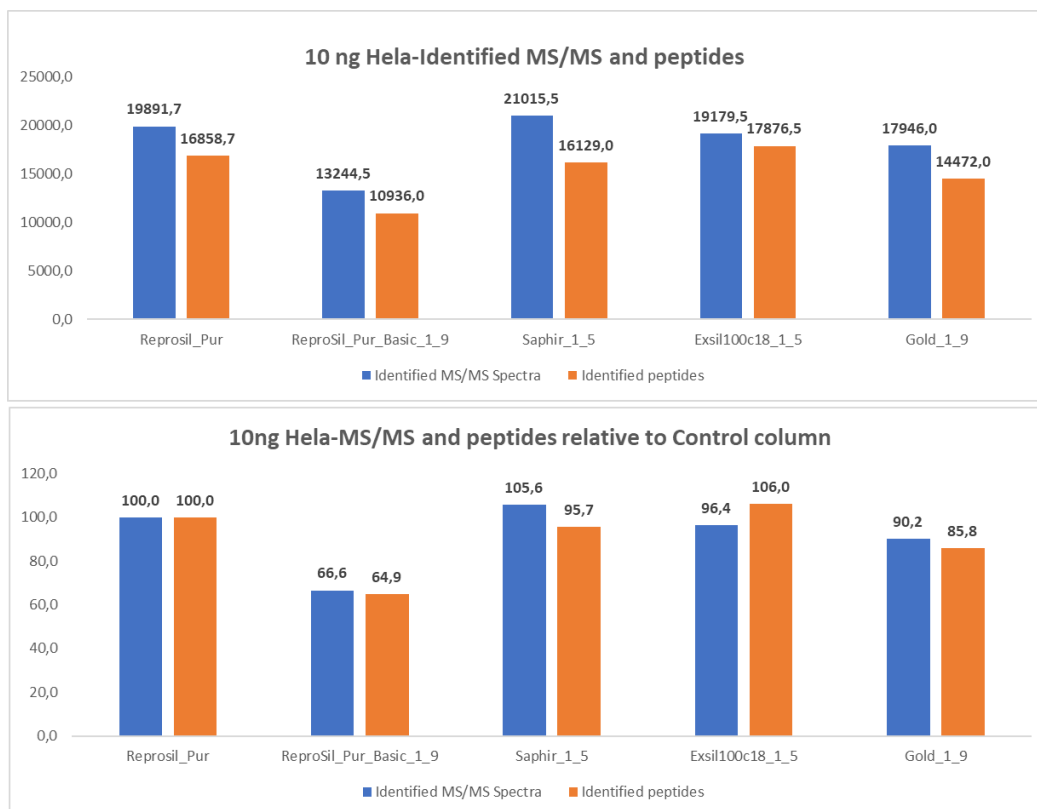


## 2) Protein Groups Identifications (300 ng Injections)

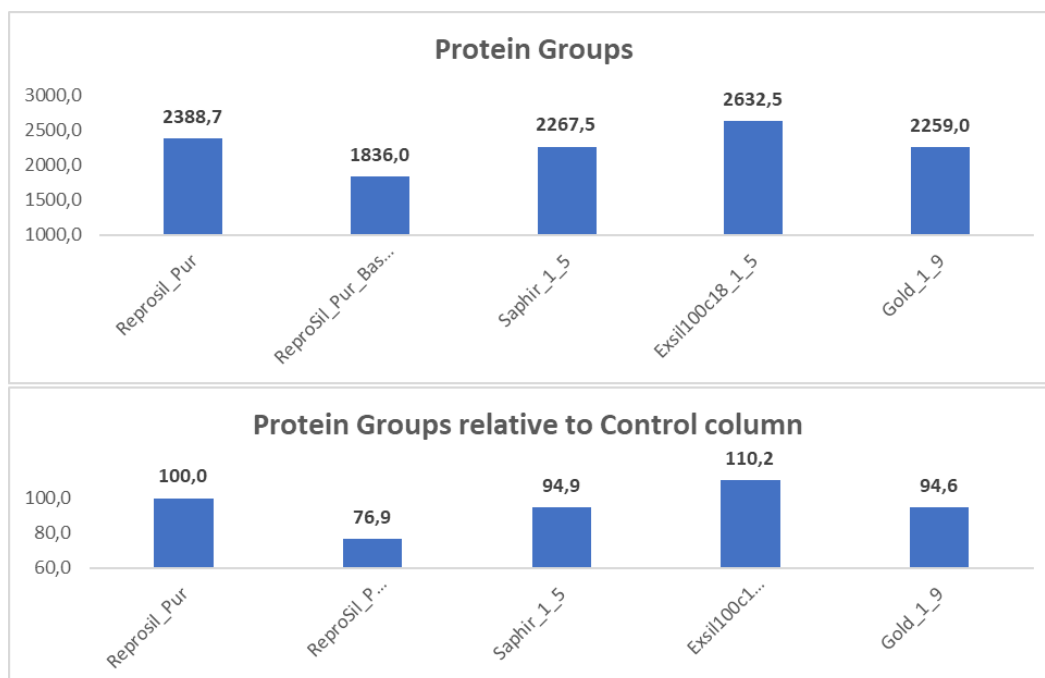




### 3) Peptides and Spectra Identifications (10 ng Injections):



### 4) Protein Groups Identifications (10 ng Injections)



## Conclusion:

It has to be first mentioned that a completely fair comparison requires an entire control of every step of the process to avoid introduction of external variability (sample batch and dilutions, MS performance). We tried to maintain source of variations as low as possible keeping in mind an error tolerance would be considered at the end of the comparison process. Moreover, a single column was packed per chromatographic phase tested and eventual packing process variability has also to be considered. In our hands and over a couple of years of packing experience, this last variability source is rather limited using ReproSil-Pur 120 C18-AQ, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$  material (below 7%).

It also has to be pointed out that every chromatographic phase is certainly better adapted to specific applications or separation conditions (mobile solvents, additives, loading amounts flow rates...) and a universal packing material might thus be difficult to highlight. A compromise needs to be found.

The backpressure generated by Exsil Mono 100 C18, 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  packed column was higher than other tested materials. Flow rates needed to be reduced at 220 nl/min. in order to be safely tested. A set of additional comparisons were performed (data not shown) to evaluate influence of different flow rates on overall results. A good compromise was found using the above-mentioned flow rate (220 nl/min.).

- As a general trend, all tested materials showed good performance compared to the control column especially when analyzing higher sample amounts (300 ng).
- Small particulate materials (1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) tends to generate better identification results under tested conditions. ReproSil Gold 120 C18, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$  was still very performant when injecting 300 ng sample amount.
- ReproSil-Pur Basic 100 C18, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$  sample is the lowest performing one especially when injecting low sample amounts.
- Despite the backpressure Exsil Mono 100 C18, 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  packing material generates, this last sample seems to outperform in comparison to other tested ones and to the control material.



These series of comparisons performed under described conditions allowed to highlight Exsil Mono 100 C18, 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  packing material as a very competitive alternative option to our gold standard material (ReproSil-Pur 120 C18-AQ, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Additional experiments are planned with the aim of better characterize performances of the Exsil Mono 100 C18, 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  packing material in terms of range of loading sample amounts and chromatographic separations.

As a final comment, our Proteomics Platform would be very interested in pursuing the collaboration with Dr. Maisch provider. Since the chemistry used to prepare ReproSil-Pur 120 C18-AQ, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$  seems to be extremely efficient, we would be very interested in testing an eventual evolution of this phase like its diameter beads reduction (1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and/or porosity (100 Å).

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*Data courtesy of Dr. Diego Chiappe, Romain Hamelin EPFL-Proteomics Core Facility, Lausanne.*

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