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Identification and Characterization of Organic Compounds Present in Different Sources of Organic Matter Using Untargeted Metabolomics

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August 26, 2021

Heavy Metal Pollution



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- Wastewater effluents and stormwater run-off are primary sources of heavy metal pollution
- This puts receiving waters at risk
- Copper levels below 3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ can affect salmonid species
- High levels of Cu, Cr, Cd and Pb have been found in the liver, gills and kidney of the common carp and yellowhead catfish

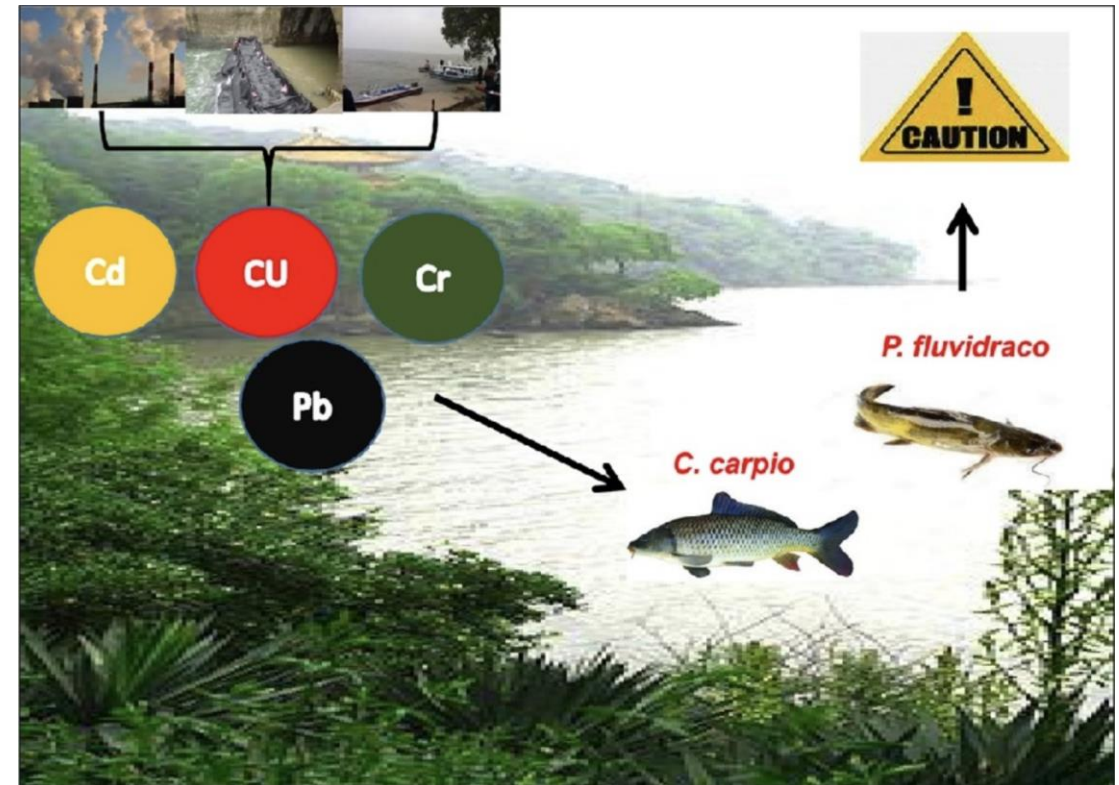
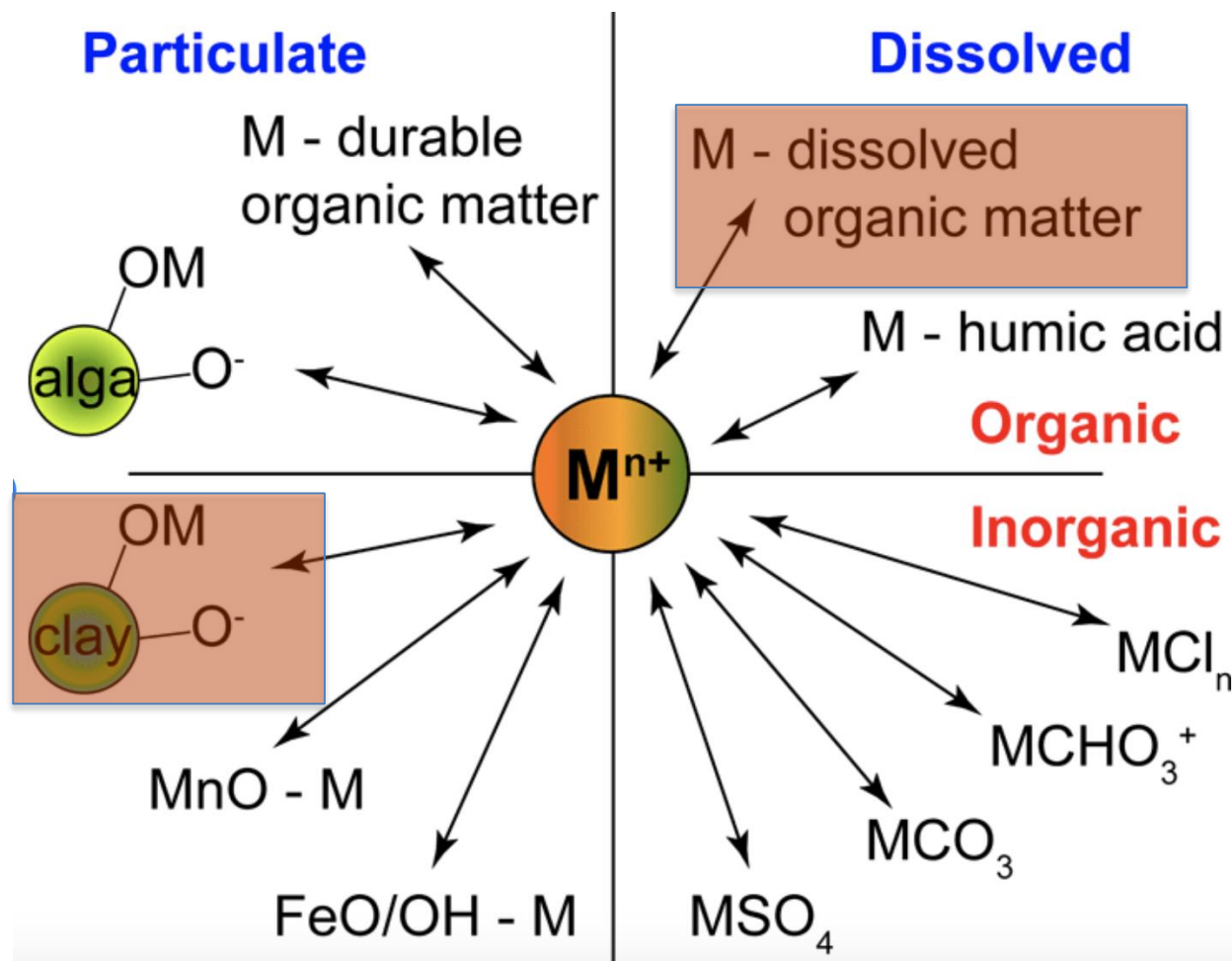


Image source: Rajeshkumar et al. 2018

Metals and Organic Matter



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- Metal speciation in aquatic environments is heavily impacted by organic matter (OM)
- Differences in OM composition affects the metal-OM binding interactions
- Different metals select for specific fractions or classes of OM
- Metal-OM interactions can influence metal treatment via adsorption

Differences in Stormwater, Wastewater and Natural OM



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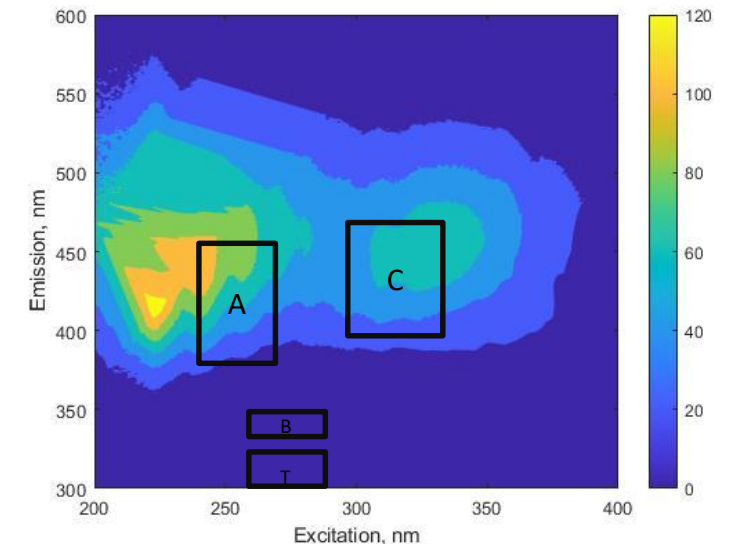
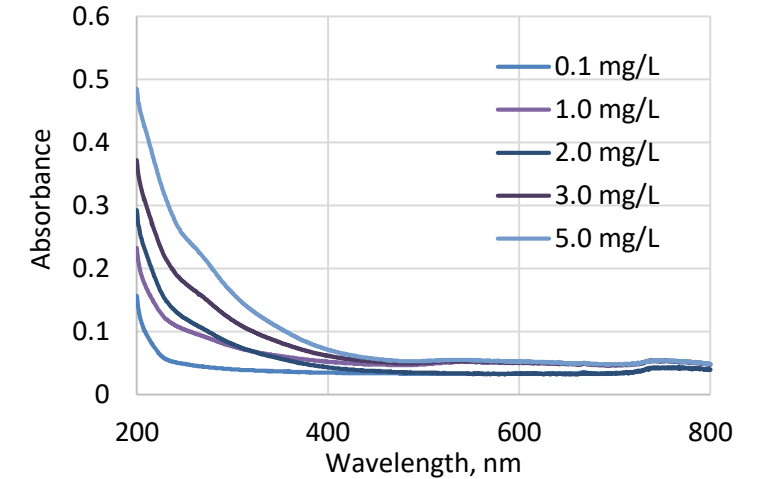
- Stormwater OM (SWOM) and Natural OM (NOM) have terrestrial origins (allochthonous) while wastewater OM (WWOM) tend to be of microbial origins (autochthonous)
- NOM have higher hydrophobic dissolved organic carbon compared to WWOM
- WWOM is more proteinaceous and less aromatic compared to SWOM and NOM
- Functional groups such as sulfides are more predominant in WWOM compared to SWOM and NOM

Common OM Characterization

- **Specific Ultraviolet Visible Absorption Spectroscopy (SUVA):** SUVA values at 254 nm have been used to determine the aromaticity and origins of OM.
- **Fluorescence Emission Excitation Spectroscopy (EEM):** 3D-EEMs reveal Ex/Em fluorescent regions that are classified as humic-like or protein-like. Fluorescent Index (FI) also describes aromaticity and OM origin.
- **Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR):** FTIR has been used to identify functional groups and classes of OM due to differences in vibrational characteristics of chemical bonds.



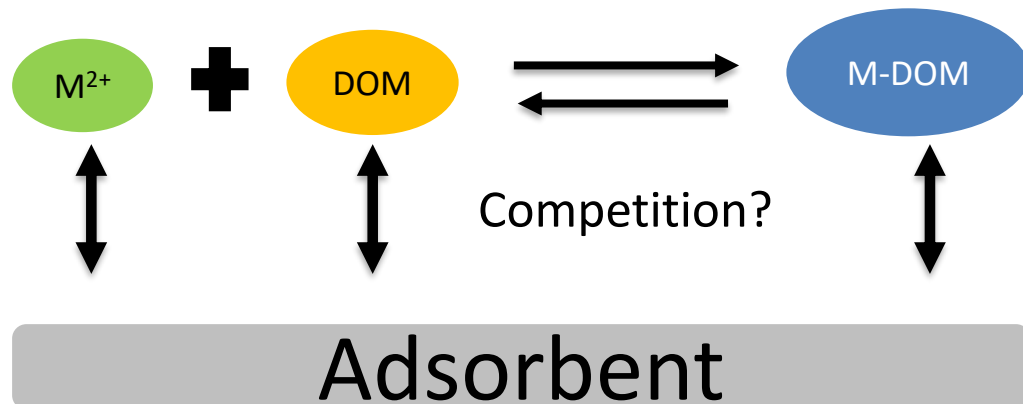
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UV-Vis Absorbance (top) and 3D EEM with common regions (bottom) of SRNOM

Project Objectives

- Identify, characterize and quantify organic ligands that complex metals in storm water and wastewater using High Performance Liquid Chromatography coupled to Inductively Coupled Mass Spectrometry (HPLC-ICPMS) and to Electrospray Ionization Mass Spectrometry (HPLC-ESIMS)
- Describe the mechanisms by which commercial adsorbents take up metals and the effect of organic matter interactions
- Develop a framework that accounts for how both aqueous phase metal speciation and surface complexation explain these processes



Untargeted Metabolomics



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- Metabolomics involves the study of small molecules
- Can be discovery or validation driven
- Analytical techniques involve a separation step with gas or liquid chromatography (LC/GC) and detection with mass spectrometry
- Environmental samples contain common substances and as such a pure standard can be obtained and used to verify new compounds

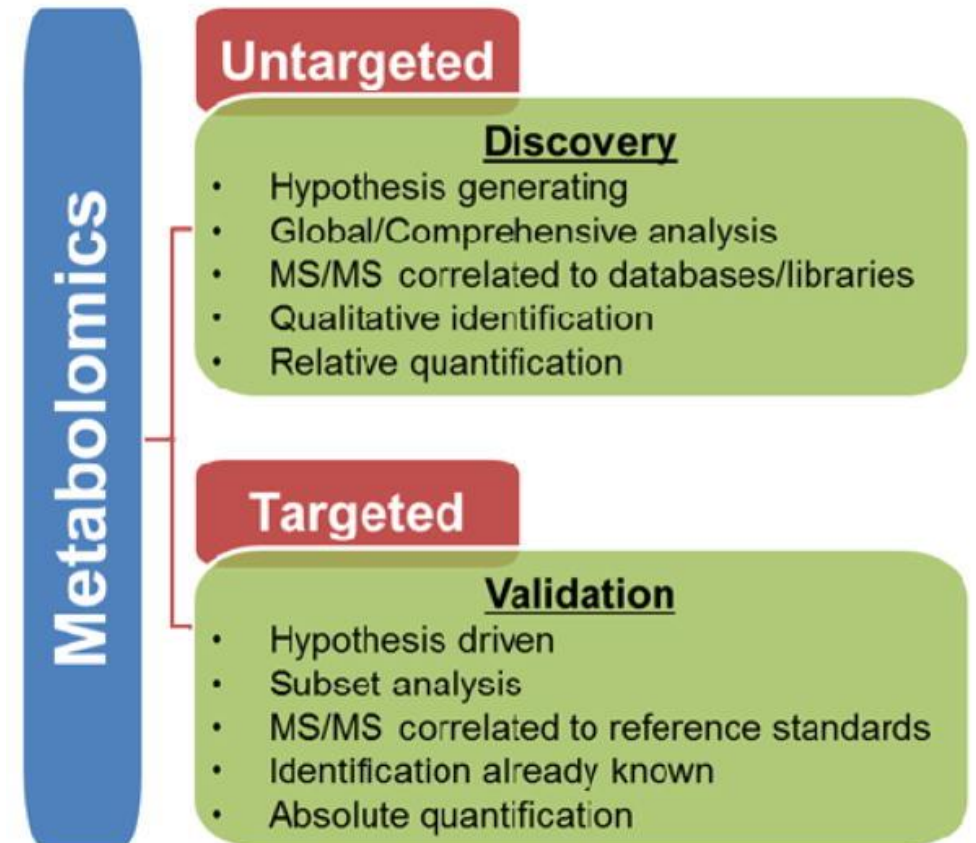


Image source: Schrimpe-Rutledge et al. 2016

Experimental Procedure



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Sampling

River, Stormwater, Wastewater



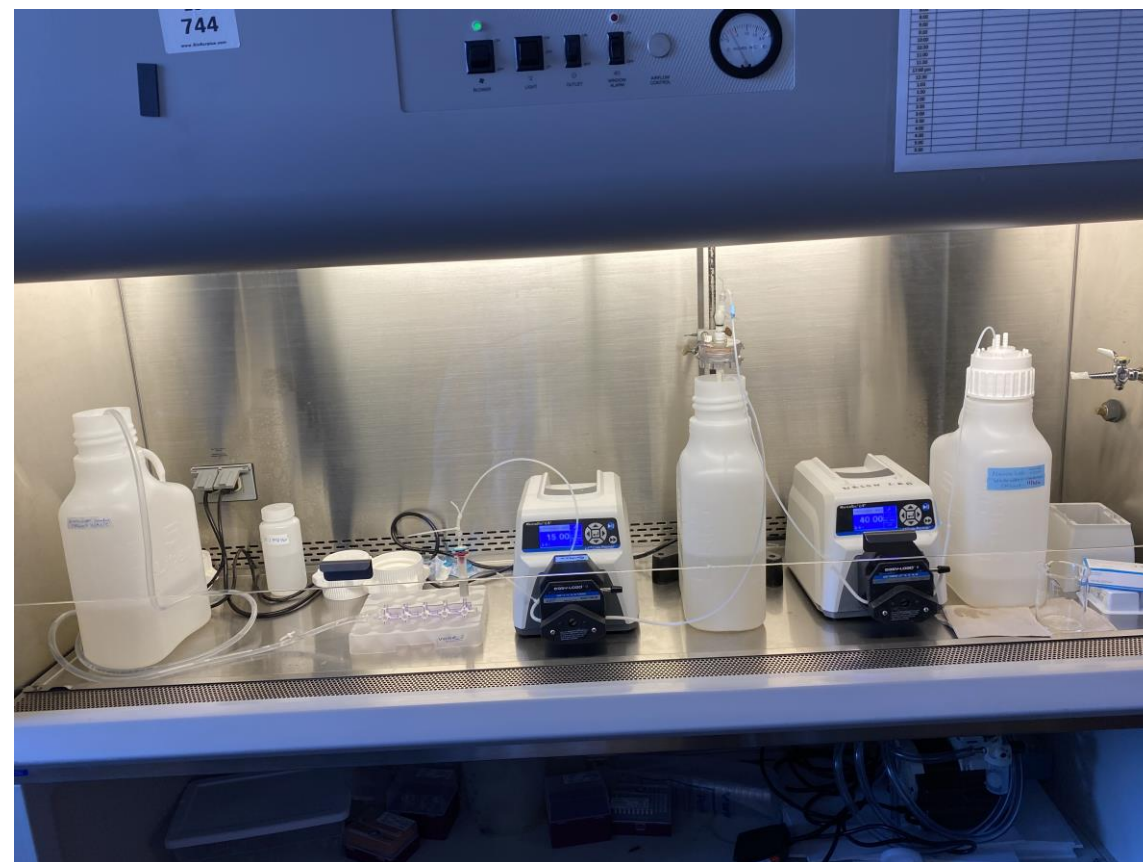
OM Extraction

Solid Phase (SPE) with ENV



Analysis

LC-ICPMS and LC-ESIMS



Data Processing with MSDIAL



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Analysis parameter setting

Data collection Peak detection MS2Dec Identification Adduct Alignment Mobility Isotope tracking

Mass accuracy (centroid parameter)

MS1 tolerance: Da

MS2 tolerance: Da

Advanced

Peak detection parameters

Minimum peak height: amplitude

Mass slice width: Da

Load ☒ Together with Alignment Finish Cancel

Adduct ion setting

User-defined adduct

Molecular species	Charge	Accurate mass [Da]	Included
[M+H] ⁺	1	1.007276	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
[M+NH ₄] ⁺	1	18.033823	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
[M+Na] ⁺	1	22.989218	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
[M+CH ₃ OH+H] ⁺	1	33.033489	<input type="checkbox"/>
[M+K] ⁺	1	38.963158	<input type="checkbox"/>
[M+Li] ⁺	1	7.01600455	<input type="checkbox"/>
[M+ACN+H] ⁺	1	42.033823	<input type="checkbox"/>
[M+H-H ₂ O] ⁺	1	-17.002191	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
[M+H-2H ₂ O] ⁺	1	-30.012756	<input type="checkbox"/>

MSP file: Select

Retention time tolerance: min

Accurate mass tolerance (MS1): Da

Accurate mass tolerance (MS2): Da

Identification score cut off: %

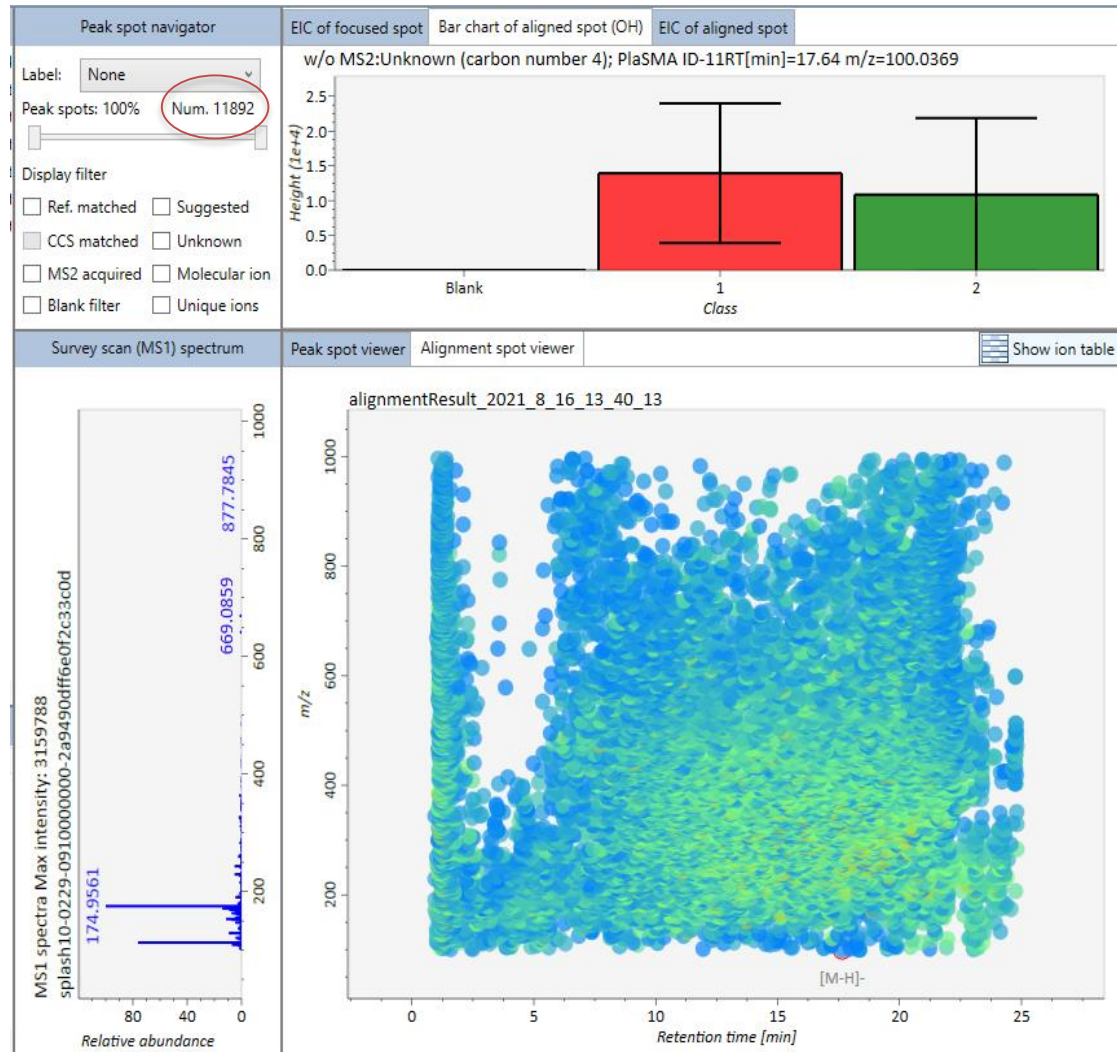
Use retention time for scoring: ☐

Use retention time for filtering: ☐

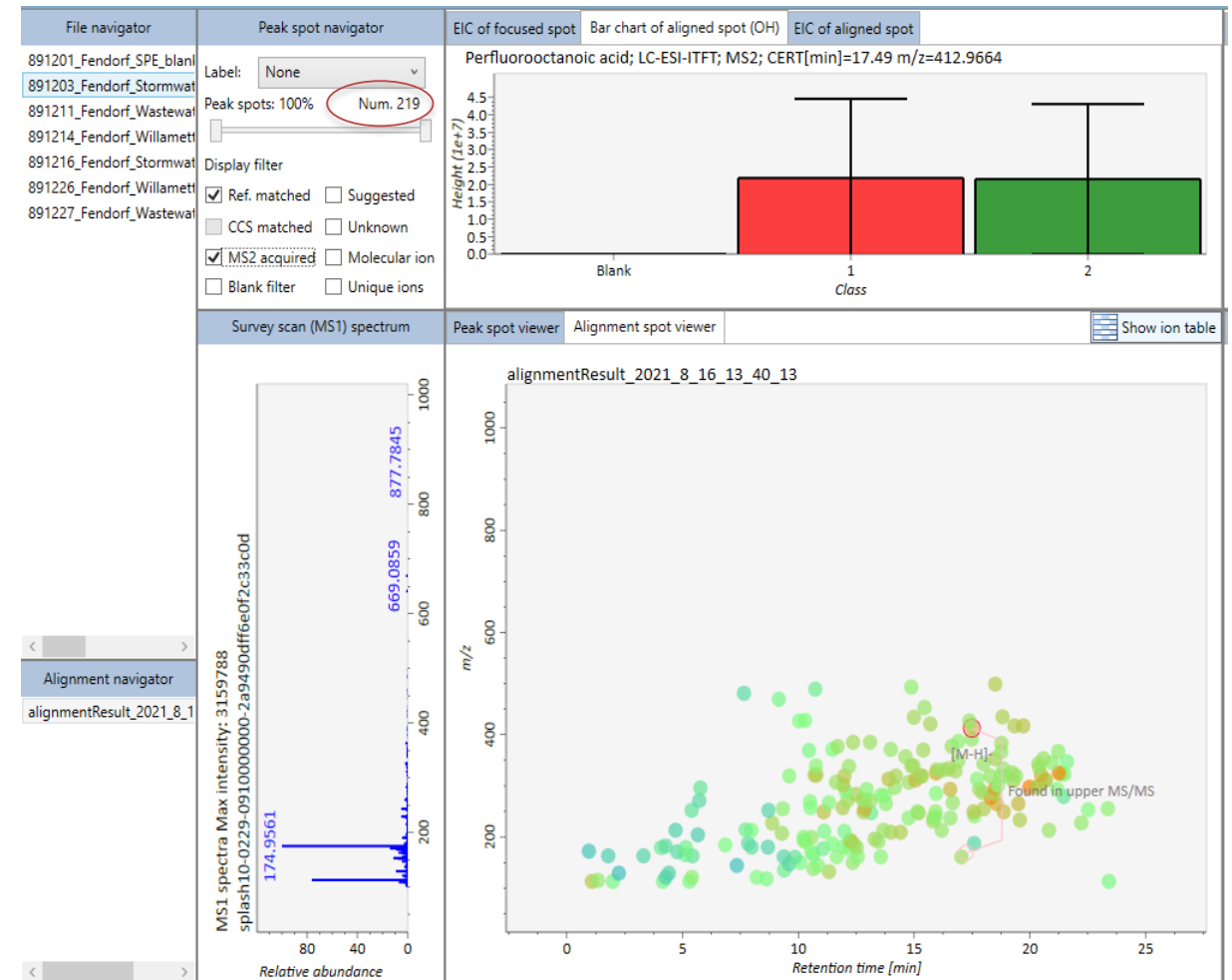
Results and Discussions



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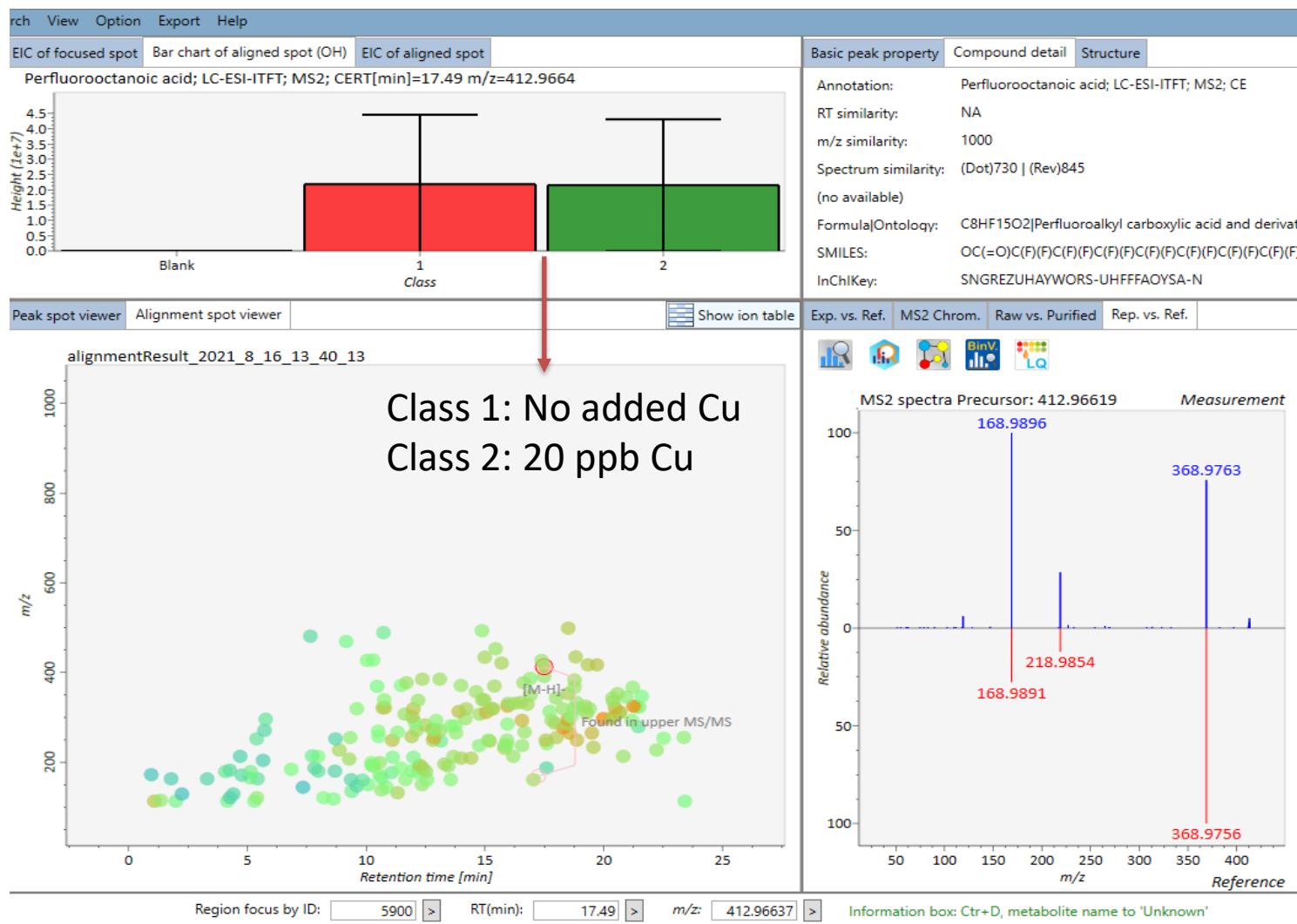


- Unique features that are in database








Results and Discussions

- Clear match and unclear match with database

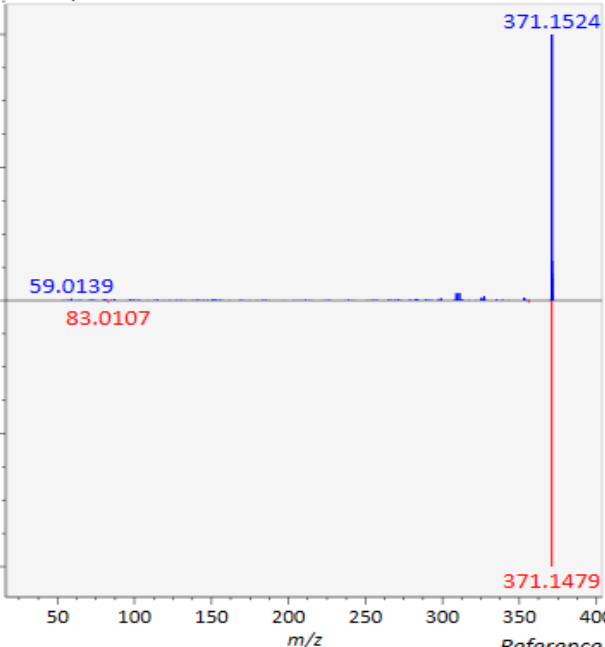


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Basic peak property	Compound detail	Structure
Annotation:	Arctigenin	
RT similarity:	997	
m/z similarity:	998	
Spectrum similarity:	(Dot)628 (Rev)750	
(no available)		
Formula Ontology:	C21H24O6 Dibenzylbutyrolactone lignans	
SMILES:	COC1=C(OC)C=C(CC2COC(=O)C2CC2=CC(OC)=C(O	
InChIKey:	NQWVSMVXKMHKTF-UHFFFAOYNA-N	

Exp. vs. Ref.	MS2 Chrom.	Raw vs. Purified	Rep. vs. Ref.
			
			

MS2 spectra Precursor: 371.15317 *Measurement*



Relative abundance

100

50

0

50

100

50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

m/z

Reference

371.1524

371.1479

83.0107

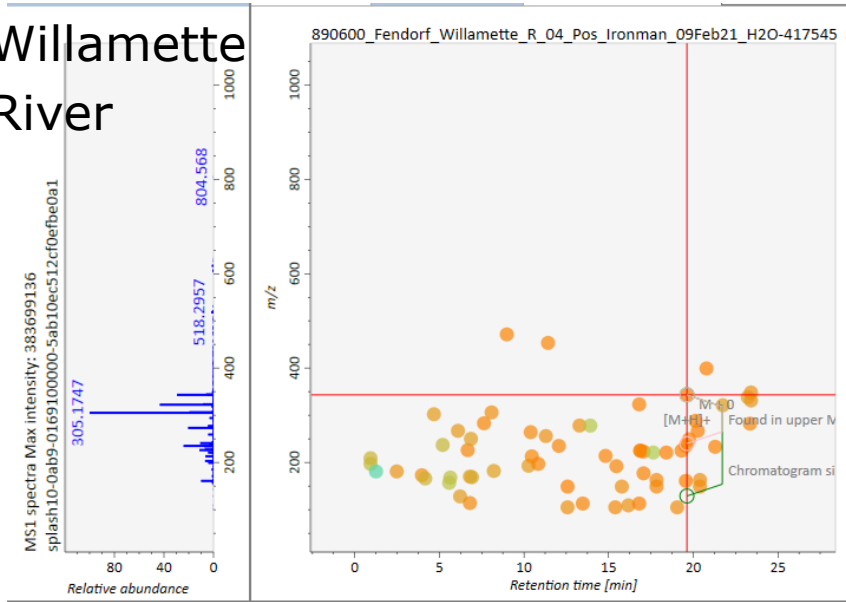
59.0139

Results and Discussions

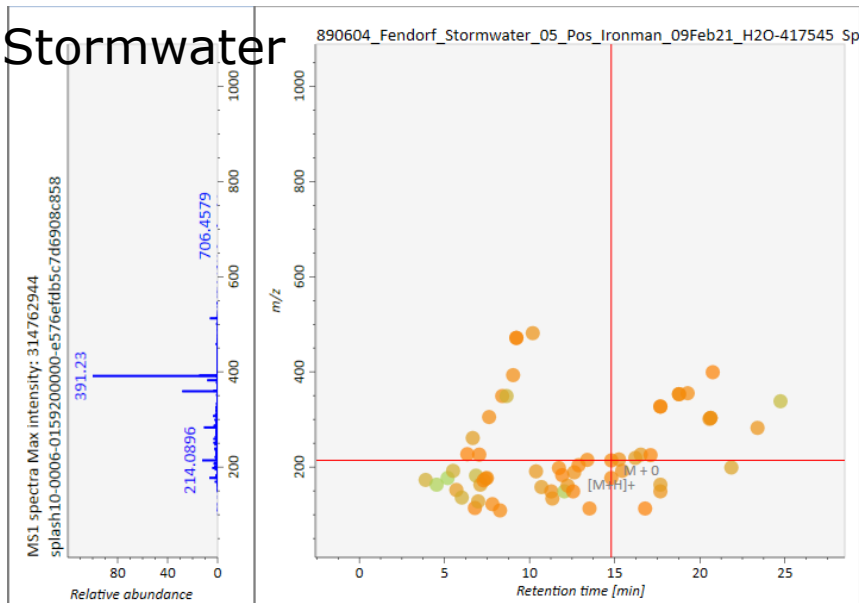


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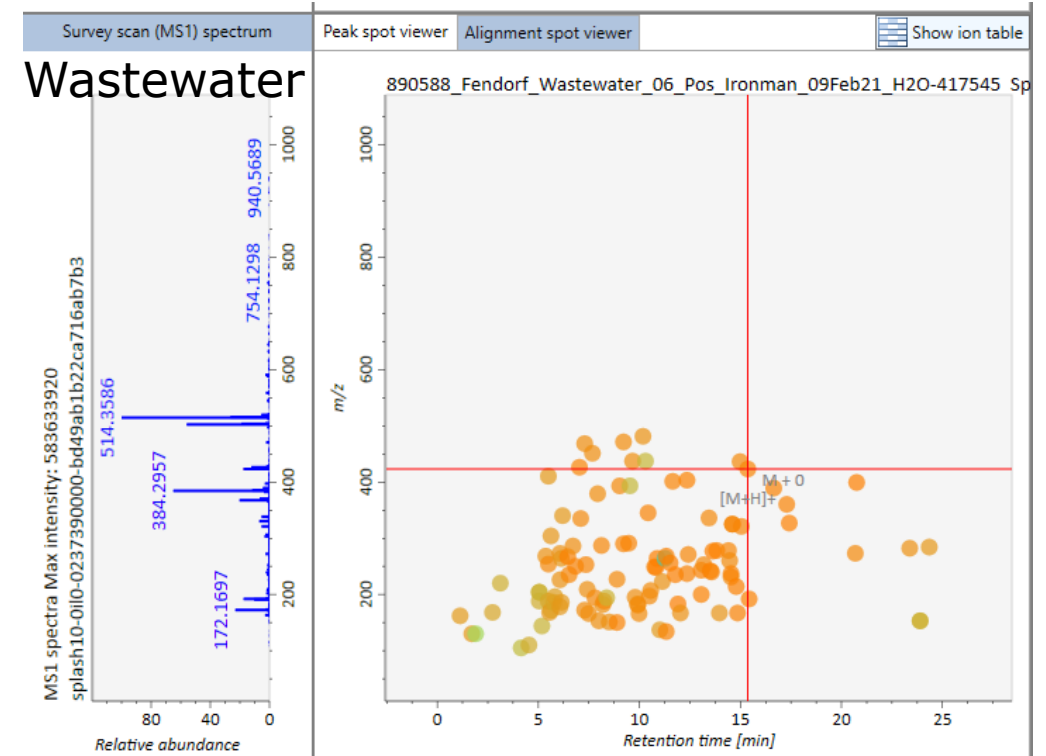
Willamette River



Stormwater



Wastewater



- 63 database matches out of 796 MS2 collected for SWOM, 70 out of 901 for WROM and 113 out of 959 for WWOM
- More polar compounds in WWOM
- Lots of medication in WWOM

Next Steps



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- Perform further data analysis to identify compounds that are common and unique to these OM pools
- Identify unique ligands that bind preferentially to certain metals
- Assign molecular formula to unmatched features
- Collect mass spectra of known compounds and validate matches
- Add new compounds to database

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