

**Tel-Aviv University**  
**School of Chemistry**  
**Laboratory of Mass Spectrometry**

**Example: How to report MS results**

**Instruments**

MS: SYNAPT - High Definition Mass Spectrometry. (Waters Inc., USA)  
Xevo TXD, (Waters Inc., USA)  
Autospec HRMS (Micromass. UK)  
LC: Acquity Ultra performance LC. (Waters Inc., USA)

**Conditions:**

**LC:**

Solvent A1: H<sub>2</sub>O (95%) + MeCN (5%)+ Formic Acid(0.1%)  
Solvent B2: MeCN (100%) + Formic Acid(0.1%)  
flow: 0.3 ml/min column: BEH 2.1/50 1.7 micron

Gradient (Example)

time	A1	B1
0	100	0
0	100	1
100	0	10
100	0	11
0	100	11.3

**Mass Spectrometry (MS)**

Ionization method: **ESI Positive Or Negative**

**APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) Positive**

**APPI (Atmospheric Pressure Photo Ionization)**

**MALDI (Matrix assisted Laser Desorption Ionization)**

**Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectroscopy (LC-MS)**

The spectra was done using liquid chromatography (LC) (Acquity-UPLC, Waters Inc., USA) coupled with an UV detector (Acquity-TUV detector, Waters Inc., USA) and mass spectrometer (Instrument Name) The stationary phase consisted of a **C18 (1.7 μm, 2.1 x 100 mm)** column (Waters Inc., USA) and the mobile phase compositions were

**A: 95% H<sub>2</sub>O + 5% MeCN + 0.1 % Formic acid (FA)** and

**B: Acetonitrile + 0.1 % FA .**

The elution gradient was as follows :

linear increase to **50% B** over **2 min**, ramp to **100% B** and hold for **1 min**

then return to the starting conditions for additional **2 min** .

Samples of **10 μl** were injected and the flow rate was **0.5 ml/min** .

The temperature in the sample chamber was pre-set to .....°C

and remained stable (±1°C) throughout the measurements .

The UV detector was set to..... nm

Whilst the mass spectrometer was operated both in negative and positive ion modes, the interpretation of the data was conducted **only on the latter** using/ **on both positive and negative ion modes** MassLynx software (v4.1, Waters Laboratory Informatics, Waters Inc. USA).