KnowItAll Software Training

LC Expert

Automatic LC-MS Processing and Analysis

How to use KnowItAll LC Expert to Perform Automatic LC-MS Component Identifications

Purpose

These exercises demonstrate how to use KnowltAll LC Expert to analyze raw LC-MS chromatograms using automatic and manual tools.

Objectives

These exercises will teach you how to:

- > Use KnowItAll LC Expert to deconvolute chromatograms into peaks for further analysis
- > Perform an untargeted databases search
- Perform a targeted analysis search by exact mass
- > Use manual tools to allow for user-lead peak selection

Background

LC-MS chromatograms are rich in information. Analysis is challenging and curated libraries are time consuming to search through. LC Expert application allows for the automatic deconvolution of the chromatogram into peaks, which can be further analyzed and then searched for known and unknown targets. Users of LC Expert are encouraged to create user libraries with their in-house compounds to streamline their workflows using KnowltAll.

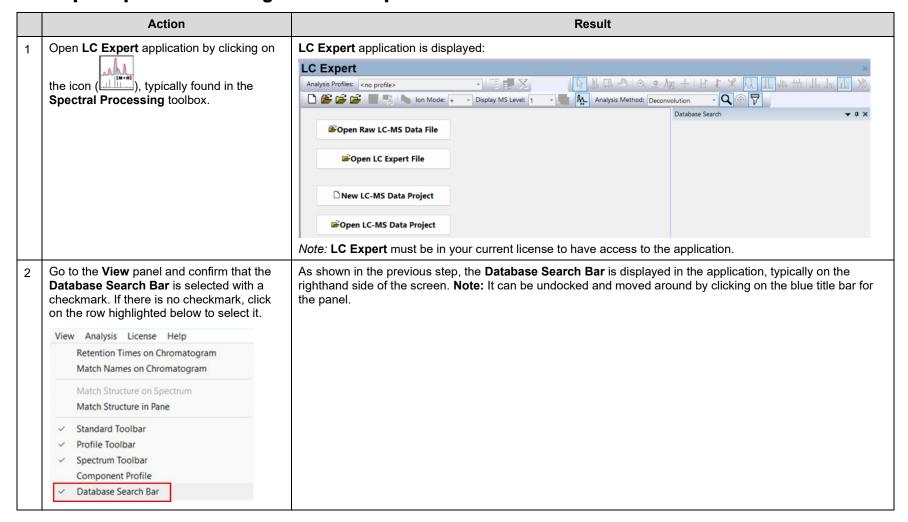
Training Files Used in This Lesson

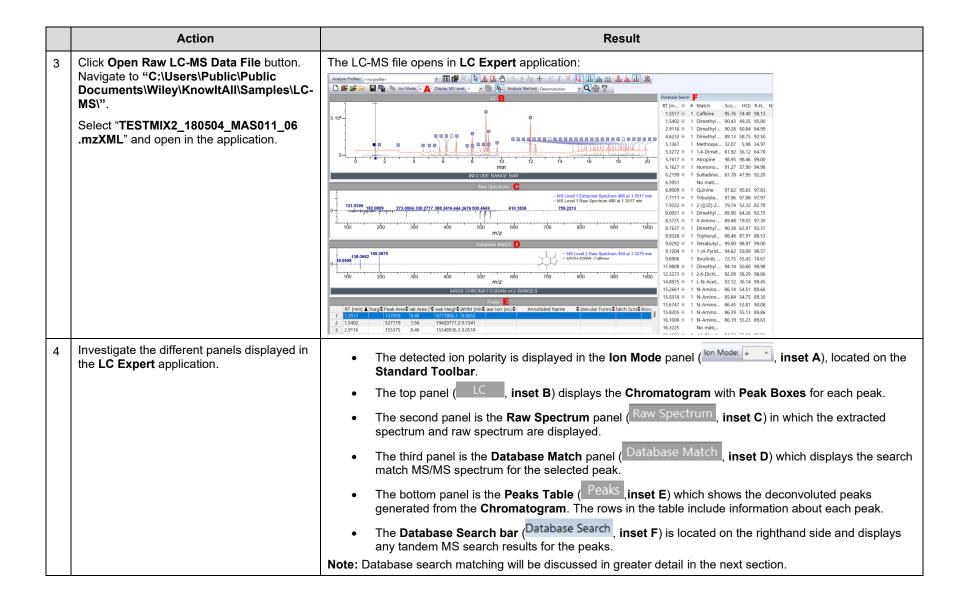
 Folder files in C:\Users\Public\Documents\Wiley\KnowItAll\ Samples\LC-MS

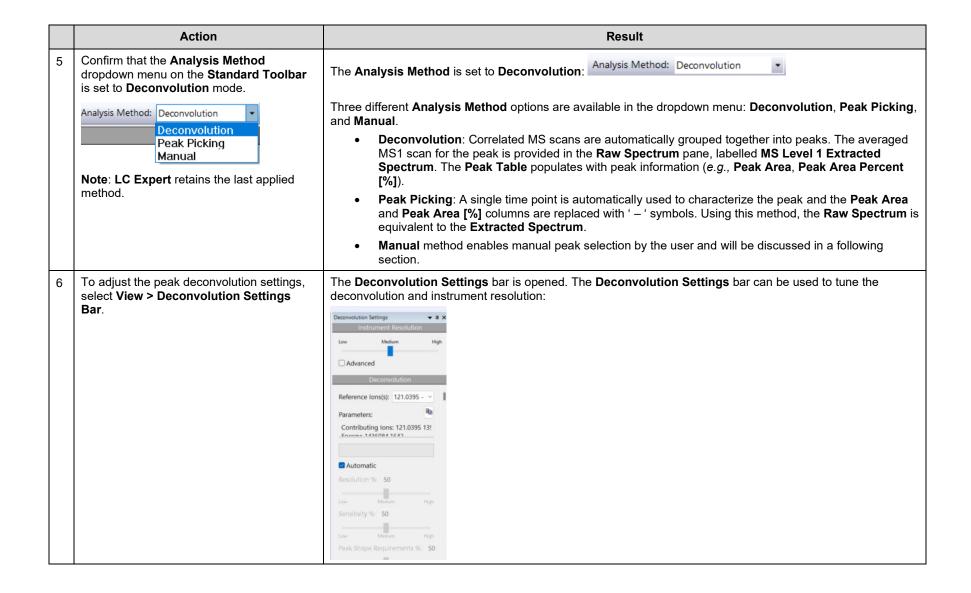
KnowItAII Applications Used

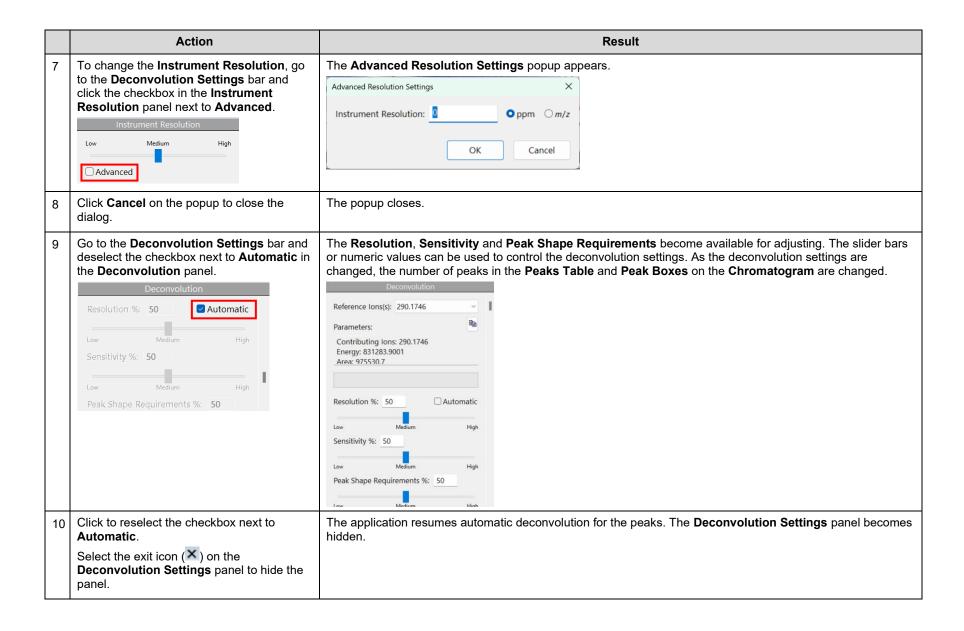
- KnowItAll LC Expert
- KnowItAll MineIt
- KnowltAll ReportIt

Example: Open a Chromatogram in LC Expert

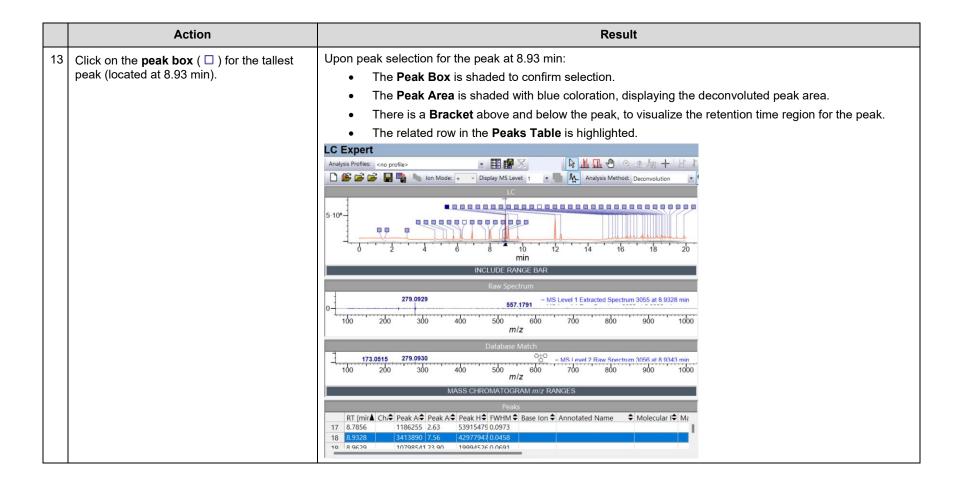








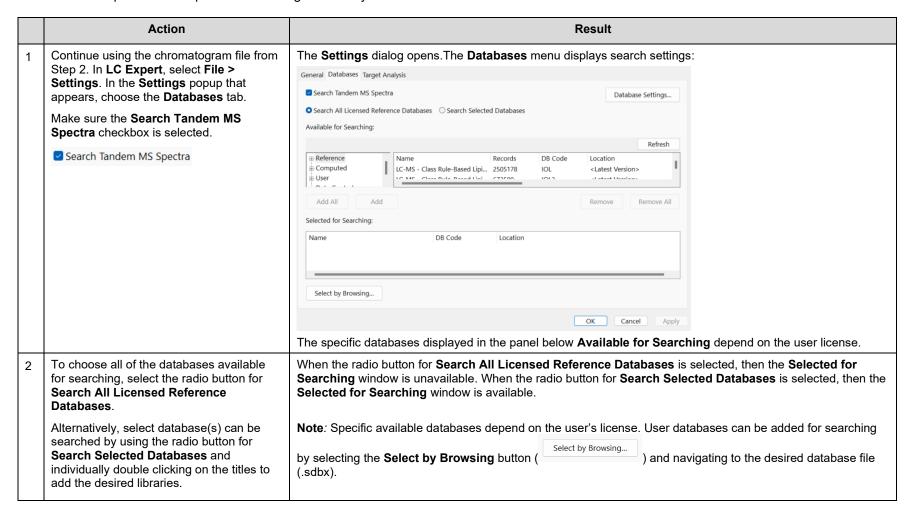
Action Result Click the Include Range Bar with left The Include Range Bar can be used to isolate analysis regions in the Chromatogram. Outside of these regions (shown in gray coloration on the **Chromatogram**), there is no deconvolution or additional analysis mouse button and drag left/right to select a region for analysis. taking place: Note: This can also be achieved by clicking 5-108on the Include Range Bar with the right mouse button. On the proceeding pop-up Include Ranges dialog, click Add. A space below Low Range will appear to manually min input a value. Do the same below High Range to manually input a value. Click OK. The isolated regions are removed from the Chromatogram, and the full chromatographic region is 12 To remove the isolated regions from the Include Range Bar, click the trash can icon deconvoluted: () on the right side of the Include Range Bar. 5-108-INCLUDE RANGE BAR



	Action	Result
14		The related peak in the Chromatogram becomes selected: The Peak Box is shaded with a darker coloration. The Peak Area is shaded. The retention time region is indicated by the bracket. CE Expert NOLUDE RANGE BAR ROLL UDE
15	To save the file, select File > Save LC Expert File.	Table by double clicking on the associated cell in the Annotated Name column. An LC Expert Analysis file is saved to the location of your choosing. TESTMIX2_180504_MAS011_06.lca
		This file can be reopened to re-analyze datasets, or continue processing in the future.

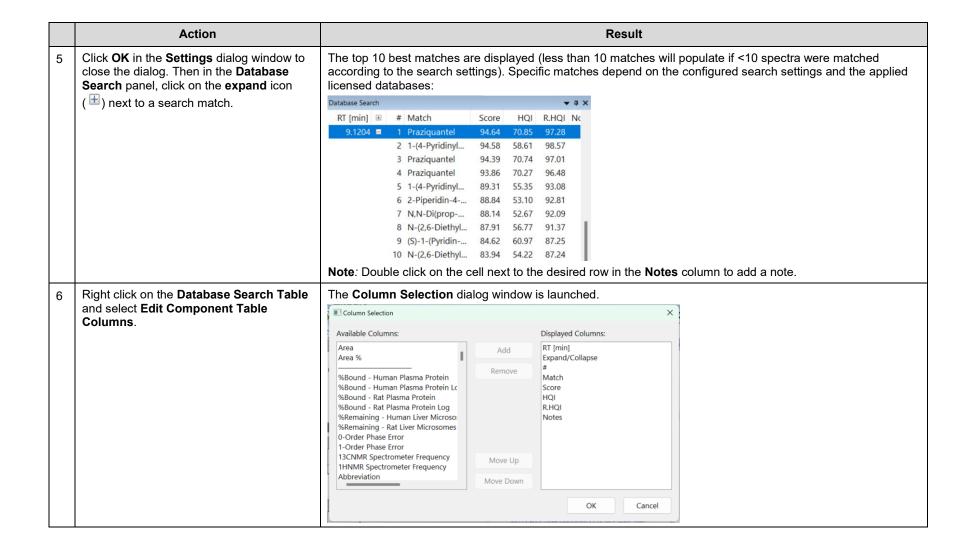
Example: Perform an Untargeted MS2 Search

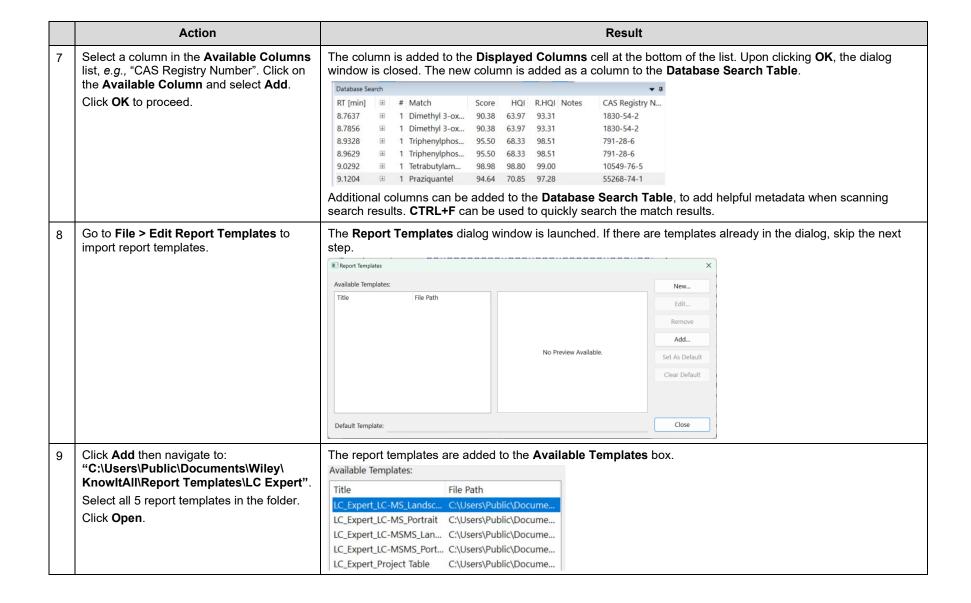
This section explains how to perform an untargeted library search for MS/MS data.

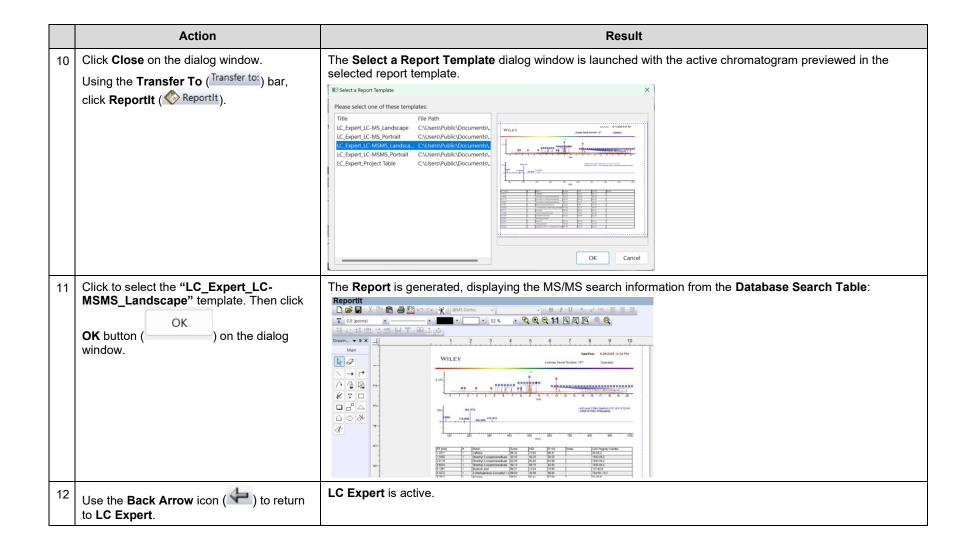


Action Result The **Settings** dialog is closed. In the **Database Search** panel on the righthand side: Click Apply then OK to save any changes made in the **Settings** dialog. The deconvoluted peaks were searched using the selected libraries. **Note**: To stop the database search from The peak retention times (RT [min]) in the Database Search panel are aligned to the peaks in the taking place in the background within the Peaks Table. Clicking on a row in the **Database Search** panel highlights the related row in the **Peaks Table**, and software, deselect the related icon the peak in the Chromatogram. located on the Standard Toolbar, or turn The best search match for the MS2 spectrum is displayed as the top hit for each peak retention time. off the database search setting from Step The software performs the Dot-Product (Cosine) search to match the MS/MS spectra against the applied databases. Using the default settings, the database search results are filtered by: Matching ion polarity using the ion polarity applied in the **chromatogram**. Precursor ion m/z. LC Expert · III III - Q 💿 🔻 1.3517 ⊞ 1 Dimethyl 3-ox.. 1 Dimethyl 3-ox 1 Dimethyl 3-ox., 1 Butanoic acid 1 2-(Methylami... 1 Atropine 1 Homononacti... 132.0807 203.1178 511.4715 1 Sulfadimetho... 6.3051 No match fou... 500 6.9009 ⊞ 1 Quinine m/z 1 Tributylamine 313.1913 - MS Level 2 Raw Spectrum 3121 at 9 1212 min 1 Dimethyl 3-ox... 1 4-Amino-N-(4... m/z RT [mir▲ Ch. Peak A Peak A Peak A Peak A Peak Base Ion Annotated Name 1 Tetrabutylam... 18859371 0.0708 9.1204 🗈 1 Praziquantel 9.6906 1 Ibrutinib Race... Note: Specific database matches in the Database Search panel will depend on the configured user settings and the applied licensed databases available for searching.

Action Result In the **Settings** dialog that is launched, there are settings for the execution of the cosine similarity search: Go to File > Settings. In the Settings dialog that launches, remain on the Match Score Method defines whether HQI or R.HQI (Reverse HQI) should be prioritized. General tab. Ensure that the Filter By default, R.HQI is more heavily weighted in **LC Expert**. **Database Search Results by Precursor** m/z checkbox is selected, and the value is o The scoring method can be changed using the dropdown menu. set to "5 ppm". Instrument Resolution in accurate mass searches controls the accuracy of the MS/MS search matching to a database spectrum. The checkbox (when selected) for Filter Database Search Results by Precursor m/z forces the database search results to be filtered by the precursor m/z of the query spectrum: If deselected, query results will not be filtered by precursor m/z and all m/z values will be accepted. The checkbox for Set minimum relative peak intensity for query peaks filters peaks below the defined height threshold for user data in MS/MS matching. Peaks below the threshold will not be matched to a database spectrum. **Precursor Ion Tolerance** provides the match tolerance for Precursor ion m/z. General Databases Target Analysis Minimum Match Score: 30 % Match Score Method: Weighted 10% HQI, 90% Reverse HQI Number of Hits: 10 Database Search Algorithm: Dot-Product (Cosine) Instrument Resolution in accurate mass searches: 0.001 Remove Duplicates Remove Replicates Set minimum relative peak intensity for query peaks: 0.1 % Number of Component Boxes to Show: All Filter out ion chromatograms with relative intensity below: 0 ☑ Filter Database Search Results by Precursor m/z Restore Default Settings OK Cancel Apply



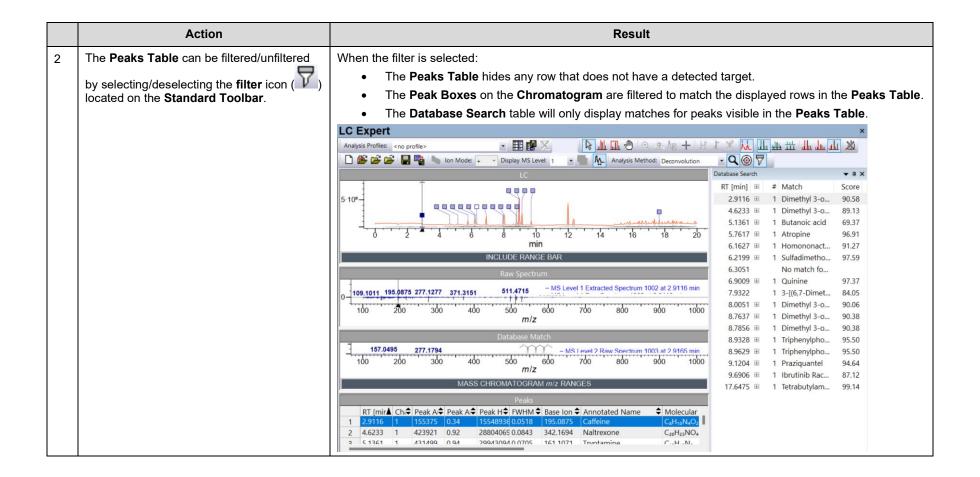


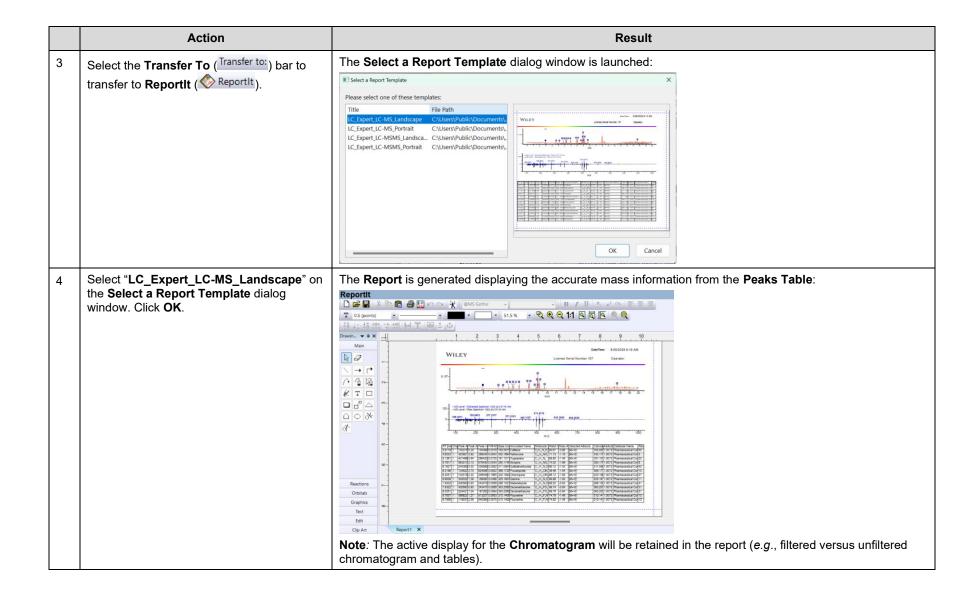


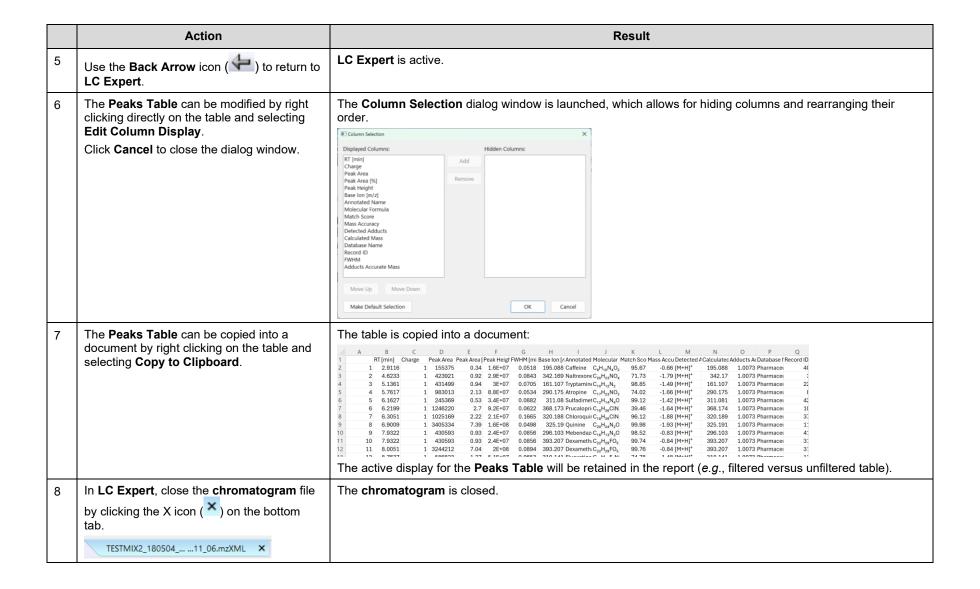
Example: Targeted Analysis Searching

This section describes how to perform a targeted analysis search within the chromatogram file. LC Expert's <u>Targeted Analysis</u> workflow searches the chromatogram for a list of compounds in a target list using the exact mass of the targets.

Action Result Continue with the Chromatogram from the Upon selecting the Targets button, a File Explorer window opens. After opening the sdbx file: previous section. Click on the Targeted The **Target Search Results** popup provides the number of found compounds in the chromatogram. Analysis icon () or choose Analysis > X Target Search Results Targeted Analysis. Navigate to "C:\Users\Public\ Public Documents\Wiley\KnowltAll\ Targets detected: 16 of 39. Samples\LC-MS\". Select "Pharmaceutical Compounds.sdbx" and click **Open**. After reading the **Target** Search Results popup, click OK to close the popup window. The **Peaks Table** updates with the detected compound information: **Annotated Name** is the compound record name from the sdbx file. Note: The sdbx file imports a list of **Base Ion [m/z]** is the base ion from the MS1 extracted spectrum. compounds as targets to search for in the chromatogram. Individual compounds can **Molecular Formula** gives the chemical formula for the identified compound (i.e., target). also be searched for by transferring a Match Score is the match score calculation using the target's accurate mass and the structure from ChemWindow into LC calculated exact mass. Expert using the Transfer To bar. Mass Accuracy is the mass accuracy calculation using the target's accurate mass and the calculated exact mass. **Detected Adducts** is the adduct which is detected in the extracted spectrum and applied in the exact mass calculation. Calculated Mass is the exact mass for the target with the detected adduct. Database Name is the name of the imported sdbx file used as the target list. **Record ID** is the specific record ID from the sdbx file to identify the detected target.

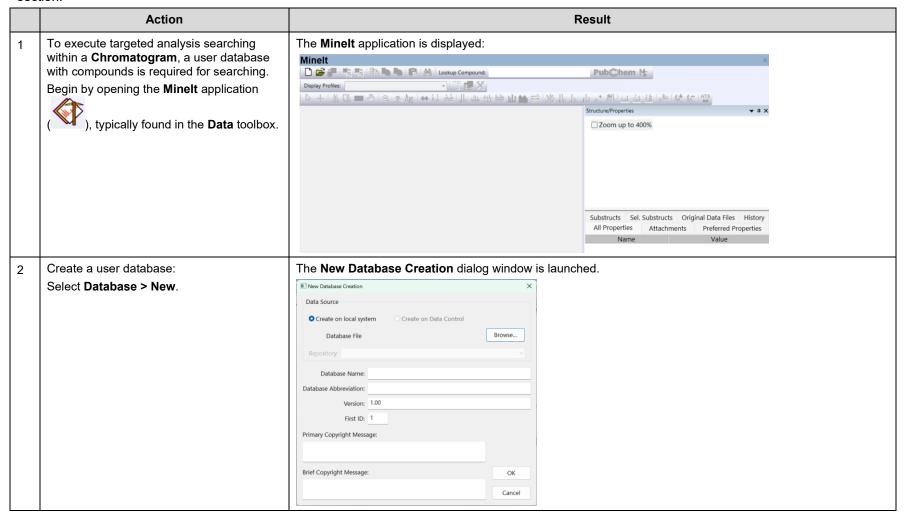


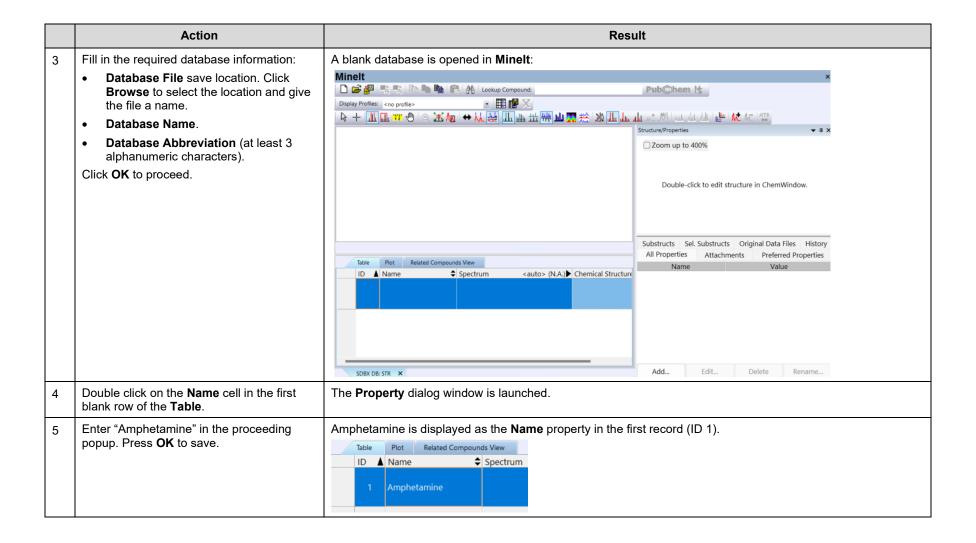


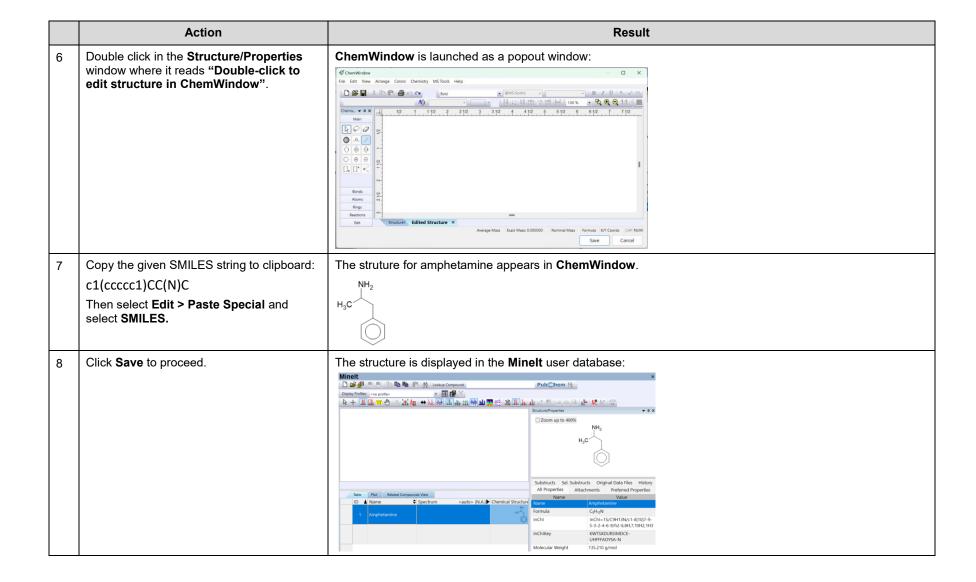


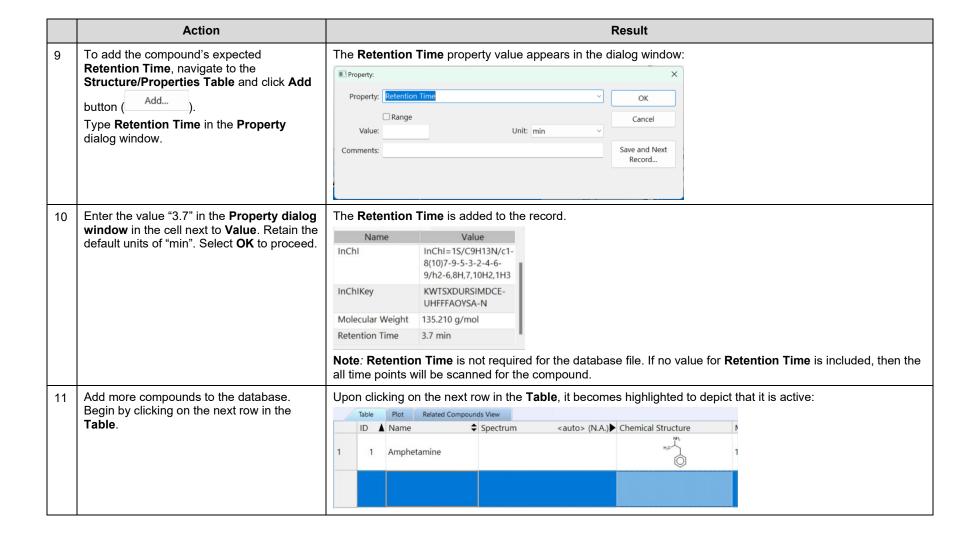
Example: Create a User Database for Targeted Analysis Search

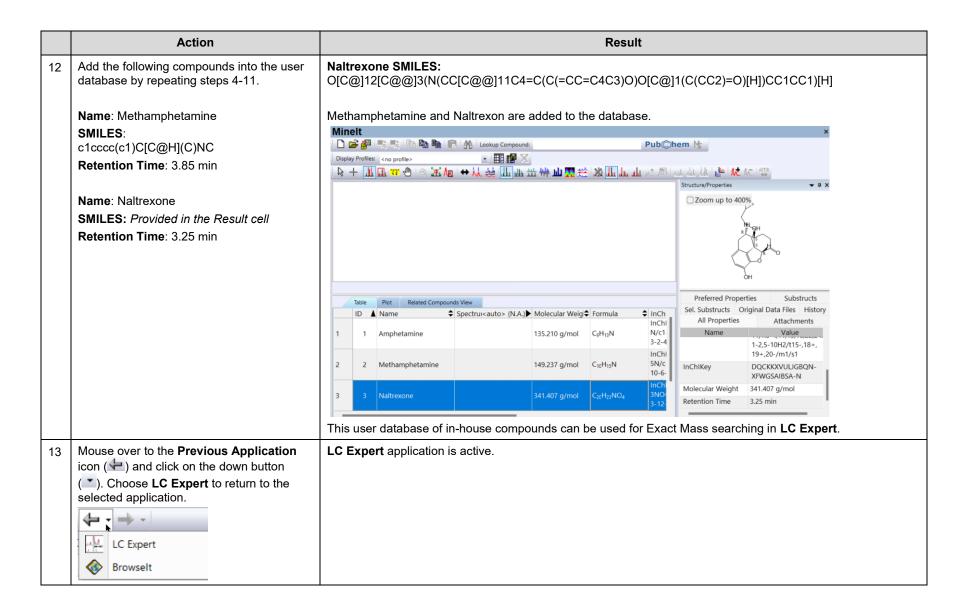
This section describes how to prepare the user database that is used for targeted analysis searching, such as the sample file in the previous section.

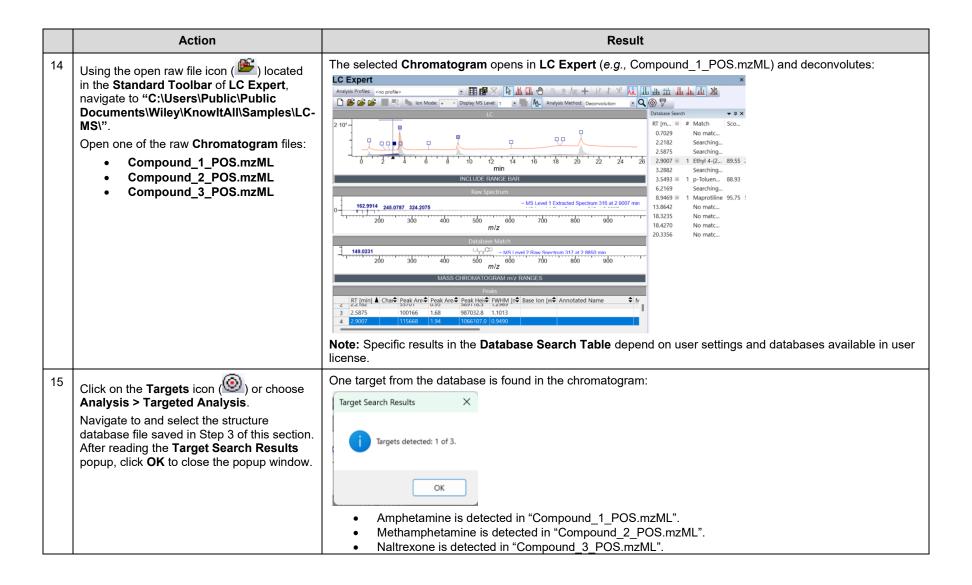








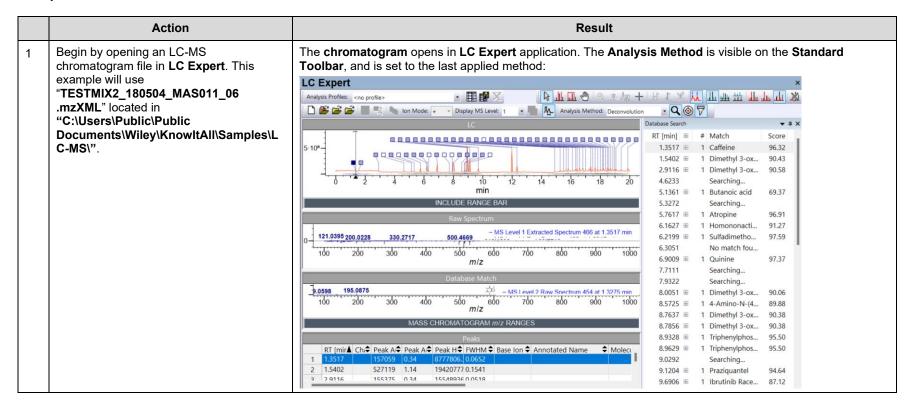


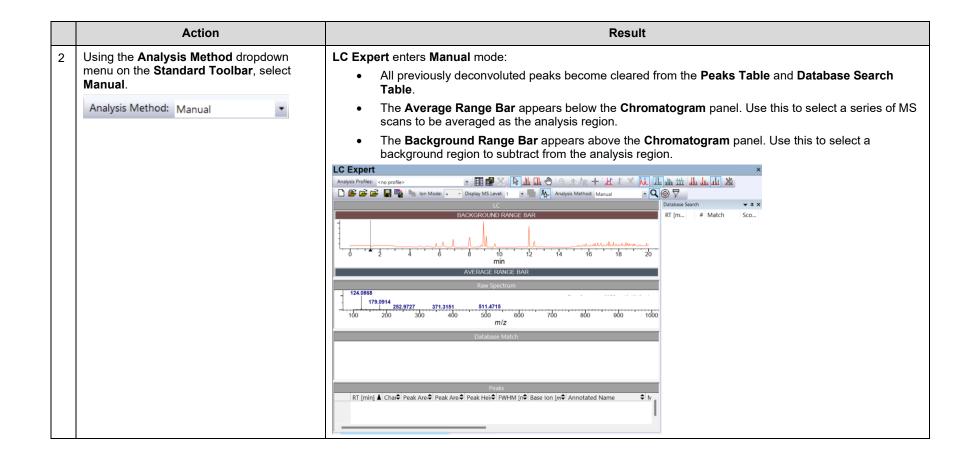


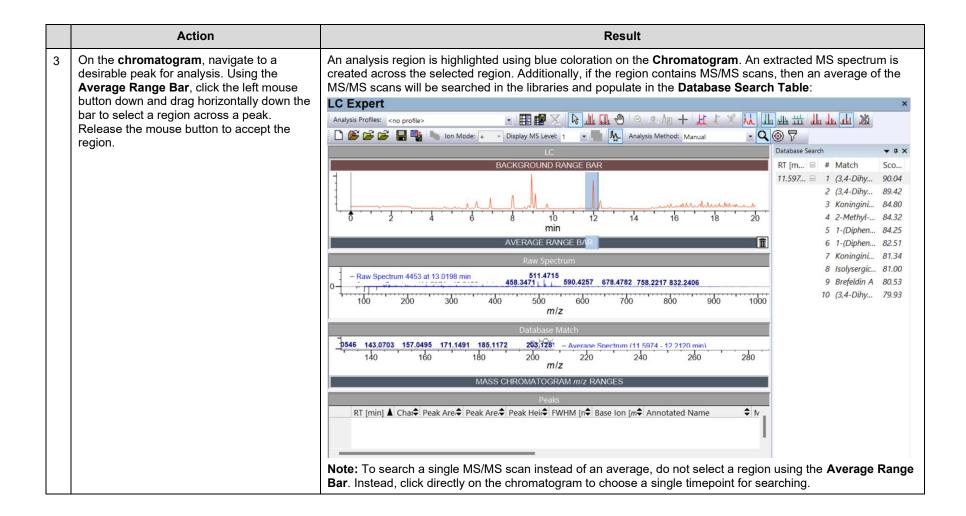
	Action	Result
16	Note: User settings for Targeted Analysis can be updated by selecting File > Settings and choosing the Target Analysis tab.	The available Targeted Analysis settings are: • Mass Tolerance for accurate mass deviation tolerance. • Retention Time Threshold for the retention time tolerance in seconds. • Match Retention Times checkbox turns this setting on/off. • Hide Target Search Results checkbox prevents the Targets Search Results popup from appearing when selected. • Mass Adducts Databases allows the user to import additional adducts in an sdbx file, to be used in the targeted analysis search. • By default, only [M+H] or [M-H] adducts are scanned for in the Chromatogram. • To add additional adducts, click the Browse to Add button and navigate to "Additional Adducts.sdbx" found in the LC-MS samples folder (see next step for more information).
17	Note: Users can create their own adduct libraries by modifying the sample sdbx file "Additional Adducts.sdbx" from the LC-MS samples folder ("C:\Users\Public\Public Documents\Wiley\KnowltAll\Samples\LC-MS\"), or by creating their own database file following the standards provided in this sample file.	To prepare an adduct library, the following information is required: • Name: used for adduct labels. • Formula: used to calculated the isotopic adduct radio. • KnowltAll has been designed to recognize adduct losses by incorporation of a subtraction (-) symbol, e.g., adduct [M-H] is be depicted as -H, and adduct [M+Cl-H] is depicted as Cl-H. • Selected Ion Charge: gives the ion charge and polarity where the adduct should be scanned. • E.g., The adducts [M-H] and [M+Cl-H] should be -1 and -2 correspondingly. • Positive ions do not need a plus (+) symbol because the adduct is assumed to be positive (unless specified with a – symbol, denoting a negative adduct).

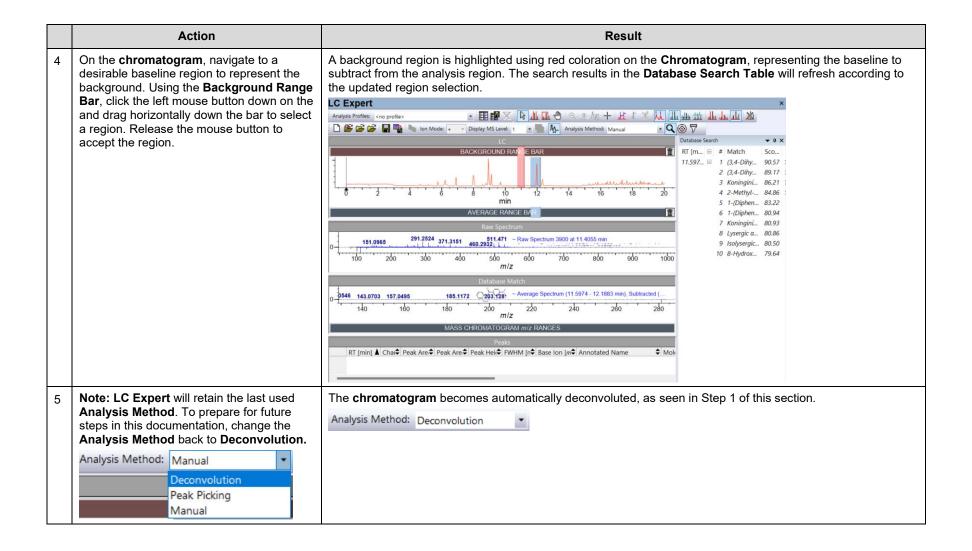
Example: Manual Deconvolution

In some cases, a user may prefer to perform their own peak selection for deconvolution, which can be performed using LC Expert's manual analysis method.









LC-MS/MS Spectrum Searching Methods

How to use KnowItAll SearchIt to Apply Advanced Algorithms for Spectrum Searching

Purpose

These exercises demonstrate how to use KnowltAll SearchIt to tune search methods for single MS/MS spectral searches.

Objectives

These exercises will teach you how to:

- > Apply MSforID search algorithm
- Single spectrum search methods: Adaptive Search, Precursor Ion Filtering
- Use Peak m/z Search method when searching computed libraries

Background

KnowltAll has vast tools for LC-MS/MS spectral searches. In addition to the deconvolution tools in LC Expert, users can search single spectra in SearchIt application. Here they gain access to even more search algorithms and search controls. This includes MSforID search algorithm for high accuracy LC-MS searching, patented adaptive searching, tools for precursor ion filtering, and more.

Training Files Used in This Lesson

 Folder files in C:\Users\Public\Documents\Wiley\KnowItAll\Sa mples\LC-MS

KnowltAll Applications Used

- KnowItAll LC Expert
- KnowltAll SearchIt
- KnowltAll Minelt

MSforID Searching

Introduction to MSforID Searching

The many challenges for preparing tandem MS search libraries and algorithms for unknown compound identification are well known and documented. Nonetheless, search tools and databases remain a critical part of the tandem MS workflow. The **MSforID** search method was designed to address these challenges, such as demonstrating a robustness against instrumental variability when searching quality databases and a high tolerance to variability in peak fragmentation patterns (*i.e.*, between the correct database match versus its experimental spectrum). MSforID was positively evaluated using different instruments (*e.a.*, QqTOF, QqLIT, QqQ, LIT, LIT-FTICR and QTRAP) by different manufacturers and in different laboratories. ²⁻⁴

The approach for **MSforID** searching is to compare the search query against a library of compounds where multiple CID spectra exist for each compound record. The compound records contain multiple spectra measured at different collision energies creating the series of spectra for the compound. The **MSforID** search algorithm then compares the query spectra to the *series* of CID spectra for the compound (Figure A). This is dissimilar to typical databases search algorithms that compare the query to a *single* spectrum per match (Figure B).

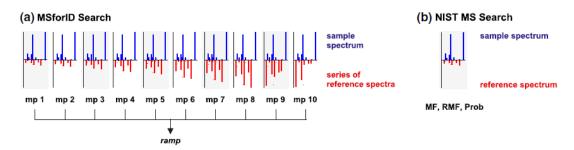


Figure A) MSforID and B) NIST MS Search identify search methods. (Reprinted from Ref. 3)

The MSforID Algorithm

The **MSforID** algorithm measures the average similarity of a query spectrum to the series of compound reference spectra. It is a probability-based matching algorithm that analyzes:

- The mass deviation for the precursor ion between the query spectrum and the database compound record.
- The number of matching fragments between the guery and the database spectrum.
- The mass deviations and intensity differences for matching fragments.

For each search result, the algorithm calculates the **Average Match Probability (AMP)** for the compound's database record that contains the series of spectra. The **Relative Average Match Probability (RAMP)** is subsequently calculated, which is the normalized **AMP** value compared to the search results for the specific query (*i.e.*, from 0-100).³ Search results are presented in **KnowltAll**'s **Minelt** by descending **RAMP** values, and the highest **RAMP** value is considered the best match. A **RAMP** value of >40.0 is considered a very good match score.⁵

Using the MSforID Search Tool in KnowItAll

Three search methods are available for MSforID searching in KnowltAll's Searchlt application: (1) Standard Search (default), (2) Composite Search, and (3) Direct Search. The recommended search algorithm is the Standard Search, which applies the main published algorithm.³ The Standard Search compares all spectra in the database record to the query spectrum (as in Figure A) to compute the RAMP. Differently, the Composite Search compares the single averaged spectrum for all spectra in the database record to the query spectrum using an adapted version of the MSforID algorithm. The averaged spectrum is calculated in real-time during the search, and the Composite Search can be faster when using very large databases. The Direct Search is a revised edition of the MSforID algorithm that aims to remove false positives from the hitlist.

Preparing In-House MSforID Libraries

The "Wiley Registry of Tandem Mass Spectral Data – MS for ID" database contains highly curated spectra for use with MSforID searching in SearchIt. To prepare user libraries in-house that are highly curated for accurate MSforID searching, the MSforID database standards¹ are recommended:

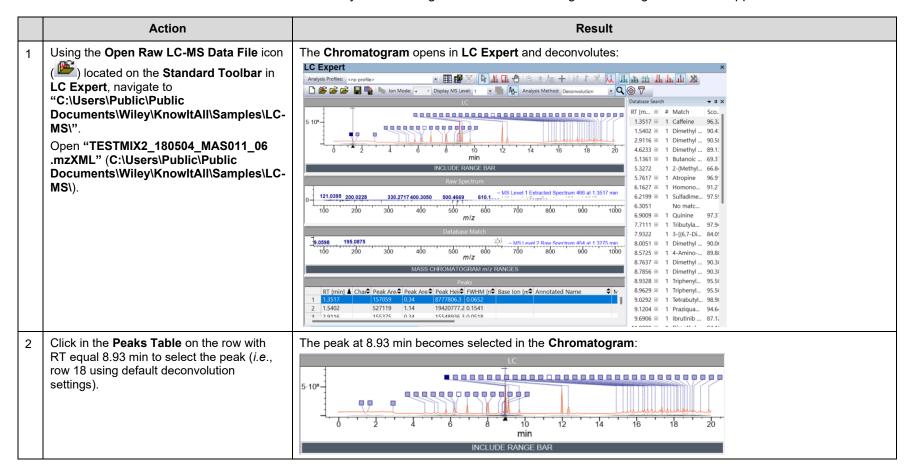
- 1. Measure mass spectra for the standard compounds at multiple collision energies (e.g., from 5 to 50 eV).
- 2. Filter low abundant signals in the standard spectra (e.g., less than 0.01%).
- 3. Prepare database records in Minelt using one precursor ion (e.g., M+H). If compound spectra detected from different adducts are available for your library, separate these out into different records (e.g., M+H spectra in one record and M+Na spectra in a second record).

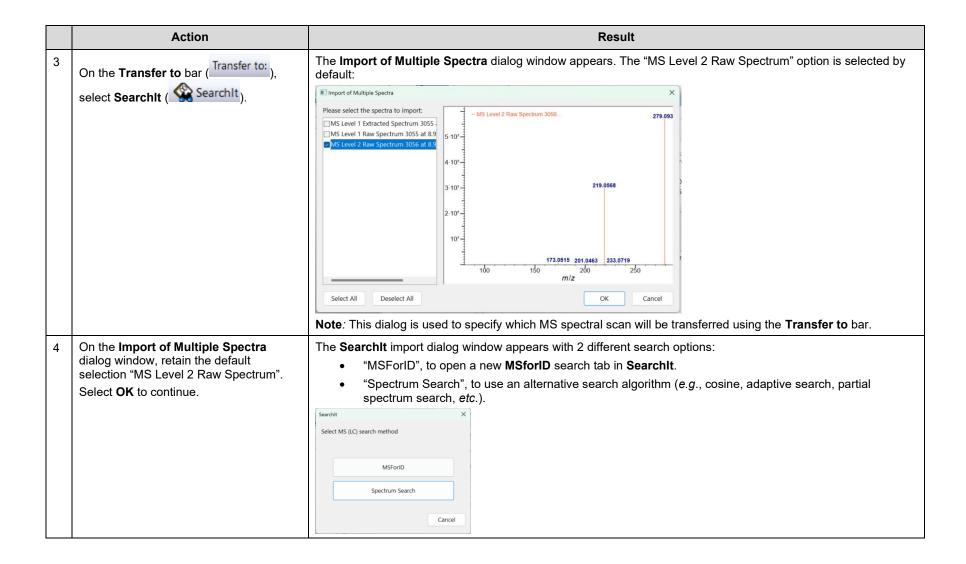
References & Additional Reading on MSforID

- 1. M. Pavlic, K. Libiseller, H. Oberacher. Combined use of ESI-QqTOF-MS and ESI-QqTOF-MS/MS with mass-spectral library search for qualitative analysis of drugs. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **2006**, *386*, 62-82. doi: 10.1007/s00216-006-0634-8
- 2. H. Oberacher, M. Pavlic, K. Libiseller, B. Schubert, M. Sulyok, R. Schuhmacher, E. Csaszar, H. Köfeler. On the inter-instrument and the inter-laboratory transferability of a tandem mass spectral reference library: 1. Results of an Austrian multicenter study. *J. Mass Spectrom.* **2008**, *44*, 485-493. doi: 10.1002/ims.1545
- 3. H. Oberacher, M. Pavlic, K. Libiseller, B. Schubert, M. Sulyok, R. Schuhmacher, E. Csaszar, H. Köfeler. On the inter-instrument and the inter-laboratory transferability of a tandem mass spectral reference library: 2. Optimization and characterization of the search algorithm. *J. Mass Spectrom.* **2008**, *44*, 494-502. doi: 10.1002/jms.1525
- 4. H. Oberacher, W. Weinmann, S. Dresen. Quality evaluation of tandem mass spectral libraries. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **2011**, *400*, 2641-2648. doi: 10.1007/s00216-010-4598-3
- 5. H. Oberacher, G. Whitley, B. Berger, W. Weinmann. Testing an alternative search algorithm for compound identification with the 'Wiley Registry of Tandem Spectral Data, MSforID'. *J. Mass Spectrom.* **2013**, *48*, 497-504. doi: 10.1002/jms.3185

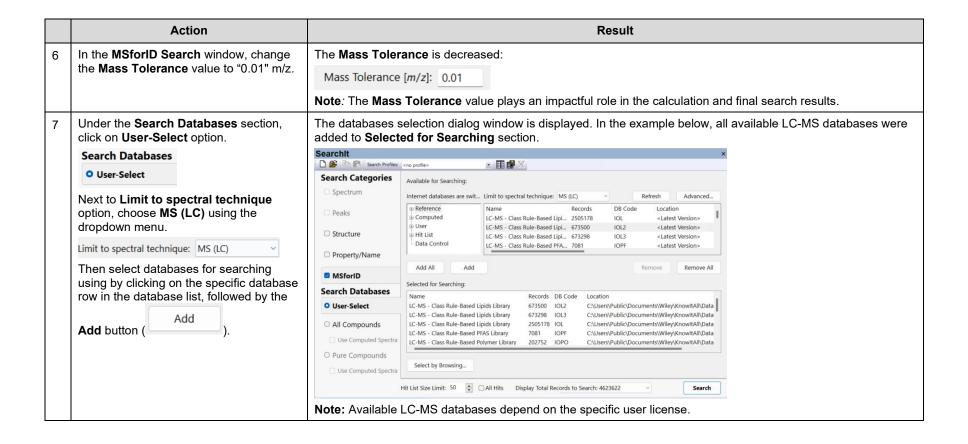
Example: MSforID Search

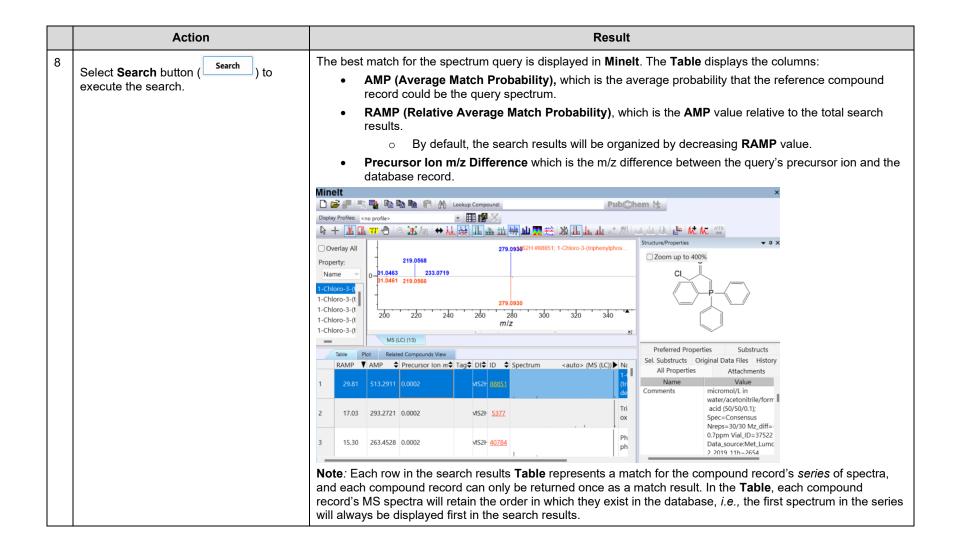
This section describes how to execute an MS/MS library search using the MSforID search algorithm using the SearchIt application.





Action Result The MS2 raw spectrum opens in Searchlt's MSforID Search window. The MSforID Search window Select MSforID on the SearchIt dialog window. prepopulates the information: • Ion Polarity which is the ion polarity information in the raw chromatogram file, if included in the raw file. **Note**: If desired, the volume of peaks If this information is not included in the raw file, then positive will be selected by default, and included in the search can be modified this could be updated to **negative** by selecting the opposite radio button. using the Intensity Threshold (%) • Search Method is the specific MSforID Algorithm that will be applied in the search. The last use setting. Select Repick Peaks button search will be selected as the menu option. Standard Search (default)) to update the **Peaks to Search** list using the updated threshold. Composite Search The triangle symbol () reveals the o Direct Search minimum peak height. • Precursor Ion (m/z) is the MS2 scan's precursor ion information, if included in the raw file. • Mass Tolerance (m/z) parameter sets the tolerance for MS spectrum peak m/z deviations. • Intensity Threshold (%) parameter sets the minimum peak height for the MS spectrum peaks. Searchit **Search Categories** Tandem MS Search Peaks to Search MS Level 2 Raw Spectrum 3056 at Peaks ☐ Structure 141,0102 0.12 154 0779 ☐ Property/Name 171 0361 0.13 173.0517 MSforID 183,0360 0.11 185.0516 Search Databases 201.0466 0.70 User-Select 202.0536 Ion Polarity: O Positive O Negative O All Compounds Search Method: Standard Search 233.072 263.0835 0.06 O Pure Compounds Precursor Ion [m/z]: 279.0931 279.0931 100.00 Add Edit Intensity Threshold [%]: 0.05 Repick Peaks Hit List Size Limit: 50 🖨 🗆 All Hits Display Profiles: <no profile> Search Note: A popup will display on the Warning dialog window if the raw spectrum is not detected to be an MS2 spectrum. This could be because the raw file does not contain MS Level information (e.g., such as imported .jdx files), or it is the wrong MS Level (e.g., MS Level = 1). Click Confirm to bypass the warning and import the MS spectrum into the window or **Cancel** to stop the process.

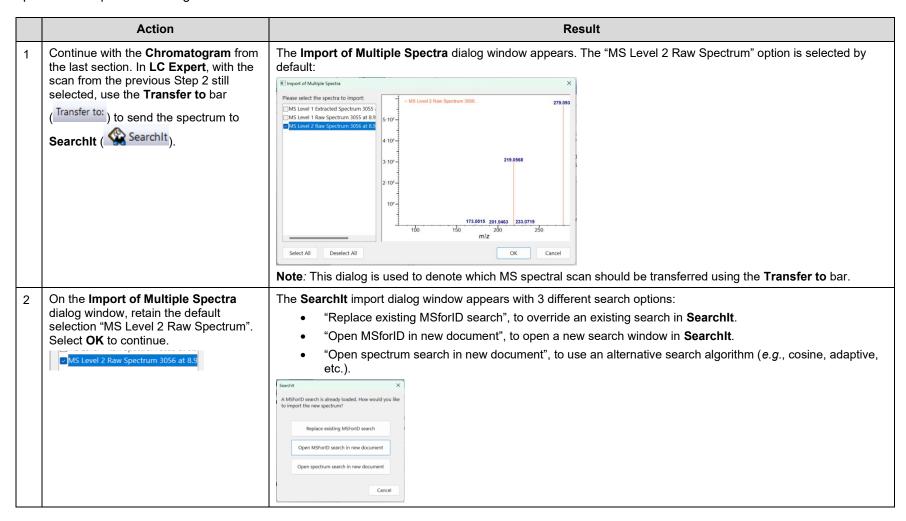


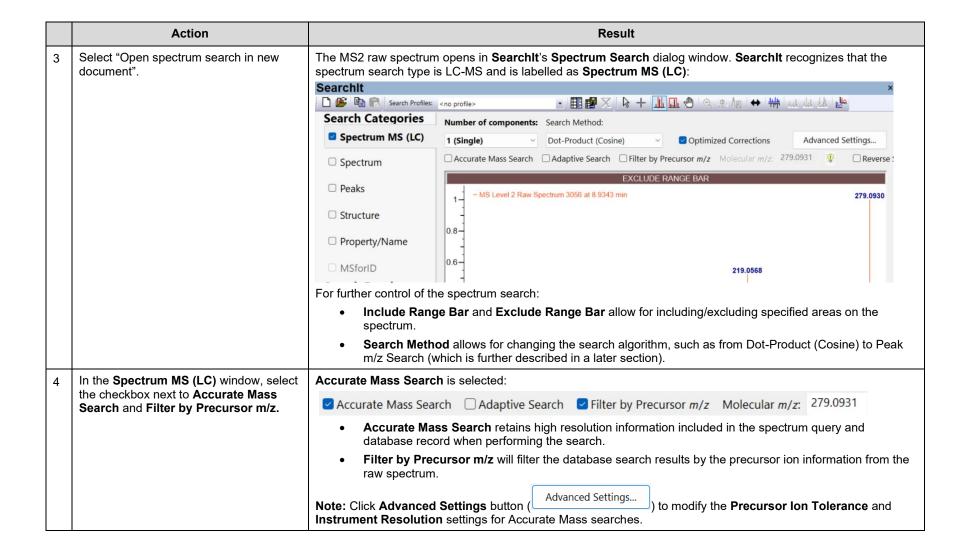


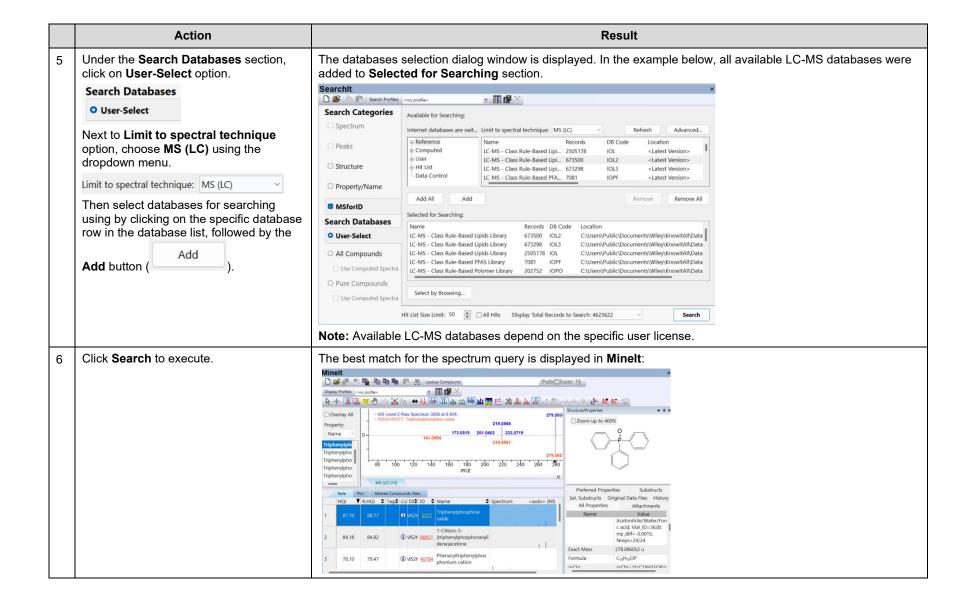
	Action	Result
9	Navigate to the Previous Application icon and click on the down button (*). Choose LC Expert to return to the selected application. Transfer to: SearchIt LC Expert Browselt	LC Expert application is active.

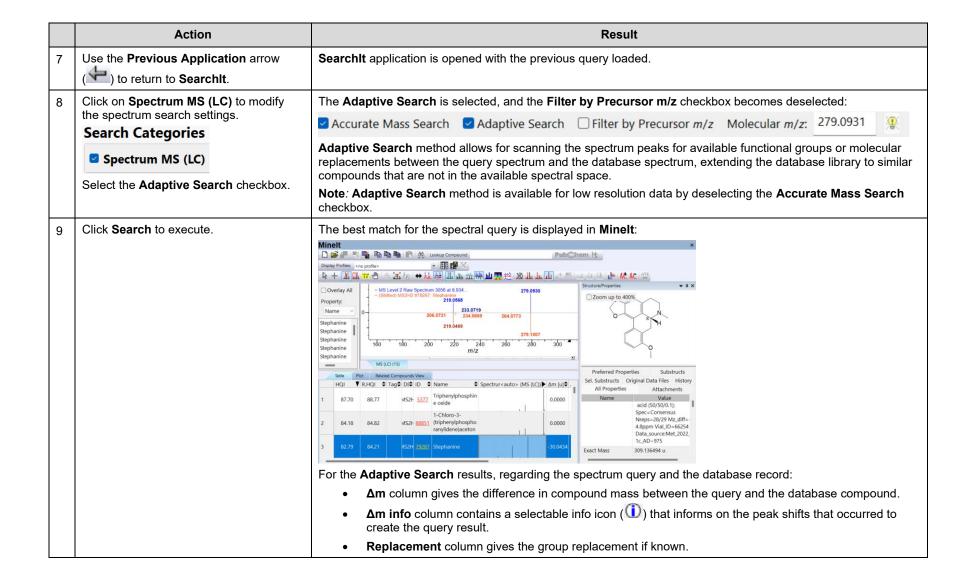
Example: Spectrum MS/MS Searches using SearchIt

This section describes how to execute an MS/MS library search using spectral search algorithms in SearchIt application: spectrum search and patented adaptive searching.



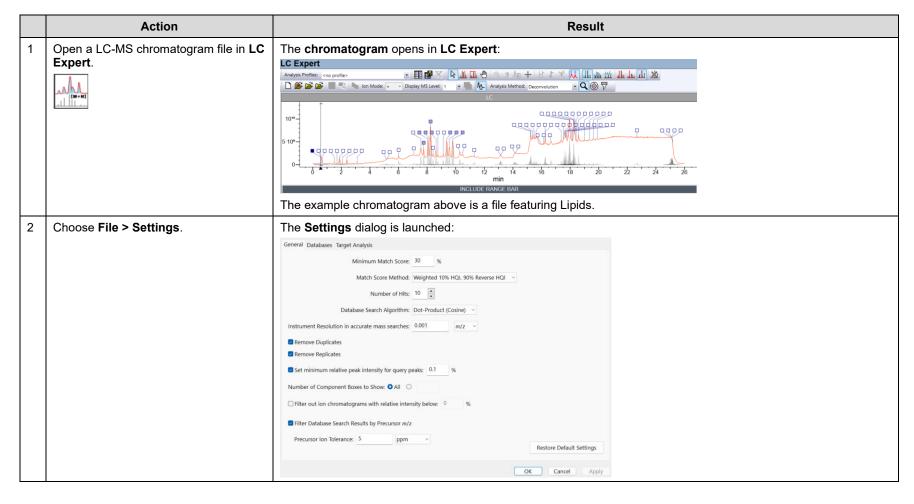


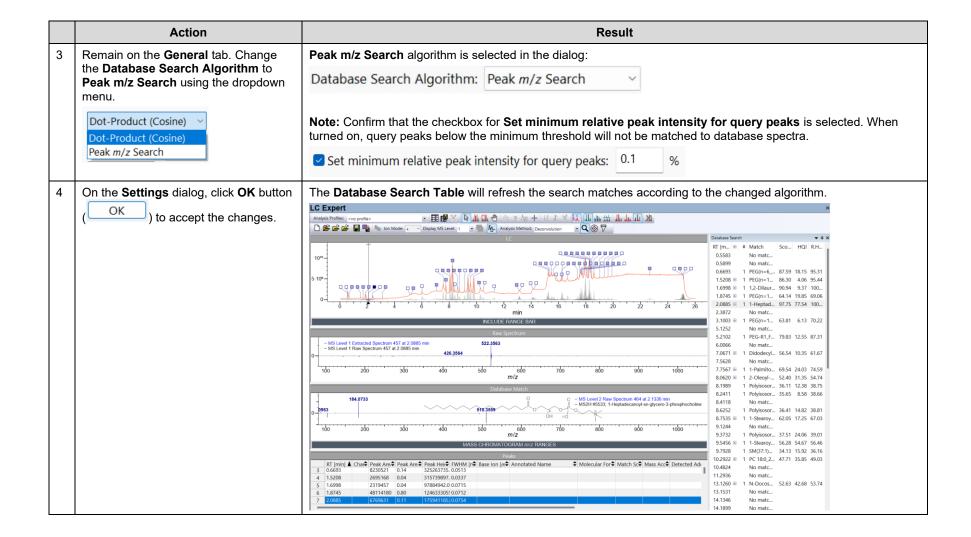


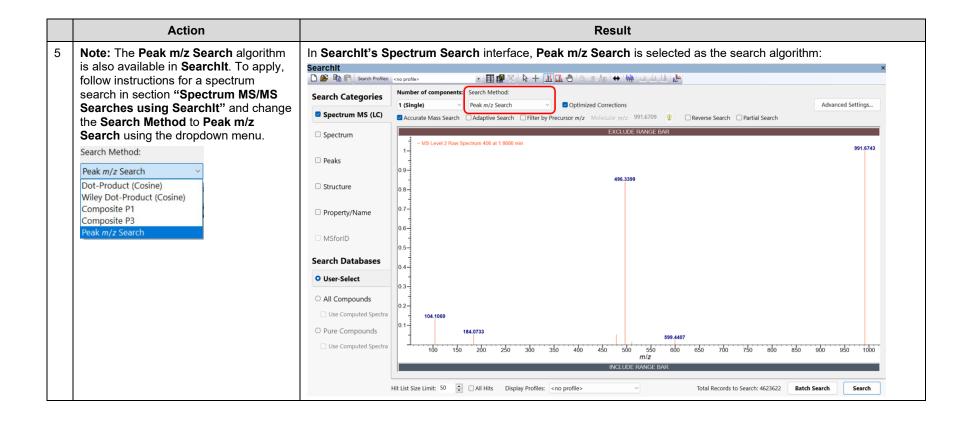


Example: Peak m/z Search Method

This section describes how to more effectively search computed libraries using Peak m/z Search algorithm. This algorithm matches the most intense peaks from query spectra to database records by Exact Mass independently of the peak intensity. This algorithm is recommended for use with Computed Libraries, where many of the database records are MS spectra with peaks at 100% intensity.







Batch LC-MS Processing

How to use KnowItAll LC Expert to Perform Automatic LC-MS Component Identifications

Purpose

This exercise demonstrates how to use KnowltAll LC Expert to process and analyze a series of raw LC-MS chromatograms.

Objectives

These exercises will teach you how to:

> Use KnowItAll LC Expert project mode to process a folder of raw chromatograms

Background

Analyzing raw chromatograms can be a time-consuming process, especially if multiple runs of similar samples are acquired. KnowItAll's LC Expert in project mode allows users to process, align, and identify folders of files in a single submission, then review result summaries as a project file.

Training Files Used in This Lesson

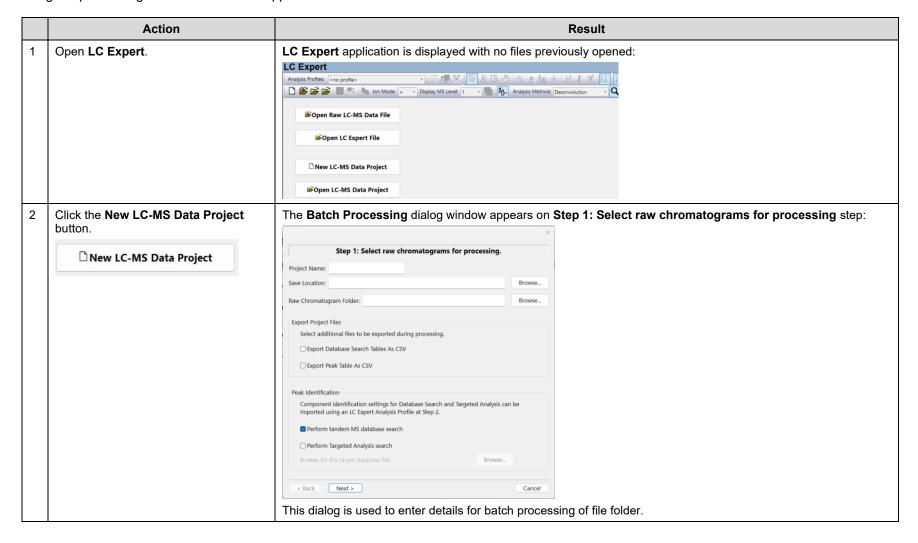
N/A

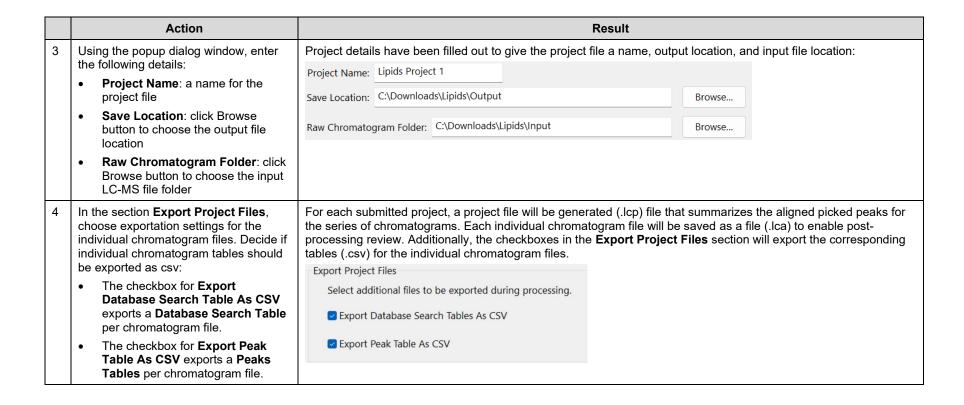
KnowltAll Applications Used

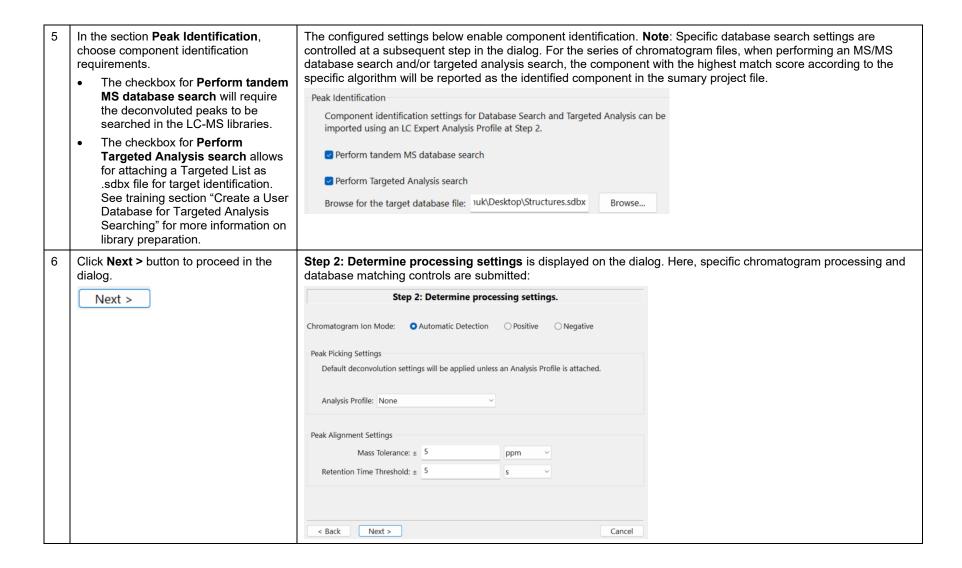
KnowItAll LC Expert

Example: Batch LC-MS Processing

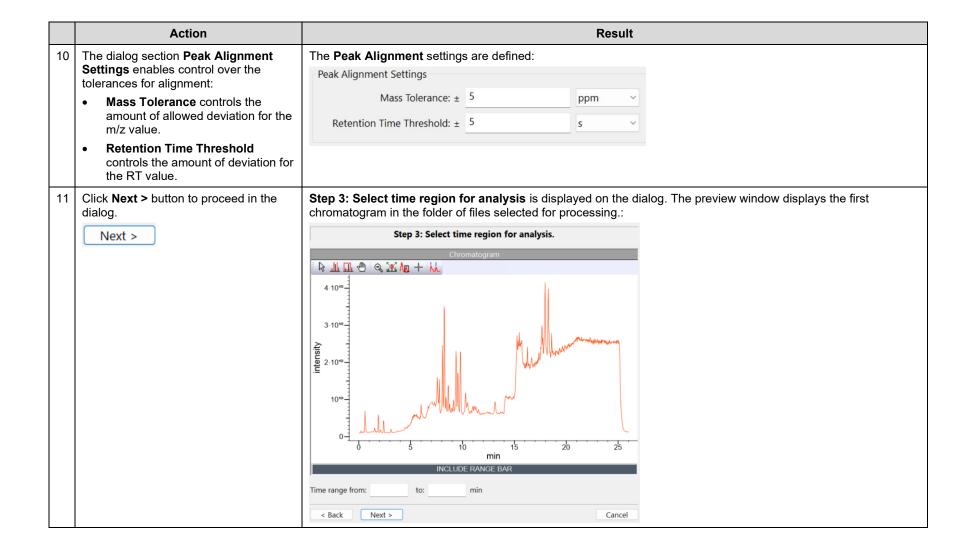
Batch LC-MS processing can be used when a series of related chromatographic samples were acquired. If the samples are not related, then the singular processing workflow should be applied.

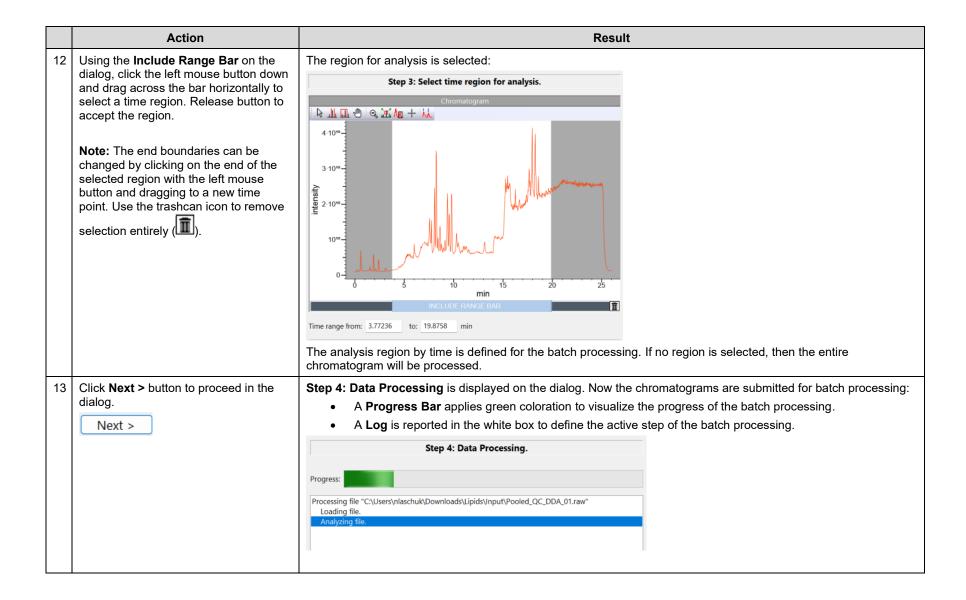


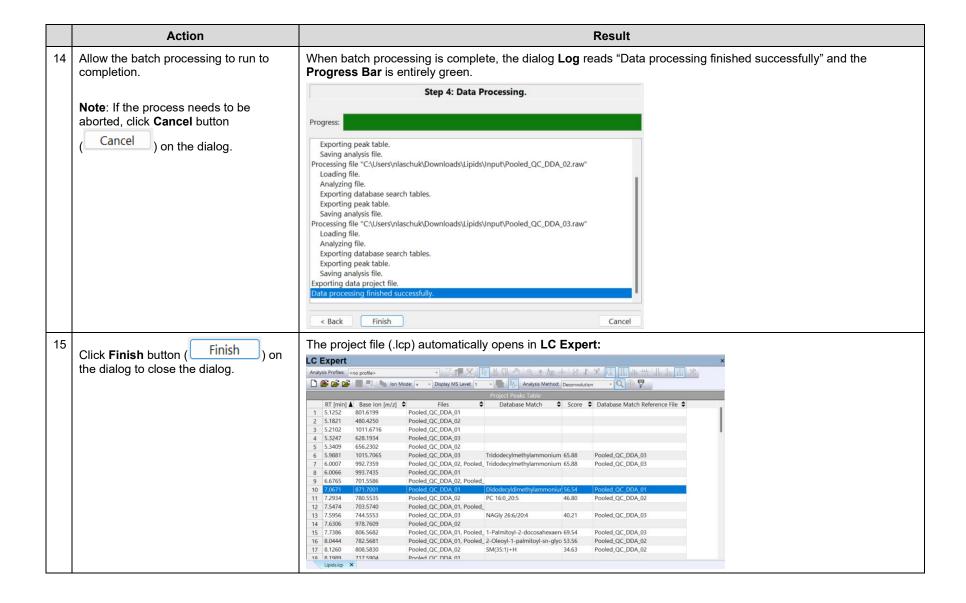




7	The dialog section Chromatogram Ion Mode allows for overriding the automatic detection of the ion mode.	Automatic Detection selection is retained:
		Chromatogram Ion Mode: • Automatic Detection • Positive • Negative
		Note: This control could be used for control if the chromatogram files contain both ion modes.
8	The dialog section Peak Picking Settings enables attaching of an Analysis Profile. Note: An Analysis Profile is not required. Choose "None" to bypass. For more information on how to create an Analysis Profile, follow the next step (otherwise bypass it).	An Analysis Profile is attached to the dialog. The Analysis Profile gives user control over: • Peak deconvolution settings • Applied peak picking algorithm (Dot Product (Cosine) or Peak m/z Search) • Applied LC-MS databases for searching • Precursor ion filtering If no Analysis Profile is attached, then the last used settings in LC Expert (under File>Settings) will be applied. Peak Picking Settings Default deconvolution settings will be applied unless an Analysis Profile is attached. Analysis Profile: Lipid Search None Lipid Search
9	Note: To create an Analysis Profile, follow these steps:	When an Analysis Profile is saved in LC Expert , it will automatically appear in the Analysis Profile section of the Batch Processing dialog without additional attachment requirements.
	Open a single chromatogram in LC Expert.	
	Apply the desired settings (in the Settings dialog and the Deconvolution Settings panel).	
	On the Standard Toobar, select the Save Current Profile icon (i) and give the Analysis Profile file a name.	







Action Result Analyze the .lcp file results. The .lcp file summarizes the results of the batch processing: RT [min] column gives the aligned peak retention time for the samples. Note: The Database Match Structure Base Ion [m/z] column is the detected base ion representing the aligned peak. can be visualized directly in the project Files column gives the names of all the files for which the peak was identified in then aligned. file. Choose View > Match Structure If **Database Searching** was applied at Step 1 (otherwise, these columns will not appear): in Pane. Database Match gives the highest database match for the peak component. Match Structure in Pane Score gives the match score for the Database Match. Database Match Reference File reports the file for which the highest Database Match was detected in. If Targeted Analysis Searching was applied at Step 1 (otherwise, these columns will not appear): Target Match gives the highest match from the target list for the peak component. Match Score gives the match score for the Target Match. Target Match Reference File reports the file for which the highest Target Match was detected in. Mass Accuracy, Detected Adducts, Mass Accuracy, Calculated Mass, Adducts Accurate Mass, Database Name, and Record ID are determined from the Target Match, and specific definitions are given in section "Targeted Analysis Searching" of this document. Below, the database **Match Structure** is visualized using the selected pane: Database Match ♦ Score ♦ Database Match Reference File ♦ RT [min] A Base Ion [m/z] \$ 5.1252 801.6199 Pooled_QC_DDA_01 2 5.1821 Pooled QC DDA 02 480.4250 3 5.2102 1011.6716 Pooled_QC_DDA_01 4 5.3247 628.1934 Pooled_QC_DDA_03 656.2302 5.3409 Pooled OC DDA 02 6 5.9881 1015.7065 Tridodecylmethylammonium 65 Pooled_QC_DDA_03 Pooled_QC_DDA_02, Pooled_ Tridodecylmethylammonium 65 7 6.0007 992,7359 993.7435 Pooled_QC_DDA_01 8 6,0066 9 6.6765 701.5586 Pooled_QC_DDA_02, Pooled_ 10 7.0671 871,7001 Pooled QC DDA 01 Didodecyldimethylammoniur 56 11 7.2934 Pooled QC DDA 0 12 7.5474 703.5740 Pooled_QC_DDA_01, Pooled_ 13 7.5956 744.5553 Pooled QC DDA 03 NAGly 26:6/20:4 14 7.6306 978.7609 Pooled QC DDA 02 15 7.7386 806.5682 Pooled_QC_DDA_01, Pooled_ 1-Palmitoyl-2-docosahexaen 69 16 8.0444 782.5681 Pooled_QC_DDA_01, Pooled_ 2-Oleoyl-1-palmitoyl-sn-glyc 53

	Action	Result
17	Note: All project files are saved at the selected file location from Step 1.	At the described file location, there will be: • The .lcp file for the project which allows for reviewing the results. • An .lca file for each processed chromatogram, which allows for individual review of processed chromatogram files. • Any peaks selected for exporting as csv. Lipids.lcp Pooled_QC_DDA_03.lca Pooled_QC_DDA_03_database_search.csv Pooled_QC_DDA_03_peaks.csv