

# Confident Quantitation

Any compound, any matrix, any user.

**ThermoFisher**  
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## Ensuring Customer Success

Thermo Scientific™ TSQ Altis™ Triple Quadrupole MS and Thermo Scientific™ TSQ Quantis™ Triple Quadrupole MS



The world leader in serving science

# Introduction to Thermo Scientific TSQ Altis MS and TSQ Quantis MS

Performance: Sensitivity, Selectivity (H-SRM)



	<b>TSQ Altis MS High-end</b>	<b>TSQ Quantis MS Mid-tier</b>
Mass Range	5-2000	5-3000
SRM/sec	600	600
Selectivity (H-SRM)	0.2 Da FWHM	0.4 Da FWHM
Sensitivity (HESI Reserpine 1 pg)	500,000:1	150,000:1
Targeted Market	Omics, Research, Pharma/Biopharma, Clinical Research and Forensic Toxicology	Environmental and Food Safety, Clinical Research, and Forensic Toxicology

**Robustness, Reproducibility, Speed, Ease-of-Use, Flexibility**

# Thermo Scientific TSQ Quantis MS: Unprecedented Robustness, Day After Day



**Active Ion Management Plus (AIM+)** - The next step in precision design delivers the ultimate in ion management, inception to detection, from the OptaMax™ ion source housing to the enhanced electron multiplier. Incorporates segmented quadrupoles with hyperbolic surfaces and *enhanced RF Electronics* to further optimize ion management precision, reliability, speed, and reproducibility.

**Enhanced dual-mode electron multiplier detector**  
ensures excellent linearity and dynamic range



**Stacked ring ion guide (SRIG)**  
Increases ion flux

**Segmented Quadrupoles**  
with hyperbolic surfaces for enhanced performance with both SRM and H-SRM (0.4 FWHM)



**OptaMax™ NG**  
APCI ready



**Ion beam guide with neutral blocker**  
Reduces chemical background

**Active collision cell with axial DC field**  
facilitates more SRMs/sec

# Thermo Scientific TSQ Altis MS: Sensitivity with Robustness, No Compromises



**Active Ion Management Plus (AIM+)** - The next step in *precision design* delivers the ultimate in ion management, inception to detection, from the OptaMax™ ion source housing to the enhanced electron multiplier. Incorporates segmented quadrupoles with hyperbolic surface and **enhanced RF Electronics** to further optimize ion management precision, reliability, speed, and reproducibility.

**High capacity ion transfer tube (HCTT)**  
Increases ion flux

**Ion beam guide with neutral blocker**  
Reduces chemical background

**Electrodynamic ion funnel (EDIF)**  
Increases ion flux

**Segmented Quadrupoles**  
with hyperbolic surface for enhanced performance with both SRM and H-SRM (0.2 FWHM)

**Active collision cell with axial DC field**  
facilitates more SRMs/sec

**OptaMax™ NG**  
APCI ready

**Enhanced dual-mode electron multiplier detector**  
Ensures excellent linearity and dynamic range



**Benefits:** Reliable and consistent performance with improved usability!

## • Re-designed APCI discharge assembly

- Built-in to every source (separate APCI sprayer required for APCI mode)
- Re-designed on/off switch (to improve usability)

## • Re-designed HESI Sprayer

- Needle adjustment is “set and forget”
- Tool available to help the user to correctly set needle protrusion

## • Usability and Consistency

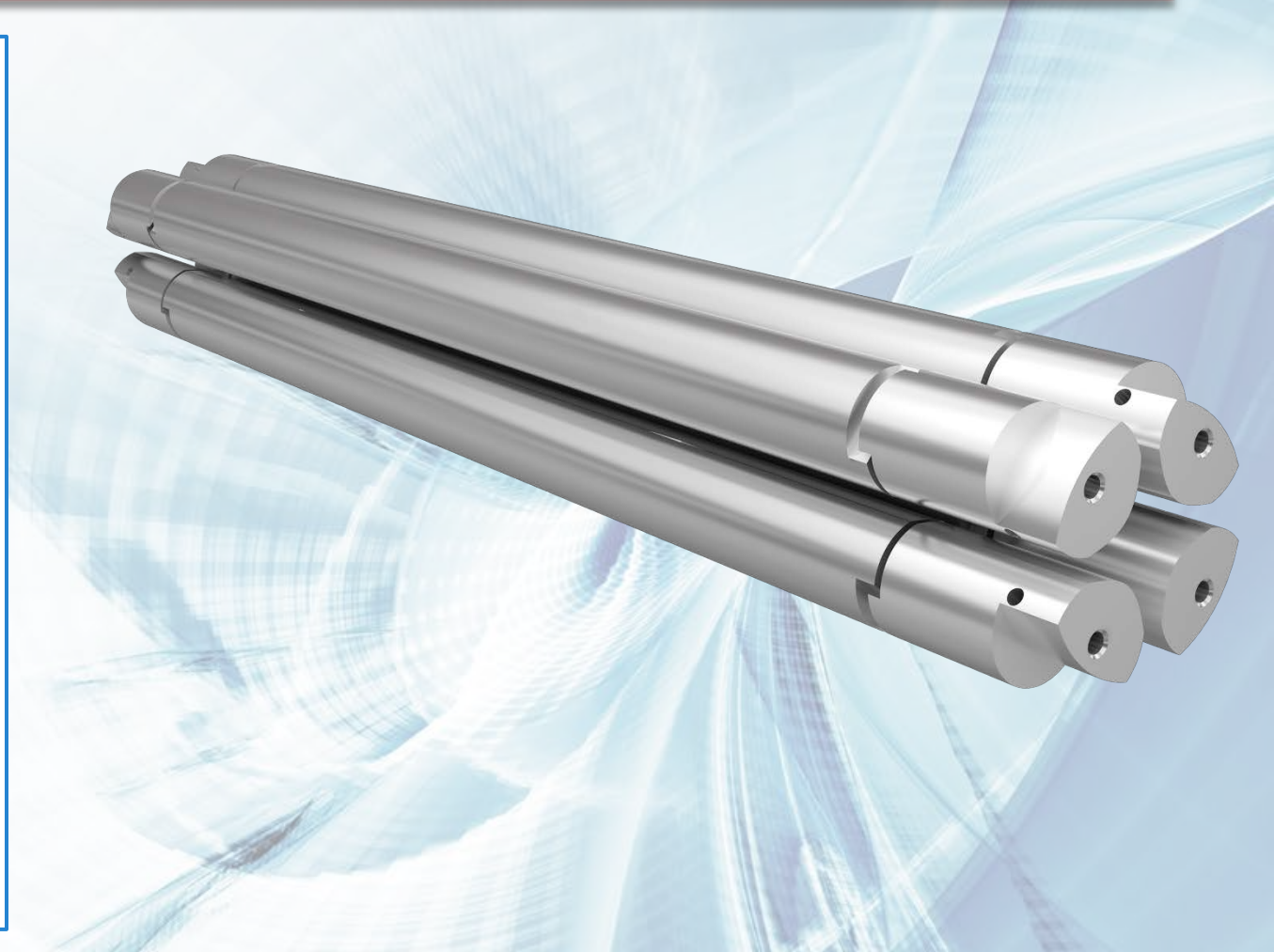
- Vertical adjustment moved to the side for easier access
- Improved sprayer alignment and stability
- New finer threads on HESI and APCI sprayers to make installation easier



# Segmented Quadrupoles

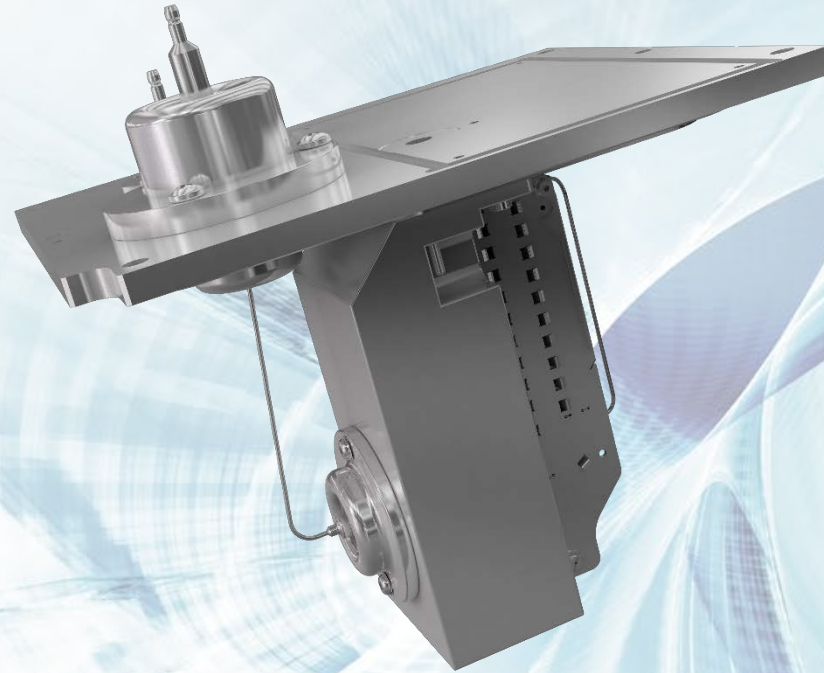
**Benefits:** Increased Sensitivity (more significant at higher mass range)  
Flat tuning for consistent and robust performance

- The use of RF only pre-filters (segments) between the entrance lens and the quadrupole minimizes the effects of fringe fields, leading to improved transmission (and therefore sensitivity) at unit and higher resolution.
- Hyperbolic surface enhances peak shape, increasing transmission at higher resolutions and masses.
- With the RF only pre-filter, the tuning of several lenses is flat across mass range allowing the voltage to be set and not tuned. This helps reducing the complexity of the tune and making the systems more consistent.



## Benefits: Increased electron multiplier lifetime. Increased Uptime!

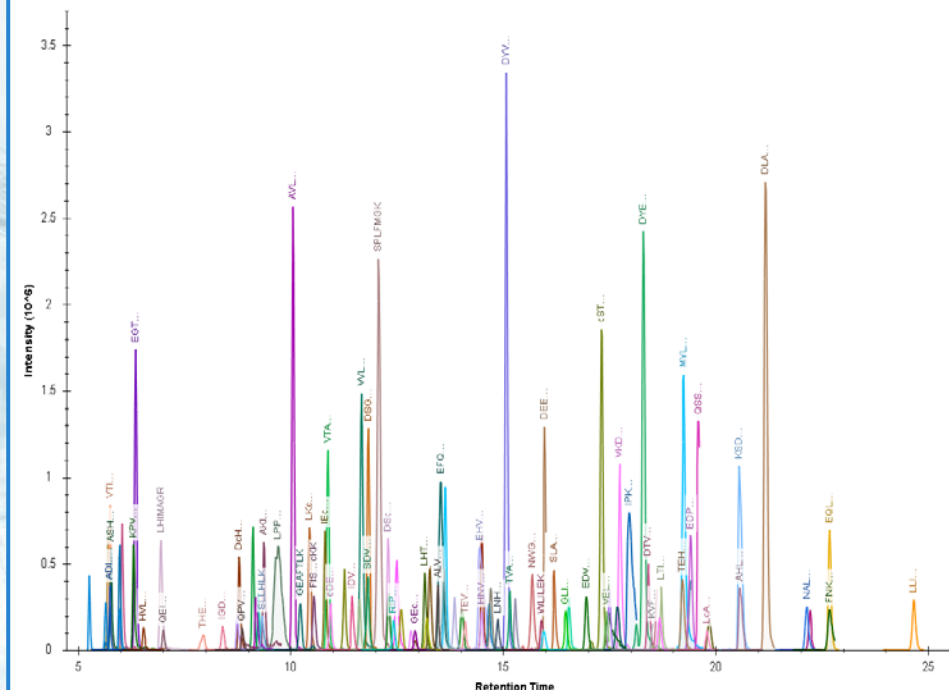
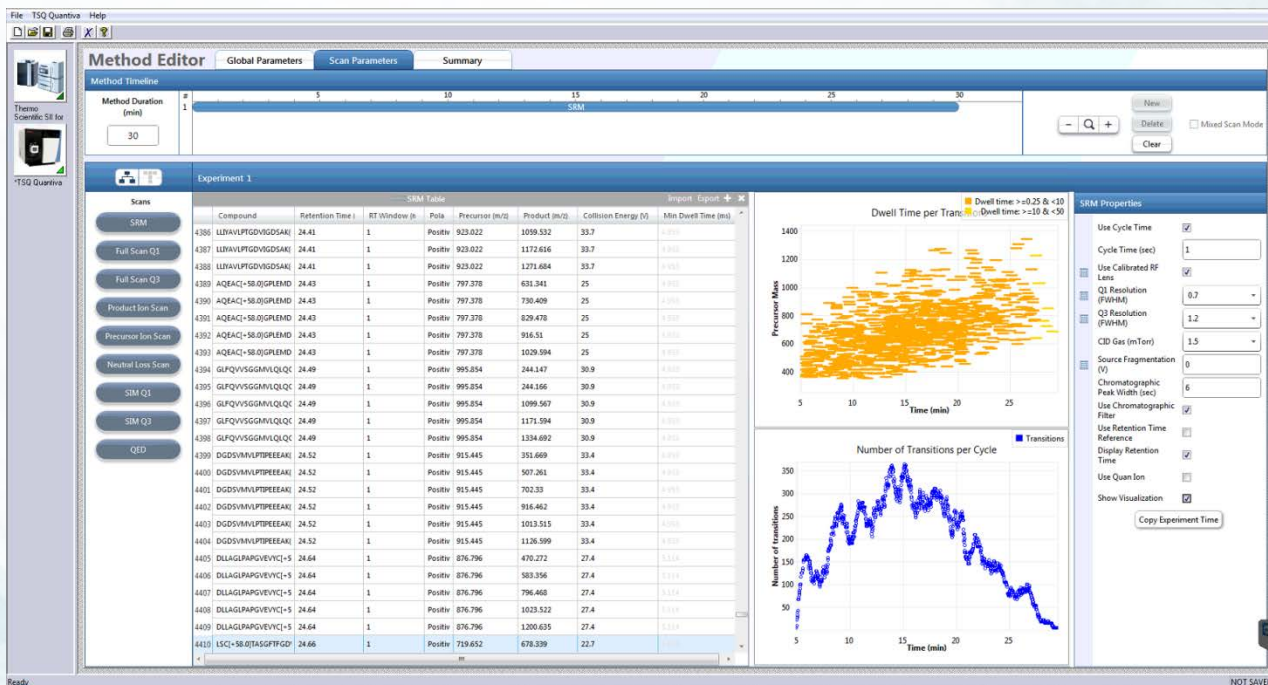
- Increased number of dynodes (21) for extended lifetime.
- Improved electron multiplier calibration routine.
- Reduced number of service visits leading to more uptime.
- Maintaining excellent linearity and dynamic range



## Benefits: More compounds in the same run or longer dwells on existing method

- New main RF/DC electronics
- Analyze more compounds in the same time window or better Quantitation results with better ion statistics (more scans across your chromatographic peak)
- Up to **600 SRM/sec**

965 peptides, 4762 transitions, 1 min RT window, 35 minute method





# What do Thermo Scientific™ QqQs have to make them easier to use?

- Dynamic Retention Time Adjustment: on-the-fly RT window shifts to accommodate targeted workflows

Method Editor

Method Timeline

Method Duration (min): 34

Experiment 1

Scan	Compound	Retention Time (min)	RT Window (min)	Polarity	Precursor (m/z)	Product (m/z)	Collision Energy (V)	Reference Thresh
1	SSAAPPPPR (heavy)(+2)	15.8	5	Positive	493.768	476.286	18.9	5.0e4
2	SSAAPPPPR (heavy)(+2)	15.8	5	Positive	493.768	573.338	18.9	5.0e4
3	SSAAPPPPR (heavy)(+2)	15.8	5	Positive	493.768	670.391	18.9	5.0e4
4	LMELHGESSSGK(+3)	18.27	5	Positive	444.547	544.254	14.6	5.0e4
5	LMELHGESSSGK(+3)	18.27	5	Positive	444.547	609.775	14.6	5.0e4
6	LMELHGESSSGK(+3)	18.27	5	Positive	444.547	708.316	14.6	5.0e4
7	TASEFDSAIAQCK (heavy)(+2)	22.41	5	Positive	695.832	855.43	25.8	5.0e4
8	TASEFDSAIAQCK (heavy)(+2)	22.41	5	Positive	695.832	1002.498	25.8	5.0e4
9	GLILVGGYTR (heavy)(+2)	27.03	5	Positive	558.326	620.303	21.1	5.0e4
10	GLILVGGYTR (heavy)(+2)	27.03	5	Positive	558.326	719.371	21.1	5.0e4
11	GLILVGGYTR (heavy)(+2)	27.03	5	Positive	558.326	832.455	21.1	5.0e4
12	AVFVLEPTVIDEVR(+3)	30.66	5	Positive	567.973	464.759	18.3	5.0e4
13	AVFVLEPTVIDEVR(+3)	30.66	5	Positive	567.973	631.341	18.3	5.0e4
14	TASEFDSAIAQCK (heavy)(+2)	22.41	5	Positive	695.832	740.403	25.8	1.0e4
15	AVFVLEPTVIDEVR(+3)	30.66	5	Positive	567.973	928.51	18.3	1.0e4
16	SSAAPPPPR (heavy)(+2)	15.8	5	Positive	493.768	379.233	18.9	Not used
17	SSAAPPPPR (heavy)(+2)	15.8	5	Positive	493.768	741.428	18.9	Not used
18	SSAAPPPPR (heavy)(+2)	15.8	5	Positive	493.768	812.465	18.9	Not used
19	SSAAPPPPR (heavy)(+2)	15.8	5	Positive	493.768	899.497	18.9	Not used
20	SSAAPPPPR (+2)	15.8	1	Positive	488.764	369.224	18.9	Not used
21	SSAAPPPPR (+2)	15.8	1	Positive	488.764	466.277	18.9	Not used
22	SSAAPPPPR (+2)	15.8	1	Positive	488.764	563.33	18.9	Not used
23	SSAAPPPPR (+2)	15.8	1	Positive	488.764	660.383	18.9	Not used
24	SSAAPPPPR (+2)	15.8	1	Positive	488.764	731.42	18.9	Not used
25	SSAAPPPPR (+2)	15.8	1	Positive	488.764	802.457	18.9	Not used

SRM Properties

Chromatographic Peak Width (sec): 12

Use Cycle Time:

Cycle Time (sec): 1

Use Calibrated RF Lens:

Q1 Resolution (FWHM): 0.7

Q3 Resolution (FWHM): 0.7

CID Gas (mTorr): 1.5

Source Fragmentation (V): 0

Use Chromatographic Filter:

Use Retention Time Reference:

Display Retention Time:

Use Quan Ion:

Show Visualization:

Copy Experiment Time

- Result: More peaks detected without being cut-off or missed; less manual method updating

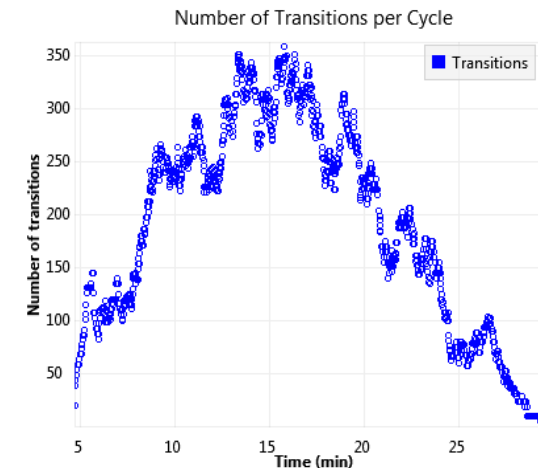
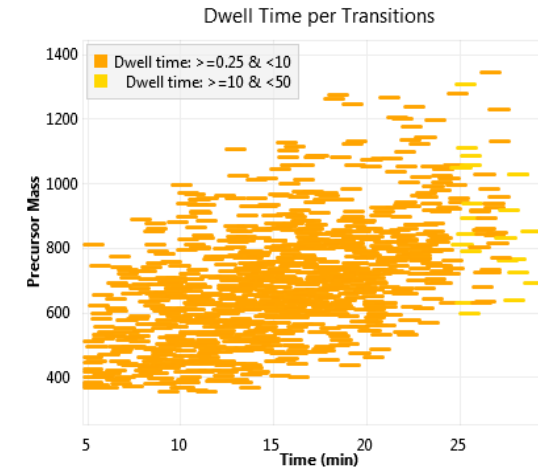
# Interactive SRM Visualization

- Minimum dwell times shown, so adjustments can be made before data are generated!
- Number of transitions vs retention time plotted for user to see
- BONUS:
  - It is interactive!!

## Take home message:

- Visualization allows the user to adjust the method BEFORE it is run, resulting in better data!
- Dwell times are shown, before poor-quality data can be generated!

Scans	Compound	Retention Time	RT Window	Polarity	Precursor (m/z)	Product (m/z)
4647	LSC(+58.0)AASGFTFS	27.97	1	Positive	765.343	623.062
4648	LSC(-58.0)AASGFTFS	27.97	1	Positive	765.343	931.428
4649	LSC(+58.0)AASGFTFS	27.97	1	Positive	765.343	966.946
4650	LLDLVFLLDGSSR(+2)	28.11	1	Positive	724.411	406.204
4651	LLDLVFLLDGSSR(+2)	28.11	1	Positive	724.411	521.231
4652	LLDLVFLLDGSSR(+2)	28.11	1	Positive	724.411	634.315
4653	LLDLVFLLDGSSR(+2)	28.11	1	Positive	724.411	747.4
4654	LLDLVFLLDGSSR(+2)	28.11	1	Positive	724.411	894.468
4655	EELATFDPV/DNIVFNN	28.12	1	Positive	1029.507	894.498
4656	EELATFDPV/DNIVFNN	28.12	1	Positive	1029.507	1109.588
4657	EELATFDPV/DNIVFNN	28.12	1	Positive	1029.507	1141.083
4658	EELATFDPV/DNIVFNN	28.12	1	Positive	1029.507	1198.596
4659	EELATFDPV/DNIVFNN	28.12	1	Positive	1029.507	1358.173
4660	VYGSFLVNPESGINVS	28.12	1	Positive	1030.188	402.235
4661	VYGSFLVNPESGINVS	28.12	1	Positive	1030.188	986.515
4662	VYGSFLVNPESGINVS	28.12	1	Positive	1030.188	1149.579
4663	SDQIGLPDFNAGAME	28.82	1	Positive	852.072	439.23
4664	SDQIGLPDFNAGAME	28.82	1	Positive	852.072	538.298
4665	SDQIGLPDFNAGAME	28.82	1	Positive	852.072	970.952
4666	SDQIGLPDFNAGAME	28.82	1	Positive	852.072	1027.494
4667	SDQIGLPDFNAGAME	28.82	1	Positive	852.072	1176.576
4668	EDLIWELLNQAQEHF	28.98	1	Positive	690.681	707.36
4669	EDLIWELLNQAQEHF	28.98	1	Positive	690.681	800.399
4670	EDLIWELLNQAQEHF	28.98	1	Positive	690.681	816.4
4671	EDLIWELLNQAQEHF	28.98	1	Positive	690.681	856.941
4672	EDLIWELLNQAQEHF	28.98	1	Positive	690.681	1058.501



SRM Properties

- Use Cycle Time
- Cycle Time (sec) 1
- Use Calibrated RF Lens
- Q1 Resolution (FWHM) 0.7
- Q3 Resolution (FWHM) 1.2
- CID Gas (mTorr) 1.5
- Source Fragmentation (V) 0
- Chromatographic Peak Width (sec) 6
- Use Chromatographic Filter
- Use Retention Time Reference
- Display Retention Time
- Use Quan Ion
- Show Visualization

Copy Experiment Time

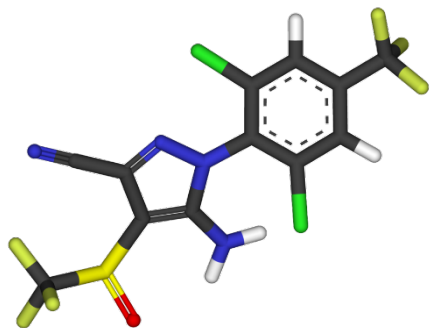
# Confident Quantitation

Any compound, any matrix, any user.

**Robust**  
**Consistent**  
**Reliable**



# Fipronil in Eggs



## What is Fipronil?

Fipronil is an insecticide commonly used against fleas, ticks, cockroaches, ants, termites, etc. It kills insects by disrupting their CNS and is used in various insect-control products for both agricultural and domestic use

## Why in Eggs?

Fipronil was mixed with Dega-16, used for red mite treatment commonly found in poultry farms.



The contaminated eggs originated from Dutch farms. They have since been reported in 15 other countries and Hong Kong.



## Should I be worried?

Ingestion of large amounts can lead to kidney, liver, and thyroid damage. The amounts typically present in eggs are very low, however, it is a huge safety concern.

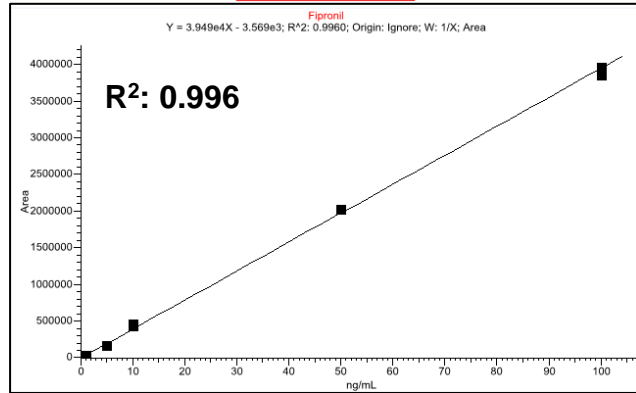
## What's Needed?



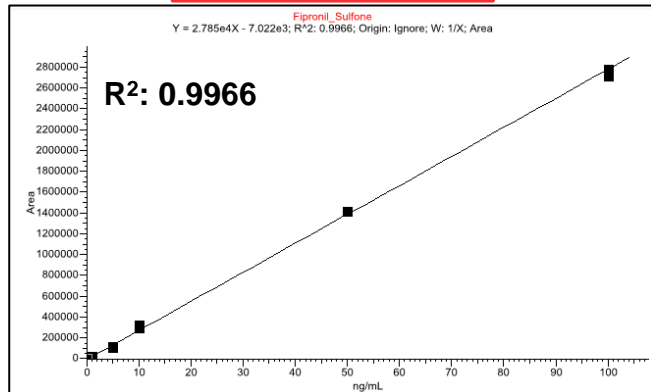
Robust, sensitive, reliable analysis and quantitation of Fipronil and Fipronil Sulfone in eggs

# Matrix Matched Calibration for UHPLC-MS/MS on a Thermo Scientific TSQ Quantis MS

## Fipronil



## Fipronil sulfone



Compound name	Recovery (%) 0.5 µg/kg spike level	Recovery (%) 1 µg/kg spike level	Recovery (%) 5 µg/kg spike level
Fipronil (434.9> 322.9)	104	89	99
Fipronil sulfone (450.9> 415.0)	99	95	102

Compound name	LOD [µg/kg]	LOQ [µg/kg]	Repeatability (%) 0.5 µg/kg spike level	Repeatability (%) 5 µg/kg spike level
Fipronil (434.9> 322.9)	0.1	0.5	8.5	6.1
Fipronil sulfone (450.9> 415.0)	0.1	0.5	7.7	6.4

Ion Ratio Calculations	Fipronil (434.9> 249.9)	Fipronil (434.9> 398.84)	Fipronil sulfone (450.9> 282.00)	Fipronil sulfone (450.9> 243.84)
Ion ratio* (%) Standard 100 ng/ml	24.4	13.1	78.1	23.6
Ion ratio* (%) Spike 0.5 µg/kg	26.0	14.8	83.4	29.4
Ion ratio repeatability (RSD %)* 0.5 µg/kg spike level	9.1	16.3	4.4	18.9
Ion ratio repeatability* (RSD %) 5 µg/kg spike level	4.4	4.5	1.8	5.8

# Reproducibility and Long-term Stability Test

thermoscientific

APPLICATION BRIEF 72463

## Rapid analysis of fipronil and fipronil sulfone in eggs by liquid chromatography and triple quadrupole mass spectrometry

### Authors

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### Keywords

Fipronil, fipronil sulfone, eggs, LC-MS, Accucore aQ, TSQ Quantis, UltiMate 3000 RSLC

### Goal

Develop a quick and simple method for the determination of fipronil and fipronil sulfone in eggs using an in-house modified QuEChERS acetonitrile extraction protocol and LC-MS/MS determination.

### Introduction

Recently, it was reported that millions of eggs contaminated with the insecticide fipronil have been distributed to more than 17 countries.<sup>1</sup> On July 20<sup>th</sup> 2017, it was made public that in some cases the pesticide fipronil was mixed with another formulation and sprayed on chickens against ticks, fleas and lice.<sup>2</sup> As the determined levels were in some cases substantially higher (up to 1.2 mg/kg) than the EU MRL of 0.005 mg/kg for the sum of fipronil and fipronil sulfone,<sup>2,3</sup> there is a demand for quick and efficient methods for the determination of both substances in egg matrix and potentially in chicken meat.

This brief presents a quick and simple method for the determination of fipronil and fipronil sulfone in eggs using an in-house modified QuEChERS acetonitrile extraction protocol.

### Experimental

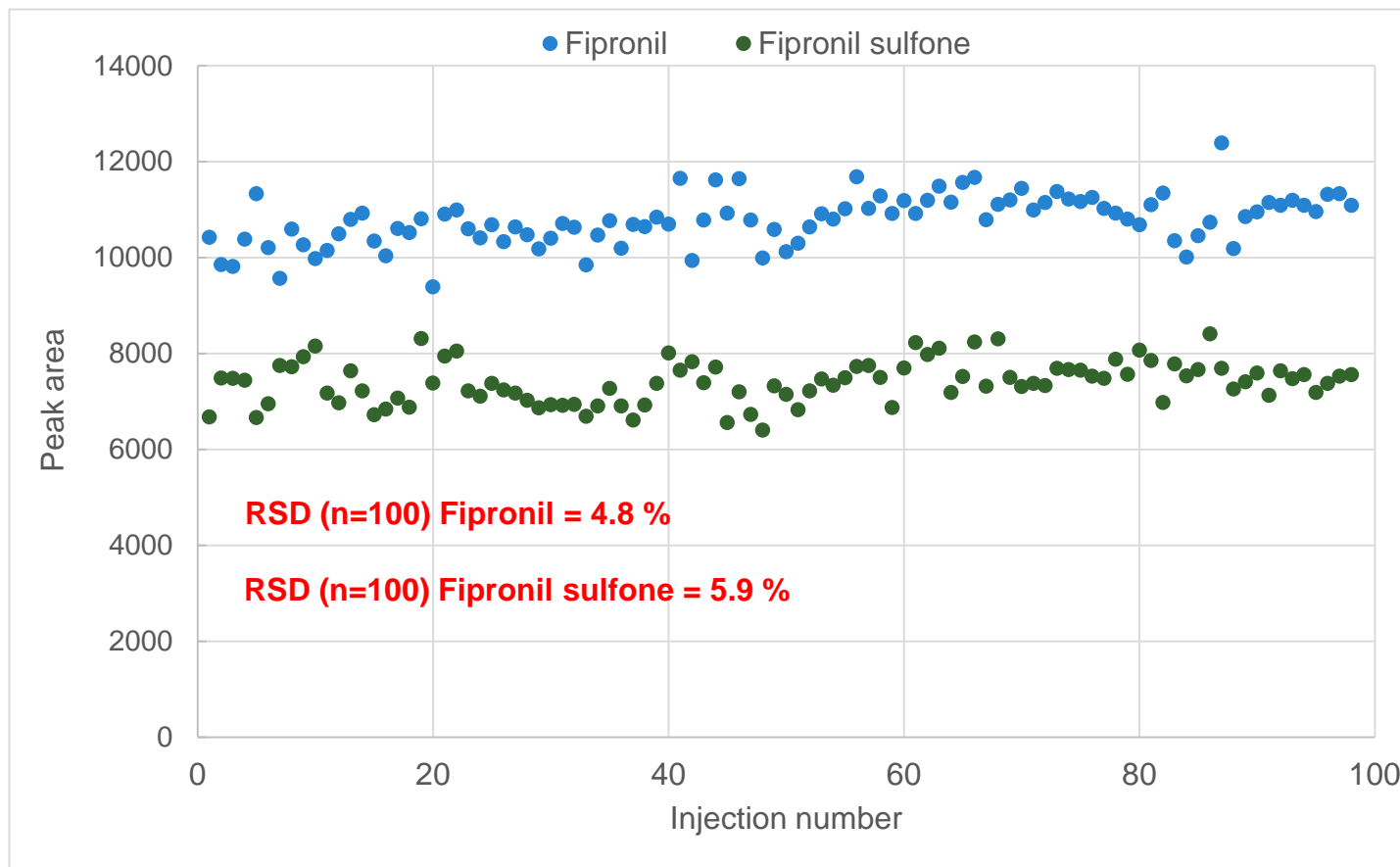
#### Sample preparation

Egg samples purchased in a local store were extracted using the procedure described in Figure 1.

#### Sample preparation consumables

- 50 mL conical sterile polypropylene centrifuge tubes; P/N 330652
- 15 mL conical sterile polypropylene centrifuge tubes; P/N 330650
- Thermo Scientific™ HyperSep™ dispersive SPE Mylar pouch 4000 mg magnesium sulfate and 1000 mg NaCl, 50 pk, P/N 80105-340
- Magnesium sulfate, 99%, for analysis, anhydrous; 12198721

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**LC-MS/MS Quantitation of ~100 Drugs of Abuse in Urine in Under Two Minutes on the Thermo Scientific™ TSO Quantis™ MS**

# Why High-throughput LC-MS/MS for Drugs of Abuse Analyses?

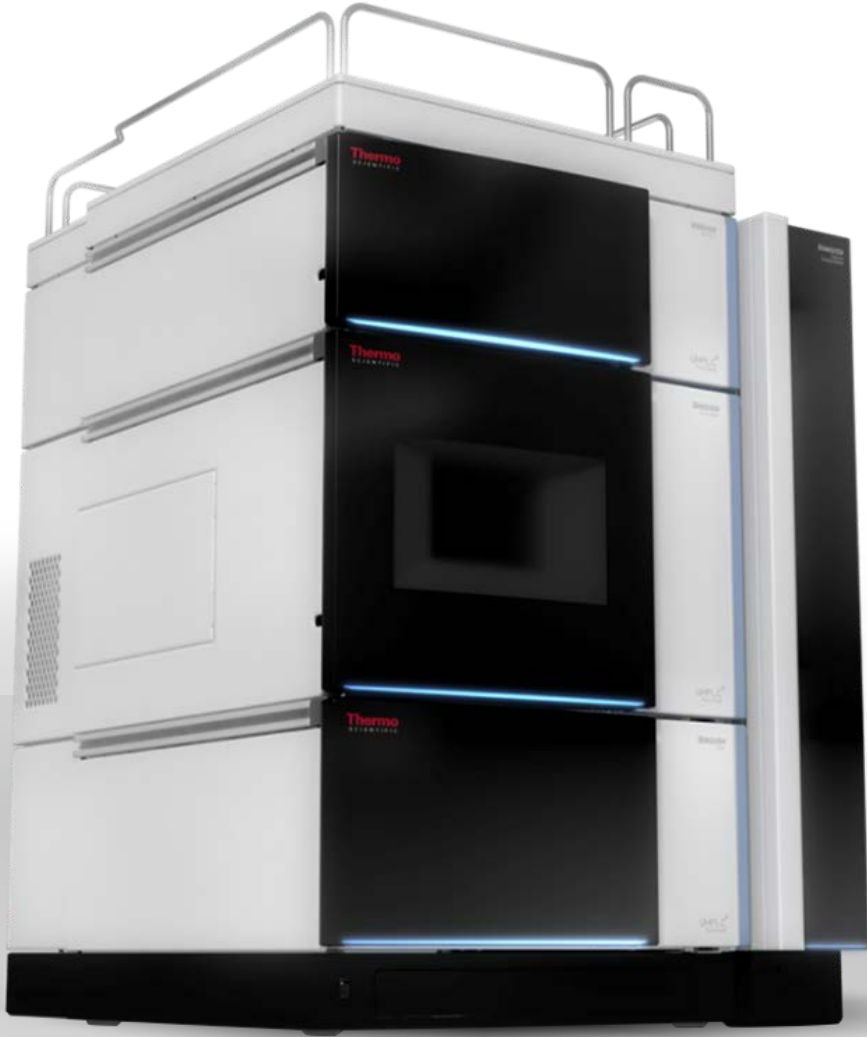


- Large number of samples
  - Need to reduce analysis times
- Reduce false positives (immunoassays)
  - LC-MS/MS has high selectivity
- Reduce costs
  - Multi-class drugs of abuse require multiple immunoassays
  - Still may require LC-MS/MS confirmation
- Thermo Scientific™ Vanquish™ Horizon UHPLC and TSQ Quantis™ MS can meet these requirements



## Vanquish Horizon UHPLC Platform:

- Maximize UHPLC separations with 1500 bar (22,000 psi) pump pressure limit
- Unmatched retention time performance via parallel dual piston principle
- Ultra-low Gradient Dead Volume (35 uL) for faster separations
- Viper-based, tool-free fluidic connections
- Biocompatible, iron-free flow path
- Sample pre-compression for better injection reproducibility and longer column lifetimes
- Standard AS capacity: 4 racks (216 vials); expandable Charger module for up to 20 well plates)
- New column thermostating technology
- Removable doors for easy access



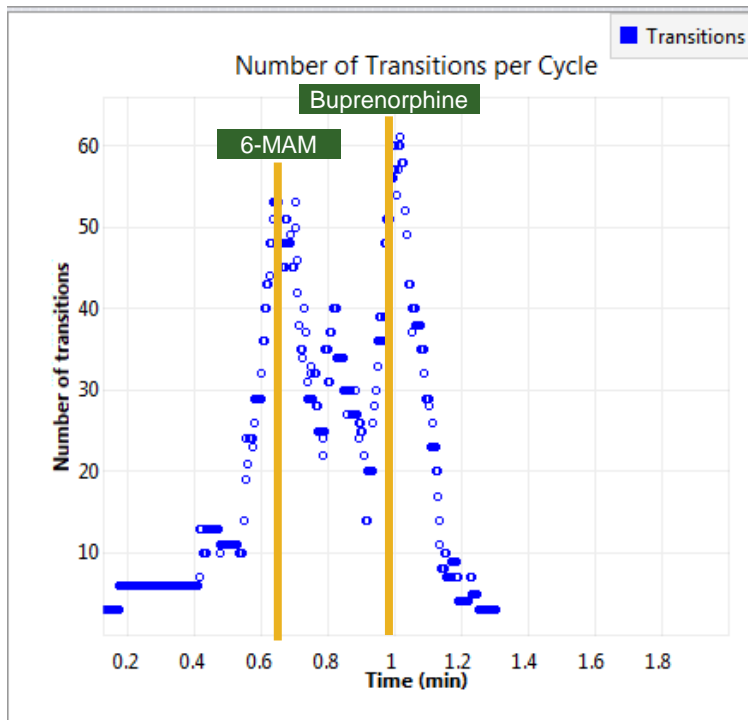
- Thermo Scientific™ Vanquish™ Horizon UHPLC
  - Column: 2.1 x 50 mm, 1.9 um Hypersil Gold AQ
  - Column Temp: 40 C
  - Mobile Phase: [A] H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.1% HCOOH; [B] ACN + 0.1% HCOOH
  - **Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min (no split)**
  - Gradient: see table
  - Injection Volume: 2 uL

No	Time	Flow [ml/min]	%B	Curve
1	0.000		Run	
2	0.000	1.000	0.0	5
3	0.400	1.000	22.5	5
4	0.950	1.000	75.2	5
5	1.450	1.000	75.2	5
6	1.470	1.000	0.0	5
7	1.490	1.000	0.0	5
8	1.510	1.200	0.0	5
9	2.150	1.200	0.0	5
10	2.200	1.000	0.0	5

Note: total LC runtime is 2.2 minutes for ~100 drugs of abuse

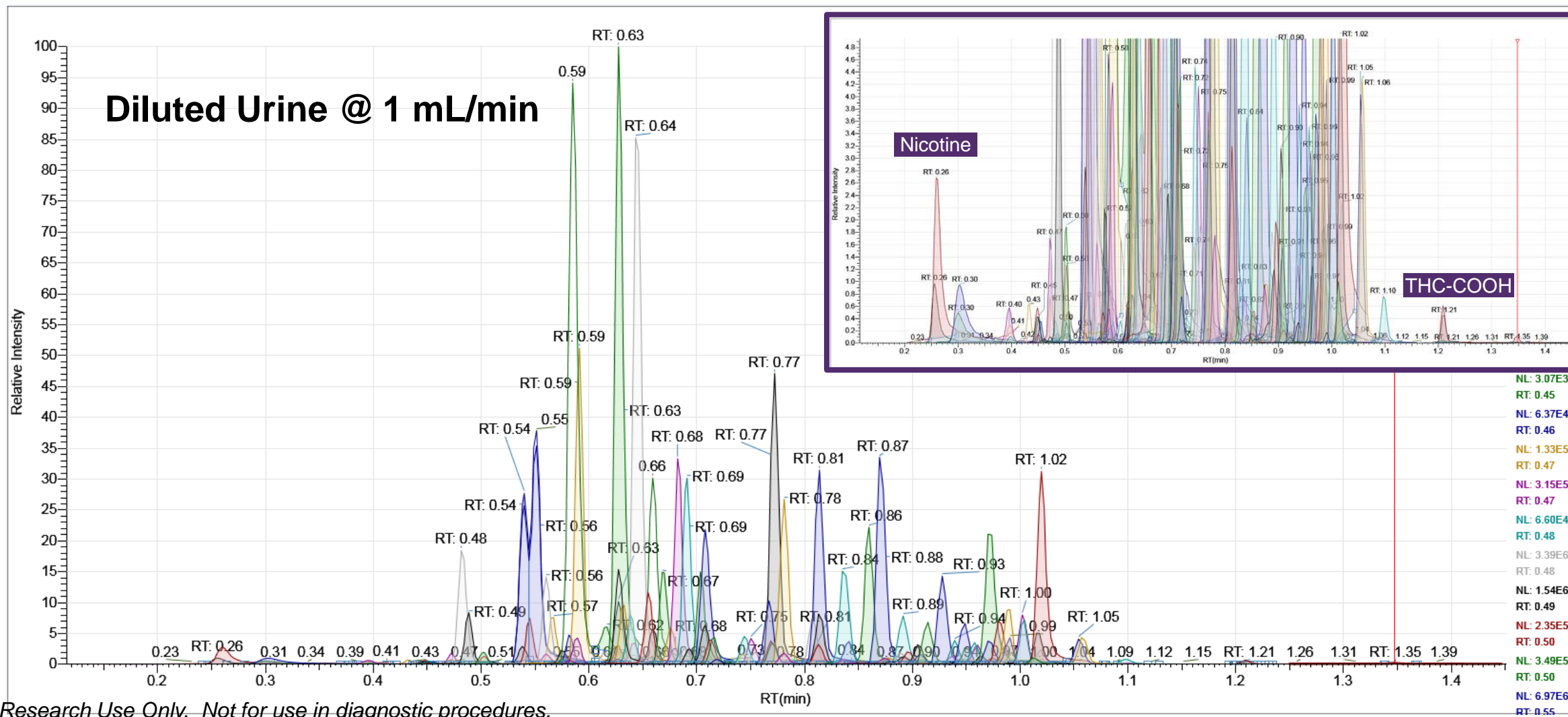
# Experimental Design – Mass Spectrometry

- Thermo Scientific™ TSQ Quantis™ MS
  - Ionization Mode: HESI, Positive ion mode
  - MS Acquisition Mode: Selective Reaction Monitoring (SRM) – [see # Transitions vs. RT below](#)
  - **Cycle time: 0.15 s**
  - Quad Isolation (Q1,Q3) = Unit (0.7 Da FWHM)



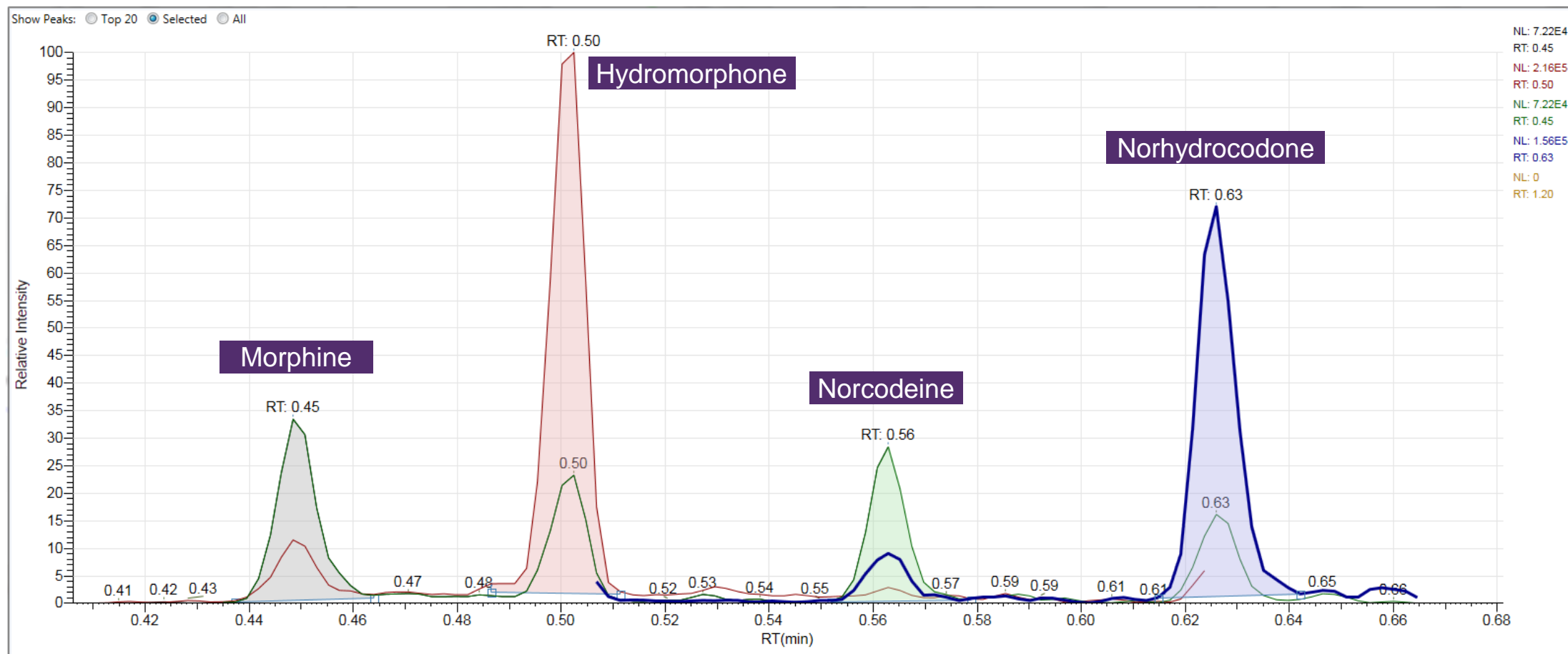
Note: elution of 6-MAM & Buprenorphine occur at the times of highest # SRM transitions (i.e., during lowest dwell times)

# ~100 Drugs of Abuse on Thermo Scientific TSQ Quantis MS



SRM chromatograms of ~100 drugs of abuse in under 1.3 minutes [THC-COOH elutes at 1.21 min, inset]

## Separation of opiate isomers @ m/z 286



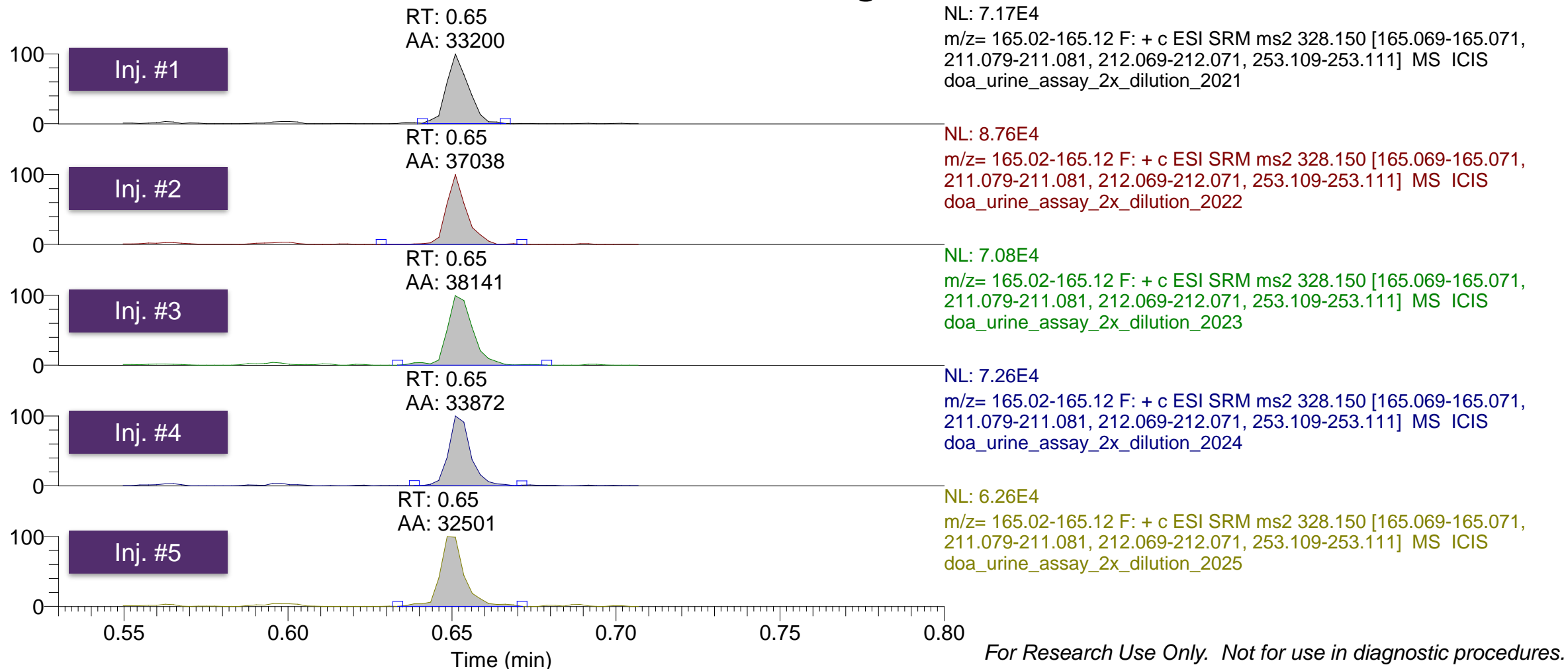
*For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.*

Opiate isomers at m/z 286 are well separated in under 12 s [typical LC peak = 1.2 s wide]

# ~100 Drugs of Abuse on Thermo Scientific TSQ Quantis MS

RT: 0.53 - 0.80

## 6-MAM, Calibrator @ 10 ng/mL



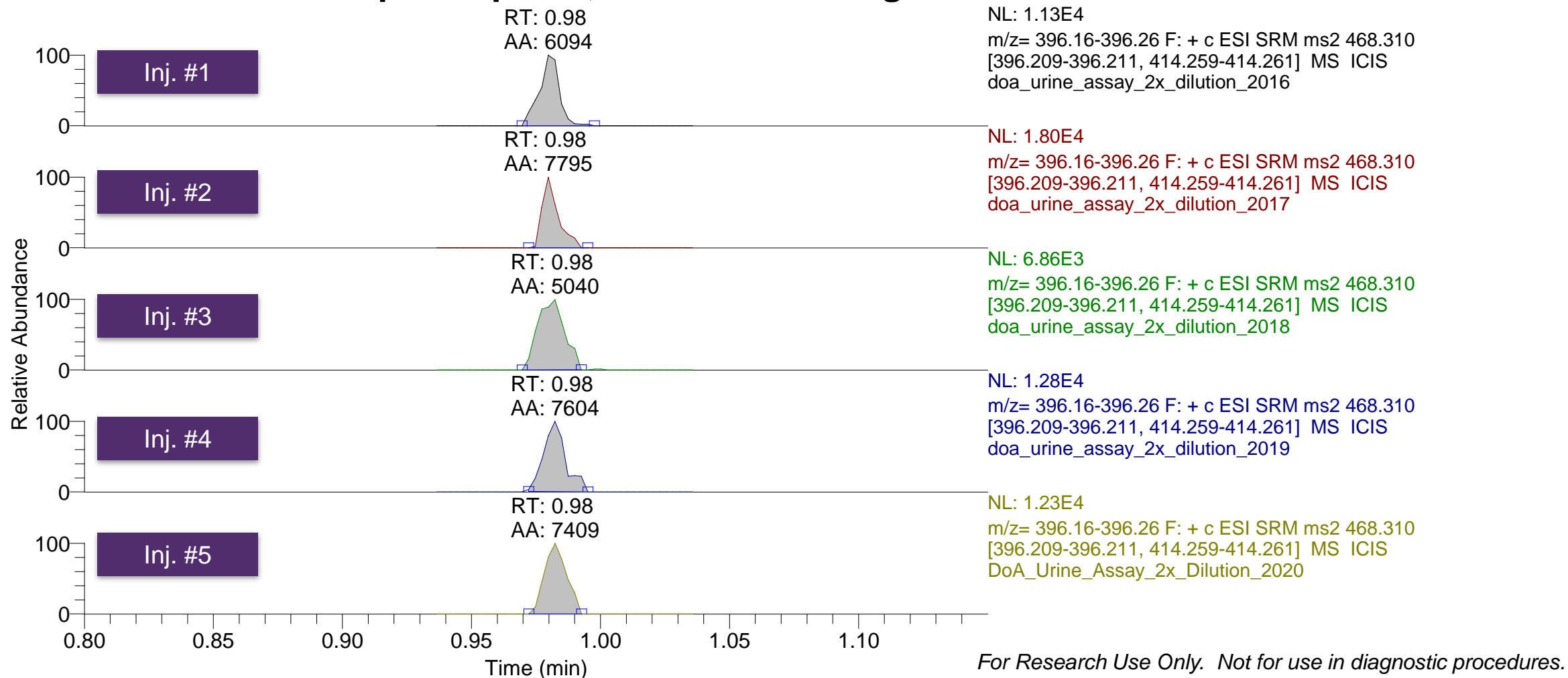
For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

- 1:2 dilution of 10 ng/mL 6-MAM in urine, 2 uL injections [%CV = 8.5%];
- Dwell Time = 1.63 ms (50 simultaneous SRM transitions w/ 0.15 s SRM Cycle Time)

# ~100 Drugs of Abuse on Thermo Scientific TSQ Quantis MS

RT: 0.80 - 1.15

## Buprenorphine, Calibrator @ 5 ng/mL



For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

- 1:2 dilution of 5 ng/mL Buprenorphine in urine, 2 uL injections [%CV = 16.5%];
- Dwell Time = 0.82 ms (60 simultaneous SRM transitions w/ 0.15 s SRM Cycle Time)

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Any compound, any matrix, any user.

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S C I E N T I F I C



## Sensitive, Robust, Reproducible Peptide Quantitation Workflows

Targeted Peptide Quantitation Workflow Solutions with Thermo Scientific™ TSQ Altis™ MS

The world leader in serving science



# Why Choose a Triple Quad for Peptide Quantitation?

- They're FAST!
- They're cost effective for targeted work!
- They are DESIGNED TO TARGET your analytes!!
- They are simple to use for targeted analyses!!!
- Once method development is done, DATA ANALYSIS is EASIER!!!
- Sensitivity and robustness of the QqQ platform is well demonstrated!!

# Transitioning Discovery Data to Targeted Data on the Thermo Scientific TSQ Altis MS

- A workflow from HRAM to QqQ Targeted Peptide Quantitation

1 week (work by Dr. David Sarracino)

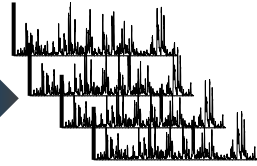


Pooled, fractionated, and/or individual samples

Data Dependent Analysis (DDA)



Protein ID characterization  
QE-HF Orbitrap MS



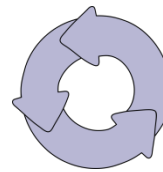
Proteome Discoverer



Consolidated Spectral Library Creation

- Protein name, accession number
- Spectral Library example
- Peptide  $m/z$ ,  $z$
- Top ranked transitions
- Optimized CE
- Retention time with LC conditions

Iterative Empirical Determination



- iRT Prediction
- Retention Time Scheduling
- Collision Energy Optimization
- Final Method

1 day

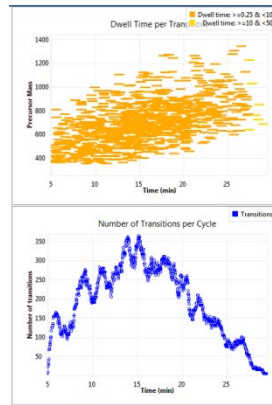
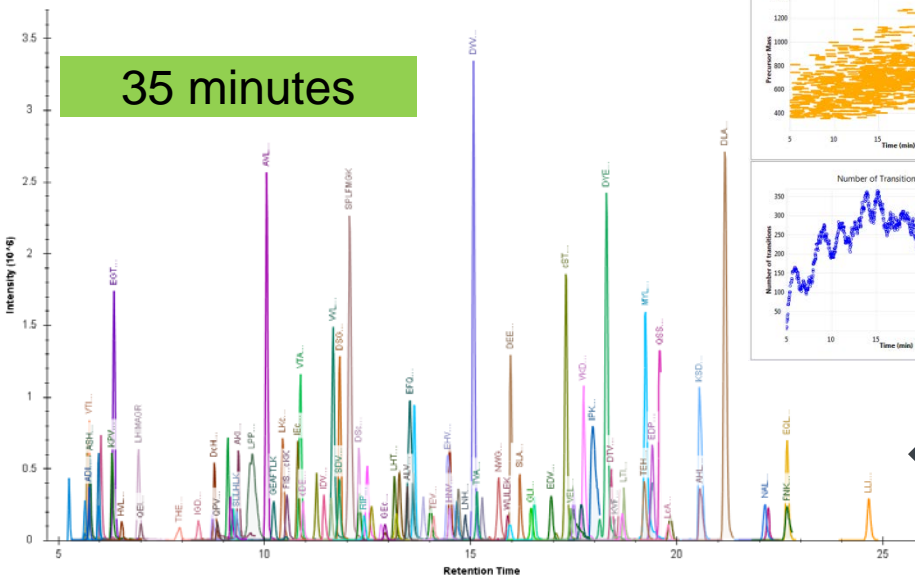


SRM selection and refinement

2 days

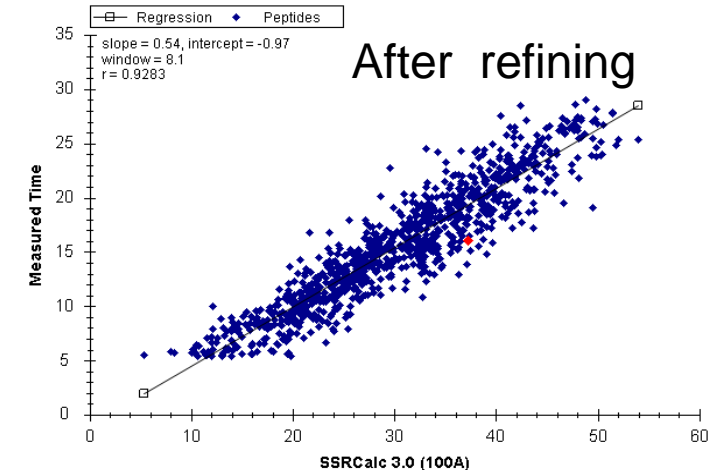
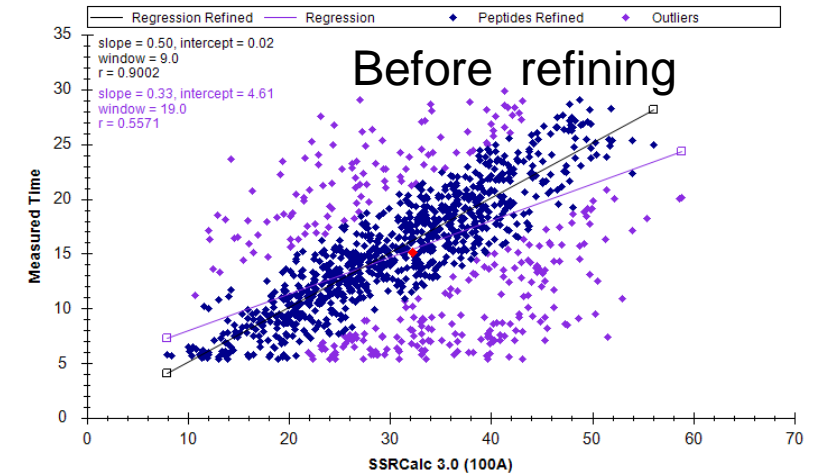
- Spectral Libraries can be additive
- SRM parameters can be stored
- RTs can be stored
- Targeted methods can be generated from cumulative databases

35 minutes



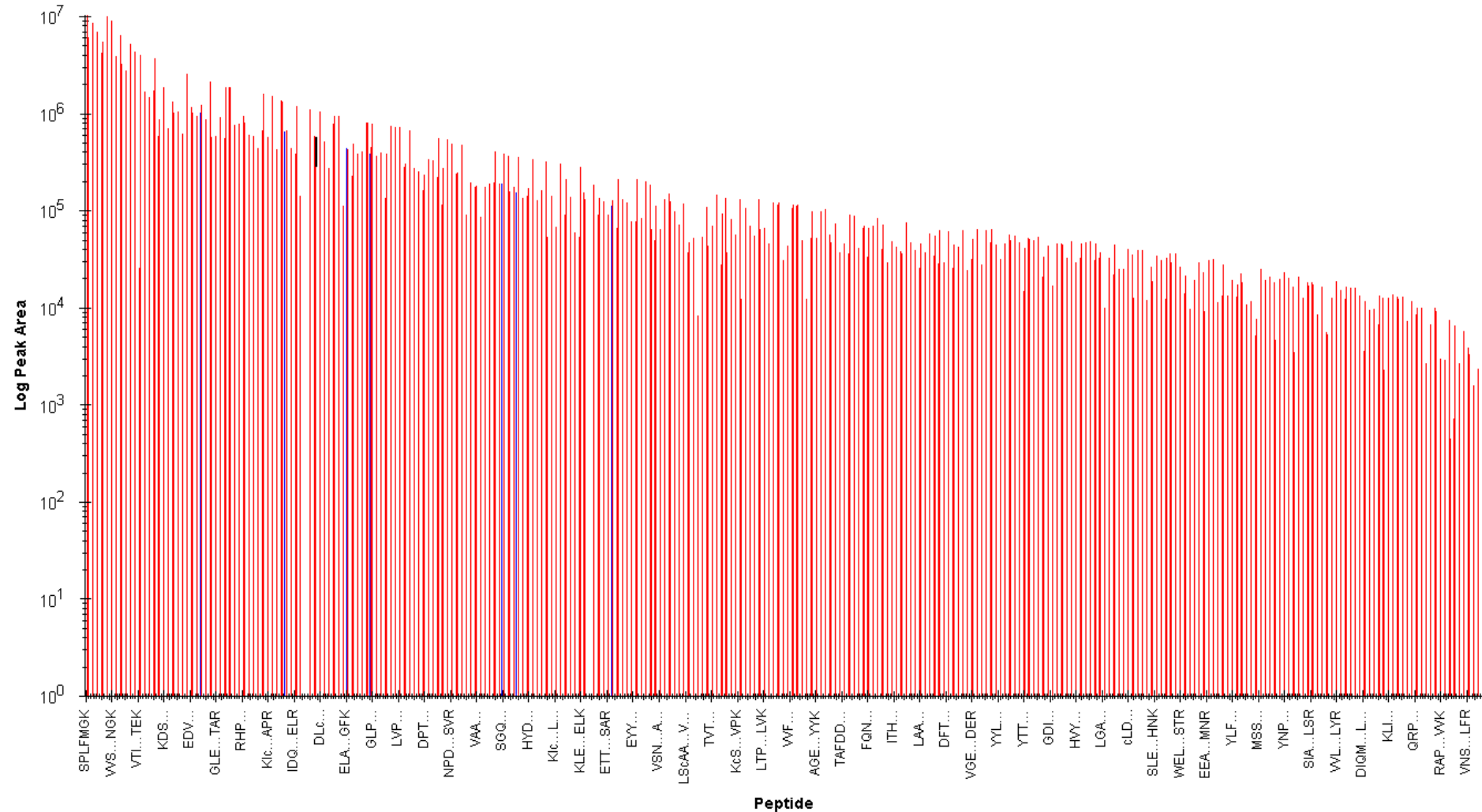
# SRM Refinement and Selection for 950 peptides from spectral libraries

- Human proteome was digested *in silico* and compared to spectral libraries
- ~1200 tryptic peptides matched a spectral library hit
- 53 untargeted methods set up for SRM refinement
  - 2 charge states for most peptides
  - 8-10 transitions per precursor
  - ~20,000 transitions
  - 31 hours of acquisition time
  - 10-15 hours of analysis time
- Result:
  - 950 plasma peptides + 15 PRTC peptides
  - 4762 transitions in a 35 minute run
  - RT scheduling with 1 min windows; dRT so no RT updates necessary



# Peaks detected over 3-fold range intensity from digested neat plasma

- Peptides ID'd in Q Exactive HF analysis of fractionated plasma (48 BRP fx)
- Intensity ranking for each peptide on the Altis spans ~3 log
- Blue bars indicate PRTC peptides spiked in (5 fmol/uL plasma digest; 1 ug/uL plasma concentration)

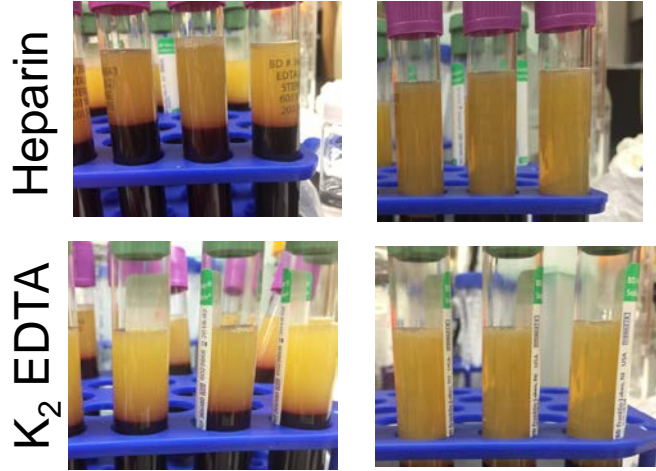


# Detection of changes in peptide intensity due to plasma/serum processing

## Vacutainer and centrifugation

800 rcf

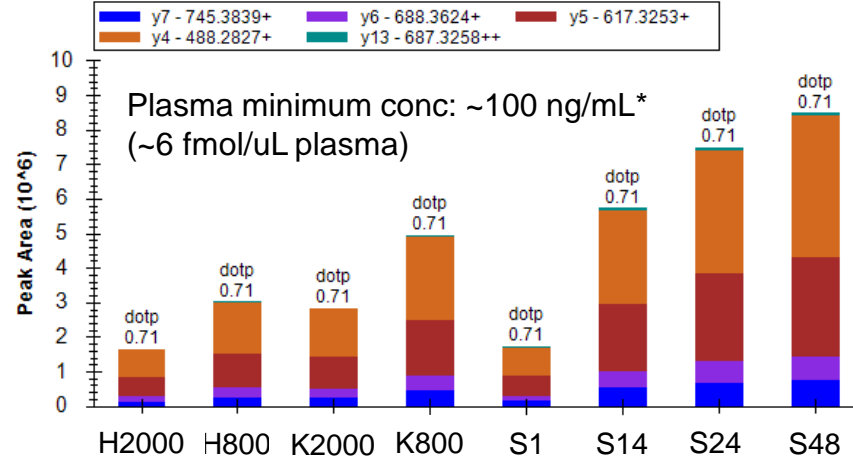
2000 rcf



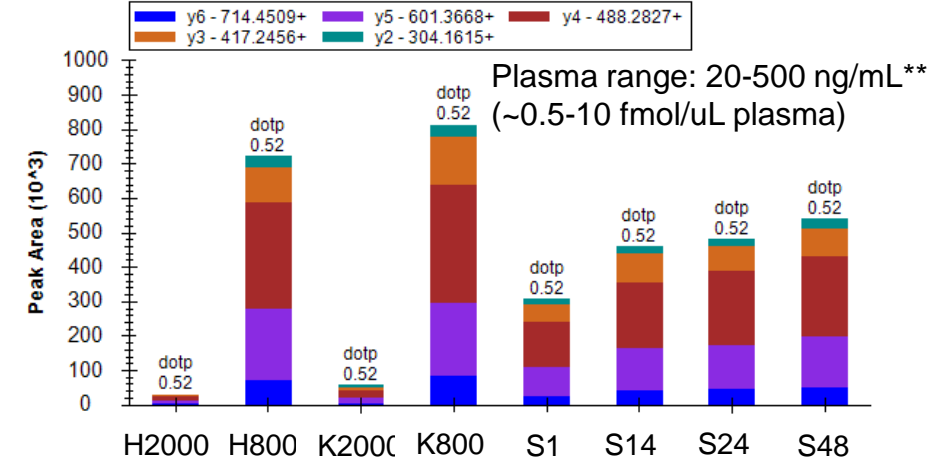
Heparin

K<sub>2</sub> EDTA

## Hemoglobin subunit A (HBA1) VGAGAGEYGAEALER

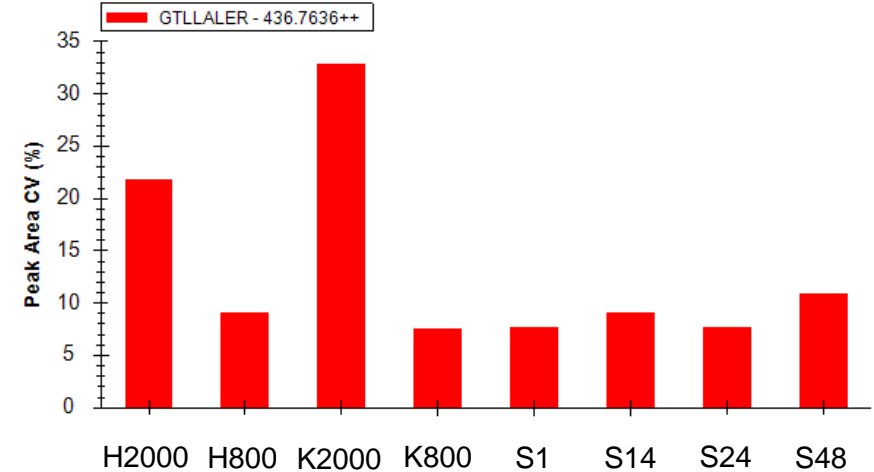
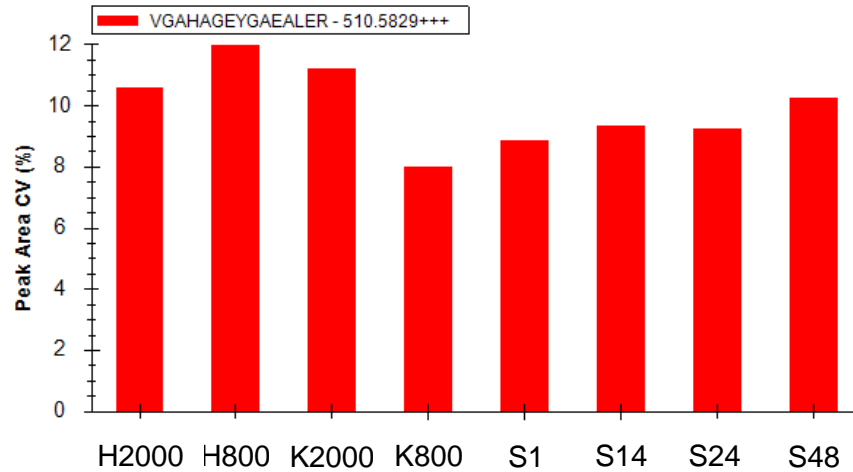


## Thrombospondin-1 (THBS1) GTLLALER



## Serum Time Course

Whole blood spun after 1, 14, 24, 48 hours on bench, then digested according to protocol



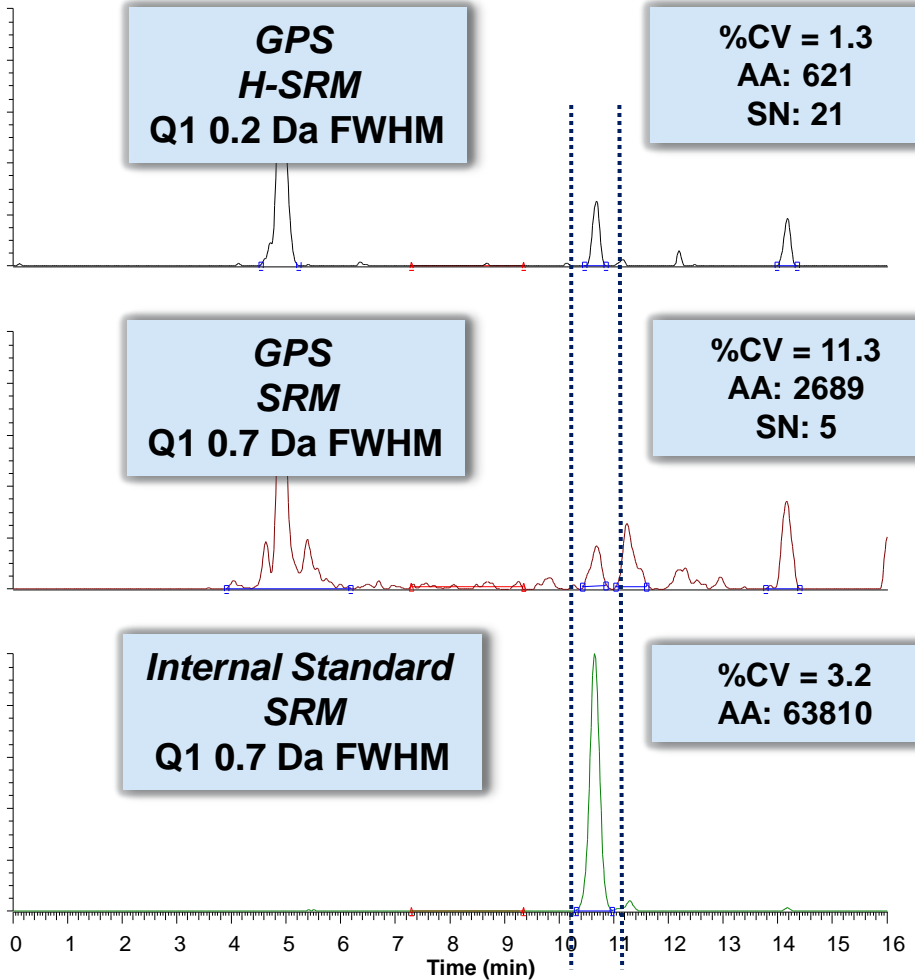
\* [http://www.abcam.com/human-hemoglobin-subunit-alpha-elisa-kit-ab219049.html#description\\_images\\_2](http://www.abcam.com/human-hemoglobin-subunit-alpha-elisa-kit-ab219049.html#description_images_2)

\*\* Peterson et al 2010, Am. J. Hematol

n = 5 for all samples

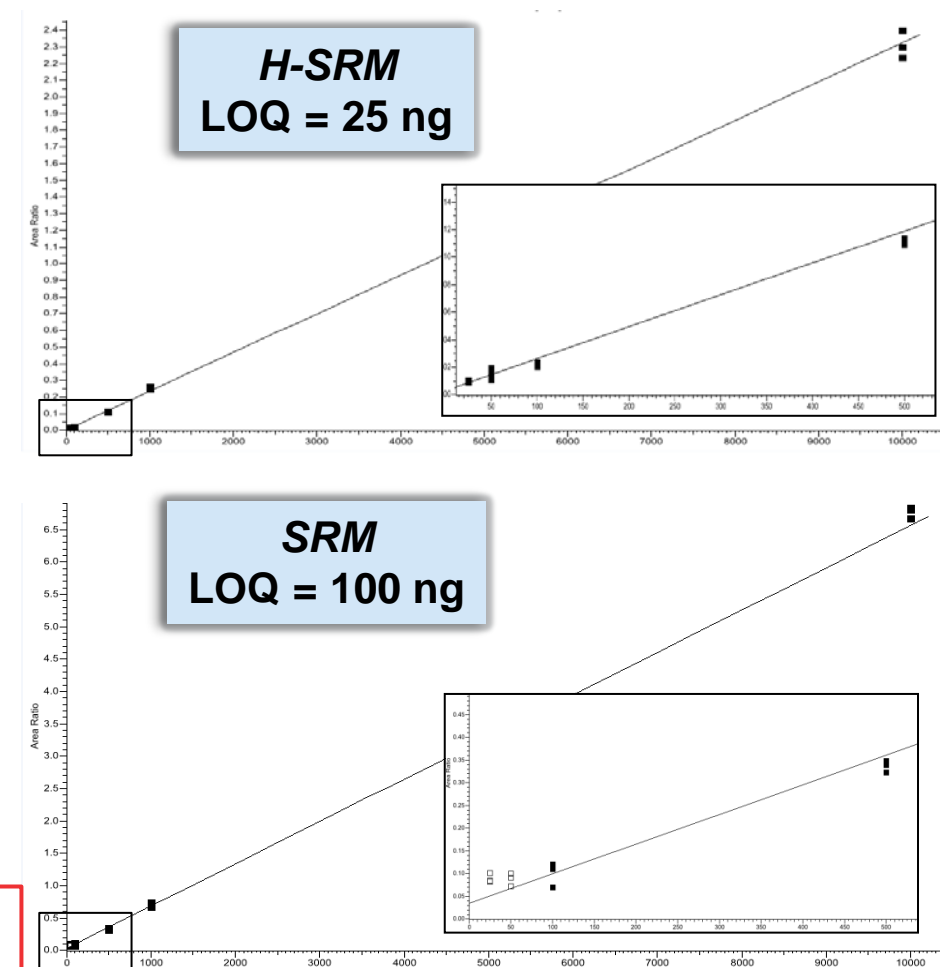
# Superior Sensitivity with H-SRM (0.2 Da FWHM) – GPSVFPLAPSSK

## GPSVFPLAPSSK - Peptide from monoclonal antibody hinge region



### Experimental Details

LC : Ultimate NCS-3500RS  
Flow rate: 25 $\mu$ L/min  
Solvent A: 2% ACN in H<sub>2</sub>O w/0.1% FA  
Solvent B: 5% H<sub>2</sub>O in ACN w/0.1% FA



25 ng GPSVFPLAPSSK and IS

Professor Jun Qu  
University of Buffalo



## Team Confident Quantitation

- Dr. Mary Blackburn (Sr. Platform Manager, TSQ)
- Dr. Claudia Martins (Product Manager, Triple Quadrupole MS)
- Dr. Alan Atkins (Technical Trainer)
- Dr. Sue Abbatiello (Product Specialist)
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# Confident Quantitation

Any compound, any matrix, any user.



# Confident Quantitation

Any compound, any matrix, any user.

