

Introduction

New psychoactive substances (NPS), also referred to as designer drugs, 'legal highs', or bath salts, have emerged as significant public health and drug control issues worldwide. These molecules possess the same psychoactive effects as conventional illicit drugs but with sufficiently different chemical structures that circumvent existing drug control legislation

This work describes a learned model:

- It can accurately predict Electrospray Ionization Tandem Mass Spectrometry

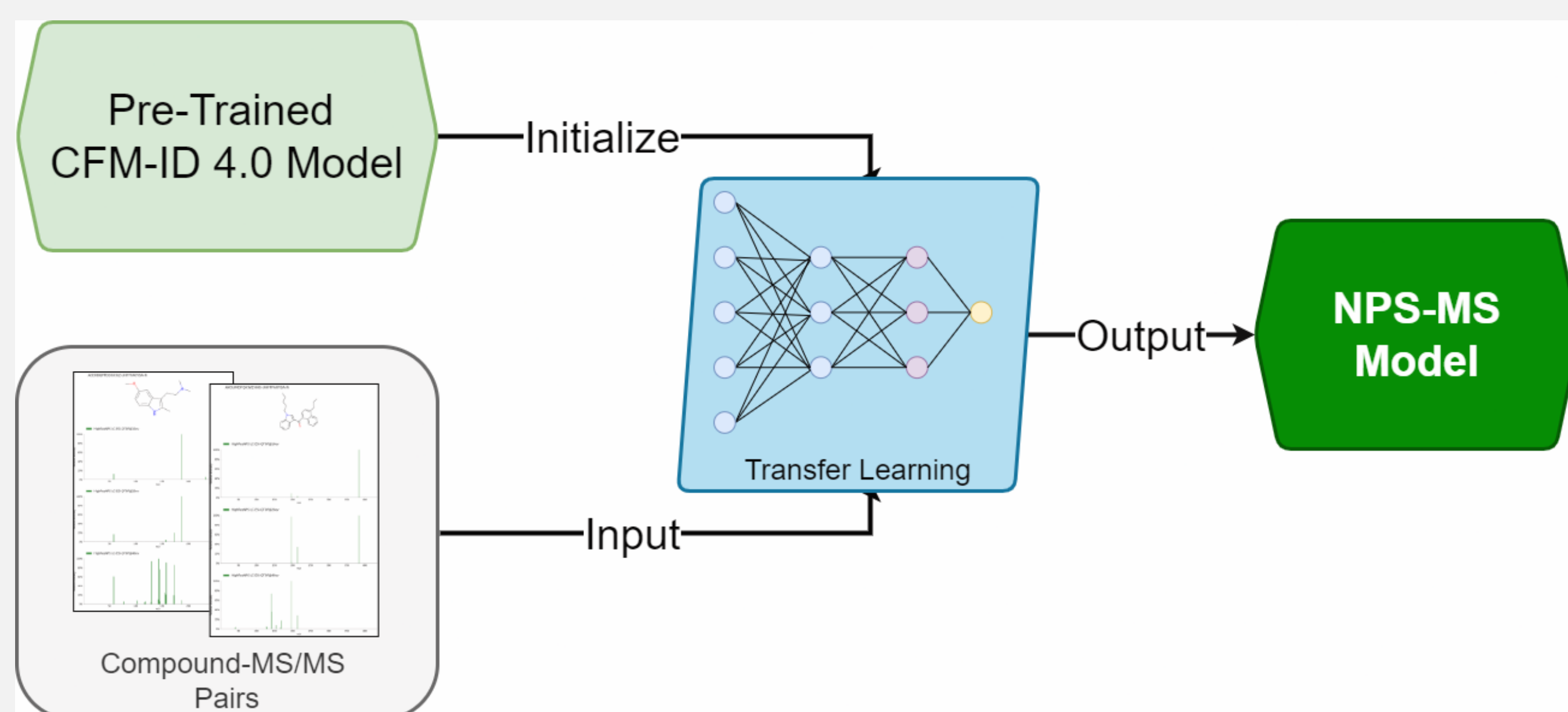
(ESI-MS/MS) for a given NPS compound structure.

- These predicted NPS ESI-MS/<S spectra enables more accurate identification than existing tools for MS/MS spectrum interpretation.

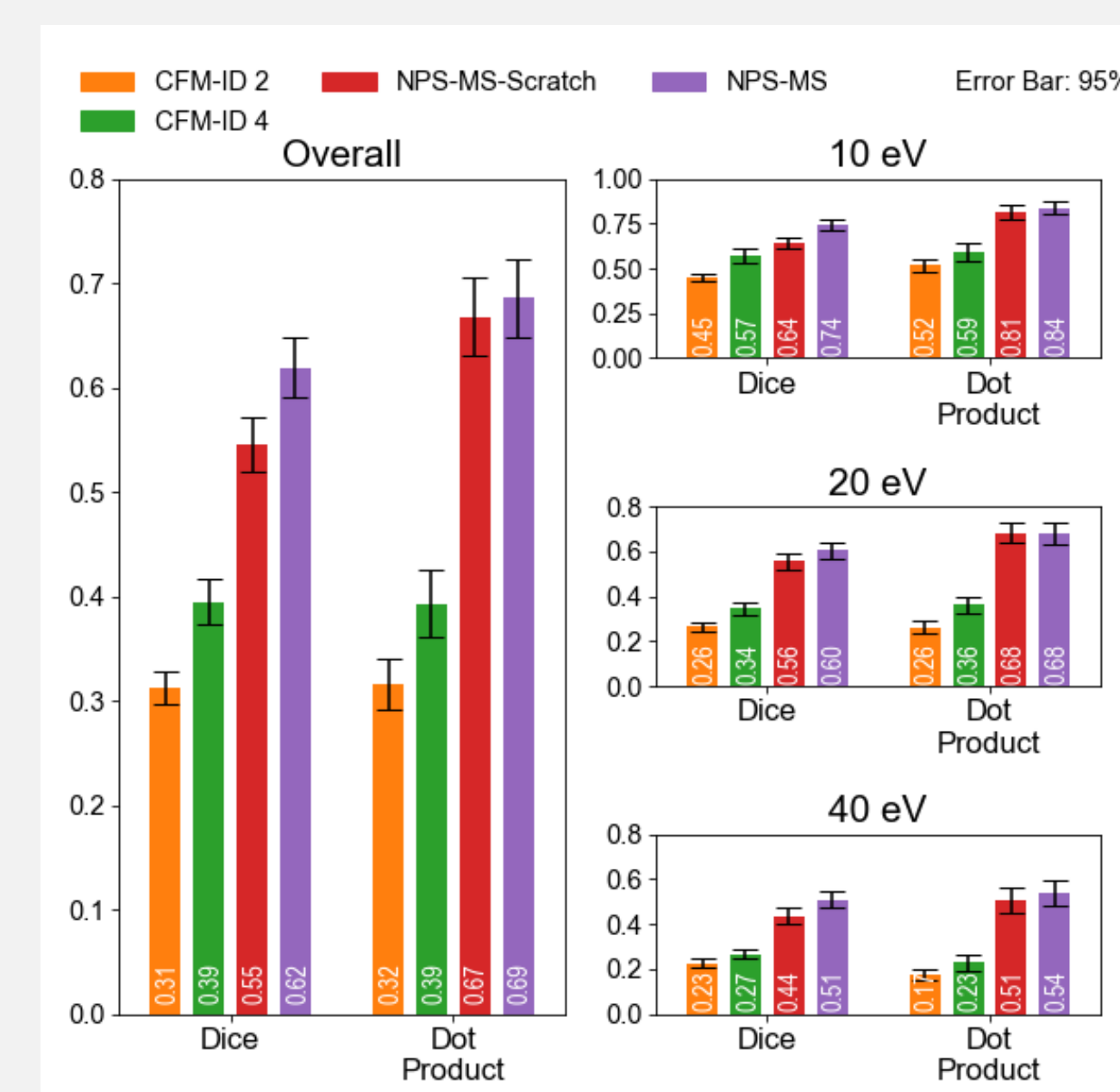
Such a model is learning from a pretrained CFM-ID 4.0 model and fine-tuned through NPS specific dataset.

NPS to Mass Spectra Prediction

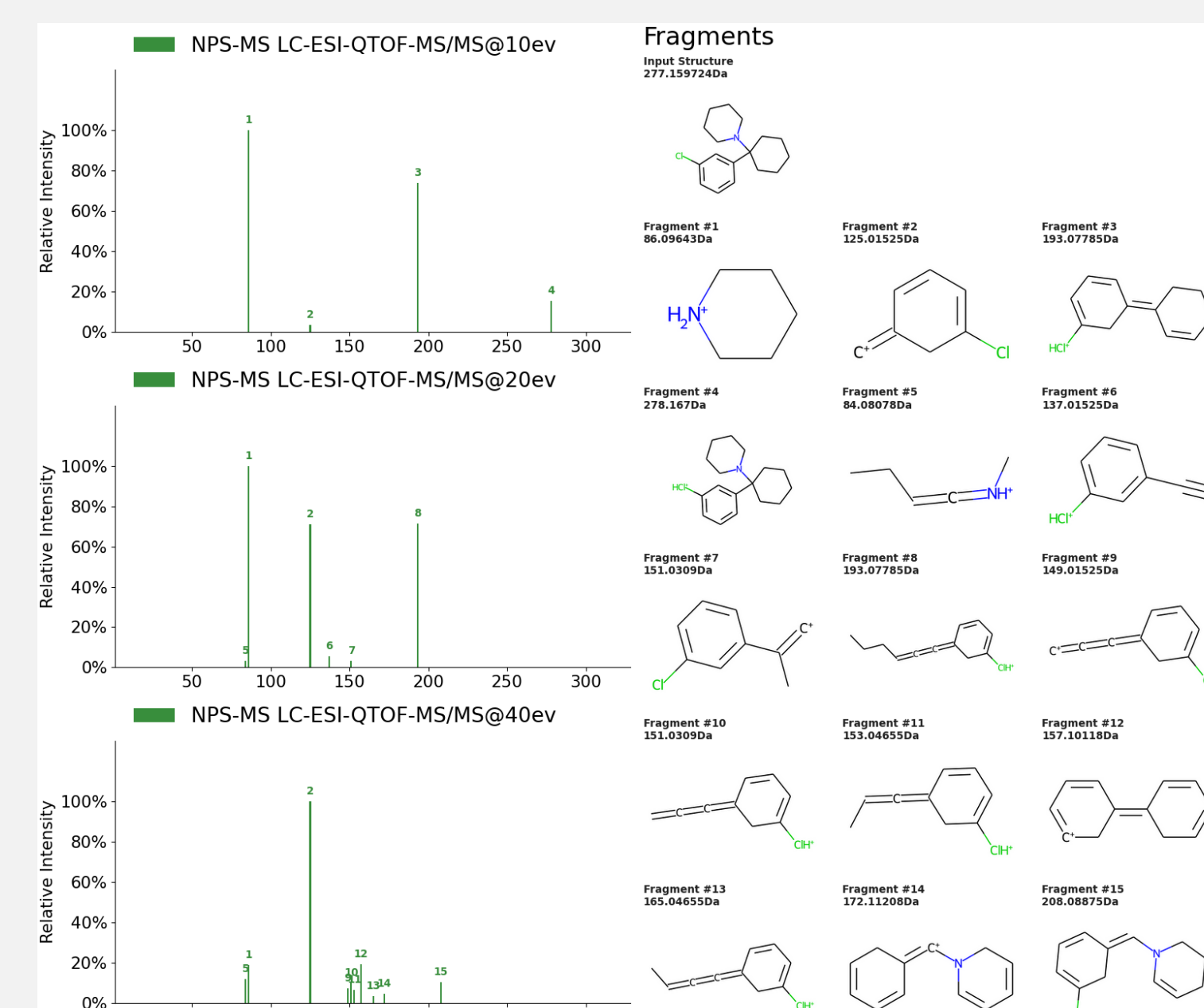
- NPS-MS model is transfer-learning from a pre-trained CFM-ID 4.0 model parameters trained on standard metabolite data and then fine-tuned on NPS specific dataset.
- Training dataset contains 494 unique NPS compounds and their associated MS/MS spectra, Hold out test set has 130 unique NPS compounds and their associated MS/MS spectra.



Spectra Prediction Performance



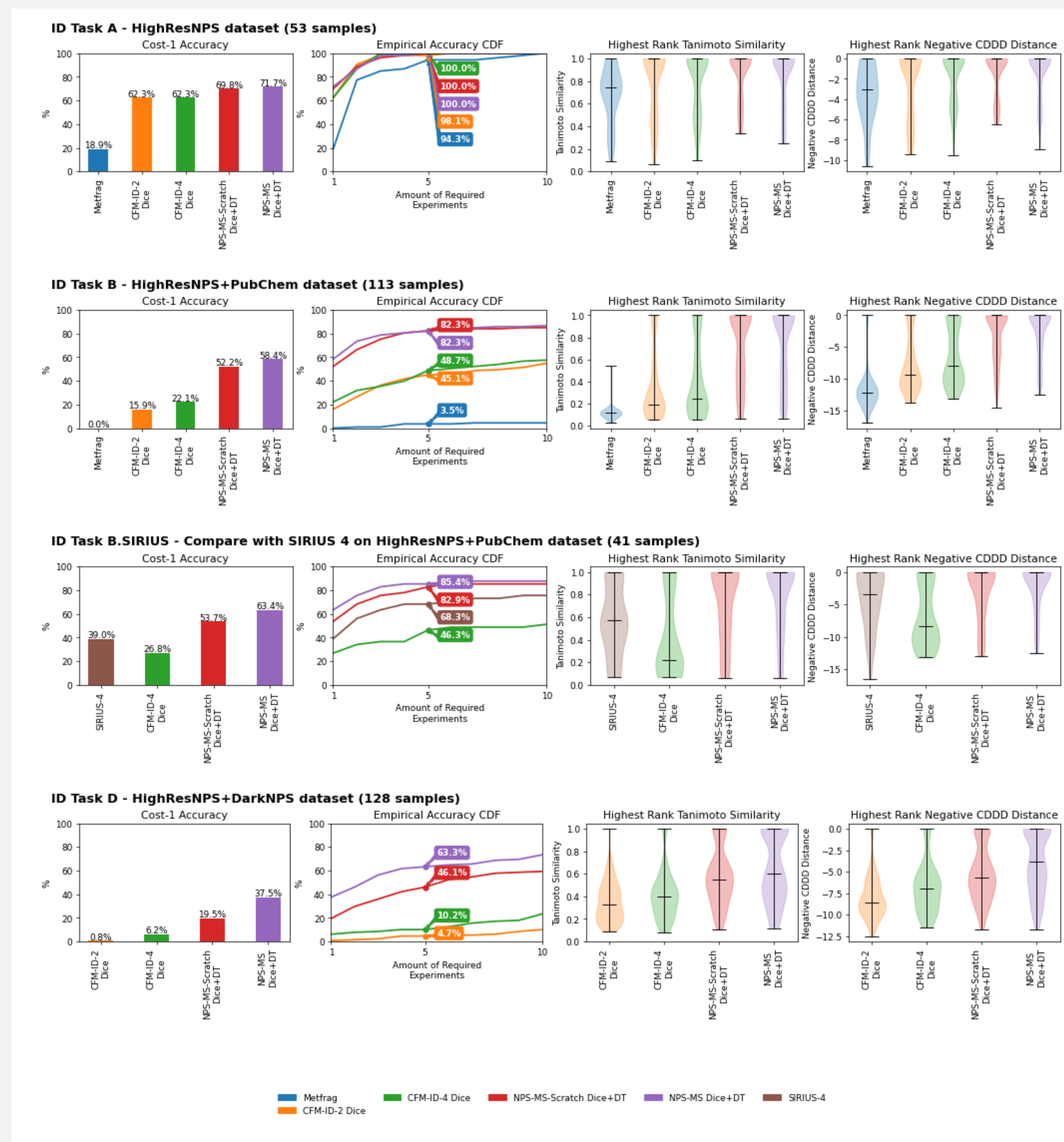
A Spectra Prediction Example (3-Cl-PCP)



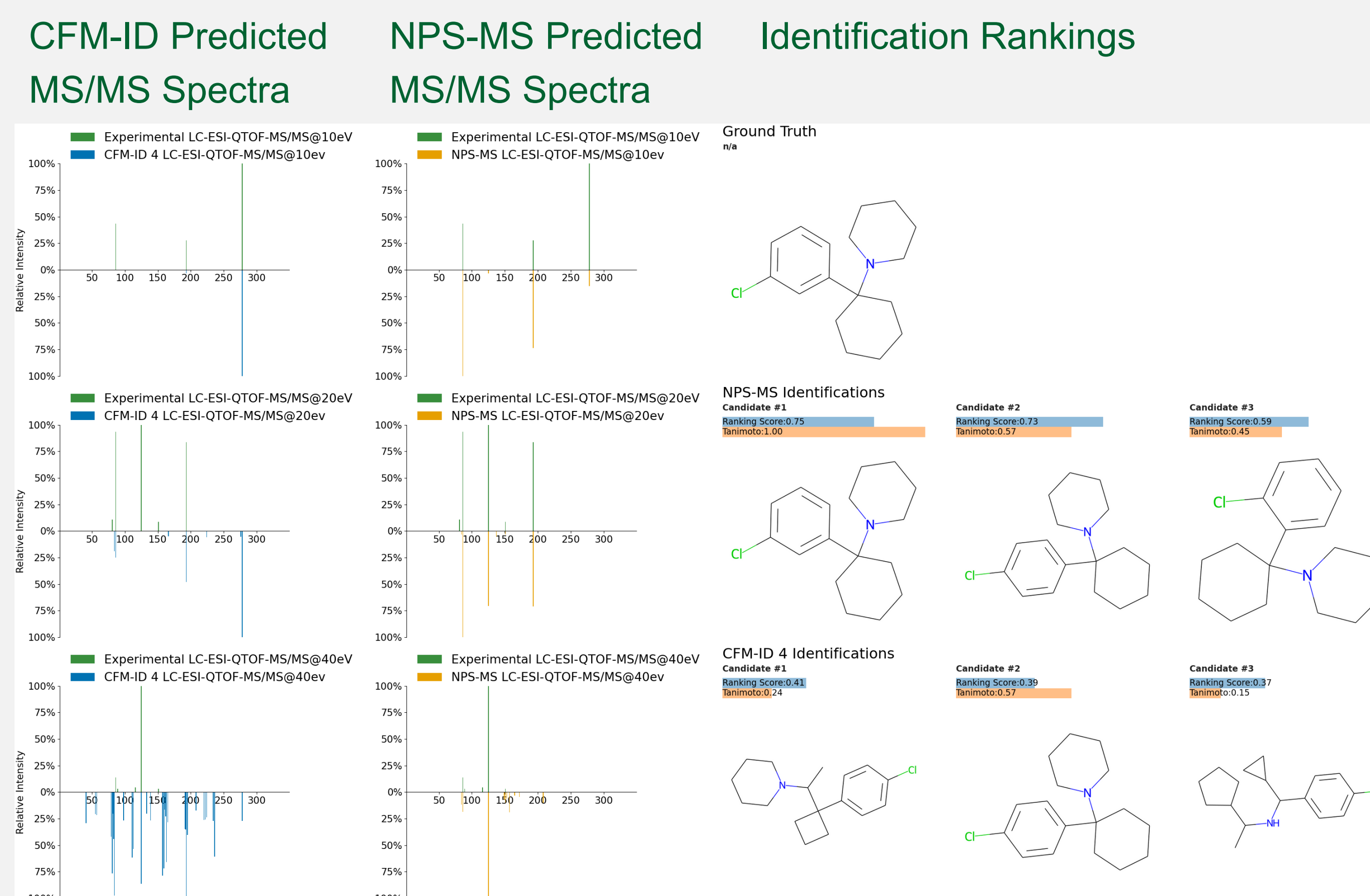
Mass Spectra to NPS Identification

NPS Identification Workflow

- Retrieved a list of candidate compounds from the respective reference database by the precursor ion mass and a mass filter set to 10ppm.
- Ranking such candidate lists based on NPS-MS predicted spectra.



An NPS Identification Example (3-Cl-PCP)



Conclusions

- NPS-MS can accurately predict ESI-QToF-MS/MS from NPS compound structure at 10eV, 20eV and 40eV.
- By leveraging transfer learning from a more generic model, NPS-MS overperformed CFM-ID 2.0, CFM-ID 4.0 and NPS-MS-Scratch model in the NPS to mass spectra prediction tasks.
- NPS-MS also overperformed CFM-ID 2.0, CFM-ID 4.0, Metfrag, and SRIUS 4 in mass spectra to NPS identification tasks..
- This opens the possibility of screening for emerging NPSs, for which reference mass spectra may not yet be available. In addition, such a transfer learning approach could be also used to train other domain specific mass spectra prediction model.

Acknowledgements

