

## Manual

# **ROI-MCR-ALS for Metabolomics with MatLab**

# 1. Installation of required software

#### 1.1. Installation of MatLab

To download MatLab with a campus license go to <a href="https://uk.mathworks.com/academia/tah-support-program/eligibility.html">https://uk.mathworks.com/academia/tah-support-program/eligibility.html</a>

and download the newest Version of MatLab (R2021a Update 5 or newer required). If needed use this guidance manual:

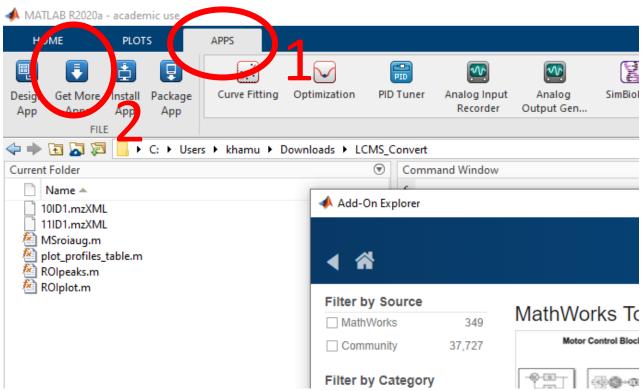
https://www.hs-aalen.de/uploads/mediapool/media/file/5814/MatLab.pdf

## 1.2. Installation of required MatLab Add-Ons

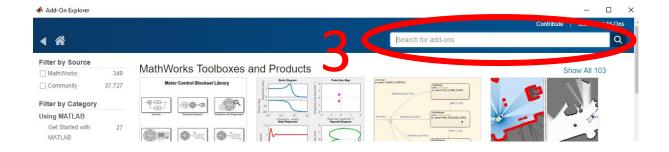
Go to the Apps tab, click on "Get more Apps" and type in the search field:

- Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox
- Bioinformatics Toolbox
- Parallel Computing Toolbox

Install all three Toolboxes







## 1.3. Add ROIprocess Functions to MatLab Path

Download ROIprocess2 here:

https://github.com/AdrianHaun/ROIprocess

Download MCR-ALS Toolbox 2.0 here:

https://mcrals.wordpress.com/download/mcr-als-2-0-toolbox/

Use a file unpacking software (eg. WinRAR or 7zip) to unpack both .zip files to a folder on your PC and remember the location.

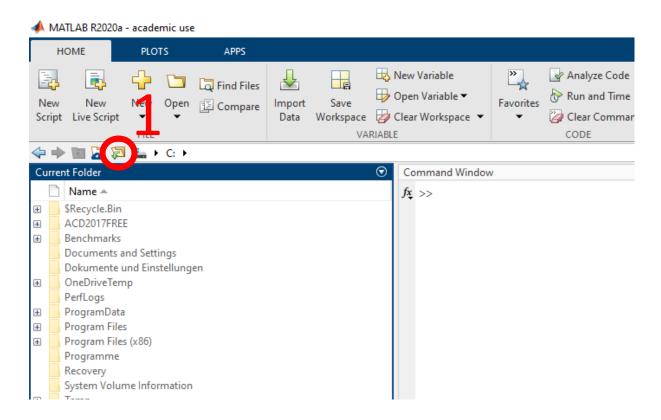
Start MatLab, on the left side click "Browse for folder" and open the folder containing the previously unpacked files.

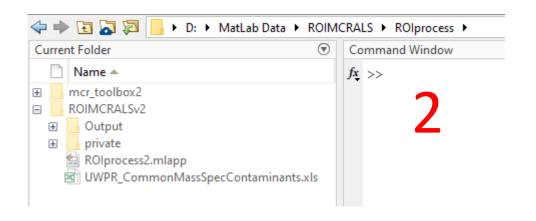
The folders mcr\_toolbox2 and ROIMCRALSv2 must be in the current folder tab.

If they are grayed out right click on the parent folder und select Add to path -> Selected Folders and Subfolders

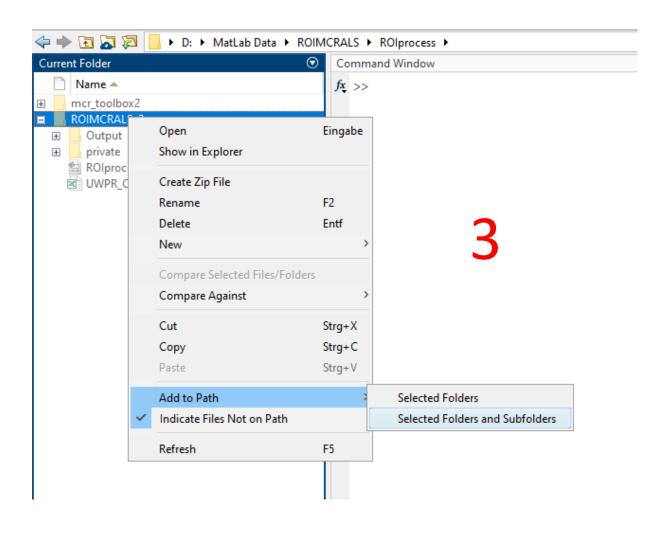
**Note:** sub folders called private contain support functions that can only be called by the main function. These folders are always grayed out.

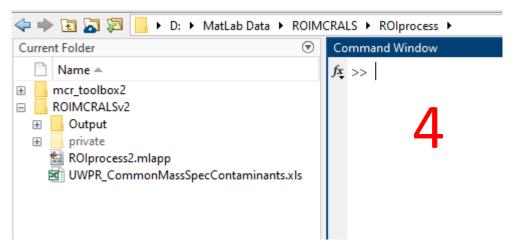








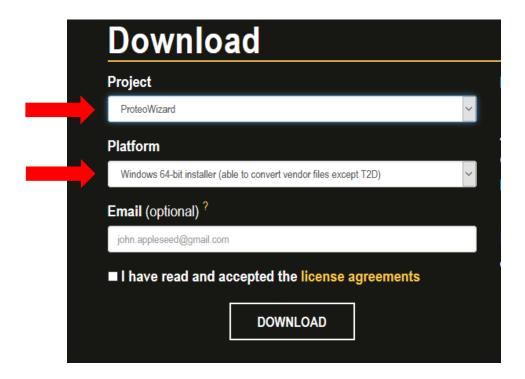






#### 1.4. Download ProteoWizard

Go to <a href="http://proteowizard.sourceforge.net/download.html">http://proteowizard.sourceforge.net/download.html</a> and download the ProteoWizard Project



To check whether you're using a 32-bit or 64-bit version of Windows follow the steps on the following website:

https://www.howtogeek.com/howto/21726/how-do-i-know-if-im-running-32-bit-or-64-bit-windows-answers/

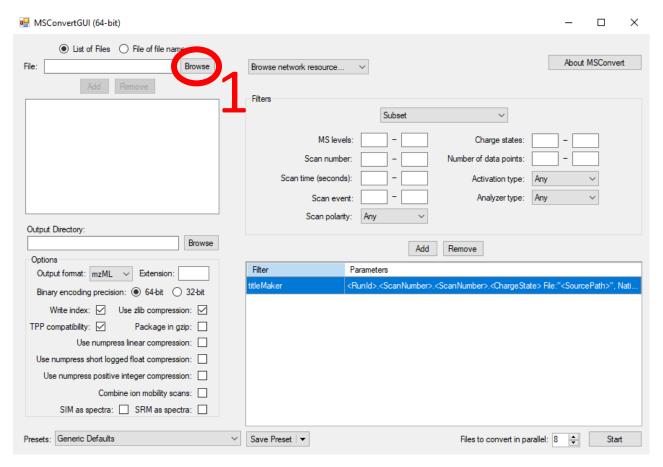
After download run the installer to install MSConvert.



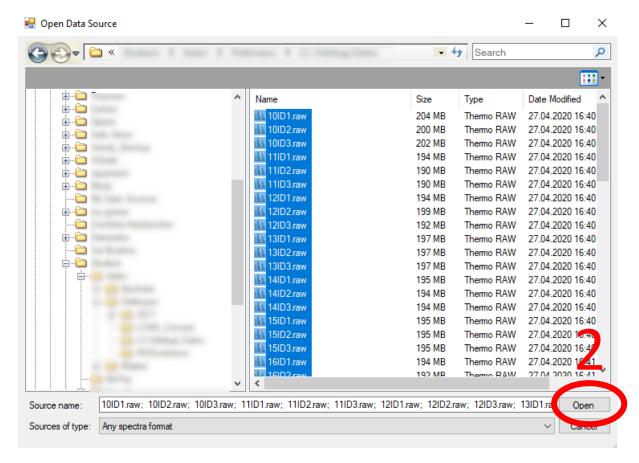
### 2. Data Conversion

#### 2.1. Data Conversion

Launch MSConvert and open the MS files you want to convert. Click Browse, a new window opens, then navigate to the MS files and select them. Click open.



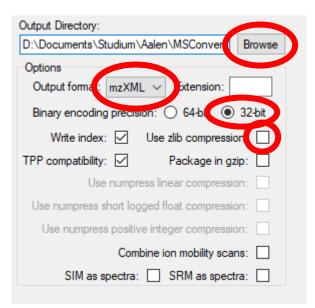




Select an output directory by clicking the Browse bottom and selecting a folder.

Change following conversion options:

Output format: mzXML Binary encoding precision: 32-bit Use zlib compression: untick



Click Start, a new window opens, wait until data conversion is complete.



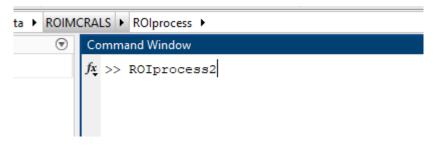
## 3. ROI analysis

## 3.1. Start ROlprocess2 and select test file

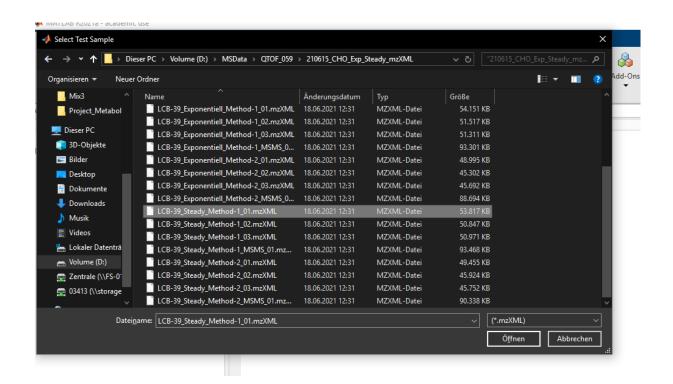
Type or copy the command

#### ROIprocess2

in the command window and press Enter.

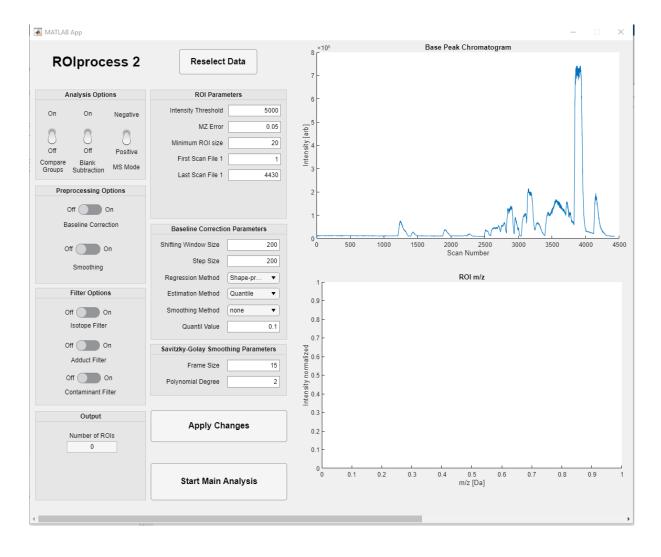


A window will appear, select the test file you want to review and click Open.



The main window opens and the base peak chromatogram is potted after the file is loaded.





Review the Basepeak/Scan number plot to determine the starting scan number and last scan number which contain relevant information, as well as noise intensity. These numbers are important parameters in the ROI search.

Scan numbers and intensity values can be red out by hovering the mouse cursor over the plot. In this example scan 1150 – 4400 contain peaks and background noise is around 12000.

Update the numbers in the ROI Parameters panel. Then update the graph by clicking the Apply changes button. Now the ROI m/z values will be plotted and the number of found ROIs is shown in the Output panel.





You can add preprocessing and filter options by using the switches on the left. Corresponding parameters can be changed in the parameter panels.

When the Analysis Options **Compare Groups** is switched on, a window opens and you are asked to select a test file for Group 2. After loading the file, the basepeak chromatogram for file 2 is plotted in a new graph.

If the Option Blank Subtraction is selected, you have to select a blank file for each group.

The button **Reselect Data** opens windows to reselect test files. The number of files to select depends if Pairwise Analysis and Blank Subtraction are enabled. After loading, the basepeak chromatograms are plotted again.



## 3.2. ROI and data pretreatment Batch processing

When settings are finalized click the **Start Main Analysis** button to start the main analysis using the activated options and specified settings.

Depending on the Pair-wise analysis and Blank subtraction options up to four windows will open asking to specify data files.

The options in order of appearance are:

Input	Options	Description	Note
Select Dataset (1)	File explorer	Select data files (for	
	gro		
Select Dataset 2	File explorer	Select data files for	Only for pairwise
		group 2	analysis. Different
			number of data
			files per group are
			allowed
Select Blanks (for	File explorer	Select Blank files (for	Multiple files
Dataset 1)		group 1)	allowed. If
			multiple blanks
			are selected, the
			average blank file
			will be used.
Select Blanks for	File explorer	Select data files for	Only for pairwise
Dataset 2		group 2	analysis. Different
			number of blank
			files per group are
			allowed

#### Caution:

ROIprocess2 uses parallelization to process as many data files at the same time as possible. This uses high amounts of system memory, especially when working with high resolution MS files and setting MZerror very low. Causing out of memory errors when more memory is needed than available.

By lowering the number of workers less memory is needed, but process times are increased.

You can change the number of workers on the **Home tab** in the **Environment section**, by selecting **Parallel > Parallel Preferences**.

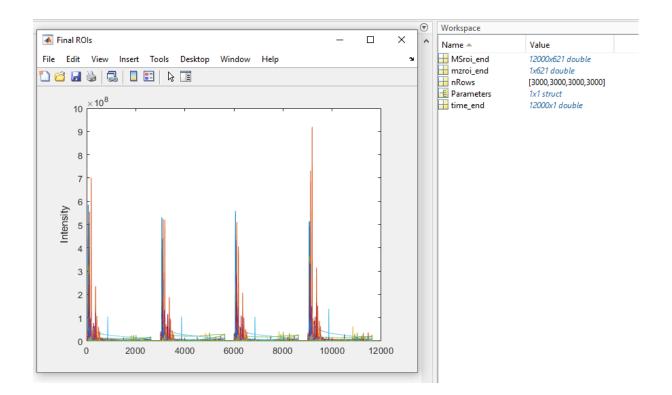
See <a href="https://uk.mathworks.com/help/parallel-computing/parallel-preferences.html">https://uk.mathworks.com/help/parallel-computing/parallel-preferences.html</a> for more info.



The main analysis will extract, ROI search, and combine all .mzXML files selected in the previous step and applies selected data processing steps.

This can take several minutes, depending on file size and selected parameters.

Processing is done when the output MSroi\_end, mzroi\_end, time\_end, nRows and Parameters appear in the workspace. MSroi\_end is also plotted and shows the final ROIs.



The Plot and the ROIprocess2 app can now be closed.

MSroi\_end contains the intensities of the ROIs, sorted by time (columns) and ROI (row) of the combined matrix

mzroi\_end contains the m/z information of each ROI in the combined matrix

time\_end is the combined timetable

nRows is a row vector containing the number of scans processed in each data file

Parameters contains all selected processing parameters and data files for easier traceability.

Caution: All output variables are required in further steps!

Renaming is possible if code input variable names are changed accordingly.

Save your progress by clicking "Save Workspace" in the home tab (optional, but recommended).



#### 4. MCR-ALS

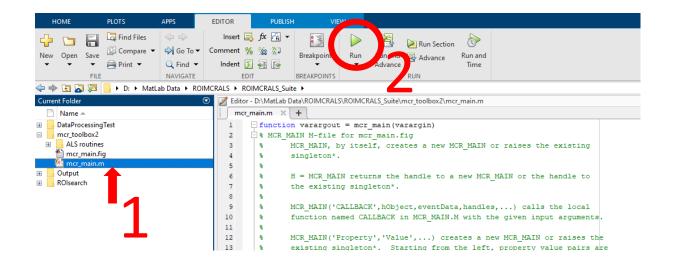
## 4.1. Running MCR-ALS

Type

#### mcr\_main

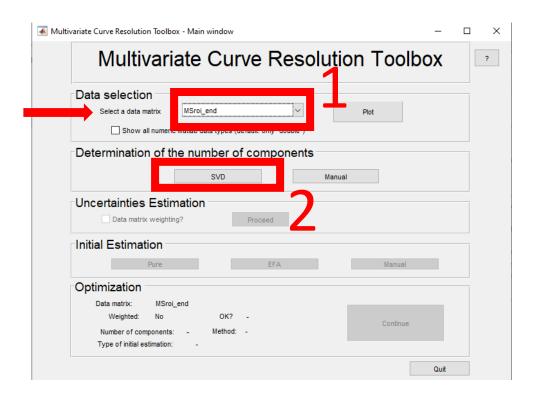
in the command window and press enter

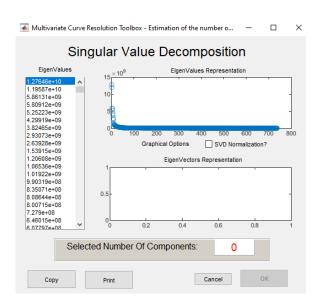
or go to the folder mcr\_toolbox2, double click mcr\_main.m to open it, then click Run in the Editor Tab.



A graphical interface opens. In the dropdown Menu select the **MSroi\_end** matrix to analyze. Proceed by running SVD.



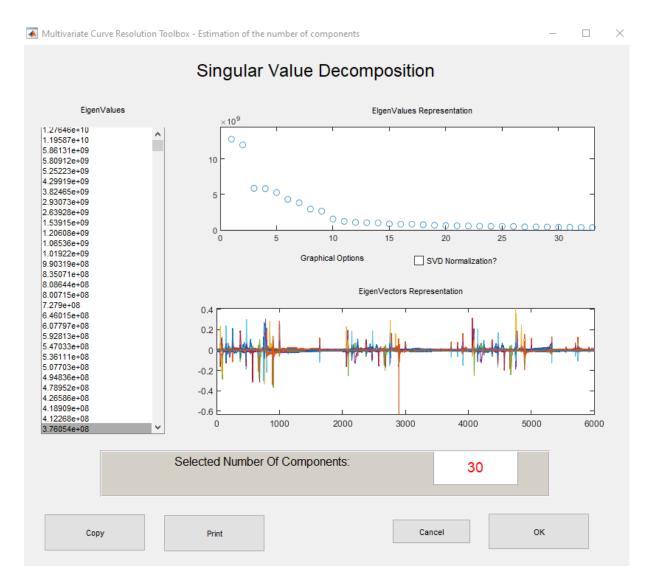




Select the number of components by reviewing the EigenValues Representation. The window can be resized for easier visual inspection. By click and dragging in the graph you can zoom in.

When you have decided how many components you want to include in MCR-ALS, choose it by selecting the EigenValue in the list on the left side.

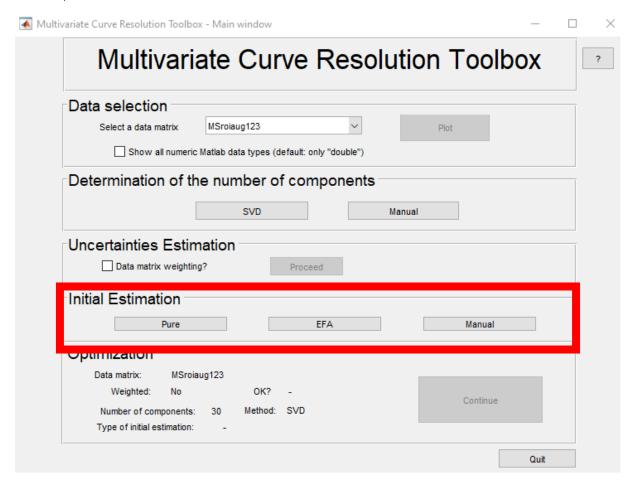






#### 4.2. Initial Estimates

ALS requires initial estimates to run. Choose either Pure ore EFA for initial estimation.





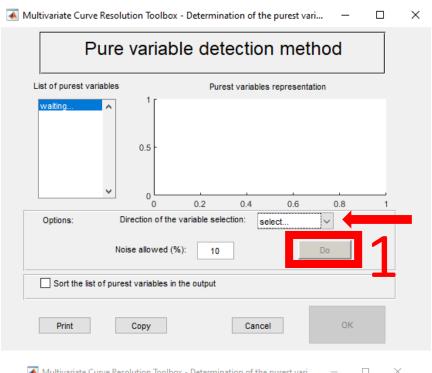
#### 4.2.1.Pure

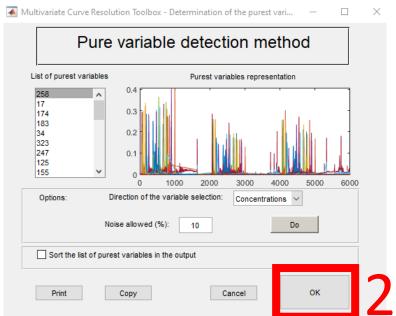
When selecting Pure estimates, the following Window opens

To proceed selecting concentration or spectra as initial estimate in from the drop-down menu.

Optionally change the allowed Noise.

Click "Do", when the calculation is finished click OK.



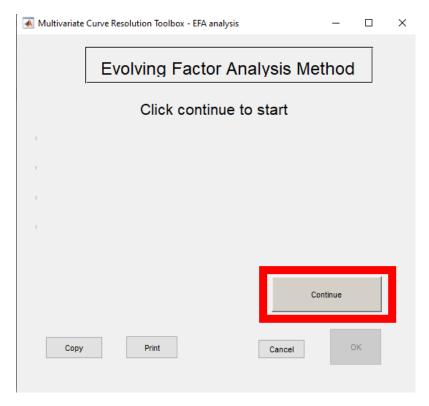




#### 4.2.2.EFA

When selecting EFA the following window opens, click Continue to start forward EFA.

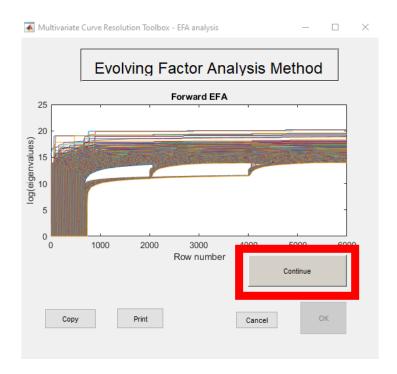
This step takes several minutes to calculate.



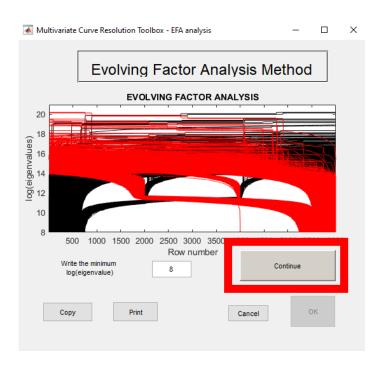
Click Continue Forward EFA is finished, to start Backward EFA.

This step takes several minutes to calculate.



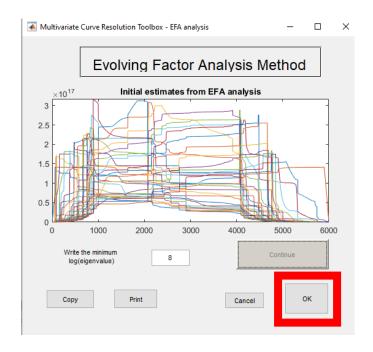


When finished select the minimum log(eigenvalue) and click Continue.





A Graph shows the Initial Estimates, then click OK



## 4.3. Optimization

Start optimization by clicking Continue in the MCR Toolbox main window.

A new window opens, and several plots will be drawn. This step takes some time.





Select the total number of matrices that are combined in the data set, then click continue.

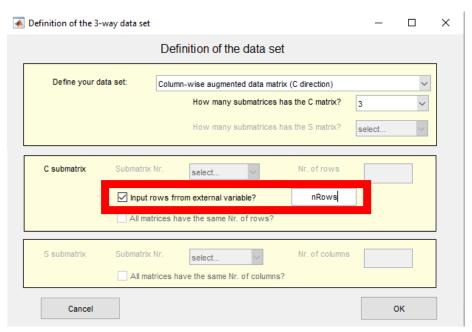
Select Column-wise augmented data matrix (C direction) in the drop down menu and check if the number of submatrices is set correctly.

In the C submatrix section define the Nr. of rows for each submatrix.

If all data files have been processed to use the same number of scans, (always the case for single analysis) you can check "All matrices have same Nr. of rows?".

▲ Definition of the 3-way data set						_		×
_			Defir	nition of the data set				
	Define your data set:		Column-wise augmented data matrix (C direction)				~	
				How many submatrices ha	s the C matrix?	3	~	
				How many submatrices ha	s the S matrix?	select	~	Ī
ا 1								] 1
	C submatrix	Submatrix	c Nr.	select V	Nr. of rows	0		
	_	Input						
		✓ All ma	atrices hav					
	S submatrix	Submatrix	c Nr.	select V	Nr. of columns			
		All ma	atrices hav	re the same Nr. of columns?				
	Cancel					0	К	

If you use pairwise analysis with different number of scans for each group check "Input from external variable?" and type **nRows** in the field next to it.

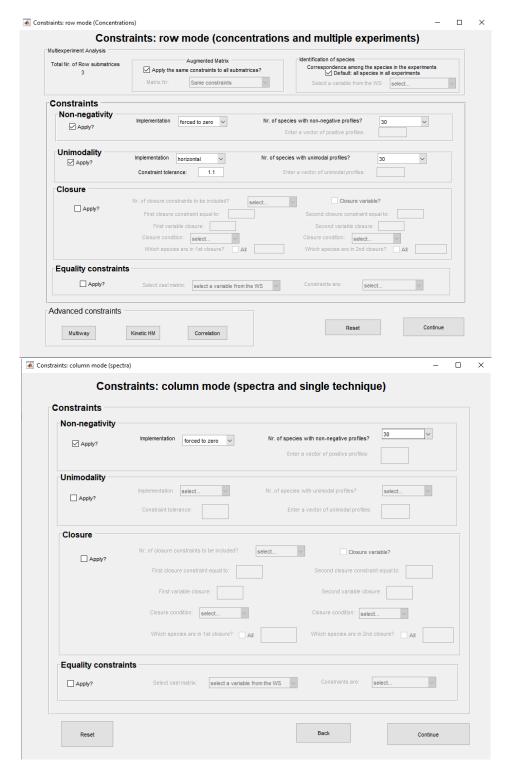


Click OK to continue.



On the next two screens set the constraints for row mode (concentrations and multiple experiments) and column mode (spectra and single technique) respectively.

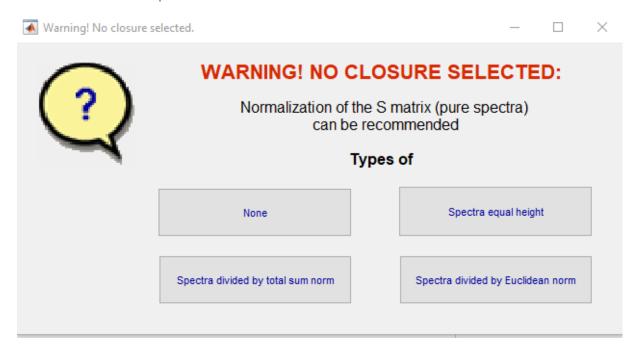
Click Continue.





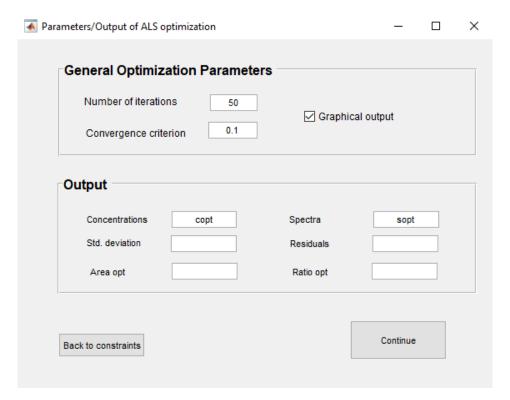
When no Closure constraint was selected a warning appears where you can choose to normalize the S matrix.

Pick one of the four options.

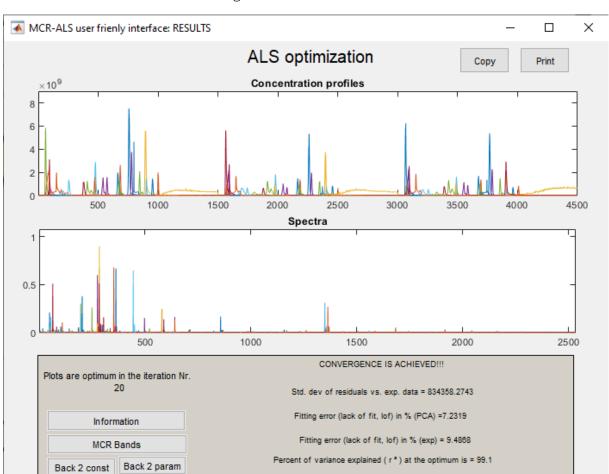


Lastly set general optimization settings and select the Output of ALS optimization by typing the name you want the matrices to have, into the corresponding field.

Then click continue.







After ALS iteration achieved convergence, the results are shown.

All matrices you defined in the previous screen, are generated in the Workspace tab and can be used for further calculations or analysis.

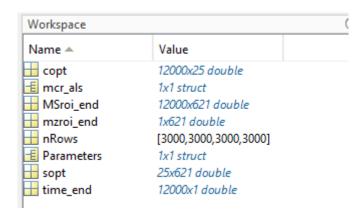
If no convergence is achieved you can go back to constraints [Back to const] or back to optimization parameters [Back to param] to change settings, without redoing the whole process.

#### Caution:

mcr\_main.m can sometimes produce an error after using the Back 2 const option and changing constraint parameters. In this case delete all workspace variables <a href="mailto:except">except</a> MSroi\_end, mzroi\_end, time\_end, nRows and Parameters and start over.

Your Workspace now contains new additional variables copt, mcr\_als and sopt.





**copt** is the MCR-ALS result containing concentration profiles for each compound (column wise)

mcr\_als is a data construct containing all parameters, estimates etc. used in the MCR-ALS analysis

sopt is the MCR-ALS result containing spectra data for each compound (row wise)

#### 5. Result Evaluation

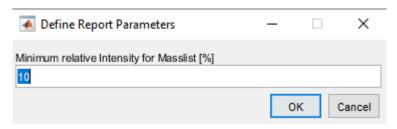
## **5.1.** Report Generation and Component Plots

Use the command

ReportTable = MCRout(copt,sopt,mzroi\_end,time\_end,nRows,Parameters)

in the command window to generate a Report and plot the average concentration profile and spectra for each pure component.

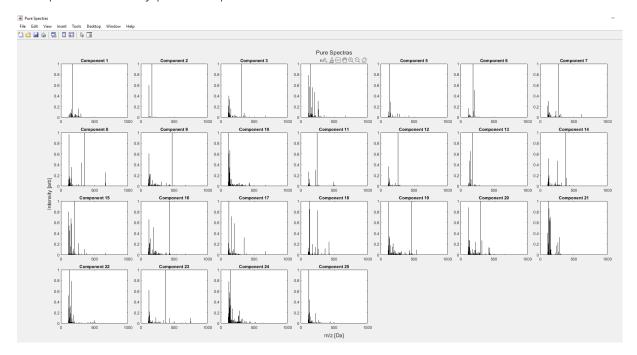
You can change the minimum relative intensity threshold for m/z values to be included in the component mass list.



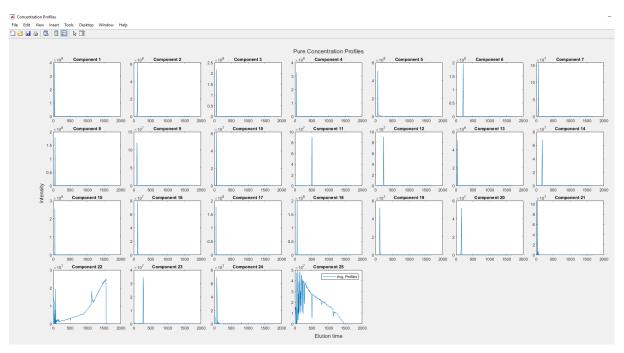
The following output is generated:



#### MS spectra for every pure component:



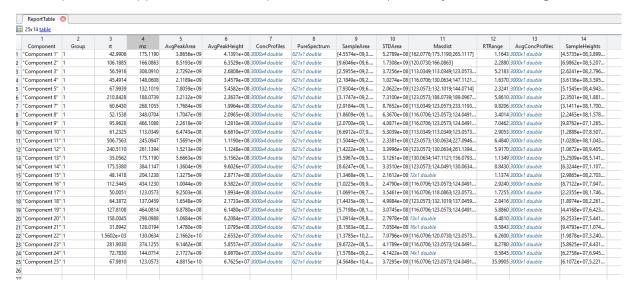
#### Average Concentration Profile for every pure component:



If pair-wise analysis is performed, average concentration profiles for each group will be plotted.



The ReportTable appears in the workspace and can be opened by double-clicking.



Columns contain the following information:

Component: Component Number

Group: group assignment if pair-wise analysis is performed

rt: average elution time

mz: highest intensity m/z value in component spectra (Main MZ)

AvgPeakArea: Average peak area

AvgPeakHeight: Average peak height

ConcProfiles: Concentration profile for each data file, sorted column wise

PureSpectrum: Pure Spectrum

SampleArea: row vector containing peak area for each data file

STDArea: standard deviation of peak area between samples

Masslist: Row vector containing every m/z value over the specified threshold

RTRange: peak width of the average concentration profile

AvgConcProfiles: Average Concentration Profile

SampleHeights: row vector containing peak height for each data file

FoldChange: Fold change between groups, calculated by AvgArea1/ AvgArea2-1 and vice

versa. Only for pair-wise analysis

**pValue:** p-value calculated by two-sample t-test

Significant Difference: Yes, if null hypothesis is rejected at 5% significance level



## 5.2. Compare MCR-ALS result to raw data

Use the command

#### [EICs,ReportTable]=CheckConcProfiles(ReportTable,Parameters)

to compare the calculated pure component concentration profiles to raw file EICs.

Select a file in the file browser. If pair-wise analysis is used, you must select representative files for both groups.

The function automatically loads the file and uses the main MZ of every component to extract the corresponding EIC. This step can take several minutes, depending on the selected files.

The average concentration profile and corresponding EIC is plotted for every component and can be reviewed visually.

Additionally, the correlation between average concentration profile and EIC is calculated and stored in a new column **Correlation** in **ReportTable**. The column **ProfileEvaluation** is a quick aid to determine if a calculated component is a real component or noise component.

Classification is done by evaluating the calculated correlation. A high correlation indicates a pure component, low correlation indicates a noise component or wrongly calculated concentration profile.

Pure Component: Correlation > 0.7

Uncertain, Check Profile vs EIC Plot: 0.7 ≥ Correlation ≥ 0.3

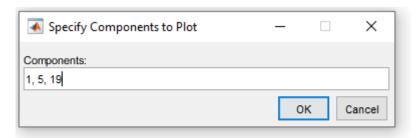
Noise Component: Correlation < 0.3

Those boundaries are arbitrarily set, and should always be manually verified.

To check individual plots, use the command

#### PlotProfileCheck(ElCs,ReportTable)

Specify which components to plot, by typing in the numbers.



For each specified component a new plot will open.



### 5.3. Compare Component mass list to YMDB search results

Use the command

ReportTable=evalDatabaseQuery(ReportTable)

to evaluate a YMDB MS1 search result, stored as delimited text file or spreadsheet.

This function compares all m/z values in the component mass lists to the search result and stores matched results in **ReportTable** in the column **DataBankResult**.

Caution: This function currently works only with YMDB search results or .csv files with

the same data structure.

If different data bank searches are desired, contact me at

Adrian.Haun@hs-aalen.de

## 5.4. Compare Component mass list to suspect list

Use the command

ReportTable = compare2suspects(ReportTable,Parameters)

to compare found m/z values in the component mass lists to a list of suspect targets.

First define the acceptable mass difference in Da, either use the same mass error used in the ROI search or set it manually.

Then select the excel file containing the suspect target mass list.

Caution: This function currently works only with suspect lists saved as .xlsx with the

sheet name Suspect Export.

## 5.5. Find MS/MS Spectra

Use the command

ReportTable = extractMSMS(ReportTable, Parameters)

to search for MS2 spectra for the m/z values in every component mass list.

First define the acceptable mass difference in Da, either use the same mass error used in the ROI search or set it manually.

Then select the data files to search.

The function searches for MS2 spectra for precursor masses inside the mass difference window and only in the retention time range of that component.

The output is stored in ReportTable in the column MSMS.