# MCnebula: Critical chemical classes to classify and boost identification by visualization for untargeted LC-MS/MS data analysis

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## Abstract

Untargeted mass spectrometry is a robust tool for biology, but it usually requires much time on data analysis especially for system biology. We established a framework called MCnebula (Multiple-Chemical nebula) to facilitate mass spectrometry data analysis process by focusing on critical chemical classes and visualization in multiple dimensions. It consisted of three vital steps: (1) abundance-based classes (ABC) selection algorithm, (2) critical chemical classes to classify ‘features’ (compounds), (3) visualization as multiple Child-Nebulae (network graph) with annotation, chemical classification and structure. Notably, MCnebula can be applied to explore classification and structural characteristic of unknown compounds that beyond the limit of spectral library. What’s more, it is intuitive and convenient for pathway analysis and biomarker discovery due to its function of ABC selection and visualization. MCnebula was implemented in the R language. We provided a series of tools in the R packages to facilitate downstream analysis in a MCnebula-featured way, including feature selection (statistical analysis of binary comparisons), homology tracing of top features, pathway enrichment analysis, heat map clustering analysis, spectral visualization analysis, chemical information query and output analysis reports, etc. In order to illustrate the broad utility of MCnebula, we investigated a human-derived serum dataset for metabolomics analysis. The results indicated that ‘Acyl carnitines’ were screened out by tracing structural classes of biomarkers which was consistent with the reference. We also investigated a plant-derived dataset of herbal *E. ulmoides* to achieve a rapid unknown compound annotation and discovery.

**Keywords:** Mass spectrometry, visualization, chemical classes, identification, MCnebula

## Introduction

Analyzing untargeted liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) dataset is complicated, due to the massive of data volume, complexity of spectra and structural diversity of compounds. Many software or web-based interfaces were developed to provide a one-stop bulk solution for LC-MS data analysis[1](#ref-2020p)–[3](#ref-2020co), which applied flexible mass spectra processing tools or analogous algorithms[4](#ref-2012d)–[7](#ref-2010). To reduce false results, more and more algorithms achieved the function of peak deconvolution, feature selection or statistical filtering[8](#ref-2017f)–[11](#ref-2022b). Generally,fragmentation spectra were used for identifying compounds in LC-MS data analysis.

Several strategies were developed for identifying compounds with fragmentation spectra. **1)** Spectral library matching. A number of public available databases were built to settle that via achieving re-usability of reference fragmentation spectra, such as MassBank, MassBank of North America (MoNA), Global Natural Products Society molecular networking ([GNPS](https://gnps.ucsd.edu/ProteoSAFe/static/gnps-splash.jsp)). In the meanwhile, these fragmentation spectra are available via their web servers, third-party platform (e.g., [CompMass](http://prime.psc.riken.jp/compms/msdial/main.html#MSP%3E)) or specific tools (MASST). However, compared with structure database (PubChem harbours over 100 million records), spectral library is too small in size that limit the application of mass spectrometry. **2)** *In silico* simulation by fragmentation spectra. *In silico* tools have been increasingly developed for simulating fragmentation spectra[12](#ref-2015c)–[14](#ref-2017aq). Some databases such as MoNA collated *in silico* fragmentation spectra and were available for public[15](#ref-2013w). **3)** *In silico* prediction with matching learning. At present, the algorithms made machine training from reference mass dataset or libraries, then ‘learned’ how to predict chemical fingerprints or principles so as to retrieve the correct structure from molecular structure database[16](#ref-duhrkop_searching_2015),[17](#ref-2018ay).

*In silico* methods are developing quickly. According to the report, the cutting-edge technology, called SIRIUS 4[18](#ref-duhrkop_sirius_2019), achieved an accuracy rate of 70% when retrieving from molecular structure database. This method helped to identify metabolites beyond the scope of spectral libraries. While *in silico* tools boost chemical identification, it is still lack of a proper framework that could incorporate SIRIUS 4 into a user-friendly way for biological research intuitively, such as integrating compound annotation, biomarker discovery and pathway analysis in a workflow. ClassyFire is popular for compound annotation in LC-MS data analysis due to its computation available and systematicness[19](#ref-2019bt)–[21](#ref-2019bq). The taxonomy and ontology is robust and useful for chemical classification. As a hierarchical classification-based method, Qemistree was proposed to analyze mass spectrometry data by expressing molecular relationships as a tree, which could be represented in the form of sample metadata and chemical ontologies[22](#ref-2021b). Molecular networking is more and more popular due to its visualization and data transparency. Molecular networking was a spectral correlation and visualization method that can detect spectra from related molecules (so-called spectral networks), even when the spectra were not matched to any known compounds[23](#ref-2012a). Based on the concept of molecular networking, clustering features for visualization of chemical classification probably contribute to the discovery of biomarkers and pathway analysis.

LC-MS based untargeted metabolomics is popular due to its high sensitivity, small sample volume and direct injection without separation etc.[24](#ref-2016aq). With the help of statistical methodologies, researchers could screen and identify more-informative disease biomarkers from thousands of LC-MS features[25](#ref-2016ar). Those statistical approaches mainly involved classical statistic and artificial intelligence models(e.g., random forests)[26](#ref-2019bv). All approaches were inevitable to produce biases, owing to the complexity of feature set or algorithmic stability[27](#ref-2017i). Furthermore, analyzing at feature level (quantification of the peak area relating to the ‘features’) was unable to profile systematic effects on metabolites unbiased[28](#ref-duhrkop_systematic_2021). In this view, analyzing at chemical classified level (classifying of ‘features’ with the knowledge of systematic chemical classification) may be a good solution. However, it is worth noting that the differences of metabolites at the same classified level could lead to various activities. Integrating both ‘feature’ level statistic and classified level assessment probably will be one of the solutions for the problem.

In addition to chemical classifying and statistical analysis, clustering visualization was useful for untargeted LC-MS data analysis. Over the last decade, Global Natural Products Social Molecular Networking (GNPS) is more and more popular as a clustering visualization tool for LC-MS dataset. GNPS applied molecular networking combined with mass spectra of molecules based on the similarity of their fragmentation patterns[23](#ref-2012a). Unfortunately, molecular networking of GNPS mainly depend on on spectral similarity instead of compounds structural or classified similarity. It was reported that some compounds belonging to flavonoids happened to be absent from the cluster of other flavonoids compounds in previous research[28](#ref-duhrkop_systematic_2021). Thus, clustering visualization in a classified level seems to be a better choice for untargeted LC-MS data analysis. Earlier in 2012, the concept of molecular networking with visualization for mass data analysis was proposed for the first time[23](#ref-2012a), but *in silico* tools for predicting compound classification by fragmentation spectra were not available at that time. Nowadays, with the development of automatic classified *in silico* tools[29](#ref-2016), it is time for a revolution of the visualization strategy with higher confidence in classified level.

For above consideration, we proposed a comprehensive framework, named MCnebula (https://mcnebula.org/), for untargeted LC-MS/MS dataset analysis. MCnebula integrated a new abundance-based classes (ABC) selection algorithm for chemical classes selection. MCnebula can be used to explore unknown compounds because of the annotation module and the cutting-edge technology of SIRIUS software[16](#ref-duhrkop_searching_2015),[18](#ref-duhrkop_sirius_2019),[28](#ref-duhrkop_systematic_2021),[30](#ref-bocker_sirius_2009)–[32](#ref-ludwig_database-independent_2020), which exceeded the limitations of spectral library matching. It allowed all data for one-button analysis from the beginning to the end, which facilitated data processing. In addition to the basic function of MCnebula), we provided an additional ‘exMCnebula2’ package for downstream analysis, which provided a prototype for the expanded application of MCnebula.

## Experimental section

### MCnebula algorithm

**Molecular formula and chemical structure prediction**. The analysis of MS/MS spectra involve a process of inference and prediction. We deduce the molecular formula based on the molecular weight of elements composition and possible fragmentation pattern of the MS/MS spectrum by SIRIUS; We then search for the exact chemical structure from compound structure databases. However, this process is often uncertain as several factors can affect the reliability of MS/MS data and the correctness of inference. SIRIUS generates a list of candidates for the potential molecular formula, chemical structure, and chemical classification behind each MS/MS spectral feature. In such cases, MCnebula extract these candidates and determine the unique molecular formula and chemical structure for each MS/MS spectrum based on the highest score of prediction.

**Top candidate selection by multiple score systems**. After the process of compound prediction, we get candidates for molecular formula, structure, and chemical classes. Some candidates are correct while others are not. While the correct predictions for molecular formula and chemical structure are unique, the chemical classification may have multiple correct predictions belonging to different classes of hierarchy. The scoring method depends on personalized research purpose. We can use scores based on various criteria such as isotopes, mass error, structural similarity, or chemical classes to rank and filter the candidates. With numerous score systems available, we filter out low-scoring candidates and focus on those with higher scores, which are more likely to be the correct compound. However, in most cases, the top candidates from the three scoring systems are not always consistent. So, we choose a ‘specific candidate’ as a reference in the user-selected scoring system and retrieve its chemical information from the other systems for data integration. We obtain unique molecular formulae and chemical structure for the reference by scoring and ranking, but for chemical classes, more work is needed.

**Chemical classification**. Compounds with MS/MS spectrum can be classified based on their overall structure or local structure, which we refer to as the dominant structure and substructure, respectively. Therefore, in the chemical classification system, we can classify compounds not only based on their dominant structure, but also based on their substructure. When the dominant structure is unavailable, or the MS/MS spectral fragment is insufficient, we classify the compounds using substructure information to gain knowledge of the compound. Note: Classifying compounds based on their dominant structure is straightforward. For example, we classify Taxifolin as a Flavone, not a phenol, even though its local structure contains a phenol substructure. We prefer to classify compounds based on their dominant structure because it is more concise and provides more information. However, during the MS/MS spectral analysis, we sometimes can only classify compounds based on their substructure.

**ABC selection**. The ABC selection algorithm evaluates all features collectively in an untargeted LC-MS/MS dataset, by examining the number and abundance of features for each chemical classification at different levels with both substructure and dominant structure. Based on this analysis, representative classes are selected for subsequent analysis (as shown in Fig. 6).

* Create Stardust Classes (Inner filter). By using the posterior probability of classification prediction (PPCP) data for each feature, simple threshold or absolute conditions are set to filter the chemical classes, and refer to as ‘inner’ filtering.
* Cross filter Stardust Classes. This involves combining the data of the chemical classes and their classified features (i.e. Stardust Classes data), grouping them based on the chemical classes, and then performing statistics on the features within each group. Statistics may also be performed on these data in conjunction with features annotation data, or to compare groups with each other. This method involves crossover of attributes for filtering, hence it is referred to as ‘cross’ filtering. (See details in the next subsection about Cross filter Stardust Classes.)

The resulting dataset is called Nebula-Index, which records multiple chemical classes and their associated features. Each chemical class is considered as a ‘Nebula’ and its classified ‘features’ are the components of the Nebula. These Nebulae are visualized as networks, with Parent-Nebula representing all features combined and Child-Nebulae representing individual classes with their ‘features’.

**Details of Cross filter Stardust Classes.** This method involves integrating three modules, as shown in Fig. 6:

*Cross-filtering by ‘quantity’* (abundance selection): The ‘features’ quantity limitation is set for each group (a chemical class with its classified ‘features’). The minimum quantity of ‘features’ within the group and the maximum proportion of ‘features’ quantity within the group versus all ‘features’ (unique) quantity of all groups are used as thresholds. Chemical classes with too many or too few ‘features’ are filtered out.

*Cross-filtering by ‘score’* (Goodness assessment): This step associates the Stardust Classes data with ‘features’ annotation data. For each group, the Goodness assessment is performed for each target attribute (continuous attribute, generally a scoring attribute of compound identification, such as ‘Tanimoto similarity’). If the group satisfies all the expected Goodness, the chemical class is retained. The Goodness () is calculated as follows: , where is the quantity of ‘features’ of which the target attributes satisfy the cut-off, and is the quantity of all ‘features’.

The assessment of Goodness is related to the parameters of ‘tolerance’ and ‘cutoff’: the expected Goodness value of ‘tolerance’ and the actual Goodness, which is related to the parameter ‘cutoff’.

Goodness assessment can be given to multiple target attributes. Note that the chemical class is retained only if it passes the Goodness assessment of all target attributes. The main purpose of this step is to filter out chemical classes with too many ‘features’ of low structural identification.

*Cross-filtering by ‘identical’* (identicality assessment): This step involves a similarity assessment of chemical classes. A hierarchical range is set for chemical classification, and groups within this range are compared for similarity. If the classified ‘features’ of two groups are almost identical to each other, the chemical class represented by one of the groups is excluded. The degree of identicality between two groups (A and B) is assessed, as well as the value of the parameter ‘identical\_factor’ () :

: ratio of the classified ‘features’ of A belonging to B

: ratio of the classified ‘features’ of B belonging to A

: value of parameter ‘identical\_factor’

If and , the two groups are considered identical, and the group with fewer ‘features’ is discarded. The purpose of this step is to filter out classes that may incorporate each other and are similar in scope. The *in silico* prediction approach may not be able to distinguish which class the potential compound belongs to from the LC-MS/MS spectra.

### MCnebula evaluation

**Spectra dataset for evaluation**. To evaluate the performance of MCnebula, the spectra from the GNPS MS/MS library was used (http://prime.psc.riken.jp/compms/msdial/main.html#MSP). To prevent overfitting during library match evaluation, ‘noise’ was added to the MS/MS spectra[33](#ref-2021). Two models of noise were simulated: medium noise and high noise. The simulation involved a global mass shift, individual mass deviations, intensity variations, and additional ‘noise peaks.’ Isotope patterns were also simulated using the ‘get.isotopes.pattern’ function within the ‘rcdk’ R package[34](#ref-2007j). The mass and abundance of isotopes were considered for the adduct type to increase or decrease exact mass. The ‘isotope peaks’ were merged into the MS1 list of compounds, and all spectra collections were formatted into mgf or csv file for the continuing MCnebula and benchmark analysis.

**Evaluation method.** MCnebula and benchmark workflow was conducted for all the three simulated datasets. SIRIUS 4 command-line interface (CLI) (version 4.9.12) was applied for computation, and filtered out MS/MS spectra with empty fragmentation peaks. In total 7524 out of 8782 compounds were left for evaluation. ClassyFire was used to assess the classification accuracy[29](#ref-2016). After *in-silico* annotation, we obtained structure annotation, International Chemical Identifier Key (InChIKey), and other metadata of these compounds. Considering that ClassyFire only supports chemical identities those structures have been classified in its server previously, we used the first hash block of InChIKeys (InChIKey planar, which represents the molecular skeleton) to query the PubChem application programming interface (API) (https://pubchemdocs.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pug-rest)[35](#ref-2022ak). This provided us with all the possible InChIKeys of isomerism (stereo, isotopic substitution)[36](#ref-2012e). Classification of small molecules depends on their molecular skeleton, so chemical identities that share the same InChIKey planar are identical in classification. The InChIKey list was imported into ClassyFire to obtain chemical classification. In our R script, once any InChIKey of isomerism matched the classified data in the database, we turned off the acquisition status for this molecular skeleton. In the end, we collated, integrated, and assigned all these chemical annotations as standard reference.

Due to differences in algorithms and classified results, we evaluated the MCnebula and benchmark methods separately. Since sub-structural classification was not available for the benchmark method, we excluded these classes during the evaluation analysis. Nevertheless, some compounds within the remaining classes may still be classified into sub-structural classes. We assigned three levels for evaluation: ‘True,’ ‘Latent,’ and ‘False.’ ‘True’ indicated that the classified classes were consistent with those of ClassyFire. ‘Latent’ indicated that the classified classes were not consistent with ClassyFire, but their parent classes at the ‘class’ level were consistent. ‘False’ indicated that the classified classes were completely inconsistent with ClassyFire. Then, the true positive (TP) was assigned as: ‘True’ + ‘Latent’; the false positive (FP) was assigned as ‘False’.

To evaluate the identification of classes or structures, we merged the results with a standard reference by InChIKey planar. For the evaluation of chemical structure identification, we considered a structure as ‘True’ if it matched the chemical structure identified by InChIKey planar. However, this evaluation neglected stereochemistry due to the limit of LC-MS/MS detection.

## Results and discussion

### Results

#### Overview

The MCnebula workflow was dedicated to analyzing LC-MS/MS datasets from the beginning, i.e. starting from the raw data obtained from the sample and going through the various stages of analysis to obtain a complete analysis report (Fig. 1). The mass dataset is finally presented as Parent-Nebula and Child-Nebula: Parent-Nebula is a simple network visualization of a mixture of all the features, which contains too much information for the user to extract useful information intuitively; Child-Nebulae were multiple network visualization for LC-MS/MS data analysis highlighted the advantages of the ABC selection algorithm for fast filtering and selection of chemical classes. We evaluated workflow of MCnebula in function with other popular public available methods. In terms of the evaluation of our chosen indicators which cover identification, classifying, etc., MCnebula has a wider scope of applicability. (Tab. S1)

#### Method evaluation

**Classified accuracy.** We used a public available reference spectral library to assess the accuracy of classifying by MCnebula. The direct use of such a reference spectral library may lead to over-fitting during the evaluation. We have taken the approach of simulating noise to eliminate this consequence. Simulating noise, i.e., adding invalid noisy data to the reference spectrum or numerically shifting the existing data, also simulates data acquisition similar to a real scenario: due to the different acquisition conditions, the spectral data in the real case will be more noisy compared to the reference spectrum. By adding noise to the reference spectral library, we now have three datasets for evaluation (origin, medium noise and high noise dataset) (commonly 7524 compounds (spectra)). All three datasets were analyzed using MCnebula. Due to the richness of the compounds in the reference spectra, for the origin dataset, we obtained a total of 152 chemical classes (each with a corresponding compound to be evaluated) via using ABC selection algorithm. These 152 chemical classes include both chemical classes refined on the basis of dominant structures and chemical classes refined on the basis of substructures. To facilitate comparison with other methods, we selected only chemical classes that are likely to be dominant structures for evaluation. There were 37 such chemical classes that were selected for evaluation. To evaluate MCnebula more objectively, we chose the molecular networking provided by GNPS (Global Natural Products Social Molecular Networking), with the modules of Feature-based molecular networking (FBMN) and MolNetEnhancer, as the benchmark method to provide a visualized clustering analysis of mass spectra data. GNPS is a typical and popular spectral library-based mass spectrometry annotation method. In principle, it first calculates spectral similarity by conducting mirror match with public spectral library, identifies compounds with the exact chemical structures, and then determines the chemical class based on the annotated chemical structure.

We uploaded the three datasets to the GNPS server and then obtained the results and used them for evaluation. For origin dataset, GNPS resulted in a total of 44 chemical classes (parallel to MCnebula, with at least 50 compounds per chemical class). There were 19 common classes in total. These classes were selected to compare MCnebula and GNPS in parallel in terms of classified number, stability, precision and recall. For the classified number (TP + FP), MCnebula outperformed GNPS in three datasets (MCnebula: 199, 178, 160; GNPS: 162, 95, 81) (Fig. 2a). For the stability of the classifying after adding noise, MCnebula outperformed GNPS in two dataset (MCnebula: 89.5%, 81.2%; GNPS: 59.3%, 49.9%) (Fig. 2a). For the indicators of precision, to assess the performance of classifying, it combined the level of the stability to calculate the relative false rate, rather than the absolute false rate, then it was used to estimate precision. The relative false rate better simulated the actual application to LC-MS/MS analysis, since the actual spectral data contains not only noise but also many unknown compounds that cannot be identified by spectral matching. In this context, MCnebula outperformed the GNPS in the evaluation of the precision in three datasets (MCnebula: 69.8%, 67.1%, 67.4%; GNPS: 48.1%, 51.2%, 52.4%) (Fig. 2a). The recall was estimated using relative false rate as well. As shown in Fig. 2a, MCnebula (82.2%, 81.6%, 81.6%) outperformed than GNPS (51.2%, 52.7%, 53.3%). In addition to the three indicators mentioned above, we also compared MCnebula and GNPS at the individual level for the 19 chemical classes (Fig. 2b). Remarkably, MCnebula was more stable to noise than GNPS.

Considering the limit of reference spectral library, The classifying technique like CANOPUS[28](#ref-duhrkop_systematic_2021)incorporated in MCnebula bypassed the first step of identifying the chemical structure but predicted the possible chemical class even if the exact chemical structure was not known. MCnebula combined this cutting-edge technology with ABC selection algorithm and achieve visualization of Child-Nebulae, which make it possible to explore unknown compounds that beyond spectral library. When different levels of noise were added (close to actual acquired MS/MS spectra), the number of classified compounds of GNPS decreased remarkably compared with the stable performance of MCnebula. It means MCnebula can resist noise interference in practice.

**Identified accuracy.** Using MCnebula workflow, the origin dataset containing 8057 compounds (precursor ions m/z < 800), all of these compounds were predicted with chemical molecular formulae, and of these, 6610 compounds were predicted with chemical structure. Those chemical structure were evaluated for accuracy in a classified context. For the 37 chemical classes (Fig. 2c), the average false rate of identification was 37%; the average identified compounds number was 156. Among them, most of the identified false rate were between 30% to 40%, however, some classes were quite low, such as ‘Long-chain fatty acids’ or ‘Lignans, neolignans and related compounds’. The reliability of the predicted chemical structure can be assessed in terms of a score. Tanimoto similarity provides such a score for each predicted chemical structure (it provides the matching degree of chemical fingerprints with structures). When Tanimoto similarity sets the cutoff value to 0.5, the average false rate of identification was 29.4%; the average identified compounds number was 139 (Fig. 2c). Above we evaluated the accuracy of the identification of compounds in each chemical class obtained by MCnebula. It should be noted that MCnebula itself does not contain any module for identification, it only utilized the top scoring candidate from the SIRIUS predicted results for annotation. For more evaluation on identification please refer to the publication and our previous related work[18](#ref-duhrkop_sirius_2019).

#### Data analysis

**Serum metabolic analysis.** To illustrate the application of MCnebula in metabolism, we re-analyzed the serum data from Wozniak et al.[37](#ref-2020s). The serum samples were collected from patients in-hospital infected with Staphylococcus aureus bacteremia (SaB) or not and healthy volunteers. Overall, the samples were divided into 1) control groups, involving NN (non-hospital, non-infected) and HN (hospital, non-infected); 2) infection groups, involving HS (hospital, survival), HM (hospital, mortality).

A total of 7680 ‘features’ were detected while running with LC-MS preprocessing on the serum dataset. After predicting the compounds by MS/MS spectra (with SIRIUS software), subsequent analysis was performed using MCnebula. Of these, 6501 ‘features’ were annotated with predicted molecular formula and further, 3449 ‘features’ were annotated with predicted chemical structure. Using ABC selection algorithm, we filtered out more than one thousand chemical classes by applied of ‘inner filter’ module (see method section of ABC selection algorithm); further filtered out 508 chemical classes while performing ‘cross filter’; for the remaining 41 chemical classes, 19 chemical classes were manually filtered out, while leaving the final 22 chemical classes to make up the Nebula-Index, which further visualized as Child-Nebulae. It is worth mentioning that the filtered out 527 (508 + 19) chemical classes could be re-added to the analysis. Herein, with the basic workflow of MCnebula, Parent-Nebula and Child-Nebulae were obtained (Fig. S1, Fig. S2). By interrogating Child-Nebulae, we had a basic insight into the chemical classes contained in the serum dataset. To mine more information from Child-Nebulae: we performed a ‘binary comparison’ of HS and HM groups, ranking ‘features’ according to Q-value (adjusted P-value); the top 50 ‘features’ were set as ‘tracers’ to mark them in Child-Nebulae (Fig. 3). By combining the features selection algorithm about Q-value, the chemical classes exhibited in Child-Nebulae were reduced. The log2(Fold Change) (log2(FC)) quantification for the HM versus HS groups was visualized in Child-Nebulae (Fig. S3). In Fig. S3, the overall level of ‘Bile acids, alcohols and derivatives’ (BAs) class and ‘Acyl carnitines’ (ACs) (Fig. 4a and b) class increased remarkably, while the overall level of ‘Lysophosphatidylcholines’ (LPCs) class decreased remarkably. Indeed, BAs, ACs and LPCs were reported associated with liver dysfunction, imbalance of intestinal microphylactic homeostasis, and mortality risk[37](#ref-2020s)–[39](#ref-2016at).

LPCs have been extensively investigated in the context of inflammation and atherosclerosis development[39](#ref-2016at),[40](#ref-2020cv). In a recent review[40](#ref-2020cv), the complex roles of LPCs in vascular inflammation were well described, involving the context-dependent pro- or anti-inflammatory action, impact in innate immune cells and adaptive immune system, etc. Decreasing level of LPCs was associated with wild range of diseases of increasing mortality risk[39](#ref-2016at). The investigation of spesis indicated LPCs concentrations in blood were established correlation with severe sepsis or septic shock[41](#ref-2014ao). LPCs was reported inversely correlated with mortality in sepsis patients[42](#ref-2003n). BAs’ disorder implied a liver dysfunction and imbalance of intestinal microphylactic homeostasis[43](#ref-2021dg). The chemical multiversity of BAs, which were discovered in the BAs’ child-nebula, were determined by the intestinal microbiome and allowed for a complex regulation of adaptive responses in host. In our study, the level of BAs showed higher correlation with SaB infection than ACs. The decreased level of LPCs suggested a mortality risk of SaB infection.

By deep annotation of Child-Nebula, all three classes (BAs, ACs and LPCs) of compounds have similar structural parent nuclei, and their levels in the NN, HN, HS, and HM groups are similar (Fig. 4c, Fig. S4). Subsequently, we performed cluster heat map analysis and pathway enrichment analysis on the compounds of these three classes. As shown in the clustering heat map (Fig. 5), the control group of ACs and BAs were remarkably separated from the infection group, which implied the infection relevance of ACs and BAs to SaB. In contrast, LPCs did not show remarkable SaB infection relevance or mortality relevance, probably owing to the general consistency of this class of compounds for SaB disease.

We performed pathway enrichment analysis for these three classes of significant compounds (HS versus HM group, Q-value < 0.05). The results of BAs showed that four compounds exhibited metabolic pathways associated with ‘Bile secretion’, ‘Cholesterol metabolism’, and ‘Primary bile acid biosynthesis’ etc (Fig. S5b). Among them, GCS was a class of compounds with the same parent nucleus. The results for LPCs suggested that compounds with similar parent nucleus structure of LPCs implied association with a series of downstream pathways (Fig. S5c). The significant compounds of ACs were not enriched in the pathway. But, A fundamental role of ACs in tuning the switch between the glucose and fatty acid metabolism was reviewed[44](#ref-2018bi). Their function implemented via bi-directional transport of acyl moieties Between cytosol and mitochondria (Fig. S5a).

Taken togather, from LPCs to BAs, steroids related classes, ‘Lineolic acids and derivatives’, and other fatty acids related classes, showed that liver played a central role in SaB infection and mortality. Liver X receptors (LXRs) played pivotal roles in the transcriptional control of lipid metabolism[45](#ref-2018bd). LXRs modulated membrane phospholipid composition through activation of lysophosphatidylcholine acyltransferase 3 (LPCAT3), which was directly related to LPCs[46](#ref-2021di). The above classes showed correlation with LXRs[45](#ref-2018bd). Unfortunately, LXRs’ specific role in SaB infection or mortality has not been reported and beyond the scope of this research.

In research of Wozniak et al[37](#ref-2020s), five ACs compounds were identified. In addition, four top metabolites (2-Hexadecanoylthio-1-Ethylphosphorylcholine (HEPC); sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P); decanoyl-carnitine; L-Thyroxine (T4)) were also identified. In our reanalysis, all identifications were in line except for HEPC (see ‘Data and code availability’ section for the report of serum dataset analysis). In our re-analysis, ‘HEPC’ was identified as 1-pentadecanoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (LPC15:0) or its stereoisomers. Indeed, HEPC and LPC15:0 are quite similar in structure, but distinct in element constitution (corresponding to C23H48NO5PS and C23H48NO7P respectively). They were clearly distinct in terms of chemical classification. HEPC belongs to ‘Cholines’ (level 5) from ‘Organic nitrogen compounds’ (superclass) family, whereas LPC15:0 belongs to ‘Lysophosphatidylcholines’ (level 5) from ‘Lipids and lipid-like molecules’ family. As a part of MCnebula workflow, sulfur element is detectable for SIRIUS in isotopes pattern with high mass accuracy[30](#ref-bocker_sirius_2009). However, for the MS/MS spectra of ‘HEPC’, there was no candidate formula that containing sulfur element. Overall, we identified more compounds with the MCnebula workflow and many of the results were in line with the analysis of Wozniak et al[37](#ref-2020s). All identified compounds were collated in Tab. S2 (filtered with Tanimoto similarity > 0.5 and de-duplicated with the first hash block of InChIKey (molecular skeleton)). The compounds (top 50 of EFS and MWU) that were not successfully identified via spectral library matching by Wozniak et al. but were identified by our MCnebula workflow for molecular formula or chemical structure were additionally collated (Tab. S3).

**Herbal medicine analysis.** We used MCnebula to interpretate structure diversity and chemical transformation during traditional processing of a representative herbal medicine, *Eucommiae Cortex*, the peel of *Eucommia ulmoides Oliv. (E. ulmoides)*[47](#ref-2021n). After being processed with saline water, it is commonly applied to treat renal diseases for a long time in China but the chemical basis still remained to be explored. With the help of ABC selection algorithm in MCnebula, a total of 29 chemical classes representing the richness of composition of E. ulmoides were obtained. The main components of *E. ulmoides* were lignans, iridoids, phenolics, flavonoids, steroid and terpenoids[48](#ref-huang_traditional_2021). In our study, the chemical classes that obtained by ABC selection algorithm included ‘Lignans, neolignans and related compounds’ (LNARC) and ‘Iridoids and derivatives’ (IAD), as well as ‘Monoterpenoids’ and ‘Terpene glycosides’. The flavonoids were covered by ‘Phenylpropanoids and polyketides’ (PAP)[29](#ref-2016) and phenolics may be found in ‘Methoxyphenols’. The flavonoids were similar to the steroids and were not retained in selected results as ‘Flavonoides’ and ‘Steroids and steroid derivatives’, because they were not as abundant in *E. ulmoides* (bark) as LNARC and IAD. Many of the compounds that identified in chemical classes such as LNARC and IAD (Tab. S4) were reported in previous research about LC-MS/MS analysis of *E. ulmoides*[49](#ref-2014w).

Two groups of quantification data were performed with binary comparison. The top 20 features (Top20) were selected using function ‘select\_features’ (|Log2(Fold change)| > 0.3, Q-value < 0.05, Tanimoto similarity > 0.5) and were traced in Child-Nebulae (Fig. S6). We used MCnebula to draw the mirrored match of MS/MS spectra and extracted ions chromatography (EIC) plots of the Top20 (Fig. S7 and S8). According to Fig. S8, we speculated that the ‘features’ of ID 1642, 1785, and 2321 were newly generated compounds because the peak area levels before the processing were almost zero compared to those after processing. Their chemical structures are showed in Fig. S7. Among them, the ‘feature’ of ID 1642 has a higher probability of correct identification (Tanimoto similarity: 0.69). Based on Fig. S6, we knew that ‘feature’ of ID 1642 belongs to ‘Iridoids and derivatives’ (IAD), the others were ‘Dialkyl ethers’ (DE; ID 1785) and ‘Phenylpropanoids and polyketides’ (PAP; ID 2321). We annotated in depth of the Child-Nebulae of IAD, DE and PAP respectively. The locations of the ‘features’ of ID 1642, 1785 and 2321 in the Child-Nebulae were interrogated (Fig. S9a, b, and c). Only the ‘features’ of ID 1642 had neighboring ‘features’ and their identified chemical structures (ID 2110 and ID 854) had similar parent nuclei. The ‘features’ of ID 2110 and ID 854 were identified with chemical structure (Tanimoto similarity: 0.69 and 0.7 respectively) (Fig. S9d, e, and f); their levels of peak area were decreased and increased after the processing. Based on the chemical structures shown in Fig. S9d and e, we speculated that the compound of ID 2110 was partially converted to the compound of ID 854 after the processing, which may involve chemical changes such as dehydration and rearrangement. Such speculation explained the alteration of the levels of peak area. In addition, the increasement in the level of the compound ID 1642 (its spectra were shown in Fig. S7 and S8) may also be associated with the reduction of the compound ID 2110. The methods of MCnebula we have demonstrated for discovering significant compounds and discovering chemical changes can be applied to explore more compounds in Tab. S4, but we would not expand on this description here.

Taken togather, the application of MCnebula in the analysis of plant-derived compounds was well illustrated with this example, particular for quick identification and exploration of chemical changes. Notably, the reference spectral library or database for plant-derived compounds was much more scarce compared with reference spectral library for human-derived metabolites, Although some specific database of plant-derived compounds was constructed[50](#ref-2012ac), there were lack of enough fragmentation spectra for comprehensive library match. With the help of MCnebula, a rapid and reliable resolution of complex compositions of plant-derived can be achieved.

## Conclusion

The analysis of LC-MS/MS data is challenging because of its large dataset and much information of the unknown compounds as well as the limited of reference spectral library. Thus, we established a framework called MCnebula to facilitate mass spectrometry data analysis by focusing on critical chemical classes and visualization in multiple dimensions. MCnebula was proposed and implemented in the R language with package of MCnebula. As an integrated visualization method, MCnebula may be more popular for researchers without background of bioinformatics and computer science. According to the results of method evaluation, MCnebula had a lower relative false rate of classified accuracy and its accuracy of identification was up to 70%. In order to illustrate the broad utility of MCnebula, we investigated a human-derived serum dataset for metabolomics analysis. The results indicated that ‘Acyl carnitines’ were screened out by tracing structural classes of biomarkers which was consistent with the reference. We also investigated a plant-derived dataset of herbal E. ulmoides to achieve a rapid unknown compound annotation and discovery. MCnebula has a great potential in the field of chemistry and biology. In the future, we hope that fields of application of MCnebula could expand to agriculture, food science, medicine and so on.

## Supporting Information

1. Algorithms, MCnebula assessment, handling of samples in the study (serum and phytochemicals), data processing, and acquisition of available data and codes;
2. Fig. S1-S9; 3) Tab. S1-S4.

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