

INTRODUCTION

Human milk is regarded as the gold standard for infant feeding.

Human milk oligosaccharides feed good bacteria in the gut where 70% of the immune system exists [1].



NIST SRMs



Smithsonian National Zoo Milk Repository

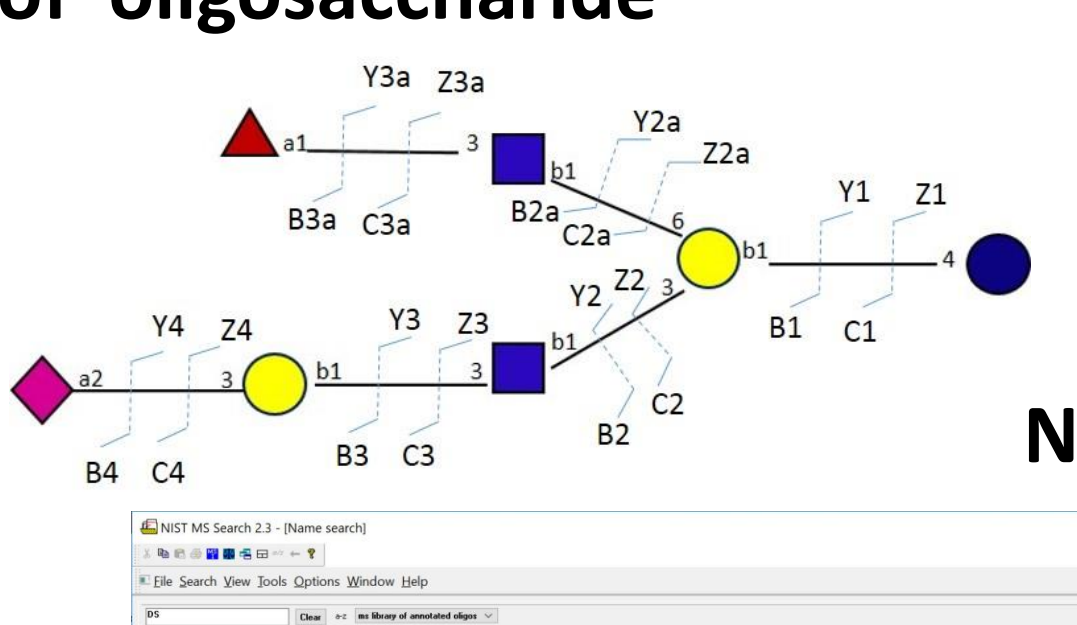
This study focuses on the identification and molecular fingerprinting of oligosaccharides derived from the milk of mammals using the Hydrophilic Interaction Liquid Chromatography and Mass Spectrometry for building NIST prebiotics/glycans MS library.

EXPERIMENTAL

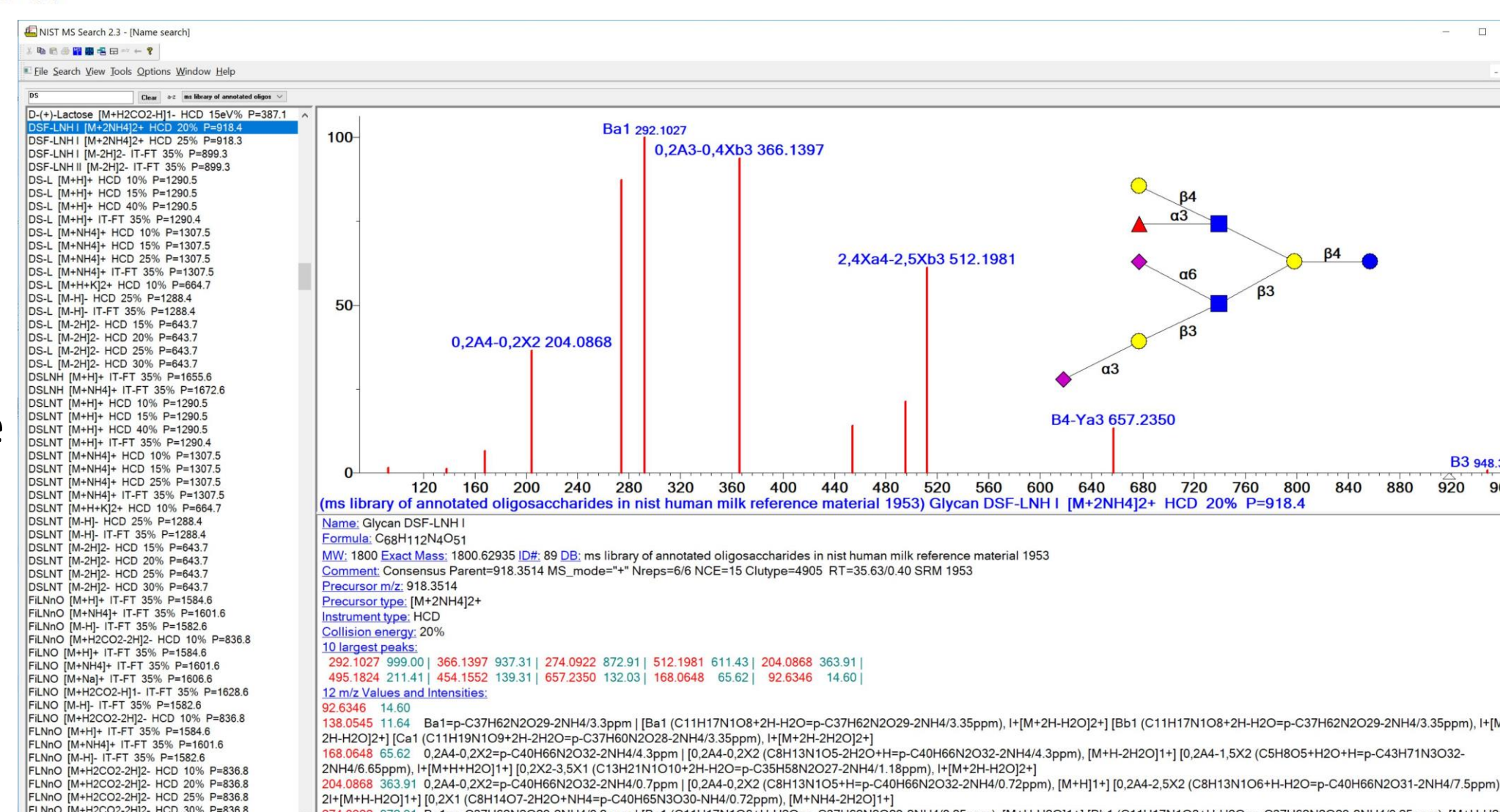
Human milk SRM 1953 → Removal of lipids & proteins → Sample reduction & clean up → SPE removes salts. 20% and 40% acetonitrile separates neutral and acidic oligosaccharides. → Analysis of HMOs & BMOs by HILIC-ESI-MS → Identification of neutral and acidic oligosaccharides. → Molecular structure analysis using spectral library and SIM Glycan → Building of NIST oligos MS Library

Nomenclature of oligosaccharide

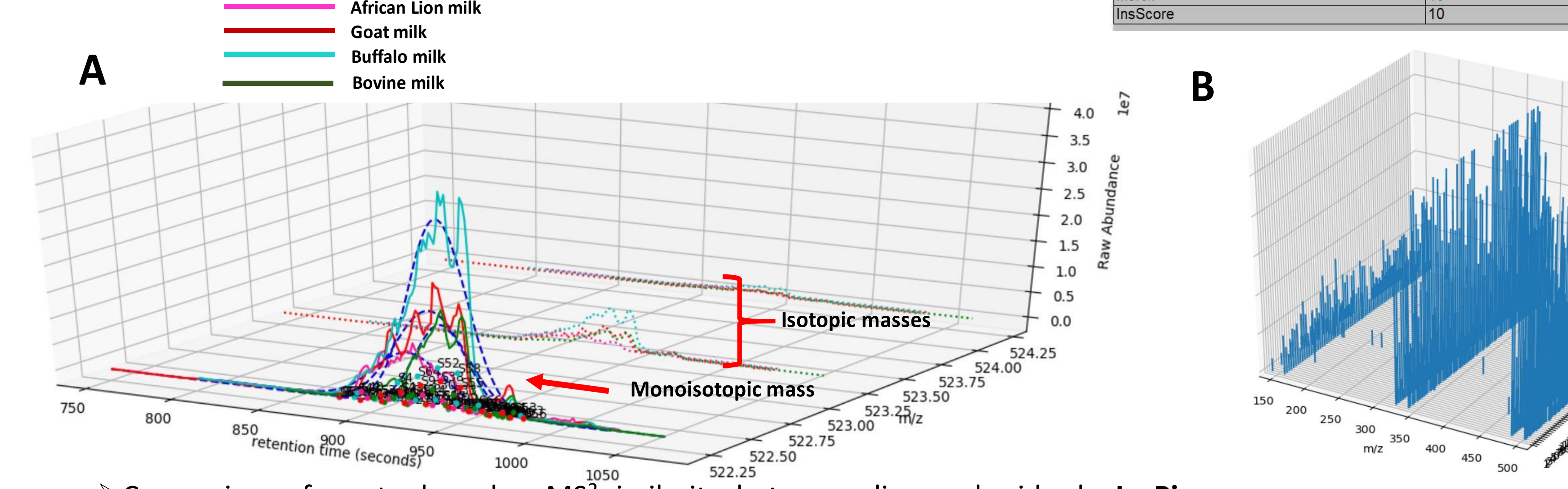
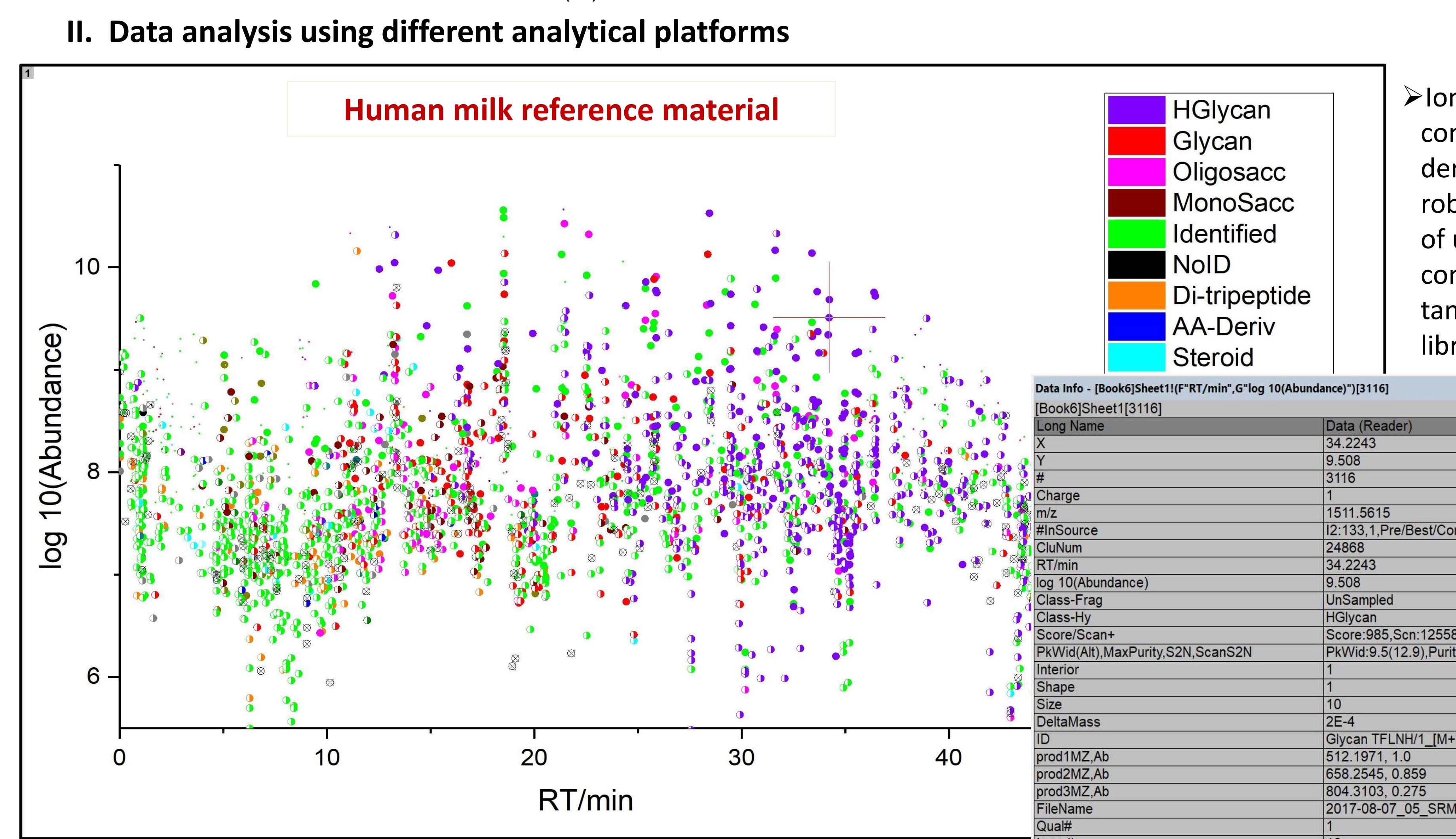
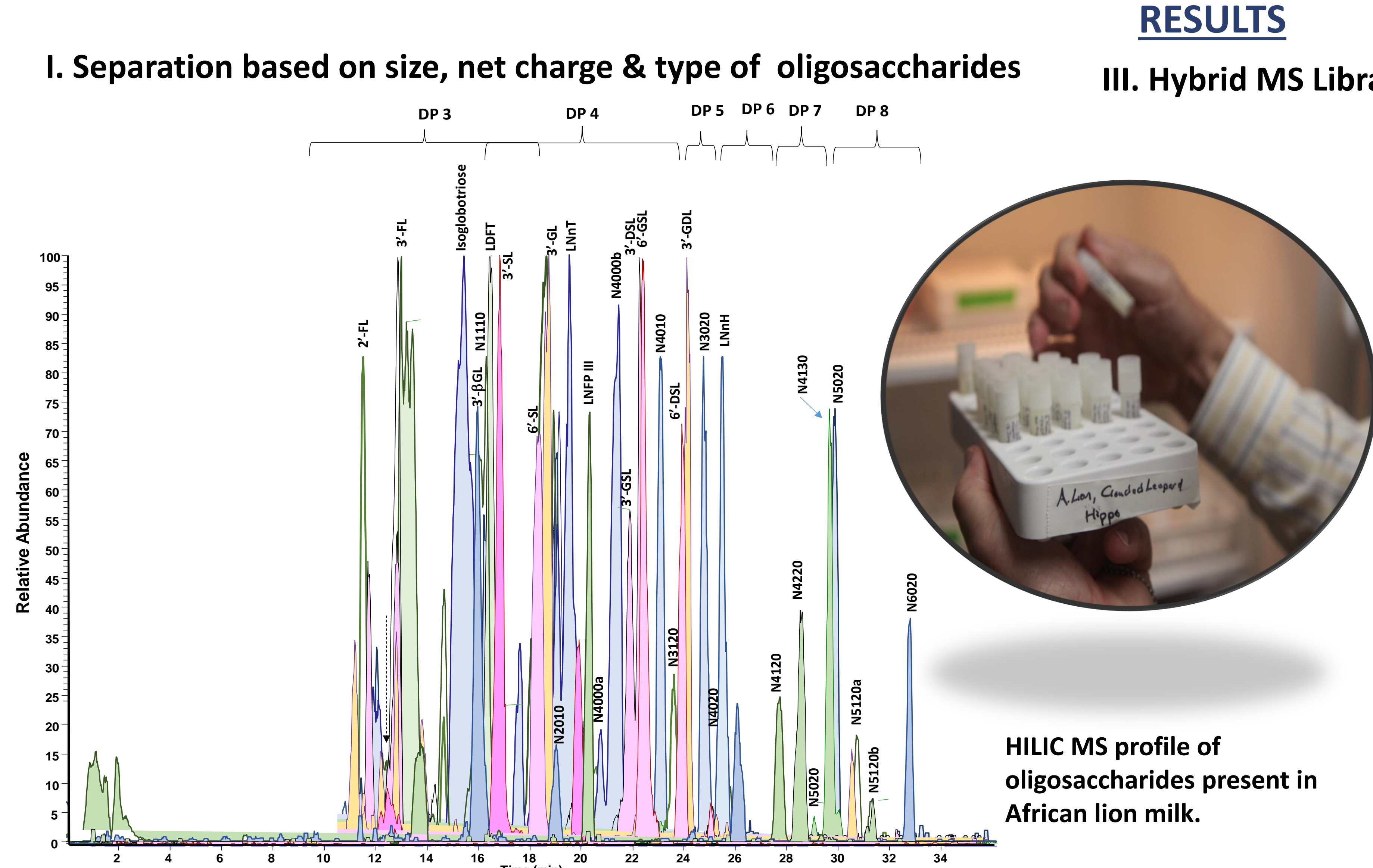
- Glucose
- Galactose
- GlcNAc
- Fucose
- NeuAc



NIST Tandem MS Library



- High resolution MS² values
- negative and positive mode
- Different collision energies
- Different adducts



CONCLUSIONS

- In summary, 140 of human milk oligosaccharides and over 70 non human oligosaccharides have been identified in milk of various mammals.
- The HILIC-ESI-MS method in combination with NIST MS search engine can now be used to accurately determine various fucosylated and sialylated oligosaccharides present in infant formula and other domestic animal milk.