

Supporting Information

5 **High-throughput single-cell mass spectrometry enabling lipid
structure elucidation and in-depth lipid metabolic pathway studies**

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55 Table S3. Correlation analysis of C16:1 and C18:1-containing lipids in single cells with C=C location isomers.

Experimental Procedures

Reagents and materials. Ammonium formate (LC-grade), ammonium acetate (LC-grade) and 2-acetylpyridine (2-AP, 99%) were purchased from Meryer Chemical (Shanghai, China). Glutaraldehyde (50% in H₂O, AR-grade) was obtained from Aladdin Chemicals (Shanghai, China). HPLC-grade MeOH, EtOH, acetone, ACN, water, and LC-MS grade formic acid were purchased from Fisher Scientific (NJ, USA). Internal standards (PC 26:0, PE 30:0 and PS 28:0) were purchased from Avanti Polar Lipids, Inc. Fused silica capillary tubes were purchased from Polymicro Technologies (Molex, USA), while metal tee connectors were obtained from Yijia Technology Co., Ltd. (Beijing, China). An industrial camera (MV-HP900GM, MicroVision, China) was used to observe the flow of cells in the capillary. The MDA-MB-468 cells were purchased from Shanghai Enzyme Research Biotechnology Co. Ltd (Shanghai, China), while the MCF-10A cell line and its specific epithelial culture medium (CL-0525) were purchased from Procell Life Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (Wuhan, China). All cell cultured reagents, including Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM), Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline (DPBS), fetal bovine serum (FBS), Trypsin-EDTA (0.25%) and penicillin-streptomycin (100 U·ml⁻¹) were purchased from Gibco Life Technologies (Carlsbad, CA).

Cell culture and pretreatment. MDA-MB-468 cells were cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS and 1% penicillin-streptomycin. The MCF-10A cell line was cultured in its specific culture medium. All three types of cells were cultured with breathable dishes in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂ at 37°C and passaged every two or three days. Upon reaching 80%-90% confluence, cells were detached using Trypsin-EDTA (0.25%), collected by centrifugation, and then washed twice with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for later use. Prior to MS analysis, there are still some necessary processing steps:

80 (i) For the optimization of the CyESI-MS platform using unfixed and underivatized cells, a simple pretreatment was performed on the freshly prepared cell suspension. The cells were centrifuged (1500 rpm, 3 minutes) to remove PBS, followed by resuspension in 140 mM HCOONH₄ aqueous solution (pH = 7.3) at a concentration of approximately 5×10^4 cells/mL.

85 (ii) For CyESI MS-SCSL in-depth lipidomics analysis, cells were fixed and derivatized collectively first. Specifically, cells in 2 mL PBS were mixed with 2 mL 5% glutaraldehyde in PBS and incubated on a shaker for 20 minutes for fixation. Subsequently, the cells were washed with water and resuspended in 100 mM 2-AP aqueous solution. The cell derivatization device, consisting of a low-pressure mercury lamp with emission centered around 254 nm (BHK Inc., USA) and a quartz cell, is shown in Fig. S1a. The cells in quartz cell were exposed to UV lamp irradiation for 8 minutes, with shaking of the quartz cell

every 2 minutes to ensure even cell distribution. Afterwards, the water containing 2-AP was removed by centrifugation (2500 rpm, 3 min), and cells were resuspended in water. This process was repeated twice, and cell suspension was finally diluted with water to a concentration of $\sim 5 \times 10^4$ cells/mL. Cell concentrations were finally determined using a hemocytometer.

Device and single cell analysis. Cell preparation, introduction, lipid extraction, electrospray ionization and MS analysis were achieved by the homemade CyESI MS-SCSL platform. Fig. S1 illustrates the key components of the device, which consisted of a quartz cell, a UV lamp, and three coaxial capillaries connected through metal tee connectors. The quartz cell and the UV lamp were employed to conduct batch PB derivatization for in-depth lipid structural analysis. The three-layered tubing structure of CyESI was used for high throughput single cell analysis, in which the inner capillary (150 μm O.D., 50 μm I.D.) was employed to introduce the cell suspension, which was driven by a pressure-based flow controller (Flow EZ, Fluigent, France). The middle capillary (360 μm O.D., 200 μm I.D.) was used to transport the sheath liquid, which was served for better extraction of lipid and formation of electrospray. The outer capillary (700 μm O.D., 530 μm I.D.) positioned 2 mm shorter than the end of the middle capillary, was responsible for delivering the carrier gas. Nitrogen, served as the carrier gas, could assist the electrospray formation to promote lipid ionization and improve signal intensity. High voltage direct current was applied to the sheath liquid for the electrospray ionization. The distance between the outlet end of inner and middle capillary could be adjusted flexibly between 2-6 mm to balance the number of cells passing per unit time and the duration of each cell signal. The ion source was placed approximately 1 cm away from the MS inlet. For the acquisition of single-cell lipid profiles, cell suspension (5×10^4 cells/mL) was introduced into the inner capillary at the flow rate of 1 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$, while the flow rate of the sheath liquid (methanol containing 1% formic acid) in the middle capillary was set to 10 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$. For in-depth lipidomics analysis, cell suspension (3×10^4 cells/mL) was introduced into the inner capillary at the flow rate of 0.8 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$, and the flow rate of the sheath liquid in the middle capillary was set to 6 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$. The pressure of nitrogen, acting as the carrier gas, was set at around 0.6 MPa. A high positive DC voltage of 3 kV was applied to the sheath liquid.

Lipid extraction. A modified Folch method was employed for phospholipid extraction from cultured MDA-MB-468 cells as previously reported^[1,2]. In short, the cell suspension in methanol (1 mL) was mixed with deionized water (1 mL), and extracted by 2 mL of chloroform twice. The bottom layer of chloroform was collected together and dried under nitrogen flow. Finally, the dried lipid extract was redissolved with 1 mL of ACN containing 10 mM ammonium acetate and stored at -20°C before MS analysis for lipid chain information identification.

For PC recovery analysis, cells were divided into two equal subsets. For cell fixation step, one subset was treated with 2.5% glutaraldehyde in PBS for fixation while the other subset was treated with PBS as a control. For cell derivatization step, one subset was resuspended in 0.5 mL 100 mM 2-AP aqueous solution for derivatization while the other was resuspended in 0.5 mL water as a control. After centrifugation, cells were resuspended in the mixture of water (1 mL), methanol (1 mL) and chloroform (2 mL) for lipid extraction. The internal standard (PC 26:0, PE 30:0 and PS 28:0) was added at a concentration of 5 μM for quantification.

Mass spectrometry. Most mass spectrometry measurements were performed on a LTQ XL linear ion trap (LIT) mass spectrometer (Thermo Scientific, San Jose, CA). The instrument parameters were set as follows: capillary temperature = 275 $^\circ\text{C}$, capillary voltage = 19 V, tube lens voltage = 110 V, microscans = 1. For SCSL MS settings, the maximum injection time was set to 10 ms. For lipid C=C location analysis by SCSL MS/MS in positive ion mode and lipid chain information analysis by nano-ESI MS/MS in negative ion mode, the maximum injection time was set to 100 ms, and a normalized collision energy of 35

135 eV was used, with a 2.0 Da isolation window for precursor ion selection. Lipid sum composition analysis was performed on QTRAP 4500 mass spectrometry (Sciex, Toronto, CA). Neutral loss scan (NLS) 141 for PEs, NLS 185 for PSs, and precursor ion scan (PIS) 184 for PCs in positive mode were applied.

140 **Data analysis.** The MS raw data generated from the mass spectrometer were recorded with Xcalibur version 2.2 software (Thermo Scientific, San Jose, CA), and converted to mzXML format by the MSConvert software (ProteoWizard, version 3.0). Then, the converted mzXML format file was imported into MATLAB (MathWorks, Natick, MA, version R2022a) and processed using self-developed MATLAB code. To identify successful single-cell detection, the pulse peaks of phosphatidylcholine (PC) 34:1 at m/z 760.58 were selected as markers, with a signal-to-noise ratio (S/N ratio) threshold of 3. The mass spectra corresponding to these pulse peaks were extracted as single-cell events, and ion signals associated with single cells, exhibiting a S/N ratio greater than 3, were retained for further analysis. For in-depth lipidomics analysis, the intensities of C=C-specific diagnostic ions within the single-cell events were utilized to quantify lipid C=C location isomers relatively. To ensure reliable quantitation, the S/N ratio of the diagnostic ions was required to be greater than 5. All data processing including histogram distribution analysis and kernel density estimation were performed using Python (version 3.7).

The convert yield of PB reaction was defined as:

$$\text{Yield} = \frac{\sum \text{Int.} (^{PB}(\text{PCs}))}{\sum \text{Int.} (^{PB}(\text{PCs})) + \sum \text{Int.} (\text{remaining PCs})} \times 100\%$$

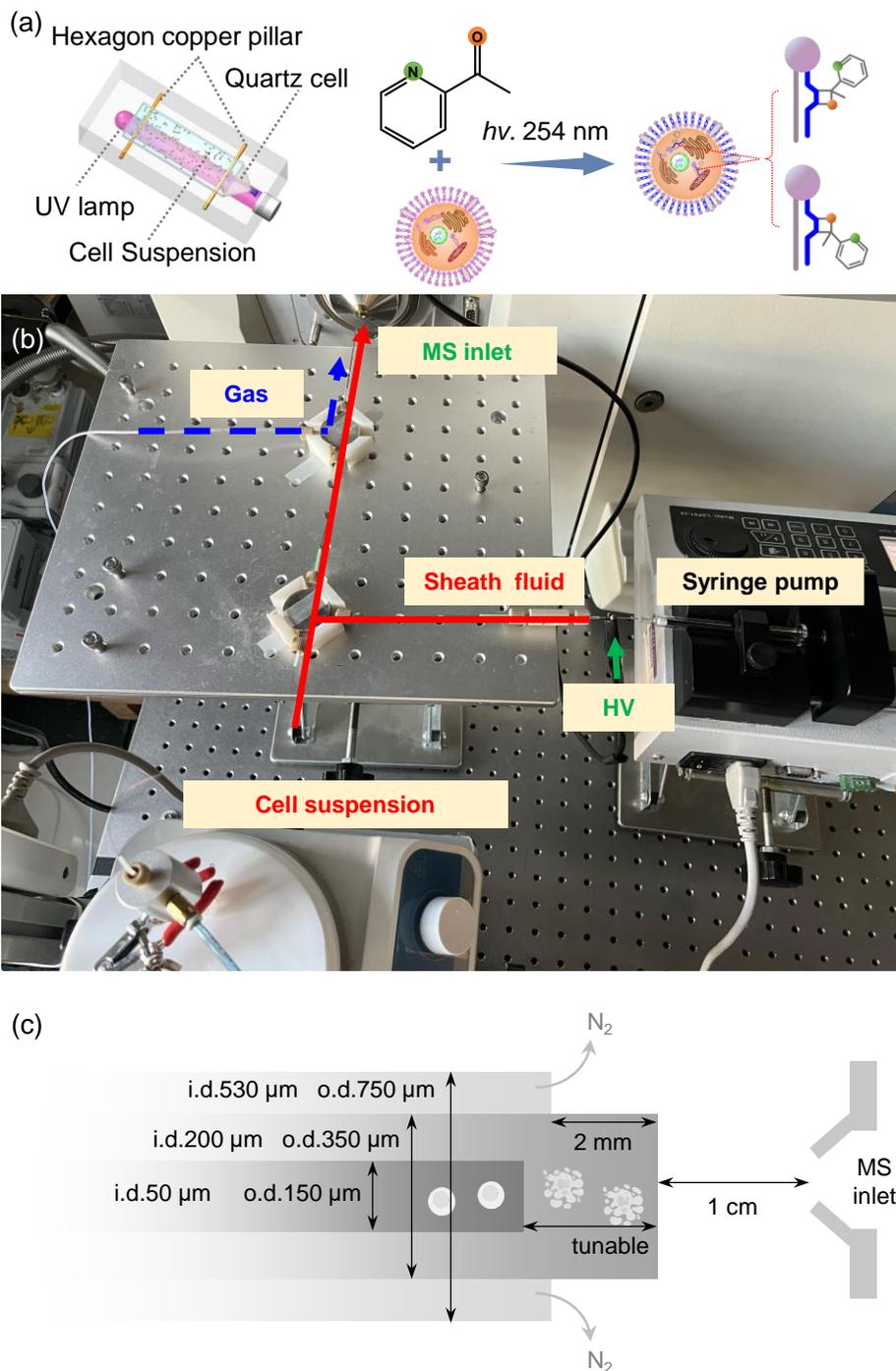
150 The recovery ratio of PCs after fixation or derivatization was defined as:

$$\text{Recovery} = \frac{\text{Int.} (\text{PC}_{\text{with treated}}) / \text{Int.} (\text{IS}_{\text{with treated}})}{\text{Int.} (\text{PC}_{\text{without treated}}) / \text{Int.} (\text{IS}_{\text{without treated}})} \times 100\%$$

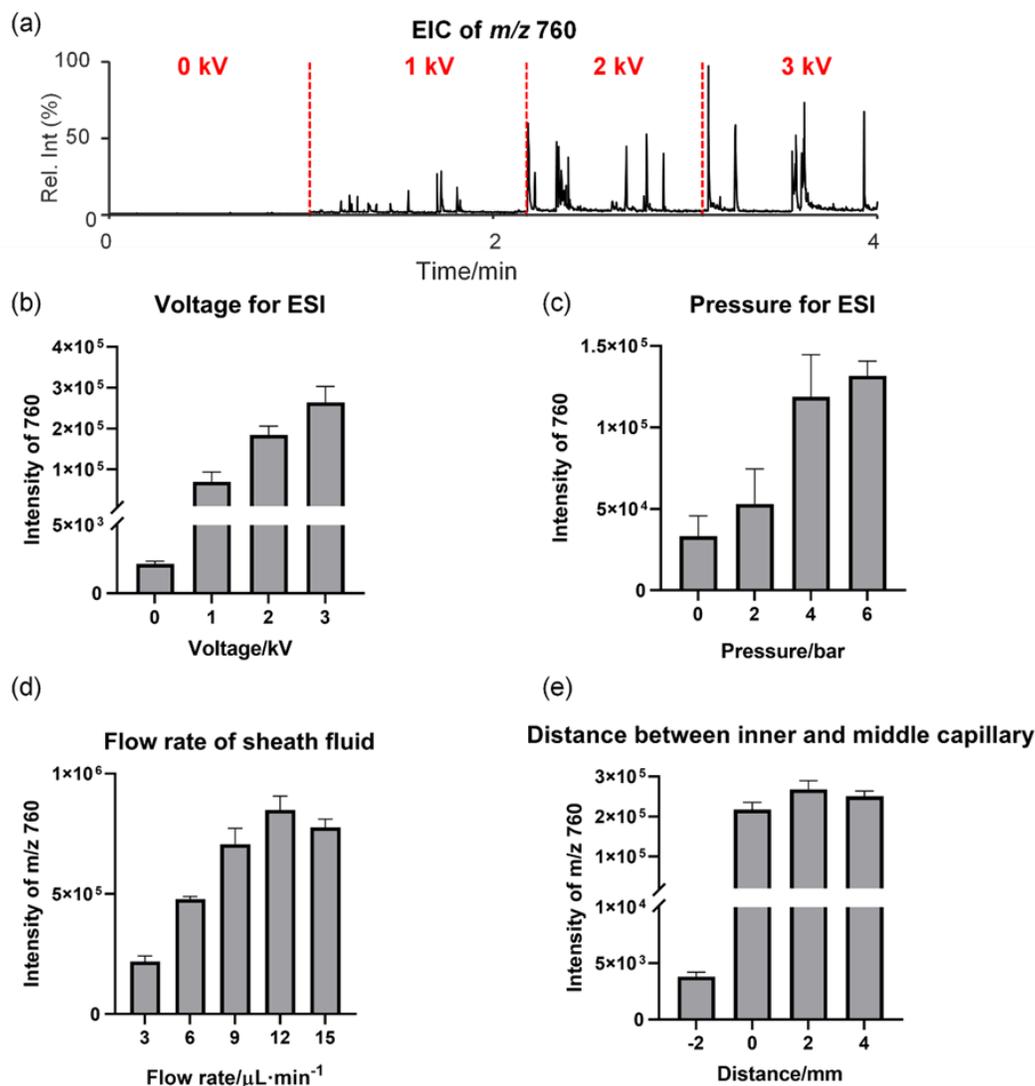
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Supplementary Figures



165 **Fig. S1. CyESI MS-SCSL device structure.** (a) Experiment setup and schematic of batch cell PB derivatization. (b) Physical diagram of the device. The solid red line indicates the direction of liquid flow, including cell suspension and sheath fluid; The blue dashed line indicates the sheath gas flow direction; The green label indicates mass spectrometry inlet and its high voltage direct current. (c) Dimensions and assembly instructions for the three-layered tubing structure.

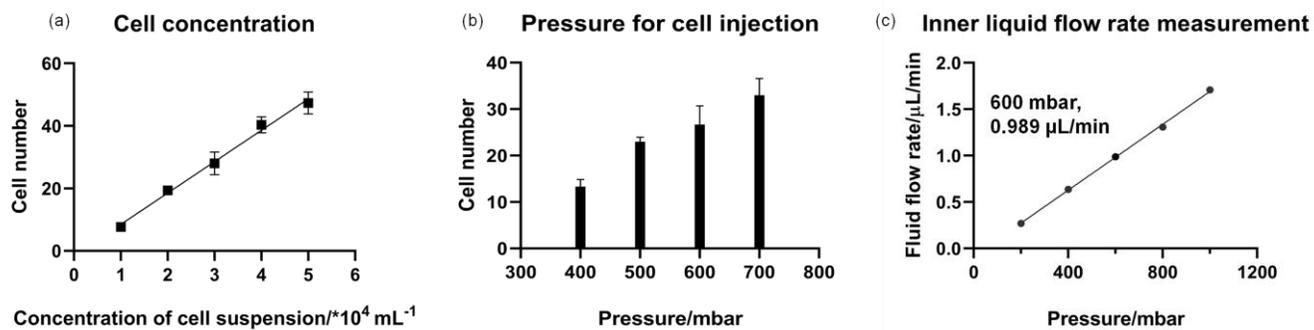


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Fig. S2. CyESI MS-SCSL platform analysis performance optimization of MS intensity in single cell analysis characterized by m/z 760 ions, including the influence of ESI voltages (a, b), the influence of gas pressure for ESI (c), the influence of sheath fluid flow rate (d), and the influence of the inner and the middle capillary distance (e).

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185 **Fig. S3. CyESI MS-SCSL platform analysis performance optimization of single cell analysis throughput**, including the influence of cell concentration (a) the influence of cell injection pressure (b), and the flow rate measurements of the precision pump that controls cell outflow (c).

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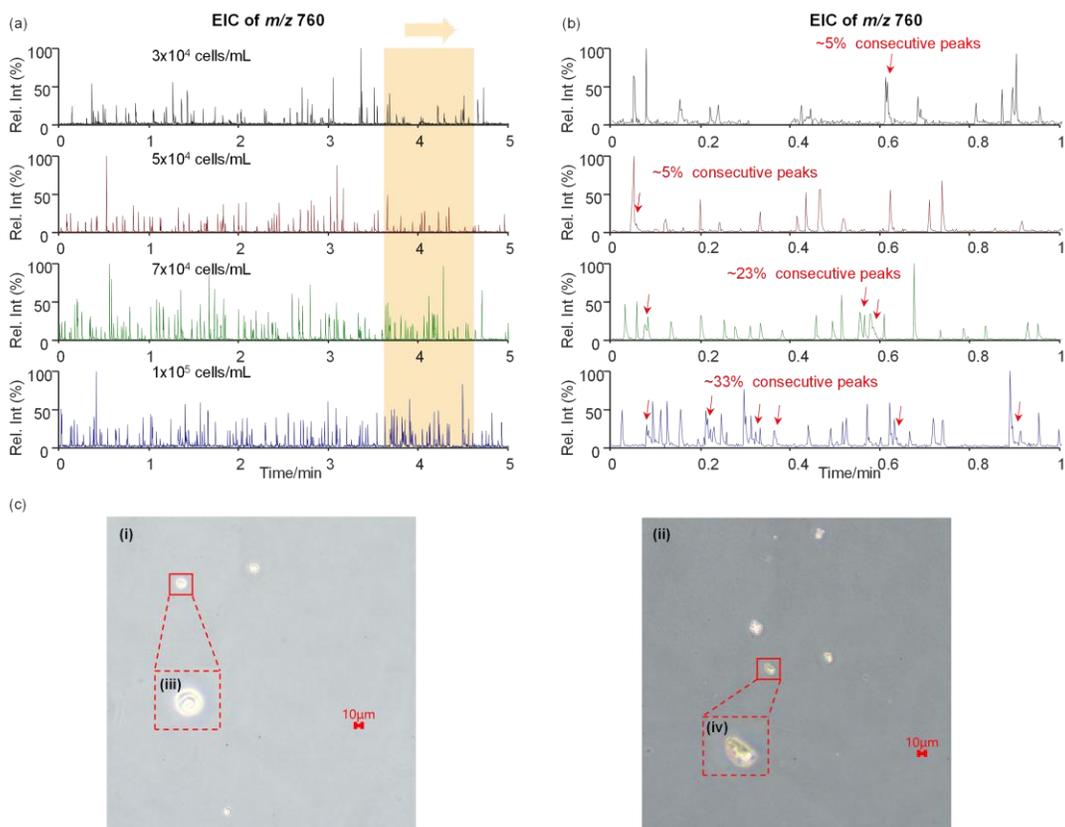
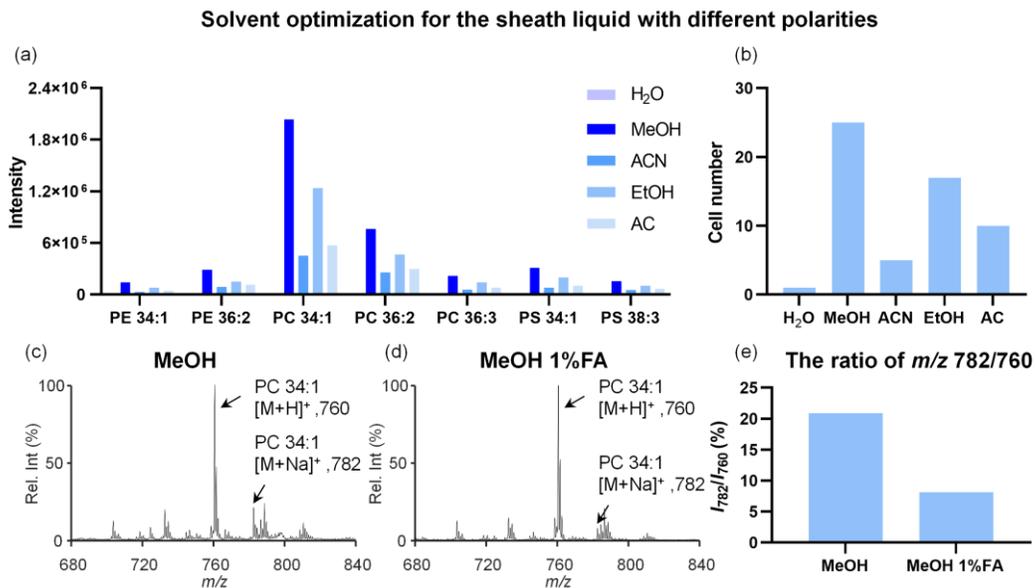


Fig. S4. Single cell MS detection and outflow in the capillary. (a) MS detection of single cells at different concentrations. (b) Enlarged yellow area in (a). When the cell concentration is too high, such as 1×10^5 cells/mL, there will be many consecutive peaks. (c) Cells morphology after flowing out of the capillary, at 5×10^4 cells/mL concentration, 600 mbar flow pressure, with methanol as the sheath fluid. (i) fresh cells, no ESI high voltage and carrier gas; (ii) fresh cells disruption, with 3 kV high voltage and no carrier gas. (iii, iv) enlarged morphology of cells in (i) and (ii).

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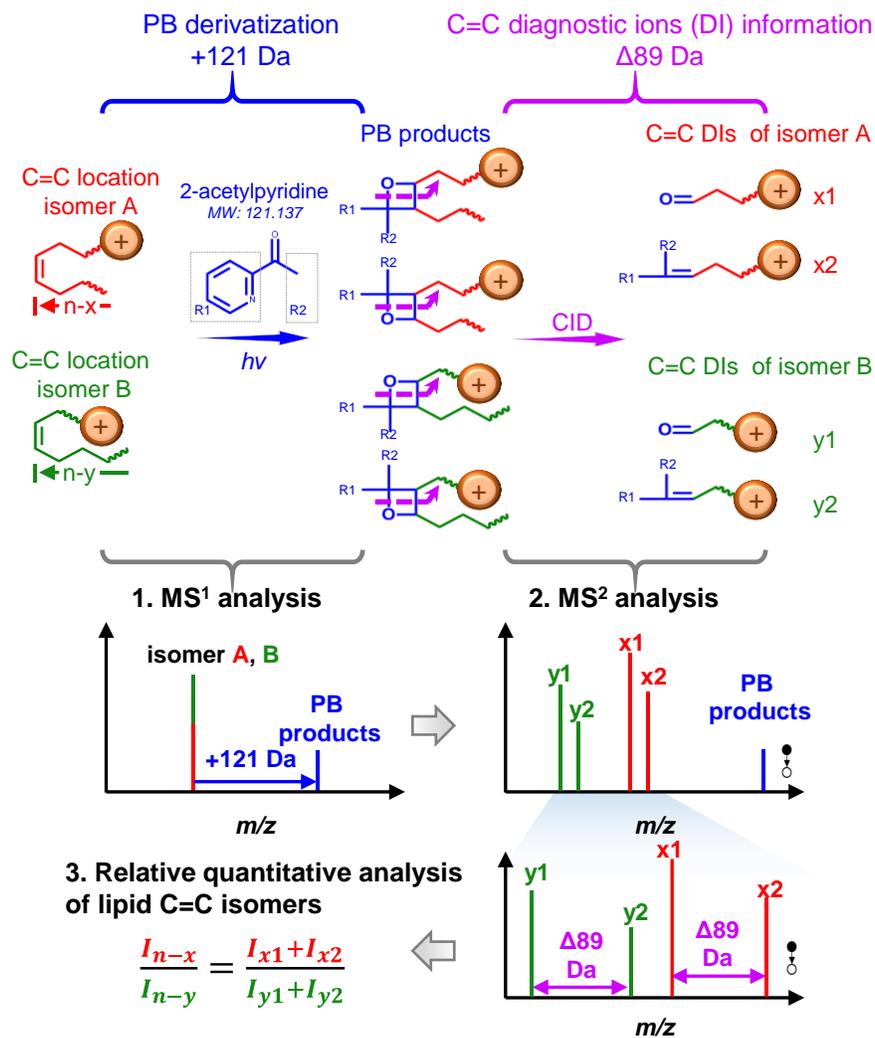
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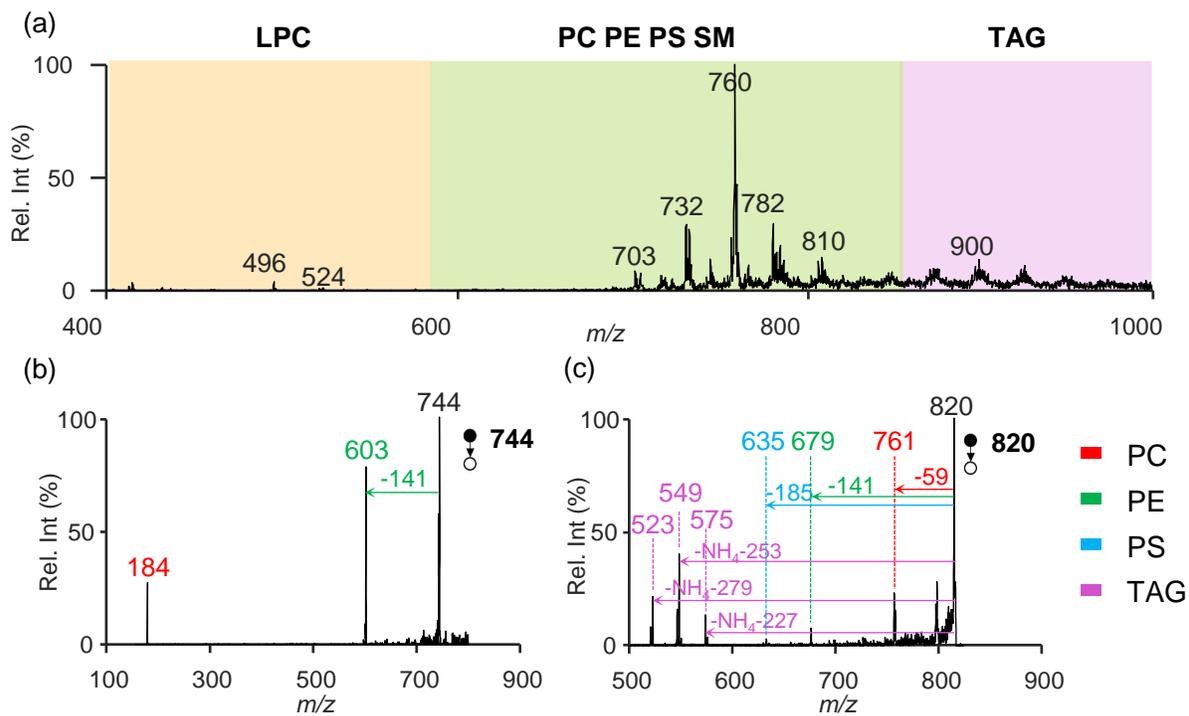
225 **Fig. S5. Solvent optimization for the sheath liquid.** (a, b) Single-cell lipids intensities and detected MS signals using sheath fluids of different polarities, with MeOH showing the highest intensities and cell numbers detected. (c-e) The addition of 1%FA suppressed $[M+Na]^+$ while increased the intensities of $[M+H]^+$ ions

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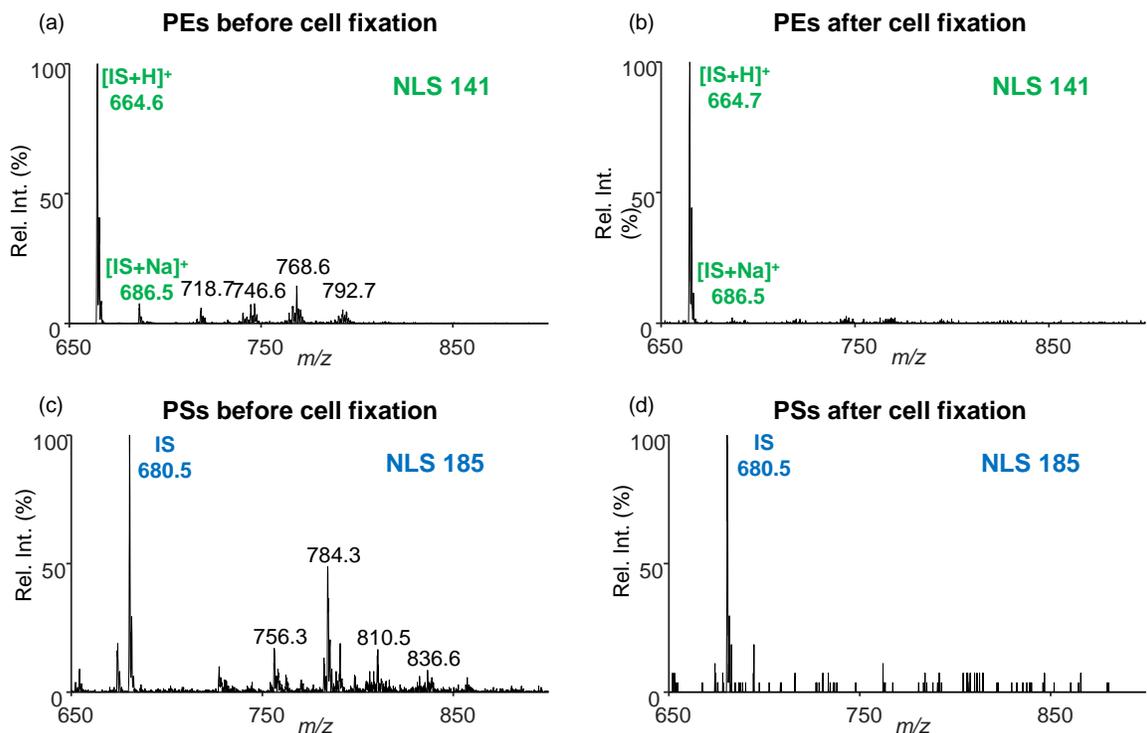
240 Fig. S6. Schematic diagram for the identification of lipid C=C position and relative quantitative analysis of C=C isomers based on PB photochemical derivatization.



245 **Fig. S7. MS² analysis expanded single cell lipid identification scope.** (a) Lipid MS¹ spectrum of unfixed single cells. (b) MS² spectrum of *m/z* 744 ion reveals the simultaneous presence of PC and PE. (c) MS² spectrum of *m/z* 820 ion reveals the simultaneous presence of PC, PE, PS and TAG.

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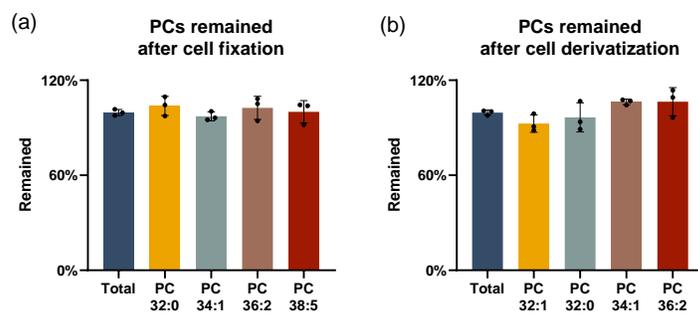
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Fig. S8. Spectra of neutral loss of 141 (PEs) and neutral loss of 185 (PSs) before after cell fixation, which indicated PEs and PSs were lost. Internal standard (IS): PE 30:0 ($[M+H]^+$ m/z 664, $[M+Na]^+$ m/z 686), PS 28:0 (m/z 680).

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280 **Fig. S9.** The recovery rate of PCs after fixation (a) and derivatization (b).

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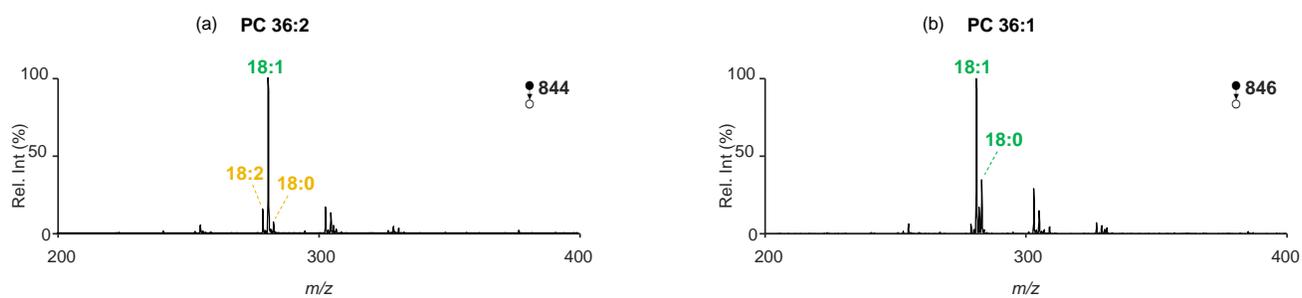


Fig. S10. Chain composition of PC 36:2 (a) and PC 36:1 (b) analyzed by MS/MS in negative ion mode.

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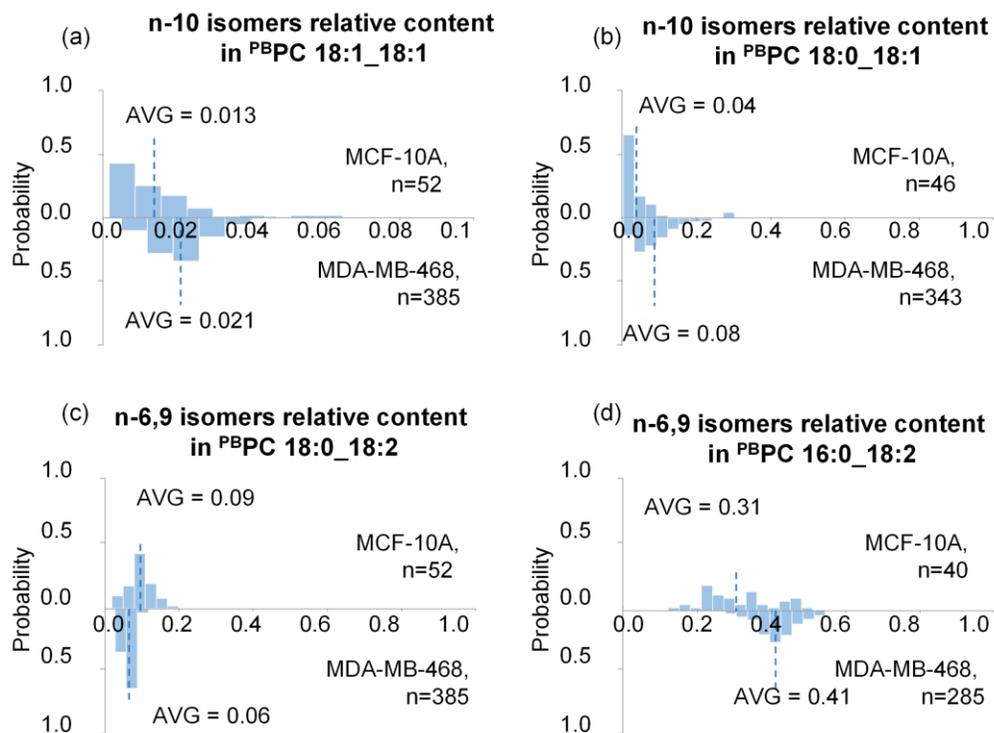
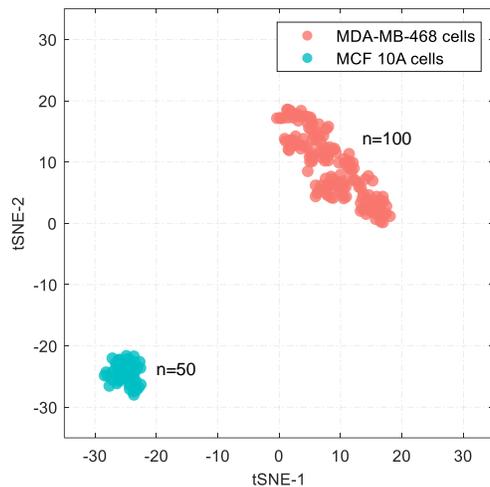


Fig. S11. The heterogeneity analysis of lipid n-10 and n-6,9 C=C location isomers between breast epithelial cells MCF-10A and cancer cells MDA-MB-468. (a, b) The distribution of n-10 isomers in PC 36:2 and PC 36:1. (c, d) The distribution of n-6,9 isomers in PC 36:2 and PC 34:2.

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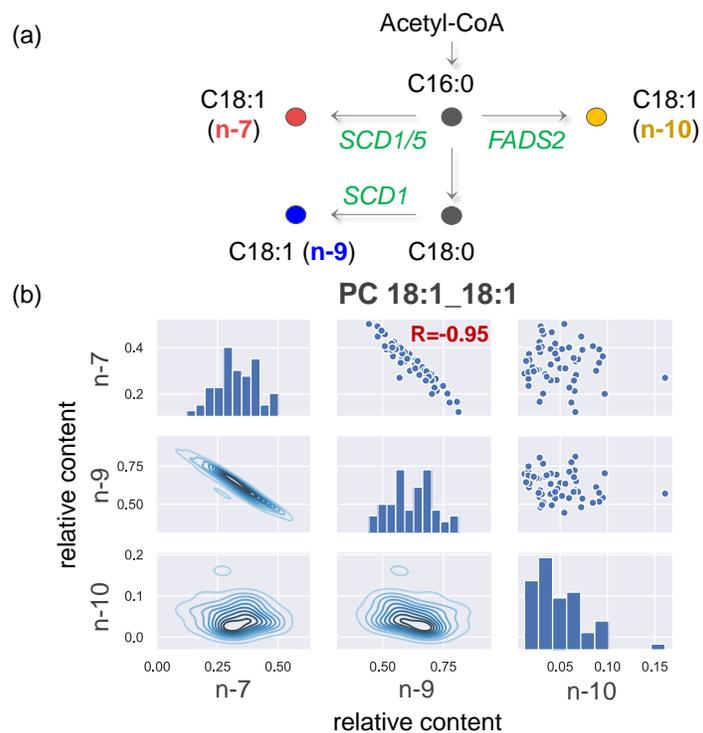
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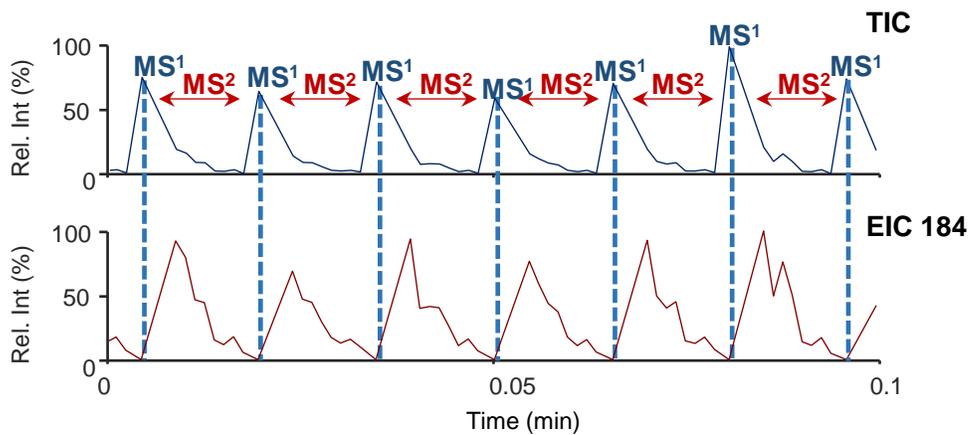
335 **Fig. S12. T-SNE plot of breast cancer single cells and normal breast epithelial cells calculated by relative quantitation of lipid C=C location isomers of PC 36:2.** T-SNE plot of 200 single cells selected randomly from each cell lines. Number of cells: MDA-MB-468: n = 150 single cells, MCF 10A: n = 50 single cells.

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345 **Fig. S13. CyESI MS-SCSL enabled metabolic network analysis of lipid C=C location isomers.** (a) Biosynthetic pathways of monounsaturated FA 18:1. (b) Correlation analysis of n-7, n-9, and n-10 C=C isomers in lipid PC 36:2.

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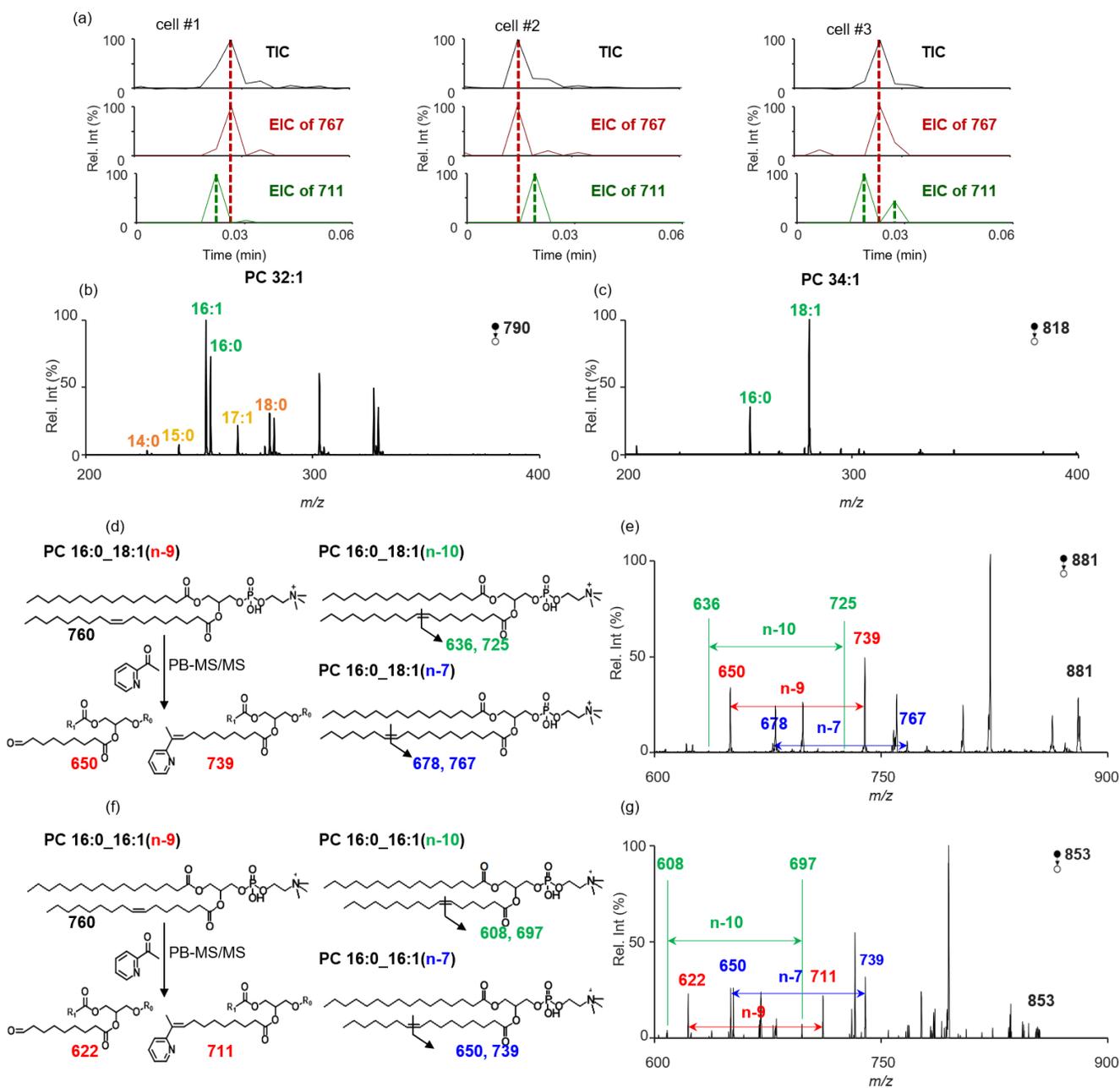
Fig. S14. Segmental scanning between MS¹ and MS² of *m/z* 760, 758, 732, 788 and 786, corresponding to PC 34:1, PC 34:2, PC 32:1, PC 36:1 and PC 36:2 in lipid extracts.

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380 **Fig. S15. MS segmental scanning to multi-target lipid analysis for single cell analysis.** (a) MS² segmental scanning of ^{PB}PC 34:1 and ^{PB}PC 32:1 in single cells. (b, c) Chain composition of PC 32:1 (a) and PC 34:1 (b) analyzed by MS/MS in negative ion mode. (d) Chemical structures of C=C location and their specific diagnostic ions for PC 16:0_18:1, where the C=C in C18:1 was located at n-9, n-10, n-7. (e) MS/MS spectrum of ^{PB}PC 16:0_18:1 (*m/z* 881) from a single MDA-MB-468 cell. (f) Chemical structures of C=C location and their specific diagnostic ions for PC 16:0_16:1, where the C=C in C16:1 was located at n-9, n-10, n-7. (g) MS/MS spectrum of ^{PB}PC 16:0_16:1 (*m/z* 853) from a single MDA-MB-468 cell.

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Supplementary Tables

390 Table S1. Lipid species detected by tandem MS at the single cell level in positive ion mode.

No.	Lipid Subclass	Name	Adduct	Observed m/z	MS/MS fragments
1	LPC	LPC 16:0	M+H	496	184
2		LPC 18:0	M+H	522	184
3		LPC 18:1	M+H	524	184
4	SM	SM 34:2	M+H	701	184
5		SM 34:1	M+H	703	184
6		SM 36:2	M+H	729	184
7	PC	PC 30:1	M+H	704	184
8		PC 30:0	M+H	706	184
			M+Na	728	669, 545
9		PC 31:2	M+H	716	184
10		PC 31:1	M+H	718	184
			M+Na	740	681, 577
11		PC 31:0	M+H	720	184
			M+Na	742	683
12		PC 32:2	M+H	730	184
13		PC 32:1	M+H	732	184
			M+Na	754	695, 571
14		PC 32:0	M+H	734	184
			M+Na	756	697, 573
15		PC 33:3	M+Na	764	705, 581
16		PC 33:2	M+H	744	184
			M+Na	766	707, 583
17		PC 33:1	M+H	746	184
			M+Na	768	709, 585
18		PC 33:0	M+H	748	184
			M+Na	770	711, 587
19		PC 34:3	M+H	756	184
20		PC 34:2	M+H	758	184
			M+Na	780	721, 597
21		PC 34:1	M+H	760	184
			M+Na	782	723, 599
22	PC 34:0	M+H	762	184	
		M+Na	784	725, 601	
23	PC 35:2	M+H	772	184	
		M+Na	794	735, 611	
24	PC 35:1	M+H	774	184	
		M+Na	796	737	
25	PC 35:0	M+H	776	184	
		M+Na	798	739	

26		PC 36:4	M+H	782	184	
			M+Na	804	745, 621	
27		PC 36:3	M+H	784	184	
			M+Na	806	747, 623	
28		PC 36:2	M+H	786	184	
			M+Na	808	749, 625	
29		PC 36:1	M+H	788	184	
			M+Na	810	751, 627	
30		PC 37:5	M+H	794	184	
			M+Na	816	757, 633	
31		PC 37:4	M+H	796	184	
			M+Na	818	759, 635	
32		PC 37:3	M+H	798	184	
			M+Na	820	761, 637	
33		PC 37:2	M+H	800	184	
34		PC 38:6	M+H	806	184	
35		PC 38:5	M+H	808	184	
36		PC 38:4	M+H	810	184	
			M+Na	832	773, 649	
37		PC 38:3	M+H	812	184	
			M+Na	834	775, 651	
38		PC 38:2	M+H	814	184	
39	PS	PS 30:1	M+H	706	521	
40		PS 34:2	M+H	760	575	
41		PS 34:1	M+H	762	577	
42		PS 34:0	M+H	764	579	
43		PS 35:1	M+H	776	591	
44		PS 36:3	M+H	786	601	
45		PS 36:2	M+H	788	603	
46		PS 36:1	M+H	790	605	
47		PS 36:0	M+H	792	607	
48		PS 38:4	M+H	812	627	
49		PS 38:3	M+H	814	629	
50		PS 38:2	M+H	816	631	
51		PS 38:1	M+H	818	633	
52		PS 38:0	M+H	820	635	
53		PS 40:6	M+H	836	651	
54		PS 40:5	M+H	838	653	
55		PE	PE 34:2	M+H	716	575
56			PE 34:1	M+H	718	577
57			PE 34:0	M+H	720	579
58			PE 35:3	M+H	728	587
59	PE 35:2		M+H	730	589	
60	PE 35:1		M+H	732	591	
61	PE 36:4		M+H	740	599	
62	PE 36:3		M+H	742	601	

63		PE 36:2	M+H	744	603
64		PE 36:1	M+H	746	605
65		PE 36:0	M+H	748	607
66		PE 38:7	M+H	762	621
67		PE 38:6	M+H	764	623
68		PE 38:5	M+H	766	625
69		PE 38:4	M+H	768	627
70		PE 38:3	M+H	770	629
71		PE 38:2	M+H	772	631
72		PE 38:1	M+H	774	633
73		PE 39:2	M+H	786	645
74		PE 39:1	M+H	788	647
75		PE 40:7	M+H	790	649
76		PE 40:6	M+H	792	651
77		PE 40:5	M+H	794	653
78		PE 40:4	M+H	796	655
79		PE 40:3	M+H	798	657
80		PE 40:2	M+H	800	659
81		PE 41:3	M+H	812	671
82		PE 41:2	M+H	814	673
83		PE 41:1	M+H	816	675
84		PE 41:0	M+H	818	677
85		PE 42:6	M+H	820	679
86		PE 42:5	M+H	822	681
87		PE 42:4	M+H	824	683
88		PE 42:3	M+H	826	685
89		PE 42:2	M+H	828	687
90	TAG	TAG 14:0_16:1_18:1	M+NH4	818	573, 547, 519
91		TAG 14:0_16:0_18:2	M+NH4	818	573, 545, 521
92		TAG 16:0_16:1_16:1	M+NH4	820	547, 549
93		TAG 14:0_16:1_18:1	M+NH4	820	575, 549, 521
94		TAG 14:0_16:0_18:2	M+NH4	820	575, 547, 523
95		TAG 14:0_16:0_18:1	M+NH4	822	577, 549, 523
96		TAG 14:0_16:1_18:0	M+NH4	822	577, 551, 521
97		TAG 14:0_17:0_18:1	M+NH4	836	591, 551, 537
98		TAG 14:0_17:1_18:0	M+NH4	836	591, 553, 535
99		TAG 15:0_16:0_18:1	M+NH4	836	577, 563, 537
100		TAG 15:0_16:1_18:0	M+NH4	836	577, 565, 535
101		TAG 15:0_17:0_17:1	M+NH4	836	577, 551, 553
102		TAG 16:0_16:0_17:1	M+NH4	836	563, 553
103		TAG 16:0_16:1_17:0	M+NH4	836	563, 565, 551
104		TAG 16:0_16:0_18:1	M+NH4	850	551, 577
105		TAG 16:0_16:1_18:0	M+NH4	850	577, 579, 549
106		TAG 16:1_18:1_18:1	M+NH4	874	603, 575
107		TAG 16:0_18:1_18:2	M+NH4	874	601, 575, 577

108	TAG 16:0_18:0_18:3	M+NH4	874	601, 579, 573
109	TAG 14:0_18:0_20:3	M+NH4	874	629, 579, 551
110	TAG 16:0_18:0_18:2	M+NH4	876	575, 579, 603
111	TAG 16:0_18:1_18:1	M+NH4	876	577, 603
112	TAG 16:0_18:0_18:2	M+NH4	876	603, 575, 579
113	TAG 16:0_16:1_20:1	M+NH4	876	603, 605, 551
114	TAG 16:1_18:0_18:1	M+NH4	876	605, 575, 577
115	TAG 18:1_18:1_18:2	M+NH4	900	601, 603
116	TAG 16:0_18:1_20:3	M+NH4	900	627, 601, 577
117	TAG 16:1_18:1_20:2	M+NH4	900	629, 601, 575
118	TAG 16:1_18:0_20:3	M+NH4	900	629, 599, 577
119	TAG 16:0_16:0_22:4	M+NH4	900	627, 551
120	TAG 16:0_18:0_22:6	M+NH4	924	651, 623, 579
121	TAG 16:0_18:1_22:5	M+NH4	924	651, 625, 577
122	TAG 16:0_18:2_22:4	M+NH4	924	651, 627, 575
123	TAG 16:0_18:3_22:3	M+NH4	924	651, 629, 573
124	TAG 16:1_18:0_22:5	M+NH4	924	653, 623, 577
125	TAG 16:1_18:1_22:4	M+NH4	924	653, 625, 575
126	TAG 16:1_18:2_22:3	M+NH4	924	653, 627, 573
127	TAG 18:0_18:2_20:4	M+NH4	924	623, 627, 603
128	TAG 18:0_18:3_20:3	M+NH4	924	623, 629, 601
129	TAG 18:1_18:1_20:4	M+NH4	924	625, 603
130	TAG 18:1_18:2_20:3	M+NH4	924	625, 627,601
131	TAG 18:1_18:3_20:2	M+NH4	924	625, 629, 599
132	TAG 18:2_18:2_20:2	M+NH4	924	627, 599
133	TAG 18:2_18:3_20:1	M+NH4	924	627, 629, 597
134	TAG 16:0_20:5_22:3	M+NH4	948	675, 629, 597
135	TAG 16:0_20:4_22:4	M+NH4	948	675, 627, 599
136	TAG 16:0_20:3_22:5	M+NH4	948	675, 625, 601
137	TAG 16:0_20:2_22:6	M+NH4	948	675, 625, 603
138	TAG 18:0_20:3_20:5	M+NH4	948	647, 625, 629
139	TAG 18:0_20:4_20:4	M+NH4	948	647, 627
140	TAG 18:1_20:2_20:5	M+NH4	948	649, 623, 629
141	TAG 18:1_20:3_20:4	M+NH4	948	649, 625, 627
142	TAG 18:1_20:3_20:3	M+NH4	950	651, 627
143	TAG 18:1_20:2_20:4	M+NH4	950	651, 625, 629
144	TAG 18:1_18:2_22:4	M+NH4	950	651, 653, 601
145	TAG 18:1_18:1_22:5	M+NH4	950	651, 603

Table S2. PCs' C=C location isomers identified at the single cell level.

PC Species	Adduct	Observed m/z	PB Product m/z	C=C location	MS/MS Fragments m/z
PC 32:1	M+H	732	853	n-10	608, 697
				n-9	622, 711
				n-7	650, 739
PC 34:2	M+H	758	879	n-10	634, 723
				n-9	648, 737
				n-7	676, 765
				n-6,9	650, 739; 690, 779
PC 34:1	M+H	760	881	n-10	636, 725
				n-9	650, 739
				n-7	678, 767
PC 36:2	M+H	786	907	n-10	662, 751
				n-9	676, 765
				n-7	704, 793
				n-6,9	678, 767; 718, 807
PC 36:1	M+H	788	909	n-10	664, 753
				n-9	678, 767
				n-7	706, 795

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Table S3. Correlation analysis of C16:1 and C18:1-containing lipids in single cells with C=C location isomers.

Correlation Analysis		PC 32:1			PC 34:1		
		n-7	n-9	n-10	n-7	n-9	n-10
PC 32:1	n-7	1	-0.74984	-0.51829	0.256567	-0.0949	-0.10563
	n-9		1	-0.17718	-0.11275	0.223452	-0.01356
	n-10			1	-0.0679	-0.00788	0.174649
PC 34:1	n-7				1	-0.90836	-0.15012
	n-9					1	-0.27708
	n-10						1



-1 0 0.4

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