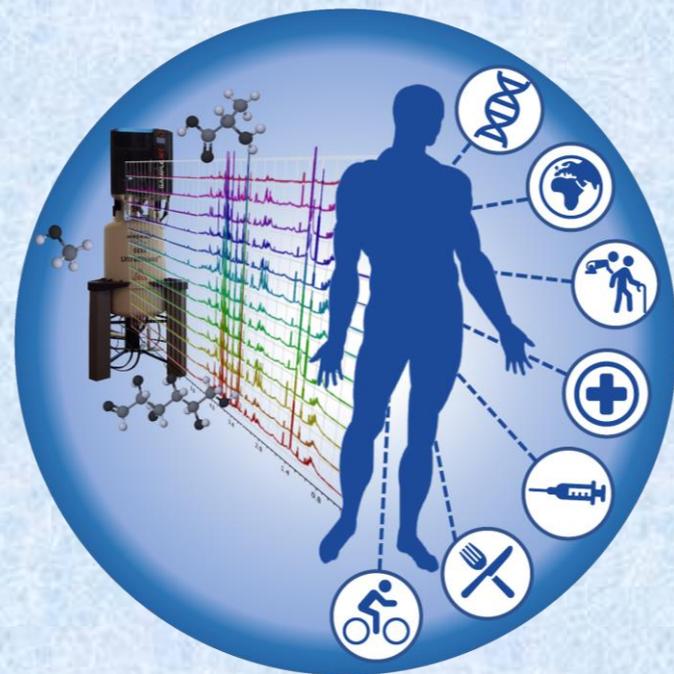


Untargeted NMR metabolomics for disease fingerprinting and biomarker discovery



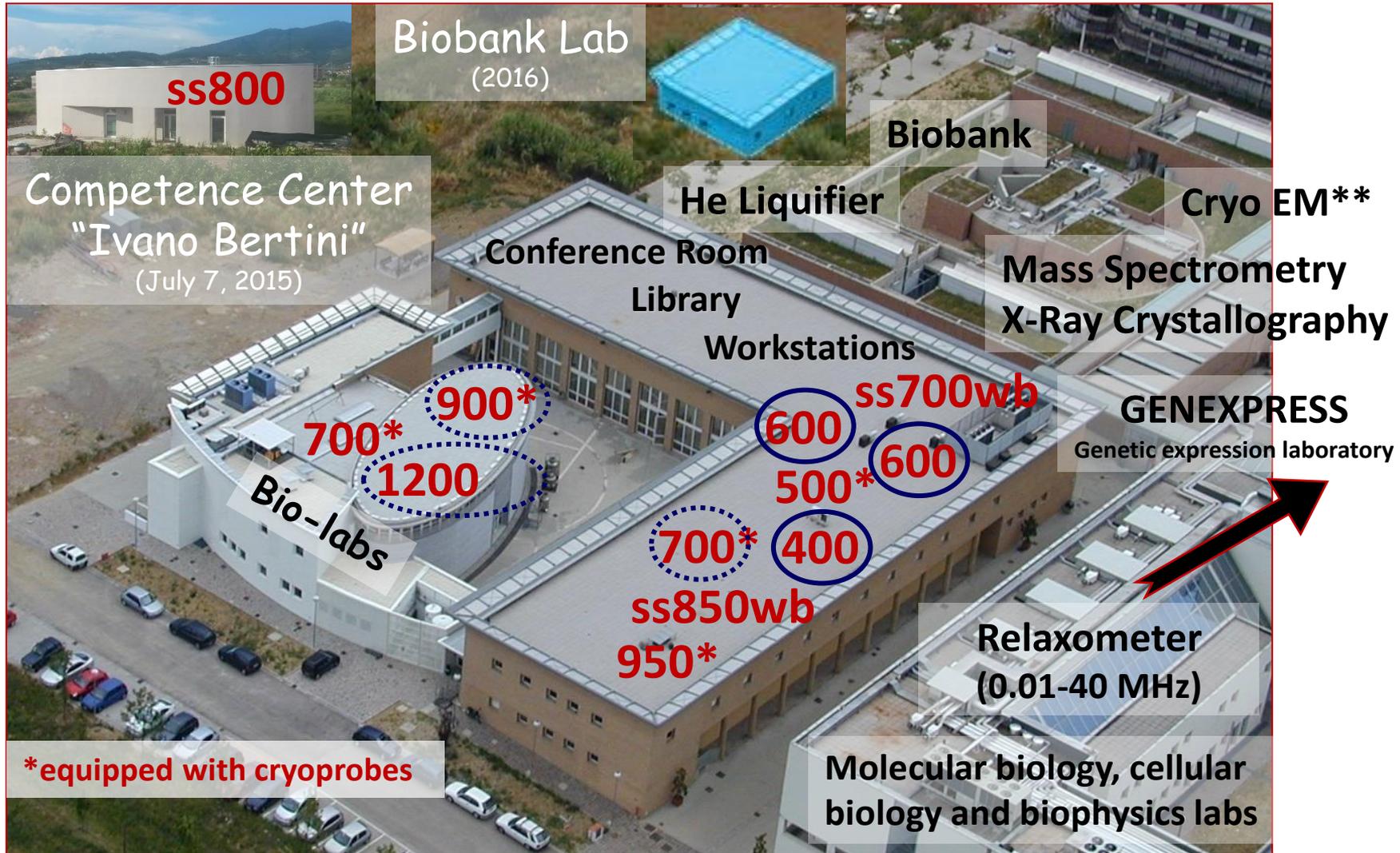
Leonardo Tenori
CERM/CIRMM and
Department of Chemistry
University of Florence
Italy

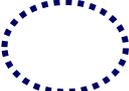




CERM/CIRMMP Magnetic Resonance Center

Main node of the Structural Biology Instruct-ERIC infrastructure

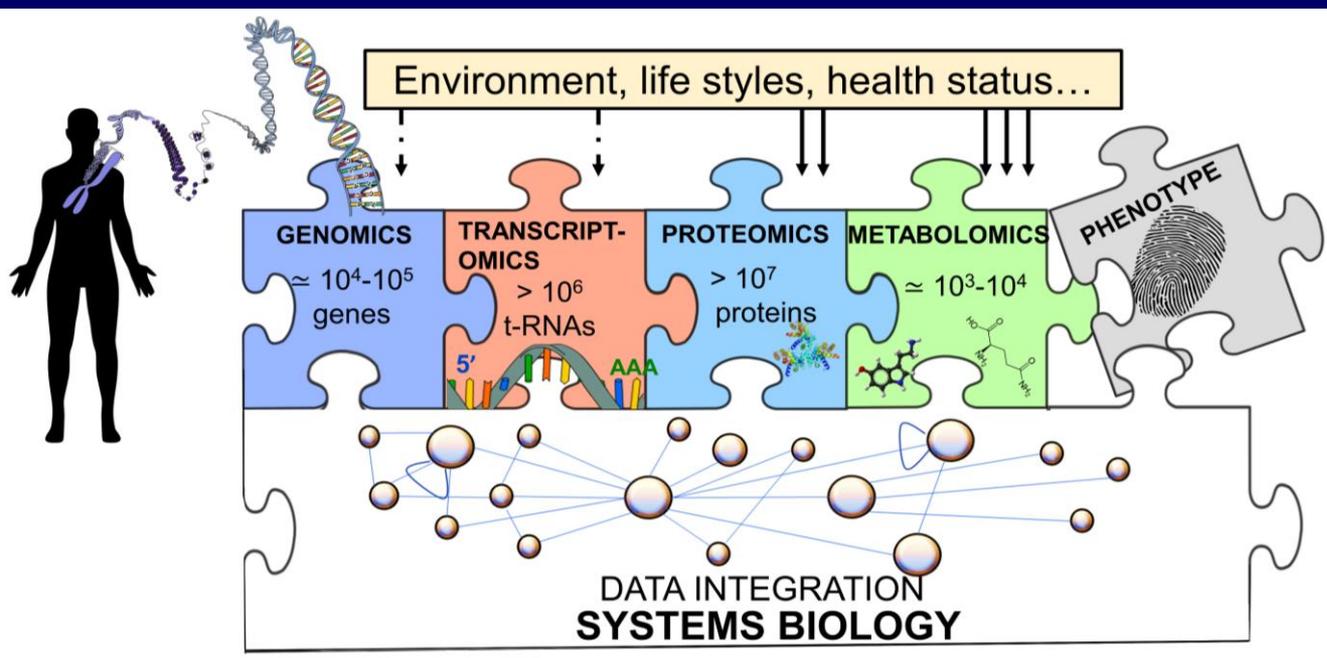


Fully  or partially  for metabolomics



Metabolomics

“Metabolomics is one of the “omic” sciences. It aims at providing a comprehensive analysis of the metabolome, which is the complete set of metabolites in a biological fluid, cell, tissue, organ or organism”.



Metabolomics can provide **tissue-specific information**

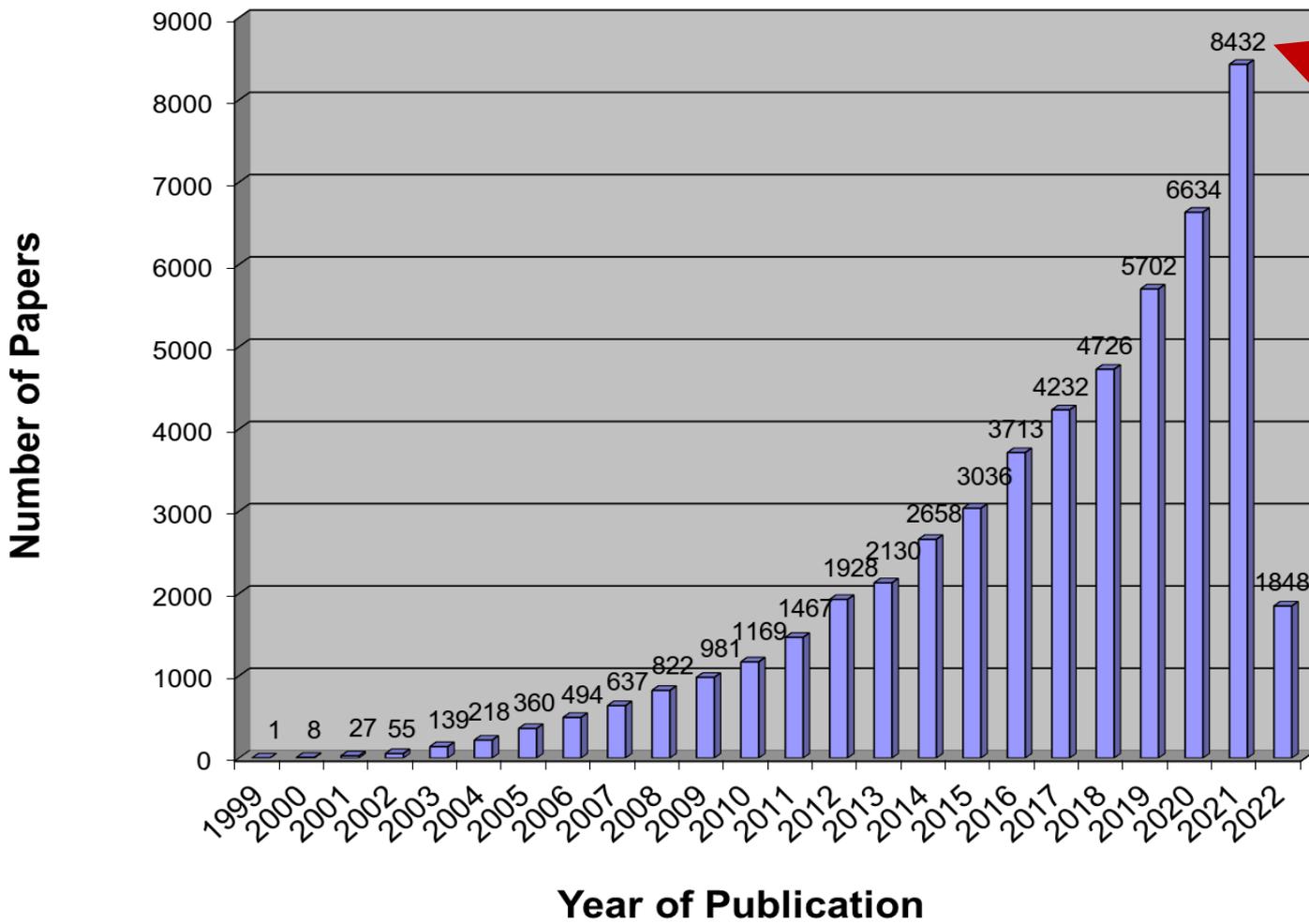
Biological fluids such as blood and urine can provide **information at the whole-body level**

Not negligible external environment influence - Only a few thousand metabolites

Genomics tells you what could happen;
Metabolomics tells you what is happening



Metabolomics is still a growing field



1116
by NMR

April
2022

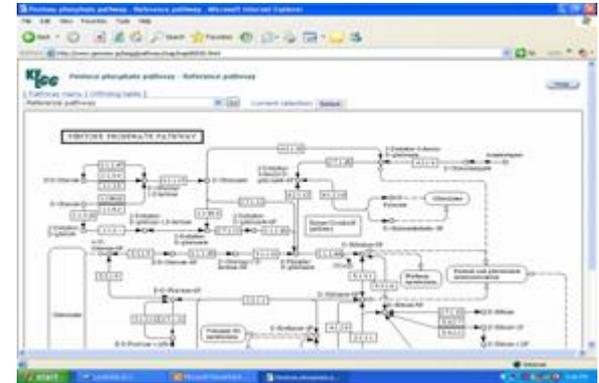
Since the late 1990s, metabolomic studies have undergone an explosive growth and this trend is still continuing, with more than **eight thousand*** papers published in 2021!

*Clarivate web-of-science search, 2022

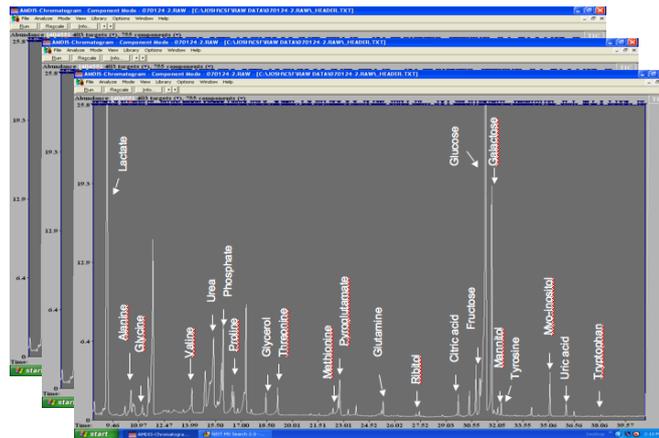
Quantitative (Targeted): preferred MS way

- Very sensitive
- Small sample size needed
- Several different implementations, tailored for specific chemical species

Sample Prep



Biological Interpretation



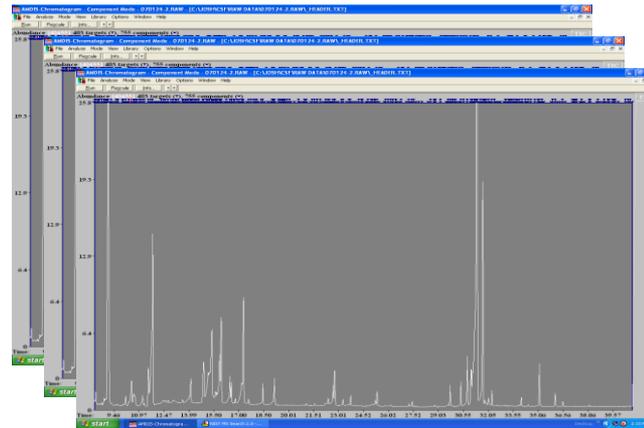
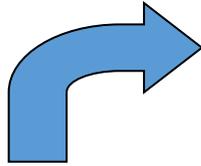
Metabolite Identification & Quantification

Fingerprinting (Untargeted)- preferred NMR way

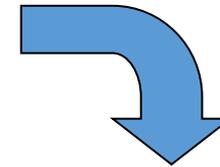
- Fast
- Easy sample preparation
- Non need for analytical separation



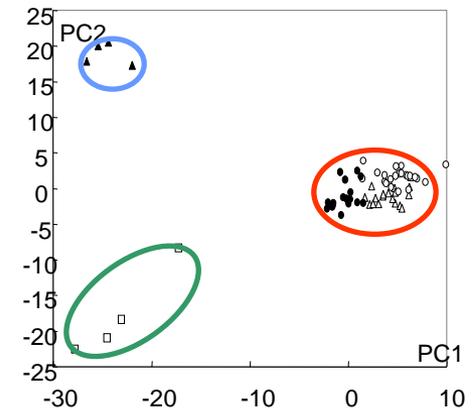
Sample Prep



Data Collection



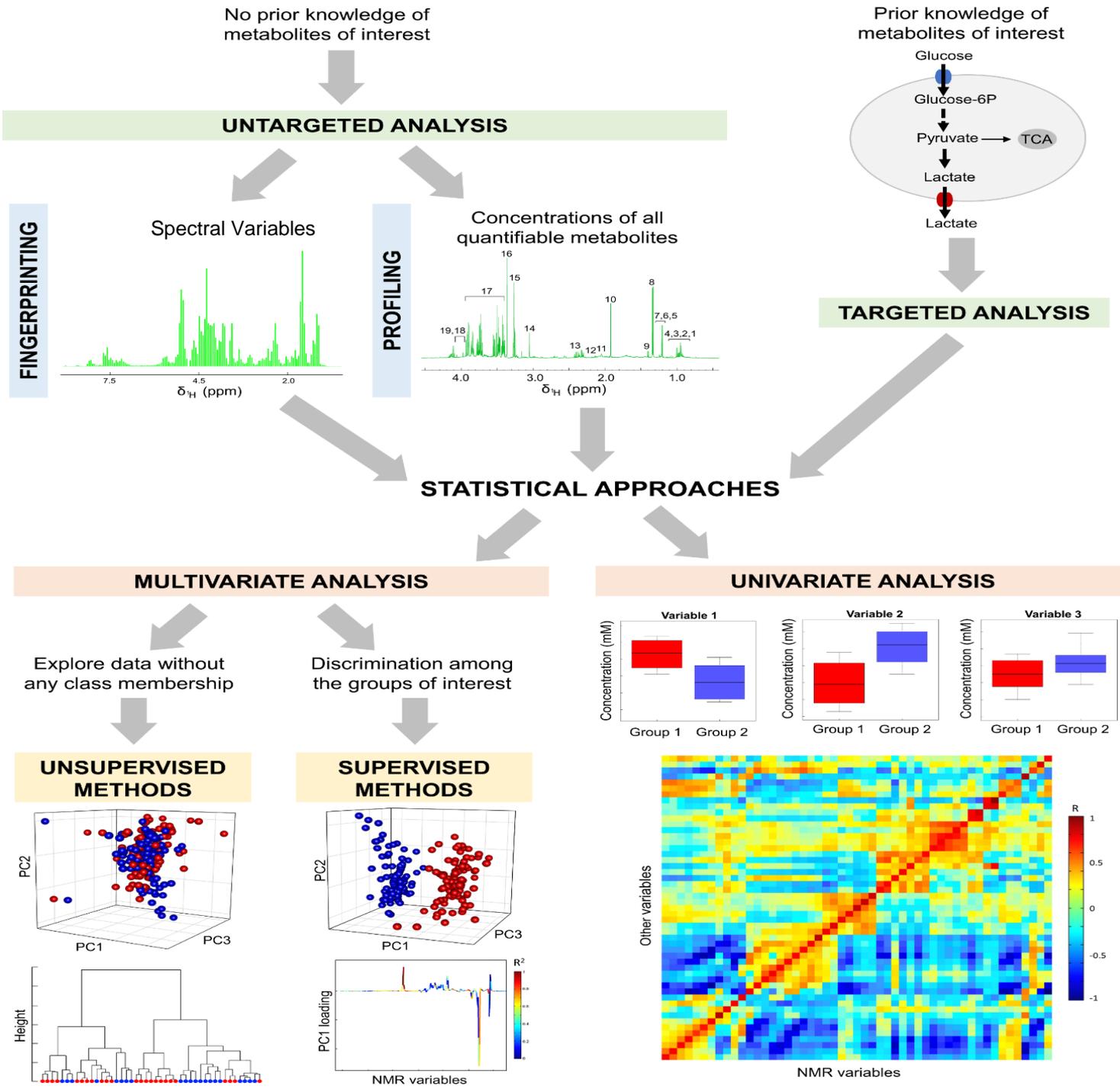
Data Reduction



If NMR identify some abundant metabolites belonging to a specific metabolic cycle, then using MS it is possible to look for target metabolites, not detected by NMR but that are known to be related to that specific biological pathway.

NMR generates hypotheses, MS can confirm them and can go in deeper details

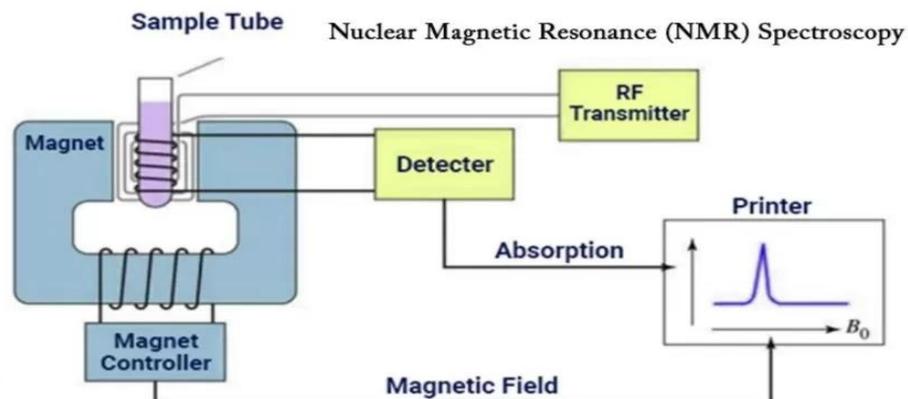
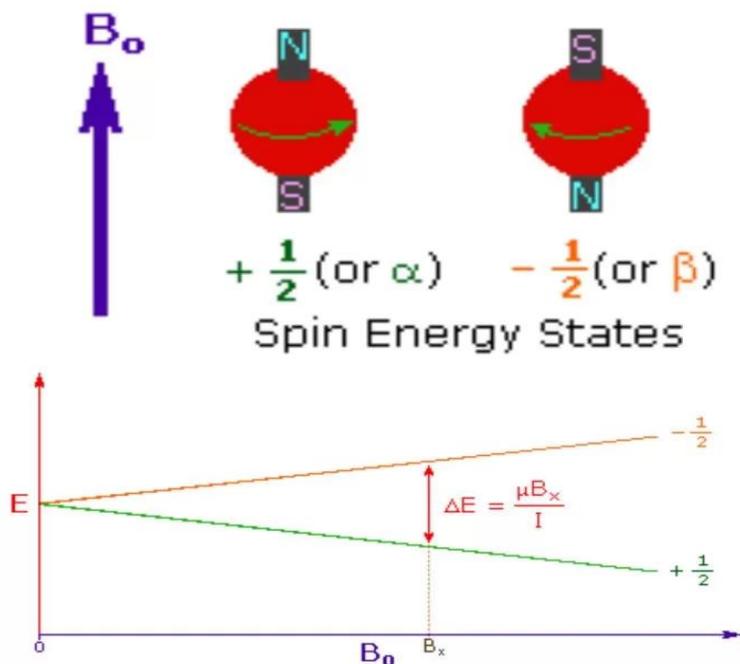
COMPLEMENTARY TECHNIQUES



The NMR Spectrometer

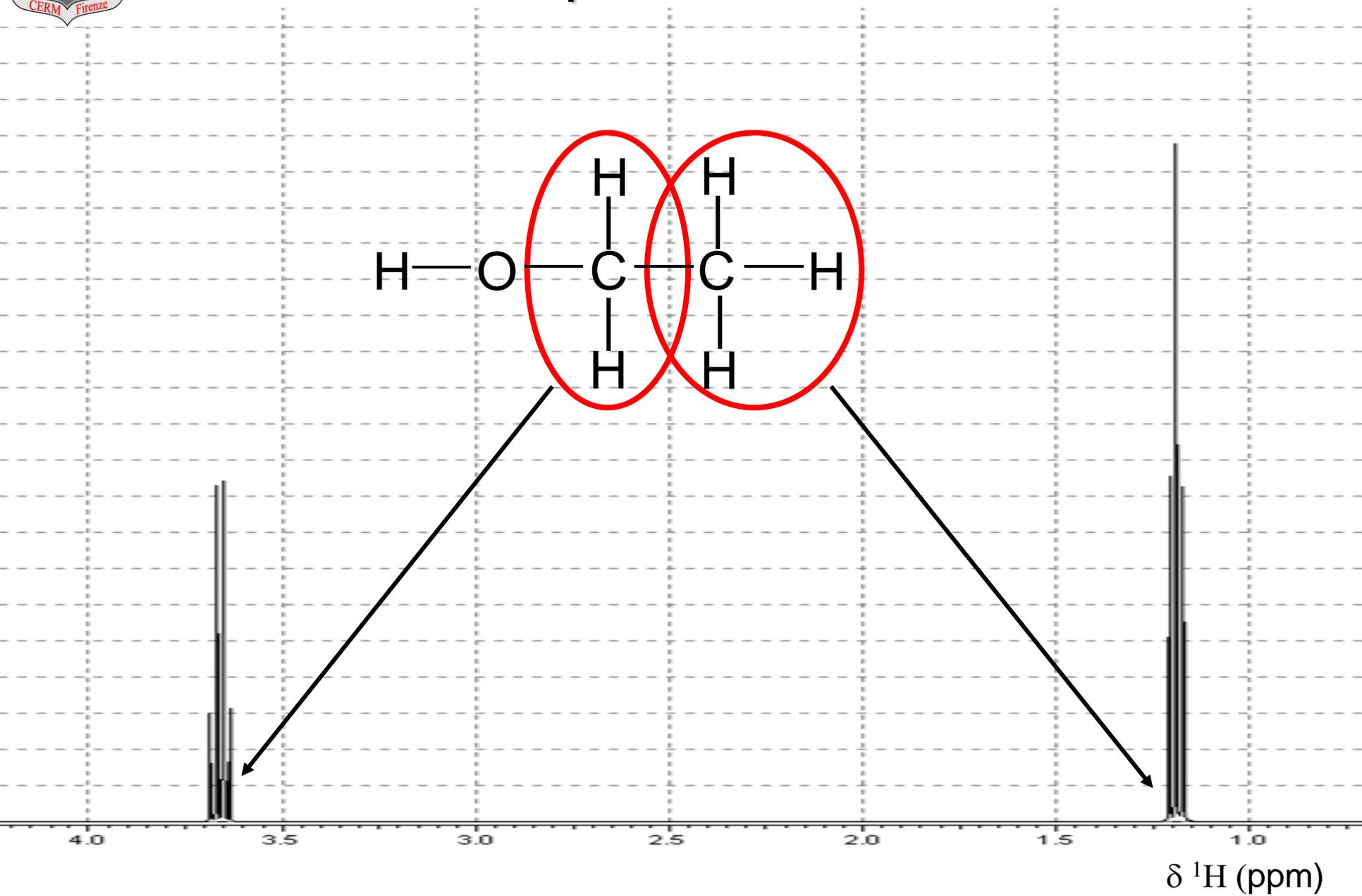
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) measures the absorption of electromagnetic radiation in the radio-frequency region (~4-1200 MHz)

- nuclei are involved in absorption process
- sample needs to be placed in magnetic field to cause different energy states



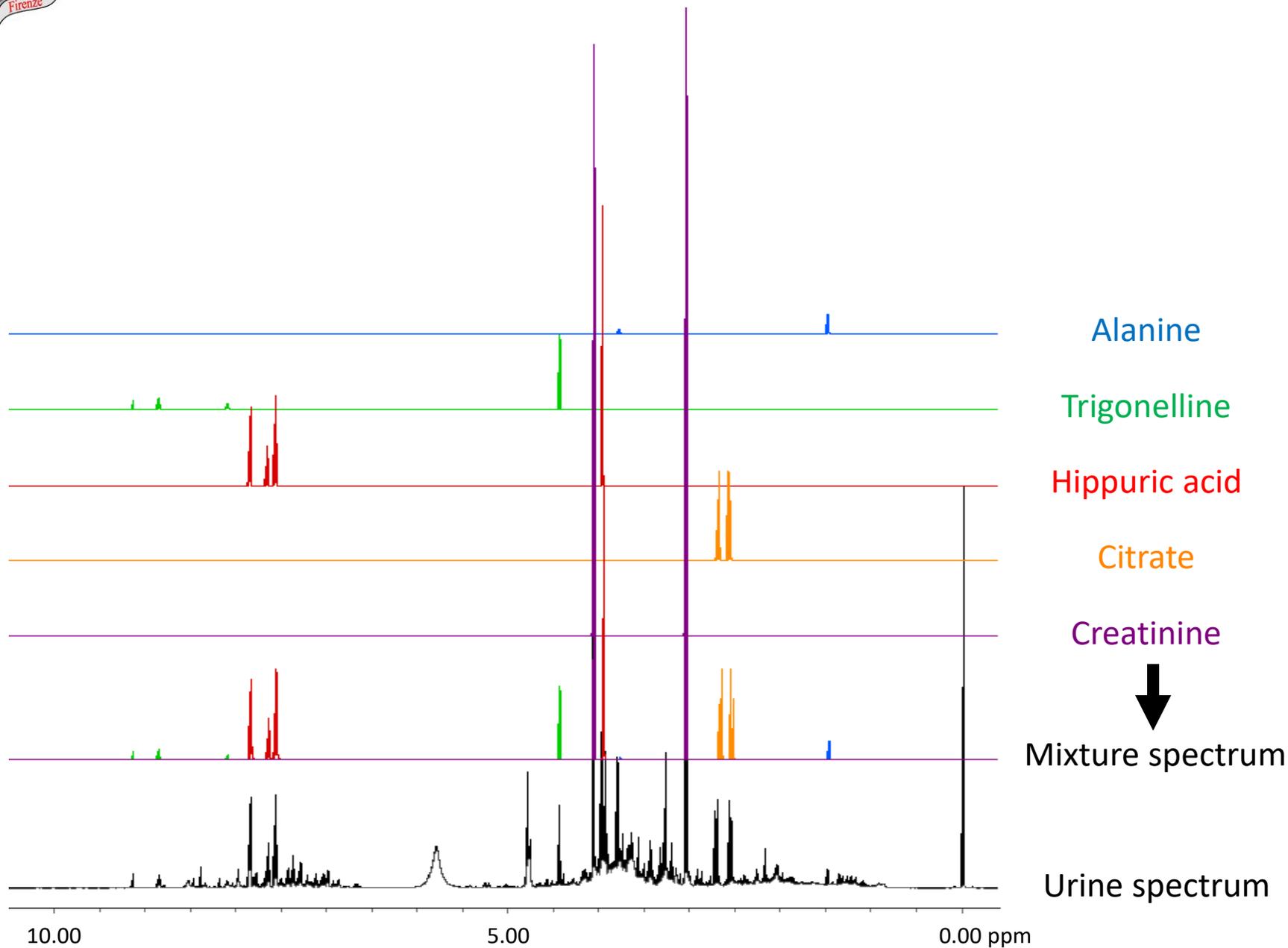


^1H NMR spectrum of ethanol





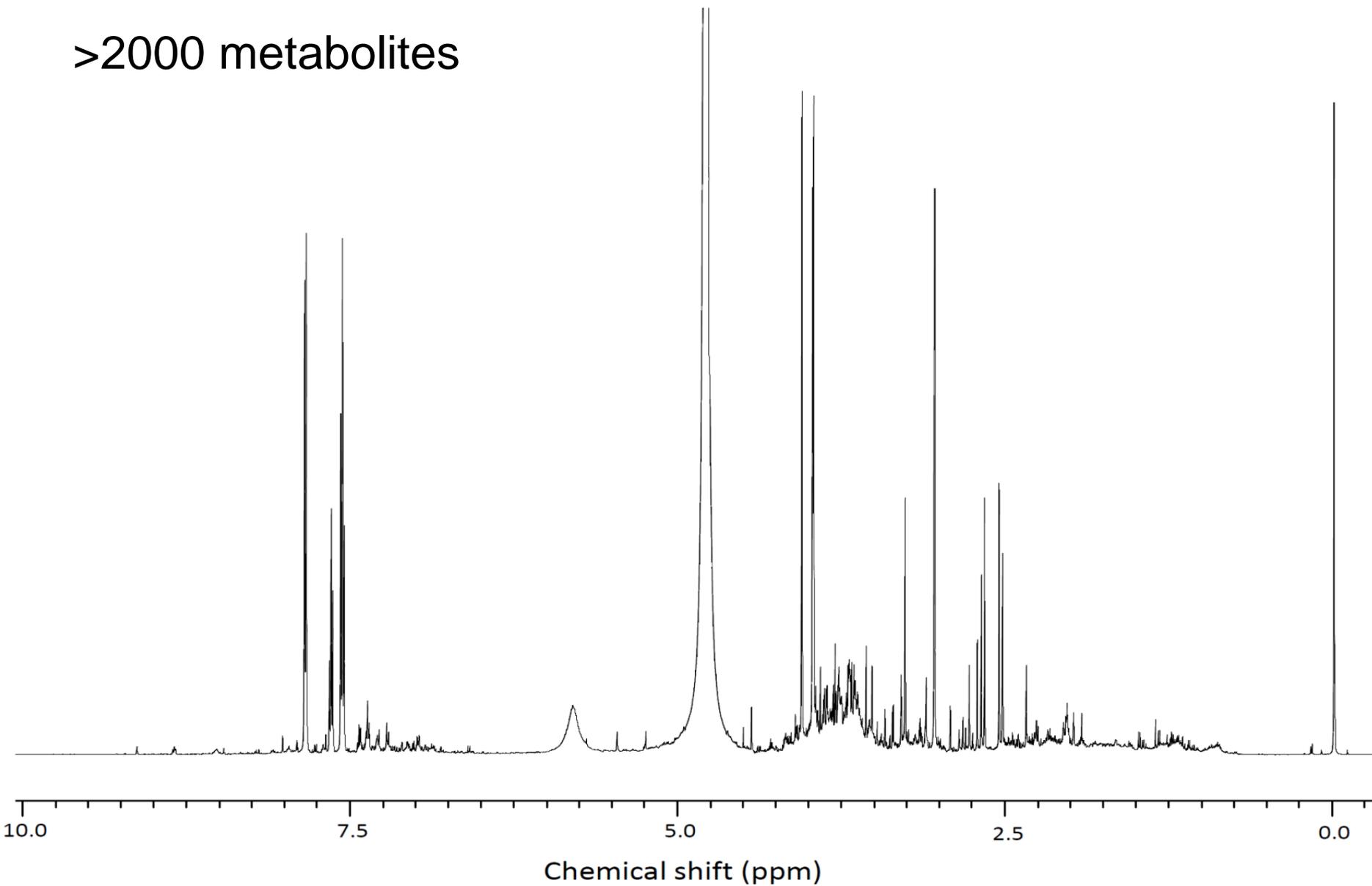
^1H NMR spectrum of a urine sample





^1H NMR of human urine

>2000 metabolites



Handling and preparation of the samples

Typical biofluids used in NMR metabolomics



- Urine
- Serum/plasma
- Saliva
- Fecal extracts
- Exhaled breath condensate
- Cells/tissues extracts



And also tears, sweat, vaginal fluid,
seminal fluid, synovial fluid, bile,
cerebrospinal liquid, ...

Intact tissues with HRMAS

Acquisition of the NMR spectra



600 MHz standard field
for metabolomics

5 mm PATXI 1H-13C-15N probe
including an automatic and refrigerated
sample changer (SampleJet, Bruker
BioSpin s.r.l.; Rheinstetten, Germany)

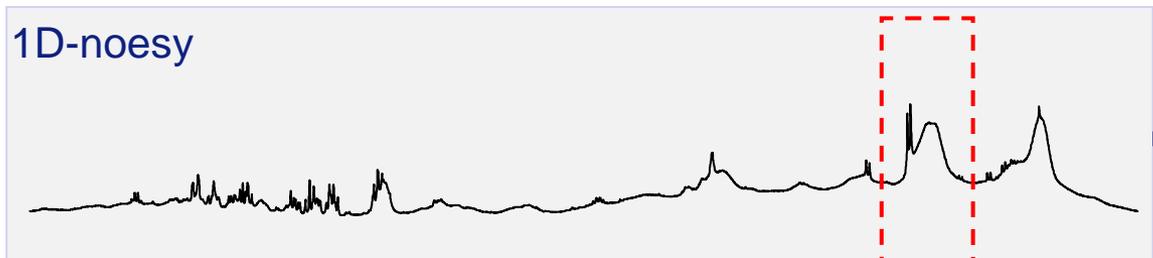


The automatic samples charger allow us
to work in (moderately) high throughput

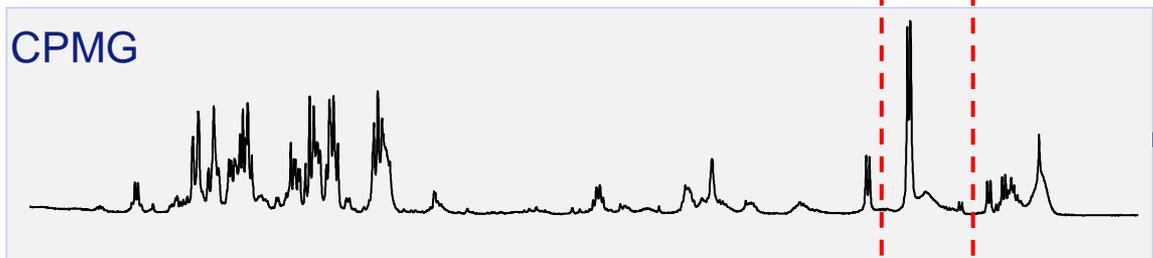
~15 min for a urine sample
~30 min for a serum sample (more
experiments)



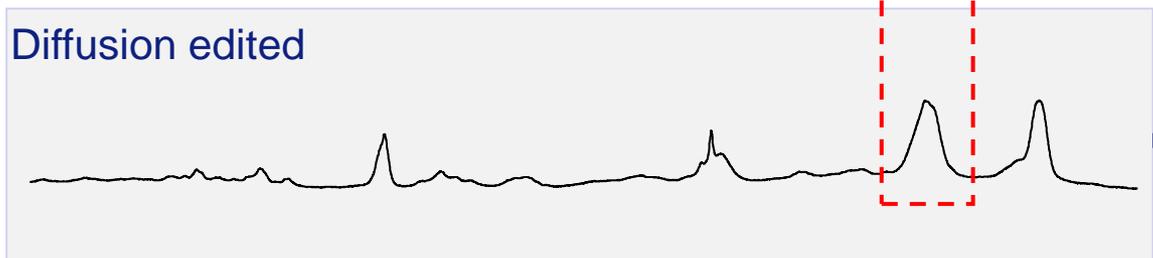
1H NMR analysis of a serum sample



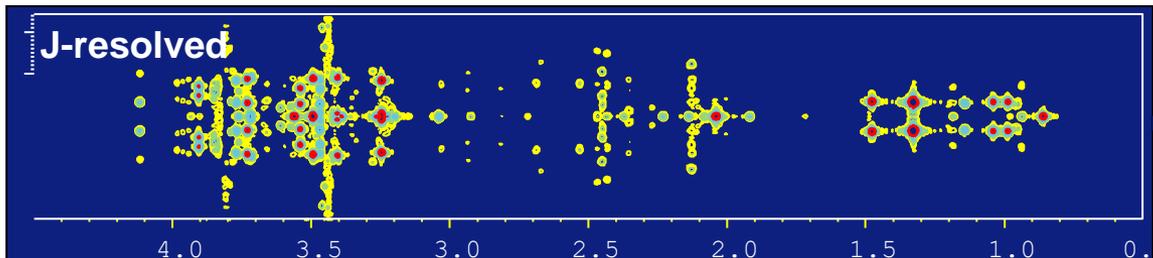
Low and high molecular weight profile



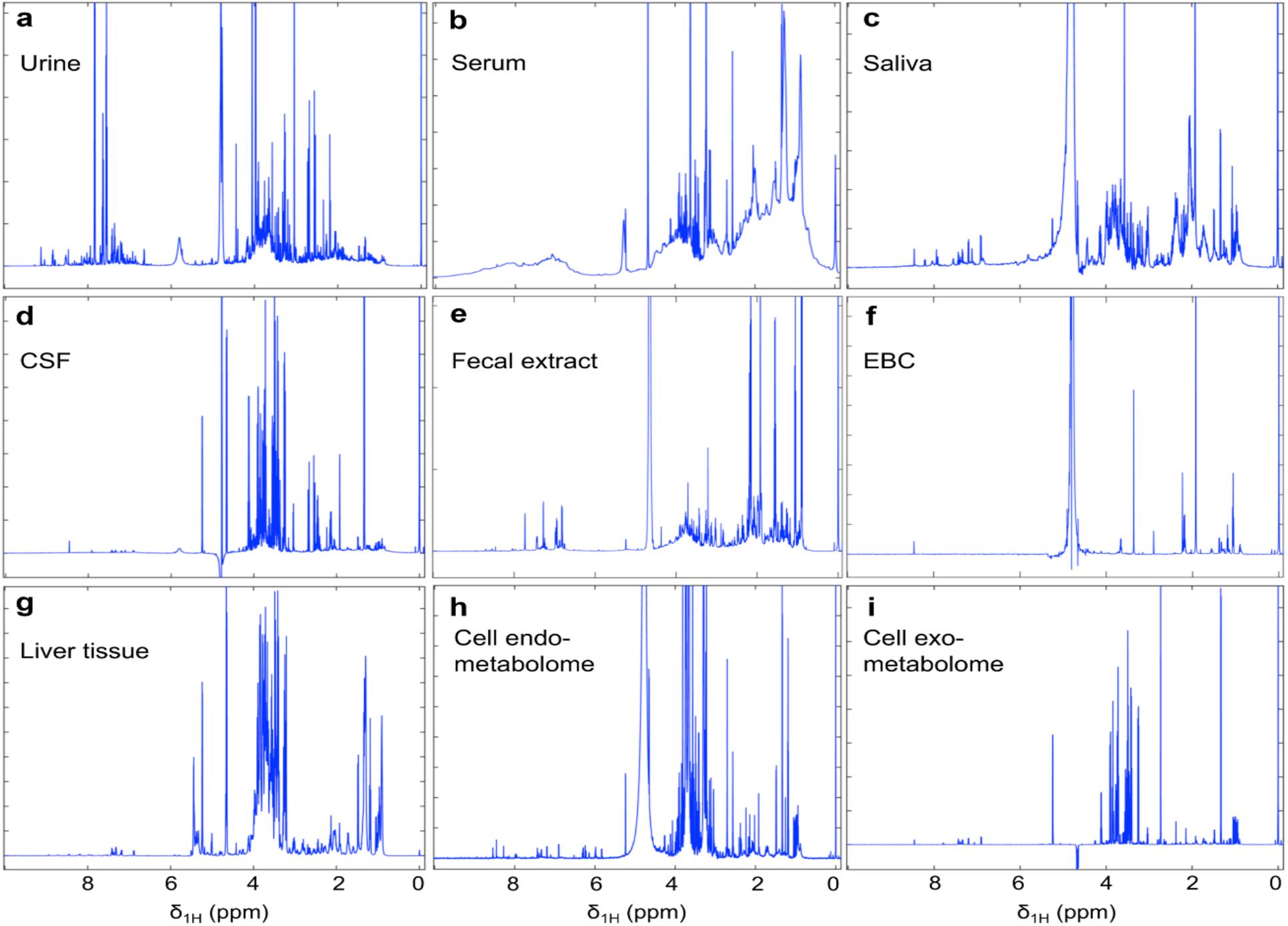
Low molecular weight metabolite profile



High molecular weight metabolite profile

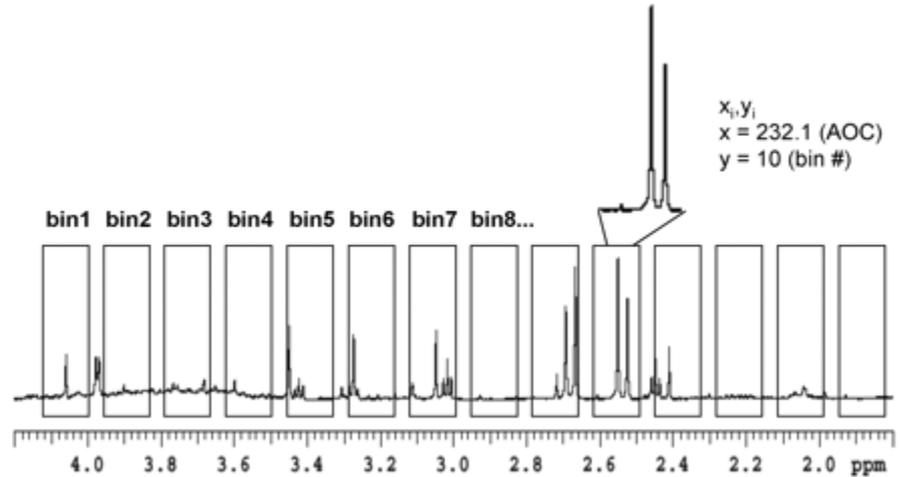
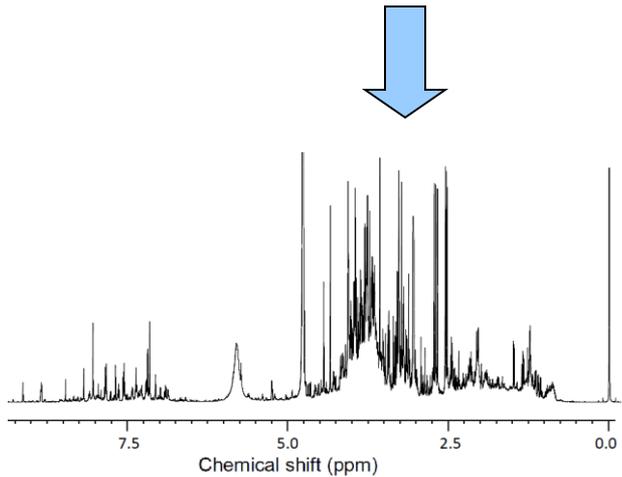


Identification purposes



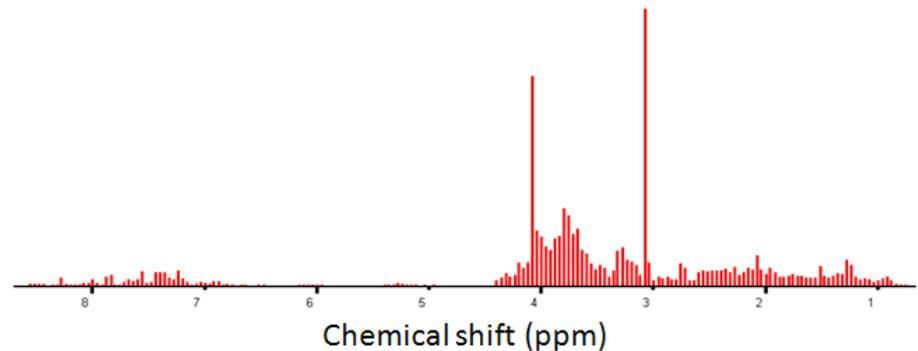
Data Preparation for fingerprinting

phasing, baseline correction...
NMR spectra with 64 or 128k points

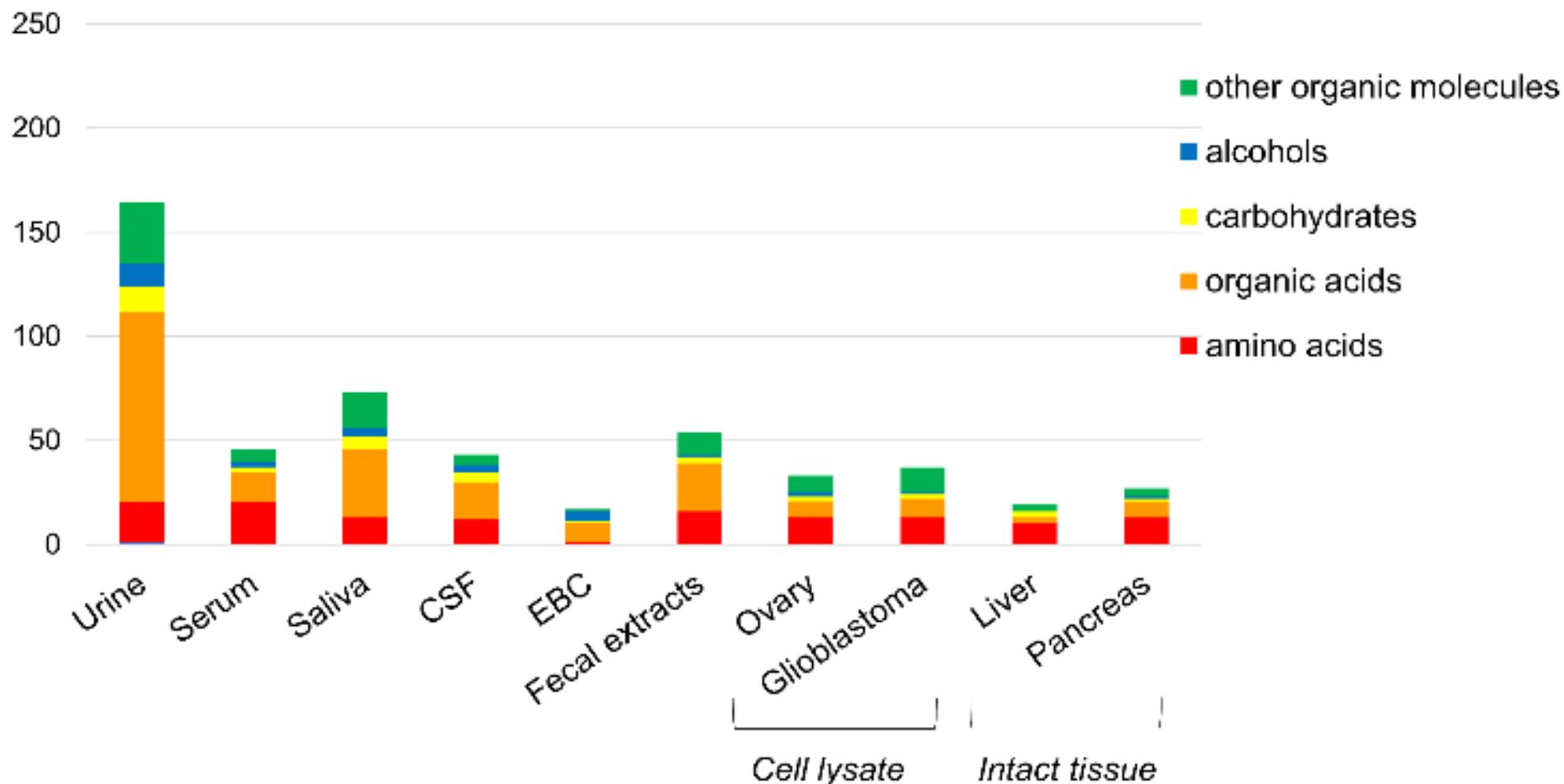


Bucketing is a means to reduce the number of total variables and to compensate for small shifts in the spectra.

Binned spectra, $n \sim 400$ bins



Identification and quantification for profiling



Number of detectable and quantifiable metabolites with $\geq 50\%$ occurrence in the ^1H NMR spectra of different biological fluids

Analysis Report

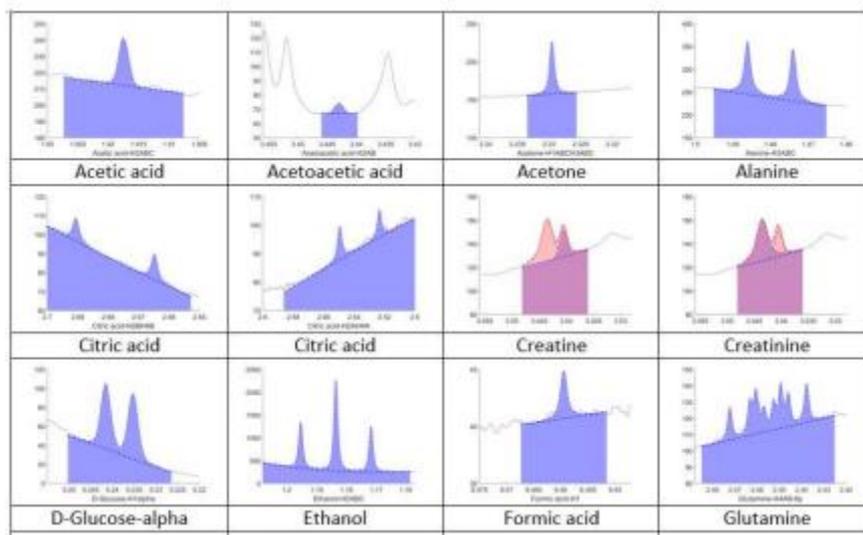
Bruker IVDr Quantification in Plasma/Serum B.I.Quant-PS b™

Sample ID: B_A_172.100000.10r

Measuring Date: 23-Feb-2017 15:45:58

Reporting Date: 03-Oct-2018 17:49:36, 4 page(s), Version 0.0.1

Quantification Method Version: Quant-PS B.0.0.1



Amino acids and derivatives

Compound	Conc.	LOD	95% Range	Graphics (*)
	mmol/L	mmol/L	mmol/L	
Alanine	0.29	0.02	0.29 - 0.63	
Creatine	0.06	0.01	≤ 0.07	
Glutamic acid	0.11	0.05	≤ 0.25	
Glutamine	0.86	0.02	0.29 - 0.82	
Glycine	0.34	0.10	0.15 - 0.42	
Histidine	0.10	0.02	0.07 - 0.17	
Isoleucine	0.06	0.03	0.03 - 0.11	
Leucine	0.08	0.01	0.06 - 0.20	
Phenylalanine	0.07	0.05	≤ 0.06	
Threonine	0.17	0.06	≤ 0.51	
Tyrosine	0.05	0.03	≤ 0.08	
Valine	0.20	0.03	0.15 - 0.36	

Anal Chem. 2018 Sep 27.

doi:10.1021/acs.analchem.8b02412

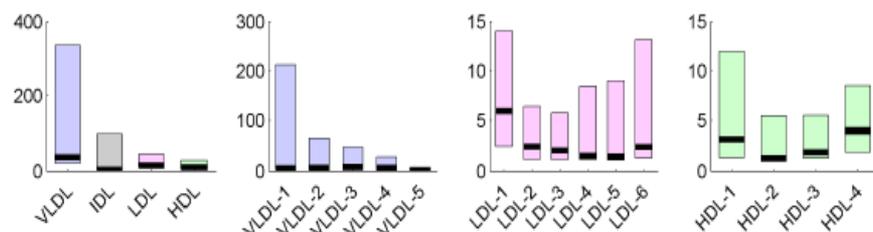
Analysis Report

Bruker IVDr Lipoprotein Subclass Analysis B.I.LISA™

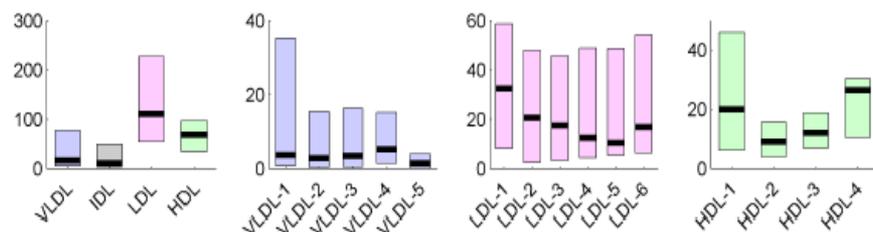
A tool from Bruker, for the calculation of lipoproteins subclass using NMR spectra

Lipid Distribution Overview

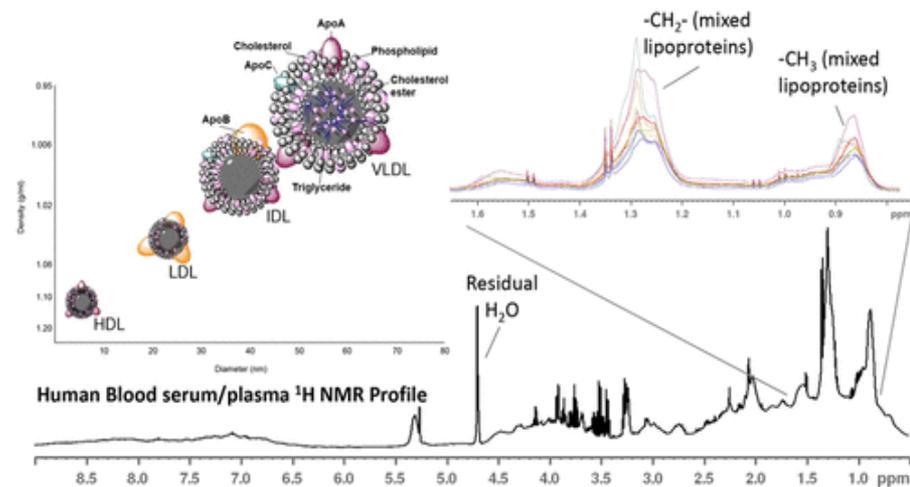
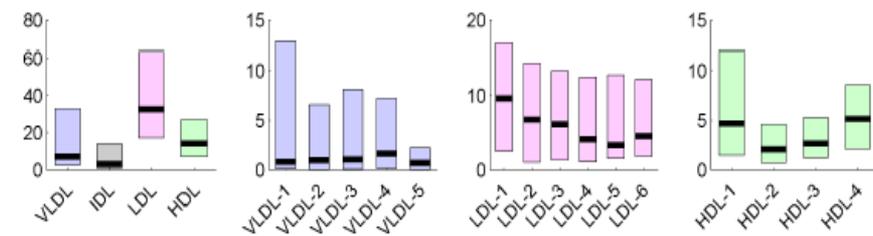
Triglycerides distribution (concentrations in mg/dL together with 95% range of model)



Cholesterol distribution (concentrations in mg/dL together with 95% range of model)



Free Cholesterol distribution (concentrations in mg/dL together with 95% range of model)



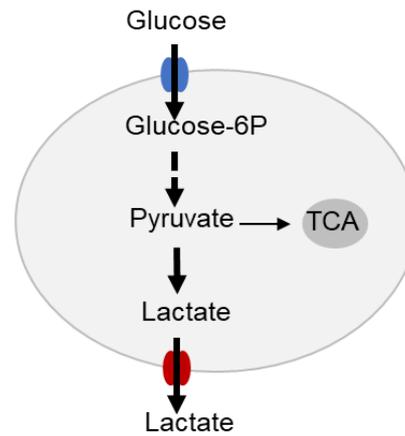
Fingerprinting

No prior knowledge of metabolites of interest

← **NMR DATA** →

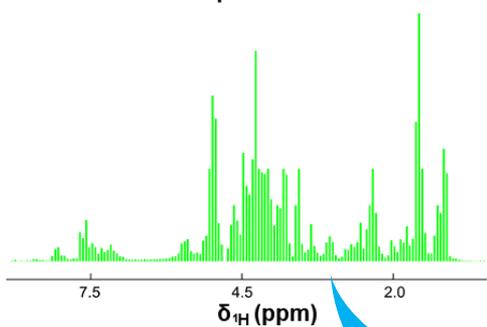
Prior knowledge of metabolites of interest

UNTARGETED ANALYSIS

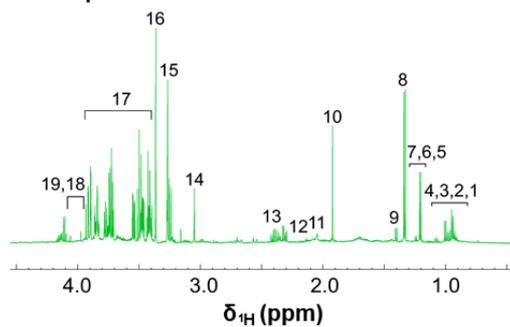


TARGETED ANALYSIS

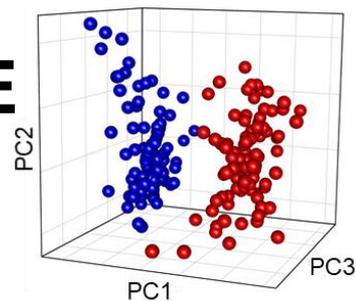
Binned spectra



Concentrations of all quantifiable metabolites

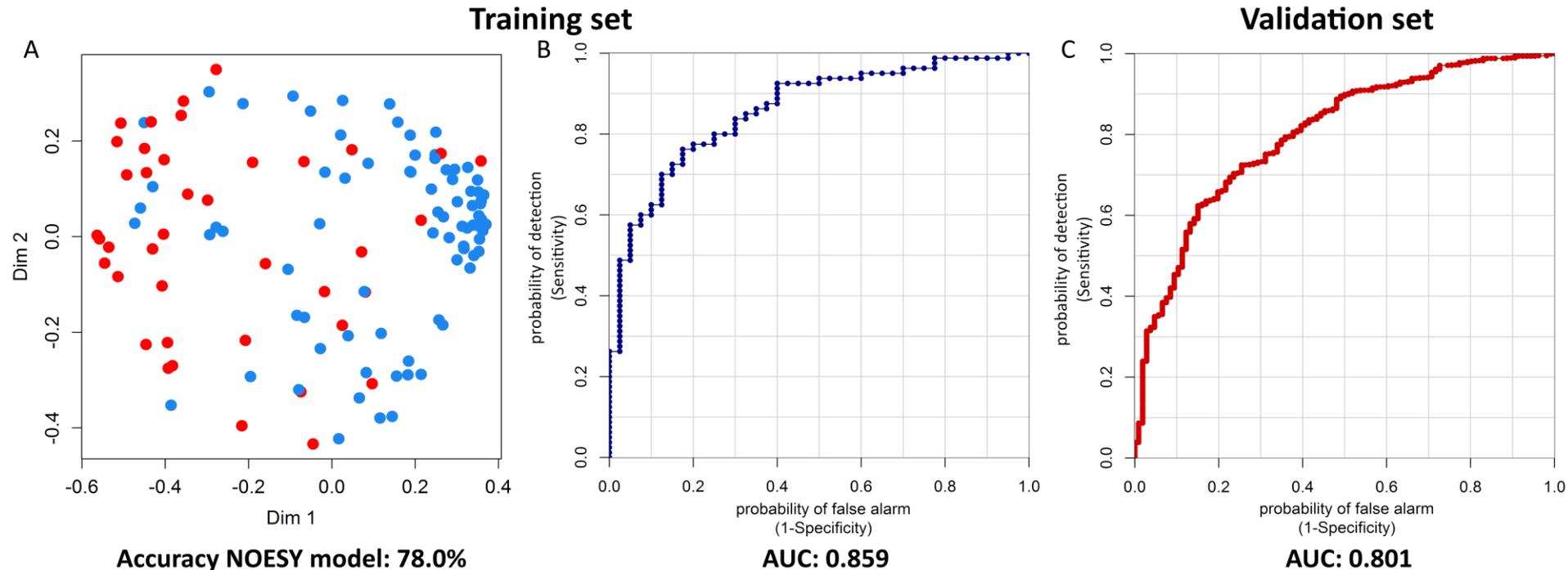


MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS



Amiflorence II study

NMR-based metabolomics was performed in **978 serum samples** to identify **patients at high risk of death** within two years from AMI.



Metabolomic fingerprint of **80 SURVIVOR** and **40 DECEASED** patients after AMI showed significant differential clustering using a Random Forest classifier.

Results were replicated in a validation set with 752 survivor patients and 106 deceased patients

NMR Metabolomics

No prior knowledge of metabolites of interest



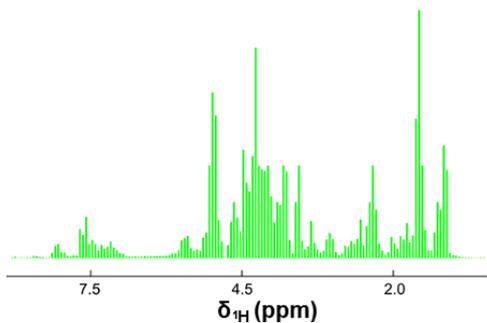
NMR DATA



Prior knowledge of metabolites of interest

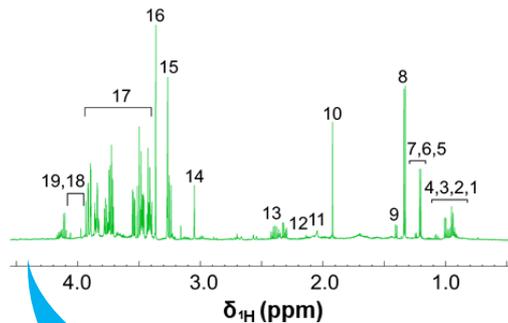
UNTARGETED ANALYSIS

Binned spectra



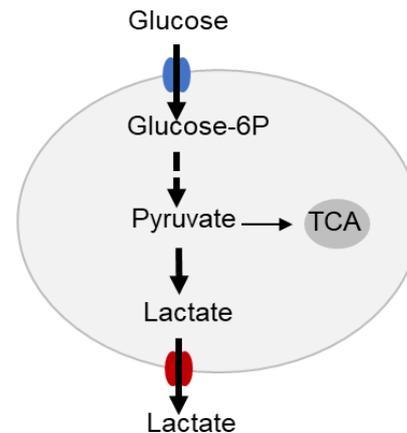
FINGERPRINTING

Concentrations of all quantifiable metabolites



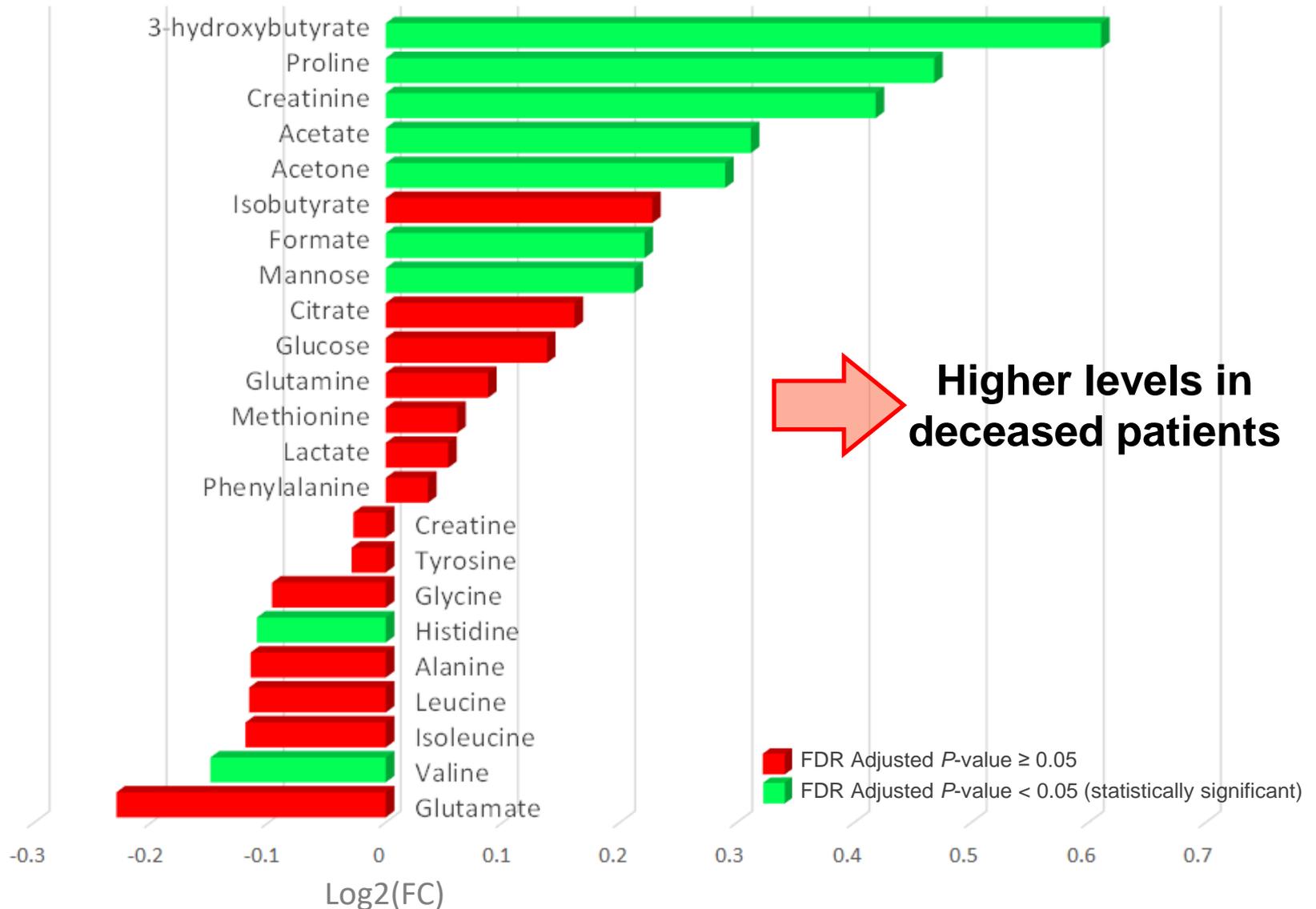
PROFILING

UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS



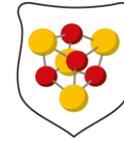
TARGETED ANALYSIS

Metabolite analysis



A. Vignoli, L. Tenori, B. Giusti, et al., *NMR-based metabolomics identifies patients at high risk of death within two years after acute myocardial infarction in the AMI-Florence II cohort*, BMC Med. 2019; 7;17(1):3.

Thank you for your attention!



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DEGLI STUDI
FIRENZE

DICUS
DIPARTIMENTO DI CHIMICA
"UGO SCHIFF"



Prof. Claudio Luchinat
Prof. Paola Turano

Dr. Veronica Ghini
Dr. Alessia Vignoli
Dr. Gaia Meoni
Francesca Di Cesare

Questions?