

# Tools of “Omics” Metabolomics

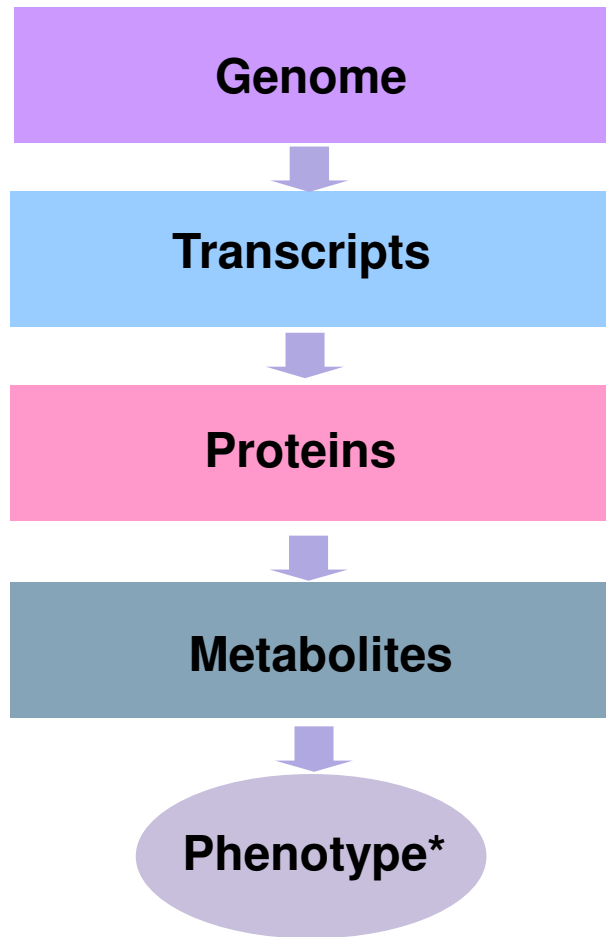
Dr. Rob J. Vreeken  
Netherlands Metabolomics Centre  
University of Leiden, the Netherlands

*ESHRE conference on  
System biology tools and preclinical models for translational research  
in endometriosis and adhesion formation  
Sept 4&5, Liege, Belgium*

# Outline

- **Metabolomics**
  - Why, what, how
- **Netherlands Metabolomics Centre**
  - Aim & objectives
- **Profiling of Lipids**
  - Application to study twins
- **Profiling of amines**
  - Application to CSF and Plasma
- **Identification of unknown metabolites**
  - MS trees for structure elucidation
- **Applications**
  - Biomarker discovery of disease models
  - Network analysis of drug intervention
- **Conclusions & Acknowledgements**

# Why Metabolomics?

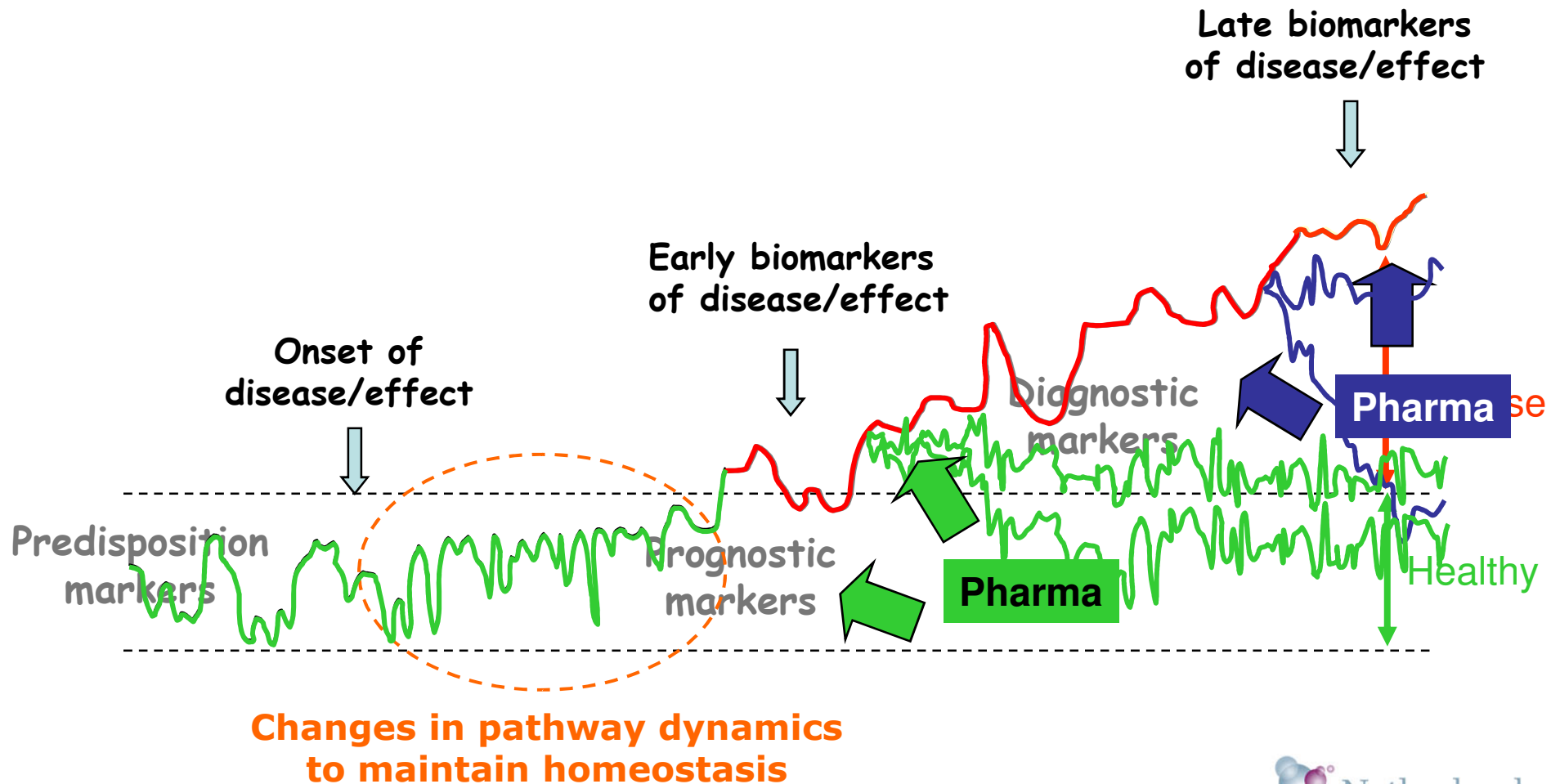


\* the observable characteristics of an organism

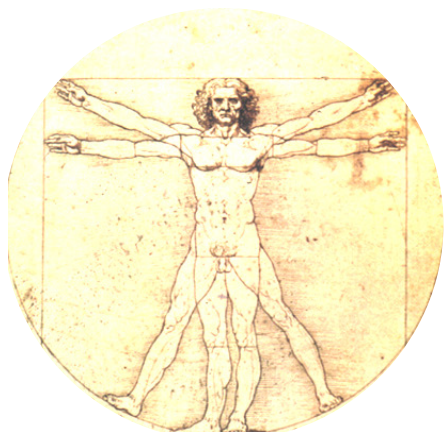
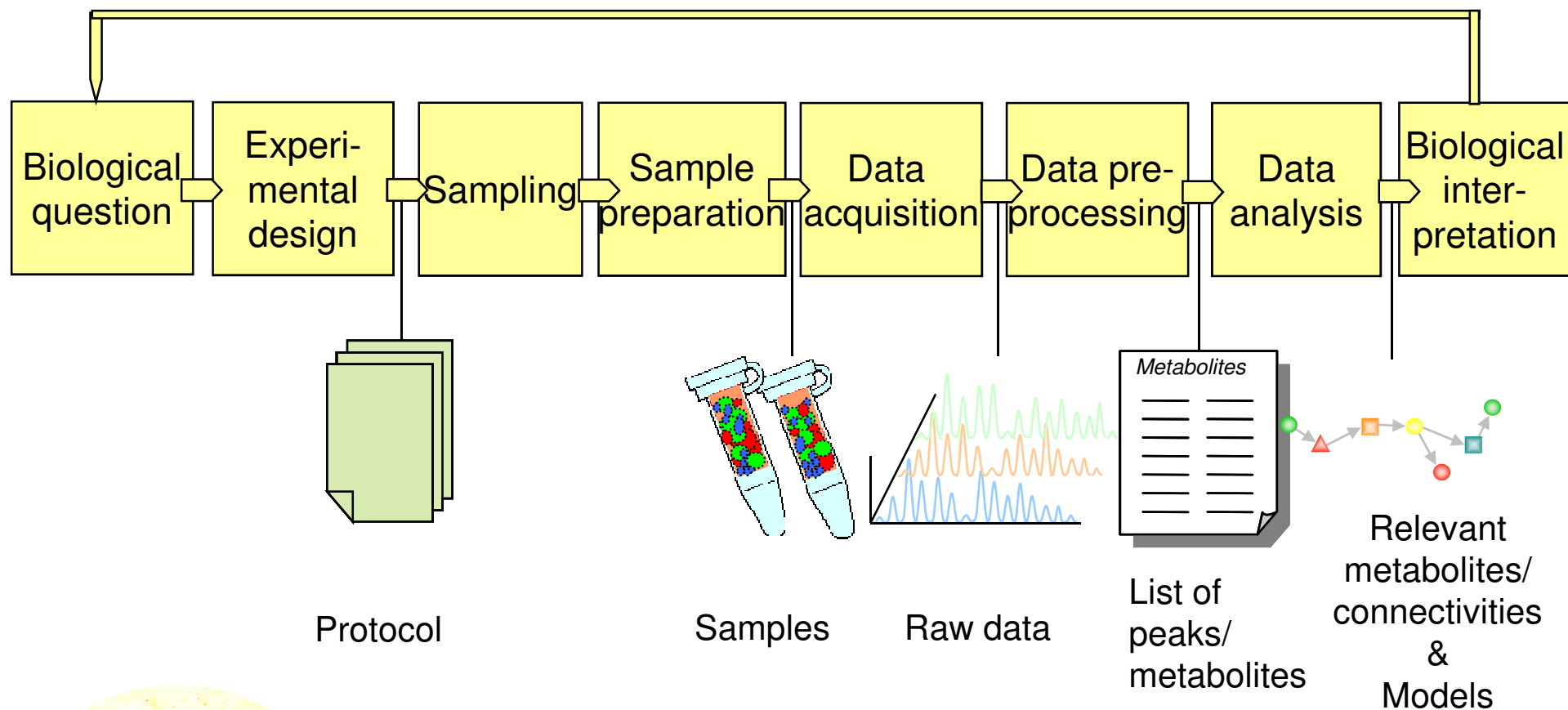
- **Metabolome close to outward appearance (phenotype) in health & disease**
- **Metabolites essentially the same in humans & animals with often same biological functions**
- **In various chronic, multifactorial diseases metabolic disorders are involved (e.g. cardiovascular, diabetes, CNS diseases)**
- **Metabolite profiles of body fluids to discriminate disease & health**
- **Metabolomics essential part of Systems Biology**

# BIOMARKERS for health & disease

## From normality, to dysfunction, to disease



# Metabolomics workflow



## Requirement for clinical studies

- **Relevant metabolites (coverage)**
- **Quantitative data**
- **Identification of metabolites**

# Analytical Techniques used in metabolomics

## GC-MS

- Highly reproducible retention times & High separation efficiency
- Electron Impact (EI) mass spectra
  - Sensitivity, fingerprint & large databases available for identification
- Derivatization to include polar analytes & non-volatiles
  - Robust procedure necessary  $\Rightarrow$  quality standards to control sample preparation and system performance as well as correct for variation of detector response
- Chemical Ionisation (CI) for increased coverage
  - Spectra less informative (MS/MS; no databases)

## LC-MS

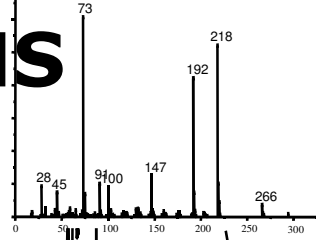
- Wide variety of techniques covering a large range of polarities
  - Untargetted/screening/or targetted
- Easy of use and easy sample clean-up
- Requires MS<sup>n</sup> for identification
- FIA-MS
- ESI, APCI, APPI, Maldi, DESI ?
- Q, QqQ, IT, FT, ToF, QToF ?

## NMR

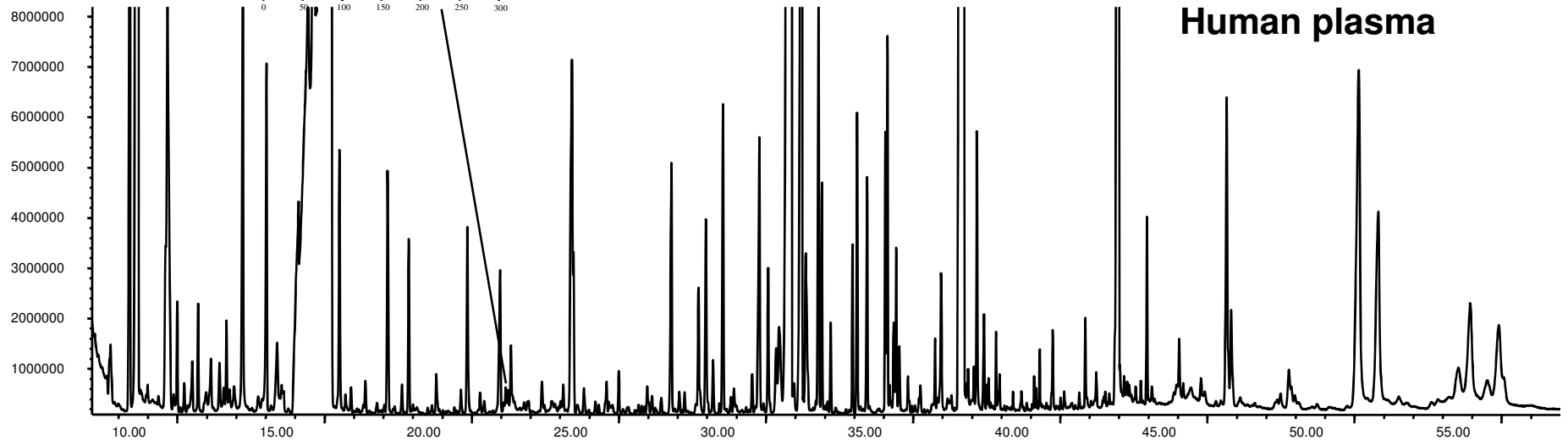
- High concentration metabolites
- Screening
- Semi-quantitative

# GC-MS

Phenylalanine



## Derivatization by oximation & silylation



- alcohols, aldehydes, cyclohexanols
- amino acids/small peptides
- amines
- aromatic compounds
- organic acids/fatty acids
- phospho-organic acids
- sugars, sugar acids, sugaramine
- sugar phosphates
- steroids
- up to about 40 C-atoms

**Robust method is key!**

Koek et al, *Anal. Chem.*, (2006) 78:1272

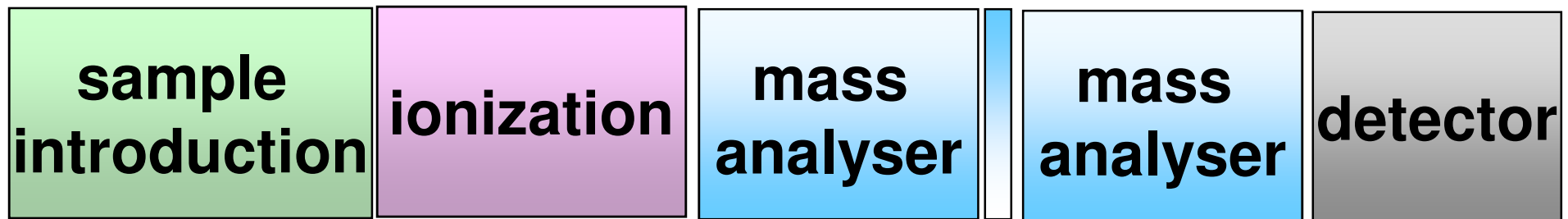
# Derivatization efficiency (standards)

Compound	RSD (%)	Efficiency (%)	Compound	RSD (%)	Efficiency (%)
Alanine	5	110	Fructose	2	95
Asparagine	7	30	Glucose	4	85
Aspartic acid	10	70	Ribose	3	95
Glutamic acid	9	50	Xylitol	5	115
Glutamine	11	40	Fructose-6-phosphate	6	45
Glycine	3	100	Glucose-6-phosphate	5-10	50-65
Leucine	2	85	Fumaric acid	2	60
Lysine	7	55	Lactic acid	1	90
Methionine	11	65	Malic acid	3	60
Phenylalanine	5	80	Oxaloacetaat	2	80
Serine	7	80	Pyruvic acid	2	70
Threonine	3	70	5-Fluorocytosin	6	25
Valine	4	105	Glycerol-3-phosphate	4	30

- Hydroxyl and carboxyl functional groups: performance very satisfactory
- Amine and phosphoric functional groups: performance satisfactory
- Amide, thiol or sulfonic functional groups: critical compounds, performance satisfactory when analytical system in good shape



# Metabolite profiling with LC-MS: choice of detection mode



**LC**

**CE**

**direct  
infusion**

**ESI**

electrospray ionization

**APCI**

atmospheric pressure chemical ionization

**APPI**

atmospheric pressure photo ionization

Quadrupole

Ion-trap

Time-of-flight

Quadrupole

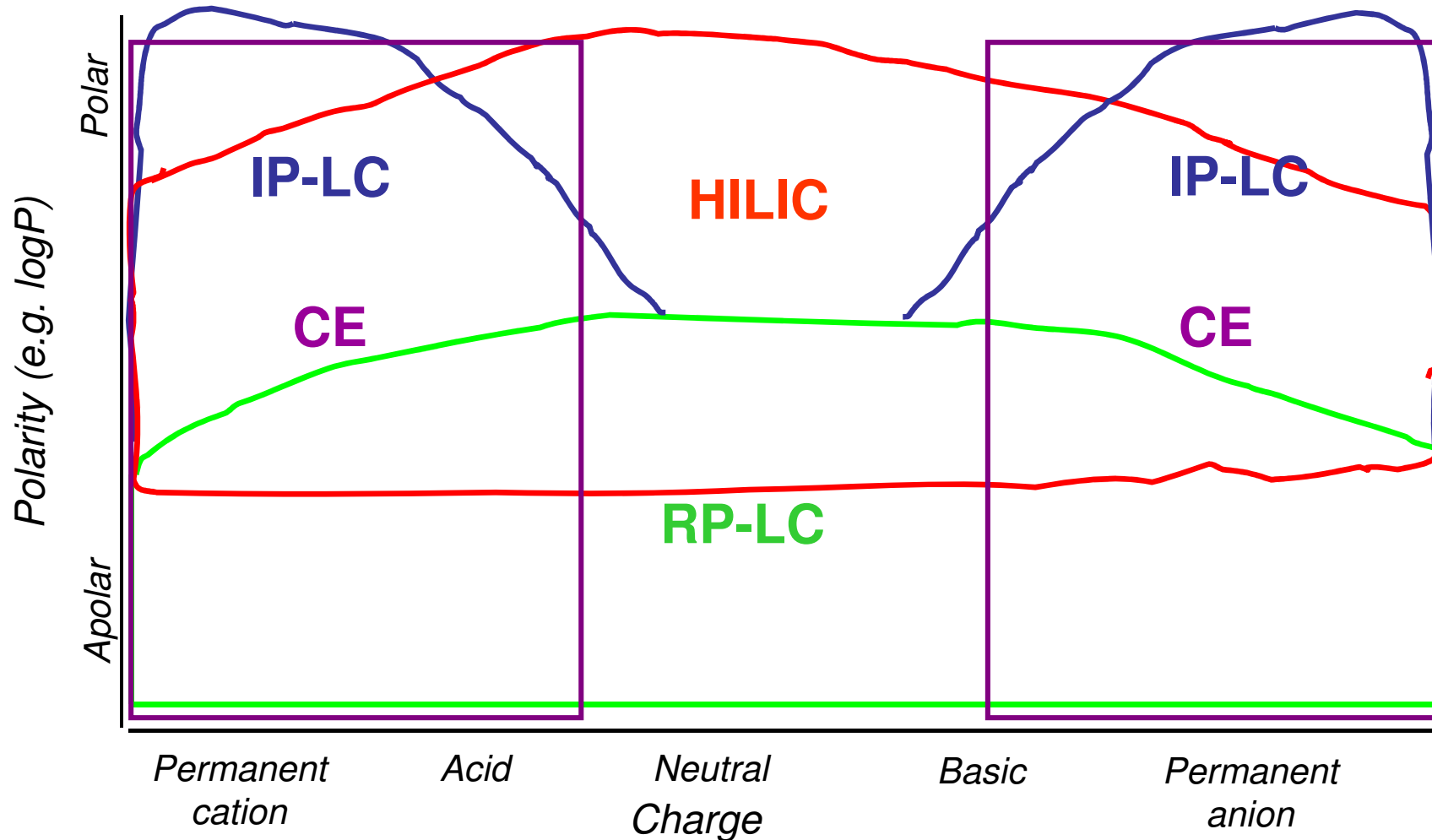
Ion-trap

Time-of-flight

ICR-FTMS

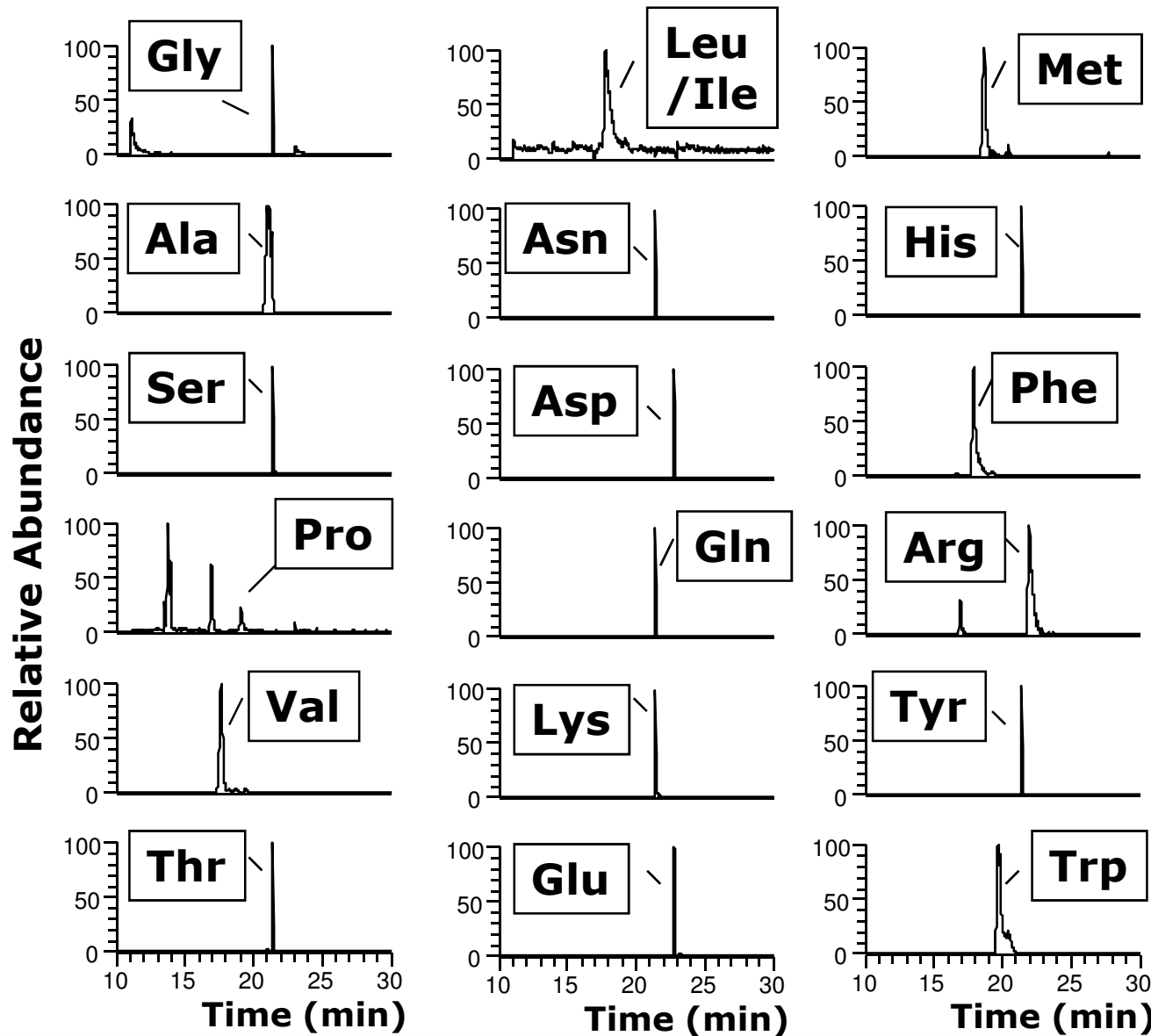
Orbitrap

# The coverage challenge: liquid-phase separation



*Note: derivatization can be used to change polarity, charge and detectability*

# Endogenous amino acids in 0.5 $\mu$ L aliquot of human urine



Sample:  
1/40 diluted urine  
injection: 20  $\mu$ L

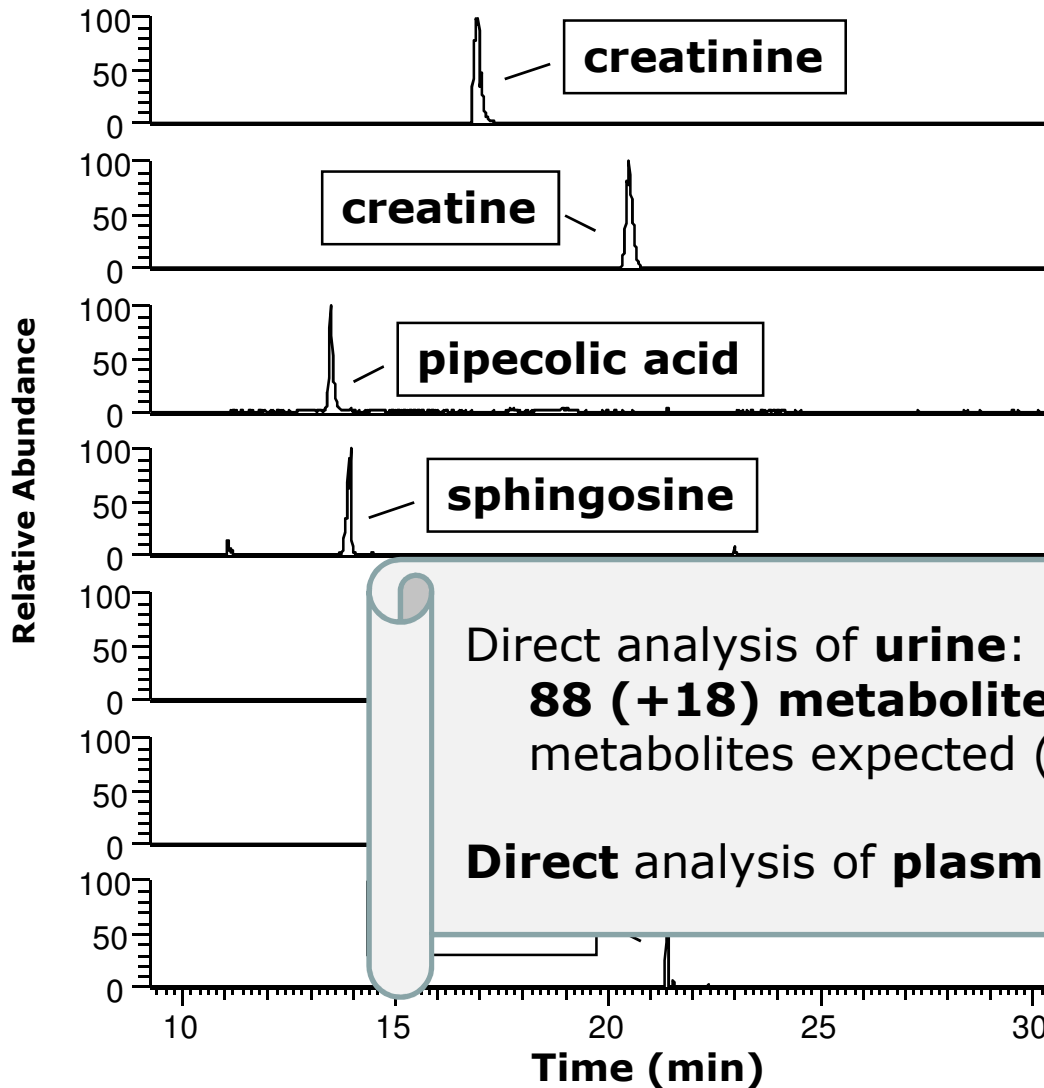
## Validation

Repeatability (RSD): 1-9%

Linearity ( $R^2$ ): 0.998-0.999

LOD (ng/ml): <1

# SCX-HILIC-MS: extracted ion chromatogram of possible metabolite candidates in urine



Possible metabolites were searched with the mass window of 1 millimass unit by using calculated mass.

Direct analysis of **urine**:

**88 (+18) metabolites** detected of **130 (+20)** cationic metabolites expected (+ isomers) according to HMDB

**Direct analysis of plasma & CSF**

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# Netherlands Metabolomics Centre

## Ambition

**Creation of a world-class metabolomics knowledge infrastructure to improve personal health and quality of life**

## Strategy

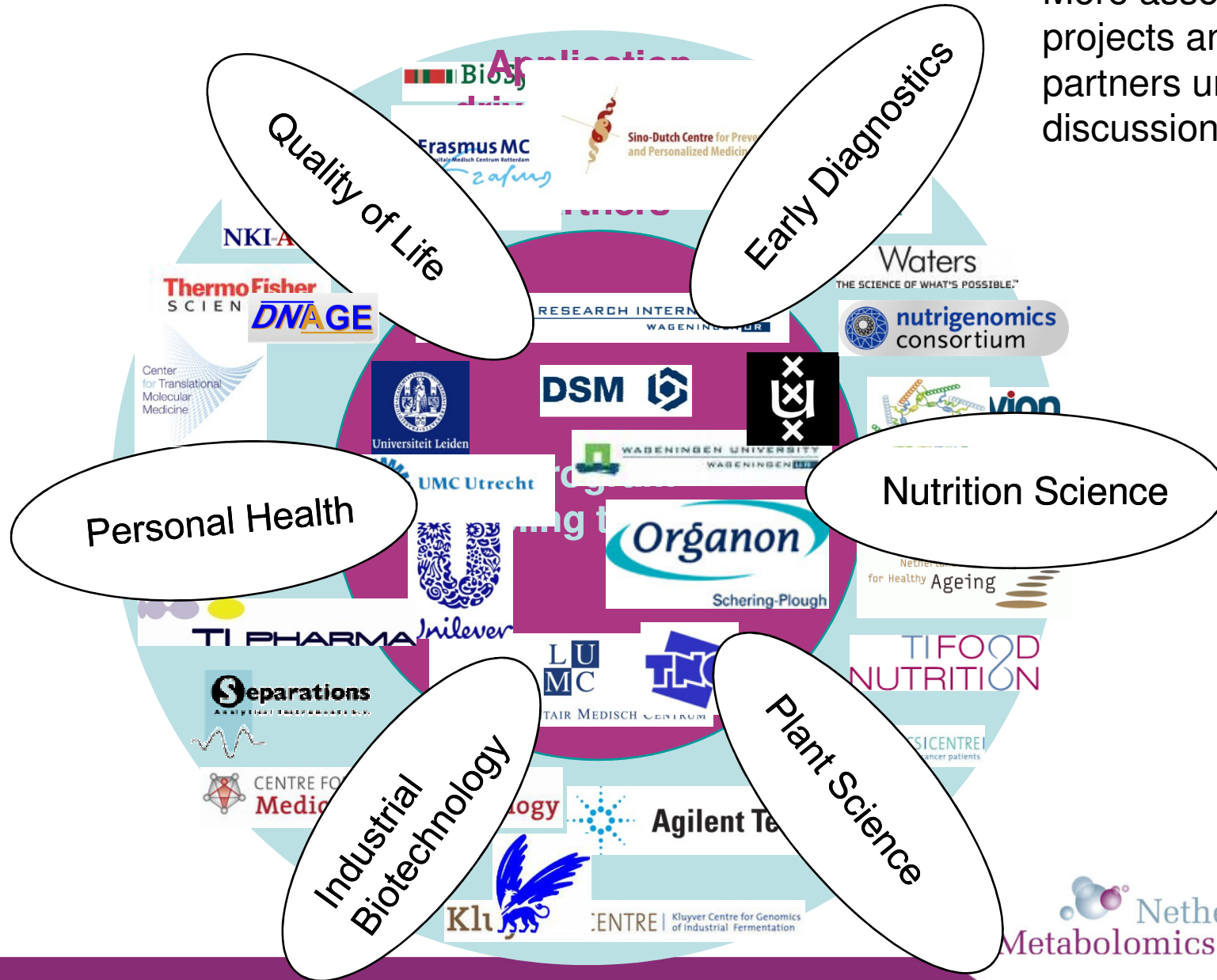
- Generic technology development in the core programme
- Technology translation together with associate partners

## Funding

- Governmental grant (53 MEuro's) for 5 yrs.

# NMC networking partners

More associated projects and partners under discussion

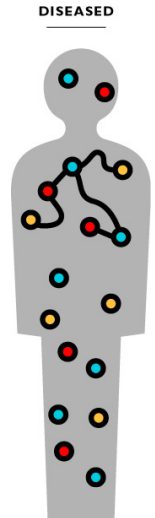
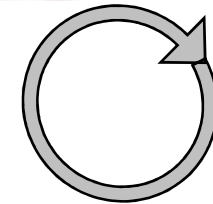
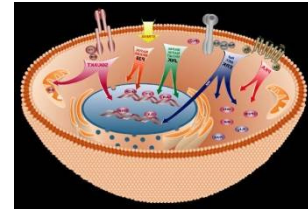


# Examples of Core Tech Dev. projects

- **Qp projects**

- *Biology driven improved coverage of the metabolome*

*"From cell systems to animal models to humans, and vice versa"*



- A generic steroid platform (adipose tissue as a model system)
- Generic peptide-platform (incl. PTM's)
- Metabolic biomarkers for oxidative stress
- Inflammation platform
- Nano/micro sampling for local metabolomics
- Comprehensive LC-MS metabolite profiling: quantitative and sensitive detection of small differences



# Examples of Core Tech. Dev. projects

## • **MI projects**

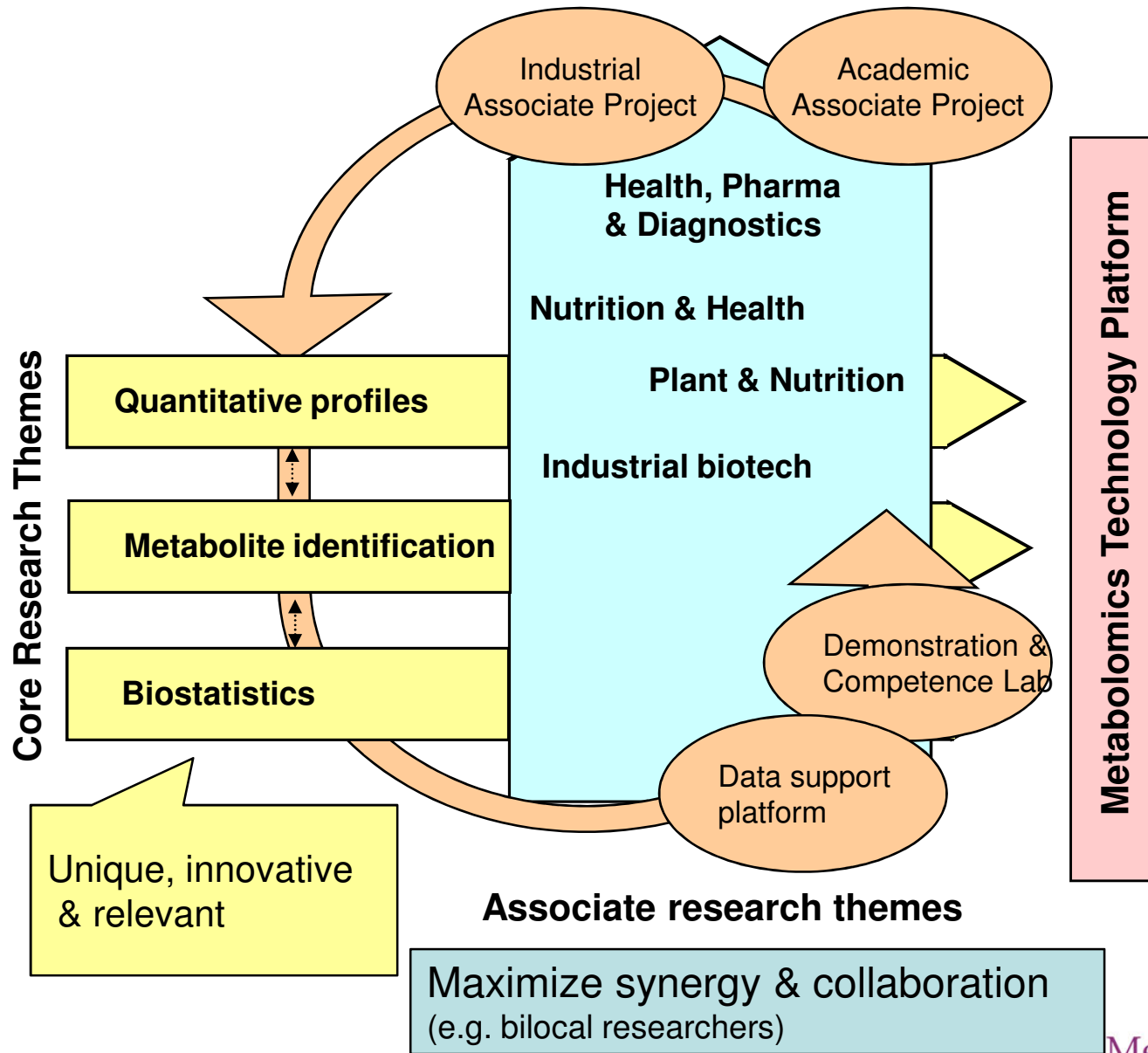
- Identification strategies using LC-SPE-NMR-MS<sup>n</sup> and HR-MS<sup>n</sup>  
novel tools for data acquisition and spectral tree interpretation
- Development of algorithms or rule-based tools for identification of human metabolites from HR MS<sup>n</sup> data
- NMR/MS based prediction
- Top down identification of unknown metabolites  
structure generation and candidate rejection
- De-novo identification of polar metabolites with GC-EI/CI-MS<sup>n</sup>:  
from measurement to structure

## • **BS projects**

- Analyzing complex-structured metabolomics data  
Data fusion & Global dynamic modelling
- Power analysis and experimental design  
Power analysis & Experimental designs for time-resolved metabolomics
- Incorporating a priori information
- From metabolomics data to networks and back  
Emerging time-resolved metabolomics data structures from in-silico networks

**Core projects linked to associate projects via deliverables**

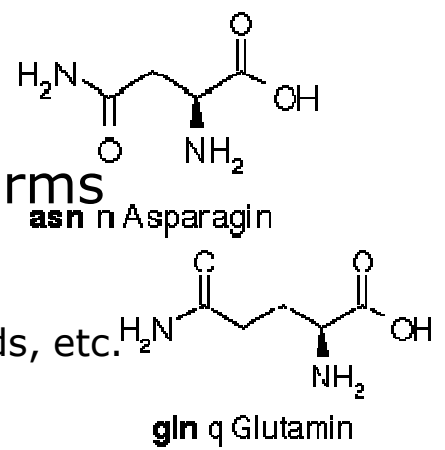
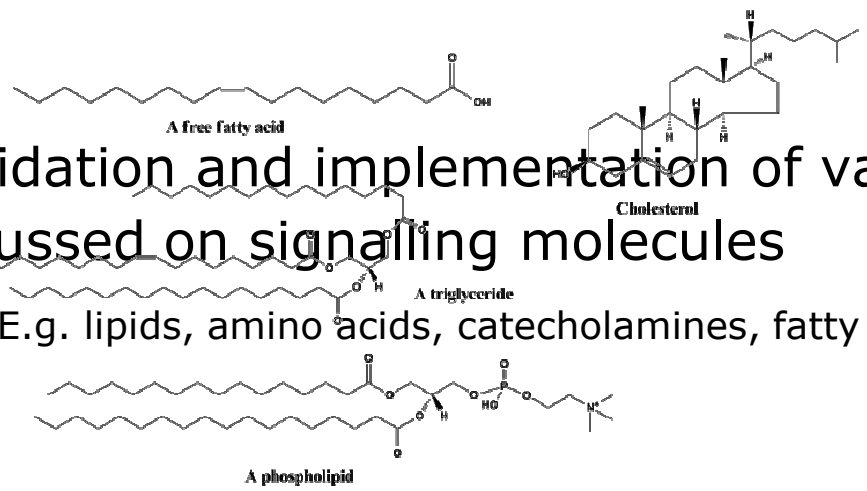
**Personal Health & Quality of Life**



# Demonstration & Competence Lab (1)

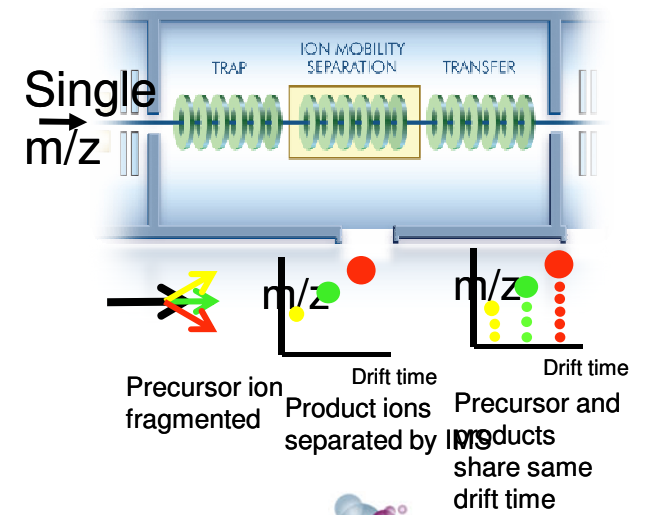
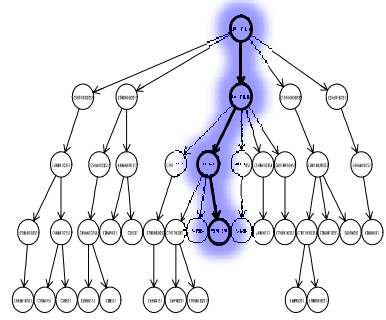
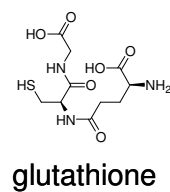
- Validation and implementation of various platforms focussed on signalling molecules

- E.g. lipids, amino acids, catecholamines, fatty acids, eicosanoids, etc.



- Identification -pipeline & -service

- Ion mobility, MS<sup>n</sup> and MS Trees



# Demonstration & Competence Lab (2)

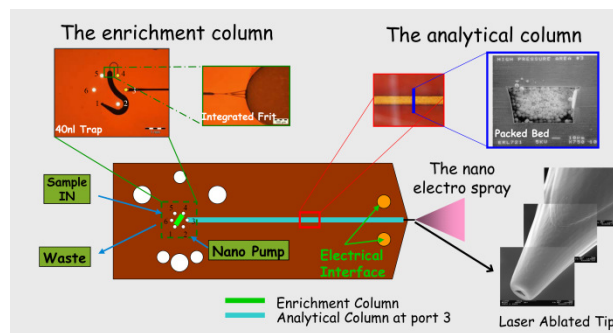
- **Platforms based on High throughput & High resolution analysis**

- "UPLC" methods
- Q-ToF and high resolution trap instruments



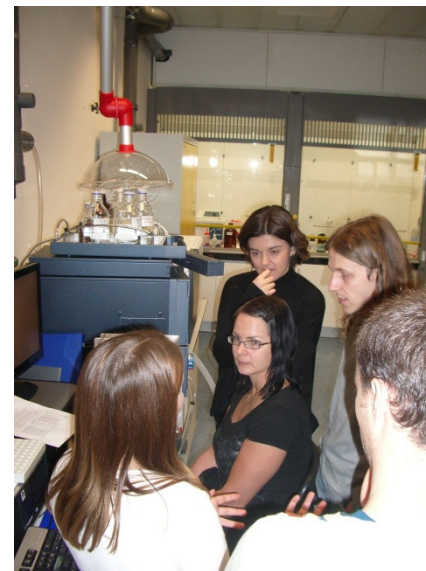
- **Methods based on Miniaturized systems using micro/nano-fluidics for small sample volumes**

- $\mu$ -LC and Nano-LC, chip LC



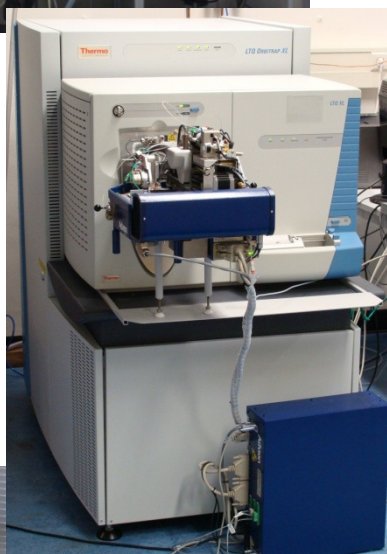
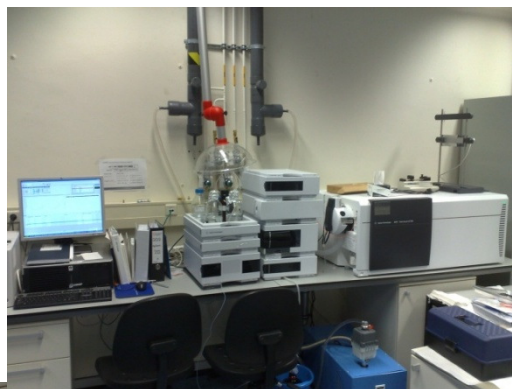
# Instrumentation & facilities

- Demonstration & feasibility studies for members/collaborators (NGI)
- Trainings/workshops
  - Hands-on Metabolomics workshop Nov 24-27, 2008
  - 2010 planning 2 workshops

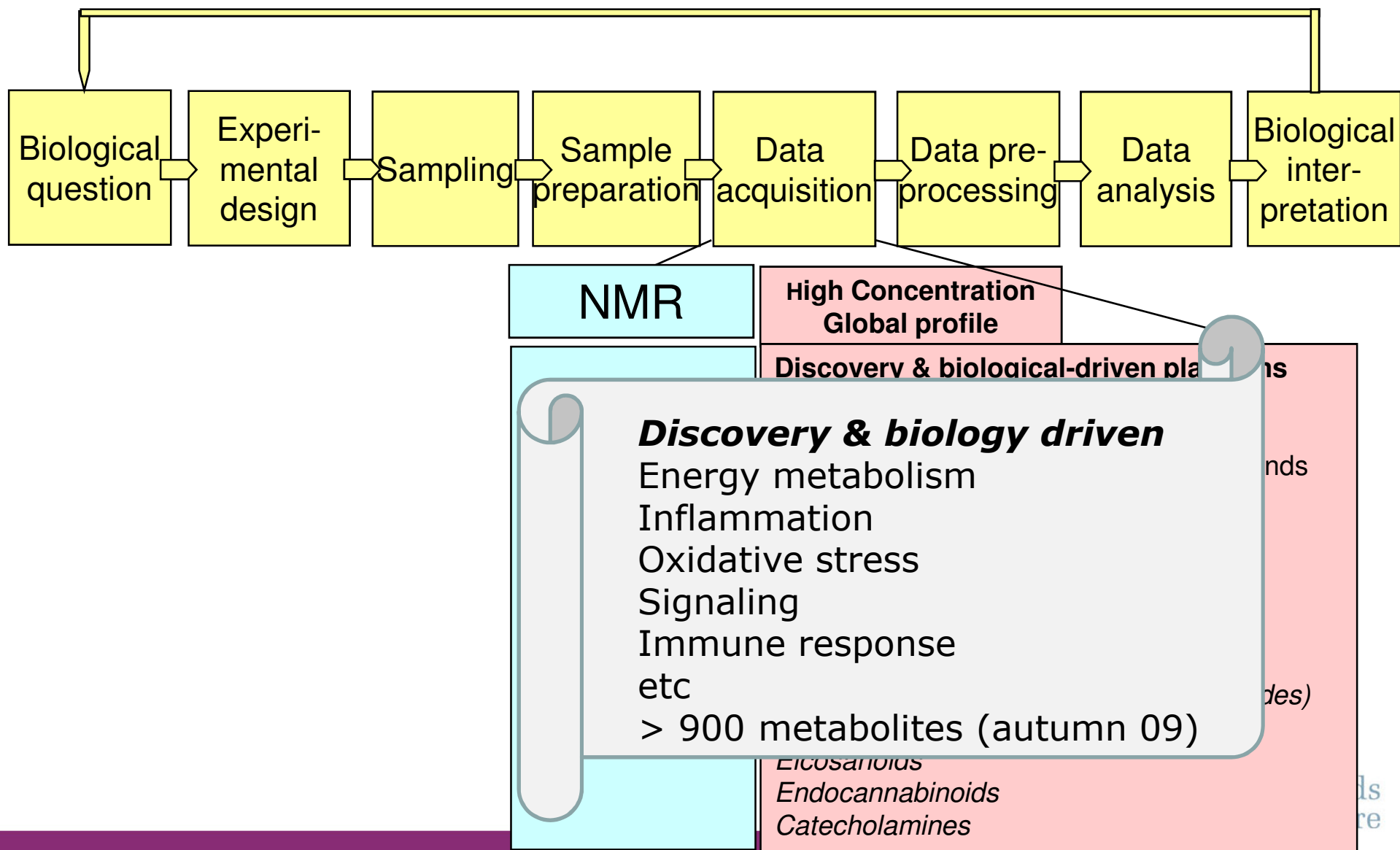


- Meeting place for (inter)national scientists having access to "State of the Art" instrumentation

# Instrumentation & Facilities



# Metabolomics workflow

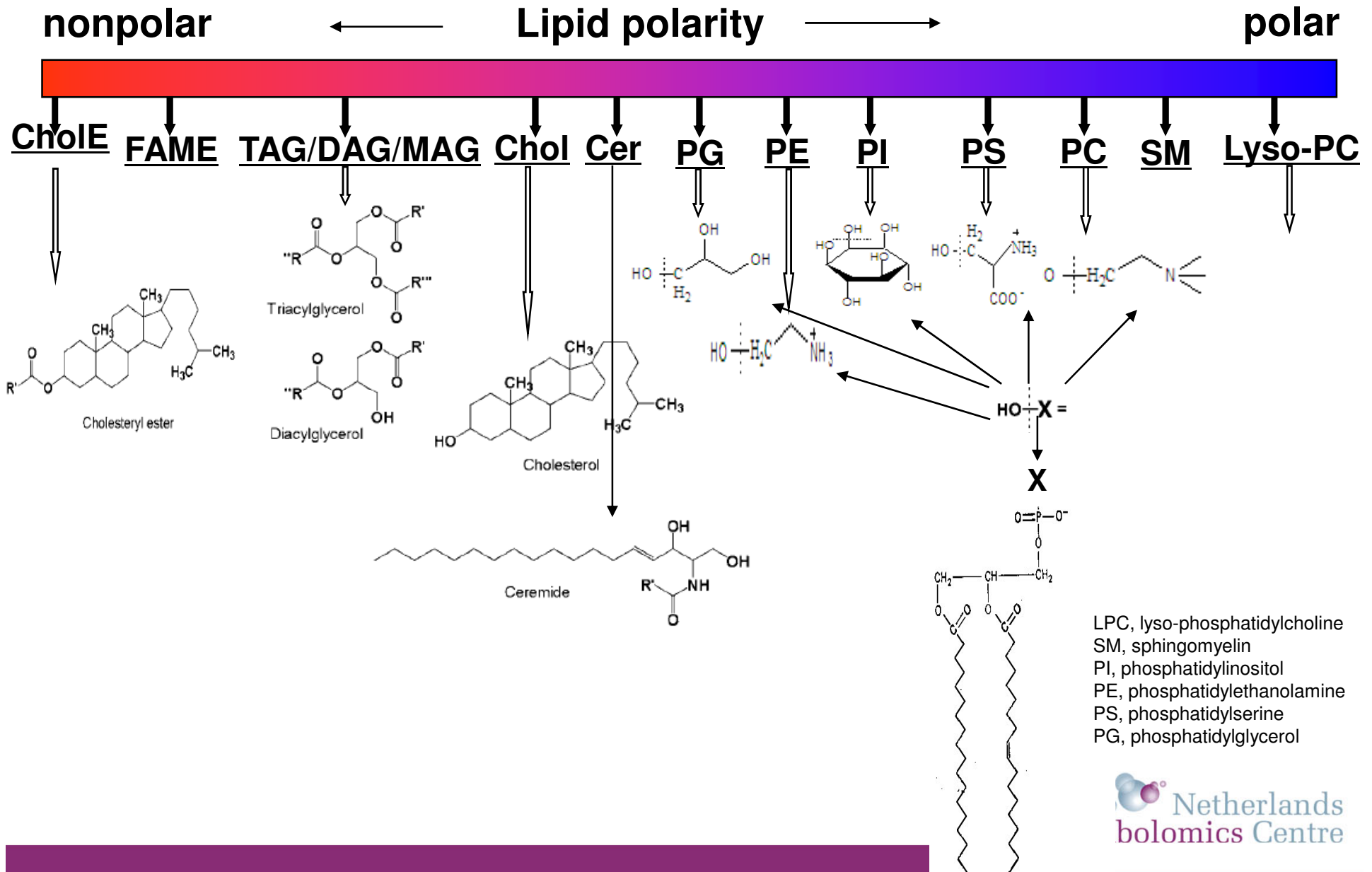


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# Profiling of lipids: various lipid classes



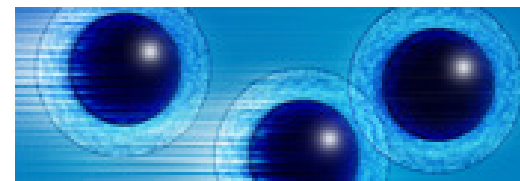
# Profiling of lipids: various (LC-)MS strategies

- **Intact lipids**
  - RP stationary phases
  - Polar stationary phases ('straight phase')
  - Direct infusion
  - ESI-MS or APCI-MS
- **Eventually pre-fractionation**
- **Separation & hydrolysis/derivatization**
- **Isomers often not separated**  
(e.g. position of double bond)

# Development of RP-LC-MS of lipids

- **Various RP columns tested**

- Fused core C8 column selected  
Ascentis Express C8: 2.1 x 150 mm (2.7  $\mu\text{m}$ )



- **Column temperature: varied**

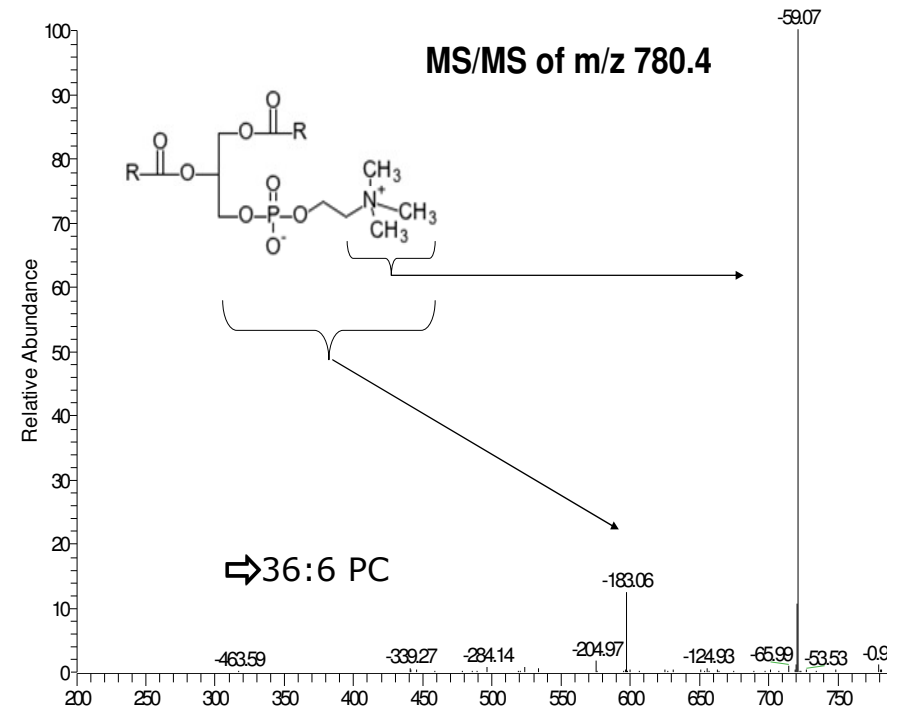
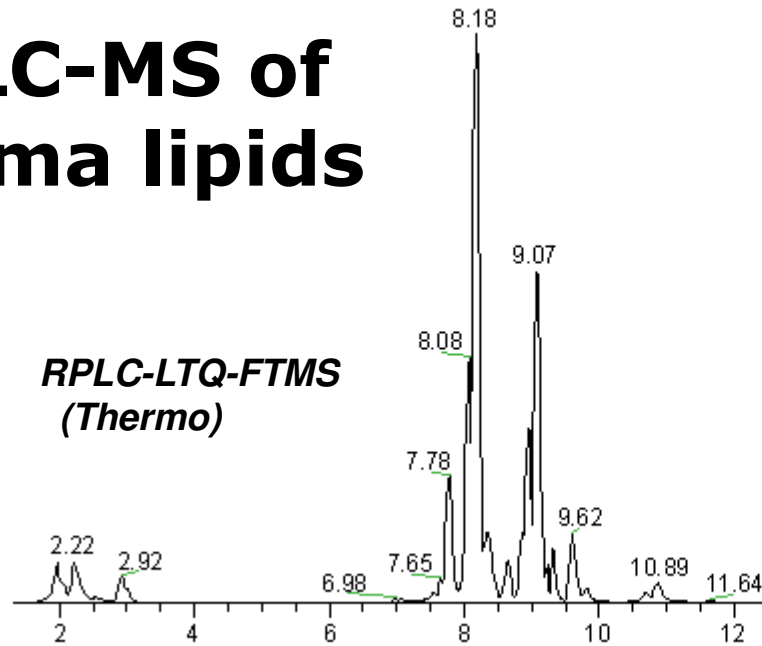
- **Gradient:**

- Binary/ternary
- Water, acetonitrile, isopropanol
- Dichloromethane necessary?

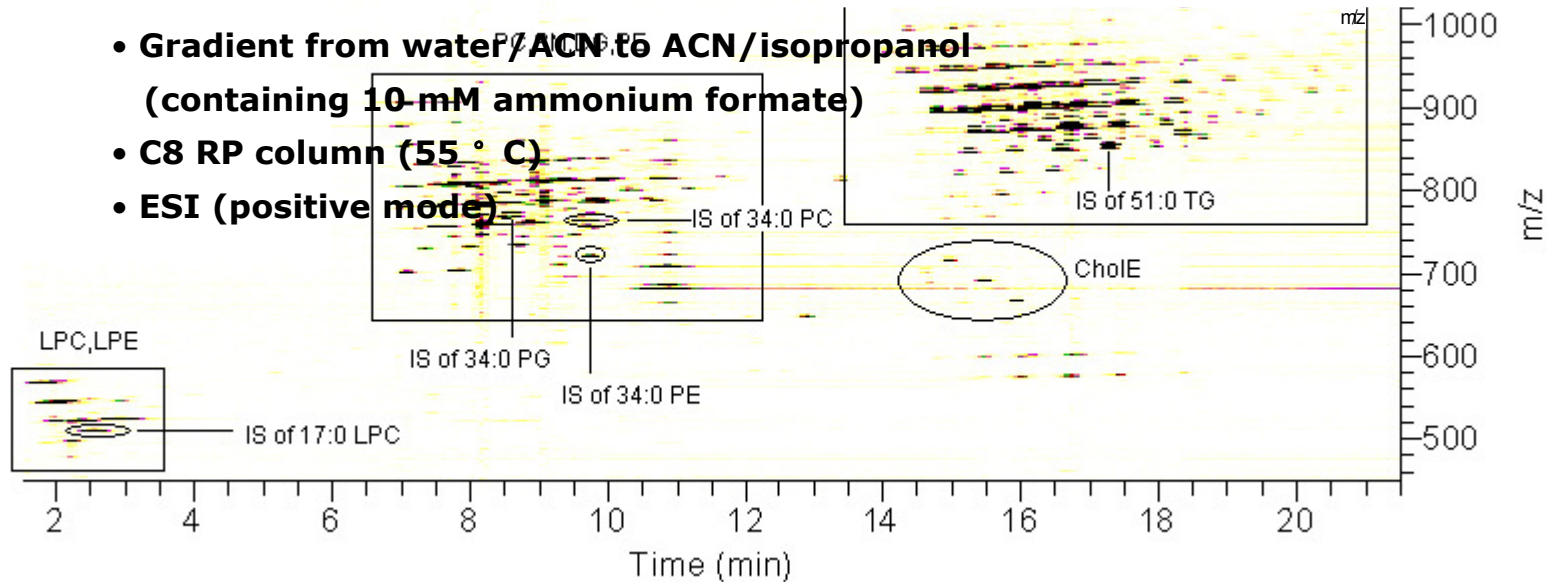
- **Extraction:**

- 2:1 DCM-MeOH, subsequent addition of water, centrifugation, aliquot of organic phase (modified from Bligh & Dyer)
- 5 internal non-endogenous lipid standards added prior to extraction

# RPLC-MS of plasma lipids



- Gradient from water/ACN to ACN/isopropanol (containing 10 mM ammonium formate)
- C8 RP column (55 ° C)
- ESI (positive mode)



⇒ 250 lipids identified & quantified using reconstructed ion chromatograms

# Contribution of genotype & environment to phenotype

Known:

**differences** in genotype  
(+ environment)



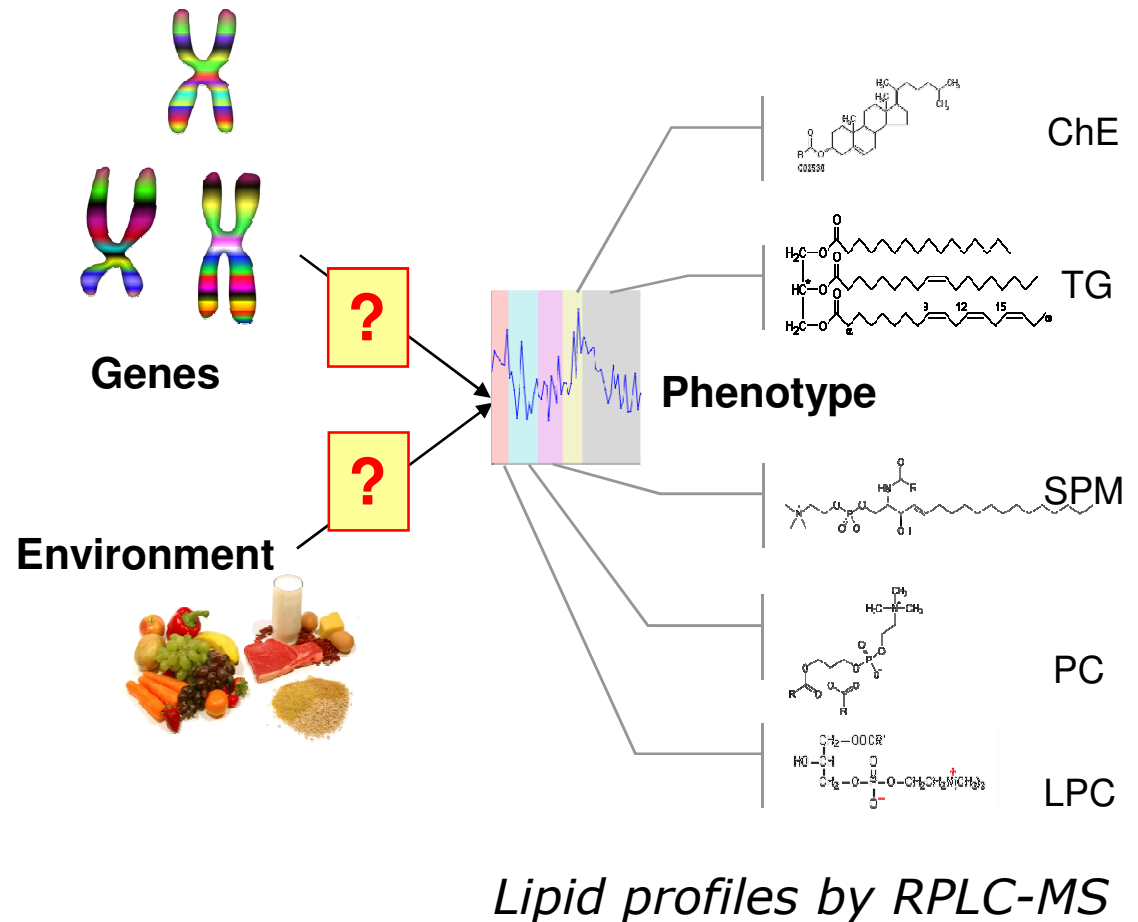
**differences** in phenotype  
(metabolome)

This study:

**similarities** in genotype  
(+ environment)



**similarities** in phenotype  
(metabolome)?



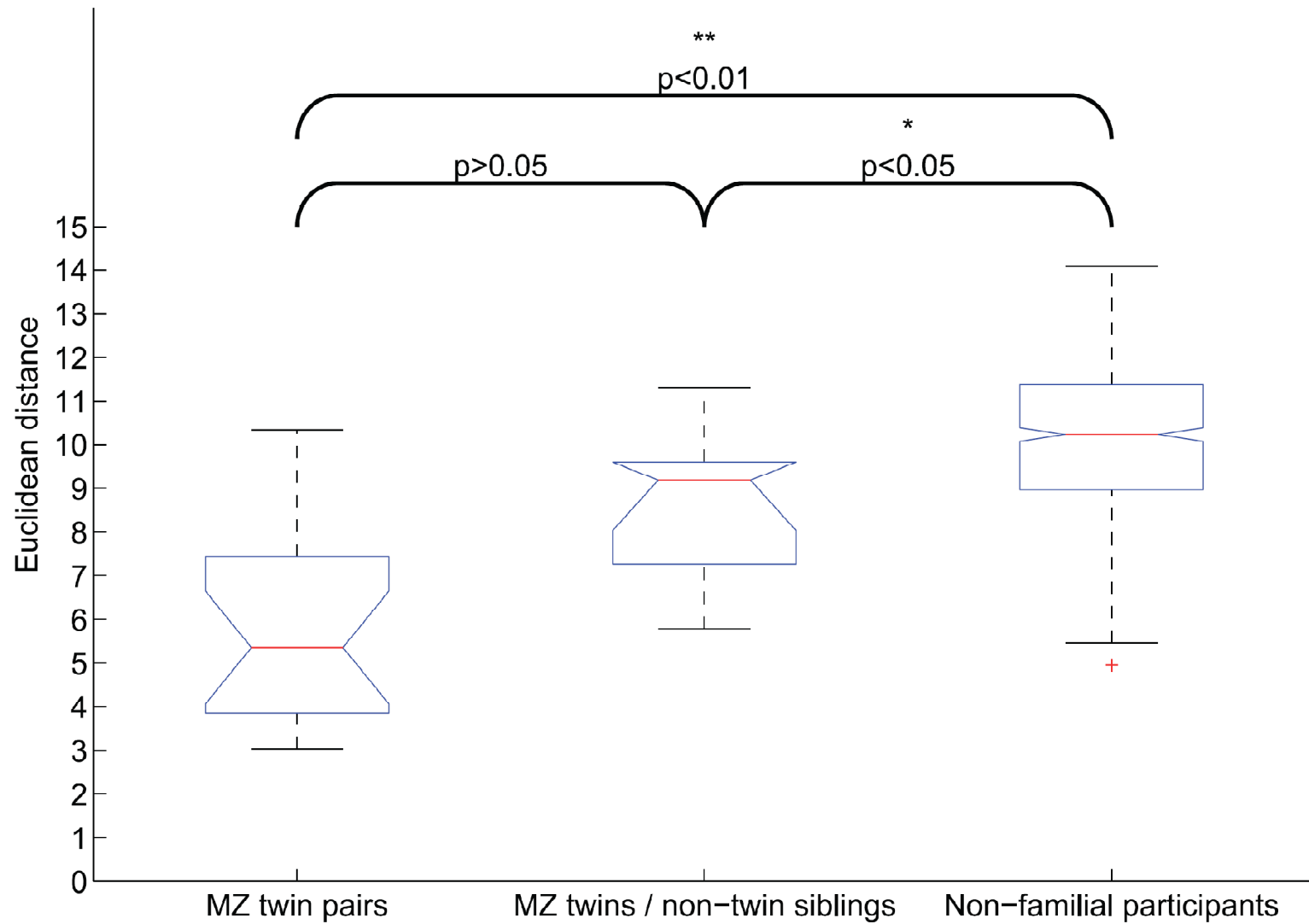
*Differentiate between genes and environmental factors  
by studying twins with same genotype*

# Study population

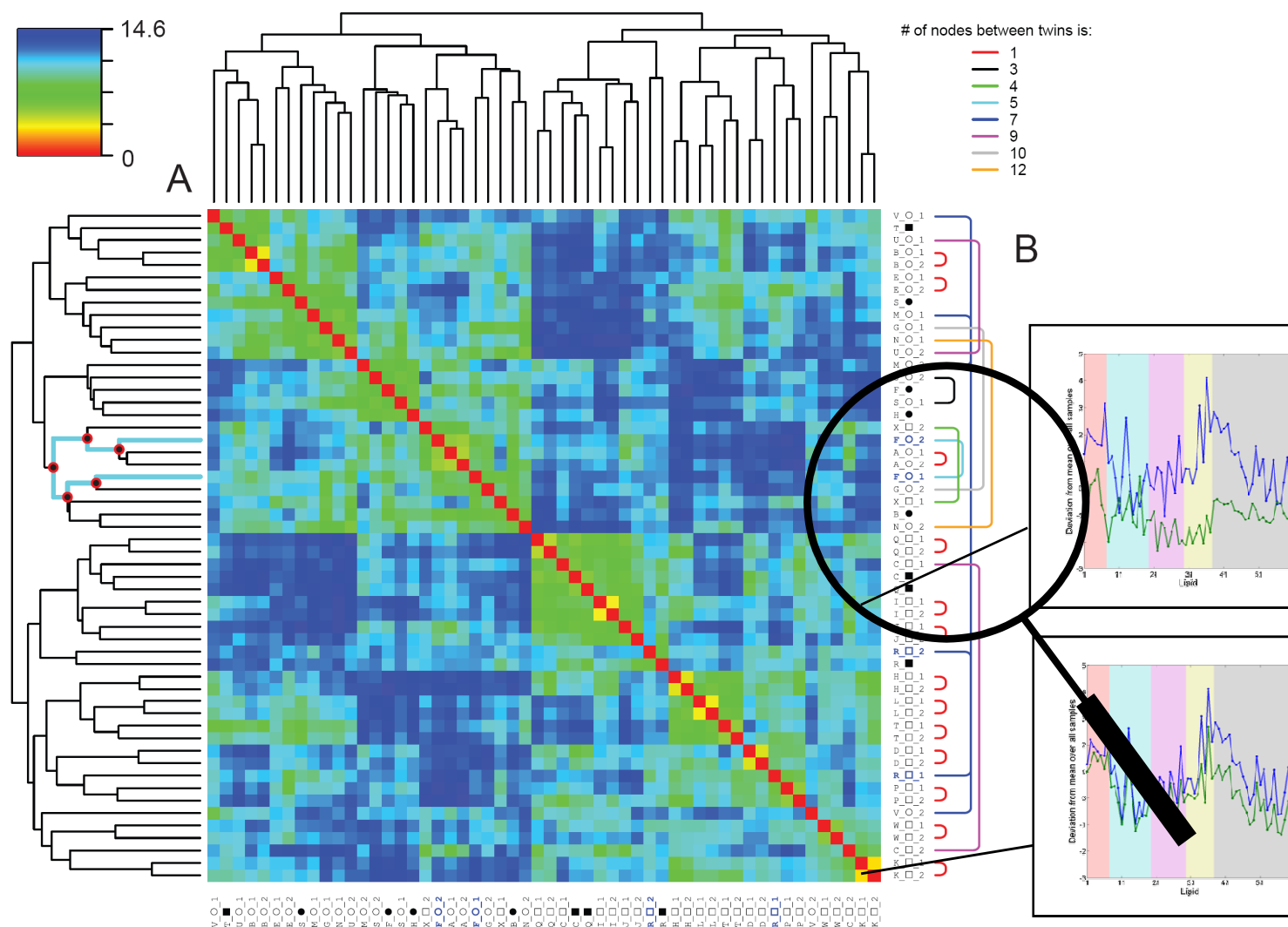


- **23 twin pairs (21 monozygotic, 2 dizygotic); age  $18.0 \pm 0.2$  y**
- **8 siblings (brothers/sisters);  $17.4 \pm 4.3$ yr**
- **Nearly all living at home; all healthy**
- **Blood drawn after overnight fasting**
- **Questionnaires, e.g. recent subjective health**
  
- **Monozygotic twins share 100% of genes**  
→ **within-pair** similarities in metabolite profiles?
  
- **Dizygotic twins & Non-twin siblings**  
→ **within-family** similarities in metabolite profiles?

# Results: Euclidian distances



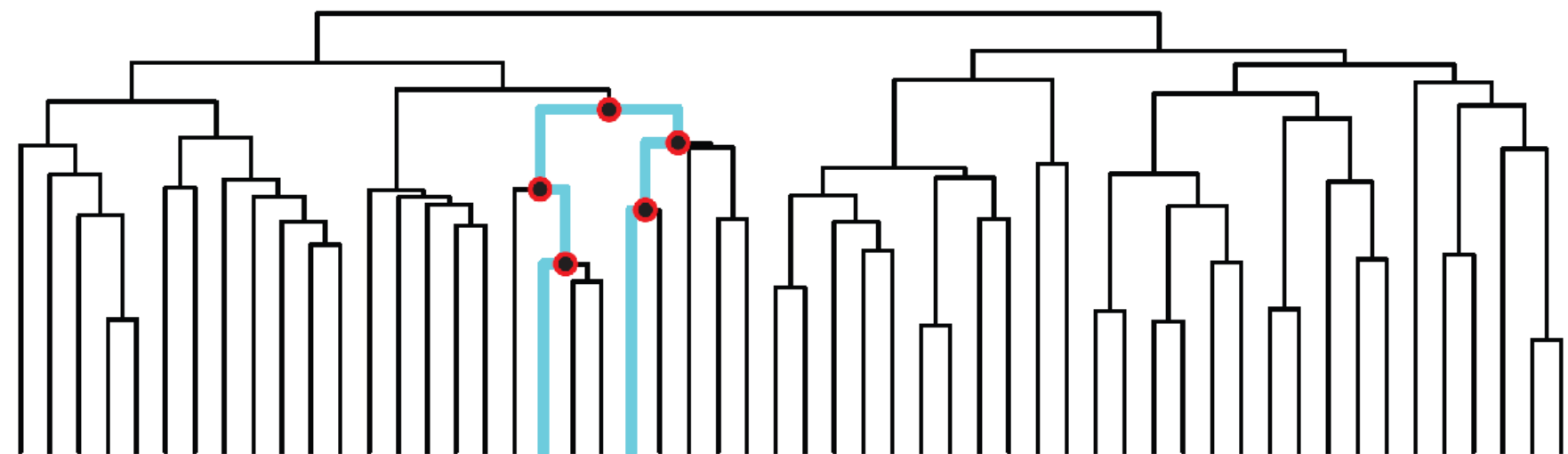
# Hierarchical clustering of pairs of subjects



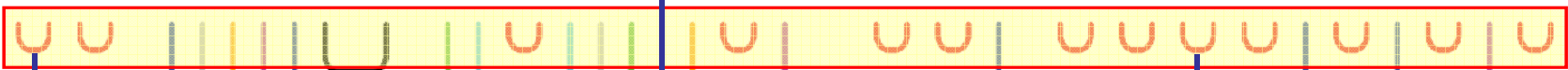
- **Similarity determined by correlation of lipid profiles**
- **Hierarchical clustering according to calculated similarities**



# Similarity monozygotic twins



V\_O\_1 U\_O\_1 B\_O\_1 B\_O\_2 E\_O\_1 E\_O\_2 S\_O\_1 M\_O\_1 G\_O\_1 N\_O\_1 U\_O\_2 M\_O\_2 S\_O\_2 F\_O\_1 S\_O\_1 H\_X\_O\_2 F\_O\_2 A\_O\_1 A\_O\_2 F\_O\_1 G\_O\_2 X\_O\_1 B\_O\_2 N\_O\_2 Q\_O\_1 Q\_O\_2 C\_O\_1 C\_O\_2 I\_O\_1 I\_O\_2 J\_O\_1 J\_O\_2 R\_O\_2 R\_O\_1 H\_O\_1 H\_O\_2 L\_O\_1 L\_O\_2 T\_O\_1 T\_O\_2 D\_O\_1 D\_O\_2 R\_O\_1 P\_O\_1 P\_O\_2 V\_O\_1 W\_O\_1 W\_O\_2 C\_O\_1 K\_O\_1 K\_O\_2



13 pairs (red) cluster closely

sib-twin

A-X: family ID      ○: female twin      □: male twin      ○: female dizygotic twin  
 1,2,3: unique ID      ●: female sib      ■: male sib      □: male dizygotic twin

# Intermediate conclusions

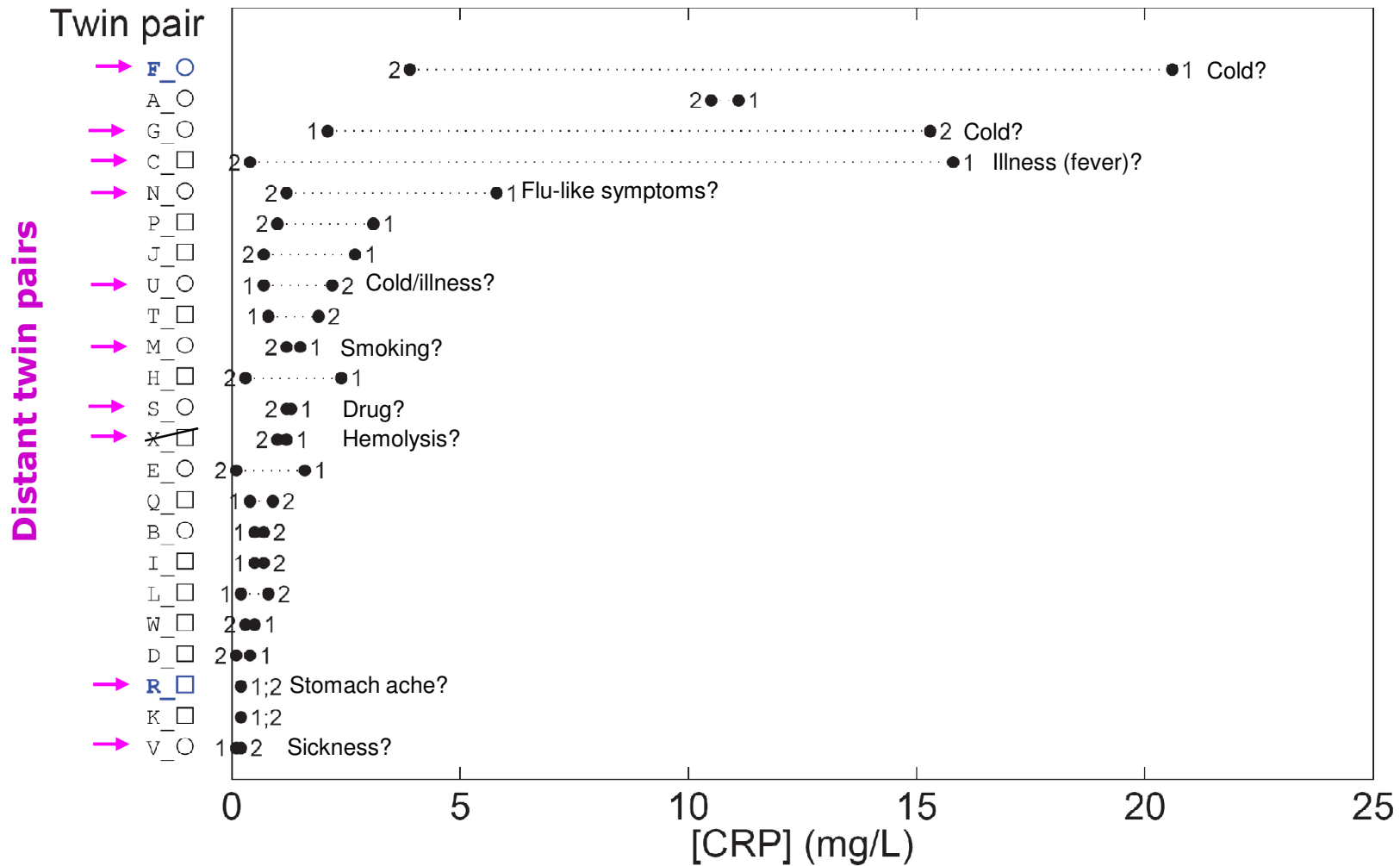
- **Males cluster with males, females with females**
- **13 of 21 monozygotic twin pairs cluster closely**
- **Most of them are male**
- **Dissimilarities are larger (*not all shown*)**
  - between dizygotic twins,
  - among non-twin brothers/sisters,
  - and among nonfamilial individuals

**Why are other monozygotic pairs dissimilar?**

**7 genetic background indeed contributes to**

**plasma lipid profile**

# Inflammatory marker: C-reactive protein

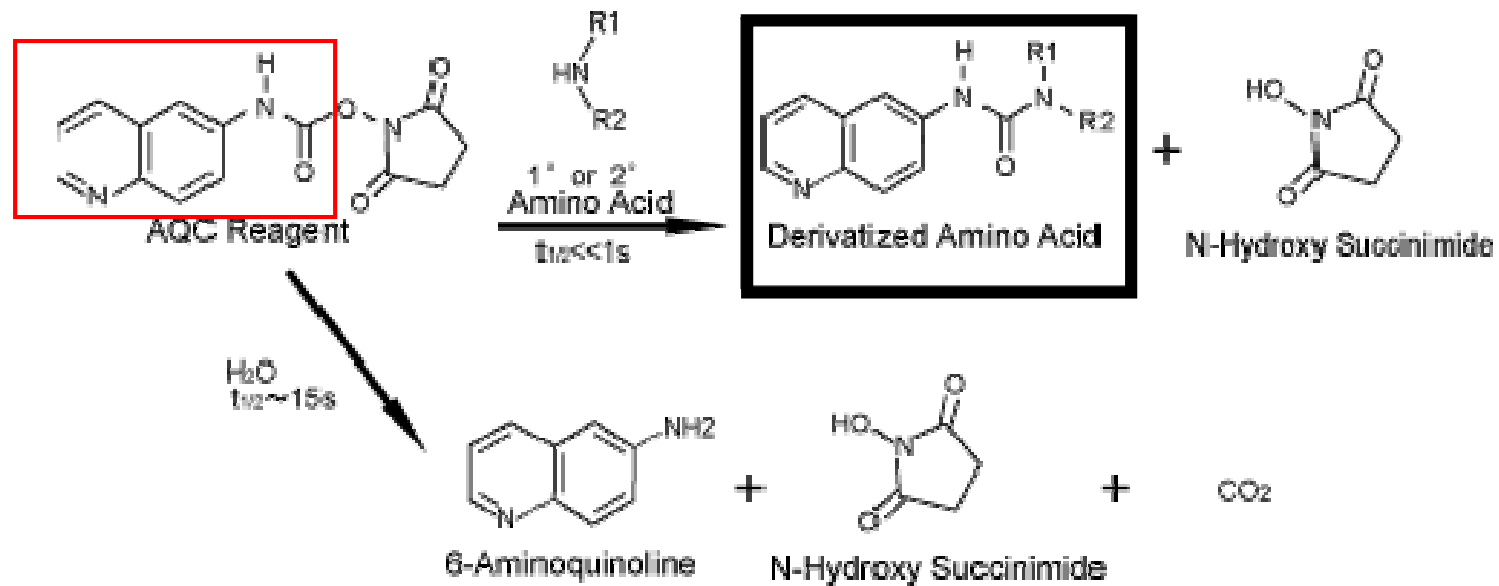


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# Amine profiling in CSF and Plasma by targeted derivatization

## Derivatization reaction

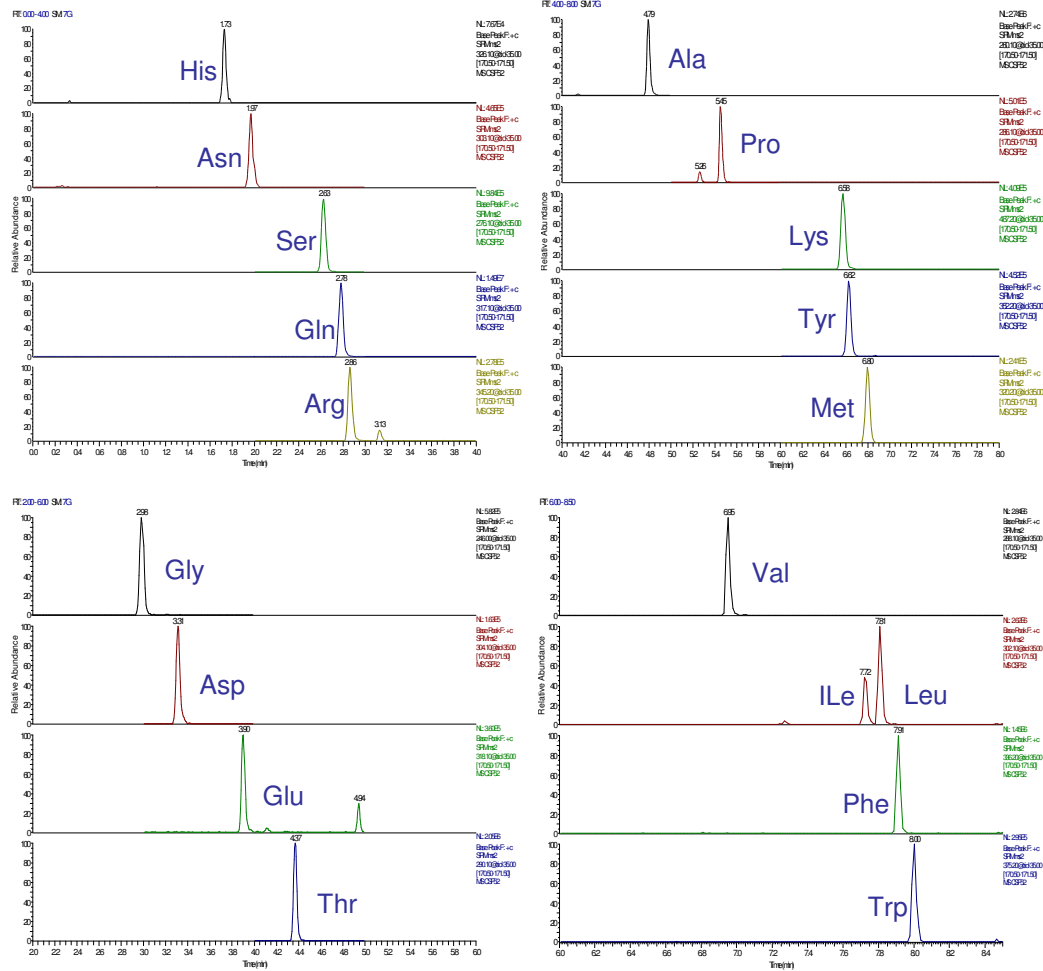


## Optimal conditions:

- pH > 7
- AA-Reagent Ratio > 1: 5
- Temp. 55°C
- MRM analysis -> Tag<sup>+</sup> ion (171)

adapted from Waters Accq-Tag Method

# Amino Acids in CSF



Linearity

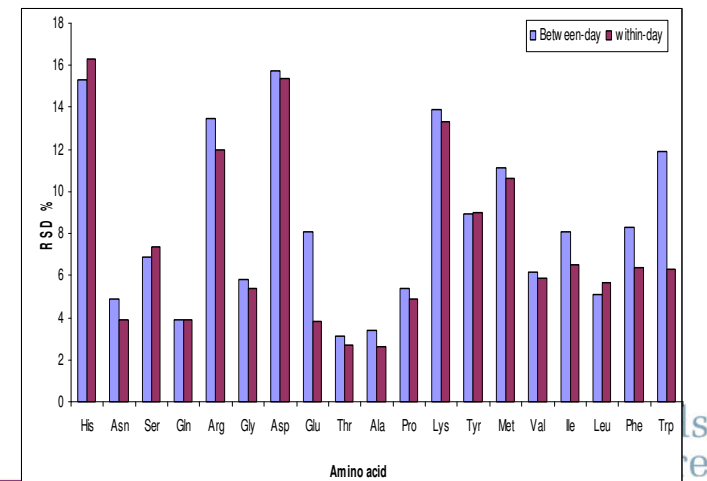
4 orders of magnitude

Repeatability

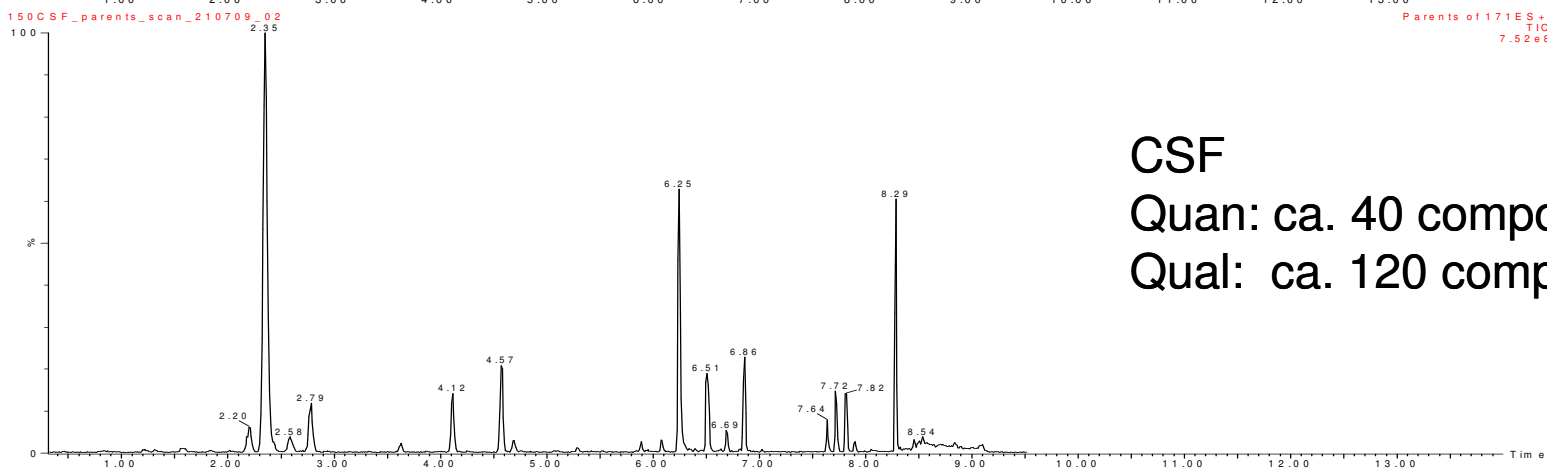
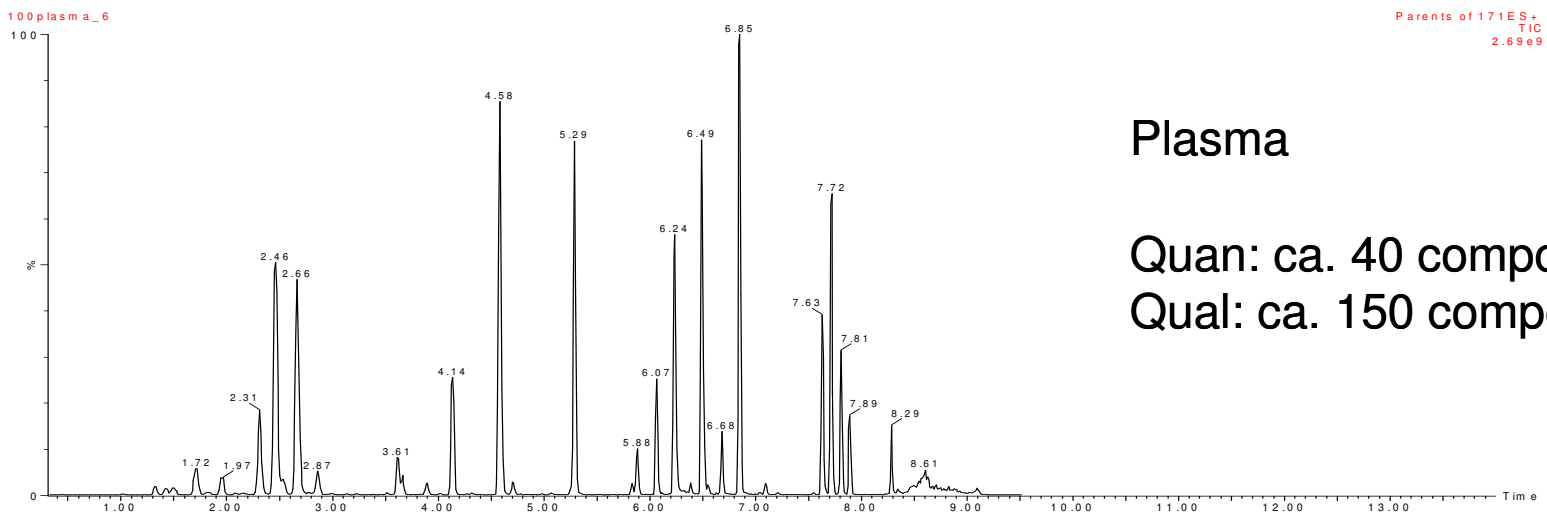
majority < 10%

Recovery

>90%



# Amine profiling of Human Plasma and CSF

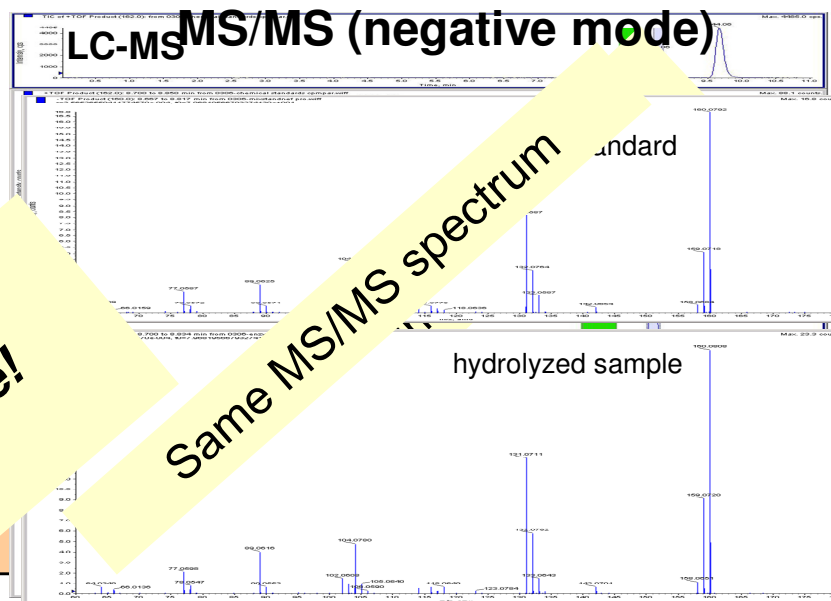


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# Identification of unknown potential biomarker



High resolution FTMS

More efficient procedure desirable!

Same MS/MS spectrum

biomarker

not in database  
(Pubmed, KEGG  
Dictionary of natural products)

loss of 176

glucuronic acid  
conjugate

quinoline

$C_9H_7NO_2$

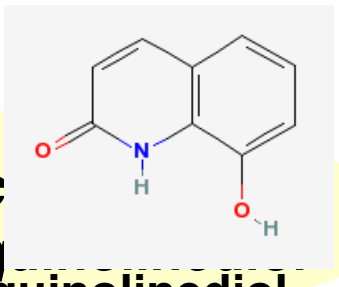
Hydrolysis  
( $\beta$ -glucuronidase)

MS/MS/MS

neutral loss : 18( $H_2O$ )  
46( $HCOOH$ ), 28( $CO$ ), 27( $CO_2$ )

References of quinoline

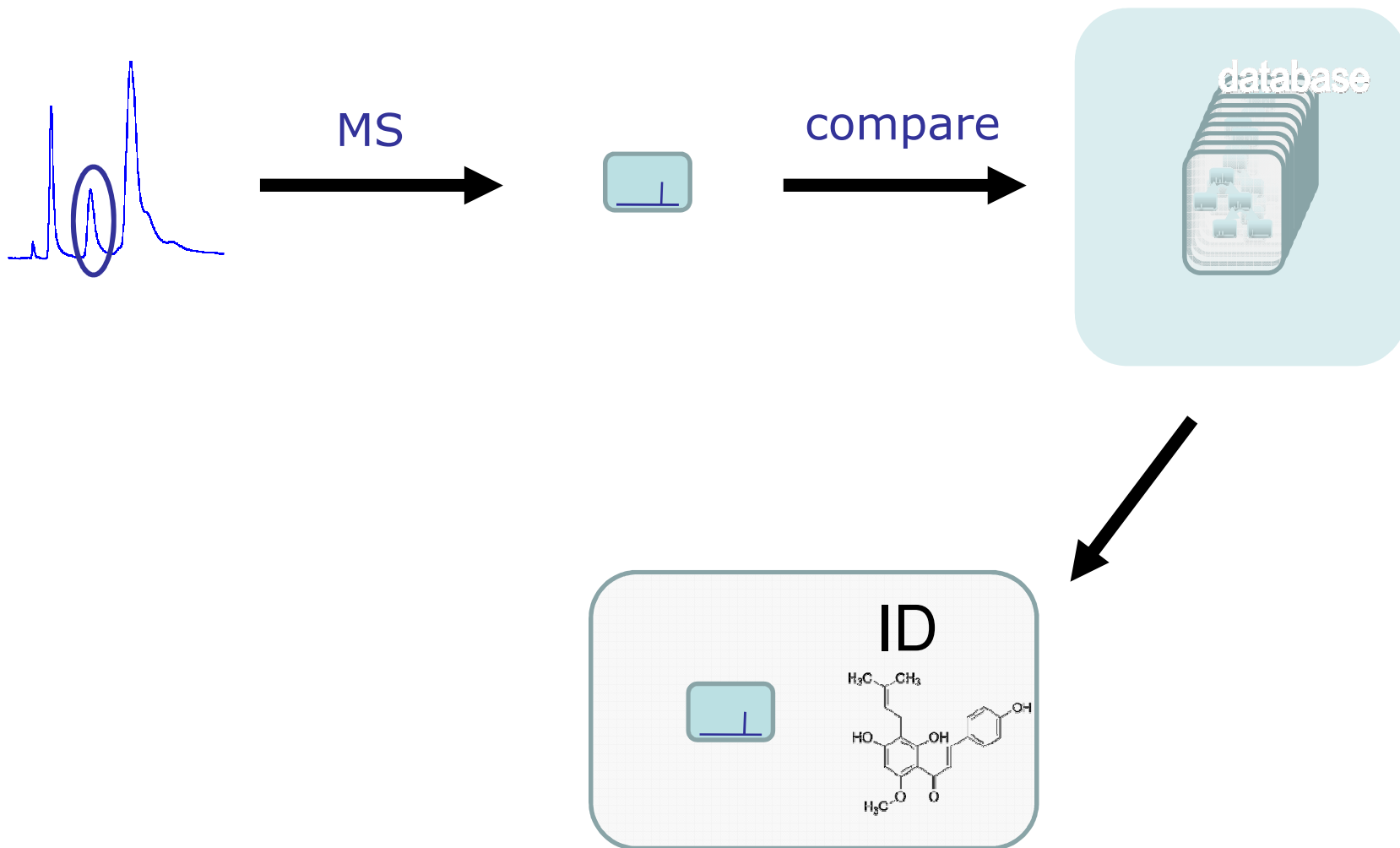
Identified as gluc  
conjugate of 2,8-q



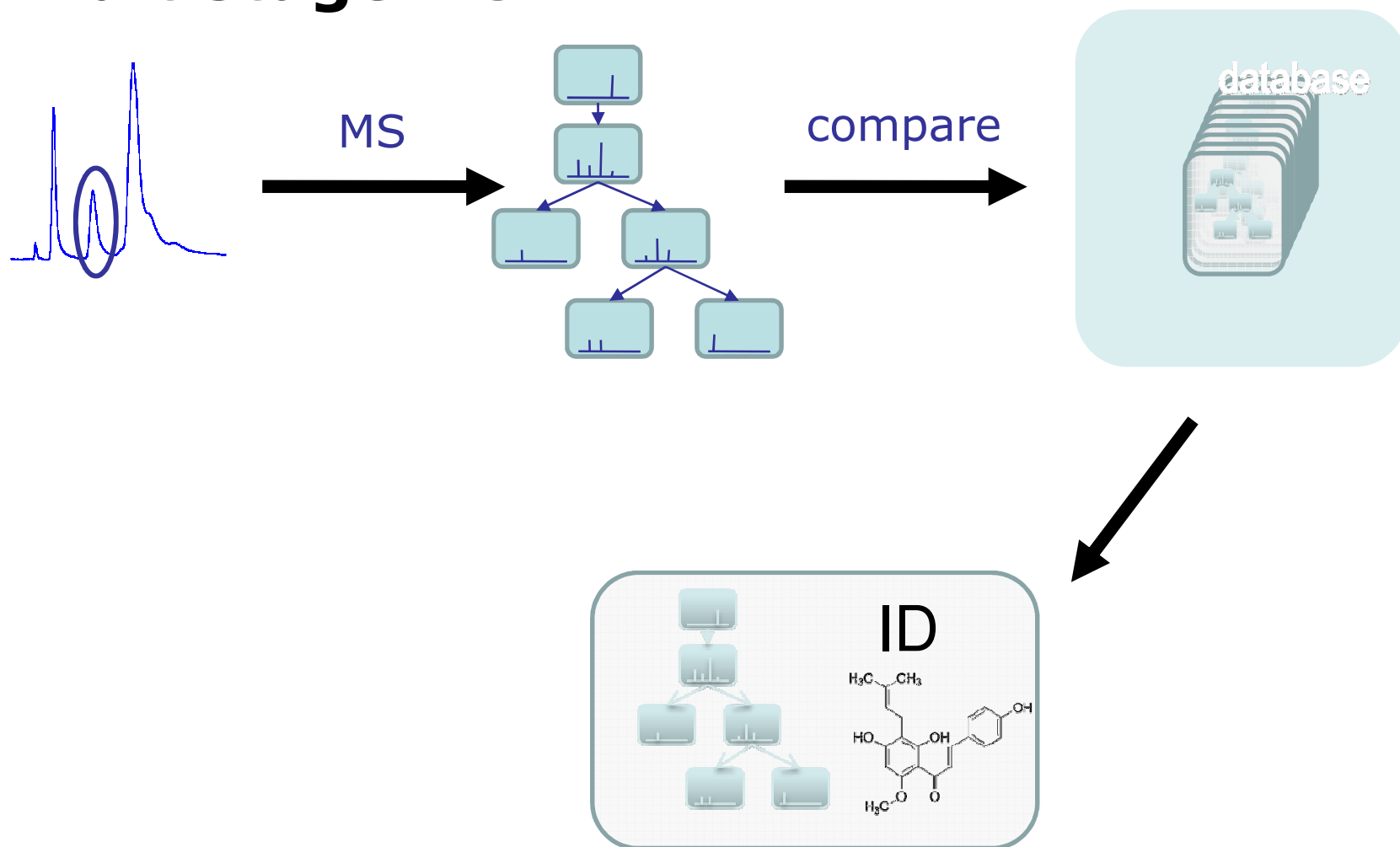
2,8-quinolinediol

HPLC-MS/MS

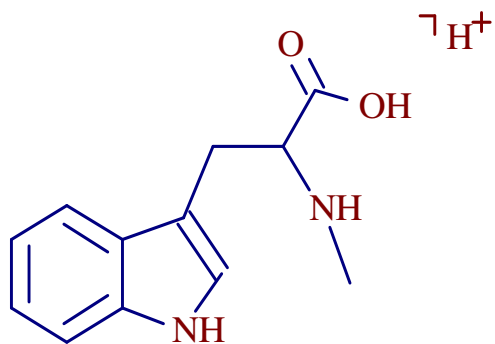
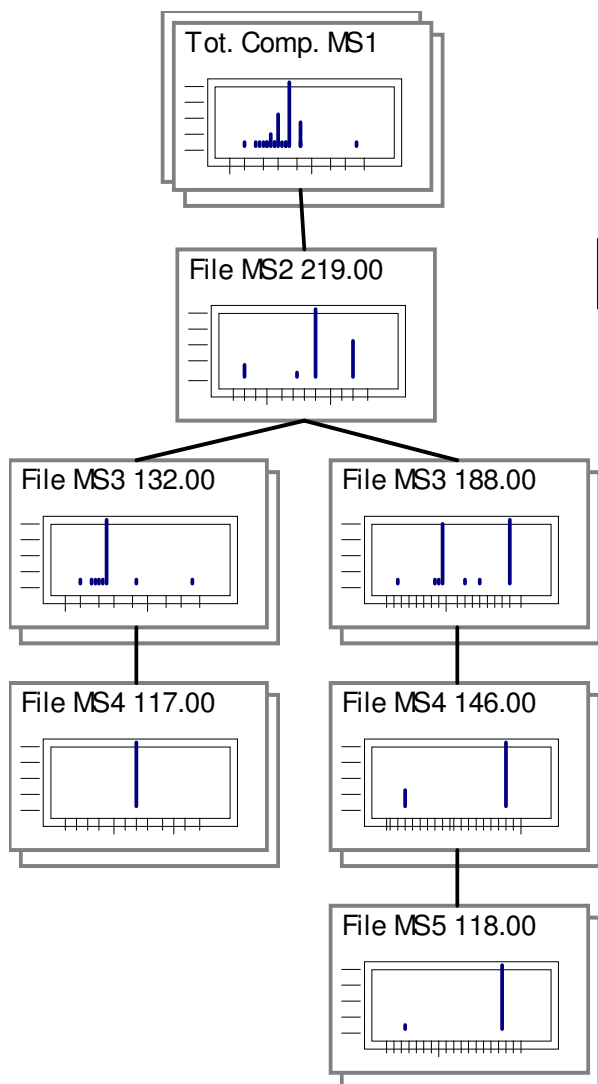
# identification: assignment



# identification: assignment with multistage MS



# Mass spectral trees

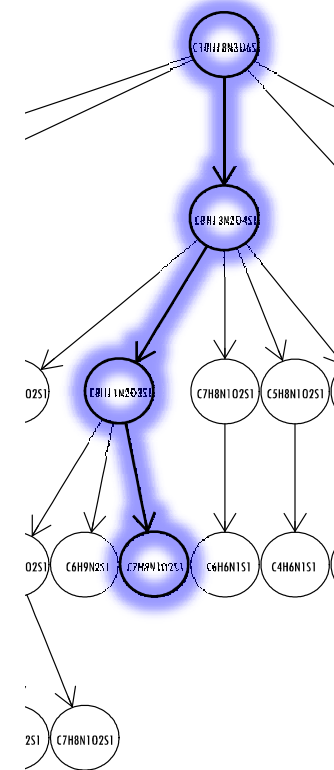
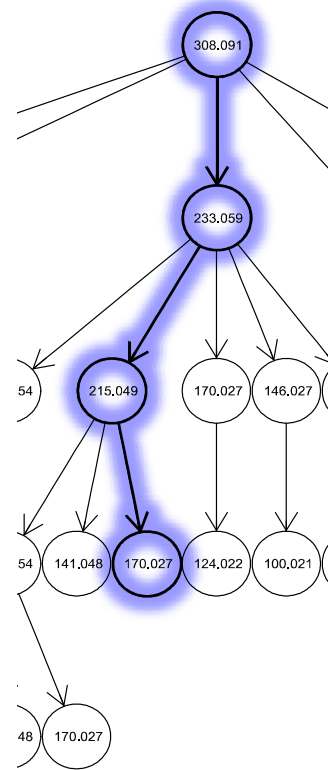
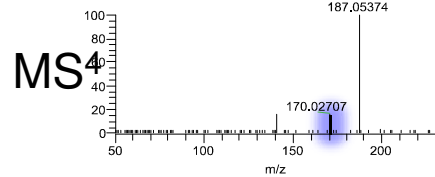
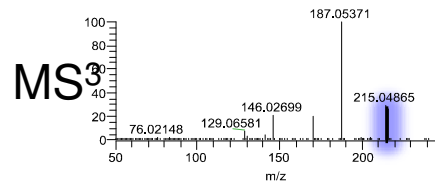
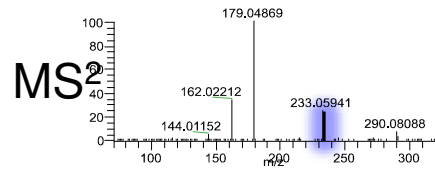
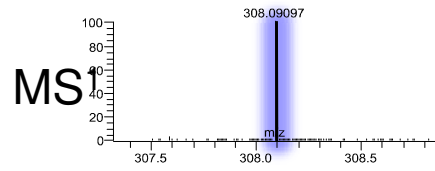


Methyl-tryptophan

Idea: Parent ion results in same spectral sub-tree

=> Create database of sub-trees of substructures

# MS trees      Fragmentation trees



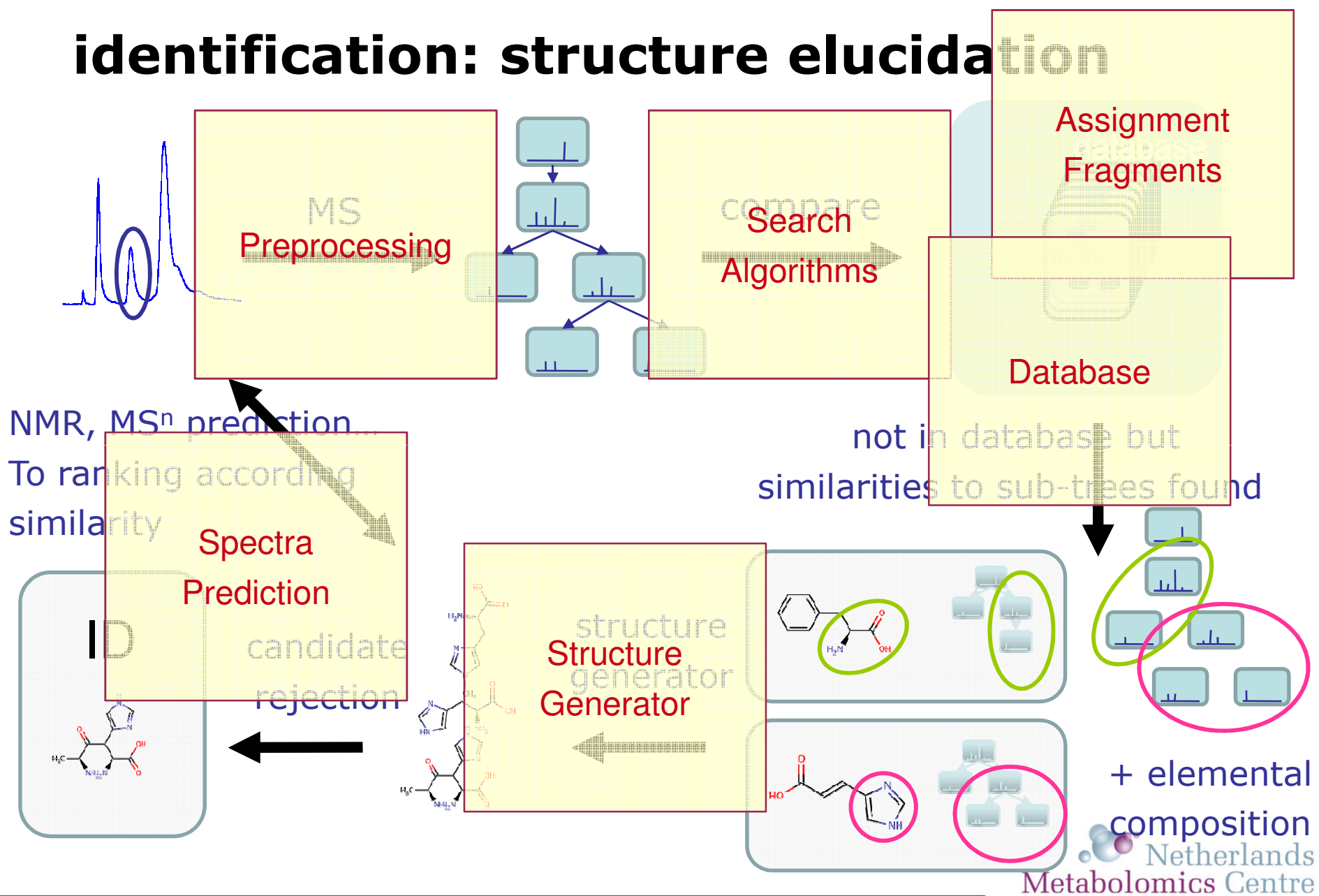
MS<sup>n</sup> experiment

fragmentation tree

fragmentation tree

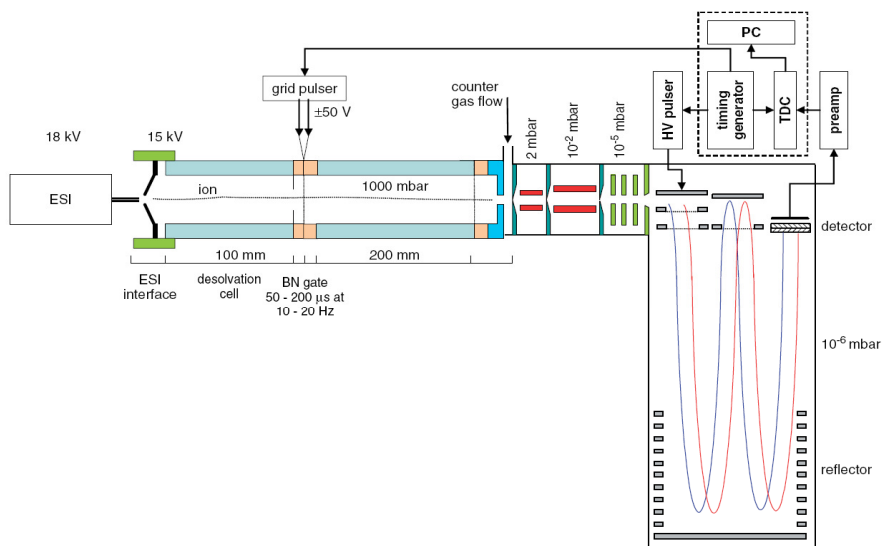
(fragment masses) (elemental compositions)

# identification: structure elucidation

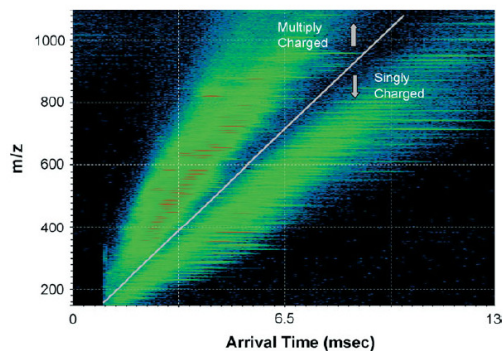


# Adding extra dimensions

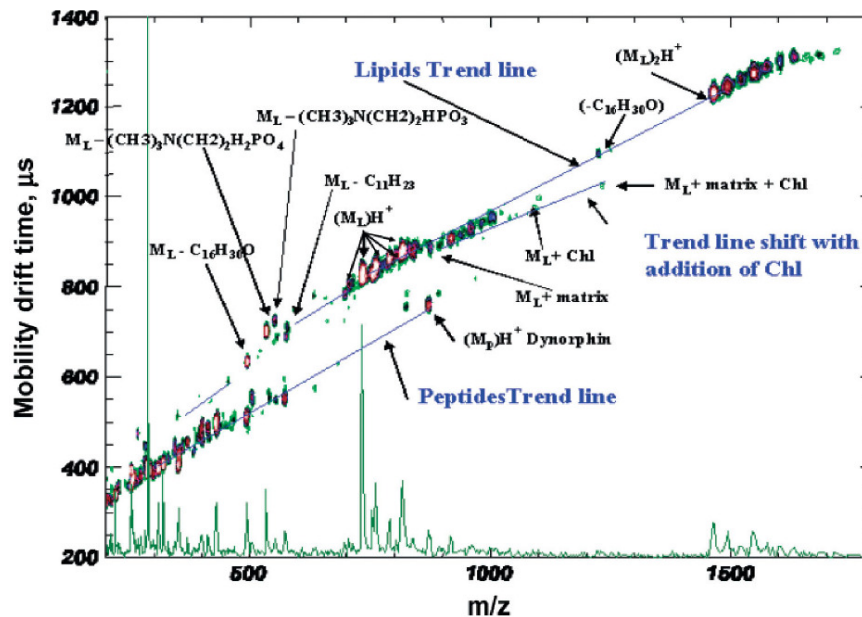
## Ion-Mobility (Q-)ToF



**Figure 1.** Schematic of an ambient-pressure IMS(tof)MS. Various components include (1) an electrospray ionization (ESI) source, (2) an ESI interface to the ion mobility spectrometer, (3) a desolvation chamber where the electrospray solvent is evaporated, (4) an ion gate which pulses packets of ions into the drift region, (5) the drift region where ions are separated according to their mobility, (6) a pinhole interface to vacuum, (7) transfer and focusing ion lenses to move the ions from high pressure to low pressure (8) a reflectron time-of-flight mass spectrometer. (Compliments of ToFWerk, AG Thun, Switzerland).



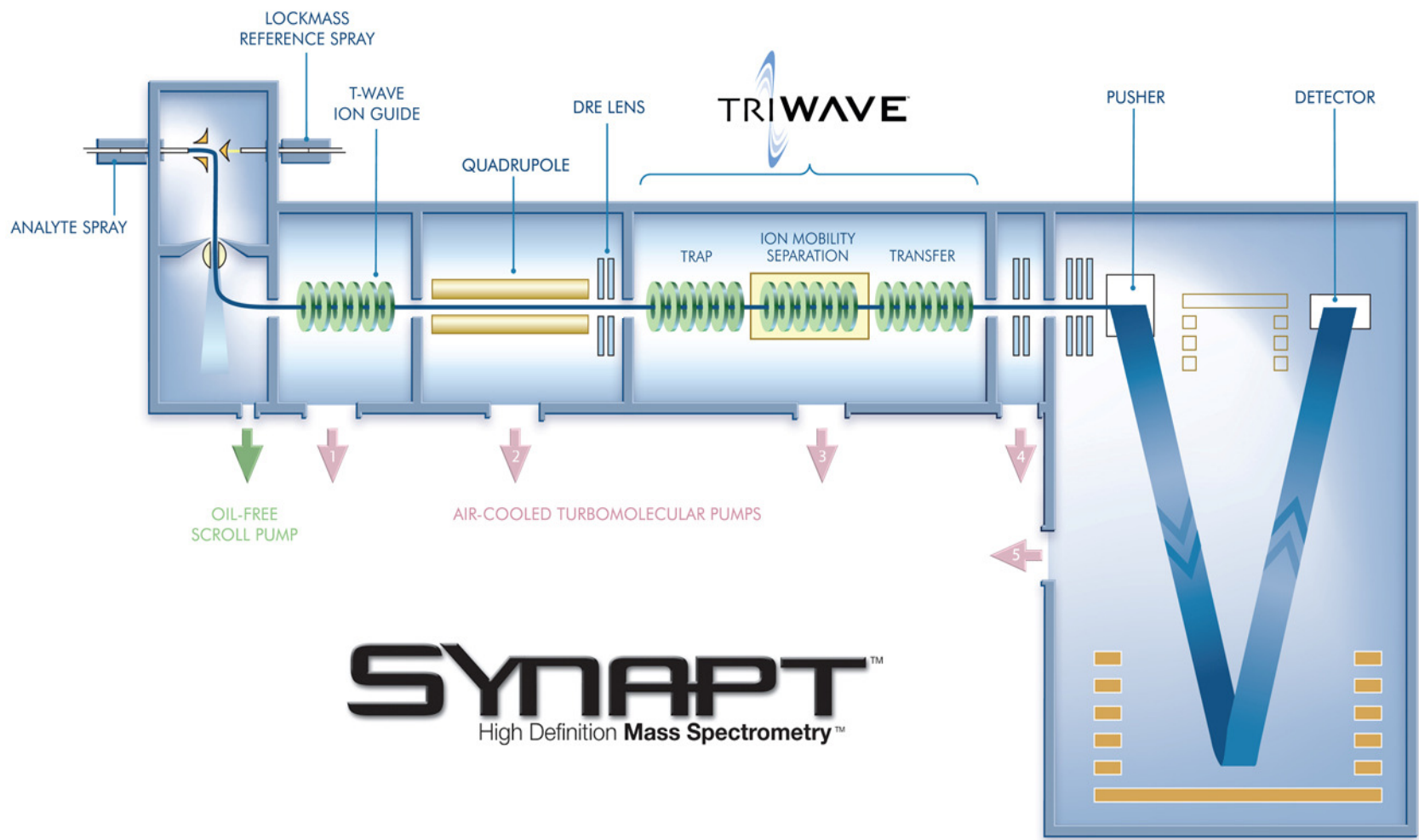
- Ions pulsed into region filled with 'inert' gas (near atm. pressure)
- Drift time is proportional to mobility
- Separation based on mobility
  - size, shape and weight
- Low field strength (200 V/cm)
  - 'Low' sensitivity
- + extra dimension for separation of (structural) isomers





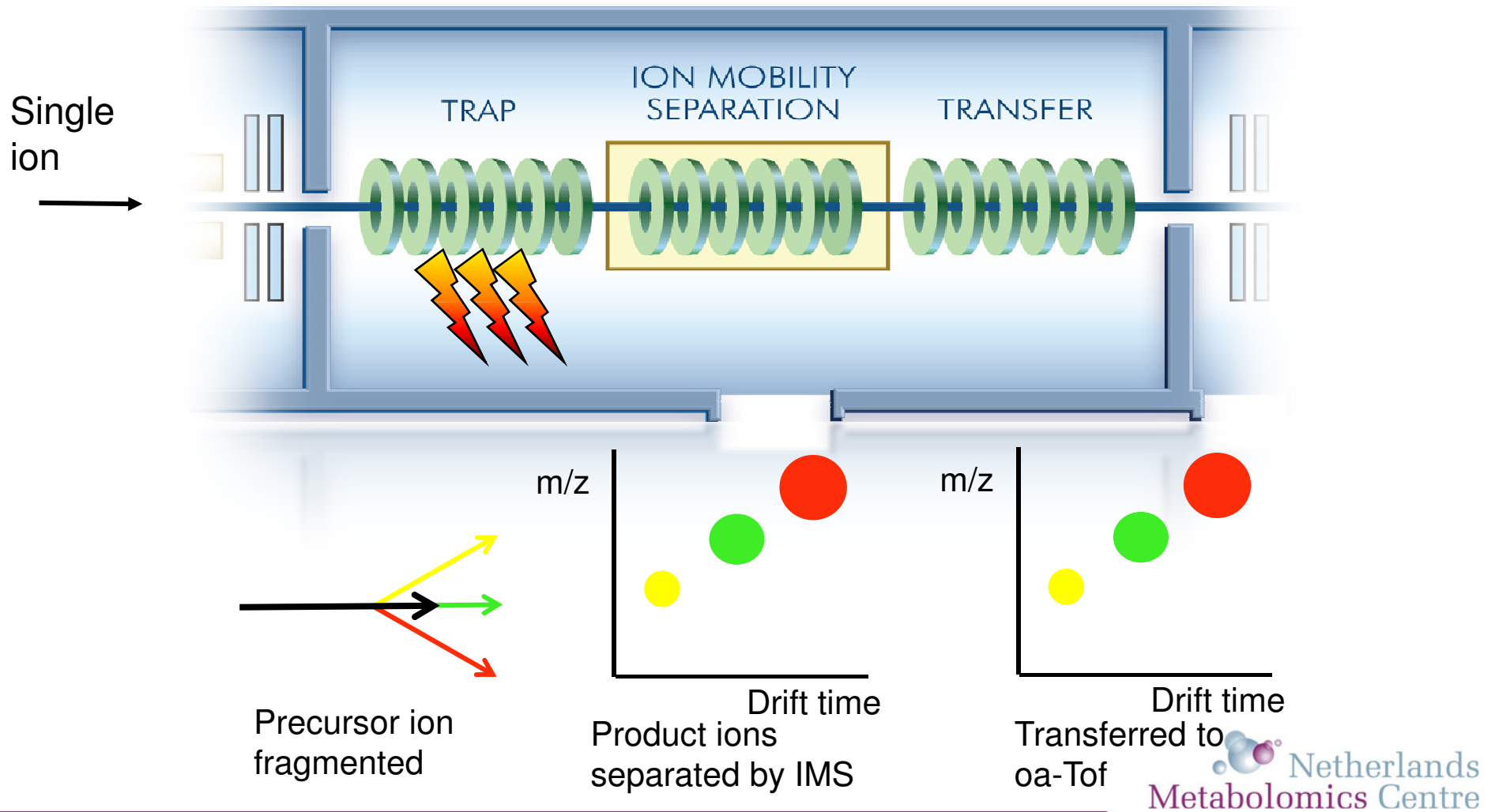
# High Efficiency Travelling Wave IMS/MS<sup>n</sup> ...

*Waters TriWave is the enabling technology*



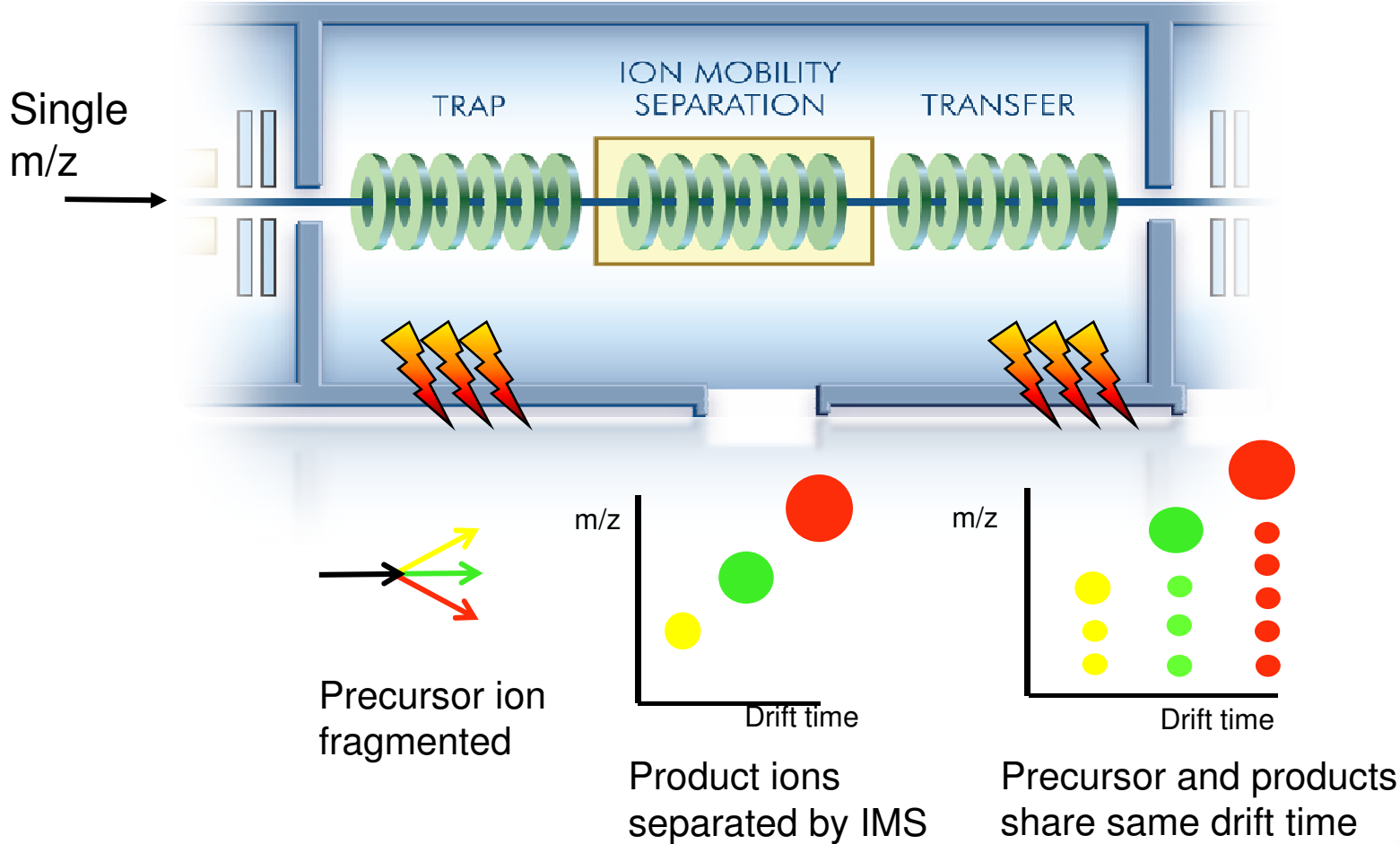
# Structural Elucidation of Metabolites

*...Trap fragmentation (MS/MS)*

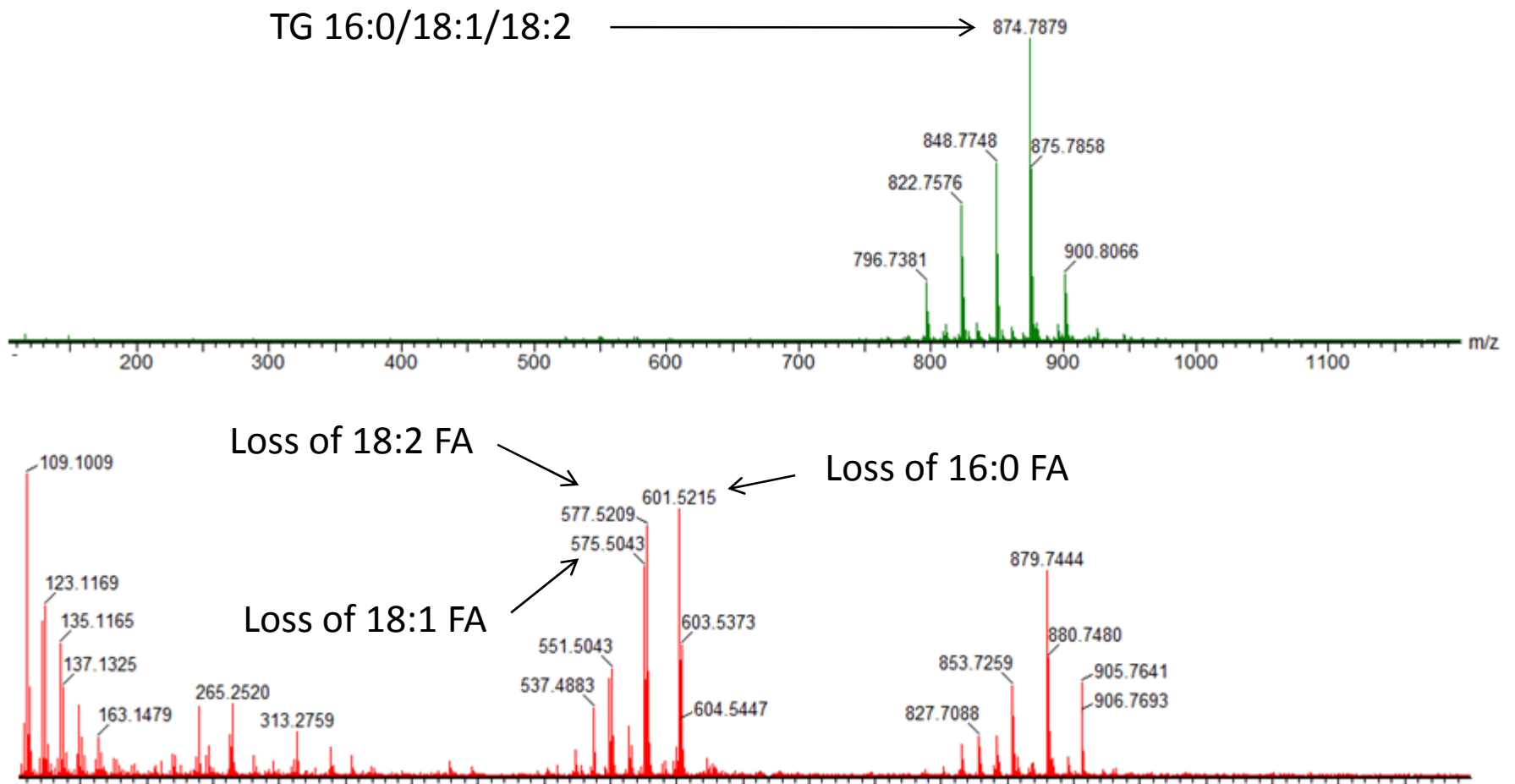


# Structural Elucidation of Metabolites

## *...Time Aligned Parallel (TAP) Fragmentation*

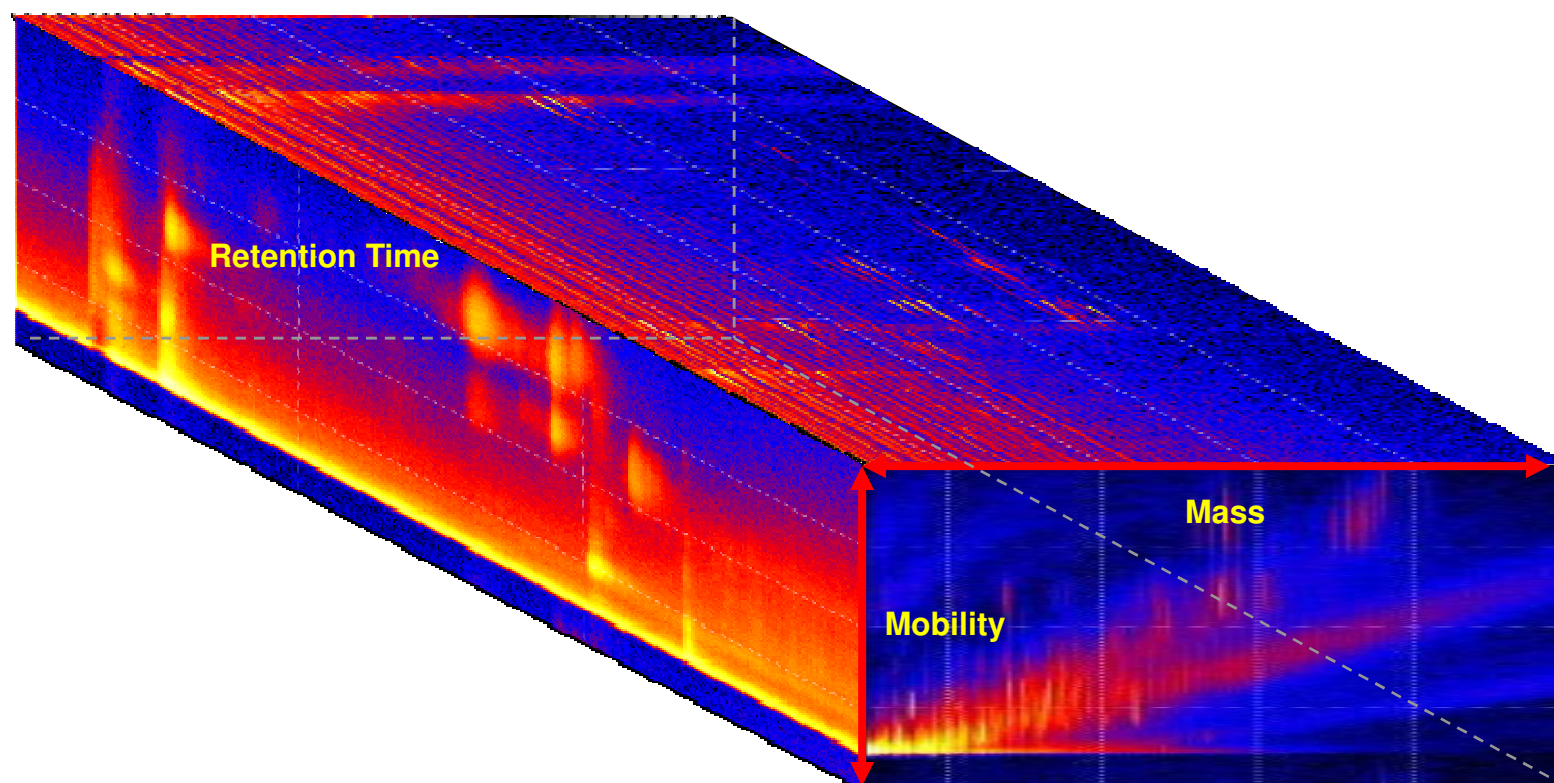


# Low and high energy fragmentation spectra for TG 16:0/18:1/18:2



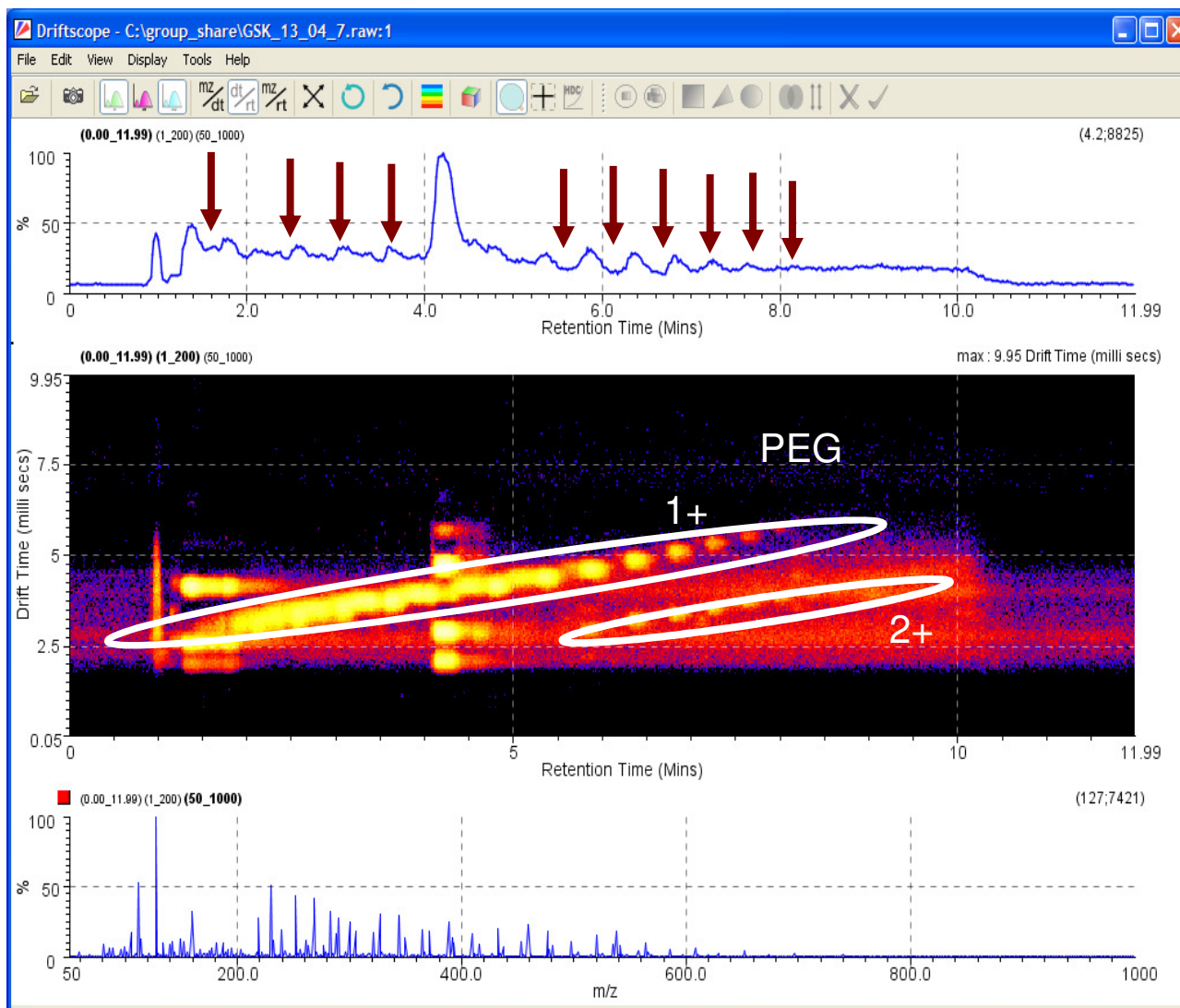
# 3D Data Orientation (LC + IMS + MS)

*...presentation of multi dimensional data*



# DriftScope™ Informatics

...Visualize & Manipulate multidimensional datasets



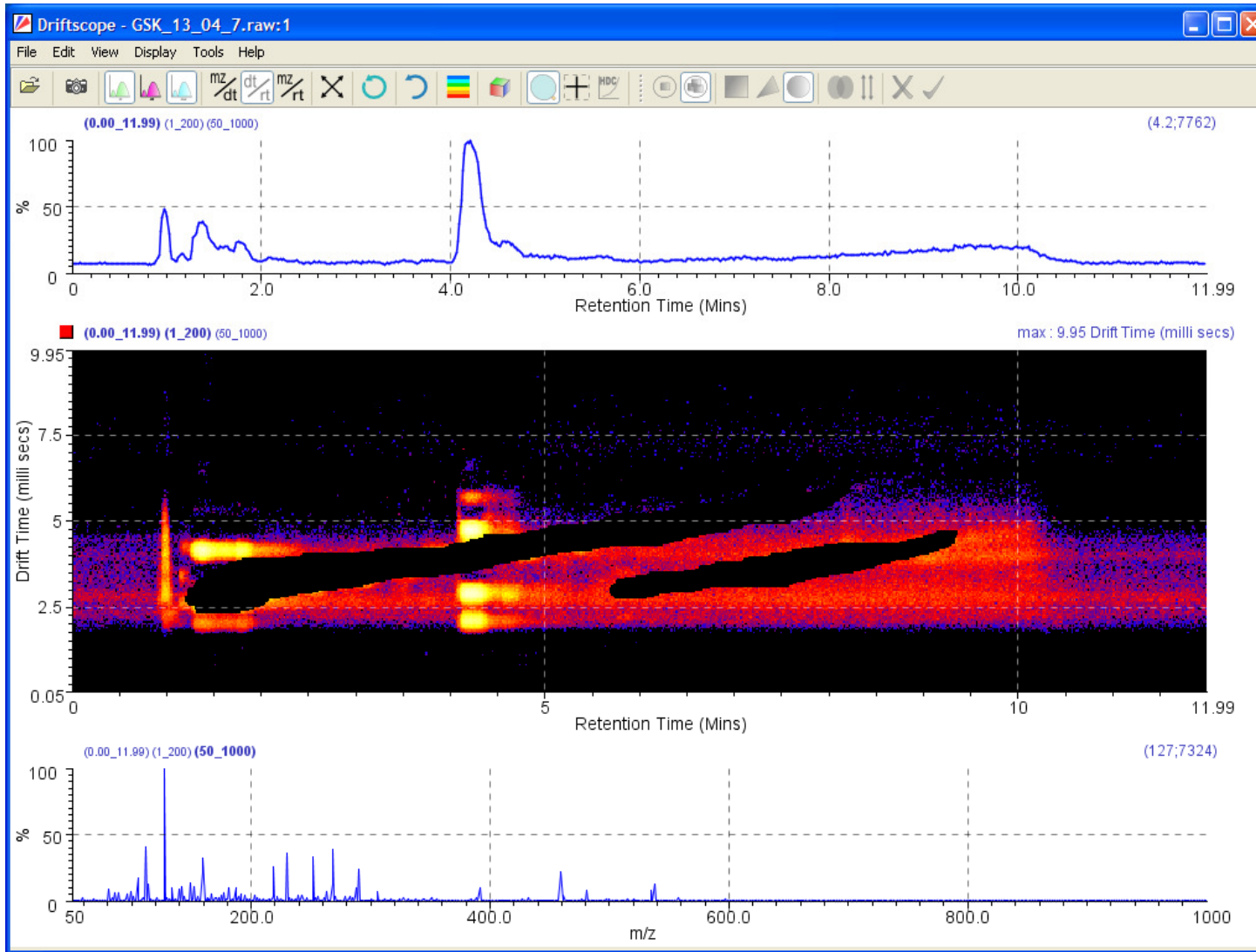
**2D**  
Retention Time  
& Intensity

**3D**  
Drift Time,  
Retention Time  
& Intensity

**2D**  
M/Z & Intensity

# DriftScope™ Informatics

*...Remove Background, Reduce Complexity*



## COMBIVIR TABLET

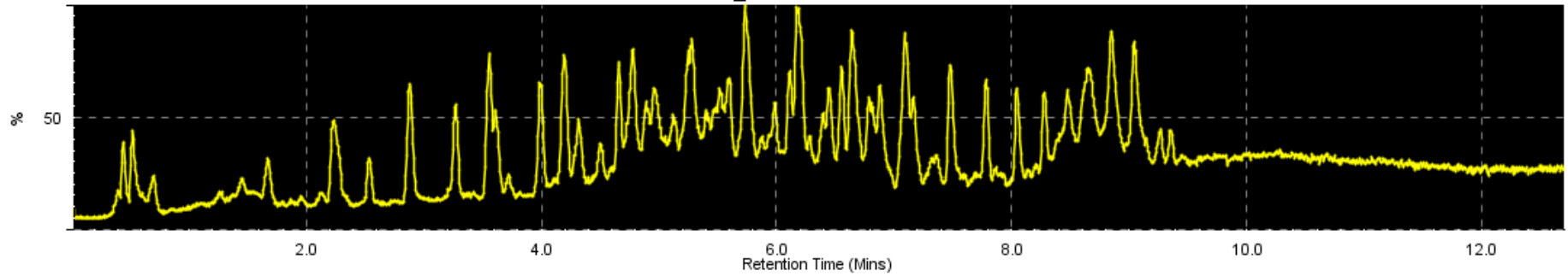
*Formulated with  
Macrogol  
(major component  
being PEG-400)*

# UPLC/IMS/TOF Lipid analysis

(0.02\_12.70) (1.00\_200.00) (79.00\_1201.00)

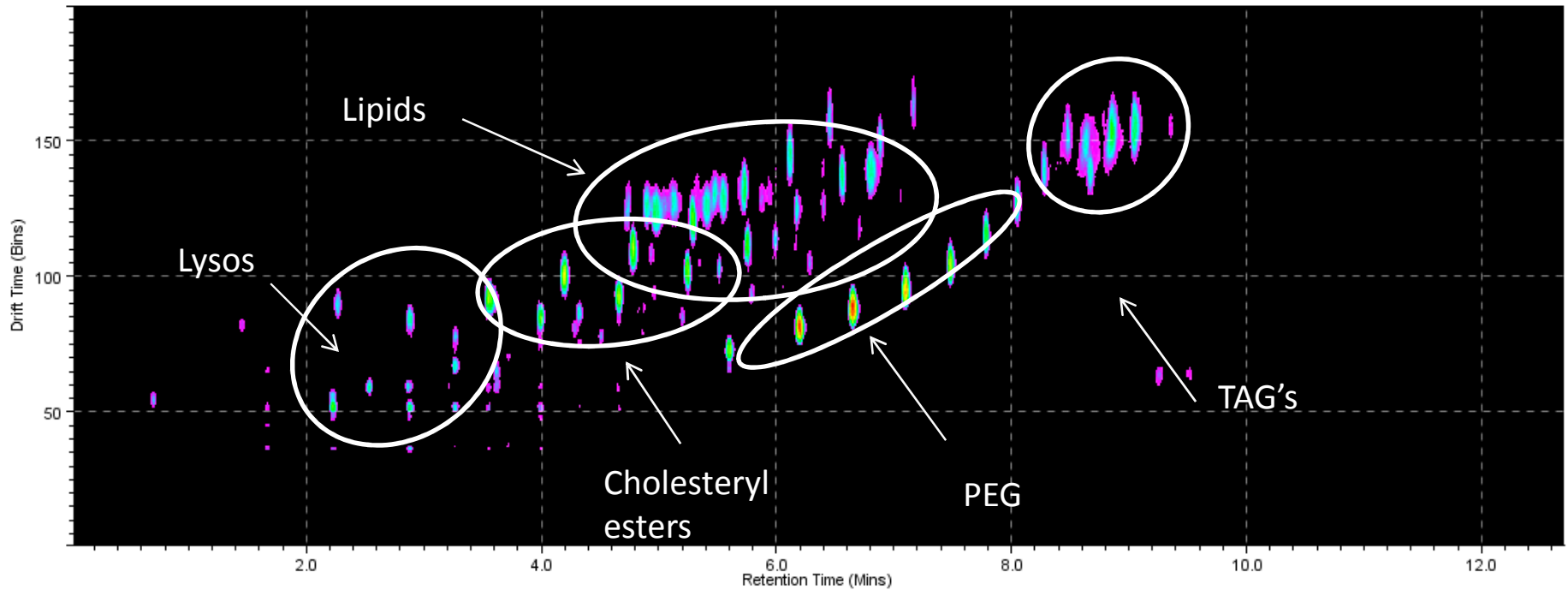
RT\_LCIMSTOF5.raw : 1

(5.7;1756955)



(0.02\_12.70) (1.00\_200.00) (79.00\_1201.00)

max : 200 Drift Time (Bins)



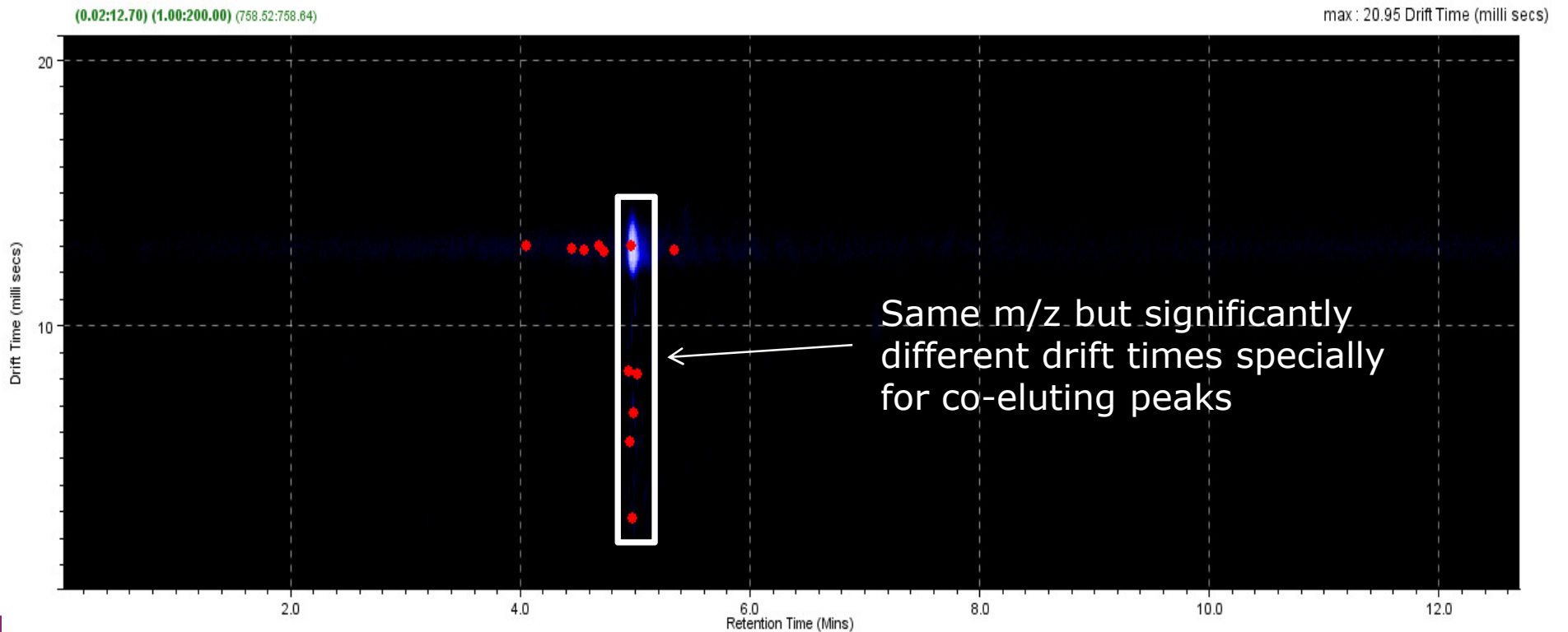
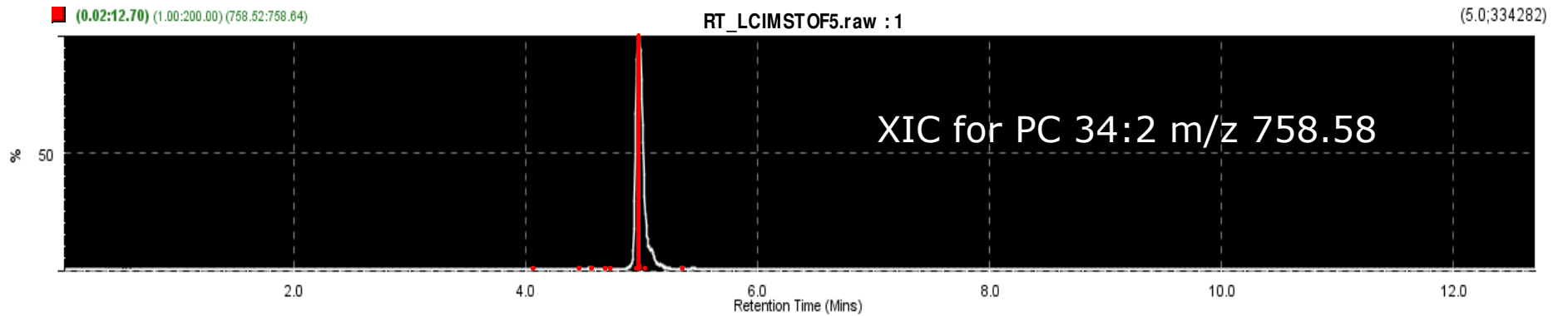
RT\_LCIMSTOF5.raw : 1

MOLTOBIOMICS CORP



# An extra dimension with IMS

*PC 34:2 (many possible combinations)*



# Possible lipids with this mass see below – there are 16 possible entries all with the same elemental composition

Tools : Nature Lipidomics Gateway - Internet Explorer provided by Dell

http://www.lipidmaps.org/tools/ms/glycerophospholipids.php

lipidmaps

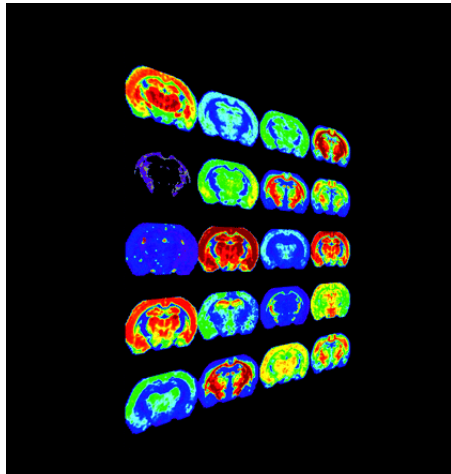
Tools : Nature Lipidomics Gateway

C=Number of Carbons; DB=Number of double bonds; sn1(1),sn2...=MS/MS Product Ions (neutral loss)

Mass	C	DB	Abbreviation	M-sn1[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	M-sn1-H2O[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	M-sn2[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	M-sn2-H2O[M+H] <sup>+</sup>	HG	Formula	Ion
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(12:0/22:2(13Z,16Z))</a>	576.4024	558.3918	440.2772	422.2666	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(14:0/20:2(11Z,14Z))</a>	548.3711	530.3605	468.3085	450.2979	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(17:1(9Z)/17:1(9Z))</a>	508.3398	490.3292	508.3398	490.3292	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z))</a>	520.3398	502.3292	496.3398	478.3292	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z))</a>	522.3555	504.3449	494.3242	476.3136	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(17:0/17:2(9Z,12Z))</a>	506.3242	488.3136	510.3555	492.3449	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(17:2(9Z,12Z)/17:0)</a>	510.3555	492.3449	506.3242	488.3136	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z))</a>	494.3242	476.3136	522.3555	504.3449	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/16:0)</a>	496.3398	478.3292	520.3398	502.3292	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(20:2(11Z,14Z)/14:0)</a>	468.3085	450.2979	548.3711	530.3605	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(22:2(13Z,16Z)/12:0)</a>	440.2772	422.2666	576.4024	558.3918	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(20:1(11Z)/14:1(9Z))</a>	466.2929	448.2823	550.3868	532.3762	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(14:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z))</a>	550.3868	532.3762	466.2929	448.2823	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.5695	34	2	<a href="#">PC(17:1(9Z)/17:1(9Z))</a>	508.3398	490.3292	508.3398	490.3292	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>80</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.6058	35	2	<a href="#">PC(O-18:0/17:2(9Z,12Z))</a>	-	-	510.3918	492.3812	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>43</sub>H<sub>84</sub>NO<sub>7</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>
758.6058	35	2	<a href="#">PC(P-18:0/17:1(9Z))</a>	-	-	508.3761	490.3655	PC	<a href="#">C<sub>43</sub>H<sub>84</sub>NO<sub>7</sub>P</a>	[M+H] <sup>+</sup>

Internet | Protected Mode: Off 100%

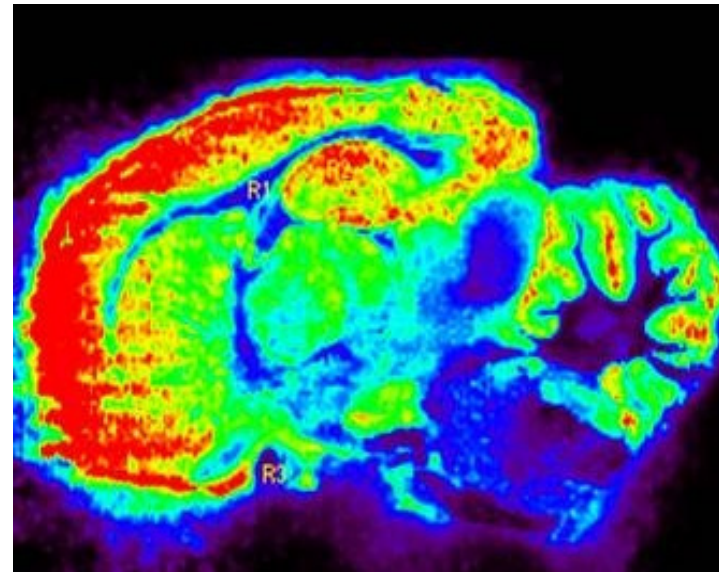
# Imaging Mass Spectrometry



PNAS cover nov 2008  
Protein images of rat brain sections

Bunch, University of  
Birmingham.

Lipid distribution in a rat brain

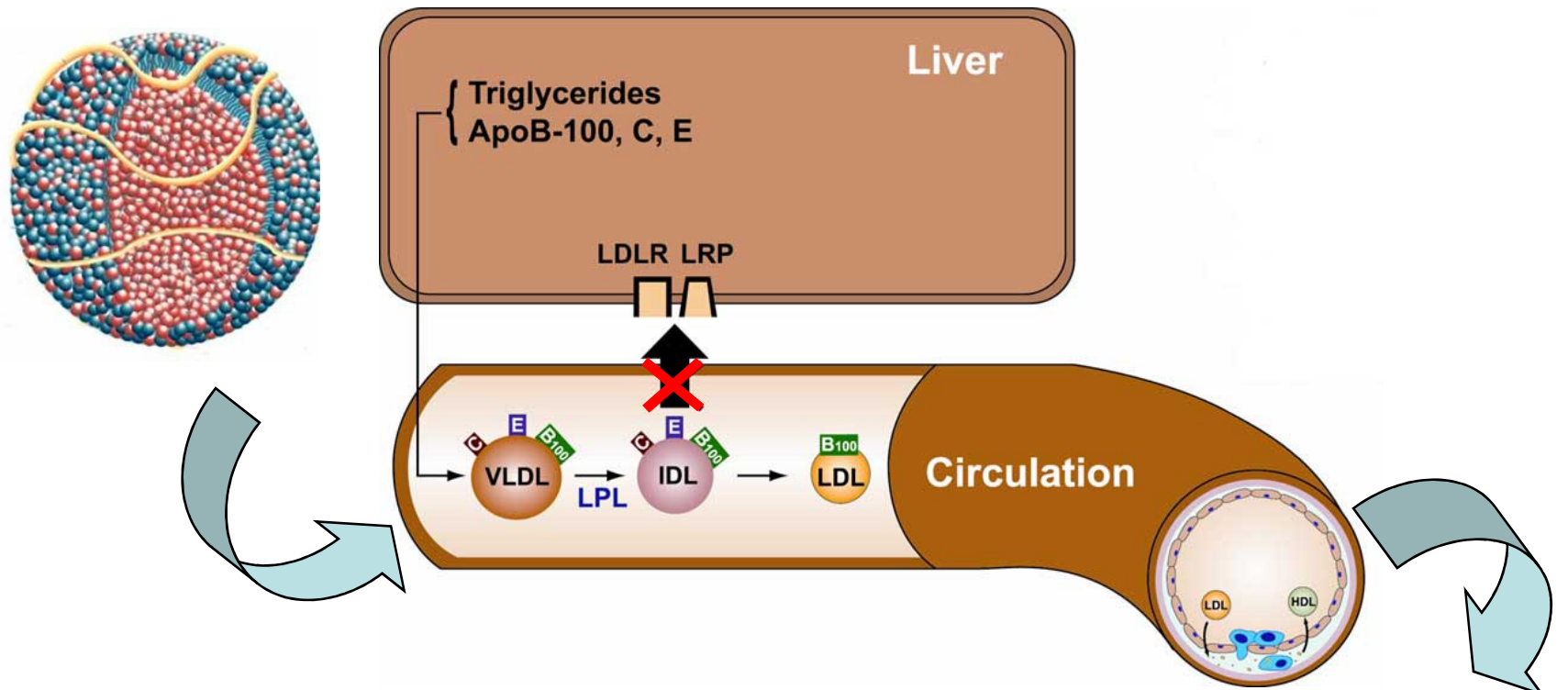


# Outline

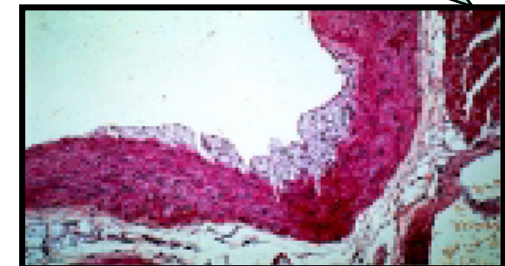
- **Metabolomics**
  - Why, what, how
- **Netherlands Metabolomics Centre**
  - Aim & objectives
- **Profiling of Lipids**
  - Application to study twins
- **Profiling of amines**
  - Application to CSF and Plasma
- **Identification of unknown metabolites**
  - MS trees for structure elucidation
- **Applications**
  - Biomarker discovery of disease models
  - Network analysis of drug intervention
- **Conclusions & Acknowledgements**

# Early Biomarkers of Disease

## ApoE3 Leiden Transgenic Mouse Model

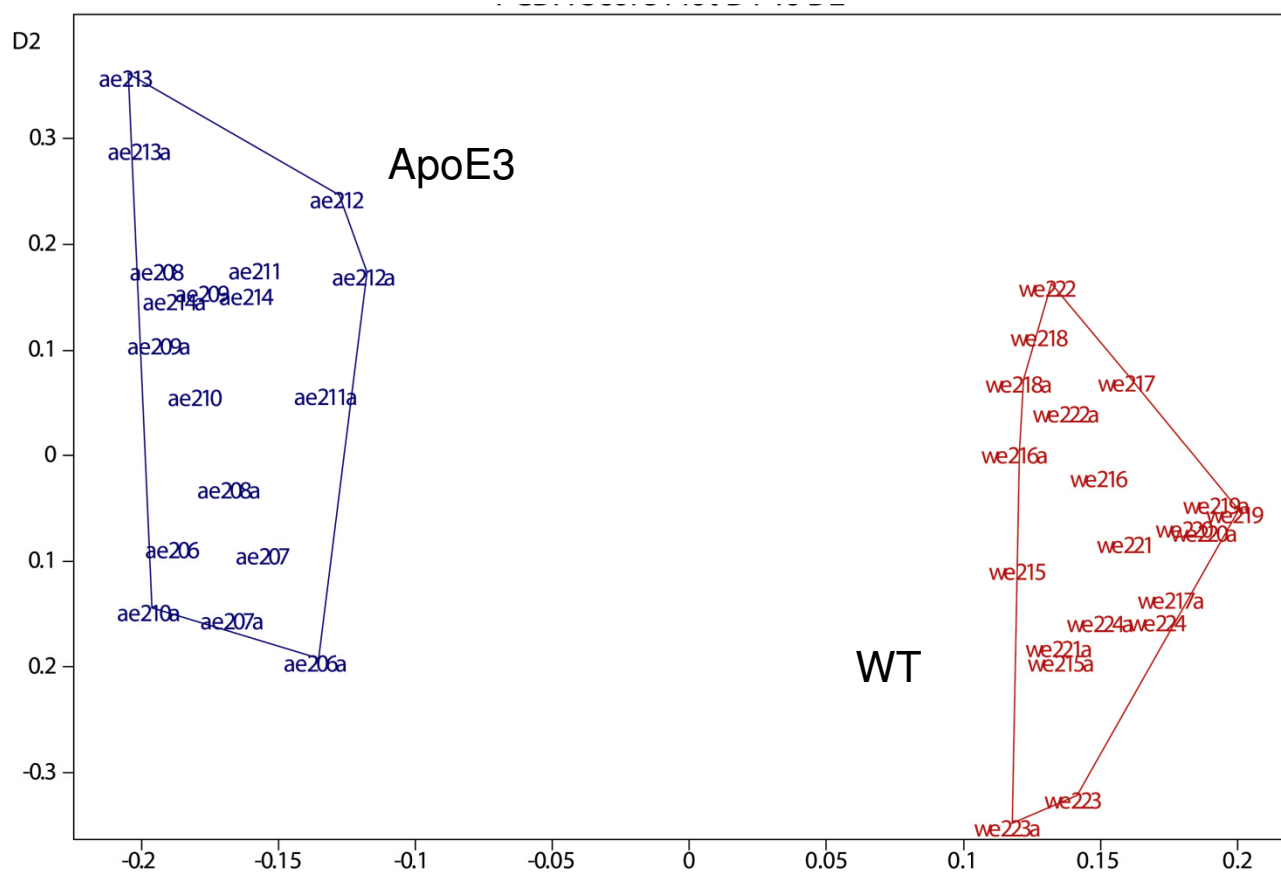


- Over-expressed human mutant apolipoprotein gene
- Clearance of plasma lipoproteins impaired
- Mice are phenotypically normal at 9 weeks...



Atherosclerotic Changes  
In Mature Mice (25 wks)

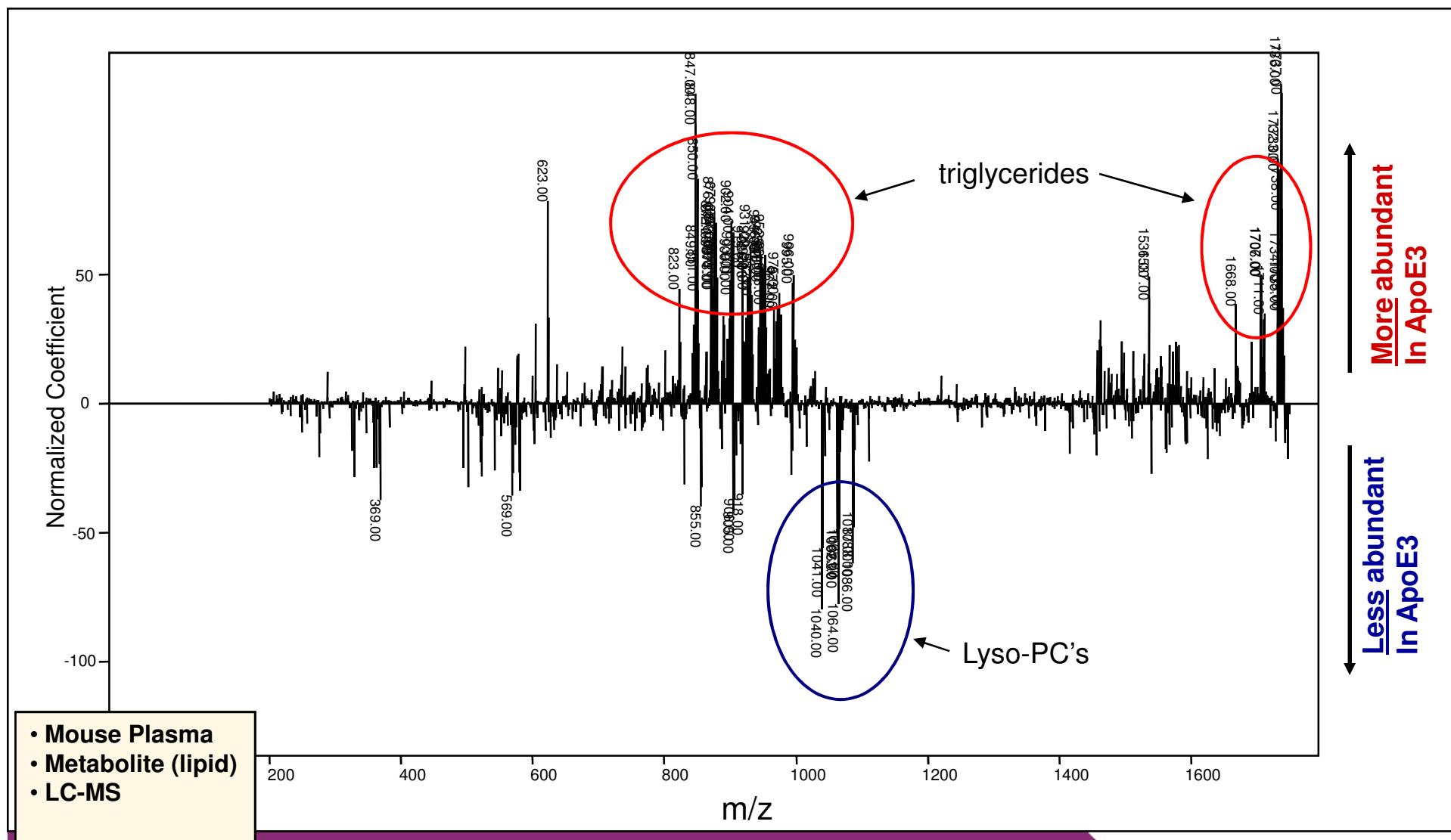
# Metabolomic Analysis - Plasma Lipid Analysis



- Mouse Plasma
- Metabolite (lipid)
- LC-MS

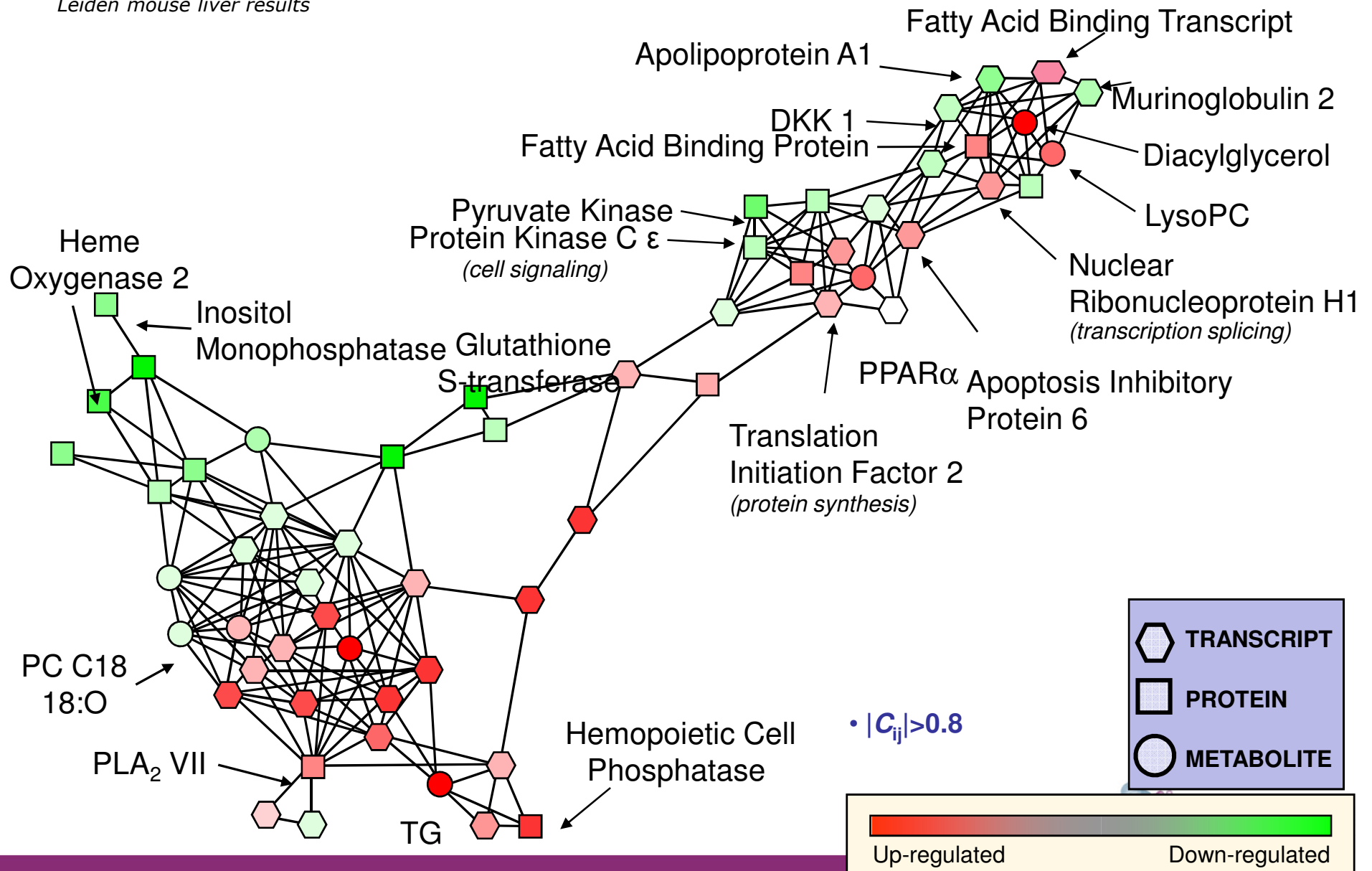
• Clustering Reveals Discrete Differences  
(at 9 week age; pre-atherosclerotic)

# Metabolomic Analysis - Plasma Lipid Analysis



# Early Biomarkers of Disease: Atherosclerosis

Correlation Network based on ApoE3  
Leiden mouse liver results







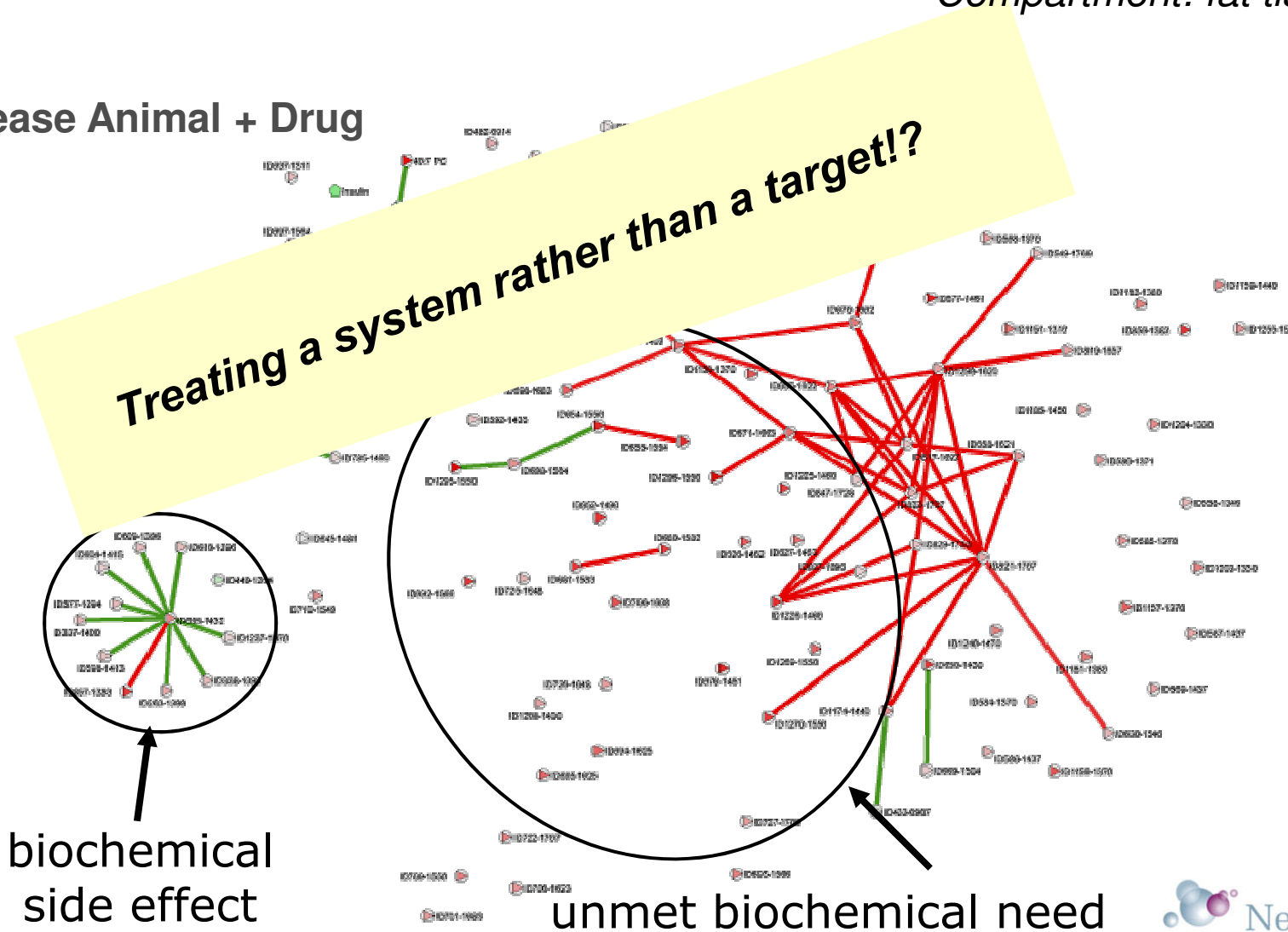


# Correlation Network in for Animal Model of T2DM

Compartment: fat tissue

Disease Animal + Drug

Treating a system rather than a target!?



biochemical side effect

unmet biochemical need



# Conclusions

- Tools like GC-MS, LC-MS , NMR will **all** deliver reliable and useful results
- Undesirable need to improve coverage, enhance detection and identification possibilities with current techniques
- Integration of tools is essential in System biology research
- Essential to Systems Biology approach is
  - the right DoE
  - a robust/standardized analytical method
  - being able to 'statistically sound' correlate data
- Metabolomics is an integral part of Systems Biology
  - understand the underlying biochemical questions
  - describe the pathological phenomena
  - etc.

# Acknowledgement

Thomas Hankemeier, Jan van der Greef, Heiko van der Linden, Theo Reijmers, Adrie Dane, Frans van der Kloet, Marek Noga, Maya Kochman, Miguel Rojas, Piotr Kasper, Toshi Mikami, Alexander Tempels, Eduard van Wijk, Bea Reeuwijk, Gerwin Spijksma, Faisa Guled, Iryna Paliukhovich, Jorne Troost, Narmin Ismail, Willem Engel, Maud Koek (TNO), Kjeld Janssen, Jurre Kamphorst, Peter Lindenburg, Harmen Draisma, Jos Quist, Jiajie Li, Shanna Shi, Herman van Wietmarschen, Julio Peironcely, Jiangshan Wang, Chunxiu Hu (cooperation with prof. Xu, Dalian), Jose Castro-Perez, Ronnie van Doorn, Bernd van Buuren



Centre for Medical Systems Biology



Agilent Technologies

nano  ned



nutrigenomics  
consortium

SenterNovem

Bio   
RANGE  
activity of NEMC

CAS KNAW Joint Programme



 TI PHARMA  
 Netherlands  
Metabolomics Centre



[www.metabolomicscentre.nl](http://www.metabolomicscentre.nl)