

X International Voevodsky Conference  
Physics and Chemistry of Elementary Chemical Processes  
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# NMR-based quantitative metabolomics of biological tissues

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# Post-genomic sciences

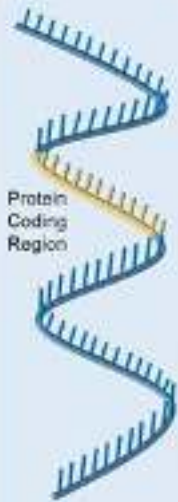
## CHEMICAL DIVERSITY



Chromosomes



DNA  
(Genomics)



mRNA  
(Transcriptomics)

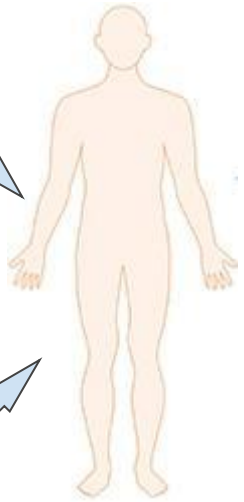


Proteins  
(Proteomics)



Metabolites (Metabolomics)  
Lipids (Lipidomics)  
Carbohydrates (Glycomics)

MICROBIOME



**PHENOTYPE**



ENVIRONMENT

# Metabolomics and metabolites

What “**metabolites**” are?

- ★ Amino acids
- ★ Antioxidants
- ★ Nucleotides and nucleosides
- ★ Organic acids
- ★ Lipids
- ★ Sugars
- ★ Osmolites

## Metabolomics

Qualitative

Sample A contains alanine, while sample B does not

Semi-quantitative

Concentration of alanine in sample A is threefold higher than in sample B

Quantitative

Concentration of alanine in sample A is 25.1 nmol/g

# Metabolome: sample preparation



Metabolite extraction

Tissue homogenization and metabolism quenching

Protein removal



extract

Tissue

LC-MS

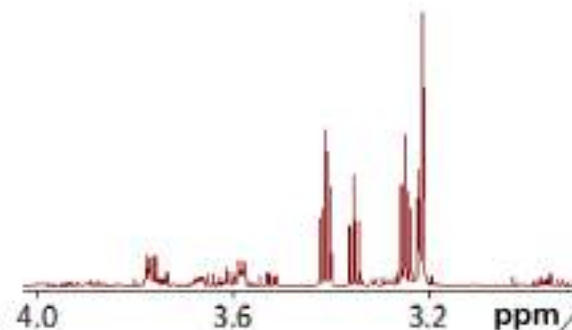
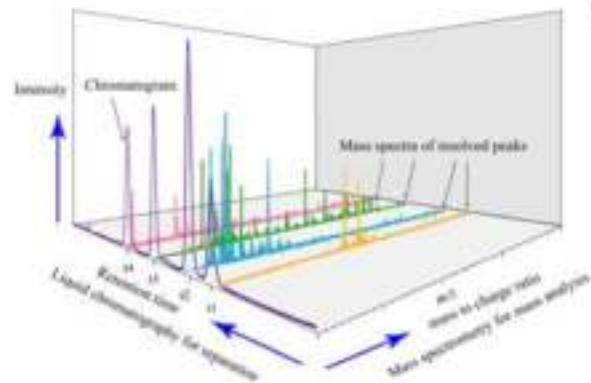


Dionex UltiMate3000RS +  
+ DAD flow cell +  
Bruker ESI-q-TOF Maxis 4G

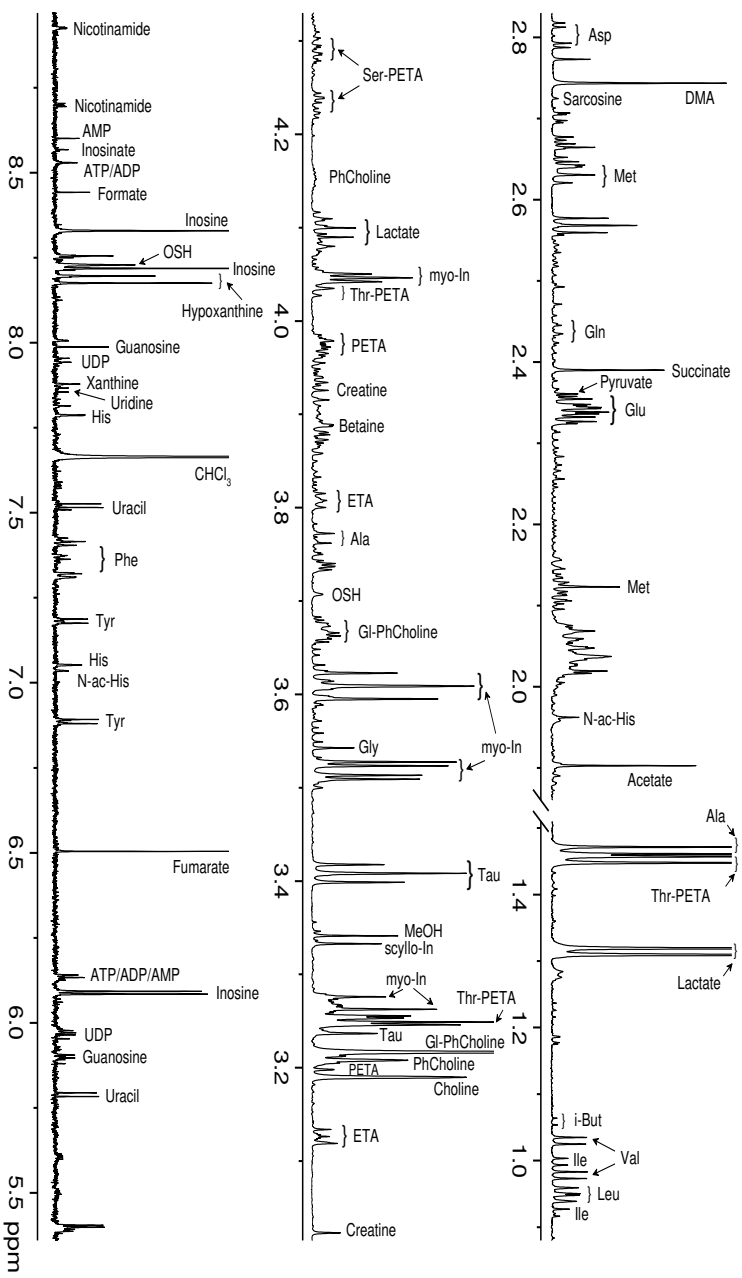
NMR



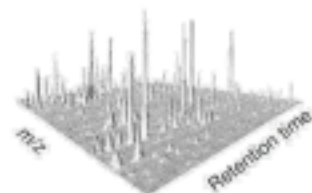
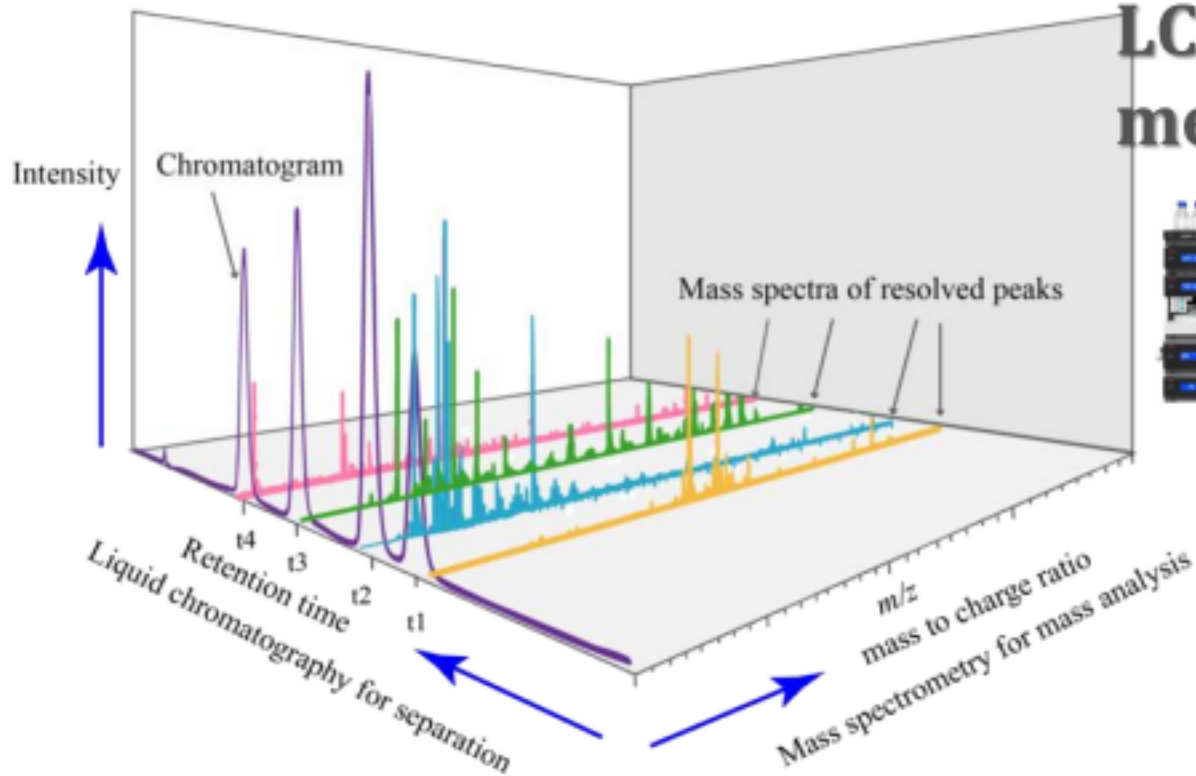
Bruker Avance III HD 700 MHz



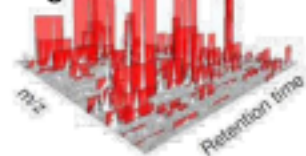
# NMR spectrum of the fish gills



# LC-MS for metabolomics



**Peak picking & RT alignment**



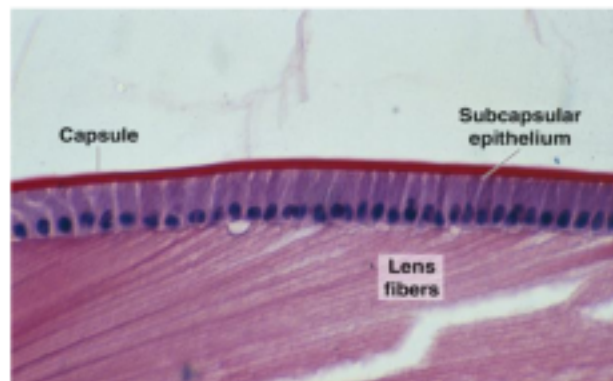
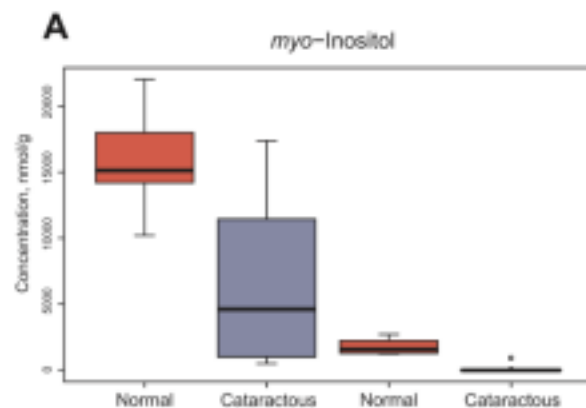
Every LC-MS peak is characterized by RT,  $m/z$ , and integral

Typically, hundreds and thousands of peaks are detected – “Big data”



Compound	Concentration (mean±SD), nmol/g			
	Cataract (n = 12)		Normal post-mortem (n = 7)	
	Lens	AH	Lens	AH
<b>Amino acids and peptides</b>				
Alanine	590±360	300±80	600±130	780±240
Arginine	28±9	90±30	44±10	340±90
Creatine	670±690	120±50	1900±500	510±200
Glutamate	770±620	5.1±3.1	1600±300	620±200
Glutamine	680±390	310±260	860±210	830±290
Glycine	160±90	15±22	230±70	350±110
GSH	690±740	-	1200±400	35±64
GSSG	66±54	0.2±0.1	220±70	35±50
Isoleucine	100±50	53±25	110±30	120±30
Leucine	200±90	120±70	290±70	320±110
Lysine	30±12	100±30	140±40	250±100
Phenylalanine	230±110	110±70	250±70	180±50
Proline	62±55	41±29	77±18	390±210
Pyroglutamate	480±350	25±13	490±110	110±60
Serine	210±80	140±20	-	-
Taurine	170±130	36±25	1100±300	2700±800
Threonine	180±170	57±58	300±80	250±150
Tyrosine	250±140	110±40	260±100	130±40
Valine	390±170	270±90	350±90	310±70
<b>Organic acids and alcohols</b>				
2-Hydroxybutyrate	6.0±5.4	5.5±9.6	120±170	310±390
2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyrate	23±42	3.5±4.8	120±240	190±310
3-Hydroxybutyrate	3.4±3.7	31±36	410±890	680±1200
Acetate	1200±900	120±50	320±180	770±750
Formate	88±24	30±26	170±110	57±40
Glycerol	290±200	60±64	440±210	1020±500
Lactate	4000±1200	5300±1800	11600±2700	32020±7300
myo-Inositol	6500±6100	80±270	16000±4000	1820±700
Propylene glycol	15±12	0.4±1.3	140±160	200±200
Pyruvate	25±17	160±290	21±16	35±31
scyllo-Inositol	94±84	3.6±4.8	210±110	50±7
Succinate	-	-	-	260±100
<b>Nucleotides and nucleosides</b>				
Hypoxanthine	21±11	0.2±0.5	55±24	150±60
Inosine	16±10	1.3±0.7	47±11	160±110
<b>UV Filters</b>				
BOHKG	160±240	0.3±0.5	400±140	42±57
AHBG	37±52	-	86±38	4.6±6.2
GSH-3DHKG	19±23	-	14±13	-
KN	8.6±6.1	1.4±0.9	22±11	5.1±3.8
<b>Others</b>				
Choline	8.4±4.7	8.6±4.3	44±17	130±70
Creatinine	56±37	47±20	110±30	110±90
Glucose	480±400	2700±1100	900±740	1500±1600
Urea	30±150	5.3±1.8	830±150	150±30

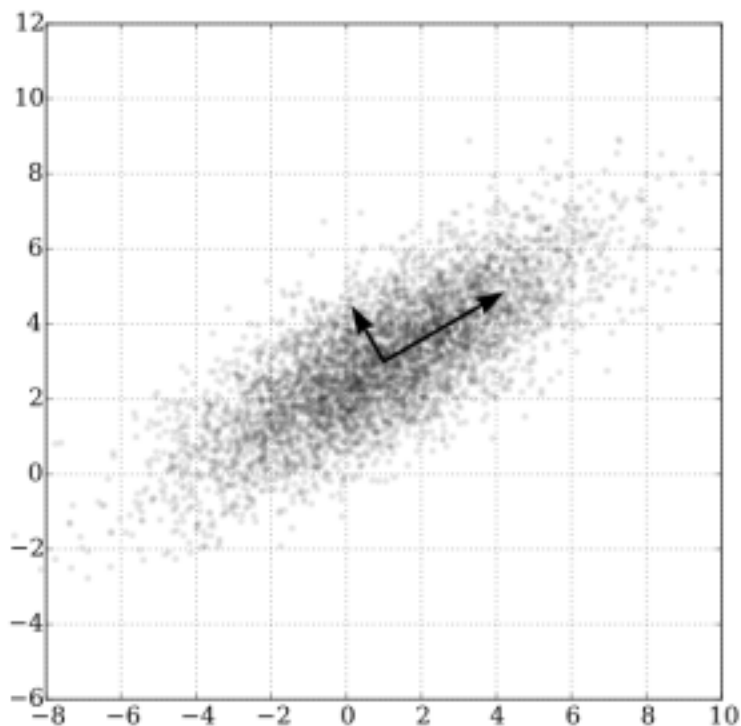
## Example: metabolomic analysis of the eye lens



# Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

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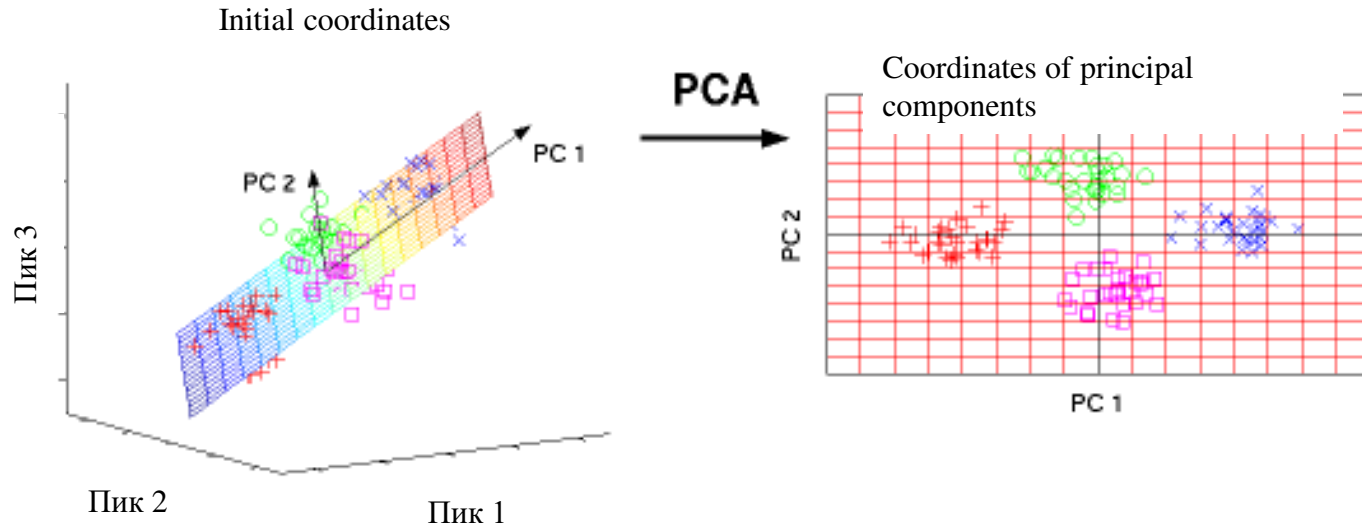
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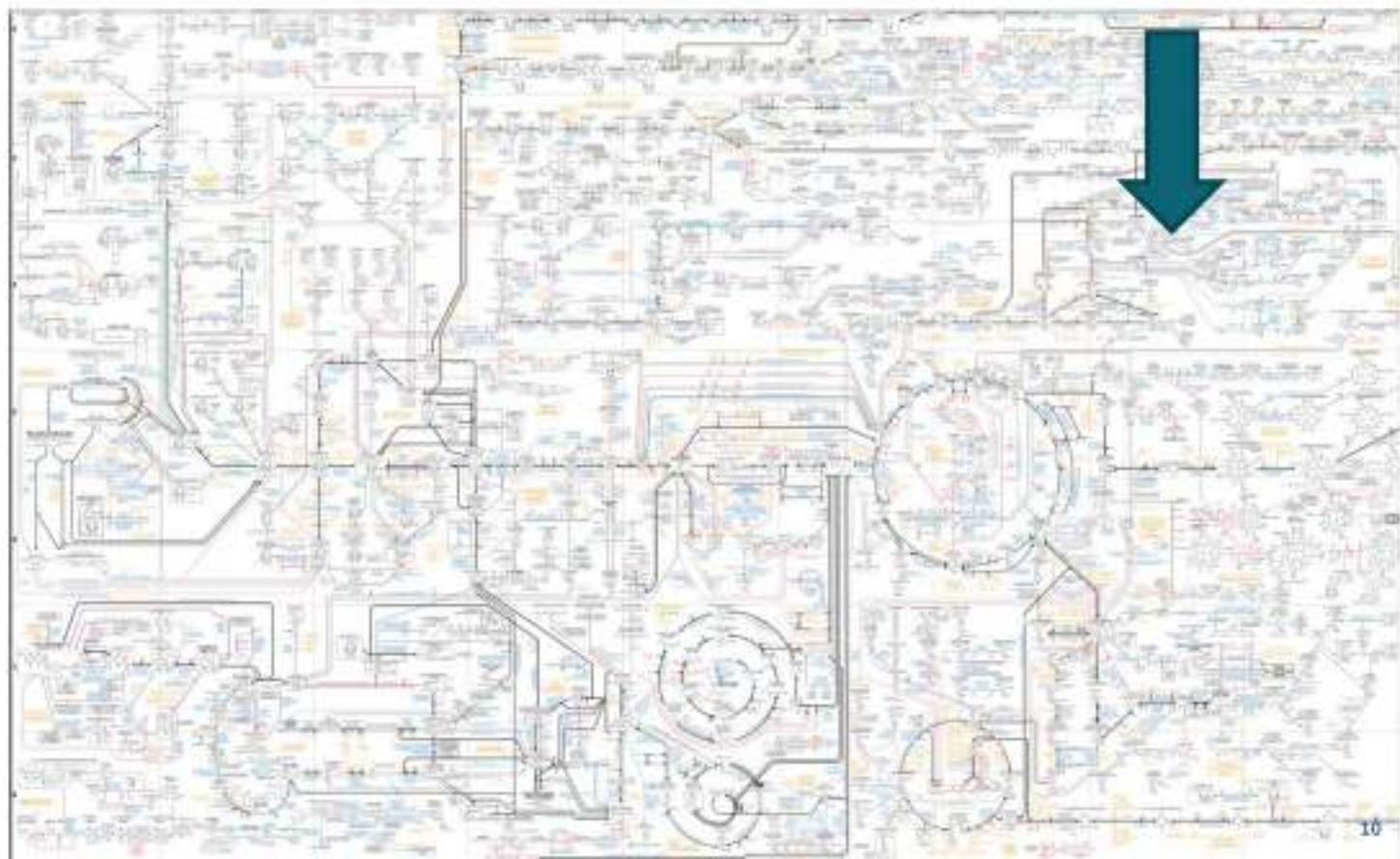


# Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

9

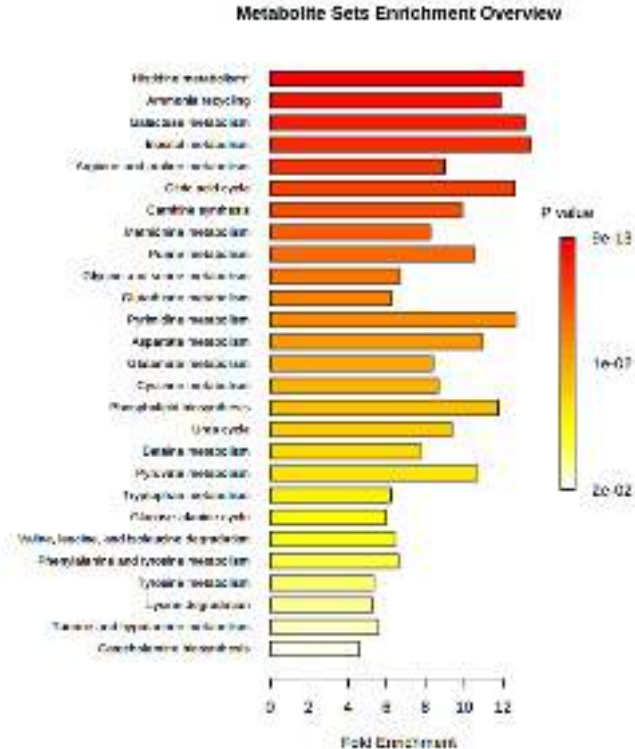


# Metabolic pathways



# Analysis of metabolic pathways

Seasonal variations (Autumn-Spring)  
of metabolomic composition of pike-  
perch lens



# Examples of metabolomics application

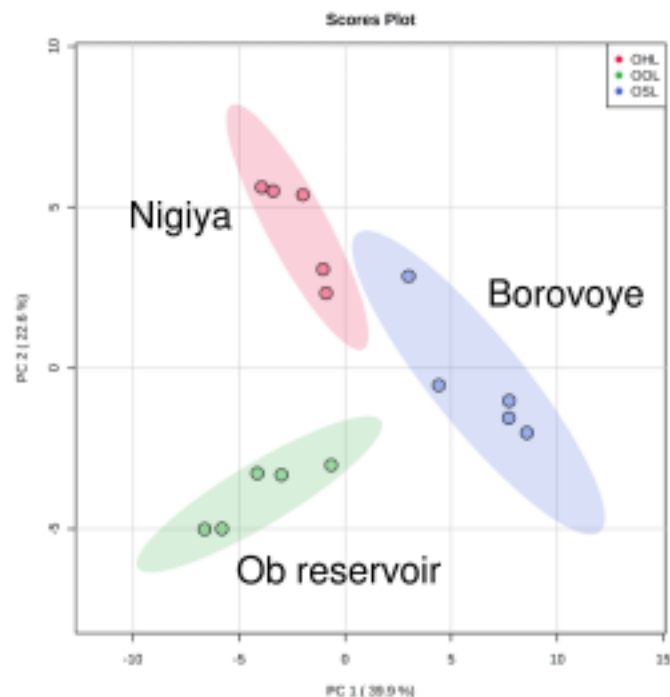
- Influence of water purity and oxygen level on fish metabolome
- Mechanisms of cataractogenesis
- Metabolomic biomarkers of Parkinson's disease
- Evaluation of the post-mortem interval
- Comparison of metabolomic profiles of embryonic stem cells, fibroblasts, and induced pluripotent stem cells

# Metabolomic analysis of fish tissues

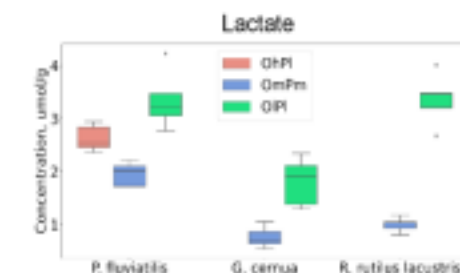
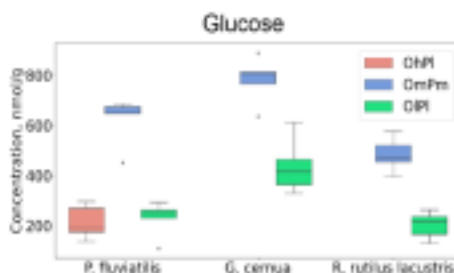
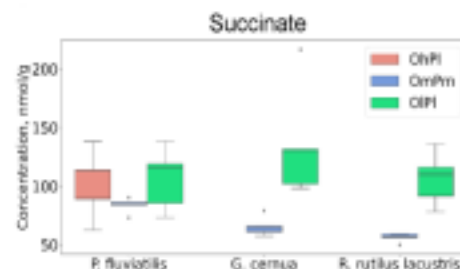
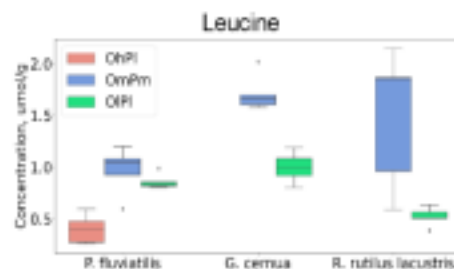


	River Nigiya	Lake Borovoye	Ob Reservoir
O <sub>2</sub> level, mg/L	6.8	13.1	9.7
pH	6.8	7.5	5.3

# Metabolomic analysis of fish tissues



PCA of perch lens from Ob reservoir, river Nigiya, and lake Borovoye

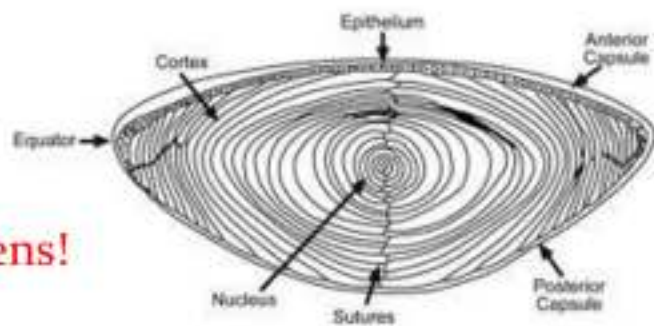
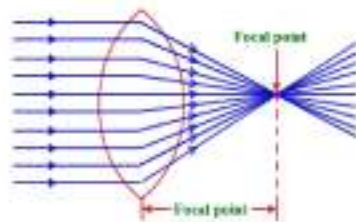
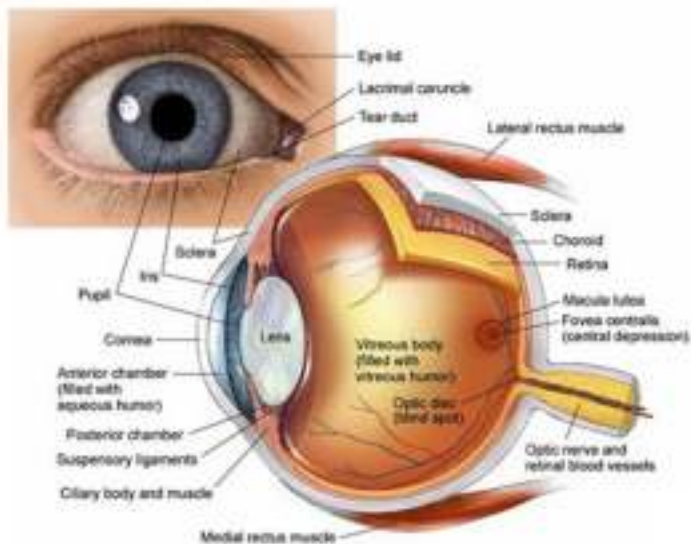


Boxplots for concentrations of leucine, succinate, glucose, and lactate in fish lenses



# STRUCTURE OF THE LENS

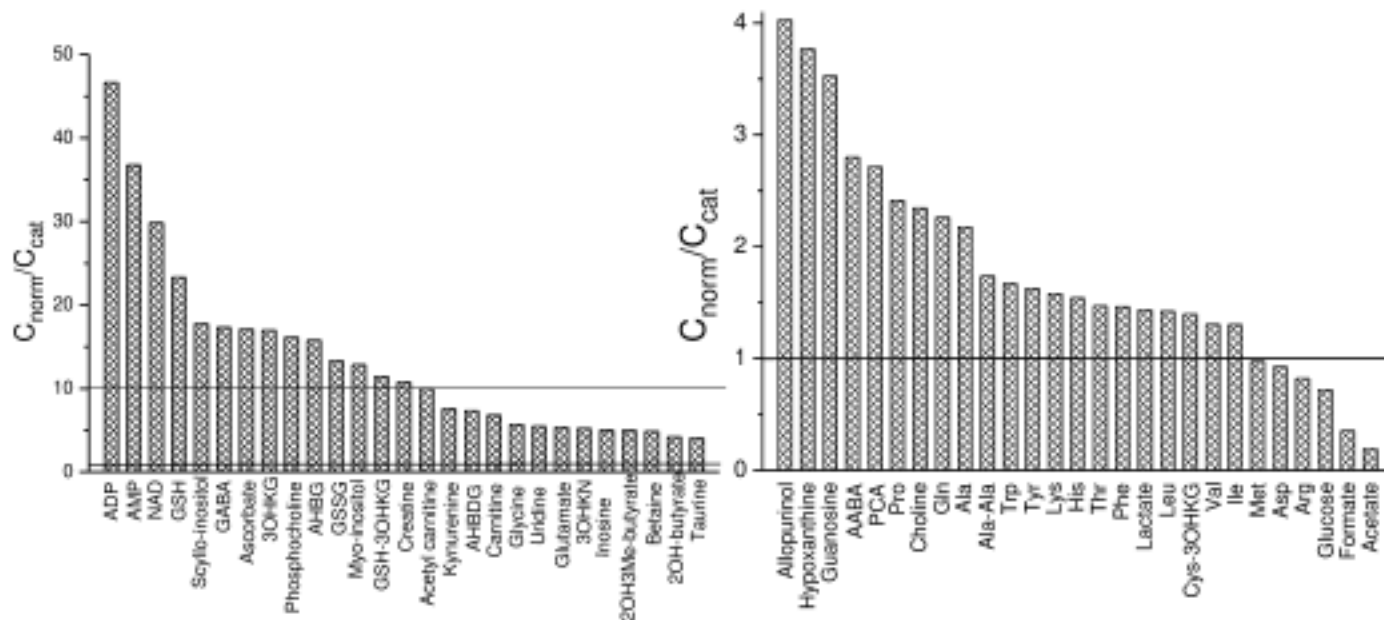
and its physical properties



No vascular system in the lens!

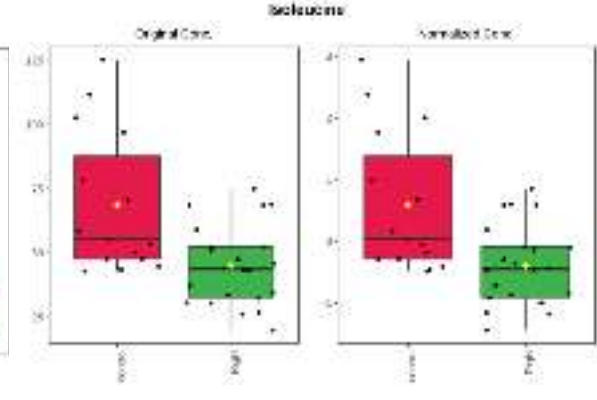
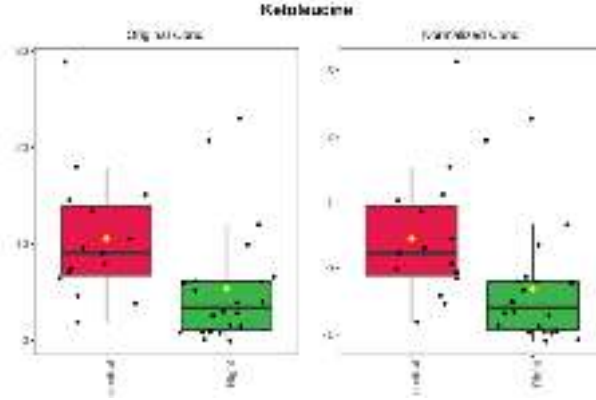
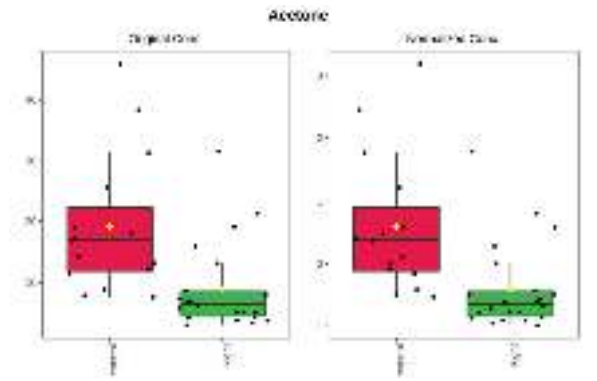
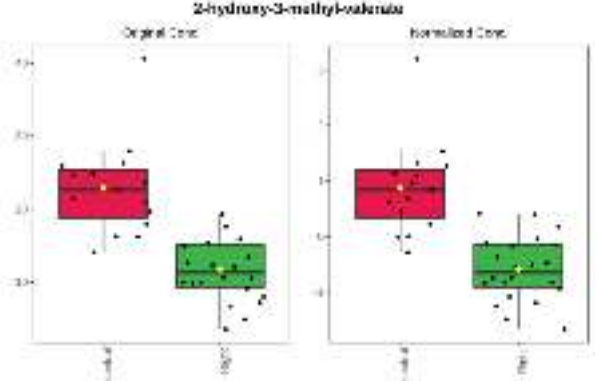
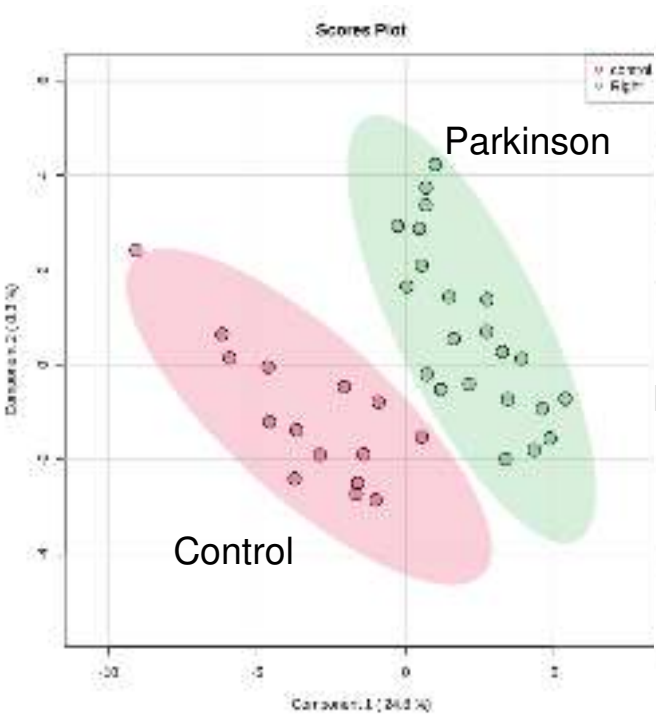


# RATIOS NORMAL/CATARACTOUS LENS

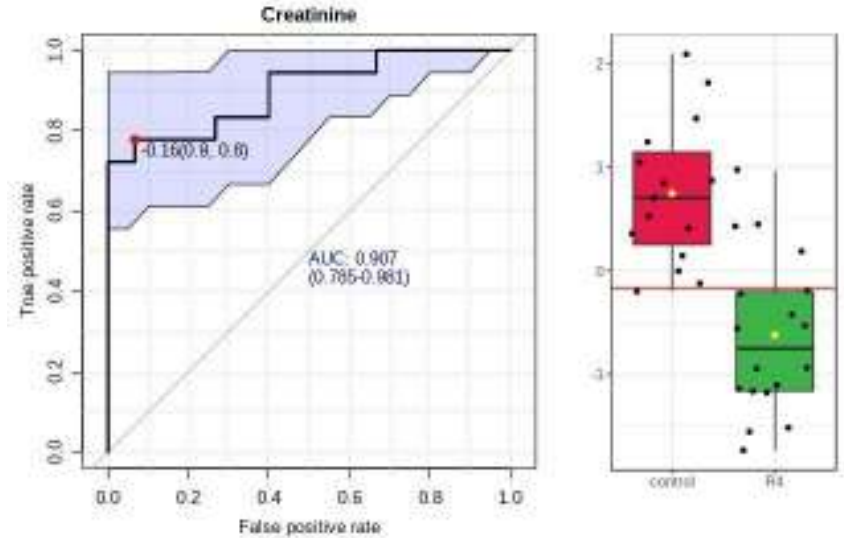
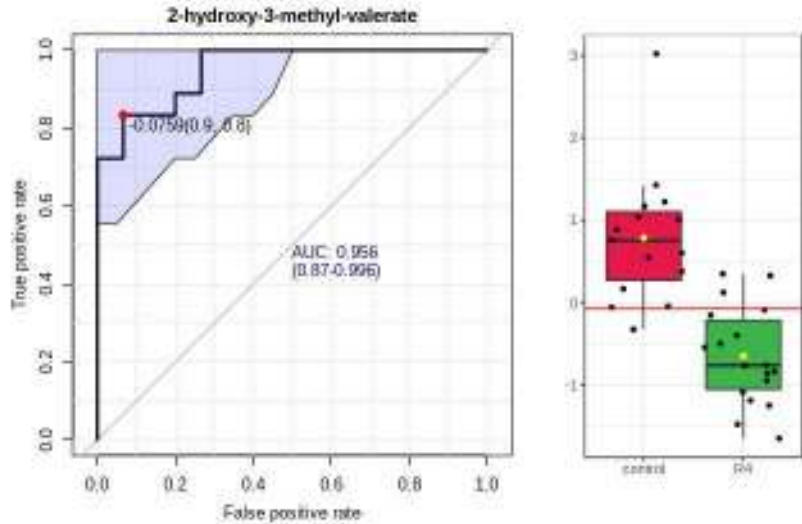


Level of almost all metabolites is higher in the normal lens. For most important metabolites, the difference exceeds the factor of ten!

# Biomarkers of Parkinson's disease



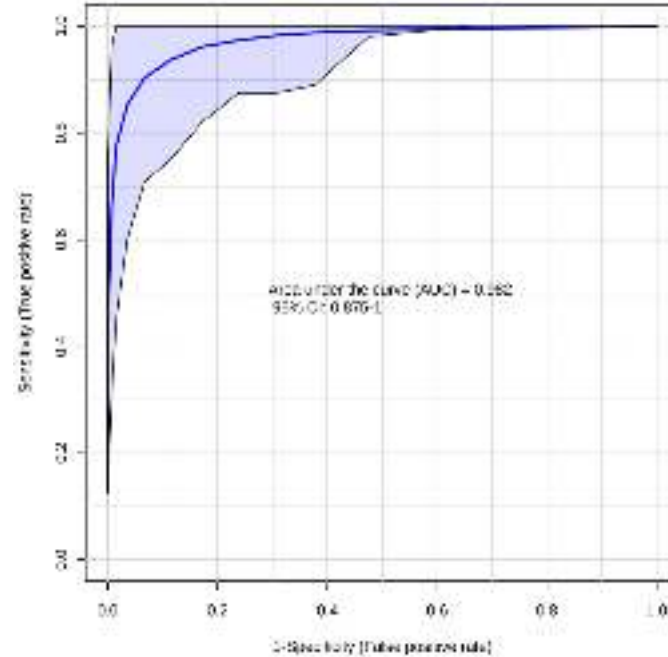
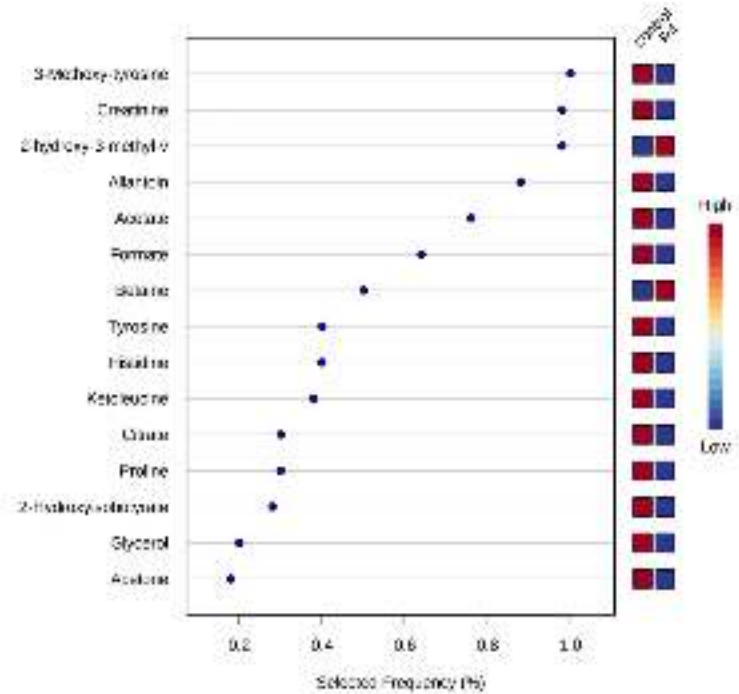
# Biomarkers of Parkinson's disease



2-hydroxy-3-methyl-valerate is the best potential biomarker of Parkinson's disease

Creatinine is the second best candidate

# Biomarkers of Parkinson's disease



Multicomponent analysis: 10 compounds

# Applications of metabolomics to Thanatochemistry

## Animal model

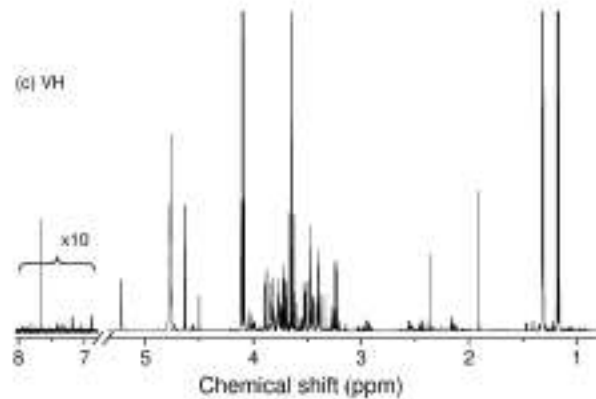
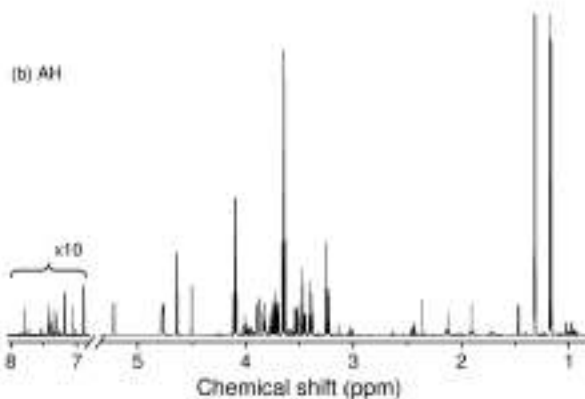
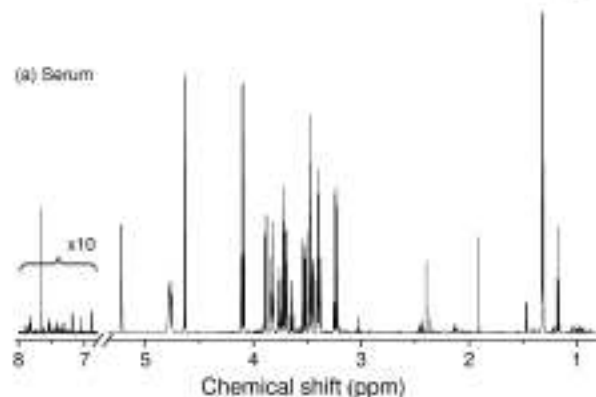


rabbit

Cardiac blood  
Aqueous humor  
Vitreous humor

Levels of 61 metabolites

Ante-mortem  
Post-mortem (daily dynamics)

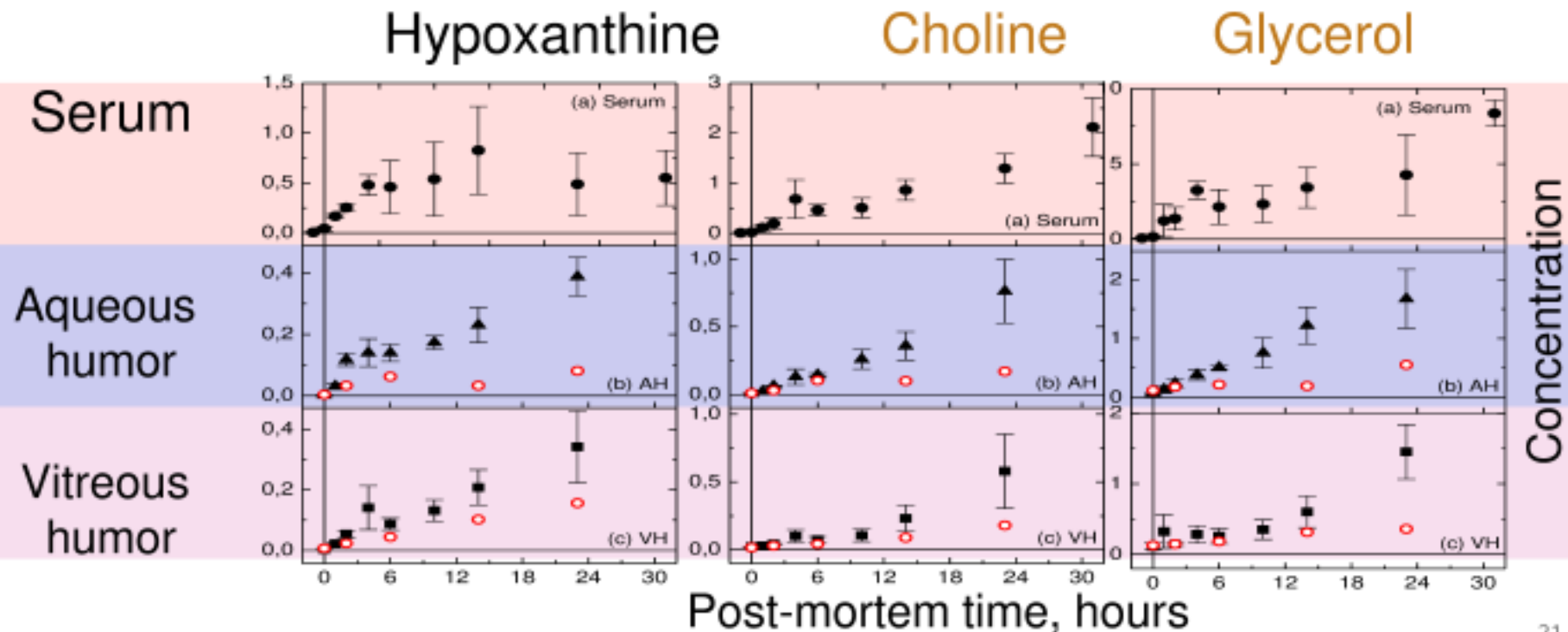


Representative  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of the protein-free lipid-free extracts from the rabbit serum (a), AH (b) and VH (c) taken 10 min post-mortem.

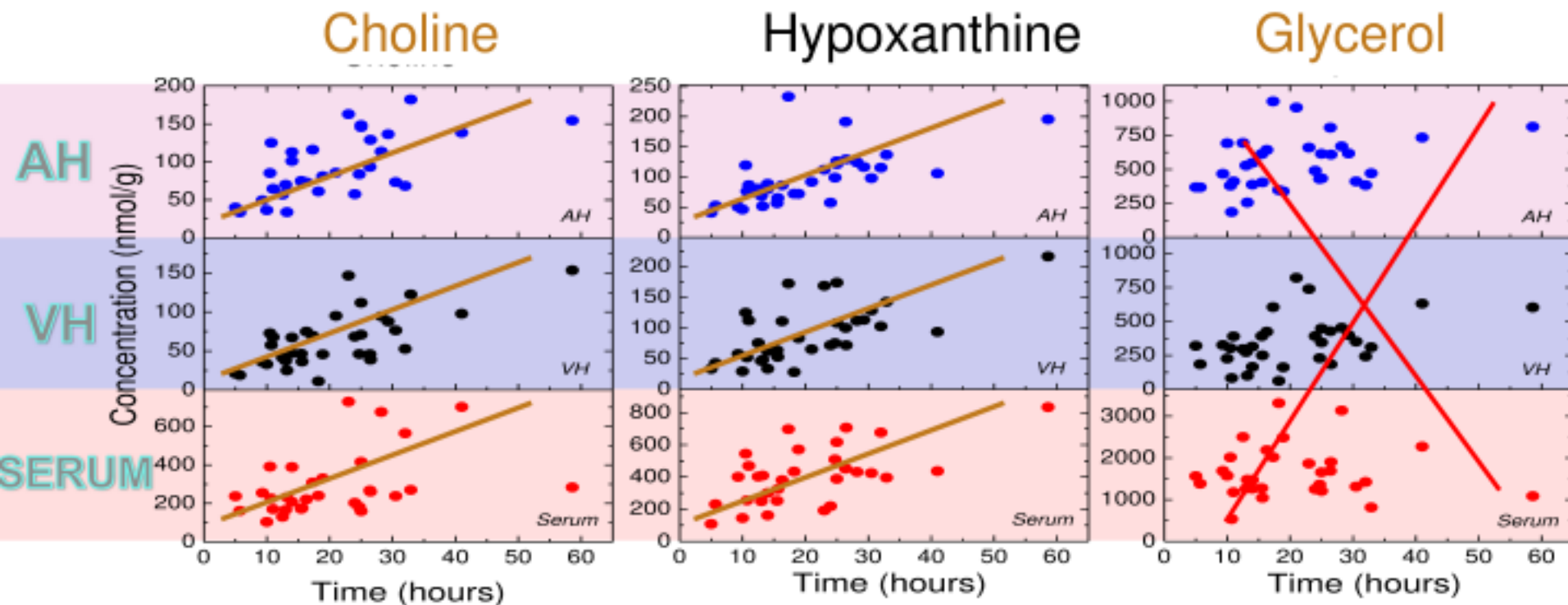


# Post-mortem changes in metabolomic composition of biological fluids

Potential metabolomic markers of post-mortem time

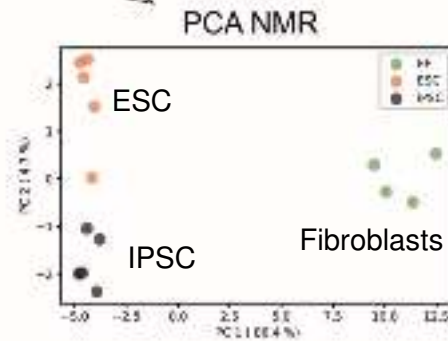
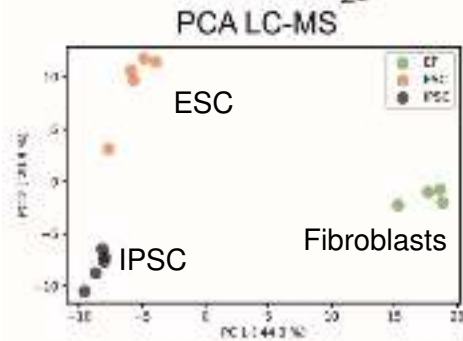
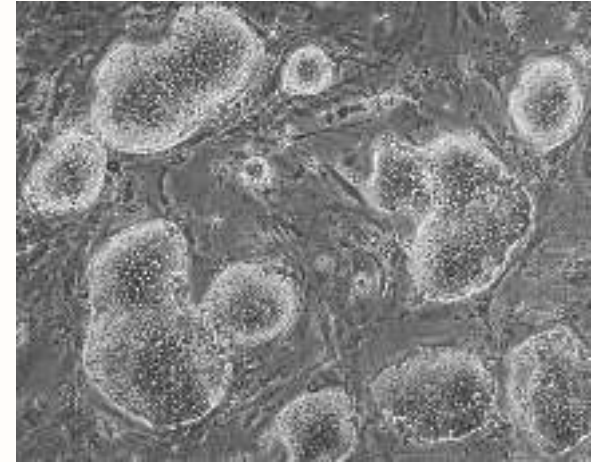
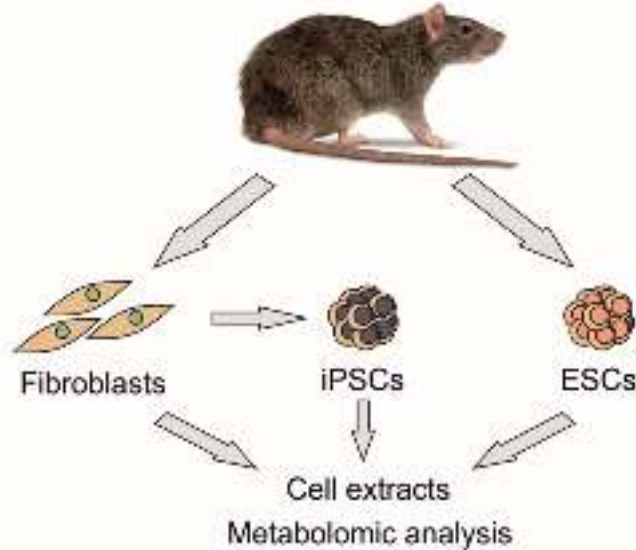
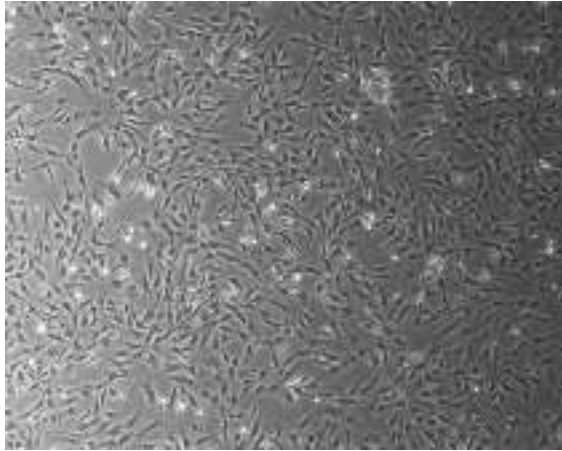


# Results: human



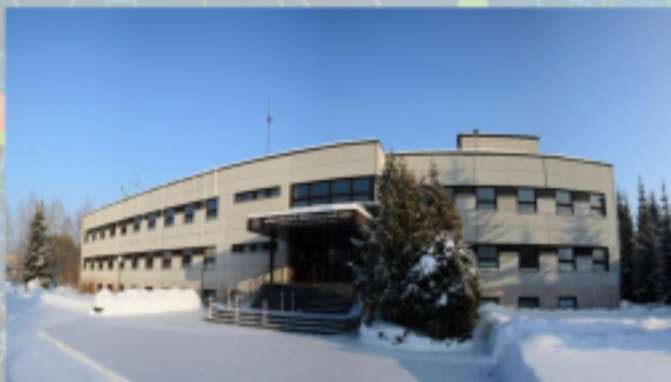


# Metabolomics of cell cultures



# Summary

Методы	Объекты	Ткани	Стресс-факторы
ЯМР	Человек	Сыворотка крови	Катаракта
ВЭЖХ-МС	Млекопитающие	Цельная кровь	Кератоконус
ВЭЖХ-ОД	Птицы	Хрусталик	Колит
Статистический анализ	Рыбы	Водянистая влага	Болезнь Крона
Хемометрика: метод главных компонент, графики Вулкано, дендрограммы, тепловые карты	Насекомые	Стекловидное тело	Онкологические заболевания
	Культуры клеток	Роговица	Болезнь Альцгеймера
		Мышца	Болезнь Паркинсона
		Печень	Болезнь Шарко
		Мозг	Голодание
		Селезенка	Гипоксия
		Кишечник	Замерзание
		Почка	Загрязнение воды



### Лаборатория протеомики и метаболомики:

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Laboratory of Prof. Suren Zakiyan

Group of Dr. Sergey Shekhovtsov

Scientific Research Institute of Neurosciences and Medicine

Laboratory of Prof. Elena Kozhevnikova

Institute of Chemical Kinetics and Combustion CB RAS

Laboratory of Prof. Victor Plusnin

Laboratory of Dr. Nikolay Polyakov

Institute of Chemical Biology and Fundamental Medicine SB RAS

Group of Dr. Svetlana Tamkovich

Institute of Inorganic Chemistry SB RAS, Research Institute of Clinical and Experimental Lymphology,

Novosibirsk State Regional Hospital, Novosibirsk Regional Clinical Bureau of Forensic Medical

Examination