

Global Metabolomics

CENTRAL CARBON & NITROGEN METABOLISM (PRIMARY METABOLOMICS)

What is being measured: This is an untargeted metabolomic analysis that is geared towards identifying and quantifying the end products and intermediates in C and N metabolism in biological samples as a function of experimental treatments.

How it is done: The analysis is performed using gas chromatography coupled to quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometer (GC-QToF), and compound identification are based on accurate mass, fragmentation pattern, and retention index. The mass spectral library resources allow us to identify >1,000 metabolites through this analysis. As needed, absolute quantification of >100 of these metabolites is performed using authentic standards. For compounds without an authentic standard, the relative abundance is reported based on isotope-labeled internal standards.

FIFTH

FIRST

SIXTH

THIRD

FOURTH

SECOND

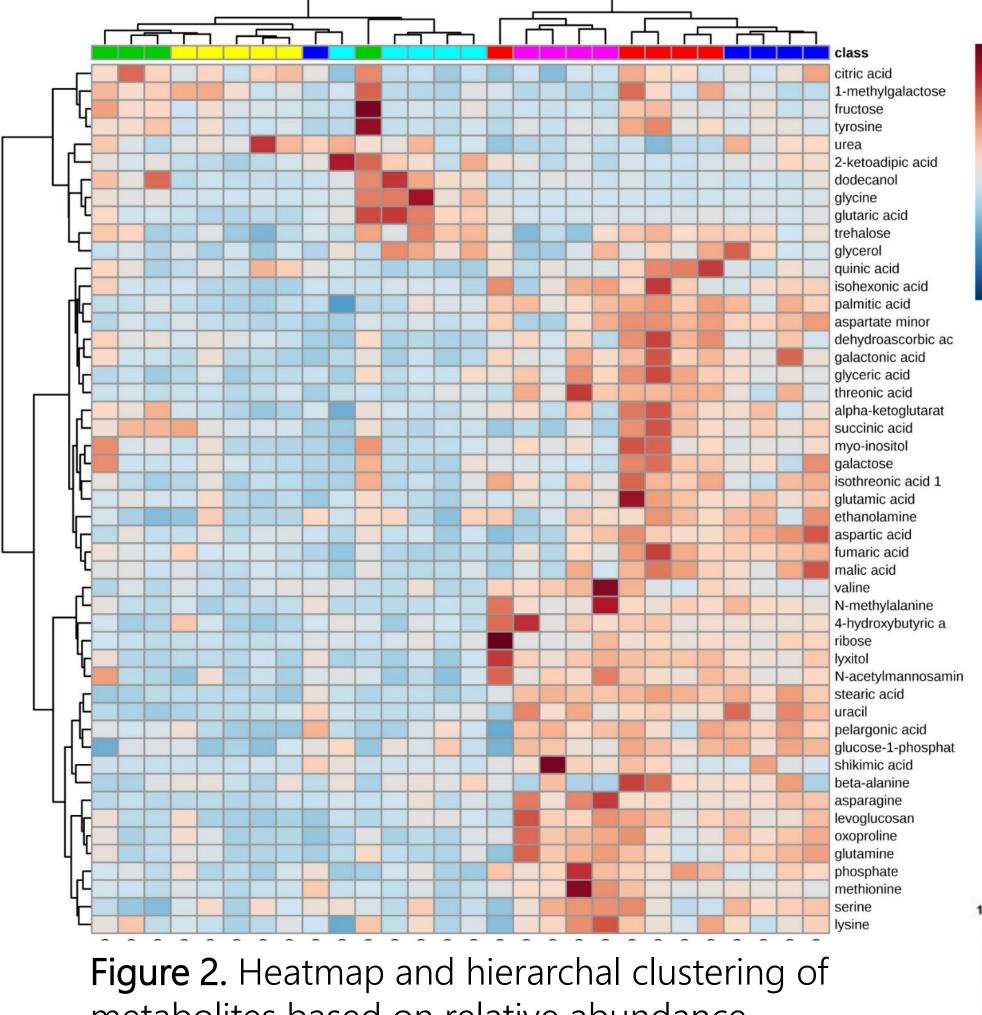
SAMPLE RESULTS

Carbon & Nitrogen Metabolism

Carbon Metabolism

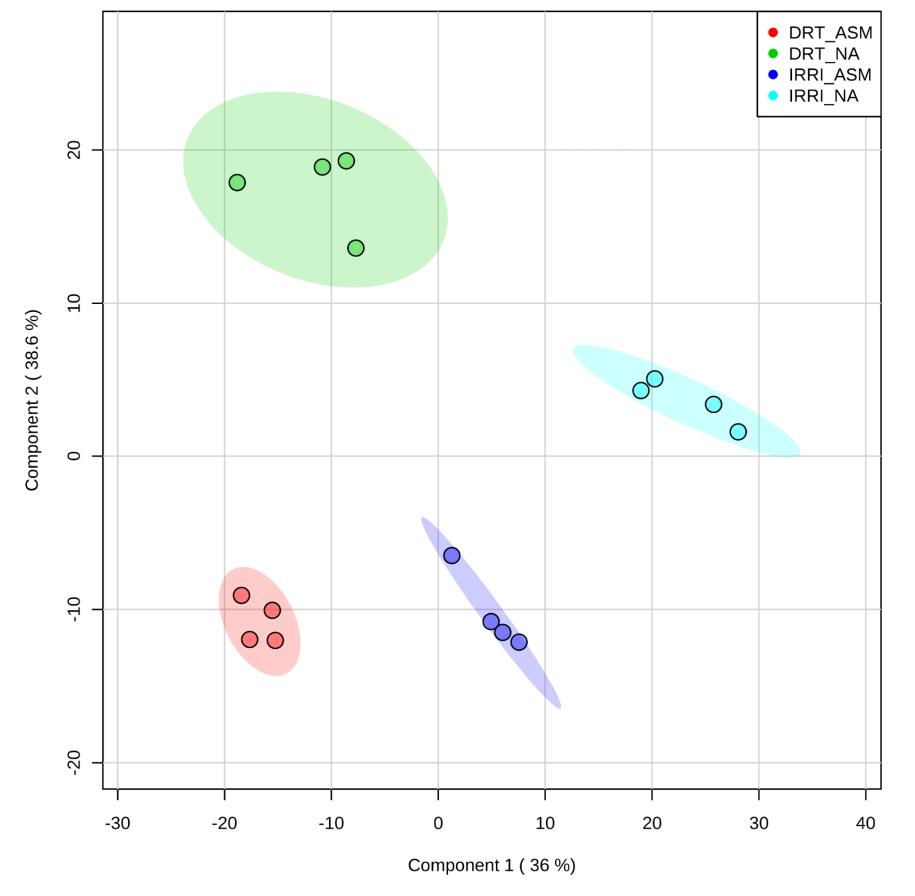
Nitrogen Metabolism

Alanine Alanylalanine Arginine Asparagine Aspartic acid Citrulline Cysteine Glutamic acid Glutamine Glycine Histidine Homoserine Hydroxyproline Isoleucine Leucine Lysine Methionine Phenylalanine Proline Pyroglutamic acid Serine Threonine Tryptophan Tyramine Tyrosine Valine Caffeic acid **Cinnamic acid** Coumaric acid Ferulic acid Gallic acid Hydroxybenzoic acid Proto-catechuic acid Salicylic acid Δ Sinapic acid Syringic acid Vanillic acid 2-Aminobutyric acid 2-deoxytetronic acid 2-Oxoglutaric acid 5-Aminolevulinic acid (ALA) alpha-Ketoglutaric acid Ascorbic acid Chlorogenic acid Citraconic acid Citric acid Cysteine sulfinic acid Dehydroascorbic acid Dehydroshikimic acid Isocitric acid Erythronic acid Fumaric acid Galactonic acid Gluconic acid Glutaric acid Glyceric acid Glycolic acid Isohexonic acid O Lactic acid Lactobionic acid Linoleic acid Malic acid Mannonic acid Nicotinic acid Oxalate Oxaloacetic acid Oxamic acid Pyruvic acid Quinic acid Shikimic acid



metabolites based on relative abundance.

Scores Plot



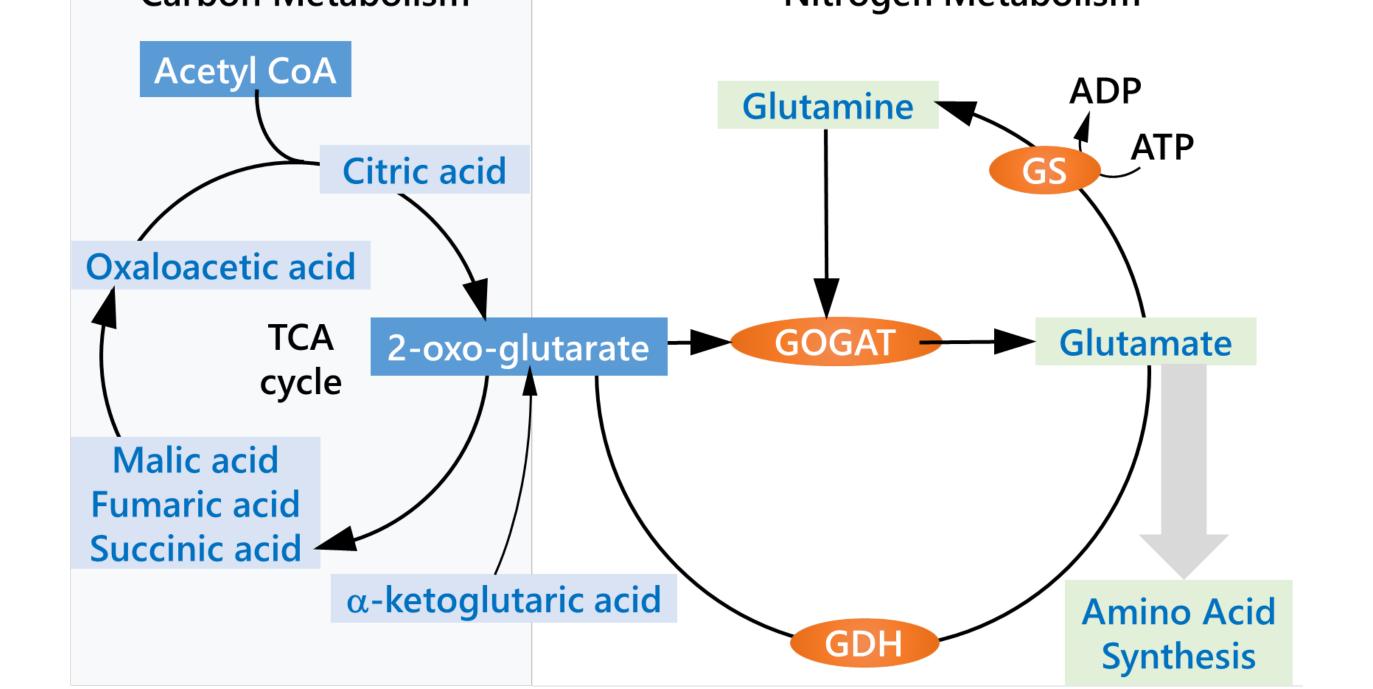


Figure 1. Central carbon and nitrogen metabolic pathways involved in organic acid and amino acid synthesis.

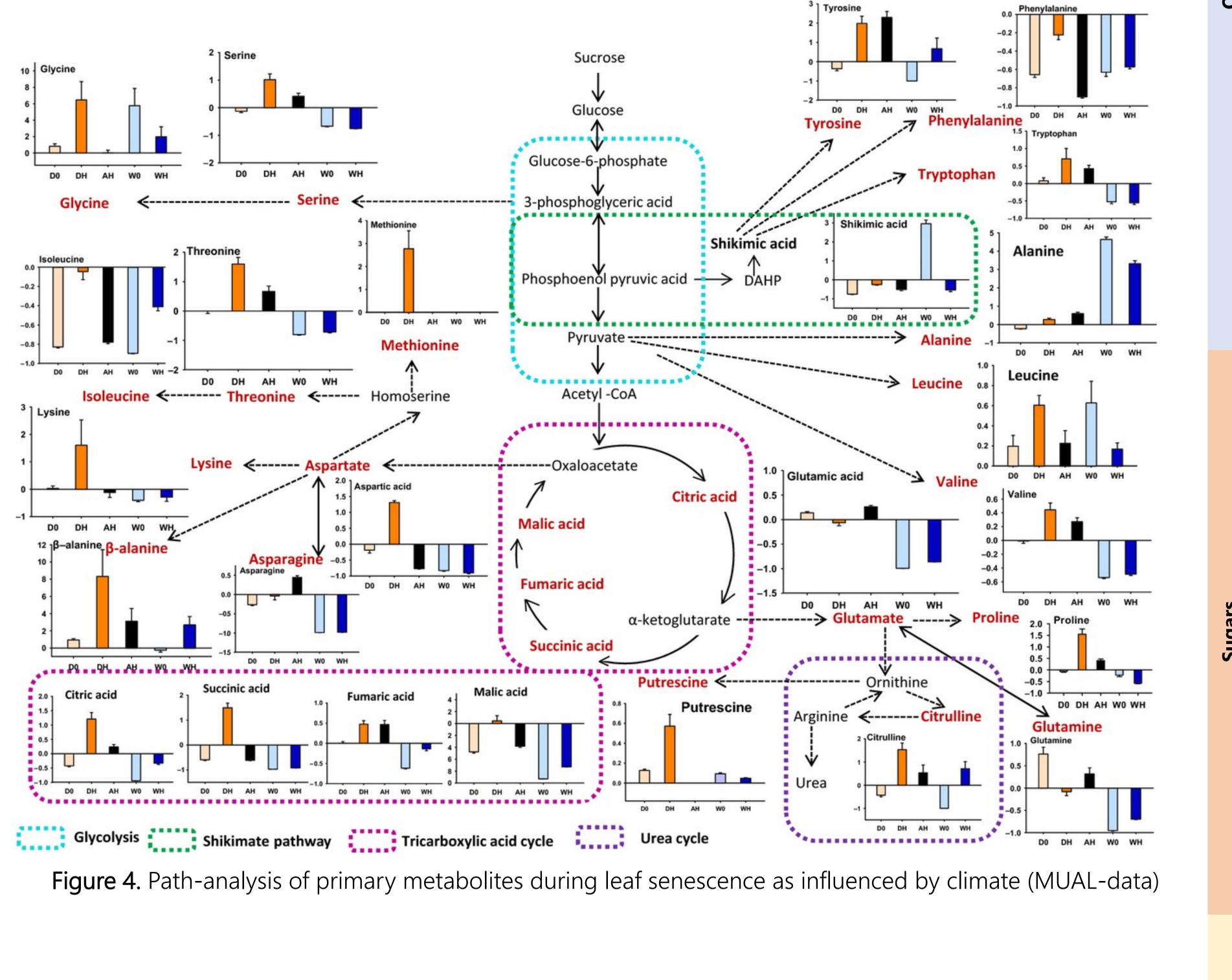


Figure 3. Partial Least Squares - Discriminant Analysis (PLS-DA) elucidating the effect of treatment on carbon and nitrogen metabolism.

INSTRUMENTATION

Tartaric acid Threonic acid Xylonic acid 1-Kestose Allose Arabinose Erythrose Fructose Galactose Gentiobiose Glucose Hexose Inulotriose Lactose Lactulose Leucrose Lyxose Maltose Mannose Melibiose Methylhexose Psicose Rhamnose Ribose Sorbose Sucrose Tagatose Trehalose Xylose Arabitol Erythritol Galactitol Glycerol Hexitol Inositol

Lactitol

Maltitol

Mannitol

Palatinitol

Ribitol

Sorbitol

Xylitol

Adenine

Adenosine

Dopamine

O

2-Hydroxypyridine

4-Hydroxypyridine

Dihydroxyacetone (DHA)

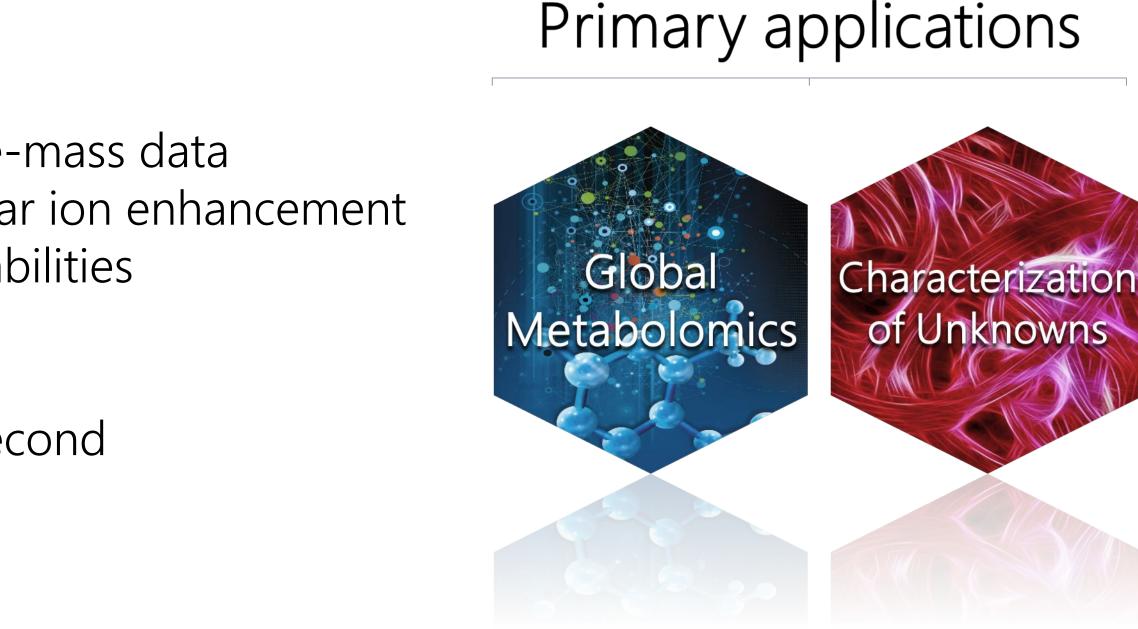
gamma-Aminobutyric acid (GABA)

Succinic acid



Agilent 7250 GC/QTOF

- Quadrupole Time-of-flight mass spectrometer
- Delivers full-spectrum, high-resolution, accurate-mass data
- Low-energy EI for softer ionization and molecular ion enhancement
- Elucidates chemical structures with MS/MS capabilities
- TOF mass accuracy- < 2ppm RMS
- TOF Resolution > 25,000 at m/z 271.896
- Data acquisition rates of up to 50 spectra per second
- Electron Ionization, settable 5-200 eV





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Glycerol-3-galactoside Guanine Mannosylglycerate Methionine sulfoxide N-Acetyl glucosamine N-Methylnicotinate Paeoniflorin Pantothenate Putrescine Salicyl alcohol-b-glucoside Serotonin Uracil Urea Uridine

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