



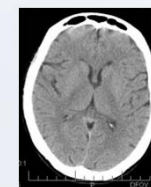
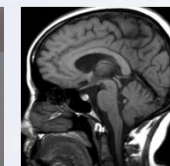
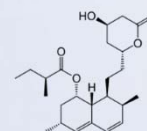
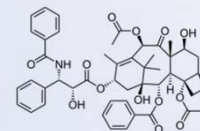
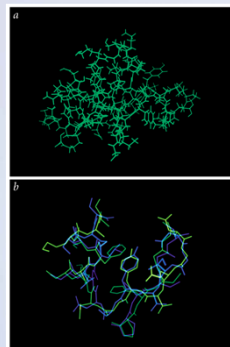
NMR Hands On

UAB Metabolomics Training Course
June 14-18, 2014

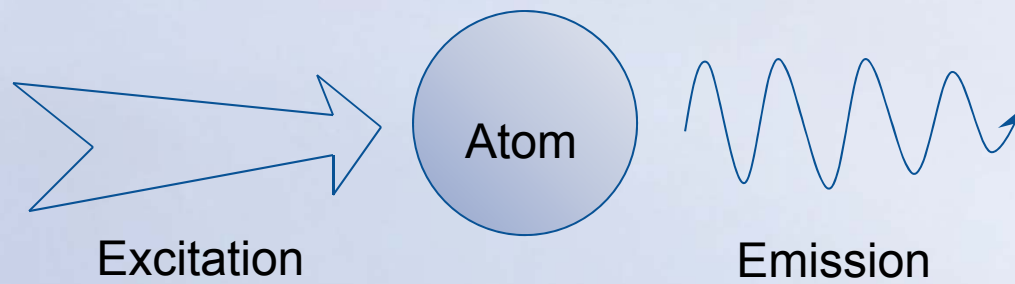
Wimal Pathmasiri, Rodney Snyder
NIH Eastern Regional Comprehensive Metabolomics Resource Core
(RTI RCMRC)

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Spectroscopy

- Detects NMR active nuclei
- Robust and highly reproducible
- Non-destructive
- Quantitative
- Used in
 - Structure elucidation
 - Small molecules
 - Macromolecules (DNA, RNA, Proteins)
 - A number of techniques
 - 1D , 2D, 3D
 - Molecular motion and dynamics
- Similar method used in Imaging (MRI, fMRI)



NMR Spectroscopy



NMR Frequencies

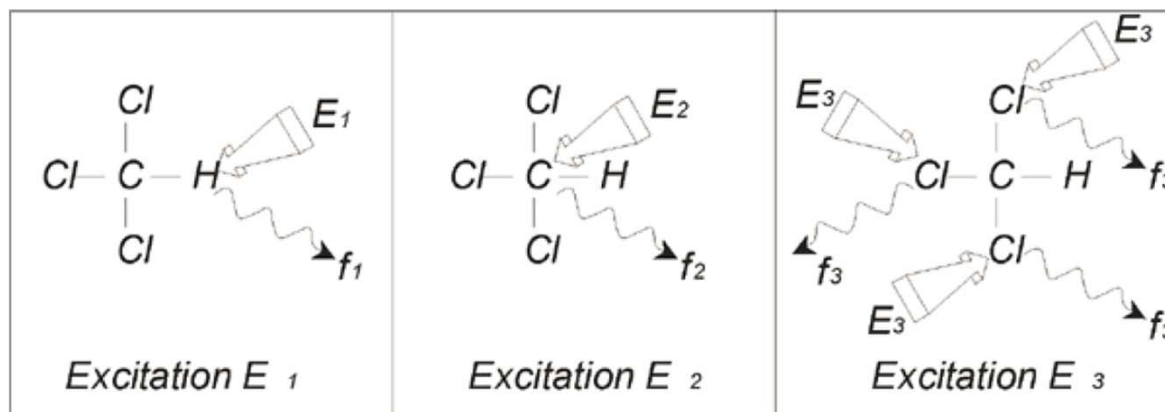


Figure 3.3: NMR Analysis of CHCl_3

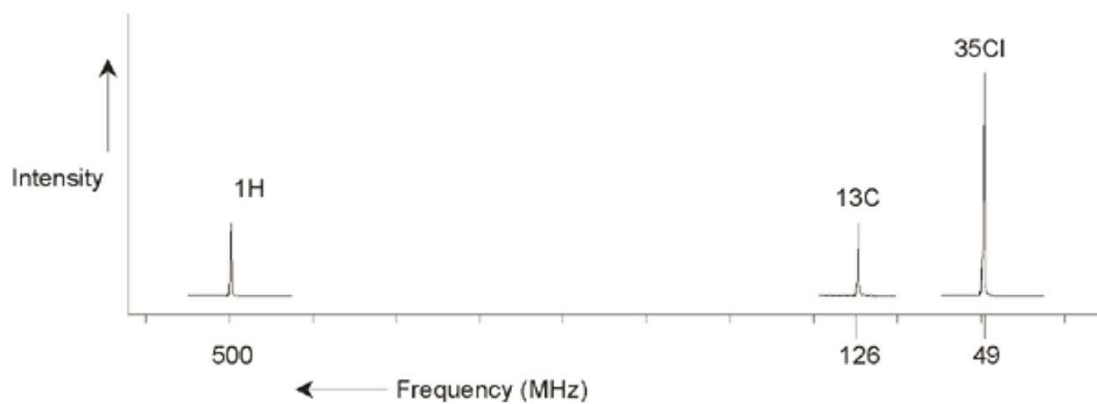


Figure 3.4: NMR Signals Emitted by CHCl_3

NMR Spectroscopy

Frequencies in 11.7T magnet

Nucleus	Basic Frequency (MHz)	Natural Abundance (%)
^1H	500	100
^2H	77	0.015
^3H	533	0.005
^{13}C	126	1.11
^{35}Cl	49	75.53
^{37}Cl	41	24.47
^{15}N	50	0.37
^{19}F	470	100
^{31}P	202.5	100
^{57}Fe	16.25	2.20

AVANCE Beginners User Guide 004 (Bruker, Germany)

NMR Spectroscopy Explained : Simplified Theory, Applications and Examples for Organic Chemistry and Structural Biology: Neil E Jacobsen, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2007, ISBN 978-0-471-73096-5

NMR Spectrometer

NMR Console

Computer



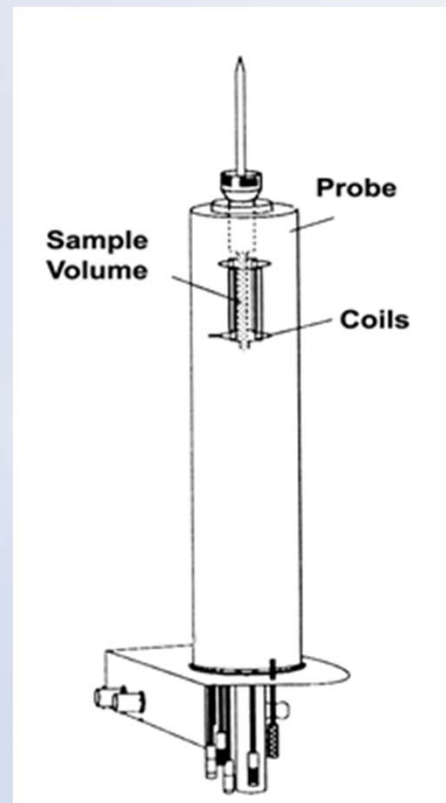
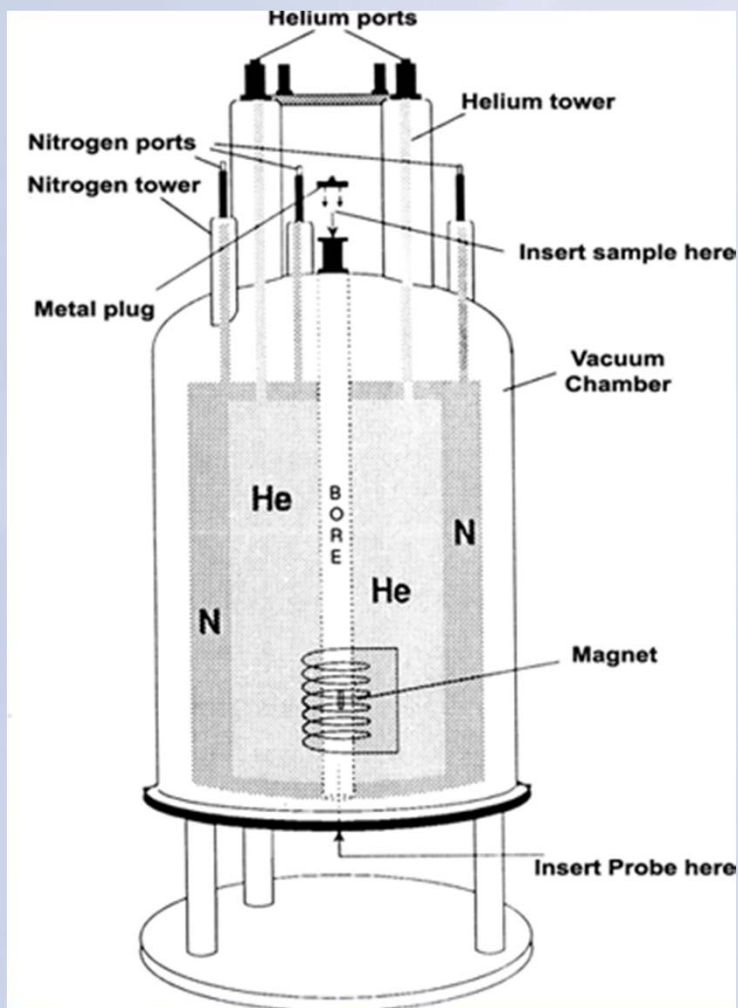
Magnet

Pre-amplifier



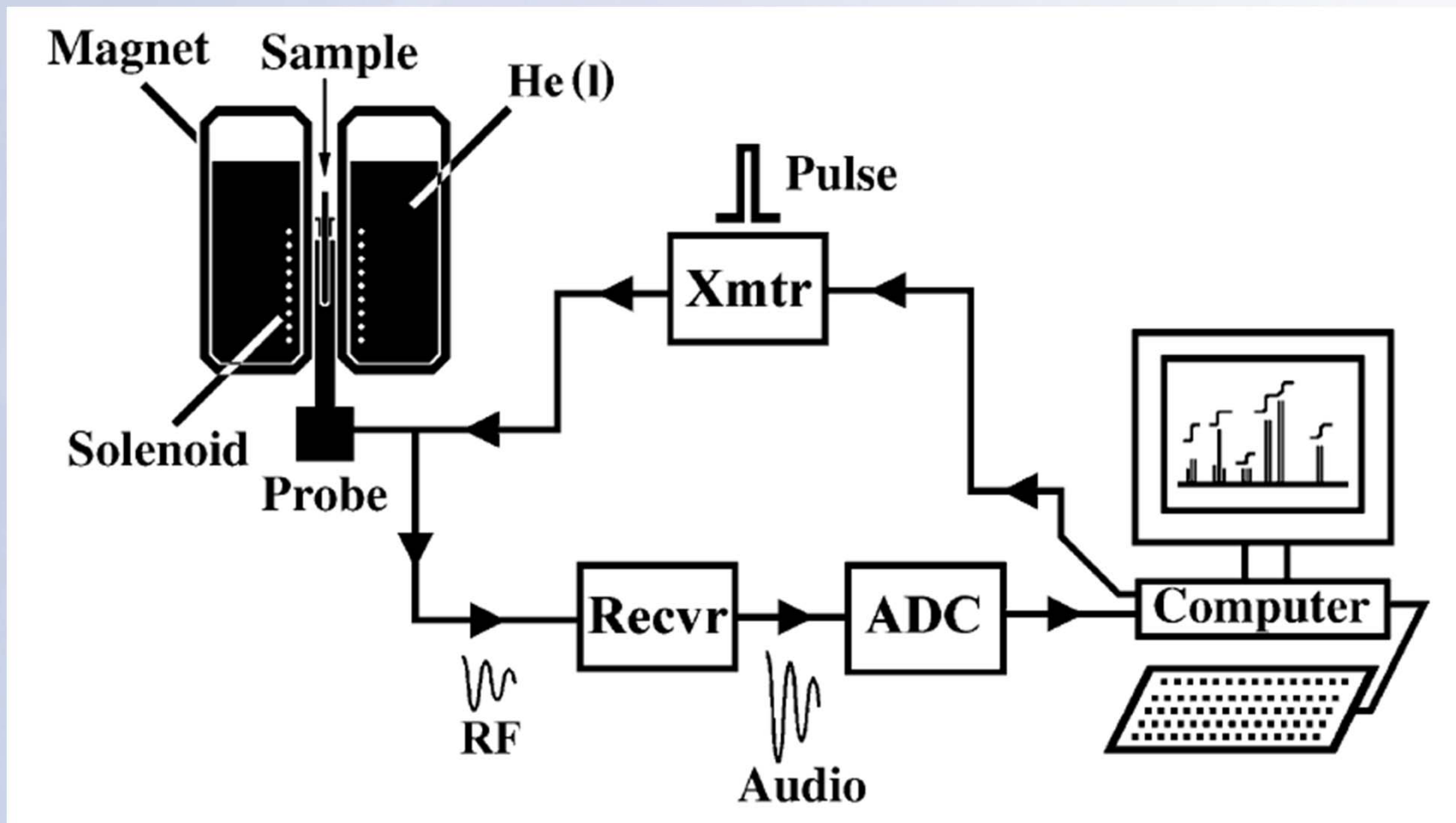
Probe and shim system

NMR Magnet and the probe

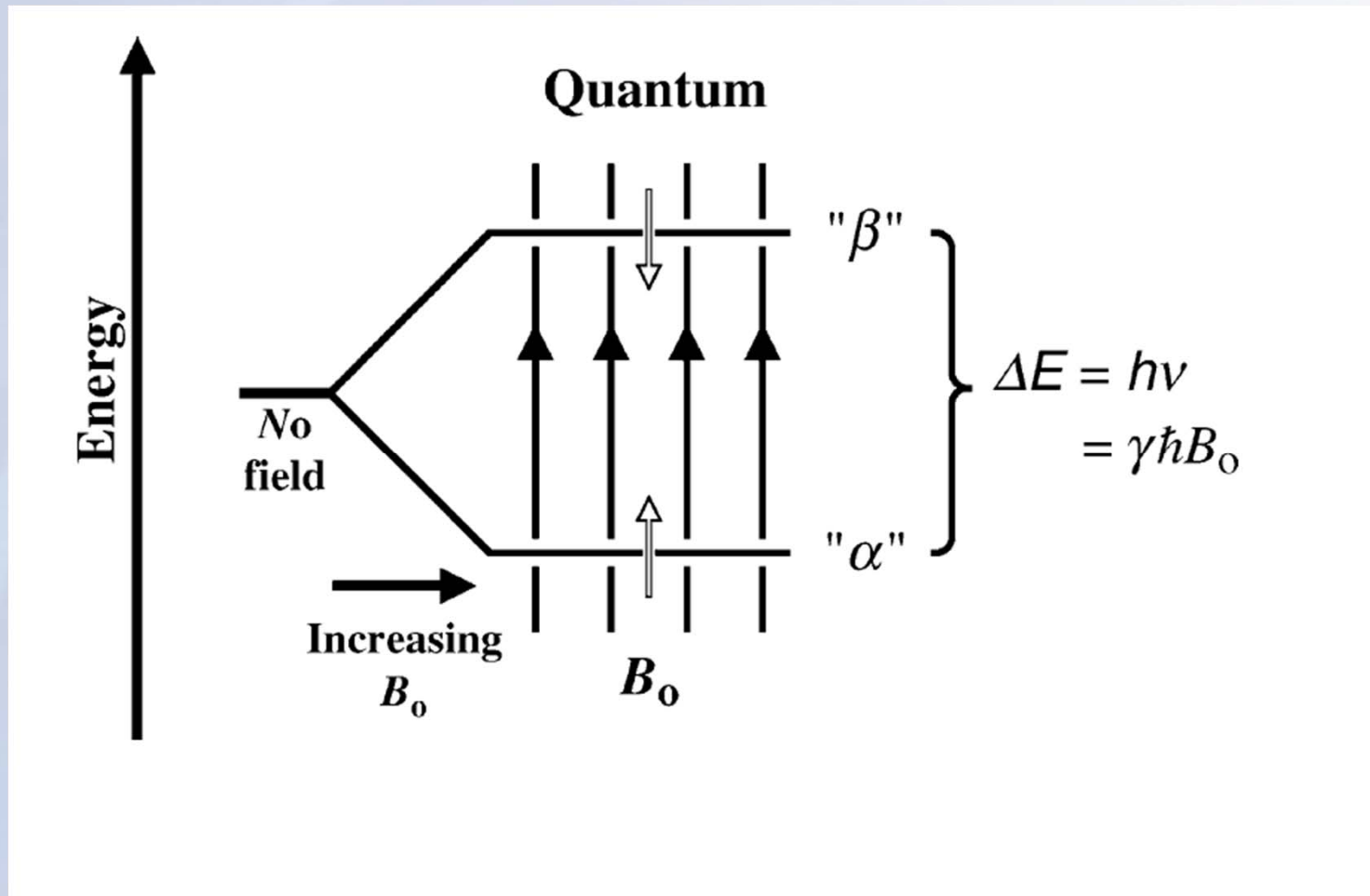


Sample is positioned on the probe using a spinner.

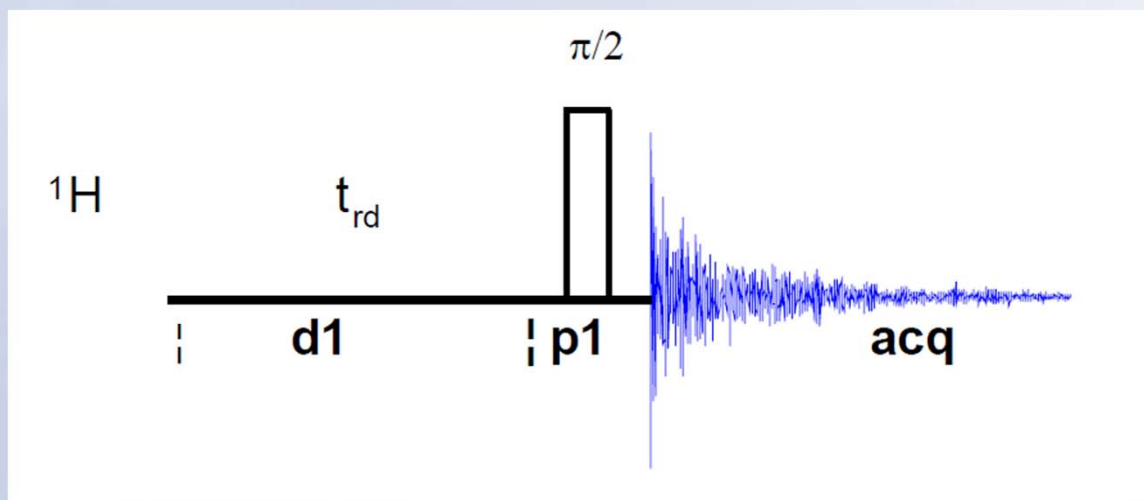
NMR Experiment



NMR Spectroscopy

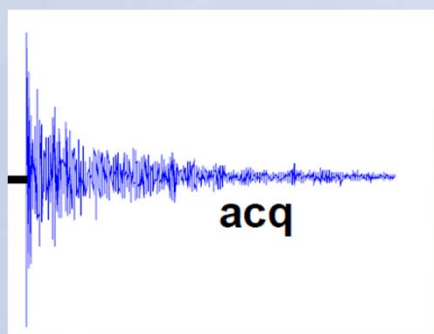


Basic ^1H Experiment

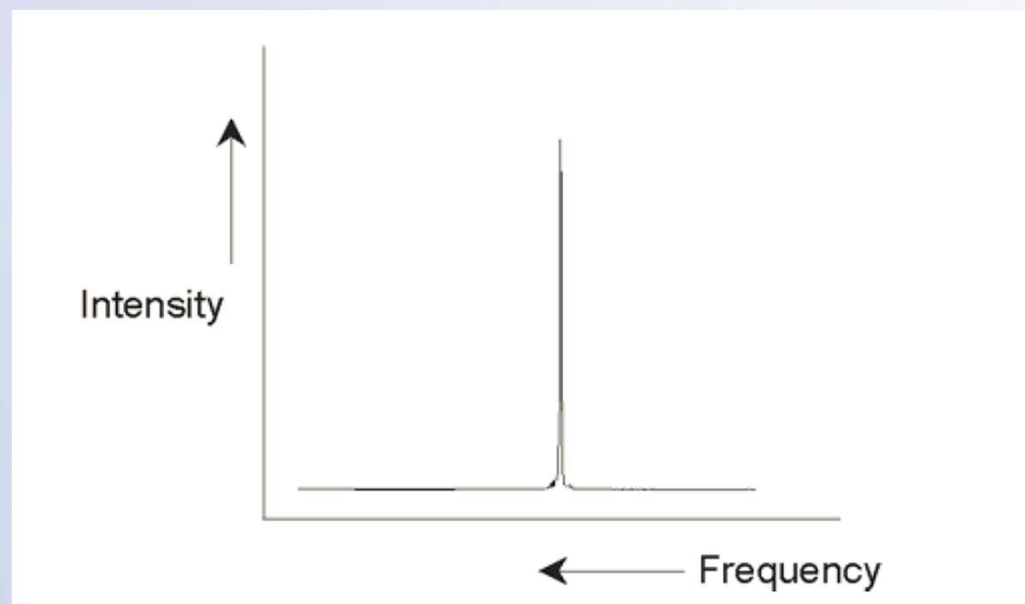


$d1$ = delay
 $p1$ = pulse width
 acq = acquisition time

NMR Signal

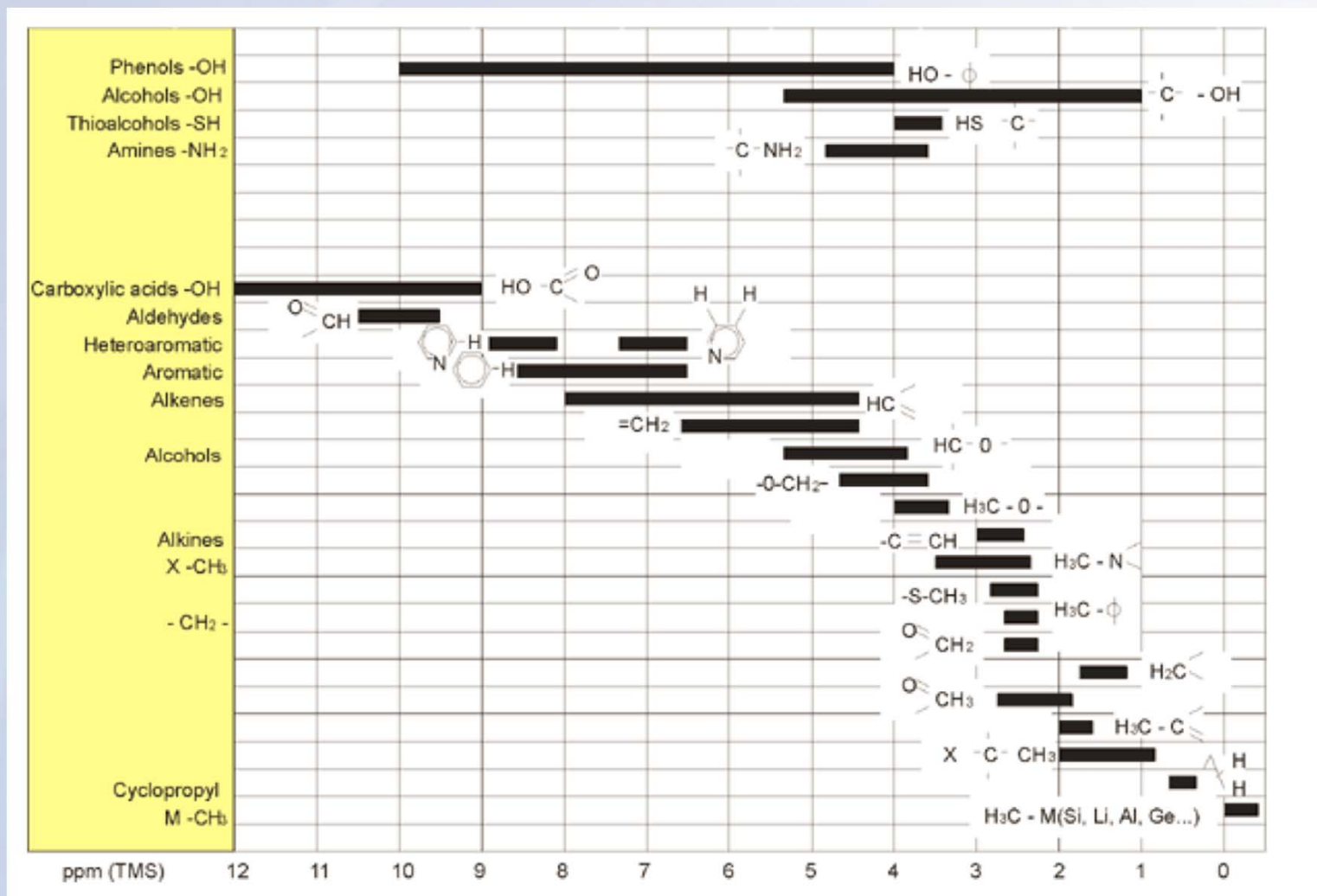


Fourier
Transform

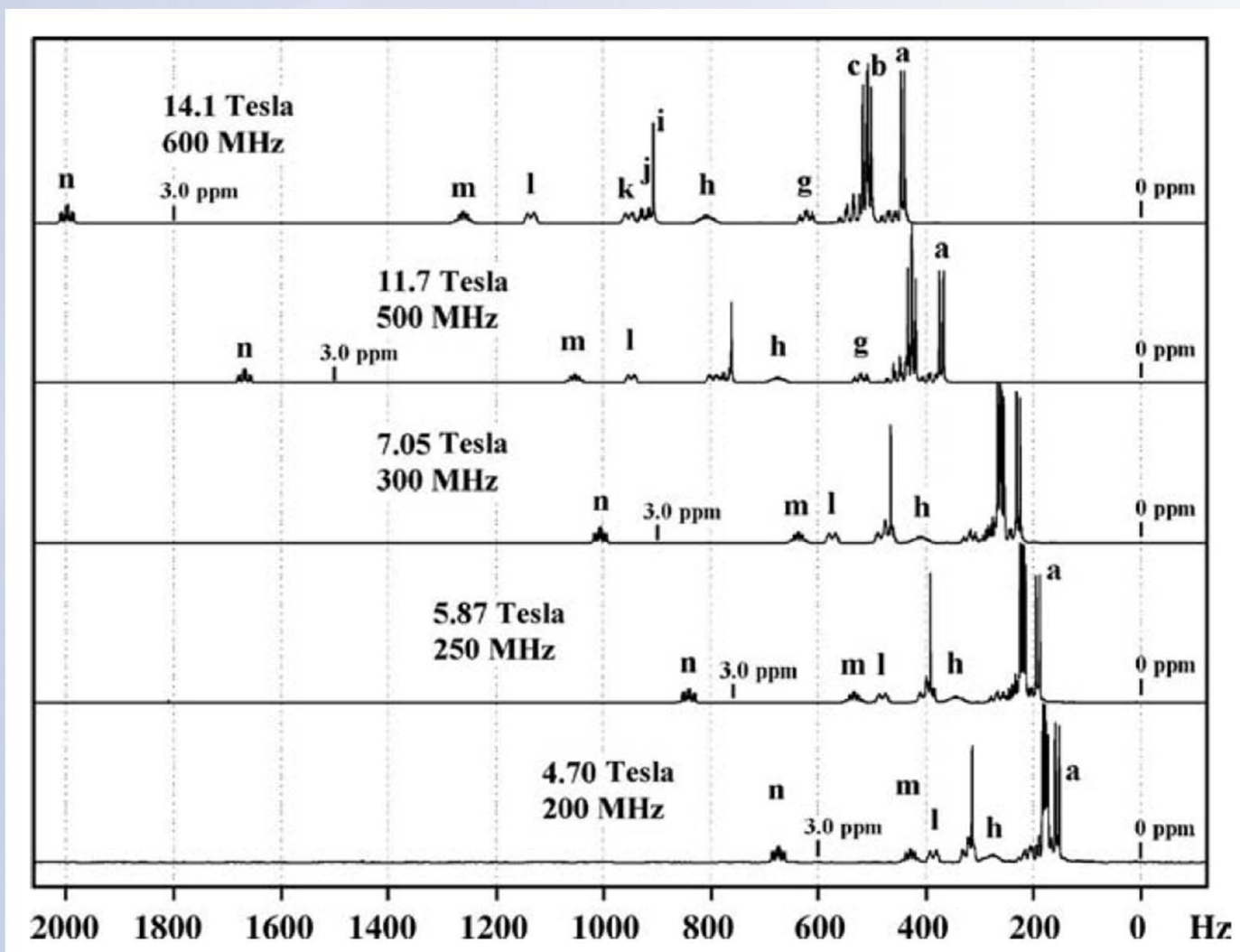


Chemical shift (ppm scale) = frequency / Spectrometer Frequency (MHz)

Chemical Shift of molecules



Static Magnetic field strengths



Sample Preparation for metabolomics

- Balance and calibration check
- Prepare samples on ice, Minimize freeze thaw cycles
- Dilution
 - Using D₂O or Buffer (0.2M Phosphate)
- Extraction
 - MeOH or MeOH/ Water
 - MeOH/ CHCl₃/ H₂O (Folch Method)
 - 50% Acetonitrile in Water
 - Dry the sample
 - Reconstitute in D₂O or 0.2M Phosphate Buffer
- Internal standards
 - Chemical shift reference (DSS, also for line shape)
 - pH reference (Imidazole)
- Pooled QC Samples
- Consistency across the whole study is very important

Sample Preparation for Metabolomics Analysis

Current sample preparation practices (in brief)

- **Biofluids**

- Dilute with D₂O/ buffer/ 0.9% Saline
- Add internal standard (ISTD, eg. Chenomx) solution or formate (for serum).
- Centrifuge and transfer an aliquot into NMR tube

- **Tissue and Cells**

- Homogenization performed in ice cold 50/50 acetonitrile/water
- Supernatant dried down (lyophilized)
- Reconstituted in D₂O and ISTD (eg. Chenomx) solution

- **Pooled QC Samples (Sample Unlimited)**

- Mix equal volume of study samples to get pooled QC samples
- 10% QC samples

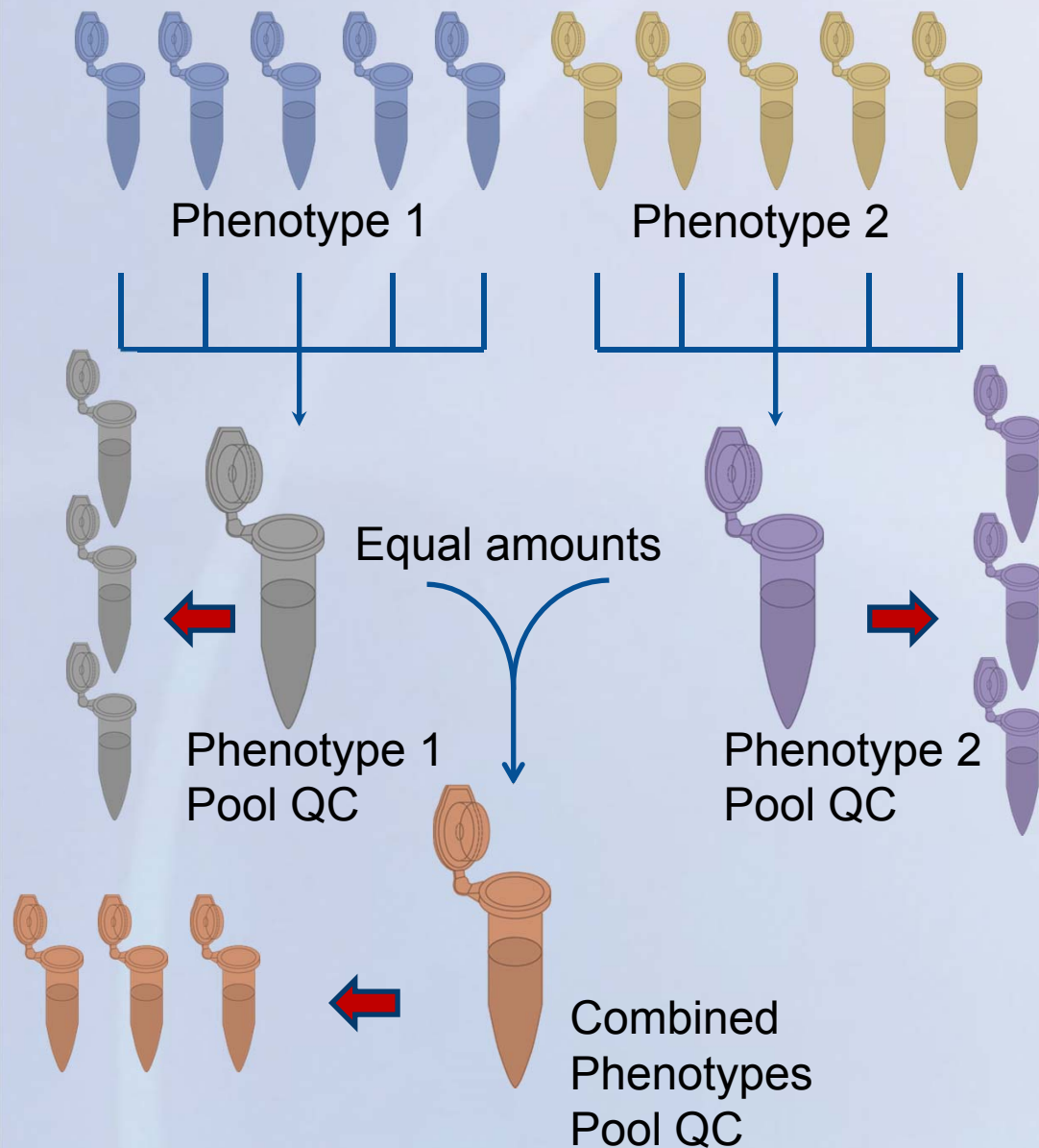
- **Pooled QC Samples (Sample Limited)**

- Use independent pool of similar samples
- 10% QC samples

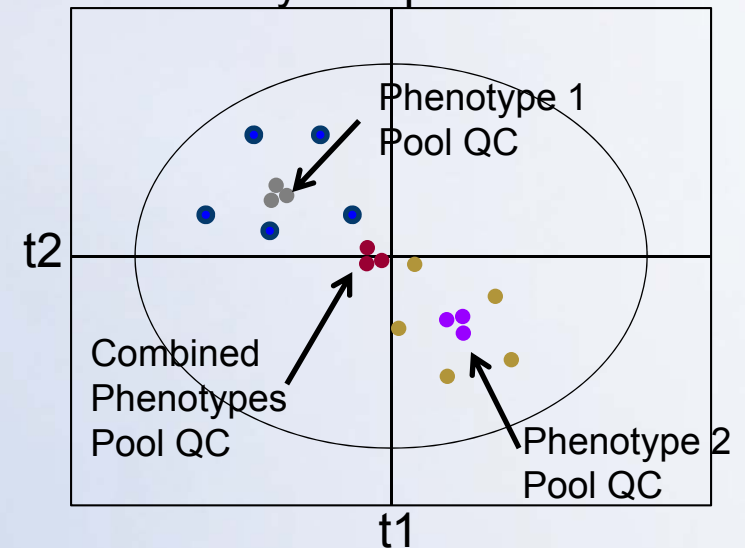
- **Daily balance and pipette check**

Samples are randomized for preparation and data acquisition

Pooled QC Samples



- Aliquots from each sample in the study phenotype are pooled (phenotypic pool)
- Equal amount of each phenotypic pools are pooled (Combined phenotypic pool)
- Replicates of pools are prepared
- Pool samples are prepared along with the study samples



**Pooled samples
should cluster tightly**

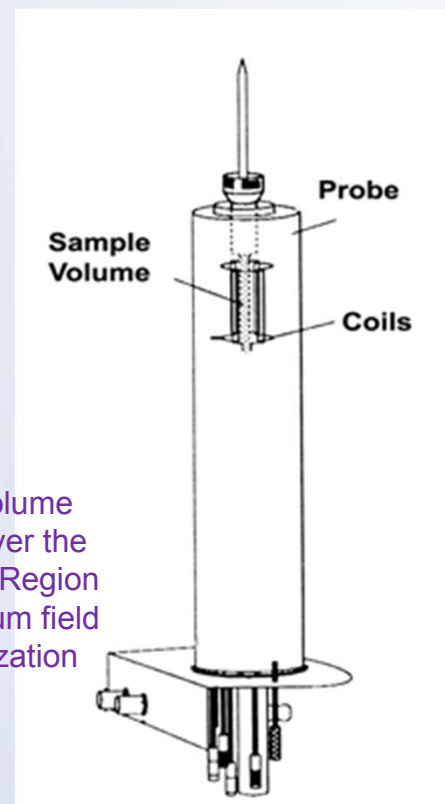
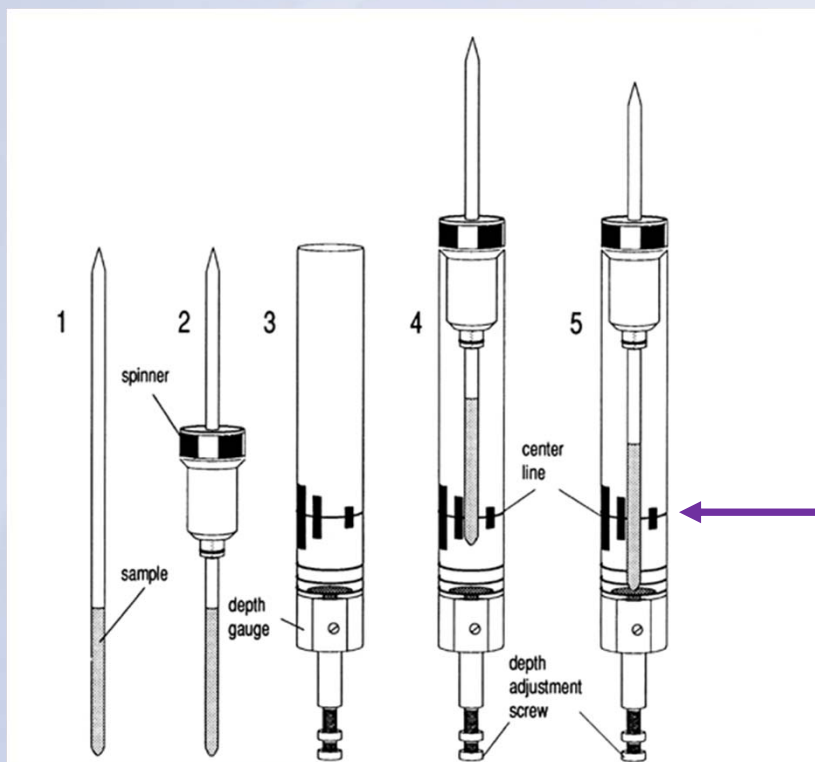
NMR Data Acquisition

- 1D NMR
 - 1st increment of NOESY
 - noesyprid (Bruker)
 - CPMG (serum or plasma)
 - cpmgpr1d (Bruker)
 - To remove broadening of signals due to macromolecules (eg. Proteins and lipids)

- 2D NMR (for structure elucidation)
 - 2D J-Resolved
 - COSY
 - TOCSY
 - HSQC
 - HMBC



Sample Amount in NMR tube



Sample volume should cover the NMR Coil Region For optimum field homogenization

- At least 10% D₂O in the sample
- Optimum volume
 - 550 – 600 uL (5mm tube)
 - 200 uL (3 mm tube)
- Sample gauge is used

For very small sample amounts, a NMR with a microcoil probe is an option.

Steps in Data Acquisition

- Place the sample in the spinner
 - Use sample gauge
- Tune and match the probe
 - Automatic in new instruments
- Lock and shim the instrument
 - Gradient shimming
- Create and set up NMR parameters
- Acquire data
- Process the NMR spectrum

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