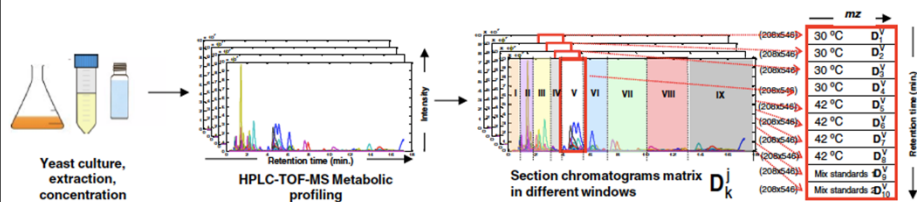


Chemometric evaluation of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* metabolic profiles using LC-MS

Mireia Farré's, Benjami' Pin'ã, Roma` Tauler

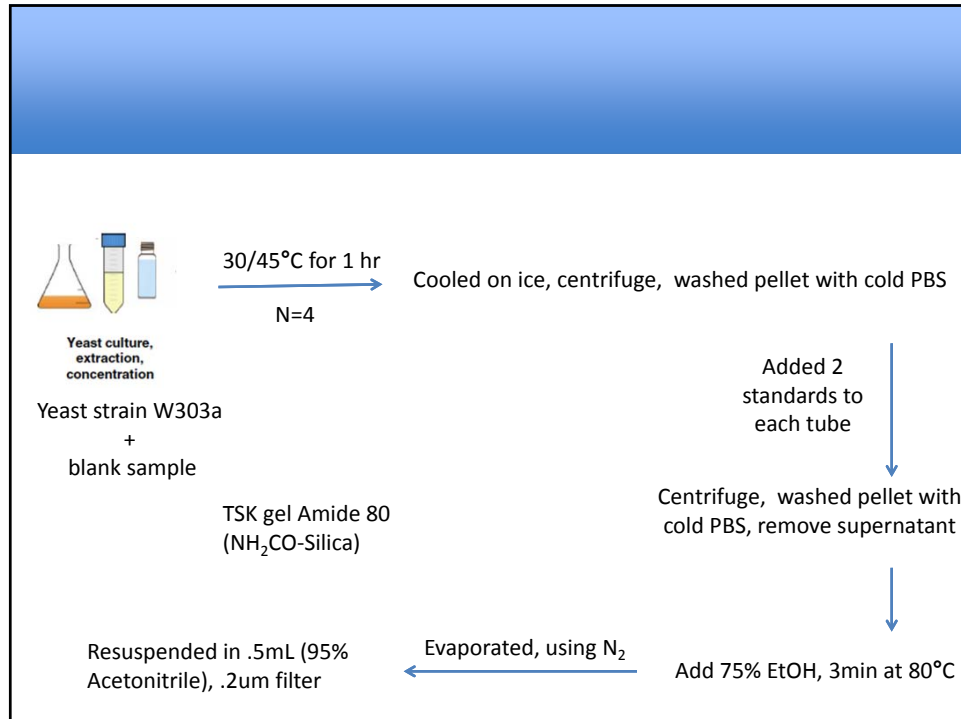
Metabolomics (2015) 11:210–224

Outline of paper



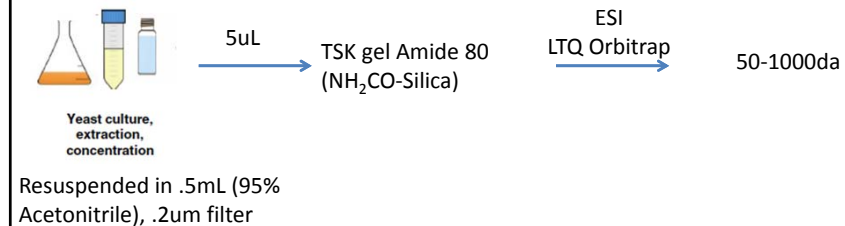
What did they do:

- 1: Exposed yeast to 30/45°C for 1 hr
- 2: Extracted sample and ran through an LTQ Orbitrap with ESI injection (positive mode)
- 3: Analyzed samples



LC and Orbitrap

Solvent A: 0.5 mM ammonium acetate in 90 % acetonitrile at pH 5.5
Solvent B: 2.5 mM ammonium acetate in 60 % acetonitrile at pH 5.5



Data collection

All data between 50-1000 daltons
Full data scan consisted of 3,587 retention times with 951 m/z data points (for each sample)



Size reduced to include only m/z points between 55 and 600 Da



Chromatograms interpolated to same retention time, and reduced to 2020 retention times (0-17mins)



Baseline and background correction using mean chromatogram of blank sample. Analyzed by Multivariate Curve Resolution-Alternating Least Squares (MCR-ALS)

Total ion current (TIC): sum of m/z per unit of time

Peak alignment using Correlation Optimization Warping (COW)

“the segment m , which is the length of the sections in which the chromatogram is divided, the slack size t , which is the maximum chromatographic peak warping allowed and a reference chromatogram.”

TIC matrix data was mean centered after COW alignment

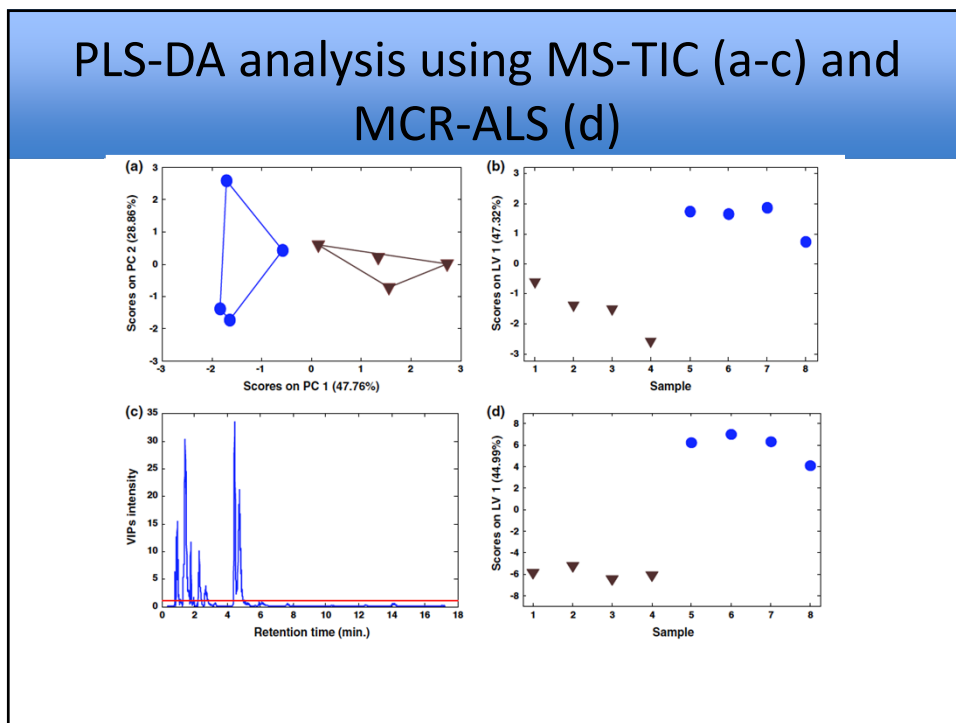
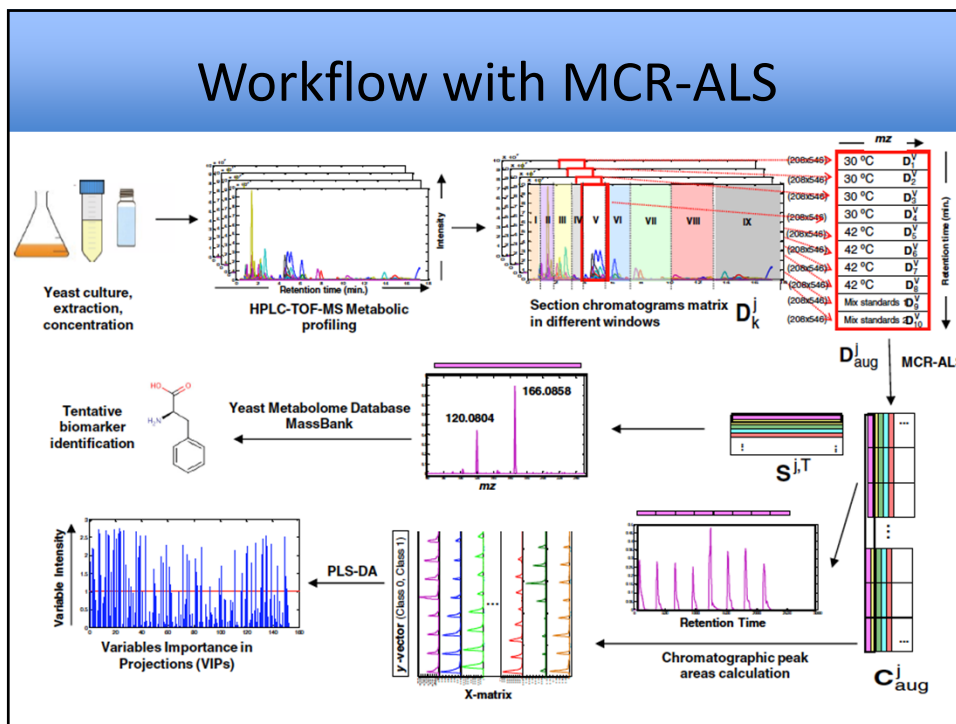
Multivariate curve resolution alternating least squares (MCR-ALS)

$$D_k^j = C_k^j S^{j,T} + E_k^j \text{ for } j = I, II, \dots, IX \text{ windows and } k \\ k = 1, 2, \dots, 10 \text{ samples}$$

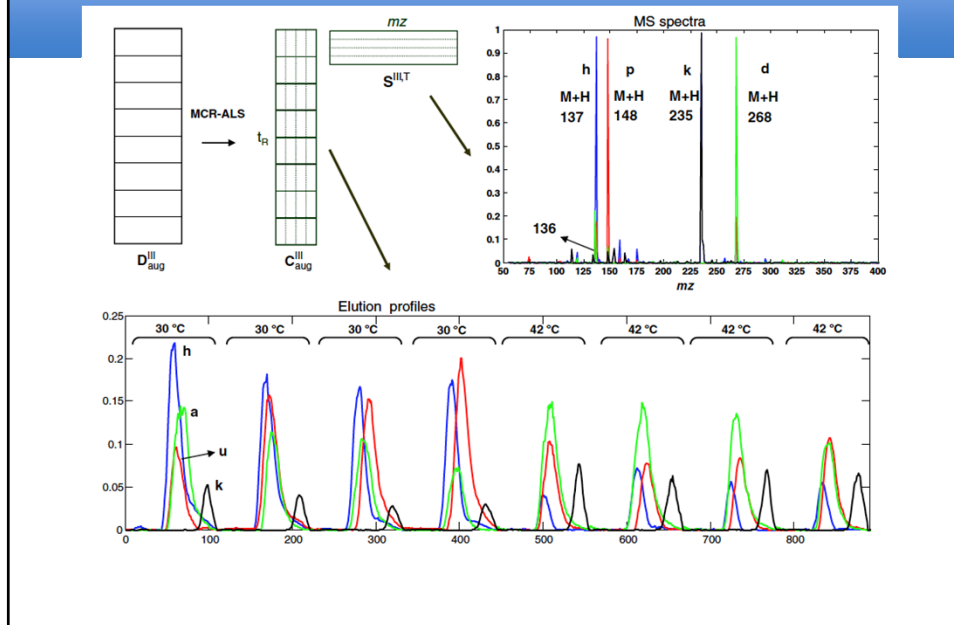
Rows of data matrices $D(j/k)$ are the different elution times of the samples chromatographic analysis. Columns of data matrices $D(j/k)$ are the mass spectra recorded at the different elution times. $C(j/k)$ is the matrix of MCR-ALS resolved elution profiles in window j and sample k , and $S(j/T)$ is the matrix of their corresponding pure mass spectra. These resolved pure mass spectra can be then used for the identification of the different metabolites. $E(j/k)$ contains the unexplained variance related to background and noise contributions not modelled by $C(j/k)$ and $S(j/T)$.

Multivariate curve resolution alternating least squares (MCR-ALS)

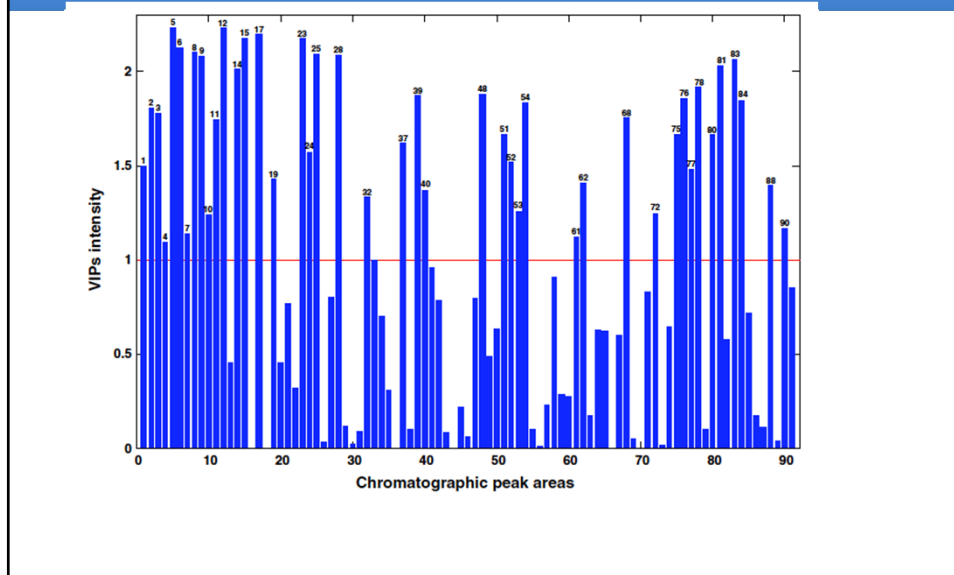
$$D_{\text{aug}}^j = \begin{bmatrix} D_1^j \\ D_2^j \\ D_3^j \\ \vdots \\ D_{10}^j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1^j \\ C_2^j \\ C_3^j \\ \vdots \\ C_{10}^j \end{bmatrix} S^{j,T} + \begin{bmatrix} E_1^j \\ E_2^j \\ E_3^j \\ \vdots \\ E_{10}^j \end{bmatrix} \\ = C_{\text{aug}}^j S^{j,T} + E_{\text{aug}}^j \text{ for } j = I, II, \dots, IX \text{ windows}$$



Example of MCR-ALS plot



Variable importance in projection score from PLS-DA vis MCR-ALS alignment



List of metabolites identified

Peak number	C-number	Metabolite	Weight	Peak number	C-number	Metabolite	Weight
3	C06104	Adipic acid	0.1401	1	C00033	Acetic acid	-0.1285
5	C05853	2-Phenylethanol	0.1568	2	C00097	L-Cysteine	-0.141
6	C00077	L-Ornithine	0.1532	4			-0.1098
11	C00864	Pantothenate	0.1388	7	C00116	Glycerol	-0.1121
12	C01571	Capric acid	0.1569	8	C00147	Adenine	-0.1523
14	C00474	Arabitol/ribitol	0.1491	9	C00262	Hypoxanthine	-0.1516
15	C00559	Deoxyadenosine	0.1549	10	C00249	Palmitic acid	-0.1169
17	C06423	Caprylic acid	0.1558	23	C00791	Creatinine	-0.155
19	C00120	Biotin	0.1255	24			-0.1315
25	C00474	Arabitol/ribitol	0.1518	32		LysoPC(18:1(11Z))	-0.1213
28	C01087	2-Hydroxyglutaric acid	0.1517	37	C00902	2-Oxohexanoic acid	-0.1337
40	C00079	L-Phenylalanine	0.1229	39	C00160	Glycolic acid	-0.1437
51			0.1356	48	C00250	Pyridoxal	-0.1439
54	C00049	L-Aspartic acid	0.1423	52	C02794	L-3-Hydroxykynurenine	-0.1293
62	C00041	L-Alanine	0.1247	53	C00082	L-Tyrosine	-0.1176
72			0.1173	61	C00152	L-Asparagine	-0.1112
75	C00114	Choline	0.1356	68			-0.1392
76	C07113	Acetophenone	0.1432	77	C02059	Phylloquinone	-0.1277