

Apport de l'analyse métabolomique par spectrométrie de masse à la détection sans *a priori* de xénobiotiques dans les matrices alimentaires et environnementales

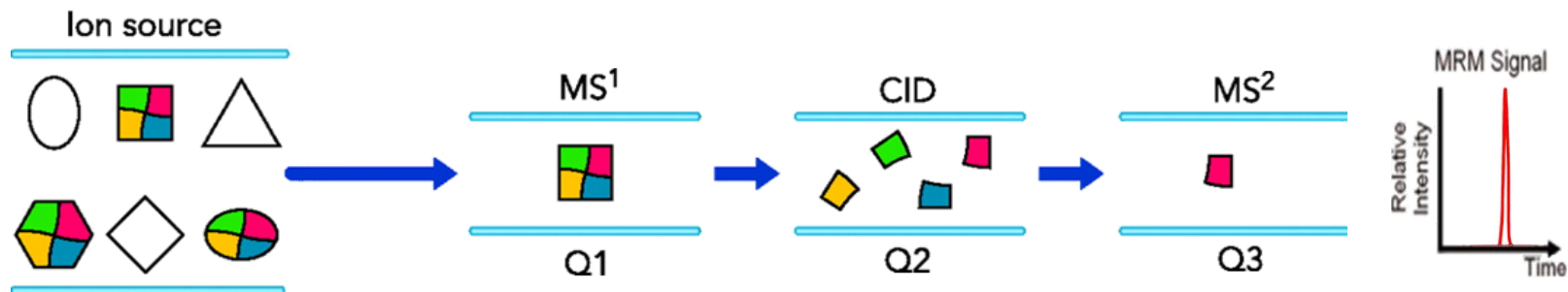
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Université Paris Saclay
MetaboHUB**

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Current regulatory analyses of pollutants

- GC/MS analyses
- LC/ESI-MS/MS analyses in MRM mode (*Multiple Reaction Monitoring*) on triple quadrupole spectrometers



Advantages :

- Very sensitive
- Specific
- Fast and easy interpretation

Limitations :

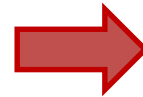
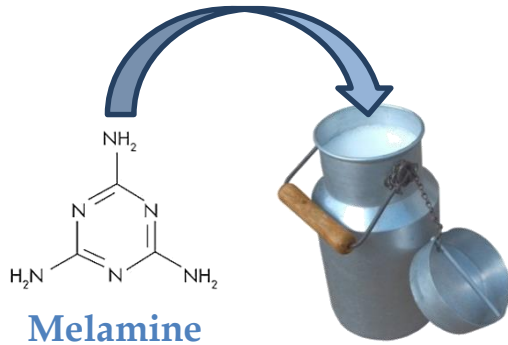
- Time consuming development
- **Focused on targeted and known molecules**



Reference methods to date

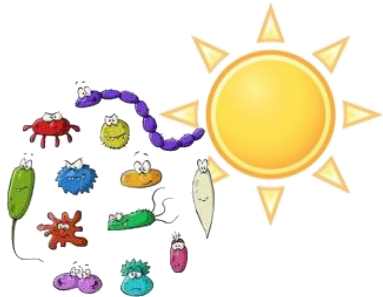
Food safety: unknown or unexpected molecules?

- ❖ Known but unexpected contaminants :
 - The case of milk adulteration with melamine :



4 deaths and thousands of intoxications

- ❖ Metabolism of pollutants :



In the environment



In water treatment plants



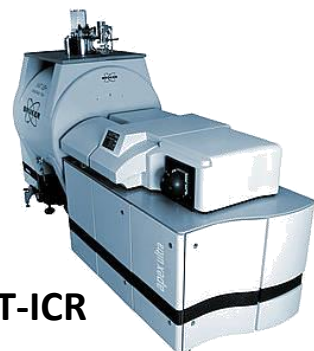
By man or animals

➔ Production of unknown or untargeted xenometabolites with questionable toxicity

Improvements provided by High Resolution Mass Spectrometry (HRMS)



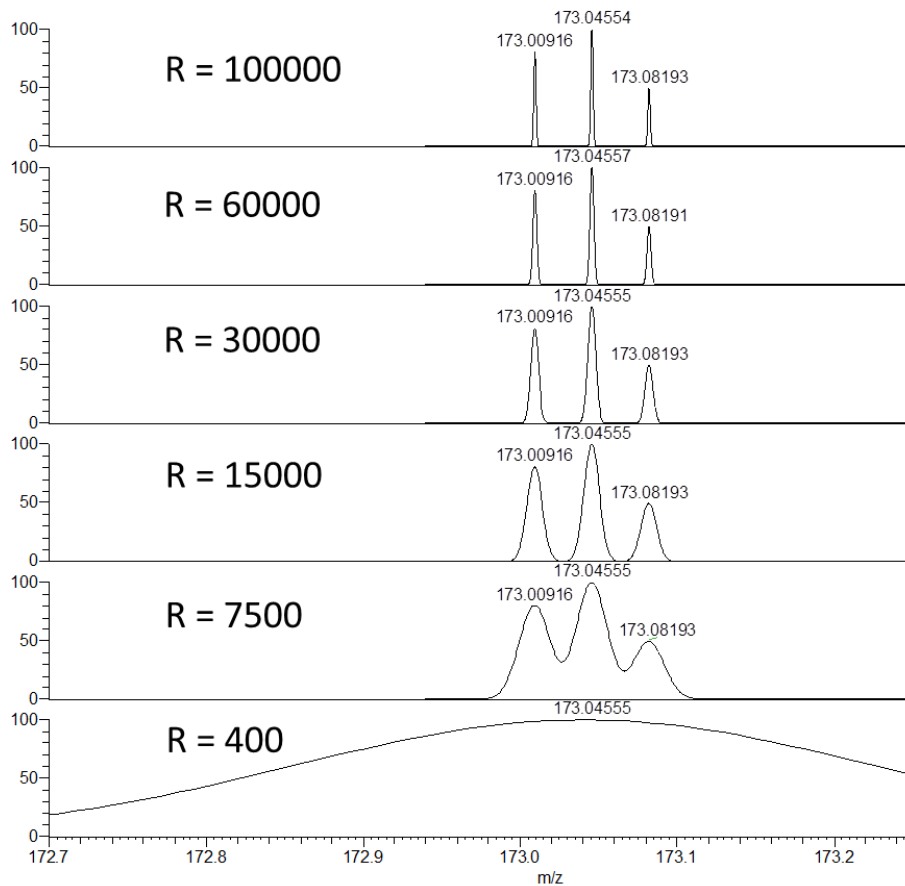
Orbitrap



FT-ICR



TOF



$$R = m/\Delta m$$

1 ppm: 100,000



- Aconitic acid (m/z 173.009163)
- Shikimic acid (m/z 173.045548)
- Suberic acid (m/z 173.081933)

- Access to large quantity of information
- High measurement precision : elemental composition

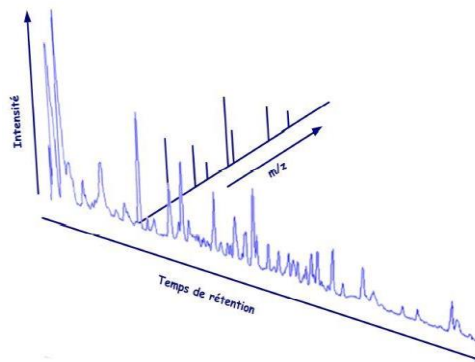
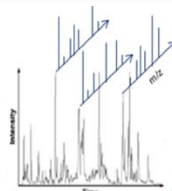
The metabolomic workflow

1 Sample preparation

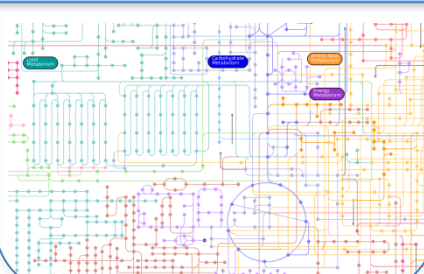


2 Metabolome analysis

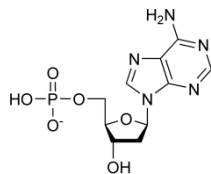
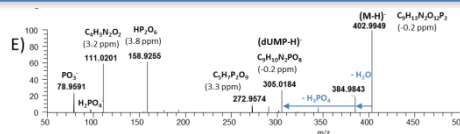
GC/MS
LC/MS
RMN



6 Data visualization



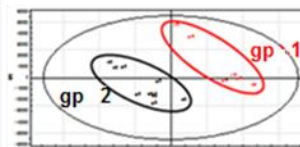
5 Metabolite identification



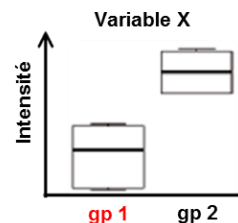
- To confirm annotations
- To characterize unknowns

4 Statistical analyses

Multivariate

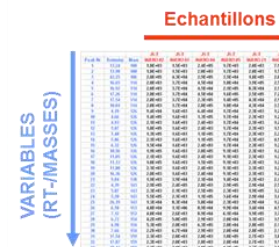


Univariate



3 Data processing

Automatic detection of signals



Selection of relevant features

Annotation :
Databases
public / internal

Cerebrospinal fluid metabolomics highlights dysregulation of energy metabolism in overt hepatic encephalopathy

Nicolas Weiss^{1,2}, Pierre Barbier Saint Hilaire³, Benoit Colsch³, Foucauld Isnard³, Suleiman Attala³, Augustin Schaefer¹, Maria del Mar Amador⁴, Marika Rudler^{1,5}, Foudil Lamari⁶, Frédéric Sedel⁷, Dominique Thabut^{1,5,†}, Christophe Junot^{3,*,†}

Cirrhosis

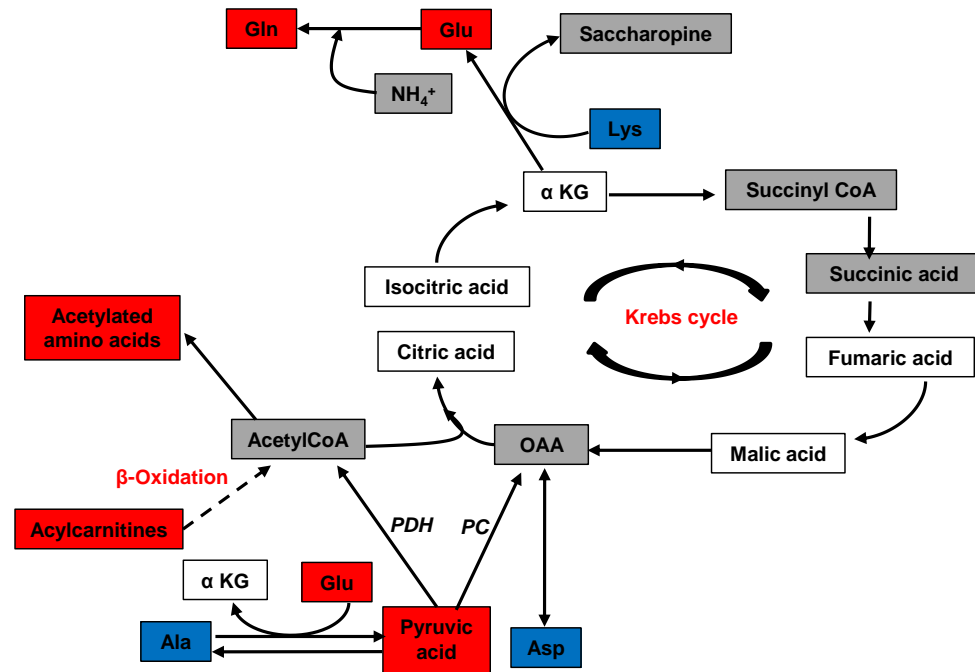
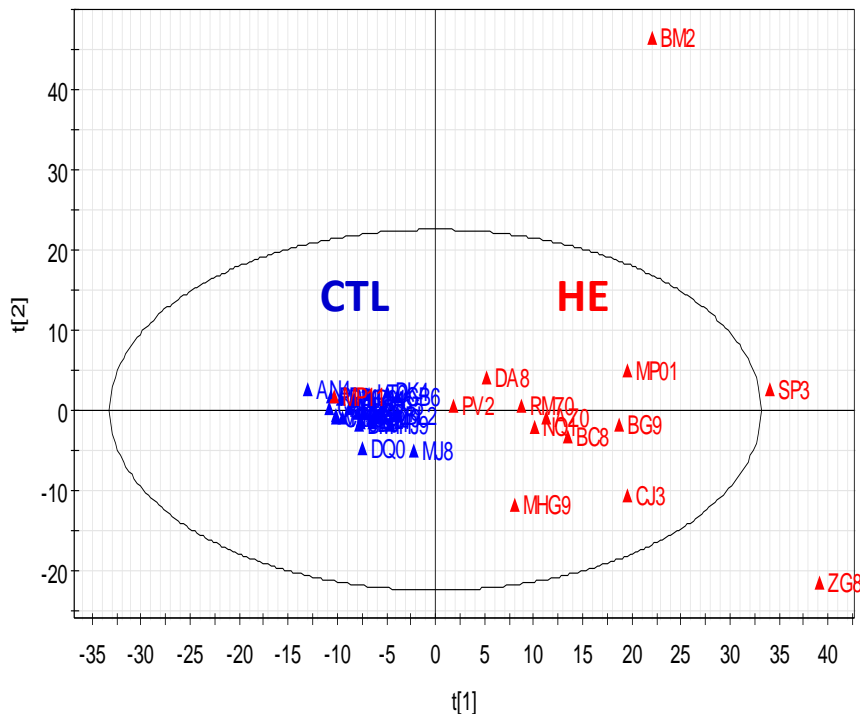
EASL | JOURNAL OF HEPATOLOGY

HE is a neurological complication of acute or chronic liver disease.

60 to 80 % of cirrhotic patients exhibit cognitive disorders potentially related to minimal HE.

The aim of the study: to highlight altered metabolic pathways in HE patients by using CSF metabolomics.

- patient stratification
- pharmacological targets



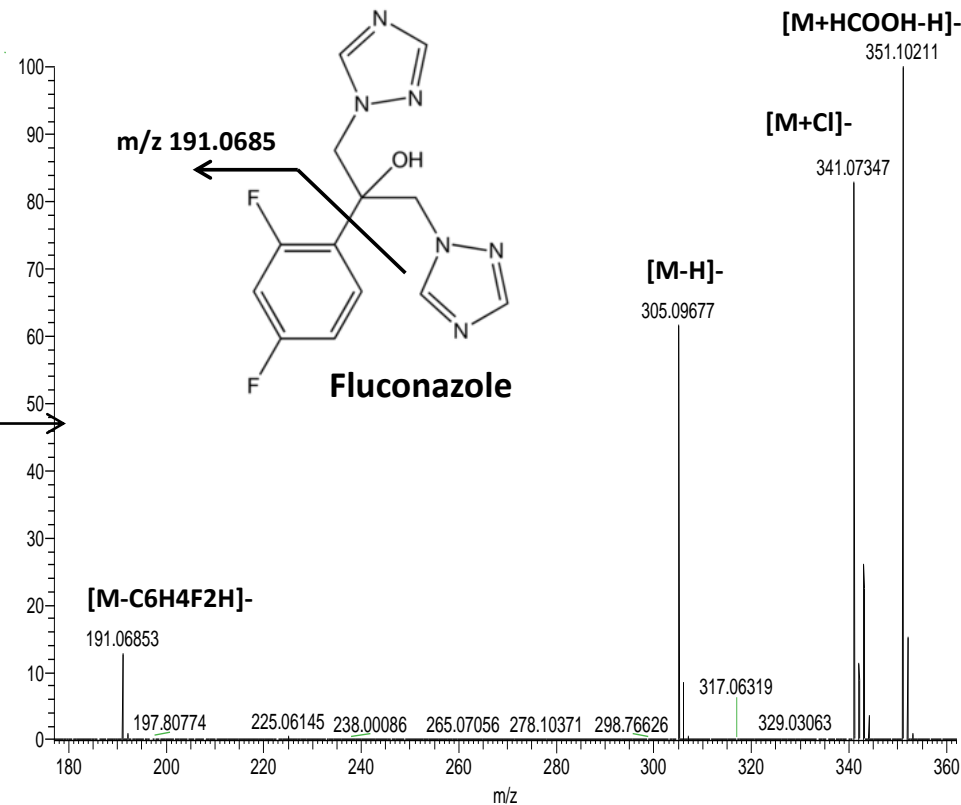
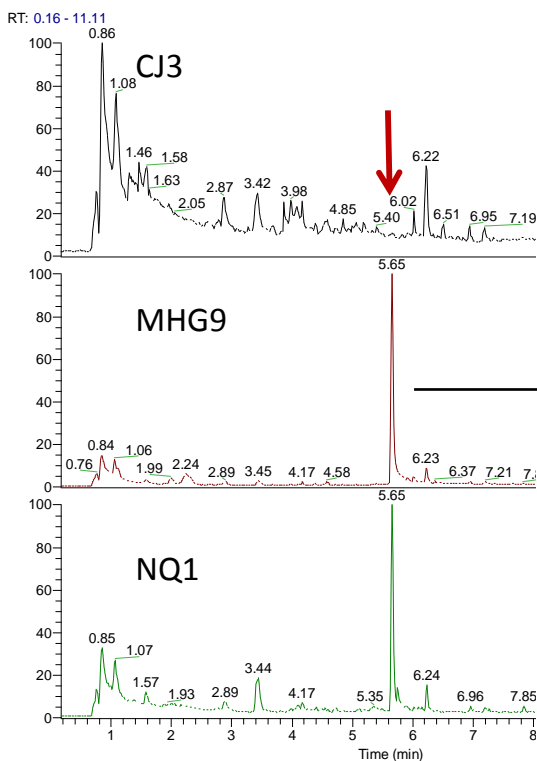
~ 500 signaux LC/MS annotés, 120 identifiés et sélectionnés, 73 métabolites dont les concentrations sont modifiées par la pathologie

- Altération du métabolisme énergétique cérébral: potentielles nouvelles cibles pharmacologiques
- Possibilité de stratifier les patients selon la gravité des atteintes hépatique et neurologique

High intensity features related to drugs and metabolites have been detected in 7 out of the 14 HE patients

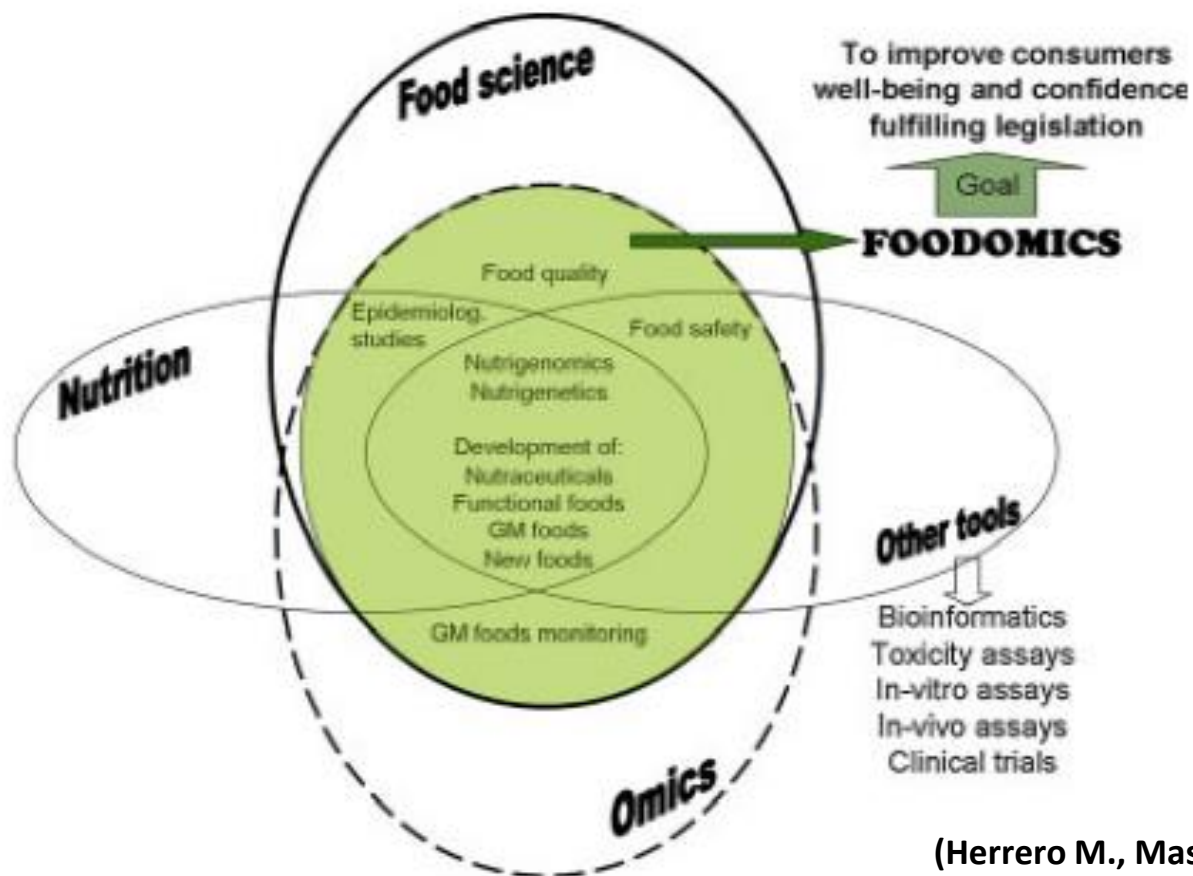
Putative annotation	HMDB	Metlin	KEGG	Samples
Levetiracetam	HMDB15333	66750	C07841	BM2
Metronidazole	HMDB15052	573	C07203	BG9
Fluconazole	HMDB14342	2708		MGH9, NQ1, ZG8, AZ0
diazepam	HMDB14967	3521	C06948	BC8, MHG9, MP01, NQ1, ZG8
N-Desmethyldiazepam	HMDB60538	896	C07486	BC8, MHG9, MP01, NQ1, ZG8
Tazobactam	HMDB15544	581	D00660	BG9, NQ1, ZG8
Piperacillin	HMDB14464	1964	D08380	BG9, NQ1, ZG8

Could explain PCA outliers
Drug induced HE???



Foodomics

The study of food and nutrition through advanced omics technologies to improve consumer's well-being, health and confidence.

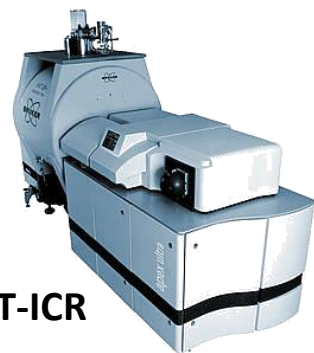


(Herrero M., Mass Spectrom. Rev., 2012)

HRMS: all in one approach



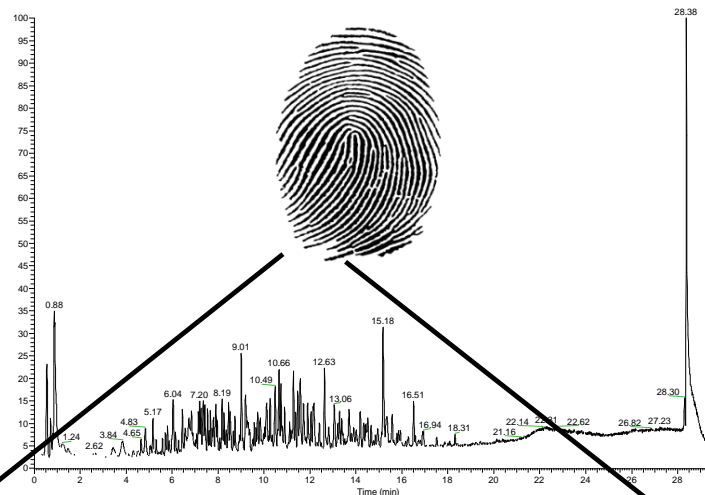
Orbitrap



FT-ICR



TOF



Targeted approach

- Based on a large spectral database of hundreds of pollutants

Metabolomic based approach

- Unknown or untargeted contaminants
- Adulteration markers

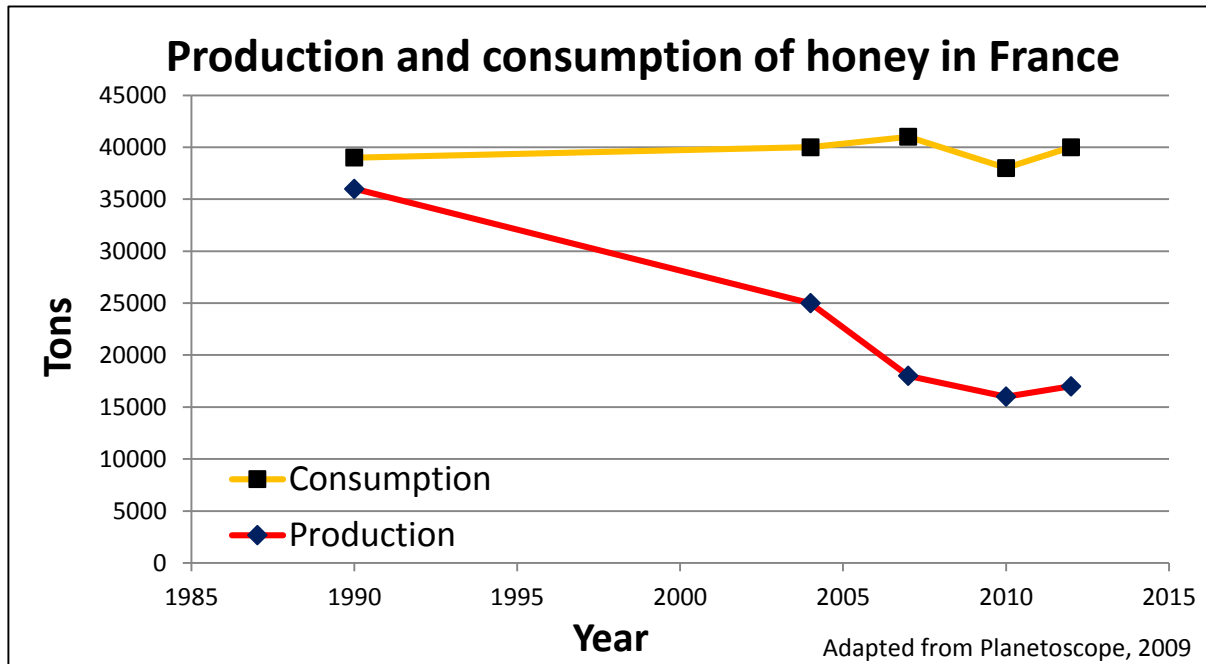
✓ Advantages :

- High resolution
- High versatility
- Retrospective analyses
- Structural analysis

✓ Limitations :

- Data complexity
- Sensitivity
- Time consuming interpretation

Proof of concept study on honey



- ❖ **Decline of bees population: exposition to pesticides**
- ❖ **Significant imports of honey: increased risks of adulteration**
- ❖ **Presence of antibiotics: human health concern**

Evaluation of the quality of honey

Material and Methods

❖ Pollutants:

- 55 pesticides
- 28 antibiotics



83 targeted pollutants



❖ Spectral database:

Injection of individual standard
Implementation of pertinent information

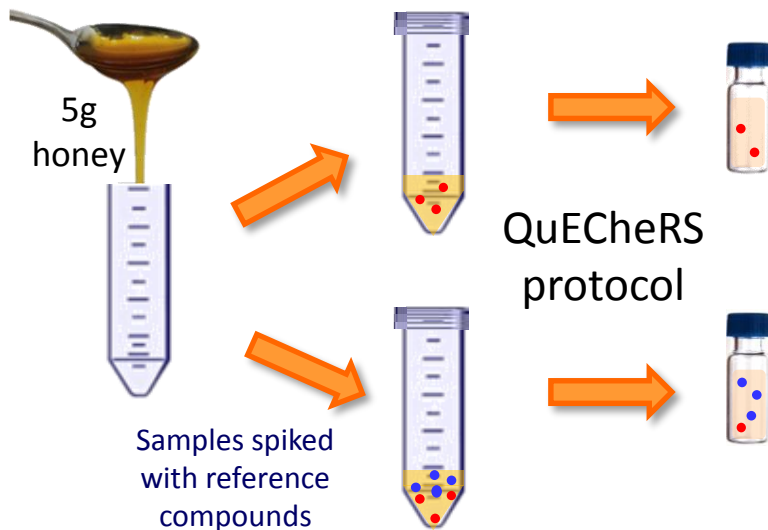
❖ Samples:

- 76 honeys regrouping 6 floral origins :
 - Multi flower
 - Acacia
 - Orange tree
 - Lavender
 - Mountain
 - Eucalyptus



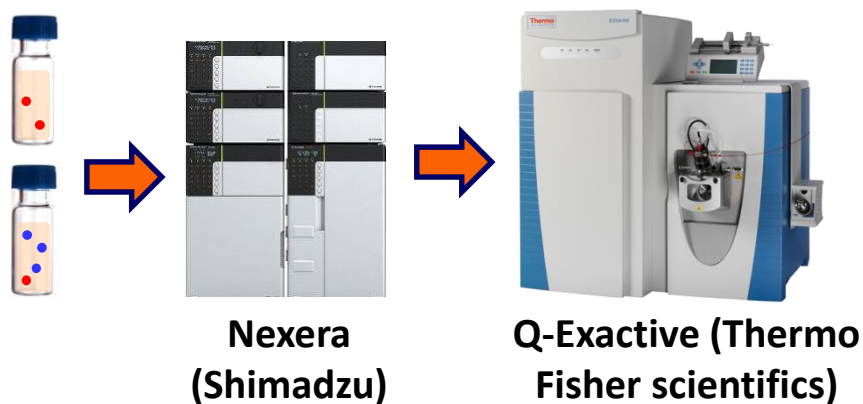
Material and Methods

❖ Sample preparation: liquid-liquid extraction



- Semi-quantification
- 80% < extraction yields < 100%
- 3 replicates of each condition
- All molecules spiked at 10ng/g = MRLs

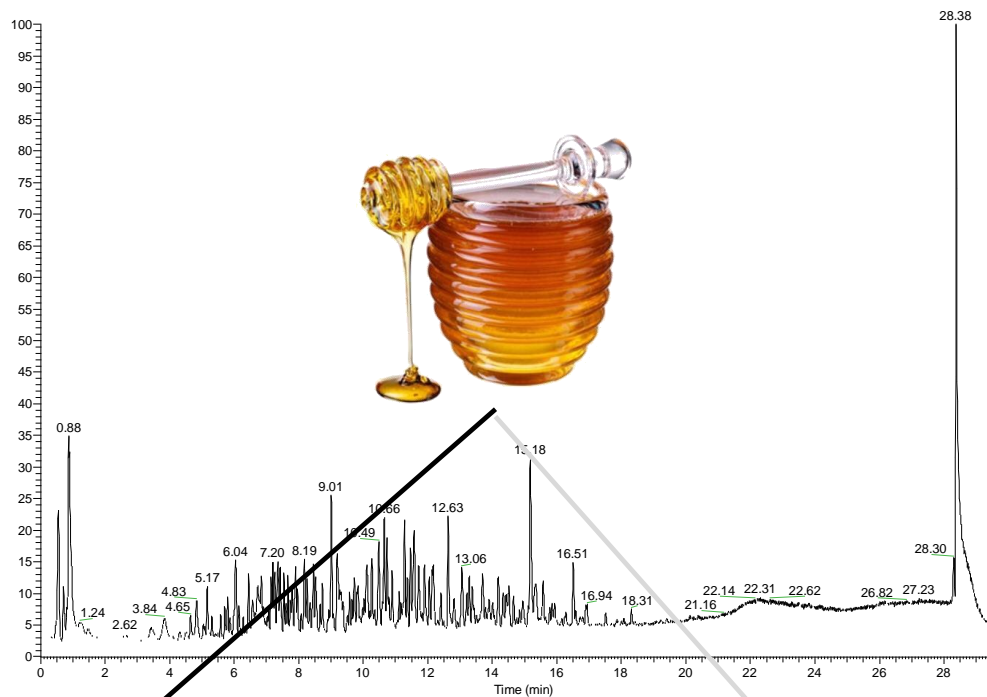
❖ Honeys samples analyses:



POS
R = 50 000
< 5ppm

C18 column

First data mining



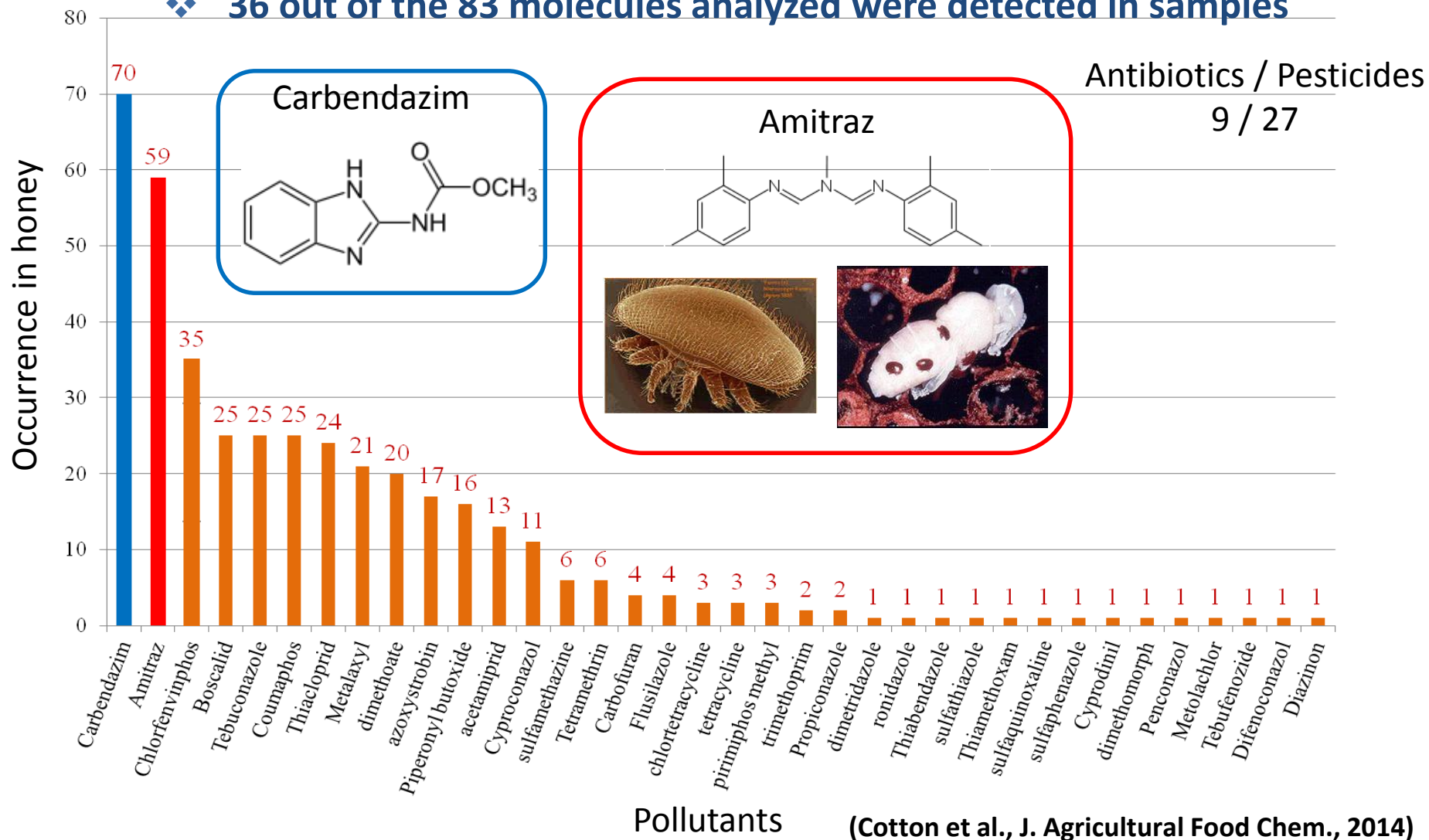
Targeted approach

- 83 molecules in the chemical library

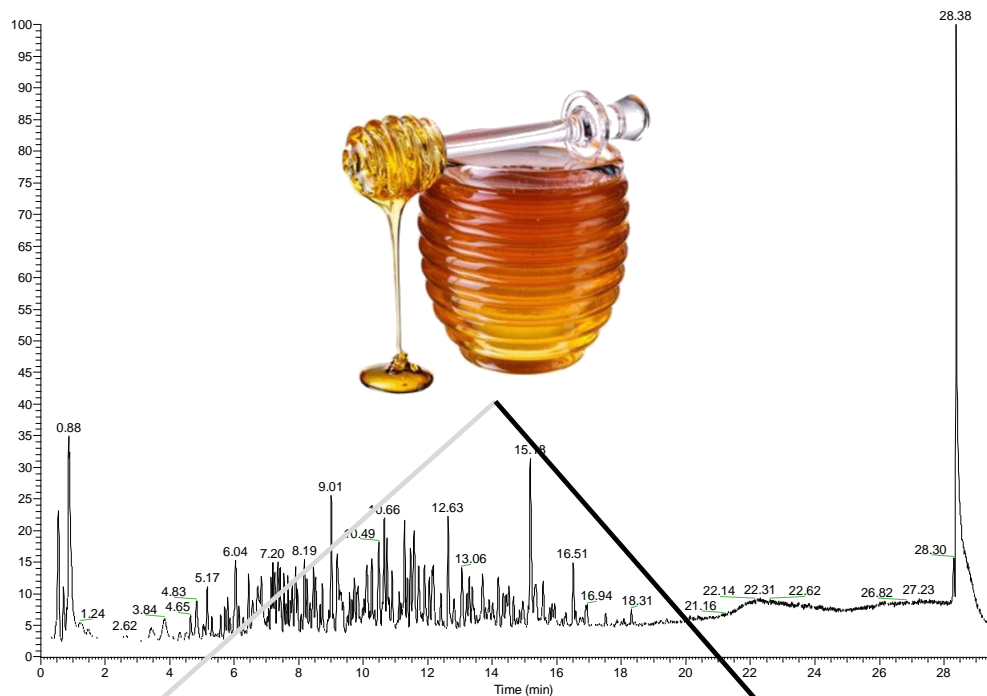
Metabolomic based approach

Targeted analysis results

- ❖ 74 out of 76 honey samples are polluted by at least one molecule
- ❖ 36 out of the 83 molecules analyzed were detected in samples



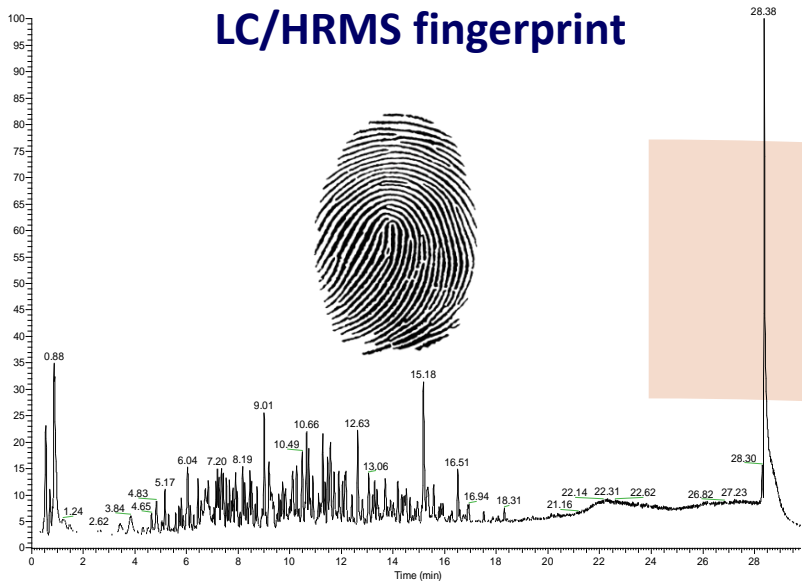
Second data mining



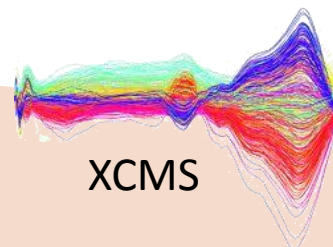
Targeted approach

Metabolomic based approach

LC/HRMS fingerprint



Automatic peak detection and alignment



Samples

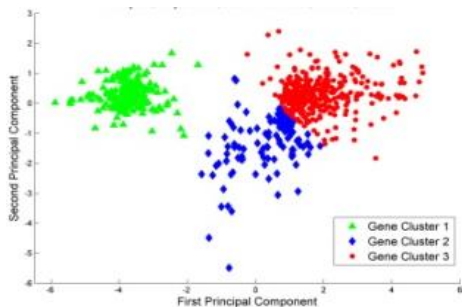
Peak Nr	Ret(min)	Mass	J5-T	J5-T	J5-T	J5-T	J5-T	J5-T
1	13.24	100	060303.02	060303.03	060303.04	060303.05	060303.21	060303.22
2	13.98	100	1.8E+03	1.5E+03	2.4E+05	1.7E+03	2.0E+03	7.9E+04
3	42.25	106	2.0E+05	4.3E+04	2.9E+05	3.5E+04	1.8E+05	2.0E+03
4	16.65	114	2.0E+03	3.7E+04	4.5E+04	1.0E+04	3.9E+05	2.5E+04
5	16.92	114	2.0E+03	3.7E+04	4.5E+04	2.1E+05	8.3E+04	2.5E+04
6	17.26	114	2.0E+03	3.7E+04	4.5E+04	1.6E+05	2.5E+05	7.2E+05
7	17.54	114	2.0E+03	3.7E+04	2.3E+05	1.4E+05	4.3E+04	2.5E+04
8	18.01	114	2.0E+03	3.7E+04	2.8E+05	1.0E+04	4.3E+04	2.5E+04
9	4.19	126	9.4E+04	1.6E+03	6.4E+04	1.7E+04	2.3E+03	1.2E+04
10	4.66	126	1.4E+05	1.6E+03	1.3E+05	1.7E+04	2.3E+03	1.2E+04
11	4.93	126	2.1E+03	1.6E+03	2.4E+03	1.7E+04	2.3E+03	1.2E+04
12	5.07	126	1.8E+05	1.6E+03	2.4E+03	1.7E+04	2.3E+03	1.5E+05
13	5.40	126	1.3E+05	1.6E+03	1.1E+05	1.7E+04	2.3E+03	2.2E+04
14	5.86	126	2.1E+03	1.6E+03	1.1E+05	1.7E+04	2.3E+03	4.9E+04
15	6.32	126	1.5E+04	1.6E+03	2.4E+03	1.7E+04	2.3E+03	1.2E+04
16	10.56	126	1.9E+05	1.6E+03	2.0E+05	9.1E+03	2.3E+03	1.2E+04
17	11.05	126	2.1E+03	1.6E+03	2.4E+03	9.1E+03	2.3E+03	1.2E+04
18	11.33	126	1.0E+05	1.6E+03	1.5E+05	9.1E+03	2.3E+03	1.2E+04
19	11.80	126	2.1E+03	1.6E+03	2.4E+03	9.1E+03	2.3E+03	1.2E+04
20	16.36	126	2.0E+03	1.6E+03	2.4E+04	9.1E+03	2.3E+03	1.2E+04
21	9.04	138	1.9E+03	3.9E+04	2.1E+04	1.4E+04	2.3E+03	2.7E+04
22	4.39	143	2.9E+05	2.4E+05	2.8E+03	2.9E+05	2.9E+04	2.5E+05
23	5.07	143	2.3E+03	2.1E+03	2.5E+05	2.3E+03	1.9E+05	3.2E+05
24	5.20	143	5.5E+05	2.1E+03	1.1E+05	3.6E+04	2.9E+04	3.4E+05
25	26.39	143	1.3E+04	8.3E+04	5.8E+04	2.3E+03	2.9E+04	1.2E+05
26	6.58	153	4.0E+04	1.1E+06	8.9E+04	9.9E+04	3.4E+04	4.5E+04
27	7.12	153	4.0E+04	2.6E+03	8.9E+04	6.1E+04	1.9E+05	3.7E+04
28	6.72	154	4.2E+05	5.0E+05	2.9E+03	2.0E+04	3.1E+03	3.9E+04
29	6.98	154	5.3E+05	2.0E+03	6.3E+05	2.0E+04	2.8E+05	2.1E+05
30	7.66	154	2.2E+03	6.7E+04	2.9E+03	2.0E+04	2.8E+05	2.1E+04
31	17.54	159	2.3E+03	2.0E+03	2.8E+03	3.0E+05	2.7E+03	3.8E+04
32	17.87	159	2.3E+03	2.0E+03	2.8E+03	2.8E+04	2.7E+03	1.1E+05
33	18.42	159	2.3E+03	2.0E+03	2.8E+03	4.2E+05	2.7E+03	3.8E+04

Peaktable

Features
(rt - m/z)

1. Identification of new xenobiotics
2. Chemical characterization of honey samples

Statistical analyses and data mining

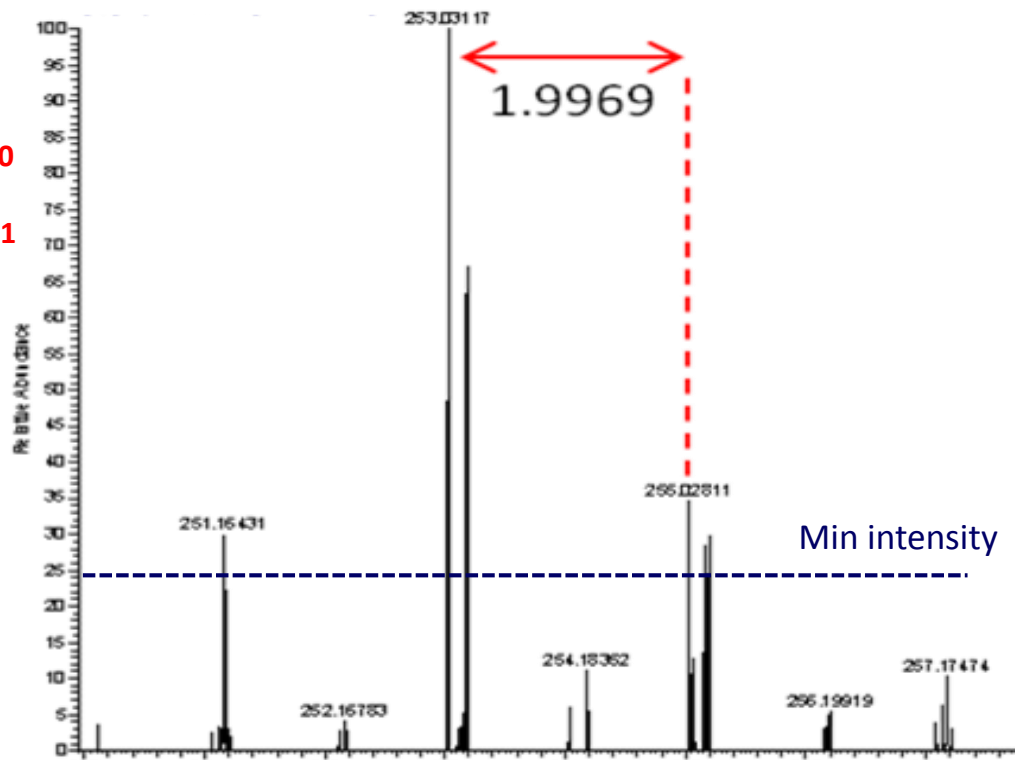


Detection of new xenobiotics

- Use of chlorine isotope contribution: ^{35}Cl and ^{37}Cl $\Delta m/z (^{37}\text{Cl} - ^{35}\text{Cl}) = 1.9970$
- Implementation of an algorithm for the automatic detection of chlorinated compounds from XCMS peaktables

	A	E	M	N
1	mzmed	rtmed (min)	Var Isotope	
2837	253.02861	2.74		
2838	253.03067	11.15	2892	
2839	253.07000	6.57		
2840	253.07003	7.06		
2841	253.07021	7.88		
2842		
2856	253.25216	17.51		
2857	253.26674	15.21		
2858	253.55378	16.20		
2859	254.03392	11.16		✓
2860	254.06612	14.72		
2861	254.06634	6.63		
2862	254.07295	6.56		
2863	254.07950	12.39		
2867		
2889	254.25591	17.51		
2890	254.54324	14.16		
2891	255.02757	13.13		✗
2892	255.02770	11.15		✓
2893	255.04335	6.98		
2894	255.07699	12.95		

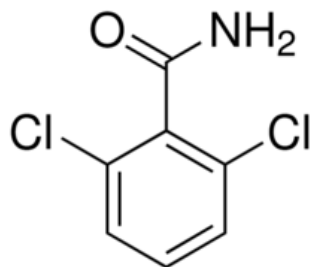
$\Delta m/z (^{37}\text{Cl} - ^{35}\text{Cl}) = 1.9970$
Same RT
 $0.25 < \text{Intensity ratio} < 1.1$



✓ Validation:

- All chlorinated pollutants detected previously were found

✓ Formal identification of 2,6-dichlorobenzamide

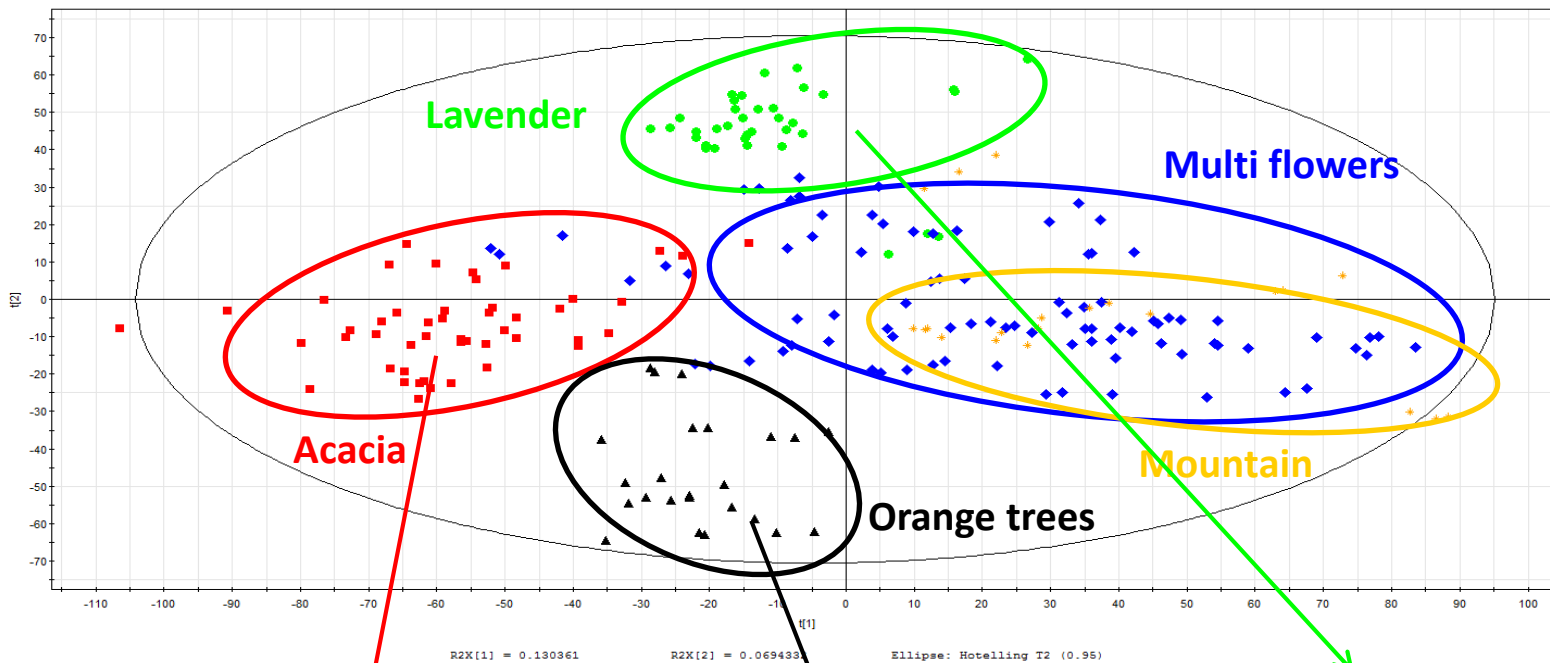


- Metabolite of dichlobenil, an herbicide used in lavender culture
- **Only found in lavender honey**
- Banned in France in 2010

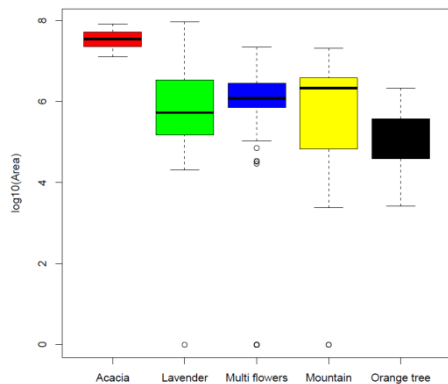
✓ Characterization of 10 unknown xenobiotics (present in 1 to 70 honey samples):

- Elemental composition (MS/MS experiments often not informative)
- **Not found in databases** (HMDB, KEGG, METLIN)
- Unknown metabolites or abiotic degradation products ?

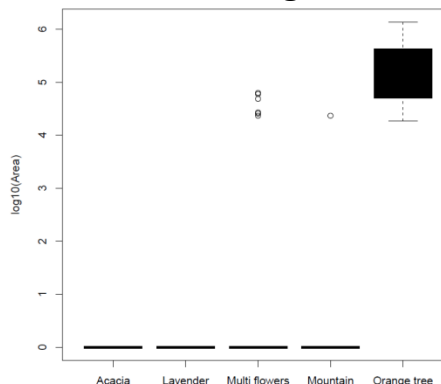
Discrimination of honeys according to their floral origin



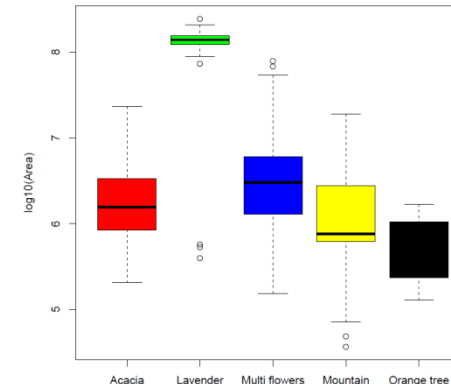
Hypoxanthine



Naringin



Phenylalanine



Future safety analyses?

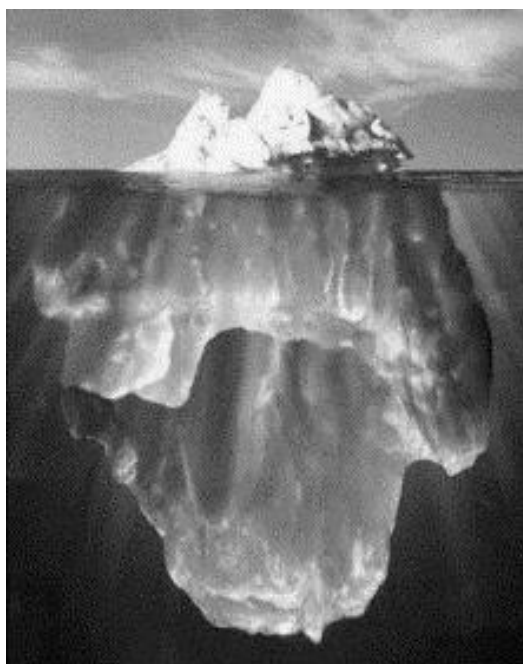


- ✓ **Screening of hundreds of contaminants (regulatory assessments)**
- ✓ **Warnings based on chemical profile databases**

The main challenges: Xenobiotic detection and identification

There is no universal method to detect, identify and quantify metabolites and xenobiotics

Global approaches are less sensitive than targeted ones



(Adapted from Sumner L.W. et al., 2003)

Concentration range

mM

NMR

μM

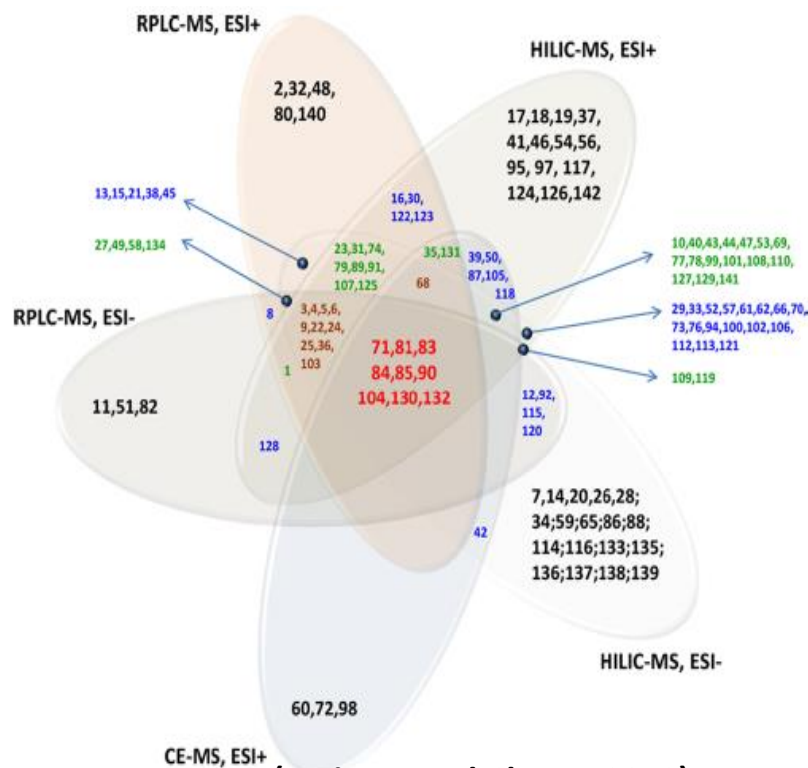
GC/MS

nM

LC/MS

pM

LC/Fluo



(Saric J., Anal.Chem., 2012)

Metabolite identification

Metabolomics (2007) 3:211–221
DOI 10.1007/s11306-007-0082-2

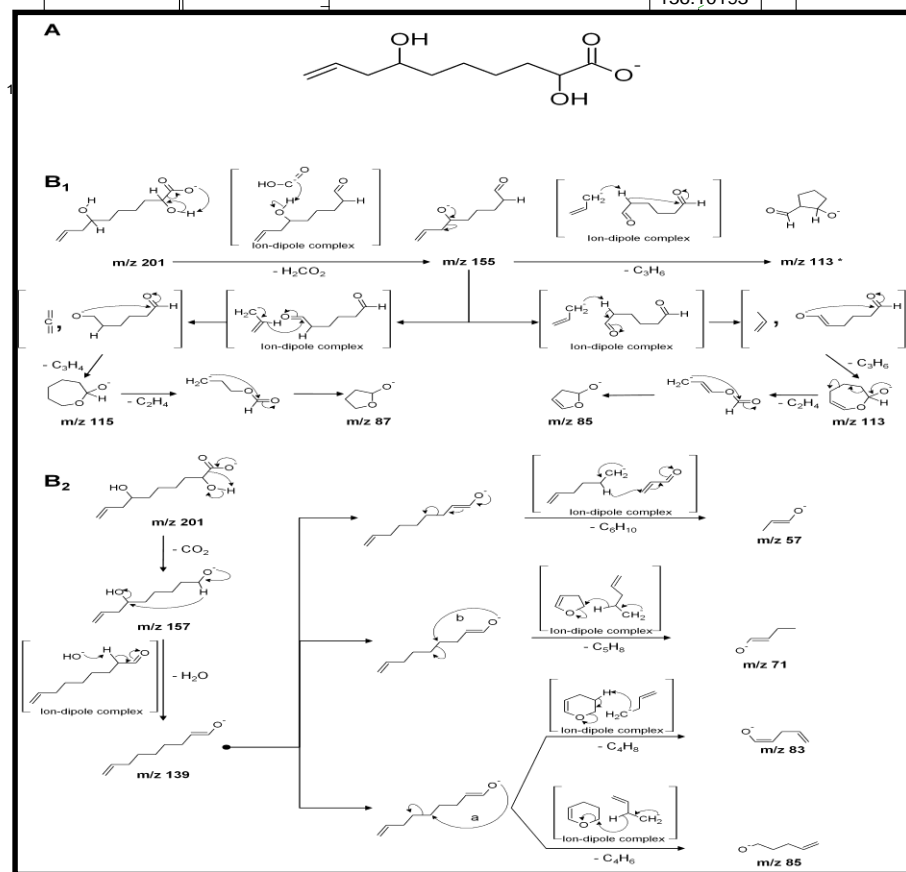
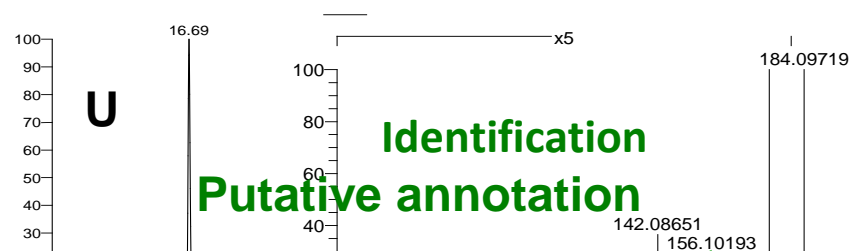
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Proposed minimum reporting standards for chemical analysis

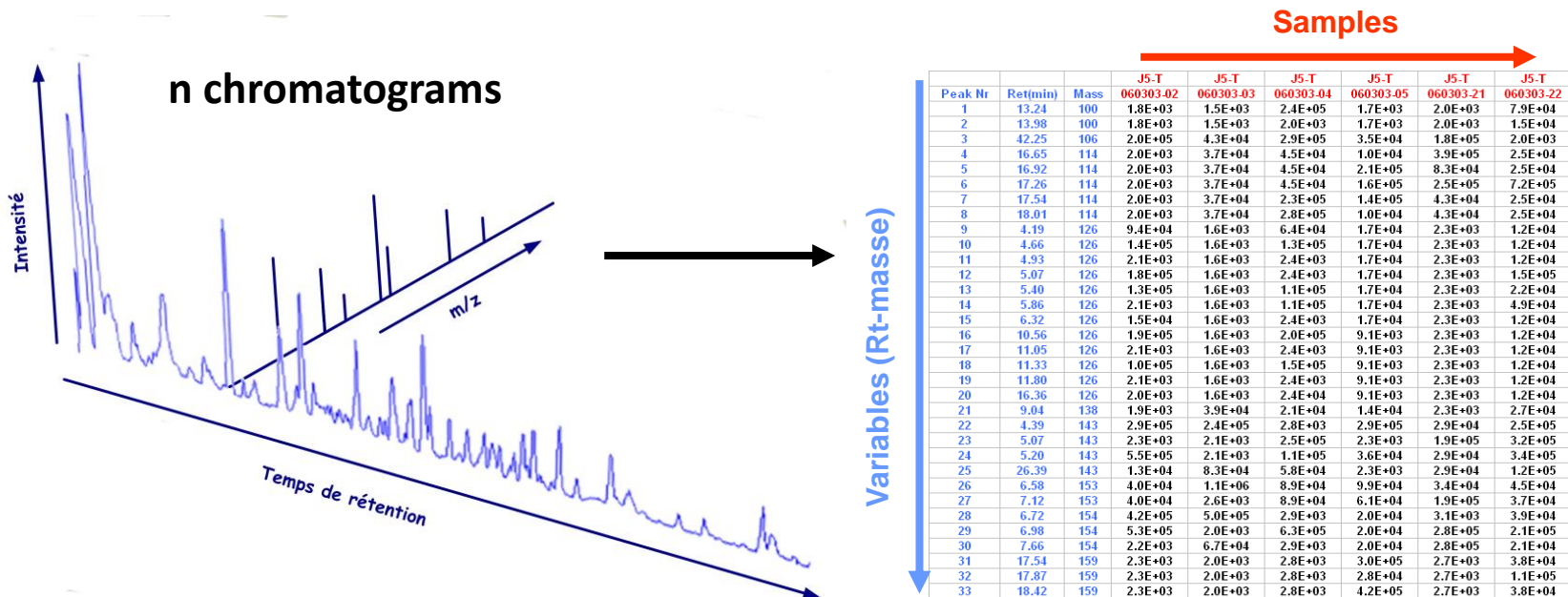
Chemical Analysis Working Group (CAWG) Metabolomics Standards Initiative (MSI)

1. Identified compounds (see below).
2. Putatively annotated compounds (e.g. without chemical reference standards, based upon physicochemical properties and/or spectral similarity with public/commercial spectral libraries).
3. Putatively characterized compound classes (e.g. based upon characteristic physicochemical properties of a chemical class of compounds, or by spectral similarity to known compounds of a chemical class).
4. Unknown compounds—although unidentified or unclassified these metabolites can still be differentiated and quantified based upon spectral data.

As only few authentic references are available, most of the compounds will be putatively annotated



The main challenges: automatic detection and alignment of signals

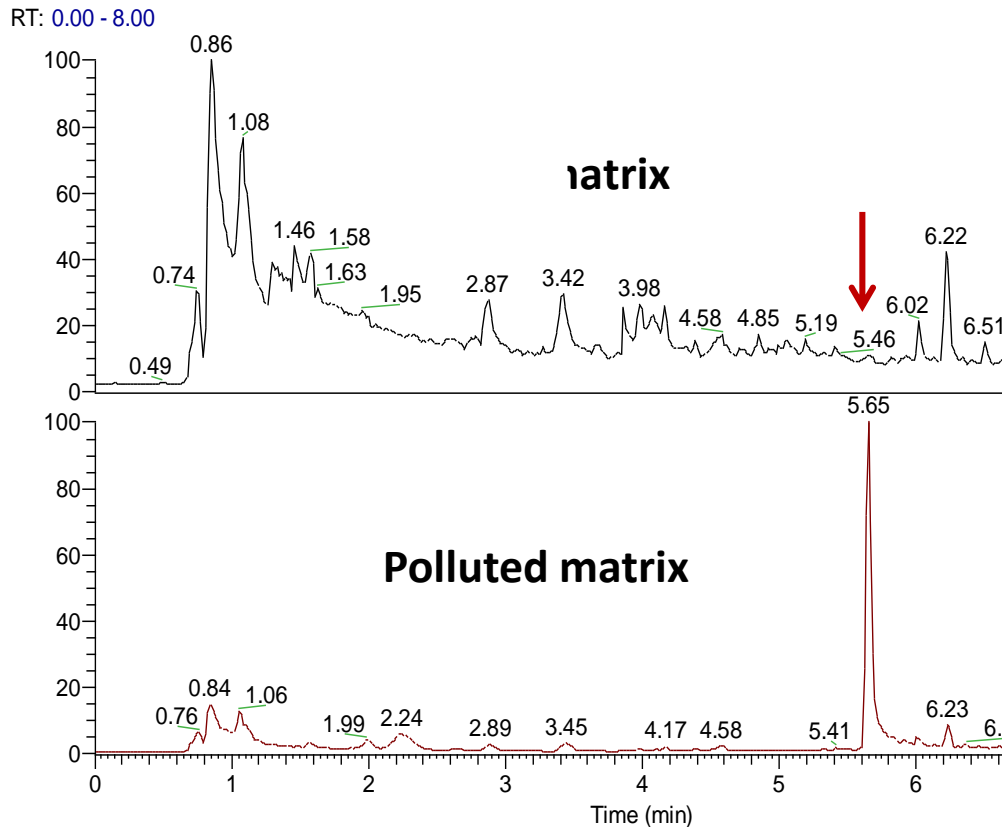


~ 80% of features are detected

Many artifacts are generated (~ 400 for 100 reliable features)

Data matrices have to be filtered/cleaned

The main challenges: How to select signals of interest among thousands of features?



Which kinds of statistical tools?

A huge variability is observed in the chemical composition of matrices. **«Control/normal matrices» have to be extensively characterized**

Conclusion : Analyses beyond regulatory concerns for better food safety

- ❖ **High Resolution Mass Spectrometry can be successfully applied to different food matrices for large screening of xenobiotics.**
- ❖ **Unexpected pollutant determination or quality assessment can be simultaneously performed on the same food samples by comparison with reference spectral fingerprint databases**
- ❖ **Implementation of global approaches for highlighting unexpected contaminants in food matrices will require advanced statistical tools and the development of spectral and chemical profile databases.**

Acknowledgement

CEA/SPI/LEMM

Benoit Colsch
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Pierre Barbier Saint-Hilaire
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Ulli Hohenester



UPMC

Jean-Claude Tabet
Anna Warnet



CEA/SPI

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And thank you for your attention!!!