

17-20 SEPTEMBRE
JFSM
ORLÉANS 2012

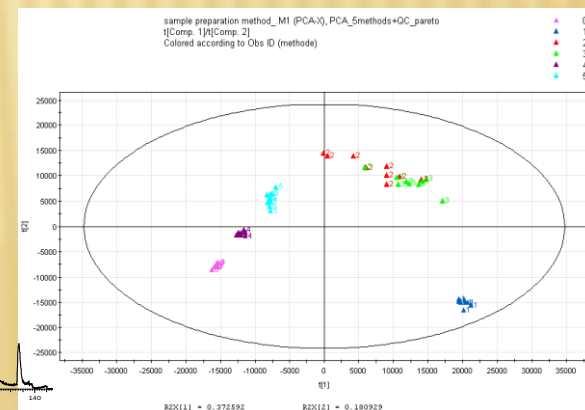
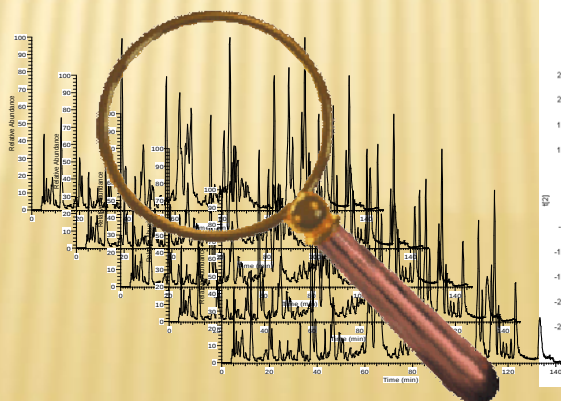


Natali Stojiljkovic
LCH

LC-HRMS based metabolomic approach as a screening tool in horse racing doping control



LC-ESI-HRMS



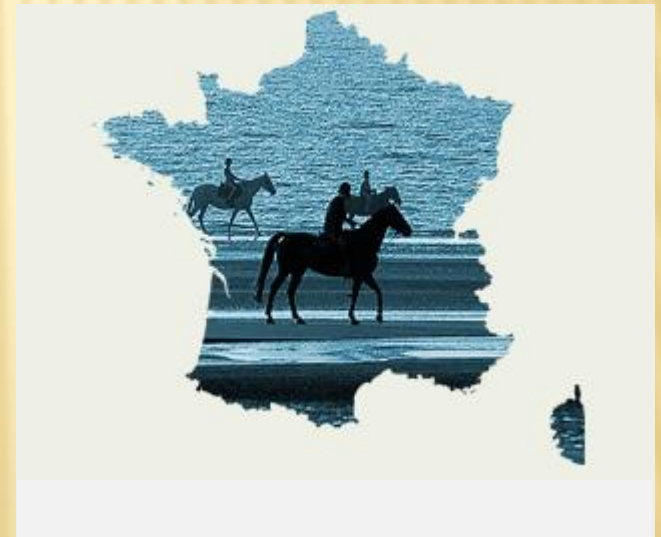
INTRODUCING LCH



Laboratoire des Courses Hippiques

National and International Reference Laboratory
for horse doping control

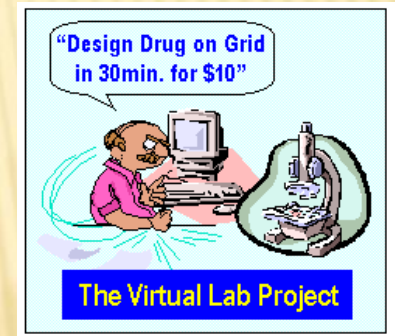
- since 1975
- ~60 employees
- 35 000 samples per year
- accredited **ISO CEI 17025**
by french accreditation body COFRAC



- Cornerstone methodology: **MASS SPECTROMETRY**



- “endogenous-like” substances
- designer drugs
- low concentration drug cocktail
- gene doping



International Federation
of Horseracing
Authorities
www.IFHAOnline.org



INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON BREEDING AND RACING

Article 6. - PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

11. A finding of a prohibited substance means a finding of the substance itself or a metabolite of the substance or an isomer of the substance or an isomer of a metabolite. The finding of **any scientific indicator** of administration or other exposure to a prohibited substance is also equivalent to the finding of the substance.



The ability or tendency of an organism or cell to maintain internal equilibrium by adjusting its physiological processes.



Biomarkers of exposure

Biomarkers of effect

A **biomarker** is an observable and measurable change revealing the past or present exposure of an organism to toxic compounds or pathologies.



ELSEVIER

Toxicology 129 (1998) 1–12

TOXICOLOGY

Biomarkers in toxicology

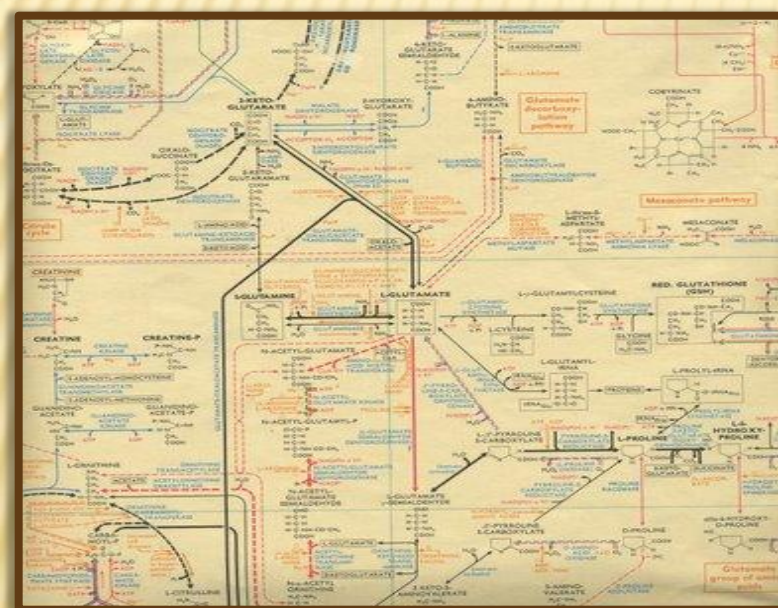
John A. Timbrell

Department of Pharmacy, King's College London, Manresa Road, London SW3 6LX, UK

The zebra stripes are simple – I am more concerned of the *horse* behind
Alan Turing, mathematician, 1952

Key point in complex systems is not the surface patterns but *deep structures*
from “Emergence”, S. Johnson

Biochemical Pathways, by Gerhard Michal, 1974

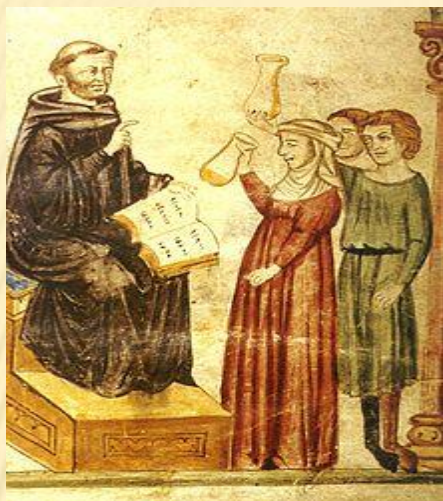


When the many parts of a system interact,
they can generate behaviours in the whole system
that aren't found in the parts themselves.

The whole is more than the sum of its parts. Aristotle, *Metaphysica* 5

BACKGROUND

Economical aspect.....



Constantinus Africanus
11th century

Evolution of Analytical Techniques



Abby from NCIS
21st century

The range of drugs to be screened is wider every year...

Consequence: exponential increase of instruments

- In the 70's: 1 GC/MS
- In the 80's: 5 GC/MS
- In the 90's: 10 GC/MS & LC/MS
- Today: 70 GC/MS & LC/MS
- In 10 years: > 100 instruments ????
- **A single screening to detect negative samples.**

Pattern recognition



sad



happy

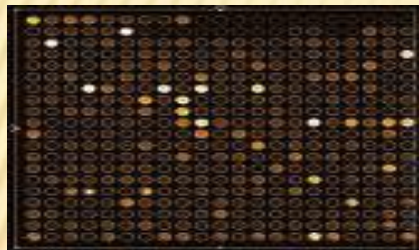


Genomics

What can happen

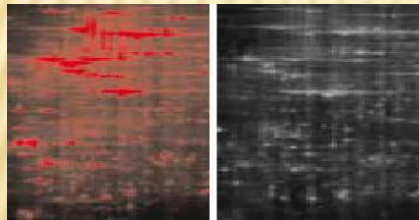


GENOTYPE



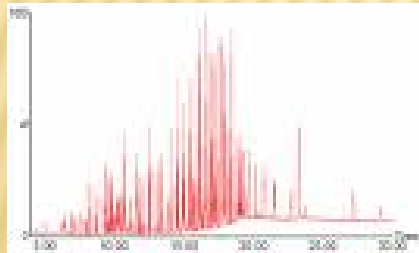
Transcriptomics

What appears
to be happening



Proteomics

What makes
it happen



Metabolomics

What has happened
and is happening



**SYSTEMS
BIOLOGY**



PHENOTYPE



Plant Molecular Biology **48**: 155–171, 2002.
© 2002 Kluwer Academic Publishers. Printed in the Netherlands.

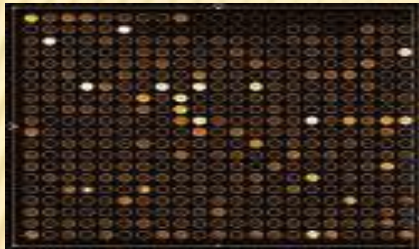
Metabolomics – the link between genotypes and phenotypes

Oliver Fiehn



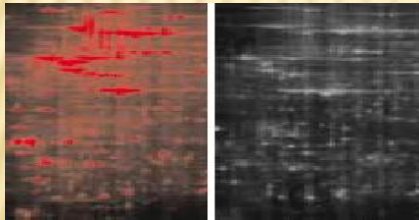
Genomics

What can happen



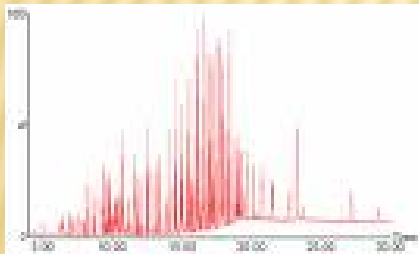
Transcriptomics

What appears to be happening



Proteomics

What makes it happen



Metabolomics

What has happened and is happening

Definitions

- **Metabolomics**

Comprehensive and simultaneous systematic determination of metabolite levels in the metabolome and their changes over time as a consequence of stimuli.

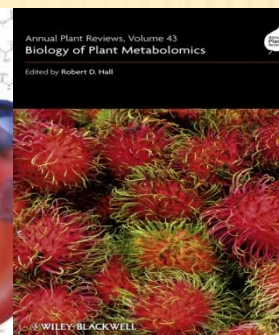
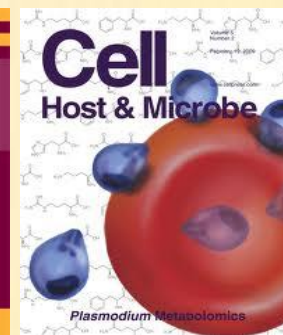
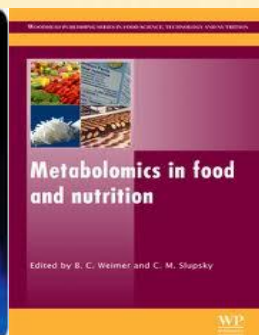
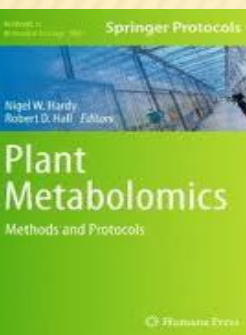
- **Metabolome**

Complete and dynamic set of small molecule metabolites.

- **Metabolites**

Organic molecule detectable in organism with MW < 1000 Da.
Intermediates and products of metabolism.





Brevet (Patent)

« Procédé de discrimination avec repérage et/ou identification de situations de perturbations physiologiques par spectrométrie et reconnaissance de formes »

Alain PARIS, Marc-Emmanuel DUMAS, Joseph VERCAUTEREN et François ANDRE

L'invention vise un procédé de discrimination avec repérage et/ou identification d'une situation de perturbation biologique. Ce procédé est caractérisé en ce qu'on soumet un échantillon biologique à une technique analytique hautement résolutive et qu'on associe cette technique à un traitement statistique ou de classification validé qui prend en compte toutes les variations observées, l'ensemble des variations référant une situation de perturbation biologique donnée.

Application notamment à la caractérisation de l'état physiologique propre à une population, au repérage et/ou à l'identification d'une perturbation d'un système biologique par une substance à activité pharmacologique ou par un microorganisme, à la discrimination indirecte de l'utilisation des anabolisants en élevage et/ou dans le domaine sportif et/ou dans le domaine biomédical et pour constituer un référentiel ou une banque de données.

domaine sportif

ANALYTICAL STRATEGY

Principles.....

**Routine
analysis**

**Biological
interpretation**

**Biomarker
identification**

**? Biological ?
question**



**Candidate
biomarker
selection**

**Data
analysis**

**Data
processing**

***In vivo* / *vitro*
experiments**

**Sample
preparation**

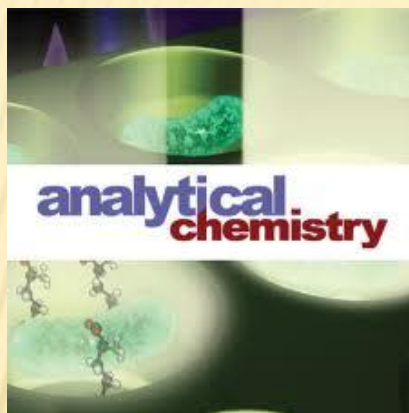
**Sample
fingerprinting**

Whatfor

Insight into our “material” world

Wherefor

- Experimental design
- Separation
- Detection
- Quantitation
- Identification



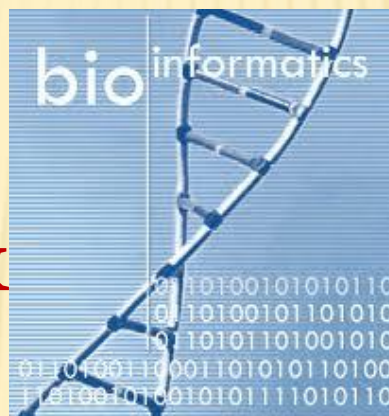
&

Whatfor

Large scale measurements

Wherefor

- Experimental design
- Processing
- Visualisation
- Identification
- Statistics
- Interpretation



Whyfor

- Inventing and applying the concepts, principles, and strategies for measuring the characteristics of chemical systems and species

Whyfor

- Metabolite and pathway identification
- Quantification of metabolite levels and isotopic composition
- Analysis of dynamic metabolic experiments
- Quantification of metabolic fluxes

ANALYTICAL STRATEGY

Instrumentations.....

Separation methods

Gas Chromatography
High Performance Liquid Chromatography

High resolution
Mass spectral libraries
Chemical derivatization

Wide range of components
Soft ionization
LC depending mass spectra

Be⁺
Positive!

Capillary Electrophoresis

Separation efficiency
Easy and predictable selectivity
Only charged analytes

Detection methods

Mass Spectrometry

High sensitivity
Fast
Sample preparation

Nuclear Magnet Resonance spectroscopy

Reproducibility
No destructive
Low sensibility

MATERIAL AND METHOD FOR METABOLOMICS IN LCH



Ultimate 3000
(Dionex, CA, USA)



Uptisphere Strategy
(Interchim,
Montluçon, France)

Chromatographic conditions

Column	Uptisphere C18 (100 *2.1 mm, 2.2 μ m)
Solvent	Water /Acetonitrile (0.1% formic acid)
Flow	0.250 mL/min
Analysis Time	25 minutes

Spectrometric conditions

Analyzer	Q-Time Of Flight $R_p = 10000$
m/z range	Full Scan m/z 50-1000
Ionization / desorption mode	Electrospray Positive / Negative



MicroTOF-Q-II (Bruker, Bremen, Germany)

ANALYTICAL STRATEGY

In LCH.....



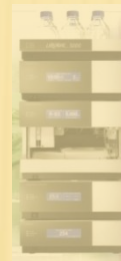
Animal
study



Sample
preparation

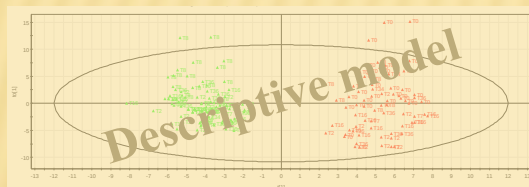


Fingerprinting
by LC-HR MS

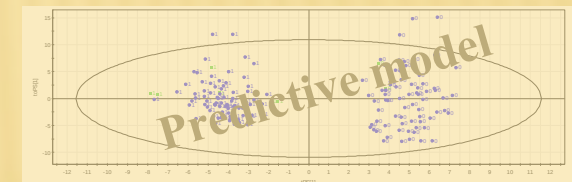


Var	name	mz	RT	riviere_T0_1	riviere_T16_1	riviere_T2_1	riviere_T36_1
2858	M424T436	424.125136	7.3	9.91E+02	2.61E+03	5.31E+03	9.69E+04
686	M221T572	221.127796	9.5	3.15E+04	5.11E+05	3.82E+04	1.47E+02
1782	M316T845	316.035898	14.1	3.80E+02	8.00E+03	5.25E+02	1.51E+04
1193	M267T593	267.158859	9.9	1.48E+04	2.55E+06	0.00E+00	1.55E+04
2560	M389T489	389.089157	8.2	7.29E+03	1.11E+04	8.06E+02	1.34E+05
2629	M395T851	395.329148	14.2	3.03E+01	3.14E+02	4.68E+03	1.41E+04
662	M219T578	219.169063	9.6	1.78E+04	1.72E+06	2.32E+03	2.98E+04
3700	M527T788	527.296711	13.1	6.52E+03	9.00E+02	1.93E+03	1.71E+03
188	M158T78	158.117709	1.3	7.12E+03	6.21E+03	2.11E+04	1.48E+03

Data processing
with XCMS



Statistical analysis
with SIMCA



Biomarker (selection, identification, bio-interpretation)

Metabolomics (2007) 3:179–188
DOI 10.1007/s11306-007-0077-z

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Standard reporting requirements for biological samples in metabolomics experiments: mammalian/in vivo experiments

Julian L. Griffin · Andrew W. Nicholls · Clare A. Daykin · Sarah Heald ·
Hector C. Keun · Ina Schuppe-Koistinen · John R. Griffiths · Leo L. Cheng ·
Philippe Rocca-Serra · Denis V. Rubtsov · Donald Robertson



Experimental centre of Chamberet

Subject description

- 14 mares
- Anglo-Arab
- 4 years old
- 500-600 kg

Subject description

- 6 pregnant mares
- Anglo-Arab
- 4-17 years old
- 500-600 kg

Husbandry description

Housing

- paddock from mid-April until mid-November
- stable from mid-November until mid-April

Veterinary treatment

- vermifuge (dates)
- vaccin (dates)
- griseofulvin (dates)

Experimental centre of Coyo la Foret

Subject description

- 2 mares
- Thoroughbred
- 6 years old
- 450-550 kg

Stanozolol Treatment

Control Animals

- 4 horses
- intramuscular injection
- excipient (oil of sesam)
- chronic: 4 times in 16 days

Treated Animals

- 10 horses
- intramuscular injection
- stanozolol
- chronic: 4 times in 16 days
- 5 horses:
total dose of 0.4 mg/kg
- 5 horses:
total dose of 1.2 mg/kg

Sample description

Urine

- morning collection
- ~ 200mL
- pH 8-9
- freezing at -20°C
- collection before stanozolol treatment:
every 15 days during 1 year
- collection after stanozolol treatment:
1) every 4 days during 16 days
2) 1 per week during 6 months

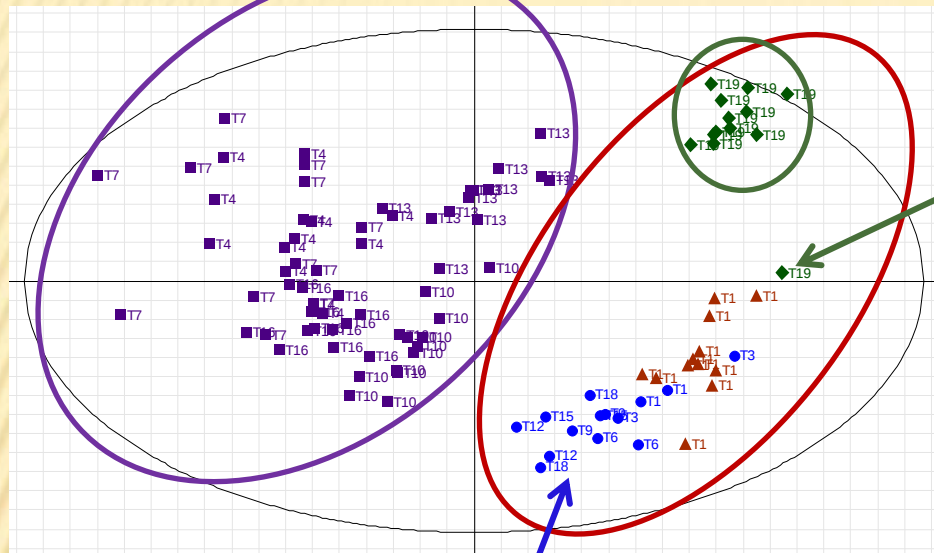


Environmental factor investigation

Pasture

Box

Vermifuge



PCA based on 886 ions
Positive mode of ionization

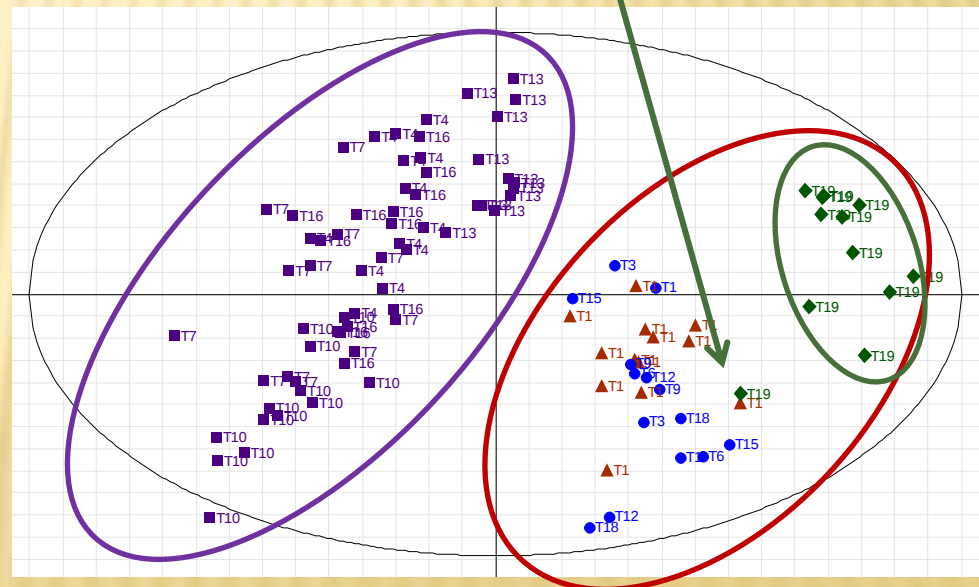
Coye la Foret

PCA based on 1522 ions
Negative mode of ionization

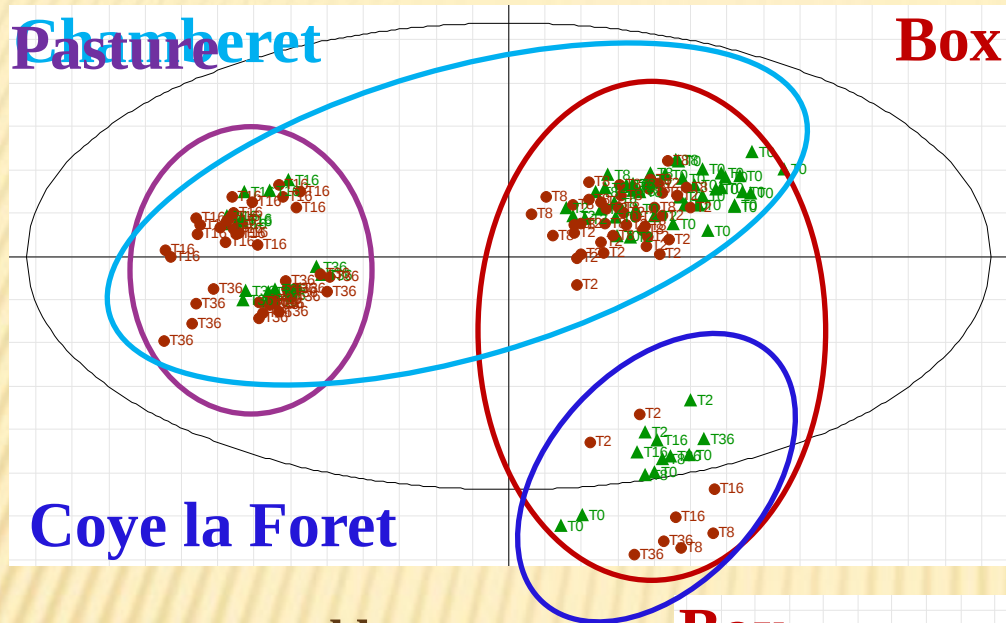
Pasture

Vermifuge

Box



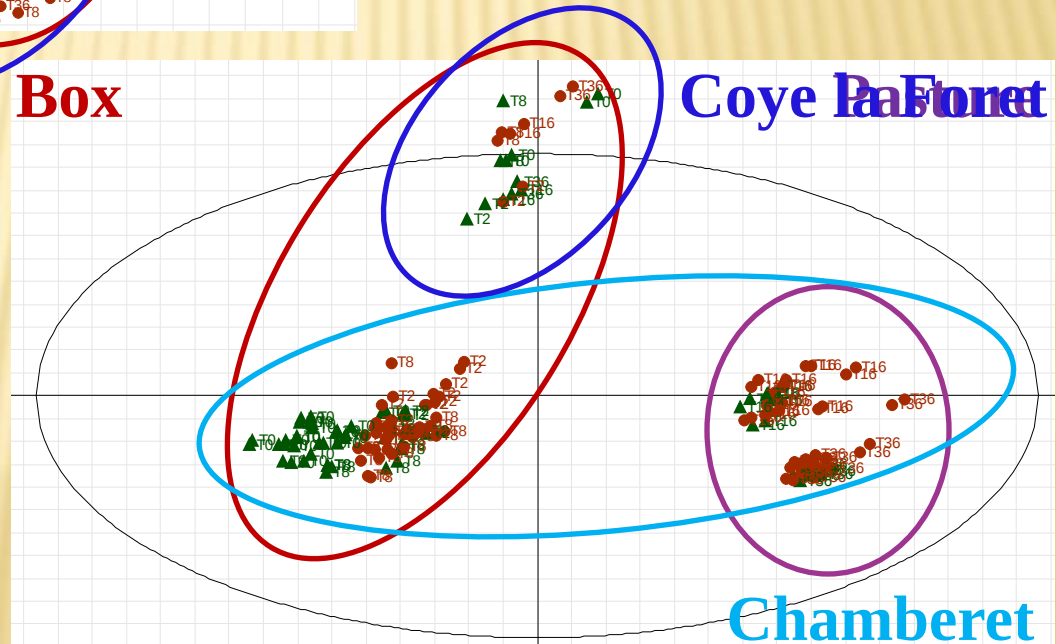
After Stanazolol Treatment



PCA based on 1935 ions
Positive mode of ionization

- ▲ non-treated horses
- stanazolol-treated horses

PCA based on 1986 ions
Negative mode of ionization





Animal
study



Sample
preparation

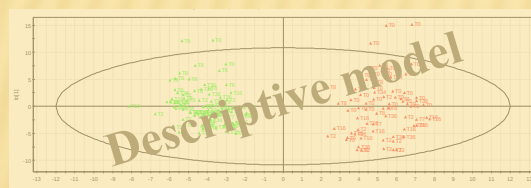


Fingerprinting
by LC-HR MS

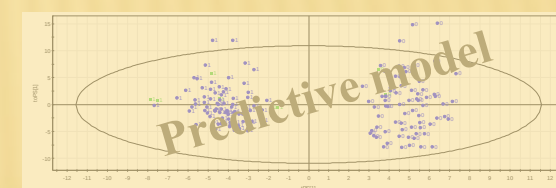


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Data processing
with XCMS

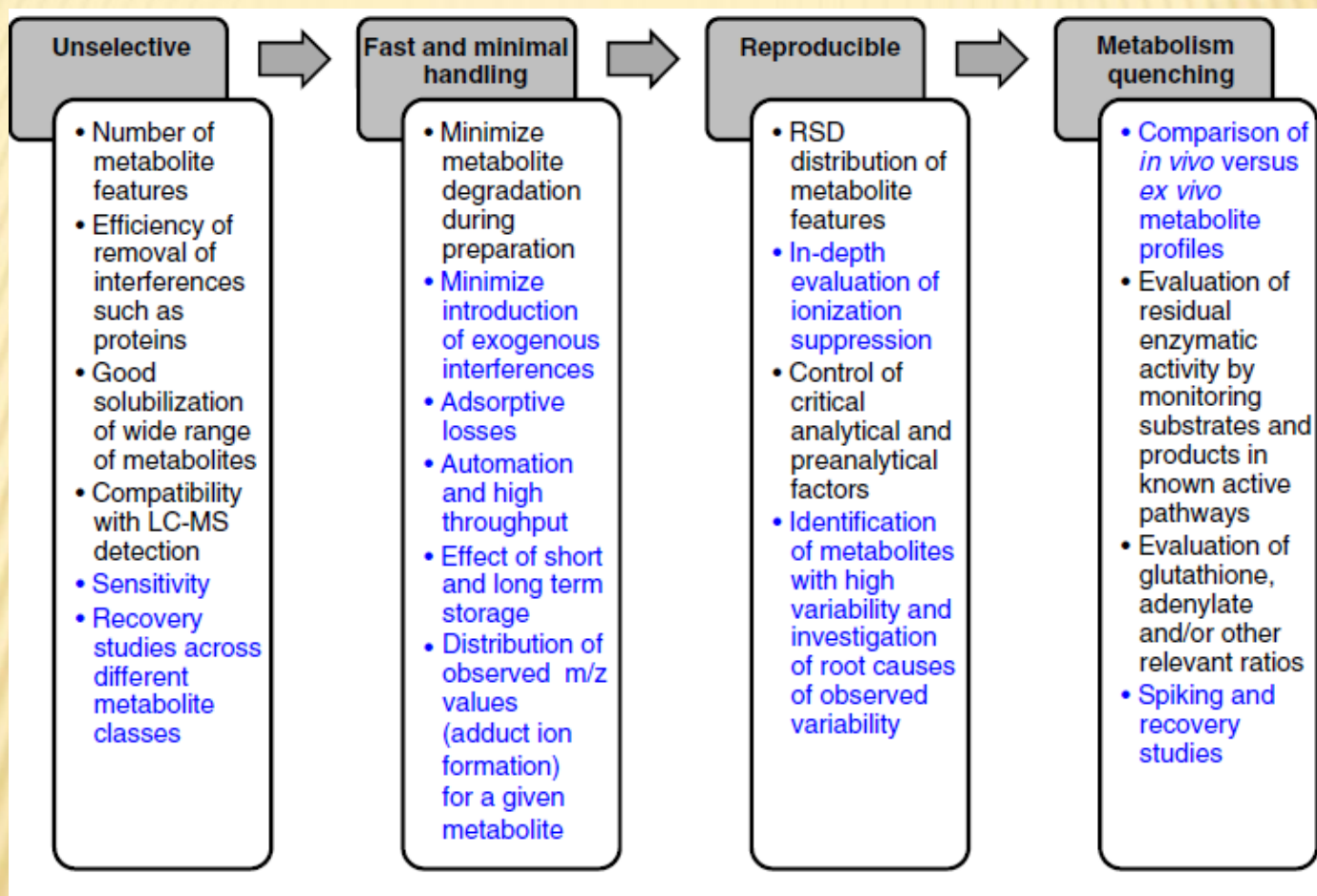


Statistical analysis
with SIMCA



Biomarker (selection, identification, bio-interpretation)

Affects metabolite coverage and biological interpretation of the data!



Vuckovic, D. (2012) Current trends and challenges in sample preparation for global metabolomics using liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry. *Anal Bioanal Chem* 403, 1523-1548.

Depends on biological matrix:

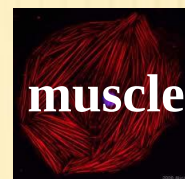


urine

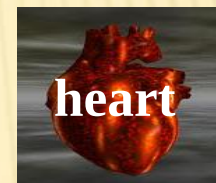
BIOFLUIDS



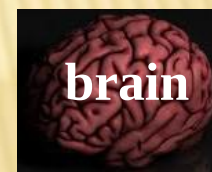
blood
serum plasma



muscle



heart



brain

TISSUE



liver



dilute-and-shoot

solvent precipitation

lyophilisation
LLE / SPE extraction

Anal Chem. 2009, 81, 3285-3296

Investigation of Human Blood Plasma Sample Preparation for Performing Metabolomics Using Ultrahigh Performance Liquid Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry

Stephen J. Bruce, Isabelle Tavazzi, Véronique Parisod, Serge Rezzi, Sunil Kochhar, and Philippe A. Guy*

Trends

Trends in Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 29, No. 2, 2011

Metabolomics analysis II. Preparation of biological samples prior to detection

B. Álvarez-Sánchez, F. Priego-Capote, M.D. Luque de Castro

analytical chemistry

Technical Note
pubs.acs.org/ac

Assessment of Compatibility between Extraction Methods for NMR- and LC/MS-Based Metabolomics

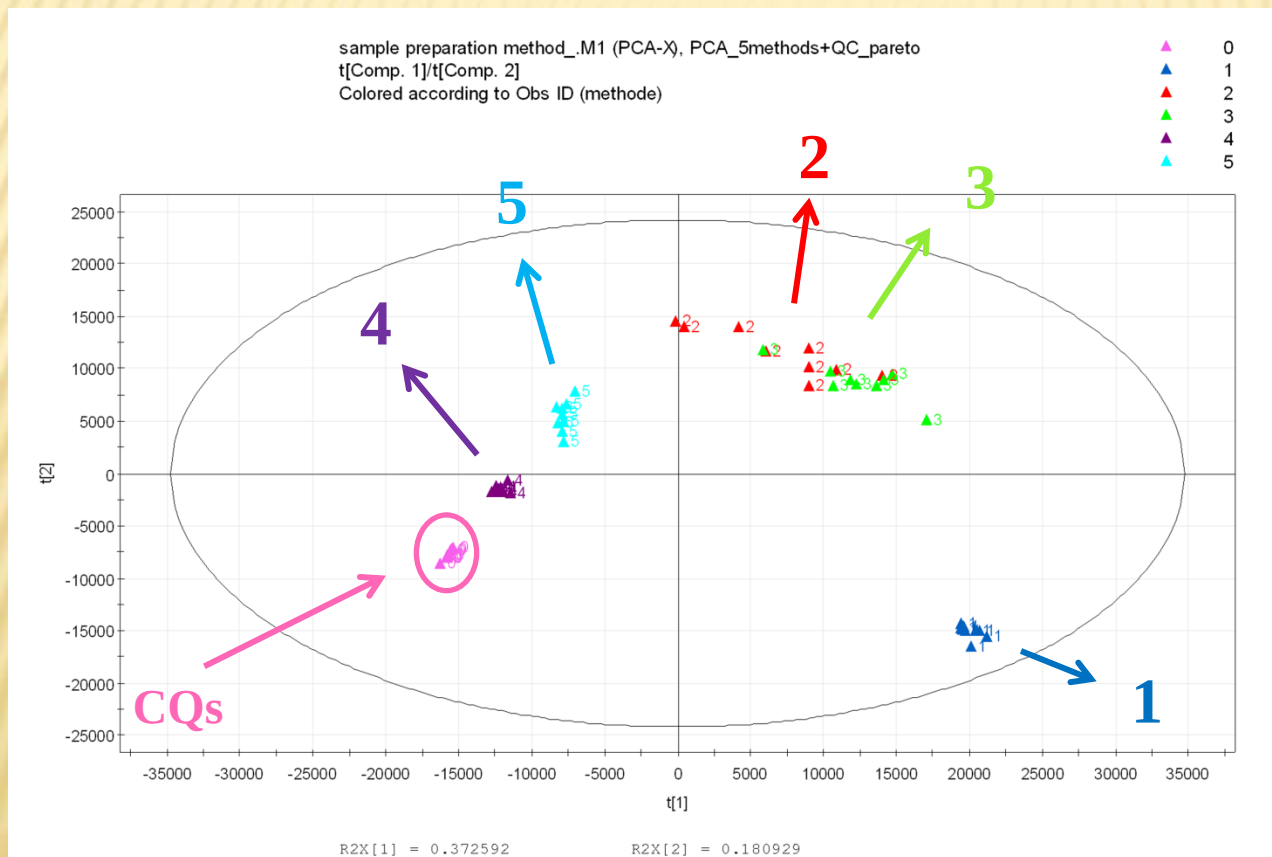
Antoni Beltran,^{†,‡,§,¶} Manuel Suarez,[‡] Miguel A. Rodríguez,^{†,‡,§} Maria Vinaixa,^{†,‡,§} Sara Samino,^{†,‡,§} Lluís Arola,^{‡,¶} Xavier Correig,^{†,‡,§} and Oscar Yanes^{†,‡,§,¶}

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Results.....

Horse urine specificity:

- mucus
- inorganic salts
- wide range of pH



Method	
1	precipitation with acetonitrile
2	enzymatic hydrolysis (protease K)
3	membrane filtration (10 kDa)
4	dilution at 1/20, direct injection
5	dilution at 1/5, direct injection



Animal
study



Sample
preparation

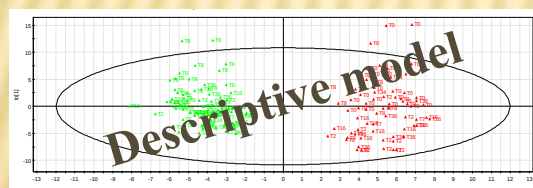


Fingerprinting
by LC-HR MS

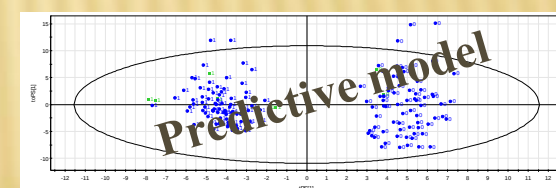


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Data processing
with XCMS



Statistical analysis
with SIMCA



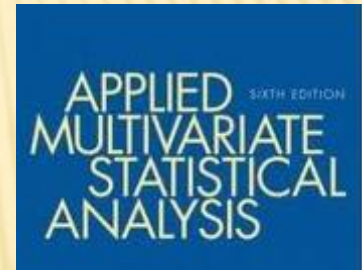
Biomarker (selection, identification, bio-interpretation)

➤ UNSUPERVISED

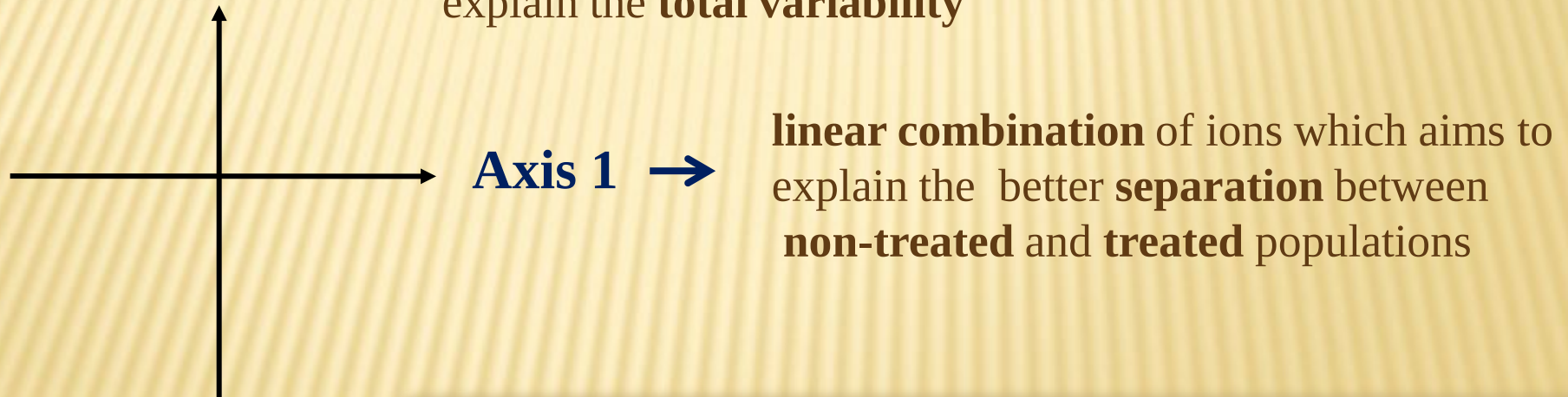
Principal Components Analysis (PCA)

➤ SUPERVISED

Partial Least Squares (PLS) & PLS-DA



Axis 2 → **linear combination** of ions which aims to explain the **total variability**



Axis 1 → **linear combination** of ions which aims to explain the better **separation** between **non-treated** and **treated** populations

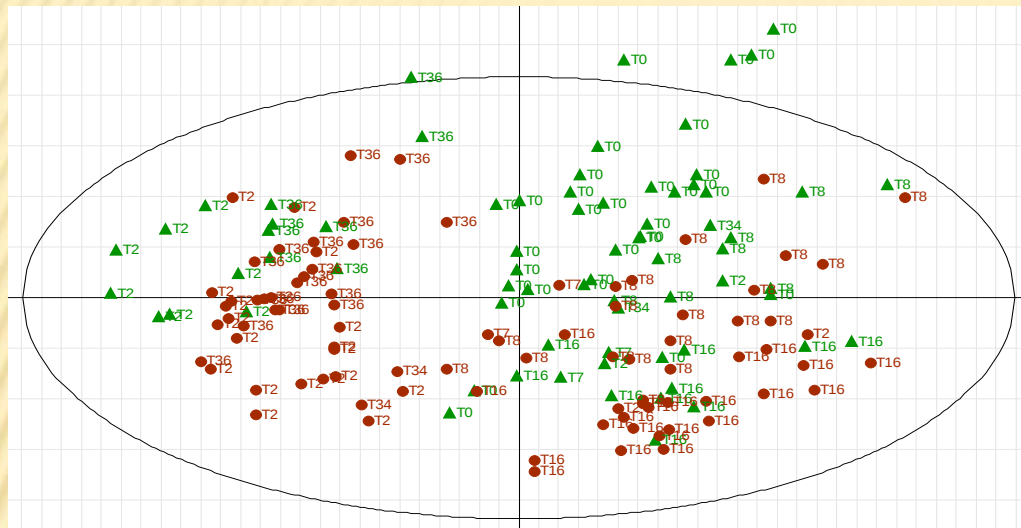
OPLS model

$R^2(X)$: % of the total variance explained by the model

$R^2(Y)$: % of the total variance of Y

Q^2 : Predictive ability of the model

Descriptive model

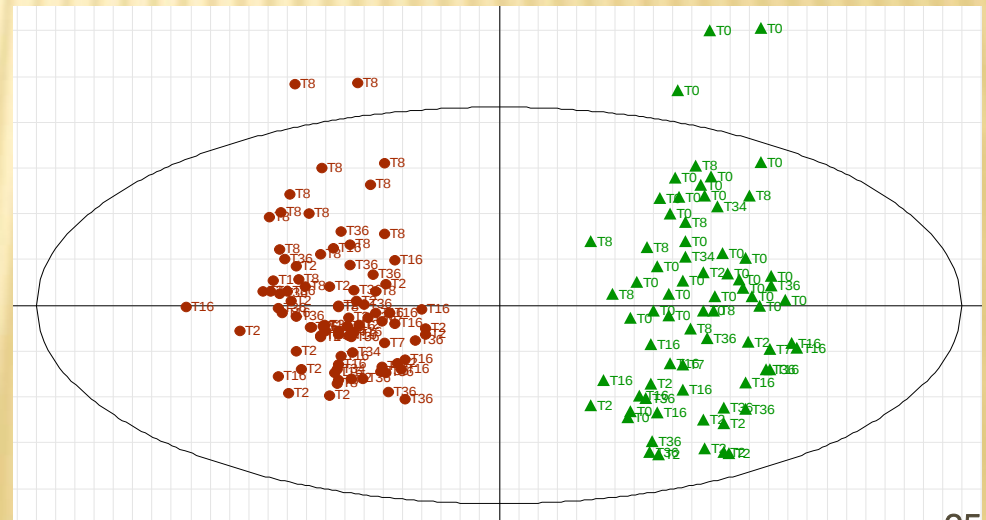


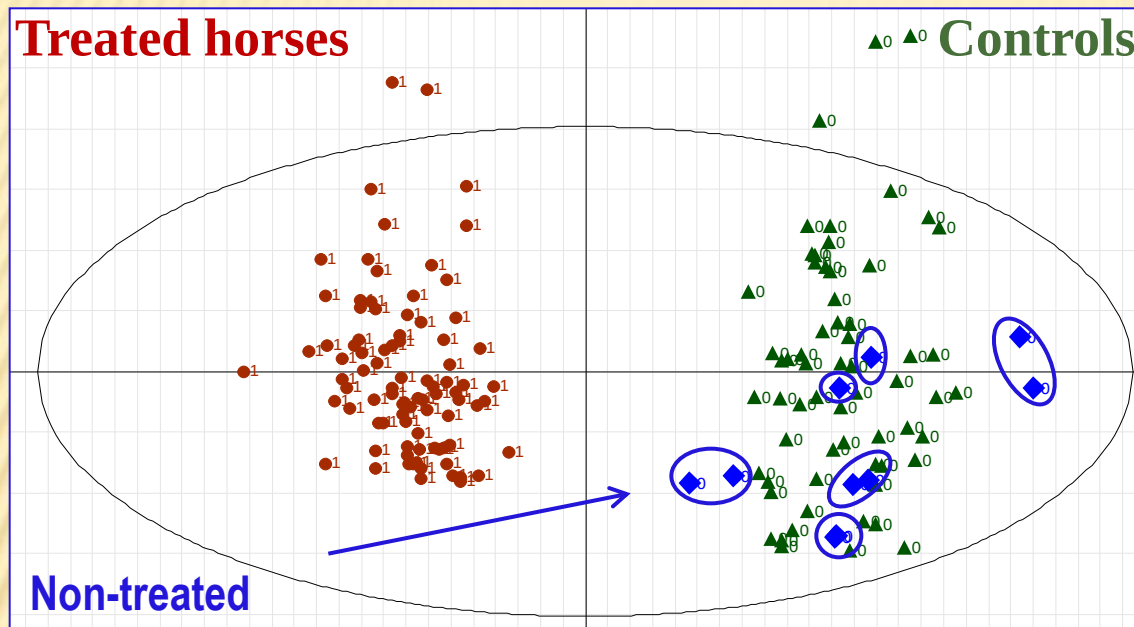
non-treated horses



stanazolol-treated horses

OPLS-DA based on 221 ions
(VIP from 614 ions)

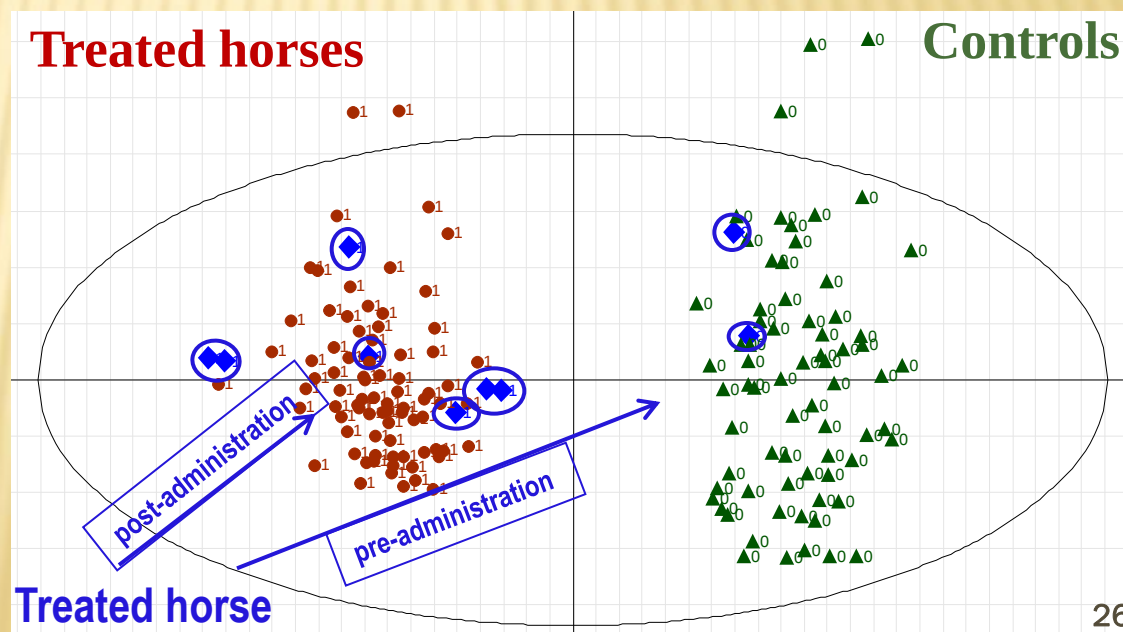




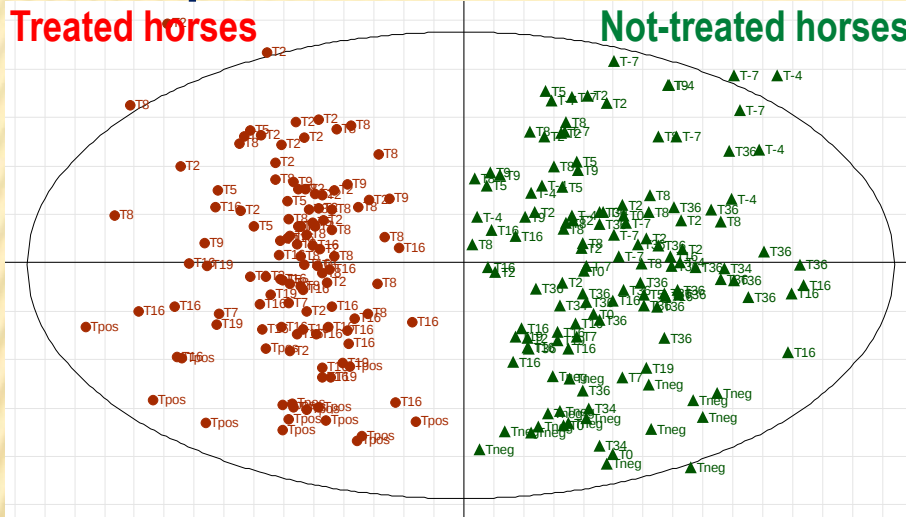
Predictive model

**Prediction of
one non-treated horse**

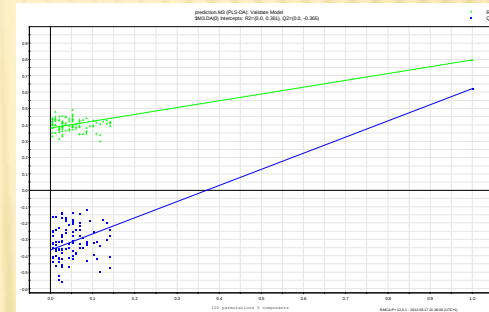
**Prediction of
one stanozolol-treated
horse.**



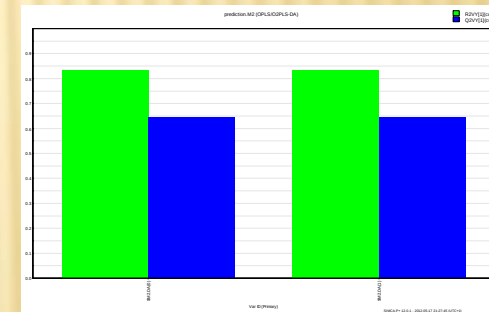
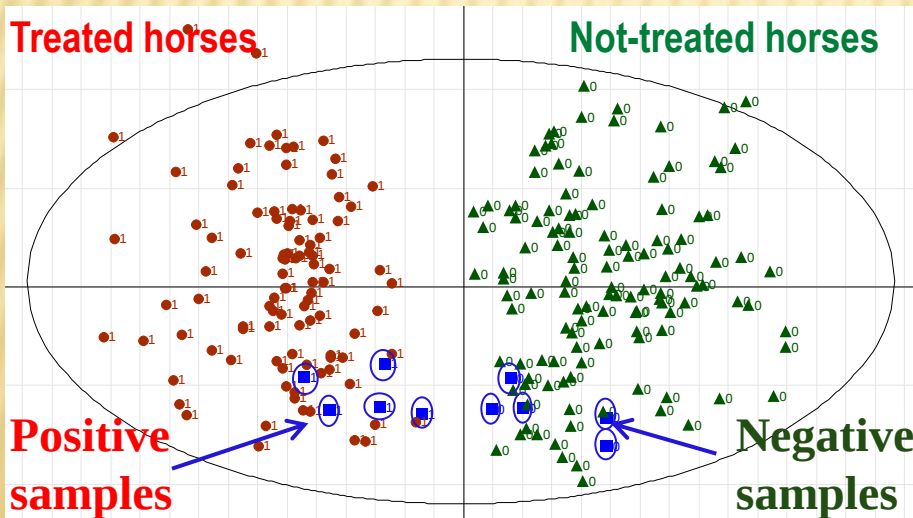
Descriptive model



OPLS-DA data analysis



Predictive model



$$R^2Y=0.835$$

$$Q^2Y=0.646$$

Not OK

50 best French Trotters

total blood



Transcriptomics
(EPO, GH)

Proteomics
(anti rGH antibodies)

Biomarkers
(IGF-I ELISA)

Blood count

urine



Metabolomics
(GH)

Steroidomics
(AAS)



Equine Biological Passport

Sample collection:
before, during and after treatment up to 80 days



GH administration

13 Horses			Week 1	Week 2
Group N 1	7 controls	Physiological Serum	2 mL (S.C.)	
Group N 2	6 treated	EquiGen-5	18 µg/kg/day (S.C.)	

Metabolomics (2011) 7:84–93
DOI 10.1007/s11306-010-0233-8

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Generation and processing of urinary and plasmatic metabolomic fingerprints to reveal an illegal administration of recombinant equine growth hormone from LC-HRMS measurements

Fanny Kieken • Gaud Pinel • Jean-Philippe Antignac • Anne-Christelle Paris •
Patrice Garcia • Marie-Agnès Popot • Morgane Grall • Victoria Mercadier •
Pierre Louis Toutain • Yves Bonnaire • Bruno Le Bizec

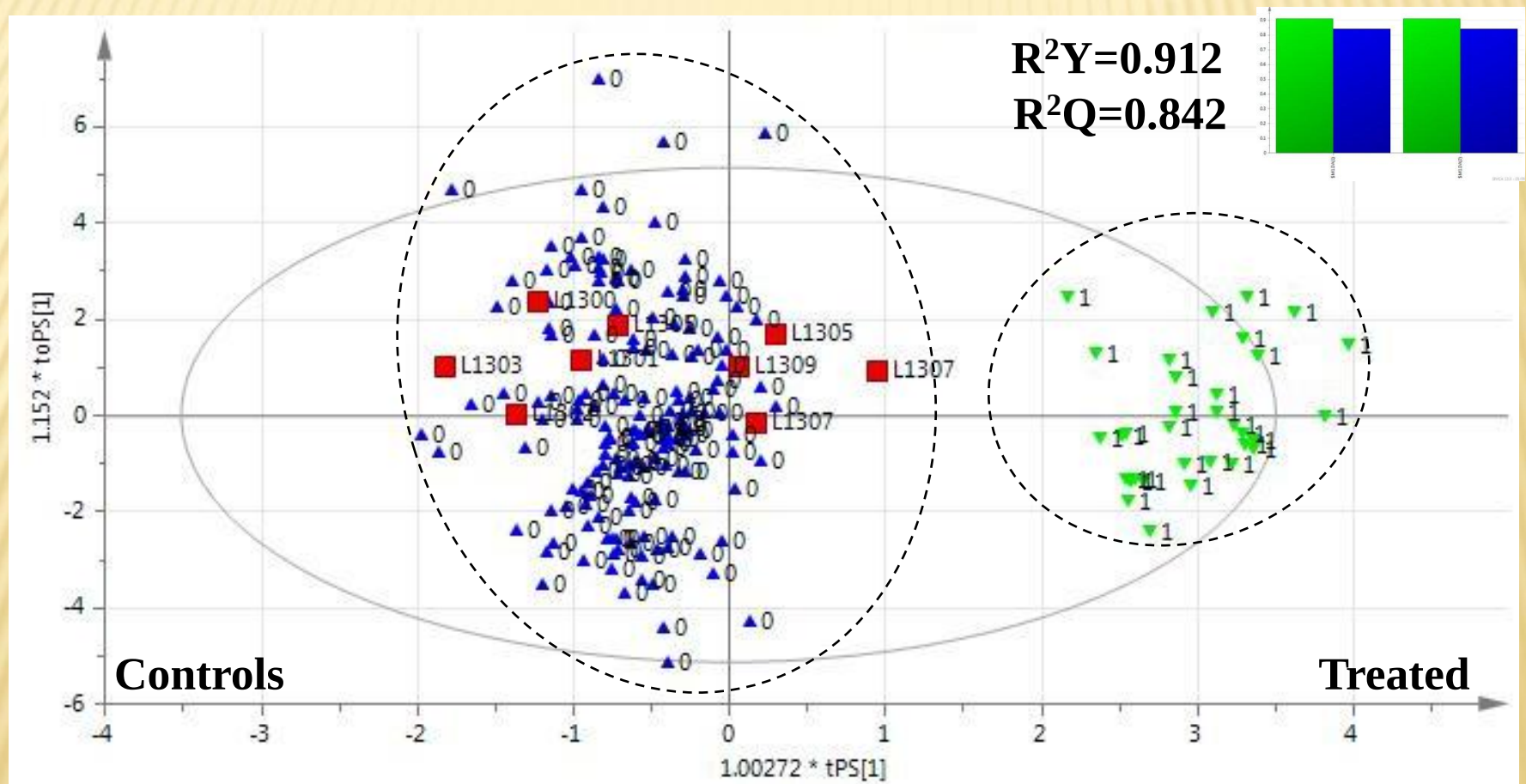
Anal Bioanal Chem (2009) 394:2119–2128
DOI 10.1007/s00216-009-2912-8

ORIGINAL PAPER

Development of a metabonomic approach based on LC-ESI-HRMS measurements for profiling of metabolic changes induced by recombinant equine growth hormone in horse urine

Fanny Kieken • Gaud Pinel • Jean-Philippe Antignac •
Fabrice Monteau • Anne Christelle Paris •
Marie-Agnès Popot • Yves Bonnaire • Bruno Le Bizec

- GH predictive model for longitudinal follow-up obtained in August



CONCLUSION

Question of balance.....

➤ Leader role shift :

Industrial research → Academic research



Method development

➤ Application role shift :

Descriptive science → Predictive science



Screening

➤ Status role shift :

« Nice to have » → « Need to have »

**Improvement and
standardization of
metabolite detection**

**High-throughput
metabolic profiling**



**DATA
EXCHANGE**



**Metabolite
identification**

**Data set annotation
Spectral databases
Structural elucidation**

**Informatics and
bioinformatics**

**Data analysis tools
Data visualization tools
Standard data formats**



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Jean-Claude Tabet



Alain Paris



Christophe Junot



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION





LC-HRMS based metabolomic approach as a screening tool in horse racing doping control



LC-ESI-HRMS

