

Targeted profiling of inflammation related lipid mediators in biofluids by ultra-performance liquid chromatography – triple quadrupole mass spectrometry

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Inflammation

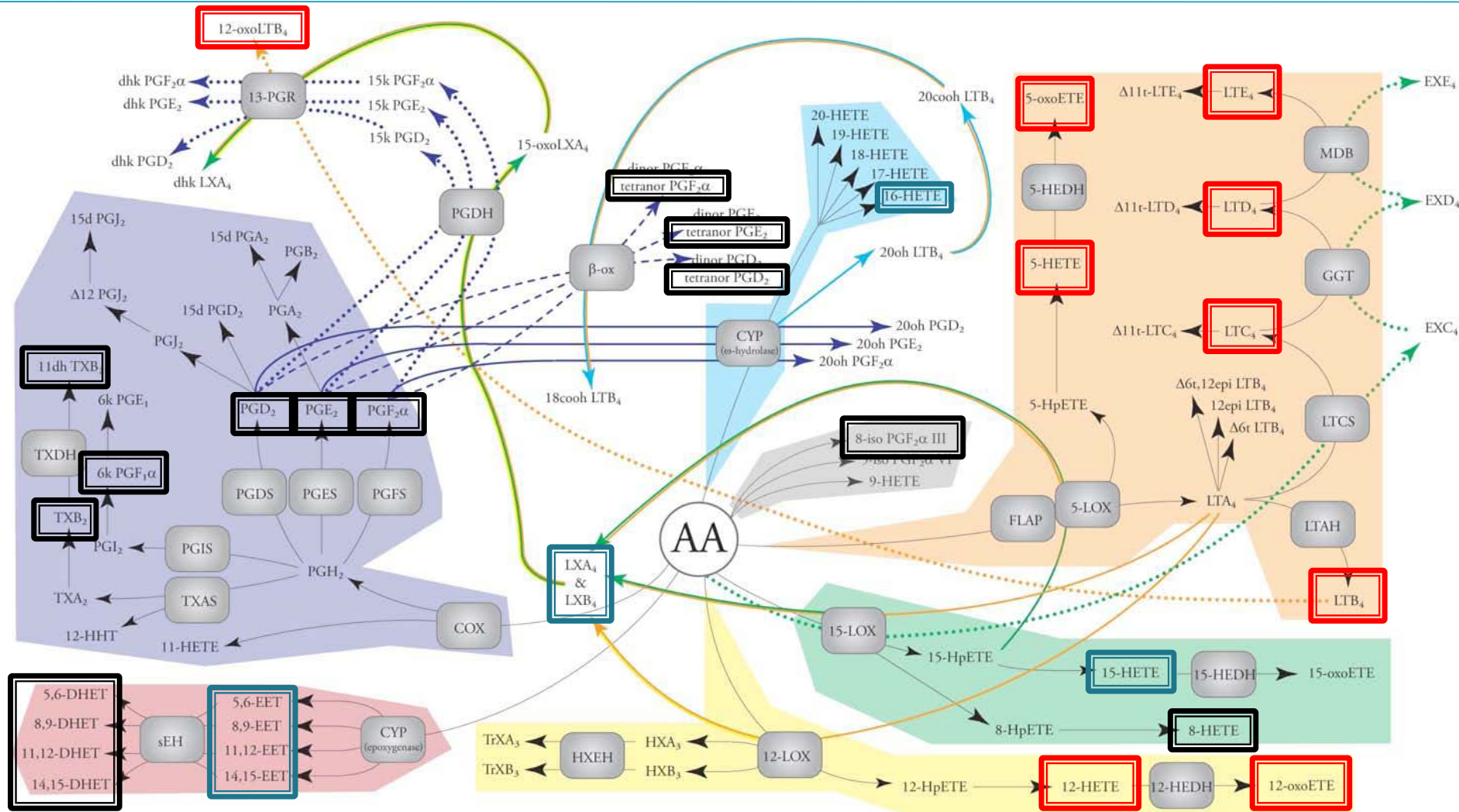
▶ Acute vs Chronic

- Acute: sepsis, septic chock
- Chronic: obesity, type 2 diabetes, atherosclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease

▶ Partners involved

- Cytokines, chemokines
 - IL-1, IL-4, IL-6, IL-10, TNF- α , CRP...
- Eicosanoids–Docosanoids
 - Structural properties
 - Oxidised metabolites of free fatty acids, mainly C20:4 and C22:6
 - Enzymatic (COX, LOX, CYP)/Chemical origin
 - Biological properties
 - Pro-inflammatory or Anti-inflammatory
 - Oxidative stress biomarkers

Metabolism of arachidonic acid



Adapted from Buczinski *et al*, *J. Lipid Res.*, 2009

Pro-inflammatory

Anti-inflammatory

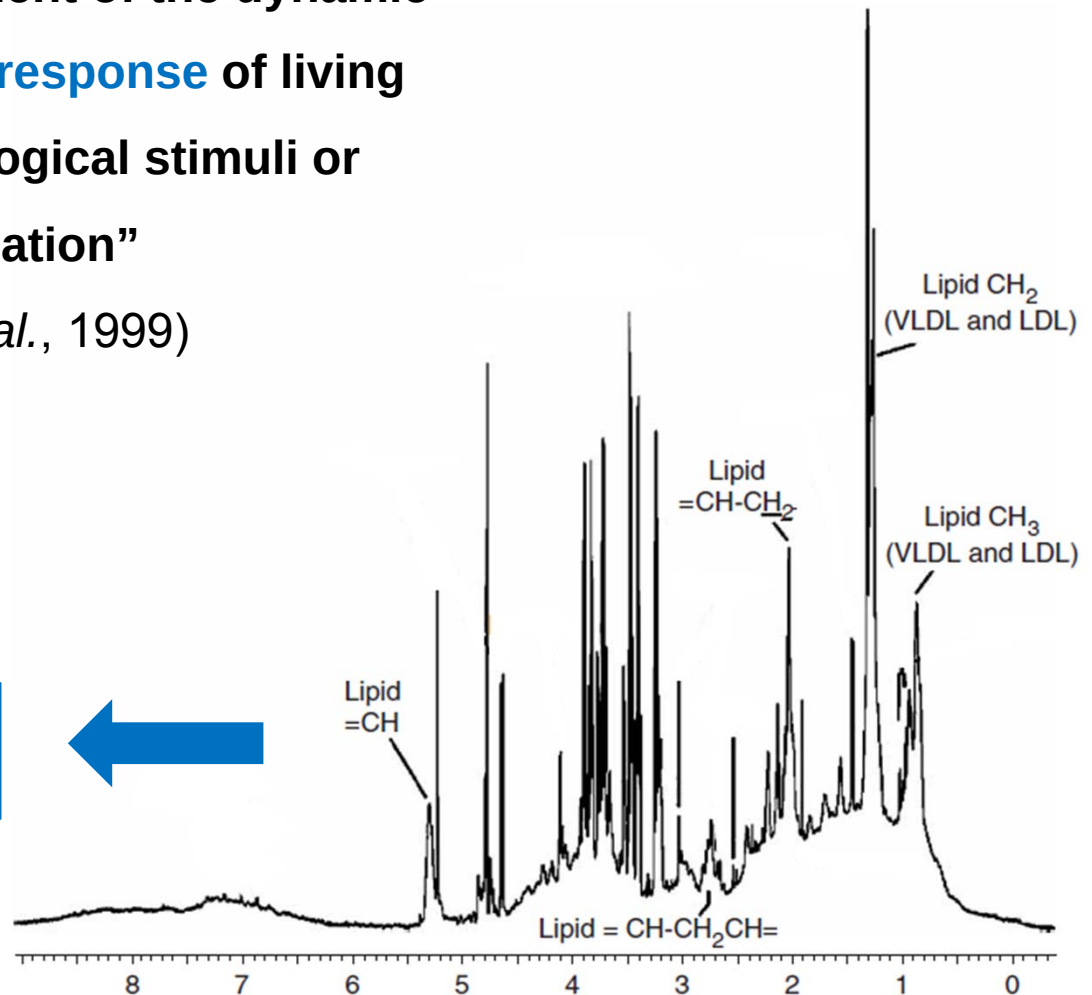
Others

NMR-based metabonomics

“The quantitative measurement of the dynamic
multiparametric metabolic response of living
systems to pathophysiological stimuli or
genetic modification”

(Nicholson J.K. *et al.*, 1999)

Alternatives to NMR for
lipid analysis?



Beckonert *et al*, *Nat. Protoc.*, 2007

LC/MS-based metabonomics

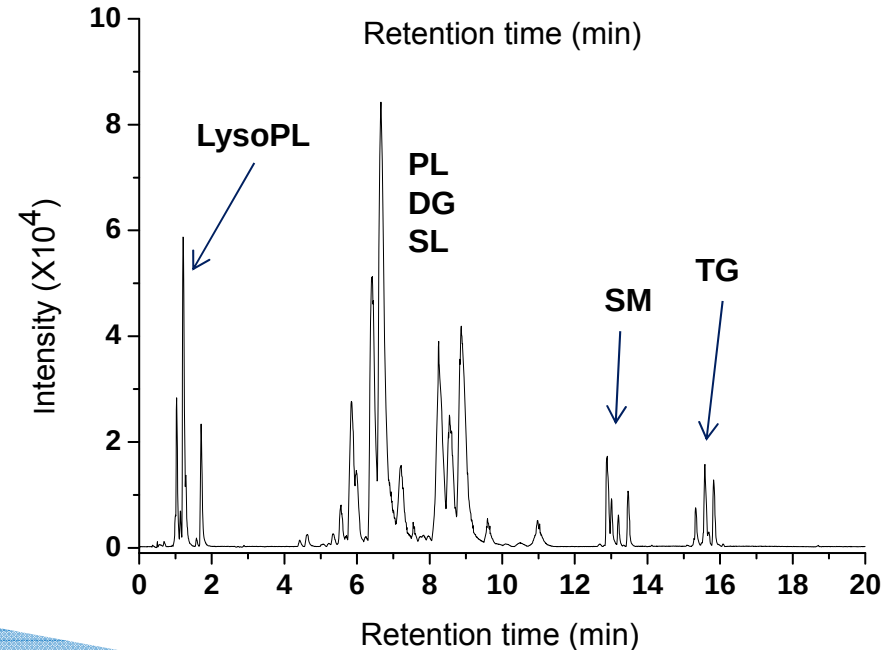
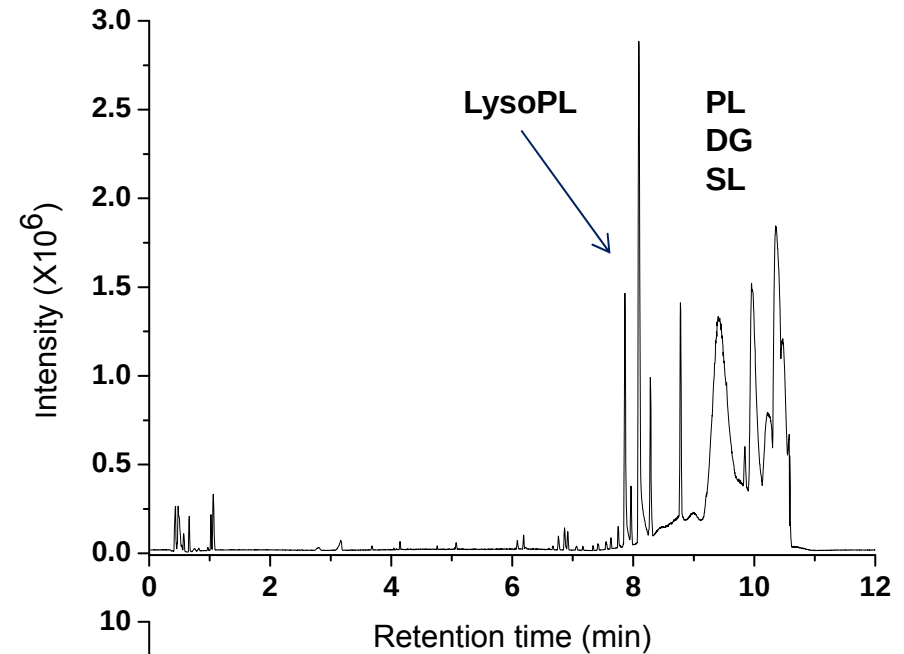
Reversed-Phase LC
or
HILIC

MS-based
untargeted approaches

hydrophilic

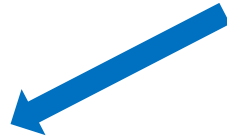
hydrophobic

Dedicated
Lipid Profiling
method



From untargeted to targeted...

None of these methods untargeted methods is suitable for eicosanoid analysis



Selectivity issue
Isomers

Sensitivity issue
Trace level in biofluids

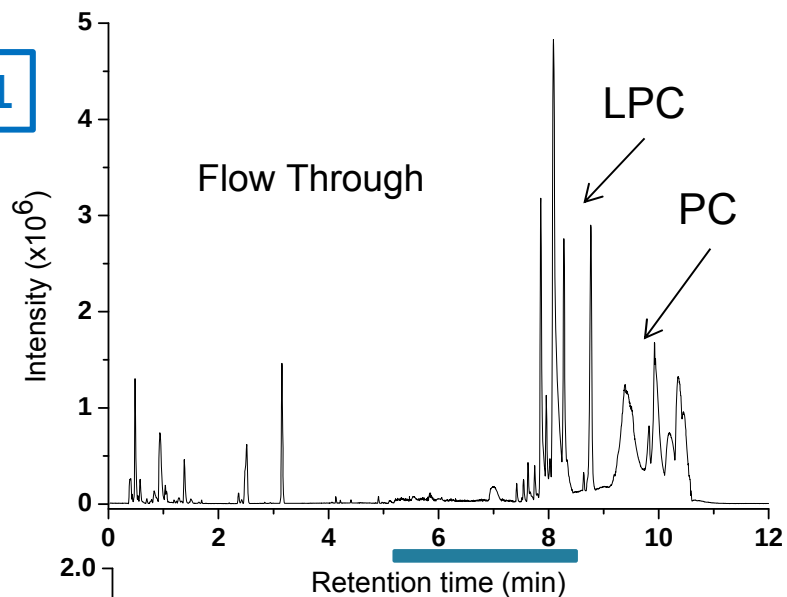


- Selective sample clean-up
- Optimised UPLC separation

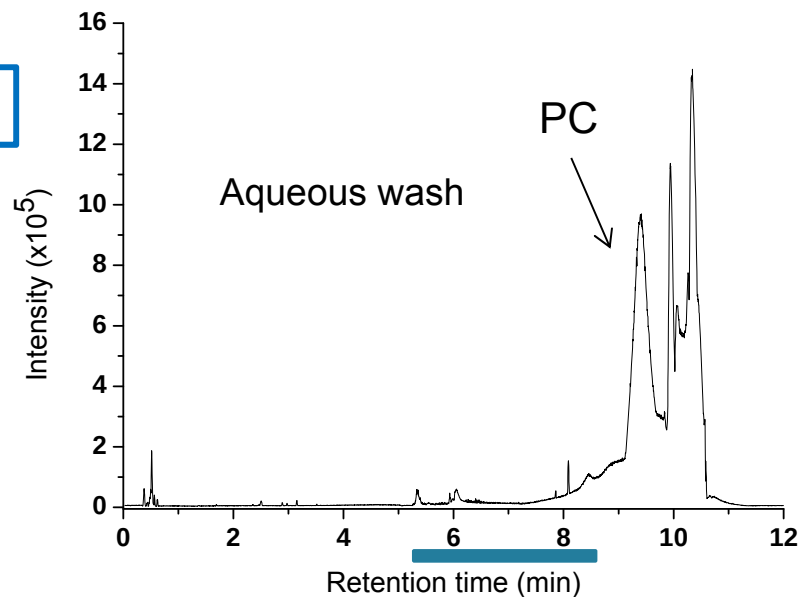
- Sample concentration
- Triple quadrupole mass spectrometer

Sample preparation: Anion exchange SPE

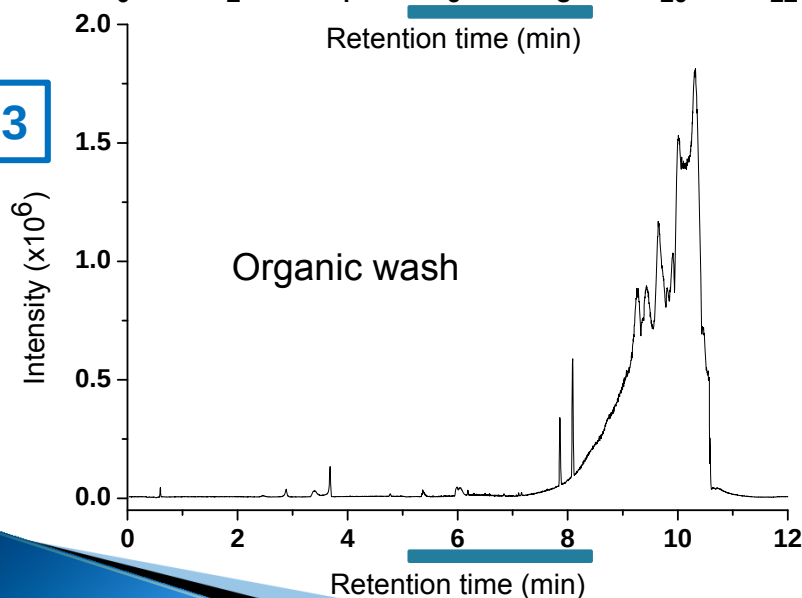
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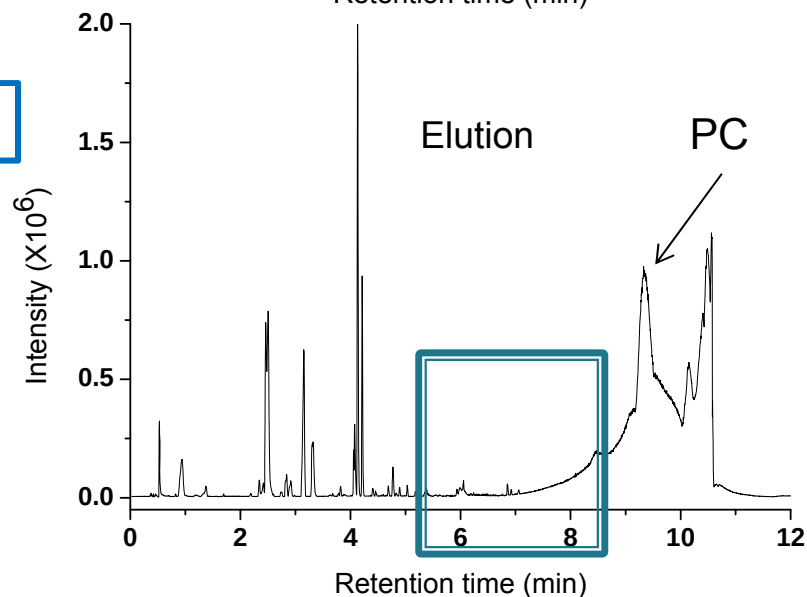
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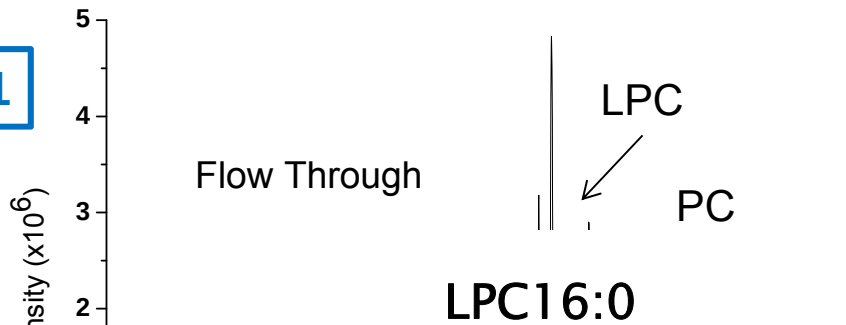


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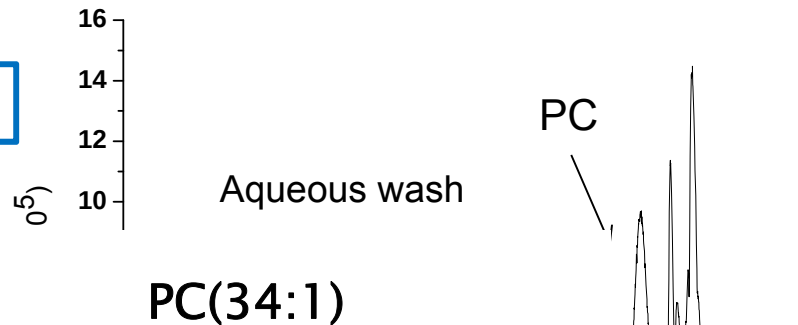


Sample preparation: Anion exchange SPE

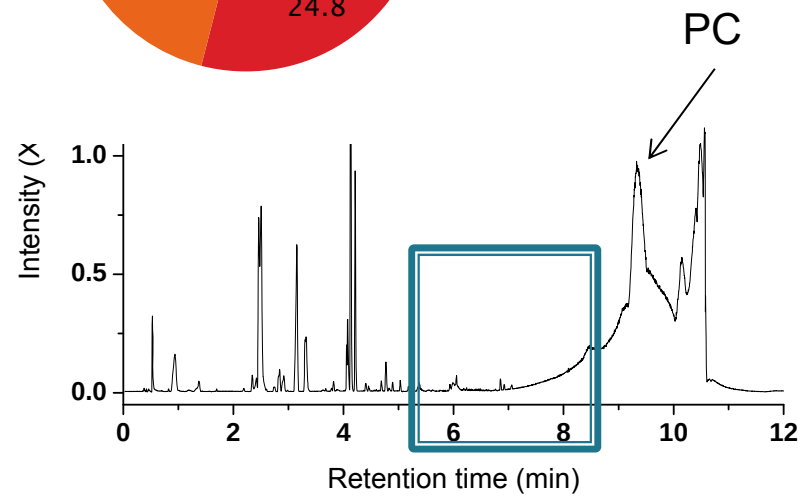
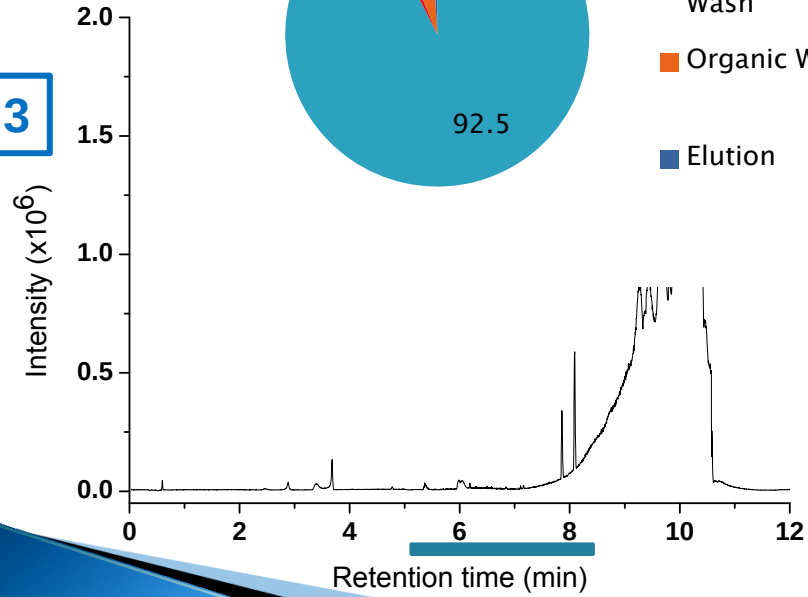
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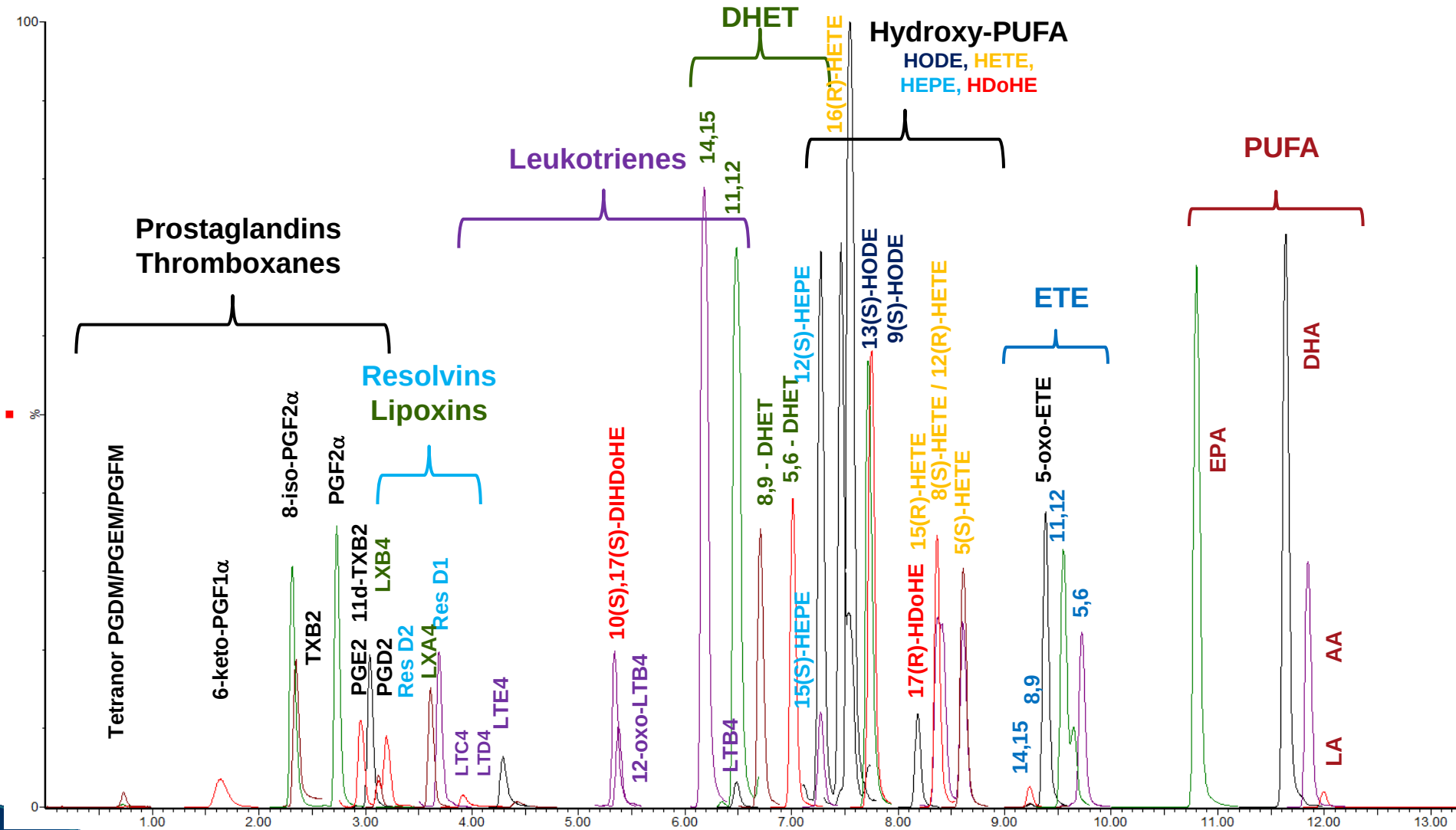
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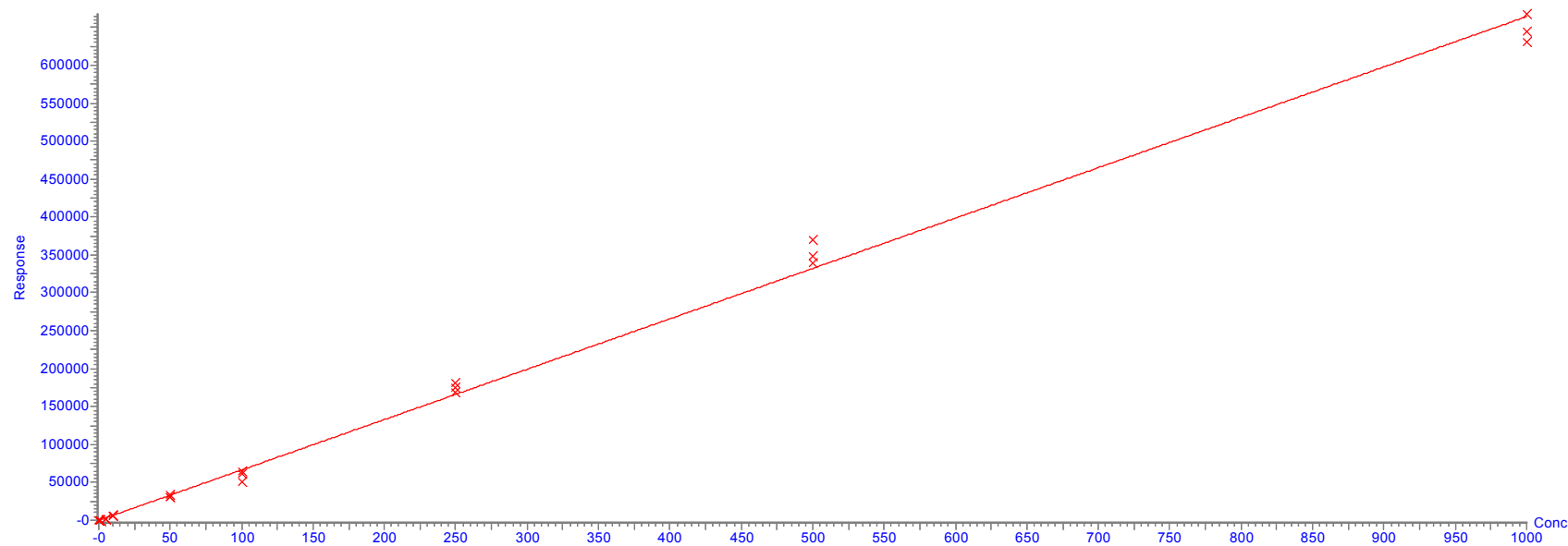


UPLC-MS/MS analysis



Validation features

Compound name: 9(S)-HODE
Correlation coefficient: $r = 0.997523$, $r^2 = 0.995052$
Calibration curve: $664.384 \cdot x + 1.39905$
Response type: External Std, Area
Curve type: Linear, Origin: Include, Weighting: $1/x$, Axis trans: None



	Curve
Linearity (R^2)	0.9848–0.9955
LOQ (pg/ μ L)	5–10

	High QC (500 pg/ μ L)
Recovery (%)	95% (PG)
Precision (%)	<14.6 ; <19.2 (LOQ)
Accuracy (%)	85.6 – 115.9

How to improve the surgical patient journey ?

A reality:

- operative theatres are largely free of chemical diagnostic information
- traditional clinical risk scores or clinical biochemistry lack sensitivity and/or specificity to predict patient outcome

Can metabolic phenotyping predict patients who are likely to have poor outcome after surgical intervention ?



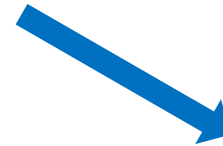
Before intervention

Diagnosis
Prognosis
Risk stratification
Preoperative optimisation



During intervention

Diagnosis
Prognosis
Risk stratification
Real-time functional histology



After intervention

Post-operative care
optimisation

*NMR and UPLC/MS of biofluids
MAS-NMR of biopsies
iKnife for real-time tissue classification*

Longitudinal phenotyping of colorectal surgical patients

▶ Experimental design

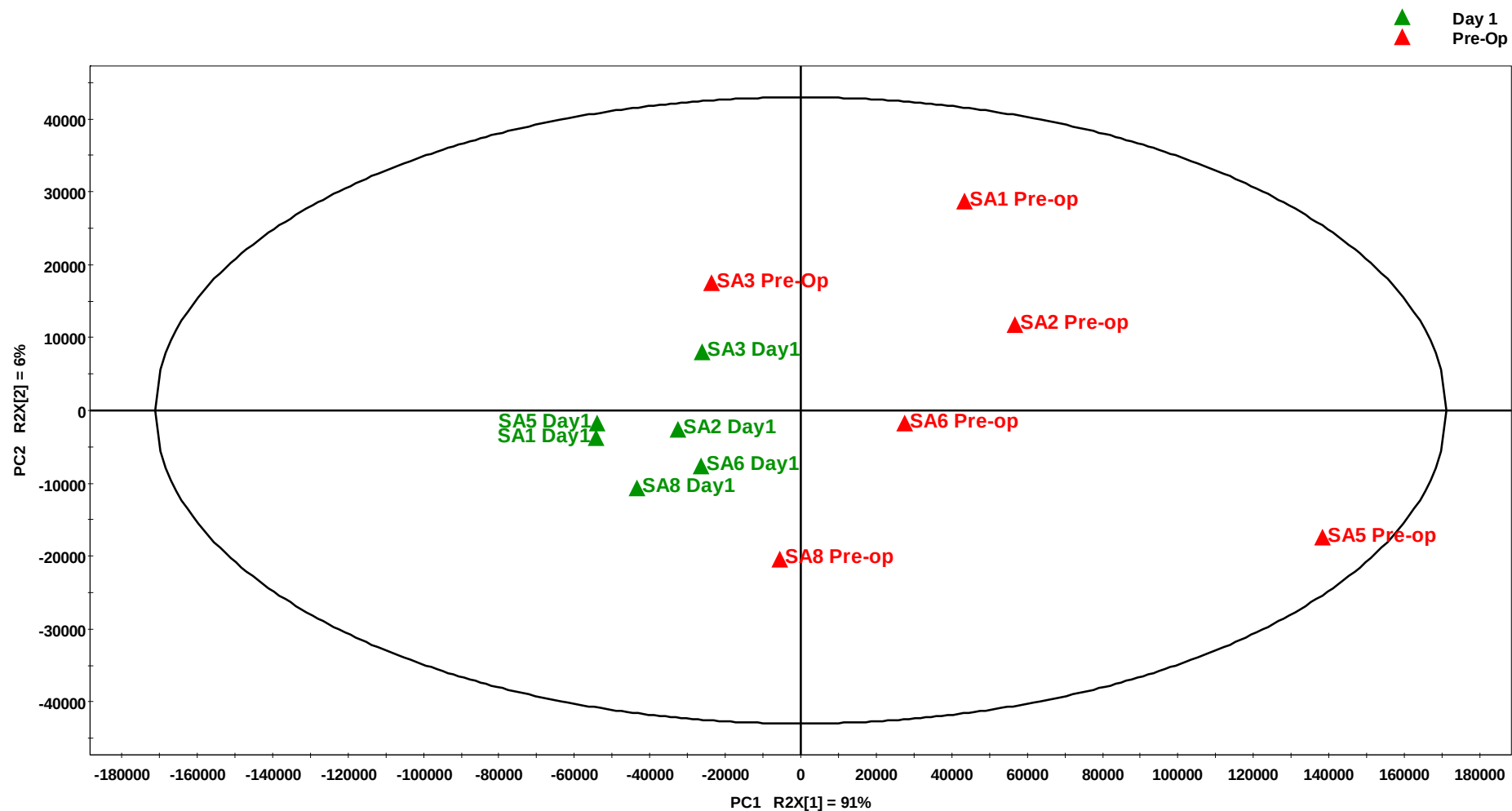
- Serum from 23 patients
- Open vs laparoscopic surgery
- Pre-operative sampling + 5 post-op time points

▶ Preliminary study

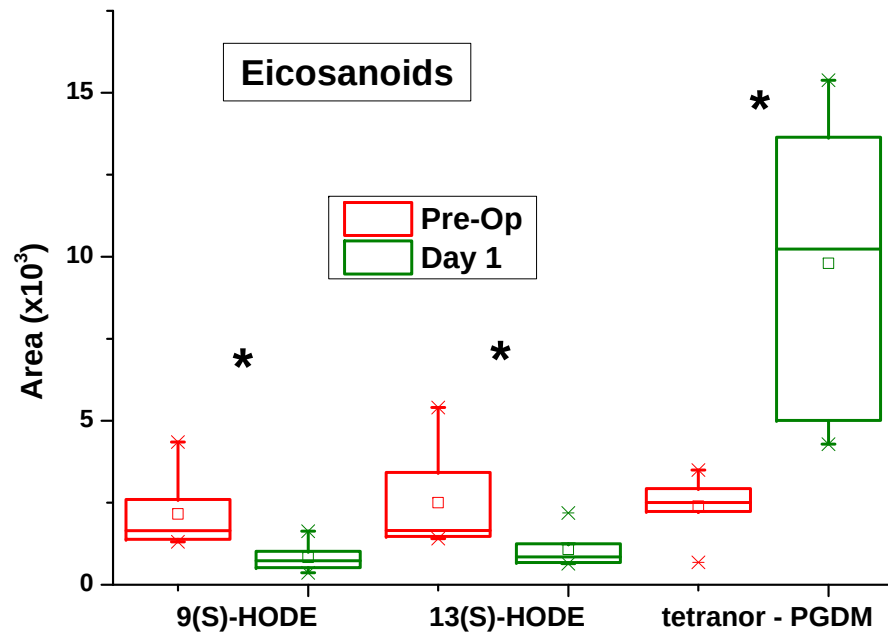
- 3 Open vs 3 Lap
- Pre-op vs Day+1



Longitudinal phenotyping of colorectal surgical patients

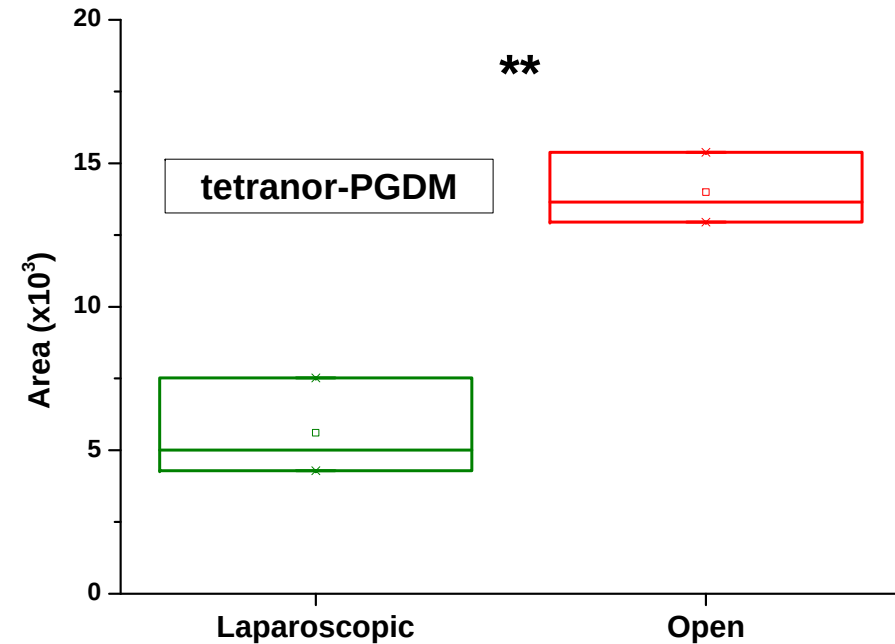


Longitudinal phenotyping of colorectal surgical patients



*: p<0.05 two-tailed unpaired t-test

Decrease in fibrinolysis *via* PPAR γ activation
Increase in COX mediated pro-inflammatory signalling pathways



** : p<0.05 two-tailed unpaired t-test

Inflammatory response less pronounced in laparoscopic surgery

Conclusion and future works

► Conclusion

- Method in compliance with initial goals (selectivity, sensitivity)
- Good complementarity with untargeted profiling

► Future works

- Further method validation
 - Long-term stability
 - Other matrices (plasma, urine, tissue extracts, cell cultures)
- Analysis of serum samples from the whole cohort of colorectal surgical patients
- Correlation with clinical data and cytokine profiling

Acknowledgments

Imperial College
London

- Prof Jeremy Nicholson
- Prof Elaine Holmes
- Dr James Kinross
- Dr Kirill Veselkov
- Dr Bhavna Gami
- Claudia Rueb
- Matt Lewis
- Magali Sarafian



- Dr Bernard Walther
- Dr Claire Boursier-Neyret
- Dr Perrine Masson

Thank you for your attention

