

Course 2851 Principles of Metabolism
Metabolism and endocrinology programme, Karolinska Institutet

Lecture 13
Measuring metabolites

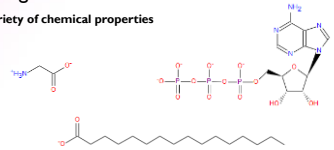
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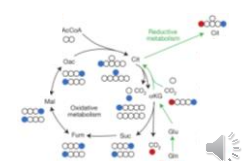
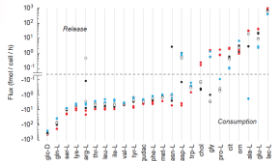


Measuring metabolites is hard

Wide variety of chemical properties

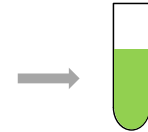
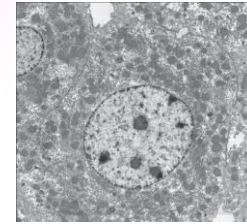


Accurate measurements are fundamental



Step 1: get the metabolites!

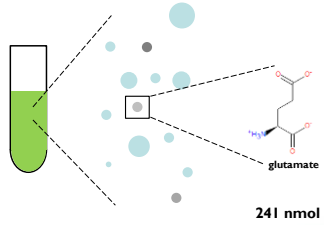
Metabolite extraction



- Correct solvent?
- Could metabolite degrade?
- Inactivate enzymes

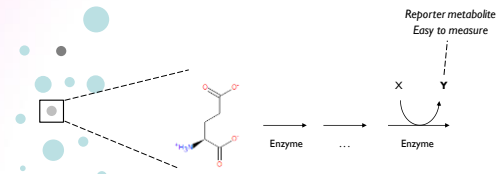
Basic problems of analytical chemistry

Separation
 Identification
 Quantification



Enzymatic assays ("kits")

Use enzyme specificity to identify metabolites

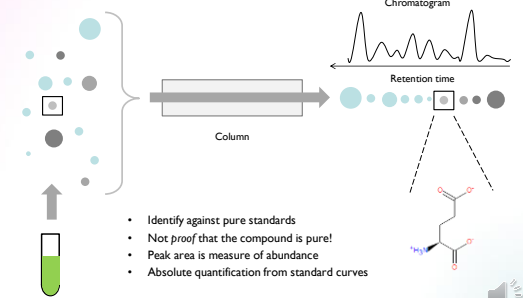


- Pure enzymes, added in excess
- Complete reaction, quantify reporter metabolite
- Absolute quantification from standard curves



Chromatography

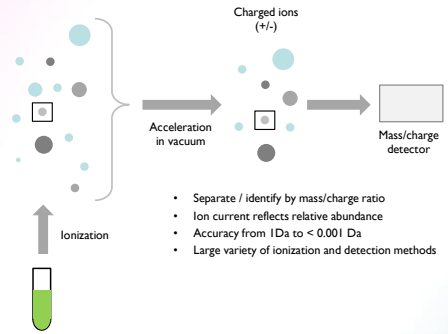
Separation by chemical properties



- Identify against pure standards
- Not proof that the compound is pure!
- Peak area is measure of abundance
- Absolute quantification from standard curves



Mass spectrometry

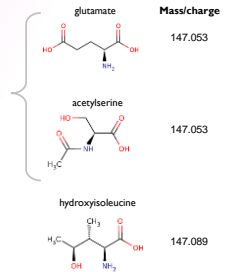


- Separate / identify by mass/charge ratio
- Ion current reflects relative abundance
- Accuracy from 1Da to < 0.001 Da
- Large variety of ionization and detection methods

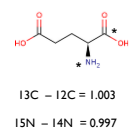


Benefits of high mass accuracy

Different molecules can be very close in mass

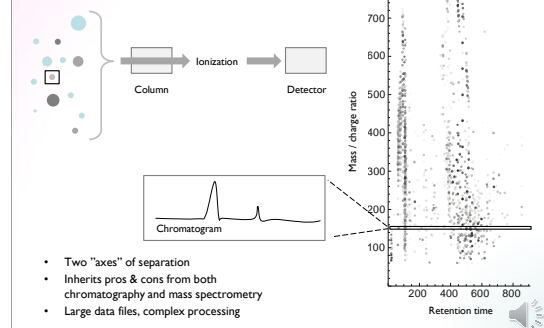


Isotopes can be separated



LC-MS and GC-MS

Combine chromatography with scanning MS

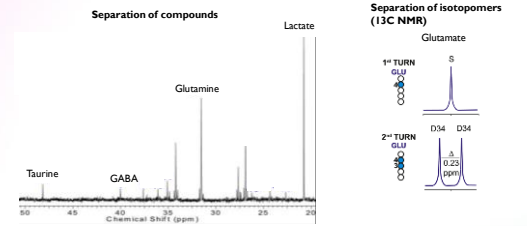


- Two "axes" of separation
- Inherits pros & cons from both chromatography and mass spectrometry
- Large data files, complex processing



Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy

Separation by chemical shift of atom nuclei



- Measure sample directly, quantitative
- Low sensitivity
- Some positional information
- Does not detect unlabeled atoms!

Marin-Valencia et al, Cell Metabolism 15:827-836, 2012
