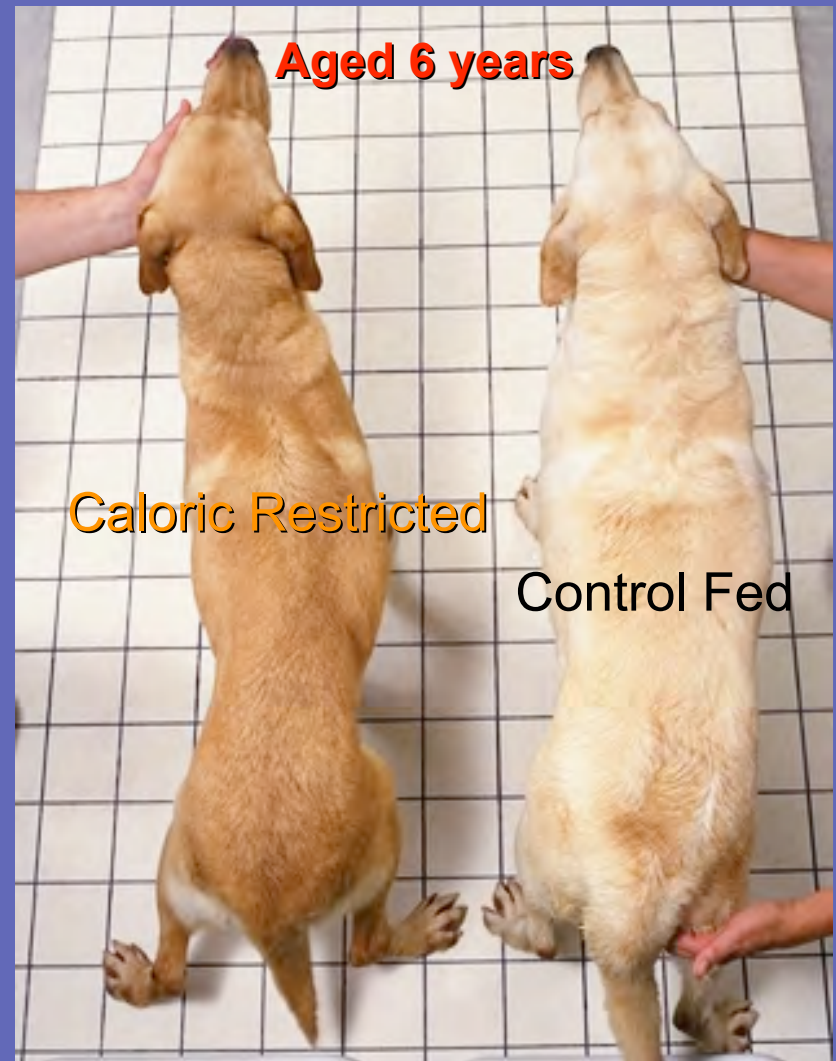


SMCR: A new approach to recovering temporal metabolic signal modulation in NMR spectroscopic datasets

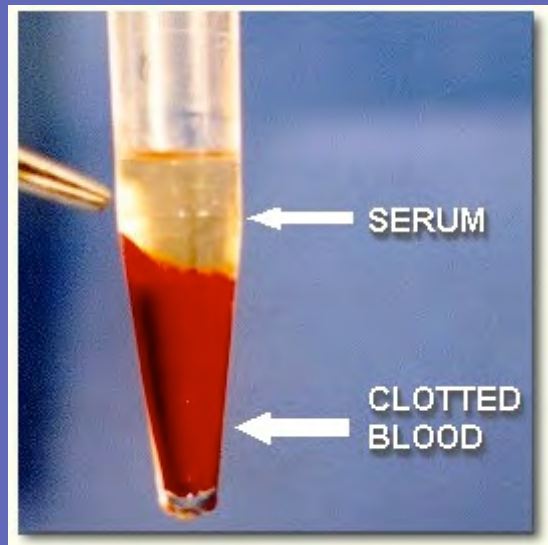
Application to a life-long caloric
restriction study in dogs

Selena Richards

- Natural intervention
 - Increase longevity
 - Reduce onset and prevalence of late life diseases
 - McCay *et al.* 1930's
 - Yeast, worms, fruit flies, rodents and dogs
- Nestle Research Centre
 - CR in Labrador Retrievers
 - 1.8 years longer median lifespan
 - Osteoarthritis and neoplastic diseases
 - Biochemical and physiological process unknown
 - Retardation of cellular, DNA and macromolecular damage



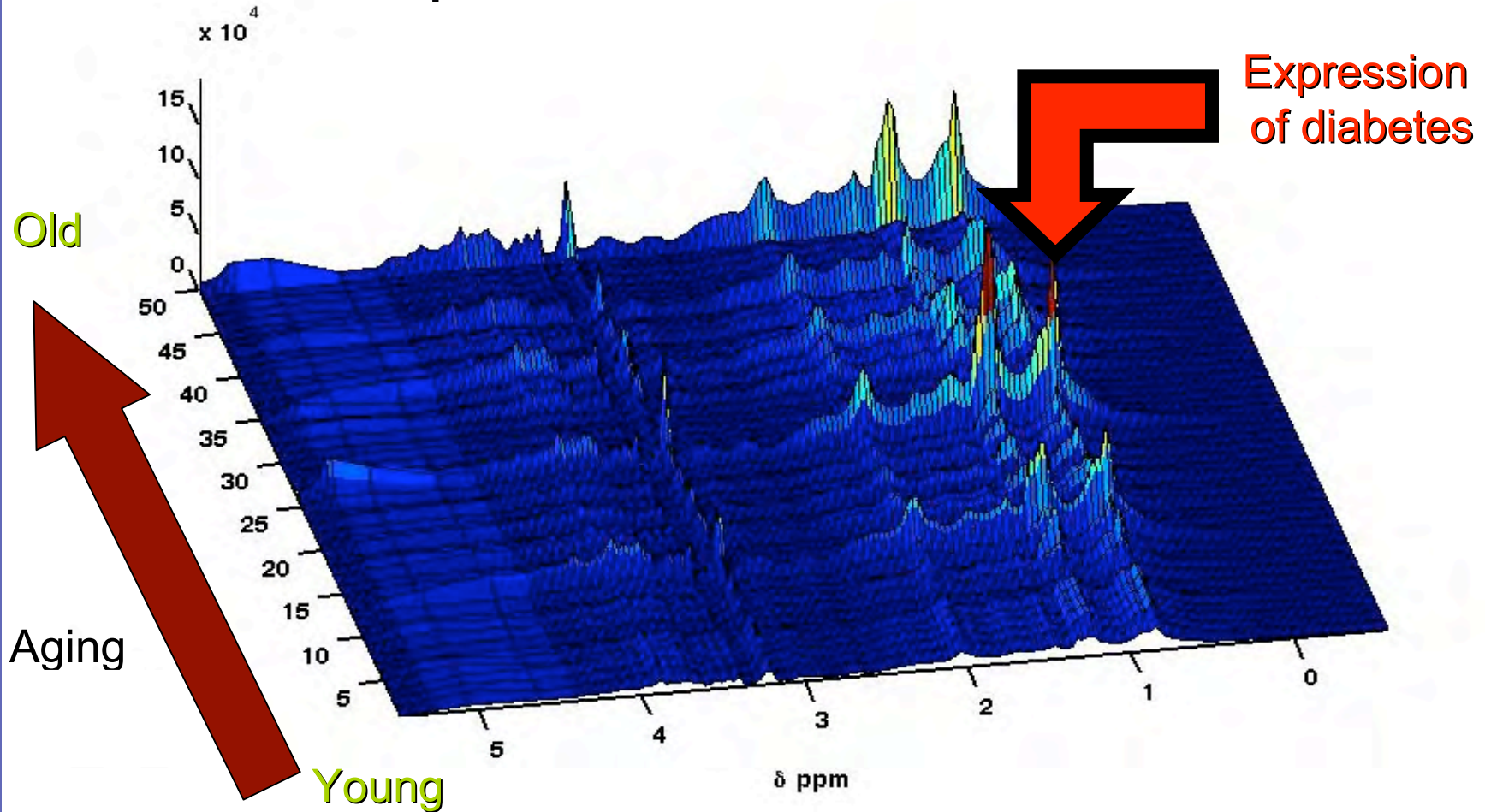
- Nutritional metabonomics (^1H NMR blood serum)
 - Distinctive biomarkers associated with dietary intervention
 - Dynamic concentration changes in lipids, lipoproteins and ketone bodies as system maintains homeostasis
 - Mask subtle systematic changes associated with diet

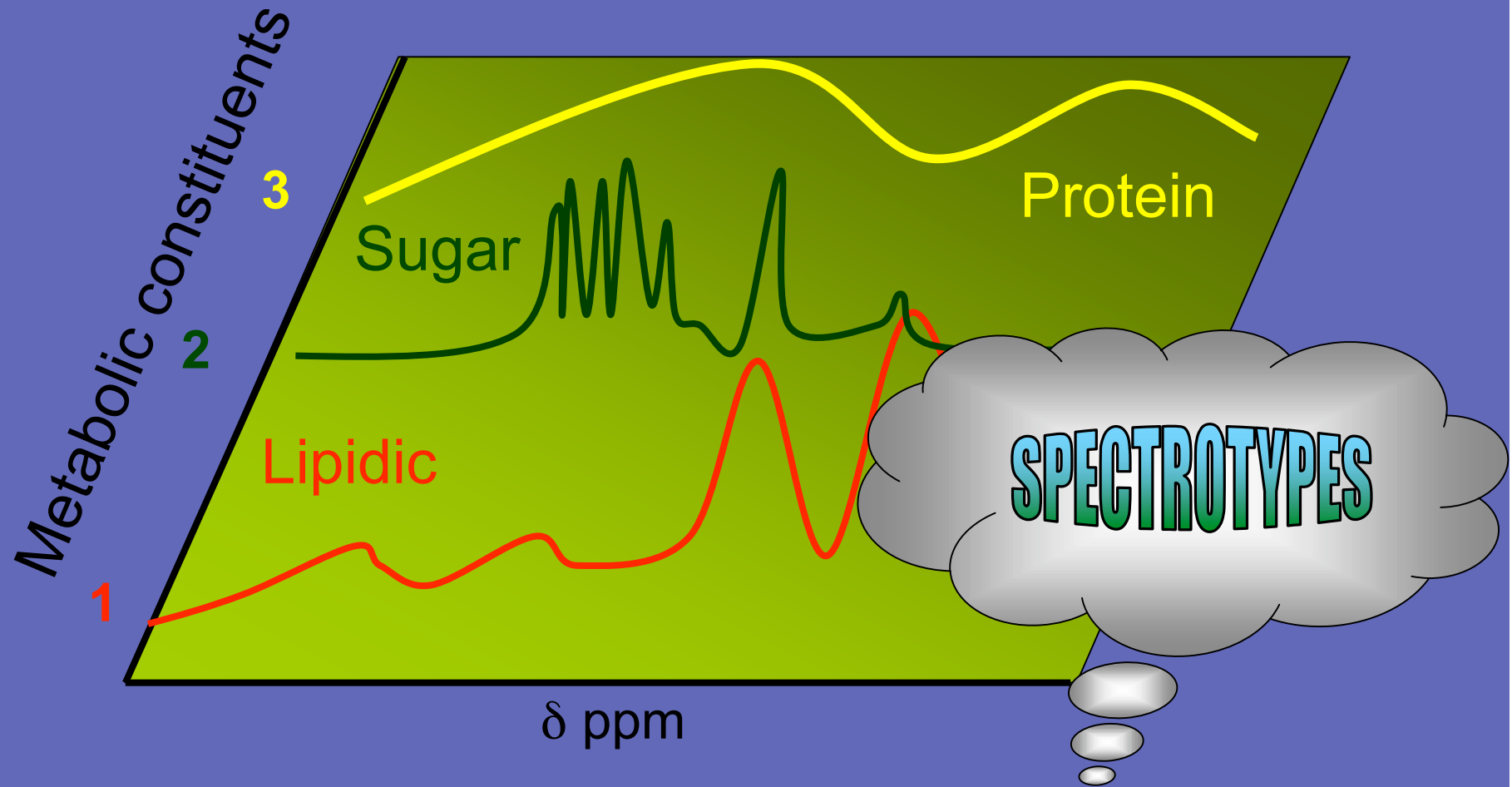


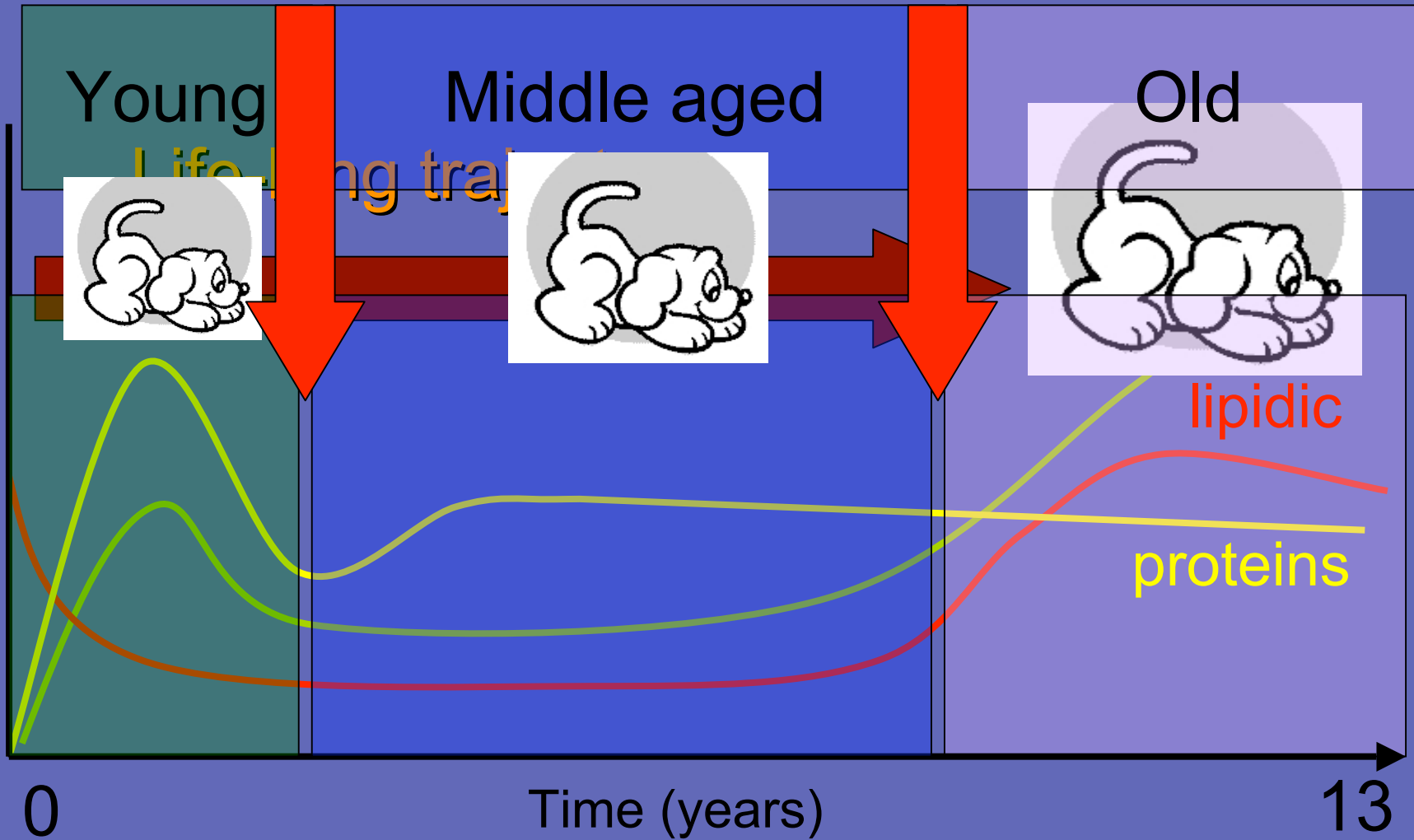
- Inter-subject variability is large
 - Severely complicates retrieval of statistically valid biomarkers
 - Variation in recency of dietary intervention and differences between individuals metabolic phenotype
 - Identify an individuals healthy state
- Advantages
 - Readily available & relatively non-invasively
 - Rich source of nutrients transit from one organ to another
 - Reflect current state of health and disease

**New Information-rich model
free metabonomics approach
is introduced to characterise
the temporal metabolic
response of dogs to lifetime
CR**

^1H NMR metabolic profile







Self Modeling Curve Resolution

- Underlying Principle of SMCR

- Bilinear model

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Spectrotype 1} \\
 \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{S}_1^T + \mathbf{C}_2 \mathbf{S}_2^T + \mathbf{E}
 \end{array}$$

- Initial Estimates

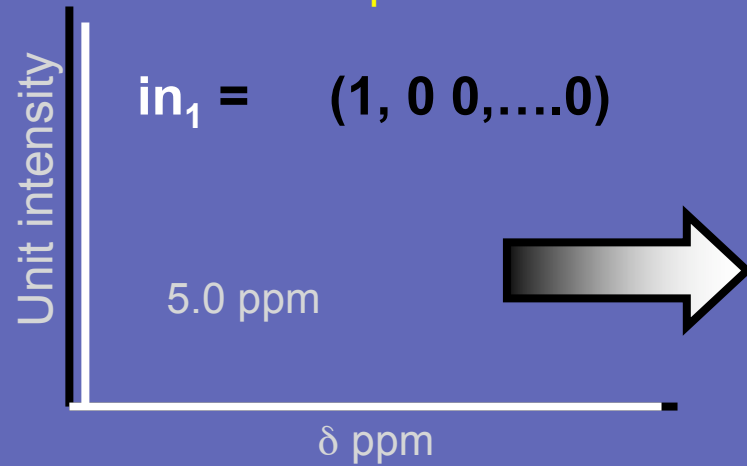
- Quantitative Iterative Target Transformation Factor Analysis (QITTFA)
 - Starting estimates approximate the final solution
 - Advantages
 - Refinement of Initial estimates prior to ALS
 - Absence of unstructured variance
 - Five Steps of the QITTFA routine

$$\mathbf{E} = \|\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{C} \mathbf{S}^T\|$$

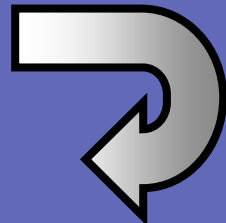
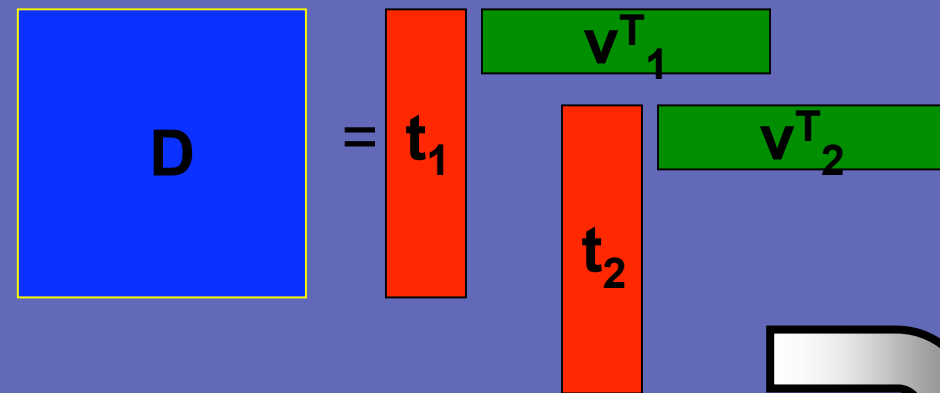
Richards, S. E.; Walmsley, A. D. *Journal of Chemometrics* 2007, 22, 63-80.

Initial Estimates (QITTF)

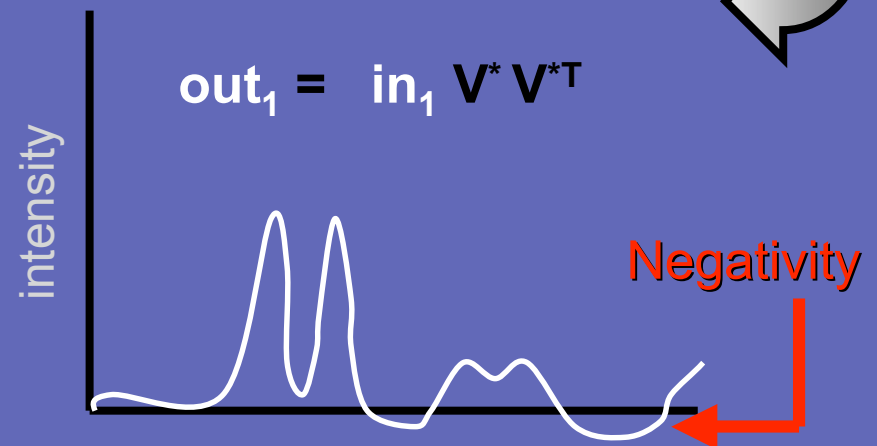
1. Needle Spectrum



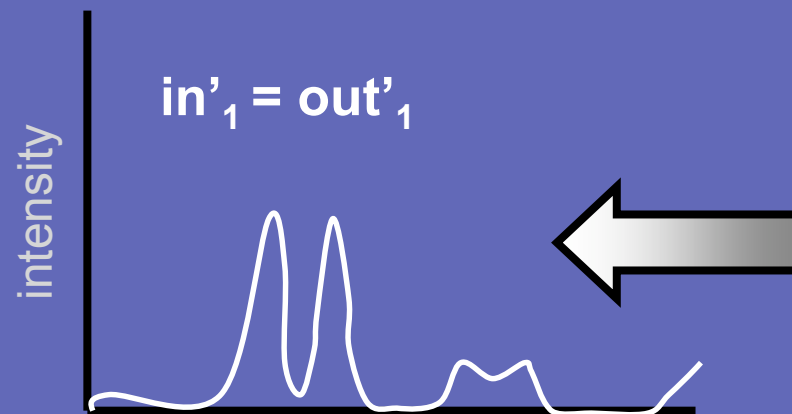
2. Singular Value Decomposition



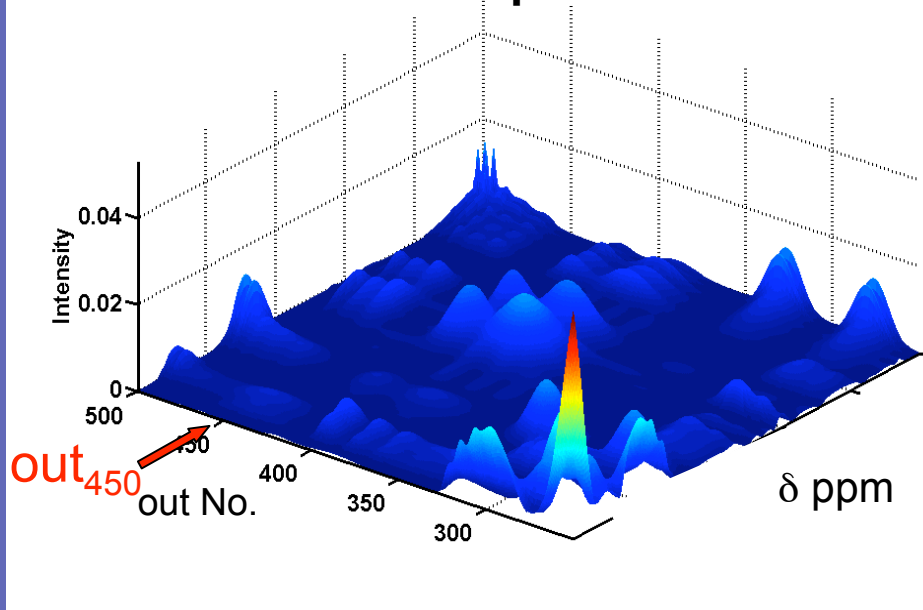
3. Needle Output Spectra



4. Needle Output Spectra Constrained



Needle Output Matrix



Which is the purest out (initial estimate)?

$$\text{out}_1 = \text{in}_1 V^* V^{*T}$$

$$\text{out}_2 = \text{in}_2 V^* V^{*T}$$

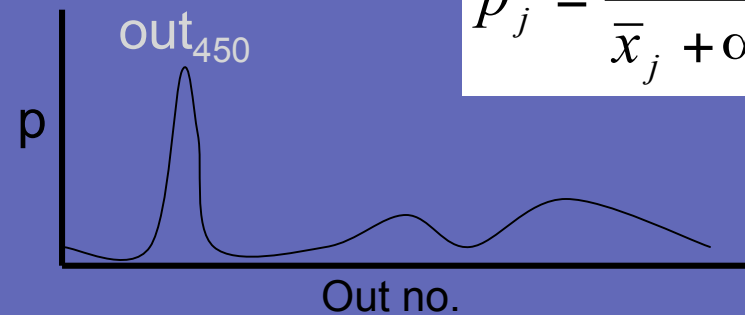
$$\text{out}_m = \text{in}_m V^* V^{*T}$$

5. Selection of Output Spectra (Initial Estimates)

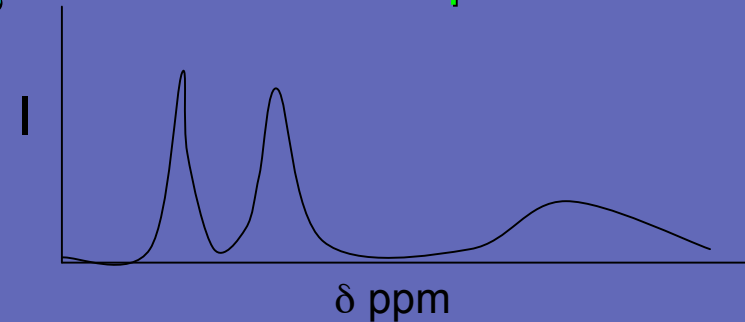
SIMPLISMA

Purity spectrum

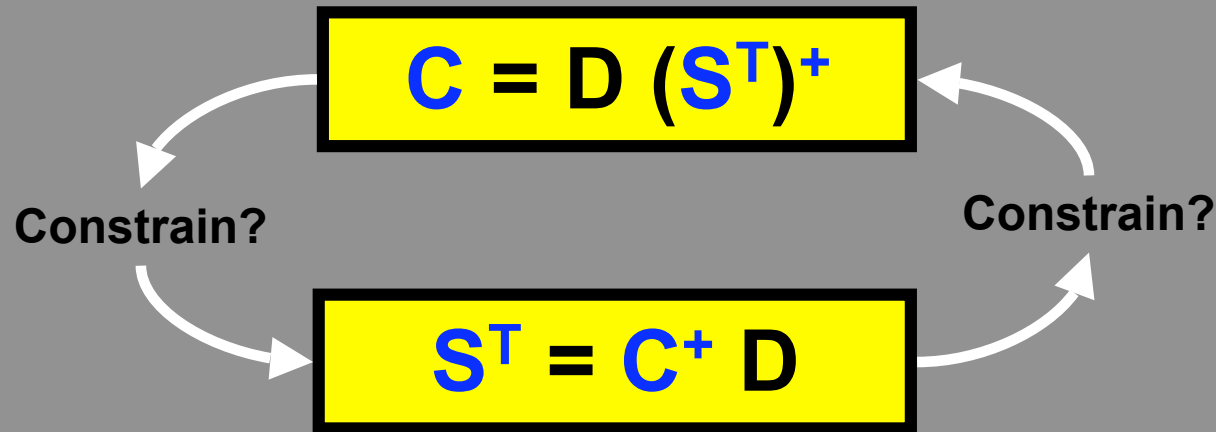
$$p_j = \frac{S_j}{\bar{x}_j + \alpha}$$



Initial estimate spectrum No. 1



Alternating Least Squares (ALS)



Constrained (---)

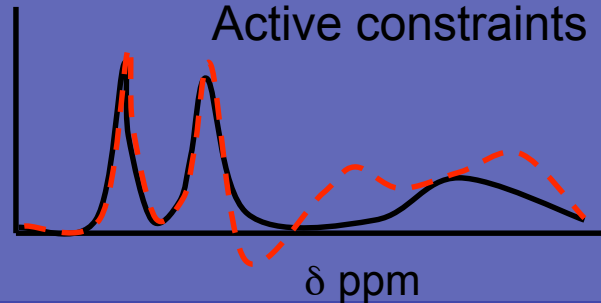
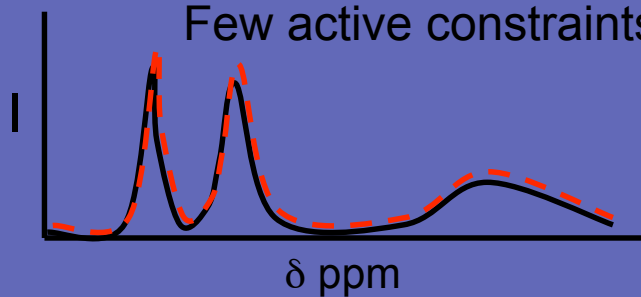
Unconstrained (- -)

Good match

Poor match

Few active constraints

Active constraints



$$E = \|D - C S^T\|$$

Rotational Ambiguity

$$D = C S^T$$

$$D = (C T) (T^{-1} S^T)$$

Intensity Ambiguity

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^n (1/k_i c_i) (k_i s_i^T)$$

Lack of fit (LOF)

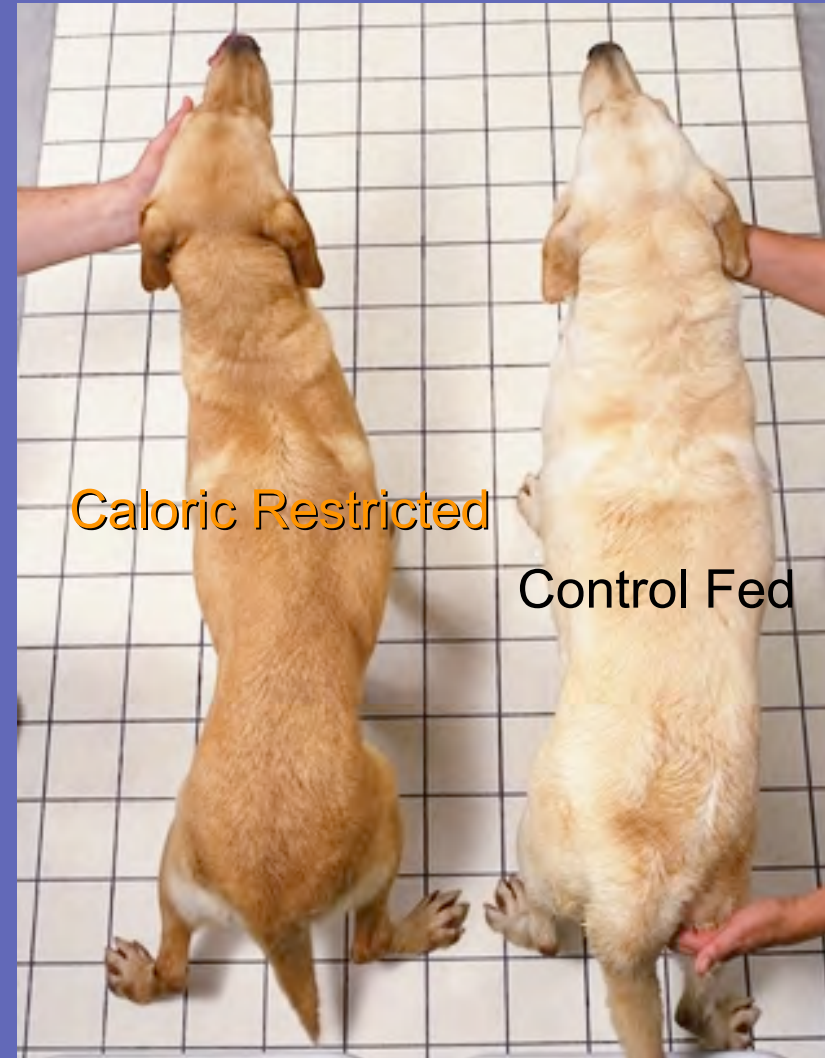
$$LOF(\%) = 100 \times \frac{\sum_{ij} (d_{ij} - \hat{d}_{ij})^2}{\sum_{ij} d_{ij}^2}$$

% Variance explained

$$r^2(\%) = 100 \times \frac{\sum_{ij} \hat{d}_{ij}^2}{\sum_{ij} d_{ij}^2}$$

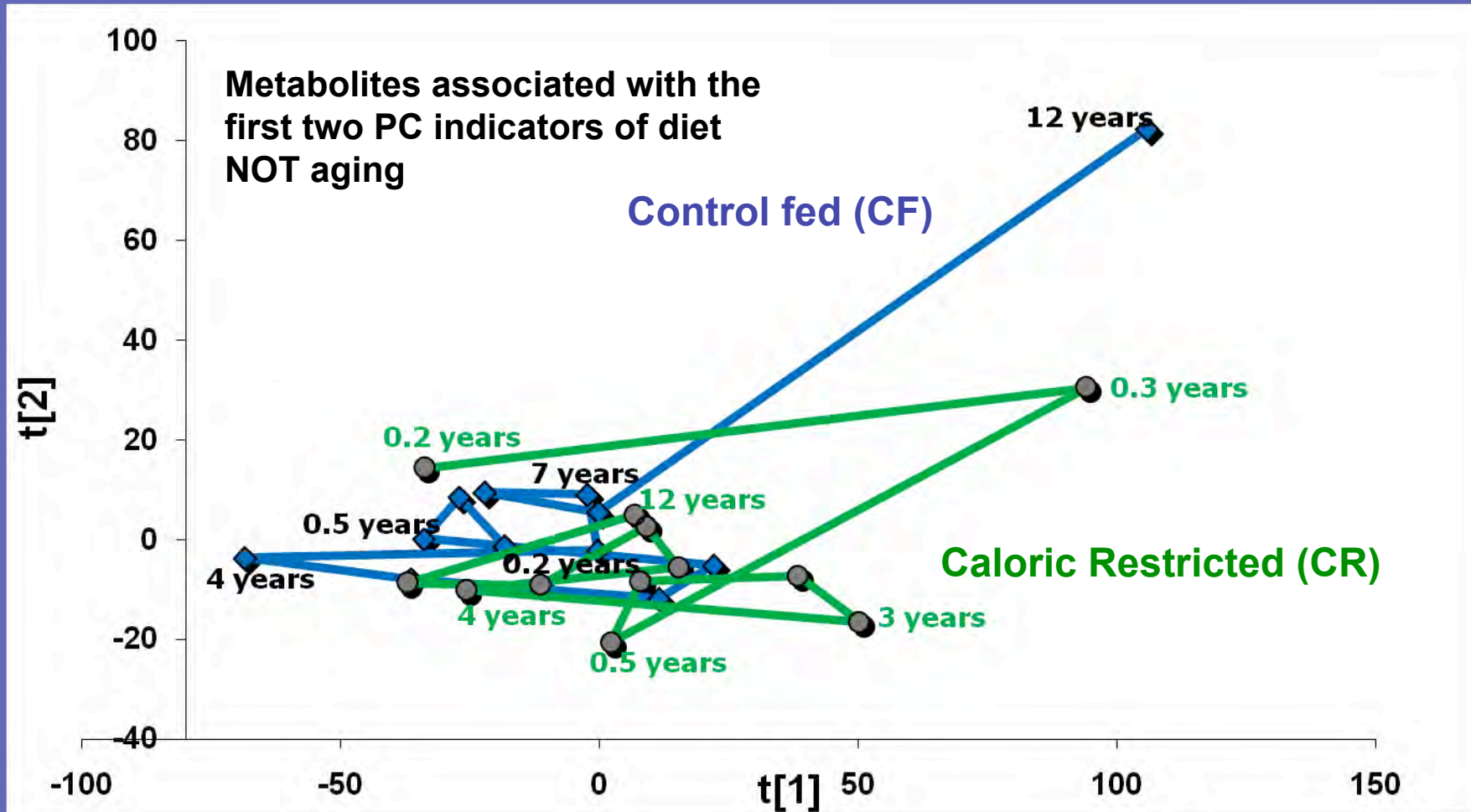
Experimental

- Animal Handling
 - 48 dogs
 - paired gender and weaning weight
 - Randomly assigned (CF/CR)
 - Initiated 8 weeks
 - CR (75% of CF)
- NMR spectroscopy
 - 400 μl of saline (10% D_2O) in 200 μl blood plasma
 - Bruker DRX 600 NMR spectrometer
 - 600.13 MHz for ^1H
 - NOESY
- Binned Data (0.005 ppm)

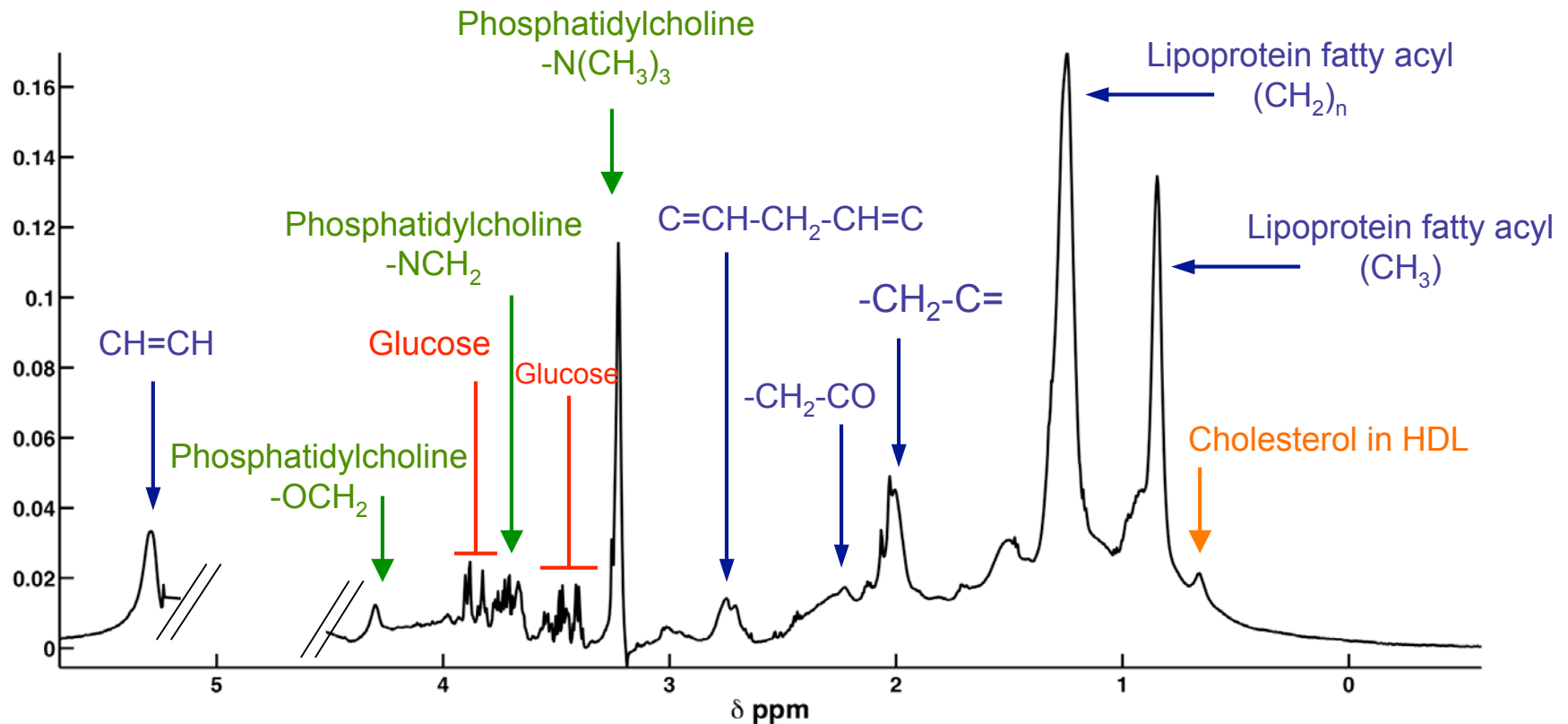


- Multivariate Metabolic Trajectory
 - PCA Trajectory plots
 - Reveal patterns and trends in the data
 - Scaled to UV
 - SMCR Analysis
 - QITFA Initial Estimates
 - Non-negativity constraints, maximum iteration 500
 - ALS
 - Non-negativity constraints in C and S and normalization of S

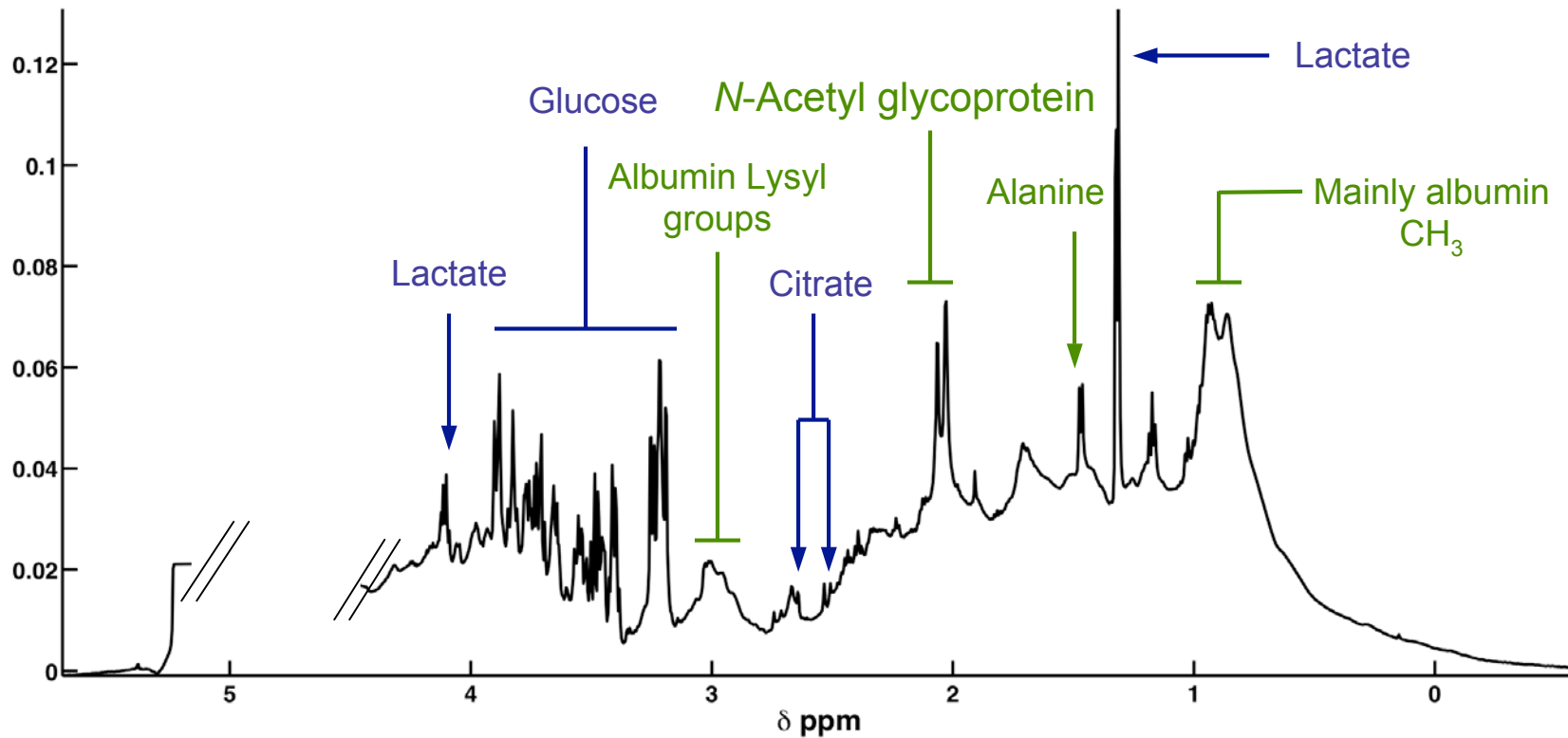
Results and Discussion



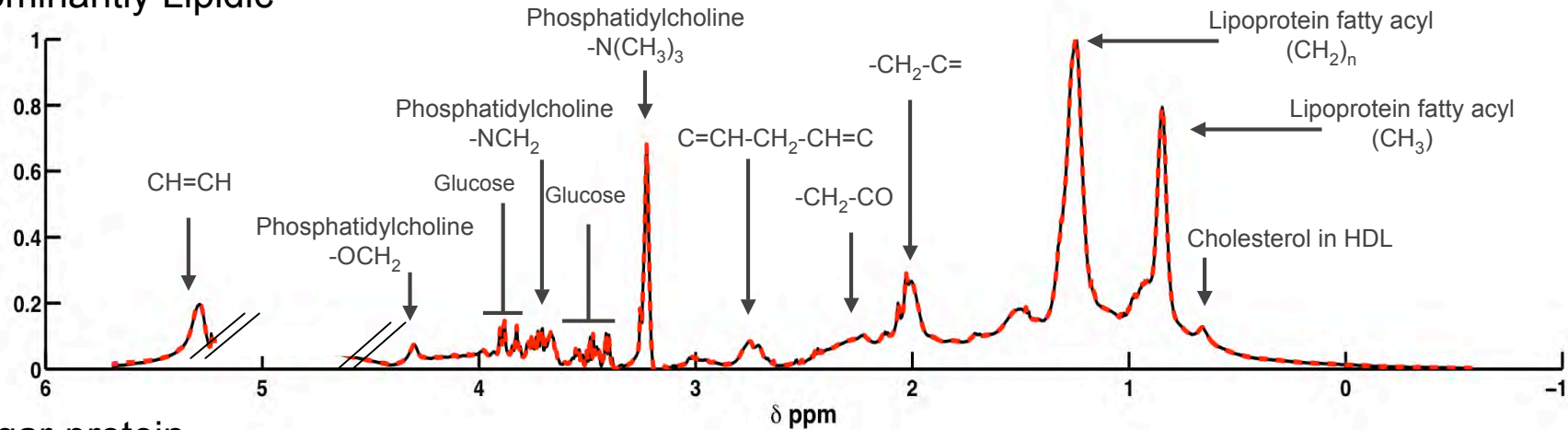
Dominantly Lipidic



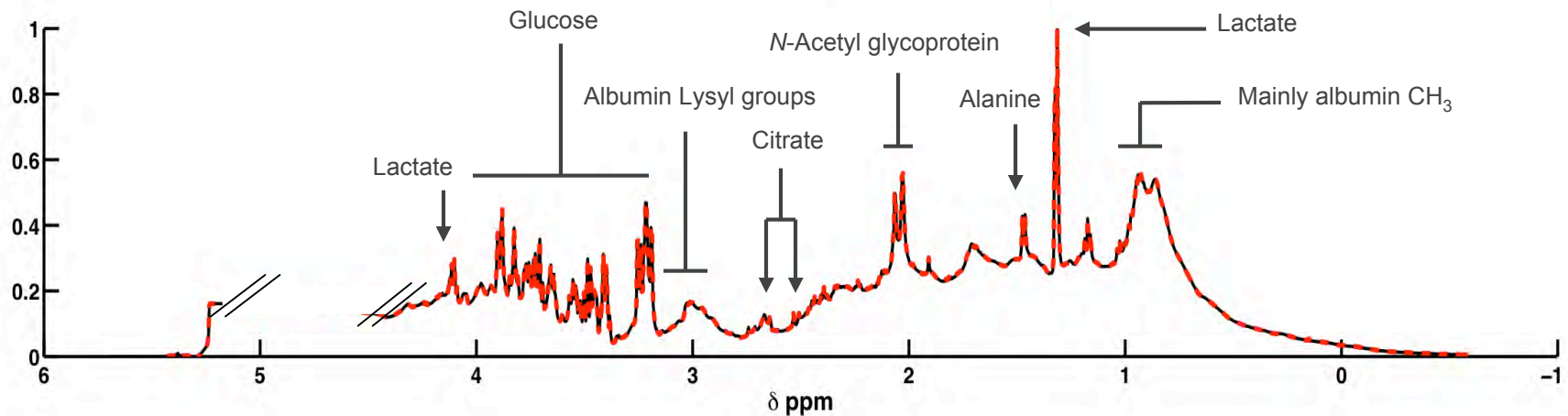
Sugar-protein



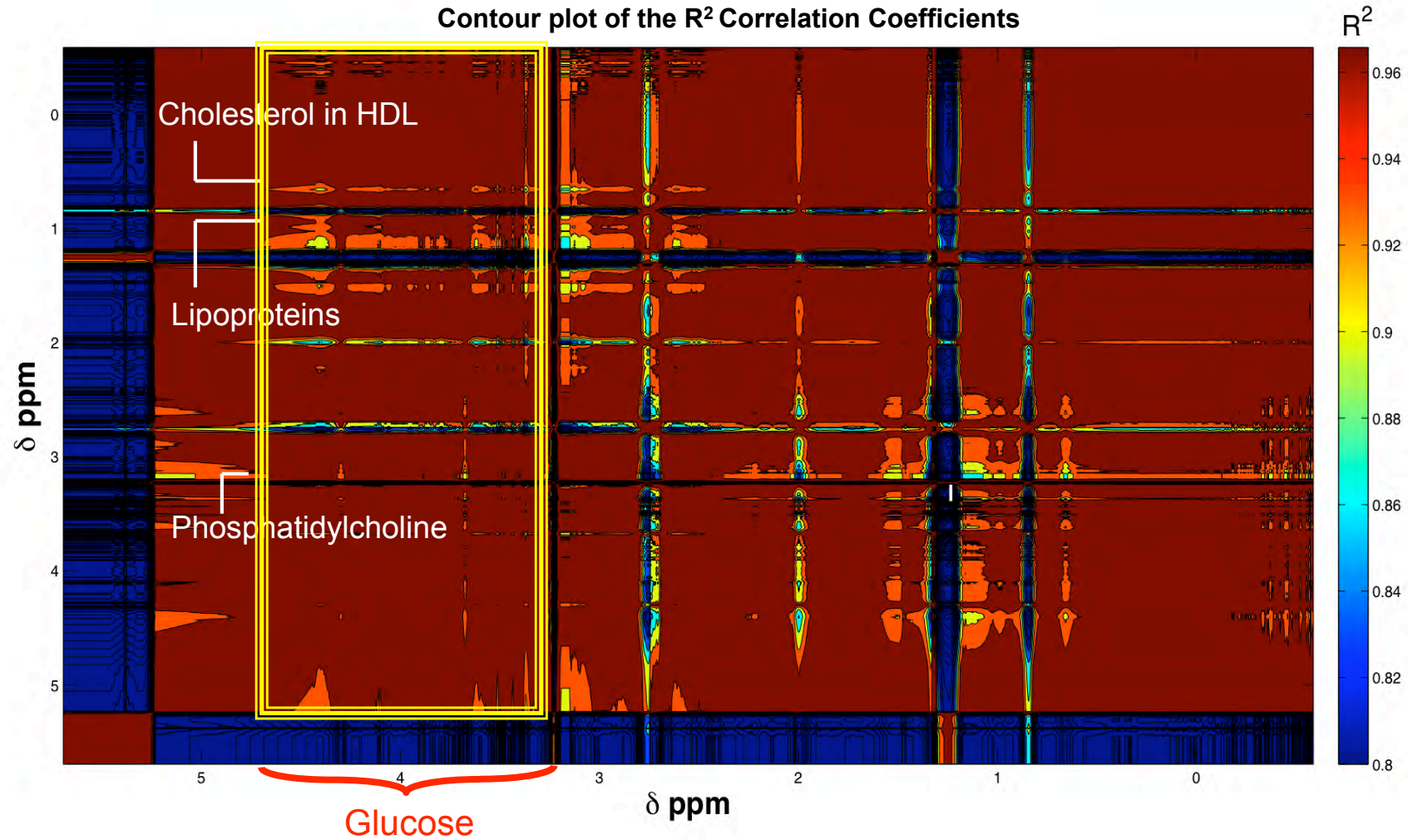
Dominantly Lipidic



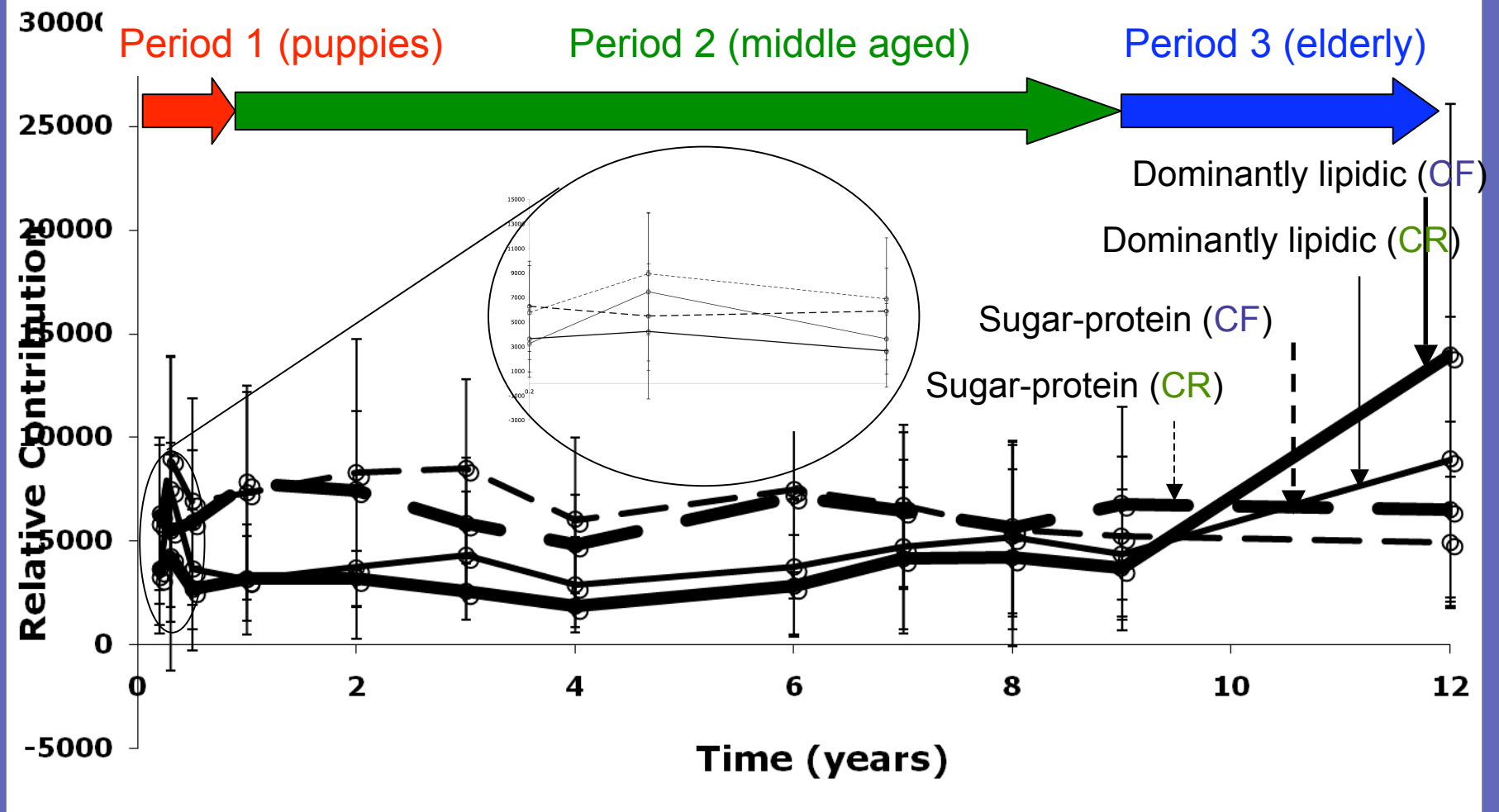
Sugar-protein



Contour plot of the R^2 Correlation Coefficients



Semi-quantitative trajectory



Conclusion

- Identified predominant sources of variation
 - No *a priori* information
- Pinpointed age groups where aging and diet became significant
 - Age groups which were phenotypically different
- Addition of new chemometric tool
 - Metabonomics toolbox
- Diverse application with other biomedical problems
 - Subtle time dependent changes

Richards, S. E.; Wang, Y.; Lawler, D.; Kochhar, S.; Holmes, E.; Lindon, J. C.; Nicholson, J. K.
Analytical Chemistry **2008**, 80, 4876-4885

- Imperial College
 - Yulan Wang
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