

Sunde og produktive nykælvære WP3

Project and status meeting

Aarhus, 23/11/2023

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Associate Prof.: Bekzod Khakimov



Colostrum NMR metabolomics

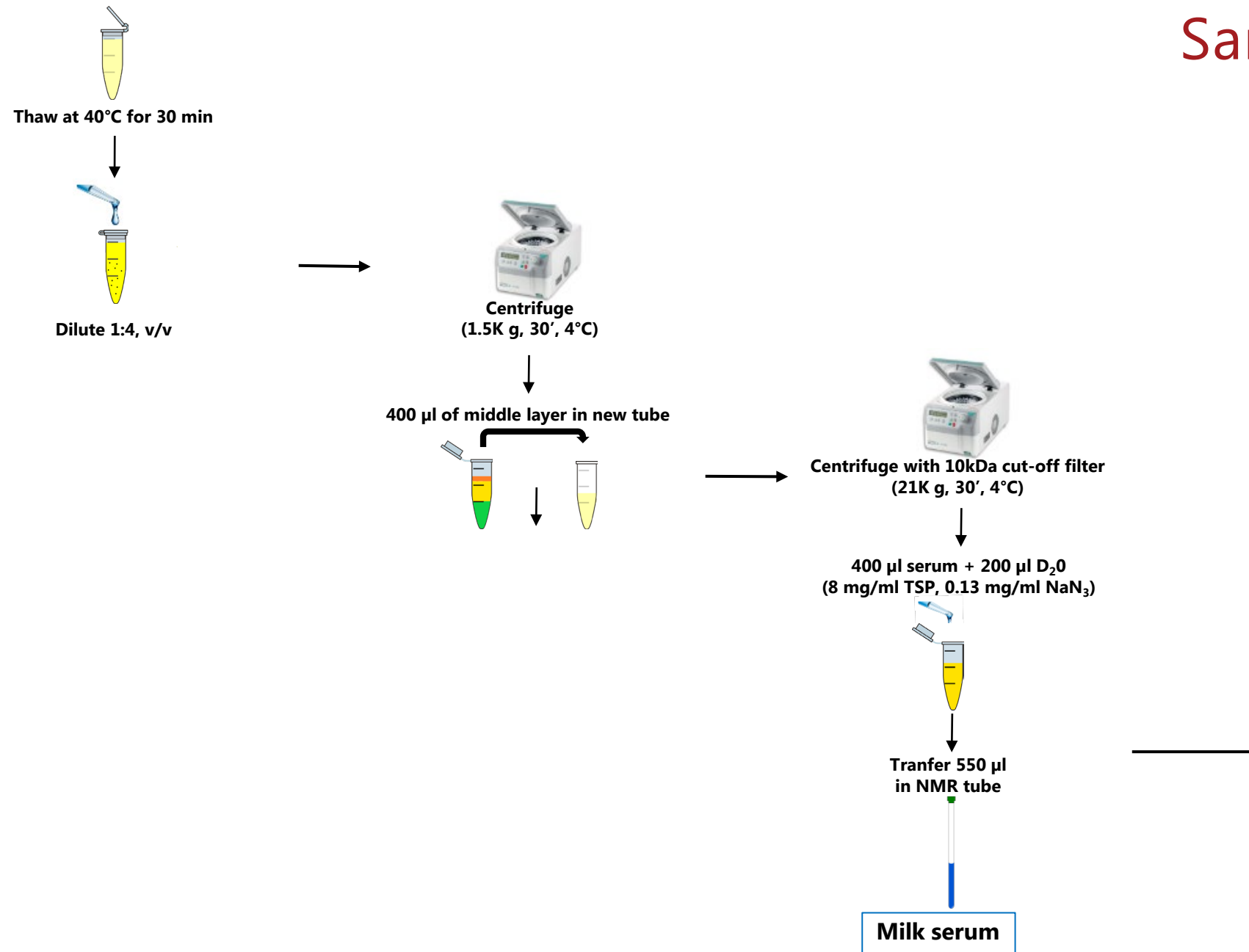
Aim

- To characterize the molecular composition of bovine colostrum.
- To identify markers that reflect the physiological status of the cows around calving.

Samples (259 samples)

- 2021
- 2022
- No analysis for 2023 due to low number of samples

Sample preparation



Measure

Ultrafiltered colostrum ¹H NMR spectrum

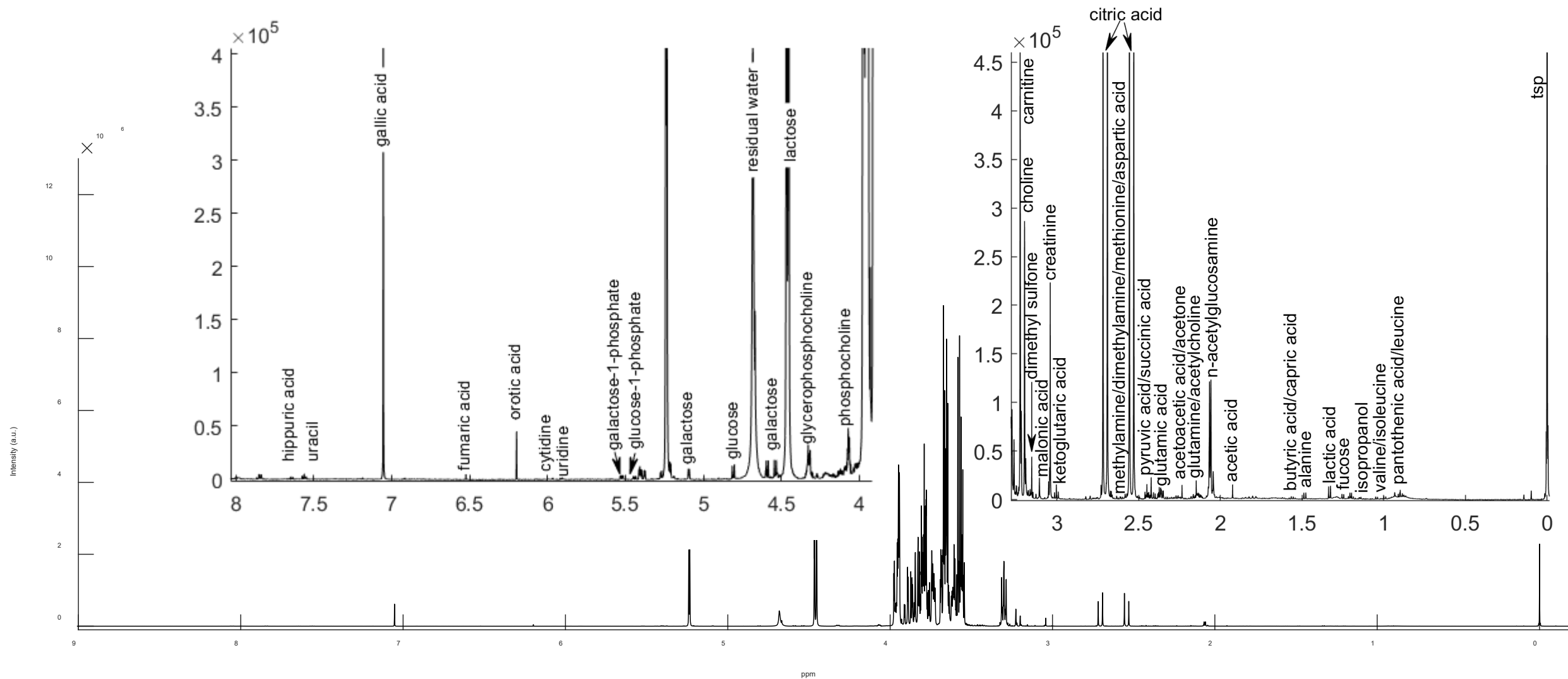
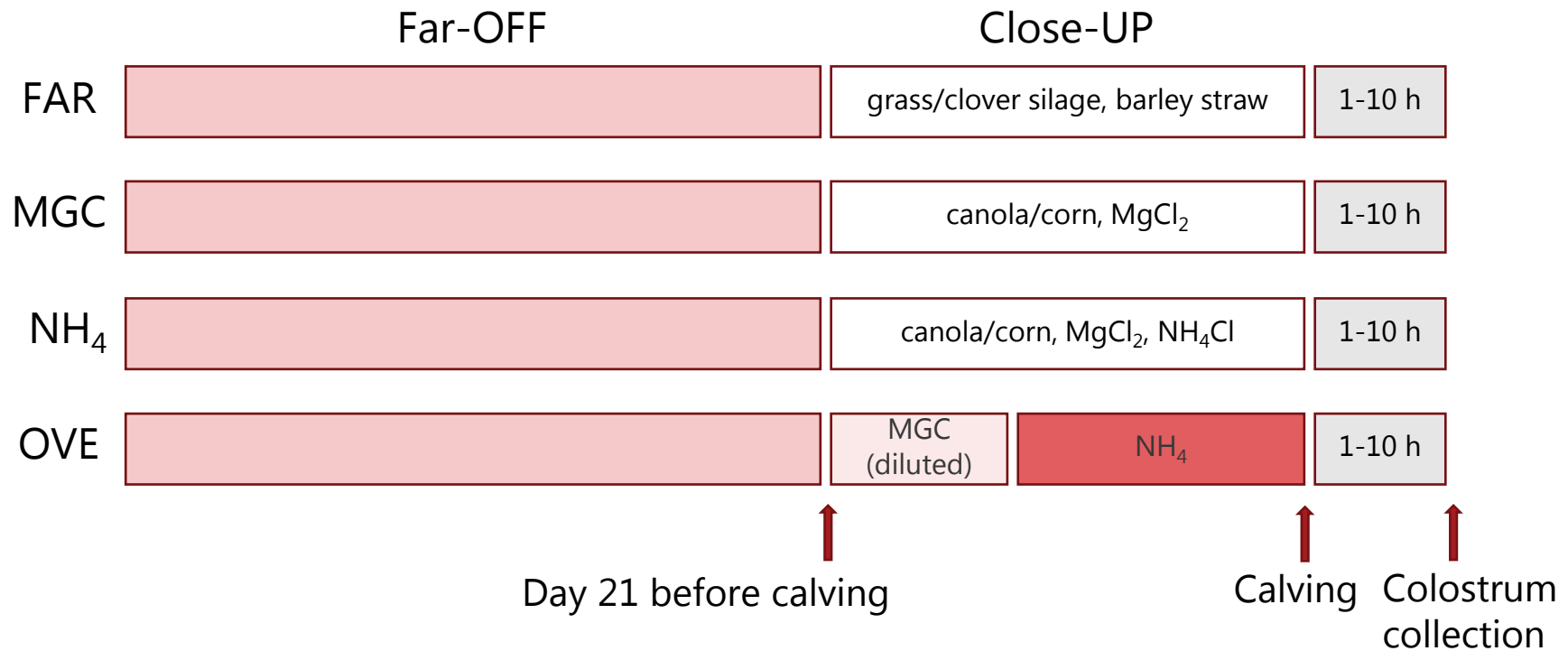


Table of identified metabolites

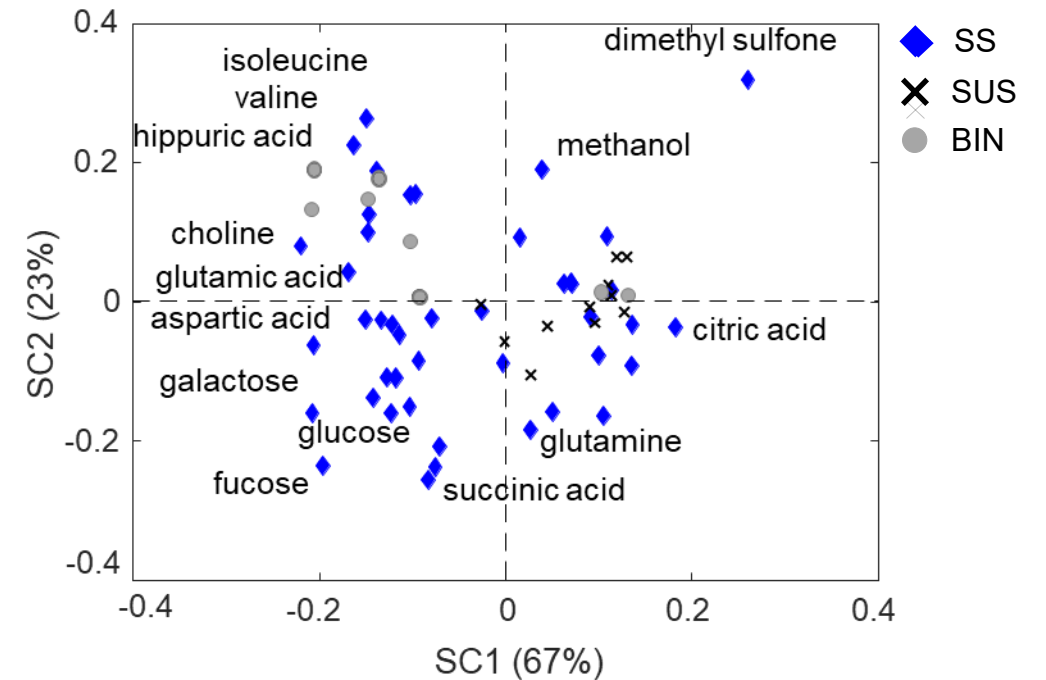
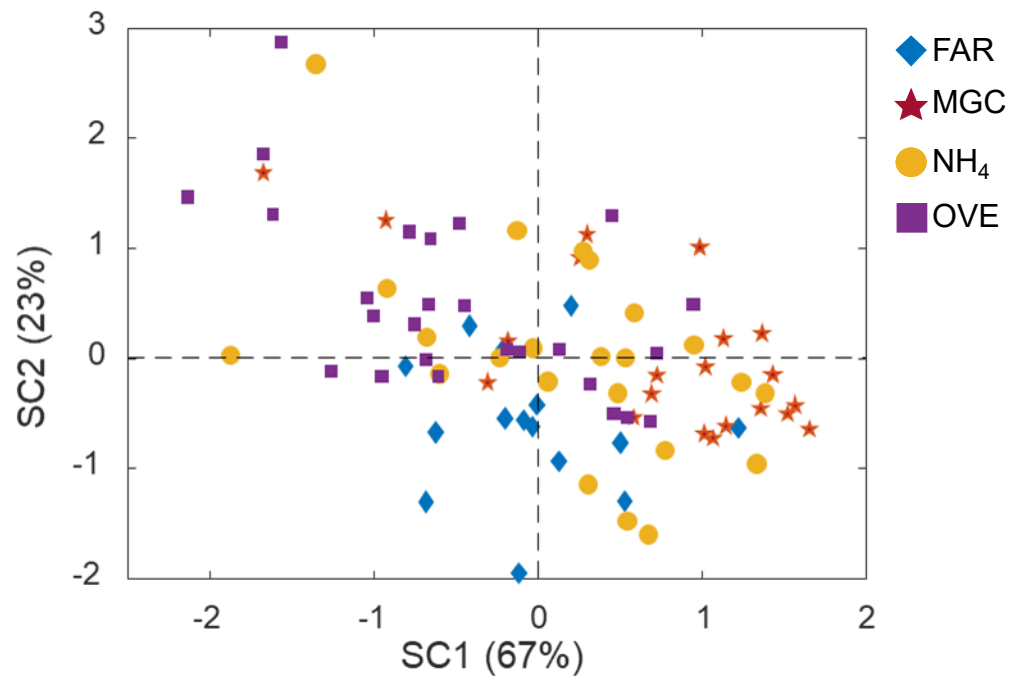
Interval name	Chemical shift (ppm)	Multiplicity	Type of protons
1 pantothenic acid	0.95	s	CH ₃
2 leucine	0.97	t	CH ₃
3 valine	0.99	s	CH ₃
4 isoleucine	1.02	d	CH ₃
5 fucose	1.26	d	CH ₃
6 lactic acid	1.34	d	CH ₃
7 alanine	1.49	d	CH ₃
8 acetic acid	1.93	s	CH ₃
9 n-acetyl glucosamine	2.06	s	CH ₂
10 acetylcholine	2.15	s	CH ₃
11 acetoacetic acid	2.24	s	CH ₃
12 malic acid	2.36	d	CH ₃
13 carnitine	2.42	s	CH ₂
14 dimethylamine	2.50	s	CH ₂
15 citrate	2.55	d	2 × -CH ₂
16 methylamine	2.60	s	CH ₂
17 aspartic acid	2.68	dd	CH ₃
...	...		
39 cytidine	6.07	d	-CH
40 orotic acid	6.20	s	-CH
41 fumaric acid	6.53	s	-CH
42 tyrosine	6.91	d	2 × -CH
43 uracil	7.06	d	N-CH
44 tryptophan	7.54	d	N-CH
45 hippurate	7.56	m	-CH, 2 × CH ₂
46 uridine	7.64	t	-CH
47 formic acid	7.86	s	-CH
18 unknowns			
9 BINS			

Colostrum samples design – 2021 (104 samples)



Effect of different feedings on the colostrum metabolome

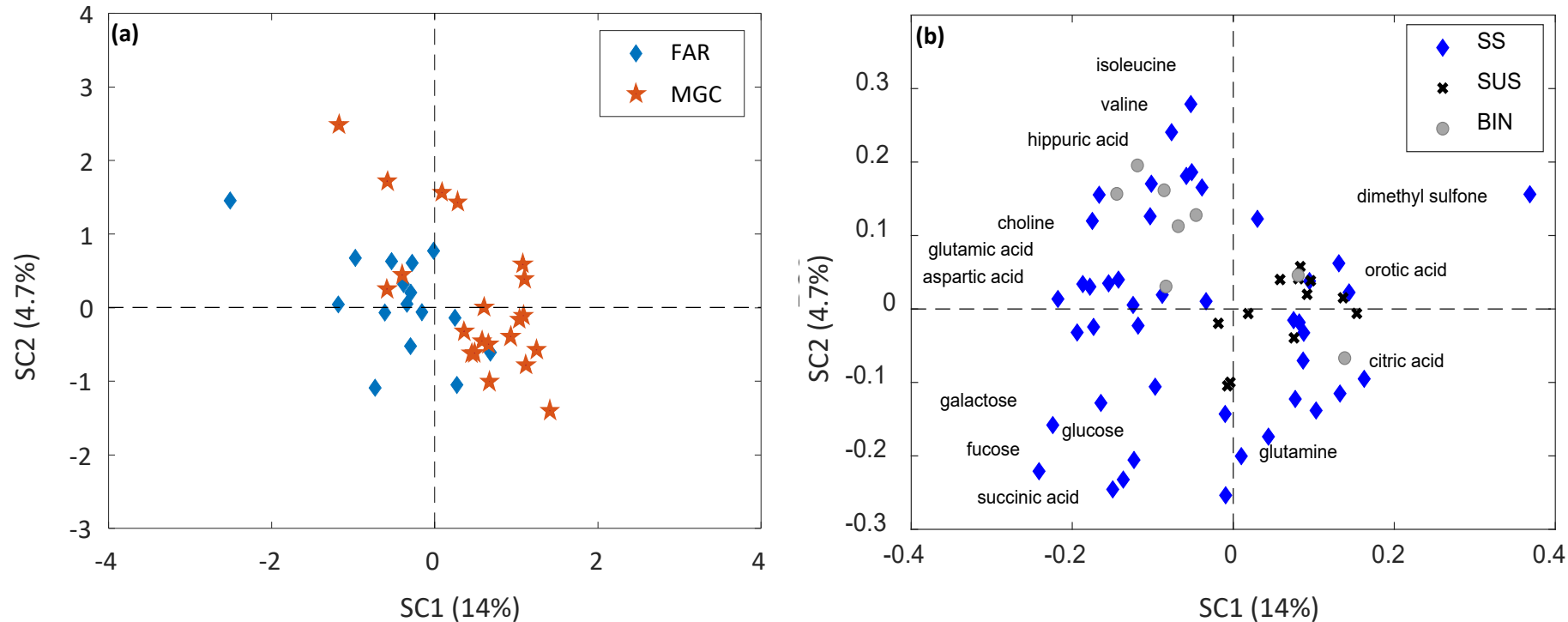
➤ ANOVA – simultaneous components analysis: p-value=0.1, accounts for 4.5% of the total variation



✓ Partial separation due to dimethyl sulfone, methanol, isoleucine, valine, fucose, glucose and succinic acid

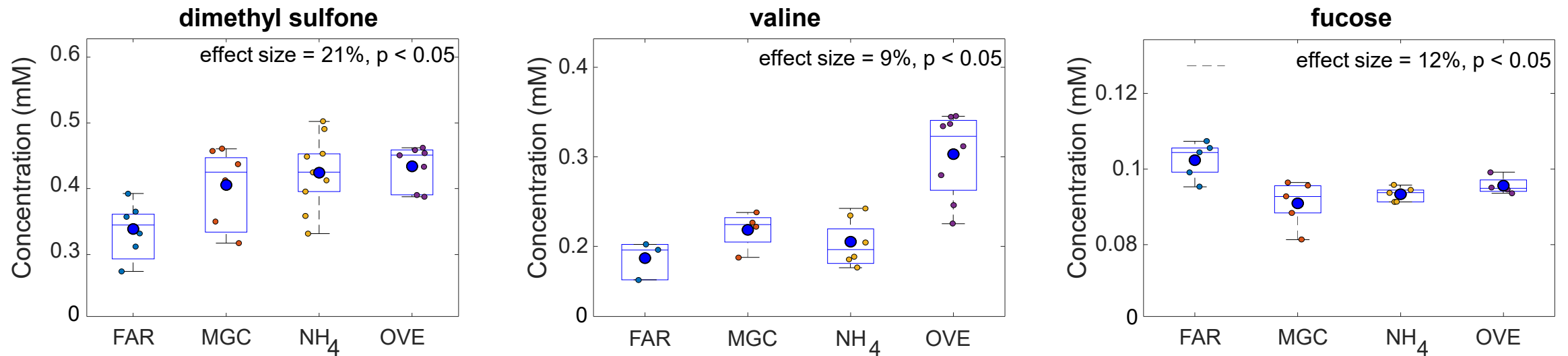
Effect of different feedings on the colostrum metabolome

➤ ANOVA – simultaneous components analysis: p -value=0.04, accounts for 4.9% of the total variation



✓ Partial separation due to dimethyl sulfone, isoleucine, valine, fucose, glucose and succinic acid

Effect of different feedings on the colostrum metabolome



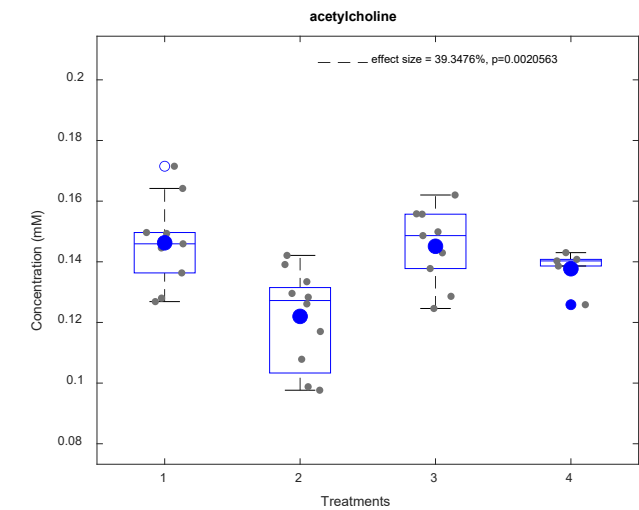
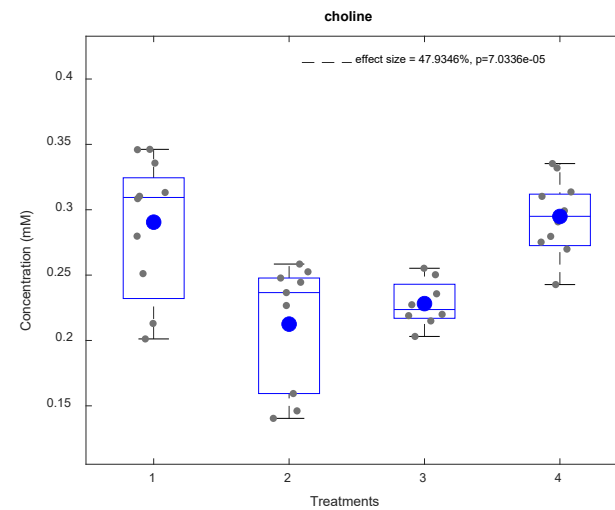
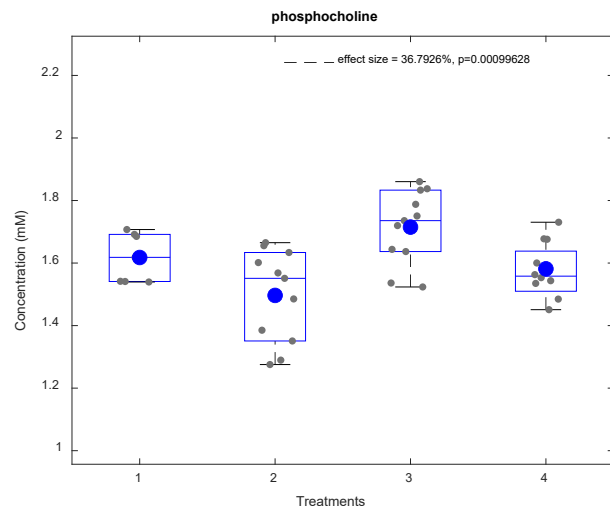
- ✓ Dimethyl sulfone, valine and fucose discriminate the colostrum from cows following different feedings

Discriminant metabolites

- 31 out of 47 show significant differences among different groups

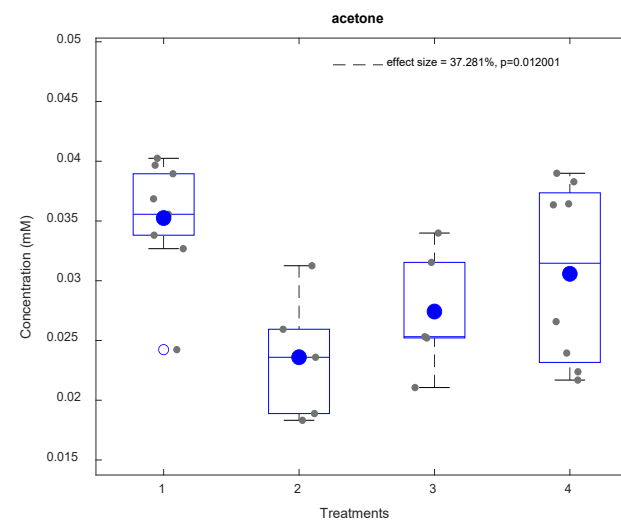
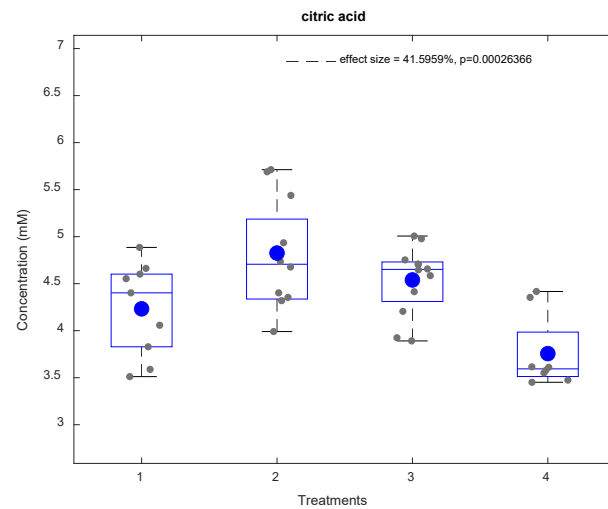
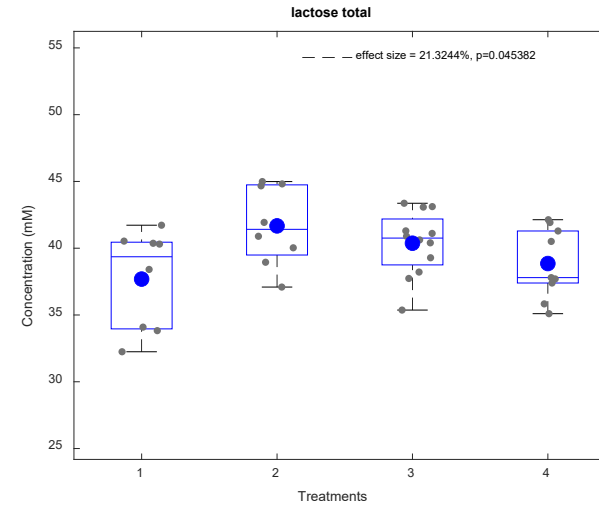
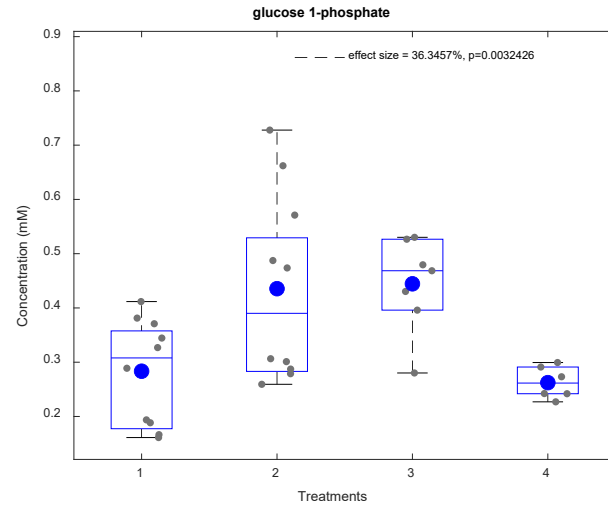
Discriminant metabolites

Metabolites associated to de novo synthesis of phosphatidylcholine

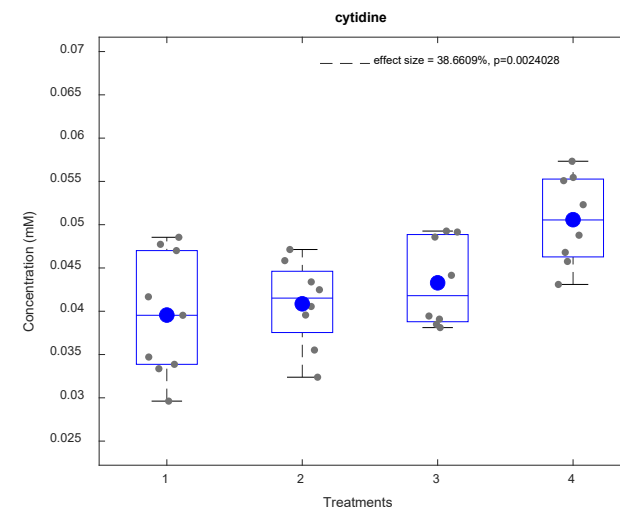
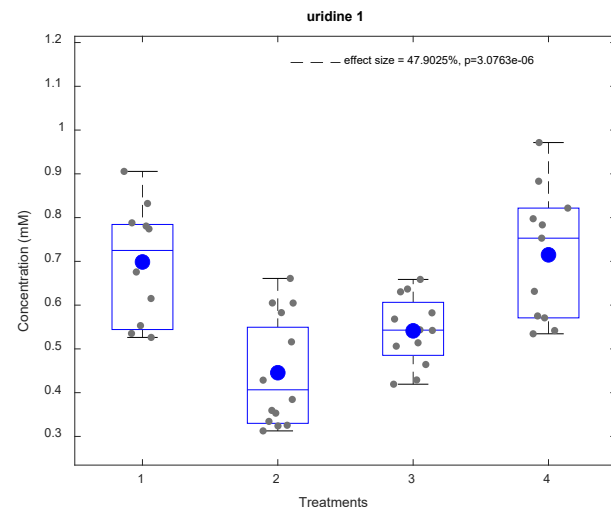


✓ Strongly correlated to apoptotic cells

Discriminant metabolites

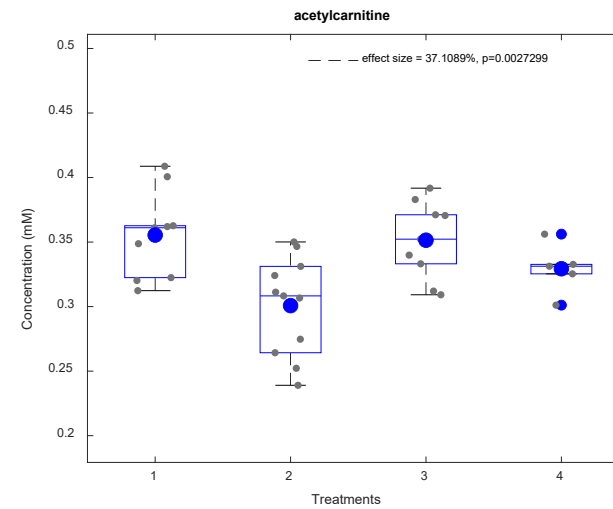
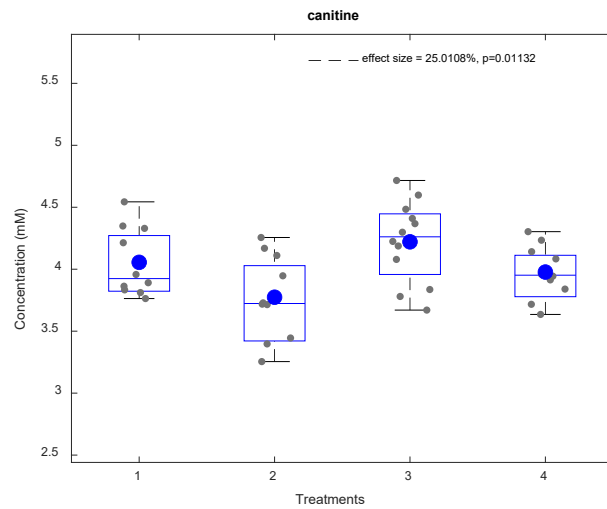


Discriminant metabolites



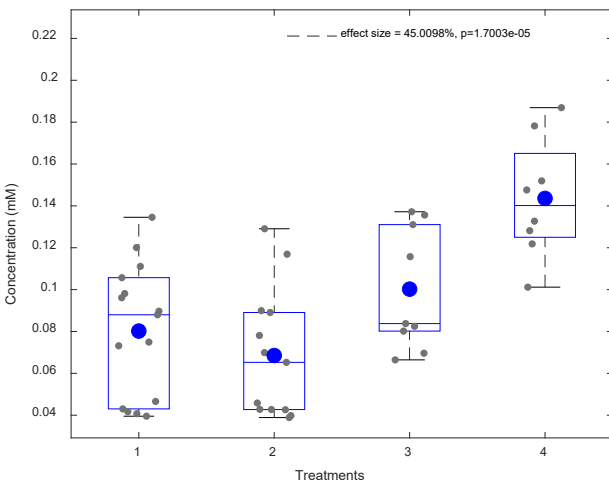
Discriminant metabolites

Metabolites associated to fat metabolism

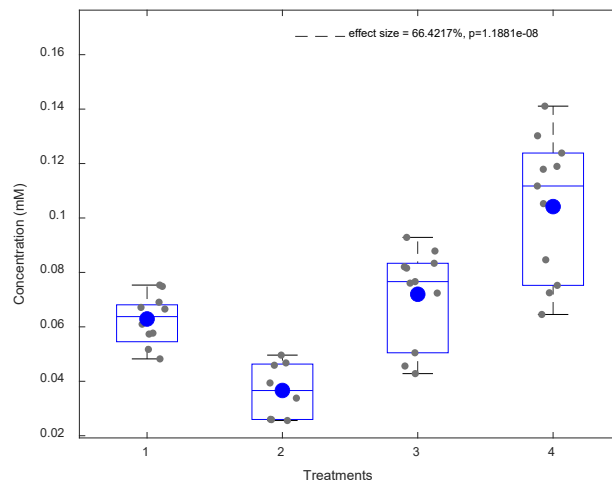


Discriminant metabolites

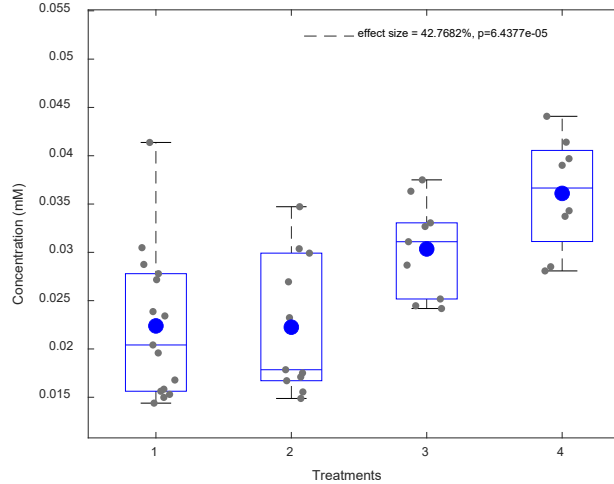
leucine



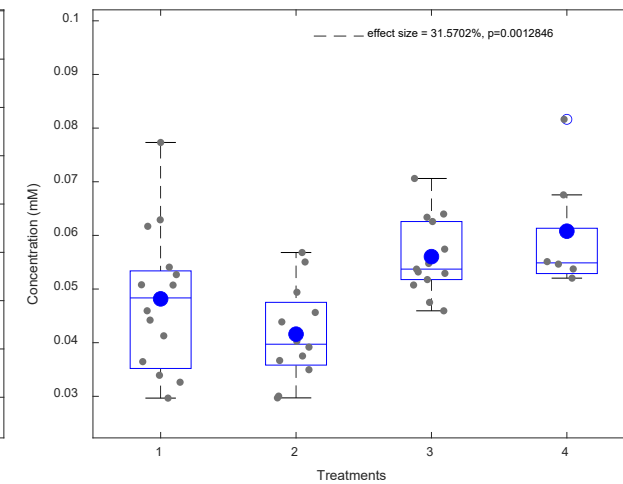
isoleucine



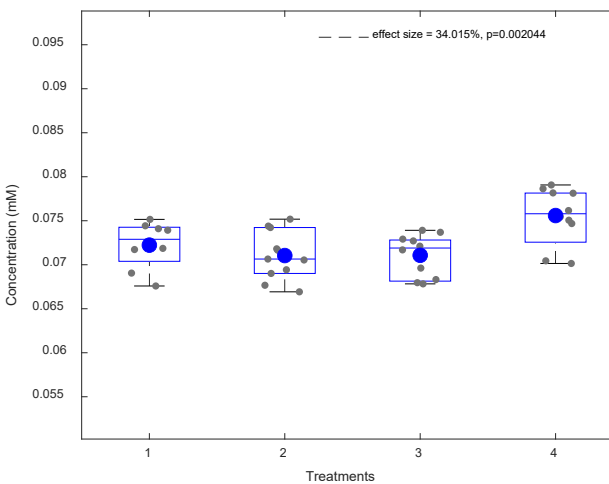
tyrosine



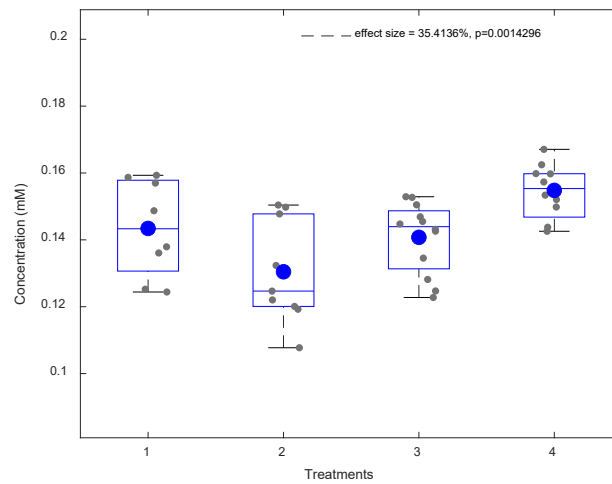
alanine



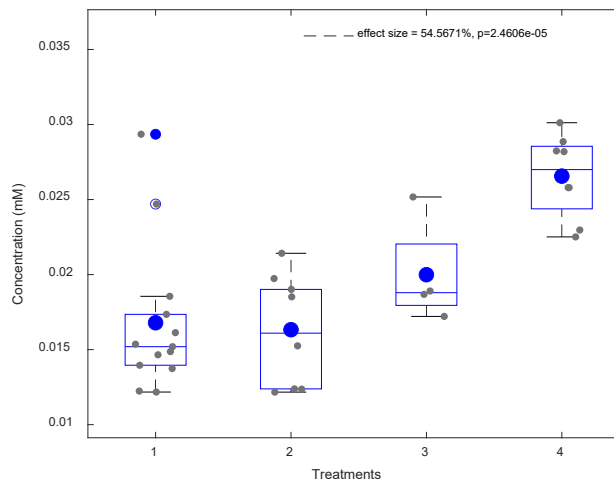
histidine



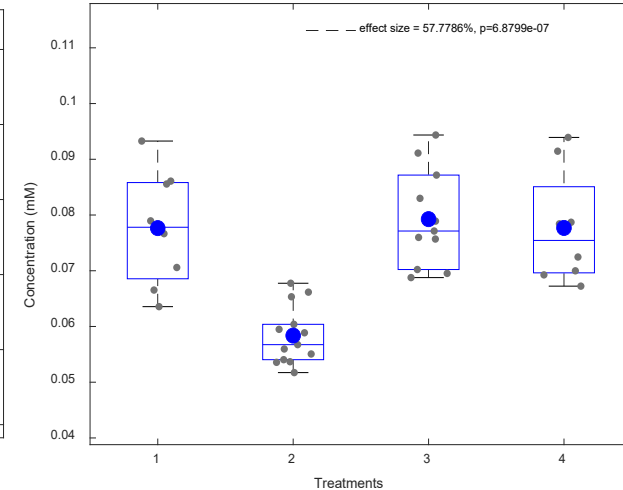
tryptophan



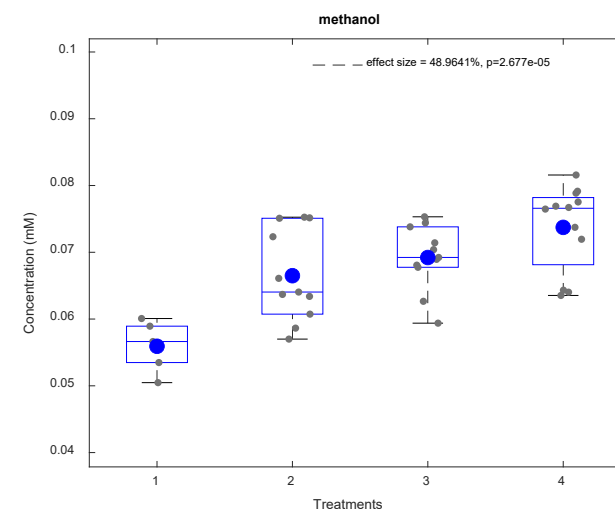
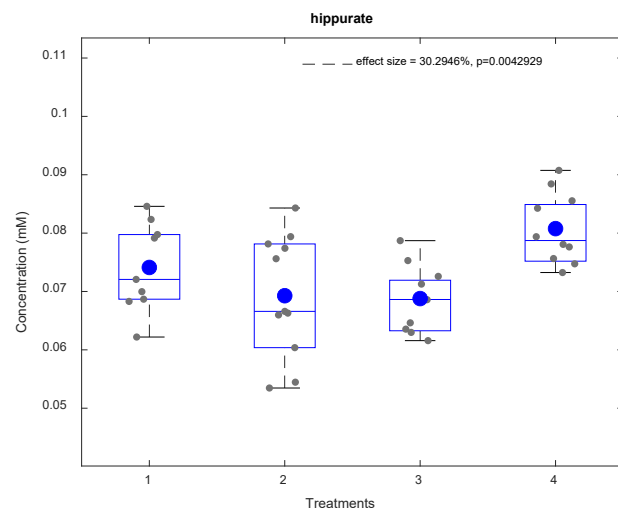
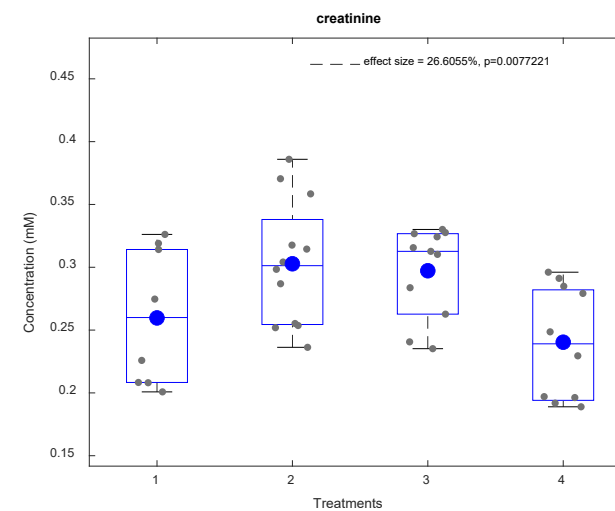
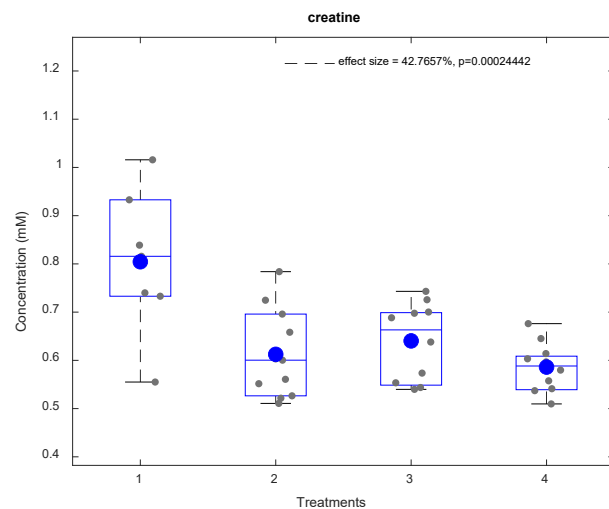
phenylalanine



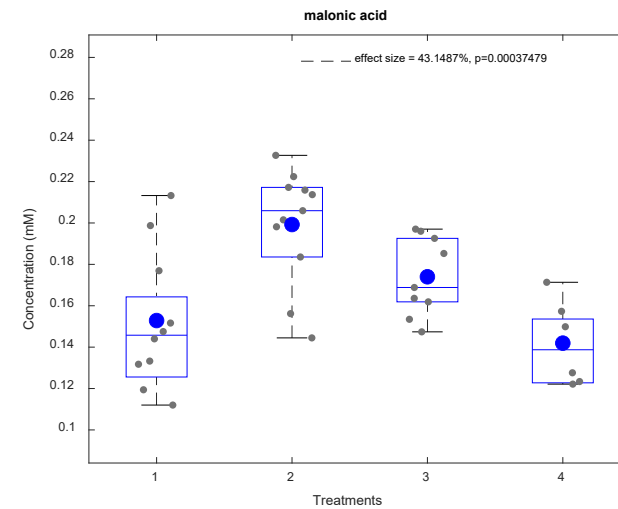
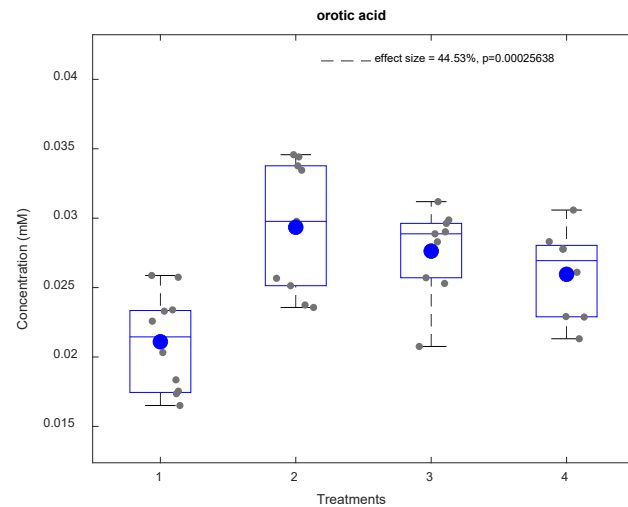
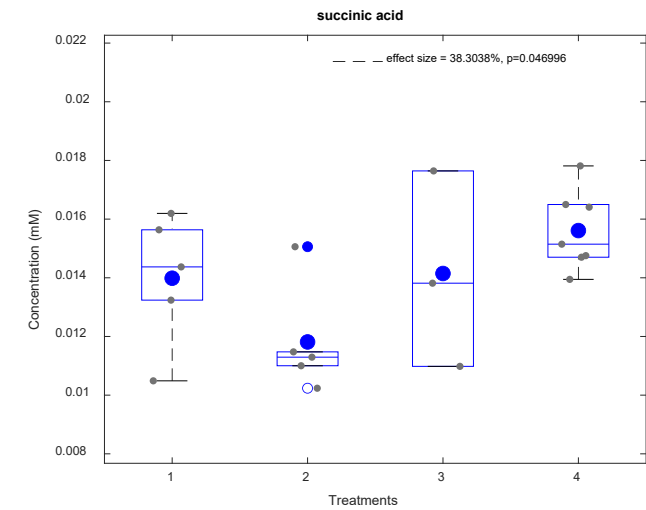
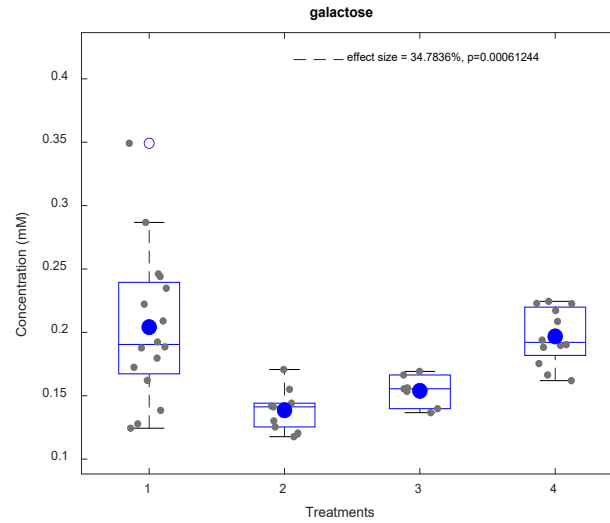
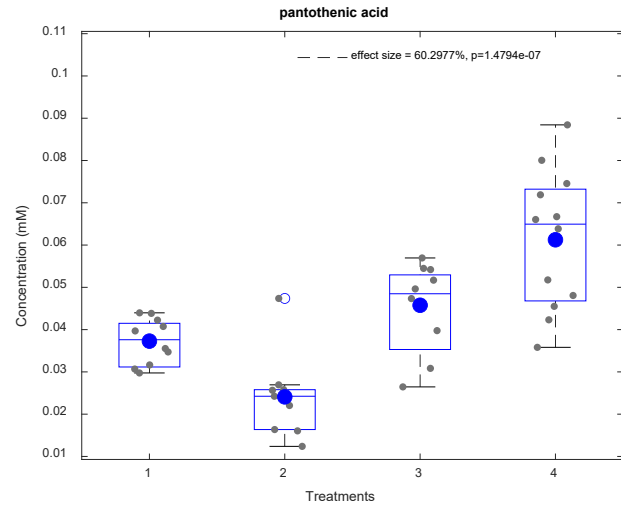
glutamine



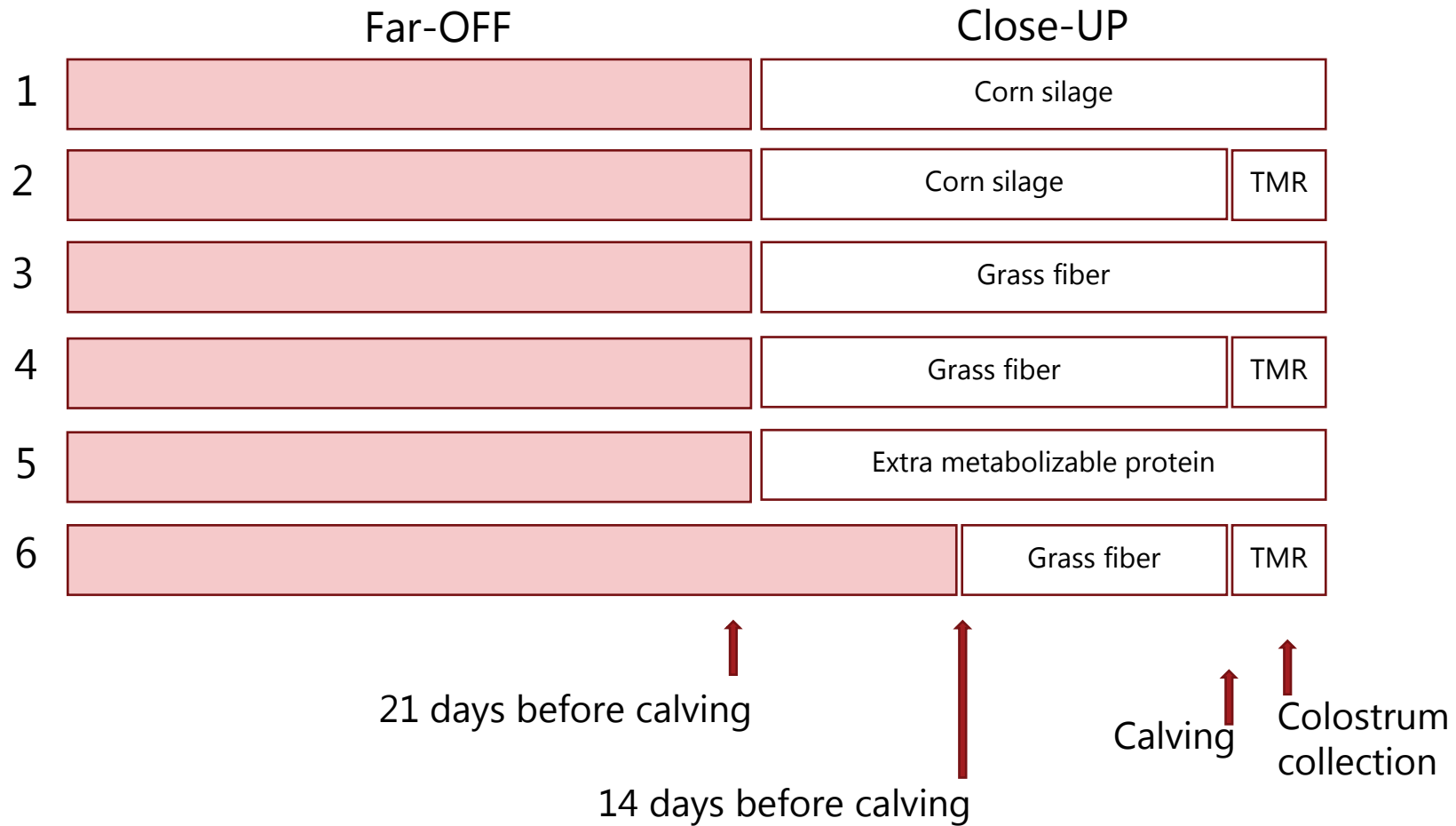
Discriminant metabolites



Discriminant metabolites



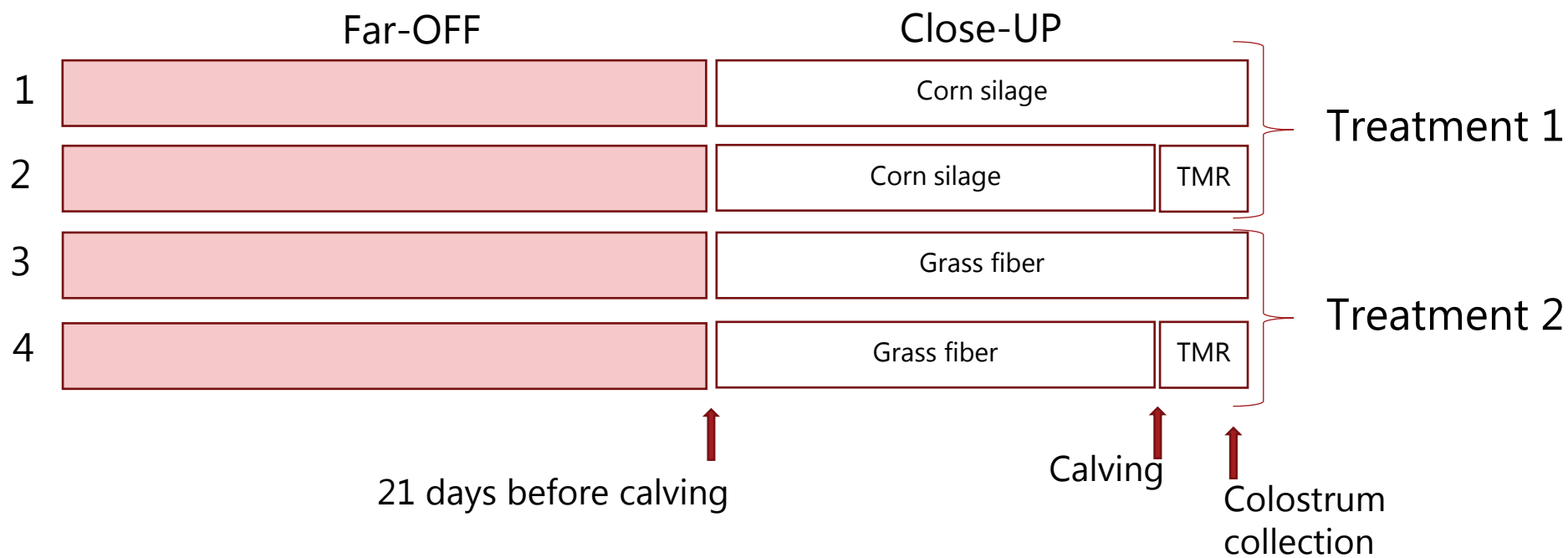
Colostrum samples design – 2022 (143 samples)



Samples

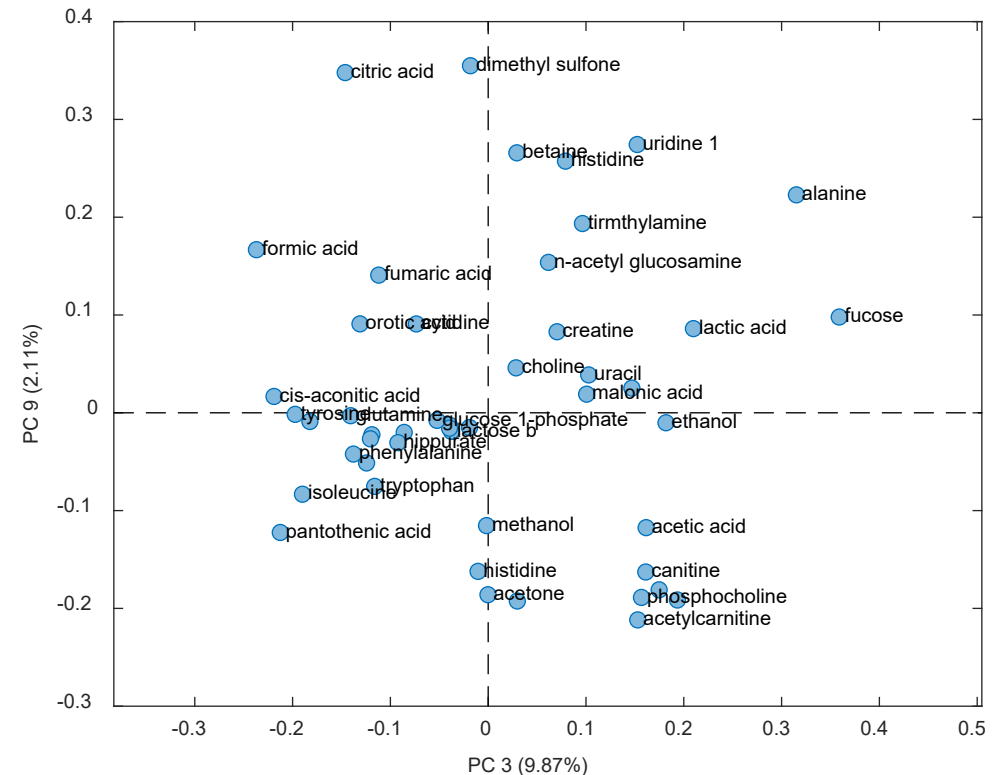
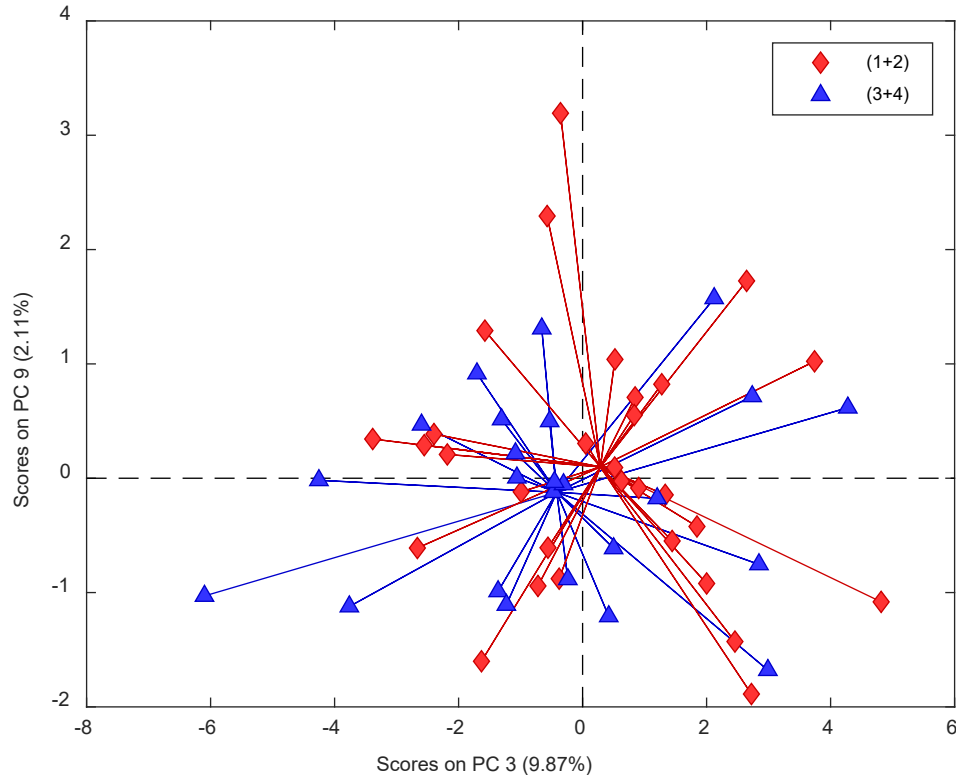
- 13 samples were not analysed due to coagulation

Study design – 2022a



Effect of different feedings on the colostrum metabolome

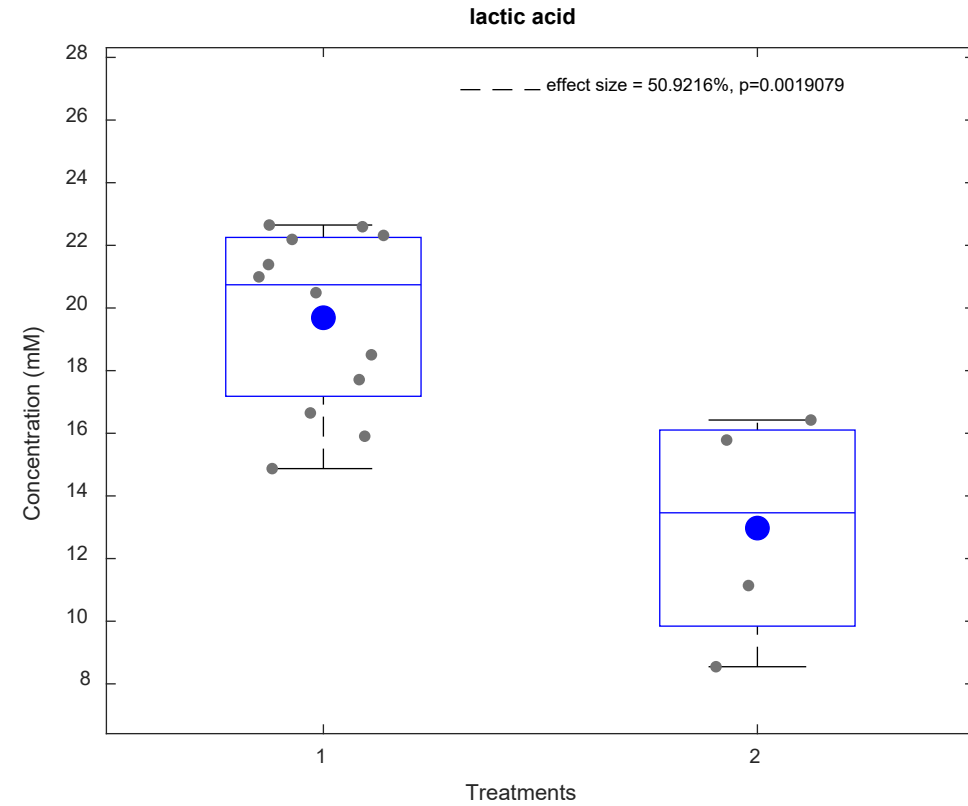
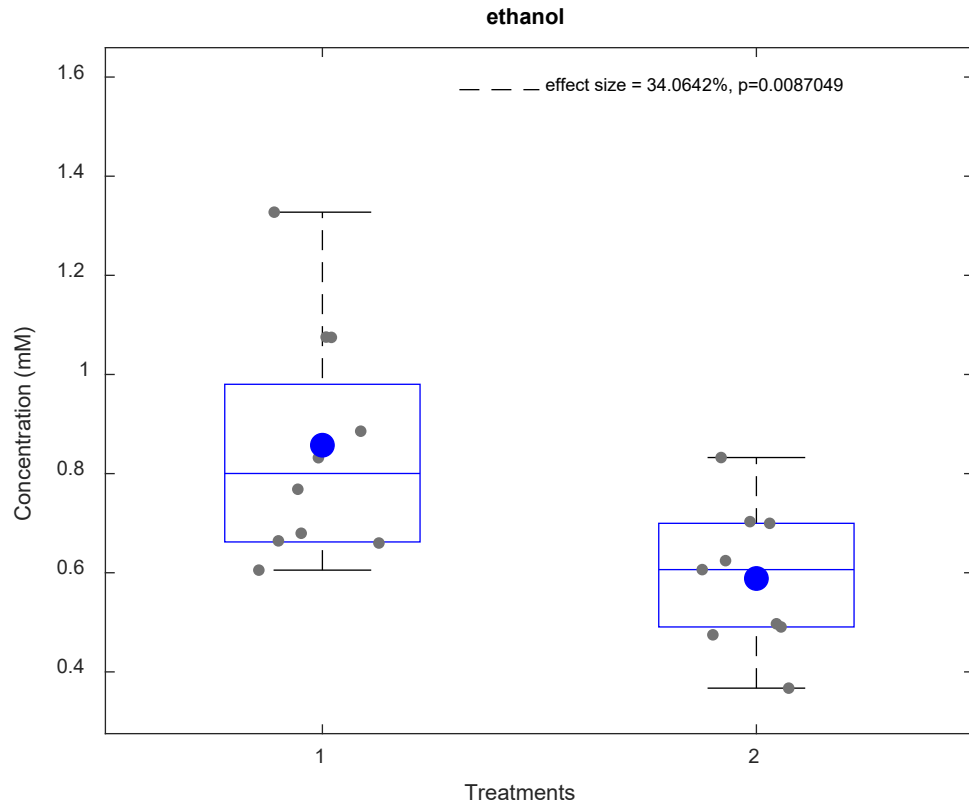
➤ ANOVA – simultaneous components analysis: **p-value=0.5**



Discriminant metabolites

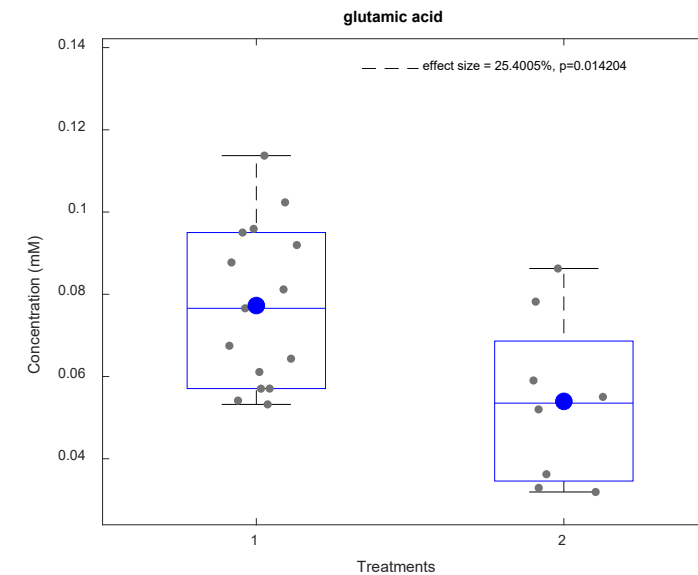
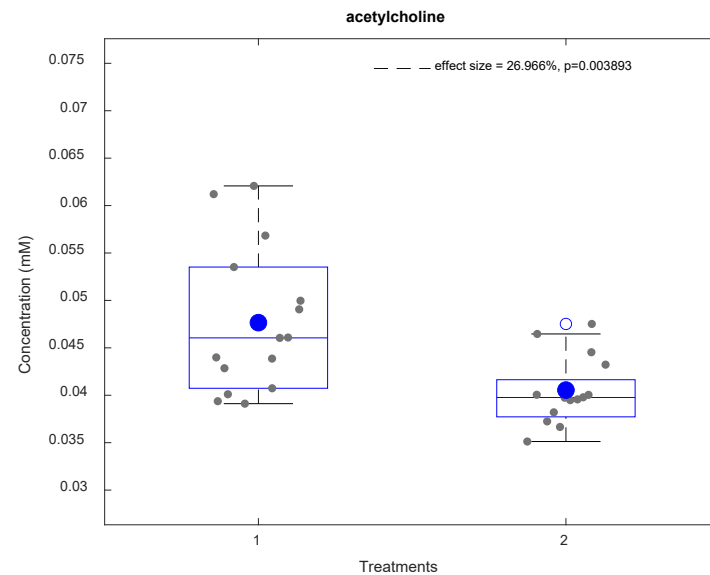
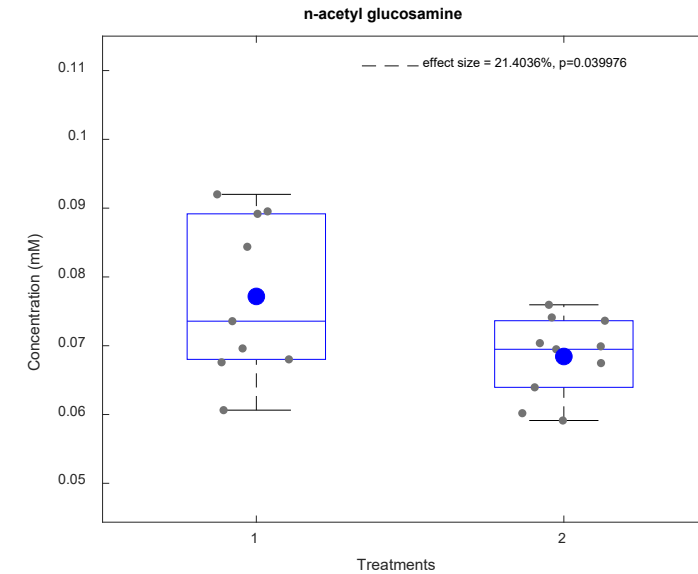
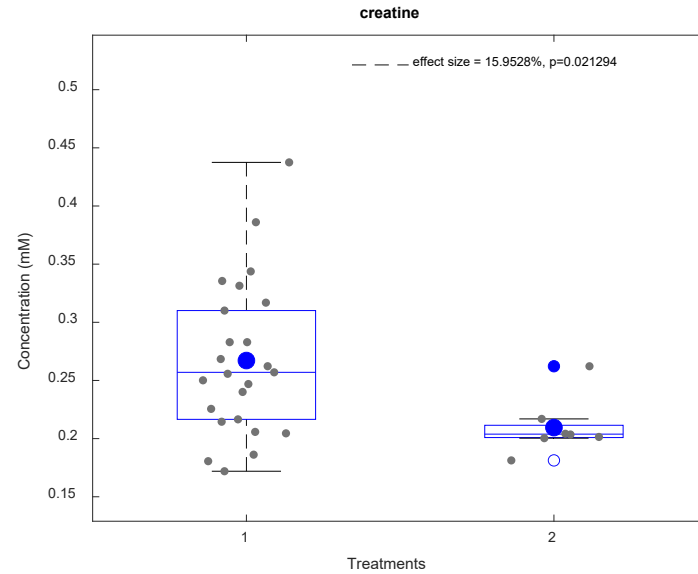
- 12 out of 47 show significant differences among different groups

Discriminant metabolites

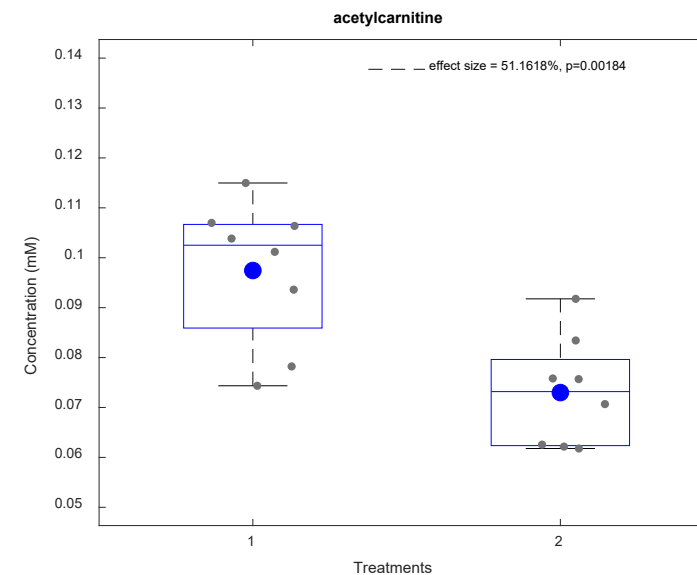
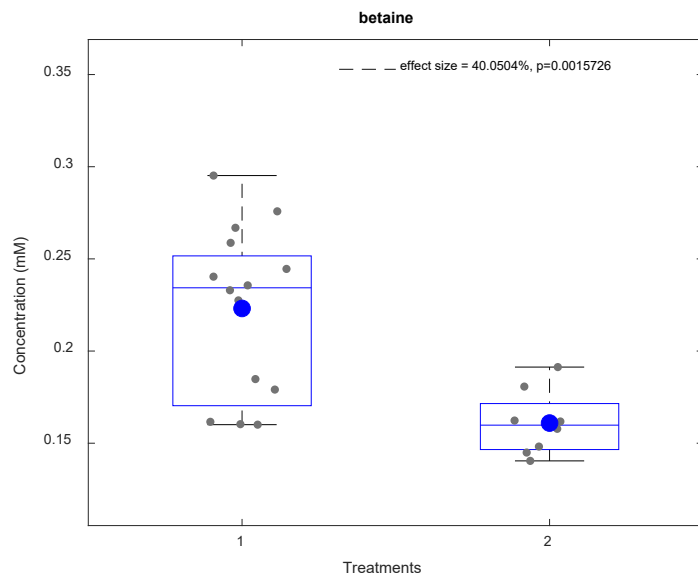
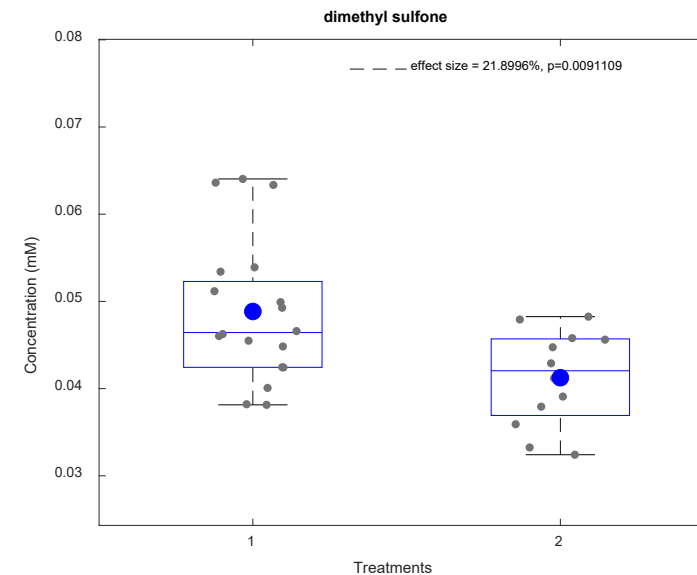
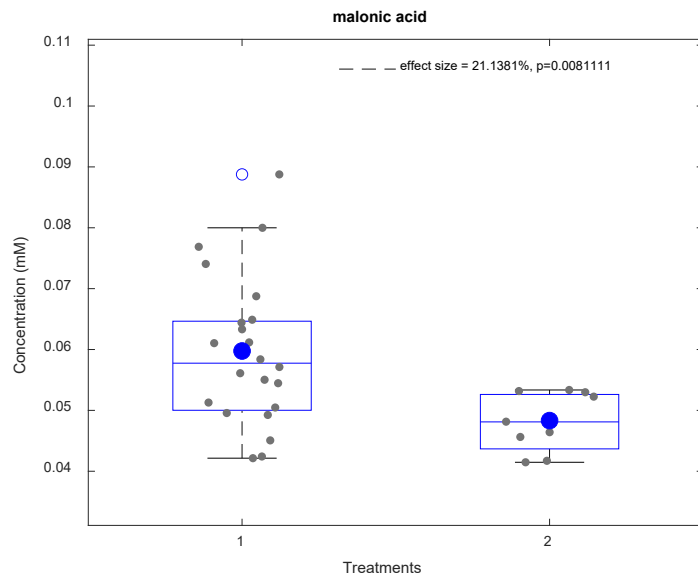


✓ microbial activity

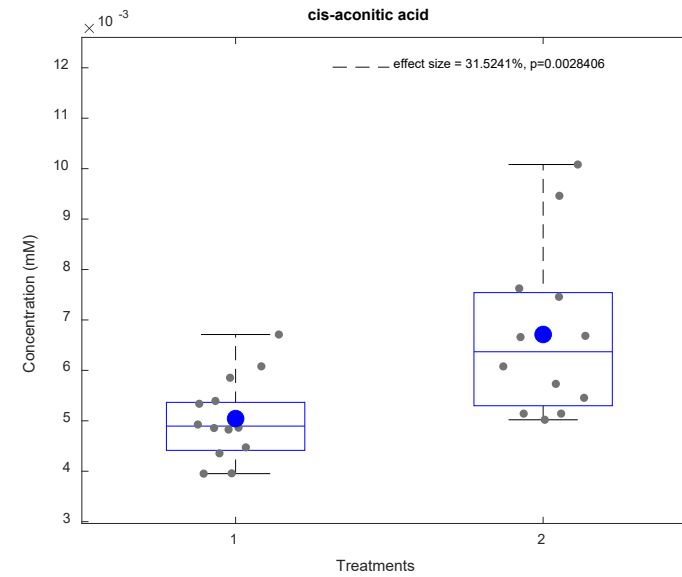
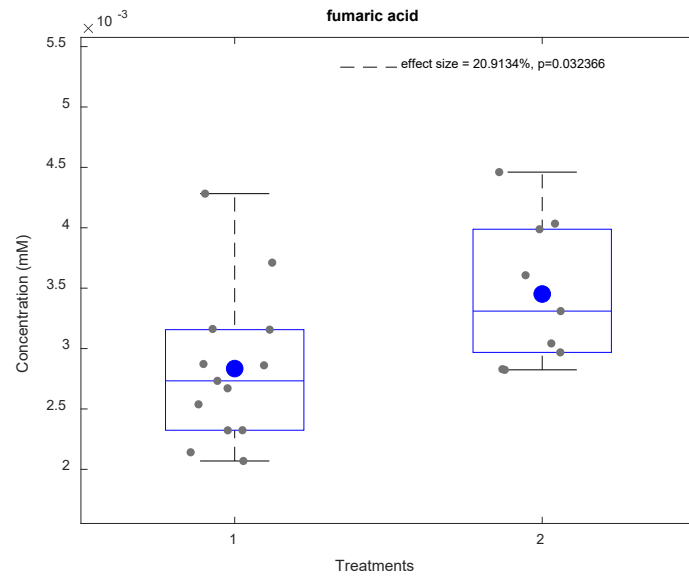
Discriminant metabolites



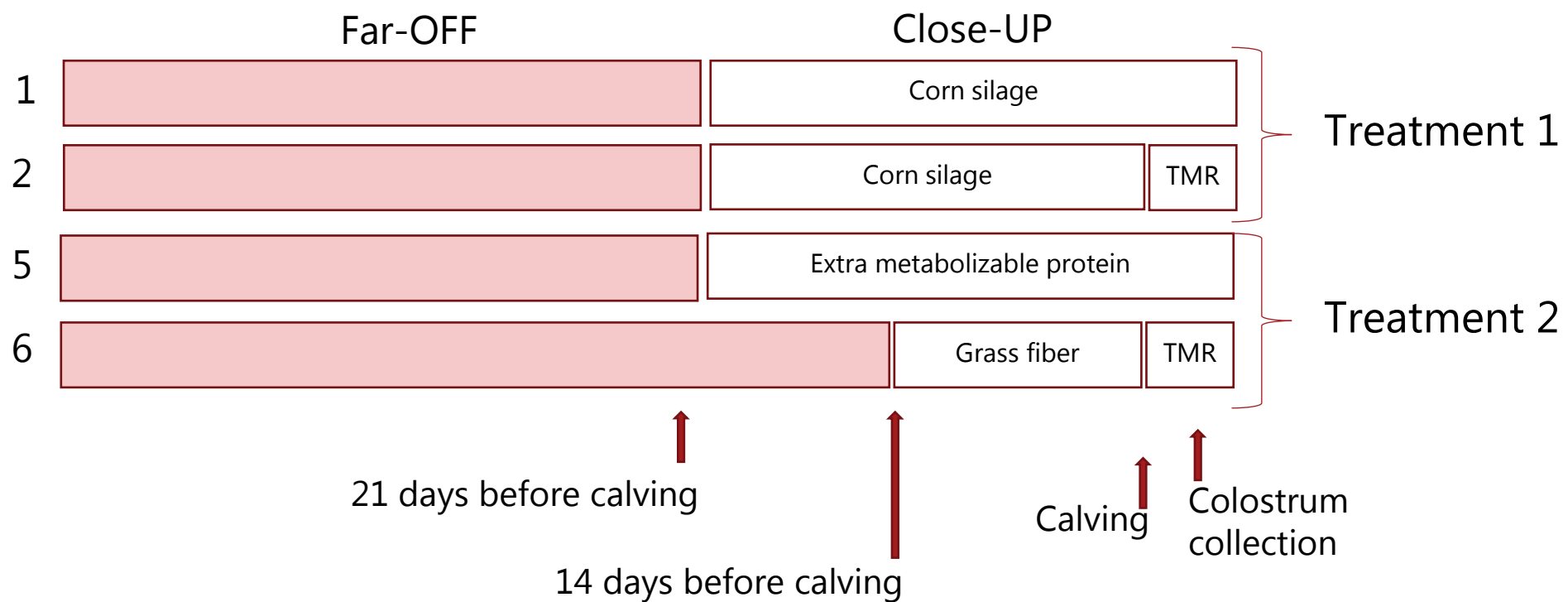
Discriminant metabolites



Discriminant metabolites

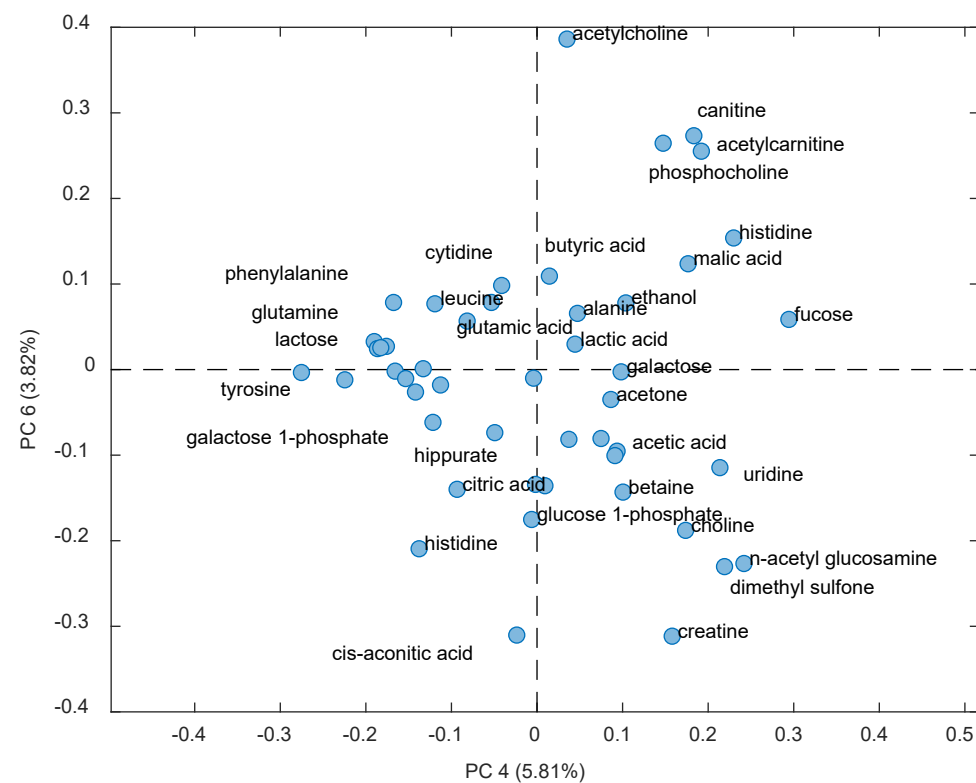
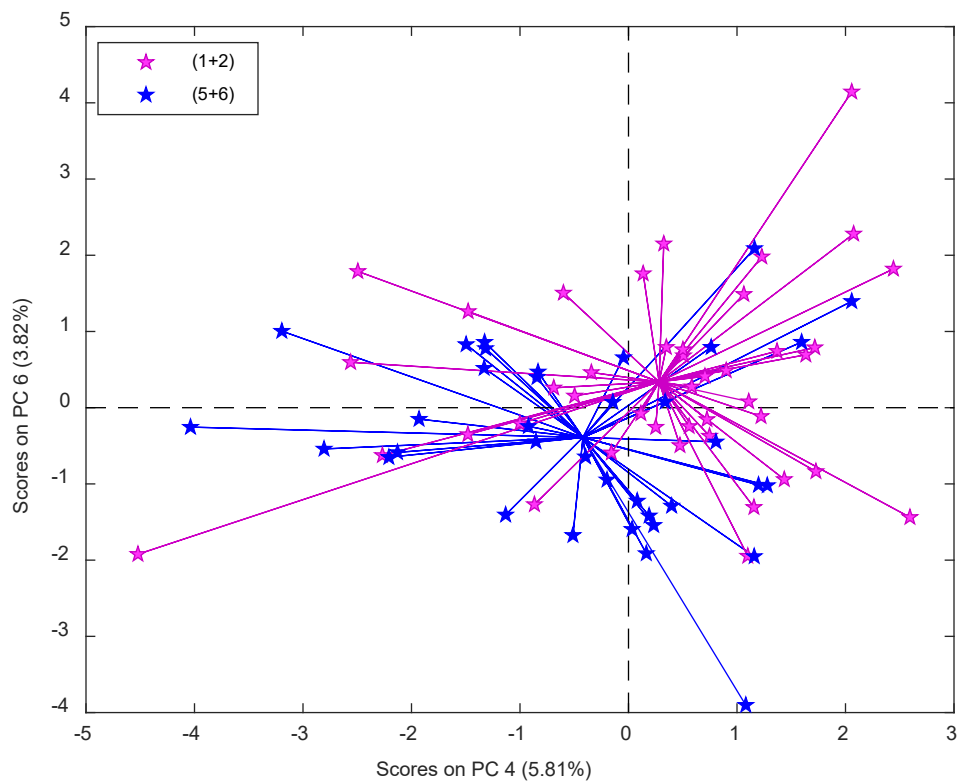


Study design – 2022b

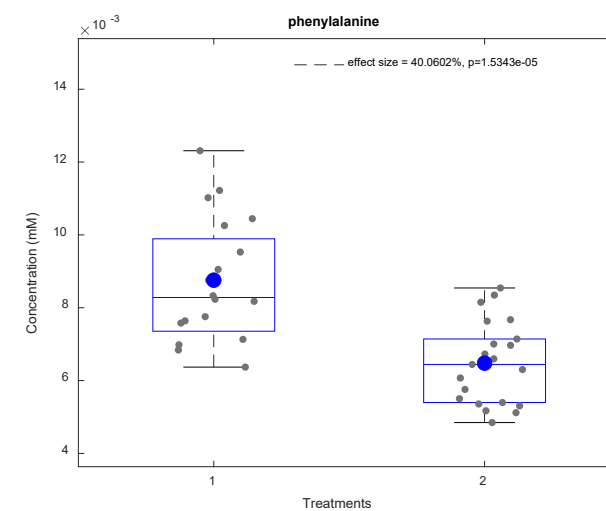
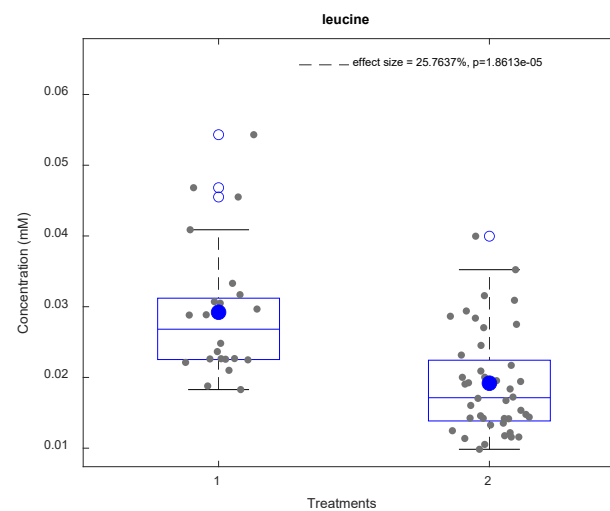
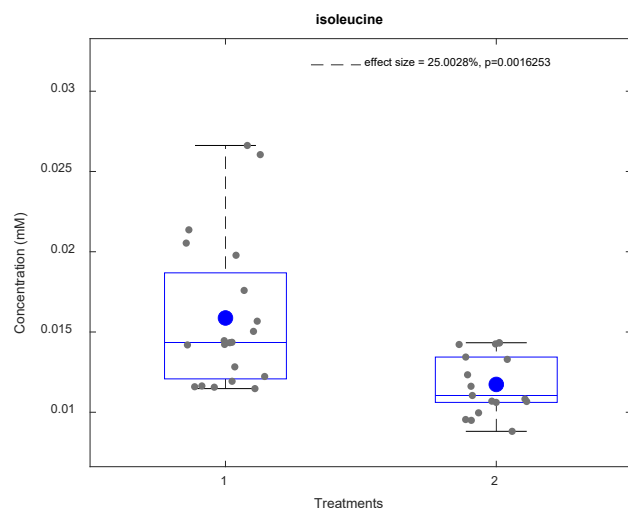
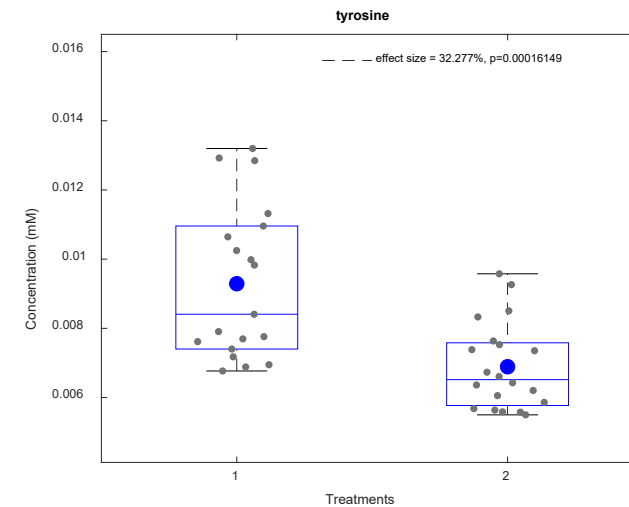
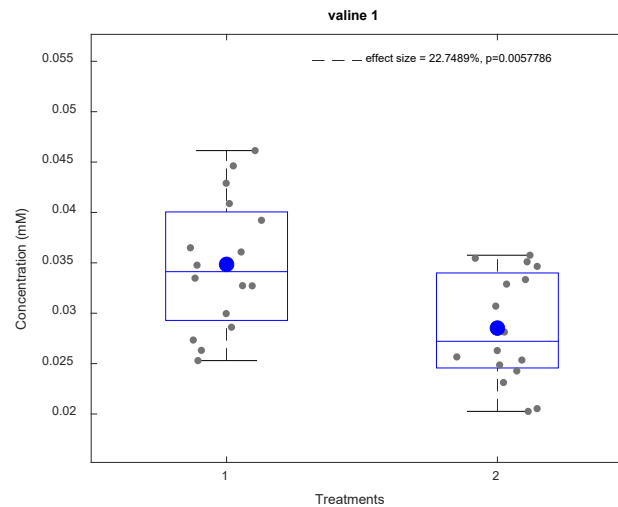
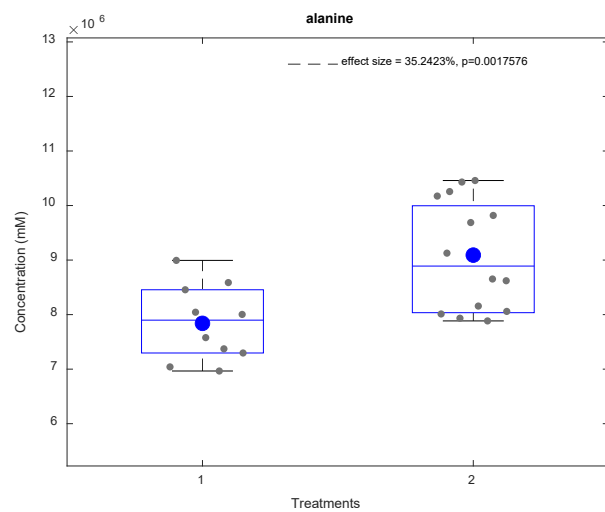


Effect of different feedings on the colostrum metabolome

➤ ANOVA – simultaneous components analysis: **p-value=0.7**

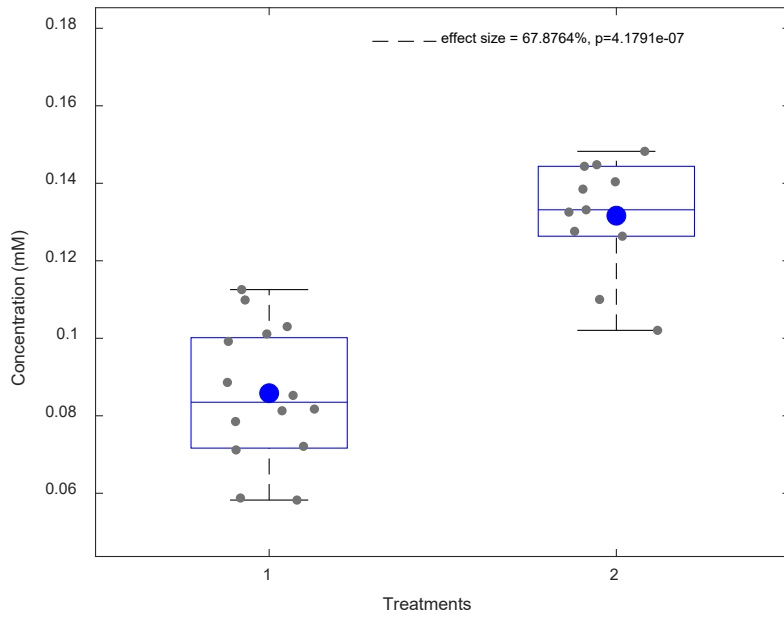


Discriminant metabolites

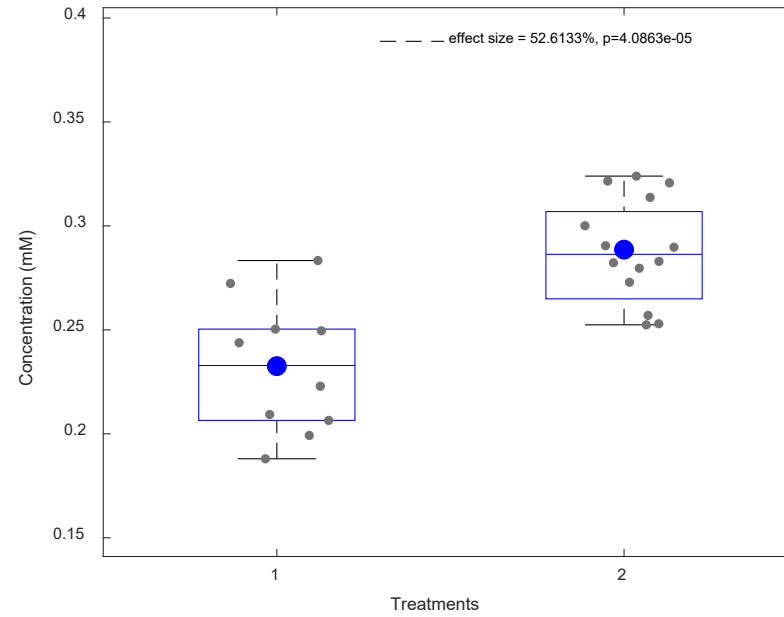


Discriminant metabolites

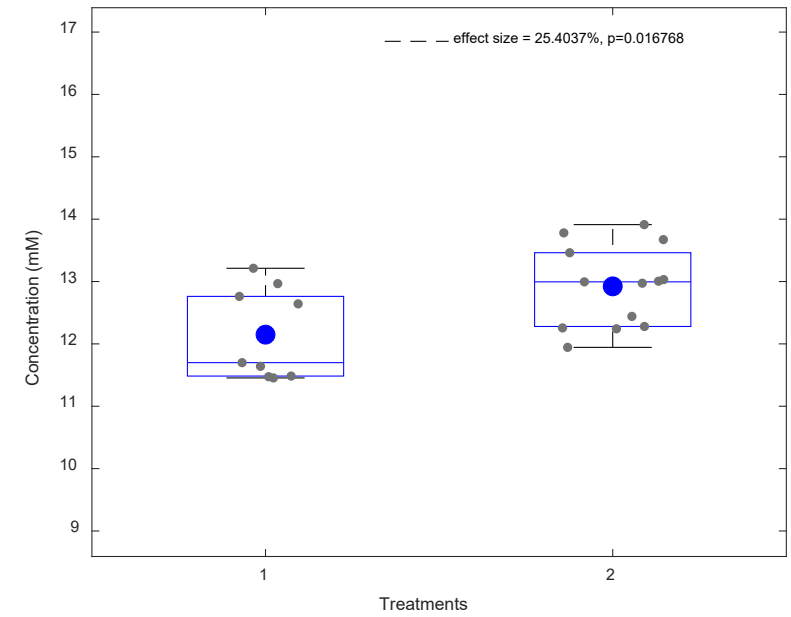
glucose 1-phosphate



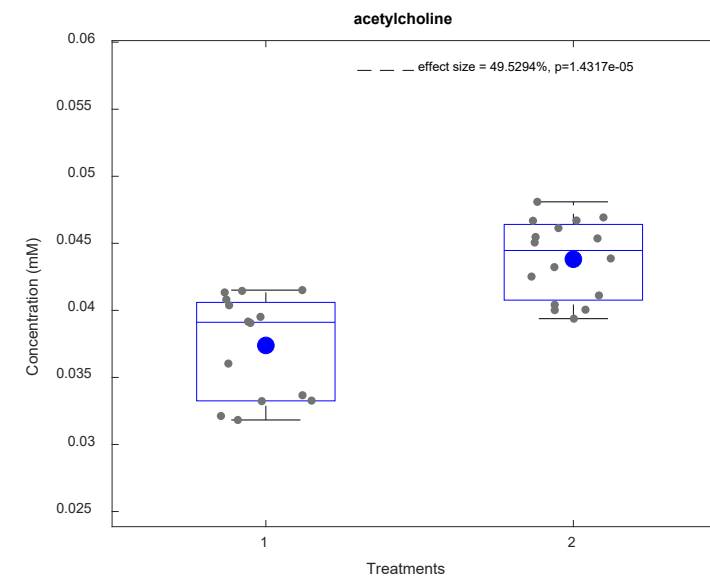
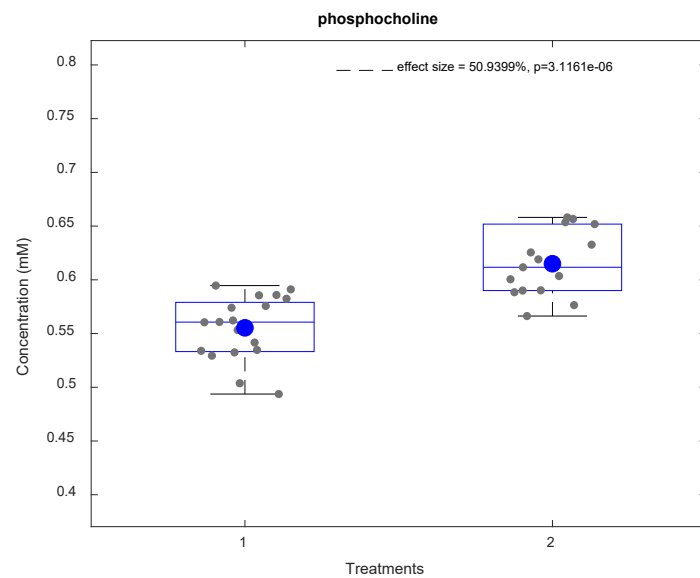
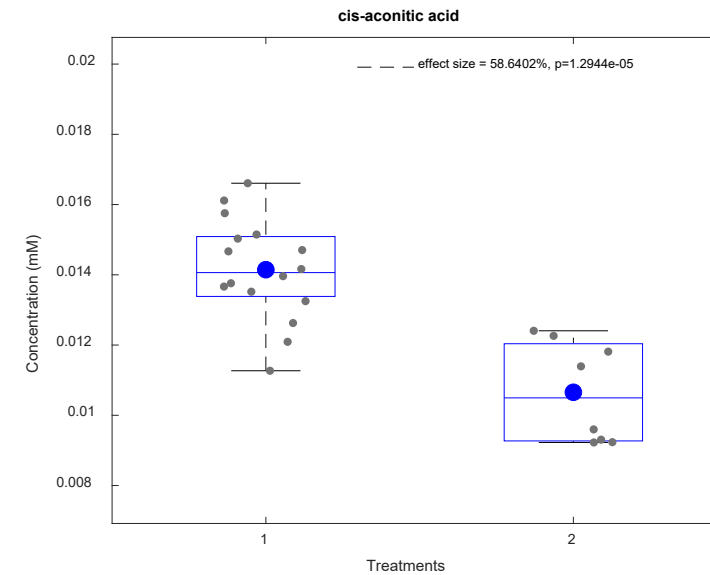
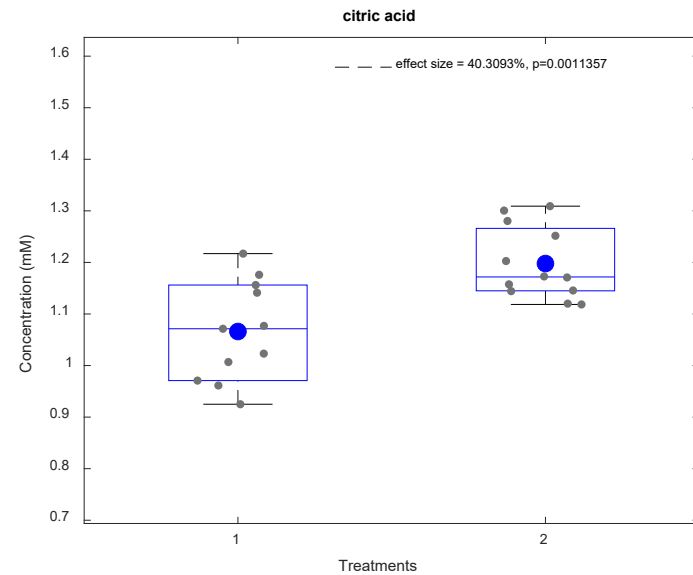
galactose 1-phosphate



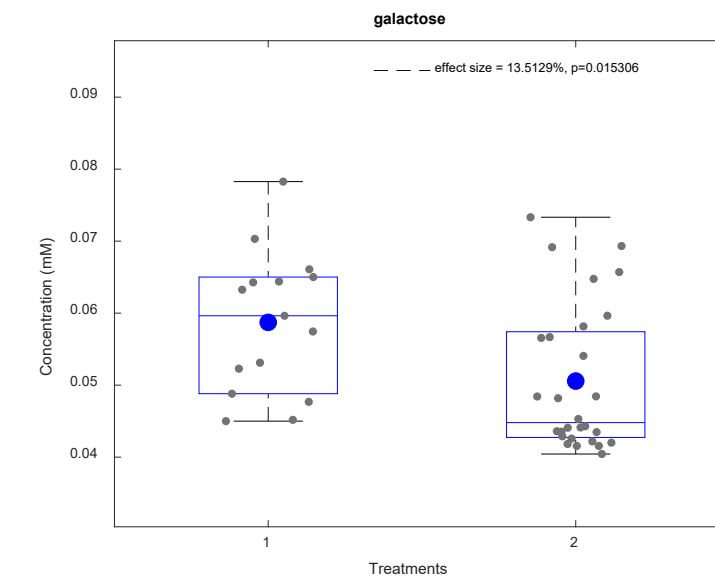
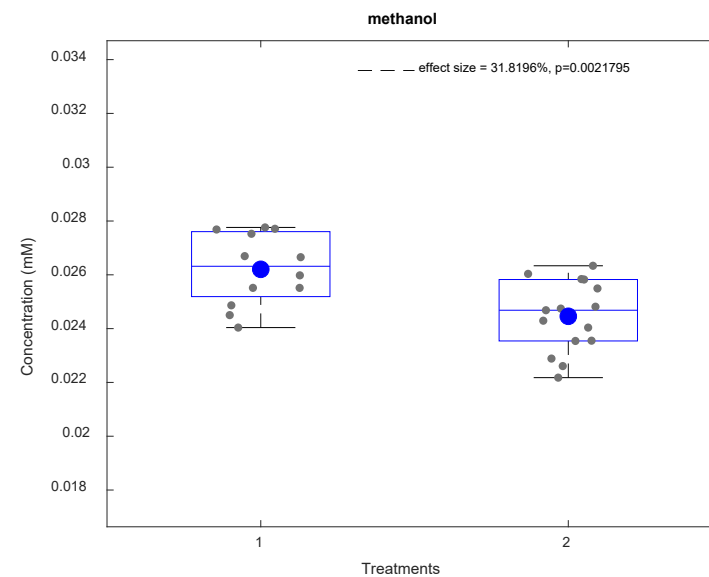
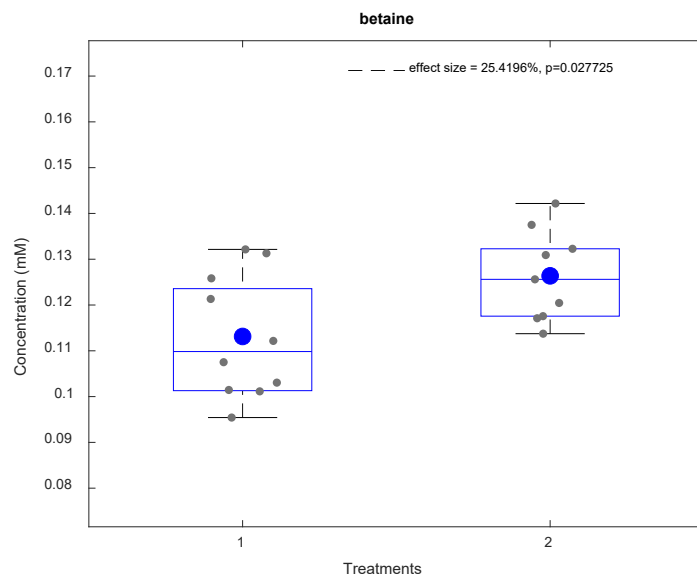
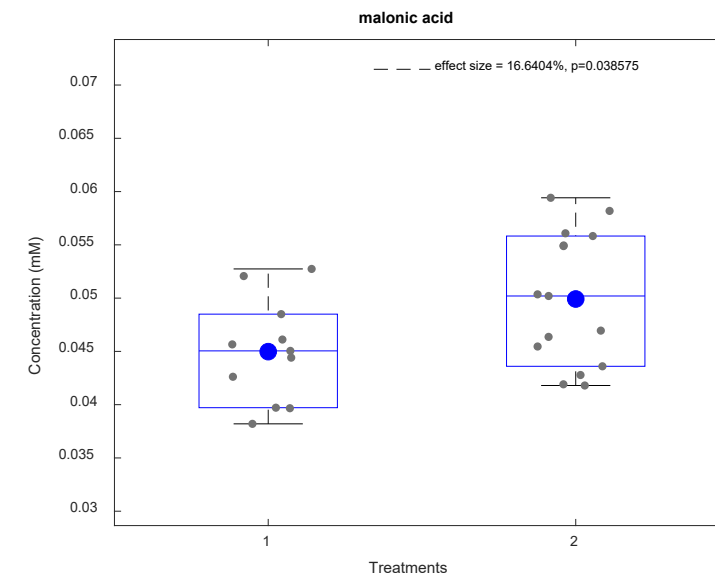
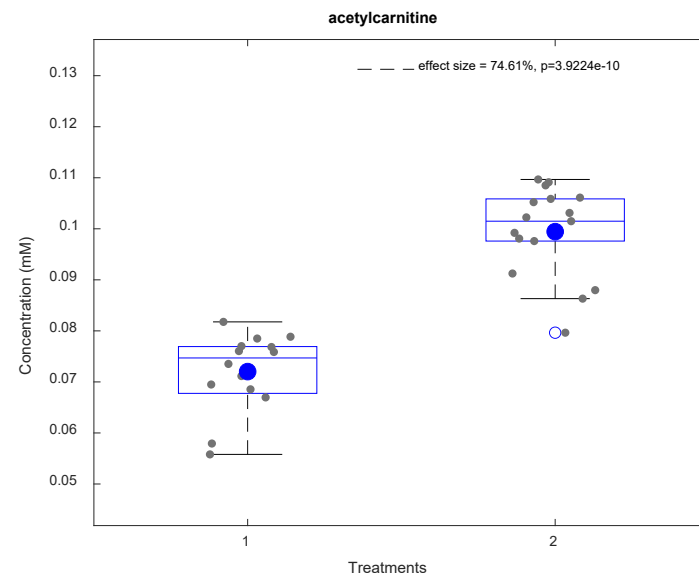
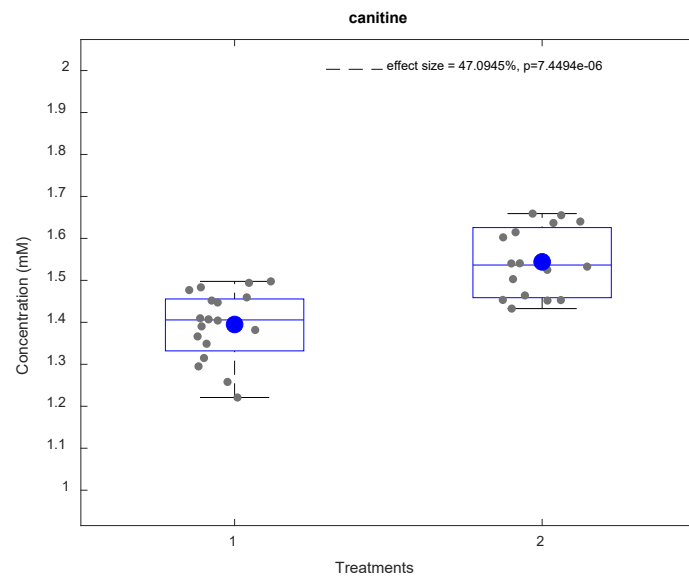
lactose total



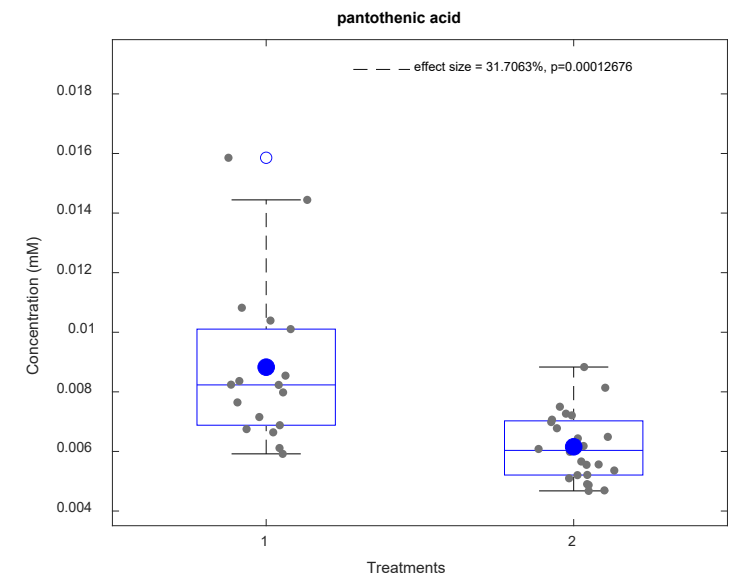
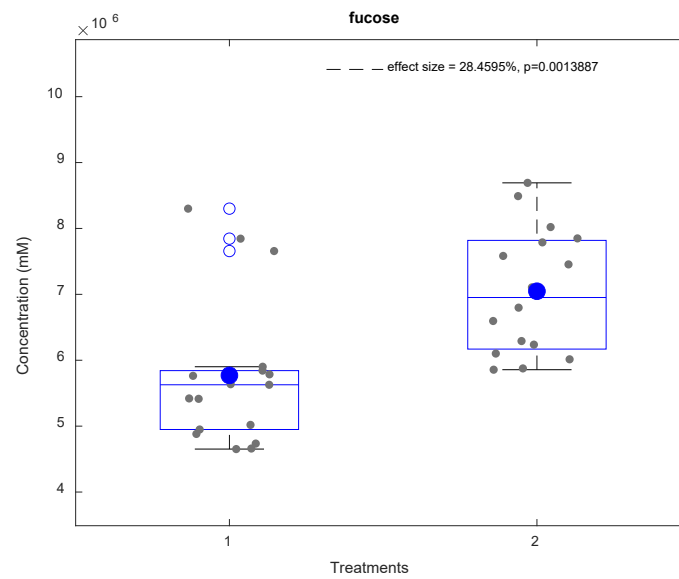
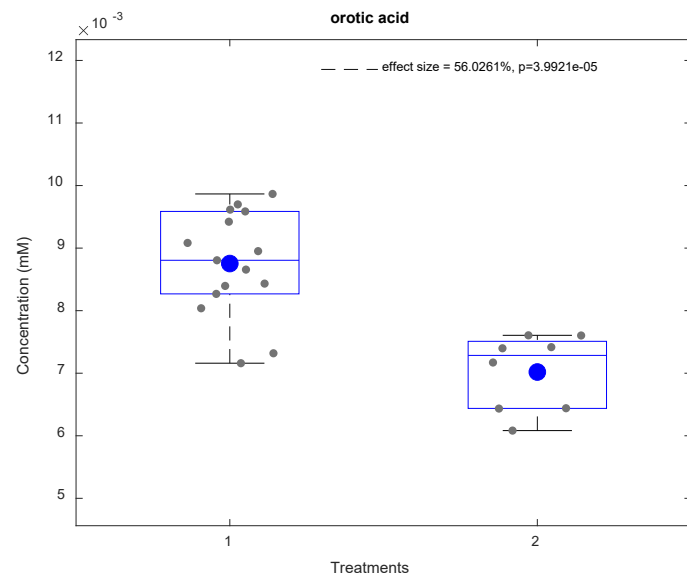
Discriminant metabolites



Discriminant metabolites



Discriminant metabolites



Conclusions on colostrum NMR

- 2021: dominant effect of energy metabolism, apoptotic mammary epithelial cells and feeding intake
- 2022: dominant effect of microbial activity
- 2023: dominant effect of energy metabolism and feeding

Urine NMR metabolomics

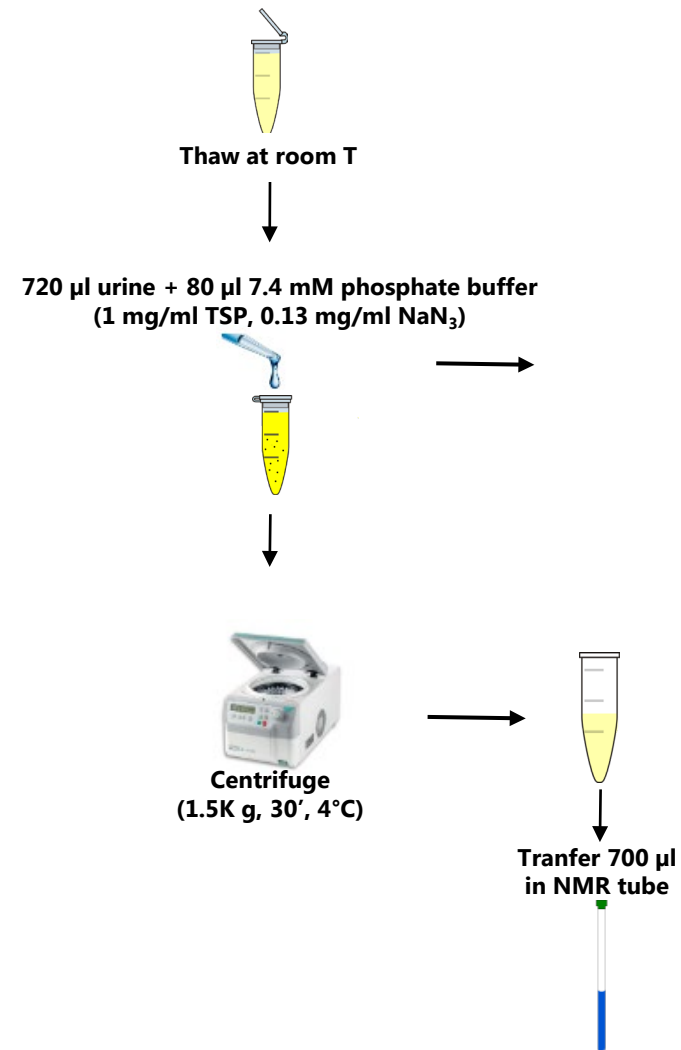
Aim

- To characterize the molecular composition of cow urine.
- To identify compounds correlated to urine pH and bone degradation

Samples (764 in total)

- 2021
- 2022
- 2023

Sample preparation



Measure

Urine ^1H NMR spectrum

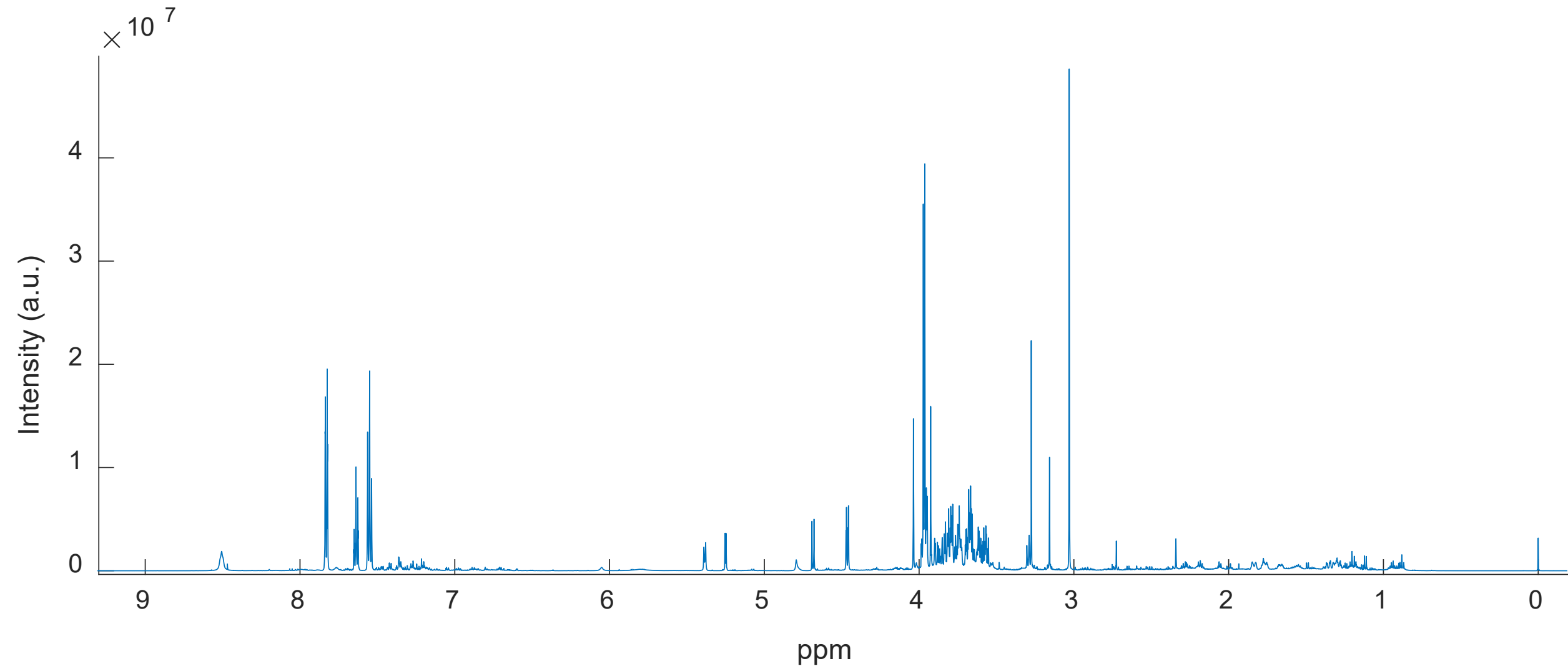


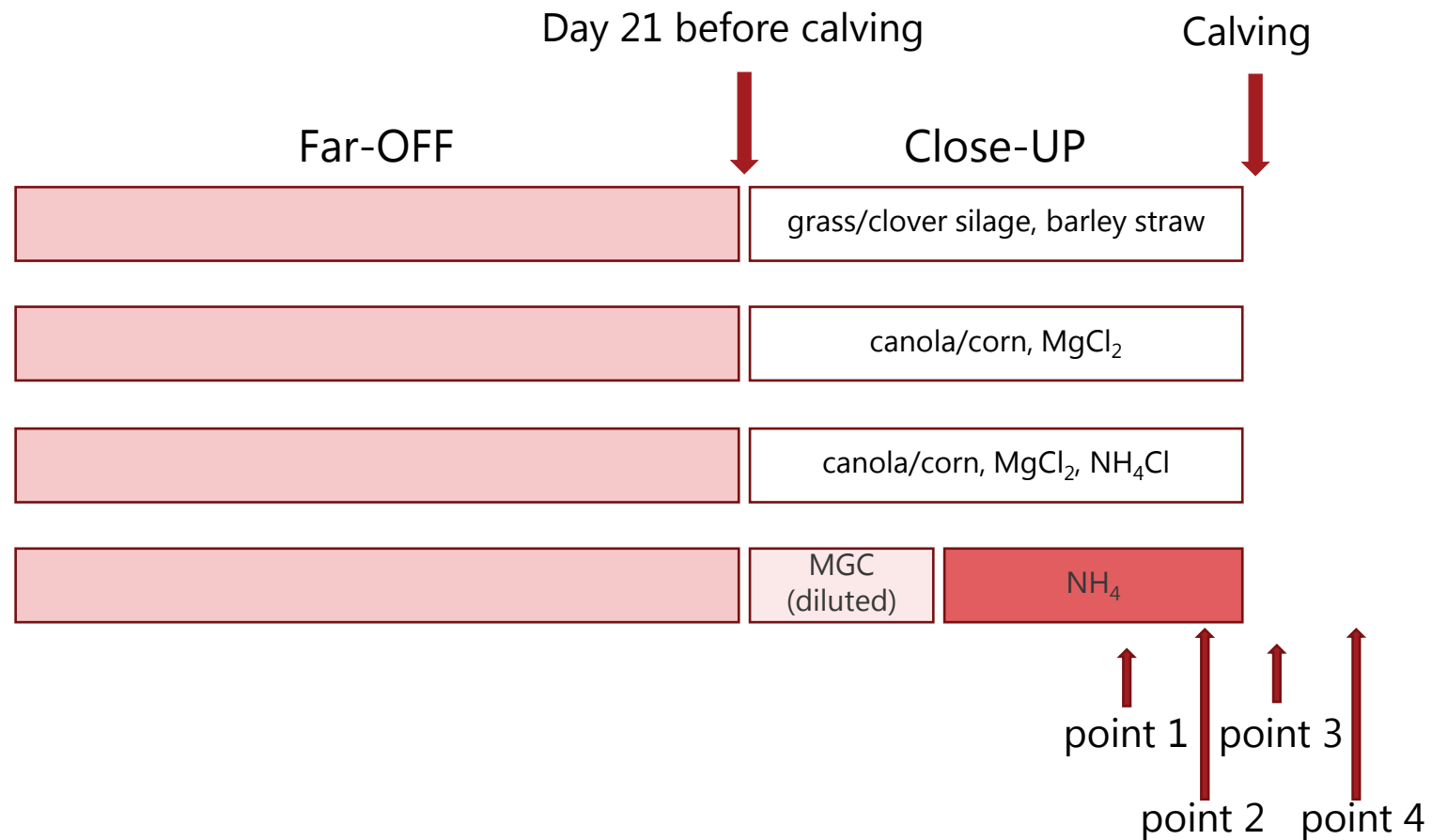
Table of identified metabolites (48)

2-hydroxybutyric acid	dimethylamine	p-cresol sulfate
2-hydroxyvaleric acid	ethanolamine	phenylacetylglutamine
3-hydroxybutyric acid	formate	phenylacetylglutamine
3-methyl-2-oxovalerate	fucose	propylene glycol
acetate	fumarate	pyruvic acid
acetoin	gluconic acid	riboflavin
acetone	hippurate	ribose
alanine	histidine	sebacic acid
allantoin	homovalinillic acid	sucrose
aspartic acid	lactate	taurine
betaine	lactose	threonine
carnosine	lactose	trimethylamine N-oxide
cellobiose	lysine	tyrosine
creatine	methylsuccinic acid	uracil
creatinine	niacinamide	urea
cytidine	pantothenic acid	xanthosine

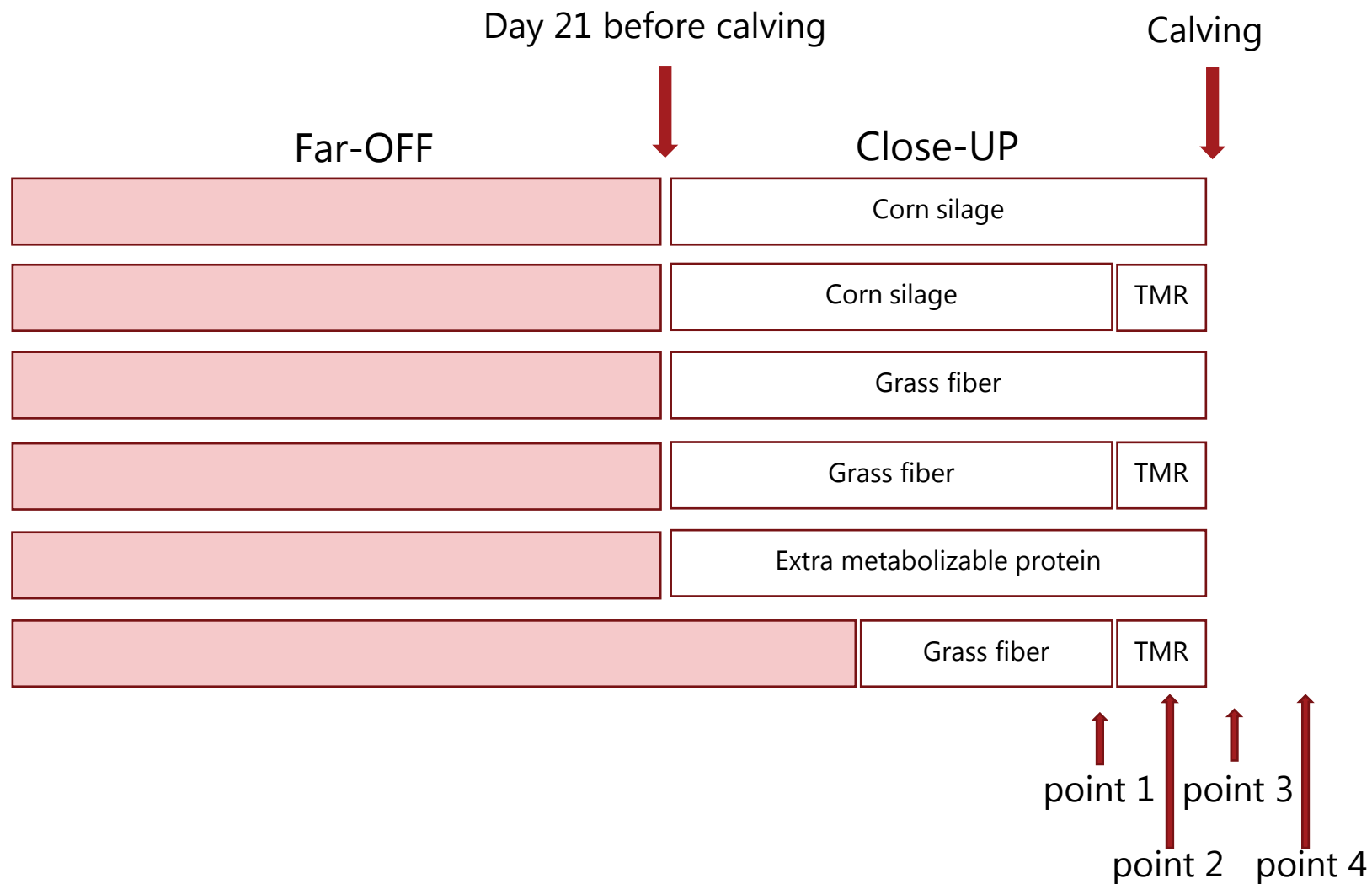
Target metabolites for identification

2-Hydroxyphenylacetate	Desaminotyrosine	N6-Acetyllysine
2-Hydroxyvalerate	Ferulate	N-Acetylserotonin
3,4-Dihydroxymandelate	Fructose	N-Acetyltyrosine
3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutarate	Galactarate	N-Methylhydantoin
3-Hydroxyisovalerate	Gentisate	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
3-Hydroxymandelate	Glucose-6-phosphate	O-Acetylcholine
3-Hydroxyphenylacetate	Glucuronate	Oxypurinol
3-Indoxylsulfate	Glycolate	Pyridoxine
3-Methylglutarate	Glycylproline	Salicylate
3-Methylxanthine	Guanidoacetate	Salicylurate
4-Pyridoxate	Histamine	Serotonin
5-Hydroxyindole-3-acetate	Indole-3-acetate	Thymidine
Acetylsalicylate	Indole-3-lactate	Thymol
Anserine	Isocitrate	trans-Aconitate
Arabinose	Maltose	Trimethylamine
Caffeine	Mandelate	Tryptophan
cis-Aconitate	Melatonin	Vanillate
Citraconate	N,N-Dimethylglycine	Xanthurenate

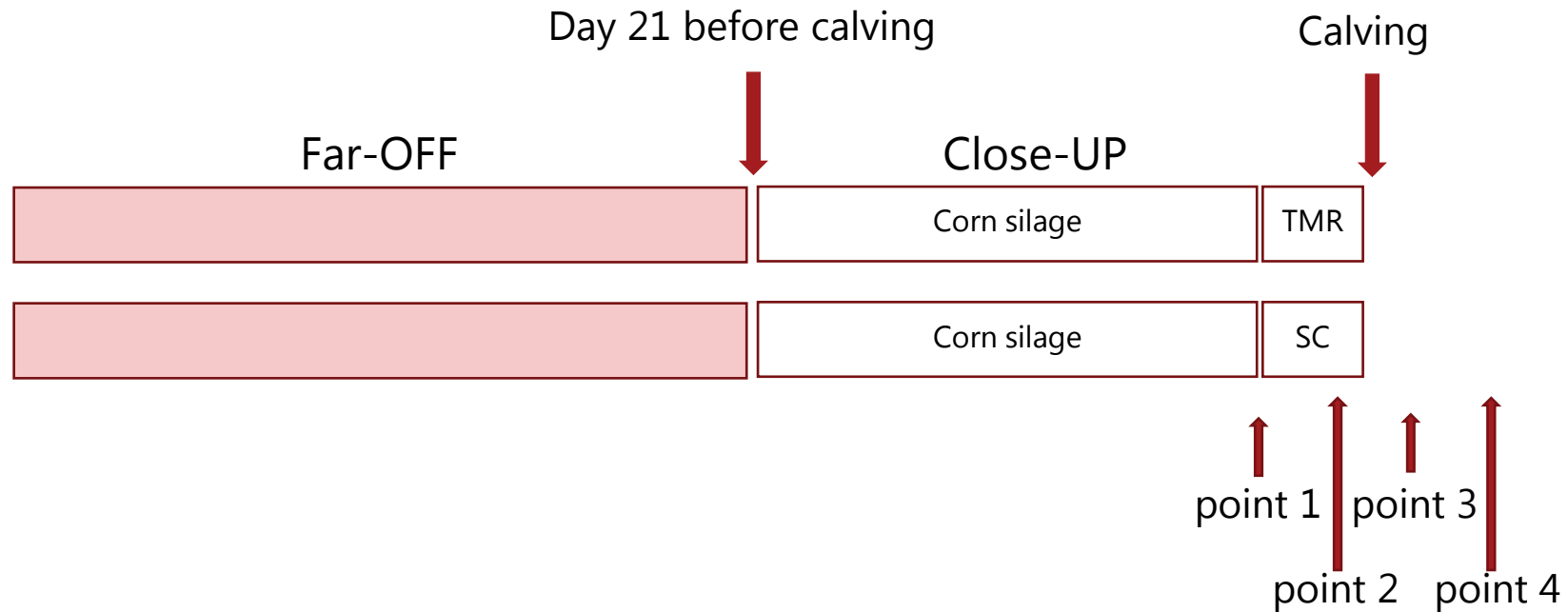
Urine samples design – 2021 (75 samples)



Urine samples design – 2022 (578 samples)



Urine samples design – 2023 (111 samples)



In progress

- Finalize identification and statistical analysis for urine NMR data