

Analysis	Classes Detected	Detection Limits
NMR	Amino acids, alcohols, amines, sugars, organic acids, water soluble metabolites	Micromolar (10⁻⁶)
GC-MS	Amino acids, organic acids, fatty acids, bile acids, thiols	Nanomolar (10⁻⁹)
LC-MS DI-MS	Amino acids, biogenic amines, primary amines, acylcarnitines, carbohydrates, phospholipids, sphingolipids	Nanomolar (10⁻⁹)
HPLC-UV HPLC-FD	Aromatics, secondary metabolites including polyphenols, carotenoids, vitamins (B,C,D,E,A), lipids, nucleotides and others	Micromolar to Picomolar (10⁻⁶ to 10⁻¹²)
ICP-MS	Up to 40 Trace Metals	Micromolar (10⁻⁶)
HPLC-ELSD	Phospholipids, TAGs, DAGs, MAGs, CEs, and free fatty acids	Nanomolar (10⁻⁹)
Tissue Imaging	Fatty acids, lipids, acylcarnitines, drug molecules and metabolites in situ	Micromolar (10⁻⁶)

We have worked with many types of samples and model organisms as shown in the table below. Please write to us if the sample type or organism you are working with is not listed below, we will try our utmost best to accommodate to your project needs.

Type of Samples:

Blood / Plasma	Leaves
Roots	Seeds
Milk	Cell Lysates
Fruits / Berries	Oils
Urine	Cerebrospinal fluid
Saliva	Growth media
Fruit Juice	Amniotic fluid
Organs & Tissues	Other biofluids

Model of Organisms:

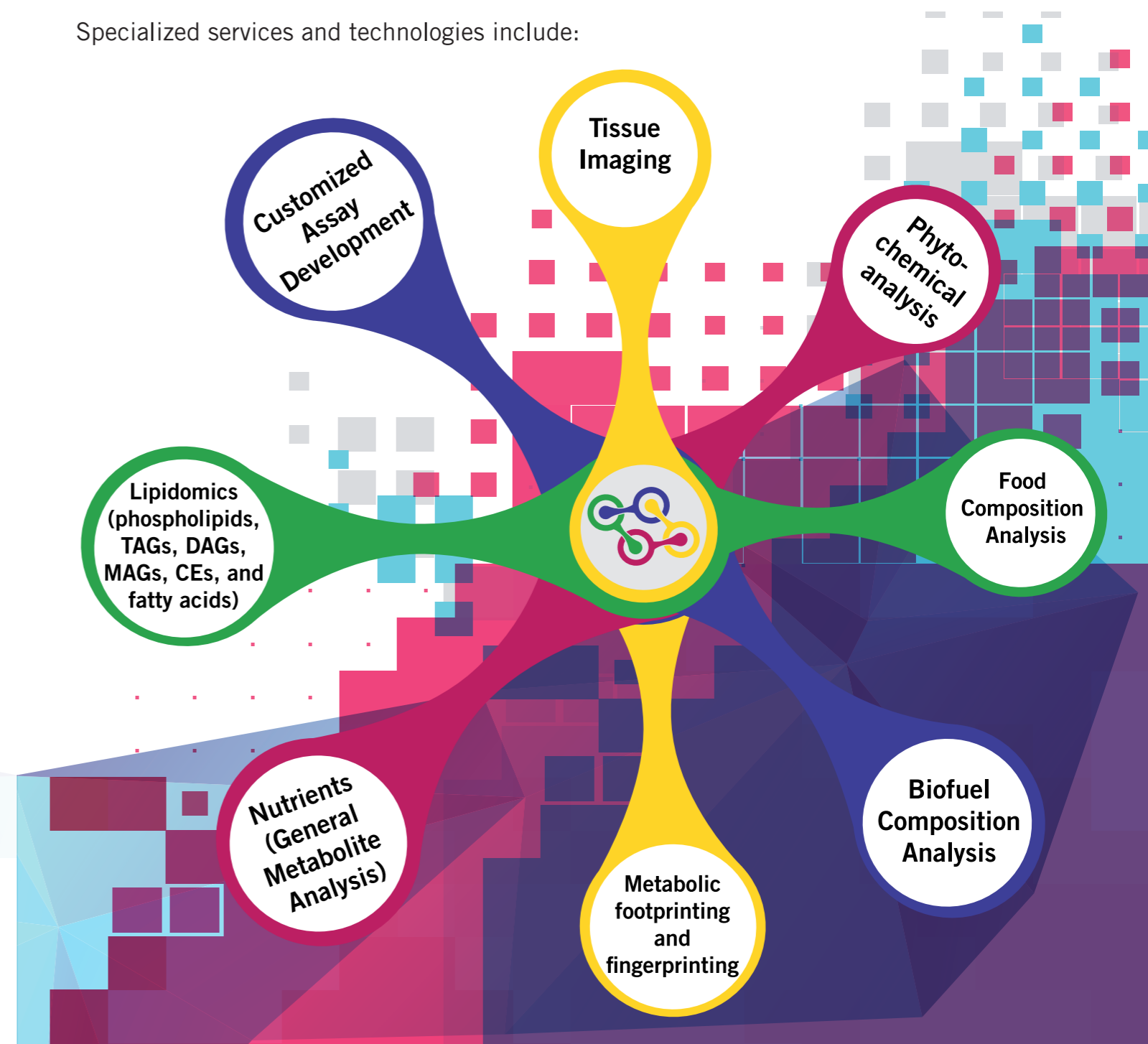
Human	Elk / Deer
Cattle	Rabbit
Rat	Mouse
Fruit Fly	C. elegans
Bacteria	Yeast
Canola	Arabidopsis
Alfalfa	Bacterial extracts



Metabolomics is an emerging field of “omics” research specializing in the near global analysis of small molecule metabolites (< 1500 Daltons) found in living organisms. Though the field of metabolomics is relatively new, its applications are already being seen in many disciplines including disease diagnostics, agriculture food and safety, and pharmaceutical research and development. These applications are leading to the discovery of many biomarkers and the development of improved screening methods. Metabolomics utilizes a number of different assays for quantitative analysis and identification of metabolites in a variety of sample types.

By working closely with international partners, 1st BASE provides real-world proven technologies with top-of-the line metabolic analysis from biofluids, tissues, bioproducts, bioprocesses, or crops. The quantitative metabolic analysis is offered by combining NMR, GC-MS, GCxGC-MS, HPLC-UV/FD, LC-MS, DI-MS, and bioinformatics.

Specialized services and technologies include:



Services Available

Platform Specific Metabolomic Assays - Absolute Quantitative Assays		
Service	Number of Compounds	Volume required
Direct Flow Injection Mass Spectrometry (DI-MS)	Up to 180	30-50 µL
Quantitative NMR Spectroscopy	50-220	500 µL
Quantitative GC-MS	30-40	100 µL
Quantitative GC-MS/MS (EI, PCI, NCI available)	30-40	100 µL
Quantitative GC/GC-MS/MS (EI, PCI, NCI available)	Depends very heavily on sample, number of targets and elution times of target(s)	Please inquire
Targeted metabolomic profiling in complex mixtures GCxGC-TOFMS (EI only)	Depends very heavily on sample, number of targets and elution times of target(s)	Please inquire
Quantitative Lipidomics	Up to 2000	Please inquire

Global (Untargeted) Metabolomic Profiling - Untargeted Assays		
Service	Number of Compounds	Volume required
Untargeted metabolomics by GC-MS (EI only)	25-80	Please inquire
Untargeted metabolomics by GCxGC-TOFMS (EI only)	>2000	Please inquire
Untargeted metabolomics by UPLC-FT-MS	>2000	75 µL
Untargeted Metabolomics by RPLC-QTOF-MS and MS/MS	>5000 features	20-200 µL or 10-50 mg lyophilized powder
Untargeted Lipidomics by RPLC-QTOF-MS and MS/MS	>4000 features	20-200 µL or 10-50 mg lyophilized powder
Untargeted metabolomics by DI-FTICR-MS	>1000	75 µL
Untargeted metabolomics by isotope labeling 1 D LC-MS	Up to 2,500 putative metabolites in urine or 1,500 in blood or 1,000 in plant extracts or 1,500 in cell extracts	20-200 µL or 10-50 mg lyophilized powder
Untargeted metabolomics by isotope labeling 2 D LC-MS	Up to 10,000 putative metabolites in urine or up to 8,000 in blood. Please contact us for other types of samples	40-200 µL or 20-100 mg lyophilized powder
Untargeted Lipidomics by 1D UPLC-MS	>800	50 µL

Targeted Metabolomic Profiling - Pathway Specific Assays		
Service	Number of Compounds	Volume required
One-carbon metabolism	10	200 µL
Central carbon metabolism	50	400 µL
Amino acid metabolism /urea cycle metabolism	>50	50 µL
Lipidomics for sphingolipid metabolism	Sample dependent - please inquire	50 µL
Fatty acid metabolism - short - to long-chain fatty acids and acyl-carnitines analysis	33 fatty acids; 21 acyl-carnitines	50 µL

Targeted Metabolomic Profiling - Class Specific Assays		
Service	Number of Compounds	Volume required
Oxylipins Analysis	18	200 µL
Vitamin Analysis - Water soluble	9	200 µL
Vitamin Analysis - Fat soluble	3	200 µL
Endogenous vitamins and vitamin-like compounds analysis	35	200 µL
Bile acids analysis (I)	50	25 µL
Bile acids analysis (II)	66	25 µL
Bile acids analysis (III)	20	50 µL
Organic acids analysis	40-80 (sample dependent)	200 µL
Catecholamines analysis	12	200 µL
Lipidomics for cardioliipins	Identification and quantification of cardioliipin compounds by UPLC-FTMS	100 µL
Low-MW sugars analysis	14	25 µL
Acylcarnitines analysis	Up to 355 acylcarnitines	200 µL
Aldehydes analysis	12	250 µL
Oxysterols analysis	7	200 µL
Deoxynucleotide triphosphates (dNTPs) analysis	5	Please Inquire
Volatiles and semi-volatiles profiling by SPME GCxGC-TOFMS (EI only)	>2000	Please Inquire
Nucleoside/Nucleotide Analysis	9	200 µL
Polyphenol Analysis	18	200 µL
Anthocyanin/ Chlorophyll Analysis	7	Please Inquire
Thiol Analysis	7	200 µL
Carotenoid Analysis	6	200 µL
Acyl CoAs Analysis	6	200 µL
Metal Analysis (Metallicomics)	40-50	200 µL
Lipidomics by MALDI-MS Tissue imaging	Up to 850 for combined (+) and (-) ion detection	Please Inquire
Meat Biomarkers	7	200 µL
High-value Disease Biomarker Profiling	30	200 µL

Customized Assays	
Service	Number of Compounds
High Abundance Metabolites in Plasma/Serum	Please Inquire
Low Abundance Metabolites in Plasma/Serum	Please Inquire

Comprehensive reports including metabolite identification and concentration, experimental and quality control methods, and statistical analysis, will be provided. Take a look at what the results and report would look like below.

Metabolomics Report

Quantitation of reducing sugars, sugar phosphates and TCA cycle carboxylic acids from 10 human sera by UPLC-MRM

PI: XXX
Sample Size: 60 µL, each
Sample Type: human serum
Objective: To determine concentrations of sugars, sugar phosphates and TCA cycle carboxylic acids in 10 human sera by UPLC-MRM with internal standard calibration.
Sample preparation and analysis:
Method one: 10 µL of each serum was protein precipitated with MeOH and subjected to AEC derivatization using an optimal protocol (a manuscript for detailing the method is being prepared for publication). The assay was performed using a Dionex ultimate 3000 UPLC system coupled to a 4000 QTRAP triple-quad mass spectrometer. The MS instrument was operated in the MRM mode. A reversed phase UPLC column (2.0 x 100 mm, 1.7 µm) was used, with 0.1% formic acid and ACN as the solvents for binary gradient elution.
Method two: 25 µL of each serum was protein precipitated with MeOH and subjected to NPH derivatization using an optimal protocol (a manuscript for detailing the method is being prepared for publication) developed in house. The assay was performed using a Dionex ultimate 3000 UPLC system coupled to a 4000 QTRAP triple-quad mass spectrometer. The MS instrument was operated in the MRM mode. A reversed phase UPLC column (2.0 x 100 mm, 1.7 µm) was used, with 0.01% formic acid and ACN as the solvents for binary gradient elution.
Quantitation was calculated using linear regression with internal standard (fructose-13C) calibration.
Quantitation was calculated using linearity curves for 8 of 9 targeted carboxylic acids with deuterium-labeled standard substances as the internal standards for individual carboxylic acids. External standard calibration was applied for isotopic acid because no isotope-labeled standard substance is commercially available.

QA/QC Data:

Compound	Glc 6-P	Man 6-P	Rib 5-P	Ery 3-P	Glc 3-P	Maltose	Glucose	Ribose	Fructose	Glyceraldehyde
LOD [pmol]	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
LOQ [pmol]	1.3	0.7	2.5	4.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

Statistical Analysis
Data normalization - Data normalization is critical to creating a normal or Gaussian distribution of metabolite values. This allows conventional statistical tests to be performed and it simplifies data interpretation. There are many different normalization options available - here we used **pareto scaling normalization** (mean-centered and divided by the square root of standard deviation of each variable).
PCA analysis - PCA is also known as principle component analysis. It is an unsupervised classification technique that allows one to detect whether two (or more) sets of data. PCA involves calculating correlation coefficients between sets of eigenvectors through linear algebraic transformation.

Metabolomics Results

Metabolomic Analysis of Urine Samples

Concentration [µM]	Sample Identification	Metabolites (Full Name)	Class	HMDB ID	LOD, [µM]	1028	1165	3908	400
C0	Carnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB00060	4.00	51.1	31	95.7	78.3
C10	Decanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB00651	0.160	0.166	0.313	0.426	0.178
C10:1	Decanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13205	0.120	0.829	1.63	0.954	0.573
C10:2	Decanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13325	0.040	0.565	2.02	0.76	0.43
C12	Dodecanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB02250	0.057	0.126	0.299	0.217	0.087
C12:1	Dodecanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13326	0.200	<LOD	0.239	<LOD	<LOD
C14	Tetradecanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB06906	0.030	0.049	0.075	0.064	0.033
C14:1	Tetradecanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB02014	0.015	0.02	0.051	0.031	<LOD
C14:1-OH	Hydroxytetradecanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13330	0.015	0.02	0.042	0.019	<LOD
C14:2	Tetradecadienylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13331	0.012	0.017	0.046	0.023	<LOD
C14:2-OH	Hydroxytetradecadienylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13332	0.015	0.016	0.028	0.021	<LOD
C16	Hexadecanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB00222	0.018	0.03	0.029	0.02	<LOD
C16:OH	Hydroxyhexadecanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13336, HMDB13337	0.015	0.037	0.019	0.018	<LOD
C16:1-OH	Hydroxyhexadecanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13333	0.020	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
C16:2	Hexadecadienylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13334	0.008	<LOD	0.016	0.012	<LOD
C2	Acetylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB00201	0.150	16.5	6.37	32.6	35
C3	Propionylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB00824	0.080	1.3	0.578	1.75	2.88
C3-DC (C4-OH)	Hydroxybutyrylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13127	0.090	0.187	0.201	0.521	0.238
C3-OH	Hydroxypropionylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13125	0.050	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
C4	Butyrylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB02013	0.030	5.37	5.03	4.3	6.91
C4:1	Butenylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13126	0.030	0.092	0.208	0.17	0.1
C5	Valerylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB00378, HMDB00688	0.040	1.46	0.975	1.87	2.93
C5-DC (C6-OH)	3-Hydroxyvalerylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13130, 13131	0.035	0.455	0.684	1.04	0.323
C5-M-DC	Methylglutarylacetylacarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB00552	0.060	0.306	0.269	0.458	0.211
C5-OH (C3-DC-M)	3-Hydroxyvalerylacetylacarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13132, 13133	0.100	0.955	1.08	1.02	0.631
C5:1	Tiglylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB02366	0.040	0.635	1.17	1.8	0.65
C5:1-DC	Glutaconylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13129	0.015	0.175	0.217	0.226	0.159
C6 (C4:1-DC)	Hexanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB00705, 00756, 13131	0.080	0.439	0.429	0.338	0.325
C6:1	Hexenylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13135	0.035	0.17	0.573	0.45	0.171
C7-DC	Pimelylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13328	0.035	0.222	0.352	0.461	0.227
C8	Octanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB00791	0.170	0.324	0.822	0.693	0.381
C8:1	Octenylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13324	0.025	2.24	7.24	7.71	2.5
C9	Nonanoylcarnitine		acylcarnitines	HMDB13288	0.040	0.569	1.26	0.787	0.944
Arg	Arginine		aminoacids	HMDB00517, HMDB03416	4.00	22.7	19.2	49.3	36.4
Gln	Glutamine		aminoacids	HMDB00641, HMDB03423	3.00	377	391	310	249