FAMetA application workflow

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LipidMS Overview

FAMetA is an R-based tool aimed to the analysis of fatty acids (FA) metabolism. It allows the estimation of FA import (I), de novo synthesis (S), fractional contribution of 13C-tracers (D0, D1, D2), elongation (E) and desaturation (Des) based on 13C mass isotopologue distributions. Next figure summarizes the basis of FAMetA analysis:

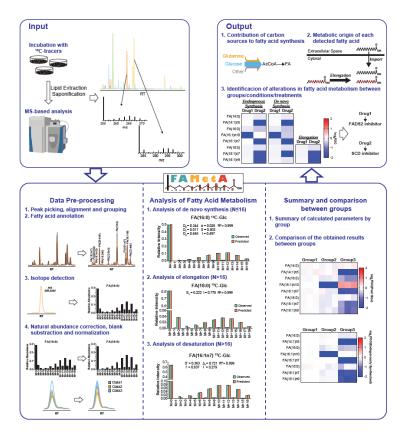


Figure 1: FAMetA abstract

Web access

FAMetA application can be accessed through our website at www.fameta.es.

Files conversion

To start the MS analysis raw files need to be converted into mzXML format (you can use any software such as MSConvert from proteowizard) and then, FAMetA can be run.

Example data files

Some example files and scripts (for R environment) can be downloaded (here).

Data Preprocessing

First step in FAMetA workflow consists on preprocessing your data with LipidMS R-package. At this tab, mzXML files and a metadata csv file are required. Metadata file must have 3 columns: sample (mzXML file names), acquisitionmode (MS) and sampletype (QC, group1, group2, etc.). An example can be found at the samples.csv file (here). Once all files have been uploaded, preprocessing parameters must be tuned.

After data preprocessing has been performed, an email will be sent with the FA annotation results.

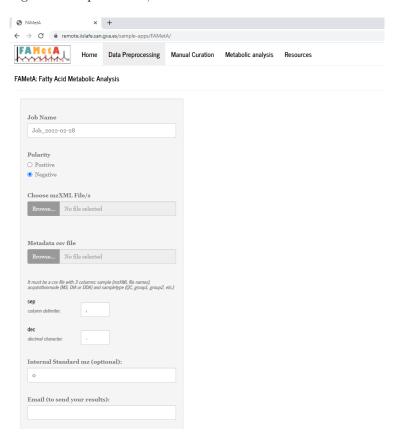


Figure 2: Data preprocessing tab of FAMetA app

Manual Curation

Automatic FA annotations can be modified by editing the csv file received by email: removing rows of unwanted FA, modifying the initial and end retention times, or adding new rows with missing compounds. Unique compound names with the nomenclature "FA(16:1)n7", where n7 (omega-7) indicates the last double bound position, are required to differentiate between FA isomers. For any unknown positions, letters x, y and z are allowed (i.e. FA(16:1)nx). The internal standards for later normalization can also be added at this point to a new row by indicating IS in the compound name column. An example file with curated annotations can be found at (here).

Once FA annotations have been curated, 13C isotopologues for each FA will be searched and mass isotopologue distributions will be sent by email.

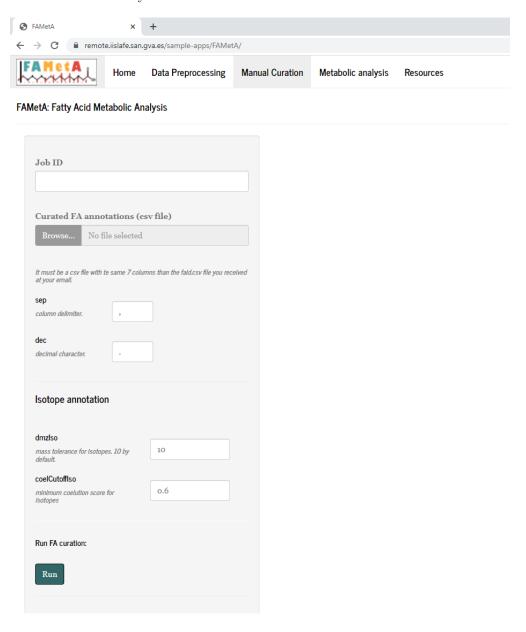


Figure 3: Manual Curation tab of FAMetA app

Metabolic Analysis

Finally, FA analysis can be performed. To this end, a previous data correction is required which will run four different steps (all of them are optional): data correction for natural 13C abundance using the accucor algorithm, data normalization with internal standards, blank subtraction and external normalization. Then, the actual FA metabolism analysis can be performed.

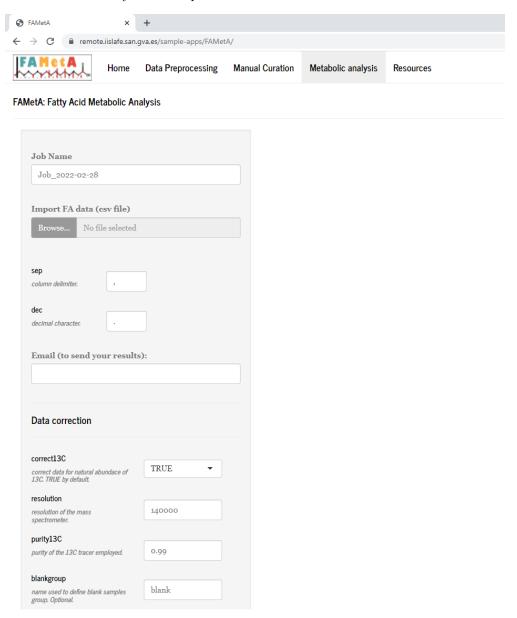


Figure 4: Metabolic Analysis tab of FAMetA app

Once you receive your results, check S and D2 parameters. In case you use inhibitors that decrease S below the confidence interval, D2 parameter can be missestimated. To avoid this problem fix D2 values using your control group (you can replace missestimated values for the mean value of the control group from palmitic acid results preferentially). To this end, a new row on the first row of your fadata.csv file can be added to fix D2 values and run the analysis again. An example can be found at the examplefadata_withD2.csv file (here).

If you have any further questions, please do not he sitate to contact us at: maribel_alcoriza@iislafe.es or maribel_alcoriza@hotmail.com