

● Analysis Report

Bruker IVDr Quantification in URine B.I.Quant-UR bTM

Sample ID: ALZ_Urine_Rack01_RCM_221214_expno360.100000.10r

Measuring Date: 23-Dec-2014 22:20:21

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Quantification Method Version: Quant-UR B.1.1.0

Disclaimer

RESEARCH USE ONLY: This is no clinical diagnostic analysis report. Must not be used for clinical (medical or IVD) diagnosis or for patient management! Additional concentration range information (95% range) provided numerically or graphically in this report must not be used for clinical diagnostic interpretation.

Application of B.I.Quant-UR B 1.1.0 requires use of Bruker's B.I.Methods SOP for urine.

Summary

The following metabolites were found with concentrations outside the 95% range of Bruker Quant-UR B.1.1.0 urine metabolite concentration database:


Amino acids and derivatives: *N,N-Dimethylglycine (16 mmol/mol Crea).*

Further detailed information is provided on the following pages.

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
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1 Creatinine

Compound	Conc. mmol/L	LOD mmol/L	r mmol/L	ρ %	Δ mmol/L	95% Range ^(*) mmol/L
Creatinine	7.1	0.3	7.145	100 ●	0.131	1 - 19 















(*) Gray horizontal boxes represent 95% concentration range, black vertical lines represent sample value.

2 Amines and derivatives

Compound	Conc. mmol/L	Conc. $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	LOD $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	r mmol/L	ρ %	Δ mmol/L	95% Range ^(*) $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$
Dimethylamine	0.23	33	31	0.233	100 ●	0.010	≤ 54 
Trimethylamine	< 0.01	< 2	2	0.004	0 ○	0.026	≤ 3 




(*) Gray horizontal boxes represent 95% concentration range, black vertical lines represent sample value.

3 Amino acids and derivatives

Compound	Conc. mmol/L	Conc. $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	LOD $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	r mmol/L	ρ %	Δ mmol/L	95% Range ^(*) $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$
1-Methylhistidine	< 0.11	< 15	15	0.000	0 ○	0.074	≤ 15 
2-Furoylglycine	0.29	40	39	0.288	100 ●	0.017	≤ 40 
4-Aminobutyric acid	< 0.14	< 20	20	0.000	0 ○	0.370	≤ 20 
Alanine	0.21	30	10	0.211	100 ●	0.015	11 - 72 
Arginine	< 5.3	< 750	750	0.466	28 ○	0.973	≤ 750 
Betaine	0.12	17	7	0.125	100 ●	0.015	9 - 78 
Creatine	< 0.36	< 50	50	0.055	100 ●	0.131	≤ 280 
Glycine	0.61	86	34	0.613	100 ●	0.033	38 - 440 
Guanidinoacetic acid	< 0.74	< 100	100	0.312	69 ○	0.231	≤ 140 
Methionine	< 0.13	< 18	18	0.000	0 ○	0.177	≤ 18 
N,N-Dimethylglycine	0.11	16	5	0.112	98 ●	0.017	≤ 15 
Sarcosine	< 0.01	< 2	2	0.000	0 ○	0.008	≤ 7 
Taurine	< 1.00	< 140	140	0.296	66 ○	0.207	≤ 170 
Valine	0.02	3	2	0.020	93 ●	0.007	≤ 7 











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4 Benzene and substituted derivatives

Compound	Conc. mmol/L	Conc. $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	LOD $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	r mmol/L	ρ %	Δ mmol/L	95% Range(*) $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$
Benzoic acid	< 0.07	< 10	10	0.000	0○	0.034	≤ 10 
D-Mandelic acid	< 0.01	< 2	2	0.000	0○	0.077	2 - 17 
Hippuric acid	2.6	360	170	2.552	99●	0.243	≤ 660 


(*) Gray horizontal boxes represent 95% concentration range, black vertical lines represent sample value.

5 Carboxylic acids

Compound	Conc. mmol/L	Conc. $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	LOD $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	r mmol/L	ρ %	Δ mmol/L	95% Range(*) $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$
Acetic acid	0.07	10	5	0.068	98●	0.016	≤ 51 
Citric acid	3.2	450	40	3.215	100●	0.243	≤ 700 
Formic acid	0.09	13	10	0.093	100●	0.004	≤ 43 
Fumaric acid	< 0.01	< 2	2	0.009	100●	0.000	≤ 3 
Imidazole	< 0.34	< 48	48	0.058	12○	0.061	≤ 48 
Lactic acid	< 0.35	< 49	49	0.112	74○	0.099	≤ 110 
Proline betaine	0.20	29	25	0.204	98●	0.030	≤ 280 
Succinic acid	0.05	7	5	0.052	88●	0.017	≤ 39 
Tartaric acid	0.16	22	5	0.156	100●	0.005	≤ 110 
Trigonelline	< 0.25	< 35	35	0.231	100●	0.004	≤ 67 







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6 Fatty acids and derivatives

Compound	Conc. mmol/L	Conc. $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	LOD $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	r mmol/L	ρ %	Δ mmol/L	95% Range(*) $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$
2-Methylsuccinic acid	< 0.34	< 48	48	0.000	0○	0.268	≤ 48 








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7 Keto acids and derivatives

Compound	Conc. mmol/L	Conc. $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	LOD $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	r mmol/L	ρ %	Δ mmol/L	95% Range(*) $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$
2-Oxoglutaric acid	< 0.66	< 92	92	0.057	20 ○	0.227	≤ 92 
3-Hydroxybutyric acid	< 0.74	< 100	100	0.000	0 ○	0.786	≤ 100 
Acetoacetic acid	0.12	16	14	0.115	89 ●	0.043	≤ 30 
Acetone	0.01	2	2	0.014	98 ●	0.004	≤ 7 
Oxaloacetic acid	0.15	21	17	0.147	83 ○	0.140	≤ 66 
Pyruvic acid	< 0.06	< 9	9	0.048	97 ●	0.009	≤ 13 







(*) Gray horizontal boxes represent 95% concentration range, black vertical lines represent sample value.

8 Purine, Pyridine and Pyrimidine derivatives

Compound	Conc. mmol/L	Conc. $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	LOD $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	r mmol/L	ρ %	Δ mmol/L	95% Range(*) $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$
1-Methyladenosine	< 0.04	< 5	5	0.000	0 ○	0.121	≤ 5 
1-Methylnicotinamide	< 0.23	< 32	32	0.079	99 ●	0.005	≤ 32 
Adenosine	< 2.8	< 390	390	0.000	0 ○	1.533	≤ 390 
Allantoin	< 0.12	< 17	17	0.103	89 ●	0.042	≤ 47 
Allopurinol	< 0.07	< 10	10	0.033	90 ●	0.047	≤ 11 
Caffeine	< 0.32	< 45	45	0.161	83 ○	0.208	≤ 61 
Inosine	< 0.14	< 19	19	0.019	97 ●	0.040	≤ 19 

(*) Gray horizontal boxes represent 95% concentration range, black vertical lines represent sample value.

9 Sugars and derivatives

Compound	Conc. mmol/L	Conc. $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	LOD $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	r mmol/L	ρ %	Δ mmol/L	95% Range(*) $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$
D-Galactose	< 0.31	< 43	43	0.124	100 ●	0.003	≤ 44 
D-Glucose	< 0.24	< 34	34	0.184	82 ○	0.108	≤ 140 
D-Lactose	< 0.68	< 96	96	0.222	81 ○	0.821	≤ 96 
D-Mannitol	< 1.3	< 180	180	0.000	0 ○	2.951	≤ 180 
D-Mannose	< 0.04	< 6	6	0.020	0 ○	0.010	≤ 8 
Myo-Inositol	< 32	< 4400	4400	0.000	0 ○	4.299	≤ 4400 

(*) Gray horizontal boxes represent 95% concentration range, black vertical lines represent sample value.

10 Explanations

This section contains the definition of the parameters used above. In the section 10.1 a short manual, how to interpret the results, is presented. The section 10.3 contains the exact definitions of the parameters r , ρ and Δ .

10.1 How to read the result

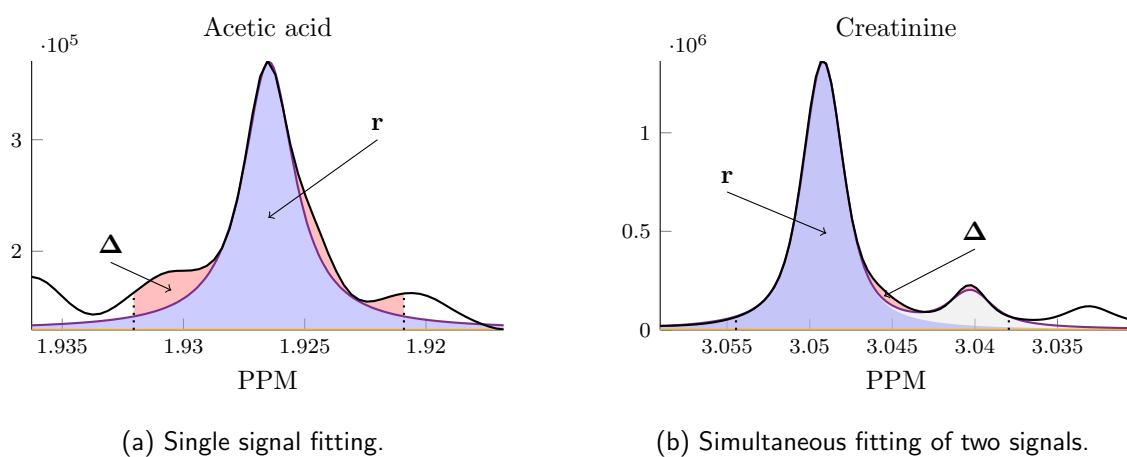


Figure 1: Examples of fitting.

In the figure 1(a), the black line, the blue line and the yellow line represent the original spectrum, the calculated signal fit and its baseline, respectively.

The blue area relates to the metabolite concentration to be determined and the red area represents a residue.

In case of the signal overlap a different approach is used: two or more overlapping signals are being fitted simultaneously. The most iconic example of such signals are the ones generated by CH_3 groups of Creatinine and Creatine. In such a case, the blue line and the grey area relate the sum of all fitted signals. The blue area corresponds to the concentration of the metabolite of interest (cf. figure 1(b)).

10.2 Result parameters

- Conc.** is the final result concentration of the metabolite,
- LOD** is the *limit of detection* of the given metabolite,
- r** is the *raw concentration* i.e. the concentration equivalent of the resulting signal fit prior to comparing to **LOD** (relates to the blue area, cf. α),
- ρ is the correlation of lineshape metabolite signal with calculated fit characterizing the match between metabolite signal and fit (cf. β). Depending on the value of ρ , the following *flag* is displayed:

- ●, if the correlation is 95%,
 - ●, if the correlation is in between 85% and 95%,
 - ○, if the correlation is less than 85%,
- e) Δ is the concentration equivalent of the difference between metabolite signal and calculated fit (residue corresponding to the **the red area**, cf. γ)).

10.3 Detailed definitions

Let s , f and b denote the functions describing the *raw spectra*, *fitted curve* and *(fitted) baseline* respectively. These functions are chosen such that $s \approx f + b$. Moreover, let I be a relevant PPM interval and P_N be the proton number for given metabolite/signal.

α) r (*raw concentration*) is defined as

$$r = \frac{1}{P_N} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(\xi) d\xi.$$

β) ρ is the *correlation* of the functions s and $f + b$, i.e.

$$\rho = \max(0, \text{corr}(\bar{s}, \overline{f+b})) ,$$

where \bar{s} , $\overline{f+b}$ are numerical representations of the functions s and $f + b$ on sufficiently fine mesh of the interval I .

γ) Δ is the the area between the raw signal s and the fitted data $f + b$ on the interval I expressed in the terms of the concentration, i.e.

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{P_N} \int_I |s(\xi) - f(\xi) - b(\xi)| d\xi.$$