Analysis Report

Bruker IVDr Quantification in URine B.I.Quant-UR b™

Sample ID: ALZ_Urine_Rack01_RCM_221214_expno220.100000.10r

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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: Valine (8 mmol/mol Crea),
Benzene and substituted derivatives: Benzoic acid (48 mmol/mol Crea).

Further detailed information is provided on the following pages.

Contents

1 Creatinine

Compound	Conc. mmol/L	LOD mmol/L	r mmol/L	ρ %	Δ mmol/L	95% Range(*) mmol/L
Creatinine	3.3	0.3	3.264	100 ●	0.086	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	0.11	34	31	0.111	100 ●	0.001	≤ 54
Trimethylamine	< 0.01	< 2	2	0.005	0 ○	0.013	≤ 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	< 0.05	< 15	15	0.022	0 ○	0.036	≤ 15
2-Furoylglycine	< 0.13	< 39	39	0.000	0 ○	0.029	≤ 40
4-Aminobutyric acid	< 0.07	< 20	20	0.000	0 ○	0.143	≤ 20
Alanine	0.13	39	10	0.128	99 ●	0.014	11 - 72
Arginine	< 2.4	< 750	750	0.257	0 ○	1.203	≤ 750
Betaine	0.06	17	7	0.056	100 ●	0.004	9 - 78
Creatine	0.89	270	50	0.887	100 ●	0.086	≤ 280
Glycine	0.74	230	34	0.741	100 ●	0.015	38 - 440
Guanidinoacetic acid	< 0.34	< 100	100	0.296	99 ●	0.027	≤ 140
Methionine	< 0.06	< 18	18	0.000	0 ○	0.155	≤ 18
N,N-Dimethylglycine	0.04	11	5	0.036	90 ●	0.010	≤ 15
Sarcosine	< 0.01	< 2	2	0.003	0 ○	0.004	≤ 7
Taurine	< 0.46	< 140	140	0.063	56 ○	0.118	≤ 170
Valine	0.03	8	2	0.025	74 ○	0.030	≤ 7

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

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	0.16	48	10	0.156	99 ●	0.011	≤ 10
D-Mandelic acid	< 0.01	< 2	2	0.000	0 ○	0.056	2 - 17
Hippuric acid	1.9	580	170	1.902	100 ●	0.150	≤ 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	0.10	30	5	0.099	99 ●	0.010	≤ 51
Citric acid	1.5	440	40	1.450	100 ●	0.119	≤ 700
Formic acid	0.12	36	10	0.119	100 ●	0.004	≤ 43
Fumaric acid	< 0.01	< 2	2	0.002	94 ●	0.001	≤ 3
Imidazole	< 0.16	< 48	48	0.000	0 ○	0.069	≤ 48
Lactic acid	0.16	50	49	0.162	100 ●	0.016	≤ 110
Proline betaine	< 0.08	< 25	25	0.048	2 ○	0.053	≤ 280
Succinic acid	0.04	12	5	0.039	94 ●	0.008	≤ 39
Tartaric acid	< 0.02	< 5	5	0.010	98 ●	0.002	≤ 110
Trigonelline	0.19	57	35	0.187	100 ●	0.005	≤ 67

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

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	< 0.16	< 48	48	0.000	0 ○	0.178	≤ 48

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

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	< 0.30	< 92	92	0.106	68 ○	0.122	≤ 92
3-Hydroxybutyric acid	< 0.34	< 100	100	0.000	0 ○	0.304	≤ 100
Acetoacetic acid	0.06	18	14	0.057	88 ●	0.036	≤ 30
Acetone	0.01	3	2	0.009	95 ●	0.002	≤ 7
Oxaloacetic acid	0.11	33	17	0.108	90 ●	0.056	≤ 66
Pyruvic acid	< 0.03	< 9	9	0.015	93 ●	0.003	≤ 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	< 0.02	< 5	5	0.000	0 ○	0.068	≤ 5
1-Methylnicotinamide	< 0.10	< 32	32	0.046	98 ●	0.008	≤ 32
Adenosine	< 1.3	< 390	390	0.000	0 ○	0.698	≤ 390
Allantoin	< 0.05	< 17	17	0.039	49 ○	0.019	≤ 47
Allopurinol	< 0.03	< 10	10	0.030	60 ○	0.043	≤ 11
Caffeine	< 0.15	< 45	45	0.075	79 ○	0.100	≤ 61
Inosine	< 0.06	< 19	19	0.009	93 ●	0.032	≤ 19

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

9 Sugars and derivatives

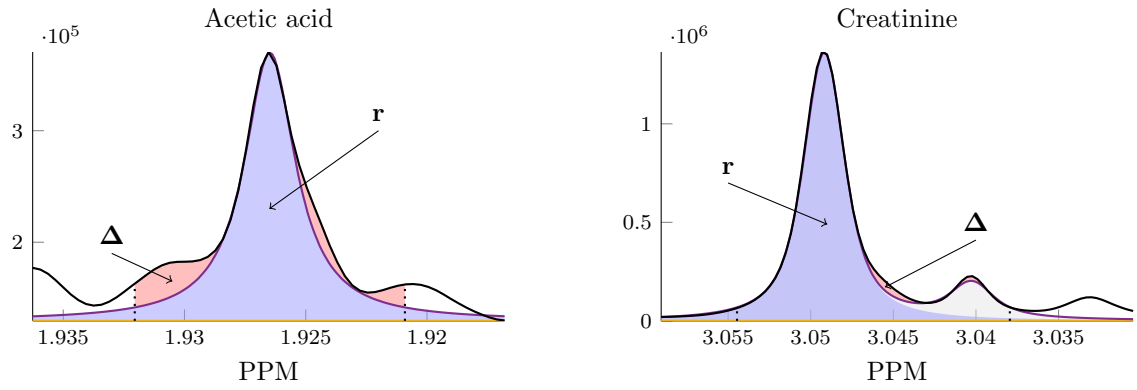
Compound	Conc. mmol/L	Conc. $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	LOD $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	r mmol/L	ρ %	Δ mmol/L	95% Range(*) $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$
D-Galactose	< 0.14	< 43	43	0.000	0 ○	0.031	≤ 44
D-Glucose	0.19	59	34	0.192	81 ○	0.053	≤ 140
D-Lactose	< 0.31	< 96	96	0.017	71 ○	0.028	≤ 96
D-Mannitol	< 0.60	< 180	180	0.000	0 ○	1.177	≤ 180
D-Mannose	< 0.02	< 6	6	0.000	0 ○	0.039	≤ 8
Myo-Inositol	< 15	< 4400	4400	0.000	0 ○	2.089	≤ 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 $\mathbf{r}$, ρ and $\mathbf{\Delta}$.

10.1 How to read the result



(a) Single signal fitting.

(b) Simultaneous fitting of two signals.

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 $\mathrm{CH_3}$ 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

a) **Conc.** is the final result concentration of the metabolite,

b) **LOD** is the *limit of detection* of the given metabolite,

c) $\mathbf{r}$ 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)),

d) 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) $\mathbf{r}$ (*raw concentration*) is defined as

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

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

$$\rho = \max\left(0, \operatorname{corr}\left(\overline{s}, \overline{f + b}\right)\right),$$

where $\overline{s}$, $\overline{f + b}$ 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.

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