Analysis Report

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

Sample ID: ALZ_Urine_Rack01_RCM_221214_expno330.100000.10r

Measuring Date:	23-Dec-2014 21:36:01
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Quantification Method Version:	Quant-UR B.1.1.0

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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

All metabolites were found with concentrations inside the 95% range of Bruker Quant-UR B.1.1.0 urine metabolite concentration database.

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Contents

1 Creatinine

Compound	Conc. mmol/L	LOD mmol/L	r mmol/L	ρ %	Δ mmol/L	95% Range(*) mmol/L
Creatinine	8.2	0.3	8.211	100	0.156	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	< 0.25	< 31	31	0.215	100	0.005	≤ 54
Trimethylamine	< 0.02	< 2	2	0.000	0	0.003	≤ 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	< 0.12	< 15	15	0.000	0	0.072	≤ 15
2-Furoylglycine	< 0.32	< 39	39	0.067	91	0.014	≤ 40
4-Aminobutyric acid	< 0.16	< 20	20	0.000	0	0.214	≤ 20
Alanine	0.16	19	10	0.156	100	0.014	11 - 72
Arginine	< 6.1	< 750	750	0.642	0	2.783	≤ 750
Betaine	0.12	14	7	0.116	100	0.033	9 - 78
Creatine	< 0.41	< 50	50	0.135	100	0.156	≤ 280
Glycine	0.81	99	34	0.813	100	0.039	38 - 440
Guanidinoacetic acid	< 0.85	< 100	100	0.566	89	0.244	≤ 140
Methionine	< 0.15	< 18	18	0.000	0	0.289	≤ 18
N,N-Dimethylglycine	0.05	6	5	0.049	75	0.022	≤ 15
Sarcosine	< 0.02	< 2	2	0.014	23	0.014	≤ 7
Taurine	< 1.2	< 140	140	0.929	96	0.264	≤ 170
Valine	0.03	3	2	0.025	87	0.009	≤ 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	< 0.08	< 10	10	0.000	0 ○	0.032	≤ 10
D-Mandelic acid	< 0.02	< 2	2	0.000	0 ○	0.095	2 - 17
Hippuric acid	1.9	240	170	1.945	100 ●	0.128	≤ 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	0.06	7	5	0.061	98 ●	0.011	≤ 51
Citric acid	2.1	250	40	2.090	100 ●	0.233	≤ 700
Formic acid	0.14	17	10	0.139	99 ●	0.016	≤ 43
Fumaric acid	< 0.02	< 2	2	0.004	100 ●	0.000	≤ 3
Imidazole	< 0.39	< 48	48	0.046	0 ○	0.065	≤ 48
Lactic acid	< 0.40	< 49	49	0.145	70 ○	0.117	≤ 110
Proline betaine	< 0.21	< 25	25	0.061	0 ○	0.112	≤ 280
Succinic acid	0.04	6	5	0.045	87 ●	0.016	≤ 39
Tartaric acid	0.29	36	5	0.292	100 ●	0.007	≤ 110
Trigonelline	< 0.28	< 35	35	0.202	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	< 0.39	< 48	48	0.000	0 ○	0.280	≤ 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	< 0.76	< 92	92	0.151	34 ○	0.269	≤ 92
3-Hydroxybutyric acid	< 0.85	< 100	100	0.000	0 ○	0.553	≤ 100
Acetoacetic acid	< 0.12	< 14	14	0.082	84 ○	0.027	≤ 30
Acetone	0.02	2	2	0.016	99 ●	0.003	≤ 7
Oxaloacetic acid	< 0.14	< 17	17	0.124	80 ○	0.116	≤ 66
Pyruvic acid	< 0.07	< 9	9	0.038	81 ○	0.014	≤ 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 ○	0.132	≤ 5
1-Methylnicotinamide	< 0.26	< 32	32	0.098	100 ●	0.006	≤ 32
Adenosine	< 3.2	< 390	390	0.000	0 ○	1.463	≤ 390
Allantoin	< 0.14	< 17	17	0.057	64 ○	0.037	≤ 47
Allopurinol	< 0.08	< 10	10	0.034	91 ●	0.061	≤ 11
Caffeine	< 0.37	< 45	45	0.170	98 ●	0.121	≤ 61
Inosine	< 0.16	< 19	19	0.019	92 ●	0.057	≤ 19

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

9 Sugars and derivatives

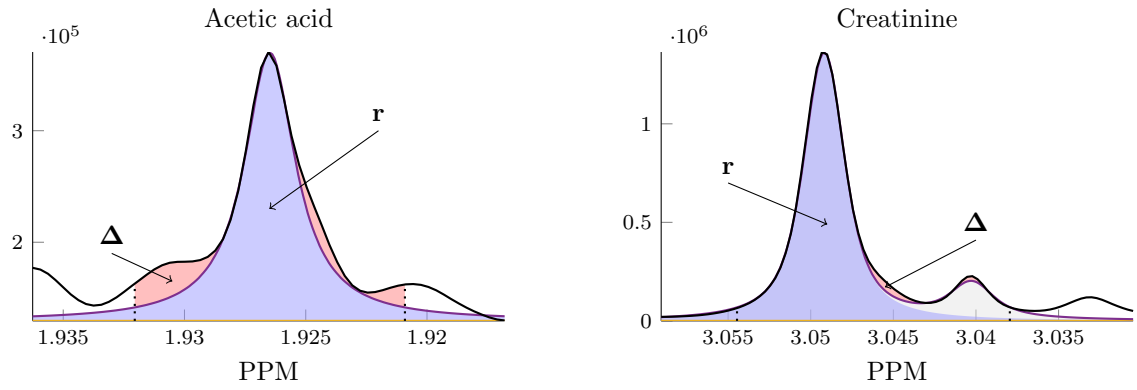
Compound	Conc. mmol/L	Conc. $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	LOD $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$	r mmol/L	ρ %	Δ mmol/L	95% Range(*) $\frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mol Crea}}$
D-Galactose	< 0.35	< 43	43	0.143	100 ●	0.002	≤ 44
D-Glucose	< 0.28	< 34	34	0.212	80 ○	0.085	≤ 140
D-Lactose	< 0.79	< 96	96	0.022	66 ○	0.032	≤ 96
D-Mannitol	< 1.5	< 180	180	0.000	0 ○	2.964	≤ 180
D-Mannose	< 0.05	< 6	6	0.017	0 ○	0.012	≤ 8
Myo-Inositol	< 36	< 4400	4400	0.000	0 ○	9.773	≤ 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.

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