

The circulating fingerprint revealed by targeted metabolomic as biomarker of metabolic impairment in female obesity

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BACKGROUND: The comprehension of the network of metabolic processes may aid the understanding of the molecular pathways driving obesity and the related complications. However this is a hard task due to the large number of actors and their complex interplay. Multivariate analysis of metabolomic profiling data (metabolomics) allows for variable selection and data dimension reduction, thus representing a useful statistical tool for highlighting the metabolic-impairments related specific pathways.

METHODS: We aimed at exploring by targeted metabolomic the circulating metabolite plasma profile in lean (NW, n=42; BMI: 18.5-24.9 kg/m²) and age-matched overweight/obese (OB, n=37, BMI≥25.0 kg/m²), drug-free adult overnight-fasted healthy women. Anthropometric, biochemical and hormonal data were collected. One-hundred-eighty molecules among aminoacids (AAs), acylcarnitines (AAc), phosphatidyl-choline (PCs) and lysophosphatidyl-choline (LysoPCs) and sphingomyelins (SMs) were quantified by the Absolute p180 LC-MS/MS Kit (Biocrates Life Science AG, Austria). BMI effect on metabolite profile was investigated by the orthogonal partial least squares-discriminant analysis (OPLS-DA), resulting in the selection of 39 metabolites [VIP>1.0 and |p(corr)|>0.5] driving the group separation (R²X=0.485, R²Y=0.638, Q²Y=0.505, CV-ANOVA p<0.001). The association between the resulting 39 metabolite model and parameters of metabolic impairment was investigated by BMI-adjusted stepwise multiple regression analysis.

RESULTS

VARIABLES	BMI<25 n=42	BMI≥25 n=37	P*	Outcome	Predictor	Class	relation	β	P	VARIABLES	BMI<25 n=42	BMI≥25 n=37	P*
Age (years)	45.4 ± 1.97	46.5 ± 2.13	0.7677	Waist Circ.	Glutamate	aminoacid	DIR	0.251	0.040	Alanine	328.0 ± 11.9	382.1 ± 16.7	0.0198
Waist circ. (cm)	96.8 ± 1.08	115.0 ± 2.11	<0.0001		Valine	aminoacid	DIR	0.393	<0.001	Glutamate	66.5 ± 3.90	91.5 ± 7.42	0.0005
Hip circ. (cm)	77.0 ± 1.28	100.5 ± 2.23	<0.0001		PCaa C42:2	PCs diacyl	INV	-0.174	<0.001	Tyrosine	66.0 ± 2.13	73.6 ± 2.79	0.0449
BMI (Kg/m ²)	21.9 ± 0.280	32.1 ± 0.941	<0.0001	Glycaemia	LysoPC C18:2	LysoPCs acyl	INV	-0.198	<0.001	Valine	219.7 ± 4.99	236.2 ± 5.28	0.0246
SBP (mmHG)	121.0 ± 2.37	130.8 ± 3.40	0.0178		Alanine	aminoacid	DIR	0.441	0.025	LysoPC acyl C18:2	35.3 ± 1.75	23.3 ± 1.45	<0.0001
DPB (mmHG)	78.8 ± 1.25	83.1 ± 1.79	0.0612		SM C18:0	SMs	DIR	0.505	0.008	LysoPC acyl C20:4	6.97 ± 0.324	6.15 ± 0.252	0.0664
Menopause (n, %)	14 (33.33%)	10 (27.02%)	0.7148 [#]	Insulin	PCae C34:3	PCs acyl-alkyl	INV	-0.581	0.004	PC diacyl C24:0	0.234 ± 0.012	0.270 ± 0.014	0.0308
Glucose (mg/dl)	84.7 ± 1.32	92.3 ± 2.32	0.0083	HOMA-IR	Valine	aminoacid	DIR	0.306	0.002	PC diacyl C38:3	43.4 ± 1.95	53.2 ± 1.753	0.0002
Insulin (μU/dl)	5.93 ± 0.296	10.6 ± 0.974	<0.0001		PCae C34:2	PCs acyl-alkyl	INV	-0.359	0.001	PC diacyl C42:2	0.339 ± 0.014	0.291 ± 0.014	0.0130
HOMA-IR	1.11 ± 0.065	2.46 ± 0.257	<0.0001	Total Chol.	Tyrosine	aminoacid	DIR	0.337	<0.001	PC acyl-alkyl C32:1	2.76 ± 0.091	2.45 ± 0.077	0.0139
Total Chol. (mg/dl)	183.9 ± 4.79	198.0 ± 5.31	0.0492		PCae C34:2	PCs acyl-alkyl	INV	-0.350	0.001	PC acyl-alkyl C34:2	12.7 ± 0.507	9.81 ± 0.377	<0.0001
HDL (mg/dl)	65.0 ± 1.96	57.9 ± 3.16	0.0134	HDL	SM C18:0	SMs	DIR	0.352	0.008	PC acyl-alkyl C34:3	8.19 ± 0.354	5.86 ± 0.264	<0.0001
Triglycerides (mg/dl)	59.5 ± 3.34	96.0 ± 7.09	<0.0001		SM(OH)C22:1	HydroxySMs	DIR	0.227	0.024	PC acyl-alkyl C36:3	8.52 ± 0.336	6.90 ± 0.276	0.0005
Creatinine (mg/dl)	66.2 ± 1.48	64.4 ± 2.07	0.3605		Tyrosine	aminoacid	INV	-0.224	<0.001	SM C18:0	21.6 ± 0.729	23.1 ± 0.651	0.0983
Uric acid (mg/dl)	3.65 ± 0.126	4.42 ± 0.133	<0.0001	Triglycerides	Valine	aminoacid	INV	-0.289	<0.001				
					LysoPC C20:4	LysoPCs acyl	DIR	0.263	0.038				
					PCae C34:3	PCs acyl-alkyl	DIR	0.506	<0.001				
					PCaa C24:0	PCs diacyl	DIR	0.193	0.036				
					PCaa C38:3	PCs diacyl	DIR	0.464	<0.001				
					PCae C32:1	PCs acyl-alkyl	INV	-0.315	0.007				
					PCae C36:3	PCs acyl-alkyl	INV	-0.389	0.012				

Table 1: Anthropometrics and Biochemical features

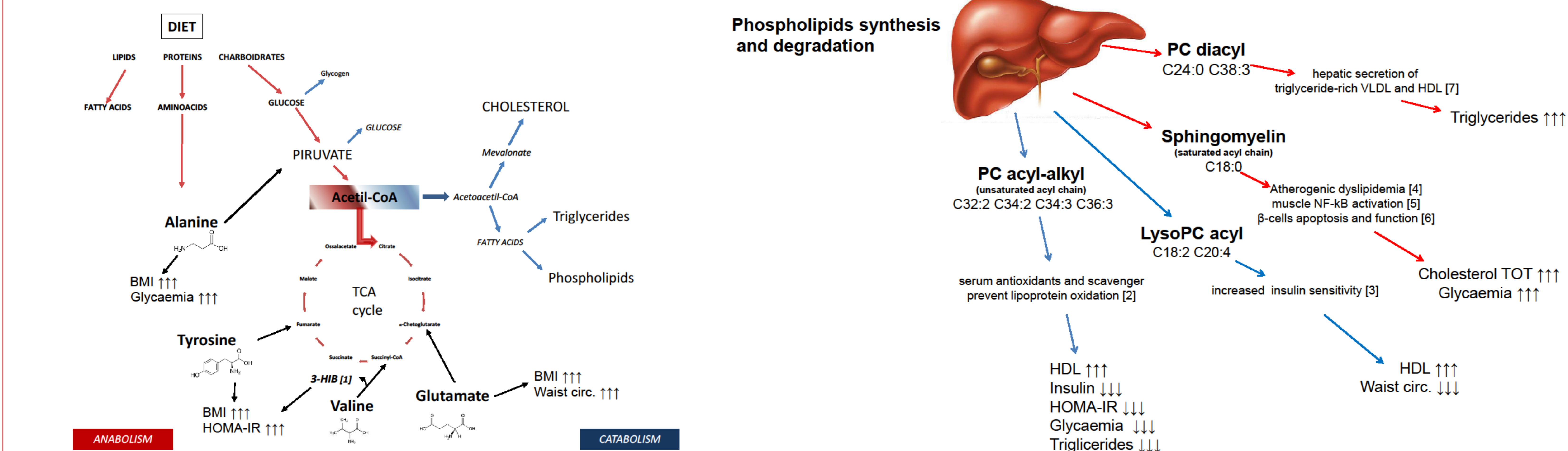
Data are presented as mean ± SEM
*Log transformed, Student's T test
[#]Fisher's exact test

Table 3: BMI-adjusted stepwise multiple regression analysis.

Table 2: Metabolites levels : NW vs OB

Data are presented as mean ± SEM
*Log transformed, Student's T test

Simplified representation of aminoacids energetic metabolism (left panel) and of proposed links between phospholipids and metabolic parameters (right panel) according to multiple regression analysis results.



CONCLUSION: The targeted metabolomic approach allowed the identification of a specific metabolic fingerprint in female non-complicated obesity that should be further explored as early biomarker of dysmetabolism.

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