



Introductions

Metabolomics:

Metabolomics is the "systematic study of the unique chemical fingerprints that specific cellular processes leave behind" or "Identification and quantification of the compounds (<1500 Da) in the metabolome".

Untargeted and Targeted Metabolomics:

Untargeted metabolomics is commonly used to profile the entire metabolome in an organ, tissue, cell, or biological fluid (e.g., urine, plasma, saliva, or culture medium). Mainly used to discover and identify differential metabolites.

metabolomics is mainly used to elucidate the Targeted between known metabolic pathways and association modifications/perturbations that arise as a result of drug intervention, disease, or gene modification.



Absolute Quantification:

By using specific internal standards (ISTDs) trying to quantify the molecule of interest with the help of advanced LC-MS system. Quantification of the known metabolites by using its stable isotope analog (¹³C, ¹⁵N, ³D) by generating standard curve (Ratio of L/H versus Concentration).

Stable Isotope Dilution Method:

Normally involves the use of a stable isotope-labeled internal standard, which is spiked into a sample at a known concentration. The response ratio between the analyte and the labeled compound obtained by LC-MRM-MS can then be interpolated onto a standard curve to calculate the absolute amount of the analyte in the unknown sample.



Using stable isotope analogue one can quantify molecules using Full scan, MS/MS scan and SRM scan.





Quantitative Metabolomics Facility at C-CAMP

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Quantification of Neurotransmitters and method to quantify Olanzapine from sera

