

# **Systems Biology in Metabolomics**

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## **Basic definitions:**

- Metabolites are the intermediates and products of metabolism. The term *metabolite* is usually restricted to small molecules. A primary metabolite is directly involved in normal growth, development, and reproduction, e.g. alcohol. A secondary metabolite is not directly involved in those processes, but usually has an important ecological function. Examples include antibiotics and pigments. Some antibiotics use primary metabolites as precursors, e.g. actinomycin, a product of primary metabolite tryptophan.
- Metabolome The metabolome forms a large network of metabolic reactions, where
  outputs from one enzymatic chain reaction are inputs to other chemical reactions. The
  metabolome represents the collection of all metabolites in a biological cell, tissue, organ or
  organism, which are the end products of cellular processes.
- Metabolomics "systematic study of the unique chemical fingerprints that specific cellular processes leave behind", the study of their small-molecule metabolite profiles.
- Metabolomic pathways are series of chemical reactions occurring within a cell. In each pathway, a principal chemical is modified by a series of chemical reactions. This collection of pathways is called the metabolic network. Pathways are important to the maintenance of homeostasis within an organism. Catabolic (break-down) and anabolic (synthesis) pathways often work interdependently to create new biomolecules as the final end-products.



## **Major metabolic pathways**

A metabolic pathway involves the step-by-step modification of an initial molecule to form another product.

1) product is used immediately, as the end-product of a metabolic pathway

2) product initiates another metabolic pathway, called a flux generating step

3) product is stored by the cell.

A molecule called a substrate enters a metabolic pathway depending on the needs of the cell and the availability of the substrate. An increase in concentration of anabolic and catabolic intermediates and/or end-products may influence the metabolic rate for that particular pathway.



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Homologs of the ACLY gene: The ACLY gene is conserved in chimpanzee, dog, cow, mouse, rat, chicken, zebrafish, frui         M.grisea, N.crassa, A.thaliana, and rice.         Map Viewer (Mouse, Rat)         Pathways from BioSystems         ChREBP activates metabolic gene expression, organism-specific biosystem (from REACTOME)         Citrate cycle (TCA cycle), organism-specific biosystem (from KEGG)         E Citrate cycle (TCA cycle), conserved biosystem (from KEGG)         Fatty Acid Biosynthesis, organism-specific biosystem (from REACTOME)         E fatty Acid, CoA Biosynthesis, organism-specific biosystem (from REACTOME)         Fatty Acid, triacylqlycerol, and ketone body metabolism, organism-specific biosystem (from REACTOME)         K       Integration of energy metabolism, organism-specific biosystem (from REACTOME)         Metabolic pathways, organism-specific biosystem (from KEGG)         Metabolism of lipids and lipoproteins, organism-specific biosystem (from REACTOME)         Triglyceride Biosynthesis, organism-specific biosystem (from REACTOME)         Image: Contrology Provided by GOA	t fly, mosquito, C.e	legans, S.pombe		
Function         ATP binding         ATP oitrate synthase activity         oitrate (pro-3S)-lyase activity         ligase activity         metal ion binding         nucleotide binding         succinate-CoA ligase (ADP-forming) activity         transferase activity	Evidence Code IEA IEA IEA IEA IEA IEA IEA	Pubs		
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KEGG: Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes





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0.1 Metabolism	
Metabolic pathways [zoom out]       Launch KEGG Atlas         Biosynthesis of secondary metabolites [zoom out]       Launch KEGG Atlas	
1. Metabolism	
1.1 Carbohydrate Metabolism	
Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis     Enzymes       Ctrate cvde (TCA cvde)     Compounds with biological roles       Pentose phosphate pathway     Compounds with biological roles       Pentose and glucuronate interconversions     Fructose and mannose metabolism       Galactose metabolism     Galactose metabolism	
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### Meilahti Clinical Proteomics Core Facility

BIOMEDICUM HELSINKI



# Reactome: pathways

Done



BIOMEDICUM HELSINKI

### http://mimi.ncibi.org/MimiWeb/main-page.jsp





BIOMEDICUM HELSINKI

### Acetyl-CoA (C00024) network (view in MetScape)







## Lists of compound reactions

Reactions	s compound participates in (	(97 reacti	ons found) - show/hide		]				
97 reactions found [First/Prev] <b>1</b> , <u>2</u> , <u>3</u>	d, displaying page 1 of 5. 3, 4, <u>5 [Next/Last]</u>								
R00209 Pyrivate	ion e metabolism	Reversible?	Equation pyruvate + coenzyme a + nad = acetyl-roa + carbon dioxide + nadb2						
R00210 Glycolys	sis / Gluconeogenesis	false	pyruvate + coanzyme a + nado = acetyl-coa + carbon dioxida + nadoh2						
R00227 Pyruvate	e metabolism	false	<u>acetyl-coa</u> + <u>water</u> = <u>coenzyme a</u> + <u>acetate</u>						
<u>R00234</u>		true	<u>acetyl-coa</u> + <u>peptide</u> = <u>coenzyme a</u> + <u>nalpha-acetylpeptide</u>						
R00235 Glycolys	sis / Gluconeogenesis	false	<u>adenosine 5'-triphosphate</u> + <b>acetate</b> + coenzyme <u>a</u> = <u>adenosine 5'-monophosphate</u> + <u>pyrophosphate</u> + <u>ace</u>	<u>tyl-coa</u>					
R00236 Pyruvate	e metabolism	false	<u>acetyl adenylate + coenzyme a</u> = adenosine 5'-monophosphate + <u>acetyl-coa</u>						
R00238 Fatty aci	id metabolism	true	2 <u>acetyl-coa</u> = <u>coenzyme a</u> + <u>acetoacetyl-coa</u>						
R00259 Urea cyc	cle and metabolism of amino groups	false	<u>acetvi-coa</u> + <b>glutamic acid</b> = <u>coenzvme a</u> + <u>n-acetvi-i-glutamate</u>						
R00351 Citrate c	cycle (TCA cycle)	false	<u>citrate + coenzyme a</u> = acetyl-coa + water + oxaloacetate	1.03	MICHIGAN	MOLECI			
R00352 Citrate c	cycle (TCA cycle)	false	<pre>adenosine 5'-triphosphate + citrate + coenzyme a = adenosine 5'-diphosphate + orthophosphate + acetyl- adenosine 5'-diphosphate + citrate + coenzyme a = adenosine 5'-diphosphate + orthophosphate + acetyl- adenosine 5'-triphosphate + citrate + coenzyme a = adenosine 5'-diphosphate + orthophosphate + acetyl- adenosine 5'-triphosphate + citrate + coenzyme a = adenosine 5'-diphosphate + orthophosphate + acetyl- adenosine 5'-diphosphate + citrate + coenzyme a = adenosine 5'-diphosphate + orthophosphate + acetyl- adenosine 5'-diphosphate + citrate + coenzyme a = adenosine 5'-diphosphate + orthophosphate + acetyl- adenosine 5'-diphosphate + citrate + coenzyme a = adenosine 5'-diphosphate + orthophosphate + acetyl- adenosine 5'-diphosphate + citrate + coenzyme a = adenosine 5'-diphosphate + orthophosphate + acetyl- adenosine 5'-diphosphate + citrate + coenzyme a = adenosine 5'-diphosphate + orthophosphate + acetyl- adenosine 5'-diphosphate + citrate + coenzyme a = adenosine 5'-diphosphate + orthophosphate + acetyl- adenosine 5'-diphosphate + citrate + coenzyme a = adenosine 5'-diphosphate + orthophosphate + acetyl- adenosine 5'-diphosphate + citrate + coenzyme a = adenosine 5'-diphosphate +</pre>	Free Text Se	arch List Search Qu	ery Interactions	4iMI Help		NCIDI
<u>R00371</u> Glycine,	serine and threonine metabolism	false	<u>acetyl-coa</u> + glycine = <u>coenzyme a</u> + <del>12-amino-3-oxobutanoate</del>	• Reaction	n Details				
R00705 Inositol r	metabolism	talse	3-oxopropanoate + coenzyme a + nad = acetyl-coa + carbon dioxide + nadh2 + h+	Reaction Descrip	otion:	Subcellula	r Locations:		
K00706 Inositol r	metabolism	false	3-oxopropanoate + coenzyme a + nadp = acetyl-coa + carbon dioxide + nadph2 + n+	Fatty acid metaboli:	sm 🛛 🗸	3.0			
800742 Tetracyc	cline hiosynthesis	false	adenosine 5'-trinhosobate + aretyl-roa + bro3-icarbonate = adenosine 5'-dinbosobate + orthophosobate	ReactionID:	N			mitochondrial envelope	
iter in the second	enne bros finnesis	1919 4		R00238 View React	on in KEGG	2.5			
R00829 Benzoate	e degradation via hydroxylation	false	succinyl-coa + acetyl-coa = coenzyme a + 3-oxoadipyl-coa	Reversible:		2.0		mitochondrion	
				true					
R00927 Valine, le	eucine and isoleucine degradation	false	propanoyl-coa + acetyl-coa = coenzyme a + 2-methylacetoacetyl-coa	Reaction Text:		1.5		cytoplasm	
				2 C00024=C00010	+C00332	1.0		peroxisome	
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				2 Acetyl-CoA=CoA+	Acetoacetyl-CoA				
				Enzymes for Rea	iction:				
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## AmiGO: http://geneontology.org

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## Gene Ontology annotation: http://www.ebi.ac.uk/GOA/

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# Gene Ontology annotation: http://www.ebi.ac.uk/GOA/

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### Gene Ontology: process

#### Meilahti Clinical Proteomics Core Facility HELSINGEORS UNIVERSITET

HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO

UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI



### Gene Cards: http://www.genecards.org/







### **Gene Cards: aliases and descriptions**

🥹 ACLY Gene - GeneCards	ACLY Protein   ACLY Antibody - Mozilla	a Firefox				<
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Aliases & Descriptions for ACLY gene	ATP citrate lyase <sup>12</sup> ATP-citra       ACL <sup>123</sup> EC 2.3.3       ATPCL <sup>12</sup> OTTHUM	te (pro-S-)-lyase <sup>2 3</sup> 8 <sup>3 8</sup> P00000164773 <sup>2</sup>				
(According to <sup>1</sup> <u>HGNC,</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>Entrez Gene,</u> <sup>3</sup> UniPrott/B/Swiss Prot	CLATP <sup>12</sup> ATP citra Citrate cleavage enzyme <sup>23</sup> ATP-citra	te synthase <sup>2</sup> te synthase <sup>2</sup>				
<sup>4</sup> UniProtKB/TrEMBL, <sup>5</sup> OMIM, <sup>6</sup> GeneLoc, <sup>7</sup> Ensembl, <sup>8</sup> DME, and/or <sup>9</sup> miRBase) About This Section	External Ids: HGNC: 115 <sup>1</sup> Entrez G Export aliases for ACLY gene to outside Previous GC identifers: GC17M039579 G	iene: 47 <sup>2</sup> Ensembl: ENSGO databases c17M042174 GC17M039931	0000131473 <sup>7</sup> UniProtKB: F GC17M040396 GC17M0372	276 GC17M035785		
Jump to Section Summaries for ACLY gene (According to Entrez Gene, Tocris Bioscience, Wikipedia's Gene Wiki, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot, and/or UniProtKB/TrEMBL) About This Section	Entrez Gene summary for ACLY: ATP citrate lyase is the primary e enzyme is a tetramer (relative mo the formation of acetyl-CoA and o phosphate. The product, acetyl-C cholesterogenesis. In nervous tiss transcript variants encoding distin UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: ACLY_HUMAN Function: ATP citrate-lyase is th tissues. Has a central role in de n acetylcholine	nzyme responsible for the sy lecular weight approximately xaloacetate from citrate and oA, serves several important sue, ATP citrate-lyase may b ct isoforms have been identifi <u>.P53396</u> e primary enzyme responsibl iovo lipid synthesis. In nervou	nthesis of cytosolic acetyl-C 440,000) of apparently identi CoA with a concomitant hydr biosynthetic pathways, inclu a involved in the biosynthesis ed for this gene. (provided by e for the synthesis of cytosol s tissue it may be involved in	oA in many tissues. The cal subunits. It catalyzes rolysis of ATP to ADP and ding lipogenesis and s of acetylcholine. Two r RefSeq) lic acetyl-CoA in many n the biosynthesis of	1	
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### **Gene Cards: compounds for ACLY**

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Aldrich, Tocris Bioscience, HMDB, and/or <u>Novoseek</u> and	7 HMDB Compounds fo	or ACLY							
DrugBank, Enzo Life	Compound	Synonyms			CAS #	PubMed I	ls		
Sciences PharmGKB, and/or	ADP	adenosindiphosphorsaeure	(see a	<u>nii 8</u> )	58-64-0				
TarThera)	Acetyl-CoA	S-Acetyl coenzyme A ( <u>see</u>	e all 13)		72-89-9	]			
About this section	<u>Adenosine triphosphate</u>	5'-(tetrahydrogen triphosph	ate) Ac	denosine ( <u>see all 24</u> )	56-65-5	-+			
	<u>Citric acid</u>	2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetri	carbox	ylate ( <u>see all 20</u> )	77-92-9				
	<u>Coenzyme A</u>	Acetoacetyl coenzyme A s	sodium	salt ( <u>see <i>all</i> 21</u> )	85-61-0	<u> </u>			
	Oxalacetic acid	2-Ketosuccinate ( <u>see all 20</u>	)		328-42-7				
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	n s				(				
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	bydrovycitrate	-i0g (F-Val) 91		17476502 (1) 11319	1829 (1) 20	1372858 (1)	mences (# semences	<u> </u>	
	(-)-hydroxycitrate	89.1	3	<u>17476080 (1), 11101</u> 2176080 (1), 111014	169 (1)	<u>3372030</u> (1)		-	
	acetyl-coa	84	26	14681844 (2), 82076	83 (1), 791	1658 (1), 11	171136 (1) (see all 21)	-	
	citrate	77.7	31	17928289 (2), 17651	00 (2), 820	07683 (1), 98	20262 (1) (see all 21)	-	
	oxaloacetate	69.9	7	7669753 (2), 111711	37 (1), 167	75605 (1), 18	922930 (1)	-	
	phosphohistidine	69.2	2	<u>1371749</u> (1)					
	pyruvate	62.2	14	<u>8999918</u> (3), <u>179282</u>		171136 (1), <u>7</u>	<u>616129</u> (1) ( <u>see all 10</u> )		
	fatty acid	62.1	26	<u>10410463</u> (3), <u>89999</u>	9 <u>18</u> (3), <u>158</u>	369874 (1), <u>1</u>	7476502 (1) (see all 15	0	
	<u>6-phosphogluconate</u>	60.9	2	<u>14605988</u> (1), <u>83555</u>	<u>62</u> (1)				
	<u>3-hydroxy-3-methylgluta</u>	ir <u>yl-coa</u> 57.8	7	<u>8999918</u> (2), <u>18774</u> 9	9 <u>44 (</u> 1), <u>193</u>	3 <u>89950</u> (1)			
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### Gene Cards: expression in tissues and disease







## OMIM: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim

🕹 ATP CITRATE LYASE; ACLY - O	OMIM Result - Mozilla Firefox			
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All: 1 OMIM UniSTS: 1 OMIM db5	SNP: 0 🔀			
MIM ID *108728		MGI, Links	Table of Contents	
ATP CITRATE LYASE; ACLY				
Alternative titles; symbols			Description	
CLATP			Cloning Gene Function	
ATPCL			Mapping	
ACL			References Contributors	
Gene map locus: <u>17q21.1</u>			Creation Date Edit History	
Description		Back to Top		
ATP citrate lyase is the primary e	enzyme responsible for the synthesis of	cytosolic acetyl-CoA in many tissues. The	Links	
enzyme is a tetramer (relative m	iolecular weight approximately 440,000	) of apparently identical subunits. It I CoA with a concomitant hydrolysis of ATP to	Selected Gene Related Links	
ADP and phosphate. The product	t, acetyl-CoA, serves several important	biosynthetic pathways, including lipogenesis	G Entrez Gene	
and cholesterogenesis. In nervou	us tissue, ATP citrate-lyase may be invo	olved in the biosynthesis of acetylcholine. ${f arghi}$	RefSeg	
Cloping		Back to Tan	G GenBank	
cioning		Each o top	P Protein	
Cloning of cDNAs has been repor	rted for murine ( <u>Sul et al., 1984</u> ), rat ( <u>E</u>	ilshourbagy et al., 1990), and human		
(Elshourbagy et al., 1992) ATP ci	trate lyase. <u>Elshourbagy et al. (1992)</u> f	ound that the subunits of the enzyme have	BioSystems	
amino acid identity 💡	ed molecular mass of 121,419 Da. me	Human and fat AFFCE CDNAS SHOWED 90.3%	GEO Profiles	
			Gene Genotype	
Gene Function		Back to Top	GeneView in dbSNP HomoloGene	~
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## **ChEBI: Chemical Entities of Biological Interest**





www.hmdb.ca/

### **HMDB: Human Metabolome Database**

	Browse	Search	About	Downloads	Contact
					<u>ه</u>
luman Meta	abolome Datab	ase Version 3.0			
Search: A	CLM	Search type:	Metabolites 👻 Sea	rch [Advanced]	
data fields are hyperi viewing applets. The I <u>DrugBank, T3DB, SM</u> metabolites, <u>T3DB</u> cc and disease pathway HMDB is supported t	Initial with 2/5 of the information inked to other databases (KE HMDB database supports ex <u>MPDB</u> and <u>FooDB</u> are also pro- ontains information on 3100 of ys, while <u>FooDB</u> contains equi- by <u>David Wishart</u> , Department rited by <u>The Metabolomics In</u> and cutting-edge technologi	GG, PubChem, MetaCyc, Cl densive text, sequence, chem art of the HMDB suite of datat common toxins and environme uivalent information on ~28,00 nts of <u>Computing Science</u> & <u>B</u> <u>novation Centre</u> , a Genome C ies in metabolomics.	EBI, PDB, Swiss-Prot, and lical structure and relational lical structure and relational lical structure and relational lical sciences, <u>DrugBank</u> contains e intal pollutants, <u>SMPDB</u> cor 0 food components and food licological Sciences, <u>Universit</u> anada-funded core facility se	GenBank) and a variety of stru- query searches. Four addition- quivalent information on ~1600 trains pathway diagrams for 44 additives. <u>y of Alberta</u> .	al databases, drug and drug 0 human metabo and industry wit
HMDB is also suppo world-class expertise What's New?					
HMDB is also suppo world-class expertise What's New? Latest					
HMDB is also suppo world-class expertise What's New? Latest September 15, 2012 • The release been archive	2 <u>e notes</u> for version 3.0 of the red.	Human Metabolome Databa	se are now available. Additi	onally, version 2.5 of the HMD	DB downloads h



Home	Bro	wse Search	About	Downloads	Contact Us
uman Mo		e Database Version 3.0 Search	type: Proteins 💌	Search [Advanced]	hmp
ilter metabolites	s by status:	Sea Proteins search	for "ACLY" returned 2 results	Expected and not quantified	Apply Clear Filter
<u>niprot ID</u> ≑	<u>Gene Name</u> Locus	Name	<u>Туре</u> ♦	Metabolites	
53396	ACLY 17q21.2	ATP-citrate synthase	Enzyme	Acetyl-CoA Oxalacetic acid Citric acid Coenzyme A Adenosine triphosphate ADP	
EnzymeCard				Phosphate	





#### Showing metabocard for Acetyl-CoA (HMDB01206)

egend: metabolite	field enzyme field	Show XML	Show Similar Structure										
Record Information	n												
Version	3.0												
Creation Date	2005-11-16 08:48:42 -0700												
Update Date	2009-05-05 14:58:35 -0600	2009-05-05 14:58:35 -0600											
Accession Number	HMDB01206	HMDB01206											
Secondary Accession Numbers	None												
Metabolite Identific	cation												
Common Name	Acetyl-CoA												
Description	The main function of coenzyme A is to carry acyl groups (such as the acetyl group) or thioesters. Acetyl-CoA is an important molecule itself. It is the precursor to HMG CoA, which is a vital component in cholesterol and ketone synthesis. (wikipedia) acetyl CoA participates in the biosynthesis of fatty acids and sterols, in the oxidation of fatty acids and in the metabolism of many amino acids. It also acts as a biological acetylating agent.												
Structure	ت کو میں میں میں میں میں کو												
Synonyms	1. S-Acetyl coenzyme A 2. S-acetate CoA 3. S-acetate Coenzyme A 4. ac-CoA 5. ac-Coenzyme A 6. ac-S-Coenzyme A 8. acetyl coenzyme A 9. acetyl-CoA 10. acetyl-S-Coenzyme A 11. acetyl-S-Coenzyme A 13. acetyl-S-Coenzyme A 13. acetyl-S-Coenzyme A												
Chemical Formula	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>38</sub> N <sub>7</sub> O <sub>17</sub> P <sub>3</sub> S												

InChI Key	InChIKey=ZSLZBFCDCINBPY-ZSJPKINUSA-N
Chemical Taxonor	ny
Kingdom	Organic Compounds
Super Class	Lipids
Class	Fatty Acid Esters
Sub Class	Acyl CoAs
Other Descriptors	Aromatic Heteropolycyclic Compounds
outer beschptore	acyl-CoA(ChEBI)
	1 Phosphoribosyl Imidazole
	Aminopyrimidine
	Carboxamide Group
	Carboxylic Thioester
	Coenzyme A
	Glycosyl Compound
	Imidazole
	Imidazopyrimidine
	Monosaccharide Phosphate
	N Glycosyl Compound
	Organic Hypophosphite
Substituents	Organic Phosphite
	Organic Pyrophosphate
	Oxolane
	Pentose Monosaccharide
	Phosphoric Acid Ester
	Purine
	Purine Ribonucleoside 3',5' Bisphosphate
	Pyrimidine
	Saccharide
	Secondary Alcohol
	Secondary Carboxylic Acid Amide
	Thiocarboxylic Acid Ester
Direct Parent	Acyl CoAs
Ontology	
Status	Detected and not quantified
Origin	Endogenous
Singin	Food
	Cell signaling
	Component of Alapino and acoustate motobolism











	nucleus												
	peroxisome												
Biofluid Locations	Not Available												
	Adipose Tissue												
	Brain												
	Muscle												
Tissue Location	Platelet												
	Prostate												
	Skeletal Muscle												
	Spleen												
	Name	SMPDB Link	KEGG Link										
	Amino Sugar Metabolism	SMP00045	map00520 &										
	Beta Oxidation of Very Long Chain Fatty Acids	SMP00052	map01040 &										
	Beta-Alanine Metabolism	SMP00007	map00410 &										
	Butyrate Metabolism	SMP00073	map00650 &										
	Citric Acid Cycle	SMP00057	map00020 &										
	Ethanol Degradation	SMP00449	Not Available										
	Fatty Acid Biosynthesis	SMP00456	Not Available										
	Fatty acid Metabolism	SMP00051	map00071 &										
	Glycine and Serine Metabolism	SMP00004	map00260 @										
Dethurous	Ketone Body Metabolism	SMP00071	map00072 🗗										
Pathways	Lysine Degradation	SMP00037	map00310 🗗										
	Mitochondrial Beta-Oxidation of Long Chain Saturated Fatty Acids	SMP00482	Not Available										
	Mitochondrial Beta-Oxidation of Medium Chain Saturated Fatty Acids	SMP00481	Not Available										
	Mitochondrial Beta-Oxidation of Short Chain Saturated Fatty Acids	SMP00480	Not Available										
Pathways	Oxidation of Branched Chain Fatty Acids	SMP00030	Not Available										
	Phytanic Acid Peroxisomal Oxidation	SMP00450	Not Available										
	Propanoate Metabolism	SMP00016	map00640 &										
	Pyruvate Metabolism	SMP00060	map00620 &										
	Steroid Biosynthesis	SMP00023	map00100 &										
	Transfer of Acetyl Groups into Mitochondria	SMP00466	Not Available										
	Valine, Leucine and Isoleucine Degradation	SMP00032	map00280 &										
Normal Concentra	tions												
	Not Available												
Abnormal Concen	trations												
	Not Available												
Associated Disorde	ers and Diseases												





Beta Oxidation of Very Long Chain Fatty Acids SMP0052; http://pathman.smpdb.ca/









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Quick Search Gene Search

## **BioCyc Database collection**

### www.biocyc.org

Collection of 3563 Pathway/Genome databases. Each database describes the genome and pathways of a single organism.

Tier 1: literaturebased curation Tier 2 and Tier 3: computational

HumanCyc: 250 pathways MetaCyc: 2202 pathways from 2063 organisms BIOCYC atabase collection Pathway Tools FBA Tutorial discounted registration end Sept 19, 2014

#### Sites ▼ Search ▼ Genome ▼ Metabolism ▼ Analysis ▼ SmartTables ▼ Help ▼

### **BioCyc Database Collection**

BioCyc is a collection of 3563 Pathway/Genome Databases (PGDBs), with tools for understanding their data.

#### **Getting Started**

New to BioCyc? Typical usage is:

- Select one or more databases (genomes) to search. To do so, click "change organism database" in the box in the top right of every page. By default, BioCyc searches *Escherichia coli* K-12 substr. MG1655.
- Search for a gene or pathway using the Quick Search, or see the Search menu for more options.

New User Guide >>



Enter a gene, protein, metabolite or pathway..

Searching Escherichia coli K-12 substr. MG1655 change organism database

### Install Pathway Tools Locally to Analyze Sequenced Genomes

Install SRI's Pathway Tools software locally to predict metabolic pathways from sequenced genomes, generate metabolic models, and analyze omics data.

#### Learn More



### Meilahti Clinical Proteomics Core Facility

### **BioCyc Database collection: example TCA (human)**





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# **ChemSpider: the free chemical database**



### http://www.chemspider.com/





### **ChemSpider: the free chemical database**

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	hmp HMDB: Showing Acetyl-CoA (HMDB01 💿 💢 ChemSpider   Citrate   C6H507 😰 🔗 Mining metabolites: extracting the ye 💿 📉 Mail :: Inbox	· + ×						
	P - Charge	Register for Our Webinar Series						
	Names and Identifiers	Gaccelrys*						
	ChemSpider Searches							
http://www.chemspider.com/	▶ Properties	YOU COULD ADVERTISE						
	▶ Spectra	HERE 🖛						
	► CIFs							
	► Articles	DIONEX Part of Thermo Fisher Scientific						
	► Data Sources							
	▶ Patents	Also from the RSC						
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	▶ Pharmacological Links	chemistry world Jobs						
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# Unpredictability of metabolism--the key role of metabolomics science in combination with next-generation genome sequencing





Weckwerth W. Anal Biochem Chem. 2011 Jun;400(7):1967-78.



Unpredictability of metabolism--the key role of metabolomics science in combination with next-generation genome sequencing



Overall strategy combining full-scan mass spectrometry analyses of metabolites and targeted analysis. Physiological markers are identified in HTP-manner with MRM MS technology. Integrative approach combining genome sequencing, dynamic modeling and *omics* analysis. EFMelementary flux models, FBA- flux balance analysis MCA-metabolic control analysis.



# MetExplore: a web server to link metabolomic experiments and genome-scale metabolic networks



Cotrett L. et al., Nucleic Acid Res. 2010 Jul;38 (Web Server issue):W132-7.



# Network medicine approaches to the genetics of complex diseases



Silverman E. et al., Discovery Medicine 2012, 14(75):143-152.





### Meilahti Clinical Proteomics Core Facility



# Rapidly improved determination of metabolites from biological data sets using the high-efficient TransOmics software tool





### The detailed information for identification of metabolites by TransOmics software online

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Compound	Neutral mass	m/z	2	Retention time	Peak Width	Accepted ID	Identifications	Anova (p)	Max fold change	Highest mean	Lowest mean	Tag	•	Isotope distribution	Max Abundance	Min CV%	Description	
4.85_191.1145m/z	<unknown></unknown>	191.1145	2	4.86	0.08		1	0.00295	2.6	Model	Control				647.2017	45.74		
4.91_220.0010m/z	<unknown></unknown>	220.0010	1	4.91	0.10		1	0.41	1	Control	Model				966.7981	51.82		
\$ 5.09_215.1187m/z	<ur><li><unknown></unknown></li></ur>	215.1187	2	5.09	0.07		1	0.677	1.07	Control	Model				294.0438	28.65		
4.79_231.0754m/z	<unknown></unknown>	231.0754	1	4.79	0.08		1	0.193	6.31	Model	Control				403.8447	31.41		
4.79_203.0794m/z	<ur><li>kunknown&gt;</li></ur>	203.0794	1	4.79	80.0		1	0.675	9.94	Model	Control	۲			241.9278	48.81		
\$ 4.84_254.0571n	254.0571	277.0469	1	4.84	0.10		1	0.39	1.16	Control	Model	۲			2378.6927	23.17		
5.18_268.0694m/z	<ur><li>kunknown&gt;</li></ur>	268.0694	2	5.38	0.15		1	6.38-05	3.18	Control	Model	۲			2662.4642	36.48		
5.81_238.0083m/z	<unknown></unknown>	238.0083	1	5.81	0.04		1	0.352	1.24	Model	Control	۲			238.0212	50.46		
5.84_288.0626m/z	<unknown></unknown>	288.0626	2	5.84	0.06		1	0.348	1.24	Control	Model	۲			678.9418	44.36		
5.94_313.1112m/z	<unknown></unknown>	313.1112	1	5.94	0.09		1	0.148	1.96	Model	Control				993.7521	36.32		
> 5.26_300.0834m/z	<unknown></unknown>	300.0834	1	5.26	80.0		1	0.274	1.66	Control	Model	۲			640.7929	39.32		
5.77_243.0989m/z	<unknown></unknown>	243.0989	1	5.77	0.15		1	0.0293	3.42	Model	Control				2342.7042	58.72		
5.78_291.1306m/z	<unknown></unknown>	291.1306	1	5.78	0.06		1	0.000858	1.44	Control	Model				565.3010	16.54		
4.78_220.0106m/z	<unknown></unknown>	220.0106	1	4.78	0.13		1	4.468-05	6.42	Control	Model				2608.7112	59.02		
3.88_258.0839m/z	<unknown></unknown>	258.0839	1	3.88	0.04		1	0.0252	1.92	Model	Control				219.1541	30.12		
3.90_121.0323m/z	<ur><li>kunknown&gt;</li></ur>	121.0323	1	3.90	0.12		1	0.218	1.2	Model	Control				967.6142	23.88		
3.98_128.0715m/z	<unknown></unknown>	128.0715	1	3.98	0.05		1	0.016	2.66	Model	Control				82.4211	75.98		
3.67_163.0664n	163.0664	164.0742	1	3.67	0.21		1	0.0399	1.53	Model	Control				3439.5021	27.60		

#### Compound 5.77\_243.0989m/z:





### **Compound statistics (TransOmics software)**







### **Compound statistics (EZinfo)**



Ezinfo software for compound statistics (PCA) and Orthogonal Projections to Latent Square Discriminant Analysis (OPLS-DA), correlation analysis and compound validation

Orthogonal partial least square discriminant analysis finds a linear regression model by projecting the predicted variables and the observable variables to a new space OPLS-DA (2002) works best with discrete variables in classification and biomarker studies

Assigned: 17 features in 14 KEGG pathways



### Procedures of Reconstruction of Signal Flow in the Trans-Omic Network of Acute Insulin Action (< 60 minutes)



Yugi K. et al., Cell Reports 2014, 8(4): 1171-83.