

International Conference on Stem Cells and Cell Biology

December 6-7, 2018 Valencia, Spain

Metabolic Profiling Associated with Autophagy of Human Placenta-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells by Chemical Isotope Labeling LC-MS

Jiong Yu^{1*}, Qiaoling Pan¹, Dan Wang¹, Deying Chen¹, Jingqi Liu¹, Yanni Sun¹, Xian Luo², Jinfeng Yang¹, Liang Li^{1,2} and Hongcui Cao¹

¹State Key Laboratory for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Infectious Diseases, Zhejiang University, China

²Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta, Canada

Autophagy has been reported to have a pivotal role in maintaining stemness, regulating immune modulation and enhancing survival of mesenchymal stem cell (MSCs). However, the effect of autophagy on MSCs metabolism is largely unknown. Here, we report a workflow for examining the impact of autophagy on human placenta-derived MSC (hPMSC) metabolome profiling with chemical isotope labeling (CIL) LC-MS. Rapamycin or 3-MA was successfully induce or inhibit autophagy, respectively. Then ¹²C- and ¹³C-dansylation (Dns) labeling LC-MS was used to profile the amine/phenol submetabolome, 935 peak pairs and 52 metabolites were positively identified using Dns-metabolite standards library and 667 metabolites were putatively identified based on accurate mass match to metabolome databases. ¹²C/¹³C-p-dimethylaminophenacyl (DmPA) bromide labeling LC-MS was applied to analyze carboxylic acid submetabolome, 4736 peak pairs were detected among which 33 metabolites were positively identified with DmPA metabolite standards library and 3007 metabolites were putatively identified. The analysis of PCA/OPLS-DA combined with volcano plots and Venn diagrams was used to determine the potential biomarkers among these metabolites. Pathway analysis results demonstrated that hPMSCs appeared to generate more ammonia, arginine, ornithine and 4-aminobutyraldehyd in arginine and proline metabolism pathway and utilized more pantothenic acid to synthesize acetyl-CoA to provide energy in beta-alanine metabolism pathway when autophagy was induced. In contrast, in inhibition of autophagy, the down-regulated biomarkers such as β-alanine, citrulline, L-proline, spermine, N-acetylputrescine and gamma-aminobutyric acid showed a reduced metabolic activity in both two metabolic pathways. Our research provides a more comprehensive and further understanding of hPMSC metabolism associated with autophagy.

Keywords: Mesenchymal stem cells, autophagy, metabolomics, chemical isotope labeling, LC-MS