

# Metabolomics, Lipidomics, and Metagenomics:

Multiple Lines of Evidence for Monitored  
Natural Attenuation



THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

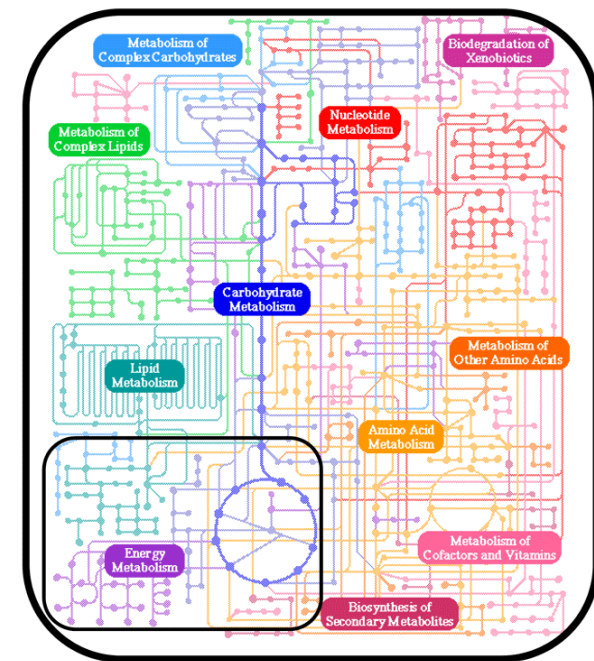
**mi**  
microbialinsights



# Metabolomics

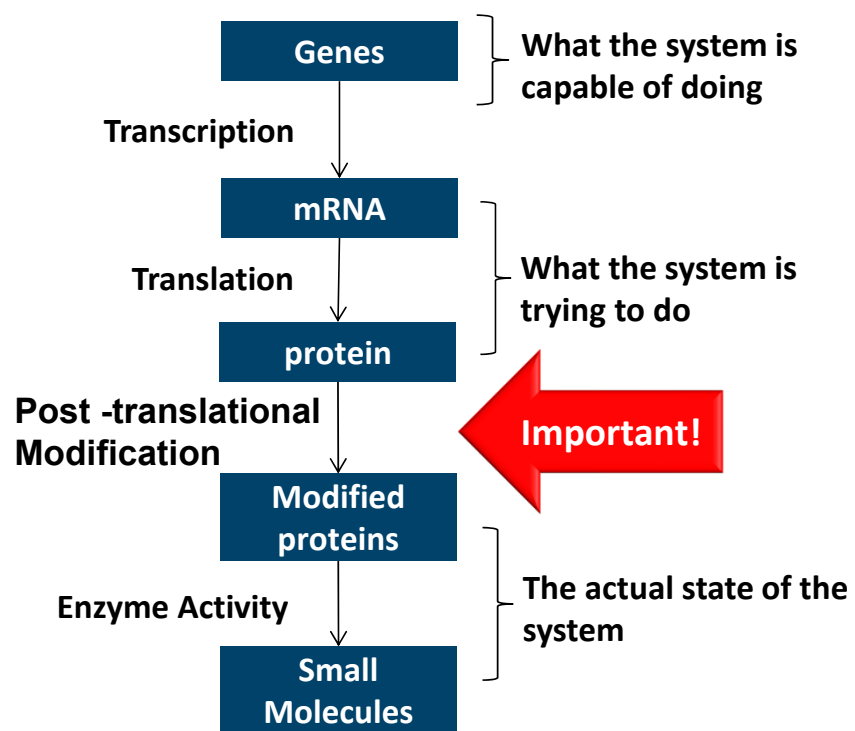
- Metabolomics: Systematic study of unique chemical fingerprints that result from specific cellular processes.
- Metabolome: The collection of all metabolites in a biological cell, tissue, organism, or environment.
- Metabolic Profiling: Instantaneous snapshot of cell physiology

Representation of the cellular metabolome



<https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/labs/munger.aspx>

# Why Metabolomics?



Molecular Biology Tools (MBTs) like qPCR are well established and have become an integral component of remedy selection and performance monitoring

**Metabolomics provides an opportunity to monitor directly the metabolism of contaminant degraders**

# Evaluating MNA – Chlorinated Sites

## VOCs & CSIA

- Daughter product formation
- Isotopic fractionation

## qPCR

- Concentrations of sMMO, PHE, RMO
- Concentrations of DHC and RDases

## Metabolomics

- Metabolite profiles that correlate with biodegradation activity
- Overall health of halo-respiring community
- Specific metabolites?

**DHC > 10<sup>4</sup> cells/mL**

Generally useful rates (Lu et al., 2006)

Ethene production (MI Database)



# Evaluating MNA – Petroleum Sites

## VOCs, Geochem & SIP

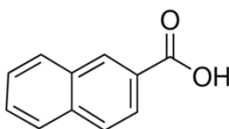
- Decreasing or stable trends
- Electron acceptor consumption
- $^{13}\text{C}$  incorporation into biomass and  $\text{CO}_2$

## qPCR

- Concentrations of functional genes (e.g. TOD, BSS)
- Background vs. plume
- Low, medium, or high

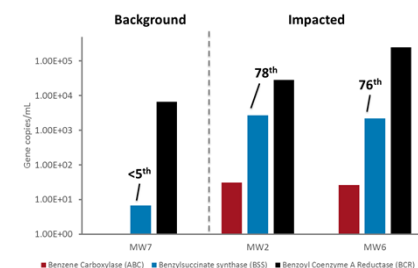
## Metabolomics

- Metabolite profiles that correlate with biodegradation activity
- Overall health
- Specific metabolites



2-naphthoic acid

Phelps et al., 2002 “Metabolic biomarkers for monitoring anaerobic naphthalene biodegradation *in situ*”.



# Metabolomics at UTK

## Older Platform

### HPLC-Triple Quadrupole

#### Capabilities:

~120 Known Water Soluble Compounds and Flux Analyses

No Molecular Discovery

2 h/sample

## Current Platform

### UPLC-Orbitrap

#### Capabilities:

~150 Known Water Soluble Compounds and Flux Analyses

~8,000 Spectral Features from Unknowns

0.5 h/sample

## Current Platform

### UPLC-Orbitrap

#### Capabilities:

~400 Known Lipid-Like Compounds and Flux Analyses

~12,000 Spectral Features from Unknowns

1.5 h/sample

## Current Platform

### GC or UPLC-Orbitrap

#### Capabilities:

Technology Development

~10,000 Spectral Features from Unknowns

Analysis of the Extracellular Matrix or for Discovery of Compound of Intermediate Molecular Weight

## Newest Addition

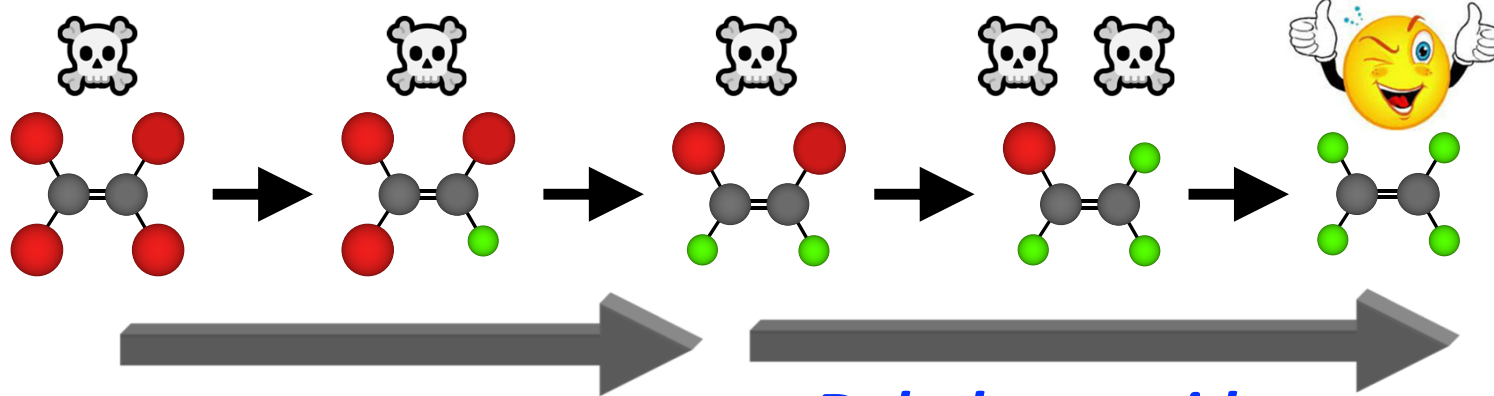
### UPLC-Quadrupole-Orbitrap

#### Capabilities:

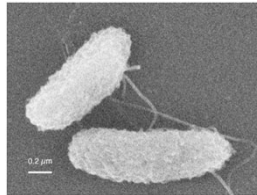
Molecular Characterization, Structural Elucidation, Proteomics, and Glycomics

# Halorespiring Bacteria

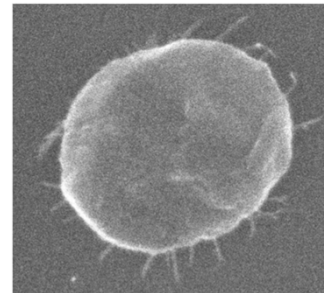
Stall? VC is more toxic!



*Geobacter lovleyi*, *Dehalobacter*,  
*Sulfurospirillum*, *Desulfuromonas*,  
*Desulfitobacterium*



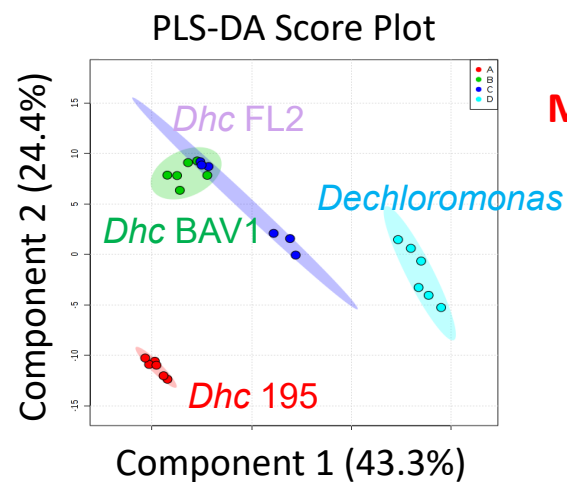
***Dehalococcoides***



Löffler et al. 2013, IJSEM, 63:625  
He et al. 2003, Nature, 424:62

# First Steps: Metabolomics of Isolates

	<i>Dehalococcoides mccartyi</i> strain <b>195</b>	<i>Dehalococcoides mccartyi</i> strain <b>BAV1</b>	<i>Dehalococcoides mccartyi</i> strain <b>FL2</b>	<i>Dechloromonas aromatica</i> strain <b>RCB</b>
Number Detected Metabolites*	3203	3255	3069	3014
Number Identified Metabolites	105	99	103	114
# Metabolites unique to strain	209	256	155	157



**Metabolic profiles were different between *Dhc* and *Dechloromonas***  
**Metabolic profiles were even different between *Dhc* strains**

Partial least squares – discriminant analysis (PLS-DA)



# Next Steps: Metabolomics of SDC-9™

## Two Experiments

- SDC-9 + Lactate + **cis-DCE**
- SDC-9 + Lactate + **VC**
- Both with Controls (No Addition, Media, Stock)

## Sampling and Analysis

- Monitored over time based on extent of reductive dechlorination
- VOCs – Chlorinated ethenes
- qPCR – *Dhc* and Total Bacteria
- VFAs – Lactate
- Metabolomics



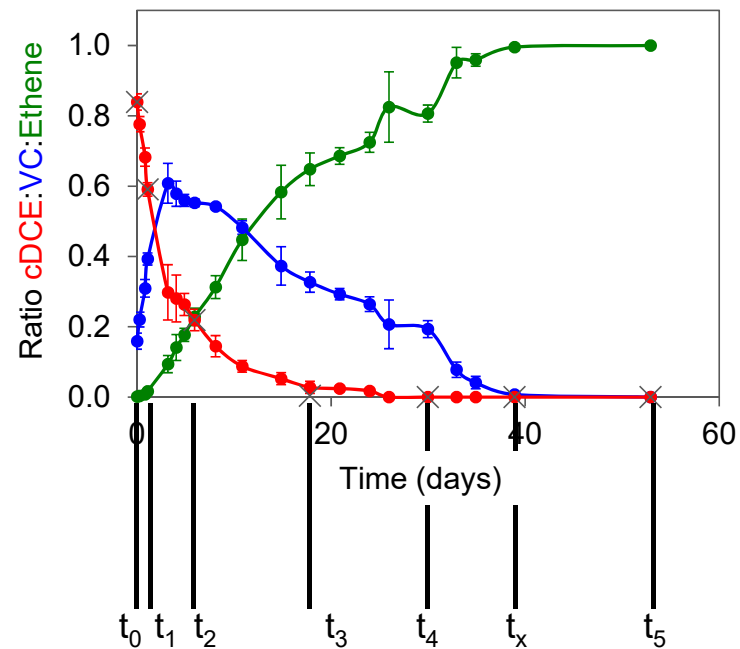
# Next Steps: Metabolomics of SDC-9

Timepoint	% CI remaining	SDC-9 + <i>cis</i> -DCE		SDC-9 + VC	
		+ cDCE	No Addition	+ VC	No Addition
$t_{\text{initial}}$	100%	n = 3		+ VC	No Addition
$t_0$	>90%	n = 5	n = 3	n = 5	
$t_1$	60% – 80%	n = 5		n = 5	n = 5
$t_2$	20% – 40%	n = 5		n = 5	n = 5
$t_3$	0%	n = 5	n = 3	n = 5	n = 5
$t_4$	5 days after $t_3$	n = 5		n = 5	n = 5
$t_x$	0% VC (+ cDCE only)	n = 3			
$t_5$	~25 days after $t_3$	n = 5	n = 3		
$t_{\text{stock}}$			n = 1	n = 5	n = 5
Media		n = 3			n = 1

# Kinetics of cis-DCE Dechlorination

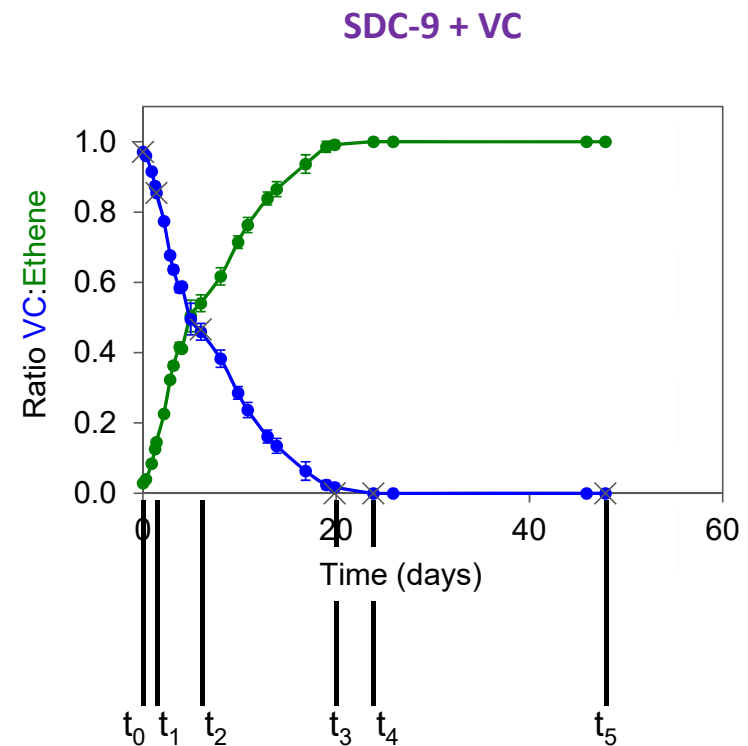
Timepoint	% Cl remaining
$t_{\text{initial}}$	100%
$t_0$	>90%
$t_1$	60% – 80%
$t_2$	20% – 40%
$t_3$	0% cis-DCE
$t_4$	5 days after $t_3$
$t_x$	0% VC
$t_5$	~25 days after $t_3$

SDC-9 + cis-DCE

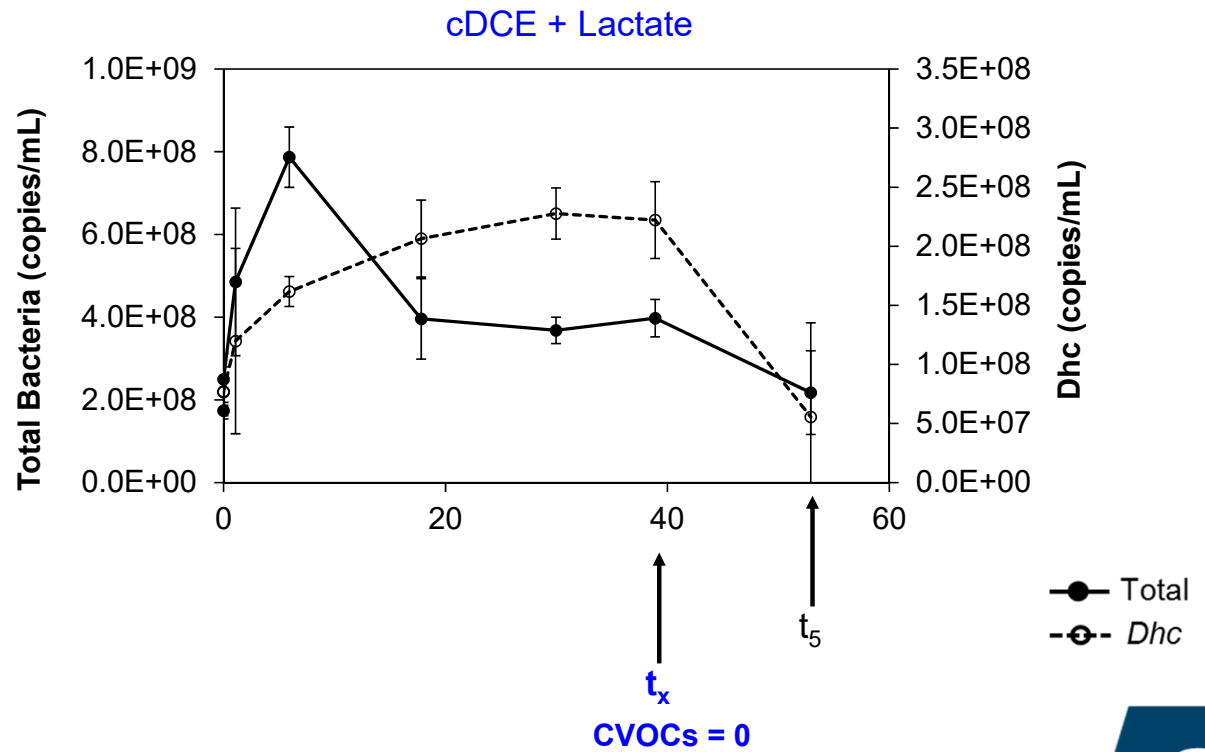
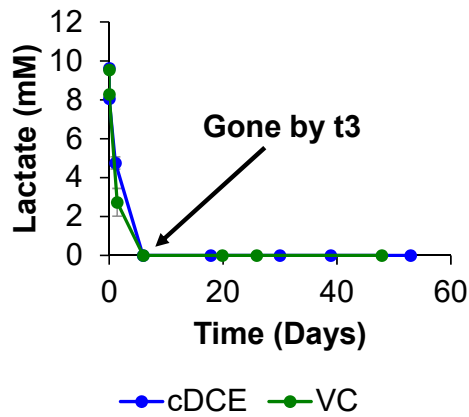


# Kinetics of VC Dechlorination

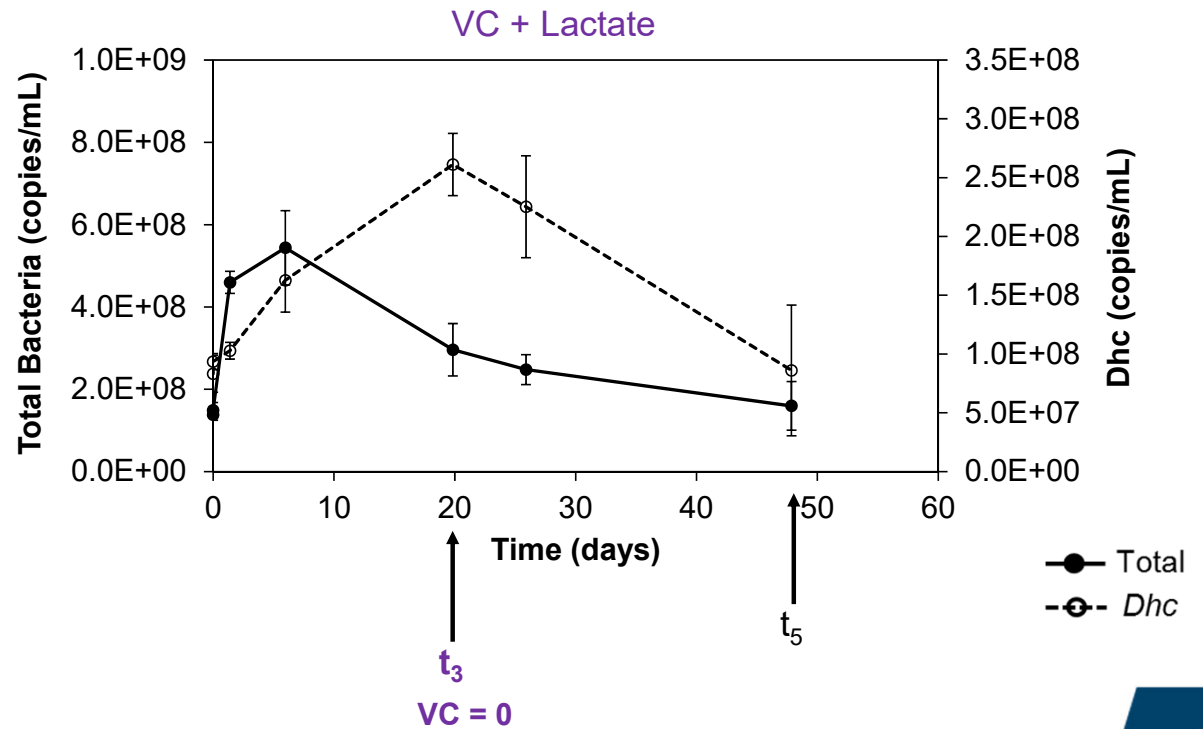
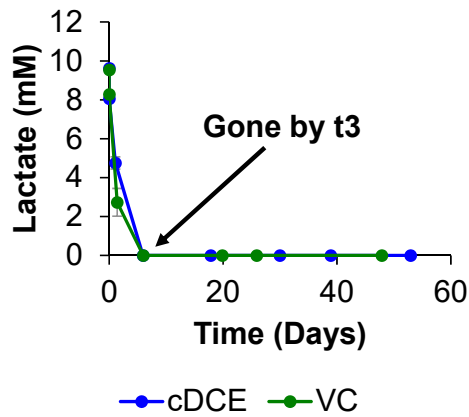
Timepoint	% Cl remaining
$t_{\text{initial}}$	100%
$t_0$	>90%
$t_1$	60% – 80%
$t_2$	20% – 40%
$t_3$	0%
$t_4$	5 days after $t_3$
$t_x$	Not Applicable
$t_5$	~25 days after $t_3$



# Kinetics & Growth: SDC-9 + cis-DCE

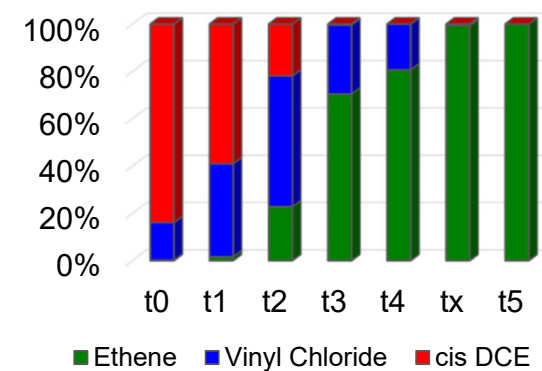


# Kinetics & Growth: SDC-9 + VC



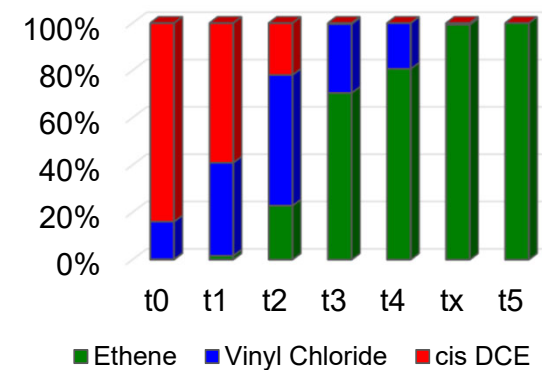
# Metabolomics for cis-DCE Addition

	All Features	De-isotoped De-adducted	% Remaining	Knowns	% Known
$t_{\text{initial}}$	9,333	7,313	78.4%	225	3.08%
$t_0$	11,100	8,507	76.6%	224	2.63%
$t_1$	12,036	8,940	74.3%	232	2.60%
$t_2$	12,488	9,266	74.2%	232	2.50%
$t_3$	11,981	9,057	75.6%	224	2.47%
$t_4$	10,576	8,183	77.4%	222	2.71%
$t_x$	9,384	7,346	78.3%	217	2.95%
$t_5$	9,812	7,660	78.1%	204	2.66%



# Metabolomics for cis-DCE Addition

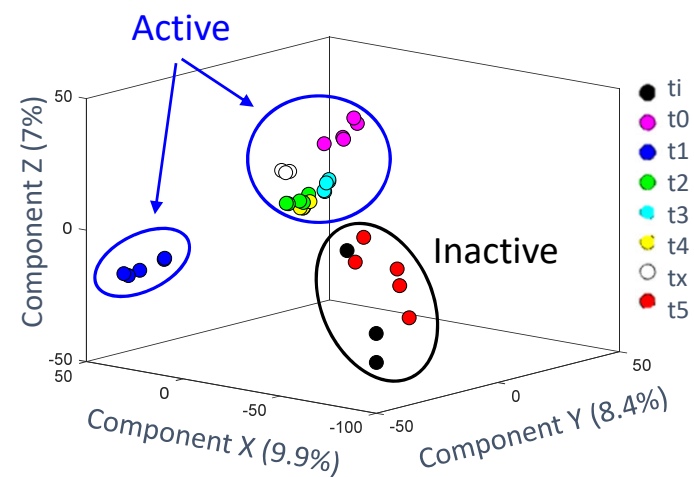
	All Features	De-isotoped De-adducted	Knowns		
$t_{\text{initial}}$	9,333	7,313	225	$t_{\text{initial}}$	← Inactive
$t_0$	11,100	8,507	224	$t_0$	} Active
$t_1$	12,036	8,940	232	$t_1$	
$t_2$	12,488	9,266	232	$t_2$	
$t_3$	11,981	9,057	224	$t_3$	
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$t_x$	9,384	7,346	217	$t_x$	
$t_5$	9,812	7,660	204	$t_5$	← Inactive





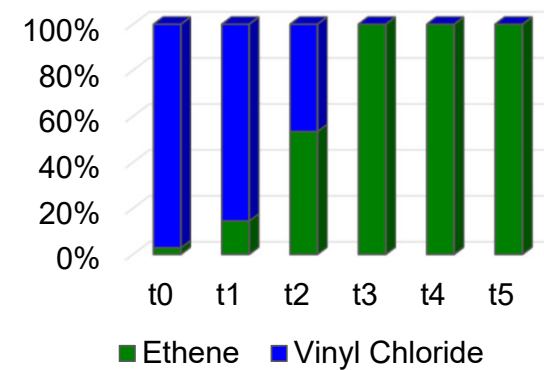
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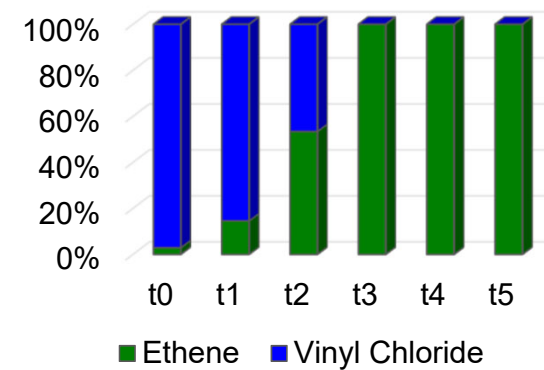
# Metabolomics for VC Addition

	All Features	De-isotoped De-adducted	% Remaining	Knowns	% Known
$t_{\text{initial}}$	6,319	4,633	73.3%	226	4.88%
$t_0$	10,825	7,389	68.3%	227	3.07%
$t_1$	11,836	8,018	67.7%	230	2.87%
$t_2$	12,432	8,526	68.6%	233	2.73%
$t_3$	11,527	8,723	75.7%	224	2.57%
$t_4$	9,979	7,739	77.6%	219	2.83%
$t_5$	5,831	4,833	82.9%	216	4.47%



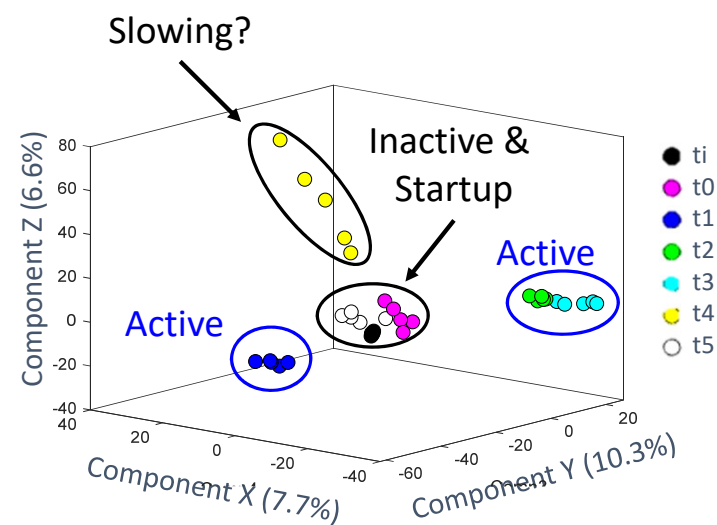
# Metabolomics for VC Addition

	All Features	De-isotoped De-adducted	Knowns	
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# Metabolomics for VC Addition

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# Ground Truthing the Method

## qPCR Data:

	TotalBac_16S	16S_DHC	tceA	vcrA	bvcA	fdhA
<b>Well 1</b>	2.04E+04	Detectable not quantifiable				
<b>Well 2</b>	1.37E+05	1.32E+02	1.10E+01	3.03E+01	2.88E+01	4.67E+01
<b>Well 3</b>	4.87E+05	3.44E+04	8.64E+02	5.16E+04	1.74E+04	4.57E+04
<b>Well 4</b>	2.83E+06	3.68E+05	1.88E+05	4.11E+05	8.04E+04	4.79E+05

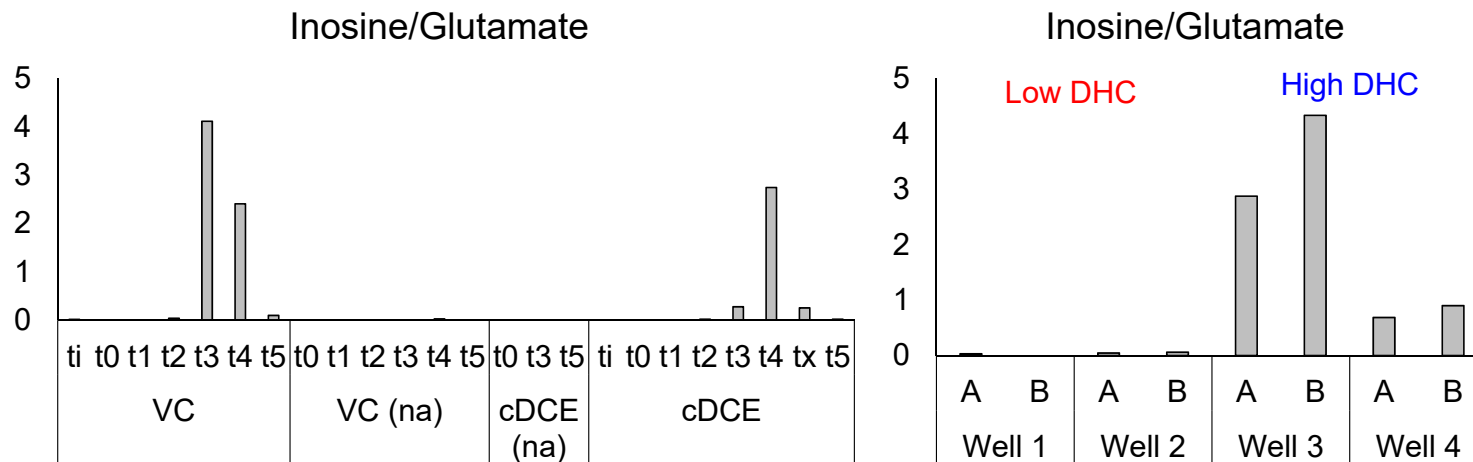
## Metabolomics Data:

	All Features	De-isotoped De-adducted	% Remaining	Knowns	% Known
<b>Well 1</b>	11,139	7,815	70.2%	121	1.54%
<b>Well 2</b>	9,570	6,824	71.3%	110	1.61%
<b>Well 3</b>	8,875	6,421	72.3%	145	2.26%
<b>Well 4</b>	5,530	4,318	78.1%	140	3.24%



# Finding Biomarkers: Preliminary Efforts

Dr. Campagna's lab has begun the analysis to determine whether metabolite signatures can be used to predict the state of remediation efforts, but much is left to be done.



Wells 3 and 4 are most likely undergoing active dechlorination based on qPCR data, and the glutamate normalized inosine ratios might be an easily measured biomarker for activity as well. Many more signatures are also likely.



# Finding Biomarkers: Preliminary Efforts

SDC-9 PLSda Top 50 VIP scores			Detected in Groundwater Features		
Treatment	m/z	rt (min)	m/z	rt (min)	Retention time match
cDCE	160.0331	12.09	160.0331	12.12	Excellent
VC	271.0436	11.81	271.0436	11.66	Excellent
cDCE	272.0679	12.09	272.0679	12.08	Excellent
cDCE	249.0979	4.54	249.0979	3.61	Good
VC	353.0139	13.94	353.0139	16.84	Bad
VC	190.0768	1.27	190.0768	1.26	Excellent
VC	186.9568	6.36	186.9568	6.30	Excellent
VC	244.0654	2.91	244.0655	2.91	Excellent
VC	175.0026	0.78	175.0027	0.80	Excellent
cDCE	112.0484	14.31	112.0485	13.55	Good
cDCE	223.0743	13.34	223.0742	11.93	Fair
VC	151.0430	8.71	151.043	7.22	Fair
VC	190.9492	12.61	190.9491	12.63	Excellent
cDCE	138.0559	6.63	138.056	5.86	Good
VC	318.0111	0.77	318.0114	0.79	Excellent

Each of the compounds in the table were detected in cultures that had been exposed to chlorinated compounds.

# Conclusions - Metabolomics

- Rapidly emerging technology
- Great potential to reveal activity
- Metabolic profiles can distinguish...
  - Active vs inactive
  - Degrading vs stalled
  - Healthy vs inhibited
- Ongoing identification of metabolic biomarkers
- Targeted metabolomics



# Final Thoughts

## Routine Lines of Evidence

- VOC trends
- Daughter products
- Geochemistry
- CSIA or SIP
- qPCR or QuantArray

## Performing Additional Omics

- Complex sites
- High risk sites
- Emerging contaminants
- Routine evidence is inconclusive

# Acknowledgements



## Group Members:

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Brandon Kennedy  
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Katarina Jones  
Katharina Höland  
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Dr. Helen Baghboyan  
Dr. Rebecca Prosser

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Leszek Wojakiewicz  
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Dr. Steven Wilhelm  
Dr. Laurie Richardson  
Dr. Aimee T. Classen  
Dr. Michael S. Strickland





Thank you  
for your time

Are there any final questions?