

Exogenous Metabolites	Class	Source Description
1,6 Anhydroglucose	<i>Carbohydrate</i>	Monosaccharide product of cellulose combustion excreted in urine Potential dietary source includes caramel
2-Hydroxyisobutyrate	<i>Hydroxy acid</i>	Organic acid metabolite of methyl tert-butyl ether, obtained from environmental exposure
4-Pyridoxate	<i>Pyridoxals and derivatives</i>	Metabolic byproduct of vitamin B6 excreted in urine
Adipate	<i>Dicarboxylic acid</i>	Dicarboxylic acid often used as a gelling agent in dietary products
Ascorbate	<i>Hydroxy acid</i>	Essential nutrient of dietary origin. Vitamin C biologically active form
Ethanol	<i>Simple alcohol</i>	Alcohol present in biofluids from alcoholic consumption Small quantities produced from microbial metabolism and cleared with first pass metabolism
Sucrose	<i>Carbohydrate</i>	Disaccharide sugar used as a sweetener and found naturally in certain food plants
Xylose	<i>Carbohydrate</i>	Pentose sugar constituent of plant polysaccharides, present in legumes and some high fibre foods Involved in carbohydrate metabolism