

Supplementary Material

Dissecting target toxic tissue and tissue specific responses of irinotecan in rats using metabolomics approach

Yiran Yao^{1,2,3#}, Pei Zhang^{1,2,3#}, Jing Wang⁴, Jiaqing Chen^{1,2,3}, Yong Wang⁵, Yin Huang^{1,2,3}, Zunjian Zhang^{1,2,3,*}, Fengguo Xu^{1,2,3,*}

¹ Key Laboratory of Drug Quality Control and Pharmacovigilance (Ministry of Education), China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing 210009, China

² Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Drug Screening, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing 210009, China

³ State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicine, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing 210009, China

⁴ School of Pharmacy, Shanxi University of Chinese Medicine, Xianyang 712046, China

⁵ Jiangsu Institute for Food and Drug Control, Nanjing 210008, China

these authors have contributed equally to this paper

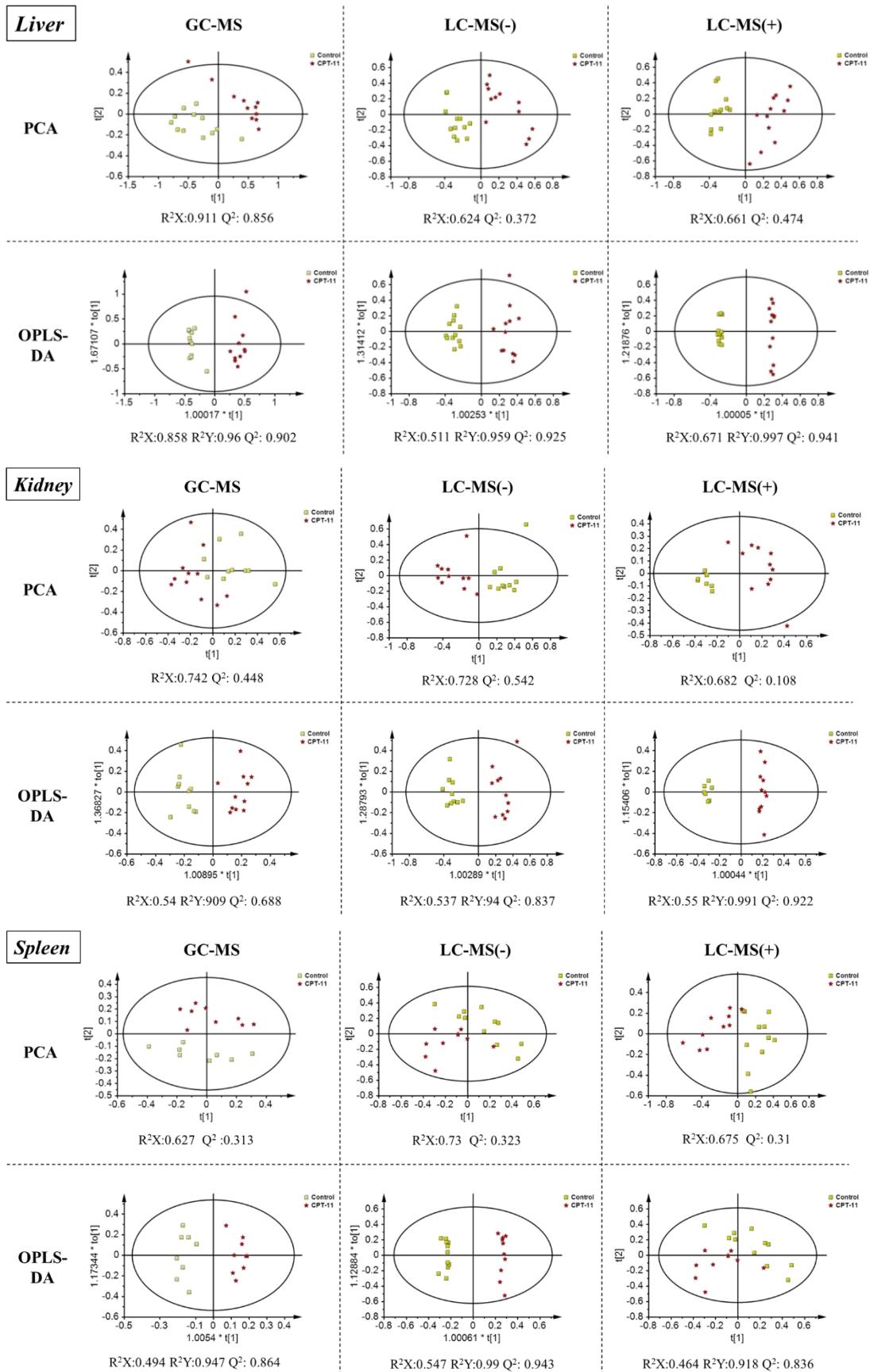
Corresponding authors:

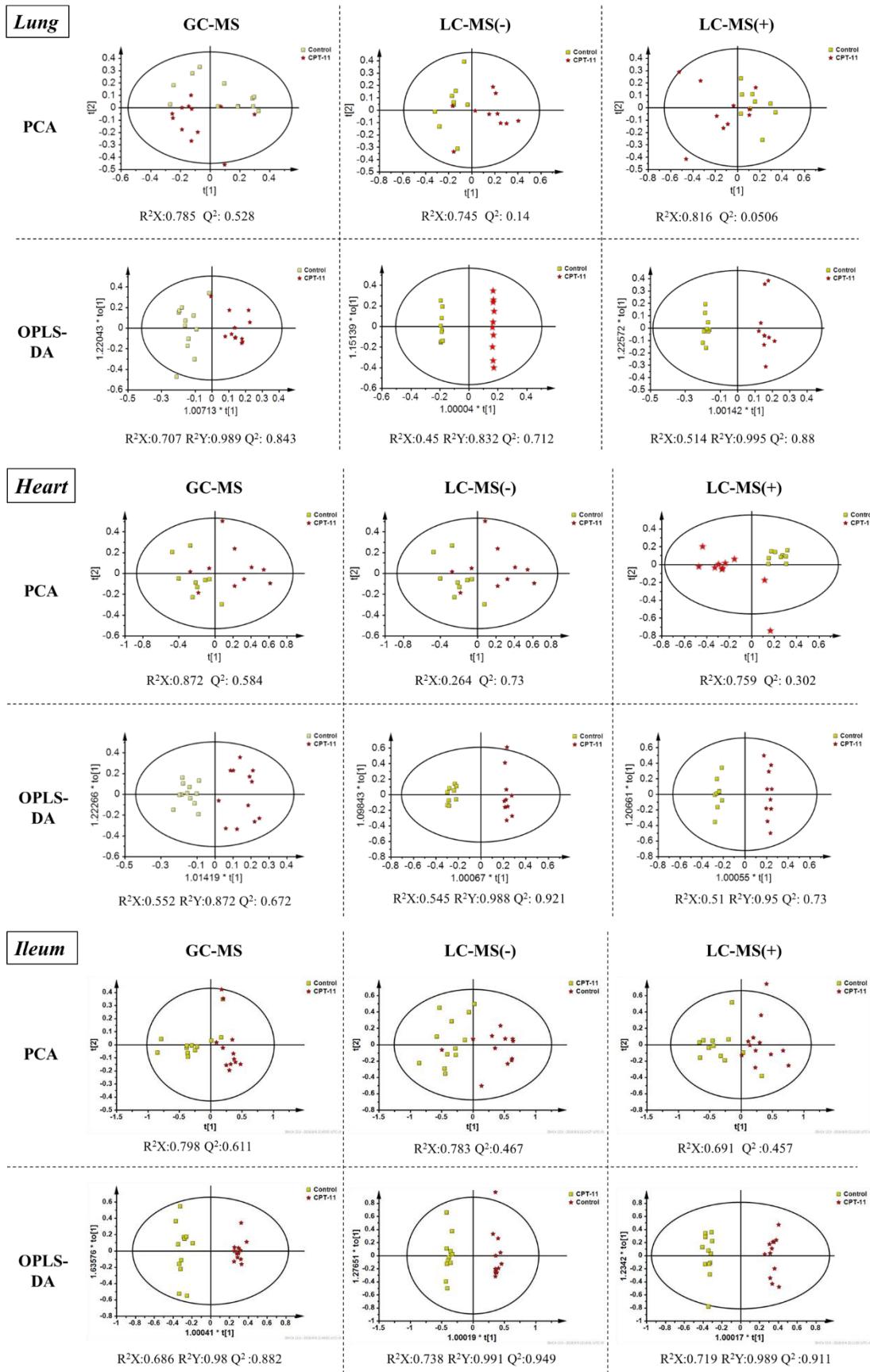
* Prof. Fengguo Xu

E-mail: fengguoxu@gmail.com

* Prof. Zunjian Zhang

E-mail: zunjanzhangcpu@hotmail.com





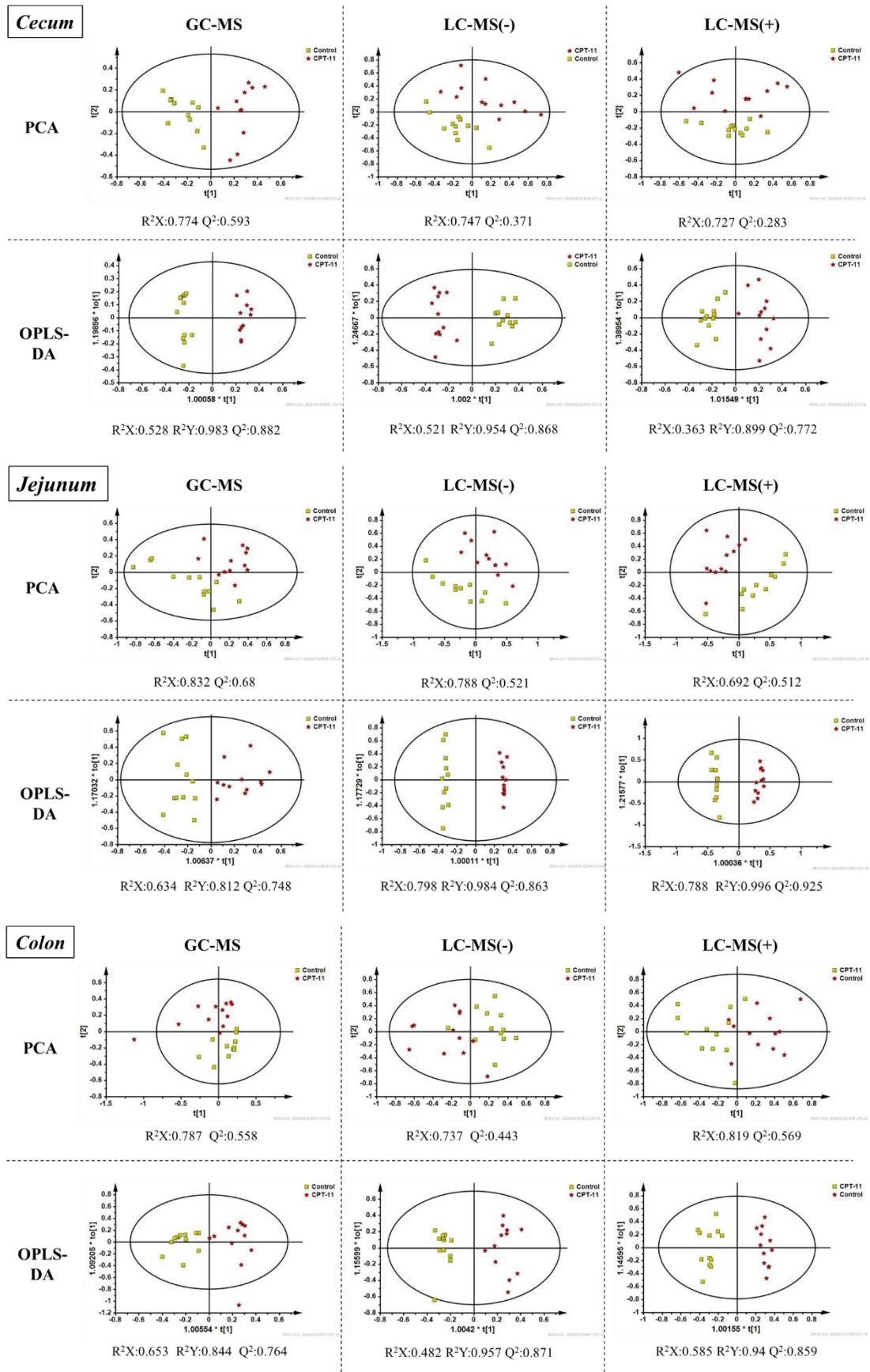


Figure S1 PCA and OPLS-DA score plots of different tissues between control group and CPT-11 treated group.

Table S1 Change trends of differential metabolites in different tissues in CPT-11 treated group.

Metabolites	Jejunum	Ileum	Cecum	Colon	Liver	Kidney	Spleen	Lung	Heart
Ethanolamine	-	-	-	↑*	↓*	-	↑*	-	-
Alanine#	↓*	↓*	-	-	-	↓*	↓*	-	↓*
Butanoic acid	-	-	↓*	-	↓*	-	↓*	-	-
Valine#	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↑*	↓*	-
Urea#	-	↑*	-	↓*	↓*	↓*	-	↓*	-
Leucine#	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↑*	↓*	-
Phosphoric acid	↑*	↑*	↑*	↑*	↓*	↑*	-	↓*	↑*
Isoleucine#	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↑*	↑*	-
Proline#	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	-	↑*	-
Pyrimidine	-	↑*	↑*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serine#	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	-	-	-
Threonine#	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*
Succinic acid#	-	-	↓*	↑*	↑*	↓*	↓*	↑*	↓*
Methionine	-	↓*	-	↓*	↓*	↓*	-	-	-
Aspartic acid#	↑*	↑*	↑*	↑*	↓*	-	↑*	↑*	↓*
Creatinine#	↑*	-	-	-	↑*	↑*	-	-	-
Glutamic acid#	-	↑*	↑*	↑*	↓*	↓*	-	-	↓*
Phenylalanine#	↓*	↓*	↓*	-	↓*	-	↑*	↑*	-
Lysine#	-	↓*	-	-	↓*	-	-	↑*	-
4-hydroxy-proline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	↓*	-
N-Acetylglutamine	-	-	↓*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glutamine#	-	-	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	-	-	-
9H-Purine	-	↑*	↓*	↓*	↓*	-	-	↓*	-
Citric acid#	-	↓*	-	-	-	-	-	↓*	-
Glucose	-	↓*	-	↓*	↑*	↑*	-	↓*	↑*
Histidine	-	↓*	↓*	-	↓*	-	↑*	↑*	-
Tyrosine#	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↓*	-	↓*	-
Myo-Inositol	-	-	↓*	↓*	-	-	↓*	-	-
Palmitic acid	↓*	↑*	-	-	-	-	-	↓*	↓*
Uric acid	↓*	-	-	-	-	-	-	↓*	-
Linoleic acid#	↓*	-	-	-	↓*	-	-	-	-
Oleic acid#	↓*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arachidonic acid	↓*	-	-	↑*	↓*	-	-	-	-
Tryptophan#	-	↓*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholesterol#	↑*	↑*	↑*	↓*	↓*	↓*	↑*	-	↑*
Ascorbic acid	-	↑*	-	-	-	-	↓*	-	-
TCA#	↓*	↓*	-	↓*	-	-	-	-	-
GCA#	↓*	↓*	-	↓*	-	-	-	-	-
TDCA#	↑*	↑*	↑*	-	↑*	-	-	-	-
CA#	↑*	↓*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCA#	↑*	↑*	↑*	↑*	↑*	-	-	-	-
Muricholic acid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Metabolites	Jejunum	Ileum	Cecum	Colon	Liver	Kidney	Spleen	Lung	Heart
Murocholic acid	-	↓*	↓*	-	-	-	-	-	-
GCDCA [#]	↑*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LysoPC(14:0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LysoPC(15:0)	-	-	-	-	↑*	-	-	↓*	-
LysoPC(16:1)	-	-	-	-	↓*	-	-	-	-
LysoPC(18:0)	↑*	↑*	-	-	-	-	-	-	↑*
LysoPC(18:1)	↑*	-	↑*	↑*	↑*	-	-	-	-
LysoPC(20:1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LysoPC(20:2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	↑*	-	-
LysoPC(20:4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LysoPC(P-18:0)	↓*	-	↓*	-	-	↓*	-	-	-
LysoPE(16:0)	-	↓*	↑*	↑*	-	-	-	-	-
LysoPE(16:1)	-	-	-	↑*	-	-	-	↓*	↑*
LysoPE(18:0)	-	-	↑*	↑*	-	-	-	-	-
LysoPE(18:1)	-	↓*	-	↑*	↓*	-	-	-	-
LysoPE(18:2)	↑*	↑*	↑*	↑*	↓*	↓*	↑*	-	-
LysoPE(20:4)	-	↑*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LysoPE(22:4)	-	↑*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PE(P-16:0e)	↓*	↑*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The levels of potential biomarkers labeled with (↓) were down-regulated and (↑) up-regulated in CPT-11 treated rats.

* Mann Whitney U test, $p < 0.05$, in comparison with control group.

[#] These metabolites were identified by comparing with commercial standards.

Abbreviations: LysoPC, lyso-phosphatidylcholine; LysoPE, lyso-phosphatidylethanolamines; PE, phosphatidylethanolamines; CA: cholic acid; DCA: deoxycholic acid; TCA: taurocholic acid; TDCA: taurodeoxycholic acid; GCA: glycocholic acid; GCDCA: glycochenodeoxycholic acid.