

# NOVEL METABOLOMIC PROFILE OF SUBJECTS WITH NON-CLASSIC APPARENT MINERALOCORTICOID EXCESS

## *Supplementary Material*

Alejandra Tapia-Castillo<sup>\*a,b,c</sup>, Cristian A. Carvajal<sup>\*a,b,c</sup>, Xaviera López-Cortés<sup>d</sup>,  
Andrea Vecchiola<sup>a,b,c</sup>, \*Carlos E. Fardella<sup>a,b,c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Endocrinology, School of Medicine, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile. <sup>b</sup>Millennium Institute on Immunology and Immunotherapy (IMII-ICM), Santiago, Chile. <sup>c</sup>Centro Traslacional de Endocrinología UC (CETREN-UC). <sup>d</sup>Department of Computer Science and Industries, Faculty of Engineering Science, Universidad Católica del Maule, Talca, Chile.

\*contributed equally to this work

**Running head:** Metabolomic profile of NC-AME subjects

**Keywords:** metabolomics, nonclassic AME, mineralocorticoid receptor, hypertension

**\*Correspondence and reprint requests:**

Carlos E. Fardella, MD

Departamento de Endocrinología, Escuela de Medicina

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Diagonal Paraguay 362, piso 4

Santiago 8330077, CHILE

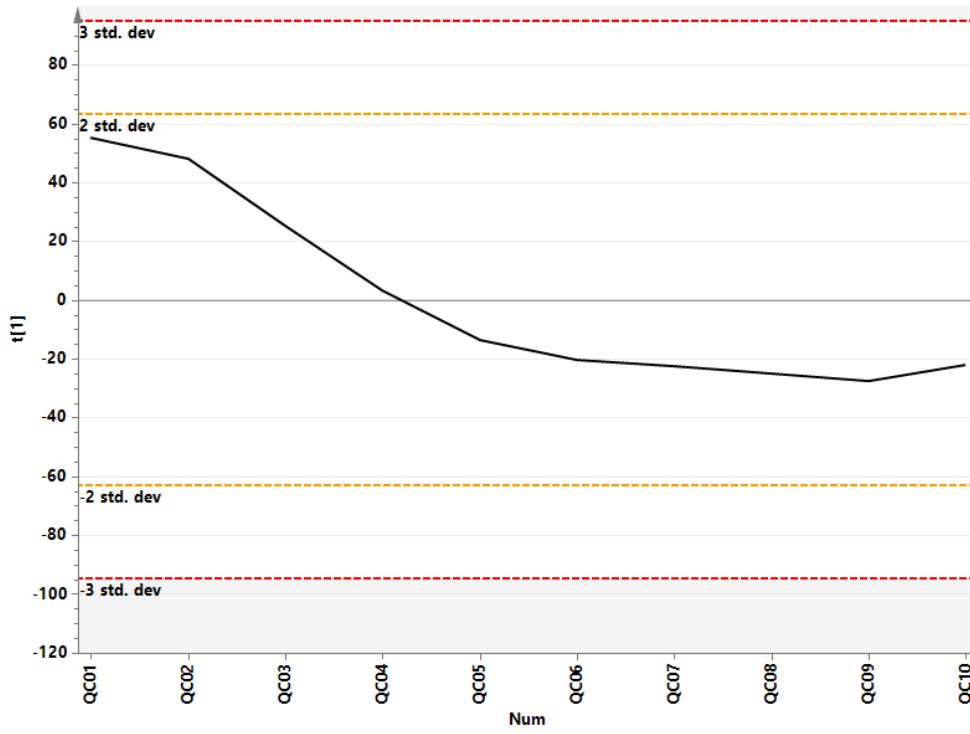
Ph: (56-2) 2354-3634

[cfardella@med.puc.cl](mailto:cfardella@med.puc.cl)

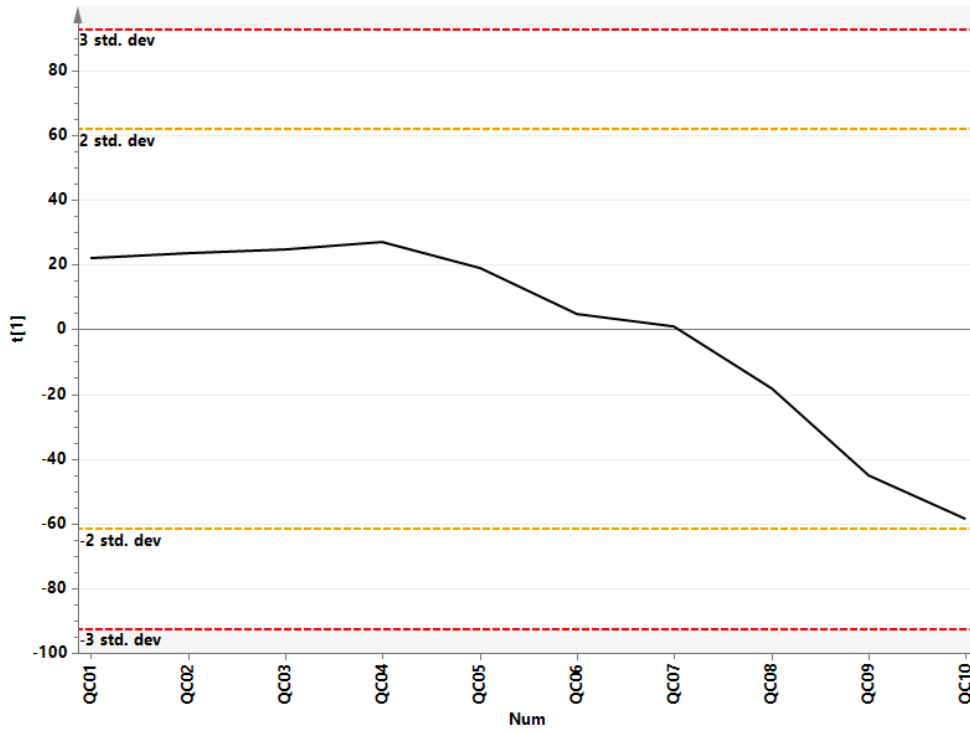
**Supplementary Table 1: Model quality and description**

Parameter	Model	Type	A	N	R2X(cum)	R2Y(cum)	Q2(cum)
<b>Negative</b>	M1	PCA-X	6	55	0.334	/	0.0835
	M2	PLS-DA	4	55	0.232	0.991	0.815
	M3	OPLS-DA	1+3+0	55	0.232	0.991	0.499
<b>Positive</b>	M1	PCA-X	10	55	0.482	/	0.0847
	M2	PLS-DA	2	55	0.148	0.901	0.74
	M3	OPLS-DA	1+3+0	55	0.233	0.986	0.742
<p><b>Note:</b> In PCA analysis, R2X &gt; 0.4 is better; In PLS-DA and OPLS-DA analysis, the R2X parameter is not important, mainly R2Y and Q2. The two values &gt; 0.5 are better, the closer to 1, the better. Cum means cumulative. A: The component number.</p>							

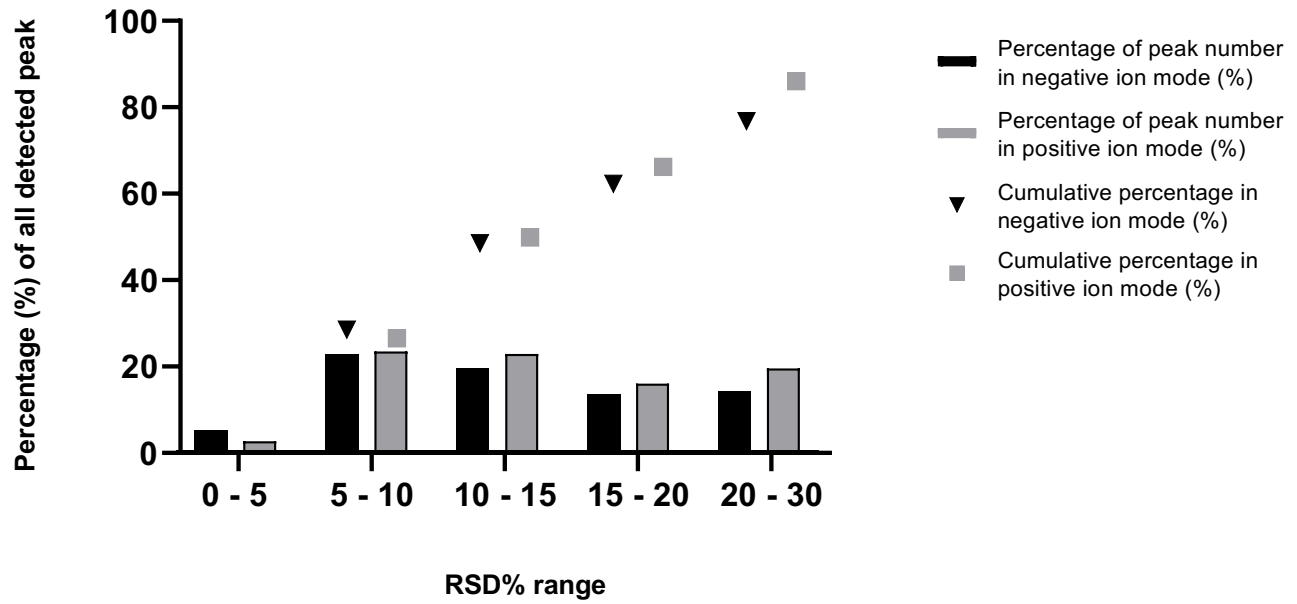
A)



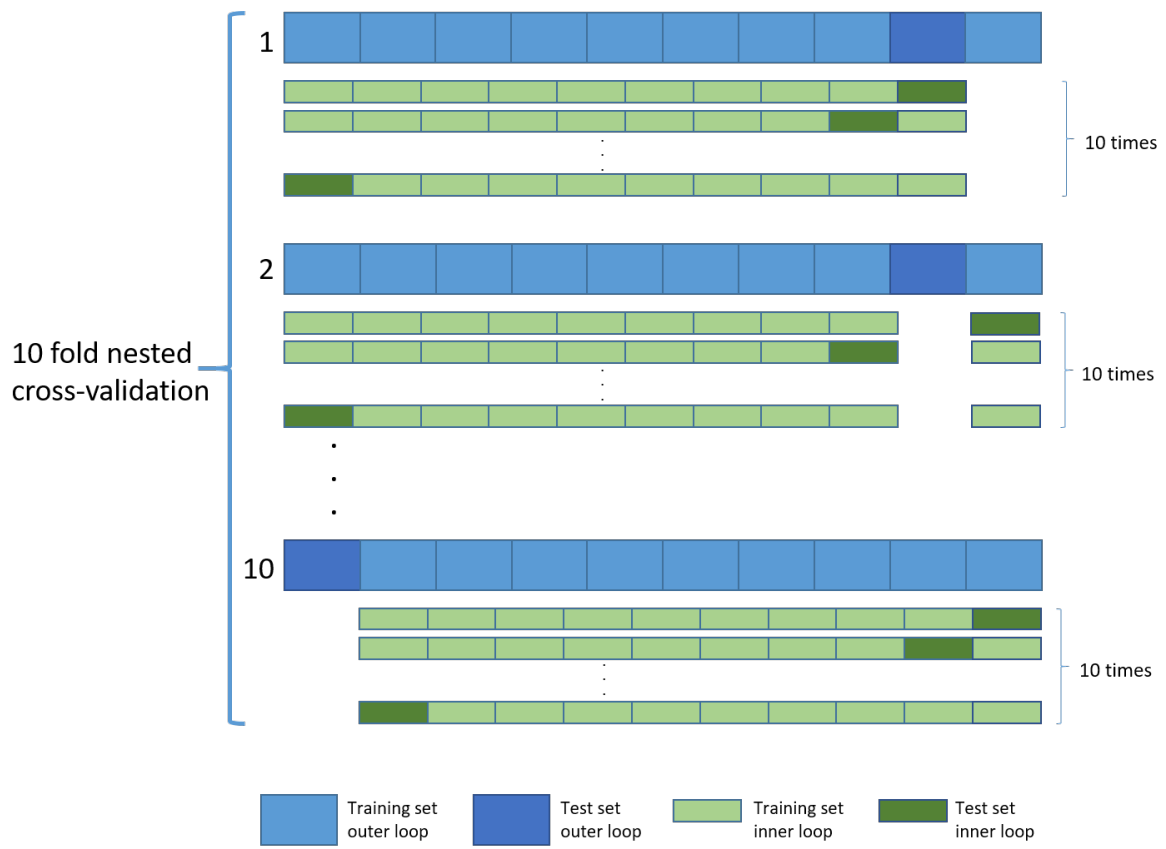
B)



C)

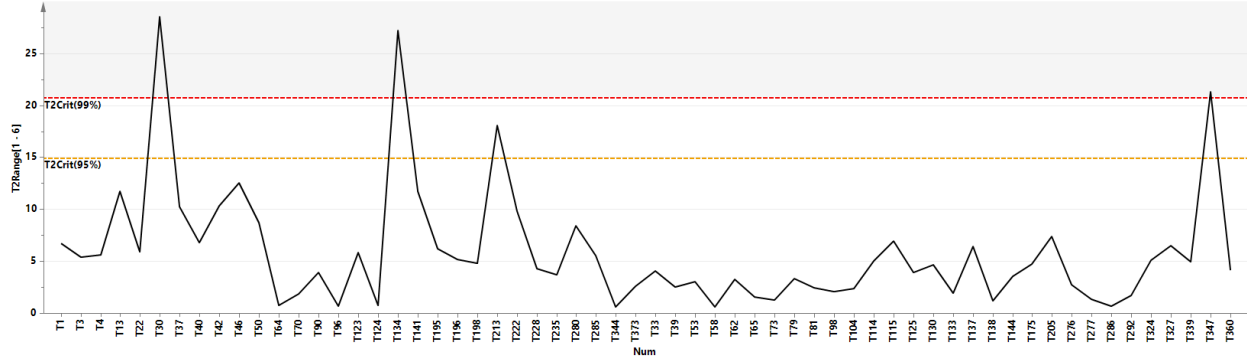


**Supplementary Figure 1.** The PCA score plot of the QC samples, the X axis indicates the number of QC samples, the Y axis indicates the range of RSD. A) negative mode; B) positive mode. C) Relative standard deviation (RSD%) distribution of all metabolites in the pooled quality control (QC) samples.

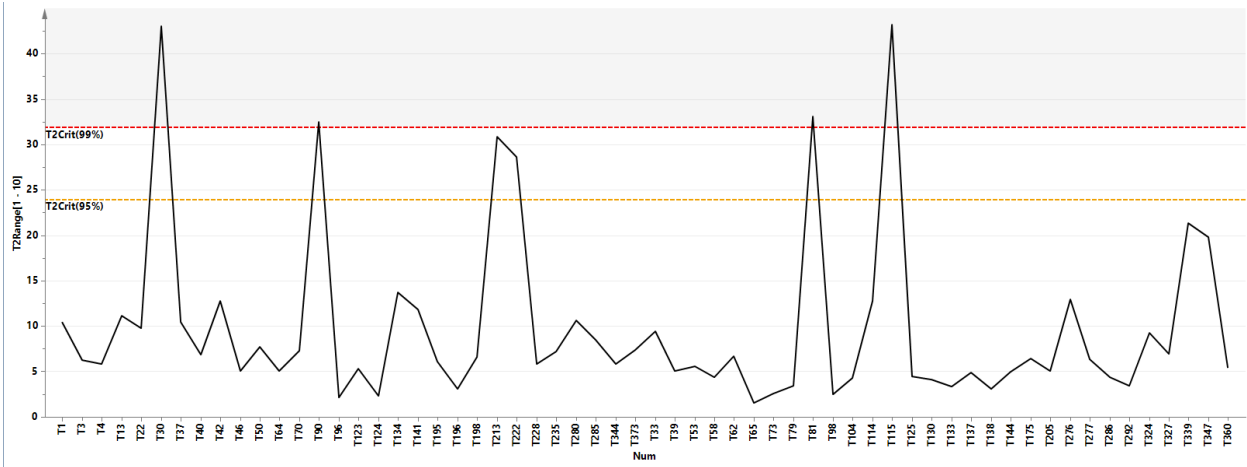


**Supplementary Figure 2.** Scheme of 10 fold nested cross-validation.

A)

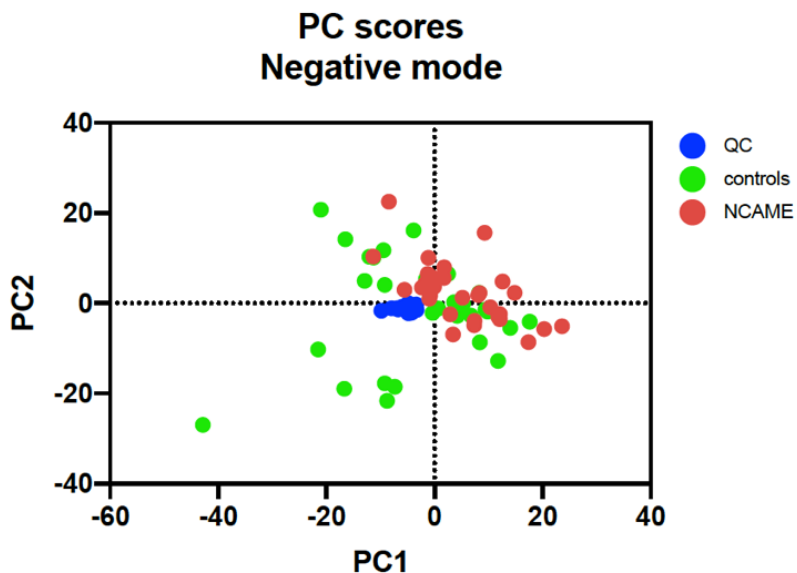


B)

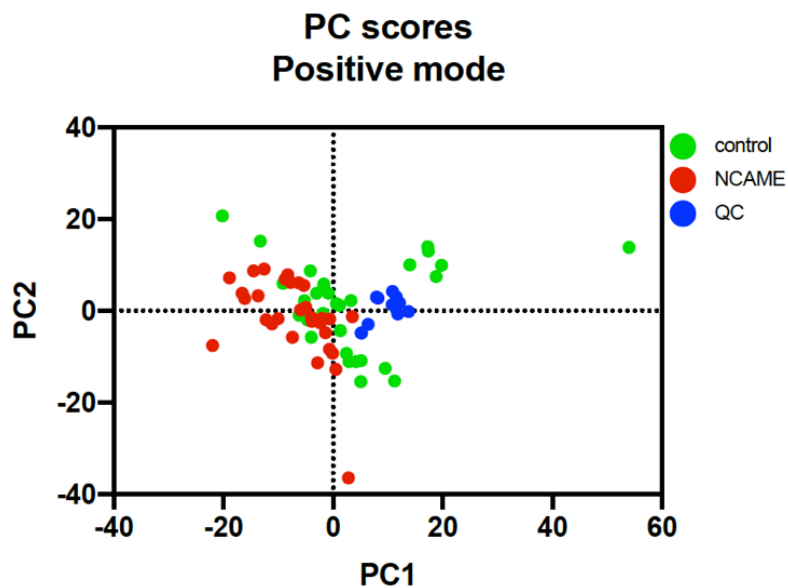


**Supplementary Figure. 3** The line plot of samples, the X axis indicates the number of samples, the Y axis indicates the 95% confidence interval. A) ESI-mode; B) ESI+mode

A)

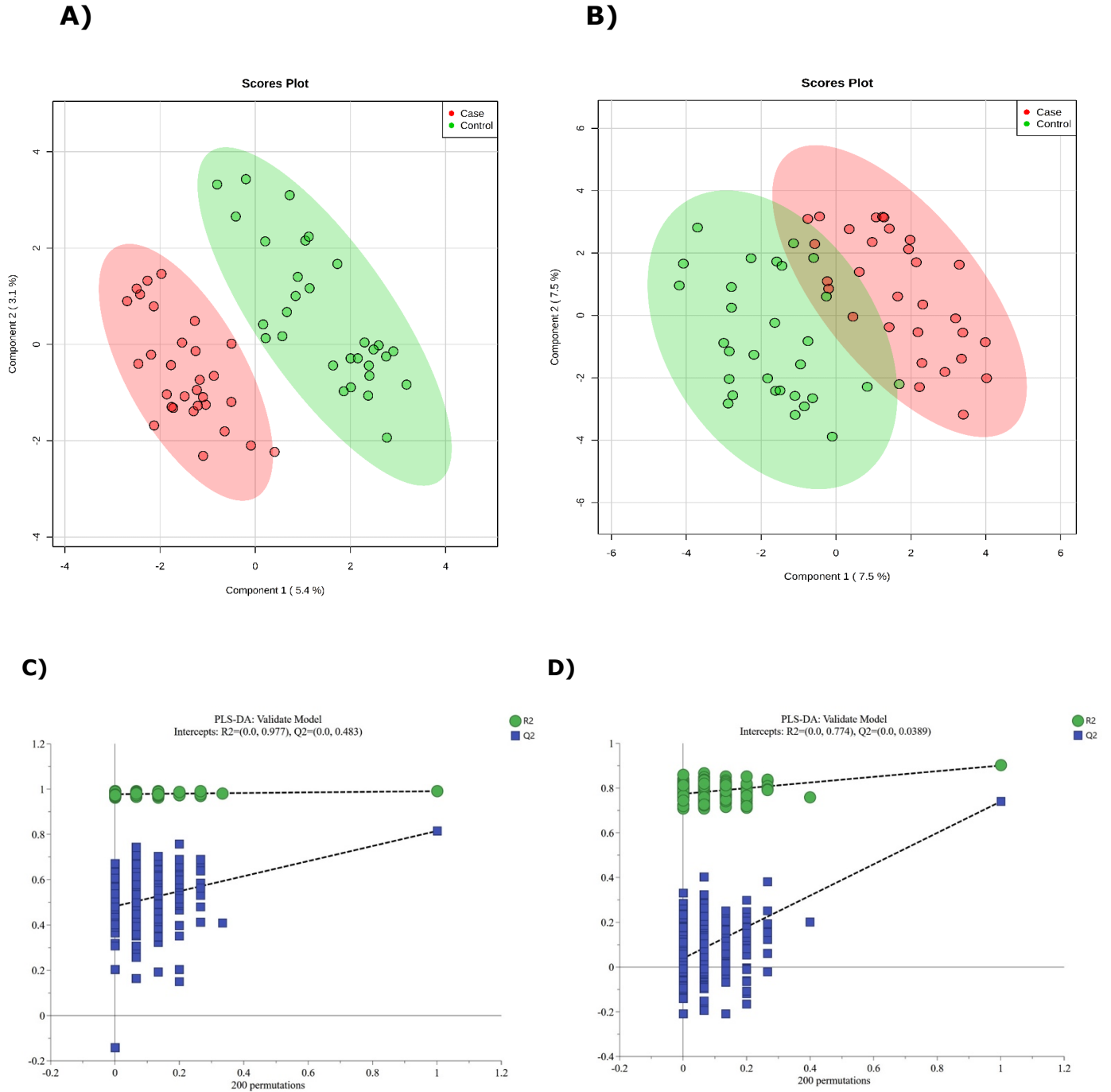


B)



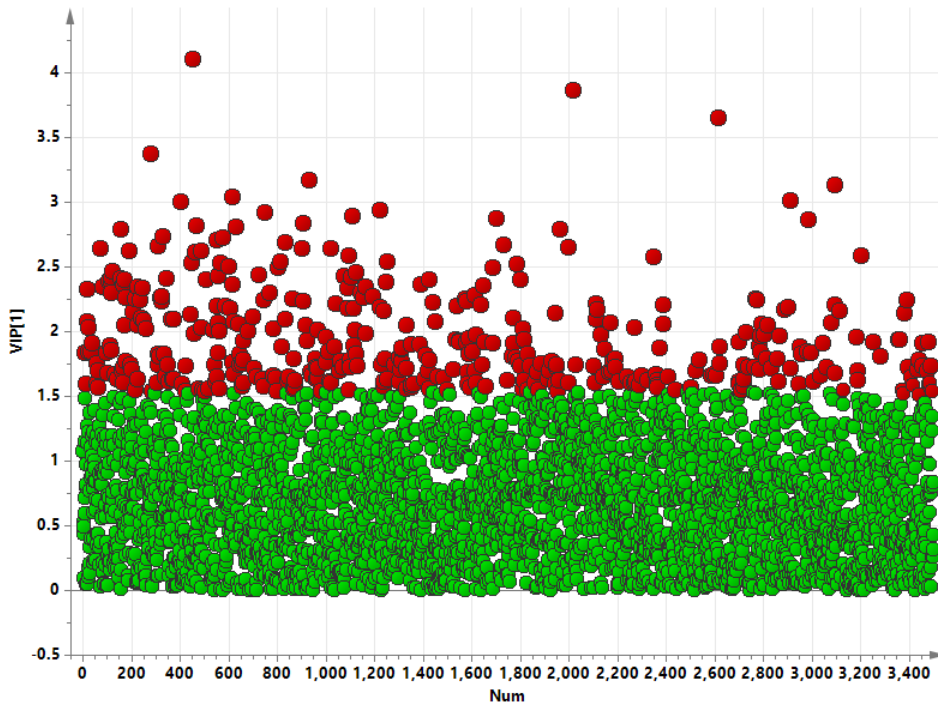
**Supplementary Figure 4.** The scores scatter plot of Principal component analysis (PCA) model based in untargeted metabolomic profiling of serum sample from NCA-ME and control subjects. On a PCA score plot each dot represents a sample. **A)** show negative electrospray ionization (ESI) mode **B)** show positive electrospray ionization (ESI) mode. PC1, first principle component score; PC2, second principle component score; QC, quality control sample.



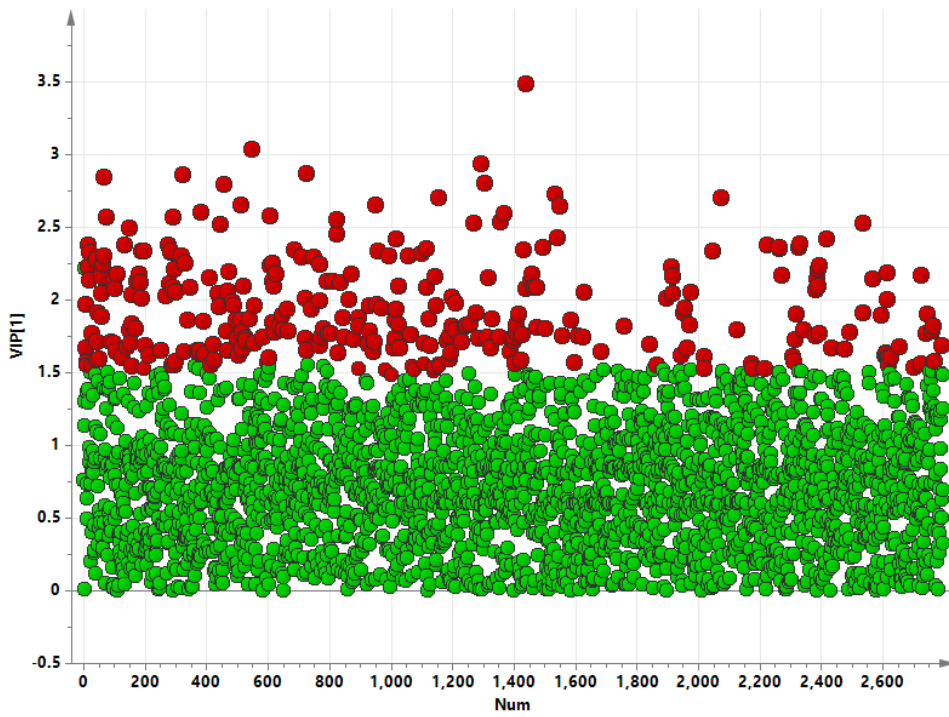


**Supplementary Figure 5. The partial least squares-discriminant analysis (PLS-DA) model of metabolite profiling data.** A) scores scatter plot of ESI negative mode, PC1 and PC2 can explain 5.4% and 3.1%, respectively, of the dataset total variance; B) scores scatter plot of ESI positive mode, PC1 and PC2 can explain 7.5% and 7.5%, respectively, of the dataset total variance. C) Permutation test in negative ion data. D) Permutation test in positive ion data.

A)

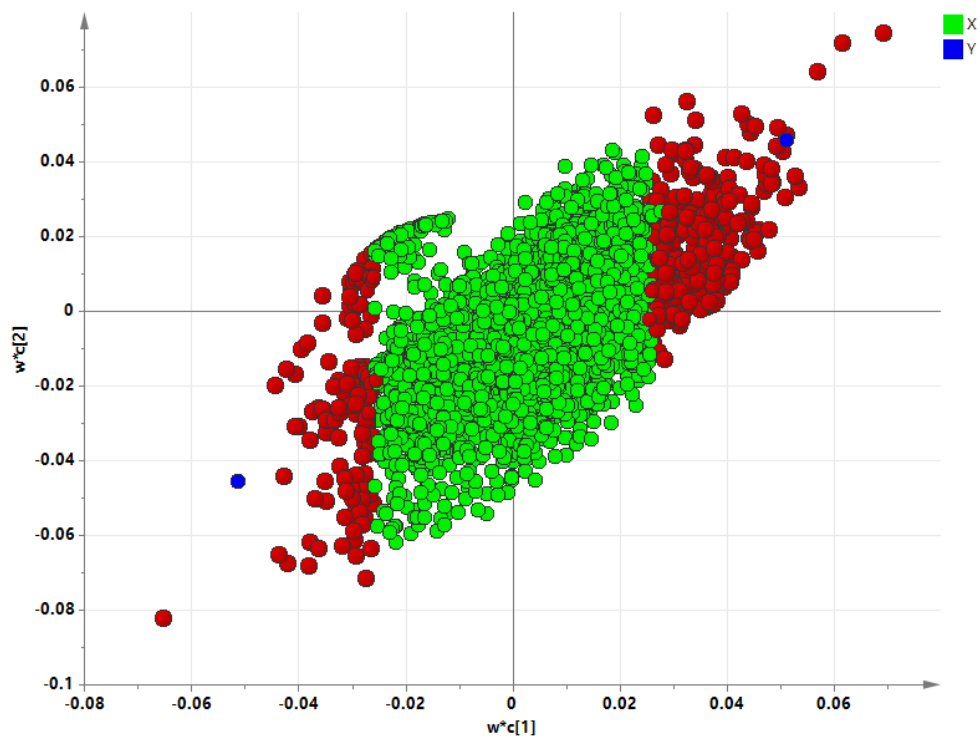


B)

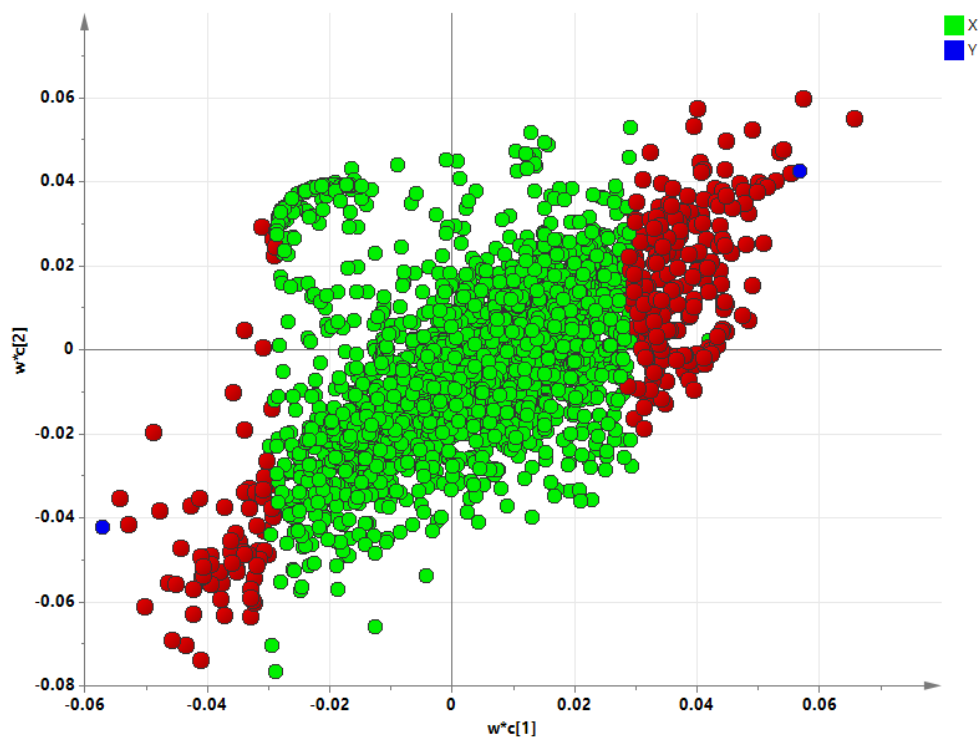


**Supplementary Figure 6.** The distribution of variable importance in projection (VIP) values (VIP>1.5). A) Electrospray ionization in negative mode; B) Electrospray ionization in positive mode.

A)

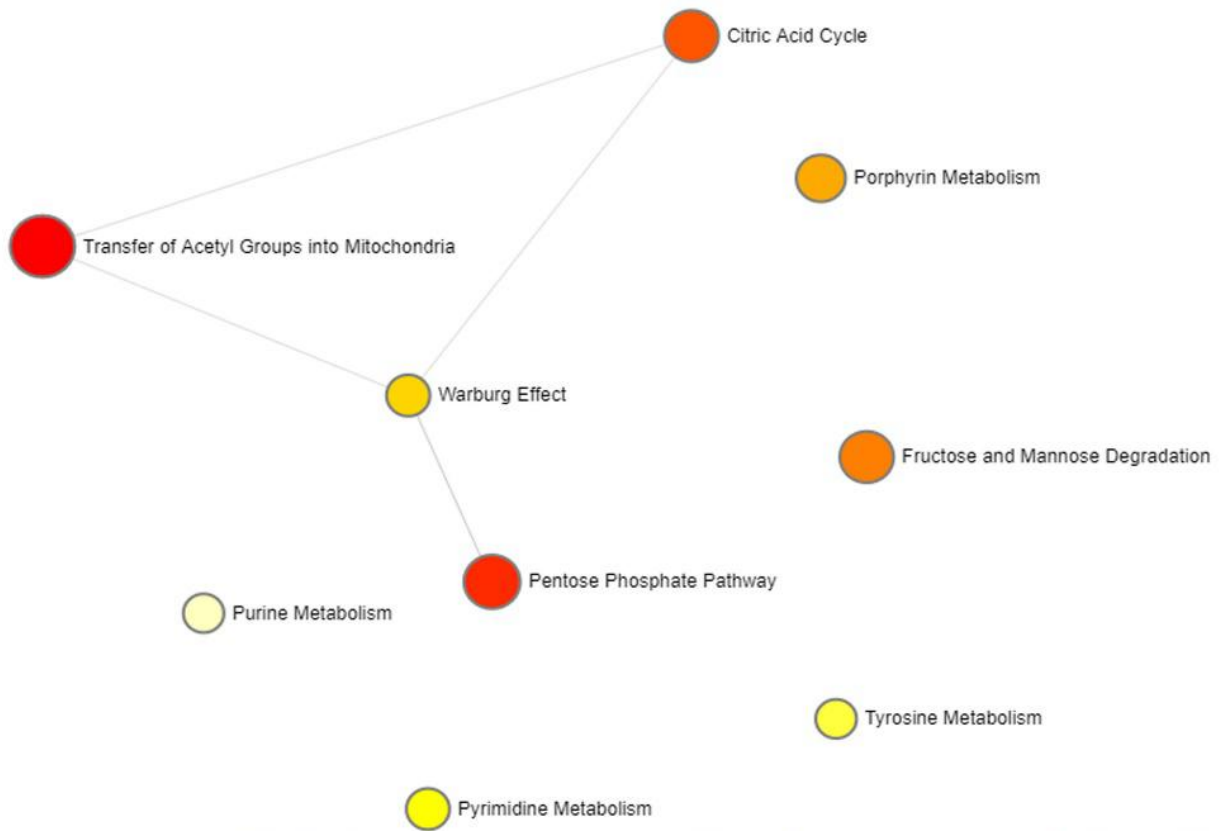


B)



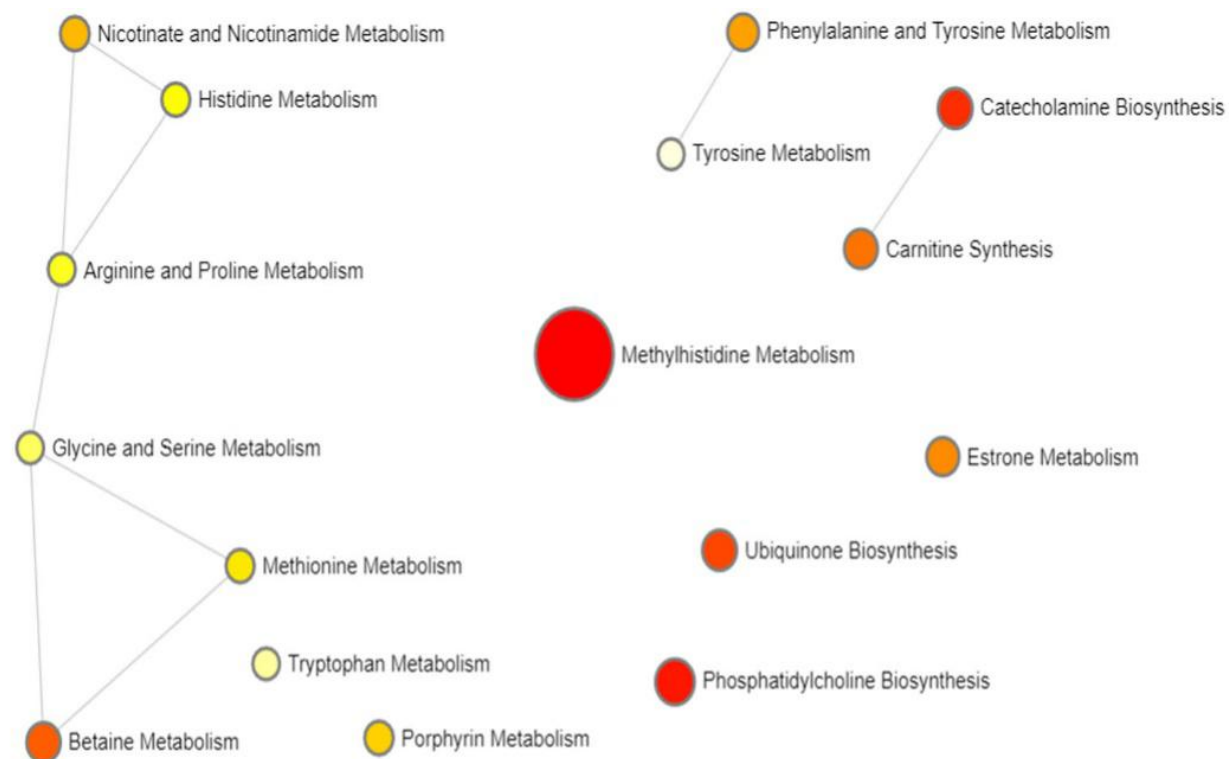
**Supplementary Figure 7.** The loading plot of PLS-DA model. The metabolites with red box were labeled as significant compounds ( $VIP > 1.5$ ). A) ESI-mode; B) ESI+mode.

A)



	Metabolite Set	Total	Hits	Expect	P value	Holm P	FDR
	Transfer of Acetyl Groups into Mitochondria	22	1	0.172	0.16	1.0	1.0
	Pentose Phosphate Pathway	29	1	0.227	0.206	1.0	1.0
	Citric Acid Cycle	32	1	0.25	0.225	1.0	1.0
	Fructose and Mannose Degradation	32	1	0.25	0.225	1.0	1.0
	Porphyrim Metabolism	40	1	0.312	0.274	1.0	1.0
	Warburg Effect	58	1	0.453	0.374	1.0	1.0
	Pyrimidine Metabolism	59	1	0.461	0.379	1.0	1.0
	Tyrosine Metabolism	72	1	0.562	0.443	1.0	1.0
	Purine Metabolism	74	1	0.578	0.452	1.0	1.0

**B)**



Metabolite Set	Total	Hits	Expect	P value	Holm P	FDR
Methyhistidine Metabolism	4	1	0.0469	0.0461	1.0	1.0
Phosphatidylcholine Biosynthesis	14	1	0.164	0.153	1.0	1.0
Catecholamine Biosynthesis	20	1	0.234	0.212	1.0	1.0
Ubiquinone Biosynthesis	20	1	0.234	0.212	1.0	1.0
Betaine Metabolism	21	1	0.246	0.221	1.0	1.0
Carnitine Synthesis	22	1	0.258	0.231	1.0	1.0
Estrone Metabolism	24	1	0.281	0.249	1.0	1.0
Phenylalanine and Tyrosine Metabolism	28	1	0.328	0.284	1.0	1.0
Nicotinate and Nicotinamide Metabolism	37	1	0.434	0.359	1.0	1.0
Porphyrin Metabolism	40	1	0.469	0.382	1.0	1.0
Methionine Metabolism	43	1	0.504	0.404	1.0	1.0
Histidine Metabolism	43	1	0.504	0.404	1.0	1.0
Arginine and Proline Metabolism	53	1	0.621	0.473	1.0	1.0
Glycine and Serine Metabolism	59	1	0.691	0.511	1.0	1.0
Tryptophan Metabolism	60	1	0.703	0.517	1.0	1.0
Tyrosine Metabolism	72	1	0.844	0.585	1.0	1.0

**Supplementary Figure 8.** Pathway enrichment analysis of perturbed metabolites. A) At negative ion mode B) At positive ion mode.