

# Serum biomarkers of the calcium-deficient rats identified by metabolomics based on UPLC/Q-TOF MS/MS

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## Research

**Keywords:** biomarkers, calcium deficiency, metabolomics, UPLC/Q-TOF MS/MS, serum

**Posted Date:** December 30th, 2019

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.2.19585/v1>

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## Abstract

**Background:** We previously identified the urinary biomarkers to diagnose calcium deficiency and nutritional rickets by ultra-performance liquid chromatography/quadrupole time-of-flight tandem mass spectrometry (UPLC/Q-TOF MS/MS). To further confirm these biomarkers in vivo, we performed serum metabolomics analysis of calcium deficiency.

**Methods:** A calcium-deficient rat model was established with a low-calcium diet for 12 weeks. Serum-metabolomics-based UPLC/Q-TOF MS/MS and multivariate statistical analysis was performed to identify the alterations in metabolites associated with calcium deficiency in rats.

**Results:** Bone mineral density, serum parathyroid hormone and alkaline phosphatase were significantly decreased in the low-calcium diet group (LCG) compared to the normal calcium diet group (NCG). Serum metabolic-profiling analysis could definitively distinguish between the LCG and NCG and identified 25 calcium-deficient biomarkers. Three metabolites (indoxyl sulfate, phosphate, and taurine) of the 25 biomarkers were found in our previous urinary metabolomics study of rats with a calcium deficiency and nutritional rickets. The areas under the curve (AUCs) of these three biomarkers were greater than 0.8, and the combination of any two biomarkers was higher than 0.95.

**Conclusion:** Dietary calcium deficiency induced the alterations of metabolites in the serum of rats, and the three identified biomarkers had relatively high diagnostic values for calcium deficiency in rats.

## Introduction

Calcium is a major constituent of bones and teeth and also plays an essential role as a second messenger in cell-signaling pathways<sup>[1]</sup>. An adequate intake of calcium is indispensable for human health. Calcium deficiency is a worldwide nutritional deficiency public-health problem<sup>[2]</sup>. Similar to other countries, calcium deficiency is common in China<sup>[3, 4]</sup>. Over the past 20 years, the calcium intake of Chinese adults has not been sufficient, with a large gap between the actual intake and recommended intake of calcium. The proportions of citizens who satisfy the recommended appropriate intake (RNI) have been reported to be less than 7% in adult males, less than 5% in adult females and less than 4% in older adults over the age of 50<sup>[5, 6]</sup>. Long-term calcium deficiency affects the health of the body and decreases the bone mineral density (BMD), with adverse outcomes such as rickets<sup>[7, 8]</sup> and osteoporosis<sup>[9-11]</sup>. Early or slight calcium deficiency has no obvious clinical signs or symptoms and can be prevented. Therefore, early diagnosis and discovery of calcium deficiency is necessary for therapy.

Current methods for assessing calcium nutrition status mainly include dietary survey, calcium balance measurement<sup>[12, 13]</sup>, serum biochemical tests (calcium, alkaline phosphatase (AP), and parathyroid hormone (PTH)) and BMD. However, the above methods have their limitations and cannot be widely used in population research, especially for slight calcium deficiency<sup>[14, 15]</sup>. The calcium balance test takes at least three days, which is time consuming and laborious and is therefore not suitable for screening people with calcium deficiency. The body has a strong ability to maintain calcium homeostasis in the body. Blood calcium is relatively constant and is normal in the early stage of calcium deficiency. Decreased BMD is the result of long-term calcium deficiency. When serum calcium and BMD change significantly, the body's calcium deficiency is already severe, causing some irreversible pathological changes to the body. Therefore, it is necessary to find new calcium-deficient biomarkers and establish a rapid, sensitive and specific method for evaluation of calcium nutritional status.

Metabolomics can detect all metabolites in biological samples through high-throughput detection techniques, uncover subtle metabolic changes in the body caused by pathophysiology or external stimuli, and clearly reveal the relationship between metabolite changes and the physiological and pathological state of the body<sup>[16-19]</sup>. Metabolomics methods based on ultra-high performance liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry (UPLC/MS) have the advantages of high sensitivity, high dynamic range, etc., and have been widely used for the screening of various disease biomarkers, such as calcium deficiency<sup>[20]</sup>, rickets<sup>[21]</sup>, postprandial hyperglycemia<sup>[22]</sup>, diabetes<sup>[23, 24]</sup>, Alzheimer's disease<sup>[25]</sup>, autism<sup>[26]</sup> and cancer<sup>[27]</sup>.

In our previous urinary metabolomics study of calcium-deficient rats, an integrated metabolomics strategy for identifying reliable biomarkers of calcium deficiency was established. A total of 27 reliable calcium-deficient biomarkers were identified, two of which were verified in menopausal females<sup>[22]</sup>. In our urinary metabolomics study of nutritional rickets, 31 biomarkers of nutritional rickets were identified, and five candidate biomarkers for clinical diagnosis were screened by receiver operating characteristics (ROC) analysis<sup>[28]</sup>. In the validation step, the urinary levels of these five candidate biomarkers indicated that the combination of phosphate and sebacic acid provided accurate diagnostic capability with high sensitivity and specificity. In addition, 15 biomarkers in urine of calcium-deficient rats were repeated in the urines of infants with rickets. The results verified that calcium deficiency is an important cause of rickets. So far, however, there has been no metabolomics analysis of calcium-deficient serum.

In this study, we used the same metabolomics method as before to analyze the changed metabolites in the serum of calcium-deficient rats, to reveal calcium-deficient biomarkers, and to identify reliable biomarkers compared with the biomarkers from the urine metabolomics study. We expect to build an accurate assessment method of calcium nutritional status based on these biomarkers in the future.

## Methods

### Animal experiments

Twenty male Wistar rats (five weeks old, 90–110 g) were purchased from Beijing Vital River Laboratory Animal Technology Co., Ltd, Beijing, China. All rats were housed in single cages. The temperature of the animal room was kept at  $22 \pm 1$  °C, the relative humidity was 60%, the illumination period was 12 h, and light and dark periods were alternated. After 7 days of adaptive feeding, the 20 rats were randomly divided into two groups. The normal calcium diet group (NCG, 10 rats) was fed with a normal calcium diet (0.50% (w/w) calcium), and the low-calcium diet group (LCG) was fed with a low-calcium diet (0.15% (w/w) calcium) for 12 weeks. The animal diets were modified based on the standard AIN-93G diet from Beijing KeAoLiXie Animal Food Co., Ltd., Beijing, China. The rats were given free access to water, and their food intake was recorded regularly. At the end of the experiment, all rats were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of sodium pentobarbital (40 mg/kg body weight) (Tianjin Guangfu Fine Chemical Research Institute) after fasting for 12 hours and were then sacrificed by exsanguination. Blood samples from the abdominal aorta were collected and centrifuged at 3000 rpm (835 g) for 15 min. The serum was separated and stored in a refrigerator at -80 °C. The serum calcium and phosphorus levels of all rats were measured by an automatic biochemical analyzer (Hitachi 7100 Automatic Biochemistry Analyzer (Hitachi High Technologies, International Trading, Shanghai, China), and PTH levels were detected by an Elisa kit (SUMMUS, Harbin). The left femur of each rat was isolated by dissection. The femur BMDs of rats were measured using dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (Norland XR-36DEXA System; Cooper Surgical, Trumbull, CT, USA) in the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University. The study was approved by the Harbin Medical University Institutional Animal Care Committee and performed in accordance with the Harbin Medical University guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals.

### Serum metabolomics by UPLC/Q-TOF MS/MS

#### Pretreatment of serum samples

All serum samples were thawed at room temperature and then vortexed for 1 min. Then, 700 µL methanol (HPLC, Thermo Fisher) was added to 350 µL serum to precipitate protein. After vortexing for 1 min, all serum samples were centrifuged at 12000 r/min for 10 min, and the supernatants were transferred into 2 mL tube. After drying with nitrogen, the residue in the 2 mL tube was dissolved by 350 µL of a mixed solution of water : acetonitrile (2:1). After centrifugation at 12000 r/min for 10 min, the supernatants were transferred to a sample bottle for testing.

#### UPLC analysis conditions

Chromatographic separation was performed on a 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$  BEH C18 column (ACQUITY (HSS); Waters Corp., Milford, MA, USA; 2.1 mm  $\times$  100 mm) used with an ACQUITY UPLC system (Waters Corp., Milford, MA, USA). The temperatures of the column and auto-sampler were maintained at 35  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 4  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , respectively.

Mobile phase A was ultrapure water (containing 0.1% formic acid, Tianjin Comeio); mobile phase B was chromatographically pure acetonitrile (HPLC, Thermo Fisher); and the flow rate was 0.35 mL/min. The metabolites in serum were separated by using the gradient elution method in positive and negative ion mode (Sup. Table 1). Each injection was 2  $\mu\text{L}$ , the column temperature was 35  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and the autosampler temperature was 4  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Acetonitrile was run every fifth sample as a blank solution, and the serum samples were injected alternately as five NCG and five LCG samples.

## Mass spectrometry conditions

Q-TOF MS/MS was performed with Micromass Q-TOF mass spectrometer (Waters Corp., Manchester, UK) using an electrospray ionization (ESI) interface. The MS data were collected in Centroid mode both in positive and negative ion mode. The analytical parameters of Q-TOF mass spectrometry were as follows: capillary voltage 3.0 kV (ESI<sup>+</sup>) / 2.8 kV (ESI<sup>-</sup>); cone voltage 35V; extraction cone voltage 3V; ion source temperature 125  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; desolvation gas temperature 320  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; desolvation gas ( $\text{N}_2$ ) flow rate, 700 L/hr; cone gas (nitrogen) flow, 50 L/h; collision gas, argon; MCP detector voltage, 2350 V; collision energy, 6V; scanning time, 0.4 s; and scanning time interval, 0.1 s. To ensure the accuracy and repeatability of the mass-to-charge ratio, a concentration of 200 pg/ml leucine-cerebral peptide solution (Waters) was used as the Lock-Spray calibration solution, and the exact mass-to-charge ratios in positive and negative ion modes were respectively  $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+ = 556.2771$  and  $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^- = 554.2615$ . The lock spray frequency was set at 10 seconds, and the lock mass data were averaged over 10 scans for correction. The data acquisition range was  $m/z$  50 ~ 1000, and the acquisition time was 0 ~ 16 min.

## Data analysis

After the data acquisition by the liquid chromatography-mass spectrometer was completed, MakerLynx software (incorporated into the MassLynx software; version 4.1; SCN 714; Waters Corp., USA) was used for peak matching, alignment, and other pretreatment. The ApexTrack peak parameters were set as follows: peak width at 5% height, 1 s; and peak-to-peak baseline noise as calculated automatically. The collection parameters were set as follows: mass window, 0.05 Da; retention time window, 0.2 min; minimum intensity, 80; noise elimination level, 6.0; deisotope data, "Yes". Data were used for the period of 0.4 to 10.5 min. After recognition and alignment, the intensity of each ion was normalized to the summed total ion intensity of each chromatogram to take into account variations in urine concentration and volume. Multivariate statistical analysis such as principal component analysis (PCA) and partial least-squares discriminant analysis (PLS-DA) was performed using EZ-info software (version 2.0.0.0; June 5, 2008; Waters Corp., USA) to obtain the classification trends of the two groups. SIMCA-P software (version 11.5; Umetrics AB, Umeå, Sweden) was used in a cross-validation procedure with 200 random permutations for avoiding the overfitting of supervised PLS-DA models. Biomarkers were screened by orthogonal partial least squares (OPLS-DA).

## Identification of biomarkers

The accurate mass and MS/MS spectrum of the markers were determined by quadrupole/time-of-flight mass spectrometry. Compound databases such as the Human Metabolome Database (HMDB) (<http://www.hmdb.ca>) and Metlin (<http://metlin.scripps.edu/>) and ChemSpider (<http://www.chemspider.com>) were searched by molecular formula or molecular mass to obtain possible compound structures. The chemical structures of the markers were identified from standard compounds based on both retention times and MS/MS spectra.

## Statistical analysis

The serum biochemical indicators and BMD of two groups are expressed as  $\bar{x} \pm \text{SD}$ . The statistical difference between the two groups was analyzed by an independent sample t test. A two-tailed threshold of  $p < 0.05$  was considered statistically different between the two groups. The ROC analysis and other statistical analysis were implemented using the R language.

All analyses including the error bars of three unique metabolites were performed using SPSS software (version 16.0; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

## Results

### Biochemical analysis and BMD

Compared with the normal calcium diet group (NCG), significant differences for serum PTH, AP and BMD were observed in the low-calcium diet group (LCG) (Table 1). There were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of the serum calcium or body weight.

### Metabolic profiling analysis

The serum samples of all rats were analyzed by ultra-performance liquid chromatography/quadrupole time-of-flight tandem mass spectrometry (UPLC/Q-TOF MS/MS) in the positive ( $ESI^+$ ) and negative ion ( $ESI^-$ ) modes. To visualize the general clustering trends between the two groups, principal component analysis (PCA) was applied to the serum metabolic profile. As shown in Figure 1A and B, the PCA score plots revealed clear clustering trends between the LCG and NCG for metabolites in both the positive ion mode (for the first two components:  $R^2Y=27.3\%$ ,  $Q^2=5.0\%$ ) and the negative ion mode (for the first component:  $R^2Y=34.4\%$ ,  $Q^2=13.4\%$ ). Partial least-squares discriminant analysis (PLS-DA) score plots showed significant classification trends between the two groups (Figure 1 C) in  $ESI^+$  (Figure 1C, one principal component,  $R^2Y=99.4\%$ ,  $Q^2=86.5\%$ ) and  $ESI^-$  (Figure 1D, one principal component,  $R^2Y=99.5\%$ ,  $Q^2=92.6\%$ ).

As shown in Figure 2, all permuted  $Q^2$ s were below or at approximately 0 for the positive and negative modes, and all  $R^2Y$ s and  $Q^2$ s were much lower than the original points to the right. The validation plots generated from 200 permutation tests supported the validity of the PLS-DA mode for both  $ESI^+$  and  $ESI^-$  (Figure 2). Our results indicated that calcium deficiency induced distinct metabolite alterations in the serum of rats.

Based on the VIP values of orthogonal partial least-squares discriminant analysis (OPLS-DA) models ( $VIP < 1.5$ ) and  $p$  values of independent-sample t-tests ( $p < 0.05$ ), 59 differential variables in  $ESI^+$  and 71 in  $ESI^-$  (Supp Table 2-3) were screened in serum. Among them, 25 metabolites (9 downregulated and 16 upregulated in calcium-deficient rats) were confirmed by available databases and standard compounds (Table 2). The heatmap visualization (Figure 3) of 25 biomarkers between the two groups showed distinct segregation.

ROC analysis was used to evaluate the predictive ability of all potential metabolic biomarkers (Supp Table 2-3). The ROC range of the 25 markers of difference was 0.722 to 0.956, indicating that the screened material had strong diagnostic ability for calcium-deficient rats. We screened three biomarkers, namely, indoxyl sulfate (area under the curve (AUC)=0.951, sensitivity=0.889, specificity=0.900), phosphoric acid (AUC=0.800, sensitivity=1.000, specificity=0.500) and taurine (AUC=0.889, sensitivity=0.889, specificity=0.900), with AUC values of 0.8 or greater (Figure 4).

## Discussion

Calcium deficiency is a worldwide nutritional deficiency problem. However, the current diagnosis methods of calcium deficiency still have some shortcomings, so these methods cannot be widely used in population research of early-stage calcium deficiency. Therefore, there is an urgent need to find new calcium deficiency biomarkers for establishing a new accurate diagnostic method. Our previous metabolomics experiments found potential diagnostic biomarkers in urine for calcium deficiency in calcium deficient rat and infant nutritional rickets. Although urine biomarkers are conveniently and noninvasively obtained compared to blood biomarkers, urine metabolites may be affected by diet and diseases and may be not as stabilized as in serum. If the biomarkers found in the urine also appear in the blood, these biomarkers may be suitable

for future clinical studies. To evaluate whether these biomarkers from urine appear in serum, we performed serum metabolomics analysis of calcium-deficient rats.

As shown by our study results, 25 identified metabolites were chosen as reliable biomarkers of calcium deficiency in serum. Among shown in Fig. 5, three biomarkers, including indoxyl sulfate, phosphoric acid and taurine, also appeared in the urine of both calcium-deficient rats and infants with nutritional rickets. Thus, these three biomarkers were considered reliable biomarkers, independent of specimen and species changes. We can detect the levels of these three biomarkers in the urine or blood and can meet the evaluation requirements of the body's calcium-deficiency status.

Indoxyl sulfate and phosphoric acid increased in both urine and serum when the rats were calcium deficient. Furthermore, taurine decreased in urine yet increased in serum.

In earlier studies, it was found that indoxyl sulfate can disrupt the function of osteoblasts and induce abnormal bone exchange<sup>[29, 30]</sup>. A low-calcium diet may disturb the function of osteoblasts and normal bone exchange, and the BMD of the LCG was indeed reduced. Our results suggest that osteoblast function and bone turnover of the LCG rats could be impaired by increased indoxyl sulfate. Phosphorus is involved in biological processes of bone mineralization. Calcium and phosphorus are normally in balance<sup>[31]</sup>. Low calcium-to-phosphorus ratios have been found to increase parathyroid hormone (PTH) secretion and urinary calcium excretion, and decrease BMD. In our previous study of calcium deficiency, increased pyrophosphate, cAMP, and phosphate in the urine of the LCG rats indicated that low calcium diet impaired calcium and phosphorus metabolism<sup>[20]</sup>. Increased PTH inhibited the re-absorption of phosphorus and increased urinary phosphate excretion. In this study, increased serum phosphoric acid was observed in LZG compared with NZG. Our results found that increased phosphoric acid in both serum and urine of LCG was associated with decreased BMD. Mi-Ja Choi et al. Has reported that taurine facilitates the transport of calcium ions and influences bone metabolism<sup>[32–34]</sup>. In our study, the increased taurine in the serum of the LCG indicated that the body needs high concentrations of taurine to maintain the body's calcium level and bone density and that the excretion of taurine was reduced. Therefore, decreased taurine in the urine of calcium-deficient rats was observed. In summary, indophenol sulfate, phosphate, and taurine were closely related to the decreased BMD by calcium deficiency. In addition to the above three metabolites, six pathways (valine, leucine and isoleucine biosynthesis; biosynthesis of unsaturated fatty acids; valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation; aminoacyl-tRNA biosynthesis; pyruvate metabolism; and phenylalanine, tyrosine and tryptophan biosynthesis) were enriched by pathway analysis (Fig. 6 and Sup Table 4).

The ROC results indicated that these three biomarkers (i.e., indoxyl sulfate, phosphate, and taurine) can facilitate the diagnosis of calcium-deficient rats (AUC > 0.8, Fig. 4) and could provide a diagnosis index of calcium deficiency. To further improve the diagnostic ability, a comprehensive diagnostic analysis of the three markers was performed. Logistic regression was used to combine several different variables into a multivariable parameter. When the three markers were combined, the AUC of two or three markers was greater than 0.95, and the diagnostic ability was significantly improved compared with that of a single AUC ( $p < 0.05$ ). In addition, there was no statistical difference in AUC values between the two combinations of the two markers ( $p > 0.05$ ), indicating that in these three differential markers, the combination of any two biomarkers has high diagnostic value. Therefore, we can select the appropriate combination of the three markers for the diagnosis of calcium deficiency according to the actual situation to aid in diagnosing calcium deficiency in people.

## Conclusion

In this study, we carried out an unbiased global serum metabolomics analysis on calcium-deficient rats and identified 25 reliable biomarkers. Indoxyl sulfate, phosphate, and taurine were previously found in the urine of calcium-deficient rats and infants with rickets and have the potential to be used in the diagnosis of calcium deficiency in the population.

## Abbreviations

**AP:** alkaline phosphatase; **PTH:** parathyroid hormone; **BMD:** bone-mineral density; **LCG:** low-calcium group; **NCG:** normal-calcium group **UPLC/Q-TOF MSMS:** ultra-performance liquid chromatography/quadrupole time-of-flight tandem mass spectrometry

## Declarations

### Acknowledgements

The authors thank AiMi Academic Services ([www.aimieditor.com](http://www.aimieditor.com)) for English language editing and review services.

### Authors' contributions

Maoqing Wang and Changhao Sun contributed to the study's conception and design. Fanyu Meng and Lina Fan contributed to drafting of the manuscript. Lin Sun and QingliYu, performed animal experiments and data collection. Fanyu Meng and Lina Fan performed data analysis and interpretation. The final draft was read and approved by all the authors.

### Funding

This work was supported by grants from National Nature Science Foundation of China (81573147).

### Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

### Ethics approval

This animal study was performed according to institutional guidelines with the approval of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the Harbin Medical University.

### Consent for publication

Not applicable.

### Competing interests

All authors have declared that no conflict of interest exists.

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## Tables

**Table 1 Body weight, serum biological indicators and bone-mineral density between NCG and LCG after 12**

weeks.

Characteristic	Normal-calcium group	Low-calcium group
Body weight	484.6± 28.91	468.25± 41.34
Calcium, mmol/l	2.22 ± 0.14	2.27 ± 0.10
AP, U/l	80.1 ± 16.3	117.8 ± 17.9*
PTH, pg/ml	31.2 ± 1.75	42.8±2.13*
BMD, g/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.29± 0.02	0.27 ± 0.03*

Abbreviations: AP, alkaline phosphatase; PTH, parathyroid hormone; BMD, bone-mineral density; \*Significant differences ( $P<0.05$ ) for mean values of low-calcium group with normal-calcium group.

Table 2 The identified 25 biomarkers of calcium deficiency in serum

Ion mode	RT [min]	Actual mass [Da]	Exact mass (Da)	Mass error (ppm)	Elemental composition	Metabolite identification	Change trend	Fold change	P	VIP
+	0.72	204.1242	204.1230	6	C9H17NO4	L-Acetylcarnitine	↓	0.67	0.000	4.44
+	0.76	258.1115	258.1084	12	C10H15N3O5	5-Methylcytidine	↑	1.42	0.001	3.23
+	0.77	118.0875	118.0863	10	C5H11NO2	L-Valine	↑	1.35	0.001	4.44
+	0.78	148.0641	148.0624	11	C6H7N5O	7-Methylguanine	↑	3.88	0.001	3.56
+	0.79	203.0627	203.0662	17	C7H10N2O5	Penmacric acid	↓	0.65	0.000	3.12
-	0.81	124.0076	124.0074	2	C2H7NO3S	Taurine	↑	1.22	0.004	1.62
+	0.94	262.1298	262.1285	5	C11H19NO6	Methylmalonylcarnitine	↑	1.40	0.041	2.82
+	0.98	182.0822	182.0812	6	C9H11NO3	L-Tyrosine	↑	1.14	0.041	1.91
+	1.00	132.1039	132.1019	15	C6H13NO2	L-Leucine	↓	0.95	0.046	1.52
-	1.21	115.0048	115.0037	10	C4H4O4	Fumaric acid	↑	5.45	0.000	1.68
-	1.21	89.0231	89.0244	15	C3H6O3	L-Lactic acid	↑	1.21	0.000	2.93
-	1.53	194.9450	194.9465	8	H6P2O8	Phosphoric acid	↑	2.82	0.027	1.94
+	2.93	157.0630	157.0614	9	C6H10N2O4	N-Acetylasparagine	↓	0.00	0.000	2.80
-	3.39	241.1158	241.1188	13	C11H20N2O5	gamma-Glutamylisoleucine	↓	0.01	0.000	12.28
-	4.01	283.0701	283.0684	6	C16H12N4O6	Xanthosine	↑	2.38	0.002	2.52
-	4.87	129.0565	129.0557	6	C6H10O3	Ketoleucine	↑	1.52	0.000	2.69
-	4.87	281.0902	281.0891	4	C11H14N4O5	1-Methylinosine	↑	2.17	0.000	3.22
-	4.96	225.1139	225.1132	3	C12H18O4	3,4-Methylenesebacic acid	↓	0.02	0.000	9.36
-	4.98	293.1120	293.1143	8	C14H18N2O5	gamma-Glutamylphenylalanine	↓	0.03	0.000	3.62
-	5.59	212.0009	212.0023	7	C8H7NO4S	Indoxyl sulfate	↑	2.05	0.001	2.31
-	6.64	301.2172	301.2173	0	C20H30O2	Eicosapentaenoic acid	↑	1.50	0.001	2.85
+	7.76	548.3729	548.3711	3	C28H54NO7P	LysoPC(20:2(11Z,14Z))	↑	1.63	0.000	4.36
-	9.63	327.2293	327.2330	11	C22H32O2	Docosahexaenoic acid	↑	1.53	0.001	6.52
-	9.96	303.2297	303.2330	12	C20H32O2	Arachidonic acid	↓	0.95	0.032	2.99
-	10.25	279.2289	279.2330	15	C18H32O2	Linoleic acid	↓	0.82	0.028	3.68

Note: Abbreviations: RT, retention time (minute). Arrow denoted the increase (↑) or decrease (↓) of the metabolites in low-calcium diet rat compared with those in the control rats

## Figures

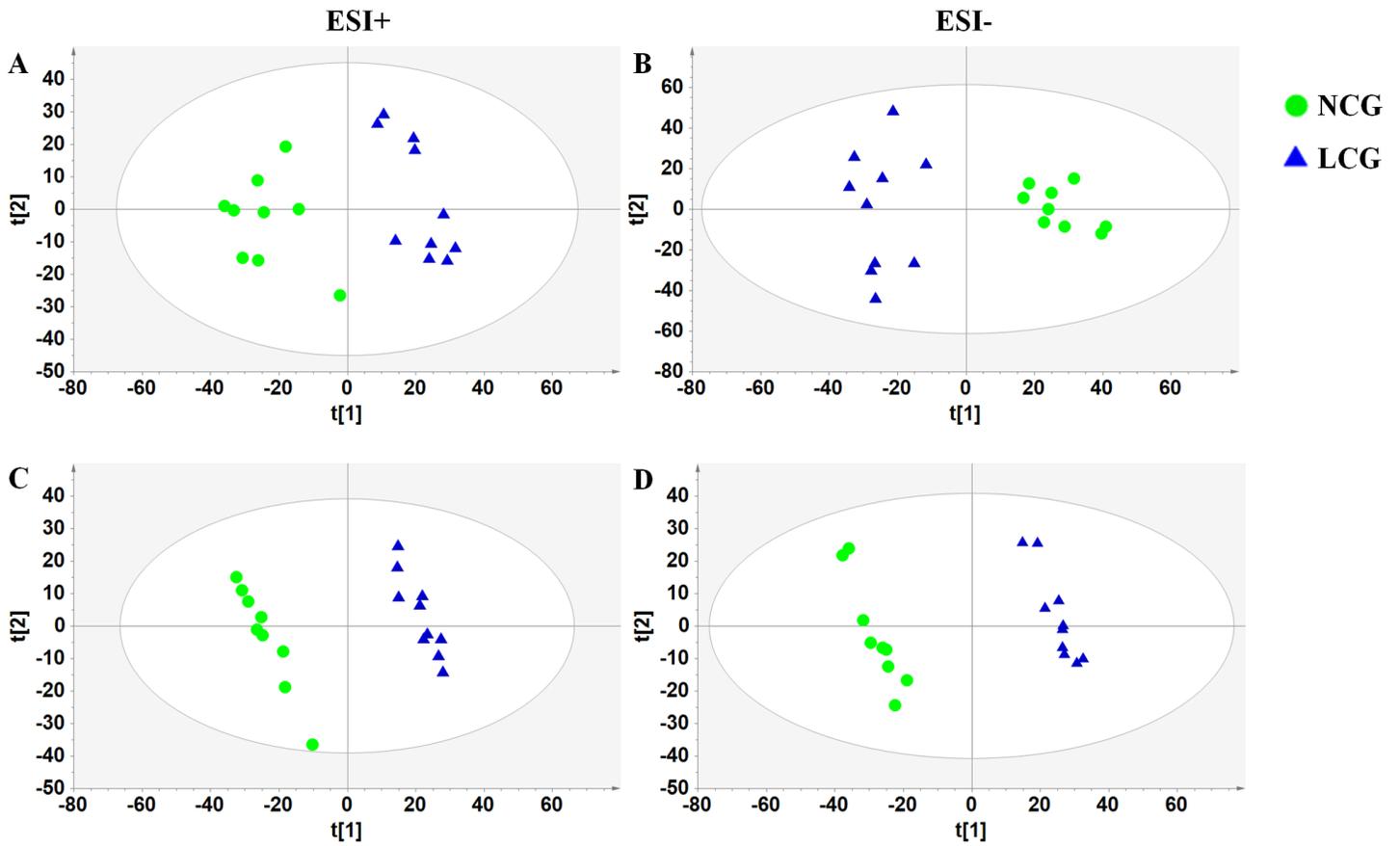


Figure 1

The PCA and PLS-DA score plots of analysis of the LCG and NCG. PCA score plot in ESI+ (A) and ESI-(B); PLS-DA score plot in ESI+ (C) and ESI- (D). Blue triangles: LCG. Green circles: NCG; each data point stands for one sample.

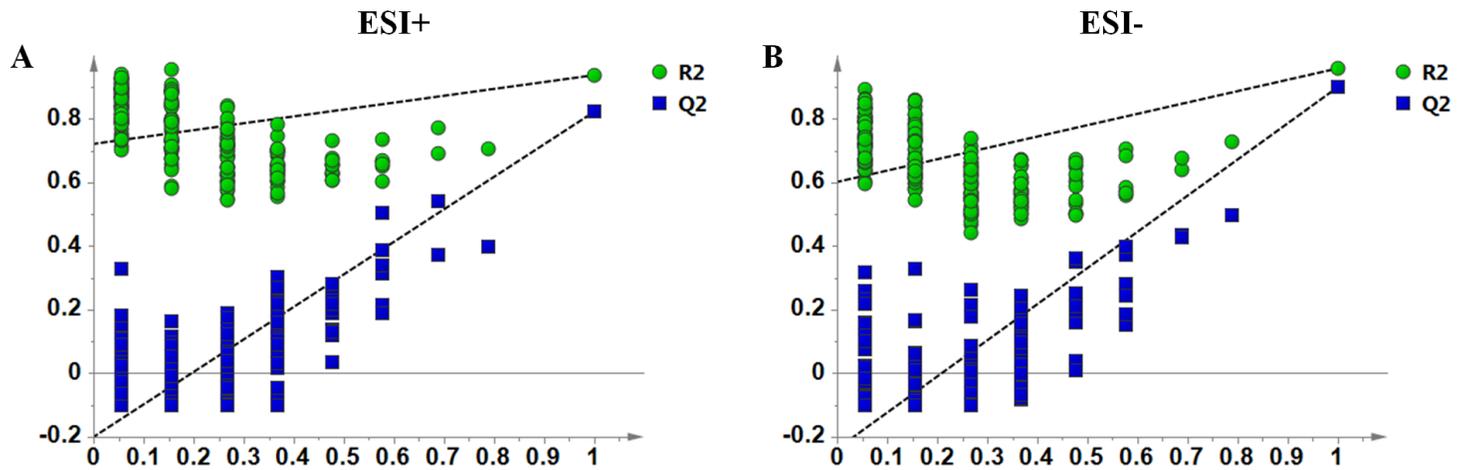


Figure 2

The permutation plots of the PLS-DA model. The R2Y value represents the goodness of fit of the model, and the Q2 value represents the predictability of the model.



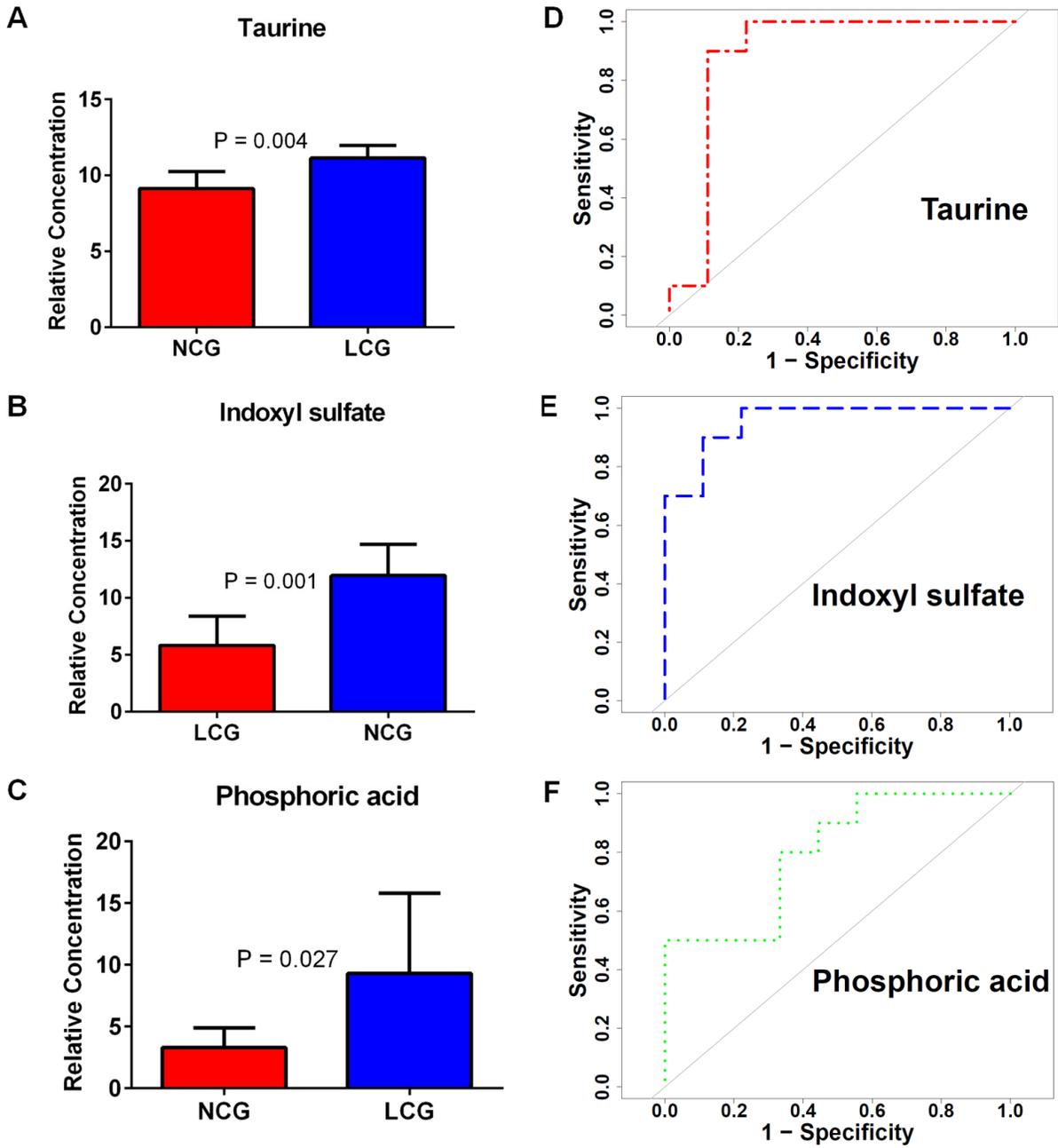
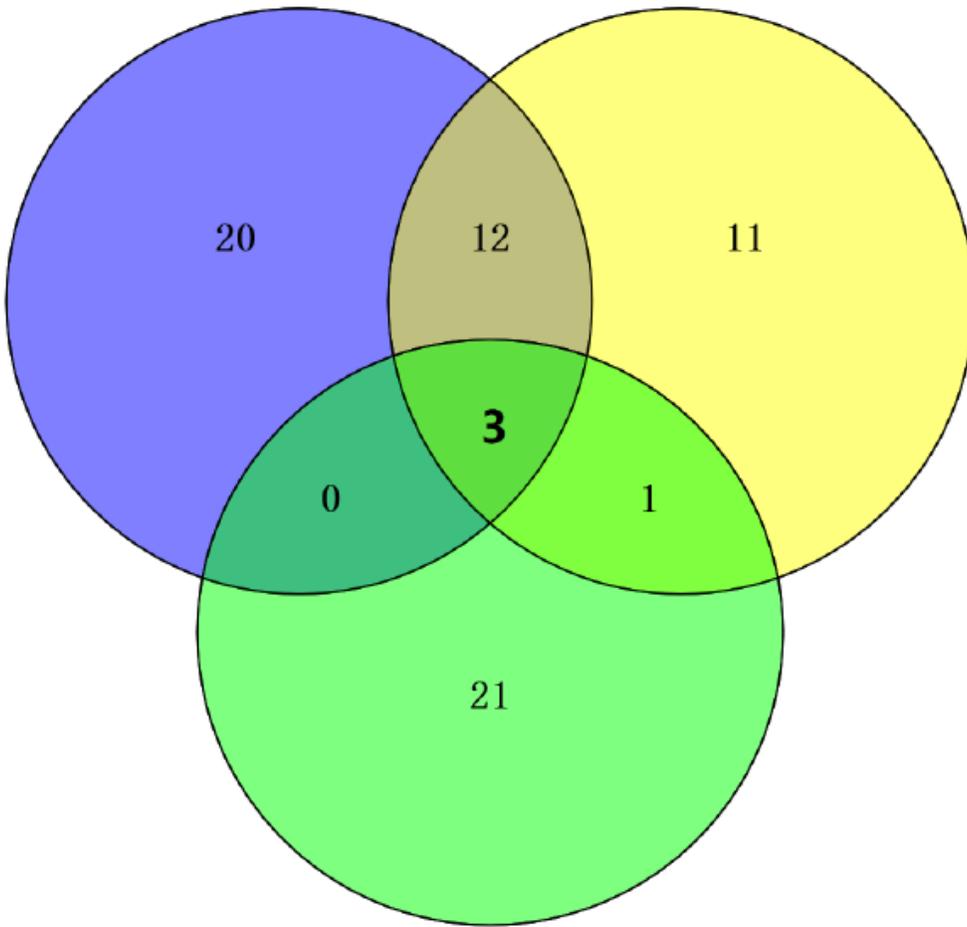


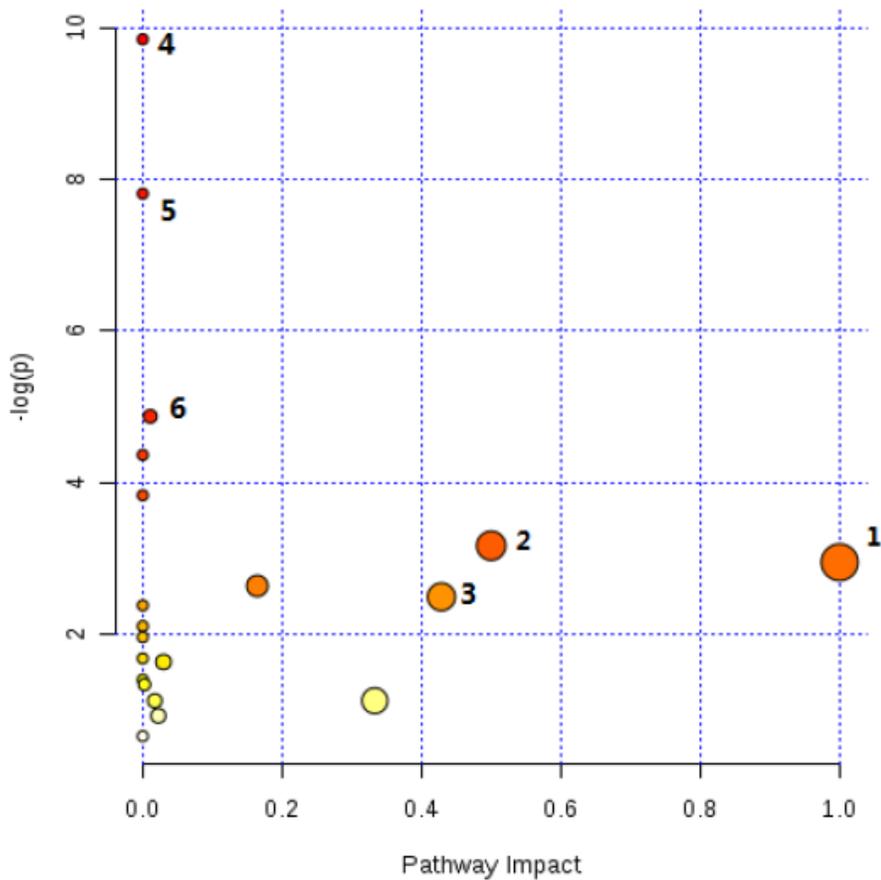
Figure 4

Areas under the ROC curves of three biomarkers.



**Figure 5**

Venn diagram of the urine and blood biomarkers of the calcium-deficient rat and the urinary biomarkers of rickets.



**Figure 6**

Summary of pathway analysis with MetaboAnalystR. 1. Linoleic acid metabolism; 2. Phenylalanine, tyrosine and tryptophan biosynthesis; 3. Taurine and hypotaurine metabolism; 4. Valine, leucine and isoleucine biosynthesis; 5. Biosynthesis of unsaturated fatty acids; 6. Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation.

## Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [SupplementaryTable14.docx](#)
- [SupplementaryData1.xlsx](#)