LC-MS-based Urinary Metabolite Signatures in Idiopathic Parkinson's Disease

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Materials and Methods

Data analysis

Permutation Multivariate Analysis of Variance (PERMANOVA), a permutation-based version of the multivariate analysis of variance, was employed to test the statistical significant differences between metabolic profiles and individuals' phenotypes. PERMANOVA analyses were performed in R using the "vegan" package ¹. Orthogonal projections to latent structures discriminant analysis (OPLS-DA), was performed by using SIMCA 13 software (Umetrics, Umea, Sweden). Coupling the receiver operating characteristic curve with its area under the curve (AUC), a widely used method to estimate the diagnosis potential of a classifier in clinical applications, were performed in R using the "pROC" package². The Random Forest has previously been used to diagnose Alzheimer and Parkinson's Diseases, which suggested that the Random Forest gives the ideal prediction accuracy. Random Forest has been employed in many research fields, including metabolites selection and cancer classification. The Random Forest analyses were performed in R using the "randomForest" package ³.

References

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	<i>P</i> value	
-	PD × Controls	PD
Group	1.00 × 10 ⁻⁴	-
Gender	3.75 × 10 ⁻¹	4.21 × 10 ⁻¹
Age	4.75 ×10 ⁻²	9.32 × 10 ⁻²
H & Y Grade	-	1.00×10^{-4}
UPDRS motor score	-	3.91× 10 ⁻²

Table S1 Results of PERMANOVA for PD patients and Controls

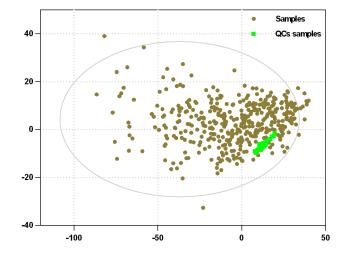


Figure S1 two dimensional principal component analysis (2D PCA) scores plot for consecutively analyzed QC samples. (Green indicates QC samples; Brown, samples)

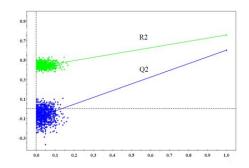


Figure S2 the permutation test (n=999) for the OPLS-DA model.

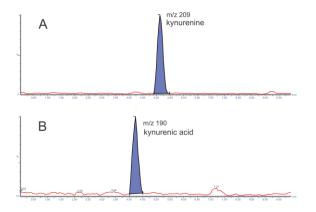


Figure S3 the MRM chromatograms of a representative sample of fly, (A) Kynurenine; (B) Kynurenic acid.