

# The Evaluation of DNA-adduct Formation through DNA-Adductomics

**Commonly used acronym:** DNA adductomics Created on: 24-10-2019 - Last modified on: 12-11-2019

# **Contact person**

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# Organisation

Name of the organisation Ghent University (UGent)

**Department** Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Veterinary Public Health and Food Safety

**Country** Belgium

**Geographical Area** Flemish Region

#### SCOPE OF THE METHOD

The Method relates to	Animal health, Environment, Human health
The Method is situated in	Basic Research, Translational - Applied Research
Type of method	In chemico: DNA-Adductomics

#### **DESCRIPTION**

# **Method keywords**

DNA damage

DNA adductomics

mass spectrometry

Liquid chromatography

#### metabolomics

# Scientific area keywords

analytical chemistry
cancer research
genotoxicity and carcinogenicity
red meat consumption
food safety
mycotoxins

## **Method description**

It is the goal of the DNA-adductomics to search for DNA-adducts that might be formed during interaction with contaminants. The analysis of DNA adducts is performed using ultra-high performance liquid chromatography coupled to hybrid quadrupole-Orbitrap high resolution mass spectrometry. Both the instrumental method, as well as generic extraction protocol have been extensively validated and enable both a targeted as well as an untargeted DNA adduct analysis. The metabolomics workflow consists of a sample preparation, followed by the UPHLC-HRMS analysis, after which multivariate statistical analysis will be performed to identify DNA-adducts.

# Lab equipment

UHPLC;
HR-Otrbitrap-MS.

#### **Method status**

Internally validated
Published in peer reviewed journal

# PROS, CONS & FUTURE POTENTIAL

### **Advantages**

Investigation of DNA adduct formation can provide valuable information on exposure to both environmental and endogenous chemicals with genotoxic, mutagenic and/or carcinogenic properties on the one hand, and their possible

adverse health effects on the other.

DNA adduct analysis can be very useful to investigate the underlying pathways of several non-hereditary cancers, which comprise the vast majority of cancer cases.

## Challenges

Multi-step procedure => Long analysis time, extensive sample preparation; Big data handling.

## REFERENCES, ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

#### References

Vanden Bussche et al (2012) Journal of Chromatography A, 1257, 25-33 L.Y.

Hemeryck et al (2015) Analytica Chimica Acta, 892, 123-131 L.Y.

Hemeryck et al (2016) Analytical Chemistry, 88, 7436-7446 L.Y.

Hemeryck et al (2017) Food Chemistry, 230, 378-387 L.Y.

Hemeryck et al (2018) Food and Chemical Toxicology, 115, 73-87

#### **Associated documents**

Vanden Bussche et al, 2012.pdf

Hemeryck et al, 2017.pdf

Hemeryck et al, 2018.pdf

Hemeryck et al, 2015.pdf

Hemercyk et al, 2016.pdf

### Links

Vanden Bussche et al, 2012

L.Y. Hemeryck et al, 2015

L.Y. Hemeryck et al, 2016

L.Y. Hemeryck et al, 2017

L.Y. Hemeryck et al, 2018











