

*Article*

## The human serum and salivary metabolomes: diversity and closeness

Elena Ferrari<sup>1</sup>, Mariana Gallo<sup>1\*</sup>, Alberto Spisni<sup>1</sup>, Rita Antonelli<sup>2</sup>, Marco Meleti<sup>2</sup>, Thelma A. Pertinhez<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolomics, Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Parma, Parma, Italy

<sup>2</sup> Centro Universitario Odontoiatria, University of Parma, Parma, Italy

\* Correspondence: Mariana Gallo, E-mail: mariana.gallo@unipr.it

**Table S1.** Metabolites profiles of the three salivary types and serum (mean concentrations  $\pm$  SD).

**Table S2.** Demographic data and salivary sample collection rates of the enrolled subjects.

**Figure S1.** Comparison of the mean concentrations of the metabolites shared by PS and SM/SLS samples.

**Figure S2.** Mean fold changes  $\geq 1$  for metabolites shared by serum and saliva samples.

**Figure S3.** Amino acid fractional abundance of serum, PS, SM/SLS, and WS samples.

**Table S1. Metabolites profiles of the three salivary types and serum (mean concentrations ± SD)**

Metabolite	WS (µM)	PS (µM)	SM/SLS (µM)	Serum (µM)
<b>Organic acids</b>				
2-Aminoadipate	<b>226.5 ± 130.8<sup>a</sup></b>	38.7 ± 35.7	12.3 ± 7.1	- <sup>b</sup>
2-Hydroxy-3-methylvalerate	10.9 ± 7.3	-	-	-
<u>2-Hydroxybutyrate<sup>c</sup></u>	15.7 ± 10.9	7.9 ± 2.5	2.6 ± 1.3	<b>42.6 ± 16.9</b>
2-Hydroxyisovalerate	2.3 ± 0.9	2.6 ± 1.2	-	<b>8.1 ± 3.9</b>
3-Hydroxisobutyrate	-	2.4 ± 0.8	-	-
3-Methylglutarate	18.9 ± 11.1	-	-	-
3-Phenylpropionate	13.2 ± 10.2	-	-	-
4-Hydroxyphenylacetate	8.8 ± 5.6	-	-	-
4-Hydroxyphenyllactate	7.9 ± 6.3	-	-	-
5-Aminopentanoate	<b>168.8 ± 104.2</b>	26.2 ± 25.8	9.1 ± 11.7	-
<u>Acetate</u>	<b>2667.2 ± 1123.6</b>	676.4 ± 730.6	382.0 ± 329.4	50.0 ± 17.0
Butyrate	<b>30.1 ± 23.6</b>	6.1 ± 4.1	3.8 ± 2.1	-
Caprylate	-	-	5.5 ± 3.0	-
<u>Citrate</u>	14.9 ± 8.9	43.7 ± 25.4	28.8 ± 29.6	<b>108.2 ± 17.8</b>
<u>Formate</u>	<b>60.3 ± 54.7</b>	27.2 ± 26.8	24.3 ± 19.6	12.4 ± 3.9
Fumarate	-	2.9 ± 1.0	-	-
Glycolate	-	-	12.2 ± 12.3	-
Isobutyrate	21.2 ± 11.5	-	-	-
Isocaproate	9.2 ± 6.0	-	-	-
Isovalerate	9.5 ± 6.6	-	-	-
<u>Lactate</u>	156.3 ± 121.5	798.7 ± 335.6	172.8 ± 99.1	<b>1763.1 ± 470.3</b>
Malonate	<b>7.6 ± 5.1</b>	6.8 ± 5.6	-	-
Phenylacetate	<b>18.0 ± 12.0</b>	-	2.1 ± 0.7	-
Propionate	<b>313.8 ± 167.7</b>	48.6 ± 49.6	19.5 ± 15.0	-
<u>Pyruvate</u>	21.7 ± 12.7	35.7 ± 55.6	5.9 ± 3.2	<b>56.1 ± 27.2</b>
Succinate	<b>17.8 ± 8.2</b>	13.2 ± 6.1	5.6 ± 2.3	-
<b>Ketone bodies</b>				
<u>3-Hydroxybutyrate</u>	6.6 ± 3.4	8.2 ± 4.4	4.3 ± 2.2	<b>97.6 ± 69.8</b>
Acetoacetate	-	-	-	43.9 ± 24.7
Acetone	-	-	-	21.5 ± 9.6
<b>Amino acids and derivatives</b>				
Alanine	44.2 ± 46.9	81.6 ± 40.2	24.8 ± 15.4	<b>264.8 ± 63.8</b>
Alloisoleucine	<b>6.2 ± 3.3</b>	3.4 ± 1.4	-	-
Arginine	-	27.4 ± 14.9	-	<b>43.5 ± 9.4</b>
Asparagine	-	-	-	22.8 ± 6.1

<u>Aspartate</u>	29.3 ± 18.4	<b>29.4 ± 18.6</b>	7.6 ± 3.8	14.4 ± 2.7
<u>Betaine</u>	2.1 ± 0.7	7.6 ± 5.4	2.4 ± 1.8	<b>31.7 ± 11.0</b>
Carnitine	<b>5.6 ± 3.5</b>	-	4.1 ± 2.1	-
<u>Creatine</u>	15.7 ± 12.6	<b>53.1 ± 21.5</b>	19.1 ± 9.1	22.3 ± 12.7
<u>Creatinine</u>	5.7 ± 2.7	5.9 ± 2.8	4.0 ± 1.8	<b>68.6 ± 12.6</b>
<u>Glutamate</u>	<b>109.9 ± 63.0</b>	79.8 ± 54.9	23.8 ± 15.4	15.5 ± 8.1
<u>Glutamine</u>	46.6 ± 35.7	72.5 ± 36.3	26.5 ± 14.7	<b>448.0 ± 77.5</b>
<u>Glycine</u>	133.3 ± 104.0	83.1 ± 64.4	22.4 ± 17.5	<b>180.2 ± 38.8</b>
<u>Histidine</u>	24.3 ± 13.8	23.2 ± 17.4	7.6 ± 4.8	<b>75.9 ± 17.6</b>
Homoserine	-	<b>47.6 ± 32.3</b>	32.7 ± 18.2	-
Isoleucine	7.8 ± 8.8	5.5 ± 3.5	-	<b>50.2 ± 7.9</b>
<u>Leucine</u>	18.5 ± 15.9	14.5 ± 7.0	5.5 ± 2.1	<b>97.4 ± 17.7</b>
<u>Lysine</u>	73.5 ± 44.2	31.4 ± 23.4	6.2 ± 3.5	<b>119.2 ± 22.8</b>
Methionine	-	-	2.5 ± 0.8	<b>16.9 ± 2.7</b>
O-Acetyl carnitine	-	-	-	6.6 ± 2.1
Ornithine	-	-	-	36.7 ± 13.0
<u>Phenylalanine</u>	23.5 ± 13.1	14.3 ± 9.5	5.4 ± 2.7	<b>42.1 ± 5.9</b>
<u>Proline</u>	138.3 ± 136.6	55.1 ± 44.1	7.5 ± 4.6	<b>189.3 ± 72.6</b>
Putrescine	<b>45.7 ± 29.7</b>	8.2 ± 7.3	-	-
Pyroglutamate	16.8 ± 16.5	-	7.6 ± 3.1	<b>28.6 ± 7.9</b>
Sarcosine	<b>4.6 ± 2.5</b>	4.5 ± 2.8	-	-
Serine	-	-	-	98.5 ± 21.1
<u>Taurine</u>	50.9 ± 30.3	<b>169.6 ± 90.5</b>	65.3 ± 39.4	91.1 ± 32.4
<u>Threonine</u>	8.1 ± 7.8	-	8.5 ± 4.4	<b>88.4 ± 17.7</b>
<u>Tyrosine</u>	43.6 ± 24.6	34.0 ± 19.8	12.1 ± 6.1	<b>50.1 ± 9.6</b>
<u>Urea</u>	120.9 ± 206.4	<b>581.3 ± 384.4</b>	351.7 ± 287.6	265.8 ± 100.0
<u>Valine</u>	16.2 ± 16.0	17.3 ± 10.8	4.7 ± 2.7	<b>187.5 ± 34.5</b>
β-Alanine	-	<b>4.2 ± 2.1</b>	1.9 ± 0.8	-
<b>Carbohydrates and derivatives</b>				
Fucose	<b>61.2 ± 73.4</b>	16.0 ± 18.3	6.6 ± 4.4	-
Galactose	27.3 ± 23.3	-	-	-
<u>Glucose</u>	23.2 ± 28.9	256.7 ± 180.0	63.1 ± 47.1	<b>3751.0 ± 265.4</b>
Lactose	<b>30.5 ± 24.1</b>	-	26.3 ± 13.6	-
Maltose	7.8 ± 12.9	<b>404.5 ± 336.3</b>	95.4 ± 85.6	-
Mannose	-	-	-	37.0 ± 5.6
N-Acetylglucosamine	<b>52.9 ± 42.5</b>	-	14.2 ± 12.7	-
myo-Inositol	-	-	-	14.5 ± 4.7
<b>Nitrogenous bases and derivatives</b>				

1,7-Dimethylxanthine	-	<b>4.6 ± 4.7</b>	-	-
3-Methylxanthine	-	<b>5.0 ± 3.1</b>	<b>2.9 ± 1.9</b>	-
AMP	-	<b>9.4 ± 5.6</b>	<b>4.0 ± 2.6</b>	-
Hypoxanthine	<b>4.9 ± 4.5</b>	<b>16.8 ± 12.0</b>	<b>5.1 ± 2.4</b>	-
Uracil	<b>6.3 ± 5.6</b>	<b>6.7 ± 5.3</b>	-	-
Uridine	-	<b>4.1 ± 2.3</b>	-	-
Xanthine	<b>6.3 ± 5.0</b>	<b>11.7 ± 11.3</b>	<b>7.6 ± 7.6</b>	-
Xanthosine	-	<b>2.8 ± 1.1</b>	-	-
<b>Others</b>				
<u>Choline</u>	<b>7.5 ± 4.6</b>	<b>9.7 ± 5.8</b>	<b>3.4 ± 1.5</b>	<b>7.2 ± 1.2</b>
Ethanolamine	<b>28.4 ± 25.9</b>	<b>45.5 ± 48.9</b>	<b>8.7 ± 7.9</b>	-
<u>Glycerol</u>	<b>107.1 ± 30.7</b>	<b>102.3 ± 29.3</b>	<b>53.5 ± 10.8</b>	<b>161.3 ± 38.8</b>
Methanol	-	-	-	<b>37.6 ± 16.6</b>
O-Phosphocholine	-	<b>10.4 ± 4.0</b>	-	-
O-Phosphoethanolamine	<b>34.5 ± 18.9</b>	<b>130.2 ± 49.6</b>	<b>59.2 ± 24.4</b>	-
Trimethylamine	-	<b>8.6 ± 4.6</b>	-	-
<u>sn-Glycero-3-phosphocholine</u>	-	-	-	<b>33.9 ± 9.4</b>

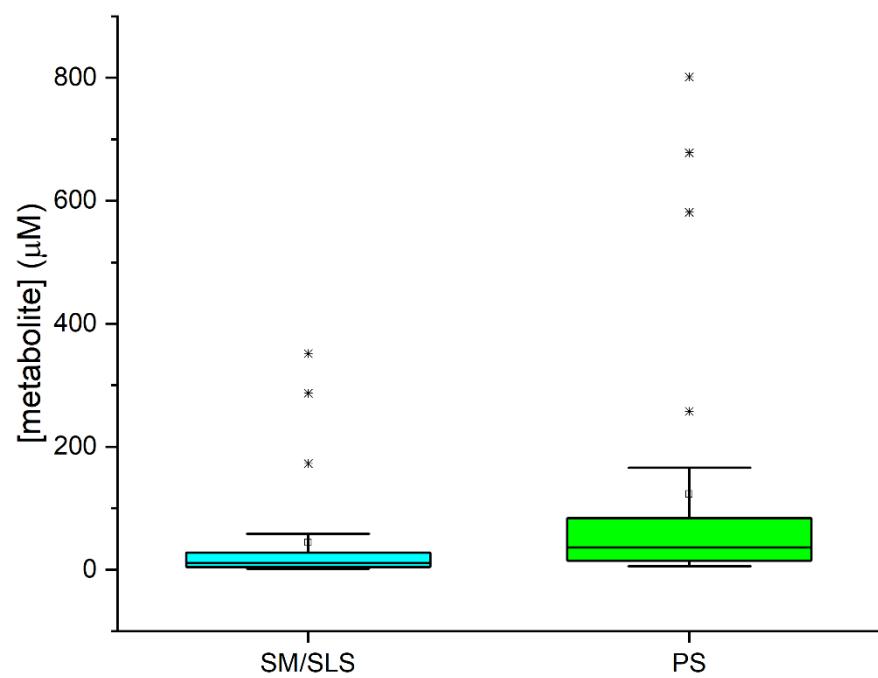
<sup>a</sup> When a metabolite is present at least in two sample matrices, the highest mean concentration is in bold; <sup>b</sup> not quantified; <sup>c</sup> when a metabolite is present in all sample matrices, its name is underlined.

**Table S2. Demographic data and salivary sample collection rates of the enrolled subjects**

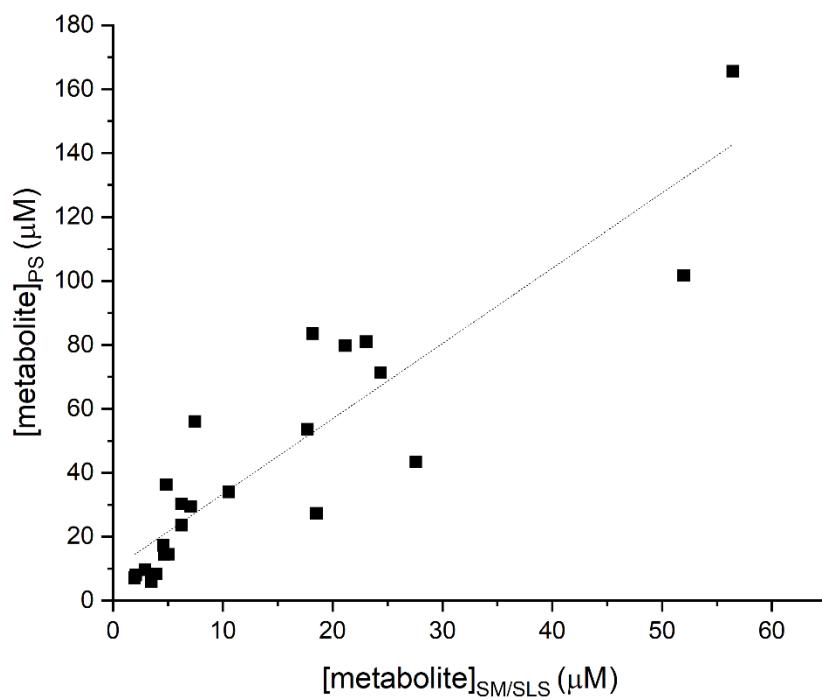
Subjects	Age	Sex	sample collection rate (mL/min)		
			PS	SM/SLS	WS
01	25	*M	0.05	0.12	0.39
02	25	*F	0.08	0.23	0.27
03	24	M	0.36	0.39	0.68
04	23	M	0.08	0.32	0.68
05	25	F	0.10	0.18	0.68
06	25	M	0.11	0.20	0.15
07	25	F	0.11	0.15	0.90
08	24	F	0.07	0.15	0.54
09	25	M	0.27	0.23	0.54
10	25	F	0.05	0.15	0.25
11	21	M	0.18	0.14	0.25
12	24	F	0.12	0.26	1.08
13	25	F	0.12	0.28	0.39
14	23	M	0.19	0.34	1.08
15	23	M	0.06	0.08	0.23
16	23	M	0.05	0.11	0.30
17	20	F	0.06	0.10	0.39
18	24	F	0.05	0.12	0.26
19	20	F	0.07	0.16	0.39
20	25	M	0.12	0.36	0.49
<b>mean±SD</b>		<b>23.7±1.6</b>	<b>0.11±0.08</b>	<b>0.20±0.09</b>	<b>0.49±0.28</b>

\* M/F, male/female. The male and female distributions of saliva collection rates of PS, SM/SLS and WS are not significantly different at the 0.05 level (Mann Whitney test).

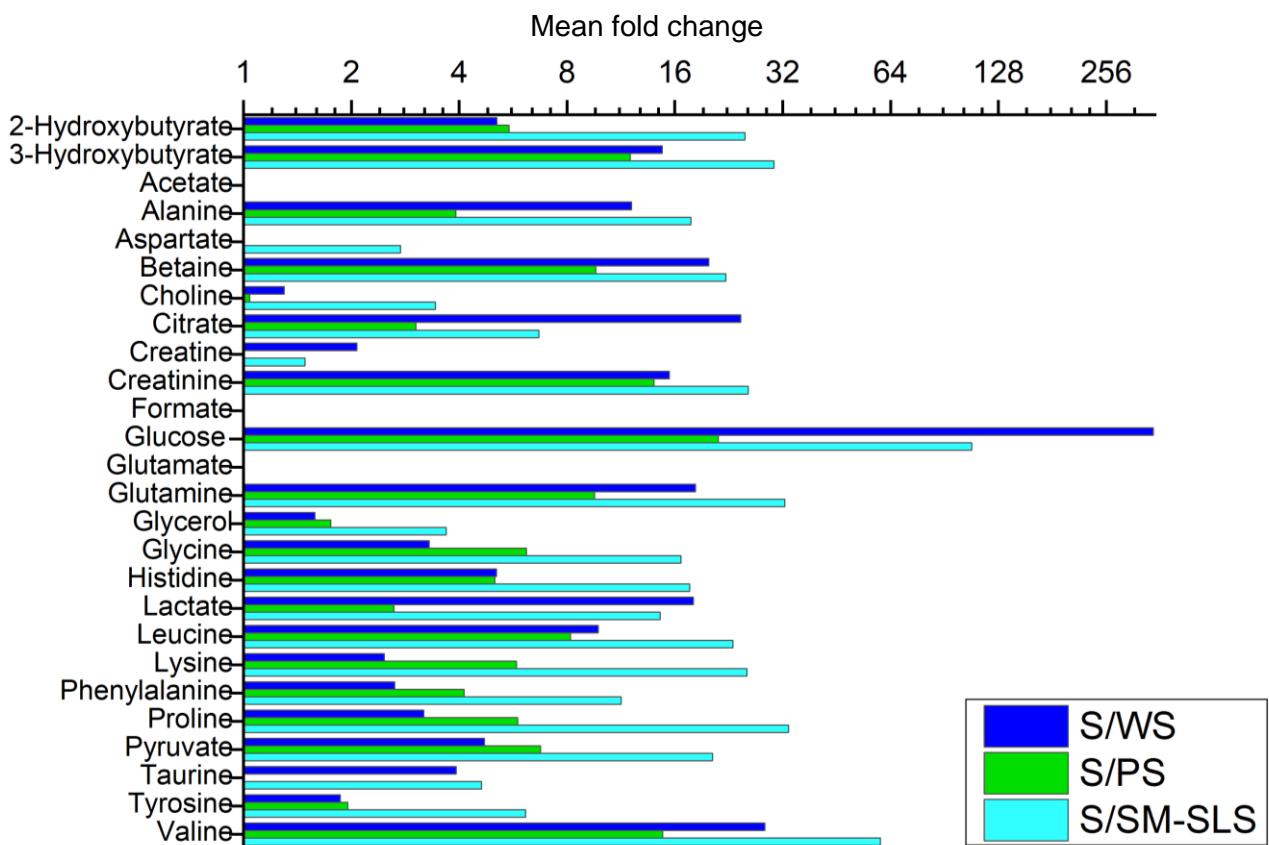
(A)



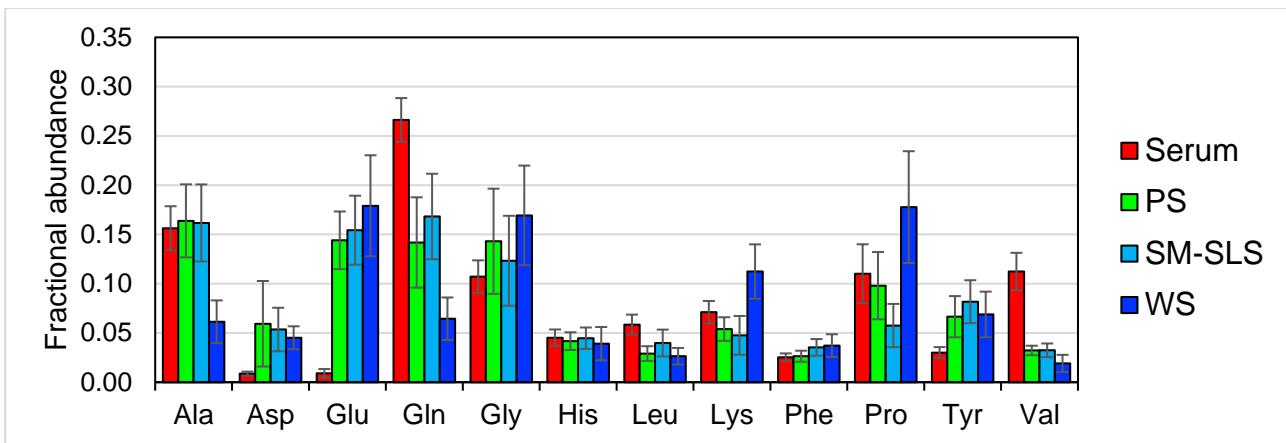
(B)



**Figure S1.** Comparison of the mean concentrations of the metabolites shared by PS and SM/SLS samples. (A) Distributions of the metabolite mean concentrations. The boxes are determined by the 25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles; the line inside the boxes and the square are the median and the mean values, respectively; the asterisks identify the outliers (Acetate, Lactate, Urea for SM/SLS and PS; Glucose only for PS). (B) Comparison of the mean metabolite concentrations after eliminating the outliers. The dashed line is the regression line:  $y=9.8+2.3x$ ;  $R^2=0.81$ .



**Figure S2.** Mean fold changes  $\geq 1$  for metabolites shared by serum and saliva samples. Mean fold changes were obtained by averaging the ratios obtained by dividing the metabolite concentration in serum by its concentration in PS, SM/SLS or WS of the 20 study subjects. Missing bars correspond to mean fold changes lower than 1. On Y axis are the metabolites shared by WS, PS, SM/SLS, and serum. X axis is in  $\log_2$  scale.



**Figure S3.** Amino acid fractional abundance of serum, PS, SM/SLS, and WS samples. The concentration of the amino acid of interest has been divided by the sum of the concentrations of all amino acids present in the sample matrix. The bar plot shows the average values  $\pm$  SD.