

# 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

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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

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