

## **Investigation of urine metabolites related to tobacco smoke chemicals using an untargeted metabolomic approach**

G. Frigerio<sup>1</sup>, R. Mercadante<sup>1</sup>, L. Campo<sup>1</sup>, E. Polledri<sup>1</sup>, L. Olgiati<sup>1</sup>, P. Missineo<sup>1</sup>, L. Boniardi<sup>1</sup>, W.J. Nash<sup>2</sup>, W.B. Dunn<sup>2</sup>, S. Fustinoni<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *EPIGET - Epidemiology, Epigenetics, and Toxicology Lab, Department of Clinical Sciences and Community Health, University of Milan and Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, via S. Barnaba, 8, 20122, Milan, Italy.*

<sup>2</sup> *School of Biosciences, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT, UK.*

Although thousands of different chemicals have been identified in cigarette smoke, the characterization of urinary metabolites derived from those compounds is still not completely achieved. The aim of this work was to perform an untargeted metabolomic experiment on a pilot cross-sectional study conducted on subjects with different smoking habits.

Urine samples were collected from 67 adults; including 38 non-smokers, 7 electronic cigarette smokers, and 22 traditional tobacco smokers. Samples were analyzed by liquid chromatography/time-of flight mass spectrometer operating in data dependent mode. Data were processed using the R-packages IPO and XCMS to perform feature detection, retention time correction and alignment. The ANOVA test was used to detect significant features among groups. The software BEAMS (University of Birmingham) was implemented for grouping adducts and isotopes, and to perform a first annotation. Annotation was completed by comparing fragmentation patterns with on-line databases as Metlin, and using the software MS-FINDER.

One hundred and seventeen features, out of 3613, were statistically different among groups. We estimated that they correspond to about 80 metabolites, for which we were able to putatively annotate about half. Among these, the identification of the glucuronide conjugated of 3-hydroxycotinine supports the validity of the proposed approach. Furthermore, several metabolites, mostly as sulfate conjugates, derived from chemicals known to be present in tobacco smoke, were annotated, among which the metabolite of methoxyphenol, acrolein, 1,3-butadiene, and crotonaldehyde.