

Égalité

Fraternité



¹H-NMR profiling of tomato samples with a benchtop spectrometer

¹ Metabolome Bordeaux - MetaboHUB, PHENOME, Centre INRAE de Nouvelle-Aquitaine Bordeaux, F-33140 Villenave d'Ornon, France ² INRAE, Univ. Bordeaux, Biologie du Fruit et Pathologie, UMR1332, Centre INRAE de Nouvelle-Aquitaine Bordeaux, F-33140 Villenave d'Ornon, France ³ Magritek GmbH, Philipsstraße 8, D-52068 Aachen, Germany

Catherine Deborde ^{1,2}, Martine Lemaire ¹, Daniel Jacob ^{1,2}, Dylan Bouillaud ³, Federico Casanova ³, Cécile Cabasson ^{1,2}, Annick Moing ^{1,2}

Metabolic phenotyping or metabolomics of tomato fruit is well documented and easily monitored for fruit sampling at a given stage of development especially for whole fruit or for pericarp tissue.

A detailed characterization of fruit development by quantitative NMR-based metabolomics of cultivated tomato fruit tissues¹ and pericarp of tomato fruit mutant lines² has been published recently at high field NMR.

To widen the interest of such an NMR-based approach, decreasing the analytical cost and increasing the analytical throughput are of interest.

The main objective of this work was to test the ability of benchtop NMR to discriminate two tissues of tomato fruit (pericarp and locular tissue) at several stages of fruit development and to quantify the major soluble sugars and organic acids.

Tomato fruit samples

Solanum lycopersicum, cv. Moneymaker grown in a greenhouse







Hydro-methanolic extraction of lyophilized powder³





pH adjusted: 6.20 +/- 0.02

1D-¹H-NMR acquisitions

Avance III 500 MHz Bruker (Wissembourg, France) **ATMA-BBI** probe 5-mm tubes



Spinsolve 80 ^{Ultra} Carbon 80 MHz

Magritek (Aachen, Germany)

5-mm tubes



Spectra acquired with water presaturation at: - 80 MHz (WET SUP, 256 scans, 43 min) - 500 MHz (zgpr, 32 scans, 11 min)



Spectra processed with NMRProcFlow⁴ (nmrprocflow.org) and ERVA⁵ method for bucketing and external calibration method for quantitation.

Data analyzed with univariate or multivariate (UV-scaling) statistical analyses (biostatflow.org).

Untargeted analysis by each spectrometer clearly separates the two tissues

Multidimensional scaling (MDS) : constant-sum normalization, 8 samples, Euclidian distance Scores plot Loadings plot





MDS loadings : 524 buckets – grouped into 92 clusters in HCA (cut tree 0.18) Pericarp Locular Tissue C2 (15.6%) 500 MHz 524 buckets PC2 (SNR >10) Orange_500 PC1 (59.9%) -20 20 -10 PC1 (59.9%)

Targeted analyses at 80 MHz allow quantifying several metabolites crucial for fruit quality



Exemplary radar plot of metabolite concentration



Although absolute quantification data significantly differ for most metabolites (paired Student's T test, P<0.05), both spectrometers revealed the same biological tendencies for several major compounds.

Conclusion - Perspectives

Specific deconvolution or model-based analysis⁶ are under development to deal with benchtop reduced spectra resolution. Benchtop NMR analysis of fruit tissue extracts could be proposed to biologists studying tomato or other fleshy fruits, to characterize fruit development of wild-types and mutants in a greenhouse, or to phenotype large series of genotypes.

References

(1) Lemaire et al. 2019 doi:10.3390/metabo9050093, (2) Musseau et al. 2020 doi:10.1105/tpc.20.00245, (3) Deborde et al. 2019 doi:10.1007/s11306-019-1488-3, (4) Jacob et al. 2017 doi:10.1007/s11306-017-1178-y, (5) Jacob et al. 2013 doi:10.1007/s00216-013-6852-y, (6) Matviychuk et al. 2021 doi:10.1016/j.aca.2021.338944

15^{èmes} JS RFMF Perpignan, France 24-26 May 2023 332 BORDEAUX METABOLOME Biologie du fruit et Pathologie université BORDEAUX

Acknowledgements Florie Cassiau for the tomato tissue figure, MetaboHUB (ANR-11-INBS-0010) and IB2019 GelSeed of INRAE BAP projects for financing.

Contact catherine.deborde@inrae.fr