



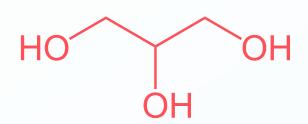
# Liver Fibrosis Discovery Panel

Effective prognosis and treatment of liver disease depends on the extent of liver damage and fibrosis. Improving prognosis requires finding early and intermediate markers of liver fibrosis. Since liver pathogenesis is closely linked to metabolic dysfunction, metabolites can be leveraged as biomarkers for liver fibrosis. Other biomarkers of liver fibrosis are limited by their lack of specificity to predict etiology and lack of sensitivity to distinguish intermediate stages.

The Liver Fibrosis Discovery Panel analyzes 105 metabolites associated with the initiation and progression of liver fibrosis. This panel will provide deeper insights for researchers and thereby help themaddress key factors in liver fibrosis, including mechanistic insights, personalized medicine, and drug discovery/testing.

# **Applications**

- Nutrition Research
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Diabetes
- Oncology





Disclaimer: This method is for Research Use Only and is not to be used for diagnostic purposes.

### Metabolite List

Inflammation Pathway Metabolites17	Energetics Pathway Metabolites1
histamine	leucine
tryptophan	isoleucine
kynurenine	valine
kynurenate	glucose
palmitate (16:0) stearate (18:0)	pyruvate citrate
palmitoleate (16:1n7)	cis-aconitate
oleate/vaccenate (18:1)	isocitrate
eicosapentaenoate (EPA; 20:5n3)	alpha-ketoglutarate
docosapentaenoate (n3 DPA; 22:5n3)	succinate
docosahexaenoate (DHA; 22:6n3)	fumarate
arachidonate (20:4n6)	
prostaglandin E2	Bile Acid Metabolism Metabolites1
8-HETE	cholate
trimethylamine N-oxide	glycocholate
retinal, all trans	taurocholate
hippurate	chenodeoxycholate
	glycochenodeoxycholate
Oxidative Stress Pathway Metabolites18	taurochenodeoxycholate
sarcosine	glycodeoxycholate
dimethylglycine	taurodeoxycholate
methionine	lithocholate
methionine sulfone	taurolithocholate
methionine sulfoxide	ursodeoxycholate
cysteine	glycoursodeoxycholate tauroursodeoxycholate
taurine creatine	taurohyodeoxycholic acid
creatinine	tauronyodeoxycholic acid
glutathione, reduced (GSH)	Lipid Metabolism Metabolites2
glutathione, oxidized (GSSG)	butyrate/isobutyrate (4:0)
cysteinylglycine	cis-vaccenate (18:1n7)
2-hydroxybutyrate (AHB)	adipate (C6-DC)
lactate	acetoacetate
1-eicosenoyl-GPC (20:1)	3-hydroxybutyrate (BHBA)
1-behenoyl-GPC (22:0)	choline
nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate reduced (NADPH)	1-palmitoyl-GPC (16:0)
bilirubin (E,E)	2-stearoyl-GPC (18:0)
	1-oleoyl-GPC (18:1)
Extracellular Matric Remodeling Pathway Metabolites 15	2-arachidonoyl-GPC (20:4)
glycine	2-docosahexaenoyl-GPC (22:6)
threonine	glycerol
alanine	cholesterol
glutamate	pregnanediol-3-glucuronide
glutamine	dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEA-S)
1-methylhistidine	16alpha-hydroxy DHEA 3-sulfate
lysine	epiandrosterone sulfate androsterone sulfate
phenylalanine tyrosine	etiocholanolone sulfate
trans-4-hydroxyproline	5alpha-androstan-3beta,17beta-diol disulfate
phenylalanylserine	5alpha-androstan-35eta,17beta-diol disditate 5alpha-androstan-3,17-diol monosulfate (alpha,beta or beta,alpha)
phenylacetylglycine	Salpha anarostan 3,17 diot monosanate (alpha,beta or beta,alpha)
UDP-glucose	
UDP-galactose	
fucose	
Ceramide Metabolism Pathway Metabolites9	
sphinganine	
N-myristoyl-sphingosine (d18:1/14:0)	
N-mynstoyt-sphingosine (d18:1/14:0) N-palmitoyl-sphingosine (d18:1/16:0)	
N-stearoyl-sphingosine (d18:1/18:0)	
N-arachidoyl-sphingosine (d18:1/20:0)	
glycosyl-N-behenoyl-sphingosine (d18:1/22:0)	
glycosyl-N-erucoyl-sphingosine (d18:1/22:1)	
sphingosine	
sphingosine 1-phosphate	

## 

Sample Types and Required Amounts

Sample Type	Sample Requirement
Mammalian Serum	200 µL
Mammalian Plasma	200 μL
Liver Tissue	50-100 mg

# Contact us to get started metabolon.com

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