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Global metabolomic profiling of trastuzumab resistant gastric cancer cells reveals major metabolic pathways and metabolic signatures based on UHPLC-Q exactive-MS/MS†

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Resistance mechanism exploration has become an urgent need owing to the widespread trastuzumab resistance in gastric cancer. In this study, UHPLC-Q exactive MS/MS was carried out to characterize the metabolic profiles of human gastric cancer cell lines NCI N87, MKN45 (trastuzumab-sensitive) and NCI N87/R, MKN45/R (trastuzumab-resistant), respectively. Metabolic signatures and different metabolites were identified using multivariate in combination with univariate analysis. Integrated pathway enrichment analysis was executed using MetaboAnalyst and KEGG metabolic libraries to analyze the altered metabolic pathways in trastuzumab resistant cells. A total of 79 and 75 different metabolites were positively identified by utilizing authentic standards in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells, respectively. Furthermore, enrichment analysis demonstrated that seven metabolic pathways in NCI N87/R cells and five in MKN45/R cells were significantly changed. These pathways are involved in amino acid, nucleotide, carbohydrate, cofactor and vitamin metabolism, of which alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism displayed the highest pathway impact and lower *P* value both in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells. Moreover, we constructed a metabolomics–proteomics network between substantially altered metabolites and target genes which revealed citrate being regulated by citrate synthase and ACLY, while proline regulation was due to EPRS, PYCRL and PYCR1/2, respectively. Overall, our findings disclose prominent alterations of metabolic signatures in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells when compared with the parent cells which are crucial for understanding of underlying mechanisms of resistance and for developing strategies to overcome trastuzumab resistance.

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1. Introduction

Gastric cancer (GC), a common malignant carcinoma, is associated with fairly high mortality among all cancers worldwide due to the majority of GC cases being diagnosed at an advanced stage, which indicates a poor prognosis and limited treatment options. Despite many efforts to improve treatment strategies in the last ten years, GC faces intractability and dismal outcomes with a five-year survival rate of only 20–25%.¹ Therefore, GC remains a major public health issue and gives rise to a serious societal healthcare burden.

Human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER-2), a proto-oncogene, is an important therapeutic target of breast and gastric cancer. Previous studies have considered HER-2 over-expression a trigger of multiple cell signal transduction pathways, including PI₃K,² AMPK and other signaling events,^{3,4} which contribute to tumor aberrant proliferation and drug resistance, and therefore makes the follow-up treatment less effective. Trastuzumab, a humanized monoclonal antibody that directly targets the extracellular domain of HER-2 receptor, has been proven beneficial in patients with HER2-positive advanced gastric cancer. Unfortunately, the acquired resistance could hamper the effectiveness of trastuzumab after several months of treatment.^{5,6} Accordingly, it is imperative to reveal mechanisms of trastuzumab resistance and develop novel strategies to conquer resistance.

As it is well known, cancer cells acquire resistance against chemotherapy through a variety of mechanisms. These may involve gene mutation,⁷ activation of signaling pathways,⁸ alteration of tumor micro-environment and immune-surveillance evasion through immune-suppressive cells.^{9,10} In recent years, metabolic reprogramming in cancer cells has been

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considered a key character and a critical process in drug resistance.¹¹ It is widely believed that cancer cells change metabolic signatures and metabolic pathways by monitoring nutrient uptake and energy sources to promote aerobic glycolysis and lactate production, termed “Warburg effect”, which has been recognized as a “hallmark” of cancer cells.^{8,12} Our previous proteomics demonstrated that acquired resistance to trastuzumab leads to distinct alterations of several signaling pathways in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells, out of which mTOR and Wnt/ β -catenin were confirmed by further studies.^{13,14} Recently, we explored transcription factors related to trastuzumab resistance in NCI N87/R cells by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry coupled with concatenated tandem array of transcription factor response elements (catTFRE) pull down proteomic technique. Our study indicated several transcription factors including TCF7L2, TCF7, FOXC1, JUN, MYC, FOS, ELK4, FOXC and DDIT3 had a crucial regulatory effect on epithelial-mesenchymal transformation (EMT), Wnt/ β -catenin and MAPK signaling pathways contributing to trastuzumab-resistance.¹⁵ Despite all of this, the mechanism of metabolic pathways and metabolic signatures remains to be elucidated in trastuzumab resistant gastric cancer.

Metabolomics, an unremitting developing field in system biology and a complementary technique to genomics, transcriptomics and proteomics, has been regarded as an effective approach to quantify global or targeted endogenous metabolites for illuminating the ongoing metabolism by detecting biological specimens.¹⁶ It has been widely applied in various fields involving diagnosis of disease, identification of biomarkers and elucidation of physiological and pathophysiological processes.^{17,18} Although a growing number of studies on metabolic alterations in cancers by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC/MS), gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC/MS) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) approach based on metabolomics have been reported, the mechanisms of cancer metabolism in the context of resistance have not been fully investigated.^{19,20} In this study, we performed a global metabolomics based on UHPLC-Q exactive-MS/MS integrated with multivariate statistical data analysis (MVDA) to explore alterations of metabolic signatures and metabolic pathways in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells. When compared to parental cells, 79 and 75 distinctive metabolites were identified in NCI N87/R cells and MKN45/R cells, respectively. Also discovered were seven metabolic pathways with noticeable change in NCI N87/R cells and five pathways in MKN45/R cells. Additionally, we extended our investigation into previous proteomics of trastuzumab resistance and described an integrated metabolomics-proteomics regulatory network to analyze potential mechanisms of trastuzumab resistance of NCI N87 and MKN45 cells in metabolic terms.

2. Experimental

2.1 Chemicals and reagents

LC grade methanol, acetonitrile, ammonium acetate and formic acid were purchased from CNW Technologies Inc. (CAS no: 67-56-1, 75-05-08, 631-61-8, 64-18-6, purity \geq 99.9%, Shanghai,

China). 2-Chloro-L-phenylalanine was obtained from Shanghai Heng-bai Biotech. Co. Ltd. (CAS no: 103616-893, purity \geq 98%, Shanghai, China). Deionized water was produced by Milli-Q system (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA). Antibodies against the following proteins were obtained for western blot: CS (Abcam, #96600, UK), EPRS (Abcam, #31513, UK), GAPDH (Cell Signaling, #5176, USA), horseradish peroxidase-labeled goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody was purchased from ZSGB-BIO (Beijing, China).

2.2 Cell cultures

Human gastric cancer cell line MKN45 was obtained from the State Key Laboratory of Proteomics (Beijing, China). Cell line NCI N87 was provided by Academy of Military Medical Sciences (Beijing, China). MKN45/R and NCI N87/R cell lines were constructed and preserved in our laboratory. All cells were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) (Gibco, New York, NY, USA) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Gibco, New York, NY, USA) and 1% penicillin-streptomycin at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂. NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells were cultured in DMEM media containing 80 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ trastuzumab throughout the study according to our previous protocols.¹⁴

2.3 Sample preparation and metabolites extraction

Cells were cultured in 6-well plates and harvested at a density of 1×10^7 cells per well. After that cells were washed twice with pre-cooling PBS, and cell pellets were quickly transferred into a 2 mL EP tube. The metabolites were extracted with 1.0 mL pre-cooling mixed solvent (V acetonitrile : V methanol : V water = 2 : 2 : 1) containing 20 μL of 2-chloro-L-phenylalanine (1 mg mL^{-1} stock in dd H₂O) as internal standard. Then the samples were vortexed for 30 s, homogenized at 45 Hz for 4 min and sonicated for 5 min in ice-water bath, followed by incubation at -80 °C for 1 h and centrifugation at 12 000 rpm for 15 min at 4 °C. Equal volume of supernatants (100 μL) were transferred to UHPLC/MS vials for analysis. Quality control (QC) samples were prepared by pooling equal amount of supernatants (20 μL) from each sample for UHPLC-Q exactive-MS/MS analysis. Every four samples were then inserted in one analytical batch to assess the stability of the system.

2.4 UHPLC-Q exactive-MS/MS analysis

Separation of the metabolites was performed using an UHPLC system (1290, Agilent Technologies) equipped with a Waters ACQUITY HSS T3 column (2.1 mm \times 100 mm, 1.8 μm) coupled to Q exactive-MS/MS (Thermo). The mobile phase for chromatographic separation consisted of (A) deionized water containing 0.1% formic acid for positive ion mode, and deionized water containing 5 mmol L^{-1} ammonium acetate for negative ion mode and (B) acetonitrile. The elution gradient was set as follows: 0–1 min, 1% B; 1–8 min, 1–99% B; 8–10 min, 99% B; 10–10.1 min, 99–1% B; 10.1–12.0 min, 1% B. The flow rate was 0.5 mL min^{-1} . The injection volume was 2 μL . The column temperature was maintained at 35 °C. The UHPLC system was coupled to Q exactive-MS/MS equipped with a dual electrospray ionization probe sourced to both ESI⁺ and ESI⁻. The MS full



scan (MS1) data was executed in both ionization modes with a resolution of 70 000, an AGC target of 1×10^6 , a maximum injection time of 100 ms, with spray voltage of 4.0 kV in ESI⁺, and -3.6 kV in ESI⁻, capillary temperature 400 °C, sheath gas flow rate 45 Arb and auxiliary gas flow rate 15 Arb., sweep gas flow rate 1 a.u. MS/MS (MS2) data was processed with a resolution of 17 500, an AGC target of 1×10^5 , a maximum injection time of 60 ms, a loop count of 10, a TopN of 10, an isolation window of 2.0 *m/z*, and the dynamic exclusion of 10 s. All mass spectra were analyzed at 20, 40, 60 normalized collisional energy (NCE) and at 40 with 50% of a stepped energy which effectively combined fragments at energy of 20, 40 and 60. The acquisition software (Xcalibur 4.0.27, Thermo) continuously analyzed the full scan survey MS data while collecting and triggering the acquisition of MS/MS spectra depending on pre-selected criteria. Data acquisition was performed in the mode of information-dependent acquisition and dynamic background subtraction. The detection was carried out over a mass range of 50–1400 *m/z*.

2.5 Data extraction and processing

Raw data (raw files) from metabolite fingerprinting were converted into the mzML files using Proteo Wizard MS converter (version 3.0) (<http://proteowizard.sourceforge.net/downloads.shtml>) and then processed by XCMS software (v.3.6, <https://xcmsonline.scripps.edu>). The data pre-treatment of XCMS involved peak extraction, baseline calibration, peak alignment, peak identification, retention time (RT) correction and integration of peak area. The parameters setting was as follows: centWave method setting for feature detection (ppm = 20 ppm, minimum peak width = 5 s, maximum peak width = 20 s, signal/noise threshold = 4, mzdiff = 0.01, integration method = 2, and prefilter peaks = 3); Obiwrap method setting for RT correction (ProfStep = 1), parameters for chromatogram alignment (mzwid = 0.025, minfrac = 0.5, bw = 5, and minsamp = 1). Then data matrix including RTs, *m/z* values and peak intensity was obtained and performed using pairwise comparison. Internal standard normalization was employed to linearly shift the RT across the entire run for metabolite analysis. OSI-SMMS (v.1.0, Dalian Chem Data Solution Information Technology Co. Ltd.) was used for peak annotation after XCMS data processing with in-house MS/MS database. After processing the missing values for each sample with the 80% rule, mean-centering and Pareto-scaling were applied for all data sets.²¹ Subsequently, the data matrix was uploaded into the Metaboanalyst (<http://www.metaboanalyst.ca>) for further analysis.²² Metabolites were identified by matching MS/MS spectral similarity with scores greater than or equal to 0.8 (the score range 0–1) based on an in-house commercial database which includes over 2000 standard endogenous compounds.

2.6 Western blot

Western blot was performed according to standard protocols as described previously.^{13,14} To put it briefly, cells were collected and lysed with RIPA lysis buffer (50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 1% sodium deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS, Beyotime) containing 1% protease inhibitor. Then lysates were centrifuged at 12 000g for 15 min at 4 °C, and the supernatants

were collected for further use. Thirty micrograms (30 µg) of proteins were denatured in loading buffer and loaded on a gel after which SDS-PAGE was performed. Resolved bands were transferred to nitrocellulose membranes which were incubated with anti-CS, anti-EPRS and GAPDH respectively at 4 °C overnight followed by incubation with HRP-labeled goat anti-rabbit secondary antibodies. Finally, the bands were visualized using enhanced chemiluminescence reagent (CW BIO, China). The grey values of these target bands were measured using Image J software and histograms were plotted using GraphPad Prism software 7.04 (GraphPad Prism software, Inc. San Diego, USA).

2.7 Data analysis

Unsupervised principal component analysis (PCA) was utilized to display the separation of origin data. Supervised orthogonal partial least square discriminant analysis (OPLS-DA) was implemented to obtain maximal covariance between variables and sample category in both positive and negative models. After pareto scaling and validation by 7-fold cross-validation and 200 permutation tests, variable importance in the projection (VIP) value was obtained from each variable in the OPLS-DA model. Variables with VIP > 1 were further analyzed by independent-samples two-tail Student's *t*-tests to evaluate the significance of each variable. Fold change (FC) was calculated using average relative peak intensities in resistant group/parental group. SPSS 19.0 software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was implemented for statistical analysis of the normalized values to determine metabolic changes with significant difference between resistant and parental cells. Variables with VIP > 1.0, fold change ≥ 1.2 or ≤ 0.83 and *p* value < 0.05 were defined as differential metabolites. All data were presented as mean \pm SEM and were shown using GraphPad Prism 7.04 software. The KEGG (<http://www.genome.jp/kegg>) was explored to enrich metabolic pathways. OmicsNet website (<https://www.omicsnet.ca/>) was applied to integrate networks from differential metabolites and regulatory target genes. MetaboAnalyst was used to analyze metabolic pathway setting the cutoff of pathway impact value from the topology analysis to 0.2.²²

3. Results

3.1 Data quality analysis

A reliable analytical method and a steady detecting platform are indispensable to ensure high-quality data in term of metabolomics. For this reason, PCA, which is a multivariate pattern recognition technique, was performed on all samples as an assessment of the stability in this study. The results displayed all QC samples from PCA tightly clustered in score plot in both positive (POS) and negative (NEG) modes (Fig. 1A, D, G and J) while the extracted total ion chromatograms (TICs) from all QC samples showed well-overlapped, similar chromatographic shape and no drift in retention time during the whole process (Fig. S1†). The high correlation ($r > 0.9$) of peak areas from QC samples demonstrated a good reproducibility and stability in POS and NEG modes (Fig. S2†). Moreover, a standard



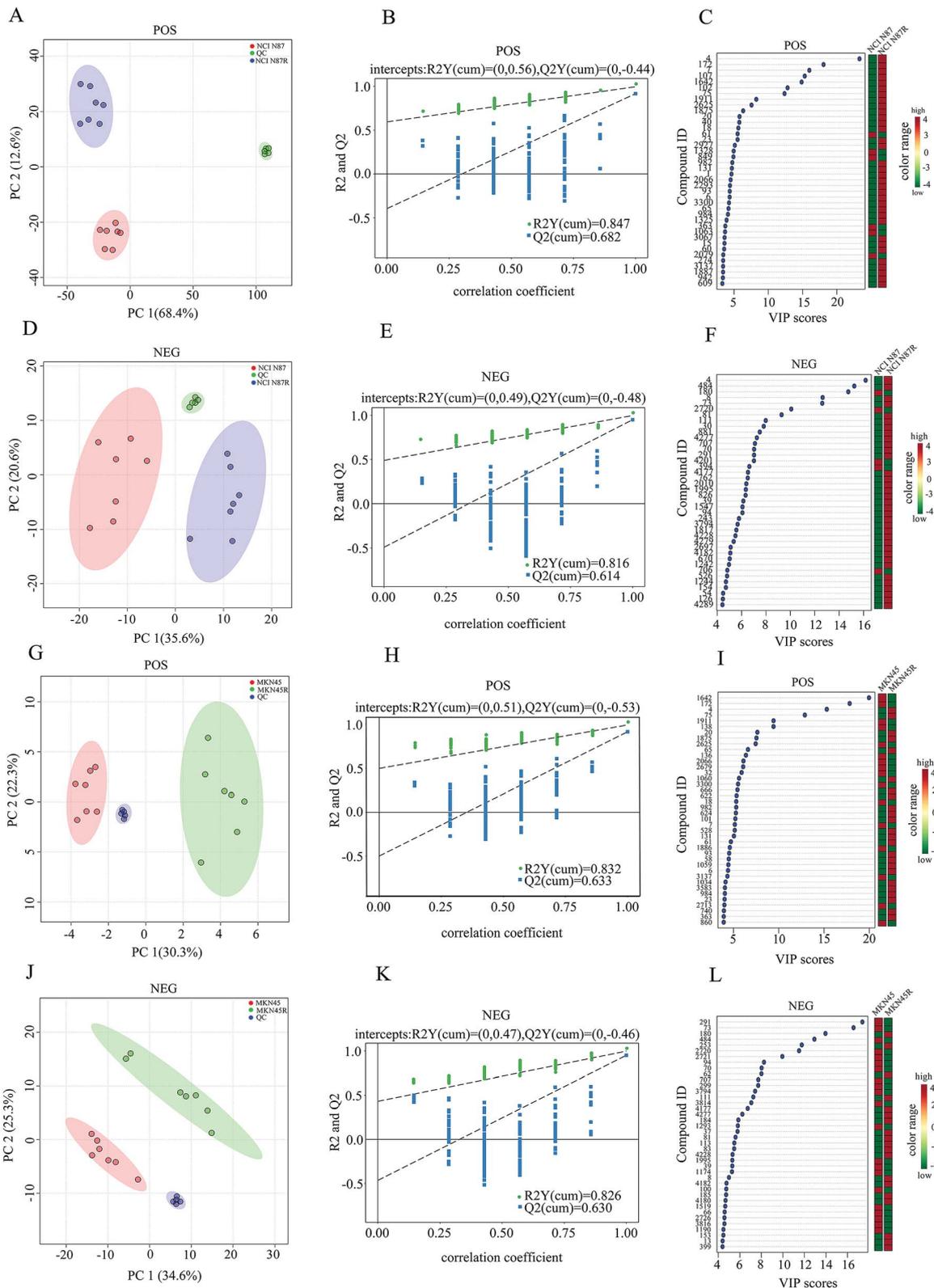


Fig. 1 Global metabolic profiling between trastuzumab resistant and parental cells. (A, D, G and J) PCA score plots of NCI N87 and NCI N87/R cells, MKN45 and MKN45/R cells in POS and NEG ion modes respectively. (B, E, H and K) Permutation test plots of NCI N87 and NCI N87/R cells, MKN45 and MKN45/R cells in POS and NEG ion modes respectively. (C, F, I and L) VIP plots of NCI N87 and NCI N87/R cells, MKN45 and MKN45/R cells in POS and NEG ion modes respectively, the colored boxes on the right indicate the relative concentrations of the corresponding metabolite in each group.



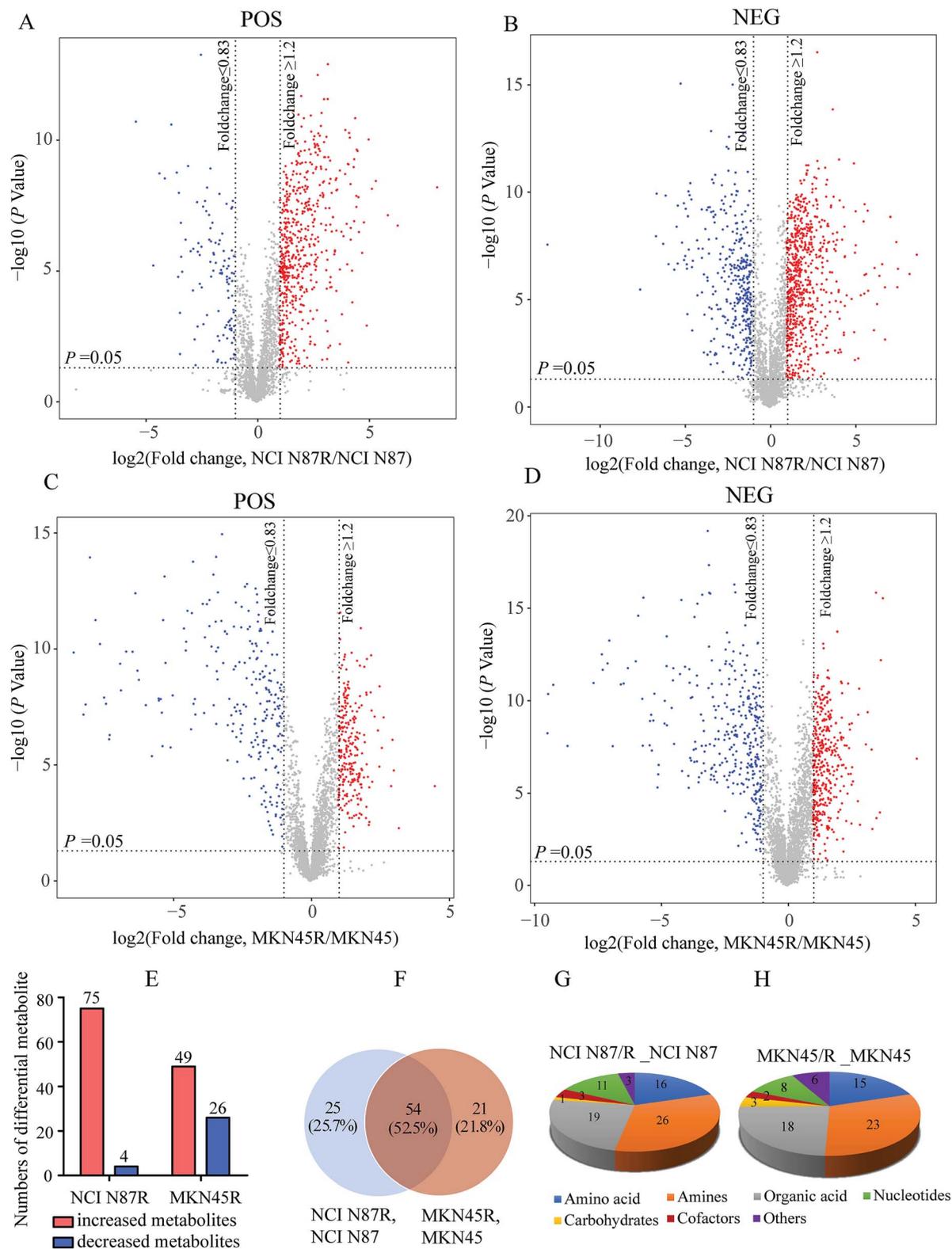


Fig. 2 Screening and analysis of differential metabolites between NCI N87 and NCI N87/R, MKN45 and MKN45/R cells respectively. (A–D) Differential metabolites in NCI N87 and NCI N87/R cells, MKN45 and MKN45/R cells in POS and NEG ion modes were screened by volcano plot respectively. The mean ratios of seven biological repeats were plotted in \log_2 scale (x-axis) against the corresponding $-\log_{10} p$ value (y-axis). Metabolites which showed fold changes greater than 1.2 or less than 0.83 and $p < 0.05$ are regarded as increased and decreased and marked in red and blue, respectively. The gray dots are considered as no significant change. (E) Increased and decreased metabolites in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells respectively. (F) Venn diagram shows the shared and non-shared metabolites of NCI N87 and NCI N87/R cells, MKN45 and MKN45/R cells respectively. (G and H) Classification of differential metabolites by their properties both in NCI N87/R and NCI N87, MKN45/R and MKN45 cells respectively.



Table 1 Metabolites increased or decreased significantly in NCI N87/R cells compared with NCI N87 cells^a

No	Metabolites	VIP	RT (s)	HMDB	KEGG	FC (NCI N87R/NCI N87)	P value	ESI
1	L-Proline	4.6	35.4170	HMDB0000162	C00148	1.3960	0.0002	+
2	Cellobiose	2.9	33.7888	HMDB0000055	C06422	0.6710	3.48×10^{-7}	+
3	Choline	22.9	32.4745	HMDB0000097	C00114	2.0284	5.99×10^{-9}	+
4	5'-Methylthioadenosine	2.0	35.8421	HMDB0001173	C00170	1.7675	5.32×10^{-8}	+
5	Adenine	4.3	44.4459	HMDB0000034	C00147	5.4576	7.25×10^{-11}	+
6	Creatine	15.7	35.7037	HMDB0000064	C00300	1.7088	7.12×10^{-7}	+
7	Thiamine	1.7	36.4755	HMDB0000235	C00378	1.8201	6.08×10^{-7}	+
8	Niacinamide	5.6	59.2615	HMDB0001406	C00153	1.5696	1.78×10^{-5}	+
9	Pyroglutamic acid	5.7	31.9499	HMDB0000267	C01879	2.0601	4.06×10^{-8}	+
10	L-Glutamic acid	5.4	32.3365	HMDB0000148	C00025	1.5868	2.68×10^{-6}	+
11	Taurine	2.9	31.1176	HMDB0000251	C00245	1.3869	2.23×10^{-5}	+
12	Citicoline	1.4	35.3315	HMDB0001413	C00307	5.2571	1.02×10^{-12}	+
13	Pantothenic acid	3.2	158.147	HMDB0000210	C00864	4.5107	1.88×10^{-13}	+
14	Nicotinamide	1.4	40.88955	HMDB0001406	C00153	1.3486	0.01	+
15	L-Acetylcarnitine	2.8	56.9584	HMDB0000201	C02571	1.9848	7.54×10^{-8}	+
16	Phosphocholine	1.9	56.1840	HMDB0001565	C00588	1.6809	5.89×10^{-6}	+
17	Palmitoylethanolamide	1.0	480.6915	HMDB0002100	C16512	1.8073	1.06×10^{-7}	+
18	L-Carnitine	5.7	34.3274	HMDB0000062	C00318	2.0857	6.53×10^{-8}	+
19	S-Adenosylmethionine	2.4	36.2733	HMDB0001185	C00019	2.4336	6.17×10^{-9}	+
20	Propionylcarnitine	1.7	133.7750	HMDB0000824	C03017	3.5739	6.03×10^{-12}	+
21	Cysteinylglycine	2.7	44.9057	HMDB0000078	C01419	3.8361	3.14×10^{-11}	+
22	NAD	1.5	56.7913	HMDB0000902	C00003	2.0087	2.44×10^{-9}	+
23	Guanine	2.2	135.8350	HMDB0000132	C00242	2.0889	4.04×10^{-9}	+
24	2'-Deoxyguanosine 5'-monophosphate	3.5	36.6211	HMDB0001044	C00362	2.4355	6.64481×10^{-11}	+
25	Octadecanamide	5.5	537.857	HMDB0034146	C13846	0.8240	0.0001	+
26	N-Acetylneuraminic acid	2.6	33.7925	HMDB0000230	C19910	1.9471	6.85×10^{-8}	+
27	Epicatechin	2.6	59.4799	HMDB0001871	C09727	1.2773	0.0001	+
28	Acetylcholine	2.0	36.3677	HMDB0000895	C01996	1.7678	8.66×10^{-7}	+
29	Glutathione	15.1	45.2376	HMDB0000125	C00051	3.2209	8.84×10^{-11}	+
30	Phosphocreatine	2.2	32.8868	HMDB0001511	C02305	1.9052	3.22×10^{-9}	+
31	L-Methionine	1.2	45.3115	HMDB0000696	C00073	1.5902	0.005	+
32	Butyrylcarnitine	2.9	170.4390	HMDB0002013	C02862	2.0575	3.64×10^{-8}	+
33	Phytosphingosine	3.1	397.9985	HMDB0004610	C12144	1.2246	0.001	+
34	L-Leucine	3.2	70.9547	HMDB0000687	C00123	1.5630	1.10×10^{-5}	+
35	Cytidine monophosphate	2.9	36.4080	HMDB0000095	C00055	2.3179	1.33×10^{-9}	+
36	Sphinganine 1-phosphate	17.8	394.8375	HMDB0001383	C01120	2.3413	1.15×10^{-11}	+
37	Guanosine monophosphate	0.6	56.7896	HMDB0001397	C00144	1.4963	6.377×10^{-8}	+
38	Uridine 5'-monophosphate	0.9	36.2258	HMDB0000288	C00105	2.9006	2.18×10^{-10}	+
39	S-Acetyldihydroliipoamide-E	0.8	35.7337	HMDB00006878	C16255	2.6177	7.79×10^{-8}	+
40	Citrulline	1.6	31.6570	HMDB0000904	C00327	1.7571	7.74×10^{-8}	-
41	Xanthine	1.5	58.4007	HMDB0000292	C00385	2.8307	0.0005	-
42	Stearic acid	12.2	547.5595	HMDB0000827	C01530	1.4557	1.01×10^{-5}	-
43	Phosphoenolpyruvic acid	3.0	24.8485	HMDB0000263	C00074	2.5323	1.43×10^{-11}	-
44	Citric acid	2.2	25.7271	HMDB0000094	C00158	1.2785	0.02	-
45	Malic acid	4.0	25.3318	HMDB0000744	C00711	1.3012	0.0001	-
46	Guanosine	1.5	136.0755	HMDB0000133	C00387	2.2168	3.40×10^{-10}	-
47	Palmitoleic acid	4.3	452.1460	HMDB0003229	C08362	0.8207	0.008	-
48	Glyceric acid	3.2	27.3797	HMDB0000139	C00258	4.0376	2.78×10^{-14}	-
49	Adenosine 5'-monophosphate	1.8	35.94495	HMDB0000045	C00020	2.3069	2.60×10^{-8}	-
50	Phosphoric acid	3.1	26.9356	HMDB0002142	C00009	1.5048	3.06×10^{-8}	-
51	Inosine	1.6	133.9610	HMDB0000195	C00294	5.5066	3.94×10^{-17}	-
52	Adenosine	2.4	152.9105	HMDB0000050	C00212	20.9751	1.19×10^{-18}	-
53	N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid	7.6	25.9006	HMDB0000812	C01042	2.9541	7.41×10^{-13}	-
54	L-Phenylalanine	2.4	138.2565	HMDB0000159	C00079	1.4643	6.93×10^{-6}	-
55	Pantothenic acid	3.9	44.6851	HMDB0000210	C00864	7.2750	1.16×10^{-12}	-
56	Eicosenoic acid	1.4	553.0170	HMDB0002231	C16526	1.6940	0.0007	-
57	3-Phosphoglyceric acid	4.1	25.46095	HMDB0000807	C00597	4.0795	3.55×10^{-11}	-
58	Glyceraldehyde	6.0	28.4658	HMDB0001051	C02154	1.2649	0.004	-
59	Uridine diphosphategalactose	1.8	26.2993	HMDB0000302	C00052	1.7224	0.0008	-
60	Mannitol	1.6	32.7260	HMDB0000765	C00392	1.2095	0.008	-
61	L-Threonine	1.5	31.3912	HMDB0000167	C00188	1.4401	8.30×10^{-6}	-
62	ADP	1.1	41.6414	HMDB0001341	C00008	1.5467	1.03×10^{-5}	-
63	NADP	1.4	31.3920	HMDB0000217	C00006	1.3246	8.74×10^{-5}	-



Table 1 (Contd.)

No	Metabolites	VIP	RT (s)	HMDB	KEGG	FC (NCI N87R/NCI N87)	P value	ESI
64	L-Alanine	2.6	44.2452	HMDB0000161	C00041	0.1184	5.50×10^{-8}	—
65	L-Tyrosine	2.4	56.9651	HMDB0000158	C00082	1.9311	3.20×10^{-6}	—
66	L-Norleucine	4.4	56.43535	HMDB0001645	C01933	1.5363	2.50×10^{-6}	—
67	Uridine 5'-diphosphate	1.9	33.9202	HMDB0000295	C00015	1.2607	0.004	—
68	L-Histidine	2.9	36.1976	HMDB0000177	C00135	1.8894	8.34×10^{-8}	—
69	Cytidine monophosphate <i>N</i> -acetylneuraminic acid	2.7	26.0052	HMDB0001176	C00128	1.9331	2.22×10^{-9}	—
70	Uridine diphosphate glucuronic acid	4.1	23.5885	HMDB0000935	C00167	1.7208	5.25×10^{-6}	—
71	Uridine diphosphate- <i>N</i> -acetylglucosamine	12.2	27.0695	HMDB0000290	C00043	1.4951	2.65×10^{-6}	—
72	Uracil	1.3	31.0772	HMDB0000300	C00106	1.5423	0.008	—
73	L-Valine	2.1	35.9451	HMDB0000883	C00183	1.4427	4.34×10^{-5}	—
74	Fumaric acid	1.9	25.1480	HMDB0000134	C00122	1.3931	1.66×10^{-6}	—
75	Gluconic acid	9.0	27.6422	HMDB0000625	C00257	2.3027	1.86×10^{-9}	—
76	L-Glutamine	4.1	30.8678	HMDB0000641	C00064	3.9806	1.82×10^{-14}	—
77	L-Aspartic acid	4.2	26.8376	HMDB0000191	C00049	5.5817	1.94×10^{-16}	—
78	LysoPE (18 : 0)	1.0	405.8790	HMDB0011129	—	1.4053	0.0001	—
79	Cytidine	4.0	28.9824	HMDB0000089	C00475	1.4827	6.27×10^{-6}	—

^a VIP, variable importance in the projection. RT, retention time. FC, fold change. ESI, electrospray ionization. HMDB, human metabolome database. KEGG, kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes.

compound (2-chloro-L-phenylalanine) was also used simultaneously to evaluate the stability and repeatability of the method (Fig. S3†) with the relative standard deviations (RSD) of peak areas being 4.53% in POS mode and 1.88% in NEG mode, respectively (Table S1†). These results demonstrate that UHPLC-Q exactive-MS/MS are highly stable and reproducible throughout our study.

3.2 Global metabolomics profiling of trastuzumab resistant gastric cancer cells and parental cells

To explore the metabolic changes between trastuzumab resistant gastric cancer cells and parental cells, a global metabolic profiling was performed in NCI N87 and NCI N87/R, MKN45 and MKN45/R cell lines by UHPLC-Q exactive-MS/MS in POS and NEG modes. Seven biological repeat samples of each cell line were processed identically, respectively. For POS mode, peaks detected in NCI N87 and NCI N87/R cells were 4218, whereas in MKN45 and MKN45/R 3636. For NEG mode, peaks detected were 3906 in NCI N87 and NCI N87/R cells, and 3791 in MKN45 and MKN45/R cells, respectively. Based on in-house database and in combination with the Human Metabolome Database (HMDB, version, 4.0), these peaks were matched successfully for 173 (POS mode) and 113 (NEG mode) metabolites in NCI N87/R cells, and 168 (POS mode) and 104 (NEG mode) ones in MKN45/R cells. Peak intensity of all metabolites which represented standardized value of a metabolite across samples was normalized using 2-chloro-L-phenylalanine. The relative peak intensity was multiplied by 100 for the ease of presentation. A three-dimensional data matrix including standardized peak intensity, RT, mass to charge ratio (*m/z*) and identified metabolites was imported into MetaboAnalyst for further analysis. PCA was initially performed to visualize the intrinsic metabolic differences of fingerprinting between resistant and parental cells in POS and

NEG modes respectively. The obvious separation trends indicated the metabolic profiling changes in resistant cells when compared with their parental cells (Fig. 1A, D, G and J). Principal component 1 (PC1) and component 2 (PC2) accounted for 68.4%, 12.6% (in NCI N87/R cells) and 30.3%, 22.3% (in MKN45/R cells) of total variance in POS mode, and 35.6%, 20.6% (in NCI N87/R cells) and 34.6%, 25.3% (in MKN45/R cells) of total variance in NEG mode, respectively. Next, OPLS-DA model was utilized to further distinguish the different variation between parental and resistant groups and identify potential variables (Fig. S4†) in which the score plots for the MS data showed notable difference and complete separation. OPLS-DA model was assessed by R^2 (a goodness-of-fit parameter) and Q^2 (a goodness prediction parameter) values. The results obtained were $R^2Y = 0.847$, $Q^2 = 0.682$ (POS mode) and $R^2Y = 0.816$, $Q^2 = 0.614$ (NEG mode) in NCI N87/R cells, as well as, $R^2Y = 0.832$, $Q^2 = 0.633$ (POS mode) and $R^2Y = 0.826$, $Q^2 = 0.630$ (NEG mode) in MKN45/R cells, respectively, indicating a good predictability and goodness-of-fit of the model. Next, the validity of OPLS-DA model was further analyzed using 200 iterations permutation tests indicating intercepts of $R^2 = 0.56$, $Q^2 = -0.44$ (POS mode), and $R^2 = 0.49$, $Q^2 = -0.48$ (NEG mode) in NCI N87/R group (Fig. 1B and E), $R^2 = 0.51$, $Q^2 = -0.53$ (POS mode), and $R^2 = 0.47$, $Q^2 = -0.46$ (NEG mode) in MKN45/R group, respectively (Fig. 1H and K). The validation plot strongly showed that OPLS-DA model was reliable for explaining and predicting the variations as Q^2 regression indicated a negative intercept while R^2 values of permuted models were positive. Then, hierarchical clustering analysis was performed using heatmap to visualize the whole altered metabolomes in POS and NEG modes from resistant and parental groups. The results indicated that the whole metabolome changed significantly between NCI N87 and NCI N87/R, MKN45 and MKN45/R cells respectively (Fig. S5†).



Table 2 Metabolites increased or decreased significantly in MKN45/R cells compared with MKN45 cells^a

No	Metabolites	VIP	RT (s)	HMDB	KEGG	FC (MKN45R/MKN45)	P value	ESI
1	L-Proline	3.8	35.4170	HMDB0000162	C00148	1.2837	0.008	+
2	Cellobiose	3.2	33.7888	HMDB0000055	C06422	0.2040	1.58×10^{-13}	+
3	Choline	15.4	32.4745	HMDB0000097	C00114	1.3359	0.0002	+
4	Adenine	4.4	44.4459	HMDB0000034	C00147	2.3015	4.21×10^{-5}	+
5	Thiamine	1.2	36.4755	HMDB0000235	C00378	1.4556	0.0008	+
6	L-Lysine	1.4	28.7140	HMDB0000182	C00047	1.4812	4.19×10^{-6}	+
7	Niacinamide	5.3	59.2615	HMDB0001406	C00153	0.6031	2.27×10^{-7}	+
8	Pyroglutamic acid	7.7	31.9499	HMDB0000267	C01879	2.1890	1.52×10^{-7}	+
9	L-Histidine	3.0	30.3191	HMDB0000177	C00135	2.1235	2.81×10^{-7}	+
10	L-Glutamic acid	4.0	32.3366	HMDB0000148	C00025	1.3327	0.005	+
11	Taurine	2.7	31.1177	HMDB0000251	C00245	1.3456	0.0006	+
12	L-Acetylcarnitine	1.6	56.9584	HMDB0000201	C02571	0.7241	0.004	+
13	Phosphocholine	2.3	56.1840	HMDB0001565	C00588	0.3351	4.11×10^{-8}	+
14	Glycerophosphocholine	2.4	31.7692	HMDB0000086	C00670	0.5661	1.29×10^{-7}	+
15	Palmitoylethanolamide	1.2	480.6915	HMDB00002100	C16512	1.7875	1.37×10^{-8}	+
16	L-Carnitine	3.5	34.3274	HMDB0000062	C00318	0.7062	0.0002	+
17	S-Adenosylmethionine	1.0	36.2733	HMDB0001185	C00019	0.7868	0.020298	+
18	L-Tyrosine	2.2	70.5395	HMDB0000158	C00082	1.4748	0.0008	+
19	2-Methylbutyrylcarnitine	1.1	196.1540	HMDB0000378	—	0.2539	5.79×10^{-11}	+
20	Guanine	3.2	135.8350	HMDB0000132	C00242	2.4015	6.77×10^{-9}	+
21	Betaine aldehyde	1.4	644.4320	HMDB0001252	C00576	1.5168	0.0001	+
22	2'-Deoxyguanosine 5'-monophosphate	3.4	36.6211	HMDB0001044	C00362	0.3005	9.16×10^{-10}	+
23	Octadecanamide	4.7	537.8570	HMDB0034146	C13846	1.2187	0.002	+
24	Tetradecanoylcarnitine	2.2	541.2920	HMDB0005066	—	2.3906	1.74×10^{-10}	+
25	L-Glutamine	6.6	31.5669	HMDB0000641	C00064	3.2374	3.21×10^{-10}	+
26	Adenosine	12.9	135.7995	HMDB0000050	C00212	2.2772	3.09×10^{-8}	+
27	Sphinganine	2.3	534.6815	HMDB0000269	C00836	0.3745	9.38×10^{-9}	+
28	LysoPE (16 : 0/0 : 0)	1.2	416.3290	HMDB0011503	—	1.2236	6.20×10^{-5}	+
29	Allopurinol	2.8	135.0065	HMDB0014581	—	2.1975	4.90×10^{-7}	+
30	LysoPC (16 : 0)	5.2	428.3845	HMDB0010382	C04230	1.6623	1.49×10^{-6}	+
31	L-Threonine	2.4	31.9197	HMDB0000167	C00188	1.6272	1.11×10^{-5}	+
32	Phosphocreatine	2.6	32.8868	HMDB0001511	C02305	2.0246	0.0001	+
33	L-Methionine	1.6	45.3115	HMDB0000696	C00073	1.7167	0.0001	+
34	D-Erythrose 4-phosphate	1.2	36.4582	HMDB0001321	C00279	1.6459	3.20×10^{-6}	+
35	Phytosphingosine	6.4	397.9985	HMDB0004610	C12144	0.2525	2.50×10^{-13}	+
36	L-Leucine	3.1	70.9547	HMDB0003640	C02486	1.4880	0.0004	+
37	Sanguinarine	2.7	33.5626	HMDB0029367	C06162	0.4514	3.69×10^{-8}	+
38	S-Acetyldihydroliipoamide-E	1.4	35.7338	HMDB0006878	C16255	0.7209	0.01	+
39	Creatine	1.2	34.0587	HMDB0000064	C00300	0.6324	0.001	—
40	Citrulline	1.2	31.6570	HMDB0000904	C00327	1.3967	3.6×10^{-7}	—
41	Phosphoenolpyruvic acid	3.6	24.8485	HMDB0000263	C00074	2.5987	4.53×10^{-9}	—
42	Citric acid	3.1	25.7272	HMDB0000094	C00158	1.7135	0.0002	—
43	Malic acid	4.4	25.3318	HMDB0000744	C00711	1.4057	1.64×10^{-5}	—
44	Guanosine	1.9	136.0755	HMDB0000133	C00387	2.3383	4.06×10^{-11}	—
45	Glyceric acid	3.9	27.3797	HMDB0000139	C00258	2.9207	4.14×10^{-9}	—
46	Mannose 6-phosphate	2.8	25.7232	HMDB0001078	C00275	1.9186	0.0001	—
47	Dihydroxyacetone phosphate	2.3	26.0046	HMDB0001473	C00111	0.5036	3.92×10^{-9}	—
48	Adenosine monophosphate	1.3	35.9450	HMDB0000045	C00020	0.4241	2.8×10^{-7}	—
49	Phosphoric acid	2.9	26.9357	HMDB0002142	C00009	1.5446	1.66×10^{-7}	—
50	Inosine	1.6	133.9610	HMDB0000195	C00294	2.3397	1.22×10^{-8}	—
51	L-Phenylalanine	2.2	138.2565	HMDB0000159	C00079	1.4232	9.29×10^{-5}	—
52	Pantothenic acid	1.7	44.6851	HMDB0000210	C00864	1.3815	0.009	—
53	Uridine 5'-monophosphate	1.4	29.4426	HMDB0000288	C00105	0.5397	2.39×10^{-6}	—
54	Eicosenoic acid	1.4	553.0170	HMDB0002231	C16526	1.6465	8.79×10^{-5}	—
55	3-Phosphoglyceric acid	5.7	25.4610	HMDB0000807	C00597	4.0369	3.24×10^{-7}	—
56	Glyceraldehyde	5.2	28.4658	HMDB0001051	C02154	0.7719	0.0003	—
57	Eicosapentaenoic acid	3.1	432.0920	HMDB0001999	C06428	1.3442	2.96×10^{-9}	—
58	L-Norleucine	4.0	56.4354	HMDB0001645	C01933	1.4960	5.97×10^{-5}	—
59	Uridine 5'-diphosphate	2.7	33.9202	HMDB0000295	C00015	0.4701	7.87×10^{-10}	—
60	Pyruvic acid	2.4	30.5934	HMDB0000243	C00022	0.6753	0.01	—
61	Arachidonic acid	7.8	462.0745	HMDB0001043	C00219	1.3942	4.72×10^{-9}	—
62	Uridine diphosphate glucuronic acid	4.5	23.5885	HMDB0000935	C00167	0.2308	2.13×10^{-13}	—
63	N-Acetylneuraminic acid	7.8	28.0273	HMDB0000230	C19910	0.4453	7.89×10^{-14}	—



Table 2 (Contd.)

No	Metabolites	VIP	RT (s)	HMDB	KEGG	FC (MKN45R/MKN45)	P value	ESI
64	Uridine diphosphate-N-acetylglucosamine	16.2	27.0695	HMDB0000290	C00043	0.1223	1.62×10^{-16}	—
65	Cholesterol sulfate	3.8	446.2680	HMDB0000653	C18043	0.7937	9.38×10^{-5}	—
66	L-Valine	1.8	35.9451	HMDB0000883	C00183	1.3524	0.0003	—
67	Fumaric acid	1.8	25.1481	HMDB0000134	C00122	1.4028	2.05×10^{-5}	—
68	Gluconic acid	5.8	27.6422	HMDB0000625	C00257	1.5604	0.008	—
69	L-Aspartic acid	3.2	26.8376	HMDB0000191	C00049	1.7824	1.11×10^{-5}	—
70	Cytidine	4.6	28.9824	HMDB0000089	C00475	0.3858	2.63×10^{-10}	—
71	Nicotinic acid	1.9	23.5113	HMDB0001488	C00253	1.2232	0.01	—
72	N-Acetyl-glucosamine 1-phosphate	1.7	26.2725	HMDB0001367	C04256	0.2427	1.38×10^{-16}	—
73	L-Tryptophan	1.1	162.2730	HMDB0000929	C00078	1.3658	0.001	—
74	NAD	1.7	35.9749	HMDB0000902	C00003	1.3304	0.002	—
75	NADP	1.4	31.3921	HMDB0000217	C00006	1.5035	0.001	—

^a VIP, variable importance in the projection. RT, retention time. FC, fold change. ESI, electrospray ionization. HMDB, human metabolome database. KEGG, kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes.

3.3 Shortlist and identification of differential metabolites

We screened potential variables by VIP value based on OPLS-DA model in both ion modes, as shown in Fig. 1C, F, I and L. Those variables with VIP values more than 1 were considered as discriminatory variables in resistant cells compared to parental cells. Subsequently, a volcano plot was employed to screen differential metabolites abundance against the corresponding *p* value obtained from unpaired-sample *t*-test (Fig. 2A–D). Differential metabolites were confirmed using in-house standard database by matching retention times with MS/MS fragmentation patterns after which MS/MS data with *m/z* tolerance less than 20 ppm were accepted. Compared with NCI N87 and

MKN45 cells, the quantitative values of 75 and 49 metabolites displayed a more than 1.2 fold increase in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells ($p < 0.05$, $VIP > 1$), whereas 4 and 26 metabolites showed a less than 0.83 fold decrease in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells ($p < 0.05$, $VIP > 1$), respectively (Fig. 2E, Tables 1 and 2). From the Venn diagram, it was determined that 54 metabolites shared these two pairs of cell lines (Table S2[†]), however, 25 identified metabolites exclusively involved with NCI N87 and NCI N87/R cells (Table S3[†]), and 21 metabolites exclusively involved with MKN45 and MKN45/R cells (Fig. 2F, Table S4[†]). These metabolites were further classified according to their property, including amino acids, amines, organic acids,

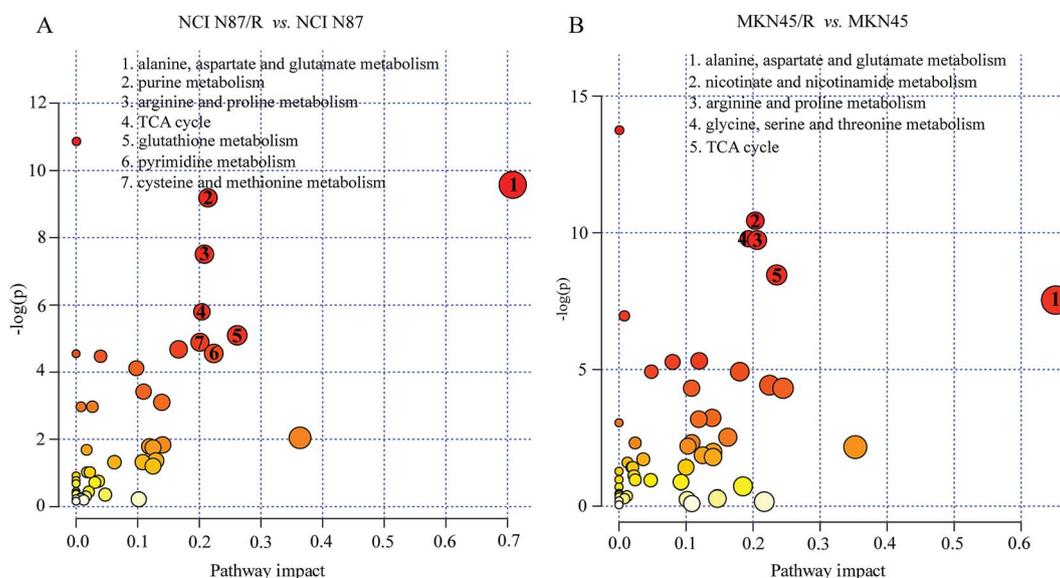


Fig. 3 Pathway enrichment analysis corresponding to the differential metabolites using MetaboAnalyst in NCI N87 and NCI N87/R (A), MKN45 and MKN45/R cells (B) respectively. The pathway impact values (*x*-axis) represent the influencing factor of topological analysis, and the $-\log(p)$ (*y*-axis) represents the *p* value of the pathway enrichment analysis. Size of the nodes shows the influence factor of topological analysis, while color of the nodes indicates *p* value of the enrichment analysis. The vital metabolic pathways were defined as having $-\log(p) > 2$ and pathway impact factor > 0.2 .



Table 3 The top seven metabolic pathways enriched via MetaboAnalyst based on all identified differential metabolites in NCI N87/R cells

No	Pathway name	Compound hits	<i>p</i> -Value	Holm <i>p</i>	FDR	Pathway impact
1	Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism	6/24	6.96×10^{-5}	0.005	0.001	0.71
2	Purine metabolism	11/92	1.02×10^{-4}	0.007	0.002	0.21
3	Arginine and proline metabolism	9/77	5.49×10^{-4}	0.04	0.008	0.21
4	TCA cycle	4/20	0.003	0.02	0.04	0.20
5	Glutathione metabolism	5/38	0.006	0.05	0.06	0.26
6	Pyrimidine metabolism	6/60	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.22
7	Cysteine and methionine metabolism	6/56	0.007	0.07	0.07	0.20

nucleotides, cofactors, carbohydrates and others, of which amines, organic acid and amino acid accounted for more than half of all identified metabolites (Fig. 2G and H).

3.4 Pathway enrichment analysis

The differential metabolites ($VIP > 1$, $FC \geq 1.2$ or ≤ 0.83 , and $p < 0.05$) were imported into MetaboAnalyst for metabolic pathway analysis after which potential functional role of the profile alterations associated with trastuzumab resistance were analyzed further. Accordingly, after implementing the pathway library of *Homo sapiens*, the Fisher's exact test was applied for the pathway enrichment analysis to test if compounds involved in a particular pathway were enriched compared with random hits. Relative-betweenness centrality was used for pathway topology analysis. The pathway impact values were calculated by cumulative percentage according to the matched metabolites numbers while *p* values were obtained by enrichment analysis based on false FDR and Holm-Bonferroni method. In view of the *p* value and pathway impact values, the top seven metabolic pathways that emerged with high pathway impact values (>0.2) and low *p* values (<0.05) were observed in NCI N87/R cells, including (i) alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism, (ii) purine metabolism, (iii) arginine and proline metabolism, (iv) TCA cycle, (v) glutathione metabolism, (vi) pyrimidine metabolism, (vii) cysteine and methionine metabolism (Fig. 3A, Table 3) Similarly, the top five pathways obtained in MKN45/R cells included: (i) alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism, (ii) nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism, (iii) arginine and proline metabolism, (iv) glycine, serine and threonine metabolism, (v) TCA cycle (Fig. 3B, Table 4). These metabolic pathways involved amino acid, nucleotide, carbohydrate and cofactors and vitamin metabolism. Apparently among all these pathways, alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism, arginine and proline metabolism and

TCA cycle were shared by both NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells. Nevertheless, it was discerned that metabolic pathways of cysteine and methionine, pyrimidine, glutathione and purine metabolism were altered most significantly in NCI N87/R cells. In contrast, glycine, serine, threonine metabolism, and nicotinate, nicotinamide metabolism particularly changed in MKN45/R cells. These identified metabolic pathways were visualized by heatmap respectively (Fig. 4A and B). In addition, we noticed that many metabolites displayed a dramatic increase in trastuzumab resistant cells compared with parental cells, including aspartic acid, fumaric acid, glutamic acid, proline, NADP and NAD, *etc.* Alanine was down-regulated in NCI N87/R, while pyruvic acid, *S*-adenosylmethionine, creatine, *S*-acetyldihydroliipoamide-E, dihydroxyacetone phosphate and niacinamide demonstrated a prominent decrease in MKN45/R cells. The relative normalized quantification of differential metabolites and metabolic pathways were represented by color range (Fig. 4A and B). Next, we comprehensively utilized KEGG database to portray integrated metabolic map to reveal the most relevant metabolic pathways and their potential functions based on pathway enrichment analysis and topology analysis in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells respectively. The results were presented manually by drawing integrated metabolic pathway network (Fig. 5 and 6). Apparently all metabolic pathways were strongly associated with TCA cycle, considered as a central route in the cellular respiration machinery that integrates multiple fuel sources such as nucleotide and amino acid, suggesting that TCA cycle regulates the whole of metabolic pathways and promotes metabolic changes in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells. Among these, we also noticed that alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism exhibited prominent changes with the lowest *p* values and highest pathway impact values in NCI N87/R ($P = 6.96 \times 10^{-5}$, pathway impact value = 0.71) and MKN45/R cells ($P = 5.32 \times 10^{-4}$, pathway

Table 4 The top five metabolic pathways enriched via MetaboAnalyst based on all identified differential metabolites in MKN45/R cells

No	Pathway name	Compound hits	<i>p</i> -Value	Holm <i>p</i>	FDR	Pathway impact
1	Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism	5/24	5.32×10^{-4}	0.03	0.006	0.65
2	Nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism	8/44	2.91×10^{-5}	0.002	7.77×10^{-4}	0.21
3	Arginine and proline metabolism	10/77	5.92×10^{-5}	0.004	9.48×10^{-4}	0.21
4	Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism	8/48	5.64×10^{-5}	0.004	9.48×10^{-4}	0.20
5	TCA cycle	5/20	2.13×10^{-4}	0.01	0.002	0.23



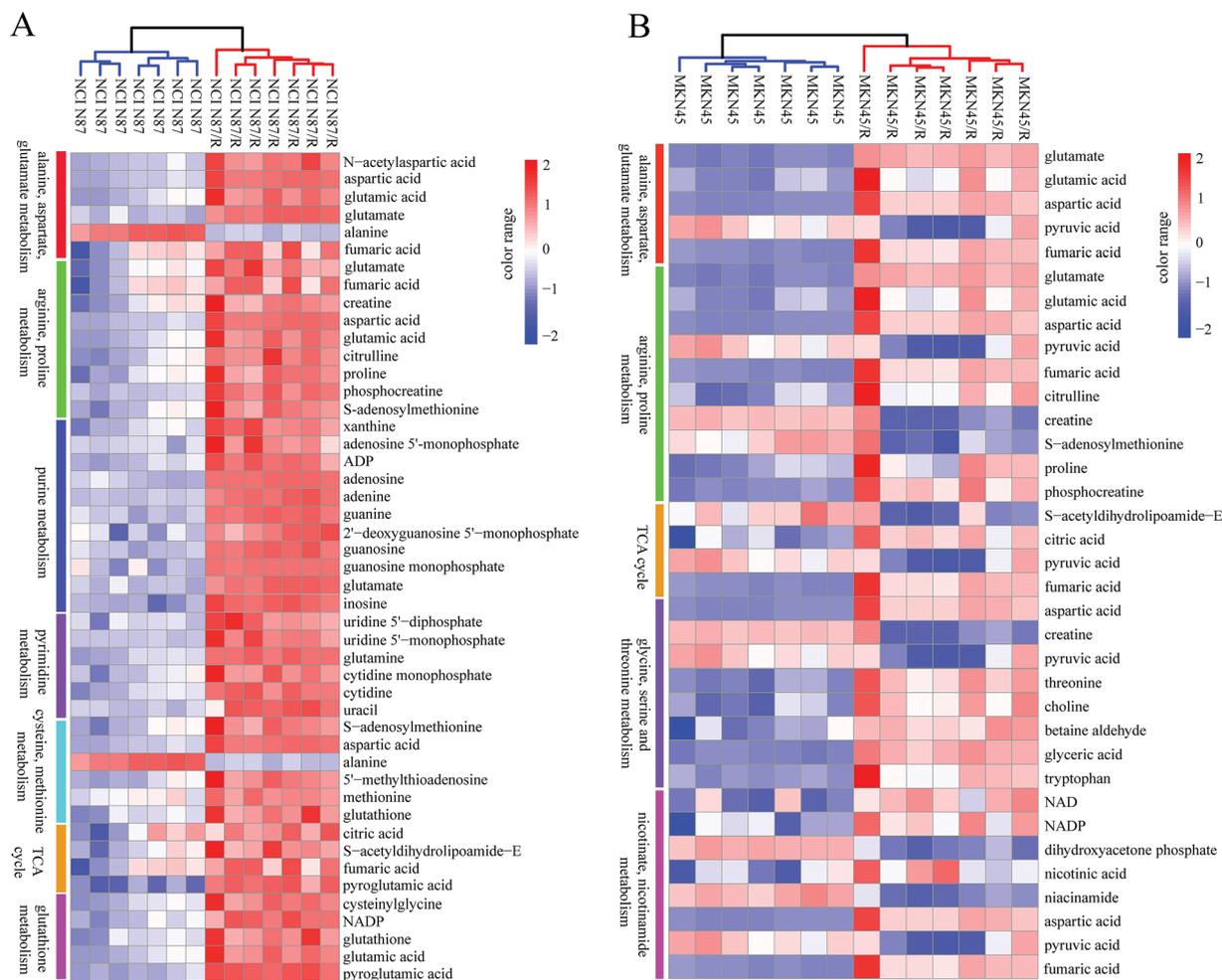


Fig. 4 Heat map visualization of differential metabolites from significantly altered pathways in (A) NCI N87/R and NCI N87 cells, and (B) MKN45/R and MKN45 cells. Each row represents a metabolite and each column represents a sample. The increased and decreased metabolites are represented by range of red and blue intensities, respectively.

impact value = 0.65) (Tables 3 and 4). These results indicate that metabolism in certain amino acids and TCA cycle has common characteristics in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells while at the same time exhibiting respective signatures of NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells. For instance, nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism was typical in MKN45/R cells while purine, glutathione and pyrimidine were exclusive in NCI N87/R cells.

3.5 Metabolomics–proteomics network analysis and validation

To further explore regulatory relationships of the biologically related molecules, we constructed a metabolomics–proteomics network of differential metabolites and regulatory target genes based on the OmicsNet website, the results of which were represented by an integrated network (Fig. 7A). Fortunately, we noticed citrate, a key metabolite in TCA cycle, was regulated by four target genes, including citrate synthase (CS), cytoplasmic aconitate hydratase 1/2 (ACO1/2), and ATP-citrate synthase (ACLY). Similarly, proline was regulated by glutamyl-prolyl tRNA synthetase (EPRS), cytosol aminopeptidase (LAP3), pyrroline-5-

carboxylate reductase 1/2 (PYCR1/2), pyrroline-5-carboxylate reductase 3 (PYCRL), probable proline–tRNA ligase (PARS2) and prolyl 4-hydroxylase subunit alpha 1/2/3 (P4HA1, P4HA2 and P4HA3). Proteomics results demonstrated relatively high levels of CS, ACLY and EPRS and low levels of PYCRL in NCI N87/R cells while EPRS, PYCR1/2 showed prominent up-regulation in MKN45/R cells compared with their parental cells ($p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$) (Fig. 7B and C). Other target genes regulating citrate and proline which include LAP3, ACO1/2 and P4HA 1/2/3 showed no significant changes in resistant cells compared to their parental cells ($p > 0.05$), indicating CS, ACLY, EPRS, PYCRL and PYCR1/2 have major roles in regulating citrate and proline. Next, we further confirmed the expression levels of CS and EPRS in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells by western blot (Fig. 7D and E) which were consistent with proteomics results.

4. Discussion

Although trastuzumab is one of the most effective antibody drug targeting HER-2 positive advanced gastric and breast



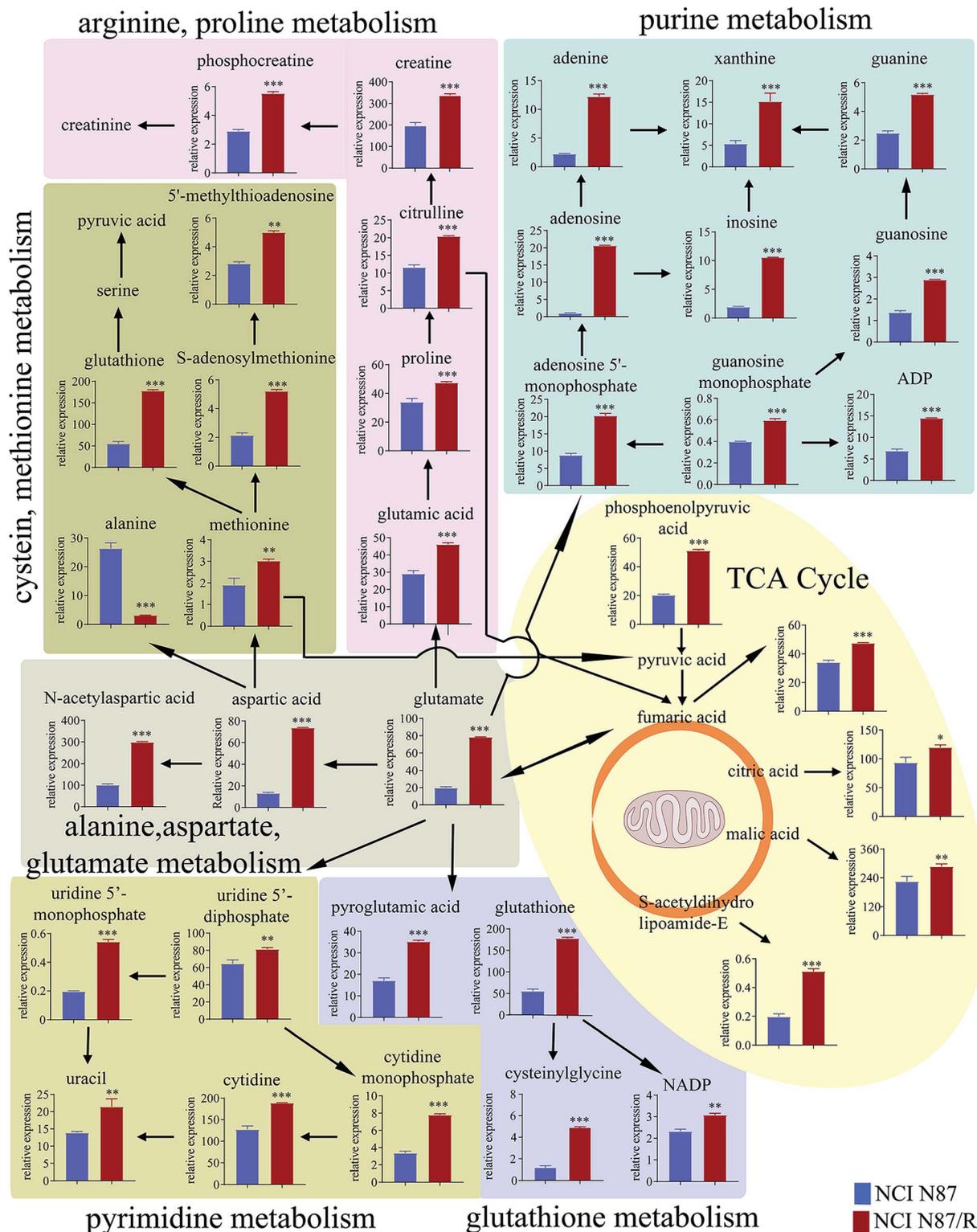


Fig. 5 Network analysis of significantly changed metabolic pathways and quantification of differential metabolites. The top seven metabolic pathways in NCI N87/R cells were analyzed. Each colored map indicates a different pathway. Quantitative results of increased and decreased metabolites were expressed as mean \pm SEM of seven independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ vs. NCI N87.

cancer, trastuzumab resistance has become a universal phenomenon in clinical therapy. Underlying mechanism of drug resistance has not been fully understood further

complicating the situation. Mounting evidence demonstrates that acquired resistance of tumor is closely related to abnormal metabolism such as alternative metabolic pathways involved in



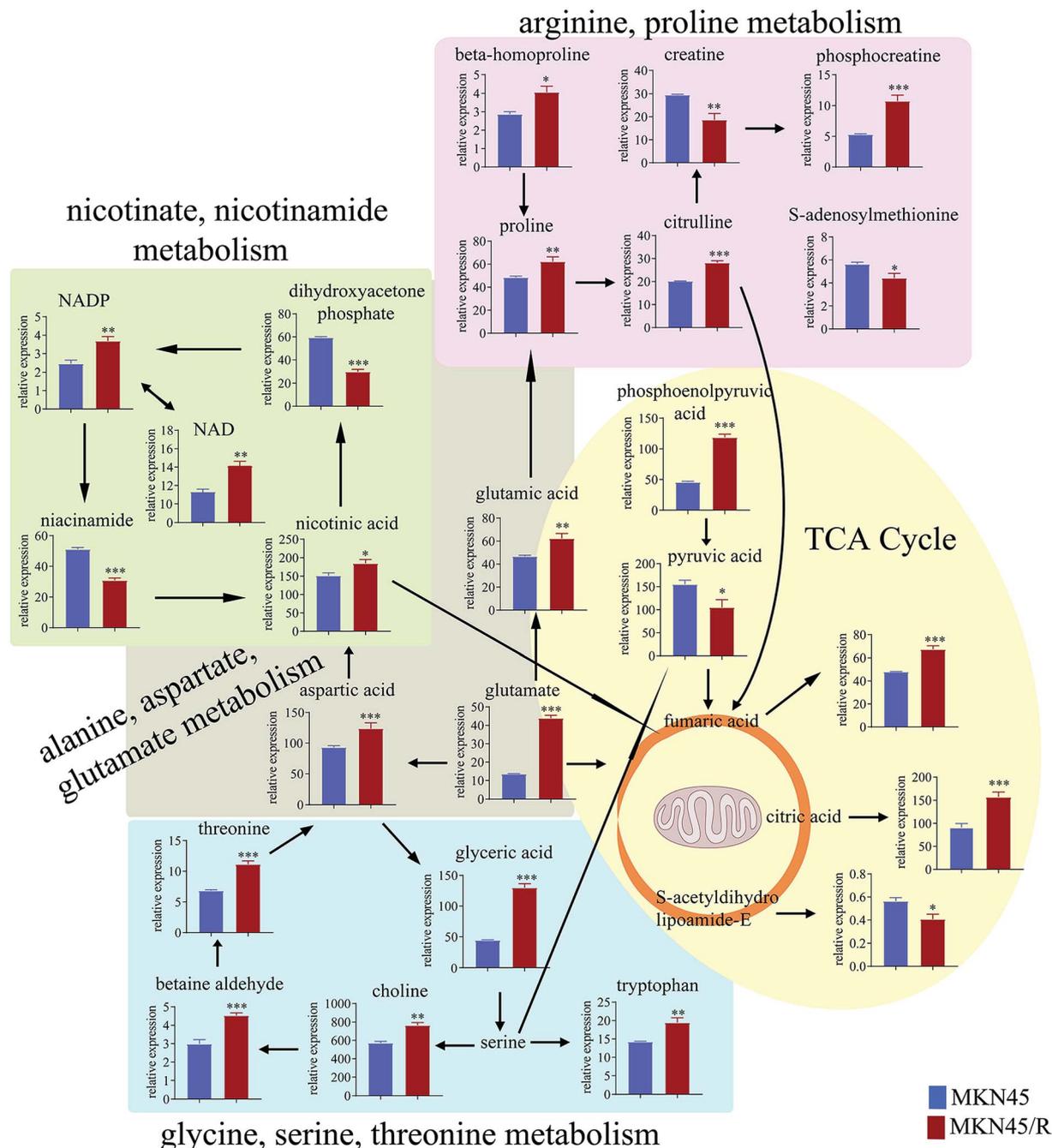


Fig. 6 Network analysis of significantly changed metabolic pathways and quantification of differential metabolites. The five metabolic pathways in MKN45/R cells were analyzed. Each colored map indicates a different pathway. Quantitative results of increased and decreased metabolites were expressed as mean \pm SEM of five independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ vs. MKN45.

biosynthesis and catabolism.²³ Besides, it is widely acknowledged that metabolomic reprogramming often occurs in drug-resistant cancer cells to adapt for survival and proliferation.²⁴ Previous work has shown that gemcitabine resistance in pancreatic cancer cells reprogrammed glucose metabolism and enhanced pyrimidine synthesis.²⁰ Recent metabolomics has revealed that methionine degradation and cysteine biosynthesis are two canonical pathways related to platinum resistance in ovarian cancer cells.²⁵ In our study, global metabolomics was

performed to profile the specific metabolic pathways and metabolic signatures between trastuzumab resistant gastric cancer cells and parental cells. Pathways enrichment analysis revealed that metabolic pathways including those of amino acid, energy, cofactors and nucleotide metabolism were prominently altered in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells, suggesting the contribution of these pathways in maintaining trastuzumab resistance.



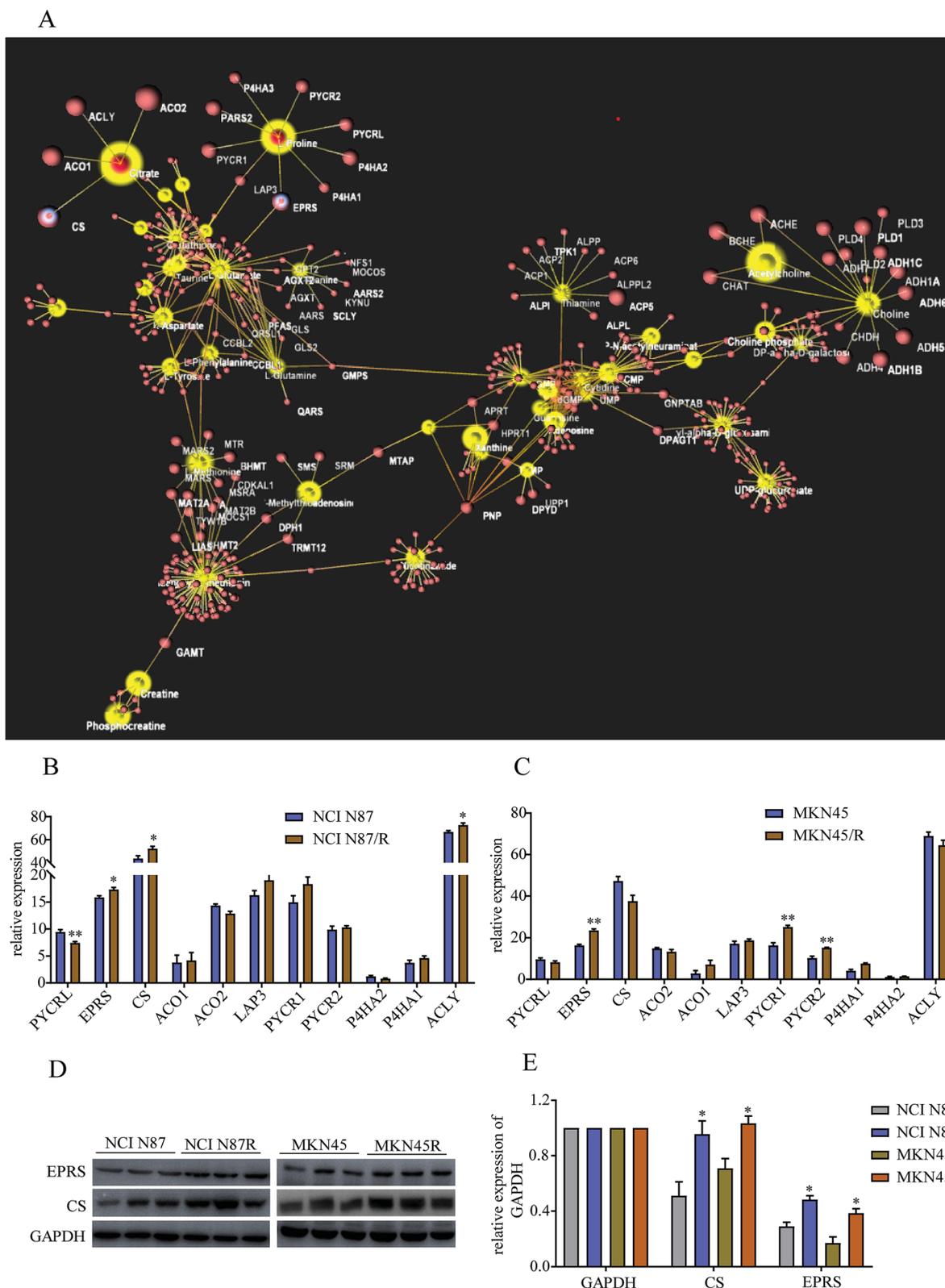


Fig. 7 Analysis of differentially expressed metabolites and target genes. (A) Constructing the metabolomics–proteomics network of differential metabolites and regulatory target genes based on the OmicsNet website. Red nodes represent target genes, yellow nodes represent differential metabolites in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells respectively. CS and EPRS are highlighted due to verification by western blot. (B and C) CS and EPRS proteins were quantified by mass spectrometry respectively. (D) CS and EPRS proteins were detected using western blot with GAPDH as loading control. (E) Quantification of western blot signals in two groups of cell lines. Three independent biological replicates are shown as mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ vs. controls.



TCA cycle is a central hub for oxidative phosphorylation and supervises energy metabolism, protein biosynthesis and redox balance in cells. Aberrant TCA cycle function is implicated in a wide variety of biological processes including drug resistance of cancer cells.²⁶ Previous studies have shown that cancer cells can uncouple glycolysis from TCA cycle allowing the use of additional fuel sources to meet their heightened metabolic needs, such as glutamine, which is the most important amino acid in organisms, serving to transport nitrogen for biosynthesis of nonessential amino acids, such as purines, pyrimidines, and fatty acid, or entering the TCA cycle in the form of α -ketoglutarate.²⁷ Our results manifest that citric acid, fumaric acid, and phosphoenolpyruvic acid, which are intermediate metabolites and promote the up-regulation of TCA cycle, increased significantly in NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells suggesting that high levels of these metabolites in TCA cycle contribute to trastuzumab resistance. Moreover, we analyzed target genes regulating citric acid from our previous proteomics data. CS, a crucial enzyme in TCA cycle, catalyzes the reaction between oxaloacetic acid and acetyl-CoA to synthesize citric acid. A growing body of evidence indicate that high levels of CS is closely associated with tumor metastasis, proliferation and drug resistance by increasing ATP synthesis which contribute to cell proliferation and drug resistance.^{28,29} Consistent with these studies, our results from proteomics data displayed that CS was upregulated in trastuzumab resistant cells compared with parental cells, suggesting its contribution to trastuzumab resistance. ACLY, another key cytosolic enzyme, catalyzes the cleavage of citrate into oxaloacetate and acetyl-CoA, the latter serving as common substrate for *de novo* lipogenesis. The upregulated fatty acid synthesis is the most important metabolic pathway for the proliferation and survival of cancer cells.³⁰ Increasing evidence suggests that high expression of ACLY promote tumor progression and drug resistance by upregulating metabolic pathways, including gluconeogenesis and glycolysis, glutamine metabolism, and fatty acid synthesis.^{30,31} Our results suggest that high expression of ACLY regulates trastuzumab resistance by controlling citric acid levels to improve energy supply for cancer cells.

Proline, synthesized from glutamate, can be interconverted to other substrates and is the source of carbon exchange between TCA cycle and urea cycle.³² Here, EPRS, PYCRL and PYCR1/2, genes that regulate proline biosynthesis, catabolism and cycling, were identified by proteomics data. EPRS catalyzes the attachment of glutamate/proline to the corresponding tRNA. High expression of EPRS is closely correlated with tumor proliferation, poor prognosis and drug resistance.³³ However, the underlying mechanisms involving in tumor metabolism and drug resistance remain unclear. PYCR1/2 (located in the mitochondria) is a class of housekeeping enzyme that catalyzes the proline biosynthesis and involved in signal transduction, apoptosis, redox potential and mitochondrial integrity.^{34,35} High expression of PYCR1/2 is proved in a variety of malignancies, and promotes tumor growth and drug resistance by generating redox NADP⁺, which increases the activity of the pentose phosphate pathway, glycolysis and ATP production.^{35,36} PYCRL (located in the cytosol), an isozyme

of PYCR1/2, prefers to reduce nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) for a cofactor. Our results displayed that PYCR1/2 increased and PYCRL was decreased in trastuzumab resistant cells when compared with parental cells respectively, indicating that proline biosynthesis was enhanced in resistant cells.

Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism provides a critical fuel for cancer cells proliferation and survivability. Specifically, glutamate is an indispensable nitrogen and carbon source for synthesis of amino acid, nucleobases and hexosamines.³⁷ Aspartate is also necessary in several cancers for biosynthetic process which promotes tumor proliferation, migration and invasion.³⁸ Thus, alterations in alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism may be an important process for drug resistance acquisition. Our results show that alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism was considerably altered in trastuzumab resistant cells, which are consistent with this viewpoint.

Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism are needed for the synthesis of proteins and nucleic acid, while they are also necessary for cancer cell survival.³⁹ We noticed that glycine, serine and threonine metabolism is peculiar to MKN45/R cells and displayed a prominent change, suggesting that NCI N87/R and MKN45/R cells possess their particular characteristics.

It is well known that glutathione is a key substrate for protecting cells from oxidative stress, it is also indispensable to maintain NADPH/NADP⁺ ratio. Previous study indicated that the level of glutathione metabolism was higher in A2780 resistant ovarian cancer cells compared with sensitive cells.⁴⁰ Another study demonstrated that although the intracellular glutathione level increases after exposure to cisplatin, there is no clear correlation between the intracellular glutathione in ovarian cancer cells and their resistance to cisplatin neither after initial nor after repeated exposure to this drug.⁴¹ Our results display that glutathione, cysteinylglycine, pyroglutamic acid and NADP, which are key metabolites of glutathione metabolism, elevated prominently in NCI N87/R cells, suggesting that trastuzumab resistant cells had stronger anti-oxidative ability than parental cells. Another study suggested that higher level of methionine contributed to oxidation resistance, promoting proliferation of cancer cells and protecting cancer cells against chemotherapeutic drugs.⁴² We noticed an accumulation of methionine in NCI N87/R cells which promoted antioxidation in trastuzumab resistant cells.

We also found a dramatic change of pyrimidine/purine metabolism in trastuzumab resistant cells. The levels of relevant metabolites such as uridine 5'-diphosphate, uridine 5'-monophosphate, cytidine monophosphate, cytidine and uracil were elevated in pyrimidine metabolism whereas ADP, guanosine, guanosine monophosphate, guanine, adenosine, adenine, inosine xanthine, adenosine 5'-monophosphate and 2'-deoxyguanosine 5'-monophosphate were increased in purine metabolism in NCI N87/R compared with NCI N87 cells. The reason for high levels of pyrimidine/purine metabolisms is still unclear.



Abbreviations

HER-2	Human epidermal growth factor receptor-2
MVDA	Multivariate statistical data analysis
QC	Quality control
NCE	Normalized collisional energy
PCA	Principal component analysis
OPLS-DA	Orthogonal partial least square discriminant analysis
VIP	Variable importance in the projection
FC	Fold change
NADP	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate
NAD	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
CS	Citrate synthase
ACO1/2	Cytoplasmic aconitate hydratase 1/2
ACLY	ATP-citrate synthase
EPRS	Glutamyl-prolyl tRNA synthetase
LAP3	Cytosol aminopeptidase
PYCR1/2	Pyrroline-5-carboxylate reductase 1/2
PYCR3	Pyrroline-5-carboxylate reductase 3
PARS2	Probable proline-tRNA ligase
P4HA1/2/3	Prolyl 4-hydroxylase subunit alpha 1/2/3
TCA cycle	Tricarboxylic acid cycle
NADPH	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate
HMDB	Human metabolome database
KEGG	Kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance
LC/MS	Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry
GC/MS	Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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