

Untargeted Macrolipidomic Profiling of Plant-Based Oils

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Overview

Purpose: Plant based oils are a major source of dietary fat and they are largely triacylglycerols (TAG). TAG can be challenging to measure due to fatty acyl diversity, therefore a dual column serial-coupling setup for chromatographic separation was explored.

Methods: Macrolipidomic profiling of 10 plant oils completed by UHPLC-MS/MS on a Waters Synapt G2Si QTOF and data processed using SimLipid software. Fatty acid composition was also completed.

Results: The oils were mainly TAG molecules although diacylglycerols were also abundant. Coconut oil, flaxseed oil and DHASCO had the greatest diversity of types of lipid molecules.

Introduction

The analysis of TAG in plant-based oils can be particularly challenging to measure due to their high structural diversity encompassing various fatty acyl chain lengths and isobaric/isomeric configurations. While TAG constitute most of the weight of vegetable oils, the measurement of other lipid species, such as diacylglycerols, phospholipids and sterols is relatively limited in the literature. Dual column chromatography was used for untargeted macrolipidomics of 10 commercially-available plant-based oils. Lipids were identified using automated identification software and confirmed by manual inspection and by fatty acid analysis using gas chromatography.

Methods

Study Design

Nine plant-based oils (flaxseed oil, soybean oil, coconut oil, corn oil, sunflower oil, canola oil, peanut oil, safflower oil, and olive oil) were purchased locally and DHASCO was donated from DSM Company (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Ten Plant Oils Analyzed



Sample Preparation

For macrolipidomic profiling, lipids were extracted from the oils using 2:1 chloroform/methanol (v/v) with TAG 17:0/17:0/17:0 as an internal standard (Figure 2). The lipid extracts were dried under N₂ gas and reconstituted in 65:35:5 acetonitrile/isopropanol/water (v/v/v)+0.1% formic acid and stored in vials at 4°C until analysis by UHPLC-MS/MS ($n = 3$).

For fatty acid composition analysis, fatty acid methyl esters were prepared from the oils by direct transesterification using 14% boron trifluoride in methanol with hexane and heating for one hour at 100°C. TAG 17:0/17:0/17:0 was again included as an internal standard ($n = 8$).

Results

Figure 6. Principal Component Analysis of the Plant Oils

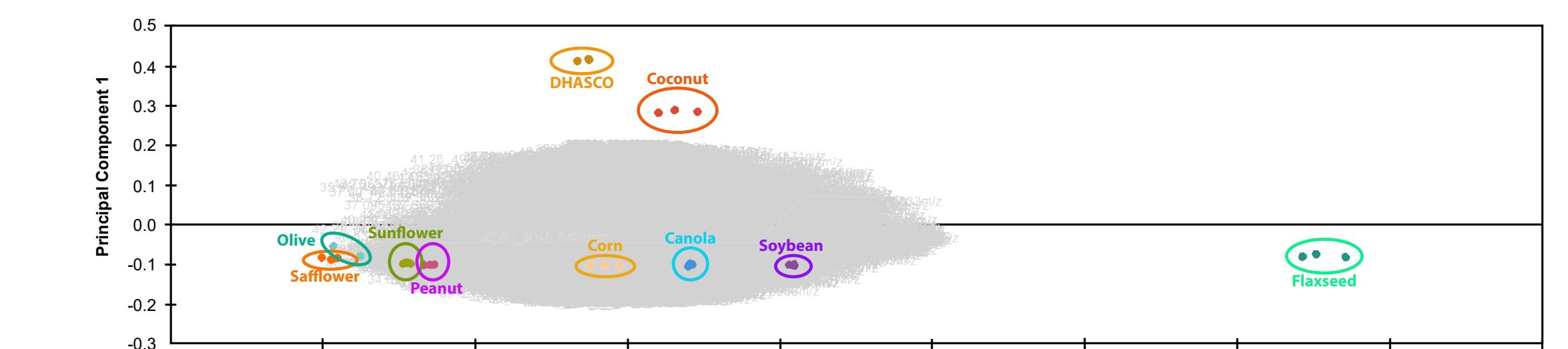
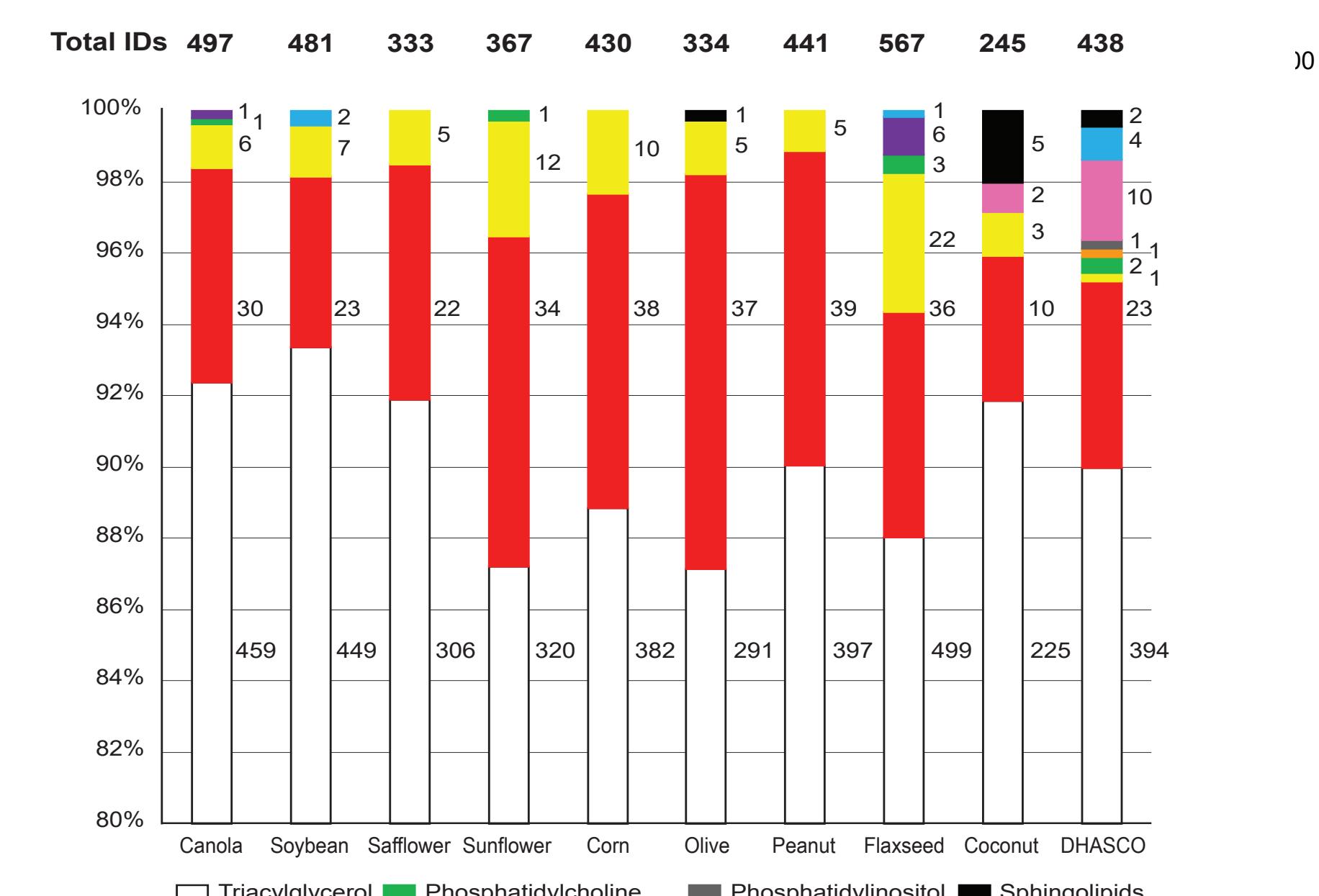


Table 1. Number of Brutto Species in the Oils

Lipid Class	Canola	Soybean	Safflower	Sunflower	Corn	Olive	Peanut	Flaxseed	Coconut	DHASCO
TAG	79	76	61	63	70	51	68	85	56	114
DAG	13	10	11	13	16	15	15	16	10	19
Plant sterols	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	7	1
PC	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2
PE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
PG	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Sphingolipids	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2
Total	99	92	76	80	90	71	87	117	73	153

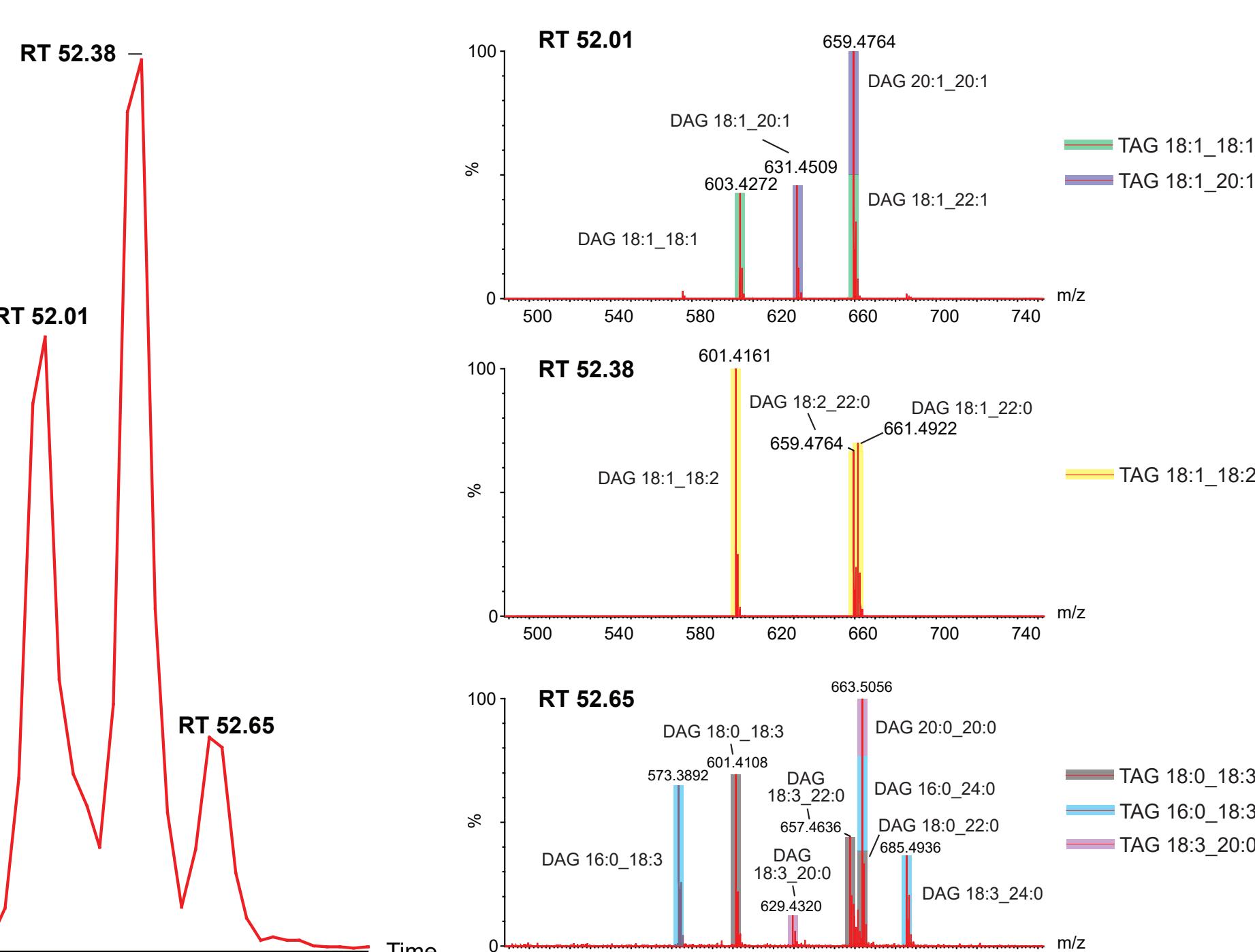
PG, phosphatidylglycerol; PA, phosphatidic acid; PI, phosphatidylinositol; PS, phosphatidylserine; PE, phosphatidylethanolamine; PC, phosphatidylcholine; DAG, diacylglycerol; TAG, triacylglycerol.

Figure 7. Possible Number of Medio Species in the Oil



Number of possible medio level species is listed beside each class bar with total species in bold at the top. MS/MS data was used and identifications were filtered for a base peak for sterols, a head group for phospholipids, and each acyl fragment of glycerolipids.

Figure 8. Manual Confirmation of Medio Species in Canola Oil



The extracted ion chromatogram for m/z 958.8797 ± 0.05 Da and the MS/MS Spectra of each peak. Six TAG species out of the 15 possible medio species were confirmed for the brutto species of TAG 58:3

Conclusions

Each oil formed distinct clusters by principal component analysis with DHASCO, coconut and flaxseed oils being particularly isolated. These latter oils had unique TAG species containing 22:6, 12:0 and 18:3, respectively. While still unique, olive, safflower, sunflower and peanut oils had the most overlap.

TAG molecules were the most abundant lipids at the brutto and medio level. Olive oil and coconut oil had the lowest number of TAG species. Flaxseed, canola, and soybean had high brutto and medio level TAG. DHASCO had the highest number of brutto TAG species, but the fifth highest number of possible medio species.

Diacylglycerols were also common in the oils followed by plant sterols. Oils with the most diverse lipid class profile were DHASCO, followed by coconut and flaxseed oil. Interestingly, flaxseed oil had the most individual lipids while coconut had the least.

Oleic acid (18:1n-9) was the most abundant fatty acid across the ten oils and then followed by linoleic acid (18:2n-6). Palmitic acid (16:0) and stearic acid (18:0) were also common in most oils but at lower levels. Distinct fatty acid profiles were determined for coconut oil (10:0, 12:0 and 14:0) and DHASCO (22:6n-3).

Table 2. Ten Most Abundant Lipids (TAG Species) in Each Oil

Canola	Soybean	Safflower	Sunflower	Corn	Olive	Peanut	Flaxseed	Coconut	DHASCO
TAG wt%	TAG wt%	TAG wt%	TAG wt%	TAG wt%	TAG wt%	TAG wt%	TAG wt%	TAG wt%	TAG wt%
18:1-18:1-18:3 7.4	18:1-18:2-18:2 6.6	18:1-18:2-18:2 8.9	18:2-18:2-18:2 10.5	18:1-18:1-18:1 9.7	18:2-18:2-18:2 6.7	18:2-18:3-18:3 5.1	12:0-12:0-16:0 10.0	14:0-22:2-22:6 6.3	
18:1-18:1-18:1 7.3	18:2-18:2-18:3 6.3	18:1-18:2-18:3 8.6	18:2-18:2-18:3 9.4	18:1-18:1-18:2 6.3	18:1-18:1-18:1 6.1	18:2-18:3-18:3 5.0	12:0-12:1-18:1 6.8	22:6-22:6-22:6 5.9	
18:1-18:2-18:2 7.1	18:2-18:3-18:3 5.6	18:1-18:1-18:2 8.4	18:1-18:2-18:2 7.7	18:1-18:1-18:2 6.3	18:1-18:2-18:2 6.0	18:1-18:1-18:1 6.5	12:0-22:6-22:6 4.9		
18:1-18:3-18:3 6.6	18:1-18:1-18:1 4.8	18:0-18:1-18:1 5.8	18:0-18:1-18:1 6.0	18:1-18:1-18:2 5.2	18:1-18:1-18:2 6.2	18:1-18:1-18:2 4.7	12:0-12:0-18:0 6.3	18:1-18:1-18:1 3.4	
18:1-18:1-18:2 3.8	18:0-18:2-18:2 3.6	18:1-18:2-20:0 4.1	18:1-18:1-22:0 3.9	18:1-18:1-22:0 3.7	18:1-18:1-22:0 3.7	18:1-18:1-18:1 3.7	12:0-16:1-18:1 5.0	16:0-16:1-22:6 3.0	
18:2-18:3-18:3 3.2	18:0-18:1-18:1 3.5	18:1-20:1-22:0 3.7	18:1-18:1-18:2 3.3	18:1-20:1-22:0 3.6	18:1-18:1-18:1 3.6	18:0-16:1-18:1 4.7	16:0-18:1-22:6 2.7	18:1-18:2-18:3 2.7	
18:0-18:1-18:1 2.6	16:0-18:2-18:2 2.4	18:1-18:1-20:0 3.5	18:1-18:1-20:0 3.1	18:1-18:1-20:0 3.5	18:1-18:1-20:0 2.9	18:1-18:2-18:2 2.7	14:0-16:0-18:1 4.3	14:0-16:0-22:6 2.7	
18:0-18:1-20:0 2.4	18:1-18:2-18:2 2.4	18:1-18:2-18:2 2.4	18:1-18:1-18:1 2.4	18:1-18:1-18:1 2.4	18:1-18:1-18:1 2.5	18:1-18:1-18:1 3.6	16:0-16:0-18:1 3.6	18:0-18:1-18:1 2.7	
Total wt% 47.0	Total wt% 41.7	Total wt% 53.9	Total wt% 54.7	Total wt% 45.7	Total wt% 45.3	Total wt% 50.4	Total wt% 45.3	Total wt% 38.7	Total wt% 37.1

The top ten most abundant lipids of each oil were identified and highlighted. For each oil, the top ten were TAG species. TAG species appearing in the top ten for four or more oils are highlighted with the same colour while those identified in three or less are not highlighted.

Table 3. Fatty Acid Composition of Plant Oils

Fatty acid	Canola	Soybean	Safflower	Sunflower	Corn	Olive	Peanut	Flaxseed	Coconut	DHASCO
16:0	0.005 ± 0.005	0.003 ± 0.003	0.005 ± 0.005	0.005 ± 0.004	0.003 ± 0.003	0.003 ± 0.003	0.003 ± 0.003	0.003 ± 0.003	5.00 ± 0.14	1.47 ± 0.02
18:0	0.01 ± 0.01	0.007 ± 0.007	0.01 ± 0.01	0.004 ± 0.005	0.01 ± 0.01	0.006 ± 0.004	0.01 ± 0.01	0.007 ± 0.002	51.43 ± 1.36	5.66 ± 0.33
18:1	0.045 ± 0.045	0.053 ± 0.053	0.063 ± 0.062	0.074 ± 0.074	0.023 ± 0.022	0.010 ± 0.005	0.03 ± 0.01	0.034 ± 0.004	19.69 ± 0.54	14.08 ± 0.48
18:2	3.88 ± 0.02	5.19 ± 0.07	4.59 ± 0.03	5.34 ± 0						