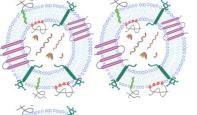


Lipid Remodelling in Extracellular Vesicles from β -Cells under Hyperglycemic Stress - Multimodal Mass Spectrometry Approach

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Background & Rationale

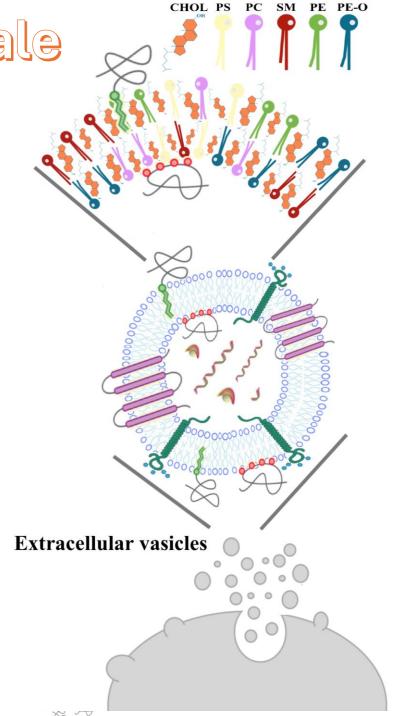
EXTRACELLULAR VESICLES (EVS) AS BIOMARKERS

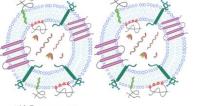
EVs are spherical structures surrounded by a lipid bilayer and contribute to a variety of functions in biological systems.

Their basic classification distinguishes three subpopulations based on their size and biogenesis:

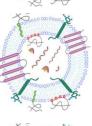
- exosomes (50–150 nm) = SMALL EVs,
- ectosomes (100–1000 nm) = LARGE EVs
- apoptotic bodies.

EV content varies according to the cell or organ of origin and the microenvironment at the time of their generation, determining in this manner their fate and biological activity.

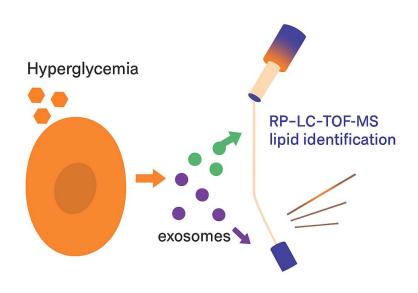


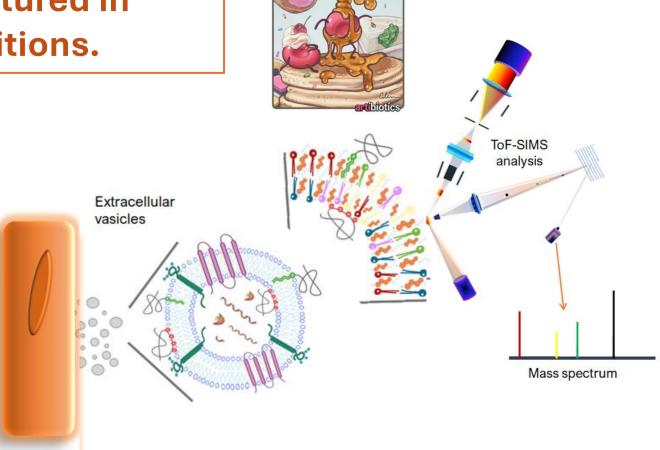


Impact of hyperglycemia on β -cell EV lipid composition

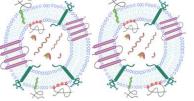


To compare and discover molecular profile changes of EVs subpopulations derived from cells culltured in hyperglycemic conditions.

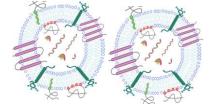




Hyperglycemia



Analytical Techniques



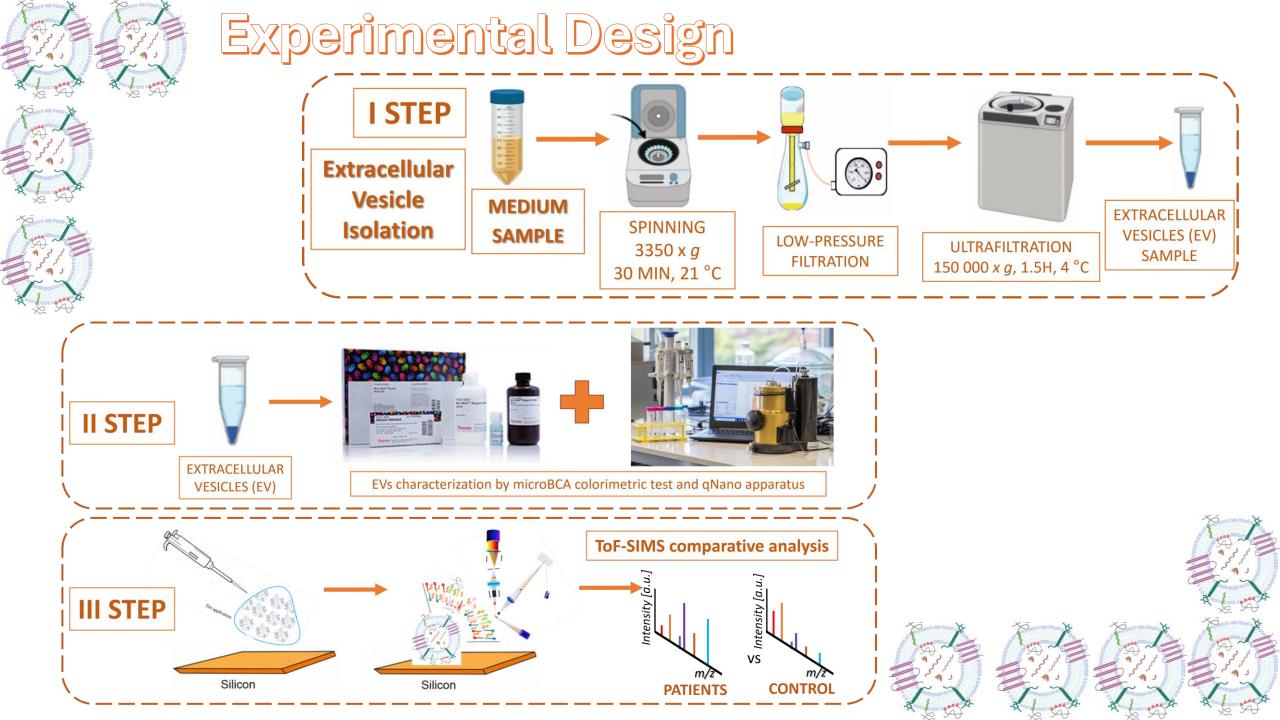


Reversed-Phase Liquid Chromatography – Quadrupole Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (RP-LC-Q-TOF-MS) high-resolution lipid identification

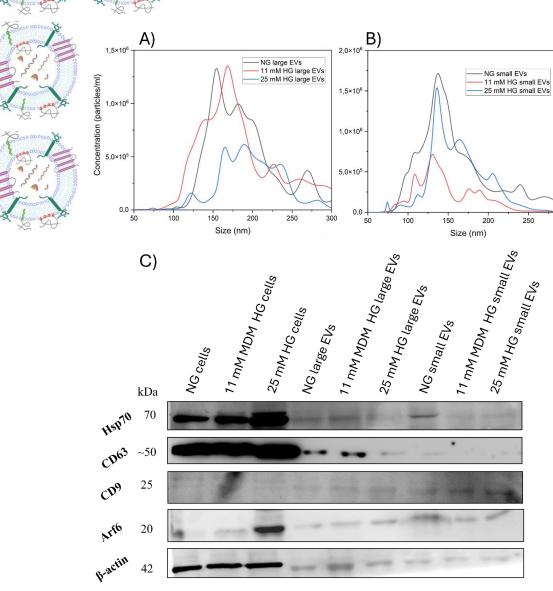
Time of Flight – Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry direct surface mapping of lipids

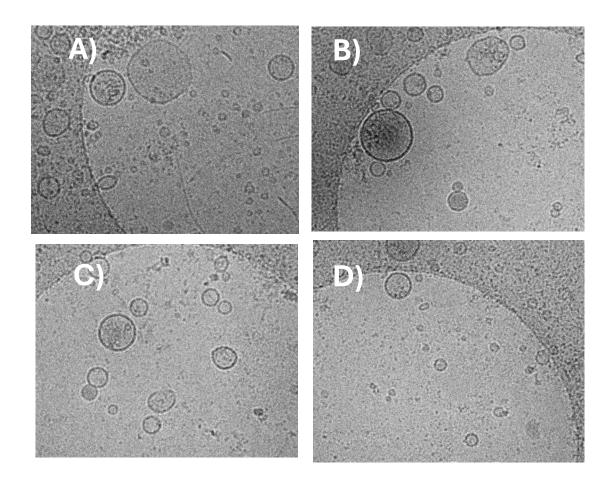


Limitations	Requires extraction, no spatial info	Semi-quantitative, fewer intact lipids
Advantages	Accurate mass, broad lipid coverage, quantitative	Sub-micron imaging, minimal prep, label-free
Purpose	RP-LC-Q-TOF-MS High-resolution lipid ID	ToF-SIMS Surface mapping of lipids



RESULTS - Evs characterisation

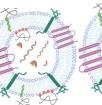


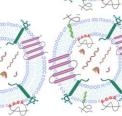


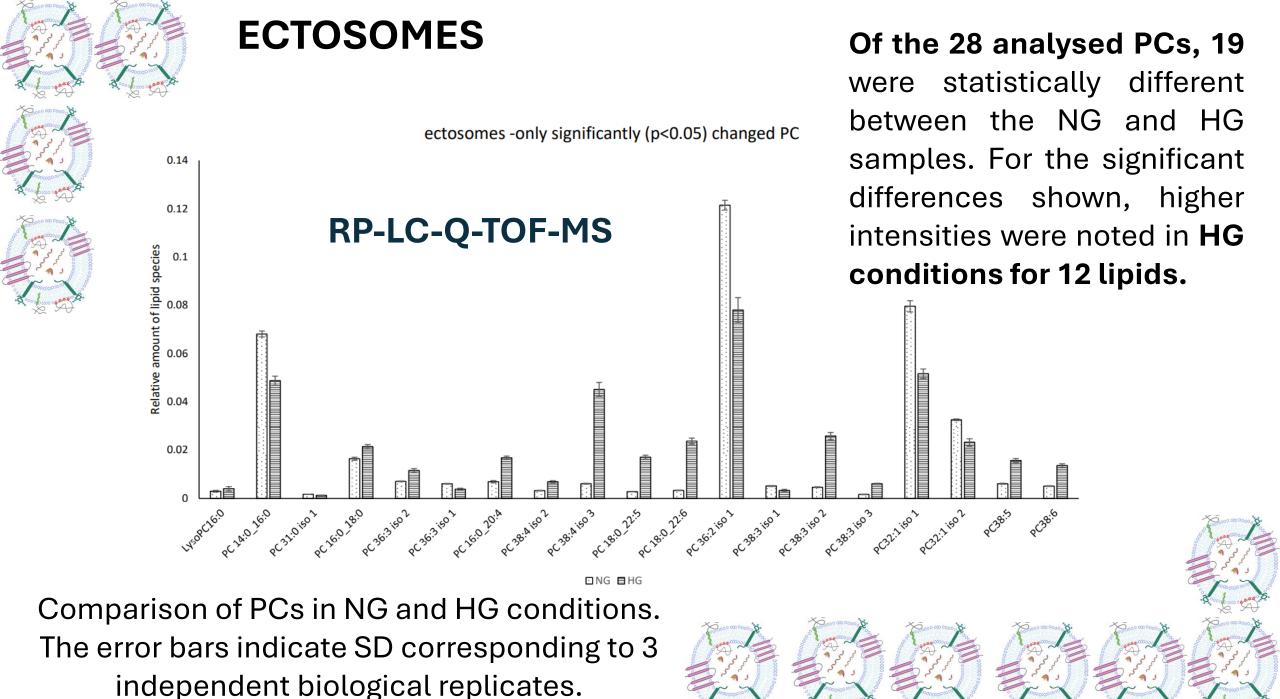
The cryo-TEM image of A) large HG-EVs, B) large NG-EVs, C) small HG-EVs, D) small NG-EVs.

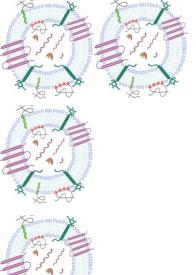


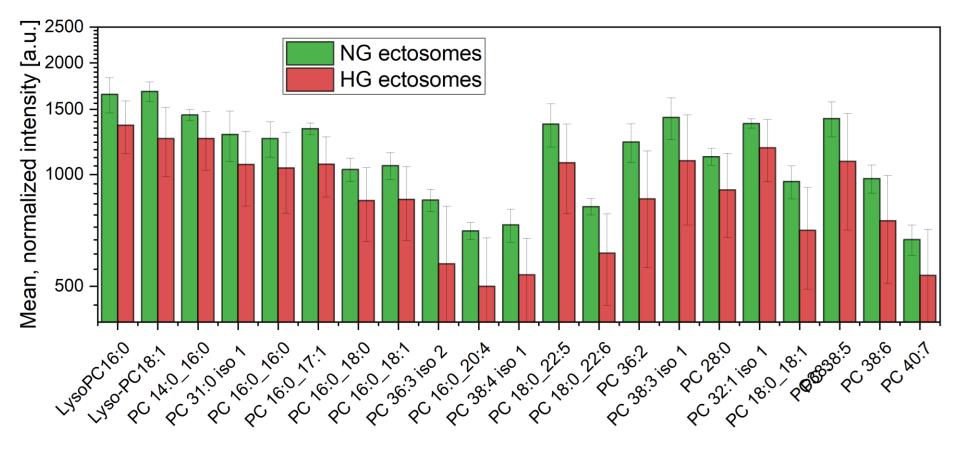






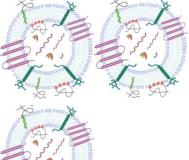




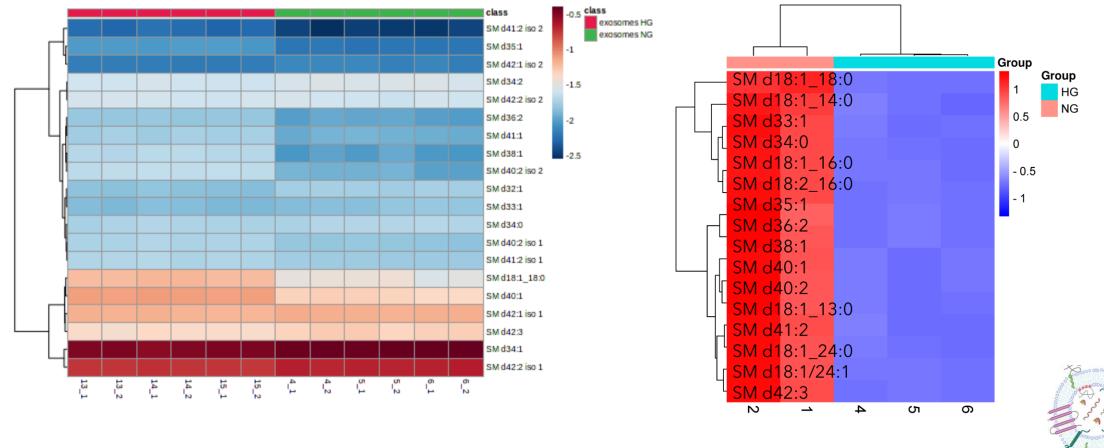


There are no statistical changes in the ectosome population.

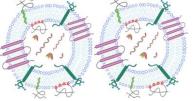
Heatmaps presenting the sphingomyelins (SM) lipid profile in NG and HG conditions **RP-LC-Q-TOF-MS** ToF-SIMS SM d34:2 Group SM d42:2 iso 2 Group M d18:1 18:0 SM d32:1 SM d18:1 14:0 SM d34:0 SM d33:1 SM d40:2 iso 1 SM d34:0 SM d18:1 16:0 - 0.5 SM d40:2 iso 2 SM d18:2 16:0 SM d41:1 SM d35:1 SM d36:2 SM d36:2 SM d38:1 SM d41:2 iso 2 SM d35:1 SM d42:1 iso 2 SM d40:2 SM d42:1 iso 1 SM d18:1 13:0 SM d18:1 18:0 SM d40:1 SM d18:1 24:0 SM d34:1 SM d42:2 iso 1 ectosomes



Heatmaps presenting the sphingomyelins (SM) lipid profile in NG and HG conditions



exosomes



CONCLUSION



Exosomes – RP-LC-Q-TOF-MS revealed significant increases in **8/20 sphingomyelins** and **19/28 glycerophospholipids** under hyperglycemia (HG). ToF-SIMS showed the same trend for surface SM but no major structural changes.



Ectosomes – LC-MS detected changes in **10/20 sphingomyelins** and **19/28 phosphatidylcholines** (12 higher in HG). ToF-SIMS again showed **no significant surface differences**.

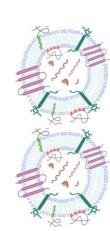
Overall Insight

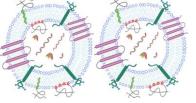
Hyperglycemia enriches the internal lipid pool of EVs (especially SM and PC) while leaving the outer membrane largely unchanged.

Take Home Message Multimodal analysis is essential:

- LC-MS/MS provides detailed molecular profiles.
- **ToF-SIMS** maps surface composition.

Together they reveal **bulk lipid remodelling without surface disruption**, highlighting EV lipids as potential **biomarkers of metabolic stress**.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION







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