

Central Lancashire Online Knowledge (CLoK)

Title	Investigating centrifugal filtration of serum-based FTIR spectroscopy for the stratification of brain tumours
Туре	Article
URL	https://clok.uclan.ac.uk/id/eprint/45316/
DOI	https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0279669
Date	2023
Citation	Theakstone, Ashton, Brennan, Paul, Jenkinson, Michael, Goodacre, Royston and Baker, Matthew (2023) Investigating centrifugal filtration of serum- based FTIR spectroscopy for the stratification of brain tumours. PLoS ONE.
Creators	Theakstone, Ashton, Brennan, Paul, Jenkinson, Michael, Goodacre, Royston and Baker, Matthew

It is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from the work. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0279669

For information about Research at UCLan please go to http://www.uclan.ac.uk/research/

All outputs in CLoK are protected by Intellectual Property Rights law, including Copyright law. Copyright, IPR and Moral Rights for the works on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. Terms and conditions for use of this material are defined in the <u>http://clok.uclan.ac.uk/policies/</u>

Investigating centrifugal filtration of serum-based FTIR spectroscopy for the stratification of brain tumours



SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Fig S1. Example spectra of a non-cancer patient.

Serum was fractionated through two 100 kDa molecular weight cut-off filters. The blue line represents the spectral profile with an unwashed filter and the black line is a washed filter.



Fig S2. Patient serum spectra including unfiltered whole serum and each molecular weight region included.

Average of the 30 lymphoma patients shown here. The inset is the wavenumber region between 1800 cm⁻¹ and 1000 cm⁻¹, which was used for all chemometrics and machine learning analyses. Spectra is offset for clearer visualisation.



Fig S3. Patient serum spectra including unfiltered whole serum and each molecular weight region included.

Average of the 30 non-cancer patients shown here. The inset is the wavenumber region between 1800 cm-1 and 1000 cm-1, which was used for all chemometrics and machine learning analyses. Spectra is offset for clearer visualisation.



Fig S4. PCA scores plots for the filtered serum (<50 kDa) of the first and second dimensions. The three figures represent (A) GBM in blue and non-cancer in yellow, (B) Lymphoma in blue and non-cancer in yellow and (C) GBM in blue and lymphoma in yellow. The eclipses in each class represent a 95% confidence interval. Values in parentheses are the TEV for each PC.



Fig S5. PCA scores plots for the filtered serum (<30 kDa) of the first and second dimensions. The three figures represent (A) GBM in blue and non-cancer in yellow, (B) Lymphoma in blue and non-cancer in yellow and (C) GBM in blue and lymphoma in yellow. The eclipses in each class represent a 95% confidence interval. Values in parentheses are the TEV for each PC.



Fig S6. PCA scores plots for the filtered serum (<10 kDa) of the first and second dimensions. The three figures represent (A) GBM in blue and non-cancer in yellow, (B) Lymphoma in blue and non-cancer in yellow and (C) GBM in blue and lymphoma in yellow. The eclipses in each class represent a 95% confidence interval. Values in parentheses are the TEV for each PC.



Fig S7. PCA scores plots for the filtered serum (<3 kDa) of the first and second dimensions. The three figures represent (A) GBM in blue and non-cancer in yellow, (B) Lymphoma in blue and non-cancer in yellow and (C) GBM in blue and lymphoma in yellow. The eclipses in each class represent a 95% confidence interval. Values in parentheses are the TEV for each PC.

		Sensitivity (%)			Specificity (%)			Balanced accuracy (%)		
		Mean	SD	95% CI	Mean	SD	95% CI	Mean	SD	95% CI
GBM versus NC	Unfiltered	88.9	9.7	±2.7 86.2-91.6	94.8	6.8	±1.9 92.9-96.7	91.8	6.0	±1.6 90.2-93.4
	<100 kDa	85.0	14.1	±3.9 81.1-88.9	81.7	12.1	±3.3 78.4-85.0	83.4	9.5	±2.6 80.8-86.0
	<50 kDa	73.4	16.9	±4.6 68.8-78.0	74.3	15.9	±4.4 69.9-78.7	73.8	10.6	±2.9 70.9-76.7
	<30 kDa	76.2	17.3	±4.7 71.5-80.9	76.3	15.1	±4.1 72.2-80.4	76.2	10.0	±2.7 73.5-78.9
	<10 kDa	69.6	17.9	±4.9 64.7-74.5	81.5	14.7	±4.0 77.5-85.5	75.5	9.3	±2.6 72.9-78.1
	<3 kDa	78.7	18.6	±5.1 73.6-83.8	81.0	14.8	±4.1 76.9-85.1	79.9	9.2	±2.5 77.4-82.4

Table S1. Sensitivity, specificity and balanced accuracies for the RF model classification of GBM *versus* non-cancer patients. Mean, standard deviation (SD) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) are provided.

Table S2. Sensitivity, specificity and balanced accuracies for the RF model classification of lymphoma *versus* non-cancer patients. Mean, standard deviation (SD) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) are provided.

		Sensitivity (%)			Specificity (%)			Balanced accuracy (%)		
		Mean	SD	95% CI	Mean	SD	95% CI	Mean	SD	95% CI
	Unfiltered	83.8	13.8	±3.8 80.0-87.6	94.3	7.8	±2.1 92.2-96.4	89.1	6.9	±1.9 87.2-91.0
	<100 kDa	59.1	20.4	±5.6 53.5-64.7	73.4	14.9	±4.1 69.3-77.5	66.3	11.6	±3.2 63.1-69.5
Lymphoma	<50 kDa	54.3	17.8	±4.9 49.4-59.2	61.7	14.1	±3.9 57.8-65.6	58.0	11.1	±3.0 55.0-61.0
versus NC	<30 kDa	59.4	18.2	±5.0 54.4-64.4	72.8	13.2	±3.6 69.2-76.4	66.1	9.7	±2.7 63.4-68.8
	<10 kDa	58.6	16.5	±4.5 54.1-63.1	70.2	14.1	±3.9 66.3-74.1	64.4	10.1	±2.8 61.6-67.2
	<3 kDa	67.2	17.8	±4.9 62.3-72.1	62.5	19.4	±5.3 57.2-67.8	64.8	9.2	±2.5 62.3-67.3

		Sensitivity (%)			Specificity (%)			Balanced accuracy (%)		
		Mean	SD	95% CI	Mean	SD	95% CI	Mean	SD	95% CI
GBM <i>versus</i> lymphoma	Unfiltered	86.3	10.4	±2.9 83.4-89.2	84.1	13.7	±3.8 80.3-87.9	85.2	8.1	±2.2 83.0-87.4
	<100 kDa	50.4	22.6	±6.2 44.2-56.6	53.5	19.3	±5.3 48.2-58.8	52.0	13.6	±3.7 48.3-55.7
	<50 kDa	49.6	20.5	±5.6 44.0-55.2	36.4	20.7	±5.7 30.7-42.1	43.0	13.4	±3.7 39.3-46.7
	<30 kDa	57.8	20.8	±5.7 52.1-63.5	45.7	20.8	±5.7 40.0-51.4	51.8	12.1	±3.3 48.5-55.1
	<10 kDa	38.5	14.3	±3.9 34.6-42.4	47.9	15.1	±4.1 43.8-52.0	43.2	9.4	±2.6 40.6-45.8
	<3 kDa	50.0	18.0	±4.9 45.1-54.9	39.2	19.6	±5.4 33.8-44.6	44.6	11.5	±3.2 41.4-47.8

Table S3. Sensitivity, specificity and balanced accuracies for the RF model classification of GBM *versus* Lymphoma patients. Mean, standard deviation (SD) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) are provided.



Fig S8. PLS loadings plot for the 1st and 2nd LVs for the filtered serum (<50 kDa). (A) GBM *versus* non-cancer, (B) Lymphoma *versus* non-cancer and (C) GBM *versus* lymphoma.



Fig S9. PLS loadings plot for the 1st and 2nd LVs for the filtered serum (<30 kDa). (A) GBM *versus* non-cancer, (B) Lymphoma *versus* non-cancer and (C) GBM *versus* lymphoma.



Fig S10. PLS loadings plot for the 1st and 2nd LVs for the filtered serum (<10 kDa). (A) GBM *versus* non-cancer, (B) Lymphoma *versus* non-cancer and (C) GBM *versus* lymphoma.



Fig S11. PLS loadings plot for the 1st and 2nd LVs for the filtered serum (<3 kDa). (A) GBM *versus* non-cancer, (B) Lymphoma *versus* non-cancer and (C) GBM *versus* lymphoma.