



RootProf

from theory to practice

RootProf website

<http://www.ba.ic.cnr.it/softwareic/rootprof/>

Belviso Benny Danilo
Bari, 3rd October 2019

Outlines

- Command file and GUI
- Unsupervised quantitative analysis (XAS data)
- Qualitative analysis (SAXS data)
- Supervised quantitative analysis (FT-IR data)

RootProf website

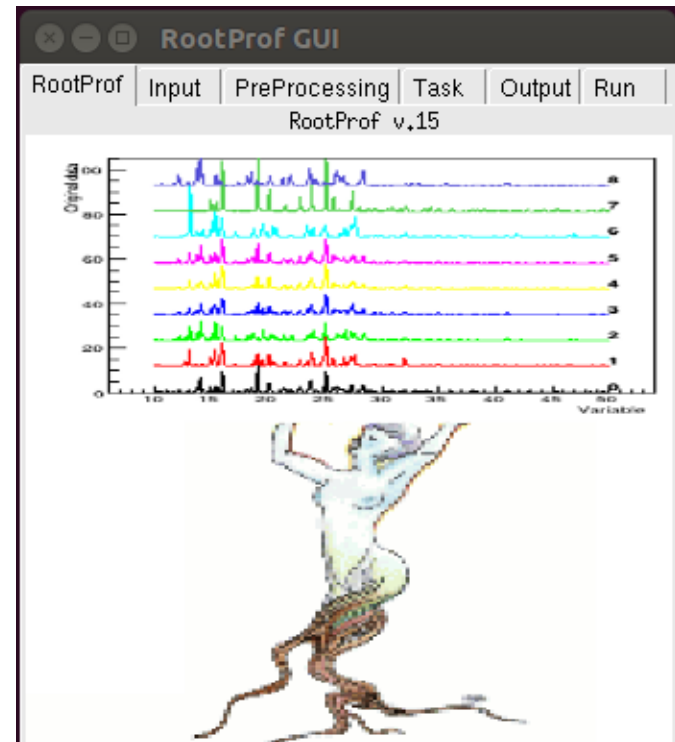
<http://www.ba.ic.cnr.it/softwareic/rootprof/>

Command file and GUI

Command file

Task	whichanalysis 0
Output	figpaper 1
Preproc	preprocess 1 2 0 1
Input file	range 5000 6500 file kinetic_01.extract file kinetic_02.extract file kinetic_03.extract file kinetic04.extract

GUI



Command file

Keywords

Task
Output
Preproc
Input file

whichanalysis 0
figpaper 1
preprocess 1 2 0 1
range 5000 6500
file kinetic_01.extract
file kinetic_02.extract
file kinetic_03.extract
file kinetic04.extract

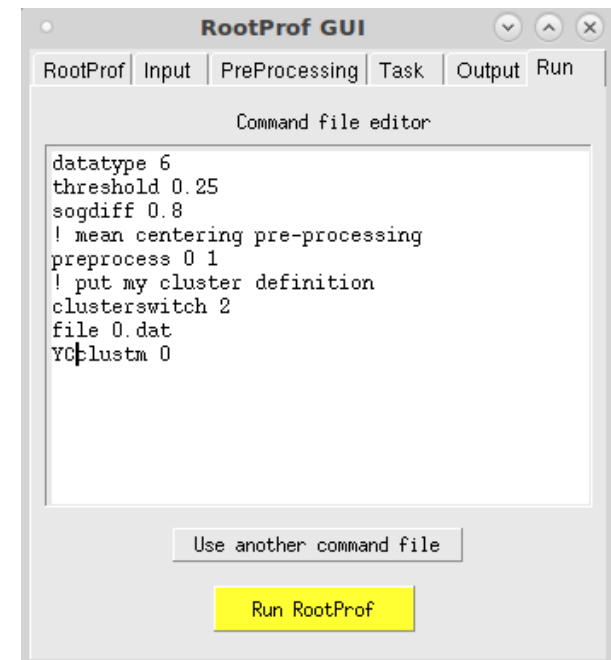
Keywords (general)			
whichanalysis	verbose	preprocess	skiplines
kolmog	savefig	backscale	file
	figpaper	shiftfactor	range
	startfromone	varbin	datatype
	writefiles	wgen	Skipdata

Keywords (X-ray data)			
	writehkl		standardrx
			ignoresigma
			nophase

Command file

Command editing

- Commands must be edited in an input file
- Free format
- Commands are case insensitive
- Comments start with "!"
- Each keyword is followed by a number related to the specific operation to perform



Command file

Examples

whichanalysis

This command is the core of RootProf. It defines which type of analysis has to be performed.



- 0 First Sight analysis
- 1 Qualitative analysis
- 2 Correlation analysis
- 3 Quantitative analysis
- 4 Supervised Quantitative
- 5 Covariance analysis
- 6 Size analysis
- 7 MED analysis
- 8 Only clustering
- 9 Generation of profiles
- 10 Crystallinity analysis



whichanalysis 1

range

It defines the range of the independent variable



Range/ranges

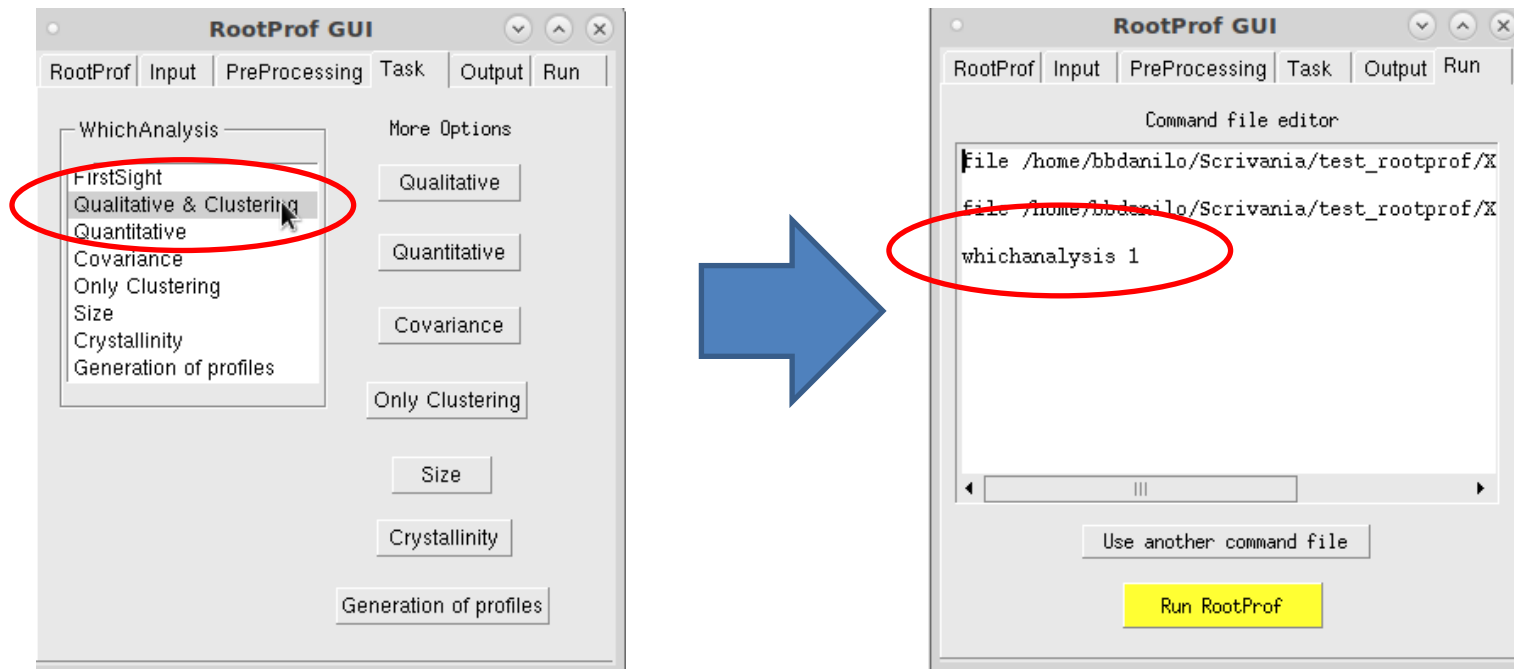


range 0 10 50 70

Command file

Command log file by GUI

While you are learning RootProf, you may want to keep a record of all the commands you give in a plain text log-file that you can read and edit.



All your commands, typed or clicked in the GUI, will be automatically recorded in the input command file prepared by RootProf.

XAS data analysis by RootProf

Cr reduction by *R. sphaeroides*



Rhodospirillum rubrum is an incredibly efficient photosynthetic bacterium that grows in deep lakes and stagnant waters.

R. sphaeroides is able to adapt to a wide range of environmental conditions and can be exploited in bioremediation

Which is the kinetic of chromium reduction by *R. sphaeroides*?

Tutorial 6 at

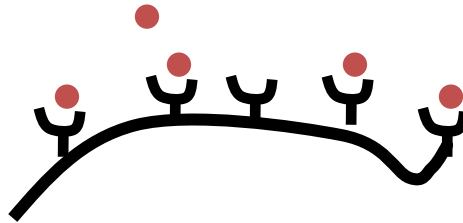
<https://users.ba.cnr.it//ic/crisrc25/RootProf/TutorialPage.htm>

XAS data analysis by RootProf

Sample preparation and XAS measurements



Whole cell

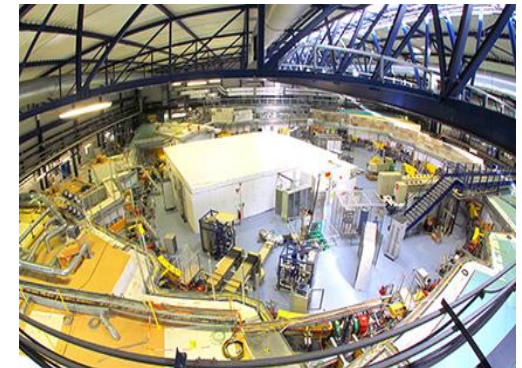


Cell envelope fraction



Soluble fraction

- Dataset: unidimensional XAS spectra (energy, I/I₀)
- Data collected by using flow cell
- Measurements at different time to monitor chromate reduction kinetic (Cr(VI) → Cr(III)) by bacteria cells.



XAS data analysis by RootProf

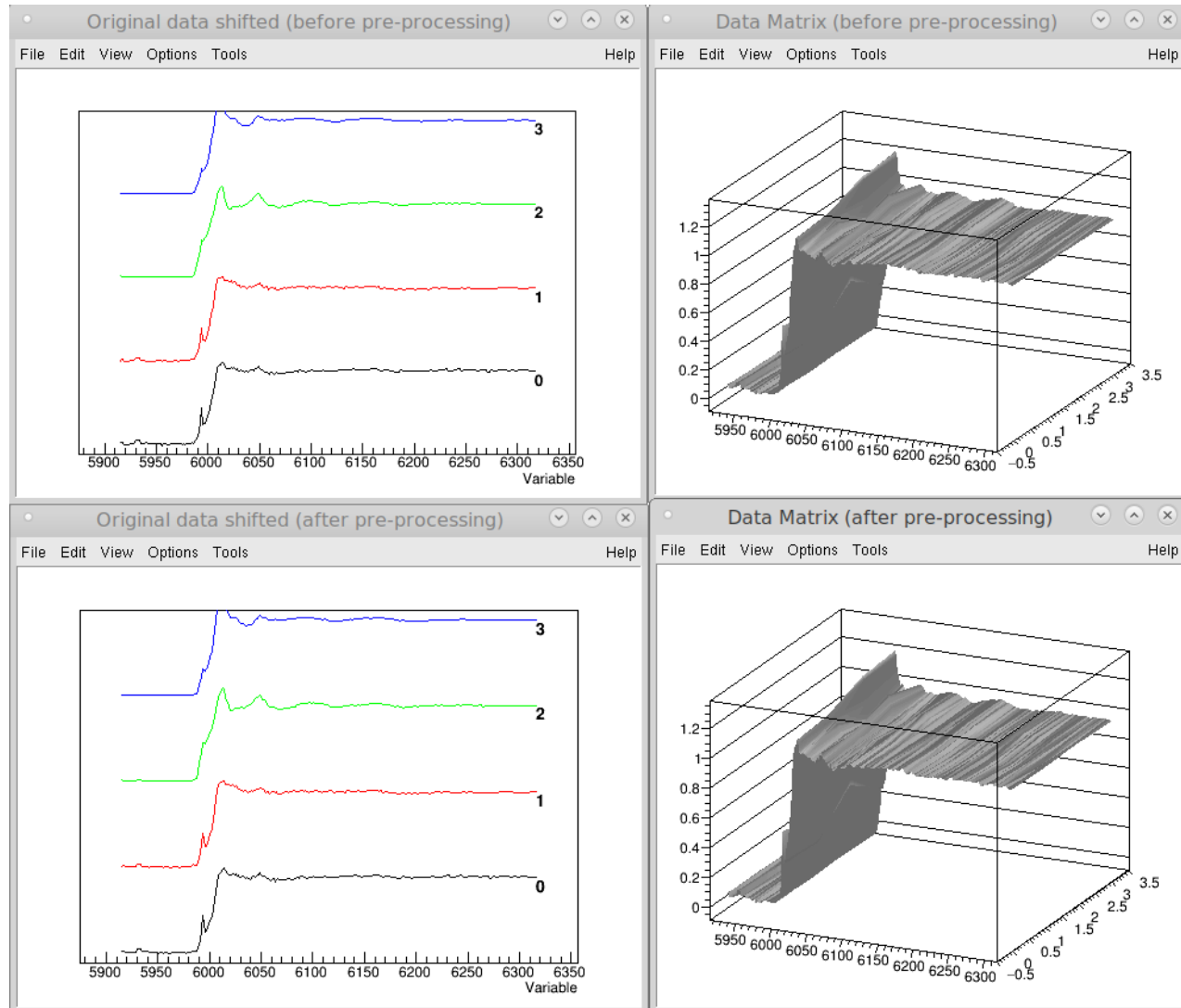
First sight analysis

AIM OF THE ANALYSIS

Viewing and comparison of data

COMMAND FILE

whichanalysis 0
figpaper 1
range 5000 6500
file kinetic_01.extract
file kinetic_02.extract
file kinetic_03.extract
file kinetic04.extract



XAS data analysis by RootProf

First sight analysis

AIM OF THE ANALYSIS

Viewing and comparison of data

COMMAND FILE

whichanalysis 0

figpaper 1

varbin 1

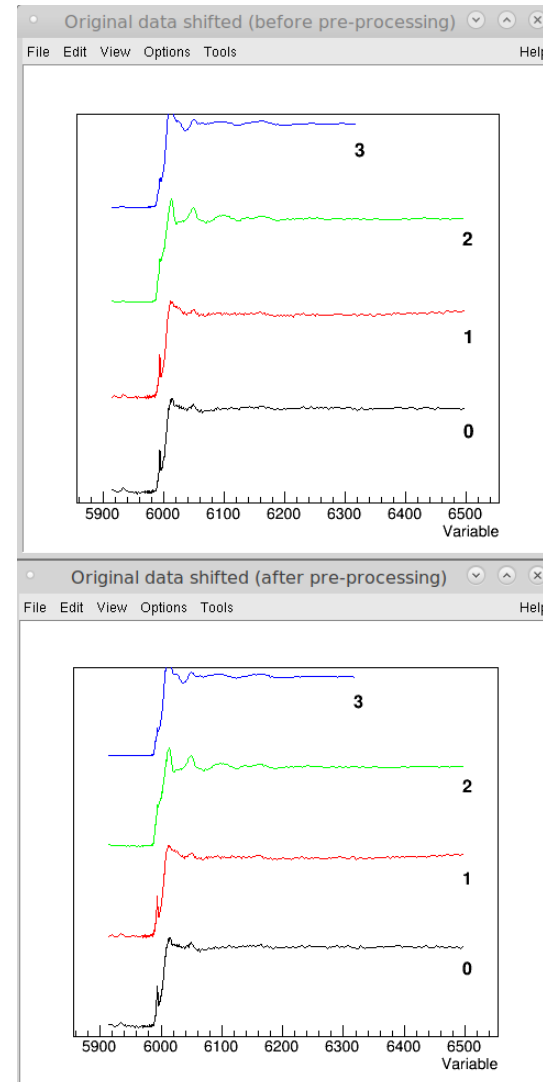
range 5000 6500

file kinetic_01.extract

file kinetic_02.extract

file kinetic_03.extract

file kinetic04.extract



XAS data analysis by RootProf

First sight analysis

Command: varbin 1

RootProf treats the spectra with variable binning. Spectra keep their original ranges.

varbin 1

Reading input files:

Sample 0 -> file kinetic_01.extract
 Found 340 points
Sample 1 -> file kinetic_02.extract
 Found 340 points
....

Profiles have different binning

varbin 0

Reading input files:

Sample 0 -> file kinetic_01.extract
 Found 340 points
Sample 1 -> file kinetic_02.extract
 Found 340 points
....

Profiles have different binning

Profiles interpolated to have equal binning

Transforming input profiles to equal binning
Chosen range: [5914.76 6317.77]
Number of points: 295

XAS data analysis by RootProf

Clustering by PCA

AIM OF THE ANALYSIS

Grouping data by PCA

COMMAND FILE

whichanalysis 1

figpaper 1

threshold 0.96

range 5000 6500

file kinetic_01.extract

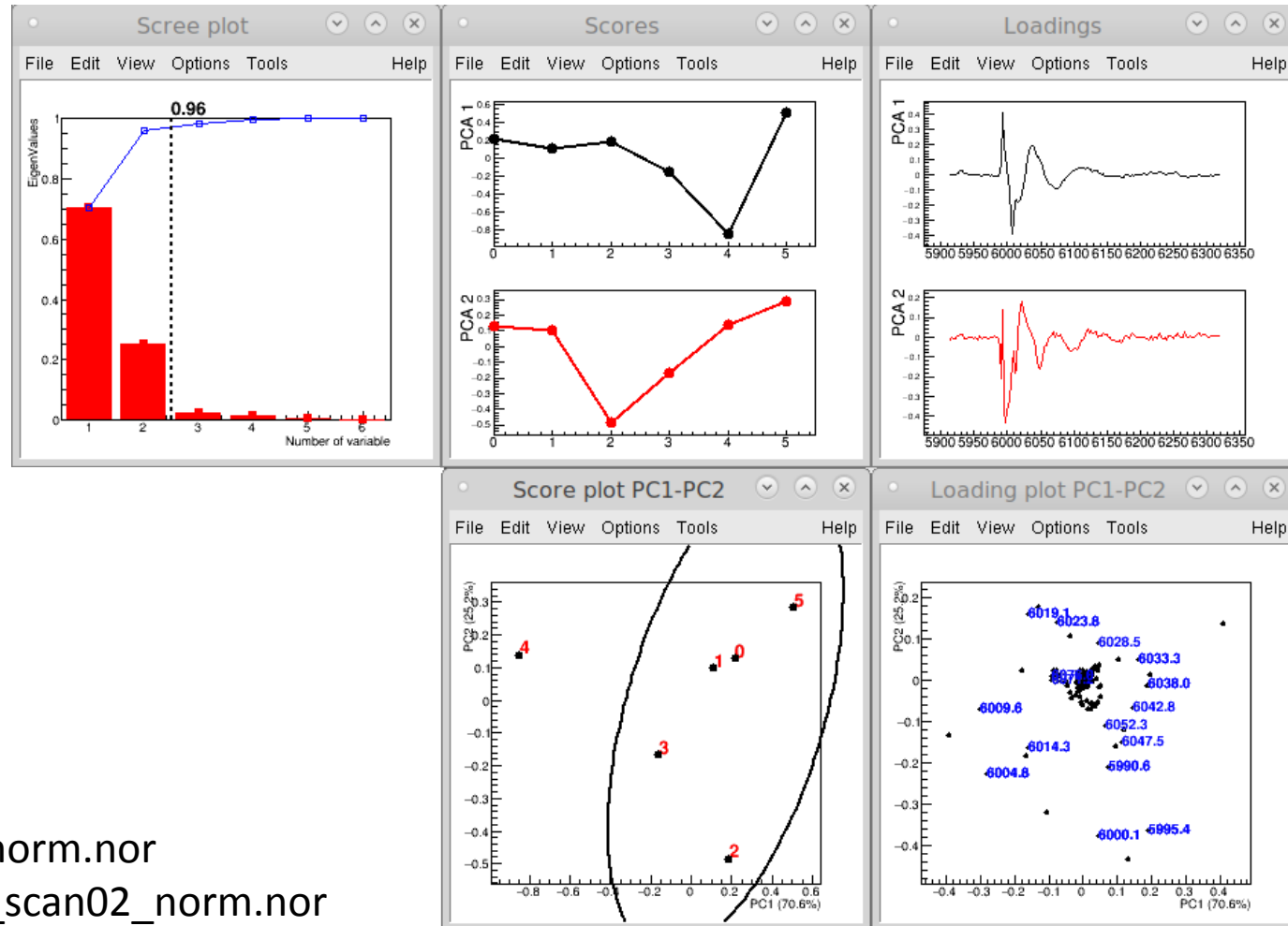
file kinetic_02.extract

file kinetic_03.extract

file kinetic04.extract

file cr3_2_exafs_s02_norm.nor

file Cr6_exafs_2_flow_scan02_norm.nor



XAS data analysis by RootProf

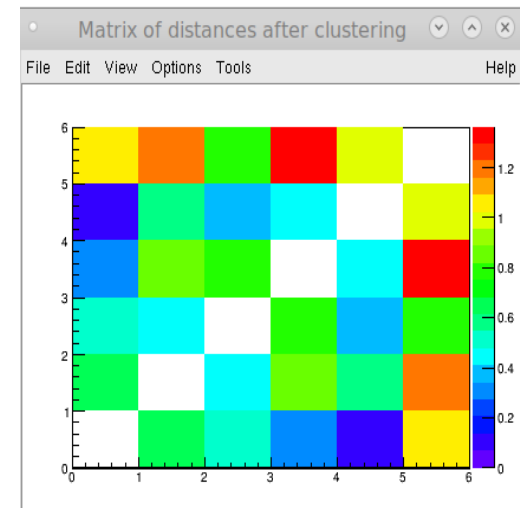
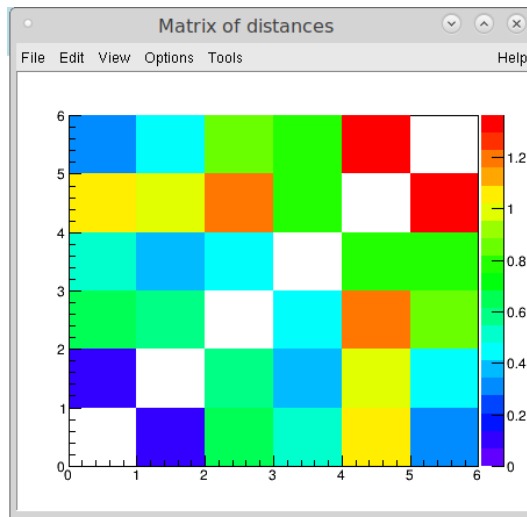
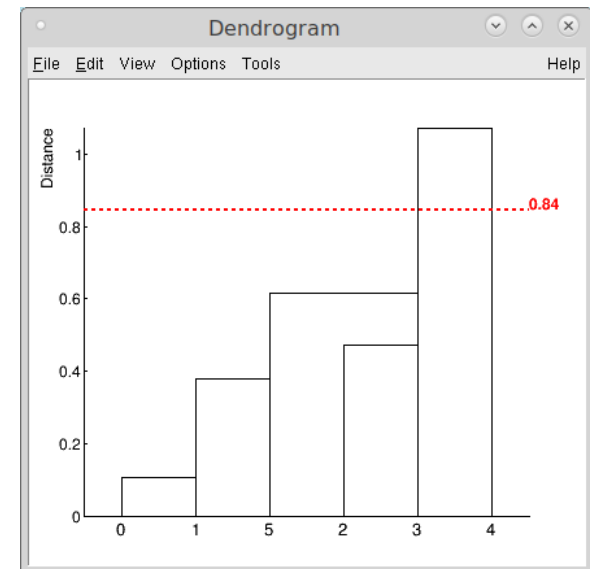
Clustering by PCA

===== Dendrogram =====

Step	Dist	Sample 1	Sample 2
5	1.0710	0	4
4	0.6171	0	2
3	0.4718	2	3
2	0.3805	0	5
1	0.1094	0	1

=====

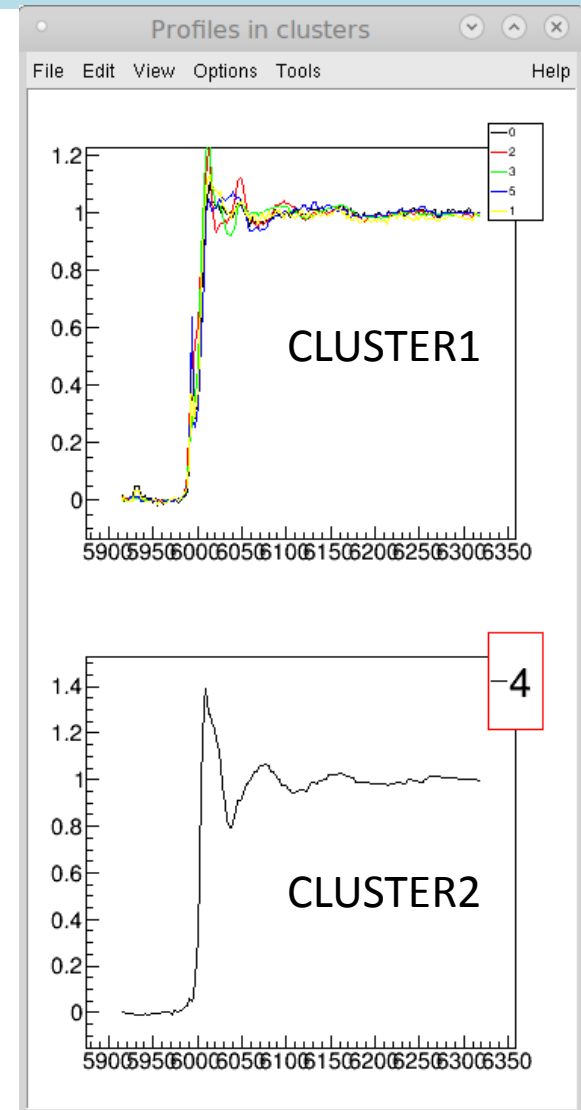
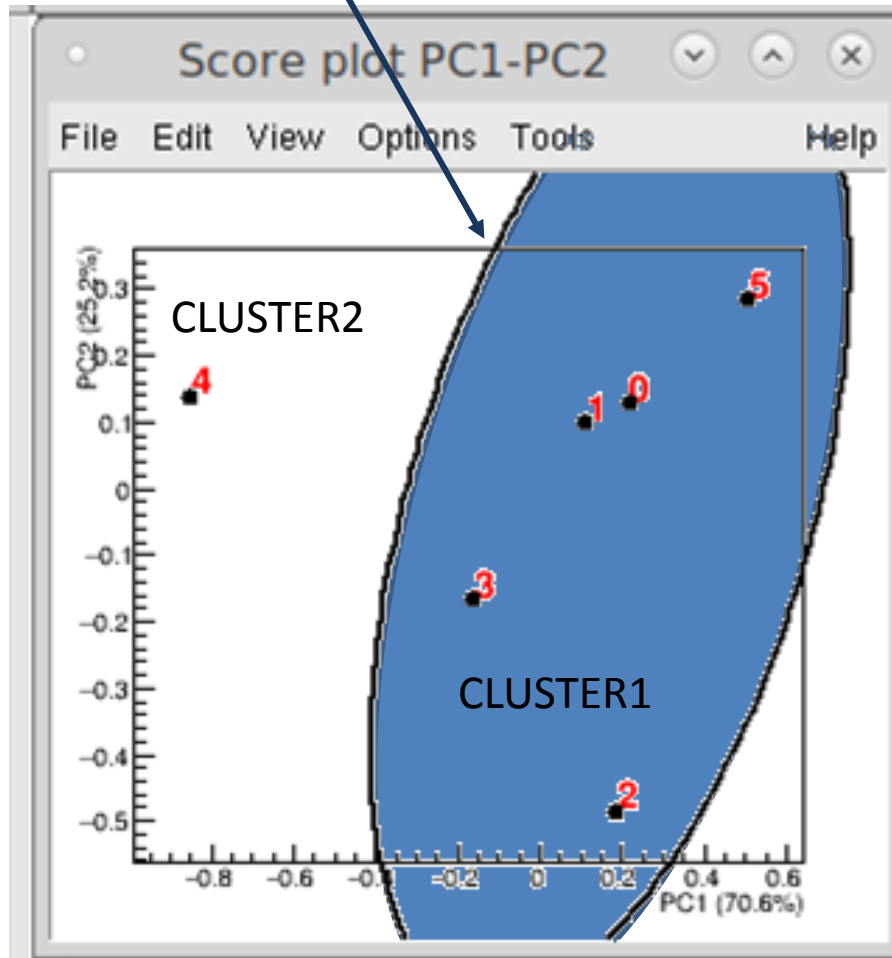
Normalized Cluster threshold: 0.200000 (0.763999)
Normalized Cluster threshold redefined: (0.200000) 0.763999
Cluster Threshold 0.844



XAS data analysis by RootProf

Clustering by PCA

95% confidence level ellipse



XAS data analysis by RootProf

Quantitative analysis

AIM OF THE ANALYSIS

Quantitative analysis by the MultiFit approach.

COMMAND FILE

whichanalysis 3

varbin 1

figpaper 1

fitmodel 1

range 5000 6500

file kinetic_01.extract

file kinetic_02.extract

file kinetic_03.extract

file kinetic04.extract

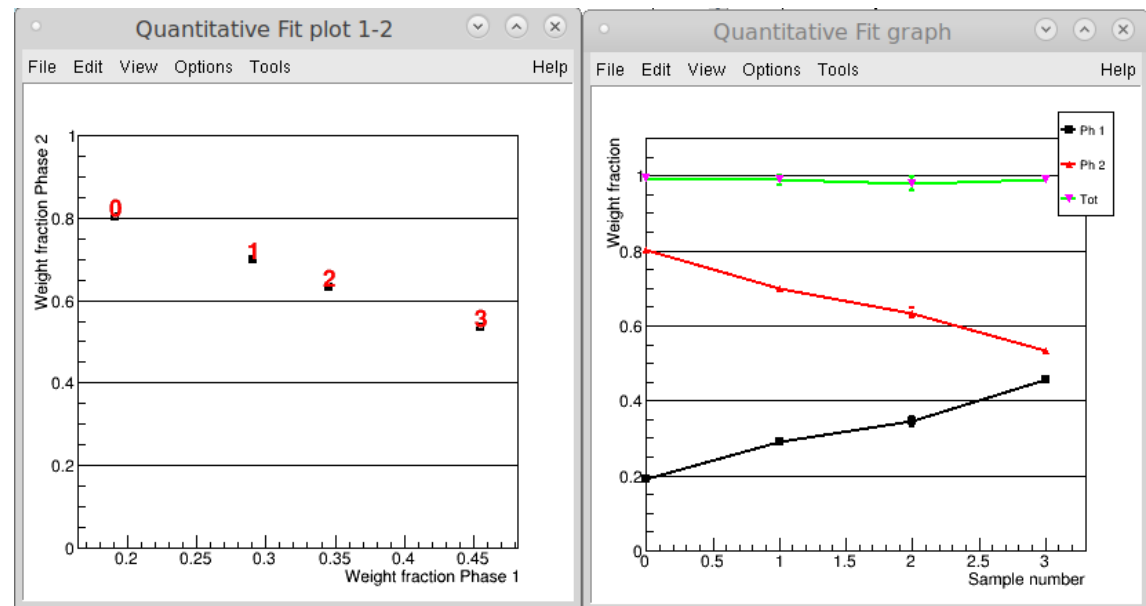
file cr3_2_exafs_s02_norm.nor

purephase

file Cr6_exafs_2_flow_scan02_norm.nor

purephase

$$y_{mod} = \sum_{j=1}^n v_j P_j(i + e_j) + y_o$$



Phase 1 = CrO_4^{2-}

Phase 2 = Cr^{3+}

XAS data analysis by RootProf

Quantitative analysis

$$y_{mod} = \sum_{j=1}^n v_j P_j(i + e_j) + y_o$$

FIT RESULTS:

Profile 0 : kinetic_01.extract

Chi-Square=1.16e-01, Reduced Chi-Square=3.47e-04, NDF=334

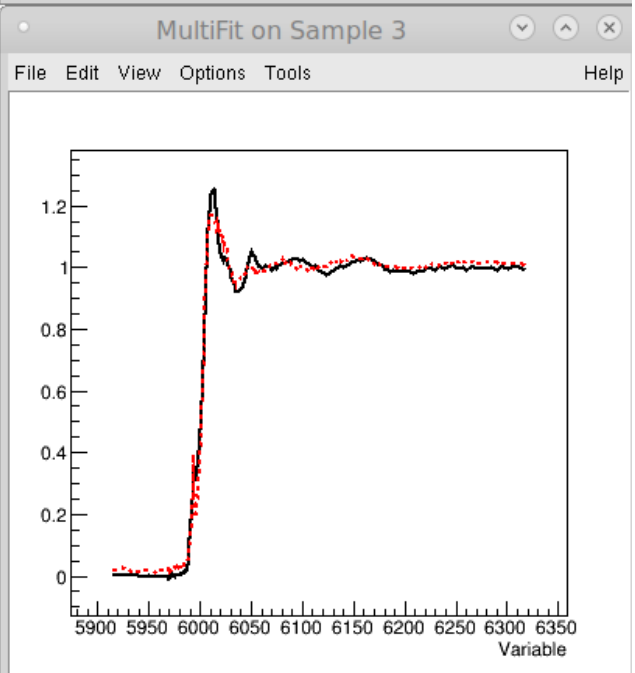
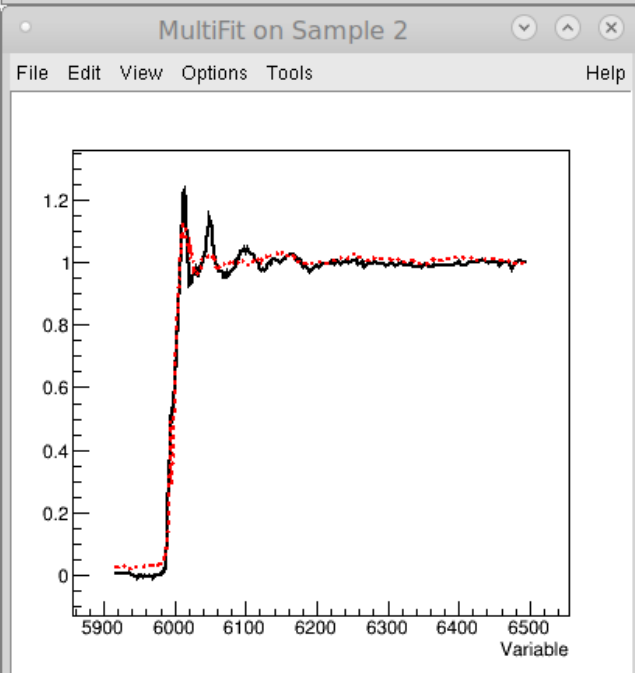
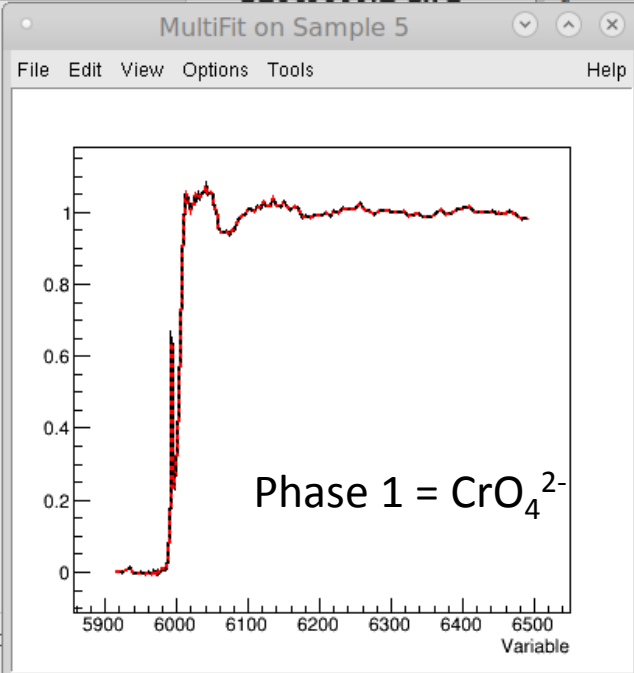
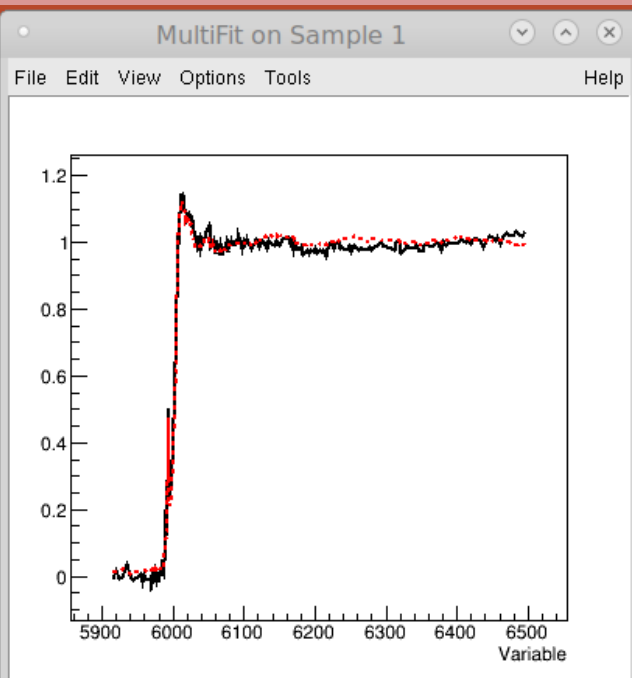
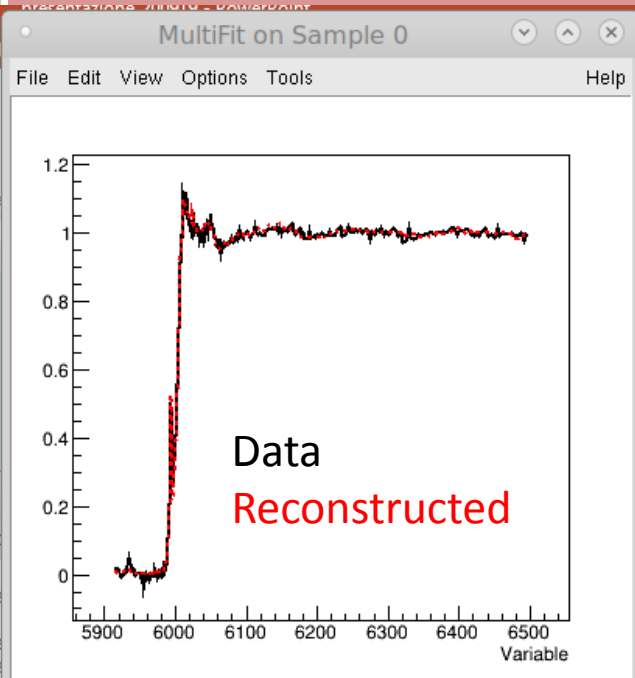
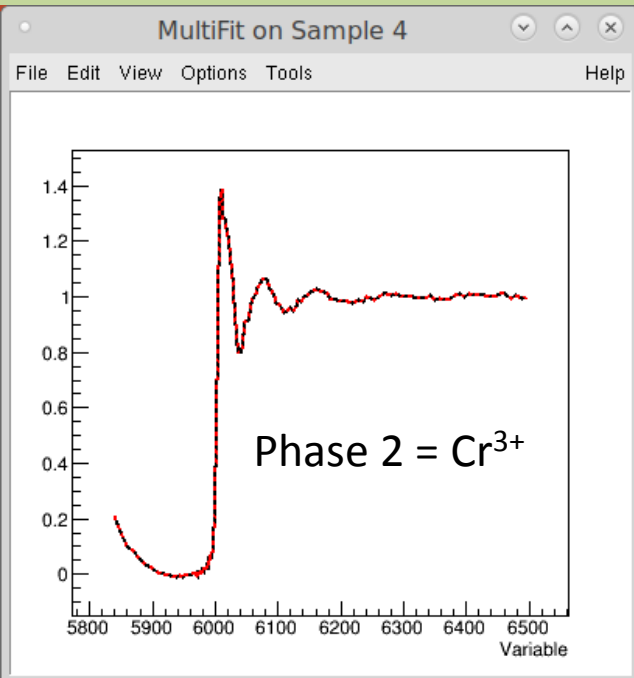
Weight fraction Phase 1 0.191 +- 0.006

Weight fraction Phase 2 0.802 +- 0.006

Total weight fraction 0.993 +- 0.008

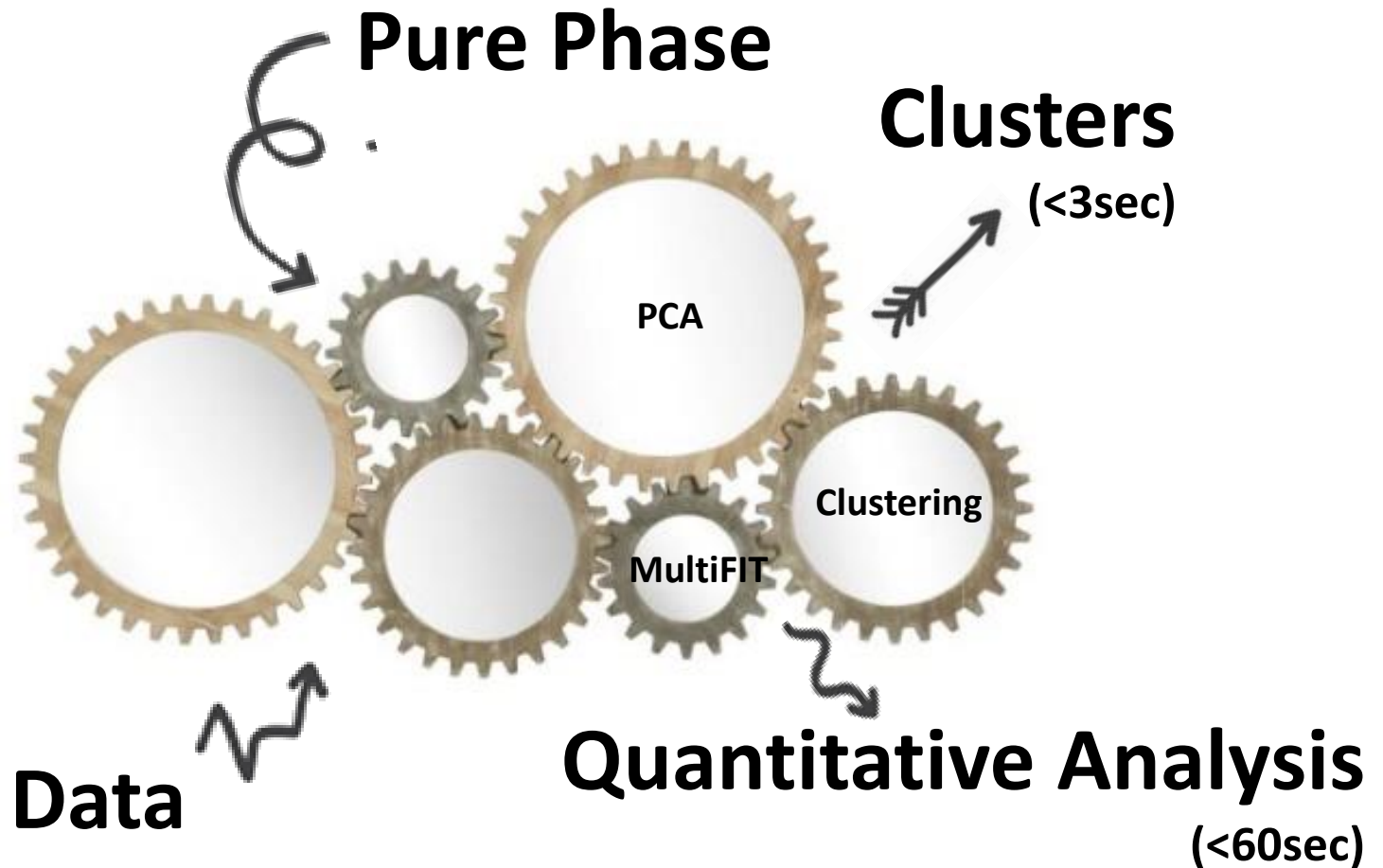
Pure phases

Samples



XAS data analysis by RootProf

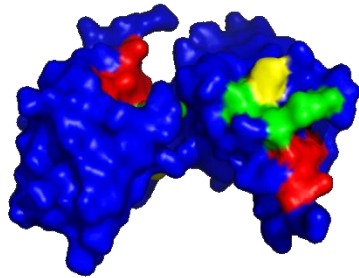
Which is the kinetic of chromium reduction by *R. sphaeroides*?



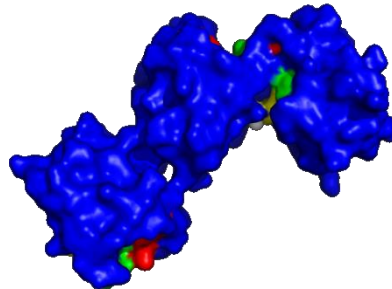
SAXS data analysis by RootProf

Ubiquitin aggregation by metal ions

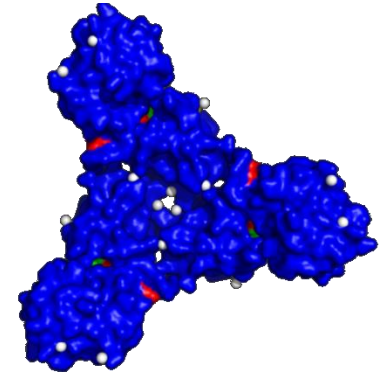
Ubiquitin without zinc



Ubiquitin:zinc=1:20

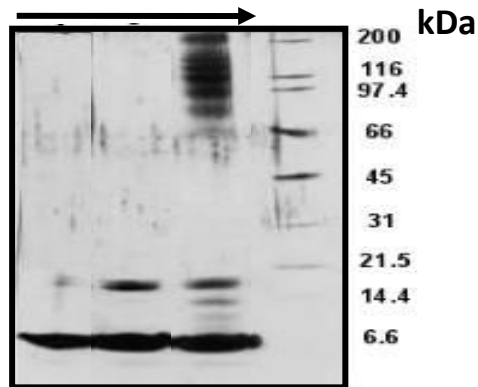


Ubiquitin:zinc=1:70



7 days, T=37°C, [Ub] = 350μM

eq Zn(II)= 0 20 70



In the crystal form, ubiquitin oligomerizes in the presence of metal ions.

What does it happen in solution?

SAXS data analysis by RootProf

Clustering by PCA

AIM OF THE ANALYSIS

Grouping data by PCA

COMMAND FILE

whichanalysis 1

figpaper 1

range 0.5 1.7

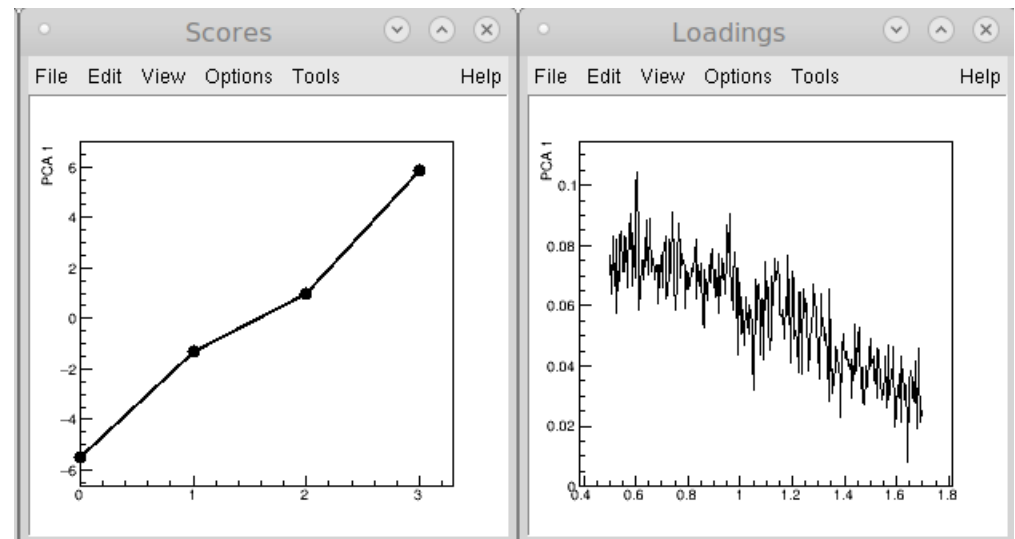
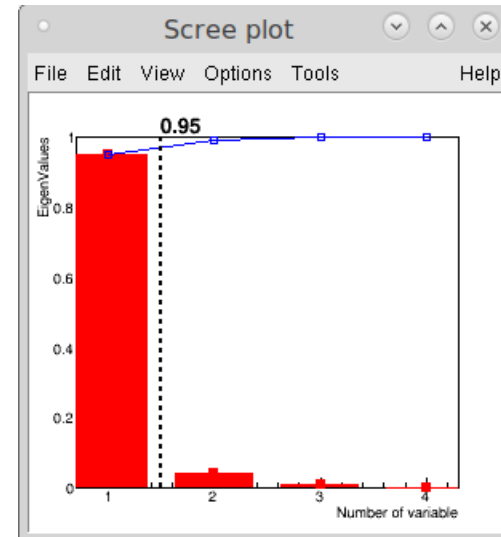
file Ub_24h_S4mgml.dat

file Ub_Cu_24h_S4mgml.dat

file Ub_Zn25_24h_S4mgml.dat

file Ub_Zn200_24h_S4mgml.dat

clusterswitch 0



SAXS data analysis by RootProf

Data reconstruction by PCA

Data matrix

Loadings

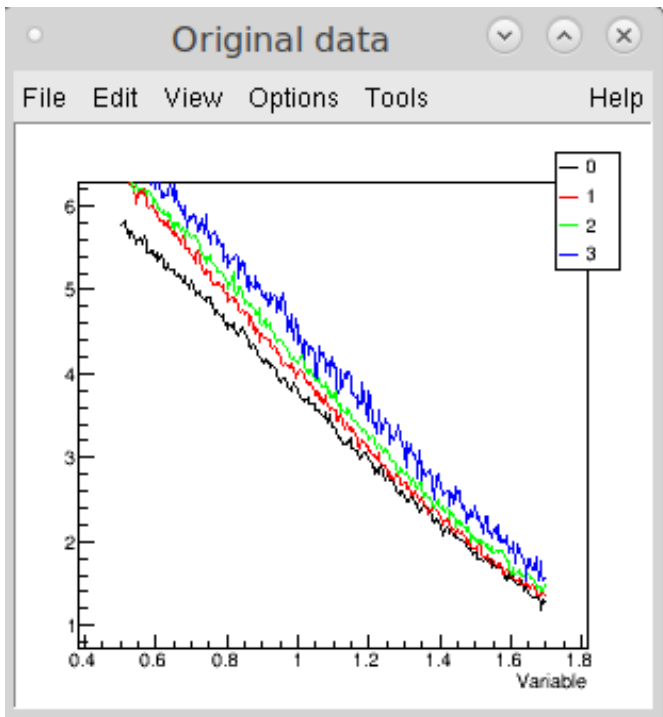
Scores

$$X_{s,v} L_{v,n} = S_{s,n}$$

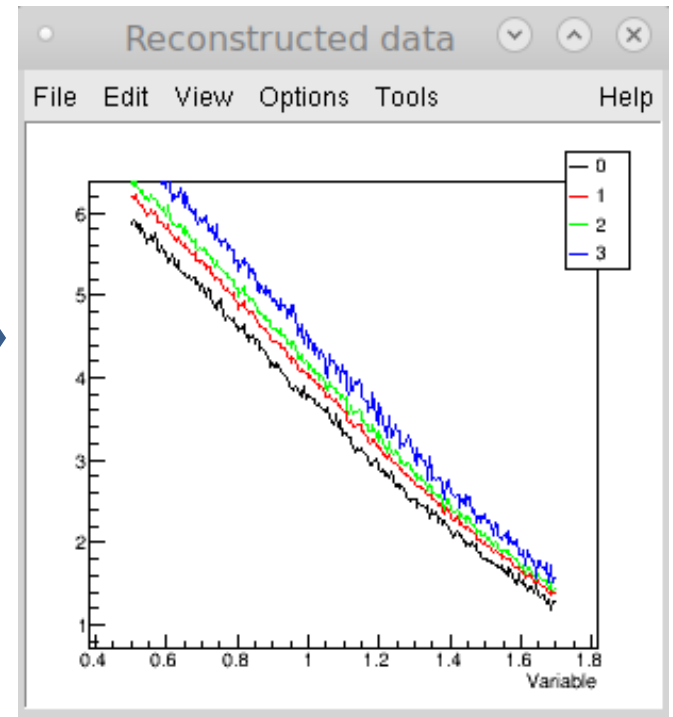
s number of samples
v number of variables
n number of PCs

$$X_{s,v} L_{v,g} = S_{s,g}$$

s number of samples
v number of variables
g selected PCs



Reconstruction
by using PCAs
explaining
highest variability



SAXS data analysis by RootProf

Preprocessing

$$y' = f(y)$$

$$y'' = A(y' - B)$$

$$y''' = y'' - BG$$

Level 1 (modification)

- 1 Smoothing
- 2 Deconvolution
- 3 Log10
- 4-5 powering
- 6 Absolute value
- 7 No negative value
- 8 Change sign
- 9 Zero-shift correction

Level 2 (scaling)

- 1,11 Mean Centering
- 2,5,6 Normalization
- 3,4 Standard Normal Variate

Level 3 (background subtraction)

- 1 Nclip

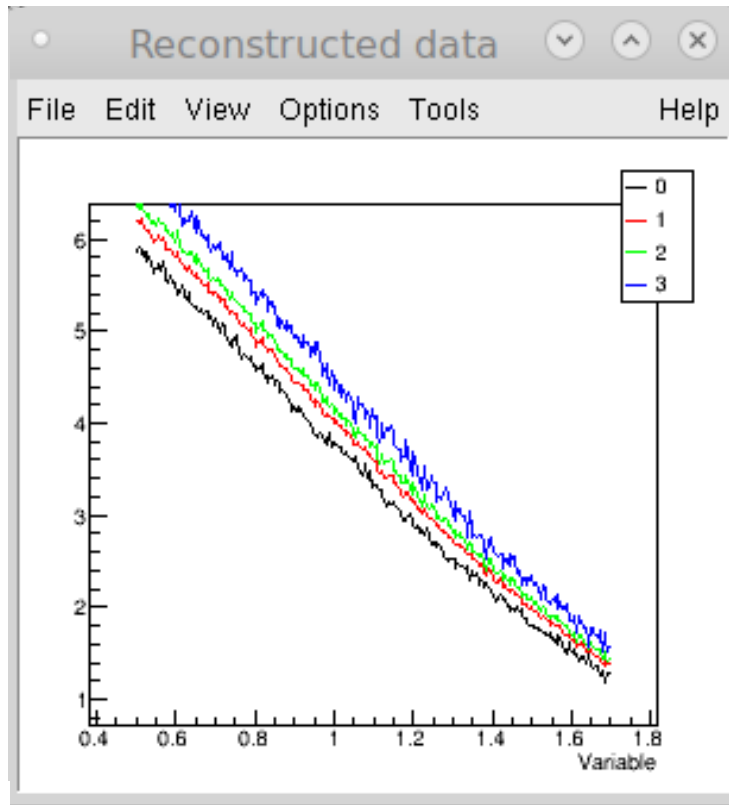
Level 4 (filtering)

- 1,2 Multiplicative Scatter Correction
- 3,4 Principal Component Filtering

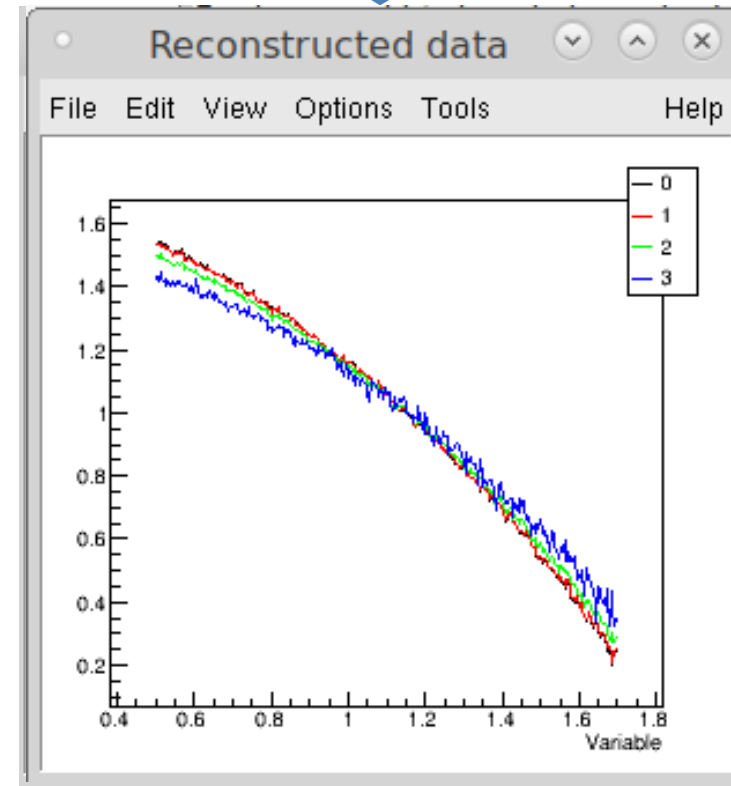
preprocess 3 2 0 0

SAXS data analysis by RootProf

Clustering by PCA: preprocessing



Preprocess 3 2 0 0
Level 1 = $\log(y)$
Level 2 = Normalization



Normalization

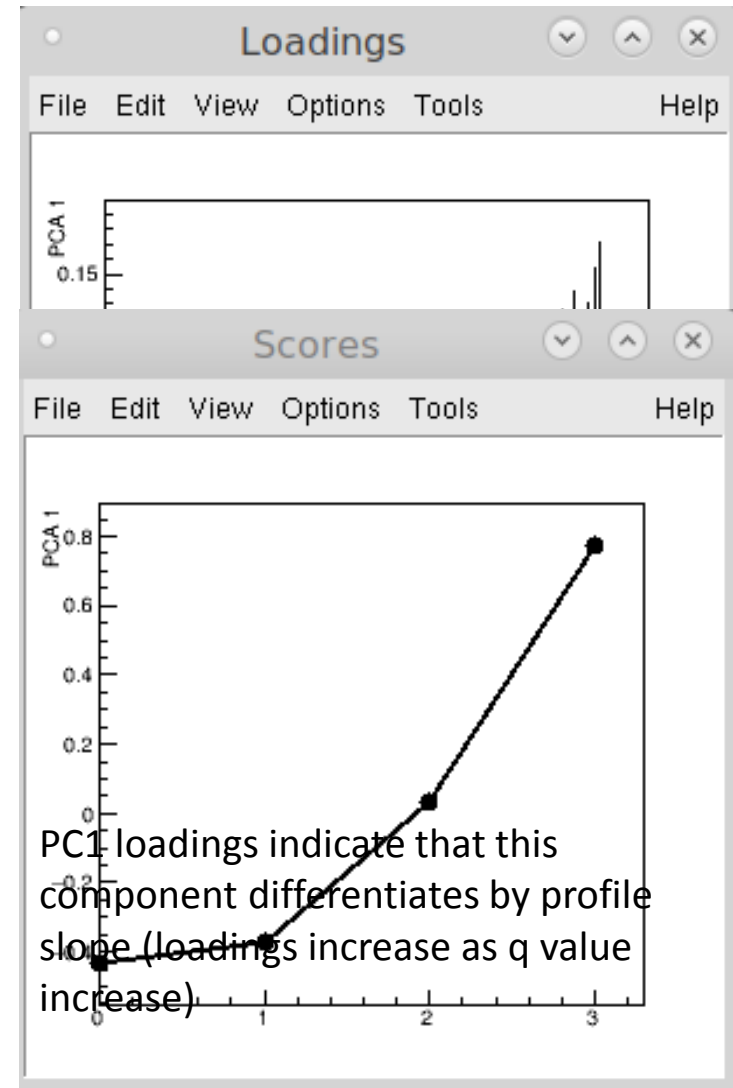
Profiles are rescaled so that their area is equal to 1

SAXS data analysis by RootProf

Clustering by PCA: preprocessing

PC1 scores show that

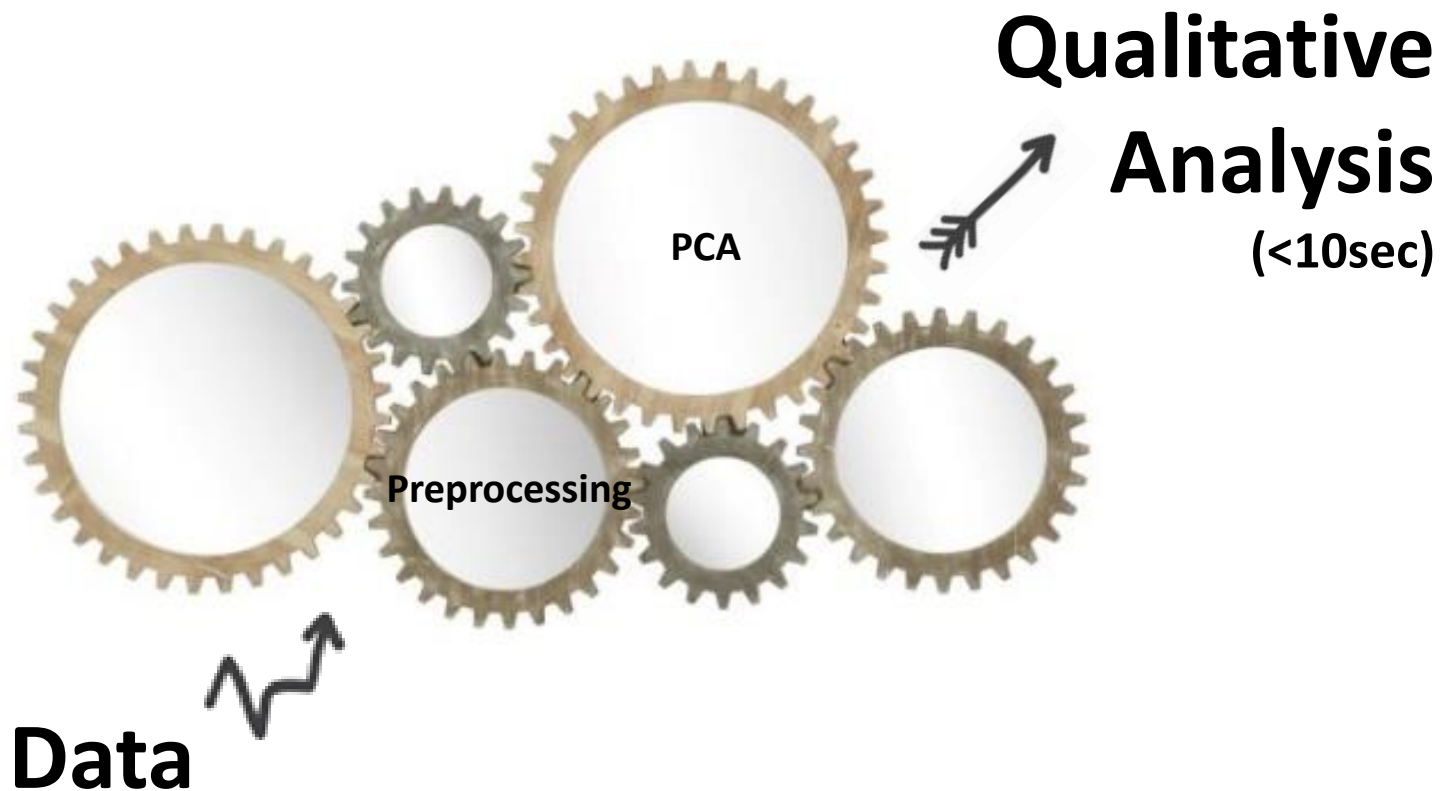
- $[\text{Cu}^{2+}] < 25\text{mM}$ has negligible effect on Ub oligomerization
- $[\text{Zn}^{2+}] > 25\text{mM}$ affects Ub oligomerization and the effect is proportional to Zn concentration



SAXS data analysis by RootProf

Clustering by PCA: preprocessing

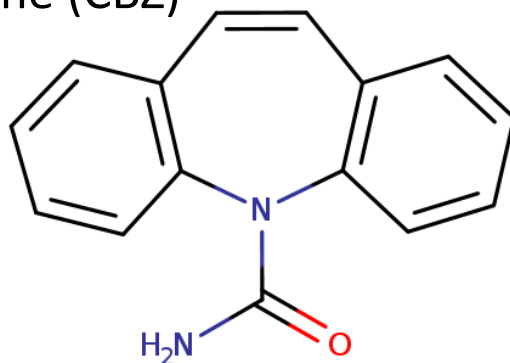
What does it happen in solution regarding Ub oligomerization?



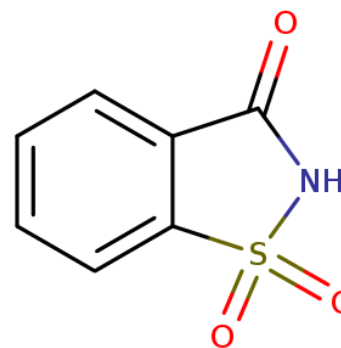
FT-IR data analysis by RootProf

API quantification in drug formulation

Carbamazepine (CBZ)



Saccharine (SAC)



Drugs contain APIs and excipients.
Their quantification is important for
drug formulation.

Which is the relative amount of
CBZ and SAC in a drug
formulation?

Tutorial 8 at

<https://users.ba.cnr.it//ic/crisrc25/RootProf/TutorialPage.htm>

FT-IR data analysis by RootProf

Supervised Quantitative Analysis

AIM OF THE ANALYSIS

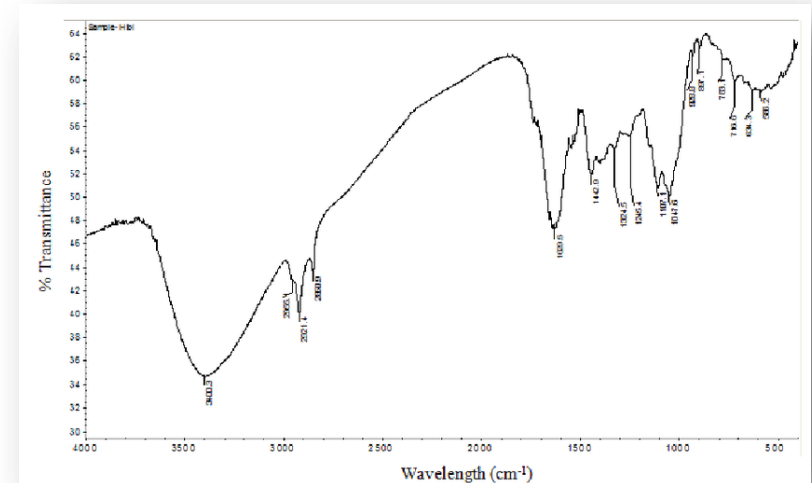
Obtaining a calibration curve by exploiting available data about sample composition

which analysis 4

Composition of artificially prepared samples can be used to improve quantitative procedures. (supervised multivariate analysis).

It requires:

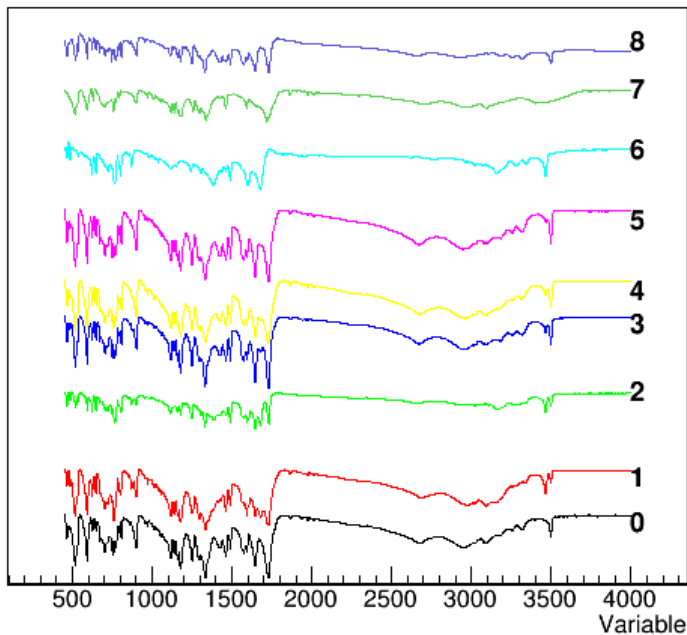
- a calibration set (estimation of model parameters, **referw**)
- a test set (predictions, **test**)



datatype

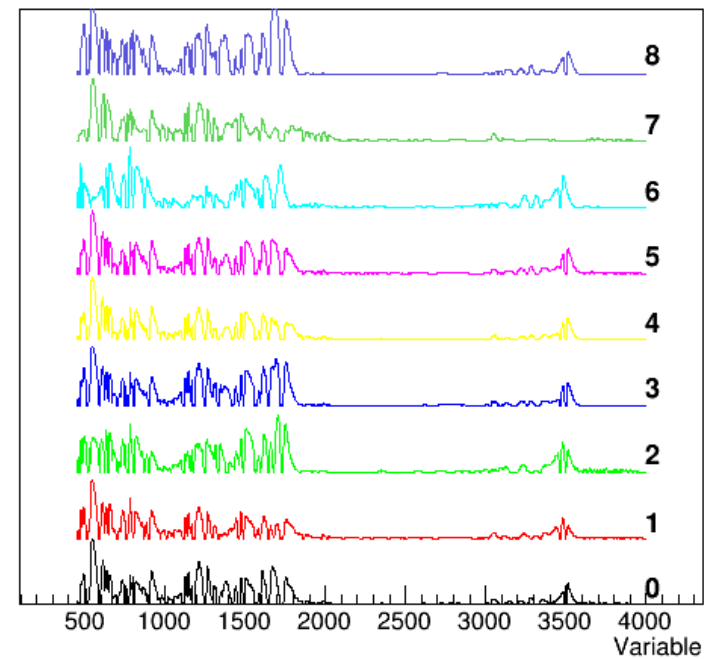
defines the type of input data

- 1) 2-column file, independent/dependent variable
- 2) 2-column file, 2theta/Intensity (X-ray data)
- 3) 4-column file, [HKL]/Intensity (x-ray data single crystal)
- 4) 2-column file, wavenumber/Intensity (IR data)
- 5) m,n matrix file, n=variables m=samples
- 6) m,n matrix file, m=variables n=samples
- 7) 1-column file, single variable



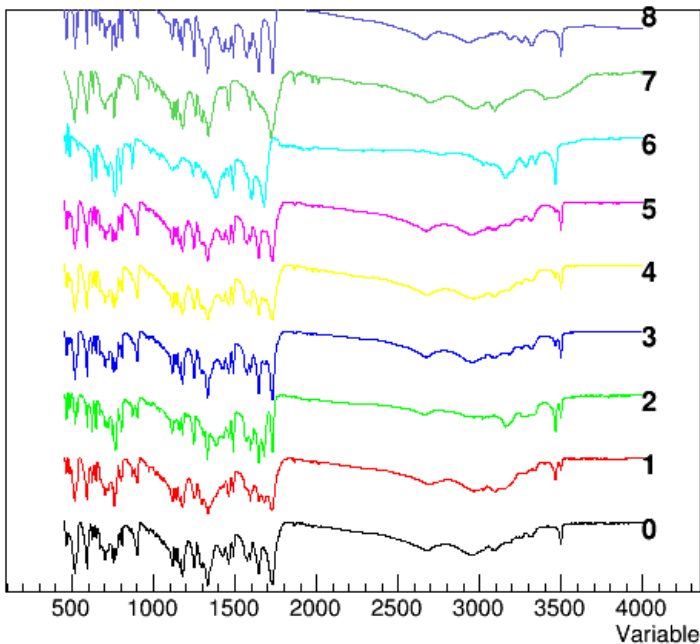
ORIGINAL DATA

Data affected by background (KBr sample holder)



preprocess 0 3 15

Data are rescaled, have the same base line, and peaks are well aligned (SNIP with Nclip=15)



preprocess 0 3

Data are rescaled according to $y'=(y-\langle y \rangle)/\sigma$
This removes background

FT-IR data analysis by RootProf

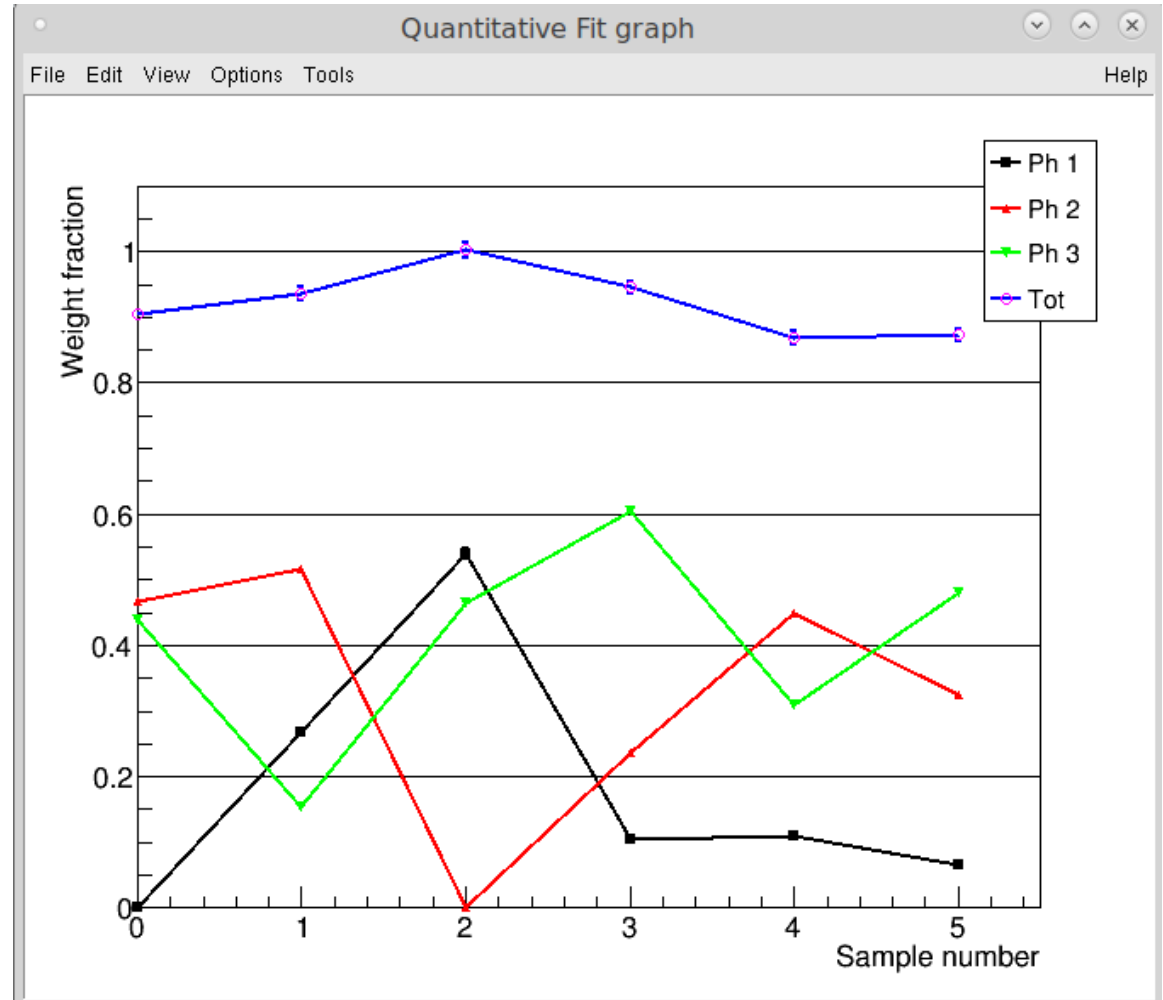
Supervised Quantitative Analysis: preprocessing

FT-IR data analysis by RootProf

Supervised Quantitative Analysis

COMMAND FILE

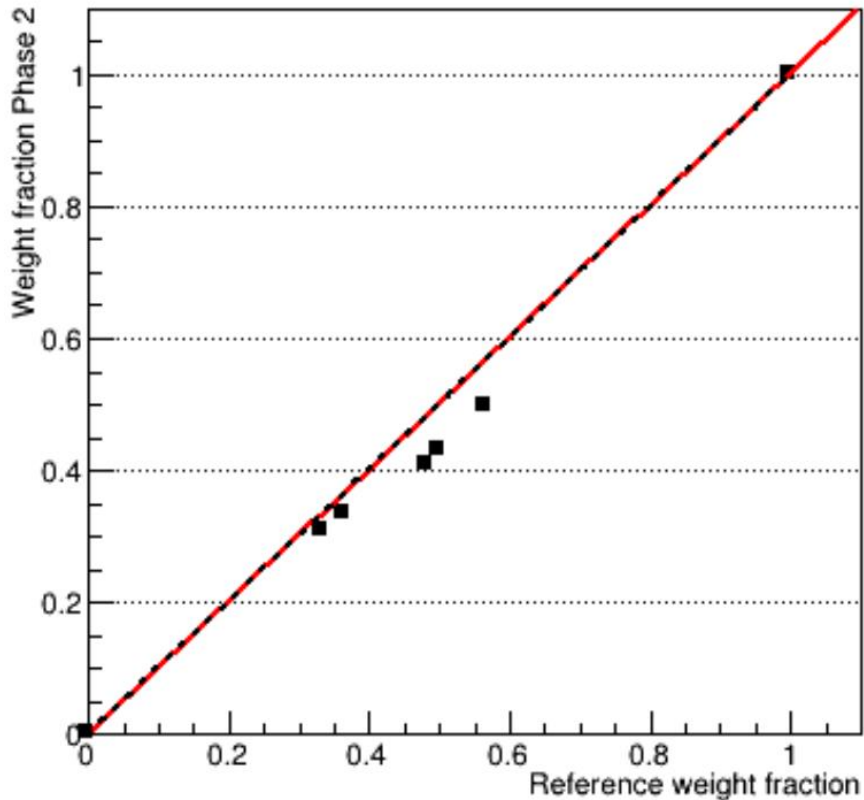
```
whichanalysis 4
calib 2
figpaper 1
dataType 4
range 450 4000
preprocess 0 3 15
file sample_3a.asc.extract
test
file sample_5a.asc.extract
test
file sample_S7a.asc.extract
test
file sample_11a.asc.extract
referw 0.347 0.334 0.319
file sample_21a.asc.extract
referw 0.263 0.482 0.255
file sample_22a.asc.extract
referw 0.238 0.364 0.399
file CBZ_III.asc.extract
referw 1 0 0
purephase
file SAC.asc.extract
referw 0 1 0
purephase
file CBZ-SAC.asc.extract
referw 0 0 1
purephase
```



FT-IR data analysis by RootProf

Supervised Quantitative Analysis: output

referw 0.238 0.364 0.399



Spectrum 0: sample_3a.asc.extract

Chi-Square=1.09e+01, Reduced Chi-Square=3.08e-03,
NDF=3547

Weight fraction Phase 1 0.006 +- 0.034

Weight fraction Phase 2 0.496 +- 0.007

Weight fraction Phase 3 0.378 +- 0.005

Total weight fraction 0.879 +- 0.035

Phase 1: RMSE=0.095 RMSE'=0.117 R2=0.935

R2(NPP)=0.778 AKLD=0.130

Calibration fit: Chi-Square=1.37e+03

intercept=-0.000+-0.000

slope=1.000+-0.000

Limits estimates: LOD=0.03 LOQ=0.08

NPP: Calibration fit: Chi-Square=4.55e+02

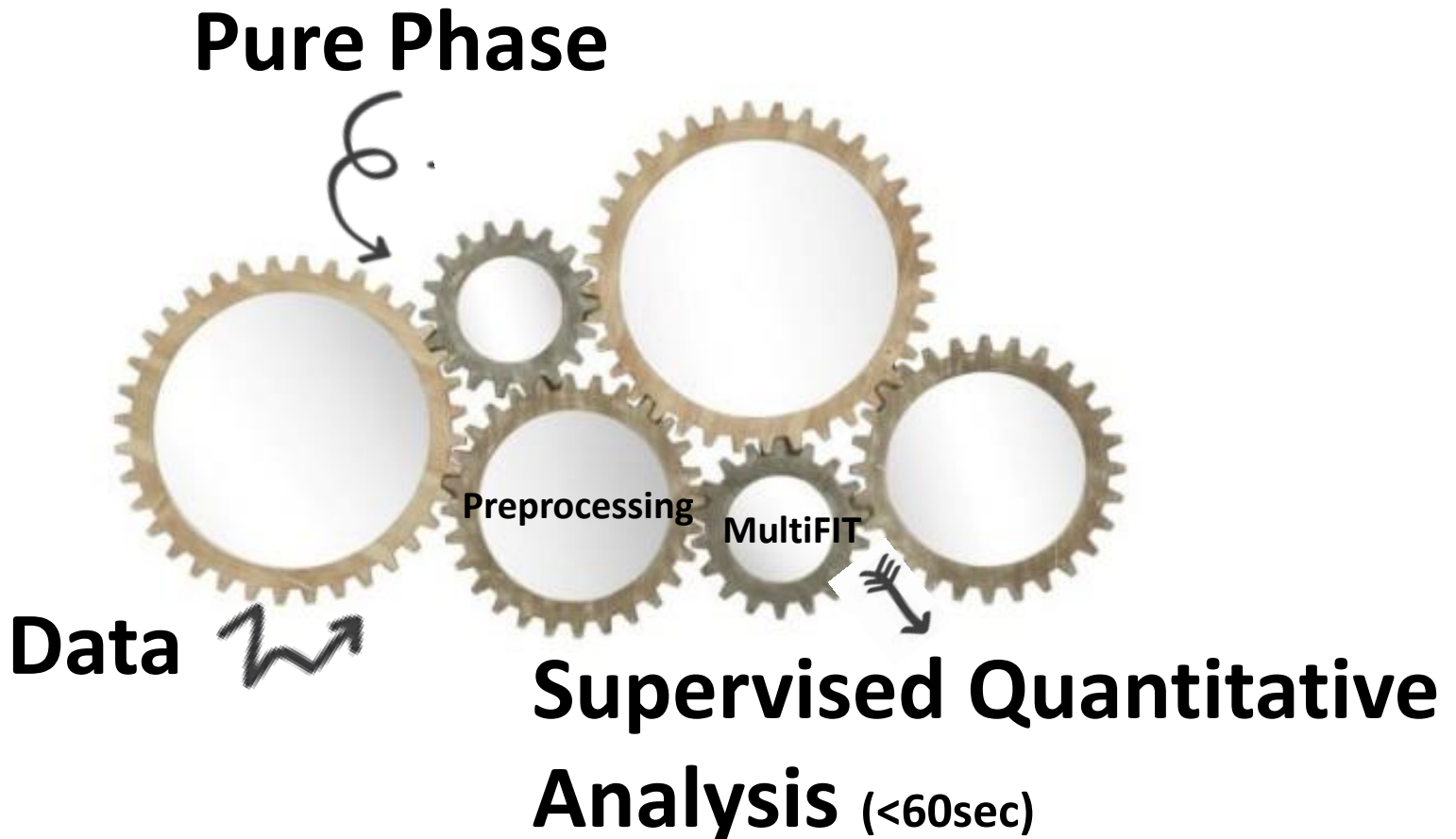
intercept=-0.177+-0.011

slope=1.214+-0.029

NPP: Limits estimates: LOD=2.95 LOQ=8.95

FT-IR data analysis by RootProf

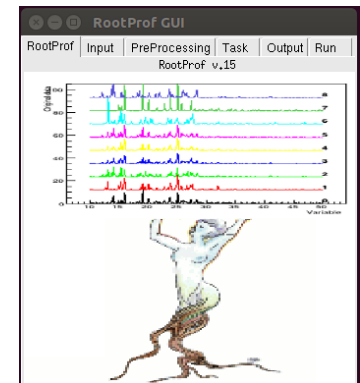
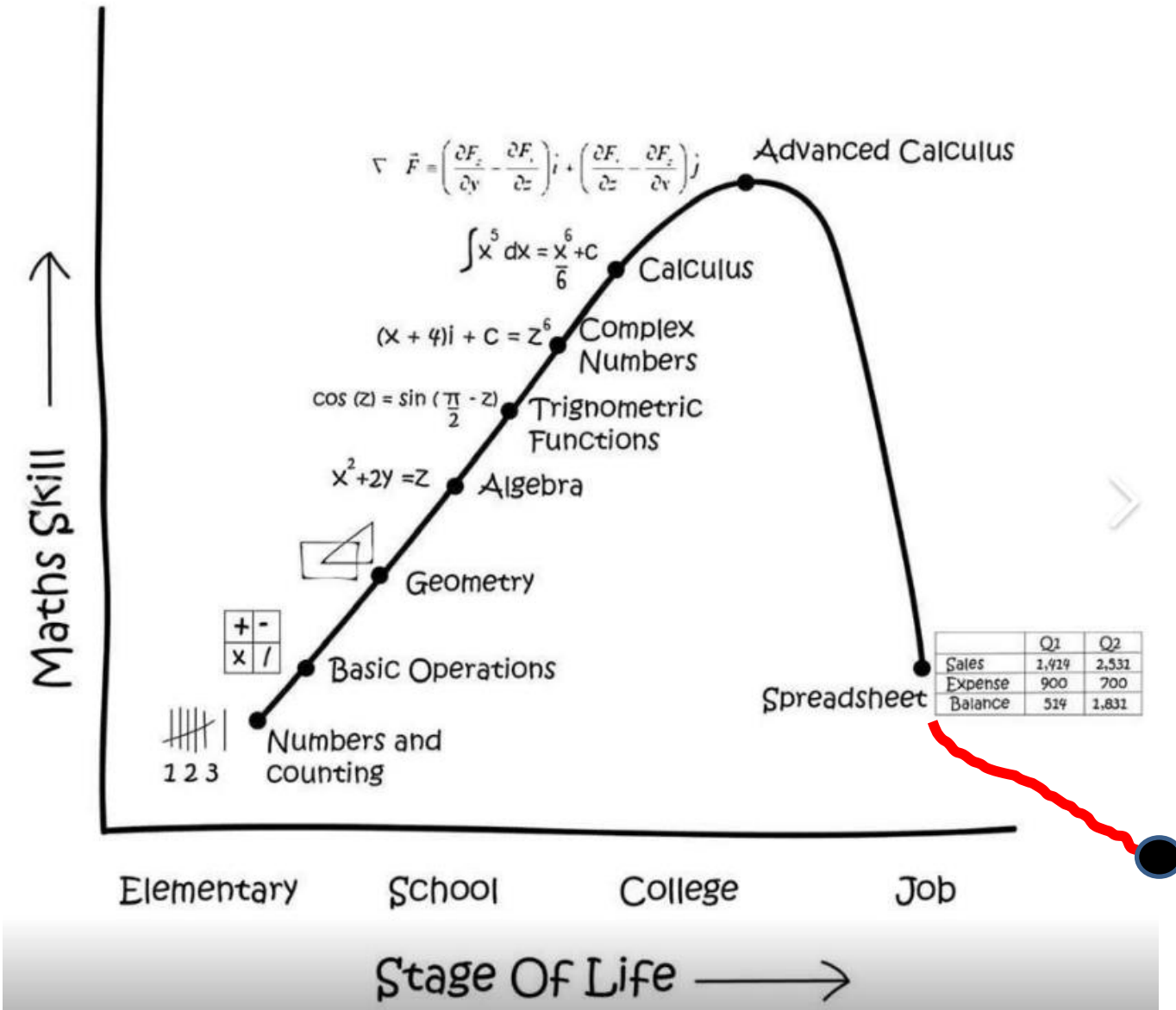
Which is the relative amount of CBZ and SAC in our drug formulations?



Conclusions

- RootProf program allows to perform chemometric analyses on multiple data sets
- It allows to works with several data such as XRPD, FT-IR, XAS, and SAXS spectra
- Qualitative and quantitative phase analysis of mixtures
- Clustering by PCA
- In addition, RootProf allows to combine information from different experimental techniques

Thank you for your attention



RootProf