



Canadian Association
of Physicists

Association canadienne
des physiciens et physiciennes

Contribution ID: 266 Type: **Oral Competition (Graduate Student) / Compétition orale (Étudiant(e) du 2e ou 3e cycle)**

(G*) Measuring calcium isotopic composition in the body to understand metabolic processes.

Monday 7 June 2021 16:50 (5 minutes)

Calcium (Ca) is an essential mineral in the body that helps maintain healthy bone density. Dysregulation of Ca can result in serious health issues and a reliable and efficient method of identifying changes in bone mineral balance can help to provide early diagnosis of deteriorating bone health. The objective of this project is to investigate the application of naturally occurring Ca isotope abundance variations to understand biological processes, including biomineralization. This is because the kinetics underlying metabolic processes that involve Ca are mass dependent and will redistribute the abundances of naturally occurring, stable Ca isotopes. Thus, a careful measurement of Ca isotopic composition of the Ca pools in the body (i.e. bone, blood, and urine) can provide unique insight into the disruption of Ca metabolism. The extent of natural variations of stable Ca isotopes in the human metabolism is limited with a relative natural variation of less than 0.5% in the $^{44}\text{Ca}/^{40}\text{Ca}$ isotope amount ratio. Therefore, reliable measurement of Ca isotopic composition has remained very challenging, especially considering low Ca levels and significant procedural blank levels. The goal of this project was to develop a reliable and accurate analytical measurement procedures specifically for small amounts (approx. 1 μg) of Ca in biological materials.

In this study the extraction and isolation of calcium from a diverse set of biological matrices was optimized for low procedural blanks and separation from matrix elements and isobaric interferences such as Na, Mg, K, Mg, Ti, Fe, Ba. A ^{42}Ca – ^{48}Ca double spike (DS) was applied to correct for potential isotopic fractionation during sample preparation and measurement. Ca isotope abundance analysis was performed using a multicollector thermal ionization mass spectrometer. The measurement procedure enabled processing of total Ca amounts of 1000 ng, with a total procedural blank of <10 ng and enabled measurement of the Ca isotopic compositions of the reference materials NIST SRM 1400 (bone ash), NIST SRM 1486 (bone meal) and IAPSO (seawater).

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Session Classification: M4-2 MR and PET Imaging - Part 2 (DPMB) / Imagerie RM et TEP - Partie 2 (DPMB)

Track Classification: Physics in Medicine and Biology / Physique en médecine et en biologie (DPMB-DPMB)