



**Rat Leptin Ria**

**250 Tubes**

**Cat. # RL-83K**

**RAT LEPTIN RIA KIT**  
**250 TUBES (Cat. # RL-83K)**

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**RAT LEPTIN RIA KIT**  
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**I. INTENDED USE**

Millipore's Rat Leptin Radioimmunoassay (RIA) Kit has been developed to quantitate Rat Leptin in serum, plasma, and tissue culture media. It is a completely homologous assay since the antibody was raised against highly purified Rat Leptin and both the standard and tracer are prepared with Rat Leptin. ***This kit is for research purposes only.***

**II. PRINCIPLES OF PROCEDURE**

In radioimmunoassay, a fixed concentration of labeled tracer antigen is incubated with a constant dilution of antiserum such that the concentration of antigen binding sites on the antibody is limited, for example, only 50% of the total tracer concentration may be bound by antibody. If unlabeled antigen is added to this system, there is competition between labeled tracer and unlabeled antigen for the limited and constant number of binding sites on the antibody. Thus, the amount of tracer bound to antibody will decrease as the concentration of unlabeled antigen increases. This can be measured after separating antibody-bound from free tracer and counting one or the other, or both fractions. A standard curve is set up with increasing concentrations of standard unlabeled antigen and from this curve the amount of antigen in unknown samples can be calculated. Thus, the four basic necessities for a radioimmunoassay system are: a specific antiserum to the antigen to be measured, the availability of a radioactive labeled form of the antigen, a method whereby antibody-bound tracer can be separated from the unbound tracer, and finally, an instrument to count radioactivity.

The Millipore Rat Leptin assay utilizes <sup>125</sup>I-labeled Rat Leptin and a Rat Leptin antiserum to determine the level of Leptin in serum, plasma or tissue culture media by the double antibody/PEG technique.

**III. REAGENTS SUPPLIED**

Each kit is sufficient to run 250 tubes and contains the following reagents.

**A. Assay Buffer**

0.05M Phosphosaline pH 7.4 containing 0.025M EDTA, 0.08% Sodium Azide, 1% RIA Grade BSA and 0.05% Triton X-100  
Quantity: 40 mL/vial  
Preparation: Ready to use

**B. Rat Leptin Antibody**

Guinea Pig anti-Rat Leptin Serum in Assay Buffer  
Quantity: 26 mL/vial  
Preparation: Ready to use

**C. <sup>125</sup>I-Rat Leptin**

<sup>125</sup>I-Rat Leptin, HPLC purified (specific activity 135 μCi/μg)  
Lyophilized for stability. Freshly iodinated label contains <3 μCi (111 kBq), calibrated to the 1st Monday of each month.  
Quantity: 27 mL/vial upon hydration  
Preparation: Contents Lyophilized. Hydrate with entire contents of Label Hydrating Buffer. Allow to sit at room temperature for 30 minutes, with occasional gentle mixing.

### III. REAGENTS SUPPLIED (continued)

#### D. Label Hydrating Buffer

Assay Buffer containing Normal Guinea Pig IgG as a carrier. Used to hydrate <sup>125</sup>I-Rat Leptin.  
Quantity: 27 mL/vial  
Preparation: Ready to use

#### E. Rat Leptin Standards

Purified Recombinant Rat Leptin in Assay Buffer at the following concentration:  
50 ng/mL  
Quantity: 2 mL/vial  
Preparation: Ready to use

#### F. Quality Controls 1 & 2

Purified Recombinant Rat Leptin in Assay Buffer  
Quantity: 1 mL/vial  
Preparation: Ready to use

#### G. Precipitating Reagent

Goat anti-Guinea Pig IgG Serum, 3% PEG and 0.05% Triton X-100 in 0.05M Phosphosaline, 0.025M EDTA, and 0.08% Sodium Azide  
Quantity: 260 mL/vial  
Preparation: Ready to use; chill to 4°C.

### IV. STORAGE AND STABILITY

Refrigerate all reagents between 2 and 8°C for short-term storage. For prolonged storage (>2 weeks), freeze at ≤ -20°C. Avoid multiple (>5) freeze/thaw cycles. Refer to date on bottle for expiration when stored at ≤ -20°C. Do not mix reagents from different kits unless they have the same lot number.

### V. REAGENT PRECAUTIONS

#### A. Radioactive Materials

This radioactive material may be received, acquired, possessed and used only by research personnel or clinical laboratories for in vitro research tests not involving internal or external administration of the material, or the radiation there from, to human beings or animals. Its receipt, acquisition, possession, use and transfer are subject to the regulations of the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or of a State with which the Commission has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority.

The following are suggested general rules for the safe use of radioactive material. The customer's Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) is ultimately responsible for the safe handling and use of radioactive material.

1. Wear appropriate personal devices at all times while in areas where radioactive materials are used or stored.
2. Wear laboratory coats, disposable gloves, and other protective clothing at all times.
3. Monitor hands, shoes, and clothing and immediate area surrounding the work station for contamination after each procedure and before leaving the area.
4. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in any area where radioactive materials are stored or used.

## V. REAGENT PRECAUTIONS (continued)

5. Never pipette radioactive material by mouth.
6. Dispose of radioactive waste in accordance with NRC rules and regulations.
7. Avoid contaminating objects such as telephones, light switches, doorknobs, etc.
8. Use absorbent pads for containing and easily disposing of small amounts of contamination.
9. Wipe up all spills immediately and thoroughly and dispose of the contaminated materials as radioactive waste. Inform Radiation Safety Officer.

### B. Sodium Azide

Sodium Azide has been added to all reagents as a preservative at a concentration of 0.08%. Although it is at a minimum concentration, Sodium Azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. On disposal, flush with a large volume of water to prevent azide build up.

## VI. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Borosilicate glass tubes, 12 x 75 mm. (NOTE: Polypropylene or polystyrene tubes may be used if the investigator finds that the pellet formation is acceptably stable in their system.)
2. 100  $\mu$ L pipet with disposable tips
3. 100  $\mu$ L & 1.0 mL repeating dispenser
4. Refrigerated swing bucket centrifuge capable of developing 2,000 - 3,000 xg. (Use of fixed-angle buckets are not recommended.)
5. Absorbent paper
6. Vortex mixer
7. Refrigerator
8. Gamma Counter

## VII. SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE

1. A maximum of 100  $\mu$ L per assay tube of serum or plasma can be used, although, 50  $\mu$ L per assay tube is adequate for most applications. Tissue culture and other media may also be used.
2. Care must be taken when using heparin as an anticoagulant, since an excess will provide falsely high values. Use no more than 10 IU heparin per mL of blood collected.
3. Specimens can be stored at 4°C if they will be tested within 24 hours of collection. For longer storage, specimens should be stored at  $\leq$  -20°C. Avoid multiple (>5) freeze/thaw cycles.
4. Avoid using samples with gross hemolysis or lipemia.

## VIII. ASSAY PROCEDURE

### Standard Preparation

Use care in opening the Standard vial.

Label six glass tubes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Add 1.0 mL Assay Buffer to each of the six tubes. Prepare serial dilutions by adding 1.0 mL of the 50 ng/mL standard to tube 1, mix well and transfer 1.0 mL of tube 1 to tube 2, mix well and transfer 1.0 mL of tube 2 to tube 3, mix well and transfer 1.0 mL of tube 3 to tube 4, mix well and transfer 1.0 mL of tube 4 to tube 5, mix well and transfer 1.0 mL of tube 5 to tube 6, mix well.

**Note: Do not use a Repeater pipette. Change tip for every dilution. Wet tip with Standard before dispensing. Unused portions of standard should be stored at  $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.**

Tube #	Standard Concentration ng/mL	Volume of Assay Buffer to Add	Volume of Standard to Add
1	25 ng/mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL of 50 ng/mL
2	12.5 ng/mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL of 25 ng/mL
3	6.25 ng/mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL of 12.5 ng/mL
4	3.125 ng/mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL of 6.25 ng/mL
5	1.56 ng/mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL of 3.125 ng/mL
6	0.78 ng/mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL of 1.56 ng/mL

For optimal results, accurate pipetting and adherence to the protocol are recommended.

### Day One

1. Pipette 300  $\mu\text{L}$  of Assay Buffer to the Non-Specific Binding (NSB) tubes (3-4). Pipette 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of Assay Buffer in the Reference (Bo) tubes (5-6). Pipette 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of Assay Buffer to tubes seven through the end of the assay.
2. Pipette 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of Standards and Quality Controls in duplicate (see assay flow chart).
3. Pipette 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of each sample in duplicate. (NOTE: Smaller volumes of sample may be used when Leptin concentrations are anticipated to be elevated or when sample size is limited. Additional Assay Buffer should be added to compensate for the difference so that the volume is equivalent to 100  $\mu\text{L}$  (e.g., when using 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of sample, add 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of Assay Buffer). Refer to Section IX for calculation modification.
4. Pipette 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of Rat Leptin Antibody to all tubes except Total Count tubes (1-2) and NSB tubes (3-4).
5. Vortex, cover, and incubate overnight (20-24 hours) at room temperature.

### Day Two

6. Pipet 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of  $^{125}\text{I}$ -Rat Leptin to all tubes. Important: For preparation, see Section III Part C.
7. Vortex, cover and incubate overnight (22-24 hours) at room temperature.

## VIII. ASSAY PROCEDURE (continued)

### Day Three

8. Add 1.0 mL of cold (4°C) Precipitating Reagent to all tubes except Total Count tubes (1-2).
  9. Vortex and incubate 20 minutes at 4°C.
  10. Centrifuge, at 4°C, for 20 minutes at 2,000-3,000 xg. Note: If less than 2,000 xg is used, the time of centrifugation must be increased to obtain a firm pellet (e.g. 40 minutes). Multiple centrifuge runs within an assay must be consistent. Conversion of rpm to xg:  

$$xg = (1.12 \times 10^{-5}) (r) (rpm)^2$$
 r = radial distance in cm (from axis of rotation to the bottom of the tube)  
 rpm = revolutions per minute
  11. Immediately decant the supernate of all tubes except Total Count tubes (1-2), drain tubes for at least 15-60 seconds (be consistent between racks), and blot excess liquid from lip of tubes.
- NOTE: Invert tubes only one time. Pellets are fragile and slipping may occur.**
12. Count all tubes in a gamma counter for 1 minute. Calculate the ng/mL of Rat Leptin in unknown samples using automated data reduction procedures.

### Assay Procedure Flow Chart

Day One					Day Two		Day Three	
Set-up	Step 1	Step 2&3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Steps 9-12
Tube Number	Add Assay Buffer	Add Standard/QC Sample	Add Rat Leptin Antibody	Vortex, Cover, and Incubate 20-24 hrs at RT	Add I-125 Rat Leptin Tracer	Vortex, Cover and Incubate 22-24 hrs at RT	Add Precipitating Reagent	Incubate 20 min. at 4°C, Centrifuge at 4°C for 20 min Decant and Count
1,2	-	-	-		100 µl		-	
3,4	300 µl	-	-		100 µl		1.0 mL	
5,6	200 µl	-	100 µl		100 µl		1.0 mL	
7,8	100 µl	100 µl of 0.78 ng/mL	100 µl		100 µl		1.0 mL	
9,10	100 µl	100 µl of 1.56 ng/mL	100 µl		100 µl		1.0 mL	
11,12	100 µl	100 µl of 3.125ng/mL	100 µl		100 µl		1.0 mL	
13,14	100 µl	100 µl of 6.25 ng/mL	100 µl		100 µl		1.0 mL	
15,16	100 µl	100 µl of 12.5 ng/mL	100 µl		100 µl		1.0 mL	
17,18	100 µl	100 µl of 25 ng/mL	100 µl		100 µl		1.0 mL	
19,20	100 µl	100 µl of 50 ng/mL	100 µl		100 µl		1.0 mL	
21,22	100 µl	100 µl of QC 1	100 µl		100 µl		1.0 mL	
23,24	100 µl	100 µl of QC 2	100 µl		100 µl		1.0 mL	
25-n	100 µl	100 µl of unknown	100 µl	100 µl	1.0 mL			

## IX. CALCULATIONS

### A. Explanation

The calculations for Rat Leptin can be automatically performed by most gamma counters possessing data reduction capabilities or by independent treatment of the raw data using a commercially available software package. Choose weighted 4-parameter or weighted log/logit for the mathematical treatment of the data.

**NOTE: Be certain the procedure used subtracts the NSB counts from each average count, except Total Counts, prior to final data reduction.**

### B. Manual Calculation

1. Average duplicate counts for Total Count tubes (1-2), NSB tubes (3-4), Total Binding tubes (reference, Bo) (5-6), and all duplicate tubes for standards and samples to the end of the assay.
2. Subtract the average NSB counts from each average count (except for Total Counts). These counts are used in the following calculations.
3. Calculate the percentage of tracer bound:  
$$(\text{Total Binding Counts}/\text{Total Counts}) \times 100$$
 This should be 35-50%.
4. Calculate the percentage of total binding (%B/Bo) for each standard and sample  
$$\%B/Bo = (\text{Sample or Standard}/\text{Total Binding}) \times 100$$
5. Plot the % B/Bo for each standard on the y-axis and the known concentration of the standard on the x-axis using log-log graph paper.
6. Construct the reference curve by joining the points with a smooth curve.
7. Determine the ng/mL of Rat Leptin in the unknown samples and controls by interpolation of the reference curve.

**NOTE: When sample volumes assayed differ from 100  $\mu\text{L}$ , an appropriate mathematical adjustment must be made to accommodate for the dilution factor (e.g., if 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of sample is used, then calculated data must be multiplied by 2).**

## X. INTERPRETATION

### A. Acceptance Criteria

1. The run will be considered accepted when all Quality Control values fall within the calculated Quality Control Range; if any QC's fall outside the control range, review results with the supervisor.
2. If the difference between duplicate results of a sample is >10% CV, repeat the sample.
3. The limit of sensitivity for the Rat Leptin assay is 0.639 ng/mL + 2 SD (100  $\mu\text{L}$  sample size).
4. The limit of linearity for the Rat Leptin assay is 50 ng/mL (100  $\mu\text{L}$  sample size). Any result greater than 50 ng/mL should be repeated on dilution using Assay Buffer as a diluent.

## XI. ASSAY CHARACTERISTICS

### A. Sensitivity

The lowest level of Rat Leptin that can be detected by this assay is 0.639 ng/mL + 2 SD when using a 100 $\mu$ L sample size.

### B. Performance

The following parameters of assay performance are expressed as Mean  $\pm$  Standard Deviation.

$$ED_{80} = 1.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ ng/mL}$$

$$ED_{50} = 3.1 \pm 0.2 \text{ ng/mL}$$

$$ED_{20} = 9.9 \pm 1.0 \text{ ng/mL}$$

### C. Specificity

The specificity (also known as selectivity) of an analytical test is its ability to selectively measure the analyte in the presence of other like components in the sample matrix.

Rat Leptin	100 %
Mouse Leptin	100 %
Human Leptin	<2 %
Canine Leptin	0.5 %
Glucagon	*
SRIF	*
Insulin	*

\* -- not detectable

### D. Precision

Within and Between Assay Variation

Sample No.	Mean ng/mL	Within % CV	Between % CV
1	1.6	2.4	4.8
2	3.3	4.1	3.0
3	6.8	2.0	5.7
4	11.6	4.6	5.7

Within and between assay variation was performed on four rat serum samples containing varying concentrations of Rat Leptin. Data (mean and % CV) shown are from five duplicate determinations of each serum sample in five separate assays.

## XI. ASSAY CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

### E. Recovery

Spike & Recovery of Leptin in Rat Serum

Sample No.	Leptin Added ng/mL	Observed ng/mL	Expected ng/mL	% Recovery
1	0	1.6	--	--
2	2	3.3	3.6	92
3	5	6.8	6.6	103
4	10	11.6	11.6	100

Varying concentrations of Rat Leptin were added to four rat serum samples and the Leptin content was determined by RIA. Mean of the observed levels from five duplicate determinations in five separate assays are shown. Percent recovery was calculated on the observed vs. expected.

### F. Linearity

Effect of Serum Dilution

Sample No.	Volume Sampled	Observed ng/mL	Expected ng/mL	% Of Expected
1	100 $\mu$ L	17.4	17.4	100
	75 $\mu$ L	16.7		96
	50 $\mu$ L	15.3		88
	25 $\mu$ L	13.5		78
2	100 $\mu$ L	14.7	14.7	100
	75 $\mu$ L	13.7		93
	50 $\mu$ L	12.7		86
	25 $\mu$ L	11.5		78
3	100 $\mu$ L	12.0	12.0	100
	75 $\mu$ L	11.4		95
	50 $\mu$ L	10.7		89
	25 $\mu$ L	9.9		83
4	100 $\mu$ L	9.3	9.3	100
	75 $\mu$ L	8.6		92
	50 $\mu$ L	8.2		88
	25 $\mu$ L	7.9		85

Aliquots of pooled rat serum containing varying concentrations of Leptin were analyzed in the volumes indicated. Dilution factors of 1.0, 1.33, and 2.0 representing 100  $\mu$ L, 75  $\mu$ L, 50  $\mu$ L and 25  $\mu$ L, respectively, were applied in calculating observed concentrations. The mean Leptin levels and percent of expected for five separate assays are shown.

**XI. ASSAY CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

**G. Example of Assay Results**

This data is presented as an example only and should not be used in lieu of a standard curve prepared with each assay.

Tube #	ID	CPM	Ave CPM	Ave Net CPM	% B/Bo	ng/mL
1	Totals	13698	13830			
2	"	13961				
3	NSB	537	512			
4	"	486				
5	Bo	4926	4927	4415		
6	"	4927				
<u>Standards</u>						
7	0.78 ng/mL	4471	4424	3912	0.886	
8		4377				
9	1.56 ng/mL	4030	4027	3515	0.796	
10		4023				
11	3.125 ng/mL	3205	3142	2630	0.596	
12		3078				
13	6.25 ng/mL	2325	2309	1797	0.407	
14		2292				
15	12.5 ng/mL	1612	1654	1142	0.259	
16		1695				
17	25 ng/mL	1331	1323	811	0.184	
18		1314				
19	50 ng/mL	1025	1015	503	0.114	
20		1005				
<u>Controls/Unknown</u>						
21	QC 1	3489	3509	2997	0.679	1.98
22		3528				
23	QC 2	2147	2074	1562	0.354	7.26
24		2000				
25-n	Unknown					

## XII. QUALITY CONTROLS

Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) requires that Quality Control (QC) specimens be run with each standard curve to check the assay performance. Two levels of controls are provided for this purpose. These and any other control materials should be assayed repeatedly to establish mean values and acceptable ranges. Each individual laboratory is responsible for defining their system for quality control decisions and is also responsible for making this system a written part of their laboratory manual. The ranges for Quality Control 1 and 2 are provided on the card insert or can be located at the Millipore website [www.millipore.com/bmia](http://www.millipore.com/bmia).

Recommended batch analysis decision using two controls (Westgard Rules):<sup>5</sup>

1. When both controls are within  $\pm 2$  SD.

Decision: Approve batch and release analyte results.

2. When one control is outside  $\pm 2$  SD and the second control is within  $\pm 2$  SD.

Decision: Hold results, check with supervisor. If no obvious source of error is identified by the below mentioned check of systems, the supervisor may decide to release the results.

Technician check of systems:

1. Check for calculation errors
2. Repeat standards and controls
3. Check reagent solutions
4. Check instrument

## XIII. REPLACEMENT REAGENTS

<b>Reagent</b>	<b>Cat #</b>
<sup>125</sup> I-Rat Leptin (<3 $\mu$ Ci, 111 kBq)	9083
Label Hydrating Buffer (27mL)	LHB-P
Rat Leptin Standards (2 mL each)	8083-K
Rat Leptin Antibody (26 mL)	1083-K
Precipitating Reagent (260 mL)	PR-UV
Quality Control 1&2 (1 mL each)	6083-K
Assay Buffer (40 mL)	AB-PTR

#### **XIV. ORDERING INFORMATION**

##### **A. To place an order:**

###### **For USA Customers:**

Please provide the following information to our customer service department to expedite your telephone, fax or mail order:

1. Your name, telephone and/or fax number
2. Customer account number
3. Shipping and billing address
4. Purchase order number
5. Catalog number and description of product
6. Quantity and product size

NOTE: Appropriate license from NRC (or equivalent) must be on file at LINCO before radioactive orders can be shipped.

###### **TELEPHONE ORDERS:**

Toll Free US (866) 441-8400  
(636) 441-8400

FAX ORDERS: (636) 441-8050

MAIL ORDERS: Millipore  
6 Research Park Drive  
St. Charles, Missouri 63304 U.S.A.

###### **For International Customers:**

To best serve our international customers, it is Millipore's policy to sell our products through a network of distributors. To place an order or to obtain additional information about Millipore products, please contact your local distributor.

##### **B. Conditions of Sale**

All products are for research or manufacturing use only. They are not intended for use in clinical diagnosis or for administration to humans or animals. All products are intended for *in vitro* use only.

##### **C. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)**

Material safety data sheets for Millipore products may be ordered by fax or phone. See Section A above for details on ordering.

#### **XV. REFERENCES**

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4. Pellemounter, M.A., et. al. Effects of the obese gene product on body weight regulation in ob/ob mice. *Science.* 269:540-543, 1995.
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