Product Manual

Lipid Extraction Kit (Chloroform Free), Trial Size

Catalog Number

STA- 612- T

10 preps

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY Not for use in diagnostic procedures



Introduction

Lipids are a diverse group of molecules that include monoglycerides, diglycerides, trigylcerides, fats, sterols, and others. Not only do lipids define and preserve cellular membrane integrity, but they are also involved in cellular processes such as membrane trafficking, signal transduction, apoptosis, and energy storage. Perturbation in the metabolism of lipids has been linked to many diseases such as cancer, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, and coronary heart disease.

In order to study lipids, they must often be extracted first from tissues or cultured cells. Traditionally, organic extraction by the Folch method (Ref. 1) has been preferred, but this method has several disadvantages. First, it extracts lipids to a bottom organic phase, forcing penetration of the upper protein-containing phase during purification and causing contamination of lipid samples. As a result, low purity lipid samples can hamper downstream lipid analysis by clogging instruments such as high pressure liquid chromatographs (HPLCs). In addition, the Folch method uses chloroform as the organic phase solvent. Long-term exposure to chloroform by inhalation has resulted in effects on the liver such as hepatitis and jaundice. Furthermore, chloroform has been demonstrated to be carcinogenic in animals, causing in an increase in kidney and liver tumors. In fact, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has classified chloroform as a Group B2, probable human carcinogen.

Cell Biolabs' Lipid Extraction Kit isolates total lipids by organic extraction, but circumvents the above disadvantages by extracting lipids to an upper organic phase (making it amenable to high throughput extraction) that is chloroform free. A crude lipid source such as serum or tissue culture cell pellet is resuspended in a proprietary alcohol. After adding a proprietary organic compound, the mixture is centrifuged to gravitationally separate the phases. The recovered upper organic phase is then dried and resuspended for downstream lipid analysis. Each Trial Size kit provides sufficient reagents to isolate up to 10 preps based on a 100 µL sample size.

Related Products

- 1. STA-613: Lipid Quantification Kit (Colorimetric)
- 2. STA-241: Human Low Density Lipoprotein
- 3. STA-242: Human Very Low Density Lipoprotein
- 4. STA-243: Human High Density Lipoprotein
- 5. STA-369: OxiSelectTM Human Oxidized LDL ELISA Kit (MDA-LDL Quantitation)
- 6. STA-384: Total Cholesterol Assay Kit (Colorimetric)
- 7. STA-391: HDL and LDL/VLDL Cholesterol Assay Kit
- 8. STA-394: HDL Cholesterol Assay Kit
- 9. STA-396: Serum Triglyceride Quantification Kit (Colorimetric)
- 10. STA-398: Free Glycerol Assay Kit (Colorimetric)
- 11. STA-618: Free Fatty Acid Assay Kit (Colorimetric)
- 12. STA-600: Phosphatidylcholine Assay Kit



Kit Components

- 1. <u>Lipid Extraction Reagent A</u> (Part No. 261201-T): Two 2.5 mL amber glass vials.
- 2. <u>Lipid Extraction Reagent B</u> (Part No. 261202-T): One 15 mL amber glass bottle.
- 3. <u>Lipid Extraction Reagent C</u> (Part No. 261203-T): Three 1.7 mL tubes.

Materials Not Supplied

- 1. Glass tubes, 15 mL conical tubes, or microcentrifuge tubes
- 2. 10 µL to 1000 µL adjustable single channel micropipettes with disposable tips
- 3. 50 µL to 1000 µL adjustable multichannel micropipette with disposable tips
- 4. Multichannel micropipette reservoir
- 5. Phosphate buffered saline (PBS)
- 6. Tube vortexer
- 7. Organic solvent (such as chloroform, butanol, or cyclohexane)

Storage

Store the entire kit at room temperature. To avoid possible leakage store bottles upright.

Preparation of Samples

- Plasma: Collect blood with an anticoagulant such as citrate, EDTA, heparin, or oxalate and mix by inversion. Centrifuge the blood at 1000 x g at 4°C for 10 minutes. Collect plasma supernatant without disturbing the white buffy layer. Samples should be extracted immediately or may be stored at -80°C.
- Serum: Collect blood in a tube with no anticoagulant. Allow the blood to clot at room temperature for 30 minutes. Centrifuge at 2500 x g for 20 minutes. Remove the yellow serum supernatant without disturbing the white buffy layer. Samples should be extracted immediately or may be stored at -80°C.
- Cultured Cells: Pellet 5-10 x 10^6 cells at 1000 x g for 5 minutes. Wash cells once with 1X PBS, and resuspend final cell pellet with $100 \, \mu L$ 1X PBS. Perform the extraction as described in the kit protocol below.
- Tissues: Carefully mince the tissue into small fragments with a scalpel/razor blade and weigh in a 50 mL conical tube. Add PBS to a final tissue concentration of 2 mg/mL. Homogenize the tissue at 4°C. Perform the extraction from the whole tissue homogenate as described in the kit protocol below.



Extraction Protocol

The protocol below is written for a $100 \,\mu\text{L}$ sample size. Dispensing volumes may be scaled up or down proportionally when working with other sample sizes.

Note: Number of preps per kit will be reduced proportionally with increasing sample volumes.

- 1. Add 100 μL of serum, plasma, cell suspension, or whole tissue homogenate to a tube.
- 2. Add 500 µL of Lipid Extraction Reagent A and vortex for 10 minutes (a tube shaker or vortexer is recommended).
- 3. Add 250 µL of Lipid Extraction Reagent B and vortex for 5 minutes.
- 4. Add an additional 250 µL of Lipid Extraction Reagent B and vortex for 5 minutes.
- 5. Add 500 µL of Lipid Extraction Reagent C and vortex for 5 minutes.
- 6. Centrifuge the tube at 1000 x g for 5 minutes.
- 7. Carefully remove the top organic layer containing lipid to a new tube.
- 8. Add 530 μL of Lipid Extraction Reagent B to the remaining (bottom) aqueous layer and vortex for 5 minutes.
- 9. Centrifuge the tube at 1000 x g for 5 minutes.
- 10. Carefully remove the top organic layer containing lipid and pool with the first organic layer from step 7.
- 11. Add 420 µL of Lipid Extraction Reagent B to the remaining (bottom) aqueous layer and vortex for 5 minutes.
- 12. Centrifuge the tube at 1000 x g for 5 minutes.
- 13. Carefully remove the top organic layer containing lipid and pool with the first two organic layers.
- 14. Leave the pooled organic layer tube open and dry in a vacuum concentrator or in a dry 37°C incubator overnight (or until dry).

Note: Recovery volume should be approximately 1600 μ L. For faster dry down, split samples into two equal parts.

15. Resuspend the lipid extract in an organic solvent such as butanol or cyclohexane.

Note: Chloroform may be used for resuspension if desired.

Example of Results

The following figures demonstrate typical results of various assays using samples prepared with the Lipid Extraction Kit. One should use the data below for reference only. This data should not be used to interpret actual results.



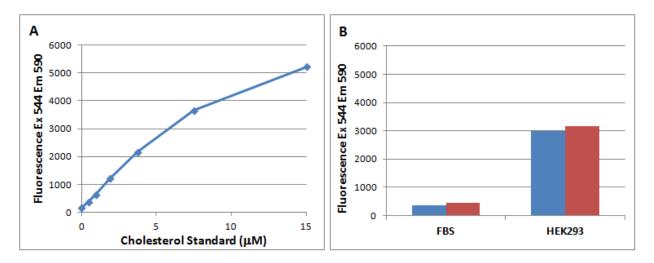


Figure 1: Total Cholesterol Assay (Cat. #STA-390) Performed on Extracted Lipids. (A) Cholesterol Standard Curve. (B) Lipids extracted from Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS) or HEK293 Cells prepared by the Folch Method (Blue Bars) or the Lipid Extraction Kit, Chloroform-Free (Red Bars) were tested for the presence of Cholesterol according to the Assay Protocol.

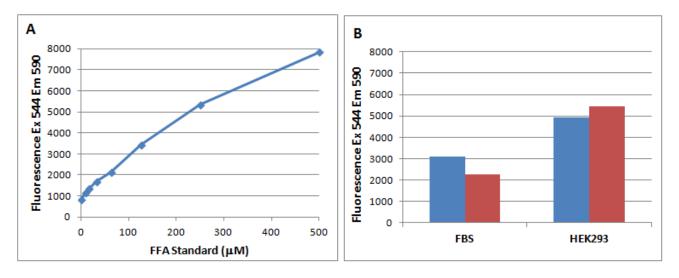


Figure 2: Free Fatty Acid Assay (Cat. #STA-619) Performed on Extracted Lipids. (A) Free Fatty Acid (FFA) Standard Curve. (B) Lipids extracted from FBS or HEK293 Cells prepared by the Folch Method (Blue Bars) or the Lipid Extraction Kit, Chloroform-Free (Red Bars) were tested for the presence of FFA according to the Assay Protocol.

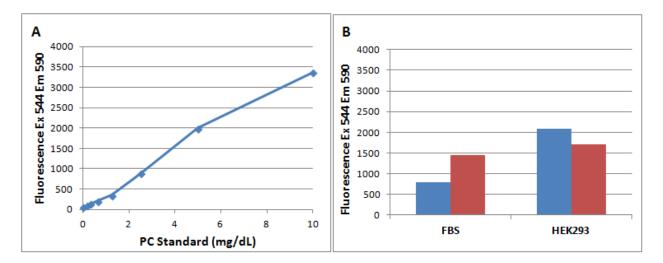


Figure 3: Phosphatidylcholine Assay (Cat. #STA-600) Performed on Extracted Lipids. (A) Phosphatidylcholine (PC) Standard Curve. (B) Lipids extracted from FBS or HEK293 Cells prepared by the Folch Method (Blue Bars) or the Lipid Extraction Kit, Chloroform-Free (Red Bars) were tested for the presence of phosphatidylcholine according to the Assay Protocol.

References

- 1. Folch J, Lees M, and Slone Stanley GH (1956) J. Biol. Chem. 226, 497-509.
- 2. Iverson SJ, Lang SLC, and Cooper MH (2001) J. Lipid Res. 36, 1283-1287.
- 3. Bang DY, Byeon SK, Moon MH (2014) J. Chromatogr A. 28, 1331
- 4. Reis A, Rudnitskaya A, Blackburn GJ, Mohd Fauzi N, Pitt AR, Spickett CM (2013) *J. Lipid Res.*, **54**, 1812-1824.

Recent Product Citations

- 1. Tyszka-Czochara, M. et al. (2017). Metformin and caffeic acid regulate metabolic reprogramming in human cervical carcinoma SiHa/HTB-35 cells and augment anticancer activity of Cisplatin via cell cycle regulation. *Food Chem. Toxicol.* **106**:260-272.
- 2. Maki, T. et al. (2017). Renoprotective effect of a novel selective PPARα modulator K-877 in db/db mice: A role of diacylglycerol-protein kinase C-NAD(P)H oxidase pathway. *Metabolism Clinical and Experimental.* **71**: 33–45.
- 3. Tyszka-Czochara, M. et al. (2017). Caffeic acid expands anti-tumor effect of Metformin in human metastatic cervical carcinoma HTB-34 cells: Implications of AMPK activation and impairment of fatty acids de novo biosynthesis. *Int J Mol Sci.* **18**(2). pii: E462. doi: 10.3390/ijms.
- 4. Pamir, N. et al. (2015). Granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor-dependent dendritic cells restrain lean adipose tissue expansion. *J Biol Chem.* doi:10.1074/jbc.M115.645820.

Warranty

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