

## Development of a radioimmunoassay for measuring 6-oxo-prostaglandin $F_{1\alpha}$

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6-oxo-PGF $_{1\alpha}$  (5 mg) was conjugated to 16.2 mg thyroglobulin by using 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride in water at pH 5.5. Following the 5 h reaction, the solution was dialyzed. The retentate was dissolved in 0.03 M sodium carbonate solution, centrifuged (900 *g* for 20 min), and the supernatant withdrawn and lyophilized to produce the dried conjugate. By incorporating 3  $\mu$ Ci [ $^3$ H]-prostaglandin  $F_{2\alpha}$  (sp. act. 150 Ci/mmol; Amersham) into the conjugating reaction, it was calculated that 60 moles of prostaglandin were bound to 1 mole of thyroglobulin.

Conjugate (4 mg) was dissolved in 4 ml normal saline and emulsified with 4 ml Freund's complete adjuvant. Four rabbits were each immunized with 2 ml emulsified conjugate, injected intradermally at 50 sites. The rabbits were boosted at 6 weekly intervals with 2 ml emulsified conjugate, injected subcutaneously at 4 sites. 50 ml blood were collected 8 days after boosting, and the serum treated and stored, as described by Dighe, Emslie, Henderson, Rutherford & Simon (1975).

[ $^3$ H]-6-oxo PGF $_{1\alpha}$  (tracer) was synthesized by reacting 25 mCi octa-tritiated arachidonic acid (sp. act. 120 Ci/mmol; Amersham) with 200 mg sheep uterus microsomal enzyme preparation in 5 ml Krebs' solution (containing 1 mg/ml tryptophan and 10  $\mu$ g/ml haemoglobin), aerated with 5% CO $_2$  in O $_2$ , at 37°C for 60 minutes. The pH was then lowered to 4.5 and the prostaglandins extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was evaporated to dryness, re-dissolved in 67% ethanol, washed with petroleum ether (b.p. 60–80°C), and taken to dryness again. The residue was further purified by straight-phase liquid–gel partition column chromatography (on Lipidex 1000 eluted with hexane, 1,2-dichloroethane, ethanol, acetic acid, 100:100:15:0.2), followed by reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (on Partisil ODS eluted with acetonitrile, water, acetic acid, 40:60:0.1). The major radioactive substance isolated co-chromatographed with non-tritiated 6-oxo-PGF $_{1\alpha}$  on thin-layer chromatography using two solvent systems, FVI (Anderson, 1969) and 1a (Cottee, Flower, Moncada, Salmon & Vane, 1977).

**Table 1** % Cross-reactivities of various prostaglandins with antiserum raised against 6-oxo-PGF $_{1\alpha}$ , taken at 40% binding of tracer

Prostaglandin	Rabbit No. 2	
	Bleed No. 2	Bleed No. 3
PGF $_{2\alpha}$	0.90	1.0
PGE $_2$	1.2	0.76
PGD $_2$	0.38	0.18
PGA $_2$	0.05	0.08
TXB $_2$	0.11	0.12
PGF $_{1\alpha}$	0.36	0.35
PGE $_1$	2.2	2.7
15-oxo-PGE $_2$	<0.05	<0.05
13,14-dihydro-15-oxo-PGE $_2$	<0.05	<0.05
15-oxo-PGF $_{2\alpha}$	<0.05	<0.05
13,14-dihydro-15-oxo-PGF $_{2\alpha}$	<0.05	<0.05

Dilution curves were set up using the serum and prepared tracer (30 pg; sp. act. 90–105 Ci/mmol). Serum from rabbit 2 (2nd and 3rd bleeds) produced 60% binding at 1/640 dilution, using the double-antibody method of separation. Good standard curves were obtained with these 2 antisera, the working range being 20 to 600 pg. Cross-reactivities are shown in Table 1. These 2 antisera are being developed for assaying endogenous 6-oxo-PGF $_{1\alpha}$ , and the rabbits boosted further hopefully to produce an antiserum with a higher titre.

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