

## Dihomo- $\gamma$ -linolenic acid effects on platelet utilization of arachidonic acid

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## Characterization of [ $^{14}\text{C}$ ]-( $\pm$ )-propranolol uptake by guinea-pig lung

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## Vitamin C and the cholesterol-lowering effect of clofibrate

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## Radioimmunoassay of bradykinin in human skin exudates

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Bradykinin has previously been estimated by bio-assay, and lack of more refined assay methods have hampered investigation of its physiological and pharmacological roles. We have now developed a highly sensitive and specific radioimmunoassay for bradykinin.

Bradykinin triacetate was conjugated to ovalbumin using toluene 2,4 diisocyanate (Schick & Singer, 1961). The lyophilized conjugate was dissolved in physiological saline and the solution emulsified in Freund's complete adjuvant. The emulsion was then injected into multiple intradermal sites on the dorsal surface of 6 rabbits as described by Vaitukaitis, Rob-

bins, Nieschlag & Ross (1971). Five rabbits produced antisera suitable for radioimmunoassay. The antiserum employed routinely is used at a dilution of 1:5572 and is specific for bradykinin (Table 1).

**Table 1** Specificity of bradykinin antiserum

Analogue	Cross-reactivity %
Bradykinin	100
N.N.-Dithiopropionyl bradykinin	6.6
5-D-Phe Bradykinin	0.002
5,8 di-D-Phe Bradykinin	<0.001
5-D-Phe 8 Tyr Bradykinin	0.001
6 Cys Bradykinin	<0.001
8-D-Phe Bradykinin	0.001
Bradykinyls erine	0.001
Physalaemin	<0.001