



## Basal/Variable Tracer Infusions

Version: 1

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### Summary:

Infusion Studies used to measure turnover of various substrates (stable and/or radioactive) and require continuous infusion of various agents in awake mice.

### Reagents and Materials:

| Reagent/Material                                | Vendor            | Stock Number  |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| CMA 402 Microdialysis Syringe Pump              | Harvard Apparatus | CMA8003110    |
| Catheter for mouse jugular vein                 | Instech           | C20PU-MJV1458 |
| Vascular Access Button 25ga                     | Instech           | VABM1B/25     |
| 3-way Y connector, 25ga, sterile                | Instech           | SCY25         |
| PU tubing for external use                      | Instech           | VAHBPU-T25    |
| Luer stub needle, 25ga                          | Instech           | LS25          |
| D-[3H] glucose                                  | Perkin Elmer      | NET331C005MC  |
| Heparin Sodium Injection, USP, 10,000 Unit/10ml | Covetrus          | SKU:049130    |
| Sodium Chloride (0.9%) Injection                | Covetrus          | SKU:061758    |
| Bovine Serum Albumin                            | Sigma Aldrich     | A8806         |
| Luer-Lok 1ml syringe                            | Fisher Scientific | BD-309628     |
| Heparinized micro-hematocrit capillary tubes    | Fisher Scientific | 211766        |

## Protocol:

1. Implant catheters in carotid artery and/or jugular vein 5-7 days before clamp
2. Weigh and fast mice morning or overnight (maximum length of fast: 16 hours)
3. Infuse with HPLC-purified 3-[3H]glucose (0.05 uCi/min) or any other tracers as needed during a 2-hour basal period
4. Collect blood samples (~40 ul) at the end of the basal period to estimate the rate of basal hepatic glucose production
5. Collect additional blood samples to measure plasma insulin concentrations as well as for any additional tracer assays.
6. Sampling Blood:

\*Blood samples in mice will be obtained via one of two methods:

1: by initially cutting the distal 1 MM of tail and gently massaging the tail. Following the sample collection, the opened tail site and associated bleeding will be temporarily closed using a tape. For subsequent blood sampling, the tape and blood clot will be carefully removed and blood will again be collected via gentle massage of tail. This is the primary method of blood collection.

2: by blood draw via arterial catheters placed in the carotid artery. Following every blood collection, the line will be carefully infused with heparinized saline to keep the line clean and clear from clotting and coagulation.

7. Euthanize the mouse and collect tissues (skeletal muscle, liver, white adipose tissue, brown adipose tissue, heart)

### Whole Body Plasma Tracer Assay (for 3-[3H] glucose only):

#### For plasma and F1 samples (dry and non-dry samples):

1. Thaw samples 10 minutes before beginning (analyze 4-6 mice at a time).
2. Quickly centrifuge samples to precipitate the drops stuck on the wall (don't spin F1/F2 with samples to avoid contamination).
3. Add 25  $\mu$ l Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> (to open tubes, ev. use the cap of a scintillation vial to avoid spills). First open samples, then F1, then F2 (avoid to touch the inside of tubes).
4. Add 25  $\mu$ l ZnSO<sub>4</sub>.
5. Vortex and then centrifuge 10 minutes at 12000 rpm.
6. Prepare to sets of scintillation vials (dry and non-dry).
7. For non-dry samples, add 175  $\mu$ l dH<sub>2</sub>O in scintillation vials.
8. Add 25  $\mu$ l supernatant in dry and then 25  $\mu$ l in non-dry samples. Change pipette tip between each sample.
9. Add 3 ml scintillation cocktail (Ultima Gold) in non-dry samples, put a cap, vortex, then run on beta counter (don't forget blank).
10. Put dry samples in a vacuum oven overnight.
11. On the next day, add 200  $\mu$ l dH<sub>2</sub>O to dry samples, cap, vortex and let stand for 30-60'. Then, add 3 ml scintillation cocktail to dry samples, cap, vortex. Run in beta counter (in  $\beta$ -counter: first blank (3 ml scintillation cocktail), then samples (-5', 90', 100', 110', 120', 130', 140', F1, F2) with missing vial between blank and first sample as well as between mice).

**For F2 samples (only dry samples):**

1. Add 75  $\mu$ l Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub>.
2. Add 75  $\mu$ l ZnSO<sub>4</sub> and vortex.
3. Centrifuge 10 minutes at 12000 rpm.
4. Add 100  $\mu$ l supernatant.
5. Put samples in vacuum oven overnight.
6. On next day, proceed as with dry samples (see point 11 above).

## Reagent Preparation:

Reagent: Artificial Plasma

|   | Molecular Weight | 500mL    |
|---|------------------|----------|
| 115mM NaCl  | 58.44            | 3.36 g   |
| 5.9mM KCl   | 74.55            | 0.22 g   |
| 1.2mM MgCl <sub>2</sub> , 6H <sub>2</sub> O               | 203.3            | 0.122 g  |
| 1.2mM NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> O | 137.99           | 0.083 g  |
| 1.2mM NaSO <sub>4</sub>                                   | 142.04           | 0.0856 g |
| 2.5mM CaCl <sub>2</sub> , 2H <sub>2</sub> O               | 147.02           | 0.184 g  |
| 25mM NaHCO <sub>3</sub>                                   | 84.01            | 1.052 g  |
| 4% BSA  |                  | 20 g     |

1. Weigh out above compounds
2. pH to 7.45
3. Filter with 0.22 $\mu$ m and store at -20°C

Reagent: 3-[<sup>3</sup>H] Glucose Infusate

1. Basal Infusion: dry down 9  $\mu$ Ci HPLC-purified [3-<sup>3</sup>H] glucose per mouse. Reconstitute in 670  $\mu$ l of saline.
2. Clamp Infusion: please see Hot GINF Preparation