Labeling experiment with stable isotopes

General considerations for stable isotope (e.g. C-13, N-15, H-2 (D)) labeling:

The minimum labeling duration depends on the metabolic pathway of interest. For instance, metabolites in the glycolysis pathway only take minutes to reach isotopic steady-state for many cell types, while other metabolic pathways (e.g. lipids) might take days.

- you can label food or the animal with stable isotope tracers

Cecum metabolite extraction from mouse cecum *

- remove and snap-freeze about 20-50 mg cecal
- re-suspend cecum in 500 μl / sample water and disperse using a homogenizer
- spin samples at ~16 rcf for 5 min
- remove supernatant and measure protein content using BCA assay
- re-suspend the equivalent of 5 mg (protein) / sample into 500 µl 80% MeOH and 10 nmol DL-Norvaline
- Vortex sample for ~10 sec, spin at ~16 rcf for 5 min
- load supernatant into borosilicate glass vial
- evaporate samples using the EZ-2Elite evaporator at 30C using program 3 (aqueous)
- store samples at -80C at CNSI

Equipment and reagents needed for this protocol

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- Ammonium acetate	A1542-500G	Fisher	for molecular biology, ≥98%
- glass vials:	03-410-151	Fisher	1.8 mL Volume; Clear Glass, 12x32 mm,
			9 mm thread
- caps:	03-379-123	Thermo Scientific	Rubber/Silicone Septa
- MeOH:	A456-1	Fisher	Fisher Methanol (Optima* LC/MS)
- H2O:	W5-1	Fisher	Water, Glass Bottle; 1L
- Norvaline:	N7502-25G	Sigma	DL-Norvaline
Alternatively:	American Chromatography Supplies		
- glass vials:	VT009M-1232	ACS	1.8 mL Volume; Clear Glass, 12x32 mm,
			9 mm thread
- caps:	C395E-09SB	ACS	Bonded PTFE/Silicone Septa
- caps:	C394-09SB	ACS	Bonded PTFE/Rubber Septa

C-13- and N-15-labeled metabolites (from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories if not otherwise stated)

- U13C Glucose: CLM-1396-1 1 g

^{*}Thanks to Marcus Seldin and Margarete Mehrabian