

What is LipoSEARCH?

LipoSEARCH is.....
Lipoprotein Profiling Service

is a cutting edge “**lipoprotein profiling service**” that is applied an explicit measurement method, **gel filtering HPLC** (High Performance Liquid Chromatography) and patented unique data analysis algorithm.



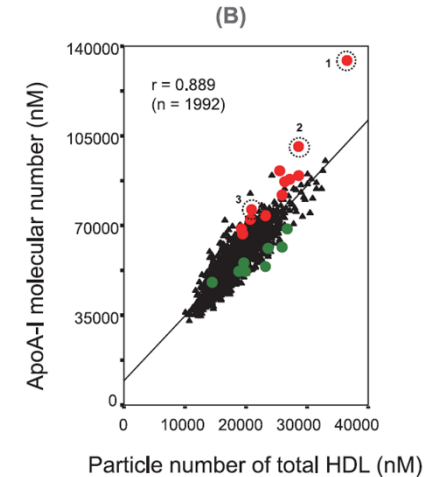
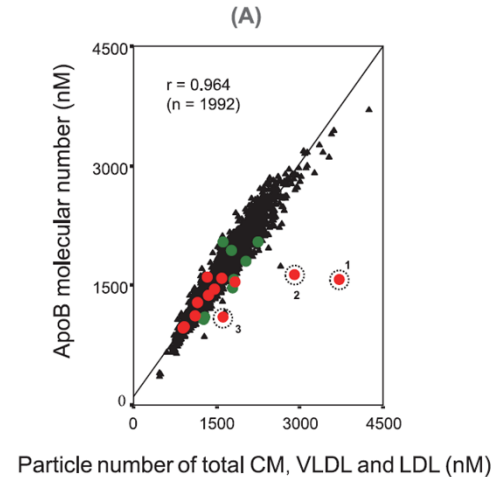
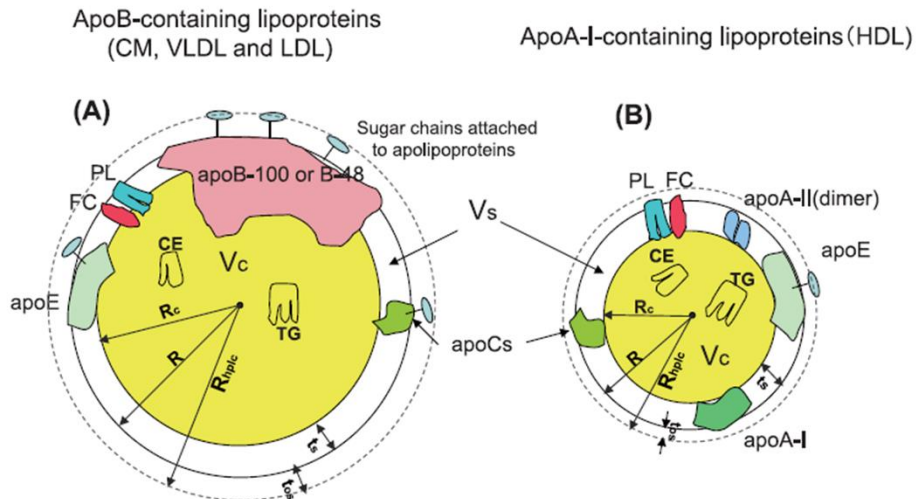
New Insight

Theory of Analysis of Lipoprotein Particle Number based on spherical particle model by LipoSEARCH

A new insight with regard to the **theory of analysis of lipoprotein particle number** based on spherical particle model by LipoSEARCH has been published by our senior technical advisor, Dr. Okazaki, professor emeritus at Tokyo Medical and Dental University.

Please refer to the following publication for more details.

[Recent Advances in Analytical Methods on Lipoprotein Subclasses: Calculation of Particle Numbers from Lipid Levels by Gel Permeation HPLC Using “Spherical Particle Model”](#)
[Mitsuyo Okazaki and Shizuya Yamashita *J.Oleo Sci.* 65, \(4\) 265-282 \(2016\)](#)



Source: *J.Oleo Sci.* 65, (4) 265-282 (2016)

5 Advantages of LipoSEARCH

1. Provide detailed of lipoprotein profiling data.
 - ◆ Cholesterol and triglyceride in **4 major classes** (CM, VLDL, LDL, HDL).
 - ◆ Cholesterol and triglyceride in **20 sub-classes** defined by a particle size.
 - ➔ Inclusive quantitative determination of **small, dense LDL**.
 - *small, dense LDL is considered as **a high risk marker of arteriosclerosis**.
 - ◆ Particle size and **particle number**.
2. **Tiny amount** of samples (Human: 45µL* / Animal: 35µL) in blood is only required.
 - ➔ Suitable for any research used **small animal samples** such as mice samples.
3. **High reproducibility** because explicit measurement method gel filtration "HPLC" is applied.
4. **Any animal samples** such as rabbits or monkeys can be applied.
5. **Low concentration samples** such as medium or CSF can be also applied.

* It is not often phenomenon but, reanalysis might be required depending on samples such as a chyle sample. We recommend you to send us $\geq 100\mu\text{L}$ (Human) for such requirement if possible. We do not charge for the sample failed to be analyzed due to deficiency of actual sample volume for reanalysis.

How LipoSEARCH can be used?

- ✓ LipoSEARCH is a useful analyzing tool for
 - ◆ Evaluating of **drug efficacy** and mechanism.
 - ◆ R&D of **functional food** for dieting.
 - ◆ **Clinical and basic research** of clinical condition of metabolic syndrome etc.



Which research field can be applied for LipoSEARCH?

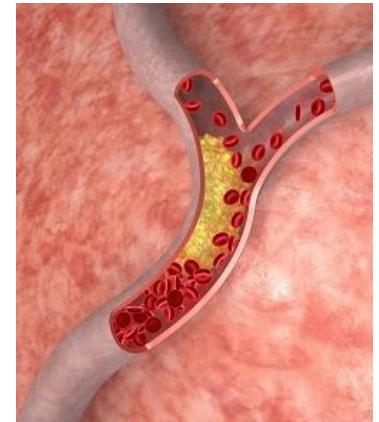
LipoSEARCH can be applied for the following fields.

1. Drug R&D or research in the field of;

- ✓ hyperlipemia
- ✓ arteriosclerosis
- ✓ cardio vascular diseases
- ✓ cerebral stroke
- ✓ diabetes
- ✓ metabolic syndrome
- ✓ NASH (non-alcoholic steatohepatitis)
- ✓ NAFLD (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease)
- ✓ hepatitis
- ✓ depression and Alzheimer's Diseases

2. Functional food R&D

3. Veterinary practice etc.



Achievement

- ✓ LipoSEARCH has been internationally recognized as a reliable lipid profiling service and ≥ 500 references have been published. Search reference. [Selected reference list](#)

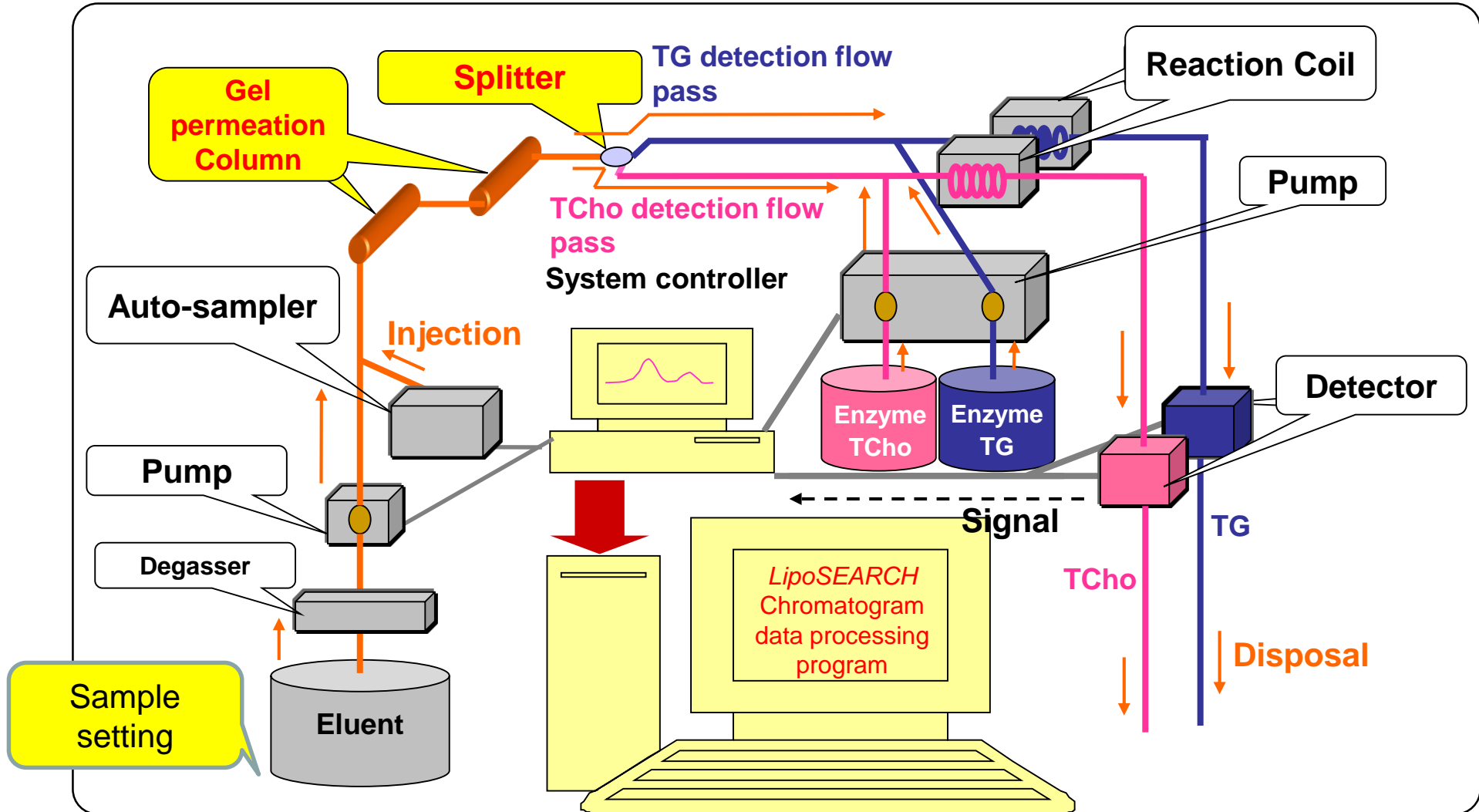
- ✓ LipoSEARCH has experienced to be applied for
 - ◆ Non-clinical test and **clinical trial** phase II and phase III for new drug development.
 - ◆ Evidence of efficacy for **functional food** development.

Analyzing items

Method	LipoSEARCH (HPLC)
Major Classes	✓
CM	✓
VLDL	✓
LDL	✓
HDL	✓
Subclasses	✓
VLDL subclass	✓
LDL subclass	✓
HDL subclass	✓
Particle Size	✓
Particle Number	✓*
Free Cholesterol	✓*
Phospholipid	✓*

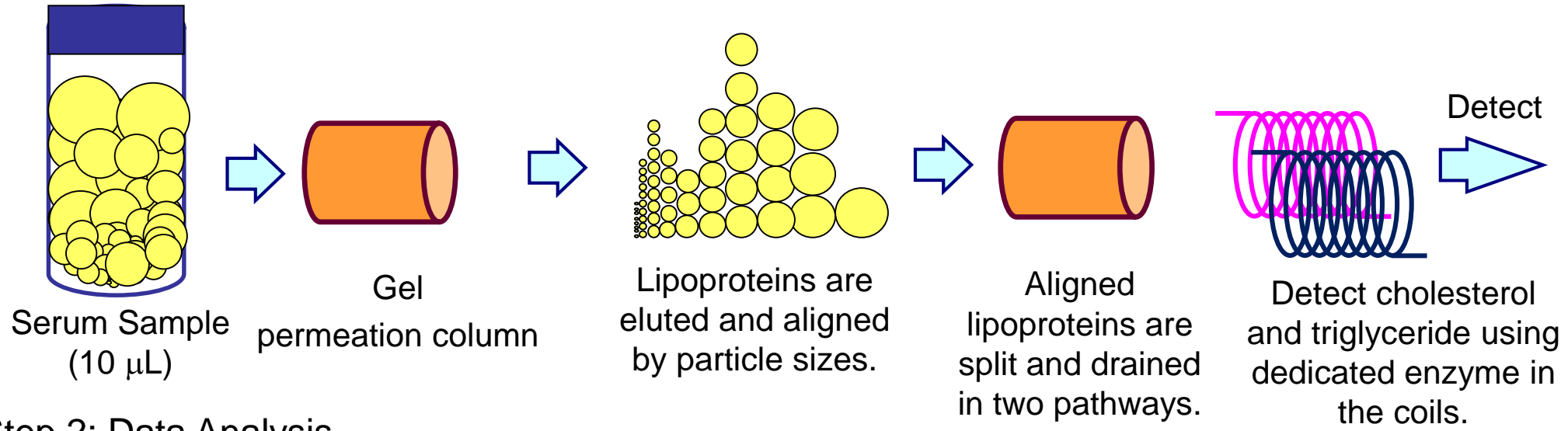
* Additional charge will applied.

Mechanism of the profiling system (LipoSEARCH)

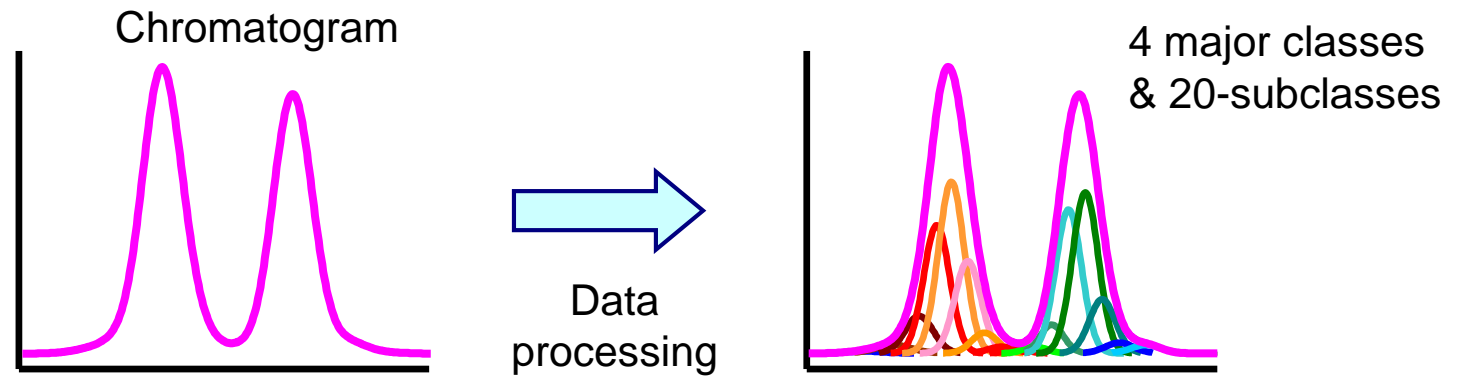


Mechanism of the profiling system (LipoSEARCH)

Step 1: Sample Separation and Enzymatic reaction



Step 2: Data Analysis



Example for data output

Total Cho & TG

Unit : mg/dl

	Total
Cho	237.93
TG	84.13

Major 4 fractions numeric data

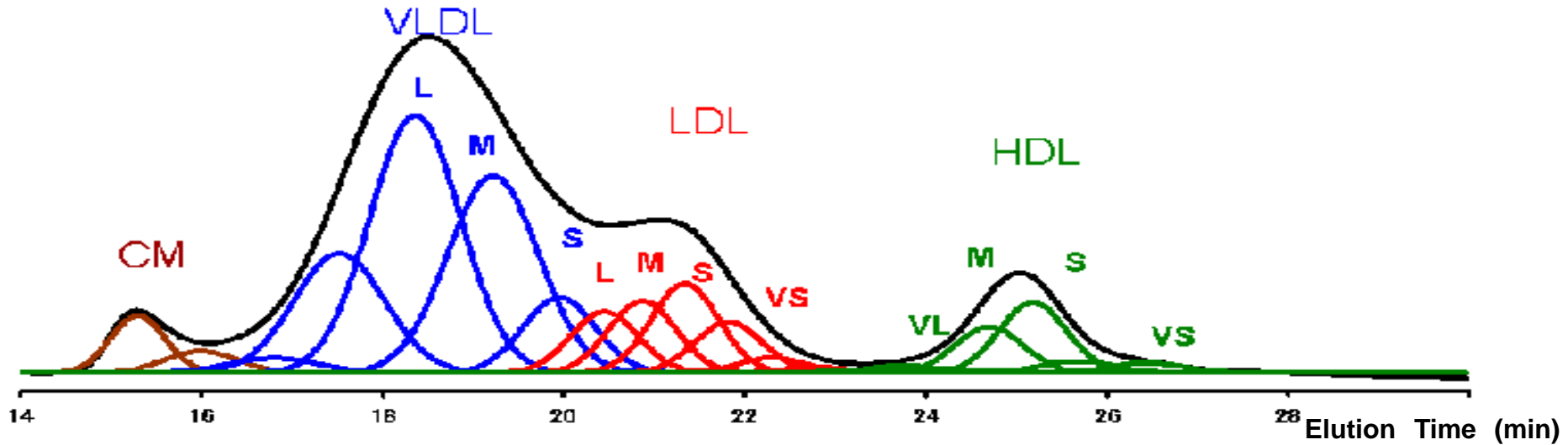
Class	CM (>80nm)	VLDL (30-80nm)	LDL (16-30nm)	HDL (8-16nm)
Cho	0.05	21.36	138.21	78.31
TG	0.33	46.47	24.05	13.28

Detailed 20 fractions numeric data

Peak No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Particle Diameter (nm)	>90	75	64	53.6	44.5	36.8	31.3	28.6	25.5	23	20.7	18.6	16.7	15	13.5	12.1	10.9	9.8	8.8	7.6
Sub-Class			large VLDL			medium VLDL	small VLDL	large LDL	medium LDL	small LDL	very small LDL			very large HDL		large HDL	medium HDL	small HDL	very small HDL	
Cho	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.41	2.45	6.61	11.89	38.11	52.94	31.36	10.54	4.00	1.27	1.66	2.56	19.77	26.57	16.59	6.95	4.20
TG	0.18	0.15	0.46	5.30	15.48	15.88	9.35	9.70	7.98	4.02	1.50	0.61	0.23	0.31	0.23	3.10	4.61	2.67	1.04	1.32

small, dense LDL

20 subclasses



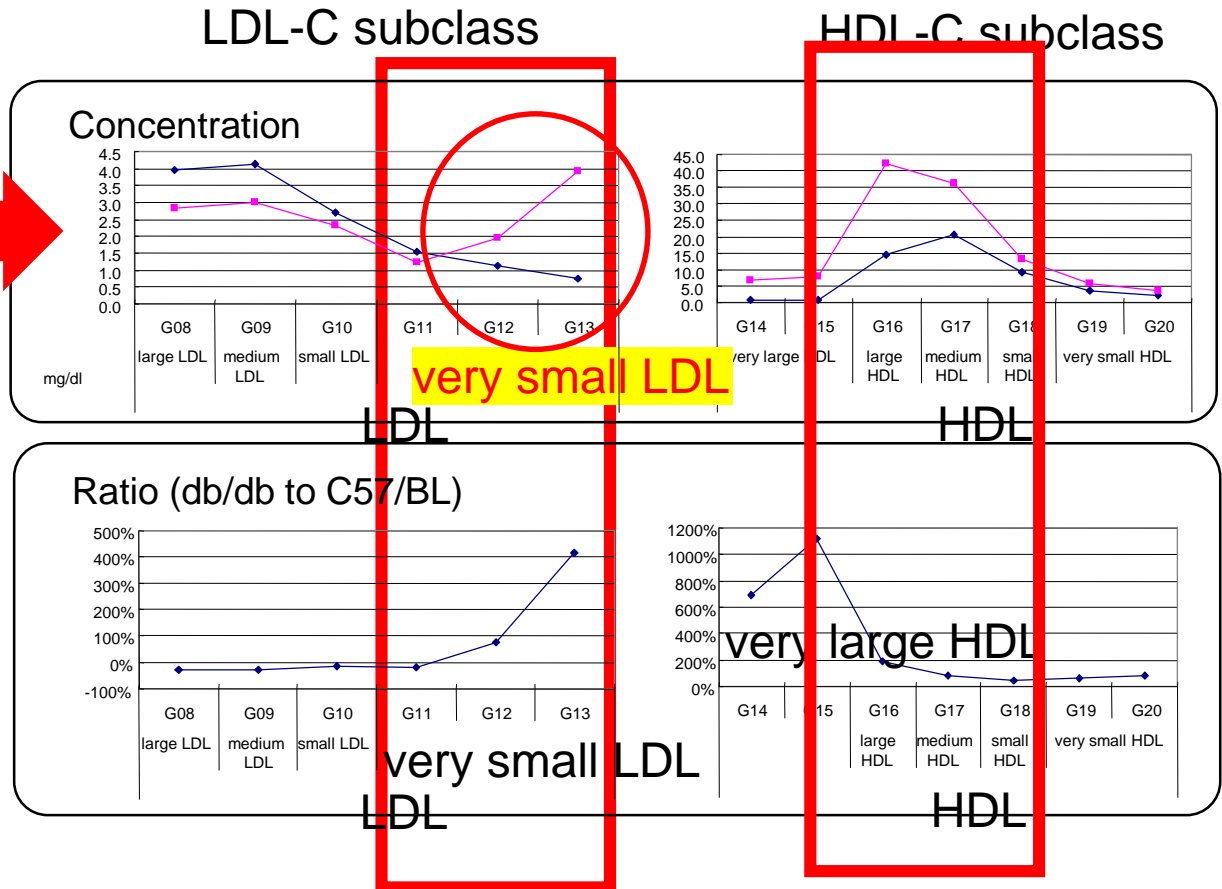
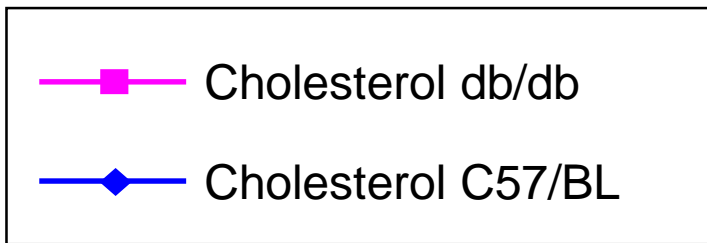
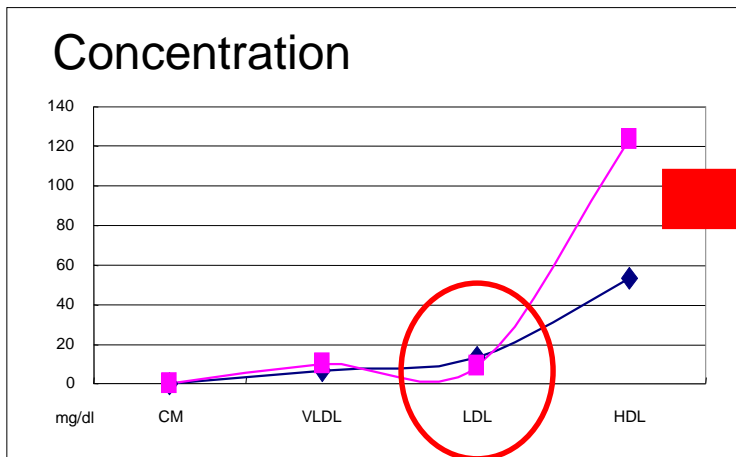
Major Class	CM >80 nm		VLDL: 30 - 80 nm					LDL: 16 - 30 nm						HDL: 8 - 16 nm						
Component peak No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Particle Diameter (nm)	>90	75	64	53.6	44.5	36.8	31.3	28.6	25.5	23.0	20.7	18.6	16.7	15.0	13.5	12.1	10.9	9.8	8.8	7.6
Subclass	CM		L		M	S	L	M	S	VS			VL	L	M	S	VS			

VL: Very Large, L: Large, M: Medium, S: Small, VS: Very Small

Clinical meaning may be found in the data.

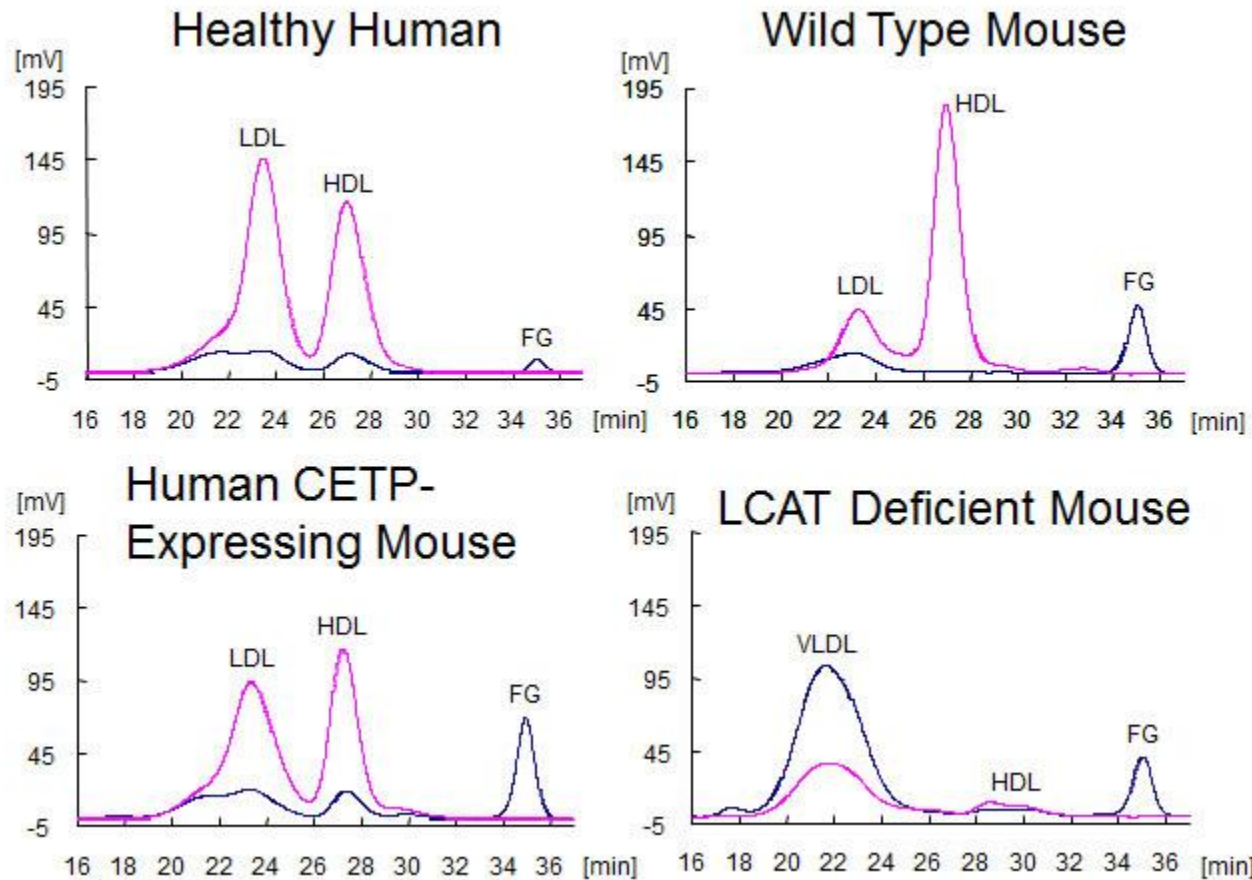
Measurement of 4 major classes

Measurement of cholesterol levels in 20 subclasses (LDL-C and HDL-C region)



Various samples can be analyzed.

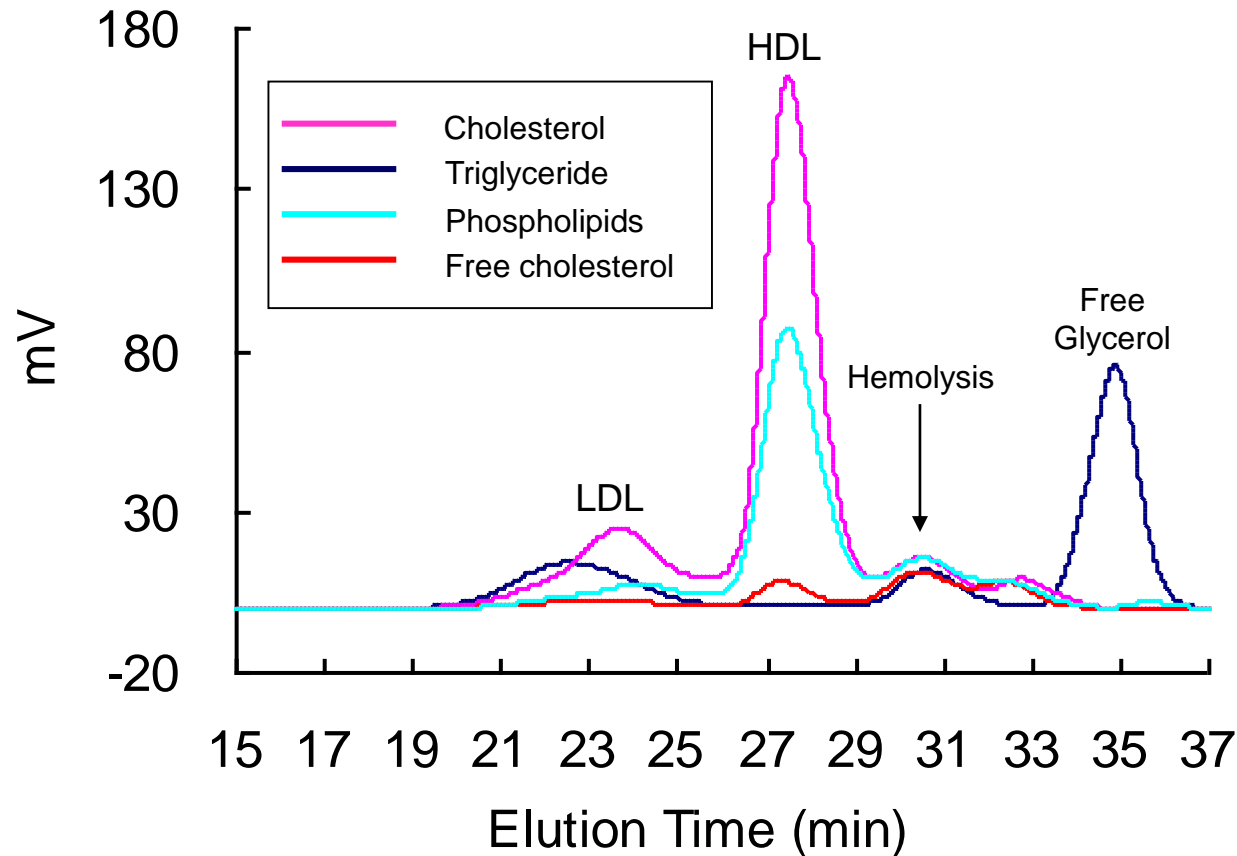
The output result is different from sample to sample.



Source: Wu C., Tsujita M., Okumura-Noji K., Usui S., Kakuuchi H., Okazaki M., Yokoyama S.,
Cholesterol ester transfer protein expressed in lecithin cholesterol acyltransferase-deficient mice, *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol.* 2002; 22(8): 1347-1353.

Free Cholesterol and Phospholipids (Option Services)

Free Cholesterol and Phospholipids are also measurable with additional charge.



Preparation of Sample Shipment

- **Sample volume required**

- **Serum: Human 45 μ L* or more , Animal 35 μ L or more (undiluted sample).**

Leave the sample at room temperature for 30 min after blood collection. Subsequently, after cooling the sample on ice, centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 15 min at 4 °C. Solidified chylomicrons are often observed in the top separating layer in samples obtained from the fat tolerance test. In such a case, dissolve these thoroughly using a pipette. Use of a blood collection tube with clot activator will facilitate pipetting because the layer of clot activator inserts between the serum and blood clot layer.

- **Plasma: Human 45 μ L* or more , Animal 35 μ L or more (undiluted sample).**

After collection in a plasma separation tube with clotting factor inhibitor, the sample and the inhibitor are mixed by inversion so that they can react sufficiently. After cooling the sample on ice, the plasma is separated by centrifugation at 3000 rpm for 15 min at 4 °C. For samples obtained from the fat tolerance test, please follow the same procedure as that used with serum samples but use a plasma separation tube containing separating agents.

* It is not often phenomenon but, reanalysis might be required depending on samples such as a chyle sample. We recommend you to send us $\geq 100\mu$ L (Human) for such requirement if possible. We do not charge for the sample failed to be analyzed due to deficiency of actual sample volume for reanalysis.

- **For samples of low concentration, such as culture supernatants and cerebrospinal fluid, please contact us before the shipping.**

N.B.

1. **In case that 45 μ L(human) or 35 μ L(animal) is not available, please enquire us in advance.**
2. **Please enquire in advance if you require analysis of samples containing anticoagulant (* Heparin is NOT acceptable as an anticoagulant) or samples that may contain pathogens.**
3. We recommend that samples be frozen immediately after the collection and stored at -80 °C until the shipment. Samples that are repeatedly frozen and thawed are not accepted.
4. Pooled samples should be avoided.

Preparation of Sample Shipment

● Packing and shipping

- Supply the sample in a 0.5 to 2.0 mL microtube for centrifugation (e.g., Eppendorf tube) and firmly seal it with Parafilm.
- **Write the ID on each sample tube (e.g., sample name and/or number) using an indelible pen.**
- Pack sufficient cold insulators or dry ice along with your samples.
- If possible, ask the shipping company to keep your samples refrigerated.

N.B.

1. We are NOT responsible for the sample preparation, the arrangement of shipping, any mishandling by the shipping company during the transportation (e.g., spillage during the transportation), and any resultant loss.
2. We will NOT store and/or return your samples.
3. Samples that are repeatedly frozen and thawed are not accepted.

● Consignee/Shipping address

Akita Analysis Center, Immuno-Biological Laboratories Co., Ltd.
100-4, Sunada, Iijima
Akita-shi, Akita 011-0911, Japan
Tel: +81-18-880-5060

- ◆ If you use FedEx, we will separately arrange a local chilled transport in Japan. Please note that the above address should be designated as the final destination in your arrangement with FedEx.
- ◆ The shipping schedule should be arranged so that the samples can be delivered to the analysis center on weekdays or Saturday. We cannot receive them on Sunday or any national holiday in Japan.

Preparation of Sample Shipment (Example)

1



Place shock absorption between sample container and dry ice.

2



Place a cardboard and dry ice on the sample container.

3



Place an additional shock absorption on the top.

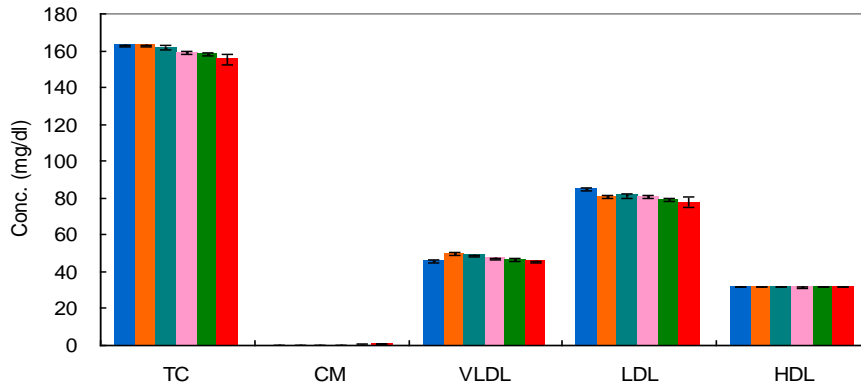
4



Close the box with the lid and seal it with a packing tape.

Effects of freezing and thawing on samples

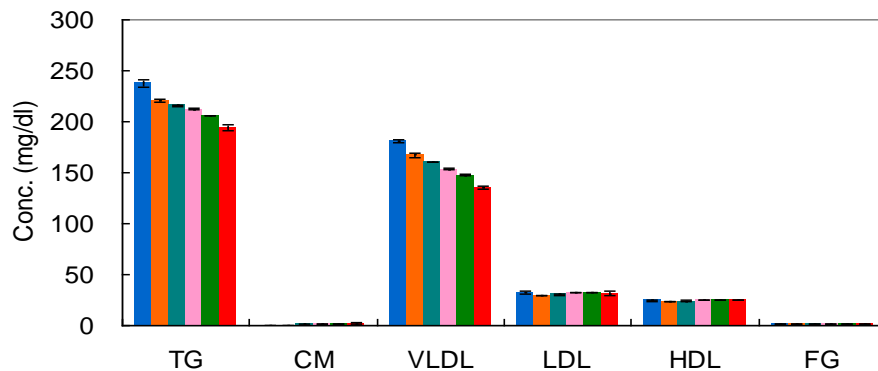
Effects of freezing and thawing on cholesterol level



* Human serum, average of three measurements

# of times	TC	s.d.	CM	s.d.	VLDL	s.d.	LDL	s.d.	HDL	s.d.
0	163	0.64	0.01	0.00	45.8	0.93	84.8	1.06	32.0	0.12
1	163	0.47	0.07	0.01	49.8	0.77	80.7	0.78	31.9	0.19
2	162	1.16	0.15	0.01	48.6	0.64	81.1	1.17	31.8	0.24
3	159	0.83	0.27	0.01	46.9	0.28	80.5	0.74	31.5	0.29
4	158	0.83	0.40	0.02	46.5	0.51	79.3	0.74	31.6	0.08
5	155	2.80	0.55	0.01	45.3	0.35	77.6	3.10	31.7	0.08

Effects of freezing and thawing on triglyceride level



* Human serum, average of three measurements

# of times	TG	s.d.	CM	s.d.	VLDL	s.d.	LDL	s.d.	HDL	s.d.
0	238	3.57	0	0.18	181	2.03	33	1.44	24	0.56
1	220	1.9	0.4	0.16	167.0	1.66	29.4	0.50	23.6	0.27
2	216	0.8	0.8	0.08	160.4	0.37	30.3	0.54	24.2	0.14
3	212	1.1	1.1	0.17	153.6	0.91	32.3	0.31	25.1	0.29
4	206	0.4	1.6	0.26	147.5	0.98	32.2	0.27	24.8	0.46
5	194	3.4	2.1	0.15	135.4	0.92	31.4	1.77	25.1	0.63

Q1: Does the method have any correlation with existing standard method?

A1: The method is correlated with ultracentrifugation method.

Q2: How samples should be stored until the shipping?

A2: Please keep samples at -80C. Although one freeze-thaw cycle is acceptable, the repeated cycles will affect the data.

Q3: Does hemolysis affect the results?

A3: A clear peak appears for hemolysis after HDL and the peak usually does not affect the calculation of HDL data.

Q4: Is there any requirement for feeding animals or subjects?

A4: The method has no particular requirement for the way of feeding. It depends on the study.

Q5: Is there any validation data such as CV data and reproducibility?

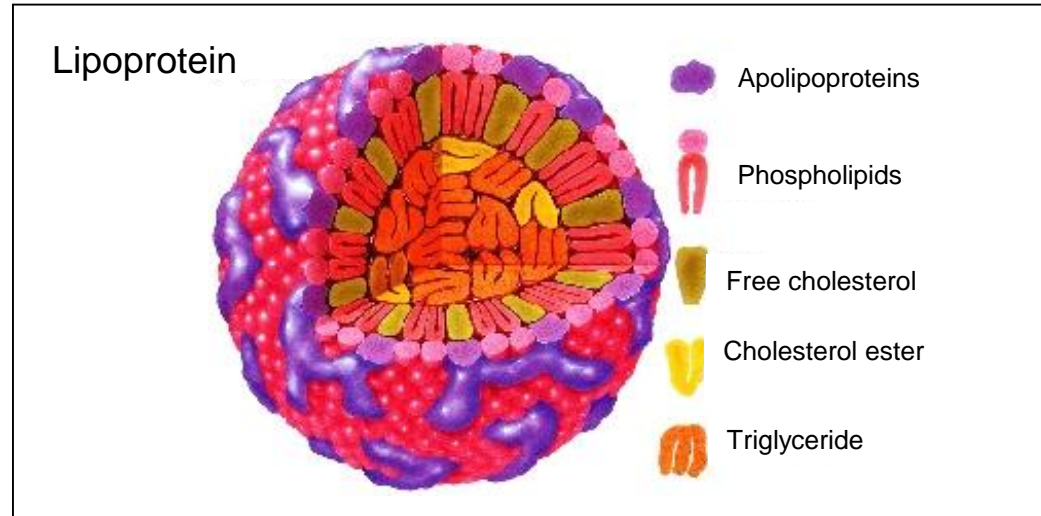
A5: Various validation data are available.

[/http://www.lipo-search.com/eng/faq/](http://www.lipo-search.com/eng/faq/)

Support Information



What is Lipoprotein?



Quoted from <http://www.gik.gr.jp/~skj/HL/hyperlipemia.php3>

Cholesterol and triglyceride can NOT be flowed in blood stream themselves because they are **hydrophobic**. They need to have a carrier.



Lipoprotein is **hydrophilic** carrier of cholesterol and triglyceride to flow in blood stream.

Classifications of Lipoprotein

		CM	VLDL	LDL	HDL	
4 Classification of Lipoprotein				Bad Cholesterol	Good Cholesterol	
		Chylomicron	Very Low Density Lipoprotein	Low Density Lipoprotein	High Density Lipoprotein	
					HDL2	HDL3
Density		< 0.96	0.96 – 1.006	1.019 – 1.068	1.068 – 1.125	1.125 – 1.21
Lipid compositions	TG	85%	55%	10%	5%	4%
	CE	5%	12%	37%	18%	12%
	FC	2%	7%	8%	6%	3%
	PL	6%	18%	22%	29%	23%
Proteins contained		2%	9%	23%	42%	58%
Apolipoprotein compositions		Apo-I, ApoB-48, ApoC	ApoB-100, ApoC, ApoE	ApoB-100	Apo-I, Apo-II, ApoC, ApoE	Apo-I, Apo-II, ApoC

Size become smaller →

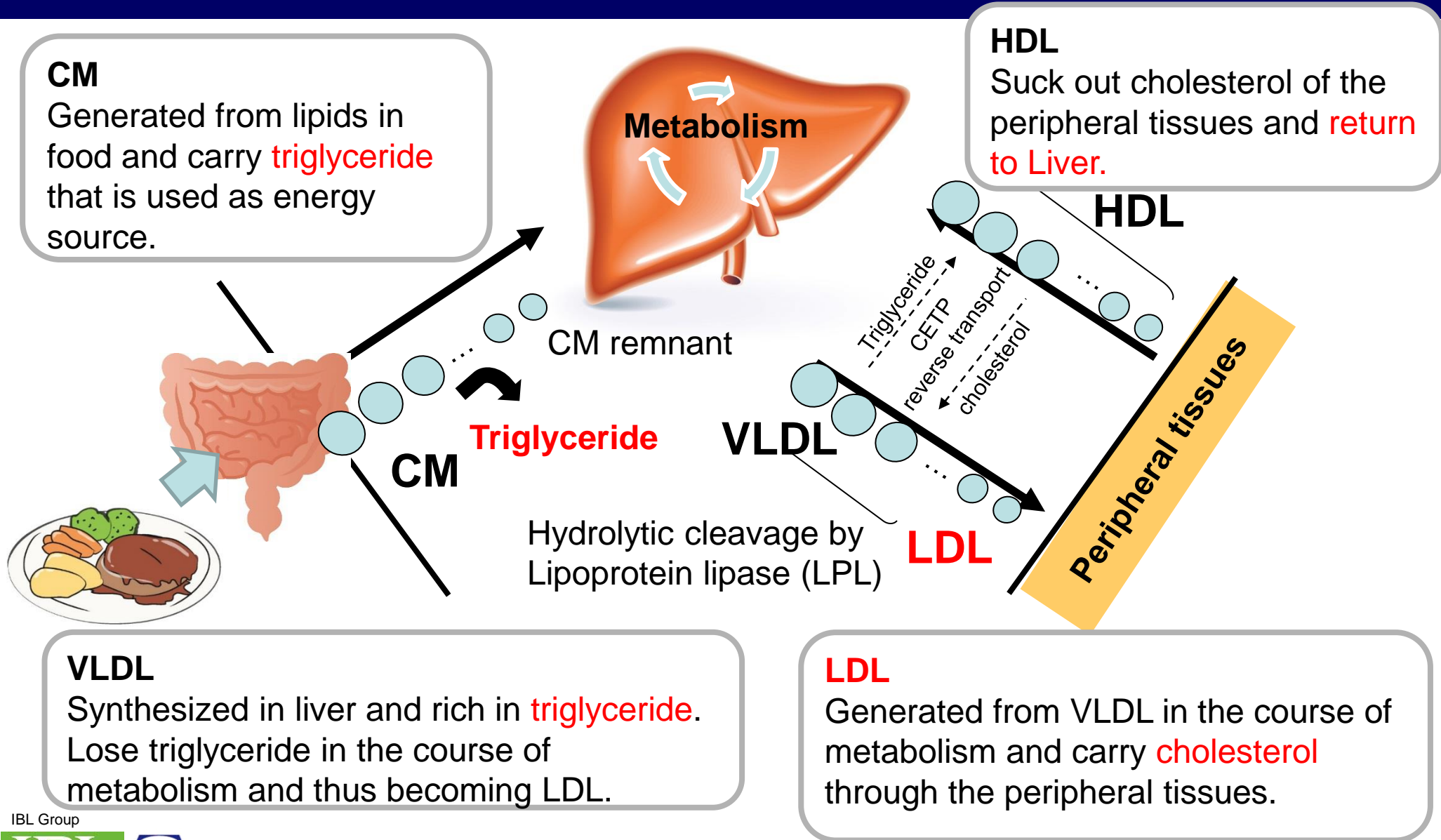
Density become higher →

TG: Triglyceride / **CE:** Cholesterol Ester / **FC:** Free Cholesterol / **PL:** Phospholipid

Lipoprotein Metabolism

CM

Generated from lipids in food and carry **triglyceride** that is used as energy source.



HDL

Suck out cholesterol of the peripheral tissues and **return to Liver.**

HDL

Triglyceride

VLDL

LDL

Peripheral tissues

Hydrolytic cleavage by Lipoprotein lipase (LPL)

CM remnant

Triglyceride
CETP
reverse transport
cholesterol

VLDL

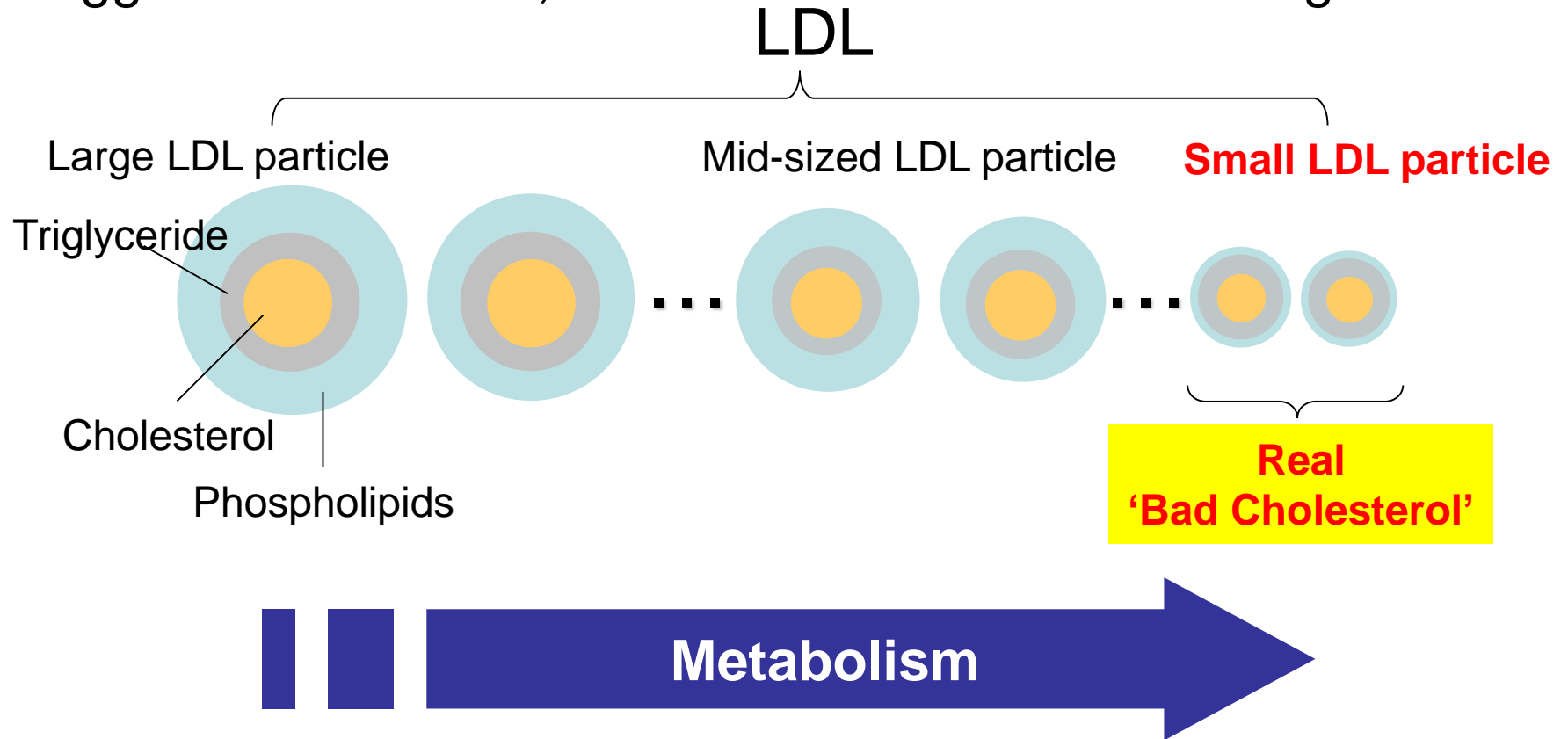
Synthesized in liver and rich in **triglyceride**. Lose triglyceride in the course of metabolism and thus becoming LDL.

LDL

Generated from VLDL in the course of metabolism and carry **cholesterol** through the peripheral tissues.

What is the highest risk factor for cardiovascular event?

It is suggested that small, dense LDL is the most atherogenic.



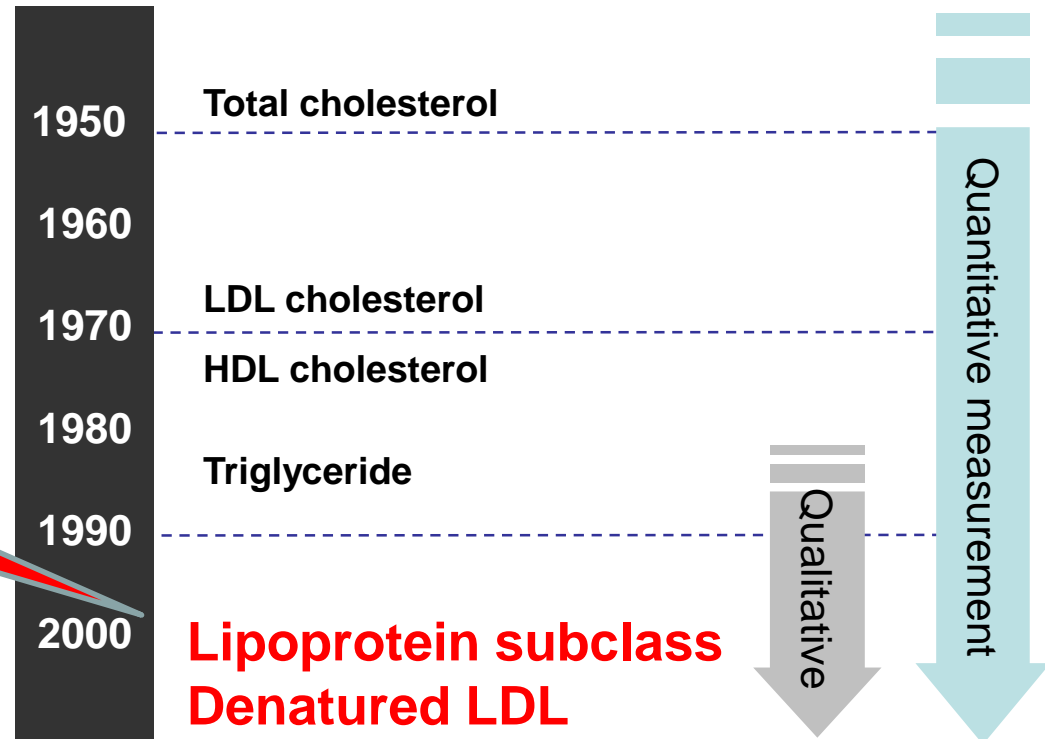
Large LDL is metabolized to LDL and it is suggested **that the smaller LDL is the most "Bad Cholesterol"** because it is believed that it is particularly atherogenic in recent study.

Detailed analysis of Lipoprotein become more important for exploring what is the real risks of cardiovascular diseases.

Need to carefully look into details of LDL (Bad Cholesterol).



LipoSEARCH has the best profiling system in the world!



[About LipoSEARCH](#)

[Compare LipoSEARCH vs. Other Analytical Methods](#)

[Analytical Method](#)

[Definition of Major Classes and Subclasses Used by HPLC](#)

[Analysis Data](#)

[Optional Bio-marker Analysis](#)

[Clients for LipoSEARCH](#)

[Animal Testing](#)

[Clinical Research](#)

[Drugs & Foods](#)

[Validation Data](#)

[Lipoprotein Metabolism](#)

[Literatures](#)

[FAQ](#)

Contact Us

Immuno-Biological Laboratories Co., Ltd.

Email: do-lipo@ibl-japan.co.jp



Note: SLB will be completely merged with its parent company Immuno-Biological Laboratories Co., Ltd (IBL-Japan) as of 1st November 2021. All services provided by SLB will be taken over by IBL. Could you please contact us : E-mail: do-lipo@ibl-japan.co.jp