RADIOIMMUNOASSAY FOR SERUM FREE THYROXINE USING AMERLEX TOTAL THYROXINE RADIOIMMUNOASSAY SYSTEM.

Hyogo College of Medicine, Nishinomiya, Hyogo.

Serum free thyroxine (FT4) assay system was developed using Amerlex total T4 kit with minor modification. One ml of 0.9% NaCl was used as an incubation buffer. Standard FT4 were calculated by equilibrium dialysis method in our laboratory. The following fundamental and clinical data of our system were obtained. The coefficients of variation for two control sera were 5.7-7.7 0% (interassay) and 4.8-6.1% (intraassay). The normal value for FT4 ranged from 0.44-0.86 ng/dl as determined on 15 healthy adults. Serum FT4 was increased in all patients with untreated hyperthyroidism (n=10; 3.93±0.76 ng/dl) and decreased in all patients with untreated hypothyroidism (n=10; 0.18±0.09 ng/dl). It was normal in patients with euthyroid thyroid diseases (n=7) and pregnant women (n=8). The coefficients of correlation between : FT4 and FT4 index (T4), our FT4 values and FT4 values obtained with equilibrium dialysis method, and our FT4 values and FT4 values obtained with Gamma Coat free T4 system were r=0.993, r=0.70, and r=0.91, respectively. These data indicate that FT4 radioimmunoassay system using Amerlex total T4 radioimmunoassay kit with minor modification was considered quite useful clinically for evaluation of thyroid status.

RADIOIMMUNOASSAY FOR SERUM FREE THYROXINE BY MICRONALYSIS METHOD.

Kyoto University School of Medicine, Kyoto.

A rapid, simple and accurate radioimmunoassay for FT4, Liquisol CIBS, has been developed using microencapsulated anti-FT4 antibody to which 125I-FT4 has been complexed. The fundamental and clinical evaluation of the RIA kit was performed. Coefficients of variation for 2 controls sera were 5.2% and 8.7% (intra-assay) or 7.6% and 11.0% (inter-assay). The percent cross-reactivity of T3 and T3 to the anti-FT4 antibody was 2.6% and 22.4% respectively. Serum FT4 concentration was 1.6±0.21 ng/100 ml in 32 healthy subjects, 4.70±1.53 in 9 hyperthyroid patients, 0.43±0.09 in 12 hypothyroid patients, 1.57±0.33 in 4 pregnant women, 1.60±0.38 in 4 patients with chronic renal failure and 1.47±0.43 in 18 patients with malignant neoplastic disease. Serum FT4 concentrations measured by CIB FT, RIA showed good correlation with P3.1 (r=0.92), FT4 by Gamma Coat FT, RIA (r=0.913) or FT4 by equilibrium dialysis (r=0.965). The measurement of FT4 was clinically useful especially for the diagnosis of subclinical hypothyroidism after radioiodine treatment of Graves' disease and for the follow-up examination on the hypothyroid patients during T4 replacement therapy.

EVALUATIONS OF SOLID-PHASE RADIOIMMUNOASSAY WITH AMERLEX PARTICLES FOR SERUM T3 AND T4.

K.Keeshima, S.Murata, I.Kobayashi, H.Ishibata, K.Suwa, S.Kamio and H.Fukuda. Division of Endocrinology, Department of Medicine and First Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, Gunma University, Maebashi.

Usefulness of serum T3 and T4 radioimmunoassay (RIA) kit (Amerlex T3 and T4) were evaluated. The antibody-bound fine particles (Amerlex particles) were used as a suspended solution in this solid-phase system. Blood samples were obtained from patients with high, moderate and low concentrations of thyroid hormones. Intra-assay variability of serum T3 were 1.4 to 4.9 %, 2.5 to 5.1 % and 4.8 to 6.9 %, respectively. Similar data were also obtained with serum T4, which were 3.5 to 5.2 %, 3.0 to 5.5 % and 2.5 to 5.5 %, respectively. These results were smaller than those of previously used solid-phase RIA with antibody-coated tubes and similar to those of two antibody method. In addition, inter-assay variability of serum T3 were 1.7 to 4.0 %, while that of serum T4 were 11 to 16 %. The values from this RIA system well reflected the thyroid status with good dilution curves.

In conclusion, measurement of serum T3 and T4 by this new RIA system was more rapid than two antibody method, while its reproducibility was similar to the level of two antibody method.

EVALUATIONS ON CIRCULATING T4 DETERMINATION BY SOLID-PHASE RADIOIMMUNOASSAY: COMPARATIVE STUDIES AMONG VARIOUS ASSAY SYSTEMS.

S.Hayakawa, K.Isano, Y.Takahashi, N.Yoshita, S.Katai, K.Oshima, S.Murata and I.Kobayashi. Ki Laboratory and Department of Medicine, Maebashi Red Cross Hospital and Division of Endocrinology, Department of Medicine, Gunma University Hospital, Maebashi.

A solid-phase method was widely employed as BF separation procedures of radioimmunoassay (RIA) system for the hormone. We have measured serum T4 concentration using several commercially available RIA kits with the solid-phase method. The characteristics of each kit were as follows: A, antibody-coated plastic beads; B and C, antibody-coated polystyrene tubes; D, antibody-coated Latex particles. Blood samples were obtained from patients with high, moderate and low concentrations of thyroid hormone and determined 10 times each. Intra-assay variabilities were 6.6, 5.8, 5.3 % (A), 7.9, 4.2, 3.9 % (B), 3.9, 2.6, 4.0 % (C) and 4.3, 4.3, 3.8 % (D), respectively. However, some variations of each value among different kits were found. These observations indicate that normal ranges should be determined by each kit for serum T4. On the other hand, excellent correlations of serum T4 among solid-phase, PEG and two antibody methods were obtained.

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