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Chemical isolation, quantification, and separation of skin lipids from reptiles

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Dear Editors,

We are submitting our revised manuscript, "Chemical isolation, quantification, and separation of skin lipids from reptiles," for additional review at *Journal of Visualized Experiments*.

We have responded to all of the reviewer and editor comments on our manuscript. Our responses are in a separate attachment. In addition to extensive revisions, we have also created a third figure that addresses the third reviewer's concerns about validation of the elution protocol. We have also included a section in the discussion that addresses limitations of our methodology as requested by the editor.

Thank you for the opportunity to revise our submission, and we look forward to your feedback on our revision.

Sincerely,

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TITLE:**Chemical Isolation, Quantification, and Separation of Skin Lipids from Reptiles****AUTHORS & AFFILIATIONS:**

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Pheromone, analytical chemistry, GC-MS, chromatography, reptile, snake, extraction, chemical ecology, alumina

SUMMARY

In reptiles, skin lipids from conspecifics are crucial for sexual signaling, with potential use in invasive species management. Here, we describe protocols for extracting skin lipids from shed skin or whole animals, determining and analyzing the total lipid mass, and separating the lipids using fractionation *via* column chromatography.

ABSTRACT:

Reptiles signal to conspecifics using lipids in their skin, primarily to enable mate tracking and assessment. The isolation of these lipids has utility in research focused on evolutionary patterns and mechanisms of chemical communication, in addition to understanding the waterproofing role of lipids in the evolution of terrestrial life. In an applied approach, such skin-based cues have potential use for wildlife managers dealing with invasive species. The main steps for quantifying reptile skin lipids in the protocol presented here include extraction, total lipid determination, and fractionation *via* column chromatography, the latter process resulting in purified eluates of compounds which can then either be analyzed to assign compound identifications (*e.g.*, gas chromatography-mass spectrometry [GC-MS]) and/or used directly in more refined bioassays. Skin lipids can be extracted from living skin, shed skin, or dead whole animals, using nonpolar organic solvents (*e.g.*, hexane, benzene, toluene). Extraction solubilizes the lipids and, then, the solvent can be evaporated to yield a measurable lipid-only extract. Fractionation involves the separation of the total lipid extract into specific eluates *via* traditional column chromatography. The total lipid extract is first bound to a substrate-based column (*e.g.*, alumina) and, then, individual eluates ("fractions") of solvent at specific volumes are passed sequentially through the column to elute sets of compounds from the lipid mixture based on common polarity. The fractions progress in polarity at a standardized sequence by increasing the relative amount of

polar solvent (*e.g.*, diethyl ether) in nonpolar solvent. In this manuscript, we describe several methods for extracting skin lipids of reptiles and, then, provide a standard protocol for isolating different sets of compounds based on polarity, using traditional column chromatography. Whole lipid extracts or specific fractions can, then, be used in bioassays to determine any biological activity elicited by the compounds therein.

INTRODUCTION:

Reptiles produce lipids in the epidermis, either directly from skin cells or from discrete glands that are used in social communication, such as mate assessment and tracking, territoriality, and intra- and interspecific recognition¹⁻⁴. The isolation of these skin lipids has utility in research focused on evolutionary patterns and mechanisms of chemical communication, in addition to understanding the waterproofing role of lipids in the evolution of terrestrial life²⁻⁴. Further, many reptiles, especially squamates (lizards, snakes) are invasive species of concern in sensitive ecosystems, and the development of pheromone-based lures to improve trapping and removal is ongoing⁵⁻⁶. The impermeability of reptile skin facilitates the extraction of the lipids present to obtain relatively pure extractions of a potentially robust source of chemical signals. The principle steps for quantifying reptile skin lipids in the described protocol include extraction, total lipid determination, and fractionation *via* column chromatography^{1,6-7}. The methods have been used routinely as they yield bioactive isolates that explain much about mate choice and selection, especially in snakes².

Skin lipids can be extracted from either living skin, shed skin, or dead whole reptiles, using nonpolar or polar organic solvents^{1,7-9}. It should be noted that museum specimens stored in solvents such as ethanol are not optimal for the extraction of skin lipids, and only fresh or freshly frozen carcasses should be considered as possible sources for extraction. Skin lipids are inert, which makes them stable on the surface of the skin and easy to extract⁷. In their signaling roles in reptile ecology, skin lipid cues are often deposited in harsh environments, but because of their robust chemical properties, such cues can retain their information value over long periods of time¹⁰⁻¹². The extraction process solubilizes the lipids, using a nonpolar solvent (*e.g.*, hexane, benzene, toluene) over an hours-long soak, followed by the evaporation of the solvent, to leave a measurable mass of lipid extract⁷⁻⁸. Skin lipids are highly miscible in nonpolar solvents, and a wide range of hydrocarbons can be extracted from a similarly diverse array of sources.

Fractionation is more laborious than extraction but serves to separate the total lipid extract into specific fractions *via* column chromatography, to aid in the purification and possible identification of the compounds therein^{1,6-8}. The total lipid extract is bound to a substrate-based column, and then, individual eluates ("fractions") of solvent at specific volumes are passed sequentially through the column to elute sets of compounds from the lipid mixture that have a common polarity⁶⁻⁸. In lipid chromatography, the fractions progress in polarity at some standardized sequence by increasing the relative amount of polar solvent (*e.g.*, diethyl ether) in nonpolar solvent (typically expressed as a percentage: 0%, 2%, 4% ether, *etc.*)⁶⁻⁸. Though methods like thin-layer chromatography (TLC) can be used to separate lipids in a mixture and are simpler, column chromatography is preferred because it uses a closed system, is easy to control, can separate more concentrated mixtures, and is compatible with multiplexing for efficiency. In this

manuscript, we describe several methods for extracting skin lipids of reptiles and, then, provide a standard protocol for isolating different sets of compounds based on polarity, using traditional column chromatography. In many research projects involving the isolation of chemical cues, the ultimate goal is to effect change in the receivers exposed to those cues. Whole lipid extracts or specific fractions can, then, be used in bioassays to determine any biological activity elicited by the compounds therein^{1,2,6-7}. In basic biological research, for example, bioassays using specific fractions can reveal to researchers that a purified source of pheromones has been isolated, and then, methods for the identification of the target compounds can be pursued. From a wildlife management perspective, identification may not be the goal, and instead, the active fraction could be used in the field to attract conspecifics to traps or inhibit mate tracking in the nonnative habitat¹³⁻¹⁴.

PROTOCOL:

All procedures involving the use of vertebrates were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of James Madison University.

1. Extraction

1.1. Shed skin extraction

1.1.1. Gather approximately 30 cm² of shed from a single reptile, removing the head and cloacal sections that can contaminate the samples. Wear chloroprene gloves and clean the shed of debris.

1.1.2. Tare the balance with a bag or weigh boat and weigh the shed (± 0.01 g).

NOTE: The mass precision is determined by the precision of the balance. Shed skin mass is the standardization factor for extracted skin lipid mass (see below) and significantly covaries with extracted lipid mass.

1.1.3. Separate the shed into smaller (5 cm²) pieces and add them to a sealable glass container with a hexane-compatible lid (*e.g.*, a glass mason jar with a metal lid or a lab flask with a PTFE lid). Decant enough hexane into the container to fully submerge the shed skin pieces. Seal the container.

CAUTION: Hexane is flammable, a respiratory irritant, and is associated with several short- and long-term health hazards. Procedures involving hexane are performed in a fume hood (laboratory) or outdoors (field) while wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) (*e.g.*, splash goggles, chloroprene gloves, long sleeves, close-toed shoes).

1.1.4. Label the container(s) with a pencil or solvent-resistant pen. Leave the container(s) in the fume hood at room temperature overnight or up to 24 h.

1.1.5. Remove the shed pieces using clean metal forceps or tongs. Shake the pieces to retain any

remaining hexane in the container. Allow the skin pieces to dry on paper towels; then, discard them. If multiple extractions are being performed, clean the tongs/forceps between each sample. To clean the tongs/forceps, rinse them in ~50 mL of hexane in a beaker.

1.1.6. If the extract is not to be used immediately, decant or pipette the extract into a glass vial of appropriate volume, seal it with a PTFE-lined cap, label it, and store it at -20 °C.

CAUTION: Because the extract contains hexane, store the vials in an explosion-proof freezer.

1.2. Dead whole animal extraction

1.2.1. Record the snout-vent length (SVL; in centimeters) and mass (in grams) of the animal. If the total lipid or pheromone production per unit of skin surface area is to be determined, use a tailor's tape measure to obtain the maximum body circumference (in centimeters).

1.2.2. For the extraction, choose a container that has a diameter that is 1/3 of the length of the animal. Position the carcass securely at the bottom of the container with the head and cloaca on top. Decant sufficient hexane into the container to maximize the submerged surface area of the body.

NOTE: If the head or cloaca become submerged for any amount of time in extraction, take note.

1.2.3. Secure the lid, label the container, and soak it in a fume hood at room temperature overnight or up to 24 h.

1.2.4. When removing the carcass, use clean metal forceps or tongs. Retain the residual hexane on the carcass in the container by allowing it to drip from the body, not from the head or tail. Seal the container.

1.2.5. If the extract is not to be used immediately, decant the extract or pipette it into a glass vial of appropriate volume, seal it with a PTFE-lined cap, label it, and store it at -20 °C.

2. Lipid Mass Determination

NOTE: The extracted lipid mass can be determined in one of two ways: with a glass vial or with a round-bottom flask, using a rotary evaporator.

2.1. Determine the extracted lipid mass *via* the glass vial method.

2.1.1. Use a preweighed vial of sufficient size (7 mL, 22 mL, 50 mL, *etc.*). Include the cap and the label in the total mass, or always weigh the vial without cap and label (markings on the label also add mass). Place the label on the neck of the flask to avoid water contact.

NOTE: Evaporation in glass vials is efficient if the researcher has access to a gas manifold system

where multiple vials can be evaporated simultaneously under an N₂ stream.

2.1.2. Transfer the extract to the vial, using a glass pipette with a rubber bulb or, for large-volume extracts, an electronic pipette controller with a disposable 10 mL glass pipette. Rinse the container with ~3 mL of hexane and transfer to the vial as well.

2.1.3. Evaporate the sample under a gentle N₂ stream. Tilt the vial at an angle to enable a maximum solvent surface area. Condensate will form on the outside of the vial as the hexane evaporates.

NOTE: Rings of lipid will form in the vial as the hexane evaporates, so periodically swirl the extract.

2.1.4. Evaporate the sample to dryness; then, reweigh. Record the total lipid yield.

NOTE: For analysis across different groups, standardize the lipid mass either to shed mass (lipid mass [in grams] divided by shed mass [in grams] x 100 yields the percent lipid mass of the shed) or to the animal's SVL (lipid mass [in milligrams] divided by SVL [in centimeters]; yields the lipid mass per unit length). Larger animals produce more lipid, and many species are strongly sexually dimorphic, which imposes significant bias in the data.

2.2. Determine the extracted lipid mass *via* the rotary evaporator.

2.2.1. For a faster evaporation per individual sample, transfer the extract to a preweighed round-bottom flask and evaporate it using a rotary evaporator.

2.2.1.1. If particulates are noticeable in the extract, filter the sample by placing a filter paper cone in the neck of the flask; then, transfer the extract to the flask and allow it to gravity filter. Dispose of the filter paper after the full extract is transferred.

NOTE: Transfer the sample volume (up to ~80% flask volume) before rotary evaporation. Any bubbling of the extract into the condenser of the rotary evaporator causes contamination and requires the condenser to be cleaned. A bump trap can be placed between the flask and the neck of the condenser if bubbles or "bumping" occur in most samples.

2.2.2. Turn on the power to the rotary evaporator and water bath (50 °C; lower than the solvent boiling point). Turn on the cold-water flow to the condenser.

NOTE: The condenser of the rotary evaporator is connected to either a circulating chiller or a cold-water spigot venting to the drain. The flow rate can be slow if the water is cooler than ambient, to condense the solvent vapor leaving the flask and entering the condenser.

2.2.3. Turn on the vacuum source (water vacuum or pump). Ensure the vacuum pressure is sufficient to hold the flask to the neck of the condenser. Open the vent at the end of the

condenser before connecting the flask. Slide the flask onto the neck of the condenser, close the vent to seal, and ensure the flask cannot disconnect from the condenser when the flask is released.

2.2.4. Lower the flask until ~50% is submerged in the bath. Start the rotation of the flask at medium speed. If the vacuum, speed, condenser flow, and bath temperature are optimal, the solvent vapor leaving the flask will condense on the coil and drip into the recovery flask.

2.2.4.1. If the sample boils (*e.g.*, large bubbles, rapid gassing), immediately reduce the vacuum and/or speed of the rotary evaporator. If the boiling continues, turn off the flask rotation, turn off the vacuum, raise the flask from the bath, and release the vacuum seal. Repeat steps 2.2.3 and 2.2.4.

NOTE: If no solvent is collecting in the recovery flask but the extract is obviously evaporating, the vacuum is most likely nonoptimal and must be readjusted.

2.2.5. Evaporate the sample under the vacuum until ~2 mL of solvent remains in the flask (large-volume extracts), or, if a preweighed flask is being used, evaporate until a bead of liquid with a <1 cm diameter is visible in the bottom of the flask. Turn off the rotation and vacuum; then, raise the flask out of the bath.

2.2.6. Hold the flask neck as the vacuum seal is released; then, twist the neck to slide it from the condenser. If a large volume flask is being used, swirl the condensed extract in the flask to dissolve visible lipids; then, transfer the solution *via* pipette to a smaller-volume, preweighed flask. Add 3 mL of hexane to rinse the large flask, swirl it, pipette it to the smaller flask, and evaporate again (steps 2.2.3 - 2.2.5).

2.2.7. The bead of liquid in the extract will solidify as the hexane evaporates. Once dry, allow it to reach room temperature. Lipids will form a translucent, white to yellow wax in the flask (~5 min). Weigh the flask to obtain the final mass.

NOTE: Depending on the nature of the lipids extracted, they will have either solid (*e.g.*, wax) or semisolid (*e.g.*, crude oil) properties, especially when fractionated lipids are evaporated (see below).

2.3. Solubilize the lipids in the recorded volume of hexane to yield ≥ 1 mg of lipid per 1 mL of hexane. The working volume for progressing to chromatography is ~5 mL. If transferring from flask to vial, retain 2 mL of the total volume to rinse the flask after transferring the majority of the extract to the vial.

2.4. Label the vials, seal them with PTFE-lined caps, and store them at -20 °C.

3. Column Chromatography

NOTE: To separate unknown compounds based on polarity into specific fractions, extracted lipid mass can be added to prepared liquid chromatography columns and fractionated using standard elution.

3.1. Preparation of the column

3.1.1. Depending on the lipid mass in the extract, use either a large- or a small-volume glass chromatography column with a Teflon stopcock. The column is either fitted with or fused to a fixed-volume reservoir (500 mL for a large column; 250 mL for a small column). Henceforth, this protocol only refers to a large-volume chromatography column fused to a reservoir. Thoroughly clean any new glassware and parts to be used in chromatography as described in section 4; then, rinse them with hexane or another nonpolar solvent.

3.1.2. Fold a piece of fiberglass wool (~14 cm in length [L] x 4 cm in width [W]) repeatedly until a square of ~4 cm x 4 cm is formed. Use a wooden dowel rod longer than the column to position the fiberglass at the bottom of the column.

3.1.3. Secure the column in a hood to a standard ring stand with two clamps (*e.g.*, swivel or modular), one above the stopcock and one beneath the neck of the reservoir. Level the column. Position the column at a height to allow sufficient working distance for the 500 mL beaker to fit easily under the column. Open the stopcock.

3.1.4. Pour washed and dried sand into the column, until a ~3 cm of sand rests above the fiberglass. Place black or dark paper under the column and tap it gently. If sand falls from the column with every tap, the fiberglass barrier is insufficient. Repeat steps 3.1.2 - 3.1.4.

NOTE: Use an unfolded paperclip taped to the end of a dowel rod to fetch the fiberglass from the bottom.

3.1.5. Place the 500 mL beaker under the column. Slowly decant ~25 mL of hexane from a 100 mL beaker or graduated cylinder into the column reservoir to wet the sand. Close the stopcock when there is ~0.5 cm of hexane above the sand.

3.1.6. Weigh out neutral alumina. For each small column, use ~50 g; ~175 g for each large column. Pour the alumina into a 1 L Erlenmeyer flask. Limit 400 g of alumina per 1 L flask.

3.1.7. To activate the alumina (activity III), pipette deionized water of a volume equal to 6% of the alumina mass (*i.e.*, for 100 g of alumina, add 6 mL of water). Add the water as drops throughout the alumina.

3.1.8. Cover the flask with aluminum foil or a cork. Vigorously swirl (do not shake) to evenly

306 disperse the charge. Continue until no visible clumps remain.

307
308 NOTE: The flask will warm as the water reacts with the alumina, which is to be expected.

309
310 3.1.9. Add hexane until the alumina is completely covered, with ~0.5 cm of hexane above the
311 alumina. Swirl the flask to form a slurry.

312
313 3.1.10. Place a vented funnel in the reservoir of the column and a 500 mL glass beaker beneath
314 the column. Open the stopcock. Swirl the alumina and steadily pour it into the column. Ensure
315 the alumina is settling evenly in the column and no large bubbles or cracks are forming in the
316 alumina column. Gently tap the side of the column to evenly settle the alumina.

317
318 NOTE: Additional hexane must be added for additional pours, to maintain the slurry. The hexane
319 collecting in the beaker under the column can be reused if the glass beaker was clean at the start.

320
321 3.1.11. The column is formed when the top of the alumina is stable and ~4 cm beneath the neck
322 of the column at the base of the reservoir. Use a pipette to rinse the inside of the reservoir with
323 hexane for residual alumina. Using a funnel, gently add a second layer of sand on top of the
324 alumina, to ~1 cm beneath the reservoir.

325
326 NOTE: Hexane will flow from the column as the stopcock remains open. Do not let the column
327 dry out. If the column dries out, the process must begin again, starting at step 3.1.2. The protocol
328 can be stopped here if the columns are prepared a day before fractionation. Firmly place a cork
329 in the top of the reservoir or cover it tightly with foil. Fill the reservoir with ~100 mL of hexane.
330 Tighten the stopcock.

331 332 **3.2. Fractionation of the lipid extract**

333
334 NOTE: Regardless of column size, fractions of lipid extract can be collected individually and
335 pooled based on their fraction polarity or discarded completely if they do not contain any
336 known/identified target compounds. Rounds of replicate elution ($n = 3$ volumes) are passed
337 through the column to ensure the sufficient elution of the lipids. Follow **Table 1** for large-column
338 elution (with an extract mass >30 mg) or small-column elution (with an extract mass <30 mg). A
339 tailored elution protocol for isolating only methyl ketones is in **Table 2**.

340
341 3.2.1. Either remove the remaining hexane at the top of the column, using a large-volume
342 pipette, or allow the hexane to drip out into a clean beaker. Leave ~3 mL of hexane above the
343 sand at the top of the column.

344
345 NOTE: The collected hexane is pure if it only contacted clean glassware and can be recycled in
346 the first fraction.

347
348 3.2.2. Transfer the lipid extract to the column, using a long glass pipette. Slowly pipette the
349 extract to avoid disturbing the sand layer. Rinse the extract vial or flask with ~5 mL of hexane and

transfer it to the column.

NOTE: If the extract was stored at -20 °C, the lipids will be precipitated. Warm the vial until no more precipitate is visible.

3.2.3. Open the stopcock and allow the sample to load into the column. If the extract has a large mass (>30 mg), a yellowish band may be visible in the alumina, just below the sand at the top. Collect the flow through in a waste beaker as this hexane no longer clean. Close the stopcock when ~3 mL remains on top of the sand.

CAUTION: The lipid in the extract, now bound to the alumina and column, cannot dry out or the sample will be lost.

3.2.4. Place a preweighed and labeled round-bottom flask (100 mL, 250 mL, or 500 mL) beneath the column before pouring the first fraction. Fractions to be discarded can be collected in a common glass container.

3.2.5. Prepare the first fraction (100% hexane:0% diethyl ether [heretofore, "ether"]) in a graduated cylinder. If preparing fractions in advance, cover with foil or stopper with cork.

NOTE: Fractions progress in polarity; therefore, the cylinder does not need to be rinsed between fractions.

3.2.6. Add the first fraction to the reservoir by pouring *via* a vented glass funnel directed to a side of the reservoir to avoid disturbing the sand layer. Open the stopcock to start the elution. Close the stopcock when ~3 mL of hexane remains above the sand at the top of the column.

NOTE: Never stop an elution within an individual fraction by closing the stopcock before the majority of the eluate has been collected. Between fractions, do not leave the stopcock closed for longer than ~1 h because delays can alter the quality and repeatability of the elution.

3.2.7. Repeat steps 3.2.4 - 3.2.6 for fractions 2 and 3. Collect the fractions in appropriately sized flasks that allow headspace for rotary evaporation, especially if the fractions are being pooled.

3.2.8. Prepare a fourth fraction (2% ether) and add it to the reservoir. Place the next flask under the column, open the stopcock, and collect the fourth fraction. Prepare a fifth fraction; then, continue as needed.

NOTE: It is possible to evaporate the first fraction(s) *via* rotary evaporation while collecting successive fractions.

3.2.9. For preparing fractions to be used in GC-MS analyses, obtain a fraction mass using a 0.01 or 0.1 mg precision balance. Solubilize the lipid fractions to yield 1 mg of lipid per 1 mL of hexane.

4. Cleaning

4.1. Leave the stopcock open and invert the column in the waste beaker. The alumina and sand will run out of the column; alternatively, shake to expedite the process. Use a dowel rod to fetch the fiberglass wool if it is stuck (avoid scratching glass) or blow it out with an N₂ stream.

4.2. Disassemble and clean all glassware, using laboratory-grade detergent in hot water in a plastic tub with a glassware brush (with hair or plastic bristles). Wash 3x. Rinse well with plenty of warm water until the glass is no longer slick to the touch.

4.3. Rinse the tools 3x with deionized water. Place them on a rack to air-dry. To accelerate the drying, add a small volume of acetone (3 mL) to the glassware, swirl, and allow it to air-dry or run it under an N₂ stream.

REPRESENTATIVE RESULTS:

Following extraction, the total lipid mass is the first type of data that can be acquired through the protocol presented here. However, total lipid mass values should never be analyzed without some attempt to standardize the obtained values. Several approaches can be used, but we recommend either standardizing the extracted lipid mass to the animal's SVL (in centimeters) or to the mass of the shed skin that was extracted. The former results in a lipid-mass-per-length value and the latter will be a proportion of source mass. The reason for the standardization is that larger animals naturally produce more skin lipids because they have a greater total skin surface area. **Figure 1A** exemplifies this association, where the extracted skin lipid mass scales linearly with the mass of shed skin extracted. Once standardized to the total shed skin mass, this linear relationship is completely removed (**Figure 1B**).

Following fractionation, the same standardization approach can be used with the masses of the individual fractions (**Figure 2**). In this sample data set, each fraction is not contributing equally to the total extracted lipid mass: neutral lipids (fractions 1 - 3) are the dominant set of compounds by mass proportion compared to each set of more polar lipids (fractions 4 - 6, 7 - 9, and 10 - 12).

FIGURE AND TABLE LEGENDS:

Figure 1: Relationships between extracted lipid mass and input material. (A) In reptiles, the relationship between the total shed skin mass and the extracted skin lipid mass is positively correlated ($P < 0.001$). (B) When the extracted skin lipid mass is standardized to the total shed mass (the lipid mass divided by the shed mass), this relationship is no longer present ($P = 0.46$).

Figure 2: Standardized fraction masses following elution. Using column chromatography, skin lipid extracts can be eluted into fractions, based on compound polarity. The fraction mass is, then, expressed as a proportion of the total lipid extract (fraction mass [in milligrams] divided by total lipid extract mass [in milligrams]) to determine differences between fractions or experimental groups⁸. The bars represent the means. The top error is SEM; the bottom error is 95% CI. Individual data points are provided for clarity.

Figure 3: Representative gas chromatographs of methyl ketone fractions. (A) With the proper elution, methyl ketones are the most abundant compounds in fraction 7 from **Table 2** and can be seen as couplets of peaks (retention time = 24 - 34 min). (B) Fraction 6 from **Table 2**, however, only yields nontarget compounds. This same result can occur when the polar solvent used in the mobile phase is expired or if the column is stopped for long periods of time (>1 h) between fractions. Note the difference in molecular abundance between the two traces.

Table 1: Standard elution volumes for skin lipid fractionation. Solvent volumes and percentages are given for both large-volume (*e.g.*, 250 mL) and small-volume (*e.g.*, 100 mL) chromatography columns using alumina (activity III). Hexane is the carrier solvent; diethyl ether is the mobile phase.

Table 2: Modified elution scheme for garter snake methyl ketones. These volumes are for use with a small-volume chromatography column and with the brand of alumina currently available. The eluted fraction positive for methyl ketones has a strong bioactivity in field assays with wild, courting male garter snakes^{1,7}. To confirm the presence of methyl ketones in the target fractions, samples can be diluted to 1 mg/mL and analyzed *via* GC-MS. **Figure 3** provides representative chromatograms for both positive and negative results following elution.

DISCUSSION:

The extraction of skin lipids in reptiles can be applied to living or dead skin, in addition to shed skin, which offers versatility in the experimental application of this technique. Further, extractions of skin lipids can be done in the field, to enable a dynamic application of the method to a wide range of biologists^{2,13}. Extraction of skin lipids is simple; therefore, it is easy to scale up extractions as needed per experiment or design, and practitioners need not have significant expertise to execute the methods. The only limiting factors for scaling up are the availability of fume hood space, an abundance of clean, sealable glassware, and solvent storage space.

Skin lipid extract fractionation can be tailored to a researcher's needs and, therefore, has similar flexibility to lipid extraction. For example, neutral lipids can be eluted and then discarded, to result in target fractions that may purify compounds of interest or simplify bioassays. Fractionation can be performed at multiple scales within and across lipid samples. For example, multiple columns can be run simultaneously to make the process more efficient. Or, only a portion of a total lipid extract can be fractionated on a small column to, thus, spare reagents and time. Fractionation is primarily limited by the mass of the total lipid extract and the precision of the equipment available to the researcher. For example, if the researcher has a balance with a 10.0 mg precision, the determination of the fraction mass and, therefore, the accuracy of the sample preparation for the GC-MS analysis is significantly, if not completely, impeded. The same is true for the glassware. If the researcher has a large-volume column for fractionation but has a small total lipid mass to separate, the elution or separation of the compounds will progress but will require a significant wastage of solvents, reagents, time, and potentially, the target compounds themselves.

It is advised to perform a quality control check before determining the elution scheme, as seen in **Table 2**, and decide what fractions may be discarded. To confirm the elution of the desired lipids, a column can be run where each fraction, 1 - 15, is collected individually and then analyzed using GC-MS. In **Figure 3**, representative gas chromatograph traces show that methyl ketones from garter snakes only elute from the column in a specific fraction. By performing this quality control step, a modified elution scheme can be developed for a given species to ensure the maximum yield of the compounds of interest. Changes in the materials, such as the supplier or lot of the alumina or the age of the diethyl ether, will absolutely result in differences in elution that should be controlled for by performing a quality control test.

The techniques described are limited chiefly by the chemical nature of the cues that can be obtained. Primarily, these methods only allow researchers to isolate and separate long-chain lipids from the skin of reptiles. Many species of reptiles use airborne and/or proteinaceous cues as chemical signals, and the described methods are incompatible with isolating said cues. Further, nonpolar solvents will not extract aqueous cues from the surfaces of reptiles or sources of cue deposition (*e.g.*, cage water, fecal matter, aquatic substrate) that may indeed contain abundant chemical signals. Appropriate methods for capturing these types of cues are available to researchers (*e.g.*, solid-phase microextraction [SPME] for volatile cues and high-performance liquid chromatography [HPLC] for aqueous cues), although, like the methods described above, there is a technical learning curve.

Most importantly, the utility of the final chemical mixture to the researcher should guide the methods used. For example, if a researcher wants to know if a male focal animal can distinguish between the cues produced by male vs. female conspecifics in a targeted bioassay, extraction is the only method needed²⁻³. If the identification of sexually dimorphic compounds is the goal, however, the extract ought to be purified, to enable greater confidence in assigning identifications to specific molecules or groups of molecules *via* chemical analysis^{1,6,9,11}. However, to even conduct chromatography with a lipid source, a significant mass of starting extract is required so that measurable fraction masses can be obtained; otherwise, the pooling of samples can be pursued but is not optimal¹⁴.

Future developments of this protocol include measures to utilize and adapt the procedure for more reptilian species. Additional noninvasive methods of extracting skin lipids are also being developed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

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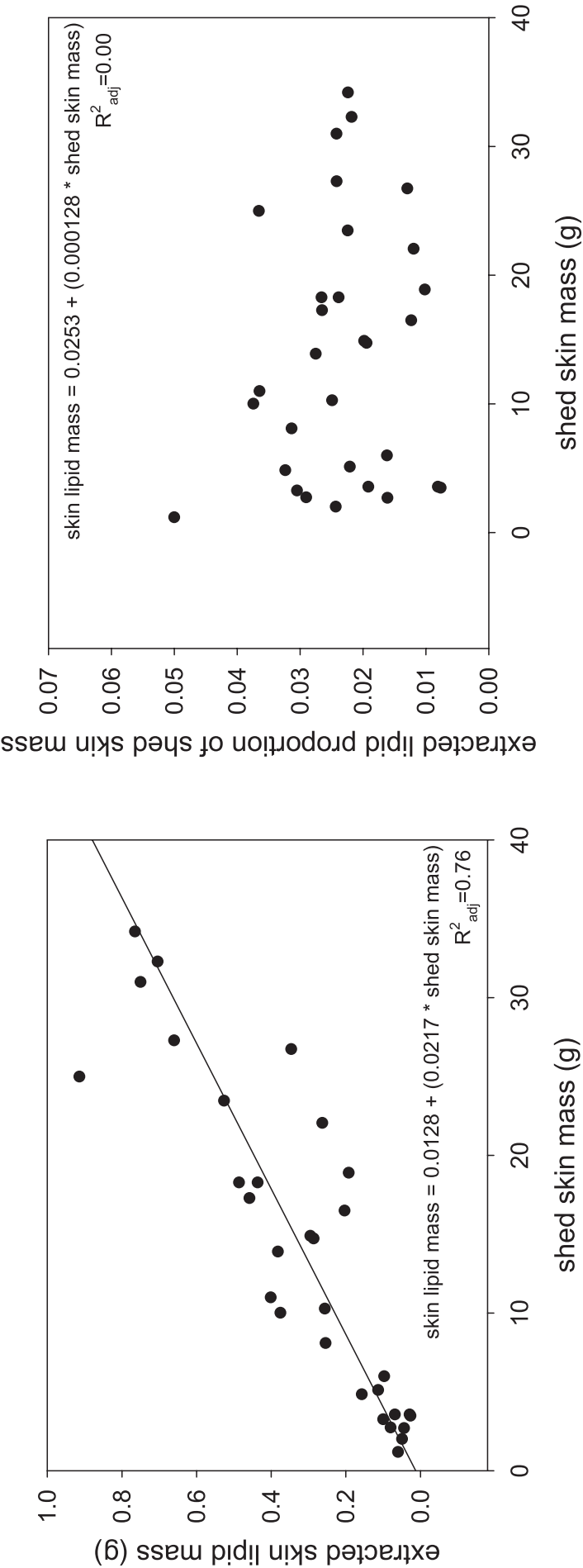
DISCLOSURES:

The authors have nothing to disclose.

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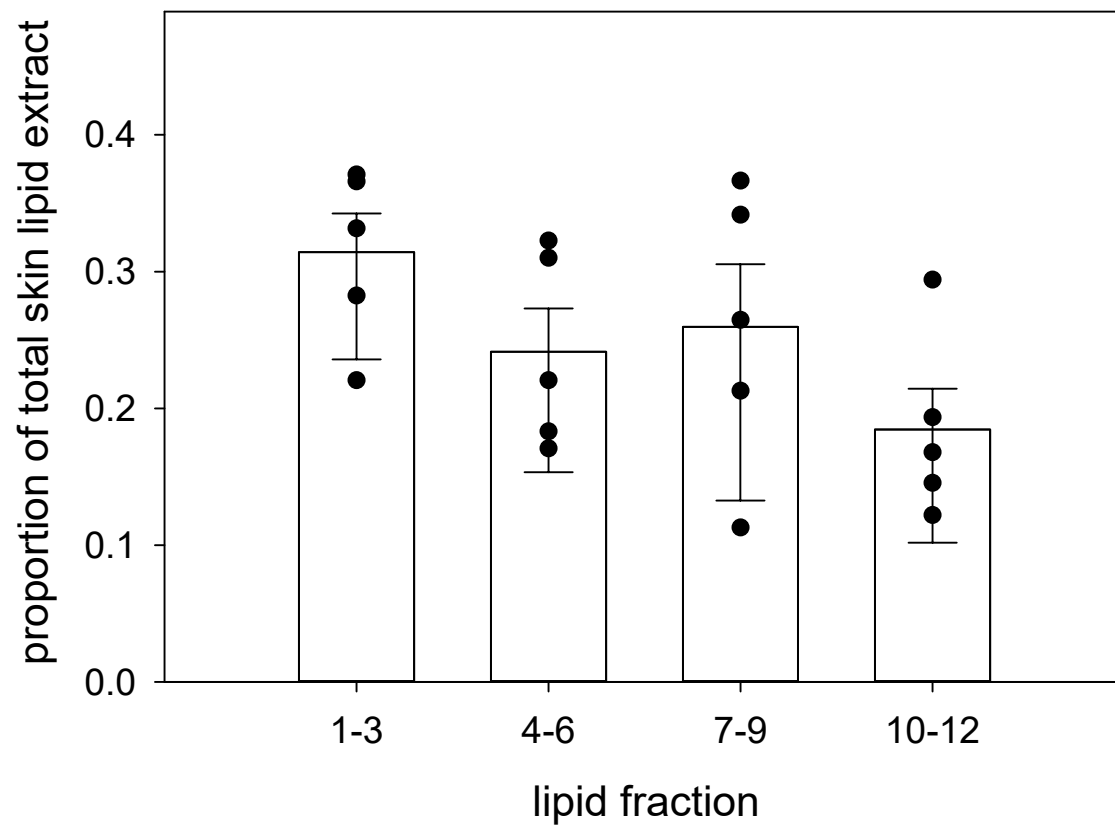
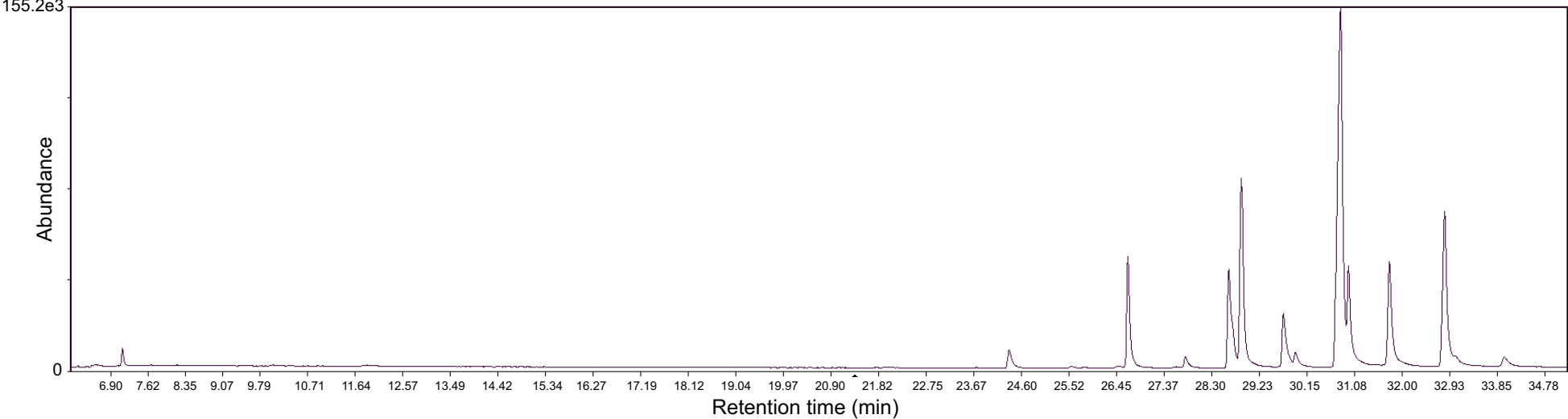
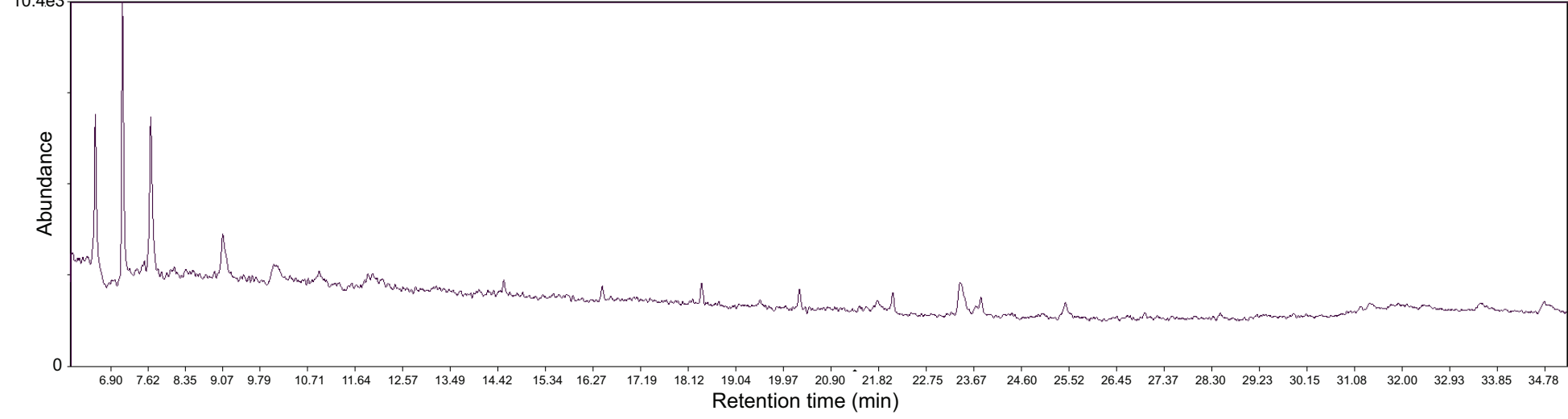


Figure 3

A



B



<i>Fraction</i>	<i>Hexane (mL)</i>	<i>Diethyl ether (mL)</i>
1,2,3	100 [30]	0 [0]
4,5,6	98 [29.4]	2 [0.6]
7,8,9	96 [28.8]	4 [1.2]
10,11,12	92 [27.6]	8 [2.4]
13,14,15	84 [25.2]	16 [4.8]

<i>Fraction</i>	<i>Hexane (mL)</i>	<i>Diethyl ether (mL)</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1, 2, 3	30	0	elute; do not collect
4, 5	28.8	1.2	elute; do not collect
6, 7, 8	28.8	1.2	collect individually; majority of methyl ketone mass will be in fraction 7; GC-MS quality control checks should be run on 6 and 8 to ensure proper elution of the ketones

Name of Material/ Equipment

Powder-free Chloroprene Gloves
Ohaus Adventurer Precision Balance
Freund Container Ball 16oz Mason Jar & Lid
Hexane, Mixtures of Isomers
Hi/Lo Write-On Temperature Tape
Single-Neck Round-Bottom Flask, capacity 500 mL
Single-Neck Round-Bottom Flask, capacity 100 mL
Cork Flask Support Ring
Accu-jet Pro Pipette Controller

Disposable Individually Wrapped Glass Serological Pipets, 10 mL
Rotavapor R II
Elliptical Bump Trap
7 mL Vials, Screw Top, Clear Glass
7 mL Vial Screw Cap, Solid Top with PTFE Liner
22 mL Vials, Screw Top, Clear Glass
22 mL Vial Screw Cap, Solid Top with PTFE Liner
Excellence XS Analytical Balance
5 3/4" Disposable Glass Pipette
Chromatography column with PTFE Stopcock Assembly
Cast-Iron L-Shaped Base Support Stands
3-Prong Dual Adjust Nickel-Plated Zinc Clamp
Clamp Regular Holder
Sand,Washed and Dried
Alumina, Neutral
Narrow-Neck Heavy-Duty Glass Erlenmeyer Flask, 1000mL
Single-Neck Round-Bottom Flask, capacity 250 mL
Calibrated Chromatography Column with Solvent Reservoir
Ethyl Ether Anhydrous
Alconox Detergnet
Acetone (Certified ACS)

Company	Catalog Number
Microflex	NEC-288
Ohaus	AX622
Ball	NC9661590
Sigma-Aldrich	650544
Electron Microscopy Sciences	5029927
Sigma-Aldrich	Z414514
Sigma-Aldrich	Z414492
Sigma-Aldrich	Z512419
Sigma-Aldrich	Z671533
Pyrex	13-666-7E
Buchi	2422A0
Chemglass Life Science	501215241
Supelco	27151
Supelco	27152
Supelco	27173
Supelco	27174-U
Mettler-Toledo	XS205DU
Fisherbrand	NC0418555
Kimble-Chase	17810-19300
Fischerbrand	11474207
Troemner	2300203
Fischerbrand	05754Q
Macron Fine Chemical	MK-7062-212
Sorbtech	15740-5
Pyrex	4980-1L
Sigma-Aldrich	Z100684
Sigma-Aldrich	Z560553
Fisher Chemical	E138500
Sigma-Aldrich	242985
Fisher Chemical	A18P-4

Comments/Description

See "1.1 Shed Extraction set-up" (step 1.1.2 "gloves")
See "1.1 Shed Extraction set-up" (step 1.1.3 "balance")
See "1.1 Shed Extraction set-up" (step 1.1.5 "mason jar")
See "1.1 Shed Extraction set-up" (step 1.1.6 "hexane")
See "1.1 Shed Extraction set-up" (step 1.1.8 "tape")
See "2. Extraction" (step 2.1.2.4 "500 mL")
See "3.2 Fractionating" (step 3.2.4 "100 mL")
See "2. Extraction" (step 2.1.2.1 "cork support ring")
See "2. Extraction" (step 2.1.1.3 "electric pipette controller")
See "2. Extraction" (step 2.1.1.3 "10 mL pipette")
See "2. Extraction" (step 2.1.2.1 "rotary evaporator")
See "2. Extraction" (step 2.1.2.1 "bump trap")
See "1.1 Shed Extraction set-up" (step 1.1.11 "7 mL vial")
See "1.1 Shed Extraction set-up" (step 1.1.11 "cap")
See "1.1 Shed Extraction set-up" (step 1.1.11 "22 mL vial")
See "1.1 Shed Extraction set-up" (step 1.1.11 "cap")
See "2. Extraction" (step 2.1.2.1 "balance")
See "1.1 Shed Extraction set-up" (step 1.1.11 "pipette")
See "3.1 Preparing the column" (step 3.1.1 "small glass column")
See "3.1 Preparing the column" (step 3.1.1 "support stand")
See "3.1 Preparing the column" (step 3.1.1 "clamps")
See "3.1 Preparing the column" (step 3.1.1 "clamp holder")
See "3.1 Preparing the column" (step 3.1.5 "sand")
See "3.1 Preparing the column" (step 3.1.7 "alumina"); only known manufacturer in the U.
See "3.1 Preparing the column" (step 3.1.6 "Erlenmeyer flask")
See "3.1 Preparing the column" (step 3.2.4 "250 mL round bottom flask")
See "3.2 Preparing the column" (step 3.2.1 "large glass column")
See "3.2 Fractionating" (step 3.2.5 "ether")
See "4. Cleaning" (step 4.2 "Alconox")
See "4. Cleaning" (step 4.4 "acetone")

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Response to reviewer comments for JOVE-S-18-01574

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Editorial comments:

Changes to be made by the author(s) regarding the manuscript:

1. Please take this opportunity to thoroughly proofread the manuscript to ensure that there are no spelling or grammar issues.
2. Please include an ethics statement before your numbered protocol steps, indicating that the protocol follows the animal care guidelines of your institution. **We added this.**
3. Please remove commercial language: Alconox. **We removed this.**
4. Please revise the protocol text to avoid the use of any personal pronouns (e.g., "we", "you", "our" etc.). **We checked the protocol text and removed pronouns.**
5. Please revise the protocol to contain only action items that direct the reader to do something (e.g., "Do this," "Ensure that," etc.). The actions should be described in the imperative tense in complete sentences wherever possible. Avoid usage of phrases such as "could be," "should be," and "would be" throughout the Protocol. Any text that cannot be written in the imperative tense may be added as a "Note." Please include all safety procedures and use of hoods, etc. However, notes should be used sparingly and actions should be described in the imperative tense wherever possible. **We removed many of the notes and removed all phrases in the protocol that were not in imperative tense.**
6. 1.1.1: Please specify the animal used in the protocol. **We changed this to "reptile."**
7. 2.2: Please specify the volume of hexane used to solubilize the lipids. **We changed this to provide a minimal target concentration. The volume of hexane for this step is dependent on the yield of lipids from the extraction.**
8. 3.1.5: How is the sand washed and dried? **This is sold as washed dried sand.**
9. Please combine some of the shorter Protocol steps so that individual steps contain 2-3 actions and maximum of 4 sentences per step. **We combined many of the protocol steps to yield fewer total steps in each section.**
10. After you have made all the recommended changes to your protocol (listed above), please highlight 2.75 pages or less of the Protocol (including headings and spacing) that identifies the essential steps of the protocol for the video, i.e., the steps that should be visualized to tell the most cohesive story of the Protocol.
11. Please highlight complete sentences (not parts of sentences). Please ensure that the highlighted part of the step includes at least one action that is written in imperative tense. **We corrected this.**
12. Please include all relevant details that are required to perform the step in the highlighting. For example: If step 2.5 is highlighted for filming and the details of how to perform the step are given in steps 2.5.1 and 2.5.2, then the sub-steps where the details are provided must be highlighted. **We did this.**
13. Figure 1: Please combine all panels of one figure into a single image file. **We did this.**
14. Discussion: Please discuss any limitations of the technique. **We added a section where we discuss limitations.**
15. References: Please do not abbreviate journal titles. **We spelled out all of the journal titles.**

Reviewer comments:

Reviewer #1:

It is with great interest and enthusiasm that I have read the manuscript, entitled "Chemical isolation, quantification, and separation of skin lipids from reptiles" by Baedke and colleagues. While chemical communication is a well-established field in biology, it is still biased in its focus on chemical signals produced and used by invertebrates. Nevertheless, reptiles, especially squamates, are known to strongly rely on chemical signals to communicate with conspecifics. Since the study of chemical communication in reptiles is an upcoming field, I believe this methodological paper might be of utmost importance. Although I've ample experience in the field of lizard chemical communication, I must admit that I don't have the expertise to comment on the purely methodological aspect of the paper. I believe others will be more suited to do this. Nevertheless, aside from the methods, it is still very important to frame the current study well, and appropriately.

Although I only have a couple of minor comments, my main comment is about the introduction (of both the abstract and main document). The authors clearly have a tendency to integrate applicable science or a certain economical value into this (L54: understanding the waterproofing role of lipids in the evolution of terrestrial life and wildlife management of invasive species via pheromone-based lures"),. While there is nothing wrong with that, I don't think there is enough literature at this point to talk about the true possibilities of the use of reptile lipids for economical/medical value. Also, the manuscript will not be less interesting (some might say the contrary!) without the applicable science. Unraveling the origin and evolution of the massive animal diversity (including chemical signal diversity) on earth is an important thing on its own. Because also the references used regarding this (ref 4, 5, 6) are not really proper ones, I believe this part of the manuscript should be removed. It is already plenty if the authors solely focus on the importance of understand animal diversity and the evolution of chemical signals. When this is tackled (together with some minor issues), I believe I can recommend this paper for publication.

We reframed the utility of our methods for wildlife managers and believe it should be stated given its applicability, and another reviewer of this manuscript asked us to elaborate on that point specifically. Therefore we kept this section but refined it. We removed Ref 6 because we agree the relevance to dermatological research is less germane. We also removed Ref 4 in this section because Ref 3 is sufficient. We appreciate the comments about better references for lizard chemical ecology and have included these.

Some minor comments:

Introduction

L51: Change "Reptiles produce lipid compounds in their skin that serve" By "Reptiles are equipped with specialized epidermal glands that produce lipids used for social communication, such as intra- and interspecific recognition, territoriality, and mate assessment. " **We revised this sentence.**

Also, I believe the papers cited here are odd ones. Reference 2, 3 and 4 are appropriate, but 1 and 5 are not. Rather, cite reviews like:

-> Mayerl, C., Baeckens, S. & Van Damme, R. 2015. Evolution and role of the follicular epidermal gland

system in non-ophidian squamates. Amphibia-Reptilia 36: 185-206. **We added this reference.**

-> Martín, J., López, P. (2011): Pheromones and reproduction in reptiles. In: Hormones and Reproduction in Vertebrates, p. 141-167. Norris, D.O., Lopez, K.H., Eds, Academic Press, USA. **We did not include this reference because the 2014 Martin and Lopez paper is a better fit.**

-> Martín, J., López, P. (2014): Pheromones and chemical communication in lizards. In: The Reproductive Biology and Phylogeny of Lizards and Tuatara, p. 43-77. Rheubert, J.L., Siegen, D.S., Trauth, S.E., Eds, CRC Press, USA. **We added this reference.**

It should be noted that glands are responsible for pheromone production in most if not all lizards, but this is not true for snakes. Most species of snakes have skin devoid of glands. Instead, skin lipids are produced en masse by the epithelium.

L62: I agree. Especially in squamates, thus, lizards and snakes. See the recent papers on lacertid lizards (from the authors mentioned above).

We have added referrals to those citations.

Reviewer #2:

Manuscript Summary:

The authors present a protocol for extracting lipids from reptile skins and then separating fractions of lipids based on differences in polarity. The resulting fractions can then be used in bioassays to determine which fractions are critical for mediating social interactions followed by chemical analyses to identify compounds of interest. In general, the protocol is very clear and easy to follow. Materials are adequately described and alternatives are provided in some cases. While a copy-edit is recommended, there are no major concerns for this manuscript and only a few minor comments are provided.

Major Concerns:

No major concerns for this manuscript.

Minor Concerns:

Line 110 - Authors state that shed skin mass should be weighed to 0.01 g, however, the authors point out in line 499 that this may not be adequate for subsequent GC-MS analysis. What is the precision of the balance the authors use for this step? Is a different balance with different precision used in subsequent steps? **We added this in the protocol (step 3.2.9).**

Line 174 - Extracts can be stored at -20 C. It would be informative for some readers to mention how long extracts can be stored and still be useful. Some readers may assume that -80 C is necessary if samples will be stored for extended periods. Perhaps the authors can clarify whether this is necessary or not. **In our experience, the lipids are quite stable for years at -20C, and we have never stored them at lower temperatures. Therefore, we would not recommend -80C since we have no experience doing so. We added a note after step 1.2.5 to address this.**

Line 262 - Authors refer to steps that should be repeated, but the numbers are for steps not presented

in the protocol. Should read (steps 2.1.2.4 - 2.1.2.8)? **This was a typo and was corrected.**

Line 408 - Meaning of the first sentence beginning on this line not clear. **This was rewritten for clarity.**

Reviewer #3:

Manuscript Summary:

The manuscript by Baedke et al. describes a detailed protocol to extract and fraction lipids from the skin in reptiles. In the manuscript the authors also present some data showing that is possible to obtain lipid fractions separated by their polarity. The extracted lipids can then be used for further analysis or experiments. I find that the protocol is well written and I think that it could be useful for other researchers working on chemical ecology. However, in my opinion, there are some things that could be better explained or clarified. I also have a couple of major issues or questions.

Major Concerns:

My main major concern is that the authors did not perform any quality control to corroborate what is in the different fractions of lipids. In fact the authors stated in Table 2 that "... GC-MS quality control checks should be run on 6 and 8 to ensure proper elution of the ketones". So if the authors have ran such controls they should state that and also show the results, even in a brief manner just to show how straight is that protocol. **We included a new figure, Figure 3, to show two GC traces of representative positive and negative results.**

A second thing that needs more detail is how the standardization process was done. In lines 204-207 the authors already mention different ways to do that but I think they do not give enough details. Then they use the proportion of lipids of shed skin mass in Figure 1B (is that the weight of lipids in sample divided by the total weight of the sample?). Please give more details on that and also explain why this method to standardize might be better than others. **We provided more details about the standardization options.**

Minor Concerns:

There are a few questions, comments or suggestions that came to my mind while reading the manuscript:

Lines 32, 55-56: how can wildlife managers benefit of isolating these lipids? It would be good to hear a bit more about that. And I also wonder how sensitive is this method, like for example to recover lipids from the environment? **We elaborated, though briefly, to explain the use of chemical cues in wildlife management. As for sensitive in terms of recovery of cues from the environment, that has never been tested to our knowledge but would be useful to know.**

Line 65: Sometimes the addition of polar solvents like methanol is also used to recover polar lipids **We revised this.**

Line 71: There are also other nonpolar solvents used **We rephrased this to indicate these are only**

examples.

Lines 78-80: Maybe it would be good to explain the similarities or advantages respect other techniques of separation like TLC. **We added a sentence comparing these techniques.**

Lines 145-146: I think it is correct and fine to store at -20 C. However for a long term storage I think it could be good to keep the lipids in ultrafreezer (around -70 or -80 C). **We addressed this as note after step 1.2.5.**

Lines 204-207: See major concerns **We clarified this.**

Line 293: Maybe is good to say that other solvents could be used to clean the glassware, especially if the solvent to extract the lipid is also the same. **We modified this.**

Line 370/Table 2: Would be good to know what is in each of the fractions, but for that one needs to do some more chemical analyses (like GC/MS). Even I know the manuscript focuses on the extraction and separation you should say something about how to confirm which kind of lipids are in each fraction and how we can be sure of that (see major concerns). **The goal of the elution protocol is to provide separated fractions that can be used either for compound identification or directly in bioassays to guide discovery of bioactive compounds. Each species will yield slightly or completely different compounds depending on the elution protocol used, but we addressed the methyl ketone isolation specifically with Figure 3.**

Lines 447-445: How did you standarize? (see major concerns) **We addressed this.**

Line 460: But if you consider all the fractions together (except 1-3) they have a higher proportion than the fractions 1-3, and therefore polar lipids (4-12) are then the dominant, or maybe I am missing something here? **We clarified this. Each set of fractions represents a different group of polar compounds, therefore we group the fractions based on common polarity and treat them as separate elutions (not simply polar vs. nonpolar).**

line 484: That might be very interesting to get chemosignals from dead specimens, I wonder how feasible is to look for potential pheromones or chemosignals from dead skin specimens? **The methyl ketones in garter snakes and brown treesnakes can be extracted from shed(=dead) skin and have bioactive properties.**

Lines 506-512: I think the authors would make the protocol much more stronger if they perform the quality controls, as I stated in the major concerns part.

Lines 520-522: This might be an interesting point for researchers working with very small reptiles and that need to pool samples because of the small amount of lipids present. By pooling samples one can get enough amount of lipids for chemical analysis. When the authors say that this might be not optimal can they be more specific on which might be the related problems? **We added to this.**

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