Product Information

Trypsin-EDTA (0.05 %) in HBSS (1x) with Phenol Red

Catalog no: GBTE03/03F

General Information

Trypsin-EDTA solutions are utilized to separate cells that are adherent to culture surfaces. They consist of pig natural pancreas trypsin and EDTA. The pH indicator phenol red is used to provide the best circumstances for cell development.

The most important factors affecting how much trypsin is needed to separate cells from their substrate are the kind of cell and the age of the culture. There are several formulas that must be assessed in order to obtain the best product for a certain application.

Specification

Appearance	Clear frozen liquid
Storage and shelf life	Store at ≤-15°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preparation of aliquots recommended. Once opened, store at 4°C and use within 2-4 weeks.
Shipping conditions	Frozen (Dry ice)
Thawing	+37°C water bath or overnight at +2°C to +8°C. Swirl gently to homogenize.

Formulation

Components	**Concentration mg/L**
EDTA 2Na $2H_2O$	180.00
D-Glucose	1000.00
KCl	400.00
KH_2PO_4	60.00
NaCl	8000.00
$NaHCO_3$	350.00
Na_2HPO_4	48.00
Phenol red	10.00
Trypsin	500.00

Guidelines for Use

Detachment of adherent cells:

The solution of trypsin-EDTA (0.05%) in HBSS (1x) with phenol red is provided as a sterile, frozen, ready-to-use liquid. The entire process should be carried out in an aseptic manner in a laminar flow hood.

1. The product can be defrosted overnight at +2°C to +8°C or in a water bath at +37°C.

2. Carefully aspirate the cell culture flask's whole media supply.

Product Information

Trypsin-EDTA (0.05 %) in HBSS (1x) with Phenol Red

Catalog no: GBTE03/03F

3. Rinse the cells in a salt solution devoid of Ca2+ and Mg2+ (see related products), aspirate, and discard.

4. Warm the trypsin solution up in a water bath at +37 °C. Make sure the cells are thoroughly covered in trypsin solution.

5. Keep the flask at +37°C or, for more delicate cultures, at +2°C to +8°C or room temperature.

6. Cells will appear spherical under a microscope after the trypsinization procedure is finished, and the flask's solution will look hazy. To prevent overexposure, check the flask often. Trypsin exposure should be limited in duration since it might harm cells.

The kind of cell, the culture's age, population density, serum content in the growth media, and the interval since the last subculture all affect how long it takes for cells to separate from the culture surface.

7. Use a trypsin inhibitor or a serum-containing medium to neutralise trypsin. The trypsin-containing supernatant should be discarded after gently centrifuging the cell solution.

8. Use new media to resuspend the cell pellet, then count or cultivate the cells as needed.

Need Help?

If you have any further queries, please feel free to email our cell culture specialists at info@genexisbiotech.com