

800-916-8311 www.InVitria.com Info@InVitria.com



**Guidelines for Use** 

## ITSE + A Animal Free<sup>™</sup>

777ITS092 Recombinant Insulin, Recombinant Transferrin, Selenium, Ethanolamine 100x with Cellastim S Supplement Blood-free

## Introduction

Insulin, transferrin, selenium and ethanolamine are typically required for optimal cell growth in serumfree media<sup>1</sup>. Ethanolamine is a phospholipid precursor that improves the performance of cells in serumfree media<sup>2</sup> and is required for the growth of some cell types<sup>3</sup>. Insulin has cell signaling functions and promotes the uptake of glucose and amino acids<sup>4</sup>. Transferrin is a non-toxic carrier of iron and reduces the generation of toxic free-radicals and peroxide<sup>5</sup>. Selenium is required for the activity of glutathione peroxidase, thioredoxin reductase, and other antioxidant enzymes<sup>6</sup>. Albumin has multiple functions in cell culture and has been shown to be beneficial.

## Long Term Storage

It is recommended to store ITSE+A AF at -20°C, tightly sealed, and protected from light until use. ITSE+A is stable for 6 months after thaw when stored at 4°C.

## Instructions for Use

ITSE+A AF supplement is intended to replace blood-derived ITS+A and ITSE+A products. The components of ITSE+A AF do not contain blood derived components. ITSE+A AF is prepared as a 100x sterile concentrate in Earle's balanced salt solution. The formulation is below.

Component	g/L (100x)
Recombinant human insulin	1.00
Recombinat human transferrin (Optiferrin)	0.55
Sodium Selenite	6.70E-04
Ethanolamine	0.20
Recombinant human albumin (Cellastim S)	20.00

Use of ITSE+A AF may be used to reduce or eliminate serum. For serum reduction, the degree depends on the cell type. For serum-free cell growth, InVitria recommends ITSE+A AF in combination with additional Cellastim S supplementation. Some cell types may show additional benefit by supplementing media with ITSE+A AF at 2x final concentration. For further information or application of ITSE+A AF, please contact InVitria technical support at 1-800-916-8311.

References



Ozturk, S. S., Paulson, B.O. Effect of initial cell density on hybridoma growth, metabolism, and monoclonal antibody production. J. Biotechnol. 1990. 16:259-78. Murakami, H., Masui, H., Sato, G. H., Sueoka, N., Chow, T.P., Kano-Sueoka, T., Growth of hybridoma cells in serum-free medium: Ethanolamine is an essential component. 1982. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 79:1158-1162. Tsao, M.C., Walthall, B.J., Ham, R.G. 1982. Clonal growth of normal learationcycles in a defined medium. J. Cell Physiol. 110;2:127-229.

<sup>3.</sup> 

Czech, M.P. 1977 Molecular mechanism of insulin action. 1977. Ann. Rev. Biochem. 46:359-384. Aisen, P. Iron in Biochemistry and Medicine, ed. Jacobs. A. and Worwood, M., Academic Press, New York., pp.87-129 (1980).

Saito Y, Yoshida Y, Akazawa T, Takahashi K, Niki E. 2003. Cell death caused by selenium deficiency and pro ctive effect of antioxidants, J. Biol. Chem. 278(41):39428-34