Bone Marrow Growth Supplement

CAT#JL-002

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Bone Marrow Growth Supplement is an inexpensive media additive that will greatly improve cell growth and morphology in bone marrows by exposing these cells to growth factors that are known growth promoters. Also effective with difficult to grow solid tumours, lymphomas and products of conception.

Advantages that will be seen in bone marrow cultures are the following:
- a significant improvement in cell growth, even in very poor samples
- improved morphology and therefore GTG
- an decrease in turn-around times

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Bone Marrow Growth Supplement has a marked stimulatory effect on bone marrow cells. It is a complex mixture of growth factors, co-enzymes and hormones dissolved in a DMEM media containing 0.3mg/ml glutamine, 0.1mg/ml streptomycin. This product contains no FCS (foetal calf serum).

PROCEDURE

Bone Marrow Growth Supplement is a 10x concentrated, so should be used at an end concentration of 10% v/v in normal foetal calf supplemented culture medium (Hams F10, RPMI,199, DMEM). Do not use in greater concentrations, as a medium nor as a FCS replacement. Where possible two cultures should be set up per specimen, one supplemented with Bone Marrow Growth Supplement and one without.

STORAGE

Store refrigerated until used. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing, and exposure to UV or fluorescent light.

BMGS supplemented culture media is table for 5 days stored in the dark at 4°C. The BMGS has a 12 month shelf-life.

QUALITY CONTROL

All batches are tested on established lymphoid/myeloid cell lines with mitotic index and morphology assessed under phase microscopy. The chromosome morphology and band length is assessed by scoring for the presence of chromosome bands routinely observed in greater than 450 band cytogenetic preparations. The test lot must perform statistically better that the control.

REFERENCES


Brett Williams, David J. Allan. Combination of SCF, IL-6, IL-3 and GM-CSF Increases the Mitotic Index in Short Term Bone Marrow Cultures from Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia (APL) Patients. Cancer Genet Cytogenet 91:77-81 (1996).


TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Contact your Distributer