Datasheet: BUF035

BATCH NUMBER 168476

Description:	MYCOPLASMA REMOVAL AGENT
Name:	MYCOPLASMA REMOVAL AGENT
Format:	Kit
Product Type:	Accessory Reagent
Quantity:	5 ml

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Tissue Culture	▪			

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Approx. Protein Concentrations

50ug/ml

Product Information

Mycoplasma Removal Agent is a tissue culture supplement with broad anti bacterial activity intended to eliminate *Mycoplasma sp.* and related organisms from potentially contaminated cell cultures without inflicting damage to the cell of interest.

Intended Use

MRA is very effective at removing mycoplasma from infected cell cultures. It shows strong anti-mycoplasma activity against many types of mycoplasma including *Mycoplasma orale*, *M. arginini*, *M. hyorhinis* and *Acholeplasma laidlawii*.

MRA is also suitable for use after the removal of mycoplasma, to prevent recontamination of the culture with the original mycoplasma, at preventative doses.

This product can also be used to prevent initial infection of cells in culture by mycoplasma.

MRA is non toxic, and will not interfere with the viability or function of cells in culture. It should be emphasised that MRA should not be used as a substitute for good cell culture techniques.

Instructions For Use

MRA is very easy to use, simply requiring incubation for a week after addition to cell cultures contaminated by mycoplasma.

Indications for Use:

1. Add MRA to cell cultures contaminated by mycoplasma at a concentration of 0.5 µg/ml and incubate for a week.

2. For media replacement or culture transfer (passage), use a medium containing MRA at this same concentration.

3. Transfer the cell cultures several times without MRA and confirm that regrowth of the contaminating mycoplasma has not occurred.

If there is a concern about the presence of mycoplasma in serum or trypsin, MRA can be added to the media at a concentration of 0.5 µg/ml to prevent contamination of the cell cultures exposed to these products.

N.B. The recommended concentration for use is 0.5 µg/ml. The MRA concentration may be raised up to 1 µg/ml only when the recommended concentration is ineffective in removing the mycoplasma.

The cytotoxicity of MRA is low and cell toxicity is rare when used at the recommended concentration. For specific function of any cell, however, it is recommended that the retention of desired cellular characteristics be confirmed after treatment.
Please follow this link to view Sample Data.

References

1. Ndungu, F.M. *et al.* (2006) CD4 T cells from malaria-nonexposed individuals respond to the CD36-Binding Domain of *Plasmodium falciparum* erythrocyte membrane protein-1 via an MHC class II-TCR-independent pathway. J Immunol. 176 (9): 5504-12.
2. Molla Kazemiha, V. *et al.* (2009) PCR-based detection and eradication of mycoplasmal infections from various mammalian cell lines: a local experience. Cytotechnology. 61 (3): 117-24.
3. Entrican, G. *et al.* (2009) Growing Hybridomas In: Walker, J.M. (eds) The Protein Protocols Handbook. Springer Protocols Handbooks. Humana Press, Totowa, NJ. pp.1887-99.
4. Molla Kazemiha, V. *et al.* (2011) Efficiency of Plasmocin™ on various mammalian cell lines infected by mollicutes in comparison with commonly used antibiotics in cell culture: a local experience. Cytotechnology. 63 (6): 609-20.
5. Chang, M.C. *et al.* (2015) N-Farnesyloxy-norcantharimide and N-farnesyl-norcantharimide inhibit the progression of leukemia and increase survival days in a syngeneic mouse leukemia model. Anticancer Drugs. 26 (5): 508-17.
6. Russell, C.L. *et al.* (2017) Combined tissue and fluid proteomics with Tandem Mass Tags to identify low-abundance protein biomarkers of disease in peripheral body fluid: An Alzheimer's Disease case study. Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom. 31 (2): 153-9.
7. Santana-Rivera, Y. *et al.* (2020) Reduced expression of enolase-1 correlates with high intracellular glucose levels and increased senescence in cisplatin-resistant ovarian cancer

	cells. Am J Transl Res. 12 (4): 1275-92.
Further Reading	1. Nakai, N. *et al.* (2000) Detection and elimination of contaminating microorganisms in transplantable tumors and cell lines. Exp Anim. 49 (4): 309-13.
Storage	Store at room temperature. This product should be stored undiluted. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.
Guarantee	Guaranteed until date of expiry. Please see product label.
Health And Safety Information	Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10271 available at: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/BUF035 10271
Regulatory	For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Useful Reagents

PROTEUS PROTEIN A MIDI PURIFICATION KIT (PUR003)
PROTEUS PROTEIN A MINI PURIFICATION KIT (PUR008)
PROTEUS PROTEIN G MIDI PURIFICATION KIT (PUR012)
PROTEUS PROTEIN G MINI PURIFICATION KIT (PUR016)
MOUSE MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY ISOTYPING TEST KIT (MMT1)
RAT MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY ISOTYPING TEST KIT (RMT1)

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