# Trypsin 1:250 Powder (Porcine)

**Storage conditions**: -20°C

**Shelf life:** During 12 months at -20°C, the activity of the trypsin is stable.

**Composition:** Trypsin 1:250

**CAS Number:** 9002-07-7

**Appearance:** White to off-white powder

**Activity:** > 250 IU/mg

**Chymotrypsin:** < 75 IU/mg

**Loss on drying:** < 5.00 %

**Residue on ignition:** < 2.50 %

**Recommended use:**
- Respect storage conditions of the product
- Do not use the product after its expiry date
- Store the product in a dry area
- Wear clothes adapted to the manipulation of the product to avoid contamination (e.g. : gloves, mask, hygiene cap, overall…)
- Protect the product from any form of humidity
- Use, in one time, after opening, the entire quantity of product of the container. If it is not possible, close the container immediately after sampling the quantity of powder required.

The product is intended to be used in vitro for research or further manufacturing only and not for use as an Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient or food or animal feed.

**Application:**
Trypsin is the most commonly used enzyme for cell harvesting in tissue culture. Trypsin is an animal derived product.
The trypsin is derived from porcine pancreatic glands. This avoids the risk of contamination with Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE). All glands are derived from animals which were declared healthy at the time of slaughter. In the unlikely event that the glands were contaminated with a virus, even our trypsin undergoes a high acid/ high temperature process to inactivate any that might be present.
They are also free of ammonium sulfate.

Trypsin is a porcine pancreas-derived enzyme that is commonly used for the dissociation and disaggregation of anchorage-dependent mammalian cells and tissues. The concentration of trypsin necessary to dislodge cells from their substrate is dependent primarily on the cell type

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and the age of the culture. Trypsin 1X solutions can range from 0.025% to 0.5%. The reasons for the range of concentrations are as follows:

- Differences in trypsin activity or potency,
- Different incubation times,
- Different cell lines.

**Uses:**

Cell exposure to trypsin solutions should be as brief as possible, as trypsin can be harmful to the membrane proteins of susceptible cells and can also be taken up by the cells via pinocytosis. Serum helps to reduce these effects because it contains both proteins that inhibit tryptic activity and factors that assist in repairing any enzymatic damage done to the cells.
In serum-free conditions, soybean trypsin inhibitor and refrigerated temperatures can help to reduce these undesirable effects.

**Signs of deterioration:**

Not applicable

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