

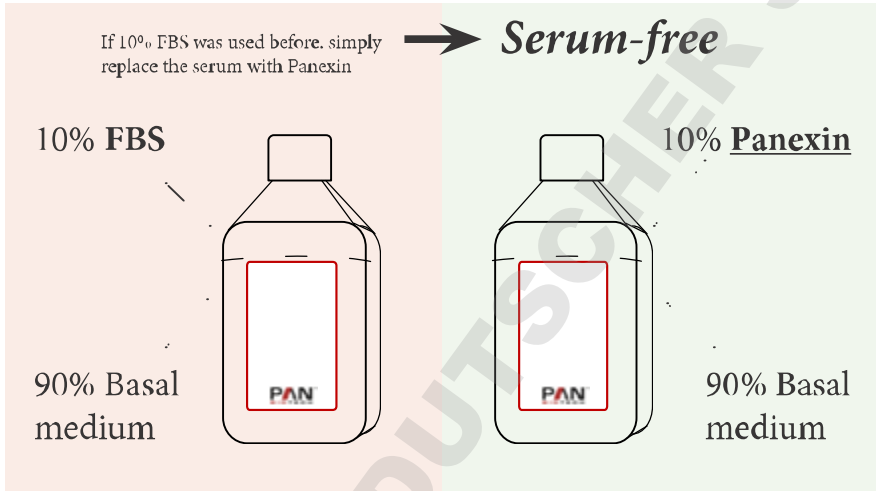
# Quick Start Guide

**Panexin *basic***

*Serum replacement*

**PAN**<sup>™</sup>  
BIOTECH

## How to replace serum



- Panexin basic can be stored and used in the same manner as serum
- Thaw Panexin at maximum 37 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles
- Recommended inoculation cell density: 50.000 - 100.000 cells/ml for non-adherent cells, 5.000 – 20.000 cells/cm<sup>2</sup> for adherent cells
- The performance can be further improved by optimizing the concentration of Panexin or modifying/changing the basal medium
- **IMPORTANT:** If Trypsin is used to detach adherent cells it needs to be deactivated with Trypsin inhibitor (1 ml inhibitor per 1 ml Trypsin).

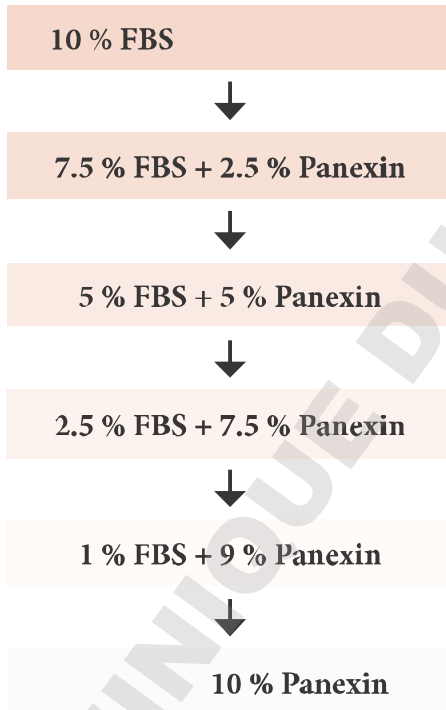
Accutase does not need to be inhibited

# How to reduce serum

Some cell types (e.g. primary cells) need to be adapted gradually to the serum-free condition.

This protocol can also help to reduce significantly the amount of FBS in cell culture

If 10% FBS was used in the original protocol



- Use vital cells harvested in the logarithmic growth phase
- Prove morphology and growth
- Passage at about 90% confluence
- 2 to 3 passages each step

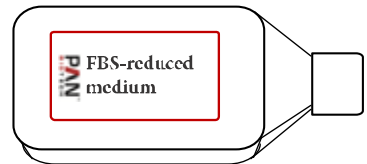


Table: Comparison of cell growth in 10% Panexin in different basal media. Growth in 10% FBS is defined as 100%

Cell-Line	Origin	Basal medium	Growth in Panexin
HEK 293 T	Human embryonic renal cells	DMEM/F12	105%
		alpha-MEM	76%
		DMEM	62%
MDCK	Dog renal cells	DMEM/F12	102%
		McCoy's 5A	91%
		alpha-MEM	106%
MDBK	Bovine renal cells	RPMI 1640	122%
		McCoy's 5A	135%
		DMEM	131%
L 929	Mouse fibroblasts	DMEM	97%
		RPMI 1640	78%
		Ham's F-12	128%
H1-29	Human colon carcinoma	IMDM	108%
		DMEM/F12	98%
		alpha-MEM	96%
HeLa S3	Human epithelial cervix carcinoma	Glasgow MEM	106%
		IMDM	72%
		EMEM	100%

Table: Comparison of cell growth in 10% Panexin in different basal media. Growth in 10% FBS is defined as 100%

Cell-Line	Origin	Basal Medium	Growth in Panexin
CHO	Hamster ovarian epithelial cells	DMEM/F12	106%
		IMDM	97%
		alpha-MEM	82%
CHO-Luc	Transfected CHO	IMDM	86%
		DMEM	97%
		alpha-MEM	84%
3T3A	Mouse fibroblasts	RPMI 1640	98%
		Mc Coy's 5a	72%
		DMEM/F12	97%
U-937	Lymphoma, human	alpha MEM	107%
		DMEM/F12	15%
		DMEM	20%
MM6	Monocytes, human	RPMI 1640	120%
		Mc Coy's 5a	143%
		DMEM/F12	118%
HL-60	Promyelocytic leukemia cells, human	RPMI 1640	92%
		DMEM/F12	14%
		DMEM	11%

[info@pan-biotech.com](mailto:info@pan-biotech.com)

