

Introduction

Mouse Lymphocyte Separation Medium is a new generation of density gradient separation medium. The main component is iodixanol, with a molecular weight of 1,550. It is a completely chemically inert, non-bio-toxic iodide that does not bind with any known biological function protein, does not interfere with any cell surface membrane protein, does not inhibit enzyme activity and does not interfere with antigen-antibody responses.

The lymphocyte separated by this product is with high purity, good state and high yield. The operation of Mouse Lymphocyte Separation Medium is simple, easy to learn and does not need too much experience.

Our study showed that the number and quality of mouse's spleen lymphocytes did not change significantly after 1 hour of exposure to the separation medium, and the subsequent ELISPOT test results were completely consistent with those of the control group.

Package Information

Component	C0129-10	C0129-25
Mouse Lymphocyte Separation Medium*	100 ml	250 ml

* Density: 1.081±0.001g/ml (20°C); Osmolality: 280±15mOsmol/kg

Storage

Store at 2°C -30°C and protect from light.

Materials Required

35mm petri dishes, the plunger of a 10 ml glass syringe, 70 μm cell strainer or nylon mesh with 200 meshes - cut into 90mm× 90mm square (materials above are all sterile), centrifuge tubes, pipettes, tips, centrifuge with a swing-out rotor, etc.

Protocol

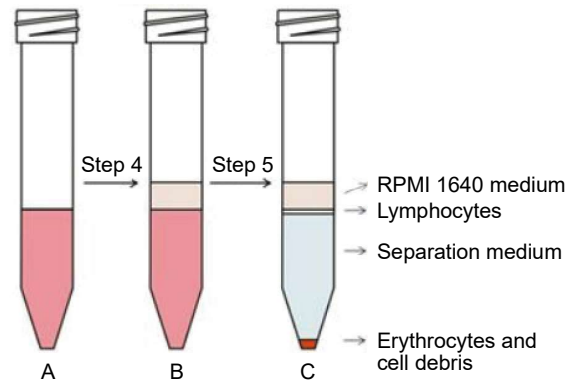
Separation of mouse/rat spleen lymphocytes

- 1.1 Sacrifice the mouse by cervical dislocation; dip it in 75% ethanol.
- 1.2 Take out the spleen of the mouse at a clean bench. Operation shall be performed in an aseptic condition.
- 1.3 Add 4-5 mL Mouse Lymphocyte Separation Medium (pre-warming at room temperature and shaking before use) into a 35 mm petri dish. And grind (please refer to Figure 2 for grinding operation).
- 1.4 Transfer the cell suspension to a 15mL centrifuge tube immediately (refer to Figure 1(A)), and cover with 500-1000 μl RPMI 1640 medium (keeping liquid level boundary clear). Please refer to Figure 1(B).
- 1.5 Centrifuge at 800g for 30min in a swing-out rotor at room temperature. The acceleration and deceleration are set to a slower speed (set to third gear if ten gears are available). The lymphocytes after centrifugation are shown in Figure 1(C).

Mouse Lymphocyte Separation Medium

Cat. #: C0129 Size: 100 ml/250 ml

Figure 1



1.6 Transfer the lymphocyte layer at the interface to a new centrifuge tube. Wash the cells with 10mL RPMI 1640 medium, and centrifuge at 250g for 10min.

1.7. Discard the supernatant, resuspend the cells in culture medium and count.

Note:

If the mouse is fed for a long time or the spleen is enlarged abnormally, which causes that the cell suspension after grinding shows dull red, please dilute the cells suspension with an equal volume of Mouse Lymphocyte Separation Medium and mix it well, and then proceed to step 1.4.

The separation medium is volatile so the grinding time shall be controlled within 5 min.

Once opened, please store the separation medium at 2-8°C to avoid the change of density of the separation solution caused by liquid volatilization, which will affect the separation effect.

Separation of mouse/rat/rabbit blood lymphocyte

- 2.1 Collect 0.5-3 mL anticoagulant blood of mouse/rat/rabbit, dilute it with an equal volume of RPMI 1640 medium or PBS. (Separation is more effective after hemodilution. Operation shall be performed in an aseptic condition)
- 2.2 Add 3mL of Mouse Lymphocyte Separation Medium to a 15 mL centrifuge tube. Carefully layer the diluted blood over 3mL Mouse Lymphocyte Separation Medium in a 15 mL centrifuge tube, avoid mixing the interface.
- 2.3 Centrifuge at 800g for 15-20 min in a swing-out rotor at room temperature. The acceleration and deceleration are set to a slower speed (set to third gear if ten gears are available).
- 2.4 The subsequent steps are the same as the mouse's spleen lymphocyte separation operation.

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