Non-enzymatic Cell Dissociation Solution (NECDS)

Catalogue #:	CC036
Storage:	RT
Packing Size:	100mL

Description:

NECDS is a non-enzymatic cell dissociation solution formulated with a proprietary mixture of chelators which gently dislodges adherent cells in tissue culture. It is designed to be an alternative to trypsin when used in conjunction with serum-free or serum-containing media. Cells can be exposed to NECDS for longer periods of time without the risk of damage associated with protein digestive enzymes like trypsin.

NECDS has been shown to be effective on a wide variety of cell types including fibroblasts, keratinocytes, vascular endothelial cells, hepatocytes, vascular smooth muscle cells, epithelial cells, hepatocyte progenitors, primary chick embryo neuronal cells, bone marrow stem cells, adherent CHO and BHK cells, macrophages, 293 cells, L929 cells, immortalized mouse testicular germ cells, 3T3, Vero, OS, HeLa, NT2, MG63, M24 and A375 metastatic melanoma, gliomas U251 and D54, HT1080 fibrosarcoma cells and etc.

Features:

1. Product can be stored at room temperature and is provided as ready-to-use solution.
2. Detaches adherent cells in minutes.
3. Gentle cell detachment for maximum cell viability.
4. Highest plating efficiency.
5. Maximal protection of cell surface markers.

The following procedures are applicable to most cell lines. Actual procedures and amount of solution should be determined by experience with individual cell lines. Researchers should regularly monitor cell viability at sub-culturing to determine the procedures most suitable to culture conditions.

Procedures:

1. Cells grow at subconfluency.
2. Remove medium from the culture dish without drying the monolayer.
3. Rinse the cells with PBS without calcium or magnesium (Cat#: CC008) twice and then remove the buffer.
4. Add the cell dissociation solution (about 1-2 ml per 10-cm dish).
5. Rock the dish to bathe the cell monolayer.
6. Incubate the cells for 5-10 minutes at 37°C until the cells begin to round up. Strongly adherent cells may require additional time to become dislodged.
7. Shake the dish or tap the side of the dish to facilitate removal of strongly attached cells.
8. After detachment, disperse the cells into suspension by pipetting repeatedly.
9. Continue with the desirable experimental procedure.

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