



Biosystems™

*The Transfection &  
Gene Expression Experts*

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## SR Cell Avalanche® Transfection Reagent

Cat. No. EZT- SR00-1

Size: 0.5 ml  
1.5 ml

Store at 4°C

### Cell Line Information:

Cell Line Name: SR (ATCC® CRL-2262™)  
Organism: Homo sapiens, human  
Tissue: pleural effusion  
Cell Type: lymphoblast  
Morphology: lymphoblast  
Culture Properties: suspension  
Disease: large cell immunoblastic lymphoma  
Age: 11 years  
Gender: male  
Ethnicity: Caucasian  
Institution: Program Resources, Inc.

Comments Derivation: SR is a human lymphoma cell line originated in 1983 by Walter J. Urba and Dan L. Longo. SR is of undetermined cellular origin because it expresses no markers unique to B, T, natural killer (NK) or monocyte-lineages. Exposure of SR cells to protein kinase C activating phorbol esters such as PMA and PdBu do not induce growth inhibition. SR cells have been reported to be Epstein-Barr virus genome negative. SR is one of the cell lines of the NCI-60 panel which represents different cancer types and has been widely utilized for drug screening and molecular target identification.

### The Transfection Reagent:

Transfection of suspension cells, such as SR Cells, has always been challenging, both technically and financially. The most common systems currently used for relatively efficient molecular delivery to these cells are expensive electroporation instruments. However, electroporation usually leads to cell death, primarily when the electrical fields cause permanent permeabilization of the membrane and the consequent loss of cell homeostasis, in a process known as irreversible electroporation.

SR Cell Avalanche® Transfection Reagent (Hereafter “The Reagent”) is a new, proprietary solution specifically designed for transfection on SR Cells. The proprietary formulation of

lipids and polymers ensures the highest possible transfection efficiencies and viabilities for SR Cells.

### **Features:**

- Specifically optimized to deliver nucleic acids into SR cells
- Highest efficiency to ensure experimental success
- Lowest Cellular Toxicity-maintain cell density and reduce experimental biases
- Deliver single or multiple plasmids
- Synthesized from 100% animal origin-free components, making it easy to validate the absence of zoonotic diseases, such as BSE or viruses, in research experiments or cells lines
- Compatible with serum
- Suitable for Reverse Transfection
- Compatible with transfection in any plate format
- Economical: High efficiency means less amount of nucleic acid & reagent is needed
- Developed and manufactured by EZ Biosystems, LLC

### **BEFORE YOU START:**

#### **Important Tips for Optimal Transfection**

1. Prepare high-quality plasmid DNA at 0.5–5 µg/µl in deionized water or TE buffer. A GFP (green fluorescent protein) plasmid can be used to determine transfection efficiency.
2. Use Opti-MEM® I Reduced Serum Medium (Life Technologies) or regular DMEM without serum to make The Reagent and nucleic acid mix (Only Opti-MEM® I will be mentioned in the remaining parts of the protocol for simplification purpose). Do not use NaCl<sub>2</sub> solution or PBS.
3. Maintain the same seeding conditions between experiments. Use low-passage cells; make sure that cells are healthy and greater than 90% viable before transfection.
4. The Reagent is extremely gentle to cells. However, transfection process will impose stress on cells, no matter what type of transfection methods you use. The trick is to get the balance between transfection efficiency and cell viability. Increasing the number of cells plated per well or decreasing DNA/The Reagent amount will minimize the effect of transfection on cell growth and viability. With careful adjustment, as described in page 3 and 4, this can be achieved while keeping the highest transfection efficiency.
5. Don't use antibiotics in the culture medium during the first 24 hours of transfection.

## Protocols

### 1 DNA Transfection

#### 1.1 Cell Seeding

For optimal DNA transfection conditions, use low-passage cells; make sure that cells are healthy and greater than 90% viable before transfection. Typically, for experiments in 24-well plates, about  $2 \times 10^5$  cells are seeded per well in 0.5 ml of fresh medium **without antibiotics** prior to transfection. For other culture formats, refer to Table 1.

Table 1. Recommended number of cells to seed the day before transfection

| Culture vessel                   | Number of cells to seed  | Surface area per well (cm <sup>2</sup> ) | Volume of medium per well to seed the cells (ml) |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 96-well                          | * $4 \times 10^4$<br>**(7,500-10,000)                          | 0.3                                      | 0.1  |
| 24-well                          | * $2 \times 10^5$<br>**(50,000-80,000)                         | 1.9                                      | 0.5  |
| 12-well                          | * $4 \times 10^5$<br>**(80,000-150,000)                        | 3.8                                      | 1  |
| 6-well/35 mm                     | * $8 \times 10^5$<br>**(150,000-250,000)                       | 9.4                                      | 2  |
| 60 mm/flask 25 cm <sup>2</sup>   | * $2 \times 10^6$<br>**(250,000-800,000)                       | 25-28                                    | 5  |
| 100 mm/flask 75 cm <sup>2</sup>  | * $6 \times 10^6$<br>**( $1 \times 10^6$ - $2 \times 10^6$ )   | 75-78.5                                  | 10   |
| 150 mm/flask 175 cm <sup>2</sup> | * $1.3 \times 10^7$<br>**( $2 \times 10^6$ - $5 \times 10^6$ ) | 153-175                                  | 25   |

\*For SR cells

\*\*For adherent culture cells (see section 1.4)

#### 1.2 DNA Transfection on SR cells

Due to cell culture variations and passage number differences, SR cells from different sources may have different sensitivity to The Reagent. If this is the first time that you are using The Reagent on your SR cells, follow the following procedures and Figure 1 for fine-tuning optimization (**The fine-tuning optimization procedures are extremely important for successful transfection. The amount of The Reagent needed for maximum transfection on SR cells from different sources may differ dramatically.**)

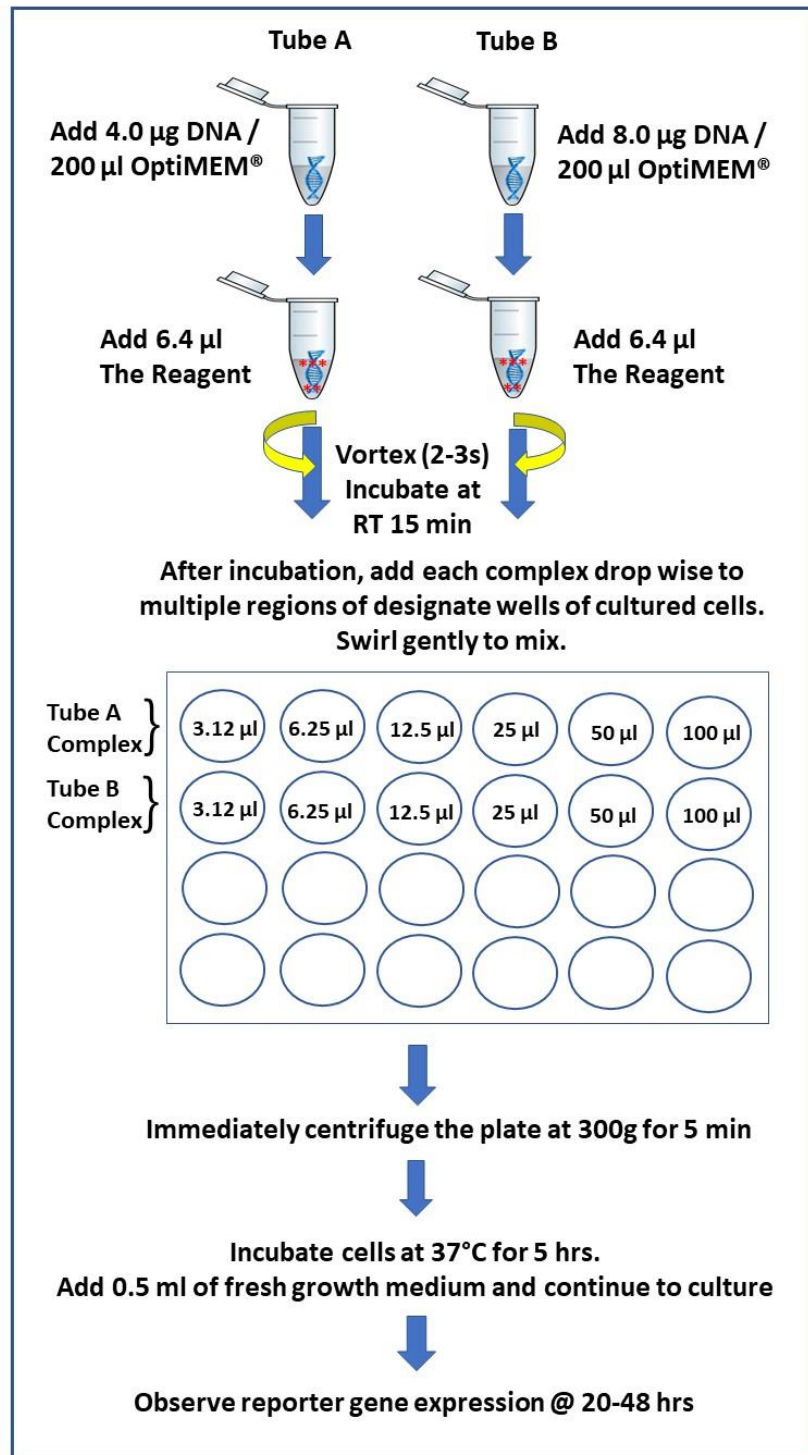
As an example, the following procedures and Figure 1 are for fine-tuning optimization on 24-well plate:

1. Bring The Reagent and serum-free medium (OptiMEM®I) to room temperature before starting.
2. Add 200µl of OptiMEM®I into two 1.5ml tubes (Tube A and B).
3. Add 4.0 µg of DNA to Tube A and 8.0 µg of DNA to Tube B.
4. Mix The Reagent prior to preparing complexes. Add 6.4 µl of The Reagent to both Tube A and Tube B containing 200µl of different concentration of DNA solution (20.0 µg/ml and 40.0 µg/ml respectively). Vortex for 2-3 seconds. Incubate each tube for 15 minutes at room temperature.
5. After incubation, add 3.12, 6.25, 12.5, 25, 50, and 100µl of DNA/The Reagent complexes dropwise directly to the corresponding wells of the 24-well cell culture plate (See Figure 1). Swirl plate gently.
6. Immediately centrifuge the plate at 300 g for 5 min.
7. Incubate the cells at 37°C in a CO2 incubator 5 hours.
8. Add 0.5 ml of fresh growth medium, and continue to culture.

Expression of reporter gene activity should generally be assessed at 20-48 hours post-transfection. GFP expression is maximal at 40-48 hours post-transfection.

After you have completed the fine-tuning optimization steps, choose the amount of DNA/The Reagent that gave you the optimal balance of potency & low cytotoxicity (which usually is the lowest dose that gave you the same high transfection efficiency as other higher doses did) for all of your future experiments on this specific cell type.

Figure 1.



### 1.3 Scale Up or Down Transfections

Use Table 2 to scale the amount of DNA/The Reagent for your transfection experiment.

Table 2. Scaling Up or Down Transfection Instruction

| Culture Vessel | Multiplication factor* |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 96-well        | 0.17                   |
| 48-well        | 0.50                   |
| <b>24-well</b> | <b>1.00</b>            |
| 12-well        | 2.00                   |
| 6-well         | 5.00                   |
| 60-mm          | 11.05**                |
| 10-cm          | 28.95**                |
| T75            | 39.47**                |

*\*After determining the optimum amount of DNA/The Reagent from the fine-tuning optimization procedures on the above 24-well plate, use the multiplication factor to determine the DNA and The Reagent amount needed for your new plate format.*

*\*\*For large format transfections, the centrifugation step may be skipped without obviously affecting transfection efficiency.*

### 1.4 DNA Transfection on cells other than SR cells

SR Cell Avalanche® Transfection Reagent can also be used on the following cells with high transfection efficiencies.

M14 Cell, SK-MEL-2 Cell, UACC-62 Cell, A-375 Cell, SK-MEL-28 Cell, MDCK Cell, Vero Cell, 293 Cell

This protocol usually provides satisfactory transfection efficiency with invisible cytotoxicity on the above cells. However, additional optimization may be needed for certain type of cells. Optimizations may include: cell density; the amount of DNA and The Reagent; DNA/The Reagent ratio, or incubation time for the mixture of The Reagent/DNA etc.

If you want to achieve the best transfection result for a specific type of cells, we recommend using the respective cell type/cell line specific Avalanche® transfection reagents. Those reagents have been optimized on both recipes and protocols, and have been proved to have the best transfection results for the respective cell lines or primary cells. You can easily find the respective Avalanche® Transfection Reagents specific for your cells by using the filters of the product list in EZ Biosystems website:

[www.ezbiosystems.com](http://www.ezbiosystems.com)

## 2 siRNA Transfection

Though SR Cell Avalanche® Transfection Reagent formulation was optimized for DNA transfection, it can also be used for siRNA transfection. The following are recommended protocol. Protocol optimization may be needed.

### 2.1 Cell Seeding

For optimal siRNA transfection conditions, use low-passage cells; make sure that cells are healthy and greater than 90% viable before transfection. Typically, for experiments in 6-well plates, about  $5 \times 10^5$  cells are seeded per well in 2 ml of growth medium without antibiotics prior to transfection. For other culture formats, refer to Table 3.

Table 3. Recommended number of cells to seed the day before transfection.

| Culture vessel                  | Number of cells to seed | Surface area per well (cm <sup>2</sup> ) | Medium per well to seed the cells (ml) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| 24-well                         | $1.25 \times 10^5$      | 1.9                                      | 0.5                                    |
| 12-well                         | $2.5 \times 10^5$       | 3.8                                      | 1                                      |
| 6-well/35 mm                    | $5 \times 10^5$         | 9.4                                      | 2                                      |
| 60 mm/flask 25 cm <sup>2</sup>  | $1.25 \times 10^6$      | 25-28                                    | 5                                      |
| 100 mm/flask 75 cm <sup>2</sup> | $3.75 \times 10^6$      | 75-78.5                                  | 10                                     |

### 2.2 siRNA Transfection

We recommend using 10 to 50 nM siRNA (final concentration). The following conditions are given per well of a 6-well plate. For other culture format, please refer to Table 4.

1. Dilute 22 to 110 pmoles siRNA (final concentration: 10 to 50 nM) into 200 µl of Opti-MEM® Reduced-Serum Medium or regular high glucose DMEM without serum. Mix by vortexing.
2. Briefly vortex The Reagent, and add 1.0-5.0 µl into the diluted siRNA. Immediately vortex for 10 s.
3. Incubate for 15 min at RT.
4. Add the transfection mixture drop-wise into each well.
5. Gently rock the plates back and forth and from side to side, and immediately centrifuge the plate at 300 g for 5 min.
6. Gently put in incubator, and incubate at 37 °C CO<sub>2</sub>.
7. Analyze after 24 h or later.

Table 4. siRNA transfection guidelines according to the cell culture vessel per well

| Culture Vessel                      | siRNA (pmole)<br>10 nM | siRNA (pmole)<br>50 nM | The Reagent (μl) | Opti-MEM or DMEM (μl) | Growth medium (ml) | Final Volume in the well (ml) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 24-well                             | 5.5                    | 27.5                   | *0.2-1.0         | 50                    | 0.5                | 0.55                          |
| 12-well                             | 11                     | 55                     | *0.4-2.0         | 100                   | 1                  | 1.1                           |
| 6-well/<br>35 mm                    | 22                     | 110                    | 1.0-5.0          | 200                   | 2                  | 2.2                           |
| 60 mm/<br>flask 25 cm <sup>2</sup>  | 44                     | 220                    | 2.3-11.5         | 400                   | 4                  | 4.4                           |
| 100 mm/<br>flask 75 cm <sup>2</sup> | 121                    | 605                    | 5.8-29           | 1100                  | 11                 | 12.1                          |

\* Dilute The Reagent 1:5 with H<sub>2</sub>O prior application (4 μl reagent + 16 μl H<sub>2</sub>O), and then use 5 times of volume for accurate pipetting.

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