

Technical Data Sheet

Trypsin 1:250 from porcine pancreas

for biochemistry

Order number: 1004

Trypsin 1:250 is a proteolytic enzyme (digestive enzyme) from the porcine pancreas. It is a serine protease that cuts proteins and peptide chains mainly at the carboxyl side of the amino acids lysine or arginine. The optimum pH of trypsin is slightly above 8 and the ideal working temperature is 37 °C.

Applications

1. Cell Detachment.

In cell biology, trypsin solutions are used widely for dissociation of tissues and cell monolayers. For passaging/subculturing, adherent growing cells must be detached (from the cell culture dishes and flasks) and the individual cells must be separated from each other. This is done by trypsin: the protease hydrolyses the proteins that mediate binding to the surfaces. The so-called trypsinization is a routine application in the propagation of adherent cells and is used when the cultures have to be transferred to a new vessel. The concentration of trypsin required to detach cells from a surface depends on the cell type and the extent of cell aging.

Typical formulations are:

- x Trypsin 0.25% for continuous and strongly adherent cell lines
- x Trypsin 0.25% + 0.05 % (~ 1 mM) EDTA for strongly adherent early-passage cell lines, distinct tumor cell lines and for thick cultures with multiple cell layers
- x Trypsin 0.05% + 0.53 mM (0.02%) EDTA for continuous cell lines when cell surface protein integrity is important

In general, the less trypsin, the more gentle the procedure is for the cells. EDTA as an additive captures calcium and magnesium ions on the cell surface and is an important component when it comes to breaking cell-cell adhesions. Furthermore, EDTA addition increases the proteolytic activity of trypsin.

Long-term incubation with high trypsin concentration and/or for a long period of time leads to cell membrane damages and finally to cell death. Following the detachment process, trypsin must therefore be inactivated by a suitable trypsin inhibitor or by adding serum (contains protease inhibitors and divalent cations).



