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## Penicillin – Streptomycin solution 100X

**CAT n°:** L0022

**Theoretical pH :**  $6 \pm 1$

**Osmolarity:**  $350 \pm 100$  mOsm/l

**Storage conditions :** - 20°C

**Shelf life :** 24 months

**Sterility tests :**

- bacteria aerobic-anaerobic
- bacteria strictly anaerobic
- fungi

**Endotoxin :** <10 EU/ml

**Composition :** meet special formulation sheet

**Recommended use :**

Use in cell culture applications at 10 ml/l. This concentration is for tissue culture media containing serum; serum-free media generally require lower concentration.

**Stability:** 3 days at 37°C

**Mode of Action:**

Penicillin G interferes with the final stage of synthesis of the bacterial cell wall. Streptomycin Sulfate binds to 30S subunit to cause misreading.

**Antimicrobial spectrum:**

Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.

**Application:**

Antibiotics, combined with good sterile technique, help prevent microbiological contamination

When an irreplaceable culture becomes contaminated, determine if the contamination is bacteria, fungus, mycoplasma, or yeast. Isolate the contaminated culture from other cell lines. Clean incubators and laminar flow hoods with a laboratory disinfectant, and check HEPA filters.

Penicillin-Streptomycin solution at high concentration can be toxic to some cell lines; therefore, perform a dose response test to determine the level at which Penicillin-Streptomycin solution becomes toxic.

The following is a suggested procedure for determining toxicity levels and decontaminating cultures.

- 1) Dissociate, count, and dilute the cells in antibiotic free medium. Dilute the cells to the concentration used for regular cell passage.
- 2) Dispense the cell suspension into a multiwell culture plate or several small flasks. Add the Penicillin-Streptomycin solution to each well in a range of concentrations.
- 3) Observe the cells daily for signs of toxicity such as sloughing, appearance of vacuoles, decrease in confluency, and rounding.
- 4) When the toxic level has been determined, culture the cells for two to three passages using the Penicillin-Streptomycin solution at a concentration one to two fold lower than the toxic concentration.
- 5) Culture the cells for one passage in an antibiotic-free media
- 6) Repeat step 4.
- 7) Culture the cells in antibiotic-free medium for 4 to 6 passages to determine if the contamination has been eliminated.