Product Number(s): NF30150, NF30750

n-FectTM Transfection Reagent Instruction Manual

DNA transfection kit for the Neuroscientist

Neuromics Antibodies 5325 W 74th Street, Suite 8 Edina, MN 55439 Phone: 507-645-8020

Fax: 612-677-3976

Email: pshuster@neuromics.com
Website: www.neuromics.com

Purchaser Notification

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The purchase price paid for the n-Fect Transfection Reagent kit by end users grants them a nontransferable, non-exclusive license to use the kit and/or its separate and included components (as listed in the Kit Contents section). This kit is intended for internal research only by the purchaser. Such use is limited to the transfection of nucleic acid into neuronal cells as described in the product manual. Furthermore, research only use means that this kit and all of its contents are excluded, without limitation, from resale, repackaging, or use for the making or selling of any commercial product or service without the written approval of Neuromics Antibodies ("Neuromics").

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Neuromics Antibodies 5325 W 74th Street, Suite 8 Edina, MN 55439

Email: pshuster@neuromics.com

This product is manufactured for Neuromics Antibodies by Gene Therapy Systems

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OVERVIEW Kit Contents

Each n-Fect Transfection Reagent kit (Cat. No. NF30150) contains sufficient material for 75 to 300 transfection reactions depending on the cell type. Each n-FectTM Transfection Reagent kit (Cat. No. NF30750) contains sufficient material for 375 to 1500 transfection reactions depending on the cell type. Each reaction is for transfecting 2 μ g of DNA.

Item	Description	Cat # NF30150	Cat # NF30750
n-Fect TM Lipid	Dried n-Fect [™] lipid film transfection reagent	1 vial	5 vials
Hydration Buffer	Transfection grade hydration buffer used to hydrate n-Fect ml dried lipid film before transfection	[™] 1 vial x 1.5	5 vials x 1.5ml
DNA Diluent	Solution for diluting DNA for optimal transfection efficien ml in neuronal cell lines	cy 1 vial x 7.5	5 vials x 7.5 ml

Shipping and Storage

The n-Fect[™] Transfection Reagent kit is shipped at room temperature. For maximum stability store all reagents at 4°C upon receipt. All components are stable for at least one year if stored properly.

Product Support

Telephone: 612-801-1007 OR 866-350-1500 (US toll free)

Fax: 612-677-3976

E-mail: pshuster@neuromics.com

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Introduction

n-Fect[™] Transfection Reagent is a novel cationic lipid specially formulated for optimal transfection in neuronal cells, including primary neurons, differentiated post-mitotic neurons, neuronal cell lines, and glial cells. n-Fect[™] Transfection Reagent is compatible with serum eliminates the need to change media following transfection. An included DNA Diluent is designed to facilitate DNA/lipid complex (lipoplex) formation and enhance the transformation efficiency in certain neuronal cells such as NT2 (not recommended for primary and differentiated neurons). Cell type specific protocols are developed for nFect[™] Transfection Reagents to ensure optimal transfection results.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

1. Transfection of Primary Neurons

- 1.1. Hydrate the n-Fect lipid vial at room temperature with 1.5 ml of the hydration buffer. Vortex for 30-60 seconds at top speed. Store the hydrated reagent at 4°C and vortex briefly before use.
- 1.2. Dilute the hydrated n-Fect reagent with serum-free medium. Refer to Table 1 for the appropriate volume of serum-free medium.

Table 1: Volumes of Transfection Reagents

DNA	Serum Free Medium for DNA	n-Fect	Serum Free Medium for n-Fect
(µg)	(µl)	(µl)	(µl)
0.5	12.5	2.5	10
1	20	5	15
2	40	10	30
4	55	20	35
6	70	30	40
8	110	40	70

Although n-Fect has been optimized for specific cell culture conditions, optimization may be needed to achieve maximum transfection efficiency. The two critical variables are the ratio of n-Fect reagent to DNA and the quantity of DNA used. For optimization of the ratio of n-Fect reagent to DNA start by using 2.5 to 15 µl of reagent for each 1 µg of DNA. Use a fixed amount of DNA or vary the amount as suggested in the Appendix to optimize this ratio.

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1.3. Dilute the DNA with the serum free medium (**do not use the DNA Diluent for primary neurons**). Refer to Table 1 for the appropriate volume of serum-free medium.

To obtain maximum efficiency in particular cells, some optimization may be needed. The two critical variables are the ratio of n-Fect reagent to DNA and the quantity of DNA used. For optimization of the DNA quantity used, maintain a fixed ratio of n-Fect reagent to DNA, and then vary the DNA quantity over a suggested range (see Table 2). See the Appendix for examples.

1.4. Add the DNA solution to the diluted n-Fect Transfection Reagent. Incubate at room temperature for 5 to 10 minutes to allow the n-Fect /DNA complexes to form.

Do not incubate DNA solution with the n-Fect Transfection Reagent for longer than 30 minutes

1.5. Add your complexes directly to the cells growing in serum-containing culture medium. Refer to Table 2 for suggested medium volumes.

Table 2: Medium Volumes and DNA Amount for Various Culture Dishes

Tissue Culture Dish	DNA (µg)	Medium Volume (ml)
96-well	0.1-0.5	0.2
24-well	0.5-3	0.5
12-well	1-4	1
6-well	2-6	1.5
60 mm	6-8	2.5
100 mm	8-12	5

1.6. Add fresh growth media as needed 24 hours post transfection. Depending on the cell type and promoter activity, the assay for the reporter gene can be performed 24 to 72 hours following transfection.

For some cell types, the old media can be replaced with fresh media at this step.

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2. Transfection of Neuronal Cell Lines

- 2.1. Hydrate n-Fect lipid film at room temperature with 1.5 ml of the hydration buffer. Vortex for 3060 seconds at top speed. Store the hydrated reagent at 4°C and vortex briefly before use.
- 2.2. Dilute the hydrated n-Fect reagent with serum-free medium. Refer to Table 3 for the appropriate volume of serum-free medium.

Table 3: Volumes of Transfection Reagents

DNA	DNA Diluent	n-Fect	Serum Free Medium for n-Fect
(µg)	(µl)	(µl)	(µl)
0.5	6.25	1.25	5
1	12.5	2.5	10
2	25	5	20
4	50	10	40
6	75	15	60
8	100	20	80

2.3. Dilute the DNA with the DNA Diluent and incubate 1 to 5 minutes at room temperature. Refer to Table 3 for the appropriate volume of DNA Diluent.

Do not incubate DNA with DNA Diluent for more than 5 min. Avoid vortexing the DNA Diluent.

Although n-Fect consistently delivers high transfection efficiencies, in order to obtain maximum efficiency in particular cell types, some optimization may be needed. The two critical variables are the ratio of n-Fect reagent to DNA and the quantity of DNA used. For optimization, first maintain a fixed ratio of n-Fect reagent to DNA, and then vary the DNA quantity over the suggested range. If necessary, optimize the ratio of n-Fect reagent to DNA by using 1.25 to 12.5

µl of reagent for each 1 µg of DNA. Use a low DNA quantity to optimize this ratio. Following this process, cell number can also be optimized. See the Appendix for examples.

2.4. Add the DNA solution to the diluted n-Fect Transfection Reagent. Incubate at room temperature for 5 to 10 minutes to allow the n-Fect /DNA complexes to form.

Do not incubate DNA solution with n-Fect Transfection Reagent for more than 30 minutes.

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2.5 Add your complexes directly to the cells growing in serum-containing culture medium. Refer to Table 4 for suggested cell numbers for specific tissue culture dishes. Refer to Table 5 for appropriate medium volumes.

Cells plated the day before should be 50% - 70% confluent on the day of transfection.

Table 4: Suggested Cell Culture Conditions for Transfection of Neuronal

Tissue	Number of Cells / Well
Culture	
Dish	
96-well	$25-30 \times 10^3$
24-well	$125-150 \times 10^3$
12-well	$250-300 \times 10^3$
6-well	$500-600 \times 10^3$
60 mm	$1-1.5 \times 10^6$
100 mm	$2.5-3 \times 10^6$

Table 5: Medium Volumes and DNA Amount for Various Culture Dishes

Tissue	DNA	Medium
Culture Dish	(µg)	Volume (ml)
96-well	0.1 - 0.5	0.2
24-well	0.5-3	0.5
12-well	1-4	1
6-well	2-6	1.5
60 mm	6-8	2.5 8-12 5
100 mm		

2.6 Add fresh growth media as needed 24 hours post transfection. Depending on the cell type and promoter activity, the assay for the reporter gene can be performed 24 to 72 hours following transfection.

For some cell types, the old media can be replaced with fresh media at this step.

The same protocol can be used to produce stably transfected cells: 48 to 72 hours post transfection, put the cells in fresh medium containing the appropriate selection antibiotic. It is important to wait at least 48 hours before exposing the transfected cells to the selection media. For some cell types it may be necessary to wait as long as 4 to 5 days before applying the selection condition.

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3. Transfection of Differentiated Post-Mitotic Neurons and Glial Cell Lines

- 3.1. Hydrate n-Fect lipid film at room temperature with 1.5 ml of the hydration buffer. Vortex for 3060 seconds at top speed. Store the hydrated reagent at 4°C and vortex briefly before use.
- 3.2. Dilute the hydrated n-Fect reagent with serum-free medium. Refer to Table 6 for the appropriate volume of serum-free medium.

Table 6: Volumes of Transfection Reagents

DNA	Serum Free Medium for DNA	n-Fect	Serum Free Medium for n-Fect
(µg)	(µl)	(µl)	(µl)
0.5	15	5	10
1	25	10	15
2	50	20	30
4	75	40	35
6	100	60	40
8	150	80	70

3.3. Dilute the DNA with the serum free medium. Refer to Table 6 for the appropriate volume of serum-free medium.

Although n-Fect consistently delivers high transfection efficiencies, in order to obtain maximum efficiency in particular cell types, some optimization may be needed. The two critical variables are the ratio of n-Fect reagent to DNA and the quantity of DNA used. For optimization, first maintain a fixed ratio of n-Fect reagent to DNA, and then vary the DNA quantity over the suggested range. If necessary, optimize the ratio of n-Fect reagent to DNA by using 5 to 20 µl of reagent for each 1 µg of DNA. Use a low DNA quantity to optimize this ratio. Following this process, cell numbers can also be optimized. See the Appendix for examples.

3.4. Add the DNA solution to the diluted n-Fect Transfection Reagent. Incubate at room temperature for 5 to 10 minutes to allow the n-Fect /DNA complexes to form.

Do not incubate the DNA solution with the n-Fect Transfection Reagent for longer than 30 minutes

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3.5. Add your complexes directly to the cells growing in serum-containing culture medium. Refer to Table 7 for suggested cell number according to culture dishes size and cell types. Refer to Table 8 for appropriate medium volumes.

Cells plated the day before should be 50% - 70% confluent on the day of transfection.

Table 7: Suggested Cell Culture Conditions for Table 8: Medium Volumes and DNA Amount Transfection of Differentiated Neurons and Glial Cells for Various Culture Dishes

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Tissue	Cells / Well	Cells / Well
Culture Dish	Diff. Neurons	Glial Cells
96-well	35×10^3	50×10^3
24-well	150×10^3	200×10^3
12-well	300×10^3	400×10^3
6-well	600×10^3	800×10^3
60 mm	1.5×10^6	2×10^6
100 mm	3×10^6	4×10^{6}

101 various Curt	ui e Disiles	
Tissue	DNA	Medium
Culture Dish	(µg)	Volume (ml)
96-well	0.1-0.5	0.2
24-well	0.5-3	0.5
12-well	1-4	1
6-well	2-6	1.5
60 mm	6-8	2.5 8-12 5
100 mm		

3.6. 24 hours post transfection, add fresh growth media as needed. Depending on the cell type and promoter activity, the assay for the reporter gene can be performed 24 to 72 hours following transfection.

For some cell types, the old media can be replaced with fresh media at this step. Also, the same protocol can be used to produce stably transfected cells: 48 to 72 hours post transfection, put the cells in fresh medium containing the appropriate selection antibiotic. It is important to wait at least 48 hours before exposing the transfected cells to the selection media. For some cell types it may be necessary to wait as long as 4 to 5 days before applying the selection condition.

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APPENDIX

Quality Control

To assure the performance of each lot of the n-Fect reagent, we pre-qualify the chemical synthesis of n-Fect lipid by mass spectrometry and thin layer chromatography. The final product is further tested by in vitro β galactosidase transfection assay in NT2 neuronal precursor cell. Each lot shall have an acceptance specification of >70% of the activity of the Reference lot.

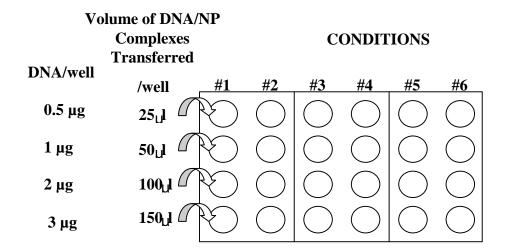
Examples of Optimization of Transfection Conditions

1. Optimization conditions for primary neuron transfection in 24-well plates

Follow the general protocol to prepare the DNA/n-Fect complexes. We **do not recommend** using the DNA Diluent for primary neurons.

Condition	DNA dilutions in	n-Fect dilutions in serum free	Total	Final DNA
	serum free medium	medium	Volume	Concentration
1	10 μg in 250 μl	25 μ l in 225 μ l (Vt = 250 μ l)	500 μl	20 μg/ml
2	"	50 μ l in 200 μ l (Vt = 250 μ l)	"	"
3	"	75 μl in 175 μl (Vt = 250 μl)	"	"
4	"	100 μl in 150 μl (Vt = 250 μl)	"	"
5	"	125 μl in 125 μl (Vt = 250 μl)	"	"
6	"	150 μl in 100 μl (Vt = 250 μl)	"	"

Add the appropriate volume of complexes solution directly to your cells as illustrated below.



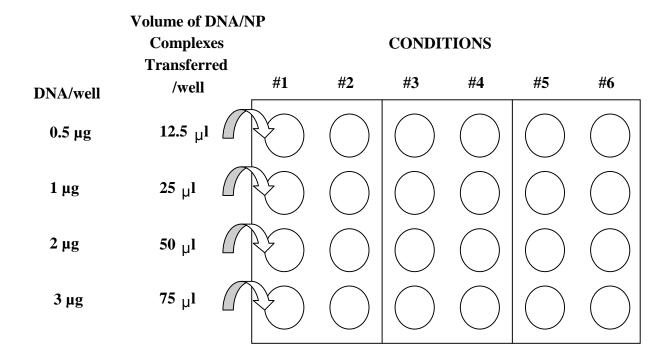
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2. Optimization conditions for neuronal cell line transfection in 24-well plates

Follow the general protocol to prepare the DNA/n-Fect complexes. We <u>recommend</u> using the DNA Diluent for neuronal cell lines such as NT2.

Condition	DNA Diluent	n-Fect dilutions in serum free medium	Total	Final DNA
			Volume	Concentration
1	10 μg in 125 μl	12.5 μl in 112.5 μl (Vt = 125 μl)	250 µl	40 μg/ml
2	"	25 μl in 100 μl (Vt = 125 μl)	"	"
3	"	50 μl in 75 μl (Vt = 125 μl)	"	"
4	"	75 μl in 50 μl (Vt = 125 μl)	"	"
5	"	100 μl in 25 μl (Vt = 125 μl)	"	"
6	"	125 μl n-Fect	"	"

Add the appropriate volume of complexes solution directly to your cells as illustrated below.



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3. Optimization conditions for differentiated post-mitotic neurons and glial cell line transfection in 24well plates

Follow the general protocol to prepare the DNA/n-Fect complexes. We **do not recommend** using the DNA Diluent for differentiated post-mitotic neurons and glial cells.

Condition	DNA dilutions in	n-Fect dilutions in serum free	Total	Final DNA
	serum free medium	medium	Volume	Concentration
1	10 μg in 250 μl	50 μl in 200 μl (Vt = 250 μl)	500 μl	20 μg/ml
2	"	75 μl in 175 μl (Vt = 250 μl)	"	"
3	"	100 μl in 150 μl (Vt = 250 μl)	"	"
4	"	125 μl in 125 μl (Vt = 250 μl)	"	"
5	"	150 μl in 100 μl (Vt = 250 μl)	"	"
6	"	$200 \mu l \text{ in } 50 \mu l \text{ (Vt} = 250 \mu l)$	"	"

Add the appropriate volume of complexes solution directly to your cells as illustrated below.

Volume of DNA/NP **Complexes CONDITIONS Transferred** #1 #2 #5 #6 #3 #4 /well **DNA/well** 12.5 _µl $0.5 \mu g$ 25 µl 1 µg 50 µl $2 \mu g$ 75 _µl $3 \mu g$

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