3DCultr Ovarian cancer Organoid Growth Medium (Human)

Product description

3DCultr Ovarian cancer Organoid Growth Medium (Human) is a serum-free medium that can be used for the establishment and long-term culture of Ovarian Cancer organoids derived from cells or tissues. In the presence of extracellular matrix, The unique components and abundant cytokines contained in the culture medium can promote the rapid growth and formation of Ovarian Cancer organoids from Ovarian Cancer cells. The organoid formation process is smooth and rapid, while maintaining high characteristics and vitality of Ovarian Cancer cells, which provides a basis for subsequent Provide support for physiological functions, disease research and precision medicine of Ovarian Cancer organoids.

Specifications

Product Name	Cat#	Size
3DCultr Ovarian cancer Organoid Growth Medium (Human)	C231112E	50 mL
	C231112S	100 mL
	C231112M	500 mL

Components

Contents No.	Contents Name	Catalog No./Specification		
		C231112E	C231112S	C231112M
C231112-A	Ovarian Cancer Organoid Growth Medium(Human)	45 mL	90 mL	450 mL
C231112-B	Nutritional components 1(10×)	5 mL	10 mL	50 mL

Storage

stored at -25°C ~-15°C, the validity period is 1 year; when stored at 2~8°C, the validity period is 1 month.

Notes

1. For your safety and health, please wear lab coat and disposable gloves while handling.
2. Packaging, usage, and other operations of the product should be conducted in a sterile environment.
3. For research use only.

Instructions

Complete Ovarian Cancer organoid culture medium was prepared under sterile operating conditions. The following is the procedure for preparing 100 mL of complete culture medium. If the required amount is different, the amount can be adjusted accordingly.

1. Thaw nutritional component 1 at room temperature or slowly thaw at 2~8°C overnight. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing, prepare and thaw immediately;
2. Take 90 mL of basal medium out of the refrigerator and return it to room temperature;
3. Add 10 mL of nutritional component 1 to the basic culture medium and mix evenly; if not used temporarily, store at 2~8°C for a short period of time.
4. You can add 1% double antibody when using.

Primary culture of human Ovarian Cancer

1. Specimen Collection: After the specimen is obtained, it should be collected as soon as possible. Use sterile instruments to ensure aseptic conditions, and place the tumor tissue into a 15 mL centrifuge tube containing 5 mL of primary tissue preservation solution. Transport at 4°C.
2. Washing: In a biosafety cabinet, remove the sample tube and discard the tissue preservation solution. Add an appropriate amount of cold PBS containing antibiotics, wash repeatedly, and then remove the PBS.
3. Repeat Washing: Repeat step 2 three times.
4. Tissue processing: After removing the PBS buffer, move the tissue block to a 10 cm sterile petri dish containing 10 mL of cold primary tissue preservation solution, and cut the tissue into pieces with sterile ophthalmic microscissors.(diameter approximately 0.5 mm-1 mm).
5. Repeat Washing: Use room temperature PBS and repeat step 2 three times.
6. Tissue Collection: Add tissue digestion solution and digest for 20-30 minutes. After repeated pipetting, pass through a 70 μm sieve, collect ovarian cancer cells, and if the cell yield is low, repeat once.
7. Red blood cell lysis: Add 10 mL of red blood cell lysis buffer and shake on a rocker shaker at room temperature for 10 minutes.
8. Repeat cleaning: After lysis is completed, use DMEM/F12 at room temperature and repeat step 2 three times.
9. Organoid seeding: Adjust the cell density to $2\sim3\times10^6$, mix uniformly with a 1:1 ratio of extracellular matrix, seed the cell suspension in a 24-well plate at 40-60ul per well, and place it at 37 °C for 15-30 min, add preheated organoid culture medium, 750 uL to per well.
10. Organoid culture: Place the culture plate in a 37°C CO_2 incubator. Change the culture medium every 2 days. When adding culture medium, keep the tip facing the side wall and add slowly.
11. Organoid observation: Observe the organoids and take pictures every day to understand the

initial number of organoids, proliferation rate, morphology, microbial contamination, etc.