

Product Name

Name: mSRCgel™ Extracellular Matrix, High Protein Concentration
extracted from EHS mouse sarcoma
[+] Phenol Red

Cat. No.: C2030-0005, C2030-0010

Size: 5 mL, 10 mL

Product Description

The extracellular matrix (ECM) can provide structural support for cells and tissues in a dynamic three-dimensional network of macromolecules. The ECM is a molecular network which holds bioactive molecules and growth factors together. It is of vital importance that it controls the basal behaviors and characteristics of cells such as adhesion, migration, polarity, differentiation, proliferation, and apoptosis.

mSRCgel is a natural basement membrane (BM) extracted from **mouse sarcoma** cells, a type of connective tissue tumor. mSRCgel is high in ECM proteins, including laminin, collagen IV, heparan sulfate proteoglycan (perlecan), entactin, and many essential growth factors.

Application

In vivo angiogenesis studies and 3D tumor models.

Protein concentration: 16 - 26 mg/mL

Storage and Stability

The product should be kept at **-20°C**. Avoid multiple freeze-thaws.

The product is **light-sensitive** and therefore should not be left in the light.

Shelf life: Stable until expiry date on the label

Procedure

During the thawing process, store mSRCgel Extracellular Matrix at 2 - 8°C overnight. Thawed mSRCgel solidifies quickly above 15°C; when ready to use mSRCgel, keep it on ice to prevent untimely gelling.

Different thicknesses and concentrations are suited to different applications of mSRCgel. A thick gel is needed for applications such as the formation of capillary/tube-like structures by endothelial cells, epithelial organoid formation, or tumor organoid formation. Some applications require a thin layer coating but not a thick gel, such as propagation of primary cells.

Thick Gel Method:

1. Thaw mSRCgel as described above.
2. Slowly pipet up and down to mix the mSRCgel solution well and do not introduce air bubbles.
3. Pipette 200 - 300 $\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ of the mSRCgel solution onto the growth surface.
4. Place the coated plate at 37°C for 30 minutes to solidify.
5. Coated plates are ready for use.

Thin Layer Method (non-gelling):

1. Thaw mSRCgel as described above.
2. Slowly pipet up and down to mix the mSRCgel solution and do not introduce air bubbles.

3. Dilute mSRCgel to a desired concentration with a cold serum-free medium. A 1:100 dilution is suitable for propagating primary cells. An appropriate concentration should be tested out according to the application.
4. Cover the growth surface area with enough gel solution. Generally, a volume of 300 $\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ is recommended.
5. Incubate the coated plate at room temperature for one hour.
6. Aspirate the coating solution and then plate the cells at once. Prevent the coated surface from drying out.

Example for PROCEDURES:**Subcutaneous tumor formation in mice****1. Equipment, reagents and consumables**

- 1.1. Equipment: Biosafety cabinet, cell incubator, low temperature horizontal centrifuge, and inverted microscope.
- 1.2. Reagents: mSRCgel, basal medium, a medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum, 1 \times PBS, trypsin solution.
- 1.3. Consumables: sterile pipette tips; 10 cm cell culture dishes; sterile microcentrifuge tubes; the amounts of disposable syringes and other consumables may be adjusted according to your experimental design.

2. Example protocol

- 2.1. Put mSRCgel in an ice box and put it (in the refrigerator) at 4°C so that the gel can slowly melt overnight;
- 2.2. Grow target cells in a good condition and until reaching the logarithmic phase, discard the supernatant, add 2 mL of 1 \times PBS solution to wash gently, and discard the liquid;
- 2.3. Add 1 mL of 0.25% trypsin solution into the petri dish, let it stand for one minute or until the cells become round (keep in mind that they cannot be digested until the cell edge is clear), add 1 mL of the medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum to terminate the digestion. Carefully pipette the cells and collect the cell suspension into a 15 mL plastic centrifuge tube.
- 2.4. Centrifuge at 300 $\times g$ for 3 minutes and discard the supernatant. After washing the cells with PBS once, re-suspend the cells with serum-free basal medium, and take 10 μL of the cell suspension for cell count.
- 2.5. HepG2 cells: Each mouse should be inoculated with 5 million cells. The required volume of the cell suspension is centrifuged in a sterile 1.5 mL centrifuge tube at 1,000 rpm for 3 min. The supernatant is discarded, and serum-free medium or PBS is added until the total volume is 300 μL .
HCT - 116 cells: Each mouse should be inoculated with 1 million cells. The required volume of the cell suspension is centrifuged in a sterile 1.5 mL centrifuge tube at 1,000 rpm for 3 min. The supernatant is discarded, and serum-free medium or PBS is added until the total volume is 300 μL .
MIA - PaC - 2 cells: Each mouse should be inoculated with 10 million cells. The required volume of the cell suspension is centrifuged in a sterile 1.5 mL centrifuge tube at 1,000 rpm for 3 min. The supernatant is discarded, and serum-free medium or PBS is added until the total volume is 500 μL .
- 2.6. Mixing with mSRCgel: The cell suspension and mSRCgel are mixed in a 1:1 volume ratio at 4°C.
- 2.7. Subcutaneous injection: The cell suspension is injected subcutaneously into the right back of the nude mice. During the inoculation, the needle is inserted a little deeper, about 1 cm deep, to reduce the overflow of the cell suspension from the site of injection, and the inoculation volume is 100 μL . For MIA-PaC-2 cells, the volume injected is 200 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mouse}$.

- 2.8. Recording data: The nude mice are put back into the cage for further feeding, and the tumor volume is measured regularly according to your experimental design. The data are recorded to draw a curve and the nude mice are euthanized after the tumor volumes grow to just less than 2,000 mm³. The tumors are then removed from the site and photographed.

Quality Control

mSRCgel Extracellular Matrix is tested for the presence of bacteria, fungi, and mycoplasma. In addition, osmolality, protein concentration, endotoxin, gel stability, and biological activity are tested.

Precaution and Disclaimer

For research use only, not for clinical diagnosis, and treatment.