



#### Product Profile

Product Name:	DMEM with 4.5g/L D-Glucose(High Glucose) , with L-Alanyl- L-Glutamine
Product Catalog Number	01-056-1
Unit Size Availability:	(A)500ml ;(B)100ml
Concentration:	1X
Formulation:	Red-Colored Solution
Specified Storage Conditions:	2-8°C
Stability: (Under Specified Handling & Storage)	Please Refer to the Product Label

**Important Note!** Please read the MSDS and Product Profile carefully in their entirety before using this material for possible safety precautions and potential hazards.

#### Product Description:

**DMEM, High Glucose, with L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine** is Dulbecco's modification of Eagle's medium (BME) that is considered one of the more common (e.g. MEM & RPMI) and less complex in contrast to enriched media like Ham's F-12 or CMRL among others which are utilized not only for more specialized cell types but also as the basis for some of the more unique Serum-Free Media formulations. DMEM, High Glucose contains a four-fold higher concentration of Amino Acids (AA's) and vitamins in addition to other ancillary constituents. The original DMEM formulation contains 1000mg/L of glucose and was first reported for culturing Mouse Embryonic Cells (MEC's). A higher glucose level (4500mg/l) has proven to be optimal for the cultivation of other cell types. **L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine** is a much more heat-stable dipeptide substitute for L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine, a precursor of glutamate, is one of the most readily available sources of energy for many rapidly dividing cell-types for use *in vitro* and a central and key participant in nitrogen metabolism. Although L-Glutamine supports the growth of cells with high energy demands and those that synthesize large quantities of nucleic acids and proteins, it is relatively unstable. L-Glutamine is simply a readily-available and viable alternative energy source for rapidly dividing cells as well as to cells that utilize glucose but in an inefficient manner. The resultant glucose-deficiency must offset this imbalance in order to meet the high energy demands of the cells. This is where the amino acids come into play and once deaminated, L-Glutamine is utilized as an essential energy source, segued into protein and participates in nucleic acid metabolism.

Most common types of media consists of an isotonic, buffered basal nutrient enriched environment which provides an energy source, inorganic salts, vitamins, amino acids as well as additional constituents(e.g. supplements) according to the demands of a particular cell line. This relatively more complex medium formulation provides the optimal cell-culture environment in which *in vitro* culture conditions mimic those of the *in vivo* environment including basic nutritional requirements, osmotic pressure, physiological pH, temperature among other considerations. At a minimum, it consists of the foundation medium components that are all part and parcel of a pre-tested complete media to assist the cells in meeting their metabolic demands.

**DMEM, High Glucose, with L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine** contains no growth-promoting factors or antimicrobials. The type of medium recommended usually is dependent upon the type and character of the cells in culture. Supplementation is the process in which specific additions or supplements (e.g. growth factors, serum, fatty-acids, buffers, and hormones) complement a typical basal or balanced salt solution medium or more complex media such as Iscove's Modification of DMEM.

These more complex media not only meet the minimum requirements for cell growth and proliferation but also are part and parcel of a much wider array of factors culminating in a final medium that segues with the essential cell-niche requirements demanded for optimal results.

Supplementation, when needed, with Sodium Pyruvate serves as an additional an easily accessible carbohydrate energy source for cells in culture. Along with D-Glucose, these balanced energy sources serve as carbon skeletons for cell anabolic processes in addition to nucleic acid metabolism and protein production while limiting the potential cumulative build-up effects of toxic levels of ammonia.

#### Sodium Bicarbonate

Culture media are often buffered to compensate for the cellular production of CO<sub>2</sub> and Lactic Acid as by-products of metabolism. Traditionally, Basal Cell Culture media have been buffered by HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (Bicarbonate). As cells grow, CO<sub>2</sub> evolves, the dissolved CO<sub>2</sub> forms a buffering system with the bicarbonate. However, if cell density is low or the cells have entered into the so-called "Lag Phase," they may not produce sufficient CO<sub>2</sub> to maintain optimal pH and to counter these potential problems. Bicarbonate-Buffered media require the use of incubators with a 5-10% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. Media with low levels of bicarbonate (HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) on the one hand, such as MEM(@1.5-2.2g/l) require ~5% CO<sub>2</sub>; DMEM with higher levels of bicarbonate (i.e., 3.7g/L) on the other, require 10% CO<sub>2</sub> in order to maintain the correct pH level. The most important factor in utilizing the correct percent CO<sub>2</sub> is based upon the medium's bicarbonate level to maintain physiological pH, which is irrespective of cell type.

**Serum and Serum Products**

Serum or serum-like replacements are necessary for the growth and proliferation of cells. Serum is largely undefined, but it supplies a mixture of all types of proteins, structural, carrier and functional proteins including essential growth factors, hormones, minerals, trace elements and even inhibitory substances. Serum supplementation is a crucial planning step that plays a vital role in the success of the final medium. **Biological Industries'** Pre-Screened and Pre-Tested Serum undergoes the most stringent and rigorous Quality Control/Assurance standards and protocols testing all raw materials and finished products in order to meet the demands of international markets and ensure high quality and consistency. All our serum products meet approved compliance validation and specifications prior to use and or release of the final product to the end-user. *BI's* Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS) undergoes a methodical and comprehensive battery of Physico-Chemical, Microbiological and Biological Performance Testing Procedures. Each batch is traceable, well-documented from source of origin through the thorough and systematic Quality Control process. All documentation and certification are available upon request.

**DMEM, High Glucose, with L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine** contains numerous important basic constituents in a ready-to-use formulation that includes a typical and wide variety of elements, among others:

- ◆ Amino Acids
- ◆ Glucose
- ◆ Inorganic Salts
- ◆ Vitamins
- ◆ Trace Elements

Some Predominant Characteristics of **DMEM, High Glucose, with L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine**, include:

- § Liquid Formulation
- § With 4.5g/L Glucose
- § With Sodium Bicarbonate(NaHCO<sub>3</sub>)
- § With Phenol Red(C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NaO<sub>5</sub>S) as a pH indicator
- § With L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine
- § Promotes Cell Performance and Productivity
- § More Uniform & Consistent Media Performance
- § Sterile-Filtered(0.1µ), Cell-Culture and Endotoxin-Tested

**Storage, Handling, Stability Precautions and Disclaimer:**  
For *in vitro* diagnostic use only.

**DMEM, High Glucose, with L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine** is stable when stored under defined conditions at 2-8°C. The product is light-sensitive and therefore should not be left in the light. When stored in the dark under ideal conditions, the product is stable until the expiry date.

As with any other liquid media formulations, deterioration of liquid media may be recognized by any of the following characteristics, among others including: (a). Color Change, (b). Presence of clumping/flocculent debris/ granulation/ particulates\ precipitates or sediments (c). Insolubility, (d). And/or decrease in expected performance parameters. Any material described above should not be used and therefore discarded.

**Instructions/Procedure:**

- 1) Take a bottle from the defined storage conditions at 2-8°C and read the label.
- 2) Wipe the outside of the bottle with a disinfectant solution such as 70% ethanol.
- 3) Using aseptic/sterile technique under a laminar-flow culture hood, work according to established protocols.
- 4) Antibiotics may be added if desired.

**Quality Control:**

Test	Specification
Cell-Culture:	Pass
Cell Line:	A-549
Endotoxins:	Test and Record
Osmolality:	320-354 mOsm/kg
pH :	7.0-7.5
Sterility	Sterile

**Auxiliary Products**

Product Name	Catalog Number	Storage Temperature
DMEM Low Glucose 5X, without L-Glutamine, without Sodium Bicarbonate	01-050-4	15-30°C
DMEM with D- Glucose 4500mg/L, without Sodium Pyruvate, without L-Glutamine, without Phenol Red	01-053-1	2-8°C
DMEM with D- Glucose 4500mg/L, without Sodium Pyruvate, without L-Glutamine, without L-Methionine	01-054-1	2-8°C
DMEM with D- Glucose 4500mg/L, without Sodium Pyruvate, without L-Glutamine	01-055-1	2-8°C
DMEM 5X Conc., with D- Glucose 4500mg/L, without L-Glutamine, without Sodium Pyruvate,	01-055-4	Room Temperature(15-30°C)
DMEM High Glucose 2X, without L-Glutamine, with Sodium Bicarbonate	01-055-9	2-8°C
L-Glutamine Solution 29.2mg/ml in Saline	03-020-1	-20°C
L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine Solution(A Dipeptide Substitute)	03-022-1	-20°C
Penicillin-Streptomycin Solution	03-031-1	-20°C
Sodium Pyruvate	03-042-1	-20°C
Water, Cell Culture Grade	03-055-1	Room Temperature (15-30°C)
Fetal Bovine Serum	04-001-1	-20°C
Fetal Bovine Serum(Qualified for Human Embryonic Stem Cells)	04-002-1	-20°C
Adult Bovine Serum	04-003-1	-20°C
DMEM with D- Glucose 1000mg/L, with Sodium Pyruvate 110mg/L, with HEPES(20mM)	06-1050-18-1	2-8°C
<b>Note:</b> For a list of Antibiotics, Serum or other Reagents and Supplements, please refer to our Product Catalog/Product Profiles/Product Guides and Internet Site.		

**References:**

- 1) Biological Industries (BI) Specifications
- 2) Darling, D.C. and Morgan S.J. *Animal Cells: Culture and Media*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1994
- 3) O'Neil Maryadele *et. al.*, *The Merck Index*, 14<sup>th</sup> Edition, Whitehouse Station, New Jersey, 2006
- 4) Lackie, J. M. *The Dictionary of Cell & Molecular Biology*, Academic Press: London, 2007