

Product Information

Basal Salt Mixtures

The use of a balanced salt solution (BSS) in tissue culture is generally attributed to early workers in the field. In 1885, Sydney Ringer developed a solution of inorganic salts designed to maintain contractility of mammalian heart tissue. A less specific salt solution was designed by Tyrode for use in work with mammalian cells in general. Tyrode's salt solution became the accepted fluid for diluting protein components of media of natural origin. Since that time, many other balanced salt solutions have been developed for use in tissue culture. The current role of a balanced salt solution in cell culture is multifaceted and can be divided into four principal functions:

- serves as an irrigating, transporting and diluting fluid while maintaining intra- and extracellular osmotic balance;
- provides cells with water and certain bulk inorganic ions essential for normal cell metabolism;
- combined with a carbohydrate, such as glucose, provides the principal energy source for cell metabolism;
- provides a buffering system to maintain the medium within the physiological pH range (7.2-7.6).

COMPONENT	A 3551 [1X] g/L	G 9779 [1X] g/L	K 4002 g/L	K 3753 g/L	P 2917 [1X] g/L
INORGANIC SALTS					
CaCl ₂	—	0.2251	—	—	—
MgCl ₂ •6H ₂ O	—	0.21	0.1	—	—
MgSO ₄ (anhyd)	—	0.0342	—	0.141	—
KCl	—	0.37	0.34	0.35	0.4
KH ₂ PO ₄ (anhyd)	—	0.03	—	0.16	—
NaHCO ₃	—	2.27	—	—	0.35
NaCl	4.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	8.0
Na ₂ HPO ₄ (anhyd)	—	0.1196	0.1	—	—
NaH ₂ PO ₄ (anhyd)	—	—	0.18	—	—
OTHER					
Citric Acid•3Na•2H ₂ O	8.0	—	—	—	—
Citric Acid•H ₂ O	0.55	—	—	—	—
D-Glucose	20.5	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.0
Phenol Red (sodium)	—	—	—	—	0.005
ADD					
NaHCO ₃	—	—	1.26	2.1	—
Grams of powder required to prepare 1 L	N/A	N/A	9.5	9.6	N/A

REFERENCES

1. Ames III, A. and Nesbett, F.B. (1981) in Vitro Retina as an Experimental Model of the Central Nervous System J. Neurochem., 37:4, 867-872.
2. Krebs, H. A. and Henseleit, K. (1932). Untersuchungen über die Harnstoffbildung im Tierkörper in Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift für Physiol. Chemie, 210, 33-66.
3. McKercher, H.G., Derewlany, L.O. and Radde, T.C., (1982). Free Calcium Concentrations in Krebs-Ringer Bicarbonate Buffer: Effects on ⁴⁵Ca- and ³²P-Transport Across the Perfused Guinea Pig Placenta. Biochem. and Biophys. Res. Comm. 105, 841-847.
4. Puck, T.T., Cieciura, S.J. and Robinson, A., (1958). Genetics of Somatic Mammalian Cells. J. of Exp. Med. 108, 945-954.
5. Puck, T.T., Cieciura, S.J. and Fischer, H.W., (1957). Clonal Growth In Vitro of Human Cells with Fibroblastic Morphology. J. of Exp. Med. 106, 145- 157.

Basal Salt Mixtures continued next page

Basal Salt Mixtures continued

COMPONENT	T 1788	T 2145	T 2397
	[1X] g/L		[1X] g/L
INORGANIC SALTS			
CaCl ₂ •2H ₂ O	0.24	0.265	0.265
MgCl ₂ •6H ₂ O	0.1	0.214	0.214
KCl	0.2	0.2	0.2
NaHCO ₃	—	—	1.0
NaCl	8.0	8.0	8.0
NaH ₂ PO ₄ (anhyd)	—	0.05	0.05
OTHER			
D-Glucose	1.0	1.0	1.0
Polyvinylpyrrolidone (avg. mol. wt. 40,000)	4.0	—	—
ADD			
NaHCO ₃	—	1.0	—
Grams of powder required to prepare 1 L	N/A	9.7	N/A

REFERENCES

1. Moore, G.E., Gerner, R.E. and Franklin, H.A., (1967). Culture of Normal Human Leukocytes. JAMA. 199, 519-524.
2. Eagle, H. (1959). Amino Acid Metabolism in Mammalian Cell Cultures. Science. 130, 432-437.
3. Tyrode, M.V., (1910). The Mode of Action of Some Purgative Salts. Arch. Intern. Pharmacodyn. 17, 205-209.