

GlutaMAX™ I (100X)

GlutaMAX™ I, L-alanyl-L-glutamine, is a dipeptide substitute for L-glutamine. GlutaMAX™ I can be used as a direct substitute for L-glutamine at equimolar concentrations in mammalian cell cultures with minimal or no adaptation. GlutaMAX™ I improves growth efficiency and performance of mammalian cell culture systems. GlutaMAX™ I eliminates problems associated with the spontaneous breakdown of L-glutamine during incubation. It is highly soluble in aqueous solution and is heat stable. It is supplied as a 200mM (100X), liquid stock in 0.85% NaCl.

Description	Cat. No.	Size
GlutaMAX™ I (100X)	35050-061 35050-038*	1 x 100mL
	35050-079 35050-087*	20 x 100mL

**For European Customers Only.*

Intended Use

For In vitro diagnostic Use (IVD). CAUTION: Not for human or animal therapeutic use. Uses other than the labeled intended use may be a violation of local law.

Storage

Store at room temperature (15 to 30°C)

Shelf Life

24 months

Use:

- For the first and second passage (if required) it is recommended to supplement the culture media with GlutaMAX™ I and L-Glutamine (Cat. No. 25030) at a 3:1 concentration (e.g. If an 8mM concentration is required, use 6mM GlutaMAX™ I, and 2mM L-glutamine) to minimize possible lag in growth until the cells have adapted to the new condition.
- Aseptically add the required molar concentration to culture medium.

Technical Support

For additional product and technical information, such as Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), Certificate of Analysis, etc, please visit our website at www.invitrogen.com. For further assistance, please email our Technical Support team at Techsupport@Invitrogen.com.

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References

- Butler, Michael and Christie, Andrew. Adaptation of Mammalian Cells to Ammonigenic Media. *Cytotechnology* 15: 87-94, 1994
- Butler, Michael and Christie, Andrew. Growth and Metabolism of a Murine Hybridoma in Cultures Containing Glutamine-based Dipeptides. *FOCUS*, 16, 1, 1994.
- Yang, M. and Butler, M. (2002) Effects of Ammonia and Glucosamine on the Heterogeneity of Erythropoietin Glycoforms, *Biotechnology Progress* 18, 129-138.

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