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Title:	TECHNICAL DATA SHEET		

Penicillin-Streptomycin-Nystatin Solution 100X

SPECIMEN

Filtration	0.1µm sterile filtered	
Product Code	RAL-007-100ML	
	4 years from DOM. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preparation of	
Shelf Life	aliquots recommended. Once opened, store at at +2°C to +8°C and use	
	within 4-6 weeks	
Storage Temperature	-5 to -20°C	
Shipping Temperature	Frozen / dry ice	
Thawing	Overnight at +2°C to +8°C. Swirl gently to homogenize	
Working concentration	Recommended final concentration of 10ml/L	

Specifications

Physical and Chemical Analysis	Method	Specifications	Units
Appearance	Visual	Clear pale yellow solution	n/a
pH	Electronic pH Meter	6.0 - 7.0	n/a
Osmolality	Osmometer	Test and report	mOsm/kg
Endotoxin	LAL Kinetic	≤ 1.0	EU/ml
		•	
Sterility			
Aerobic Bacteria	Internally Validated	Not detected	n/a
Anaerobic Bacteria	Internally Validated	Not detected	n/a
Fungi (Yeast & Mold)	Internally Validated	Not detected	n/a
Mycoplasma	qPCR	Not detected	n/a

Formulation

Components	CAS number	Concentration
NaCl	7647-14-5	8500 mg/L
Penicillin G Sodium	69-57-8	10 ⁷ Units/L
Streptomycin Sulfate	3810-74-0	10000 mg/L
Nystatin dihydrate	1400-61-9	1250000 U/L

Product description

Penicillin-Streptomycin-Nystatin is an antibiotic-antimycotic solution supplied to offer one-step supplementation convenience to be used in cell culture to prevent bacterial, fungi, and yeast contamination due to the effective combined action. Hence, this product saves time and reduces the risk of contamination caused by multiple invasive supplements.

Penicillins, were originally obtained from the m *Penicillium* moulds, principally *P. chrysogenum* and *P. rubens*. A number of natural penicillins have been discovered, but only two purified compounds are in clinical use: penicillin G/Benzylpenicillin, and penicillin V/ Phenoxymethylpenicillin. Gram-positive bacteria are very susceptible to the Penicillins because Penicillin molecules can easily enter them as they do not have an outer cell membrane and these molecules are small enough to pass through the spaces of glycoproteins in the cell wall. Penicillins kill the bacteria directly by disrupting the rebuilding of the bacterial cell wall through inhibiting the completion of the synthesis of peptidoglycans, and indirectly by triggering the release of enzymes that further change the cell wall. Streptomycin was originally derived from Streptomyces griseusisolated. It works by attaching itself to the 30S subunit of the bacterial ribosome, causing inhibition of protein synthesis and subsequent death of susceptible bacteria

Nystatin is an ionophore antifungal agent, used clinically and in cell culture. It binds to ergosterol, a major component of the fungal cell membrane, which leads to forming of pores in the membrane causing K⁺ leakage, acidification, and death of the fungus.

Product Use: This product is intended for laboratory use only.



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