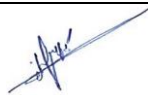
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	Title:	TECHNICAL DATA SHEET		

SPECIMEN

Penicillin-Streptomycin-Amphotericin Solution 100X

Filtration	0.1µm sterile filtered
Product Code	RAL-008-100ML
Shelf Life	4 years from DOM. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preparation of 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
Amphotericin B	1397-89-3	25 mg/L

Product description

Penicillin-Streptomycin-Amphotericin 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 *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/ Phenoxyethylpenicillin. 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 griseus* isolated. It works by attaching itself to the 30S subunit of the bacterial ribosome, causing inhibition of protein synthesis and subsequent death of susceptible bacteria.

Amphotericin is an antifungal medication used for serious fungal infections. Amphotericin is known in two forms: amphotericin A and amphotericin B. Because of its higher in vivo antifungal activity, the latter is used clinically and in cell culture to avoid fungi and yeast contamination. Amphotericin B binds with ergosterol, a component of fungal cell membranes, forming pores that cause rapid leakage of monovalent ions and subsequent fungal cell death.

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



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