

INTRODUCTION

TransIT[®]-Prostate Transfection Kit is specifically optimized to provide exceptional transfection efficiency of plasmid DNA in Prostate cell types. Generally, prostate cell types have been moderately difficult to transfect, yet have remained a prevalent cell line in the field of cancer research. TransIT-Prostate Transfection Kit contains two components, namely: TransIT[®]-Prostate Reagent and the Prostate Boost Reagent. This kit provides all the attributes of the trusted TransIT series of transfection reagents: high transfection efficiency, low toxicity, serum compatibility, simplicity of use and reproducibility. Transfection using TransIT-Prostate Transfection Kit does not require medium changes and can be carried out in serum-containing medium. This kit is suitable for both transient and stable transfection.

SPECIFICATIONS

Storage	Store both TransIT-Prostate Reagent and Prostate Boost Reagent at -20°C. Before each use , warm to room temperature and vortex gently.
Product Guarantee	6 months from the date of purchase, when properly stored and handled.



Warm TransIT-Prostate and Prostate Boost Reagent to room temperature and vortex gently before each use.

MATERIALS

Materials Supplied

TransIT-Prostate Transfection Kit is supplied in *one* of the following formats.

Product No.	Volume of TransIT-Prostate Reagent	Volume of Prostate Boost Reagent
MIR 2134	1 × 0.4 ml	1 × 0.56 ml
MIR 2130	1 × 1 ml	1 × 1.4 ml
MIR 2135	5 × 1 ml	5 × 1.4 ml
MIR 2136	10 × 1 ml	10 × 1.4 ml

Materials required, but not supplied

- Cultured Prostate cells
- Appropriate cell culture medium
- Purified DNA
- Serum-free medium (e.g. Opti-MEM[®] I Reduced-Serum Medium)
- Sterile tube for transfection complex preparation
- Micropipets
- Reporter assay as required

For Research Use Only.

BEFORE YOU START:

Important Tips for Optimal DNA Transfection

Optimize reaction conditions for each Prostate cell subtype to ensure successful transfections. The suggestions below yield high efficiency DNA transfection using the *TransIT*-Prostate Transfection Kit. **Table 1** on Page 3 presents recommended starting conditions depending on culture vessel size.

- **Cell density (% confluence) at transfection.** The recommended cell density for Prostate cell types at transfection is 50–70% confluence. Determine the optimal cell density for each Prostate cell type in order to maximize transfection efficiency. Divide the cells 18–24 hours before transfection to ensure that the cells are actively dividing and reach the appropriate cell density at the time of transfection.
- **DNA purity.** Use highly purified, sterile, and contaminant-free DNA for transfection. Plasmid DNA preps that are endotoxin-free and have $A_{260/280}$ absorbance ratio of 1.8–2.0 are desirable. DNA prepared using miniprep kits is not recommended as it may contain high levels of endotoxin. We recommend using MiraCLEAN[®] Endotoxin Removal Kit (MIR 5900) to remove any traces of endotoxin from your DNA preparation.
- ***TransIT*-Prostate Reagent:DNA ratio.** As a starting point, use 2 μ l of *TransIT*-Prostate Reagent per 1 μ g of DNA. The optimal *TransIT*-Prostate Reagent to DNA ratio can be determined by titrating the reagent from 2–5 μ l per μ g of DNA. Please refer to Table 1 on Page 3 for recommended starting conditions.
- **Prostate Boost Reagent:DNA ratio.** As a starting point, use 2 μ l of Prostate Boost Reagent per 1 μ g of DNA. The optimal Prostate Boost Reagent:DNA ratio should be determined by titrating the reagent from 0–5 μ l per μ g of DNA, e.g., we find increased transfection efficiencies on LNCaP cells when 2–5 μ l of Prostate Boost Reagent is added per 1 μ g of DNA, whereas 0–2 μ l of Prostate Boost Reagent per 1 μ g of DNA is optimal for DU 145 cells. Refer to Table 1 on Page 3 for recommended starting conditions.
- **Complex formation conditions.** Prepare *TransIT*-Prostate:Prostate Boost:DNA complexes in serum-free growth medium. Mirus recommends Opti-MEM I Reduced-Serum Medium.
- **Cell culture conditions:** Culture cells in the appropriate medium, with or without serum. There is no need to perform a medium change to remove the transfection complexes. *TransIT*-Prostate Transfection Kit yields improved efficiencies when transfections are performed in complete growth medium (instead of serum-free medium) without a post-transfection medium change.
- **Presence of antibiotics:** Antibiotics will inhibit transfection complex formation and therefore should be excluded from the complex formation step. Transfection complexes can be added to cells grown in complete culture medium containing low levels of antibiotics (0.1–1X final concentration of penicillin/streptomycin mixture).
- **Post-transfection incubation time.** Determine the best incubation time post-transfection for each cell type. The optimal incubation time is generally 24–72 hours, but will vary depending on the goal of the experiment, nature of the plasmid, and the half-life of the expressed protein.



Do not use DNA prepared using miniprep kits for transfection.



Do not use serum or antibiotics in the medium during transfection complex formation.

DNA TRANSFECTION PROTOCOL

The following procedure describes how to perform DNA transfections in 6-well plates. The surface areas of other culture vessels are different and transfections must be scaled accordingly. Appropriately increase or decrease the amounts of serum free medium, *TransIT*-Prostate Reagent, Prostate Boost Reagent, DNA and complete culture medium based on the surface area of the cell culture vessel (please refer to **Table 1** on Page 3).

Table 1. Recommended starting conditions for DNA transfections with the *TransIT*-Prostate Transfection Kit.

Culture vessel	96-well plate	48-well plate	24-well plate	12-well plate	6-well plate	10-cm dish	T75 flask
Surface area	0.35 cm ²	1.0 cm ²	1.9 cm ²	3.8 cm ²	9.6 cm ²	59 cm ²	75 cm ²
Complete growth medium	92 µl	263 µl	0.5 ml	1.0 ml	2.5 ml	15.5 ml	19.7 ml
Serum-free medium	9 µl	26 µl	50 µl	100 µl	250 µl	1.5 ml	1.9 ml
DNA (1µg/µl stock)	0.09 µl	0.25 µl	0.5 µl	1 µl	2.5 µl	15.5 µl	19.7 µl
<i>TransIT</i> -Prostate Reagent*	0.18 µl	0.5 µl	10 µl	2 µl	5.0 µl	31 µl	39.4 µl
Prostate Boost Reagent	0.18 µl	0.5 µl	10 µl	2 µl	5.0 µl	31 µl	39.4 µl

*Different Prostate Boost Reagent amounts are optimal for different prostate cell types. It may be necessary to titrate the Prostate Boost Reagent from 0–5 µl per 1 µg of DNA.



Surface areas are based on Greiner tissue culture plates and Falcon 10-cm dishes and T75 flasks. All volumes given are per well (or per dish) for a given culture vessel.

If small volumes of reagents need to be pipetted, dilute the *TransIT*-Prostate and Prostate Boost reagent in 80% and 100% ethanol, respectively. **Do not** store diluted reagents.



Divide cultured cells 18–24 hours before transfection to ensure active cell division at the time of transfection.

For loosely adherent cell types, e.g., LNCaP, use poly-lysine coated tissue culture plates to aid in cell adherence.



Warm *TransIT*-Prostate and Prostate Boost reagents to room temperature and vortex gently before each use.

Transient DNA transfection protocol per well of a 6-well plate

A. Plate cells

1. Approximately 18–24 hours before transfection, plate cells in 2.5 ml complete growth medium per well in a 6-well plate. Ideally cells should be 50–70% confluent (~1–2 × 10⁵ cells/well) prior to transfection.
2. Incubate the cell cultures overnight.

B. Prepare *TransIT*-Prostate:Prostate Boost:DNA complexes (Immediately before transfection)

1. Warm *TransIT*-Prostate and Prostate Boost reagents to room temperature and vortex gently before using.
2. Place 250 µl of Opti-MEM[®] 1 Reduced-Serum Medium in a sterile tube.
3. Add 2.5 µg (2.5 µl of a 1 µg/µl stock) DNA. Pipet gently to mix completely.
4. Add 5.0 µl *TransIT*-Prostate Reagent to the diluted DNA mixture. Pipet gently to mix completely.
5. Incubate at room temperature for 5–20 minutes.
6. Add 5.0 µl Prostate Boost Reagent to the diluted DNA mixture. Pipet gently to mix completely.
7. Incubate at room temperature for 5–20 minutes.

C. Distribute the complexes to cells in complete growth medium

1. Add the complexes drop-wise to different areas of the wells. It is not necessary to replace the complete growth medium with fresh medium.
2. Gently rock the culture vessel back-and-forth and from side-to-side to evenly distribute the *TransIT*-Prostate:Prostate Boost:DNA complexes.
3. Incubate for 24–72 hours. It is not necessary to replace the complete growth medium with fresh medium.
4. Harvest cells and assay as required.



There is no need to change fresh culture medium after transfection. If required, perform a medium change at least 4 hours post-transfection.

For generating stable cell transfectants, passage the cells 24–48 hours post-transfection in complete growth medium containing the appropriate selection antibiotic such as G418 or Hygromycin B. Maintain selection for 1–2 weeks, allowing selection of cells that have undergone stable integration of DNA.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Solution
LOW DNA TRANSFECTION EFFICIENCY	
<i>TransIT</i> -Prostate or Prostate Boost Reagent was not mixed properly	Warm <i>TransIT</i> -Prostate and Prostate Boost Reagents to room temperature and vortex gently before each use.
Suboptimal amount of <i>TransIT</i> -Prostate Reagent	Determine optimal amount of <i>TransIT</i> -Prostate Reagent for each Prostate cell type. Titrate the <i>TransIT</i> -Prostate Reagent from 2–5 µl per 1 µg DNA. Refer to “Before You Start” on Page 2.
Suboptimal amount of Prostate Boost Reagent	Determine optimal amount of Prostate Boost Reagent for each Prostate cell type. Titrate the Prostate Boost Reagent from 0–5 µl per 1 µg DNA. Refer to “Before You Start” on Page 2.
Suboptimal DNA concentration	<p>Confirm DNA concentration and purity. Use plasmid DNA preps that have an $A_{260/280}$ absorbance ratio of 1.8–2.0.</p> <p>The optimal DNA concentration generally ranges between 1–3 µg/well of a 6-well plate. Start with 2.5 µg/well of a 6-well plate. Consider testing more or less DNA while scaling the amount of <i>TransIT</i>-Prostate and Prostate Boost Reagents accordingly.</p>
Low-quality plasmid DNA	<p>Use highly purified, sterile, endotoxin and contaminant-free DNA for transfection.</p> <p>We recommend using Mirus Bio’s MiraCLEAN Endotoxin Removal Kit (MIR 5900) for removal of endotoxin from your DNA preparation.</p> <p>Alternatively, use cesium chloride gradient or anion exchange purified DNA which contains level of endotoxin that do not harm most cells.</p> <p>Do not use DNA prepared using miniprep kits as it may contain high levels of endotoxin.</p>
Inhibitor present during transfection	<p>Serum and antibiotics inhibit transfection complex formation. Prepare transfection complexes in serum-free growth medium. We recommend Opti-MEM[®] I Reduced-Serum Medium. Once transfection complexes are formed, they can be added directly to cells cultured in complete growth medium containing serum and 0.1–1X antibiotics.</p> <p>Polyanions such as dextran sulfate or heparin can inhibit transfection. Use culture medium that does not contain these polyanions. If necessary, the transfection medium can be replaced with polyanion containing medium 24 hours post transfection.</p>
Incorrect vector sequence	If you do not observe expression of your target insert, verify the sequence of the plasmid DNA.
Transfection incubation time	Determine the optimal transfection incubation time for each cell type and experiment. Test a range of incubation times (e.g. 12–72 hours). The best incubation time is generally 24–48 hours.
Cells not actively dividing at the time of transfection	Divide the culture at least 18–24 hours before transfection to ensure that the cells are actively dividing and reach optimal cell density at time of transfection.
Precipitate formation during transfection complex formation	<p>During complex formation, scale all reagents including serum-free medium, <i>TransIT</i>-Prostate Reagent, Prostate Boost Reagent and plasmid DNA according to Table 1 on Page 3.</p> <p>Precipitation may be observed when excess DNA is used during complex formation. This may negatively impact transfection efficiency. To avoid precipitation when using high concentrations of DNA, increase the volume of serum-free medium during complex formation by two-fold.</p>

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE continued

Problem	Solution
LOW DNA TRANSFECTION EFFICIENCY	
Proper experimental controls were not included	<p>To verify efficient transfection, use <i>TransIT</i>-Prostate Transfection Kit to deliver a positive control such as a luciferase, beta-galactosidase or green fluorescent protein (GFP) encoding plasmid.</p> <p>To assess delivery efficiency of plasmid DNA, use Mirus' <i>Label IT</i>[®] Tracker™ Intracellular Nucleic Acid Localization Kit to label the target plasmid or Mirus' pre-labeled <i>Label IT</i>[®] Plasmid Delivery Controls (please refer to Related Products on Page 7).</p>
HIGH CELLULAR TOXICITY	
Transfection complexes and cells not mixed thoroughly after complex addition	Add transfection complexes drop-wise to different areas of the wells containing plated cells. Gently rock the dish back-and-forth and from side-to-side to distribute the complexes evenly. Do not swirl or rotate the dish, as this may cause uneven distribution.
Transfection complexes added to cells cultured in serum-free medium	Allow transfection complexes to form in serum-free medium, then add these complexes to cells cultured in complete growth medium. The presence of serum in the growth medium improves transfection efficiency and reduces cytotoxicity. No culture medium change is required after the addition of transfection complexes to cells.
Endotoxin-contaminated plasmid DNA	<p>Use highly purified, sterile, endotoxin and contaminant-free DNA for transfection.</p> <p>We recommend using Mirus Bio's MiraCLEAN[®] Endotoxin Removal Kit (MIR 5900) for removal of any traces of endotoxin from your DNA preparation. Alternatively, use cesium chloride gradient or anion exchange purified DNA which contains levels of endotoxin that do not harm most cells.</p> <p>Do not use DNA prepared using miniprep kits as it might contain high levels of endotoxin.</p>
Expressed target gene is toxic to cells	<p>Compare toxicity levels against a cells alone control and cells transfected with an empty vector to assess the cytotoxic effects of the target protein being expressed.</p> <p>If lower levels of target gene expression are desired in your transfection experiments, consider reducing the amount of target plasmid. Maintain the optimal <i>TransIT</i>-Prostate:Prostate Boost:DNA ratio by using carrier DNA such as an empty cloning vector.</p>
Cell density not optimal at time of transfection	Determine the best cell density for each Prostate cell type to maximize transfection efficiency. Use this cell density in subsequent experiments to ensure reproducibility. For most Prostate cell types, 50–70% confluence is recommended at transfection, but use of higher or lower densities may increase cell viability depending on cell type.
Cell morphology has changed	<p>Mycoplasma contamination can alter cell morphology and affect transfection efficiency. Check your cells for Mycoplasma contamination. Use a fresh frozen stock of cells or use appropriate antibiotics to eliminate Mycoplasma.</p> <p>A high or low cell passage number can make cells more sensitive and refractory to transfection. Maintain a similar passage number between experiments to ensure reproducibility.</p>

RELATED PRODUCTS

- Ingenio[®] Electroporation Solution and Kits
- Label IT[®] Plasmid Delivery Controls
- Label IT[®] Tracker™ Intracellular Nucleic Acid Localization Kits
- MiraCLEAN[®] Endotoxin Removal Kits
- TransIT[®]-3D Transfection Reagent
- TransIT[®]-2020 Transfection Reagent
- TransIT-PRO[®] Transfection Kit
- TransIT[®]-LT1 Transfection Reagent
- TransIT[®] Cell Line Specific Transfection Reagents and Kits
- TransIT[®]-QR and TransIT[®]-EE Delivery Solutions and Kits



Reagent Agent[®]

Reagent Agent[®] is an online tool designed to help determine the best solution for nucleic acid delivery based on in-house data, customer feedback and citations.

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Use of Mirus Bio TransIT[®] polyamine transfection reagents are covered by U.S. Patent No. 5,744,335, No. 6,180,784, No. 7,101,995, No. 7,601,367 and patents pending. The use of certain Mirus Bio transfection products are the subject of one or more of U.S. Patents No. 7,335,509, No. 7,655,468 and/or other pending U.S. patent applications. Mirus Bio Label IT[®] nucleic acid labeling and modifying reagents are covered by U.S. Patent No. 6,262,252, No. 6,593,465, No. 7,049,142, No. 7,326,780 and No. 7,491,538. Cy^{TM3} and Cy^{TM5} products or portions thereof are manufactured under license from Carnegie Mellon University and are covered by U.S. Patent No. 5,268,486.

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