# CELL ST M

Cell culture media For better lives

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**CELLISTTM CHO MX Medium** 

# CELLISTTM BASAL CHO MX Medium

#### **Overview**

CELLIST<sub>TM</sub> BASAL CHO MX cell culture medium provides everything your CHO cell line requires for stable, high-yield protein production. Developed through collaboration with KBI Biopharma and JSR Life Sciences, leveraging KBI's upstream cell culture process expertise, CELLIST<sub>TM</sub> BASAL CHO MX has been formulated for optimal performance. The ideal balance of amino acids and other nutrients in CELLIST<sub>TM</sub> BASAL CHO MX ensures adequate cell growth and maximum productivity. CELLIST<sub>TM</sub> BASAL CHO MX is completely chemically-defined and contains no animal- or plant-derived components, making it suitable for any CHO cell line.



CELLIST <sub>TM</sub> BASAL CHO MX Features	Benefits
Enriched with amino acids for enhanced cell growth.	Rapid cell proliferation, achieving higher cell densities faster.
Versatility across cell lines.	Compatible with a wide range CHO cell line, including CHO-K1, CHO-GS, CHO-S and their derivatives.
Chemically defined, protein-free medium with no animal-derived components.	Reduces risk of viral contamination, ensures batch consistency.
Supplied in fine powder form.	Easy to dissolve and allows for prolonged shelf life and ease of transportation.
Available in test samples and bulk sizes.	Flexibility according to usage requirements.
Suitable for batch, fed-batch, and perfusion cell cultures, at any scale.	Versatility across cell culture processes and scales.

### | Cell Culture Performance

Comparative studies show superior culture growth and productivity with the CELLIST<sub>TM</sub> BASAL CHO MX + CELLIST<sub>TM</sub> F7 media combination. In a fed-batch process using CHO-K1 and CHO-S cell lines expressing lgG1 antibody, our media outperforms top global competitors in viable cell density and lgG titer.

#### CHO-K1

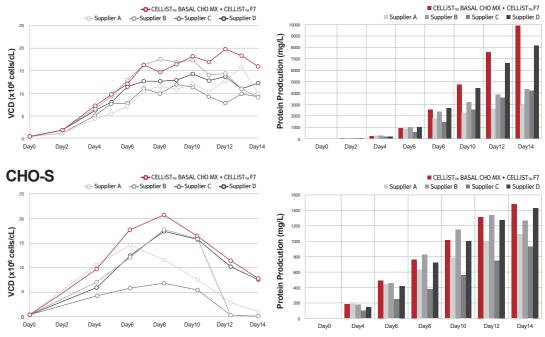


Figure 1: Fed-batch process was performed in an Ambr®15 system (CHO-K1) and 125 mL flasks (CHO-S), respectively. Feeding in CELLiST<sup>™</sup> group was performed at a concentration of 6% (v/v) on days 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. 'Supplier A, B, C and D' represent basal/feed media combinations from major media suppliers. Culture and feeding manners for supplier A, B, C and D were performed according to each manufacturer's recommendations.

## | Scalability

As can be seen below, CELLIST<sub>TM</sub> BASAL CHO MX medium is suitable for use in various culture scales from small scale microbioreactors to larger scale 200L bioreactors. CELLIST<sub>TM</sub> BASAL CHO MX medium shows consistent performance in terms of cell growth and productivity regardless of scale.

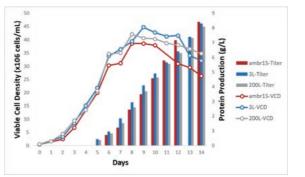


Figure 2. Viable cell density and IgG titer profiles during the 14 days of fed-batch culture. Three types of bioreactors were used: microbioreactors (Ambr®15), 3L bench-top reactor and 200L bioreactor.

# **Liquid Media Preparation**

#### **CELLIST<sub>TM</sub> BASAL CHO MX Medium Reconstitution (1L)**

- 1. Prepare a suitable container and stir bar (magnetic bar). When preparing on a weight basis, measure the weight of the container and the stir bar.
- 2. Fill the container with approximately 90% volume (900 mL) of cell culture-grade water.
- 3. Add the entire contents of the pouch (i.e., 23.0 g) to the container. Rinse the pouch with a small amount of cell culture-grade water to wash the remaining product into the container.
- 4. Add 2.1 g of Sodium Bicarbonate.
- 5. Mix using magnetic stirrer for 20 minutes or until all powder is dissolved.
- 6. Add cell culture-grade water to a final volume of 1 L and mix the media for 10 minutes. Volume adjustments can also be made by weighing the solution.
- 7. Check the pH of the solution and adjust it to the range of 6.8 to 7.4 using either HCl or NaOH solutions as necessary.
- 8. Filter the liquid medium through a membrane filter with a pore size of 0.2 to 0.22 µm for sterilization inside a sterile biosafety cabinet.
- 9. Store in a refrigerated (2-8°C), dark environment until use.
- 10. Right before use, aseptically add L-glutamine or AminoStable™ (a final concentration of 2-6 mM is recommended), and add required growth factors such as insulin or IGF-1 into the solution.

#### **Notes regarding cell passaging:**

- a. It is highly recommended to passage the cells at least 3 times in their original medium, prior to transferring into the new CELLiST™ Medium.
- b. To reduce the stress faced by cells due to media switch process, it may help to add growth factors such as insulin or IGF-I (for example, 50 µg/L of LONG®R3 IGF-I).
- c. Cell adaptation into a new medium is very much dependent on the cell line and original medium being used. If direct switch ('direct adaptation') of cells from their original media to CELLiSTTM results in unusual low viability and slow cell growth, sequential adaptation may be required (see the following section).



# **Cell Adaptation Strategy**

#### 1) Direct Adaptation

Most CHO cell lines can undergo direct adaptation to CELLiST<sub>™</sub> media as follows. 1. Determine the cell concentration and viability of the culture. Cells should be in logarithmic growth phase

- (usually Day 3-5) with a viability of >90% prior to inoculation into new medium. 2. Seed cells at 0.3-0.5 x 10<sup>6</sup> viable cells/mL in sterile culture vessels containing pre-warmed complete
- CELLIST<sup>™</sup> BASAL medium. 3. Incubate at 37°C in a humidified incubator at 5% CO2 on an orbital shaker platform rotating at the desired RPM
- (e.g.100-150 RPM).
- 4. Passage (subculture) cells every 3-4 days or when viable cell density reaches >1.0 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL. Seed cells at densities of 0.3-0.5 x 106 viable cells/mL.

#### 2) Sequential Adaptation

Sequential adaptation of CHO cells into CELLIST<sub>TM</sub> media can be a favorable solution for cell lines facing challenges with direct adaptation (for example, exhibiting very slow cell growth). It is recommended to use a higher seeding density during the adaptation period, approximately (~0.5 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL). This sequential adaptation method allows a gradual adaptation of the cells to the new medium, achieved by sequentially increasing the relative volume of the new medium. The three-step adaptation procedure ( $100:0 \rightarrow 50:50 \rightarrow 0:100$ ; ratio between Original-to-CELLiST<sub>TM</sub> medium) may be sufficient in most cases. However, for sensitive cell lines, it is recommended to perform a 5-step adaptation procedure, as described below:

Ratio of Original vs. CELLiST™ medium	Seeding Density	Criteria for next stage	
100:0	0.3-0.5 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	Cell density 1-3 x 10 <sup>6;</sup> Viability > 90%	
75:25	0.3-0.5 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	Cell density 1-3 x 10 <sup>6;</sup> Viability > 90%	
50:50	0.3-0.5 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	Cell density 1-3 x 10 <sup>6:</sup> Viability > 90%	
25:75	0.3-0.5 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	Cell density 1-3 x 10 <sup>6:</sup> Viability > 90%	
0:100	0.3-0.5 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	Cell density 1-3 x 10 <sup>6:</sup> Viability > 90%	
Note: Some cell lines require addition of growth factor for proper growth. The addition of growth factors, such as			

Insulin or IGF-I, can help the adaptation process in these cases that show extremely poor initial cell growth.

#### Other Products

	Products	Туре	Fea
-	CELLiST™F7	Feed medium	High-performance, all-in-one feed remains stable at neutral pH, thar cysteine-stabilization technology. boosting performance and enablin
	AminoSupplement Cys1	Feed medium supplement	Performance-enhancing supplem improving culture performance an unique cysteine stabilization tech
	AminoSupplement Cys2	Feed medium supplement	Performance-enhancing suppleme high-pH feeding in <u>dual-agent fee</u> r ensuring high stability and simplifi
	Supplement Gly-L-Tyr	Feed medium supplement	Highly soluble tyrosine supplemen for any neutral pH feeding process solubility concerns.

#### atures

d media that easily dissolves and anks to Aiinomoto Group's unique . This enhances cysteine availability, ing hassle-free, single-agent feeding

nent for any single-agent feed media, nd stability with Ajinomoto Group's nnology.

nent that eliminates the need for ed media. Easily added at neutral pH, fied processes.

ent that boosts tyrosine concentrations ss, enhancing culture growth without



Related Technica Documents

# **Sales Support**

For quoting, ordering, product sample request

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