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Turbo-Infectin [™]

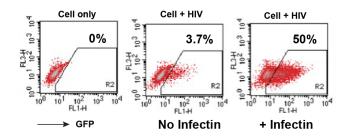
A Virongy proprietary cutting-edge technology

Turbo-Infectin[™] is a viral infection enhancer designed to facilitate viral attachment to cells and viral penetration of the cortical actin barrier, which greatly enhance productive viral infection. Turbo-Infectin[™] can be used to facilitate the infection of a variety of host cells by different viruses and viral vectors. Turbo-Infectin[™] can enhance viral infection rates by 3 to 30 fold. Virongy developed Turbo-Infectin[™] based on Infectin[™] and its scientific theory that the actin cytoskeleton is a natural barrier for viral entry and post-entry intracellular migration (Yoder et al., *Cell*, 2008, 134:782). Turbo-Infectin[™] is formulated to combine Infectin[™] with additional technologies that facilitate virus attachment to target cells.

Effects of Infectin™ on Lentiviral Transduction of HDFn cells

HDFn + Lenti-GFP vector HDFn + Lenti-GFP vector No Infectin + Infectin

Effects of Infectin[™] on HIV infection of CD4 T cells



Important

- **Turbo-Infectin**TM should be stored at 2-8°C, and is stable for 3 months. *Do not freeze and leave Turbo-Infectin*TM at room temperature.
- Turbo-Infectin[™] viral infection enhancer works with most cell lines to enhance viral infection. On average,
 Turbo-Infectin[™] enhances productive viral infection by 3- to 30-fold*.
- Turbo-Infectin[™] is newly formulated into Buffer A and Buffer B, both as 10X concentrated.

(*The degree of enhancement is affected by the types of viruses and cells. Enhancement is strongest for enveloped viruses entering cells via membrane fusion.)

Applications

- ♦ Enhancing lenti- or retroviral transduction of target cells
- ♦ Enhancing infection rates of other enveloped viruses
- Facilitating recovery of infectious viruses from cell or tissue cultures
- ◆ Facilitating anti-viral drug screening efficiency

Infectin is intended for Research Use Only and is not for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes or uses in humans or animals.

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Protocol

Example – Turbo-Infectin[™] enhances lentiviral infection of suspension CEM-SS T cells:

(please see **Table 1** for scale-up recommendation)

1) Count cells to be infected, and pellet cells by centrifugation at 300 x g for 5 minutes.

Note: Cell viability should be ≥ 80%.

- 2) Resuspend cells in complete media at a concentration of ~2 x 10⁶ cells ml⁻¹.
- 3) Use 100 μ l of cells (~2 x 10⁵) per infection.
- 4) Pre-treat cells by adding 10 μl of Buffer A (10X) and 10 μl Buffer B (10X) so that Turbo-Infectin[™] concentration is approximately 1X. Mix and incubate for 10-30 minutes at 37°C in a Co2 incubator
- 5) Take out virus from freezer and thaw on ice. Record the volume of virus used.
- 6) To the virus solution, add **Buffer A** (10**X**) and **Buffer B** (10**X**) in an amount equal to 1/10 of the virus volume used, *e.g.*, if 100 μl of virus is used for infection, add 10 μl of **Buffer A** and 10 μl of **Buffer B**.
- 7) Mix gently and add the virus mixture to cells, and infect for 2 hours at 37°C in a Co2 incubator.
- 8) Centrifuge the virus-cell tube at 300 x *g* for **30 minutes**
 - (* For optimal results, we recommend centrifuging for no less than 30 minutes.)
- 9) Remove supernatant, add 1 ml fresh complete media.
- 10) Culture infected cells for 2-3 days to quantify viral infection.

Table 1: Scaleup recommendations for viral infection using Turbo-Infectin[™]

Cell number (For infection)	Cell Volume	Buffer A and B (10X)	Final Cell Culture (Vol)
2 x 10 ⁵	100 μΙ	10 μl Buffer A + 10 ul Buffer B	1 ml
5 x 10 ⁵	250 μΙ	25 μl Buffer A + 25 μl Buffer B	2.5 ml
1 x 10 ⁶	500 μl	50 μl Buffer A + 50 μl Buffer B	5 ml
2 x 10 ⁶	1 ml	100 μl Buffer A + 100 μl Buffer B	10 ml
5 x 10 ⁶	2.5 ml	250 µl Buffer A + 250 µl Buffer B	25 ml
1 x 10 ⁷	5 ml	500 µl Buffer A + 500 µl Buffer B	50 ml
5 x 10 ⁷	25 ml	2.5 ml Buffer A + 2.5 ml Buffer B	250 ml
1 x 10 ⁸	50 ml	5 ml Buffer A + 5 m Buffer B	500 ml

References

Yoder A, Yu D, Dong L, Iyer SR, Xu X, Kelly J, et al. HIV envelope-CXCR4 signaling activates cofilin to overcome cortical actin restriction in resting CD4 T cells. *Cell*. 2008; 134(5):782-92. PubMed PMID: 18775311.

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