*Trans*IT-TKO® Transfection Reagent

Protocol for MIR 2150, 2154, 2155, 2156

Quick Reference Protocol, MSDS and Certificate of Analysis available at mirusbio.com/2150

INTRODUCTION

*Trans*IT-TKO® is a broad spectrum siRNA transfection reagent that enables high efficiency siRNA delivery and knockdown of target gene expression in many cell types including primary cells. *Trans*IT-TKO was introduced in 2001 and was the first commercially available siRNA transfection reagent. Co-transfection of siRNA and DNA is also feasible with *Trans*IT-TKO and has been tested across a variety of cell types. Transfections with *Trans*IT-TKO do not require medium changes and can be carried out in serum-containing medium. In addition to *Trans*IT-TKO, Mirus also offers *Trans*IT-X2® and *Trans*IT-siQUEST® Transfection Reagents for siRNA transfection. Each unique formulation provides high efficiency broad-spectrum siRNA delivery.

SPECIFICATIONS

Storage	Store tightly capped at 4˚C. ***Before each use***, warm to room temperature and vortex gently.
Product guarantee	1 year from the date of purchase, when properly stored and handled.

Warm *Trans*IT-TKO to room temperature and vortex gently before each use.

MATERIALS

Materials Supplied

*Trans*IT-TKO Transfection Reagent is supplied in ***one*** of the following formats.

Product No.	Quantity
MIR 2154	1 × 0.4 ml
MIR 2150	1 × 1.5 ml
MIR 2155	5 × 1.5 ml
MIR 2156	10 × 1.5 ml

Materials required, but not supplied

- Cultured cells
- Appropriate cell culture medium
- siRNA
- 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 siRNA Transfection

Optimize reaction conditions for each cell type to ensure successful transfections. The suggestions below yield high efficiency knockdown of target gene expression using *Trans*IT-TKO Transfection Reagent. Please refer to **Table 1** on Page 4 for recommended starting conditions dependent on culture vessel size.

- **Cell density (% confluence) at transfection.** Determine the best cell density for each cell type to maximize transfection efficiency. Passage the cells 18–24 hours before transfection to ensure that the cells are actively dividing and reach appropriate cell density (generally ≥80% confluence) at the time of transfection. If this confluence does not produce optimal results, test cell densities outside of the recommended range.
- **Volume of *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent.** Each cell type responds differently to a given transfection reagent. As a starting point, test 2.5 µl of *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent per well of a 24-well plate. For further optimization, test three levels of *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent, e.g. 1 µl, 2.5 µl, and 4 µl per well of a 24-well plate.
- **siRNA dilution**. Dilute siRNA using the manufacturer's recommended buffer. Alternatively, use 100 mM NaCl in 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5, made with RNase-free water. **Do not** use water alone to dilute siRNA, as this may result in denaturation of the siRNA.
- **siRNA concentration.** siRNA used for transfection should be highly pure, sterile, and the correct sequence. Depending on the type of experiment, the optimal final siRNA concentration for transfection is typically within the range of 10–50 nM. As a starting point, we recommend 25 nM siRNA (final concentration in well).
- **Proper controls.** Mirus recommends transfecting a non-targeting or nonsense siRNA control sequence to verify that the gene expression knockdown or phenotype is attributed to the gene-specific siRNA. Additionally, targeting a gene with multiple siRNA sequences ensures that the resulting phenotype is not due to off-target effects.
- **Complex formation conditions.** Prepare *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent:siRNA 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**.** The *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent yields improved transfection 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).
- **Transfection incubation time.** The optimal incubation time can be determined empirically by testing a range from 24–72 hours post-transfection, depending on the stability of the target mRNA and its encoded protein. When quantifying knockdown efficiencies at the mRNA level, assaying at 24 hours post-transfection is often sufficient. When quantifying knockdown efficiencies at the protein level, longer post-transfection incubation may be necessary particularly if the target protein has a long cellular half-life.

Lower cell densities may be necessary when post-transfection incubation times are greater than 48 hours. If lower cell densities are plated, test a range of *Trans*IT-TKO reagent to determine optimal concentration.

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

Additional Tips for DNA and siRNA Co-Transfection

Observe the following recommendations in addition to the tips for siRNA transfection when performing a co- transfection of DNA and siRNA. This procedure is further outlined in the DNA and siRNA Co-transfection Protocol on page 5. The suggestions below yield high efficiency knockdown of target gene expression using *Trans*IT-TKO Transfection Reagent for DNA and siRNA delivery. Please refer to **Table 2** on page 5 for recommended starting conditions dependent on culture vessel size.

- **Cell density (% confluence) at transfection.** The recommended cell density for most cell types is ≥80% confluence. Determine the optimal cell density for each 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 might contain high levels of endotoxin. We recommend using MiraCLEAN® Endotoxin Removal Kit (MIR 5900) to remove any traces of endotoxin from your DNA preparation.
- **Ratio of *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent to DNA.** Determine the best *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent:DNA ratio for each cell type. Start with 1 µl of *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent per 1 µg of DNA. Vary the concentration of *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent from 2–8 µl per 1 µg DNA to find the optimal ratio. **Table 2** provides recommended starting conditions based on cell culture vessel size.
- **Proper controls.** Mirus recommends transfecting a plasmid only control to verify gene expression and provide a reference for determining gene expression knockdown.
- **Complex formation conditions.** Prepare *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent:DNA complexes in serum-free growth medium. Mirus recommends Opti-MEM I Reduced-Serum Medium.
- **Cell culture conditions:** Culture cells in the appropriate medium. The *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent yields improved efficiencies when transfections are performed in complete growth medium without a post-transfection medium change. There is no need to perform a medium change to remove the transfection complexes.
- **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 serum and 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 used, and the half-life of the expressed protein.

Lower cell densities may be necessary when post-transfection incubation times are greater than 48 hours. If lower cell densities are plated, test a range of *Trans*IT-TKO reagent to determine optimal concentration.

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

siRNA TRANSFECTION PROTOCOL

The following procedure describes how to perform siRNA transfection using TransIT-TKO Transfection Reagent in 24-well plates. The surface areas of other culture vessels are different and transfection must be scaled accordingly. Appropriately increase or decrease the amounts of serum free medium, *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent, siRNA and complete culture medium based on the surface area of the cell culture vessel (please refer to **Table 1**).

Reverse transfection protocol for high throughput screening available at: http://www.mirusbio.com/hts

Table 1: Recommended starting conditions for siRNA transfection with *Trans*IT-TKO Transfection Reagent.

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
*Trans*IT-TKO Reagent	0.5 µl	1.3 µl	2.5 µl	5 µl	10 µl	77 µl	98 µl
siRNA (10 µM stock) 25 nM final	0.25 µl	0.7 µl	1.4 µl	2.8 µl	6.8 µl	42.5 µl	54 µl

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 *Trans*IT-TKO need to be pipetted, dilute the reagent in serum-free medium before each use to avoid pipetting errors. ***Do not*** store diluted *Trans*IT-TKO

Transient siRNA transfection protocol per well of a 24-well plate

A. Plate cells

1. Approximately 18–24 hours before transfection, plate cells using the following guidelines. For most cell types, cultures should be ≥80% confluent at the time of transfection.

   For adherent cells: Plate cells at a density of 0.8—3.0 × 10^5 cells/ml.

   For suspension cells: Plate cells at a density of 2.5—5.0 × 10^5 cells/ml.
2. Incubate the cell cultures overnight.

B. Prepare *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent:siRNA complexes (Immediately before transfection)

Warm *Trans*IT-TKO to room temperature and vortex gently before each use.

1. Warm *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent to room temperature and vortex gently before using.
2. Place 50 µl of Opti-MEM I Reduced-Serum Medium in a sterile tube.
3. Add 2.5 µl of *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent. Pipet gently to mix completely. For further optimization of your cell type, test additional levels of the *Trans*IT-TKO Transfection Reagent (please refer to "Before You Start" on Page 2).
4. Add 1.4 µl of a 10 µM siRNA stock solution (25 nM final concentration per well). Pipet gently to mix completely.
5. Incubate at room temperature for 15–30 minutes to allow sufficient time for complexes to form.

C. Distribute the complexes to cells in complete growth medium

1. Add the *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent:siRNA complexes (prepared in Step B) drop-wise to different areas of the wells.
2. Gently rock the culture vessel back-and-forth and from side-to-side to evenly distribute the *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent:siRNA complexes.
3. Incubate for 24–72 hours or as required. It is not necessary to replace the complete growth medium with fresh medium.
4. Harvest cells and assay for knockdown of target gene expression.

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

Note: When quantifying knockdown efficiencies at the mRNA level, assaying at 24 hours post transfection is often sufficient. When quantifying knockdown efficiencies at the protein level, longer post transfection incubation may be necessary, particularly if the target protein has a long cellular half-life.

DNA & siRNA CO-TRANSFECTION PROTOCOL

Co-transfection of DNA and siRNA is possible with *Trans*IT-TKO Transfection Reagent across a variety of cell types. Delivery of DNA with TransIT-TKO into your cell type should first be determined prior to attempting the co-transfection.

The following procedure describes how to perform the co-transfection of DNA and siRNA using *Trans*IT-TKO to cells in 24-well plates. The surface areas of other culture vessels are different and transfection must be scaled accordingly. Appropriately increase or decrease the amounts of serum free medium, *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent, siRNA, DNA and complete culture medium based on the surface area of the cell culture vessel (please refer to **Table 2**). It is highly recommended to first optimize DNA transfection efficiency with *Trans*IT-TKO in your particular cell type before attempting the co-transfection.

Please optimize delivery of DNA with *Trans*IT-TKO prior to attempting co-transfection of siRNA and DNA.

Table 2. Recommended starting conditions for DNA and siRNA transfections with *Trans*IT-TKO Transfection Reagent.

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
DNA complex							
Serum-free medium	9 µl	26 µl	50 µl	100 µl	250 µl	1.5 ml	1.9 ml
DNA (1µg/µl stock)	0.1 µl	0.26 µl	0.5 µl	1.0 µl	2.5 µl	15 µl	19 µl
*Trans*IT-TKO Reagent	0.1 µl	0.26 µl	0.5 µl	1.0 µl	2.5 µl	15 µl	19 µl
siRNA complex							
Serum-free medium	9 µl	26 µl	50 µl	100 µl	250 µl	1.5 ml	1.9 ml
siRNA (10 µM stock) 25 nM final	0.25 µl	0.7 µl	1.4 µl	2.8 µl	6.8 µl	42.5 µl	54 µl
TransIT-TKO Reagent	0.28 µl	1.3 µl	2.5 µl	5 µl	10 µl	77 µl	98 µl

If small volumes of *Trans*IT-TKO need to be pipetted, dilute the reagent in serum-free medium before each use to avoid pipetting errors. ***Do not*** store diluted *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent.

Transient DNA and siRNA co-transfection protocol per well of a 24-well plate

A. Plate cells

1. Approximately 18–24 hours before transfection, plate cells using the following guidelines. For most cell types, cultures should be ≥ 80% confluent at the time of transfection.

   For adherent cells: Plate cells at a density of 0.8—3.0 × 10^5 cells/ml.

   For suspension cells: Plate cells at a density of 2.5—5.0 × 10^5 cells/ml.
2. Incubate the cells overnight.

B. Prepare Complexes (Immediately before transfection)

Note: Complex formation of *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent:DNA and *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent:siRNA (Steps 1 & 2) should be synchronized to allow for simultaneous addition to cells.

For simultaneous addition of DNA and siRNA complex, coordinate complex formation of each one separately prior to combining and adding to cells.

1. **Prepare *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent:DNA complexes**
   a. Warm *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent to room temperature and vortex gently before using.
   b. Place 50 µl of Opti-MEM I Reduced-Serum Medium in a sterile tube
   c. Add 0.5 µl of *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent. Pipet gently to mix completely. For further optimization of your cell type, test additional levels of the *Trans*IT-TKO Transfection Reagent (please refer to "Before You Start" on page 3.
   d. Add 0.5 µg (0.5 µl of 1 µg/µl stock) plasmid DNA.

   Note: If transfecting more than one plasmid, mix the plasmids together in a microcentrifuge tube and incubate for 5–10 minutes at room temperature before adding to the diluted *Trans*IT-TKO to avoid preferential complex formation of either plasmid.
   e. Pipet gently to mix completely
   f. Incubate at room temperature for 15–30 minutes to allow sufficient time for complexes to form.

Warm *Trans*IT-TKO to room temperature and vortex gently before each use.

2. **Prepare *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent:siRNA complexes**
   a. Warm *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent to room temperature and vortex gently before using.
   b. Place 50 µl of Opti-MEM I Reduced-Serum Medium in a sterile tube.
   c. Add 2.5 µl of TransIT-TKO Reagent. Pipet gently to mix completely. For further optimization of your cell type, test additional levels of the *Trans*IT-TKO Transfection Reagent (please refer to "Before You Start" on Page 2).
   d. Add 1.5 µl of a 10 µM siRNA stock solution (25 nM final concentration per well). Pipet gently to mix completely.
   e. Incubate at room temperature for 15–30 minutes to allow sufficient time for complexes to form.
3. **Combine complexes**
   a. After *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent:DNA and TransIT-TKO Reagent:siRNA complex formation, add the complexes together.
   b. Pipet gently to mix completely.
   c. Incubate at room temperature for 5 minutes.

C. Distribute the complex mixture to cells in complete growth medium

1. Add the co-transfection complexes (prepared in Step B) drop-wise to different areas of the wells.
2. Gently rock the culture vessel back-and-forth and from side-to-side to evenly distribute the co-transfection complexes.
3. Incubate for 24–72 hours or as required. It is not necessary to replace the complete growth medium with fresh medium.
4. Harvest cells and assay for knockdown of target gene expression.

Note: If preferred, DNA transfection can also be performed using *Trans*IT®-LT1 Transfection Reagent (MIR2300) or *Trans*IT®-2020 (MIR 5400) while delivering siRNA with *Trans*IT-TKO. To deliver simultaneously, *Trans*IT-TKO can be replaced with either *Trans*IT-LT1 or *Trans*IT-2020 in Step 1. Follow Step 2 and 3 as directed. Please refer to the detailed protocol for *Trans*IT-LT1 or *Trans*IT-2020 to optimize DNA transfection with either of these reagents.

*Trans*IT-TKO can be replaced with *Trans*IT-LT1 or *Trans*IT-2020 for delivery of DNA.

Please refer to complete protocols for *Trans*IT-LT1 (MIR2300) and *Trans*IT-2020 (MIR5400) for DNA transfection procedures and optimization.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Solution
POOR siRNA KNOCKDOWN EFFICIENCY	
*Trans*IT-TKO Reagent was not mixed properly.	Warm *Trans*IT-TKO to room temperature and vortex gently before each use.
Suboptimal *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent:siRNA ratio	For optimization, test three levels of *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent, e.g. 1, 2.5, and 4 µl per well of a 24-well plate, using 25 nM siRNA (final concentration in the well). It may be necessary to titrate outside of this range depending on the cell type.
Suboptimal siRNA concentration	Determine the optimal siRNA concentration by titrating from 10–50 nM (final concentration in the well). We recommend starting with 25 nM siRNA (final concentration in the well). In some instances, higher concentrations of siRNA up to 200 nM may be necessary to achieve sufficient knockdown of the gene of interest. Refer to "Before You Start" on Page 4.
Proper controls were not included	1. Serum-free medium alone 2. Serum-free medium + *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent + a non-targeting siRNA To verify efficient transfection and knockdown, use *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent to deliver a siRNA targeted against a ubiquitous gene, e.g. GAPDH or Lamin A/C, followed by target western blotting or mRNA quantification. To assess delivery efficiency of siRNA, use Mirus' *Label* IT® siRNA Tracker™ Intracellular Localization Kits or a prelabeled *Label* IT® RNAi Delivery Control (please refer to Related Products on Page 8).
Denatured siRNA	To dilute siRNA, use the manufacturer's recommended buffer or 100 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5 in RNase-free water. **Do not** use water as this can denature the siRNA at low concentration during long-term storage.
Incorrect siRNA Sequence	Ensure that the sequence of the siRNA is correct for the gene of interest. More than one sequence may need to be tested for optimal knockdown efficiency and to ensure on-target effects.
Poor quality of siRNA	Avoid siRNA degradation by using RNase-free handling procedures and plastic ware. Degradation of siRNA can be detected on acrylamide gels.
Inhibitor present during transfection	Serum and antibiotics inhibit transfection complex formation. Prepare all *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent 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. The presence of polyanions e.g. dextran sulfate or heparin can inhibit transfection. Use transfection medium that does not contain these polyanions. If necessary, the transfection medium can be replaced with polyanion containing medium 24 hours post transfection.
Transfection incubation time	Determine the optimal transfection incubation time for each cell type and experiment. Test a range of incubation times (e.g. 24–72 hours). When quantifying knockdown efficiencies at the mRNA level, assaying at 24 hours post transfection is often sufficient. When quantifying knockdown efficiencies at the protein level, longer post transfection incubation may be necessary if the target protein has a long cellular half-life.
Cell-type dependence	Some cell types might exhibit better knockdown efficiencies with an alternative siRNA delivery reagent from Mirus: *Trans*IT-X2® Dynamic Delivery System or *Trans*IT-siQUEST® Transfection Reagent.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE continued

Problem	Solution
POOR DNA TRANSFECTION EFFICIENCY (FOR CO-TRANSFECTION)	
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	During complex formation, scale all reagents according to Table 2 on page 5 including serum-free media, *Trans*IT-TKO, plasmid DNA, and siRNA. Precipitation maybe 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.
Proper experimental controls were not included	To assess delivery efficiency of plasmid DNA, use Mirus' *Label*IT® Tracker™ Intracellular Nucleic Acid Localization Kit to label the target plasmid or Mirus' prelabeled *Label*IT Plasmid Delivery Controls (please refer to Related Products on Page 12). Likewise, to assess delivery efficiency of siRNA, use Mirus' *Label*IT® siRNA Tracker™ Intracellular Localization Kits or prelabeled *Label*IT® RNAi Delivery Control (please refer to Related Products on page 12). To verify efficient transfection, use TransIT-TKO Reagent to deliver a positive control such as a luciferase, beta-galactosidase or green fluorescent protein (GFP) encoding plasmid.
*Trans*IT-TKO Reagent was not mixed properly	Warm *Trans*IT-TKO to room temperature and vortex gently before each use.
Suboptimal *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent:DNA ratio	Determine the best *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent: DNA ratio for each cell type. Titrate the *Trans*IT-TKO Reagent from 2–8 µl per 1 µg DNA. Refer to "Before You Start" on Page 3.
Suboptimal DNA concentration	Determine the DNA concentration accurately. Use plasmid DNA preps that have an $A_{260/280}$ absorbance ratio of 1.8–2.0. 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 *Trans*IT-TKO Transfection Reagent accordingly.
Low-quality plasmid DNA	Use highly purified, sterile, endotoxin and contaminant-free DNA for transfection. We recommend using Mirus Bio's MiraCLEAN Endotoxin Removal Kit (MIR 5900) for removal 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. **Do not** use DNA prepared using miniprep kits as it might contain high levels of endotoxin.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE continued

Problem	Solution
HIGH CELLULAR TOXICITY	
Transfection complexes and cells not mixed thoroughly after complex addition	Add transfection complexes drop-wise to the 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	*Trans*IT-TKO efficiently transfects cells cultured in serum-free medium; however, toxicity may be higher if serum is not present. If toxicity is a problem, consider adding serum to the culture medium.
Medium change or addition may be necessary	If incubating for 48–72 hours, it may be necessary to change the complete medium 24 hours post-transfection. Alternatively, add additional complete medium 4–24 hours post-transfection.
Knockdown of an essential gene	If the siRNA is directed against a gene that is essential to the cell, cytotoxicity may be observed due to knockdown of the target gene. Include a transfection control with non-targeting siRNA to compare the cytotoxic effects of the gene being knocked down.
Cell density not optimal at time of transfection	Determine optimal cell density for each cell type to maximize transfection efficiency. Use this density to ensure reproducibility. For most cell types, ≥80% confluence is recommended at transfection, but use of higher or lower densities may increase cell viability depending on cell type.
Cell morphology has changed	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. 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.

RELATED PRODUCTS

- *Trans*IT-X2® Dynamic Delivery System
- *Trans*IT-siQUEST® Transfection Reagent
- *Trans*IT®-2020 Transfection Reagent
- *Trans*IT-PRO® Transfection Kit
- *Trans*IT® Cell Line Specific Transfection Reagents and Kits
- *Trans*IT®-LT1 Transfection Reagent
- Ingenio™ Electroporation Solution and Kits
- *Label* IT® Plasmid Delivery Controls
- *Label* IT® Tracker Intracellular Nucleic Acid Localization Kits
- *Label* IT® RNAi Delivery Controls
- *Label* IT® siRNA Tracker Intracellular Localization Kits

For details on the above mentioned products, visit www.mirusbio.com

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