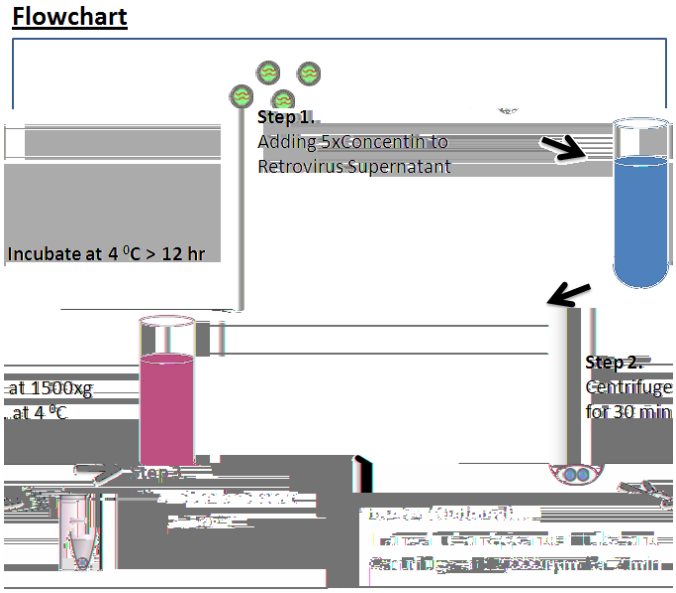
Introduction

Retroviral gene transfer is a technique for efficiently introducing stable, heritable genetic materials into the genome of any dividing host cell types. Moloney murine leukemia viral (MMLV)-based gene delivery technology is the most widely used retroviral vector in gene delivery, gene therapy due to its ability to stably integrate its transgene into host chromosomal DNA with low immunogenicity.

Generally, Retro-Concentin Virus is fragile and subject to inactivation to harsh environment and prolonged unfriendly procedures such as affinity column purification and dialysis. Therefore, ultracentrifugation or other multistep protocols aimed to concentrate and purify viruses may cause damage to retroviral particles.

Retro-Concentin Virus does not involve ultracentrifugation or complicated procedures. Instead, Retro-Concentin Viruses are directly pelleted from culture medium with simple one/two steps of low speed centrifugations. In addition, the concentration solution may also stabilize the viruses, which may provide an advantage over other methods. Each preparation can handle up to 200 ml of retroviral supernatant (most centrifuges) and resulting pellet can be in a desired volume to meet your experiment requirement.

Flowchart



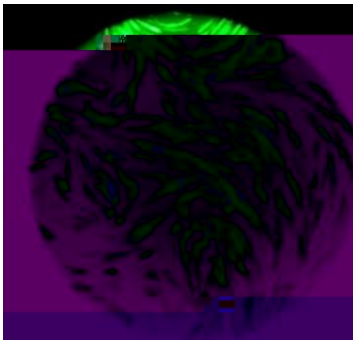
Shipping & Storage

Shipping	Room temperature
Storage	4°C
Shelf Life	12 months from date of receipt with proper storage

Protocol

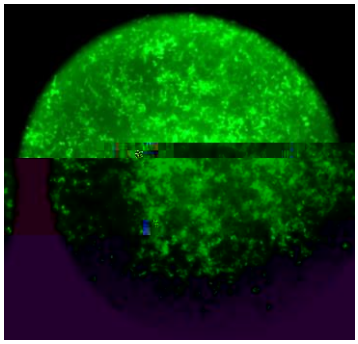
Retroviral Particle Concentration by Retro-Concentin Virus Precipitation

Supernatant from cultured 293T (Ampho or 293FT-derived stable packaging cell lines) is collected for viral precipitation after collection of Retro-Concentin Virus-containing



Human Foreskin Fibroblasts

(Primary Culture)



Human Embryonic Kidney Cells

(Cell line)

Cells were transduced using a GFP expression retroviral construct