CELLBANKER® FAQ

1. Which types of cell lines can be cryopreserved with CELLBANKER®?
Almost all the cell lines can be cryopreserved by CELLBANKER®.

2. What is the difference between CELLBANKER® 1, and 2?
CELLBANKER® 1 contains serum; whereas CELLBANKER® 2 is a serum and protein-free type of medium.

3. What kind of serum is used? Which country does the serum origin?
New Born Calf Serum (NBS) is principally used and its origin is in Australia or New Zealand.

4. Why is programming freezing not needed for CELLBANKER® cryopreservation?
CELLBANKER® is formulated only for deep-freezer rapid freezing use at approximately -85°C. Freezing procedures by programming freezer or liquid nitrogen may deteriorate the cell viability. Storage of cells in a liquid nitrogen tank is recommended only after a sufficient freeze by deep freezer.

5. Tell me more about the components? Is dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) included?
Unfortunately, the components of CELLBANKER® are not available to release at this time. DMSO is used as a frozen protectant in the product. However, DMSO rarely has any effects on the cryopreservation. May we remind you to wash your cells sufficiently after thawing.

6. Can I preserve my normal cells, lymphocytes or stem cell with CELLBANKER®?
There are some types of cell that are not suitable to be preserved with CELLBANKER®. Therefore, an initial test prior to the actual freezing is recommended.

7. How can I store CELLBANKER®?
Generally, CELLBANKER® is recommended to be kept at 4°C and should be completely used as soon as possible. If storing for 3 months or longer, separate into aliquot and keep it frozen (-20°C). To prevent from deterioration of the product, frequent freeze-thaw method (more than 3 times) should be avoided.

8. Is CELLBANKER® a medicinal product?
CELLBANKER® is for research use only. Therefore, it is prohibited to be use in medical practice.