



# Primary Precursor Osteoclasts Culture Kit Mouse

Catalog # PMC-OSC13-COS and PMC-OSC14-COS

For research use only

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## Introduction

In aging societies, osteoporosis and other age-related bone metabolism disorders are a rapidly increasing problem. The amount of bone in an organism is controlled by a balance of osteoblasts (bone-forming cell) and osteoclasts (bone-destroying cell) activities. A method to induce osteoclasts formation from bone marrow cells using M-CSF (macrophage-colony stimulating factor) and RANKL (receptor activator of NF- $\kappa$ B ligand) has been established in recent years.

This kit includes cryopreserved primary precursor osteoclasts from either rat or mouse bone marrow and Culture Medium containing M-CSF and RANKL.

## Components

### PMC-OSC13-COS (Mouse)

Primary Precursor Osteoclasts	2×10 <sup>6</sup> cells/vial, frozen	2 vials
Wash Medium*	50 ml	1 bottle
Culture Medium (containing M-CSF 50 ng/ml, RANKL 25 ng/ml)	25 ml	1 bottle

### PMC-OSC14-COS (Mouse)

Primary Precursor Osteoclasts	2×10 <sup>6</sup> cells/vial, frozen	1 vial
Wash Medium*	25 ml	1 bottle
Culture Medium (containing M-CSF 50 ng/ml, RANKL 25 ng/ml)	12.5 ml	1 bottle

\*Wash medium is culture medium without M-CSF and RANKL. The wash medium can be used as a negative control.

## Materials required but not provided

- Pipettes
- 96-well, flat bottom culture plate
- Tubes
- Refrigerated centrifuge
- Water bath

## Precautions

1. Read the instructions carefully before beginning the culture.
2. This kit is for research use only, not for human or diagnostic use.



## Protocol

Primary precursor osteoclasts are shipped on dry ice. If not used immediately, store in liquid nitrogen.

1. Thaw the Wash and Culture Medium in a 37°C water bath with gentle shaking.
2. Thaw a vial of primary precursor osteoclasts in a 37°C water bath.
3. After thawing, transfer the cells to a 15 ml centrifuge tube, add 10 ml of Wash Medium and mix briefly. Centrifuge 1000 rpm for 5 minutes at 4°C.
4. Remove supernatant and add 10 ml of Wash Medium and mix briefly. Centrifuge 1000 rpm for 5 minutes at 4°C.
5. Remove supernatant and resuspend the cells in 2.5 – 5 ml of Culture Medium. To study factors that effect osteoclasts formation, add the factors to the Culture Medium.
6. Transfer 100 µl of cell suspension into each well of a 96-well plate. If the cells are resuspended in 5 ml of Culture Medium, there will be enough cell suspension for about 50 wells. To quickly observe osteoclasts formation, culture the cells at a higher density.
7. Incubate the plates at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 100% humidity.
8. Precursor cells are sometimes sticky forming clumps of cells containing cell debris. DO NOT throw the clumps out as they contain viable cells. Replace culture medium on day 2 or 3 with fresh medium. If first medium change is later than day 2 or 3, fewer osteoclasts may develop.
9. Change medium every day. Cells will begin to fuse and form osteoclasts around day 4 (fig 1). Feeding the cells with fresh medium on a frequent basis will maintain the osteoclasts.
10. Count the osteoclasts by staining with tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP staining, Catalog # PMC-AK04F-COS).

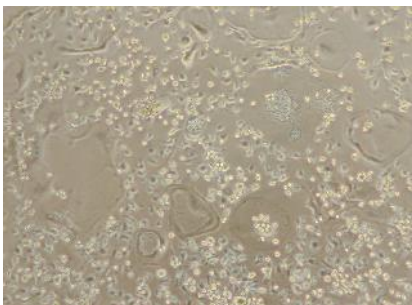


Figure 1  
Osteoclasts differentiation

## Examples

1. TRAP staining (Catalog #PMC-AK04F-COS)  
Osteoclasts were fixed then stained with 5 ml of a mixture containing chromogenic substrate and tartrate-containing buffer.

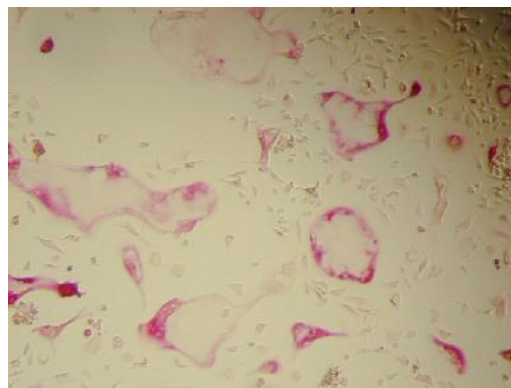


Figure 2: TRAP staining

2. TRAP analysis of culture supernatant is qualitative (Catalog # PMC-AK04F-COS)  
 Thirty microliters of culture supernatant was incubated for 3 hours in the presence of chromogenic substrate/tartrate-containing buffer. The samples were read at wavelength 540 nm.

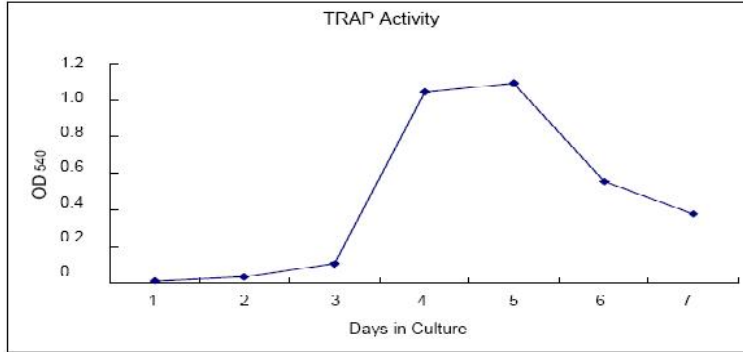


Figure 3: Measurement of TRAP in Osteoclasts culture supernatant

3. Pit Assay

Primary precursor osteoclasts cultured on ivory for 7-14 days. The section was sonicated in 5 ml of 1M ammonia solution to disrupt the cells. The ivory section was stain with Mayer's hematoxylin solution for 1 minute then washed and dried.



Figure 2: Resorption pits on ivory section (HE staining)

4. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)

SEM of the ivory section used in the Pit assay.

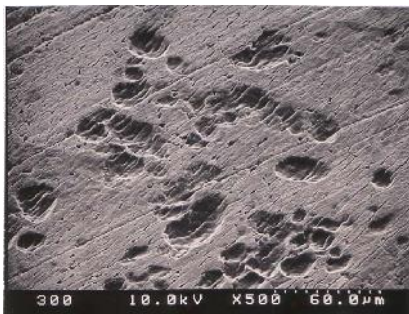


Figure 3: Resorption pits on ivory section

## References

1. Sunao Takesita, Keisuke Kaji, Akira Kudo. Identification and characterization of the new osteoclast progenitor with macrophage phenotypes being able to differentiate into mature osteoclasts. *J Bone and Mineral Res* Volume 15, Number 8(2000) .1477-1488.
2. Bena A. Scheven, Jones Milne, Simon P. Robins. A sequential culture approach to study osteoclast differentiation from nonadherent porcine bone marrow cells. *In Vitro Cell. Dev. Biol.* July-August (1998).*Animal* 34:568-577.
3. Martha J. Somerman, Janice E. Berry, Zhila Khalkhali-Ellis, Philip Osdoby, Robert U. Simpson. Enhanced expression of  $\alpha_v$  integrin subunit and osteopontin during differentiation of HL-60 cells along monocytic pathway. *Exp Cell Res* 216, 335-341(1995).
4. Ichiro Itonaga, Afsie Sabokbar, Susan D. Neale, Nicholas A. Athanasou. 1, 25-Dihydroxyvitamin D<sub>3</sub> and prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> act directly on circulating human osteoclast precursors. *Biochem and Biophys Res Comm* 264, 590-595(1999).

## Companion Assays

### Cell-based assays for adipocytes

1. TRAP Staining Kit, Catalog # PMC-AK04F-COS  
For tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase staining in osteoclasts

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