

LIPOFECTAMINE 3000 UNLEASH YOUR CELLS



Enhance your cancer research

The Invitrogen™ Lipofectamine™ 3000 Transfection Reagent leverages our most advanced lipid nanoparticle technology to enable superior transfection performance and reproducible results. It delivers exceptional transfection efficiency into a wide range of difficult-to-transfect and common cancer cell lines (Figure 1) with improved cell viability.

- Superior performance—highest efficiency into the broadest spectrum of difficult-to-transfect and common cancer cell lines
- Improved cell viability—gentle on your cells, with low toxicity
- Versatility—single kit for DNA, RNA, and cotransfection

Transfection efficiency in cancer cell line panel

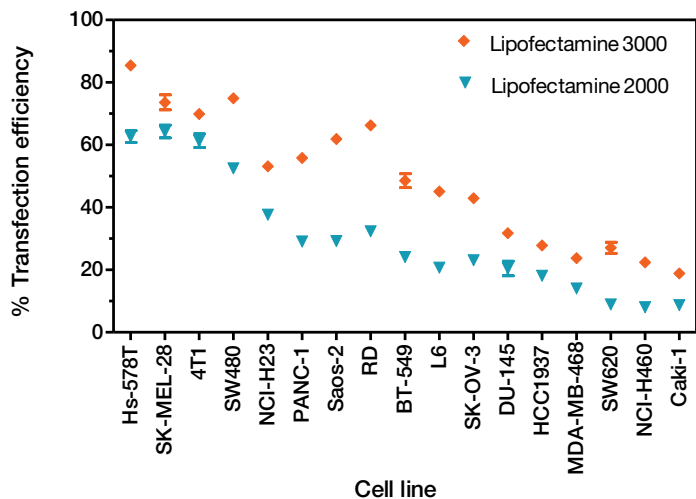


Figure 1. Invitrogen™ Lipofectamine™ 2000 Transfection Reagent and Lipofectamine 3000 reagent were used to transfect 17 cancer cell lines with a GFP-expressing plasmid in a 24-well plate format, using 0.5 µg plasmid/well and the recommended protocols for each reagent. GFP expression was analyzed 48 hr posttransfection. Each condition was tested in triplicate, and the data points show the mean transfection efficiency + SD.

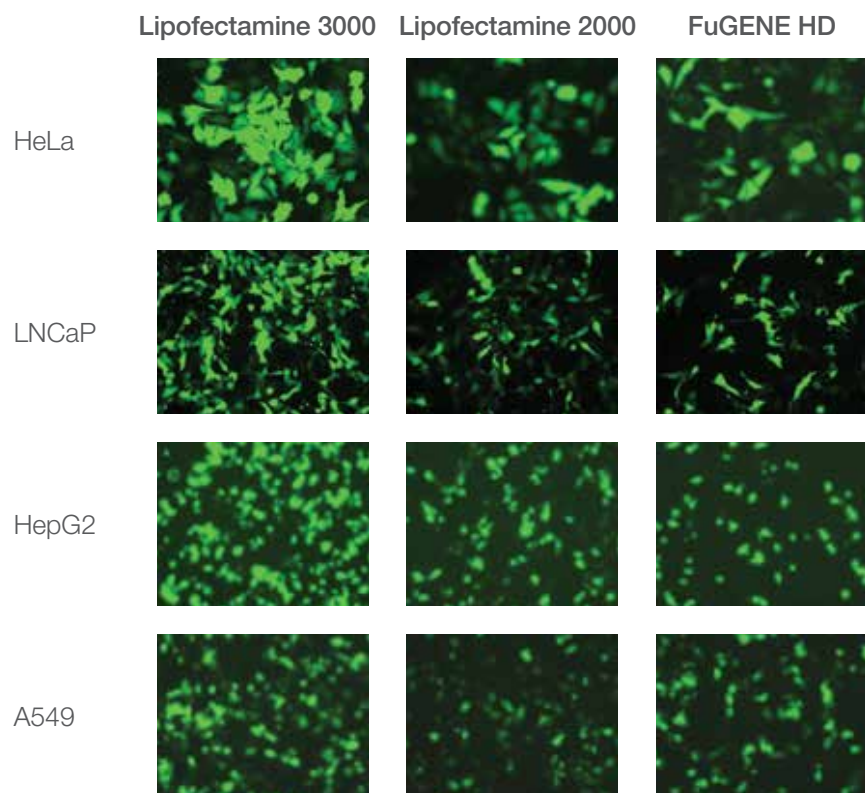


Figure 2. Enhanced transfection efficiency using Lipofectamine 3000 reagent. Different cancer cell lines were transfected with a GFP reporter vector using the indicated transfection reagents.

Table 1. Lipofectamine 3000 reagent yields higher transfection efficiencies than Lipofectamine 2000 reagent when tested in cancer cell lines.

| Cell type | Lipofectamine 3000 reagent transfection efficiency | Fold protein expression improvement, Lipofectamine 3000 vs. 2000 reagent | Cancer cell line origin |
|-----------|--|--|----------------------------|
| 4T1 | | 2 | Mouse breast tumor |
| A431 | | 2 | Human epidermoid carcinoma |
| A549 | | 3 | Human lung cancer |
| ACHN | | 2 | Human renal cancer |
| bEnd.3 | | 9 | Human brain endothelioma |
| BT-549 | | 4 | Human breast cancer |
| C2C12 | | 3 | Mouse myoblast |
| C6 | | 5 | Cancer stem-line |
| Caco-2 | | 2 | Human colon carcinoma |
| COLO 205 | | 4 | Human colon cancer |
| DU 145 | | 2 | Human prostate cancer |
| H460 | | 3 | Human lung cancer |
| HCC1937 | | 5 | Human breast cancer |
| HCT116 | | 1 | Human colon carcinoma |
| HeLa | | 3 | Human cervical cancer |
| Hep-3B | | 2 | Human liver cancer |
| Hepa 1-6 | | 1 | Mouse liver cancer |

Table 1. cont.

| Cell type | Lipofectamine 3000 reagent transfection efficiency | Fold protein expression improvement, Lipofectamine 3000 vs. 2000 reagent | Cancer cell line origin |
|------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| HepG2 | | 9 | Human liver cancer |
| Hs 578T | | 3 | Human breast cancer |
| cHT29 | | 1 | Human colon cancer |
| Huh-7 | | 4 | Human hepatoma |
| Jurkat | | 1 | Human t lymphocyte |
| K-562 | | 1 | Human myelogenous leukemia |
| L929 | | 2 | Mouse fibrosarcoma cell line |
| LNCaP | | 6 | Human prostate cancer |
| MCF7 | | 2 | Human breast cancer |
| MDA-MB-231 | | 3 | Human breast cancer |
| MDA-MB-435 | | 1 | Human breast cancer |
| MDA-MB-468 | | 9 | Human breast cancer |
| Neuro-2a | | 1 | Mouse neuroblastoma |
| NCI-H23 | | 2 | Human lung adenocarcinoma |
| NCI-H460 | | 17 | Human lung cancer |
| P19 | | 1 | Mouse embryonal carcinoma (ec) |
| PANC-1 | | 3 | Human epithelioid carcinoma |
| PC12 | | 2 | Rat pheochromocytoma |
| RBL-2H3 | | 2 | Rat basophil leukemia |
| RD | | 4 | Human rhabdomyosarcoma |
| Saos-2 | | 4 | Human osteosarcoma |
| SH-SY5Y | | 1 | Human neuroblastoma |
| SK-BR-3 | | 4 | Human breast cancer |
| SK-MEL-28 | | 2 | Human melanoma |
| SK-N-SH | | 6 | Human neuroblastoma |
| SK-OV-3 | | 3 | Human ovarian carcinoma |
| SW480 | | 2 | Human colon cancer |
| SW620 | | 5 | Human colon cancer |
| T98G | | 4 | Human glioblastoma |

Transfection efficiency (%): <30% 30–50% 51–79% >80%

“We were very happy and surprised to see Lipofectamine 3000 reagent provide a more than 10-fold difference in transfection efficiency in our difficult-to-transfect cell line. There was even a reduction in cell death. Awesome results!”

– Rui Eduardo Castro, PhD, University of Lisbon

invitrogen

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