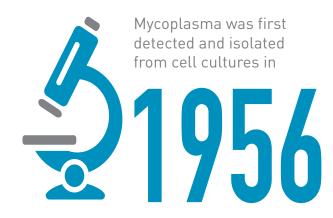
MYCOPLASMA FACTS DANGERS OF CONTAMINATION IN CELL CULTURE LABS



TODAY, AT LEAST 20 DISTINCT SPECIES OF MYCOPLASMA HAVE BEEN ISOLATED FROM CONTAMINATED CELL CULTURES

OF CELL CULTURE CONTAMINATION IS MADE UP OF ONLY 6 SPECIES

- M. orale
- OM. hyorhinis OM. arginini
- M. fermentans M. hominis
- A. laidlawii

DID YOU KNOW?

THE MOST COMMON MYCOPLASMAS THAT CONTAMINATE CELL CULTURES ORIGINATE FROM HUMAN, BOVINE, AND SWINE





UP TO 1,000 MYCOPLASMA CELLS CAN ATTACH TO AN INFECTED CELL AT ANY GIVEN TIME

EACH MYCOPLASMA CELL CAN GROW TO 1,000,000

CFU'S PER ML OF CONTAMINATED MEDIA IN ONLY 3 days

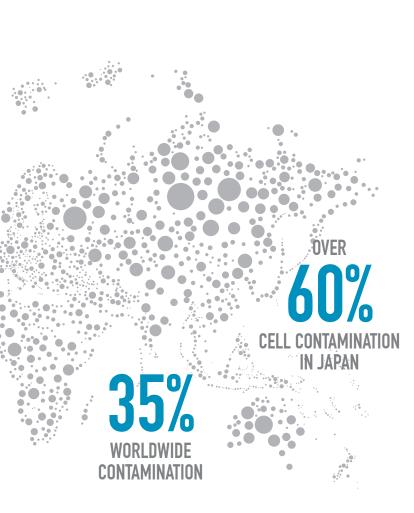


DO YOU TEST FOR MYCOPLASMA?



CONTAMINATED IN US AND EUROPE





80.6%

LAB TECHNICIANS

are carriers of mycoplasma

38% OF LAB IECHS SPREAD MYCOPLASMA BY SNEEZING







OTHER SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION:



- Feeder cells

Water baths

- Liquid nitrogen tanks Other contaminated cultures
- Used pipettes

TOP **5** REASONS TO TEST:

- LOSS OF TIME AND MONEY
- INVALID SCIENTIFIC DATA
- MISLEADING OR RETRACTED PUBLICATION LOSS OF CELL LINES
- **CONTAMINATION BETWEEN LABS**

PREVENTION



ROUTINELY TEST EVERY 2 WEEKS TO 3 MONTHS DEPENDING ON CELLS IN THE LAB



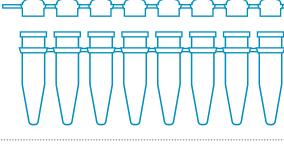
ALWAYS PRACTICE GOOD STERILE TECHNIQUE



EXAMINE AND SCREEN YOUR CELLS OFTEN AVOID TALKING OVER YOUR CELLS

QUARANTINE **CULTURES AND**

ANIMAL PRODUCTS ENTERING LAB



SENSITIVE FAST

EASY

COST-EFFECTIVE **EFFICIENT**

RELIABLE



USE PCR-BASED

OR DNA STAIN TESTS

evidence may be represented.



This infographic has been produced solely for informational purposes only. Please note that data has been extracted from various publications and sources, and not all contextual

http://www.nature.com/nprot/journal/v5/n5/full/nprot.2010.43.html, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mycoplasma, http://csmedia2.corning.com/LifeSciences/Media/pdf/cccontamination.pdf; http://www.intechopen.com/books/biomedical-tissue-culture/contamination-of-tissue-cultures-by-mycoplasmas

Sources: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3463982/, http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3584481/,