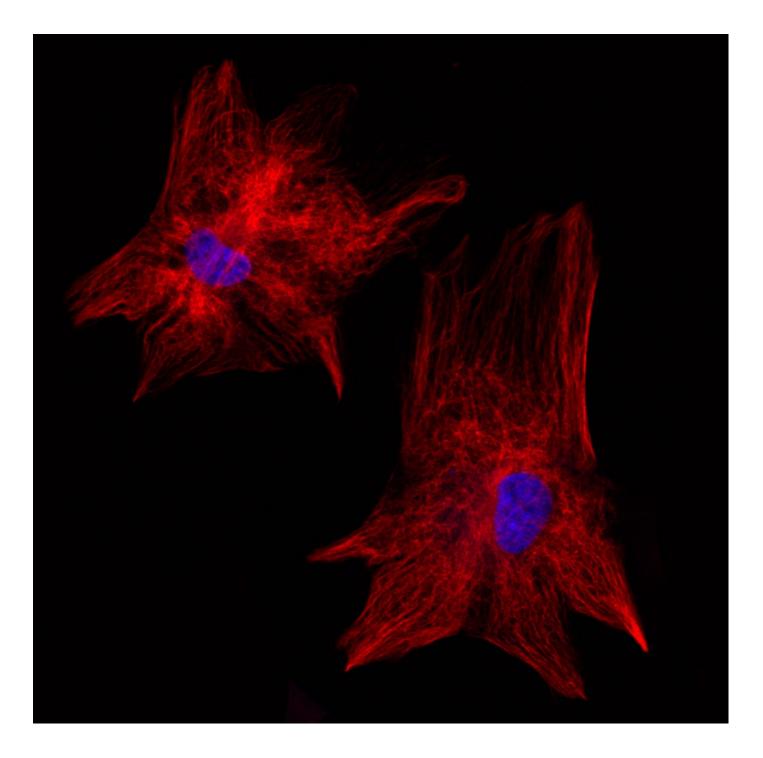
biotechne

Neural Stem Cell Workflow Solutions



Isolate and Culture

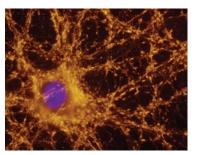
Neural Stem cells (NSCs) require specialized media and growth factors to ensure efficient expansion. In addition to multipotent mouse and rat primary cortical stem cells, Bio-Techne offers a variety of serum-free neural media supplements, growth factors, and small molecules to maintain and expand NSCs.

Cell Culture

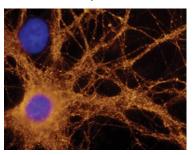
- · Improved Cell Health: high-quality culture reagents to ensure better growth and differentiation
- Efficient Growth: optimized to enhance neural cell growth in culture

| Product | Catalog # |
|--|-------------|
| GMP N-2 MAX Media Supplement NEW! | AR016 |
| N-2 Plus Media Supplement | AR003 |
| N-2 MAX Media Supplement | AR009 |
| N21-MAX Media Supplement | AR008 |
| N21-MAX Insulin Free Media Supplement | AR010 |
| N21-MAX Vitamin A Free Media Supplement | AR012 |
| Holo-Transferrin | 2914-HT |
| Human Fibronectin, CF | 1918-FN |
| Bovine Fibronectin, CF | 1030-FN |
| Recombinant Human Fibronectin Full, CF | 4305-FN |
| Recombinant Human Fibronectin Fragment 2 | 3225-FN |
| Recombinant Human Fibronectin Fragment 3 | 3938-FN |
| Recombinant Human Fibronectin Fragment 4 | 3624-FN |
| Recombinant Human Fibronectin, GMP | 4305-GMP |
| Recombinant Human Fibronectin, ACFP | ACFP4305 |
| Cultrex® Poly-L-Lysine | 3438-100-01 |

N21-MAX



Competitor



Increased Synaptic Puncta and Neurite Outgrowth of Primary Neurons Cultured in N21-MAX. E18 rat hippocampal neurons were grown for 21 days *in vitro* in media supplemented with either N21-MAX Media Supplement (Catalog # AR008) or the neural media supplement from the most widely-used competitor. Staining for Synaptotagmin (yellow) showed more robust synaptic puncta and increased neurite outgrowth in neurons cultured in N21-MAX compared to those cultured in competitor media. Cells were stained with a Mouse Anti-Rat Synaptotagmin-1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB4364) followed by the NorthernLights[™] (NL)557-conjugated Donkey Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # NL007). Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue).

Serum and Media for the Culture of Neural Stem Cells

Fetal bovine serum (FBS) is the ideal growth supplement for cell culture media and is generally preferred over other types of sera due to its high levels of nutrients and optimal combination of growth factors. Our FBS is produced utilizing strict manufacturing processes and quality assurance procedures, which guarantees unsurpassed quality and consistency from lot-to-lot. It is processed according to validated and approved cGMP and ISO 9001 guidelines and is globally sourced and collected in USDA-approved countries and documented to be exotic disease-free.

- Our Serum Testing Program enables the free screening of serum lots in your specific application
- Lot Matching Program assists in selecting serum based on the researcher's serum specifications and
 performance criteria

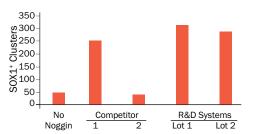


Proteins for NSC Expansion and Differentiation

Recombinant Proteins for Neural Stem Cell Culture and Differentiation

- Clean Results: high purity and the lowest endotoxin levels on the market
- Consistent Performance: biological activity is equivalent across lots

| Recombinant Protein | Catalog # | | | ProDots Proteins, Catalog # | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|--|
| | Human | Mouse | Rat | Human | |
| BDNF | 248-BDB | 248-BDB | 248-BDB | | |
| β–ΝΓΦ | 256-GF | 256-GF | 556-NG | | |
| BMP-2 | 355-BM | 355-BM | 355-BM | | |
| BMP-4 | 314-BP | 5020-BP | | PRD314 | |
| CNTF | 257-NT | | 557-NT | | |
| EGF | 236-EG | 2028-EG | 3214-EG | PRD236 | |
| FGF basic | 233-FB | 3139-FB | 3339-FB | PRD233 | |
| FGF-4 | 235-F4 | 7486-F4 | | | |
| FGF-8b | 423-F8 | 423-F8 | | | |
| GDNF | 212-GD | | 512-GF | | |
| IGF-1 | 291-G1 | 791-MG | 4326-RG | PRD291 | |
| Noggin | 6057-NG | 1967-NG | | PRD0657 | |
| NT-4 | 268-N4 | 3236-N4 | | | |
| PDGF-BB | 220-BB | | 520-BB | PRD220 | |
| Sonic Hedgehog (Shh) | 8908-SH | 464-SH | | PRD-1845 | |
| VEGF 165 | 293-VE | | | PRD293 | |



Neuroectoderm Induction Using Recombinant Human Noggin. BG01V human embryonic stem cells were were driven into early cells of neuroectoderm using a 3 day incubation in recombinant human Noggin (25 μ g/mL) from either R&D Systems (Lot 1, Lot 2; Catalog # 6057-NG) or from two separate competitors (Competitor 1, Competitor 2). Control cells were not incubated in Noggin (No Noggin). The cells were stained for the neuroectoderm marker, SOX1 and SOX1⁺ clusters were quantified under each of the indicated culture conditions. Cells treated with R&D Systems[®] Noggin showed an increase in SOX1⁺ cells compared to both untreated and competitor-treated cells. R&D Systems[®] Noggin showed consistent differentiation across the lots tested.

Tocris[®] Small Molecules for NSC Expansion

Use small molecules alone or in combination with growth factors to enhance your control of NSC maintenance and expansion.

| Product | Primary Action | Catalog # |
|--------------------------|--|-----------|
| 17-AAG | Selective Hsp90 inhibitor; protects neural progenitors from naturally occuring apoptosis | 1515 |
| Amiodarone hydrochloride | Ion channel blocker; selectively inhibits NSC proliferation in hESC-derived cell populations | 4095 |
| CHIR 99021 | Selective GSK-3 inhibitor; enhances ESC self-renewal in combination with PD 0325901 (Tocris, Catalog # 4192) | 4423 |
| Cyclopamine | Hedgehog signaling inhibitor; suppresses the proliferation of Ptch1 ^{+/-} medulloblastoma precursor cells | 1623 |
| DMH-1 | Selective ALK2 receptor inhibitor; promotes iPSC neurogenesis in combination with SB 431542 (Tocris, Catalog # 1614) | 4126 |
| INDY | Dyrk1A/B inhibitor; impairs the self-renewal capacity of NSCs | 4997 |
| P7C3 | Neuroprotective and proneurogenic compound; orally available | 4076 |
| SB 431542 | Induces proliferation, differentiation and sheet formation of ESC-derived endothelial cells | 1614 |
| SB 203580 | Selective inhibitor of p38 MAPK; stimulates NSC proliferation | 1202 |
| Y-27632 dihyrochloride | Selective p160R0CK inhibitor; enhances survival of hES cells undergoing cryopreservation | 1254 |

Primary Cortical Stem Cells and Cryopreservation Media

- Ready-to-Use: cells are highly pure and are contammination-free
- · Guaranteed Multipotency: confirmed differentiation into neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes

| Product | Primary Action | Catalog # |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Rat Primary Cortical Stem Cells | Isolated from E14.5 Sprague-Dawley rats; 3 × 10 ⁶ cells/vial | NSC001 |
| Mouse Primary Cortical Stem Cells | Isolated from E14.5 CD-1 mice; 2 × 10 ⁶ cells/vial | NSC002 |
| CryoDefend® Stem Cells Media | For defined neural stem cell cryopreservation | CCM018 |

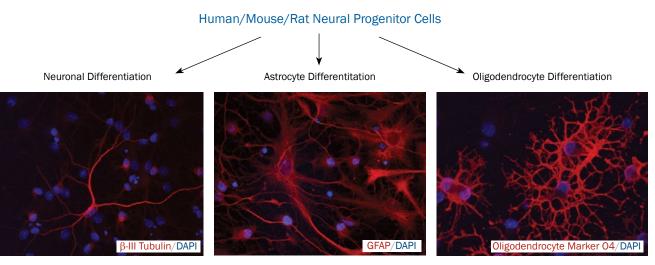
Verify

Validating the multipotency of a NPC population prior to their expansion, differentiation, and experimentation will ensure confidence when analyzing the data from downstream experiments. Using suboptimal, unverified NPC populations puts the investigator at risk for inconsistent results, thus wasting time and reagents. Bio-Techne offers a variety of solutions to quickly and confidently assess NPC multipotency.

| Product | Description | Catalog # |
|--|-------------------|-----------|
| Neural Progenitor Cell Marker Antibody Panel | Human, Mouse, Rat | SC025 |
| Neural Lineage Functional Identification Kit | Human, Mouse, Rat | SC028 |
| Neural 3-Color Immunocytochemistry Kit | Human, Mouse, Rat | SC024 |

Neural Lineage Functional Identification Kit

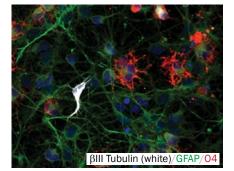
- Definitively Verifies Multipotency: uses optimized growth factors for unquestionable differentiation into neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes
- Time-Saving: differentiates NPCs in 7–10 days
- · Cost-Efficient: differentiation supplements and cell-specific marker antibodies packaged together
- Flexible: for human, mouse, and rat NPCs



Functional Verification of NSC Multipotency. Rat cortical stem cells were maintained in culture and differentiated towards neural lineages using the Human/Mouse/Rat Neural Lineage Functional Identification Kit (Catalog # SC028). NSC differentiation into neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes was validated using the cell-specific marker antibodies supplied in the kit.

Neural 3-Color Immunocytochemistry Kit

- · Comprehensive Characterization: includes antibodies for neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes
- · Time-Efficient: simultaneous 3-color staining with fluorochrome-conjugated primary antibodies



Differentiation of Rat NSCs Confirmed with the Neural 3-Color Immunocytochemistry Kit. Rat cortical stem cells were differentiated into neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes using the Human/Mouse/Rat Neural Lineage Functional Identification Kit (Catalog # SC028). Differentiated cells were stained with cell-specific antibodies from the Human/Mouse/Rat Neural 3-Color Immuno-cytochemistry Kit (Catalog # SC024). The images show NSC cells differentiated into neurons (pseudocolored white; ßIII Tubulin), astrocytes (green; GFAP), and oligodendrocytes (red; O4). Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue).

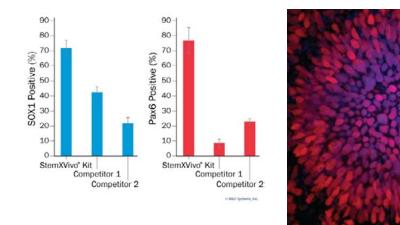
Differentiate

Efficient and consistent NSC differentiation is essential for maximizing research productivity, increasing data reliability, and reducing the cost and labor associated with lengthy differentiation protocols. Bio-Techne remedies these challenges by providing all-in-one kits specifically designed to differentiate embryonic stem (ES)/induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells into neuronal cell-types, including kits for the directed differentiation of dopaminergic neurons or oligodendrocytes. In addition, Bio-Techne offers a wide selection of small molecules to enhance NSC differentiation.

Differentiation Kits

- Reproducible Differentiation: includes optimized growth factors for the consistent differentiation of ES/iPS cells into dopaminergic neurons or oligodendocytes
- Eliminates Variation: reliable differentiation for confidence during downstream data interpretation
- · Consistent Quality: Each kit validated to generate high quality dopaminergic neurons

| Product | Species | Catalog # |
|--|--------------|-----------|
| StemXVivo® Neural Progenitor Differentiation Kit | Human | SC035 |
| Dopaminergic Differentiation Kit | Human, Mouse | SC001B |
| Oligodendroytes Differentiation Kit | Mouse | SC004 |



Tocris[®] Small Molecules for NSC Differentiation

Use small molecules to gain temporal control of differentiation pathways and to modulate cell fate by targeting specific signaling pathways.

| Product | Description | Catalog # |
|--|---|-----------|
| DAPT | γ-secretase inhibitor; induces neuronal differentiation of neural cells | 2634 |
| Fluoxetine hydrochloride | 5-HT re-uptake inhibitor; induces differentiation of neuronal precursors | 0927 |
| Forskolin | Adenylyl cyclase activator; induces neuronal differentiation in NSCs | 1099 |
| ISX 9 | Induces neuronal differentiation of SVZ progenitors | 4439 |
| KHS 101 hydrochloride | Selective inducer of neuronal differentiation in hippocampal neural progenitors | 4888 |
| LDN 193189 | ALK2 and ALK3 inhibitor; induces differentiation of hPSCs into nociceptive sensory neurons | 6053 |
| Metformin hydrochloride | Antidiabetic agent; promotes neurogenesis | 2864 |
| Neuropathiazol | Selective inducer of neuronal differentiation in hippocampal neural progenitors | 5186 |
| 1-Oleoyl lysophosphatidic acid sodium salt | Endogenous agonist of LPA ₁ and LPA ₂ ; inhibits differentiation of NSCs into neurons | 3854 |
| Retinoic acid | Retinoic acid receptor agonist; promotes differentiation of ESCs into neurons, glia and adipocytes | 0695 |
| SAG | Smo agonist; enhances differentiation of iPSCs into dopaminergic neurons | 4366 |
| SU 5402 | FGFR and VEGFR inhibitor; attenuates integrin B4-induced differentiation of ESCs | 3300 |
| TWS 119 | GSK-3β inhibitor; induces neuronal differentiation in ESCs | 3835 |
| Valproic acid, sodium salt | Histone deacetylase inhibitor; promotes neuronal differentiation | 2815 |

Investigate

After carefully validating NSC multipotency, expanding your NSC starting population, and driving cell differentiation, it is important to investigate the biology of newly formed cells. Bio-Techne offers a variety of tools to investigate neural function including Tocris small molecule agonists, antagonists, modulators, and blockers to functionally characterize the receptors and ion channels expressed by NSC-derived cells. In addition, explore synaptic development and function with our vast selection of neuroscience-related antibodies.

Tocris[®] Small Molecules to Investigate Synapse Function

- Modulate neuronal function by targeting specific receptors and ion channels
- Utilize our highly bioactive agonists, antagonists, modulators, and blockers

| Product | Description | Catalog # |
|---|---|-----------|
| A 803467 | Selective Na, I.8 channel blocker | 2976 |
| α, β-Methyleneadenosine 5' triphosphate | P2 agonist | 3209 |
| DL-AP5 | Potent, selective NMDA antagonist | 0105 |
| (+)-Bicuculline | Potent GABA _A antagonist | 0130 |
| nor-Binaltorphimine dihydrochloride | Standard selective κ opioid receptor antagonist | 0347 |
| CGP 35348 | Brain penetrant, selective GABA _B antagonist | 1245 |
| (+)-MK 801 maleate | Non-competitive NMDA antagonist, acts at ion channel site | 0924 |
| MPEP hydrochloride | $\mathrm{mGlu}_{\mathrm{s}}$ antagonist and positive allosteric modulator at $\mathrm{mGlu}_{\mathrm{4}}$ | 1212 |
| RS 127445 hydrochloride | Selective, high affinity 5-HT _{2B} antagonist | 2993 |
| SCH 23390 hydrochloride | Standard selective D_1^{-1} -like antagonist; also 5-HT _{2c} agonist | 0925 |
| Tetrodotoxin | Na⁺ channel blocker | 1078 |
| (±)-U-50488 hydrochloride | Standard selective κ opioid receptor agonist | 0495 |
| Varenicline tartrate | Orally active, subtype-selective $\alpha 4\beta 2$ partial agonist | 3754 |
| Xanomeline oxalate | Functionally selective M_1 agonist | 3569 |

Caged Compounds for Neural Cell Cultures

| Product | Description | Catalog # |
|------------------------------|--|-----------|
| DPNI-caged-GABA | Nitroindoline-caged GABA | 2991 |
| MNI-caged-D-aspartate | Caged D-aspartate | 2277 |
| MNI-caged-L-glutamate | Stable photoreleaser of L-glutamate | 1490 |
| MNI-caged-NMDA | Caged NMDA | 2224 |
| NPEC-caged-(S)-AMPA | Caged (S)-AMPA | 3840 |
| NPEC-caged-D-AP5 | Caged D-AP5 (Cat.No. 0106) | 4230 |
| NPEC-caged-dopamine | Caged dopamine | 3992 |
| RuBi GABA trimethylphosphine | Caged GABA; inhibits neural activity | 4709 |
| RuBi-Dopa | Caged dopamine; exhibits two-photon sensitivity | 4932 |
| RuBi-Glutamate | Caged glutamate; excited by visible wavelengths | 3574 |
| RuBi-Nicotine | Caged nicotine; rapidly excitable by visible light | 3855 |

Photoswitchable Ligands

| Product | Description | Catalog # |
|---------|--|-----------|
| AAQ | Photoswitchable K_v channel blocker | 5462 |
| PA1 | Photoswitchable ENa C blocker | 5463 |
| QAQ | Photoswitchable $Na_{\!_{\nu}},K_{\!_{\nu}}$ and $Ca_{\!_{\nu}}$ channel blocker | 5470 |

Fluorescent Probes for Neuroscience Research

| Target Molecule | Description | Catalog # |
|----------------------------|--|-----------|
| Calcein AM | Cell permeable compound; hydrolyzed to become fluorescent in living cells | 5119 |
| Dansyl-NECA | Potent and selective fluorescent adenosine A1 agonist | 5122 |
| FFN 102 mesylate | Selective fluorescent substrate of DAT and VMAT2 | 5200 |
| FFN 206 dihydrochloride | Fluorescent VMAT2 substrate | 5043 |
| FFN 511 | Fluorescent substrate for VMAT2 | 3878 |
| FURA-2AM | Fluorescent Ca2+ indicator | 2220 |
| К 114 | Amyloid fibril-specific fluorescent dye | 3144 |
| L 012 sodium salt | Chemiluminescent ROS and RNS indicator | 5085 |
| Methoxy-X04 | Fluorescent amyloid β detector; brain penetrant | 4920 |
| SynaptoRed [™] C2 | Fluorescent dye; stains synaptic vesicles | 5118 |
| Tocrifluor T1117 | Novel fluorescent cannabinoid ligand; fluorescent form of AM 251 (Cat. No. 1117) | 2540 |

Antibodies to Investigate Synapse Development

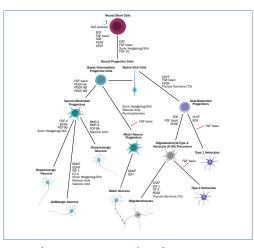
| Target Molecule | Description | Applications | Species Reactivity | Catalog # | Brand |
|----------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| α-Synuclein | Pre-synaptic protein | WB, FC, ICC, IHC | Human, Mouse | NBP1-26380 | Novus Biologicals |
| CaMKIIα | Concentrated at the postsynaptic density | WB, ELISA, ICC, IHC | Human, Mouse, Rat, + | NB100-1983 | Novus Biologicals |
| EAAT1/GLAST-1 | Glutamate transporter | WB, IHC | Human | AF6048 | R&D Systems |
| GFAP | Astrocyte marker | WB, IHC, SW | Human | AF2594 | R&D Systems |
| Homer1 | Concentrated at the postsynaptic density | WB, ICC | Human, Mouse | NBP1-44999 | Novus Biologicals |
| MOG | Identifies myelinating oligodendrocytes | IHC, WB | Mouse | AF2439 | R&D Systems |
| Myelin basic protein | Myelin sheath protein | WB, ELISA, FC, ICC, IHC | Human | NBP2-22121 | Novus Biologicals |
| Neuroligin 1/NLGN1 | Post-synaptic protein | WB, IHC | Human, Rat | AF4340 | R&D Systems |
| NMDAR2B | NMDA receptor subunit | WB, FC, ICC, IHC, IP | Human, Mouse, Rat | NB300-106 | Novus Biologicals |
| PSD95 | Post-synaptic protein | WB | Human, Mouse, Rat | PPS059 | R&D Systems |
| SHANK3 | Concentrated at the postsynaptic density | WB, IHC | Human, Mouse, Rat | NBP1-47610 | Novus Biologicals |
| Synapsin I | Pre-synaptic protein | WB, ICC, IHC, IP | Human, Mouse, Rat, + | PPS035 | R&D Systems |
| Synaptophysin | Neuronal secretory vescicle-associated protein | WB, IHC | Human | AF5555 | R&D Systems |
| Synaptotagmin | Synaptic vescicle protein | WB, ICC, IHC, IP | Rat | MAB4364 | R&D Systems |
| Tyrosine Hydroxylase | Dopaminergic neuron marker | WB, ICC, IHC, SW | Human, Mouse, Rat, + | NB300-109 | Novus Biologicals |
| Glut1 | Glutamate transport into synaptic vesicles | WB, ChIP, FC, ICC, IHC | Human, Mouse | NB110-39113 | Novus Biologicals |

Species Key: + Additional Species

Applications Key: WB Western blot, ChIP Chromatin Immunoprecipitation, FC Flow Cytometry, ICC Immunocytochemistry, IHC Immunohistochemistry,

IP Immunoprecipitation, SW Simple Western™

View Pathway



rndsystems.com/pathways_nsc

Neural Stem Cells

Neural stem cells (NSCs) are undifferentiated precursor cells defined by their capacity for self-renewal and mulitpotency. During central nervous system development, NSCs proliferate and divide to generate clonally related progeny that differentiate into neurons, astrocytes, oligodendrocytes, and ventricular ependymal cells. The symmetric division of NSCs underlies their ability to self-renew and serves to maintain the NSC population. In contrast, asymmetric mitosis produces one NSC and one neural progenitor cell (NPC), daughter cells with differentiation capacity restricted to neuronal or glial lineages. Asymmetric division generates two NPCs, but does not contribute to maintaining the NSC pool. NSC self-renewal and differentiation is regulated by a precise temporal sequence of growth factor presentation, intracellular signaling, and transcription factor expression. Bio-Techne presents tools to optimize NSC experimental variability, improve data consistency, and prevent wasted effort and reagents.













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