



## **Adenovirus General Protocol for Infecting Cells**

### **1.0 Purpose**

- 1.1 Provide instructions on infecting cell lines with adenovirus vectors.

### **2.0 Materials**

#### **2.1 Equipment**

- Tissue Culture Hood
- 37°C Incubator w/ 5% CO<sub>2</sub>

#### **2.2 Supplies**

- 1, 6-well Tissue Culture Plate
- Sufficient volume to obtain 50 MOI of virus/well
- Cell media

### **3.0 Procedure**

#### **3.1 Day Before Infection**

- 3.1.1 Prepare a 6 well plate to be about 50% confluent the next day.
- 3.1.2 A general rule to follow when splitting cells is to note that an entire 6 well plate is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  the surface area of a T-75, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  the surface area of a T-150, and about  $\frac{1}{9}$  the surface area of a 10cm plate.

#### **3.2 Infection Method 1: Infection Overnight**

- 3.2.1 BEFORE BEGINNING, make sure the cells on the 6 well plate are about 50% confluent (if the cells are not ready, then you should not go any further).
- 3.2.2 Thaw your virus on ice (*it is important to store your virus at -80°C when you are not using it... anything higher than that and you may be losing titer!*).
- 3.2.3 Add a specific MOI of virus to each well according to your chosen dose curve. MOI means Multiplicity Of Infection, so in a well that contains 50 MOI, there are 50 viral genomes for every cell.
- 3.2.4 A typical dose curve (what we usually do) is 0, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000 MOI. You do not need to change the media before doing this; you just simply add the virus to the wells already containing media. Also, it is important to have 0 MOI as a negative control to check your cell growth and death.
- 3.2.5 For figuring out the amount of virus you need to add for a certain MOI, use the formula: #cells \* desired MOI = total PFU (*or Plaque Forming Units*) needed. Then use the formula: (total PFU needed) / (PFU/ml) = total ml of virus needed to reach your desired dose.

- 3.2.6 For example: You have a virus with a titer of  $1.3 \times 10^{11}$  PFU/ml and a well that contains  $1.8 \times 10^6$  cells. You want to make that well contain 200 MOI. Therefore, formula 1:  $(1.8 \times 10^6 \text{ cells}) * (200 \text{ MOI}) = 3.6 \times 10^8 \text{ PFU}$  desired. Then, formula 2:  $(3.6 \times 10^8 \text{ PFU desired}) / (1.3 \times 10^{11} \text{ PFU/ml}) = 0.0028 \text{ ml}$  or  $2.8 \mu\text{l}$ . Add the  $2.8 \mu\text{l}$  to the well and label it 200 MOI.
- 3.2.7 *Note: you may need to dilute your virus 1:10 or more.*
- 3.2.8 Add the appropriate amount of virus to each dose well, and label the wells with the correct MOI.
- 3.2.9 Place virus-infected cells in  $37^\circ\text{C}$  incubator until the next day (24 hours).
- 3.2.10 Replace media after 24 hours.
- 3.3 Infection Method 2: One Hour Dose Curve**
- 3.3.1 BEFORE BEGINNING, make sure the cells on the 6 well plate are about 50% confluent (if the cells are not ready, then you should not go any further).
- 3.3.2 Thaw your virus on ice (*it is important to store your virus at  $-80^\circ\text{C}$  when you are not using it... anything higher than that and you may be losing titer!*).
- 3.3.3 Prepare serial dilutions of virus in microfuge tubes using the same media that the cells are grown in.
- 3.3.4 Each well of the 6 well plate will get a total of  $350 \mu\text{l}$  of fluid. For figuring out the amount of virus you need to add for a certain MOI, use the formula:  $\# \text{cells} * \text{desired MOI} = \text{total PFU (or Plaque Forming Units)}$  needed. Then use the formula:  $(\text{total PFU needed}) / (\text{PFU/ml}) = \text{total ml of virus needed to reach your desired dose}$ .
- 3.3.5 For example: You have a virus with a titer of  $1.3 \times 10^{11}$  PFU/ml and a well that contains  $1.8 \times 10^6$  cells. You want to incubate that well with 200 MOI. Therefore, formula 1:  $(1.8 \times 10^6 \text{ cells}) * (200 \text{ MOI}) = 3.6 \times 10^8 \text{ PFU}$  desired. Then, formula 2:  $(3.6 \times 10^8 \text{ PFU desired}) / (1.3 \times 10^{11} \text{ PFU/ml}) = 0.0028 \text{ ml}$  or  $2.8 \mu\text{l}$ . Add  $348 \mu\text{l}$  media and the  $2.8 \mu\text{l}$  of virus to a tube and label it 200 MOI. *Note: you may need to dilute your virus 1:10.*
- 3.3.6 Below is an example of microfuge tubes labeled A-F which follow a typical dose curve (0, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000 MOI).

**Example of 1 Hour Dose Curve Using a Virus With a  
Titer of  $1.3 \times 10^{11}$  PFU/ml and a 6 Well Plate  
Containing  $1.8 \times 10^6$  cells/well**

Tube	Virus needed	Volume media	MOI
A	0 $\mu\text{l}$	350 $\mu\text{l}$	0
B	0.7 $\mu\text{l}$	350 $\mu\text{l}$	50
C	1.4 $\mu\text{l}$	348 $\mu\text{l}$	100

D	2.8 $\mu$ l	347 $\mu$ l	200
E	6.9 $\mu$ l	343 $\mu$ l	500
F	14 $\mu$ l	336 $\mu$ l	1000

- 3.3.7 Aspirate growth media from the wells.
- 3.3.8 Add the 350ml infection media to each well and rock the plate to make sure the cells do not dry out.
- 3.3.9 Place virus-infected cells in 37°C incubator, and rock the plate every 10-15 minutes for 1 hour.
- 3.3.10 Aspirate the viral media from the cells (into a vacuum flask containing bleach)
- 3.3.11 Add 2 mls of growth media (whatever you grew the cells in originally) to each well.
- 3.3.12 Place cells in 37°C incubator until the next day (24 hours).