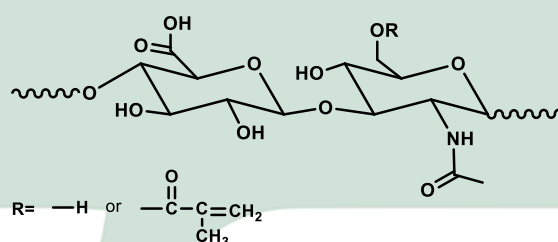


## Hyaluronic acid Methacryloyl (HAMA)

### Product component

Item	character	Package Size	备注
HAMA	White spongy	EFL-HAMA-150K: 2.5 g/bottle EFL-HAMA-400K: 1 g/bottle	Keep in dark

This instruction applies to EFL-HAMA-150K/400K



HAMA molecular structure

### Product introduction

Hyaluronic acid (HA) is a natural glycosaminoglycan polymer consisting of aldehyde-D-glucuronic acid and N-Acetyl-D-Glucosamine as disaccharide structural units. It is a component of the extracellular matrix of animal tissues and has good moisture retention properties. Its content is high in brain tissue, synovial fluid, and vitreous body. HA plays an important role in many biological processes such as cell proliferation, differentiation, morphogenesis, inflammation, and wound healing.

Hyaluronic acid Methacryloyl (HAMA) can be photo-crosslinked by grafting methyl propene group on the molecular chain of hyaluronic acid. The HAMA product launched by the EFL team can be cured into gel within 10 seconds under visible light irradiation. It has good biocompatibility, and strong material scalability, and can provide a variety of viscoelastic properties to adapt to different applications.

### Storage

**Dry kit:** room temperature, 3 months; 4°C, 12 months; -20°C, 18 months. **Sterile solution:** 4°C (in dark), 7 days; -20°C (in dark), 6 months. **Please note that repeated freezing and thawing of the solution will affect the performance of the product, so it is best to prepare it when using it.**

### Period of validity

The date of manufacture is shown in the package.

## Solution preparation

### 1. Prepare 0.25% (w/v) standard solution of initiator (Recommended use of EFL in the sale of photoinitiator: Item EFL-LAP)

The required mass of LAP was added to PBS solution, and 0.25% (w/v) initiator standard solution was obtained by heating and dissolving in a water bath at 40-50°C.

### 2. Prepare HAMA solution (2-10% (w/v) is recommended for HAMA-150K, 0.5-3% (w/v) is recommended for HAMA-300K)

- (1) Take the required mass of HAMA into the glass bottle/beaker;
- (2) Take the required volume of initiator standard solution and add it to the above container;
- (3) Stir and dissolve at room temperature for 0.5-1 h;
  - The viscosity of the HAMA-400K solution is large. The dissolution time can be extended appropriately. Pay attention to seal to prevent moisture volatilization;
  - It is recommended to use centrifugal machines (3000~5000 rpm) to remove bubbles from the system;
- (4) Solution sterilization.
  - Method 1: Sterilize with 0.22μm sterile needle filter;
  - Method 2: Pasteurization: The solution was heated to 80°C and held for 30min. Transfer quickly to the ice-water mixture solution for 5 minutes. Repeat the above operation once again.

### Suggestions for 3D cell culture

- Cells are collected and resuspended in pre-warmed HAMA solution to prepare the cell suspension;
- Add cell suspension into the well plates;  
(96-well plate: 50-100 μL/ well, 48-well plate: 100-300 μL/ well, 24-well plate: 300-500 μL/ well)
- Irradiate the wells with 405 nm light for 10-30 seconds to gelate, the gel strength can be adjusted by the time and intensity of the light;
- Add medium to the wells. Place the plate in a 37°C incubator for 5 minutes. And then wash the sample and remove the medium;
- Add fresh medium and incubate for a long time. Change medium, observe, and photograph according to experimental design. (No special requirements for operation procedures).

**Tips: Do not look directly at the light source.**

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