

# Cartilage Homogenization Using the Bullet Blender

RS18-0238C.1CA

## Materials

- [Bullet Blender](#)® for 1.5 mL tubes
- Homogenization Buffer
- [FoamBlocker](#) (Optional)
- [Lysis Kit](#) or [Lysis Beads](#)
  - GREEN or NAVY Lysis Kit
  - 0.5 mm Zirconium Oxide Beads in Eppendorf, GATOR, or RINO tubes
- Sample — up to 300 mg

Table 1. Proper sample, bead and buffer volume ratios for 1.5 mL tubes.

| Lysis Kit and Bead Choices   | Sample Volume | Bead Volume  | Buffer Volume |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| GREEN                        | Up to 100 mg  | Pre-filled   | 200 - 300 µL  |
| NAVY                         | 100 - 300 mg  | Pre-filled   | 300 - 600 µL  |
| 0.5 mm Zirconium Oxide Beads | Up to 300 mg  | 100 - 200 µL | 200 - 600 µL  |

## Procedure

1. Use the pre-filled bead lysis kit tubes OR prepare a tube with the recommended volume of beads from the table above.
2. Add the appropriate volume of buffer according to the table above
3. Prepare the sample by cutting it into small thin pieces and then transfer it into the buffer-filled tubes.
4. (Optional) To avoid excess foaming, add FoamBlocker up to 1-2% of the total volume of the homogenization buffer.
5. Close the tubes tightly and place into the Bullet Blender sample chamber. If using the Gold or Gold<sup>+</sup> models, pre-cool the chamber before adding sample tubes.
6. Set the controls to speed 12, time 4 minutes then press Start.  
*Note: Using single-size beads instead of pre-filled lysis kits may require additional time.*
7. After the run, remove the tubes from the instrument and visually inspect the samples. If homogenization is incomplete, homogenize for an additional 30 seconds, or repeat the homogenization step with a higher speed.
8. Using a pipette, transfer the homogenized samples into new tubes.
9. Proceed with downstream application.

### Notes

This protocol does not specify a particular buffer – choose a buffer that is most appropriate for the downstream application.

This protocol was developed using mouse tissue. Homogenization times, speeds, or beads may need to be optimized for other species, especially larger animals.