Designation: **CLS-439**

Cryovial: 300150 Vital: 330150 CLS order number:



Origin and General Cha	racteristics	
Organism:	Homo sapiens (human)	
Ethnicity:	European	
Age:	61 years of age	
Gender:	Male	
Tissue:	Bladder, urinary	
Cell type:	Epithelial	
Growth Properties:	Monolayer, adherent	
Description:	Established from the primary bladder carcinoma of a 61-year-old male in 1998 by CLS.	
Culture Conditions and	Handling	
Culture Medium:	McCoy's 5a medium supplemented with 2 mM L-glutamine and 10% fetal bovine serum (MG-200, CLS order number 821200).	
Subculturing:	Remove medium and rinse the adherent cells using PBS without calcium and magnesium (3-5 ml PBS for T25, 5-10ml for T75 cell culture flasks). Add TrypleExpress (1-2ml per T25, 2.5ml per T75 cell culture flask), the cell sheet must be covered completely. Incubate at ambient temperature for 10 minutes. Carefully resuspend the cells, the addition of medium is optional but not necessary, and dispense into new flasks which contain fresh medium.	
Seeding density:	10,000 cells/cm ²	
Split Ratio:	A ratio of 1:4 to 1:8 is recommended	
Fluid Renewal:	2 to 3 times weekly	
Freeze Medium:	CM-1 (CLS order number: 800125, 25ml, 800150, 50ml)	
Sterility:	Fluorescence (DAPI) test: negative; Mycoplasma specific PCR: negative; Bacteria specific PCR: negative	
Biosafety Level:	1	
Special Features of the	Cell Line	
Tumorigenic:	yes, in nude mice	
Viruses:	SMRV: Negative, as confirmed by Real-Time PCR	
DNA Profile (STR):	Amelogenin: X,X CSF1PO: 12 D13S317: 11 D16S539: 10,13 D5S818: 11 D7S820: 10,11 THO1: 7 TPOX: 9,10	vWA: 17 D3S1358: 16 D21S11: 29,31 D18S51: 14 Penta E: 12,16 Penta D: 9,12 D8S1179: 11,13 FGA: 20
	Deletions in the Y-chromosome sometimes cause a misidentification of the biological sample as female. However, the cell line is still called authenticated.	
References:		
not published		

Recommendations for handling of adherent cell cultures following delivery

Cryopreserved cells

If immediate culturing is not intended, the cryovial(s) must be stored in liquid nitrogen (-196°C) or at least at -80°C after arrival.

If immediate culturing is intended, please follow these instructions:

Quickly thaw by rapid agitation in a 37°C water bath within 40-60 seconds. The water bath should have clean water containing an antimicrobial agent. As soon as the sample has thawed, remove the cryovial from the water bath. Note: A small ice clump should still remain and the vial should still be cold.

From now on, all operations should be carried out under aseptic conditions.

Transfer the cryovial to a sterile flow cabinet and wipe with 70% alcohol. Carefully open the vial and transfer the cell suspension into a 15 ml centrifuge tube containing 8 ml of culture medium (room temperature). Resuspend the cells carefully. Centrifuge at 300xg for 3 min and discard the supernatant. The centrifugation step may be omitted, but in this case the remains of the freeze medium have to be removed 24 hours later.

Resuspend the cells carefully in 10ml fresh cell culture medium and transfer them into two T25 cell culture flasks. All further steps are described in the Subculture section.

Proliferating Cultures

The cell culture flasks are completely filled with cell culture medium to prevent loss of cells during transit. Remove the entire medium except for a sufficient volume to cover the floor of the flask. Incubate at 37°C for 24 hrs.

Sometimes the cultures are handled roughly during transit, and most of the cells detach and float in the culture medium. If this has occurred remove the entire content of the flask and centrifuge at 300x g for 5 minutes. Take off the supernatant, resuspend the cells in 10 ml of culture medium and transfer the entire cell suspension into cell culture flasks of suitable size (do not seed in more than 1T75 flask).

Safety precautions for frozen cell lines

If the cryovial is planned to be stored in liquid nitrogen and to be thawed in the future, special safety precautions should be followed:

- Protective gloves and clothing should be used and a facemask or safety goggles must be worn when storing and/or thawing the cryovial.
- The removal of a cryovial from liquid nitrogen can result in the explosion of the cryovial creating flying fragments.

References: Caputo, J.L. Biosafety procedures in cell culture. J. Tissue Cult. Methods 11:223-227, 1988. ATCC Quality Control Methods for Cell Lines, 2nd edition, 1992.