Storage Temp. liquid nitrogen vapor phase

Biosafety Level 2

Description

Organism: Homo sapiens, human
Tissue: kidney, cortex/proximal tubule
Disease: Papilloma
Cell Type: human papillomavirus 16 (HPV-16) transformed
Age: adult
Gender: male
Morphology: epithelial
Growth Properties: adherent
DNA Profile:
  Amelogenin: X,Y
  CSF1PO: 13
  D13S317: 9
  D16S539: 11,12
  D5S818: 12
  D7S820: 10,11
  THO1: 9
  TPOX: 8,9
  vWA: 17,18

Batch-Specific Information

Refer to the Certificate of Analysis for batch-specific test results.

SAFETY PRECAUTION

ATCC highly recommends that protective gloves and clothing always be used and a full face mask always be worn when handling frozen vials. It is important to note that some vials leak when submersed in liquid nitrogen and will slowly fill with liquid nitrogen. Upon thawing, the conversion of the liquid nitrogen back to its gas phase may result in the vessel exploding or blowing off its cap with dangerous force creating flying debris.

Unpacking & Storage Instructions

1. Check all containers for leakage or breakage.
2. Remove the frozen cells from the dry ice packaging and immediately place the cells at a temperature below -130°C, preferably in liquid nitrogen vapor, until ready for use.

Handling Procedure for Frozen Cells

To insure the highest level of viability, thaw the vial and initiate the culture as soon as possible upon receipt. If upon arrival, continued storage of the frozen culture is necessary, it should be stored in liquid nitrogen vapor phase and not at -70°C. Storage at -70°C will result in loss of viability.

1. Thaw the vial by gentle agitation in a 37°C water bath. To reduce the possibility of contamination, keep the O-ring and cap out of the water. Thawing should be rapid (approximately 2 minutes).
2. Remove the vial from the water bath as soon as the contents are thawed, and decontaminate by dipping in or spraying with 70% ethanol. All of the operations from this point on should be carried out under strict aseptic conditions.
3. Transfer the vial contents to a centrifuge tube containing 9.0 mL complete culture medium, and spin at approximately 125 x g for 5 to 7 minutes.
4. Resuspend cell pellet with the recommended complete medium (see the specific batch information for the culture recommended dilution ratio) and dispense into a 25 cm² culture flask. It is important to avoid excessive alkalinity of the medium during recovery of the cells. It is suggested that, prior to the addition of the vial contents, the culture vessel containing the complete growth medium be placed into the incubator for at least 15 minutes to allow the medium to reach its normal pH (7.0 to 7.6).
5. Incubate the culture at 37°C in a suitable incubator. A 5% CO₂ in air atmosphere is recommended if using the medium described on this product.

Handling Procedure for Flask Cultures

The flask was seeded with cells (see specific batch information) grown and completely filled with medium at ATCC to prevent loss of cells during shipping.

1. Upon receipt visually examine the culture for macroscopic evidence of any microbial contamination. Using an inverted microscope (preferably equipped with phase-contrast optics), carefully check for...
any evidence of microbial contamination. Also check to determine if the majority of cells are still attached to the bottom of the flask; during shipping the cultures are sometimes handled roughly and many of the cells often detach and become suspended in the culture medium (but are still viable).

2. If the cells are still attached, aseptically remove all but 5 to 10 mL of the shipping medium. The shipping medium can be saved for reuse. Incubate the cells at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ in air atmosphere until they are ready to be subcultured.

3. If the cells are not attached, aseptically remove the entire contents of the flask and centrifuge at 125 x g for 5 to 10 minutes. Remove shipping medium and save. Resuspend the pelleted cells in 10 mL of this medium and add to 25 cm² flask. Incubate at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ in air atmosphere until cells are ready to be subcultured.

Subculturing Procedure

Volumes are given for a 75 cm² flask. Increase or decrease the amount of dissociation medium needed proportionally for culture vessels of other sizes. Corning® T-75 flasks (catalog #430641) are recommended for subculturing this product.

Note: Cell growth is dependent on epidermal growth factor. The cells should not be allowed to become confluent, subculture at 80% of confluence.

1. Remove and discard culture medium.
2. Briefly rinse the cell layer with 0.05% (w/v) Trypsin-0.53 mM EDTA solution.
3. Add 2.0 to 3.0 mL of 0.05% Trypsin-0.53 mM EDTA solution to flask and observe cells under an inverted microscope until cell layer is dispersed (usually within 5 to 15 minutes). Note: To avoid clumping do not agitate the cells by hitting or shaking the flask while waiting for the cells to detach. Cells that are difficult to detach may be placed at 37°C to facilitate dispersal.
4. Add 6.0 to 8.0 mL of complete growth medium and aspirate cells by gently pipetting.
5. To remove trypsin-EDTA solution, transfer cell suspension to centrifuge tube and spin at approximately 125 x g for 5 to 10 minutes. Discard supernatant and resuspend cells in fresh growth medium. Add appropriate aliquots of cell suspension to new culture vessels.
6. Incubate cultures at 37°C.

Subcultivation Ratio: A subcultivation ratio of 1:4 is recommended

Medium Renewal: Every 2 to 3 days

Cryopreservation Medium

Complete culture medium described above supplemented with 7.5% (v/v) DMSO. Cell culture tested DMSO is available as ATCC Catalog No. 4-X.

Comments

The recombinant retrovirus vector pLXSN 16 E6/E7 containing the HPV-16 E6/E7 genes was used to transfect the ectotropic packaging cell line Psi-2. Virus produced by the Psi-2 cells was used to infect the amphotropic packaging cell line PA317 (see ATCC CRL-9078). Virus produced by the PA317 cells was used to transduce primary PTCs. Although pLXSN 16 E6/E7 also confers resistance to neomycin, selection in G418 was not used to isolate transduced clones. The cell line appears to be derived from a single cell based on Southern and FISH analysis. The E6/E7 genes are present in the HK-2 genome as determined by PCR. The cells retain a phenotype indicative of well differentiated PTCs. They are positive for alkaline phosphatase, gamma glutamyltranspeptidase, leucine aminopeptidase, acid phosphatase, cytokeratin, alpha 3.beta 1 integrin, and fibronectin. The cells are negative for factor VIII related antigen, 6.19 antigen and CALLA endopeptidase. HK-2 cells retain functional characteristics of proximal tubular epithelium such as Na⁺ dependent / phlorizin sensitive sugar transport and adenylate cyclase responsiveness to parathyroid, but not to antidiuretic hormone. The cells are capable of gluconeogenesis as evidenced by their ability to make and store glycogen. HK-2 cells are anchorage dependent. The cells will not grow in methylcellulose, soft agar or suspension. HK-2 cells can reproduce experimental results obtained with freshly isolated PTCs.

References

References and other information relating to this product are available online at www.atcc.org.
Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the current publication of the *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories* from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Institutes for Health.

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