

Description	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is a type of cancer that affects the lymphatic system, which is part of the immune system. It is characterized by the presence of large, abnormal B-cells that have lost their normal function and are instead producing large amounts of abnormal antibodies. These antibodies can cause damage to the body's tissues and organs. DLBCL is the most common type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, accounting for about 30% of all cases. It is typically diagnosed through a combination of physical examination, blood tests, and imaging studies. Treatment usually involves chemotherapy and radiation therapy, and in some cases, surgery. The prognosis for DLBCL varies depending on the stage of the disease and the patient's overall health. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is a type of cancer that affects the lymphatic system, which is part of the immune system. It is characterized by the presence of large, abnormal B-cells that have lost their normal function and are instead producing large amounts of abnormal antibodies. These antibodies can cause damage to the body's tissues and organs. DLBCL is the most common type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, accounting for about 30% of all cases. It is typically diagnosed through a combination of physical examination, blood tests, and imaging studies. Treatment usually involves chemotherapy and radiation therapy, and in some cases, surgery. The prognosis for DLBCL varies depending on the stage of the disease and the patient's overall health.
Organism	Human
Tissue	Immune system
Disease	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is a type of cancer that affects the lymphatic system, which is part of the immune system. It is characterized by the presence of large, abnormal B-cells that have lost their normal function and are instead producing large amounts of abnormal antibodies. These antibodies can cause damage to the body's tissues and organs. DLBCL is the most common type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, accounting for about 30% of all cases. It is typically diagnosed through a combination of physical examination, blood tests, and imaging studies. Treatment usually involves chemotherapy and radiation therapy, and in some cases, surgery. The prognosis for DLBCL varies depending on the stage of the disease and the patient's overall health.
Applications	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is a type of cancer that affects the lymphatic system, which is part of the immune system. It is characterized by the presence of large, abnormal B-cells that have lost their normal function and are instead producing large amounts of abnormal antibodies. These antibodies can cause damage to the body's tissues and organs. DLBCL is the most common type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, accounting for about 30% of all cases. It is typically diagnosed through a combination of physical examination, blood tests, and imaging studies. Treatment usually involves chemotherapy and radiation therapy, and in some cases, surgery. The prognosis for DLBCL varies depending on the stage of the disease and the patient's overall health.
Synonyms	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Age	Adult
Gender	Male
Ethnicity	White
Morphology	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Growth properties	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
Citation	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is a type of cancer that affects the lymphatic system, which is part of the immune system. It is characterized by the presence of large, abnormal B-cells that have lost their normal function and are instead producing large amounts of abnormal antibodies. These antibodies can cause damage to the body's tissues and organs. DLBCL is the most common type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, accounting for about 30% of all cases. It is typically diagnosed through a combination of physical examination, blood tests, and imaging studies. Treatment usually involves chemotherapy and radiation therapy, and in some cases, surgery. The prognosis for DLBCL varies depending on the stage of the disease and the patient's overall health.
Biosafety level	1
NCBI_TaxID	9606
CellosaurusAccession	CVCL_3611

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Antigen expression	CD10+CD19+CD20+CD38+CD23-CD39-
Viruses	Ebv -, hbv -, hcv -, hiv-1 -, hiv-2 -, htlv-1/2 -, mlv -, smrv -
Mutational profile	KRAS p.Gly13Asp (c.38G>A) TP53 p.Glu198fs (c.592_596del5)
Culture Medium	RPMI 1640 2.0 2.0 NaHCO3 (820700a)
Supplements	10% FBS
Dissociation Reagent	
Doubling time	50
Subculturing	5 5 6 5 × 10
Seeding density	2 × 10 ⁵ /
Fluid renewal	3
Freeze medium	(FBS) + 10% DMSO

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Thawing and
Culturing Cells

1. 将细胞悬液缓慢解冻，并立即转移到含有 10% 胎牛血清 (FBS) 的完全培养基中。将细胞悬液转移到含有 10% FBS 的完全培养基中，并在 37°C 下孵育 24 小时。
2. 将细胞悬液转移到含有 10% FBS 的完全培养基中，并在 37°C 下孵育 24 小时。
3. 将细胞悬液转移到含有 10% FBS 的完全培养基中，并在 37°C 下孵育 24 小时。
4. 将细胞悬液转移到含有 10% FBS 的完全培养基中，并在 37°C 下孵育 24 小时。
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7. 将细胞悬液转移到含有 10% FBS 的完全培养基中，并在 37°C 下孵育 24 小时。
8. 将细胞悬液转移到含有 10% FBS 的完全培养基中，并在 37°C 下孵育 24 小时。

Incubation
Atmosphere

37 °C, 5% CO₂, 95% 空气

Shipping
Conditions

细胞在含有 10% FBS 的完全培养基中，并在 37°C 下孵育 24 小时。

Storage
Conditions

细胞在含有 10% FBS 的完全培养基中，并在 37°C 下孵育 24 小时。

Sterility

细胞在含有 10% FBS 的完全培养基中，并在 37°C 下孵育 24 小时。