

EA.hy926 | 305034

Description

EA.hy926 is a cell line derived from transformed human umbilical vein endothelial cells (EVC). It is a highly proliferative, immortalized cell line that maintains many characteristics of the parent cells, including the ability to form tube-like structures. EA.hy926 cells are widely used in research to study endothelial cell biology, angiogenesis, and the effects of various factors on endothelial cells. The cell line is characterized by its high growth rate and its ability to form tube-like structures in vitro. EA.hy926 cells are derived from transformed human umbilical vein endothelial cells (EVC). The transformation process involves the introduction of a plasmid vector containing a selectable marker and a telomerase gene into the primary EVC cells. This process results in the formation of a cell line that is capable of indefinite growth and maintains many characteristics of the parent cells, including the ability to form tube-like structures. EA.hy926 cells are widely used in research to study endothelial cell biology, angiogenesis, and the effects of various factors on endothelial cells. The cell line is characterized by its high growth rate and its ability to form tube-like structures in vitro. EA.hy926 cells are derived from transformed human umbilical vein endothelial cells (EVC). The transformation process involves the introduction of a plasmid vector containing a selectable marker and a telomerase gene into the primary EVC cells. This process results in the formation of a cell line that is capable of indefinite growth and maintains many characteristics of the parent cells, including the ability to form tube-like structures. EA.hy926 cells are widely used in research to study endothelial cell biology, angiogenesis, and the effects of various factors on endothelial cells. The cell line is characterized by its high growth rate and its ability to form tube-like structures in vitro.

challenging, hindering the sanctification of ECE.

However, EA.hy926 cells, derived from transformed human umbilical vein endothelial cells, have emerged as a reliable alternative for studying ECE activity.

Organism

Human

Tissue

Endothelial cells

Synonyms

EA. hy 926, EA hy 926, EA-hy926, EA-hy926, EA-hy926, EAHy 926, EA.Hy926, EA.hy926, EA.hy926, EAhy926, EaHy926, EaHy926, Eahy926

Gender

Not applicable

Morphology

Adherent, epithelial

Growth properties

High

Citation

EA.hy926 (ATCC CRL-2732) | 305034

Biosafety level

1

NCBI_TaxID

9606

CellosaurusAccession

CVCL_3901

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Culture Medium	DMEM 4.5 g/l, Glucose 4.5 g/l, L-Glutamine 3.7 g/l, NaHCO3 1.0 g/l, Penicillin (100 U/ml), Streptomycin (100 U/ml), Fungizone (0.025%)
Supplements	10% FBS
Dissociation Reagent	Trypsin
Doubling time	12 days
Subculturing	Cells are detached with trypsin and resuspended in PBS. Cells are then seeded into fresh medium.
Fluid renewal	2-3 times per week
Freeze medium	DMEM + 10% FBS + 10% DMSO
Thawing and Culturing Cells	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thaw cells rapidly in a 37°C water bath. 2. Dilute cells into pre-warmed medium. 3. Seed cells into a T75 flask. 4. Allow cells to attach for 24 hours. 5. Refresh medium after 24 hours. 6. Seed cells into a 300 cm² flask. 7. Allow cells to attach for 24 hours. 8. Refresh medium after 24 hours.
Incubation Atmosphere	37°C, 5% CO2
Flask Coating	None

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Freezing Procedure [REDACTED]-78

Shipping Conditions [REDACTED]-78

Storage Conditions [REDACTED]-150 -196 [REDACTED]

/ / HLA

Sterility [REDACTED] (PCR) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]