

SW620-GFP Cells | 305708

General information

Description

SW620-GFP cells are a fluorescently labeled variant of the human colorectal adenocarcinoma cell line SW620, which was originally derived from a metastatic lesion in a lymph node of an adult patient. These cells have been engineered to stably express green fluorescent protein (GFP), enabling direct visualization of cellular morphology, proliferation, and migratory behavior in real time using fluorescence-based imaging techniques. The parental SW620 line is characterized by its metastatic origin and exhibits features associated with advanced colorectal cancer, including enhanced motility, invasive capacity, and altered cell adhesion properties.

The expression of GFP in SW620-GFP cells facilitates applications such as live-cell tracking, invasion assays, and in vivo imaging in xenograft models, where tumor growth and dissemination can be monitored non-invasively. These cells retain key molecular characteristics of the parental line, including mutations commonly associated with colorectal cancer progression and dysregulation of signaling pathways such as Wnt/ β -catenin and MAPK. As a result, SW620-GFP cells are a valuable tool for studying mechanisms of metastasis, tumor microenvironment interactions, and the evaluation of anti-cancer therapeutics targeting advanced-stage colorectal carcinoma.

Organism

Human

Tissue

Metastatic

Disease

Colon adenocarcinoma

Metastatic site

Lymph node

Synonyms

SW620, SW 620, SW.620

Characteristics

Age

51 years

Gender

Male

Ethnicity

Caucasian

Morphology

Epithelial-like

Growth properties

Suspension

Regulatory Data

Citation

SW620-GFP (Cytion catalog number 305708)

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Biosafety level 1

NCBI_TaxID 9606

CellosaurusAccession CVCL_A9MJ

GMO Status GMO-S1: This SW-620 metastatic colorectal line contains a GFP construct for visualization of metastatic behavior. This classification applies only within Germany and may differ elsewhere.

Biomolecular Data

Protein expression GFP

Tumorigenic Yes, in athymic nude mice

Mutational profile Mutation: p.Gln1338Ter, Homozygous; Mutation: p.Gly12Val, Homozygous; Mutation: p.Arg273His, Heterozygous; Mutation: p.Pro309Ser, Heterozygous

Handling

Culture Medium DMEM

Freeze medium As a cryopreservation medium, we use complete growth medium + 10% DMSO for adequate post-thaw viability.

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Thawing and Culturing Cells

1. Confirm that the vial remains deeply frozen upon delivery, as cells are shipped on dry ice to maintain optimal temperatures during transit.
2. Upon receipt, either store the cryovial immediately at temperatures below -150°C to ensure the preservation of cellular integrity, or proceed to step 3 if immediate culturing is required.
3. For immediate culturing, swiftly thaw the vial by immersing it in a 37°C water bath with clean water and an antimicrobial agent, agitating gently for 40-60 seconds until a small ice clump remains.
4. Perform all subsequent steps under sterile conditions in a flow hood, disinfecting the cryovial with 70% ethanol before opening.
5. Carefully open the disinfected vial and transfer the cell suspension into a 15 ml centrifuge tube containing 8 ml of room-temperature culture medium, mixing gently.
6. Centrifuge the mixture at $200 \times g$ for 5 minutes, carefully discard the supernatant containing freezing medium.
7. Follow the procedure described under Post-Thaw Recovery

Incubation Atmosphere

37°C , 5% CO_2 , humidified atmosphere.

Shipping Conditions

Cryopreserved cell lines are shipped on dry ice in validated, insulated packaging with sufficient refrigerant to maintain approximately -78°C throughout transit. On receipt, inspect the container immediately and transfer vials without delay to appropriate storage.

Storage Conditions

For long-term preservation, place vials in vapor-phase liquid nitrogen at about -150 to -196°C . Storage at -80°C is acceptable only as a short interim step before transfer to liquid nitrogen.

Quality Control & Molecular Analysis