Product sheet

HaCaT Cells | 300493

General information

Description	HaCaT cells are a pivotal model in dermatological research, offering insights into the complex mechanisms of skin biology and pathology. The spontaneously immortalized HaCaT cell line is derived from adult human epidermal cells and retains the capacity to proliferate and undergo differentiation, similar to basal keratinocytes in vivo. HaCaT cells serve as a robust platform for investigating the epidermal differentiation process and studying the epidermal differentiation markers essential for maintaining skin integrity. The susceptibility of HaCaT cells to apoptosis and their sensitivity to apoptosis-inducing agents are extensively studied, particularly in the context of cytotoxic agents like RIPL. Researchers assess these agents' cytotoxicities and the extent of cytotoxicity using HaCaT cells, utilizing techniques such as fluorescence microscopy to visualize cellular changes. Researchers have leveraged HaCaT cells to examine the effects of various agents, including antimicrobial substrates and their influence on cell viability. These cells are an excellent substrate for testing antimicrobial biomaterials and antimicrobial atelocollagen substrates, crucial for skin repair and medical applications. The HaCaT epidermal line also plays a crucial role in studying cellular senescence, cytokines, and gene expression profiles related to aging and chronic diseases. The transcriptional profiles of HaCaT cells, including the role of κB and microRNAs, provide insight into the regulatory mechanisms at the molecular level. The HaCaT keratinocyte line, with their characteristics as epidermal keratinocytes, offers a tractable system for dissecting the intricate interplay between epidermal cells and the immune system, specifically the role of keratinocytes in disease states. They enable the exploration of epigenetic modifications and their influence on the differentiation of keratinocytes, including the formation of the cornified envelope, a key feature in the skin's barrier function. In summary, HaCaT cells are an indispensable model in dermatological research, facilitating a deeper understanding of skin biology and pathology through their resemblance to basal keratinocytes and their ability to undergo cell growth and differentiation. Their application spans from studying epidermal differentiation and antimicrobial effects to exploring cellular responses such as apoptosis, making them a cornerstone in cell biology and biomedical research.
Organism	Human
Tissue	Skin

Characteristics

Age	62 years
Gender	Male
Ethnicity	Caucasian
Cell type	Keratinocytes with a diameter of 20-25 micrometer.

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Growth properties	Adherent

Regulatory Data

Citation	HaCaT (Cytion catalog number 300493)
Biosafety level	1
NCBI_TaxID	9606
CellosaurusAccession	CVCL_0038

Biomolecular Data

Tumorigenic	No
Karyotype	Aneuploid (hypotetraploid)

Handling

Culture Medium	DMEM, w: 4.5 g/L Glucose, w: 4 mM L-Glutamine, w: 3.7 g/L NaHCO3, w: 1.0 mM Sodium pyruvate (Cytion article number 820300a)
Doubling time	The doubling time of HaCaT cells is 28 hours.
Subculturing	1. **Discard Old Medium**: Carefully remove the old culture medium from the flasks. 2. **Wash Cells**: Add 3-5 ml of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) without calcium and magnesium to T25 flasks, or 5-10 ml to T75 flasks, to rinse the adherent cells. 3. **Add EDTA Solution**: Cover the cell layer entirely with a freshly prepared 0.05% EDTA solution. Use 1-2 ml for T25 flasks and 2.5 ml for T75 flasks. 4. **Incubate**: Incubate the flasks at 37?C for 10 minutes. 5. **Add Trypsin/EDTA or TrypLE Express Solution**: After incubation, add a freshly prepared trypsin/EDTA solution (0.05% trypsin, 0.025% EDTA) or TrypLE Express to the flasks, ensuring the cell layer is fully covered. Use 1 ml for T25 flasks and 2.5 ml for T75 flasks. (Note: Steps 3 and 4 can be omitted if using TrypLE Express.) 6. **Monitor Detachment**: Observe the cells under a microscope. The cells should detach within 1-5 minutes. 7. **Neutralize Trypsin**: Add cell culture medium containing fetal bovine serum (FBS) to neutralize the trypsin activity as soon as the cells have detached. 8. **Transfer Cells**: Dispense the cell suspension into new flasks pre-filled with fresh culture medium.

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Split ratio	A ratio of 1:5 to 1:10 is recommended
Seeding density	1 x 10^4 cells/cm^2
Fluid renewal	2 times per week
Freeze medium	As a cryopreservation medium, use complete growth medium (including FBS) + 10% DMSO for adequate post-thaw viability, or CM-1 (Cytion catalog number 800100), which includes optimized osmoprotectants and metabolic stabilizers to enhance recovery and reduce cryo-induced stress.

Quality Control & Molecular Analysis

Sterility	Mycoplasma contamination is excluded using both PCR-based assays and luminescence-based mycoplasma detection methods. To ensure there is no bacterial, fungal, or yeast contamination, cell cultures are subjected to daily visual inspections.
STR profile	**Amelogenin**: x,x **CSF1PO**: 9,11 **D13S317**: 10,12 **D16S539**: 9,12 **D5S818**: 12 **D7S820**: 9,11 **TH01**: 09. Mrz **TPOX**: 11,12 **vWA**: 16,17 **D3S1358**: 16 **D21S11**: 28,30.2 **D18S51**: 12 **Penta E**: 7,12 **Penta D**: 11,13 **D8S1179**: 14 **FGA**: 24 **D1S1656**: 11,12 **D2S1338**: 17,25 **D12S391**: 18,23 **D19S433**: 13,14

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HLA alleles	**A***: '31:01:02 **B***: '40:01:02, '51:01:01 **C***: '03:04:01, '15:02:01 **DRB1***: '04:01:01, '15:01:01 **DQA1***: '01:02:01, '03:03:01 **DQB1***: '03:01:01, '06:02:01 **DPB1***: '03:01:01, '04:01:01 **E**: '01:03:01, '01:03:02