

Y3-Ag 1.2.3 Cells | 305207

General information

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| Description | This cell line is derived from an azaguanine-resistant mutant of S210 myeloma. The cells are resistant to 8-azaguanine but sensitive to HAT. The cells can be used as a rat B cell fusion partner for preparing rat-rat hybridomas. Commercial use or third party distribution has to be permitted by C. Milstein. |
| Organism | Rat |
| Tissue | Plaemocytoma, Myeloma |
| Disease | Rat plasma cell myeloma |
| Synonyms | Y3.AG.1.2.3, Y3-Ag1.2.3, Y3-Ag1,2,3, Y3Ag1.2.3, Y-3-Ag 1.2.3, 210-RC Y3-Ag 1,2,3, 210RCY3-Ag1.2.3, 210RCY3-Ag123, Y3-Ag123, Y3, Y3M |

Characteristics

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|--------------------------|-------------|
| Breed/Subspecies | LOU/C |
| Morphology | Lymphoblast |
| Growth properties | Suspension |

Regulatory Data

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| Citation | Y3-Ag 1.2.3 (Cytion catalog number 305207) |
| Biosafety level | 1 |
| NCBI_TaxID | 10116 |
| CellosaurusAccession | CVCL_4342 |

Biomolecular Data

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|---------------------------|----------------|
| Protein expression | Immunoglobulin |
|---------------------------|----------------|

Handling

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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)

Subculturing Gently homogenize the cell suspension in the flask by pipetting up and down, then take a representative sample to determine the cell density per ml. Dilute the suspension to achieve a cell concentration of 1×10^5 cells/ml with fresh culture medium, and aliquot the adjusted suspension into new flasks for further cultivation.

Split ratio $1:10^5$ to $1:10^6$ cells/mL

Fluid renewal 2 to 3 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.