

## NCI-H209 Cells | 300183

## General information

**Description** The NCI-H209 cell line was derived by A.F. Gazdar and associates in 1979 from the bone marrow of a patient with small cell cancer of the lung. The bone marrow specimen was taken prior to therapy. The line is a classic SCLC cell line which expresses elevated levels of four biochemical markers (neuron specific enolase, brain isoenzyme of creatine kinase, L-DOPA decarboxylase and bombesin-like immunoreactivity. C-myc DNA sequences are not amplified. No gross structural DNA abnormalities were detected. This is a cell line that grows as large aggregates in suspension. Only the aggregates are viable, but no meaningful viability percentage can be measured. The medium will normally contain large amounts of cell debris. The cells express an aberrant form of RB1 that is not phosphorylated, apparently due to a single point mutation at codon 706 (Cys-> Phe).

**Organism** Human

**Tissue** Lung

**Disease** Small cell carcinoma

**Metastatic site** Bone marrow

**Synonyms** H209, H-209, NCIH209

## Characteristics

**Age** 55 years

**Gender** Male

**Ethnicity** Caucasian

**Morphology** Epithelial-like

**Growth properties** Adherent

## Regulatory Data

**Citation** NCI-H209 (Cytion catalog number 300183)

**Biosafety level** 1

**NCBI\_TaxID** 9606

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CellosaurusAccession CVCL\_1525

## Biomolecular Data

**Protein expression**

P53 negative

**Isoenzymes**

G6PD, B, PGM1, 1-2, PGM3, 1, ES-D, 1, Me-2, 0, AK-1, 1, GLO-1, 1-2, Phenotype Frequency Product = 0.0624

**Tumorigenic**

Yes, forms transplantable tumors with typical SCLC histology in nude mice

**Products**

The line produces normal amounts of p53 mRNA relative to normal lung.

## Handling

**Culture Medium**RPMI 1640, w: 2.0 mM stable Glutamine, w: 2.0 g/L NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (Cytion article number 820700a)**Supplements**

Supplement the medium with 10% FBS

**Subculturing**Maintain cultures by periodically adding or replacing the medium. Initiate cultures with a density of  $5 \times 10^5$  cells/ml and keep the cell concentration within the range of  $3 \times 10^5$  to  $1 \times 10^6$  cells/ml for optimal growth.**Seeding density** $1 \times 10^5$  cells/mL**Fluid renewal**

2 to 3 times per week

**Freeze medium**

As a cryopreservation medium, we 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.

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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  $-150^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $300 \times g$  for 3 minutes to separate the cells and carefully discard the supernatant containing residual freezing medium.
7. Gently resuspend the cell pellet in 10 ml of fresh culture medium. For adherent cells, divide the suspension between two T25 culture flasks; for suspension cultures, transfer all the medium into one T25 flask to promote effective cell interaction and growth.
8. Adhere to established subculture protocols for continued growth and maintenance of the cell line, ensuring reliable experimental outcomes.

### Incubation Atmosphere

$37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 5%  $\text{CO}_2$ , humidified atmosphere.

### Flask Coating

None

### Shipping Conditions

Cryopreserved cell lines are shipped on dry ice in validated, insulated packaging with sufficient refrigerant to maintain approximately  $-78^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Storage at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  is acceptable only as a short interim step before transfer to liquid nitrogen.

## Quality Control & Molecular Analysis

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**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.