

HOS Cells | 300449

General information

Description

HOS (also known as TE85) is a human osteosarcoma cell line that was derived from the bone tissue of a 13-year-old Caucasian female patient with osteosarcoma. The cells grow as an adherent monolayer and exhibit a predominantly flat, epithelial-like morphology with some fibroblast-like characteristics. They have a low saturation density in culture and a low plating efficiency in soft agar.

HOS cells are also susceptible to transformation by both oncogenic viruses and chemical carcinogens. HOS and the related cell line 143B originate from the same patient; 143B is a thymidine kinase-deficient (TK-) subline that was indirectly derived from the TK-positive HOS line.

Organism Human

Tissue Bone

Disease Osteosarcoma

Characteristics

Age 13 years

Gender Female

Ethnicity Caucasian

Morphology A mixture of fibroblast-like and epithelial-like cells

Growth properties Monolayer, adherent

Regulatory Data

Citation HOS (Cytion catalog number 300449)

Biosafety level 1

NCBI_TaxID 9606

CellosaurusAccession CVCL_0312

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Biomolecular Data

Isoenzymes	G6PD, B
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Handling

Culture Medium	EMEM (MEM Eagle), w: 2 mM L-Glutamine, w: 2.2 g/L NaHCO ₃ , w: EBSS (Cytion article number 820100a)
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Supplements	Supplement the medium with 10% FBS and 1% NEAA
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Dissociation Reagent	Accutase
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Subculturing	Remove the old medium from the adherent cells and wash them with PBS that lacks calcium and magnesium. For T25 flasks, use 3-5 ml of PBS, and for T75 flasks, use 5-10 ml. Then, cover the cells completely with Accutase, using 1-2 ml for T25 flasks and 2.5 ml for T75 flasks. Let the cells incubate at room temperature for 8-10 minutes to detach them. After incubation, gently mix the cells with 10 ml of medium to resuspend them, then centrifuge at 300xg for 3 minutes. Discard the supernatant, resuspend the cells in fresh medium, and transfer them into new flasks that already contain fresh medium.
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Seeding density	1×10^4 cells/cm ²
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Fluid renewal	2 to 3 times per week
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Post-Thaw Recovery	After thawing, plate the cells at 5×10^4 cells/cm ² and allow the cells to recover from the freezing process and to adhere for at least 24 hours.
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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°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 $300 \times g$ 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°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

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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.