Product sheet

Mahlavu Cells | 300473

General information

Description	The Mahlavu cell line is a human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) cell line derived from an adult patient with liver cancer. Hepatocellular carcinoma is the most common type of primary liver cancer, often associated with chronic liver disease, including hepatitis B or C infection and cirrhosis. Mahlavu cells exhibit characteristics typical of aggressive liver cancer, such as high proliferative capacity, invasive behavior, and resistance to apoptosis, making them a valuable model for studying the molecular mechanisms underlying HCC progression and for testing potential anti-cancer therapies. Mahlavu cells are known for their epithelial morphology and are typically cultured in conditions that support the growth of hepatic cells. These cells possess mutations in key oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes, which contribute to their tumorigenic properties. Researchers often use Mahlavu cells to study signaling pathways involved in HCC, such as the Wnt/β-catenin pathway, which is frequently dysregulated in liver cancers. Additionally, this cell line is useful in drug resistance studies, as it can provide insights into the mechanisms by which HCC cells evade standard chemotherapy treatments. Due to its aggressive nature, the Mahlavu cell line is also employed in metastasis research. Studies involving these cells can help elucidate the processes by which liver cancer spreads to other organs, particularly the lungs and lymph nodes.
Organism	Human
Tissue	Liver
Disease	Hepatocellular carcinoma
Synonyms	MAHLAVU

Characteristics

Age	Unspecified
Gender	Female
Ethnicity	African
Morphology	Epithelial
Growth properties	Adherent

Regulatory Data

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Citation	Mahlavu (Cytion catalog number 300473)
NCBI_TaxID	9606
CellosaurusAccession	CVCL_0405

Biomolecular Data

Handling

Culture Medium	EMEM (MEM Eagle), w: 2 mM L-Glutamine, w: 2.2 g/L NaHCO3, w: EBSS (Cytion article number 820100a)
Supplements	Supplement the medium with 10% FBS and 1% NEAA
Dissociation Reagent	Accutase
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.
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.

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 x 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.
Flask Coating	None
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.