

CHO | 603479

CHO

Description

CHO cells (CHO) are a widely used mammalian cell line for the production of recombinant proteins. They are derived from the Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell line. CHO cells are known for their ability to produce complex glycoproteins and are commonly used in biotechnology and pharmaceutical research. CHO cells are available in various strains, including CHO-K1, CHO-S, and CHO-DG44. CHO-K1 cells are the most commonly used strain and are known for their high productivity and stability. CHO-S cells are a more recent strain that has been developed to improve the production of certain types of proteins. CHO-DG44 cells are a strain that has been developed to improve the production of certain types of proteins. CHO cells are typically grown in suspension culture in the presence of fetal bovine serum (FBS) and antibiotics. They are also available as adherent cells and can be grown on various substrates. CHO cells are used in a wide range of applications, including the production of monoclonal antibodies, vaccines, and other biopharmaceuticals. They are also used in research to study the function of various proteins and to develop new drugs.

Organism CHO

Tissue CHO

Applications CHO cells are used in a wide range of applications, including the production of monoclonal antibodies, vaccines, and other biopharmaceuticals. They are also used in research to study the function of various proteins and to develop new drugs.

Synonyms CHO-ori

CHO

Age CHO

Gender CHO

Morphology CHO

Growth properties CHO

CHO

Citation CHO (CHO) Cytion 603479

Biosafety level 1

NCBI_TaxID 10029

CellosaurusAccession CVCL_0213

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Thawing and Culturing Cells

1. Thaw the vial quickly in a water bath at 37°C. Do not allow the cells to warm to room temperature. Transfer the cells to a pre-warmed T75 flask containing 10 ml of complete medium.
2. Incubate the cells at 37°C in 5% CO₂. The cells should reach confluence within 2-3 days.
3. Once confluent, passage the cells into a new T75 flask with fresh complete medium.
4. The cells should reach confluence again within 2-3 days.
5. Harvest the cells by trypsinization and centrifugation. Resuspend the cells in complete medium.
6. Seed the cells into a new T75 flask with fresh complete medium.
7. The cells should reach confluence again within 2-3 days.
8. Harvest the cells by trypsinization and centrifugation. Resuspend the cells in complete medium.

Incubation Atmosphere

37°C, 5% CO₂, humidified

Flask Coating

None

Freezing Procedure

None

Shipping Conditions

None

Storage Conditions

None

CHO / CHO / HLA

Sterility

None