

Product sheet

DU-145 | 300168

DU-145

Description
DU145 is a cell line derived from a 69-year-old male patient with metastatic prostate adenocarcinoma. The cell line is characterized by a karyotype of 46,XY,t(11q12q),del(11)(q23),16q+,del(9p21),del(10p11.2),del(10q25.3),del(11q23),del(12p11.2),del(12q11.2),del(13q31.3),del(14q32),del(15q11.2),del(16q21),del(17p11.2),del(17q11.2),del(18q11.2),del(19p13.3),del(20p11.2),del(20q11.2),del(21q22),del(22q11.2),del(22q13.1),del(22q14.1),del(22q14.3),del(22q14.4),del(22q14.5),del(22q14.6),del(22q14.7),del(22q14.8),del(22q14.9),del(22q15),del(22q16.1),del(22q16.2),del(22q16.3),del(22q16.4),del(22q16.5),del(22q16.6),del(22q16.7),del(22q16.8),del(22q16.9),del(22q17),del(22q18),del(22q19),del(22q20),del(22q21),del(22q22),del(22q23),del(22q24),del(22q25),del(22q26),del(22q27),del(22q28),del(22q29),del(22q30),del(22q31),del(22q32),del(22q33),del(22q34),del(22q35),del(22q36),del(22q37),del(22q38),del(22q39),del(22q40),del(22q41),del(22q42),del(22q43),del(22q44),del(22q45),del(22q46),del(22q47),del(22q48),del(22q49),del(22q50),del(22q51),del(22q52),del(22q53),del(22q54),del(22q55),del(22q56),del(22q57),del(22q58),del(22q59),del(22q60),del(22q61),del(22q62),del(22q63),del(22q64),del(22q65),del(22q66),del(22q67),del(22q68),del(22q69),del(22q70),del(22q71),del(22q72),del(22q73),del(22q74),del(22q75),del(22q76),del(22q77),del(22q78),del(22q79),del(22q80),del(22q81),del(22q82),del(22q83),del(22q84),del(22q85),del(22q86),del(22q87),del(22q88),del(22q89),del(22q90),del(22q91),del(22q92),del(22q93),del(22q94),del(22q95),del(22q96),del(22q97),del(22q98),del(22q99),del(22q100). The cell line is highly tumorigenic and is used for studying prostate cancer biology and drug response.

Organism Human

Tissue Prostate

Disease Prostate adenocarcinoma

Metastatic site Metastatic

Synonyms DU145, Du-145, DU 145, DU_145, DU.145, ATCC CRL-11373, HT145

Characteristics

Age 69 years

Gender Male

Morphology Epithelial

Growth properties Adherent

References

Citation DU-145 (ATCC CRL-11373) Cytion 300168

Biosafety level 1

NCBI_TaxID 9606

CellosaurusAccession CVCL_0105

DU-145 | 300168

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 medium.
2. Centrifuge the cells at 300 x g for 3 minutes. Remove the supernatant and resuspend the cells in 15 ml of pre-warmed medium.
3. Seed the cells into a T25 flask containing 37 ml of pre-warmed medium. The final concentration should be approximately 1.5 x 10⁶ cells per flask.
4. Incubate the cells in a humidified incubator at 37°C with 5% CO₂. The cells should reach 70% confluency within 24-48 hours.
5. Once the cells are confluent, they can be used for experiments or passaged into new flasks.
6. For passaging, trypsinize the cells and seed them into a new T25 flask with 37 ml of pre-warmed medium.
7. The cells should reach 70% confluency again within 24-48 hours.
8. Repeat the process for subsequent passages.

Incubation Atmosphere

37°C, 5% CO₂, humidified

Flask Coating

Flasks should be coated with the appropriate substrate for cell attachment.

Freezing Procedure

For long-term storage, cells should be frozen in a cryoprotective medium at -78°C.

Shipping Conditions

Cells should be shipped in a dry ice container at -78°C.

Storage Conditions

Cells should be stored at -150°C in 196 µl aliquots.

Genotype / Phenotype / HLA

Sterility

Cells are tested for mycoplasma contamination using PCR. The cells are free of mycoplasma. The cells are also tested for endotoxin and are found to be free of endotoxin.

DU-145 | 300168

HLA

A*: 03:21N, 33:03:01

B*: '50:01:01, '57:01:01

C*: 06:02:01

DRB1*: '01:01:01, '07:01:01

DQA1*: '01:01:01, '02:01:01

DQB1*: '03:03:02, '05:01:01

DPB1*: 04:01:01

E: '01:01:01, '01:09