

**Lama-84 Cells | 300261****General information****Description**

LAMA-84 is a human cell line derived from the peripheral blood of a patient with chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) in blast crisis. This cell line is characterized by the presence of the Philadelphia chromosome, which results in the BCR-ABL fusion gene, a hallmark of CML. The BCR-ABL oncogene is known for its role in increasing tyrosine kinase activity, which promotes various signaling pathways leading to uncontrolled cell proliferation and resistance to apoptosis. LAMA-84 cells are thus an invaluable model for studying the molecular mechanisms of CML progression and for evaluating the efficacy of tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) in a pre-clinical setting.

In research, LAMA-84 has been extensively used to understand the biology of CML, especially in the context of drug resistance and disease evolution. Studies involving this cell line have helped in elucidating the cellular responses to different generations of TKIs, such as imatinib, dasatinib, and nilotinib. Moreover, LAMA-84 has contributed to the investigation of new therapeutic strategies aimed at overcoming TKI resistance, including the testing of combination therapies that target other signaling pathways synergistically affected by the BCR-ABL fusion protein.

**Organism** Human**Tissue** Blood**Disease** Chronic myeloid leukemia**Synonyms** LAMA-84, LAMA84, Lama84**Characteristics****Age** 29 years**Gender** Female**Ethnicity** Caucasian**Morphology** Round cells**Growth properties** Suspension, some adherent cells**Regulatory Data****Citation** Lama-84 (Cytion catalog number 300261)**Biosafety level** 1

**Lama-84 Cells | 300261****NCBI\_TaxID** 9606**CellosaurusAccession** CVCL\_0388**Biomolecular Data****Surface antigens** GPIIb/IIIa+, GPIIIa+**Viruses** EBNA, EA, and VCA were not detected**Mutational profile** BCR-ABL1 pos**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% heat-inactivated FBS**Doubling time** 30 hours**Subculturing** Cells adhering to the bottom of the cell culture flask may be dislodged by shaking. 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 to  $2 \times 10^4$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup>**Post-Thaw Recovery** After thawing, plate the cells at  $5 \times 10^4$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup> and allow the cells to recover from the freezing process and to adhere for at least 24 hours.**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.