

CLS-103 Cells | 400176

General information

Description

The CLS-103 cell line originates from primary squamous cell carcinoma tumors in NMRI mice. This cell line was developed following the induction of these tumors through a single oral application of 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene (DMBA), a potent carcinogen commonly used in experimental cancer research. The choice of DMBA for tumor induction reflects its effectiveness in mimicking human cancer pathways, thereby making the CLS-103 cell line a valuable model for studying the molecular and cellular mechanisms of squamous cell carcinoma.

Organism

Mouse

Tissue

Stomach

Disease

Squamous cell carcinoma

Synonyms

CLS 103, CLS103

Characteristics

Breed/Subspecies

NMRI

Age

Unspecified

Gender

Unspecified

Morphology

Epithelial-like

Growth properties

Adherent

Regulatory Data

Citation

CLS-103 (Cytion catalog number 400176)

Biosafety level

1

NCBI_TaxID

10090

CellosaurusAccession

CVCL_5725

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Biomolecular Data

Tumorigenic	Yes, in NMRI mice
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Handling

Culture Medium	RPMI 1640, w: 2.0 mM stable Glutamine, w: 2.0 g/L NaHCO ₃ (Cytion article number 820700a)
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Supplements	Supplement the medium with 10% FBS
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Dissociation Reagent	Accutase
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Doubling time	36 hours
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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 will result in a confluent layer within 4 days.
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Fluid renewal	Every 3 days
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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.