

MADB106 Cells | 305205**General information****Description**

The MADB106 cell line is a mammary adenocarcinoma cell line derived from the Fischer 344 rat, commonly used in cancer research, particularly in studies investigating metastasis and the immune response to tumors. This cell line is syngeneic to the Fischer 344 rat strain, meaning it is genetically compatible, which allows for the study of tumor growth and metastasis in an immunocompetent environment, closely mimicking physiological conditions. MADB106 cells primarily seed and colonize the lungs when introduced intravenously, making them a valuable model for studying lung metastasis.

Research using MADB106 cells has highlighted the crucial role of natural killer (NK) cells in controlling metastasis. Specifically, NK cells are active during the early stages of metastasis, particularly within the first few hours following tumor cell inoculation. Studies have demonstrated that the depletion of NK cells leads to a significant increase in tumor cell retention and metastasis, underscoring the importance of NK cell activity in resisting tumor spread. Additionally, age-related differences in NK cell activity have been observed, with younger animals showing reduced NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity, resulting in higher susceptibility to metastasis. These findings make MADB106 a pivotal model for exploring the interactions between the immune system and cancer, particularly the mechanisms underlying NK cell-mediated tumor control.

Organism

Rat

Disease

Adenocarcinoma of the rat mammary gland

Synonyms

MADB-106, MADB 106

Characteristics**Breed/Subspecies**

Fischer 344

Gender

Female

Morphology

Epithelial

Growth properties

Adherent

Regulatory Data**Citation**

MADB106 (Cytion catalog number 305205)

Biosafety level

1

NCBI_TaxID

10116

MADB106 Cells | 305205**CellosaurusAccession** CVCL_BT04**Biomolecular Data****Handling****Culture Medium** RPMI 1640, w: 2.0 mM stable Glutamine, w: 2.0 g/L NaHCO₃ (Cytion article number 820700a)**Supplements** Supplement the medium with 10% FBS**Dissociation Reagent** Accutase, 5 min., 37°C**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.**Seeding density** 1 to 3 x 10⁴ cells/ cm²**Fluid renewal** 2 to 3 times per week**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 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% CO₂, 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.