

AH-130 FN Cells | 500451**General information**

Description	The cell line described here was established as in vitro cell culture from this Yoshida AH-130 FN strain of ascites hepatoma. Minor differences between AH-130 and AH-130 FN such as Distribution of the chromosome number are described by Hirono 1964.
Organism	Rat
Tissue	Liver
Disease	Hepatocellular carcinoma
Synonyms	AH130FN-TC, AH130FN, AH-130F(N), AH-130FN, AH 130 FN

Characteristics

Morphology	Round cells in suspension, Epithelial-like when adherent
Growth properties	Suspension, few adherent

Identifiers / Biosafety / Citation

Citation	AH-130 FN (Cytion catalog number 500451)
Biosafety level	1

Expression / Mutation

Tumorigenic	Yes, in Wistar rats.
Viruses	RAP-test negative. .

Handling

Culture Medium	DMEM:Ham's F12, w: 3.1 g/L Glucose, w: 1.6 mM L-Glutamine, w: 15 mM HEPES, w: 1.0 mM Sodium pyruvate, w: 1.2 g/L NaHCO ₃ (Cytion article number 820400a)
Medium supplements	Supplement the medium with 10% FBS

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Subculturing Gently homogenize the cell suspension in the flask by pipetting up and down, then take a representative sample to determine the cell density per ml. Dilute the suspension to achieve a cell concentration of 1×10^5 cells/ml with fresh culture medium, and aliquot the adjusted suspension into new flasks for further cultivation.

Split ratio A ratio of 1:2 to 1:4 is recommended

Seeding density 1×10^6 cells/cm²

Fluid renewal Every 3 to 5 days

Freezing recovery After thawing, plate the cells at 5×10^4 cells/cm² and allow the cells to recover from the freezing process and to adhere for at least 24 hours.

Freeze medium CM-1 (Cytion catalog number 800100) or CM-ACF (Cytion catalog number 806100)

Handling of cryopreserved cultures

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. Optionally, skip centrifugation but remove any remaining freezing medium after 24 hours.
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.

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Quality control / Genetic profile / HLA

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.