

RCC-MH growing culture | 330237

General information

Description	Established from the kidney clear cell carcinoma pT2, No, M0/GII of a 59 years old female in 1999, HLA-A2 negative
Organism	Human
Tissue	Kidney
Disease	Clear cell renal cell carcinoma, pT2, No, M0/GII
Synonyms	KTCTL-129, KTCTL129, RCCMH

Characteristics

Age	59 years
Gender	Female
Ethnicity	Caucasian
Morphology	Epithelial-like
Growth properties	Monolayer, adherent

Identifiers / Biosafety / Citation

Citation	RCC-MH (Cytion catalog number 300237)
Biosafety level	1
Depositor	Prof. S. Pomer

Expression / Mutation

Surface antigens	Cytokeratine positive 8,18,19, vimentin positive
Receptors expressed	HLA-A2 negative

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Protein expression IL8

Mutational profile IL8 RS1126647 3-UTR Wt

Handling

Culture Medium RPMI 1640, w: 2.1 mM stable Glutamine, w: 2.0 g/L NaHCO₃ (Cytion article number 820700a)

Medium supplements Supplement the medium with 10% FBS

Passaging solution Accutase

Subculturing Remove medium and rinse the adherent cells using PBS without calcium and magnesium (3-5 ml PBS for T25, 5-10ml for T75 cell culture flasks). Add Accutase (1-2ml per T25, 2.5ml per T75 cell culture flask), the cell sheet must be covered completely. Incubate at ambient temperature for 10 minutes. Carefully resuspend the cells with medium (10 ml), centrifuge for 3 min at 300 g, resuspend cells in fresh medium and dispense into new flasks which contain fresh medium.

Split ratio A ratio of 1:2 to 1:3 is recommended

Fluid renewal 1 to 2 times per week

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

Handling of cryopreserved cultures RCC-MH cells are shipped in a deep-frozen state on dry ice. Upon receipt, confirm that the vial remains frozen. For storage, place the cryovial immediately at temperatures below -150 degrees. If you plan to culture the cells immediately, swiftly thaw the vial by shaking it in a 37 degrees water bath with clean water and an antimicrobial agent for 40-60 seconds. Remove the vial once a small ice clump persists, ensuring it remains cold. Proceed with all subsequent steps under aseptic conditions. In a sterile flow hood, disinfect the cryovial with 70% ethanol. Then, gently open the vial and transfer the cell suspension into a 15 ml centrifuge tube pre-filled with 8 ml of room temperature culture medium. Gently mix the cells. For cell separation, centrifuge at 300 x g for 3 minutes and dispose of the supernatant. Skipping centrifugation is optional, although any residual freezing medium should be removed after 24 hours. Resuspend the pellet gently in 10 ml of fresh culture medium and divide between two T25 culture flasks. Follow the subculture protocol for subsequent steps.

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Handling of proliferating cultures

One or two cell culture flasks come filled with cell culture medium. Collect the entire medium in a 50 ml centrifuge tube. Spin down the collected medium at 300 x g for 3 minutes to collect the cells which may have detached during transit. If a cell pellet is visible, resuspend the cells in 5 ml of cell culture medium and transfer to a T25 cell culture flask. Carefully add 5 ml of cell culture medium to each T25 cell culture flask. Examine cell morphology and confluency using a microscope. Finally, incubate the flasks at 37 degrees Celsius for at least 24 hours.

Quality control / Genetic profile / HLA

Sterility

Mycoplasma contamination is rigorously 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.

STR profile

Amelogenin: x,x
CSF1PO: 11,12
D13S317: 11
D16S539: 12
D5S818: 9,1
D7S820: 8,12
TH01: 7
TPOX: 8
vWA: 15,18
D3S1358: 17
D21S11: 29,3
D18S51: 16
Penta E: 5,12
Penta D: 12,13
D8S1179: 9,15
FGA: 22