

Colo-680N Cells | 300464

General information

Description

Colo-680N is a human esophageal squamous cell carcinoma cell line derived from the tumor biopsy of a 58-year-old woman in 1985. This derivation was unique as it involved passage through a nude mouse, a method used to enhance tumor cell growth and adaptation in vitro by leveraging the immunodeficient nature of the mouse. This process potentially selects for more aggressive and clinically relevant cancer cells, making Colo-680N particularly valuable for studying the intricate biology of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, a major subtype of esophageal cancer.

Organism Human

Tissue Esophagus

Disease Squamous cell carcinoma

Applications BMP-6 expression can be used as a co-indicator for prognosis in esophageal squamous?cell carcinoma. In-vitro

platform for long-term cultivation of Cryptosporidium parvum

Synonyms COLO 680N, COLO #680N, COLO680N, Colorado 680N

Characteristics

Age 57 years

Gender Female

Ethnicity African

Morphology Epithelial-like

Growth Mond properties

Monolayer, adherent

Identifiers / Biosafety / Citation

Citation Colo-680N (Cytion catalog number 300464)

Biosafety level

Expression / Mutation



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Protein expression	BMP-6
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
Doubling time	60 hours
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.
Split ratio	A ratio of 1:4 is recommended
Seeding density	2 x 10^4 cells/cm^2 will yield in a confluent layer in about 4 to 5 days
Fluid renewal	2 to 3 times per week
Freezing 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.
Freeze medium	CM-1 (Cytion catalog number 800100) or CM-ACF (Cytion catalog number 806100)



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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.

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.



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STR profile Amelogenin: x,x

D13S317: 13
D16S539: 11,12
D5S818: 11
D7S820: 10,12
TH01: 8
TPOX: 6
vWA: 17,18
D3S1358: 15
D21S11: 27
D18S51: 19
Penta E: 7,8
Penta D: 12
D8S1179: 14,15
FGA: 18. Feb

CSF1PO: 11,12

HLA alleles A*: 02:01:01, 30:02:01

B*: 15:16:01, 57:01:01 C*: 06:02:01, 14:02:01 DRB1*: 07:01:01, 11:01:02 DQA1*: 01:01:02, 02:01:01 DQB1*: 03:03:02, 05:01:01 DPB1*: 01:01:02, 04:01:01

E: 01:01:01