

HCC366 Cells | 302155

General information

Description

HCC366 is a cell line derived from a non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) specifically categorized as lung adenocarcinoma. This cell line was established from the malignant pleural effusion of an 80-year old female patient. HCC366 is particularly noted for its characteristic expression of mutations in key oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes, which makes it a valuable model for studying the molecular mechanisms of lung adenocarcinoma and for testing therapeutic strategies targeted at these genetic alterations.

In research contexts, HCC366 has been utilized to explore the efficacy of various chemotherapeutic agents, as well as to understand resistance mechanisms to treatment. This cell line has also contributed to the investigation of the interaction between genetic mutations and response to targeted therapies, offering insights that are crucial for the development of personalized medicine approaches in lung cancer. Studies using HCC366 can help elucidate the biological behaviors typical of lung adenocarcinomas, such as cell proliferation, migration,

Organism Human

Tissue Lung

Disease Non-small cell lung cancer

Synonyms HCC-366, HCC0366, Hamon Cancer Center 366

Characteristics

Age 80 years

Gender Female

Ethnicity European

Growth properties Monolayer, adherent

Regulatory Data

Citation HCC366 (Cytion catalog number 302155)

Biosafety level 1

NCBI_TaxID 9606

HCC366 Cells | 302155

CellosaurusAccession CVCL_2059

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% heat-inactivated FBS

Dissociation Reagent Accutase

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.

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.

HCC366 Cells | 302155

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.