

## MKN-74 Cells | 300490

## General information

## Description

The MKN-74 cell line is derived from human gastric carcinoma and is part of the MKN series of cell lines, which were developed to study various aspects of gastric cancer. Specifically, MKN-74 was established from a poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma of the stomach, a type of gastric cancer known for its aggressive nature and poor prognosis. This cell line is particularly useful for research focused on understanding the molecular mechanisms driving tumor progression, invasion, and metastasis in poorly differentiated gastric cancers.

MKN-74 cells exhibit an epithelial morphology and are known to grow in monolayers. They are characterized by their high proliferative capacity and ability to form colonies in soft agar, indicating a strong anchorage-independent growth potential, a hallmark of malignancy. This cell line is also valuable for studying the signaling pathways involved in gastric cancer, particularly those related to cell proliferation, survival, and resistance to chemotherapy. Additionally, MKN-74 cells have been used in xenograft models to investigate tumor growth and response to therapeutic agents, making them an important tool in preclinical drug development and cancer research.

**Organism** Human

**Tissue** Stomach

**Disease** Gastric tubular adenocarcinoma

**Metastatic site** Liver

**Synonyms** MKN74, MKN 74

## Characteristics

**Age** 62 years

**Gender** Male

**Ethnicity** East Asian

**Growth properties** Adherent

## Regulatory Data

**Citation** MKN-74 (Cytion catalog number 300490)

**NCBI\_TaxID** 9606

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**CellosaurusAccession** CVCL\_2791

### Biomolecular Data

### Handling

**Culture Medium** RPMI 1640, w: 2.0 mM stable Glutamine, w: 2.0 g/L NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (Cytion article number 820700a)

**Supplements** Supplement the medium with 10% 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.

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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% CO<sub>2</sub>, 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.