Product sheet

Cytion

MA-CLS-2 Cells | 300271

General information

Description	The MA-CLS-2 cell line was established from the pleural effusion of a female patient diagnosed with breast ductal carcinoma. This cell line originates from a human breast tumor and specifically represents a pleural metastasis, which is often associated with advanced stages of cancer. The original tumor was classified as pT1 NO GII, indicating a primary tumor of limited size (T1), with no regional lymph node metastasis (N0), and graded as moderately differentiated (GII). These characteristics suggest that the tumor was relatively early-stage but had already disseminated to the pleural cavity, a complication that significantly impacts patient prognosis. MA-CLS-2 is particularly valuable for studying the metastatic processes of breast cancer, especially those involving pleural effusion, which can provide insights into the mechanisms of tumor spread and potential therapeutic targets. The cell line offers a model to investigate the interactions between metastatic breast cancer cells and the pleural environment, facilitating research into novel interventions aimed at preventing or treating metastatic disease. As a model of a pleural metastasis derived from a ductal carcinoma, MA-CLS-2 also allows for the examination of drug responses in the context of metastatic breast cancer.
Organism	Human
Tissue	Breast
Disease	Ductal carcinoma
Metastatic site	Pleural effusion
Synonyms	MACLS-2, MACLS2

Characteristics

Age	47 years
Gender	Female
Ethnicity	Caucasian
Morphology	Epithelial-like
Growth properties	Monolayer, adherent

Regulatory Data

Citation	MA-CLS-2 (Cytion catalog number 300271)

Biosafety level	1
NCBI_TaxID	9606
CellosaurusAccession	CVCL_4571

Biomolecular Data

Tumorigenic	Yes, in nude mice
Ploidy status	Aneuploid

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% 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.
Seeding density	2×10^4 cells/cm^2
Fluid renewal	2 to 3 times per week
Post-Thaw Recovery	Fast
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_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

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.