

**PC-3M Cells | 305061**

**General information**

**Description**

The PC-3M cell line is a metastatic variant derived from the human prostate adenocarcinoma PC-3 cell line, originally isolated from a bone metastasis of a prostate cancer patient. PC-3M was established to better model the metastatic potential of prostate cancer. This cell line exhibits enhanced migratory and invasive capabilities compared to its parental counterpart, making it a critical tool in studying the molecular mechanisms of metastasis and evaluating therapeutic interventions targeting metastatic prostate cancer.

PC-3M cells have been used in various in vitro and in vivo studies to investigate tumor progression and therapeutic resistance mechanisms. They have shown adaptability to diverse culture conditions and exhibit robust growth both in standard culture and in animal models. Notably, the PC-3M line has been widely applied in xenograft studies, where it demonstrates the ability to form tumors and metastasize efficiently, replicating key characteristics of advanced-stage prostate cancer. This makes it an invaluable model for testing anti-metastatic agents and elucidating pathways that drive metastatic dissemination.

In addition to its metastatic properties, PC-3M has been utilized to explore interactions between tumor cells and the microenvironment, including the role of stromal cells and extracellular matrix components in promoting cancer progression. The cell line also expresses biomarkers relevant to prostate cancer, such as prostate-specific antigen (PSA), and is amenable to genomic and proteomic profiling, enabling researchers to investigate molecular pathways and identify potential therapeutic targets.

**Organism** Human

**Tissue** Prostate

**Disease** Prostate carcinoma

**Metastatic site** Bone

**Synonyms** PC3-M, PC-3/M, PC3M, Pc3M

**Characteristics**

**Age** 62 years

**Gender** Male

**Morphology** Epithelial

**Growth properties** Adherent

**Regulatory Data**

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<b>Citation</b>	PC-3M (Cytion catalog number 305061)
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<b>Biosafety level</b>	1
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<b>NCBI_TaxID</b>	9606
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<b>CellosaurusAccession</b>	CVCL_9555
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## Biomolecular Data

## Handling

<b>Culture Medium</b>	Ham's F12K Medium, w: 2.0 mM L-Glutamine, w: 2.0 mM Sodium pyruvate, w: 2.5 g/L NaHCO <sub>3</sub> (Cytion article number 820608a)
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<b>Supplements</b>	Supplement the medium with 10% FBS
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<b>Dissociation Reagent</b>	Accutase
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<b>Subculturing</b>	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.
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<b>Fluid renewal</b>	2 to 3 times per week
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<b>Freeze medium</b>	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  $-150^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  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

$37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 5%  $\text{CO}_2$ , humidified atmosphere.

### Shipping Conditions

Cryopreserved cell lines are shipped on dry ice in validated, insulated packaging with sufficient refrigerant to maintain approximately  $-78^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Storage at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  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.