

KTC-1 Cells | 305113**General information****Description**

The KTC-1 cell line is a well-characterized human thyroid carcinoma cell model derived from an adult patient with poorly differentiated thyroid carcinoma. This cell line is particularly valuable in research focused on the aggressive forms of thyroid cancer, including anaplastic thyroid carcinoma (ATC), due to its origins from a cancer type that is known for rapid progression and resistance to conventional therapies. The KTC-1 cells exhibit a spindle-shaped morphology, consistent with epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT), which is a hallmark of highly invasive cancers. These cells are known to have mutations in key oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes, including BRAF and TP53, which contribute to their malignant phenotype.

KTC-1 cells are a useful model for studying the molecular mechanisms underlying thyroid cancer progression, including signaling pathways such as MAPK/ERK and PI3K/AKT, which are often dysregulated in aggressive thyroid cancers. They are also employed in drug screening assays to evaluate the efficacy of novel therapeutic agents targeting these pathways. Additionally, KTC-1 cells have been utilized in research exploring the tumor microenvironment, particularly the interactions between cancer cells and stromal cells that may influence tumor growth and metastasis. Due to their well-documented genetic and phenotypic characteristics, KTC-1 cells provide a robust platform for translational research aimed at developing more effective treatment strategies for aggressive thyroid carcinomas.

Organism

Human

Tissue

Thyroid

Disease

Thyroid carcinoma

Metastatic site

Pleural effusion

Synonyms

KTC1, KTC1naive

Characteristics**Age**

68 years

Gender

Male

Morphology

Epithelial

Growth properties

Adherent

Regulatory Data

KTC-1 Cells | 305113

Citation	KTC-1 (Cytion catalog number 305113)
-----------------	--------------------------------------

Biosafety level	1
------------------------	---

NCBI_TaxID	9606
-------------------	------

CellosaurusAccession	CVCL_6300
-----------------------------	-----------

Biomolecular Data**Handling**

Culture Medium	DMEM, w: 4.5 g/L Glucose, w: 4 mM L-Glutamine, w: 3.7 g/L NaHCO ₃ , w: 1.0 mM Sodium pyruvate (Cytion article number 820300a)
-----------------------	--

Supplements	Supplement the medium with 10% FBS
--------------------	------------------------------------

Dissociation Reagent	Accutase
-----------------------------	----------

Doubling time	48 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.
---------------------	---

Fluid renewal	2 to 3 times per week
----------------------	-----------------------

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.
----------------------	---

KTC-1 Cells | 305113

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% CO₂, 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

KTC-1 Cells | 305113

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.