

HEL Cells | 305022

General information

Description

HEL cells are a human erythroleukemia cell line that was established from the peripheral blood of a 30-year-old man with erythroleukemia in relapse after treatment for Hodgkin lymphoma in 1980.

HEL cells are capable of spontaneous and induced globin synthesis, producing mainly G gamma and A gamma chains. These cells also express embryonic chains (epsilon, zeta) and alpha chains in minimal amounts, while beta chains are undetectable.

HEL cells are round, large to occasionally giant polynucleated, single cells in suspension, with a few cells adherent. The expression of mutated JAK2 has been confirmed in these cells by RT-PCR and sequencing. HEL cells express several cell surface markers, including CD3-, CD13+, CD14-, CD19-, CD33+, CD41a+, CD71+, and CD235a+. According to research, hydroxyurea, a medicine routinely used to treat a variety of cancers, including erythroleukemia, may also regulate the death of HEL cells.

HEL cell apoptosis produced by hydroxyurea may be connected to HEL cell terminal differentiation. Additionally, earlier research has shown that hydroxyurea may be crucial in controlling HEL cell proliferation and differentiation.

Organism

Human

Tissue

Peripheral blood

Disease

Erythroleukemia

Synonyms

Hel, GM06141, GM06141B, Human ErythroLeukemia

Characteristics

Age

30 years

Gender

Male

Ethnicity

European

Morphology

Rounded

Growth properties

Suspension

Regulatory Data

Citation

HEL (Cytion catalog number 305022)

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Biosafety level	1
NCBI_TaxID	9606
CellosaurusAccession	CVCL_0001

Biomolecular Data

Handling

Culture Medium	RPMI 1640, w: 2.0 mM stable Glutamine, w: 2.0 g/L NaHCO ₃ (Cytion article number 820700a)
Supplements	Supplement the medium with 10% FBS
Dissociation Reagent	Accutase
Doubling time	36 hours
Subculturing	Gather the suspension cells in a 15 ml tube and gently wash the adherent cells with PBS lacking calcium and magnesium (use 3-5 ml for T25 flasks and 5-10 ml for T75 flasks). Apply Accutase (1-2 ml for T25 flasks, 2.5 ml for T75 flasks) ensuring full coverage of the cell layer. Allow the cells to incubate at room temperature for 10 minutes. Following incubation, combine and centrifuge both the suspension and adherent cells. After centrifugation, carefully resuspend the cell pellet and transfer the cell suspension into new flasks containing 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.

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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% 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

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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.