

HeLa | 300194

General information

Description	HeLa, derived from the cervical epithelial cells of Henrietta Lacks, is a cell line that has been widely used in biological research. It is characterized by its ability to grow indefinitely in culture and its high degree of genetic stability. The cell line was established in 1951, and it has since become one of the most commonly used cell lines in cell biology and molecular biology. HeLa cells are used in a wide range of applications, including drug discovery, toxicology, and cancer research. They are also used as a model system for studying the effects of various environmental factors on cell growth and differentiation. HeLa cells are known for their high degree of genetic stability, which makes them a valuable tool for studying the effects of various environmental factors on cell growth and differentiation. HeLa cells are also used in a wide range of applications, including drug discovery, toxicology, and cancer research. They are also used as a model system for studying the effects of various environmental factors on cell growth and differentiation.
Organism	Human
Tissue	Cervical epithelial cells
Disease	Cervical cancer
Applications	Drug discovery, toxicology, cancer research
Synonyms	HELA, Hela, He La, He-La, Hela cell, Helacyton gartleri

Characteristics

Age	30 years
Gender	Female
Ethnicity	African American
Morphology	Epithelial cells
Growth properties	Adherent

References and safety

Citation	HeLa (ATCC CCL-2) Cytion 300194
Biosafety level	1

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Sterility

PCR

HLA

A*: '68:02:01
B*: 15:03:01
C*: 12:03:01
DRB1*: 01:02:01
DQA1*: 01:01:02
DQB1*: 05:01:01
DPB1*: 01:01:01
E: 01:03:02