

HCC366 | 302155

General information

Description	HCC366 is a human non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) cell line. It is derived from a 70-year-old male patient with a primary tumor in the right lung. The cell line is characterized by a high degree of tumorigenicity and is capable of growing in soft agar. It is a member of the H1975 cell line family and is used for various research purposes, including drug screening and basic research on lung cancer. Dependency Map (DepMap), CCLE, COSMIC, MD Anderson Cell Lines Project. TP53 mutation: TP53 p.Pro534Ala. KRAS mutation: KRAS p.G12S. EGFR mutation: EGFR p.L858R. PTEN mutation: PTEN p.L285V. MSS (Microsatellite Stable). HCC366 is a human non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) cell line. It is derived from a 70-year-old male patient with a primary tumor in the right lung. The cell line is characterized by a high degree of tumorigenicity and is capable of growing in soft agar. It is a member of the H1975 cell line family and is used for various research purposes, including drug screening and basic research on lung cancer.
Organism	Human
Tissue	Lung
Disease	Non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC)
Metastatic site	Adipose tissue (subcutaneous metastasis)
Applications	NSCLC; drug screening; cell viability; cell growth; cell death; TP53 p.Tyr220Cys; AT
Synonyms	HCC-366, HCC0366, HCC366, HCC366

Cell characteristics

Age	80 years
Gender	Male
Ethnicity	White
Morphology	Epithelial
Cell type	Epithelial
Growth properties	Adherent, clonal

Additional information

Citation	HCC366 (Cytion 302155)
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Product sheet

HCC366 | 302155

Biosafety level	1
NCBI_TaxID	9606
CellosaurusAccession	CVCL_2059
GMO Status	Not a GMO; cell line derived from NSCLC cell line "wildtype" (TP53 p.Tyr220Cys mutation)
Cell Line Characteristics	
MSI-status	MSS
Mutational profile	TP53 p.Tyr220Cys (c.659A>G) mutation; ATM p.Pro534Ala (c.1600C>G) mutation
Culture Conditions	
Culture Medium	RPMI 1640, w: 2.0 mM Glutamine, w: 2.0 g/L NaHCO3 (Cytion 820700a)
Supplements	10% FBS
Dissociation Reagent	Trypsin
Doubling time	~60-70 hours
Subculturing	Cells are typically passaged every 3-5 days using Trypsin. Cells are seeded into T25 flasks at a density of 1-3 x 10^4 cells per flask.
Split ratio	1:5
Seeding density	1-3 x 10^4 cells per flask
Fluid renewal	2-3 times per week
Post-Thaw Recovery	After thawing, cells are seeded into T25 flasks at a density of 5 x 10^4 cells per flask. Cells are typically recovered within 24 hours.
Freeze medium	Cells are frozen in a mixture of 90% FBS + 10% DMSO.

HCC366 | 302155

**Thawing and
Culturing Cells**

1. 将细胞悬液缓慢加入含有培养基的细胞培养瓶中，轻轻混匀，然后将培养瓶置于37°C CO₂培养箱中培养。
2. 将细胞悬液加入含有培养基的细胞培养瓶中，轻轻混匀，然后将培养瓶置于-150°C 液氮中冷冻，然后将细胞悬液转移至-80°C 冰箱中保存。
3. 将细胞悬液加入含有培养基的细胞培养瓶中，轻轻混匀，然后将培养瓶置于37°C CO₂培养箱中培养。
4. 将细胞悬液加入含有培养基的细胞培养瓶中，轻轻混匀，然后将培养瓶置于70% 相对湿度中培养。
5. 将细胞悬液加入含有培养基的细胞培养瓶中，轻轻混匀，然后将培养瓶置于15 μm 孔径的8 μm 孔径的细胞培养瓶中培养。
6. 将细胞悬液加入含有培养基的细胞培养瓶中，轻轻混匀，然后将培养瓶置于300 x g 离心3 分钟，然后将细胞悬液转移至-80°C 冰箱中保存。
7. 将细胞悬液加入含有培养基的细胞培养瓶中，轻轻混匀，然后将培养瓶置于10 μm 孔径的细胞培养瓶中培养。
8. 将细胞悬液加入含有培养基的细胞培养瓶中，轻轻混匀，然后将培养瓶置于-80°C 冰箱中保存。

**Incubation
Atmosphere**

37°C, 5% CO₂, 饱和湿度

Flask Coating

无涂层

**Freezing
Procedure**

将细胞悬液加入含有培养基的细胞培养瓶中，轻轻混匀，然后将培养瓶置于-78°C 液氮中冷冻。

**Shipping
Conditions**

将细胞悬液加入含有培养基的细胞培养瓶中，轻轻混匀，然后将培养瓶置于-78°C 液氮中冷冻。

**Storage
Conditions**

将细胞悬液加入含有培养基的细胞培养瓶中，轻轻混匀，然后将培养瓶置于-150 至 196 K 液氮中冷冻。

细胞培养

Sterility

细胞悬液在加入培养基前，应通过PCR 检测是否存在污染。细胞悬液在加入培养基前，应通过PCR 检测是否存在污染。