Product sheet

NCI-H2195 Cells | 305259

General information

Description	The NCI-H2195 cell line is derived from human lung small cell carcinoma (SCLC). Specifically, this cell line was established from the bone marrow metastasis of an adult patient with lung small cell carcinoma. NCI-H2195 cells are characterized by their epithelial morphology and their ability to grow adherently in culture. They exhibit typical features of SCLC, including the presence of neuroendocrine markers and genetic mutations commonly associated with this aggressive form of lung cancer. NCI-H2195 cells are extensively used in cancer research to study the molecular and cellular mechanisms of small cell lung carcinoma. This includes investigations into the pathways involved in tumor growth, metastasis, and response to therapy. Researchers utilize this cell line to explore the effects of chemotherapeutic agents, targeted therapies, and novel treatment strategies on SCLC. The NCI-H2195 cell line is particularly valuable for studying the genetic and epigenetic alterations that drive SCLC, such as mutations in TP53, RB1, and MYC, which are frequently observed in this type of cancer. In addition, the NCI-H2195 cell line serves as a model for preclinical studies aimed at identifying biomarkers for early detection, prognosis, and therapeutic response in small cell lung carcinoma. By providing a reliable in vitro system, this cell line contributes to the development of more effective treatments and a better understanding of the disease, ultimately aiding in the advancement of personalized medicine approaches for SCLC patients.
Organism	Human
Tissue	Lung
Disease	Small cell carcinoma
Metastatic site	Bone marrow
Synonyms	H2195, H-2195

Characteristics

Age	67 years
Gender	Male
Ethnicity	Caucasian
Growth properties	Adherent

Regulatory Data

NCI-H2195 Cells | 305259

Citation	NCI-H2195 (Cytion catalog number 305259)
Biosafety level	1
NCBI_TaxID	9606
CellosaurusAccession	CVCL_1538

Biomolecular Data

Mutational profile	Mutation: TP53, p.Val157Phe (c.469G>T)

Handling

Culture Medium	DMEM:Ham's F12 (1:1), w: 3.1 g/L Glucose, w: 1.6 mM L-Glutamine, w: 15 mM HEPES, w: 1.0 mM Sodium pyruvate, w: 1.2 g/L NaHCO3 (Cytion 820400a)
Supplements	Supplement the medium with 10% FBS, ITS+, Hydrocortison 10 nM, β-estradiol 10 nM, L-glutamin
Dissociation Reagent	Accutase
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 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.

NCI-H2195 Cells | 305259

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% 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 °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

NCI-H2195 Cells | 305259

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.