

Y3-Ag 1.2.3 Cells | 305207

General information

Description	This cell line is derived from an azaguanine-resistant mutant of S210 myeloma. The cells are resistant to 8-azaguanine but sensitive to HAT. The cells can be used as a rat B cell fusion partner for preparing rat-rat hybridomas. Commercial use or third party distribution has to be permitted by C. Milstein.
Organism	Rat
Tissue	Plaemocytoma, Myeloma
Disease	Rat plasma cell myeloma
Synonyms	Y3.AG.1.2.3, Y3-Ag1.2.3, Y3-Ag1,2,3, Y3Ag1.2.3, Y-3-Ag 1.2.3, 210-RC Y3-Ag 1,2,3, 210RCY3-Ag1.2.3, 210RCY3-Ag123, Y3-Ag123, Y3, Y3M

Characteristics

Breed/Subspecies	LOU/C
Morphology	Lymphoblast
Growth properties	Suspension

Regulatory Data

Citation	Y3-Ag 1.2.3 (Cytion catalog number 305207)
Biosafety level	1
NCBI_TaxID	10116
CellosaurusAccession	CVCL_4342

Biomolecular Data

Protein expression	Immunoglobulin
---------------------------	----------------

Handling

Y3-Ag 1.2.3 Cells | 305207

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
--------------------	------------------------------------

Subculturing	Gently homogenize the cell suspension in the flask by pipetting up and down, then take a representative sample to determine the cell density per ml. Dilute the suspension to achieve a cell concentration of 1×10^5 cells/ml with fresh culture medium, and aliquot the adjusted suspension into new flasks for further cultivation.
---------------------	--

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

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.

Y3-Ag 1.2.3 Cells | 305207

**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

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.