

## HS-729 Cells | 300443

## General information

## Description

The HS-729 cell line, originating from human bone and associated with embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, serves as a critical tool in cancer research. This cell line is derived from a highly malignant and aggressive form of cancer that primarily affects skeletal muscle tissue, often in pediatric patients. The study of HS-729 cells allows researchers to delve into the molecular mechanisms and genetic alterations that drive the development and progression of embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma. Such insights are invaluable for the identification of potential therapeutic targets and the development of novel treatment strategies.

HS-729 cells exhibit characteristics typical of rhabdomyosarcoma, including expression of muscle-specific markers and a propensity for rapid proliferation. They provide a model system for testing the efficacy of anti-cancer drugs and understanding drug resistance mechanisms. Additionally, HS-729 cells are instrumental in the study of tumor microenvironment interactions, metastatic behavior, and the role of various signaling pathways in cancer progression. Despite the limited specific information available about HS-729, cell lines of this nature remain indispensable in the ongoing battle against cancer, offering hope for more effective and targeted treatments in the future.

## Organism

Human

## Tissue

Bone

## Disease

Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma

## Synonyms

Hs 729, Hs 729.T, Hs729, HS729, Hs-729-T, Hs 729T, Hs729T, HS729T

## Characteristics

## Age

74 years

## Gender

Male

## Ethnicity

Caucasian

## Morphology

Fibroblast-like

## Growth properties

Monolayer, adherent

## Regulatory Data

## Citation

HS-729 (Cytion catalog number 300443)

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**Biosafety level** 1**NCBI\_TaxID** 9606**CellosaurusAccession** CVCL\_0871**Biomolecular Data****Isoenzymes** G6PD, B**Handling****Culture Medium** DMEM, w: 4.5 g/L Glucose, w: 4 mM L-Glutamine, w: 3.7 g/L NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, w: 1.0 mM Sodium pyruvate (Cytion article number 820300a)**Supplements** Supplement the medium with 10% FBS**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.**Seeding density**  $1 \times 10^4$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup>**Fluid renewal** 2 to 3 times per week**Post-Thaw Recovery** After thawing, plate the cells at  $5 \times 10^4$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup> and allow the cells to recover from the freezing process and to adhere for at least 24 hours.**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  $-150^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $300 \times g$  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

$37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 5%  $\text{CO}_2$ , humidified atmosphere.

### Shipping Conditions

Cryopreserved cell lines are shipped on dry ice in validated, insulated packaging with sufficient refrigerant to maintain approximately  $-78^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Storage at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  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.