

## MEL-JUSO Cells | 300282

## General information

**Description**

One notable antigen, MF116, is a glycoprotein with a molecular weight of 105,000 and is shed by the cells into the culture medium. This antigen is expressed on several tumor cell lines, including ovarian, uterine, renal, and bladder carcinomas, but is absent from normal tissue sections. Another antigen, MH94, was detected on various carcinoma cell lines, including ovarian, uterine, colon, breast, lung, and cervical carcinomas. These markers have become important tools in cancer research, particularly for exploring how tumors express differentiation antigens and for the potential development of diagnostic or therapeutic approaches targeting these antigens.

**Organism**

Human

**Tissue**

Skin

**Disease**

Cutaneous melanoma

**Synonyms**

Mel-Juso, Mel Juso, MelJuSo, MELJUSO, JuSo, MEL-Juso, Mel JuSo

## Characteristics

**Age**

58 years

**Gender**

Female

**Ethnicity**

European

**Growth properties**

Adherent

## Regulatory Data

**Citation**

MEL-JUSO (Cytion catalog number 300282)

**NCBI\_TaxID**

9606

**CellosaurusAccession**

CVCL\_1403

## Biomolecular Data

## Handling

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<b>Culture Medium</b>	RPMI 1640, w: 2.0 mM stable Glutamine, w: 2.0 g/L NaHCO <sub>3</sub> (Cytion article number 820700a)
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<b>Supplements</b>	Supplement the medium with 10% FBS
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<b>Dissociation Reagent</b>	PBS, 1 mM EDTA
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<b>Freeze medium</b>	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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<b>Thawing and Culturing Cells</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confirm that the vial remains deeply frozen upon delivery, as cells are shipped on dry ice to maintain optimal temperatures during transit.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>4. Perform all subsequent steps under sterile conditions in a flow hood, disinfecting the cryovial with 70% ethanol before opening.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>6. Centrifuge the mixture at 300 x g for 3 minutes to separate the cells and carefully discard the supernatant containing residual freezing medium.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>8. Adhere to established subculture protocols for continued growth and maintenance of the cell line, ensuring reliable experimental outcomes.</li> </ol>
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<b>Incubation Atmosphere</b>	37°C, 5% CO <sub>2</sub> , humidified atmosphere.
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<b>Flask Coating</b>	None
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**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**

**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.