

## Colon-26 Cells | 400156

## General information

## Description

The Colon-26 cell line, derived from a murine adenocarcinoma, was established following the induction of colon carcinoma in a BALB/c female mouse using N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane (NMU). This particular carcinogen was administered rectally, a method that efficiently models the initiation of colorectal cancer. The establishment of the Colon-26 cell line was first reported by Corbett et al. in 1975, marking a significant development in the study of carcinogen-induced cancers in animal models.

Colon-26 cells are transplantable and maintain the adenocarcinoma characteristics of the original tumor, making them a valuable tool for oncological research, especially in studies related to colorectal cancer. The cell line is particularly useful for examining the efficacy of anti-cancer therapies and the molecular pathways involved in colorectal cancer progression. Due to its origin in BALB/c mice, the Colon-26 cell line is also frequently used in immunologically relevant research, providing insights into the interaction between cancer growth and the immune response in a syngeneic host.

**Organism** Mouse

**Tissue** Colon

**Disease** Carcinoma

**Synonyms** MC-26, MC26, Colon 26, Colon26, C-26, C26

## Characteristics

**Age** 6 months

**Gender** Female

**Morphology** Epithelial-like

**Growth properties** Adherent

## Regulatory Data

**Citation** Colon-26 (Cytion catalog number 400156)

**Biosafety level** 1

**NCBI\_TaxID** 10090

## Colon-26 Cells | 400156

CellosaurusAccession CVCL\_0240

## Biomolecular Data

**Tumorigenic** In Balb/c mice**Viruses** MAP-test negative: Sendai, Ektromelie, Polyoma, K-Virus, Kilham, Reo 3, PVM, LCM, M.pulmonis, MVM, Theiler's GD VII, Toolan's H-1, MHV, LDV, RCV/SDA, M-Adenovirus, B.piliformis

## Handling

**Culture Medium** RPMI 1640, w: 2.0 mM stable Glutamine, w: 2.0 g/L NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (Cytion article number 820700a)**Supplements** Supplement the medium with 10% FBS**Dissociation Reagent** Accutase**Doubling time** 15 to 20 hours**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> will yield in a confluent layer in about 4 days**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.

## Colon-26 Cells | 400156

### 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

**Colon-26 Cells | 400156**

**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.