

## U-251 MG Cells | 300385

### Informações gerais

#### Description

The U-251 MG cell line is a well-characterized human glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) cell line that is extensively used in neuro-oncology research. Derived originally from a 75-year-old Caucasian male, this cell line has been instrumental in the study of brain tumors, particularly in understanding the molecular and cellular mechanisms underlying malignant gliomas. The U-251 MG cells exhibit astrocytic properties, which are characteristic of their origin from astrocytes, the predominant cell type involved in GBM.

Genetically, U-251 MG cells harbor mutations and alterations typical of high-grade astrocytomas, including mutations in the TP53 gene and loss of heterozygosity in chromosome 10, which encompasses the PTEN gene. These genetic traits contribute to the cell line's utility in studying tumor suppressor gene functions and the cellular pathways involved in tumor progression and resistance. The cells are also known for their robust in vitro growth rates and ability to form tumors when xenografted into immunocompromised mice, making them a valuable model for in vivo studies of tumor growth, invasion, and therapy response.

Furthermore, U-251 MG has been employed in a multitude of studies focusing on therapeutic approaches, including chemotherapy resistance, radiation therapy outcomes, and the evaluation of novel anticancer compounds. Its extensive use in translational research highlights its relevance in bridging basic neuroscientific discoveries with clinical applications, particularly in the development of targeted therapies for glioblastoma.

**Organism** Human

**Tissue** Brain

**Disease** Astrocytoma

**Synonyms** U-251MG, U-251-MG, U-251\_MG, U251-MG, U251MG, U-251, U251, U251n, U251N, 251 MG, 251MG

### Características

**Age** 75 years

**Gender** Male

**Ethnicity** Caucasian

**Morphology** Epithelial-like

**Growth properties** Adherent

### Dados regulatórios

**U-251 MG Cells | 300385****Citation** U-251 MG (Cytion catalog number 300385)**Biosafety level** 1**NCBI\_TaxID** 9606**CellosaurusAccession** CVCL\_0021**Dados biomoleculares****Protein expression** Expression of GFAP and vimentin**Manuseio****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**Doubling time** 24 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>**Fluid renewal** 2 to 3 times per week**Post-Thaw Recovery** Fast, within 24 hours**Freeze medium** As a cryopreservation medium, we use 50% basal medium + 40% FBS + 10% DMSO, 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.

## Controle de Qualidade e Análise Molecular

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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.