

HCC1937 Cells | 305064

Description

HCC1937 is a human breast carcinoma cell line derived from a primary tumor of an adult female. This cell line exhibits several genetic alterations characteristic of aggressive breast cancer phenotypes, including a homozygous mutation in the BRCA1 gene (5382C mutation), which is a notable marker for predisposition to breast cancer. The presence of this mutation aligns with a familial pattern of breast cancer as it is also detected in other family members, indicating a hereditary aspect to the malignancy. Additionally, HCC1937 has an acquired mutation in the TP53 gene coupled with the loss of the wild-type allele, further compounding its tumor suppressor deficiencies.

The cell line also displays a homozygous deletion of the PTEN gene and exhibits loss of heterozygosity at multiple loci involved in cancer pathogenesis, suggesting a complex genetic background conducive to oncogenic transformation. From a phenotypic perspective, HCC1937 does not express the estrogen receptor (ER) or progesterone receptor (PR), categorizing it as ER-negative and PR-negative, which are typical markers for more aggressive disease courses. Moreover, the cells do not express Her2-neu and p53, but are positive for epithelial glycoprotein 2 (EGP2) and cytokeratin 19, which are indicative of their epithelial origin and malignant nature. The specific marker profile and genetic makeup make HCC1937 a valuable model for studying the molecular mechanisms of breast cancer and testing targeted therapies for similar aggressive breast cancer profiles.

Organism Human

Tissue Mammary gland, breast, duct

Disease Breast ductal carcinoma

Synonyms HCC-1937, HCC/1937

Age 23 years

Gender Female

Ethnicity European

Morphology Epithelial

Growth properties Adherent

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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°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 $300 \times g$ 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°C , 5% 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°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.

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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.