

**CHL Cells | 305013**

**Description**

The CHL (Chinese Hamster Lung) cell line is derived from the lung tissue of the Chinese hamster, *Cricetulus griseus*. This cell line is commonly used in biomedical research due to its sensitivity to mutagens and its utility in cytogenetic tests such as the in vitro chromosomal aberration assay. The CHL cell line has proven especially useful in genetic toxicology for evaluating the potential genotoxicity of chemical compounds. Its genomic stability and relatively high proliferation rate make it a suitable model for studying mechanisms of mutation and for assessing the cytotoxicity of various substances.

CHL cells grow in a monolayer and are adherent, with a fibroblast-like morphology. They are karyotypically male and have been used extensively in research that requires a mammalian system for metabolic activation of chemical compounds. The cell line supports the growth of various viruses and is hence also used in virology research. It's important to maintain them under carefully controlled conditions to prevent changes in their characteristics and to ensure reproducibility of experimental results. The CHL cell line continues to be a critical resource in the fields of toxicology, pharmacology, and molecular biology.

**Organism** Chinese hamster

**Tissue** Lung

**Synonyms** Chinese Hamster Lung

**Morphology** Epithelial

**Growth properties** Adherent

**Citation** CHL (Cytion catalog number 305013)

**Biosafety level** 1

**NCBI\_TaxID** 10029

**CellosaurusAccession** CVCL\_0212

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**Protein expression** Human Tissue Plasminogen Activator(T-Pa)

**Culture Medium** EMEM (MEM Eagle), w: 2 mM L-Glutamine, w: 2.2 g/L NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, w: EBSS (Cytion article number 820100a)

**Supplements** Supplement the medium with 10% FBS and 1% NEAA

**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.

**Fluid renewal** 2 to 3 times per week

**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.

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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.