

## B-LCL-HROC57 Cells | 302072

### Description

B-LCL-HROC57 is an Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-immortalized human B lymphoblastoid cell line established from tumor-infiltrating B cells (TiBc) isolated from a primary colorectal carcinoma designated HROC57. The parental tumor originated from an adult male patient with right-sided colorectal carcinoma exhibiting neuroendocrine differentiation and advanced-stage disease. Fresh tumor tissue was mechanically dissociated to obtain single-cell suspensions, and B cells were selectively immortalized in vitro using EBV-containing supernatant derived from the B95/8 marmoset cell line in the presence of cyclosporin A to inhibit T- and NK-cell outgrowth. Long-term expansion yielded a stable monoclonal B-cell culture, as confirmed by immunoglobulin gene rearrangement analysis.

B-LCL-HROC57 secretes immunoglobulin G (IgG) as its exclusive isotype, with stable production over prolonged culture. In cell-based binding assays, IgG derived from B-LCL-HROC57 demonstrates measurable binding to allogeneic colorectal carcinoma cell lines, with intermediate binding intensity relative to other TiBc-derived IgGs. Immunofluorescence analyses indicate predominantly intracellular target recognition in tumor cells. No spontaneous B-cell outgrowth occurs in the absence of exogenous EBV during culture establishment, excluding latent EBV-driven transformation in vivo. As a monoclonal, antigen-experienced tumor-infiltrating B-cell line, B-LCL-HROC57 represents a defined model for investigating humoral immune responses in colorectal carcinoma and for identifying tumor-associated antigens recognized by locally expanded B-cell clones.

**Organism** Human

**Tissue** Peripheral blood

**Disease** Carcinoma

**Synonyms** Bc HROC57, TiBcHROC57

**Age** 43 years

**Gender** Male

**Ethnicity** Caucasian

**Morphology** Round cells

**Cell type** B lymphoblast

**Growth properties** Suspension

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<b>Citation</b>	B-LCL-HROC57 (Cytion catalog number 302072)
<b>Biosafety level</b>	2
<b>NCBI_TaxID</b>	9606
<b>CellosaurusAccession</b>	CVCL_A7UR
<b>Surface antigens</b>	CD19
<b>Viruses</b>	Transformant: EBV
<b>Culture Medium</b>	RPMI 1640, w: 2.0 mM stable Glutamine, w: 2.0 g/L NaHCO3 (Cytion article number 820700a)
<b>Supplements</b>	Supplement the medium with 10% heat-inactivated FBS
<b>Subculturing</b>	Gently homogenize the cell suspension in the flask by pipetting up and down, then take a representative sample to determine the cell density per ml. Dilute the suspension to achieve a cell concentration of $1 \times 10^5$ cells/ml with fresh culture medium, and aliquot the adjusted suspension into new flasks for further cultivation.
<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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### 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.