

Code:	0072
Cell Line:	CRFK
Species:	Felis cattus Vulgar Name: Cat
Tissue:	Kidney
Morphology:	Epithelial-Like
Disease:	Normal
Growth Properties:	Adherent
Sex:	Female
Age Ethnicity:	12 weeks
Derivation:	CRFK cells were isolated from the cortical portion of the kidneys of a 10-12 week old normal female domestic cat.
Applications:	CRFK are extensively used in feline virus research. This cell line is a suitable transfection host.
Virus Susceptibility:	Feline panleukopenia virus Feline calicivirus Reovirus (Feline) Felid herpesvirus 1 Canine parvovirus Rabies virus Bovine viral diarrhea virus 1 , Bovine viral diarrhea virus 1
Biosafety:	1
Culture Medium:	Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) with 1% non-essential amino acids, 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, and 1500 mg/L sodium bicarbonate, 1.0 g/L glucose, 90%; horse serum, 10%.

Subculturing:

Volumes used in this protocol are for 75 cm² flask; proportionally reduce or increase amount of dissociation medium for culture vessels of other sizes. T-75 flasks are recommended for subculturing this product.

Remove and discard culture medium.

Briefly rinse the cell layer with PBS without calcium and magnesium to remove all traces of serum that contains trypsin inhibitor.

Add 2.0 to 3.0 mL of Trypsin-EDTA solution to flask and observe cells under an inverted microscope until cell layer is dispersed (usually within 5 to 15 minutes).

Note: To avoid clumping do not agitate the cells by hitting or shaking the flask while waiting for the cells to detach. Cells that are difficult to detach may be placed at 37°C to facilitate dispersal.

Add 6.0 to 8.0 mL of complete growth medium and aspirate cells by gently pipetting.

Add appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to new culture vessels.

Incubate cultures at 37°C.

NOTE: For more information on enzymatic dissociation and subculturing of cell lines consult Chapter 12 in Culture of Animal Cells, a manual of Basic Technique by R. Ian Freshney, 6th edition, published by Alan R. Liss, N.Y., 2010.

Medium Renewal: 2 to 3 times per week

Subcultivation ratio: 1:3 to 1:8

Culture Conditions: Atmosphere: air, 95%; carbon dioxide (CO₂), 5% Temperature: 37°C

Cryopreservation: 95% FBS + 5% DMSO (Dimethyl sulfoxide)

Thawing Frozen Cells:

SAFETY PRECAUTION: It is highly recommended that protective gloves and clothing always be used and a full face mask always be worn when handling frozen vials. It is important to note that

some vials leak when submerged in liquid nitrogen and will slowly fill with liquid nitrogen. Upon thawing, the conversion of the liquid nitrogen back to its gas phase may result in the vessel exploding or blowing off its cap with dangerous force creating flying debris.

1. Thaw the vial by gentle agitation in a 37°C water bath. To reduce the possibility of contamination, keep the O-ring and cap out of the water. Thawing should be rapid (approximately 2 minutes).
2. Remove the vial from the water bath as soon as the contents are thawed, and decontaminate by dipping in or spraying with 70% ethanol. All of the operations from this point on should be carried out under strict aseptic conditions.
3. For cells that are sensitive to DMSO it is recommended that the cryoprotective agent be removed immediately. Transfer the vial contents to a centrifuge tube containing 9.0 mL complete culture medium and spin at approximately 125 x g for 5 to 7 minutes.
4. Discard the supernatant and Resuspend cell pellet with the recommended complete medium (see the specific batch information for the culture recommended dilution ratio).
5. Incubate the culture in an appropriate atmosphere and temperature (see "Culture Conditions" for this cell line).

NOTE: It is important to avoid excessive alkalinity of the medium during recovery of the cells. It is suggested that, prior to the addition of the vial contents, the culture vessel containing the growth medium be placed into the incubator for at least 15 minutes to allow the medium to reach its normal pH (7.0 to 7.6).

References:

Crandell RA , et al. Development, characterization, and viral susceptibility of a feline (*Felis catus*) renal cell line (CRFK). *In Vitro* 9: 176-185, 1973.
Fabricant CG , et al. Microbial studies of feline urolithiasis. *J. Am. Vet. Med. Assoc.* 158: 976-980,

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Data Sheet

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ATCC:

CCL-94