

Code:	0323
Cell Line:	T-47D
Species:	Homo sapiens Vulgar Name: Human
Tissue:	Mammary Gland; Derived From Metastatic Site: Pleural Effusion
Morphology:	Epithelial
Disease:	Ductal Carcinoma
Growth Properties:	Adherent
Sex:	Female
Age Ethnicity:	54 YEARS ADULT
Derivation:	The T-47 line was isolated by I. Keydar from a pleural effusion obtained from a 54 year old female patient with an infiltrating ductal carcinoma of the breast.
Applications:	This cell line is a suitable transfection host.
Biosafety:	1
Additional info:	This differentiated epithelial substrain (T-47D) was found to contain cytoplasmic junctions and receptors to 17 beta estradiol, other steroids and calcitonin. The cells express the WNT7B oncogene.
Culture Medium:	RPMI-1640 medium modified to contain 2 mM L-glutamine, 10 mM HEPES, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, 4500 mg/L glucose, and 1500 mg/L sodium bicarbonate and 10% FETAL BOVINE SERUM
Subculturing:	Volumes are given for a 75 cm ² flask. Increase or decrease the amount of dissociation medium needed proportionally for culture vessels of other sizes. Corning® T-75 flasks (catalog #430641) 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. Population Doubling Time 32 hrs 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 1:5 is recommended

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

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

Thawing Frozen Cells: SAFETY PRECAUTION: Is highly recommend 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 submersed 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 Oring 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 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 a 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:

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ATCC:

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