Data Sheet

BCRJ Code:	0398
Cell Line:	8505c
Species:	Homo sapiens
Vulgar Name:	Human
Tissue:	Thyroid
Cell Type:	Epithelial
Morphology:	Epithelial
Disease:	Carcinoma, undifferentiated
Growth Properties:	Adherent
Sex:	Female
Age/Ethinicity:	78 Year /
Derivation:	Established from undifferentiated thyroid carcinomas of a 78 year old female patient. Pathologically this primary carcinoma tissue contained residual well differentiated components suggesting well differentiated to undifferentiated carcinoma progression. Tumour suppresser genes p53, Rb, APC and MCC were analysed and sequence analysis confirmed a C:G to G:C transversion at the first base of p53 gene codon 248. Polymerase chain reaction-loss of heterozygosity assays confirmed allelic deletion of p53 gene. Loss of heterozygosity of tumour suppresser genes was not observed
Biosafety:	1
Culture Medium:	Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) with + 2 mM Glutamine + 1% Non Essential Amino Acids (NEAA) + 10% of Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS).

Subculturing:	Split sub-confluent cultures (70-80%) 1:3 to 1:6 i.e. seeding at 2-4 x 10,000 cells/cm² using 0.25% trypsin/EDTA; 5% CO2; 37°C. Saturation density at confluency is 1x100,000 cells/cm². Doubling time is 36 hours.
Subculturing Subcultivation Ratio:	1:3 to 1:6 i.e. seeding at 2-4 x 10,000 cells/cm²
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 strongly recommended to always wear protective gloves, clothing, and a full-face mask when handling frozen vials. Some vials may leak when submerged in liquid nitrogen, allowing nitrogen to slowly enter the vial. Upon thawing, the conversion of liquid nitrogen back to its gas phase may cause the vial to explode or eject its cap with significant force, creating flying debris. 1. Thaw the vial by gently agitating it in a 37°C water bath. To minimize 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 its contents are thawed and decontaminate it by dipping in or spraying with 70% ethanol. From this point, all operations must be performed under strict aseptic conditions. 3. For cells sensitive to DMSO, it is recommended to remove the cryoprotective agent immediately. Transfer the vial contents to a centrifuge tube containing 9.0 mL of complete culture medium and centrifuge at approximately 125 × g for 5 to 7 minutes. 4. Discard the supernatant and resuspend the cell pellet in the recommended complete medium (see specific batch information for the appropriate dilution ratio). 5. Incubate the culture under appropriate atmospheric and temperature conditions (see "Culture Conditions" for this cell line). NOTE: It is important to avoid excessive alkalinity of the medium during cell recovery. To minimize this risk, it is recommended to place the culture vessel containing the growth medium in the incubator for at least 15 minutes before adding the vial contents. This allows the medium to stabilize at its normal pH (7.0 to 7.6).
References:	Cancer Res 1992;52:1369; Int J Oncology 1994;4:583

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