

## Data Sheet

PAGE 1/3

<b>BCRJ Code:</b>	030
<b>Cell Line:</b>	A20 [A-20]
<b>Species:</b>	Mus musculus
<b>Vulgar Name:</b>	Mouse, Balb/Cann
<b>Tissue:</b>	B Lymphocyte
<b>Morphology:</b>	Lymphoblast
<b>Disease:</b>	Reticulum Cell Sarcoma
<b>Growth Properties:</b>	Suspension
<b>Derivation:</b>	The A20 cell line is a BALB/c B cell lymphoma line derived from a spontaneous reticulum cell neoplasm found in an old BALB/cAnN mouse.
<b>Applications:</b>	This cell line is a suitable transfection host
<b>Tumor Formation::</b>	YES
<b>Products:</b>	immunoglobulin (surface, slg+)
<b>Biosafety:</b>	1
<b>Additional Info:</b>	The cells express little surface immunoglobulin when grown in Click's medium; however, they express large amounts when grown in RPMI 1640 medium. The cells can present both alloantigens and protein antigens.
<b>Culture Medium:</b>	RPMI-1640 medium modified to contain 2 mM L-glutamine, 4500 mg/L glucose and fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 10%.

## Data Sheet

PAGE 2/3

### Subculturing:

Cultures can be maintained by addition of fresh medium. Alternatively, cultures can be established by centrifugation with subsequent resuspension at  $1 \times 10^5$  viable cells/mL. Maintain cultures at a cell concentration between  $1 \times 10^5$  and  $1 \times 10^6$  cells/mL. NOTE: Do not allow the cell concentration to exceed  $1 \times 10^6$  cells/mL.

### Subculturing Medium Renewal:

Every 2 to 3 days

### Culture Conditions:

Atmosphere: air, 95%; carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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  $125 \times g$  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).

## Data Sheet

PAGE 3/3

### References:

Kim KJ, et al. Establishment and characterization of BALB/c lymphoma lines with B cell properties. J. Immunol. 122: 549-554, 1979. PubMed: 310843

Glimcher LH, et al. Ia antigen-bearing B cell tumor lines can present protein antigen and alloantigen in a major histocompatibility complex-restricted fashion to antigen-reactive T cells. J. Exp. Med. 155: 445-459, 1982. PubMed: 6460073

Li YM, et al. Molecular identity and cellular distribution of advanced glycation endproduct receptors: relationship of p60 to OST-48 and p90 to 80K-H membrane proteins. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 93: 11047-11052, 1996. PubMed: 8855306

Mallick-Wood CA, et al. Disruption of epithelial gamma delta T cell repertoires by mutation of the Syk tyrosine kinase. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 93: 9704-9709, 1996. PubMed: 8790395

Hartley D, Corvera S. Formation of c-Cb1-phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase complexes on lymphocyte membranes by a p56lck-independent mechanism. J. Biol. Chem. 271: 21939-21943, 1996. PubMed: 8702998

Chen H, et al. Octamer binding factors and their coactivator can activate the murine PU.1 (spi-1) promoter. J. Biol. Chem. 271: 15743-15752, 1996. PubMed: 8663022

Kim KJ, et al. Establishment and characterization of BALB/c lymphoma lines with B cell properties. J. Immunol. 122: 549-554, 1979. PubMed: 310843

### Depositors:

Elizabeth Obino Lima, Fundação Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro.

### Cellosaurus:

[CVCL\\_1940](#)