Data Sheet

BCRJ Code:	0272
Cell Line:	B104-1-1
Species:	Mus musculus
Vulgar Name:	Mouse
Cell Type:	Neuroblast,Neuroblastoma,Glioblastoma
Morphology:	Fibroblast
Disease:	Neuroblastoma,Glioblastoma
Growth Properties:	Adherent
Derivation:	This line was established by A.L. Schechter et al. in 1984 by transfecting NIH/3T3 cells with EcoR1 digested DNA from the rat neuroblastoma cell line B-104
Biosafety:	1
Addtional Info:	The cells contain the neu transforming gene which codes for a 185000 dalton antigen designated p185. The p185 protein is strongly associated with the presence of glioblastoma and neuroblastoma oncogenes. The neu oncogene is homologous to the erb-B oncogene, and p185 is serologically similar to the epidermal growth factor receptor
Culture Medium:	Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) modified to contain 2 mM L-glutamine, 4500 mg/L glucose and 10% of fetal bovine serum.
Subculturing:	Remove medium, and rinse with PBS without calcium and magnesium. Remove the solution and add an additional 1 to 2 mL of trypsin-EDTA solution. Allow the flask to sit at room temperature (or at 37°C) until the cells detach. Add fresh culture medium, aspirate and dispense into new culture flasks. 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.

Subculturing Medium Renewal:	Twice per week
Subculturing Subcultivation Ratio:	1:100 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: 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:	22917: Schechter AL, et al. The neu oncogene: an erb-B-related gene encoding a 185,000-Mr tumour antigen. Nature 312: 513-516, 1984. PubMed: 6095109
Depositors:	GISELE GIANNOCCO; FUNDAÇÃO FACULDADE DE MEDICINA DO ABC.

Cellosaurus: CVCL_0396