Data Sheet

BCRJ Code:	0348
Cell Line:	C-33A
Species:	Homo sapiens
Vulgar Name:	Human
Tissue:	Cervix
Cell Type:	Epithelial; Retinoblastoma
Morphology:	Epithelial
Disease:	Carcinoma
Growth Properties:	Adherent
Sex:	Female
Age/Ethinicity:	66 Year / Caucasian
Tumor Formation::	Yes, in nude mice; forms undifferentiated carcinoma
Biosafety:	1
Addtional Info:	The line exhibited a hypodiploid karyotype initially, and an epithelial morphology. Karyological instability was observed with continued passage. The retinoblastoma protein (pRB) is present but abnormal in size.
Culture Medium:	Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) with 1% non-essential amino acids, 2 mM L-glutamine 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:	2 to 3 times per week
Subculturing Subcultivation Ratio:	1:3 to 1:8 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:	J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 32: 135-148, 1964. Yee C, et al. Presence and expression of human papillomavirus sequences in human cervical carcinoma cell lines. Am. J. Pathol. 119: 361-366, 1985. PubMed: 2990217 Scheffner M, et al. The state of the p53 and retinoblastoma genes in human cervical carcinoma cell lines. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88: 5523-5527, 1991. PubMed: 1648218 Hendricks DT, et al. FHIT gene expression in human ovarian, endometrial, and cervical cancer cell lines. Cancer Res. 57: 2112-2115, 1997. PubMed: 9187105 Kovelman R, et al. Enhanced transcriptional activation by E2 proteins from the oncogenic human papillomaviruses. J. Virol. 70: 7549-7560, 1996. PubMed: 8892874
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Cellosaurus:	CVCL_1094