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| **BCRJ Code:** | 0327 |
| **Cell Line:** | GM16000 |
| **Species:** | Homo sapiens |
| **Vulgar Name:** | Human |
| **Tissue:** | Blood, Peripheral Vein |
| **Cell Type:** | B Lymphocyte |
| **Morphology:** | Lymphoblast |
| **Growth Properties:** | Suspension |
| **Sex:** | Female |
| **Age/Ethinicity:** | 33 Year / Caucasian |
| **Derivation:** | Transformant by Epstein-Barr Virus |
| **Biosafety:** | 1 |
| **Culture Medium:** | RPMI-1640 medium modified to contain 2 mM L-glutamine, 4500 mg/L glucose and 10% of fetal bovine serum. |
| **Subculturing:** | Cultures can be maintained by the addition of fresh medium or replacement of medium. Alternatively, cultures can be established by centrifugation with subsequent resuspension. |
| **Subculturing Medium Renewal:** | Every 2 to 3 days |
| **Subculturing Subcultivation Ratio:** | 1:3 is recommended |

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| **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.<br>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).<br>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.<br>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.<br>4. Discard the supernatant and resuspend the cell pellet in the recommended complete medium (see specific batch information for the appropriate dilution ratio).<br>5. Incubate the culture under appropriate atmospheric and temperature conditions (see "Culture Conditions" for this cell line).<br><br>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). |

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| **References:** | Bao YP, Huber M, Wei TF, Marla SS, Storhoff JJ, Müller UR, SNP identification in unamplified human genomic DNA with gold nanoparticle probes Nucleic acids research33:e15 2005 PubMed ID: 15659576 Bernacki SH, Beck JC, Muralidharan K, Schaefer FV, Shrimpton AE, Richie KL, Levin BC, Pont-Kingdon G, Stenzel TT., Characterization of publicly available lymphoblastoid cell lines for disease-associated mutations in 11 genes. Clin Chem51(11):2156-9 2005 PubMed ID: 16244288 Moser MJ, Marshall DJ, Grenier JK, Kieffer CD, Killeen AA, Ptacin JL, Richmond CS, Roesch EB, Scherrer CW, Sherrill CB, Van Hout CV, Zanton SJ, Prudent JR, Exploiting the enzymatic recognition of an unnatural base pair to develop a universal genetic analysis system. Clin Chem49(3):407-14 2003 PubMed ID: 12600952 |
| **Depositors:** | MARCELO NEVES DE MEDEIROS - INMETRO |
| **Cellosaurus:** | "CVCL_W239 " |