

# Banco de Células do Rio de Janeiro

### Data Sheet

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BCRJ Code:	0102
Cell Line:	Hepa-1c1c7
Species:	Mus musculus
Vulgar Name:	Mouse, C57L
Tissue:	Liver
Morphology:	Epithelial
Disease:	Hepatoma
Growth Properties:	Adherent
Applications:	This and mutant derivatives of it are useful for studying the aryl hydrocarbon (Ah) receptor and P450IA1 regulation. This cell line is a suitable transfection host.
Products:	cytochrome P450IA1
Biosafety:	1
Addtional Info:	The cells are highly inducible for cytochrome P450IA1.
Culture Medium:	Alpha minimum essential medium without nucleosides with 10% of fetal bovine serum.

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Subculturing:	Volumes used in this protocol are for 75 cm2 flask; proportionally reduce or increase amount of dissociation medium for culture vessels of other sizes. T-75 flasks are recommended for subculturing this product. Remove and discard culture medium. Briefly rinse the cell layer with PBS without calcium and magnesium to remove all traces of serum that contains trypsin inhibitor. Add 2.0 to 3.0 mL of Trypsin-EDTA solution to flask and observe cells under an inverted microscope until cell layer is dispersed (usually within 5 to 15 minutes). Note: To avoid clumping do not agitate the cells by hitting or shaking the flask while waiting for the cells to detach. Cells that are difficult to detach may be placed at 37°C to facilitate dispersal. Add 6.0 to 8.0 mL of complete growth medium and aspirate cells by gently pipetting. Add appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to new culture vessels. Incubate cultures at 37°C. Population Doubling Time 18 hrs 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:	Every 2 to 3 days
Subculturing Subcultivation Ratio:	1:4 to 1:10
Culture Conditions:	Atmosphere: air, 95%; carbon dioxide (CO2), 5% Temperature: 37°C
Cryopreservation:	95% FBS + 5% DMSO (Dimethyl sulfoxide)

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Thawing Frozen Cells:	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>4. Discard the supernatant and resuspend the cell pellet in the recommended complete medium (see specific batch information for the appropriate dilution ratio).</li> <li>5. Incubate the culture under appropriate atmospheric and temperature conditions (see "Culture Conditions" for this cell line).</li> </ul>
	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:	22320: Bernhard HP, et al. Expression of liver phenotypes in cultured mouse hepatoma cells: synthesis and secretion of serum albumin. Dev. Biol. 35: 83-96, 1973. PubMed: 4362668 22342: Hankinson O, et al. Genetic and molecular analysis of the Ah receptor
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