

Data Sheet

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BCRJ Code:	0339
Cell Line:	HOS
Species:	Homo sapiens
Vulgar Name:	Human
Tissue:	Bone
Morphology:	Mixed, fibroblast and epithelial like cells
Disease:	Osteosarcoma
Growth Properties:	Adherent
Sex:	Female
Age/Ethnicity:	13 Year / Caucasian
Biosafety:	1
Additional Info:	HOS cells exhibit flat morphology, low saturation density, low plating efficiency in soft agar and are sensitive to chemical and viral transformation.
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:

Volumes used in this protocol are for 75 cm² flask; proportionally reduce or increase amount of dissociation medium for culture vessels of other sizes. 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 1.0 to 3.0 mL of Trypsin-EDTA solution to flask and observe cells under an inverted microscope until the 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. Transfer cell suspension to centrifuge tube and spin at approximately 125 x g for 5 to 10 minutes. Discard supernatant and resuspend cells in fresh growth medium. Add appropriate aliquots of cell suspension to new culture vessels. Place culture vessels in incubators at 37°C. 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:**

1:2 to 1:4 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 highly recommended that protective gloves and clothing always be used and a full face mask always be worn when handling frozen vials. It is important to note that some vials leak when submerged in liquid nitrogen and will slowly fill with liquid nitrogen. Upon thawing, the conversion of the liquid nitrogen back to its gas phase may result in the vessel exploding or blowing off its cap with dangerous force creating flying debris. 1. Thaw the vial by gentle agitation in a 37°C water bath. To reduce the possibility of 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 the contents are thawed, and decontaminate by dipping in or spraying with 70% ethanol. All of the operations from this point on should be carried out under strict aseptic conditions. 3. For cells that are sensitive to DMSO it is recommended that the cryoprotective agent be removed immediately. Transfer the vial contents to a centrifuge tube containing 9.0 mL complete culture medium and spin at approximately 125 x g for 5 to 7 minutes. 4. Discard the supernatant and Resuspend cell pellet with the recommended complete medium (see the specific batch information for the culture recommended dilution ratio). 5. Incubate the culture in an appropriate atmosphere and temperature (see "Culture Conditions" for this cell line). **NOTE:** It is important to avoid excessive alkalinity of the medium during recovery of the cells. It is suggested that, prior to the addition of the vial contents, the culture vessel containing the growth medium be placed into the incubator for at least 15 minutes to allow the medium to reach its normal pH (7.0 to 7.6).

References:

Rhim JS, et al. Non-producer human cells induced by murine sarcoma virus. *Int. J. Cancer* 15: 23-29, 1975. PubMed: 165148 McAllister RM, et al. Cultivation in vitro of cells derived from a human osteosarcoma. *Cancer* 27: 397-402, 1971. PubMed: 5100401 Rhim JS, et al. Characterization of non-producer human cells induced by Kirsten sarcoma virus. *Int. J. Cancer* 16: 840-849, 1975. PubMed: 171229 Rhim JS. Characterization of sarcoma-positive, leukemia-negative (S+L-) human cells induced by the feline leukemia virus pseudotype of Moloney sarcoma virus. *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* 167: 597-606, 1981. PubMed: 6269117 Rhim JS, et al. Differential susceptibility of human cells to transformation by murine and avian sarcoma viruses. *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* 170: 350-358, 1982. PubMed: 6283561 . . *Nat. New Biol.* 230: 279-282, 1971. Yee A, et al. Biochemical characterization of the human cyclin-dependent protein kinase activating kinase. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 471-477, 1996. PubMed: 8550604

Depositors:

Banco de Células do Rio de Janeiro

ATCC:

CRL-1543

Cellosaurus:

[CVCL_0312](https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ces/entry/CVCL_0312)



