

Data Sheet

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BCRJ Code:	0403
Cell Line:	MES-SA/Dx5
Species:	Homo sapiens
Vulgar Name:	Human
Tissue:	Uterus
Cell Type:	Epithelial
Morphology:	Epithelial
Disease:	Sarcoma
Growth Properties:	Adherent
Sex:	Male
Age/Ethnicity:	56 Year / Caucasian
Derivation:	<p>The multi drug-resistant cell line MES-SA/Dx5 was derived from the human uterine sarcoma cell line MES-SA (ECACC catalogue no. 95051030) which was originally obtained from a tumour from a 56-year-old Caucasian female at the time of hysterectomy. The Dx5 variant exhibits a 100-fold resistance to doxorubicin and has a reported doubling time of 30 hours. The two additional marker chromosomes indicate clonal selection during drug selection. MES-SA/Dx5 cells exhibit marked cross-resistance to a number of chemotherapeutic agents (including daunorubicin, dactinomycin, vincristine, taxol, colchicine) and moderate cross-resistance to mitomycin C and melphalan. Cross resistance to bleomycin, cisplatin, carmustine, 5-fluorouracil or methotrexate was not observed.</p>
Biosafety:	1
Culture Medium:	McCoy's 5a + 2mM Glutamine + 10% of fetal Bovine Serum (FBS)

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Subculturing:

Split sub-confluent cultures (70-80%) using 0.03% EDTA; 5% CO₂; 37°C. Tap side of flask to dislodge cells. Doubling time: ca. 30 hours

Subculturing Subcultivation Ratio:

1:6 to 1:8 i.e. seeding at 1-3 x 10,000 cells/cm²

Culture Conditions:

Atmosphere: air, 95%; carbon dioxide (CO₂), 5% Temperature: 37°C

Cryopreservation:

95% FBS + 5% DMSO (Dimethyl sulfoxide)

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:

Cancer Res 1983; 43:4943; ibid 1985;45:4091.

Depositors:

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Cellosaurus:

[CVCL_2598](#)