Data Sheet

BCRJ Code:	0181
Cell Line:	NAMALWA
Species:	Homo sapiens
Vulgar Name:	Human
Tissue:	Blood
Cell Type:	B Lymphocyte
Morphology:	Lymphoblast
Disease:	Burkitt´S Lymphoma
Growth Properties:	Suspension
Sex:	Female
Age/Ethinicity:	3 Year /
Applications:	This cell line is a suitable transfection host.
DNA Profile:	Amelogenin: X CSF1PO: 10,11 D13S317: 11,12 D16S539: 9 D5S818: 12,13 D7S820: 11 THO1: 7,9.3 TPOX: 6,11 vWA: 14
Products:	immunoglobulin
Biosafety:	2
Addtional Info:	Secretes small amounts of an IgM monoclonal antibody of unknown specificity. It has been used for commercial production of human interferon. The cells contain the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) genome.
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 addition or replacement of fresh medium. Cultures should be started at 5 x 10e5 viable cells/mL and subcultured at 2 x 10e6 cells/mL.
Subculturing Medium Renewal:	Every 2 to 3 days
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:	Klein F, et al. Large-scale production and concentration of human lymphoid interferon. Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 15: 420-427, 1979. PubMed: 464569 Benjamin D, et al. Immunoglobulin secretion by cell lines derived from African and American undifferentiated lymphomas of Burkitt's and non-Burkitt's type. J. Immunol. 129: 1336-1342, 1982. PubMed: 6286763 Klein G, et al. Sensitivity of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) producer and non-producer human lymphoblastoid cell lines to superinfection with EB-virus. Int. J. Cancer 10: 44-57, 1972. PubMed: 4122458 Nyormoi O, et al. Sensitivity to EBV superinfection and IUdR inducibility of hybrid cells formed between a sensitive and a relatively resistant Burkitt lymphoma cell line. Int. J. Cancer 12: 396-408, 1973. PubMed: 4365093
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Cellosaurus:	CVCL_0067