

Data Sheet

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BCRJ Code: 0366

Cell Line: PNT-2

Species: Homo sapiens

Vulgar Name: Human

Tissue: Prostate

Morphology: Epithelial

Disease: Normal

Growth Properties: Adherent

Sex: Male

Derivation:

Established by immortalisation of normal adult prostatic epithelial cells by transfection with a plasmid containing SV40 genome with a defective replication origin. The primary culture was obtained from a prostate of a 33 year old male at post mortem. PNT2 cells contain the SV40 genome and express large T protein. They possess a well differentiated morphology with the expression of cytokeratin 8,18 and 19 with the latter being a feature of differentiated luminal cells of the glandular prostate. Cytokeratin 14, a marker of epithelial basal cells, is not expressed.

Tumor Formation:: No, in nude mice.

Biosafety: 2

Culture Medium: RPMI 1640 + 2mM L-glutamine + 10% of fetal bovine serum.

Subculturing:

Split sub-confluent cultures (70-80%). 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
Subcultivation Ratio:**

1:3 to 1:10

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:

J Urol 1991;146(3) 881-6; Int J Oncol 1995;6; Int J Cancer 1995;62:724, Biochem Pharm 1999;58: 279-284

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