Data Sheet

BCRJ Code:	0211
Cell Line:	Raji
Species:	Homo sapiens
Vulgar Name:	Human
Tissue:	Lymph
Cell Type:	B Lymphocyte
Morphology:	Lymphoblast
Disease:	Burkitt'S Lymphoma
Growth Properties:	Suspension
Sex:	Male
Age/Ethinicity:	11 Year / Black
Derivation:	The RAJI line of lymphoblast-like cells was established in 1963 from a Burkitt lymphoma of the left maxilla of an 11 year-old negro male.
Applications:	This cell line is suitable as a transfection host.
DNA Profile:	Amelogenin: X,Y CSF1PO: 10,12 D13S317: 13 D16S539: 8,11 D5S818: 10,13 D7S820: 10 THO1: 6,7 TPOX: 8,13 vWA: 16,19
Virus Resistance::	VESICULAR STOMATITIS VIRUS, poliovirus
Biosafety:	2

Addtional Info:	Growth is in the form of single cells without attachment and as macroscopically visible clumps containing many hundreds of cells. This cell line carries the latent Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) genome and is positive for EBNA.
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 the addition of fresh medium or replacement of medium. Alternatively, cultures can be established by centrifugation with subsequent resuspension 4 x 10e5 viable cells/mL. NOTE: A maximum of 3 X 10e6 viable cells/mL is obtainable.
Subculturing Medium Renewal:	Every 2 to 3 days
Culture Conditions:	Atmosphere: air, 95%; carbon dioxide (CO_2), 5% Temperature: 37°C
Cryopreservation:	95% FBS + 5% DMSO (Dimethyl sulfoxide)

Thawing Frozen Cells:	SAFETY PRECAUTION: Is highly recommend 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 submersed 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 Oring 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 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 a 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:	22142: Pulvertaft JV. Cytology of Burkitt's tumour (African lymphoma). Lancet 1: 238-240, 1964. PubMed: 14086209 22169: Epstein MA, Barr YM. Characteristics and mode of growth of tissue culture strain (EB1) of human lymphoblasts from Burkitt's lymphoma. J
Depositors:	Banco de Células do Rio de Janeiro
ATCC:	CCL-86