Data Sheet

BCRJ Code:	0344
Cell Line:	SJCRH30 [RC13, RMS 13, SJRH30]
Species:	Homo sapiens
Vulgar Name:	Human
Tissue:	Muscle, Derived From Metastatic Site: Bone Marrow
Cell Type:	Fibroblast
Morphology:	Fibroblast
Disease:	Rhabdomyosarcoma
Growth Properties:	Adherent
Sex:	Male
Age/Ethinicity:	17 Year / Caucasian
Derivation:	The line was established from cells from the bone marrow of a child with rhabdomyosarcoma. Derived from metastatic site, bone marrow
Products:	Genes Expressed: gli + (amplified 30 fold), N-myc + (not amplified)
Biosafety:	1
Addtional Info:	The cells show ultrastructural elements of primitive skeletal muscle differentiation.
Culture Medium:	RPMI-1640 medium modified to contain 2 mM L-glutamine, 4500 mg/L glucose and 10% of fetal bovine serum.

Subculturing:	Remove medium, and rinse with PBS without calcium and magnesium . Remove the solution and add an additional 1 to 2 mL of trypsin-EDTA solution. Allow the flask to sit at room temperature (or at 37°C) until the cells detach. Add fresh culture medium, aspirate and dispense into new culture flasks. 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:	Twice per week
Subculturing Subcultivation Ratio:	1:5 to 1:10 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: 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:	Oliner JD, et al. Amplification of a gene encoding a p53-associated protein in human sarcomas. Nature 358: 80-83, 1992. PubMed: 1614537 Roberts WM, et al. Amplification of the gli gene in childhood sarcomas. Cancer Res. 49: 5407-5413, 1989. PubMed: 2766305 Douglass EC, et al. A specific chromosomal abnormality in rhabdomyosarcoma [published erratum appears in Cytogenet Cell Genet 1988;47(4):following 232]. Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 45: 148-155, 1987. PubMed: 3691179
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