

Data Sheet

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BCRJ Code:	0266
Cell Line:	SK-ES-1
Species:	Homo sapiens
Vulgar Name:	Human
Tissue:	Bone
Morphology:	Epithelial
Disease:	Sarcoma (Anaplastic Osteosarcoma Or Ewing'S Sarcoma)
Growth Properties:	Adherent
Sex:	Male
Age/Ethnicity:	18 Year / Caucasian
DNA Profile:	Amelogenin: X,Y CSF1PO: 11 D13S317: 8,9 D16S539: 11 D5S818: 12 D7S820: 10,11 THO1: 6,9.3 TPOX: 8 vWA: 14,17
Tumor Formation::	Yes, in nude mice, forms small cell malignant tumor consistent with Ewing sarcoma
Products:	Antigen expression: Blood Type A; Rh+
Biosafety:	1
Additional Info:	Antibodies to the sarcoma lines were detected in sera of patients with sarcomas after absorption with non-sarcoma lines. Sera from normal donors were also cytotoxic
Culture Medium:	McCoy's 5A Medium is modified to contain fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 15%.

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:

2 to 3 times per week

Subculturing Subcultivation Ratio:

1:2 to 1:5 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: 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:

21869: . Human tumor cells in vitro. New York: Plenum Press; 1975. 22423: Bloom ET. Further definition by cytotoxicity tests of cell surface antigens of human sarcomas in culture. Cancer Res. 32: 960-967, 1972. PubMed: 4502173 22536: Fogh J, et al. Absence of HeLa cell contamination in 169 cell lines derived from human tumors. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 58: 209-214, 1977. PubMed: 833871

Depositors:

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ATCC:

HTB-86

Cellosaurus:

[CVCL_0627](https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ces/entry/CVCL_0627)