

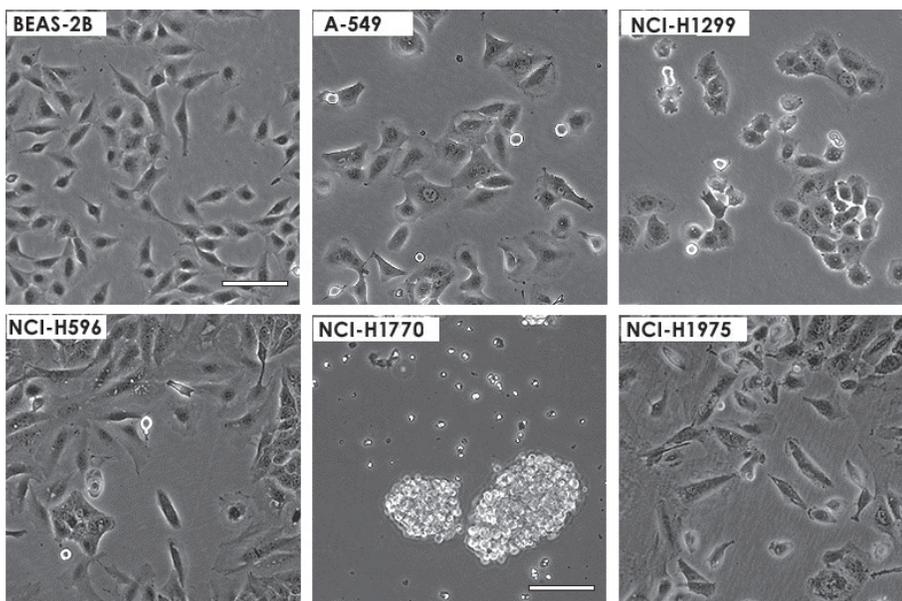
# CELL PANEL

## NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER p53 HOTSPOT MUTATION CELL PANEL

p53 is a tumor suppressor protein encoded by the TP53 gene that responds to DNA damage by regulating cell-cycle arrest, apoptosis, and senescence. Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer p53 Hotspot Mutation Cell Panel (ATCC® TCP-2030™) is composed of six select cell lines derived from lung tumors. This panel combines wild-type p53 cell lines with mutant p53 cell lines that carry hotspot mutations in one of the following codons: 245, 248, or 273. The p53 status of each line was sequenced and validated by ATCC. The panel is useful for anti-cancer drug targeting or reactivation of mutant p53 as well as studies related to p53 molecular mechanisms.

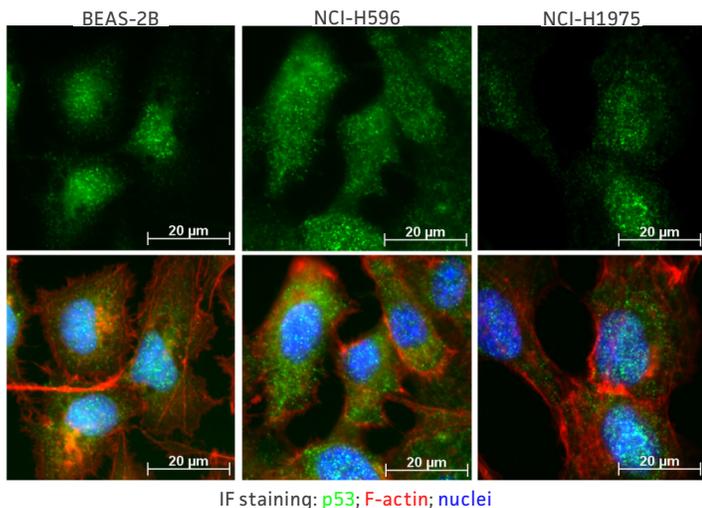
ATCC® No.	Name	Tissue	Histology	Tumor Source	TP53 status	Zygoty	Gene mutation <sup>†</sup>	Protein Sequence <sup>†</sup>
<a href="#">CRL-9609™</a>	BEAS-2B	lung	normal tissue, SV-40 immortalized	NA	WT	-	-	-
<a href="#">CCL-185™</a>	A549	lung	non-small cell lung carcinoma	primary	WT	-	-	-
<a href="#">CRL-5803™</a>	NCI-H1299	lung	non-small cell lung carcinoma	metastasis (lymph node)	NULL	homozygous	c.(del)	-
<a href="#">HTB-178™</a>	NCI-H596	lung	adenosquamous carcinoma	primary	MUT	homozygous	c.733G>T	p.G245C
<a href="#">CRL-5893™</a>	NCI-H1770	lung	non-small cell lung carcinoma	metastasis (lymph node)	MUT	homozygous	c.741 742CC>TT	p.R248W
<a href="#">CRL-5908™</a>	NCI-H1975	lung	adenocarcinoma	primary	MUT	homozygous	c.818G>A	p.R273H

<sup>†</sup>For a description of the sequence variation nomenclature please refer to: den Dunnen JT and Antonarakis SE (2000), Hum. Mutat. 15:7-12.



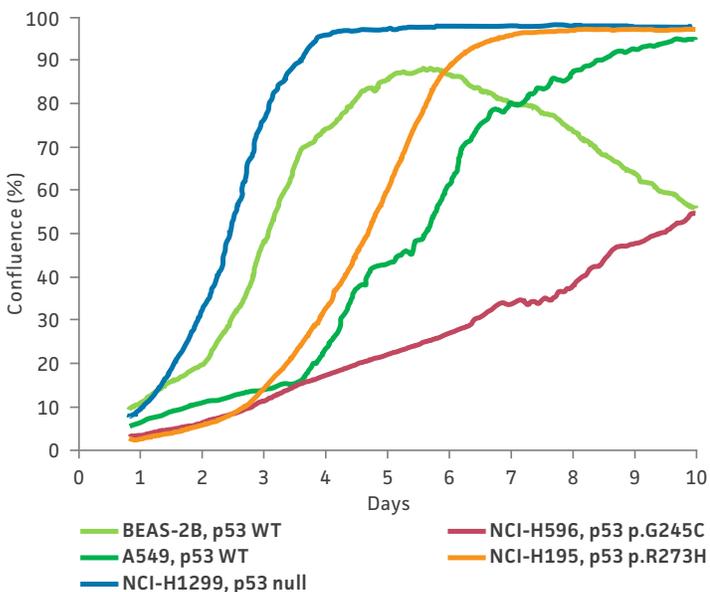
**Figure 1: Cell morphology of the six cell lines in the Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer p53 Hotspot Mutation Cell Panel.** The two p53 wild-type lung cell lines (BEAS-2B and A549), one p53 null cell line (NCI-H1299), and three p53 hotspot mutation lung cancer cell lines (NCI-H594, NCI-H1770, and NCI-H1975) were maintained in ATCC recommended culture conditions. Cell morphology was observed under Nikon™ microscopy, and images of the indicated cell lines were captured by Olympus® digital camera.

Scale Bar = 100µm



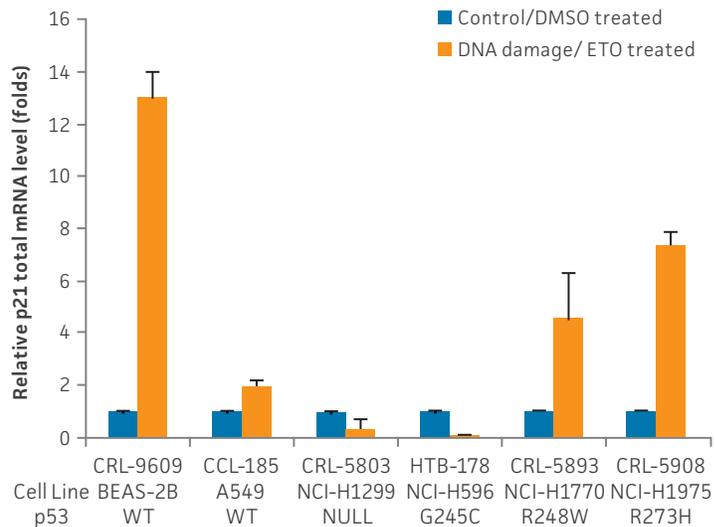
IF staining: p53; F-actin; nuclei

**Figure 2: Cellular localization of p53.** The indicated p53 wild-type and p53 mutation cells were grown on collagen-coated coverslips. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde. p53 was stained with p53 primary antibody and Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody (green). F-actin was visualized with phalloidin Alexa Fluor 594 (red). Nuclei of the cells were visualized with Hoechst 33342 (blue). Single fluorescence channel images of p53 staining are shown in the upper row, and multichannel merged images are shown in the bottom row.

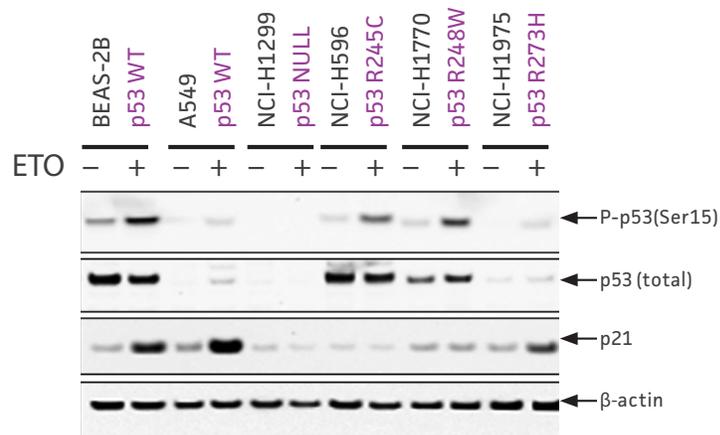


**Figure 4: Cell growth kinetics.** The indicated p53 wild-type and p53 mutation cells were cultured in ATCC recommended media, and plated at 3000 cells/well in 96-well plates. The cell growth kinetics were constantly monitored for 10 days using a label-free automated IncuCyte® live-cell imaging system (Essen Bioscience).

Testing performed for each ATCC cell line was completed on current (2012) distribution material. ATCC provides these data in good faith, but makes no warranty, express or implied, nor assumes any legal liability or responsibility for any purpose for which the data are used.



**Figure 3: p53-target gene expression changes in response to DNA damage.** The indicated cell lines were treated with 20 μM etoposide (ETO) for 6 hours to induce DNA damage, or treated with DMSO as a control. Total mRNA level of p21 and 36B4 were determined by real time quantitative PCR. Relative p21 total mRNA changes were normalized to the housekeeping gene 36B4.



**Figure 5: p53 phosphorylation in response to DNA damage.** The indicated p53 wild-type and p53 mutation cells were treated with 20 μM etoposide (ETO) for 8 hours to induce DNA damage, or treated with DMSO as a control. Western blotting assay was used to examine phosphorylation of p53 at Serine 15, total protein expression of p53, and expression of p21, a downstream target of p53. β-actin protein was also examined as a control.