Please read this FIRST

Storage Temp.
liquid nitrogen
vapor phase

Biosafety Level
1

Intended Use
This product is intended for research use only. It is not intended for any animal or human therapeutic or diagnostic use.

Complete Growth Medium
A 1:1 mixture of Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium and Ham's F12K medium containing 1.2 g/L sodium bicarbonate, 50 mM hydrocortisone and 15 mM HEPES, 95%; fetal bovine serum, 5%

Citation of Strain
If use of this culture results in a scientific publication, it should be cited in that manuscript in the following manner: vePT (ATCC® CRL-2087™)

Description
Organism: Oryctolagus cuniculus, rabbit
Tissue: kidney; proximal tubule
Disease: normal
Cell Type: Epithelial, fibroblast
Age: 2 kg
Gender: male
Morphology: epithelial
Growth Properties: adherent

Batch-Specific Information
Refer to the Certificate of Analysis for batch-specific test results.

SAFETY PRECAUTION
ATCC highly recommends 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.

Unpacking & Storage Instructions
1. Check all containers for leakage or breakage.
2. Remove the frozen cells from the dry ice packaging and immediately place the cells at a temperature below -130°C, preferably in liquid nitrogen vapor, until ready for use.

Handling Procedure for Frozen Cells
To insure the highest level of viability, thaw the vial and initiate the culture as soon as possible upon receipt. If upon arrival, continued storage of the frozen culture is necessary, it should be stored in liquid nitrogen vapor phase and not at -70°C. Storage at -70°C will result in loss of viability.

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. It is recommended that the cryoprotective agent be removed immediately. Centrifuge the cell suspension at approximately 125 x g for 5 to 10 minutes. Discard the supernatant and resuspend the cell pellet in the recommended complete culture medium (see the specific batch information for the recommended dilution ratio). Transfer the contents to a 75 cm² tissue culture flask precoated with a thin film of Bovine Collagen I. 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).
4. Incubate the culture at 37°C in a suitable incubator. A 5% CO₂ in air atmosphere is recommended if using the medium described on this product sheet.

Handling Procedure for Flask Cultures
The flask was seeded with cells (see specific batch information), grown, and completely filled with medium at ATCC to prevent loss of cells during shipping.

1. Upon receipt visually examine the culture for macroscopic evidence of any microbial contamination. Using an inverted microscope (preferably equipped with phase-contrast optics), carefully check for any evidence of microbial contamination. Also check to determine if the majority of cells are still attached to the bottom of the flask; during shipping the cultures are sometimes handled roughly and many of the cells often detach and become suspended in the culture medium (but are still viable).
2. If the cells are still attached, aseptically remove all but 5 to 10 mL of the shipping medium. The shipping medium can be saved for reuse. Incubate the cells at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ in air atmosphere until they are ready to be subcultured.
3. If the cells are not attached, aseptically remove the entire contents of the flask and centrifuge at 125 x g for 5 to 10 minutes. Remove shipping medium and save. Resuspend the pelleted cells in 10 mL of this medium and add to 25 cm² flask. Incubate at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ in air atmosphere until cells are...
Subculturing Procedure

Volumes used in this protocol are for 75 cm² flask; proportionally reduce or increase amount of dissociation medium for culture vessels of other sizes.

1. Remove and discard culture medium.
2. Briefly rinse the cell layer with 0.25% (w/v) Trypsin-0.53mM EDTA solution to remove all traces of serum which contains trypsin inhibitor.
3. Add 2.0 to 3.0 mL of Trypsin-EDTA solution to flask and observe cells under an inverted microscope until 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.
4. Add 6.0 to 8.0 mL of complete growth medium and aspirate cells by gently pipetting.
5. To remove trypsin-EDTA solution, transfer cell suspension to a centrifuge tube and spin at approximately 125 x g for 5 to 10 minutes.
6. Discard supernatant and resuspend cells in fresh growth medium. Add appropriate aliquots of cell suspension to new culture vessels that have been precoated with a thin film of Bovine Collagen.
7. Place culture vessels in incubators at 37°C.

**Subcultivation Ratio:** 1:2 to 1:3

**Medium Renewal:** Every 2 to 3 days

**Note:** For more information on enzymatic dissociation and subculturing of cell lines consult Chapter 13 in *Culture of Animal Cells, a Manual of Basic Technique* by R. Ian Freshney, 5th edition, published by Wiley-Liss, N.Y., 2005.

Cryopreservation Medium

Complete culture medium described above supplemented with 5% (v/v) DMSO. Cell culture tested DMSO is available as ATCC Catalog No. 4-X.

**Comments**

The vEPT cell line was derived in 1989 from primary cultures of proximal tubules (S1 segment) microdissected from superficial slices of cortex from the kidney of a normal 2-kg male New Zealand rabbit by M. Romero and U. Hopfer. The cells were originally grown on porous inorganic filters coated with poly-L-lysine. Currently bovine collagen type I is used as a matrix. After several passages the cells were co-cultured with irradiated fibroblasts producing a recombinant retrovirus encoding SV40 large T antigen and G418 resistance. However, SV40 T antigen expression was not essential for immortalization, since neither SV40 T antigen nor G418 resistance was detected in the vEPT cell line. These cells display properties of epithelial cells, forming confluent monolayers with apical microvilli, tight junctions, and convolutions of the basolateral plasma membrane. They retain electrolyte transport characteristics of the proximal tubule and receptor and signaling mechanisms for angiotensin II. They express cytokeratins 8, 10, 11, and 19.

**References**

References and other information relating to this product are available online at www.atcc.org.

**Biosafety Level: 1**

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the current publication of the *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories* from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Institutes for Health.

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Additional information on this culture is available on the ATCC web site at www.atcc.org.

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