ATCC

Product Sheet

C6/lacZ7 (ATCC® CRL-2303™)

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

The base medium for this cell line is ATCC-formulated Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle’s Medium, Catalog No. 30-2002. To make the complete growth medium, add the following components to the base medium:

- 0.1 mM Non-Essential Amino Acids (NEAA)
- fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 10%

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Citation of Strain

If use of this culture results in a scientific publication, it should be cited in that manuscript in the following manner: C6/lacZ7 (ATCC® CRL-2303™)

Description

Organism: Rattus norvegicus, rat
Strain: outbred
Tissue: brain
Disease: glioma
Cell Type: glial cell
Morphology: fibroblast
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 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. Transfer the vial contents to a 75 cm² tissue culture flask and dilute with the recommended complete culture medium (see the specific batch information for the recommended dilution ratio). 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.

Note: If it is desired that the cryoprotective agent be removed immediately, or that a more concentrated cell suspension be obtained, centrifuge the cell suspension at approximately 125 x g for 5 to 10 minutes. Discard the supernatant and resuspend the cells with fresh growth medium at the dilution ratio recommended in the specific batch information.

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. Add appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to new culture vessels.
6. Incubate cultures at 37°C.

Subcultivation Ratio: 1:6 to 1:12

Medium Renewal: Every 2 to 3 days


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

C6/lacZ7 is a subclone of the C6/lacZ cell line (ATCC CRL-2199) that was established in 1989 from the N-nitrosomethylurea-induced glial rat, outbred strain, C6 cell line.

C6 cells were infected with the BAG replication deficient retroviral vector carrying the E. coli lacZ gene encoding beta-gal and the Tn5 neomycin gene, which confers resistance to G418.

The cells were cultured in G418 for 14 days, cloned, and evaluated for beta-gal production. To obtain the subclone, C6/lacZ was cloned in 1996 at limiting dilution.

The cells constitutively express the lacZ reporter gene product, E. coli derived beta-gal, as revealed on tissue sections by histochemical stain, and single tumor cells can be identified. Lymphocytes and other responding cells can be identified by double labeling with antibodies on the same slide. The contrast between stained cells and background facilitates image analysis.

The subclone was chosen because it has a more stable expression of the lacZ marker. The depositor has confirmed that the C6/lacZ7 subclone grows in rat brain, and that the lacZ marker can be detected by histochemistry for b-gal.

This is one of few models that permit quantitative analysis of microscopic tumor in the brain. The tumor mimics important features of human brain tumor growth and spread. The beta-gal expression is less stable than for 9L/lacZ. Cells should be used soon after thawing or re-cloned. The cloned cells have been shown to retain the marker for up to eleven weeks in culture and up to three weeks in the brain.


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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