Description

Organism: Homo sapiens, human
Tissue: ovary
Disease: ovarian carcinoma
Age: 56
Gender: female
Morphology: epithelial-like
Growth Properties: adherent
DNA Profile:
- D5S818: 13
- D13S319: 9
- D7S820: 7,10
- D16S539: 12
- vWA: 16,19
- THO1: 9
- CSF1PO: 11
- Amelogenin: X
- TPOX: 9,11

Batch-Specific Information

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:
- 50% ATCC-formulated RPMI-1640 Medium, Catalog No. 30-2001.
- 50% MEGM (Mammary Epithelial Growth Medium from Clonetics/Lonza (MEGM Bullet Kit; CC-3150) made of MEBM basal medium and SingleQuot additives (ATCC does not use gentamicin-ampphotericin B). Note: Do not filter complete medium. To make the final complete growth medium add the following components to the base medium:
  - fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 3%.

Citation of Strain

If use of this culture results in a scientific publication, it should be cited in that manuscript in the following manner: UWB1.289 (ATCC® CRL-2945™)

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 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.

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 centrifuge tube containing 9.0 mL complete culture medium and spin at approximately 125 x g for 5 to 10 minutes.
4. Resuspend cell pellet with the recommended complete medium (see the specific batch information for the culture recommended dilution ratio) and dispense into a 25 cm² or a 75 cm² culture flask. 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 complete 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).
5. 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.

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...
If the cells are still attached, resuspend the cell pellet in fresh growth medium. Add appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to 2.0 to 3.0 mL of complete growth medium and aspirate cells by gently pipetting. 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 ready to be subcultured.

**Subculturing Procedure**

Volumes used in this protocol are for 75 cm² flasks; 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 Ca++/Mg++ free Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (D-PBS) or 0.25% (v/v) Trypsin - 0.53 mM 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 2.0 to 3.0 mL of complete growth medium and aspirate cells by gently pipetting.
5. Transfer cell suspension to a centrifuge tube and spin at approximately 125 X g for 5 to 10 minutes. Discard supernatant.
6. Resuspend the cell pellet in fresh growth medium. Add appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to culture vessels. An inoculum of 5 X 10⁴ to 7 X 10⁴ viable cells/cm² is recommended.
7. Incubate cultures at 37°C. Subculture when cell concentration is between 4 X 10⁴ and 6 X 10⁴ cells/cm².

**Subcultivation ratio**: A subcultivation ratio of 1:4 to 1:6 is recommended.

**Medium renewal**: Every 2 to 3 days.

**Cryopreservation Medium**

Complete growth medium described above supplemented with 5% (v/v) DMSO.

Cell culture tested DMSO is available as ATCC® Catalog No. 4-X.

**Comments**

BRCA1-null human ovarian cancer cell line UWB1.289 is from a tumor of papillary serous histology, the most common form of ovarian carcinoma. The patient developed breast cancer at age 42, ovarian cancer at age 54, and died at age 56. UWB1.289 carries a germline BRCA1 mutation within exon 11 and has a deletion of the wild-type allele. It is estrogen and progesterone receptor negative and has an acquired somatic mutation in p53. It is sensitive to ionizing radiation. ref

**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.

**ATCC Warranty**

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Storage Temp.  
liquid nitrogen vapor phase

Biosafety Level 1

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Disclaimers

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

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