Organism: Homo sapiens, human
Tissue: brain
Disease: Likely glioblastoma
Age: unknown
Gender: male
Morphology: epithelial
Growth Properties: adherent
Isoenzymes:
AK-1, 1
ES-D, 1
G6PD, B
GLO-I, 1
Me-2, 1
PGM1, 2
PGM3, 1
DNA Profile:
Amelogenin: X,Y
CSF1PO: 10,11
D13S317: 8,11
D7S820: 8,9
D5S818: 11,12
D16S539: 12
vWA: 15,17
TH01: 9.3
TPOX: 8
Cytogenetic Analysis: This is a hypodiploid human cell line with the modal chromosome number of 44 occurring in 48% of cells. The rate of higher ploidy was 5.9%. Twelve markers were common to all cells, including der(1)t(1;3) (p22;q21), der(16)t(1;16) (p22;p12), del(9) (p13) and nine others. The marker der(1) had two copies in most cells. There was only one copy of normal X. N1, N6 and N9 were not found.

SAFETY PRECAUTION

Unpacking & Storage Instructions

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.

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 7 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,
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 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. Corning® T-75 flasks (catalog #430641) are recommended for subculturing this product.

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% (w/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 until they are ready to be subcultured.
5. Resuspend the cell pellet in fresh growth medium. Add appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to new culture vessels.
6. Incubate cultures at 37°C.

**Citation of Strain**

If use of this culture results in a scientific publication, it should be cited in the following manner: U-87 MG (ATCC® HTB-14™)

**Storage Temp.**

- liquid nitrogen
- vapor phase

**Biosafety Level:** 1

**Supplementary Information**

- Please read this FIRST
- Product Sheet
- U-87 MG (ATCC® HTB-14™)
- 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 Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium, Catalog No. 30-2003. To make the complete growth medium, add the following components to the base medium: fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 10%.

- Citation of Strain
- If use of this culture results in a scientific publication, it should be cited in that manuscript in the following manner: U-87 MG (ATCC® HTB-14™)

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

- Mycoplasma contamination was eliminated in September 1975.
- The ATCC® HTB-14™ cell line was deposited at ATCC in 1982.
- STR profiling, Y-chromosome paint, and Q-band assay confirmed that the cell line is male in origin. Based on current literature, the cell line is likely a glioblastoma of CNS origin (Allen, 2016).

- Resources
- 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...
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Please see the enclosed Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) for further details regarding the use of this product. The MTA is also available on our Web site at [www.atcc.org](http://www.atcc.org).

Additional information on this culture is available on the ATCC web site at [www.atcc.org](http://www.atcc.org).

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**ATCC**

Product Sheet

U-87 MG (ATCC® HTB-14™)

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**Please read this FIRST**

Storage Temp.
liquid nitrogen
vapor phase

Biosafety Level
1

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