Description

Organism: Homo sapiens, human
Tissue: colon
Disease: colorectal adenocarcinoma
Age: 44 years adult
Gender: female
Morphology: epithelial
Growth Properties: adherent
Isoenzymes:
AK-1, 1
ES-D, 1
G6PD, B
GLO-I, 1-2
Me-2, 1
PGM1, 1-2
PGM3, 1-2
DNA Profile:
Amelogenin: X
CSF1PO: 11,12
D13S317: 11,12
D16S539: 11,12
D5S818: 11,12
D7S820: 10
THO1: 6,9
TPOX: 8,9
vWA: 17,19
Cytogenetic Analysis: modal number = 71; range = 68 to 72.

The stemline chromosome number is hypertriploid with the 2S component occurring at 2.4%. Seventeen marker chromosomes are found in most metaphases, generally in single copy per chromosome. The marker designations are: M1p-(=t(3p-;?) with a deleted short arm), t(7q;?), t(10q;?), i(13q), 19q+a; M6, ?(8q;9q-), ?Xp, M9, 6q+, t(13;?)a, t(13;?)b, 19q+b, M14, M15, 15p+, and Xq-. Chromosome 13 is nullisomic and chromosomes 8 and 14 are generally monosomic. No Y chromosome was detected by QM band analysis.

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 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 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). 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 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

1. Remove and discard culture medium.
2. Briefly rinse the cell layer with 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). Corning® T-75 flasks (catalog #430641) are recommended for subculturing this product.
Note: To avoid clumping do not agitation by 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: A subcultivation ratio of 1:3 to 1:8 is recommended

Medium Renewal: 2 to 3 times per week

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

Ultrastructural features reported for HT-29 cells include microvilli, microfilaments, large vacuolated mitochondria with dark granules, smooth and rough endoplasmic reticulum with free ribosomes, lipid droplets, few primary and many secondary lysosomes.
The cells express uridine nucleoside receptors, but do not have detectable plasminogen activator activity [PubMed ID: 8381394]. HT-29 cells are negative for CD4, but there is cell surface expression of galactose ceramide (a possible alternative receptor for HIV).
The line is positive for expression of c-myc, K-ras, H-ras, N-ras, Myb, sis and fos oncogenes. The p53 antigen is overproduced, and there is a G -> A mutation in codon 273 of the p53 gene resulting in an Arg -> His substitution. N-myc oncogene expression was not detected.
There is a G -> A mutation in codon 273 of the p53 gene resulting in an Arg -> His substitution.

References

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

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](http://www.atcc.org).

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