ATCC's Human Mammary Epithelial Cells cultured in Mammary Epithelial Cell complete medium (basal medium plus growth kit) is an optimal serum-free culture model for many research areas. Common uses of HMEC include the study of breast cancer development, three dimensional culture and carcinogen screening.

Components: One vial Primary Mammary Epithelial Cells, Normal, Human (ATCC® PCS-600-010™) containing a minimum of $5 \times 10^5$ viable cells (provided).

Also Required:
A. One bottle of Mammary Epithelial Cell Basal Medium (ATCC PCS-600-030) plus one Mammary Epithelial Cell Growth Kit (ATCC PCS-600-040) that contains the following growth supplements: L-Glutamine, Extract P, epinephrine, rh TGF-α, hydrocortisone, rh insulin, and apo-transferrin.
B. Optional media supplements
1. Gentamicin-Amphotericin B Solution (ATCC PCS-999-025)
2. Penicillin-Streptomycin-Amphotericin B Solution (ATCC PCS-999-002)
3. Phenol Red (ATCC PCS-999-001)
C. Reagents for subculture
1. D-PBS (ATCC 30-2200)
2. Trypsin-EDTA for Primary Cells (ATCC PCS-999-003) containing 0.05% Trypsin and 0.02% EDTA. Note: Do not use other trypsin-EDTA concentrations with ATCC PCS-600-010.
3. Trypsin Neutralizing Solution (ATCC PCS-999-004)

Cell Characteristics
Tissue: Breast
Morphology: Cuboidal with a characteristic pattern of swirled cells; refractile
Growth Properties: Adherent

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.

Preparation of Complete Growth Medium
1. Obtain one growth kit from the freezer; make sure that the caps of all components are tight.
2. Thaw the components of the Mammary Epithelial Cell Growth Kit (PCS-600-040) just prior to adding them to the basal medium.
3. Obtain one bottle of Mammary Epithelial Cell Basal Medium (PCS-600-030, 485 mL) from cold storage.
4. Decontaminate the external surfaces of all growth kit component vials and the basal medium bottle by spraying them with 70% ethanol.
5. Using aseptic technique and working in a laminar flow hood or biosafety cabinet, transfer the indicated volume of each growth kit component to the bottle of basal medium using a separate sterile pipette for each transfer.

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<th>Component</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Final Concentration</th>
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Handling Procedure for Frozen Cells and Initiation of Culture

1. Refer to the batch specific information for the total number of viable cells recovered from this lot of ATCC PCS-600-010.

2. Using the total number of viable cells, determine how much surface area can be inoculated to achieve an initial seeding density of 5,000 to 10,000 cells per cm$^2$.

3. Prepare the desired combination of flasks. Add 5 mL of complete growth medium per 25 cm$^2$ of surface area. Place the flasks in a 37°C, 5% CO$_2$, humidified incubator and allow the media to pre-equilibrate to temperature and pH for 30 minutes prior to adding cells.

4. While the culture flasks equilibrate, remove one vial of ATCC PCS-600-010 from storage and thaw the cells 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 1 to 2 minutes).

5. 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 operations from this point onward should be carried out under strict aseptic conditions.

6. Gently pipette the cells in the vial to homogenize the suspension. Do not centrifuge.

7. Seed the cells directly from the cryovial into growth vessels keeping in mind to plate at 5,000 to 10,000 cells per cm$^2$. Gently rock the culture vessel from side to side and front to back to evenly distribute cells within vessel. Do not mix with a pipette.

8. Place the seeded culture flasks in the incubator at 37°C, 5% CO$_2$ atmosphere. Incubate for at least 24 hours before processing the cells further.

Maintenance

1. Before beginning, pre-warm complete growth media in a 37°C water bath. This will take between 10 and 30 minutes, depending on the volume. If using a small volume of medium (50 mL or less), warm only the volume needed in a sterile conical tube. Avoid warming complete growth media multiple times.

2. 24 hours after seeding, remove the cells from the incubator and view each flask under the microscope to determine percent cellular confluence.

3. Carefully remove the spent media without disturbing the monolayer.

4. Add 5 mL of fresh, pre-warmed complete growth medium per 25 cm$^2$ of surface area and return the flasks to the incubator.

5. After 24 to 48 hours, view each flask under the microscope to determine percent cellular confluence. If not ready to passage, repeat steps 3 and 4, every 2-3 days, as described above. When cultures have reached approximately 70% to 80% confluence, and are actively proliferating (many mitotic figures are visible), it is time to subculture.

Subculturing

1. Passage normal mammary epithelial cells when the culture has reached approximately 70% to 80% confluence.

2. Warm both the Trypsin-EDTA for Primary Cells (ATCC PCS-999-003) and the Trypsin Neutralizing Solution (ATCC PCS-999-004) to room temperature prior to dissociation. Warm the complete growth medium to 37°C prior to use with the cells.

3. For each flask, carefully aspirate the spent media without disturbing the monolayer.

4. Rinse the cell layer one time with 3 to 5 mL D-PBS (ATCC 30-2200) to remove residual medium.

5. Add pre-warmed trypsin-EDTA solution (1 to 2 mL for every 25 cm$^2$) to each flask.

6. Gently rock each flask to ensure complete coverage of the trypsin-EDTA solution over the cells, and then aspirate the excess fluid off of the monolayer.

7. Observe the cells under the microscope. When the cells pull away from each other and round up
(typically within 2 to 3 minutes), remove the flask from the microscope and gently tap it from several
sides to promote detachment of the cells from the flask surface.
8. When the majority of cells appear to have detached, quickly add an equal volume of the Trypsin
Neutralizing Solution (ATCC PCS-999-004) to each flask. Gently pipette or swirl the culture to ensure
all of the trypsin-EDTA solution has been neutralized.
9. Transfer the dissociated cells to a sterile centrifuge tube and set aside while processing any
remaining cells in the culture flask.
10. Add 3 to 5 mL D-PBS (ATCC 30-2200) to the tissue culture flask to collect any additional cells that
might have been left behind.
11. Transfer the cell/D-PBS suspension to the centrifuge tube containing the trypsin-EDTA-dissociated
cells.
12. Repeat steps 10 and 11 as needed until all cells have been collected from the flask.
13. Centrifuge the cells at 150 x g for 3 to 5 minutes.
14. Aspirate neutralized dissociation solution from the cell pellet and resuspend the cells in 2 to 8 mL
fresh, pre-warmed, complete growth medium.
15. Count the cells and seed new culture flasks at a density of 5,000 viable cells per cm².
16. Place newly seeded flasks in a 37°C, 5% CO₂ incubator for at least 24 to 48 hours before processing
the cells further. Refer to Maintenance for guidelines on feeding.

Quality Control Specifications

Growth
Each lot of ATCC PCS-600-010 is tested to ensure the cells can be passaged at least 5 to 6 times (i.e.,
approximately 15 population doublings) after thaw in complete mammary epithelial cell growth media
(mammary epithelial cell basal medium plus mammary epithelial cell growth Kit) and support differentiation.

Viability: ≥ 70% when thawed from cryopreservation.

Sterility Testing
Negative for bacteria, fungi, yeast and mycoplasma

Viral Testing
Negative for Hepatitis B, C and HIV 1, 2

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.

Human Material Precaution

All tissues used for isolation are obtained under informed consent and conform to HIPAA standards to protect
the privacy of the donor’s personal health information. It is best to use caution when handling any human
cells. We recommend that all human cells be accorded the same level of biosafety consideration as cells
known to carry HIV. With infectious virus assays or viral antigen assays, even a negative test result may
leave open the possible existence of a latent viral genome.

ATCC Warranty

The viability of ATCC® products is warranted for 30 days from the date of shipment, and is valid only if the
product is stored and cultured according to the information included on this product information sheet. ATCC
lists the media formulation that has been found to be effective for this strain. While other, unspecified media
may also produce satisfactory results, a change in media or the absence of an additive from the ATCC
recommended media may affect recovery, growth and/or function of this strain. If an alternative medium
formulation is used, the ATCC warranty for viability is no longer valid.

Disclaimers

This product is intended for laboratory research purposes only. It is not intended for use in humans.

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

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