**Description**

**Organism:** *Homo sapiens*, human  
**Tissue:** mammary gland; breast/duct  
**Disease:** TNM stage IIB, grade 3, primary ductal carcinoma  
**Cell Type:** lymphoblast, epithelial  
**Age:** 23 years adult  
**Gender:** female  
**Morphology:** epithelial  

**Growth Properties:** adherent. The line grows as large epithelial cells with a tendency to float at high cell densities.

**DNA Profile:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Diagnostic Dna Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amelogenin</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF1PO</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D13S317</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D16S539</td>
<td>13,14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSS818</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D7S820</td>
<td>9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH01</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPOX</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vWA</td>
<td>16,17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cytogenetic Analysis:** CRL-2336 is highly transformed which is evident from the chromosome count and karyotype description. The modal chromosome number is 100. At least forty-three marker chromosomes, involving nearly every chromosome, were found. Chromosome 1 and chromosome 3 derivative chromosomes were verified using commercial whole chromosome paint (fluorescent in-situ hybridization (FISH)) probes. An acrocentric chromosome with an extra C-band at qter was detected (2 copies per metaphase). There were no normal X chromosomes however at least one derivative X was seen in each cell. The absence of a Y chromosome was verified by QM staining and C-bands. Normal copies of N1, N4, N15, N16 and N18 were absent. More detailed cytogenetic information is available upon request.

**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 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 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...
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 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-0.53 mM EDTA solution to remove all traces of serum that 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

### 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

The tumor was classified as TNM Stage IIB, grade 3

BRCA1 analysis revealed that the cell line is homozygous for the BRCA1 5382C mutation, whereas the lymphoblastoid cell line derived from the same patient is heterozygous for the same mutation

This mutation was present in two other family members; an identical sister also developed breast cancer

BRCA1 analysis revealed that the cell line is homozygous for the BRCA1 5382C mutation, whereas the lymphoblastoid cell line derived from the same patient is heterozygous for the same mutation

The cell line has an acquired mutation of TP53 with wild-type allele loss; an acquired homozygous deletion of the PTEN gene, and loss of heterozygosity at multiple loci known to be involved in the pathogenesis of breast cancer

The cells are negative for expression of Her2-neu and for expression of p53.

HCC1937 is positive for the epithelial cell specific marker Epithelial Glycoprotein 2 (EGP2) and for cytokeratin 19

The cells are negative for expression of estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone receptor (PR)

An EBV transformed lymphoblastoid cell line (HCC1937BL) from the same patient is available as ATCC CRL-2337
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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