Anti-Human Adenocarcinoma antigen Stable Cell Line

Cat. No: CSC-Ps0898

**Cell Line Description**

Anthrax toxins are composed of three distinct proteins, a protective antigen (PA), a lethal factor (LF) and an edema factor (EF). None of these proteins are toxic by themselves and several studies indicate that the anthrax toxin has the familiar A-B enzymatic binding structure, with PA acting as the binding domain and EF and/or LF acting as the active fragments.

**CAS**

157476-76-1

**Growth Properties**

Suspension

**Morphology**

Epithelial-like

**Propagation**

Complete growth medium: Serum-free Medium
Atmosphere: air, 95%; carbon dioxide (CO2), 5%
Temperature: 37°C

**Starting Cells From Frozen Cell Stock**

1. Remove the packaging cell lines from liquid nitrogen and carry out a quick thaw. Float the cells in the 37°C water bath for 2 minutes until nearly (80%) thawed.
2. Once cells are thawed, it is important to dilute the cells 1:10 in growth media immediately to reduce the potentially toxic effects of the DMSO preservative on the cells.
3. Place the cells in the 37°C incubator with 5% CO2.
4. Add 14 ml of media and transfer cells to a T25 flask or a 100 mm culture dish.
5. Place the cells in the 37°C incubator with 5% CO2.
6. Allow incubation for 3-4 days to reach confluence. The cells will re-attach to the surface over a period of several days in culture at 37°C.

**Subculturing**

1. Centrifuge for 5 minutes 300 xg and discard culture medium.
2. Add 6.0 to 8.0 ml of complete growth medium and aspirate cells by gently pipetting.
3. Add appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to new culture vessels.
4. Incubate cultures at 37°C.
5. Subcultivation Ratio: A subcultivation ratio of 1:4 to 1:8 is recommended
6. Medium Renewal: 2 to 3 times per week

**Mycoplasma**

Mycoplasma Status: Negative (MycoAlert Kit)

**Freeze Medium**

Complete growth medium 90%; DMSO, 10%

**Safety Considerations**

1. Use pipette aids to prevent ingestion and keep aerosols down to a minimum.
2. No eating, drinking or smoking while handling the stable line.
3. Wash hands after handling the stable line and before leaving the lab.
4. Decontaminate work surface with disinfectant or 70% ethanol before and after working with stable cells.
5. All waste should be considered hazardous.
6. Dispose of all liquid waste after each experiment and treat with bleach.

**Ship**

Dry ice

**Product Purity**

HPLC > 98%, One strip for SDS-PAGE.

**Product Type**

Humanized IgG1 - kappa

**Product Storage**

It should be stored in liquid or vapor phase nitrogen. Reconstituted antibody aliquots should avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Involvement in Disease**

Technetium pintumomab is a mouse monoclonal antibody for the imaging of adenocarcinoma.

**Background**
| Introduction | Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) describes a set of highly related glycoproteins involved in cell adhesion. CEA is normally produced in gastrointestinal tissue during fetal development, but the production stops before birth. Therefore CEA is usually present only at very low levels in the blood of healthy adults. However, the serum levels are raised in some types of cancer, which means that it can be used as a tumor marker in clinical tests. Serum levels can also be elevated in heavy smokers. CEA are glycosyl phosphatidylinositol (GPI) cell surface anchored glycoproteins whose specialized sialofucosylated glycoforms serve as functional colon carcinoma L-selectin and E-selectin ligands, which may be critical to the metastatic dissemination of colon carcinoma cells. Immunologically they are characterized as members of the CD66 cluster of differentiation. |
|Keywords | Adenocarcinoma antigen |