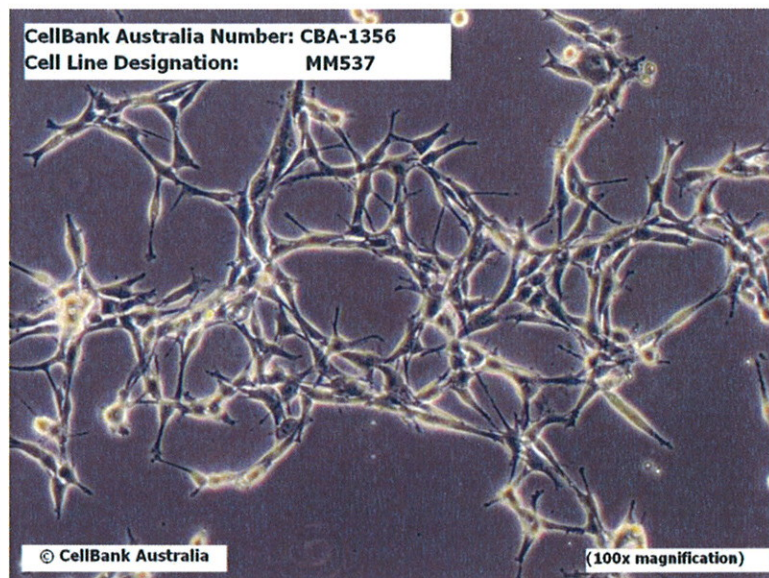


Cell Line Designation MM537
CellBank Catalogue No. CBA-1356
Lot Number 13561010G
Passage Number +10
Total Cell Number 3.0×10^6 cells
Expected Cell Viability 91%

Brief Description Metastatic Melanoma cell line
Organism Human (*Homo Sapiens*)
Tissue Melanoma; skin; from metastatic site (lymph node).
Growth Properties Adherent
Morphology Epithelial

Image



Growth Medium RPMI 1640 (with 2mM L-Glutamine+25mM Hepes) +10%FCS
Subcultivation Ratio Split sub confluent flasks (70-80%). Optimal split ratio 1:4 using 0.05%Trypsin/EDTA for 1-2 minutes. Minimum seeding density 2.7×10^4 cells/cm². When seeded at 2×10^6 cells/T75 flask, the cells will need to be passaged every 5 days.
Establishing and Maintaining your Culture Cells maintained at 37°C and 5% CO₂. MM537 requires growth medium to be changed 3 times each week. The cells are sensitive to trypsin so exposure time to trypsin should be kept to a minimum. The cell line takes 2-3 days to recover from trypsinisation. Flasks do not reach confluence.
 Refer to Technical & Customer Service Information pamphlet for further information

Cryoprotectant Medium	10% DMSO + 90% FCS.
Biosafety Level	Cell line of human origin. Cellbank Australia recommends that cell lines be handled at category PC-2* containment level. *AS/NZS 2243.3:2010
Use Restrictions	These cells are distributed for research purposes only - refer to the Material Transfer Agreement (MTA).
Safety Precaution	Where cell lines are shipped as frozen ampoules there is a small risk that the ampoule may be pressurised, due to the expansion of trapped liquid nitrogen and could explode on warming. It is recommended that persons handling ampoules of frozen cells wear appropriate personal protective equipment including laboratory coat, insulated gloves and a full protective face shield.
Handling Procedure for Frozen Cells	Upon receipt, frozen ampoules should be transferred directly to liquid nitrogen storage without delay, if not to be used immediately. Storage at -80°C may result in loss of viability. Remove protective cryoflex layer around the ampoule prior to thawing. A precentrifugation step to remove the cryoprotectant after thawing is necessary for this cell line.
Additional Information	Mutations- Homozygous Deletion CDKN2A, V599E BRAF
Depositor	Peter Parsons - Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Australia
Reference	Castellano M et al. CDKN2A/p16 Is Inactivated in Most Melanoma Cell Lines Cancer Research 57: 4868-4875. November 1. 1997 Pavey S et al. Microarray expression profiling in melanoma reveals a BRAF mutation signature Oncogene 23: 4060-4067, 2004 Mitchell Stark and Nicholas Hayward Genome-Wide Loss of Heterozygosity and Copy Number Analysis in Melanoma Using High-Density Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism Arrays Cancer Research 67: (6).2632-2642, 2007
CellBank Warranty	While CellBank Australia uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to date information on this product sheet, CellBank Australia makes no warranties or representations as to its accuracy. Citations from scientific literature and patents are provided for informational purposes only. CellBank Australia does not warrant that such information has been confirmed to be accurate.

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