





Product Sheet

MC3T3-E1 Subclone 30 (ATCC® CRL-2596™)

Please read this **FIRST**



Storage Temp.
liquid nitrogen
vapor phase



Biosafety Level
1

Intended Use

This product is intended for research use only. It is not intended for any animal or human therapeutic or diagnostic use.

Complete Growth Medium

The base medium for this cell line is Alpha Minimum Essential Medium with ribonucleosides, deoxyribonucleosides, 2 mM L-glutamine and 1 mM sodium pyruvate, but without ascorbic acid (GIBCO, Custom Product, Catalog No. A1049001). To make the complete growth medium, add the following components to the base medium: fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 10%.

Citation of Strain

If use of this culture results in a scientific publication, it should be cited in that manuscript in the following manner: MC3T3-E1 Subclone 30 (ATCC® CRL-2596™)

American Type Culture Collection
PO Box 1549
Manassas, VA 20108 USA
www.atcc.org

800.638.6597 or 703.365.2700
Fax: 703.365.2750
Email: Tech@atcc.org

Or contact your local distributor

Description

Organism: *Mus musculus*, mouse
Strain: C57BL/6
Tissue: bone, calvaria
Cell Type: preosteoblast
Age: newborn
Morphology: fibroblast
Growth Properties: adherent

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 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.

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 growth medium and spin at approximately $125 \times g$ for 5 to 7 minutes.
4. Resuspend cell pellet with the recommended complete growth medium (see the specific batch information for the culture recommended dilution ratio), and dispense into a 25 cm^2 or a 75 cm^2 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).
5. Incubate the culture at 37°C in a suitable incubator. A 5% CO_2 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% CO_2 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 $125 \times g$ for 5 to 10 minutes. Remove shipping medium and save. Resuspend the pelleted cells in 10 mL of this medium and add to 25 cm^2 flask. Incubate at 37°C in a 5% CO_2 in air atmosphere until cells




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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-0.53mM 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).
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.

Subcultivation Ratio: 1:4 to 1:10

Medium Renewal: Every 2 to 3 days

Note: For more information on enzymatic dissociation and subculturing of cell lines consult Chapter 10 in *Culture of Animal Cells, a Manual of Basic Technique* by R. Ian Freshney, 3rd edition, published by Alan R. Liss, N.Y., 1994.



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 MC3T3-E1 Subclone 4 (ATCC CRL-2593) and the MC3T3 Subclone 14 (ATCC CRL-2594) lines exhibit high levels of osteoblast differentiation after growth in ascorbic acid and 3 to 4 mM inorganic phosphate. They form a well mineralized extracellular matrix (ECM) after 10 days. The MC3T3 Subclone 24 (ATCC CRL-2595) and the MC3T3 Subclone 30 (ATCC CRL-2596) lines exhibit poor osteoblast differentiation after growth in ascorbic acid. They do not form ECM. They can be used as negative controls for Subclones 4 and 14. Mineralizing subclones selectively express mRNAs for the osteoblast markers, bone sialoprotein (BSP), osteocalcin (OCN), and the parathyroid hormone (PTH)/parathyroid hormone-related protein (PTHrP) receptor. Subclones with both high and low differentiation potential produce similar amounts of collagen in culture and express comparable basal levels of mRNA encoding *Osf2/Cbfa1*, an osteoblast-related transcription factor. After implantation into immunodeficient mice, highly differentiating subclones form bone-like ossicles resembling woven bone, while poorly differentiating cells only produce fibrous tissue. [Ref](#)



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.

ATCC Warranty

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Disclaimers

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



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Please see the enclosed Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) for further details regarding the use of this product. The MTA is also available on our Web site at www.atcc.org


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

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