CELLULAR ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES

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Product Information Sheet

Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) K1 Cells

Catalog Number: CR1007-500

Product Overview	
Product Name	**Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) K1 Cells**
Catalog #s	CR1007-500
Quantity	One vial (approx. 500,000 cells)
Product Form	Frozen
Cell Type	Chinese hamster ovary epithelial cells
Reagents Needed	Customer choice of high-grade or fully defined Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS) (not included) Penicillin/Streptomycin/Amphotericin B solution or Penicillin/Streptomycin solution, 100x (not included)[1]

Product Description

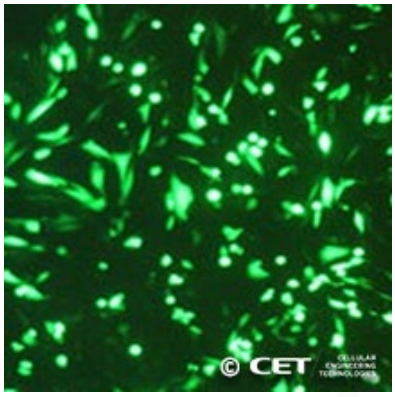
Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells are an epithelial cell line widely used in research and commercial applications to produce recombinant therapeutic proteins. Other applications include genetic testing, toxicity screening, cell viability, and gene expression.

Our K1 subclone of a parental Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell line has been optimized for protein production. The cell line has been adapted to grow under suspension and adherent culture conditions. Cell growth has been further adapted using our companion CHO media to expand under adherent cell culture conditions.

Vial contains approximately 500,000 cells. Shipped with dry ice.

Note: This product is designed and tested to function with Cellular Engineering Technologies Inc. ("CET") product MR1015 CHO Cell Culture Growth Media (not included). Although investigators are welcome to use this product with other media formulations, CET cannot and will not guarantee this product's performance. Additionally, such use of third-party media with this product will void CET's warranty should they not function as indicated. Please refer to CET's Terms & Conditions, available at www.celleng-tech.com.

Product Image



Cell Characteristics	
Growth Properties	Adherent and suspension
Cell Origins	The parental CHO cell line was originated by Puck in 1957. K1 line was subcloned from this line and deposited at ECACC in 1985. A vial of the ECACC-derived CHO K1 line was purchased by CET and further adapted for suspension and chemically-defined media.

FOR RESEARCH APPLICATIONS ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

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Cell Thawing and Plating Instructions	
Thawing	Remove the Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) K1 Cells vials from dry ice or liquid nitrogen storage unit. Defrost the vial of cells in a 37°C water bath with constant, moderate agitation until the ice in the ampoule is barely visible. DO NOT OVERTHAW. Immediately disinfect with 70% isopropanol (not included).
Plating	Working in a laminar flow hood, open the vial and transfer the contents to a sterile 15 mL tube. Very slowly, add approximately 10 mL of complete media (see Media Formulation Instructions), pre-warmed to 37°C before use. Centrifuge suspended cells at 200 x g for 10 minutes. Decant the medium and gently resuspend the pellet in the appropriate amount of complete media necessary to achieve a plating density of 20,000 cells/cm^2 of surface area. After 24 hours, aspirate media from the flask or dish, rinse with 1X Dulbecco's Phosphate Buffered Saline (not included), and replenish with fresh complete media, pre-warmed to 37°C before use.
Observation/ Expansion	It is normal for CHO cells to grow slowly for one week after thawing. Some cells may also be shed during media changes. Subculture cells at a 1:3 split ratio using 0.25% Trypsin/EDTA (not included).

Storage and Stability		
	Storage Temperature	**Storage Time**
Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) K1 Cells	-80°C (preferably in the vapor phase of a liquid nitrogen storage unit)	12 months
CHO Cell Culture Growth Media (not included)	4°C	3 months
complete media *(see Media Formulation Instructions)*	2-8°C	Not applicable
Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for cells. Avoid repeated exposure to room temperature and light for media.		

[1] These solutions should be portioned in 5mL aliquots, stored at -20°C, and never frozen/thawed. Although antimycotics are unnecessary, CET highly recommends their usage for long-term cell culture. Antibiotics and antimycotics should not be used as an alternative to proper aseptic techniques.

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