HEK293 Cell Line Data Sheet

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HEK293 Cell Line

Catalog No.	Size
CHEK-SP01	2 × (1 vial contains ~5×10^6 cells)

• *Description*

HEK293 is a cell line exhibiting epithelial morphology that was generated by transfection of primary human embryonic kidney cells with sheared human Ad5 DNA. Owing to its ease of culture and high transfection efficiency, this cell line is widely used as a transfection host for genetic engineering.

• *Application*

- Used as the negative control cell for expression analysis in our overexpressing cell lines

• *Cell Line Profile*

Cell line	HEK293 Cell Line
Property	Adherent
Culture Medium	DMEM + 10% FBS
Incubation	37°C with 5% CO_2
Doubling Time	22-24 hours

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• *Materials Required for Cell Culture*

- DMEM Medium (BasalMedia, Cat. No. L120KJ)

Note: If you are unable to obtain the specified DMEM medium (BasalMedia, Cat. No. L120KJ) in China, you may use an alternative DMEM medium (Gibco, Cat. No. 11965-092) or another suitable medium for culturing.

- Fetal bovine serum (CellMax, Cat. No. SA211.02)
- 0.25% Trypsin-EDTA (1X), Phenol Red (Gibco, Cat. No. 25200-056)
- Penicillin-Streptomycin (Gibco, Cat. No. 15140-122)
- Phosphate Buffered Saline (1X) (HyClone, Cat. No. SH30256.01)
- Culture Medium: DMEM + 10% FBS, 1%P/S
- Freeze Medium: 90% FBS, 10% (V/V) DMSO
- T-75 Culture flask (Corning, Cat. No. 430641)
- Cryogenic storage vials (SARSTEDT, Cat. No. 72.379.007)
- Thermostat water bath
- Centrifuge (Cence, Model: L550)
- Cell counter (MONWEI, Model: SmartCell200A Plus)
- CO_2 Incubator (Thermo, Model: 3111)
- Biological Safety Cabinet (Thermo, Model: 1389)

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• *Recovery*

1. Thaw the vial by gently agitating it in a 37°C water bath. To minimize the risk of contamination, ensure the cap remains out of the water. Thawing should be completed quickly, typically within 3-5 minutes.
2. After thawing, promptly remove the vial from the water bath and decontaminate it by spraying with 70% ethanol. From this point onward, all operations must be performed under strict aseptic conditions.
3. Transfer the contents of the vial to a centrifuge tube containing 4.0 mL of culture medium. Centrifuge at approximately 1000 rpm for 5 minutes.
4. Resuspend the cell pellet with 5 mL culture medium and transfer the cell suspension into a T-75 flask containing 10-15 mL of pre-warmed culture medium.
5. Incubate at 37℃ with 5% CO_2 incubator until the cells are ready to be split.

• *Subculture*

1. Cell viability may be low after thawing, and full recovery may take up to a week. Monitor the cells daily until the culture reaches 80-90% confluency. At this point, remove and discard the spent medium. Avoid allowing the cells to become over-confluent to ensure optimal cell health.
2. Wash the cells once with sterile PBS. Avoid adding PBS directly onto the cell surface.
3. Add 2 mL of 0.25% Trypsin-EDTA to the T-75 flask. Place the flask at 37°C for 2-3 minutes, until 90% of the cells have detached. Monitor under a microscope to avoid over-trypsinization.
4. Add 6.0 to 8.0 mL of culture medium using a pipette and gently rinse the cells from the surface of the T-75 flask. Gently pipette up and down several times to achieve a single cell suspension without cell clumps.
5. Transfer appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to a new T-75 flask. A subcultivation ratio of 1:4 to 1:8 is recommended. Adjust the ratio based on your specific culture system.
6. Incubate at 37℃ with 5% CO_2 incubator.
7. When the cell culture reaches 80-90% confluency, proceed to the next subculture. Avoid over-confluency, as this may negatively impact cell performance in subsequent passages.

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• *Cryopreservation*

1. When the cell culture reaches 80-90% confluency, remove and discard the spent medium.
2. Wash the cells once with sterile PBS. Avoid adding PBS directly onto the cell surface.
3. Add 2 mL of 0.25% Trypsin-EDTA to the T-75 flask. Place the flask at 37°C for 2-3 minutes, until 90% of the cells have detached. Monitor under a microscope to avoid over-trypsinization.
4. Add 6.0 to 8.0 mL of culture medium using a pipette and gently rinse the cells from the surface of the T-75 flask. Gently pipette up and down several times to achieve a single cell suspension without cell clumps. Count the viable cells.
5. Transfer the cell suspension to a centrifuge tube. Centrifuge at 1000 rpm for 5 min at room temperature to pellet the cells.
6. After centrifugation, discard the supernatant. Resuspend the cells in ice cold freezing medium to a concentration of 5×10^6 to 1×10^7 cells/mL.
7. Aliquot the cell suspension into cryogenic storage vials. Place the vials in a programmable cooler or an insulated box placed in a –80°C freezer overnight, then transfer to liquid nitrogen storage for long-term storage.

Note: It is recommended to establish a cell bank at the earliest possible passage for long-term use.

• *Storage Condition*

Cells must be received in a frozen state on dry ice and should be transferred to liquid nitrogen or a –80°C freezer immediately upon receipt. If stored in a –80°C freezer, it is recommended to limit the storage period to no more than two weeks. For long-term preservation, transfer the cells to liquid nitrogen is highly recommended.