

Super Tube Cells | 305004**General information**

Description Super Tube is an epithelial-like cell line cloned from the MDCK, a cell line from an adult cocker spaniel, *Canis familiaris*. Compared to the original cell line, Super Tube expresses a much lower cyclic-AMP resting level and responds less readily to forskolin stimulation of adenylate cyclase. Additionally, Super Tube shows a lower transepithelial resistance compared to Super Dome and MDCK.

Organism Dog

Tissue Normal Kidney

Synonyms MDCK supertube, SuperTube

Characteristics

Age Adult

Gender Female

Morphology Epithelial

Growth properties Adherent

Identifiers / Biosafety / Citation

Citation Super Tube (Cytion catalog number 305004)

Biosafety level 1

Expression / Mutation**Handling**

Culture Medium DMEM:Ham's F12, w: 3.1 g/L Glucose, w: 1.6 mM L-Glutamine, w: 15 mM HEPES, w: 1.0 mM Sodium pyruvate, w: 1.2 g/L NaHCO₃ (Cytion article number 820400a)

Medium supplements Supplement the medium with 10% FBS, 0.05 mM non-essential amino acids

Super Tube Cells | 305004

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| Passaging solution | Accutase |
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| Subculturing | Remove the old medium from the adherent cells and wash them with PBS that lacks calcium and magnesium. For T25 flasks, use 3-5 ml of PBS, and for T75 flasks, use 5-10 ml. Then, cover the cells completely with Accutase, using 1-2 ml for T25 flasks and 2.5 ml for T75 flasks. Let the cells incubate at room temperature for 8-10 minutes to detach them. After incubation, gently mix the cells with 10 ml of medium to resuspend them, then centrifuge at 300xg for 3 minutes. Discard the supernatant, resuspend the cells in fresh medium, and transfer them into new flasks that already contain fresh medium. |
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| Split ratio | 1: 3 to 1: 4 |
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| Fluid renewal | 2 to 3 times per week |
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| Freeze medium | CM-1 (Cytion catalog number 800100) |
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Handling of cryopreserved cultures

1. Confirm that the vial remains deeply frozen upon delivery, as cells are shipped on dry ice to maintain optimal temperatures during transit.
2. Upon receipt, either store the cryovial immediately at temperatures below -150°C to ensure the preservation of cellular integrity, or proceed to step 3 if immediate culturing is required.
3. For immediate culturing, swiftly thaw the vial by immersing it in a 37°C water bath with clean water and an antimicrobial agent, agitating gently for 40-60 seconds until a small ice clump remains.
4. Perform all subsequent steps under sterile conditions in a flow hood, disinfecting the cryovial with 70% ethanol before opening.
5. Carefully open the disinfected vial and transfer the cell suspension into a 15 ml centrifuge tube containing 8 ml of room-temperature culture medium, mixing gently.
6. Centrifuge the mixture at 300 x g for 3 minutes to separate the cells and carefully discard the supernatant containing residual freezing medium.
7. Gently resuspend the cell pellet in 10 ml of fresh culture medium. For adherent cells, divide the suspension between two T25 culture flasks; for suspension cultures, transfer all the medium into one T25 flask to promote effective cell interaction and growth.
8. Adhere to established subculture protocols for continued growth and maintenance of the cell line, ensuring reliable experimental outcomes.

Super Tube Cells | 305004

Quality control / Genetic profile / HLA

Sterility

Mycoplasma contamination is excluded using both PCR-based assays and luminescence-based mycoplasma detection methods.

To ensure there is no bacterial, fungal, or yeast contamination, cell cultures are subjected to daily visual inspections.