Human Hair Follicle Inner Root Sheath Cells (HHFIRSC)

Catalog Number: 2430

Cell Specification

The inner root sheath (IRS) of human hair follicles consists of three concentric cell layers: the cuticle, Huxley's layer, and Henle's layer. All three layers are formed from the peripheral mass of matrix cells in the hair bulb. The formation of the IRS during the evolution of mammalian epidermis allowed the physiological exit of hairs produced inside the skin. Immunohistochemical staining indicates the human IRS cells express K6irs1, K6irs2, K6irs3, and K6irs4, the inner-root-sheath-specific type II epithelial keratins [1]. In situ hybridization study found FGF-22 mRNA in the skin was preferentially expressed in the inner root sheath of the hair follicle. Therefore, FGF-22 is expected to be a unique FGF that plays a role in hair development [2].

HHFIRSC from ScienCell Research Laboratories are isolated from human hair follicle inner root sheaths. HHFIRSC are cryopreserved at primary culture and delivered frozen. Each vial contains >5 x 10^5 cells in 1 ml volume. HHFIRSC are characterized by their mesenchymal cell morphology and immunofluorescent method with antibody to fibronectin and CD105. HHFIRSC are negative for HIV-1, HBV, HCV, mycoplasma, bacteria, yeast and fungi. HHFIRSC are guaranteed to further expand for 15 population doublings at the condition provided by ScienCell Research Laboratories.

Recommended Medium

It is recommended to use Mesenchymal Cell Medium (MCM, Cat. No. 7501) for the culturing of HHFIRSC *in vitro*.

Product Use

HHFIRSC are for research use only. It is not approved for human or animal use, or for application in *in vitro* diagnostic procedures.

Storage

Directly and immediately transfer cells from dry ice to liquid nitrogen upon receiving and keep the cells in liquid nitrogen until cell culture needed for experiments.

Shipping

Dry ice.

Reference

[1] Langbein, L., Rogers, M.A., Praetzel, S., Winter, H., Schweizer, J. (2003) K6irs1, K6irs2, K6irs3, and K6irs4 represent the inner-root-sheath-specific type II epithelial keratins of the human hair follicle. J Invest Dermatol. 120:512-22.

[2] Nakatake, Y., Hoshikawa, M., Asaki, T., Kassai, Y., Itoh, N. (2001) Identification of a novel fibroblast growth factor, FGF-22, preferentially expressed in the inner root sheath of the hair follicle. Biochim Biophys Acta. 1517:460-463.

Instruction for culturing cells

Caution: Cryopreserved cells are very delicate. Thaw the vial in a 37°C waterbath and return them to culture as quickly as possible with minimal handling!

Set up culture after receiving the ordering:

1. Prepare a poly-L-lysine coated flask (2 μg/cm^2, T-75 flask is recommended). Add 10 ml of sterile water to a T-75 flask and then add 15 μl of poly-L-lysine stock solution (10 mg/ml, ScienCell cat. no. 0413). Leave the flask in incubator overnight (minimum one hour at 37°C incubator).
2. Prepare complete medium: decontaminate the external surfaces of medium and medium supplements with 70% ethanol and transfer them to sterile field. Aseptically open each supplement tube and add them to the basal medium with a pipette. Rinse each tube with medium to recover the entire volume.
3. Rinse the poly-L-lysine coated flask with sterile water twice and add 20 ml of complete medium to the flask. Leave the flask in the hood and go to thaw the cells.
4. Place the vial in a 37°C waterbath, hold and rotate the vial gently until the contents are completely thawed. Remove the vial from the waterbath immediately, wipe it dry, rinse the vial with 70% ethanol and transfer it to a sterile field. Remove the cap, being careful not to touch the interior threads with fingers. Using a 1 ml eppendorf pipette gently re-suspend the contents of the vial.
5. Dispense the contents of the vial into the equilibrated, poly-L-lysine coated culture vessels. A seeding density of 5,000 cells/cm^2 is recommended.
   Note: Dilution and centrifugation of cells after thawing are not recommended since these actions are more harmful to the cells than the effect of DMSO residue in the culture. It is also important that HHFIRSC are plated in poly-L-lysine coated flask that promotes cell attachment and growth.
6. Replace the cap or cover, and gently rock the vessel to distribute the cells evenly. Loosen cap if necessary to permit gas exchange.
7. Return the culture vessels to the incubator.
8. For best result, do not disturb the culture for at least 16 hours after the culture has been initiated. Change the growth medium the next day to remove the residual DMSO and unattached cells, then every other day thereafter.

Maintenance of Culture:

1. Change the medium to fresh supplemented medium the next morning after establishing a culture from cryopreserved cells.

2. Change the medium every three days thereafter, until the culture is approximately 70% confluent.
3. Once the culture reaches 70% confluence, change medium every other day until the culture is approximately 90% confluent.

Subculture:

1. Subculture the cells when they are over 90% confluent.
2. Prepare poly-L-lysine coated cell culture flasks (2 μg/cm^2).
3. Warm medium, trypsin/EDTA solution (T/E, cat. no. 0103), trypsin neutralization solution (TNS, cat. no. 0113), and DPBS (Ca^{++} and Mg^{++} free, cat. no. 0303) to **room temperature**. We do not recommend warming the reagents and medium at 37^{o}C waterbath prior to use.
4. Rinse the cells with DPBS.
5. Add 8 ml of DPBS first and then 2 ml of trypsin/EDTA solution into flask (in the case of T-75 flask); gently rock the flask to make sure cells are covered by trypsin/EDTA solution; incubate the flask at 37^{o}C incubator for 2 minutes or until cells are completely rounded up (monitored with inverted microscope). During incubation, prepare a 50 ml conical centrifuge tube with 5 ml of fetal bovine serum (FBS, cat. no. 0500); transfer trypsin/EDTA solution from the flask to the 50 ml centrifuge tube (a few percent of cells may detached); continue incubate the flask at 37^{o}C for 1 or 2 minutes more (no solution in the flask at this moment); at the end of trypsinisation, one hand hold one side of flask and the other hand gently tap the other side of the flask to detach cells from attachment; check the flask under inverted microscope to make sure all cells are detached, add 5 ml of trypsin neutralization solution to the flask and transfer detached cells to the 50 ml centrifuge tube; add another 5 ml of TNS to harvest the residue cells and transfer it to the 50 ml centrifuge tube. Examine the flask under inverted microscope to make sure the cell harvesting is successful by looking at the number of cells left behind. There should be less than 5%.
   Note: Use ScienCell Research Laboratories' trypsin/EDTA solution that is optimized to minimize the killing of the cells by over trypsinization.
6. Centrifuge the 50 ml centrifuge tube (harvested cell suspension) at 1000 rpm (*Beckman Coulter* Allegra 6R centrifuge or similar) for 5 min; re-suspend cells in growth medium.
7. Count cells and plate cells in a new, poly-L-lysine coated flask with cell density as recommended.

Caution: Handling human derived products is potentially bioharzadous. Although each cell strain testes negative for HIV, HBV and HCV DNA, diagnostic tests are not necessarily 100% accurate, therefore, proper precautions mush be taken to avoid inadvertent exposure. Always wear gloves and safety glasses when working these materials.

Never mouth pipette. We recommend following the universal procedures for handling products of human origin as the minimum precaution against contamination [1].

[1]. Grizzle, W. E., and Polt, S. S. (1988) Guidelines to avoid personal contamination by infective agents in research laboratories that use human tissues. J Tissue Culture Methods. 11(4).