



## Human Placental Vascular Endothelial Cells (HPVEC) Catalog #7100

### Cell Specification

The human placenta is a well vascularized organ that plays an essential role in fetal development by providing nutrients to the fetus, producing pregnancy hormones, excreting waste, and protecting the fetus from harmful substances [1, 2]. The placenta is comprised of an extensive vascular network that when fully developed covers a surface area of  $15\text{m}^2$  [2]. During pregnancy, the placental vasculature undergoes widespread remodeling, in part due to endothelial cell proliferation and elongation [2]. Vascular defects due to endothelial cell dysfunction in the placenta can contribute to the development of disorders such as placental insufficiency, intrauterine growth restriction, and pre-eclampsia [1, 2, 3]. Human Placental Vascular Endothelial Cells (HPVEC) are an excellent *in vitro* model to study vascular defects in the placenta and elucidate the mechanisms of angiogenesis and vasculogenesis.

HPVEC from ScienCell Research Laboratories are isolated from human placenta. HPVEC are cryopreserved at passage one and delivered frozen. Each vial contains  $>5 \times 10^5$  cells in 1 ml volume. HPVEC are characterized by immunofluorescence with antibodies specific to vWF/Factor VIII. HPVEC are negative for HIV-1, HBV, HCV, mycoplasma, bacteria, yeast and fungi. HPVEC are guaranteed to further expand for 10 population doublings under the conditions provided by ScienCell Research Laboratories.

### Recommended Medium

It is recommended to use Endothelial Cell Medium (ECM, Cat. #1001) for culturing HPVEC *in vitro*.

### Product Use

HPVEC are for research use only. They are not approved for human or animal use, or for application in *in vitro* diagnostic procedures.

### Storage

Upon receiving, directly and immediately transfer the cells from dry ice to liquid nitrogen and keep the cells in liquid nitrogen until they are needed for experiments.

### Shipping

Dry ice.

### References

- [1] Regnault T, Galan H, Parker T, Anthony R. (2002) "Placental development in normal and compromised pregnancies – a review." *Placenta*. 23:S119-S129.
- [2] Burton G, Charnock-Jones D, Jauniaux E. (2009) "Regulation of vascular growth and function in the human placenta." *Reproduction*. 138: 895-902.
- [3] Szpera-Gozdziewicz A, Breborowicz G. (2014) "Endothelial dysfunction in the pathogenesis of pre-eclampsia." *Front Biosci (Landmark Ed)*. 19:734-746.

## Instructions for culturing cells

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

### Initiating the culture:

1. Prepare a fibronectin-coated culture vessel (2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ , T-75 flask is recommended). Add 5 ml of sterile Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline,  $\text{Ca}^{++}$ - and  $\text{Mg}^{++}$ -free (Cat. #0303) to a T-75 flask and then add 150  $\mu\text{l}$  of fibronectin stock solution (Cat. #8248). Leave the vessel in a 37°C incubator overnight.
2. Prepare complete medium. Decontaminate the external surfaces of medium bottle and medium supplement tubes with 70% ethanol and transfer them to a sterile field. Aseptically transfer supplement to the basal medium with a pipette. Rinse the supplement tube with medium to recover the entire volume.
3. Aspirate fibronectin solution and add 15 ml of complete medium to the culture vessel. The fibronectin solution can be used twice. Leave the vessel in the sterile field and proceed to thaw the cryopreserved cells.
4. Place the frozen vial in a 37°C water bath. Hold and rotate the vial gently until the contents completely thaw. Promptly remove the vial from the water bath, wipe it down with 70% ethanol, and transfer it to the sterile field.
5. Carefully remove the cap without touching the interior threads. Gently resuspend and dispense the contents of the vial into the equilibrated, fibronectin-coated culture vessel. A seeding density of 7,500 cells/ $\text{cm}^2$  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 residual DMSO in the culture. It is also important that cells are plated in fibronectin-coated culture vessels to promote cell attachment.*

6. Replace the cap or lid of the culture vessel and gently rock the vessel to distribute the cells evenly. Loosen cap, if necessary, to allow gas exchange.
7. Return the culture vessel to the incubator.
8. For best results, do not disturb the culture for at least 16 hours after the culture has been initiated. Refresh culture medium the next day to remove residual DMSO and unattached cells, then every other day thereafter.

### Maintaining the culture:

1. Refresh supplemented culture 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% confluency, change medium every other day until the culture is approximately 90% confluent.

## Subculturing:

1. Subculture when the culture reaches 90% confluency or above.
2. Prepare fibronectin-coated culture vessels ( $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ ) one day before subculture.
3. Warm complete medium, trypsin/EDTA solution (T/E, Cat. #0103), T/E neutralization solution (TNS, Cat. #0113), and DPBS ( $\text{Ca}^{++}$ - and  $\text{Mg}^{++}$ -free, Cat. #0303) to **room temperature**. We do not recommend warming reagents and medium in a  $37^\circ\text{C}$  water bath prior to use.
4. Rinse the cells with DPBS.
5. Add 10 ml of DPBS and then 1 ml of T/E solution into flask (in the case of a T-75 flask). Gently rock the flask to ensure complete coverage of cells by T/E solution. Incubate the flask in a  $37^\circ\text{C}$  incubator for 1 to 2 minutes or until cells completely round up. Use a microscope to monitor the change in cell morphology.
6. During incubation, prepare a 50 ml conical centrifuge tube with 5 ml of fetal bovine serum (FBS, Cat. #0500).
7. Transfer T/E solution from the flask to the 50 ml centrifuge tube (a small percent of cells may detach) and continue to incubate the flask at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  for another 1 minute (no solution in the flask at this moment).
8. At the end of incubation, gently tap the side of the flask to dislodge cells from the surface. Check under a microscope to make sure that all cells detach.
9. Add 5 ml of TNS solution to the flask and transfer detached cells to the 50 ml centrifuge tube. Rinse the flask with another 5 ml of TNS to collect the residual cells.
10. Examine the flask under a microscope for a successful cell harvest by looking at the number of cells being left behind; there should be less than 5%.

*Note: Use ScienCell T/E solution that is optimized to minimize cell damages due to over trypsinization.*

11. Centrifuge the 50 ml centrifuge tube at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes. Resuspend cells in culture medium.
12. Count and plate cells in a new fibronectin-coated culture vessel with the recommended cell density.

*Caution: Handling human derived products is potentially biohazardous. Although each cell strain tests negative for HIV, HBV and HCV DNA, diagnostic tests are not necessarily 100% accurate, therefore, proper precautions must be taken to avoid inadvertent exposure. Always wear gloves and safety glasses when working with 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 WE, Polt S. (1988) "Guidelines to avoid personal contamination by infective agents in research laboratories that use human tissues." *J Tissue Cult Methods*. 11: 191-9.