



Mouse Renal Tubular Epithelial Cells (MRTEpiC)

Catalog Number: M4100-57

Cell Specification

Renal tubular epithelial cells (RTEpiC) play a crucial role in renal function. They reabsorb nearly all of the glucose and amino acids in the glomerular filtrate, while allowing other substances of no nutritional value to be excreted in the urine. They are also a major site of injury in a variety of congenital, metabolic, and inflammatory diseases. RTEpiC can produce inflammatory mediators such as cytokines and chemokines and actively participate in acute inflammatory processes by affecting and directing leukocyte chemotaxis via the production of IL-8 [1, 2]. RTEpiC express IL-2R alpha and MHC class II antigens during inflammation after renal transplantation or in crescentic glomerulonephritis, indicating the capacity to participate in the pathogenesis of immune renal injury [3]. To be able to study the relationship between tubular cells and a variety of renal diseases, the MRTEpiC culture provides a useful *in vitro* model.

MRTEpiC from ScienCell Research Laboratories are isolated from neonate C57BL/6 mouse kidneys. MRTEpiC are cryopreserved at passage one and delivered frozen. Each vial contains $>5 \times 10^5$ cells in 1 ml volume. MRTEpiC are characterized by immunofluorescent method with antibodies to cytokeratin-18, -19 and vimentin. MRTEpiC are negative for mycoplasma, bacteria, yeast and fungi. MRTEpiC are guaranteed to further expand for 5 population doublings in the condition provided by ScienCell Research Laboratories.

Recommended Medium

It is recommended to use Epithelial Cell Medium-animal (EpiCM-a, Cat. No. 4131) for expanding MRTEpiC *in vitro*.

Product Use

MRTEpiC 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 is needed for experiments.

Shipping

Dry ice.

Reference

- [1] van Kooten, C., van der Linde, X., Woltman, A. M., van Es, L. A. and Daha, M. R. (1999) Synergistic effect of interleukin-1 and CD40L on the activation of human renal tubular epithelial cells. *Kidney Int* 56(1):41-51.
- [2] Schmouder, R. L., Strieter, R. M., Wiggins, R. C., Chensue, S. W. and Kunkel, S. L. (1992) In vitro and in vivo interleukin-8 production in human renal cortical epithelia. *Kidney Int* 41(1):191-8.
- [3] Wuthrich, R. P., Glimcher, L. H., Yui, M. A., Jevnikar, A. M., Dumas, S. E. and Kelley, V. E. (1990) MHC class II, antigen presentation and tumor necrosis factor in renal tubular epithelial cells. *Kidney Int* 37(2):783-92.

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. 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, and transfer it to a sterile field. Rinse the vial with 70% ethanol, and then wipe to remove excess. Remove the cap, being careful not to touch the interior threads with fingers. Using 1 ml eppendorf pipet gently resuspends the contents of the vial.
2. Dispense the contents of the vial into the equilibrated, poly-L-lysine coated culture vessels. A seeding density of 7,500 cells/cm² is recommended.
3. *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 RTEpiC are plated in poly-L-lysine coated culture vessels that promote the cell attachment growth.*
4. Replace the cap or cover, and gently rock the vessel to distribute the cells evenly. Loosen caps if necessary to permit gas exchange.
5. Return the culture vessels to the incubator.
6. 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. A health culture will display polygonal, cobblestone shaped, sheets of contiguous cells and the cell number will be doubled after two to three days in culture.

Maintenance of Culture:

1. Change the medium to fresh supplemented medium the next morning after establishing a culture from cryopreserved cells. For subsequent subcultures, change medium 48 hours after establishing the subculture.
2. Change the medium every other day thereafter, until the culture is approximately 50% confluent.
3. Once the culture reaches 50% confluence, change medium every day until the culture is approximately 80% confluent.

Subculture:

1. Subculture the cells when they are 80% confluent.
2. Prepare poly-L-lysine coated cell culture flasks.
3. Warm medium, trypsin/EDTA solution, trypsin neutralization solution, and DPBS to **room temperature**. We do not recommend warming the reagents and medium at 37°C waterbath prior to use.
4. Rinse the cells with DPBS.
5. Incubate cells with 3 ml of trypsin/EDTA solution (in the case of T-25 flask) until 80% of cells are rounded up (monitored with microscope). Add 3 ml of trypsin neutralization solution to the digestion immediately and gently rock the culture vessel.
6. *Note: Use ScienCell Research Laboratories' trypsin/EDTA solution that is optimized to minimize the killing of the cells by over trypsinization.*
7. Harvest and transfer released cells into a 15 ml centrifuge tube. Rinse the flask with another 3 ml of growth medium to collect the residue cells. Examine the flask under microscope to make sure the harvesting is successful by looking at the number of cells left behind. There should be less than 5%.
8. Centrifuge the harvested cell suspension at 1000 rpm for 5 min and resuspend cells in growth medium.
9. Count cells and plate them in a new, poly-L-lysine coated flask with cell density as recommended.

Caution: Handling human derived products is potentially biohazardous. Although each cell strain testes negative for microbial, 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 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).

7.