

**Cell Line Designation** MM466  
**CellBank Catalogue No.** CBA-1353  
**Lot Number** 13530810E  
**Passage Number** 10  
**Total Cell Number**  $3.0 \times 10^6$  cells  
**Expected Cell Viability** 80%

**Brief Description** Melanoma, from metastatic site: Lymph node  
**Organism** Human (*Homo Sapiens*)  
**Tissue** Skin  
**Growth Properties** Adherent  
**Morphology** Epithelial

**Image**



**Growth Medium** RPMI 1640 (with 2mM L-Glutamine+25mM Hepes) + 10%FCS  
**Subcultivation Ratio** Optimal split ratio 1:2 - 1:4 using 0.05% Trypsin/EDTA at 37°C for 5 minutes. Seeding density  $1.4 \times 10^4$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup>.  
**Establishing and Maintaining your Culture** Maintain the culture at 37°C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Medium change twice weekly. The cell line MM466 may take up to 72 hours to recover from thaw. Refer to Technical & Customer Service Information pamphlet for further information.  
**Cryoprotectant Medium** 10% DMSO + 90% FCS.

<b>Biosafety Level</b>	Cell line of human origin. Cellbank Australia recommends that cell lines be handled at category PC-2* containment level. *AS/NZS 2243.3:2010
<b>Use Restrictions</b>	These cells are distributed for research purposes only - refer to the Material Transfer Agreement (MTA).
<b>Safety Precaution</b>	Where cell lines are shipped as frozen ampoules there is a small risk that the ampoule may be pressurised, due to the expansion of trapped liquid nitrogen and could explode on warming. It is recommended that persons handling ampoules of frozen cells wear appropriate personal protective equipment including laboratory coat, insulated gloves and a full protective face shield.
<b>Handling Procedure for Frozen Cells</b>	Upon receipt, frozen ampoules should be transferred directly to liquid nitrogen storage without delay, if not to be used immediately. Storage at -80°C may result in loss of viability. Remove protective cryoflex layer around the ampoule prior to thawing. A precentrifugation step to remove the cryoprotectant after thawing is necessary for this cell line.
<b>Additional Information</b>	Mutations: Homozygous Deletion CDKN2A, V599E BRAF
<b>Depositor</b>	Peter Parsons, Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Australia
<b>Reference</b>	<p>Castellano M <i>et al.</i> CDKN2A/p16 Is Inactivated in Most Melanoma Cell Lines <i>Cancer Research</i> 57: 4868-4875, 1997</p> <p>Pavey S <i>et al.</i> Microarray expression profiling in melanoma reveals a BRAF mutation signature, <i>Oncogene</i> 23: 4060–4067, 2004</p> <p>Packer L. <i>et al.</i> Osteopontin is a downstream effector of the PI3-kinase pathway in melanomas that is inversely correlated with functional PTEN, <i>Carcinogenesis</i> 27: (9) 1778-1786, 2006</p> <p>Mitchell Stark and Nicholas Hayward Genome-Wide Loss of Heterozygosity and Copy Number Analysis in Melanoma Using High-Density Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism Arrays, <i>Cancer Research</i> 67: (6).2632-2642, 2007</p>
<b>CellBank Warranty</b>	While CellBank Australia uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to date information on this product sheet, CellBank Australia makes no warranties or representations as to its accuracy. Citations from scientific literature and patents are provided for informational purposes only. CellBank Australia does not warrant that such information has been confirmed to be accurate.

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