



## Human Thymic Fibroblasts (HTyF) Catalog #3930

### Cell Specification

Fibroblasts have been extensively used for a wide range of cellular and molecular studies as they are one of the easiest types of cells to grow in culture. Their durability also makes them amenable to a variety of manipulations ranging from studies employing gene transfection to microinjection. In general, fibroblasts secrete a non-rigid extracellular matrix (ECM) which is rich in type I and/or type III collagen [1]. There is evidence showing that fibroblasts in various organs are intrinsically different [2]. A previous study demonstrated that thymic fibroblasts are derived from the embryonic neural crest [3], which first surrounds the thymus as mesenchyme and later migrates into the thymic epithelium to form a network of fibroblasts. Thymic fibroblasts and the associated ECM have been shown to be responsible for normal thymus morphogenesis and lymphopoiesis [4].

HTyF from ScienCell Research Laboratories are isolated from human fetal thymus. HTyF are cryopreserved at passage one and delivered frozen. Each vial contains  $>5 \times 10^5$  cells in 1 ml volume. HTyF are characterized by immunofluorescence with antibody specific to fibronectin. HTyF are negative for HIV-1, HBV, HCV, mycoplasma, bacteria, yeast, and fungi. HTyF are guaranteed to further expand for 15 population doublings under the conditions provided by ScienCell Research Laboratories.

### Recommended Medium

It is recommended to use Fibroblast Medium (FM, Cat. #2301) for culturing HTyF *in vitro*.

### Product Use

HTyF 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] Gabbiani G, Rungger-Brandle E. (1981) "The fibroblast." In Glynn LE, *Handbook of Inflammation, Vol. 3: Tissue Repair and Regeneration* (pp 1-50). Amsterdam: Elsevier.
- [2] Conrad GW, Hart GW, Chen Y. (1977) "Differences in vitro between fibroblast-like cells from cornea, heart, and skin of embryonic chicks." *J Cell Sci.* 26: 119-37.
- [3] Le Lièvre CS, Le Douarin NM. (1975) "Mesenchymal derivatives of the neural crest: analysis of chimaeric quail and chick embryos." *J Embryol Exp Morphol.* 34: 125-54.
- [4] Suniara RK, Jenkinson EJ, Owen JJ. (2000) "An essential role for thymic mesenchyme in early T cell development." *J Exp Med.* 191: 1051-6.

## 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 poly-L-lysine coated culture vessel (2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ , T-75 flask is recommended). Add 10 ml of sterile water to a T-75 flask and then add 15  $\mu\text{l}$  of poly-L-lysine stock solution (10 mg/ml, Cat. #0413). Leave the vessel in incubator overnight (minimum one hour at 37°C incubator).
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 tube with medium to recover the entire volume.
3. Rinse the poly-L-lysine coated vessel with sterile water twice and then add 15 ml of complete medium. 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. Remove the vial from the water bath promptly, wipe it down with 70% ethanol and transfer it to the sterile field.
5. Remove the cap carefully without touching the interior threads. Gently resuspend and dispense the contents of the vial into the equilibrated, poly-L-lysine coated culture vessel. A seeding density of 5,000 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 poly-L-lysine coated culture vessels to promote cell attachment.*

6. Replace the cap or lid, 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 the best result, do not disturb the culture for at least 16 hours after the culture has been initiated. Refresh culture medium the next day to remove the 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 poly-L-lysine 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 at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  water bath prior use.
  4. Rinse the cells with DPBS.
  5. Add 8 ml of DPBS and then 2 ml of T/E solution into flask (in the case of T-75 flask). Gently rock the flask to ensure complete coverage of cells by T/E solution. Incubate the flask at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  incubator for 1 to 2 minutes or until cells completely round up. Use 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 few percent of cells may detached) and continue to incubate the flask at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  for another 1 to 2 minutes (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 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 under 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 min. Resuspend cells in culture medium.
  12. Count and plate cells in a new, poly-L-lysine coated culture vessel with cell density as recommended.

*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.