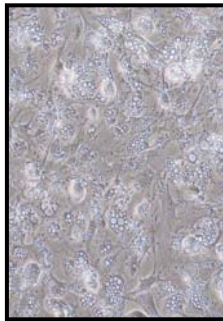


## RAT HEPATIC STELLATE CELLS

HEPATIC CELL SYSTEM INNOPROFILE™



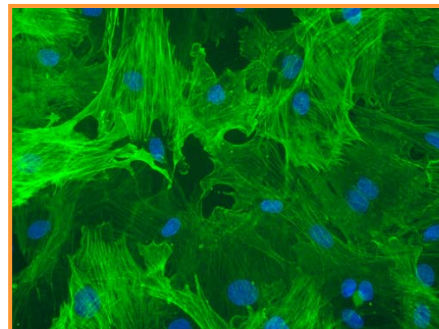
<b>Product Type:</b>	Hepatic Stellate Cells
<b>Catalog Number:</b>	P10603
<b>Source:</b>	Rat Liver (Sprague Dawley strain)
<b>Number of Cells:</b>	5 x 10 <sup>5</sup> Cells / vial (1ml)
<b>Storage:</b>	Liquid Nitrogen

Rat Hepatic Stellate Cells (RHStEC) provided by Innoprot are isolated by Innoprot from Sprague Dawley rats. RHStEC are cryopreserved immediately after purification and delivered frozen (passage “0”). RHStEC is not recommend for long term cultures since these cells would differentiate to become fibroblast-like cells after plating. RHStEC are guaranteed to further expand for 5 population doublings in the provided conditions.

HStEC are intralobular connective tissue cells presenting myofibroblast-like or lipocyte phenotypes. They participate in the homeostasis of liver extracellular matrix, repair, regeneration, fibrosis and control retinol metabolism, storage and release. Following liver injury, HStEC transform into myofibroblast-like cells and are the major source of type I collagen in the fibrotic liver. Beyond these feature, HStEC have been implicated as regulators of hepatic microcirculation via cell contraction, and in disease states, in the pathogenesis of intrahepatic portal hypertension.

### Recommended Medium

- Stellate Cell Medium  
(Reference: P60126)



### Product Characterization

Immunofluorescent method

- Desmin
- $\alpha$ -actin

The cells test negative for HIV-1, HBV, HCV, mycoplasma, bacteria, yeast and fungi

### Product Use

THESE PRODUCTS ARE FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. Not approved for human or veterinary use, for application to humans or animals, or for use in vitro diagnostic or clinical procedures

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR CULTURING CELLS

**IMPORTANT:** 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 order:

1. Prepare a poly-L-lysine coated flask (2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ , T-75 flask is recommended) and 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 1 ml eppendorf pipette gently resuspend 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 20,000 cells/cm<sup>2</sup> 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 stellate cells are plated in poly-L-lysine coated culture vessels that promote cell attachment.*

6. Replace the cap or cover, and gently rock the vessel to distribute the cells evenly. Loosen caps 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. A healthy culture will display stellate or spindle-shaped cell morphology, nongranular cytoplasm, 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.
2. Change the medium every two to three days thereafter

**It is not recommended rat hepatic stellate cells long-term cultures. These cells will differentiate to a fibroblastic phenotype immediately after plating. They will proliferate during 5 populations doublings.**

### Cell Replating-subculture:

**If you would like to replate RHSteC into a new culture, please follow the following steps:**

1. Subculture the cells when they are over 90% confluent.
2. Prepare poly-L-lysine coated flasks (2 µg/cm<sup>2</sup>) one day before subculture.
3. Warm medium, trypsin/EDTA solution (T/E), trypsin neutralization solution (TNS), 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. 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°C incubator for 1 to 3 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; 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°C for 1 minutes (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: DPBS, trypsin/EDTA solution & trypsin neutralization solution are included in the “Primary Cells Detach Kit provided by Innoprot (Cat. N° P60305).

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 biohazardous. Although each cell strain testes 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 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).