

## Product Information

# HIGH QUALITY LOW PASSAGE PRIMARY SKIN CELL CULTURES

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Fibroblasts, Keratinocytes and Melanocytes derived from skin and scar/keloid tissue (*various anatomical regions available; juvenile, adult and aging*), provided in T75 cultured flasks. 2ml cryopreserved vials are also available.

> 500,000 viable or proliferating cells

### Product Line

- Normal Human Dermal Fibroblasts (**NF**)
- Keloid Fibroblasts (**KF**)
- Hypertrophic Scar-derived Fibroblasts (**HSF**)
- Fibroblast isolated from Normal Scar (**NSCF**)
- Fibroblasts isolated from normal skin adjacent to Keloid Fibroblasts (**nsKF**) or Hypertrophic Scars (**nsHSF**)
- Fibroblasts isolated from Aging Skin (**asF**)
- Normal Human Keratinocytes (**NK**)
- Keloid-derived Keratinocytes (**KK**)
- Hypertrophic Scar-derived Keratinocytes (**HSK**)
- Keratinocytes isolated from Normal Scar (**NSCK**)
- Keratinocytes isolated from normal skin adjacent to Keloid Fibroblasts (**nsKK**) or Hypertrophic Scars (**nsHSK**)

### **Cell Culture Description**

Using Explant Technique as the primary cell culture method, the high quality low passage cell strains are derived at CellResearch's cell culture facility from skin and scar/keloid tissue obtained from surgical procedures. Each strain is obtained from one individual and isolated according to referenced procedures. Proliferating cell cultures are made from cryopreserved cells that have been thawed and cultured for three days at CellResearch's cell culture facility. Cells are not pooled or transformed.

## Proliferating Capacity

CellResearch's cell cultures are derived with the use of careful methods, from skin and scar/keloid tissue (in vivo state). They are not transformed and have a limited lifespan in vitro. All strains are tested for their proliferative capacity in CellResearch's cell culture facility.

## Quality Test

All cell cultures from CellResearch are subjected to stringent quality tests before shipment. Comprehensive testing include HIV-1 PCR, HBV DNA PCR and HCV RNA PCR. Certificate of Analysis (CoA) will accompany shipments.

### Maintenance of Cryopreserved cells

Upon receipt of delivery, the vials with the cryopreserved cells must be taken out of the dry ice container immediately and;

- a. be transferred to a storage facility with liquid nitrogen (-196°C), or
- b. thawed and put each vial in a T75 tissue culture flask in DMEM/10%FCS (Fibroblast) or Serum-Free Medium (Keratinocyte)

### Maintenance of Proliferating cells

Upon receipt of delivery,

- a. Check the proliferating culture for signs of damage during dispatch (e.g. atypical morphology). The bottles should show many cell "islands". Determine the cell density by estimating the "confluence %".
- b. Place the closed culture flask in a 37°C, humidified incubator with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.
- c. Prepare medium.
- d. Wipe the culture flask with 70% ethanol and wait until the alcohol has evaporated before opening the culture flask in a laminar airflow cabinet. Remove the medium with a pipette without touching the cell monolayer. Replace the medium with 10 ml fresh medium. In order to prevent contamination make sure that there are no traces of medium left on the inner / outer part of the neck of the culture flask.
- e. Place the filled cell culture flask in a 37°C, humidified incubator with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Close the screw lids on the culture flask by half a turn only to allow gas exchanges to take place.
- f. The cells are ready for sub-culturing after 12 to 48 hours.

## Warning Note (Use of biological material)

CellResearch's cell cultures are of human origin and while every cryopreserved cells have been tested as per our quality test, no diagnostics tests can ensure the total absence of infectious agents. All cells of human origin should be treated as potential pathogens.



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FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT TO BE USED FOR DIAGNOSTICS OR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES.

### Ordering and Technical Information

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UEN: 200208514E

Donor	Product Code	Region
	<b>Normal Fibroblast</b>	
F, C, 46yr	NF101	Breast
M, C, 8m	NF103	Right duplicate thumb
F, M, 14m	NF104	Groin
M, C, 21yr	NF105	Lateral arm
F, E, 47yr	NF106	Right breast
M, M, 23yr	NF107L	Left Axillary Skin
M, M, 23yr	NF107R	Right Axillary Skin
M, C, 39yr	NF108	Left hand dorsum
M, I, 39yr	NF109	Left forearm
F, C, 23yr	NF110	Eyelid Skin
M, C, 29yr	NF111	Left forearm volar
M, I, 23yr	NF113	Right wrist
M, M, 50yr	NF114	Right thigh
F, A, 10yr	NF115	Right abdominal Scar
F, I, 31yr	NF116	Earring Clelts
F, C, 52yr	NF117	Forehead
F, I, 35yr	NF118	Abdominoplasty
M, A, 37yr	NF119	R Back (SD)
F, A, 43yr	NF120	Bilateral earlobe
M, C, 54yr	NF121	Eyelid skin
F, F, 43yr	NF122	Bilateral Eyelid skin
F, C, 48yr	NF123	Right Cheek (SD)
F, C, 35yr	NF124	Upper Eyelid skin
F, C, 54yr	NF125	Upper Lip
F, C, 42yr	NF126	Rt Forehd Adj vas malf
F, C, 27yr	NF127	Back skin
F, A, 44yr	NF128	Abdominoplasty
M, A, 51yr	NF129	Right temple skin
F, A, 40yr	NF130	Abdominoplasty
M, A, 52yr	NF131	Abdominoplasty (SD)
F, I, 42yr	NF132	Rt Cleft earlobe
M, C, 37yr	NF133	Rt Calf Skin (SD)
M, C, 32yr	NF134	Skin adj to dermatolibroma (SD)
M, C, 36yr	NF135	Skin adj to dermatolibroma Peridermal naevus (SD)
M, E, 40yr	NF136	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 44yr	NF137	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 40yr	NF138	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 40yr	NF139	Supra-Eyebrow Rt Traumatic Earlobe Cleft
F, A, 38yr	NF140	Abdominoplasty
F, A, 36yr	NF141	Eyelid skin
F, C, 40yr	NF142	Eyelid skin
F, C, 46yr	NF143	Radial Abdominoplasty
F, A, 39yr	NF144	Cleft earlobe
F, I, 45yr	NF145	Rt forehead
M, A, 50yr	NF146	Abdominoplasty
F, A, 38yr	NF147	Left Earlobe Skin
M, A, 38yr	NF148	Labioplasty
F, A, 46yr	NF149	Abdominoplasty
F, A, 33yr	NF150	Earlobe
F, C, 43yr	NF151	Eyelid skin
F, C, 43yr	NF152	Eyelid skin
F, M, 53yr	NF153	Eyelid skin
F, A, 46yr	NF154	Earlobe skin
F, I, 24yr	NF155	Rt Cleft earlobe
F, A, 38yr	NF156	Eyelid skin
F, C, 49yr	NF158	Upper eyelid skin
F, C, 22yr	NF159	Alar skin
F, V, 29yr	NF160	Forehead
F, A, 44yr	NF161	Bila Upp Eyelid skin
F, C, 50yr	NF162	Upper Eyelid skin
F, C, 34yr	NF164	Abdominoplasty
F, A, 42yr	NF165	Bila Cleft Earlobe skin
F, N, 46yr	NF166	Breast
F, A, 45yr	NF167	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 29yr	NF168	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 46yr	NF169	Eyelid Skin
M, A, 51yr	NF170	Rt Wrist Skin
M, A, 52yr	NF171	Ear
M, A, 51yr	NF172	Eyelid Skin
F, I, 45yr	NF173	Breast
F, I, 35yr	NF174	Abdominoplastry Ulnar Forearm (Flexor Surface)
F, C, 13yr	NF175	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 46yr	NF176	Abdominoplasty
M, V, 37yr	hPDF100	Peridontal
M, V, 37yr	hOMF100	Oral Mucosa
F, V, 26yr	hOMF101	Lip mucosa (from rev)
M, M, 58yr	hOMF102	Oral Mucosa (Gingivlia)
F, C, 52yr	hOMF107	Oral Mucosa (Gum)
F, A, 57yr	hOMF108	Oral Mucosa (Gum)
M, C, 66yr	hOMF109	Oral Mucosa (Gum)
M, C, 61yr	asF1	Right groin
F, M, 59yr	asF2	Right chest

Legend

Order: Gender, Race, Age

- F: Female
- M: Male
- A: Caucasian
- C: Chinese
- E: Eurasian
- F: Filipino
- I: Indian
- M: Malay
- N: Nigerian
- V: Vietnamese/Cambodian

yr: Years  
m: Months

SD: Sun Damaged

Product Code	Region
<b>Normal Keratinocyte</b>	
NK101	Breast
NK103	Right duplicate thumb
NK104	Groin
NK105	Lateral arm
NK106	Right breast
NK107	Axillary Skin
NK108	Left hand dorsum
NK109	Left forearm
NK110	Eyelid Skin
NK111	Left forearm volar
NK113	Right wrist
NK114	Right thigh
NK116	Earring Clelts
NK117	Forehead
NK118	Abdominoplasty
NK120	Bilateral earlobe
NK121	Eyelid skin
NK122	Bilateral Eyelid skin
NK123	Right Cheek (SD)
NK124	Upper Eyelid skin
NK125	Upper Lip
NK126	Rt Forehd Adj vas malf
NK127	Back skin
NK128	Abdominoplasty
NK129	Right temple skin
NK130	Abdominoplasty
NK131	Abdominoplasty (SD)
NK132	Rt Cleft earlobe
NK133	Rt Calf Skin (SD)
NK134	Skin adj to dermatolibroma (SD)
NK135	Skin adj to dermatolibroma Peridermal naevus (SD)
NK136	Abdominoplasty
NK137	Abdominoplasty
NK138	Abdominoplasty
NK139	Supra-Eyebrow Rt Traumatic Earlobe Cleft
NK140	Abdominoplasty
NK141	Eyelid skin
NK142	Eyelid skin
NK143	Radial Abdominoplasty
NK144	Cleft earlobe
NK145	Rt forehead
NK146	Abdominoplasty
NK147	Left Earlobe Skin
NK149	Labioplasty
NK150	Abdominoplasty
NK151	Earlobe
NK152	Eyelid skin
NK153	Eyelid skin
NK154	Earlobe skin
NK155	Rt Cleft earlobe
NK156	Eyelid skin
NK158	Upper eyelid skin
NK159	Alar skin
NK160	Forehead
NK161	Bila Upp Eyelid skin
NK162	Upper Eyelid skin
NK164	Abdominoplasty
NK165	Bila Cleft Earlobe skin
NK166	Breast
NK167	Abdominoplasty
NK168	Abdominoplasty
NK169	Eyelid Skin
NK170	Rt Wrist Skin
NK171	Ear
NK172	Eyelid skin
NK173	Breast
NK174	Abdominoplastry Ulnar Forearm (Flexor Surface)
NK175	Abdominoplasty
NK176	Abdominoplasty
hOMK100	Oral Mucosa
hOMK101	Lip mucosa (from rev)
hOMK102	Oral Mucosa (Gingivlia)
hOMK107	Oral Mucosa (Gum)
hOMK108	Oral Mucosa (Gum)
hOMK109	Oral Mucosa (Gum)

F, C, 84yr	asF3	Left calf
M, C, 52yr	asF4	Right thigh
M, C, 78yr	asF5	Back neck
F, C, 62yr	asF6	Bilateral upper eyelid
M, C, 60yr	asF7	Back
M, A, 60yr	asF8	L Preauricular (SD)
F, C, 58yr	asF9	Hand (Radial / Aluar)
F, C, 60yr	asF10	Eyelid
F, C, 59yr	asF11	Lt Forearm Skin (SD)
M, A, 61yr	asF12	Upper Abdomen
		Back skin adj to SD skin
F, A, 56yr	asF13	Back skin adj to SD skin
F, C, 56yr	asF14	Facelift skin
F, C, 57yr	asF15	Upper Eyelid skin
F, C, 56yr	asF16	Facelift skin
F, A, 55yr	asF17	Abdominoplasty
F, A, 59yr	asF18	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 59yr	asF19	Eyelid skin
F, C, 69yr	asF20	Eyelid skin
M, A, 55yr	asF21 L/R	Cheek (Face)
M, A, 55yr	asF22 L/R	Neck
M, A, 56yr	asF23	Upper Eyelid skin
F, C, 70yr	asF24	Preocular (Ear)
F, C, 69yr	asF25	Lower Eyelid Skin
F, C, 90yr	asF26	Rt Forearm skin
F, A, 56yr	asF27	Abdominoplasty
F, A, 65yr	asF28	Abdominoplasty
M, C, 66yr	asF29	Bilateral Eyelid skin
F, C, 77yr	asF30	Upper Eyelid skin
		Rt Medial Heel Skin (lesion)
M, C, 76yr	asF31	Rt Medial Heel Skin (lesion)
F, C, 57yr	asF32	Upper Eyelid skin
M, C, 67yr	asF33	Upper Eyelid skin

**Melanocytes**

M, I, 23yr	HM-1	Right wrist
M, M, 50yr	HM-2	Right thigh

**Keloid Fibroblast**

M, C, 27yr	KF101	Right wrist
F, C, 17yr	KF103	Left earlobe
F, C, 35yr	KF104	Left deltoid
F, M, 12yr	KF105	Right helix ear
F, C, 22yr	KF106	Left earlobe
M, C, 23yr	KF107	Left anterior earlobe
M, C, 23yr	KF108	Left posterior earlobe
M, C, 27yr	KF109	Right elbow
M, M, 9yr	KF110	Left cheek
F, C, 21yr	KF111	Right back
M, C, 35yr	KF112	Right cheek
F, C, 22yr	KF113	Left earlobe (Helix)
F, M, 17yr	KF114	Right back
F, C, 37yr	KF115	Rt Calf Underspread
	KF116	Earlobe
F, I, 47yr	L/R	Earlobe
M, C, 31yr	KF117	Left Earlobe
F, C, 43yr	KF118	Pfannenstiel incision
M, C, 32yr	KF119	Left Ear

**Hypertrophic Scar Fibroblast**

F, C, 29yr	HSF101	Left wrist
M, C, 23yr	HSF102	Right hand
F, C, 29yr	HSF103	Left arm
M, C, 21yr	HSF104	Right foot
M, I, 28yr	HSF105	Left hand
F, C, 28yr	HSF106	Right forearm
M, N, 51yr	HSF107	Radial forearm
F, A, 38yr	HSF108	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 27yr	HSF109	Rt Buttocks
M, M, 42yr	HSF110	Lt Cheek
M, C, 12yr	HSF111	Lt Parietal Scalp Scar
F, V, 24yr	HSF112	Lt Shin Scar
F, V, 29yr	HSF113	Lt Calf Scar
M, V, 16yr	HSF114	Rt Hand

**Normal Scar Fibroblast**

M, C, 39yr	NSCF1	Left hand dorsum
F, V, 18yr	NSCF2	Left Cleft Lip Sear
F, A, 38yr	NSCF3	Abdominoplasty
F, A, 33yr	NSCF4	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 35yr	NSCF5	Lt Cheek Facial Scar
	NSCF6	Lt Jawline Depressed Scar
F, C, 36yr	NSCF7	Rt Knee Scar
F, V, 33yr	NSCF8	Bilateral Breast Scar
F, C, 32yr	NSCF9	Lt Chest Scar
M, C, 32yr	NSCF10	Lt Knee Scar
F, C, 17yr	NSCF11	Lt Leg Scar
F, A, 34yr	NSCF12	Rt Abdomen Scar
M, C, 19yr	NSCF13	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 40yr		

**Fibroblast adj to NS of Keloid**

nskF104		Left deltoid
nskF110		Left cheek
nskF111		Right back
nskF112		Right cheek
nskF114		Right back
nskF118		Pfannenstiel incision
nskF119		Left Ear

**Fibroblast adj to NS of H-Scar**

nsHSF105		Left hand
nsHSF106		Right forearm
nsHSF107		Radial forearm
nsHSF108		Abdominoplasty
nsHSF109		Rt Buttocks
nsHSF110		Lt Cheek
nsHSF111		Lt Parietal Scalp Scar
nsHSF112		Lt Shin Scar
nsHSF113		Lt Calf Scar
nsHSF114		Rt Hand

**Keloid-derived Keratinocyte**

KK109		Right elbow
KK110		Left cheek
KK111*		Right back
KK112*		Right cheek
KK113		Left earlobe (Helix)
KK114*		Right back
KK115		Rt Calf Underspread
KK116		Earlobe
L/R		Earlobe
KK117		Left Earlobe
KK118*		Pfannenstiel incision
KK119*		Left Ear

**H-Scar derived Keratinocyte**

HSK102		Right hand
HSK107		Radial forearm
HSK108		Abdominoplasty
HSK109		Rt Buttocks
HSK110		Lt Cheek
HSK111		Lt Parietal Scalp Scar
HSK112		Lt Shin Scar
HSK113		Lt Calf Scar
HSK114		Rt Hand

**N-Scar derived Keratinocyte**

NSCK1		Left hand dorsum
NSCK2		Left Cleft Lip Sear
NSCK3		Abdominoplasty
NSCK4		Abdominoplasty
NSCK5		Lt Cheek Facial Scar
		Lt Jawline Depressed Scar
NSCK6		Rt Knee Scar
NSCK7		Bilateral Breast Scar
NSCK8		Lt Chest Scar
NSCK9		Lt Knee Scar
NSCK10		Lt Leg Scar
NSCK11		Rt Abdomen Scar
NSCK12		Abdominoplasty
NSCK13		

\* Keratinocytes isolated from normal skin adjacent to Keloid

Note: For specific site regions or other cell types, please check with us or our distributors  
9-Apr-13

## Human Dermal Fibroblast Cell Systems

### Instructions for Use

#### Unpacking and Storage Instructions

1. Check all containers for leakage or breakage.
2. For cryopreserved cells – If there is dry ice left in the package, place cryovials immediately into liquid nitrogen. If no dry ice is left in the package, thaw and use them immediately.
3. For proliferating cells – Swab down the flask of proliferating cells with 70% ethanol or isopropanol, then place the flask in 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, humidified incubator and allow equilibrating for three to four hours. After cells have equilibrated, remove shipping medium from the flask and replace with fresh medium.

#### Cell Culture Medium and Reagents:

DMEM supplemented with 10% Fetal Bovine Serum and 1% Antibiotics/Antimycotics

1x Trypsin-EDTA solution (from Trypsin-EDTA (10X), 0.5% Trypsin with EDTA-4Na Cat#15400-055, Invitrogen Corporation)

#### Cell Culture Process

1. The recommended seeding density for Human Dermal Fibroblasts is 3,300 cells/cm<sup>2</sup> or 250,000 cells/T75 tissue culture flask. Cells will reach 100% confluent in 5-7 days.
2. Wipe cryovial with ethanol or isopropanol before opening. In a sterile field, briefly twist the cap a quarter turn to relieve pressure, and then retighten.
3. Quickly thaw the cryovial in a 37°C water bath being careful not to submerge the entire vial.
4. Re-suspend the cells in the cryovial and using a micropipette, dispense cells into the culture vessels set up earlier. Gently rock the culture vessel to evenly distribute the cells and return to the incubator.
5. Centrifugation should not be performed to remove cells from cryoprotectant cocktail. This action is more damaging than the effects of DMSO residue in the culture.

#### Sub-culture of Human Dermal Fibroblasts

The following instructions are for a 75 cm<sup>2</sup> flask. Adjust all volumes accordingly for other size flasks.

**Preparation for subculturing the first flask:**

1. Subculture the cells when they are 80% to 90% confluent and contain many mitotic figures throughout the flask.

2. For each 75 cm<sup>2</sup> of cells to be subcultured:

Add 5 ml of warm 1X Trypsin/EDTA in each flask.

Incubate in incubator for less than 5min.

Shake gently to detach cells from bottom of the flasks.

Transfer to centrifuge tube.

Pipette up and down vigorously to break cell clump.

Add in the tube 4ml DMEM/10%FCS to quench trypsin action.

Centrifuge at 1200 rpm for 5 min.

Suspend cell pellet in DMEM/10%FCS for further experiment or cryopreservation

3. Subculture 1-3 flasks at a time.

4. Cryo-preserve cells in DMEM/10%FCS/10%DMSO. Recommend cell density of 500,000-2,000,000 cells/2ml cryovial.

## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

### Technical

#### 1. Can I freeze CellResearch's cell strains?

It is not advisable to freeze the cell strains as this may lead to a degradation of the cells and their proliferating potential.

#### 2. What techniques are you using to isolate the cell strains?

Explant Technique is used in the isolation of the cell strains.

#### 3. Are CellResearch's cells strains derived from a single individual or are they pooled from several donors?

CellResearch's cell strains are derived from single donors and are not pooled.

#### 4. Which anatomical regions are the cell strains derived from?

We have cell strains from various anatomical regions such as earlobe, groin, wrist, leg, etc. Please consult with our sales specialists.

#### 5. Are the Keloid fibroblasts considered cancerous?

The Keloid fibroblasts are not cancerous, but may be considered benign tumor. This is because there are some cancerous characteristics, such as fast proliferation, invasiveness, fast migration, apoptotic genes are down regulated and anti-apoptotic genes are up regulated, etc.

#### 6. Which cells produce more collagen?

Keloid fibroblasts produce approximately 20 times more collagen than normal dermal fibroblasts while aging fibroblasts produce less collagen than young skin fibroblasts.

#### 7. Which cells are more elastic?

Keloid and Hypertrophic Scar cells are less elastic than normal skin cells.

#### 8. Are the cells tested against potential infectious hazards?

The cells are analyzed for HIV, HBV and HCV. However, note that CellResearch's cell cultures are of human origin and while every effort has been taken to test the cells, no diagnostics tests can ensure the total absence of infectious agents. All cells of human origin should be treated as potential pathogens.

### General

## 1. **Why should I use CellResearch's cell strains?**

CellResearch's cell strains are obtained from single donors and are not pooled. We have strains derived from multiple locations of the body. Besides the normal human skins, we also have cell strains derived from Keloid and Hypertrophic Scars. For comparative research, fibroblasts isolated from normal skin adjacent to the Keloid or Hypertrophic Scar is also available.

## 2. **How are the cells supplied?**

As proliferating cells in CF, unless specified. Cryopreserved vials are also available upon request.

If your questions have not yet been answered, please contact our [Technical Specialists](#).

They will be most happy to clarify your queries.