

## Product Information

# HIGH QUALITY LOW PASSAGE PRIMARY SKIN CELL CULTURES

---

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;

- be transferred to a storage facility with liquid nitrogen (-196°C), or
- 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,

- 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 %".
- Place the closed culture flask in a 37°C, humidified incubator with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Prepare medium.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.



---

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

### Ordering and Technical Information

CellResearch Corporation Pte Ltd  
#03-09, BIK MD-11, Clinical Research Centre  
10 Medical Drive. Singapore 117597

Tel: (+65) 6874-3357  
Fax: (+65) 6722-4261  
Email: [info@cellresearchcorp.com](mailto:info@cellresearchcorp.com)  
Web: [www.cellresearchcorp.com](http://www.cellresearchcorp.com)

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
M, E, 40yr	NF136	Peridermal naevus (SD)
F, C, 44yr	NF137	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 40yr	NF138	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 40yr	NF139	Supra-Eyebrow
F, A, 38yr	NF140	Rt Traumatic Earlobe Cleft
F, A, 36yr	NF141	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 40yr	NF142	Eyelid skin
F, C, 46yr	NF143	Eyelid skin
F, A, 39yr	NF144	Radial Abdominoplasty
F, I, 45yr	NF145	Cleft earlobe
M, A, 50yr	NF146	Rt forehead
F, A, 38yr	NF147	Abdominoplasty
M, A, 38yr	NF148	Left Earlobe Skin
F, A, 46yr	NF149	Labioplasty
F, A, 33yr	NF150	Abdominoplasty
F, C, 43yr	NF151	Earlobe
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
F, C, 13yr	NF175	Ulnar Forearm (Flexor Surface)
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 (Gingivia)
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	
NK136	Peridermal naevus (SD)	
NK137	Abdominoplasty	
NK138	Abdominoplasty	
NK139	Supra-Eyebrow	
NK140	Rt Traumatic Earlobe Cleft	
NK141	Abdominoplasty	
NK142	Eyelid skin	
NK143	Eyelid skin	
NK144	Radial Abdominoplasty	
NK145	Cleft earlobe	
NK146	Rt forehead	
NK147	Abdominoplasty	
NK148	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	
NK175	Ulnar Forearm (Flexor Surface)	
NK176	Abdominoplastry	
hOMK100	Oral Mucosa	
hOMK101	Lip mucosa (from rev)	
hOMK102	Oral Mucosa (Gingivia)	
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	
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	
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	
M, C, 31yr	KF117	Left Earlobe
F, C, 43yr	KF118	Pfannenstiyl 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	NSCF10	Lt Knee Scar
F, A, 34yr	NSCF11	Lt Leg Scar
M, C, 19yr	NSCF12	Rt Abdomen Scar
F, C, 40yr	NSCF13	Abdominoplasty

**Fibroblast adj to NS of Keloid**

nsKF104	Left deltoid	
nsKF110	Left cheek	
nsKF111	Right back	
nsKF112	Right cheek	
nsKF114	Right back	
nsKF118	Pfannenstiyl 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	

ask5	Back neck	
ask6	Bilateral upper eyelid	
ask7	Back	
ask8		
ask9	Hand (Radial / Aluar)	
ask10	Eyelid	
ask11	Lt Forearm Skin (SD)	
ask12	Upper Abdomen	
ask14	Facelift skin	
ask16	Facelift skin	
ask17	Abdominoplasty	
ask18	Abdominoplasty	
ask19	Eyelid skin	
ask20	Eyelid skin	
ask21 L/R	Cheek (Face)	
ask22 L/R	Neck	
ask23	Upper Eyelid skin	
ask24	Preocular (Ear)	
ask25	Lower Eyelid Skin	
ask26	Rt Forearm skin	
ask27	Abdominoplasty	
ask28	Abdominoplasty	
ask29	Bilateral Eyelid skin	
ask30	Upper Eyelid skin	
ask31	Rt Medial Heel Skin (lesion)	
ask32	Upper Eyelid skin	
ask33	Upper Eyelid skin	

**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		
KK117	Left Earlobe	
KK118*	Pfannenstiyl 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	
NSCK6	Lt Jawline Depressed Scar	
NSCK7	Rt Knee Scar	
NSCK8	Bilateral Breast Scar	
NSCK9	Lt Chest Scar	
NSCK10	Lt Knee Scar	
NSCK11	Lt Leg Scar	
NSCK12	Rt Abdomen Scar	
NSCK13	Abdominoplasty	

\* 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 Epidermal Keratinocyte 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:

EpiLife Basal Medium (Cascade Biologics Cat# M-EPI-500-CA): 500ml/bottle

EpiLife Defined Growth Supplement (EDGS): 5ml/vial

Prepare EpiLife Growth Medium: EpiLife supplemented with 1% EDGS and 1% Antibiotics/Antimycotics

1x Trypsin-EDTA solution (from Trypsin-EDTA (10X), 0.5% Trypsin with EDTA Cat#15400-054, Invitrogen Corporation)

#### Cell Culture Process

1. The recommended seeding density for Human Epidermal Keratinocytes is 3,300 cells/cm<sup>2</sup> or 250,000 cells/T75 tissue culture flask. Cells will reach 70%-80% 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. Resuspend 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 Epidermal Keratinocytes**

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 70% to 80% confluent and contain many mitotic figures throughout the flask.

**Important: Do not let cells confluent more than 80%. At this stage, cells can be growth-arrest and do not proliferate well in next passage**

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 EpiLife Growth Medium for further experiment or cryopreservation

3. Subculture 1-3 flasks at a time.

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

**Note:** *It is recommended not to go beyond Passage 4.*

## 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.