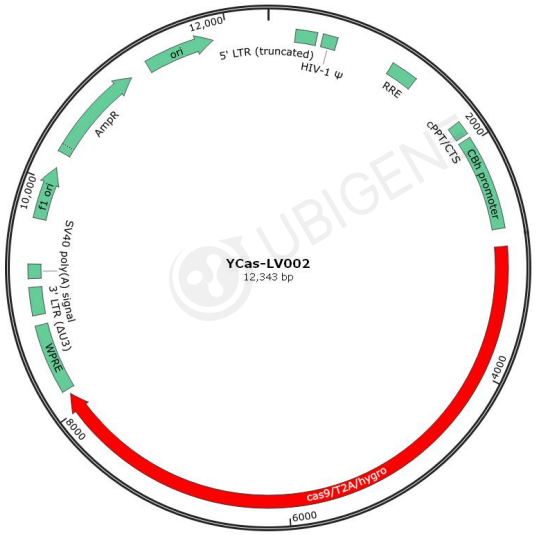
# Cell Use Instruction - BEAS-2B-CAS9 Cell Line

## Product Info

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Catalog | YC-B005-Cas9-H | | |
| Cell line | BEAS-2B-CAS9 | Morphology | Epithelial-like, adherent |
| Fluorescent & resistance | No fluorescence，Hygro | Passage ratio | 1:3~1:4 |
| Culture method | 90% DMEM+10% FBS<br>Ubigene didn't use P/S. But client could use P/S after cells grow in good condition after thawing. | | |
| Cryopreservation solution | 50%DMEM+40%FBS+10%DMSO | | |
| Antibiotic concentration for maintenance | H=150.0μg/mL<br>Note: To maintain stable expression of the cas9 gene, maintain cells under antibiotic selection during optimal growth conditions. | | |
| Special Note | | | |

## Product Validation Data

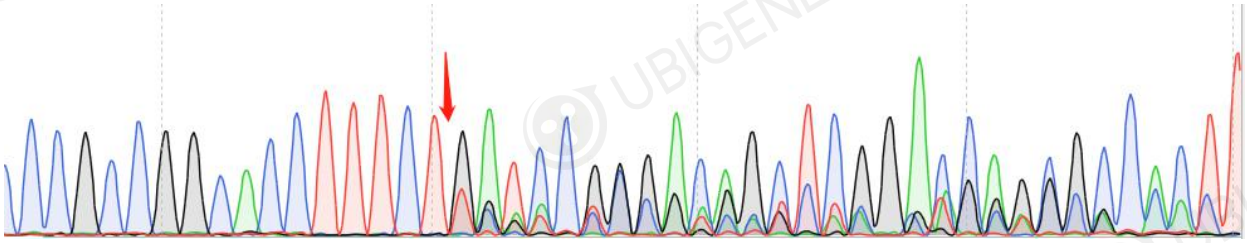
1) Plasmid map




2) RT-QPCR

| Sample Name | Target Name | Cт Mean | ΔCт |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEAS-2B-CAS9 | Cas9 | 16.73748207 | 1.63494587 |
| BEAS-2B-CAS9 | β-actin | 15.10253620 | |
| BEAS-2B | Cas9 | 33.90849304 | 19.36977291 |
| BEAS-2B | β-actin | 14.53872013 | |

3) Cutting Efficiency Validation



Note: The above figure shows the sequencing peaks of the BEAS-2B-CAS9 stable cell pool which is electroporated by SOCS3 gene targeting gRNA plasmid, after 48h antibiotic screening. The red arrow indicates the position where the nested peak appears, which shows that the genotype of the target site is significantly changed due to the cutting. Therefore, it indicates that Cas9 nuclease is successfully

expressed.

## Use of Cas9 stable cell line

1) The cell line stably expresses Cas9 nuclease. Gene knockout can be achieved by transfecting the gRNA into the Cas9 stable cell line. Gene knock-in and point mutation can be achieved by transfecting the gRNA and Donor DNA.
2) The transfected gRNA can be the form of plasmid, synthetic or vitro transcribed sgRNA. The transfer method can be transient transfection (e.g. liposome method, or electrotransfer method), or stable transduction (such as lentivirus method).
3) Long term culture of cell line in vitro may lead to changes in cell genome. It could be some changes in the expression of Cas9 (expression decreases). Therefore, it is recommended to use cell lines with low number of passages (within 10 passages) for experiments.

## Cell Reception

Cryopreserved cells:

In the case of cryopreserved cells transported with dry ice, upon received, immediately transfer to liquid nitrogen for storage or store briefly at -80°C freezer, or proceed directly to cell thawing. Upon cell thawing, please count the cell number and cell viability and take some photos of the cells under different magnification (e.g. at 100x and 40x) as the records.

Notice: Upon received, please ensure to takes photos of the package, including dry ice and the tubes, and contact us within 24 hrs if any abnormalities such as dry ice has ran out, the cap of the cryovial is dislodged, broken and the cell is contaminated.

## Cell Thawing

1) Preparation: warm up the complete culture medium in 37°C water bath for 30 mins. Transfer the cryopreserved vial from liquid nitrogen to - 80°C freezer, and leave for several minutes to volatilize residual liquid nitrogen;
2) Inside the ultra-clean bench, pipet 6-7 mL of complete medium into a 15 mL centrifuge tube;
3) Take out the cryopreserved vial from - 80℃ freezer and leave in dry ice temporarily, shake slightly before thawing to remove residual dry ice and liquid nitrogen. Then hold the cap with forceps, quickly thaw cells in a 37°C water bath by gently swirling the vial (Note: keep the cap out of the water). In about 1 minute, it would completely thaw;
4) Inside the ultra-clean bench, sterilize the outer surface of the vial by wiping with an alcohol cotton pellet and leave it to dry. Transfer the thawed cells to the prepared centrifuge tube (step 2) by pipette, close the lid, and centrifuge at 1100 rpm for 4 mins at room temp to collect the cells;
5) Inside the ultra-clean bench, carefully remove and discard the supernatant. Resuspend cell pellet with 1mL of fresh complete medium and then transfer to a T25 flask (or 6 cm culture dish) containing 4 mL of complete medium, label the flask with cell name, date and passage no., incubate the flask in a 37℃, 5%CO2 incubator.

Note: Please do not thaw the cells directly to a T75 flask or 10 cm culture dish.

## Cell Passaging

1) As long as the cells are 80%-90% confluent, it is ready to passage. Inside the ultra-clean bench, remove and discard the medium from the flask and briefly rinse the cell 1-2 times with 1×PBS (2-3

mL for T25 flask, 4-5 mL for T75) to remove residual medium and serum;

2) Add the corresponding volume of trypsin solution (see below table 1 for details) and allow trypsin completely cover the cells, place the flask into the incubator and incubate for 1-2 mins (If cells are hard to digest, allow appropriate extension of incubation), until the majority of the cells become round and non-adherent as observed under the microscope, a large number of cells detached from each side when gently shaking and tapping the flask, terminate trypsin digestion immediately;

3) Add complete medium to stop digestion, the volume is 2 times of trypsin. Then gently pipet the cells several times to allow all cells to be completely detached from the flask;

4) Transfer the cell suspension with a 10 mL pipette into a 50 mL centrifuge tube, rinse the residual cells from the flask using appropriate volume of PBS , then collect and put them together to the centrifuge tube;

5) Centrifuge at 1100 rpm for 4 mins at room temp. After centrifugation, remove and discard the supernatant and resuspend the cells with 2 mL of complete medium;

6) Cells need to be passaged at appropriate passage ratio, 1:3 for the first passage, increasing the passaging ratio if the cells are grown to confluence within two days, or decreasing the passaging ratio if the cells are not grown to confluence in 3-4 days.

**Table 1. Volume of Trypsin solution added to different size of culture plates/flasks**

| Size of culture plates/flasks | Trypsin Volume added |
|---|---|
| 6-well plate | 0.5 mL |
| T25 | 1 mL |
| T75 | 2-3 mL |

| | |
|---|---|
| T175 | 3-4 mL |

## Cell cryopreservation

1) Same as procedures of cell passaging, inside the ultra-clean bench, digest the cells to a single-cell suspension, and terminate digestion by adding complete medium. All liquid is transferred to a 50 mL centrifuge tube;
2) Mix well by pipetting and take 20 μL for cell counting;
3) Centrifuge at 1100 rpm for 4 mins at room temp. After centrifugation, remove and discard the supernatant, and resuspend the cells with 1-2 mL of 4℃ pre-cooled cryopreservation medium (use the one you usually use in lab, or any commercial cryopreservation solutions are fine), then add cryopreservation medium to adjust to the required density ($1x10^6$-$1x10^7$cells/mL);
4) Aliquot the cell suspension to cryovials as 1 mL/tube, close the lid tightly, and the cryovials should be labeled with the cell name, source, cell passage number, and date of cryopreservation in advance;
5) Place the cryovials in 4°C pre-cooled Freezing Container, then put the container in -80℃ freezers within 15 mins after cell cryopreservation;
6) Stay overnight, transfer the cryovials to liquid nitrogen for long-term storage.