MML-1

300288

GENERAL INFORMATION

Description

The MML-1 cell line is a melanoma cell line derived from malignant melanoma. This cell line is used primarily to study melanoma biology, particularly the role of extracellular vesicles (EVs) in cell-to-cell communication and tumor progression. MML-1 cells release various subtypes of EVs, including exosomes, microvesicles, and apoptotic bodies, each carrying distinct RNA cargos, such as microRNAs (miRNAs) and other non-coding RNAs.
Studies using MML-1 cells have demonstrated that exosomes released from these cells contain specific miRNAs like miR-214-3p, miR-199a-3p, and miR-155-5p, which are closely associated with melanoma progression and metastasis. These miRNAs are enriched in exosomes compared to other EV types and have been linked to important melanoma-related pathways, such as the regulation of the MAPK signaling pathway and tumor microenvironment interactions. Interestingly, comparisons of miRNA profiles from MML-1-derived exosomes with clinical samples of melanoma show a significant overlap, indicating the clinical relevance of this cell model in understanding melanoma progression.
In addition to miRNAs, MML-1 cells also release other non-coding RNAs such as small nucleolar RNAs (snoRNAs) and mitochondrial-associated transfer RNAs (mt-RNAs), which are differentially distributed among the EV subtypes. These findings highlight the MML-1 cell line's utility in studying the molecular mechanisms of melanoma, particularly how tumor cells communicate via EVs and influence their microenvironment.

Tissue	Skin
Disease	Melanoma

Synonyms

- MML1

CLASSIFICATION

Organism	Human
Sex	Unspecified
Growth properties	Adherent
Biosafety level	1

CHARACTERISTICS

Morphology	Epithelial-like
Tumourigenic	Yes, in nude mice

IDENTIFIERS

Citation

MML-1 (Cytion catalog number 300288)

NCBI TaxID	9606
Cellosaurus	CVCL_6004

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EXPRESSION AND SUSCEPTIBILITY

Protein expression

P53 positive

Mutational profile

V600E type BRAF Mutation was determined by DNA based methods (sequencing, RT-PCR) and protein based methods (Western Blot).

Reverse transcriptase	Negative

HANDLING AND CULTURE

Culture medium

RPMI 1640, w: 2.0 mM stable Glutamine, w: 2.0 g/L NaHCO3 (Cytion article number 820700a)

Incubation atmosphere	37°C, 5% CO_2, humidified atmosphere.

Supplements

Supplement the medium with 10% FBS

Dissociation reagent	Accutase

Subculturing

Remove the old medium from the adherent cells and wash them with PBS that lacks calcium and magnesium. For T25 flasks, use 3-5 ml of PBS, and for T75 flasks, use 5-10 ml. Then, cover the cells completely with Accutase, using 1-2 ml for T25 flasks and 2.5 ml for T75 flasks. Let the cells incubate at room temperature for 8-10 minutes to detach them. After incubation, gently mix the cells with 10 ml of medium to resuspend them, then centrifuge at 300xg for 3 minutes. Discard the supernatant, resuspend the cells in fresh medium, and transfer them into new flasks that already contain fresh medium.

Seeding density	1 x 10^4 cells/cm^2
Fluid renewal	2 to 3 times per week
Post-thaw recovery	After thawing, plate the cells at 5 x 10^4 cells/cm^2 and allow the cells to recover from the freezing process and to adhere for at least 24 hours.

Thawing and culturing

Confirm that the vial remains deeply frozen upon delivery, as cells are shipped on dry ice to maintain optimal temperatures during transit.
Upon receipt, either store the cryovial immediately at temperatures below -150°C to ensure the preservation of cellular integrity, or proceed to step 3 if immediate culturing is required.
For immediate culturing, swiftly thaw the vial by immersing it in a 37°C water bath with clean water and an antimicrobial agent, agitating gently for 40-60 seconds until a small ice clump remains.
Perform all subsequent steps under sterile conditions in a flow hood, disinfecting the cryovial with 70% ethanol before opening.
Carefully open the disinfected vial and transfer the cell suspension into a 15 ml centrifuge tube containing 8 ml of room-temperature culture medium, mixing gently.
Centrifuge the mixture at 300 x g for 3 minutes to separate the cells and carefully discard the supernatant containing residual freezing medium.
Gently resuspend the cell pellet in 10 ml of fresh culture medium. For adherent cells, divide the suspension between two T25 culture flasks; for suspension cultures, transfer all the medium into one T25 flask to promote effective cell interaction and growth.
Adhere to established subculture protocols for continued growth and maintenance of the cell line, ensuring reliable experimental outcomes.

QUALITY CONTROL AND CRYOPRESERVATION

Sterility

Mycoplasma contamination is excluded using both PCR-based assays and luminescence-based mycoplasma detection methods.
To ensure there is no bacterial, fungal, or yeast contamination, cell cultures are subjected to daily visual inspections.

Freeze medium	As a cryopreservation medium, we use complete growth medium (including FBS) + 10% DMSO for adequate post-thaw viability, or CM-1 (Cytion catalog number 800100), which includes optimized osmoprotectants and metabolic stabilizers to enhance recovery and reduce cryo-induced stress.

Storage conditions

For long-term preservation, place vials in vapor-phase liquid nitrogen at about −150 to −196 °C. Storage at −80 °C is acceptable only as a short interim step before transfer to liquid nitrogen.

Shipping conditions

Cryopreserved cell lines are shipped on dry ice in validated, insulated packaging with sufficient refrigerant to maintain approximately −78 °C throughout transit. On receipt, inspect the container immediately and transfer vials without delay to appropriate storage.

DONOR

Donor age	Unspecified

LEGAL AND SAFETY

Safety precautions

When planning to store a cryovial in liquid nitrogen for future thawing, it is mandatory to adhere to stringent safety measures. Appropriate protective gloves and clothing are essential, and the use of a face mask or safety goggles is required during the transfer of frozen samples to or from the liquid nitrogen tank. This is to mitigate the risk of injury from potential cryovial explosions upon removal, which can result in the projection of sharp fragments.

Warranty

At Cytion, we stand behind the quality and viability of our products.
We guarantee that our cells will be viable at the start of culture for
60 days after shipment from our facilities.
We assure that all materials conform to the specifications described in the
Certificate of Analysis and/or Product Sheet.
For full details, please refer to our
Warranty Statement.

Material Transfer Agreement required	Yes