HROC348

300719

GENERAL INFORMATION

Description

HROC348 is a human colorectal carcinoma cell line derived from a primary tumor resected from an adult male patient diagnosed with sigmoid colon cancer. The tumor was classified as a moderately advanced adenocarcinoma (T3, G3, N2), indicating significant local invasion and lymph node involvement, consistent with aggressive tumor behavior. The carcinoma originated in the sigmoid colon, a common anatomical site for sporadic colorectal cancer, and presented with microsatellite stability (MSS), which aligns it with the chromosomal instability (CIN) subtype rather than the MSI-high hypermutated class of colorectal tumors.
Molecular profiling of HROC348 shows wild-type status for both KRAS and BRAF, suggesting the absence of common activating mutations in these genes that are frequently implicated in colorectal cancer progression and therapy resistance. This molecular background makes HROC348 particularly suitable for studies focused on non-mutated RAS/RAF signaling and its implications in tumor growth, therapeutic response, and resistance mechanisms. The cell line does not display the CpG island methylator phenotype (CIMP), further supporting its classification within the conventional (non-hypermutated) colorectal cancer subgroup.
Clinically, the tumor was positive for lymph node metastasis (LN_pos = 2), but distant metastasis (M) was noted only once, and no right-sided colon involvement was recorded, consistent with a left-sided colorectal cancer profile. These features, combined with the MSS status and molecular markers, position HROC348 as a representative model for studying left-sided, KRAS/BRAF wild-type, microsatellite-stable colorectal adenocarcinoma. It also offers translational value for preclinical testing of targeted therapies and immune-modulatory agents in MSS tumors, which are typically less responsive to immune checkpoint blockade.

Tissue	Sigmoid colon
Disease	Carcinoma
Metastatic site	Not reported (primary sigmoid colon adenocarcinoma; no confirmed distant metastasis at time of sampling)

Applications

Colorectal cancer research; KRAS/BRAF wild-type MSS CRC biology; left-sided colorectal cancer modeling; drug sensitivity in non-mutated RAS/RAF tumors; HROC Linnebacher biobank studies; CRC immunotherapy evaluation; preclinical oncology

CLASSIFICATION

Organism	Human
Sex	Male
Growth properties	Adherent
GMO status	Non-GMO

GMO status details

No genetic modification; wildtype patient-derived CRC cell line from the HROC Linnebacher biobank. KRAS wild-type, BRAF wild-type, MSS, CIMP-negative.

Biosafety level	1

CHARACTERISTICS

Morphology	Epithelial-like
Cell type	Epithelial cells
MSI status	MSS

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IDENTIFIERS

Citation

HROC348 (Cytion catalog number 300719)

NCBI TaxID	9606
Cellosaurus	Not assigned

HANDLING AND CULTURE

Culture medium

DMEM:Ham's F12 (1:1), w: 3.1 g/L Glucose, w: 2.5 mM L-Glutamine, w: 15 mM HEPES, w: 0.5 mM Sodium pyruvate, w: 1.2 g/L NaHCO3 (Cytion article number 820400a)

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.

Fluid renewal	2 to 3 times per week

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	77 years
Ethnicity	Caucasian

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.

Third-party agreements apply	Yes