mIMCD-3

305382

GENERAL INFORMATION

Description

The mIMCD-3 cell line is derived from the murine inner medullary collecting duct and is widely used as a model for studying renal epithelial cell biology, kidney development, and pathophysiology. This immortalized cell line exhibits characteristics typical of the collecting duct, including the ability to form tubular structures in 3D culture systems and expression of tight junction proteins, aquaporins, and epithelial markers. mIMCD-3 cells are particularly valuable for exploring mechanisms of ion transport, water regulation, and cellular response to mechanical stress, making them an essential tool in nephrology research.
mIMCD-3 cells have been utilized in studies of polycystic kidney disease (PKD) to understand the molecular basis of cyst formation. In particular, this cell line has been genetically modified to investigate the role of the polycystin proteins (PKD1 and PKD2), which are key players in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD). For instance, mIMCD-3 cells lacking PKD1 exhibit abnormal tubule dilation under mechanical stress, mimicking the cystogenesis observed in PKD patients. Additionally, experiments involving mIMCD-3 cells have demonstrated the role of primary cilia in mediating cAMP signaling and mechanotransduction, critical processes in renal epithelial function and disease pathology.
This cell line is also employed in drug discovery and testing, particularly in the context of nephrotoxicity and kidney-specific therapies. mIMCD-3 cells provide a platform for studying responses to chemotherapeutic agents like cisplatin, which can induce oxidative stress and apoptosis in renal cells. Furthermore, their robust growth characteristics and reproducibility in culture conditions make mIMCD-3 cells an adaptable model for investigating diverse aspects of kidney biology and for advancing therapeutic approaches in renal diseases.

Tissue	Kidney, inner medullary collecting duct
Disease	Normal

Synonyms

- mIMCD3
- IMCD-3
- IMCD3
- mouse Inner Medullary Collecting Duct-3

CLASSIFICATION

Organism	Mouse
Sex	Unspecified
Growth properties	Adherent
GMO status	GMO-S1

GMO status details

GMO-S1: This murine inner medullary collecting duct cell line (mIMCD-3) contains an SV40 T-Antigen transgene derived from a transgenic mouse model, supporting immortalization. The construct is stably present in primary kidney-derived cells. This classification applies only within Germany and may differ elsewhere.

Biosafety level	2

CHARACTERISTICS

Morphology	Epithelial-like

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IDENTIFIERS

Citation

mIMCD-3 (Cytion catalog number 305382)

NCBI TaxID	10090
Cellosaurus	CVCL_0429

EXPRESSION AND SUSCEPTIBILITY

Viruses

Transformant: Simian virus 40 (SV40)

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.

Seeding density	1 to 3 x 10^4 cells/cm^2
Fluid renewal	2 to 3 times per week
Post-thaw recovery	After thawing, plate the cells at 2 to 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

Breed / subspecies	Tg(SV40E)Bri/7 transgenic
Donor age	Adult

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