# PT-K75

305460

## □□

### □□

The PT-K75 cell line is a porcine-derived model that originates from nasal turbinate mucosa. PT-K75 has been extensively characterized for its swine leukocyte antigen (SLA) gene diversity, which is significant for understanding immune responses in swine models and for applications such as xenotransplantation and disease studies.
PT-K75 displays unique SLA alleles, including novel variants like SLA-1*08pt13, SLA-2*w09pt22, and SLA-2*1001, which are essential for understanding swine immune diversity. Some alleles identified in PT-K75 also possess distinct polymorphic features, such as small deletions or insertions that could potentially affect antigen presentation and immune regulation. These sequence variations contribute to the immunogenetic complexity of PT-K75, providing a robust model for studying swine-specific immune responses and interactions with pathogens.
The PT-K75 cell line serves as a valuable in vitro tool for virology, immunology, and genetic studies. Its origin from nasal turbinate tissue makes it particularly suitable for investigating respiratory viruses, immune activation, and host-pathogen interactions in porcine models. The characterization of SLA genes in PT-K75 enhances its utility in developing vaccines, studying swine-specific immune traits, and exploring cross-species immune responses, such as in xenotransplantation research. This cell line offers a unique and well-documented platform for advancing swine immunogenetics and translational biomedical research.

| | |
|---|---|
| □□□□□ | Nasal |

### □□

3D cell culture

### □□

| | |
|---|---|
| □□ | □□ |
| □□□□ | □□□ |
| □□□□ | □□□□□□ |
| □□□□□□□□□□□□ | 1 |

### □□

| | |
|---|---|
| □□□ | Fibroblast-like |
| □□□□□ | Fibroblast |

## □□□

### □□

PT-K75 (Cytion catalog number 305460)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NCBI** □□□□□ | 9823 |
| □□□□□□ | CVCL_6436 |

## □□□□□□

### □□□□□□□

Porcine cytomegalovirus

## □□□□□□□

### □□

DMEM, w: 4.5 g/L Glucose, w: 4 mM L-Glutamine, w: 3.7 g/L NaHCO3, w: 1.0 mM Sodium pyruvate (Cytion article number 820300a)

| | |
|---|---|
| □□□□□ | 37°C, 5% $CO_2$, humidified atmosphere. |

### □□□□□□

Supplement the medium with 10% FBS

| | |
|---|---|
| □□□□ | Accutase |
| □□□□ | 2-4*10^4/cm² |
| □□□□□ | 2 to 3 times per week |

### □□□□□

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.

## □□□□□□□□□

### □□□

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.

| | |
|---|---|
| □□□□ | As a cryopreservation medium, we recommend CM-1 (Cytion catalog number 800100), which includes optimized osmoprotectants and metabolic stabilizers to enhance recovery and reduce cryo-induced stress. |

### □□□□

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.

### □□□□

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.

## □□□

| | |
|---|---|
| □□□□□□ | Newborn |

## □□□□□

### □□□□□□□□

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.

□□

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.

| | |
|---|---|
| □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ | Yes |

□□□□

□□□