RenCa

400321

GENERAL INFORMATION

Description

RenCa (Renal Carcinoma) cells are a murine renal adenocarcinoma cell line. They are derived from a tumor spontaneously developed in the kidney of a BALB/c mouse, a common inbred strain used in research. RenCa cells are used extensively to study renal cancer biology, tumor immunology, and cancer therapy, including the efficacy of immunotherapeutic agents. The cells are known for their aggressive tumor formation when implanted in syngeneic mice, making them a valuable model for in vivo experiments that aim to mimic cancer progression and metastasis in a controlled laboratory environment.
RenCa cells are characterized by a high mitotic index and are able to grow in an anchorage-independent manner, forming colonies in soft agar, which is a hallmark of oncogenic transformation. They display a fibroblast-like morphology and due to their origin in a BALB/c mouse, RenCa cells are particularly useful for research using immunocompetent mice, facilitating studies on the interaction between cancer cells and the immune system. This cell line has been utilized in numerous studies investigating the role of specific immune cells and molecules in tumor growth suppression and the potential for therapeutic intervention.
In addition to their use in immunotherapy research, RenCa cells have also served as a tool in the study of cancer metastasis mechanisms, particularly in the context of the renal system. They have been employed to assess the impact of various genes and proteins on tumor invasiveness and metastatic potential, offering insights into the pathways that might be targeted to inhibit cancer spread in renal carcinoma. These features make RenCa a crucial model in both fundamental and translational cancer research.

Tissue	Kidney
Disease	Carcinoma

Synonyms

- Renca
- RENCA
- Renal Carcinoma

CLASSIFICATION

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

GMO status details

GMO-S1: This murine renal carcinoma cell line (RenCa) contains stable, undefined genetic alterations associated with spontaneous tumorigenesis. The modification renders the line GMO-classified under German rules. This classification applies only within Germany and may differ elsewhere.

Biosafety level	1

CHARACTERISTICS

Morphology	Epithelial-like
Tumourigenic	Yes, in syngeneic mice
Doubling time	47 hours

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IDENTIFIERS

Citation

RenCa (Cytion catalog number 400321)

NCBI TaxID	10090
Cellosaurus	CVCL_2174

EXPRESSION AND SUSCEPTIBILITY

Virus susceptibility

MAP testing negative (Sendai, Ektromelie, Polyoma, K-Virus, Kilham, LCM, M.pulmonis, MVM, Theiler`s GD VII, toolan`s H-1, MHV, RCV/SDA, M-Adenovirus)

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	2 x 10^4 cells/cm^2
Fluid renewal	2 to 3 times per week
Post-thaw recovery	Fast. Viability 93%. Allow cells to recover from the freezing process for 24 to 48 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	BALB/c
Donor age	6 weeks

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.

Disclaimer

Our cells are provided for in vitro laboratory research purposes exclusively and are not intended for clinical or diagnostic use, nor are they to be administered to humans or used for veterinary purposes. Users must adhere to all applicable guidelines and regulations for the handling and use of these cells in a research setting.

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