

DLD-1 human PD-L1 Cell Line

Cat. No: KC-1227

Version 19040301

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I. Cell Line Information

Catalog number	KC-1227
Cell line name:	DLD-1 human PDL1 Cell Line
Gene ID/Accession #:	NM_014143
Host cell line	DLD-1
Cell type:	Human Colorectal adenocarcinoma
Description:	DLD-1 cell line stable expressing exogenous human PD-L1 gene
Quantity:	One vial of frozen cells (5X10 ⁶ per vial)
Stability:	Stable in culture over a minimum of 10 passages
Application:	Drug screening and biological assays
Freeze medium:	70% DMEM + 20% FBS + 10% DMSO
Propagation medium:	DMEM + 10% FBS + 0.5ug/ml Puromycin
Selection marker:	Puromycin
Morphology:	Epithelial
Subculture:	Split saturated culture 1:4~1:5 every 2~3 days; seed out at about 1-3 x 10 ⁵ cells/ml
Incubation:	37 °C with 5% CO ₂
Doubling time:	Approximately 30 hours
Mycoplasma status:	Negative
Biosafety level:	1
Storage:	Liquid nitrogen immediately upon receiving

II. Background

PD-L1, also called human programmed cell death ligand 1, is a transmembrane protein that play a major role in suppressing the immune system during particular events such as pregnancy, tissue allografts, autoimmune disease, virus infection and cancer. PD-L1 binds to its receptor PD-1 on activated T cells, B cells, and myeloid cells, to modulate activation or inhibition. Upregulation of PD-L1 can allow cancer cell to evade the host immune

system.

III. Cell Line Generation

DLD-1 Human PD-L1 Cell Line was generated using plasmid with human PD-L1 gene sequence.

IV. Characterization using FACS

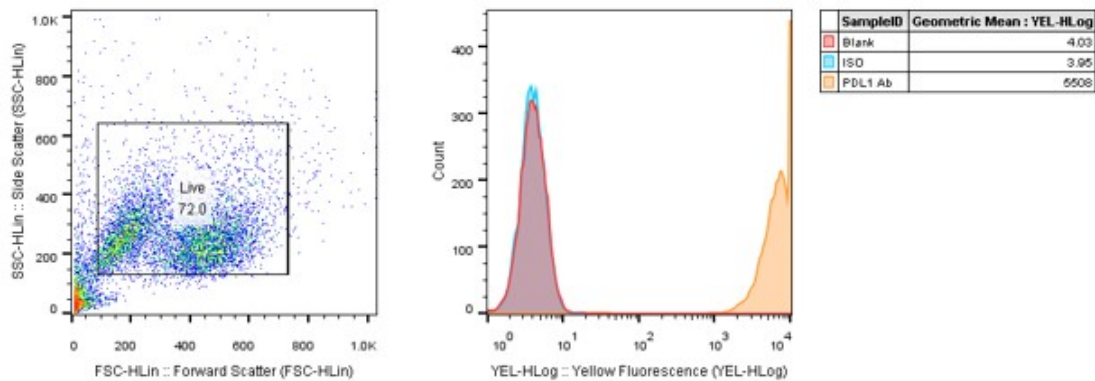


Figure: Characterization of PDL1 overexpressing in DLD-1 stable clones using FACS.

V. Application

- A. Hybridoma or binders of PD1/PD-L1 screening with FACS
- B. blockage of PD1/PD-L1 binding with FACS

VI. Cell Resuscitation

1. Prewarm culture medium (DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS and 0.5ug/ml puromycin) in a 37°C water bath.
2. Thaw the frozen vial in a 37°C water bath for 1-2 minutes.
3. Transfer the vial into biosafety cabinet, and wipe the surface with 70% ethanol.
4. Unscrew the top of the vial and transfer the cell suspension gently into a sterile centrifuge tube containing 9.0 mL complete culture medium.
5. Spin at ~ 125 x g for 5~7 minutes at room temperature, and discard the supernatant without disturbing the pellet.
6. Resuspend cell pellet with the appropriate volume of complete medium and transfer the cell suspension into a T25 culture flask.
7. Incubate the flask at 37°C, 5% CO₂ incubator.
8. Split saturated culture 1:4 ~ 1:5 every 2~3 days; seed out at about 1-3 x 10⁵ cells/ml.

VII. Cell Freezing

1. Prepare the freezing medium (70% DMEM + 20% FBS + 10% DMSO) fresh immediately before use.
2. Keep the freezing medium on ice and label cryovials.
3. Transfer cells to a sterile, conical centrifuge tube, and count the cells.
4. Centrifuge the cells at 250 x g for 5 minutes at room temperature and carefully aspirate off the medium.
5. Resuspend the cells at a density of at least 3×10^6 cells/ml in chilled freezing medium.
6. Aliquot 1 ml of the cell suspension into each cryovial.
7. Freeze cells in the CoolCell freezing container overnight in a -80°C freezer.
8. Transfer vials to liquid nitrogen for long-term storage.

VIII. References

1. Sunshine, J. & Taube, J. M. PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors. *Current Opinion in Pharmacology* 23, 32–38 (2015).
2. Boussiotis, V. A. Molecular and Biochemical Aspects of the PD-1 Checkpoint Pathway. *N Engl J Med* 375, 1767–1778 (2016).
3. Topalian, S. L. et al. Safety, activity, and immune correlates of anti-PD-1 antibody in cancer. *N Engl J Med* 366, 2443–2454 (2012).

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