

B'SYS GmbH

# CHO K<sub>Ca</sub>3.1 (SK4 / IK1) Cell Line

Specification Sheet

© B'SYS GmbH

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	PF	RODUCT SHIPMENT	.3
	1.1 1.2 1.3	Product Format	.3 .3 .3
2	IN	ITRODUCTION	.4
3	CI	ELL CULTURE CONDITIONS	.5
	3.1 3.2	General	.5
	3.3 3.4	Antibiotics	5
	3.5 3.6 3.7	Thawing Cells  Splitting Cells  Freezing Medium  Freezing Cells  Stability of CHO Kca3.1 cells	.6 .6 .6
	3.8	Stability of CHO K <sub>Ca</sub> 3.1 cells	.6
4	Ko	xa3.1 (SK4 / IK1) SEQUENCE	
	4.1	Accession Number NP_002241.1	.7
5	C	ONTACT INFORMATION	.8
	5.1	Contact Address for Technical Support & Ordering Information	.8



# 1 PRODUCT SHIPMENT

## 1.1 Product Format

CHO cells stably transfected with recombinant  $K_{\text{Ca}}3.1$  potassium channel:

- 0.75 mL aliquots of frozen cells at 1 E+06 cells/mL
- Cells are frozen in complete medium with 10% DMS0
- Cells are frozen at passage number, see vial

# 1.2 Mycoplasma Certificate

B'SYS periodically tests cells for presence of mycoplasma by means of highly sensitive PCR based assays. All delivered cells are free of mycoplasma.

## 1.3 Assays

CHO Kca3.1 cells were validated for manual patch-clamping



# 2 INTRODUCTION

 $K_{Ca}$  channels differ in their primary amino acid sequences and exhibit different single-channel conductances and pharmacological profiles. Each subtype plays a specific role in several physiological processes, including neurosecretion, smooth muscle tone, action potential shape and spike frequency adaptation.

One group of calcium activated potassium channels include ion channels with intermediate conductance:  $K_{Ca}3.1$  (IK). These channels are voltage-insensitive and are activated by low concentrations of internal calcium (less than 1.0  $\mu$ M). Both IK and SK channels play roles in processes involving calcium-dependent signalling in both electrically excitable and non excitable cells. Unless they do not bind calcium directly they detect it by virtue of calmodulin, which is constitutively bound to the C-terminal region. Binding of calcium to this calmodulin results in conformational changes that are in turn responsible for channel gating.



# 3 CELL CULTURE CONDITIONS

#### 3.1 General

CHO  $K_{Ca}3.1$  cells are incubated at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere with 5%  $CO_2$  (rel. humidity > 95%). The cells are continuously maintained and passaged in sterile culture flasks containing F12 (HAM) medium supplemented with 10% foetal bovine serum, 1.0% Penicillin/Streptomycin solution and 100  $\mu$ g/mL Hygromycin. The CHO  $K_{Ca}3.1$  cells are passaged at a confluence of about 80%. For electrophysiological measurements the cells are seeded onto e.g. 35 mm sterile culture dishes containing complete medium.

- All solutions and equipment coming in contact with the cells must be sterile.
- Use proper sterile technique and work in a laminar flow hood.
- Be sure to have frozen cell stocks at hand before starting experiments.
- Cells should be split every 2-3 days at 70% 80% confluence at 1:3 to 1:5 ratio.

Table 1: Cell culture reagents

Product	Supplier	Order number
Nutrient mixture F-12 Ham (F12 Ham)	Sigma-Aldrich	N6658
Fetal Bovine Serine (FBS)	Gibco	10270-106
Penicillin / Streptomycin (100x)	Gibco	10378-016
Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS, without Ca <sup>2+</sup> and Mg <sup>2+</sup> )	Sigma-Aldrich	D8537
Hygromycin B (50 mg/mL)	Gibco	10687010
Detachin	Genlantis	T100T100
Trypsin EDTA (10x)	Sigma-Aldrich	T4174
DMS0	Sigma-Aldrich	D2438

For the preparation of 1X Trypsin/EDTA, the 10X solution is diluted in PBS (without Ca<sup>2+</sup> and Mg<sup>2+</sup>), aliquoted and stored in the freezer.

## 3.2 Recommended Complete Medium

- F12 (HAM) with L-Glutamine
- 10% FBS
- 1.0% Penicillin/Streptomycin

#### 3.3 Antibiotics

- CHO K<sub>Ca</sub>3.1 clones were selected under 500 μg/mL Hygromycin antibiotic pressure.
- To cultivate CHO K<sub>Ca</sub>3.1 cells, a reduced antibiotic pressure (100 μg/mL) must be used.
- To separate CHO K<sub>Ca</sub>3.1 cells from non-transfected cells, use 500µg/mL Hygromycin.

Remark: The permanent application of high antibiotic pressure has no effect on current density.

#### 3.4 Thawing Cells

- Remove vial of cells from liquid nitrogen and thaw quickly at 37°C.
- Decontaminate outside of vial with 70% Ethanol.
- Transfer cells to a T-25 culture flask containing 5 mL complete medium



- Incubate cells at 37°C for at least 4-6 hours to allow the cells to attach to the bottom of the flask
- Once cells attach to the bottom of the flask and look healthy, aspirate off the medium and replace with 5 mL complete medium containing selection antibiotics for cultivation (see 3.3)
- To check whether cells are attached properly, the flask can be gently moved while looking under the microscope
- If 48h after thawing the confluency is below 50%, replace the medium in the flask with fresh medium containing antibiotics
- Incubate cells at 37°C and check them daily until 50% to 80% confluency is reached.

#### 3.5 Splitting Cells

- When cells are 50% to 80% confluent remove complete medium.
- Wash cells with 1xPBS to remove excess medium
- Add 0.5 mL to 1 mL Detachin (or 1x Trypsin/EDTA) and incubate for 2 min at 37°C.
- Detach cells by gently tapping the sides of the flask add complete medium and pipet up and down to break clumps of cells.
- Passage cells into new flask with complete medium and antibiotics at 1:3 to 1:5 ratio.
- Use remaining suspension for counting the cells.

## 3.6 Freezing Medium

- Mix 0.9 mL fresh complete medium and 0.1 mL DMSO for every 1 mL freezing medium.
- Sterilize freezing medium by means of appropriate micro filter (0.1 μm 0.2 μm).

#### 3.7 Freezing Cells

- · Prepare fresh freezing medium and keep it on ice.
- Cells should have 80% 90% confluency prior to freezing.
- Remove the complete medium and wash cells with 1xPBS.
- Add 0.5 mL to 1 mL Detachin (or 1x Trypsin/EDTA) and incubate for 2 min at 37°C
- Detach cells by gently tapping the sides of the flask, add complete medium and pipet up and down to break clumps of cells.
- Pellet cells at 200 g using a centrifuge and carefully aspirate off medium.
- Resuspend cells at a density of approximately 1.0 E+06 cells per mL with fresh freezing medium.
- Aliquot 0.75 mL of cell suspension into each cryovial.
- Overnight incubate cells in a polystyrene box at -80°C.
- The next morning transfer cryovial in liquid nitrogen tank for long-term storage.

#### 3.8 Stability of CHO Kca3.1 cells

CHO  $K_{Ca}3.1$  cells stably express functionally active  $K_{Ca}3.1$  potassium channels over 20 passages. Under recommended cell culture conditions, no variation in current density was observed during this time.



# 4 K<sub>CA</sub>3.1 (SK4 / IK1) SEQUENCE

## 4.1 Accession Number NP\_002241.1

Cloned cDNA (KCNN4) encodes for the protein of the Kca3.1 (SK4 / IK1) channel (NP\_002241.1):

MGGDLVLGLGALRRRKRLLEQEKSLAGWALVLAGTGIGLMVLHAEMLWFGGCSWALYLFLVKCTISISTFLLLCLIVAFH AKEVQLFMTDNGLRDWRVALTGRQAAQIVLELVVCGLHPAPVRGPPCVQDLGAPLTSPQPWPGFLGQGEALLSLAMLLRL YLVPRAVLLRSGVLLNASYRSIGALNQVRFRHWFVAKLYMNTHPGRLLLGLTLGLWLTTAWVLSVAERQAVNATGHLSDT LWLIPITFLTIGYGDVVPGTMWGKIVCLCTGVMGVCCTALLVAVVARKLEFNKAEKHVHNFMMDIQYTKEMKESAARVLQ EAWMFYKHTRRKESHAARRHQRKLLAAINAFRQVRLKHRKLREQVNSMVDISKMHMILYDLQQNLSSSHRALEKQIDTLA GKLDALTELLSTALGPRQLPEPSQQSK\*



# 5 CONTACT INFORMATION

# 5.1 Contact Address for Technical Support & Ordering Information

B'SYS GmbH
 Technology Center Witterswil
 Benkenstrasse 254 B
 4108 Witterswil
 Switzerland

Tel: +41 61 721 77 44 Fax: +41 61 721 77 41 Email: info@bsys.ch Web: www.bsys.ch

