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Human Adipose Microvascular Endothelial Cells (HAMEC)

Catalog #7200

Cell Specification

Microvascular endothelial cells line blood vessels and contribute to many biological processes such as angiogenesis, coagulation, trafficking of lymphocytes, and the inflammatory response. Microvascular endothelial cells are diverse and have specific cellular characteristics and functions depending on the organ/tissue in which they are located. Adipose tissue is unique because it has the capacity to continually grow throughout adult life. Thus, it has a high level of angiogenesis to provide the extensive vascularization required for adipose tissue [1]. Studies have shown that angiogenesis precedes adipogenesis, implying that microvascular endothelial cells influence the proliferation of preadipocytes [2]. At the same time, microvascular endothelial cell growth is stimulated by adipocyte secreted VEGG, suggesting a complex paracrine relationship between microvascular endothelial cells and preadipocytes during tissue development [3].

HAMEC from ScienCell Research Laboratories are isolated from human adipose tissue. HAMEC are cryopreserved at passage one and delivered frozen. Each vial contains >5 x 10^5 cells in 1 ml volume. HAMEC are characterized by immunofluorescence with antibodies specific to vWF/Factor VIII and/or CD31 (PECAM1). HAMEC are negative for HIV-1, HBV, HCV, mycoplasma, bacteria, yeast and fungi. HAMEC are guaranteed to further expand for 10 population doublings under the conditions provided by ScienCell Research Laboratories.

Recommended Medium

It is recommended to use Endothelial Cell Medium (ECM, Cat. #1001) for the culturing of HAMEC.

Product Use

HAMEC are for research use only. They are not approved for human or animal use, or for application in *in vitro* diagnostic procedures.

Storage

Upon receiving, directly and immediately transfer the cells from dry ice to liquid nitrogen and keep the cells in liquid nitrogen until they are needed for experiments.

Shipping

Dry ice.

References

[1] Crandall DL, Hausman GJ, Kral JG. (1997) “A review of the microcirculation of adipose tissue: anatomic, metabolic, and angiogenic perspectives.” *Microcirculation* 4(2):211-32.

[2] Hutley LJ, Herington AC, Shurety W, Cheung C, Vesey DA, Cameron DP, Prins JB. (2000) “Human adipose tissue endothelial cells promote preadipocyte proliferation.” *American Journal of Physiology: Endocrinology and Metabolism*. 281(5):E1037-E1044.

[3] Hausman GJ, Richardson RL. (2004) “Adipose tissue angiogenesis.” *Journal of Animal Science*. 82(3): 925-934.

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Instructions for culturing primary cells

Caution: Cryopreserved primary cells are very delicate. Thaw the vial in a 37°C water bath and return the cells to culture as quickly as possible with minimal handling! Do not centrifuge the cells after thawing as this can damage the cells.

Initiating the culture:

Note: ScienCell primary cells must be cultured in a 37°C, 5% CO_2 incubator. Cells are only warranted if ScienCell media and reagents are used and the recommended protocols are followed.

1. Prepare a fibronectin-coated culture vessel (2 µg/cm^2, T-75 flask is recommended). To obtain a 2 µg/cm^2 fibronectin-coated culture vessel, add 10 ml of sterile Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline, Ca^{++}- and Mg^{++}-free (Cat. #0303) to a T-75 flask and then add 150 µl of fibronectin stock solution (Cat. #8248). Leave vessel in a 37°C incubator overnight (or for at least 2 hours).
2. Prepare complete medium. Decontaminate the external surfaces of medium bottle and medium supplement tubes with 70% ethanol and transfer them to a sterile field. Aseptically transfer supplement to the basal medium with a pipette. Rinse the supplement tube with medium to recover the entire volume.
3. Aspirate the fibronectin solution and add 20 ml of complete medium to the culture vessel. The fibronectin solution can be reused twice. Leave the vessel in the sterile field and proceed to thaw the cryopreserved cells.
4. Place the frozen vial in a 37°C water bath. Hold and rotate the vial gently until the contents completely thaw. Promptly remove the vial from the water bath, wipe it down with 70% ethanol, and transfer it to the sterile field.
5. Carefully remove the cap without touching the interior threads. Gently resuspend and dispense the contents of the vial into the equilibrated, fibronectin-coated culture vessel.

   Note: Dilution and centrifugation of cells after thawing are not recommended as these actions are more harmful to the cells than the effect of residual DMSO in the culture. It is also important that cells are plated in fibronectin-coated culture vessels to promote cell attachment.
6. Replace the cap or lid of the culture vessel and gently rock the vessel to distribute the cells evenly. Loosen cap, if necessary, to allow gas exchange.
7. Return the culture vessel to the incubator.
8. Do not disturb the culture for at least 16 hours after the culture has been initiated. Refresh culture medium the next day to remove residual DMSO and unattached cells.

Maintaining the culture:

1. Refresh supplemented culture medium the next morning after establishing a culture from cryopreserved cells.
2. Change the medium every three days thereafter, until the culture is approximately 70% confluent.
3. Once the culture reaches 70% confluency, change medium every other day until the culture is approximately 90% confluent.

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Subculturing:

1. Subculture when the culture reaches 90% confluency.
2. Prepare fibronectin-coated culture vessels (2 μg/cm^2) one day before subculture.
3. Warm complete medium, trypsin/EDTA solution, 0.05% (T/E, Cat. #0183), T/E neutralization solution (TNS, Cat. #0113), and DPBS (Ca^{++}- and Mg^{++}-free, Cat. #0303) to **room temperature**. We do not recommend warming reagents and medium in a 37°C water bath prior to use.
4. Rinse the cells with DPBS.
5. Add 8 ml DPBS and 2 ml 0.05% T/E solution (Cat. #0183) into flask (in the case of a T-75 flask). Gently rock the flask to ensure complete coverage of cells by T/E solution. Use a microscope to monitor the change in cell morphology.

   Note: We recommend using ScienCell's 0.05% T/E solution, which is optimized to minimize cell damage due to over trypsinization. If 0.25% T/E solution (Cat. #0103) is used, then 9.6 ml of DPBS and 0.4 ml of 0.25% T/E solution should be used.

   Caution: Do NOT use undiluted trypsin when subculturing primary cells.
6. During incubation, prepare a 50 ml conical centrifuge tube with 5 ml of fetal bovine serum (FBS, Cat. #0500).
7. Once the cells completely round up, transfer T/E solution from the flask to a 50 ml centrifuge tube (a small percent of cells may detach) and continue to incubate the flask at 37°C for another minute (no solution in the flask at this time).
8. At the end of incubation, gently tap the side of the flask to dislodge cells from the surface. Check under a microscope to make sure that all cells detach.
9. Add 5 ml of TNS solution to the flask and transfer detached cells to the 50 ml centrifuge tube. Rinse the flask with another 5 ml of TNS to collect the residual cells.
10. Examine the flask under a microscope for a successful cell harvest by looking at the number of cells being left behind; there should be less than 5%.
11. Centrifuge the 50 ml centrifuge tube at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes. Gently resuspend cells in culture medium.
12. Count and plate cells in a new fibronectin-coated culture vessel with the recommended cell density. A seeding density of 5,000-7,000 cells/cm^2 is recommended.

    Note: We do not recommend cryopreservation of primary cells by the end user. Refreezing cells may damage them and affect cell performance. ScienCell does not guarantee primary cells cryopreserved by the end user.

Caution: Handling human derived products is potentially biohazardous. Although each cell strain tests negative for HIV, HBV and HCV DNA, diagnostic tests are not necessarily 100% accurate, therefore, proper precautions must be taken to avoid inadvertent exposure. Always wear gloves and safety glasses when working with these materials. Never mouth pipette. We recommend following the universal procedures for handling products of human origin as the minimum precaution against contamination [1].

[1] Grizzle WE, Polt S. (1988) "Guidelines to avoid personal contamination by infective agents in research laboratories that use human tissues." *J Tissue Cult Methods*. 11: 191-9.