



**Rat Cardiac Myocytes
(RCM)**
Catalog #R6200

Cell Specification

Cardiac myocytes are the most physically energetic cells in the body. They are highly specialized high-oxygen-content cells that house a large number of mitochondria [1]. They occupy as much as 75% of the cardiac mass, but constitute only about one third of the total cell number in the heart. Differentiated cardiac myocytes have little capacity to proliferate; however, hypertrophic growth has been shown to respond to alpha1-adrenergic stimuli via the Ras/MEK pathway [2]. All cardiac myocytes are capable of spontaneous rhythmic depolarization and repolarization of their membranes. Contraction of cardiac myocytes is myogenic, which is independent of nervous stimulation. There is a complex network of signals in cardiac myocytes regulating the rhythmic pumping of the heart [3]. Cardiac myocyte hypertrophy and apoptosis have been implicated in the loss of contractile function during heart failure. A better understanding of the cardiac signaling network will help reveal the cellular mechanisms leading to cardiac myocyte death.

RCM from ScienCell Research Laboratories are isolated from postnatal day 2 or postnatal day 8 CD® IGS rat heart. RCM are cryopreserved at P0 and delivered frozen. Each vial contains >1 x 10⁶ cells in 1 ml volume. RCM are characterized by immunofluorescence with antibodies specific to sarcomeric alpha-actinin and/or α -smooth muscle actin. RCM are negative for mycoplasma, bacteria, yeast, and fungi. RCM are guaranteed to further culture under the conditions provided by ScienCell Research Laboratories; *however, RCM are not recommended for expanding or long-term cultures since the cells do not proliferate in culture.*

Recommended Medium

It is recommended to use Cardiac Myocyte Medium-serum free (CMM-sf, Cat. #6101) for culturing RCM *in vitro*.

Product Use

RCM 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] Bodyak N, Kang PM, Hiromura M, Sulijoadikusumo I, Horikoshi N, Khrapko K, Usheva A. (2002) "Gene expression profiling of the aging mouse cardiac myocytes." *Nucleic Acids Research*. 30: 3788-94.
- [2] Tamamori-Adachi M, Ito H, Nobori K, Hayashida K, Kawauchi J, Adachi S, Ikeda MA, Kitajima S. (2002) "Expression of cyclin D1 and CDK4 causes hypertrophic growth of cardiomyocytes in culture: a possible implication for cardiac hypertrophy." *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. 296: 274-80.
- [3] Sambrano GR, Fraser I, Han H, Ni Y, O'Connell T, Yan Z, Stull JT. (2002) "Navigating the signaling network in mouse cardiac myocytes." *Nature*. 420: 712-4.

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.

*Note: Experiments should be well organized before thawing RCM. It is recommended that RCM are used for experiments as quickly as possible after thawing the cells. **RCM cannot be subcultured or passaged, as the cells do not proliferate.***

Initiating the culture:

Note: ScienCell primary cells must be cultured in a 37°C, 5% CO₂ incubator. Cells are only warranted if ScienCell media and reagents are used and the recommended protocols are followed.

1. Prepare a poly-L-lysine-coated culture vessel (2 µg/cm², T-25 flask or equivalent plate). Add 5 ml of sterile water to a T-25 flask and then add 5 µl of poly-L-lysine stock solution (10 mg/ml, Cat. #0413). Leave the vessel in a 37°C incubator overnight (or for a minimum of one hour).
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. Rinse the poly-L-lysine-coated vessel twice with sterile water and then add 7 ml of complete medium. 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, poly-L-lysine-coated culture vessel. A seeding density of 10,000-20,000 cells/cm² is recommended.

Note: Dilution and centrifugation of cells after thawing are not recommended since 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 poly-L-lysine-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. For best results, 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.

9. Once cells attach, use cells promptly for experiments.

RCM are not recommended to be subcultured because this cell type will terminally differentiate in culture.

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 animal-derived products is potentially biohazardous. 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.