

ZR-75-1 [XIV-43] cell line

Catalogue number: 154613

Sub-type: Continuous

Images:

Contributor

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Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: ZR-75-1 [XIV-43] cell line

Alternate name:

Class:

Conjugate:

Description: Breast cancer is widely and effectively treated with endocrine treatment. However, in many cases the tumours will eventually progress into an estrogen-independent and therapy-resistant phenotype. Retroviral insertion mutagenesis was used to generate this cell line in order to elucidate the molecular mechanisms underlying endocrine therapy failure. Using this method the main genes conferring estrogen independence in human breast cancer cells were identified. Genes located in the immediate pr...

Purpose:

Parental cell: ZR-75-1

Organism: Human

Tissue: Breast

Model: Cancer Model

Gender:

Isotype:

Reactivity:

Selectivity:

Host:

Immunogen:

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties:

Production details: ZR-75-1 cells were infected with amphotropic, defective murine retrovirus and

plated in medium containing 1uM of 4-hydroxy-tamoxifen. Within 5 weeks after the start of selection proliferating colonies were individually picked and expanded to stable cell lines

Formulation:

Recommended controls:

Bacterial resistance:

Selectable markers:

Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Breast cancer anti-estrogen resistance genes; AKT1

Target alternate names:

Target background:

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application:

Application notes: Cell line with established retrovirus target responsible for estrogen independence: AKT1

Handling

Format: Frozen

Concentration:

Passage number:

Growth medium: RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated bovine calf serum (RBCS)

Temperature:

Atmosphere:

Volume:

Storage medium:

Storage buffer:

Storage conditions: Liquid Nitrogen

Shipping conditions: Dry ice

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: van Agthoven et al. 2009. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 114(1):23-30. PMID: 18351453.

CancerTools.org