

CHO/Human BTLA Stable Cell Line Data Sheet

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CHO/Human BTLA Stable Cell Line Data Sheet

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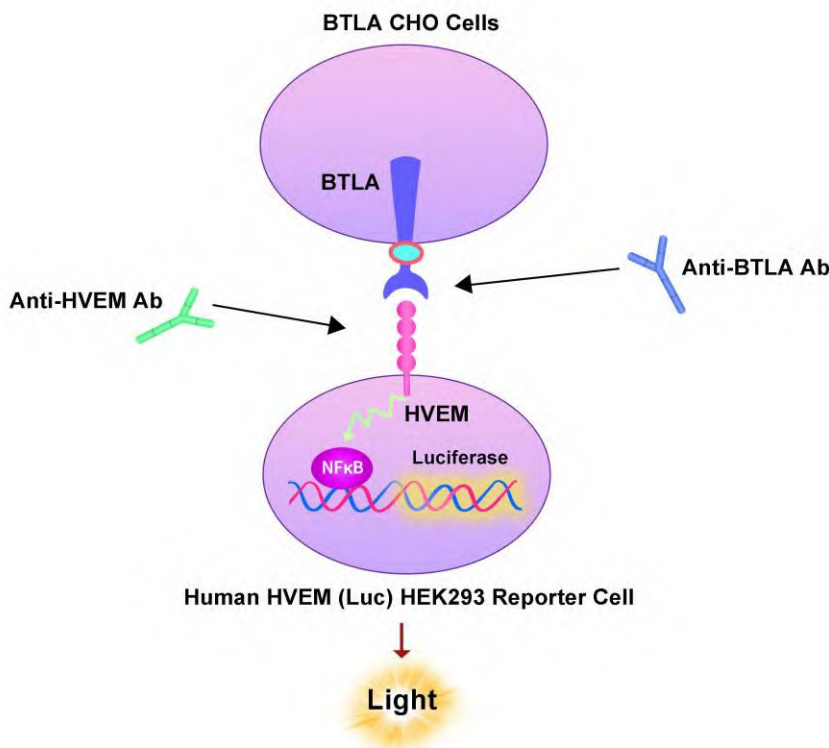
Catalog No.	Size
SCCHO-ATP110	2 × (1 vial contains ~5×10 ⁶ cells)

• *Description*

The CHO/Human BTLA Stable Cell Line was engineered to express the receptor full length human BTLA (Uniprot: Q7Z6A9-1), used to mimic cancer target cells. When co-cultured with human HVEM Reporter Cell, the BTLA/HVEM interaction drives NF-κB-mediated luminescence. Blocking the BTLA/HVEM interaction by either anti-BTLA or anti-HVEM antibodies results in a decrease in luminescence.

• *Application*

- Useful for cell-based BTLA binding assay
- Useful as BTLA-expressing target cells in reporter gene assay



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• Cell Line Profile

Cell line	CHO/Human BTLA Stable Cell Line
Host Cell	CHO
Property	Adherent
Complete Growth Medium	F-12K + 10% FBS
Selection Marker	Puromycin (2 µg/mL)
Incubation	37°C with 5% CO ₂
Doubling Time	22-24 hours
Transduction Technique	Lentivirus

• Materials Required for Cell Culture

- F-12K Nutrient Mixture (BasalMedia, Cat. No. L450KJ)

Note: If you are unable to obtain the specified F-12K Nutrient Mixture (BasalMedia, Cat. No. L450KJ) in China, you may use an alternative F-12K Nutrient Mixture (Gibco, Cat. No. 21127-022) or another suitable medium for culturing.

- Fetal bovine serum (CellMax, Cat. No. SA211.02)
- Puromycin (InvivoGen, Cat. No. ant-pr-5b)

Note: For selection antibiotics, we highly recommend using the specified brand. The activity of antibiotics may vary between manufacturers, so if you choose to use a different brand, it is essential to validate whether the concentration recommended in the culture medium is suitable. Regardless of the brand used, we recommend maintaining a backup culture without selection antibiotics to avoid potential cell loss due to inappropriate antibiotic concentration.

- 0.25% Trypsin-EDTA (1X), Phenol Red (Gibco, Cat. No. 25200-056)
- Penicillin-Streptomycin (Gibco, Cat. No. 15140-122)
- Phosphate Buffered Saline (1X) (HyClone, Cat. No. SH30256.01)
- Complete Growth Medium: F-12K + 10% FBS, 1%P/S
- Culture Medium: F-12K + 10% FBS, Puromycin (2 µg/mL), 1% P/S
- Freeze Medium: 90% FBS, 10% (V/V) DMSO
- T-75 Culture flask (Corning, Cat. No. 430641)
- Cryogenic storage vials (SARSTEDT, Cat. No. 72.379.007)
- Thermostat water bath
- Centrifuge (Cence, Model: L550)
- Cell counter (MONWEI, Model: SmartCell200A Plus)
- CO₂ Incubator (Thermo, Model: 3111)
- Biological Safety Cabinet (Thermo, Model: 1389)

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• *Recovery*

1. Thaw the vial by gently agitating it in a 37°C water bath. To minimize the risk of contamination, ensure the cap remains out of the water. Thawing should be completed quickly, typically within 3-5 minutes.
2. After thawing, promptly remove the vial from the water bath and decontaminate it by spraying with 70% ethanol. From this point onward, all operations must be performed under strict aseptic conditions.
3. Transfer the contents of the vial to a centrifuge tube containing 4.0 mL of complete growth medium. Centrifuge at approximately 1000 rpm for 5 minutes.
4. Resuspend the cell pellet with 5 mL **complete growth medium** and transfer the cell suspension into a T-75 flask containing 10-15 mL of pre-warmed **complete growth medium**.
5. Incubate at 37°C with 5% CO₂ incubator until the cells are ready to be split.

• *Subculture*

1. Cell viability may be low after thawing, and full recovery may take up to a week. Monitor the cells daily until the culture reaches 80-90% confluency. At this point, remove and discard the spent medium. Avoid allowing the cells to become over-confluent to ensure optimal cell health.
2. Wash the cells once with sterile PBS. Avoid adding PBS directly onto the cell surface.
3. Add 3 mL of 0.25% Trypsin-EDTA to the T-75 flask. Place the flask at 37°C for 5-7 minutes, until 90% of the cells have detached. Monitor under a microscope to avoid over-trypsinization.
4. Add 6.0 to 8.0 mL of **culture medium** using a pipette and gently rinse the cells from the surface of the T-75 flask. Gently pipette up and down several times to achieve a single cell suspension without cell clumps.
5. Transfer appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to a new T-75 flask. A subcultivation ratio of 1:6 to 1:10 is recommended. Adjust the ratio based on your specific culture system.
6. Incubate at 37°C with 5% CO₂ incubator.
7. When the cell culture reaches 80-90% confluency, proceed to the next subculture. Avoid over-confluency, as this may negatively impact cell performance in subsequent passages.

Note: After recovery, maintain the cells for 1-2 passages in the complete growth medium not containing the selection marker, if the cells are in good condition, transition to the culture medium containing the selection marker during subculturing.

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• *Cryopreservation*

1. When the cell culture reaches 80-90% confluency, remove and discard the spent medium.
2. Wash the cells once with sterile PBS. Avoid adding PBS directly onto the cell surface.
3. Add 3 mL of 0.25% Trypsin-EDTA to the T-75 flask. Place the flask at 37°C for 5-7 minutes, until 90% of the cells have detached. Monitor under a microscope to avoid over-trypsinization.
4. Add 6.0 to 8.0 mL of complete growth medium using a pipette and gently rinse the cells from the surface of the T-75 flask. Gently pipette up and down several times to achieve a single cell suspension without cell clumps. Count the viable cells.
5. Transfer the cell suspension to a centrifuge tube. Centrifuge at 1000 rpm for 5 min at room temperature to pellet the cells.
6. After centrifugation, discard the supernatant. Resuspend the cells in ice cold freezing medium to a concentration of 5×10^6 to 1×10^7 cells/mL.
7. Aliquot the cell suspension into cryogenic storage vials. Place the vials in a programmable cooler or an insulated box placed in a -80°C freezer overnight, then transfer to liquid nitrogen storage for long-term storage.

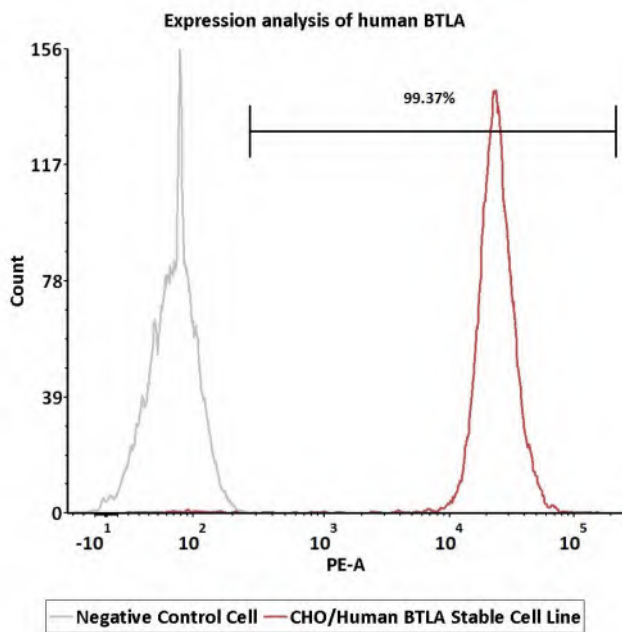
Note: It is recommended to establish a cell bank at the earliest possible passage for long-term use.

• *Storage Condition*

Cells must be received in a frozen state on dry ice and should be transferred to liquid nitrogen or a -80°C freezer immediately upon receipt. If stored in a -80°C freezer, it is recommended to limit the storage period to no more than two weeks. For long-term preservation, transfer the cells to liquid nitrogen is highly recommended.

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• *Receptor Assay*

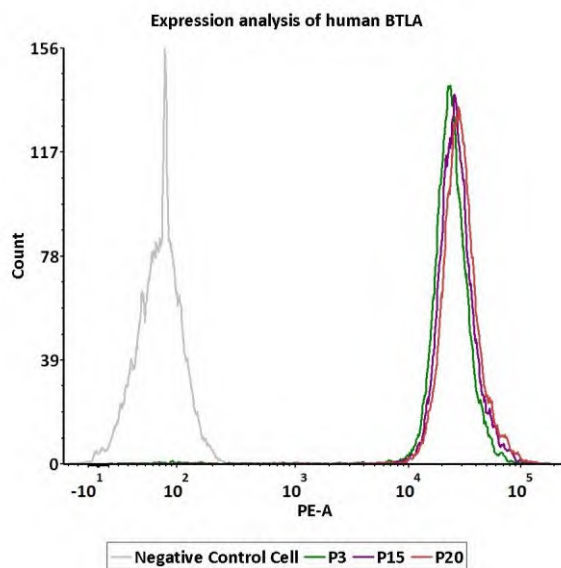


Catalog No.	Stable Cell Line	MFI for BTLA (PE)
NA	Negative Control Cell	69.15
SCCHO-ATP110	CHO/Human BTLA Stable Cell Line	22651.27

Fig1. Expression analysis of human BTLA on CHO/Human BTLA Stable Cell Line by FACS. Cell surface staining was performed on CHO/Human BTLA Stable Cell Line or negative control cell using PE-labeled anti-human BTLA antibody.

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• Passage Stability



Passage	MFI for BTLA (PE)
P3	22736.58
P15	25162.54
P20	27260.96

Fig3. Passage stability analysis of receptor expression by FACS. Flow cytometry surface staining of human BTLA on CHO/Human BTLA Stable Cell Line demonstrates consistent mean fluorescent intensity across passage 3-20.

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• *Related Products*

Products

Cat.No.

HEK293/Human PD-L1, GFP Tag Stable Cell Line	CHEK-ATP002
HEK293/Human 4-1BB Ligand / TNFSF9 Stable Cell Line	CHEK-ATP039
HEK293/Human 4-1BB / TNFRSF9 Stable Cell Line	CHEK-ATP038
Human PD-1/LAG-3 (Luc) Jurkat Reporter	SCJUR-STF063
Human PD-1 (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF064
Human LAG-3 (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF065
Raji/Human PD-L1 Stable Cell Line	SCRAJ-STT075
Raji/Human CD155 Stable Cell Line	SCRAJ-STT076
CHO/Human LILRB4 Stable Cell Line	SCCHO-ATP087
HEK293/Human LILRB4 Stable Cell Line	CHEK-ATP088
Raji/Human HVEM Stable Cell Line	SCRAJ-STF108
CHO/Human LIGHT Stable Cell Line	SCCHO-ATP09
HEK293/Human PD-1 Stable Cell Line	CHEK-ATP143
HEK293/Human HVEM Stable Cell Line	CHEK-ATP147
HEK293/Human NKp46 Stable Cell Line	CHEK-ATP153
HEK293/Human ITPRIPL1 Stable Cell Line	CHEK-ATP203
Human NKp46 (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF130