

## NB4 culture and differentiation

ENCODE members can obtain frozen cell vials of NB4 cells by contacting Sherman Weissman ([sherman.weissman@yale.edu](mailto:sherman.weissman@yale.edu)). Cells will be made available for the larger research community at the National Cell Culture Center (NCCC; <http://www.nccc.com/>).

The NB4 cell line, derived from a human promyelocytic leukemia, can be induced to granulocytic maturation by the addition of retinoic acid.<sup>1-3</sup> Alternatively, treatment with tetradecanoyl phorbol acetate (TPA), with or without 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, induces differentiation along a monocytic pathway<sup>2,4,5</sup>.

Growth medium: DMEM, high glucose, with 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum.

All reagents should be endotoxin free or less than 1EU/ml.

NB4 can also be cultured in RPIM 1640 + 10% H.I.FBS

Frozen stocks:  $2 \times 10^6$  cells/ml in 50% DMEM, 40% H.I. FBS, 10% DMSO stored in liquid nitrogen.

To thaw cells, remove vial from liquid nitrogen tank and place immediately into 37°C water bath. When the contents begin to thaw (slurry) gently place cells in a 15ml conical tube. Dropwise add 0.5ml ice cold DMEM (no serum). Gently disperse cells. Wait 1 minute, add 1ml DMEM, gently mix. Wait 1 minute, add 2 ml DMEM. Wait 1 minute, add 4ml DMEM. Centrifuge at 200 x g for 8 minutes, remove supernatant and add 10 ml complete medium to pellet. Transfer to 25 cm<sup>2</sup> tissue culture flask. Incubate in 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, humidified incubator.

Split cells when the density approaches  $0.8 - 1 \times 10^6$  cells/ml. Maintain cells at  $0.2 - 0.8 \times 10^6$ /ml, subculturing every 3-4 days. Cells double in approximately 24 hours, and should be kept below  $2 \times 10^6$ /ml. Maintain cells for about 25 passages. Then discard and thaw a fresh stock.

### **Differentiation:**

#### **Granulocytic differentiation:**

Culture cells at  $2 \times 10^5$ /ml in DMEM + 10% H.I. FBS. Add ATRA (All-trans-retinoic acid, Sigma/Aldrich R2625) to a final concentration of 5-10uM. After 3 days, count cells and keep at  $2-5 \times 10^5$  replace half of the medium and add fresh ATRA. Cells terminally differentiate in 5-7 days as determined by Wright-Giemsa staining.

#### **Monocytic differentiation:**

Culture cells at  $2 \times 10^5$ /ml in DMEM + 10% H.I. FBS. Add 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 (Sigma/Aldrich D1530) to 200 nM for 8 hours. Wash with PBS, reculture in 200nM TPA (12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate, Sigma/Aldrich P1585) for up to 72 hours. Differentiation is assessed by Wright-Giemsa staining, histochemical testing for non-specific esterase activity, flow cytometry for markers such as CD14.

## Reference List

1. Lanotte M, Martn-Thouvenin V, Najman S, Ballerini P, Valensi F, Berger R: NB4, a maturation inducible cell line with t(15:17) marker isolated from a human acute promyelocytic leukemia (M3). *Blood*. 1991; 77:1080
2. Khanna-Gupta A, Kolibaba K, Zibello TA, Berliner N: NB4 cells show bilineage potential and an aberrant pattern of neutrophil secondary granule protein gene expression. *Blood*. 1994; 84:294-302. PMID: 7517212
3. Idres N, Benoit G, Flexor MA, Lanotte M, Chabot GG: Granulocytic differentiation of human NB4 promyelocytic leukemia cells induced by all-trans retinoic acid metabolites. *Cancer Res*. 2001; 61:700-705. PM:11212271
4. Berry DM, Clark CS, Meckling-Gill KA: 1alpha,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 stimulates phosphorylation of IkappaBalpha and synergizes with TPA to induce nuclear translocation of NFkappaB during monocytic differentiation of NB4 leukemia cells. *Exp Cell Res*. 2002; 272:176-184. PM:11777342
5. Bhatia M, Kirkland JB, Meckling-Gill KA: Monocytic differentiation of acute promyelocytic leukemia cells in response to 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 is independent of nuclear receptor binding. *J Biol Chem*. 1995; 270:15962-15965. PM:7608152