



## Generation of EBV-immortalized B cell lines

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## Generation of EBV-immortalized B cell lines

### 1. Subject

This Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) describes a procedure to immortalize B cell lines using Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV).

### 2. Application

Immortalization of B cells by EBV is an effective procedure for inducing long term growth of certain human B lymphocytes.

### 3. Definitions, Terms and Abbreviations

PBMC	= Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells
EBV	= Epstein-Barr virus
FCS	= Foetal Calf Serum
RPMI	= Roswell Park Memorial Institute
P/S/G	= Penicillin-Streptomycin L-Glutamine
FACS	= Fluorescence Activated Cell Sorter
v/v	= Volume / volume
w/v	= Weight/ volume
ml	= Millilitre

### 4. Principle

Epstein-Barr virus is the only virus known to immortalize human B lymphocytes. It transforms human B lymphocytes to indefinitely proliferating cells in tissue culture. These cells are initially polyclonal and secrete all major classes of immunoglobulin, but after a prolonged culture *in vitro*, the cell lines may become oligoclonal or monoclonal.

B cell immortalization by EBV in culture will be suppressed when T cells from EBV seropositive persons are also in the culture. Therefore, immortalization of B lymphocytes by EBV occurs with greater frequency if T cells are either physically removed from the culture or are functionally inactivated with for example cyclosporin A.

### 5. Safety Precautions

Treat every sample containing human material as infectious material, wear disposable gloves.

Epstein-Barr Virus  
(B95-8 cell line)



Biohazard  
Risk group 2





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Ethanol

F, Flammable

Cyclosporin A

Cyclosporin A  
Xi, Irritant

Xi, Irritant

### 6. Reagents

#### 6.1 Chemicals

Reagents	Formula	Supplier	Order number	Store at
Cyclosporin A	-	Novartis	S0039	4°C
RPMI 1640	-	Invitrogen	52400-025	4°C
L-glutamine	-	Invitrogen	25030-024	-20°C
Penicillin-Streptomycin	-	Invitrogen	15140-122	-20°C
Foetal Bovine Serum	-	Invitrogen	10270-106	-20°C
EBV supernatant B95-8 cell line (filtered with 10% FCS)	-	ATCC		
Ethanol	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	Pharmacy (WKZ)		RT

#### 6.2 Culture Medium (RPMI with P/S/G and 10% FCS)

RPMI 1640 supplemented with 1 v/v% P/S (= 5ml), 1 v/v% glu (=5ml) and 10% v/v FCS (=50 ml)

FCS should be heat inactivated (1 hr at 56°C) and filtered through a 0.20 µm sterile filter using a 10 ml sterile syringe before usage. Store at 4°C up to 1 month.

### 7. Equipment and Accessories tools

#### 7.1 Equipment

- Centiguge Hettich Rotanta 46 (UMC# 99-000-2142)
- Reichert brightline hemacytometer (Hausser Scientific Company, Horsham PA, USA)
- Easypet pipet (Eppendorf, Germany, 4006173)
- Pipets 10-1000 µl (Gilson, The Hague, The Netherlands)
- Waterbath 37°C (GFL, Burgwedel Germany, UMC# 45-12-02-00-007)
- Incubator, 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>



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### 7.2 Accessories

- 50 ml sterile polypropylene conical tubes (Falcon/ Becton Dickinson, Erembodegem, Belgium, 352070)
- Sterile 10 ml syringe (Becton Dickinson, Erembodegem, Belgium)
- Sterile 50ml syringe (Tyco Healthcare, Gosport, Northern Ireland, 1100 660131)
- Minisart 0,20µm single use sterile filter (Sartorius, Hanover, Germany, 16534)
- 2 ml sterile disposable pipet (Falcon/ Becton Dickinson, Erembodegem, Belgium, 357507)
- 5 ml sterile disposable pipet (Falcon/ Becton Dickinson, Erembodegem, Belgium, 357543)
- 10 ml sterile disposable pipet (Falcon/ Becton Dickinson, Erembodegem, Belgium, 357551)
- 25 ml sterile disposable pipet (Falcon/ Becton Dickinson, Erembodegem, Belgium, 357525)
- Disposable gloves (Kimberly Clark, Zaventem, Belgium)
- 96-Wells round bottom sterile culture plate (Nunc Roskilde, Cat.No 163320)
- Easyload 200µl (741035) and 1000µl (741000) sterile pipettips (Greiner Bio one, Germany)
- Falcon 5ml Polystyrene Round-bottom tube (Becton Dickinson, Cat.No. 352058)

### 8. Samples

#### 8.1 Sample collection

(Preferably) fresh PBMC (see UCAN-U 0001)

#### 8.2 Sample Processing

All handlings of the sample should be done in a biohazard safety cabinet

### 9. Procedure

1. Isolate PBMC using Ficoll method (see UCAN-U 0001)
2. Resuspend  $2 \times 10^6$  cells in 0,25ml 10% FCS culture medium in a 5ml FACS tube.
3. Add 0,25ml EBV supernatant from the B95-8 cell line and incubate for 2 hours in the water bath on 37°C.
4. Add 0,5ml 10% FCS culture medium and 1µl cyclosporin A. (Final concentration 1µg/ml)
5. Transfer the cells to a 96-wells plate (200µl/well; 5wells) and put in the incubator 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.
6. Split wells when medium becomes yellow and/or 'satellites' form. Until then, refresh medium weekly by taking off 100µl 10% FCS medium and adding 100µl fresh FCS medium.

### 10. Literature

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3. Áman, P., Ehlin-Henriksson, B. and Klein, G. 1984. Epstein-Barr Virus susceptibility of normal human B lymphocyte populations. J. Exp. MED, 159(1): 208-220
4. Miller, G. 1982. Immortalization of Human Lymphocytes by Epstein-Barr Virus. Yale J Biol Med. 55(3-4): 305-310



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### 11. Remarks

- Isolated PBMC should be from a typed MHC class II homozygote healthy donor.
- The B lymphocytes should be viable, of sufficient number and resting.
- An adequate number of infectious EBV particles should be added to the cells to be immortalized. B95-8 culture supernatant containing EBV should not be removed after B lymphocyte infection for at least the initial 3 week period.
- Cyclosporin A should be present in the medium during the first 2 - 3 weeks of culture.

\*\*\* End \*\*\*