How do I find any particular cell line on your website?

First, go to the ATCC website. In the top-right corner of the homepage, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category, select Cell Lines and Hybridomas and hit the Magnifying Glass icon. Then click on the Field Search circle. This gives you a list of search categories such as ATCC® number, Organism, Designation, Source, Morphology, Comments, etc..

For example: to find human lung epithelial cells, select the category Organism in Field Search 1 and type in human. Select the category Source in Field Search 2 and type in "lung." Select the category Morphology in Field Search 3 and type in "epithelial." Then hit the Search button. If you click on an ATCC® number, you will get the description of that item.

How do I find a particular bacterial strain or a strain with a specific serotype on your website?

First, go to the ATCC website. In the top-right corner, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category, select Bacteria and hit the Magnifying Glass icon. Then, click on the Field Search circle. This gives you a list of search categories such as ATCC® number, Organism, Designation, Antigenic Properties, Comments etc..

For example, to find a strain of E. coli with the serotype O111:K58, select the category Organism in Field Search 1 and type in "Escherichia coli" select the category Antigenic Properties in Field Search 2, and type "O111:K58". Then hit the Search button. If you click on an ATCC® number, you will get the description of that item.

How do I find a particular clone on your website?

There are two different categories of clones at ATCC: unique deposits and collections (such as MGC). Unique deposits are individual clones which were deposited individually. Collections are groups of clones which were deposited together.

If a clone has been sequenced and the sequence has been deposited at GenBank, we will include the GenBank accession number(s) in the catalog description for the clone. Sometimes the catalog descriptions show more than one GenBank number for a single clone. These clones have been sequenced more than once, and therefore often have been assigned multiple GenBank numbers.

Here is an example of how one clone can have several different identifying numbers associated with it. I.M.A.G.E. clone **3586577** was prepared from a mouse mammary tumor library. First, the EST from this clone was sequenced. When the data was reported to GenBank it was given the number **BE371863**. This is a partial sequence (from the 5' end) of the clone. The insert was completely sequenced and found to indeed contain the complete coding sequence for a particular protein. It was then assigned the number **MGC:5744**. When this complete sequence was reported to NCBI it was given the GenBank number **BC006580**. This is a more accurate, more complete sequence. The clone is the same, but it is now sent to ATCC in a 96-well plate instead of a 384-well plate used for the original deposits. The clone has been deposited at ATCC and has an ATCC number of **MGC-5744**. Both the I.M.A.G.E. EST clone and the MGC clone may appear in your search results, depending on how you search. The records refer to the same clone which was redeposited for the MGC.

The Search process for both the unique deposits and the collections begins the same. First, go to the ATCC website. In the upper-right corner of the homepage, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category, select either the category Clones (Collections such as MGC) or Clones (Unique ATCC Deposits), and click on the Magnifying Glass icon. If you choose unique deposits, it will take you to a new page where you can do a full-text search for the clone you want. If you choose collections, it will take you to a page where you can choose what clone identifier you wish to search by (GenBank number, I.M.A.G.E. number, or ATCC number), specify what type of clone you wish to find (human, mouse, or other), and type in the identification number. For additional help in searching for MGC clones, go to the ATCC website and go to the MGC search tips page.

How do I find a particular fungus or yeast on your website?

First go to the ATCC website. In the upper-right corner, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category, select Fungi and Yeasts and hit the Magnifying Glass icon. Then, click on the Field Search circle. This gives you a list of search categories such as ATCC® number, Organism, Designation, Mating Type, Phenotype, Comments etc.

For example: to find the type strain of a particular fungus such as Aspergillus ornatus, select the category Organism in Field Search 1 and type in "Aspergillus ornatus." Click on the Type Strain drop-down box and select yes. Then hit the Search button. If you click on an ATCC® number, you will get the description of that item.

How do I find a particular strain of protozoa or algae?

First, go to the ATCC website. In the upper-right corner, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category, and select Protozoa and Algae and hit the Magnifying Glass icon. Then, click on the Field Search circle. This gives you a choice of search parameters by category, such as: ATCC number, Organism, Designation, Classification, Comments etc.

For example: to find the human pathogen Trichomonas vaginalis, select the category Organism in Field Search 1 and type in "Trichomonas vaginalis." Select the category Isolation in Field Search 2 and type in "human." Then hit the Search button. If you click on an ATCC® number, you will get the description of that item.

How do I find a particular animal virus or antibodies to the virus?

First, go to the ATCC website. In the upper-right corner, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category, select Animal Viruses and hit the Magnifying Glass icon. Then, click on the Field Search circle. This gives you a list of search categories, such as: ATCC number, Agent, Strain, Host Organism, Comments, etc.

For example: to find the specific strain of human respiratory syncitial virus named Long, select the category Agent in Field Search 1 and type in "human respiratory syncitial virus." Select the category Strain in Field Search 2 and type in "long." Then hit the Search button. If you click on an ATCC® number, you will get the description of that item.

How do I find your different microbial cultures for QC/QA testing?

You can find different microbial cultures for QC/QA testing at the ATCC website, by scrolling over the Cultures and Products tab and selecting Microbiology . Then select Bacteria and Phages. This page contains a link to quality control organisms brochure.

Alternatively, if you know the organism you need for your quality control test, you can either search by the ATCC® catalog number or search by the organism name. For example, to find a Staphylococcus aureus used for quality control assays, go to the ATCC website. In the top-right corner of the homepage, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category, select Bacteria and hit the Magnifying Glass icon. Then click on the Field Search circle. This gives you a list of search categories such as ATCC® number, Organism, Designation, Source, Applications, Comments, etc. Select the category Organism in Field Search 1 and type in "Staphylococcus aureus." Select the category Applications in Field Search 2 and type in "quality control." Then hit the Search button. If you click on an ATCC® number, you will get the description of that item.

How can I search your website to find a bacterium that is resistant to a particular antibiotic?

To find bacteria that are resistant to a particular antibiotic on the ATCC website, you will need to do a field search and possibly use a wild card in that search.

First, go to the ATCC website. In the top-right corner of the homepage, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category , select Bacteria and hit the Magnifying Glass icon. Then click on the Field Search circle. This gives you a list of search categories such as ATCC® number, Organism, Designation, etc..

For example: to find Escherichia coli with resistance to Kanamycin, select the category Organism in Field Search 1 and type in "Escherichia coli." Select the category All Fields in Field Search 2 and type in "Kanamycin" as well as "resist*" and hit the Search button. The " * " acts as a wild card, and in this case would look for all words beginning with "resist", for example: resist, resistant, resistance, etc.. If you click on an ATCC® number, you will get the description of that item.

How do I find cell lines which are susceptible to a particular virus?

First, go to the ATCC website. In the top-right corner of the homepage, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category , select Cell Lines and Hybridomas and hit the Magnifying Glass icon. Then click on the Field Search circle. This gives you a list of search categories such as ATCC® number, Organism, Designation, Source, Morphology, Comments, etc..

For example: to find a human cell line that is susceptible to poliovirus, select the category Organism in Field Search 1 and type in "human." Select the category Virus Susceptibility in Field Search 2 and type in "poliovirus." Then hit the Search button. If you click on an ATCC® number, you will get the description of that item.

How do I find the different plant viruses you have on your website?

First, go to the ATCC website. In the top-right corner of the homepage, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category , select Plant Viruses and hit the Magnifying Glass icon. Then click on the Field Search circle. This gives you a list of search categories such as ATCC® number, Organism, Designation, etc..

For example: to find all of the tobacco mosaic viruses, select the category Organism in Field Search 1 and type in "tobacco mosaic virus." Then hit the Search button. If you click on an ATCC® number, you will get the description of that item.

How do I find a cell line expressing a specific receptor?

First, go to the ATCC website. In the top-right corner of the homepage, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category , select Cell Lines and Hybridomas and hit the Magnifying Glass icon. Then click on the Field Search circle. This gives you a list of search categories such as ATCC® number, Organism Designation, Source, Morphology, Comments, etc..

For example: to find cell lines with fibroblast growth factor (fgf) receptor, select the category Receptors in Field Search 1 and type in "fgf." Then hit the Search button. If you click on an ATCC® number, you will get the description of that item.

How do I find a plasmid containing a specific gene?

To find a plasmid containing a specific gene, first go to the ATCC website. In the upper-right corner under Product Search select the category Clones (Unique ATCC Deposits) and type in the name of the gene you want. Then hit the Magnifying Glass icon. If you click on an ATCC® number you will get a description of that item. If we have the DNA from a clone, then generally in the description you will find in the Shipped entry that it is freeze-dried purified plasmid DNA.

How do I find a particular hybridoma or one that produces a particular antibody?

First, go to the ATCC website. In the top-right corner, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category, select Cell Lines and Hybridomas and hit the Magnifying Glass icon. Then, click on the Field Search circle. This gives you a list of search categories such as ATCC® number, Organism, Designation, Source, Morphology, Comments, etc.. Select the category Cellular Products in Field Search 1 and type in the name of the antibody produced. Then hit the Search button. If you click on an ATCC® number, you will get the description of that item.

How do I find a particular bacteriophage on your website?

First, go to the ATCC website. In the top-right corner, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category, select Bacteriophage and hit the Magnifying Glass icon. Then, click on the Field Search circle. This gives you a list of search categories such as ATCC® number, Organism, Designation, Host Range, Comments etc. Select the category Designation in Field Search 1 and type in the name of the bacteriophage. Then hit the Search button. If you click on the ATCC® number, you will get a description of that item.

I m looking for a patent item and can t find it on the ATCC website; how do I know if ATCC has it?

By law all patent materials must be made available after the patent issues. However, not all patent items are listed in our online catalog because in many cases we will be distributing stock that has been provided by the depositor and we do not warrant these items as we do our other products. If you have a copy of a patent that names an ATCC item, you can inquire about its availability by contacting the ATCC Patent Department at PatentDeposit@atcc.org.

Does ATCC sell any noncancerous cells?

To find the noncancerous cell lines carried by ATCC, go to the ATCC website. In the upper-right corner of the homepage, underneath Product Search, click on the drop-down box named Select a Category, select Cell Lines and Hybridomas and hit the Magnifying Glass icon. Then click on the Field Search circle. This gives you a list of search categories such as ATCC® number, Organism, Designation, Source, Morphology, etc..

For example, to find noncancerous mouse kidney cells, select the category Organism in Field Search 1 and type in “mouse”. Select the category Source in Field Search 2 and type in "kidney." Select the category Comments in Field Search 3 and type in "normal." Then hit the Search button. If you click on an ATCC® number, you will get a description of that item.