



About the Coriell Institute for Medical Research

The Coriell Institute for Medical Research is an independent, not-for-profit research organization dedicated to understanding human genetic diseases and providing the highest quality genetic resources.

Some facts about the Institute include the following:

- ◆ Conducts research on stem cells, genetic variation, and cancer
- ◆ Distributes cell lines and DNA samples worldwide

Additional information about Coriell is available at www.coriell.org.

Cover image: Porcine Pancreatic Epithelial cells stained for vimentin (Red), cytokeratin (Green) and DNA (DAPI).

How to Order

Samples are available to all qualified investigators.

For instructions and forms visit <http://ccr.coriell.org/nia/comm/order/order.html> or call 800-752-3805 (USA only) or 856-757-4848.

How to Submit

We accept blood or biopsies (for fibroblasts or differentiated cells) and established cell lines. For all submissions, clinical and laboratory data and a copy of the consent with which the samples were collected are needed. For each line submitted, the submitter may receive a free cell line or DNA sample.

Please contact us at the address below before submitting.

NIA Aging Cell Repository
Tel 800-752-3805 (USA only)
856-757-4848
Fax 856-757-9737
NIA@coriell.org



Coriell Institute for Medical Research
403 Haddon Avenue ♦ Camden, NJ 08103

NIA Aging Cell Repository at Coriell Institute for Medical Research

www.coriell.org/ccr/nia

A Repository of cell lines and DNA samples for cellular aging research from individuals with diseases of aging, premature aging syndromes, chromosomal abnormalities, extreme old age, longitudinal studies, differentiated cells and animal cell cultures

About the National Institute on Aging Cell Repository

- ◆ Established in 1974 by the National Institute on Aging (NIA) at the Coriell Institute of Medical Research
- ◆ Distributes high quality, uncontaminated and clinically well-documented cell lines and DNA
- ◆ Includes more than 2,000 cell lines
- ◆ Provides DNA from many cell lines
- ◆ Has different cell types including lymphoblastoid, fibroblast, and differentiated cells from humans and more than 35 species of animals

The Collections

Premature Aging Disorders

The collection includes samples from a wide range of diseases of premature aging and other diseases characteristic of aging. These include Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome, ataxia telangiectasia, Bloom syndrome, Down syndrome, dyskeratosis congenita, Rothmund-Thomson syndrome, Werner syndrome, and xeroderma pigmentosum. Mutations have been determined in many samples.

Alzheimer Disease Collection

The Alzheimer collection has samples with mutations identified in several genes known to predispose to Alzheimer disease (APOE4, PSEN1, PSEN2). In the Alzheimer resource there are three major families (German, Canadian and Italian). In addition, there is a large variety of lines from smaller families and affected individuals. Panels of DNA from early onset and late onset individuals are available.

Special Fibroblasts

Certain cell lines have been selected by the research community for repeated use. Their properties are well documented in the scientific literature and thus are valuable tools for research. These fibroblasts have been characterized extensively and have been used repeatedly in laboratories around the world. IMR90, a female human fetal lung

fibroblast line, was developed at Coriell and is available at a large number of passages. IMR91L and IMR91S, male human fetal lung and skin fibroblast lines, are available at several passages. The WI-38 line, developed at the Wistar Institute, is also available at multiple passages. In addition, SV40 transformed lines are available for IMR90 and WI-38.

Gerontology Research Center Collection

The Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging (BLSA) has followed a group of individuals over the last 40+ years with repeated clinical follow-up. This collection includes samples serially collected over time from many individuals. Fibroblast cultures from many of these individuals are available from the Repository. For additional information about the individuals, contact the BLSA at <http://www.grc.nia.nih.gov/branches/blsa/blsa.htm>

Longevity Collection

The Longevity Collection includes samples from apparently healthy individuals over the age of 80 years. A panel of DNA samples from 10 individuals of extreme old age is available.

Adolescent Study

A collection of lymphoblastoid cell lines from Caucasian and African-American individuals who have been intensively followed throughout adolescence in the Intra-Abdominal Fat and Risk of Disease in Adolescents Study is available.

Aged Sib Pair Collection

A set of sib pairs from individuals who are older than 82 are available for the study of aging.



Main liquid nitrogen storage facility at Coriell

Apparently Healthy Controls

The Repository has a set of more than 300 samples from apparently healthy individuals which can be selected according to age, gender, ethnicity, and cell type.

Animal Models of Aging

Samples from more than 35 species are available from the NIA Aging Cell Repository including primates as well as domestic and wild animals. Cultures include endothelial cells, fibroblasts, lymphoblastoid cell lines, and smooth muscle cell cultures.

Differentiated Cell Types

Keratinocytes cultures include endothelial cells, epithelial cells, and smooth muscle cell cultures from both humans and animals.

Repository Submissions

The Aging Cell Repository is actively seeking additions to the collection.

Aging disorders

Samples with well-documented clinical information, mutation analysis (when the gene is known) and first degree family members (both affected and unaffected) are encouraged. Especially —

- ◆ Premature aging syndromes
- ◆ Diseases of aging

Differentiated Cells

Cell lines established from many tissues of human and animals, both young and old, are requested.

Animal models for aging

Cell lines from biopsies of animal models of aging taken from animals at different ages are requested.

Longevity Study

The goal is the collection of samples from individuals of extreme old-age (>90 years old) with clinical information and verification of age.