



Respiratory System Primary Cells

Human Respiratory System plays an important role in gas exchange, responses to low atmospheric pressures, and prevention of alveolar collapse etc.

AcceGen Respiratory System Primary Cells are mainly classified into three categories:

Pulmonary Cells, Bronchial/Tracheal Cells and Nasal Cells, supporting epithelial homeostasis and other lung functions. AcceGen offers 37 different types of Human Respiratory System Cells for primary cell culture and research.



Pulmonary Cells

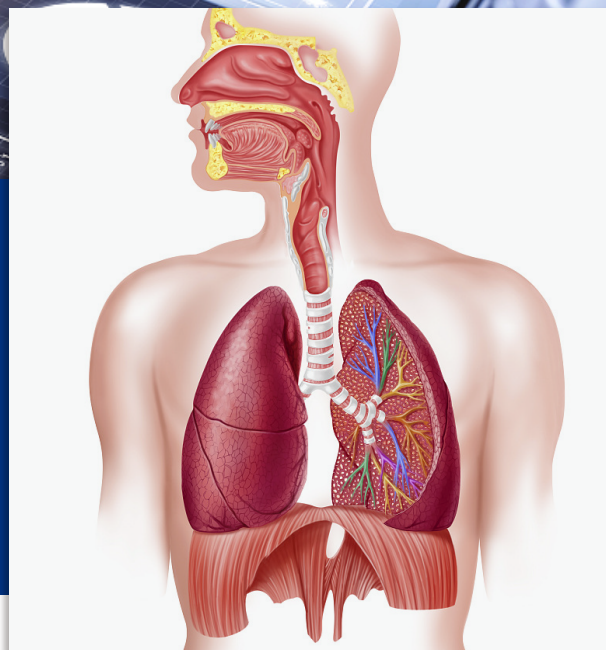
Pulmonary cells typically consist of following cells:

Epithelial Cells support the regulation of immune responses.

Endothelial Cells contribute to the maintenance of vascular homeostasis.

Smooth Muscle Cells help to maintain airway tone and might work on immunomodulatory functions.

Fibroblasts function in the repair and remodeling processes after injury.



Bronchial/Tracheal Cells

Human Bronchial/Tracheal Cells can provide a model for the study of respiratory infection, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cystic fibrosis, response to inflammation, and the damaging effects of smoking.

Nasal Cells

Nasal cells are potential to predict the cancer risks in inner organs and detect the compounds, which cause tumors in the nasal epithelia.

Featured Products

Cat. #	Product Name	Product Type
ABC-TC3770	Human Pulmonary Alveolar Epithelial Cells	Pulmonary Cells
ABC-TC5515	Human Type II Alveolar Epithelial Cells	Pulmonary Cells
ABC-TC3719	Human Nasal Epithelial Cells	Nasal Cells

To know more Human Respiratory System Primary Cells, please contact us at 1-862-686-2696 or info@accegen.com; or view the full products list at: <https://www.accegen.com/category/respiratory-system-primary-cells/>



ABC-TC5515

Human Type II Alveolar Epithelial Cells

Human Type II Alveolar Epithelial Cells can secrete pulmonary surfactant to facilitate the gas exchange between blood and alveolar air. Type II cells are also the important source of cytokines and growth factors which alter the inflammatory cascade.

Type II cell hyperplasia is considered to be the hallmark of most interstitial lung diseases in pulmonary fibrosis.

On the other hand, alveolar epithelium is promising to be a site for drug delivery and gene therapy, as it provides 100 square meters of epithelial surface in the lung for drug absorption.

To know more about AcceGen Human Type II Alveolar Epithelial Cells, please refer to:

<https://www.accegen.com/product/human-type-ii-alveolar-epithelial-cells-abc-tc5515/>



ABC-TC3719

Human Nasal Epithelial Cells

The Nasal epithelium in the nasal cavity cleans, humidifies, and warms inhaled air, as it is the initial contact between the external environment and the respiratory tract.

Human Nasal Epithelial Cells are ideal for in vitro studies of mucus production.

Growing nasal epithelial cell in culture at air-liquid interface can build a physiologically relevant model of the human upper airways for the study of its responses to noxious stimuli and its ability to repair epithelial damage.

To know more about AcceGen Human Nasal Epithelial Cells, please refer to:

<https://www.accegen.com/product/human-nasal-epithelial-cells-abc-tc3719/>



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