population to be differentiated as functional human corneal endothelial cells had been decided, which was also a timing when the proliferation viability thereof was still high, and then preserve this cell population, then by harvesting cells at the same timing as this and repeatedly performing subculturing and culturing, it was possible to achieve a large-scale culturing of functional human corneal endothelial cells in a far shorter time period than is possible via the conventional technology, and thereby additionally established a method of culturing of functional human corneal endothelial cells on a large scale.

In this manner, the inventors of the present disclosure discovered that if cells were destined to become functional human corneal endothelial cells by being cultured under appropriate culturing conditions, then by harvesting those cells in an immature state and either preserving or subculturing them, it was possible to obtain the desired target functional human corneal endothelial cells (exhibiting enhanced viability and reduced contamination), and thereby enabled the present embodiments disclosed herein to be completed for the first time.

[Means for Solving the Problem]

[0010] The present disclosure refers to subject matter as defined in the attached set of claims. In other words, the storage method of human corneal endothelial cells and/or human corneal endothelial precursor cells according to the present disclosure is as summarized in a non-limiting manner as follows.

[Item 1] A storage method of human corneal endothelial cells and/or human corneal endothelial precursor cells characterized in that human corneal endothelial cells and/or human corneal endothelial precursor cells that have been cultured using a culture medium that contains a ROCK inhibitor, and in which either epidermal growth factor (EGF) has not been added or has been added such that the content of EGF is less than a