Resource Summary Report

Generated by FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org on May 7, 2024

L-M(TK-)

RRID:CVCL_4536
Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

(ATCC Cat# CRL-2648, RRID:CVCL_4536)

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_4536

Proper Citation: (ATCC Cat# CRL-2648, RRID:CVCL_4536)

Description: Cell line L-M(TK-) is a Spontaneously immortalized cell line with a species of origin Mus musculus

Sex: Male

Defining Citation: PMID:14056989, PMID:14109133

Comments: Breed/subspecies: C3H/An., Derived from sampling site: Connective tissue. Cell type=Fibroblast., Discontinued: BCRJ; 0148; probable.

Category: Spontaneously immortalized cell line

Organism: Mus musculus

Name: L-M(TK-)

Synonyms: L-M[TK-], LM TK negative, L-M (TK-), L M (TK-), LM(TK-), LM(tk-), LM-TK-, LMTK-, L cells (TK-), L(TK-), L(tk-)

Cross References: CLO:CLO_0007138, CLO:CLO_0007337, CLO:CLO_0007352, CLO:CLO_0007353, CLDB:cl3075, CLDB:cl3096, CLDB:cl3097, CLDB:cl3098, ATCC:CCL-1.3, ATCC:CRL-2648, BCRC:60072, BCRJ:0148, CCRID:1102MOU-NIFDC00044, CCRID:4201MOU-CCTCC00002, CCTCC:GDC0002, CLS:305176, ECACC:90083001, IZSLER:BS CL 60, TOKU-E:2213, TOKU-E:3995, Wikidata:Q54900903

ID: CVCL_4536

Vendor: ATCC

Catalog Number: CRL-2648

Hierarchy: CVCL_DE17

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for L-M(TK-).

Warning: Discontinued: BCRJ; 0148
Breed/subspecies: C3H/An., Derived from sampling site: Connective tissue. Cell type=Fibroblast., Discontinued: BCRJ; 0148; probable.

Data and Source Information

Source: Cellosaurus

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 16 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org.

Takahashi Y, et al. (2022) Organoid-derived intestinal epithelial cells are a suitable model for preclinical toxicology and pharmacokinetic studies. iScience, 25(7), 104542.

Halmi CA, et al. (2022) Neural crest cell-placodal neuron interactions are mediated by Cadherin-7 and N-cadherin during early chick trigeminal ganglion assembly. F1000Research, 11, 741.

Walter RJ, et al. (2022) Wnt signaling is boosted during intestinal regeneration by a CD44-positive feedback loop. Cell death & disease, 13(2), 168.

Junyent S, et al. (2021) Assessing the Wnt-reactivity of cytonemes of mouse embryonic stem cells using a bioengineering approach. STAR protocols, 2(3), 100813.

Nomura T, et al. (2020) Changes in Wnt-Dependent Neuronal Morphology Underlie the Anatomical Diversification of Neocortical Homologs in Amniotes. Cell reports, 31(5), 107592.

Gumber D, et al. (2020) Selective activation of FZD7 promotes mesendodermal differentiation of human pluripotent stem cells. eLife, 9.

Petrov K, et al. (2020) Distinct Cation Gradients Power Cholesterol Transport at Different

Key Points in the Hedgehog Signaling Pathway. Developmental cell, 55(3), 314.

Kyun ML, et al. (2020) Wnt3a Stimulation Promotes Primary Ciliogenesis through ?-Catenin Phosphorylation-Induced Reorganization of Centriolar Satellites. Cell reports, 30(5), 1447.

Schneidewind T, et al. (2019) The Pseudo Natural Product Myokinasib Is a Myosin Light Chain Kinase 1 Inhibitor with Unprecedented Chemotype. Cell chemical biology, 26(4), 512.

Liang CJ, et al. (2019) SFRPs Are Biphasic Modulators of Wnt-Signaling-Elicited Cancer Stem Cell Properties beyond Extracellular Control. Cell reports, 28(6), 1511.

Scott CC, et al. (2018) TFAP2 transcription factors are regulators of lipid droplet biogenesis. eLife, 7.

Saito-Diaz K, et al. (2018) APC Inhibits Ligand-Independent Wnt Signaling by the Clathrin Endocytic Pathway. Developmental cell, 44(5), 566.

Kim JA, et al. (2017) Structural Insights into Modulation of Neurexin-Neuroligin Trans-synaptic Adhesion by MDGA1/Neuroligin-2 Complex. Neuron, 94(6), 1121.

Kirsch N, et al. (2017) Angiopoietin-like 4 Is a Wnt Signaling Antagonist that Promotes LRP6 Turnover. Developmental cell, 43(1), 71.

Remy MM, et al. (2017) Interferon-?-Driven iNOS: A Molecular Pathway to Terminal Shock in Arenavirus Hemorrhagic Fever. Cell host & microbe, 22(3), 354.

Parodi J, et al. (2015) Wnt5a inhibits K(+) currents in hippocampal synapses through nitric oxide production. Molecular and cellular neurosciences, 68, 314.