Resource Summary Report

Generated by FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org on Apr 23, 2024

NCI-H2595

RRID:CVCL_A545
Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

(RRID:CVCL_A545)

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_A545

Proper Citation: (RRID:CVCL_A545)

Description: Cell line NCI-H2595 is a Cancer cell line with a species of origin Homo sapiens (Human)

Sex: Male

Disease: Pleural epithelioid mesothelioma

Defining Citation: PMID:7695406, PMID:8806092, PMID:11030152, PMID:23830731, PMID:25485619, PMID:25877200, PMID:26589293, PMID:27397505, PMID:30894373, PMID:35839778

Comments: Omics: Transcriptome analysis by RNAseq., Omics: Transcriptome analysis by microarray., Omics: SNP array analysis., Omics: DNA methylation analysis., Omics: Deep quantitative proteome analysis., Omics: Deep exome analysis., Omics: Array-based CGH., Population: Caucasian., Part of: COSMIC cell lines project., Part of: Cancer Dependency Map project (DepMap) (includes Cancer Cell Line Encyclopedia - CCLE).

Category: Cancer cell line

Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Name: NCI-H2595

Synonyms: H2595, H-2595, NCIH2595

Cross References: EFO:EFO_0006682, ArrayExpress:E-MTAB-2706, ArrayExpress:E-

MTAB-3610, BioSample:SAMN03471011, cancercelllines:CVCL_A545, Cell_Model_Passport:SIDM00100, Cosmic:1032381, Cosmic:1087354, Cosmic-CLP:1240132, DepMap:ACH-002127, EGA:EGAS00001000610, EGA:EGAS00001000978, GDSC:1240132, GEO:GSM1669822, PharmacoDB:NCIH2595_1095_2019, PRIDE:PXD030304, Wikidata:Q54907988

ID: CVCL_A545

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for NCI-H2595.

No alerts have been found for NCI-H2595.

Data and Source Information

Source: Cellosaurus

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

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

Lappin KM, et al. (2022) Cancer-Associated SF3B1 Mutations Confer a BRCA-Like Cellular Phenotype and Synthetic Lethality to PARP Inhibitors. Cancer research, 82(5), 819.

Kolluri KK, et al. (2018) Loss of functional BAP1 augments sensitivity to TRAIL in cancer cells. eLife, 7.