

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Sep 2, 2026

MLO-A5

RRID:CVCL_0P24

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_0P24

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_0P24

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_0P24

Description: Cell line MLO-A5 is a Transformed cell line with a species of origin Mus musculus (Mouse)

Sex: Sex unspecified

Defining Citation: [PMID:11547831](#), [PMID:16738320](#), [PMID:22130923](#)

Comments: Characteristics: Model for the osteoblast to osteocyte differentiation process, the mineralization process and the effects of mechanical loading on biomineralization (Kerafast=EKC003).

Category: Transformed cell line

Organism: Mus musculus (Mouse)

Name: MLO-A5

Synonyms: MLOA5, Murine Long bone Osteocyte-A5

Cross References: Kerafast:EKC003, Wikidata:Q54905977

ID: CVCL_0P24

Record Creation Time: 20220427T220812+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T234640+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for MLO-A5.

No alerts have been found for MLO-A5.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Cellosaurus](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Anloague A, et al. (2025) A novel CCL3-HMGB1 signaling axis regulating osteocyte RANKL expression in multiple myeloma. *Haematologica*, 110(4), 952.

Adhikari M, et al. (2024) Single-cell Transcriptome Analysis Identifies Senescent Osteocytes as Contributors to Bone Destruction in Breast Cancer Metastasis. *Research square*.

Kaur J, et al. (2024) Single-Cell Transcriptomic Analysis Identifies Senescent Osteocytes That Trigger Bone Destruction in Breast Cancer Metastasis. *Cancer research*, 84(23), 3936.

Sabol HM, et al. (2022) Notch3 signaling between myeloma cells and osteocytes in the tumor niche promotes tumor growth and bone destruction. *Neoplasia (New York, N.Y.)*, 28, 100785.

Feng Y, et al. (2021) Mechanical Loading-Driven Tumor Suppression Is Mediated by Lrp5-Dependent and Independent Mechanisms. *Cancers*, 13(2).