

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Sep 1, 2026

HMT-3522 T4-2

RRID:CVCL_2501

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_2501

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_2501

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_2501

Description: Cell line HMT-3522 T4-2 is a Spontaneously immortalized cell line with a species of origin Homo sapiens (Human)

Sex: Female

Defining Citation: [PMID:8616848](#), [PMID:18316601](#), [PMID:18516279](#), [PMID:24176112](#)

Comments: Donor information: Established from a nontumorigenic fibrocystic breast lesion (from parent cell line HMT-3522 S2)., Population: Caucasian., Part of: JWGray breast cancer cell line panel.

Category: Spontaneously immortalized cell line

Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Name: HMT-3522 T4-2

Synonyms: T4-2, T4, HMT-3522/mt-1, mt-1, HMT-3522/massive tumor-1

Cross References: BTO:BTO_0006210, ArrayExpress:E-TABM-244, cancercellines:CVCL_2501, ECACC:98102212, GEO:GSM1172999, GEO:GSM1219379, GEO:GSM1219380, GEO:GSM1219381, GEO:GSM1219382, GEO:GSM1219383, GEO:GSM1219384, GEO:GSM1219385, GEO:GSM1219386, GEO:GSM1219387, GEO:GSM1219388, GEO:GSM1219389, GEO:GSM1219390, GEO:GSM1219391, GEO:GSM1219392, GEO:GSM1219393, GEO:GSM1219394, GEO:GSM1219395, GEO:GSM1219396, GEO:GSM1219397, LINCS_HMS:51123, PharmacDB:T4_1558_2019, Wikidata:Q54889970

ID: CVCL_2501

Hierarchy: cvcl_2500

Record Creation Time: 20220427T220437+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T233908+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for HMT-3522 T4-2.

No alerts have been found for HMT-3522 T4-2.

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 [RRID](#) .

N??szai M, et al. (2021) RAL GTPases mediate EGFR-driven intestinal stem cell proliferation and tumourigenesis. eLife, 10.

Ricca BL, et al. (2018) Transient external force induces phenotypic reversion of malignant epithelial structures via nitric oxide signaling. eLife, 7.