

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Sep 9, 2026

U937-DC-SIGN

RRID:CVCL_2Z95

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_2Z95

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_2Z95

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_2Z95

Description: Cell line U937-DC-SIGN is a Cancer cell line with a species of origin Homo sapiens (Human)

Sex: Male

Disease: Adult acute monocytic leukemia

Defining Citation: [PMID:17804661](#)

Comments: Population: Caucasian.

Category: Cancer cell line

Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Name: U937-DC-SIGN

Cross References: ATCC:CRL-3253, cancercellines:CVCL_2Z95, Wikidata:Q54973776

ID: CVCL_2Z95

Hierarchy: cvcl_0007

Record Creation Time: 20220427T221641+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T182619+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for U937-DC-SIGN.

No alerts have been found for U937-DC-SIGN.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Cellosaurus](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

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

Mannion J, et al. (2024) A RIPK1-specific PROTAC degrader achieves potent antitumor activity by enhancing immunogenic cell death. Immunity, 57(7), 1514.

Sankhala RS, et al. (2023) Zika-specific neutralizing antibodies targeting inter-dimer envelope epitopes. Cell reports, 42(8), 112942.

Case NT, et al. (2021) The macrophage-derived protein PTMA induces filamentation of the human fungal pathogen Candida albicans. Cell reports, 36(8), 109584.

Fowler AM, et al. (2018) Maternally Acquired Zika Antibodies Enhance Dengue Disease Severity in Mice. Cell host & microbe, 24(5), 743.