Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Sep 7, 2026

MARC-145

RRID:CVCL_4540
Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

CLS Cat# 305006, RRID:CVCL_4540

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_4540

Proper Citation: CLS Cat# 305006, RRID:CVCL_4540

Description: Cell line MARC-145 is a Spontaneously immortalized cell line with a species of origin Chlorocebus pygerythrus (Vervet monkey)

Sex: Sex unspecified

Defining Citation: PMID:8257302, PMID:17081295, PMID:23148668, PMID:28046048, PMID:29682543, PMID:33268540, PMID:34205087, PMID:34737324

Comments: Virology: Highly susceptible to infection by porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV)., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (MA-104) has been shown to be from African Green monkey instead of Rhesus macaque.., Group: Patented cell line., Group: Non-human primate cell line.

Category: Spontaneously immortalized cell line

Organism: Chlorocebus pygerythrus (Vervet monkey)

Name: MARC-145

Synonyms: Marc-145, MARC 145, Marc 145, MARC145, Marc145, Meat Animal Research Center-145

Cross References: BTO:BTO_0006549, CLO:CLO_0007536, CLDB:cl5226, CCLV:CCLV-RIE 0277, CCRID:5301MON-KCB08001YJ, CLS:305006, GEO:GSM1263300, GEO:GSM1263301, GEO:GSM1263302, GEO:GSM1263303, IZSLER:BS CL 127, KCB:KCB 200801YJ, Wikidata:Q54904021

ID: CVCL_4540

Vendor: CLS

Catalog Number: 305006

Hierarchy: cvcl_3845

Record Creation Time: 20220923T071200+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T183019+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for MARC-145.

Warning: Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (MA-104) has been shown to be from African Green monkey instead of Rhesus macaque.
Virology: Highly susceptible to infection by porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV)., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (MA-104) has been shown to be from African Green monkey instead of Rhesus macaque.., Group: Patented cell line., Group: Non-human primate cell line. Warning: Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (MA-104) has been shown to be from African Green monkey instead of Rhesus macaque.

Registration: International Depositary Authority, American Type Culture Collection (ATCC); CRL-12219.
Virology: Highly susceptible to infection by porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV)., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (MA-104) has been shown to be from African Green monkey instead of Rhesus macaque.., Group: Patented cell line., Group: Non-human primate cell line. Warning: Discontinued: ATCC; CRL-12219
Virology: Highly susceptible to infection by porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV)., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (MA-104) has been shown to be from African Green monkey instead of Rhesus macaque.., Group: Patented cell line., Group: Non-human primate cell line. Warning: Discontinued: ATCC; CRL-12230
Virology: Highly susceptible to infection by porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV)., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (MA-104) has been shown to be from African Green monkey instead of Rhesus macaque.., Group: Patented cell line., Group: Non-human primate cell line.

Data and Source Information

Source: Cellosaurus

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 584 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at RRID .

Guo J, et al. (2026) Retinoic acid inhibits the infection of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus. Frontiers in veterinary science, 13, 1798441.

Pinto D, et al. (2026) Signal peptide cleavage and ectodomain regions of GP2 are required for PRRSV infection. The Journal of general virology, 107(6).

Shao R, et al. (2025) ZAP inhibits double-stranded RNA virus infection by degrading negative-strand RNA and blocking the elongation phase of viral protein synthesis. Cell reports, 45(1), 116742.

Pamornchainavakul N, et al. (2025) Experimental evidence of vaccine-driven evolution of respiratory syndrome virus type 2. Virus evolution, 11(1), veaf056.

Rowland RRR, et al. (2024) Role of N-linked glycosylation in porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV) infection. The Journal of general virology, 105(5).

Abu-Zaid A, et al. (2024) Histone lysine demethylase 4 family proteins maintain the transcriptional program and adrenergic cellular state of MYCN-amplified neuroblastoma. Cell reports. Medicine, 5(3), 101468.

Zhang C, et al. (2023) Bis-Benzylisoquinoline Alkaloids Inhibit Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus by Disrupting Virus Entry. Pathogens (Basel, Switzerland), 12(6).

Ren J, et al. (2023) TAT Nanobody Exerts Antiviral Effect against PRRSV In Vitro by Targeting Viral Nucleocapsid Protein. International journal of molecular sciences, 24(3).

Ke Q, et al. (2023) Sanguinarine Exhibits Antiviral Activity against Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus via Multisite Inhibition Mechanisms. Viruses, 15(3).

Gong X, et al. (2023) Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus Modulates the Switch of Macrophage Polarization from M1 to M2 by Upregulating MoDC-Released sCD83. Viruses, 15(3).

Guan Z, et al. (2023) Secondary Highly Pathogenic Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus (HP-PRRSV2) Infection Augments Inflammatory Responses, Clinical Outcomes, and Pathogen Load in Glaesserella-parasuis-Infected Piglets. Veterinary sciences, 10(5).

Wang S, et al. (2023) Streptococcus suis contributes to inguinal lymph node lesions in piglets after highly pathogenic porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus infection. Frontiers in microbiology, 14, 1159590.

Xia Y, et al. (2023) Recombination and Mutation in a New HP-PRRSV Strain (SD2020) from China. Viruses, 15(1).

Zhou Y, et al. (2023) Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus nsp5 Induces Incomplete Autophagy by Impairing the Interaction of STX17 and SNAP29. Microbiology spectrum, 11(2), e0438622.

Tang X, et al. (2023) Evaluating anti-viral effect of Tylvalosin tartrate on porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus and analyzing the related gene regulation by transcriptomics. Virology journal, 20(1), 79.

Diao F, et al. (2023) Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus infection triggers autophagy via ER stress-induced calcium signaling to facilitate virus replication. PLoS

pathogens, 19(3), e1011295.

Song C, et al. (2023) HSP27 Interacts with Nonstructural Proteins of Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus and Promotes Viral Replication. Pathogens (Basel, Switzerland), 12(1).

Chrun T, et al. (2023) Simultaneous co-infection with swine influenza A and porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome viruses potentiates adaptive immune responses. Frontiers in immunology, 14, 1192604.

Clilverd H, et al. (2023) Infection dynamics, transmission, and evolution after an outbreak of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus. Frontiers in microbiology, 14, 1109881.

Guo Z, et al. (2023) Preparation and Identification of a Monoclonal Antibody against the Pseudorabies Virus gE Glycoprotein through a Novel Strategy. Veterinary sciences, 10(2).