

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Sep 7, 2026

mEER

RRID:CVCL_B6J2

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_B6J2

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_B6J2

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_B6J2

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

Sex: Male

Defining Citation: [PMID:17515506](#), [PMID:19283850](#), [PMID:27013584](#)

Comments: Caution: Was originally said to be derived from tonsils, an anatomical structure that does not exist in mouse., Miscellaneous: Age/sex of donor from personal communication of Vermeer, Paola D.

Category: Transformed cell line

Organism: Mus musculus (Mouse)

Name: mEER

Synonyms: mouse E6 E7 Ras, E6/E7/H-ras MTEC

Cross References: Wikidata:Q112129251

ID: CVCL_B6J2

Record Creation Time: 20220427T220800+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T181131+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for mEER.

No alerts have been found for mEER.

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](#) .

Grandis JR, et al. (2025) Safety and efficacy of a STAT3-targeted cyclic oligonucleotide: From murine models to a phase 1 clinical trial in pet cats with oral cancer. Cancer cell.

Wang L, et al. (2025) ANLN promotes head and neck squamous cell carcinoma progression by upregulating PD-L1 via the ERK-MAPK pathway. iScience, 28(2), 111633.

Restaino AC, et al. (2024) Tumor-associated genetic amplifications impact extracellular vesicle miRNA cargo and their recruitment of nerves in head and neck cancer. FASEB journal : official publication of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, 38(13), e23803.

Ross RB, et al. (2024) PPAR γ Agonism Enhances Immune Response to Radiotherapy While Dietary Oleic Acid Results in Counteraction. Clinical cancer research : an official journal of the American Association for Cancer Research, 30(9), 1916.