

Resource Summary Report

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

YUMM1.1

RRID:CVCL_JK10

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_JK10

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_JK10

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_JK10

Description: Cell line YUMM1.1 is a Cancer cell line with a species of origin Mus musculus (Mouse)

Sex: Male

Disease: Mouse melanoma

Defining Citation: [PMID:27287723](#)

Category: Cancer cell line

Organism: Mus musculus (Mouse)

Name: YUMM1.1

Synonyms: Yale University Mouse Melanoma 1.1

Cross References: Millipore:SCC224, Wikidata:Q54995705

ID: CVCL_JK10

Record Creation Time: 20220427T221741+0000

Record Last Update: 20260830T000424+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for YUMM1.1.

No alerts have been found for YUMM1.1.

Data and Source Information

Source: [CelloSaurus](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 7 mentions in open access literature.

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

Caksa S, et al. (2025) Elevated Transglutaminase-2 in SOX10-Deficient Melanoma Promotes Tumor Onset and Decreases Intratumoral CD4+ T Cells. Cancer research.

Greiner D, et al. (2025) Human CSPG4-targeting CAR-macrophages inhibit melanoma growth. Oncogene, 44(22), 1665.

Gadal S, et al. (2025) Tumorigenesis Driven by BRAFV600E Requires Secondary Mutations That Overcome Its Feedback Inhibition of RAC1 and Migration. Cancer research, 85(9), 1611.

Roichman A, et al. (2025) Dietary Fiber Lacks a Consistent Effect on Immune Checkpoint Blockade Efficacy Across Diverse Murine Tumor Models. Cancer research, 85(17), 3335.

Gadal S, et al. (2024) Tumorigenesis driven by the BRAFV600E oncoprotein requires secondary mutations that overcome its feedback inhibition of migration and invasion. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Rosenbaum SR, et al. (2024) SOX10 Loss Sensitizes Melanoma Cells to Cytokine-Mediated Inflammatory Cell Death. Molecular cancer research : MCR, 22(2), 209.

Deng W, et al. (2019) WNT1-inducible signaling pathway protein 1 (WISP1/CCN4) stimulates melanoma invasion and metastasis by promoting the epithelial-mesenchymal transition. The Journal of biological chemistry, 294(14), 5261.