Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Jul 29, 2026

A-375 Human EGFR vIII

RRID:CVCL_XZ66
Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_XZ66

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_XZ66

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_XZ66

Description: Cell line A-375 Human EGFR vIII is a Cancer cell line with a species of origin Homo sapiens (Human)

Sex: Female

Disease: Amelanotic melanoma

Comments: Population: Caucasian., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Was originally thought to originate from the U87MG cell line. STR profiling carried out at KYinno has shown it was derived from A-375. Be aware of this issue if you obtained this cell line before it was indicated as being derived from K-562..

Category: Cancer cell line

Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Name: A-375 Human EGFR vIII

Synonyms: A375-EGFRVIII, U87MG Human EGFR vIII

Cross References: cancercelllines:CVCL_XZ66, KYinno:KC-1308, Wikidata:Q98133791

ID: CVCL_XZ66

Hierarchy: cvcl_0132

Record Creation Time: 20220427T221641+0000

Record Last Update: 20260726T000401+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for A-375 Human EGFR vIII.

Warning: Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (U-87MG ATCC) is not the original glioblastoma cell line established in 1968 at the University of Uppsala. Population: Caucasian., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Was originally thought to originate from the U87MG cell line. STR profiling carried out at KYinno has shown it was derived from A-375. Be aware of this issue if you obtained this cell line before it was indicated as being derived from K-562..

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 .

Pridham KJ, et al. (2024) Selective regulation of chemosensitivity in glioblastoma by phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase beta. iScience, 27(6), 109921.

Ariey-Bonnet J, et al. (2023) Combination drug screen targeting glioblastoma core vulnerabilities reveals pharmacological synergisms. EBioMedicine, 95, 104752.